THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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S. WILLIAM BRAEM, President and Editor
R. S. BRAEM, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. HERRMAN, Treasurer

January 8 1915.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Bartrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilks Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Opinions

Army Helped.

A woman in Sunderland, Eng., with five sons in the army, lay dying. Her one desire was to see her boys again, and through the offices of a Salvation Army officer four of the sons serving in England reached home within 24 hours, their expenses being paid by the authorities. The fifth son, however was at the front, and there seemed little chance of the old woman's wish being fulfilled, but the Salvationist wired to the War Office, and back came the reply over Lord Kitchener's signature saying that if the son could be found he would be sent home. Afterward came a telegram saying the man was on his way home, and eventually he lanled in time to see his mother. The authorities paid his expenses and gave him seven days' furlough.—Albany Argus.

State Constabulary.

A bill designed to provide a state constabulary for New York similar to that in Pennsylvania is being prepared for early introduction in the legislature, Governor Whitman said yesterday. Tentative drafts of a bill which follow in general a plan suggested by Seth Low of New York, are under consideration. The Governor intimated that he thought such a measure would have a good chance of passage. The Low plan would provide mounted peace officers to patrol the entire state, except cities of the first class. A reserve for emergency also would be provided.—Utica Dispatch.

Penrose Election Cost $1,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Charges that $1,000,000 was spent by the republicans of Pennsylvania to elect Boies Penrose to the Senate and that Mr. Penrose violated the Corrupt Practices act of Congress were made by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic candidate for the Senate, who appeared today before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Local and State Republicans committee have already admitted spending a total of $750,000, Mr. Palmer asserted. He said Mr. Penrose, in a filed statement, gave his expense account as less than $10,000, the limit fixed by the act of Congress. Instead, a hundred times that amount was spent and should have been accounted for by Mr. Penrose, in the opinion of Mr. Palmer.

New Army Aeroplane Record.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 8.—Making a new American record for passenger carrying aeroplanes was reported to the War Department yesterday by the army aviator school at San Diego, Cal. The message announced that Lieutenant Carburry, with Lieutenant Christie as a passenger, flew to an altitude of 11,690 feet in one of the new tractor military machines.

SEEKING OPPORTUNITY

A Chicago man, leader in the commercial life of that city, is quoted as saying: "Among the men I hire, nine out of ten are better workers at 45 years of age than are the men of 25 or 30." This man firmly believes that the man of 45 or thereabouts is at the prime of life, physically and mentally. He also holds that men of mature years are more reliable and less apt to become restless after a year or two in a position and to seek new fields. The average young man, h says, is seeking a "soft snap," and is not the sort of employe who will stick by his employer through thick and thin until his services become highly valuable and, in many cases, indispensable. We often hear young men complain of their inability to get settled. That is largely because they do not settle, do not seek to adjust themselves to their work and make the most of their opportunity. Opportunity seldom knocks at our doors. We must knock at the door of opportunity and be prepared to push the door a little if necessary.

The Vatican's Work for Peace

Diplomatists the world over now have their eyes upon Rome. The one hope they see for a movement toward peace that has any chance of success at this time or in the near future rests with the Pope. Great Britain's action in sending Sir Henry Howard as special envoy to the Vatican is construed as deeply significant, for reasons that are set forth in a special cable despatch from Rome published in today's Herald.

The Vatican's desire for a peace that will be a real peace has been made clear. In Catholic Austria-Hungary and in the Catholic countries of the German Empire the influence of the Church is unquestionably great and the time may not be far distant when this influence can be exerted with telling effect. Driven out of Servia, her armies defeated time and again by the onrushing Russians now overflowing the plains of Hungary, it is possible that Austria-Hungary may soon be a willing listener to suggestions of peace, especially from the Vatican. In this way, and probably only in this way, may be averted the dismemberment that otherwise is in store for Austria-Hungary as penalty for joining Germany in its mad struggle for world domination.—New York Herald.

May Save Trouble

Colonel Goethals announces that while he can guarantee to keep the Panama Canal open for merchant ships of ordinary size, despite the continued and progressives slides at Gold Hill, he can not guarantee to keep the channel open sufficiently to permit the safe passage of dreadnought battleships for some time.

No doubt the canal diggers could, if called upon, open a speedy passage for all of Uncle Sam's warships, if a big force were employed and the work done regardless of cost.

The constriction of the passage from the slides may save the United States trouble before the war is over. Uncle Sam now has a valid excuse for telling all the warring powers to keep their big war fleets out of his canal. As the warning is general, no one can complain against any infringment of neutrality.—Binghamton Rep.-Herald.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS.

It is a fine thing to be an American citizen, if you are a man, and know that wherever you go the flag of your country will follow and protect you. But with a woman it is not so.

The Constitution of the United States expressly forbids a state to pass a law which would "abridge the privileges of citizens." Women are citizens, yet Congress in 1907 passed a law taking away a woman's citizenship, if she married a foreigner.

The other day a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives which provided that such a woman could resume her citizenship in this country at the end of her marriage with a non-citizen. It was pointed out that an American woman by her marriage with an unnaturalized resident loses her right to vote in the twelve woman suffrage states; that, if her husband dies, she travels at her own risk. America will not own her and surely the flag of the country her husband deserted will be slow to enfold her in its protection.

The bill was lost and again it was shown how hopeless is the plea for justice when made by disfranchised persons to officials holding their office by virtue of votes cast.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has long been a shining light in anti-suffrage circles. He has opposed giving the vote to women because he believed it unnecessary. He has maintained that women could form the minds of their children and thus impress their convictions on the world.

The appearance of Lawrence Abbott, his son, on the platform of the 5th av. suffrage shop of the Women's Political Union proves that his theory is wrong. If he, learned and pious gentleman that he is, has failed to form the mind of his own son in accord with what he believes the highest good of the race, and failed so utterly that his son publicly repudiates his father's teachings, how can he expect the average woman to form the mind of her son so that he will warily avoid all the pitfalls that politics permits in his path?

"The good women of this city may talk and talk," said the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, at the 1st av. shop, "they can't get women probation officers or anything else without the vote.

"Go to the night court and see a woman prisoner, a young girl, arrested by a man, brought in by a man, tried by a man—and say, if you can, that there is no need of women probation officers. And yet women probation officers are being taken away. Their number was reduced but a short time ago."

"No people can thrive, if side by side and working with them are ten million people who are disfranchised from all voice in the government," said former Attorney General Wickersham at a recent dinner of the Southern Society.

He was not making a woman suffrage speech and is, in fact, opposed to woman suffrage. The obvious conclusion drawn by Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune is that he does not think women are people.

CHASE & SANBORN'S
TEAS AND COFFEE.
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OSWEGO WILL PUNISH SENDERS OF FALSE ALARMS.

Mayor Hennessey of Oswego is determined to break up the too frequent practice of irresponsible persons who send into headquarters false fire alarms. He authorizes the city to pay a reward of $100 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

Morton & Shattuck's going out of business. Sale means genuine money saving. Shoes and rubbers at big reductions.—Adv. 18

SUNDAY AIMS SHOTS AT CLERGY

Attempts to Rouse Philadelphia; Hurls Verbal Bombs at Crowded Meetings

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—"Billy" Sunday scored two more home runs today in his spectacular game against Philadelphia's smug, self-satisfied church folk, and he did some tremendous "stick work" with his bat against the devil and all Beelzebub's works.

He addressed afternoon and evening crowds that taxed the tabernacle's capacity, despite a cold rain and sleet, that had made walking treacherous early in the day. Like his audiences of yesterday those of today were composed almost exclusively of substantial Philadelphians of the regular church-gong sort, while nearly one hundred clergymen occupied the section on the rostrum set aside for the ministry at the afternoon service.

Into the ranks of churchgoers and their spiritual shepherds alike Mr. Sunday poured the hot shot of his eloquence, lashing their lethargy at times as with whips of scorpions. He has become very hoarse, as a result, he announced, of posing out of doors for the newspaper photographers. But his voice seemed to carry over his vast audience like a bugle. His rapid fire, stacco delivery, however, is more suggestive of a machine gun in action than of any musical instrument.

Those clergymen and churches that have not co-operated in the revival campaign "got theirs" when the evangelist sped his steam roller at the afternoon services and linked a plea for a new Pentecost with some intimate and cutting criticisms of religious apathy and church factionalism in this city.

In the midst of his sermon, which was a sore trial to his voice because of his bad cold, Mr. Sunday turned furiously to the clergymen's section. "You didn't stick by Torrey and Alexander when they were here," he cried, "or God would have shaken this old town as a dog shakes a rat. I have a right to demand that ministers stand by me. Stick to the work and the Word of God or get out of the ministry.

"Oh, yes, I know you're here. But many of you are listening through your prejudice rather than your hearts." Here are some of Sunday's Sundaygrams:

"We need one accord in the churches more than high priced opera singers stuck up in the choir loft to sing chromatic scales like a squirrel climbs a tree."

"There is too much playing hide-and-seek and tag with the Devil in the churches. If the church of Jesus Christ withdrew her patronage from the theatres of this country, they'd go out of business."

"The preacher who murders the King's English four times to every sentence and has the Holy Ghost will get the revival."

"Lots of you women have not religion enough to go home and take that pack of cards, take that beer out of your cellar and dump it in the sewer, or take that dish you won at the card party and bust it."

"If there is a woman I pity it is the society woman, who lives for a few empty headed, beer soaked grasswidowers and jilted jays with cracked reputations."

PHOENIX.

Mrs. Mary Clark is very ill.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Ransdell is entertaining Miss Bessie Ware of Fulton.

* * *

F. W. Morgan of Pennellville made a business call on Mrs. Dell Sivers on Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah Morgan has returned from Gilbert Mills and Pennellville where she has been visiting for the past few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Moyer entertained at euchre Thursday evening.

* * *

Chas. Sivers is ill.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah Spencer of Gilbert Mills is caring for Mrs. Mary Clark.

* * *

Delbert Sivers spent Thursday in Fulton.

Mrs. Jay House who is in a Syracuse hospital is gaining slowly.

William and Chas. Southerland were called to the death bed of their father at Bath.

Miss Rhena and Jennie Barse are guests of Miss Myrtle Sivers of Fulton st.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Are you acquainted with the family of birds known as Martins? There are some that came to this latitude every summer. In Syracuse at the canal offices, known as the "weight-lock" a bird house was erected for some and the number increased so from year to year that additional stories were required and the building on top of the post assumed quite an apartment house effect.

Here is a martin story. These birds selected a barn in southern Pennsylvania in which to build their home. Their nests droop and are entered by what you would call a door.

But before they set up housekeeping a sparrow moved in and the poor martins could not get him out. So what did they do but plaster a fresh coat of mud all over the doorway and made the sparrow a prisoner. Yes, they did it so quickly that he didn't have a chance to realize that his stubborness was going to make him serious trouble.

It did just as stubbornness makes trouble for boys and girls—and older folks too.

Today we print the third of the series of stories about some prominent American. If you wish to guess I want you to look up the coupon printed Monday and write your guess upon it. Another will be printed next Monday.

III.

OUTRAN THE JACK-RABBIT.

When the Union forces were routed in the first battle of Bull Run, there were many civilians present, who had gone out from Washington to witness the battle. Among the number were several congressmen. One of these was a tall, long-legged fellow, who wore a long-tailed coat and a high plug hat. When the retreat began, this congressman was in the lead of the entire crowd fleeing toward Washington. He outran all the rest, and was the first man to arrive in the city. No person ever made such good use of long legs as this congressman. His immense stride carried him yards at every bound. He went over ditches and gullies at a single leap, and cleared a six-foot fence with a foot to spare. As he went over the fence his plug hat blew off, but he did not pause. With his long coat-tails flying in the wind, he continued straight ahead for Washington.

Many of those behind him were scared almost to death, but the flying congressman was such a comical figure that they had to laugh in spite of their terror.

"I never knew but one fellow who could run like that, and he was a young man out in Illinois. He had been sparking a girl, much against the wishes of her father. In fact, the old man took such a dislike to him that he threatened to shoot him if he ever caught him around his premises again.

"One evening the young man learn-that the girl's father had gone to the city, and he ventured out to the house. He was sitting in the parlor, with his arm around Betsy's waist, when he suddenly spied the old man coming around the corner of the house with a shotgun. Leaping through a window into the garden, he started down a path at the top of his speed. He was a long-legged fellow, and could run like greased lightning. Just then a jack-rabbit jumped up in the path in front of him. In about two leaps he overtook the rabbit. Giving it a kick that sent it high in the air, he exclaimed: 'Git out of the road, gosh dern you, and let somebody run that knows how.'

"I reckon, that the long-legged congressman, when he saw the rebel muskets, must have felt a good deal like that young fellow did when he saw the old man's shot-gun."

I guess the Name of character is.....

Child's Name .....

Name of Parent .....

Address .....

Are your parents subscribers to the Times .....Weekly | Daily

When you send this, or anything else, in, always address it Editor, "Children's Hour," care Fulton Evening Times.

MOTION FOR NON-SUIT DENIED.

Spirited Argument in The Guiery Case —Settlement Reached in Schultz Case.

A spirited argument took place in Supreme Court this morning when the case of Edward J. Guiery of Phoenix vs. the Salmon River Power Co. an action to recover for injuries, was called. Attorney Michell of Gannon, Spencer & Michell, a Syracuse firm, representing the power Co. made a motion for a non-suit, which was hotly contested by Attorney O. M. Reilly, representing the plaintiff. After listening to both sides Justice Crouch denied the motion and the case was continued.

Guiery, it is claimed, was working for the powder company, installing cross arms on telegraph poles. He claims that he was called upon to dip a cross arm in a tank of some chemical fluid used for the preservation of wood, that an explosion occurred and he was badly burned.

Yesterday afternoon Justice Crouch signed an order permitting the settlement of the case of Richard F. Schultz, by his guardian, Albert Schultz, against the D. M. Rosser Engineering Co. for $3,000 and $200 costs, also for disbursements of his attorney.

Stole Portions of Car Seats.

Someone with a taste for red plush upholstery broke into a Lackawanna passenger coach lying in Utica st, Oswego, sometime Tuesday night. Entrance was gained by breaking a window and a door was also smashed. There was very little of value to be stolen in a car of this kind but the thief or thieves ripped the red plush upholstery off several of the seats and got away with it.

Dry in Eastern End.

Pulaski Jan. 8.—As a result of the water famine among the farming community in the eastern end of Oswego county, many farmers are forced to draw water for the stock a considerable distance, a large number of wells and streams having gone dry some time ago. Conditions will improve, it is believed, as a result of the mild weather of yesterday.

FULTONIANS

Birthday Biographies. Jan. 8, 1915.

There are many men who dislike publicity, yet whose deeds no matter how quietly performed, are so conscientious, so thorough and efficient that they must be esteemed, by the people they serve.

Such a one is Daniel C. Case, who was born in Hannibal, Jan. 8, 1855, a Fultonian by education and residence and a Fultonian who has seen almost continuous public service. For years he was some village officer or other, clerk to president (1888-89) of Oswego Falls—now the western half of the city. At present he is serving the whole city on the board of education.

Mr. Case after studying at Fulton Academy and Cazenovia took up teaching until he made the purchase of the farm just at the city's western limits (adjoining Lake Neahtawanta) in 1877. He married, Elizabeth Cole, daughter of John Cole, a Granby farmer in 1875. The couple have three children living Mr. Case's father was Ransford Case, for years a blacksmith then a farmer. The father, like the son, was always an efficient man of affairs, justice of the peace and postmaster.

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January 14, 1915.

Opinions

CHARITY.

We have the Red Cross, the White Cross and the Blue Cross, and now Anne Morgan is introducing the Black Cross. She says: "It is my firm belief that to lessen the burden of warring nations is a mistaken philanthropy, which only prolongs the devastating conflict, and the period of destitution. This may sound cruel, or perhaps illogical to you; but wait a moment."

I waited several moments, and finished what this worthy woman had to say; and then the words of Lincoln sounded —"With charity for all"; then the beautiful lines of Pope —"In faith and hope the world will disagree, but all mankind's concern is charity."

The Black Cross believes that "charity begins at home." To my mind, charity bears no relation to latitude or to longitude. Charity is the wireless we get when humans are in distress. Charity, real Christian charity, does not begin at any one point, nor does it end in any one place. It is a wonderful work, Miss Morgan, that you are doing; but when you say, "To me this great sympathetic outpouring for the sufferers abroad is quite akin to robbing Peter to pay Paul," you are failing in the true interpretation of the word "charity."

Charity is a central fire station. We need the hook and ladder here, but God only knows they need the big equipment over there.

Last month I said, "Sometimes it takes the burning embers of universal hell to bring men back to common sense."

It will take more than the charity of Europe to help those poor humans that are being sacrificed, starved, in the name of the Cross.—Silent Partner.

The Movies.

Motion pictures, or the "moives" as they are popularly called, are a development of the twentieth century. We can all remember when they were unknown; then a considerabel period when they were exhibited in the vaudeville houses, always at the end of the program—the good-night act; then the time, scarcely more than a decade ago, when little theaters began to crop out devoted exclusively to motion pictures, and charging an admission fee of only five or ten cents. At the present time it is almost safe to say that there isn't a town of over 5,000 inhabitants in the country without its motion picture theater, and in many sections the films are exhibited at least once a week in towns as small as 1,000. Various calculations have been made to determine the number of people who daily attend the movies in the United States, the figures ranging from an inside estimate of 4,000,000 to an outside figure of 10,000,000. Even the smaller estimate is sufficiently impressive, but probably, in prosperous times at least, the higher is more nearly correct. Ten per cent. of our population, then, are patrons of the motion pictures.—Walter P. Eaton, in the January Atlantic.

Public Service in Olean.

It is somewhat rare to find any business house delivering more goods than its contract calls for, and when a corporation engaged in the supply of a public service does so it would seem as though the public at least ought to show itself appreciative. According to the Olean, N. Y. Times, residents of that city have been noticing that some of the street lamps were brighter than others. The lighting company, however, offered no explanation of the very evident inequality in the lightifig, and it was not until Frederick B. Hofft, the Manager, was questioned by a Times reporter that it was learned that when the changes now under way are complete the brilliancy of the street lights will be increased one-third, or 20 candle power to the light without any increased cost to the city.

The company's contract with the city calls for 60 candle power lamps on ornamental poles and the lamps which have been in use have complied with this requirement. The company is now replacing these lamps as fast as they burn out (the average life of this type is only 800 to 1,000 hours) by one of the new 80 candle power lamps, more brilliant but much whiter than the lamp which it replaces.

Since the contract was made with the city there have been marked improvements in incandescent lamps. The substitution of the nitrogen-filled bulb for the vacuum bulb has given the lights an increased efficiency which consumes no more current than the old-style lamps of lower candle power. Of course, it would have been possible for the company to have substituted the new style lamps of the same candle power as the old. If they had done so they would have fulfilled their contract and effected a material saving from which the company would have benefited. The company, however, by substituting the lights of higher candle power, gives the benefit to the city.—Municipal Ownership.

THE MERCY BAND

THE MERCY BAND.

Mayor Fox is in receipt of an appeal from a committee headed by Norman Hapgood for the formation of a Mercy Band in Fulton. The object of the Mercy Band would be to aid the sufferers of the warring countries.

While our hearts go out to the sufferers let us be guided by common sense rather than by sentiment. In the first place we need to dispense at once a little more mercy within the boundary of our own city. The welfare work of our city is dying out for lack of funds. The raising of the Belgian relief fund in Fulton temporarily took the "wind from the sails" of the city's welfare work. Little children, helpless old folks and unfortunates of all ages do suffer some here as in Belgium.

Were Norman Hapgood to employ the skilled messages of his pen in arousing a sentiment against our country's furnishing ammunition to carry on the bloody warfare there would be far more common sense in the movement than in his present motive.

Perhaps the great heads of our country have decreed that the shipping of guns and ammunition to the warring countries that they may prolong to their finish their big war, is a perfectly legitimate business and but the duty of a prosperous Christian county. However, let us be consistent and not send in the wake of our gunpowder, jellies and warm mittens. If our neighbors across the river get into a gary quarrel let us refrain from dispatching implements for their finish with bon bons following after.

We need a warfare on promiscuous benevolence right here at home. Many of our organizations have charitable departments but the truly needy receive aid so spasmodically as not to benefit, while the "charity sponger" gets aid undeserved.

There should be one head to all charity work in this or any city. The Chamber of Commerce, the Woman's Civic League, Woman's Auxiliary and all other organizations aiding in charity work should be grouped in this particular branch under one head.

The logical head for this department is Ensign Fitzgerald of the Salvation Army. Undoubtedly the Ensign has the greatest working knowledge of charity in Fulton than any other one person. He is on the job constantly. It isn't the occasional basket of groceries left with the needy ones that counts. It's helping "father" to find a job; its prodding the lazy man and the indifferent mother that counts. It's constant toil that spells success in this work. The Ensign is ever busy, ever ready—an intelligent sympathetic worker, who sees beyond the dollar his reward.

A Fulton Band of Mercy headed by Ensign Fitzgerald would be a capital plan.

The Misery That Is New York's

The imagination thrills to the horrors of misery, destitution and starvation in Belgium. It is just as horrible to be homeless and starving in raw, rainy New York, and there is no glow of romance in the lot of the unemployed who haunt the parks and lodging houses, beg the grocer for a day's credit or seek the charity of the bread lines. Figures compiled for the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension show that there are more than 500,000 unemployed in New York today. In volume of misery, in empty stomachs and breaking hearts the situation cannot be measured. Statistics are wholly inadequate. To say that the Charity Organization Society is under a demand 100 per cent greater than that of 1908, its heaviest year heretofore; that it is caring for 4,300 families, numbering more than 21,000 persons, and could care for twice as many if it had the funds, falls as far short of conveying any idea of the reality as the funds fall short of the need.

That need is increasing daily. Little sayings are being swept away. Women and children are actually starving to death in the richest city of this great land of abundance, and men, their hearts broken by the hopelessness of the struggle are committing suicide. Officials are investigating and committees are debating ways and means of attacking the unemployment problem. That is fine, but what is needed now is money to buy food and shelter and clothing and medical attendance for those who are about to go under.

The Charity Organization Society, with its long and honorable record, is making a special appeal for funds. It is well equipped to administer them, and it and its kindred charitable organizations have been designated by the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment as the chosen agencies for relief work. Nothing but a generous and continuous flow of contributions will meet the need that exists. Great, good-hearted New York should rise to this emergency and give, give, give!—New York Tribune.

PAPER CO.'S ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Victoria Paper Mills Co., was held yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, E. R. Redhead; vice pres., C. R. Bennett; treas., F. W. Snyder; sec'y., W. L. Forsyth.

You are missing your change if you fail to get the Morton and Shattuck's Going out of Business Sale before the goods are cleaned out.—Adv. 22

NEW BAGGAGE RULES.

Central Will Not Accept Baggage Valued at More Than $2,500.

A new baggage rule, which affects the traveling public, is now in effect of shall be charged regardless of dis- of a sliding scale of rates for excess bagga.e according to the distance traveled and which permitted the owner of the baggage a reimbursement of not more than $150 between points within the State, no matter what the value might be and of but $100 between points between States.

The new rule provides that the New York Central will not under any circumstances accept baggage valued at more than $2,500 and that for excess value above $150 between State points 10 cents extra for each additional $100 of value or fraction thereniece of John Redmond, and a Benetance. Outside of the State 10 cents addition per each $100 of valuation above $100 will be charged regardless of distance traveling, insuring the reimbursement of the amount declared up to $2,500.

Where there is excess baggage the passenger paying excess will be allowed 66 2-3 cents per pound in case of loss through fault of the railroad.

COVERT CLOTH.

Suits of This Popular Fabric to Be Worn in the Spring.



SMART WALKING SUIT.

One notes with interest the revival in popularity of covert cloth. It is a fabric that is satisfactory in appearance and wearing qualities. Many spring models shown by manufacturers are carried out in this material. Illustrated here is a street gown of covert with an oddly designed coat. The pointed fronts, high belt which buttons to the coat in the front confines the fullness at the sides. There is a plain, straight collar which rolls up around the throat. The diagonal straps are really patch pockets. The gored skirt has the fashionable flare and is in accordance with fashion's preference for fuller skirts on spring gowns.

Mrs. Riley Harding is ill at her home in Oneida st.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

A Prize For the First Child to Send in the Correct Answer to—Who is the American Who Told These Stories—Use Blank.

NOTICE—In Friday's issue the last of the stories in this contest will be published. Then we have something different to announce.

V

Our First Puzzle.

In each sentence is buried a bird and some material he uses in his nest.

Tom painted a chick a deep maroon, and was punished by the angered owner.

Mrs. Wall owned an automobile, and thinking it a feat, her son made a dangerous run with it.

"Either you or I, oleander," said an orange tree, "must win envied precedence in the flower contest."

Does disease cause heads to throb in Bermuda?

In healthful Grand Pre ache rarely is sufficient, perhaps, to keep a person in bed.

When in Montana Gerald told a fib respecting the value of a mine there.

We met the sisters at Marshall, Arkansas, and bestowed upon each a yellow rose.

The wind is southwest if that vane is moving, Luella.

The menu that charmed so much at the banquet produced colic, Henry said, in many cases.

The soloist was beautiful in net-covered satin, and smiled as each air was encored.

What kind of antic, Rowena, could have mussed the athlete's tick so?

The variety of grape we enjoyed so much, Mr. Dunbar keeps in his hothouse.

"Wuz Goin' Ter be 'Hitched.' "

This party's nephew—or one of them—related a story in connection with this man's first love, and his subsequent marriage to Miss——. This nephew was a plain, every-day farmer, and thought everything of his uncle, whose greatness he quite thoroughly appreciated.

Said he one day, in telling his story:

"Us child'en, w'en we heerd uncle wuz a-goin' to be married, axed Gran'ma ef uncle never hed hed a gal afore, an' she says, sez she, 'Well, he wuz never a han' nohow to run 'round visitin' much, or go with the gals, neither, but he did fall in love with a gal, who lived out near Srpingfield, an' after she died he'd come home an' ev'ry time he'd talk 'bout her, he cried dreadfully. He never could talk of her nohow 'thout he'd jes' cry an' cry, like a young feller.'

"Onct he tol' Gran'ma they wuz goin' ter he hitched, they havin' promised each other, an' thet is all we ever heered 'bout it. But, so it wuz, that arter he hed got over his mournin', he wuz married ter a woman w'ich hed lived down in Kentuck.

"Uncle hisself tol' us he wuz married the nex' time he come up ter our place, an' w'en we ast him why he didn't bring his wife up to see us, he said: 'She's very busy and can't come.'

"But we knowed better'n that. He wuz too proud to bring her up, 'cause nothin' would suit her, nohow. She wuzn't raised the way we wuz, an' wuz different from us, and we heerd, tu, she wuz as proud as cud be.

"No, an' he never brought none uv the child'en, neither.

"But, then uncle, he wuzn't to blame. We never thought we wuz stuck up."

I guess the Name of character is.....

Child's Name .....

Name of Parent .....

Address .....

Are your parents subscribers to the Times .....Weekly | Daily

When you send this, or anything else, in, always address it Editor, "Children's Hour," care Fulton Evening Times.



HE'S HERE

Isn't He Fine?

His Name Is—

He came all the way from Pony Fairyland. The largest pony farm in the world at Greenfield, Ohio. We think he will like Fulton very well—if the right boy or girl gets him. If two were to tie for first place, $300.00 in Gold would be divided equally between them instead of pony. Well, only a few days more and the votes will be counted, and some boy or girl will get him to keep for his very own.

Here's our final offer—you want people of Fulton to read the Fulton Times, you all want a good daily here. We want your support. Now is your chance to help some boy or girl in whom you have an interest to win the pony.

Monthly Subscription . .	25c . . .	250 votes
2 Months' Subscription .	50c . . .	500 votes
3 Months' Subscription .	75c . . .	750 votes
4 Months' Subscription	$1.00 . . .	1000 votes
6 Months' Subscription	1.50 . . .	2000 votes
14 Months' Subscription,	3.00 . . .	5000 votes

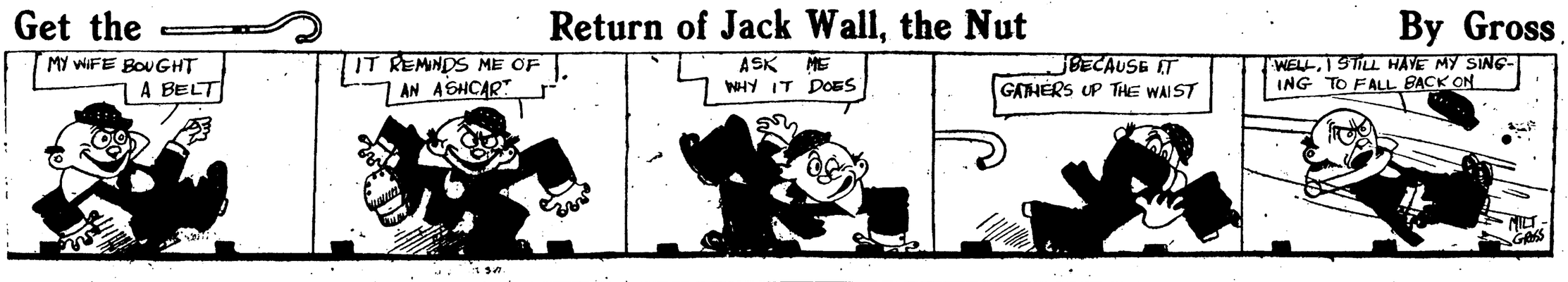
Advertising bills past, present and prospective, the same.

Help your little friend, help your town support a live paper, and help yourself to keep up with The Fulton Times.

The pony is spotted, he is gentle, sound, three years old and his name is—

The whole outfit, Pony, Cart and Harness goes together fine. Take a look at him and get in line on THE TIMES and help your little friends to win.

THE FULTON TIMES



STATE'S POTATO-GROWERS WILL EXHIBIT AT CORNELL

Display to be Made During the Farmers' Week.

Ithaca, Jan. 27.—The authorities of the state college of agriculture are sending out a circular letter to all those who are known to be interested in potato growing, asking them to participate in the coming potato show to be held in connection with farmers' week at Ithaca, February 8th to 12th.

The invitation has been extended particularly to the members of the New York state potato association, to those who have exhibited at previous shows, and to other potato growers with whom the college authorities came in direct contact during a recent survey of the industry in the state. All potato growers are cordially invited to exhibit and attend the show.

Selected samples should be sent prepaid, to Ithaca, at any time up to February 5th. Five tubers of each variety constitute a sample, and prospective exhibitors are warned that the potatoes should be well wrapped in paper so that they will not be frozen in transit. Each sample should include name and address of exhibitor and the variety and class in which the sample is entered. The samples will become the property of the agricultural college after the premiums are awarded. No entrance fee is required.

The New York state vegetable grower's association also announces its annual meeting in connection with farmers' week. The sessions of the association will be held from February 9th to 12th, inclusive.

News Oddities

New York—Because she always sat still in the stern sheets when she went fishing with him, Jacob Hyman, a wealthy jeweler, bequeathed his niece, Miss Bertha Gretsch, 23, one-half of his estate, amounting to $50,000.

Phoenix, Arizona—A letter from Mollie Shane, of Brooklyn, asking for the names of unmarried members of the Arizona legislature who might be interested in a matrimonial proposition was referred to the committee on militia and efense.

Physical Impossibility.

"So Mrs. Judkins told you she had a new enterprise on foot. She can't have."

"Why not?"

"Because it is a manicure establishment."—Baltimore American.

Woman's World

Charming Wife of the New Ambassador to France.



Photo by Clinedinst.

MRS. WILLIAM G. SHARP.

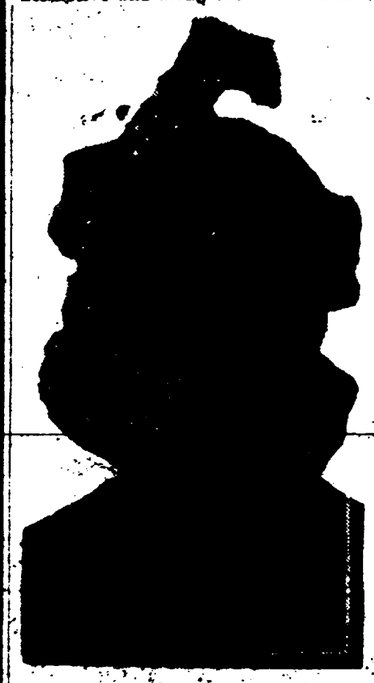
As wife of the American representative in France Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, endeared herself to the French by her kindness to the wounded and the needy. Her husband has been succeeded as ambassador by Mr. William Graves Sharp of Ohio, whose wife, so far as the Parisians are concerned, is an unknown quantity.

However, Mrs. Sharp is well known in Washington, where her husband spent a number of years as a member of congress. She is a charming and cultured woman, a member of many of the leading women's clubs in her home town of Elyria, O., progressive in her ideas and with a decided interest in art and science.

Mrs. Sharp was before her marriage Miss Hallie Clough. She is descended from a brother of Nathan Hale and is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As an artist she won praise before she married. Her family has engrossed her time to the exclusion of art since then. She is the mother of five children, all of them of the school age. She has put these into good schools to continue their studies while she is abroad. Her eldest daughter, who is in Oberlin college, has talent as a musician.

Modish Mourning Hat.

There's much chic about the mourning hat here pictured. The shape is attractive and along the lines featured



BLACK CRAPE HAT.

for spring. It is fashioned of crape and adorned with ornaments of jet. A sheer veil falls over the face.

Regrets For Afternoon Tea.

If unable to accept an invitation for afternoon tea your visiting card, mailed to arrive on the day of the tea or sent by a messenger or some friend who attends, is all the regrets required for an afternoon tea. If the hostess happens to be a very dear friend who would be expecting you, you could send a personal note explaining why you could not be present, and you could tell her how sorry you were to miss the tea.

COURT ENDS THIS WEEK.

Waters-Cunningham Action on Trial Today.

Oswego, Jan. 27.—The January term of Supreme Court will end the present week. It was feared for a time that the end would come today but a recess it was finally found possible to continue.

The case of Nellie Waters vs. Anna Frazier Cunningham, as executrix of Richard Frazier, deceased, was called for trial this morning. A jury was secured and the case had started when Attorney O. M. Reilly, for the plaintiff, asked that the case be put over as a material witness was ill and could not appear. Justice Crouch said that the case would be tried if possible and said that he would wait until 2 o'clock for the witness.

The Waters-Cunningham case was continued this afternoon and will probably be closed tomorrow. It is not probable that any other cases will be tried at the present term. The action is to recover for alleged breach of contract, the plaintiff claiming that she was promised recompense for caring for Mr. Frazier.

Judge C. N. Bulger represents the defendant in this action.

The case of Elias Van Schoick vs. Augustus Van Auken, an action to recover for the care of Mrs. Van Auken, mother of plaintiff and wife of defendant, was submitted to the jury this morning.

The jury in the Van Auken case this afternoon brought in a verdict of $400 for the plaintiff.

Maywood, N. J.—John Sceskie, of Ord, Neb., came here and met his brother, Martin, whom he had not seen in 46 years. Both are over 70.

FAMILY TROUBLES IN SUPREME COURT.

Son Wants Mother's Husband to Pay Large Sum.

An action to recover $1,461.03, alleged to have been expended in the care and maintenance of Mrs. Rose Van Auken of this city, has been brought by her son, Elias W. Van Schoick, against Augustus Van Auken, husband of the plaintiff's mother. Mr. Van Auken denies that he refused to take care of his wife in her sickness and states that he offered her a home on his farm at Clay, Onondaga county, but she refused to live there. Subsequently, Mr. Van Auken published a notice in the Fulton papers that as his wife had left his bed and board he would not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.

The marriage with Mr. Van Auken's second and the affair has all the familiar aspects of a family difficult. Mrs. Van Auken is crippled and has to use crutches. Mr. Van Schoick is a son by her prior marriage.

The marriage took place in 1910 but Mr. and Mrs. Van Auken have not lived together since 1911. The care and medical services were rendered down to 1914.

R. J. Pendergast of Piper, Rice & Pendergast is attorney for the plaintiff and Ira L. Betts of Phoenix represents the defense.

The suit of Archie Manwarring vs. Wata Peterson of Minetto was submitted to the jury by Judge Bulger on behalf of the defense and by H. M. Stacy for the plaintiff this afternoon. The act on is a dispute as to the leasing of the Peterson Hotel at Minetto.

PROSPEROUS OSWEGO LOAN ASSOCIATION.

According to The Oswego Times. The Dime Building and Loan association, of the Starch city is one of the most flourishing financial institutions in the city, according to the annual report which has just been made public by W. G. Cooper, the treasurer, and from the report it can be seen that the association is rapidly outgrowing the limits usually set for institutions of the kind.

The association had assets of $691,972.67 up to January 1, a greater part of which consists of bonds and mortgages on the best real estate in the city. The detailed statement of assets is as follows:

Bonds and mortgages, $610,100; loans on shares, $56,340; contract loans, $7,575; contract sale of real estate, $1,887.19; real estate, $5,000; furniture and fixtures, $600; cash on hand and in banks, $6,120.69; interest and premium accrued, $3,596.24; other assets, $735.55. Grand total, $691,972.67.

The liabilities of the association are as follows:

Due shareholders, dues installment shares, $422,915.40; dividends installment shares, $123,209.19; dues income shares, $83,526. Total, $629,650.59.

Balance due borrowers on mortgage loans, $3,600; borrowed money, $20,000; guaranty fund, $14,560; earnings undivided, $24,123.83; other liabilities, $38.25. Total, $691,972.67.

The statement of liabilities includes a dividend of $10,268.81, which was paid to shareholders on January 2.

Trenton, N. J.—A bill putting non-supporting and deserting husbands to work cracking stone as state prisoners has been introduced in the legislature.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MEANS

CLEANLINESS—ECONOMY—COMFORT

Have your house wired before APRIL 1st, and take advantage of OUR FREE FLAT-IRON OFFER. EASY TERMS.

ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE

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THE QUIRK, TONIGHT

The Legitimate Successor to Protea

"WHAT THE GODS DECREE"

in 4—PARTS—4

EXCEPTIONAL — THRILLING — SURPRISING

2—COMEDY REELS—2

A BIG AMATEUR BILL

SARDO, Magician CONGER and LaBEEP

AND 4 OTHERS

Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

5—ACTS—5

GUS SUN HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE

SPECIAL

BELL and EVANS

Comedy Trampeline Act

Miller & Shelly Comedy Musical Act	**Venza Noblitte** Comedienne
Cook & Hamilton Sigers and Comedians	**Van & Davis** Singers and Dancers

FRIDAY

Two 3-Reel Features

"LOST IN MID-OCEAN"

(VITAGRAPH) AND

"SEVEN DAYS"

(K. & E.) ALSO

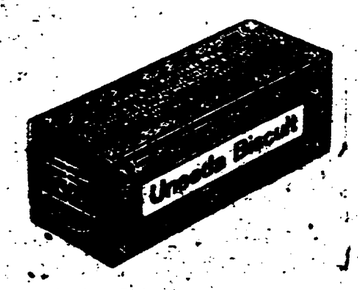
"SEA NYMPHS"

A 2-REEL KEYSTONE COMEDY

With MABEL NORMAN and "FATTY" ARBUCKLE.

THE MOST FOR THE MONEY EVER OFFERED

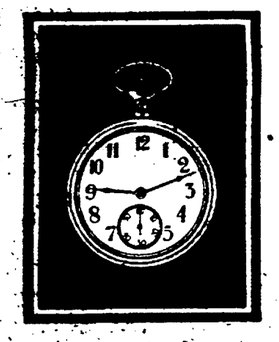
PRICES—Matinee, Balcony 10c, Lower Floor 15c, Evening Gallery 10c, Balcony 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats 20c. SEATS NOW SELLING.



NOW IS THE TIME

to enter the

Uneeda Biscuit



Watch Contest

Two 20-year gold case Elgin Watches [either ladies or gents models] will be given for the two largest number of labels from UNEEDA BISCUIT, NABISCO, ADORA and ANOLA packages.

Each word "Uneeda" from the 5c Uneeda Biscuit wrapper counts	1
The word "Adora" from 10c package counts	4
The word "Anola" from 10c package counts	4
The word "Nabisco" from 10c package counts	4
The word "Nabisco" from 25c package counts	10

Buy these household goodies from your dealer in Fulton or Phoenix and save these labels.

FIVE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE, TOO

A third prize of a five dollar gold piece will be given to the contestant having the highest count for labels turned in by Saturday, March 6. Get busy and your friends and neighbors will be glad to help you win one of these prizes.

All stand an equal chance in this contest as labels must be cut from packages sold by these dealers.

CONTEST CLOSES APRIL 17th

See Watches on Exhibition in Window of Morgan the Jeweler

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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PETROGRAD SAYS KAISER'S FORCES WERE DECIMATED

Sunday's Fights Favorable to Russians; British Make Gains at Ypres, Resisting Terriffic Artillery Firing

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Feb. 10.—Important successes for the Russian troops in Galicia, Hungary, East Prussia and Northern Poland are claimed in an official report from the general staff issued here today. These may be summarized in this manner:

1. In Galicia the Russians have repulsed twenty-two separate attacks made by the Austro-German forces at Koziowa, about 65 miles southwest fof Lemberg. The Germans suffered heavy losses, their dead littering the slopes of the heights at Koziowa, which they captured but lost again.

2. In Hungary the Russians forced their foes to retreat in the vicinity of Bartfeld and Svidnik. Fighting continues there. In the vicinity of Lupkow Pass in the Carparthians the Russians captured more than 5000 soldiers and eighteen machine guns.

3. In East Prussia, the Russians repulsed German attacks in the region of Lasdehnen, northeast of Inverberg and exterminated almost an entire battalion.

4. In Northern Poland, Russian cavalry concentrated in the region of Rypin has held in check an offensive movement by the Germans.

The general staff's report says that in the fighting west of Warsaw, which will go down in history as the battle of Borjimow, the Germans lost "tens of thousands of men." The lull in that region which followed the Russian victory continues.

Russian aviators have renewed their activity and have dropped bombs on German trenches, trains and soldiers causing heavy losses.

The report of the general staff follows in full:

"The Germans have been gradually concentrating in East Prussia. With their fresh troops they have been making reconnaisances in force and on Sunday they passed to the offensive with large forces in the sections of Gorzele and Johannisburg. The undertook active simultaneous operations on two wings, namely, in the region of Lasdehnen where in repulsing a German attack, we exterminated almost entirely one battalion and along the Rypin railroad where our cavalry has been concentrated in the direction of Sierpec.

"On the left of the Vistula the enemy's forces were inactive yesterday. They seemed to have lost in killed and wounded during the six day attack on our positions at Borjimow, Goumine and Wolaczye-Lowiczka, tens of thousands of men.

"In the Carpathians fighting continues. In the region of Bartfelt and Svidnik the enemy attempted active operations, but, being unable to stand the fierceness of the fight retreated, leving many prisoners. In the region of Lupkow Pass our offensive continues. Durin gthe day we captured 69 officers, 5200 soldiers and eighteen machine guns.

"The Germans, having crossed Tucholka Pass made on Sunday 22 violent attacks gainst the heights in the region of Koziowa, which had been occupied by us. The Germans attacked in mass formation severl ranks deep under our violent cross fire.

The enemy twice seized one of the heights, but was dislodged by our infantry. The losses suffered by the Germans here was excessive and without any precedent in history. The enemy's attack in the region of Wyszkow were also repelled.

"'Later, in order to attack the positions at Koziowa, the Germans began to concentrate again. During the night of Sunday they opened an irresistible offensive and this continued during the next morning. Their foremost ranks suffered heavy losses, but they could not be immediately checked, as the attacks by the succeeding ranks were supported by a very fierce fire from heavy artillery.

"After having succeeded in once capturing an important height in our position they were driven out by a bayonet charge, but their attacks followed without cessation.

"Towards evening the Germans, attacking in great strength captured our highest position and were only dislodged after a desperate fight when they had exhausted all their general attacks, which were accompanied by an unprecedented bayonet fighting. All the mountain slopes were littered with German dead. In front of one of our battalions more than a thousand dead bodies were counted.

"Among the trophies captured near Kamion, at the mouth of the Bzura were three searchlights. On the Rawka, near Skierniewice, our infantry threw eight bombs upon the German trenches and caused great destruction. Our aviators dropped bombs upon German trains near Rawa and Nowy-Dwor and also upon the German troops near Sochaczew."

MONTEREY BOMBARDED

Caddreyta, State of Neuvo Leon, Mex., via Loredo, Tex., Feb. 10.—Carranza troops commanded by Gonzales have attacked Monterey, the largest city in northern Mexico. Gen. Villorea's division assaulted and took several suburbs. The artillery bombardment was terrific and parts of the city are in ruins.

MEXICAN ARCHIVES REMOVED TO AMERICAN SOIL

Laredo, Tex. Feb. 10.—In anticipation of a Villa attack on Neuvo Leredo the customs archives in that town were removed to Laredo, Tex., today by order of Gen. Garranza. Collector Villareal obeyed Carranzas' order and then resigned.

TOM TINKER LYNCHED.

Mayfield, Ky., Feb. 10.—The community is quiet today following the lynching of Tom Tinker, a white man by a mob of fifty persons last night. Tinker, who was arrested for killing Constable Richard Tart, was hanged in the courthouse yard. The county authorities are investigating.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight with rising temperature. Fresh south winds.

American Steamers Aiding German Cruiser

London, Feb. 10.—The German cruiser Karlsruhe is now operating from a base on the northwest coast of Hayti near Mole St. Nicholas and is receiving supplies from American sources, according to information received by the British Ambassador today. Representations may be made to the United States which is said to be informally advised of the situation. Steamers from New York and New Orleans are reported to have been taking coal for the Karlsruhe for several weeks. Inquiries made of the Haitian government by the British minister resulted in gaining the information that the Karlsruhe might be near Mole St. Nicholas, but that nothing definite was known because of disturbed conditions in Hayti. While the Germans claim that the warship has sunk eleven British vessels, it is believed that the number of her victims is larger. The French cable lines between Port au Prince and Cape Haytien and between Mole St. Nicholas and Cape Haytien have been cut according to advices, and this is believed to have been done by the Karlsruhe.

It is known that a year ago the German Government in seeking a naval base in the Carribean Sea, negotiated with Hyti for a base at Mole St. Nicholas, which has one of the finest harbors in the world.

ANOTHER BRITISH LINER STEAMED UNDER THE FLAG

New York, Feb. 10—A second instance of the use of the American flag by British ships in fear of German submarines was brought out when the Cunard liner Orduna arrrived here from Liverpool. The liner left Liverpool on Jan. 31 and hoisted the American flag soon after she left her mooring. The American flag was kept up until the Orduna arrived at Queenstown, when the British flag was run up. News of the use of the American flag on the Orduna was given out by H. J. Strong of New York and Justin Ford of Lynn, Mass., who were passengers on board the vessel. Capt. Taylor of the Orduna would not dicuss anything connected with the war and declined to say whether or not the American flag was run up.

BAVARIAN PRINCE'S POSITION CALLS FOR REINFORCEMENTS

By BERNARD BELANCOURT.

Amsterdam. Feb. 10.—Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, is leading the Germans in their attempt to cut through the allies' lines at LaBasse, according to advices received from Sluis today. These declare that he has been compelled to cll for heavy reinforcements as a result of the losses suffered by his troops and that soldiers from the Duke of Wuerttenburg's armies and General Buelow have been sent to id him.

Private messages from Brussels assert, however, that the Germans now occupy positions along the railway line from LaBasse to Armentieres and that they regard thesituation as satisfactory.

The Germans are apparently planning another drive to Bethune, troops for that purpose being concentrated at Vendin and Wavrin.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Feb. 10.—A slight gain for the French troops in Lorainne is claimed in an official statement issued here this afternoon. It says that northeast of Manonne a French detachment drove back a German post.

The statement follows:

"The day of Feb. 9 was marked by some artillery combats which were of very great intensity at some points, particularly on the Aisne and the Champagne. Only one infantry action of slight importance is reported, this was in Lorainne to the northeast of Manonne where one of our detachments drove back the enemy's posts from Remamdois to Lemcery."

Madrid, Feb. 10.—Spain will join with the other neutral countries in disregarding Germany's notification of a war zone about Great Britain. In an officially inspired article El Liberal says today:

"Though the German admiralty has declared a blockade, it is a blockade on paper only, as Germany is quite incapable of maintaining even a cruiser blockade along the British coast line."

London, Feb. 10.—"The Russians estimate that the Germans lost 50,000 men in the battles that ended Sunday," says a dispatch received today from the Petrograd correspondent of the Star,

London, Feb. 10.—W. D. Boyce, the American publisher, who was a passenger on the Lusitania when the American flag was hoisted by Captain Dow of the Cunard Liner, has sent the following dispatch to Secretary of State Bryan at Washington: "I was on board the Lusitania. Every American passenger fully approved of the putting up of our flag. It protected our citizens, mail and merchandise as well as the English."

LONGEST SESSION ON RECORD; NO END APPEARS

Dignity of Upper House Disconcerted by Neglige Appearance of Senators and the Disorderly Surroundings

Washington, Feb. 10.—The U. S. Senate today established a record for long distance sessions and the talking marathon on the ship purchase bill still went on. At 10 o'clock the upper house had been in session without a break for 46 hours. The longest previous session, according to the oldest employes of the Eenate, who searched their memories and records, was 39 hours. When the end would come to the present session no one would predict. Administration leaders declared it might last for a week without interruption.

When the sun sent its rays down through the Senate skylights today, Senator Sherman of Illinois, was holding the floor. He started to speak at 1.25 o'clock and resorted to every device to pass the time, reading from newspapers and, as one of his colleagues put it, "everything he could find."

The Senator had only a small audience throughout his long speech, the excitement at the one attempt of roll call during the night having exhausted the interest of both parties alike. From the beginning of his speech, the members who had gathered first to vote on adjournment, then to meet the threatened Democratic attempt to rush through a vote on the first of the instructions o send he bill back o committee, dwindled steadily.

At one time Senator Lea, of Tennessee, who presided, and Senator Lee of Maryland, dozing at a desk, represented the entire visible strength of the Democrats. Senators Smoot of Utah and Smith of Michigan, constituted the Republican guard.

The Democrats changed their watchers from time to time, giving those who had served several hours a chance to retire to the committee rooms in which cots have been installed. Senators were stepping on their colleagues in half a dozen of committee rooms.

At 8 o'clock the Democratic guard consisted of Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, who appeared more interested in his newspaper. Senator Martine of New Jersey, strolled in and out. Pages were dispatched to order breakfast for various senators waiting in the cloakroom.

Trays of dishes from the restaurant were strewn about the cloakroom and pillows and window hangings which had been used to ease the slumbers of statesmen were displayed without reserve on the big red sofas in the corners of the Senate chambers. These were cleared away as the hour approached for the arrival of the expected senators.

Senator Dupont, of Delaware, civil war veteran and millinaire, arrived soon after dawn to support the Republican forces.

At 8.20 Senator McLean of Connecticut appeared, accompanied by Mrs. McLean, who took a seat in the front row of the gallery. At that hour the only spectators in the galleries, which were crowded up to midnight, were two men and a boy, ll half asleep. Members of the cabinet including Secretaries Bryan, Lane, Daniels and Garrison, Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Tumulty and their wives were among the interested spectators during the night.

The 39 hour record for long sessions was mde by Senate in 1893 during the filibuster against the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act.

Senator Sherman surrendered the floor at 9.10 o'clock, after making a speech of seven hours and forty-five minutes. He closed with a warning against "launching the ship of State on the unchartered sea of Socialism with its hidden dangers and its destination unknown."

Senator Townsend of Michigan, who arrived just a few minutes before Sherman finished, followed. He appeared fresh and vigorous and began in an even voice to explain the reasons for the Republican filibuster.

Senator Gallinger, the minority leader, arrived shortly after 9 o'clock. He settled himself in his chair for a long day's watch in behalf of the filibuster.

RUSSIA WILL DICTATE FINAL TERMS OF PEACE

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Feb. 10.—Russia will dictate the terms of peace at the termination of the war. This was the declaration made by President Rodzianko of the Duma in an address with which he opened today's session. The Duma settled down to business at this morning's session, the meeting of last night having been given up to speeches by Premier Goremykin and Foreign Minister Sazonoff.

The members of the Duma cheered wildly when President Rodzianko predicted complete victory for Russia and her allies.

"This war must end victorious for us," he said. "For we shall fight until our enemies accept terms of peace."

Interrupted by cheers, he waited until they subsided and then added:

"We shall dictate these terms."

At the conclusion of the President's address the Duma took up various measures relating to the prosecution of the conflict.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg.—Pope.

There is no better time than the present for proving the truth of the statement that there are more than a hundred ways of cooking an egg, although one may not care to make use of all of them. Still, when Lent arrives, with its restrictions, it is well to know of more ways of serving the breakfast standby than merely boiling poaching or frying it.

Of omelets there is no end. One may have them plain or puffy, sweet or savory, or as one may wish. A Spanish omelet is hearty enough for dinner, and is a pleasant change from meat or fish. Cheese omelets are delicious for luncheon, and there are many other varieties of this useful dish which will soon become popular with your household if you will try them.

Suppose you decide upon a **Spanish omelet** for dinner tomorrow evening. It will require six eggs, a green pepper, a teaspoonful of chopped onion and parsley and half a can of tomatoes, in addition to seasoning of butter. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan and stir into it a tablespoonful of chopped green pepper, a teaspoonful of minced onion, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and the tomatoes. Cook for ten minutes then turn in the eggs which you have previously beaten light, with two tablespoons of cream and pepper and salt to taste. Cook the omelet, fold over and slip to a hot dish. Pour a nicely made tomato sauce around it and serve.

Eggs au Gratin are nice for luncheon and are easy to prepare. Make a white sauce, adding a tablespoonful of grated cheese to it, and season with paprika and salt. Half fill little individual dishes or ramekins with the sauce, break an egg into each, cover with more sauce, sprinkle thickly with bread crumbs and more grated cheese set in oven till egg is well set and crumbs are brown and serve.

Beauregard Eggs—Boil five eggs hard peel and separate the white and yolks. Chop the whites coarsely and stir into half a pint of white sauce. Pour over hot buttered toast, and press the yolks of the eggs through a vegetable press over the top. Season to taste and serve with a garnish of parsley.

For a change try curried eggs. Fry an onion in a tablespoonful of butter, when brown take out the onion and stir in a tablespoonful of flour and a little more than a teaspoonful of curry powder. When well blended add a cupful of tomato juice. Then add six hard boiled eggs, sliced. Serve on toast.

Baked eggs are very good for breakfast. Grease small dishes with butter and put into each a tablespoonful of milk; then break an egg into it. SSeason with salt, pepper and a bit of butter and set in a hot oven till set. SServe in the baking dishes.

Thursday's menu:—

BREAKFAST

Sliced Oranges Wheatena
Baked Eggs Whole Wheat Muffins
Coffee

LUNCHEON

Liver Patties
Potato Cakes Spiced Prunes
Gingerbread Tea

DINNER

Cream of Watercress Soup
Spanish Omelet
Potatoes au Gratin Fried Cucumbers
Butter-Scotch Pie
Coffee

Whole Wheat Muffins—Beat one egg light and add to it a teaspoonful of butter or lard melted, a teaspoonful of sugar, half a cup of milk and a cup of milk and a cupful of whole wheat flour into which you have stirred a saltspoon of salt and a heaping teaspoon of baking powder. Bake in greased gem pans.

—Liver Patties—Chop the liver for dinner very fine, mix with it any gravy that may remain, and season highly with pepper and salt. If no gravy is left make a sauce of a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour browned together, with a half pint of boiling water added and cooked till smooth, season to taste and add the chopped liver. Squeeze the juice of half a lemon in the mixture and bake in individual patties with a sprinkle of bread crumbs over the top of each.

Potato Cakes—Moisten the mashed potatoes left from dinner with a little hot milk and a teaspoon of melted butter. Mix well and add half a cup of flour in which a teaspoon of baking powder has been mixed. Also a little salt. Roll out and cut into round cakes and bake as you would any biscuit. These cakes fall quickly, so should be eaten as soon as taken from the oven.

Spiced Prunes—Soak the prunes till tender and remove the pits, then simmer slowly in the juice from pickled peaches or pears. Or you may make the liquid fresh by cooking half a cup of vinegar with half a cup of water and half a cup of sugar with a piece of cinnamon and two cloves till as thick as that for spiced peaches or pears.

Cream of Watercress Soup—Bruise the cress after washing it clean and shake over the fire with very little water, till it is tender enough to be pressed through a sieve. Then add a pint of milk, half a pint of water, tablespoon of butter and season to taste. Thicken slightly with cornstarch and serve with toasted crackers.

Butter Scotch Pie—One cup of brown sugar melted with a piece of butter the size of a small egg. Cook together till slightly brown and add a cup of sweet milk and a tablespoon of flour rubbed smooth in a little milk, and the yolk of one egg. Cook together till smooth and flavor with vanilla. Bake in an open crust and cover with a meringue made of the egg white.

Week-day Lenten Services at Episcopal Zion Church

During the Lenten season the week-day services at Zion church will be as follows:

Tuesdays, evening prayer and sermon 7.30 p.m.
Wednesdays, Litany 10:00 a. m.
Evening prayer and sermon 4.30 p.m.
Thursday, Holy Communion 10.00 am.
Fridays, evening prayer and sermon, 4.30 p.m.

At all the Tuesday evening services visiting clergymen will preach. The preacher for Tuesday, Feb. 23d, will be the Rev. Rozelle J. Phillips, rector of All Saints' church, Syracuse. The general public is cordially invited to attend and participate in all these services.

Baptist Church Notes

The Christian Endeavor society will hold a Washington social in the lower chapel this evening.

* * *

The young men's Bible class, Rev. M. G. Buck, teacher, will hold its second annual dinner tomorsow evening. Howard Chaffee of Syracuse, Irving Galusha and Rev. Charles S. Robertson will respond to toasts. Maynard Goodfellow will render a cornet solo, and Mrs. G. A. Palmer a soprano solo.

* * *

The banquet will be served by the Help-one-another class, taught by Mrs. R. B. Hubbard.

* * *

On Saturday evening a birthday supper will be served by the Philathea class. The public is invited to attend.

State St. M. E. Church

The Young People's branch of the W.C.T.U. will meet in the chapel Monday evening. Miss Maude Perkins of Syracuse will address the meeting. The W.C.T.U. will be honorary guests for the evening.

A prayer and praise service will be held in the chapel on Tuesday evening at 7:30. You are all invited to this service, especially every member of the probationary class.

Mid-week general church service Thursday evening at 7:30. You cannot afford to miss this service. Fill the chapel. Good singing. You will enjoy it.

An important meeting of the Epworth League at the close of prayer meeting Thursday evening. All young people of the church invited.

A meeting of the W.C.T.U. Friday afternoon in the chapel. Frances Willard memorial service.

A missionary drama and entertainment, under the auspices of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, at the church Friday evening.

RALPH MILLER HELD FOR JURY

Says at Saturday's Hearing He Isn't Guilty of Robbing Store at Sterling

District Attorney Culkin, representing the District Attorney of Cayuga county, conducted a John Doe proceedings before Justice of the Peace George H. Farnham at Sterling Saturday.

The Palladium says: For several months it is claimed that the general store of Johnson Edwards was frequently and systematically entered by some person or persons, who stole goods and merchandise. There were fifteen or sixteen of these thefts, it is claimed, and Mr. Edwards in December last reported the matter to the authorities, as well as to the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, pastor of the village church, and John Kevills. The two latter agreed to keep watch and for several nights they were in the store heavily armed. One night their vigil was rewarded. Kevills was behind the stove and the minister was behind the cracker boxes, where both could have an unobstructed view of the entrance; when the store door opened and the form of a young man was seen in the entrance. The latter took an electric flashlight from his pocket, the watchers agree, and turned it about the store. It pointed directly at Kevills, who was behind the stove, and when the young man looked at it, Kevills says, he recognized him as Ralph Miller, about twenty-four years old, son of Henry Miller, a rich and prominent resident of Sterling. The Rev. Mr. Stubbs was not in a position to see the features of the young man and he couldn't idenify him and so swore, but Kevills swore he recognized him and the young man has been held in $1,000 bail by Justice Farnham to await the action of the Grand Jury. D. P. Morehouse, Sr., appeared for Miller.

"The case is a remarkable one and the town has taken sides, the people being about evenly divided. At the hearing Saturday, which was held in the ballroom of the Cayuga House, about 300 were present, men, women, boys and babies, until the place couldn't hold another person. When the evidence was in favor of Miller his friends would applaud and cheer and the others would hiss and show disapproval in other ways. The same conditions were true when the evidence apparently sustained the charges against young Miller.

"The latter denies his guilt and says that there isn't a single reason on earth why he should have stolen a single article taken from Edward's stre. None of the articles taken were traced to Miller, it was said."

LOCAL FOODSTUFF PRICES

What Staple Articles Cost in Local Markets

MEAT

Ham	18c to 20c
Shoulder	16c to 18c
Corned Beef	15c-16c
Beef, Rib Roast	18c to 20c
Beef, Sirloin Steak	26c
Beef, Porterhouse Steak	28c
Pork Loin	16c to 20c
Pork Chops	16c
Pork Roast	18c to 20c
Pork Steak	18c to 22c

FRUITS

Oranges, doz.	25c to 40c
Grapefruit	3 for 25c
Bananas	20c
Lemons, doz.	25c-30c
Apples	peck, 15c
(Bushel	50c to 60c
Cranberries, qt.	12c

POULTRY

Chicken (full dressed)	20c

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Creamery Butter	38c, 40, 43c
Dairy Butter	35c
Eggs, Strictly Fresh	35c
Honey Cap	20c-25c
Stained pt. jar	25c
Cheese (full cream)	20c

VEGETABLES

Lettuce, head	10c
Cabbage	5c to 6c
Parsnips	lb. 4c
Potatoes,	bu. 60c
Carrots	peck, 20c
Onions	peck, 25c
Turnips	peck 25c
Beans,	lb 7c
Beans Lima,	lb 10c

Prof. Eastman made Angel Food yesterday before his class, today he made Golden Loaf Butter Cake. These receipts and abstracts from the Professor's talk will be found in this department tomorrow.

THE EBELING CATALOG

The Times is in receipt of the 1915 F. H. Ebeling seed, bulb and farm supply catalg from the Syracuse seed house of that name.

Upon the first page of the catalog cover is an excellent color reproduction of a cluster of asters and single dahlias. Between the covers of the booklet are found illustrations, descriptions and prices of the seeds, bulbs, plants, farming and gardening implements for which the house of Ebeling has become famous, not only in Oswego but in adjoining counties.

The Ebeling house does not stop at the items above enumerated, for it is famous as well for its line of poultry supplies.

It might be well for the 1915 gardner to drop a postal card request for at least one of the Ebeling catologs. The address is 217 Warren st., Syracuse.

Office desk and chair, cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv. 61.

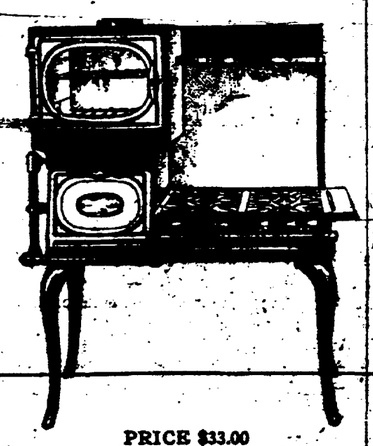
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STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
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Until Further Notice, We Will Give Free With Every Pound of
BOUQUET COFFEE
Sold in Fulton, A Coupon worth One Cent Apiece When Returned to us by the
LEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Save your *Coupons*, and send them to the *Hospital*, asWe Will Redeem Them Only When Returned to us by the Hospital.
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11 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Will be the place to buy your MEATS, FISH and CANNED GOODS also the best of BUTTER
Special Prices on OLEO This Week

"SANITO"
COOKING UTENSILS
are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.
A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00
FULTON EVENING TIMES
Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

Ask for new prices on auto tires, also Ford supplies, including new style radiators, demountable rim wheels, slip covers, hand horns, speedometers, non-skid tires, chains. We will have a larger stock of oils, cements, patchers, tire guagers, etc., than ever. Van Wagenen, IInc. adv. 61

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 67 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1915 | Price One Cent.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAMPAIGN

"BURY THE HATCHET—EVERYBODY'S DOING IT"

Every day it is becoming more and more apparent that additional factories are needed in this city to give it that business impetus which the city is capable of sustaining. A big, fortunately-located city like Fulton should be humming with industrial enterprises. The elements are here to warrant it. But we must have faith.

There is just now a more noticeable local optimism about the business ftuure of the city than has been apparent before for a long perriod. If our optimism stops with a mere lip acknowledgment of the fact of our opportunity, that opportunity will wither before it becomes of any value. Opportunities don't tarry. They are as fleeting as the wind. Promptitude of seizure and vigorous energy in binding are both needed if opportunity is to be caught and made of practical service.

Everybody is saying Fulton has the greatest opportunity that has ever crossed her path. Nor is this conviction local alone. The same conviction seems to be nation-wide in its sweep. Big men in all parts of the country seem to realize that fortune is standing right in our pathway. The outsider is watching to see what we will do. He is curious to see whether we will measure up to the opportunity He knows full well that we have got to show brain-work, enterprise, breadth of mind, indefatigable energy and an abiding faith in our own particular destiny. He knows that, while fortune holds out her hand, we have got to run to fortune; fortune will not run to us.

Immense riches are attainable in Fulton if our own people will go after them. All lines of business within the next ten years should develop such prosperous proportions that good profits to the capitalists and abundant wages to the laborer should be the rule. All the natural elements or economics are at this moment working in our favor. Man and nature both seem to be playing into our hands. The whole question now is: "Will we be equal to our opportunity?"

Business and professional men and women alive to their opportunity will become members of the Chamber of Commerce which will be organized from the Commercial Club to help Fulton avail itself of the opportunities of the future.—A. C. B.

Plans for Big Noon Luncheon this Wednesday, Hotel Clark the scene of the first gathering to hear Lucius E. Wilson.

Lucius E. Wilson, field director of the American City Bureau, will arrive in Fulton tomorrow. On Wednesday the movement for a greater Fulton Chamber of Commerce will be officially launched at an open meeting and luncheon at the Hotel Clark. The large number of acceptances of President Penfield's personal invitation indicates that the dining room of the Clark will be filled to capacity. Luncheons will be held daily, except Saturday and Sunday, until after the close of the campaign.

At each luncheon Mr. Wilson or one of his co-workers will address the assembled business and professional men and women, and the progress of the work will be reported and new plans for action discussed.

J. H. Braddock, field secretary of the Bureau, has been in Fulton for the past ten days, and already has everything in readiness for the arrival of Mr. Wilson. The offices in the Telephone Building formerly occupied by the First National Bank have been turned into general offiecs for the Chamber of Commerce, and tabulators are at work indexing a complete list of names, including those few business and professional men who are not active members of the Chamber at the present time.

In the meantime Mr. Braddock is meeting the men of Fulton who are or should be leaders in the campaign work. "I find an optimistic attitude everywhere," he announced today. "I find that everyone has confidence in Fulton. I also find that practically everyone believes that organized cooperation is a necessity. It is lacking at the present time; but it is lacking because there has never been a concerted effort to bring it about. This is what Mr. Wilson will do. He is a man of real ability; I might say, a man of rare ability. He will show the leaders of Fulton what co-operation will really do. He will make them want to prorve it to themselves."

In speaking of the present organization, Mr. Braddock said:

"The Chamber of Commercre is handicapped in two ways: first by lack of funds, second by lack of proper support. The second impediment has been the natural outgrowth of the first. The present campaign will remedy both. There is no question but what we shall succeed here as we do elsewhere. Every man who is not a member of the chamber, but who should be, will be made a member of the organization if it lies within human power. Every present member who is not a live, aggressive worker for the Chamber rand for Fulton, will me made a worker and a credit to the organization.

The heart of the subject is brought out in the words of Almon Bristol, for years one of the business men of Fulton and now secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

"No business," said Mr. Bristol, in discussing this subject, "can succeed without a plan. Yet in years gone by, Chamber of Commerce have blundered along from one exigency to another, or fallen into a state of innocuous desuetude.

"Chambers of Commerce are no longer hit-or-miss organizations. The experience of the last ten years has made many things clear.

"For instance, committee service in the old days in many cities meant the appointment of a group of men to a task that might, or might not, interest them. The personnel of the committee was generally a compound of honorary members who wouldn't work under any conditions. Think of really working together, with a corporal's guard of indifferent ones and a single fanatic who was innocent of all balanced relationship with the organization as a whole. Such committees could arrive nowhere.

"Beginning with the Greater Des Moines Committee and followed to some extent by the Fulton Chamber of Commerce, there has been developed a systematic method of committee organization and control that inexorably brings results.

"The first requisite is a plan.

"The plan is stated in brief paragraphs.

"Each paragraph is a concrete task.

"Each task is analyzed carefully and a special committee of interested men put to work upon the first step. Behind them is the intelligent support of the office force and the officers of the entire Chamber. Regular supervision over the step-by-step progrss of the committee converts spasmodic effort into regular advance.

"It is the spirit that quickeneth," said the great leader of Men. The statement is essentially true today. The community that has a spirit of enterprise, optimism and vision, outdistances its competitors. The right sort of public spirit can be developed just as surely as corruption, graft and inefficiency can be restrained. The Chamber of Commerce is the organization agency to foster the change.

"Although men are usually more impressed by the list of tangible achievements than by efforts to produce public spirit, yet the spirit of a city is the fundamental thing that inexorably determines its commercial as well as its civic future. In the words of King Solomon, where there is no vision, the people perish.

"The Chamber of Commerce is the one organization in a city that can study and act upon large economic-social questions; that can rob municipal issues of mere partisan bias and that can guide public opinion towards sane and persistent progress.

"The close-fisted citizen who is afraid to invest a dollar in boosting his home city, should remember that shrouds have no pockets."

TURKS THREATEN MASSACRE IF ATHENS AIDS ALLIES

Predicts Armed Neutrality In Greece

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung prints a Vienna despatch which says that the opinion prevails in the Austrian capital that the Greek governemnt will decide upon military measures which will result in armed neutrality. The open swerving of the Greeks from neutrality is improbable, according to the despatch.

Allied Mine Sweeper Sunk Off Smyrna

Bombardment of forts on the Smyrna coast by an allied fleet on Saturday was without result, according to an official Turkish communication issued today, which says:

"Two enemy warships bombarded forts on the Smyrna coast for three hours yesterday withuot result.

"At eight o'clock in the morning one French and three British war ships, accompanied by five large mine sweepers, again bombarded Smyrna forts for an hour and a half. Seven shells fired by our batteries struck the war ship which had been first to open fire. One mine sweeper was sunk.

"Our casualties yesterday and today were four killed and seven wounded.

"The enemy's fleet undertook no serious action against the Dardanelles either yesterday or today."

Refugee From Constantinople Declares City Is in State of Panic; People in Dread of Moslem Uprising

The London Times' Sofia correspondent telegraphs:

"A friend who has arrived from Constantinople describes the city as panic stricken owing to the attack of the allied fleet on the fortress line of the Dardanelles.

"The presence of thousands of refugees from the Peninsula of Gallipoli increases the prevailing alarm.

"It is feared the appearance of the fleet in the neighborhood of the city may prove to be a signal for a general massacre of Christians, and large numbers of persons have taken flight in case of an outbrak or disturbances.

"It is anticipated that the instigation of a sacred war may prove that the first victims of Moslem fanaticism may be German officers, who are far from popular with the masses."

Open threats that massacres of Greeks would take place throughout Turkey if the Athens government should move against theOttoman Power are reported here from the capital of Greece. These threats have been made freely by Salih Mey, Turkish Envoy to Greece Coupled with these threats are warnings, conveyed to the diplomatic corps at Athens by Count Mirbach, the German Minister, that a demonstration against Turkey will be followed by immediate declarations of war on Greece by Germany and Austria.

That Greece is at the parting of the ways, with her King exerting his influence to maintain the neutrality of his country in opposition to Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, the retiring Premier, and the man to whom Greece owes her revival, is the opinion in Europe.

Mr. Venizelos on Saturday announced the resignation of himself and his Cabinet, as King Constantine did not approve the policy of the government. Today in the Chamber of Deputies Mr. Venizelos clearly indicated that the difference between him and the monarch was over the question of peace and war. He said he had advised the King to select as a new Premier, Mr. Zaimis, governor of the National Bank, who, he said, "will follow a policy of neutrality which I hope will not endanger our newly acquired territory."

GERMANY WILL BUILD NAVY TO GRIP ENGLAND AFTER WAR IS OVER

Kaiser's Fleet Will Never Attack British War Ships Again In Equal Fight

Amsterdam, Mar. 8.—Before long there will be a general shuffle of positions in the higher command of the German army. Admiral von Tirpitz and his master are not satisfied with the doings of Admiral von Ingenohl, commander in chief of the battel fleet. They ascribe to his lack of foresight the loss of many German ships.

"What is left for Germany at sea?" That was the question discussed recently at a naval war council in Berlin in which Germany's best admirals had been summoned. No communication was made to the press regarding the outcome of the council, but I understand from a trustworthy source that Admiral von Ingenohl's policy of seeking battle was sternly condemned by the Admiral's opponents.

It may be taken for granted that the German fleet will never again attack England's ships in anything like an equal fight, but will remain hidden until peace is declared and then Germany, with what is left of it, will endeavor to build the largest fleet that ever existed and hope then to challenge England's fleet within fifteen or twenty years and beat it.

3D CLASS PASSAGE DROPPED

New York, Mar. 8.—Passenger agents of the French line have been instructed to refuse third-class passage for Italy to Italian citizens, it was said last night by representatives of the line.

No more in this class will be carried by the French line ships in either direction until overland transportation conditions between France and Italy are normal again, they said.

The action has been taken at the instance of the Italian Immigration Commission, military necessities interfering with ordinary traffic movements, making it impossible to guarante through passage.

MIDNIGHT FIRE AT EDISON'S JERSEY PLANT

West Orange, N.J., Mar. 8.—Fire started a few minutes after midnight this morning in the Edison plant, which was recently burned, and in a short time one of the buildings was ablaze.

The flames spread rapidly and it was feared that another disastrous fire would result.

12,000 TURKS ON GULF BATTLE WITH BRITISH

Serious fighting has occurred along the Persian Gulf between a British force and Turks supported by hostile tribesmen. The British detachment, which is composed largely of Indian troops, has occupied the head of the gulf for some time, and last week, after a period of comparative quiet, located two Ottoman columns. Before the engagement that ensued had ended hand to hand fighting was resorted to. The casualties on both sides were numerous, according to a statement issued last night by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India. This report says:

"For some time it had been known that about two or three regiments of Turkish troops, together with Turkish Beni Fam tribesmen from Amara (on the Tigris river), with contingents of Persian Beni Lamu Tureef and other disaffected tribesmen hostile to the Sheif of Mohammerah, had been collecting west of Ahwaz (in Khuzistan). The Ahwaz garrison was despatched on a reconnaissance in force to ascertain their number and disposition.

"Several hand to hand encounters took place in which the attackers were held successfully at bay while our party made good its retirement. From reports received and supported by the absence of all further activity, it appears the enemy lost no less than two hundred to three hundred killed, including brothers of the Sheik of the Beni Tureefs, besides from five hundred to six hundred wounded. Our casualties were: British officers killed, 6; wounded, 3; British rank and file killed, 1; wounded, 5; Indian officers killed, 1; wounded, 4; Indian rank and file killed, 55; wounded, 115.

"On the same date a cavalry reconneissance was made in the direction of Nakala, about twenty-five miles northwest of Basra (on the Persian Gulf). The reconnoitrers on returning to camp were followed by a body of some 1,500 hostile horsemen. This enemy force was skilfully drawn on to a concealed position occupied by infantry with machine guns and field artillery. The enemy fled back to Nakala after having suffered heavily. Our losses in this reconnaissance were: British officers killed, 4; wounded, 2; Indian officers killed, 2; rank and file killed, 4."

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following official communication issued in Constantinople last night:

"This afternoon (Sunday) six hostile war ships bombarded our batteries in the Dardanelles. The batteries rreplied successfully."

"There is no important change in the general situation."

"According to latest advices received here," a Reuter despatch from Sofia says, "the Sultan and the government are still in Constantinople. The government is prepared to cross to Asia Minor at any moment, but the Sultan is in favor of remaining in the capital.

"ItI is understood it has decided to intrust the defence of Constantinople exclusively to the Germans under command of General Liman von Sanders, the instructor of the Turkish army, while Bedri Bey, the Prefect of Police, will be invested with the general control of thec ity, with powers equivalent to those of a viceroy.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

Volume 1, No. 1. By Carrier Six Cents Per Week.

RAIDERS EVADED THREE SQUADRONS

By FREDERICK WERNER

Berlin, Dec. 17. (By Wireless.)—Official information issued to the press here today asserts that British warships were damaged and sunk in the naval engagements that followed the German bombardment of English coast towns. All the German ships escaped, admitted, it is asserted.

The great feat of the German squadron is being celebrated throughout Germany. Flags are flying from houses and public buildings. The news is regarded as the most daring exploit of the war.

The admiralty staff gave out the following dispatch from the German North Seaquet:

"German warships approached the east coast of England and bombarded the fortified town of Scarborough. The operation was wholly successful. A heavy fire was opened in which damage was inflicted. Albeit, that opposition was possible that some warships sank, but we cannot affirm this positively. The engagement was fought in a fog that concealed the attack.

"Although three squadrons of the British navy tried to trap our ships they succeeded in escaping."

Reports received here from English sources state that more than 100 persons were killed and eighty wounded at Hartlepool. They also admit considerable damage was done there, as well as at Scarborough.

The English contention that these towns are unfortified is flatly denied here. It is asserted that the British official statement that forts replied to the German warship refutes any claim that the places were unfortified.

The bombardment of English coast towns possibly heralds greater "deeds of arms" says the Boarse Zeitung, but this is the only newspaper comment that the German fleet has embarked on a course of general assault.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "Once more our naval forces, having the danger of mines in the North sea, have shelled English fortified places. The success is a notable one and the Fatherland is to be congratulated for its brave naval forces."

"This is not merely a daring cruiser raid or mere throwing of bombs," the Neuesten Nachrichten, "but a regular bombardment of fortified places. It is a further proof of the gallantry of our navy."

The Leipzigerzeitung expresses satisfaction because the attack comes so soon after the battle on the Falkland Islands.

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.—It is announced that 55 persons were killed and 80 wounded in the bombardment of Hartlepool.



Photos by American Press Association.

England felt avenged for [illegible] naval defeats when news of the destruction of Admiral Count von [illegible] off the Falkland Islands, in the south Atlantic, was received. A [illegible] fleet under Vice Admiral Sturdee of the English admiralty engaged [illegible] warships, the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Nurnberg, and [illegible] and sank the first four. The English ships then chased the Dresden. [illegible]'s fleet had sunk the English [illegible] ers Good Hope and Monmouth [illegible] damaged the Glasgow off the Chilean coast on Nov. 1. In the illustration [illegible]miral von Spee is shown on the left, Admiral Sturdee on the right and [illegible]harnhorst, Von Spee's flagship, at the bottom. Von Spee went down with [illegible]hip.

London, Dec. 17.—A report circulated here to-day that two British warships had been sunk was denied as wholly false by the Admiralty.

Dover, Eng., Dec. 17.—British warships continue to bombard the Germans on the Belgian coast to-day putting several batteries out of action.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

TO HAND IN FLANDERS

[illegible], Dec. 17.—Hand-to-hand fighting is now going on in Flanders. The Germans are attacking the Germans with bayonets as they continue to push their offensive against the Kaiser's troops.

[illegible] statement follows:

"We have captured several trenches with the bayonets and have strengthened our position in Lomaitstab and [illegible] and further the ground [illegible] to the west of Gheluvelt. We [illegible] at some points in the [illegible] Wermaitlez and Loraine and [illegible] is nothing to report."

[illegible] The Russians [illegible] retreat in Poland, [illegible] of the German [illegible] since to-day. It [illegible] the French, attacks [illegible]

London, Dec. 17.—The [illegible] was sunk by a [illegible] Scarborough at midnight. [illegible] more landed here to-day. [illegible] were lost. Her crew says [illegible] chief had been lost by a [illegible] do not know her identity.

[illegible]ch, Dec. 17.—The British [illegible] Princess Olga struck a mine [illegible] here to-day and sank. [illegible] children were reached [illegible]. The others distributed [illegible] were taken [illegible] a steamer laying [illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 17.—A report of [illegible] Admiral Count von [illegible] the Falkland islands [illegible]

Alexandria, [illegible] Dec. 17.—The United States [illegible] Tennessee arrived here under Rear Admiral [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] institute [illegible] pira [illegible] tor [illegible] Rive [illegible] for [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE
EVENING TIMES
FULTON TIMES
Weekly
... Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 66 East First Street, Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated
Telephone 65
... BRAUN, President and Editor
... BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
... L. W. EMERICK, Treasurer

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1914.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Banquet Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Bedford Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Diamond Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Empire Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Fowler Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
Tyne Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

OPINIONS

Rural Schools.

The situation which gives the city children better opportunity for education than the rural children should be remedied. The country schools are open from six to eight weeks less than the city schools, as Thomas E. Finegan, assistant commissioner of educcatsion pointed out to Oneida county's Board of Supervisors. Teachers in the districts schools do not need to be as well trained as those in the city schools, and they are not. Neither are they paid as well. Moreover, the equipment of the schools is inferior.

The remedy is consolidation wherever the distances permit it. By combining all of the districts of a town into one school district with one school board, with one tax rate and with fewer schools in each district, the town obtains a concentration of funds and energies with results in more efficient rural schools. And it costs less.—Utica Observer.

A Question of Taste.

There are many indications that, out of deference to the grief of Europe and in sympathy for her desperate need, the social life of this peaceful country will for the present be shorn of its customary extravagance. That is as it should be. Although there are plenty of rich Americans as able as ever to splurge splendidly and to dazzle us with their reckless extravagance, no one wants to see it; no one feels that any real enjoyment would follow in its wake. There is a heaviness in the air we breathe that does not lend itself to gayety. There is a corresponding heaviness of spirit, deepened by each day's measure of suffering and death. And there is the natural good taste of a people, still simple and kind at heart, that restrains brutal vulgarity in times of supreme struggle and disaster.

Our kindness has been abundantly manifested by the money given to the Red Cross Society and to the Belgian relief fund; by the shiploads of food and clothing and hospital supplies that have been sent over the sea; but there is a deeper feeling expressed in the soberness of living that marks the sincerity of our concern. Exceptions are not lacking to prove what we have always known—that there are callous men and women in the United States, as there are callous men and women all over the world, and that wealth gives to this callousness a singularly offensive swagger. But we do not judge society as we judge rope—by its rotten strands. We regard the nation as a whole, and we see on every side a gravity of disposition that becomes the lookers-on at a tragedy too great for measurement.

It is the law of contrast that impels us to moderation, to an avoidance of extravagance in the face of direful want. There is always poverty standing at the gate of wealth; but never before in the history of the world has a civilized nation, a nation prosperous and at peace, been reduced to sudden beggary, its industries destroyed, its homes despoiled, its land laid desolute. And the bitterness of that destitution, which we are striving to alleviate, holds back our hands from waste. It is not so much that we cannot still spend, as that spending has lost its savor. The prodigality that we were wont to regard with indifference, or to commend as stimulating trade, now jars upon our sense of fitness. We have a standard of taste, and we adhere to it.—Youth's Companion.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE W... ...OPERAT...

At last Wednesday night's meeti... board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, R. L. McCu... VanWagenen Corporation, advanced an idea of winning the co... of the farmers in the vicinity of Fulton. It is Mr. McCully's idea t... holding out special inducements to farmers surrounding this city, the work of "Community Building" may be furthered.

This idea has worked successfully in certain of the Western States, particularly at Trenton, Mo., where a trade organization captivated the farmers within a radius of ten miles of the town. This work was accomplished by each member of the trade organization making himself a committee of one to call upon the people in the surrounding country and enlist their interest and sympathy in working for Trenton. The movement became known as the "Trenton Idea" and has been copied in the hustling West, but not in the conservative East.

In less than six months after the "Trenton Idea" became a fact, the city's trade body had enrolled almost every farmer in the four townships surrounding the corporate limits. Thus the farmers were made to feel themselves a part and parcel of the city establishment. In Trenton public markets were instituted where the farmers could trade unmolested; a cold storage plant was built; and, because of the increased prosperity of the town, the tax rate has been lowered to a point far below existing rates in other towns in the neighborhood.

Mr. McCully's idea, it is hoped, may take concrete form. If it does and the city realizes a public market and cold storage plant there should ensue a new era of prosperity for Fulton.

GET THE RIGHT MEN.

We have received numerous letters from different parts of the country asking us relative to the success of the commission form of government. We have answered these inquiries, stating that the commission form has been most highly successful in our particular city, but have added that our success has not been due entirely to this more modern government in itself, that we have been most fortunate in securing the right men for the right place. A city should be well governed under the old council form of government if the men who are elected are conscientious in their oath of office. However, we feel the commission form is the better, as it centers responsibility, there being a specific department for each commissioner, and he is personally held accountable for his department.—"Journal" of Commercial Club of Belle Fourche, S. D.

TO LEND A HAND.

The meanest man, and the farmer's greatest enemy, is his so-called friend who fattens on the keeping alive of the farmer's prejudice, hate and distrust. The farmer has too long been considered in a class apart. The successful farmer is already a business man and he should unite with all other business men to look after the problems of his community. The line between town and country must be wiped out.—The "County Agent."

WITH THE SUFFRAGIS...

You have what a policeman when he is on duty at a dance ... how he stands stolid and unblinking against the wall or varies the monotony by pacing solemnly back and forth.

Irma Erwin is the policewoman of Fargo, North Dakota, and when she is on duty at a dance hall this is what she does: She dances with the girls. Why? This is what she told Mrs. LaFollette, who called on her at police headquarters: "I dance with the girls partly to become better acquainted with them, and partly to establish a certain standard of formality and dignity for the dancers. My dancing with them proves that I am not just a crank who doesn't know enough to have a good time, but that I want everyone to have a good time in the right way."

Under the management of men the poor old women on Blackwell's Island, if unable to work, have passed their time in unrelieved misery with idle hands. After more than a century during which the department of corrections becomes the worst in the city, Mayor Mitchell puts a woman on the job, and in the process of humanizing the prisons, the old ladies on the island find themselves knitting with all the solid satisfaction old ladies the world over have pursued this time-killing occupation.

It is not to blame the men that these instances are noted but to illustrate the sort of service women bring to politics. They can be counted on to carry the principles of home-making into the management of any assemblage of people, prison or dance hall, that has to be supervised by government.

Alice Stone Blackwell in the Woman's Journal calls attention to the fact that the State of Washington has the smallest death rate in the United States, and she takes the occasion to remind her readers that it is the only State with a woman on the State board of health; that it has many women food inspectors, and incidentally, she adds, "It is also a State where women vote."

The passing of Robert Burdette, humorist and ardent suffragist, arouses the suffragists to reassert their claim to all professional humorists: Mark Twain, Mr. Dooley, John Kendrick Bangs are noted instances. A sense of humor helps pierce the fallacy that voting is inherently a male prerogative.

Forst Man—Say, when women d'ye think they'll go to war?

Second Man—I don't know about that, but I think I can guess where war will go."

H. C. Feroe of Tivoli, N. Y., writes: "I healed several bad cuts and a scraped hock on a valuable horse by using Hunford's Balsam of Myrrh twice a day."

Open Letter to the Development Committee

Honorable Sirs:

The several letters turned over to you by me, the undersigned, relative to one Roy B. Smith, a community builder or industrial promotor, has been done in no sense to influence the committee's action, but by the request of the interested parties. All such letters in my possession were received in answer to a request for information along the lines indicated while engaged with the former Fulton Development association.

While I do not now wish to influence the committee's action in the selection of any particular man, I am virtually interested and concerned to this exent, that the best man for the job shall be selected and that the campaign shall prove a success. I am frank to admit that I am opposed to the plan submitted, that of disbursing one-third of the entire amount collected for the first year's subscription to the man who conducts the campaign.

I confidently believe that $5,000 or more will be subscribed and paid in for expenditure the first year; and to give away $1,666.66 of the amount to an outsider for directing the campaign is a sum too great and the handing over of such a sum would leave a brown taste in the mouth and create a community censure of the committee for making such a bargain, little short of scandal; and who knows but that the committee would be tarred and feathered.

On the other hand, if only $2,000 were raised and one-third of same paid to the orgahizer, i. e., $666.66 only, $1,333.33 would be left available for operations, which would not begin to liquidate the single items of the secretary's salary for a year which item is deemed in every respect at the most necessary item in the proposed budget. We must raise at least $5,000 to make the undertaking a success; then after paying the promoter a reasonable salary, taking care of the proposed secretary's salary for a year, pay the cost of advertising, stationary, postage and other necessary incidentals, we will then have a scant $2,000 available for the many purposes of a genuine industrial development along broad, aggressive lines.

A suggestion has been made that ... employed to promote the ... ing shall not be employed for two months only, but that said contract shall run during a period of three years, the promoter giving general supervision for a period of at least two months each year for the three years. This plan looks to me not only like a waste of money, but would, in effect, nullify the free hand of the man who shall come to take up the work as general secretary.

The man employed as secretary after the Booster campaign is over must be the right man for the place, for on the selection of two men, the promoter, and later the secretary, depends the success of the entire project.

Let us start this project by organizing a stock company for the promotion and development of Fulton. Let everybody be invited to subscribe for stock at $25.00 per share and those parties who cannot take a full share, club together under the direction of the soliciting committee, pool their subscriptions and buy one share, said share to be voted at the annual meeting by whoever the pool may elect to represent them.

Let the new movement, the re-organized chamber, be incorporated by all means and if such a corporation cannot sell $6.000 worth of stock, then I am disappointed in Fulton.

Gentlemen of the committee, a golden opportunity for Fulton is in your hands. If you possess the pluck and courage as I believe you do, you will respond to the spirit of the times and exercise your full capabilities. Don't let the matter die on your hands. GET BUSY!

(To be continued in next issue.)

EDWARD JOSLIN.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice December 16, 1914.

Men—Adams, Roe; Adams, Roe K.; Babcock, C. C.; Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Lester; Holcombe, L. M.; Lavre, Frank, jr.; Lent, Hayes; Lyman, Charles; Smith, Cy; Streckland, Steward.

Women—Tallman, Miss Sarah; Warren, Miss Lucy; Carr, Mrs. Amy; King, Mrs. Fred; Sacket, Mrs. Rollo; Sharp, Mrs. Matt.

PETER CONLEY,
Postmaster.

Baled hay, straw, shaving. Prompt delivery. VanWagenen, Inc. Adv.

The People's Column

"TAXPAYER'S" POINT OF VIEW REGARDING G. B. DEUEL'S GRIEVANCE.

Dear Mr. Deuel:

Assuming that Mr. Boland will justly consider a replication ... ranted, I will for the sake of "Community Construction" venture t... lowing explanatory statement:

—You ask why you were prosecuted. The answer is, purposed d... ancy. You ask the Hon. ex-mayor to make an apology. I say th... moment you were vindicated by the court and reimbursed by the ... sentatives of the city you received public apology from every individu... payer in the municipality. I believe it to be a righteous attestation to ... exceedingly grateful to the city attorney for publicly clearing the matter that we may enjoy abundantly a vindication so popular.

As broad a person as ex-President Roosevelt appealed to the court in one of those little tragedies, the aftermath of political supremacy, and with tear-dimmed eyes and a voice trembling with emotion, acknowledged to the court that he was satisfied with vindication.

How beautiful that example? J. A. F.

"Watch Fulton Grow!" (With apology.

Welcome to Our New Daily; Stop Knocking Let's Boost For It

The "knocker" already hits at our new daily, but what wonder. The man who knocks, knocks from force of habit, and having his little hammer always with him hits at everything visible; sometimes at things bad, hits more often at things good. Force of habit, superstition and prejudice are the three attributes of human nature hardest to overcome, therefore pity the knocker rather than censure for once the habit is formed, like the drink habit it is hard to let go.

Fulton has as few knockers as any city in the U. S. for its size, probably no more than can be found in Squeechas them, one, two or three. The has them, one, two or three. The man with the little hammer always knocks. The last thing hit is Braun's new daily. We have seen him look wise, give the head a knowing toss, then the familiar WHACK of the little hammer whenever Fulton's new daily is mentioned. Now, please kind knocker desist for the good of Fulton. Stop knocking! Talk the new daily up, not down. A live daily in Fulton (our own daily) will be a valuable adjunct to the city's progress, just what we need to help along the Industrial Campaign.

Let's take pride in it. Let's help make it go. Let's call it OUR daily. Let's think of it as our child and we'll speak it of in terms only to good. Let's help finance it. Let's subscribe. Let's advertise in its columns. Let's take at least a share of its stock. If five hundred men would take one ten dollar share each it could be made a howling success from the word "Go!"

Let's join hands. Let's boost Hip Hurrah for the new daily.

EDWARD JOSLIN.

VanWagenen Inc. will ... storage batteries during the ... —Adv.

GURNSEY

On your way downtown ... and see our complete line of Bath room Fixtures. Prompt attention given to all repair work.

Arthur J. Gurnsey
Plumber
1 Oneida St.
Office phone 1591 Home

Have You Looked Over Our Line of
Box and Basket Chocolates
We have a complete one from
19c Pound Upward
You tired Christmas Shoppers, visit our Lunch Department.
Phone 80 ONYX First Street

Earn $5.00
For a Few Minutes Work

The FULTON FUEL & LIGHT CO. will give a prise of $5.00 Cash for the best article of not over 500 words on "why I prefer Genuine Gas Coke for Fuel," which we receive before Dec. 27th.

The prize will be awarded and paid January 2nd, 1915.

We will publish the winning article and reserve the right to publish four others which are considered next best, with contributor's name.

Contest open to all.

THE GAS CO.
Call Phone 198

Our Showing of
Christmas Footwear
is indeed a very attractive display!

We've something just right for every Foot in the Family!

What could make a more acceptable Christmas remembrance for the older members of the family than a pair of our Comfort Shoes, a pair of warm Slippers, or a pair of good Winter Rubbers or Arctics?

What would please the young members of the family more than a pair of stylish Shoes, a pair of Dancing Pumps or Dress Slippers, a pair of Leggins or Rubber Boots for the boy or girl?

Remember baby, too, with a pair of our cunning little Slippers, Booties or Moccasins.

We've Christmas Footwear galore! You can't if you try make more suitable or acceptable Christmas Gifts than our Good Footwear.

Come, see our Holiday display!

Butts Shoe Shop
... STREET

VETERAN DIES IN LAKE CITY

CAPT. C. A. TAYLOR, BORN IN FULTON 73 YEARS AGO —A WRITER.

Through the courtesy of the Oswego Times, the following splendid obituary relative to the death of a former Fultonian is reprinted:

"In the death of Captain Charles Albert Taylor, which occurred at his home, No. 87 East Seventh street, last night at 9 o'clock, the ranks of Post O'Brian, G. A. R., lose another veteran and one of its most distinguished members. Captain Taylor was a soldier, he served in the great struggle of the '60's with valor and no better testimonial of his bravery, his love for country, is to be found than in his rise from drummer boy to captain. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, an officers' organization, and is the last of that order living is Oswego.

"Captain Taylor had been ill for about ten weeks from bronchial trouble. He was subject to this affliction in the damp fall and winter months, but last year escaped the ravages of the disease by going south. He intended going south again this year, but a slight cold developed into a severe attack of throat trouble which caused his death. He was born in Fulton and would have been 73 years on New Year's day. He and Mrs. Taylor observed their golden wedding anniversary last New Year's. He lived in Oswego for over forty years and attended Trinity Methodist church, was a member of Post O'Brian and a past commander of that organization, also a member of the Odd Fellows, Loyal Legion, and Sons of Veterans. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Charles A., jr., of West Albany street; William of Florida; two sisters, Mrs. Louise Bien of San Francisco, Mrs. Stephen Joslin of Wichita, Kan., and one brother, Frederick H., of Utica.

"Mr. Taylor, in his younger days, held an important position in the adjutant general's office at Albany and was well known in the capital. His father, the late Albert Taylor of Fulton, was a major, having attained that rank in the war of the rebellion. Captain Taylor was a prolific and interesting writer and many contributions from his pen were printed in the Times over the signature 'C. A. T.' His style was captivating and as a writer of war stories he was at his best. His last contribution was regarding the burning of Louvain, which he similarized to the burning and sacking in North Carolina by the Union troops.

"Captain Taylor's war record is a history of an eventful life, a record of patriotism and of devotion to duty. In the present European war much is being said about the German troops rushing back to battle after recuperating from wounds. It is compulsory in that struggle, but at the time of the great war in this country the wounded were free to stay from the firing line. Captain Taylor, however, on two occasions, was severely wounded, but each time he went back to the scene of the fighting as soon as health would permit and plunged into the battles with greater force. He was in the battle of Bull Run, the battle of the Wilderness and many others of the bloodiest conflicts.

"Mr. Taylor enlisted May 13, 1861, as drummer, Company E, Twelfth New York Volunteers, at Elmira, and served in the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Army of Northeast Virginia. He was honorably discharged on August 23, 1861, but re-enlisted on November 7, 1861, in Company H, Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers. He was promoted to sergeant on August 30, 1862. He was wounded at South Mountain, Md., on September 14, 1862, and was mustered out May 29, 1863. He saw service at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., Bull Run, Little River Turnpike, Fredericksburg and many other important engagements. He enrolled September 14, 1863, and was mustered in as first lieutenant, Company A, Twenty-fourth New York Volunteer Cavalry, and was promoted to Captain of Company E, to rank from August 19, 1864."

LAUTER PIANOS
FACTORY PRICES 1862
Now
PIANO HOUSE

Wilson & Dwyer
Quick
Shoe Repairing
Skate Sharpening a Specialty
207 Cayuga St.

Tax Exempt

The Six-Seven per cent Preferred Stock of this company is tax exempt to residents of New York State, the company paying all taxes. Dividends are now at rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum. Certificates Ten Dollars or One Hundred Dollars.

Receipts for One Dollar or more carrying Six Per Cent, Interest are exchangeable into Stock.

A good Christmas Present for those in whom you wish to encourage Thrift.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

FULTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.

Under supervision New York State Public Service Commission.

HOW RED CROSS FUNDS ARE USED.

At this particular time when the community is called upon from so many sources for relief of financial assistance, it is well to know the uses being made of different funds.

At the present time there is being made a general sale of Red Cross Seals and questions are frequently asked, "How is the money used? The sale of Red Cross Seals was inaugurated by the American National Red Cross for the fight against Tuberculosis. It was extended from State to State, from city to city, and town to town, and now is carried on by mail in the rural districts. The national Red Cross gives explicit outlines of the ways in which the funds are to be used, but it is all summed up in "The Fight Against Tuberculosis."

Five per cent of all returns from this sale go to the National Red Cross.

Five per cent goes to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. (This Society being practically the general sales agent of the National Red Cross.)

Five per cent goes to the State Agency, which in New York State, outside Greater New York, is the State Charity Aid Association.

In Lyons there is a local organization for tuberculosis work and the remaining funds, or 85 per cent, is used entirely under the jurisdiction of this local committee or organization but must be expended under the general restrictions of the National Red Cross.

Contributors to Belgian Sufferers.

Dec. 8, 1914.

$10.00 contributor—Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.

$5.00 contributors—Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.; Foster Bros., Granby Paper Co., E. Z. Opener Bag factory, A. E. Gwynne, Volney Paper Co., Nestle Food Co. and Dilts Machine Works.

$2.50 contributor—Victoria Paper Mill.

$2.00 contributors—James Washburn, L. Edgarton, L. G. Adams, G. J. Emeny, Fort Stanwix Canning Co., C. M. Allen and Geo. Mason.

$1.50 contributers—Morin Bros.

$1.00 contributor—G. S. Piper, S. D. Wells, VanWagenen Inc., O. J. Coles, Chas. Mangeot, C. E. Harding, S. D. Keller, Frank French, W. J. Bradford, C. L. Peck, F. Howell, A. T. Jennings, Russel Guile, Mrs. Gertrude Church, Frank E. LaPorte, Mrs. Sarah E. Morin, L. B. Babcock, G. B. Farley, F. M. Wells, Myron Foster, A. M. Hurd, J. F. Hopkins, A. I. Morton, George Pratt, G. C. Hill, W. C. Burns, E. Holmes, Mrs. Ed. Stevens, A. P. Curtis, Fred N. Pierce, J. Connell jr., L. R. Owens, C. W. Owens, G. Emens, W. Draper, Dr. Whitbeck, Joseph Connors, Chas. Vogelsang, E. L. Lamb, C. F. Foster, H. McCrae, Wm. Church, M. L. Whittaker, C. Schafer, F. E. Wolcott, Julia K. Steele, F. E. Fox, E. C. Whitaker, Mrs. May Willard, Mrs. Edna Moon, W. F. Hill, E. S. Brown, A. Kraus, D. B. Kane, Elmer Taylor, L. R. Scudder, F L. Youmans, M. Switzer, J. Stevens, A. E. Langdon, M. Dietrich, C. R. Rddd, J. Foster, W. C. Middletown, G. W. Brooker, R. L. McCully, H. L. Gifman, J. E. Stanley, G. B. Palmer, A. P. Bradt, W. E. Bidwell, Mrs. B. L. Royce, Dr. H. J. Terpenning, C. E. Guile, G. G. Whitaker, F. E. Goodjon, F. H. Marvin, F. J. Switzer, F. B. Hodges, E. E. Hart, N. A. Locke, C. E. Stewart, Charles Lee, D. J. Hanifin, B. C. Brown, Dr. N. H. Haviland, G. B. Fairman, Dr. F. Cary, Walter Drury, W. A. Clements, D. L. Lipsky, Hunter Fan Motor Co., True Bros, W. Gage, F. L. Sears, C. Bailey, Miss Jean Crippen, E. Grant Smith and Boland Bros.

$.50 contributors—F. Wadsworth, V. Calkins, J. Wilson, W. J. Branch, H. H. Merriam and M. Skeele.

Sale of High Grade Dresses, $10.00. Silk Crepe de Chene Charmeuse, Faille and French Serge, values up to $25.00. Choice to-morrow, $10.00.—"The New York Shop."—Adv.

The Liver Regulates the Body—A Sluggish Liver Needs Care.

Someone has said that people with chronic liver complaint should be shut up away from humanity, for they are pessimists and see through a "glass darkly." Why? Because mental states depend upon physicial states. Biliousness, headaches, dizziness and constipation disappear after using Dr. King's New Life Pills. 25c at your druggist.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. Bessie Barnum has returned home after spending some time with friends at Syracuse and Warners.

Mrs. Minnie Fullerton is thhe guest of her daughter, Mrs. B. D. Smith, at Utica.

Mrs. George Grant was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Green, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cole and Miss Bessie Ryle are visiting their sister at Webster.

A steriopticon lecture on "Making Americans" will be given at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening next. An offering will be taken.

Mrs. John Brackett, who has been quite ill for some time is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cole of Sudlersville, Md., have moved their household goods to Hannibal Center, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Mary Wiltsie, mother of Clarence Wiltsie, had the misfortune to slip on the ice, seriously injuring her hip and shoulder. She is confined to her bed.

The body of Mrs. Mary Van Insen was brought here for interment Friday. Mrs. Van Dusen died Tuesday at the home of her son, Dr. E. C. Van Dusen, where she has made her home for some time past. She was a former resident of this place and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Services at the Baptist church, the Rev. Jacob Hain officiating.

A horse owned by Joseph Dashnough fell on the ice in front of McFarland's store breaking its leg, it was found necessary to kill it.

Mr. and Mrs. William White of Fulton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albing Saturday.

The annual feast of Golden Sheaf Grange was largely attended. About 120 sat down to the tables, and a pleasant social time was enjoyed by old and young.

The Rev. Jacob Hann preached at Granby last Sunday at 2 o'clock, and at Dexter's Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Peter Welling has been re-elected secretary of the Oswego County Fire Relief association, also one of the directors. Congratulations.

Rufus Day and John Peters were in Sodus last week assisting their sons, who have opened one of the largest and best grocery stores between Rochester and Oswego.

While engaged pulling trees out of the muck owned by Walter Manning, Ralph Wallace, sustained a serious injury Monday by his foot being caught under a tree and bent upward and backward until the toes touched the leg. He is in a serious condition.

The donation at the Prebyterian church was well attended. A fine musical program was rendered. An elaborate supper served and about $87.00 was sealized.

The ladies of the O. E. S. will give a musical and dramatic entertainment at Masonic Hall Friday evening, Dec. 18th. Refreshments at the close.

Mr. and Mrs. William Northrup entertained in honor of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Stock, December 7th, it being the thirty anniversary of their marriage. A bountiful supper was served and the evening spent in games and amusements.

Mrs. Ida Irwin is spending some time with Mrs. Rarpinski of Fruit Valley.

Mrs. John Brackett, who has been quite ill, is able to be out again.

Earl Engle, who has been seriously ill with appendicitis, is reported as improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albting will celebrate their fiftieth anniversary Saturday, December 9th. They will receive congratulations from a host of friends.

James Havens was very fortunate in his exhibit of fowls at the recent Auburn poultry show. He received a Buckeye incubator for the best general display, a silver cup for the best display of Barred Plymouth Rocks, nine special premiums and a number of club premiums.

A new furnace has been installed in the Marsh undertaking and furniture establishment.

Miss Ruth Brackett has received a fine piano presented by her father. She will be instructed in music by Miss Estelle Hyatt of Hannibal.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker of DeRuyter were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt.

Dewitt Banus has returned from the sanitorium where he went recently to be treated for rheumatism. He was not greatly benefitted.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fleming of Minetto were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cole and Miss Bessie Kyle are visiting relatives at Webster.

Corn Day was observed by the Hannibal Center school and the following program given: Song, America; recitation, "The [illegible] Lillian Baldwin; "Story of [illegible]," Ethel Palmer; reading, "[illegible] Walk with Aunt Fanny," [illegible] Sprague; song, "There's Music in the Air;" recitation, corn song, [illegible] Goodman; essay, "Description of Corn and the Annual Yield in the U. S.," Stanley Goodman; recitation, "Corn Fields," Gladys Sowers; "The First Thanksgiving," Helen Randall, Hazel Showers; closing song.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Hannibal Center M. E. church will hold their regular meeting at Dickenson's hall Friday, December 18th. Dinner will be served from 12 o'clock till all are served. This will be a chicken pie dinner and gentlemen are especially invited.

Hannibal Center Grange elected the following officers: Master, Geo. La Fontain; overseer, A. S. Lane; lecturer, Mrs. F. Cooley; steward, Geo. Baldwin; assistant steward, G. N. Parsons; chaplain, Mrs. La Fontaine; treasurer, James L. Blackett; secretary, Jasper Hopper; gate keeper, Arch Tompkins; ceres, Mrs. Curtiss; pomona, Mrs. Baldwin, Flora E. Aaip Lady asst., steward Mrs. Hooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lonis attended Pomona Grange at Oswego last week.

Word has been received here of the death of Edwin D. Cowles, aged 71 years, editor in chief of the Bay City Tribune Co., Bay City, Mich. Mr. Cowles was a nephew of A. D. and Mrs. Frank Haven, Hannibal. In 1859 he resided with his grandfather, Horace Cowles, and attended school at the Stone schoolhouse, where he received his only schooling. He was editor of the Tribune for 40 years.

A. S. Lane sowed rye on the fourth day of December. A very unusual occurrence for this locality.

Mrs. Benjamin Lounsberry of Hinsdale, Ill., is spending some time at the home of her son, Jesse.

Miss Rose Fairham is the guest of friends at Adams, N. Y.

SOUTH GRANBY

Miss Flora Fisher attended the church fair at Little Utica last week.

Fred Andrews was called to Syracuse by the illness of his sister, Mrs. Stella Howard.

On Tuesday, December 8th, occurred the death of Loren T. Austin, who had been ill for some time. The funeral was held at Little Utica Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Conklin of Bowens Corner officiating. Burial at Jacksonville. Post Scheneck, G. A. R., was present, performing the ritual. He leaves a wife and four sons, Henry Austin, of Detroit; Milo and Herman Austin, of Syracuse, and Monroe Austin of Phoenix; two daughters, Mrs. [illegible] Andrews and Mrs. Alice Cook. [illegible] sister, Mrs. Rose Dunsmoor [illegible] Bettie Dutton, and one [illegible] Allen W. Austin of Jersey City.

He was a kind husband and father and will be missed. Allen W. Austin of Jersey City was called home by the death of his brother, Henry Austin of Detroit, by the death of his father.

Alphens Dunsmoor of Cazenovia visited his aunt, Mrs. H. Austin Thursday, and also attended the funeral of his uncle Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Steffins were guests at Fred Paine's last week.

Mrs. Bertha Stege was a Friday guest of his children in Syracuse.

Mrs. Edna Whitemore visited her aunt, Mrs. H. Austin, Friday. She came with her cousin, Milo Austin, in his auto.

MAKE YOUR MONEY GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THIS CHRISTMAS

We Can Help You Do It

SPECIAL XMAS PRICES ON

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, RINGS, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, BROOCHES, LA VALLIERES, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, CHAINS, AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.

ENGRAVING. Get my prices. Select now and I will hold for you

J. F. BROWN 7 South First St.

Nickle Ware
Aluminum Ware
Cutlery
Stoves and Ranges

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

XMAS SUGGESTIONS

Flat Irons
Washing Machines
Vacuum Cleaners
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Disc Stoves
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Percolators
Grills
Chafing Dishes
Milk Warmers
Heating Pads
Sterilizers
Xmas Tree Outfits

Full line of Electrical Appliances at SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES for Xmas.
Our window is full of suggestions.

At Your Service—Always Ready

The Electric Company

Phone 144

Do You Wish to Borrow?

We can loan you money on your land and buildings.

We are not allowed to loan on notes or goods.

This Bank has paid 4% for last 7 years

Rochester and First Sts.

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

Community Notes

The A. U. P. embroidery club was entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. W. Wilse in South Third street.

* * *

The Rev. M. G. Buek, pastor of the First Baptist church, is spending his vacation in New York.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Boomer, Rochester street, leaves Thursday for Mesidero, Texas, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Claude Highriter, and family.

* * *

John Reynolds, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds, Highland street, is recovering from typhoid fever.

* * *

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jess A. Lampson, West River road, on Saturday.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Switzer, Oswego, gave a reception Tuesday night in honor of his son and bride, Attorney and Mrs. Merritt Switzer of Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. P. H. Ward, South Fourth street, returned Tuesday afternoon from the Oswego hospital, where she underwent an operation.

* * *

Mrs. A. Wettengell of Rome was the Monday guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Lipsky.

* * *

Miss Leitha Rowlee and Glenn Van Buren were married at the Mount Pleasant M. E. parsonage by the Rev. Mr. Williams on December 12th. They will make their home for the winter with the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Antone Dean, East River road. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Osborne were the attendants.

* * *

Mrs. Horatio Allen was in Syracuse Tuesday called by the illness of a sister, Mrs. Robert Phillips.

* * *

Mrs. William Grant, South Sixth street, spent the week-end visiting friends and relatives in Syracuse.

* * *

City Clerk L. R. Scudder is confined to his home with a slight cold. Former City Chamberlain, F. A. Summerville, is acting during his absence.

* * *

Superintendent of Public Works, F. H. Rumsey, has a corps of men at work cleaning the heavy fall of snow from the crosswalks.

* * *

With eighteen of Fulton's criminals confined in the County jail, Chief of Police Dyer and his men are enjoying a very easy time.

IN MEMORIAM.

Horatio Putnam Allen, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Putnam Allen, of this city, died at their home Wednesday morning, December 9th, after a brief illness of five days, aged nineteen months. He is survived by his parents and three sisters, Ruth, Frances and Virginia, all of this city.

Coming into the world on the evening of the day of the death of his grandfather, Mr. Horatio A. Allen, for whom he was named, this baby boy was the greatest comfort and consolation to their sad hearts, and like a veritable little sunbeam, a constant delight and joy to them all. His was a peculiarly bright, active little, personality, always friendly and loving towards everyone.

Many persons of all ages and conditions loved the little fellow, stopping on the way to their daily toil to catch his merry little smile and the wave of his tiny hand. He was fond of flowers to a marked degree, and rarely was he without a dandelion or rose in his little hand, being fond of either. In his brief life he had unspeakably endeared himself to his family, also to a wide circle of friends, and little Horatio will be a strong magnet drawing many hearts to the Eternal Home.

The funeral services were held at the Allen home on Friday afternoon, and burial was made in Mt. Adnah cemetery.

Cards of Thanks.

We wish to extend thanks to friends and neighbors who so generously gave their services during our bereavement by the loss of our dear husband and father, Lorin Austin; also, for the beautiful flowers and to the choir members of Post Schenck, G. A. R.

Mrs. L. T. Austin, Henry Austin, Milo Austin, Herman Austin, Mrs. Alice Cook, Mrs. Minnie Andrews, Monroe Austin.

For proud flesh and gangrene occasionally wet the affected parts with Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh.

Mrs. Katharine Hoey.

Mrs. Katharine Hoey, 85, died Dec. 10th at her home, 206 Park street. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Mary Allaire, Buffalo; Mrs. Ellen Sweet and Miss Katherine Hoey of Fulton. The funeral was held Friday from the house and from the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

It Really Does Relieve Rheumatism

Everybody who is afflicted with Rheumatism in any form should by all means keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment on hand. The minute you feel pain or soreness in a joint or muscle, bathe it with Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub it. Sloan's penetrates almost immediately right to the seat of pain, relieving the hot, tender, swollen feeling and making the part easy and comfortable. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, lumbago, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief. Buy a bottle to-day.

The Largest Line of Large Size Suits and Coats in Town.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Railroad Fare Paid Out-of-town Customers.

THE ADVANTAGE OF BUYING AT McDONALD'S



This is the finest and most modernly-equipped specialty store in Fulton. Our efforts are centered upon the display and sale of outer apparel, and are not divided among many lines. By specializing we surpass.

The garments we offer come from the country's foremost makers and designers. They are in the newest styles—the correct fashions. They are of uniformly fine qualities, measuring up to the highest standards.

Competent and intelligent salespeople are here to cater to your wants.

Yet our prices are no higher than those charged elsewhere. This, of course, means that you get Better Assortment, Better Values and Better Styles at McDonald's.

NEW STYLE COATS—$12.50, $15.75 and $19.50

Fur Trimmed Models. The Ripple Flare Effects. Made in Plush, Corduroy, Velour, Moire and Persian Lamb Fabrics

A SALE OF COATS AND DRESSES—$10.00

Choice of about 100 handsome Coats, made in Lamb, Plush, Chinchilla, Zybilyne and mixtures, all sizes to 50 bust, full length and full lined, Day Special now at $10.00.



Beautiful Crepe de Chene, Charmeuse and French Serge Dresses, all new styles and colors; values up to $25.00. Choice tomorrow, $10.00.

These four new styles in Waists on sale to-morrow, and all at $1.00.

"The New York Shop"



Are you Ready for Xmas?

Have You Completed Your Christmas Preparations?

Are you quite sure you haven't forgotten the Candy you ought to have?

Suppose you call and see our CANDIES, CHOCOLATES and BONBONS. The completeness and variety of our assortment may remind you of some gift you have neglected to get. When you note the attractiveness and quality of our candy and our moderate prices you'll realize the advantage of filling your confectionery needs here without further delay.

WE EXTEND A MERRY CHRISTMAS GREETING to all our friends and invite you to call and buy a box of our delicious Chocolates, any kind, size or price you wish from 25c to $3.00 each.

We guarantee satisfaction and if you receive any goods that are not satisfactory return them and your money will be refunded.

You are welcome to come and see our Christmas goods that are the best that we ever had.

We cater to weddings and parties with the best Vanilla and Chocolate CREAM that can be made. Give us your order two days in advance. Phone 308

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

Next to Firemen's Hall, Fulton. Matilda Street, East Syracuse

AUCTION SALE

of the stock and fixtures of the store of Michael Louise, bankrupt, will be held at said store, No. 37 South Second street, Fulton, N. Y., December 21, 1914, 10 a. m. The stock consists of shoes, dry goods, and groceries and is inventoried at $848.86, cost price, and is in good condition, most of it being new and it will be offered for sale separate from the other property, and there will also be sold the bankrupt's horse, one delivery wagon, one covered buggy, one two-seated buggy, and one delivery sleigh.

All will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

A. T. JENNINGS,
Attorney for Trustee.

Published Dec. 16th.

TRADE CONDITIONS IMPROVING GENERALLY

Washington, Dec. 17.—Throughout the United States financial conditions have improved greatly during the last few months according to reports received by the Federal Reserve Board from the most prominent bankers in the country. The credit conditions are good. R. G. Dunn and company, New York, claim a revival in business throughout the land.

There has been a noticeable increase in the retail trade in Fulton during the past few days and merchants look forward to a large Christmas sale.

Advertise in The Evening Times.

Buy your wife a Washing Machine, the 20th Century Wonder, the new miracle; also a bicycle ball bearing Anchor Brand Wringer, a folding bench and perhaps a new Copper Boiler. Make her happy for once and lighten her burdens. Peoples Hardware Co., Inc.—Adv.

$10.00 buys a good Winter Coat at "the New York Shop."—Adv.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—One open cutter, good as new. Price $15.00. Also a top buggy in good condition. Price $12.00. Inquire of Mrs. J. P. Kelly, Silk road, or phone 5403. 1

House to rent—All modern improvements. No. 208 Wolcott street. Inquire of H. L. Crandall, No. 261 South Seventh street, or phone 2520.

Rooms and Houses to Rent—In Waldhorn block and elsewhere; for light and regular housekeeping. Apply S. Waldhorn, The Fair Store. tf.

Woman wants housework by the day; cleaning or sweeping. Call or address, Mrs. William Watson, 710 Seneca street. 6c

Typewriter for Sale—Excellent condition; $4.00. Prudential Insurance Co., Second and Cayuga. 6c

For Sale—Ladies' fur-lined coat; cheap; nearly new. Roy E. Crandall, 600 South Sixth St. 7c

Furnished Rooms to Rent—Steam heat; central location. Mrs. F. K. Jones, 210 Cayuga street. 6

Furnished Rooms to Rent—Inquire 220 Seneca street. 6

To Rent.—Furnished room; bath, gas. Bernard Jones, 508 Oneida St. 5c

Wanted—One pair delivery bobs. Phone 2472. 2

Pearl H[illegible]ves. Big Special sal[illegible] preceding Christmas. [illegible]are Co., Inc.—Adv.

You Want the Best—Buy

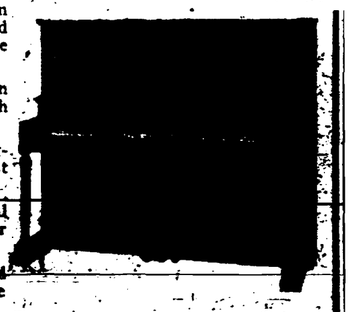
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL

L. P. SMITH CO.
Phone 60.

For lameness apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh thoroughly. One good application is worth several light ones.

INSURANCE
Fidelity Underwriters
Assets, $43,602,835.20
Policy Holders Surplus, $23,846,117.
CAN YOU EQUAL IT?
FRED'K G. SPENCER, Agt.

Why You Should Come to Bogue's to Select Your Piano



For 25 years we have been selling High-Grade Standard Makes of Pianos to the people of Fulton and vicinity.

Our prices—have always been the lowest—consistent with quality.

Our Guarantee—the strongest—to insure your utmost satisfaction.

Our Terms—the most liberal—to allow you time to pay for a Piano.

The Makes of Standard Pianos we handle comprise the celebrated

SHONINGER PIANOS, Est. 1850.
LAUTER PIANOS, Est. 1862.
STUYVESANT PIANOS, Est. 1880.
LESTER PIANOS, Est. 1870.
WEBER PIANOS, Est. 1842.

and other equally well known fine pianos.

We allow you a fair amount on your old instrument in exchange towards a new piano.

Insist on seeing our line before deciding on your purchase.

Headquarters in Fulton for the

VICTOR VICTROLA
Columbia Graphanola
Edison Amberola

Daily Demonstration from 3 to 5 o'clock of the Newest and Best Victor Records.

Bogue's Music Store

Everything in the line of Musical Instruments, Music, etc.

Bogue Block 61 So. First St.

Fulton Keynotes

The W. C. T. U. will meet next Friday, 3 p. m., at the First M. E. church, and all member subscribers of the State or national papers are requested to bring subscription fee at that time.

* * *

Mrs. Milton D. Steele of Saratoga Springs has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Lester and Mr. Brown at their home in Fourth street. Mrs. Steele is a daughter of Mr. Brown's.

* * *

Mrs. Zulma Allen, a student at Farmington, Mass., will arrive the last of the week for the holiday vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Allen, Third street.

* * *

Miss Jane Waugh entertained the Cooking Club on Tuesday.

* * *

Lynn T. Ross of Pennellville is the new road salesman for the Van-Wagenen Corporation. After April 1st Mr. Ross's headquarters will be in Fulton.

Dr. H. M. Doane has purchased a new Overland roadster from the Van-Wagenen Corporation.

* * *

The City of Fulton must pay into the treasury during the ensuing year $1,3550.78 as the city share of the cost of maintaining the state roadway, W. First St., the Fulton-Three Rivers road and the Fulton-Oswego road.

* * *

Examinations will be held by the local municipal civil service commission for the position of paid foreman. The physical test will be held at the City Hall on the 23rd and the mental test on the evening of Dec. 30th.

At The Quirk.

Today "My Official Wife," the great photo-play, will be shown continuously from 2 to 10.30 p. m. Great interest is being shown in the splendid features that constitute the daily program under the new regime. Five cents admits to the matinees which continue to 5.30 p. m. Evenings, balcony 5c, main floor 10c.

F. E. LaPORTE

Announces

That he has just redecorated his block and wishes to invite the Public to come in and look over his stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, Everything New and Fresh at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

ONEIDA STREET

CITY SEALER IS NOT IN POLITICS

(Continued From First Page.)

the country thus reveiling our idea that the country is the healthier place.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Farmers in this vicinity feel greatly relieved, especially those who attended the Institute meeting at Church's hall yesterday afternoon, as they were enlightened as to the attitude of the City Sealer of Weights and Measures, Harry O'Brien, towards those who have been in the habit of marketing their products in Fulton.

It was rumored about town that the farmers had sought Oswego, Syracuse and other fields for the marketing of their crops, owing to the fact that this official had been too stringent. This misapprehension was straightened out yesterday and explanations were made by Mr. O'Brien and County Sealer French.

"I try not to be too strict with the farmers," said City Sealer O'Brien but the reason why they notice my demand that the laws be observed is due to the fact that when they go to Oswego and our neighboring cities they are not molested by Sealers. This is due to the fact that the men in these cities hold political jobs and only last the life of the city administration, while in Fulton I am under the Civil Service and I devote my entire attention to my duties and endeavor to protect both the producer and consumer."

City Sealer O'Brien explained the Brooks Net Container Law adopted in 1912 which calls for the marking of the standard weight, measure or a numerical account upon all goods for marketing. He said that he is always at his office in the City hall at the service of the public and that he will willingly give out any information concerning his work and educate those who are anxious to know the laws and their application.

County Sealer French in his talk before the Institute branded the dry measure as crude and advised the farmers to weigh their products as it is far more equitable. Mr. French said that both Iowa and Indiana have abolished the dry measure. Each farmer should have a good pair of scales.

More than forty teachers representing Mr. Kingsbury's supervisory district were present Tuesday afternoon and apparently enjoyed the lectures. Teachers representing Mr. Gardner's district were also present.

General Exhibition.

That school children have shown especial interest in winter exhibits was shown by the fine display and large number of varieties. Mexico and Richland, Palermo, Scriba and New Haven pupils were the largest contributors, entering red, white, yellow and black pop corn of several varieties each from Tom Thumb to Bear's Claw and in every shade of each color.

D. S. Baldwin of Granby showed the handsomest bushel of black pop corn while Mr. Anderson's bushel of white ricked the white which certainly was beautiful. The exhibit of field corn by the children was cause for pride to Mr. Kingsbury as they mostly came from his district. Mr. Vickery had the finest and largest collection of 50 entries of vegetables and they would have done justice to a midsummer fair. Handsome specimens of cabbage, carrots, beets, radishes, onions, kale, celery, parsley, vegetable oysters, pumpkins, squash, sunflowers, wortsles, turnips, oats, rye, buckwheat and bean and last but not least several varieties of potatoes.

One plate of which there were from 1913 crop in good state of preservation.

Floyd Vickery, his son, had a handsome exhibit of yellow flint corn selected from stalks bearing two ears each. From 4 1-2 acres of this corn Mr. Vickery husked over 700 bushels. He also entered 29 single entries.

Twenty-one varieties of apples were shown by various farmers. Wm. Hubbard entered a plate of cotton-seed also competed on an acre yellow flint corn, and large mangles, and wortzles weighing 9 lbs. or more each.

Prize Vegetable Award.

Largest and best collection, A. W. Vickery, Fulton, N. Y. Best White cabbage, E. C. Morgan. Table turnip, E. C. Morgan. Best red turnip beets, best sugar beets, best mangle wortzel, best winter radish, best kale, best marrow squash, best sunflower, best carrots, and largest pumpkin, Floyd Vickery.

Best white turnips, B. Morgan.

Best pie pumpkins, B. Baldwin.

Best summer squash, W. A. Merriam.

Best red onions, best yellow onions, best five varieties onions, largest mangle wortzel, W. E. Hubbard.

Best green mountain, best gourds, Allan Osborne.

Dighton Baldwin carried off 7 bests on apples and W. A. Merriam won six bests on apples.

Best Hubbardson and None Such, Delos Distin.

Corn Show Awards.

List of premiums awarded on corn at the third annual corn show of Oswego county held in Fulton N. Y., Dec. 14 and 15th., 1914.

Best acre (any field variety open to all) 1st Wm. Hubbard, Fulton, yield 65.4 bu. of crib dry shell corn; 2nd C. H. Reidel, Mexico; 3d J. Scanlon, Fulton.

Best quarter acre—1st Robert Putnam New Haven, yield 17 bu. of crib dry shell corn; 2nd, Carl Clement, Lacona; 3rd Earl Bremner Mexico.

Best ten ears 8 row flint—1st Theo. Church Oswego; 2nd Donald Kane, Sandy Creek.

Best ten ears 10 or 12 row flint—1st J. Zhender, Colosse; 2nd K. Wilder, Mexico.

Best 10 ears yellow dent—1st Robt. Harrington Mexico.

Best ten ears red popcorn—1st Sherman J. Lacy, Fernwood; 2nd Percy Harvey, Maple View.

Best ten ears white popcorn—1st Chester Noyes, Oswego; 2nd Frank Dunham, Hannibal.

Best ten ears black popcorn—1st Mead Osborn, Fulton.

Best ten ears yellow popcorn—1st E. Vincent, Mexico.

Best single ear 8 row flint—1st Exerine Coe, Mexico; 2nd H. Allen, Scriba.

Best single ear 10 or 12 row flint—1st Medora Foster, Mexico; 2nd Glenn Green, Mexico.

Best single ear white flint—1st S. Howard, Oswego; 2nd Gladys Dowd, Oswego.

Best single ear red flint—1st E. Vincent, Mexico; 2nd Jesse Clark, Palermo.

Best single ear red popcorn—1st Sherman J. Lacy, Fernwood; 2nd Dudley Barnard, Fernwood.

Best single ear white popcorn—1st Harry Harvey, Maple View; 2nd Frank Dunham, Hannibal.

Best single ear black popcorn—1st Clara Gass, Mexico; 2nd Warren Gass, Mexico.

Best single ear yellow popcorn—1st E. Vincent, Mexico.

Sweepstake pride—Best ear flint, Exerine Coe, Mexico.

Special—Best written account of "How I did it" account to be a story of how the quarter-acre was grown—Carl Clement, Lacona.

Open to All

Best 12 ears 8 row flint—1st Clare Scudder, Fulton; 2nd W. G. Hubbard, Fulton.

Best 12 ears 10 or 12 row flint—1st Floyd Vickery, Fulton; 2nd J. Zhender, Colosse.

Best 12 ears yellow dent—1st J. Zhender, Colosse.

Best 12 ears white dent—1st E. C. Morgan, Fulton.

Single ear yellow flint—1st J. Zhender, Colosse; 2nd W. C. Hubbard, Fulton.

Single ear red flint—1st Floyd Vickery, Fulton; 2nd Floyd Vickery, Fulton.

Single ear yellow dent—1st J. Zhender, Colosse; 2nd W. C. Hubbard, Fulton.

Bushel white popcorn—1st Chas. Anderson, Fulton.

Bushel black popcorn—1st D. S. Baldwin, Fulton; 2nd Meade Osborn, Fulton.

Counted a Success.

Mr. Kingsbury at the close of the Institute announced that all concerned felt the effort had been worth while and that enthusiasm was general in the anticipation of the next winter fair. The young people, have had developed a stronger interest in agriculture and the grown people enjoyed and gained through the get-together.

Rebecca's to Entertain Santa.

Rebecca Lodge, No. 269 will hold a Christmas tree celebration on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22 at the close of its regular lodge meeting and Santa will be present with his gladdest smile. The families of the members are invited.

The committee on gifts is comprised of Mrs. Ella Baggs, chairman; Mrs. Ida Wolcott, Miss Cora Denell, Mrs. Florence Darling and Miss Isa-Mrs. Florence Darling and Miss Isabel Kelsey. Any member may contribute as many gifts as she chooses but is requested to leave some with the committee on the previous Monday or Tuesday at the lodge rooms.

Officers Elected.

The directors of the Fulton, Light Heat & Power Co. met last night and elected the officers for the ensuing year and declared their dividend.

The newly elected officers are as follows: President, M. J. Warner, New York; vice president, L. W. Emerick, Fulton; secretary and treasurer, T. C. Clark, New York; assistant secretary, J. J. Jordan, Fulton, and assistant treasurer, R. J. Pendergast, Fulton. The dividend will be announced later.

THE QUIRK

THURSDAY
Feature Photo Play
"My Official Wife."
Mat, 5c. Even. 5-10c.

FRIDAY
Geo W. Leslie
Songs—Parodies—Stories
Rose Brown
Singing, Dancing, Harp Playing

Jennie Melvid
Singing and Pianologue
Marie La Point
Electric Dances
Materia
Australian, Comedy Jesting Juggler
The Great Feature Movie
"Strongheart and Love, Luck and Gasoline."

Balcony 5c. Lower Floor 10c.

LET US BE YOUR SANTA CLAUS

We Can Provide for Every Member of Your Household

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

FOR FATHER, SON AND BROTHER	FOR MOTHER, DAUGHTER AND SISTER
MUFFLERS	JEWELRY
BATH ROBES	GLOVES
NECK TIES	SLIPPERS
UMBRELLAS	HAND BAGS
SUSPENDERS	NECK WARE
HANDKERCHIEFS	SILK HOSE
MILITARY SETS	SILK SKIRTS
GLOVES AND MITTENS	SILVER WARE
SHAVING SETS	TOURISTS TABLETS
SWEATERS	HANDKERCHIEFS 5c to 50c
BRUSH AND COMB SETS	SILK KIMONAS
LION BRAND SILK SHIRTS	RUBBER LINED TOURISTS BAGS
	BOUDUOIR CAPS

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

COMBINATION SETS	STORM LEGGINS
WARM BABY BLANKETS	JACKETS
BOOTIES	MITTENS

OUR TOYLAND IS BOOMING

Dolls, 5c to $2.00. Dolls carriages, beds and chairs. Mechanical trains 25c to $5.00. Mechanical toys of all kinds and at all prices. Books for children of all ages.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY

Cor. West Third Street and Broadway

STOP

Extra Value and Special Prices in Men's, Women's and Children's Christmas Slippers

Men's Slippers . . . . . 50c to $1.45
Women's Slippers . . . . 45c to $1.45
Children's Slippers . . . . 45c to 80c
Men's 4-Buckle Arctic Special Price, $1.89
Men's 1-Buckle Heavy Arctic,
Special Price 95c
Children's High Artics, 95c, $1.10, $1.35
Men's Best Goodyear Rubbers . . 85c
Women's Best Goodyear Rubbers . 60c

Endicott, Johnson & Co.

51 SOUTH FIRST STREET

NOTICE!

Times are hard and money is scarce—don't buy new clothes. Your Fur Top Coat can be made to look like new. Have them dyed or and dry cleaned. Prices very reasonable.

Worked called for and delivered.

The Fulton French Cleaning Co.

Phone 596 Office and Works, 17 N. Third St.

A Continuous Merry Christmas

Christmas can be made merrier not only this year but for years to come by presenting to your son or daughter a Bank Account with us.

It is the surest incentive to accumulate funds in reserve where they will earn good interest.

4 per cent paid in our Interest Department.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON

Established by Horatio A. Allen

53 South First Street

CHRISTMAS EATABLES

Nothing but the BEST in everything

Our Dainties comprise

FRESH NUTS RAISINS CITRON CRACKERS CHEESE VEGETABLES

OLIVES, OLIVE OIL and BEST IN CANNED GOODS

Call us on Phone 32.

The "Men's" Christmas Store That Saves You Money

Fur Lined Coats, $25

Marmot lined with Pierced Persian Lamb collar and black Kersey Sh ll. Worth $40.00 at other places.

$70 Fur Coats $39

Coats formerly sold from $50 to $70. Marked down to $39. Muskrat and Marmot lined coats with finest grade black imported Kersey and broadcloth on outside.

Mackinaws $5.75

The handy knock-about coat. Some use them for sport, some for work—they're warm and durable. We have them in the new Norfolk style—in blue, grey, Brown Chinchillas. Formerly sold at $7.50.

Largest stock in Boys' Clothing in Fulton at a saving of from $1.00 to $3.00 on suit.

$30 Astrachan Collar Coats, $18

$30 Astrachan Collar Coats $18.00—Made from first quality Kersey, quilted. Skinner satin lined, Astrachan Shawl collar only a limited amount. Get yours to-day.

SPECIAL

Clothing for the tall, slim man, the short stout man—no matter what your figure is, we can fit you. We have the largest stock of clothing in Fulton at $10, $15 and $20.

H. AMDURSKY

"If It's New—It's Here"

FIRST STREET FULTON

City News Briefs

Miss Effie Bracey of West Broadway entertained the H. O. P. E., the Euchre Club, on Thursday evening. First prize was won by Miss Ada Dwyer; second prize, Mrs. A. Brown.

* * *

George Root has been ill for the past three weeks but has improved sufficiently to be able to resume business.

* * *

Little Frances White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George White, is ill with pneumonia at her home, Rochester street.

* * *

The Bible Study met Monday afternoon with Mrs. E. R. Redhead, South Fourth street. Mrs. Edna Moore, leader.

* * *

William H. Hornibrook and family of North street had as guest over Sunday, Mr. Hornibrook's cousin, Dana Hammond of Rochester.

* * *

Mrs. Millie Gilbert of West Third street has been entertaining her sister, Mrs. Jane Merrifield, of Lysander, and her brother, E. E. Lampman, of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Perrington of Rome has taken apartments with Mrs. Minnie Parks, Cayuga street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Pratt have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pooler of the West River road for some time and returned to their home in Buffalo Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Thompson of the West River road is seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. Mary J. Hale of Canandaigua, widow of Dr. Frank Hall, a former prominent physician of Fulton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howe at their home, South Fourth street, for the holidays.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart entertained the first of the week Mrs. Lois Cook, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parry and children at their home, Utica street.

* * *

Miss Esther Ingamals of Emery street is the guest of friends in Syracuse for the week.

* * *

Miss Jennie M. DeForest of West Fourth street, has for the past two weeks been visiting friends in Utica and Lebanon, N. Y., returned Wednesday.

* * *

The Misses Helen and Era Damaha of Oswego were the guests Sunday of Chief of Police and Mrs. Edward Dyer at their home in Cayuga street.

* * *

Miss Margaret Blake of West Second street entertained the H. C. Euchre Club last Friday evening. The first prize was won by Miss Anibelle Laughney, second prize by Miss Emma Chetnuy, consolation prize, Miss Mabel O'Brien. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening enjoyed.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Lawrence and son, William, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Lawrence and daughter, Helen, of Syracuse, grandchildren of Mrs. H. Lawrence, Utica street, were the Sunday guests at the family home.

* * *

Miss Mary Phillips of Syracuse was in town recently the guest of friends.

* * *

The Standard Bearers of the First M. E. church will meet Friday evening with Mrs. Earl Brown, Third street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gold of Syracuse were the over-Sunday guests of Mrs. Gold's father, S. McCordy, at the family home, South Third street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. French of Cayuga street had as guest at their home over Sunday, Earl Margrey of East Palermo.

* * *

Miss Ethel Coleman of Erie street was the guest of friends in Oswego recently.

* * *

The Dairyman's league will hold a meeting at Grange Hall Friday at 7 p. m. John Y. Gerow, president of the original Dairyman's league will speak. Anybody interested will be welcome.

* * *

David M. Sinclair of Brooklyn is the guest for a week of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster at their home, South Fourth street.

* * *

The Presbyterian Sunday school exercises which were to have been held on Wednesday evening, December 23d have been changed to Tuesday evening, December 22d.

* * *

William L. Forsythe of Park street left the first of the week for a business trip including Boston, New York and Cortland.

* * *

Frank Royce and Bruce K. Steele returned to-day from Mount Herman for a ten days' vacation.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick Mentro and Miss Edith Baleman were the recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Ferguson, Emery street.

* * *

Mrs. C. F. Kelley of Syracuse is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Forsythe, and family at their home in Park street.

* * *

George Reynolds of South Fourth street has been ill for the past week with pneumonia.

* * *

Mrs. E. Jacobs of Boston has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hart, Oneida street, and other friends in the city.

* * *

Mrs. D. L. Couch of Oswego was the guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Morrill and Mrs. J. K. Steele at their home, South Third street.

GRAND JURY ELIGIBLE LIST

The following is a list of the men of this community who are eligible to serve on the grand jury:

City of Fulton, First ward—Orson Morgan, Patrick Connelley, Michael Sommers, William Gillard, Thomas Gordon, Sr., Daniel B. Kane, Eugene H. Drury.

Second ward—George Pollard, George E. Sickler, Edwin Van Amburg Charles Milner, Merritt Baldwin, John Welch, John Willmer.

Third ward—John J. Little, S. D. Rumsy, John Harvie, James Brooks, Alonzo Clark, Norman Palen, Asa Rice.

Fourth ward—Earl S. Brown, Fred P. Easton Amos Youmans, Fred W. Hall, William G. Ottoman, Robert H. McKay.

Fifth ward—G. A. Rappole, Eugene Dunsmoor, James N. Van Alstine, M. F. Crahan, Elmer E. McIntyre, George H. Fessell, A. P. Tucker.

Sixth ward—William Gifford Frank Jermyn, C. S. Murphy, P. H. Ward, F. T. Hyde, C. C. Brewer, George R. Nichols, William R. Scoville, Michael Fitzgeralds.

Granby—Lawton D. Beardsley, Keys D. Pierce, Chester Wells, Ward Southward, Bert Hall, Willard Wilber, Harry Merritt, George D. Adams.

Hannibal—Ralph Stark, John Rowlee, Charles Rogers, A. H. Wildie, Bruce Dennison, C. A. Cox, John Tilford, Frank Sheppard, J. Q. Farnham, Fred Phillips, Charles Sturge, John Hannum.

Pulpit and Pew

First Baptist Church.

Milton George Buck, D. D., Pastor.

The Church of the "Cordial welcome" is back in its old stand and again ready to give all who shall enter it a hearty and cordial welcome to all the services. Pews are free. Ushers will give you a good seat and if you stay to the Bible school you will find a class suitable for your age meeting in a separate class room where you will not be disturbed by other classes around you.

The pastor is back again after a brief rest and will preach at both services and will be glad to meet strangers at the close of the services.

An after meeting will be held at the close of the evening service in the chapel.

The services for next Sunday are as follows:

Deacons and choir prayer meeting, 10 a. m. Preaching service 10:30 a. m., subject of sermon, "Meeting Temptation." Bible school, 12. Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m. Preaching service, 7, subject, "Sparks from the Convention Fire at Rochester." Special music by the choir under the direction of Mr. Royal Schaffer of Syracuse.

The prayer meeting will be held on Thursday evening at 7:30. These meeting s are largely attended, yet there is room for more come and we will try to do you good.

State Street Church.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society held in the church parlors Wednesday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the new year: President, Mrs. Fred Vogelsang; vice pres., Mrs. Edward Reardon; sec., Mrs. Oren Bogardus; treas., Mrs. T. J. Redhead.

The young ladies branch of the Aid Society held a successful basket social in the church parlors Friday evening. The musical and literary program was excellent and the young people had a jolly good time.

The Brotherhood class visited the Simpson Brotherhood of First church, Oswego, Tuesday evening, going in special car.

Regular schedule for Sunday, December 20th: The service of the coming Sabbath will help to prepare us for the proper celebration of the birthday of our Christ. No better place to spend a part of the day than in the church. The family pew is for your family be sure that it is occupied. If you are a stranger you will feel at home with us. Every member of the church and congregation present, this is your part.

Free Methodist Church.

C. C. Watson, Pastor.

Sunday services: There will be preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Morning subject, "The Coming of the Bridegroom; the Catching Away of the Bride." Sunday school at 11:45. Young people's meeting at 6 o'clock. Class and prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evening.

Christian Science.

Subject for Sunday, "Is the Universe Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?"

Golden Text: Hebrew 1:10. Responsive reading: Psalms 113:2-6; 5-8; 115:1-3.

Rogers Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons make sensible gifts for Christmas. Reduced prices in all silverware at Peoples Hardware Co., Inc.—Adv.

Children's Fur Sets at the "New York Shop."—Adv.

Up-to-Date Tailoring

in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan

"Trade at Home"

is good, but why not practice what you preach?

M. J. Feldman

Merchant Tailor

Over Whitaker and Bogardus

2d and Cayuga



Time to End the Search for Those Holiday Clothes

WE'RE showing some winners in Xmas wear this month—some fetching fits in STADIUM novelty weaves.

Just enough of the unusual about these garments to make you unusual looking without being over-conspicuous. Just enough "dash" to set off their refinement.

If you've been dissatisfied looking around, get one of these STADIUMS and then look around. The more you see, the more you'll like your STADIUM for Christmas and afterwards.

You'll find STADIUM standards reflected in our whole line of men's apparel. You'll see, too, an effort to make our store service measure up to that of our goods.

Remember we carry everything for Men folks in Holiday Gifts.

Setz & McCormick

Phone 7 28 South First Street

IT IS MORE OR LESS TRUE

"That two-thirds of life is spent in hesitating and the other third in repenting".

Those who do not reserve their table early for the

Supper served at ten thirty at Two Dollars the person

New Year's Eve Supper and Carnival

AT

The Pontiac

CABARET DANCING

Will doubtless feel the wisdom of this, as the number of unique features this year and the tempting Menu arranged by Chef Dangenac, has already suggested to many the neccessity of so doing.

Reservations can be made by calling 1660 Oswego

Buy a Man's Present at a Man's Store

Xmas Suggestions

Neckties, 25c and 50c.

Gloves, $1.00, 50, $2.00.

Shirts, 50c. $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Men's Fancy Suspenders in boxes, 25c. and 50c.

Umbrellas from $1.00 to $5.00.

Men's Combination Sets

In Xmas Fancy Boxes

Handkerchief and Tie

For $1.00

Men's Silk Mufflers and Scarfs, 50c. to $1.00.

Men's Fancy Arm Bands, 25c. to 50c.

Men's and Boys' Sweaters from $1.00 to $5.00.

Full line of Men's and Boys' Caps.

Men's and Boys' Fur Caps from $1.50 to $5.00.

Full line of Men's and Boys' Hats, Suits and Overcoats.

Harry A. Allen

111 Cayuga Street

NO PULLMANS FOR PLAYERS

Managers Plan Reductions In Operating Expenses; Taxis Taboo

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Dec. 17.—Here are a few words from Jimmy Gilmore, who proxies for the Federal league:

"I feel that peace would be for the best interests of the game, and I believe that the public wants peace. We are willing to go half-way—but no farther. And when peace comes you can be assured that it will be at terms that are favorable to the Federal league—at terms that will maintain the Federal league as a separate, major league organization."

* * *

Guy Shanks, the Washington outfielder, reminds one very much of the Federal league. He was pronounced on the edge of the grave, but he performed a "come-back."

Back in 1910 Shanks went to a medical gent who hammered Shanks' chest, shook his head sorrowful like, and said "My boy, prepare for the finish. You ain't got no more than a couple of weeks to live."

The baseball season had just ended. Shanks, at that time, was playing for the East Liverpool, Ohio, team. He beat it over to Monacca, Pa., just across the river from East Liverpool, and for some old reason he chose to die there. The examination of Shanks was made at the solicitation of the Pittsburg club, which thought a lot of his skill but was skeptical about his general health. When the doctor's report was submitted the Pirates, of course, gave up all thoughts of snaring Shanks.

Shanks went over to that Pennsylvania town prepared to die. Early in the spring Bill Phillips, manager of the East Liverpool team nearly collapsed when he got a letter from Shanks asking when and where he should report for spring training. When Phillips recovered his equilibrium he wrote Shanks to report at once. Shanks did—looking huskier and stronger than ever.

"Either that doc didn't know his business or Monacca is some health resort," said Shanks.

He had a good season in 1911 with East Liverpool and went to Youngstown, Ohio, in 1913 where he graduated from the minors the next season, going to Washington where he has been since.

* * *

Shanks wasn't the only star that the Pirates have passed up. Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the Pirates, had a chance to sign Tris Speaker, the wonderful Red Sox outfielder, who then was in the minors. The deal was already to go through when Dreyfuss learned that Speaker smoked cigarettes.

"Right now I'm off that fellow," said Barney. "I won't have a cigarette smoker on my team. These fellows never amount to a darn—no wind, no endurance no nothing."

Whereupon, the Red Sox secured Speaker and he became the sensation of the American league. He ranks to-day, despite the fact that he smokes cigarettes, as one of the greatest outfielders the game ever has known. If he were placed on the market he would bring $25,000 at least.

* * *

The ball players are a bit worried over reports that the magnates plan further reductions in operating expenses and that they would reduce travelling expenses to a minimum.

One report has it that the ball players instead of riding in Pullman coaches, will have to ride in ordinary day coaches during day trips. Taxicabs for ball players while on trips will be tabooed as far as the club owners paying the freight is concerned, according to the same report.

In addition to this the magnates are said to be arranging for quarters at cheaper hotels around the circuit. The average hotel cost per day has been $4. The magnates would like to find a place for their men at $3. This would mean a saving of $1.00 for each man in the squad—usually about 20. The teams are on the road about 80 days during the season, which would mean a total saving in hotel bills alone of about $1,600.

Think how much champagne the magnates could buy with that saving.

Bowling Notes.

The Onyx A. C. bowling team leads the City League while the Tigers are topnotchers in the amateur race. The Onyx five has won eleven and lost seven games. The Fulton Yacht club is second with the Nondescripts in third place.

Jacob Freed of York, Pa., writes: "I find Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh first-class for a horse's sore back."

JIMMY FOX REACHES NEW YORK; SEEKS BOUTS WITH FEATHERWEIGHTS.

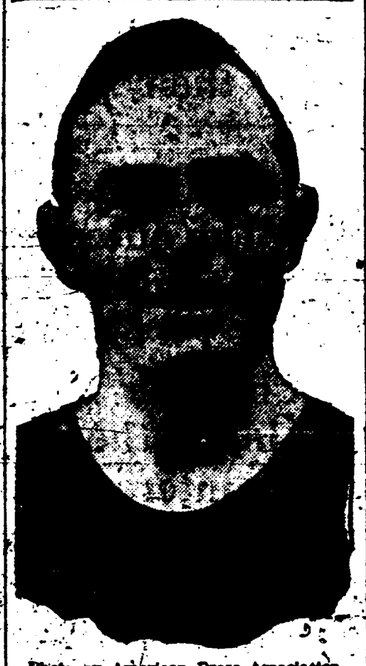
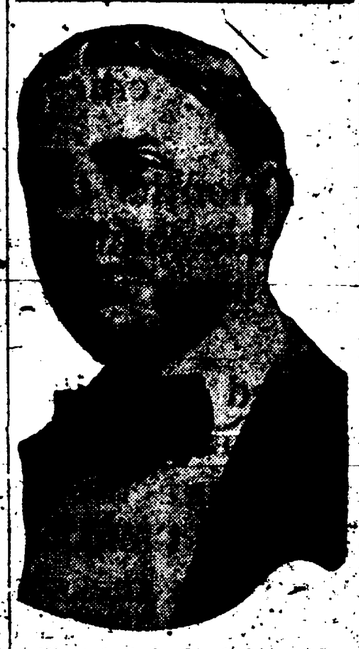


Photo by American Press Association.

This is Jimmy Fox, featherweight champion of the Pacific coast. He has reached New York, looking for matches with fighters weighing 118 to 126 pounds. Jimmy is fast, but not a hitter. He holds decisions over Ompi, Chaves, Monty Attell and Jimmy Carroll. He is twenty-one years old.

ALBERT CUTLER HAS LONG BEEN PROMINENT AS BILLIARD PLAYER.



Albert Cutler, one of the members of the Champion Billiard Players' league, owes his proficiency to his earnest practice. As a youth he was never willing to stop even to eat or sleep. His skill and ease in making spectacular shots made him a successful vaudeville performer. He comes from Boston.

FOSTER THEATER WILL BE CALLED THE EMPIRE

Old Fulton Landmark to be Opened Christmas Eve with High Class Attractions.

Information has come to The Evening Times from Phillip Hamilton of Paterson, N. J., that the Wallace Amusement company will open the Foster theater on Christmas Eve, December 24th, presenting the Empire Stock Players. The theater will be renamed the Empire theater, which is and will be the name of all theaters controlled by this company. It is the object of the Wallace Amusement company to offer the people of Fulton a permanent stock company, presenting dramatic and comedy—dramatic plays at popular prices.

Some of the plays the theater-goers of Fulton and vicinity will have an opportunity to witness during the balance of the season will be, "The Bachelor," "Tennessee's Pardner," "Gudgeons," "Lavender and Old Lace," "The Attack," "Rosemary," "The Factory Girl," "A Cheerful Liar," "Diamonds and Hearts," "Down East," "The Circus Girl," "My Lady Clara," "A Fool's Paradise," "Hazel Kirke," "The Little Joker," "His Last Chance," "A Modern Ananias," "The Divorce Question," "The Duel," "Dora Thorne," "The Escape," "Bachelors Honeymoon," "The Lure," "A Mass of Honor," "Man of the Hour," "Bought and Paid For," and many other high class plays; one play each week, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday matinee.

Lizzie Green Metcalf's candies are made and sold only at 55 South Third street.—Adv. 8

HIGH SCHOOL'S GOOD GAME

Noted Improvement Over Last Saturday's Oswego Contest; Game Tomorrow

In a hard fought game Saturday afternoon the Auburn High school basketball team defeated the Fulton High school team by the score of 19 to 14. The game was played in the Auburn Armory and the Fulton team was severely handicapped by the size of the floor and by having a brick bounding surface for one basket.

The Fulton team swept Auburn from their feet for the first few minutes. In the first play Hudson scored a basket. This was followed in quick succession by a basket by Keeler and two by Fairgrieve, making the score 8 to 0 in Fulton's favor.

After this Auburn woke up and settled down to work. During the remainder of the first half Fulton scored one foul and Caffrey scored a pretty field goal. For Auburn Peck scored two baskets and two fouls. Osborne succeeded in getting two baskets. There the half ended with the score: Fulton, 11; Auburn, 10.

In the play the second half was a constant struggle for victory on both sides. Fulton was unable to locate the basket on the brick wall with one exception, when Keeler succeeded in getting the right angle. During this period Keeler also shot one foul. Auburn, however, had difficulty in locating their basket. They managed to get three baskets and three fouls in spite of the very close guarding of the Fulton team. Peck shot the fouls and one field goal; Osborne got one basket, and Chamberlain one. All too soon the time was up with Auburn the winners.

The game was featured by good team work, clean playing, close guarding, and fair refereeing. In all there were ten fouls called on Fulton, of which Auburn made five good, and eight called on Auburn, of which Fulton made good only two.

In team work and floor playing the Fulton team showed to better advantage than Auburn. However, unfamiliarity with the court and poor baskets proved too much for them. The High school team has improved greatly since they played Oswego High a week ago and will probably give a good exhibition of basketball against the Solvay High school team here on Friday night of this week.

Summary—Score of baskets, field goals: Keeler, 2; Fairgrieve, 2; Caffrey, 1; Hudson, 1; Peck, 3; Osborne, 3; Chamberlain, 1. Fouls: Keeler, 2; Peck, 5.

Referee—Abin, Auburn. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Will Manage Syracuse.

George Wiltse, the veteran left-hand pitcher of the New York Giants who was recently given an unconditional release will manage the Syracuse club if the Salt City decides to enter the International League.

See the Beautiful Silk Waiste for $1.00 at the New York Shop.—Adv.

VAN BUREN FURNITURE CO.

¶ The place to buy ideal Christmas gifts

Cedar "Hope" Chests

Smokers' Stands

Shaving Stands

Waste Paper Baskets

Footrests



Reading Lamps

Card Tables

Umbrella Stands

Ladies' Writing Desks

Telephone Stands

¶ A visit to our store will convince you here is the place to buy. Useful giving is the thing this year.

VAN BUREN FURNITURE CO.

111 ONEIDA STREET

FULTON, N. Y.

VICTOR C. LEWIS THE SMOKE SHOP

109 CAYUGA STREET

Supply Depot for Particular Smokers in either Cigars, Pipes, Cigarettes and Tobaccos. We can Supply Everything Smokers Need from the Cheapest to the Highest Priced Goods

This year we shall carry a larger stock than ever in these far-famed holiday candies. They are put up in very ornamental holiday boxes, containing from one-half to five pounds each. Do not compare these with the ordinary holiday confectionery, for these are strictly pure and of delicious flavor. Call and see them—now on display.

Page and Shaw Candies.

Sportsmen's Special Jointed Fishing Rods, $1 to $10. A beautiful gift to your friend who goes fishing.

Meerschaum Pipes, Calabash Pipes, Briar Pipes, New and Popular Lines of Guaranteed Pipes, Pipes in Cases; Imported Tobacco Jars, Cigar Lighters, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Domestic and Imported Cigars in Xmas Boxes of 10, 12, 25 and 50.

VICTOR C. LEWIS 109 CAYUGA STREET, FULTON THE SMOKE SHOP

TRADE AT HOME

The merchants of Fulton have been "talking" the above slogan for several years and many of them have felt very much hurt because they have seen their old customers going to nearby cities to sell their produce, and as a natural sequel, spend their money.

During the past few months the merchants have been waking up and asking themselves, "Why this condition"? The outcome is the proposed boom that we hope will make Fulton the greatest trading center in Northern New York.

This firm has interested itself in the Chamber of Commerce since one of our officers became a director at the beginning of the year and we have felt and still feel that until the merchants do things to interest the people in the farming community we cannot expect them to co-operate with us, and they will never co-operate until we offer them the same inducements that the larger cities do. Why can we not give them a market for their produce? Why can we not supply them with the kind of merchandise they need.

Fulton is going to have a boom, and a big one; an able committee from the Chamber of Commerce is at work selecting the right man for the job. The secretary of the VanWagenen Corporation is of the strong opinion, and is upheld almost unanimously by the Chamber of Commerce members, that the farmers should be included in the Chamber membership, and help work out their plans, such as a public market, better shipping facilities, a cold storage plant and other improvements to help us all.

—There will always be some who will trade out of town--some will always send to mail order houses--but, let our merchants do all they can to keep trade at home--For instance, there has never been a time in the history of this firm that a wagon or sleigh could not be bought cheaper of us than in Syracuse or Oswego, quality for quality.

Another instance--during the past summer, we found our legitimate Automobile Tire trade getting away from us. We got busy and found that cut rate supply houses in Syracuse were slashing prices--we cut our's so that we made a profit of only 3 per cent on the tires--we advertised--got most of our trade back, now when we sell a tire the customer usually buys something else which helps us out.

We think our policy is right--we want our customers to stay with us and we are always ready and willing to do our part. That we are doing our part is evidenced by the fact that our first year as a corporation, from August 1, 1912 to 1913, showed gross receipts of $90,000, the past year showed $105,000, an increase of $15,000.

Draw your own conclusions.

Yours for a Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

VanWagenen, Inc.

F. N. HODGES, Vice President **R. L. McCULLY, Secretary and Treasurer**

Sale of Land for Taxes

Sale of land for unpaid State, County and City taxes for the years 1905 to 1914 inclusive.

In pursuance of and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Fulton, N. Y., being Chapter 63 of the Laws of 1902 and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto in reference to the collection of taxes, under Sections 252-259 inclusive of said act, notice is hereby given that I shall proceed to sell at public auction on the 7th day of January, 1915 and such succeeding days as may be necessary, at ten o'clock A. M. in the Common Council Chambers in the City Hall of the City of Fulton, N. Y., the following described parcels of land to satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, as the case may be.

If said premises or land are not sold on the 7th day of January, 1915, the sale will continue from day to day until the whole amount of said parcels are disposed of, and the taxes thereon satisfied. The amount set opposite each parcel is the amount of taxes due on the same, and the expenses of collection.

No bids shall be received in sums less than said amount.

FRED A. SUMMERVILLE,
City Chamberlain.

Dated, November 26, 1914.

Cecil Andrews, Lot 10; Block 3; 1913	$ 14.80
Catherine Bryant, Great Lot 29; 1913-14	29.62
Tony Fusco, Lot 6; Block 141; 1911	4.12
1913	7.41
1914	7.42
Josephine Fusco, Block 141; 1913	3.70
1914	4.75
Eliphelet Guile, Lot 9; Block 514; 1905	12.62
1906	11.91
1907	10.75
1908	9.79
1909	11.25
1910	13.21
1911	8.15
1912	7.46
1913	7.11
1914	7.27
William Hall, Lot 1; Block 142; 1913	18.87
1914	8.47
William J. Hall, Lot 7; Block 127; 1914	24.80
F. D. Hunt, Blocks 527, 528, 534, 535; 1913	26.98
1914	26.13
Rose Mattison, Block 148; 1913	11.40
Oswego, Syracuse & Utica Transportation Co., Storehouse and office, 1913	7.41
1914	7.48
John Reese, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4; Block 4; 1913	25.92
1914	26.17
Frank Pelow, Part of Lots 2, 4; Block 47; 1913	3.69
1913	3.85
1914	2.81
William Robinson, Sage Farm; 1913	46.66
John Robinson, Lot 1; Block 108; 1913	18.57
1914	18.74
Part of Lot 1; Block 203; Part of Lot 8; Block 203; 1913	29.81
Part of Lot 7; Block 203; 1913	7.45
Fred Hillick, Part of Lot 5; Block 55; 1913	35.34
1914	56.08
J. H. Smith Company, Lots 21, 22, 26, 27; Bellejean Park; 1912	37.84
1913	3.70
Mrs. Dan Snow, Great Lot 29; 1913	1.85
1914	1.88
Guy F. Taylor, Lot 1; Part of Lots 2, 3; Block 124; 1913	59.24
1914	63.85
Fred Weiss, Lots 10, 11, 12; Block 49; 1913	7.23
Fred Wilson, Part of Lot 2, 3; Block 85; 1913	1.85
George E. Wilson, Sr., Harper's Location; 1913	.92
1914	.94
Frank Waters, Part of Lot 6; Block 62; 1911	7.98
1912	7.64
1913	7.41
1914	7.47
Orin D. Stanton, Lot 15; Block 538; Lot 6, Kimball's Garden; 1913	1.82
1914	1.87
James Taylor, Lot 14; Bellejean Park; 1913	.93
Charles Hart, Jr., Block 52; 1909	1.04
1910	1.03
1911	1.03
Mutual Milk & Cream Company, Part of Lots 4, 5, 6; Block 143; 1913	37.26
1914	21.95
Alvina Pritchard, Lot 2; Block 122; 1911	5.90
1912	5.58
Alvina Pritchard, Lot 2; Block 13; 1911	5.99
William Smith, Lot 1; Block 39; 1913	2.74
1914	2.81
Thomas E. Kowalski, Lot 6; Part Lot 5; Block 162; 1913	31.99
1914	129.57
Thomas J. Ingersoll, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Block 536; 1911	9.84
B. J. O'Grady, Block 121; 1911	2.07
Thomas Best Est., Lot 9; Block 105; 1911	3.13
Mary Castor, Lots 4, 5, 11; Block 201; 1911	12.51
Fred Celon, Lot 4; Block 539; 1910	3.29
G. E. Lapoint Est.; 1909	2.93
Alice McCarthy, Part of Lot 8; Block 20; 1909	1.13
Alice McCarthy, Part of Lot 8; Block 20; 1907	1.34
Irving Taylor, Lot 15; Block 539; 1905	1.32
James Campbell, Lot 7; Block 105; 1907	38.32
William Starr, Lot 45; Bellejean Park; 1907	1.34

POMONA GRANGE

Three Hundred Members Added to Roll in Year.

Oswego County Pomona Grange, Lacona, met in regular quarterly session at Oswego in the Armory Tuesday. The forenoon session was called to order at 10:30 with a large attendance. State Lecturer F. E. Alexander presided until the worthy master, J. H. Mace, arrived. Committee on applications were appointed, received and reported favorable on eighteen applications, and the candidates were obligated and instructed in the fifth degree by County Deputy F. E. Rounds, who also gave his yearly report that gave a gain membership of 307. Sand Bank Grange had made the greatest per centage gain in membership the past year, and was presented with a beautiful banner. Happy Thought Grange stood second and will receive a prize. Committees were appointed and other business of interest to the members was taken up and then adjourned for dinner. After a social hour, worthy master called the meeting to order. The secretary and treasurer of the Fire Relief association made their reports which were accept and the following directors were re-elected for a term of three years: W. W. Rounds, Oswego Town; C. A. May, Oswego; P. A. Welling, Hannibal; G. W. Robinson, Lacona; W. B. Moran, Parish.

The Pomona officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: Master, J. W. Mace, Fulton; overseer, L. D. Beardsley, Fulton; lecturer, Mrs. Ida L. Edick, Parish; steward, John Eckard, Hannibal; chaplain, Mrs. Oscar Green, West Monroe; treasurer, W. C. Hubbard, Fulton; secretary, Mrs. Charles Jones, Lycoming; gate-keeper, F. E. Rounds. Ceres, Mrs. J. H. Mace, Fulton; Pomona, Mrs. Rose Snow, Central Square; Flora, Mrs. Eva L. Colwell, Oswego; lady assistant steward, Miss Edith Gregg, Pennellville; E. H. Benedict of Phoenix was recommended for County Deputy; Executive committee, F. D. Burgess, Phoenix; A. D. Marks, New Haven; Mrs. Jennie B. Stone, Oswego. John H. Mace was then elected delegate-at-large to the State grange to be held at Oswego in February. Otther delegates were William Guyette, Oswego; Mrs. H. J. Upton, Sandy Creek; S. D. Jackson, Altmar; Mrs. Emma Fidler, Hastings; B. L. Howard, Fulton, 2; Mrs. Guy Frary, Pulaski; T. E. Washer, Pennellville; Mrs. James H. Campbell, Altmar; Henry Myers, Bernhards Bay; Mrs. Bert Hall, Fulton; M. G. West, Oswego; Mrs. Eva L. Colwell, Oswego; Jasper Hopper, Hannibal; Mrs. Minnie Snyder, Lacona. Minutes of the meeting were read, bills paid and adjourned to meet at Oswego the second Tuesday in March, 1915.

(Mrs. Charles B. Jones, press cor.)

COUNTY RATIO .72

Considerably Smaller Than 1914 and Appropriations are Less.

The county tax ratio will be .72 as against .80 per 100 last year. The combined county and State ratio last year was .86 as against .73 this year. There was no direct State tax this year and the amount to be raised is much smaller, including the cost of stenographers and librarians, amounting to $1,206.57. The ratios for the towns and cities will be made next week.

The total county tax to be raised is $261,230.33 as against $272,761.91 a year ago. Oswego city pays $97,156.06 of the county tax and Fulton pays $46,807.65.

The board will probably not complete its work until week after next. Adjournment will probably be taken on December 23d, although some of the members hope to finish a week from to-day.—Oswego Times.

WORK OF THE SUPERVISORS

Want Grade Crossings Removed.

The elimination of the grade crossing on the Parish-Camden road, town of Mexico, was recommended in a resolution introduced in the Board of Supervisors at Wednesday's session by Mr. Harter of Parish. It was referred to the highway committee. The crossing is one on the Syracuse northern branch of the New York Central at a point called Red Mill. It is said to be very dangerous. The State Highway Department is asked to have the crossing eliminated.

Mr. Wallace offered the report of the committee to settle with judicial officers, showing the salaries paid to county officers and the fines collected by justices of the peace. The salary list follows:

County judge, $2,000; surrogate, $1,500; special surrogate, $150; district attorney, $2,000; assistant district attorney, $1,000; county attorney, $1,200; surrogate's clerk, $500. Over one day.

By Mr. Pierce: Appointing A. S. Barker of Orwell as a member of the Board of Managers of the County Tuberculosis Home to succeed himself, for a term of five years. Adopted.

By Mr. Buck: Fixing the salary of the stenographer of the Board of Elections at not more than $30 per month, payable monthly from the contingent fund. Adopted.

By Mr. Callison: Fixing the salary of the stenographer in the office of the superintendent of highways at $40 per month, payable monthly out of the contingent fund, such payment to cover any and all services to the Board of Supervisors or committees of that body. Adopted.

The reports of the committees on grand jurors, to settle with county clerk and to settle with superintendent of highways, were taken up and adopted.

Large Sum for Highways.

The taxpayers of Oswego county will raise $73,979 for highway purposes according to the resolution on highway levies adopted by the board of supervisors. The following list shows that the towns will raise $48,304 for highway construction; $14,150 for bridges; $4,390 for machinery, and $7,135 for miscellaneous purposes, such as the removal of snow, etc.:

		Highway	Bridges	Mach.	Misc.
Albion	$1,769.44	$200	$25	$50	
Amboy	1,102.86	100	50	10	
Boylston	934.15	300	50	200	
Constantia	2,250.00	1,200	200	500	
Granby	2,596.51	.....	...	1,000	
Hannibal	2,901.84	750	300	700	
Hastings	3,104.98	1,000	400	300	
Mexico	3,218.55	1,000	500	500	
New Haven	2,594.59	300	200	200	
Orwell	1,723.00	350	40	300	
Oswego Tn.	2,999.00	1,250	600	1,000	
Palermo	1,415.88	600	25	25	
Parish	2,034.17	700	250	...	
Redfield	1,578.06	600	250	300	
Richland	3,724.95	3,000	500	1,000	
Sandy Creek	2,366.48	500	250	...	
Schroeppel	2,932.70	500	50	400	
Scriba	2,488.90	300	300	...	
Volney	3,650.00	500	200	100	
W. Monroe	1,316.44	925	175	150	
Williamst'n	1,601.50	75	25	200	
	$48,[illegible]	14,150	4,390	7,135	

Wanted—Children's Hospital

At the Thursday meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the managers of the Orwell tuberculosis hospital asked for a separate building for children and quarters for the staff and help. E. F. Moree, representing the State Charities' Aid Society, said that he knows more about the Orwell hospital than any other in the State, because he spend his summers in the vicinity, and is a frequent visitor there.

He pointed out that the fact that the average stay of the patients was 180 days was evidence that much good was being done as the patients leave with a full knowledge of how to protect themselves and the community. He said that public health had become a political issue and quoted statistics to show that in counties where the question of a tuberculosis hospital was voted on last fall the vote was about the same as that cast for governor.

Dr. Allen's medical report for the year ending September 30, 1914, is as follows:

Number of patients treated, 51; number discharged, 36; diseases arrested, 4; improved, 14; unimproved, including three who were in the hospital less than a week, 8; born, 1; died, 9. It should be stated that the deaths were of persons who came to the hospital in advanced stages of the disease. One of these died the day after arriving at the hospital. Others were there less than a week. Number in hospital, September 30th, 14.

Number of patients who gained in weight, 20; average gain, 8.6 pounds; number who lost in weight, 5; average loss, 5.2 pounds; greatest gain in weight in one patient, 40.75 pounds.

Average length of stay of those who stayed more than seven days, 69 days.

The summary of expenditures and receipts follows:

Expense—Provisions, $2,762.26; expenses of institution, $2,764.84; salaries and wages, $5,458.41; total maintenance expense, $10,985.51; new construction, equipment and repairs, $2,568.37; total expense, $13,553.88.

Received for board and care of patients, $301; amount still due, $108.58; total, $409.58. Net expense, $13,144.30. The total amount appropriated was $18,000; the amount paid out by order board of managers, $12,417.08. Balance, including receipts from patients, $5,883.92. The present resources of the farm are valued at $384.

CONSTANTIA ATTORNEY

Is Elected to Succeed Mr. Coville.

County Judge-elect Henry D. Coville presented his resignation as county attorney, to take effect December 30, 1914, to the Board of Supervisors at Thursday's session, and Supervisor William M. Gallagher of Constantia was elected to succeed him for a term of two years at an annual salary of $1,200 per year.

Mr. Nichols presented the resignation of Mr. Coville and moved that it be accepted. This was carried. Mr. Wallace offered the resolution appointing Mr. Gallagher. Mr. Barker of Orwell seconded it. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Coville has been county attorney for the past six years, or since the office was created. He was elected county judge at the last election.

Concerning the retiring and incoming official, the Oswego Times says:

"Mr. Coville has filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the county and has earned the commendation of the State examiners of opposite political faith.

Mr. Gallagher is the son of Attorney James Gallagher of Constantia and is serving his third term on the board. He has always been active in the affairs of the board and regarded as one of its most competent members.

Poor Expenses Increased.

The report of the committee to settle with superintendent of the poor was offered by Mr. Jackson and contained Superintendent Stone's report for the past year, as follows:

Expenditures—County Home and farm, $13,468.16; expended for outdoor relief, $3,698.56; Oswego Orphan Asylum, $565; St. Francis Home, $355.67; lunacy examiners, $60; Oswego City Hospital, $647.27. Total, $18,621.66.

Receipts—Levy for support of poor, 1914, $10,000; received from towns, $4,079; received from sale of produce, $1,876.40. Total, $15,955.40. Deficit, $4,000.26.

The demands on the poor authorities the past year have been extraordinary and have caused the deficit. This will be wiped out next year and leave a small surplus, as the rate charged the towns for 1914 is $2.50 a week instead of $1.50 as heretofore. But the money to pay the 1914 bills will not be available until after January 1st next. The receipts from towns in Mr. Stone's report are for 1913.

Mr. Stone reports that the toal amount expended for the support of the poor by the county, towns and cities of Oswego and Fulton in 1914 was $42,107.69.

New Pavilion at Orwell.

The board adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Parsons providing for the erection of a pavilion at the County Tuberculosis hospital to cost $8,000 and appropriating this amount. The action was unanimous and was taken in response to an appeal from the Board of Managers for better accommodations for the children and the hospital staff. This amount is in addition to the $16,000 appropriation for maintenance that has been asked for.

Mr. McNamara offered the report of the committee on local legislation fixing the tax on dogs in New Haven at $1 for dogs and $5 for female dogs. A resolution in accordance with the above was offered by Mr. Parsons and adopted.

By Mr. Vant: Ratifying the contract made by the commissioners of elections with F. M. Cornell of Fulton for printing the list of enrolled voters for county for $575. Adopted.

The reports of the committees to settle with pudical officers and on foreign claims were adopted."

ROUND ABOUT.

Several Wolcott and North Rose business men are looking for a smooth young man about 28 years old, 6 feet tall, with dark hair, who is known to them as Harry Reynolds, but whose correct name is unknown. Last week he succeeded in getting quite a sum of money on worthless checks from those merchants and the last heard of him was when he purchased a ticket from North Rose to Wolcott and checked his baggage to Syracuse.

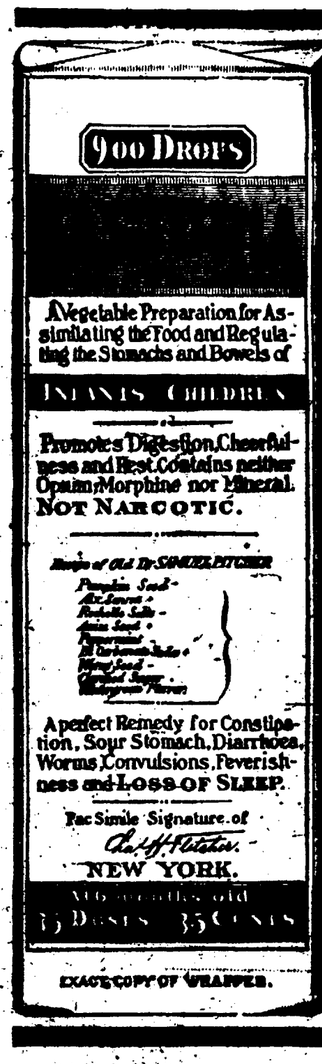
Former Assemblyman Herman F. Schnirel of Geneva has returned from several months spent in Germany, Belgium and France. Mr. Schnirel acted as interpreter for the German Red Cross and having a military pass was able to get first hand information of conditions in the various armies.

Germany has millions of troops to call upon and will win, Mr. Schnirel declares. He states that the regular seventh army corps has not been mobilized and that the "Landstrum," consisting of 7,000,000 men could be mobilized and that the "Landstrum" considers these numbers he stated that there are over 1,000,000 volunteers desiring to go to the front at the present time.

Mr. Schnirel declares that everybody in Germany is in favor of the war. He also declares that Germany has lost only about 70,000 men killed, and that the number of wounded has been about 250,000, 95 per cent of whom were able to return to the ranks.

Captain George Guenther, a battle-scarred hero of the Civil war, who also served in the German army before coming to this country, is dead in Albion at the age of 90 years. In the Civil war he served with Company K, 13th New York Regiment, also with Company H, 8th New York cavalry. He was a marble cutter by trade and six years ago just after recovering from a sick spell, he carved a tombstone for himself as he felt he would soon need it. The stone bears this epitaph: "I fought in the first and last battles of the Civil War."

Several of the young married women of Penn Yan have under way a crusade which is known as the "Two-meal a day Club." The members take the ground that two meals a day, breakfast and late afternoon dinner, are enough for all except very young children. They claim to have the backing of several prominent physicians of Penn Yan and elsewhere. On Tuesday, December 1st, the law will be enforced and about twenty Penn Yan families will try it out. If successfully carried out, it should be a great boon to young married women to say nothing about their husbands.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK;
COUNTY OF OSWEGO

George W. Fisher vs. Agna E. Fisher.

Action for Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Oswego.

JAMES R. SOMERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. address:
No. 59 So. First street,
Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1914.

To Anna E. Fisher:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Louis C. Rowe, County Judge of the County of Oswego, N. Y. Dated the 23d day of November, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Oswego, at the City of Oswego, N. Y.

JAMES R. SOMERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. address:
No. 59 So. First street,
Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.
11

SUPREME COURT,
OSWEGO COUNTY.

Bridget Gibbons
against
Joseph Newton, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1914, and filed and entered in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Oswego on the 21st day of November, 1914, I the undersigned referee in such judgment named and appointed, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, No. 75 South First street, in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, by said judgment directed to be sold, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and described as Lot No. Five of the "Bellejean Park" Tract, according to a map thereof made by Higgins, Harter & Phillips, on file in Oswego County, Clerk's Office, being the same premises deeded to William H. Newton by James H. Smith, April 5, 1904.

Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, described as follows: Lot Number thirteen (13) of Block Number five hundred thirty-eight (538) being twenty-eight (28) feet front on Kimball street by one hundred (100) feet on White avenue, as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, being Lots eleven and twelve (11 & 12) of Block number five hundred and thirty-eight (538) in Kimball Garden, each lot being thirty-three (33) feet front by one hundred (100) feet deep as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.

O. M. REILLY,
Referee.

Wilson & Rice,
Plaintiff's attorneys,
Office & P. O. address,
75 South First St.,
Fulton, N. Y. (13)

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

Notice to Creditors.

In Pursuance of an order of Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert D. Cook, late of the Town of Volney in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the law office of James R. Somers, No. 59 South First street, Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1914.

Dated this 15th day of June, A. D. 1914.

Arvilla G. Cook,
Administrator of Estate of Albert D. Cook.

James R. Somers, Attorney for administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Verner W. Shattuck, late of the City of Fulton in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, 17 South First street, in the City of Fulton in the County of Oswego, New York on or before the 20th day of November, 1914.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D., 1914.

Clara P. Shattuck,
Executrix.

Holds Off A Burglar.

How An Indiana Woman Was Able To Stand the Severe Strain.

Mrs. Johanna Foegely, of South Bend, Ind., recently passed through a most thrilling experience, which would be a severe strain upon any person and especially so for a woman of 72 years of age. An Indiana paper contains a long and interesting account of it, saying that the burglar would soon have ransacked the house had it not been for the coolness and presence of mind of Mrs. Foegely, who cleverly diverted his attention, even while the burglar kept a revolver at her head, commanding her to "keep quiet or I will send a bullet through you," until he feared to remain longer. This is the Mrs. Foegely who was permanently relieved of dangerous Kidney and Bladder disease in 1900, by the prompt use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and because she possessed this good health and strength she was able to withstand the shock of her recent experience. Here is the first statement Mrs. Foegely gave, in 1900:

"For over three years I suffered from the most severe disease in my Kidneys and Bladder. Other medicines and my doctor failed to do me any good. Inflammation set in and I was obliged to stay in bed. I tried Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and I felt better before I had taken the first bottle. I am now cured and I will always recommend it."

In 1912 Mrs. Foegely writes another letter in which she says, in part:

"My testimony is as good as ever. The doctors all gave me up and told my daughter that anyone with such Kidneys could not live. After I had taken three bottles of your Favorite Remedy I talked to one of the doctors who treated me. He saw that I was better. I told him what I was doing and he said I should keep on taking it. I took seven bottles and considered myself cured—that was 12 years ago). I am now past 72 years of age. I feel as well as ever, but a little nervous at present, owing to that burglar experience."

Brave Mrs. Foegely! She is a "little nervous," and who wouldn't be? But she had the strength to stand it and twelve years ago her doctors said she would die. She us. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in time and another name is added to the long list of men and women who have been permanently relieved or cured of serious Kidney, Bladder and Liver troubles by this reliable medicine. Send to-day for a free sample bottle and medical booklet containing valuable information. Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y. All druggists.

Items of Interest From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools

The annual report of Superintendent of Schools, James R. Fairgrieve, has just submitted to the Board of Education and contains many items of interest to the citizens of Fulton, some of which follows:

There are at present employed in the city public schools sixty-six teachers: High school, 15; Phillips Street school, 11; Erie Street school, 8; State Street school, 8; Oak Street school, 8; Academy Street school, 4; Fourth Street school, 4; Rochester Street school, 3; Walradt Street school, 1.

In addition to the above, there are Miss A. Lawton, instructor of manual training; E. Alta Thompson, supervisor of music; Nancy C. Cook, teachers' training class.

Janitors and Attendance Officer—Frank S. Randall, janitor Fourth Street, Rochester Street and Academy Street schools; Frank Sherby, janitor Phillips Street school; Timothy Sullivan, janitor Oak Street school, and attendance officer; S. D. Chidsey, janitor State Street school; William Gillard, janitor Walradt Street school; Albert Guernsey, janitor Erie Street school.

Number of Pupils in Schools Compared—Our city charter calls for an annual report by the superintendent to the board in December.

The following from these reports show the following attendance in the different buildings during the past five years:

Fourth Street Building, 1909, 688; 1910, 661; 1911, 651; 1912, 710; 1913, 698; 1914, 445.

Phillips Street Building—1909, 394; 1910, 358; 1911, 329; 1912, 391; 1913, 415; 1914, 373.

State Street Building—1909, 300; 1910, 318, 1911, 316; 1912, 330; 1913, 359; 1914, 305.

Oak Street Building—1909, 192; 1910, 195; 1911, 239; 1912, 259; 1913, 257; 1914, 262.

Academy Street Building—1909, 147; 1910, 154; 1911, 171; 1912, 194; 1913, 195; 1914, 132.

Rochester Street Building—1909, 112; 1910, 106; 1911, 119; 1912, 114; 1913, 114; 1914, 109.

Walradt Street Building—1909, 31; 1910, 34; 1911, 32; 1912, 31; 1913, 37; 1914, 38.

Erie Street Building—1914, 313.

Total—1909, 1,864; 1910, 1,826; 1911, 1,907; 1912, 2,029; 1913, 2,066; 1914, 1,977.

Last year 328 pupils, owing to the crowded conditions, could attend school only half a day. One-half of these attended the forenoon sessions, the other half the afternoon sessions.

This year all but thirty-eight are attending school both sessions. These thirty-eight pupils are in the First grade at the Erie Street school. Satisfactory adjustment could not be made to take them on full time. The favorable conditions for housing school children this year comes from the parochial school, taking 147 pupils; the completion of the two new grade buildings; and the Board of Education retaining four school rooms in the Falley Seminary building.

Comparisons 1909 and 1914.

The following statistics from the annual reports to the State Department of Education made in July, 1909, and in July, 1914, show the steady growth of the schools during the past five years:

July, 1909.

Number of High school pupils (registered during the year), 289. Whole number of pupils in school (registered during year), 1,935. Number of High school teachers, 10. Whole number of teachers in the schools, 50. Number of school desks, 1,940. Aggregate days attendance, 304,560. Average daily attendance, 1,604. Assessed valuation of city, $4,381,893. Bonded indebtedness on school property, 35,350. Number of High school graduates, 20. Received from State for teachers' wages, $4,825; from State tuition of non-residents, $860.54; from State Teachers' Training Class, $650; from State Academic fund for quota and attendance (the amount received annually for attendance varies), $623.67. Tuition from districts under the contract and grade pupils, $1,714.56. School budget, $31,000. Paid for janitors and attendance officer, $2,180; for teachers' salaries, $27,757.69.

July, 1914.

Number of high school pupils (registered during year), 438. Whole number of pupils in schools (registered during year), 2,359. Number of High school teachers, 14. Whole number of teachers in the schools, 60. Number of school desks, 2,420. Aggregate days attendance, 353,170. Average daily attendance, 1,870. Assessed valuation of city, $5,688,142. Bonded indebtedness on school property, 73,800. Number of High school graduates, 32. Received from State for teachers' wages, $5,640; from State tuition of non-residents, $1,918.25; from State Teachers' Training class, $700; from State Academic fund for quota and attendance (the amount received annually for attendance varies), $471.83; from districts under the contract and grade pupils, $1,918.25. School budget, $42,000. Paid for janitors and attendance officer, $2,645; for teachers' salaries, $38,286.57.

New School Buildings

From a material standpoint, this year can truly be said to be the greatest in th history of the City School System. Two beautiful, well equipped, modern, grade buildings buildings have been completed during the past year and are now occupied.

The new Oak Street building was opened to pupils on April 14th, and the old building which it replaced has since been torn down, and the grounds graded. This was properly the first step taken in building up the City School System.

I think it can be safely said that no better eight-room grade school building for the money paid for its construction can be found in the State.

The cost of construction follows:

Receipts from sale of bonds, $22,000; from premium on sale of bonds, $140.80; from accrued interest, $451. Total, $22,591.80.

Contracts—J. C. Cummings, general contract, $19,396; Kelsey Heating Co., heating and ventilating contract, $1,349; Graning & Wellman, electric wiring contract, $240. Total $20,985.

Extras—J. C. Cummings, foundation work, $300.12; L. P. Smith, plumbing, $363.18; G. H. Maude, interior painting, $200; Kelsey Heating Co., extra work, $9.40. Total, $873.30.

Architect and Inspector—Architect's fees, $1,100; inspector's wages, $213.15. Total, $1,313.15.

Summary

Contracts, $20,985; extras, $873.30; architect and inspector, $1,313.15. Total cost of building, $23,171.45.

The Erie Street building was completed and occupied at the opening of school, September 8th. This school was much needed not only to relieve congestion in the East Side schools but in justice to the many children living in that section of the city who before were compelled to come a long distance to the Fourth Street building.

The grading around this school has not yet been completed.

The itemized cost of this building can not at this time be given, as the final estimate of the architect has not yet been received and the bonds, although sold, have not yet been taken, owing to the financial condition of the money market.

The relief which the opening of the new Erie Street school brought enabled the Board of Education to establish manual training and handwork departments, departments much needed, which give our pupils opportunities that are enjoyed by most pupils in cities the size of Fulton.

The children in two grade rooms were taken from the Fourth Street building and these rooms furnished and equipped for manual training and handwork.

Sixteen work benches were placed in one of these vacated grade rooms in the Fourth Street building and sixteen additional benches in the Phillips Street building. The necessary machinery and tools were purchased. The total expense of this manual training equipment was $1,336. Mr. Jesse A. Lawton has charge of this department and 167 pupils are taking manual training.

The other room in the Fourth Street building from which grade children were taken has been equipped for the drawing and handwork department. Twenty adjustable drawing desks, a sewing table, a metal working table, and necessary tools purchased at an expense of about $400. Miss Nancy Cook has charge of this department.

The Commercial Department

This course is now fully established—shorthand, typewriting and other commercial subjects are taught in a very effecient manner. The complete course covers four years of High school work.

Grade Libraries.

The grade libraries were started in our schools eight years ago and books have been added to them each year.

These libraries in the Fulton schools have been highly complimented by the State Department of Education for their excellence.

The lists have been carefully revised and are published in the Manual. This year the greater part of money to be used for this purpose should be spent for libraries in the rooms of the new buildings.

Evening School.

A petition signed by fifty foreigners asking for an evening school in the new Erie Street building, was granted by the Board of Education and this school was opened on November 2d with Prin. J. E. Lanigan and Mr. Jesse A. Lawton as teachers. As authorized by the board, another evening school will be opened at the Phillips Street building on January 5th.

The chief purpose of these evening schools is to give instruction to foreigners who expect to become citizens of this country.

Fulton now has five modern and well equipped school buildings in excellent condition and repair. They are the Phillips Street school, Oak Street school, Fourth Street school, Erie Street school and the State Street school buildings. The Phillips Street building should be completed according to the original plans as soon as the number of pupils attending school in that part of the city justify it.

There are two rooms in the Walradt Street building. One of these rooms is used for primary children living north of the D. L. & W. tracks. Inside toilets have been placed in this building but the room is still heated by a stove. The other room in this building but the should be fitted up for school purposes and a furnace installed during the coming summer.

The Rochester Street building has three rooms and at present 109 pupils. It has no toilet room for the boys.

The lease of the Falley Seminary property expires at the close of school in June, 1915. Four rooms are now used there for school purposes with 132 pupils.

Plans for the Future.

The proposition to purchase the Falley Seminary property as a site for a High school was sumbitted to a vote of the taxpayers on November 3d and for the third time was voted down, the vote being 427 for and 573 against the proposition. Personally, I feel that this is very unfortunate.

The following plans for the future were submitted to your Board in my last annual report and I repeat them here as they express my views in regard to the building up of our school system.

The first and important move now to make is to secure a site for a High school—and then as soon as conditions will possibly permit build a High school building suitable to the needs of our growing city. When this is done, the present building used for High school purposes can be used as a grammar school. This will give us a large grammar school building situated in about the center of school population on the East Side and another large grammar school building (the Phillips Street school) situated in about the center of school population on the West Side. This building can be completed as soon as condition necessitate thus making a building which will accommodate 800 pupils.

A careful study of this plans shows this: that as time goes on and the city grows the younger grade pupils on the East Side will be housed in the State Street and Erie Street buildings and grade pupils including all the Seventh and Eighth grade pupils on the East side will attend at the Fourth Street building. On the West Side the younger pupils will attend the Oak Street and Walradt Street schools, and in addition to grade pupils all the Seventh and Eighth grade pupils will attend the Phillips Street school. From the Phillips Street and Fourth Street schools the pupils will be promoted to the High school.

This arrangement will not only provide for the future but will permit of the introduction of departmental work in the Seventh and Eighth grades—such as is now used in the Seventh and Eighth grades in the Phillips Street school, and will also give room for the introduction of systematic class room training of domestic science and manual training in the upper grammar school grades of the city schools.

The work of securing a site and planning for a new High school building is the important matter connected with our school problems and when settled it should be for the best interests of the future as well as the present.

Stop That Cough—Now.

When you catch cold, or begin to cough, the first thing to do is to take Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It penetrates the linings of the throat and lungs and fights the germs of the disease. "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey for cough and colds," writes Mr. E. Williams, Williams, Hamilton, Ohio. It always helps. 25c at your druggist.

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THE CLARK IRISH HARP

will amuse and instruct the Boy or Girl, and be a stepping-stone to the Pedal Harp.

As a Christmas Gift one of the Real

IRISH HARPS

will Prove a Joy—to the Entire Family

¶Easy to learn, a beautiful ornament for the home.

¶A reasonable cash payment and good security will get you one of the instruments at a reduced price.

Address:

363 Park Street, Fulton, N. Y.

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FOR FLETCHER'S
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GLASSES CAREFULLY FITTED
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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELER
Has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices consistent with quality and a fair deal.
FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

H. C. DANN & SON
Freshest of Fresh
WESTERN MEATS
On Hand Always
South Second St. Fulton

FASHIONABLE FADS

Pretty Evening Gowns—Cotton Possibilities; the Knitting Craze.

New York—New York is knitting mad this winter. Never were spare moments so filled with occupation for the butterfly contingent.

One would think from the click of the ivory needles at Symphony Concerts, fashionable musicales, and at almost every other assemblage, that the Teutons had taken New York instead of Brussels. No doubt a lot of the mufflers will reach men in the trenches and miserable refugees without even a trench that they can call their own, and meanwhile idle fingers find occupation and big handsome knitting bags are in demand, so that part of the profit is reaching people here who need the money and can turn out artistic and practical receptacles for the bulky work. Brocades and other decorative stuffs are used for these and many of he flat, oblong shaped bags measure nearly a yard in length by half the width. Irregular, plaque shapes, with small frills at the edges, and decorations of ribbon embroidery are new and fetching, and are quite as useful for party bags as for knitting.

Cotton Fancies.

With the movement started by Gertrude Atherton—the distinguished novelist—and many other women as prominent for the wearing of cotton fabrics, there has come a decided revival of cotton fashions. Cotton shirt waists with valenciennes trimmings and dainty touches of embroidery are back in favor for suit wear, and fancy silk and cotton mixtures and mercerized cottons are increasingly worn for dainty indoor use, even for informal dances and dinner gowns. As such garments are readily made at home at very small cost, the movement meets with favor not only from people who wish to aid the cotton growers, but from those who are always on the lookout to combine economy with smartness of attire.

Pretty aprons of fancy printed cottons, with a wide up-turned hem divided into pockets that hold wool and knitting needles will prove most acceptable Christmas gifts.

The New Trains.

While very short evening dresses are the rule, trains are more in evidence than for a long time back, but

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher



McCall Designs

these are quite separate attachments caught to the shoulders, and often not caught to the dress at any other other point. Scarfs of net or tulle jetted, or beaded, or wrought with embroideries, are first favorites for use as trains. These are thrown over the arm in dancing, and rival the graceful effects produced by Romney scarfs of tulle, now so modish. These are held in place by the bracelets or rings that finish their ends.

Crystal and pet, and onyx ornaments are all first favorites at the jewelry counters.

VERONA CLARK.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FULTON FIRM LOSES

Chateaugay Firm Gets Parish-Camden Road Job.

The following proposals were received by the State highway commission for constructing the Parish-Camden road, part 1, 4.79 miles in length:

Pathfinder Cors., Fulton, $46,994.20; E. J. Anderson, Albany, $49,116.05; Guy B. Dickison, Syracuse, $51,508.05; Greece Cons. Co., Rochester, $48,921; A. J. Rockwood, Rochester, $47,138.40; Wood & Tompkins, Hilton, $48,596.35; Spellman-Oliver Company, Chateaugay, $44,381.10; Chambers & Barnes, Rochester, $50,175.45; Dana W. Robbins, Inc., New York city, $45,613.85; John H. Gordon, Albany, $48,857.10; J. A. Culkin & Co., Oswego, $49,110.70; Thomas Grady, Rochester, $49,353.65; P. H. Murray, Rochester, $48,532.60; Frank E. Gore, New York city, $46,537.55; J. A. Weidman, Syracuse, $48,853.65; Samuel Bonn, Syracuse, $50,384.17; Stanley Cons. Co., Buffalo, $46,316.80; Semper Brothers, Watertown, $45,727.40; Conroy & Nixdorf, Oneida, $52,044.60; Dale Engineering Co., Utica, $48,347.50; Newport Construction Co., Herkimer, $47,322.20; Michael H. Ripton, Rochester, $47,935.60; Phelan & Sullivan, Utica, $48,402.65.

The Spellman-Oliver Company of Chateaugay, N. Y., is the lowest bidder, with a figure of $44,381.10. There was a large number of bidders and the tenders were for the most part very close. The Pathfinder Construction Company of Fulton and J. A. Culkin & Co. of this city were among the bidders. The road is partly in Oswego and partly in Oneida county and connects the villages of Parnish and Camden.

It is on this road that the grade crossing which the Board of Supervisors has asked to be eliminated is located. This work is independent of the road construction.

MEMORIAL TO DEAN BARRY

Organization to Be Formed to Build in Oswego Cemetery a Monument.

Members of St. Paul's congregation, Oswego, are perfecting plans to have erected in St. Paul's cemetery a monument to the late Very Rev. Dean Barry. It is their belief that his grave should not go unmarked, even though he did not favor display, and that his devotion to the people of the parish should receive recognition.

The Dean for some time before his death entertained the idea of erecting a suitable memorial in the cemetery as a mark of devotion to all the dead of the parish. His idea was to have erected a Latin cross, with a wreath encircling the center, signifying faith and love.

THE MENACE OF THE BIG BEAR

Russia and the Ruthenians; a Place of Pan-Slavism; Prepared by the Austro-Hungarian Consul General

Paul Kowalski of West Broadway has placed for publication the following unusually interesting phase of the great war. The article was written by Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul General, for a Polish newspaper. It reveals a hidden motive and a lot of treachery by Russia's diplomats.

Count von Nuber says:

It is safe to assume that most of our readers are unaware that the Ruthenians, or Little Russians as the Russians christened them, or Ukrainians as they style themselves, are a people numbering 40 millions. The Western World hardly suspected the existence of this nation, which ranks second among the Slav; the Ruthenians have been moved to a more prominent place in European politics lately, their future destiny being one of the main causes of the present war.

Of the 40 millions of Ruthenians, more properly called Ukrainians, about four millions live in Eastern Galicia and a half a million in Upper Hungary, whereas, more than 35 millions are at home in Southern Russia in the fertile plains stretching from both banks of the Dnieper to the Don and the Black Sea. As far back as the tenth century Ukraina was a mighty country, and its capital, Kiew, then was the largest, wealthiest and the most advanced city in Eastern Europe. In those days Western Europe fully realized the Ukrainian rulers' power, foreign rulers sought their friendship. Prince Volodymir Monomach was married to Harold's, the Saxon King of England's daughter, Gytha, and his daughter, Anna, became Queen of France. After the destruction of their flourishing country by the invading Tartars, the Ukrainians came under Lithuanian, the Polish and finally Russian domination.

Russia was quick to realize that, were the national civilization of such a large population occupying the most fertile parts of the empire, allowed to subsist, this would ever be a source of danger for herself. It was, therefore, decided to de-nationalize the Ukrainians; and drastic and unscrupulous were the methods applied to this end. The very existence of the nation was denied, its language was summarily decreed to be the "Little Russian dialect" and was prohibited in schools and official life. Not content with this, official Russia prohibited the printing of Ukrainian texts, even of prayer books.

Their War Progress.

The total suppression of national existence which threatened the Ukrainians was happily averted when a fraction of them came under Austrian rule as a consequence of Poland's partition. With the constitutional freedom granted by Austria the Ukrainians in that country were enabled to maintain and develop their national existence and culture. Ukrainian schools and colleges were founded, beside many national clubs or associations for upholding the people's economic and ideal interests. Ukrainian was officially recognized as the country's language, and acts were passed in the local county councils and parliament safeguarding Ukrainian rights. The people were inaugurating a national renaissance, their culture and literature were once more going ahead, the Austrian government, well appreciating the situation, had agreed last year to the establishment of an Ukrainian university in Lemburg.

The national resurrection of the Ukrainians, though materially confined to Austria, had a moral affect far beyond the Russian borders. Comparing their lot with that of their happier fellow countrymen in Austria, the Ukrainians in Russia gave signs of unrest, and Russia had to realize that her yoke was unbearable to the people who looked to Galicia as to their "Piemont."

The Ukrainian aspirations were not noted unnoticed by the watchful Russian officials who quickly perceived that a new threat was arising to their government's despotism; nationally enlightened Ukrainians would not willingly submit to Russian oppressive rule and would even attempt to free themselves.

Official Russia then declared that the annexation of Galicia was the best course to take in order to offset the threatening danger. When this would be achieved, the time-honored Russian "a la Cosaque" methods would nip in the bud the resurrecting Ukrainian culture. These official Russian views were disseminated in periodicals and at public meetings. As long as a powerful Austria stood in the way, such theories could be advanced in speech and print, but they could not be put into practice. Since annexation by violence was not possible, one had to resort to other means.

The Ukrainian "renaissance" was declared by official Russia to be but a malicious invention of the Austrian government, nay, the very existence of Ukrainians in Galicia was flatly denied, and the Ukrainians were declared by Petersburg as Russians, Russians who who were subject to intolerable religious and national oppression! The Petersburg government gave its financial support to the recently launched "Russian-Slav Society" and "Slav Benevolent Society," both inspired by Count Bobrinski with the sole object of promoting Russian political agitation in Galicia. In this campaign, which started both on educational and religious lines, the chief Russian weapon was—the Ruble.

Plotted Against Jews.

At first Galicia was flooded by Russian emissaries; these "agents provocateurs" were entrusted with the "disaffection mission" of the poorer class of peasants who were to be promised a free hand in the partition of the dominial estates and the robbing of the Jews, once the Czar would have conquered the country. Numbers of these poor peasant's children were taken to Russia, there to be educated in convents to be fit agitators for the Russian Orthodox Church (the Ukrainians in Galicia are members of the Roman Catholic church, though they have retained Greek rites); once their education completed the "students" were sent back to Galicia with sufficient funds and in order to agitate and also to act as military spies, as the prosecutions in Marmaros Szigeth and Lemburg have amply disclosed.

Free boarding schools for poor peasant's sons were founded with Russian funds, the educational work being carried on in accordance with Russian aims. Galicia was flooded with Russian anti-American literature, the prayer books containing prayers for the Czar, and the Russian benefactors gave all these goods things free, without wanting anything in return! Even certain English newspapers were influenced so far as to publish accounts of "the unparalleled oppression of the Russians in Galacia," the authors being Bobrinski and also J. W. Birkbeck, an Englishman acting as Russia's agent for England. Bobrinski did not shrink from going to Galicia and there to speak in terms which should, had the Austrian authorities concerned not been too lenient for peaces' sake, have led him to detention for political crimes. Attempts were also made to persuade the Austrian government through diplomatic channels that peace with Russia could be maintained only if the Russian agitation in Galicia were tolerated; at the very time Petersburg's bureaucrats declared Galicia would soon be ripe for picking.

Inasmuch as public opinion exists in Russia it was carefully prepared and familiarized with the idea that war with Austria is unavoidable. This policy was succinctly expressed by Bobrinski's charateristis exclamation: "We shall not rest ere the Russian flag flies on the Carpathians!" To bring war about, and at the same time to conceal her aggressive policy, Russia started the anti-Austrian campaign in Servia. The unsuspecting reader might fancy that Russia's attitude in backing Servia is the outcome of a sincere feeling of Slav solidarity, but the initiated knew perfectly well that Russia could reach Lemberg best by way of Belgrade.

Let us finally consider what was the Ukrainians attitude when this was started. From the very first minute it was well defined and unanimously supported: "We shall fight for freedom and Austria." Immediately hostilities began numerous Ukrainian volunteer companies took the field against Russia, their archibishop in Lemberg, Count Sheptycki, having devoted his entire fortune to this purpose. The archibishop has already been made prisoner and sent to Russia, where he shall have to answer for his unswerving patriotism. Count Sheptycki will be one of the many noble victims of a just cause; the Ukrainians will hold his memory in high esteem and honor.

It is to be anticipated that the hopes of his endu ng and cultured nation will be fulfilled at an early date. Western civilization would fare all the better by it.

HANNIBAL NEWS

(Rec'd too late for last week.)

J. B. Burt has a pleasing miniature pictuure display of the Endicott, Johnson & Co. factory, located at Endicott, N. Y., in one of his windows. It is very pretty in the evening especially when lighted by electricity.

The following High school teachers were home for Thanksgiving: Miss Applegate, Onondaga Valley; Mrs. Grace Ammerman, of Fayetteville; Miss Eva Windsor, Glens Falls; Miss Grace Becker, Albany.

Mrs. W. D. Cowles is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. E. Follett, in Auburn.

William Bisonette was the guest of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lottie Stevens, last week.

Mrs. Edgar Barlow and children of Syracuse were guests of her parents last week.

Town Clerk Frost issued a marriage license November 28th to Miss Ruth Gifford, Hannibal Centre, and Sylvester J. Avery, Fulton.

A donation and oyster supper will be held at the Presbyterian church Friday evening, December 11th. A fine musical program has been arranged for the occasion.

Mrs. H. B. Douglas returned last week from a week's visit with her parents.

Miss Viola Shutts is taking a business course in Chaffee's School, Oswego.

W. J. Bradt has just finished husking 1558 bushels of corn from one acre. The average yield in the U. S. is 56 bushels.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Gifford and Sylvester J. Avery occurred last Thursday.

Messrs Day and Peters have opened their store in Sodas.

Miss Becker attended the State Teachers' association at Albany last week.

Miss Merle Pooler and Fred Scanlan were married November 25th at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Fulton. They were attended by the brother and sister of the groom, Mathew Scanlon and Mrs. E. J. O'Brien. The happy couple left immediately for Auburn, where a large reception was held at the home of the bride's aunt.

At the meeting of Golden Sheaf Grange Saturday night the following officers were elected: W. M. Fred Manning; W. O., Harvey Perkins; W. Sec., Mrs. E. L. Gardenier; Lecturer, Edgar Crofoot; W. chaplain, Mrs. C. Eldridge; W. stewart, Frank Goodroe; W. gatekeeper, Harvey Wheeler.

Another old resident passed away suddenly at his home on the Bethel road south of this village. Joel Sprague was 74 years of age, a veteran of the civil war, also a member of Golden Sheaf Grange, and for two years its master. He was born on the farm where his life was spent and which had descended to him through three generations, and has been in possession of the Sprague family over one hundred and ten years. He leaves besides his widow three sons and one daughter.

The following Thanksgiving program was given at Hannibal Centre school:

Song of welcome, school; reading, The First Thanksgiving, Ruth Brackett; recitation, Thanksgiving Joys, Gladys Williamson; reading, The Friendly House, Bryan Williamson; recitation, The Squirrel's Thanksgiving, Nora Roberts; reading, A Capital Punishment, Jessie Rogers; song, Ruth Brackett and Nellie Carter; recitation, Crickets in the Hay, Wayne Perkins; recitation, A Thanksgiving Table, Nellie Gifford; recitation, The Baby's Part, Elsie Brackett, Nellie Carter; recitation, Thanksgiving Time, Gladys Parsons; recitation, At Grandma's House, Helen Williamson; recitation, Gladys Perkins; reading, A Thanksgiving Party, Nellie Carter; closing song.

MT. PLEASANT.

(Received too late for last week.)

The Rev. Williams, assisted by pastors of adjoining churches, is holding revival services in the Hawks schoolhouse.

Lewis Ives and son, Williard, are sojourning in New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bartlett entertained friends from Mexico recently.

Earle Foster, who had his new barn blown down during the recent wind storm, has it again on the foundation and is in Baldwinsville building a house there.

Almon Beardsley visited relatives and attended the board of supervisors' meeting in Oswego as the guest of Supervisor Vant.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis entertained their brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis, of Baldwinsville.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cole were called to Lysander recently to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. Pike and family have moved to foreign parts quuite suddenly.

Lyman Bargey, who was killed in Fulton last week was a native of this town and well known here, where he worked in the cheese factory several seasons.

A certain young man who was calling on a certain young widow had his horse either stolen or moved by practical jokers recently and at last reports he was wandering about the neighborhood enquiring for it. Sympathy is extended.

Mrs. Fred Ives and Mrs. Muriel Osborne were recent guests of Mrs. Geo. Hutchins, who is in a critical condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown and Mrs. Sperry, who are in California, seem a trifle hard to please. They write that San Francisco was a trifle too cool in the evening and although strawberries and pomme fruits and flowers are plenty. Los Angeles is quite noisy, as many as eleven trolley cars passing their hotel in five minutes. Now it seems to us as though it was quite convenient, but perhaps we might tire of it. They are going to San Deigo next to try the place. They have seen no rain since leaving here November 5th.

The Facts About Divorce.

Ida M. Tarbell, the well known journalist, contributes to the January Woman's Home Companion an article entitled "What Women Are Really Doing"—an article in which she answers with facts and figures some disturbing questions as to the status of women in the United States to-day. Miss Tarbell has made a careful study of the Thirteenth Census in order to get at the truth in regard to marriage, divorce, child bearing and other subjects. After proving that more women marry now than did formerly, she takes up the subject of divorce as follows:

"There has been an increase in divorce. In the thirty million married women whom the census takers of 1910 reported, they found 185,065 who had been divorced. Considering the difficulties of married life, the number does not appall. It rather gives one a greater respect for human beings to see that they can handle such complicated relation with such a small percentage of disaster. There is no other human relation that can show anything like so large a statistical proof of success. The number of divorces found in 1910 is greater, proportionately, than the census takers unearthhened in 1900, still larger than they found in 1890. In each of these ten year periods there has been an increase of one-tenth of one per cent. It is doubtful if this be due to loss of faith in marriage. A proportion of it is due to a higher ideal of marriage; an unwillingness to see the relation prostituted by a dissolute, cruel, or unfaithful partner.

"A percentage is due, too, to the greater carelessness with which marriages are made under our changing social practices. We have removed largely from boys and girls the protective social devices by which we once guided their relations and choices. They go and come freely and, as might be expected, marry with less sense of the seriousness of their undertaking."

$10,000 Wanted by Robinson.

Suits growing out of the recent wreck at Granby have been instituted against the D., L. & W. Railroad Co. The amount involved is $21,000, of which $10,000 is claimed by John Robinson for the false arrest of his son, Theodore Robinson, held on suspicion of having caused the wreck. Stephen Baldwin, Joseph Decaire and his wife, Mrs. Edith Decaire, each ask $3,000 damages for alleged injuries in the wreck.

Colds Are Often Most Serious—Stop Possible Complications

The disregard of a Cold has often brought Coughing, or a Fever should be warning enough that your system needs immediate attention. Certainly Loss of Sleep is most serious. It is a warning given by Nature. It is man's duty to himself to assist by doing his part. Dr. King's New Discovery is based on a scientific analysis of Colds. 50c. at your Druggists. Buy a bottle today.

Advertised Letters.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice, December 9, 1914. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men—Dewey, Peter; Fera, J. C.; Lavanchard, William; Smith, Dell.

Women—James, Miss Eva; Perkins, Miss Henrietta; Smith, Mrs. Aberta, Short, Mrs. Ora; Mjyntie, Mrs. Ida; Wells, Mrs. Myrtie.

Nowakowski Jurel.

PETER T. CONLEY, Postmaster.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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MEN WANTED
To sell our products and employ salesmen. Good pay and chance for advancement.
FREE OUTFIT
KNIGHT & BOSTWICK
NURSERYMEN
NEWARK, NEW YORK STATE, DEPT. A



Practical People
BUY
Practical Gifts
We have all of these articles in
Gorham Silverware
Finest in Dinner Sets and Other Exquisite Necessaries for the Dining Room
Our Watches and Jewelry appeal to all classes
G. B. FARLEY
21 S. First Street —Fulton, N. Y.



Gifts of Superb, Rare Beauty for all Time.

Holiday Presents that will be appreciated forever by the delighted recipient compose our exquisite, comprehensive offering of Precious Stones (set and unset), Gold Jewelry, Watches, Silver, Cut Glass, Rock Crystal, Hand Painted China, Brassware, Pottery and dainty new novelties in Precious and Semi-Precious Metals. Gifts for Wife, Mother, Father, Brothers, Sisters, Sweethearts and Friends are here—the gifts of lasting delight. Just a partial mention of our large stocks:

For Ladies
Bracelet Watches
Watches
Le Vallieres
Chains
Lockets
Rings
Brooches
Necklaces
Pendants
Scarf Pins
Precious Stones
Set in Rings,
Bracelets,
Lockets, Etc.

For Gentlemen
Watches
Scarf Pins
Cuff Links
Seal, Emblem and Diamond Rings
Cigarette and Match Cases
Chains
Fobs
Charms
Cigar Cutters
Gold and Silver Knives
Desk Fittings
Necktie Clasps
Flasks

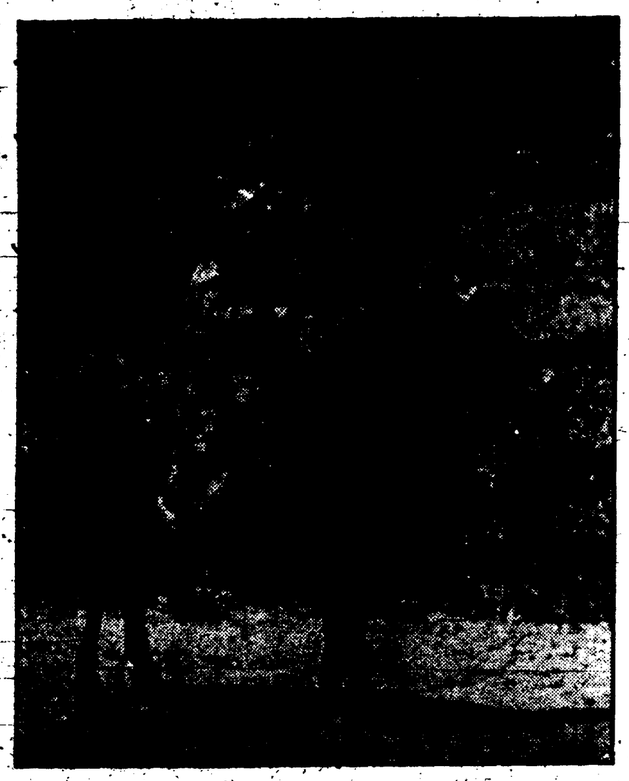
Home Gifts
Clocks
Silver Plated Ware
Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons
Carving Sets
Cut Glass
Hand Painted China
Pottery
Brassware
Silver Deposit Ware
Novelties in Silver, Brass, Cut Glass, etc.

QUALITY—first, last and all the time—that is the reason why you can buy safely here. Our reputation for fair prices, first quality design, workmanship and material, and honest representation is behind every article we sell.

Your visit is cordially invited for we know that whether you buy or not your inspection of our splendid displays will be mutually pleasurable. "An early selection is wise."

Morgan's Quality Jewelry Store
Quirk Theatre Building Fulton, N. Y.

Boys and Girls Get Busy!



ONE OF THE PONY OUTFITS WILL BE ON EXHIBITION IN FULTON IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS. When the little fellow arrives the contestants will become greatly enthused and may get some of your friends to promise them their votes. Before the other contestants get them tied up with promises you would better get busy. When you ask people to trade at the stores below you are not asking them to do you a favor but you are doing them a favor instead, as each one of the stores in this contest is a leader in its respective line. They are all pledged to each other to offer special values during this contest.

Nothing Worth While is Obtained Without Effort. These Pony Outfits, Valued at Fully Three Hundred Dollars, Are Decidedly Worth Your Most Supreme Endeavors.

There is only one way to win and that is by hard work. Your chances are just as good as anyone's else. You must work systematically. Take a paper and pencil and make a list of all your neighbors, relatives and friends, and then you and your parents and brothers and sisters should start out at once and ask them to buy everything they need from the stores in the contest and save the votes for you. Tell them how badly you want the pony, and tell them that you may lack just the amount of votes that they can give you, if they will help you out. If you fail to see them on the first attempt do not drop them but check them on your list to be seen again. Then after you have secured their promise remind them from time to time of the stores that are giving votes.

Make Xmas Money

By returning the votes you have collected. The highest number deposited with all of the merchants in the contest will will win for you

$5.00 IN GOLD

Get Your Votes Together, Offer Is For One Week Only Dec. 12 to 19 Inclusive



ANOTHER SPECIAL OFFER

During the week of Dec. 12 and 19 inclusive, foregoing business houses will give double the usual amount of coupons for each cash purchase.

The Fulton Times gives 1,500 Votes for each paid-in-advance subscription—$3.00—to the Evening Edition, the first publication to begin next week.



Great Dunlap Pony Contest Is Given by the Following Fulton Firms

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES, daily newspaper, 500 Pony votes given for every $1 on subscription.

J. A. BORT, bakery, we redeem with Pony votes wrappers and labels from our goods.

GEORGE B. PALMER, seeds, flour and feed.

THE ELLIS SADDLERY, fine harness, robes.

E. E. HART, hard and soft coal; baled hay.

A. M. DRUSE & CO., hardware, stoves.

THE ONYX, pure ice cream made by us; lunches.

ROBERTS & WOOD, drugs, stationery.

THE HAPPY HOUR THEATER, high class photo plays.

BUELL BROS., plumbing and heating.

W. H. PATTERSON, dry goods, carpets, millinery, etc.

MORIN BROS., lumber dealers.

SETZ & McCORMACK, men's and boys' ready-to-wear clothing.

H. G. SCUDDER, groceries.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 2. By Carrier Six Cents Per Week. FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1914. International News Service. Price One Cent.

GERMANS FEEDING BELGIANS.



Photo by American Press Association.

Soldiers distributing food to the hungry in a town in Belgium.

"I AM GOING TO JOIN MY COMRADES"

Were The Last Gallant Words of Captain Kochler of the German Cruiser Dresden to the German Consul at Buenos Ayres. German Cruiser Reported Sunk in South Pacific.

Valparaiso, Dec. 18.—The German cruiser Dresden is reported in a wireless dispatch received here last night to have sunk off Cambridge Island in the Pacific by the British cruiser Bristol. The dispatch says that when the Dresden was overtaken by the British ship an engagement lasting forty minutes took place and that the Bristol was badly damaged but succeeded in sending the Dresden to the bottom.

Puntas Arenas, Argentina, Dec. 16 (by Wireless to Buenos Ayres, Dec. 18).—"I am going to join my comrades," were the last words spoken by Captain Koehler of the German cruiser Dresden to the German consul here as he went aboard his vessel to sail to what he believed to be certain destruction. During the course of a conference with the consul, the suggestion was made to Captain Koehler that he better let his ship be interned, but he replied: "We will fight."

While the Dresden was here Captain Koehler gave the first authentic account that has been secured as to the Falkland Islands battle. He said:

"The German Pacific division left the Pacific to go to the Falkland Islands by way of Cape Horn. The voyage was made without incident. A little before arriving at our destination the commander of the division, Vice Admiral Von Spee, detached one of our cruisers to explore and discover facts concerning the presence of Engli'. ships in the islands. The ship returned and reported that there were two English cruisers. The admiral prepared at once to give battle to the hostile ships, issuing the necessary orders.

"Advancing toward the islands, in a little while we were able to make out the strength of the hostile forces. There were not two cruisers, but six. Our commander kept to his resolution and continued the advance.

"A little later, at the mouth of the bay, we noted two dreadnaughts of the Lion type, 26,000 tons, more or less, whose presence was unknown before.

"The conditions were magnificent. The weather was clear and calm. These conditions made impossible a combat with a chance of escape for the German fleet. Admiral Von Spee persisted in his resolution to give battle with the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau acting together, ordering at the same time the disposal of the three other units, the minor cruisers Leipzig, Dresden and Nuernberg.

"Meanwhile the two cruisers above mentioned courageously faced the English fleet. The latter was attacked by our two cruisers, while the Leipzig, Nuernberg and Dresden tried to place themselves outside the range of the enemy's cannon, the only device compatible with the circumstances in view of the number, quality and size of the English ships.

RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE ADMITS REPULSES

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY

Petrograd, Dec. 18.—"Persistent attacks by great masses of German troops have compelled a re-grouping of our army west of Warsaw," says the Army Messenger to-day. "The enemy is suffering heavy losses in his offensive against the Kazunpolski-Teresin-Skierniewic front, where our artillery is repulsing his massed attacks."

(This statement by the official organ of the military establishment confirms the German announcement that the Czar's troops have retreated. Kazunpolski is on the Vistula, sixteen miles from Warsaw and directly across the river from the fortress of Novo Georgiersk. Teresin is twenty-two miles west of Warsaw, and Skierniewic is thirty-nine miles from the Polish capital. This defensive line of the Russians before Warsaw is about thirty-six miles long, running from northeast to southwest, and is behind the Bzura river, which the Germans have been trying to cross for several weeks.)

Berlin, Via Amsterdam, Dec. 18.—Casualties suffered by the German, Austria and Russian armies in Poland number more than 400,000, according to a semi-official dispatch from Breslau to-day. It states that in the Poland battles alone the Russians have lost 125,000 in killed and wounded, besides enormous numbers of prisoners.

"Further heavy losses are being inflicted upon the Russians as they retreat," the dispatch adds. "Our troops are rapidly pursuing the enemy, who has been completely routed."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Dec. 18.—All counter attacks made by the Germans in Belgian have been repulsed, and south of the Franco-Belgian frontier numerous trenches have been captured by the French according to an official statement issued here to-day.

In the Argon district the Germans have succeeded in blowing up one of the French trenches with their mines.

The official statement follows: "The day of Dec. 17 was marked by progress on our part in Belgium. All counter attacks by the enemy were repulsed. In the region of Aras a vigorous offensive was made in masses.

London, Dec. 18.—Latest reports from Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool show that the casualties suffered by civilians and coast defense soldiers numbered 462. There were 108 killed outright and 354 wounded. Of the latter sixteen have since died, increasing the death list to 124. Five of those wounded at Scarborough are dying.

London, Dec. 18.—Nicholas Ackers, British citizen and former consul for Germany at Sunderland, appealed to-day from the decree sentencing him to death for high treason in that he sent German residents of England home to fight against the British. The court hearing the appeal was composed of the Lord Chief Justice and four other judges and constituted the realm's highest criminal tribunal.

Paris, Dec. 18.—The war has given rise to a new industry in France. Peasants follow the battle lines picking up exploded artillery shells, for which the French military authorities pay eighteen cents a piece, because they can be used again. Many peasants have gone in for "shell picking" on a large scale and risk their lives in the work.

Emden's Crew Raid In Stolen Collier

Forty Men Left on Cocos Island

Manila, Dec. 18.—Forty men of the crew of the German cruiser Emden, who were left on Cocos Island when the Australian cruiser Sydney discovered the Emden and chased and forced her to run ashore some time ago, have captured a collier and mounted two Maxims on her and are now raiding commerce in the Pacific, according to a report received here.

The report came through officers of the British steamer Malacca, which has arrived at Jolo. The report has not been confirmed officially.

The men of the Emden had gone ashore on Cocas Island to dismantle the wireless and fled, but were unable to rejoin their ship when the Sydney appeared. The German party, which is commanded by Lieutenant von Muecke, left Cocos Island with a commandeered schooner and plenty of provisions, and also their own armed launch and two boats, according to the report. Where they captured the collier is not stated.

The Malacca reports that she steamed to Jolo without showing lights at night.

FEAR ANOTHER RAID

London, Dec. 18.—Excitement was renewed here and along the entire north seacoast of England to-day by reports that another German raiding squadron had been sighted headed for Great Britain to renew the bombardment of coast towns. The reports apparently originated at Scarborough, a dispatch from there stating that light signals had been flashed from off the coast during the night and had been answered by signals from the land.

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 18.—An all night session of the Federal House of Representatives broke up in a riot this morning when the Speaker rebuked Liberal Leader Cook for insulting remarks, and Cook and his followers left the hall. A motion was then passed suspending Cook until he made proper apologies. The Liberal leader declined to apologize, declaring he would not sit under a tyrannical Speaker.

Washington, Dec. 18.—"If we had gone to war with Russia or the first class powers in August at least nine of our vessels would not yet be ready to fight. We are dawdling, we have following the demented policy of building warships for cold storage," said Gardner of Massachusetts in this fashion suming up the situation in the navy at a hearing in the House to-day.

After the House Rules' committee had denied Gardner a hearing on his request to name a committee to inquire into the army and navy for war the Navy Affairs committee accorded him the privilege of making a statement was a peppery one.

Berlin, Via Amsterdam, Dec. 18.—Emperor William has completely recovered from his illness and will return to the front this week, according to an official announcement today. He held a long conference with Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg on Wednesday, it is stated, [illegible] first class on the Chancellor.

London, Dec. 18.—British officers home on leave of absence or because of wounds give interesting sidelights on the war. One of them told today of the plight of Private H. Barter of the Grenadier Guards, the tallest man in the army, who has been wounded in West Flanders. When taken to the base hospital at Boulogne it was found that there was no cot in the wards long enough to accommodate Barter's six feet ten inches. Consequently the "foot" had to be knocked off one of the beds.

WAS IT MURDER?

Scarborough, Dec. 18.—A verdict of murder was returned to-day at the investigation into the death of those killed by the bombardment of the city on Wednesday. The coroner said the troops were here but the city was not fortified. Such an attack would never be made by the British and other nations do not approve of this plan of this German culture. The vedict is that those who met death was in a numerous attack."

SHELL FOR A "BUSY BERTHA."



Photo by American Press Association.

This projectile for a forty-two centimeter gun was sent as a present to the kaiser.

TURRET FORT AT ANTWERP.



Photo by American Press Association.

This shows the effect of the forty-two centimeter siege guns used by the Germans.

BOTH LINES IMPREGNABLE

Terrific Artillery Duel Rages In West Flanders. Germans Making Fierce Attacks in Futile Endeavor to Recover Lost Ground

Paris, Dec. 18.—The offensive operations of the allies in Northern France are becoming more marked and the attacks of the French, British and Indian troops all the way from Warneton, on the Belgian border, to the River Oise have become more violent.

In West Flanders the Germans have been making fierce attacks in futile endeavors to recover lost ground along the east bank of the Yser canal, between Dixmude and Nieuport. South of the forest D'Houthulst and south of the Ypes-Menin road the Anglo-French forces have made slight progress. The Germans have been compelled to evacuate trenches made untenable by the French and British artillery. Near Zillibeke, Klein Zillebeke and Van Voorde, between Ypres and Menin, the struggle has cost heavily in human life.

Along a line stretching roughly through Bixschoote, Langemarck and Zonnebeke artillery duelling is in progress, punctuated with infantry charges.

Kaiser Hopes to Return to Front

Berlin (by wireless via Sayville), Dec. 18.—The health of the Kaiser is not causing alarm here. The Tribune correspondent learns from a confidential source that the Kaiser is so much improved that he expects to return to the west front in two or three days.

Paris, Dec. 18.—A Madrid dispatch published in "Le Journal" says:

"Reliable news received here says that Emperor William's condition, although recorded by the bulletins as improved, is giving great anxiety. His doctors speak of a serious sore throat, following diphtheria, which the Emperor contracted during a visit to the eastern front."

Struck a Floating Mine

Scarborough, Eng., Dec. 18.—Another steamer was blown up and sunk off the coast to-day, believed to have been dropped by the German warships that bombarded the coast Wednesday. This is the fifth vessel sunk within twenty-four hours. The identity of only three are known. Twenty men on these three vessels were lost. The vessel that went down to-day carried all her sailors. News of her loss was brought here by a launch that was too far away when the steamer was blown up to render any assistance.

FAVORED THE R.R.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A decision to the railroads handed down by the Interstate Commerce to-day, in the 5 per cent rate case, granted permission to the railroads to make increases in certain territory not to exceed 5 per cent, at the same time forbidding increase to be added to rate hitherto raised.

Commissioner Clements and Harland dissented from the opinion of the majority.

Fear is felt in Canada for the government steamer Sharon, bound from Sydney to Newport Wales. The ship is a month overdue and carried a crew of thirty men. She was in the coal trade.

AUTO BANDIT SHOT DOWN

POLICE KILL DARING ROBBER AFTER A RUNNING DUEL —POLICEMAN FATALLY WOUNDED

Cincinnati, Dec. 18.—Frank G. Hohl, the notorious automobile bandit who has terrorized this city for the past three days ended his career last night when he was shot to death by a police officer. The duel with the policeman resulted in almost fatal wounds to the guardian of the law.

During the past three days Hohl robbed two Cincinnati banks and secured $13,100, which is still missing. Officials believe money was passed to confederate during wild ride.

Yesterday morning Hohl entered the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Co., fired two shots at Cashier Edward Hughes scooped up $8,000 in currency, backed through the door, jumped into a stolen automobile and escaped. Hughes fired fruitless shots after him.

Later Hohl entered the Liberty Banking and Savings Co. Bank, ten blocks away, fired two shots at Cashier George Winters, grabbed $5,100 in currency, ran to his automobile and again disappeared. Winters was uninjured.

Clews led three policemen to an apartment in a house on West Ninth street. The door was suddenly flung open and Hohl opened fire, probably fatally wounding Policeman Edward Knoul. Escaping to the street, Hohl fled in the automobile.

In rounding a corner the machine crashed into a telegraph pole and was wrecked. Hohl opened fire on two pursuing officers, and soon fell, with four bullet wounds in his body. He died in a hospital.

U. S. Guns Trained On Mexican Camps

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 18.—An American battery was placed on the Disbee Road today, nearly three miles from Naco, but about two miles from the border in a straight line, and directly north of Governor Maytorena's headquarters.

This battery faces the front of the Villa forces besieging General Hill's Carranza soldiers in Naco, Sonora. It also faces Hill's east trenches. The guns are trained directly south.

No firing was carried on today by the Mexican factions, except an occasional shot from Hill's trenches.

* * *

Washington, Dec. 18.—With six batteries of artillery, three regiments of infantry and eleven troops of cavalry stationed at Naco, Ari., the United States to-day was ready for any action General Maytorena or his foe, General Will may take.

Neutral Shipping Suffers Severely

Stockholm, Dec. 18.—A survey of events shows that through mine disasters Sweden has lost eight ships and from fifty to sixty lives, Denmark six vessels and six lives, Norway five vessels and six lives and Holland three vessels and fifteen lives. It is estimated that the loss to Sweden in these vessels and their cargoes will amount to more than $2,000,000.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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Telephone 45

WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
J. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
L. W. EMERICK, Treasurer

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1914.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Ditts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Keeney Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

OPINIONS

Learning to Know Each Other.

In the schoolhouse in Belleville, Wis., a few evenings ago, upon motion of the Catholic priest, the Methodist minister was elected president of the community's social center for the coming winter, says the Wichita Beacon.

Then three basketball teams were formed, including the priest, the minister, the blacksmith, the editor, a farmer the keeper of the village restaurant a dentist a clothier, a teamster, a druggist, a garage owner, the banker, a hardware merchant and a house painter.

They diffused in religion in politics in incomes, in social status about as widely as men can differ. But in the common school building, in the free democracy of the social center, they agreed to lay aside their differences for the novel purpose of discovering how much good fellowship there was in meeting together, now and then as equals, as brothers.

In the democracy of play, in the democracy of frank, fair discussion of public questions, they are finding out, these differing men, of Belleville, that, as human beings they are amazingly alike, once you get below the surface.

And out of this agreeable discovery will come for Belleville, more tolerance, more kindliness of feeling, more give and take than it had ever known before. Even when they shall differ again—as, of course, they often will—it won't be with as much bitterness, as much bigotry, as much mean hate as of yore.

It's a wonderful solvent, is brotherhood.—Hamilton Republican.

The Only Remedy.

If it appears, from recent hearings of municipal or legislative committees in the East, West or South of the United States, that the interests behind conspicuous advertising signs are becoming more and more alert and energetic in defense of what they call their rights, it also appears that the public is far less apathetic on this subject than it was found to be down even to a very recent period.

* * *

The public, we think, is opposed to this form of advertising. Behind it is selfishness, backed by financial influence that takes little account of public opinion. Taxation that will operate to license billboards rather than to suppress them does not, in our judgment, merit encouragement. Such an offense to public taste, such a disfigurement of public places, such a blot on the landscape as the common advertising sign has become is not to be condoned on any terms, or tolerated at any price. In our opinion it is folly to attempt to regulate it; the only remedy is elimination.—Christian Science Monitor.

One Way to Get Better Salaries.

Edward J. Tobin, Cook county superintendent of schools, has taken a radical step to insure that rural school teachers are paid something like they deserve. He doesn't want them to be drafted to the cities the minute they become valuable to the country.

The county superintendent has nothing to do with the payment of salaries. The trustees of the school districts do that. But the superintendent is a court of last resort in one way—he must issue certificates. The teachers can't teach unless they have his imprimatur.

"I want you all to understand that I shall issue no certificates to teachers who contract to work for less than $55 a month," announced the county superintendent at a meeting of teachers in the county building.

"Something should be done to raise the standard of wages for rural teachers, and that is the only way it can be accomplished. I do not want you to think I am antagonizing you by such a stand. I am trying to help you. The past history of our school system has convinced me that the teachers prefer to work in the city and town school when the financial consideration is the same. To protect our schools it is necessary that the wage standard in the country be higher.

"But as long as some of you are willing to work for $50 a month I can easily understand how the district trustees will pay only that much. If you all hold out for $55 they will pay $55, and I propose to have you do that. If all of you do not take such a stand one by one, the better instructors will leave for more agreeable berths in the city schools. I think the trustees themselves will see the wisdom of the plan."

County superintendents all over the country, who have mourned because the rural schools lost their good teachers, have something to consider at least in this revolutionary move by the Cook county superintendent. They can fix a minimum rate and stick to it. There may be a fuss, but—Banker-Farmer.

GERMAN CRUISER INTERNED BY U. S.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The German converted cruiser Cormorant with her twenty-two officers and 355 men was voluntarily interned at Guam, Philippine Islands. The warship put in ... only short of coal, food and water. In view of Guam's remoteness from any German port the commander consented to internment.

100 Stable Blankets at low prices. W. McCully.—Adv.

"FEED AMERICA FIRST."

"It may be more romantic to knit for a hero on the battlefield than for a sick child in the slums of an American city," said Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, long recognized as the leader of New York and Newport's most exclusive society sets, "but I think it is time for more common sense and less sentiment. Those good people who have been touched by the stories of conditions in Europe brought about by this frightful war should not forget our own destitute and starving people, and our army of hundreds of thousands of workers who are idle at the beginning of winter."

The above holds true in our city. May the gracious ladies of Fulton who have been busily clicking their needles not forget that there are many families, little babes and old folks in this city who through the long winter months will stand in great need of food, both in spirit and body.

Ensign Fitzgerald of the Salvation Army and his good wife are deserving of the community's help. In their earnest, unselfish devotion to their great work these people stand a potent factor for good among us and may no creed, sect or individual live within bounds so narrow as to not recognize this fact.

Any contribution turned over to the army one may be sure will be carefully and wisely expended—where it will do the greatest good. Ensign Fitzgerald constantly keeps in touch with those who are in need. He sees to it personally that no one receives an over-supply at one time and nothing at another period. He acts as an employment bureau. The non-laboring factor is given a prod and the willing down-and-out character is helped to his feet.

If you do not know the Ensign, get acquainted. It will do you good—and him, too.

OUR PRINCIPLES

The first and primary duty of a newspaper is to print the news. In the performance of that duty, there ar two principles that should never be forgotten: that it prints the truth without fear, favor or bias; second, that it print, in the language of one of our esteemed contemporaries, "all the news that's fit to print." Upon its observance of the first will depend its reputation. No newspaper can succeed or become a power in any community, that allows itself to be swayed from the paths of truth and fairness in its enumeration of the events of the day. Upon its observance of the second will depend the class and character of its readers. The newspaper that expects to enter and become a source of knowledge and helpfulness to the home circles should not pander to gross tastes, and in its narration and description of unpleasant and unwholesome events should say no more than is absolutely necessary. The only excuse for the existence of a newspaper is its need. There is no greater factor in developing the resources of a community than a live newspaper. Ambitious and progressive Fulton needs the Fulton Evening Times.



says,

Dear Kris:

As a thing of use and joy forever the Thermos bottle is unexcelled for snowshoe parties. Last winter with the first deep fall of snow a party of us went out on an afternoon and evening tramp, and say, what three Thermos bottles did to make that jaunt a success couldn't be underestimated.

As a substantial Christmas gift to the out-of-door enthusiast, or the person who must carry some lunch on "busy days" it is great!

Oh, yes! I forgot to add it is just as fine for keeping liquids icy cold, and in summer the auto trip without a Thermos in the company misses "good company."

The prices are in reach of every one.

Putnam's Drug store has the best graded line of Thermos bottles of any place in the city and too a fine line of perfumes, brushes, and leather novelties.

Christmas wishes,

YALE KRINGLE.

Schumann-Heink's Oswego Appearance.

There are many cities in America where Madame Schumann-Heink feels perfectly at home, and it seems right that she should feel so, since she is beloved by the American people, but there are towns in Germany where the name of Schumann-Heink has the power of a princess.

It has been said by musical reviewers of the German newspapers and magazines that no singer of the generation erects a greater influence with the widow of the great composer, Richard Wagner. This accounts for the number of young singers whom Madame Schumann-Heink has introduced at the Bayreuth Festival each year. It is worth mentioning that despite her German training, and name, when the great contralto was billed to sing at Bayreuth last season, her name on the poster read: "Madame Schumann-Heink, New York, U. S. A." and since Madame Schumann-Heink now has four homes in the United States, she has truly demonstrated, that she believes, in American customs and the American people.

For many years, Madame Schumann-Heink has devoted herself to concert singing, but occasionally she consents to sing to opera and then something worth while is sure to happen. It happened again in Boston last winter when the celebrated contralto was engaged to sing the role of the Witch in "Hansel and Gretel." In discussing the merits of the performance of this fairy opera, one Boston critic wrote: "Usually, the play is the thing," as Shakespeare said, but Madame Schumann-Heink is the exception. She is the attraction and the opera secondary."

There is absolutely no denying the fact, Madame Schumann-Heink is the greatest concert artist of the age and Oswego is proud that she is to be heard there so soon.

FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS IN YOUR XMAS MAIL

Parcels must be taken to the main postoffice or to one of the stations of the postoffice to be zoned and rated. They must not be placed in street letter or package boxes, if they weigh in excess of four (4) ounces. Parcels up to four (4) ounces in weight are chargeable at the rate of 1c per ounce regardless of the distance they are to go.

Pack and wrap parcels securely in heavy wrapping paper and tie them with stout twine. Do not seal them.

Address them fully and plainly.

Place the name and address of the sender on all mail matter.

Parcels may be marked "Do not open until Christmas," which will permit their being sent several days before Christmas, thereby avoiding the rush.

Insure valuable parcels. It costs 5c to insure up to $25, and 10c up to $50. Insured and C. O. D. tags may be had in advance by application at the postoffice, which can be prepared and tied to the parcels before presenting them for mailing, saving much time thereby.

If the contents of the parcel is fragile or perishable, tell the clerk so, and he will stamp it accordingly.

There is Nothing to Compare with a
BEAUTIFUL ELECTRIC LAMP
to add attractiveness to the home. Why not have one put up and lighted on Christmas Eve.
It will add cheerfulness to your holidays.
D. B. KANE
Electrical Store
Phone 1296 118 Oneida St. —Second floor.

The People's Column

Opposed to Hammers.

Editor of The Evening Times:

Having addressed an open letter to the Chamber of Commerce development committee I now confine myself to that portion of the general public styled "Knockers."

While Fulton has perhaps as few "knockers" to the square inch as any city in the U. S., Fulton has them and like mumps, and measles at times they are very much in evidence and very disagreeable to contend with. It may be thought the writer has knockers on the brain, having alluded to the species once before in this issue in a former edition, but notwithstanding the fact that I am engaged in the hardware business and have hammers to sell, I am opposed to the use of them for knocking a good cause.

When you get a good idea in your head, dear public, knock and hammer away until you get what you go after, but beware of the habitual "knocker," the man who knocks because it has become chronic. Already we hear the sound of the little hammer, little I say because the chronic "knocker" carries only a toy hammer? Mechanics, skilled in the use of tools, pound, they never knock. So it is the unskilled, the chronic, the small man, who knocks. Already I say is heard the sound of the little hammer, knocking away at the proposed action the committee of the Chamber of Commerce may take in promoting an industrial campaign for the development of Fulton. We hear much about the Electric Light Co., being active and earnest in their desire to aid the committee in launching the development campaign. Some say don't take their money, don't have anything to do with them (the Electric Co.) presumably lest the town turn on its and make somebody pay for it. I never saw Mr. Warner of the Electric Light Co., don't know whether he is black or white, don't care, and as for Mr. Jordan, he and I are not chums, but if the Electric Light Co. offers to give five hundred or a thousand dollars I would say to the committee: take it and as much more as you can get. The Electric Light Co. expects to get their money back just as we all do through the industrial growth of the city.

If more families and more factories are brought into Fulton they will sell more light and more power, just as they will sell the merchants more electric service if our business increases; so don't hang the Electric Light Co., for offering to make a generous subscription, take their money and get all you can. Then another sound of the hammer, and in a whispered voice lest the wrong person should hear, don't let the Catholics in in this, don't have anything to do with a Catholic. The person or persons who would set up an imaginary wall in our city separating Catholics and Protestants from social relations and business dealings is bigoted—bigotry and narrow sectarianism of the most diabolical type.

Why a Catholic that behaves himself or herself is different from any one else. Did you ever see a Catholic wearing either horns or hoof? I have cherished for years friendly relations with Catholics of the most sincere nature. I have visited Catholics in their homes, I have eaten with Catholics at their tables and my table, I have even slept with a Catholic friend and the only difference noted was that my Catholic friend knelt by his bed side in prayer while seldom have I known a protestant to do the same whom I have chanced to room with. You then let us drop the Catholic issue and all join hands in one big brotherly fellowship, all hands around and good fellowship for all.

Let the chronic knocker read and heed the following copied from a Western Hardware Journal and remember also that in some towns out west they hang knockers:

The Knocker and the Booster.

When the Creator had made all the good things, there was still some dirty work to do, so He made the beasts and reptiles and poisonous insects, and when He had finished He had some scraps that were too bad to put into the Rattlesnake, the Hyena, the Scorpion and the Skunk, so He put all these together, covered it with suspicion, wrapped it with jealousy, marked it with a yellow streak, and called it a Knocker.

This product was so fearful to contemplate that He had to make something to counteract it, so He took a sunbeam and put it in the heart of a child, the brain of a man, wrapped these in civic pride, covered it with brotherly love, gave it a mask of velvet and a grasp of steel and called it a Booster, made him a lover of fields and flowers and manly sports, a believer in equality and justice, and ever since these two were, mortal man has had the privilege of choosing his associates.—Copied.

Dr. Barrows Dead.

Niagara Falls, Dec. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Napoleon Barrows, a retired Episcopalian cleryman, who was the oldest living graduate of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., died yesterday at Devaux College, of which his son, the Rev. W. S. Barrows, is president. Dr. Barrows was 90 years old. His last charge was at Short Hills, N. J.

X-MAS
Electric Supplies
Table Lamps
Fixtures, Appliances
Washing Machines
A Gift for Mother, the ECLIPSE VACCUUM CLEANER.
Call and Inspect.
W. E. Bidwell
Fulton
Phone 87

Earn $5.00
For a Few Minutes Work
The FULTON FUEL & LIGHT CO. will give a prize of $5.00 Cash for the best article of not over 500 words on "why I prefer Genuine Gas Coke for Fuel," which we receive before Dec. 27th.
The prize will be awarded and paid January 2nd, 1915.
We will publish the winning article and reserve the right to publish four others which are considered next best, with contributor's name.
Contest open to all.
THE GAS CO.
Call Phone 198

PICTURES
CLOSING OUT
We are offering all of our ready framed pictures at a reduction of 33 1-3 cents.
FRAMING
A complete stock of mouldings and made up frames, including ovals in all styles and sizes. All work for Xmas promptly done.
Hulett-Taft Co.
ONEIDA STREET



WAR ROYALTY AND BASEBALL

League On Continent Would Have Averted War; Peace Wherever Game is Played

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Dec. 18.—There would not have been any general war in Europe if baseball was played there as generally as it is in America, according to a Harvard graduate who spent several years abroad.

Writing to the Harvard Alumni Weekly, he said, in part:

"If there had been a regular baseball league in Europe with teams in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Antwerp, like we have in the big cities here, the fans never would have tolerated the breaking out of this war during the baseball season. They would have forced the crowned heads to put off hostilities until the world series was over and by that time the excited royalty would have had a chance to cool its heels and there would not have been a war."

The writer adds that baseball has done more to civilize the Philippines than the American army, the constabularies and the missionaries put together.

* * *

Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, has lost his drawing power in this country. Welch came here touted as the most scientific boxer of the age, yet he has been outboxed twice by American fighters who make no pretense of being more than ordinary boxers.

Welsh, as a boxer, has been overrated. He does not compare with Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons. Welsh has a good defense but his punches are woefully lacking in steam. The one thing in which Welsh is far superior to other lightweights is that he can run faster.

Considerable opposition has developed over the rule permitting a kick for goal after touchdown but it is unlikely that the football rules' committee will abolish it at the meeting this winter.

The argument is made by fans of the rule that there is nothing spectacular about a kick after touchdown. That's true. But the result of a game often depends upon the success or failure of a kick. Skill, coolness, a perfect eye and kicking judgment are necessary in the making of a successful goal kick after touchdown. Furthermore, the players are given a chance to catch their breaths while the preliminaries of the goal kick are taking place.

* * *

The old umpire stars are passing. Jack Sheridan, ranked as the dean of arbitrators, is dead. "Bob" Emslie is aging, "Hank" O'Day may not return, and "Silk" O'Laughlin, because of added years, has lost his former activity and may quit the diamond game soon.

* * *

The St. Paul club in the American association is said to have lost $50,000 during the 1914 season, and the losses of the Indianapolis club were around $40,000, according to the same source. If these figures are approximately correct it shows that the attendance in the American association last year was far under those claimed by organized baseball claims.

St. Paul carried an average of 22 men during he season at an average salary of $2,100. That would mean $46,200 for salaries. The travelling expenses probably totalled $12,000. The incidental expenses of the club including salary of officials, rentals, interest, etc., probably were about $17,000 more. That would make a grand total of about $75,000.

If the net losses were $50,000 that means the entire income for the season was only $25,000. Figured on the basis of 154 games, it means that the gross receipts per day for the club was only about $160.

* * *

The reason that Yale is convalescing so rapidly from severe injuries it received on November 21st when it was run down by the Harvard juggernaut, is because its 1915 outlook is brighter than any Yale outlook has been in six years. Not since the days when Ted Coy was a freshman has Yale had such a bright future as it has now with six of its 1914 regulars seasoned and ready for 1915.

* * *

There may be enough money in the reserve fund of the university of Pennsylvania to build that 100,000 seating capacity stadium that they are talking about, but those who saw the Army-Navy game on Franklin field are inclined to believe that the Pennsy people wouldn't let loose of it for such a purpose. They are too economical.

The U. of P. folks who had charge of the Army-Navy game were so economical about it that they failed to whitewash the yard lines. Whitewash would have cost about 10 cents. Also they used an announcing board which seemed to have been lettered about six years ago and which hadn't been retouched since. Retouching would have cost about 25 cents.

Baseball Chat.

Larry McLean, of the Giants, is hoping that he'll be traded to the Yankees. If he isn't he may jump to the St. Louis Federals, which are owned by Otto Stifle, brewery proprietor.

* * *

"Germany" Schaefer has been released by the Washington club. Alas poor Yorick, we knew you well!

* * *

Having run out of cruel words to say about the Federals, Garry Herrmann has begun picking on Johnny McGraw.

* * *

"McGraw's proposed action of taking fifty ball players to the training camp is utterly absurd," says Garry. Did jealousy inspire them weirds, Mister Heiman?

* * *

A perfect paradox:

"Walter Johnson was about through as a pitcher, anyway. Just before he jumped to the Federals, the Washington club offered him a three year contract calling for $16,000 a year"—Ban Johnson.

Another perfect one:

"There is not much lost by Johnson's action in jumping to the Federals. Johnson ranks as one of the greatest pitchers of all time."—Ban Johnson.

Atrocity commission, attention!

"The Federals are dead."—Garry Herrman.

* * *

Probably the reason that Sherwood Magee is reluctant about jumping to the Federals is because there are several umpires in the National league that he hasn't soaked on the beezer.

* * *

A former ground keeper for the Naps is 81 years old. He expects to live 19 years longer, but hopeful as he is about the future, he will not say that he expects to live long enough to see a Cleveland team win a pennant.

* * *

Reno, Nev., Dec. 17.—Kid McCoy, after four years absence from the ring will stage a "come back" here tonight when he meets Anton La Grave of San Francisco in a ten round bout. McCoy has been in training for six months.

* * *

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Waivers have been asked on more than half the Cubs now listed on the 1915 roster. Roger Bresnahan admitted as much today, prior to leaving for Toledo. This move leaves 17 players who are supposed to be in good standing.

* * *

Chicago, Dec. 17.—Decision regarding a Maroon-Dartmouth game for next fall, rests with the University of Chicago athletic board of control. Coach A. A. Stagg has received a letter from Walter McCormack of the Dartmouth alumni association in Chicago offering a 1915.

"We will fight the Federals to a finish."—Garry Herrmann.

DR. HINMAN TO APPEAL.

Dr. Hinman's attorneys will make an appeal from the verdict. Attorney Barnum is to apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt, pending an appeal from the verdict of the jury.

The appeal does not act as a stay of sentence and at the time sentence is pronounced the bail is canceled unless the defendant has secured a certificate of reasonable doubt.

SHERIFF TO REPLACE OSWEGO COUNTY TURNKEY

It was rumored about town to-day that Frank Gegon, of Fulton, turnkey at the Oswego County jail, will be replaced by Sheriff William L. Buck's son. Jailor George Simmons of Fulton, will be retained under the new administration.

Trade Notes.

The New York Stock Exchange speculators talk war and the security prices suffer. Yesterday the sales were a little over 100,000 shares.

Country dressed meats sell briskly in Northern New York markets.

Holiday trade better in commission houses.

ABOUT THE COUNTY

At the annual meeting of the Presbyterian church, Mexico, a resolution was unanimously adopted to add $200 to the present salary received by the Rev. D. L. Roberts, making the salary for 1915, $1,200. It was also voted to pay him an additional $100 for the past year. This action is eminently fitting, as Mr. Roberts is an indefatigable worker, an excellent pastor and an able preacher.

Papers incorporating the new parish at Mexico were filed last week, with the clerks of Oswego and Onondaga counties. These papers are also filed in Albany with the Secretary of State. The new parish will henceforth be known as St. Mary, Star of the Sea. The incorporators are the Rt. Rev. John Grimes, D. D., Bishop of Syracuse; Very Rev. M. Clune, Vicar General; the Rev. W. H. McCormick, Pastor; Julian Vault, treasurer; Louis Branche, secretary.

GEIGER'S GERMAN GRILL

Family Entrance: E. 1st Street.

Private parties Served at short notice

Regular meals and a la carte service at all hours at moderate prices.

EAST FIRST and BRIDGE STS.

Phone 344 Oswego, N. Y.

XMAS SPECIAL

$1.50 Calabash Pipe

and

90c Glass Jar of Tobacco

for

$1.59

at

Lewis' Smoke Shop

109 Cayuga Street

NEVER AGAIN

Will You Be Able to Purchase Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings at the Low Prices We Are Selling Them.

WE ARE FORCED TO VACATE

Take Advantage of This Opportunity



Men's Suits

$10.00 SUITS GO AT $4.99

$13.50 SUITS GO AT $6.89

$16.50 SUITS GO AT $9.89

$20.00 SUITS GO AT $11.89

Men's Overcoats

$10.00 OVERCOATS GO AT $5.89

$12.50 OVERCOATS GO AT $6.59

$14.50 OVERCOATS GO AT $7.89

$16.50 OVERCOATS GO AT $9.79

$20.00 OVERCOATS GO AT $12.48

Fur Coats

ASTRACHAN AND FUR COLLAR COATS $13.50 VALUE $8.89

$25.00 FUR AND FUR LINED COATS $17.49

$20.00 FUR COLLAR QUILTED LINED $12.69

$35.00 FUR COATS GO AT $22.79

12.00 BALMACAANS GO AT $7.89

RED, WHITE, BLUE HANDKERCHIEFS—SALE PRICE 2c

MEN'S 25c BRACES GO AT 8c

$1.25 ALL WOOL UNDERWEAR GO AT 79c

$1.00 DRESS SHIRTS GO AT 79c

$1.50 FLANNEL SHIRTS GO AT 89c

FIRE AND POLICE SUSPENDERS GO AT

50c PRESIDENT BRACES GO AT 29c

$3.00 SWEATERS ALL WOOL GO AT $1.89

$1.25 SWEATERS—SALE PRICE 69c

MEN'S GOOD WOOL HOSE GO AT 10c

50c OVERALLS GO AT 39c

MEN'S 50c RIBBED UNDERWEAR SALE PRICE 33c

Men's Fleece Underwear

50c VALUE

33c

25c Ties

9c

MEN'S 75c SWEATERS GO AT 33c

50c ALL WOOL HOSE GO AT 39c

45c OVERALLS GO AT 69c

BOY'S $3 OVERCOATS GO AT $1.97

BIG LOT MEN'S PANTS 89c

$6 MACKINAW COATS GO AT $4.19

MEN'S $2.50 WORSTED PANTS GO AT $1.69

MEN'S ALL WOOL PANTS GO AT $2.19

$1.50 SUIT CASES GO AT 98c

500 Lion Brand High Cut Shoes go at $3.69

Big lot of Boys' and Girls' Shoes at 98c

$3.00 Men's Shoes Go at $1.89

$3.50 Beacon Shoes Go at $2.79

$4.00 Dress Shoes Black and Tan $3.19

$1.50 Men's 1 buckle Overshoes at 82c

1 Lot Short Boots, white rubber sole, $4.00 value, got at $3.39

Men's Storm King Boots, white sole, $5.00 value, got at $3.89

Men's Short Boots, $3.00 grade $1.85

Big Lot Men's Good Shoes go at $1.85

$5.50 "Bull's Eye" Storm King Boots $4.79

Men's 35c Gloves, Sale Price 17c

$2.50 Wright's Wool Union Suits $1.79

$1.25 Fleece Union Suits 89c

50c Wool Gloves 37c

300 MEN'S IMPORTED CAPS

One Piece, Chamois Lined Fur Band. Will be sold at 39c

HIGH-GRADE RUBBERS

BIG LOT MEN'S

Go At 59c Pair

$3.00 Sheep-Lined Coats, go at $3.95

Boys' High-Cut Shoes $1.97

3.00 Boy's Suits $1.89

$7.00 Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats $4.89

$6.00 Leather Coats go at $4.29

$5.00 Double-Lock Trunks $3.79

Boys' 75c Rubbers go at 57c

Boys' 50c Union Suits 38c

20c Boys' Hose go at 9c

15c Ladies' Hose go at 7c

$2.00 Gold Bond Hats $1.67

$1.50 Hats go at 89c

$2.00 Fur Gloves go at $1.13

$4.00 Men's High Cut Shoes $2.89

75c Worrking Shirts go at 33c

$2.00 Vests go at 29c

25c Children's Underwear 17c

$8.00 Ladies' and Mens' Raincoats $4.79

$5.00 Boy's Suits $2.89

Men's $2.00 ants $1.29



Rosenbloom's Clothing House

EVERYTHING MUST GO

Practical Christmas Gifts are Always Acceptable and Useful

What would make Christmas a happier day, than to go for a sleigh-ride in a nice Fore-Door Top Cutter.

WM. A. ROGERS & SON

23 West First St. Fulton

We Have Them.

For Sale Cheap.

A new Waterloo Boy, 6 h.p. portable gasolene engine. Inquire Charles M. Allen, Inc. Fulton.

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason

David & Mason Agency

GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Phone 119 55 N. First st.

DISPUTED HUNTER CLAIMS TO BE HEARD TUESDAY

(Palladium.)

Next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock Special Master in Bankruptcy Stone will continue the hearing in the matter of the disputed claims against the Hunter Arms Co, made by the Hunter Fan and Motor Co. and several members of the Hunter family.

A transcript is to be taken from the books of the Arms Co. and the Fan and Motor Co in an effort to find where the discrepancy in regard to the amount of the indebtedness of the former to the latter occurred.

The Fan and Motor Co., through James C. Hunter, says that there is still owing to it from the bankrupt Hunter Arms Co. the sum of $41,375.83. In the last year of its existence Mr. Hunter swore the Arms Co. borrowed $60,000 or $80,000 from the Fan and Motor Co., a part of which was repaid.

He claimed that for several years when there was a dividend the Arms Co. would credit the Fan and Motor account and charge it. The dividends were paid out of the funds of the Hunter Arms Co.

William Hunter put in a claim for $18,508.72 alleged to be due to himself on dividends and running accounts with the Hunter Arms Co. and for $4,966.37 for his wife, Leona Hunter, for money advanced the company from her own personal resources inherited from her father. Mr. Hill said that he believed the objections to Mrs. Hunter's claim would be withdrawn. Thomas Hunter offered the claim of his mother, Mrs. Mary Hunter, of Sterling, N. Y., for $1,857.67, the balance of her drawing account with the Co.

Attended S. O. P. Banquet.

A number of Oswego county Republicans were in attendance at the Republican dinner in New York last night, among them being Congressman Mott, Speaker Sweet, County Chairman W. C. Richards and Dr. M. J. Terry of Pulaski.

Community Notes

Frank Sherby, janitor of Phillips St. school is critically ill with pneumonia.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Lewis, Worth St., has returned home from an extended visit with out-of-town friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Hargrave are occupying their handsome new semi-bungalow on West First St.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Anderson, West First St., was a recent guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Miss Mary Murphy left Monday to visit relatives in Wichita, Kan.

* * *

Mr. Thos. Gafney has been spending a few days in the city with friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McBride have leased for the winter the furnished flat of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ives, Worth St.

* * *

Thomas Flynn of Hannibal St., is slowly recovering from his long illness.

* * *

Miss Adah Saunders is spending the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Eastman and attending the Oswego normal.

* * *

A. P. Curtis's father underwent a serious operation at the Crouse-Irving hospital, Syracuse, yesterday. Dr. Wallace performed the surgical work.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Costello of New York has been visiting friends in this city.

* * *

Miss Greta Lewis is ill at her home in W. 4th st.

* * *

Miss Eva Barry is improved after a long illness.

* * *

Francis Dewey is confined to his home by illness.

* * *

School closes Friday for the Christmas vacation and will reopen Jan. 4, 1915.

* * *

House to rent.—Cor. 2nd and Buffalo streets. Inquire Fulton Flower Shop, 7 So. 2nd st.—Adv.

Johnston Case Settled.

All parties concerned have filed a consent in United States Court at Utica for the dismissal of the bankruptcy proceedings against George Johnston of Fulton. Judge Ray orders the bond of $25,000 of Maurice M. Conley, the receiver, to be discharged. Besides the receiver, the consent is signed by George W. Fanning, the receiver's attorney; F. T. Cahill, the attorney of the creditors who wanted to throw Johnston into bankruptcy; and William S. Hillick, attorney for Mr. Johnston.

The case is now apparently settled.

Directors Elected.

The report of the inspectors of election of the annual meeting of the Fulton Heat Light & Power Co., filed today, shows that the following were elected directors. J. R. Sullivan, R. J. Pendergast, Edward Quirk, A. W. Wilson, L. W. Emerick, C. E. Nellis, H. A. Lewis, G. N. Tidd, A. Parshall, M. J. Warner and H. M. Whiting.

Does Advertising Pay?

The People's Hardware Co., Inc., want to find out. Make use of this coupon.

TIMES COUPON

Good for $5.00 if applied on the purchase of any Andes or Garland Stove priced above $20, if purchased before Christmas at People's Hardware Co., Inc.—Adv.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS

Many Useful Gifts can be found here for the man or boy at prices that will interest you at a great saving.

Overcoats—Special prices for balance of the month

$9.85, $12, $15, $18

SUITS—**$9,85, $12, $15, $18**

Many Beautiful Sets in Holiday Boxes

25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

ANGORA TOQUES
For the Girls, All Shades
50c

SWEATERS
All Grades
$1.00 to $8.00

HOUSE COATS
Many Beautiful Designs
$5.00, $7.00

HANDKERCHIEFS
Intial, 3 for 25c
In Boxes of 6 for 50c

MEN'S PAJAMAS
$1.00, $1.25 $1.50

BOYS' PAJAMAS
All Sizes
50c, $1.00

LADIES SILK HOSE
50c, 75c, $1.00 $1.50

GLOVES
Fur Lined, Silk Lined and Unlined
$1.00 to $4.00

SHIRTS
NEW DRESS SHIRTS
50c, $1.00 $1.50

BATH ROBES
Neat Colorings
$3.50, $4.00 $5.00

MEN'S NECKWEAR
In Neat Boxes
25c, 50c, $1.00

COME AND SEE OUR DISPLAY, IT WILL INTEREST YOU

S. LIPSKY & SON

THE STORE THAT MAKES GOOD

27 FIRST STREET LEWIS BLOCK FULTON, N. Y.



SLEIGHS

An over-stock makes our prices very low.

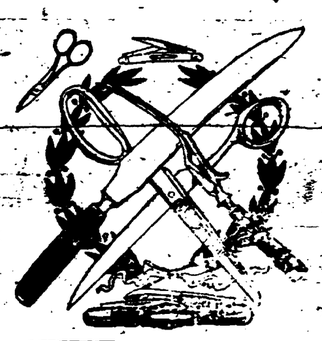
$1.50 Sleigh $1.00
$1.75 Sleigh 1.25
$2.75 Sleigh 1.98

CARVERS

in every style

RAZORS and SHEARS make acceptable gifts.

A Pearl Handled knife with his name engraved in the pearl, ... $1.50



PALMER-HOPE HARDWARE CO.

No. 5 S. First St. Fulton.

Sold Shares Unauthorized

A preliminary injunction restraining Edward Quirk of this city from disposing of certain mortgages was secured by James Brown, of Philadelphia, Pa. The injunction was issued by Federal Judge Ray. These four bonds are for $2,500 each. Brown has brought suit to recover certain property and for an accounting against Quirk.

It is the claim of Brown that Mr. Quirk sold 19,600 shares of Mexican Metal Co. without his consent.

The shares and bonds were up as collateral for loans. On the other hand it is the claim of Mr. Quirk that Brown owes him $4,574. The injunction will stand until the suit settling the dispute is tried out.

A. T. Jennings is the plaintiff's lawyer, while Allen J. Baker of Syracuse represents the defendant.

Broke League Record.

The Yacht Club five of the City Bowling league took two out of three games from the West Siders on the Onyx alleys last night. The aquatic boys smashed the season's City league record for three game total.

To-night the Pirates and Tigers clash in the Amateur league.

Last night's scores:

WEST SIDE.

Brown	175	189	189	553
Dingle	158	203	149	510
Cook	152	151	184	487
Chubb	186	187	164	537
Stearing	235	200	194	629
Totals	906	930	880	2716

YACHT CLUB

Chic	243	147	221	611
Painter	204	164	160	528
Storms	187	137	160	484
Rose	236	211	213	660
Carlin	167	161	169	497
Total	1037	830	923	2780

Tax Conference.

City Attorney George M. Fanning and City Clerk L. R. Scudder held a conference this afternoon relative to the collection of the taxes for the street improvements consumated during the past year. The council will meet on the 28th to confirm the assessments.

MAY SUE FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH.

A petition for letters of administration on the estate of Floyd W. Adle, the Fulton fireman, who was killed by a live wire while at work on a pole in Fulton, December 4, was filed in Surrogate's Court today by the widow Isabel Adle. The only estate is a right of action against either the city of Fulton or the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Company.

Spoke at Oswego.

Ezra Tuttle, Deputy Commissioner of Foods and Markets who delivered such an interesting address before the Farmers' Institute here Wednesday, was in Oswego yesterday conferring with the officials of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the establishment of a public produce market in that city.

Palmer-Hope Incorporates.

Incorporation papers were filed with the Secretary of State at Albany yesterday by the Palmer-Hope Hardware Co. of this city yesterday. The capital stock amounts to $20,000 consisting of shares of $1.00 each. The directors are as follows John Q. Palmer, Lay A. Palmer and Louis E. Hope of this city.

Callahan's Successor.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—C. Henry Rowland, former pilot of Peoria club of Three I league, named to succeed Jimmy Callahan as manager of the Chicago White Sox.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Diamonds—1 Ladies Tiffany setting 7-8 K perfect white snappy stone, cost $160.00. 1 Gentlemen's 3 stone 1-16 K Diamond, 2 Rubies 3-4 K each, Blucher setting, cost $275.00. Both for $250.00. Best offer takes either one. Address Diamonds, Times Office 6 c

Wanted—Carrier Boys at The Evening Times office. Liberal commission offered. Call at once. Some choice routes.

For Sale—One open cutter, good as new. Price $15.00. Also a top buggy in good condition. Price $12.00. Inquire of Mrs. J. P. Kelly, Silk road, or phone 5403. 1

FLEE FROM BURNING HOME

Pulaski, Dec. 18.—Mrs. Daniel O'Brien and her four children narrowly escaped death early yesterday morning when their home in this village was destroyed by fire. An overheated stove caused the disaster.

Nearly Completed.

Work on the construction of the new Grange Hall, which is being erected in E. 1st St., is rapidly nearing completion. The building will be fireproof, and to cost in the neighborhood of $16,000.

"City Builder" Soon.

Chairman Whitaker of the Chamber of Commerce Press committee expects to announce within a few days the name of the publicity expert that this organization will employ for the development of Fulton.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

"Large "Dividend" Low Cost Service Policy

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CONSULT

STREETER & VanSANFORD

BEFORE SELECTING INSURANCE

110 1-2 ONEIDA STREET FULTON

GREETINGS

A special invitation is extended to the public to call at our store and view the collection of OIL PAINTINGS as produced by one of our local artists.

A rare treat is promised.

HULETT-TAFT CO.

208 ONEIDA STREET

Fulton Keynotes

An order was entered in the county clerk's office yesterday afternoon directing the referee, James R. Somers, to sell the accounts of the Fulton Specialities Co. The concern was recently dissolved and John W. Stevenson appointed receiver.

* * *

Dr. Samuel P. Church, said to be the oldest graduate of Trinity College, and also the oldest member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, died in Ithaca, at the age of 94. He was graduated from Trinity in the class of 1841.

* * *

It your anxiety to get ahead, remember the other fellow needs a little prosperity. "It ain't a bad idea," said David Harum, "in the hoss business, anyway, to be willing to let the other fellow make a dollar once in a while."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burrows of Little Falls, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Sears, Worth St.

* * *

The bold robbed who used an electric automobile to aid him in robbing a woman of her handbag containing 65 cents seems to be in danger of running into debt.

* * *

Thus far the mere man has not been able to discern that the styles are no longer made in Paris, the home-made ones being quite as ugly.

* * *

Why have they not named one of the new dances the Panama slide? Or have they?

* * *

Maybe Turkey did not know the gun was loaded.

* * *

Local farmers claim that it is a difficult matter to secure farm help. One man announced that he had paid a man's fare from West Virginia to come and work for him.

* * *

Miss Helen Hastings will spend the holidays with friends at New York.

* * *

Arnold Bennett says playwriting is easy. Evidently he has never read the stuff sent in by amateurs to American producing managers.

For Saturday We Offer

A Fumed Oak Smoking Stand with drawer, a regular $3.00 value for $1.98

Do your X'mas shopping here. The largest line of Toys, Dolls, China, Cut Glass, etc. Gifts suitable for young and old at the right price.

Get the habit and read our ads. in The Evening Times daily.

COME IN AND LOOK AROUND

M. KATZ & CO.

Largest Dept. Store Northern New York

This Store Will Be Open Each Evening Until Christmas

LET US BE YOUR SANTA CLAUS

We Can Provide for Every Member of Your Household

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

FOR FATHER, SON AND BROTHER	FOR MOTHER, DAUGHTER AND SISTER
MUFFLERS	JEWELRY
BATH ROBES	GLOVES
NECK TIES	SLIPPERS
UMBRELLAS	HAND BAGS
SUSPENDERS	NECK WARE
HANDKERCHIEFS	SILK HOSE
MILITARY SETS	SILK SKIRTS
GLOVES AND MITTENS	SILVER WARE
SHAVING SETS	TOURISTS TABLETS
SWEATERS	HANDKERCHIEFS 5c to 50c
BRUSH AND COMB SETS	SILK KIMONAS
LION BRAND SILK SHIRTS	RUBBER LINED TOURISTS BAGS
	BOUDUOIR CAPS

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

COMBINATION SETS	STORM LEGGINS
WARM BABY BLANKETS	JACKETS
BOOTIES	MITTENS

OUR TOYLAND IS BOOMING

Dolls, 5c to $2.00. Dolls carriages, beds and chairs. Mechanical trains 25c to $5.00. Mechanical toys of all kinds and at all prices. Books for children of all ages.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY

Cor. West Third Street and Broadway

HOSPITAL APPROPRATION

County Tuberculosis Hospital to Set $15,600 for 1915

Oswego, Dec. 18.—Patients at the County tuberculosis hospital at Orwell will be well cared for during the ensuing year, as the Board of Supervisors at their regular session appropriated $15,600 for the maintenance. The money will be in charge of the Tuberculosis hospital auditing committee.

A resolution also was adopted authorizing the county treasurer to issue certificates of indebtedness for $5,000 to pay court orders and Tuberculosis hospital orders up to March 1, next year. The certificates will carry interest at 5 per cent.

The Highway committee reported favorably on a resolution providing that the highway and the elimination of the grade crossing on the Parish-Camden road at Red Mill in the town of Mexico. These matters will be taken up with the State Highway department.

A resolution was passed asking that the law governing the compensation of supervisors be amended to provide as follows: The salary of a supervisor to be $200 per year with fees for extending taxes, $3 per day for attending special sessions and mileage; $3 per day for services on special committee with allowance for the necessary expenses.

Chairman E. L. Vincent appointed a committee to take charge of the work of making necessary changes in the Special Term room at the Court House in which the Robinson law library is to be located.

TRUST CASE UNDER THE BROOKS' LAW

Cortland, Dec. 18.—County Sealer of Weights and Measures Charles R. Lord made his report at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors to-day. The total number of weighing and measuring devices tested during the year was 3,896, of which number 3,863 were found correct and the remainder were condemned.

There was one prosecution under the general business laws for violations, which is now in the hands of the Attorney-General. The case is the first to be taken up under the Brooks' law.

The 1914 report of the State department of Weights and Measures gives Cortland county an average of 97 2-3 per cent in the apparatus that was tested by the deputy state sealer who made inspections here.

A. D. Jenny Dead.

Attorney A. D. Jenney of Syracuse, well known to the members of the Fulton Bar association died at his home in the Salt city yesterday.

Mr. Jenney was attorney for the Lackawanna and he transacted business in this city on many occasions.

Death was due to heart trouble. He noticed a break in his health in September, when he complained of exhaustion after arguing a case in Oswego. The funeral will be held Saturday.

The English naval periodical Nautelus reports that the former first sea lord, Prince Louis of Battenburg, planned to cut off the German fleet in Norwegian waters the night of the 1st to the 2d of August but the wavering of the British cabinet frustrated his plan.

Buy Her a

Keystone Cleaner

A Christmas Gift to the Housekeeper

What more appreciative gift to the wife, mother or sister on whom the care of the home falls, than a present that would lighten her labors during the coming year. A cleanly home is a woman's delight, a home kept clean by a Keystone, combination vacuum cleaner and carpet sweeper, would be a gift long remembered.

Private demonstrations and cleaners delivered at any time stated

GEO. F. McDONALD

Phone 2472 514 Seneca st.

SUGAR EXPERTS FROM U. S. BREAK RECORDS

Washington, Dec. 18.—Figures made public by the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce on export of sugar during August, September and October illustrate strikingly the war demand for food products on the United States.

Nearly 230,000,000 pounds of domestic refined sugar were exported from continental United States during the three months ended October 31, 1914, or more than 10,000,000 in excess of the entire exports in 1910, the high record year of the last quarter century.

AT THE QUIRK

On Monday afternoon and evening, Dec. 21, the attraction is the musical comedy "Don't Tell My Wife." This company is the original New York cast and the play is just what the title reads, a big screaming comedy in three acts, full of witty lines, absurd situations, screaming complications, pretty girls with an endless chain of laughter. The company carries a complete set of special scenery and electrical effects. During the performance singing and dancing will be introduced and "The Big City Quartette" will be in popular songs. The plot of "Don't Tell My Wife," is a story that is absolutely wholesome and clean, interesting and full of surprises and the situations are genuinely comic. It is bound to make you laugh. If you don't want to laugh don't see this great comedy. The prices are: Mat., balcony, 10c, lower floor, 15c.; Night, 10-15-20c. Tickets now on sale.

The prima donna, Miss Grace Farnham, has a full rich contralto voice of remarkable range and makes a decided hit.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF XMAS SLIPPERS

At Quick Sale Prices

For Men, black and Tan; $1.75 grade $1.39

$1.50 Black and Tan Everats, $1.19

Men's $1.75 Romeos, black and tan $1.39

Men's Tan Cushion Sole Romeos; $2.25 grade $1.89

Men's Black and Tan Everts.. 49c

Women's $1.50 Felt Slippers, all colors $1.19

Women's $1.25 Felt Slippers, fur trimmed $1.00

Stranahan & Love

116 Oneida St.

Holly Boxes with Xmas Footwear

SANTA CLAUS

HAS ARRIVED AT

THE FAIR STORE

18 First Street

with a full line of toys, dolls, doll carriages, fine China and bric a bracks, hosiery and underwear, pictures and picture frames, morrors, broaches, watches, clocks, babies' sets, suspenders, stick pins, burnt wood sets, wine sets, water sets, images, nut pick sets, neck wear, suit cases, jewel boxes, childrens' and ladies' coats, muffs and scarfs, handkerchiefs, jardineers, umbrella jars, cuspidors, skirts, underwear, sweaters, pipe racks, copper nickuled coffee tea pots and thousand of other articles to choose from.

S. WALDHORN

18 First Street

Waldhorn Block

License Annulled.

Dr. Elmer S. Hinman cannot practice medicine as his conviction in court automatically annuls his license. A section in the Public Health law carries that provision. Hinman will be sentenced at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning by Justice Hubbs.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Engage Your Xmas Turkey Early

AT THE

CITY MARKET

H. C. DANN & SON, Retail Dealers in

FRESH SALT AND SMOKED MEATS, FRESH FISH, POULTRY, VEGETABLES CANNED GOODS AND GAME IN SEASON

No. 11 South Second Street

Can YOU Imagine What Christmas Would Be Without Candy

We have a complete line of Hard Candies 10 per lb and upward, candy canes, candy baskets, candy beads.

The finest and most artistically made pure sugar ribbon candy in two pound boxes, special 30c per box.

Boxed chocolates, just the thing for gift. Some nice ones 19c, a box. Dandies at 29c 1 lb box. Fancy Christmas boxes and baskets, 50c and upward.

Remember Onyx Neapolitan brick ice cream for Christmas dinner.

You tired Christmas shoppers visit our lunch department. The Onyx. Phone 80, First st.

Phone 80 **ONYX** First Street

PARISIAN IVORY

MIRRORS, HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES, HAT BRUSHES, TRAYS, NAIL FILER, NAIL BUFFER, NAIL SCISSORS, COMBS, PUFF BOXES, SOAP BOXES, HAIR RECEIVER, CREAM JARS, BUTTON HOOKS, SHOE HORNS, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

ROBERTS & WOOD

DRUGGISTS

Morgan's Quality Shop

Carries The Morgan Guarantee

Headquarters for All Gift Givers

Gifts Suitable for Father, Mother, Sister, Brother or Sweetheart

See Our Window Displays of Exceptionally Good Bargains in Watches, Toilet and Manicure Sets

Wm. C. MORGAN

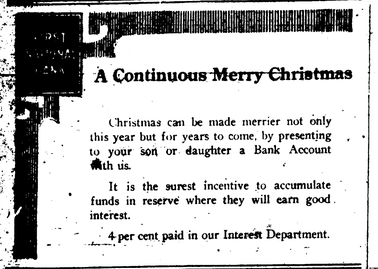
Quirk Theatre Building

Electric Gifts For Xmas

SEE OUR WINDOW, it will help you decide on the PRESENT you will want to give to someone.

AT YOUR SERVICE—ALWAYS READY

THE ELECTRIC CO.



A Continuous Merry Christmas

Christmas can be made merrier not only this year but for years to come, by presenting to your son or daughter a Bank Account with us.

It is the surest incentive to accumulate funds in reserve where they will earn good interest.

4 per cent paid in our Interest Department.

2,000,000 Fire Loss

Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 18.—A large part of the business section of this place was destroyed yesterday with a loss estimated at nearly $2,000,000. Almost an entire block in the heart of the business section was burned. The fire was the most disastrous Pottsville has ever known. It started about 3 o'clock in the Woolworth Novelty store and burned in all directions.

The Academy of Music, Britton Hoffman Co. Furniture store, J. Miehle and Son Department store, Cowen Dry Goods and C. W. Morris ner estate, hatters, were burned to the ground. A dozen buildings were partly destroyed. The fire is still burning, but is under control. Lack of water pressure, it is alleged, permitted the fire to spread rapidly.

AUCTION SALE

of the stock and fixtures of the store of Michael Louise, bankrupt, will be held at said store, No. 37 South Second street, Fulton, N. Y., December 21, 1914, 10 a. m. The stock consists of shoes, dry goods, and groceries and is inventoried at $848.86, cost price, and is in good condition, most of it being new and it will be offered for sale separate from the other property, and there will also be sold the bankrupt's horse, one delivery wagon, one covered buggy, one two-seated buggy, and one delivery sleigh.

All will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

A. T. JENNINGS,
Attorney for Trustee.

Published Dec. 16th.

ALL KINDS OF CHEESE

Sage, Roquefort, Switzer, Edam, Pineapple, Camembert, Parmesian, Snappy, Limburger, Philadelphia Cream and American

LaPorte's Grocery

"HELLO" 75 Oneida Street

Why You Should Come to Bogue's to Select Your Piano

For 25 years we have been selling High-Grade, Standard Makes of Pianos to the people of Fulton and vicinity.

Our prices—have always been the lowest—consistent with quality.

Our Guarantee—the strongest—to insure your utmost satisfaction.

Our Terms—the most liberal—to allow you time to pay for a Piano.



The Makes of Standard Pianos we handle comprise the celebrated

SHONINGER PIANOS, Est. 1850.
LAUTER PIANOS, Est. 1862.
STUYVESANT PIANOS, Est. 1880.
LESTER PIANOS, Est. 1870.
WEBER PIANOS, Est. 1863.

and other equally well known fine pianos.

Headquarters in Fulton for the

VICTOR VICTROLA
Columbia Graphonola
Edison Amberola

We allow you a fair amount on your old instrument in exchange towards a new piano.

Daily Demonstration from 3 to 5 o'clock of the Newest and Best Victor Records

Insist on seeing our line before deciding on your purchase.

Bogue's Music Store

Everything in the line of Musical Instruments, Music, etc.

Bogue Block 61 So. First St.



The late Loren T. Austin and Mrs. Austin, who survives him at the South Granby homestead. Mr. Austin was a veteran of the Civil War and one of the "grand old" men of this neighborhood.

Those You Know

Mrs. Adeline Billhardt is ill at her home in South Fifth St.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Palen, are spending several months in New York, have returned.

Miss Phillis Bovard is ill at her home in Broadway.

Miss Day, guest of Miss Winifred Bogue has returned to her home, in Oneida.

D. J. Hanlan, 255 S. 6th St. is ill with grippe.

Mrs. J. A. Fitch is ill at her home in West 3d St.

Miss Mary Otis spent Wednesday in Syracuse.

Miss Mae Roach is spending the week in Syracuse.

Mr. Rene Beaudin left yesterday for McKeever, N. Y.

Miss Helen Ward is seriously ill at her home in N. 6th St.

Mrs. Merton Watson and Mrs. Elsie Post spent Wednesday in Oswego.

Mrs. Margret Senate entertained a number of friends at euchre Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. C. S. Murphy. Refreshments were served and prizes were won by Mrs. John O'Brien, 1st; Miss Anna Younans, 2nd; Mrs. M. F. Watson, 3rd; Miss Mary Church, 4th.

Little Miss Katherine Fitzgerald is ill at her home in Oneida St.

Messrs. La Mott and Wallace of Fulton attempted to cross a drift of snow near Ingalls crossing, Tuesday, but the depth of the snow being against the farmer's horse, stumbled and broke his leg. The animal had to be shot immediately.

Miss Jennie Davis is slowly recovering from an attack of quinsy.

Miss Hazel and Eva Blohm who have been ill at their home in Academy St. are convalescing.

Fred Lebedo of Little Falls is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Ellen Lebedo of this city.

Miss Emma La Lond spent the day in Oswego.

Miss Mary Mahoney of Oswego has been the recent guest of friends and relatives.

The Schuman club met at the home of Mrs. Thomas Hunter Wednesday evening.

Masons Convene

The 11th district Capitular convention of the Royal Arch Masons was held in the Masonic Temple, this city, Wednesday afternoon and evening. It was held under the auspices of Fulton Chapter, No. 167.

The convention was conducted by Most Excellent Marshall F. Heming way of Troy, Grand Lecturer of this State, assisted by Right Excellent H. W. Greenhalgh of Syracuse.

Seven out of the nine chapters of this district were represented and the attendance was large. All Capitular degrees were exemplified. Right Excellent, Jerome L. Cheeney of Syracuse, was present and he made some interesting remarks. The next convention will be held at Syracuse. Dinner was served in the evening.

Routing Easy.

Leader Harry Schellenberg of the Quirk theater orchestra who had a leg amputated last week is reported to be resting nicely and his recovery is looked for.

Subscribe for The Evening Times. Order by phone. Call 45.

ADVOCATED PUBLIC MARKET

Ezra Tuttle, for more than 30 years a practicing lawyer in the metropolis, recently appointed Deputy Commissioner of Foods and Markets, a department recently created by Governor Glynn spoke before the audience of the Farmer's Institute Thursday. Mr. Tuttle who was a former resident of Oswego county said that the object of this commission is to secure a more adequate price for the producer and a more reasonable price for the consumer. The chief means for remedying the outrageous price conditions which now exist according to Mr. Tuttle is the establishment of public markets for the farmers. He advocated a market for Fulton. Editor Dillon of the Rural New Yorker is commissioner of the new department and a more abler man could not have been selected.

FULTON MILK PRICE LOW.

Local Wholesalers Urge Adoption of Uniform Price.

It is the purpose of Oswego County farmers to perfect their dairymen's association at a meeting to be held at Grange Hall to-day at two o'clock so that a uniform price for milk be established.

Wholesalers of milk in this section claim that they are not receiving sufficient rates, citing the difference in prices between milk sold here and in northern New York. Jefferson and St. Lawrence county dairymen realize $2 per hundred pounds while the local figure is only $1.80.

John Y. Gerow of Washingtonville, head of the general dairyman's league will deliver an address Friday on "The Merits of the Dairyman's League" and President S. A. Rappole of the Fulton branch will preside.

Mr. Gerow will also discuss the new milk law, which provided for the issuance of new permits to dealers on March 31, 1915.

ROWE FOR POSTMASTER

Oswego, Dec. 18 County Judge Louis C. Rowe is the latest spoken of in Democratic circles for the position of postmaster.

The present incumbent, J. B. Alexandra, editor and publisher of the Oswego Times, will retire in the near future.

Judge Rowe is a former postmaster under the Democratic leadership of William A. Poucher. This is the only plum that the Democrats have to offer to a local man, and it has been much sought for by men who are reputed to be the most prominent in Democratic circles. Judge Rowe was defeated in the last gubernatorial election for the office of county judge. Although defeated by County Judge-elect Henry Colville of Central Square, one Republican nominee, Judge Rowe ran ahead of the Democratic party in this city by 1,700 votes. He lost out in the county. He has a host of friends in the Republican and Democratic parties that would like to see him appointed by President Wilson to the postmastership.

New Under-Sheriff.

Supervisor Richard Schultz of Oswego City has been appointed undersheriff to succeed John Dennis of that city. The position carries a salary of $1,000. Sheriff William L. Buck has ten other deputies to appoint.

Backfiring.

A man who recently had his automobile destroyed by fire caused by "backfire" could have averted the fire and he had more mechanical experience. That a man experienced in the machinery of an automobile could have averted it by throwing the engine on the battery. Blanking the magneto, and the reversal of the clutch would then exert such a pressure on the radiator that the water would be forced along the casing of the tube from which the back fire flashes. This will at once extinguish any ignition that comes from the back fire and another any possible flame coming from a leakage of gasoline.

Twelve cream separators, two litter carriers at less than wholesale; liberal terms. VanWagenen Inc.—Advt.



Dad Kringle

says,
Dear Kris:

As a hint I would suggest that everybody try Bennett's Clothing Shop at Cristmas time. If the shirts, hosiery and handkerchief sets shown me there are not just the snuggest suggestions for us, I am no judge. Perhaps mother has noted that my overcoat is about gone up Salt river, and I wouldn't in the least object to having a mackitaw like uncle Joe's. He told me his coat came from the Bennett Clothing Shop. I like to trade at Bennett's.

Christmas wishes,
DAD KRINGLE.

HIGH SCHOOL RHETORICALS

Members of the class of 1915 of the Fulton High school prepared rhetoricals under the training of Mrs. Lora W. Kesler, teacher of elocution, were delivered in the assembly room of the school this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

The following music by students in the High school has been prepared for the occasion under the instruction of Miss E. Alta Thompson, supervisor of music:

"Child Labor," Lola Palmer; "In the Deep of the Snow," Dempster Hill; "Machines of Modern Warfare," Mattie Fraser; "The Slow Man," Esther Freeman; "Secondary Education in Germany," Andrew Sharpe; "The Art of Talk," Edward Sullivan; "Banking," Ramon Lewis; "The King's Word," Ralph Pierce; "The Magic Wrought at Panama," Harry Lynch; "The Finish of Fussy Barnes," Evadne Austin.

Musical numbers—"The First Christmas Song," "Beautiful Bethlehem Star," "Wonderful Counsellor" and "Shining."

Sleds, Skiis, Snow Shoes, Hockey Sticks for the boys' Christmas. Peoples Hardware Co., Inc.—Adv.

MAKE YOUR MONEY GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THIS CHRISTMAS

We Can Help You Do It

SPECIAL XMAS PRICES ON

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, RINGS, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, BROOCHES, LA VALLIERES, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, CHAINS, AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.

ENGRAVING. Get my prices. Select now and I will hold for you.

J. F. BROWN 7 South First St.



Are you ready for Xmas?

Have You Completed Your Christmas Preparations?

Are you quite sure you haven't forgotten the Candy you ought have?

Suppose you call and see our CANDIES, CHOCOLATES and BONBONS. The completeness and variety of our assortment may remind you of some gift you have neglected to get. When you note the attractiveness and quality of our candy and our moderate prices you'll realize the advantage of filling your order at once. That is most experienced in the machinery of an automobile could have averted it by throwing the engine on the battery. Blanking the magneto, and the reversal of the clutch would then exert such a pressure on the radiator that the water would be forced along the casing of the tube from which the back fire flashes. This will at once extinguish any ignition that comes from the back fire and another any possible flame coming from a leakage of gasoline.

WE EXTEND A MERRY CHRISTMAS GREETING to all our friends and invite you to call and buy a box of our delicious Chocolates, any kind, size or price you wish from 25c to $4.00 each.

We guarantee satisfaction and if you receive any goods that are not satisfactory return them and your money will be refunded.

You are welcome to come and see our Christmas goods that are the best that we ever had.

We cater to weddings and parties with the best Vanilla and Chocolate CREAM that can be made. Give us your order two days in advance.

Phone 308

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN
25 South First Street, Fulton. Manlius Street, East Syracuse

IN TIMES OF WAR PREPARE FOR PEACE!

And the only way to have peace is to be protected with one of our INSURANCE Policies.

Insurance in all its branches

Davis & Mason Agency
55 No. First St.
Phone 119 Fulton, N. Y.

Nickel and Aluminumware make useful gifts for Christmas. Prices below the average. Peoples Hardware Co., Inc. The Red Front Store.—Adv.

GURNSEY

On your way downtown drop in and see our complete line of Bathroom Fixtures. Prompt attention given to all repair work.

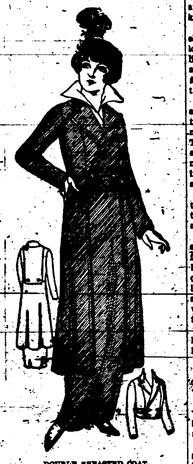
Arthur J. Gurnsey
Plumber
1 Oneida St.
Office phone 1591 Home, 1336

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

It is not often that one pattern can be made to serve two entirely different ends, but here is a coat that can be made with a tunic to wear over a plain skirt or without the tunic to wear over a fancy skirt, and the difference is so complete that it scarcely would be recognised as fundamentally the same.

The short double breasted coat is much liked for the tunic skirts and



DOUBLE BREASTED COAT.

for the draped skirts that still keep their place, and the coat with the open tunic is one of the newest of the sort.

The model, while it includes all the latest features, is eminently a simple one, for the seams to the shoulders mean an easy fit.

The tunic when used is joined to the lower edge and the model will be found an excellent one for all the fashionable serges, for the broadcloth that is so much liked, as well as for gabardine, wool velours and the like.

For the medium size the coat with tunic will require six yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with one-eighth yard of velvet for the collar; the coat without tunic three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide.

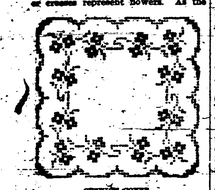
This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving size, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send as additional two cent stamp for better postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. .....
Name .....
Address .....

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

In the pattern all the stitches are shown as simple crosses, but in the illustration some are lighter, some heavier, the lighter stitches representing the border and the leaves. The heavier crosses represent flowers. As the



CUSHION COVER.

leaves and flowers are conventionalized, any preferred colors may be used.

These cushions are pretty used in parlors, in the living room and in fanciful colors, like pink and blue, for the boudoir. Cross stitch is very easy to learn, only the work must be very accurate to be effective.

This May Manton pattern is cut in one size only. Send 10 cents to this office, give number, 364, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send additional two cent stamp for better postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. ..... Bust .....
Name .....
Address .....

Her Convert to the Cause

He Was an Apt Pupil in Two Ways.

By AGNES G. BROGAN

"I am glad you are interested, my dear," said Mrs. Brentwent. "Young and charming women are needed to keep up enthusiasm in the cause."

Bettie glanced admiringly into the older woman's face. "It was all so lovely," she murmured. "The flashed lights and you, with your silvery hair and velvet gown, making that wonderful speech. Indeed, I was quite thrilled."

"Good," laughed the speaker of the afternoon, "and prettily said, Miss Bechtel. Won't you come to our open meeting tonight and inspire others? The fathers, brothers and sweethearts are invited, for, between you and me, my dear, notwithstanding our boasted independence, it is the men's assistance which we need and must have."

So Bettie gladly agreed, bursting in upon her astonished family a short time later in a state of jubilant excitement.

"I am a suffragette," she explained, somewhat incoherently, "and it's the finest thing in the world. Hereafter I shall have a voice in matters which concern me, and men shall not entirely manage my affairs. I am going to another meeting tonight, Dickie," she went on, "and you will have to bake me."

Her brother rested knife and fork to look at her. "I have an engagement," he began tentatively.

"What time?" the sister asked.

Dick consulted. Lectures and things of that sort usually opened at 8 o'clock. "Seven-thirty," he answered briskly.

Bettie seated herself at the table. "Then you need be only half an hour late for your engagement," she remarked pleasantly.

"But how will you get home?" Dick grumbled. Bettie smiled in the direction of her father.

"Oh, dad will attend to that," she said. Father shook his head.

"I'm afraid I can't make it, Bess," he said apologetically. "The directors' meeting is called for 9:30, and we seldom finish business until a late hour."

"You can be excused," this tyrannized young woman assured him, and so it was settled. Mrs. Brentwent met her escort at the door.

"So good of you to come," was her greeting. "We are going to have a large, representative crowd and some brilliant speakers. Let me introduce you quickly, then, when you have found a disinterested person, endeavor to enlighten him in the cause. Your bright eyes of yours could convince a man of anything you choose," she added teasingly.

Bettie had forgotten half the murmured names before the round of introductions was accomplished; but she found herself presently, seated at the rear of the spacious hall, with a good looking young man as companion. He was horribly frank—this young man—and ingenuous.

"Mrs. Brentwent mentioned you as a friend of many years," he said. "That also applies to me—and—and—we have said plenty of her goodness."

"Perhaps I may have helped you," Bettie suggested with a sidewise glance, but the young man shook his head. "I should have remembered if you had," he answered meaningly, and both laughed.

"I think I never saw so many beautiful women gathered together in spots here tonight," the young man continued.

Bettie leaped forward eager for a discussion. "That," she explained, "is because they are interested and enthusiastic. All suffragettes are beautiful."

Her companion shook his head decidedly. "I have attended other meetings," he replied.

"You are prejudiced," Bettie accused.

"Not a bit of it," her companion retorted. "Why, my own sister is an ardent worker for the cause."

"And she has not convinced you?" Bettie incredulously exclaimed.

The young man laughed. Eleanor couldn't convince me in a thousand years," he said; "she's too illogical."

Bettie bestowed a contemptuous glance upon him. "There is no one so blind as those who will not see," she quoted.

The provoking young man wheeled about to regard her amusedly. "I am willing to consider open every subject," he answered. Bettie studied the frank, good natured face reflectively. Here would be a man worthy of her mettle—manly, forceful, with a magnetism of personality that drew one against one's protesting will to look again and still again into the sincere, dark eyes. At home in the corner of her desk was tucked an instructive book which Mrs. Brentwent had edited for the cause. She might look it over before tomorrow evening and then—

"Splendid!" said Bettie, "one is not in sympathy with a certain movement because one does not fully understand its purpose. Now, if I could prove to you the benefit of suffrage, could explain its many—"

"You could," the young man interrupted with surprising readiness; "I'm sure you could. May I call some evening and learn how things stand in the suffrage?"

Bettie paused in wide eyed astonishment at the tall figure above.

"May I ask you to wait while I restore your property?" the speaker continued. The pride and dignity have suffered sufficiently in this sudden, hasty exit from the hall without being further obliged to descend bending "over the stairs."

A smile trembled at the corners of Bettie's lips; then she dimpled merrily. "You are not obliged," said Bettie.

"I—am," positively declared Mr. Brown. When he had carefully wrapped the cloak about her shoulders he still lingered. "I have a dinner from Miss Stuyvesant," he said, "and—you are elected delegate to the convention at Brentburg tomorrow, while I am honored as chosen speaker; therefore we shall have to postpone that impressive meeting at your home—unless you would be so kind as to enlighten me during the journey."

There was no reply.

"I have been called a delightful travelling companion," modestly suggested Mr. Brown. He bent to look earnestly into the girl's averted face. "You will go?" he begged.

"But I do not understand the duties of a delegate," she objected.

"A delegate's chief duty," Mr. Brown informed her, "is to see that the speaker is well entertained."

"Indeed?" questioned Bettie.

"Yes," answered the speaker. For a moment their eyes met in laughing challenge; then the girl's lowered before something softly pleading in his own.

"I will go," she said.

And long after the door had closed upon her slender figure the young man stood lost in reverie.

Mrs. Brentwent just begins the journey," he murmured happily.

The convention at Brentburg was eminently successful. The convention hall was crowded and the enthusiasm was at fever heat. Mr. Brown took a prominent part in some of the discussions and gave several addresses. Bettie's attention was fixed upon him with ever increasing admiration.

All things must have an end, and so had the convention. Bettie remembered that the next evening she was to convert Mr. Brown to the cause and wondered if he would appear for the hour appropriate for an evening call approached, dressed in her most becoming costume, she awaited the coming of the man to whom she was to explain the doctrines of equal suffrage. When the doorbell rang she was quite in a flutter.

"Mr. Brown," she said, "I think it was very mean of you to deceive me as you did."

"Had I disclosed your mind of your error I should not have enjoyed this call."

When Mr. Brown left Bettie that evening at a late hour she had converted him, but not to the cause of woman suffrage. He had become convinced that he wanted her for his wife.

AGNS CO-OPERATION.

Chamber of Commerce Will Investigate Worthiness of Solicitors.

The Utica Chamber of Commerce asks that the business men co-operate with its committee about to be established for the purpose of supervising all solicitations for money from the business men of the city. The idea is to prevent fraudulent and wasteful requests for money, by requiring any solicitors for money, advertising or any other purpose, whether by local or out of town solicitors, must have the approval of the Chamber of Commerce through the new committee, which is to have the matter in charge, and will investigate the claims that the solicitor may have and pass upon the worthiness of the proposition.

In some cities the business men get together on this proposition and do no advertising, except in newspapers, except on endorsement of schemes by their association's representative. They even extend it to the purchase of tickets for benefits and similar entertainments, which are common about election time in many places.

"ORDER ORANGES" SLOGAN

Mrs. Julian Heath Has Plan to Aid Growers.

"Order oranges!"

This is the new slogan of the Housewives' League. The appeal to buy a box of oranges was sent to all members of the league all over the country by Mrs. Julian Heath yesterday. Mrs. Heath said that the National Executive Committee of the league had received hundreds of letters from citrus fruit growers, saying that their plight is serious. The orange and grape fruit crops are heavy this year, but the fruit is not moving. The orange growers need the help of the Northern consumer, just as the cotton growers did.

"Buy a box of oranges." If you cannot buy a box, buy a dozen," Mrs. Heath appeals.

Earn $5.00.

For a few minutes work the Fulton Fuel & Light Co. will give a prize of $5.00 cash for the best article of not over 500 words on "why I prefer Genuine Gas Coke for Fuel," which we receive before Dec. 27th.

The prize will be awarded and paid January 2d, 1915.

We will publish the winning article and reserve the right to publish four others which are considered next best, with contributor's name.

Contest open to all.—Adv.

New line Brownie Spring Ice Skates, the very latest. Peoples Hardware Co., Inc.—Adv.

Cleaning Pressing Dyeing Repairing

D. RICHARDSON
Ladies and Gents' Tailor
Dry Cleaning
Phone 1226 114 Cayuga St.

HENRY'S

Baggage, Express, and Open Sheds
Phone 585
Freight Hauling a specialty.
Piano Moving with experienced men.
Office, Residence and stables,
207 Seneca St.
HENRY ALKENBRACK, Prop.

CLOSING OUT ⅓ PRICE SALE OF

Hair Ornaments, Toilet Goods and Millinery.
Special line Fine Silk Ladies' Hose at Special Prices.
The DIX STORE
9 S. Second St.

Roy's Quick Shoe Repair

Safety Razor Blades sharpened to a hair test—cut better than new. Razors concaved and honed. Razor handles always in Stock. Edge Tools sharpened.
Cork Heel Pads, Cork Arch Supports.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
110 Cayuga street
Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

F.W. LASHER

BOOKS WALL PAPER

HAVE YOU BOOKS ON YOUR SHOPPING LIST?

Books Make the Best Christmas Gifts

AN IMMENSE LINE TO SELECT FROM

FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

Black Velvet Hats Enhance The Beauty of the Complexion



VELVET hats seem to have completely captured the hearts of fashionable women. They are, worn everywhere. Truth to tell, there is something exceedingly fascinating about them. Contrasted with the soft black of the velvet, the complexion takes on a distinct clearness which no cosmetic could impart. The somberness of the black is relieved by touches of color such as is imparted by the cluster of burnt-orange cockades fastening the upright feather novelty which adorns the shapely turban illustrated. While entirely in black, the other is a smart affair for a young woman. It has a sloping crown and rolling brim. The top of the crown is banded with grosgrain ribbon and long black feather fancies which curl in opposite directions.

The most popular hats are made very largely of black velvet, and many of them are trimmed with silver or gold roses. There have been many predictions that metallic fabrics would come into high favor, and the cross on the new hats justify them. They are very attractive—those velvet hats with silver roses or silver binding or braid about the edge.

No longer is a hat loaded down with feathers or with ribbons, and no longer is the trimming a separate and distinct feature of the hat. The feather or the ribbon should be essential to the effect which is desired. It must be indisputably a part of the hat's line. One now finds that, instead of making the hat more elaborate, the feathers give a desired height, or they are necessary to the abrupt downward slope of the brim, or perhaps, giving seemingly one thing off, they are a necessity because by unusually sloping brows. To remove a bit of ribbon or feather where it juts from the side of the brim would be to alter completely the meaning of the creation.

A Christmas Gift that *Helps*

—a sufferer
—your city
—and yourself!

It is but a little gift—yet of all your Christmas Gifts none will so truly express the spirit of this season of hope—or HELP so much.

For every Red Cross Christmas Seal you buy carries into the life of some sufferer from consumption a gift of hope, relief, perhaps even of life itself. And helping to wipe out consumption in your community, protects your health—and your city's health as well.

It is *your* fight, Red Cross Seals are *your* chance to *help* in the battle with the "white plague." Buy your share. Even one Seal will *HELP*.

RED CROSS Christmas Seals

If you cannot buy Red Cross Seals in your town, write to Anniston Red Cross, Washington, D. C. for one cent, or 10 cents a hundred.

THE QUIRK

MONDAY, DEC. 21 Afternoon and Night

The Farce Comedy with Music

"Don't Tell My Wife"

IN 3 ACTS

Featuring

MISS GRACE FARNHAM
(The English Nightingale)

THE BIG CITY QUARTETTE

and THE ALL-STAR TRIO

Original New York Cast, carrying their own special scenery and electrical effects.

PRICES:

MATINEE, Balcony 10c. Lower Floor 15c
NIGHT, 10c-15c-20c

The Fulton Flower Shop

has ready for you a complete line of Christmas wreaths and greens, all kinds of cut flowers and plants.

THEO. FOEDERER

THE FULTON FLOWER SHOP

9 SO. SECOND STREET

THE QUIRK

TO-NIGHT	Marie La Point
Geo. W. Leslie	Electric Dances
Songs—Parodies—Stories	Materia
Rose Brown	Australian Comedy Jesting
Singing, Dancing, Harp Playing.	Juggler
Jennie Melvin	The Great Feature Movie
Singing and Pianologue	"Strongheart and Love, Luck and Gasoline."

Balcony 5c. Lower Floor 10c.

NOTICE!

Times are hard and money is scarce—don't buy new clothes Your Suit or Top Coat can be made to look like new. Have them dyed or French dry cleaned. Prices very reasonable.

Work called for and delivered.

The Fulton French Cleaning Co.

Phone 596 Office and Works, 17 N. Third St.

OUR MOTTO

Not How Cheap But How Good

Banquet and Milk Bread, 10c
Rye, Vienna and Sanitary, 5c

For Sale by all Grocers

Black Baking Co., Inc.

DON'T TRUST THE PRUSSIANS

Bavarian Commanders Warn the French During Lull of Battle. Gallant French Sergeant's Deeds

By R. FRANKLIN TATE

(Special Correspondent of the International News Service and London Daily News.)

Paris, Dec. 19.—An aviator who has just returned from a part of the front where the French are, or were, opposed by Bavarian troops, tells of an extraordinary sort of entente over a spring between the lines.

It is the only spring of fresh water in the neighborhood. At first by tacit consent French and Bavarians drew water at different hours without molesting one another. Gradually they become more friendly, chose the same hours, exchanged the time of day and offered one another tobacco. They even took coffee together sometime. All the while the Germans regularly destroyed a defence work which the French regularly reconstructed day by day, and the French destroyed a redoubt which the Germans as often rebuilt.

One day two German officers, unarmed, left the trenches, and held up their hands. They were met by two French officers to whom they proposed that each side should leave the other in enjoyment of his works, for it was absurd to go on indefinitely destroying the same construction.

"Done," said the Frenchman.

Before separating, the officers exchanged newspapers, and one of the Bavarians said: "Our time is up. We do not know what troops will take our place, but if they are Prussians I advise you not to trust them." "By and by," he added, "if they are Prussians, we will let you know by sticking bits of white paper on the barbed wire defending our trenches."

Sergeant Maginot, who is an ex-Under Secretary of State, deputy for Bar-le-Duc, and one of the tallest men in France (he stands over six foot six inches), was recently awarded the military medal for conspicuous bravery, and is now lying in hospital at Verdun gradually recovering from his very severe wounds.

M. Maginot, who knows every inch of Loraine, commanded a section of volunteer scouts. On Nov. 9 while reconnoitering by an outpost of German infantrymen, who opened fire killing four of the scouts, Sergeant Maginot, who is a fine shot, sought to cover the retreat of his men. As the Germans advanced he fired and two dropped. Immediately afterwards he himself was hit by a bullet which shattered his thigh bone. He fell but picked himself up again, fired his remaining three or four shots, and managed to retreat some fifty yards under a hail of bullets. Here a sound shot took effect, this time in the kneecap of the other leg. Still he struggled on, and finally reached a rock behind which the survivors of his little band had taken refuge.

It was then 8 o'clock in the morning, and for the whole of that day the Germans vainly strove to surround the handful of Frenchmen. Four or five times they got within 40 or 50 yards, but as often they had to retire with a loss of six or seven men.

Maginot and his men in this way held out until dark, when they were able to crawl towards the French lines. Two men attempted to carry the wounded sergeant by using their rifles as a stretcher, but his gigantic bulk was too much for them, and at last they had to drag him along by hands. In spite of the agony he was enduring Mr. Maginot did not lose consciousness, and when help arrived and the Germans were once more pursuing, he continued to give his orders.

Of the little party of eighteen, five were killed and seven wounded. The Germans did not make a single prisoner.

The above story is told by Sergt. L——, who was one of the party.

BRITISH CENSOR TO ENJOY A HOLIDAY.

London, Dec. 18.—The Official Press Bureau has issued the following announcement to the press through Sir Frank Swettenham: "The present intention is to close this office from 2 p. m. on December 24 to 9 p. m. on December 25. Between those hours and dates no news will be issued to the press and no cable messages or press matter will be censored. I am to express the hope that this proposed arrangement for a partial observance of Christmas Day will not cause you any serious inconvenience."

Another Threat at England's Shores.

(New York Tribune.)

The cruiser raid off the east coast of England is another brilliant dash on the part of Admiral von Tirpitz's men, who have long since established their quality as daring seamen. Its aim may have been either to cover a navel move in another quarter or to frighten England into keeping reinforcements at home and out of the advancing line in Flanders. Either purpose would amply justify the coup, even if ships were sacrificed in the manoeuvre.

Of actual invasion the attack contains hardly a suggestion. This is the season of densest fogs, and the feat of the German vessels in slipping by the English mines and scout ships is easily understood. Such a raid, however, is a long way from a crossing in force. Much as we can admire the skill of the attack, we are bound to feel that the military situation of the opposing fleets and of England's relative safety from invasion remains unchanged.

BULLETINS

Scarborough, Eng., Dec. 18.—One hundred and fifty buildings in Scarborough are destroyed or damaged as a result of the bombardment by German warships and the casualties amount to 51 killed and 200 wounded.

Athens, Dec. 18.—A Greek naval officer, attached to the staff of the Greek legation in Constantinople has been arrested and condemned to death as a spy. The Greek government is making protests to the Turkish government against the persecution of Greek residents at Aivali.

Athens, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Mitylene states that a British squadron on Sunday bombarded Turkish troops concentrated along the Gulf of Saros, an inlet of the Aegean sea.

Nish, Dec. 18.—Official announcement was made to-day that Servian troops pursuing the Austrians across the Drina river had effected a juncture with the Montenegrin troops and captured Visheg rad, Bosnia.

U. S. Treasury Finances.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business today was: Net balance in general fund, $70,255,500. Total receipts yesterday, $1,776,080. Total payments yesterday, $1,986,077. The deficit this fiscal year is $80,335,608, against a deficit of $11,291,055 last year, exclusive of Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

Christmas Gifts That Will Be Appreciated

Ladies' Felt Slippers
50c to $1.25

Mens' Leather Slippers
50c to $1.75

C. A. Beckwith
39 South First St.

WAR COSTS FRANCE $200,000,000 MONTH

Paris, Dec. 18.—The cost of the war to France for the first six months in 1915 is officially figured at $1,185,888,573, or about $200,000,000 monthly. This total is in addition to the usual expenditures of the army, but it includes $101,400,000 allowed to families of soldiers, $4,000,000 to persons out of employment, $10,200,000 for the maintenance of persons driven from their homes by the German invasion and various other items directly due to the war.

The Appropriations Committee of the French parliament met today to consider the budget, which aggregates for the first six months in 1915 a total of $1,705,$52,881.

The rate of $200,000,000 monthly for next year is about the scale of expenditures for the five months of the war in the present year.

According to advices received from the theater of war the French and British outnumber the Germans along the West battle line.

Let Us Suggest
An Apprectative Christmas Gift
From our line of
SANITARY PLUMBING FIXTURES
No Better Present for the Home.

Also we have
Solid Brass Bath Room Fixtures
Bath Tub Seats
Rubber Bath Mats
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Guns and Ammunition
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We Guarantee Satisfaction in
Plumbing and Heating
Get our Estimate for First-Class Work.

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Phone 186 17 N. Second St.
PONY VOTES given on all moneys received on Past, Present and Future Purchases.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS ARE OUR BEST ADVERTISERS

Leave your order for a ton of coal and have it delivered as a Xmas Gift to make somebody's holidays more comfortable and pleasant.

We give you satisfaction with the best Grades of Hard Coal.

E. E. HART

Phone 400

FRESH GREEN VEGTABLES

Boston Lettuce, Celery, Cucumbers, Radishes, Green Peppers and French Endive.

At LaPorte's Grocery. "Hello" 75.

Why sigh for the freedom from sweeping and dusting that 85,000 other housewives enjoy? Get your own Frantz Premier and gain time to spend in the bracing Autumn air.



Frantz Premier
ELECTRIC CLEANER

NOW $25

The efficiency and convenience of this sturdy nine-pound dirt devourer are proven because 85,000 American women use and prefer it—because more than 2,500 reliable dealers sell it and vouch for it—and because the makers build every part and fully guarantee it.

You can order yours over the telephone with the positive assurance that you are getting as perfect a machine as if it had been made to your order.

J. R. SULLIVAN
Cor. West Broadway and Second Streets

STATE ARMORY - - - - OSWEGO, N. Y.

SONG RECITAL BY

MME. SCHUMAN-HEINK

The World's Greatest and Most Beloved Concert Artist

Assisted by **EDWARD McNAMARA**
The Phenomonal Irish Baritone

New Year's Night Jan. 1st 1915 | **Tickets $2, $1.50, $1**

NOW ON SALE at Butler's Drug Co., West Side; Schuler's Book Store, and Roberts & Wood, Fulton; Mrs. J. C. Churchill, Local mgr.

GENERAL CONCERT DIRECTION SUTORIUS & CO., N. Y. C.

ARE YOU A SPUG? A pair of Tickets for This Concert Makes a Gift of No Regrets

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 3. By Carrier Six Cents Per Week. FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1914. International News Service. *Price One Cent.*

100,000 GERMANS SENT TO FLANDERS

Teutons Working Night and Day To Strengthen Their Positions. British War ships Bombard Belgian Coast

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Dec. 19.—British warships have bombarded Milkerke, on the North sea, inflicting severe damage upon the German position there. A successful aerial reconnaissance has been made over Ostend by the allies' aerial scouts, who report the arrival of fresh German formations at that point. The Germans are working night and day to strengthen their positions at Middlekerke and Ostend to stem the advance of the Franco-Belgian forces which pushed to Lombartzyde early this week. The invaders have mounted some of their 42-centimetre Howitzers at Ostend.

(Middlekerke lies four miles west of Ostend and two and a half miles east of Westende, which was bombarded several days ago by English men-of-war.)

It is reported from West Flanders that the Germans have transported 70,000 fresh troops to Antwerp and have strengthened their lines along the Belgian coast with 20,000 reinforcements.

German artillery masked by forests along the Heulebeck river, near Dadizeele, Beclaere and Moorslede is bombarding the French and British north and south of the Ypres-Menin highway.

The battle around Armentieres, Lille and La Bassee has become more violent as a natural result of the increased pressure of the allies. The battle line at this point lies in the form of a horseshoe with La Bassee and Armentieres at the points where the Caulks would be.. Lille lies at the extreme eastern end of the curve and it is there that the most severe fighting is going on. The Germans have been carrying on an incessant bombardment of great severity to break up the efforts of the allies to pierce the German lines.

There is great activity on the part of heavy artillery along the center and on the heights of the Meuse, but the French columns which penetrated Lorraine and Alsace seem to have met with a check, as they have reported no further progress in their efforts to advance toward Metz, Strassberg and Muelhausen.

In the Argonne there is considerable hand-to-hand fighting for the French have singled out the army of the German Crown Prince as the object for fierce and concentrated attacks.

At Verdun the situation is unchanged.

The great battle which began fourteen weeks ago to-day still rages over lines that have not changed to any extensive degree during the past six weeks and previous to that time the only appreciable change was in the extreme northern part, where the fronts were extended into Belgium.

Roulers is again unofficially reported to have been occupied by the allies but this is not borne out by official dispatches.

GREECE TO DECLARE WAR

Athens, Greece, Dec. 19.—Premier Venizelos called a special meeting of the capital to-day to take action on the arrest of a Greek naval officer by the Turks at Constantinople.

A dispatch from Rome states that Greece would declare war on Turkey within 24 hours.

King of England Visits Wounded Indian Soldiers at Hospital Camp.



Photo copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.

King George of England is here seen talking to wounded Indian soldiers at the hospital camp at New Forest, England. Notice the black band of mourning which the king wears on the sleeve of his coat. He is accompanied by an aid. The king spends a great deal of his time visiting the wounded and cheering them up.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

New Yord, Dec. 19.—The Norwegian freight steamer Bygdoy, outward bound for Rio Janeiro, collided with the Greek steamer Themistocles off Quarantine to-day and had to return to port for repairs.

London, Dec. 19.—Deaths of persons injured by the German bombardment Wednesday has increased the mortality list to 126. Latest reports from the coast town state that 549 were injured.

London, Dec. 19.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British troops in France and Belgium, has asked Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, to increase the Royal Flying corps. In almost every official dispatch Sir John French praises the work of the aviators and dwells on the importance of their duties.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—All of the boys in the German schools have been put under military training, which indicates that the German government believes that the great war will last for some time to come. Approximately 12,000 boys in the Berlin schools alone are receiving military instruction from officers who are too old to go to the front.

Copenhagen, Dec. 19.—A German aeroplan was stranded on the Danish island of Fance to-day and the aviator was arrested by Danish soldiers. He will be interned until the end of the war. Fance Island is in the North sea, ten miles from the German coast.

PRUSSIAN HUSSARS WERE ANNIHILATED

In Vain Attempt To Penetrate Muscovite Lines In Poland—Only Fifty Survived The Charge

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY

Petrograd, Dec. 19.—Heavy reinforcements rushed to the Poland front have strengthened the Russian lines there and every attempt made by the Germans to pierce the line of defense stabliahd wst of Warsaw has been repulsed. The heavy losses suffered by the Germans have compelled them to abandon the advance which they attempted along the thirty-six and a half mile line from Kazunpolski to Skierniewic, but they maintain their assaults at Teresin on the Sochaczew-Warsaw railroad line.

Fighting with the aid of searchlights, the Germans made five attacks Thursday night at Teresin. Fierce hand-to-hand conflicts developed there, but after they had lasted for seven hours the Germans were finally repulsed. It is estimated that in these five attacks the Germans lost 6,000 men.

Details of the fighting about Lodz are beginning to trickle in as the censorship relaxes. They show that the Germans fought with desperate valor and that the temporary advantage they gained in this region was secured only at enormous cost.

The Prussian Hussars, who led the first German attacks at Lodz were almost destroyed. A regiment of 3,000 men was cut off from the main German forces by Russian troops from Siberia. The Hussars tried to cut their way through the Russian lines, but failed. Of the whole regiment only fifty men succeeded in escaping.

All the others were killed, they refusing to surrender.

A Russian officer who has returned from the front paid this tribute to the Hussars:

"Their bravery was magnificant. Though they might have saved their lives by yielding, they preferred the forlorn hope of cutting themselves out. This was impossible, but they fought on, only to fall in heaps as machine guns were turned upon them."

Emperor Nicholas has sent the following message to the Russian commander at Tiflis:

"On leaving the Caucasus I carried with me the best impression of my troops and pleasant recollections of the demonstrations of loyalty and love on the part of every class of the population. I thank you and beg you to express my gratitude to the valiant army of the Caucasus, its chiefs and all the people."

It is known that the Emperor is completely satisfied with the operations against the Turks.

WANT COLD STORAGE PLANT

Fulton Vegetable Growers Go On Record Last Night Favoring Such An Innovation.

The Fulton Vegetables and Shippers' association held a special meeting in the court room of the City Hall last night and discussed the business conditions in general.

The produce growers firmly believe that the country will enjoy a wave of prosperity shortly and then they will market their winter crops.

President O. T. Day of Granby Center presided and eight members were in attendance.

At present Mr. Day said the market conditions are about normal. In speaking of a public market place President Day believes it will be a great benefit to both the consumers and producers.

"There is one thing Fulton has sadly neglected and that is the erection of a cold storage plant. It would mean several thousand dollars more a year for some energetic citizen who would erect such a plant. At present we are storing our produce in neighboring cities and villages and we would prefer to patronize home industry along this line and none exists.

"Just to illustrate how much Fulton is losing each year, I will take my celery crop for instance. It is costing me 2½d this year to store fourteen hundred bushels in a Red Creek storage warehouse. Consider how many other large vegetable growers are doing the same thing" said President Day to a Times' reporter.

"We would willingly co-operate with President E. J. Penfield and the Chamber of Commerce to bring this about such an innovation."

KING GEORGE'S NARROW ESCAPE

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Dec. 8 (by Mail to New York to escape British censor).—Although the facts have not become p... it is known in certain official circ... that King George narrowly escaped disaster from a German torpedo on his journey across the English channel to the front recently.

The trip was made at night so as to minimize the risk of attacks from German submarines, but in spite of all precautions an attack was made.

It was a comparatively clear, moonlight night, and the French coast was already in sight when a torpedoboat destroyer accompanying the King's vessel signalled that a hostile submarine was near. The lights on both ships were extinguished and that bearing the King took up a zig-zag course, in order to make it a difficult target, while the destroyer, aided by other convoy ships began a chase of the submarine. Two torpedoes were fired by the German craft, believed here to have been the famous U-9 which sank the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue.

Owing to the heavy seas, however, and the harrassing tactics of the destroyers, the aim of the Germans was bad and the submarine disappeared without accomplishing its mission.

Fiercest Fighting in Flanders

Paris, Dec. 19.—The French are continuing their advance in the region south of Ypres. The operations in that district are over swampy ground which makes troop movements very difficult.

South La Basse the French have advanced more than a half mile and have made progress at other points. The repetition of announcements as to short gains made by the French troops shows that the Germans are making desperate resistance against the continued offensives of the allies. It is said that the fighting in Flanders and Northern France is the fiercest that has taken place there in the campaign.

INDICTMENTS EXPECTED

New York, Dec. 19.—Indictments, probably ten in number, were expected to-day against conspirators and gunmen involved in the assassination of Barnet Baff, wealthy poultry merchant, who was shot down in the street after being lured from one of his stores. During a twelve hour grilling James Moore, who was recently arrested in connected with the case, is said to have made important revelations showing the existence of a "murder syndicate" in this city. Other important testimony was placed before the grand jury which was hastily summed by means of automobile and telephone.

U. S. Troops Sent to Border

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 19.—Troop trains bringing United States cavalry to reinforce the forces held here to protect the lives of American citizens from the bullets of Mexican factions across the border, began to roll in at dawn to-day. The arrival of General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the U. S. army, everything will be in readiness to curb the Mexicans of they continue their fighting.

During the night the Carranza forces under General Hill dug three lines of trenches parallel to the American border. If the troops under General Mytorena attempts to storm these their bullets of necessity must fall on American soil. General Bliss, however, is confident that intervention by the American troops will be unnecessary as a result of a second order received by General Maytorena from Provisional President Gutierrez.

This forbade a resumption of the attack on the Carranzistas, but states that reinforcements are being sent to Maytorena.

Special Agent George Carothers of the American State department, who arrived here yesterday and conferred with General Bliss and General Maytorena was in communication with Washington last night. He said to-day that he believed trouble would be avoided.

MAGEE WITH FEDS.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Lee Magee will manage the Brooklyn Federal team next season. R. B. Ward of the Brookfeds is aid to have completed arrangements to this effect.

ARMORED TRAIN BLOWN UP

By STEVEN BURNETT

Vienna, Via Berlin and Amsterdam, Dec. 19.—A Russian armored train proceeding from Lemberg to the Carpathian front with ammunition and food for the forces engaged in battle there was blown up on Thursday and all the soldiers on board, numbering about 200, were killed.

News of the disaster was received here from Budapest to-day. The dispatches stated that the train was blown up by a mine planted by a small force of Austrian cavalry who had succeeded in evading the Russian pickets and getting well within the enemy's lines.

It is believed that all the members of the Austrian raiding party were subsequently captured, but not before they had destroyed a large section of railway upon which the Russians depend for transportation of troops and supplies.

GERMANS TRANSFERS TROOPS

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Dec. 19.—German military experts for to-day forecast the transfer of several corps of German troops from the eastern to the western seat of war as the result of the Russian defeat in Poland.

No attempt was made here to magnify the German victory in Poland, it being pointed out in the Pageglatt. The western army has not been annihilated; it has been defeated and has retreated and its powers of resistance are undoubly still great.

FIRE FIEND'S WORK

Syracuse, Dec. 19.—Two firemen were overcome and seven persons, one of them an unconscious woman, were rescued from an upper floor of Myers building. The fire caused $8,000 damage to-day. The police are investigating the fire on the theory that it was of incendiary origin. Two alarms were called to the blaze.

WILL WILSON ACT?

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 19.—Five bullets from Mexican fighting forces around Naco, Sonora, to-day struck near the shelters built by American troops on the border. Many other shots fell in United States territory.

CLEARY READY TO COLLAPSE

New York, Dec. 19.—After being treated with drugs all night in his cell, William Cleary was almost in a state of collapse to-day as he was led into court for what was expected to be the final day of his trial for the murder of Eugene Newman, his son-in-law. Cleary raved continually after being taken last night from the courtroom where he had heard his daughter, Newman's wife, bare the story of her relations with Newman before they were married.

Dr. M. J. Sullivan was summoned and administered opiates, but these quieted Cleary only for a time and the physician had to return several times during the night.

In the meantime, Mrs. Anna Cleary Newman, the young widow, who had sacrificed herrself in an attempt to save her father's life, slept peacefully at a local hotel.

"I hope I have saved my father," she said to-day. "I should do no more."

As a result of the story told by the girl, bets of 3 to 2 were made here to-day that Cleary would be acquitted.

New York, Dec. 19.—Attorney Frank Comiskey, chief of counsel for William B. Cleary on trial for the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene Newman, to-day summed up. He deemed the acquittal of Cleary on the ground that he was irresponsible when he shot his son-in-law. District Attorney Gagan in his address to the jury demanded the death penalty for Cleary, emphasizing the point which in his opinion called for a verdict of first degree murder.

WAR AT WASHINGTON

Washington, Dec. 19.—That a state of war exists between the White House and the Senate over the President's attempts to name federal officials contrary to the wishes of the senators was emphasized further to-day when it was learned that the nomination of Judge Ewing C. Bland as U. S. marshal for the Western district of Missouri would be repeated on Monday.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy to-night and Sunday. Snow flurries and colder. Strong southwest shifting to northwest winds.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
LEW. EMERICK, Treasurer

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1914.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

OPINIONS

In view of the situation on the Western European battle line, it is interesting to recall the prophecy of the late Jean de Bloch, the well known peace propagandist. Eighteen years ago Monsieur de Bloch said, "The war, instead of being a hand-to-hand contest in which the combatants measure their physical and moral superiority, will become a kind of stalemate, in which, as neither army will be able to get at the other, both armies will be maintained in opposition to each other, threatening each other, but never able to deliver a final and decisive attack. It will be simply the natural evolution of the armed peace, on an aggravated scale."—Youth's Companion.

PRAISE FOR BARGE CANAL

Chairman E. R. Carhart of the New York Produce Exchange, who was in Fulton several weeks ago on a tour of inspection of the State Barge canal, highly commends the engineers and others connected with the work of this great project.

Mr. Carhart said in part:

"We were greatly impressed by the efficiency of the engineering staff of the State. The enthusiasm of the engineers and their pride in the results produced by them are fully justified in our opinion by the character of the work now so nearly finished. There is no doubt, even to lay minds, of the high character of the work as a whole and of the really great character of some of its more important structures.

"We are convinced that the men who built the canal should have a large part in its operation and maintenance when finished.

"We feel that our trip was well worth while; we believe in the canal now more than ever and are better qualified to take up those matters having to do with its use, care, operation, maintenance, etc., in which our Exchange has so much interest."

WILL WE HAVE TO FIGHT

Carranza says that any interference on the part of the United States with the shooting of American citizens on American soil will be looked on as an unfriendly act. General Huerta, from his present retreat in Spain, characterizes Villa as a jail-bird, Zapata as a highwayman, and, in an expressive Americanism, calls Carranza a four-flusher. Whatever one may think of the killing of Madero, it must be conceded that Huerta, the ranking general of the former regular Mexican army, is a different manner of man to the present Military Chiefs of the various Mexican armies.

His opinion of Carranza is worthy of attention, and there are a great many American citizens who believe that Carranza's bluff should be called. It is possible that Carranza will get away with his bluff, so long as only American citizens are killed, but the termination of the present European war will make some considerable change in the Mexican situation. With millions of trained veterans all under arms, it will be surprising, if the great European powers do not insist upon retribution for the killing and destruction of the property of their subjects. Villa is about to retire from the Mexican capital and asume the control of the thinly settled wild mountainous regions of Northern Mexico. His Yaqui Indians, the fiercest on the American continent, loaded with loot and satiated with rapine and murder prefer the desolate lonely wastes of Sonora and Chihuahua to the thickly settled States near the Mexican capital.

Villa, himself, realizes that there will be a day of reckoning, and the "Wild Bull of the North" will feel safer among his fellow Indians.

Villa's march from the Northwest to Mexico City was much the same as would be that of Sitting Bull, with an army of Sioux from the Dakotas, to Washington city, and Zapata's arrival from the Southwest would resemble the triumphal entry of Geronimo, and his Apaches.

General Huerta blames President Wilson and the Democratic party for the present conditions in Mexico.

Be that as it may, it is certain that sooner or later, we must stop the fighting in Mexico, or the Monroe Doctrine will be put to a supreme test.

AN APPRECIATION

To our many boosters, the stand-patters for home progress, The Fulton Evening Times offers sincere appreciation. If steadfastness of purpose in loyalty to our patrons can be at the badge of a trust rightfully given, the honor and glory will be ours and yours.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Taxation without Representation is Tyranny, becomes a real and concrete thing when we face the fact that the women of Tompkins County, according to the New York School of Agriculture, own over nine thousand acres of land.

The recent election in Arizona, so runs the Phoenix Republican, put the quietus on two stock arguments against woman suffrage, namely, A majority of the better class of women would not vote and the polls would degrade them if they did.

It asserts that not only did the better class of women vote in large numbers, but that they elevated the polls which were never so orderly and business like, in spite of the election being the culmination of a campaign of unusual bitterness.

An unknown lady, by name Mrs. Vickers, with an unknown address has now arisen and proclaimed that woman suffrage is a failure in Australia. Australia is too far away to be a practical suffrage argument, but, at least, we can ask:

If it failed why did it spread? South Australia began it in 1895. West Australia watched the experiment for five years and then copied it. Then all the neighboring countries tumbled in, New South Wales in 1902, Tasmania in 1903, Queensland in 1905, and Victoria in 1908. As though that were not proof enough, the Parliament of Federated Australia in 1910, by a unanimous vote of both houses, passed resolutions testifying to the good effects of woman suffrage and advised other countries to copy.

These are official proceedings anyone can verify. It would be wise for the unknown lady to go way back and sit down and let the wheels of progress take its way without attempting any interruption.

"How better could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty," asks President Wilson in his message to Congress, "how better could we demonstrate our steadfastness in the course of justice?" and he proceeds to exhort Congress to pass the bill granting greater political freedom to the Filipinoes.

It is all very well to grant freedom to far away people of another race, but justice, like charity, should begin at home. If the President really wants to know a better way of proving, as he says, that he has "the faith we have boasted and professed," he couldn't do a better thing than to begin by giving to American women a voice in their government.

Helen Louise Johnson is at the head of the Home Economics Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. LaFollette comments with pleasure on the fact that "she has gotten down off the fence, where she was a few years ago, and become an enthusiastic advocate of votes for women.

Any person who attempts to deal with home questions in a scientific way has started on the road that leads to a sincere belief in the need of votes for homemakers. It is a road that has no turning.

Must Face Grand Jury.

Guisseppe Forio of Fulton was lodged in the County Jail yesterday. He was held by City Judge H. J. Wilson to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of assault in the second degree on Herbert Bann.

A Mechanic's Lien.

A mechanic's lien has been filed by A. W. Fredenberg and Edwin C. House of Fulton, against H. H. Harris and Ray E. Harris for $[illegible] alleged to be unpaid on a painting contract.

Deputies Announced.

Sheriff-elect W. A. Buck announced the appointment of ten deputy sheriffs to serve during his term of office. Silas Holmes will succeed Grant G. Edick as deputy sheriff and jailer in charge of the Pulaski jail. The deputies are:

Francis H. Scranton, Parish; Stanley S. Cox, Williamstown; John H. Dennis, Oswego; Byron Curtis, Central Square; A. A. Bersley, Constantia; A. W. Stoneburgh, Fulton; Charles Potter, Minetto; W. H. Fish, Mexico; Silas Holmes, Pulaski; Rock S. Vincent, Phoenix; Asa Rowlinson, Minetto; John Lapetino, Oswego;

Congratulations

"I want to congratulate you on your first number."—David Lipsky.

"Congratulations! A paper Fulton should be proud of."—Chas. S. Adams, Syracuse.

"The first number of The Eevning Times is a fine effort."—Fred Barlow, American Woolen Co.

And Dan Darleigh, manager of the Quirk, said, "You got out a dandy paper."

"I want papers to send to friends and I want to congratulate you on so good an edition. I predict success for the new daily."—G. E. Mason, Diamond Excelsior Works.

H. H. Webb says, "The paper was simply fine. Wish you lots of luck.

E. J. Penfield, Pres. Chamber of Commerce, "Let me congratulate you on a splendid paper."

Community Notes

Miss Hazel Allen of Altmar is visiting friends in this city.

* * *

Mrs. A. W. Wilsie entertained the A. N. P. embroidery club, last evening at her home in South 3rd st.

* * *

Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gardner is ill at her home in Buffalo st.

* * *

The Presbyterian church will hold their annual Christmas Tree Tuesday night instead of Wednesday.

* * *

Miss Alice Tucker is home for the holidays.

* * *

The Misses Hazel, Ruth and Gladys Benway entertained a number of friends last evening at their home in Seward st. in honor of Miss Hazel Allen of Altmar. The evening was spent in games and music after which refreshments were served.

* * *

Florence Schnur is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Schnur of South Granby.

* * *

Miss Florence Thurston of Montezuma is spending the holiday with her sister, Mrs. F. E. Smith.

* * *

Frank Shirby is seriously ill at his home in Phillip st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Smith of Hannibal st., entertained a number of their friends last evening at cards. Refreshments were served to about twenty.

Belgian Contribution $156.88.

The Belgian Relief Funds committee of the Chamber of Commerce has received grateful acknowledgement from August Belmont, treasurer of the general Belgian fund for the local contribution of $134.88.

The benefit at the Hippodrome last Friday netted $21 which was forwarded to-day.

It Isn't Your Town—It's You

If you want to live in the kind of a town
Like the kind of a town you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.

You'll only find what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new,
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town.
It isn't your town—it's you!

Real towns are not made by man afraid
Lest somebody else gets ahead.
When everyone works and nobody shirks
You can raise a town from the dead.

And if while you make your personal stake
Your neighbor can make one too,
Your town will be what you want to see.
It isn't your town—it's you!

—Wilmington

ROUND ABOUT

The Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, received word yesterday confirming the report that his eldest son, who is a lieutenant of cavalry, was made prisoner by the Russians in Poland. He is suffering from a bullet wound in the thigh, which he received while patrolling.

The negotiations between Italy and Turkey over the removal of G. A. Richardson, British consul, from the Italian consulate at Hodeida, Arabia, are approaching a satisfactory solution. The Turks have returned Mr. Richardson to the consulate and presented excuses for his removal. They also promised to punish those guilty of the breach of diplomatic relations.

The British official press bureau announces that investigation of the sinking of the battleship Bulwark disclosed no evidence of treachery on the part of any persons aboard the ship or of any act by an enemy, but that the disaster was the result of an explosion due to the accidental ignition of the ammunition aboard the ship.

A passenger train leaving Kansas City for St. Louis left the track on Friday, November 27th, injuring thirty people and wounding one fatally. The cause of the accident has not been learned.

"Five million immigrants will come from Europe in two years after the war," declared Charles Henry Cheney of San Francisco, who is in Washington attending the tenth annual convention of the American Civic association to-day. Mr. Cheney said his estimate was based on information furnished by the United States Immigration Commission. "Tickets from Europe to San Francisco by all-water route will be much cheaper than transportation by steamer to New York and thence by rail across the continent," he said. "This, therefore, will result in enormously increased immigration to the Pacific Coast.

The war tax placed on wines, liquors and beers of all kinds is working one hardship—Rochester saloon keepers this week announced that there would be no more "growlers."

Among the late statements showing how expensive it is to run for Congress is that of "Uncle Joe" Cannon. His campaign cost him $3,275. Nicholas Longworth, also a "comeback," expended $1,648; W. A. Rodenberg of Illinois, $2,133, and William B. McKinley of Illinois, $4,358. Former Representative Daniel Lafean of Pennsylvania, one of the "best spenders" to former Congresses, has been returned, and certifies that the campaign cost him $3,112. Representative Copley of Illinois, a millionaire, and one of the few Progressive members to be returned, expended $3,782.

Immediately after the election on November 3d the New York Short Ballot association questioned 5,000 voters as to whether they remembered the names of the respective candidates they voted for on the State ticket below Governor. Between 700 and 800 replies were received, showing that the percentages of those replying were as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, 29 per cent; Controller, 44.4; Attorney General, 40; Secretary of State, 31; State Treasurer, 37; State Engineer, 26; Judge Court of Appeals, 28.

A new system is being tried out in the police department in Lyons whereby the record of arrests made by each officer will be kept separately. Police Justice Sheffield is the inaugurator of this system.

One year of the war in Europe will add $500,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States, in the estimation of Edward E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Pratt made this calculation after a study of the reports of American consuls and commercial representatives abroad, of agents of his bureau in this country and of the new orders for American manufactures and products reported in commercial periodicals.

Secretary of State Bryan lays the defeat of woman suffrage in Nebraska to the hostility of the liquor interests. "How humiliating it must be," he writes in the Commoner, "to the good men who were deluded enough to join hands with the saloon—how humiliating it must be to them to be found on the same side!"

The vote: 90,782 for, and 99,036 against was not at all discouraging to the friends of suffrage.

McNamara Was a Policeman.

The great Irish baritone, Edward McNamara, who will share honors with Madame Schumann-Heink at the State Armory, Oswego, New Year's night, is an artist who has attained the high rank he holds by giving to the public "something for their money." The fact that he is Irish insures a program that cannot fail to please an audience, and his charming manner and personality are merits not to be overlooked by the most exacting. As is generally known, Mr. McNamara was discovered by and is a protege of Madame Schumann-Heink. This alone is an endorsement that many a singer would give a half million dollars for, mainly because every singer who has merited the patronage of Madame Schumann-Heink has "made good" all over the world, That Mr. McNamara was at one time a police officer demonstrates that the world's greatest and most beloved contralto plays no favorites.

Madame Schumann-Heink's appearance New Year's night is an event that all can be proud of, for it was the great contralto's own wish to start the New Year with a recital where she had never before appeared. Madame Schumann-Heink has sung in Syracuse a half dozen times and on each occasion to a sold-out house. Utica and Rochester have heard her many times and two years ago Madame Schumann-Heink broke new ground by giving a recital at Lockport. Already negotiations are under way to secure Madame Schumann-Heink for Rome and Watertown for next year.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Letters Are Coming In

on our

$5.00 Prize Contest

They are all good, but yours may be better. It is worth trying for; if you win you MAKE $5.00 FOR ABOUT 3 MINUTES' WORK.

Just write why you prefer Genuine Gas Coke for fuel, in as concise a manner as possible, not over 500 words.

Do not think that "some one else will say the same thing." They may, but they may not say it in the same way, nor say it as well.

Mail or deliver your letter to our office on or before Dec. 26.

THE GAS CO.

Call Phone 198

Every Housewife Is a Business Women—Every Household a Business Establishment!

She who does the buying for the home has quite as important a business matter on her hands as the income-maker for the home!

The income-maker furnishes the capital on which the home is run. The housewife spends the money—manages the "business" in which that capital is invested!

She is responsible for the BUSINESS SUCCESS of the home—and no home IS a success unless its finances are managed prudently and wisely.

The housewife must KNOW VALUES—not merely "usual prices of things," but differing VALUES in commodities. She must know bargains—and the very latest word of bargain news. When to buy—what to buy, where to buy—she must learn from an intelligent and persistent study of the ads!

EIGHT PASS TEST

... of the candidates who tried ... nination held by the Munic- ... Civil Service Commission to ... an eligible list for patrolman, ... successful. Only three failed. ... successful ones were: George ... Frank Smith, C. E. Altbouse, ... Wood, F. J. Kavanaugh, LeRoy ... Walter Nelson and George ...

BOGUE'S

Complete Line of

Christmas Gifts

Pianos
Player Pianos
Victor Victrolas
Grafanolas
Edison
Ambroids
White Sewing Machines
Banjos
Violins
Mandolins
Drums, etc.

Bogue's Music Store

ALWAYS RELIABLE

61 South First Street

LIBERAL DONATIONS FOR THE NEEDY

Ensign Fitzgerald of the Salvation Army and His Workers Gather One Hundred Christmas Baskets.

Ensign Fitzgerald of the local corps of the Salvation Army estimates that over one hundred Christmas baskets will be prepared from the donations of the public and parochial schools of this city.

During the past few days the local Army workers have been busily engaged in the collection of goods from the schools.

Three overflowing sleigh loads were secured and stored in the barracks where they will be prepared and ready for distribution Christmas eve.

As this is considered a hard winter the baskets of nice danties and substantials will be greatly appreciated in many a poor home.

Mr. Fitzgerald believes that in the neighborhood of 600 could be fed with the donations.

During the time the Ensign has been in charge of the Fulton corp he has accomplished some commendable work. The City Charity Department has been relieved of many heavy burdens by the philanthropic work of the corp.

The cold weather that we have experienced during the past few days has kept down the donations in the "Charity kettle" but it is to be expected that Fultonians will loosen up and aid the good work.

SUES FOR CHILD.

Mrs. George Johnson, as guardian ad litem for her infant son, Charles Coleman, has instituted an action through her attorney against the Lou B. Cleveland Contracting Co. for $5,000.

The child was injured in July, 1913, while a passenger on an automobile transfer. An obstruction in the street alleged to have been neglectly allowed to exist by the contractor caused the child to be hurled from the vehicle thus sustaining painful injury.

Mrs. Johnston, who was a passenger at the time of the accident settled her claim against the Bridge Co. some time ago.

GRANGE MEETING

The Grangers will be asked to back the new inspector bill. President John Y. Gerow of the State Dairymen's league, who spoke here yesterday, advised County veterinarian instead of State inspector.

The session was held at Grange Hall and a large number were present.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mary Patterson Court, No. 50, Order of Amaranth, held an election of officers last night. A large number of delegates were in attendance from Oswego, among them being Attorney Harry Stacy.

Mrs. Henrietta Blodgett was elected Royal Matron.

Can YOU Imagine What Christmas Would Be Without Candy

We have a complete line of Hard Candies 10 per lb and upward, candy canes, candy baskets, candy beads.

The finest and most artistically made pure sugar ribbon candy in two pound boxes, special 30c per box.

Boxed chocolates, just the thing for gift. Some nice ones 19c, a box. Dandies at 29c 1 lb box. Fancy Christmas boxes and baskets, 50c and upward.

Remember Onyx Neapolitan brick ice cream for Christmas dinner.

You tired Christmas shoppers visit our lunch department. The Onyx, Phone 80, First st.

Phone 80 **THE ONYX** First Street

WHITMAN GETS GREAT OVATION

Over 1,100 Republican State Politicians Crowd Waldorf-Astoria at the G. O. P. Jollification Meeting

Congressman Luther W. Mott and Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet figured quite prominently at the Republican "Feast of Victory," held at the Waldorf-Astor Wednesday evening.

The dinner followed a meeting the State Committee in the afternoon

Practically all the prominent Republican leaders were present with the noticeable exception of William Barnes, former State chairman.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University said it looked like a national convention.

The principal feature of the occasion was the address of State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner.

Mr. Tanner spoke as follows:—

"This great gathering is here tonight because we Republicans have fought a good fight and have kept the faith. We have risen from the ashes of defeat—a defeat in which only two states in the Union—Utah and Vermont—were carried by our candidate for President in 1912—to a victory which with the exception of one, is the greatest that our party has ever won in the State of New York.

"Ano I wish to express at this time my appreciation of the loyal support given to me by the party leaders throughout the State in this campaign—to the County Chairman and State Committee men—and to the humblest worker in the ranks. Without them, this victory would never have been achieved.

It would indeed be ungracious if I did not make special mention of my associates, the officers of the State Committee, who are our guests tonight. Throughout the trying hours of the campaign, Merton E. Lewis, was my counselor and friend. Throughout that campaign, I found our ever-faithful and suave Secretary, Lafayette B. Gleason, a fountain of information and of humor. And the Treasurer, Mr. Alexander M. White, who took the office only at my urgent request, did what few men could do— persuaded Republicans to give to the campaign fund from what little money they had left after four years of Democratic rule.

Nothing is more interesting than election figures, when the figures are in our favor. In 1912, the State of New York was carried by the Democratic party by 285,000 votes. In 1914, it was carried by the Republicans by 145,000, or a net change of 350,000 votes.

It has been said in explanation of this remarkable return of confidence in the Republican party, that this result was due to the injection of the Sulzer episode and the religious issue, but this assertion will not bear the test of facts. The ticket for Constitutional delegates was on a separate ballot, and it had no religion in it, nor a Sulzer candidate upon it. Every delegate at large upon that ticket was elected and the vote for the leading candidate upon that ticket was 685,357, or only 1344 votes behind that cast for the Republican candidate for Governor.

"This election was not a sporadic evidence of distrust in the local organization known as Tammany Hall. It was a return all along the line to the Republican party as the best means of efficient government. We have captured the entire state with the exception of one office. We have a Republican plurality of 16 in the Senate, and of 50 in the Assembly. We have 116 delegates to the Constitutional Convention to 52 Democrats. This election in the State of New York, therefore, means that the people, by an almost unprecedented plurality, have chosen our party, not only to administer the government in Albany, and to enact new legislation for the State, but also to frame a new Constitution under which we are to live for the next 20 years.

"There is a new alignment of political parties in the State. The Republican party has regained the first column on the ballot. Next comes the Democratic party, and third, the Independence League. After these follow the so-called American party with 70,000 votes; then the Prohibition party with 54,000 votes, and sixth in line, the Progressive with 45,000 votes. If we have not done anything else in this campaign, we have certainly accomplished this. We have re-established the Republican party as the leading political factor in this State, and we have attended to the ease of the Progressive party decently and in order. Most of the Progressives have returned to us, and the rest of them will return. I do not see what else they are going to do. They believe in a protective tariff, and they desire prosperity. Where else can they go? No other party insures either of these things.

Personally, I think we should extend to them the right hand of fellowship. We should welcome them back into the Republican party, but we should welcome them back without the sacrifice of a single fundamental principle which has made our party and our country great.

I am satisfied that the public has had enough of ripping up of constitutions, of muck-raking attacks on business, and denunciations of the courts. What the people want is sound, honest administration of the affairs of government, with the reduction of the tax rate, and an opportunity for all to earn a decent living. That is what the Republican party is pledged to give them. I have nothing but praise for the charitable committees now being formed to alleviate the sufferings of the impending winter; but the best, the most effective, and the only permanent relief for that suffering will be found when a Republican plurality is returned to both Houses of Congress.

"It is clear from the figures in the 1912 election that the Democrats are a minority party, and would not have come into power had it not been for the breaking away of the Progressives. And it is equally clear that the Democratic party is losing its hold every day that it remains in power. There is no good and sufficient reason for that party remaining in charge of the government at Washington. It has no clear, consistent or vigorous foreign policy, and its views on taxation and business regulation resulted in depression and hard times months before the war broke out in Europe.

"The Congress which is today in session has sat longer, and has spent more money than any other Congress ever assembled in this country. We have today a tariff that produces an insufficient revenue and insufficient business. We have an income tax, but fast decreasing incomes. We have a war tax, but without any war. The cost of living has not been reduced as promised, but, on the contrary, has been increased, and we have little to show for our pains in changing to a Democratic government but investigations that do not discover, regulations that do not regulate, commissions that do not compel, and indictments without convictions. The reduction of a Democratic majority in Congress from 147 to a bare plurality means that this uncertainty has got to stop, and that a condition must be created under which a business man can go ahead and add his efforts to increasing the volume of the industries of his country, without being uncertain as to whether he will stumble into a bankruptcy court on the one side, or into a jail on the other.

"It is because labor as well as capital has decided that the Republican party is the best means of effective government that our party has been restored to power. And in exact proportion as our conduct merits confidence, our party will remain in power.

"And now as to the administration in New York. Here we meet a somewhat different situation. What is most needed in our own state is a little common honesty. Payrolls have been padded and the Treasury looted even beyond the extent that was revealed in the campaign. The Republican party, if it hopes and deserves to live, must set its face like a flint against the sort of thing that has been going on in Albany for four years. Useless commissions have been created and political nuisances committed. The idea of real public service upon which a party must rest if it is to live, has been forgotten. The public has said by the greatest plurality but one that the electorate of New York has ever given, that they want a housecleaning at Albany and throughout the State. The Governor-elect, Charles S. Whitman, and the State ticket that has been elected to office with him, realize that this is so. They are pledged to rectify these conditions—a task the like of which we have not seen before. They need your earnest and unwavering support. I ask you here and now, as patriotic Republicans, to pledge them that support, as I expect to pledge them mine as your State Chairman.

Nice line of Children's Hats at Mrs. F. K. Jones, 210 Cayuga st.

—Adv.

COURTEOUS TREATMENT
PROMPT SERVICE
HONEST METHODS

THOS. H. MARVIN

Coal, Wood and Building Supplies

Phone 67 First and Broadway

Xmas Special

MONDAY ONLY

Tobacco Stand	$1.00
Calabash Pipe	1.50
Glass Jar Tobacco	.90
	$3.40

$2.50

VICTOR C. LEWIS

109 Cayuga St.

Will There Be a Victrola in Your Home This Xmas

Victor-Victrola



Enjoying the opera at home

With a Victor-Victrola and an easy chair you are in a better position to enjoy the gems of opera than the hosts of music-lovers who crowd to the big opera houses.

They can hear only the opera and the singers the management selects, but you can hear any or all of the world's greatest artists sing the principal arias from their most famous roles whenever and as often as you wish.

And besides the "big ones" of the operatic world, you also command the services of the foremost instrumentalists, the most celebrated bands and orchestras, and the leading comedians and fun-makers.

There's a Victor-Victrola for your home, $15 to $200. Victors $10 to $100. Come in and hear them and let us explain how you can get one of these instruments right now and enjoy it while you are paying for it.

Only 4 Days More for Christmas Shopping at

J. R. SULLIVAN'S BIG STORE

Corner West Broadway and Second Streets

For Xmas Decorations

Holly and Mistletoe Holly and Pine Wreaths

AT

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

ONEIDA STREET

PICTURES

CLOSING OUT

We are offering all of our ready-framed pictures at a reduction of 33 1-3 cents.

FRAMING

A complete stock of mouldings and made-up frames, including ovals in all styles and sizes. All work for Xmas promptly done.

Hulett-Taft Co.

ONEIDA STREET

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Why Not a Waist for Christmas?

We Have Many Styles from Which to Choose

We have made a large addition to our stock of Waists in order to meet every demand of the holiday trade and you'll have no difficulty in finding just what you desire at the price you wish to pay. These are a few of the inexpensive models to be found here:

Messaline Waists in the fastened in-front style with tucks on either side in yoke effect, tucked back and long sleeves with tailor stitched cuffs, also high tucked collar. Price, all colors 2.50

Messaline Waists, yoke and collar; trimmed with silk buttons and the long sleeves have tailored cuffs. Price 1.98

Fancy Waists, made with shadow lace yoke and collar; the upper part of the waist is of tucked net and the bodice effect is of embroidered net; long tucked sleeves 2.98

Chiffon Waists with shadow lace yoke and collar and white messaline vest trimmed with covered buttons; the long sleeves have cuffs trimmed with messaline. The colors are navy, taupe, brown and Copenhagen. Price 5.00

In Time for Christmas Gift-Giving Come

New Spring, 1915, Silk Waists at $1.00, 1.98 and 2.98

Our friendly relations with one of the largest waistmakers in New York were responsible for him granting our request that he make up several hundred dainty Wash Waists, in the new Spring 1915 styles, for us to offer to the Christmas-buying crowds.

So you see we are offering styles which other stores will be unable to show for at least six to eight weeks!

Made of fine quality batiste, in open front and long sleeves styles, and with detachable collar and cuffs of heavy linen with plaited jabot. Also several styles of fine voile and lingerie, lace and embroidery trimmed.

And the popular Bow Waists of Voile and a new lot of Clever Flannel and Striped Madras Skirts at 98c. — tastefully arranged in Holly boxes



THE SALE OF FURS CONTINUES THIS WEEK

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

"The New York Shop"

FRENCH TROOPS' DARING DEEDS

Bavarian Troops Dug Trench Only To Find It Occupied By French At Daylight

By FRANKLIN TATE

Paris, Dec. 21.—Corporal Philip of the 24th Colonial Infantry, is a brave of braves. He has been awarded the military medal for repeated acts of gallantry in this war. When his lieutenant fell wounded and the Germans were running up to capture him the Corporal rushed in under their heavy fire and rescued his officer under their very noses. He is the kind of man who comes at once to the front when the situation is desperate.

The other day the Colonel sent for him and said to him:

"Phillip, I know you are a gallant fellow, and that is my reason for entrusting you with an extremely perilous mission. At nightfall you will take twenty-five men and go to the crest yonder where German soldiers are seen yonder digging a trench. You are to endeavor to remain there in concealment till the morning when you will return and report what you have seen."

At nightfall away went the little party. On reaching the crest the Corporal saw German engineers digging a trench, while a sentry kept guard. Hiding twenty-four of his men in a little woods, he took the twenty-fifth man with him saying: "when we get near the German sentry and he cries 'Wer da!' you must keep apart from me, to the left, and make a noise with your bayonet, so as to make him turn your way. Then, no matter what he does or what I do, lie down and await my orders."

Stealthily the two approached so near the sentry that they could hear him softly humming a tune. Then Philip moved to the right, and intentionally made a slight noise.

"Wer da!" challenged the sentry. Instantly, the soldier keeping to the left, rattled his bayonet, and the German turned towards him. At the same moment Philip was on him, running him through the body twice with the bayonet. His aim had been so true that the sentry dropped dead without a cry. The men working vigorously in the trench twenty or thirty yards away had heard nothing. Quicker than a quick-change artist the Corporal donned the dead man's helmet and cloak, and seizing his rifle began pacing up and down in his stead. Every now and then as he passed he carried the body a little farther away.

At last the trench was ready, and the Germans retired to the main body, calling a friendly good-bye to the sentry, who, without a word continued on his beat. But they had no sooner disappeared than the helmet and cloak were flung to the ground and the corporal was running towards the wood. A few minutes later the twenty-six French infantrymen were installed in the German trench.

At day break a Bavarian company marched up to occupy the trench. The men, all unsuspecting were chatting and joking. A few yards from the trench a murderous fire greeted them. They attempted to rush it, but twenty-six rifles kept mowing them down, and finally the survivors broke and fled—all except eighteen, who threw up their hands.

A few days later the corporal was shot in the right arm and shoulder but refused to go to the ambulance. He fought on for the next twenty-four hours. In the thick of the fighting he shot a German officer who fell. The corporal ran forward to bring him in, but the officer drawning his revolver fired the last shot, the bullet shattering the corporal's shoulder. The Frenchman had strength enough to beat out his enemy's brains with the butt end of his rifle, but then he collapsed with pain and loss of blood.

HOSPITAL NOTES

G. Arthur Post was operated upon at the Fulton hospital last night for appendicitis by Dr. F. E. Fox. He is resting comfortable to-day.

FULTON THIRD IN SALE

According to a report from the State Charities association in New York City, Fulton stands third in the sale of Christmas seals. Sydney Center and Cobbleskill rank first and second rrespectively. Fulton's average is 1.76 seals per inhabitant.

The Red Cross Seal contest in the schools resulted as follows:

School	No.	Per Pupil
Walradt	518	$12.95
Phillips	3450	9.20
Oak	899	3.46
State	3730	12.36
Academy	2184	15.60
Rochester	1565	13.83
Fourth St	1019	7.28
Erie	892	2.91

Total proceeds of sale through schools, $142.53.

WANTS REPORTS

Mayor F. E. Fox has requested the heads of the various municipal departments to make complete report of their official activities during the past year so as to ascertain the efficiency of each appointees. Mayor Fox also demanded a report of the physical effect of each department.

HIGH SCHOOL LOST

The Fulton High school basketball team went down to defeat last night in the City Hall court to the Ontario A. C. of the Oswego Y. M. C. A. by the score of 37 to 17. The locals were outclassed by the passwork of the visitors.

City News Briefs

Robert Sheldon of Ashtabula, O., has been called to Fulton owing to the illness of his mother, Mrs. C. A. Sheldon, who is visiting her brother, Wesley McCully, of Academy St. Mrs. Sheldon is reported to-day as improving.

* * *

The VanWagenen Corporation has sold Andrew McKay a large traction engine with gang plow attachment. As farm labor and horses continue to grow scarcer, these implements will be used more and more.

THREE WISE MEN

Malmo, Sweden, Dec. 19 (via London).—King Gustav of Sweden, King Haakon of Norway and King Christian of Denmark arrived here to-day for their conference, at which they are to formulate an agreement, designed to combine their respective interests during the period of the war.

HINMAN SENT TO AUBURN

Claims Innocence — Charges That He Was Framed Up —Minimum Term One Year and Ten Months

(Special to The Times)

Oswego, Dec. 19.—"I have been 'framed-up,'" was the substance of a written statement given to the press by Dr. Elmer L. Hinman after Supreme Court Justice Irving G. Hubbs passed sentence upon him here this morning.

The Oswego physician was sentenced to Auburn State prison for a term of not more than three years and six months and not less than one year and 10 months.

Dr. Hinman took his medicine coolly, thus maintaining the same composure which he bore throughout the entire trial.

The Hinman trial has been one of the greatest sensations in Oswego county in years due to the prominence of the doctor and the nature of the crime. He was convicted of abortion and performing a criminal operation.

District Attorney Francis D. Culkin, the energetic prosecuting attorney of Oswego county stated that he did not believe Dr. Hinman would appeal.

The prisoner was taken to Auburn at noon in charge of deputy Sheriff Charles Austin.

Jurors Selected for January Term

Oswego, Dec. 19.—Jurors were selected at the County Clerk's office, Oswego, to-day for the January term of Supreme Court, which opens Monday, the 4th.

George Pollard was the only Fultonian choosen to sit with the grand jury.

Fulton members of the trial jury are as follows: John Richardson, Elmer E. Taylor, George Blake, Wallace H. Summerville, Charles Jenkins, William Baggs, Tremont McKoon, Geo. McKay and Norman Fullen.

BOWLING SCORES

At the Onyx alley last night the Pirates won from the Tigers in an Amateur league match. Scores:

TIGERS				
Hill	171	174	163	508
Waterbourne	123	194	144	461
Durst	167	150	169	486
Mace	147	139	179	465
Pringle	165	136	191	492
Totals	773	793	846	2412
PIRATES				
Bowers	155	133	182	470
Gardner	167	149	130	446
Rathbun	222	195	157	574
Dodge	154	133	134	421
Battle	200	201	126	537
Totals	898	811	739	2448

Raymond Woods rolled 277, this being the high score for the prize this week.

The Nondescripts and Yacht club of the City league will bowl Monday night.

SEASON CLOSED

This week will mark the close of all State work done on the Barge canal for the year 1914. Practically everything is closed down on contracts Nos. 35 and 37, the Burgard Co. at Fulton being the only company doing any work at the present time. The Burgard company is doing some excavating along the canal and expects to finish that work this week.

HIGH BRED CALF

Owner Elmer Taylor of the Osgood farm has purchased a high bred Holstein bull from a Marcellus breeder for $1,200.

It is an eight-months old calf and is registered as Spring Farm King Pontiac Abberkirk, and is one of the finest thoroughbred in this section of the State. Mr. Taylor is proprietor of a meat market in S. 1st St., this city.

NOTICE

Clergymen who have been accustomed to bringing their Sunday notices into our office for the Weekly will hereafter oblige us by sending them in Friday nights for our Saturday issue.

Great reduction in prices of Millinery at Mrs. F. K. Jones, 210 Cayuga st. —Adv.

HOTEL LEWIS

DINNER

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20

Oyster Cocktail Chicken Bouillon

Saltines

Relishes

Celery Hearts Queen Olives

Sweet Gerkins

Roast Chicken Oyster Dressing

Chicken

Fricassee or Roast Beef au Jus

Mashed Potatoes Boiled Potatoes

Hubbard Squash Sweet Turnips

Creamed Corn

Fruit Salad

Pumpkin Pie Cherry Pie Apple Pie

Sweet Pudding, Brandy Sauce

Tea Coffee Milk Cocoa

PRICE 35c

UNION MEETING

(Palladium)

Fulton, Dec. 18.—On January 1st the First M. E. church and the State St. M. E. church will combine in a month's union evangelistic campaign, alternating two weeks in each church, beginning at State St. church.

Following the series of meetings in Fulton there will be held two weeks of meetings in Oswego in First M. E. church, the Rev. Mr. Stallwood, pastor. Mr. Stallwood will assist in the Fulton meeting, and the Revs. Stockwell and Holmes will reciprocate by helping in the Oswego meetings.

CIVIL ACTIONS

Judgment by default was entered in City Court this morning against Bartholomey & Co. this city, for $3,250 in favor of Kroman & Co. of New York city. Attorney F. S. Spencer represented the plaintiff. The action arose over a bill of fruit.

Decision has been rendered in City Court by Judge Wilson against Thomas Jasach in favor of Anna Hlebica for $95.30 borrowed money. Attorney Spencer represented the plaintiff.

BEFORE THE CITY JUDGE

The next time two local Polish men wish to test their pugilistic ability it is believed they will "hire a hall," as a bout they pulled off in W. 1st St. last night cost them $50.

City Judge Wilson imposed this rent upon them for the use of the public street this morning. They paid. One had the "rent" with him and the other was allowed to pay on installments. Officer Bray made the arrest.

LADIES' NIGHT AT CLUB

Ladies' night will be observed Monday evening at the regular meeting of the Current Event club. Miss Ada Thayer and Mrs. Charles Olmstead are in charge of the program.

The Club will meet with Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter, Highland St.

PROTECTORATE PROCLAIMED

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 19 (via London).—A British protectorate was formally proclaimed throughout Egypt to-day.

In all garrison towns a salute of 101 guns was fired and the Union Jack was hoisted.

THE QUIRK

TO-NIGHT

Woman Against Woman

and Three Others

TO-MORROW

My Friend From India

MONDAY

The One Big Laugh

"Don't Tell My Wife"

TUESDAY

5 — ACTS — 5

of

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE

and Six Reels of Pictures

Balcony 5c. Lower Floor 10c.

Morgan's Quality Shop

Carries The Morgan Guarantee

Headquarters for All Gift Givers

Gifts Suitable for Father, Mother, Sister, Brother or Sweetheart

See Our Window Displays

—of

Exceptionally Good Bargains

—in

Watches, Toilet and Manicure Sets

Wm. C. MORGAN

Quirk Theatre Building

Electric Gifts For Xmas

SEE OUR WINDOW, it will help you decide on the PRESENT you will want to give to someone.

AT YOUR SERVICE—ALWAYS READY

THE ELECTRIC CO.

A Continuous Merry Christmas

Christmas can be made merrier not only this year but for years to come, by presenting to your son or daughter a Bank Account with us.

It is the surest incentive to accumulate funds in reserve where they will earn good interest.

4 per cent paid in our Interest Department.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. Winifred Perry of Syracuse University will spend his holiday vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Perry, Worth st.

* * *

Miss Marian Shattuck of Hannibal is the guest of Miss Anna Towse, Oswego.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Anderson are visiting in Hannibal.

* * *

Little Ruth Kane daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kane of Gansevoort st., is quite ill.

* * *

Robert Smith of Gansevoort st. is visiting his brother Homer in New York. They will both return home Christmas eve.

* * *

Miss Fannie Perry of Worth st., leaves Saturday morning for New York to spend the holidays.

* * *

Miss Maude Warden's kindergarten scholars of Walradt st., school gave a delightful Christmas entertainment. Miss Warden is a teacher of great ability as was proven by the capable way the children took part.

* * *

Miss Charlotte Pearl is home from Plattsburg Normal for the holidays.

* * *

The Blessed Virgin's Sodality of the Church of the Immaculate Conception held a candy and apron sale in the church basement, Wednesday evening for the benefit of the convent.

* * *

Charles O'Brien is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brien.

* * *

H. P. Burguard is in Buffalo for a few days on business.

* * *

H. H. Bristol was in Syracuse today.

* * *

Miss Tumin of Syracuse is spending Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. David Katz.

* * *

Robert Smith left today for New York where he will visit his brother, Homer, who is studying there.

Appointed Guardian.

Mrs. George Johnson has been appointed guardian ad litem of her infant son, Charles Coleman for the purpose of suing Contractor Lou. B. Cleveland, Broadway bridge contractor for $5,000.

The infant was injured July 2. His face was badly scratched, and it is alleged he is disfigured for life.

A FANATIC

Washington, Dec. 19.—A man who gave his name as John Henry and said he intended to blow up the U. S. Capitol unless the capitalists quit annoying him, was arrested in the main corridor of the Capitol to-day. He was sitting in the doorkeepers-chair after carefully removing his shoes. He had no explosives on his person.

LET US BE YOUR SANTA CLAUS

We Can Provide for Every Member of Your Household

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

FOR FATHER, SON AND BROTHER	FOR MOTHER, DAUGHTER AND SISTER
MUFFLERS	JEWELRY
BATH ROBES	GLOVES
NECK TIES	SLIPPERS
UMBRELLAS	HAND BAGS
SUSPENDERS	NECK WARE
HANDKERCHIEFS	SILK HOSE
MILITARY SETS	SILK SKIRTS
GLOVES AND MITTENS	SILVER WARE
SHAVING SETS	TOURISTS TABLETS
SWEATERS	HANDKERCHIEFS 5c to 50c
BRUSH AND COMB SETS	SILK KIMONAS
LION BRAND SILK SHIRTS	RUBBER LINED TOURISTS BAGS
	BOUDUOIR CAPS

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

COMBINATION SETS	STORM LEGGINS
WARM BABY BLANKETS	JACKETS
BOOTEES	MITTENS

OUR TOYLAND IS BOOMING

Dolls, 5c to $2.00. Dolls carriages, beds and chairs. Mechanical trains 25c to $5.00. Mechanical toys of all kinds and at all prices. Books for children of all ages.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY

Cor. West Third Street and Broadway

WORLD WAR KILLS SPORT

European Conflict Will Prevent The American Polo And Tennis Teams From Getting Revenge

New York, Dec. 19.—Uncle Sammy's chances of winning back the pole and tennis championship cups in 1915 are remote, because of the general European war.

It is unlikely that there will be an international polo match between England and America next year. Most of the men who made up the 1914 English polo team were army officers. They are fighting in the war now. It is possible that one or more has been killed or wounded.

Even if war is over by next sprring, it is not likely that a match will be arranged as it will take England a year or more to readjust itself, commercially and in a military way and it will not have much time to think of or indulge in sports.

The same is true concerning the Australian tennis team which won the Davis Cup last summer. Anthony F. Wilding and Norman E. Brookes, the main cogs in the championship team are on the firing line for the Allies and have given up all tennis thoughts.

Charles Herzog, who manages the reckless Reds, has become so badly afflicted with golfitis that he has about decided to quit raising crops on his Maryland farm and will have the farm laid out as a golf course.

"Never could see the sport in golf until I got a club in my hand one day," says Herzog. "I used to think it was child's play to knock that innocent looking, prostrate ball a couple of miles.

"Well, just for exercise I swung at the ball with a club that belonged to a friend of mine. I missed. That made me vexed. I swung again, and I swung low. That time I nearly knocked the bottom out of the tee.

"What's the use of going farther? Golf got me like it does nearly everybody else. It looks so simple that you think it is a waste of time hitting the ball until you try to hit it. And when you try and miss the ball seems to laugh at you. It seems to jeer you into taking another swipe, and the oftener you swipe the oftener you want to swipe."

Herzog grows oats on his farm.

"Unless somebody builds a golf course in my neighborhood by next fall, I'll quit sowing oats and I'll use the oat field for a golf course, Herog said.

The University of Pittsburgh expects to adopt the one year residence rule to govern all athletic teams, at the January meeting of the University Athletic Council.

The rule is the most drastic eligibility requirement that colleges demand and is lived up to only by such colleges as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell and Pennsylvania and teams in the Western Conference, Afl Missouri Valley Conference and Ohio Conference. Under this rule no student is eligible for varsity athletic compitition until he has been in residence in the University for one year.

The University of Pittsburgh, which is now 125 years old, has a student enrolment of three thousand and ranks as one of the biggest colleges in the country.

Pittsburgh has made a remarkable record in athletics during the past five years, especially in football, and has been demanding recognition of the larger Eastern colleges. The adoption of this rule is expected to bring this about.

Hot Liners.

They've sorted through the baseball pack
From John McGraw to Connie Mack
To find a great to rank the Yankees
Upon a winning plan;

And Hughey Jennings who
Is leader of the Tiger crew
Is getting lots of mention as
The likely Ruppert man.

Old Doc. Wiley recommends lump sugar as a preventative for appendicitis. When did Doc. blow himself to a few shares of stock in a sugar refinery?

"The height of folly"—
Federal league agents are in Cleveland to get some of the Nap stars.

Dear Sir: Isn't all this publicity distasteful to Ban Johnson?

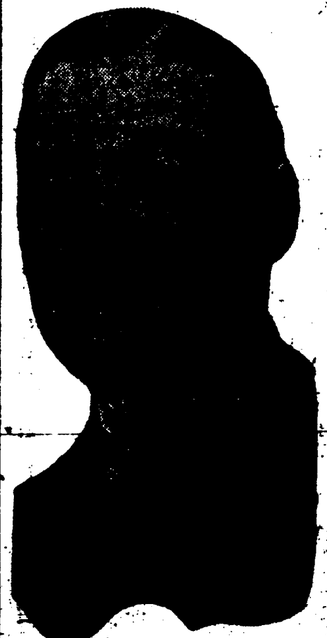
Yep, it's just as distasteful to the dear old fellow as is news concerning a big German naval victory to the Kaiser.

If Jake Ruppert, the millionaire brewer buys the Yanks what will their nickname be?

Ban Johnson thinks the Yanks need a new owner; the prospective owner thinks they need a new manager. And the fans think they need about twenty-one new players.

Some folks think Jim Coffey lost

JACOB RUPPERT IS INTERESTED IN SPORT FOR SAKE OF SPORT.



When it became almost certain that Ban Johnson was going to force the transfer of the control of the New York American league team there were rumors of half a dozen purchasers. Gossip finally centered on Jacob Ruppert, the wealthy New York brewer, as the man who would supplant Farrell and Devery in control of the Yankees. Fans were pleased at the idea, as Colonel Ruppert had long been known as a man who was interested in sport for the sake of sport, and he was regarded as a desirable man to be at the head of a big baseball club.

to Gunboat Smith in their "White Hope" affair the other night. Some think that Smith was the looser. Everybody who was there knows that those who paid to see a "fight" lost.

Czar Nicholas is a lucky fellow. If it weren't that he was so busy about this war business, it might be that some one would try to foist the foist the Yanks upon him.

"Jimmy Gilmore and his crew are just as likely to snare Rabbit Maranville as they would be if chased a regular four-legged rabbit," remarks one G. Staflings.

Pay Ex-Enlisted Army.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Secretary Garrison's suggestions for increasing and improving the army are embodied in a measure which was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Lodge, who is also the author of the Senate resolution calling for an investigation of national defences. The points covered by the Lodge bill, which are the same as those accentuated by Mr. Garrison in his annual report, are—

1. To fill up to their full strength the existing organizations which compose the aggregate mobile army, and to appoint not more than 1,000 officers for commands in this increased force.

2. To authorize the President to discharge enlisted men at the expiration of eighteen months' service if they are proficient in military duties by that time.

3. To establish a reserve made up from the men so discharged who shall be subject to call for military service in time of war.

The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, where it may be taken up for preliminary consideration during the present session, although it will not be reported in connection with the bill of Senator Chamberlain, providing for the creation of a national council of defence.

PALERMO.

Mrs. Fred Collins spent the week end with herr sister, Mrs. Cavilier at Oswego.

* * *

Mrrs. John Bough visited friends Syracuse recently.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Hart who has been to Syracuse for several weeks is home for a few days.

* * *

John Bough of Fulton is spending several days at Mrs. Charles Wetmore.

* * *

Mrs. George Moon of Fulton visited her mother, Mrs. Fred Collins last week.

The Dublin police have raided the office of Irish Freedom, a monthly newspaper, which has been opposing enlistment and expressing pro-German sentiments. All copies of the newspaper on news stands were confiscated. The police also prevented the distribution of another newspaper of similar tendencies.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Chas. S. Robertson, Ph. D. Pastor.

The sermons tomorrow will be appropriate to the season. The morning theme will be "Mediation," and the argument will be based on the fact that everything in the world of humanity is dominated by the principle of a go-between.'

Vespers will be held at 5, with sermon theme. "On His Head Were Many Crowns," a tribute to the Savior from all the fields of human thought and accomplishment. The attendance at the service is growing rapidly and you will enjoy the one hour worship.

Bible school at noon. Last Sunday attendance was the largest in the history of the school.

We invite all grown people especially. Prof. Wilcox's class for older men is very helpful. Dr. Robertson's newly organized Young Men's club had an attendance of 27 last week, and is working for fifty right away. Mrs. Robertson's newly organized class for young women is attracting much attention, and wants all the young women of the city who do not attend elsewhere. Mrs. Halleck's class for older women is also up and doing and is open to all.

Pews and sittings are free, music is splendid, welcome is cordial for everybody. We want the church filled. We invite every man, woman and child who are not attached to some other church.

Creditors Meet Dec. 30.

Referee in Bankruptcy Hon. Avery S. Wright, Oswego, has mailed notices to all creditors in the city that the final meet of creditors will be held at his office in Oswego, Dec. 30 at 2 p. m.

At that time dividends to creditors to be declared and all fees and allowances for the referee, trustees, attorneys and appraisers will be granted, and also at that time the trustees will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder the interest of Nellie A. Jones in the land contract under which she and her husband, J. L. Jones, hold the premises known as the Gaylor homestead at 4th and Broadway.

A. T. Jennings is acting as trustee, Claude E. Guile attorney for trustee, and Daniel A. Pierce is the Syracuse representative for Mrs. Gaylor. Attorney J. F. Cullen represents Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Uniform Sanitary Laws.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The establishment of small public health hospitals for the extradication and prevention of trachoma and a campaign for uniform laws for sanitary organization and administration for State and municipal communities, are among the recommendations of Surgeon General Ruppert Blue of the Public Health Service in his annual report to-day.

Broken Olives . . 25c qt.
Sweet Mixed Pickles 25c qt.
Sweet Pickles . . 30c qt.
Sour Pickles . . 10c doz.
Dill Pickles . . 25c doz.
(Extra large)

AT

LaPORTE'S GROCERY
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BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

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Her One Weakness

A Story of Old Virginia

By EUNICE BLAKE

That peninsula which lies between Chesapeake bay and the James river is replete with interesting associations. It was there that the first settlement was made in North America, there sprang up the patriarchal system of the plantation, and there occurred one of the most noted struggles in a war that resulted in the downfall of that system.

The second of these periods is the most delightful to contemplate. The descendant of the cavalier had become the planter. His sons were fine men; his daughters were possessed of many virtues. The age of chivalry had not yet given way to the more matter of fact existence that has pervaded the south since the war between the states.

About Williamsburg, the seat of William and Mary college, were scattered families who were the flower of the Virginia aristocracy. Edward Fitz-Herbert, a planter living in this section, was blessed with sons and daughters who had grown up among customs that had been inherited from the defenders of King Charles I.

At this time, when the family of Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Herbert were passing from youth to manhood and womanhood, an invalid, Bleeker van Tromp, went from New York to Williamsburg, hoping that the climate of Virginia might restore him to health. There he met Eugenia Fitz-Herbert, a typical southern girl, with a wealth of raven black hair, a complexion like the mingling of the magnolia and the rose, and a bewitching figure.

If there was one virtue among the southern planters of those days more prominent than others it was hospitality. Bleeker van Tromp brought letters to the Fitz-Herberts and was received and introduced by them to the planters of the peninsula. Eugenia Fitz-Herbert was drawn to him through pity for his lack of strength, induced by ill health, and he was drawn to her on account of an attractiveness that captivated all who knew her.

The life lived by these people was very like that of the country gentry of England. They gave house parties and rode to hounds. Eugenia was a fine horsewoman and fond of hunting, but since Bleeker was not strong enough to engage in the sport, from the goodness of her heart she often made excuses to remain behind when hunting parties were formed that she might alleviate his disappointment. For while his body was weak his spirit was eager for action.

Naturally this attention drew him closer to Eugenia. Indeed, it was not long before he worshiped her. Her father and brothers noticed the growing attachment and frowned upon it, their ideal for a husband for this flower of the family being some man of prominence, some commanding figure upon whom the people of the south would look as a leader. Van Tromp, whatever might be his talents and attainments, was not strong enough even to enjoy the manly sports of a Virginia gentleman.

Eugenia, understanding this contempt held by her father and brothers for the want of vigor on the part of the man she loved, was troubled. When it was referred to by one of them she replied with fire in her eye that fortunately there was a way by which a weak man might show that he was equal, if not superior, to a strong man if it became necessary to do so, and she referred to the code duello, where the weaker could pull the hair trigger of a pistol with the same facility as the stronger.

This defect in her lover continued to trouble Eugenia. She nursed it and brooded over it, not because she considered it a defect, but because she was conscious that her family and her associates regarded Van Tromp as one who could not take a position in the community in which she lived such as she would desire. At any rate, she felt so deeply on the subject that she failed to conceal it from her lover.

Not only did the New Yorker learn it from Eugenia, but one of her brothers, who was friendly to him, said to him one day:

"Bleeker, why don't you challenge a fire eater and shoot him? That will satisfy everybody, and they'll let you alone."

"Because," was the reply, "I don't care to kill a man simply to prove that I'm not a coward."

There came to the peninsula from New Orleans a creole named Le Bouf, who was received in the social circle of the planters and, being a young man of aristocratic manners and having an aggressive way with him, was very popular with the women. He was not a man to brook any obstacle to his desires or advancement and was inclined to treat those whom he considered his inferiors with a silent contempt more galling than outspoken superiority.

What are now states united in reality as well as in name were then separate colonies, in many respects antagonistic. There was certainly nothing in common between Louisiana, which was mostly French, and New York, which was a mixture of Dutch and English. France and England were especially antagonistic, and the Louisianan's sympathies were all with France. This and the fact that he was absorbed in himself antagonized him against Van Tromp, and the latter's delicate physical condition induced Le Bouf to treat him as one unworthy of any consideration except the most formal politeness.

The two men might have existed in the same social circle indefinitely had not Le Bouf been charmed by Eugenia Fitz-Herbert. As soon as he began to pay her noticeable attention she saw that the fact troubled Van Tromp.

To analyze a woman's reasons for an act is usually a hopeless task. Eugenia gave Le Bouf some slight encouragement. Why she did so no one could tell. Some thought it an ordinary desire to pique him with a view to assure herself that she held him in thrall. Some thought that she had been captivated with that aggressive air of superiority which the creole assumed over most of those with whom he came in contact. The event proved that she was influenced by neither of these.

When a man loves a woman and another man intrudes himself between him and her, unless she makes a quick decision between the two, there is liable to be trouble between the men. Eugenia, while she did not change in her treatment of Van Tromp, gave Le Bouf just enough encouragement to cause him to think he might win her. The blood between the rivals grew hotter apace, and it was not long before, one evening while the young men of the neighborhood were regaling themselves at the tavern, Le Bouf spoke contemptuously to Van Tromp. Instantly all conversation ceased, the party being shocked by the act. Had the creole spoken the same to any other of the men present there would have been resentment, followed by a duel. What would the weakling do?

Van Tromp seemed pleased rather than irritated. Taking a glove from his pocket, he drew it lightly across the face of his insultor.

"This is all wrong," exclaimed one of the Virginians. "Mr. Van Tromp is an invalid."

"Gentlemen," said Van Tromp, rising, "I have never approved of the method of settling disputes more prevalent in the south than with us in the north, but I confess that it is a boon to me. I may not be able to stand up against an enemy with a rapier, but I need no strength to fire a pistol. If I am challenged the choice of weapons rests with me, and I shall choose the latter. And, furthermore, I propose to kill my enemy."

There was a cold bloodedness in the speaker's tone that impressed those present and sent a chill to Le Bouf. Nothing more was said at the time, the party breaking up. The sympathies were with Van Tromp because he was an invalid, because he was much liked and because the creole's assumption of superiority had prejudiced them against him. One of the young men offered to stand as Van Tromp's substitute in the affair, but he declined the offer with thanks, expressing surprise that it had been made.

Le Bouf saw at once that he was in an unfortunate position. He was compelled to challenge Van Tromp, who he knew had the sympathies of the others present and would, when the affair became known, elicit the sympathies of the planters generally. On consultation with others he was advised to send Van Tromp an apology for the words spoken at the tavern. He did so, and a reply was returned that the apology was not accepted.

He then reluctantly sent a challenge, which Van Tromp placed in the hands of a friend with instructions to choose the derringer pistol used in duels. The seconds arranged that the meeting should take place in a secluded spot the next morning, the second after the insult.

It was impossible to keep the meeting a secret. The afternoon previous to the meeting a brother of Eugenia said to her:

"Gene, Van Tromp is to have a chance to prove his mettle. He's going to meet Le Bouf tomorrow morning."

Eugenia turned pale.

"When and where?" she asked eagerly.

"Nobody knows. It's only known that they're going to fight."

Eugenia said no more, but sought the cabin of Sam, a negro, who adored her and would have given his life for her. She instructed him to discover and let her know the time and place of the coming duel. Sam gained the information from the servants of the principals, the negroes having lain in wait for it at the keyhole.

The next day, when, in the gray of the morning, two duelist parties had assembled, Eugenia rode up to the ground, jumped from her horse and advanced to a point between them.

"I am to blame for this," she said. "It must go no further."

The principals stood still and said nothing.

One of the seconds, after an embarrassing pause, asked Le Bouf if he would withdraw his challenge.

"Certainly," he said. "Anything the lady commands."

"Do you permit the withdrawal?" Van Tromp was asked.

"No."

Eugenia looked at him reproachfully.

"Not for my sake?"

"No," was the firm reply. "Let us proceed."

Eugenia went to him, kneeled before him and begged him to yield. He was obdurate until she assured him that should blood be spilled it would be on her account and it would wreck her life. Then he threw down his pistol and walked away.

But he never forgave her for the one little bit of feminine weakness that had led her to place him at possible peril with a fellow human.

New Outing Sweater Notable For Its Good Looks and Comfort



HANDSOME CAPE SWEATER.

THE dark green cape sweater illustrated here is one of the handsomest of the new models. It buttons diagonally across the front, terminating at the side. The cape falls over the coat effect, so that it is really of double thickness. The collar fastens closely about the throat. This is a splendid sweater for the outdoor girl. It is just what she needs for skating, skiing or coasting. The soft felt which is worn by the model in the picture is an excellent outing hat. Very smart are the heavy gauntleted gloves

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

Here is a blouse that is simplicity itself. It can be made without an opening and drawn on over the head, closed by means of ribbon inserted in a casing, or with an opening it is exceedingly smart, and it can be made to give



GATHERED BLOUSE.

two quite different effects, since it is one thing with the cape and another without it.

There are just two pieces of the blouse, and the long sleeves are sewed to the armholes.

For the sixteen year size the blouse will require two and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with five-eighths yard twenty-seven inches wide for the cape.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for misses from sixteen to eighteen years and for small women. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, size, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No..... Size.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please come see my new Christmas doll
The sweetest, the dearest, the best!
She lies in a beautiful basket,
In dainty pink robes is she dressed.
Her eyes are as bright as the starlight,
Her cheeks are as pink as can be
I wonder if really and truly
Kriss Krinkle brought dolly to me.

The night that dolly came to me
I heard my dad creeping around,
But I lay very still and quiet,
I did not utter one sound.
I took a peek through the keyhole,
But nothing at all could I see;
I wonder if really and truly
Kriss Krinkle brought dolly to me.

When I awakened next morning
Dad cried, "Come see what is here!"
And there was my sweet little dolly;
I tell you, girls, she's a dear.
I love to hold her and rock her,
She knows that we know to be;
I wonder if really and truly
Kriss Krinkle brought dolly to me.

EXTRAVAGANCE IS TABOO.

This Christmas to Be Marked by Common Sense in Gift Giving.

This is to be a practical Christmas, says the Dry Goods Economist. The indications are that, while the exchange of gifts among relatives and friends will be as free and generous as ever, more people than usual will select articles which are really useful.

There is good reason for this attitude. While this country fortunately is far removed from the scenes of carnage and suffering created in Europe by the dread hand of war, the thoughts and imaginations of our people have been profoundly stirred by the stories and descriptions which have come to us through eyewitnesses of battlefields, ruined towns, trains full of wounded, groups of refugees and other appalling features of the terrific struggle.

In the light of these happenings thoughtful Americans are less prone to extravagance and useless expenditures, even though they may not themselves feel the need of economy. Many, too, are generously contributing to the various relief funds. The spirit of helpfulness, which has prompted their contributions to funds for relieving the afflicted in other countries, also suggests the purchase of practical gifts for those nearer and dearer to them.

CULINARY ECONOMIES.

Have your butcher inclose trimmings with your meat. This will increase your dripping as well as soup stock.

Milk slightly turned may be made sweet enough for use by the addition of a dash of common baking soda.

Tie a paper bag over the mincer when grinding stale bread. It will prevent the crumbs from scattering.

When boiling beef or tough fowls add a spoonful of vinegar to the water. It will make them more tender.

Cold corned beef is a good meat for luncheons or even dinner. It provides the hearty ingredient of a meal and yet is not heavy nor overheating.

An icing without eggs may be made thus: Take one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of milk; boil until it spins a thread, taking care not to cook too much. Remove and stir until smooth and white.

To warm over a thick soup it is best to put it in a double boiler. It must not be covered. If one does not have a double boiler put soup boiler in a pan of hot water over fire.

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Private parties Served at short notice
Regular meals and a la carte service at all hours at moderate prices.

EAST FIRST and BRIDGE STS.

Phone 344 Oswego, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS FURS.

Seasonable Gifts That Will Please Both Old and Young.

MANY NOVELTIES ARE SHOWN

Muffs and Fancy Sets For Maids and Matrons' Wear Together With Many Sensible Articles Which May Be Devoted to Household Use.

Several of the large metropolitan fur departments are making extensive holiday displays of fur sets and separate muffs, says the Dry Goods Economist. These smaller pieces are particularly salable for gift purposes.

Natural blue fox and dyed blue fox are much in vogue. As the real blue fox is so high in price that it will not become a big factor in the smaller stores, the dyed furs, which closely imitate this coloring, are shown in medium priced qualities.



As these furs are quite as suitable for the matron as for the miss, they will doubtless be an important item in the Christmas showings. Other furs in novelty sets which are in good demand are fitch, skunk, beaver, ermine, the variety of foxes, civet cat, Hudson seal, etc.

Fur articles which are often overlooked are tiger skin rugs retailing from $28 up. These are prominently displayed and attract much attention, as they give a decorative effect to the departments.

Foot warmers are also made in novelty styles for Christmas. They are shown with leather cases having various kinds of pelts for the lining. They retail from $8.50 up.

Children's sets of beaver, of krimmer and of white coney, ermine and fox are placed in Christmas boxes and conspicuously shown in the department stores.

The set consisting of hat, cape and muff which is illustrated here will make a charming gift for a young girl. The three pieces are made of one of the fabric furs closely resembling seal. This is combined with shirred black satin and black velvet buttons. The hat crown is encircled with ostrich, while a piquant effect is imparted by a stiff black quill.

EDIBLE DECORATIONS.

An Attractive Way of Dressing the Yuletide Tree.

Suspend glass balls, icicles and other light ornaments from the Christmas tree by fine black cotton thread which is practically invisible.

Beside tapers or electric bulbs hang from tree branches apples, oranges—strung on a loop of coarse, light linen carpet thread run up through the fruit with a coarse needle, fastened at the lower end by means of a button mold instead of a knot—bunches of raisins and white and purple grapes, bronzed and gilded nuts. Single cranberries or garlands, strung on coarse thread like popcorn, may be added to give the warm red Christmas touch.

Where scarcity of room makes "the short life and merry one" desirable for the space robbing Christmas tree decorate it with fruit, nuts, cakes and bonbons only and have what German children are taught to call a "tree plundering" on the day after Christmas. Such a "stripping" may come as the windup of a grownup card party or as a children's gathering.

EGGLESS FRUIT CAKE.

Mix two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of meat drippings, one pound of raisins, one teaspoonful of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, half a nutmeg and two cupfuls of hot water. Boil hard for one minute, then set aside to cool. When cool beat in three cupfuls of sifted flour, with two teaspoonfuls of soda mixed with it, and bake. Five cents' worth of suet will when melted out make about a cupful. If making half the recipe use two cupfuls of flour and a little more than one teaspoonful of soda. Ice heavily if desired. This makes a good fruit cake or an excellent pudding with hard or wine sauce.



A Christmas Gift that *Helps*

—a sufferer
—your city
—and yourself!

It is but a little gift—yet of all your Christmas Gifts none will so truly express the spirit of this season of hope—or HELP so much.

For every Red Cross Christmas Seal you buy carries into the life of some sufferer from consumption a gift of hope, relief, perhaps even of life itself. And helping to wipe out consumption in your community protects your health—and your city's health as well.

It is *your* fight. Red Cross Seals are *your* chance to *help* in the battle with the "white plague." Buy your share. Every one Seal will HELP.

RED CROSS Christmas Seals

If you cannot buy Red Cross Seals in your town, write to American Red Cross, Washington, D.C., for as many as you wish at 1c each.

APRONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Practical Gifts That May Be Made by Home Needlewomen.

Aprons make nice Christmas gifts. When serving afternoon tea informally many women like to put on a dainty confection of fine lawn or dotted swiss bordered with rows of valenciennes or mechlin lace and edged all about with a little ruffle of the same. Sometimes the apron has a little bib decked out with knots or pale hued ribbons or rosettes of lace.

Then there is the apron designed for the women devoted to fancy work. It is cut very long, and the bottom is turned back to form a series of pockets to hold the varicolored crewels, the crochet or knitting needles and other essentials. It is best made of natural colored linen, with a bit of embroidery down the seams and across the front.

For the woman who must sometimes be her own maid the apron of daintily checked gingham or of white muslin is to be recommended.

The Cotton Trimmed Tree.

An artistic tree for adults is that decorated exclusively with white cotton batting, glass icicles and white electric bulbs. With the wadding intelligently distributed and liberally dusted with diamond powder—not the cheap, coarse and dingy article, but the clean, fine and much dearer sort—and with the icicles "invisibly" hung on fine black thead, such a tree looks as if it had been bodily transplanted from the wintry Christmas wildwoods. Avoid batting when candles are used on the tree.

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SANTA MIKE THE CONVICT

A Pathetic Tale Of How A Soft Heart of An Escaped Convict Brought About His Pardon

As the December night closed across the desolate moor, the snow ceased falling, the clouds broke, and a brilliant moon shed its silver light across the wide stretches of rolling whiteness. With the change, it began to freeze fiercely, coating the sodden drifts with a crisp film of ice.

At every step Mike Dempsey's tired feet broke through this coating, and sank deep into the soft stuff beneath, making the traveling so terribly hard that, in spite of the bitter cold, perspiration stood in beads on his thin, brown face, and now and then he was forced to brush it away with the back of his toil worn hand.

He was breathing hard, and evidently desperately wearyr, yet he never stopped for a moment, though now and then, as he ploughed his way onwards, he would turn his head and cast an apprehensive glance back over his shoulder.

Had anyone been near enough to watch him, they would easily have understood his haste. The drab livery plentifully besprinkled with broad arrows marked him as one of the State's unwilling guests. As a matter of fact, Mike Dempsey had been for the last three years a prison inmate and it was with the intention of escaping another seven years of unappreciated hospitality that he had, a few hours previously, "done a bunk" under cover of the sudden snowstorm.

"I've puzzled thim screws. That's wan thing sure," he muttered to himself, and in spite of his fatigue a slight shuckle escaped his thin lips. "But faith, I've pussled meself, too, and I don't know where I am no more than Adam."

"If I cud only git a landmark of some sort!" he went on. "Eanst I cud find my road to the railway, I'd win clear. Mike Dempsey wasn't a navvy siven years for nothing."

He crunched his slow way across a flat valley, jumped a little brook, and pushed up the steep slope beyond. The top of the hill was crowned with a broken mass of huge granite boulders, looking like the ruins of some giant's castle. Mike reached them, and stopped at last to gain breath and survey the surroundings.

A gleam of light in the next valley attracted his attention. It came from a lighted window, and there was something comforting to the lonely fugitive in the red glow cast upon the glittering snow. Without hesitation, he started down hill towards it.

Presently he was cautiously approaching a small house, which stood in a tiny garden surrounded by a low dry-stone wall. There was a gate in front, but Mike preferred to approach from the back, and clambering gingerly over the wall crept up to the window from which the light came.

Raising himself till his head was on a level with the sill, he peered through the uncurtained window into a barely furnished livingroom, lighted by a freat fire of glowing turf.

A couch stood in one corner, on which lay a youngish man whose bandaged head showed him to be the victim of some accident. On a chair beside him sat a sweet-faced woman, and on the bare earthen floor played two children—a curley haired boy of about seven, and a chubby girl a year or so younger.

But what arrested Mike's attention was a little fir tree, not more than four feet high, which stood planted in an old bucket, on the table in the middle of the room.

For a moment it puzzled Mike. Then he gave a little gasp.

"Beggar, if it ain't a Christmas tree! Why, 'tis Christmas eve, I do belave, though, faith, I'd lost thrack of the date in the ould stone jug on the hill. But where's the presints? 'Tis as bare as me own pocket" he went on wonderingly.

At that moment the boy got up, and going forward to the woman, pulled at her dress to attract attention.

"Mother, isn't Santa Claus coming? He's awful late. He shan't have no Christmas tree if he doesn't come soon.

The little lad's tones came clearly to the listener's ears through the thin glass.

"It's the snow, dearie," explained the mother. "Such a bad storm that I expect he was late starting. But now it's cleared up, I daresay he'll be here soon.

Her words were cheery, but Mike caught the anxious glance she gave her husband.

"Go out and see if William's in sight yet, Alice," said the man. "He ought to have been here an hour ago. I only hope nothing's happened to the poor old fellow."

Mike dropped on hands and knees behind the angle of the wall as the door opened, and the woman stood on the threshold looking out down the empty snow-clad valley.

Somehow the pathos of the bare little Christmas tree and the anxious family appealed to his hardened old soul, and when the door closed again he rose to his feet, and instead of following out his first intention and entering the house to demand food and clothes, climbed the wall again and made off down the valley.

"If William's coming this way, there'll be a road of sorts," he said to himself.

And sure enough there was. Though covered deep in snow, he found that there was a path down the valley, which he had little doubt would lead eventually to the main road to Ashampton.

A bend in the valley took him out of sight of the cottage window and once more he was alone in the white frozen desolation. But the snow crust was beginning to bear his weight. Walking came easier, and in spite of hunger and fatigue he began to hope that he might make good his escape.

He had gone another mile when a dark patch in the snow straight ahead attracted his attention, and he caught his breath sharply as he stopped beside it.

For it was a man lying flat on his face, and, judging by the snow which almost covered his body, he had been there in the same position for some time. Beside him lay a half filled sack, also covered with snow.

Mike gave a sharp glance round. The moonlight horizon was still bare. He stooped and turned the man over.

"Dead!" he muttered. "Dead and cold!" as he laid his hand against the chill cheek.

For a moment he stood staring at the dead face, which was that of a little old man, wizened and bearded, and very much of Mike's own type and build.

Then, like a flash, it came to the convict that here at last was his chance, and a thrill shot through his weary frame.

"He'll not need thim duds any more," he muttered and, dropping on his knees in the snow, began with trembling fingers to strip the dead man of his clothes.

They were worn and old, but to Mike as precious as broadcloth, for once he was rid of his convict garb he had multiplied his chances of escape a hundredfold.

The gruesome task was soon completed, and the luckless stranger almost covered with snow. Then, reckless of the bitter frost, Mike stripped off his own slops, and in less than five minutes stood up to all outward appearance an elderly, harmless-looking laborer.

Not till he had completed the whole change of costume down to boots and hat, and had buried his broad arrows, deep in a neighboring drift, did Mike bethink himself of the sack.

He snatched it up eagerly, hoping it might contain food. His last meal had been eight ounces of prison bread and a pint of cocoa, and that nearly twelve hours ago. He was desperately hungry.

The mouth of the sack was tied with a string. Mike's fingers were so numb that he could not untie the knot. But there was a knife in the pocket of his stolen suit, and he quickly cut the cord, and turned the contents of the sack upon the snow.

A small drum, a bog of lead soldiers, a cheap doll, a box of wax tapers, and one of crackers, and a couple of packets of sweets. Not an article of the lot which had cost twenty-five cents and the value of the whole not $5.00.

Mike stood and stared at them. The box of soldiers had fallen open. He stooped and picked up the little painted figures, and replaced them carefully.

"So 'twas poor ould Santy Claus," he muttered. "And the children will be waiting on him. 'Twas bad luck intoirely."

Again he bent down, and quickly bundled everything back into the sack. He laid this by the dead body, and turning on his heel walked rapidly away.

The last fragment of cloud had blown away over the Southern hills and the moon made the snow-clad moor almost as light as day. But the crust was now hard enough to bear the convict's weight, and he traveled quickly across the frozen surface, casting sharp glances to right and left as he went. He was going down hill now, and the further he went the thinner grew the depth of snow, and the plainer was the path. He felt sure that he was nearing the main road to Ashampton. He could not be more than four or five miles from the town now, and with his knowledge of railway matters it would be easy enough to stow away in a truck, and lying under a tarpaulin he carried carried scores of miles away from the hated prison. Besides there was money in his trouser pockets. Only a little, but plenty to buy food and drink, a clay pipe, and a plug of tobacco.

Mike's mouth watered at the thought of a long pull of beer and a square meal.

He tried to keep his thoughts n the prospect of these almost forgotten luxuries, yet, somehow it was difficult. The picture seen through the cottage window kept rising before his mind, and though he did his best to thrust it aside, the effort was unavailing.

The other children watching their bare little Christmas tree and waiting for the presents that would never come. Like all Irish people Mike was gifted or cursed with a lively imagination, an he thought of the little ones at last giving up hope, and crying themselves to sleep in their attic under the snow clad roof.

Long years ago Mike had a home of his own, a wife, and a baby. Wife and baby both had died, swept away in a week by an epidemic of diptheria and that had been the beginning of the Irish navy's downfall. But he had never forgotten them, and to-night they seemed strangely near him.

A sound between a grunt and a groan burst from his lips; he stopped and looked back.

Behind was the Arctic desolation of the moor lying ridge upon ridge against the twinkling stars, and back of those hills the grim, granite, prisonhouse. In front were valleys and fields, and the warm lights of the town, the hope of liberty.

"'Tis a fool ye are, Mike Dempsey!" he exclaimed aloud. "Git along wid ye, and don't be delaying for the screws to nah ye!"

Again he started forward, but more slowly than before, and he had not gone a hundred yards before once more he came to a dead stop.

"'Tis no use," he groaned. "I'll just run back an' lave thim things at the dure. There'll be time to reach Ashampton midnight."

The bitter wind was in his face as he turned, back up the hill, but now Mike did not hesitate for a moment. Head down, he hurried onwards, and presently was again beside the corpse of Santa Clause's frozen messenger. Without a glance at the body he snatched up the sack, flung it over his shoulder, and continued his way up the valley.

The glow from the lighted window threw its red beam across the snow as he rounded the curve and came within sight of the lonely cottage, and a corresponding glow warmed Mike's heart as he thought of the pleasure of the children when they found their long-delayed Christmas gifts.

Seeing no sign of life, he slipped in at the front gate, and, stepping very quietly up the path, gained the door, drooped his sack, and giving one sharp tap, turned the bolt.

But he had not counted on the eager children, and before he could get around the angle of the house, curly locks came flying after him.

"William, where is Santy Claus?" piped the childish treble.

"It ain't William, sonny. Tell your mammy as William's got lost, and I brought the things instead. Now I've got to go, for I'm in a mighty hurry."

"I expect you are! came a jeering voice, and a blue-uniformed man carrying a carbine stepped out from the dark shadow round the corner, followed instantly by a second.

Mike gave one glance around. But he was cornered. The wall cut off escape.

"All right," he said sullenly. "I'll come quiet." "You'd better," retorted the warder, whose temper long hours in the snows had not improved, "Mammy, the policemen have took Stanty Clause," cried the little lad.

Mike glanced up. The boy's mother was standing by, her face sheer with amazement.

"What does this mean?" she cried. "Is it William?"

"Not unless he's changed his name since morning, missus," replied the warder. "He was Michael Dempsey when he bunked from Moorlands just afore dinner."

"But I don't understand. He's got William Croker's clothes on and he's brought the things from Ashampton that William went to fetch."

The other warder—a grizzled man shook his head.

"You've got me missus. I don't know what his little game is no more than you."

"Most like he has murdered William," put in the younger warder, sourly.

"He said William was lost Mammy," explained the boy, "so he brought the things instead. And here they is all safe."

"Best make a clean breast of it Dempsey," suggested the elder warder.

"Go and find out yourself, flashed the old convict. "William's down in the valley there.

"You take the chap into the house, George, said the older warder. "I'll go down and see."

Half an hour later he returned.

"I've found William," he said briefly. "He's froze to death. Dempsey took his clothes, but he didn't have no hand in killing him."

"Then, in the name of sense what did he come back here for instead of skimming out?" inquired the younger warder, in blank surprise.

"He came to bring our Kismas presents," explained curly-locks.

"He told me so."

"Well, of all the ever lasting fools!" gasped the junior warder.

His senior wheeled on him sharply.

"A good thing if there were a few more fools of that kind in Moorlands. Ay, and outside, too!"

He turned to Mike:

"Come along, Dempsey," he said in a more kindly tone. "I'll see as the governor knows how it was we come to take you. And I reckon your playing Santy Claus won't do you no harm in his eyes, any more than it has in mine!"

GERMAN TRANSPORT IN ANTWERP.



Photo by American Press Association.

The kaiser's 42 centimeter guns are being transported in sections on huge auto trucks.

LINER SAVED

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 19.—Radio advices from the vessels conveying the Isthmian, the damaged freighter of the Hawaiian-American line, reported to-day that she had passed out of the heavy swells she had encountered during the night and was steaming northward at seven and a half knots.

The cruiser West Virginia, destroyer Perry and the naval tug Iroquois are conveying the giant steamer.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Diamonds—1 Ladies Tiffany setting 7-8 K perfect white snappy stone, cost $160.00. 1 Gentlemen's 3 stone 1 1-16 K Diamond, 2 Rubies, 3-4 K each; Bluchef setting, cost $275.00. Both for $250.00. Best offer takes either one. Address Diamonds, Times Office. 6c

Wanted—Carrier Boys at The Evening Times office. Liberal commission offered. Call at once. Some choice routes.

House to Rent—Six rooms and bath. Phone Dr. Haviland.

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MONDAY, DEC. 21 Afternoon and Night

The Farce Comedy with Music

"Don't Tell My Wife"

IN 3 ACTS

Featuring

MISS GRACE FARNHAM
(The English Nightingale)

THE BIG CITY QUARTETTE

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Original New York Cast, carrying their own special scenery and electrical effects.

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 4. By Carrier Six Cents Per Week. MONDAY, DEC. 21, 1914. International News Service. Price One Cent.

Allies Shell Roulers; Germans Lose 200,000

Germans Batter At Warsaw's Gate; Zeppelen Bomard City and Forty-two Persons Are Injured

Paris, Dec. 21.—French and British are within range of Roulers in West Flanders and are shelling that city. Supreme efforts have been made on the Ypres-Werziek line to get long range guns within range of Courtri, but this has been hindered by swampy ground.

The Hague, Dec. 21.—Latest casualty list issued in Berlin increase the Germans losses in killed, wounded and missing to 200,000 in both Eastern and Western theaters of the war.

These lists cover only part of Nov. and give no figures for Dec. The people of Germany are anxiously awaiting details of the victory said to have been won by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg in Poland. In view of the fact that the Russians have not suffered any great decrease the Kaiser's subjects are beginning to feel uncertain as to exactly what has transpired in Poland.

Travelers reaching here to-day declared that the supplies of the German army are being exhausted.

Petrograd, Dec. 21.—Great Germany guns are trying to batter a way through the Russian offensive position west of Warsaw to open a route for an advance on the capital of Poland. The sounds of the cannonade can be heard in Warsaw, but it is officially asserted here that the Germany advance upon that city is so seriously checked that it cannot be resumed for some time. The people of Warsaw are suffering as the result of the battle raging at its doors. German aviators have bombarded the city three times during the week, killing forty-two persons and injuring many more. Supplies of fo d are giving out.

According to a report from Warsaw, that city was bombarded yesterday by a Zeppelin. Eighteen bombs were dropped, demolishing two houses and killing a number of people and injuring others.

Later six bombs also were dropped from a German aeroplane, but small damage was done in this supplementary bombardment.

A heavy mist was hanging over the city when the Zeppelin approached. Owing to the heavy atmosphere the presence of the giant airship was not detected until it was about a mile from the city.

Warsaw had been on the outlook for just such an invasion and preparations had been made for repelling aerial raiders, following the two previous attacks on the city by German aeroplanes which dropped bombs, one of which landed in front of the United States consulate.

A minute after the Zeppelin was sighted no less than forty high angle guns mounted on house tops and at street corners were raining a fusillade of shells about the flyer, but the raider seemed to bear a charmed life. It swooped across the city, letting go highly explosive projectiles as it passed on an unswerving course.

[redacted]out ten bombs fell in the vicinity of the railway station, where great holes were torn in the ground and the streets were blastd by the forces of the explosions.

A number of women and children were among the dead.

After completing a circuit above the city the airship turned leisurely in the direction of the German lines and apparently unhindered by the terrific fire of the Russian guns, disappeared in the mist.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—(Via Amsterdam).—The capture of Skierniewic, an important railroad center of Poland, forty miles from Warsaw by Germany troops is reported in a dispatch received here to-day. This town is a junction point for the railways. The capture shows that the Germans advanced thirty miles in taking Lodz. As a result of losing control of this place the Russians will be unable to send reinforcements direct to the troops in the Piotskow region. They can only send them in a round about way.

Paris, Dec. 21.—The assaults maintained by the Allies in Flanders is resulting in further raids, according to an official statement issued here this afternoon. It also accuses the Germans of [redacted] the hospital at Ypres. They are also shelling Arras.

The official statement follows:

"During the day of Dec. 20th we made progress in the region of Lombardzyde, St. George's and to the southwest of Korcekerinn, with the occupation of some houses at Sewartelem, and the bombardment by the enemy of the hospital at Ypres.

Between Lyes and the Aisne we captured a forest and occupied also all the first line of the German trenches. Between that road and the first houses of Notre Dame southwest of Lois are heavy artillery battered the enemy in severe combats. To the north of Carney we wrecked the German trenches and overthrew two pieces of a battery placed near Hom. It likewise gained advantage on the Aisne and in the section of Rheims. We made gains in our whole front in the Champagne district, the region of Peronne, Perthes and Beausejour, and also in the Argonne district between the Argon and the Meuse we have made progress on all the fronts, notably in the region of Varcennes where we have advanced 500 meters beyond the heights, and in the region of Gercourt-Bethincourt. In conclusion we have made slight progress on the heights of Mute and in the forest of Chevalliers to the northeast of Fort de Clyon."

Vienna, Dec. 21.—*(Via Berlin and Amsterdam)*—The fiercest battle that has developed in the Carpathian mountains is raging near Lupkow pass. Austrian forces [redacted] to the relief of Przemysl were met at the Galicia end of the pass by two Russian corps and the fighting has been in progress for two days. The valleys are filled with snow and the wounded perish from cold. It is impossible for the opposing forces to find them after they have been buried beneath the drifts.

BIRTHS MUST BE REPORTED

New Health Law Will Be Enforced After Jan. 1

According to the new law under instructions from the Department at Albany all births must be reported by physicians to the registrar within five days. Anything over five days shall be reported to the proper authorities at Albany.

This rule of the local board of health will take effect Jan. 1st, and all Fulton physicians are urged to comply with the law in order to avoid trouble.

Although this law has been in effect for some time there has been no attempt made on the part of the health officials to enforce it and the majority of the physicians have been a little remiss about observing the rule.

Copies of the law can be secured from the City Clerk.

City Clerk Leon Scudder informed a Times reporter this morning that the local Board of Health intends to stringently enforce a new law adopted by the State during the past year in regard to registering births.

No Provision Made for a Larger Army

Washington, Dec. 21.—Carrying practically everything the War department asked, the Army appropriation bill was agreed upon by the House military committee. No provision was made for a larger army or reserve.

Around $2,000,000 was provided for ammunition in line with the department's policy of bringing its reserve up to 100 per cent.

The committee agreed to hear Representative Gardner Monday. His insistence on an investigation of Na[redacted] the committee was voted on to-day, after the bill was agreed on and when his statement could have no effect in altering it.

The bill carries $101,000,000, a cut of $3,000,000, but practically the same amount appropriated last year.

Lee M'Clung, Former U. S. Treasurer, Dead

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 21.—Lee McClung, former treasurer of the United States, died Saturday in a hospital in London after a three months' illness of typhoid fever. Relatives here received information of his death by cablegram from his brother.

Mr. McClung was a former treasurer of Yale university and had held executive positions with the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad Co. and the Southern Railway Co. The body will be brought to Knoxville for interment.

SEMI-PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE

Matt Fernan, former manager of the Geneva baseball club, who is now associated with the Clark House, this city, is promoting a semi-professional baseball league for next summer. Fulton, Oswego, Oneida, Watertown, Syracuse and other cities in this section of the State will be in the circuit. A meeting will be held next week.

PAVEMENT IN THE SPRING

"The members of the Fulton Chamber of Commerce need not worry about the proposed E. 1st St. pavement as the work on this improvement will be started as soon as the weather conditions will permit in the spring," said City Clerk Scudder this morning.

ATTEND AGENTS' BANQUET

Local representatives of the Prudential Life Insurance Co. attended the annual banquet of the Syracuse district Saturday evening at the Citizens club, Syracuse. Those present from this city were: J. E. Donavin, E. A. Hutchins, H. Holden and C. Gilbert.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy to-day and Tuesday, with snow flurries. Colder to-night

English Coast Towns Bombarded by Germans; Killing and Wounding Over 100, Mostly Citizens.

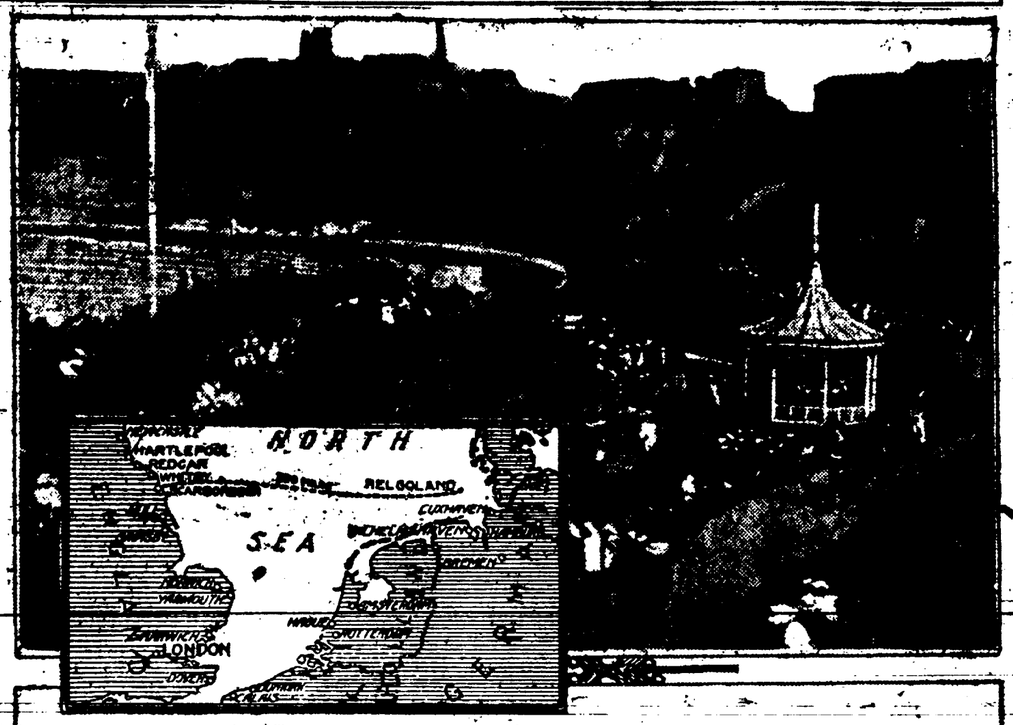




Photo by American Press Association.

Over twoscore persons were killed and many more injured, probably 110 in all, in the sudden attack of German [redacted] Whitby and Hartlepool, well known places on the North sea coast of England, about 390 [redacted] It was supposed that the Germans ships took a daring chance and crossed the sea in the fog, evading British warships and mines. They poured hundreds of shells into the three towns, only one of which, Hartlepool, was fortified. Several soldiers were killed there, but most of the victims were citizens, including women and children. Several churches were damaged, and the famous old cathedral at Whitby, dating back to the seventh century, was partly wrecked. Here are pictured scenes at Scarborough and Whitby and a map showing the location of the three communities bombarded.

HEAVY SNOW STORM SWEEPING STATE

Twenty Inches of the Beautiful Covers Saratoga; New York City Suffers

Utica, Dec. 21.—A blizzard swept through the Mohawk valley to-day depositing seven inches of snow and tying up traffic on the electric roads and interfering to some extent with telephone and telegraphic communication.

Saratoga Springs, Dec. 21.—Up to 9 o'clock eight inches of snow has fallen here, without no indications of ceasing. Snow is 20 inches deep.

Glenns Falls, Dec. 21.—Northern New York is to-day in the grip of the first storm of the season. A 11 o'clock more than 12 inches of snow had fallen. Reports from northern towns say that the snow fall there is even heavier. Steam and trolley traffic is badly crippled and there is no indication of the storm abating.

New York, Dec. 21.—A heavy sleet storm in New York and Pennsylvania crippled railroad traffic, demoralizing telegraph, telephon and railway service to-day. Every train entering New York was late. The surface and elevated transpociation was maintained with great difficulty. Only a few wires were working between New York and Chicago.

THAW'S EXTRADITION FIGHT

Federal Tribunal Decrees That New York State's Claim Is Valed; Must Return

Washington, Dec. 21.—Harry Thaws long fight to avoid extradition to New York State from New Hampshire where he is now in custody, has ended in a failure. The Supreme Court of the United States decided to-day that the extradition proceedings which New York State instituted to bring about Thaw's return are valid and that legal proceedings in Federal courts to prevent his return must no longer stand in the way. A writ of habeas corpus granted him at Concord, N. H., by Federal Judge Aldrich of New Hampshire was dismissed.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS

Sommerville, Mass., Dec. 21.—A score of persons were driven from their homes into a blinding snow storm during a fire which destroyed eight buildings and caused a damage of $20,000 in East Summerville to-day.

ATTENDING COURT

City Judge Wilson is in Oswego to-day attending Surrogate's Court.

HIGHWAY TAX NEXT MONTH

FIRST INSTALLMENT WILL BE DUE ON JAN. 7; OVER $83,000 DUE

Fulton taxpayers who live along the streets which have been improved during the past year should prepare to meet the tax which will be due upon Jan. 7th.

City Clerk Scudder announced this morning that $83,756 will be due the city for approximately a mile of improved highway consumated during the past summer. The pavements were of bituminous macadam and brick.

The Common Council will hold a special meeting Monday evening, Dec. 28th, when they will convene as a grievance committee to hold a public hearing on all complaints the taxpayers wish to register.

This evening Mayor Fox and the aldermanic board will regulate the terms for collecting the tax by installments.

Those who wish can pay their taxes in one payment thus obviating an annual 6 per cent interest rate which will be levied on the installment collections.

It is said that the entire tax will be collected within six years. It is further believed that no "kicks" will be registered at the public hearing although some taxpayers may appear before the board for information.

FRANK DENIED WRIT

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 21.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, to-day made a second effort to bring his conviction before the United States Supreme Court for review. Federal Judge W. T. Newman denied a petition for Frank's release on a habeas corpus writ, and a petition for an appeal immediately was presented. It will be passed on by Judge Newman.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
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Weekly

Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street, Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 66

W. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
G. W. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
L. W. BRAUN, Treasurer

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1914.

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Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Machine Works.
and Excelsior Works.
Paper Company.
Opener Bag Co.
Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Congratulations

(Palladium)

Oswego, Dec. 19.—The Evening Times, Fulton's new daily paper, made its bow to the public yesterday. The paper is a credit to Editor G. W. Braun and City Editor Raymond J. O'Sullivan, containing a large amount of local news and the telegraph service of the International News association. Fulton should support its new daily and the Palladium welcomes it to the field with the hope that it will prove a great success.

OPINIONS

Municipal Christmas Tree Idea Indorsed by President Wilson.

President Wilson indorsed the community Christmas tree idea, started as 1912 in New York, when a huge fir tree, standing in the center of Madison Square Garden and throwing its light for many blocks, was a gift given to hundreds in the city. The plan was so successful that fourteen of the larger cities of the United States, including Washington, had the same sort of celebration on December of 1913, and the number of 1914 municipal Christmas trees was planned to be still larger.

A copy of the statement issued by the president when his patronage was asked, for the community tree in Washington was made public by the persons who were responsible for the tree in Madison Square Garden. The community idea, said the President in this statement, has in it great possibilities for good. If the plan involved pity or patronage it would fail; if it would not be a community affair. But a tree for all the people would help them realize the things which bind them together as people.

Many beautiful legends are connected with such a municipal Christmas tree as it is proposed to have in this city.

According to an old German tradition, St. Wilfred gets the credit of transforming the tree worship of the savage Teutons to a Christian ceremony. It was about the year 725 that he led a party of priests into central Germany for the conversion of the worshipers of the god Thor. Prince Gregor, the grandson of a king, was with him, having been intrusted to his care by the abbess of the cloister Phazel. On Christmas eve they were fighting their way through the snow of the forest when they came upon the heathen tribe at Geismar. They were assembled under the thunder oak, symbolic of the power of Thor, and were prepared to offer up sacrifice. The white haired priest of the heathens had chosen the young son of the chief as the fairest possession of the tribe, and he was to be offered, for the god was very angry and needed the utmost atonement.

As the venerable priest raised his stone hatchet on high and brought it down to kill the boy, who was ready and prepared for the stroke, Wilfred appeared and warded off the blow with his staff. The people were gratified at his saving their favorite and allowed him speech, and he gave them the creed of the Christians. Then he and Prince Gregor took their axes and cut down the thunder oak. As it was ready to fall the lightning came and split it in many parts, and it fell asunder. The waiting tribe then beheld in its place a slender fir tree, green and sparkling and odorous. Wilfred bade the tribesmen to bear this tree to the hall of Grundhar, the chieftain, to there assemble about it and make merry. About this first Christmas tree the wild men of the woods first heard the tale of the shepherd boy and the fields of Judah, and it gripped their sturdy hearts. The tribes became Christian and ever after used the fir tree as a token of the day of Christ's birth.

Mr. Whitman's Look Ahead.

Mr. Whitman's speech at the Republican dinner was admirable. He does not "misinterpret the people's message" when he believes that the public has trusted itself to "the pledges made by our party and by its candidates." He is equally accurate in saying that "the party is on trial in this state before the whole nation." The Republicans in the Empire State swept back into power in a fashion to compel the country's attention. The political happenings of the next two years in this state may easily determine the party's future in the nation, with a state administration of promise about to begin and a constitutional convention to indicate the party's attitude on the great questions of industrial control, political reform and social service. It is no wonder that the Governor-elect says solemnly that there is no hope for the future of the party if its performances do not measure up to its promises.

Though long years of control made the Republicans believe they were ordained to be blessed in New York State, more recent years have shaken that notion. The Whitman administration will be judged on its performances, just as the Glynn administration was. The Democrats were turned out because, speaking fair, they lived foul. They fostered a period of graft, corruption, waste and inefficiency. They governed the state for what there was in it for them.

The state is sick of that kind of hypocrisy, from any political organization. Mr. Whitman and his associates will go into office pledged to a real reorganization of the state's business for efficiency and saving, no matter whose pocket is hit. The state will expect of them a full measure of realization of the need for political and social reform such as the Democrats showed when they passed the direct primary law and the workmen's compensation law. Mr. Whitman's manifest understanding of this spirit on the part of the public speaks eloquently for the likelihood of his party's making its performances harmonize with its promises.—New York Tribune.

Wait for Her, Boys!

The girl who is unkind to her mother isn't worth a tinker's doggone. This isn't written in any part of the Bible, but it's written in the history of thousands and thousands of misfit homes. If one of you boys ever run across a girl with her face full of roses; with eyes that would dim the lustre of a Colorado sky and with a voice that would make the song of an angel seem discordant, and she says, as she comes to the door:

"I can't go for a few minutes, I've got to help mother with the dishes," don't give her up. Stick to her like a burr to a mule's tail. Just sit down on the door-step and wait. If she joins you in two or three minutes, so much the better; but if you have to stay there on the door-step for a half hour, or an hour, you just wait for her. If YOU don't somebody else WILL and in time you'll be sorry. For you'll realize what you have lost. Wait for her, boys. She's worth it.

Turks Yield To Demand of U. S.

London, Dec. 21.—The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co., says the Turkish government has yielded to the combined representations of the United States, Italy and Greece, and has removed the interdiction on the departure from Syria of consular representatives and citizens of neutral countries.

THE CITY MARKET.

The prospect of a city market for Fulton is being urged by all who are desirous for the growth and prosperity of our city and its surrounding territory. The question has been asked by those who have the interest of our merchants at heart if the market would not injure the trade of these merchants. The answer comes on authority from merchants in business in cities where public markets have been established making a direct denial to this; rather, it is stated that their sale of the goods, the staple articles, not handled at the markets increased in proportion to more than overbalance the effect. Fruits and green goods are perishable and the dealer handling them must stand losses. The successful farmer who has disposed of his goods gladly takes home a goodly supply of other articles in their place.

It is a matter, not alone of local but, of national interest that the present high cost of living may be lowered by the opening of free markets, markets that will bring farmer and housekeeper into direct relation. The plan has already been tested in a number of places, the most notable among them being established in New York. Their reception has been enthusiastic and their success proven.

That the housekeepers of Fulton would appreciate the opportunity to lower the cost of living is not to be questioned. That the farmers within trading distance would find the open market a bond of interest, uniting the city and country, is an assured truth.

Let us have the market.

PRISONERS IN A GERMAN HOSPITAL.



Photo by American Press Association.

Wounded French and Belgian soldiers well treated by their captors in light and airy quarters.

GERMAN RIFLES SPREAD TERROR

Writer in the Trenches Says Bacon, Marmalade and Tea for British

(By John C. Foster.)

London, Dec. 21.—"The music of an approaching 'Jack Johnson' (a heavy German shell) is not exactly pleasant, but we soon get used to it," says Private Cyril White of the London Rifle Brigade, who has been fighting in the trenches in West Flanders in a letter to a friend in letter.

"One hears the report of the big gun, followed immediately afterward by a whistle which rises rapidly to the crescendo of a shriek. Suddenly it pauses and then stops. A moment afterwards there is a terrific explosion, the ground shakes and the dirt flies upwards in a gigantic shower mingling with a tower of black, greasy smoke. Then those of our men who were not buried by earth, or torn by a fragment of the shell inwardly thank their lucky stars and wait for the next one.

Imagine what it has been recently around Ypres when the German's big guns were in constant action and shells were falling every minute. Many of the poor fellows in the trenches were stricken deaf by the uproar.

"The weather is warmer, but it has been bitterly cold. If we had had a thermometer it would probably have registered zero.

"The Germans have trained some of their cannoneers into sharpshooters and their accuracy at a mile or two is positively uncanny. They bombard everything in sight—huts, bits of woodland, hayricks, stonewalls and even suspicious looking mounds of earth, which often are the graves of dead soldiers.

Here is the description, taken from a letter of a private in the London Scottish regiment, of a day spent behind the British lines: "Up at daybreak, just as the sky over the bleak fields to the east is getting gray. Before breakfast we are ordered to take picks and shovels to do some trench work. Away off to the southeast we can hear the mutter of the German artillery. The sound grows louder and louder as more batteries come into action. 'Somebody is getting hell,' we think as we spade up the frozen ground. Then come rations of bread, marmalade and tea with maybe a bit of salt pork or bacon. Then we are detailed off to some trench in front of Ypres 'to lay in the cold mud with nothing to eat till dark when we are relieved. Some times we are ordered against a house from which German snipers have been firing during the day and then followers fighting in the darkness. We get into our blankets tired out and always hungry."

The Y. M. C. A. is collecting money for the erection of comfortable buildings behind the British lines in which the soldiers can gather for amusement during the winter evenings. Dowager Queen Alexandra is supporting this movement.

BRITISH DESTROY TURKISH BARRACKS.

Paris, Dec. 21.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens quotes a message from the Island of Tenedoes saying that the recent bombardment by a British fleet in the Gulf of Saros, immediately north of the Dardanelles, destroyed the Turkish barracks on shore and seriously damaged the fortifications. The Turks fled to the interior.

Australian Troops Sailed Sunday

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 21. (By mail to New York)—Australia's expeditionary Force has lately sailed to play its part in opposing the enemies of Great Britain in Europe. With it also went New Zealand's expeditionary force. The Australians number 25,000 and the New Zealanders 6,000. They will probably be followed by additional contingents.

The Australians are under command of Major-General Godley, horse, foot and guns are in the forces and it is quite a source of pride to the Commonwealth and the Dominion that the troops are virtually as well equipped in every detail as they would have been had they been a part of Sir John French's army when it left England at the outset of the war.

As to the personnel and morale of the Antipodeans it could not be better. In the ranks are athletes by the score, and "rough-riders" from the Australian back-blocks and New Zealand farmers—a hardy lot who are used to rough work and outdoor life. Every stratum of life is represented—members of parliament, professional men, shearers from the sheep—stations which have made Australia famous, horse-breakers, clerks and what not.

The athletes include foot-ball players, swimmers and cyclists, in particular. The fame which Australians and New Zealanders won in the Boer was as cunning and desperate fighters, who instinctively know the value of cover and can kill on foot or mounted with equal facility is likely to be enhanced if the two forces are given a chance in Belgium, France or Germany.

Among the troops are cadets from the Commonwealth Military College at Duntroon, which is modelled after West Point, and also the French aviator Guillaux who had been giving exhibition flights in Australia, but is now on his way to join the military aerial service of his country.

Just when the forces left Australian shores is not publicly stated. A censorship as well as to the transports and the convoy still prevails, but when the flagship of the fleet and other troopships left here there were scenes of great enthusiasm and a big crowd bade the packed steamers farewell.

A month or two ago there were parades of the Australian Forces which at that time divided among the several states at concentration camps and there were accompanying demonstrations of patriotism.

In Melbourne, Sidney Adelaide and Brisbane.

In New Zealand much the same scenes were enacted and it is probable that no finer body of men—not even at the height of the African war—was ever gathered for military ends in any part of the modern British Empire, as is now on its way from that Dominion to the battlefields on the Continent. Nor is this in any way disparaging the Australian force. Both contingents will give excellent accounts of themselves ere a great many months.

Emden's Crew Captured.

Paris, Dec. 21.—The ministry of marine has announced that the British auxiliary cruiser Empress of Japan had captured the collier Exford, having on board three officers and 40 men from the German cruiser Emden, sunk Nov. 10 by the Australian cruiser Sydney. These are the 40 men who escaped to Cocos Island and subsequently sailed away in a commandeered schooner.

Miss Florence Sprague left today for her home in Cortland.

Morgan's Quality Shop

The Xmas remembrance will always be sweet if the gift came MORGAN'S. The name Morgan on the box carries prestige and a guarantee of quality and excellence.

We solicit your busines on the quality of our goods and the fairness of our prices.

A special invitation is extended to the public to visit this beautiful store whether you wish to purchase or not.

Wm. C. MORGAN
Quirk Theatre Building

Manicure Sets
Guaranteed
Instruments in Handsome Cases
75c to $10.00
ROBERTS & WOODS
DRUGGISTS

Christmas Dinners
Your dinner will not be complete without some of the good things from our store.
A FEW SPECIALS

ORANGES	CRANBERRIES
APPLES	GRAPE FRUIT
BANANAS	OLIVES
FIGS	FINE COOKIES
GRAPES	PICKLES
DATES	WAFERS
ALMONDS	ENGLISH WALNUTS
CELERY	MIXED NUTS

CANDIES
Try some of our Tea or Coffee and get one of our Handsome Calendars.
M. N. BALDWIN
Phone 499 115 W. Broadway

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

A Continuous Merry Christmas

Christmas can be made merrier not only this year but for years to come, by presenting to your son or daughter a Bank Account with us.

It is the surest incentive to accumulate funds in reserve where they will earn good interest.

4 per cent paid in our Interest Department.

Community Notes

Mrs. Charles True very delightfully entertained the Thursday afternoon embroidery club of the West side.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown of Oneida st., are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. James Woodruff of Batavia through the holidays.

* * *

Clarence Hewitt is in the city to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hewitt, Cayuga st.

* * *

Miss Florence Strague left yesterday for Cortland to spend the holiday vacation with friends.

* * *

Fred Hewitt, the popular mail carrier had a serious fall on some icy steps and has been off duty for several days.

* * *

Miss Jessie Suydam of Gloversville is spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Mary Suydam in Buffalo st.

* * *

Mrs. A. Williamson who has been ill at the home of her niece, Mrs. Fred Hewitt is gaining very rapidly.

* * *

Dr. H. S. Orchard who has been ill with pneumonia has sufficiently recovered to enable him to take a trip south for a rest

* * *

Bernard Jones of Syracuse has been the recent guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jones.

* * *

Dr. H. W. Schlappi who has been ill is able to be out again.

* * *

Mrs. Elmer Hare is visiting relatives in Buffalo.

* * *

General President John Gerow of the New York State Dairymen's League, addressed the local dairymen in the Grange Hall in First st. Friday.

Whitman's Message.

New York, Dec. 21.—Gov.-Elect Whitman practically completed his first message to the Legislature today. The message is exceptionally short. In view of his statement that he was desirous of becoming acquainted with the State departments before making recommendations concerning them.

DIAMOND DUST

In Cleveland they are of the opinion that it doesn't make much difference whether the Naps begin training March 1, February 1 or not at all.

If Ban Johnson is as successful in selling the Yankees as he was in killing the Federal league Jake Ruppert will devote his attention exclusively to beer.

Betcha Garry Herrman never will boom Sec. Josephus Daniels for the presidency of the National league.

The Federals, if you've noticed have done their baseball shopping early.

HOT LINERS

(Charles Webb Murphy, pronounced "officially" dead proved live enough to prevent Charles Weegham from buying the Cubs for a sum around $500,000.)

The Windy City's Pride.

The wedding guests had gathered;
There was chatter in the church,
(The villain, Charley Murphy had
been left far in the lurch)
Charles Weegham as a bridegroom
Was about to take for a bride,
The baseball club known as the Cubs.

The bridegroom waved aloft a roll—
A dower for the bride,
"If any one objects, speak out,"
The dashing bridegroom cried.
Then up bobbed Charley Murphy,
From underneath a pew,
He shook with rage, his eyes flashing fire
As options sometime do.

"Hold on, the dower ain't enough;
This wedding can't go on"
Cried Charley Murphy from a nook,
Where he had hid since dawn,
The guests sat in amazement,
The bridegroom couldn't think,
But Garry Herrmann saved the day;
He said: "Let's get a drink."

Herman Ridder to Take Rest.

Herman Ridder is going to take a vacation. His work as editor of the "Staats-Zeitung" has been so strenuous since the outbreak of the war that Mr. Ridder feels the need of a rest. He will leave for an extended visit in the South within a few days. His condition is not regarded as serious, according to his secretary.

NOTICE!

Times are hard and money is scarce—don't buy new clothes. Your Suit or Top Coat can be made to look like new. Have them dyed or French dry cleaned. Prices very reasonable.

Work called for and delivered.

The Fulton French Cleaning Co.

Phone 596 Office and Works, 17 N. Third St.

The Fulton Flower Shop

has ready for you a complete line of Christmas wreaths and greens all kinds of cut flowers and plants.

THEO. FOEDERER

THE FULTON FLOWER SHOP

9 SO. SECOND STREET

FEDS TAKING CARE OF FEDS

Comiskey Paid Well for Collins; He Remains Tied to a Job

New York, Dec. 21.—Ban Johnson and his organized pals who are bellowing about the Feds committing financial suicide by paying huge salaries to such men as Walter Johnson, Joe Tinker, et al, might take a squint at the hari-kari doings of themselves.

The Walter Johnson and Eddie Collins cases furnish an excellent instance of why the Feds are able to give the organized folks the hoarse horse laugh.

Johnson and Collins ranked as among the most valuable men in organized baseball. Both were leaders in their respective positions. Both had about the same money value if placed on the market.

Well—Charles Comiskey, "the brains of the American League" and the owner of the White Sox wanted Collins. He got him—at a price. Press agents of the American League say Comiskey paid $50,000 for Collins. We doubt the figures. About $25,000 was more like it. But let us take the word of the press agent for it. Collins cost Comiskey $50,000 in cash at the outset.

After paying $50,000 for Collins, the White Sox owner bound himself to pay to Collins for a term of five years an annual salary said to be $15,000. So it will be seen that to get and keep Collins Comiskey had to part with $50,000 and bind himself to pay another $75,000.

In other words, it cost Comiskey $125,000 to get Collins from one of his colleagues.

And now as to Johnson:

If Collins was worth $50,000 so was Johnson. The Washington club in an effort to keep Johnson offered him $16,000 a year for three years, according to reports. Had Johnson signed the club would have been bound to pay him $48,000 during a three year period.

This total added to the $50,000 value of Johnson as a pitcher would have made the cost of Johnson just $98,000 for any organized club that might have wanted to buy him.

The Feds got Johnson without paying a dollar in purchase money and they got him at a total cost to them of $36,000—Johnson's two year salary at $18,000 a year.

Comiskey is a part and parcel of organized baseball. There was so much "advantage" in that fact that he had to guarantee a payment of $125,000 to get a ball player of no greater worth than the Feds, the enemy of organized baseball, got for a guarantee of $36,000.

If it is "financial sucide" for the Feds to pay $36,000 for a player that would have cost an organized magnate $98,000, what do you call business genius?

It is any wonder that the Feds aren't overly anxious at this time to get under the wing of organized baseball? What's the advantage just now? At present they can get $98,000 worth of baseball value for $36,000. If they joined hands with O. B. they couldn't get bargain rates. They would have to pay the regular price, as Comiskey did.

In a year or so when the bargain counter offers no more inducements the Feds may join organized baseball. And they may not. Maybe at that time even if organized baseball waves a supporting hand, the Feds may ignore it and decide to go on alone and unaided.

Sometimes, y're infants grow so rapidly that they are able to get along without any outside help, especially if during their early days they are compelled to shift for themselves and thereby are forced to develop at an early age their own resourcefulness.

Parents Meet With Educators.

Eugene, Ore., Dec. 21.—Fifteen hundred school teachers, superintendents, educators and parents were attending a conference which convened at the University of Oregon today to discuss questions vitally effecting the conduct of educational institutions of the State. The conference will undoubtedly bring about a better understanding between educators and parents. It will last for three days during which educators of national fame will deliver addresses.

Supreme Court Takes Vacation.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Because of the holidays, the Supreme Court today took a recess and will not meet again until January 4.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Why Not a Waist for Christmas?

We Have Many Styles from Which to Choose

We have made a large addition to our stock of Waists in order to meet every demand of the holiday trade and you'll have no difficulty in finding just what you desire at the price you wish to pay. These are a few of the inexpensive models to be found here:

Messaline Waists in the fastened in-front style with tucks on either side in yoke effect, tucked back and long sleeves with tailor stitched cuffs, also high tucked collar. Price, all colors 2.50

Messaline Waists, yoke and collar trimmed with silk buttons and the long sleeves have tailored cuffs. Price 1.98

Fancy Waists, made with shadow lace yoke and collar; the upper part of the waist is of tucked net and the bodice effect is of embroidered net; long tucked sleeves 2.98

Chiffon Waists with shadow lace yoke and collar and white messaline vest trimmed with covered buttons; the long sleeves have cuffs trimmed with messaline. The colors are navy, taupe, brown and Copenhagen. Price 5.00

In Time for Christmas Gift-Giving Come

New Spring, 1915, Silk Waists at $1.00, 1.98 and 2.98

Our friendly relations with one of the largest waistmakers in New York were responsible for him granting our request that he make up several hundred dainty Wash Waists, in the new Spring 1915 styles, for us to offer to the Chrirstmas-buying crowds.

So you see we are offering styles which other stores will be unable to show for at least six to eight weeks!

Made of fine quality batiste, in open front and long sleeves styles, and with detachable collar and cuffs of heavy linen, with plaited jabot. Also several styles of fine voile and lingerie, lace and embroidery trimmed.

And the popular Bow Waists of Voile and a new lot of Clever Flannel and Striped Madras Skirts at 98c, tastefully arranged in Holly boxes



THE SALE OF FURS CONTINUES THIS WEEK

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

"The New York Shop"

What Is Done In the Overland Plant

In the Toledo plant of The Willys-Overland Co., utilization of sawdust and scrap from the wood working departments alone saves $40,000 per year in the coal bill. Not only is the fact of this large saving by utilizing an otherwise waste product of interest, but the mechanism by which it is accomplished is an excellent example of the usefulness to which automatic processes have been developed.

To operate the Wyllis-Overland drop forge plant, and to heat the 25 acres of new buildings just completed, requires 10 huge boilers of a total of 3,800 horsepower capacity. These boilers would consume 200 tons of coal for every winter day if it were necessary to use coal. The use of the waste from the wood working shops saves almost 1-3 of this, and practically eliminates need for coal in summer.

Large tubes lead from the point on every machine where waste drops to a central point beneath the floor and to which all the waste wood products are drawn by a strong forced current of air. The scrap is taken from this point by an endless leather belt to a powerful wood grinder which completely pulverizes the entire mass.

This crushed wood is blown by electric fans into huge bins, located above the furnaces; chutes from these bins lead directly to the fire pots into which at stated intervals a fixed quantity is released by automatic means.

The coal cars run on tracks located alongside the power house, from which the coal is automatically dumped into a large receiving bin. This coal is picked up by an endless chain of automatic hoppers that carry it up into compartments above the furnaces. As the fuel is consumed the ashes are automatically separated and dropped below the grates into another endless chain of moving buckets. These buckets carry the ashes outside the furnace room and empty automatically into the unloaded coal cars. The arrangement of the mechanism is a marvel of accessibility. Monstrous as is the physical size and capacity of the equipment, every part can be reached for inspection and necessary repair work quickly and conveniently. The pipe in which the steam is conducted from the boilers to the buildings where it is to be used are located in concrete trenches. These pipes which at the source are 20 inches in diameter are large as sewer pipes in average size cities. Because of the way in which they are piped through the trenches every section, joint and fitting is accessible. Should difficulty of any kind arise the time and cost necessary to correct it is thus cut to a minimum.

This case, where neither the wood, coal nor ashes are handled during the entire process. Shows how thoroughly John N. Willys, President of The Willys-Overland Co., has provided superior facilities for the manufacture of the Overland.

For Sale Cheap.

A new Waterloo Boy, 6 h.p. portable gasolene engine. Inquire Charles M. Allen, Inc. Fulton.

CANFIELD LEAVES $1,500,000

Richard A. Canfield's will, filed in the Surrogate's office Saturday, leaves substantially all his estate, unofficially estimated to be worth approximately $1,500,000, in trust for his wife, son and daughter. In the event of the death of the children without issue the estate goes to Thomas W. Sprague and his wife, Frances, the latter understood to be the sister of the testator.

EFFICIENT AERIAL FORCE.

London, Dec. 21.—During raids by French aviators into Alsace and Lorraine are demonstrating that the confidence as to the efficiency of the aerial force has not been misplaced.

A Berlin dispatch today says that aeroplanes flying over Saarburg, a Lorraine town, bombarded the place with bombs, killing two German soldiers and causing heavy damage. The same aviator, says the Berlin dispatch dropped bombs upon the Rieding railroad station and upon the village of Heming.

Reports from Paris yesterday that Metz and Strassburg, both German strongholds, had been attacked by French aviators. The Berlin message makes no mention of any bombardment of these fortresses, but Saarburg lies almost midway between Metz and Strassburg. Like Rieding, it is on the railroad line connecting them.

Broken Olives . . 25c qt.
Sweet Mixed Pickles 25c qt.
Sweet Pickles . . 30c qt.
Sour Pickles . . 10c doz.
Dill Pickles . . 25c doz.
(Extra large) AT
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
ONEIDA ST.

MAKE YOUR MONEY GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THIS CHRISTMAS

We Can Help You Do It

SPECIAL XMAS PRICES ON

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, RINGS, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, BROOCHES, LA VALLIERES, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, CHAINS, AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.

ENGRAVING. Get my prices. Select now and I will hold for you

J. F. BROWN South First St.

NORTHERN NOTES

Rufus North, who mysteriously disappeared from his home at Port Ontario, about four years ago, has returned home, having been in Monroe county much of time since leaving this section.

* * *

G. L. Hadley of Sandy Creek stripped the nail from the little finger Tuesday morning while unrolling the village hose from the cart to sleigh reels at the engine house. Dr. Cook dressed the injury.

* * *

The Methodist Episcopal church at Minetto has just installed a new organ at a cost of $2,000, $600 of which was donated by Andrew Carnegie, the well known philanthropist.

MOST SECURITIES

Are directly affected by conditions of manufacture and traffic.

Our Preferred Stock Certificates, now yielding 7 per cent, are based on a deeper foundation—the lighting and power needs of a city full of people—and are not disturbed by seasonal conditions.

Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.

Under Supervision of New York State Public Service Commission.

The People's Column

An Open Letter to Hon. Geo. M. Fanning, City Attorney.

In publishing this letter to you it is not my purpose nor desire to in any way do an injustice to you and I would very willingly pass this occasion by in silence were it not for the fact that the lawsuit against me as city chamberlain and recently "settled on its merits" bears every evidence of having been conceived and prosecuted in a spirit of unfairness and falsehood.

In the summer of 1913 in conversation with a friend you stated that "you did not believe that Mr. Deuel wrongfully took one cent of the city's money," and when he asked "why, then, do you sue him?" you replied, "Well, I had to." If I could I would be very glad to believe that such was your conviction, and that you were unwillingly executing the command of your superior in office, but, when I recall that you contemptuously brushed aside, as of no value whatever, everything I had to say by way of explanation or defense, and also when I come to look analyically into the "brief" you submitted to the court arguing against a "Bill of particulars" it completely undermines my faith in your honesty of purpose in this matter. It is no doubt true that this suit against me would never have been brought had you not advised it and no degree of professional courtesy can excuse the course taken by you.

Money Wanted.

Now, I call upon you to explain through the public press your reasons for advising this prosecution. The taxpayers have a right to know this because you received a large sum of money as attorney's fees in addition to your regular salary, which would of course, have been impossible had there been no lawsuit. It is impossible at this time to give a detailed analysis of your "brief." A few quotations are sufficient to impeach your truth and sincerity in this matter. Thus, on page 9, "The complaint is not based upon the report of F. M. Hart, so far as is shown on its face," but you sue for the "deficit" he names without ever having made any independent effort so far as we know to determine the accuracy of his findings.

It is repugnant to every fair-minded citizen to have the public funds wasted in litigation without reason when no evidence whatever can be found of any wrongdoing. In "Point I" you admit that "It is not possible for the respondent to provide such a bill of particulars as is asked for," when it is pertinent that any graduate from the eighth grade of our public schools could very easily find such "particulars" if they existed, by tracing the payments from the tax warrants into the cash book.

Could Detect Error.

Again, on page 6 you say that "There is, of course, no source of revenue to the city except from the collection of taxes assessed and levied against the property within its corporate limits!" Is it possible! Our people, then, live under the delusion that we receive income from such sources as school monies from the State, and from tuitions, license fees, excise, tax fees, interest on deposits, fines in the police court, for water, and other sources?

Again, on page 7, "and it is perfectly apparent that the chamberlain, if his funds balance, should have in cash the difference between the amount which he certifies from the entries in his warrant he has collected and the amount shown to have been disbursed from the various funds." This is a wrong conclusion because the premise is false. It takes no cognizance of any "source of revenue" other than "from the entries in his warrant he has collected." The chamberlain should naturally leave much more in cash than this "difference."

Again on page 7, "but it is not possible for the respondent to go back to his warrant and say to him you have neglected to turn over the money paid by John Doe or Richard Rowe of such and such a date, because there is no way to ascertain what particular sum he has not accounted for." Wrong. If a payment on the tax of John Doe or of Richard Rowe was recorded in the tax warrant and not in the cash book this fact would be very easy to determine and anyone above the grammar department, except possibly the respondent, could readily detect the error. If no "bill of particulars" could be discovered I ask in all candor why "this action" should not be defeated"—or better still, killed "in the bornin'?"

Again, on page 10, "The respondent bases its action upon the amount certified to by Mr. Deuel as being the amount he collected, can the "tax rolls and warrants") and insist that he shall account for that amount, less his disbursements." Here the same bogie is again introduced to befog the issue. The man is not living who could take the balance in any fund, or all of the funds, and say that such and such per cent of the amount collected on the "tax rolls and warrants" remains unexpended for money received from other sources is constantly being credited to and disbursed from these funds.

An Insult.

Again on page 11, "They (the appellants) will know that the city cannot by any possible means ascertain the names of the taxpayers, the amounts which each taxpayer paid and the dates when paid," and again on page 13, "The only evidence of the receipt of the money the city has is the entries made in the tax roll and warrant by the appellant Deuel." These statements are an insult to common intelligence. No one believes that the "city" is unable to do what seems to be above indicated.

Again in point 2 you say that "A bill of particulars should not be ordered which will in fact defeat this action." Or in other words—if it please the court, the charge of conversion, has been made against the appellant without any foundation in fact, the "city" has no evidence to sustain the charge, and we admit that it is utterly impossible for us to find any evidence, therefore the court should not order us to prove our case! You owe it to yourself, as a public official, that you give through the public press a statement justifying the part you have taken in this matter. It is for you to state whether it was your purpose to perform a public service in prosecuting a charge which you must have known, or could have known was false. Our citizens, I am sure, will give a righteous judgment in the case.

Respect, etc.,
GEO B. DEUEL,
City Chamberlain 1910-11.

NO MEETING

Owing to the absence from the city of John W. Stevenson the meeting of the Department of Public Works scheduled for to-night has been postponed.

Recover $8,160 Of Bandit's Loot

Cincinnati, Dec. 21.—Detectives late to-day recovered $8,160 of the $12,660 obtained by Frank G. Hohl, the automobile bandit, who was killed following his raid on two banks last Thursday. The remaining $4,500 is believed to have been mailed by Hohl to a man in Louisville, Ky. All efforts to locate the package of money through the postoffices, however, have so far proved unavailing.

The money recovered to-day was found in a room which Hohl rented last Wednesday. Becoming suspicious because his tenant did not reappear the landlord to-day notified the police, who searched the room and found money hidden in many places. A valise and a revolver also were found.

It was believed that Hohl had obtained $13,100 from the two banks, but a final check-up to-day revealed that the West End branch of the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Co. had lost $7,100 and the Library Banking and Savings Co., $5,560.

The Current Events club meets this evening with Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter, Highland St.

TIPUP FISHING

Many local sportsmen fished through the ice on the lake to-day. Some good catches were reported.

The sale of Chrristmas seals to date amounts to $122.

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason

David & Mason Agency

GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Phone 119 35 N. First st.

GEIGER'S GERMAN GRILL

Family Entrance: E. 1st Street.
Private parties Served at short notice
Regular meals and a la carte service at all hours at moderate prices.

EAST FIRST and BRIDGE STS.
Phone 344 Oswego, N. Y.

A LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS:

Dear Santa:

Mamma has been trying to decide what she wanted for Christmas and the other day we went by the Electric Light Co.'s office. In the window we saw some of the finest electric appliances ever exhibited.

She expressed her desire for one of the Electric Toasters or Coffee Percolators, so we asked the price and were very much surprised to learn how cheap they are.

I know Papa would also be much pleased with a Coffee Percolators because he finds fault now with the coffee mamma makes.

Please bring her a Coffee Percolator or Toaster for Xmas.

Lovingly yours,

MISS FULTON.

OUR IDEA of Service to Patrons



is to have everybody feel welcome in our store, that we want their trade and are willing to show them new styles at all times, whether they buy or not. Many people are hard to fit, but we would rather lose a sale than let a customer go out with an ill-fitting shoe. When you are shopping around town, use our store for your headquarters. We will be glad to care for your parcels while you shop elsewhere.



COME IN AND USE OUR TELEPHONE

You are a particular buyer and while you expect value, you want style too. Our way of selling Direct from Factory to You, not only saves you the middleman's profit, but places the most advanced designs before you. You don't have to wait until we unload old styles, our stock is always clean and fresh from the factory

SHOES FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Number 1	Number 2	Number 3
MEN'S DRESS SHOES	LADIES' FINE SHOES	BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL SHOES
MEN'S WORK SHOES	LADIES' WALKING SHOES	CHILDRENS' SCUFFERS
MEN'S HIGH CUTS	LADIES' HOUSE SLIPPERS	BOYS' HIGH CUTS
MEN'S FANCY SLIPPERS	LADIES DANCING SLIPPERS	CHILDRENS' SLIPPERS
MEN'S FELT SLIPPERS	LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS	CHILDRENS' RUBBER FOOTWEAR
MEN'S RUBBER FOOTWEAR	LADIES' RUBBER FOOTWEAR	
MEN'S FELT COMINBATIONS		

WE OPERATE 16 RETAIL STORES — WE DO NOT MAKE RUBBERS BUT BUY THEM IN CARLOAD LOTS

ALL SOLD AT MANUFACTURING COST PLUS A SMALL STORE EXPENSE

ENDICOTT, JOHNSON & CO.

51 South First Street "The Tannery Shoe Store" Fulton, New York

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mount entertained a number of friends last evening at cards in honor of Miss Margaret Blake. Refreshments were served and prizes won by Mrs. Leslie Quade, 1st, and Orin Ware, 2nd.

* * *

George Ward is home from Syracuse University for the holidays.

* * *

Miss Addie Walworth, of this city is spending the holidays with her parents in Oswego.

* * *

Miss Hattie Brunfield is spending the holidays in Picton, Canada.

* * *

Miss Helen Gibson left today for her home in Oswego.

* * *

Miss Addie Johnston spent Saturday in Syracuse.

* * *

Malen Blake spent Friday with friends in Fulton.

* * *

Miss Mary Hunter of Wellesly College is spending the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter.

* * *

Thos. Chapin of Sixth st., is slowly improving in health.

* * *

Elizabeth Corkins of Mt. Pleasant is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Door Corkins.

* * *

Miss Mariad Edgerton is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrrs. Lee Edgerton.

* * *

Mrs. Jessie Balch has taken a suite of rooms with Mrs. Emma Moss in Cayuga St.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Washer of Pennellville visited friends here Friday.

* * *

Miss Helen Perow of Minetto, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Blodgett returned home Saturday.

* * *

Fred Wadsworth is visiting relatives at Wolcott.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Hill of Palermo was the guest of friends here Friday.

* * *

Zulma Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Allen of 172 S. 3d St., is home from the Massachusetts Domestic Science school at Farrmingham, a suburb of Boston.

* * *

Mrs. Phoebe Blodgett has gone to Minetto to visit her brother, Chester Colwell.

* * *

Vice Principal, W. F. Merrill, of the Fulton High school left for his home in Rahway, N. J., to spend the holidays.

* * *

Miss Hazel Bonner is confined to her home with a slight cold.

* * *

Clayton Hill, the city engineer, is laid up with the grip.

* * *

Charles Washington, the Fulton liveryman, is seriously ill at his home.

* * *

Miss Kathryn McCarthy, 320 Utica St., is recovering from an attack of the grip.

* * *

William Seeley of New York is the guest of his uncle, Harry Allen, the clothier.

* * *

Miss Florence Sprague, a teacher in the Erie street school is the Christmas guest of her parents at her home in Cortland.

* * *

The State Street M. E. Sunday school will make its Christmas a benefit, in cash and clothing, for the Baby Welfare work.

NEW CARS COMING

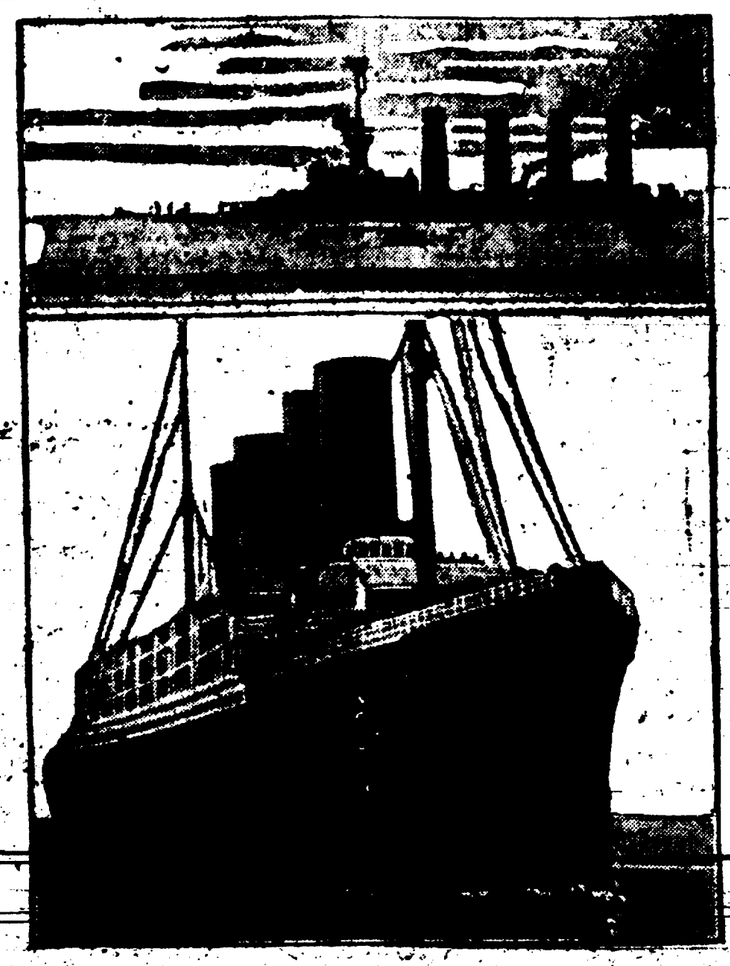
Traffic manager Gonzanbach of the Empire United Railways, Oswego-Syracuse division, announces that very soon this city shall have a service from the East to West Sides that will make the public sit up a bit. New cars have been ordered and when placed on local rails the people of this city can truly say, "Well done."

The traffic manager has not yet replied to complaints relative to closing the local station and waiting room at an early hour. This practice of early closing causes a lot of suffering and the hope is indulged that the complaint will receive attention.

13 PERSONS OVERCOME

New York, Dec. 21.—Thirteen persons were overcome by gas following an explosion of a gas main at No. 154 Bedford Ave., Williamsburg. All were rescued but are in critical condition.

Two German Commerce Destroyers Sought by the English Squadron.



Photos by American Press Association.

After the English fleet under Admiral Sturdee had destroyed four of Admiral von Spee's German warships in the south Atlantic and had run the fifth, the Dresden, to port a search was immediately begun by the British ships for the German cruiser Karlsruhe and the converted liner Crown Prinz Wilhelm. Both these ships were supposed to be somewhere in the Atlantic. The Karlsruhe had from the first been a close second to the Emden as a commerce destroyer, though not in so spectacular a way. The Crown Prinz Wilhelm slipped out of New York at the start of the war loaded with coal and presumably arms. Very little has been heard from her since.

BRIDGE OVER THE MAAS.

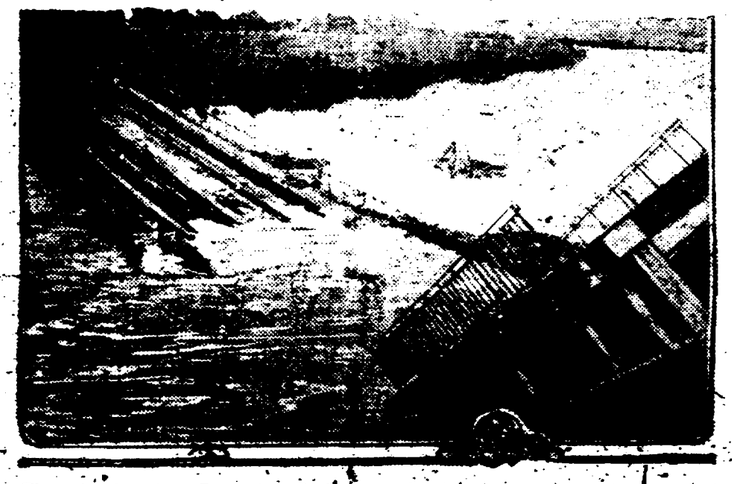


Photo by American Press Association.

This is one of many bridges blown up by the Belgians to hinder the progress of the Germans.

GILFILLAN ESTATE $1,944.44

The difficulties of the estate of Esington Gilfillan, the inventor of an egg carton, were settled in Syracuse Friday, when his daughter withdrew objections to the claim of Martin F. Dillon for $733.19 for legal services. The account filed shows that but $1,944.44 remains of the $10,000 received for the egg carton. John Hunter of this city was financially interested in the invention.

OBSERVE THE HOLIDAYS

Washington, Dec. 21.—"It is impossible to keep members of Congress in Washington over the holidays," today asserted former Speaker Cannon. He added that the plan of the leaders to recess only for a few days at Xmas "will not work."

"In the 38 years I have served I can recall only once when Congress failed to adjourn over the holidays," said the veteran legisator. "That was the Forty-seventh Congress, I think. Grover Cleveland was about to come up as President and the Republicans wanted to clean up a lot of legislation and they refused to recess, but the members absolutely refused to sit in their seats."

SYRACUSE MAN BUYS FARM

Annie M. Church of Syracuse has sold a large farm in the town of Parish to Arthur Biggs.

The farm is ready stocked and is in good condition. The farmhouse is an eight-room affair. Barns are three in number, two of them of modern construction. General farming has been the practice on the farm in the past; there being room for stock, fruit, vegetables, berries and grain crops.

FRED MARTIN IS THE WORLD'S CHAMPION ON THE ROLLER SKATES.



Fred Martin is the world's champion speed roller skater. He holds the record for twenty-four hours, having covered 258 miles, 1,027 yards during that time. This record was made in Milwaukee in 1913.

COSTLY BLAZE

Parkers Landing, Pa., Dec. 21.—Many daring rescues by volunteer firemen were effected when two hotels were burned to the ground early Saturday. Two stores, a livery stable and the telephone exchange were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

WORLD DOINGS

New York.—"If you must die, do it in union style," advises the American Federation of Labor. Union men are asked to see that members of the family have union funerals, and that coffins, grave clothes and tombstones by-products of union labor.

Plainfield, N. J.—George Gideon found 18 pearls in an oyster which he was eating. Six of them are worth from $50 to $300.

Jersey City, N. J.—Dr. E. K. MacMurrough declares that Policeman Frank Kotz, who called on him while suffering from acute indigestion, died in his office, but after telephoning the police to send for the body Kotz revived. Kotz is now patrolling his beat.

David M. Katz says, "I wish you many successes; the paper is fine and every person in this city should come to your support. The town needs just such a daily paper."

J. R. SULLIVAN'S

A last word to those who have not completed their Christmas shopping. Here at this great store is a variety of beautiful gifts. The large selections and extremely low prices warrant your serious consideration.

This Store Open Evenings Until Christmas

Time Yet to Select a Piano

A Piano or Player for the family is a lasting gift that will give pleasure and enjoyment in the years to come. our moderate prices and easy terms make purchases and payments an easy matter.

Victrolas

All styles from $15 to $200. Don't miss having one of these delightful instruments in your home on Christmas morning.

A visit to our Furniture department will surely interest you. You may want an easy chair, a desk, a desk chair, a library table, a foot stool, a childs' rocker, a high chair, a dressing table, a brass bed, or one of those brass costumers at $2.25, $3.50 or $4.50.

Our Jewelry Department

See us before making your purchasers of watches, chains, fobs, rings, bracelets, scarrf pins, cuff buttons, etc.

Gold Filled Rings for Men, women and children—Gold filled rings with stone settings guaranteed for five years and should a stone be lost we replace it free of charge.

Sizes and styles for men, women and children at 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

A beautiful assortment of Cut Glass, including lamps, vases, jewel boxes, bowls, etc.

TOYLAND

Bring the little ones to our basement to see what Santa Clans has in store for them. There is something here for every little boy and girl. Automobiles, toy cycles, rocking horses, hand cars, desk and chair, black boards, mechanical toys, dolls, books, games, etc.

Only a few more days to make your selections, that all may feel happy on Christmas morning.

A visit to our store will be appreciated.

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway Fulton, N. Y.

Oswego County's Only "Fur Store"

Offers Special Bargains This Week For Xmas Buyers

Men's Siberian Dog Coats, $17 worth $22.50

Men's Real Galloway Coats, $21.50, reduced from $28

Extra quality Galloway Coats with Fur Collars, $24, reduced from $32

Men's Fur Lined Coats, from $25 up

Fur Caps, Gloves, Robes, etc.

Ladies' and Children's Fur Sets, etc.

C. M. Barnes Co.

Makers of Good Furs

207 West First Street

OSWEGO

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

GUERNSEY

On your way downtown drop in and see our complete line of Bathroom Fixtures. Prompt attention given to all repair work.

Arthur J. Guernsey

The Oneida St. Plumber.

227 Oneida St.

Office phone 1591 Home, 3335

SANTA CLAUS

HAS ARRIVED AT

THE FAIR STORE

18 First Street

with a full line of toys, dolls, doll carriages, fine China and bric-a-bracs, hosiery and underwear, pictures and picture frames, mirrors, brooches, watches, clocks, babies' sets, suspenders, stick pins, burnt wood sets, wine sets, water sets, images, nut pick sets, neck wear, suit cases, jewel boxes, childrens' and ladies' coats, muffs and scarfs, handkerchiefs, jardiners, umbrella jars, cuspidors, skirts, underwear, sweaters, pipe racks, copper nickeled coffee tea pots and thousand of other articles to choose from.

S. WALDHORN

18 First Street

(Waldhorn Block)



ATTENTION

Piano Buyers!

we offer

15-STANDARD MAKES-15

Pianos and Players

Mr. Piano Buyer

Your one great opportunity to settle on a Christmas Piano for the family.

No reasonable proposition refused.

Now is your chance, Mr. Cash Buyer.

Bogue's Piano Store

23 Year - Established 1893

For Xmas Decorations

Holly and Mistletoe Holly and Pine Wreaths

AT

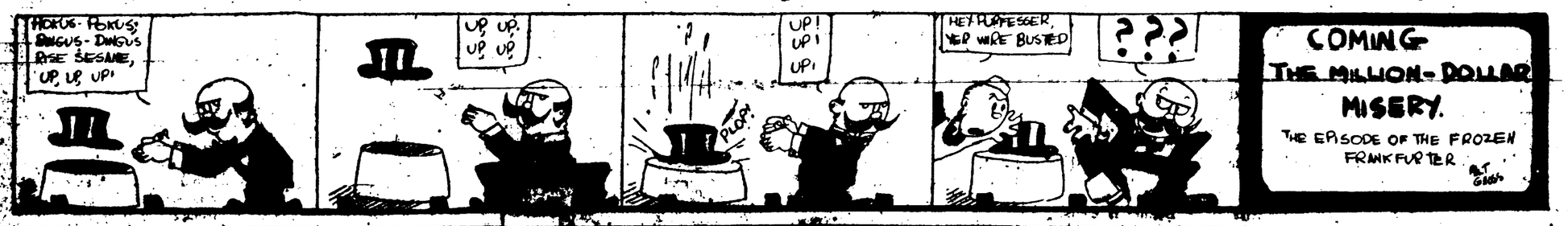
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

ONEIDA STREET

THE QUIRK

TO-NIGHT	TO-MORROW
The One Big Laugh	5 — ACTS — 5
"Don't Tell My Wife"	High Class Vaudeville
10c, 15c, 20c	and
The All-Fun Show of the Season	6 Reels of Pictures
	MATINEE . . . 10c, 15c
	NIGHT . . . 10c, 15c, 20c

Get the [cane] Ish K. Bibble, In "The Ups and Downs of a Hat" By Gross



Fashionable Fixings for Presents

New Veils—Pierrott Sets—Lingerie Clasps Sealing Wax Ornaments.

New York.—It is nearly always safe to give a woman something to wear, as a present, and the field for choice is so large that something acceptable is not difficult to find even if strict economy is necessary. Veils are in favor with the fashionable set, and loose hanging styles lie with masque effects. It is all a question of liking, and you can spend a pretty penny on hand wrought lace, or turn out a dainty veil for a trifle if you will buy the plain net and stitch on an edge of matching velvet ribbon, though if you buy this made up it costs a lot more.

Very fashionable are the Pierrot sets of velvet, with a neck piece consisting of a small fitted yoke, and an upstanding collar that comes to the chin. The muff is a long puff of the same material finishing in frills that slip up over the sleeve when the muff is carried. Linings may match in color, or contrast and it is pretty to have a lingerie ruche inside the velvet collar. A touch of fur adds very much but is not at all necessary.

Neck Wear.

Smart neckpieces, with or without matching cuffs, were never more in demand, and no one has too many of them. These can be picked up in the shops or made at home from odd bits of lace and organdie, and from linen handkerchiefs, their hemstitched finishes serving admirably for dainty accessories quickly made.

Tulle scarfs ending in silk rings that slip over the finger are new and desirable additions for evening wear. Butterfly bows of tulle on small straps of the same that have a ribbon flower at the centre are very pretty when adjusted, the butterfly at the left side and rose at the right.

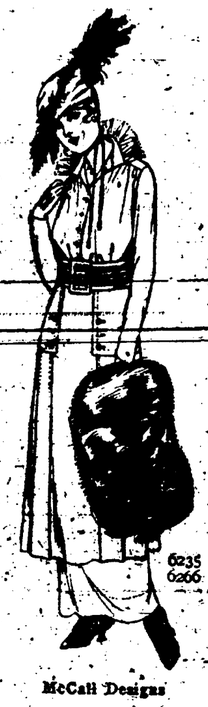
Neck bands of velvet ribbon ornamented with pretty slides, designs done in crystal or pearl or jet nail heads, or with fine head embroideries, are likely to be appreciated, now that so many ruches and neck fixings are held in place by hands.

Lingerie Clasps.

Little straps of ribbon, embroidered prettily that hold the lingerie in place on the shoulders, are rather preferred to the metal ornaments for the same purpose. These fasten with snaps or with loops and button if preferred.

Fancy bows in sets with a tiny sachet, concealed in their loops somewhere, make another dainty gift.

Girdles and sashes offer the widest



McCall Designs

variety of suggestions, and need little making now that such articles are so loosely adjusted, that they practically shape themselves on the wearer.

An old time fad has been received in making of sealing wax ornaments. Hat pins, belt-buckles, beads, slides, combs and fancy hairpins are a few of the articles made attractive by being overlaid with sealing wax in various pure colors and combinations. The easiest and most successful way to do this form of enamelling, is to use old trinkets, or cheap ornaments as a foundation, simply covering them with the melted wax. Combinations of green and blue—the peacock colors—are especially modish.

Lucy Carter.

Eagle Looks Like Crow.

Uncle Joe Cannon is in Washington for a visit. He brought with him a few comments on Democratic economy, the administration and Secretary Bryan.

"Democratic economy is like that of the new clerk in the country store who carefully watched the spigots, but carelessly knocked out the plug from the bunghole," said the former speaker. "The President is mighty good at composition writing and his messages are fine examples of literature. But the people want results.

"Mr. Bryan has been preaching 'from the text 'be good and you'll be happy' for nearly twenty years, but when he took charge of our foreign relations he made the American Eagle look like a crow on the other side of the Rio Grande."

Ask Your Grocer

for

Black Baking Co., Inc. Products

BANQUET AND MILK BREAD 10c

RYE, VIENNA AND SANITARY BREAD, 5c

QUALITY FIRST

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS

Black Baking Co., Inc.

EXQUISITE EVENING GOWN DEVELOPED IN BEADED NET AND SATIN.



Every evening gown now glitters and scintillates. Some gowns are more glittering than others, but the one illustrated is just right. Made over rose pink satin, this cream net is bordered with iridescent beads in which rose color predominates. The tunic pointed front and back are particularly graceful.

Those You Know

George Wilson, sr., is seriously ill at his home on Broadway.

* * *

James Hopkins is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hopkins of W. 1st st.

* * *

Miss Mae Roach has returned from a week's visit with friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Lewis Edgerton is home from Ringe Technical school for the holidays.

* * *

Mrs. James Cole spent the day in Buffalo.

* * *

"The Picture Exhibit" which was held in the Erie st., school closed last evening. About ninety dollars was realized. This sum will be doubled by the state, making enough to furnish each room with at least two pictures.

* * *

Henry Schhellenberg is improving in health.

* * *

George Arthur Post underwent a successful operation for appendicitis Friday evening at the Lee Memorial Hospital. Dr. F. E. Fox, performed the operation. Mr. Post is the son of the late Dr. George Post and is well known in this city.

* * *

Miss Helen Meagher has been visiting Miss Ruth Quirk of Seward st.

* * *

Engineer George Hackett is confined to his home by illness.

* * *

Wm. Seeley of Syracuse is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Allen.

It's Time to Decide on Your Xmas Gifts

DO IT NOW

As in past years we have a splended stock of QUALITY GOODS to select from, including

Thermo Bottles, Toilet Sets, Military Sets, Purses, Bill Books, Leather Cigar Cases, Manicure Sets, Baby Sets, Hand Mirrors, Safcty Razor Sets in Leather Cases, Parisian Ivory Goods, Perfumery and Toilet Waters

IN ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS BOXES

Whitman's Super Extra Chocolates

Putnam's Christmas Drug Store

Phone 92 108 Oneida Street

PICTURES

CLOSING OUT

We are offering all of our ready-framed pictures at a reduction of 33 1-3 cents.

FRAMING

A complete stock of mouldings and made-up frames, in sliding ovals in all styles and sizes. All work for Xmas promptly done.

Hulett-Taft Co.

ONEIDA STREET

A Sensible Gift Carries With it Christmas Spirit Without Waste or Extravagance

ENJOY CHRISTMAS DAY INSIDE OF A WARM FUR COAT SUCH AS CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. A. ROGERS & SON

23 West First St. Fulton

Would Serve Her Brother's Time

Madison, Wis., Dec. 21.—Gov. McGovern received a letter from Miss Louise Kester of Chicago, in which she asks to be allowed to serve out the five years remaining of her brother's term in the Wisconsin prison at Waupun. She writes in part:

"I believe my brother, M. R. Kester, innocent of the murder charged against him and as has people deagainst him and as he has people dependent upon him and I am fifty years old, a Christian and a college graduate with a certain calmness of spirit and have no one dependent upon me, I ask your honor to let me substitute for my brother, if some one must be punished to satisfy seeming justice."

IRELAND A CLERIC FIFTY YEARS AGO

St. Paul, Dec. 21.—Archbishop Ireland observed to-day the fifty-second anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. No formal ceremony was held, but the day was observed quietly. The passing of this anniversary leaves Archbishop Ireland the third oldest bishop in the United States in point of service. The other old members are Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan and Bishop Hogan.

THE QUIRE

To-night an unusual opportunity will be given to enjoy a full three-act musical play, replete with spontaneous laughter from beginning to end. "Don't Tell My Wife" is its name. A fine quartette, all star trio, and Miss Grace Farnum, the English nightingale.

To-morrow, five big acts of that usual Tuesday high class vaudeville. Reserved seats now on sale.

STATE ARMORY - - - - - OSWEGO, N. Y.

SONG RECITAL BY

MME. SCHUMAN-HEINK

The World's Greatest and Most Beloved Concert Artist

Assisted by EDWARD McNAMARA

The Phenomonal Irish Baritone

New Year's Night Jan. 1st 1915 | Tickets $2, $1.50, $1

NOW ON SALE at Butler's Drug Co., West Side; Schuler's Book Store, and Roberts & Wood, Fulton; Mrs. J. C. Churchill, local mgr.

GENERAL CONCERT DIRECTION SUTORIUS & CO., N. Y. C.

ARE YOU A SPUG? A pair of Tickets for This Concert Makes a Gift of No Regrets



Are you ready for Xmas?

Have You Completed Your Christmas Preparations?

Are you quite sure you haven't forgotten the Candy you ought have?

Suppose you call and see our CANDIES, CHOCOLATES and BONBONS. The completeness and variety of our assortment may remind you of some gift you have neglected to get. When you note the attractiveness and quality of our candy and our moderate prices you'll realize the advantage of filling your confectionery needs here without further delay.

WE EXTEND A MERRY CHRISTMAS GREETING to all our friends and invite you to call and buy a box of our delicious Chocolates, any kind, sipe or price you wish from 25c to $4.00 each.

We guarantee satisfaction and if you receive any goods that are not satisfactory return them and your money will be refunded.

You are welcome to come and see our Christmas goods that are the best that we ever had.

We cater to weddings and parties with the best Vanilla and Chocolate CREAM that can be made. Give us your order two days in advance. Phone 306

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

25 South First Street, Fulton. Manlius Street, East Syracuse

YULETIDE GIFTS.

Suggestions That May Make Holiday Shopping Easy.

DAINTY TRIFLES FOR MILADY.

Beautiful and Practical Tokens Which May Be Purchased in the Stores or Which May Be Duplicated by the Clever Woman at Home.

The shops are full of attractive novelties for the Christmas shopper. The difficulty is usually in the abundance of the display. For shoppers who have difficulty in making up their minds the list given here may serve as an inspiration.

Among the most attractive souvenirs are the leather novelties, decorated with stamped or hand tinted work. The bag illustrated here is a handsome specimen of this work.

Beaded shell pins are for the hair.

The latest earrings extend up on the ear instead of down on the lobe.

A bright velvet rose is worn on the lapels of suits.

Massive necklaces of cut jet are very striking.

A heart shaped hand bag for evening is favored by debutantes.

Small neckwear of marten and lynx, also ermine and white coney, is much in demand.

The cameo brooch is much worn.

Diamonds mounted with opals or onyx stones are very fashionable.

Some of the newest sweaters have leather collars and cuffs.

There is a pretty little glove handkerchief with a colored center and a white hem.

There are dainty slipper buckles in square or oval shapes made of the tiniest flowers in colors to harmonize with the gown.

A new veil is caught into a velvet



HANDSOME LEATHER BAG.

neckband decorated with rhinestones or cut steel.

Very lovely is a blouse made of white voile, with a broad collar of pale pink voile embroidered with white.

Broad hip sashes crossed in an original fashion mark many of the new evening robes.

New umbrella handles have a watch in them. The watch key or winder, when not in use, is folded into the end of the handle.

Colored stitching to match the suit or gown is the latest cry for gloves. The stitching is very broad and heavy on the backs, the seams are sewed as usual with white.

Black and white neckwear is fashion's whim. Charming chemisettes in black and white to wear with the coat and suit are obtainable.

There are hand bags of silk with a little flounce of plaited silk or crape about the top, quite like a diminutive overskirt.

White silk stockings are worn with bronze buttoned strap slippers of very fanciful cut for afternoon dancing. These creamy or pale ecru toned stockings are much richer in effect with black footwear also than the pure white silk hose.

A blue silk hand bag is made with plaits running across, not up and down, as they often run. It is a novelty and therefore will probably be the object of a good deal of attention. It is finished with a strap handle of the silk.

GLOVES FOR GIFTS.

They Always Make Safe and Sane Presents For the Holidays.

Some of the new gloves have seed pearl embroideries on the back and over the wrist, and others are embroidered in colored threads interspersed with beads—rather a fad notion, but one that will appeal doubtless to women who are ever on the lookout for something absolutely different from things that other women are wearing.

* * *

Black gloves with white stitching and white gloves with black stitching are fancied by those who make something of a fetish of the white and black combination in every department of outer apparel. Women with large hands should beware of adopting such gloves, because the contrast stitching serves to call attention to the hand. The all white and the black glove are best for such women.

* * *

For wear with the tailored suit gloves of mastic colored suede have been revived. As a matter of fact, the Frenchwomen have been wearing such gloves with their walking suits for the last several seasons; but somehow the American woman cannot bring herself to give up the white glove, no matter what the time of day or the occasion on which she wears them.

MINCE PIES.

Allow one tablespoonful of shortening (lard or butter) to each cup of flour. Sift flour and put in a pinch of salt. Do not rub shortening in flour; chop in with a knife. Work in as much cold water as will make dough soft enough to roll easily in your hands. Now cut it in as many pieces as you need tops and bottoms for pies and take each piece and roll out on board separately, large enough to cover pie plates neatly.

Grease your pie plates and place a little flour on them and then knock it all off again. Now place your dough on bottom and wet the edges with cold water. Fill in with mince meat. Now when you roll your top fold it over and cut three slits in it and gently cover your pie. Press edges down with top of a spoon all around and mix one egg with a little milk and brush this mixture carefully over your pie. Don't be afraid to wet it evenly all over and bake in a good hot oven.

Mince pies should be thoroughly baked on the bottom as well as the top.

NEGLIGEES FOR CHRISTMAS.

Elegant and Comfortable Models That May Be Made For Gifts.

Bath gowns of elderdown flannel and leopard cloth, bound at the edge with silk, make welcome gifts for elderly folk. They may be obtained at such reasonable price that it hardly pays to make this sort of negligee at home, but when it comes to peignoirs of soft albatross lined throughout with silk—the ideal cool weather garments which are both warm and dainty—many dollars may often be saved by purchasing the materials by the yard and doing the work in one's own sewing room.

A negligee is very easy to make, provided one has a good pattern, for there is no necessity for careful fitting or draping. Four yards of double width albatross or cashmere, with an equal amount of india silk or the lovely pongee silk, which is soft and clinging in texture, will make a luxurious peignoir. White albatross lined with pale blue or pink and trimmed with ribbons to match is the usual choice for my lady's boudoir.

GIFTS FOR BABY.

Dainty articles of wearing apparel, toys designed to please his tiny majesty or dainty articles for his personal use make the most suitable gifts for baby. Whether it be cap, bootees, bib or dress, handmade articles are the most desirable. Fancy pins are useful.

A silver cup or spoon or a bread and milk set is nice for the youngster who has reached the high chair stage. If you give baby a toy select something unbreakable.

Illustrated here are some gift suggestions. The fancy set for baby consists of brush, comb and safety pin ring, together with a small doll. The



BABY'S SET AND BOOTEES.

articles are attached by narrow pink or blue ribbon to an ivory ring.

The baby bootees are of pale pink silk, quilted, with tiny flowers and leaves embroidered in pastel shades. The tops are edged with white eiderdown and finished with bows of pink baby ribbon.

Trees For the Birds.

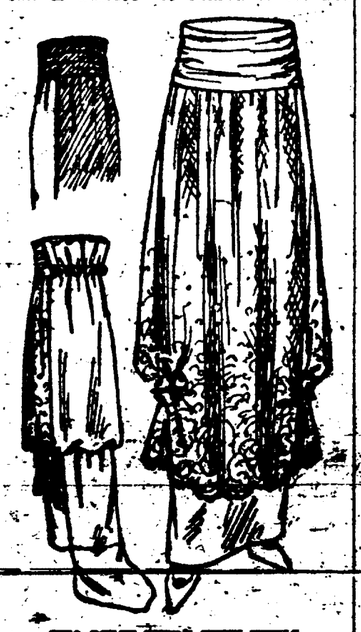
After your Christmas tree has lived its little day and has been stripped don't throw it out on the ash heap or make a bonfire of it. Plant it in your back yard, hang upon it small shallow cornucopias made of stout pasteboard filled with cracked corn, breadcrumbs or bird seed, and to its topmost branches tie a juicy boiled beef bone and a good sized chunk of suet. You'll find that the birds will appreciate their Christmas tree almost as much as did your children.

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

Here is a skirt that can be made with or without a tunic and finished with or without the girdle at the upper edge, so that it becomes adapted to a great many occasions and a great many materials.

The draped apron tunic is especially pretty made from flouncing, but it can be utilized for chiffon or for net



TWO PIECE SKIRT WITH TUNIC.

or for crepe de chine or for any other thin material that can be treated in such ways.

For the afternoon dance a pretty effect could be obtained by using chiffon in place of lace flouncing and finishing with a picot edge.

For the medium size the plain skirt will require two and five-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide, the tunic two yards of flouncing thirty-six if the deep girdle is used, forty-one inches wide for high waist line without girdle, and the draped back two yards with train or one and three-eighths yards for walking length.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 24 to 32 inches waist measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 8422, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. ..... Size .....

Name .....

Address .....

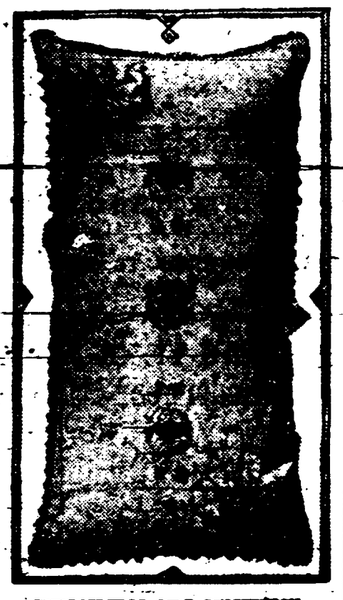
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GIFTS FOR GIRLS.

The Question of Utility Is Incidental in Christmas Shopping For Them.

For the debutante or the young girl who has almost reached the stage of womanhood the buying of gifts is a delight. So many dainty trifles are available, and youth has not lost its capacity for the enjoyment of these. One is always reasonably sure, except in the case of those incredibly pampered, to be rewarded by real appreciation.

In deciding upon her gift it is well to bear in mind that the ornamental makes a particular appeal to her. For example, she would like satin slippers with rhinestone buckles and silk stockings to match—or any one of the three



EMBROIDERED SILK PINCUSHION.

would please her thoroughly. An empire fan with carved sticks, a short string of pearls and bar pins never come amiss.

If she has a watch a set of jeweled slides on ribbon will make a most acceptable gift. Then there are silver mesh purses and the silver purse and carcase combinations so much in vogue just now. Odd rings are dear to the heart of most girls, and novelties in the way of dressing table accessories are usually welcome.

Pictured here is a rectangular pincushion of softest white taffeta, daintily embroidered in rosebuds and forgetmenots in clusters and with single flowers strewn over the surface of the silk. The cushion is edged with picot and adorned with clusters of ribbon. The cover is easily removed for cleaning purposes by unsnapping the concealed fasteners which hold them in

PLUM PUDDING.

Take one cupful of soft bread crumbs, a cupful and a half of chopped suet, some seeded raisins, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, half a cupful each of molasses and citron (chopped very fine), two apples chopped fine, three beaten eggs and one teaspoonfuls each of soda, cloves, cinnamon and salt. Fill a large mold only half full, cover tightly and steam continuously for three hours. The apples give a softness to the pudding, which makes it keep a long time in good condition. Chopped figs may be substituted. Note.—When making the plum pudding it takes but a little longer to make two or more. These make charming and practical gifts, correctly wrapped, tied in holly ribbon or the new gold or silver cord, and a spray of holly attached. Individual puddings are also fine.

CHRISTMAS PARCELS.

Should Go Forth Gayly Encased In Holiday Wrappings.

The humblest gift should go forth on its Christmas travels in decorative dress. No one should think of sending a Christmas package in ordinary wrappings, and each season there are fascinating adornments for the inside and outside of a package.

Gifts that are to be sent by mail or express are put in boxes or heavy wrapping paper, as well as the decorated tissue paper. These are fastened with heavy red cord, carry a gummed label for address and a Christmas seal in addition. Those sold for the benefit of the Red Cross society are in favor.

The forehanded one who gets off her packages early uses a "Do Not Open Until Christmas" label to stave off the inquisitive. These are bought in packages ready gummed.

If your list is large lay in a supply of Christmas boxes in a variety of sizes. They are adorned with holly paper or embossed red and white top and made suitable for small or large gifts. There is a special holly box to pack a book, others for candy and attractive ones to fit gloves, handkerchiefs, neckties or men's suspenders.

HANDMADE LINGERIE.

Handmade lingerie is expensive in the shops. The clever needlewoman will therefore find a dainty brassiere a welcome gift for women friends.

An especially good contour is given by a brassiere that is of fine eyelet embroidery with a closed front and crossed adjustable back with elastic at waist and shoulders to keep it in perfect shape. The front has a V



LACE BRASSIERE.

contour, with a square back, underarm reenforcement and a slight touring at the back.

Another design of hexagon net, reenforced hooks in front, has a V neck, back and front, dress shields, val edging and no boning.

Especially suitable for chiffon, net and lace blouses is this model. It is of shadow lace attached to almost invisible sleeves of net, in which dress shields may be sewed. The brassiere is drawn up at the top with ribbon.

Cord and Tassel.

The cord and tassel promises to prove an important trimming accessory. In Paris the pearl tassel has already made its appearance, and later on there will be seen tassels in jewels of varied hues and also in silk in matching tone with the frock. This sort of garniture is particularly effective with the velvet costume.

MOUNTING THE TREE.

The strongest iron or wooden Christmas tree foot is not so safe and not nearly so ornamental for the small tree as planting it in a large sized flowerpot or jardiniere, weighted with the family flatirons and filled full of moist sea sand, packed firmly and solidly round the tree trunk and the weighters.

CHARMINGLY CHIC AS WELL AS USEFUL IS COAT OF COVERT.



Automobile coat of sand colored covert cloth, with loose sleeves, ending in a deep cuff of sealskin, with band of seal extending to the elbow. A collar of sealskin is buttoned across with a large tab of seal, finished with two large velvet covered buttons. Slightly above the waist line a twisted tab of covert fastens the coat, being held in place by large buttons of seal. A wide band of seal edges the front of the coat.

Principal Points of Freight Rate Increase.

Uniform advance allowed on all roads in official classification territory.

Roads to which part increase was allowed last August authorized to advance rates allowed them until 5 per cent is reached.

Roads whose plea for increase was refused last May to advance rates to 5 per cent.

Request of railroads would have increased their revenue $50,000,000. Increase granted by Interstate Commerce Commission will increase revenues $30,000,000.

Lake and rail traffic, coal, coke, iron ore and certain other commodities are not included in the increase.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



A Christmas Gift that Helps

—a sufferer
—your city
—and yourself!

It is but a little gift—yet of all your Christmas Gifts none will so truly express the spirit of this season of hope—or HELP so much.

For every Red Cross Christmas Seal you buy carries into the life of some sufferer from consumption a gift of hope, relief, perhaps even of life itself. And helping to wipe out consumption in your community protects your health—and your city's health as well.

It's *your* fight. Red Cross Seals are *your* chance to *help* in the battle with the "white plague." Buy your share. Even one Seal will HELP.

RED CROSS
Christmas Seals

If you cannot buy Red Cross Seals in your town, write to American Red Cross, Washington, D.C., for as many as you wish at 1c each.

LET US BE YOUR SANTA CLAUS

We Can Provide for Every Member of Your Household

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

FOR FATHER, SON AND BROTHER	FOR MOTHER, DAUGHTER AND SISTER
MUFFLERS	JEWELRY
BATH ROBES	GLOVES
NECK TIES	SLIPPERS
UMBRELLAS	HAND BAGS
SUSPENDERS	NECK WARE
HANDKERCHIEFS	SILK HOSE
MILITARY SETS	SILK SKIRTS
GLOVES AND MITTENS	SILVER WARE
SHAVING SETS	TOURISTS TABLETS
SWEATERS	HANDKERCHIEFS 5c to 50c
BRUSH AND COMB SETS	SILK KIMONAS
LION BRAND SILK SHIRTS	RUBBER LINED TOURISTS BAGS
	BOUDUOIR CAPS

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

COMBINATION SETS	STORM LEGGINS
WARM BABY BLANKETS	JACKETS
BOOTIES	MITTENS

OUR TOYLAND IS BOOMING

Dolls, 5c to $2.00. Dolls carriages, beds and chairs. Mechanical trains 25c to $5.00. Mechanical toys of all kinds and at all prices. Books for children of all ages.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY

Cor. West Third Street and Broadway

ROBARGE LEADS CITY LEAGUE

Champion Pin Toppler of the Onyx Alleys, Rathbun

Robarge leads the pin topplers of the City Bowling league with a per centage he has toppled no less than [illegible] pins in fifteen games. Rathbun runs close second with 440 more pins to his credit, but he had participated in three more games.

The league standing is as follows:

	Games	Total Pins	P.C.
Robarge	15	2551	170
Rathbun	18	2991	166
Wm. Hill	18	2946	163
Murphy	18	2842	158
Mace	15	2379	158
W. H. Rear, jr	15	2353	159
Gifford	12	1887	157
Bowers	12	1865	155
Boutin	18	2782	154
Pringle	18	2762	153
Campbell	18	2741	152
Hunter	18	2682	149
Bittle	18	2674	148
Woods	18	2653	147
Durst	18	2616	145
Dennison	15	2186	145
Lewis	18	2585	143
Waterhouse	18	2584	143
Frawley	15	2142	143
Dodge	12	1654	138
Gardner	18	2442	136

Standing of League

The standings of the teams in the Amateur league follows:

Team	Won	Lost
Tigers	10	8
Cubs	10	8
Onyx Colts	8	10
Pirates	8	10

BOWLING NOTES

The Nondescripts and the Yacht club five of the City league will clash on the Onyx alleys to-nights.

WILL NAME COMMITTEES

President E. J. Penfield of the Fulton Chamber of Commeree intends to announce his committees to solve the public market and cold storage problems.

MICHAEL LOUISE BANKRUPTCY SALE

The Michael Louise bankruptcy sale was held at the store at 10 o'clock this morning. About fifty persons attended. James W. Bogue acted as trustee and Attorney A. T. Jennings rrepresented the trustee.

The stock was bid in by Chris Morgan, Fulton, for $400, and the outstanding accounts were sold to Michael Louise for $5. The fixtures, etc., were bid in by Patsey Bianchi for $8 above the amount of encumberances.

The sale for confirmation came on this afternoon at 2 p. m., before Referee in Bankruptcy Avery S. Wright, Oswego when the final meeting of the creditors was held and the estate closed. A small dividend was declared the creditors.

FIREMEN BUSY

Immediately following a useless run into the outskirts of the city, the Fulton Fire department was forced to answer another call on the West Side yesterday afternoon.

The first call was a false alarm and the second fire was on Whitcomb street.

A Polish resident attempted to sleep with a lighted cigar in his mouth and the result was that he was aroused from his slumbers by blazing bed clothing. Firemen threw the bedding out a window, saving the house from destruction. The damage was slight.

ELKS TO ENTERTAIN

The B. P. O. E. has engaged the Chaphan Concert Co. of New York as the feature for the annual ladies' night on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20.

The chairman of the committee on arrangements announces that it will be the most elaborate social affair of the season.

The Elks of Fulton have raised over $200 to purchase Christmas baskets for the poor. They will be distributed Thursday by a committee.

A CARD SOCIAL

The local council of the Knights of Columbus will hold a card social in their lodge rooms the afternoon and evening of December 30th, for the benefit of Father Lindsman's new school.

CLEARY ACQUITTED; DAUGHTER AIDED HIM

William V. Cleary, town clerk of Haverstraw and Democratic leader in Rockland county, was acquitted on Saturday by a jury in Supreme Court in the first degree on which he was tried for killing Eugene M. Newman, his son-in-law.

When the announcement was made by Frank Heddy, foreman of the jury, of "Not guilty," Cleary exclaimed: "Thank God for Anna!" Later he shook hands with the twelve men, saying:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your merciful and righteous verdict."

Cleary immediately afterward hurried out of the court room and joined his wife, who had already been apprised of the verdict. They embraced and each wept silently for a moment.

Friends of the politician made a big demonstration over the outcome of the affair. The daughter's story on the stand, in which she laid bare her relations with Newman, it is believed, swayed the jury in the verdict as given.

In summing up, District Attorney Gagan said that the law did not take refuge behind passion and use it as an excuse for taking the law into his own hands. In answerr to this Attorney Comisky said:

Any man who would not do what Cleary did would not have a just appreciation of his daughter's virtue.

MEMBERS OF GLEE CLUB

Many Fultonians plan on going to Syracuse Wednesday evening to hear the concert to be rendered by the Harvard Glee club of which Ronald Allen of this city is a member.

The young man is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen and he is taking a post-graduate course at the university.

OBITUARY

Frances Patrick Galvin

At an early hour this morning occurred the death of Francis Patrick Galvin at the home of his mother, Mrs. Ellen Galvin, No. 361 Broadwell St., after a lingering illness.

The deceased was in his twentieth year and was a communicant of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. No arrangements for the funeral have been made.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE BOOMERS MEET TO-DAY

St. Louis, Dec. 21.—With eight hundred delegates representing all sections of the United States and all interested in the extension of American trade to foreign countries, particularly South America and the West Indies in attendance, the St. Louis Foreign Trade convention designed to boom South American trade was called to order here to-day.

Recognition of the European war as a barrier to commercial intercourse was made when the delegates confined their attention almost wholly to the countries beyond the Gulg of Mexico. Middle-western commercial houses and organizations which recently held a convention in Memphis to discuss means of utilizing the Mississippi as an artery of commerce to the Southern nations were represented.

The convention is being held under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council of which James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is president. The plan and scope committee of the convention includes Sam D. Capen of St. Louis; E. A. S. Clarke, president of the Lackawanna Steel Co. of New York; F. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Merchantile Marine, New York; Fairfax Marrison, president Southern Railway, Washington, D. C., and John D. Ryan, president Algamated Copper Co., New York. The convention will be in session two days.

WHO PAYS?

Messrs. Painter and Frawley, two local handball stars will play B. Rugg and H. O. O'Brien at the City Hall court in the near future. The losers will pay for a supper.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED

Much difficulty was experienced today in operating the local street car line, due to the snowfall.

Don't Be Rash

in the effort to force the highest income, your risk of losing your capital increases out of all proportion to your gains

For security, take a good, local investment which you can keep track of like the Six-Seven Per Cent Preferred Stock of the

Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.

Under the Supervision of the New Yorrk State Public Service Commission.

Jules Wendell & Son

Leading Jewelry Store of Oswego County

Corner West First and Bridge Streets

A Word in Confidence to Christmas Shoppers

QUALITY REFINEMENT INDIVIDUALITY

These are the three characteristics that will make your gift treasured above the rest. They are the ideals we kept in mind when selecting our Xmas stock, and we have as a result a fine assortment of articles, for you to select from. Most of these are of exceptional beauty of design and workmanship.

The Last Four Days Before Xmas Special Values Will Be Offered in Diamonds and Watches

You will find a cordial welcome at our store.

Fares paid to all Fulton customers who purchase Five Dollars or more worth of goods.

OPEN EVENINGS



URGENT! URGENT!

Being COMPELLED TO VACATE OUR PRESENT QUARTERS we must sell our $20,000.00 stock of Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings—think of it—Suits, Overcoats, Shoes and Furnishings in all the Latest Styles, that appeal to every Man, Women and Child.

THE URGENCY OF THE CASE

has created this opportunity for you to take advantage of these Money-Saving reductions. Every garment and artical in the store retains its original price-mark and the reductions are made from the original price.

Analize this schedule of reductions, the come and make your selections.

Holiday Clothingand Shoes right in the heart of the season at prices that make them move.

Men's, Boys', Childrens' Suits, Overcoats, Shoes and Rubber footwear; Fur Coats, Fur-lined Coats, Fur Collar Coats, Mackinaws for man, boy and child; Rain Coats, Sheep-lined Coats in Corduory and Leather.

Buy useful Xmas gifts here at a saving.—Neck ware, Gloves Handkerchiefs, Bath Robes, Smoking Jackets, Suspenders, Hosiery, Fur and Cloth Caps, Fur and Fur-lined Gloves and Mittens, Umbrellas, trunks, Bags and Suit Cases, Felt Boots, Rubber Boots, Leather Over Rubbers, Shoes and all kinds of Footwear to keep your feet very warm and comfortable.

Think, Ponder—Can you afford to let this opportunity Pass?

Men's Suits

$16.00 SUITS GO AT $4.89

$13.50 SUITS GO AT $6.89

$16.50 SUITS GO AT $9.89

$20.00 SUITS GO AT $11.89

Men's Overcoats

$10.00 OVERCOATS GO AT $5.89

$12.00 OVERCOATS GO AT $6.59

$14.50 OVERCOATS GO AT $7.89

$16.50 OVERCOATS GO AT $9.79

$20.00 OVERCOATS GO AT $12.48

Fur Coats

ASTRACHAN AND FUR COLLAR COATS $15.00 VALUE $8.89

$25.00 FUR AND FUR LINED COATS $17.49

$20.00 FUR COLLAR QUILTED LINED $12.69

$35.00 FUR COATS GO AT $22.79

12.00 BALMACAANS GO AT $7.89

RED, WHITE, BLUE HANDKERCHIEFS—SALE PRICE 2c

MEN'S 25c BRACES GO AT 8c

$1.25 ALL WOOL UNDERWEAR GO AT 79c

$1.00 DRESS SHIRTS GO AT 79c

$1.50 FLANNEL SHIRTS GO AT 89c

FIRE AND POLICE SUSPENDERS GO AT $1.50

$3.00 SWEATERS ALL WOOL GO AT $1.89

$1.25 SWEATERS—SALE PRICE 89c

MEN'S GOOD WOOL HOSE GO AT 10c

50c OVERALLS GO AT 39c

MEN'S 50c RIBBED UNDERWEAR SALE PRICE 33c

Men's Fleece Underwear

50c VALUE 33c

25c Ties 9c

MEN'S 75c SWEATERS GO AT 33c

50c ALL WOOL HOSE GO AT 39c

85c OVERALLS GO AT 69c

BOY'S $3 OVERCOATS GO AT $1.97

BIG LOT MEN'S PANTS 89c

$6 MACKINAW COATS GO AT $4.19

MEN'S $3.50 WORSTED PANTS GO AT $1.89

MEN'S ALL WOOL PANTS GO AT $2.19

$1.50 SUIT CASES GO AT 98c

500 Lion Brand High Cut Shoes go at $3.69

Big lot of Boys' and Girls' Shoes at 98c

$3.00 Men's Shoes Go at $1.89

$3.50 Beacon Shoes Go at $2.79

$4.00 Dress Shoes Black and Tan $3.19

$1.50 Men's 1 buckle Oversimes at 97c

1 Lot Short Boots, white rubber sole, $4.00 value, got at $2.98

Men's Storm King Boots, white sole, $5.00 value, got at $3.89

Men's Short Boots, $3.00 grade $1.85

Big Lot Men's Good Shoes go at $1.85

$5.50 "Bull's Eye" Storm King Boots $4.79

Men's 35c Gloves, Sale Price 17c

$2.50 Wright's Wool Union Suits $1.79

$1.25 Fleece Union Suits 89c

50c Wool Gloves 39c

300 MEN'S IMPORTED CAPS

One Piece, Chamois Lined Fur Band. Will be sold at 39c

HIGH-GRADE RUBBERS BIG LOT MEN'S Go At 59c Pair

$5.00 Sheep-Lined Coats, go at $3.95

Boys' High-Cut Shoes $1.87

3.00 Boy's Suits $1.99

$7.00 Boys' Chinchilla Overcoats $4.89

$6.00 Leather Coats go at $4.29

$5.00 Double-Lock Trunks $3.79

Boys' 75c Rubbers go at 57c

Boys' 50c Union Suits 36c

25c Boys' Hose go at 9c

15c Ladies' Hose go at 7c

$2.00 Gold Bond Hats $1.67

$1.50 Hats go at 89c

$2.00 Fur Gloves go at $1.13

$4.00 Men's High Cut Shoes $2.89

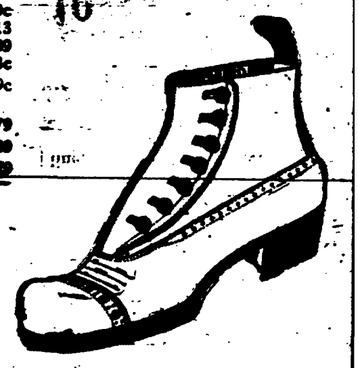
75c Working Shirts go at 33c

25c Children's Underwear 19c

$8.00 Mens' Raincoats $4.79

$5.00 Boy's Suits $2.89

Men's $2.00 pants $1.29



Rosenbloom's Clothing House

EVERYTHING MUST GO

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 5. By Carrier Six Cents Per Week. TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1914. International News Service. Price One Cent.

Submarine Attack Near Hattaras

Bulgaria Promises Not to Interfere if Her Balkan Neighbors Attack Turkey

Paris, Dec. 22.—It is reported by the French Ministry of Marine that a German submarine is helping to attack a British troop transport off Hatteras that has been sunk. No official announcement has been made but the rumor states that the submarine was sunk by destroyers after it had fired a torpedo at the transport.

London, Dec. 22.—Bulgaria will maintain a hands-off policy if her Balkan neighbors attack Turkey. No assurance to this effect were given at the same time at Paris, Petrograd and London. Official notification of this act was sent to the Greek and Roumanian governments and a dispatch received at Athens to-day stating that the confederate action against Turkey was being termed in messages exchanged between Athens and Bucharest was taken here to indicate that the two countries would enter the war on the side of the allies.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The French government has only one policy, that is the prosecution of the war against Germany until absolute victory has been won, Europe liberated and peace guaranteed.

Paris, Dec. 22.—Repulse of German attacks and the capture of German trenches are the outstanding features set forth in the official statement issued here this afternoon. It says at Perches-Les-Hurlus, the French have captured earthen works representing 1,500 yards of trenches.

Both sides are taking the offensive along the battle front.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Lima, Peru, Dec. 22.—The Japanese cruiser Idzumo sailed from Callao shortly after midnight. She proceeded south along the Peruvian coast.

It is believed the Idzumo's commander expects to intercept the German cruiser Dresden, which, according to latest reports, was not sunk by the British cruiser Bristol, but escaped and joined the German transport Prinz Eitel Friedrich west of Chili.

Bremen, *Via Amsterdam*, Dec. 22.—The North German Lloyd liner Aachen has been converted into a cruiser and is now engaged in very hazardous work, it is announced. Thhe Aachen is a vessel of 2,447 tons. She formerly plied between Bremen and Baltimore.

Bombay, India, Dec. 22.—The British expeditionary force which invaded Turkey by way of the Persian Gulf, is making progress against the Turks, who are trying to impede their progress up the Tigris Valley. This information is contained in dispatches from Basra, the British base of operations.

Rotterdam, Dec. 22.—British warships have been keeping up a bombardment of German positions along the Belgian coast for thirty-six hours. At the outset of the bombardment German batteries replied briskly, but their fire had slackened to-day, according to advices from Sluis, and it is believed that most of them have been silenced.

Aviators of the allies are resuming their activities and it is reported here that they have bombarded and burned the Zeppelin sheds erected by these Germans at Etterbeek, a suburb of Brussels. They flew from Dunkirk and dropped twelve bombs upon the sheds, escaping without damage. On their return journey the aerial raiders also dropped bombs upon Thielt, but with what success is not known.

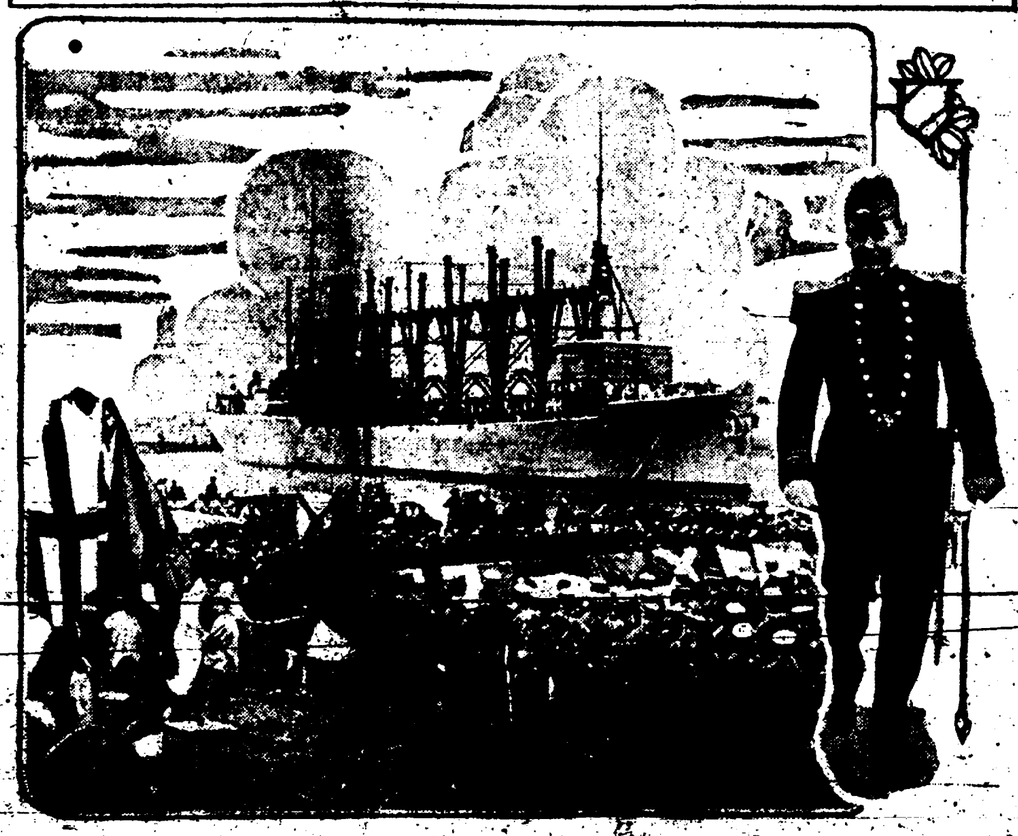
The first accounts published in Germany of the British bombardment of Zeebrugge reached here to-day. They quote a German officer as saying:

"The arrival of 200 shells was like hell let loose. For hours the trench groaned and trembled as the warships kept up their attack. It seemed as if hell was trying to force itself into the North sea. There were veritable fountains of fire."

CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNS; $10,000 LOSS

Rochester, Dec. 22.—A fuel among residents of the Polish section was responsible for the attempt early this morning to destroy the property of St. Stanislaus church in Hudson Ave. The school hall adjoining the church was "touched off" about midnight and the flames fanned by high wind threatened the school, rectory and church. A second alarm calling additional fire companies was necessary before the fire was under control. The loss is placed at $10,000.

Arrival of America's Christmas Ship, Jason, In England With Presents For Europe's Poor Tots.



Photos copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.

The United States official Christmas ship to the poor children of war stricken Europe was greeted with honors when she arrived at Portsmouth, England, on her first stop. The illustration shows the Jason, which is a United States naval collier, arriving at the dock. British soldiers are on the wharf to welcome her. Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Courtney, in charge of the Christmas ship, is also shown as he was snapped while landing at the dock. The Jason took thousands of Christmas presents to Europe, mostly donated by the children of America through the efforts of several metropolitan newspapers and encouraged by the government.

FIGHTING FROM BEHIND BRUSH.



© 1914, by American Press Association.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT IS IN SESSION

Premier Viviani left this port in emphatic fashion to-day when the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies sat in extraordinary session for the successful waging of the war. The speech of the Premier was interrupted many times by cheers. Among the senators and deputies were men who had returned from the front and attended the session in their uniforms. "Full responsibility for the war was placed upon Germany by the Premier and he declared this was clear to the world.

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK

Paris, Dec. 22.—With battles raging over ten of the northeastern provinces, the French parliament met in extraordinary session here to-day. The chief object of the present session is to adopt war measures and to discuss the future financial policy of the government. Throughout the session, which is expected to be brief, the proposals of the government will be adopted without opposition.

New confidence was inspired by the gathering of the senators and deputies in this city for it seemed to emphasize the fact that, while the German invaders are still on French soil, the dangers which confronted Paris at the outbreak of the war have now been all but eliminated.

Among the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies there was a feeling of confidence. Predictions were made on all sides now that the Germans would be driven back, notwithstanding the fact that their retirement may be stubborn and the allies' advance slow.

Paul Deschanel presided in the Chamber of Deputies and Antoine Dubohl presided over the Senate. A number of seats were vacant and some of them were draped in black in memory of legislators who were killed in battle. Not a few of the members were in uniform.

Official dispatches from the front continue to show progress all along the line for the allies.

It is reported that Ostend is being bombarded by the Anglo-French artillery, but there is no confirmation of the rumor that the allies have entered the city. Ostend was strongly fortified by the Germans and the Teutons have massed a great quantity of artillery to defend the city.

British troops have been flung forward to the firing line between Albert and the Oise to reinforce the French. This is made known in official dispatches. From Peronne to Nesle the British had to stand the brunt of six German attacks, but the invaders were unable to win back the trenches they had lost. The fighting has been especially severe in thhe region of Libons, fifty miles south of Armentieres. All along the line from Noyon to Bapaume the attacks and counter attacks are getting more violent as a result of the increased pressure of the allies' offensive.

Favorable reports have also been received from the Aisne, the Champagne district, the Argonne forest, German airmen have made another raid over Dunkirk, dropping twelve the heights of the Meuse and Alsace.
bombs. A number of persons are reported to have been killed. A Calais dispatch says that French and British aviators flew over Brussels, dropping bombs which set the Zeppelin sheds on fire.

Germans Make Russians Retire

By FREDERICK WERNER

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Dec. 22.—Withdrawal of Russian forces from their positions before Piotrokow to Opozno, a distance of 24 miles, is the chief news of importance receive from the eastern theater of war to-day. Opozno being east of the Pilica river, the German military experts believe that the Russians intend to make another stand behind that stream as they have farther north behind behind the Bzura.

Opozno is a branch of the railroad running from Ivanorod through southern Poland. This is the only line still held by the Russians and if the Germans succeed in cutting it they will trap the great forces that have been operating against Cracow north of the Upper Vistula and against the Germans' intrenched front from Cracow to Czechstowa.

The military experts believe that the next sanguinary battle in Poland will be in the vicinity of Opozno, but their interest centered to-day in the western theater of war, though the situation there is discussed only in guarded fashion. The announcement that Emperor William has gone to the western front is the cause of the renewal of interest in the fighting in France and Flanders.

That the allies would take the offensive in the west as soon as they thought the Germans were having a difficult time in the east was generally recognized here. That they waited too long, however, is the declaration of Major Mohrat in the Tageblatt.

"When the allies got started it was too late for them to pres their attacks to a conclusion," he says. "We had already won our victory in Poland, removing any further menace there, and were able to take the proper steps to defend our positions in the west.

It will be noted that the French claim to have taken many trenches. If their statements are true—in some instances we know they are not—they have suffered losses disproportionate to advantage they have gained.

"Where the conflict has reached conditions of a siege in the west we have avoided these attacks on trenches in order to conserve our forces. If the French continue their reckless assaults their numerical superiority will not last."

A large increase in the number of prisoners taken by the Germans has compelled the opening of two prison camps, Chemnitz, Saxony and Ebersdorf, Silesia. On Saturday alone 4,000 French and Russian prisoners arrived at Chemnitz.

KAISER CHECKED IN POLAND

Russians Slowly But Surely Rolling German Legions Back

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY

Petrograd, Dec. 22.—Russia's hosts are moving forward again. They have taken the offensive west of Warsaw and have driven the Germans back over the Bzura river. Once more they have straightened their line and despite hard counter-attacks by the Germans are slowly but surely rolling back the Kaiser's legions.

Almost daily for three weeks there has been terrific fighting along the Bzura river from Kamion, where it flows into the Vistula, southwest to Lowiecz. The fighting has been no less along the Bzura's tributaries, the Utrata, Ruwaka, Pisia and Skierniewka rivers. There have been occasional lulls in the fighting, but these have been only brief.

At one stage the right flank of the Russians swung back from Kamion along the Vistula to Kazunpolski, only 16 miles from Warsaw, but this was only until reinforcements were brought up. Then it swung back again like a huge pendulum, striking the Germans who had crossed the Bzura and dealing them smashing blows until they had to withdraw to their original positions west of the stream.

For 72 hours Russians and Germans fought a hand-to-hand battle for the possession of the ruins of Teserin. This was a flourishing little town until the Germans made their first attempt to take Warsaw. Since then it has been captured and recaptured six times. It has been wrecked by the shells of the opposing armies who have fought for its wreckage as dogs fight for a bone.

The 72-hour fight resulted in a reverse for the Germans. They had to withdraw, and the crazed inhabitants of Teserin emerged once more from their burrows. In giving up Teserin the Germans also abandoned Szymanow, another little town a few miles to the south. This town also is a wreck. More than 100 civilians were killed there when the church in which they had taken refuge was literally blown to pieces by artillery.

Further to the south the Russians have swung their line in a board curve, running through Opoezno and thence shooting out toward Czestochowa in a wedge-shaped position, the south side of which lies along the upper Vistula. In this formation they are well placed to repulse any attempt of the Germans to advance from Lodz toward Ivanorod and at the same time consitute a continual menace to the Germans if they at any time leave any gap in their line.

Gigantic Struggle In Galicia

Lemberg, Galicia, via Petrograd, Dec. 22.—More than 800,000 Russian and Austro-German troops are engaged in a great conflict over a battle front about 125 miles long in Galicia. The battle line forms almost at right angle, extending from Bircza, a few miles west of Przmysl, southwest to Lupkow and thence northwest to Zakliczyn, on the Dunajec river south of Tarnow.

The general battle was precipated by the energetic efforts of the Austro-German troops to raise the siege of Przemysl. Only the barest details of the battle are reaching here, but these indicate that the conflict is sanguinary, most of the fighting being done by the infantry.

The nature of the country makes the movements of cavalry and artillery most difficult.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy and colder to-night and Wednesday. Probably snow, with West gale.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
W. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
L. W. EMERICK, *Treasurer*

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1914.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

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Commercial Press.
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Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
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True Brothers.
Victoria Piper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Congratulations

Floyd Marvin, electrical expert: "It's a good little paper; I enjoy reading it, all right."

OPINIONS

The truth of the matter is that when 342 non-combatants in three coast towns are killed and wounded in a bombardment by German cruisers that eluded a patrol by an armada of warships supposed to be under way every hour in the 24, and when the enemy's ships are allowed to escape back to their base, something must be wrong in the execution of the "general naval policy." At least, that is the view that the people of England will be disposed to take.—New York Sun.

A man 73 years of age, who lives in Stuttgart, has written to his son in Brooklyn that things are going along very well in Germany. Certainly the price of board has not advanced, for the writer says the Government has quartered on him eight prisoners of war, seven of whom he has boarded out for 3 marks 45 pfennigs (about 87 cents of our money) per day for the whole seven. After the war he will receive from the German Government a rebate of 1 mark 25 pfennings. In 1870, he says, the rebate was twice that sum. Of course, there were fewer prisoners at that time and rebates were ruling higher.

A British protectorate was formally proclaimed throughout Egypt yesterday. Prince Hussein Kemal has been appointed Khedive, to succeed Abbas Hilmi, who is now in Vienna. He will take the title of Sultan. He is an uncle of the deposed Khedive, and the eldest living prince of the family of Mahomet Ali, former Khedive.

The loss of Egypt to Turkey is not only the stoppage of an annual tribute. It marks the end of Turkish sovereignty in Africa. What Italy began at Tripoli England completes on the Nile. So far as Egypt itself goes, the transfer in authority is largely in name. The British financial adviser to the Khedive grew in power until every activity of the Egyptian Government stood under his hand. The Egyptian army is English trained and English equipped. Protectorate is a mild word for the sort of rule which England has for years imposed on Egypt. The present change gives final dignity and permanency to an occupation that could hardly have any greatly different ending, so long as the British Empire had the ships and men to stand its ground. Turkey will be the only loser by the change.Utica Dispatch.

The Black Cross Society for the neglected destitute of the United States, held an organization and propaganda meeting in the east room of the Hotel Astor recently. Miss. Florence Gurnsey, president of the Civic Federation of Women's Clubs, presided at the meeting, which was addressed by the following speakers: Mrs. William Grant Brown, Drr. Royal S. Copeland, Mrs. Elmer Black, the Rev. James B. Wasson and Mrs. John Francis Yawger. It was decided that the Black Cross Society would give a "feed America first" ball at the Hotel McAlpin, January 14.—Utica Dispatch.

According to a Milan despatch Prince von Buelow, who arrived at Rome Thursday in his new ambassadorial capacity, is said in political circles to be intent on frustrating Italy's threatened entry into the European struggle against her imperial allies by inducing the Italian Government to assume the role of the world's peacemaker on the basis of "neither victor nor vanquished." The Kaiser, it is said, deems the present time opportune, because of the persistent deadlock on the Belgian-French front and the decided check all along the eastern line to the Russian advance.—The Press.

SEASON'S MUSIC

The merry tinkle of the sleigh bells and the big "bob" sled in the city's streets have added to the festive spirit of the season. From the big, comfortable farms in the surrounding county "mother" has been brought in to do the Christmas shopping. This means supplying the family larder with many goodies that will find their way into special holiday dishes and gifts from Santa's pack.

By the time "Mother" is ready for the homeward trip, baskets and boxes are piled high with something for everybody, and the little folks waiting at home with their noses pressed flat against the window panes and their eyes on the "bend in the road," know Old Chris has been interviewed.

Christmases may come and go, but so long as the war cloud does not hang low about us our voices should rise in a paen of thankfulness toward the Giver of All Good. May peace and plenty, tinkling sleigh bells with "Father" bringing "Mother" in to Santa, be with us, not with us alone for this season, but for all seasons to come.

On Christmas eve many little faces in the far off lands will be pressed against the pane and their eyes on the "bend in the road," while "Father" may be lying with face upturned on the battlefield, counting the cold stars and praying for a better understanding.

COMMODITY MARKETS STRONGER

Numerous Leading Articles of Consumption Display at Notable Upward Tendency.

Dun's Review says:

"Increased activity and a generally improved tone was noted in the commodity markets this week, there being 67 alterations in the 318 quotations received by Dun's Review, of which 30 were advances and 37 declines. Higher prices were obtained for butter, with most strength evidenced in the medium grades, and cheese held steady. More liberal receipts of nearby fancy eggs forced a sharp reduction in quotations, but other choice and good quality stock continued scarce and sold at another moderate advance. Active foreign buying was the feature in the grain markets and forced substantial improvements in wheat, corn, oats and some grades of flour. In live meats, beef was weak, but hogs and sheep were steadq, Provisions, however, were somewhat irregular, although generally inclined upward. Trading in hides was unusually inactive, and while one or two varieties fully maintained their strength, the market, as a whole, was rather easier than for a considerable period. Some grades of leather were also inclined to yield, but no important changes occurred. Sentiment continued to improve in the iron and steel markets, and while slight concessions were still available on derisable business, they were the exception, rather than the rule. In minor metals improving conditions were indicated by advances in copper, tin and spelter, and pronounced firmness in lead. Cotton was steady and a much stronger tone appeared in coffee, rubber and silk. Some reduction was made in sugar, but the market displayed a decidedly upward tendency before the end of the week on active buying from abroad. Wool was firm, but oils, spices and a number of drugs and chemicals were easy.—"

Afraid of Whitman.

Albany, Dec. 22.—Hoping to secure a pardon for William J. Cummins, now serving time for his connection with the failed Carnegie Trust company, Governor Rye of Tennessee, Senator Lee and Judge Allison also of that State, will urge Governor Glynn tomorrow to use his power of clemency in behalf of the convicted banker.

Andrew Carnegie has written the Governor asking for Cummins' release from Sing Sing and recently a large delegation from Tennessee visited the capitol and informed the executive that they believed Cummins, himself a Southerner,r an honest man.

Cummins' friends are fearful that Governor-elect Whitman will not pardon Cummins, since he convicted him while district attorney. They will use every argument to convince Governor Glynn that Cummins is innocent and has been wrongfully imprisoned.

Morton & Shattuck are giving a Sale on all footwear. 15 1st St.—Adv.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Paris—Asked to describe the battle in which he was wounded, an Englishman said: "First you 'ears a 'ell of a noise, and then the nurse says, 'try and drink a little of this.' "

Newton, N. J.—Charles A. Shafer, 102, hale and hearty has been chewing tobacco since boyhood. He says it prevents disease.

GERMAN FLAGS CAPTURED BY FRENCH.



© 1914, by American Press Association.

These colors, taken in the battle of the Marne, are on exhibition in the Chapelle des Invalides in Paris.

TRAVELING POSTOFFICE

One of the greatest advances ever made in the postal service was the origination of the traveling postoffice. This was started in 1862, and has developed and grown into the modern railway mail service. Instead of transporting the mails in bulk and assembling them in large distributing post-offices for separation and dispatch, they are sent directly to the railway post-office to be distributed on their way to destination. This post-office is a car or cars, operated in trains between important terminals, fitted up and furnished with distributing cases and sack racks, in which railway postal clerks distribute and handle the mails carried. Here the mails are made up for local delivery en route, and for dispatch to connecting lines.

This railway mail service directs the dispatch of all mails, determines the routes over which they shall be carried, and distributes them en route, so they are ready for delivery to offices along the line, and in some cases making separations for city delivery upon arrival at large terminals. To conduct this service there are 15,205 officers and clerks employed in it at a cost of over $18,300,000 a year. The railway post-office lines cover 208,481 miles of steam, electric and steamboat routes.

The training of the railway postal clerk is acquired by constant study of the names and locations of postoffices and the schemes of distribution and by the performance of his duties. His vocation is a hazardous one. Last year six clerks were killed, 104 seriously and 536 slightly injured in 405 railroad accidents.

Where this distribution space needed exceeds 30 feet of a car, the office authorizes the company to furnish a specially built railway post-office car and allows additional pay for it. The cost of this car service is over $4,600,000.

GREAT RUSSIA

Washington, D. C.—Showing how Russia is larger than the entire continent of North America, with the islands of the Caribbean thrown in; how it occupies three fifths of Europe and two-fifths of Asia; how its Asiatic possessions are one and a half times as great as those of China and three times as great as those of Great Britain; how it comprises one-sixth of the landed area of the globe and one-tenth of the world's population, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director and editor of the National Geographic Society, has just furnished the nearly 250,000 members of that organization with a striking pen picture of "Young Russia—A Land of Unlimited Poesibilities."

After giving an impression of the diversity of the origin of its peoples, who come from the Orient and the Occident, the frigid north and the tropic south: of its range of elimate which gives the Palm Beach touch to its Crimea and the breath of the north to its White Sea region; of its vast agricultural wealth: of the widely varying aspirations of its peoples, which differ as greatly as those of the Poles and the Mongols, as those of the Confucians and the Jews, as those of the Tatars and the Lapps; and of the vastness of the geographic limits of the Empire, Mr. Grosvenor says:

"But with all its geopraphic greatness Russia is about as poor in natural outlets to the world as the smallest of the countries of the earth. Holland could be hidden in the vast reaches of the Russian plain, almost as a needle in a haystack, yet Amsterdam does more international business than all the ports of Russia together. Not one free outlet to the open sea does European Russia possess except on the icebound shores of the Arctic Ocean. The path from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean leads through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles held by alien hands."

Mr. Grosvenor next shows how there lives within the boundaries of the Russian Empire enough people to duplicate the population of Germany, Great Britain and France combined, with enough left over to duplicate half the population of Austria-Hungary. Furthermore, if Russia grows from 1913 to 2000 as she grew from 1872 to 1912 her population then will be upward of six hundred million.

He then continues: "From such a record of size, of bigness in everything, we should expect Russia to be an old nation, like Great Britain; with perhaps a thousand years of unhindered growth behind her. But as a matter of fact, Russia is a youth among the nations compared with England, a stripling whose full stature and breadth is still a subject of conjecture and speculation.

"Russia is young because she never has had a chance to grow until recent years. Her geographical shape or condition was such that for centuries her people were constantly being enslaved or despoiled by stronger neighbors."

Fruit Growers Meeting.

Manager E. V. Underwood of the Farm Bureau is arranging a program for the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers which will be held shortly after the first of the year. A number of promisent fruit experts will be heard and it is planned to make the meeting the most important to fruit growers of any ever held in Oswego county.

Sentences Next Monday.

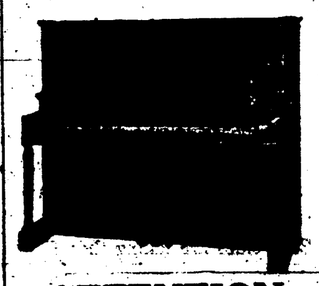
Judge Rowe held a term of County Court at chambers Monday and adjourned it until Monday next, December 28, when he will pass sentence on Angelo Visco, convicted of assault in the second degree, and Rafaele Di Tota, who pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons.

Clubs to Dance.

The members of the Pathfinder Boat Club and the F. T. E. members will hold their annual dances jointly on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at Churches hall.

A number of the younger set home from college will participate in the affair which promises to be main social event of the season.

Shoes and slippers at a great cut in price at Morton & Shuttucks.—Adv.



ATTENTION
Piano Buyers!
we offer
15-STANDARD MAKES-15
Pianos and Players
Mr. Piano Buyer
Your one grand opportunity to settle on the Christmas Piano for the family.
No reasonable proposition refused.
Now is your chance, Mr. Cash Buyer.
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THE QUIRK
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"Don't Tell My Wife"
10c, 15c, 20c
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The Xmas remembrance will always be sweet if the gift came from MORGAN'S. The name Morgan on the box carries prestige and a guarantee of quality and excellence.
We solicit your busines on the quality of our goods and the fairness of our prices.
A special invitation is extended to the public to visit this beautiful store whether you wish to purchase or not.
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Community Notes

Miss Isabelle Diamond is home from college spending her holiday vacation with her mother at the residence of her uncle J. W. Stevenson West First st.

* * *

Miss Kittie Collins of the west side has been the guest of Syracuse friends for a few days.

* * *

Miss Lydia Towse daughter of Frank Towse, of Oswego formerly of Fulton has accepted a position at North Rose.

* * *

Mrs. Lottie Haynes of Rochester st., is confined to her home with rheumatism.

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Munger has returned home from a visit with friends in Carthage.

* * *

Miss Madge Mult of Gowanda is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Merritt A. Switzer, Worth st.

* * *

Curtiss Austin of Syracuse University is spending his vacation with his parents, West 1st st.

* * *

The First M. E. Church entertains the juniors and the primaries with Christmas trees and other festivities Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

GUERNSEY

On your way downtown drop in and see our complete line of Bathroom Fixtures. Prompt attention given to all repair work.

Arthur J. Guernsey

The Oneida St. Plumber.

227 Oneida St.

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OSWEGO CANAL TONNAGE 55,705

State Canal System In Excellent Condition. Year's Business Shows an Increase

Albany, Dec. 22.—According to figures relating to canal tonnage compiled by Duncan Peck, State superintendent of Public Works, there were carried on the canals of the State during the navigation season of 1914, a total of 2,080,850 tons. This total is distributed between the different canals as follows:

Erie canal 1,361,764 tons; Champlain canal 492,014 tons; Oswego canal 55,705 tons, Cayuga and Seneca canal 128,698 tons; Black River canal 42,669 tons.

The total value of all shipments as estimated in dollars and cents was $28,277,991.00.

The tonnage on the Erie canal was made up of 892,676 tons, way freight east and 280,096 tons way freight west, a total of 1,172,772 tons both ways.

Superintendent Peck reports the canal system to be in excellent condition. During the season just past with the exception of two small leaks, resulting in a few hours' delay, there has been no serious interference to traffic and the record of the year 1913 for an almost unbroken season of navigation has been excelled in the year just past.

Former Justice Gray Honored.

Washington—Former Justice Geo. Gray of Wilmington, Del., was elected chairman of the Smithsonian institute executive committee by the board of regents as its annual meeting. The institution's endowment was announced as $1,002,500, only the income of which is devoted to research and other work.

Haverstraw—The grand jury hearing charges against Frank Delongwy for stealing a locomotive, decided the engine was "too big to get away with" and refused to indict.

NOTICE!

Times are hard and money is scarce—don't buy new clothes. Your Suit or Top Coat can be made to look like new. Have them dyed or French dry cleaned. Prices very reasonable.

Work called for and delivered.

The Fulton French Cleaning Co.

Phone 596 Office and Works, 17 N. Third St.

The Fulton Flower Shop

has ready for you a complete line of Christmas wreaths and greens all kinds of cut flowers and plants.

THEO. FOEDERER

THE FULTON FLOWER SHOP

9 SO. SECOND STREET

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

A Talk Recently Given at a Parent-Teachers' Meeting at Solvay

The following explanation of the work of Solvay Vocational schools' course in "home-making" was given by Miss Haley, head of that department, at a parent-teachers' meeting held at the Solvay schools last week:

Upon the privacy and sanctity of the home rests the strength of our nation. The words of house and home are often confused; home expresses family life, which is lived within the house. House is the place where the home maker surrounds herself with artistic and harmonious furnishings and where she tries to work out the ideals and standards of living that will create the real home atmosphere of the household.

The home stands for rest, for peace, for comfort, for health and inspiration. Homemaking is a profession and women should be educated as if they had elected teaching or any other trained profession or as men are trained for factory or any other skilled worker. This education or training will enable her to manage her home as though it were a business institution managed most systematically. Health is the first and most necessary consideration or requisite, sympathy in trials or sorrows (our own or our neighbors) foresight in managing, or planning, self control at all times and common sense helps many a woman to adjust the most trying of difficulties.

The ideal home-maker is thoughtful, polite and hospitable. Ever neat and tidy whether in negligee or at work washing dishes or cleaning floors. Simplicity, orderliness and cleanliness will lead to harmony and make us realize we have other needs than food, clothing and shelter. The home properly developed works for good and is uplifting. Children should be taught that each must have an aim and that it is not for personal gratification. Each and every one owes a duty to the community in which he lives. To our future generation the children of our homes we look for the professional men and women and to the trades of people of every class.

The educators of the world are deeply interested in a few schools who began before our rise to solve the problems of making home-makers of our girls. All eyes are turned on these institutions or school systems where their superintendent is alive and has taken time by the fore lock and will have his successes assured before the others who have rested on their laurels have awakened from their beauty sleep, and so it is in Solvay schools.

The vocational course in homemaking is on in full swing and we want you to know what all this talk means.

Sewing commences in our schools in the fifth year and at the end of the sixth year all of the elementary work has been finished. At 14 years of age and having completed the sixth year, the girls are eligible for the pre-vocational work.

The State requires for this course six hours per day for two years of general industrial training. This does not finish a girl's education by any means providing it is possible for her to continue, when she finds herself capable of choosing the work for in which she cares to specialize in or to make her life's work. The classes of the pre-vocational work are divided into cooking, sewing, costume design, arithmetic, English, textiles, industrial geography, spelling and writing, house furnishing and decoration, music, physical training, citizenship and hygiene, household science.

A simple analysis of these various subjects is very interesting and worthy of your consideration.

Cooking.—The definition of food is anything which is nourishing to the body. Foods are classified as to their nutritive value whether for heat, energy or building of tissues.

As for example in the winter we use potatoes for heat. For energy or starchy foods, cereals, yolks of eggs, macaroni and spaghetti. Whites of eggs, meats and fish for tissue building.

Laundering.—Making of soaps from greases.

Making of starch, the correct degree and kind of bluing, removal of stains, tea, coffee, or fruit or grass, mildew, or rust stains, setting of colors in wash materials.

Household Science.—What soil is best to build on. The prevailing winds, southern or eastern exposure preferred, location whether convenient to business and schools, environment or neighborhood suitable to family.

House Construction.—Simple planning no waste or extra rooms, saving of steps, large and well ventilated sleeping rooms, doors to swing out in case of fire, simple but durable plumbing; no chance for germs or dirt to settle.

Heating.—Furnace, steam or hot water. The advantages or disadvantages for these for home purposes.

Coal stoves are used but an uneven heat is the result.

For the less fortunate, who cannot build their homes but are forced to rent, have to consider the question of rent, surroundings, according to their incomes, quiet streets, suitable neighborhood, avoid shop districts that give off disagreeable orders and high buildings that cut off the sunlight and air. Decoration according to income.

Simple harmonious artistic development.

Household Management.—Division of the income according to the size of family. What percent for food, for clothing, for general expenses, recreation and savings.

Costume Design.—Scalloping of the caps when in the cooking class, embroidering of initials on aprons, appliquing of letters of constarsting materials on middy blouses. Monograms on guest towels, drawing of the full figure developing the lines of the various garments and showing the correct position of the hat placed on the head.

Textiles a practical knowledge of cotton. We all know the origin, but do we fully understand what mill or brand we should use for sheeting, for undergarments, when to use bleached or unbleached, what pique or galatea is used for?

The difference between calico and gingham. Wool and its bi-products.

The fundamental weaves that never vary. Names of material may change according to the ingenuity or ambition of the manufacturer.

We have cabinets showing the different stages of wool and cotton in the various processes of manufacture in preparation for the market.

Sewing caps and aprons worn in the cooking classes, middies and bloomers in the gymnasium, holders used while cooking, hemming of dish and hand towels, table cloth and napkins; curtains, in fact, any and all sewings belonging to the household.

The physical training under the direction of Miss Hutchinson, where they enjoy folk dancing, singing while they dance and a rollicking game of hand ball that brings roses to their cheeks and the sight of them at their play thrills you with the desire to join them in their sport.

The care and feeding of children and care of the sick is one of the most important features in this course. First aid to the injured, the applying of bandages in cases of need are tried out on one another for demonstration.

All the sewing work will not be confined purely to the members of the class or their personal use. We aim to be helpful to others, the members of our household and to be important factors in the community. At this time all the world is interested in the warfare carried on in the European countries. Material has been sent to us to make into garments of any description the amount of material will permit, for tse Belgian sufferers.

As soon as the wants of these peo are satisfied or filled we will take up work for the various hospitals. Where sheets, pillow cases and simple garments are always needed and the institutions will be pleased to furnish the material for this work.

The honors of community helpfulness does not belong to the homemaking girls at this particular trial but to the household arts and to the college preparatory or normal girls of the high school. Their school spirit is most commendable and I am sure most unusual and if the mothers will call for their help they will be as delighted with their ready response as we have been especially in times of need. Curtains, pillows for the rest room, in fact any or all wants of the school system have easily and quickly been filled by the hearty co-operation of these students.

Give the girl a home duty, a cupboard to clean, her own stockings to mend, it will be of inestimable value to her. Not necessarily an irksome or disagreeable task but something that each day or at least once a week—that is her particular duty to her mother and to her home.

Last Week in Business.

The improving tendencies in trade become more distinct and general and the favorable decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting, with a few exceptions, the application of the eastern railroads for a five per cent, incdease in freight rates is a constructive development of much importance. Confidence is also strengthened by more liberal credits, the cheapness of money for short terms, better collections, and still more by the further progress of financial recuperation. The opening of the Stock Exchange to stock dealings proved so successful that all restrictions were removed, except that of minimum prices, which was not required so far as there was any evidence of extensive liquidation.

You will do well to call on Morton & Shuttuck and see the bargains they are giving.—Adv.

A PEACE CALENDAR for 1915

The Morrill Press have issued a very artistic and timely calendar, consisting of fourteen page 4 1-4x7 in. of heavy card-board printed in two colors and gold with portraits of noted men and a peace quotation from each.

On Sale at

CONLEY BROTHERS

F. W. LASHER

MRS. J. K. STEELE'S

Buffalo Street and

THE MORRILL PRESS

Price 25c

HANNIBAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albring held a reception in honor of their golden wedding anniversary, Dec. 19. Many relatives and friends were with them on this happy occasion, and many letters and telephone calls were received from those who could not congratulate them in person. Pieces of gold coin were among the gifts. Their pleasant home was appropriately decorated for the occasion and Christmas season with Killarney roses, evergreens, holly branches, wreaths of princess pine, poinsettas, Christmas bells, and garlands. The reception lasted until late in the evening when the happy party left wishing this estimable couple many happy returns of the day.

* * *

Mr. Arleigh Van Nostrand of Flushing, L. I. attended the Albring reception, Saturday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albring received congratulations from Dr. and Mrs. I. C. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brewster and Mrs. Nellie Lund all of Florida.

Highland Falls—John R. Feichs planted five posts on his lawn in violation of the Sabbath laws and was fined $1 a post.

A Sensible Gift Carries With it Christmas Spirit Without Waste or Extravagance

ENJOY CHRISTMAS DAY INSIDE OF A WARM FUR COAT SUCH AS CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. A. ROGERS & SON

23 West First St. Fulton

Go to or Phone City Market for Your Christmas Turkey, Ducks

GEESE AND CHICKENS ALSO BEST OF BEEF CUTS, PORK, CANNED GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CRANBERRIES, CELERY SQUASH, ETC. BEST EVER. PROMPT SERVICE.

H. C. DANN & SON

11 South Second Street

MAKE YOUR MONEY GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THIS CHRISTMAS

We Can Help You Do It

SPECIAL XMAS PRICES ON

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, RINGS, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, BROOCHES, LA VALLIERES, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, CHAINS, AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.

ENGRAVING. Get my prices. Select now and I will hold for you

J. F. BROWN 7 South First St.

F. W. LASHER

BOOKS

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS

WALL PAPER

Books and Books Framed Pictures

Crane's Fine Stationery

"KODAKS" and BROWNIES

Cut Glass and China

ALL AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

BARGEY ESTATE OVER $4,000

Contractor's Widow Looking for Compensation. Case Being Investigated. Goodrowe Estate

Petition for the probate of the will of Lyman D. Bargey, the local contractor, who was killed in the collapse and fire that destroyed the Peter Massaro macaroni factory here on December 3, was filed by his widow at the Surrogate's office in Oswego yesterday.

The estate is valued at $4,200 of which $3,000 is real.

No mention was made as to a right of action for Mr. Bargey's death. It is said that it is a matter of compensation and is now being investigated by Deputy Compensation Commissioner John Fitzgibbons. The question to decide is whether the deceased was employed as a contractor or as a journeyman carpenter.

A petition for letters of administration on the estate of Cornelia Goodroe, late of this city, has been filed by Elizabeth B. Damm, as guardian of Cornelia Goodroe, an adopted daughter, and sole legatee. The Goodroe estate is valued at $1,240 personal and $2,000 real.

Chafing dishes, expensive goods, will be closed out at just half their value. Peoples Hardware Co., Inc.—Adv.

Diamond Ring.—Brilliant white 1 karat diamond and two three-quarter k. Rubies, Blucher setting. Cost $275. Best offer, quick buyer, takes it. Diamonds, Care Times Office. 6-10-11 c

SANTA CLAUS

HAS ARRIVED AT

THE FAIR STORE

18 First Street

with a full line of toys, dolls, doll carriages, fine China and bric-a-bracks, hosiery and underwear, pictures and picture frames, mirrors, brooches, watches, clocks, babies' sets, suspenders, stick pins, burnt wood sets, wine sets, water sets, images, nut pick sets, neck wear, suit cases, jewel boxes, childrens' and ladies' coats, muffs and scarfs, handkerchiefs, jardiners, umbrella jars, cuspidors, skirts, underwear, sweaters, pipe racks, copper nickeled coffee tea pots and thousand of other articles to choose from.

Only Three days before Christmas

S. WALDHORN

18 First Street

(Waldhorn Block)

Those You Know

Miss Marie Benson is spending the holidays with her parents in Oswego.

* * *

Miss Lois Harrington is visiting friends in Baldwinsville.

* * *

Miss Mary Tillapaugh is visiting her parents in Wolcott.

* * *

C. Sumner Carroll is home for the holidays.

* * *

Miss Vivian Caffery, has been the recent guest of friends in Oswego.

* * *

Miss Frances Kiane is spending the holidays in Newark, N. Y.

* * *

Miss Blanche Seymour left Saturday for Ledanon, N. Y. where she will spend the holidays.

* * *

Alfred Edgerton is home from Harvard for the holidays.

* * *

Mrs. Adeline Bilhardt spent the day in Oswego.

* * *

A. W. Vickery will leave for Detroit on Wednesday. He has made numerous friends in this city during his administration of duties connected with the Gas Company.

* * *

Treasurer Moss and Engineer Tippy of the Fulton Fuel & Light Co., were in the city Monday, inspecting conditions in general.

* * *

The library will be closed Christmas and New Year's Eve and also during those two days.

* * *

The High school Glee club will hold a meeting in the Assembly room of the High school Wednesday evening at 7:30.

* * *

A benefit testimonial will be given at the Quirk theater Monday evening for Henry Schellenburg, orchestra leader at that theater, who recently suffered the loss of a foot.

* * *

Special Christmas music is being planned in the various churches of Fulton.

* * *

Yesterday was the shortest day of the year. From now on the afternoons begin to grow longer.

CORONER'S FEES

The report of the committee to settle with coroners, of the Board of Supervisors, was presented to that body by Chairman William L. Buck last night. It showed that of $2,759.29 claimed for coroner expenses of the county the sum of $2,712.29 was allowed by the committee. Dr. E. J. Cusack, Fulton's coroner, received $362.45.

SCOUTS TO HIKE

Scoutmaster A. L. Rice will take the Second troop of the Fulton Boy Scouts of America on a hike this week. The route has not been decided on.

Once you taste coffee made in a Percolator you will drink it made no other way. Beautiful Percolators half price. Peoples Hardware Co., Inc.—Adv.

AN APPEAL TO SANTA

Dear Santa:

Mamma complains so much about her back aching after she does her sweeping and papa finds fault because he has to beat the rugs.

Will you please bring Mamma one of the BRILLIANT VACCUUM CLEANERS for Xmas? The Electric Light Co. is selling them for $15.00 and they work so easy and you have no dusting to do after you sweep.

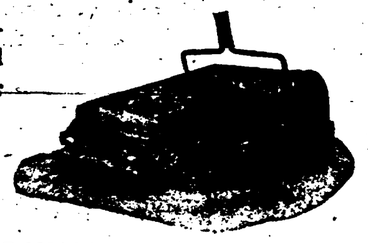
Please don't forget the Vaccuum Cleaners for Xmas.

Lovingly,

MISS ELECTRIC.

BUY HER A KEYSTONE CLEANER

A combined Carpet Sweeper and Vacuum Cleaner at $8.50.



Private Demonstration

Phone 2472

GEORGE F. McDONALD, 614 Seneca Street

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

This exceedingly short basque or bodice that extends just a little over the skirt is one of the newest and prettiest for evening wear.

This season all the lovely soft satins and soft silks are fashionable, and the drapery suits them perfectly well. In the illustration white charmeuse satin is finished with lace at the neck edge and with cut crystal buttons.

The upper edges are straight. Consequently flouncing can be used with perfect success, and lace flouncing



SHIRRED EVENING BASQUE.

used in this way over a foundation of charmeuse or liberty satin makes an exceedingly beautiful effect.

For the medium size the bodice will require two and one-eighth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with one and one-half yard of lace four inches wide for the trimming portions, or three yards of flouncing nineteen inches wide, with one-half yard of chiffon for the trimming portions.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 8427, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No..... Size.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

In the picture lightweight wool material in shepherd's check is worn with a blouse of white lawn. In place of the shepherd's check washable material such as linen or pique could be used.

The sleeves may be longer or shorter, as liked.

For the eight year size the skirt with suspenders will require two and



GIRL'S SUSPENDER DRESS.

one-half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide and the blouse one and three-eighths yard.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for girls from six to ten years. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 8462, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No..... Size.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

FRENCH WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.



© 1914, by American Press Association.

THE QUIRK VAUDEVILLE

It was some bill of vaudeville that opened at the Quirk theater this afternoon to one of the largest matinee audiences of the season. It pleased everyone that saw it. The first on the bill was Bounding Johnson who is a wonder on the bounding wire, as he does many difficult feats. Then came the Evans sisters, as the two colleens, singing all the latest Irish songs and making a fine hit. Following them came Lee Chandler Co., novelty entertainers and gloom chasers, presenting an original comedy, singing, talking and dancing novelty, entitled "The Ragtime Circus," with special scenery and mechanical effects. Fred and Bess Lucier offered a clever conceit entitled, "Love Powders," during which they both sing some clever songs and give some clever imitations on the violin. The act is fine, the comedy good, and the gowns worn by Miss Lucier are really stunning. Regal and Bender, comedy acrobats, close this great bill and the acrobatic stunts that those two fellows pull are great and the comedy in their cat kept the audience in a constant uproar. There will also be some good comedy reels of photplay. This same bill will be seen to-night at 7:30 o'clock.

Top Cutters—Top Cutters—Top Cutters. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

YACHT CLUB AND ONYX TEAMS ARE TIED FOR FIRST

The Nondescripts defeated the Yacht club three straights last night on the Onyx alleys, which ties them for first place with the Onyx A. C. in the City league.

The standings published in The Times last night were for the Amateur instead of the City league.

Last night's scores:

NONDESCRIPTS

McCollum	195	166	135	496
O'Brien	176	213	181	570
Sullivan	181	234	190	605
Hill	201	178	191	570
Paige	202	148	209	559
Totals	955	939	906	2800

YACHT CLUB

Cole	135	156	191	482
Painter	209	186	178	573
Storms	147	190	137	474
Rear	181	225	215	621
Carlin	142	174	172	488
Totals	814	931	893	2638

The Tigers and Onyx Colts will clash in the Amateur league to-night.

REFUSES LEASE

It was announced last night that Sheriff Buck would not enter into a contract with the county for the lease of the jail farm.

Have your automobile overhauled this winter, VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

The School Boy of Today.

Here is the latest picture of the schoolboy of today:

Principal—"Young man have you been vaccinated?"

School Boy—"Yes, sir."

Prin.—"Have you a certificate of inoculation for the croup, chicken-pox and measles?"

Boy—"Yes, sir."

Prin.—"Is your lunch put up in Dr. Koch's antiseptic dinner box?"

Boy—"Yes, sir."

Prin.—"Have you your own sanitary slate bag and disenfected drinking cup?"

Boy—"Yes, sir."

Prin.—"Do you wear a camphor ball around your throat, a collapsible life belt and insulated rubber heels for crossing the trolley line? And a life insurance policy against all encroachments of old age?"

Boy—"Yes, sir."

Prin.—"Then you may hang your hat on the insulated peg and proceed to study along sanitary lines.

A surrey sleigh at $40.00; also one at $50.00—both below cost. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

H. Putnam Allen — Horatio P. Allen, Jr.

H. Putnam Allen & Son

(established in 1893 by Horatio A. Allen)

Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Seeds

53 S. 1st St. Phone 32

Our stock of Fine Groceries was never so complete as at present; our goods are all first-class; our prices as low as consistent with high grade food products, and we endeavor at all times to give our customers the best possible service.

Our supply of groceries for the holiday trade is absolutely complete. We have everything you need for your Christmas and New Year dinners.

"IF OUR GOODS PLEASE YOU, TELL YOUR FRIENDS; IF NOT, TELL US"

H. Putnam Allen & Son

BAN WAS TAUGHT HIS GOOD LESSON

New York, Dec. 22.—Once upon a time there was a fellow named Ban Johnson who was booming a baseball league. Those were parlous times. Money was tight. Ban was leading a new organization against a powerful foe and pretty nearly everybody who was approached by Ban on the subject of money said watcha think I am a boob to sink my money in a baseball league, that ain't got no more show than a rabbit of living?

Well, in due course of time, Ban got enough fellows excited about the baseball proposition to form an eight club outlaw league. Ban placed teams in all the big cities except New York. He tried in every way to interest capital in New York but it was a tough job. Nobody wanted to risk kale that way. The National league club was so strongly entrenched in that big city that it seemed like financial suicide for anyone to put up a wad of money to start a club to compete against the Giants.

Just as Ban was near despair—just when he thought that never will I be able to interest capital in the big city along came Frank Farrell and "Big Bil" Devery. They said to Ban:

We will take a chance.

And they did. They put up a large amount of lucre. A large amount was necessary as it costs money to buy ball players and to pay their salaries and to get grounds and hire ground keepers and secretaries and pay hotel bills and other things. But Frank and Bill were game. They were good sports. They came through to the limit of their wads.

That made the American league. Ever since the entry of the American league into New York it has been quite as much in the baseball world. If it had not horned into the big city it might never have amounted to a darn. But Frank and Bill took a chance and they made the American league what it is today. But Ban wasn't satisfied. Not him.

It cost Frank and Bill quite a lot of money to establish a team in the big city and each year thereafter it cost them more and more. They just about sunk their rolls in baseball. Somehow or other they just couldn't get together a pennant winning ball team, no matter how hard they tried. Money was no object with them. They spent lavishly. They did every darned thing they could to make a winner in the big city, but they just couldn't.

Well, in due course of time Frank and Bill who once were rich men became poor men. They had fought a game fight. They had put nearly every dollar into baseball, but they simply couldn't make money.

The reason that Frank and Bill couldn't make money on their ball club was largely because the opposition club, known as the Giants, were winning pennants quite regularly and were a big drawing card. But in 1914, the Giants failed to win the pennant. Another team that came from a town where Beans are eaten won.

Things looked pretty rosy for Frank and Bill for the 1915 season. The Giants had ceased to be a drawing card. The team that Frank and Bill had assembled looked pretty good on paper and it looked pretty much as if Frank and Bill might get back some of the money that they sunk in the other years.

And then Ban came along and ordered that the club that Frank and Bill owned should be sold. Frank and Bill objected. They asserted that "We've been losing money all these years, now is our chance to get some of it back. But Ban said nothing doing, I'm going to sell that club to Jake Ruppert who is a Brewer. You fellows were all right as far as starting the club was concerned, but now you've gotta get out and let another fellow have a chance.

Frank and Bill said "Well, how about this gratitude stuff? We came through with the wad when no one else would take a chance. We've sunk our rolls and we'd like to have a chance now to get part of it back." But Ban was Adamant (Not quite the same as concrete).

Ban, in Wrath, said "I say unto you fellows that you've gotta get out and you will get out, for I'm going to sell your club." Frank and Bill begged and pleaded for a square deal and they implored for another chance, but Ban said nothing doing.

And so the Yankees were sold.

Moral: If you want to see a demonstration of gratitude never look to Ban Johnson for it.

Have You Purchased Your Christmas Onyx Candies?

Don't

Wait until just what you want has been selected.

Our variety is a wide one.

A Few Specials

Ribbon Candy, 2 boxes, 30c.
Molasses Puffs, 20c pound
Vanilla Puffs, 20c pound.
Cocoanut Filled Xmas candy 20c pound.
Starlight Xmas Candy, 20c. pound.
Peanut Crisp, 10c. pound.
Popcorn Crisp, 10c pound.
Fancy Boxed Chocolates, 19c. lb. box and up.
Fancy Basket Chocolates, 50c. upward.

REMEMBER!
Neapolitan Ice Cream for Christmas Dinner

Free Delivery to All Parts of City

THE ONYX

Western Millionaire Shot By Thug

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 22.—W. M. Alexander, a milionaire retired attorney of this city, was shot and killed by a burglar early to-day in his palatial home in Wilshire Place. In the revolver duel is the dark between the burglar and the capitalist's son, W. M. Alexander, jr., immediately after the murder of the father, the son received two bullet wounds.

Mex. Alexander's youngest daughter, Penelope, went to her brother's assistance and the two fought with the thug as he fled down the stirs and escaped, leaving a trail of blood.

Mr. Alexander came from Washington, D. C., where his daughters attended school.

SALE OF YANKEES

Chicago, Dec. 22.—The final details of the sale of the New York Yankees probably will be perfected this afternoon. According to a prominent baseball man who is in close touch with the situation. "Wild Bill" Donovan, the former Detroit pitcher who led the Providence Grays to the International league championship in 1914, will be the next manager of the Yankees.

STEAMER ASHORE

South Yarmouth, Mass., Dec. 22.—An unknown steamer, believed to be a coastwise vessel, is ashore off Bass river. Efforts are being made to rescue her crew. The steamer blew distress signals all night long. The revenue cutter Acushnet and wrecking tug Tasco were to-day rushed to her assistance.

DIED LIKE PREDECESSOR

Valdosta, Ga., Dec. 22.—United States Senator W. S. West died suddenly to-day of heart failure. Senator West was appointed by Governor Slaton to fill the unexpired term of the late A. O. Bacon when the latter died last year. Senator West's term would have expired March 4th next.

Millbury, Mass., Dec. 22.—Joseph S. Goldberg, a well-to-do Worcester clothing peddler, was stabbed through the heart, then rolled up in a basket and thrown over the seat of his wagon and his horse started for home, early to-day. Robbery is believed by the police to have been the motive for the murder.

United States Ready For Any Step At Naco to Uphold American Rights.



Photos copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.

When the situation at Naco, in Arizona and Sonora, became so serious that about 4,000 American troops were sent there under General Tasker H. Bliss the government at Washington feared that another crisis had arisen that might mean armed intervention in Mexico. Bullets from the battle between the Carranza and Villa forces took effect in the America half of the border town. General Bliss notified the Mexicans that if they did not restrict their fire he would open up on them with his artillery and infantry. This brought the Mexicans to their senses, and orders were issued by their leaders not to shoot so that the Americans would be molested. The upper picture shows United States artillery on the border. The lower one shows field observers watching the Mexicans. A photo of General Bliss is also shown. General Bliss acted under the direct and personal command of General Scott, the new chief of staff of the United States army, who was sent to Naco to act in a quasi-diplomatic capacity because of his personal friendship with Villa and Carranza and their generals now fighting in the state of Sonora.

BLACK AND WHITE GOWN

Black and white were the chief colors worn by the fashionable folk who filled the gilded curve of boxes while society showed itself in elegant attire at the opening of the opera season in New York. This was natural since only subdued colors are being worn abroad



FUR TRIMMED FROCK.

and even with an "American fashions for America" campaign going on ultra smart folk will give more than a thought to what is worn abroad.

The gown pictured here is suitable for theater or dinner wear at the Christmas season. It is of white satin veiled with embroidered silk net. The tunic and surplice are banded with skunk fur. The wide crush girdle is embroidered in gold.

LOST A HORSE

The Gilbert & Nichols Co. lost a valuable horse to-day. The animal fell in the city streets sustaining such injuries that Dr. Kennedy found it necessary to shoot him.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
FIRE INSURANCE
Representing Old, Reliable Companies
55 NORTH FIRST ST. Phone 113

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

H. L. LAKE, M. D.
Specialist in Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT
GLASSES CAREFULLY FITTED
9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.
218 Oneida St., Fulton, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

H. C. DANN & SON
Freshest of Fresh
WESTERN MEATS
On Hand Always
11 South Second St. Fulton

Close Surveilance Over Thaw

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 22.—Special guards were assigned to-day to watch Harry K. Thaw to prevent another spectacular attempt to escape, pending the proceedings which William Jravis Jerome, the Nemesis of the fugitive, says will eventually land the slayer of Stanford White back in Matteawan.

From now on there will be a constant watch over him and any attempt to leave his present abiding place at Manchester will be checked. To all intents and purposes he is as much a prisoner as through he was back in the asylum, surrounded by attendants.

The law which sends Thaw batk to to the cheerless institution for the criminal insane gives Thaw thirty days of nominal liberty under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire. There is a probability that this time may be extended.

In the long battle with Jerome, Thaw seems to have absorbed some of his prosecutor's grim determination. And he has become something more than an amateur in the legal game of chess which is being played with his liberty as the prize.

The fact that Thaw brought a high power automobile upon his arrival here and that he has become an expert at driving, is believed to have been one of the reasons for the increased vigilance of his guards. It is just the sort of vehicle which would be useful if the fugative contemplated another spectacular dash similar to the one which ended in New Hampshire.

News Oddities

New York.—Mrs. Alice Bennett will celebrate her 103d birthday on Christmas day by cooking a dinner and dancing an Irish jig.

Jersey City.—Mrs. Lucy Rubinette asks a divorce, saying her husband's relatives called frequently and treated her as a servant.

Caldwell, N. J.—When rats became numerous at the Essex county penitentiary Warden George Watts trapped several, tied small-bells to their necks and released them. Watts says the bells are better than poison, but the convicts declare that the sound of the bells keeps them awake nights.

New York.—In her suit for divorce Mrs. George F. Leavitt declares her husband asked that she leave him for six months in order to allow him to "sow his wild oats" and overcome his infatuation for another woman. His "leave of absence" availed nothing, she says.

A PEACE CALENDAR for 1915

The Merrill Press has issued a very artistic and timely calendar, consisting of fourteen page 4 1-4x7 in. of heavy card-board printed in two colors and gold with portraits of noted men and a peace quotation from each.

On Sale at

THE MORRILL PRESS
Price 25c

Big Reduction on All Christmas Slippers

Women's Felt Slippers, large assortment of colors $1.50 grade $1.19
Women's $1.25 Felt Slippers, assorted colors and styles $1
Women's Slumber Slippers . . . . 23c and 49c
Men's $2.25 Hand Turned Slippers, tan and black $1.89
Men's $1.75 Romeos and Everetts, tan and black $1.39
Men's $1.25 Eveveretts, tan and black $1
Men's Everetts, tan and black 73c
Men's and Boys' Slippers 49c

IF THE SIZE IS'NT RIGHT THEY CAN BE EXCHANGED APTER CHRISTMAS

Men's $2.50 Overshoes, four buckle $1.95
Men's $1.50 Overshoes, one buckle 95c

STRANAHAN & LOVE
116 Oneida St.

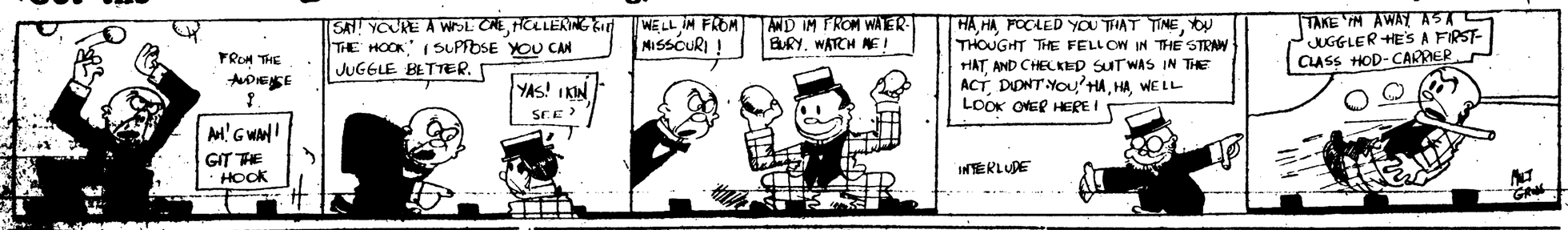
THE QUIRK
TONIGHT AFTERNOON, 3:30 NIGHT, 8:30
Gus Sun's VAUDEVILLE
5--Big Acts--5
Prices—Gallery 10c, Balcony 15c, lower floor, reserved, 20c
TOMORROW
Big TANGO CONTEST
and Feature Photoplays
Bal., 10c; Main floor, 15c.
Prices—Mat., 5-10c.; Night,

EVERY PAIR
Christmas Slippers
MUST BE SOLD

Men's Slippers, $1.75 value at $1.29
Men's Slippers, $1.50 value at $1.09
Men's Slippers, $1.25 value 85c
Men's Slippers, 75c value . . . 45c
Women's Slippers, $1.50 value $1.14
Women's Slippers, $1.25 value 85c
Women's Slippers, $1.00 value 69c
Men's 4-Buckle Arctics, Special Price $1.89

Endicott, Johnson & Co.
51 South First Street

Get the [pipe] Kidding the Public In One Act By Gross



WAR DOGS OF BELGIUM

They Take the Place of Army Mules, Giving Stoical Service

Northern France, Dec. 23.—Furnes has become one of the busiest towns in the whole theatre of war. Its well-built houses and orderly streets are full of the brave sons of Belgium and France. Furnes is the advance sentinel in whose ear the unceasing and not far distant sound of cannon is ever present. The eyes of suffering Belgium are turned in hope towards her.

Here, in the centre of the town, are many trophies of war drawn up upon the "place," for here are some seven or eight of the heavy German mortars abandoned by the enemy in the flooded districts round Dixmude. These engines, which did serious damage amongst the Allies' trenches, are cumbrous, unwierdly, and thick-set.

Suddenly one's attention is diverted from these spoils of war. A regiment marches by. It is not at first so easy to recognize it, so mud-stained are the men, so few are the distinguishing marks and numbers left amongst its ranks. Then, in a moment, no doubt is left. It is the gallant 7th of the Belgian line. This is the regiment that fought so well at Liege in the early days of August, when, in a few hours, they lost half their number, putting up a stubborn and glorious resistance against overwhelming odds between the forts of that town under the very eye of its heroic defender. General Leman. They have been in the field ever since then, and only a few days ago their colors were decorated by King Albert in recognition of the valour displayed by the regiment at Pervyse, where they defiled under a murderous fire from the enemy between two hedges to the relief of their comrades in the trenches.

The 7th are followed by their dog transport. Harnessed two by two, these wonderfully trained animals draw their lightly-built carts. Perfect order prevails amongst these sagacious "friends of man." Without guides they keep their distance, one team from the other, following the column with never an attempt at breaking away. They know their work well and perform it with, one is inclined to believe, a sense of duty. They seem to have thoroughly entered into the important role confided to them.

In one of the teams the dog on the right attracts much attention. He has been wounded. A big bandage envelopes his head, and many are the words of encouragement shouted to him as he passes sedately by, straining at his traces made of cord, his stump of a tail wagging furiously the while. In no other way does he seem in the slightest degree impressed. His attitude is energetic, but grave. The regiment passes on, the dogs follow, and again the gallant 7th has gone forward to help in the deliverance of its beloved country.

At one time their trenches were so close to those of the enemy that during an occasional lull in the fighting they threw beetroot into the German lines, into which they stuck messages announcing the name of their regiment and their intentions towards their antagonists, which, I am told, were anything but reassuring.

$15.00
Will buy a second-hand furnace.
L. P. SMITH CO.
Heating and Plumbing

MULLEN'S STICK WON THE COIN

New York, Dec. 23.—A fluke single made by Charles Mullen, first baseman, of the Yankees, in the last game of the 1914 season, cost Frank Farrell, owner of the Yankees, exactly $1,000. And earned $500 for Mullen.

Mullen was purchased by the Yankees from the Lincoln, Neb., team in the western league early in the summer. Mullen ranked as one of the best first sackers in the minors. When Farrell got him there arose a difference in the price that Farrell was willing to pay and the amount that Owner Jones, of the Lincoln club wanted.

"Well, here's a compromise offer" said Farrell to Jones. "If Mullen finishes the season with my club and has a batting average of .260 or better I'll give you that extra thousand dollars. Otherwise, I won't."

Jones accepted the offer, and when the official averages were given out the other day it was seen that Mullen had batted exactly .260. He made 84 hits in 323 strips to the plate.

Mullen made the hit that shot his average up to .260 in the last game of the year, when the Yankees played the Athletics. It was a puny grounder that Mullen beat to the bag because the Athletics, taking things easy, did not overly exert themselves going after it. Without that hit Mullen's average would have been only .257.

When Mullen was about to leave Lincoln, Jones told him about that $1,000 that Farrell was to give if Mullen hit .260, or better.

"If you deliver, Charley, and the $1,000 comes to me, I'll give you half," said Jones. And Jones will keep his promise.

County Court Stenographer.

County Judge-elect Henry D. Coville announced yesterday that he would appoint John C. Henry of Oswego as court stenographer. Mr. Henry is a lawyer. He has had much experience as a stenographer in United States Bankruptcy Court and has also acted as reporter in Supreme Court.

Judge Coville has appointed the following terms of court for next year:

Second Monday in February, Court House at Oswego.

First Monday in June, Court House at Pulaski.

Third Monday in September, Court House at Pulaski.

Second Monday in November, Court House at Oswego.

Judge Coville will hold motion terms Monday of each week except August.

CHARGES DISMISSED

Albany, Dec. 21.—Henry J. Bigham, special commissioner appointed by Governor Glynn to consider the charges made against Matthew J. Smith, district attorney of Queens county, today made public his report recommending that the charges should be dismissed.

The charges were filed last August and were to the effect that Smith had failed to investigate the statement of Clara Ellert, a 17-year-old girl, who claimed that she had been inveigled from the county courthouse in the borough of Queens, to a clubhouse opposite and there assaulted by two young men. It was also charged that District Attorney Smith had allowed his office to be used in an attempt to suppress the affair and to prevent the men involved from being indicted and brought to trial.

A. R. KIVIAT HOLDS WORLD'S MILE RECORD FOR INDOOR TRACK.



Photo by American Press Association.

A. R. Kiviat is the holder of the world's indoor track record for a mile. He recently covered the distance in 3 minutes, 15 1-5 seconds. This is one-fifth of a second longer than the record made by Tom Halpin, but Halpin ran on a track measured under the old rules, which made the "mile" at least sixteen feet shorter than the track measured according to the new requirements of the International Athletic Federation. This difference in the length of the track makes Kiviat's time faster than Halpin's, and it will go on the books, as it is the first time the distance has been run on a track that complies with the present regulations. Under the old rules the track was measured eighteen inches from the border, while the new rules require that it be measured twelve inches from the border.

Cotton Market.

Washington, Dec. 22.—A report issued to-day by the census bureau shows 13,977,189 bales counting round as half bales ginned from the cotton growth of 1914 to December 13, compared with 12,927,428 for 1913 and 12,439,036 for 1912. Round bales included this year are 42,796 compared with 91,686 for 1913, and 75,772, for 1912. Sea Island included 71,488 for 1914; 69,520 for 1913, and 60,445 for 1912.

Appeal from Verdict on Dog.

Papers on appeal from the judgment of the City Court of Fulton to Oswego County Court have been filed in the action of W. W. Gorman vs. Syracuse, Lakeshore & Northern Railroad Company to recover $150 damages for the death of a dog struck by a trolley car on the bridge at Fulton. The judgment amounts to $96.40 for the plaintiff. It was claimed that the dog was valuable for hunting.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

COLLINS' PLEA WON THE DAY

Reports that Jimmy Collins, the greatest third baseman that ever played the game, is dying in Buffalo, recalls the greatest chapter in American League history.

Back in 1903 Collins led his Red Sox into the world series battles with the Pirates. The Pirates took the first three games of the series in such easy fashion that it seemed nothing but a miracle could win the world championship for them. To win, the Red Sox had to take the four remaining games. And they did because Collins, game to the core, begged and pleaded with his men to "come back."

After the third straight beating, Ban Johnson and the club owners quit cold. They left town that night. To them it seemed a hopeless fight. And then it was that Collins gathered his men around him, and with tears in his eyes, said:

"They've quit us, boys—all of them. They think we're beaten. But there's a chance yet. There's hope. So let us pull together. Let's get to going tomorrow and we'll beat 'em yet. Will you do this for me, boys?"

History shows that the "boys" delivered. They went in and beat the Pirates the next day. That gave them the necessary confidence and they took the next three and won the championship."

It was the wonderful Collins courage that saved the day for the Red Sox.

Hot Liners.

(The "speckled" mastors are the rage since Connors, wearing glasses, mascotted the Boston Braves into the world's championship.)

"I've got the finest mascot
That was ever in a park
The baseball magnate cried in glee,
But then his face dark
He's very fond of Browning
"And all he eats is beans
But cuss, the luck, I've just found out
His lamps are minus screens.
Now my pitchers and my catchers
And my shortstop may be wrecks,
But when it comes to mascots
Why, they surely must wear specs."

Burns to Play at Third Sack

John McGraw has decided to give George Burns, his great outfielder a try at the third basing job this spring. Burns used to play infield and he played it in great style. That was in the minors. When he went to the Giants McGraw needed an outfielder more than he did an infielder. So he put Burns to work in the outfield and Burns at once developed into the greatest outfielder in the National League.

"Some people may think it foolish for me to play Burns at third" said McGraw, "but some people thought the Pirates were foolish when they transferred Honus Wagner from the outfield to shortstop.

"I've got more outfielders than I need. And I haven't a real third baseman. If Burns shows he can play the bag he'll be the regular third baseman next year. And I think he can play that bag as well as any man in the game. He's a natural born all around baseball player."

Frank Chance, a veteran ball player, has grabbed unto himself a job of writing sporting articles for a Chicago paper.

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We are offering all of our ready-framed pictures at a reduction of 33 1-3 cents.
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NOW ON SALE at Butler's Drug Co., West Side; Schuler's Book Store, and Roberts & Wood, Fulton; Mrs. J. C. Churchill, local mgr.
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ARE YOU A SPUG? A pair of Tickets for This Concert Makes a Gift of No Regrets


Are you ready for Xmas?
Have You Completed Your Christmas Preparations?
Are you quite sure you haven't forgotten the Candy you ought have?
Suppose you call and see our CANDIES, CHOCOLATES and BONBONS. The completeness and variety of our assortment may remind you of some gift you have neglected to get. When you note the attractiveness and quality of our candy and our moderate prices you'll realize the advantage of filling your confectionery needs here without further delay.
WE EXTEND A MERRY CHRISTMAS GREETING to all our friends and invite you to call and buy a box of our delicious Chocolates, any kind, ripe or price you wish from 25c to $4.00 each.
We guarantee satisfaction and if you receive any goods that are not satisfactory return them and your money will be refunded.
You are welcome to come and see our Christmas goods that are the best that we ever had.
We cater to weddings and parties with the best Vanilla and Chocolate CREAM that can be made. Give us your order two days in advance. Phone 308
BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN
25 South First Street, Fulton. Manlius Street, East Syracuse

Sale of Land for Taxes

Sale of land for unpaid State, County and City taxes for the years 1905 to 1914 inclusive.

In pursuance of and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Fulton, N. Y., being Chapter 63 of the Laws of 1902 and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto in refereshce to the collection of taxes, under Sections 252-259 inclusive of said act, notice is hereby given that I shall proceed to sell at public auction on the 7th day of January, 1915 and such succeeding days as may be necessary, at ten o'clock A. M. in the Common Council Chambers in the City Hall of the City of Fulton, N. Y., the following described parcels of land to satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, as the case may be.

If said premises or land are not sold on the 7th day of January, 1915, the sale will continue from day to day until the whole amount of said parcels are disposed of, and the taxes thereon satisfied. The amount set opposite each parcel is the amount of taxes due on the same, and the expenses of collection.

No bids shall be received in sums less than said amount.

FRED A. SUMMERVILLE,
City Chamberlain.

Dated, November 29, 1914.

Cecil Andrews, Lot 10; Block 1; 1913	$ 14.80
Catherine Bryant, Great Lot 29; 1913-14	29.62
Tony Fusco, Lot 6; Block 141; 1911	4.18
1913	7.41
1914	7.42
Josephine Fusco, Block 141; 1913	2.70
1914	4.75
Ellphelet Guile, Lot 6; Block 514; 1905	12.62
1906	11.61
1907	10.75
1908	9.79
1909	11.28
1910	11.81
1911	8.15
1912	7.46
1913	7.41
1914	7.27
William Hall, Lot 1; Block 142; 1913	15.89
1914	8.67
William J. Hall, Lot 7; Block 127; 1914	24.80
F. D. Hunt, Blocks 527, 528, 534, 535; 1913	25.92
1914	26.17
Rose Mattison, Block 148; 1913	11.40
Oswego, Syracuse & Utica Transportation Co., Storehouse and office, 1913	7.41
1914	7.48
John Reese, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4; Block 4; 1913	25.92
1914	26.17
Frank Pelow, Part of Lots 3, 4; Block 47; 1913	2.60
1913	2.35
1914	2.81
William Robinson, Sage Farm; 1913	16.66
John Robinson, Lot 1; Block 108; 1913	18.51
1914	18.74
Part of Lot 1; Block 203; Part of Lot 8; Block 203; 1913	29.91
Part of Lot 7; Block 203; 1913	7.45
Fred Hillick, Part of Lot 5; Block 55; 1913	55.84
1914	56.08
J. H. Smith Company, Lots 21, 22, 26, 27; Bellejean Park; 1912	37.84
1913	3.70
Mrs. Dan Snow, Great Lot 29; 1913	1.85
1914	1.85
Guy F. Taylor, Lot 1; Part of Lots 2, 3; Block 124; 1913	59.24
1914	62.55
Fred Wilson, Part of Lot 2, 3; Block 86; 1913	1.85
George E. Wilson, Sr., Harper's Location; 1913	.92
1914	.94
Frank Waters, Part of Lot 6; Block 62; 1911	7.92
1912	7.84
1913	7.41
1914	7.47
Orin D. Stanton, Lot 15; Block 538; Lot 6; Kimball's Garden; 1913	1.88
1914	1.87
James Taylor, Lot 14; Bellejean Park; 1913	.93
Charles Hart, Jr., Block 52; 1908	1.04
1910	1.03
1911	1.03
Mutual Milk & Cream Company, Part of Lots 4, 5, 6; Block 143; 1913	57.36
1914	57.95
Alvina Pritchard, Lot 2; Block 122; 1911	5.90
1913	5.58
Alvina Pritchard, Lot 2; Block 12; 1911	5.99
William Smith, Lot 1; Block 89; 1913	3.74
1914	2.81
Thomas F. Kowalski, Lot 6; Part Lot 5; Block 162; 1913	81.98
1914	129.57
Thomas J. Ingersoll, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Block 536; 1911	3.84
B. J. O'Grady, Block 121; 1911	2.07
Thomas Best Est., Lot 9; Block 102; 1911	3.13
Mary Castor, Lots 4, 5, 11; Block 201; 1911	12.51
Fred Celon, Lot 4; Block 530; 1910	8.29
G. E. Lapoint Est.; 1909	2.92
Alice McCarthy, Part of Lot 8; Block 20; 1909	1.12
Alice McCarthy, Part of Lot 8; Block 20; 1907	1.34
Irving Taylor, Lot 15; Block 530; 1908	1.22
James Campbell, Lot 7; Block 105; 1907	38.32
William Starr, Lot 45; Bellejean Park; 1907	1.34

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK;
COUNTY OF OSWEGO

George W. Fisher vs. Anna E. Fisher.

Action for Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Oswego.

JAMES R. SOMERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. address:
No. 59 So. First street,
Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1914.

To Anna E. Fisher:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Louis C. Rowe, County Judge of the County of Oswego, N. Y. Dated the 23d day of November, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Oswego, at the City of Oswego, N. Y.

JAMES R. SOMERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. address:
No. 59 So. First street,
Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.

11

SUPREME COURT,
OSWEGO COUNTY

Bridget Gibbons
against
Joseph Newton, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1914, and filed and entered in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Oswego on the 21st day of November, 1914, I the undersigned referee in such judgment named and appointed, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, No. 75 South First street, in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, by said judgment directed to be sold, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and described as Lot No. Five of the "Bellejean Park" Tract, according to a map thereof made by Higgins, Harter & Phillips, on file in Oswego County, Clerk's Office, being the same premises deeded to William H. Newton by James H. Smith, April 5, 1904.

Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, described as follows: Lot Number thirteen (13) of Block Number five hundred thirty-eight (538) being twenty-eight (28) feet front on Kimball street by one hundred (100) feet on White avenue, as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

LEGAL NOTICE

Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, being Lots eleven and twelve (11 & 12) of Block number five hundred and thirty-eight (538) in Kimball Garden, each lot being thirty-three (33) feet front by one hundred (100) feet deep as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.

O. M. REILLY,
Referee.

Wilson & Rice,
Plaintiff's attorneys,
Office & P. O. address,
75 South First St.,
Fulton, N. Y. (13)

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

Notice to Creditors.

In Pursuance of an order of Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert D. Cook, late of the Town of Volney in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the law office of James R. Somers, No. 59 South First street, Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1914.

Dated this 15th day of June, A. D. 1914.

Arvilla G. Cook,
Administrator of Estate of Albert D. Cook.

James R. Somers, Attorney for administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Verner W. Shattuck, late of the City of Fulton in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, 17 South First street, in the City of Fulton in the County of Oswego, New York on or before the 20th day of November, 1914.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D. 1914.

Clara P. Shattuck,
Executrix.

Missing

A Story of the Pan-European War.

By F. A. MITCHEL

It was during the furious attacks on Ypres. Hundreds of thousands of Germans met hundreds of thousands of French, English and Belgians; tens of thousands of men in both armies were killed or mutilated, and there was nothing gained or lost. Whatever of romance there may have been in war during past ages was denied those who participated in this latter day struggle. The leader, instead of waving his sword and calling on his men to follow him, either marched doggedly against the machinery of death that had been perfected under the influence of a developed civilization or stood waiting to be cut down by the same marvelous contrivances.

Curious, is it not, that the same ingenuity which produced the printing press brought forth the rapid fire gun?

For weeks Lieutenant Adolph Trelawney, a young Englishman who had left home to enter the great contest as a soldier, faced death, not in a battle, but in a succession of battles, the one following the other in rapid succession. It had become simply an active waiting for death. Why the bolts had not already taken him he did not know.

There was one reason why Trelawney did not cling to life with the tenacity of other men. The younger son of a British peer, a match had been made for him with a girl of his own social standing. He had but just returned from the honeymoon when the war broke out. At the same time a secret had been imparted to him. A woman who had wanted but had lost him took revenge upon him by telling him that his bride, at the instigation of her parents, had broken with a man whom she loved to marry him.

Trelawney was in London at the time, and, holding a commission in the army, he joined his regiment without seeing his bride before leaving for France. Several weeks passed, during which the letters he received from her were all that a husband could wish. But they were turned to bitterness by the belief that they were forgeries of feeling. The young officer glanced through them, then tore them into bits.

After one of the unsuccessful attempts of the Germans to break the British lines a force sallied forth in pursuit. A number of jackies from the fleet had been landed and took part in the fight, occupying a position on the flank of Trelawney's regiment. The enemy were followed for awhile; then they turned and drove back the allies. It was during this struggle that the missile fate had prepared for Trelawney struck him. He was left on a field where neither allies nor Germans could give him succor, for by this time both sides were back in their trenches and any one standing on the field would be a target for a thousand rifles.

Trelawney was knocked senseless. When he came to himself he lay in a pool of his own blood. His head rested on the dead body of a sergeant of his regiment, and a leg of a midshipman was thrown over his own person. His head being thus raised, the lieutenant could see the heaps of dead and dying about him. They reminded him of swaths of grain that had been cut by a scythe.

Feeling something tickling the back of his hand, he looked and saw an ant crawling over it.

"Singular!" he muttered. "This insect with a brain to plan, inhabiting the same world as humans, but a far different sphere, is no more concerned in this death storm which has passed over it than that dead leaf blown along by the wind."

The leg of the midshipman was burdensome, and Trelawney made a move to get rid of it. He was unable to do so, but his effort brought a low moan from the sailor. Then he opened his eyes and looked Trelawney in the face.

"Where are you hit?" asked Trelawney.

The sailor put his hand to his right side.

"Luckily it's not the left. You'll probably come out all right. I think I'm done for."

The two lay there near each other for a period which seemed to both interminable. The midshipman held his own while the lieutenant grew weaker.

"I say," said the latter, "I'm Trelawney of the —th infantry. If you get out of this and back to England find my wife and tell her about me. I shall probably be buried, and she won't know what has become of me. You can say positively that I'm dead, for I know I shall be dead pretty soon, and say that if there is any man who will make her happy as her husband it is my wish that she marry him without waiting for proof that she is a widow."

"I'll do it if I get back," was the reply, "but neither of us will do that."

This brief dialogue was spoken with difficulty, especially by Trelawney. After the midshipman had made the promise, with much effort he raised himself on an elbow to get a view of the surroundings.

"There's a truce," he said. "They're coming with spades and I'm to bury us."

He glanced at Trelawney and saw that he had closed his eyes and gave no sign of life.

"He was right," mused the sailor. "He'll either be burned or buried and that pretty soon. Not much time to spare for the dead. There'll be a new crop before long. Hope they won't begin before they get me. Here comes a Red Cross man."

* * * * * * *

At a country place in England a bride whose husband was fighting in France sat trying to pass the hours embroidering. She had tried reading, but though her eyes passed over the words, her mind refused to receive them. She had therefore resorted to working with her hands while her thoughts were with the dreadful slaughter going on in France. While thus occupied the butler entered with the morning mail, including newspapers from London.

The lady seized both and, glancing hastily at the superscription of the letters, tossed them on a table, then tore off the covering of one of the newspapers. Turning over the pages, she came to one, every column of which was filled with names. With wildly beating heart she ran her eye down the column till she came to a list under the caption of "—th infantry." Among the officers reported missing she saw the name of Trelawney.

While to learn that a soldier was missing left room for a ray of hope, the inference was that he had been buried or burned as unknown. Mrs. Trelawney had read of the fight during which her husband had disappeared, but had not learned that prisoners were taken on either side. Now with the list of casualties before her she knew that there were many chances that her husband had been killed and his body had received no more individual treatment than a spear of wheat cut down.

A month passed, when one day a card was handed to Mrs. Trelawney bearing the name of Edgar Furniss, royal navy. A young man was received breathlessly. He told the widow that he had seen her husband dead or dying, that a detachment approached for burial purposes and Red Cross workers at the same time. If Trelawney had not died he would have been taken in by the Red Cross men. Having destroyed all hope, the sailor gave the widow her husband's dying message, intimating that she should take another husband if there was any man who would make her happy.

Trelawney when the burial and the rescue parties came along was left by the latter for dead, and before there was time for the former to attend to him the truce ended. He lay where he was till midnight, when the spirit of evil again swept the field on which he lay under the direction of powerful searchlights. This time the Germans held the field long enough to take in the wounded, and Trelawney, whom a surgeon pronounced to be still alive, was removed to the rear.

The record of the next few weeks in the officer's case was, except for frequent removals, one continuous dull life in hospitals, during which he was slowly recovering from his wound. Long before he was supposed to be well enough to be transferred to a concentration camp for prisoners of war, tired of the life he led, one evening under cover of the darkness he walked away.

A few days later Trelawney reached England, but there was little likelihood of his being recognized, for he was the shadow of his former self. His hair had considerably whitened, and a long beard had grown on his formerly clean shaven face. Clad in khaki he appeared in the region of his former home as an invalid soldier on leave recovering from wounds. No one guessed that he was the young soldier who had so proudly marched away some months before.

Supported by a stout cane, he was walking along a road leading toward his former residence when who should drive by in a dogcart but the man whom he had been told his wife had formerly refused to marry, and Trelawney saw the vehicle stop before the door where his wife was living.

The soldier had come home incognito to prove the truth or falsity of what had been told him before going to the war. On seeing what he considered a confirmation of the story he paused. Should he go away and continue dead to the world, leaving the woman he loved to be happy with the man who could best make her happy?

A man came trudging along the road whom Trelawney recognized as an old tenant of his father's. But the man did not recognize Trelawney, who entered into conversation with him, Trelawney leading him to speak of the subject nearest his heart.

"They say," said the soldier, "that the young widow who lived down the road and who lost her husband in the war in France is going to take another husband."

"Who says that?" asked the man, fighting.

"Isn't it true?"

"True? There's a man been trying to get her, and he tried to get her before she was married. But she never will marry, because her heart is with the soldier who was killed in France. She has put up a headstone on her grounds with the word 'Unknown' on it, she keeps it covered with flowers."

When Trelawney walked on he stood up straighter and made his way with less difficulty than before. The next day he sought the place where the headstone to his memory stood. While there his wife, seeing an invalid near it, came out to talk to him. She looked into his face and despite his altered appearance knew him at once.

Lieutenant Trelawney is now being nursed back to vigorous health by a devoted wife.

IN THE KITCHEN AND PANTRY

Systematic Arrangement of Drawers That Will Economize Space and Save Steps and Time For the Busy Housewife.

Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.

IN planning the storage places in the kitchen and pantry, such as shelves, closets and table drawers, the housewife will save much energy in the long run if she will keep each article near the place where it is most frequently used, as this saves many steps. She should have the storage places located where they are easily accessible and easily kept clean. To insure cleanliness closets, shelves and table or cabinet drawers should be made of good wood, free from holes, knots or other roughness likely to catch dirt and offer shelter to insects. If a space of about half an inch between the back edge of each shelf and the wall is left the shelves will be more easily cleaned.

For general use in the kitchen drawers are less convenient than shelves, because more work is required to open and shut and to clean them. They are also more expensive than open shelves. For towels and cloths, however, a few are almost indispensable. A chest of drawers on casters or a small bureau is often more convenient than built in drawers. For most kitchen purposes shallow drawers are better than deep ones because the contents require less handling.

Narrow shelves sometimes economize space better than wide ones, for all the articles on them can be easily reached, whereas on the wide ones either part of the shelf room is wasted or the things in front must be moved to get at those behind. A shelf not more than four inches wide will conveniently hold spices, flavoring extracts, baking powder and materials of this kind.

Fitting deep shelves with shallow boxes or "trays" (light wooden boxes with sides about four inches high and with a knob or handle on the front end so they can be conveniently moved) is often worth while. These shallow boxes can be filled with bottles, cans and other small articles neatly arranged. To take out the "tray," select the article one wishes and replace the "tray" is much more convenient than moving about on a shelf a large number of things until one finds something which may be at the back of the shelf, and leaves the articles in much better order.

It is often poor economy of space to put shelves all the way up the wall of a high room, for even with a step-ladder considerable effort is required to reach the things at the top. Certainly no articles which are used at all frequently should be kept on high shelves. Practical housekeepers usually keep on open shelves dishes and supplies which are frequently used or from which any dust can be readily removed, and in closed cupboards those which are seldom used or which dust might injure.

SEEKS A DIVORCE

Alleging that her husband, John Pearson, now residing in Syracuse, has been guilty of various indiscretions with several unknown women during the past six months, Mrs. Catherine Pearson, a former resident of West Broadway, through her attorney, John F. Cullen, has instituted an action in the Onondaga county Supreme Court for an absolute divorce.

Miss Mae Brooker is home for the holidays, the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brooker.

SEND YOUR ORDER FOR
PURE FOODS
For the Christmas Dinner
TO
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
ONEIDA STREET

Money Saving Sale
OF
Christmas Gifts
at the
Fulton Salvage Company

Come tonight or tomorrow and visit Toyland.

Everything for Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Baby and Sweetheart.

Make the home happy Christmas Day by purchasing one of our desirable gifts.

Our clerks are always ready to serve you, and their time is yours while at the

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY

Cor. West Third Street and Broadway

Phone 508

I AM QUITE WELL—"RON"

THE ONLY INFORMATION RECEIVED BY AN ANXIOUS FULTON MOTHER FROM HER SOLDIER SON

Among the young English boys who are fighting with King George's army on the continent endeavoring to stem the German advance, is a son of Mrs. Rachel Turner of this city, who is at the home of David Kafz, the clothing store proprietor.

A card received from the young man by his mother illustrates the strict censorship maintained by the army.

The postal is an official form adopted by the English for use while in the field. On the front of the card is the mother's address over which is stamped a French postoffice address, "Carmy, Deotz." The only other inscription on the front of the card is "Field Service Post Card," and the English coat of arms.

On the side for correspondence the card reads, "Nothing is to be written on this except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed."

Following is the regulation form:

I am quite well.

I have been admitted into hospital. (Sick) and am going on well. (Wounded) and hope to be discharged soon.

I have received your (letter) (parcel)

Letter follows at first opportunity.

I have received no letter from you. (lately)

(for a long time)

Signature only.

Everything was stricken from the card by the young English soldier with the exception of the first sentence: "I am quite well." He signed his name, Ron, and that is the extent of the information received by the anxious mother from her only son whose life is daily in peril.

Young Turner left England for the theater of war two weeks ago, and his mother believes that he is now on the firing line.

The young man dated his card the 4th and the postal mark is stamped the 5th, evidencing the fact that it took a day to mail the card.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Piper left today for New York where they will spend the holidays with their daughter, Mrs. F. O. Butler.

Jean Blodgett spent yesterday in Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kelley and son are spending the holidays with Mrs. Kelley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John White of Erie st.

Mrs. Frank Richardson is suffering with a broken arm, the result of a fall on the icy sidewalk Saturday evening.

The young pupils of Miss Bertha Rider gave a recital last evening at the library.

Fred Howe and family of West 4th st. are spending a few days with friends at Mattoo.

Miss Madge Muir and Mrs. Merritt Switzer are visiting friends in Oswego.

I. Van Nostrand who has been the guest a short time of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Streeter, and Mrs. S. Van Sanford left for his home in New York city this morning.

Mrs. Dewitt Gardner entertained the Embroidery club Friday at her home, Oneida st.

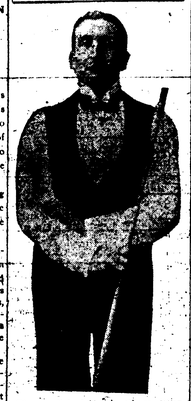
Some of the men of the First Methodist church presented their pastor, Rev. C. L. Peck, on Monday, the occasion of his birthday, a fine Smith suit.

The Rev. C. L. Peck is reported as enjoying the glad Christmas season with a good appetite and exercise in the upstairs room.

Mr. Wilcox of the West Side leaves for New York to-day to spend the week with a daughter.

Buy your sweetheart a pair of Ideal Skates. Peoples Hardware Co., Inc.—Adv.

MELBOURNE INMAN IS WORLD'S CHAMPION AT ENGLISH BILLIARDS.



The English do many things differently and playing billiards is one of them. They play the game on a big table with small pockets, and when you pocket the cue ball it is a point instead of a scratch. Melbourne Inman is the champion at this back action game. He is trying to teach it to Willie Hoppe, who is returning the favor by giving him lessons in the balk line game. The returns indicate that Hoppe is learning faster than Inman, and some day the American may be able to defeat the Britisher.

WAS IT FOOT AND MOUTH?

Disease Similar to This Malady Kills Two Head of Cattle in North Volney

The foot and mouth disease is believed to have been discovered on a farm in North Volney yesterday and when two valuable cattle were stricken.

One of the head, a bull, was valued at $300. This is the first appearance of this malady in Oswego county.

The disease was in quite an advanced state; the cattle's hoofs putrifying and the sores appearing around the mouth.

Every precaution is being taken by the farmers in that vicinity to stop the spread of the disease.

State authorities and specialists will be rushed to that section to treat other cattle which have become infected. A thorough investigation will be made.

Although this disease was quite prevalent several weeks ago and many of the large stock yards of the United States under quaranting it was believed that it had been eradicated.

The discovery of this horrible disease so near our city is enough to strike terror in our hearts.

The local Meat and Market Inspector should make a careful inspection of all meats brought into this city by the farmers and sold in the city streets.

Residents of Fulton are warned not to buy an ounce of meat until they are sure that it has been carefully scrutinized and examined by our local inspector.

A veterinary that attended the cattle for several weeks claims that it was "Blackleg" but the dead cattle show that other symptoms such as the cankerous sores about the mouth which lead to believe that it is the foot and mouth disease.

The only preventive is by inoculating the cattle. An inspection will be made into the case to discover the nature of the disease.

TREES WERE DAMAGED

An action has been started in City Court by Fred Bache of this city against the Postal Telegraph Co. for $300 damages. The suit was brought about through use and occupation of plaintiff's land. The trial will come up before Judge Wilson on January 9th.

Cut prices on Sleds to close out before Christmas. Peoples Hardware Co., Inc.—Adv.

FULTON DIVORCE CASE SETTLED

Referee Guile Files a Report in the Bennett Divorce Action

Claude E. Guile, as referee, has handed down a decision recommending that an absolute decree of divorce be granted Ernest E. Bennett from his wife, Lena Bennett Hall, now the wife of Dr. A. L. Hall of this city. The report is being formulated and will be presented to Supreme Court in a few days for confirmation by Attorney John R. Pidgeon, of Oswego, who represents the plaintiff.

Evidence in the case was takep before Attorney Guile last week. It was proven that Mrs. Hall in 1911 secured a divorce from Mr. Bennett in Reno, Nev., on the ground that he had failed to provide for her.

Subsequently, she married Dr. Hall. The decree provided that she could resume her maiden name, Howell. She and Bennett were married in this city on August 26th, 1903, and Bennett in his suit contended that the Reno divorce was illegal and of no effect in this State.

In his decision Referee Guile takes the position that the Reno divorce is invalid on account of the fact that the complaint was not served within the State of Nevada and that there was no appearance on the part of the defendant.

JURORS FOR JANUARY TERM

Justice Crouch Will Preside at Court to Be Held Here.

The following trial and grand jurors were drawn Saturday to serve at the Supreme Court Trial Term to be held at the Court House, Oswego, Monday, January 4th, Justice Leonard C. Crouch presiding:

Oswego City—William Davis (R. F. D.), Gustavus Kline, Georgy W. Warsop, Thomas E. Kinman, Jesse Mattison (R. F. D.), George W. Pelow (R. F. D.), Ernest Parnette, Charles Richmond, Thomas L. Johnson, James Hourigan, James Kane (R. F. D.), James Driscoll, John K. Lynch, James Hill, George L. Wright.

Fulton—John Richardson, Elmer E. Taylor, George Blake, Wallace H. Summerville, Charles Jenkins, William Baggs, Fremont McKoon, George McKay, Norman Pallen.

Sandy Creek—Melvin Bumpus, Harvey Herriman, Lafayette Hufstater, George Canough, Horace M. Crisman.

Hastings—Frank J. Sill, Albert Larrabee, Samuel Palen.

Redfield—Fred Thomas.

Richland—William Vincelt, Frank Scranton, Irwin Brownell, Henry Carpenter.

Minetto—Frank Havens.

New Haven—Frank Wiley, Aldice Risley, Floyd Oxner.

Mexico—Frank Jaquin, Ray Potter, Charles Whitney, Colby Chadwick.

Schroeppel—John Bibbe, F. W. Alfred.

Scriba—Charles Dillinbeck.

Grand Jurors

Oswego City—Joseph Oliver, D. Vaughn, I. D. Weeks, Edward Mathews, Patrick Gavin, Thomas Harrington, James Prosser, John Hughes, John C. Toukin.

Fulton—George Pollard.

SPairie SaaC. . . . 3Dc. . . .PCc d sot'

Schroeppel—Chauncey W. Huntley, Hannibal—James Shutts.

Mexico—Melvin Newcomb, Albert Halsey, Cassius Reidell, Fred Dean.

Scriba—W. A. Spencer.

Sandy Creek—Ward Knowlton, Melvin D. Harriman.

Granby—William Stewart.

Volney—E. B. Tice.

Constantia—Harry C. Meyers.

New Haven—Ward Gile.

Oswego Town—James Dickinson.

TANGO CONTEST AT QUIRK

The Quirk theater to-morrow evening will be the scene of the greatest tango contest ever attempted in this part of the State. A rehearsal of the contestants has been held and they have shown more real class than even the most sanguine enthusiast believed possible. So far there are eight people entered in the contest and each couple will produce different steps so the program is certain to be a varied one. The orchestra has rehearsed with the dancers and has prepared a special musical program so it will be one of the best entertainments presented in this city for some time. Besides the contest there will be some feature motion pictures, making a program which cannot be equaled.

New car baled hay, straw and shavings. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

CULKIN RENDERS ANNUAL REPORT

Commercial Vice in Oswego Conuty a Thing of the Past

The annual report of the District Attorney filed with the Board of Supervisors last night shows that 136 indictments were found by the grand jury. Seventy-two persons were convicted and only one was acquitted.

The fines collected amounted to $1,300. The report states:

"The policy of this office as to law enforcement has remained the same in the matter of gambling, liquor tax violations and complaints on disorderly houses. During the past year I have had detectives check up the local situation on vice and other matters and their reports indicate that commercial vice is a thing of the past in Oswego."

District Attorney Culkin has accomplished some wonderful work during his term of office. Among the most important convictions was that of George H. Williamson and Dr. Elmer L. Hinman.

AN ENLISHMAN'S IMAGINATIVE MIND

London, Dec. 22.—(By Mail to New York December 21.)—The true story of the delay in sending three 42-centimeter German guns to the Belgian coast has just leaked out.

It is certainly one of the most startling developments in the repertoire of the German Emperor's recent doings that has yet come to light and fully explains his quarrel with the Krupps.

An English army officer who arrived today in charge of German prisoners ascertained from one of them that the distinguished Krupp engineer, Herr Blesner was specially sent by the Krupps to take charge of the fixing and transportation of the monster guns.

On arriving at Antwerp the engineer had a dispute with the Grand Duke of Wuerttemberg as to the manner in which the guns were to be placed upon the coast. Herr Blesner appealed in a personal interview to the Kaiser. The Emperor supported the view of the Grand Duke and told the engineer that in the future he must take orders without question. Herr Blesner replied in a manner the Kaiser regarded as disrespectable.

The Emperor, in his rage, struck Herr Blesner in the face. The engineer at once returned to Essen and handed in his resignation to the Krupp firm, declaring he would not resume his duties unless the Kaiser apologized.

The Krupps asked the Emperor to apologize, but he declined point blank and requested that another engineer should be sent to take charge of the transportation of the Howitzers. Up to the time of this writing no engineer has been found to take Herr Blesner's place with the result that the Germans are still powerless to reply to the fire of the British ships off Ostend. The three monster guns, meanwhile, are still cooling their heels in the Krupp factory.

WAR WILL NOT INTERFERE

Many farmers believe that there will be a shortage of potash during the ensuing year, which is one of their chief products for fertilizing.

It is said that an agreement has been reached with Germany, which supplies most of the world with potash, so that they will exchange for other necessities which they lack.

The only difficulty experienced in Germany is the lack of men to transport the potash from the mines to the coast.

MOOSE TO BE INSTALLED

Organizer John Galvin of the Loyal Order of Moose, whose headquarters are at Rochester, is expected to install the Fulton Lodge of Moose January 15th. It is believed that the charter membership will number about 125.

BIRTH RATE LOW

City Clerk Scudder announced this morning that the birth rate for December is exceedingly low. Only four births were reported.

THE LAST CALL



Diamonds and Watches

AT

Farley's Jewelry Store

21 S. First Street Fulton, N. Y.

Only Three More Days for Christmas Shopping

No one can look at the calendar and doubt the necessity of starting at once to complete that Christmas list of gifts. If gifts have to be done up and sent by mail or express, they should be on their way to-morrow.

You can make your time for shopping count most by coming direct to this big store. You can also make your money go further and secure practical gifts which will be appreciated.

No Other Store in This Vicinity Has Such Large and Varied Stocks of Gift Things Which so Satisfactorily Answers the Gift Problem ---You Can Complete Your Entire List Without Leaving This Store

While we recommend shopping during the early hours, we increased our sales force for this last week and planned many conveniences for late shoppers.

What Will Santa Bring The Children?

Come and see. This is a great Christmas emporium packed in every section with things practical and useful, amusing and instructive, for all young folks—from those who cannot yet stand on their feet to those whose ideas and understanding have been developed.

TOYS, TOYS and more TOYS, of every description, from tiny dolls for little girls to big sets of Meccano for large boys. The best assortment of imported and domestic toys ever shown here.

BOOKS printed on muslin for the tiny tots, large picture books for larger ones and the best of stories for older children. Grown-ups, too, are well provided for in the book section.

Consult This List For Practical Suggestions

UMBRELLAS	UNDERWEAR	HOSIERY
SUIT CASES	TABLE LINENS	BED BLANKETS
DINNER SETS	GAS DOMES	CUT GLASS
FUR SETS	FUR COATS	NECKWEAR
RUGS	COUCH COVERS	VACUUM CLEANERS
INDIAN BLANKETS	BATH ROBES	PERFUMES
HANDKERCHIEFS	TOILET SETS	STATIONERY
WAIST PATTERNS	KIMONOS	WAISTS

STORE OPEN EVENING UNTIL XMAS.

M. KATZ & COMPANY

FULTON, N. Y.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 6. By Carrier Six Cents Per Week. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1914. International News Service. *Price One Cent.*

Austro-German Offensive Broken; Warsaw Safe

Russians Report Great Battle Now Raging Along Pelica River Between Lodz and Opoczno

Special to The Evening Times

Petrograd, Dec. 23.—A great battle is raging to-day along the Pilica river between Lodz and Opoczno. The Germans are attempting to cross the river to gain possession of the railroad running from Ivanorod to southwestern Poland. There is a lull on the Bzūra river, on the western side of which the Germans are awaiting fresh troops to resume their efforts to reach Warsaw.

The German defeat at the Bzura is declared to have been much greater than the brief information reveals.

The Bourse Gazette's correspondent at Warsaw sends this dispatch: "The Germans suffered a heavy rreverse at the North end of the Bzura. Part of the German troops had crossed the river on pontoon bridges when the Russian batteries opened a furious cannonade on the dense masses of men struggling up the river bank. The Germans were mowed down by hundreds and those who escaped the artillery fire were driven back and drowned. The pontoons were smashed and burned. Later 2,000 bodies were found along the river's eastern bank. The Russians captured nine undamaged guns belonging to the regiment that first crossed the river."

Of the conflict along the Pilica river, the correspondent said:

"The first attack was made by the Germans' southern wing stretching along the left bank of the Pilica. This comprises troops from Lodz reinforced by corps from the west brought through on the lines of Lask and Piotrokow. The combined forces made repeated attacks on the Russian positions stretching northward from the Pilica.

"In general, the Germans were repulsed with great losses, but at a few points they gained a little ground eastward. The Russians maintained their lines practically unchanged."

"We are invading East Prussia from the east and from the south; we have driven the Germans back across the Bzura river; on the Pilica river we are repulsing the Germans trying to advance from Lodz; Warsaw is safe; in eastern Galicia and southern Poland we have broken the Austro-German offensive."

Minister of War Souckhomlinoff to-day summed up the military situation in these words. M. Souckhomlinoff, who has done more than any two men in Russia to make the army an effective organization made no flamboyant prediction that the German armies would be crushed immediately. He admitted frankly that the enemy had won some successes, but none that would seriously affect the result—the crushing of German militarism.

The minister of war just returned from the front and a conference with Emperor Nicholas at Miscow. He declared that the stories of great victories given out in Berlin were "lies designed to counteract the discontent caused by the failure of the German war machine to accomplish any of the magnificant deeds epected of it."

"We have given ground at some points on the great battle front," he said, "but we have gained more ground at other points which are of great importance. The Germans' gains have been made at the expense of terrible loss of life on their part.

"The German commanders have sacrificed tens of thousands of men to gain only a temporary advantage. It is possible to forsee the result of their strategy and of ours. We attack as soon as we find the enemy weakening. We sacrifice no soldiers needlessly. Our gains are permanent.

"It is the wish of the Emperor that the Russian soldiers shall not be used to feed the German cannon. His wish is echoed by our commanders and as a result the Russian army has a strength unequalled in the world's history."

Petrograd, Dec. 23.—The Persian legation to-day issued a denial of the reports that Persia will support Germany and Turkey in the war.

Petrograd, Dec. 23.—Russian warships in the Black sea have shelled the Turks advancing to the coast toward Batoum, it was announced at the admiralty to-day. The following statement was issued:

"On the Caucasian front Russian torpedo boats yesterday bombarded coast villages occupied by Turkish troop in the region of Chopau. In the direction of Van the Russians continue to press back considerable Turkish forces."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Athens, Dec. 23.—A warship whose nationality is not known is reported in a dispatch from Mitylene to have been sunk off the coast of Syria with all on board.

French and British warships that have been off the coast of Syria for some time were recently joined by a Russian cruiser, Askold.

The U. S. cruiser Tennessee left Alexandria, Egypt, for Jaffa, yesterday.

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 23.—Flying at a height of 4,800 feet a French aviator dropped three bombs upon the main station of the German aviation squadron near Strassburg on Monday and caused heavy damage. The station is in the suburb of Illkirch-Grafenstaden, only two miles from the heart of Strassburg and well within the line of forts protecting the stronghold.

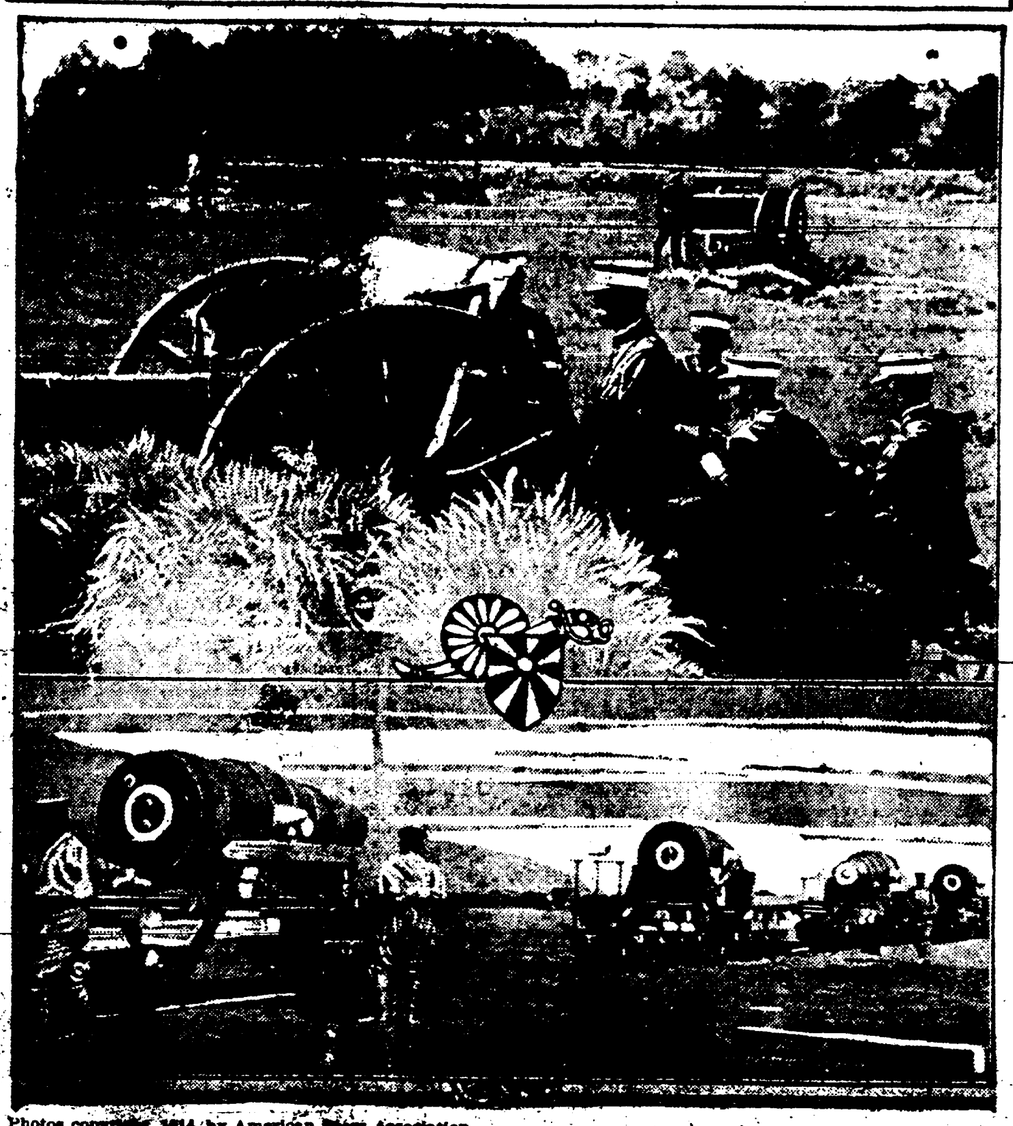
The attacking aviator was driven off by aerial guns before he could reach the main town, but when he sped back toward the French frontier the Illkirch-Grafenstaden station was burning.

Great activity is evident in the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen. Another armored dirigible is being tried out.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy to-night and Thursday. Probably snow flurries. Fresh west and northwest winds.

First Picture of Japanese Guns Used In Forcing the Surrender of Germans In China.



Photos copyrighted, 1914, by American Press Association.

These are some of the first actual war pictures to arrive from the far east, where the Japanese were successful in capturing Tsingtau, fortress of the German province of Kiaochau. The lower picture shows Japanese siege guns loaded on cars for transportation to the scene of battle. These big cannon are not half as destructive as the great 42 centimeter guns the Germans used in Belgium, but they proved effective in hammering some of the German forts to pieces. The top picture shows Japanese artillerymen in action with a field piece.

Allies' Offensive Weak; Joffre Is Dissatisfied

Special to The Evening Times

Paris, Dec. 23.—Since the allies resumed the offensive all along the battle front in France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, they have made the following approximate gains:

On the Nieuport-St. Georges-Dixmude line the Franco-Belgian forces have advanced about four miles to apoint slightly east of Lombartzyde.

At Ypres, the Franco-British forces have gained between two and three miles on the Bixschoote-Passchendaele-Gheluvelt-Hollebeke line.

On the Arras-La Basse line, the Franco-British forces have advanced five miles, taking practically all of the German first line trenches.

In the Argonne and between the Argonne and the Meuse, the French have pushd forward their lines about three and one-quarter miles, taking a number of trenches and occupying strategic roadways.

West of Auelhausen, in Alsace, the French have advanced about ten miles.

Slight gains of less importance have been made by the allies on the Bapaume-Albert-Roye-Noyon line, at Tracy-le-Val and on the heights of the Meuse as well as in the Woevre district.

At only one point have the counter attacks of the Germans resulted in a gain for them. This is east of Rheims, between the Nesle and the Aisne rivers in the district near Bethenville and Suippes.

Although the allies have been pursuing their offensive for more than a fortnight, with varying degrees of pressure along the line, the German front at no point has suffered seriously. This can be attributed to the great strength of the Germans fortified positions. At points where they have fallen back they have retired to previously constructed trenches. The Germans hav lost but little artillery and the French war office has now got to the point where it credits officially the capture of such small batches of prisoners as 100 or 300.

That General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, is not entirely satisfied with the way things have been going at some points on the 300-mile battle line, is shown by the fact that he has recently retired twenty-four French generals.

It is now reported from Furnes that several civilians were killed and that twenty-four women and children were wounded when the Germans shelled the civil hospital at Ypres on Monday. The dispatch did not say if any soldiers had been killed.

The German army in West Flanders is being reinforced again, and there are indications that the Germans there may try to resume the offensive in a third effort to cut their way through to Dunkirk.

BOMBS SET IN OCEAN LINERS

Conspiracy Unearthed by New Orleans Police; German Spy Under Arrest Reveals Plot

New Orleans, Dec. 23.—The New Orleans police to-day asked the New York authorities to investigate the New York ends of the conspiracy revealed here by Hans Halle, a German, to place bombs on board the French and British liners sailing for Europe. The police have in their possession a bomb of enormous power, which Halle said, was to have been sent to New York to-day to be placed on the French liner Chicago, which sails from that city on Saturday. The bomb was to have been timed to explode on Monday when the ship was well out to sea.

According to the police New Orleans is the headquarters of the conspiracy and that the bombs were to have been made here and then shipped by parcel post to New York and to the other ports from which French and British ships sailed.

When Halle was arrested he gave the name of Frank Hohn. Later he admitted his real identity. He said that he was born in Hamburg 35 years ago. As a result of the story he told Conrad Brinckman, another German and George Sommers have been arrested. Sommers is held as an accomplice; Brinckman as a material witness.

"We did not want to take human life; only stop the shipment of arms, ammunition and supplies to the armies whichare fighting against Germany," Halle said.

Halle was arrested after a police investigation of the disposition of a big quantity of dynamite which they learned had recently been purchased.

FULTON HIT BY BLIZZARD

Mountainous Drifts Line the Roadways; Traffic Hampered By Three Feet of Snow

Despite the heavy fall of snow during the past twenty-four hours the Empire United Railway made comparatively good time with their trolley service.

Last night when the storm first broke the traffic was slightly delayed. Fulton seemed to be the center of the storm belt. No less than twenty-four inches of the beautiful fell up until noon to-day and there was no sign of the storm abating. Observer Linsley at Oswego predicts snow flurries for Fulton and vicinity and we can expect about three feet of snow on the ground for Christmas.

The storm last night intereferred with the holiday shopping and the merchants look forward to a rush to-night.

The steam roads were handicapped throughout this section of the State and Richland the "Medicine Hat" of the East, was tied up with the flange and rotary plows working night and day.

Strenuous efforts are being made to keep the local street car service open, but as the small cars blocked the interurban cars yesterday no attempt was made to operate them during the heighth of the storm.

This is the worst storm of the season although the mercury remains above zero, which is one consolation.

Highway men in the outlaying districts are busily engaged in breaking roads so as the people from the rural districts can get in to do their Christmas shopping.

Oswego also suffered a heavy fall of snow and a stiff gale off the lake added to the discomfort.

THREE HOURS LATE

Train No. 1 on the New York, Ontario and Western, which passes through this city about 7:40 p. m. daily, was three hours late. The train crew reported that they encountered huge drifts between here and South Bay. The train is northbound.

CLEARING UP SNOW

Superintendent of Public Works, Frank Rumsey, has a large corp of men at work breaking the roads and clearing the sidewalks.

STORM NOTES

The interurban cars had to plough through a ten foot drift near the west approach of the lower bridge.

Trains coming up from Oswego on the Ontario & Western and the Central were from thirty to forty minutes late.

English Violated Quarantine Laws

New York, Dec. 23.—Col. George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone with Mrs. Goethals arrived to-day from Cristobal. Questioned as to his recent requests for torpedo boats destroyers on the subsequent report that foreign warships were violating the neptrality in the canal zone he says:

"Trouble about the British colliers about which so much violation of neutrality as it was a neglect to submit to the requirements of the quarantine regulations."

Col. Goethals will go immediately to Washington.

TURKS SURPRISE RUSSIANS

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Dec. 23.—It is officially announced that the Turkish army dispatched to Egypt began its forward march upon the Suez canal on Monday. It is under command of Djemal Pasha.

Another announcement by the war office says: "Turkish troops in the Caucasus made a surprise attack at night on the Russian positions at Elagnis-Mirlri, twenty miles east of Koprikoi. The Russians suffered heavy losses and fled."

THE
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Weekly

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
R. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
L. W. EMERICK, *Treasurer*

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1914.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Grimby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

OPINIONS

Civic Betterment.

In these days when selfishness and individualism are giving way before the demand of the civic conscience for better living conditions, the phrase "Civic Betterment" is almost a slogan in the ears of many whose desire is to be modern at the cost of anything save social ostracism, and whose minds are pleased with their ability to grasp this so righteous-sounding and so modern term.

But what does it mean, and has it any connection with anything save what one might call citified selfishness? Let us look into the thing and see.

What is civic betterment? Briefly, I take it to mean improved conditions of living in places where people have come together to live in groups large or small, for one reason or another. Better roads, better municipal sanitation, better police protection—all that and more would come under the head of civic betterment of the selfish kind, while playgrounds, public parks, cleaner streets, better lighting and more things along this same line might come under the head of civic altruism.

How many of these things have any connection whatsoever with the ballot? All. Why? Because none of these much-to-be-desired can be had unless appropriations be made by those men who are put in the position of representatives of the people. From what funds are the appropriations made? They are made from sums paid by the taxpayers. Who are taxpayers? They are the men and women who own taxable property. Are they, then, the "people" whom the "representatives," who have control over appropriations, represent? No—only part of them are; the women are not represented because they are women and have no vote, even though they pay taxes in good coin of the realm.

Are women not interested in civic betterment? They are not only interested in civic betterment, but they usually create the desire for civic improvements, because most of them are directly or indirectly connected with the welfare of the home and child, and these are—and always will be—pre-eminently the woman's care. If our suppositions are correct—and I think there can be no question that they are—it would seem as if the thing could be reduced to an algebraical equation:

Woman demands civic betterment. Civic betterment demands the vote. If things equal to the same thing are equal to each other, then woman demands the vote.—Woman's Journal.

Purgatory.

Mexico presents to the eye a perfect picture of purgatory—an outward conception of paradise. When you leave Vera Cruz, in a crude box of a wagon drawn by a dirty old mule, you plow your way through Arabian deserts of sand, until the heat and dust almost suffocate you. There is not a symptom of vegetation in sight. It is Dante's dumping ground—hot enough to melt the hinges on the furnace door of the old Puritanic conception of purgatory.

The first life you see as you approach vegetation is a snake. This is suggestive.

And all the while you can see, in the distance, the snow-capped mountains with their ice-mantled heads. In Mexico, real comfort, real pleasure, is like the mirage—it is always in the deceptive distance—always ahead. That is the purgatory part of Mexico.

Then there is the Paradise—lost.

What they call paradise, in Mexico, is the perfume of roses, and in every rose is coiled the fanged tongue. At night there are the sights of the lofty trees, the hills and the valleys, and the dark lanes, where every flower of every color and of every delicious fragrance combines to make an outward appearance of paradise. But you are a long ways from paradise.—Silent Partner.

Laughs.

I have heard of the father who told his son in a loud tone of voice, "I am still the boss of this house." And the son replied, "All right, dad; but you're a coward to make the boast behind mother's back." I have heard the story of the certain surly old Yankee who runs a small "summer hotel" on the coast, and who once received a letter from a prospective "guest," who wrote to engage two large sunny rooms, overlooking the ocean and connected with private bath. The old Yankee sent the following letter: "Dear Madam: All rooms face the ocean, and that's your bath." I once heard a shoe dealer ask an old miner how he liked the last pair of boots he sold him, and the miner replied, "The best I ever tasted." I asked an old farmer once to what he attributed his longevity, and he told me that he he never had one. But about the best story I have heard is on the Washington lawyer. It appears that at a trial in Baltimore he summoned as a witness a youthful physician, and naturally in the cross-examination he seized the occasion to be sarcastic. "Are you," demanded the lawyer, "entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?" The young physician replied, "Yes, sir, I am." Then the smart lawyer put a hypothetical case before the doctor, in this way: "If my learned friend, Mr. Reid, and myself should bang our heads together, would we get concussion of the brain?" The young physician calmly replied, "Mr. Reid might."—Silent Partner.

Wednesday Last Day.

Wednesday is the last day for filing notes of issue for the trial term of Supreme Court to open in Oswego on January 4th. A number have already been filed with Court Clerk Coulter, including two actions for personal injury brought by Frank Massaro of Fulton, against Kirk N. Sweet, of Phoenix, brother of the Speaker. Over half a dozen cases against the H. P. Burgard Co., are also noticed for trial indicating that it will be tough on the lawyers when the barge canal work ends.—Palladium.

The Income Tax.

Madison, Wis. Dec. 23.—The income tax will net this State $4,140,571 this year, according to a statement by the tax commission today. This is an increase of $56,074 over last year.

INTEREST GROWS

Realization is at all times the crystallization of thought plus effort. And in regard to successful community work S. C. Mead, secretary of the Merchants' association of New York, in a recent address said this consists in arousing in the minds of the business men, as in the minds of all others, the welfare and concern of one another.

It is necessary interest be manifest through expressed ideas. All too many good citizens are willing to express their ideas; i. e., by heaping indignations upon the head of some long suffering public official who is untrained in the work but is giving in a public spirited way "the best he has in him."

However, many cities have of late refused to stand in their own light and either by changing the city's form of government, or by placing efficient men at the heads of the various departments, they have established a true business concern where the taxpayers all get "value received" for money paid into the treasury.

Getting together and planning for the city's welfare is far more commendable than grumbling alone about the "high taxes." Whose business is the "high tax" rate if it isn't the taxpayers?

Concentrated interest is the best "booster" a community can have.

THE PRESIDENT'S HANDED-DOWN REFORM

President Wilson's scheme to kill Tammany before 1916 by refusing to give any federal patronage to persons allied with Murphy is beautiful—in theory. The only trouble with it is that it is reform superimposed, like so many of the President's business reforms, whereas the philosophers declare that true reform, in politics as elsewhere, must grow up, not be handed down by a superior being.

Tammany can't be starved off the face of the earth in the space of two years, even by a Republican state administration, an inimical Democratic federal administration and a fusion city administration. Neither is starving conducive to reform—that is, reform from the bottom up. Tammany is much more likely to conceive a violent and bitter antipathy to all that is pure and sweet and Wilsonian in Democratic politics. The President's scheme is slightly askew on facts and wabbly as to phychology. Otherwise it's beautiful.—New York Tribune.

UNDER ONE MAN'S RULE

Uncle Sam's One Man Court

"Let George Do It," and He Can

Washington, Dec. 23.—Uncle Sam's one man court is George E. Downey, comptroller of the United States treasury. Every day he passes on puzzling questions, which may involve any amount from "two bits" to millions. In his own sphere, he is supreme. Every government department that has tangled skeins of red tape, questions of procedure, troublesome expense accounts—in fact, almost any kind of a question under the sun—simply says "let George do it" And he does.

If Bill Smith, who travels for the department of agriculture, passes a tip to a barber and charges it on his expense account, Downey may have to decide if that is allowable. Of course, Bill is allowed a certain amount for tips but the one man court must decide whether the barber's fee was permissible under what Uncle Sam allows for gratuities.

Only a few days ago, the one man court had two cases involving Chinese. One was a customs matter involving thousands of dollars. The other was a bill against the government for 75 cents in a Chinese laundry.

And the court took just as much pains, and did just as much labor to solve the 75 cent case of the laundryman as he did with that of the big Chinese merchant.

Downey gets some strange ones in the course of a day's work, but he has the Fays backed off the map when it comes to answering questions. And the best part of it all is that what he says, goes. If he rules that a government department can't spend its money in a certain fashion, they simply can't do it.

For instance, a traveling man working for the government is supposed to take the shortest direct route without stopovers. This line may be a slow steamboat passage. The traveling man may decide that it will be just as cheap to go by rail, and a whole lot more expeditious. Right there is where the one man court comes in. He looks over the precedents, and the laws, and decides nothing doing—it must be the steamboat route. And thereafter, Mr. Traveling man, takes the old chug chug affair instead of the comfortable Pullman.

In the course of a year, Downey undoubtedly saves the government many hundred times what he gets in return for his service. Nobody ever figured out just what the saving was, but practically every decision he gives has the effect of economizing for the boss, Uncle Sam.

"Rum Row," just a couple of blocks away from the White House, is sad and shocked these days. One of its landmarks, Shoomaker's the birthplace of the ginrickey, is moving out of its dusty, dingy quarters into a new location on the Row. Many of its relics are going too, but the Row can't quite get used to the idea. The new place won't harbor the same old cobwebs; it can't accommodate all of the ancient lithographs, the souvenirs of the old time politicians, and the mementoes from the old gang that used to frequent the place back in Civil war days.

"Shoos" is perhaps the most famous dispensary of alcoholic refreshments in the country. Visitors from all over make it a mecca. They want to look at the quaintest, queerest barroom they ever saw. Its huge piles of box goods in the front end, stored in a musty room, hide from view the bar. The bar is cobwebby, fly-specked; everything smacks of age. There are no mirrors; no fancy cut glass. The wall back of the bar is literally overrun with souvenirs. It doesn't look very inviting, but its clientele is the best in the city.

The tired business man, the congressman with a thirst after his day's labor, the clubman, all find there a common meeting place and seem to gather from the dingy, dusty, musty surroundings an inspiration. And the place is moving now. So no wonder the Row is sad and shocked.

Then, too, the Row lost another of its gathering places when the new excise law limited the number of thirsteries that could occupy one city block. But the thirsty contingent isn't going dry, for the door of the corner bar facing on the Row was closed, an application was filed for a location around the corner and the place reopened with a door on the side.

George Lyall of Buena Vista, Pa., writes: "Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh is giving good satisfaction."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

LET US SUGGEST
AN APPRECIATIVE CHRISTMAS GIFT
From our line of
SANITARY PLUMBING FIXTURES
No Better Present for the Home.

Also we have
Solid Brass Bath Room Fixtures
Bath Tub Seats
Rubber Bath Mats
Flash Lights
Guns and Ammunition
Motor Boat Supplies

We Guarantee Satisfaction in
Plumbing and Heating
Get our Estimate for First-Class Work.
BUELL BROS.
Phone 196 17 N. Second St.

PONY VOTES given on all moneys received on Past, Present and Future Purchases.

Have You Purchased Your Christmas Onyx Candies?

Don't

Wait until just what you want has been selected.

Our variety is a wide one.

A Few Specials

Ribbon Candy, 2 boxes, 30c.
Molasses Puffs, 20c pound.
Vanilla Puffs, 20c pound.
Cocoanut Filled Xmas candy 20c pound.
Starlight Xmas Candy, 20c. pound.
Peanut Crisp, 10c. pound.
Popcorn Crisp, 10c pound.
Fancy Boxed Chocolates, 19c. lb. box and up.
Fancy Basket Chocolates, 50c. upward.

REMEMBER!
Neapolitan Ice Cream for Christmas Dinner

Free Delivery to All Parts of City

THE ONYX

Morgan's Quality Shop

The Xmas remembrance will always be sweet if the gift came from MORGAN'S. The name Morgan on the box carries prestige and a guarantee of quality and excellence.

We solicit your busines on the quality of our goods and the fairness of our prices.

A special invitation is extended to the public to visit this beautiful store whether you wish to purchase or not.

Wm. C. MORGAN
Quirk Theatre Building

A
PEACE CALENDAR
for 1915

The Morrill Press have issued a very artistic and timely calendar, consisting of fourteen page 4 1-4x7 in. of heavy card-board printed in two colors and gold with portraits of noted men and a peace quotation from each.

On Sale at

CONLEY BROTHERS
F. W. LASHER
MRS. J. K. STEELE'S
Buffalo Street
and
THE MORRILL PRESS
Price 25c

Nickle Ware
Aluminum Ware
Cutlery
Stoves and Ranges

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

THE LAST CALL



Diamonds and Watches
AT
Farley's Jewelry Store
21 S. First Street Fulton, N. Y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Never Assume the Risk

of leaving your valuables where they can be lost by fire or theft.

You can rent a Safe Deposit Box in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault for as little as $3.00 per year and know that your valuables have Absolute Protection.

Community Notes

Clayton Hill is ill at his home in this city.

* * *

Miss Ethel Everts is spending the holidays with her mother in Mexico.

* * *

Edwin I. Foster is home from Indianapolis Dental College for the holidays.

* * *

Thursday all Holiday Goods will be sold at special prices at Patterson's. —Adv.

* * *

Myron A. Stranahan is in Boston on business.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Richardson is ill at her home in Rochester St.

* * *

Lawrence Ranger spent Sunday in Phoenix.

* * *

Mrs. Elmer Hare, Mrs. James Cole, and Mrs. Elmer Bogardus attended services at St. Stephen's church, Phoenix Sunday. Rev. Wm. Kirby, a nephew of the above Fultonians said his first Mass as a member of the ordained priesthood of the Catholic church.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Breads and daughters left today for Auburn where they will spend the holidays.

* * *

Miss Zora Farley is ill at her home in Seward St.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Brooks are entertaining Mrs. Brook's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Markland.

SURPRISE PARTY AT MINETTO

About thirty friends and members of the Masonic and Eastern Star Order of Oswego walked into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Grossman Monday evening to remind them that it was their 20th anniversary. Games, music and a sumptuous feast enjoyed by all. Mr. and Mrs. Grossman being presented with a beautiful China set, after which all departed wishing the happy couple who were thoroughly surprised, many more such happy and enjoyable anniversaries.

A Handsome Gift

Lima, O., Dec. 23.—Stockholders of the Ohio Oil Co., a former Standard Oil subsidary, have received a handsome Christmas present in the form of a 133 1-3 per cent. stock dividend through the distribution of the stock of the Illinois Pipe Line Co. The Ohio company operates in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT THAT PRESENT?

IF NOT, A BANK BOOK TEACHES A GOOD LESSON AND GROWS MORE VALUABLE EACH SIX MONTHS BY ADDED DIVIDENDS.

FOUR PER CENT AND ABSOLUTE SAFETY HELP THRIFT.

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

NOTICE!

Times are hard and money is scarce—don't buy new clothes. Your Suit or Top Coat can be made to look like new. Have them dyed or French dry cleaned. Prices very reasonable.

Work called for and delivered.

The Fulton French Cleaning Co.

Phone 596 Office and Works, 17 N. Third St.

The Fulton Flower Shop

has ready for you a complete line of Christmas wreaths and greens all kinds of cut flowers and plants.

THEO. FOEDERER

THE FULTON FLOWER SHOP

9 SO. SECOND STREET

COAST PORTS REMAIN IDLE

The Atlantic Coast Ports in Every Instance Contain One or More Idle Boat

New York, Dec. 23.—At least fifty gigantic liners representing a total value of a billion dollars are lying idle in American ports today as a result of the European war. The loss sustained each day by the various steamship companies through the idleness of their costly vessels is almost incalculable.

The Atlantic coast ports of the United States in nearly every instance contain one or more ships either interned or laid up through lack of trans-Atlantic travel. Boston and New York are harboring the greatest number.

When the war first broke out, many big German liners were forced to put back into American ports to avoid raiding by British cruisers. Others were ordered to disband crews and lay up in our ports until the end of hostilities.

The two great German liners, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American own forty-three vessels now enforcedly idle in American ports. The White Star line was forced through lack of business to discontinue the sailings of the Cedric, the Celtic and the Cymric. The White Star Dominion Line discontinued the sailings of the Laurentic, Canada and Teutonic.

The big piers in Brooklyn present some disconsolate scenes of suspended activity. At one pier are tied three big ocean greyhounds, their sides dirty from lack of paint and with winches and brass work rusted from disuse. They are the Kaiser Wilhelm II, the Grosserr Kurfurst and the Freiderich Der Grosse. A small crew of men are kept aboard to guard the big liners and a wisp of smoke coming from one of the stacks on each vessel tells that fires are being kept to prevent freezing.

At another Brooklyn dock stands the mighty Vaterland of the Hamburg-American line. At the time of launching, the Vaterland was heralded as the last word in ocean liners. Her cost was estimated at over $6,000,000.—Her tonnage is greater than that of any liner afloat. Today she is worse than useless to the Hamburg-American line because every day of idleness is piling up huge costs on idle investments.

In one of the long warehouses at the Bush Terminal docks in Brooklyn, nearly one hundred sailors, members of the German vessels interned there are being housed. The Hamburg-American line and the North German Lloyd has fitted up the warehouse with bunks and small stoves and all day the men sit idle waiting for a chance to either work around the docks or smuggle themselves out of the country. They all want to fight for the Fatherland but the laws of neutrality prohibit them leaving the United States unless they are American citizens. To get around this law, a thriving trade has sprung up among naturalized foreigners who sell their naturalization papers for amounts up to $100. With these papers, the Germans pass the port authorities and reach the Fatherland as American citizens.

The fleet of the North German Lloyd line the proudest Trans-Atlantic fleet in history has been decimated by the war. Tied up at docks in the port of New York are six of the line's biggest vessels. They are the Kaiser Wilhelm II, the George Washington, the Grosser Kurfurst, Friederich Der Grosse, Barbarossa, and Princess Irene. Many of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American vessels have also been taken over by the German government and are converted into scouts and cruisers.

At Boston lies the Kronprinzessin Cecilie whose palatial equipment is known to thousands of Americans. Alongside her is the Wittekind, the Willehad and the Koln, vessels of lesser size.

The idleness of the big liners has increased the business of the smaller neutral lines tremendously. The freight departments of the Uranium line, the Russian Norwegian and the French line are working night and day handling their increased business.

England having control of the seas, her big Trans-Atlantic lines are still doing business but travel and trade have diminished to such an extent that all are suffering. The Cunard line is operating all of their vessels either in commercial business or for the Government of Great Britain. The White Star line is also operating all of its steamers.

PRESS AGENTS SHARE WELL

Luxurious Auto Busses Commandeered In the Streets of Vienna for Their Use

On the Hungarian Frontier, Nov. 6. (By mail to New York.)—Luxurious auto-busses taken from the streets of Vienna are the truly excellent vehicles furnished the war correspondents by the Austro-Hungarian military authorities. Two auto-busses which had served but a short time before for the upper classes of that gay city were loaded onto freight cars. The freight cars were switched up to a newly painted first class passenger car, a box car with a straw covered floor was added, an engine was hooked, a soldier-conductor blew a whistle, the engine tooted and we were off to the front along the "great white way." But our progress was extremely slow. We stopped for an hour or more at every switch, to allow trains coming from the direction of the front to pass us. We spent most of our time at the windows.

First it would be a train load of wounded; then a train load of Russian prisoners; then a train of empties going back for supplies. We stopped opposite a train load of Russians. They were mad for cigarettes which we threw to them. One of them cut a button off his coat and gave it to me for a cigarette. Another Russian leaning from the box car door for a cigarette lost his balance and fell out on the ground, carrying with him a Hungarian sentry who stood at the doorway, rifle and all. The two enemies rubbed their shins, looked at each other and laughed and climbed back into the car. What would have been the good of the Russian running? What chance would he have had even had he escaped, in a country where his uniform would spell death for him? Wisely enough he crawled back into his box car prison and grinned his thanks as he took the first "pull" at the cigarette that had cost him a bruised shin. The sentry could not smoke, being on duty, but he grinned his thanks as he tucked his cigarette into his hat.

I slept on the straw in the box car the first night in my sleeping bag. The Italian and the Swiss did not want the window of our compartment opened and the only way to get fresh air was to take to the open car. The Italian, who is an officer in the Italian navy explained to me that "fresh air at sea was dry and healthful but on land he could not endure it because it was too damp." The second night I slept on a flat car because there were twelve men in the box car who insisted on keeping the door closed. At last I got enough fresh air, even though I had to dig myself out of a drift of black cinders in the morning. In thirty-six hours we had gone about sixty miles and Colonel Jolin, our escort decided to take to the high roads with the auto-busses. While the busses were being unloaded we took breakfast. Then a Red Cross doctor, who was a friend of the military doctor who had our respective healths in charge, showed us through a well appointed hospital train which was standing in the yards. I would just as lief have been ill in that train as in a hospital except, of course, for the rattle of the cars.

"Come with me," said the Red Cross doctor, after we had done the train. "There's a train coming in soon with a cholera suspect on it and you can see him."

The train was already in the station. In the last compartment of the last car, we saw a soldier leaning, sickly, against the wall. A stretcher was laid out on the platform, the doctor opened the compartment door; the soldier, obeying orders, staggered to the doorway and down the two car steps and sank onto the stretcher with a sigh of relief. He looked unspeakably ill and weak. A doctor wearing a long white robe and a white mask covered the sick soldier with a sheet. Other men in white robes slammed the car door closed and a man with a brush and paste like a bill poster deftly slapped a red sign over the car door, sealing it. The sign bore the word "cholera." The car would be immediately fumigated under the excellent precautionary system of the Austro-Hungarian army and it would not be used again until it was clear of all possible contagion.

On the Hungarian Frontier, Nov. 6.—Our little newspaper party, numbed with the cold, climbed out of the car today and were led by a sentinel through a great double door into the muddy passage way of a building. A side door opened and we entered a huge, long room, warm and well lighted with oil lamps. Three long tables ran the length of the room. There were the remnants of a giant dinner on them, which soldiers were clearing away. A piano was banging, a huge man with a jolly face was singing. Men sat about the tables in small groups drinking beer and listening. It was my introduction to the Austro-Hungarian press headquarters.

In this little town sixty newspapermen are lodged. It requires a small army of officers and soldiers to care for them. The town is set aside entirely for the press and every soldier to be seen, every horse, every one of the scores of supply wagons, every automobile, every officer—all have as their duty or purpose the convenience of the correspondents who are mostly Austrians and Hungarians. In addition to the comforts which the writing men have, there are two auto-busses at their disposal which make regular trips between this little town and headquarters. And, on the road, you often see a train of four or five small wagons carrying beer which will be consumed, in large part, by the newspapermen. The correspondents pay for their beer but their food is furnished them free. In this great room where I ate my hot, belated supper the correspondents do a great deal of their writing and here the censors, who are appointed to deal in various languages, talk over the copy of the journalists, read out news at mealtime and give instructions as to postal and telegraph arrangements.

An auto was waiting for me and I was whisked to a whitewashed house on the outskirts of the town where a room had been reserved for me. The family was Polish. All about the walls of the little room were pictures of the Christ and the Virgin Mary. It was the parlor, and three clocks were ticking away merrily. I have been in scores of such houses in America. I remembered that one time in a Massachusetts town during a strike, I had slept for four nights in just such a Polish home waiting for the deputy sheriff to come and put the family out into the street but the sheriff had not come and I had missed my story. There had been two clocks in my room in that house in America. Poles seem to run clocks. I locked two of

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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Baggage, Express, and Open Sheds

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Freight Hauling a specialty.
Piano Moving with experienced men.
Office, Residence and stables,
207 Seneca St.

HENRY ALKENBRACK, Prop.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Phone 119 55 N. First st.

MAKE YOUR MONEY GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THIS CHRISTMAS

We Can Help You Do It

SPECIAL XMAS PRICES ON

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, RINGS, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, BROOCHES, LA VALLIERES, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, CHAINS, AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.

ENGRAVING. Get my prices. Select now and I will hold for you

J. F. BROWN 7 South First St.

PARISIAN IVORY

MIRRORS, HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES, HAT BRUSHES, TRAYS, NAIL FILER, NAIL BUFFER, NAIL SCISSORS, COMBS, PUFF BOXES, SOAP BOXES HAIR RECEIVER, CREAM JARS, BUTTON HOOKS, SHOE HORNS, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

ROBERTS & WOOD

DRUGGISTS

F.W.LASHER

BOOKS

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS

Books and Books Framed Pictures
Crane's Fine Stationery
"KODAKS" and BROWNIES
Cut Glass and China

ALL AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

WALL PAPER

FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

Those You Know

Miss Anna Frawley is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Frawley of the E. River Road.

* * *

Little Miss Catherine Hutchins is ill at her home in Cayuga St., with whooping cough.

* * *

Store open evenings until Christmas at Patterson's.—Adv.

* * *

Miss Sarah Chamberlain of Montreal is visiting friends in this city.

* * *

Miss Nellie Brennan spent Sunday in Phoenix.

* * *

Special Display and Sale of Fur Collars, Muffs, Fur Sets, Children's Fur Sets and Ladies' Fur Coats this week at Patterson's.—Adv.

* * *

Experiments recently completed by the Department of Agriculture show that peanuts can be profitably used as forage for cattle in the south Atlantic states where they grow so abundantly. Animals display an almost human fondness for peanuts and thrive on them.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Hall will entertain a few friends at dinner Christmas at Hotel Fulton, and in the evening a Christmas tree and musical at their pleasant home in Hannibal St.

* * *

Mrs. Burton Algiers, who has been the guest of Mrs. Chauncey Wolever, has returned to her home at West Amboy.

* * *

The many friends of Mrs. Watson Butts will be pleased to hear that she is fast regaining her health.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Flaxington were the over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Flaxington in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierce of W. 1st St. have returned home from a trip to Philadelphia.

* * *

Miss Helen Seymour of Syracuse university is spending the holidays with her parents.

House to Rent

208 WALRADT ST.

All modern improvements

$18 Month

H. L. CRANDALL

261 S. 7th St.

Phone 2520

Your Shoes

Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer

207 Cayuga St.

Skates Sharpened too

DON'T SEND COSTLY GIFTS, SAYS PASTOR

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 22.—"We are all caught up in the great Xmas machine. We send expensive gifts to our friends every year because we feel sure they are going to send us expensive gifts. We can't get out of it."

This is the statement made by the Rev. George E. Barnes, pastor of a local church, and he proposes that savings from a safe and sane Xmas shall be used to buy things for the needy at home and abroad. Cards are being sent out to-day, therefore, with the following inscription:

"My Christmas decision.—Every Christmas season makes you friendship and mine more precious and our love more tender. This year the thought of that love has been bringing to me a new consciousness of the needs of the whole world for Christmas cheer and love. Desolate homes, stricken countries and imperiled lives abroad; slackened industry and impending suffering at home, all are calling. I want you to know that my Christmas gift to you will be quite simple, but warmed with the fire of a new love, for I am going to give extra gift to the needs of all those whom I have never seen but whom I deeply love. My joy in this new service will be greater if you join me in its spirit that our Christmas celebration may be simple, filled with good will, winged with sacrifice, and devoted to peace."

FIRST OHIOAN IN 1915 TO GET MANY GIFTS

Lorain, O., Dec. 23.—The first baby born in Lorain after January 1, 1915, will come into the world in possession of the proverbial silver spoon. A Lorain newspaper to-day offered a prize of ten dollars for the first 1915 baby.

Lorain merchants are also to be asked to come forward with offers of go-carts, clothes and other articles necessary to the well-being of infants.

Lorain's first 1914 infant received gifts ranging from a corset to a case of beer.

TO SING AT SYRACUSE

A number of Fultonians will attend the Harvard Glee club concert to be held in Syracuse to-night. Ronald Allen of this city is a member of the club.

Relief for the Kidneys.

Mr. William J. Calkins, 242 Main street, Hartford, Conn., says:—"After having doctored for more than a year with best physicians in Hartford and getting no relief, I was advised by a druggist in Plainville, Ct., to try a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I was very nervous and had a complication of diseases, especially kidney trouble. I started to use Favorite Remedy and the first bottle gave me great relief. I continued its use for some time and was permanently cured. I sincerely recommend it to sufferers and discouraged in thinking there is no help for them." 40 years of success in kidney and liver disorders. Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y. for free sample.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Farm Hand.—Work wanted by strong, young man. Charles Boots, Fulton. 6c

GIVE HIM A PIPE OR BOX OF CIGARS

and watch for that smile

VICTOR C. LEWIS

THE SMOKE SHOP 109 Cayuga St.

Christmas Dinners

Your dinner will not be complete without some of the good things from our store.

A FEW SPECIALS

ORANGES	CRANBERRIES
APPLES	GRAPE FRUIT
BANANAS	OLIVES
FIGS	FINE COOKIES
GRAPES	PICKLES
DATES	WAFERS
ALMONDS	ENGLISH WALNUTS
CELERY	MIXED NUTS

CANDIES

Try some of our Tea or Coffee and get one of our Handsome Calendars.

M. N. BALDWIN

Phone 499 115 W. Broadway

CLEARY WIDOW WARNS GIRLS

Assumes Responsibility For Her Father's Crime. Should Have Made Mother Confidant

New York, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Anna Cleary Newman, the young widow who was a central figure in the trial of her father, William V. Cleary, at New York, for the murder of her husband, declared to-day that she considered herself to blame for the whole tragedy and warned other girls against marrying unworthy men.

She is still highly nervous at her home, No. 610 W. 152d St., and the doctor has prescribed absolute rest for her. It was only six weeks ago that she said she had a right to choose her own husband and her manner of living, and that "children often see things far more clearly than the parents and often know what is best for their own happiness.

But to-day she has changed her opinion, although she declared:

"I loved my husband with all my heart, and I assume responsibility for all my acts."

"I hope this may be an example to some other poor girl," she began in a monotone. "At least then some good will come of it all. I made the mistake of thinking I knew more than did my parents, but I have been punished for my mistake. I would like to send a warning to all girls to obey their parents and make confidents of them.

"Had I done so this awful thing would have been averted. That was my most terrible mistake. Who knows what good might have come of it if I had but made a confident of my mother. I might have been happily married now to Gene."

CONGRESS CLEARS DESKS FOR ARMY-NAVY FIGHT

Washington, Dec. 23.—When Congress to-day took a recess over the holidays, it had progressed well along the line toward disposition of at least two of its appropriation measures. The District of Columbia appropriations has already been passed and the legislative measure is about ready to go to the senate.

House members to-day were primed for the big fight anticipated on the army and navy appropriation. This should be in full blast soon after the legislators return for work on Jan. 4th. All indications to-day pointed to the bitterest contest of the short session, although administration supporters will endeavor to put a check on too much argument from the Republican side and from militaristic members of the Democratic side.

SHUGRUE MAY GET REVENGE ON LEWIS

New York, Dec. 22.—Young Shugrue of Jersey City will meet Kid Lewis of England to-night in a ten round bout at Madison Square Garden. This is the second meeting of the pair, Lewis having gained a decision over the Jersey man in a twenty-round scrap in Australia. The match scheduled for to-night was arranged by Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston immediately after the recent Shrugue-Welsh affair in which Shugrue was given a newspaper decision over the champion.

HEATH-HEATH

Utica Girl Follows Mother's Example in Not Changing Name

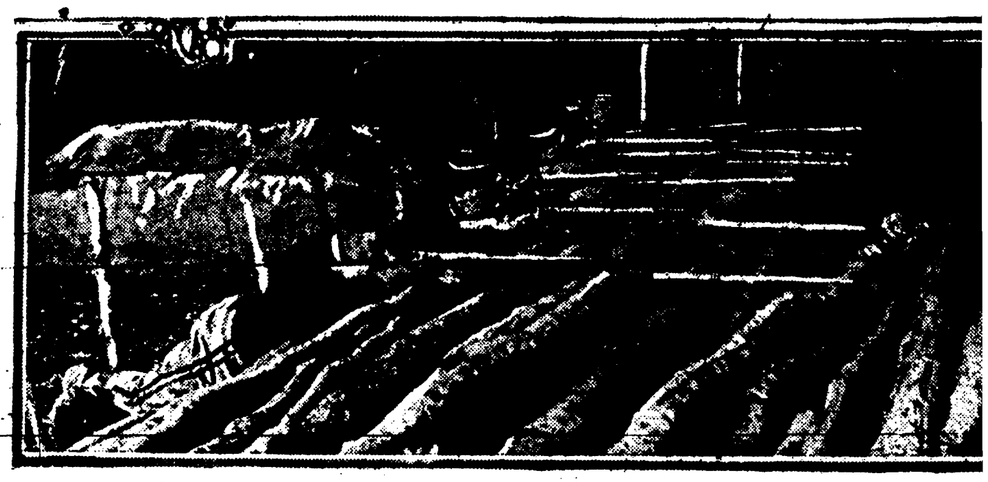
(Utica Herald Dispatch)

Miss Florence May Heath became the bride of Reginald Ivan Heath at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Heath, 506 Genesee street, yesterday. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Ralph W. Brokaw, D. D., and there was no attending couple. The groom's home is Watton-Under-Edge, England, where Mr. and Mrs. Heath will live. Mr. Heath is engaged in the banking business in that place. An interesting fact relative to the wedding is that, in addition to marrying a man by the name of Heath, the bride's mother's name was Julia Heath before she was married. Miss Heath has many friends in this city, who will wish her happiness in her new home.

Bissell Carpet Sweepers at cost. L. P. Smith Co., heating and plumbing, Fulton.—Adv.

For sores of any kind apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh.

BELGIANS BEHIND BARRICADE.



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PRESS AGENTS SHARE WELL

(Continued from Third Page.)

the clocks in my valise to muffle them and went to bed. It looked to me just as I was dropping off into slumber as if I had been pocketed by the Austro-Hungarian war department. Here I was in a small town, a hundred miles from the front and no way to get there except by army trains and the Polish woman rapped at my door to tell me it was 7 o'clock in the morning. At breakfast time in the big room I found that my status was absolutely military. I received instructions that I was to go to the headquarters town at 9 o'clock. I took the long ride over the hills in a coach in a wintery sunshine. I met Colonel Von Hoen, who has entire charge of all the field forces of correspondents and he had a pass ready for me. In German it is known as a "legitimation." It bears my photograph and my autograph and a careful description of my personal appearance.

"Tomorrow," Col. Hoen told me, "You are to be started for the front, but first you will be received by General Count von Hertzendorf, the chief of staff."

This was far more than an American or any other correspondent could have expected in the way of Austrian courtesy. The Archduke Frederich is the commander in chief of the entire Austro-Hungarian army and General von Hertzendorf is next in command as chief of staff. The next day Col. von Hoen escorted several correspondents including myself to the field headquarters and we were shown into a room which was entered shortly by a grey-haired quiet appearing gentleman of slender stature who greeted us with as much ease as if the occasion were a reception instead of an incident in the world's supreme war. He spoke to a German correspondent in German, to an Italian in Italian, to a Swiss in French and I do not know how many other tongues he commands. There was not even crepe on his arms for the son who was recently killed in battle. Another of his sons had just been wounded. He asked me about my country and its feelings toward Austria and I told him that what the United States wanted was the truth.

"We want you to have the truth," he replied. Then he told us—there were six of us—that we must be very careful of our health when we went to the front and carefully regard all the regulations and precautions that the doctors would impose on us. Then he went back to his maps and his duties of directing millions of men on his million mile chess board we went back over the hills to up.

Mac Namara

1C FIRST ST

THE BETTER KIND | CLASSY MILLINERY | THE NEWEST STYLES

COATS SUITS DRESSES WAISTS SKIRTS CORSETS HOSIERY UNDERWEAR

CORRECT CLOTHES FOR WOMEN

STYLE PRICE QUALITY ALWAYS RIGHT

COATS SUITS DRESSES WAISTS SKIRTS CORSETS HOSIERY UNDERWEAR

THE NEWEST STYLES | THE BETTER KIND

Mac Namara

FIRST ST

Up-to-Date Tailoring

in all its branches. Let me convi you by giving me a trial. The alo

"TRADE AT HOME"

is good, but why not practice w you preach?

M. J. FELDMAN

Merchant Tailor

Over Whitaker and Bogardus 2d and Cayuga

H. Putnam Allen Horatio P. Allen, Jr.

H. Putnam Allen & Son

(established in 1893 by Horatio A. Allen)

Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Seeds

53 S. 1st St. Phone 32

Our stock of Fine Groceries was never so complete as at present; our goods are all first-class; our prices as low as consistent with high grade food products, and we endeavor at all times to give our customers the best possible service.

Our supply of groceries for the holiday trade is absolutely complete. We have everything you need for your Christmas and New Year dinners.

"IF OUR GOODS PLEASE YOU, TELL YOUR FRIENDS; IF NOT, TELL US"

H. Putnam Allen & Son

DRYS LOST BY ONLY 8 VOTES

The Hobson Resolution Was Defeated in the House by Small Vote

Washington, Dec. 23.—The Hobson resolution to submit a constitutional amendment for national prohibition to the State Legislatures was defeated in the House last night, 197 members voting for and 189 against it. An affirmative vote of two-thirds was required to adopt the resolution.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The heaviest artillery that both the "wets" and the "drys" could unlimber was set and the gunners were at their posts for what was expected to be the biggest prohibition fight ever waged in the House of Rrepresentatives when that body met at 10 a. m. yesterday, two hours in advance of the regular time.

The galleries were thronged and the crowds with difficulty restrained their cheers as the champions and opponents of the Hobson resolution hurled forth their oratorical projectiles.

The resolution proposes an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, exportation or importation for sale of intoxicating liquors.

Majority Leader Underwood Minority Leader Mann and Representatives Dupre of the judiciary committee and Henry of the rules' committee, each had an hour of time in the debate from the opposition side. Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, author of the prohibition amendment, had the disposal of all the time allotted to the supporters of the amendment.

A two-thirds vote is required to adopt the resolution. Both sides were confident of victory at the opening of the battle to-day, but the impression among close observers of the situation was that the Hobson forces would be unable to muster the votes.

The initial move was to take up the resolution.

D. B. KANE

Electrical Wiring and Supplies

See Me or Phone 1598

118 ONEIDA STREET

Brussels Sprots
Boston Lettuce Celery
Cucumbers
Tomatoes Radishes
French Endive
Parsley Water Cress
and Sweet Potatoes

at LaPORT'S GROCERY

Would You Like to Present Some Man with Something Out of the Ordinary?

IF SO

Why Not One of These

A "LIKELY" KIT BAG

A TRAVELING BAG (fitted with Toilet Articles)

A SOLE LEATHER PORTFOLIO

A SCOTCH PLAID AUTOMOBILE RUG

A PAIR OF FUR LINED GLOVES

A FUR LINED TOP COAT

These Goods are all here and more besides.

Open Evenings

C. M. BARNS CO.

207 WEST FIRST STREET

OSWEGO, N. Y.

UNCLE SAM TAKES UP MUCH SPACE AT EXPOS.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—With the insurance of a permit for 66,000 square feet of exhibit space in the Palace of Liberal Arts, negotiations for the United States government display at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition have just been completed here. This is the largest amount of exhibit space to be occupied by any governmental exhibit this or any other previous universal exposition.

The display will include exhibits of naval and military education, practice of military and naval medicine, office of Indian affairs, departments of Commerce and Labor, land department, which has the administration of all the public parks, reservations and other public lands; Federal department of Health, Reclamation Service, Government Printing office, census bureau, American Red Cross, Isthmian Canal commission and numerous others.

In additions to the displays in the Palace of Liberal Arts, the Federal government will be represented by exhibits in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, the Palace of Social Economy and Education, and elsewhere in the exposition.

RESULT OF WRECK

Baggageman Michael Dalton of the Lackawanna, who was injured in the recent wreck, was operated on at the company's hospital in Scranton, Pa., to straighten out the ligaments of his left arm. Mr. Dalton's home is in Oswego.

TESTING LOCOMOTIVE

The Lackawanna will soon test out a new locomotive on the main line between Binghamton and Scranton. If the engine designed to save 25 per cent fuel consumption is a success it will be used for hauling freight over the Binghamton-Oswego branch.

Community Notes

Miss Helen Marvin of Louisville, Ky., is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Marvin.

* * *

Miss Louise Hamilton of Los Angeles, Cal., is the guest of Mrs. V. C. Lewis.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Lamb and Miss Adeline Baker are the Xmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Morton.

* * *

The annual gathering of the Vant family will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merriam of Oneida St.

* * *

James Farley of Niagara Falls is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Farley.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John U. Curtis of Hilton and Mrs. John Palmer of Phelps are visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Palmer.

* * *

Miss Mary Farley is home for the holidays.

* * *

Miss Edna Blunt is able to be out after a recent illness.

* * *

Miss Gladys Benway is spending the holidays with her grandmother, Mrs. Emma Jacobson, of Altmar.

* * *

Mr. Frank Shirbey of Phillip St. is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

* * *

Miss Catherine Farley is home from Oswego the guest of her parents.

Extreme Suffering Relieved.

Mr. C. T. Chamberlain, New Durham, N. H., writes: "I am a farmer by occupation and have worked very hard. In 1905, I was taken with inflammation of the bladder. I suffered for a few weeks and grew worse. The best doctors gave me no permanent relief. I was so discouraged that I thought I never would get well. About this time I met a man who had been greatly benefited by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I dropped my doctor's medicine and began taking it. I have taken over three bottles. I obtained relief soon after I began its use. It has also greatly helped my rheumatism with which I was troubled for years." Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample. Large bottles; all druggists.

WAR LESSONS

To Be Prepared is the Most Vital Requisite of Victory.

INSURANCE

prepares for emergencies.

Fire, Accident, Liability, Automobile, Compensation

Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc.

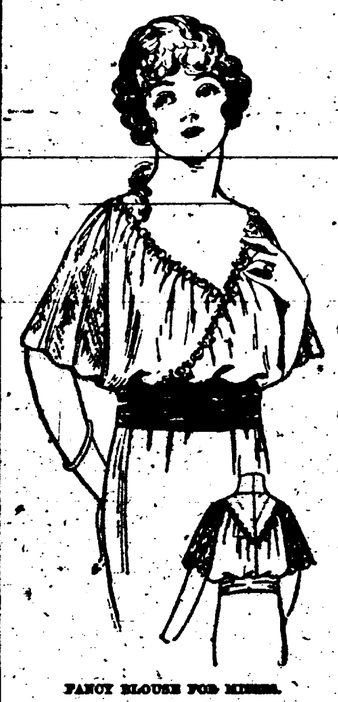
A FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

Girls and small women on the outlook for pretty bodices will be sure to welcome this one.

It shows a new feature in the sleeves that are sewed to the lining and in the pretty V shaped neck.

In the illustration it is made of crepe de chine with rosebud banding, while



FANCY BLOUSE FOR MISSES.

the sleeves are of net, but in the back view flouncing is used for the sleeves, and that treatment also is pretty.

For the sixteen year size the blouse will require one and three-quarter yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, or one and one-half yards of flouncing thirteen inches wide for the full sleeves, two and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide for the undersleeves and yoke facing.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for misses of sixteen and eighteen years and for small women. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 9238, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No..... Size.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

OBITUARY

Mrs. J. Kenney Glazier.

Yesterday occurred the death of Mrs. Jane Kenney Glazier at her home, 415 State St., after a brief illness.

The deceased who was in her 69th year, has been a resident of Fulton for over 30 years. The funeral will be held to-morrow from the Free Methodist church at 2:30 p. m. The Rev. Mr. Watson will conduct the services. Interment will be made at Mt. Adnah cemetery.

Mrs. Glazier is survived by five sons, Arthur M., Kenney H., William A. and Frederick of Fulton, Amos and Bernard J. Kenney of Syracuse; three daughters, Miss Alice Kenney, Mrs. John Tulford and Miss Anna Kenney of Fulton.

WOULD KILL CARRANZA

Washington, Dec. 23.— The trip of General Carranza from Vera Cruz to the Ithmus of Tehuantepec was interrupted by Zapata forces, who captured Soledad and from there sent a wild locomotive into his approaching train. Neither Carranza nor any of his party was injured.

These facts were reported to-night in a private dispatch from a point on the railroad on which Carranza was travelling.

Carranza, according to the private dispatch, returned to Vera Cruz after the incident at Soledad and has now gone to Cordoba to inspect his troops.

A ROUSING BENEFIT

Is to be given at the Quirk next Monday, valent for which has been volunteered by musical and theatrical people of Fulton and Syracuse. The Quirk has been donated by the engagement for the occasion as a testimonial to Henry Schellenberg, leader of the Quirk theater orchestra, whose right foot was amputated at the Lee Memorial hospital a week ago, and where he now remains without funds. Have you bought a ticket?

FUNERAL POSTPONED

On account of the severe snow storm the funeral of Francis Patrick Galvin, which was to take place this morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9:30 a. m. today has been postponed until to-morrow morning.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Car Fare Paid to Out of Town Customers Mail Orders Filled

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

SANTA IS BUSY THESE DAYS AT "THE NEW YORK SHOP"

How little or how much do you want to spend? Perhaps the following suggestions will help you:

$1.00 will buy for the Ladies, a Silk, Voile, Linen or Crepe Waist, Seco Silk and Brocade Petticoats

$1.00 will buy for the Children, Fur Sets $1.00

$1.98 will buy, Silk Petticoats (all colors), Silk Crepe de Chene, Linen and Lingerie Waists, Children's Furs $1.98

$2.98 will buy, Silk and Chiffon Waists, New Style Skirts Muffs and Collars, Children's Fur Sets $2.98

$4.98 will buy, Finest Silk Lace and Chiffon Waists, including all the Latest Style Collar effects, Serge Dresses, Fur Collars, Muffs, and Children's Sets $4.98

$6.98 will buy, Fancy Mixture and Brocaded Velvet Coats, Tailored and Fancy Dresses, Children's Chinchilla and Zibeline Coats $6.98

$9.98 will buy, Charmeuse and Serge Dresses, Tailored Suits, Black Fox Collar and Muff, Children's Dresses and Chinchilla Coats $9.98

$12.50 will buy, Handsome Crepe de Chene, Silk and Serge Dresses, Fancy Mixture and Chinchilla Coats, Red Fox and Badger Fur Sets $12.50

$15.75 will buy, Silk Plush Lamb and Fur Trimmed Coats, Wolf, Iceland Fox Sets, Near Seal and Fox Muffs $15.75

$19.50 will buy, Genuine Russian Pony Fur Coats Broadcloth and Plush Coats, Excellent Fur Sets, Beautiful Evening and Dancing Dresses $19.50

$25.00 will buy, Black Fox Sets, Skunk Sets, Beaver Sets, Raccoon Sets, the Finest Plush, Fancy Evening Coats Stunning Evening Gowns and Broadcloth Suith $25.00

106 Oneida Street — Fulton, N. Y.

Fulton Keynotes

Thomas Johnston, U. of P. 1918, is at home for the holidays.

* * *

Mrs. R. E. Phillips, for many years a resident of this city, is critically ill at her home in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Mae Rosenbloom is enjoying her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Rosenbloom.

* * *

W. J. Hartnett and wife spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

The night crew of the Fire department worked like good fellows to clear crossings and sidewalks in the city's business section last night. The work bespoke for the good-heartedness of the men comprising the department.

* * *

Miss Florence Newell of Rochester is spending some time with her parents.

* * *

More than half a hundred members of the Junior Epworth league of the First M. E. church and their elders, enjoyed to the full extent an enjoyable Christmas tide entertainment last night, in spite of the blustering storm. A tree with interchange of gifts was a prominent part of the program.

* * *

Miss Florence Distin of Cazenovia is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Distin, Hannibal St.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Gardner of Amityville, L. I., will be the Christmas guest of Mr. and Mrs. Newell, W. 1st St.

* * *

Miss Elinore Rugg has a position in the Henderson dry goods store.

* * *

Kiowa council, Degree of Pocahontas, I. O. R. M., will hold a business session Wednesday evening.

* * *

Old Chris will need an extra team of reindeer in covering the deep white.

* * *

Messrs. H. A. and Almon Wilcox left for New York city Wednesday morning. The former will go from that city to Providence where he will spend Christmas and New Year's with his mother, Mrs. J. N. Nichols, and his aunt, Mrs. L. A. Peckham.

* * *

A banquet was given at the Hotel Reynolds to Almon Bristol by his friends on Monday evening, previous to his departure for New York city, where he will spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. C. H. Dexter.

* * *

Lucky Santa has the right traveling paraphernalia—just at this time, too.

* * *

Miss May Brooker has returned from Saranac.

* * *

Mrs. F. S. Youmans is ill with the grip.

Mrs. Oliver Pullen is ill at her home in this city.

* * *

Miss Adelaide Lowere is spending the holidays with her parents in Cortland.

A GOOD TIME TO-NIGHT

The Citizens club, becoming famous for its entertainments of an instructive and interesting nature, will to-night present a program comprising many musical features. Golf, pool, so popular in city club circles, will claim the attention of those members who are fond of that enticing game. Steward Sneden will as usual serve one of those lunches for which the club house is noted.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice, Dec. 23. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men—D. W. Brown, Frank Dick, C. J. Pike, Thomas Kenyon, Jesse Squire, B. M. VanBuren, J. W. Wise.

Women—Mrs. C. C. Fuller, Mrs. E. A. Gardner, Mrs. John Price, Mrs. Nellie Price.

The Electro Importing Co.

PETER CONLEY, Postmaster.

AT THE QUIRK

To-night the great tango contest between Oswego and Fulton dancers for a purse of fifty dollars will be participated in by six couples. The feature photo play of five reels is "The Curse of Greed," the greatest of all motion picture dramas. The prices are, bal., 10c; main floor, 15c.

CITY WILL PRESENT ITSELF A XMAS GIFT

Roanoke, Va., Dec. 23.—This city expects to make itself a Christmas present of an auditorium and exposition hall. A campaign of contributions for the past few weeks is expected to result in sufficient funds to make it; possible to erect a building to fill "a long felt need."

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

An entertainment scheduled by the Presbyterian church for last night to be held under the auspices of the children of the Sunday school, was postponed until to-night on account of the storm. It is the annual Christmas festival.

COUNTY TAX RATE $1.34

The taxpayers of Fulton city will be pleased to learn that the county tax ratio for this city this year is $1.34 per 100 of valuation, against $1.56, or a difference of 22 cents per 100 last year. The tax is due in Jan.

MAL BECOME VILLAGE.

Word is received from Pulaski that a number of prominent citizens of Richland are taking preliminary steps to bring about the incorporation of that place and securing a village charter.

MAY RAISE SALARY

An effort is being made to have the Board of Supervisors increase the salary of clerk of the Surrogate's Court, Terry A. Ball. The present salary is $600.

HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

The young men and women of Fulton who are attending colleges and preparatory schools, are beginning to arrive home for the holidays.

CLOSE OF YEAR

The city departments are preparing to close up their business for the year. All unexpected balances will be turned into the contingent fund.

WILL MANAGE FARM

Sheriff Buck will manage the jail farm and a guard will take the place of the present superintendent.



CHAMPION HIT AND RUN MAN

Benny Kauff, Diminutive Base Stealer and Clouter of the Gilmore Circuit. Other Dope

New York, Dec. 23.—Little Benny Kauff, dimiuutive in size but great in power and ability, stood out among the batters and base-runners in the Federal League last year even brighter than the famous Tyrus has appeared in American league surroundings for the past several seasons.

Kauff was the king bee in the Gilmore circuit with a vengeance. Not only did he show the way with his bludgeon, with which he clubbed out 210 hits, twenty-seven more than his nearest competitor, but he finished way ahead in the stolen base column. He pilfered seventy-five sacks in the 154 games he took part in.

Kauff's hitting was of the real kind, too—long distance stuff. He slammed out forty-five bingles that were good for two sacks each. Two base wallops seemed to be young Mr. Kauff's favorite kind of fruit for in getting triples and doubles several others passed him. Aleck Zwilling, of Joe Tinker's Chifeds who is sometimes known as "Dutch," had a penchant for home runs. The roly-poly outfielder hung up sixteen home runs during the season, which was the league's best record. Bill Kenworthy, of Kansas City, crowded him for the honors by bumping out fifteen.

Kauff showed his class in another division, also. In getting runs he had it on the flock of athletes who make up the Federal league roster. Benny chalked up 118 tallies during the season. Bill McKechnie a teammate of Kauff's and a former Yankee and Pirate, was second and was the only other player in the league who had more than one hundred runs to his credit. McKechnie also finished second in the base-swiping game, getting fifty-two.

Indianapolis probably will let Kauff name his own figures for his salary during the coming season. Several managers in organized ball have been after him after seeing his work in the Fed circuit. McGraw, of the Giants, is declared to be particularly sweet on the youngster.

What Chicago has done, dear old Boston may find possible to do. Having hogged all the championships and titles well-nigh possible Boston looks to be headed for both first and second places in the baseball world in 1915. It is far from being beyond the bounds of probability that the world series conflict will be staged altogether in The Hub.

The two Chicagos pulled the stunt of grabbing off the American and National league championships and therefore all the world series swag some years back. Bostonians are whooping it up just now for an emulation of the trick by their two ball teams. Of course, everyone knows how violently pro-Boston all Bostonians are, but even those persons who are not fortunate to live within the boundaries of this center of culture, football, baseball and rowing, mustadmit that this time the Boston argument is good.

With the old Athletics greatly weakened and nine-tenths of the Washington nine pitching for the Chicago Federals, Boston looks to be the one best net—on paper—for next year, in the American league struggle. As for the season's campaign in the National all the Braves have to do to repeat is to play throughout the summer months just seventy-five per cent. the quality of baseball they played in the closing weeks last year, and they'll canter home with a comfortable margin between them and the runner-up.

Harvard is said to be considering taking on the army for her 1915 football program. Such a game would make the schedule of the army team harder than it was last fall. The report recalls the terrific schedule which both army and navy used to arrange some years back. It has only been recent that the athletic authorities at the West Point and Naval Academies decided against the practice of taking on Harvard, Yale, Princeton or Cornell and Pennsylvania.

$15.00
Will buy a second-hand furnace.
L. P. SMITH CO.
Heating and Plumbing

PICTURES

CLOSING OUT

We are offering all of our ready-framed pictures at a reduction of 33 1-3 cents.

FRAMING

A complete stock of mouldings and made-up frames, including ovals in all styles and sizes. All work for Xmas promptly done.

Hulett-Taft Co.
ONEIDA STREET

BURTON L. MANK HOLDS UNUSUAL POSITION AS BILLIARDS PROMOTER.



Burton L. Mank, manager of the Champion Billiard Players' league, holds a unique position in the world of sport. Eight of the best known cue experts in the world are giving exhibitions under the direction of Mr. Mank. These exhibitions began last October and will continue until May, about 150 cities in a score of states being visited at intervals of five or six weeks by different pairs of players.

JIM COFFEY, IRISH FIGHTER, IS POPULAR WITH NEW YORKERS.



Photo by American Press Association.

Jim Coffey is called the "Dublin Giant," though he does not come from Dublin. He is Irish, though, and he is a pugilist. Weighing 200 pounds or a trifle more, he is a white hope of promise. He recently outpointed Gunboat Smith and is soon to try his skill against Carl Morris, the Oklahoma giant. Coffey has considerable boxing skill, and he is fast for a large man, but he is a little too good natured to make a huge success in the ring.

GILBERT MILLS

J. E. Snyder, father of C. E. and C. J. Snyder, suffered a very severe shock of paralysis last Friday morning. He has rallied and at present it is believed he will recover.

Emmet Clark visited friends in Fulton last week.

The friends of S. E. Prior gave him a surprise last Friday night.

Mrs. Sarah Morgan has gone to Phoenix for the winter.

A single harness at cost with each cutter sold. VanWagenen Inc. Adv.

Going Into Bankruptcy.

The order to show cause why the Hunter Brothers' Paper Co., should not be thrown into bankruptcy was returnable before Judge Ray in United States Court today. At the office of Morehouse, Mizen & Morehouse, attorneys for the moving creditors, it was said no opposition had developed to the petition and that the case would probably be returned to Referee Wright in a few days.

HUNTER AFFAIRS ABOUT CLOSED

Receivers Discharged and Report Confirmed by Federal Judge Ray at Utica

Syracuse, Dec. 23.—(Special.)—Judge Ray, at Utica yesterday confirmed the report and discharged the receivers of the Battle Island Paper Co. Temporary Receivers Charles N. Bulger and David F. Costello filed a supplementary report with an expenditure of $308 for sulphite plant expenses since November 25th. The amount of property received by the receivers was $2,460215, including $36,706 cash balance in Oswego county property, Canadian lands and a million-dollar claim against the State for barge canal damages. The National Park Bank, New York, and Paul Bayne for certain creditors, opposed the confirmation. Judge Ray made these allowances: Special Master Stone, $300; Appraisers Foley, Stone and Salladin, $500 each and $14 per week for expenses, and Messrs. Bulger and Costello $1,000 each on account. The case was adjourned until January 11th.

F. B. Shepherd Discharged.

Attorney G. N. Burt today filed motion papers and an order of Justice Andrews discharging Frederick B. Shepherd as receiver in the voluntary bankruptcy proceedings of the Battle Island Paper Co. This action was started in the State courts.

The papers show that Mr. Shepherd received $41,881.87; that he turned over to the receivers in the Federal bankruptcy proceedings $36,485.78, and that $5,396.09 was paid out. The bond of Mr. Shepherd for $50,000 was also discharged by order of the court and the receiver was allowed $1,547.05 as his commission and $147.89 as disbursements. His attorney, G. N. Burt, was allowed $1,500 for legal fees and $237.92 for disbursements. The order further says that the services of said receiver and said attorney and their fees and disbursements were necessary to preserve the property of the corporation.

BAD POTATOES FIND A MARKET

Department at Washington Worried by Unscrupulous Dealers in Eggs

Washington, Dec. 23.—Bad eggs are worrying the Department of Agriculture. It has discovered a well orrganized traffic in rotten eggs centering in Chicago. It considers the situation so serious that it has inaugurated a vigorous campaign, aided by state and city authorities in all parts of the country, to break up the traffic and send the promoters to jail.

The common impression that rotten eggs are useful only in demonstration of disapproval is dispelled by the Department in an official statement. It admits that inedible eggs may be utilized "for technical purposes, such as tanning leather." The trouble is, it says, the rotten egg traffickers deceive the public into buying the product for food purposes.

From evidence already gathered, the department states there seems to be a definite market in Chicago for "rots and spots" at $2 a case of 30 dozen. In consequence, rots and spots from all parts of the country are being shipped into Chicago.

The department is going to get quick action in its campaign against the traffic, it states. The delay necessary to secure authorization from Washington to make seizures of unfit shipments has been eliminated through the co-operation of state authorities, who are acting with great promptness. The aid of the state authorities, not only makes immediate seizures possible but facilitates the gathering of evidence for criminal proceedings against the offenders.

"Most of the rots and spots that reach Chicago are first broken and frozen," the department says in its official statement. "They are then sold to bakers for use in cakes and other forms of food. In one instance, at least, a shipment of these eggs was traced to a firm which admitted that they had no use for them except in food.

"As a matter of fact, Federal inspectors have been able to secure ample evidence of the use of unfit eggs for this purpose. With state and federal authorities working together it is believed the traffic can be broken up very rapidly. In this connection it is pointed out that most of the firms using these unfit eggs probably do so reluctantly, believing that the competition of others forces them into the traffic. However, it has been amply demonstrated by the department that the frozen and dried eggs business is a successful and important industry only when based on the use of good eggs, handled under special conditions."

Because of the abundant supply of cotton seed meal that there is likely to be in this country this year, specialists in the Department of Agriculture believe that the farmer has a better opportunity to make money by feeding beef cattle than for some years past.

The department estimates that about 2,000,000 tons of cotton-seed meal will be available this year at prices ranging from $22 to $24 a ton as compared with $27 to $31 demanded last year. Expirements of the Department have proven that the substitution of cotton-seed meal for corn and clover hay results in great saving in the feeding of cattle.

While lilacs, snowballs, and certain other shrubs should be let alone during the winter, being neither trimmed nor covered with straw and manure, other bushes need special attention, says the Department of Agriculture in a bulletin just issued on the winter care of the garden.

"As a rule shrubs should not be trimmed in the fall," says the Department. "This process is timely immediately after the blooming period, and this is in the spring, as in the case of the snowball. If the shrubs bloom in the fall as do some hydrangeas, the rose of Sharon, and some lilacs, they should not be cut directly after blooming but in the spring of the following year."

Hydrangeas in the South can be cared for out-of-doors by protection of straw or brush. In the North they should be taken up, planted in tubs and placed in the cellar. Roses, south of the latitude of Washington, need little attention but North of this line they should be treated by cutting the shrubs off about 30 inches from the ground and protecting them with leaves.

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The Phenomonal Irish Baritone

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GENERAL CONCERT DIRECTION SUTORIUS & CO., N. Y. C.

ARE YOU A SPUG? A pair of Tickets for This Concert Makes a Gift of No Regrets



Have You Completed Your Christmas Preparations?

Are you quite sure you haven't forgotten the Candy you ought have?

Suppose you call and see our CANDIES, CHOCOLATES and BONBONS. The completeness and variety of our assortment may remind you of some gift you have neglected to get. When you note the attractiveness and quality of our candy and our moderate prices you'll realize the advantage of filling your confectionery needs here without further delay.

WE EXTEND A MERRY CHRISTMAS GREETING to all our friends and invite you to call and buy a box of our delicious Chocolates, any kind, size or price you wish from 25c to $4.00 each.

We guarantee satisfaction and if you receive any goods that are not satisfactory return them and your money will be refunded.

You are welcome to come and see our Christmas goods that are the best that we ever had.

We cater to weddings and parties with the best Vanilla and Chocolate CREAM that can be made. Give us your order two days in advance. Phone 308

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN
25 South First Street, Fulton. Manlius Street, East Syracuse

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. Susan Broderick is recovering from a recent severe illness.

Mrs. Joseph Hoffer is recovering from a severe attack of quinsy.

James Branan of Hannibal Centre has been ill with asthma the past week.

Charles Rogers has been suffering with a sprained shoulder.

Mrs. John Barlow spent several days with relatives in Fulton last week.

Charles Curtiss who has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism is slightly improved.

The Welcome Bible class enjoyed a pleasant meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Brackett.

William Hoag of Ira whose death occurred last Friday as the result of an accident Dec. 5, had many friends in this vicinity. He formerly resided near Hannibal Centre.

Raymond Jerrett is home for the holidays.

Miss Grace Hawkins was taken suddenly ill at her boarding place near Fairdale, Wednesday evening, remaining unconscious until Thursday morning. She is recovering. Miss Hawkins teaches at Fairdale.

William Byrne met with an accident last Monday while returning to Hannibal from Lewis Conners. His cutter tipped over in the deep snow with Mr. Byrne underneath. It was some time before he could free himself and horse, and when he at last succeeded he was badly chilled.

Frank Phillips who has been dangerously ill has gone to Saranac Lake, where it is hoped he may regain his health.

Thomas Engell of North Hannibal is very ill.

Fred Phillips of North Hannibal is spending some time with relatives in Illinois.

Twin daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Cartner Friday.

Elton Farnham is expected home from Saranac Lake this week to spend the holidays.

William Fowler, sr. who was injured while drawing milk recently is recovering.

O. J. Adamy and Miss Mary Adamy of Syracuse will spend the holidays in Hannibal.

The Hannibal merchants have very fine window displays of holiday goods making it very easy for the people of Hannibal and vicinity to do their Christmas shopping in town.

The dramatic and musical entertainment of Huldah Chapter O. E. S. which was held at Masonic hall last Friday was well attended and was a very enjoyable affair.

The musical vesper service which was held at the Presbyterian church Sunday at 4 o'clock was well attended and the parts well rendered. Solos, duets, quartettes and choruses combined to make a very complete program. Much credit is due Miss Estelle Hyatt, who had the affair in charge.

Miss Belle Brackett of Syracuse is home for the holidays.

Mrs. Jessie Johnson who has been quite ill is convalescent.

Mrs. John Naracon who has been quite ill with grippe is improving.

Rev. Brown will hold evangelistic meetings at Belfort, N. Y., about Jan. 1st.

Mrs. William Stevenson who has been spending two weeks in Syracuse has returned home.

Fred Lockwood and J. S. Stevenson were in Utica last week to attend a meeting of the Prohibition state committee.

Mrs. William Kent and sister, Mrs. A. K. Brackett of Kilgore, Neb. were in Syracuse last week to visit Mrs. Fred Kent who was recently removed from the Crouse-Irving hospital.

Christmas exercises will be held at the Presbyterian church, Thursday evening, Dec. 24. The offering will go to the Belgian relief fund.

Mrs. George Lewis and son who have been spending several months at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. S. Chamberlain returned to her home in Syracuse Friday.

Mrs. Delos Perkins, teacher in the White district, on the Hannibal Centre road will hold a Christmas entertainment at the schoolhouse on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23. There will be a Christmas tree for the children, a pleasing program is being prepared.

Mrs. E. S. Chamberlain has returned from a four weeks' visit in New York, accompanied by Mrs. C. S. Chamberlain.

George Ingersoll of Fair Haven who lost two of his fingers on his right hand when running a buzz saw last week is improving. Mr. Ingersoll is well known in Hannibal.

The Baptist Sunday school is engaged in a contest "A trip to the Orient" on the "Lusitania" and "Mauritania," much interest is being developed thereby.

Christmas exercises will be held at the M. E. Church, Dec. 24, 7.30 p. m.

The cooking class of Hannibal high school are serving warm lunches to the pupils which are very much appreciated.

The members of the training class were detailed to visit the nearby schools for observation Monday forenoon.

The teachers and pupils of the high school will enjoy a vacation of a week closing on Wednesday night until Jan. 4.

The meeting of the Presbyterian Missionary society will be omitted this month.

Golden Sheaf Grange will enjoy a Christmas program, Saturday evening, Dec. 26, recitations, songs and readings will be given. Every one is requested to bring a gift the cost of which shall not exceed ten cents for the Christmas basket.

Mrs. Mary Wiltsie is improving slowly from the injuries caused by falling on the ice recently.

Silas Follett is visiting friends in Baldwinsville.

When your horse goes lame, rub on Hanford's Balsam thoroughly.

PHOENIX.

Harlow M. Fuller is home from Columbia university to spend the holidays with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith left Monday for Michigan where they will be the guests of relatives for a couple of weeks.

Lloyd Walker arrived home Friday night from Washington, D. C. to spend his Christmas vacation with his parents.

Phoenix high school closed Dec. 18th for the holidays and will not open till Jan. 4th.

A. Lloyd Jones left Saturday night for New York city to spend a few days.

Miss Stella Remington is home from her school at Georgetown for the holidays.

Dinners and lunches are being served this week in H. G. Vickery's store by the Century club.

Christmas exercises will be observed in the Baptist church Thursday evening.

HANDSOME RECEPTION GOWN OF OCEAN BLUE VELVET AND NET.



Illustrated is a handsome afternoon reception or restaurant frock of ocean blue velvet tunicked in black velvet and net embroidered in gold. A deep crush girdle of velvet crosses in front and is tied back over the hips with a huge bow. A band of skunk edges the tunic.

SOUTH GRANBY.

Mrs. Wilda Assenheimer came last Monday to spend the holidays. Her husband will come later and Mrs. Maud Pierce and children came Saturday.

Mrs. L. T. Austin and her daughter, Mrs. Minnie Andrews accompanied her son Milo home last week Sunday. Mrs. Andrews returned Monday and Mrs. Austin spent the week returning to Granby Saturday. She was an over night guest of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John Distin in Fulton, Friday.

Mr. Carpenter had the misfortune to be kicked by a colt last week.

Mrs. Lottie Cook entertained the Larkin soap club Friday.

Mrs. Emma Stebbins Belgium is a guest at Mrs. Minnie Paines.

Kenneth Luke and wife are expected home from Dakota for Christmas and also the other children.

Miss Eva Blake, the teacher of the Eight Notes school will have a Christmas tree Wednesday afternoon and will also install the new dictionary clock, two chairs and a side lamp that she purchased with the money from her box social.

Miss Emma Butler visited friends here last week and we understand is returning to the school in Scriba that she has taught for the last 2 or 3 years.

BUNDY'S CROSSING.

Mrs. Edward Gardner and daughter, Ruth are recovering from severe burns.

D. E. Wells has been confined to the house the past few days with rheumatism.

Samuel Graham and daughter Goldia of Battle Island called on friends here one day last week.

Mrs. Alice Adams has inflammation of the nerves in her right arm.

Byron Wells is making a blacksmith shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Graham of Battle Island were the Sunday guests of Mrs. Byron Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Burchin spent Sunday at Fulton with her sister, Mrs. Wood.

Fred Longhrey is breaking his colt.

George Babcock spent one day last week at Oswego.

Nearly every well in this vicinity has gone dry.

There will be a Christmas tree and speaking at the church on Thursday evening. Every one is cordially invited to attend.

Charley Brown is building himself a barn.

Walter Adams spent Sunday with his grandmother Mrs. Walton Adams.

Mrs. Charles Decker has gone to live with her son, James Decker of Fulton.

MT PLEASANT

Revival services are being held at Hawk's with large attendance.

The Rev. Mr. Scriber has preached here the past two Sundays.

There was a small attendance at the L. A. S. at Alonzo Rowlee's owing to stormy weather and bad roads.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Skeel of Fulton and John Skeel of Cleveland, O., were recent guests of their sister, Mrs. A. B. Rowlee.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Osborne entertained a sleigh road of Fulton people on Friday evening. A fine time is reported.

Butchering has been the order of the day recently. Last Friday there was a genuine hog killing day at Earl Rowlee's when five neighbors brought nine fat porkers weighing from 150 to 265 pounds dressed to Mr. Rowlee's and had an old-fashioned bee. Delos Rowlee made a picture of the scene after they were all hung on a large pole.

Mrs. Sarah Gibbons and daughters, Sallie and Ruth, are visiting in Albany. Mrs. Foster is staying with her grandson, Fred, during her absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grant and sons were recent guests at Arthur Grant's in Bowens Corners.

Mrs. Evelyn Howard is able to be about the house.

Mr. and Mrs. David Griffith were recent guests of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen VanBuren are spending some time at David Van Busens.

Edward Durfey and Alva Cronk were in Syracuse last week delivering two carloads of Xmas trees.

Rowlee school will give a Christmas entertainment Wednesday evening, Dec. 23d, followed by a box social.

Max and Don Vant spent a strenuous week capturing a pair of young steers that turned wild and could not be caught or even roped by a posse of men until they were exhausted. Fences were of no consequence to them. Many people who saw their tracks in the snow thought they were deer or moose tracks which sheered the hunters' hearts. One was tired out Friday and the on Saturday.

Mrs. Lucy Hutchens is seriously ill. Her daughter, Mrs. Delbert Dubois, is caring for her.

Mead Osborne secured first premium on ten best ears of black popcorn and 2d on bushel black popcorn at the Corn show. Allan Osborne, on best plate of green mountain potatoes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wright are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at the home of Mrs. Wright's parents, in Lansing.

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh is itself an antiseptic and the use of any other remedy before applying it is unnecessary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
FIRE INSURANCE
Representing Old, Reliable Companies
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ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
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M. L. LAKE, M. D.
Specialist in Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT
GLASSES CAREFULLY FITTED
9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.
218 Oneida St., Fulton, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
9 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

H. C. DANN & SON
Freshest of Fresh
WESTERN MEATS
On Hand Always
11 South Second St. Fulton

Diamond Ring.—Brilliant white 1 karat diamond and two three-quarter k. Rubies, Blucher setting. Cost $275. Best offer, quick buyer, takes it. Diamonds, Care Times Office. 6-10-11 c

Why Not Give Practical Gifts For Christmas?

The Blankets and Robes

you are looking for as well as the

Mittens and Gloves

you need at

WM. A. ROGERS & SON
23 West First St. Fulton

MEN WANTED
To sell our products and employ salesmen. Good pay and chance for advancement.
FREE OUTFIT
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NURSERYMEN
NEWARK, NEW YORK STATE, DEPT. A

GEIGER'S GERMAN GRILL
Family Entrance: E. 1st Street.
Private parties Served at short notice
Regular meals and a la carte service at all hours at moderate prices.
EAST FIRST and BRIDGE STS.
Phone 344 Oswego, N. Y.

SANTA CLAUS
HAS ARRIVED AT
THE FAIR STORE
18 First Street
with a full line of toys, dolls, doll carriages, fine China and bric-a-brac, hosiery and underwear, pictures and picture frames, mirrors, brooches, watches, clocks, babies' sets, suspenders, stick pins, burnt wood sets, wine sets, water sets, images, nut pick sets, neck wear, suit cases, jewel boxes, childrens' and ladies' coats, muffs and scarfs, handkerchiefs, jardiners, umbrella jars, cuspidors, shirts, underwear, sweaters, pipe racks, copper nickeled coffee tea pots and thousand of other articles to choose from.
Only Three days before Christmas

S. WALDHORN
18 First Street
(Baldwin Block)

Money Saving Sale
or
Christmas Gifts
at the
Fulton Salvage Company

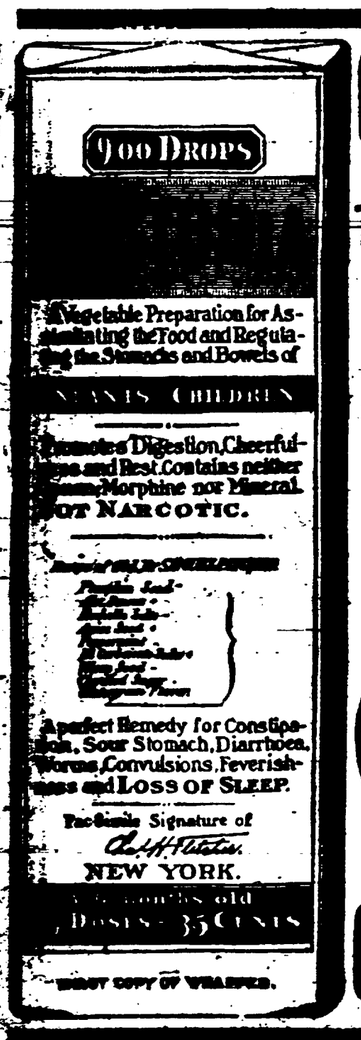
Come tonight or tomorrow and visit Toyland.

Everything for Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Baby and Sweetheart.

Make the home happy Christmas Day by purchasing one of our desirable gifts.

Our clerks are always ready to serve you, and their time is yours while at the

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY
Cor. West Third Street and Broadway
Phone 508



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

ANNUAL COUNTY ROAD REPORT

Over Nine Hundred Miles of Improved Highways During Past Year

County Superintendent of Highways E. A. Howard, in his annual report to the Board of Supervisors declares that great progress has been made on Oswego county roads during the past year.

Over $109,000 was expended in the townships and over 900 miles of roads improved.

Perhaps the most important part of Mr. Howard's report was a recommendation to change the methods of selecting and removing town superintendents. He suggested an amendment providing that superintendents be elected every four years and they be removed only after trial on charges of the State Highway commission.

The total receipts for the year were $127,192.99 and the expenditures, $109,999.18, leaving a balance on hand of $17,999.16.

A used set of two-seated bobs and light double harness cheap. Van Wagenen Inc.—Adv.

WORK OF ART

The Morrill Press has just issued a Peace calendar which is a work of art. The stock is of rich linen tone. A handsome embossed design of "Pax," the patron of peace, is used on the cover page, and black and gold and sienna inks produce a beautiful effect.

The Morrill Press is to be congratulated on so fine a specimen of printing art.

JUDGMENTS IN DEFAULTS

Judge Wilson braved the elements this morning and was down in city court bright and early to listen to arguments in some civil suits.

Two judgments were taken by default against George H. Lamphere; one for $63.74 in favor of Dr. Irwin J. Cusack and the other for $31.75 in favor of the Henderson Thompson Co. Both were in default of notes.

Mrs. C. D. Palmer Entertained.

Mrs. C. D. Palmer, Bairds Corners, entertained on Dec. 19th in honor of Miss Ruth Parker, a number of her friends at a miscellaneous shower.

Miss Parker's marriage to Harvey Dennison of Bowens Corners is announced for Dec. 29th, 1914, at her home at Mt. Pleasant.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THIS STORMY BLUSTERY WEATHER
Is When a Bin Full of
HART'S COAL
Is Doubly Appreciated
DO YOU NEED ANY? PHONE 400
E. E. HART
"Satisfied Customers are Our Best Advertisers"

FOR SALE
815 Emery Street
Eight room house, gas lights, inside toilet. Barn 40 x 24 four good stalls. Hen house, all buildings in good repair; large lot. Price $1,500.00.
STREETER & Van SANFORD

Silverware at Cost
As we are going to discontinue handling it we make these extremely low prices on
Waldorf Design Triple Plate Silverware
Tea Spoons . . . . . $1.10 per set
Dessert Spoons . . . . 2.00 per set
Table Spoon . . . . 2.25 per set
Fish and Cold Meat Forks, Oyster Forks, Sugar, Berry and Salad Spoons and many others.
PALMER-HOPE HARDWARE CO.
FULTON, N. Y.

A GENTLE HINT TO SANTA
Dear Santa:
I think it would be fine if you would bring us one of those Electric Heating Pads, which the Electric Light Co. are selling for $6.50, for Xmas.
They are made of felt and are flexible so you can fold them up and they will fit any part of of the body. Another thing, they do not cast off like the old-fashioned hot water bottle. These heating pads have three heats—low, medium and high.
Please bring mamma one for Xmas.
Yours Lovingly,
—MISS COLD NIGHTS.

THE QUIRK
TONIGHT
GREAT
Tango Contest
6—COUPLES—6
Fulton vs. Oswego
for a Purse of $50.00
Balcony, 10c Main Floor, 15c
TOMORROW
Continuous—2 to 10:30
The Masterpiece Drama
"The Curse of Greed"
in
5—REELS—5
MELIES
Afternoon, 5c
Night
Balcony, 5c Main Floor, 10c

TAXICAB SORTIE SAVED FRANCE

Battle of the Marne was Won by Automobiles. Four Hundred Cabs Carried Troops to Front

Paris, Dec. 23.—It is not generally known that the battle of the Marne was won by automobiles. General Gallioni had 400 taxicabs and other light motor cars at his disposal. It will be remembered that Von Kluck with the right of the German army got as far as Champiley. General Gallieni, as military governor of Paris, had a large force, probably half a million men at his disposal and he was responsible for the defence of Paris.

Gallieni figured that he had more men than he really needed and that 70,000 of his men could be spared for work at the front.

Acting entirely upon his own responsibility, he ordered his men to crowd into the automobiles. He made each taxicab carry nine soldiers. It was a curious sight. There were two in each seat, two on the hood, one with the driver and one on each running board.

Within six hours he threw the whole 70,000 against the flank of the Germans at Neaux, about 35 miles from Paris. Von Kluck evidently had not reckoned with such a sortie. He was forced to stop and give battle. The French, retiring on his front reformed and gave battle. The result was the retreat of the Germans from Marne to the Aisne after the sanguinary battle named from the first river.

This is only one of the great exploits of the French army automobile transport service. No other nation, in this war has used the motor car with the effectiveness of the French. The automobile transport service is organized as a separate branch. Working with amazing rapidity just after the beginning of the war, the French army officers drafted into the corps men who had been employed in automobile manufacture—foremen, skilled workmen, testers and drivers. The officers were drawn from the manufacturers, agents and other heads of automobile organizations. The heaviest trucks are used for ammunition carriers and lighter commercial vehicles for the food supply. General Mongin commands the whole corps.

Some noted French race drivers are now in the army service. Boillot alternates with the Marquis D'Albufera in driving General Joffre's car. Several machines are kept ready day and night for General Joffre and it is no unusual thing for him to enter one of them and drive the whole length of the battle front in the course of the night.

There are now 15,000 automobiles and 12,000 trucks in the service of the French army.

One of the automobile service corps' biggest feats was the transfer of the British army from Braisne between Soisne and Rheims, to St. Omar a distance of 170 miles. The 200,000 men were transported to their new positions within three days.

Fresh German Troops Arrive

(Special to the Times)

Rotterdam, Dec. 23.—New German guns just turned out at the Krupp factory and fresh troops are being rushed into Belgium. The youth of the new troops shows that Germany is already drawing on her boys to fill her depleted ranks.

Seventeen thousand soldiers have reached Heyst, near the Dutch frontier. This is one of the points of the line upon which the Germans will fall back if they find they cannot withstand the offensive of the allies in Flanders.

Most of the soldiers arriving at Heyst are between 17 and 18.

Some of the new guns are being mounted there but others are being sent to the Flanders front. No civilians are allowed to enter—or leave Heyst under penalty of death.

AUTO LEAPS EMBANKMENT

New York, Dec 23.—One man was instantly killed and another probably fatally injured when their automobile plunged over a 30-foot embankment on Union turnpike, Jamaica, early today. Johns of Jamaica was killed and his body burned when the car overturned and caught fire. Hamilton B. Pearsall, owner of the car, crawled out of the blazing wreckage.

ONYX ALLEYS BOWLING RACE

Summary of the Month's Doings; Rear Champion of City League; No Games This Week

Rear leads the bowlers of the City league with a high standing of 198. He has participated in 18 games and has toppled no less than 3557 pins. Stauring, another bowler of repute, is close second.

The Nondescripts and Onyx clubs are tied for first place and there is much interest manifested.

Last night the Tigers defeated the Onyx Colts two out of three games in the Amateur league race.

TIGERS

Hill	156	161	185	502
Waterhouse	147	159	171	477
Durat	159	166	161	486
Pringle	137	160	154	456
Mace	156	118	179	453
Totals	755	764	855	2374

ONYX COLTS

Campbell	155	162	176	453
Dennison	128	130	153	411
Hunter	124	146	213	483
Bowers	150	159	137	446
Murphy	161	176	140	477
Total	678	773	819	2270

City League Standing

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nondescripts	11	7	.611
Onyx A. C.	11	7	.611
Yacht club	9	9	.500
West Side	5	13	.271

Individual Averages of City League

Name	Games	Pins	Av.
Rear	18	3557	198
Stauring	18	3431	191
Hill	18	3303	184
Cole	15	2720	181
Painter	18	3221	179
Paige	18	3194	177
Seymour	18	3181	176
O'Brien	18	3163	176
Martin	9	1573	175
Sullivan	18	3112	173
Hammilton	9	1561	173
Chubb	18	3079	171
Brown	18	3063	170
Dingle	18	3036	169
Newton	9	1518	169
Powell	18	3019	168
Storms	18	3005	167
McCollum	18	2946	164
Carlin	15	2450	163
Cook	15	2446	163
Van Burkirk	15	2247	150

MELBOURNE INMAN IS WORLD'S CHAMPION AT ENGLISH BILLIARDS.



The English do many things differently and playing billiards is one of them. They play the game on a big table with small pockets, and when you pocket the cue ball it is a point instead of a scratch. Melbourne Inman is the champion at this back action game. He is trying to teach it to Willie Hoppe, who is returning the favor by giving him lessons in the balk line game. The returns indicate that Hoppe is learning faster than Inman, and some day the American may be able to defeat the Britisher.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Alfred Henry Lewis, Able Writer Dead

New York, Dec. 23.—Alfred Henry Lewis, novelist, and one of the most able newspaper writers in America, died to-day in his 5th year. He had been ill for three months with bronchitis and asthma, but was thought to be recovering until a few days ago when intestinal complications developed. A relapse followed and from that time Mr. Lewis began to sink.

Mr. Lewis wielded a trenchant pen as a political writer. He gained a deep knowledge of political conditions in Washington while serving as a correspondent for various newspapers.

He was born at Cleveland, O. He was unmarried and is survived only by two brothers who own a New York publication.

Mr. Lewis wrote for several years under the name of "Dan Quin." In 1900 three of his works appeared. These were Wolfville, Episodes of Cowboy Life and Sand Burrs. Two years later he wrote Wolfville Days and Wolfville Nights and a number of other books followed, including Peggy O'Neal, The Sunset Trail and the Story of Paul Jones.

BLOODHOUNDS ON TRAIL

New Rochelle, Dec. 23.—Bloodhounds were put on the trail to-day of the bandits who last night killed Charles Seacord, a wealthy farmer, as he drove his team along the Mill road in the town of Eastchester. His body was found at the side of the road close to the New Rochelle trolley line, with a bullet wound through the heart.

WOUNDED FRENCH

Paris, Dec. 23.—Almost half a million soldiers were treated in French hospitals between September 15 and November 30. The figures were submitted to the Army committee of the Chamber of Deputies by the chairman of the committee, M. Trousaaint, who gave the precise number as 489,733. Of this total 2.48 per cent died.

OLD ELI'S SONS TROD THE BOARDS TO ALBANY

Albany, Dec. 22.—The Yale Dramatic association will produce here tonight four playlets. The offering will combine comedy and tragedy. Yale alumni of this city and vicinity will entertain the players before and after the performance.

Fresh California Hams
Blue Point and Count Oysters
AT
LaPort's Grocery

The Family's Xmas Present
What about that
Victor Victrola
We Have Them
Bogue Piano Store

Roy's Quick Shoe Repair
Safety Razor Blades sharpened to a hair test—cut better than new. Razors concaved and honed. Razor handles always in Stock. Edge Tools sharpened. Cork Heel Pads, Cork Arch supports. Leather and Shoe Findings. SKATES SHARPENED.
110 Cayuga street
Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

Your Christmas Dinner Is Not Complete
without some of our splendid
Oysters Selects Standards
Plenty of Choice Chickens and other fowls.
H. C. DANN & SON
The Popular Meat Market Second St.

Just Arrived
AT THE
Leading Electric Shop
New Electric Fixtures
Vacuum Cleaners
Table Lamps, etc.
A Christmas Tree Set Will Make The Tree Complete
Give us a call and inspect the
New Washing Machine
now on exhibition
Wayne E. Bidwell
Phone 87 11 N. Second Street

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

Volume 1, No. 7. By Carrier Six Cents Per Week. THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1914. International News Service. Price One Cent.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

German Aviator Raids Dover; London Admits

Daring Aerial Attack Midst Heighth of Fog; Airman Dropped a Bomb; No Damage Done

Special to The Evening Times

London, Dec. 24.—A German aeroplane made a sky raid over Dover today and dropped a bomb.

Official announcement of the aerial attack was made by the government press bureau.

This was the first time that the British government has officially admitted an aerial raid over English territory, but itt was reported some time ago that a Taube German machine had flown over Dover.

The official statement follows:

One of the enemy's aeroplanes flew over Doyer this morning and dropped a bomb but no damage was done.

"A British aeroplane ascended as soon as the presence of the German machine became known, but the English aviator did not catch sight of the hostile machine. The weather was very foggy and cloudy

"The German aeroplane was seen over Dover by persons in the city at 10.50 o'clock. It dropped a bomb which exploded in a garden. The aeroplane was seen for only a few seconds when it disappeared in the fog, sailing toward the North Sea."

It is presumed here that the German aeroplanes came from Belgium, having flown over part of the North Sea and the Straits of Dover.

Dover is 70 miles from Ostend, the point from which the daring German aviator probably started. The round trip would entail a nonstop journey of 140 miles.

This is the second German attack against England within a fortnight the bombardment of Scarborough and Hartlepool having been made on the 16th.

Dover, Eng.—Consternation was caused here today by a German air man who flew over Dover and dropped a bomb. The bomb exploded 400 yards from the capital. Windows were broken but no one injured.

ALLIES TO HURL GERMAN FORCES BACK

Paris, Dec. 24.—It is learned from an authoritative source that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force in France and Belgium and Gen. Joseph Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, are gathering their forces and are moving troops and artillery for two terrific blows which will be administered against the Germans at both ends of the 300-mile battle front, probably in January. The French government recently received from the government arms work a heavy consignment of new guns fully as effective as the 42-centimeter guns of the Germans, which are being rushed to West Flanders and to the battlefield east of th Meuse.

The offensive of the allies, which actually began more than a fortnight ago is expected to reach the climax of its effective pressure within the next three weeks. The object of this double drive will be two fold as follows:

1. To drive the Germans from Belgium; 2. To hurl back the German forces operating in Alsace-Lorraine to the Rhine line of defenses.

Official dispatches from the front announce further small gains north of Dixmude near Arras, on the Ainsne and particularly in the district lying between the Argonne forest and the Meuse.

Hundreds of French officers and privates arrived in Paris today from the front on a short Christmas furlough, for it is expected that there will be but little fighting tomorrow, Christmas day.

A Furnes' telegram says that the Germans are building a great aerial depot at Heyst, in northern Belgium, which may be used as the base for the proposed Zeppelin raid against England.

The German forces occupying Belgium are levying war taxes on everything possible. A bachelor tax has now been imposed on all unmarried men.

The beautiful coast city of Nieuport in Belgium which has been under artillery fire from German guns since the Franco-Belgian army occupied it is in ruins, says a St. Omer dispatch.

GEN. AUGUST MACKENSEN 65, AWARDED IRON CROSS

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Dec. 24.—General August von Mackensen has been promoted to Oberst-general for his successes in Poland against the Russians. The Iron Cross of the first class has been conferred upon him. Gen. Mackensen is 65 years old.

The Tageblatt today published an interview with Gen. Conrad von Hoetzendorf, chief of the Austrian general staff in which he states that the result of the war will be determined in the eastern theater. Berlin military experts disagree with him, asserting that the campaign against France and England in the west will determine the result.

Gen. Von Hoetzendorf denies that Austria has taken special military measures against Italy, but states that it is necessary to make preparations to defend all the frontier of his country.

WE WISH YOU JOY

Joy in the Christmas tide, joy in the silent peace of winter, when you sit down alone with Memory to count the blessings of the year; joy in the warm fire-side, in books of golden thoughts, in friendship tried and true. May your faith be strong and your courage high, to meet the winter days; and may the memory of the fall harvest be in you as a benediction upon the rounded year.

FRENCH WARSHIP TORPEDO

Vienna—An Austrian submarine torpedoed a French warship in the Gulf of Otrampo today but the vessel did not sink. Austrian shore batteries near Cattaro sunk a submarine attacked by the allies' fleet in the Adriatic.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Rome, Dec. 24.—At the Austrian embassy denial is made of reports that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is dying. The Vatican denies that a death bed blessing has been sent.

A persistent rumor to the effect that the aged Austrian Emperor was dying was circulated here last night.

Rotterdam Dec. 24.—Emperor William will spend Christmas on the battle front, among his troops in West Flanders. Traveling in a special armored train bearing high angle guns to repel any attacks by hostile aeroplanes, the Kaiser and his suite has passed into Belgium from Cologne.

Dispatches from Sluis say that the German soldiers in Belgium have made preparations to pass Christmas according to the spirit of the day and it is expected that there will be a complete lull in hostilities. At some points the German soldiers have erected Christmas tress in the trenches on the firing line.

It is reported from Cologne that three 42-centimeter guns have arrived there from the Krupp works at Essen. It is expected that they will be sent to Poland.

Paris, Dec. 24.—Gabriel Hanotaux, former foreign minister, expresses in the Figaro what appears to be the prevailing view in France concerning the proposal that Japan send an army to the battlefields of Europe. M. Hanotaux says that even though Japan should send no more than 250,000 men, she could always consider, in the event of a victory for the allies, that she had played an important part in ending the war.

Although M. Hanotaux makes no allusion to the United States, it may be stated that the American viewpoint has been taken into consideration by the Government.

Dover, Eng., Dec. 24.—Hundreds of British officers and privates arrived here today on transports from France to spend Christmas at home in England. Short furloughs have been granted over the Christmas season and the British railways have agreed to carry all soldiers to their homes free of charge. The Prince of Wales has arrived from France and will spend Christmas with King George and Queen Mary at Sandringham.

Stockholm, Dec. 24.—The Swedish government has decided to extend its moratorium on foreign debts until March 1, it was announced today.

Lisbon Dec. 24.—Official dispatches from Angola state that the second German expeditionary force which has invaded Portuguese West Africa consisted of 1,000 men with artillery. Fighting is still in progress there, it is said.

RESTORATION OF PEACE.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Administration officials today gave much of their attention to the situation in Mexico City and turned temporarily from the border at Naco.

They had no official confirmation of reports that Provisional President Gutierrez had left the capital because of the clash between his followers and those of Zapata. But they exhibited some concern about this new complication, said to have arisen in the affairs of the troubled republic and efforts were made to verify the dispatches which came through Constitutionalists scouees at the border.

There were no developments in the boundary situation to shake the optimism of officials as to the outcome there and all official advices seemed to give assurances that peace will result from the conferences between Major General Scott and the warring Mexican chiefs.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Gen. H. L. Scott at Naco, Ariz., today wired Secretary of War Garrison that negotiations of the warring section are progressing favorably. Secretary Garrison would not give out the text of the message, but expressed the opinion that it indicated at an early restoration of peace along the border. Gen. Scott said that his talk with Gen. Hill was satisfactory and he had arranged today to confer with Maytorena on the border line a few miles from Naco.

Secretary Garrison said that following this conference he would make a detailed report of what he has accomplished toward securing peace.

HEFFRON-LUKE GUILTY.

Syracuse, Dec. 24.—William E. Heffron and G. W. Luke two wealthy men were found guilty in Federal court at Auburn today for using the U. S. mails to defraud. The men have been on trial for six weeks. Much sensational testimony was brought out. Both were sentenced to one year and three months and to pay $1,000 fine.

A MARRIAGE LICENSE.

A marriage license has been issued by City Clerk Scudder to Uriah Lewis of North 5th st. and Miss Emma Delore of South 2d st. The wedding occurred yesterday.

Teuton Objective Point Warsaw, Say Russians

Official Dispatches From Warsaw and Salicia Assert Sledge Hammer Drives of the Austro-Germans

Special to The Evening Times

Petrograd, Dec. 24.—Official dispatches from Warsaw and Galicia assert that the sledge hammer drives of the Austro-German forces on the 200-mile battle front from Blow, 34 miles southeast of Plock, near the Vistula river, to the Dunajee river have at no point pierced the Russian lines.

Operations around Cracow are progressing according to the plans of the Russian general staff, it is said, and reinforcements are being moved into vast numbers toward Korezyn (Nevo Niasto), near the junction of the Nida and Vistula rivers to meet the heavier pressure of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's forces in that vicinity.

Siege operations at Cracow are meeting with greater resistance than at any previous time, but Grand Duke Nicholas is sanguine that the arrival of reinforcements and fresh artillery south of the Vistula will force a retirement of the Austro-German forces.

From the German operations in Poland and Galicia it is evident that the chief objective of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is the capture of Warsaw.

Successes over the Teutonic allies are reported from Mlawa, from the Nida Valley, from the Dunajee, from the district east of Lodz and south of Lowicz (between the Bzura and Pilica rivers), from the region of Skierniewise and from the northern elopes of the Carpathians.

The Russian front reports that several good German prisoners have been taken in the fighting on Tuesday and Wednesday, among them about sixty officers.

General Dakl's Austrian army in the Nida Valley has lost heavily

FIVE TRAPPED; GOTHAM BLAZE

New York Tenement Blaze Suffocates Five Occupants Early To-Day

New York, Dec. 24.—Trapped on the top floor of the tenement at 316 West Forty-ninth street by a fire which shot rapidly through the building, five persons were suffocated to death by smoke today.

The dead are, Frank Corso, aged 21, a clerk; Charles Corso, aged 18; Harry Corso, Mrs. Mary Corso and Grace Amedale.

There were 20 families sleeping in the tenement about 100 persons in all. The most of them were carried down the single narrow fire escape by extension ladders.

The fire started in the basement and spread rapidly; cutting off the stairways. Soon the upper windows of the five-story building, fitted with the heads of panic stricken men and women. Some fled in their night clothing to the roof.

Arthur Corso, a brother of Frank, Charles and Harry, is night telephone operator at the Polyclinic hospital and was on duty at the time of the fire. He took the call for an ambulance at his own home, but remained on duty until he heard that the members of the family were among the victims.

ittle Grace Amedale, aged 8, had come from Brooklyn yesterday to visit her aunt, Mrs. Corso and to buy Christmas gifts.

RUSSIANS CHECKED.

Berlin, Dec. 24.—Desperate fighting is in progress at several points on the Prussian frontier, it is officially announced today.

A Vienna dispatch states that the Austro-German forces at Cracow have been successful at keeping back the Russians and that all danger of Russian invasion of Galicia is at an end.

A favorable situation for the Teuton allies has developed at Cracow, says the Vienna dispatch.

BUSINESS QUIET.

Business among the city official departments have been very quiet this week, due to the holiday season.

SWEPT UNDER SNOW PLOW

William H. Dewey of South First St. Discovered Under Trolley Plow

William H. Dewey, of 764 S. 1st st. narrowly escaped death at a late hour last night when he was run down by a large snow plow of the Empire United Railways, near the intersection of First and Fourth sts. The man was proceeding homeward in the blinding storm and did not discover the approaching plow. He was knocked down and swept underneath and dragged for many feet before discovered by a boy on the sidewalk who shouted to the motorman. The boy probably saved Dewey from being ground to pieces, as the snow was rapidly forcing his body near the wheels. He was extricated from his perilous position with great difficulty.

The injured man was assisted to his home where he is under the care of a physician. His body is badly bruised and he was badly shaken up.

The name of the boy who saved Dewey's life is unknown. The youngster was returning home after attending the theatre and when the plow appeared he watched it heave up the huge drifts of snow and to his amazement discovered the man being tossed about. He shouted and waved his arms thus attracting the crew's attention and the plow was brought to an immediate standstill. The accident occurred about 12 o'clock.

Dr. E. M. Anderson, Mr. Dewey's attending physician, said that his injuries are quite serious due to his advanced age. The injured man is 79 years old.

The snow plow hurled him several feet before it ran him down. The accident early instead of late in the evening.

An action was started against the trolley company today for 5,000 through Attorneys John F. Cullen and H. S. Silman. Papers were served this morning in Syracuse. It is said that the approaching plow was without a headlight and no signal of approach was sounded.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow tonight and Friday; increasing cold Friday.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 65

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
Ia W. EMERICK, *Treasurer*

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1914.

OPINIONS

Doleful.

Government experts are raising a warning that meat will become a rarity in this country if the war continues a year or more, as it is expected to, and the cost may go to 50 cents a pound. Also, shoes are to increase in price and may reach $10 a pair. We are being called upon to furnish so many shoes to fighting nations that the stock of leather is being exhausted rapidly and the price is increasing.

Perhaps after all it would have been a good thing to have bought a few pairs of shoes for Christmas instead of spending it on fog-effect waists and celluloid boxes of trinkets.—Utica Press.

Goethals Coming Up.

Governor Goethals of the Panama Canal Zone is on his way to Washington. It has been the annual custom of the canal builder to visit Washington and answer questions that might be put by Congress concerning the work on the isthmus so that full knowledge might be had concerning the needs. The trip has been deferred this year because of serious slides in the canal which demanded the attention of Governor Goethals in person.

Attention has recently been directed toward the canal through the request made by Governor Goethals that he be furnished either cruisers or destroyers to guard the neutrality of the isthmian waters. It appears that foreign ships have been transferring coal and supplies within these waters, and that their radio, or wireless apparatus, has been used to transmit information that was in fact a violation of neutrality. A great deal of unnecessary noise was made over this incident, which appeared to be natural enough and entirely innocent. Those who always stand ready to discover suspicious circumstances in any movement by the government were on the jump in a minute, and all sorts of extravagant statements have been made. In the first place, it was one of those ordinary and meaningless movements that ought not have been given a second thought, and the disclosure of the request made by Governor Goethals was a silly and short-sighted thing on the part of some of the government departments. There was no significance whatever to the request. It amounted to about as much as if the governor had asked for another dredge, or had made a requisition for a cargo of supplies.

In the meantime, the British authorities have assured the United States Government that greater care will be taken by their vessels and colliers, and that there will be no further violations of the waters of the canal zone. It was pointed out that there was no intention whatever on the part of these vessels to violate the order of President Wilson, but that it may have done unwittingly in some instances by those who were not aware of the order.

And so the tempest in this particular teapot his simmered down very quietly and our fleet is not to be called upon to assemble at Colon on the Atlantic side, or at Panama on the Pacific side, and engage in a battle with the imaginary squadrons of the hysterical. Congressmen Gardner and Hobson may still sleep in safety in Washington, and their friends and allies, the yellow newspapers, must hunt around for the next "big thing" to be broken open.—Utica Observer.

Why Not Give
Practical Gifts
For Christmas?

The Blankets and Robes,

you are looking for as well as the

Mittens and Gloves

you need at

WM. A. ROGERS & SON
23 West First St. Fulton

GEIGER'S
GERMAN
GRILL

Family Entrance: E. 1st Street.
Private parties Served at short notice
Regular meals and a la carte service at all hours at moderate prices.
EAST FIRST and BRIDGE STS,
Phone 344 Oswego, N. Y.

PEAC ON EARTH

Good will, peace on earth" is the message the Christ Child brought humanity. In the walks of the big and busy places no life is too busy to catch at least the echo of the still small voice. Perhaps the opportunity of at least living in an age and a land when and where the glory of the big peace spirit is recognized is our great blessing.

When on Christmas the voices of the children ring on in the quaint old Christmas carols may we remember that, as in honor to the Christ Child, the children in our present midst.

May the memory last us through the year and aid us when the playgrounds and welfare station in our city call upon us for their sustenance.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto me."

HUGHES FOR PRESIDENT.

The best argument in support of Justice Hughes for President is that he would make a stronger run than any other man whom the Republicans could nominate. The main argument for Hughes, then, is expediency.

If Hughes is big enough to be President, and there is no doubt about that, his place is on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. He can serve his country there as well as he can in the President's chair, and perhaps better. He fits well in the Supreme Court. Possibly no one as suitable could be found to take his place.

If Republicans do not like Wilson, why isn't it playing the game more safe to keep Hughes where he is as a balance wheel instead of taking a gambler's chance at electing him. And if that chance is taken and Hughes loses, as he undoubtedly would his able service as a Supreme Court Justice would be lost to the country. The Republican managers are welcome to this suggestion.

Moreover, there is something distasteful to the average man about a Justice of the United States Supreme Court entering the field of politics People do not like to think of men in this great court harboring an ambition for a political office, or of a precedent which will encourage as tempt them to harbor such ambitions.

When a man is appointed to the Supreme Court he is given the job for life. He is not subject to the recall. He is removed from politics. There is no temptation to render a decision for the sake of political advantage, a thing which would surely happen sometime, if the Supreme Court were made a stepping stone to political office.

There is great respect for a Supreme Court Justice, probably more than for any other position in the country. When a man is named to this bench, men forget whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. They expect that he will forget it also. Usually he does. That ideal condition must be maintained.—Utica Observer.

the custom when the State took a census to close the thing up too quickly.

Mr. Hugo, by virtue of his office, will be director of the census for the State but he will have authority to engage such assistants as he may find necessary to carry the work through.

This generous patronage meal is said to have been almost unthought of by the politicians and not until Mr. Hugo commenced looking over the duties that would devolve upon him, did he realize that the State census falls next year. The Republicans will find in it full satisfaction in the fact that they worked as hard as they did to carry the election, and the Democrats will be somewhat chagrined because they didn't work harder and thus hold the patronage within their party.—Knickerbocker Press.

Those You Know

George Hill and daughter, Clara left last night for New York to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. John Atwater.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Switzer entertained a few friends at their home in Worth st., last evening. Miss Madge Muir of Gowanda being the honor guest.

* * *

Cards announcing the engagement of Miss Lena Abbott and Mr. Oliver Bradley both of Syracuse were received by her many friends in this city. Miss Abbott formerly resided in Fulton and was very popular in social and musical circles.

* * *

J. H. Coy is ill at his home in Worth st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Simons will arrive from Albany to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sanford, S. 3rd st.

* * *

George Harding of Rochester is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Harding, Oneida st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Perry entertained at a family dinner Christmas day.

* * *

C. R. Dennis is out of town for a few days on a business trip.

* * *

Miss Winifred Pratt from New York is the holiday guest of Mrs. Charles Anderson, West 1st st.

* * *

Ezra Davis of W. 5th st. is ill with pneumonia.

* * *

Mrs. Nicholas Lester and family of worth st., will spend the holidays with Syracuse friends.

* * *

The H. C. euchre club met at the home of Mrs. Edward Parker, W. 3d st. Thursday night. First prize was won by Miss Mollie Sullivan; second, by Miss Mabel O'Brien, and consolation by Miss Blanche Holliday.

* * *

Miss Dora Harding arrived from New York to spend a few days with friends and relatives.

* * *

State street M. E. church gave a very interesting Christmas entertainment at the church last evening.

* * *

Miss Helen Suydam is home from her school duties to spend a while with her mother at her home in Buffalo st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Davis and Mrs. Martin Vickery and son of Orange were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henderson Utica st.

* * *

Miss Margaret Frawley of W. 2d st. left Monday to spend two weeks with her sister, Mrs. William Neal's at Waterloo,

* * *

Willis Pinfield returned Tuesday, accompanied by a college friend, Paul Raymond.

* * *

John S. Briggs, presidents and treasurer of the J. S. Briggs & Co. is reported to be critically ill at his home in State st. It is believed that he is suffering from heart trouble.

* * *

The little folks of the First Baptist church Sunday school are to have a Christmas entertainment next Tuesday evening.

* * *

Christmas exercises, to have been held last night in the 1st M. E. church, is postponed until Saturday at 3:30 p. m.

* * *

Miss Dora Harding of E. Orange, N. J., and her brother George of Rochester arrived in Fulton last night. They will be holiday guests of their brother Riley Harding and family, Oneida st.

* * *

Miss Florence Distin of Cazenovia seminary arrived Tuesday to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Distin, Hannibal st.

* * *

Mrs. Frank C. Wolever, S. 4th st. is improving after an operation at the Oswego hospital.

* * *

Dr. Harriet M. Doane will accompany her mother, Mrs. G. B. Doane, to Pulaski where they will spend Christmas with Mrs. Chas. Clark. Dr. Doane will return the last of the week.

A CORRECTION.

The judgment taken Saturday in city court against Bartholomey & Co. was $32.50 instead of $3,250.

IT IS ECONOMY
To have our furnace expert look over your heating system.
L. P. SMITH CO.
HEATING and PLUMBING

THE FAIR STORE
18 First Street
(Waldhorn Block)

Big Reductions
On Many Items
Saturday and All Next Week

S. WALDHORN
18 First Street

A
PEACE CALENDAR
for 1915

The Morrill Press have issued a very artistic and timely calendar, consisting of fourteen page 4 1-4x7 in. of heavy card-board printed in two colors and gold with portraits of noted men and a peace quotation from each.

On Sale at

CONLEY BROTHERS
F. W. LASHER
MRS. J. K. STEELE'S
Buffalo Street
and
THE MORRILL PRESS
Price 25c

FANNING'S SALARY DOUBLED.

The salary of Special County Judge Fanning of Oswego County, who is a local practitioner, was increased yesterday by the Board of Supervisors from $150 to $300. Ouf of this he must pay his own office rent.

Judge Fanning who is one of Fulton's leading lawyers is a conscientious worker and well deserves this increase. The people of Fulton will be pleased to learn that the county lawmakers appreciate local talent.

Among the other county officials who received a like Christmas present from the "supers" was clerk of the surrogate's court, Torry A. Ball whose salary was raised $200. He now receives $800 per annum. The annual session of the Board of Supervisors was adjourned sine die at 12.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE QUIRK.

The shows for today are the three-reel feature photo plays, "Sacrificial Fires," taken from the play Madame Butterfly and "Chains of the Past," matinee 5c; night, 5 and 10 cents. Tomorrow the big laugh, "His Trysting Place," a 2-reel Keystone comedy, and "No. 413" actually the best detective story ever filmed. See the thrilling railroad wreck; also, "The Great Weber," one of the finest acts in vaudeville and other good acts. Prices 10 and 15 cents.

Fire Loss.

New York, Dec. 24.—Fire caused $3,000 damage in building No. 47 of the navy yard in Brooklyn. It was extinguished by the navy yard fire department and a battalion of the city forces.

OYSTERS
Very Freshest and Best
SELECTS STANDARDS
Order Some Saturday for the Sunday Dinner.
H. C. DANN & SON
Phone Second st.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Diamond Ring.—Brilliant white 1 karat diamond and two three-quarter k. Rubies, Blucher setting. Cost $275. Best offer, quick buyer, takes it. Diamonds, Care Times Office. 6-10-11 c

Farm Hand.—Work wanted by strong, young man. Charles Boots, Fulton. 6 c

D. B. KANE
Electrical Wiring and Supplies
See Me or Phone 1598
118 ONEIDA STREET
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GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.
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in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
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Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
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All modern improvements
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261 S. 7th St.
Phone 2520

MORGAN'S
Our Best Wishes for
A Merrie Christmas
Thanking You
for Your Patronage
WM. C. MORGAN
THE JEWELER
Quirk Theater Building



Have You Completed Your Christmas Preparations?

Are you quite sure you haven't forgotten the Candy you ought have?

Suppose you call and see our CANDIES, CHOCOLATES and BONBONS. The completeness and variety of our assortment may remind you of some gift you have neglected to get. When you note the attractiveness and quality of our candy and our moderate prices you'll realize the advantage of filling your confectionery needs here without further delay.

WE EXTEND A MERRY CHRISTMAS GREETING to all our friends and invite you to call and buy a box of our delicious Chocolates, any kind, sipe or price you wish from 25c to $4.00 each.

We guarantee satisfaction and if you receive any goods that are not satisfactory return them and your money will be refunded.

You are welcome to come and see our Christmas goods that are the best that we ever had.

We cater to weddings and parties with the best Vanilla and Chocolate CREAM that can be made. Give us your order two days in advance. Phone 308

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN
25 South First Street, Fulton. Manlius Street, East Syracuse

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrrs. E. J. Penfield are entertaining Mrs. J. P. Raymond of Kansas City.

* * *

Miss Alice Tucker of the Boston school of Lloyd, returned Saturday to spend the vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Tucker, S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Ella Wolover, S. 3d st. is ill.

* * *

Miss Ruth Nelson, teaching in Hackensack, N. J. will spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Nelson, S. 5th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Myron F. Foster, with their sons Ralph and Leon, S. 2d st. will spend Christmas with Mrs. Foster's father and sister Mr. Sherbad Knowlee and Mrs. B. Greenfield, Syracuse.

* * *

Charles O'Brien of Yale, is home for the holidays.

* * *

Miss Virginia Hunter of Cornell is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter, S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Irma Sackett-Knapp wife of Frederick Knapp of Vancouver, B. C. died Saturday, Dec. 5th, at the home of her father, M. K. Sackett, the surviving are the husband and one son; the parents Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Sackett; one sister, Julie and brother Russell of Prescott, Can. Mrs. Marion J. Cowles of S. 3d st. this city is her grandmother.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Webb of New York, will spend Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Webb, S. 4th st.

* * *

The King's Daughters of the First Baptist church held a meeting and Christmas tree Tuesday afternoon in the church after which refreshments were served.

* * *

Miss Mary Hunter of Well's college arrived last week to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. Reswick, S. 4th st. left Monday for a two weeks' visit with friends in New York.

* * *

Miss Ruth Kezar of Mexico, will spend Christmas as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Rumsey, S. 4th st.

* * *

Albert Clark of Mexico was the guest Monday of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Root, Utica st.

* * *

Benjamin Renshaw of Plattsburg State Normal school is a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Renshaw, W. 4th st.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. L. Fowler Joy will have as their guest, a niece, Miss Mary Joy of Ilion for the holidays.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Fancle and daughter Gertrude of Syracuse were recent guests of Miss Alice Farrell S. 3d st.

* * *

Miss Alice Farrell will leave today to spend Christmas with her sister, Mrs. Rex Stevens.

* * *

Mrs. Minnie Parks of Cayuga st. has returned from a visit with Mrs. Harry Allen at Hannibal.

* * *

Mrs. Pennington of Cayuga st. leaves today for Rome for the winter.

* * *

Miss Susan Graham of New Rochelle will arrive to spend Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. W. J. Graham, Hannibal st.

The Way to Resume

As far as saving and investing are concerned—the way to resume is to resume.

Our Six-Seven Per cent Preferred Stock should be included in your selection of investments. You can start with a single Ten Dollar Certificate.

Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.

(Under supervision of New York State Public Service Commission.)

THE QUIRK

TODAY

SPECIAL FEATURE

3 Reels 3

From the Play

Madame Butterfly

CHAINS OF THE PAST

3 Reels 3

Matinee 5c

Evening 5 and 10c

TOMORROW

"MERRY CHRISTMAS"

2-Reel Keystone Special

"HIS TRYSTING PLACE"

NO. 413

3 Reels 3

The Greatest of all Detective Films. A thrilling railroad wreck.

The Great Weber and other acts

Admission 5 and 10c

A Christmas Suggestion

Dear Santa:

Will you please bring mamma an Electric Grill for Christmas? The Electric Light Co., are selling them at a special reduced price of $4.44.

These Electric Grills are so handy for light housekeeping, you can boil, fry, broil or toast on them, and best of all you can perform any two operations at the same time.

Please don't forget the Electric Grill.

Lovingly,

MISS ECONOMY.

EVERYBODY

Are you foolishly waiting for that last minute to buy your Christmas Candy?

The distinctive flavor of Onyx Sweets is the real explanation of their tremendous popularity. Their flavor is due to the richness and purity of material used, but you must Hurry if you get your share.

Ribbon Candy, Hard Candy with soft centers. Hard special Christmas Candies. Boxed Chocolates, and Basket Chocolates, all prices.

Figs, Dates, Nut meats of all kinds, guaranteed new crop.

Don't wait until the last minute to order Ice Cream for Christmas Dinner. Indications point to a tremendous Christmas delivery.

Neapolitan Brick of Vanilla, Chocolate, Nutty Fruit and Maple Walnut 40c qt. packed and delivered.

THE ONYX

Phone 80 First St.

GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Public School Children Were Instrumental in Making Christmas Baskets a Success

Ensign Albert Fitzgerald of the local corps of the Salvation Army wishes to extend his thanks to the public and parochial school children of this city for their great assistance towards making the Christmas basket donations a success. Without their aid it could not have been brought about as the finances were $75 behind this year. It is believed that the weather conditions had a good deal to do with the small donations placed in the kettle in the down town district. Tonight is the last night for the kettle and it is hoped that the public will liberally respond.

Last year 87 baskets were distributed and it is believed that it will equal that number this year. The work of handing out the baskets started at noon to-day. A sleigh is used in carrying them to the sick and infirm.

On New Year's Eve the Christmas tree festival will be held for the Sunday school and the poor children of the city.

All donations of candies, cake, fruit, toys, mittens and stockings would be highly appreciated by Ensign Fitzgerald. You can notify him on the phone and he will call at your residence or place of business.

Christmas Exercises Tomorrow.

The Presbyterian Sunday school Christmas exercises were postponed until tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock and the program follows:

Song, School No. 64; Prayer, Dr. Robertson; Song "Christ Was Once a Little Baby", Primary Department; Recitation, Hilda Morgan; Song, Chorus; Duet, Sophie Ducret and Germaine Michaud; Recitation, Robert Jennings; Exercise "Christmas Popcorn" Beginners; Song, School No. 78; Recitation, "My Christmas Dolly" Mary Elizabeth Wilcox; Song "What Do Little Children Bring", Older Primaries; Recitation, Joseph Bennett; The Heart of Christmas, by Cradle Roll; Santa Claus.

SUCCEEDS SHERIFF BUCK.

H. D. Harris is Supervisor from Mexico—Mr. Schulz Will Resign.

(Oswego Times.)

The whirling of politics will result in several changes in the Board of Supervisors next year.

Henry D. Harris of Mexico occupied his seat as supervisor from that town at the meeting this morning, having been elected by the town board yesterday, to succeed Sheriff-elect W. L. Buck.

C. D. Soule of Cleveland will succeed W. M. Gallagher as supervisor from Constantia. The town board will elect Mr. Soule on December 28 and he will take office January 1. Mr. Gallagher succeeds H. D. Coville as county attorney.

Richard W. Schulz, supervisor from the Seventh ward, who has been named under sheriff, will resign as supervisor before January 1. His successor must be chosen at an election, but when this will be held has not been decided. No doubt a special election will be called shortly after January 1. Lawrence Heilig is being urged by his friends to accept the Republican nomination.

CITY COURT ACTIONS.

Adolphus Pelow has instituted an action in city court against William Sylvester for breach of contract. The amount involved is $175 for labor and services. The plaintiff cleared up a patch of muckland for Sylvester.

Attorney Fred G. Spencer represents the defendant and James R. Somers the plaintiff. The case will be tried on January 12th.

An action was started in city court today by Henry Pelow against Theodore Wilson, the taxicab man for $50 damages. It is alleged that his car collided with the plaintiff's car last month in the town of Granby. The case was adjourned until January 12. Attorney Fred S. Spencer represents the plaintiff.

Sailings.

New York, Dec. 24.—Steamers sailing today; Baltic for Liverpool.

Due to arrive today: Lusitania from Liverpool; Ryndam from Rotterdam; St. Joseph from Marseilles; Gibston from Spain; Chicago from Havre.

CONDUCT SERVICES; CLEVELAND CHURCH.

Mr. Cedric C. Bentley, student in the General Theological Seminary, New York city, and lay assistant at Christ church, Rye, N. Y. is home for the holiday season. On Friday of this week Mr. Bentley will conduct the Christmas service in St. James' church at Cleveland in this county, and the following Sunday at 11 a. m., in the same church, will assistt the bishop of this diocese, the Rt. Rev. Charles T. Olmsted, D. C. L., who is to be the celebrant at the Christmas corporate communion of the Cleveland and Constantia parishes.

Program of Music.

Christmas morning the masses at the Church of the Immaculate Conception will be celebrated at 6, 8 and 10:30, the first and last being high masses, and the 8 o'clock service a low mass. In the training of the children, who will sing at the first mass, the organist has been ably assisted by the good sisters, who seem to have inspired them with the true spirit of the occasion and whose untiring efforts will contribute much to the success of this event. The service will open and close with a Christmas carol, and at the offertory the Adeste Fideles will be sung.

The following is the program for the mass at 10.30, which will be rendered by the regular choir:

Adeste Fideles (Novello).

Kyrie in C (V. Hammerel).

Gloria (LeHache).

Offertory, "Ave Maria," trio for soprano, alto and tenor (A. Gwen).

Sanctus (Rosewig).

Benedictus and Agnus Dei (V. Hammerel).

Organ march, "Triumphal," by M. Costa, from the "Modern Organist," arr. by H. R. Shelley.

Evening Service 7:30

Organ, "The Virgin's Prayer," (Massanet).

Vespers No. 2 in C, by Rosewig, consisting of Domine, Dixit Dominus, Confitebor, Beatus Vir, Laudate Pueri Dominum and Laudate Dominum.

Christmas hymn, "Adeste Fideles" (Novello).

Magnificat (Tedesco).

Alma Redemptoris Mater (A. Werner).

O. Salutaris, bass solo, composed by F. Kenyon for the occasion.

Tantum Ergo in F. (Rossi).

Organ, "Festal March in D," (H. Smart).

Soloists: Soprano—Miss Frances LaLonde and Miss Florence Talbot; alto—Miss Nellie Parker and Miss Victoris Beauchamp; tenor—A. E. Kraus and Lawrence Ranger; bass—John Timothy and Frank Massaro; organist—Prof. F. Kenyon.

FATHER LOWERY DEAD.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Funeral services for Rev. John F. Lowery, LL. D., late pastor of St. Mary's church, Oswego will be held here Saturday. Interment will be at Utica. Although following a lingering illness, Dr. Lowery's death Tuesday night was unexpected.

Fulton Coal Company Incorporated.

Albany, Dec. 24.—The Hart Coal Corporation of Fulton has been chartered with the Secretary of State, with a capital of $15,000, consisting of shares of $100 each. The directors for the first year are as follows: Edwin E. Hart, Clarence W. Streeter and Glenn J. Streeter of Fulton.

Pro. Leaders Disappointed.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Prohibitionist leaders, while disappointed by the vote in the House on the Hobson resolution, were not discouraged today. They took comfort in the fact that a majority of the members voted for the measure, but they were much chagrined that they were 21 votes short of obtaining a majority of the whole membership of the House. They had planned to base a new campaign on such a showing.

Had the amendment been in the form of a bill resolution proposing new legislation it would have passed, as the prohibitionists had a majority of eight votes on the decisive roll call. They polled 197 votes to 189 by the opposition. But a two-thirds majority was required to carry the constitutional amendment.

The fight in the Senate for a similar amendment may be dropped for the present as a result of the House action.

Driven Out In Cold.

New York, Dec. 24.—More than 100 families were driven out into the cold and many persons overcome by smoke yesterday when a waist factory took fire in the heart of the tenement district at 107 and 109 South first st., Williamsburg. Police and firemen work with energy to save the suffering. The loss was $25,000.

BADLY INJURED.

Mrs. Nellie Quinn, of N. 3d st., is seriously ill at her home the result of a bad fall which she received on December 14th, in front of the old Marsh homestead in Oneida st. An action will be started through her attorney, John F. Cullen. Dr. E. J. Cusack is attending her and she is said to be suffering from internal injuries.

CONSIDERING FRANK APPEAL

Washington—Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court today heard the application of Attorney Lewis Marshall for an appeal from the order of Federal Judge Newman of Atlanta denying the petition of Leo M. Frank convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan for a writ of habeous corpus. The certificate of appeal by Frank's lawyers from Judge Newman's decision in the United States Supreme Court was refused at the same time the writ was denied.

Attorney Marshall's argument upon which hangs the fate of Frank was delivered to the Justice at the latter's home. It is anticipated that Justice amar will either grant or deny the appeal in public.

MAY PROVE CLAIMS.

Judge Ray, of the United States Court, has granted an order permitting the proving of claims of Lora Allen, of Sterling Valley, $600, against the Hunter Arms Company, and the Base Ball Magazine Co. of New York, $300, subject to review before the court. The payment of the fifteen per cent. dividend recently declared is also ordered paid to these two creditors amounting to $90 and $48.

FIVE KILLED.

Tucson, Ariz. Dec. 24.—Five persons are already known to be dead, but it is expected the list will grow larger as the result of the worst storm that has ever visited Arizona.

The property damage as far as known will aggregate $2,000,000. Hundreds of persons are marooned on the tops of houses, barns and windmills. Detachments of militia are on the scene.

Richard Harrison left for his home in Brooklyn to spend the holidays.

* * *

Thomas E. Welsh, Syracuse visiting friends in town.

* * *

C. Joseph O'Brien is home from school the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brien.

* * *

The Fulton High school Glee club held a meeting last night.

COURT APPOINTMENTS.

Court Clerk Coulter has received word that Supreme Court terms will be held in Oswego county during 1915 as follows:

Trial Terms—First Monday in January, Judge Crouch; first Monday in March, Judge Emerson; first Monday in May at Pulaski, Judge Hubbs; first Monday in October, Judge Ross.

Special Terms—First Monday in February, Judge DeAngelis; fourth Monday in September, Judge Devendorf.

Judge Hubbs will hold Special Terms for motions as usual and County Judge-elect Coville, as predicted, is slated to be present but once a week, on Mondays, for law terms.

Rockefeller Donations.

New York, Dec. 24.—The sum of $10,582,591 has been donated by the John D. Rockefeller general education board to 103 universities and colleges in 33 states, according to a preliminary report made public today. The complete detailed report of the work of the board during the past year will be issued in the first of January.

The appropriations by geographical sections were: To Southern States, $3,052,625; to Western States, $967,781; to Eastern and Middle States, $3,562,185.

PLAY AT OSWEGO.

Jimmie Murnane, one of the Oswego basketball stars, is working on the Barge canal, this city, Jimmie will be in the lineup at Oswego tonight and tomorrow when Oswego plays the Metropolitans of New York.

GUERNSEY

On your way downtown drop in and see our complete line of Bathroom Fixtures. Prompt attention given to all repair work.

Arthur J. Guernsey

The Oneida St. Plumber.

Office phone 1591 Home, 3335

Call To-Night

AT THE

Leading Electric Shop

New Electric Fixtures

Vacuum Cleaners

Table Lamps, etc.

A Christmas Tree Set Will Make The Tree Complete

Give us a call and inspect the

New Washing Machine

now on exhibition

Wayne E. Bidwell

Phone 87 11 N. Second Street

FROM THE MINE TO THE MINERS

Minneapolis Scout Signed Up a Recruit Down Among the Diamond Dust

New York, Dec. 24.—Mike Kahoe, scout for the Washington and Minneapolis clubs went down into a coal mine recently to get the signature of a catcher who will get a trial with the Minneapolis club in the American Association next season.

"His name is Tom Wilson"- said Kahoe. "I was told to go to Hartford, Neb. where he lived. When I got to Hartford I found it a town of about 200. In the outskirts was a coal mine. Inquiry developed the fact that Wilson was at work in the mine. I decided to wait until he came out in the evening to sign him up, but I suddenly changed my mind following a conversation with one of the armed guards near the mine.

"There's going to be trouble around here pretty soon, Mister," said the guard. The regular miners are liable to come in on any train and the troops are on the way. Kinda think there's going to be some shootin' hereabouts."

"That was enough for be" continued Kahoe. "I just made for the mouth of that mine shaft and demanded to be taken down. The guards around there were going to 'frisk' me, but they didn't because I presented cards and letters that wore convincing proof that I wasn't a spy.

"Well, after going down and down for about 82 miles, the bucket that I was riding in reached the bottom. It was led for three or four miles farther and pretty soon I came upon a gang of men. My guide pointed out one and said:

"'That's Wilson.'

"I told Wilson that I had come to sign him up,' for the Minneapolis club, offered him terms and he said they were satisfactory. Then he signed the contract and I started for the top of the earth once more. I got there and I got out, of town just before the soldiers arrived.

"What did Wilson look like?" Kahoe was asked.

"Say I wouldn't know him again if I saw him on the street or in a mine" answered the doubt. "All those fellows looked alike down there. They all were about as black and sooty as could be. Maybe the guide gave me the wrong steer and maybe I signed up the wrong man but I took a chance on that rather than hang around that town any longer than I had to."

Football as she is conducted at Harvard is quite a lucrative sport. The total Harvard receipts for the 1914 season were $197,000. The total expenses were about $27,000. That leaves $170,000 as a net profit.

And up in Harvard they resent the remarks of some folks who contend that colleges commercialize sport.

The Harvard share for that Yale-Harvard game was about $70,000. The Princeton game receipts were $40,000 and the Michigan receipts about $30.00. The rest of the money came from Washington, Jefferson, Pennsylvania State, Tufts, Bates, Brown and Springfield Y. M. C. A. games.

The Army Navy football dates after the 1915 game is played may conflict with the Yale-Harvard battle dates. It has been customary in the past for Yale and Harvard to meet on the Saturday proceeding Thanksgiving Day.

Of late the Army coaches have come out strongly against playing their big game so late in the season, the contention being that the weather gets so cold up around West Point toward the latter part of Novembe, that it interferes with training and that the coaches are unable to get the players into the proper condition.

HOT LINERS.

"Dear Santa: I am a man of peace
I bear all men good will,
It always makes me weep to read
The tale of Jack and Jill.
So when you make much gift be sure,
It works no harm at all;
Just bring a storm to wreck the plants
Of organized baseball.
(Signed) Jimmy Gilmore.

Insomnia has become quite prevalent among the organized baseball moguls during the past year.

Here is a tip to those teams that will bat against Walter Johnson this summer: When Johnson is shooting them over like a Krupp gun wave a roll of bills in his face. Watch him jump.

Take your choice:

Report A—Hans Lobert will jump to the Federals.

Report B—Hans Lobert will stay with the Phillies.

Report C—Hans Lobert will be with the Giants in 1915.

Charles Hickman, he of the "Piano legs" wants to be an American league umpire.

"A double play":

~~Farrell out, Johnson to Huston to Ruppert.~~

"Rabbit" Maranville disguised as an actor, tried to demonstrate a hook slide on the stage. He hook himself over the footlights and nearly hooked three musicians in the eye.

Jack Johnson in Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 24.—Jack Curley has established a line of credit at the First National bank and made preliminary arrangements for the Jack Johnson-Jess Willard fight to be held in Juarez this winter.

Curley announced that he would erect a big arena for the fight as he is afraid that the bull ring is too small to accommodate the crowd which is expected to attend the battle. He says Johnson can avoid arrest by coming through Mexico by some east coast port and that he has assurances that he will not be molested in his promoting of the fight game across the Rio Grande.

PRICES FIXED BY COMBINE.

New York, Dec. 24.—Fifteen butter and egg firms in New York City virtually control the prices of the two commodities throughout the United States, according to information made public by the State Attorney General's office, which is investigating the sale of butter and eggs in this city.

Members of the Attorney General's staff here have prepared an analysis of figures relating to the trade in New York, and according to Deputy Assistant Attorney General Kennedy, will introduce the analysis into the evidence being gathered at the formal inquiry in progress here.

Further witnesses were examined yesterday in the course of these proceedings and adjournment was taken until January 20.

Many of the 15 firms alleged to have national control of butter and egg prices have an income as high as $12,000,000 each, according to Mr. Kennedy, and control the Executive committee of the New York Mercantile Exchange.

A State Game Farm.

Albany, Dec. 24.—Under the act of the Legislature $15,000 for the establishment of a game farm on Long Island, the conservation commission today decided to purchase the farm of Alonzo Robinson and the adjacent farm of Eugene Lane near Manorville, town of Brookhaven. The Robinson farm contains 104 acres, purchased for $45 per acre and the Lane farm is 35 acres, bought for $1,575.

The commission after a thorough examination of property suitable for a game farm on Long Island, selected this tract of 139 acres splendidly adapted to the propagation of game birds.

Johnson a Life Termer.

Washington, Dec. 23.—"Under no consideration will I dispose of Walter Johnson, either through a trade or sale."

Manager Clark Griffith, of the Senators today made this statement on his return from Kansas City, where he succeeded in bringing the great pitcher to the Washington club.

"Furthermore, Eddie Foster is not on the market, nor any other of my ball players, save perhaps a few rookies," he added. "Walter Johnson will play with the Nationals until he has outlived his usefulness as a ball player."

WORK AT FULTON.

Contractor S. R. Rosoff, of Herkimer, in charge of the Oswego canal contract in Oswego, gave out the first authoritative statement regarding the work, recently started. Mr. Rosoff stated that 10,000 cubic yards of earth had been filled in at the Southern end of the contract thus far.

Yiverton Island is being graded to an even level and the earth used as filler. According to the official, 35,000 yards will be filled in by March 1st. If weather conditions permit work will be continued until that date. Thirty-five men are now employed and a steam shovel was installed on the island yesterday.

The Fulton Lodge of Elks will hold a meeting tonight. They have subscribed $200 for Christmas baskets for the poor.

FINAL REDUCTIONS
ON
HOLIDAY GOODS

In order not to carry over any of the Holiday Goods, we will offer the entire line at the following reductions, begining at 6 p. m.

Goods Sold for $1.00 and Up less 50%, or One-Half Off its Orginal Mark.

Goods Sold for 25c to $1.00 less 25%, or One-Quarter Off its Orginal Mark.

THESE REDUCTIONS ARE AVAILABLE FROM 6 P. M. UNTIL CLOSING TIME

AN ADDITIONAL 10 PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL HOLIDAY FURNITURE NOVELTIES.

NONE RESERVED.
NONE EXCHANGED.

M. KATZ & CO.
FULTON, N. Y.

Fulton Keynotes

Dr. Fred Cary and family will spend Christmas in Oneida, the guests of Mrs. Cary's parents.

* * *

All chimneys are in order for Kris Kringle's annual visit. Enter Kris.

* * *

The Primary Department of the First M. E. church held Christmas exercises that night in the church parlors.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Drake of Brooklyn, will be yuletide guests of Mrs. Drake's parents Mrr. and Mrs. James Hunter.

* * *

Mrs. George Root and Miss Retta Root spent the week-end with friends in Syracuse.

* * *

The Misses Bernice and Catherine Mullen of Utica left Wednesday for Batavia and Buffalo to spend Christmas and New Years with relatives.

* * *

Mrs. G. C. Chauncey of Park st., was the guest of friends in Syracuse, Tuesday.

* * *

Friends of Mrs. Edward March and daughter, Miss Mary have received word of their safe arrival at Orange City, Florida.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Forsyth and daughter Janet left today for Syracuse to spend Christmas with Mrs. Forsyth's mother, Mrs. E. F. Kelley, who is ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Newell, West 4th st. will entertain a house party Christmas week. The guests will be: Mr. and Mrs. Lester Gardiner of Amityville, L. I.; Mrs. Van Wie and daughter, Crevril and Miss Florence Newell of Rochester; also a granddaughter, Miss Marion Newell of Syracuse.

* * *

Policeman Lafayette Norton of Hannibal st. is ill.

* * *

Lee Richardson is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Frederick E. Wolcott and family.

* * *

Miss Vivian Caffrey, S. 4th st. was the guest of friends in Oswego, Monday.

* * *

Robert Crockett of Columbiaville, returned Monday. He will spend the remainder of the winter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Crockett, Highland st.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Grains S. 5th st. is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Boigeol in Central Square.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson, S. 4th st. left yesterday to spend Christmas with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson of Detroit, Mich., returning Mr. and Mrs. Henderson will stop in Rochester to visit their son and daughter.

* * *

J. Will Bwanche of this city is spending the holidays with his parents at Rosiere, N. Y.

* * *

Mrs. Walter J. Boomer, left this morning for a visit with relatives in New York city.

* * *

Miss Mabel Goode, Hannibal st. left Tuesday to spend Christmas with relatives and friends in Marcellus.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Burbank of Utica st. with their neice Blanche, will spend Christmas with relatives in Rochester.

The heavy fall of snow has caused the City Hall roof to leak.

Emperor Ill.

Rome, Dec. 24.—A rumor is in circulation here that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary is dying. The report has it that the Emperor-King has received the last sacraments.

SNOW STORM HAS ABATED

There Will Be a Rush To-Night of Christmas Shoppers. Many Could Not Get Out Last Night

The severe storm which has swept over Fulton and vicinity during the past two days leaving a heavy blanket of snow for Christmas abated during the night.

Last night it was rather blustery and the streets were somewhat deserted.

The merchants have suffered severely through the blizzard. There will be a rush tonight of Fultonians to do their Christmas shopping and it is believed that the stores will be crowded.

Fulton seems to have been the center of the storm as reports from Oswego and Phoenix show that neither of these places received the quantity of snow that fell in Fulton.

Last night the steam and trolley roads were running a little behind their schedule time.

A large corps of men has been employed by Superintendent of Public Works Rumsey and business streets are getting attention.

This is the heaviest storm Fulton has experienced in several years. Although the snow fall was heavy the absence of a wind prevented the snow from drifting thus preventing a serious blockade of traffic.

A Volney Road.

A resolution was introduced at the Board of Supervisors yesterday by George Fuller designating a highway in the Toren of Volney to be improved next year. The road is less than a mile long. The Highway Committee reported favorably on the resolution.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Fulton Chapter, R. A. M., No. 167, installed officers as follows Tuesday. High priest, H. R. Wheeler; king, M. H. Pollard; scribe, George Hill; captain of the host, R. J. Hill; P. S., B. C. Van Buren; R. A. C., A. M. Druse; third veil, H. J. Baker; second veil, A. N. Hudson; first veil, George Eckert.

Right Excellent C. F. Loomis and Right Excellent H. D. Fox of Phoenix were the installing officers.

SALVIN FUNERAL.

The Salvin funeral was held this morning from the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9:30 o'clock. The Rev. Father Lindsman, rector, officiated. Burial was made at Mt. Adnah cemetery. The funeral was to be held yesterday but it was found necessary to postpone it on account of the storm.

New Hunting Licenses.

Claude Burlingame and Schuyler Brown, of County Clerk's office staff, are at work sending out new hunting license blanks to the town clerk's offices, for the year 1915. There is no change in the law for next year and the fees are the same.

When Your Boy

is old enough to need pocket money, give him a Preferred Stock Certificate to establish an income of his own. Interest day will be a significant event even with a Ten Dollar Certificate.

Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.

(Under supervision of New York State Public Service Commission.

Give Him a Pipe or a Box of Cigars

and watch for that smile

VICTOR C. LEWIS

THE SMOKE SHOP 109 Cayuga Street

THIS STORMY BLUSTERY WEATHER
Is When a Bin Full of
HART'S COAL
Is Doubly Appreciated

DO YOU NEED ANY? PHONE 400

E. E. HART

"Satisfied Customers are Our Best Advertisers"

Silverware at Cost

As we are going to discontinue handling it we make these extremely low prices on

Waldorf Design Triple Plate Silverware

Tea Spoons	$1.10 per set
Desert Spoons	2.00 per set
Table Spoon	2.25 per set

Fish and Cold Meat Forks, Oyster Forks, Sugar, Berry and Salad Spoons and many others.

PALMER-HOPE HARDWARE CO.
FULTON, N. Y.

THANKING YOU FOR YOUR PATRONAGE

We Wish You

A MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS

J. R. SULLIVAN

The Big Store on the West Side (Store closed tomorrow, open till 9 Saturday.)

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

Volume 1, No. 8. By Carrier Six Cents Per Week. SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1914. International News Service. Price One Cent.

Battalions Blotted Out In 15 Minutes' Fighting

But Germans Finally Reached River Bank, Took French, Later Losing Ground Before Terrific Onslaught

By Francis Lavelle Murray.

Special to The Evening Times

Petrograd, Dec. 26.—"I have been down to hell. I have seen the worst that man can see and live. On my dying bed I shall have visions of the Bzura slaughter. Never again, waking or sleeping, shall I be free of the recollection."

This is the opening paragraph of a dispatch received here from Warsaw today in which a correspondent tells of his visit to the front where he arrived just as the Germans were attempting to hurl their legions across the Bzura toward Warsaw.

"It was a horrible rout," he continued. "Germans and Russians fought hand to hand in the icy water. As they fell others took their places. The river, fifty yards broad at the point where I watched the combat, was dammed with corpses. Struggling bodies of the wounded and drowning lay entangled amid the dead in the icy water.

Even yet the bodies of the dead are being carried down tthe Vistula, the Germans returning thus to their Fatherland, borne on the River of Nations.

"Gen. Mischenko, who is holding the line to the Vistula, has not only not given way to the heavy German attacks, but has actually pressed forward several miles in operation with General Litwanoff who is commanding the first army in succession to General Rennenkampf. (Note—Gen. Rennenkampf was removed because of a strategic error that permitted the Gerrmans to advance west of Lodz almost without opposition.)

"South of Sochazew is a line of positions which the Germans are pressing heavily. This is a flat, wooded country which sinks gently to the course of the Bzura, which is fordable at many points. On either bank the Germans and Russians have pushed their trenches close to the water, the riflemen at some points being separated only by the water.

"The batteries are, of course, farther back, screened by woods of inequalities of land. For each of them an observation point is contrived in trees and in a church tower that commands a view of the field of fire.

"On the night of December 19 the Germans made five attacks at short intervals. The [illegible] shrapnel trebled and quadrupled. Down the river came [illegible] columns. They swayed under our artillery fire. They halted. They started again with searchlights playing upon them.

"They swooped down with the concentrated fire from the trenches mowing lanes through their ranks. They rolled into the icy bullet-whipped water which came up to their arm pits.

"Save for one attack on the night of December 20 they have never succeeded in reaching the eastern bank in force.

Generally their attack has been annihilated. No one can tell how many they have lost. Whole battalions have been blotted out in the course of fifteen minutes' fighting.

"On the night of December 20, after two futile efforts to force the river, they reached the east bank on the third effort. They had drawn through the water several mitralleuses and succeeded in enfilading the trenches held by the First Siberians. They entered and took the trench.

"Two hours later, the Siberians, reinforced by mixed detachments of the 126th and 15th regiments, retook the trench with the bayonet and drove the Germans into the river."

Germans Driven Back Six Miles

By Francis Lavelle Murray.

Petrograd, Dec. 26.—Smashing their way forward through a blizzard that rendered operations by the enemy impossible, Russian forces celebrated Christmas day by driving the Germans out of Rawa, on the Rawka river and drove them back six miles to Jezow. For five days the Germans had been in possession of Rawa, part of which stands on the highest point of a range of hills between the Pilica and Bzura rivers.

A sanguinary battle took place on these heights, but after a conflict of three hours the Germans were driven down the western slopes. The Russians took 2,300 prisoners and three guns.

According to the Army Messenger, this victory at Rawa, while not overwhelming in itself, opens a way to making a breach in the German line to lessen the pressure that the Kaiser's troops are maintaining against the Russians on both the Bzura and Pilica.

"The Russian positions on the Bzura are now secure," it says today. "The Rawa heights are of great importance and dominate the situation between the Pilica and Bzura. It is fortunate that they were taken at this time, as the Germans are bringing up heavy reinforcements.

"Germany is apparently drawing upon her last resources to construct 1,000,000 on our western front. Among prisoners passing through Warsaw were noted many professional men. Scores wore spectacles, showing that men who had been rejected early in the war had later been sent to the front."

Under the captain "Russian army a surprise," the Army Messenger discusses the Galician campaign at some length.

"The stubborn defense of our Austrian opponents in western Galicia has been the greatest surprise of the war," it admits. "Beginning with the battle of Dukla Pass it has shown a resourcefulness and strength wholly unexpected in favor of the early events of the war. Though we won at Dukla, taking several ammunition wagons and taking 2,000 prisoners, the Austrians inflicted severe losses upon us. They contested bitterly for every foot of ground."

FULTON MAN FOUND FROZEN

William "McSarley" Fagan Died In Ditch Behind E-Z Opener Factory

William Fagan, better known around Fulton as "Billie McSarley," was found frozen to death this morning at 10 o'clock in the lot in the rear of the E Z Opener Bag Co.'s plant. Coroner E. J. Cusack was notified and he ordered the body removed to Brown's undertaking establishment.

The body was found in a ditch, which runs between the railroad track and 4th st. and he was lying face down ward in the ditch with a light sprinkling of snow covering him. The discovery was made by Fred Dutcher, of Rochester st., who was taking a a short cut through the lot to inspect some lumber down in that neighborhood.

He had evidently been lying there since Christmas eve as it was upon that night that he was last seen. A brother-in-law, Thomas Newton said that he had left his home without his overcoat and that was the last heard of him.

McSarley, as he was known, made his headquarters most of the time in Minetto, although he generally came to Fulton during the winter months. The only immediate survivor is a sister, Mrs. Thomas Newton, of N. 4th st.

Coroner Cusack said that the man undoubtedly fell into the ditch and could not get up and therefore froze to death. The unfortunate man had a genial disposition and Fultonians who knew him will mourn his untimely death. Fagan was about 54 years of age.

The remains will be removed to the home of his sister for burial. The man's body was in gruesome condition when found but he could be identified by the new suit of black clothes.

German Counter Attacks Repulsed

Paris, Dec. 26.—A repulse of German counter attacks by the Allies is the chief feature of an official statement issued here today.

The statement follows:

"There was a light cannonade on the front between the sea and the Lys where thick fog paralyzed operations. Between Lys and Oise repulsed numerous counter attacks by the enemy at Moulettes west of Lens at Laboiselle northeast of Albert and at Lihons west of Chaulens where a trench taken from the enemy was lost and then retaken after a sharp fight.

DRESDEN OVERTAKEN.

Valpaaiso, Chile, Dec. 26.—News of a battle between the German cruiser Dresden and German transport, Prinz Eitel Friedrich and British cruisers o ffthe coast of Chile is expected momentarily. Chilean warships reported by wireless yesterday that the British cruiser New Castle had overtaken the Dresden and that a battle was on, and since that time wireless messages from off the coast "Jammed" and it has been impossible to decipher them. It is believed that the New Castle is accompanied by the Bristol.

ITALY TAKES ACTION.

London, Dec. 26.—Italian occupation of the Albanian port of Adalona is another step toward participation in the war. This statement made by a prominent diplomat to the International News Service today sums up the general belief in diplomatic circles. No one doubts that Turkey will protest against this action and the general result of such a protest if pressed would be the align of Italy with the Allies.

COLD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Dec. 26.—All cold records were broken in Northwestern Pennsylvania today, when the mercury dropped 24 to 30 degrees below zero.

What Will Happen In Flanders if Germans Stick And Get Giant Guns Working After Winter Is Over?

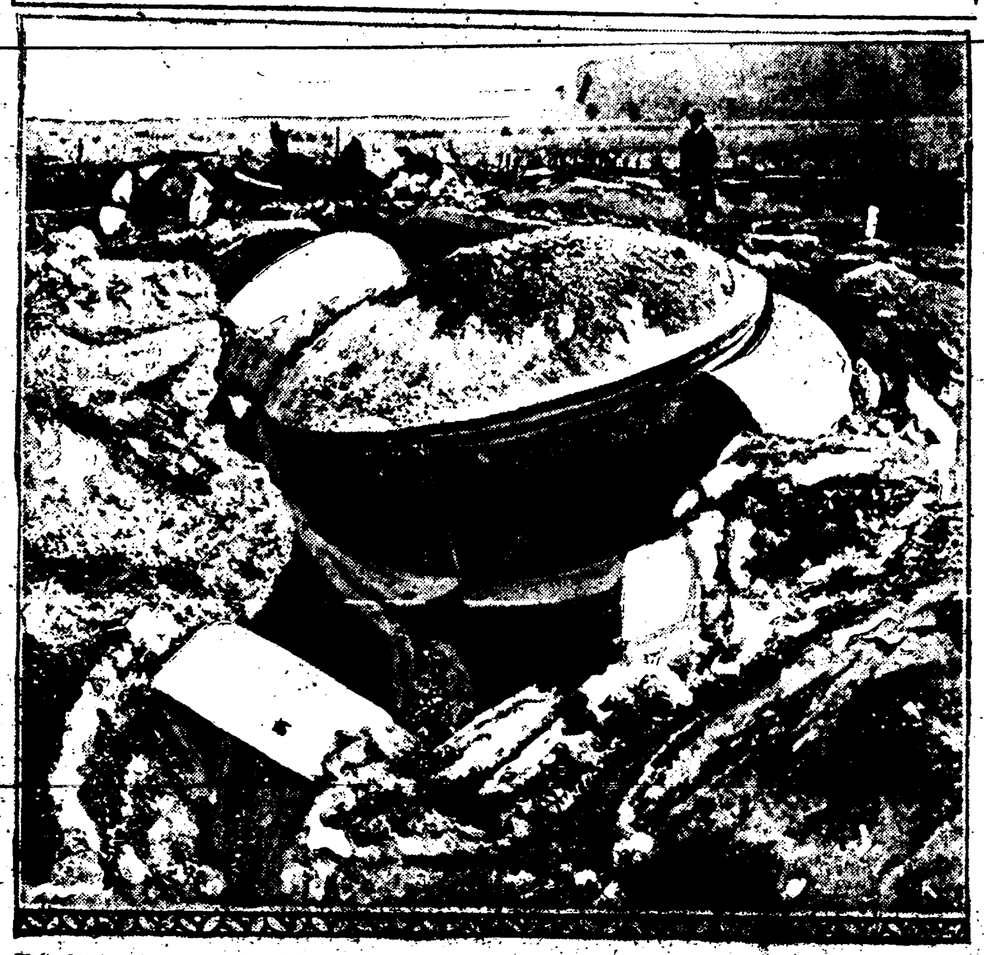


Photo by American Press Association.

No more striking picture of the effect of the terrific power of the great 42 centimeter guns of the German army has been taken than this. Friends of the allies when they look at such destruction as here seen ask the questions: What will happen if the Germans can hold their own in Flanders until spring and then bring their big guns again into action? Will they be able to capture Dixmude and Ypres and then push easily on to Dunkirk and Calais, shattering these seacoast towns if resistance keeps up? The picture shows what happened to one of the steel cupola forts defending Antwerp.

Armies Knelt for An Hour In Prayer

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Paris, Dec. 26.—For one hour on Christmas day the warriors of the nations locked in deadly conflict in western Europe ceased to fight. During that brief interval the clash of arms and the boom of artillery was halted and hundreds of thousands of soldiers knelt in prayer to the Omnipotent.

No armistice was officially decreed. It was as if a mightier mind than those of the commanders of the greatest armies on earth had decreed a return of peace, even for so brief a period.

After the short truce had ended, however, the mightiest combat in the history of the world was resumed.

Russians Again Fighting in Galicia

Vienna, Via Berlin and Amsterdam, Dec. 26.—The Russian armies, reinforced by fresh troops for their campaign against Cracow, are attacking the Austrians along the entire front in Galicia. These attacks are being successfully repulsed, however, according to an official report from Gen. Von Hoetzendorf, chief of the general staff. Fighting goes on day and night.

The report says:

"Fighting occurred yesterday (Thursday) on the greater part of the front. We beat several attacks near Magyar-Latorcza. The enemy, who lost heavily, was driven back near Lisko (southwest of Przemysl.)

"Between the Biala and the Wisiok, the Russians attacked all day Christmas and at night with great intensity. The situation on the Dunajec front is unchanged, with artillery fighting at some points. There is nothing to report from the Balkans."

WEATHER FORECAST.

Generally fair tonight and Sunday with a rising temperature. Moderate and variable winds.

French Troops Reported Making Small Gains

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Special to The Evening Times

Paris, Dec. 26.—Severe fighting is in progress at two points today in France, the outcome of which will have an important bearing upon the outcome of the great conflict. Along the Moselle river the French troops are trying to reach Metz and cut the German lines of communication leading into northern France.

South of Arras the Germans are attempting a similar drive towards Amiens, from which radiate several railway lines upon which the French, Belgian and British troops in Flanders and the extreme northern part of France depend for their supplies, except such as come from England through Dunkirk, Calais and Havre.

News that the Germans are striving to reach Amiens explains the continued fighting about Albert, where the conflict rages from house to house and the capture of a single trench or a gain of a few yards is considered important enough to chronicle in the official statements.

The conflicting reports reach here as to the situation along the Moselle. It is stated unofficially that the French have made so good progress there that they have been able to bring their heavy artillery to bear upon Metz and are shelling the outer forts of the German stronghold on Torraine.

It is known that the French troops have made important gains in the forest of Le Petre, but the official statements have not yet shown how these bear upon the efforts to gain the Norroy Ridge from which their long range guns could reach the Metz forts.

A brief lull in the fighting in Flanders is due to the fact that the allies have reached the barrier that had halted the Germans when they tried to pack their way through to Dunkirk before the main English forces had reached the front. This is the inundation along the Yser canal. Ice has formed in the flooded region, but this is not thick enough to bear the weight of men and artillery.

When the ice has reached the necessary thickness the offensive of both Germans and allies in this region will probably result in the greatest losses that have yet occurred in the war.

GERMANS LOSE ONE MORE OLD CRUISER

By Francis Lavelle Murray.

Petrograd, Dec. 26.—The German cruiser Hertha and a German mine layer have been sunk in the Baltic sea, according to information received by the Russian admiralty. No details accompanied the message telling of the German's double loss, but admiralty officials believe that the Hertha was sunk while it was trying to protect the mine layer in its operations along the Russian coast being overtaken by a fast Russian cruiser.

The Hertha was placed in commission in 1897 and for several years before the war was used as a training ship. Her complement numbered 473 men. She was a vessel of 5,569 tons. The Hertha was equipped with 24 guns, but her largest were two of 8.2 inches.

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
L. W. EMERICK, *Treasurer*

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1914.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Maharo Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Congratulations

It's a pretty nifty sheet—especially for a new one.—Wm. McGormick.

* * *

Eugene Austin, with Palmer-Hope Hardware Co. says: "You are certainly putting out a neat little daily paper, and I believe it will win."

* * *

"The latest daily newspaper to make its appearance is the Fulton Evening Times, issued in New York's latest city. It is a creditable publication, alike to the publishers and the thriving Oswego county city, which has heretofore been content with weekly newspapers." —Gloversville Herald.

* * *

"Fulton's new daily paper materialized last week Thursday. It is published from the Times office in that city, and is a clean, newsy sheet. Fulton should feel proud of the same and support it liberally."—Hannibal News.

OPINIONS

Railroad Values.

The effort to obtain an increase in freight rates no doubt has hurt the credit of railroads somewhat. But that railroads constitute a solid investment field was argued by Clifford Thorne, railroad commissioner of Iowa, who appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission and spoke against an increase in rates. His point was that the roads are merely affected by the depression along with the industries and other business, and are able to tide themselves over the reaction.

The commissioner declared that in 1913 the carriers earned enough to pay all operating expenses, all taxes, maintain their properties better than ever before in their history, pay all the interest on their bonds and debts, and had enough left over to make a clean net profit of a little over 8 per cent. on all the capital stock outstanding in the hands of the public. During the depression last year this fell to 4.16 per cent. Fifteen years ago it amounted to 3.88 per cent. During the five-year period ending in 1902 the average was 5.52 per cent. After 1902 there was a large change, for during the 10 years ending with 1913 the lowest point reached was 6.92 and the highest was 9.70 "Such a large return on capital over a long period," said the commissioner, "has never existed before in all the history of American railroading."

The main problem for the railroads during the next year is to meet notes and funded debts maturing in that time. The amount is about $300,000,000 according to the carriers. It was suggested that an average reduction of dividends of one-half of one per cent. would save the railroads $12,500,000, a sum equal to double the amount required to refund the obligations at the higher interest rates now prevailing.

Clifford Thorne knows something about railroads or he wouldn't be a public service commissioner in Iowa. Possibly he is mistaken about the situation. Nevertheless, what he says is reassuring. The average railroad is not facing a crisis, rusty rails, fallen over depots, leaky locomotives and general decay—an impression which has been created by railroad presidents and financial publications. Although the railroads may deserve the increase in rates which has been granted, persons who own shares and bonds in railroads should not be scared by the propaganda that was carried on in favor of the increased rates. The railroads of the country, with the exception of a few which have been grossly mismanaged, are still very valuable pieces of property and they are not going to the dogs, any more than the country is. And no American can believe that the country is headed in that direction.—Freeport News.

HIS INDORSEMENT.

The late Lord Roberts once sent his orderly to the bank to cash a check, says Pearson's Weekly, and the clerk wanted it indorsed.

"What for?" demanded the soldier.

"Well, it's the rule, and I can't pay you the money until you do indorse it," he was told.

"Oh, all right!" grumbled the messenger. So he took back the check and bit the end of a pen in deep meditation for a minute or two. Then he wrote this:

"I beg to say that I have known Lord Roberts for several years, and he has proved himself, times without number, to be as brave as a lion, but always kindly considerate to those who serve under him. And I have, therefore, great pleasure in respectfully indorsing his check."

PROSPERITY SHOULD NOT HALT.

Not many days ago it was asked, "Why is it that prosperity bringing peace, contentment and happiness in its train, seems to hesitate on palsied feet when every material prospect of farm, factory and market is big with promise and assurance of plenty?"

There was but one answer: Everything was set for better times except the railroads. But since putting the query the Inter-State Commerce Commission has set the pendulum swinging for better times. Increased freight rates have been granted—another fly in the ointment of many of us. But the railroads have their point of view. Their explanation is simple. They tell us the cost of railroad service has increased more rapidly than the receipts. America's railroads have been forced to pay increased wages, increased taxes and increased interest, and there has not been enough railway revenue left to buy adequate materials and supplies at increased prices.

Under similar conditions every other industry in the United States is free to meet increased cost of production with an advance in the price of the product. Why not the railroads?

The answer has been made—the Interstate Commerce Commission has answered. The holes have been plugged, and now the stick should begin to beat the dog, and all of us may go home to supper.

NOT THE RIGHT WAY TO GO ABOUT IT.

The failure in the House of Representatives of the resolution submitting a nation-wide prohibition amendment was a foregone conclusion. A two-thirds vote is required to submit a constitutional amendment, and there is no reason to suppose that there is any two-thirds majority in this country in favor of taking such a short cut to a solution of the drink problem. On the contrary, there is, in our opinion, a strong majority in favor of remanding the resolution of the problem to the states, where such a police problem properly belongs.

It would be a dangerous invasion of the rights of the states to attempt to impose on the entire nation one cast iron rule of non-sale and non-manufacture of intoxicants. The forty-eight states differ widely from one another in their attitude toward the abuses of the liquor traffic. New York, with its enormous population of foreign birth or extraction, accustomed to a moderate use of the milder alcoholic drinks, cannot be put rationally in the same category with the sparsely settled agricultural communities of the West and South, where entirely different conditions exist and entirely different ideas as to the use of liquor prevail.

Each state should be a law unto itself in regulating community habits and standards of temperance. If prohibition is going to be the rule of the future, it will win its way through the example set in prohibition states. If it is found to produce better results than local option or high license or any other method of regulation, then the states which do not have it gladly accept it. It will triumph, as every cause of that sort ought to triumph, not thrugh forcible conversion, but through realt moral suasion.

Mr. Hobson and those Representatives who sided with him are on the wrong road. Their zeal as reformers ought not to blind them to the fact that the regulation of the liquor traffic is not a federal function and that in thrusting prohibition on the country through federal action they would destroy the rights of self-government reserved to the state. The House of Representatives was right in refusing to sanction the rash and needless experiment of nation-wide prohibition through constitutional amendment.—New York Tribune.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

The lurking doubt in suffrage hearts in regard to the winning of Montana for suffrage is banished and the official count announced at Helena gives a goodly majority of 3,714 for woman suffrage. It is an interesting fact, showing that the people who know about woman suffrage know it to be a good thing, that the counties in Montana bordering on equal suffrage Idaho gave a majority for suffrage nearly equal to that of the entire state.

Seekers after a variety of arguments in favor of woman suffrage should visit the suffrage shop at 663 Fifth Ave. in New York city where distinguished people under the auspices of the Women's Political Union hold forth on the subject daily at 4.30.

Gifford Pinchot set the ball rolling on Monday by declaring that woman suffrage was no cure—all for state ills. Hutchins Hapgood wound up the week on Saturday by declaring that work for woman suffrage was a cure-all for the ills of women. In between came Oswald Villard making the demand that woman suffrage was imperative in the interest of a world peace.

"Ballots are like bullets," quotes Mr. Pinchot, "and there is no reason why women should not learn to use both just as men have learned to use tme. From what I have seen in the suffrage states I predict that woman suffrage will introduce the human element into politics which is just the thing we lack."

"Sufferers from neurasthenia and melancholia, get out and work for suffrage! was the clarion call of Mr. Hapgood who said that he had known many women who had found toned-up nerves and a restored mental poise in a suffrage campaign.

If a New York wife saves money out of the allowance given her by her husband, it belongs to the husband. A case in point has just been decided in Brooklyn in the husband's favor and the New York Tribune commented editorially that it was similar decisions that confirmed the average human being in the belief that "the law's an ass."

Suffragists will not fail to utilize this decision to calm down these numerous gentlemen who never tire of asserting that New York state law is more favorable to women than to men. Even Justice Blackmer, who made the decision expressed regret that the laws of the state had not reached the point "of holding that property which is the result of the husband's earnings and the wife's savings becomes their joint property."

Recently a new and powerful argument has been added to the woman suffrage arsenal. It is not conceivable that women could make a bigger mess than has come to man-ruled Europe. The so-called ruling sex has no reason to feel proud of its record. It must in humility confess that it has plunged half the world into a horror exceeding anything since the days of the Huns and Vandals, and that, perhaps the women, if they had had the power, would have ordered matters more wisely.—New York Globe.

"It was everywhere admitted," said Jane Addams of the recent Chicago election, "that the best candidates to the Sanitary Board were elected by the women's vote."

Advertising Talks

Special Qualities in Newspaper Ads.

A. E. Chamberlain, member of the executive committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world, says:

"No other medium can give you all the following qualities found in newspapers:

"Newspaper advertising covers either the local field or the entire country.

"Newspaper advertising makes possible local co-operation between news paper and advertiser.

"Newspaper advertising makes possible advertisements that are up-to-the-minute, and are always under your control.

"It offers the greatest economy of advertising space.

"Newspaper advertising is placed in juxtaposition daily with events of city state, county and world-wide interest.

"Newspaper advertising is carried into all the homes of all the people all the time."

* * *

Most Powerful Factor in Advertising

F. Woodward treasurer of the New England Confectionery Co. Boston, says:

"Our personal opinion is that the daily press is the most powerful factor in advertising."

Citizenship is Taught the Boys

The usual course in civics in the average American high school is given in connection with the course in United States History, in the last, or next to the last, year in school. Such elementary work as the students may have received in the grade is very often of but little value. By the time the last year in high school is reached, only a very small fraction of the class is left. For this reason it was decided to give a short course in practical citizenship to the first-year students in the High School for Boys in a certain Pennsylvania city, and make it as non-technical as possible. In the organization of the work of this department several propositions were kept in mind:

1. The ordinary citizen immersed in the task of caring for his business and providing for his family, gives at present little thought to civic problems. Good water, sewage disposal, parks, playgrounds, treatment of vacant lots, paving, street cleaning, economy of administration, the City Beautiful and all other civic problems, are somebody else's business.

2. For this reason, principally, the government of American cities has many defects; officials are chosen not for their fitness, but for their political availability; good officials rarely receive credit for what they do, and bad ones are rarely censured.

3. Boys at the age of thirteen or fourteen are full of energy which is usually bent on mischief. Their minds are at that age "wax to receive and marble to retain." Enthusiasms then aroused are more liable to make a permanent impression than at any other age. So, if they can be made conscious of their peculiar responsibility as American citizens, if their pride as citizens can be aroused, the results are likely to be permanent, and thus in the course of years there will gradually be built up a body of citizens that will be a tremendous civic asset to their city.

With these propositions in view, the work was organized. All the entering class take history the first year. So the first six weeks of the fall term we devote the history period to this work. Almost the first thing each boy does is to commit to memory the pledge of Solon:

"We will never bring disgrace to this our city by any act of dishonesty or cowardice nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks.

"We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both singly and together. We will revere and obey the city's laws, and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul or set them at naught.

"We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

In our class work we then take up the six fundamental desires of men with which government concerns itself, viz.: health, wealth, knowledge, righteousness, companionship and beauty. We consider how these desires are satisfied and also how they might be satisfied to a greater degree.

Our field work is of two kinds. At first, an attempt is made to familiarize the student with what the city has already done. For this purpose walks are taken on Saturdays, and most of the boys go along. We plan for four of these walks.

1. Inspection of the sewage disposal plant. Our city has a sprinkle filter plant of remarkable efficiency, and the working of this is studied on the spot. The chemist in charge is very courteous and helpful, taking the students through the laboratory and explaining everything.

2. Inspection of the sand filter beds of the water system. The officials are equally helpful in answering questions.

3. Inspection of the parks. We have a municipal skating rink with which most of the boys are already familiar, and in this trip suggestions for park extension are discussed.

4. The local electric light plant. This trip was not taken this year on account of inclement weather.

We next try to ascertain what yet remains to do. In this connection defective administration of the city government is considered. To this end each student receives a suggestive program such as this:

An ill-paved street.
A billboard.
Faults in garbage collection.
Children in the street.
Defacement of the mountains and of the river front.
A smoking stack.
A dirty alley.
Disreputable vacant lot.
Grade crossing blockade.

Each boy then turns in a series of observations on these various topics to the section secretary, of which there are several. The secretaries then classify these observations and prepare letters to be forwarded to the proper authorities. They have already become personally acquainted with many of these officials by being sent to the City Hall, the Court House, and elsewhere, in preparing special topics for the classroom work.

Students who own cameras eagerly volunteer a six-exposure film, and take suitable snapshots to illustrate these letters.

The letter on billboards suggested that a tax be levied by the city on such advertisements. Another on the same subject, mimeographed and sent to the firms advertising on billboards urging them to discontinue, was also prepared by the students.

The letter on garbage collection pointed out about eighty defects as noticed by the boys, including uncovered cans, overloaded wagons, improperly emptied cans, etc.

A circular letter to the manufacturing firms where smoking stacks had been observed was also prepared. Committees of the students had visited those plants where the evil had been overcome, had found out how it was done and had embodied these plans in the letter. There was also added a plan or two that they had read of in the Scientific American. Figure as to the losses and as to the unhealthfulness were given. The Mayor was urged in another letter to take steps for the extension of the playgrounds. The vacant lots were suggested as offering temporary relief at small expense.

Our principal street is cursed with a trunkline railway grade crossing. The boys took a series of nearly a hundred observations, which, with the exact number of minutes of each, formed the basis of a letter to the State Public Service Commission.

The Board of Health had its attention called to seventy-six dirty alleys. Some of these have since been paved. The streets where paving is needed and the streets where the paving is broken were listed, and formed the text for a letter to the Mayor. Some forty men were forthwith put to work. But the reason for that may have been that the District Attorney wrote a letter at about the same time on the same subject.

This bare outline of the work can convey no idea of the vim, energy and enthusiasm which animated the boys in their task. The letters were not written in a supercilious tone, but were the respectful requests of citizens—rather young, of course, but voters-to-be. The keynote of the whole course was personal responsibility for a better city. In my opinion the boys have acquired a civic sense that will be permanent.

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for 1915

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FARM SCHOOL THIS WEEK.

Classes Will Open on December 28 For Six Days.

Hannibal, Dec. 25.—There will be a farm demonstration school in agriculture here from December 28 to January 1, and the following program will be given:

Monday, December 28, 9 a. m.—Registration and outlining the work of the school, A. C. King; incubation, L. M. Hurd; farm management, part I, E. G. Misner, 1:00 p. m., orchard management, part I, A. C. King; farm management, part II, E. G. Misner.

Tuesday, December 29, 9 a. m.—Farm management, part III, E. G. Misner; brooding, L. M. Hurd; orchard management, part III, A. C. King. 1:00 p. m. farm management, part IV, E. G. Misner; 2:30 p. m. killing and picking poultry, L. M. Hurd.

Wednesday, December 30, 9:00 a. m.—Farm management, part V E. G. Misner; breeding for egg production, L. M. Hurd; orchard management, part III, E. G. Misner, 2:30 p. m., orchard management, part IV, A. C. King.

Thursday, December 31, 9:00 a. m. Orchard management, part V A. C. King; feeding for egg production, L. M. Hurd. 1 p. m. orchard management, part VI, A. C. King; sexing breeders, L. M. Hurd.

Friday, January 1, 9:00 a m.—Poultry house construction, L. M. Hurd; orchard management, part VII, A. C. King, 1 p. m., study of eggs, L. M. Hurd; summary and local problems, A. C. King.

MT. PLEASANT.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ives spent Thursday in Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grant and Mr. and Mrs. James Bartlett spent Monday in Oswego.

Luther Rath is visiting relatives in the western part of the state.

Ross Rowlee spent Wednesday and Thursday in Fulton.

Miss Alta Rath of Kendal High school is spending the holidays with her parents.

Christmas exercises in Rowlee district were postponed from Wednesday until Thursday evening on account of the storm.

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18 First Street

EMPIRE STATE NEWS.

One of the great knife factories at Walden, Orange county, has announced the receipt of a very large order from the British government to make pocket knives for English soldiers and sailors. The factory will work with an increased force for many months on the contracts.

Six hundred men recently employed in constructing Auburn city sewers, 300 being employed one week and then laying off a week, to allow 300 others a week's work are now all out of a job. The city is going to try to keep the men employed at other municipal work rather than put them and their families on the charity list. Out of $15,000 spent on the sewers, one-half was paid for labor.

New York is warned against a Mormon invasion and urged to join in a nation-wide movement for the suppression of polygamy by Frank J. Cannon, who was the first United States senator from Utah and was brought up in the Mormon faith. Mr. Cannon has come East at the invitation of the New York City Federation of Churches to start an anti-Mormon campaign throughout the state. "We have from the utterances of the head of the Mormon movement in this city," he says, "the definite assurance that the Mormon church is prepared to build a tabernacle in this city. For historical and sentimental reasons, the Mormon church has always claimed New York, for it was in this state that the golden tablets were found. The Mormons are all ready to make a determined effort here, and Mormonism will be exerting its political influence in New York before you know it."

The January American Magazine.

Two very remarkable contributions about the war appear in the January American Magazine. One, by Ray Stannard Baker, is entitled "The Last Phase of the Great War." It is a fiction story of the German Invasion of America in 1915-1916 and is a sort of imaginary history of the war supposed to be written one hundred years hence. The United States wins without any fighting at all and the story of its victory is ingenious and full of sense, humor and surprise. The other contribution on the war is entitled "Hats Off to France!" It is by Will Irwin, special correspondent of The American Magazine and it reports the courage and coolness with which the French are taking part in this war. One gains from this article the impression that France is determined and sportsmanlike to the last degree.

In the same issue Ida M. Tarbell continues her new series of articles entitled "The Golden Rule in Business." In her present article she writes under the title, "The Gospel of Safety," and gives a complete account of the tremendous development of the safety movement in American industries. Cleveland Moffet writes a wonderful account of the new invention by which moving pictures are now taken under the sea. This invention opens the way to the recovery of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of lost treasures. Its benefit to oceanographers and science is of course obvious. Stewart Edward White, writing under the title, "A Lion Adventure," gives an account of his personal experiences with wild animals in Africa. A husband, who has been married twenty-five years, gives a highly entertaining and suggestive account of his experience with the problems of matrimony.

Fiction is contributed by David Grayson, author of "Adventures in Contentment," in the way of a new novel entitled "Hempfield," and there are other stories by John A. Moroso, Mollie Best and Maravene Thompson. James Montgomery Flagg, the well-known humorist and artist, presents "Four Easy New Year's Resolutions," and the "Interesting People" department completes a lively and beautiful issue.

EVERS' RECORD EXCELS BAKER'S

He Has Done Great Batting In World's Series.

SEVEN MEN IN .300 CLASS.

Three Big-Game Home Runs Included in Classic Events—Evers and Baker Only Ones to Bat Above .300 In Three Series—Some Pitchers Have Done Remarkable Stick Work.

J. Franklin Baker no longer can lay claim to being the only athlete in captivity who has batted .300 or better in three world's series, for Johnny Evers by rapping the sphere for .357 in the recent arguments between the Braves and the Athletics got into the Marylander's class.

Baker and Eddie Collins are the only pair of players who have twice batted over .400 in baseball's annual classic.

Not taking into consideration morning glory performers like Art Wilson, Olaf Henrickson and J. Weldon Wyckoff, the high batting percentages for world's series by positions are as follows:

Hall of the Red Sox, for the pitchers, with .750; Gowdy of the Braves, for the catchers, .545; Chance of the Cubs, for the first basemen, .421; Evers of the Braves, for the second basemen, .437; Steinfeldt of the Cubs, for the third basemen, .470; Barry of the White Elephants, for the shortstops, .368; Sebring of the Pirates, for the left fielders, .366; Cobb of the Tigers, for the center fielders, .368; Schulte of the Cubs, for the right fielders, .389.

The names of all the men who have hit .300 or better in the various world's series are given below:

Batted 1.000—Wilson, Giants, 1912, in two games; Henrickson, Red Sox, 1912, in two games; Wyckoff, Athletics, 1914, in one game.

Batted .750—Hall, Red Sox, 1912, in two games.

Batted .600 — Mathewson, Giants, 1913, in two games.

Batted .545—Gowdy, Braves, 1914, in four games.

Batted .500—Kennedy, Pirates, 1903, in one game; Killian, Tigers, 1907, in one game; Thomas, Tigers, 1908, in two games; Crandall, Giants, 1911, in three games; Ames, Giants, 1911, in two games; McLean, Giants, 1913, in five games; McCormick, Giants, 1913, in two games; Shawkey, Athletics, 1914, in one game.

Batted .470—Steinfeldt, Cubs, in five games.

Batted .450—Baker, Athletics, 1913, in five games.

Batted .437—Evers, Braves, 1914, in four games.

Batted .429—Collins, Athletics, 1910, in five games.

Batted .421—Chance, Cubs, 1906, in five games; Collins, Athletics, 1913, in five games.

Batted .400—Baker, Athletics, 1910, in five games.

Batted .400—Rossman, Tigers, 1907, in five games; Herzog, Giants, 1912, in eight games.

Batted .389—Schulte, Cubs, 1906, in five games.

Batted .385—Coombs, Athletics, 1910, in three games.

Batted .375—Baker, Athletics, 1911, in six games; Tesreau, Giants, 1912, in three games.

Batted .368—Cobb, Tigers, 1908, in five games; Barry, Athletics, 1911, in six games.

Batted .356—Sebring, Pirates, 1903, in eight games.

Batted .357—Meyers, Giants, 1912, in eight games; Schang, Athletics, 1913, in four games.

Batted .353—Jones, Tigers, 1907, in five games; Chance, Cubs, in five games; Schulte, Cubs, in five games; Davis, Athletics, 1910, in five games.

Batted .350—Evers, Cubs, 1907, in five games; Evers, Cubs, 1908, in five games; Murphy, Athletics, 1910, in five games.

Batted .346—Delahanty, Tigers, 1908, in seven games.

Batted .333—Brown, Cubs, 1906, in three games; Donohue, White Sox, 1906, in six games; Rohe, White Sox, 1906, in six games; Overall, Cubs, 1908, in two games; Mullin, Tigers, 1908, in one game; Wagner, Pirates, 1909, in seven games; Tinker, Cubs, 1910, five games; Bender, Athletics, 1910, in two games; Engle, Red Sox, 1912, in three games; Snodgrass, Giants, 1912, in two games; Rudolph, Braves, 1914, in two games; Walsh, Athletics, 1914, in two games.

Batted .323—Murray, Giants, 1912, in eight games.

Batted .320—Leach, Pirates, 1909, in seven games.

Batted .316—Hofman, Cubs, 1906, in five games.

Batted .315—Doolin, Giants, 1905, in five games.

Batted .313—Bresnahan, Giants, 1905, in five games.

Batted .309—Stahl, Red Sox, 1903, in eight games.

Batted .308—Isbell, White Sox, 1906, in six games; Davis, White Sox, 1906, in three games.

Batted .304—Hofman, Cubs, 1908, in six games; Doyle, Giants, 1911, in six games; Murphy, Athletics, 1911, in six games.

Batted .300—Meyers, Giants, 1911, in six games; Speaker, Red Sox, 1912, in eight games; Barry, Athletics, 1913, in five games.

Santa Claus Was Good to Her---A Christmas Night Scene In Thousands of American Homes.



Photo by American Press Association.

Christmas is children's day. It is their day for rejoicing around the Christmas tree and in the playroom where the stockings hang on the bed. Millions of tots the world over bring smiles of happiness to fond parents and tears of gladness to the aged on this great day of days. Then tired out from their play with new toys and doilies and with all the other good things, they often fall asleep on the floor in early evening just as the tot in the picture did, happy even in their little dreams.

THE JUDGE STANDS PAT.

He Doesn't Look for Radical Constitutional Changes.

A recent issue of the Palladium contains remarks made by Judge Merrick Stowell concerning the April constitutional convention. He says he has never heard of a conference of delegates to the convention and knows of no program, tentative or otherwise, regarding the new guide that must be submitted to the electors for approval before it becomes organic law. Continuing the Judge is quoted as follows:

"However, I wish to say that according to my present lights I am not in sympathy with those who believe in the abolishment of our Boards of Supervisors, our County Court or our Grand Jury system. I am opposed to the referendum, the recall, woman suffrage and prohibition and would oppose the writing of these planks into the proposed revised Constitution. However, I am not opposed to their submission to the voters of the State as independent measures.

I believe in Constitutional government and in permitting government to rest in the hands of the people, believing that they are the ones most interested and that they will conserve their own interests better that a commissioner or a commission can do. The Supervisors directly represent the people; there could be no more representative body and, therefore, in my judgment it should not be disturbed. The County Court also should remain a part of our Judicial system, being as essential now as it ever has been. Our Supreme Courts at present are congested with business and if the business of our County Court is turned over to the Justice of the Supreme Court it seemingly would be necessary to employ more Supreme Court Judges. Probably many of the delegates will be there with pet forms of government which they will urge, but I doubt if there will be many radical changes in the way of conducting county affairs. We have prospered under our present form of government and I believe it should be continued with changes only to meet changed conditions."

Company Wants to Abandon Him.

Oswego, Dec. 24.—City Attorney McCaffrey has been notified that the Public Service Commission will hold a hearing on the petition of the Empire United Railways for permission to abandon their east side line from Riverside cemetery, south to the foot of Seneca Hill, at the Court House, this city, January 8 at 10 a. m.

The company sought to abandon the line several years ago, but was ordered to continue service thereon.

Nobody ever questioned the nerve of Eddie Collins. On Tuesday he umpired a game of indoor baseball between two nines of girls in Philadelphia.

* * *

Germany Schaefer is said to be considering an offer to join the New York Giants as a coach. Perhaps McGraw wants him as a rival to Charlie Faust.

ABOUT THE COUNTY.

Central Square—A special election will be held next month to vote upon the proposition of appropriating money for electric lights for the streets of the village.

* * *

Mexico—Emerson Hager, aged 76 years died of Brights disease Monday afternoon. Deceased is survived by his wife; one daughter, Mrs. Jennie Jackson of Palermo, and two sons, Jed Hager of this village and William Hager of Fort Worth, Texas.

* * *

The Oswego Times says:

"Congressman Mott and forty-one other Oswegoians stranded in Syracuse this morning, due to the failure of the New York Central to carry out train connections, made things interesting for the railroad for a short time. They arrived in two Pullmans from New York and just missed the 8:35 Oswego train. Congressman Mott and a committee waited on the railroad authorities and demanded a special on the ground that their connections had been missed through the fault of the railroad and not by bad weather. They were refused. Then they took the matter up with the Public Service Commission in Albany and finally obtained an order requiring the road to furnish an engine and run the train special. About that time the regular 10:50 train was made up and a compromise was effected and the Pullmans came down on the regular schedule.

* * *

Richland—Resident business men are moving for the incorporation of the village and the securing of a charter at the next session of the Legislation. A survey has been made by Charles E. Briggs, a civil engineer, of Daysville. The matter has been agitated before, but more interest is being shown now and it will probably go through.

* * *

Richland—A stranger bought $2 worth of groceries at Daniel O'Brien's store a few nights ago and gave a check for $69. Mrs. O'Brien gave him $67 in exchange. The check was drawn on the Pulaski National Bank, and when presented was pronounced a forgery.

* * *

The New York, Ontario & Western railway will sell forty-six trip school commutation tickets commencing January 1st at reduced rates to scholars attending public schools. These tickets can be purchased any day and will be good for thirty-one days including date of sale.

The price of these forty-six trip tickets is as follows: When the distance between stations is three miles or less $2, four miles $2.40, five miles $3, and for over five miles add sixty cents for each additional mile or fraction of a mile to $3.

Community Notes

The children of the State st. M. E. church delighted a good sized audience with an admirably rendered program on Christmas eve. The proceeds were given for the benefit of the Babies' Welfare Society.

* * *

C. Harold Perkins of Cornell University is spending the holiday vacation with relatives and friends in this city

* * *

Harry Fitzgerald of Hornell, N. Y., is visiting in this city.

* * *

Thomas Hopkins, teacher of manual training in Syracuse schools, is home for the holiday vacation.

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As we are going to discontinue handling it we make these extremely low prices on

Waldorf Design Triple Plate Silverware

Tea Spoons . . . . . $1.10 per set

Desert Spoons . . . . $2.00 per set

Table Spoon . . . . . 2.25 per set

Fish and Cold Meat Forks, Oyster Forks, Sugar, Berry and Salad Spoons and many others.

PALMER-HOPE HARDWARE CO.

FULTON, N. Y.

Those You Know

Miss Mary Joy of Ilion is the holiday guest of Dr. and Mrs. L. Fowler Joy.

* * *

Florence and Louis Caswell are ill at their home in Utica st., with whooping cough.

* * *

Ross Wolover is the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Wolover.

* * *

Mrs. Adam Crouch spent Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. Florence Bellinger of Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Naney Cook is spending the holidays with her parents in Messena.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Owens spent the holidays in Utica.

* * *

Mrs. Hall, daughter and son of Canandaigua are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Howe.

* * *

Miss Helen O'Brien is home from St. Elizabeth's college, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brien.

* * *

Robert and Homer Smith have returned from New Yorrk. Robert has been spending the past week with his brother, Homer who will be the guest of his parents for the holidays.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Drake and son Allan of Newark, N. Y., are the guests of Mrs. Drake's parents, Mrs. and Mrs. John Carroll for the holidays.

* * *

Miss Bessie and Julia Frazier are home from the Oswego Normal enjoying their Christmas vacation with their parents on the West River road.

* * *

Leon Foster, student in Crouse college, Syracuse university, will play the organ at the First Baptist church on Sunday. He will give a fifteen minute organ recital before the evening service.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Merton are visiting friends at Cato.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McCormick were guests of Oswego friends for Christmas.

* * *

Attorney and Mrs. Merritt Switzer are spending the holidays at Gowanda.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Sears entertained out-of-town friends at Christmas dinner.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lynch of Geneva are the guests of Mr and Mrs. McCormack Hannibal st.

* * *

At the First M. E. church for Sunday evening special music has been arranged under the leadership of Jess Newton and his assistants.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leland F. Ives of Syracuse are the holiday guests of friends in this city.

* * *

Charles Perry is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perry.

* * *

Mrs. Warren Gardner is quite ill at her home on N. 6th st.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Hale of the State road is entertaining her cousin, Miss Velma Howard of Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mrs. Cheesebrough of N 5th st. is confined to her home with a sprained ankle.

* * *

Chas. Johnson, N. 5th st. spent Thursday in Syracuse

* * *

Miss Mehegan who is teaching in Weed district, in Volney, closed up school for the holidays with Christmas exercises Wednesday evening.

* * *

P. Graham Draper and family are spending the holidays with his parents at 416 Rochester st. He has been head teacher of science in Albion high school for the last two years.

* * *

Miss Mary T. Draper is home for the holiday vacation from her duties as teacher in the New York city schools.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. V. N. Vickery, of Philadelphia, Pa., are guests of Mrs. Vickery's father Mr. Joseph Lalonde of 220 Seneca st. They will spend New Years in Buffalo.

Card of Thanks.

We the undersigned wish to thank the many friends during the sickness and death of our dear mother for their kindness shown to us and flowers sent.

Children of Mrs. Jane Kenney.

The Way to Resume

As far as saving and investing are concerned—the way to resume is to resume.

Our Six-Seven Per cent Preferred Stock should be included in your selection of investments. You can start with a single Ten Dollar Certificate.

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At least THIRTY PAGES of reading matter a week. FORTY TO FORTY-EIGHT PAGES OF NEWS of interest to YOU as a resident of Fulton.

Latest, most dependable LOCAL NEWS. No out-of-town paper can come with four to six hours (often more than that) in the matter of handling late occurrences.

A channel for your church, society, lodge or business news. A thousand per cent greater than any out-of-town paper.

Latest and most authenatic telegraphic news. Just enough to give you the meat.

An avenue for discussion of all localinterests.

FULTON'S FINEST XMAS GIFTS

Mrs. H. P. Burgard Presented With a $6,500 Auto By Her Husband

Mrs. H. P. Burgard, wife of the wealthy Barge Canal contractor, was the recipient of one of the most costly Christmas presents received in this city yesterday. Her husband presented her with a handsome high powered limousine car valued at $6,500 as a Christmas gift.

Mr. Burgard sent the car down from Buffalo. The chauffeur drove the automobile from Buffalo to Syracuse and when he learned that the roads in this vicinity were impassable, on account of the heavy snow storm, the car was loaded aboard a special freight car at Syracuse and shipped to this city, where it was unloaded and driven to the family garage, corner 4th and Academy sts.

Much difficulty was experienced in getting the car through the snow blocked streets and several times it was necessary for the men to dig it out of the snow.

The gift was a complete surprise to Mrs. Burgard as she did not know a about the donation until it was being being placed in the garage. It is conceded to be the finest machine in Fulton.

Pulpit and Pew

First Baptist Church.

Milton George Beck, D. D., Pastor.

The "church of the cordial welcome" is at the corner of 3d and Utica sts., where the seats are free and all are made to feel at home. If you are a stranger in the city, come with us if you have no other church home.

On Sunday evening at 7, Leon Foster, a student at the University of Syracuse, a talented organist, will give a short organ recital preceding the regular services.

The primary department of the Bible school will have a Christmas party on Tuesday afternoon. All children of the department and their mothers are invited.

The services Sunday will be of unusual interest. In the morning the pastor will speak on "Our vows, have they been kept or not during 1914."

The Bible school will meet at 12 m. A contest is on and we are having the largest school in the history of the church. Do not fail to be present.

In the evening, organ recital and the choir will sing an anthem appropriate to the occasion. The pastor will preach an old fashioned evangelistic sermon, subject, "The unchangeable Christ," with an 'after meeting' in the chapel. You will miss a good time if you are not present.

Christian Endeavor in the chapel at 6 p. m.

Prayer meeting next week, Friday night instead of Thursday, in connection with the annual corporate meeting of the church at which time there will be election of trustees for the ensuing year and such other business as will properly come before the meeting.

Christmas at Presbyterian Church.

The Christmas exercises of the First Presbyterian church will be held tomorrow. Miss Belle Vickery soloist, of Syracuse and Phoenix, will render solos at both the morning and vesper services. Miss Vickery is known as a very talented musician throughout the country having been in concert work and grand opera for a number of years. At the morning service a mixed quartet will give "Sing, O sing, this Blessed Morn" by Harry Rowe Shelley.

Dr. Robertson will take "The Christmas Message" as the topic for his morning address.

At the vesper service at 5 o'clock a cantata. "The Prince of Peace," by Ashford, will be given by a chorus of Fulton singers, the Misses Lake, Wm. S. Hillick and A. Gustave Ansermet taking solo parts. Mr. Ross Wolever of Colgate University will preside at the organ.

The Young Men's Bible class will have several special features of interest immediately after the morning service.

Father Kirby Officiated.

The Rev. Father Kirby, of Phoenix, recently ordained to the priesthood, celebrated his first mass in this city yesterday. He officiated at the high mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Father Kirby is a native of Phoenix but is well known in this city, where he has a host of relatives. In introducing him to the congregation the rector, the Rev. Father Lindsman spoke of him as a child of the parish. Father Lindsman said that there was a time when the Fulton parish included all of the surrounding towns, including Phoenix, and that made him virtually a child of the Parish.

After mass the congregation filed up to the sanctuary rail where a special blessing was bestowed upon them by the newly ordained priest.

Christmas at First M. E. Church.

On account of the storm, the Methdist Christmas tree entertainment was postponed until this afternoon at 3:30. The following program was given:

Winfred Joyce, recitation; Primary song; Mrs. Morin's primary class exercise; Dorothy Fox, recitation; Marjorie Scudder, piano solo; Estlier Shattuck, recitation; Mildred Bort, piano solo; Harriet Trask, recitation; Anna Adams, song; Doris Lamb, recitation; Gladys Chapman, recitation; Sarah Gurnsey, song; visit from Mr. and Mrs. Santa.

William H. Keller who lives on the Charles Gnile farm died yesterday, after an illness of about two months.

The Quirk.

Monday night musical and theatrical friends of Henry Schellenberg, leader of the Quirk orchestra, whose right foot was amputated two weeks ago, have volunteered their services in putting on a big ten-act testimonial benefit at The Quirk. The management has donated the use of the theatre and earnest efforts are being put forth to make the affair a big success, as the beneficiary is without funds and hospital fees and operation were costly. The Ross orchestra of Syracuse (10 pieces) with Ned Kinney leader, will augment the Fulton orchestra comprising, the largest orchestra ever in the Quirk. The principal artists in the entertainment are, Miss Vera Bovard, Daisy Cooper, Neah-Ta-Wanta Glee Club, Horace Webb and his Clown Band, The Musical Newtons, Van Buren and Co. in a new act, Cecil Prashaw, the Great Weber, Dan and Hazel Darleigh, and and the Citizens Band. The beneficiary is worthy of the deed and the spirit in which it is being done is the exact principle adopted by him in all cases of a similar nature.

WHITE VELVET AND SABLE COMBINED IN CHIC STREET GOWN.



This is one of the prettiest conceits of the season and suggests a Pierrette costume. The salient features are the short waisted coat, from which hangs a rippling tunic sumptuously edged with sable. The tunic is shorter than knee length and is long and pointed in front.

How We Get the News.

Day before yesterday a perfectly nice lady called us up and with tears in her voice reproved us for not mentioning the fact that she had had a friend visiting her last week. We told her that she had not let us know anything about it and that therefore, we did not know that she had a visitor. Then she said, "Well, you should have known. I thought you were running a newspaper." Wouldn't that rattle your slats? Some people think that an editor ought to be a cross between Argus and Anna Eva Fay. They seem to think that our five senses are augmented by a sixth that lets us know everything that happens, even if we see, hear, feel, taste or smell it not. Dear lady, editors are only human or at least, almost human. If you have a friend visiting you, if you are going away, or have returned from a visit out of town, if Johnnie falls and breaks his arm, if your husband chops his toe instead of a stick of wood, if anything happens that makes you glad or sad, happy, or mad, call us up. Tell us about it. That's the way to get it in the paper.—Lyons Republican.

Died in Granby.

Thursday evening occurred the death of William H. Kellar, aged 67, at his home in Granby. Mr. Keller is a well known farmer of that section. He was born in Rochester but has always made his home in Granby. A widow survives.

Wires Down.

Cars on the Empire United Railway were from thirty to forty minutes behind their schedule time today, due to three breaks in the wires said to have been caused by heavy frost.

LAW SUIT IOI FOR $25,000

Mrs. Jennie Edley Brings Action Against Estate For Damages Due To a Fall

A summons and complaint in a $25,000 damage action was served Thursday upon Andrew W. Stoneburgh, former deputy sheriff of this county; his son, Harry W. Stoneburgh, an employee on the Barge canal, Rochester; Ethel M. Ballard-Stoneburgh and Melissa L. Ballard by City Marshal, John W. Youngs.

The plaintiff is Mrs. Jennie R. Edley of 123 Lyons st. and her attorney is John F. Cullen.

Mrs. Edley was injured in a fall, October 24, 1914, in front of premises 112 Lyons st. and suffered serious injuries. A defective and obstructed sidewalk is said to be the cause of the accident.

Mrs. Edley claims the sight of one eye has been impaired and that she has lost her voice. She suffered also internal injuries which have caused her to be confined to her bed.

Early in November Attorney Cullen filed a claim for $25,000 against the city in behalf of the plaintiff. Her husband also filed a claim. Dr. Joy is attending the injured woman.

New Game Law

A new game law that should be passed by all states would contain the following:

"Book agents may be shot between October 1 and September 1; Spring Poets from March 1 to June; Automobile Speed Demons from January 1 to January 1; Road Hogs from April 15 to April 15; Amateur Hunters from September 1 to February 1; War Talkers—no closed season. Any man who accepts a paper for two years and then, when the bill is presented, says 'I never ordered it,' may be killed on sight and shall be buried face downward in quicklime so as to destroy the germs and prevent the spread of the infection."

Why not let Ban and Bill Devery meet at Madison Square Garden, the fight to go to a finish.

NEW LOT OF
GOLD FISH
at
LaPorte's Grocery

It Is Economy

To have your water pipes fixed so they will not freeze

L. P. SMITH CO.

Heating and Plumbing

CARRIER BOYS WANTED

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FULTON EVENING TIMES

THE QUIRK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27

Continuous, 2 to 10:30 Come When You Like Stay as Long as You Wish

Authentic A REAL SPECIAL FEATURE Legitimate A George Kleine Attraction

4 Parts

EUROPEAN ARMIES IN ACTION

4 Parts

SEE

The French Army
Life on a French War Ship
German Artillery Movements
The German Crown Prince and Guard
British Field Gun Evolutions
The Belgian Cavalry
The Swiss Soldiers
War Aeroplanes

Review of the Russian Army by the Murdered Crown Prince Francis Joseph Ferdinand

A Feature Interesting to All and Exactly as Represented

8 REEL SHOW
YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

"PERILS OF PAULINE"
3 Reels, First Episode and Every Sunday for 19 Weeks Thereafter

BALCONY, 5 Cents - - - LOWER FLOOR, 10 Cents

CONCERT FOR NEW SCHOOL

Choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception Promoting the Affair

Members of the choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception are contemplating holding a sacred concert about Easter time for the benefit of Father Lindsman's parochial school.

Yesterday the choir held an informal discussion and a meeting will be held in the near future to make definite arrangements for the concert.

The leading promoters are Professor Kenyon, organist at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and soloist, Miss Francis Lalonde.

Father Lindsman has been unfortunate with his new enterprise. According to original plans the school was to be opened in February but on account of the disaster which befel the building the work has been seriously delayed and it is doubtful whether the children will be able even to get into the school in the spring.

The concert will be held in the church and will comprise vocal and instrumental music of the highest order. As soon as definite arrangements are made tickets will be placed on sale.

The Christmas music at the Immaculate Conception Church was beautiful and the pastor complimented the choir at the evening services.

The Rockland Hero.

We suppose that William V. Cleary, the Rockland county hero, is a good fellow. The fact that he is the boss of the county is evidence to support the supposition. But that fact didn't prevent him from placing his daughter on the witness stand to tell to the world her misfortune in order that he might use it to protect himself. This fact, coupled with his own habit of getting drunk topped off with the spirit which would lead him to shoot down a defenseless youth, make him a fine specimen for plaudits of a court room audience.

Cleary is a murderer, the slayer of his daughter's husband. He is no object for heroworship. Not only has he brought infamy upon himself, but he and his friendly jury have lent encouragement by lynch law, the business of taking law in one's own hands, particularly if a job of killing is to be done. By letting Cleary go free, the jury gave notice to the world that so far as this jury is concerned anarchy may prevail, and if injustice has been done to a man or to a member of his family he may go back to the primitive method of squaring the wrong himself. We haven't any doubt that Cleary felt that no great harm would come to him if he shot the boy, and he reckoned right. If only a matter of sex can be made the excuse for one man murdering another life of another and suffer at most the inconvenience of a trial and a few years in prison. This custom, it is declared by authorities, is a prolific source of murder in the United States.

There is plenty of homicide in this land. Life is regarded cheap. The 9,000 to 10,000 persons who take life every year do not regard life highly. The juries which inadequately enforce the law seem to think that it is a small matter that some one has killed. The Cleary jurymen violated their oaths and who knows but that by so doing they will become murderers through the hand of some one who may think that he can do what Cleary did?—Utica Observer.

EMPLOYMENT FOR MANY.

Giving employment to 1,250 persons on full time, with a weekly pay roll of nearly $18,000, the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company of Syracuse, makers of the Franklin automobile, is finishing a year which breaks all previous records in volume of business. The plant is now running on a production basis of 3,000 cars a year, the weekly output having been increased since July 1 from fifty-four to sixty cars. The total production for the twelve months of 1914, will be 2,490 automobiles. This represents sales for the year aggregating more than $5,000,000. The prediction is made by the sales manager that the production will be increased to 3,500 cars during 1915.

MERCURY WENT BELOW ZERO

There Were Many Varied Opinions About Town as to How Cold It Got

The mercury took its first dip below zero for the season over night and the official record for this vicinity given out from Observer Linsley's office at Oswego was 8.6 below zero at 6 a. m. today. There were varied opinions about town today as to how low the thermometer went in Fulton. Some claim it went as low as fourteen. It all depended on the location of the instrument but it is believed that the temperature was in the neighborhood of 10 below zero. Old "Sol" made his appearance this morning and the mercury began to soar skyward. The forecast for today brings the joyous tidings of warmer weather. The sun was quite warm.

Buys $1,000,000 Worth of Apples.

The greatest single purchase of apples ever known was made by Steinhardt & Kelly of New York this fall when they bought of the Northwestern Organized Fruit Growers 650 carloads for $1,000,000. The crop in the Northwestern apple region this year amounts to 13,650 cars. A Spokane correspondent of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" states that the area now set out to apples in those states is 505,000 acres. These trees, counting that half of them only will be so cared for that will succeed, will produce not less than 125,000 carloads in 1919, or about ten times the 1914 crop. "And apple men," he continues, "merely smile at the suggestion that the market will be flooded even then."

Why smile? An Irishman, the old story tells us, once laughed and chuckled to himself at the trick he was about to play on an unsuspecting bull. He would scare the animal over a steep bank into a mill pond by leaping from behind the hedge and saying "Boo!" After he had crawled from the pond where the bull tossed him, he is said to have remarked: "Faith, it's well I had me laugh first!"

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Dowley, of 510 Rochester st., are rejoicing over the arrival of a bouncing baby girl.

* * *

Health Officer Whitaker, reports two cases of diphtheria in thia city.

* * *

Miss Laura Donahue, a nurse at the Lee Memorial Hospital, is spending the holidays with her parents in Oswego.

* * *

Miss Maude Shaft, a teacher at Warners N. Y., is visiting relatives in the city.

* * *

James Barrett, an employe of A. Z. Wolever, fell from a ladder this morning while at work and cut his lip. Dr. A. L. Hall attended him.

* * *

Miss Lillian Moore of the nurse staff in the hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, is at home.

* * *

The three-year-old son of Andrew Moslofsky of 167 N. 1st st., was playing about the room when he fell in a tub of boiling hot water, and was badly scalded about the limbs and body. The chances of the child's recovery are slight.

* * *

Mrs. E. L. Parker entertained Christmas eve at her home 26 W. 3d st. with a Christmas tree. The guests for the evening were: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Williams and son Albert, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ball, Master Earl and Anson Osborne and little Miss Chloe Osborne, M. W. Mann, May Rebon and Miss Maud Mychel, Mrs. Fannie Green, all of this city and Miss Tyler Williams of Martville, N. Y.

* * *

S. B. Ball of the Fort Stanwix Canning Co., is home from Farnham for the holidays.

* * *

Miss William Crouch is spending the week-end in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Tyler Williams of Martville is spending the winter with her niece, Mrs. E. L. Parker.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howick and child of Detroit, Michigan, are the over holiday guests of Mrs. Howick's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Schooley, of 415 Academy st. Mr. Howick is a wealthy automobile manufacturer of Detroit, engaged in the building of special auto bodies and wheels. It is said that his income amounts to about $1,000 a week.

* * *

Miss Elsie Rude of Springfield, Mass., was the holiday guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rude.

* * *

Miss Margret Powell of Augustinian Academy is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Powell.

* * *

Miss Eva Shaft of Central Square is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Shaft of E. Broadway.

* * *

Frank Royce of Mt. Herman, Mass. is spending the holidays with his mother Mrs. Royce of Oneida st.

* * *

Andrew D. Carroll of Razenna, O., will arrive today to spend the holidays with his parents Mr. and Mrs. James K. Carroll, N. 2d st.

* * *

Mrs. E. M. Worden who has been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. George Chauncey returned to her home in New York today.

* * *

Knibloe Royce of Cornell University, Ithaca, is the guest of his mother for Christmas.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hooper of Baldwinsville will spend Christmas with her sister, Miss Lelia Church of Utica st.

* * *

Miss Pauline Joslin of Rome Academy is the guest of her father, Edward Joslin of this city.

* * *

Messrs. Edward and Frank Carroll of Oswego are spending the holidays in the city.

* * *

Miss Verna Shaft of Syracuse University is spending the holidays with her parents.

* * *

Miss Burndette Crahan of New York city is spending Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Crahan.

* * *

William A. Kelley, wife and child, of Waterloo, are holiday guests of Mrs. Kelly's mother Mrs. John White, this city. Mr. Kelly was formerly stationed as engineer on the Barge Canal work this city, and he is now a member of the Waterloo staff.

* * *

Baseball fans are just about in a mood to welcome a revival of the old farce "To Much Johnson."

TWO PROGRESSIVES ONLY IN ASSEMBLY

Republicans Have Ninety-Nine Members, or Twenty-three Majority

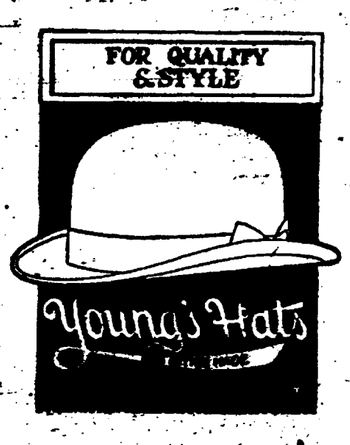
When the legislature organizes on the first Wednesday of the year, at noon January 6th, the assembly will find itself without any Progressive party interference, unless Hamilton Fish, jr., of Putnam, and Joseph Steinberg of the twenty-sixth New York district decide to fight it out for the Progressive party leadership, as they are the only two Progressives in the legislature. Michael Schaap, former Progressive leader, who last year had seventeen votes at his command, did not come back.

Of the 150 assemblymen eighty-seven are former members; and of the fifty-one senators, thirty-seven have seen previous service in the upper branch of the legislature, making a total of 124 experienced men out of the 201 legislators. The Republicans have ninety-nine in the assembly, to forty-nine Democrats and two Progressives. In the senate the Republicans have thirty-three members, seven more than a majority, to seventeen Democrats and one man who terms himself a "Republican and Progressive."

Lawyers come within five votes of being in the majority in the senate, there being twenty-one of them registered, according to the advance white books just issued. Farmers are scarce in the senate, only three members admitting that title. There are six real estate dealers, and the others include various occupations.

There are fifty-four lawyers and one law student in the assembly, to twenty farmers. Also there is a dentist, a cheese merchant, an ice dealer one undertaker, one office manager, a coal dealer, a fruit grower, a bank cashier and a single member who admits being a brick layer. About the only thing the assembly seems shy of is a plumber.

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Such an Opportunity may never Knock at Your Doors Twice

Through the offer of a manufacturer whose line we sell largely of, to sell us 75 SUITS and 75 OVERCOATS, you can get

A SUIT OR OVERCOAT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES



This Sale is for TEN DAYS ONLY

Carter's



Union Suits

This is our First Sale and will be a success considering the clean, new goods and popular models offered at prices which will make it a profitable investment for you. Every Suit and Overcoat carries with it the maker's name and absolute guarantee.

A 25% DISCOUNT ON

Men's Mackinaws, Sweaters, Underwear, Hats, Caps and Trousers.
Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Mackinaws, Underwear and Sweaters.



Kornman, Cohen & Ettlinger Chin-Overcoats for Boys

Setz & McCormick

28 SOUTH FIRST STREET Pony Contest Votes Given Telephone 7

Get the [cane] Kinney Draw, the Mike Angelo of America By Gross



FRENCH CHARGE IMPERIAL GUARD

To Dislodge the Enemy It Was Found Necessary to Take Recourse to Counter Attack

Northern France, December 26.—I have just obtained further particulars of the magnificant charge by the Chasseurs d'Afrique by which the Allies retained possession of Albert. The Germans attacked Albert time and again with great ferocity. The busy industrial town was reduced to a mass of ruins by the bombardment.

In order to dislodge the enemy it was found necessary to have recourse to a vigorous counter attack. At the same time great masses of German cavalry were reported to be about five miles from Albert.

The French staff sent forward a regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique to meet this cavalry body which proved to be the Prussian Dragoons of the Guard. The Prussians were threatening the French line of communication with Aveluy.

The gallant Chasseurs, mounted upon their little Arab steeds, advanced along the road to Becordel. From this point I quote from the words of a Chasseur of the party, now in the hospital:

"We rdoe through a little wood. In a ditch me saw the figure of a man lying face downwards in such a natural position that he looked as though he was asleep. Two of us dismounted, and, on turning him over, discovered him to be an Uhlan, who had been shot in the head at close quarters, and could not have been dead long. We were puzzled, as none of our people had been out in this direction. However, we left him there, and followed on. We all felt as calm as possible, and were eager to measure our strength against the Dragoons of the Imperial Guard. At a mile or two from Las Basselle we made a hault. Our colonel held a council of war with his officers.

"Let us fire at them first, before charging," said the captain of the third squadron, which was mine.

"No," replied the colonel, "our orders were exact," and drading his sword he cried, "Allons, mes enfants!"

"The colonel turned in his saddle, looking at us all, and, rising in his stirrups, waved his sword. It was a gesture which might be regarded as 'banal' at manoeuvres, but on this occasion there seemed nothing out-of-place about it, as he shouted in a voice of thunder:

"Escadrons, gards a vous, pour charger, sabre main, au trotau galop-marche!"

The bugles sounded the charge, and all the officers repeated the words of command.

"The spirit of all the men was splendid. We all felt this was a supreme moment. Off we went. Our dear little mounts broke into a gallop of their own accord. They seemed equally with us to understand what was afoot, the drunkenness of battle was upon us all.

"Rapidly the distance between us and the foe was diminished; it was not long before we came well in sight of the enemy's lines. It was a solid compact line, apparently motionless, but which, nevertheless, was advancing towards us at a walk, as they felt certain of victory against our onrushing torrent.

"We got close together and had our horses well in hand. Our feet well in our stirrups right up to the heel, our spurs into the flanks of our mounts, ord swords grasped in our left hand, our carbines in the right, we approached rapidly. A great cry went up, 'Charge!' 'Charge!'

"Who gave that cry?" All of us! From every throat came the word, from us all frantic hurrahs were shouuted as we bore down upon the enemy. Off went our carbines at the same time; they were soon laid aside, and we seized our swords from our left hand. At 'the thrust' we charged, side by side, into the living wall which confronted us. Indescribable cries, the clashing of steel upon steel, the squealing of horses followed. Then began the lust for slaughter, and the groaning of the wounded.

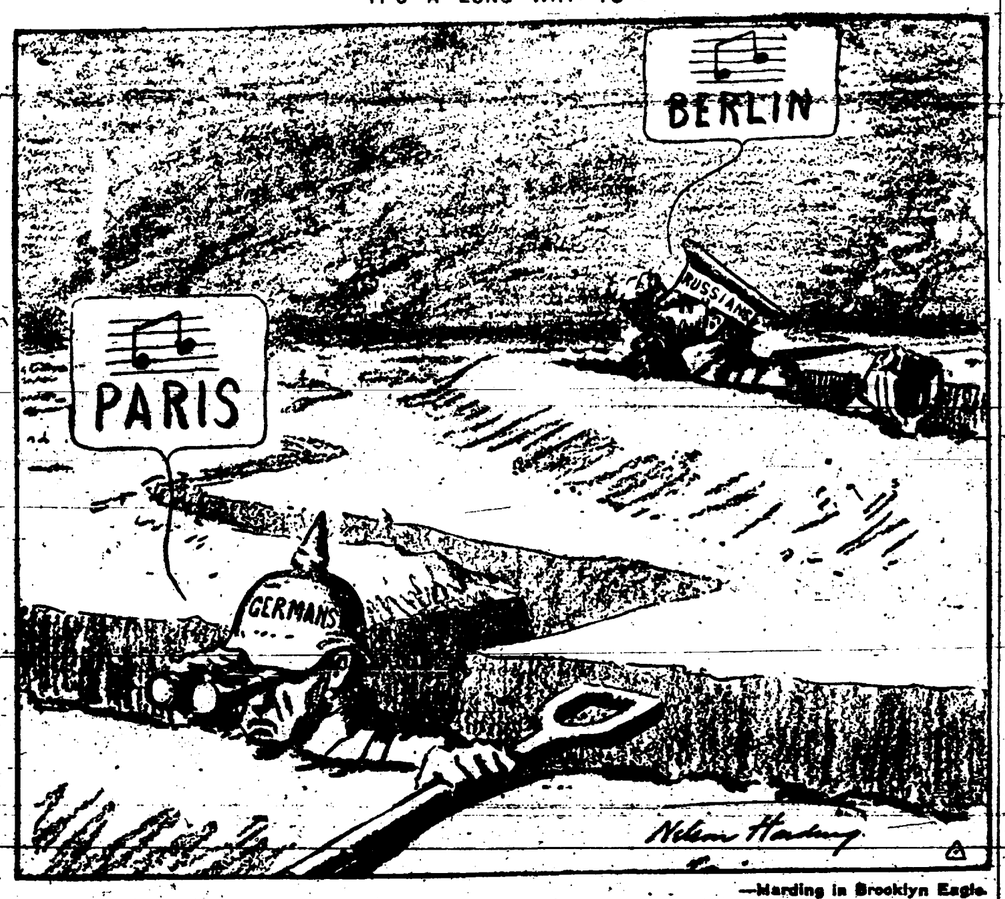
"In my turn I hacked at a beach for myself and drove into the struggling, swaying mass, cutting right and left, carried away by the turmoil, helping with a mad frenzy my comrades to mow down the enemy like ripened corn. The Dragoons of the Guard fell around us, leaving many a riderless horse, which tore here, there, and everywhere, adding to the confusion and panic amongst the enemy. Like an avalanche we broke through right to the rear of the German lines, the Imperial Dragoons crumpled up before us, most of them galloped off, the rest lay upon the ground dead and wounded, while many a horse trotted off his head high in the air, with bleeding flanks, carrying the limp figure of a motionless rider.

"Suddenly a rattle is heard, it is the machine guns of the enemy opening fire upon us, and the German artillery is seen coming into action. We immediately broke out into open order, changing our front, and at the same time we heard the reply from our artillery beginning, whilst to our left and right our infantry attack was developing so rapidly that the German artillery, fearing to be outflanked retired upon Guillemont.

"Since that day Albert has no longer been bombarded, and when our 'pou, pious' pass by La Basselle they say with enthusiasm:

"'It's just here we ate up the Dragoons of the Imperial Guard.'"

"IT'S A LONG WAY TO"—



—Harding in Brooklyn Eagle.

ARE DISCHARGES TAXABLE?

County Clerk's Office Holds Stamp Must Be Affixed.

The question as to whether discharges of mortgages must have a fifty cent revenue stamp is being discussed by attorneys. Deputy County Clerk Little holds that, under the war tax law, the discharges must have the stamp affixed to the certificate. He bases his upon the all-inclusive statement of the law that all certificates must bear a stamp.

One attorney who has had wide experience in real estate matters declined to pay the stamp for the discharge, holding that the so-called certificate was not a certificate within the meaning of the law.

The matter will probably be referred to County Attorney Coville for decision.—Oswego Times.

Christmas Box for Patients.

Pulaski, Dec. 24.—Members of the Oswego County Tuberculosis Hospital Auxiliary yesterday prepared a large box for the hospital patients. The auxiliary is composed of Pulaski women. Mrs. Charles J. Dodge is president of the organization, formed here several months ago.

JANUARY'S CALENDAR.

One Hundred Four Causes Listed for Supreme Court.

Oswego, Dec. 24.—Today was the last day for filing notes of issue for the January term of Supreme Court to be held at the Court House by Justice L. C. Crouch, commencing Monday, January 4. The calendar will number 104 causes, which is one of the largest in recent years.

The large calendar is rather a surprise to the court officers and lawyers, as it was expected that the workman's compensation law would reduce the number of causes to a minimum and affect the legal business adversely. This has not been the effect, thus far at least. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the negligence actions for injuries to workmen are fewer in number than before. There are very few on the January calendar and most of these arose before the law went into effect. Barge canal contractors are defendants in most of these actions

There is another class of negligence actions, however, that seems to be growing, actions for injuries received in automobile accidents. There are no less than ten of these cases on the January calendar.

Would Set Aside Lake's Will

Oswego, Dec. 24.—An order entered in the County Clerk's Office today directing the service of a summons and complaint on an infant, in the action of Lillian Sarah Mount, et al, against Mrs. Jessie Lake, et al., indicates that an action to set aside the will of Elijah Lake, the octogenarian Fulton horseman, who died last June, has been started. Mrs. Mount is a sister of Mr. Lake. He willed his entire estate to his son, by a second wife, Mrs. Jessie Lake, who has been appointed his guardian.

Costs Exceed Verdict.

Oswego, Dec. 24.—An order by Judge Rowe was filed today approving the retaxation of costs in the action of Addie M. Walker of Pulaski vs. Charles K Short, at $58.59. The costs were originally taxed at $118.34, in an action in which the verdict was but $22.

BY INTERNAL EVIDENCE.

"Where do you suppose we got the saying, 'He laughs best who laughs last?'" asked Mrs. Binks of her husband.

"Probably some Englishman first said it," replied Mr. Binks. "He was doubtless trying to set a national failing in a favorable light."

SUPERVISORS' SHORT SESSION

Adjourned Wednesday; Reports All In; Where the Money Goes

Before adjourning last Wednesday the Board of Supervisors named the following committees:

Tuberculosis Auditing Committee; Siver, Pierce Harter.

Highway Committee: Nichols, Parsons, Vant.

To Settle With County Clerk; Jackson, Gayer, Duane.

Farm Bureau: Fuller, Courbat, Hall.

To Approve Journal and Last Day's Minutes: Bough, McNamara, Lennox.

Outing Committee: Dowling, Terry and Hamer.

Committee on Legislation: Barker, Pomphret and Inman.

The session was one of the briefest on record, consuming 25 days. The miscellaneous committee made this report:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
Albion	$ 748.07	$ 748.07
Amboy	186.55	186.55
Boylston	376.27	376.27
Constantia	288.22	288.22
Granby	51.94	51.94
Hannibal	167.35	160.85
Hastings	647.91	647.91
Mexico	3,187.29	3,187.29
New Haven	415.84	415.84
Orwell	738.73	735.07
Oswego Town	68.46	63.46
Palermo	149.63	149.63
Parish	238.39	238.39
Redfield	624.98	624.98
Richland	2,960.50	2,951.00
Sandy Creek	1,776.20	1,776.20
Schroeppel	626.15	626.15
Scriba	400.44	400.44
Volney	100.32	100.32
West Monroe	243.71	243.71
Williamstown	293.46	293.46
Fulton City	2,775.63	2,770.63
Oswego City	21,127.99	21,122.89
Miscellaneous	3,885.09	3,567.09
Game Protectors.	115.00	115.00
Total	$42,194.12	$41,841.36

Supervisor Gayer's report of the ways and means committee was adopted. It stands as follows:

Miscellaneous accounts	$ 41,841.36
Sheriff and Jailor accounts	10,347.52
Coroner's accounts	2,724.29
Constables' and Justices accounts	583.27
Foreign claims accounts	4,493.45
Supt. of Highway accounts.	1,244.05
Supervisors and Clerk	6,918.96
Supt. of Poor appro	10,000.00
Court expenses	24,000.00
Armory appropriation	7,103.47
Tuberculosis Hospital maintenance	15,600.00
Hospital pavilion	8,000.00
County highways appro	35,000.00
Farm Bureau appro	1,000.00
Judicial officers' salaries	8,600.00
Janitor's salaries	1,500.00
Stenographers' salaries	3,500.00
County Treasurer and Clerk salaries	2,020.00
Supt. of Poor salary	1,000.00
Supt. of Highways salary	1,500.00
Sealer of weights and measures, salary	1,400.00
Probation Officer, salary	420.00
Commis. of Elections	1,600.00
Sheriff's office appro	6,500.00
Certificate of indebtedness and interest	5,050.00
Jail bond and interest	12,700.00
Oswego bridge bond and int.	5,562.50
Fulton bridge bonds, first issue	1,800.00
Fulton bridge bonds, second issue	9,250.00
Interest, Phoenix bridge bonds	350.00
Interest County highway bonds	3,000.00
State highway bonds, interest and sinking fund	8,711.67
Sinking fund	7,026.53
Contingent fund	10,883.26
Total	$261,230.33

Supervisor Fuller's petition for improvement of the Volney-Palermo road was adopted.

FEDS RAIDING, YET WEAK

Magee the Man They Needed; Nats Have Nothing on Them at Shortstopping

New York, Dec. 26.—The Feds, via the raiding route, have reached a point where they have just about as many stars in their ranks as have either the American or National leagues.

The Feds right now have as classy an assortment of pitchers as ever worked on the firing line. They have catchers who rank with the best in either of the two organized leagues. They have two first basemen who rank as among the best in the game. Collins and Evers are better second sackers than Otto Knabe, but at the short-stopping job the Fed entries—Doolan and Tinker—rank with the best two that the National league has, and they rank ahead of the best two in the American league.

At third the Feds are weak. They haven't a real third baseman. In the outfield the American league overshadows the National and Federal, with a tie for second place honors.

Here are the lists:

American—Pitchers, Walsh, Bush, Wood, Scott, Dubuc, Leonard, Benz.

Catchers—Schaik, Schang, O'Neill.

First Base—McInnis, Gandil.

Second Base—Collins.

Shortstop—Barry, Chapman.

Third Base—Baker.

Outfielder—Cobb, Speaker, Jackson, Crawford, Milan.

Federal—Pitchers, Johnson, Caldwell, Ford, Hendrix, Hank, Seaton, Falkenberg, Marquard, Bender, Packard.

Catchers—Wingo, Archer, Wilson, Rariden.

First Base—Chase, Konetchy.

Second Base—Knabe.

Shortstop—Tinker, Doolan.

Third Base—McKechnie (?)

Outfield—Kauff, Kagee, Evans, Oakes, Zwilling.

National — Pitchers, Mathewson, Alexander, James, Doak, Rudolph, Tesreau, Rucker.

Catchers—Bresnahan, Killifer, Gowdy.

First Base—Daubert, Merkle.

Second Base—Evers.

Shortstop — Wagner, Maranville, Fletcher.

Third Base—Zimmerman.

Outfield—Burns, Dalton, Magee.

And the Feds, it must be remembered, haven't finished their raiding job. They have captured Sherwood Magee, the Phillie outfielder, and Jack Brooklyn Dodgers maybe taken into camp.

Chapman, the Nap shortstop, has been offered terms. So have some of the other stellar lights in the organized firmament and if the players continue to jump until spring at the same rate that they have jumped since the season closed, the Feds may open the 1915 season with a greater collection of real baseball talent than is enlisted in either the American or National leagues.

SHORT HITS.

Captain Huston says that if he and Ruppert buy the Yankees they will probably build a park of their own. From Chicago came the report that the new plant would cost $425,000 exclusive of the site, and would hold more persons than any other baseball plant in the country. The captain said he had not heard about that.

* * *

John McGraw, manager of the Giants, said he had made an unsuccessful attempt to get Hans Lobert, third baseman of the Phillies, but added that negotiations might be begun again soon.

* * *

John Heydler, secretary of the National League, who attended the recent schedule conference at French Lick Springs, reported that the Cubs and the White Sox would clash in five Sunday games at home next season. These are the only conflicts between the National and the American leagues.

STATE ARMORY - - - - OSWEGO, N. Y.

SONG RECITAL BY

MME. SCHUMAN-HEINK

The World's Greatest and Most Beloved Concert Artist

Assisted by EDWARD McNAMARA

The Phenomonal Irish Baritone

New Year's Night Jan. 1st 1915 | Tickets $2, $1.50, $1

NOW ON SALE at Butler's Drug Co., West Side; Schuler's Book Store, and Roberts & Wood, Fulton; Mrs. J. C. Churchill, local mgr.

GENERAL CONCERT DIRECTION SUTORIUS & CO., N. Y. C.

SEE YOU A SPUG? A pair of Tickets for This Concert Makes a Gift of No Regrets

VON HAESELER IS SEEKING LOST RIB

Famous Old German General Sees Service In Four Wars.

SEVENTY-EIGHT, STILL ACTIVE

Veteran of War With Denmark, War With Austria and War of 1870-1 Goes Back to Battlefields and Lends Valuable Aid In Directing Destinies of Army Operating In Belgium.

Berlin.—"Your majesty, in the war of 1870-1 I left a rib in France. Now I want to go back and get it."

Thus Count von Haeseler, "father of the modern German army," the sole surviving leader of the old school of militarism and now attached to the general staff of the German crown prince's army operating in Belgium, requested the German emperor to assign him to new duties on the outbreak of the war.

Von Haeseler is a great organizer and has done much to retain the principles as laid down by the elder Von Moltke, uncle of the present field marshal.

He belongs to an old Prussian house of the nobility which was ennobled more than two centuries ago. His name is Gottlieb Count von Haeseler, and he was born on Jan. 19, 1836. Completing his education, he was made lieutenant in the hussar regiment at the age of seventeen and soon attracted attention by his devotion to duty and his remarkable skill as a rider.

In the war against Denmark in 1864 he served with distinction and was rewarded with a promotion by the king.



Photo by American Press Association.

COUNT VON HAESELER.

When the war against Austria began in 1866 he was with the army of the crown prince.

In the war of 1870-1 he distinguished himself upon many battlefields and was decorated with the iron cross of the second and then of the first class in 1873. Later he was given the order Pour le Merite.

He continued to take an active part in German military affairs until 1903, when he was raised to the rank of field marshal general, and having completed fifty years of distinguished service asked to be retired. As Kaiser Wilhelm did not wish to relinquish all claim on his services he appointed him lifelong member of the Prussian upper house of parliament, where he took an active part in all debates on military questions.

When the present war broke out he was one of the first volunteers to offer his services to the fatherland and, although seventy-eight years old, is now doing active duty at the front, sharing the responsibilities and devising strategic movements for the army of the crown prince operating against the allies' forces.

The following story tells of an interesting incident in connection with the army to which Count von Haeseler is attached:

Since the German occupation of Maubeuge the inhabitants have been much interested in a nameless young officer whom the Germans treat with the greatest deference. He is generally believed to be the kaiser's fourth son, Prince August William.

A complaint was raised by a townsman that the Germans had seized his wagon without payment, whereupon the young officer, who until then had been unnoticed, came forward and proffered a bond for the value, which the paymaster honored without demur.

Later another citizen expressed a wish to change 20,000 francs in five franc pieces for paper. Suddenly the same officer appeared, produced French notes to that amount and ordered a passing soldier to take the money to headquarters. The soldier obeyed almost reverently.

Finally, a German general visited the youth, who was quartered at the house of a local councilor, and the latter heard his guest say, "General, remember that I give orders, not requests to them."

The visitor then departed.

PAIN IN HUNGER A FANCY.

Chicago Professor Tells Scientists Starvation Is an Easy Death.

Chicago.—Death by starvation would be a painless one if—

The "if" was explained by Dr. A. J Carlson, assistant professor of physiology at the University of Chicago, in a lecture before the National Academy of Science. He asserted that the pangs of hunger are only imaginary to a great extent and that if one can succeed in fooling his stomach into "believing" it is full then to all practical purposes save that of nutrition it is full.

"If any one could keep his mind occupied about other things except his stomach while he was starving," said Dr. Carlson, "death by starvation would be about as painless a death as any one could hope to have."

Here are some of the ways he said the stomach could be fooled:

By chewing gum.

By holding a stick in the mouth.

By forgetting all about hunger.

By taking a drink of hot or cold water.

By becoming so frightened you don't care anything about meals.

By swallowing a small balloon and pulling it up again with a string.

The latter method is the one used by Dr. Carlson in conducting a series of experiments on himself, his assistant and a patient who has been fed through a tube inserted in his stomach for twenty-eight years. He used a machine called a manometer, with a small inflated balloon attached to a device for measuring the effort of the muscular action of the stomach on the balloon. He exhibited a chart and explained the wavy little lines to his audience.

FRENCHMAN WALKS 1,300 MILES TO WAR

Tells of Journey From Canadian Northwest to a Railroad.

New York. — Fernand Tromeur, a hunter and fur collector, with a line of traps running 150 miles north of Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river in the far northwest of Canada, arrived in New York and sailed for France the other day. He is a reservist in the French navy and goes to join his ship. He is twenty-nine years old.

So far away in the forests is Fort Providence that he did not hear of the war until it had been going on a month and a half. Then he started afoot and walked most of the way, 1,300 miles, he estimates, to the nearest railroad station.

"Eight years ago I went to Canada and became a fur trapper," he said. "At Fort Providence there is a tribe of Indians whose chief's name is Peter Squirrel. The only other white men besides myself are the company's two or three agents.

"I liked the life in the forest, got a government lot, built a log house and established my line of traps. It is a wild, cold country, but there is good money there, and my brother-in-law last winter gathered $16,000 worth of furs and sold them, but in the spring he found himself $600 in debt to the company.

"Peter Squirrel has a daughter, Magdalena, the prettiest Indian girl in the province. I was lonely and far away from my people. She was good to look upon and bright, and a good housekeeper. We were married a year ago. Then came word that my country was at war. I was far out on my line of traps and was making my way back to the cabin home, where I expected to find a baby when I arrived.

"Then, with the call to come home and fight ringing in my heart, I left. With blankets, a gun, bannock bread, flour and dried moose meat I started up the Mackenzie river toward the south until I met voyageurs paddling the way I wanted to go. They gave me lifts over some of the bad places, which I was grateful for, as I had 1,700 miles to walk to get to the nearest railroad station. Their lifts made my walking trip only 1,300, as I figure it out.

"It was 600 miles of walking to Fort Chipewyan, on Athabaska lake. The ice closed the river, and I had to walk this, following the windings of the river to Great Slave lake and then the Athabaska river to Fort Chipewyan.

"If I live I shall be back on the Mackenzie after the war, for I want to see that little fellow. My wife has taken him and gone home to her folks at Fort Smith, I expect. It is a wonderful country up there, and once the lure of the trapper's life gets into your blood you will be drawn back to it in spite of yourself."

LOST, TOOK "NATURE CURE."

Missing Woman Lived Six Weeks Alone in the Woods.

West Falmouth, Mass.— Declaring she had wandered alone in the woods for six weeks, living on acorns and checkerberries as a "nature cure," Miss Martha Palmer, who has been missing several months, has returned to civilization. She told Deputy Sheriff H. H. Lawrence, at whose home she stayed overnight, that she had regained her health and enjoyed her experience, but that the increasing cold of the nights had forced her to seek shelter.

Miss Palmer is about forty years of age. Since she disappeared, saying that she was going for a stroll in the woods, relatives have been unceasing in their search for her.

Future Histories With Records to Be Filled of Eventful 1914

War In Europe Makes Past Year a Most Notable One.

Many Forward Steps Were Taken on This Side of the Atlantic.

New York.—The war in Europe, the most titanic struggle between nations of the world in history, overshadows all other events of the last twelve months. This fight for supremacy, on the outcome of which hinges the fate of the strongest powers, has placed other events, which ordinarily would occupy pages in our history, in the background.

The landing of troops in Panama, the completion of the Panama canal, the changes in the fundamental principles of the currency law of the nation, the death of the pope, the election of his successor and the usual number of disasters and deaths of prominent persons added to the European fight, combine to make 1914 one of the most notable years in history.



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GERMAN EMPEROR AND POPE BENEDICT XV. (TOP), EX-PRESIDENT HUERTA AND GENERAL FUNSTON (CENTER), COLONEL GOETHALS AND GEORGE STALLINGS, MANAGER OF BOSTON BRAVES (BELOW).

A brief history of the war to date follows:

July 23, Austria made demands on Servia for murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand; 25, most of Austria's demands agreed to, but Servia refused an official investigation by Austria, Russia backs Servia; 26, Germany indicated she would support Austria; 28, Austria declared war on Servia; 31, Germany demanded that Russia cease mobilizing and proclaimed martial law.

Aug. 1, Germany declared war on Russia, France ordered mobilization; 4, German troops began attack on Liege; 5, England announced state of war with Germany for invading Belgium; President Wilson offered to mediate; 15, Japan sent ultimatum to Germany; 20, Germans captured Brussels, Antwerp became capital; 27, Germans burned Louvain; 28, British fleet won first naval battle near Helgoland.

Sept. 2, French government removed capital from Paris to Bordeaux; 5, battle of the Marne, ending in German retreat, begun; 12, German retreat halted at the Aisne; 20, Germans bombarded Rheims; 22, German submarine U-9, sank British cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue in the North sea; 28, Germans began attack on Antwerp, Russians advanced into Hungary.

Oct. 5, Belgian government moved to Ostend; 9, Antwerp occupied by Germans; 13, Belgian government moved to Havre, France; 16, British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine; 24, Germans defeated after ten day battle before Warsaw, Russia; 27, British Dreadnought Audacious sunk by mine; 29, Turkey entered war by making naval attack on Black sea Russian ports.

Nov. 1, Germans defeated British in naval battle off Chilean coast; 5, England and France declared war on Turkey, bombarding Dardanelles forts; 6, Tsingtao, German port in China, surrenders to Japanese; 10, German cruiser Emden, destroyer of commerce, captured; 23, the German naval base at Zeebrugge shelled by British warships; 26, 15,000 ton battleship Bulwark sunk by an explosion at Sheerness, England, costing 800 lives.

Dec. 8, in a naval action off Falkland islands, in the south Atlantic, Admiral Sturdee's British squadron defeated Admiral von Spee's German fleet, sinking the cruisers Nurnberg, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, with a loss of 1,825 men to the vanquished.

The most daring naval action of the war occurred on Dec. 16, when a fleet of German cruisers slipped across the North sea under cover of darkness and at dawn bombarded Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, killing several persons and destroying much property.

As the old year was passing out the German line was firmly intrenched in France and Belgium, severe attacks marking each day's fighting with little advantage for either side. In the western theater the Russians, Germans and Austrians were engaged in daily battles without decisive results. Cold weather had proved an added horror to the war.

Our trouble with Mexico dates from Feb. 3, when President Wilson lifted the embargo on arms. On April 10 several American sailors were arrested by Mexicans at Tampico. An apology was demanded and was not forthcoming. On April 20 President Wilson delivered a warlike message to congress asking for authority to use force in dealing with the Mexican situation. This granted, the fleet was dispatched to Vera Cruz, forces landed, and in the subsequent fighting nineteen American marines were killed and seventy wounded. On April 30, 5,000 soldiers under command of General Frederick Funston were landed at Vera Cruz.

On the same day the Mexican mediation congress, consisting of representatives of South American republics, met at Niagara Falls. Order was maintained at Vera Cruz by the American forces until they left on Nov. 23. In the meantime President Huerta had resigned the presidency, Provisional President Carbajal was installed on Aug. 10. After his rule of ten days General Venustiano Carranza became provisional president. On Dec. 3 he was replaced by President Gutierres.

In the political history of the United States radical changes were made in existing laws. On June 16 the repeal of the Panama canal tolls bill became a law. On Oct. 22 the war tax bill, designed to meet the emergency caused by the European war, became effective. On Nov. 16 the federal reserve banks were opened in compliance with the new currency law and released $160,000,000 for loans. Prior to this, however, on Nov. 3, the general elections were held and the Democratic majority in the lower house reduced to nineteen and that in the senate to ten.

Other important events were:

Jan. 30.—Old Dominion liner Monroe sunk by collision off the Virginia capes with a loss of forty-one lives.

Feb. 3.—Fire destroyed $1,000,000 worth of cotton at Clinton, Tex.

Feb. 4.—Peruvian revolutionists deposed President Guillermo Billinghurst. In an attack on the palace Prime Minister Varela was killed.

March 9.—In a fire which destroyed the Missouri Athletic club house, St. Louis, thirty persons perished.

March 12.—Loss of nearly $1,000,000 by the burning of the Columbia docks at Portland, Ore.

March 19.—Fifty persons drowned at Venice, Italy, by the sinking of a passenger steamer in collision with a torpedo boat.

March 24.—Loss of $1,000,000 by the burning of a tobacco plant at Durham, N. C.

April 2.—In St. Augustine, Fla., courthouse and several hotels and residences destroyed by fire; loss $500,000 to $750,000.

April 7.—Treaty between United States and Colombia signed at Bogota.

April 13.—Adlai Ewing Stevenson, vice president of the United States, 1893-7, died in Chicago; aged seventy-nine.

April 20.—State troops and striking miners clashed at Trinidad, Colo.; twenty-five, including eleven women and two children, killed or burned to death.

April 26.—Fire in Salem, Mass., caused a loss of about $12,000,000; 20,000 people made homeless.

May 7.—Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the president, married in the White House to William Gibbs McAdoo.

May 11.—Memorial exercises to United States sailors killed at Vera Cruz at the Brooklyn navy yard; President Wilson took a leading part.

May 25.—By a majority vote of 77 the Irish home rule bill passed the British parliament.

May 28.—Steamship Empress of Ireland rammed and sunk by the collier Storstad off Father Point, gulf of St. Lawrence. Out of 1,478 on board, 462 were saved, 1,016 drowned.

July 1.—The use of liquor on shipboard in the United States navy was prohibited by order of the secretary of war.

July 2.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, noted figure in British politics and industries, died in London; aged seventy-eight.

July 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson (Ellen Louise Axson), wife of President Wilson, died at the White House; aged fifty-one.

July 15.—Panama canal formally opened to commerce. Steamer Ancon passed from ocean to ocean in ten hours.

July 27.—Ulster war clash in the streets of Dublin between Nationalist volunteers and British troops in the Ulster war against home rule.

Aug. 13.—United States senate ratified peace treaties with Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Persia, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Uruguay, Argentine, Brazil and Chile.

Sept. 15.—Peace treaties between the United States and Great Britain, France, Spain and China signed at Washington.

Sept. 20.—Pope Pius X. (Giuseppe Sarto) died in the Vatican, Rome; aged seventy-nine.

Oct. 2.—Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa elected supreme pontiff to succeed Pius X.

Oct. 5.—Newly elected pope crowned at Rome as Benedict XV.

Oct. 15.—Boston Nationals defeated Philadelphia Americans in fourth and deciding game of the world's series. Score, 3 to 1.

Dec. 1.—Fire on board the steamship Mississippi destroyed art objects in transit from Europe valued at $1,000,000.

Dec. 9.—Nearly the whole of Thomas A. Edison's plant in West Orange, N. J., destroyed by fire; loss $7,000,000.

Dec. 10.—Sereno E. Payne, noted congressman, author of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, died in Washington, aged seventy-one.

Dec. 12.—New York Stock Exchange, which closed at the beginning of the European war, reopened.

NAVY NEEDS 200 AIR CRAFT.

Chief of Aeronautical Bureau Tells of Their Value In War.

Washington.—Captain Mark L. Bristol, chief of the aeronautical bureau of the navy department, declared that the navy needs 200 air craft, 100 for active service and 100 to be held in reserve.

"It would require an appropriation of $2,000,000 to bring the aeronautical branch of the navy up to the proper standard of efficiency," Captain Bristol says.

"The air navy of the United States," said he, "must consist of aeroplanes, semirigid or nonrigid airships—the destroyer, cruiser and battleships of the air, respectively. The aeroplane will be used for scouting to discover the enemy's fleet, especially submarines and mines, and to attack the dirigibles and aeroplanes of the enemy.

"It is the torpedo boat of the air against the airship cruisers and battleships. Having discovered the submarines and mines, it directs the air cruisers to attack these craft, and at the same time protects the cruisers from the enemy's air craft. The air cruisers also will lay mines, probably will be used to drop aerial torpedoes on the surface ships of the enemy and be utilized over land for reconnoissance and dropping bombs.

"The uses to which air craft can be put in war will be better known after the European war. It seems that the air navy will be just as essential a part of the country's fighting force as the battleships and submarines.

"To be successful against any enemy the country must have command of the air the same as command of the sea.

"Any nation that has suitable air craft could detect submarines. The aeroplane can see submarines and mines very plainly and guide the dirigible to them, which can descend close to the water and drop high explosives to explode the mines or destroy the submarines. We can pick up the mines at their usual depth, even follow the anchor line of the mine down to a considerable depth below the mine."

ONE RUSSIAN TOOK NINETEEN PRISONERS

Austrians Surrendered as He Called to Imaginary Comrades.

Paris.—How Private Lavine of the Russian army distinguished himself near Lublin by capturing single handed nineteen Austrian soldiers is told in a letter received here.

Lavine had wandered off from his patrol to have a look round in a neighboring wood on his own hook. He had just entered the wood when he came upon a squad of Austrians. Undismayed, he promptly resorted to a typical Cossack ruse. Looking back, he beckoned to some imaginary comrades and shouted: "Come here! This way! Here they are."

The Austrians followed the movements of his hands with the greatest excitement. Believing he was the captain of a full company, they promptly decided to surrender. Lavine accordingly dismounted and advanced, sword in one hand and revolver in the other. He ordered them to throw down their rifles, which they did, and then directed them to march ahead of him. He succeeded in bringing back to his station the entire bag of sixteen soldiers and three officers without firing a shot.

Since the outbreak of the war Paris has been flooded with advertisements of prophets, palmists, card seers and somnambulists who are equally prepared to reassure anxious reservists going to the front or state the exact date of the conclusion of hostilities or the arrival of the kaiser at St. Helena.

A huge placard placed above the picture of a prophetess in a chair beside an outlying boulevard runs thus:

"Mme. Lea, a graduate card seer, informs her clients about the duration of the war, the number of victims and the final fate of the German emperor. Price, 10 centimes (2 cents)."

When the French retook one of the towns on the east of the allies' field of operations a number of prisoners captured were seen to be wearing tricolor cockades in their helmets, although otherwise clad in German uniforms.

"Why do you wear our colors?" asked the officer.

"We come from upper Alsace," was the reply, "and we don't want to be Germans."

"Do you want to become French again?" queried the officer.

"No," they said, "we are already French." Then they threw aside their helmets and tunics, shouting "Vive la France! A bas le Prusse!" much to the surprise of the other German prisoners.

BLUEJAYS GATHER CROP.

Birds Trained by Farmer to Harvest Pecans.

St. Louis.—Joshua Powers, a farmer of Jerseyville, Ill., who is raising pecans for the market, exhibited to a friend the most remarkable system of gathering his crop ever seen in this section. While hunting with Powers Link Dodson, the friend, noticed starch boxes tacked to all the pecan trees.

"What's the idea?" he asked.

"Watch," said Powers. In a few minutes some bluejays appeared with nuts, which they placed in the boxes.

"I've trained 'em," said Powers. "They put in a lot of acorns, but it's easier to sort them than to gather."

PAY THE MILITIA, OFFICER ADVISES

General O'Ryan Says Each Man Should Be Paid For Drills.

FAVORS A LARGE INCREASE.

Points to Past Experiences and Says That United States Should Have Trained Men Ready For Any Emergency at Any Minute—Wants Stricter Control Over Militia.

New York.—The plans of the War college at Washington to increase the fighting forces of the United States to 500,000 men were generally approved by officers of the national guard.

Among those who discussed it was Major General John F. O'Ryan of the national guard of New York state, regarded as one of the best authorities on state military affairs. He said that if the big army was to be developed successfully certain elementary principles must be followed, among them:

Development in all the states of the various branches of the service—artillery, cavalry, infantry, engineer and signal corps—in proper proportions.

Provision by the federal government of a complete equipment for the enlarged service.

Payment of a small sum to enlisted men for each drill.

"The proposition to increase the national guard to 500,000 men means nothing in the way of military assets," General O'Ryan said, "unless these 500,000 men are to be soldiers, clothed, armed, equipped, disciplined and trained as such and their relations to the federal government established and fixed by sound legislation.



Photo by American Press Association.

GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN.

"This country has no military policy. The weakness of our method of waging war was well illustrated in 1898.

"Our activities consisted in sending three expeditionary forces, one to Cuba, one to the Philippines and one to Porto Rico. In Porto Rico no battles were fought. In the Philippines our forces took the city of Manila without serious opposition. In Cuba but one engagement—namely, that of San Juan—was fought. Yet the latter engagement and the military operations connected with it resulted in practical demoralization of the army which constituted that expeditionary force.

"The militia of the country under existing plans consists of twelve divisions. A division numbers 22,000 men, so that the militia would provide in time of war a force of 264,000 men. These divisions, however, other than those of New York and Pennsylvania, exist on paper only. The auxiliary arms (cavalry, artillery, engineers, signal, sanitary, etc.) with few exceptions do not exist. They are not divisions in any tactical sense.

"The present status of the organized militia is so contrary to all military principles that existing plans of the war department do not contemplate the use of the militia as such in time of war but the organization at the outbreak of war of a volunteer army to be made up, it is hoped, largely of the organized militia. In other words, all the preparation and training now going on in the militia throughout the United States are being carried on with the knowledge that at the outbreak of war the militia organizations are to be discarded and a new force is to be created at that time and substituted in their place."

General O'Ryan said there was in congress a bill pending to provide pay for the drill of militiamen which would increase the cost per man about $60 a year, but would make the original cost, now less than $100, profitable. It would give the United States a proper control over the militia.

General O'Ryan said that New York state has at present 17,000 well equipped men, representing every branch of the service. The majority of these regiments would be able to take the field in two months' time.

PARCEL POST RECORD BROKE

Postmaster Conley and His Efficient Force Receiving Congratulations From All Sides

Postmaster Peter T. Conley states that the parcel post record at the Fulton post office was broken during the past three days. No less than 20,000 parcels were handled up until 9 o'clock last night by the local force and three extra rigs were delivering.

Great credit is due Postmaster Conley and his efficient force for the admirable manner in which they handled the rush of work.

An enormous amount of first-class mail passed through this office which consisted mainly of postal cards; people exchanging Christmas greetings in this form.

Five extra clerks were on duty during the past few days and the entire force has been working overtime. The rush of business continued throughout today.

All of the rural carriers went out heavily laden and they experienced great difficulty in getting over the unbroken roads. Instead of returning at 3 o'clock as they usually do several of them did not get back until after seven in the evening.

Assistant Postmaster, J. T. Hargreave was busy today cleaning up the Christmas packages. Most of the articles that passed through the office were small and considerable time was consumed in routing them.

The express companies did an enormous amount of business yesterday and extra rigs were on the run all day. They handled all the heavy goods that could not be shipped by parcel post.

ADVERTISING TALKS.

The Great Medium is the Newspaper

Dana H. Howard, general publicity agent of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago says

"Our opinion of newspaper advertising is somewhat expressed by the fact that in the necessary curtailment of our advertising, in view of adverse financial conditions of late, our newspaper advertising was probably the least curtailed of any forms of advertising which we are at the present time employing.

"We use display space in all of the dailies in Chicago, covering those printed in foreign languages, as well as the leading English dailies. In addition to these, we use quite a number of dailies and weeklies in cities contiguous to Chicago.

"We do not know of any better medium that can be employed by a public service corporation than the daily press.

"We have merchandise to be sold, the same as John Wanamaker or Marshall Field & Co. and similar sales plans have to be adopted in order to enable us to market our goods to the best possible advantage. Of course, we represent only one department of a large store such as Field's, in that we only sell electrical merchandise. For this reason we do not utilize as much display space in the daily press as do the large mercantile stores. However, we do know that the advertising which we do is largely responsible for the great increase in our business which we notice year after year.

"We employ nearly every form of effective publicity—street cars, billboards, electric display signs, direct-by-mail literature, circulars, etc. exhibits and salesmen—but the greatest of all of these we can venture to say, is newspaper advertising, by means of which we reach the greatest number of people in the shortest possible time at a comparatively low cost per reader.

"We are side-stepping all of the so-called 'specials' and are devoting our time, money and energy to a consistent, persistent and intelligent newspaper campaign, calling attention to every feature of our electric service."

CHAUNCEY BALDWIN.

Chauncey Baldwin, 87, died Thursday evening at the home of his son, F. A. Baldwin, 610 Rochester st. Mr. Baldwin was born in Volney in 1827 and he moved to this city a year ago. The funeral will be held Monday at 11 a. m. The Rev. George Ward of Mt. Pleasant will officiate.

Surviving are three children, J. C. Baldwin of Hastings, this county; F. A. Baldwin, this city, and Mrs. M. James of Newark, N. J.

Austria Denies Peace Report

By Steven Burnett.

Vienna, via Amsterdam and Berlin, Dec. 26.—"Austria is not seeking peace. She sees no reason for seeking peace. The Germanic nations are pledged to act together in making war and in making peace. Reports that Austria intends to desert her ally are base lies."

In these words Count Leopold Berchtold, foreign minister and head of the Austro-Hungarian cabinet today answered the rumors circulated in the newspapers of France and England that his government was trying to effect peace with Russia and Servia.

"The guarded statements issued in St. Petersburg," he continued, "admit, though not in so many words, that the Russians in Galicia are being forced back. The situation in the South is causing no anxiety here. After whipping the Servians we withdrew troops from that fighting zone, for service in Galicia.

"All preparations for a withdrawal of our remaining forces in Servia in case they were threatened by superior numbers had been made.

"The withdrawal was effected in good order.

"In Poland the Austro-German forces are co-operating in full harmony and with the successful results. The stories inspired by our enemies that there has been friction between our leaders and those of Germany are just as false as are the stories that we are seeking peace for Austria alone.

"Austria and Germany did not want this war. We had to defend ourselves against the ever-increasing encroachment of Russia and her minions. We are doing so and shall continue to do so. We shall not accept peace with dishonor.

"The Austrian and German armies, I repeat, are operating in harmony. Our respective governments are united as to the furtherance of our national aims."

When asked how long he thought the war would last, Count Bertchodt said: "That is a question that no man can answer, but we are resolved to make ourselves secure from future attacks."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Copenhagen, Dec. 26.—A German squadron of considerable size is reported to have sailed out into the North Sea early today, proceeding toward the coast of England to give battle to the British fleet.

London, Eng. Dec. 26.—A German aviator tried to attack the British naval base at Shernuun. He is believed to have perished. The lighthouse keeper in the North Sea off the mouth of the Thames river reported today that he had seen an aeroplane fall into the water about a mile from his coast about noon today.

Gunners who fired at the German flier think that they struck the machine.

Paris, Dec. 26.—Piquet is the favorite diversion of the French troops in the trenches along the battle line. Some remarkable games are played. Many of the contests are broken off suddenly by the bursting a shrapnel in or near the trenches. Not infrequently a game ends in a "dead" hand when some unfortunate player "passes out" forever while holding the winning cards.

Athens, Dec. 26.—Anticipating that the allies will be able to force the Dardanelles and attack Constantinople itself, the Turks have transported heavy guns from Adrianople to San Stephano and Kadikoi, according to advices received here. From these two points the Turks will make their final fight against attempts to enter the Golden Horn.

Carranza Flees From Vera Cruz

By Lewis T. Matson.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 26.—Dispatches received here from two independent sources in Mexico City carry reports that Gen. Venustiano Carranza has fled from Vera Cruz and that negotiations are being conducted for the surrender of that port to the forces of Gen. Villa.

They state that in a battle fought Friday morning just west of Vera Cruz the Carranzo troops were forced to fall back and that larfie numbers of them surrendered to the Villaistas under the pledge that their lives would be spared.

The two dispatches differ as to the manner of General Carranza's flight. One says that he fled south from Vera Cruz, apparently with the intention of going to Puerta Mexico; the other declares he went aboard a vessel that had been kept in the harbor of Vera Cruz to serve as his refuge.

FEAR PHILLIPINE UPRISING.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Administration officials today are anxiously awaiting a reply to the cablegram sent by Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre of the Bureau of Insular affairs of the war department to Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison of the Phillipine Islands, yesterday inquiring as to the true condition of affairs in the Far Eastern archipelago. Despite the press dispatches reporting grave disturbances due to discontent among the natives, Government advices having reported everything in the islands to be serene. It is stated, however, that officials reluctantly admit that native agitators of a sinister type have been more active recently than at any time since the Philippine insurrection.

Against New Year's Extravagance.

There will be no all night drinking bouts in Rochester this New Year's eve. Mayor Edgerton put the kibosh on that idea when he refused to issue all night licenses. The Powers, Seneca, Rochester, Whitcomb, Eggleston, Hofbrauhaus and London's were the places refused the licenses. Mayor Edgerton's letter accompanying the refusal gives one an idea of the high caliber of the man whom the Republicans of Rochester have elected to their highest office year after year. This is a paragraph from it: "In view of the fact that nearly all Europe is engaged in the most sanguinary war in history and the appeals for help which come to us from across the seas the general industrial depression in our own country and the consequent widespread distress, and the necessity of providing relief for hundreds of our own citizens who have never before asked for assistance, it seems to me a most inopportune time for extravagance and revelry."

The Quirk.

Today the classic five-reel photo play, "Othello," one of the famous Kleine productions and of the same class as "Quo Vadis," and "Pompeii" in quality, will be the feature attraction. Tomorrow, the first authentic moving pictures of the European armies in action in four full reels. Tonight and tomorrow 5c and 10c.

Colonel Ruppert thinks that Charlie Faust is the funniest man in baseball, and he may make an effort to get him for the Yankees.

* * *

The latest report is that Bill Donovan is not to manage the Yankees after all. Perhaps that's what makes him "Wild."

FANCY SHOPPING BASKETS
at
LaPorte's Grocery

When Your Boy
is old enough to need pocket money, give him a Preferred Stock Certificate to establish an income of his own. Interest day will be a significant event even with a Ten Dollar Certificate.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Under supervision of New York State Public Service Commission.

We trust you enjoyed a Merrie Xmas and wish you a Happy New Year
THE ONYX
Where you get the freshest and best in Confectionery. Remember our Neapolitan Ice Cream is delicious.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF TWO—YES THREE, INTERESTING FEATURES WE HAVE PLANNED FOR "TIMES" READERS

The Evening Times takes pleasure in announcing at this time a few of the many features it has planned for its readers for the immediate future. The editor will confess that to be able to announce some of them at so early a date is due to—well to a bit of good fortune.

Firstly, commencing next Saturday we will inaugurate a column on the editorial page to appear at least once a week under the running head of "Musings from the Old Arm Chair." Stealing a bit of the introductory installment, we will use it as an explanation:

"So I propose to treat of Fulton's past as the editor of the "Times" will so ably handle affairs concerning the city's present and future. To the many who have lived and grown up here, whose fathers have lived here perhaps, the city's past history and the achievement of those who have gone before lies as a noble heritage close to their hearts. Many of these Musings will be of tender interest." In other words, musings largely but not entirely of a historical or biographical nature.

Secondly—for the children, some of whom will form the citizenship of the Fulton of tomorrow we have another and entirely dissimilar announcement, "The Children's Hour." Another department will appear commencing with Monday to run each Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Some unique little contests and occasionally a chance to contribute like some of their elders to help make the "Times" (for we want you to think of this paper as still the "Times" only a larger and better one) what we fondly hope to—a real community affair.

Thirdly—and this is announced so that any of you who object to having your name printed in the "Times" can arrange to move out of town. As often as possible we are going to spring a bit of surprise on some one or other of you.

Now we are through for today.

THE QUIRK

MONDAY NIGHT, December 28, 1914

GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT

Given by

Several Musical and Theatrical People of Fulton and Syracuse

To

HENRY SCHELLENBURG

Leader of Quirk Theatre Orchestra who has suffered the loss of a foot, and is in the Lee Memorial Hospital without funds

10—Big Acts—10

ORCHESTRA OF 15, SYRACUSE AND FULTON

Admission 25c Reserved Seats Now

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance Yearly $3.00.

Volume 1, No. 9. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1914 International News Service. Price One Cent.

FRENCH TROOPS THREATEN METZ; SOLDIERS FROZEN

Aeroplanes Driven Back by German Guns; Russians Gain 40 Miles; French Lose at Sea

Special to The Evening Times

Paris, Dec. 28.—Three of the forts in the outer ring defending Metz on the southwest are being violently bombarded by the French, according to advices from the eastern end of the battle front, and German attacks against the French lines near Preny have been repulsed with severe losses. The German works under artillery fire are Fort Kronprinz, lying north of Dornot, about a mile west of the Moselle river; Port Graf Haeseler, lying on the east of the Moselle, and Fort St. Blaise, lying about two miles south of Fort Graf Haeseler.

French aeroplanes, which flew over the German lines to establish the artillery range, were subjected to a hot fire from the German high angle guns and compelled to retreat into the French lines.

It is indicated that the French may try to isolate Metz and reduce it by cutting it off from supplies. It would be necessary first, however, to clear the Moselle valley, and to do this the forts in question must be silenced.

Heavy cannonading is reported from West Flanders, the district east of Amiens, and the Aaisne. The French attacks in Upper Alsace, Lorraine and the district immediately east of the Meuse have become so vigorous that the German commanders there are doubtless demanding more men to meet the assaults. The weather between the Aisne line and the Nosplle has been very cold, especially in the Vosges mountains and the soldiers fighting there are subjected to terrible hardships.

In numerous instances, wounded soldiers have frozen to death upon the battlefield before they could be picked up by the Red Cross men.

A squadron of British and French warships has been sighted off the Belgian coast east of Nieuport.

Special to The Evening Times

Vienna, Via Berlin and Amsterdam, Dec. 28.—An official report from the Austrian general staff says that the Austrian troops in Galicia had been driven back by the Russians along a forty mile from from Rymanow to Tuchow, [illegible], that land and sea attacks made upon Cattaro by Montenegrin troops and by the French fleet have been unsuccessful.

The official report follows: "The situation in the Carpathians is unchanged. Our forces in the Galician forelands of the Carpathians have withdrawn a little before the Russian offenders along the front from Rymanow to Tucshow.

(This line runs from Northwest to southeast, from a point south of Tarnow on the Biala river to Tucshok, about 41 miles southwest of Przemsyl on the Tabot river.)

"The enemy's attacks on the lower Dunajec and lower Nida have failed. The battles near Tomaszow (in Poland) continue. In the Balkans quiet still reigns.

"All the territory of the monarchy with the exception of the unimportant frontier regions of Bosnia, Herzegonevia and Southern Dalmatia is clear of enemies, even a strip of land between Spitza and Budua, which was occupied by the Montenegrins at the beginning of the war.

"East of Trebinje there are some Montenegrin divisions on the Herzegonovia frontier and there are some Servian forces east of the line, Drina-Fotcha-Vishegrad, who have not repeated their attacks.

"The Montenegrins' attack on Boche di Cattaro have failed and they have been forced to discontinue firing. A repeated bombardment of the Cattaro coast fortresses by the French fleet has been unsuccessful."

Third Plot Against Republican China

Shanghai, Dec. 28.—Another conspiracy against the republican government of China and President Yuan Shi-Kai has been discovered and numerous arrests are being made in Pekin. The plot, which is alleged to have been hatched in Japan, aimed to depose President Yuan Shi-Kai, turn the country into a constitutional monarchy and place a prince regent upon the throne until Emperor Hsuan-Tung attains his twentieth year. The Japanese government and agents of the Russian government are reported to be involved.

This is the third plot against the Chinese republican government discovered in less than a year, and the latest conspiracy is evidently related to the Cabal, which was put down in October last.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy to-night and Tuesday; probably becoming [illegible] Tuesday. Moderate, south t[illegible]st winds.

Turks Sank Two Mine Layers

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Dec. 28.—The Turkish fleet has successfully engaged Russian naval forces in the Black sea, it was officially announced to-day. Two Russian mine layers were sunk, the battleship Rostislav was attacked and the Russian fleet fled to Sebastopol.

"The Turkish fleet sailed through the Black sea and returned undamaged," says the official announcement. "One of our warships met a Russian fleet of seventeen units and attacked them. It bombarded the line ship Rostislav and sank two mine layers, capturing two officers and thirty marines.

"Other parts of our fleet successfully bombarded Batoum on Dec. 25th. Two of our ships tried to force the Russian fleet into battle, but the enemy preferred to flee to Sebastapol. We continue our victorous advance in the Caucasus."

WAR AVERTED IN NOVEMBER

Cruiser North Carolina Cleared Decks For Action During Her Visit to Turkey

New York, Dec. 28.—The U. S. cruiser North Carolina was cleared for [illegible] during her visit there in November. All preparations were made to shell the town. Five hundred men were fully equipped for shore duty. The president of the American college was given a set of signals by which he could call for help. These conditions prevailed for three days, but at the end of that time the tense situation became lessened.

Yet how near the North Carolina came to firing and precipitating war with Turkey was learned to-day when four naval officers returned on the liner Finland after being relieved from duty on the cruiser, which is still in the eastern Mediterranean protecting Christians, including Americans, in Turkey.

Naval officers are: Commander Mugtin, Lt. Ballinger, Ensign Paphart and Lt. C. Sanfley. These four men were in a party that carried American gold to Paris. After delivering the money they sailed with the North Carolina for Turkey.

GETTING AT CANNON

Terre Haute, Ind Dec. 28.—The long arm of the federal court which had caused the indictment of 127 men here and the arrest of almost every important official of the city, including the mayor, sheriff and circuit court judge, promised to-day to reach across the State line into Illinois and question the legality of votes cast for "Uncle Joe" Cannon last November. [illegible] to-day to [illegible] before the grand jury that not only did thirty-one floaters from Paris, Ill., come into Indiana and vote at $5 a head, but that no fewer than 700 of them were bought by some one representing the Republican machine and cast fraudulent votes for Cannon.

"The Republicans had a conspiracy of their own," said United States District Attorney Frank C. Bailey to-day. "When the grand jury meets again on Jan. 4th we are going to hear all about the Republicans.

PRESIDENT IS 58

Washington, Dec. 28.—Congratulatory messages from all parts of the world were received to-day by President Wilson who reached the 58th milestone in his journey through life.

Save for a reunion with the members of his immediate family the occasion was marked by no special observance. Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Francis Howes Sayre, his daughters, spent the day with the President and several relatives were also at the White House.

The President spent the morning hours in his office transacting routine business, but after noon he gave his entire time to his family.

$100,000 FIRE.

Hoboken, Dec. 28.—More than 100 men and women were carried to safety to-day by firemen in a fire which entirely destroyed the American hotel and which for several hours threatened the Lyric theater and the Zenith hotel. Entire fire department fought the blaze. Only a continuous wall of water between the theater and the burning hotel saved the theater and the Zenith hotel. Loss more than $100,000.

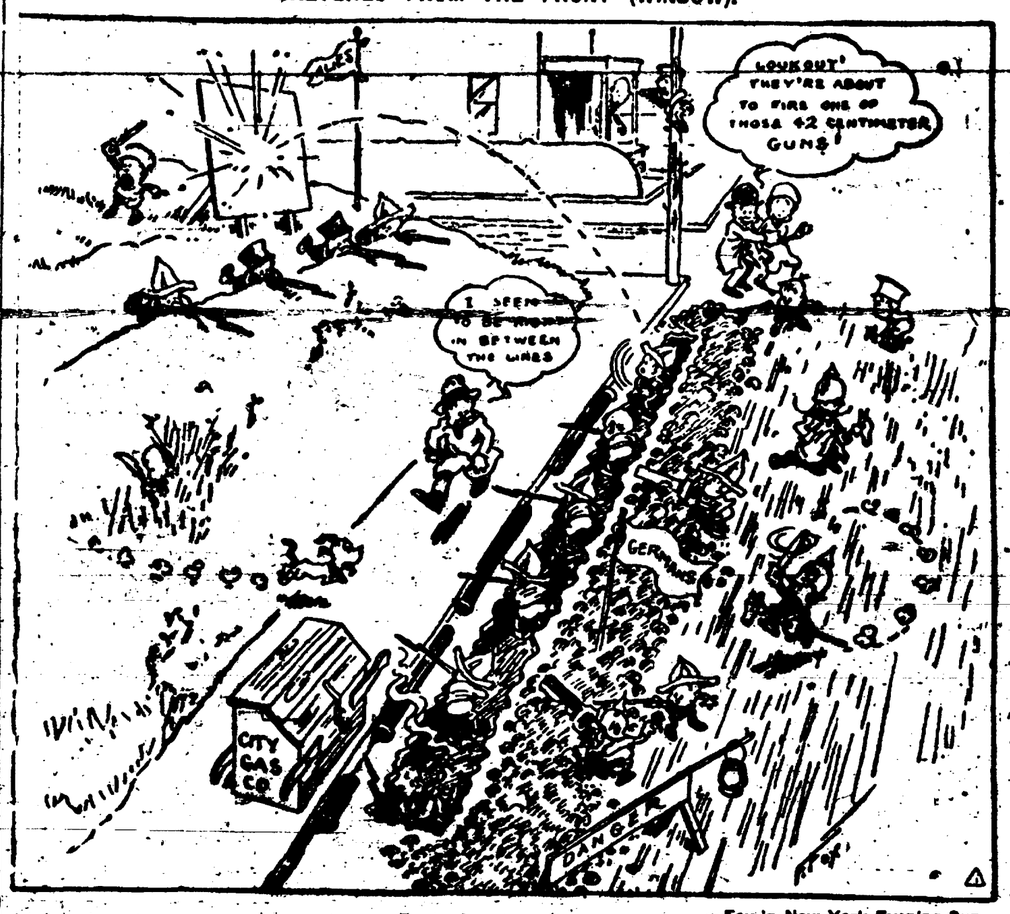
WHITMAN'S SUCCESSOR

New York, Dec. 28.—Gov.-Elect Whitman announced to-day that his chief assistant, Charles A. Perkins, will become district-attorney of New York county when Mr. Whitman takes up his duties of office. Mr. Perkins became first assistant district-attorney when Frank Moss retired from that position.

BENEFIT TO-NIGHT

The Schelle[illegible] Benefit will be held at the Quir[illegible]ening. A fine program is prom[illegible]

SKETCHES FROM THE FRONT (WINDOW).



—Fox in New York Evening Sun.

Galicia Being Swept Clear of German Soldiers

Special to The Evening Times

Petrograd, Dec. 28.—Under the eyes of Emperor Nicholas the Russian armies in Poland are taking the offensive all along the line. The hardest fighting is along the Pilica river, where both Germans and Russians are making attacks and counter attacks. The battle here extends from Tomaszow to Luboez.

The Germans have made their greatest effort to cross the Pilica at Inowlodz. Their losses have been severe. In repulsing the fourth attack the Russians took 850 prisoners.

Along the Bzura river the Russian artillery has driven the Germans from their trenches on the west bank.

The fighting in Galicia is proceeding with marked gains for the Russians. After thrusting the Austrians back to the Biala river the Czar's troops crossed that stream and reached the Dunajec. They have re-occupied Tarnow, which they were forced to yield before numercially superior forces of the enemy and are now moving up the Vistula valley toward Cracow, their right flank protected by the forces along the Nija river and on the left bank of the Vistula.

Semi-official dispatches from Lemburg state that the Russian campaign in Galicia is now approaching the victorious climax and that in the operations of the last ten days the Russians have taken 42,000 prisoners. A fourth sortie by the garrison at Przemysl has been repulsed.

The recapture of Tarnow is taken by the military experts here to mean that the advance on Cracow is now to continue without further interruption. They believe that the Austrians' power of resistance has been finally broken.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Calais, France, Dec. 27.—*(Delayed in transmission).*—German artillery bombarded Furnes violently this afternoon. Many houses were wrecked. Two shells struck the church at St. Walburga and set it on fire, but the flames were extinguished by Belgian soldiers.

The church of St. Walburga was designed at the beginning of the fourteenth century and adjoins the belfry of Furnes, whose spire was built in 1624. The Belgian military headquarters have been at Furnes for several weeks.

Athens, Dec. 28.—It is reported here that immediately after the departure of Enver Pasha from Constantinople a revolt broke out in the Turkish capital against the young Turks and the Germans. Numerous arrests are said to have been made in street riots precipitated by mobs demanding that the alliance with Germany and Austria be broken.

London, Dec. 28.—England is becoming so full of wounded soldiers that some who have become badly disabled that they cannot re-enter the service are being sent to South Africa for the convalescent period.

London, Dec. 28.—Among the British troops that will go to the front early in 1915 is a battalion of Bantams from Birkenhead. The men are all undersized and were passed over by the recruiting agents in the early stages of the war because they were too short in stature. The new battalion was suggested by Alfred Bigland, M. P., and most of the men are not over five feet in height.

Petrograd, Dec. 28.—Enver Pasha, Turkish minister of war, has arrived in Armenia to [illegible] Ottoman troops against the Russia[illegible] It is announced [illegible] Turks have been driven in the region [illegible]instehovich, [illegible]ian Black sea fleet co-operating with t[illegible] forces in bom[illegible] the enemy's positions.

BRITISH SHOT TWO AMERICANS

Canadian Soldiers Killed and Wounded Buffalo Hunters on Niagara Frontier

Buffalo, Dec. 28.—Walter Smith of this city, was instantly killed and Charles Dorlach, also of this city, was seriously wounded when Canadian soldiers stationed along the Niagara river fired at them while they were hunting along the river this morning. The shooting occurred at a point 500 feet south of the ferry landing shortly after 10 o'clock. Doriach is at the General hospital in a critical condition. Chief of Police Mains of Niagara Falls, Ontario, will conduct a rigid investigation to determine why the soldiers assumed authority to deal with light offenders against the Canadian game laws. There is some question as to the responsibility.

The soldiers assert that they were ordered to shoot over the heads of the men when they refuse to obey orders. Smith's body is held at Fort Erie.

Members of a company of soldiers insist the shots were fired to frighten a company of hunters.

ALLIES MAKE GAINS

Paris, Dec. 28.—Both gains and reverses for the Allies are announced in an official statement issued here this afternoon. It states that west of Lombartzyze the French have gained a foothold among the sand dunes along the coast on which the Germans have established their line of defense, but to the south of Ypres they have lost part of a trench. Farther south the Allies have offset this minor loss by taking 800 yards of the first line trenches held by Germans.

BUILDINGS DYNAMITED

Hymera, Indiana, Dec. 28.—Dynamiters to-day wrecked three buildings and damaged the fort in a serious attack by setting bombs. The police at once began hunting for the enemies of Walter Wilkins, a saloonkeeper, who owned one of the wrecked buildings. Another saloon and a meat market were practically demolished. The damage exceeds $20,000.

CZAR'S NARROW ESCAPE

Berlin, Dec. 28.—(Via Amsterdam). Breslau dispatch to the Taggeblatt reports that a German aeroplane flew over Warsaw Sunday while Czar Nicholas was there.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
A. B. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
L. W. EMERICK, *Treasurer*

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1914.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Congratulations

"It's a newsy little sheet, and I can see there's a good prospect for The Evening Times becoming a success"—Clinton Hulett (of Hulett-Taft Co.-

An Important Change

Commencing with the Jan. 4 issue The Times' six-cent-a-week plan will be withdrawn and in its place will be established a new subscription rate.

Notice on today's first page the $3.00 a year rate; 25 cents a month rate (prepaid) calling for delivery by carrier.

When subscribers care to pay carriers at the close of the week The Times will make a seven-cent weekly rate. The reason for this change of rate lies in the fact that unfavorable weather conditions at this season of the year makes impracticable the six-cent rate.

There is no longer a doubt about the future of Fulton's new daily paper, which combines so many possibilities for helpfulness to this entire community. Abounding evidence shows that the people of the city and vicinity are eager to support the venture. For this we are grateful, recognizing at the same time that tangible assets are essential to the success of any undertaking. With the latter point in view The Evening Times wishes to impress upon its readers' minds that the slight increase in rates is one of its essentialities; therefore, in becoming a subscriber for the evening edition, we make it a condition that all subscriptions not paid for in advance until the end of 1915 shall be at the rate of $3.25. Deferred monthly payments will be collected at the rate of 28 cents.

THE EVENING TIMES, Inc.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Diamond Ring.—Brilliant white 1 karat diamond and two three-quarter k. Rubies, Blucher setting. Cost $275. Best offer, quick buyer, takes it. Diamonds, Care Times Office. 6-10-11 c

CARRIER BOYS WANTED

APPLY

FULTON EVENING TIMES

YOUR CITY.

In a recent issue one of the serious minded daily newspapers of the country printed a few sensible remarks relative to citizenship; to affairs relating to our personal responsibilities in the community in which one may live.

The essence of the particular editorial was that one's activity, or inactivity, as the case may be, should prove a fair index of character, or the lack of character. While this comment is not intended as an endorsement of another paper's sentiments, the privilege is reserved to raise a voice for the cardinal principle for which The Evening Times stands.

Fulton has made remarkable strides forward in recent years. The city is destined to make still more, but credit, when awarded for whatever achievement may be obtained, should go to the large number of women and men who shall have earned it.

There are laggards in every community. Fulton shall become just what its people want it to become. It is up to every one of us to make or break, to do or leave undone, the things that shall place this city ahead by feet instead of inches of every town in the Empire State.

Fulton possesses so very many natural possibilities that it appears to The Times that now is the most opportune time for pulling all together. We are about to enter upon a new year. With this in mind, why not spend just a few moments in retrospect, deciding whether or not there has been anything lacking in our efforts, and what chance for improvement there is.

Let us ask ourselves as well whether public opinion, public improvements, progress and justice in local matters can be advanced by giving support to out-of-town institutions—if that support means the withholding of support for a local medium of the same nature.

In taking the retrospective view let us remember that history is mostly a record of fights. Now that a business condition confronts the people of Fulton, why not make of it a record of boosts?

Business sets people to work and pays them what they are worth. And this is one of Fulton's needs.

Will the reader mention another?

FIRST FRUITS OF DEMOCRATIC POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It is difficult to determine the precise gravity of the Philippine uprisings at this distance. Governor Harrison persists in denying the existence of what various responsible correspondents have seen with their own eyes, and there is thus no official source of information. The country must get at the truth as best it can. It certainly cannot wait until an official graciously consents to lift the curtain and make public facts which it is every one's right and duty to know.

The insurrecion in the neighborhood of Manila seems to have been easily suppressed, and there is no occasion for alarmist views of what may follow. The army is able and willing to act, and the possibility of widespread consequences need not now be considered. The really significant feature of the outbreak is its location in or near Manila. These are not Moros, living in a state of savagery, but citizens of the most civilized portion of the islands who have thus conspired. The affront to Mr. Harrison's sentimental administration comes from the very section of the Fillipinos upon whom the burden of self-government, when granted, would principally fall.

It is not hard to surmise the psychology of unrest which lies behind this ill-tempered and impolitic revolt. The policy which Mr. Harrison has pursued at President Wilson's direction is perfectly calculated to awaken every defiance. The American people have ceased to be a vigorous and keen-eyed parent; we have become, in Filipino eyes, blind and indulgent, anxious only to abandon our responsibilities and turn our charges adrift with a few kind words. The passage of the Jones bill through the House and its progress in the Senate are just so many signs to patriots of the Ricarte school that America can and should be flouted.

The significance of these uprisings to Congress will scarcely be overlooked. The more the administration seeks to minimize them the more it is borne in that here is grave matter for debate, matter seriously affecting a section of foreign policy upon which the administration has sought to lay down the right with scant hearing of the facts. The Senate is to be congratulated on its present hearings, and the fuller and wider their character the better for the country. In the course of them it would not be without interest for the Senate to inquire by what right an official of the United States seeks to cut off his countrymen from the facts.—New York Tribune.

Opinions

Free-Trade in Corn and Wheat.

During July, 1913, when the Payne protective tariff law was in force and corn was protected by a Tariff duty of fifteen cents a bushel, the imports of corn amounted to 2,007 bushels. During July, 1914, with the Underwood Free-Trade law was in force, and corn on the free list, the imports of corn amounted to 1,764,575 bushels.

During July 1913, when wheat was protected by a tariff duty of twenty-five cents a bushel, the imports of wheat amounted to 4,618 bushels, while in July 1914, with wheat on the free list, the imports of wheat amounted to 45,159 bushels.

Is there any wonder that up to the outbreak of the European war the price of farm products was declining, and does the farmer need a better example of the effect Free-Trade has on the product of the farm?—Economist.

Unconcerned.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, asks: "What will America say if Germany declares submarine war on all enemy merchant ships?" Why should America be expected to say anything? Germany has already been making submarine war on British and French merchant ships, several of which have been torpedoed by German submarines. Provided such warfare does not interfere with the lawful rights of American citizens, it concerns the United States no more than did the exploits of commerce-raiders like the Emden and Karlsruhe. As for the grand admiral's boast that Germany can bottle England up and "torpedo every English or allies' ship which nears any harbor in Great Britain, thereby cutting off large food supplies," we doubt if it will cause much anxiety in London. Thus far Germany has inflicted no serious damage upon the British merchant marine as a whole. The German navy and the German merchant marine are both bottled up, and until British sea power can be disposed of it is fantastic for any German to think about starving Great Britain by submarine raids. It may be true, as Von Tirpitz declares, that "Britain's domination of the sea was originally founded on piracy," but whether founded on piracy or the Ten Commandments, it is a very real domination, and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz wisely refuses to challenge it in an open fight.—New York World.

Badly Hurt by Free Trade.

The Elgin Dairy Report mentions the business of condensed milk as one which is badly hurt by the admission of foreign goods free of duty, saying: "The new Tariff has put milk upon the free list, whereas formerly there was a duty of 2 cents a pound. The average case of milk as exported or imported contains forty-eight pounds of condensed milk, therefore a case under the old rule would pay, say, 96 cents duty, while now it comes in free.

"The cost of milk in the United States on an average has been $1.56 a hundred pounds at the time comparisons have been made, and it can be bought in some foreign countries as low as 95 cents, being a cost using a cost under the price of this country of 61 cents per hundred pounds. The average wages paid in the United States for men of skilled labor is $3 per day. In parts of Europe where condensed milk is made extensively, as low as 77 cents per day is paid. This article gives considerable cause for reflection, and someone is going to get less money out of the business under present conditions and that someone probably will be the dairymen who furnish the raw material. In the last year over 132,000 cases of condensed milk have come through the port of New York alone, at, say, an average valuation of $5 per case, would amount to, over $666,000. While this is a small amount of condensed milk production in the United States, it is sufficient to affect the wholesale selling price of all the rest of the milk in the country that is condensed. It is a rather peculiar thing that condensed and evaporated milk are the only free canned productions on the list."—St. Louis National Farmer.

Children you will find the first of our Children's Hours in this issue of the "Evening Times."

Interesting Facts about the Foot-and-Mouth War

Herbert Quick, editor of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, prints in the current issue of that periodical the following interesting facts about the foot-and-mouth disease:

"It is war.

"Foot-and-mouth disease exploded in the neighborhood of Chicago like a seventeen-inch shell from a Krupp howitzer, and blew to pieces the live-stock business of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. It shattered things in a dozen other States, for when the stock yards are closed in Chicago, Indianapolis, and Buffalo the whole live-stock business feels it.

"Europe is the normal home of this disease, which is caused by a germ too small to be filtered out of a liquid, or to be seen in the microscope. It is violently contagious, but only moderately fatal to the cloven-hoofed animals subject to it; and it is incurable. It causes infected animals to waste to skeletons and a considerable proportion of them to die.

"It is caught through the hides, hair, mouth secretions, or milk of infected animals.

"It infects human beings, especially children. A child ill with foot-and-mouth disease is taken with fever and vomiting, and with small sores like fever blisters inside the cheeks and on the tongue. It is not a very severe disease for human beings except in exceptional cases. Milk may be made safe against this infection by Pasteurization to the temperature of 145 degrees for thirty minutes.

"The live stock infected are incurable, and should all be killed and their carcasses buried.

"This is the worst outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the history of the United States, and the control of it means a war in which many of us will be losers and most of us feel the inconvenience."

Home Rule and Assessment Features of Buffalo's New Charter

At the November election the city of Buffalo, N. Y., voted to adopt a commission government charter which had previously been approved for it by the State Legislature. Buffalo thus becomes the largest city in the United States which has yet adopted the commission form.

This new charter, which goes into effect January 1, 1916, provides for a city council of five members, including a mayor at a salary of $8,000 and four councillors at $7,000 each. All will serve for four-year terms.

Among the many progressive features of the charter, the provisions for home rule, municipal ownership and local assessments are especially noteworthy.

The city is given very wide powers, including among others the right to build and own wharves, canals, slips, basins, gas mains and conduits, water works, asphalt, lighting, heating and power plants; it may erect and maintain "one or more buildings for public assembly," and it may "do anything necessary to beautify the city or preserve or add to the safety, intelligence, comfort and well-being of the city and its inhabitants."

The charter provides that "no lands in the city shall be exempt from local assessments." The cost of building or enlarging sewers, or building or repairing sidewalks, of grading, paving and repaving streets and alleys, shall be defrayed by local assessments except that one-third of the cost of repaving an accepted street shall be paid out of the general fund.

"The city may construct, maintain and repair a city hall, markets, and other public buildings, bridges and reservoirs, wells and fountains and places for supplying the public with water, and docks; maintain, improve and embellish parks, squares, open spaces and other public grounds, and defray the expense or any part thereof, out of the general fund or by local assessment; but all bridges shall be constructed, maintained and repaired out of the general fund."

"The Council may order any street cleaned, sprinkled or watered * * * and may contract therefor on petition of a majority of resident owners on the said street * * * and cause the expense thereof to be defrayed by local assessment."

The city can make dock, wharf or harbor improvements and assess the cost wholly or in part against benefited property. When the city improves river or creek bends within its limits to prevent floods, not more than one-third of the cost of the work can be drawn from the general fund; at least two-thirds must be paid by local assessments on benefited property.

Where the cost of an improvement exceeds $5,000, and in any paving paving work, whatver its cost, payment of local assessments shall be in five yearly installments, with interest at 5 per cent. Where any sewer costing more than $40,000 is to be built, the Council may by four-fifths majority vote provide for the payment of the local assessment in not less than five nor more than fifteen yearly installments, with interest at 5 per cent.

The city will issue its bonds to pay for improvements made by the local assessment plan, and will redeem them with installment payments by property owners.

The Children's Hour

Our Girls and Boys are a much More Important Part of the Community Than we Oftimes Realize. This Department is Their Especial Part of the Paper—Older Folks Can Read if They Wish, But Only Those Under Fifteen can Contribute.

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the Children's Hour.

From my study I see in the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall stair,
Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra
And Edith with golden hair.

They climb up into my turret
O'er the arms and back of my chair;
If I try to escape, they surround me,
They seem to be everywhere.

How many of you children, who read this, can tell right straight off who wrote the poem. I have given sections of? So many million American children can that it wouldn't be very surprising if you could.

Today we announce our program for the immediate future as was advertised in the previous issue of this paper. Listen, now—all you boys and girls.

First comes a guessing contest and what do you suppose it is about? We're going to ask you to guess who the person is or was who either told, wrote, or as had told about—the short stories we shall print during the next three weeks.

With the first, third, fourth and fifth stories there will be a blank directing you how to send in your guess.

Then, at the close of the third week we will announce the name and all those who guessed right (and only those) can prepare a composition, just like you have in school you know, about that person, what that party did and what you think of the life such a person lived—as well as how papa or mamma thinks. Prizes will be announced.

This corner or column has an "Editor" just like other papers often have for children.

Anything that you want to send, guesses or contributions must always be addressed to "Editor Children's Hour" (c/o this paper).

VICTORY IN A BILLBOARD FIGHT

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT SAYS CHICAGO CAN REGULATE ALL SIGNS.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—The municipal art committee of the Chicago City club scored a victory in its fight to eliminate bill boards and painted advertising signs from residential districts. The victory came by way of a decree fro mthe Supreme Court of Illinois reversing the decision of Superior Judge Foell.

The lower court decided last July the city ordinance against billboards in residential districts was unconstitutional and granted the Thomas Cusack Co., a perpetual injunction restraining the city authorities from removing the billboards, which, it was alleged by the City Club, had been erected in violation of the ordinance.

The ordinance prohibits the construction of billboards in a block in which one-half of the buildings on both sides of the street are used exclusively for residence without first obtaining a written consent of a majority of the owners of the street frontage.

Everett L. Millard, chairman of the municipal art committee of the City Club, said the decision is a great victory for those who have been making a fight to beautify the streets of Chicago.

"This decision is the most sweeping that has ever been placed upon the court records," said Mr. Millard. "It sets a new precedent which will enable any municipality to regulate billboards from a utilitarian standpoint not only as to their location but their height and construction as well.

Thomas Cusack said his company would obey the order of the higher court and remove the boards which do not comply with the ordinance.

The municipal art committee of the City Club about a year ago started a fight against billboards. Investigators found a number of instances where permits had been given by Building Commissioner Ericsson's office for the erection of billboards without the consent of nearby home owners having been obtained.

After some hesitation Commissioner Ericsson served a notice on the Cusack Co., to take down the billboard within forty-eight hours. The billboard company took the case to court and Judge Foel decided the city did not have the right to enforce such an ordinance. It was this order which was reversed by the Supreme Court.

Advertising Talks

Young Men as Fighters.

It is noted that very young men are taking a prominent position in the fighting ranks of Europe. It was observed that the first of the German troops which poured into Belgium were composed of young fellows. Now all the nations are calling out boys a year ahead of their time for enlistment and drill. Many of the chief generals may be men above the 60's, but for work in the trenches and the charge, young men are the best fighting material. With the best part of their lives before them, they seem to care less about it; they are more daring and reckless, and are better fitted for the grim business. Kipling observed this and put the fact into swaggering rhyme.—Elmira Star.

Packing Co.'s Liberality.

Canajoharie, Dec. 26.—Today was the regular weekly paytime for the Beech-Nut Packing Co., but in addition to passing out the envelopes containing the weekly wages each employe who had been in the service of the company one full year received an additional envelope containing $3 for each year of continuous service. The Beech-Nut Co., thereby presented their help with a sum of $5,000, some of the older hands receiving as high as $69. This is the third holiday season that the Beech-Nut Co., has brought this substantial variety of cheer to their help and it surely puts them in a happy frame of mind and appreciative attitude for the Christmas-tide. The distribution of nearly $15,000 through the Spraker Bank Christmas Club and the $5,000 given away by the Beech-Nut Co. ought to help materially in the betterment of business conditions in Canajoharie.

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of leaving your valuables where they can be lost by fire or theft.

You can rent a Safe Deposit Box in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault for as little as $3.00 per year and know that your valuables have Absolute Protection.

EMPIRE STATE NEWS.

Mrs. L. W. Collins of Alene, found two pearls each the size of a spice kernel, last week in a can that contained oysters. They had been sold out, all but about a half pint, which she turned out of the can, and was about to rinse it out when she heard something rattle. On looking in the bottom of the can she saw the pearls. They will probably bring about $50.

* * *

There seems to be some prospect of the building of the Utica-Binghamton trolley line, according to the latest reports of Thomas F. McBride, a prominent citizen of Clinton. Mr. McBride was in Norwich recently looking after the extension of certain franchises and the prospect of securing new ones. He stated that he will meet the city aldermen soon and discuss his plans. Maps have already been prepared for a portion of the line.

* * *

Earlville is not only noted for its large number of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle, but lately is coming into prominence in the fancy poultry line. With Frank Nickerson, Harold Shapley and others taking the majority of the prizes in their lines at such shows as the one at Rochester it will not be long before a prize winning hen and a good record-bearing Holstein will make a man independent for life.—Standard.

* * *

Two men who gave their names as Charles Roth and John Dooley, sentenced by Justice Howe of Morrisville to sixty days each in the Onondaga penitentiary, were handed over to Deputy Sheriff Newton, a recent candidate for sheriff of Madison county, for transportation. As the prisoners were tired and hungry and no fire was burning in the jail, Newton sent the pair to a local hotel for dinner, telling them he would come after them later. In the meantime Newton was called to repair a telephone and the prisoners much refreshed, started on foot for Eaton, where they entered the house of E. B. Roby and secured $28 in money, a gold watch and other jewelry, making good their escape. A blood hound followed their trail to the O. & W. tracks, where they probably boarded a freight and went merrily on their way.

GOV.-ELECT TAKES OATH

Assistant District Attorney's Father Gave Mr. Whitman His First Job.

Charles S. Whitman was formally sworn in Saturday as Governor of New York by Presiding Justice George L. Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The oath was administered in the private chambers of the Justice, Twenty-fifth St. and Madison Ave. The only witness was Assistant District Attorney William Hayward, who is to be legal adviser to the new Governor.

Mr. Whitman will be publicly sworn in as Governor in Albany at noon next Friday, and his object in taking the oath yesterday was to prevent the State from being without a Chief Executive from midnight Dec. 31th until the following noon. He chose Justice Ingraham because the two have long been warm personal friends. Although Justice Ingrahm is a Democrat Mr. Whitman throughout his term as District Attorney has frequently sought his advice.

The Governor-elect has completed his message to the Legislature. It contains about 6,000 words. He said yesterday that he was too busy with the Baff murder case to discuss appointments, but it is known that he has practically decided to choose Assistant District Attorney Charles Albert Perkins as his successor. The formal announcement of the appointment will not be made until Mr. Whitman leaves for Albany next week. Mr. Perkins's father, Dr. Albert Perkins, has long been a friend of Mr. Whitman, and he gave Mr. Whitman his first place after Mr. Whitman left Amherst college, engaging him for the Adelphi Academy teaching staff.

Republican leaders discussed yesterday the advisability of trying to have another Congressional reapportionment of the State. The law requires that such a reapportionment shall take place immediately after the Federal census, every ten years. Following the last census in 1910 a reappointment was made that greatly favored the Democrats. William Barnes was not at all satisfied with what was done in Albany county, when, in an effort to make it safely Democratic, eleven wards from Rensalear county were added to the Congressional district. Mr. Barnes is said to be behind the plan to have another reapportionment, but whether it can be made before another Federal census in 1920 will have to be legally determined.

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THE FAIR STORE
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Big Reductions
On Many Items
Saturday and All Next Week

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18 First St.

About Baseball Mainly

BY FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Feds will make a master stroke if they place a team in New York for the 1915 season. Right now seems to be the proper time for the transfer of the Kansas City franchise to the big town.

Some folks will argue that the greater city will not support five big league teams—the Brooklyn Dodgers, Brooklyn Feds, New York Yankees, New York Giants and a New York Federal team, but that is a matter that never can be decided until the experiment is made. And the time seems ripe for the Feds to make the experiment.

The Yankees in 1915 will be a mighty uncertain proposition. Even if they change owners and get a first class manager it doesn't spell success for the Yanks, and it doesn't make them a drawing card. The Yanks need something they haven't got just now—first class players. There is a little likelihood of any of the other clubs in the big leagues donating a few players to the Yanks because most of the other clubs are a bit shy on stars owing to the Federal raidings.

The Giants may draw as well next season as in other seasons, but it is doubtful. It is believed that the reign of McGraw in the baseball world is near an end. The Giants failed to grab the pennant last season and that lost them some of their old drawing power. Furthermore, the Giants don't look overly powerful for the 1915 battle and it is likely that they will not figure so very largely in the pennant battle.

The home town fans have soured a bit of the Giants of 1914. They have tired of seeing Merkle, Doyle, Snodgrass, Meyers and some of the old gang. They want to see some new stars shining. If McGraw puts a few on display there may be a revival of interest in the Giants. If he doesn't the fans may turn away from the Giants.

The Feds, as a league, has corraled enough stars to distribute among eight clubs and give each club a major league look. In case the Kansas City franchise was transferred to New York they could put a mighty strong team in the big city and it probably would become a good drawing card.

The Federal League officials are said to have three fine sites for a baseball park on Manhattan Island in view and any one of the three, it is said, will be about as well located as the Polo grounds.

The Feds have a mighty good chance this year to get a greater amount of publicity than the organized major league clubs and also they will be in position to grab off the cream of the minor league talent that will be turned back by the majors.

These two chances came because of the two new rules laid down a few weeks ago by the magnates. One rule limits the organized clubs to 21 players; the other rule forbids their going into training until March 1.

If the Feds go into training early in February they will be at it two or three weeks before the organized clubs. The Feds will be first in the field with training trip news. More attention will be paid to the individual performances of the Federal players by the newspapers. Stories concerning the human side of the Feds will be used—and they will be read. Just about that time the fans will have become hungry for some sort of news that tells of base hits and fine fielding stunts, and even those who haven't much interest in the Feds will read the news because it's baseball news.

When the organized clubs get into the Southland the fans, of course, will be interested in their doings, but they won't be so hungry about baseball because the Federal league news of the two weeks previous will have satiated their appetites.

The fact that the organized clubs will have to cut their rosters down to 21 men will mean that those clubs that carry from 40 to 50 players to the southland will have to begin cutting loose from their recruits within a week after they land below the Mason and Dixon line and that will give the Fed scouts a chance to grab off the best of the recruits.

HOT LINERS.

By Frank G. Menke

The Johns and the Jacksons
of the fighting clan,
Have long stood up in boxing rings
Exchanging slam for slam
But now in classic Oshkosh
And Sheboygan on the Lake
The law has entered in to say
The pugs must be opaque.

Ernest Quigley, who umpires in the National league in the good old summer time, is spending the winter teaching dancing.

Always thought that umpires would make good instructors for those who yearn to be African dodgers, but an umpire as a dancing master—oh!

Can it be that Jim Gaffney plans a roofless box in the new Boston stadium? Jim has just presented all the Boston scribes with umbrellas.

Big Bill Devery, part owner of the Yankees, weighs 300 pounds. No wonder Ban Johnson has had such a hard time trying to push the ex-cop out of baseball.

Sid Mercer asks you for an answer to this:

"The Harvard eleven cost Harvard $25,000. What did the Harvard eleven cost Yale?"

Attention Catholic Stars.

William O'Mara, manager the Gem theatre in Oswego, desires to arrange a game of basket ball between his team of five braves and the Catholic Stars of this city.

CATTON AND YAMADA HAVE BEEN PLAYING CLOSE BILLIARD GAMES.



Marcus Catton of Chicago, who took Ora Morningstar's place in the Champion Billiard Players' league, was first matched against Koji Yamada, the Japanese expert. In the first six games five were won, four of them by Catton, with less than seven points separating the contestants, the games being for 300. Catton is only twenty years old and is a son of the late Billy Catton, once renowned as a three cushion carom player. Yamada's picture is at the top, Catton's at the bottom.

STUNNING FANCY BLOUSE DEVELOPED IN LACE AND SILK.



The separate blouse still continues to be worn and with the coat still are indispensable. Illustrated here is a handsome restaurant blouse of taffeta and lace, the silk forming a vest effect.

A PEACE CALENDAR for 1915

The Morrill Press have issued a very artistic and timely calendar, consisting of fourteen pages 4 1-4x7 in. of heavy card-board printed in two colors and gold with portraits of noted men and a peace quotation from each.

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CONLEY BROTHERS
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Buffalo Street
and
THE MORRILL PRESS
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GOSSIP AND NEWS OF THE FIGHTERS

Style of Fighting Has Changed In Recent Years.

BUT ARE THE MEN BETTER?

Hard to Believe That Present Day Scrappers Are Equals of Fitzsimmons, Corbett or Sullivan—Freddy Welsh Willing to Tackle All Lightweights—Johnny Kilbane Heavier.

Since Jimmy Clabby defeated George Chip in California and thereby won the right to claim the middleweight championship his manager, Larney Lichtenstein, has decided that Jeems is the greatest fighter that ever lived—that is, he is by far cleverer than any of his predecessors in the art of self defense. Like his manager, Jimmy believes that they do not go in to be beaten to pieces without trying to show some signs of real science. Writing regarding the matter, Manager Lichtenstein says:

"There is a great difference in the old and the present style of boxing. In the old days it was generally agreed that the place to aim for in boxing was the head. So the arms were held up high, and, though some such blows as the kidney punch were known, the body of an opponent was generally neglected. The average boxer among the old timers believed that a blow which marked an opponent's face was much more telling than one which landed on the body and slowed him up.

"The boxer of today pays at least as much attention to the body as to the face or head. Attempt to box with a man like Clabby or Gibbons or Welsh, and you'll find that he'll hit you five times on the body to every punch he lands on your face or head. The style has changed. The old fellows boxed straight up. The fighters we now have dig in and strike from every conceivable angle.

"The only class that falls below the standard is that of the heavyweights, but that is only a temporary situation. It won't be long before we have white fighters who could have whipped John L. Sullivan, Jim Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons or even Jim Jeffries in the days when Jim could really fight."

A lot of what Clabby and his manager say is true, but just the same it will take a lot of convincing to make some sporting men believe that we have in the making fighters of Fitzsimmons' weight who can do what Ruby Robert did. Fitz never weighed over 156 to 160 pounds when fighting, and still he met men over 200 pounds and slashed them to ribbons. He held three titles at one time—middleweight, light-heavy and heavyweight—something to be proud of. John L. Sullivan was not only a rugged fighter, but a clever one, for with all his hard battles he has no marks to show where he was battered about the face nor bum ears, which so many fighters have nowadays. As for Jeffries—well, when Jim was himself probably there never lived a man who could defeat him, Jack Johnson included. Jeff was not only a fighter, but a boxer, for when he fought Jim Corbett the last time he outboxed the clever Jim.

Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, has entered the lightweight class and has left the featherweight title to be fought for by several aspirants. Kilbane took on Joe Mandot as his first opponent in the heavier division, and the bout was regarded as a draw.

Freddy Welsh, the world's champion lightweight, is being guided into a lot of coin by his manager, Harry Pollok, and the chances are that when Freddy begins to count his pile in the spring he will go into the five figures strong. He must be given credit for one thing—he is not afraid to tackle any of the lightweights and does not demand much time for training. Under these conditions it is not surprising that Welsh wants to make his matches at catchweights or at a point that will not bring him down too low. If he kept in hard training all the while and tried to make the lightweight limit he would soon go stale, and that is what he wants to avoid. There is little doubt that Welsh can make the proper weight when the occasion demands.

Since Jack Dillon, the Hoosier champion, defeated Jim Flynn at Kansas City and Charlie Weinert, the Brooklyn light-heavyweight, at Philadelphia, knocking out the latter, the sport followers have reached the conclusion that Jack is no longer a middleweight, but a full fledged heavyweight. All are mistaken, for Jack and his manager, Sam Murbarger, are ready to post a forfeit at any time that Jack will make 158 pounds at 8 o'clock for any of the stars in a big match.

Motorboat Races in Florida.

Midwinter sports are to have a notable addition in a powerboat regatta announced for Miami, Fla., in January during the annual midwinter carnival of the Knights of Dade, one of the big fetes of the Florida winter season. An effort will be made to attract all the fast boats of the country, including Distirber IV., America's champion. The course, a five mile rectangular affair, is said to be the fastest in the world, being completely landlocked and dredged to an even depth by government engineers.

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An avenue for discussion of all local interests.

WILL D. L. & W. PAY REWARD?

There Is Much Speculation Among Local Lawyers as Boys Will Never be Brought to Trial

The Grand Jury, which will sit next week in connection with the January term of Supreme Court, opening on Jan. 4th, will consider the cases of the three feeble-minded youngsters who are charged with wrecking the Lackawanna passenger train near Granby in October.

There is much speculation among local lawyers as to whether or not Chief of Police Dyer will get the reward offered by the railroad company for making the arrests. When the Lackawanna made the offer it was said the company would pay "for the arrest and conviction" and, as the accused youngsters are feeble-minded they may never be brought to trial.

It is the concensus of public opinion that Chief Dyer should be paid for his clever work. The railroad company will be protected against damage suits if the Grand Jury indicts the boys.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

The engagement of two prominent young Fultonians was announced at the close of a dinner given by Miss Virginia Hunter at her home in S. 4th. St. Saturday night. It is the promised marriage between Miss Lena Crockett and Warren E. Marvin. Miss Crockett is prominent socially and is a member of the L. O. P. H., while Mr. Marvin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Marvin, E. Broadway. He is head chemist at the Nestle Food plant. An informal dance was held in the basement of the Hunter home following the announcement.

THE QUIRK

To-night ten clever acts will be given by the best talent in Fulton, both local and professional. To-morrow, the usual Tuesday, 5 acts of high class vaudeville.

WEDDING A SURPRISE

Charles Leadley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Leadley of the Thompson road, Oswego Center, surprised his parents on Christmas day by announcing his marriage to Miss Ethel Phillips.

The marriage, which took place on October 29th, had been kept a secret until the announcement was officially made. The bride for two years has been a teacher at School No. 10, Oswego Center, and she will complete the remainder of the term.

The marriage was performed by the Rev. H. D. Holmes, pastor of the First Methodist church, Fulton. Mr. and Mrs. Leadley are prominent young people of Oswego Center.

BOX SOCIAL

A box social will be held at the Presbyterian church to-night at 8 o'clock. The young women will take boxes of foodstuff, which will be purchased by the young men who will serve lunch in the church parlors. The proceeds will be placed in the Christian Endeavor fund.

FAGAN BURIED TO-DAY

William Fagan, of this city, who was found frozen to death in the rear of the E. Z. Opener Bag factory, Saturday morning, was buried this afternoon at 2:30 from Earl S. Brown's undertaking establishment.

The coroner's investigation proved that death was accidental.

Stamp Sales, 3 Per Inhabitant.

New York, Dec. 26.—More stickers for stamping out tuberculosis had been sold by December 19th in New York state than ever before by that date, according to figures given out today by the State Charities Aid Association. While reports have come in from only a part of the 1,000 agents, outside of New York city, the indications are that far more villages and cities have sold three seals per inhabitant than in any of the six preceding years in which seals have been sold.

Some places have a percentage considerably above 3 per inhabitant and are working hard in hopes of winning both national and state pennants. This year's sale continues to Jan. 1st, the seals having been designed to serve as New Year's pasters as well as Christmas stamps.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Distin and son Wilber of Syracuse, were the Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Distin, Hannibal st.

* * *

Theodore Foederer of the Fulton flower shop, had the misfortune to lose quite a few choice plants and flowers by having the roof of one of his greenhouses break through caused by the heavy snow.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hiller have been spending a few days in Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mrs. W. Wells of Worth st. was the guest of friends on Christmas day.

* * *

The many friends of Edward Quirk who has been confined to his home for some time by illness are pleased to know that he is rapidly gaining in health.

* * *

Children you will find the first of our Children's Hours in this issue of the "Evening Times."

* * *

F. B. Smith, 714 Seneca St., is spending the week with friends in Mohawk Valley.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Wyborn is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. E. B. Townsend, Utica.

* * *

Miss Revels of the Henderson store spent the Christmas vacation at her home in Olean.

* * *

A number of guests were entertained Christmas day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Bogue. A Christmas tree followed by a dinner was enjoyed by all. The guests of honor were: Mrs. Bogue's sister, Miss Virginia Brewer, of Mexico, and Miss Jean La Porte of the Oswego Normal school. The young ladies will remain in town until after New Year's.

* * *

A. G. Post is recovering from a serious illness.

* * *

Erwin Johnston spent Sunday with friends in Fulton.

* * *

James Frazier spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Palmer of Bowens Corners.

* * *

Miss Hazel Allen left yesterday for her home in Altmar.

POPULATION INCREASING

Fulton's Polish population is increasing quite rapidly this month. No less than three birth certificates were filed with City Clerk Scudder to-day. Most of the local Polanders are from Galicia.

COUNCIL MEETING

The Common Council will meet as a grievance board at 8:15 o'clock to-night to levy the assessment for the public highway improvements that have been made during the past year. More than $80,000 remains to be collected.

BOWLING NOTES

The Non-descripts and the Onyx clubs of the City league will clash on the Onyx alleys to-night.

Unfair Criticism.

American manufacturers are being criticised by the Wilson administration organs for their slowness of taking advantage of the trade opportunities created by the European war.

Is such criticism fair?

Why should an American manufacturer be asked to invest large sums in new enterprises to supply a home market which his government refuses to protect and which will be again at the mercy of cheap foreign labor as soon as the war is over? The greatest opportunity that will ever come to this country, in all probability, for the development of its home market is here. The war cuts off foreign competition and gives us a practical monopoly. But there is one essential lacking—a Protective Tariff which will insure the permanency of this new home market and guarantee investors against the kind of foreign competition which in the first few months of the Underwood Tariff has cost the people of this country hundreds of millions of dollars.

When administration newspapers admit the opportunity for American industry created by the war, in putting an end to European competition, is any further argument needed to prove the fallacy of the present Democratic Free-Trade system?—Doylestown, Pa. Intelligencer.

TANGO DANCES

Tango dancers went through a workout on Saturday using all new steps. They had the use of the theater orchestra, as the management is anxious to put on the greatest dancing contest of its kind ever held in this city.

The latest dances that will be featured is the famous fox trot and maxixe. All dancers will be in full dress. Stephenson and Newton rank as nearer professionals than the Oswego dancers, but this puts more life in the Oswego dancers, as they are anxious to beat the best Fulton can send and after the rehearsals they all feel confident of winning first prize.

As usual first class photo plays for the same admission.

GAY TOKENS OF RIBBON.

The brocaded velvet and satin ribbon, as well as some of the novelty striped effects, will be found to offer many suggestions for holiday gifts in the shape of waistcoats, vestees and the like. Sometimes the colorings accord better with the cloth and velvet to be trimmed than the fancy satins at the counter.

Moire taffeta and plain taffeta are always in good taste for belts and sashes as well as for hat trimmings. Velvet ribbon makes a wonderfully soft girdle and in black frequently gives character to a gown that has seemed a little insipid before its introduction. Bright red, old blue and black velvet ribbon is fancied just now instead of the leather belt for the dress of French pique worn by little girls.

Brocaded ribbons in exquisite colorings, suitable for the sash of the evening gown and originally imported to sell well over the dollar mark, are now to be had for about 50 cents a yard. In this same lot are two tone effects for street dresses or blouse finish and lovely plaited ribbons for the miss or the younger sister. The plaid ribbons, by the way, are fancied for tying the braids of the schoolgirl, and the same ribbon sometimes reappears as a cravat to complete the collar of linen or pique.

TUBERCULOSES NURSE PLANNED

Chairman Streeter for the Prevention of Tuberculosis Made This Announcement Today

Chairman Glenn Streeter of the local committee for the prevention of tuberculosis, wishes to extend his thanks to the citizens of Fulton who so generously responded to the good cause. The Red Cross Seal campaign, which has been carried on since Thanksgiving, is about closed and the committee has but $65 to reach its goal. They intend to raise $400.

It was officially announced this morning that this money will be used for the hiring of a nurse to attend those suffering from tuberculosis in this city. Several nurses are now under consideration by the committee and an announcement is expected shortly. The duties of the nurse will consist of thoroughly investigating all cases and bringing them before the board and also to render professional treatment.

Let everyone who has failed to help the good cause respond during the few remaining days of the year. All those who still retain letters are requested to return them to Mr. Streeter.

The children of the schools of this city raised $143. The prizes were awarded as follows: School selling most seals in proportion to its size, Rochester street school; room selling most seals, Professor Lannigan's class of the Phillips street school.

The donors will be announced in to-morrow's Evening Times.

CORNELL EXTENSION SCHOOL

Professor S. R. Lockwood of the Hannibal high school delivered the opening address at the Cornell extension school, which opened at that village to-day. Several prominent Cornell instructors are down for speeches and discussions.

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Wire Your Home for Electricity at Cost

Beginning January 1, 1915, we will wire houses for electricity at cost. Over 300 houses wired during the year of 1914. Was yours one of them?

AN ELECTRIC FLAT IRON FREE to every home wired for electricity before April 1, 1915.

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PHONE 144

THE EVENING TIMES

How To Keep Up With It

If the reader is a paid-in-advance subscriber for THE FULTON WEEKLY TIMES opportunity is given him to become listed as one of the patrons of the city's latest mark of progress—The Fulton Evening Times—in this way:

Announce by postal card, letter, phone message, solicitor or paper carrier, a desire to have your name stricken from the mailing list for the Weekly Times, and in place of the latter, to have The Fulton Evening Times served at your door each day.

Upon receipt of such information we shall place to your credit upon The Evening Times' mailing or subscription list the amount of unearned cash that has been received by The Weekly Times.

For example:

"Semit" subscribed for The Weekly Times on July 1, 1914, for one year. On January 1, 1915, he shall have remaining to his credit 50 cents.

This sum is the price charged for The Fulton Evening Times for six days a week for two months, which means that "Semit" will by making the transfer from the old to the new list, receive at least 48 pages for 50 cents, whereas by continuing as a weekly subscriber he would not get more than 13 copies and these papers would be extended over a period of six months—a slow process, isn't it?

There is another point for explanation:

Many subscribers for The Fulton Evening Times have been annoyed by the non-arrival of the paper. To one and all the hope is expressed that we shall receive as much indulgence as lies in one's power of endurance for very soon our circulation building plans and their execution should bring the desired relief to the subscriber and publisher.

In the hope that 1915 may bring to our books the names of all of our weekly patrons, and with good wishes to the people of Fulton who are doing their best to co-operate in the publication of "a Herald of Progress," we remain,

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES, Inc.

Walter J. Draper, Circulation and Adv. Mgr. — G. William Braun, Editor.

CARRIER BOYS WANTED

APPLY

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Figures talk

but it's the quality back of the figures that really tells you the most

For the men who are after quality:

Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes at greatly reduced prices.

For the men who like to see figures:

25% OFF on all suits and overcoats in fall and winter fashions.

No matter from what angle you look at this "clearance sale" the results will be the same; you'll see good reasons for buying now; you'll get the best clothes at ¼ off; you'll make some money; you'll be glad we gave you this chance.

$24.00 Suits and Overcoats, now . . $18.00
$22.00 Suits and Overcoats, now . . $16.50
$20.00 Suits and Overcoats, now . . $15.00
$18.00 Suits and Overcoats, now . . $13.50
$16.00 Suits and Overcoats, now . . $12.00
$15.00 Suits and Overcoats, now . . $11.00
$12.00 Suits and Overcoats, now . . . $8.00

S. Lipsky & Son

THE STORE THAT MAKES GOOD

27 FIRST STREET — LEWIS BLOCK — FULTON, N. Y.

TRAINS BOY FARMERS

Rockefeller Foundation Tells of Fine Results Obtained Through Their Clubs

New York, Dec. 27.—A chapter in the report of the work of the General Education Board made public yesterday tells of the efforts to interest boys and girls in intelligent, money-producing farming methods. The history of the boys' corn clubs is related in detail. The report says:

"Sporadic clubs had already been organized by a few County Superintendents of Education when, in 1908, Mr. Knapp appropriated and made the most of the idea. As far as possible, every boy should plant an acre of corn on his father's farm. In every neighborhood there should be a local boys' corn club. Next, county and State organizations should be formed, and finally, a federation of corn clubs should be created, including every Southern State.

"Local, county, and State prizes should be awarded. The topmost boys should be sent to Washington to meet the Secretary of Agriculture and to shake hands with the President. The expanded idea was an effort to appeal to the boy's imagination—assuredly an effective way of dignifying the farming profession, but the shrewd old teacher knew that merely decorative distinctions would in the long run prove ineffective. The boy, therefore, was to sell his crop and pocket the money.

"As a rule, each member of a club works a plot of one acre. The county superintendent of Education is usually in charge. Appointed special agent of the Department of Agriculture with a nominal salary of one dollar a year, he obtains the franking privilege, which enables him to procure reports from the boys and to disseminate information and instructions among them.

"But more and more other agencies also undertake to co-operate. Prominent among them being State colleges of agriculture, of which nine were regularly connected with the work in the year 1912.

"The club enrollment has increased from 10,343 in 1908, to 91,000 in 1913.

"In 1910 the boys' clubs of [illegible] county, Mississippi, averaged seventy-six bushels of corn per acre, while their fathers were averaging sixteen in the same season. One hundred boys in various parts of the South averaged 133.7 bushels, and one day produced over 200. The following season 100 boys averaged 137.48 bushels. Seven boys raised over 200 in 1911. Four hundred seventy-one made over 100 bushels to the acre in 1912.

"The instances above cited represent, of course, the most favorable results. But the general average of the boys is, as the following figures show, strikingly superior to results otherwise obtained:

State	Boys' Acre	Similar Lands
Alabama	62.30	17.20
Arkansas	49.50	22.00
Florida	39.58	8.00
Georgia	56.40	14.00
Louisiana	55.32	20.24
Mississippi	66.30	18.00
North Carolina	62.80	20.00
Oklahoma	48.00	22.63
South Carolina	68.79	18.50
Tennessee	91.46	35.50
Texas	38.00	24.00
Virginia	59.50	20.00

"A club consists essentially of a group of boys varying in number from 25 to 100. Corn and cotton are both cultivated, but corn is preferred, first, because the South needs more corn, and secondly, because corn lends itself better to study and selection."

Children you will find the first of our Children's Hours in this issue of the "Evening Times."

TARIFF APPEAL TO WILSON

Pennsylvania Manufacturers Demand Repeal of Underwood Act.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—Asserting that the Underwood tariff law had paralyzed the industries of the country, the Manufacturers' association of Montgomery county, an organization composed of influential manufacturers and others to-day sent a letter to President Wilson urging that he use his influence to bring about its repeal.

The letter calls attention to conditions in Pennsylvania and New England, and the appeal is for "relief for the victims of circumstances created by the change in legislative policy at Washington; relief from the business depression which is deepening and spreading with each successive month, until now we are face to face with a condition nothing less than frightening."

The letter denies that the war is responsible for the depression in business. The association also denies that politicl motives have anything to do with the appeal.

"We place this question squarely before you," says the appeal. "Why do you not make your theories prove successful, or give us those that will? The business world is asking that question, and we now bring it to you direct. You must accept the responsibility for conditions we now face. Had your theories, which have been enacted into laws by a docile Congress, brought forth peace and plenty in the land you would have accepted the universal gladness as a part of your reward, and the business men of this country would have given you ungrudging praise."

Harry K. Thaw Reading Supreme Court Decision Against Himself.



Photo copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.

After the United States supreme court decided that Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, would have to go back to New York to stand trial for conspiracy in escaping from Matteawan asylum interest again centered in what that much noticed man would do. On the public tongue it was said that he would flee from New Hampshire and thus start legal proceedings all over again. It was said he would consent to return to New York and would plead guilty to conspiracy, taking his year's sentence in jail and then emerging a free man, because the fact that he had been sentenced would automatically clear him of being insane. It was said he would fight further in New York to retain his liberty from the asylum. It was said he would flee to Europe and join the allies. In fact, a dozen lines of conduct were reported for Thaw. Here is a recent picture of him reading the supreme court decision against himself.

FIRE INVESTIGATION

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 28.—Mayor Good ordered an investigation to-day of the fire which caused the death of four aged women and injuries to a dozen more in a midnight fire which swept the old Cambridge City Home in North Cambridge. It is feared that other bodies may be in the ruins.

The dead are:

Mary Dunn, Eliza Greenleaf, Mrs. Schultner and [illegible] who died at the Cambridge hospital this morning.

Two hundred and thirty aged and infirm persons, some of them cripples, others feeble-minded, were trapped in a big five-story building when flames spread like a flash from cellar to roof.

MEXICAN REPORTS DOUBTED

Washington, Dec. 28.—State department officials to-day were inclined to doubt reports of breaks between Provisional President Gutierrez and the chiefs of several of the factions in Mexico. They took this stand in the absence of official advices and after Enrique C. Llorente, Washington agent of the Gutierrez government, had stated that his reports indicated that there was harmony between Gutierrez and all the chiefs.

The border situation was regarded by the administration as settled.

WHITE VS. SHRUGRUE

New York, Dec. 28.—Charlie White, the fast Chicago lightweight and George Shrugrue, the clever Jersey City boxer, are putting the finishing touches on their training for their ten-round go in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. The odds to-day are 5 to 4 in favor of White. Both fighters have won a popular decision over Freddie Welsh, the Engish fighter, and the winner will probably be matched to fight the champion in a battle for the title.

BEAUTIFUL TANGO WATCHES MAKE FINE HOLIDAY GIFTS.



Tango wrist watches still lead the watchdom. One illustrated is Encased in hand tooled leather, the other in white enameled leather bordering black enameled leather, following the season's fad for black and white.

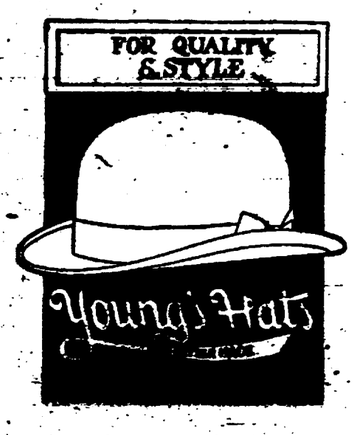
Are You Going to Entertain?

Let us make you something new and different in the dainty dessert line.

Special Orders from one quart and upward promptly taken care of

THE ONYX

SETZ & McCORMICK FULTON'S LEADING MEN'S STORE SETZ & McCORMICK



Such an Opportunity may never Knock at Your Doors Twice

Through the offer of a manufacturer whose line we sell largely of, to sell us 75 SUITS and 75 OVERCOATS, you can get

A SUIT OR OVERCOAT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES



This Sale is for TEN DAYS ONLY

Carter's



Union Suits

This is our First Sale and will be a success considering the clean, new goods and popular models offered at prices which will make it a profitable investment for you. Every Suit and Overcoat carries with it the maker's name and absolute guarantee.

A 25% DISCOUNT ON

Men's Mackinaws, Sweaters, Underwear, Hats, Caps and Trousers.
Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Mackinaws, Underwear and Sweaters.



Kornman, Cohen & Ettlinger Chin-Overcoats for Boys

Setz & McCormick

28 SOUTH FIRST STREET Pony Contest Votes Given Telephone 7

War: Pathos and Humor

(Special Dispatch to the International News Service.)

London, Dec. 29.—Perhaps the maddest adventures of the war are those attributed to the Cossacks. They take war as a sport and are correspondingly reckless. They have a superstition against surrendering and against losing their lance or their horse.

A correspondent of the Daily Graphic sends some remarkable stories of these strange horsemen, who are well drilled, he finds. To their immemorial boldness and wildness they have now added drill and science and they are much more effective than in the Japanese war. He says:

"Greatest of all Cossacks is Mikhail Filimonoff, who is with the invaders of Galicia. Filimonoff is a striking figure. He sits his horse like a Petrograd bank clerk, but his leadership beats De Wet's. On the day he was given command—of a little reconnoitering force of twenty-five men—Filimonoff dispersed or captured four Austrian outposts or detachments. All outnumbered his force. For that he was promoted to 'khorunji' and given the St. George's Cross.

"He has done all wild things since. Near Przemysl he held up an Austrian convoy and captured two hundred convoy and captured two hundrew wagons of grain and coal. When, a few days later, his force was surrounded he saved it by himself diving into a stream and racing for help. Filimonoff's ruses are surprising. He disguised himself and some of his men as peasants, and thereby got valuable information. The Cossacks take the war as sport. Lately I visited the Vistula south of Warsaw and saw at Gora Kalwarija Cossacks having Djigitovka sports.

"One of the players had his left arm in a sling. I was told that he was wounded after the terrific battles on the Pilitsa a month ago, he was taking part in a similar sports under the enemy's fire.

"Cossacks cannot be induced to surrender. They have martial superstitions about keeping their horses and lances. I have heard of cases of Cossacks preferring death to abandoning either. Before the grand Duke Nicholas's armies reached the Warthe at Kolo the Cossack Nikita Tchumakoff with ten comrades was captured through falling into an ambuscade. Three days later Tchumakoff turned up with two bullets, one through his clothes and one through his thigh. He was horseless, but carried his long lance. Tchumakoff, without horse or weapons, had crept during darkness from the tent in which he slept.

"He got safely past the German sentries. Then he reflected that it was a shame for a Cossack to lose his horse and lance. So he crept back, facing the risk of being killed or recaptured. He recovered both horse and lance and galloped away. The horse was killed by a shot from an outpost. From his lance Tchumakoff would not be parted."

The skill of the Cossacks in scouting is responsible for most of the Russian successes, says this observer. They are especially notable for rapid thinking operations. Through an ingenious ruse of Cossack cavalry, General Marshall von Hindenburg was deceived about the line of advance of the Siberian reinforcements in the first German advance on Warsaw and largely due to this factor the Germans had to retreat.

Germans' Forts Astonish French

(Special Dispatch to the International News Service.)

Edinburgh, Scotland, Dec. 28.—A letter has just been received here from a French woman whose home is in Soissons, along one of the hotly contested points on the French battlefront. She describes to her Scotch friend the misery of the inhabitants of the city. The Germans, it seems, were driven out, but not beyond the range of their big guns. The Frenchwoman did not desert her home. She says:

"We have to remain in our house, for we really could not bring ourselves to leave it, and all our possessions, although most of the inhabitants have left the town.

"For three months the bombardment of the town has continued, sometimes for days and nights without ceasing, and then we hide in the cellar—you may guess how happy we are. We simply live in dread of the shrapnel which is going to fall on our house and set it on fire and bury us in the ruins.

"You have no idea what terrible engines of war the Germans have. Seeing everything around us burn and fall to pieces, we live in a sort of nightmare. The house of Dubois (next to us) is in ruins, and St. Jean des Vignes is practically a heap of stones—indeed, everything in our quarter is demolished. You will be heartbroken to see it when you next come. Fortunately our house has so far escaped, though all the tiles are smashed and the windows broken by the force of the detonation. It is not worth replacing them, but you may imagine how comfortable we are in this cold weather, and the terrible thing is that no one can say how long it will last.

"On their way back from the Marne the Germans took possession of all the quarries along the hills to the north, which they had carefully prepared on their way south with concrete and iron, making of them veritable forts. They are terribly clever, and now they are shelling Soissons from the quarries of Pasley, Clamecy and Crouy, from which they can also dominate all the main roads from the town. There is absolutely no chance of taking them by surprise, because from there they see everything that happens. They have got the light railway to Coucy, which enables them to revictual from the rear. From Coucy and Chauny they have the main lines right to Germany, so that they can bring up reinforcements as they require them.

"They have driven away all inhabitants, and they take everything movable they come across. We had samples of this in Soissons, where they remained for two full days. We had eighteen billeted on us. Every unoccupied house they broke open and took away everything in their wagons and automobiles. Nothing that could be lifted did they spare—furniture, linens, bedding, contents of the cellars, everything went, and from the farms and flour mills they took all corn of every kind, flour and all live stock—absolutely a clean sweep.

"It is not a war of soldiers, but of robbery and destruction, such as I suppose the world has never seen, and which should not be allowed. Why bombard open, unfortified towns and villages? But they have said they will ravish all France. I do not know what the future has in store for us, but if we, who have right on our side, and who have your soldiers and the Russians with us, lose there is no more justice in Heaven.

"Our troops can only keep them from advancing and they will tell us we must wait, but for how long? For all the winter, perhaps. But we shall be dead before it is over. Quite a lot of English soldiers have been here—fine men and splendid horses (we have not a horse left in the district)—but now they have left this quarter and are in the north. They did well too, and I am sorry for them where they are, for with the severe weather they are going to be very uncomfortable.

"We also had some of our own men from the south, and they were shivering with the cold, for now it is freezing hard. I forgot to tell you that Crouy, Cuffies, Vailly and all these villages you know so well are all razed to the ground—churches, houses, everything—nothing remains.

"As I write the bombardment commences afresh and I must run. The room is shaking and the table dances. Who knows? It is perhaps our turn now, for, as I have told you, we await the shrapnel that is to finish us off. I cannot do housework, sewing or indeed anything. We take our meals as rapidly as possible, and wait for the whiz of the shell which is to tell us that it is time to dash to the cellar. And to think that it has been like this since the beginning of September. We are almost at the end of our endurance."

Theodore Foster Sang in Oswego.

Theodore Foster, one of L. C. Foster's gifted sons, is engaged to sing in Christ church, Oswego. Recently he became a member of the choir. His pleasing baritone voice was heard for the first time in the church at the Sunday afternoon service. His solo work was in Maunder's cantata, "Bethlehem."

The other soloists were Mesdames McCloskey and Brown and Miss Sexsmith.

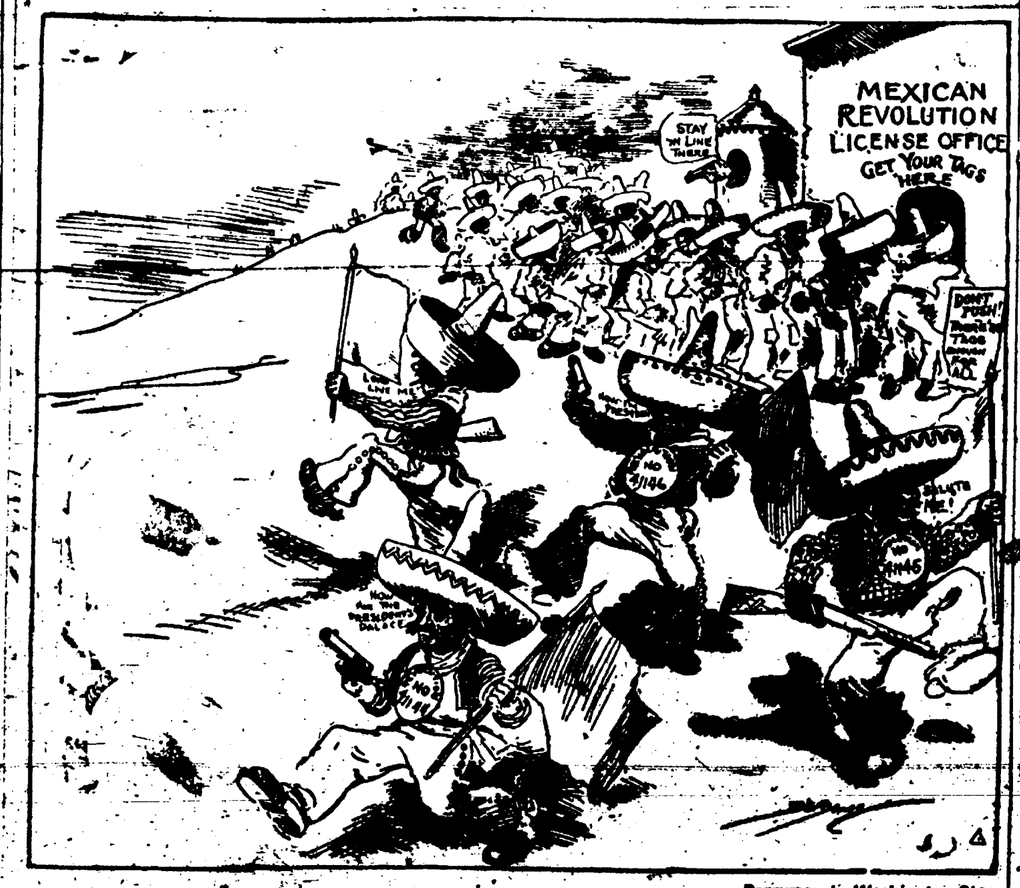
Judgments Filed.

Oswego, Dec. 26.—The following judgments were filed in the county clerk's office today:

Atlantic Fruit Co., vs. Barholomew Fruit Co., $146.94.

Fitzgibbons Boiler Co., vs. Charles B. Everson of Syracuse, $171.50. This is an action to recover on a balance due on the installation of a boiler.

WHY NOT SYSTEMATIZE IT?



—Berryman in Washington Star.

THE GERMAN CASE STATED BY AN AMERICAN.

Professor Fullerton Argues That if the United States Were Situated as Germany is It Would Have Gone to War.

Professor George Stuart Fullerton, a resident of Munich, has issued the appeal of "an American to American" to recognize the German point of view. Professor Fullerton was formerly vice provost of the University of Pennsylvania and is now professor of philosophy at Columbia and honorary professor in the University of Vienna. He writes in part:

"For 30 years I have known Germany, and have been interested in her science, her literature and her political and economic development. At first, I saw the land through the eyes of a mere visitor, but of late years I have had the opportunity to know it much more intimately. I have seen a people, formerly comparatively poor, not very strong, not very closely welded into a unit, become rich, powerful, united, and so advanced in its social development that its internal organization compels the admiration of the economist and of the humanitarian. The land has prospered exceedingly in the intelligent pursuit of the arts of peace. Austria I have visited in past years, and last winter I spent in that empire in the capacity of first American Exchange Professor to the Austrian Universities, lecturing at Vienna, Gratz, Innsbruck, Cracow and Lemberg. I met many persons in public and in private life, and had an opportunity to feel the pulse of public opinion.

War Was Forced.

"I say without hesitation that no class, either in Germany or in Austria, desired to precipitate this terrible war. Peace was desired, and earnestly desired, for economic reasons. But war was forced upon both nations. That the war came just when it did may be regarded as an accident, for the war was sure to come in any case. * * *

"We Americans do what seems to us prudent and practical under the conditions which prevail in America, and we have no more need for the German army than has a Philadelphia Quaker, at his Yearly Meeting, for a revolver. What we think we really need, however, we set about with much energy to obtain.

"But suppose that our territory were not too large to be invaded? Suppose that to the north of us we had a great land with a vast population of more than 100,000,000, under an autocratic government, boasting, even in time of peace, an immense army? Suppose that this land had for many decades shown a restless activity in extending its borders at the expense of its neighbors, where it has found them too weak to resist aggression? Suppose that its population was upon a plane of civilization far less advanced than our own; so little advanced, indeed, that the overwhelming majority were compelled to live in what civilized men must regard as a condition of distressing misery, ignorant, dumb, passive, a tool in the hands of a bureaucratic class which would not be the first to suffer from added miseries entailed by a state of war? Suppose that we had information that this neighbor of ours had for some time been massing its troops upon its borders in a way that could only be interpreted as a menace? * * *

England Rules the Water.

"There is no nation in Europe that can, without asking England's permission sail into the Atlantic, pass the Straits of Gibraltar, make use of the Mediterranean or reach Asia by way of the Suez Canal. The public highway has by a single nation been fenced in and made private property.

"It is a pity that the word 'Navalism' is not good English, for that which it exactly describes has been peculiarly English for a century. 'Navalism' can be a more serious menace than militarism, for the latter threatens chiefly one's more immediate neighbors. 'Navalism' holds a threat over every nation on the face of the globe. * * *

"I make no reference to the neutrality of Belgium, for do I think it worth while to touch upon the question who first formally declared war on this side or on that. In the light of what the world now knows, these have become wholly trivial matters. The explanation of the attitude of the German people is to be sought at a much deeper level. And I maintain without hesitation that we Americans, under the same circumstances, would have done just what the Germans have done. Would it have been right? Would it have been wrong? I leave it to Americans to decide."

Children you will find the first of our Children's House in this issue of the "Evening Times."

Testimony Taken in New York.

Oswego, Dec. 26.—The report of John W. Crandall of New York as commissioner to take testimony in the action of Owen P. Callen vs. Granby Pulp and Paper Co., and Donald Steamship Co., Ltd. was filed in the clerk's office today. Mr. Callen was injured while unloading pulpwood from the steamship "Thyra Menier" and as many of the witnesses are sailors who come into New York on this boat. The testimony was taken by Mr. Crandall at the office of Hunt, Hill & Betts, New York.

MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK.

Oswego, Dec. 26.—To say that Mme. Schumann-Heink has won a place near the hearts of the American general public is to put it very modestly. The record of the great contralto's early tour shows this very well. Carnegie Hall was crowded from pit to supporting beams, Aeolin Hall has never been the scene of such enthusiasm; Symphony Hall, Boston, was one of her greatest triumphs; the Auditorium, Chicago, had a record box office sale when Mme. Schumann-Heink appeared. These are only a few instances of the tremendous popularity of this great diva. Everyone, whether a student of music or not, is thoroughly familiar with the name Ernestine Schumann-Heink. Someone has said her popularity is based on three reasons. First, Mme. Schumann-Heink is the greatest of all living operatic, concert and recital artists. Second, her voice, which is without precedent, is the most wonderful of all times and never has lost its power to stir audiences with riotous enthusiasm. Third, Mme. Schumann-Heink is a woman beloved by women.

Mme. Schumann-Heink will make her premier appearance here at the State Armory, New Year's night, January 1, 1915, and all who are fortunate in hearing this great singer will enjoy the concert.

Those You Know

Oscar Pelton 505 Pratt st., is failing rapidly.

* * *

In 1845 Fulton's population was 1,389. The next (1915) State census should show a ten-fold increase.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Shively entertained friends from out of town at a Christmas dinner.

* * *

Mrs. Verner Shattuck and family were guests of Baldwinsville friends on Christmas day.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson of W. 1st st. entertained at a dinner party Friday.

* * *

Rev. Charles Atwood, from the Adirondacks, is spending a few days with his family at their home in Gansevoort st.

* * *

Miss Eva Blake of Walradt st., is enjoying a holiday vacation with her parents.

CONVICTS ARE FINE RUSTLERS

Texas Aggregation Gets $5 Program Ad for Christmas Show

New York, Dec. 26.—Every business man, large or small, is hounded at this time of year by advertising solicitors for programmes for all sorts of banquets, balls and reunions, ranging from the Woman's Sewing Circle to the Delicatessen Dealers' Defense League and the Pickle Purveyors Protective Phalanx. As a conspicuous factor in the advertising life of the Metropolis, the New York Hippodrome is a shining mark for these assaults—so much so that an iron clad rule has been adopted against all programmes, regardless of their character or worth.

This rule was broken the other day in favor of a programme in far-away Huntsville, Tex., in response to the following letter:—

"HUNTSVILLE PRISON SHOW
"Advertising Department
"Huntsville, Texas, December 12.
"Advertising Manager.
"New York Hippidrome.

"Frankly Sir:—This is the most unusual letter you've ever had——

"It comes from a bunch of convicts! And it is not a sympathy slobber nor a 'pity us' plea. It is an out-and-out appeal to your noble self, combined with just a wee bit of the spirit 'that one touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'

"Listen! Every year here at the great Huntsville Prison, the boys get together and put on a cracker-jack Christmas show, both for inmates and outsiders. Nor is this merely for time-passing, but a vital need for the men, and again it is up to us to keep up our permanent library.

"We've simply got to raise the money so that we may read good books, magazines, and technical literature. We must do this, that we may fit ourselves for the better things in store for us, and it is needless to estimate the incalculable value of good books and healthy recreation.

"Of course, we collect some little coin at the gate—but our best and most deserving support comes from the UNIQUE PROGRAM that we issue for this show. And right here is where we hope to declare you in on our souvenir program—if you will. Hundreds of these splendid, preservable programs are distributed here, and thousands are mailed to business and professional houses all over the country.

"At this season of the year, when most every one is called upon to render thanks for the great benefits of life, health, liberty, peace and good-will to all mankind, we trust you will give the vast army here, who cherish nothing but good-will towards you, a kindly thought—and then help those who are learning to help themselves.

"To all who contribute—we are proud to devote an entire complimentary section of our souvenir program, hoping that you will respond to this worthy cause with a dollar—more if you like or can.

"We cannot stand still! We must go forward! Will you help us keep our library and other recreations? Thanking you, we are,

"Appealingly yours.
"HUNTSVILLE PRISON SHOW,
"Adv. Mgr., E. A. Butler."

The Hippodrome sent a check of $5 and the following ad:

"When your present engagement is over make a pleasanter one at the New York Hippodrome, world's largest, greatest theatre. Headquarters for mighty melodrama, massive, majestic, musical comedy and superb, scintillating spectacle."

STATE ARMORY - - - - OSWEGO, N. Y.

SONG RECITAL BY

MME. SCHUMAN-HEINK

The World's Greatest and Most Beloved Concert Artrist

Assisted by EDWARD McNAMARA

The Phenomonal Irish Baritone

New Year's Night Jan. 1st 1915 | Tickets $2, $1.50, $1

NOW ON SALE at Butler's Drug Co., West Side; Schuler's Book Store, and Roberts & Wood, Fulton; Mrs. J. C. Churchill, local mgr.

GENERAL CONCERT DIRECTION SUTORIUS & CO., N. Y. C.

ARE YOU A SPUG? A pair of Tickets for This Concert Makes a Gift of No Regrets

STREET CLEANING AND EFFICIENCY

Must Be Performed In a Systematic Manner.

REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.

The Purpose Is to Remove as Quickly and as Cheaply as Possible All Foreign Matter In Highways and So Conduce to the Health of the Public.

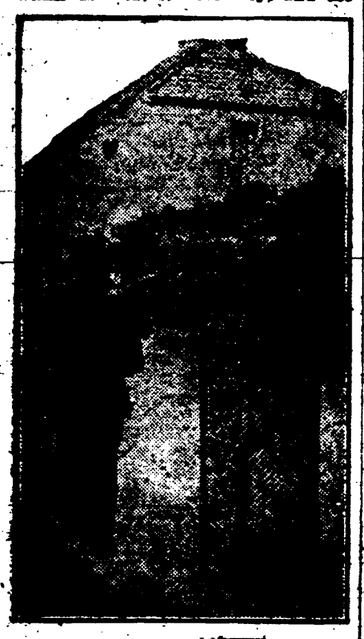
The cleaning of streets, to be properly carried out, should be under the supervision of engineers of experience, as where the work is put in the hands of mere politicians, as a sort of any good fellow's job, the results, as seen in so many American cities, are about what could be expected, says Frank Koester in "Modern City Planning and Maintenance."

The lack of system and want of technical training on the part of the officials in charge make street cleaning unnecessarily expensive, leave the streets in a bad condition and cause the cleaning to be carried out in disagreeable and insanitary ways.

In foreign cities engineers specialize on this subject. Street cleaning has been reduced to a science, and economy, efficiency and the comfort and convenience of the public are considered at every point.

The purpose of street cleaning is to remove as quickly and as cheaply as possible all foreign matter in the streets and thus to conduce to the health of the public by minimizing the circulation of germ laden dust.

The cleaning of streets should be carried out in a systematic and thorough manner. The cleaners should proceed in crews with the necessary apparatus both to clean the streets and the sidewalks as well, if necessary, and the



BEFORE CAN FOR STREET SWEEPINGS.

layout of the work should be such that no member of the crew need wait on the progress of the other, but all proceed simultaneously, and when they have passed through the street the work will be done. The method of piecemeal street cleaning, with the householder sweeping the dirt into the street, the street cleaner sweeping it into piles and the piles being removed by wagons, with the occasional passing first on one side of the street and then on the other of some piece of street cleaning apparatus, results in a continual stirring up of dust, to the great discomfort of all concerned, while the street never really gets cleaned.

The number of men in the cleaning crew depends on the kind of machinery used. As no machine is capable of reaching all parts of the street, a certain amount of manual sweeping is necessary, especially when the sidewalks are cleaned by the municipality. Such manual sweeping should be carried on in conjunction with the machine sweeping, so that, as indicated, the whole width of the street will be cleaned at once.

In order that such cleaning may proceed with efficiency and dispatch and consequently with economy the streets must be practically clear of traffic, as the presence of vehicles, especially those standing at the curb, greatly delays the work of the crew.

As the operation of such a crew also hinders traffic and as the public prefers to see the streets clean rather than to see them being cleaned, it is essential to select a suitable hour for cleaning. German cities have conducted numerous tests for finding out the most favorable hour. The city of Dresden adopted the practice of cleaning the main streets in the early morning hours, beginning about 4 a. m. and finishing the business sections by 6 a. m., some 20 to 30 per cent of the entire street area. The cleaning of the remainder of the streets proceeds immediately after the main streets are finished, and the whole city is cleaned by 9 a. m. Only streets in outlying districts are cleaned later in the day, often in the afternoon, but all streets must be cleaned once a day, whether there is much dirt or little, as then. The practice of Dresden has been followed by practically all the German cities.

GERMANY'S FORESIGHT.

Has a Great Central Market in Berlin Under Railway Station.

The important question of how to feed its population is a serious one for the German people even in time of peace. The problem is, of course, a thousand times greater during the present war. Germany now fully believes that it can feed the fatherland for at least a year. The German government, with rare foresight, has always borne in mind that the time might arise when it would have to be fully prepared for such a condition. This is especially true of Berlin.

Right under the famous Stadtbahn (city railroad) on the busy Alexander platz, in the eastern part of Berlin, the Berlin municipality erected its great central market. Let it be remembered that the Stadtbahn was built primarily for military purposes, and when lately the German army around the German capital was mobilized every officer, every soldier, knew his particular seat on the railroad which carried him to the front.

In the same way the great central market supplying most of Berlin's food supply was established right under one of the stations of the Stadtbahn, so that at all times trains could most conveniently bring food supplies from all parts of Germany and from foreign countries; also the direct connection of the markets with the Stadtbahn by means of a viaduct has made possible the rapid unloading of market freight.

The city of Berlin assumed the cost of the viaduct, tracks and depot of the central market, but the Prussian railroad bears the responsibility for the loading and withdrawal of freights. However, the maintenance of the tracks, payment of the salaries of railroad officials and furnishing of materials are left to the city. Elevators also make possible the bringing of the foodstuffs to the lower floors of the market.

Not only goods are now carried by special market trains running to the central market in the night, but are also brought by trains from a distance and pass over the regular state railroads. While originally market trains had to wait until regular trains left, it is now possible that full cars are united and even during the day run to the market halls. In fact, rapid uploading is obtained by a regulation that first trains must be emptied within an hour and a half after bills of lading have been received.

A CLEANUP WEEK.

Value of Such a Campaign Exemplified In a Pennsylvania Town.

If there is any one who doubts the value of cleanup campaigns they might find some enlightenment in the success of such a campaign recently completed in Washington, Pa.

This campaign was worked up gradually, culminating in one big day. The city was divided into wards, districts, blocks and streets in such a way that when cleanup day arrived there was somebody responsible for the tidiness of every street and alley. A carefully arranged schedule was made up for the direction of the transfer wagons for the gathering of rubbish, and thirty teams completed the collections between 3 and 5 o'clock on cleanup day. All rubbish from streets and alleys was loaded on freight cars lying on railroad sidings and shipped out of town. Five carloads in all were shipped away, while twice twenty cars were collected and burned by individuals on private grounds. The total cost, including office expenses, stationery, advertising, transportation, labor and freight, was $204.

Street Cleaning Exhibition.

The department of street cleaning of New York city recently held an exhibition of street cleaning appliances. The purpose of the exhibition was threefold—first, to show the people of the city of New York the types of equipment now in service; second, to give manufacturers of modern street cleaning apparatus an opportunity of exhibiting their various appliances, not only to the citizens of New York, but also to officials of surrounding communities who were invited to attend; third, to provide an opportunity for practical tests or demonstrations of street cleaning appliances. The street cleaning apparatus included all sorts of brooms, brushes, sweeping machines, flushing machines and other equipment or appliances used in cleaning streets and removing snow, garbage, ash and rubbish cans or receptacles used by householders; carts, wagons, motor trucks or other vehicles used for collecting garbage, ashes, rubbish and street sweepings; conveyances for transporting refuse by water or by rail; methods used for the disposal of garbage, ashes, rubbish and street sweepings, including garbage reduction works, garbage crematories, incinerators, destructors, etc. The exhibition attracted a great deal of attention and is worthy of being duplicated in other municipalities.

Commission Government.

According to the federal census bureau, there are 195 cities in the United States with a population in excess of 30,000. Of these 195 cities sixty-nine have adopted the commission form of government, the success of which is evidenced by the fact that, while the average per capita operating expenses of all the cities is $17.34 per year, only five cities under commission government—Sacramento, Cal.; San Diego, Cal.; Pasadena, Cal.; Denver, Colo., and Atlantic City, N. J.—exceed this average. In the case of Denver the expense of operating is offset by the exceedingly low per capita debt of only $9.88.

Inman and Hoppe, Billiard Champions



MELBOURNE INMAN and Willie Hoppe, now touring the country in a billiard tournament, are both champions, Inman at the English game and Hoppe at balk line. The two games are so dissimilar that Inman far surpasses his rival in the one department, while the Englishman has little chance to defeat Hoppe at balk line. English billiards are played on a table with pockets, the table being considerably larger than the standard billiard table. Pocketing the cue ball or making caroms count while pocketing the object ball ends the turn. While the table on which it is played is large, the pockets and balls are small, so that the methods of play differ materially from the balk line or carom game. Inman is on the left in the cut.

LITTLE BITS OF SPORTING CHAT

Three Pennants Are Limit In Baseball.

TEAMS BEGIN TO SLOW UP.

Trio of Successive Victories All Any Pilot Has Accomplished—Eddie Collins Sold For Highest Price In Baseball—Other Stars Who Brought Big Figures.

The reason why a manager cannot win more than three successive pennants under modern conditions of baseball has always been the same and will probably always remain the same until that record smasher of the future comes along and shows us that these conditions do not amount to anything.

In the first place, a team grows old and slows up. That is nature, and against nature even the greatest managers in baseball cannot successfully contend, strange though that may seem. While one team is growing old at the business of winning pennants younger teams are popping up on every hand and making the going harder every day for the old boys.

It might be argued that a manager of a pennant winner might keep constantly replacing his veterans with youngsters, but experience shows that youngsters of sufficient ability cannot be found or developed rapidly enough to keep pace with the general momentum demanded of a pennant winner.

It is generally admitted that Connie Mack had one of the greatest baseball clubs that ever took the field, yet with that great team Connie Mack could not even lift himself to the distinction enjoyed by other managers who had poorer teams.

He could not win three times in a row, let alone four times.

Stallings, with a team that beat out McGraw's three time pennant winners and then whaled the life out of Mack's one of the greatest of all time outfits, may not be able to win his second successive pennant with that team. The Boston Red Sox were able to beat Connie Mack's marvelous aggregation for the pennant and whip McGraw's three timers, but could not repeat on the world's pennant proposition.

Eddie Collins brought the largest figure ever paid for a ball player in the history of the game. The highest price ever paid up to this time was the $62,500 the Pittsburgh club shelled out for Marty O'Toole. Charley Ebbets was to pay $75,000 for Joe Tinker, but of course that did not happen. Chicago paid $18,000 for Larry Chappelle, the outfielder. Mack is given credit for having handed the Baltimore club $11,000 for Lefty Russell a couple of years ago, while Frits Maisel cost the Yankees $12,000. Rube Marquard was another high priced player, netting Indianapolis $11,000 when he first broke into fast company. Cy Seymour when in his prime was purchased for $10,000 by New York from Cincinnati, while the same club paid St. Louis $10,000 for Spike Shannon. Blackburn was bought by Comiskey from Providence for $10,000, and he, like several others of the high priced players, failed to make good.

Fred Clarke, who has signed to manage the Pittsburgh team for his fourteenth consecutive year, has issued a warning to the fans of that city to refrain from boisterous criticism of the young players who are to be tried out next spring. Clarke contends that in order to make the Pirates a pennant contender several positions will have to be filled by young men. He must develop these, and he contends that if the fans insist on roasting and abusing these recruits his task will be an impossible one.

Pittsburgh patrons, or a portion of them at least, have been rather severe in their summing up of some of the players' work. This has been particularly true of the crowd which is within earshot of the first baseman, and as a result Clarke has had a lot of trouble getting a competent man to fill that position. Konetchy, who recently jumped to the Feds, blamed his inability to make good for the Pirates to the crowd which sat near first base and made life miserable for him.

One of the oddities of the recent baseball season arose in a Federal league game between the St. Louis and Pittsburgh teams. Larue Kirby of St. Louis batted out of turn. The bases were filled, and Kirby cleared them with a long hit. The opposing captain was "wise," and when he appealed to the umpire the official called out the man who should have batted, which is according to rule. The runners had to go back and Kirby had to bat over. All he did was to make another solid hit, drive in runs again and win the game.

Mrs. Ad Wolgast has reached the conclusion that it's about time for her husband to quit fighting. The opinion is gaining support among those who follow the game. Adolph has suffered four broken bones in the ring, and that's enough. The only unbreakable thing about Wolgast appears to be his pocketbook. That is re-enforced by an army of iron men 200,000 strong.

"In five years I've handled 150 fighters," says Dan Morgan. "I've had as many as twenty-four fighters at one time. Last winter I had nineteen going. I've handled $400,000, being interested in the gates of over 2,000 fights. I never had a man injured in all those battles."

FOREST FOR EVERY CITY.

Profits From These Would Pay For Many Municipal Improvements.

It is being urged that every city and town in the United States, whether large or small, should have a forest, just as every well managed farm has a wood lot and for the same reason—to save money.

The farmer who has a wood lot does not have to depend on his neighbors for firewood or lumber. He produces all the timber he needs for his own use and often has a surplus, which he can sell at a profit. The town or city which becomes the owner of a forest can accomplish the same things on a larger and more profitable scale. Besides supplying its inhabitants with firewood and lumber at less than they would otherwise have to pay, it can reap a handsome profit from the sale of the surplus products of its own forest to outsiders.

Municipal forests are recommended as the best means of insuring better schools, streets, sewers, lights and water systems and at the same time making taxes lower. The profits they can be made to earn would go a long way toward making sinking funds unnecessary and enabling a city to make needed improvements without burdening itself for many generations with bond issues.

Town forests, although new to the United States, have long been established institutions in many European countries. The city of Zurich, in Switzerland, has owned a forest since 200 years before Columbus discovered America. It is called the Sihlwald and at present is yielding an annual net profit of $8 per acre.

There are many such forests in France, but it is in Germany that they have reached the highest stage of development and show the greatest profit. The city of Baden-Baden owns a forest of 12,849 acres, which last year showed a net profit of $5.25 per acre, or more than $67,000. In Heidelberg, Frankfort, Pforzheim and Forbach the town forests show an annual net profit ranging from $1.70 to $12.14 per acre.

The town forests in Germany cover land which would otherwise be lying waste. Besides the saving they make in taxes they benefit the people by improving living conditions in the towns. They protect the water supplies, cool the atmosphere near them and help break the force of the wind.

There are millions of acres of waste lands in the United States which might profitably be turned into municipal forests by the towns and cities within whose limits they lie. On much of this land fine trees have grown and will grow again if given the chance.

The individual will not reforest this land because he cannot afford to wait for a crop. But a city or town can afford to reclaim this land and let future generations reap the benefit, as has been done in Europe.

In Massachusetts a concerted effort is being made for the establishment of town forests. Laws allowing municipalities to own and operate them have been passed, and the State Forestry association is offering a series of prizes to encourage the work.

UNBEAUTIFUL BROADWAY.

Not a Street, but a Convulsion, Says an Architect.

In an address recently delivered before the meeting of the American Civic association at Washington Arnold W. Brunner, a New York city architect, said that "in its present state Broadway is not a street; it is a convulsion." Mr. Brunner further said that every favorable chance for design on Broadway had been thrown away and that Times square and Madison square are conspicuous instances of neglected opportunities.

"Beginning at Fifty-ninth street, we find Columbus circle a grievous disappointment," he went on to say. "Here is an intersection of important streets, an attenuated monument in the middle and an entrance to Central park in the picture, but the surrounding buildings are distressing, and there is no composition, no harmony. It goes all to pieces.

"The Metropolitan Opera House, where the best operatic performances in the world are presented, has no setting at all and is squeezed in between a bank and a shop. Opposite and up and down for many blocks are hideous cheap structures, built largely of galvanized iron, and billboards. The larger and more pretentious buildings have facades with more or less successful attempts at design, but their too conspicuous sides go bare."

Christmas Community Celebration.

Community celebration of Christmas is gaining ground all over America. This is in distinction from the age old family celebration and the recent custom of making the celebration for others not so fortunate. The new idea of community celebrations includes the well to do and bases the programs upon the development of a fraternalistic spirit.

In a bulletin issued by the extension division of the University of Wisconsin for free distribution there appears a large number of definite suggestions for planning and carrying out a simple or elaborate community Christmas celebration. Here will be found something of the short history of this movement, what it has meant in some communities that have already used it, how to go about arranging it, involving such details as decoration, lighting, caroling and especially the tree itself. Suggestions are also given for the distribution of gifts by the community or charity organizations, and there are lists of games for use in the church, school, social center or home celebration.

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

This coat with the flaring cape effect and which includes sleeves sewed to the armholes is especially well suited to youthful figures.

In the illustration the material is gabardine in the forest green that is



LOOSE COAT WITH CAPE EFFECT.

such a pronounced favorite, and the trimming is black velvet.

For simple costumes gabardine, nibeline and broadcloth are favorites, but for the coat one of two materials could be used, chiffon velvet over broadcloth, or one of the new close haired nibelines.

For the sixteen-year-old size the coat will require four yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with one-half yard twenty-one inches wide for the collar.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for girls from sixteen to eighteen years of age and for small women. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 8884, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. ..... Size .....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

The cape effect makes an important feature of the season's styles. Here is a blouse that, while it really is all in one, suggests the cape idea and seems especially well adapted to the



BLOUSE WITH CAPE EFFECT.

combinations of materials that are so much in vogue.

In the illustration it is made of embroidered net with crepe meteor.

The capelike portion of the blouse is made in one piece and is joined to the lower portion beneath the finished edge, so making one garment.

For the medium size the blouse will require one and three-quarter yards of figured material twenty-seven inches wide and two and one-eighth yards of plain material twenty-seven inches wide to make as illustrated.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 8880, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. ..... Size .....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

PRICES HIGHER IN DULL SESSION

THEY SOARED BUT THE BANKS LOST CASH; RECORD HALF DAY

New York Dec. 28.—The stock market yesterday calls for little comment beyond the statement that it was the dullest half-holiday session on record. Five minutes' trading in active times has often yielded a total as large. So far as the trading had significance it lay rather in the fact that prices advanced than in the extreme dullness into which the market fell. The absence of pressure when traders left the market to itself in the first hour seemed to induce short covering and a little other traders' buying in the second hour. Despite a closing reaction, prices in most instances showed advances which ran to a point or more in a number of issues.

The bank statement reflected the holiday withdrawals of cash and the earlier of the preparations for the January disbursements. The cash holdings of the Clearing House Institutions declined by over $10,000,000, while deposits increased, as did loans very moderately. Reserve deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank rose by over $3,000,000, and thus the decrease in surplus fell considerably short of the decline in cash holdings. The reduction in surplus was $8,176,000, which still left the banks with $117,121,000 above requirements.

With the surplus as large as that, the increase or decrease in any one week has relatively little money market significance. So long, however, as the surplus remains at any such level it will keep money market rates under pressure. With any increase in trade the supply of commercial bills would increase, and with any expansion in speculative operations on the Stock Exchange the demand for collateral loans would rise, but in neither direction is there present appearance of a demand sufficient to halt the downward tendency which has been manifested in all departments of the money market. All that the Federal Reserve Bank statement shows at the moment is that there is no present demand for the rediscount or note-issuing facilities of that institution.

More British Flights Expected

The Hague, Dec. 28.—Private advices received here to-day from Hamburg state that the British aviators caused heavy damage in their aerial raid on Cuxhaven and that panic prevails in several of the coast towns of East Friesland, Oldenburg and Hanover as a result of the attack. On their return flight to the ships awaiting them off the coast the British aviators threw four bombs upon the island of Laneoog, northwest of Wilhelmshaven.

The official reports from Germany declare that no damage was done on the island, but unofficial reports state that fortifications erected there were wrecked by the explosion of two of the bombs.

Hundreds of refugees, say the reports from Hamburg, are fleeing to Harburg and Delmenhorst. They believe that the success achieved by the British fliers will result in another attack in the near future.

Dispatches from other German towns say that the greatest excitement has been caused even in the interior by the aerrial raid, though attempts are being made to conceal the damage that was done. It is said the German people are criticizing the alleged inefficiency of the protective methods used to prevent hostile ships sailing through Heligoland Bight. The British warships supporting the aviators went through this body of water practically without interference.

London, Dec. 28.—While England is rejoicing over the successful aeroplane attacks upon Cuxhaven and Brussels, it is reported that the Germans will make a quick reply, either in the same manner or by another naval attack upon the coast. As a result seven more aviators and their aeroplanes were added to-day to the aerial squadron patrolling the coast. The aviators who joined the Royal flying corps to-day have just finished their training at Salisbury Plains.

While the spectacular feat of the aviators who reached Cuxhaven appeals to the general public, to the military and naval experts the successful invasion of German waters by the cruisers Arethusa and Undaunted, together with their repulse of Zeppelin airships and submarines attacking them, is much morre significant.

These experts see in this dash the beginning of active efforts on the part of the navy to force the German fleet into a fight. They declare such a battle would result only in a British victory and that this would determine the result of the war. The naval incursion was led by Captain Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, commander of the Arethusia. The Undaunted was commanded by Captain Cecil H. Fox. Both of these men are comparatively young. Fox was promoted to his present rank in October last.

Community Notes

The Misses Katherine and Lillian Moore of Syracuse are spending the Christmas holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Moore, of Academy St.

* * *

Miss Agnes Moore of Newark spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Moore.

* * *

Mr. John E. Moore of New York university, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Moore, of 519 Academy St.

* * *

John E. Moore and Homer Smith, both students at New York university, are home for the holidays.

* * *

A. J. O'Grady and family of Cammillis, spent Christmas with Mrs. A. C. Culkins, Mrs. O'Grrady's mother, in this city.

* * *

Harry E. Fitzgerald of Hornell, N. Y., is spending the hoildays with his family at 412 W. Broadway.

* * *

Those high ridges, with gutters on each side, lying between deep snow banks on sidewalks in residential streets, are anything but conducive to a steady gait of a steady person. A wonderful improvement might be made by chopping away those dangerous ridges.

* * *

Miss Elsie Rude has returned to Springfield, Mass., after spending Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rude.

* * *

Miss Ruth Quirk left yesterday for Altmar, where she will spend New Years.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Palen spent the day with friends in Oswego.

* * *

J. Lawrence Sullivan, of the North End Paper Co., spent the past few days with friends in Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mrs. E. H. Taft is seriously ill at her home, 402 S. 3d St., with quinsy.

Will Congress Itself Abstain?

Congress has the power to do foolish things. The House voted by a majority the other day for the resolution asking the States to yield their local right to determine whether intoxicating liquors should be prohibited. A two-thirds vote would have validated the measure, so far as the House is concerned. Mr. Hobson is now pressing a bill to make the District of Columbia "dry."

We assume that most Congressmen, and most of those who voted to pass the Hobson amendment, occasionally drink cocktails or other more or less intoxicating beverages. They listened cynically, no doubt, to Mr. Hobson's rhetoric about the fourteen sovereign States that have prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicants within their borders, and about the continental United States, "78 per cent. of which is now dry territory." They hardly needed to consult the Statistical Abstract to learn that the consumption of alcoholic liquors per head in the United States has increased enormously while three-quarters of it was becoming "dry."

Unlike Russia, prohibition cannot be imposed on the American people from their national capital. An autocracy has some effectual advantages shown in the reported effects of the prohibition ukase of the Czar. In this country reforms must proceed from the business and bosoms of its men, by the free exercise of their wills. Will each Congressman who votes for Mr. Hobson's bills impose their prohibitions on himself?—New York Times.

MAY START ACTIONS

It is rumored about town that a Syracuse law firm is about to start several actions against the parish of the Immaculate Conception in behalf of the men that were injured when the parochial school building collapsed.

Brotherhood Going to Minetto.

One move of the good evenings so often participated in by members and friends of the Brotherhood of the First M. E. church will be spent tomorrow in Minetto. Families also of members are invited to make the trip by trolley, car leaving the terminal at 7:15 p. m. and stopping at Hannibal st. The return trip will be made on a car leaving Minetto at 10:45. This outing is intended as an inspiration to the Minetto Brotherhood, whose membership will show its appreciation by providing entertainment and a supper. The round trip on the trolley will costt 25 cents.

QUALITY WORK
IN
EYESIGHT
TESTING

WM. C. MORGAN
Optometrist
Quirk Theatre Bldg. FULTON, N. Y.

THE QUIRK
Night 7:30 Afternoon 2:30

TUESDAY, DEC. 29
SPECIAL FEATURE
Electrical Venus
5 People Comedy Act
Special Scenery and Effects
BERT JACK
The Jolly Jester

EASTMAN & MOORE
Singers and Comedians
Special Scenery
URSONE & DESOTA
The Harpist and Singing Girl
REVILES
Novelty Impersonator

PRICES:
Night, Gallery 10c, Balcony 15c, Lower Floor Reserved 20c.
Thursday—Amateur Night Wednesday—Tango Contest

PRICES SHOT TO PIECES

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

For the next twenty days we are going to offer the most enticing prices ever offered in Fulton in the line of Footwear. The havoc the war has wrought in Europe is nothing compared with the slaughter that will be made during this sale in

FIRST GRADE FOOTWEAR for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

It will pay you to buy now, whether you need footwear or not. Just look over the following prices—a few of our leaders—then come and inspect the goods and you will be convinced that this is one of the greatest opportunities ever presented to you.

One lot Ladies' Patent Kid Sorosis Button $4 Shoes for $3.00
One lot Ladies' Patent Kid Sorosis Lace $4 Shoes for $3.00
One lot Ladies' Patent Vamp Button $3.50 Shoes for $3.00
One lot Ladies' Patent Vamp Button, Kidney Heel, very latest style, $4 value $2.75
One lot Ladies' Beaded Turned Party Slippers, new and latest styles, marked down from $2.50 and $3 to $2.00
One lot John Kelly's Kid Polish $3.35 shoe; one of the best fitting shoe made; our price is cut to $2.50

Gold Seal Rubber Boots, $4.00
Gold Seal 4-buckle Rolled Edge Arctic, they were $3.75, now $3.00
Ladies' Gold Seal Rubbers 75c
Men's Gold Seal Rubbers $1.00
ALL GOLD SEAL GOODS AT CUT PRICE

Men's Low Shoes at One-Half Price and a Few Pairs of Boys'
All these will pay you to buy and keep until later

One lot Men's Patent Leather Bal and Button $2.00
One lot Men's $2.50 Working Shoes to go for $2.00
One lot Men's $4 and $5 Fine Shoes, late styles $3.50
One lot Boys' School Shoes, were $1.75, now $1.50
One lot Youths' School Shoes, were $1.75, now $1.50
One lot Child's Shoes, they were 60c to $1.00, for 20c
Warm Goods of All Kinds at a Cut Price

All Kinds of Slippers to Please for the House Wear Later On
ALL GOODS IN OUR STORE AT CUT PRICES. COME IN AND LOOK OUR STOCK OVER

15 First Street MORTON & SHATTUCK FULTON

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance Yearly $3.00.

Volume 1, No. 10. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1914 International News Service. Price One Cent.

RUSSIANS HOLD MANY MOUNTAIN STRONGHOLDS

They Capture German Artillery; Von Hindeburg's Army Halted; Germans Continue to Resist Heavy Blows

Special to The Evening Times

Petrograd, Dec. 29.—While the Austrian army in northern Galicia is in retreat the battle between the Germans and the Russian forces in Poland continues a deadlock with advances at some points offset by retirements in others.

Having cut in two the Austrian army that pressed forward after lifting the Russian siege at Cracow, Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, is now expected to exercise a similar strategy against the German contingent of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's armies. The master stroke of the Russians has crushed the Austrian forces and it will be some time before they can rally, reform and be in a position to give any materil aid to the Germans.

In the meantime it is believed that Cracow will again be under siege before long.

Official dispatches state that all the important passes in the Carpathians are now held by the Russians. The efforts of the Austrians to transport troops to the relief of the hard driven forces in the Carpathians proved a miserable failure.

It is officially announced that more than 25,000 prisoners, including 250 officers, have been taken in Galicia and Poland during the latter half of last week. A great quantity of war stores fell into Russian hands including fifty rapid firre guns, two ammunition trains, hospital supplies and several heavy pieces of artillery.

Official dispatches say that General Dankl's Austrian army, whose pursuit of the Russian army after the siege of Cracow had been turned into a retreat. Hundreds of soldiers, overcome by the cold weather and lack of food are falling behind in the retreat and are being made prisoners.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army has been halted before Warsaw and the plight of Prittwitz is now more serious than it was before the Russians retired from the region of Cracow.

It may now be necessary for Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to reconstruct in its entirety his plan of campaign, but in the meantime the Russians will be hammering at his line at every point in an effort to pierce it.

Between the upper Vistula and the Pilica the Germans are on the defensive and heavy blows are being administered against them.

The left bank of the Nida is now completely freed of Austrians.

In the region of the upper Vistula the Russians are making progress slowly, owing to the stubborn defense of the Germans.

In the southern theater of war the Russians have crossed the Lansin river, driving back the Turks. The Russians have also driven back the Turks behind a line running from Khamour and Agadane, taking many prisoners. The losses of the Turks in this region have been enormous and they are also suffering from lack of clothing and food.

"The situation in the Russo-Turkish theater of war is favorable to our forces at every point and all along the line our losses are much lighter than those of the enemy," says a military dispatch from the southern field headquarters at Tiflis.

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM FRUSTRATED RAID

Special to The Evening Times.

Harwich, Eng., Dec. 29.—That spies in England gave warning of the British raid against Cuxhaven on Christmas was the belief expressed here to-day by members of the crew of the light cruiser Arethusa.

Bombs dropped by British airmen caused much damage to the municipal gas works and also to the fortifications.

"The Germans seem to have received news of our coming," said Lieut. B. C. Watson of the Arethusa. "It certainly looked as though there had been a leakage of information, for we found a Zeppelin awaiting our arrival when we got off the Cuxhaven harbor. Many bombs were dropped from this Zeppelin ship."

New Fighting, Say Vienna Officials

Vienna, Dec. 29.—A new battle between the Austrians and the Servians is developing in the southern theater of war, according to an official report issued by the Austrian war office. It follows:

"Two new frontier skirmishes have occurred in the south and a new battle seems to be developing. The Servians have blown up the bridge at Semlin.

"North of Duka Pass the Austrians avoided the Russian attacks. Russian attacks in the Carpathians are very severe. An attack by the Russians on the plain between the Dunajec river and the Bania has been repelled."

Semlin is opposite Belgrade.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.



The world hardly expected Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary would survive long after the war began. The murder of his nephew, Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand, and his consort was a great blow to the aged ruler, and when the war began shortly afterward he was not able to take any active part in it. A month after the conflict started he was reported near death's door, but he rallied and seemed to improve. The emperor celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday and the sixty-sixth year of his reign about as the war began.

FRENCH TRYING TO [illegible]

Special to The Evening Times

Paris, Dec. 29.—Although a severe storm has been raging over the greater part of the battle front since Sunday night fighting is still progressing at some points. The Germans utilized the stormy weather in an effort to deliver surprise attacks in West Flanders, east of Amiens, and on the heights of the Meuse, but all were repelled.

The French war office has issued an official communique saying that French artillery is everywhere proving superior to that of the German armies. The statement follows:

"In the reports sent from German general headquarters to the Berlin newspapers stated that the French would find difficulty in proving that their artillery could gain the upper hand against the German guns. Have the Germans forgotten the staff order published in the Frankfurter Zeitung on December 8th in which the German commander-in-chief of the South German army congratulated the German troops upon the gallantry they displayed under the most violent attacks of the French artillery which they had been unable to oppose with equal effectiveness?"

French artillery, working in a snow storm, is shelling the works defending Muelhausen (in Alsace) upon the west.

A hard struggle is in progress among the sand dunes of the North sea coast, northeast of Lombartzyde, where the French are trying to extend their lines in the direction of Westende.

It is reported from Furnes that two German aeroplanes have arrived at Heyst "for use in the German aerial invasion against England."

The Belgians have crossed the Yser in considerable numbers north of Dixmude and have strengthened their positions on the right bank.

ENGLAND WILL GIVE WAY TO U.S.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—News of the transmission of a note by the U. S. government warning England against continued interference with American shipping on the high seas created intense satisfaction in official circles today. Belief was expressed on every hand, however, that England would give way to the desires of the United States rather than risk incurring the hostility of the American government. America is powful friend to have at this time.

The German press comments at length upon the protest and takes occasion to say that England has "arrogantly boasted long enough of her domination of the world's seas."

War office dispatches say that storms have interferred with operations in France, but that the French continue to attack on the north seacoast in West Flanders where they have been repulsed. In Poland the dispatches say that there is no decisive development.

APPOINTMENTS DEFERRED

Washington, Dec. 29.—In the Senate to-day Senator O'Gorman of New York asked that the confirmation of Major H. W. Childs as courtmaster at Battleboro, Vt., be deferred on the ground that the courtmaster had violated a written pledge to name a candidate to be selected by the Democratic committee of that State.

The complaint was filed with Senator O'Gorman by J. G. Moore of Albany, Conservation Commissioner of New York. He said he acted for the Democratic organization of Vermont.

MILITIAMEN UNDER ARREST; STATE DEP'T MOVES

Canadian Officials Prompt to Probe the Shooting of Americans; Troops Disobeyed Orders

Special to The Evening Times

Buffalo, Dec. 29.—Careful and complete investigation of the shooting of Walter Smith and Charles Dorsch, the two American hunters, by the Canadian infantrymen yesterday is promised by those in authority on both sides of the Niagara river. Word reached Buffalo this morning that the State department at Washington would send special officers here immediately. Friends of the bereaved Smith family to the number of 150 sent a petition to Washington asking that the investigation be started without delay. Congressman Charles B. Smith, who is a member of the committee on foreign affairs, wired from Washington that he had asked the State department to conduct its inquiry at once.

Vice Consul J. B. Curtis of Fort Erie wired an account of the shooting to Secretary of State Bryan at Washington, but up to this morning had not received a reply.

Commissioner of Militia Sam Hughes, at Ottawa, announced he would make an immediate investigation to find out who was at fault in the shooting. Coroner J. R. Menecke of Bridgeburg impaneled a jury for the inquest which was begun yesterday afternoon and will be continued Wednesday.

The three soldiers who did the shooting are under arrest at the town hall at Fort Erie which is temporarily used as a barracks by the troops. Col. Hugh Rose took statements from the men late yesterday afternoon and later went to military headquarters at Toronto.

Col. Rose, on behalf of the Canadian militia, and Richard Mains, chief of the Ontario Provincial police, gave strict orders for no one to make any statement regarding the shooting. It was learned however, from eye witnesses that Police Chief Delaney of Fort Erie [illegible] and wounded Dorsch. Delaney was asked to verify this but said he could not confirm it or deny it. He said his story would come out on the witness at the inquest to-morrow.

WILSON DEMANDS ENGLISH RESPECT

Washington, Dec. 29.—The President to-day confirmed the report that a protest had been sent to Great Britain by the United States against the treatment given to America shipping on the high seas. The protest was sent to the British foreign office on Saturday but no reply has yet been received.

The President made it clear to his callers that the position taken by the United States is undebatable so far as the theory of international law is concerned. He indicates that the American position is technically and legally above reproach. The same stand that Great Britian herself has taken in former wars he stated, and the President also said that each case of a vessel had been made a ground of protest almost from the beginning of the war, and the present note was only on binding all cases. The message deals with other phases of the matter beyond the fact that damages will have to be paid by Great Britain in all cases of detention regardless of the outcome of the present situation. The sending of the demand is a surprise to diplomats who had no advance information about being prepared. It is expected that the leader of the American government will be followed by other neutral nations.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary Bryan to-day announced that the State department had begun an inquiry into the shooting of American duck hunters near Fort Erie, Ontario, yesterday. Mr. Bryan said that the American Vice Consul Curtis at Fort Erie probably will transmit a full report of the incident.

Wilson Will Have His Hands Full

Washington, Dec. 29.—With a programme mapped out which provides for the consideration of the annual supply bills before any other class of legislation, Congress to-day came back to work determined to dispose of all its business by Mar. 4th.

While open sessions of the Senate will be devoted to the supply bills, the executive sessions of that body will take up the patronage fight with President Wilson.

It was predicted that a big struggle will follow President Wilson's nominations of the members of the new federal trade commission, which are expected to reach the Senate in a few days. Many members of the upper House are known to be pigued because the President has not taken the Senate into his confidence in picking men to nominate. The struggle over postmaster and other nominations also was predicted to be continued.

Between times, when the appropriation bills are in committees or in conference the congressional houses have a little leisure, national defense, conservation and similar propaganda will be debated, but leaders of both bodies are agreed that none of these topics shall be permitted to delay the appropriation measures.

In the House a lively fight will be waged over woman suffrage, but the leaders do not expect that this will consume more than a day. The ship purchase bill also is scheduled for early consideration.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair to-night and Wednesday. Warmer to-night. Much colder Wednesday.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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Telephone 45

WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
H. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
L. W. EMERICK, *Treasurer*

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1914.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

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Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
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Eureka Paper Company.
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Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
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G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Congratulations

"It's all right. It's certainly a good thing."—R. B. Carhart.

Opinions

Advice Is Cheap.

Diversify! When the cotton planters of the South appealed to Washington for relief because of the large crop of cotton with no market for it excepting at sacrifice prices, they were advised to diversify their crops. Good advice, but of very little use in this emergency. It is the same kind of advice that the manufacturers of the country were given when they were asked what they should do after the tariff had been reduced and the market opened to an invasion of foreign goods. They were advised to diversify their trade and to seek more of it abroad. When these manufacturers asked how they could do this with wages from 50 to 100 per cent. higher in this country than abroad, they were advised to make their work men more efficient. Advice is very cheap, but it doesn't fill the dinner pail or the pay envelope or help to pay dividends.—Leslie's.

John Muir.

John Muir, the famous naturalist, who has just died in Los Angeles, Cal., was born in Dunbar, Scotland, on April 21, 1838. His parents sent him to school at the age of 3. When he was 11 years old the family came to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. John took an active part in clearing the land for the new farm, but his delight was in study, especially in mathematics. From 1860 to 1864 he studied at the University of Wisconsin. He took special courses and did not receive a degree until 30 years later, when Harvard gave him an A. M.

Immediately after leaving college Muir took up his life work as a botanist, geologist and explorer. On foot, with little equipment save a note book and a pocket magnifying glass, he tramped his way over most of the United States, finally reaching California, which for the rest of his life was as much his home as any particular spot on the earth's surface could be said to be. In 1876 he joined the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and remained in that service five years, during which time he explored explore the western coast of North America from California to Alaska, and discovered in Alaska Muir Bay and the great glacier that still bears his name. In 1881 he served one of the expedition on the United States steamship Corwin, which explored the Bering Straits and Arctic Sea in search of the ill-fated De Long expedition which was lost in the Jeannette. In 1893 he went to Norway and Switzerland to study glacial conditions there. In 1903-4 he went on a tour of exploration that covered Russia, Siberia, Manchuria, northern India, Australia and New Zealand, and in 1911 and 1912 he made extensive journeys in the little known regions of South America and Africa. Some of his travels were in company with John Burroughs. He was a prolific writer for the magazines and the author of several books, including "The Mountains of California" and "Our National Parks," in which works he made an elaborate classification of faunal and floral life.

Muir first attracted national attention as a writer by a description of Yosemite Park. A scientist with the vision of a poet, a passionate lover of nature whose ideals were thoroughly practical, he taught a Nation to respect its own property and to preserve from wanton destruction what man could never replace. To his earnest preaching and personal influence more than any other circumstance the United States owes its system of national parks and forest preserves. But for his persistent efforts the Yosemite today would probably be a barren waste, its mountains denuded and its water-courses arid. What was accomplished there was the starting-point in a great national plan to save from ruin the forests and watersheds on both coasts. The geologist who tramped the Sierras and traced the course of glaciers in distant lands converted working scientists to his views. The dreamer who saw in nature's wonders something to be saved from ruin for posterity's sake overcame the selfish hostility of lumber-men and land-grabbers.—Utica Herald Dispatch.

THE DATE IS SET

Fulton people have heerd John S. Knox of the Knox School of Applied Salesmanship. When in this city he gave a talk that rang through the big Chautauqua tent, and it has been ringing in the ears of many of his auditors' ears ever since. One of Mr. Knox's recent utterances is in effect that ninety per cent of the retail people of this country are making no money, and, to be frank, they have been unwilling to pay the price of success." He adds to this by saying that the mail order people are putting forth tremendous efforts to get the retailers' business.

Mr. Knox has studied the soap plan of one firm and the big plant of another mail order house, in order that he might get their methods. He was told that if the retailers of this country persist in using their present methods the mail order people will soon get most of the business.

These sweeping claims coming from a man who has for years unprofitably, perhaps, fought the mail order houses, impels one to sit up and take notice. Mr. Knox is in the fight against mail order houses as a matter of principle. That his ideas of weapons and methods of using them are of advantage to men in the retail business of the country is found in the fact that his enemies are most zealous in studying them. He tells the retailer, the business men, that they are largely to blame for sitting passively by while the mail order houses are using every means to reach the people. The best advertising writers are employed and tons of literature are sent out. His books written on efficiency in salesmanship are sought by employes of the Chicago mail order houses. Those men study his methods, because the Knox ideas gets next to people. He teaches men to find out what the people want and how to supply them. He teaches men how to beat the mail order houses at their own game.

Knox tells us that co-operation and not competition is the life of trade. In other words, we must enter into our neighbors' problems.

January 1, 1915, is the date set for a beginning. Are the men of Fulton ready for "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together?"

BOYS TEACH FATHERS TO FARM

The growth of the boys' corn club movement is described in the report of the General Education Board showing how youngsters in all parts of the country are proving the value of scientific farming methods.

Sporadic clubs, the report says, had been organized before 1908, when Dr. Knapp began to develop the idea. The work was taken up in practically every section of the United States, and every boy was urged to plant an acre of corn on his father's farm. It was planned to organize clubs in every neighborhood, then form county and State groups, and finally a federation of clubs.

Local county and State prizes were awarded annually, and the most successful boys were sent to Washington to meet the Secretary of Agriculture and the President. The boys, however, had to sell their crops, and the prices they received for their products counted as points in the prize award decision.

"As a rule," the report says, "each member works a plot of one acre. The county superintendent of education is usually in charge. Appointed special agent of the Department of Agriculture, with a nominal salary of $1 a year, he obtains the franking privilege, which enables him to disseminate information and instruction among them.

"The growth of the club work is itself the best proof of the enthusiasm excited and the substantial material results achieved. Nor has its influence been limited to the boys, for the crops raised have set new standards and opened new visits for the adult farmer.

"In 1910, for example, the boys' club of Holmes county, Miss., averaged 76 bushels of corn an acre, while the boys' fathers were averaging 16. In the same season 100 boys in various parts of the South averaged 133.7 bushels, and one boy produced more than 200. The following season 100 boys averaged 137.48 bushels; seven boys raised more than 200. In 1911 471 made more than 100 bushels to the acre; in 1912, 493.

"In the awarding of prizes for these notable performances various factors are taken into consideration. Thirty per cent is allowed for yield, 30 per cent for the showing of profit, 20 per cent for the best ten ears and 20 per cent for the best written report."—New York Tribune.

BEWITCHING NET AND SATIN EVENING GOWN FOR THE DEBUTANTE.



The stylish and handsome gown illustrated is of sequin embroidered black net over pale pink satin. A salient style feature is the unique sash. A band of iridescent sequins edges the bottom of the skirt and outlines the decollete bodice. The sleeves are only wispy ones of bows of ribbon.

TO SUCCEED JUDGE ROSS

Judge Cady Will Be Named to Onondaga County Court.

Syracuse, Dec. 29.—Municipal Court Judge W. G. Cady of this city has been recommended to Governor-elect Charles S. Whitman for appointment as a county judge of Onondaga county to succeed Judge W. M. Ross, elected to the Supreme Court. This would give Mayor Will the appointment of Judge Cady's successor and it is said he will name William S. Farmer to the place.

Willard A. Rill, president of the Common Council, is the leading candidate for transfer tax appraiser in Onondaga county.

THE SWEET THING!

This is what a New Orleans writer had to say about Uncle Tom McClary, California fight promoter: "A slim figure that belies the dominant personality that lies beneath—the suggestion of a steel spring underlying his rather delicate figure—eyes snapping with vigor and ready intelligence—mouth firm and indomitable—chin that of a Roman Emperor, while a wide and high brow bespeaks a mentality of a high order—features clean cut as a cameo—strong but delicately moulded face."

ALUMNI VS. HIGH SCHOOL

College and Preparatory School Boys Will Clash New Year's Night

New Year's night the Fulton Alumni and High school basket ball teams will clash at the City Hall court. This is one of the annual attractions of the holiday season.

Tickets will be placed on sale today for the game. Most of the members of the Alumni squad are college boys who are home for the holidays and they long to test their skill against their alma mater. This affair always attracts a large crowd of rooters who are about evenly divided. Keen interest is manifested in the game and there is much speculation as to who will be the winner.

George Ward and Don Cavanaugh of the Alumni are students at Syracuse University, while Thomas Johnson attends the University of Pennsylvania.

The line up:

Alumni		High School.
	Forwards	
G. Ward		O'Brien, Keller.
Cavanaugh		Fairgrieve
	Center	
Johnson		Caffery
	Guards	
Ives, Dutton		J. Ward
Snow		Hudson, Webb

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WESTERN MEATS
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Sale of Land for Taxes

Sale of land for unpaid State, County and City taxes for the years 1905 to 1914 inclusive.

In pursuance of and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Fulton, N. Y., being Chapter 63 of the Laws of 1902 and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto in reference to the collection of taxes, under Sections 252-259 inclusive of said act, notice is hereby given that I shall proceed to sell at public auction on the 7th day of January, 1915 and such succeeding days as may be necessary, at ten o'clock A. M. in the Common Council Chambers in the City Hall of the City of Fulton, N. Y., the following described parcels of land to satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, as the case may be.

If said premises or land are not sold on the 7th day of January, 1915, the sale will continue from day to day until the whole amount of said parcels are disposed of, and the taxes thereon satisfied. The amount set opposite each parcel is the amount of taxes due on the same, and the expenses of collection.

No bids shall be received in sums less than said amount.

FRED A. SUMMERVILLE,
City Chamberlain.

Dated, November 20, 1914.

Cecil Andrews, Lot 10; Block 1; 1913	$ 14.80
Catherine Bryant, Great Lot 29; 1913-14	29.62
Tony Fusco, Lot 8; Block 141; 1911	4.13
1912	7.41
1914	7.42
Josephine Fusco, Block 141; 1913	3.70
1914	4.75
Eliphelet Gulle, Lot 9; Block 514; 1905	12.62
1906	11.61
1907	10.75
1908	9.79
1909	11.23
1910	11.23
1911	8.15
1912	7.46
1913	7.41
1914	7.27
William Hall, Lot 1; Block 142; 1913	15.87
1914	8.47
William J. Hall, Lot 7; Block 527; 1914	24.99
F. D. Hunt, Blocks 527, 528, 534, 535; 1913	25.92
1914	26.17
Rose Mattison, Block 148; 1913	11.40
Oswego, Syracuse & Utica Transportation Co., Storehouse and office, 1913	7.41
1914	7.48
John Rexse, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4; Block 4; 1913	25.92
1914	26.17
Frank Pelow, Part of Lots 3, 4; Block 47; 1912	2.69
1913	2.5
1914	2.8
William Robinson, Sake Farm; 1913	16.66
John Robinson, Lot 1; Block 108; 1913	18.51
1914	18.74
Part of Lot 11 Block 203; Part of Lot 8; Block 203; 1913	29.81
Part of Lot 7; Block 203; 1913	7.
Fred Hillick, Part of Lot 5; Block 55; 1913	25.
1914	56.
J. H. Smith Company, Lots 21, 22, 26, 27; Bellejean Park; 1913	37.84
1913	3.70
Mrs. Dan Snow, Great Lot 29; 1913	1.85
1914	1.85
Guy F. Taylor, Lot 1; Part of Lots 2, 3; Block 124; 1913	69.24
1914	63.55
Fred Wilson, Part of Lot 2, 3; Block 85; 1913	1.85
George E. Wilson, Sr., Harper's Location, 1913	.92
1914	.94
Frank Waters, Part of Lot 6; Block 62; 1911	7.92
1912	7.64
1913	7.41
1914	7.47
Orin D. Stanton, Lot 15; Block 528; Lot 6; Kimball's Garden; 1913	1.83
1914	1.87
James Taylor, Lot 14; Bellejean Park; 1913	.92
Charles Hart, Jr., Block 52; 1909	1.04
1910	1.03
1911	1.03
Mutual Milk & Cream Company, Part of Lots 4, 5, 6; Block 142; 1913	37.26
1914	31.95
Alvina Pritchard, Lot 2; Block 123; 1911	5.90
1913	5.58
Alvina Pritchard, Lot 2; Block 12; 1911	5.99
William Smith, Lot 1; Block 89; 1913	3.74
1914	3.81
Thomas F. Kowalski, Lot 6; Part Lot 5; Block 162; 1913	81.99
1914	129.57
Thomas J. Ingersoll, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Block 530; 1911	9.84
B. J. O'Grady, Block 121; 1911	2.07
Thomas Best Est., Lot 9; Block 162; 1911	3.13
Mary Castor, Lots 4, 5, 11; Block 201; 1911	12.51
Fred Celon, Lot 4; Block 530; 1910	8.29
G. E. Lapoint Est.; 1909	2.82
Alice McCarthy, Part of Lot 8; Block 20; 1908	1.12
Alice McCarthy, Part of Lot 8; Block 20; 1907	1.34
Irving Taylor, Lot 15; Block 530; 1908	1.22
James Campbell, Lot 7; Block 105; 1907	38.32
William Starr, Lot 45; Bellejean Park; 1907	1.34

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About Football Mainly

By FRANK G. MENKE

New York, Dec. 29.—Harvard's refusal to give games to Michigan and Washington and Jefferson in 1915 is a clear case of "cold feet"—and something more.

Washington and Jefferson came so close to beating Harvard last fall that they are shivering yet up in Cambridge way. And that green eleven from Michigan put up such a great fight against the veteran Harvard team that the Crimson wants no more of Haize and Blye.

Michigan was offered a game with Harvard for 1914 and Michigan accepted although it looked like a certain defeat for Michigan. Harvard had a veteran eleven—an eleven made up of the greatest stars in the game. Michigan, on the other hand, had two veterans and nine green men. But Michigan was game—Michigan took a chance in the hope that Harvard would give it a chance in 1915 when the positions would be reversed.

But Harvard has crawled out of 1915 game with Michigan with this excuse: A game with Michigan in 1915 would be too difficult."

The Harvard folks are right. A game with Michigan in 1915 would be "difficult"—and it would be something more. It would probably be a walkaway for Michigan, for the Michigan eleven in 1915 will be an eleven that has had the benefit of 1915 experience. It will be a veteran eleven—and it will be one that every team must fear.

Harvard's great 1914 will be shot to pieces by the graduations of Hardwick, Bradlee, Pennock, Brickley, Logan and a half dozen others who brought fame and victory to Cambridge. Harvard enters 1915 with Mahan and a few others of the old guards left and Coach Houghton up against the proposition of building up a powerful team from among a dozen likely looking recruits and just a few veterans.

If Harvard went against Michigan in 1915 the chances of victory would be in favor of Michigan, but the 1914 chances were all with Harvard. Yet Michigan was sportsmanlike enough to accept the game. Michigan was willing to take a chance. They have not cold feet or a yellow streak out in Ann Arbor, but up in Cambridge, it seems they will play only those teams that they are sure they can beat.

Washington and Jefferson was dropped from the Harvard schedule for 1915. There's a reason, and the reason seems to be that Washington and Jefferson gave Harvard too hard a tussle last fall. Harvard beat W. and J. by a 10 to 9 score, and that Harvard victory was a fluke. Harvard won through luck and nothing else. W. and J. outplayed Harvard in every department of the game.

Probably up in Harvard they figured that if W. & J. could make such a showing against Harvard's veteran 1914 eleven, it might go as far as to beat Harvard in 1915. And the Crimson folks are taking no chances. They just ignored W. & J. for 1915. Harvard may offer the excuse that it dropped W. & J. because one of its players was a bit rough during the game. That's a weak excuse, for the action of the W. & J. tackle was not offensive. It was defensive roughness. He has to defend himself against the rough tactics of one of the Harvard men.

Patterson, the W. & J. tackle, was caught while doing a little rough work. The Harvard tackle wasn't caught, and that seems to be one of the excuses Harvard may have for its failure to schedule W. & J. in 1915.

Dartmouth, if you remember, used to play Harvard. And with considerable frequency, Dartmouth used to give Harvard a beating. Harvard stood it as long as it could. Then it severed athletic relations. It refused to schedule Dartmouth for future games. Its excuse was that those New Hampshire youths were too rough.

If Johnny Maulbetsch, who halfbacks for Michigan, hadn't been so rough, maybe Harvard would have given Michigan a game in 1915. But Johnny would get rough. He would bust holes right through the Harvard line. And now Harvard won't play Michigan in 1915. If Spiegel, Fleming and Young, of W. & J. hadn't been so rough, if they hadn't run right through the Harvard line and around its wings, Harvard might have given W. & J. a game in 1915, but they did—and now W. & J. must suffer.

The moral seems to be: If you want to have Harvard schedule you for a game each year, you must be careful not to come anywhere near beating it.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE DIXON.

Joe Brown, Lifelong Friend, Tells of of Dead Pugilist's Career.

A memorial pamphlet to George Dixon, the dead negro pugilist, has been sent out by a "Joe" Brown, a long-time friend of his. In it he says:

"Dec. 18 was the eighth anniversary of the last appearance in the ring of one of the greatest little fighters who ever wore a glove, George Dixon. The little Nova Scotia black met Monk, the newsboy, in Providence on that occasion and lost the decision in fifteen rounds. He was but a shadow of his former self, and the marvelous skill and generalship which had made him a favorite were absent. After that, "Little Chocolate," who had made a fortune in the ring, sank into abject poverty, and within three years he was dead.

"Dixon's ring career extended over twenty years. He was a little pickaninny of 16 when he started in the game, and he was 36 when he engaged in his last bout. At 20 he became the bantamweight champion of the world, and a little later achieved the world's featherweight title by defeating Nunc Wallace in London, "Australian Abe" Willis in San Francisco, and Jack Skelly in New Orleans. He lost the title to Solly Smith in 1897, but soon regained it, and held the honor until Terry McGovern whipped him in 1900."

BUSH ALLOWED 5 HITS

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 28.—The baseball season is over at last. In the final game between the touring all-stars of the National and American leagues, and Grover Alexander, pitching for the Nationals, won a brilliant duel over "Bullet" Joe Bush of the Athletics, 1 to 0. Each allowed five hits. The Nationals have won two more battles than their opponents in fifty-six encounters.

To Display Motor Cycles.

Philadelphia is another city which this year has planned to have an exclusive motor cycle and accessory show. The exhibit will be held on the Continental Hotel roof garden Feb. 13 to 20. Forty booths have been provided for, and dealers of the Quaker City are enthusiastic over the outlook for a successful show.

HOT LINERS.

(Narry Sempson, Piute Indian, who is cross-eyed, has been signed to pitch for the Oakland, Cal. team.)

A speedy young Piute
With a most amazing shute
Has left the tribal wigwam
For to entertain the fans.
Although his lamps are twisted
Nature made him fisted
In a way to make the batters
Look like also rans.

Lost balls cost the Giants $8,000 last year. Lost games cost them a trifle more.

GOSSIP OF THE WINTER LEAGUE.

Red Smith of the world's champions writes that his broken leg has mended and that he will go hunting soon.

It is said that Fielder Jones has signed Outfielder Wilhoit of the Venice (Cal.) team for the St. Louis Federals. Wilhoit hit .344 in the Coast league.

Bobby Wallace has a grand batting average of .282 for twenty years. His best year was in 1907, when he hit .339, and his poorest 1914, when he clouted .211.

James A. Gilmore is said to be on the trail of Hank O'Day as an umpire possibility. The Federal league might not be quite as bad as facing Evers, McGraw and Bresnahan.

Butcher boys, caustic fans and easily riled umpires to the contrary notwithstanding, T. Raymond Georgia Peach Cobb, be it noted, belted out enough base hits to flash across the American league batting pan some twenty-four points in front of his nearest competitor, E. Collins of Philadelphia, who hit for .344. If Cobb ever gets through a season without running afoul of any one his average, at this rate, ought to stand for all time.

BROOKE INTENDS TO STAY.

Pennsylvania Football Coach Will Stick to His Post.

An unusual situation developed in college athletics when the members of the football squad of the University of Pennsylvania united in a protest against the retention of George Brooke as coach. Brooke has a contract covering two more years. He was declared to be a failure because of the poor showing the football team made the past season.

Brooke refused to resign. He said that he had done as well as any coach could do with the material at hand and



Photo by American Press Association.

GEORGE BROOKE.

that he was entitled to a chance to prove his ability by continuing in the post. He declared that to leave under the circumstances would ruin his reputation and impair his earning capacity.

The weekly paper conducted by the students of the university took up the fight against Brooke and in an editorial said:

"There will be no sportsmanship next season if Brooke, a repudiated coach, is in charge of the team, which is now on record as believing him a failure. The university is not behind Mr. Brooke."

SUTTON IS AN OLD TIMER.

Billiard Player's Health Has Recently Improved Very Much.

George Sutton, one time holder of the 18.1 and 18.2 balk line billiard championships, was compelled to retire from the game some years ago, and for a time his health was quite precarious. It has recently improved so much that he was able to join in the tournament



GEORGE SUTTON.

of the Champion Billiard Players' league, in which games are played in 150 cities scattered over the country.

Sutton was an expert pool player before he took up billiards. He believed that the skill that had won him titles at pocket billiards would also win at caroms, and so he changed his game. His judgment was correct, as was shown by his winning the championship, which he held until he lost it to Calvin Demarest.

Reds Get Infielder Olson.

August Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati National League Baseball club, has signed Ivan Olson, an infielder, who played last season on the Cleveland American league team.

CONTRIBUTORS FOR STAMPS

Complete List of Local Persons Who Aided the Seal Campaign

In yesterday's Evening Times appeared the result and appeal of the Red Cross seal committee's work. Lack of space forbade publication of the list of names of those who bought the little messengers.

The list follows:

Fort Stanwix Can Co.	$ 2.00
Ditt's Machine Wks.	5.00
C. Bailey	1.00
C. M. Allen	2.00
Geo. Mason	2.00
Fulton Light Heat & Power	5.00
Foster Bros.	5.00
Granby Paper Co.	5.00
Boland Bros.	1.00
E Z Opener Bag Co.	5.00
A. E. Gwynne	5.00
Volney Paper Co.	5.00
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.	10.00
Nestle Food Co.	5.00
G. B. Palmer	1.00
A. P. Bradt	1.00
W. E. Bidwell	1.00
B. L. Royce	1.00
H. J. Terpenning	1.00
C. E. Guile	1.00
G. G. Whittaker	1.00
F. E. Goodjon	1.00
T. H. Marvin	1.00
F. J. Switzer	1.00
F. B. Hodges	1.00
M. Skeel	.50
E. E. Hart	1.00
L. G. Adams	2.00
N. A. Locke	1.00
C. E. Stewart	1.00
Chas. Lee	1.00
D. J. Hanifin	1.00
B. C. Brown	1.00
N. H. Haviland	1.00
G. B. Fairman	1.00
Fred Cary	1.00
W. Drury	1.00
W. A. Clements	1.00
D. L. Lipsky	1.00
G. S. Piper	1.00
S. D. Wells	1.00
Van Wagenen Inc.	1.00
O. J. Coles	1.00
Chas. Mangeot	1.00
C. E. Harding	1.00
S. D. Keller	1.00
F. Wadsworth	1.00
F. French	1.00
W. J. Bradford	1.00
C. L. Peck	1.00
F. Howell	1.00
A. T. Jennings	1.00
R. Guile	1.00
Gertrude Church	1.00
F. E. LaPorte	1.00
Mrs. S. E. Morin	1.00
A. I. Morton	1.00
L. B. Babcock	1.00
G. B. Farley	1.00
F. M. Wells	1.00
Myron Foster	1.00
A. M. Hurd	1.00
J. F. Hopkins	1.00
F. Stafford	.30
M. G. Hargrave	1.00
L. J. McQuade	1.00
Pearson Bros.	2.00
W. L. Forsythe	1.00
H. L. Waugh	15.00
Wm. Dann	1.00
H. N. Gilbert	.60
Mrs. J. W. Rigley	.50
Dr. L. F. Joy	1.00
J. W. Corey	1.00
H. W. Schlappi	1.00
J. J. McGinnis	1.00
J. Burns	1.00
Guy Garrett	1.00
F. Richardson	2.25
N. A. Mauver	1.00
F. I. Palmer	1.00
R. J. Hoff	1.00
J. W. Snyder	1.00
R. J. Draper	1.00
C. E. Lockrow	1.00
B. T. Mason	1.00
Clint. Nichols	.50
D. C. Case	1.00
G. J. Emeny Co.	2.00
Hunter, F. & M. Co.	1.00
Morin Bros	1.50
True Bros.	1.00
Victoria	2.50
W. G. Gage Co.	1.00
F. L. Sears	1.00
Ed. Stevens	1.00
L. R. Scudder	1.00
R. B. Carhart	1.00
W. Bradley Co.	1.00
Morill Press	3.00
W. C. Lee	1.00
J. R. Fitzgerald	1.00
G. B. Loomis	2.00
Sam Sharp	1.00
J. C. Murphy	2.00
R. J. Pendergast	1.00
Geo. Pratt	1.00
Jas. Washburne	2.00
Clete Hill	1.00
W. C. Burns	1.00
E. Holmes	1.00
A. P. Curtis	1.00
F. N. Pierce	1.00
J. Cornell, Jr.	1.00
L. R. Owens	1.00
C. W. Owens	1.00
G. Emens	1.00
W. Draper	1.00
Dr. Whitbeck	1.00
Jas. Connors	1.00
Chas. Voglesang	1.00
E. L. Lamb	1.00
C. F. Foster	1.00
H. McCrea	1.00
Wm. Church	1.00
N. L. Whittaker	1.00
C. Schafer	1.00
F. E. Wolcott	1.00
Julia K. Steele	1.00
F. E. Fox	1.00
V. Calkins	1.00
J. Wilson	1.00
Mrs. E. C. Whittaker	1.00
May Willard	1.00
Edna Moore	1.00
W. F. Hill	1.00
W. J. Brauch	4.50
E. S. Brown	1.00
A. Kraus	1.00
D. B. Kane	1.00
Elmer Taylor	1.00
F. L. Youmans	1.00
M. Switzer	1.00
J. Steyens	1.00
A. E. Langdon	1.00
H. H. Merriam	.50
L. Edgerton	2.00
M. Dietrich	1.00
C. R. Rudd	1.00
J. Foster	1.00
W. C. Middleton	1.00
G. W. Brooker	1.00
R. L. McCully	1.00
H. L. Gilman	1.00
J. E. Stanley	1.00
Dr. Doane	1.00
G. Ansermet	1.00
Z. Newell	1.00
R. B. Hubbard	1.00
G. C. Webb	.25
F. H. Ure	1.00
F. W. Sarr	1.00
Chas. Bennett	1.00
W. J. Sharp	1.00
J. W. Distin	1.00
Wm. Merrill	1.00
W. J. Hornibrook	.50
L. D. Streeter	1.00
G. A. Rappole	1.00
J. A. Toney and mother	1.00
F. G. Dolbear	1.00
W. H. Klein	1.00
Hunter Arms Inc.	5.00
Mrs. Geo. DeForest	1.00
F. J. Taylor	1.00
H. J. Wilson	1.00
M. E. Reynolds	1.00
O. Nelson	1.00
R. J. Currier	1.00
C. T. Currier	1.00
Edw. Rearidon	1.00
G. G. Chauncey	1.00
F. E. Chubb	1.00
J. H. Hollingsworth	1.00
J. B. Follan	1.00
Van Wagenen, Inc.	1.00
J. C. Curtis	1.00
F. B. Barlow	1.00
A. E. Black	1.00
W. E. Gayer	1.00
G. M. Fanning	1.00
F. M. Rumsey	1.00
Carrie Seymour	1.00
E. J. Carver	1.00
Jos. Mehegan	1.00
Maude Marden	1.00
W. H. White	6.25
J. M. Caffrey	2.00
H. G. Scudder	1.00
Friends	2.00
Gilbert and Nichols	3.00
Amer. Mechanics	5.00

BRILLIANT AND JET EMBROIDERED TANGO HOSE AND SLIPPERS.



The dance fad still holds sway over fashiondom, and slippers and hose literally keep up with the pace. The slippers illustrated are black satin embroidered with jet sequins and brilliants and the black silk hose show the same garniture.

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S. WALDHORN
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THE EVENING TIMES

How To Keep Up With It

If the reader is a paid-in-advance subscriber for THE FULTON WEEKLY TIMES opportunity is given him to become listed as one of the patrons of the city's latest mark of progress—The Fulton Evening Times—in this way:

Announce by postal card, letter, phone message, solicitor or paper carrier, a desire to have your name stricken from the mailing list for the Weekly Times, and in place of the latter, to have The Fulton Evening Times served at your door each day.

Upon receipt of such information we shall place to your credit upon The Evening Times' mailing or subscription list the amount of unearned cash that has been received by The Weekly Times.

For example:

"Semit" subscribed for The Weekly Times on July 1, 1914, for one year. On January 1, 1915, he shall have remaining to his credit 50 cents.

This sum is the price charged for The Fulton Evening Times for six days a week for two months, which means that "Semit" will by making the transfer from the old to the new list, receive at least 48 pages for 50 cents, whereas by continuing as a weekly subscriber he would not get more than 13 copies and these papers would be extended over a period of six months—a slow process, isn't it?

There is another point for explanation:

Many subscribers for The Fulton Evening Times have been annoyed by the non-arrival of the paper. To one and all the hope is expressed that we shall receive as much indulgence as lies in one's power of endurance for very soon our circulation building plans and their execution should bring the desired relief to the subscriber and publisher.

In the hope that 1915 may bring to our books the names of all of our weekly patrons, and with good wishes to the people of Fulton who are doing their best to co-operate in the publication of "a Herald of Progress," we remain,

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES, Inc.

Walter J. Draper, Circulation and Adv. Mgr. G. William Braun, Editor.

Those You Know

W. Elwood Oram of New York was the Christmas guest of Mrs. C. Bennett and family, Rochester

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Brooks, E. Broadway, had as guests for Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Markland, brother and father of Mrs. Brooks of Hilton, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Van Brooks, Eveland Markland of Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marsh and son William of Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Storms, N. 6th st. are entertaining Mrs. Otto Scholtz and son Othman of Rome.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Schlappi returned Saturday morning from Constableville, where they had spent the holidays with Mrs. Schlappi's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hayes. The Doctor reports the thermometer registering just 32 degrees below zero as they left the town.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Lake, S. 4th st. had as guests recently, Mr. and Thomas K. Tetley, jr., of Waterloo. Mr. Tetley left for New York the first of the week and Mrs. Tetley will remain with her parents until his return.

* * *

Miss Martha Youngs of Cayuga st. entertained for Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cameron and daughters Jeanette and Oreon of Rochester.

Keller & Wilson

Fulton's Pure Food Advocates

We want your orders for

New Year's Dinner Requirements, NOW

SUGGESTIONS:

Plum Puddings Sweet Potatoes
Boston Lettuce Figs Dates
Oranges Bananas
Select Oysters

Keller & Wilson

Cayuga Street

Guaranteed Fresh Eggs

Spraker's Cookies

Chase & Sanborn's Teas and Coffees

Harbor Farm and Clover Hill Creamery Butter

Cochrane's Pure Olive Oil

Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar

AT

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Youngs and Warren Youngs of Syracuse, with Frank Youngs, of Weedsport. Her sister Mrs. Cameron will remain for some time.

* * *

Mrs. G. Reed of S. 4th st. is visiting friends in Rochester.

* * *

The primary department of the First Baptist church Sunday school held their Christmas party in the parlor of the new church this afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bockus of Brockport are the guests of Miss Osia Rumsey at her home S. 5th st. for the week.

* * *

Miss Charlotte Bostwick is the guest of her sister Mrs. E. J. Fenn and other friends in Syracuse for the holidays.

* * *

Miss Ina Stewart of the training school is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Rita Stewart, of Syracuse for the holiday vacation.

* * *

Mrs. B. I. Thompson of Baldwinsville was the recent guest of her sister, Mrs. George Ingamells and family at their home, Fay st.

* * *

Mrs. Parkhal of Syracuse is the guest of relatives and friends for the holiday season.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schaffer and daughter Ruth will spend some time with relatives in their former home, Batavia.

* * *

Mrs. H. E. Lawrence of Utica st. was a recent guest of her son and family, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Lawerence at Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Harvie of Fay st. left on Monday to remain over the New Year with their children in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Mullen, and children left on Thursday for Buffalo to spend a vacation and will return to Batavia where the family will stay for a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends.

* * *

Bruce K. Steele left on Monday to resume his studies at Mount Herman.

* * *

Opal Barneskey of Oneida spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merriam.

* * *

Rev. C. J. Taft of Corning, N. Y., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Taft, 208 Pratt st.

* * *

G. Bernard Jones, a student at Syracuse university, returned to the Salt City after spending the holidays with his parents in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Anderson have retruned from Auburn, where they spent Christmas.

* * *

Grant Wallace and daughter of Rochester st. entertained yesterday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wallace.

* * *

Robert Crockett of Albany is the guest of his parents in Highland st.

* * *

A. M. Powell of the Dilts Machine Works, this city, returned home last night from Monroe and Port Huron, Mich., where he has spent the past month on business.

* * *

Albert Powell has returned from an extensive business trip in Michigan.

* * *

Odd Fellows Encampment, No 120, will tender a social to their members and their families on Thursday evening at Odd Fellows hall.

* * *

Dr. Gladman, the local leader in the anti-tuberculosis crusade, asks that thanks be extended through The Times' columns for the hearty response of the public in the sale of Christmas seals.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Curtis of Hilton, N. Y., were recent guests in the home of their daughter, Mrs. L. A. Palmer, 301 Oneida st.

H. Putnam Allen & Son H. Putnam Allen & Son

WE HAVE THE FINEST LINE OF ORANGES, NUTS, RAISINS, CANDIES ALSO FRESH OYSTERS. THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE

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DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

"Right living should be the fourth 'R' in education."

Home-making is becoming a science and a fine art. To simply provide food for the family and a place to sleep is not enough to make a modern home. An up-to-date homemaker strives to render her home so attractive that it can compete with the club and theatre. To do so she must be constantly on the alert for new ideas and new things.

This department of The Evening Times is devoted to the idea of furnishing helpful suggestions to this great class with just the practical information and artistic ideas, and including hints on how, where, what and when to buy.

Suggestions from our readers are invited.

Proper Selection of Diet.

The eminent American physiologist Lusk says that nature, through the device of appetite, usually provides against the use of improper food, but that reason must play a part in food selections. A glass of milk and a piece of pie are poor materials for the brain of an active business man whose sedentary life requires 2,500 heat units or calories to maintain his body machinery.

We need also, water, salts, proteins and certain newly discovered substances called vitamines. All these materials are to be found in milk, beans, bread and other great fundamentals of nutrition. Solutions of cane sugar or of glucose are not the exclusive mainstays of life, and yet glucose taken alone yields 2,500 calories at a cost of 4 1-6 cents, and 2,500 calories in the form of cane sugar cost 8 1-3 cents.

Glucose is the cheapest food fuel known, but, like cane sugar or butter fat is not a complete food, in that it does not contain everything necessary for life. Commercial glucose, is absolutely harmless. A man must have sufficient calories in his diet, if he is to live properly and perform labor satisfactorily.

New Year Surprise Cake.

Cream half a cupful of butter with one cupful of sugar, then add the yolks of five eggs beaten until light, and one whole egg. Mix together one and three-quarters cupfuls of sifted flour, three and three-quarters teaspoonfuls of baking-powder and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and add these alternately with half a cupful of cold, sweet milk to the first mixture. Beat well, flavor with one teaspoonful of lemon juice and fold in a tiny silver ring, a bright new dime, a diminutive silver thimble and a small horseshoe. Turn into a buttered and floured cake pan and bake in a moderate oven for forty-five minutes. When cold, cover with cocoanut frosting and decorate with holly.

Old-Style Wedding Cake.

Fruit for this should be prepared in advance as follows: Six cupfuls of currants, washed, dried and picked. Three cupfuls sultana raisins, three cupfuls of citron, cut in fine strips, one-half cupful candied lemon peel, two cupfuls of almonds blanched and cut in shreds. In a warm bowl mix four cupfuls of butter and four cupfuls of sugar, granulated or confectioner's, beat these together until very light. Break ten eggs into another bowl, do not beat them.

Cover a waiter with a big sheet of paper; sift four pints of flour over this, add the fruit and the following spices: Two teaspoonfuls each of nutmeg, mace and cinnamon, one tablespoonful each of cloves and allspice. Mix these together and stand aside ready for use. Have ready in a little pitcher one-half pint best brandy. Select a deep cake tin and grease with butter, line it inside with white paper and on the outside and bottom with four or five thicknesses of very thick wrapping paper, which you must tie on. Have your oven hot and the fire banked so it will not burn out quickly. Now beat the butter and sugar once more, add the eggs two at a time, beating the mixture after each addition. When the eggs are all used, turn in the flour and fruit with brandy, mix thoroughly, pour into the prepared cake tin, cover with several thicknesses of brown paper and bake eight hours, keeping the oven steady and clear.

Remove from the oven and allow it to stand on tin sheet until quite cold. Ice with a thin coat of white icing top and sides and stand in a cool oven to dry, then give it a second coat of thick icing and ornament according to fancy. An icing made of white of egg, a few drops of cold water and confectioner's sugar is the best for the thick icing.

Sugar Cookies.

Two pounds sugar, one cupful butter, one egg, one cupful clabbered cream, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful vanilla extract one teaspoonful lemon extract, one teaspoonful baking powder, flour to roll soft. Mix as for cake, beating soda into the cream and sprinkle sugar over the top and bake in very slow oven. If the dough is allowed to stand 15 to 20 minutes before being rolled and the board and rolling pin are well floured they can be handled much softer than would be imagined and a better cooky will result.

Brown Sugar Cake.

One cupful of brown sugar, yolk of one egg one-quarter teaspoonful cloves same of cinnamon, one-half cupful raisins, one cupful sour milk, add two teaspoonfuls soda to milk, two cupfuls flour. Beat well. Bake in moderately hot oven. Frosting: One and one-half cupfuls brown sugar, enough water to keep from burning, let boil until it threads from spoon, add white of one egg beaten stiff, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Take from stove and stir until nearly cold, then spread over cake.

Old-Fashioned Mock Mince Pie.

For those housewives who for reasons of economy, feel that expensive mince meat is beyond their purse, the following recipe, if carefully followed is excellent. In fact, it hardly can be told from the genuine mince pie. Mix together one cupful of bread-crums, half a cupful of vinegar, one cupful of seeded raisins, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, ground cloves and cinnamon to taste, and water enough to make it of the right consistency—probably a large cupful. Scald the ingredients and use when cold like ordinary mince-meat with any good pie-crust.

German Bread.

A unique kind of bread is made by an old German lady and has been somewhat altered for our family use. It is a most excellent thing for the housekeeper, as it may be kept several weeks, and with a cup of coffee or chocolate, proves a delicious refreshment. Set a sponge as for three ordinary loaves of bread in the evening, using the ordinary quantity of yeast. In the morning, when fully risen, add a pint of dried apples chopped fine, a pint of broken nut meats, three tablespoons of caraway seeds and one of coriander seeds; mix thoroughly, mold into loaves and when light bake. Dates and dried figs chopped very fine may be substituted for the apples.

Near Possum.

This delicacy will appeal to anyone who has tasted genuine possum in the South. Boil and wash two medium-sized sweet potatoes, season with two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, one well-beaten egg, a pinch of salt, a bit of butter and pinch of ginger. Lay out a tender pork steak, sprinkle with salt, place the sweet potatoes in the center and tie up into a roll. Bake until thoroughly cooked and brown in a quick oven.

Sweet Potato Breakfast Biscuits.

I make these delicious biscuits the night before. Bake four medium-sized sweet potatoes, scoop out the pulp, add one heaping tablespoonful of butter and press through a colander with one teaspoonful of salt. When the potatoes are cooled, mix them into one quart of sifted flour and moisten to a dough with about one and a half cupfuls of thick sour milk in which half a teaspoonful of baking soda has been dissolved. Roll out quickly, cut into biscuits and lay them in a greased pan until morning. Then set them in a warm place to rise for a few minutes and bake in a hot oven to a rich brown. These are very good when cold—as they become soft and stay moist for several hours.

SENTENCES SUSPENDED

Judge Rowe Holds Adjourned Term of County Court Monday

Oswego, Dec. 28.—County Judge Rowe held an adjourned term of County Court and also a term for motions at Chmbers this morning. This will doubtless be his last term before he retires next Thursday.

Angelo Visco, charged with assault in the first degree and convicted of assault in the second degree, was given a suspended sentence and ordered to report to the probation officer for three years. Visco claims Rome as his residence and is ordered to report to the officer for Oneida county if he returns to Rome.

Raeffele Ditoro, who pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons, was also given a suspended sentence.

These men are two of the fifteen charged with conspiracy in connection with the Fulton Black Hand cases and are in jail, where they will remain at least until February, when the trials will be held before Judge Coville.

C. E. Pitts, attorney for the Oswego Mercantile Agency, sought an order of contempt from Judge Rowe against W. F. Carpenter, on alleged failure of Mr. Carpenter to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings before Referee James J. Mahaney. The action was brought by George H. Hant to collect an account for feed. F. T. Cahill opposed the motion and the contending lawyers had a warm and busy time of it exchanging epithets and compliments. Judge Rowe denied the motion for contempt but directed Mr. Carpenter to appear for examination before Jan. 4th.

YOUNGSTER BADLY INJURED

William, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mirksy, of 506 Erie st., suffered a fractured collar bone and other serious injuries last night about 6 o'clock, when a large sleigh load of pulp logs, being hauled to the Volney Paper Mill, tipped over and pinned the boy against the rail of the lower bridge.

Dr. Joy was summoned and he treated the boy's injuries and ordered him removed to his home. The youngster was walking along the sidewalk when the sleigh skidded in a deep pitch hole, thus causing the accident. George Neusbaum of South First st. was driving the load.

K. OF C. PARTY

A card social will be held in the Knights of Columbus rooms to-morrow afternoon and evening for the benefit of Father Lindman's parochial school. Euchre will be played. The play will atart at three in the afternoon and 8:30 in the evening.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Attorney William S. Hillick, a prominent Republican lawyer of this city, is scheduled for a legal position at Albany under the new administration.

L. T. MILLER

ONEIDA STREET

All of the essentials and the fancy dishes you can possibly need for your New Year's Dinner.

For years we have maintained the lead in the grocery line in this city. Come here for best grades of food stuffs and satisfactory service.

NON-DESCRIPTS TOP NOTCHERS

This Popular Bowling Team Captured Three Games Last Night

The tie in the City Bowling league was broken last night when the Non-descripts took three games straight from their rivals, the Onyx team. The latter were trimmed by over two hundred pins.

Hill bowled high score of the evening while Stauring came second. City Sealer, Harry O'Brien, has high score (266) for the weekly prize of a box of cigars. To-night the Pirates and the Cubs of the Amateur league will play on the Onyx alleys.

The scores:

ONYX A. C.				
Van Buskirk	143	159	133	435
Powell	215	144	185	544
Newton	141	132	200	473
Seymour	147	169	179	495
Stauring	209	218	183	610
Totals	855	822	878	2557

NON-DESCRIPTS				
McCollum	183	185	175	543
O'Brien	179	150	189	518
Sullivan	172	210	161	543
Hill	193	218	214	625
Paige	215	165	162	542
Totals	942	928	901	2771

City League Standing.

Team	Won	Lost
Non-descripts	14	7
Onyx	11	10
Yacht club	9	9
West Side	5	13

AT QUIRK TO-NIGHT

Patrons will have the privilege of enjoying 5 acts of that Gus Sun high class vaudeville; the usual Tuesday night kind—perhaps better. Also 6 reels of that quality of photo plays for which the Quirk has of late become famous.—Adv.

WE'RE HERE TO PLEASE

The Best and Freshest Stock of

Groceries, Fruits and other Provisions

JEROME BURNS

302 WEST BROADWAY

H. C. Dann & Son

Fulton's Quality Market

Phone your orders if you cannot call

Full line Chickens and other Fowls. Also Fresh Oysters and a full line of Meats

Second Street

Are You Going to Entertain?

Let us make you something new and different in the dainty dessert line.

Special Orders from one quart and upward promptly taken care of

THE ONYX

YOU NEED ELECTRIC LIGHT

These Long Winter Evenings.

WE WIRE YOUR HOUSE AT COST

Ask our representives for an estimate—it will surprise you.

Twelve months in which to pay for the wiring.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

PHONE 144

OPEN MEETINGS FOR OSWEGO

Old Time American Idea of Government To Be Restored; Mayor Hennessey Favors It

That open meetings for the free and full discussion of town affairs are destined to be revived in Oswego may be seen by the following from Monday's Oswego Times:

City officials at the head of departments will have an opportunity to take the public and the taxpayers of the city into their confidence if a plan which is now being considered by Mayor Thomas F. Hennessey and officials of the Chamber of Commerce goes through. The plan is one which has been evolved after considerable thought given to the problem of municipal improvements and the better plan to go about having more public improvements made, and the departments of the city placed on a more efficient basis. It has finally been decided that the plan which offers the best opportunities for city officials to make taxpayers acquainted with municipal conditions is to hold a public meeting in either the theater or the Armory, where all officials will have a chance to explain the workings of their departments, their present and future needs, as well as to explain something of the reasons why there have been shortcomings in the past.

It is conceded that one of the most thoroughly American and democratic forms of government is that of the towns, where at an annual town meeting the leading men of the community have a chance to get together and talk over town matters with the officials whom they are hiring to look after public affairs. Just such a meeting only on a much larger scale is being planned for Oswego, but unlike the town meetings, where only too frequently disturbers have a chance to put officials on the gridiron, the town meeting proposed to be held here will be one sided in that there will be only time enough to permit the head or representative of each department to make the report and the recommendations for improvements.

There are six departments in the city which will probably be a source of discussion at the meeting, and Mayor Hennessey and the heads of the departments with whom he has talked believed it to be a good thing to foster. For some months, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, years, the Department of Works and the Department of Water have been pleading for larger budgets. The department of Works has been given the increase, but with sewers, sewage disposal plants and increased paved areas to be maintained, the budget is now seen to be too small.

The Department of Water has been suffering from such a paucity of funds as the last report on extensions, made public not later than last week, shows that there are petitions on file in that office which call for an immediate expenditure of $18,000, and some of the petitions date as far back as 1907.

The Department of Fire and Police also needs more money, but a deadlock, which has existed for years, and reports of dissension among the members, have prevented the commissioners asking for a budget increase.

The Charity Department can show good results, as can other city departments, but there is a room for improvement in all departments and a get-together talk and heart to heart confidence will do more good than any other measure which has been undertaken in many years. The meeting will probably be held in February, so as to give officials time to prepare comprehensive reports and ascertain just what they will need.

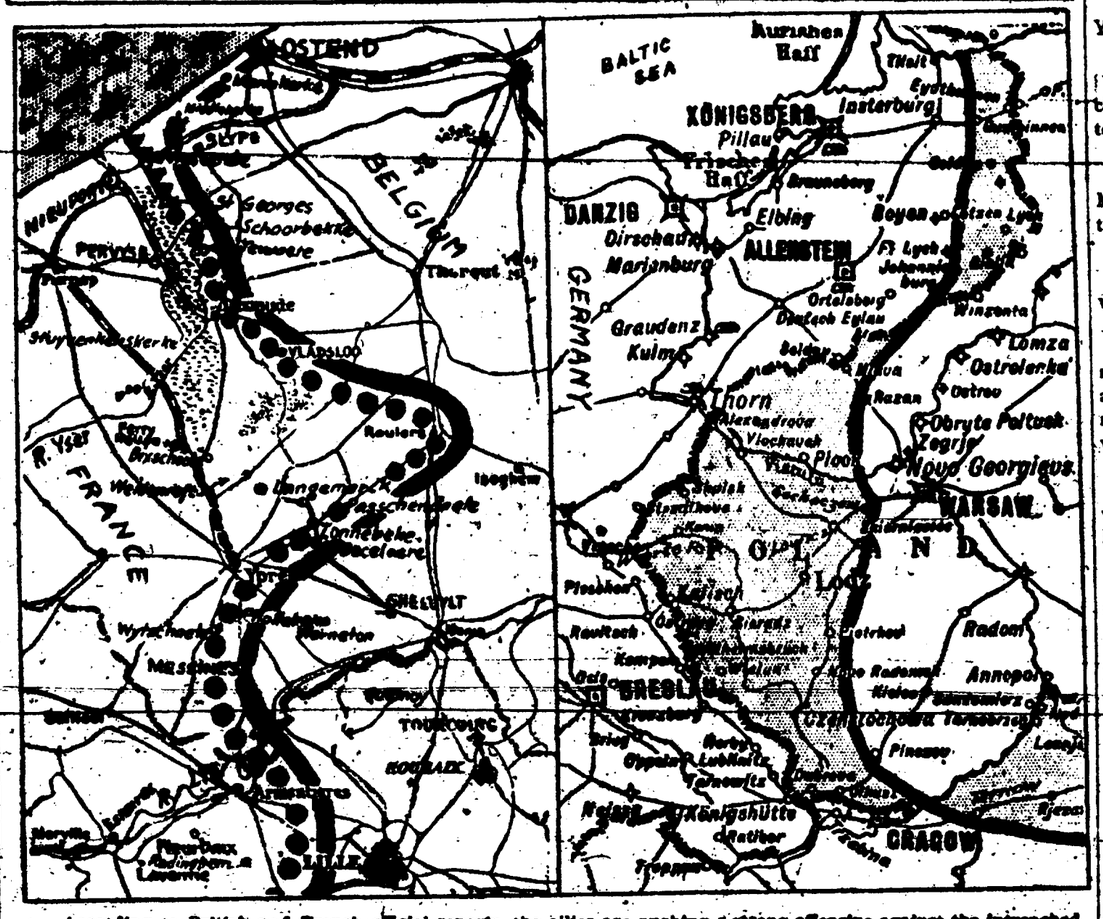
Federal Dis. Attorney Investigating

United States District Attorney H. Snowdon Marshall, of the Southern District of New York, wrote a letter to the Fulton creditors of Lang & Lang, a large dry goods house of New York which went into bankruptcy early this spring, asking for a detailed statement of all their dealing between Lang & Lang as the assignees and the local creditors.

The metropolitan concern has been indicted for conspiring to conceal assets from the trustees. The Federal District Attorney is tracing up all their business dealings. Nearly all of Fulton's leading business houses have had business dealings with this concern.

The Hunter Arms factory, after a shut down lasting until January 11th, will enter upon an eight-hour schedule, five days a week.

Maps of Two Great Battlefields In Europe; Allies Batter at Germans; Russians at Bay.



According to British and French official reports, the allies are pushing a strong offensive against the intrenched Germans from Nieuport to Ypres, making slow gains. German official reports deny that any material progress has been made by the allies. In the eastern field the Germans forced the Russians to take up new positions to protect Warsaw, and a desperate series of battles began, with the capital of Poland as the prize. The Germans heralded the retreat of the Russians along the whole battle front to the Carpathians on the south to East Prussia on the north as the greatest victory of the war. Berlin and Vienna reported that the Austro-German armies drove the Russians back in Galicia to a line skirting Cracow, Przemysl and Lemberg. The relief of Przemysl and the recapture of Lemberg were even hopefully predicted. In Russian Poland the German central column advanced to within twenty miles of Warsaw. In this region a great battle began. On the other hand, Petrograd discredited the claims of a great German victory. The Russian general staff characterized the fighting as not important, but indicated that a general retirement had taken place. Shaded portions on the map at the right show the invasions in East Prussia, Poland and Galicia.

TAX PAYABLE IN TEN YEARS

Highway Tax of Over $80,000 To Be Collected in Ten Annual Installments

Mayor Frank Fox and the aldermanic board met last night in the council chambers at the City Hall as a grievance committee to hear all complaints before confirming the assessments for the improved public highways completed during the past season.

Several taxpayers were present, not to register kicks, but to seek information which was readily supplied. The assessment of Mrs. A. L. Hall, of Hannibal st. was changed from 40 to 35 feet in order to conform with her deed.

Upon a resolution offered by Alderman Quirk the Common Council arranged the term of installment for the paying of the highway tax which amounts to over $80,000. They will be payable in ten annual installments with interest.

City Clerk Scudder was instructed to issue a building permit to the Wallace Bill Posting Co., of Oswego, for the construction of a billboard in S. 1st st. at the intersection of Rochester street next to Kennedy's livery stable. The work has been started.

Alderman's Quirk's resolution was as follows:

By Alderman Quirk:

Resolved, That the assessment of the cost of the improved S. 3d from Oneida to Cayuga; S. 3d, Academy to E. Broadway; Cayuga, S. 3d to S. 4th st.; Buffalo from S. 3d to S. 4th st.; N. 2d from Oneida to Erie st.; W. 3d from Phillip to Cedar st. Schenck from west end of Oneida st. bridge to W. 1st st.; Rochester from 1st to 3d st., as made by the Common Council Dec. 1st, 1914, be and said assessment is corrected.

And as so corrected be and the same hereby is confirmed, and be it further

Resolved, That the owners of real estate fronting on said sections of streets may have the privileges of paying the same in ten annual installments upon filing with the City Clerk within ten days from date their election and agreement to pay the same in that manner, with interest thereon payable annually.

Unanimously adopted.

Workmen are engaged in clearing up the debris on the burnt section of the P. Massaero Macaroni factory.

THE COUNTY BUDGET

Mrs. W. J. Capston of East Scriba has received as a prize for the word contest that was in the Syracuse Post Standard a fifty dollar course, either in shorthand or typewriting. It was given by the Thorpe Business school, Syracuse.

Mrs. Louisa A. Fargo, wife of Andrew Fargo, died in East Palermo December 18th, aged 76 years. She was taken ill with pneumonia and died after only a few days' illness. She is survived by her husband, Andrew Fargo; one son, George Fargo; one daughter, Mrs. Edgar Carpenter; one sister, Mrs. Sarah J. Herrick, and one brother, George C. Steenbergh. Funeral service were held in Syracuse Monday afternoon.

December 25th at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield Flint, occurred the marriage of Miss Edna Flint and Herbert Rupracht, both of East Palermo. Mr. Rupracht is a promising young blacksmith. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Rupracht wish them a long and happy life.

The two-family house on the corner of Church and Madison streets, owned by Wilber Jordan, took fire from an overheated furnace Sunday morning and ruined the interior of the apartment occupied by W. A. Washburn. The fire company was called out at 8 o'clock and its prompt work saved the other apartment, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bert Buck. The damage to building and contents is estimated to be $3,000, partially covered by insurance.

IN THE CITY

The Baker Flower Co. of Syracuse started an action in City Court to-day for a claim of $41.05 against the Fulton Floral Co. A general denial was made and a counter claim filed. The case was adjourned until January 6th.

POLICE COURT FINES $2,100

Great Comparsion Over the Amount Collected By Judge Fanning in 1913

There is quite a comparison in the amount of fines collected in the city court under City Judge Herbert J. Fanning in 1913, and Judge Herbert J. Wilson during the passing year.

According to a report submitted to Mayor Frank E. Fox by Judge Wilson no less than $2,100 have been paid in fines, while under Judge Fanning, convictions swelled the city fund $1,200.

The largest amount paid by any individual this year was $100, in an adultry case, while the remainder was paid for minor offenses. For the first eleven months of 1914, $2,000 was collected and the fines so far this month aggregate $100.

This money is paid into the police fund for the maintenance of this department. When a fine is collected it is handed over to the City Chamberlain and credited to the above mentioned department. This is the first of the municipal reports to be submitted to the mayor.

SCHELLENBERG RECEIVES $200

Manager Daniel Darleigh, of the Quirk theater, announced to-day that over $200 was realized at the benefit performance held last night for musical director Henry Schellenberg, who had one of his legs amputated recently at the Lee Memorial hospital. Both professional and local talent participated in the performance.

Schellenberg wishes to extend his thanks to the public through the press.

THE QUIRK

TO-NIGHT	TO-MORROW
'S ACTS HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE	The Concluding TANGO CONTEST
6 REELS OF PICTURES	between the leaders of the Utica, Oswego and Fulton Contests
Prices: Bal., 10c and 15c. Main Floor, 20c.	Also Great Feature Photo Play LORD CHUMLEY

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Perkins of Ithaca are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Munger, 6th st.

* * *

Curtiss Harding of Cleveland, N. Y. is the guest of friends in the city.

* * *

Miss Lelia Rose has arrived in this city to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. W. A. Butts.

* * *

Theodore the young son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rogers is seriously ill at the home in Hannibal st.

* * *

Miss Kittie O'Grady of Syracuse is visiting her parents in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Salsburry have returned to their home in this city after spending three months with relatives and friends in several of the western states.

* * *

Miss Erma Moffitt of Auburn is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. N. Lester, Worth st.

* * *

Earl Osborne of the west side is suffering with a very sore hand.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Drake have been the guests of Mrs. Drake's parents, S. 4th st. and returned to their home in New York the first of the week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baxter and children of Utica st. left Saturday to spend the week with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seal Baxter, Phoenix.

* * *

The Cooking club meets today with Mrs. N. L. Whitaker, Cayuga st. with Miss Neal Whitaker as hostess.

* * *

Zulma Allen left today for Farmingham, Mass.

* * *

Mrs. Elmer Hare and Mrs. James Cole, of this city, spent the day visiting friends in Phoenix.

* * *

Frederick Collins of Rochester is the guest of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Partrick of Cayuga st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Morrill and Mrs. J. K. Steele entertained at dinner on Christmas, Mrs. D. L. Couch, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Couch of Oswego, Alger Couch of Pittsburg, Pa. and Mr. W. Schenck of Meridan, Conn.

* * *

E. J. Penfield is in New York city for the balance of the week on business.

* * *

Its middle of the road for many this afternoon.

STRANAHAN GETS ENDORSEMENT

Phoenix Man Named for Division Superintendent by G. O. P. Leaders

Myron A. Stranahan of Fulton, who will complete his three year term as sheriff of Oswego county on January 1st, was indorsed by the Oswego County Republican committee at a meeting held at the Hotel Danio yesterday afternoon for Division Superintendent of the Oswego canal, to succeed Arthur C. Moyer of Phoenix. The canal job carries a salary of $1,800 with the privilege of appointing a clark at $900 per annum.

Fultonians will be pleased to hear of Sheriff Stranahan's good fortune. Under this new position Mr. Stranahan will be able to spend more time in this city.

Fred M. Bishop, of Oswego, was the committee's choice for secretary to Speaker T. C. Sweet. The salary is $2,000 per annum. This position was held by A. P. Parker of Watertown. William W. Spencer, of Oswego, was indorsed for deputy state election inspector.

Congressman Mott's secretary, F. J. Meagher is slated for a position at Albany which will pay about $5,000.

SHOULD CLEAN WALKS

Many of the residents of this city are complaining about the conditions of the sidewalks. Even many of our prominent business men have neglected to shovel their walks. The walks are rough and ridgy and many bad falls have occurred within the past few days.

J. R. SULLIVAN'S

We have filled one window with specimens of our very desirable line of

CLOAKS and SUITS

that we were selling all the way from $10.00 to $15.00 [a wide variety] and priced them at

$7.50

The other window shows Furs and you will find our assortment inside an interesting one to pick from.

All Furs and Fur Garments at 1-4 Reduction

The Store That Is Always Trying to Please

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway

BANKS ABLE TO MEET CONDITION

That's the Opinion of John Skelton, Who Advises More Reforms

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams draws an interesting comparison between the financial crises of 1914 and 1893 and 1907, showing how well the latest emergency was handled, in his annual report made public here today.

For the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1914, he says, twenty-six national banks with aggregate capital stock of $2,510,000 failed or suspended payment. The liabilities were $14,177,608. In the corresponding period of 1892-93, 158 national banks suspended with liabilities of $83,042,347. In the six month period October 1, 1907, to April 1, 1908, there were 22 failures with liabilities of $52,443,878. He comments:

"It is worthy of special note that in the crisis of 1914, unlike the panics of 1893 and 1907, there was no suspension of currency payments on the part of the banks of this country, either in the large cities or in the smaller towns. In the panics of 1893 and 1907, in addition to clearing-house checks, many artificial methods of supplying a temporary currency were resorted to, while actual currency commended a premium of from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent.—$100 in currency coating anywhere from $103 to $105 or more, in certified bank checks.

"In 1914 the banks of the country were enabled, as a result of the instant and active cooperation of the treasury department, and through the operations of the act of May 30, 1908, as amended by the Federal Reserve Act, to supply actual currency, even during the period of greatest stringency, to their customers and correspondents, both over the counter and in response to rerquests for shipments.

Whenever any indications were seen of an attempt or disposition on the part of any solvent bank or banks to withhold or suspend cash payments, the subject was then up immediately by the treasury department, and payments of currency over the counter and shipments by the banks upon demand, from the centers to the near-by and far-off districts, and vice-versa, have been maintained practically without interruption throughout this crisis."

Mr. Williams discussed the new currency laws and the Federal Reserve act at length to show how it is that the government and the banks are now in a better position to meet a financial stringency.

Mr. Williams asks that legislation be put on the statue books giving the Comptroller power to remove and discipline guilty bank directors. He says:

"The national bank act provides that if any loss accrues to a bank by reason of any violations of the law, the directors may be held individually responsible if they had any part in making the loans or investments upon which the loss is sustained. As a practical question, however, this redress can not be ordinarily be resorted to.

Banks frequently make loans through negligence or misfeasance of directors, which result in losses to the depositors; but unless the assets of the bank come into the hands of a receiver appointed by the Comptroller and are administered under the jurisdiction of the Comptroller, suits against these directors are seldom if ever prosecuted. If a stockholder had knowledge of such losses and should undertake to recover for the benefit of himself and other stockholders, a run might be precipitated on the bank which would result in suspension of the bank and further losses. In most cases, however, the stockholders have no knowledge of the losses thus accruing, which are frequently charged off to profit and loss by the action of the offending directors, who thus escape punishment for their mismanagement and for the losses inflicted upon the stockholders whose interests they are supposed to safe-guard and protect.

An amendment to the law giving to the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the treasury, the power to require the removal of any director or directors or of any officers of a bank guilty of a violation of any of the more important provisions of the national bank act, and to direct that suit be brought in the name of the bank against such director or directors after they have ceased to be connected with the bank, for the losses sustained by their malfeasance or misfeasance in office, would be salutary, protective, and beneficial.

A PEACE CALENDAR for 1915

The Morrill Press have issued a very artistic and timely calendar, consisting of fourteen page 4 1-4x7 in. of heavy card-board printed in two colors and gold with portraits of noted men and a peace quotation from each.

On Sale at

CUNLEY BROTHERS
F. W. LASHER
MRS. J. K. STEELE'S
Buffalo Street
and
THE MORRILL PRESS
Price 25c

INDIANS JUST INDIANS.

Commissioner Sells Insists They Are Not Mongolians.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The American Indian is not a Mongolian; he is just a plain Indian or red man, according to Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who declared today that he would not stand for the classification of certain ethnological writers who are anxious to reduce the number of races.

Mr. Sells made this announcement after personal investigation and consultation with Dr. F. W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

Commissioner Sells proposes to do everything in his power to oppose the arbitrary classifications of the Indian as a Mongolian. He is going to issue instructions preventing the teaching in Indian schools of the classification which places the Indian in the Mongolian family; and all school books containing such classification will be dropped from the authorized list of books in the Indian service.

ASKS WILSON FOR JOBS.

Brooklyn Lawyer Points to Whitman's Partisanship.

New York, Dec. 28.—Henry Ward Beers, a lawyer of 44 Court st., Brooklyn, has written President Wilson suggesting that unless Republicans who hold Federal jobs in Kings county are turned out and Democrats put in it will go hard for the Democrats in the county election next fall.

In his letter, Mr. Beers said he trusted that "the regular Democracy of Kings county," will no longer be slighted, and that to the Republicans now holding Federal positions will be immediately accorded, on Jan. 1, the same treatment that Mr. Whitman has promised the Democrats in New York state.

Trial To Vacate Charter.

Albany, Dec. 29.—Announcement was made by Attorney General Parsons today that the action instituted by his department to vacate the charter of the Intenational Sunshine society, will come to trial at the January term of the Supreme Court, New York county. Attorney General Parsons believes that his department has sufficient evidence concerning the alleged irregularities of the society in question to impress a jury with the necessity of terminating its corporate existence. The answer recently filed with the attorney general counsel for Mrs. Cynthia Alden, president of the society, denied that privileges and franchises belonging to business corporations were illegally exercised. The attorney alleged that the International Sunshine society, a membership corporation overstepped the limitations placed upon the charter and engaged in a business which only a business corporation was empowered to conduct.

Received Appointment.

Thomas R. Tetley, Jr., formerly of the Fulton barge canal office and recently assistant resident engineer on the State barge canal work at Waterloo, will leave the State service on January 1st to take a $5,000 job with the Pennsylvania railroad and have charge of the building of the new canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio river in Pennsylvania.

"ANTED, BY AN ORPHAN—A CHILDLESS HOME.



—King in Chicago Tribune.

DENOUNCE WILSON'S STAND ON THE WAR.

Baltimore Citizens Applaud Critics Who Say Administration Favors Allies.

Baltimore, Dec. 28.—Extremely bitter were the criticisms passed on the national administration by speakers at a huge meeting held today under the direction of the Independent Citizens' Union, which had been called for the furtherance of American neutrality. A number of Irishmen were present, and ex-State Senator Peter Campbell, an Irishman, presided.

Alphonz G. Koeble and John Deveri, both of New York, were the prominent speakers. Local speakers hammered the British without mercy, and then attacked the President and Secretary of State, who were by inference charged with inefficiency and weakness.

It was a distinctly pro-German gathering, and every reference to the opponents of the Allies was heartily applauded. Mr. Koeble took for his text "Peace and neutrality." The war, he said, was one for dollars and cents, England wanting to smash Germany so she could obtain her business.

He then proceeded to criticize in turn the McKinley, Taft and Wilson administrations, all of which, he said, had played into the hands of Great Britain. The Wilson administration, he said, had catered to England right along. He cited the suppression of German messages and permission to England to use the cable without censorship. He denounced the administration for permitting English ships to take Germans from neutral vessels within the three-mile limit.

More than three thousand persons applauded every thrust at the administration's policy. Mayor Preston said the United States owed so much both to the Germans and to the English that the strictest line of neutrality should be maintained.

Resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to stop the exportation of war munitions.

MT. PLEASANT.

The W. F. M. S. meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Ruth Grant, Wednesday, Jan. 6th.

* * *

Silas Sheldon and Cora Jewett announce their marriage. They are on their honeymoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Simons are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Walter White of Utica st. Mrs. Simons is recovering from an operation which was performed in a Rome hospital.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Sorg of Syracuse, were week-end guests at Edward Durfeys and witnessed the killing of four of the largest hogs dressed in this vicinity in many years. They weighed nearly a ton.

* * *

Misses Bessie and Pauline Moqtague of Syracuse are guests of Mrs. Chas. Osborne and other friendshere.

* * *

A "foot social" with a variety supper will be held at the home of Miss Emma Ives for the benefit of the fund for redecorating the church. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

* * *

The marriage of Lee Taplin and Mable Dubois was solemnized at the parsonage by Rev. Williams, Dec. 26.

* * *

The funeral of Mrs. Geo. Hutchins was held at the church here yesterday.

* * *

Miss Lottie Powell of Rose Hill, N. Y., was a guest at Albert Paddock's, Christmas.

Fulton Keynotes

John Wadsworth of Syracuse visited at Frank Wadsworth's Thursday.

* * *

Fred Dolbear and family were recent guests of relatives at Syracuse.

* * *

Graham Bushel of Syracuse was a recent guest of his sister Mrs. Chas. Richards.

* * *

Miss Lena Gardener visited friends at Rosevelt, Sunday.

* * *

Fred Wadsworth has returned home from a ten days' visit with relatives at Wolcott.

* * *

Fred Wilson has gone to Roosevelt to spend the winter months.

* * *

Mrs. Nellie James of Newark, N. J. is here, called by the death of her father, Chauncey Baldwin.

* * *

Mrs. Phoebe Blodgett has returned home from several days' visit with relatives at Minetto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin of Central Square are here on account of the death of the father.

* * *

Mrs. Maude Wallace and Miss Erma Lester have returned from Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. A. Williamson is suffering a relapse from her recent illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Grady entertained at a family dinner yesterday at their home in Oneida st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox and family of S. 4th st. were week-end guests of out-of-town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Amy Randall is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Walter Bradley.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bradley entertained at dinner on Friday.

QUALITY WORK IN EYESIGHT TESTING

WM. C. MORGAN
Optometrist
Quirk Theatre Bldg. FULTON, N. Y

STUNNING RECEPTION GOWN BUILT ON LATEST LINES.



This reception gown of king's blue velvet is after the empire style, with a flowing shoulder cape. The bodice of folded white tulle has shoulder straps of sapphire beads and with long ends hanging to the bottom of the skirt upon the left side.

PALERMO.

James and Mary Frawley of Fulton spent Christmas at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Frawley.

* * *

Mrs. William Baldwin visited at the home of Mrs. Fred Boigeol at Fulton, last week.

* * *

Miss Mary Farley of Oswego Normal school is home for the holidays.

* * *

Mathew Frawley visited friends at Syracuse and Fulton last week.

* * *

Mrs. Silas Wright and children of Scriba were guests of Mrs. T. D. Johnston on Christmas day.

* * *

Mrs. Jessie Balch of Fulton spent part of last week at Geo. Pease's.

* * *

Thomas McMahon and family of Caughdenoy were Christmas guests at Michael Frawleys.

CARRIER BOYS WANTED

APPLY

FULTON EVENING TIMES

LAND BANKS NOT ORIGINAL

Richards Says In Report Idea Is European; Plan Is Co-operation

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The Land bank of the State of New York has been organized and is about ready to commence business. State superintendent of banks, Eugene Lamb Richards, will so advise the legislature in his forthcoming annual report. Permanent officers are expected to be selected in the near future so that the bank will be in a position to actually begin business at an early date. In his report Superintendent Richards will say in part, as follows:

"While our statute books have been flooded with regulative provisions in recent years, it is seldom, I believe, that a more important piece of creative legislation has been enacted than the provisions embodied in the banking law authorizing the creation of the Land bank of New York state by local Savings and Loan Associations.

"While based to a large extent upon the European systems of co-operative finance, this legislation is essentially American and is also based upon the experience of the Local Savings and Loan Associations of the state of New York during the last thirty-five years.

"If the benefits derived from the present law of the state relative to Savings and Loan Associations can be extended to strictly agricultural districts and the land bank of the state of New York realizes the expectations of its advocates, the problem of rural credits in this state at least will have been almost entirely solved.

"The law in its present form is the result of the joint labors of representatives of the Savings and Loan Associations of the state and Agricultural interests extending over a period of nearly two years. It received further consideration by the commission to revise the banking law and by a special committee appointed by Superintendent Van Tuyl to co-operate with the commission. Probably a more unfortunate time to initiate this great undertaking could not have been found, for the Savings and Loan Associations as well as the other financial institutions of the state have, to some extent, been affected by conditions created by the European war and the struggles for control of funds incident to the enormous amounts of capital which are being wasted in its prosecution.

"A meeting of representatives of the various savings and loan associations of the state was called soon after the passage of the act and an organization committee appointed. The general plan of the Land bank of the state of New York was thoroughly discussed at the meeting of the state League of Local Savings and Loan Associations, held at Buffalo, in June, and was also considered at the convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, held in Washington, in July.

"The organization committee has held many meetings to consider procedure and by-laws for the new institution, and I am glad to be able to report that the work of the organization committee has been duly organized and is ready to commence business. The institution will commence business with the minimum capital of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars. It will be farther increased by the inclusion of some associations which had postponed making the necessary amendments to their by-laws until their annual meetings, which will be held in January, 1915. It is expected that there will be a very considerable increase in its capital as soon as an improvement in general financial conditions warrants the issuing of bonds at a low rate of interest. It is hoped that ultimately all the associations of the state may become members of this central institution, and that its bonds may become legal investments for savings banks and trust funds. With the various safe-guards that will be thrown about their issue, these bonds should ultimately sell upon the same basis as good municipal bonds, and, possibly, upon the same basis as bonds of national governments.

"Numerous inquiries have been received from other states with reference to its plans and the principles upon which it is based. If it can be made as beneficial to the people of the state as seems probable, it will undoubtedly serve as a model for similar institutions in other states, and possibly for a still greater institution of national scope."

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"GIVE US BACK ALSACE," CRY THE FRENCH

As They Charged Steep Hillside That Became Dyed With Blood; Germans' Deadly Fire

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 8.—With a two fold object in view, the Germans have launched a series of fresh attacks upon the positions of the allies west and north of the River Oise and along the Aisne. The double purpose of the invaders is:

(1) To find a weak spot in the lines of the French and British defending the territory immediately east of Amiens.

(2) An effort to divert the attention of the allies from the northern and southern ends of the 375 miles long battle front, where the pressure of the French, British and Belgians is being steadily increased.

Near Lassigny the Germans are attacking on the part of the line lying nearest to Paris.

(Lassigny is west of the Oise, forty miles north of Paris, ten miles north of Compiegne and seven miles south of Roye.)

Dispatches from the northern sphere indicate that another battle is in progress for the possession of Lille. The fighting in that region is going on along the line of La Basse canal. In West Flanders bad weather still continues and the troops are fighting in mud that is knee deep in places.

News of the violent attacks in the eastern part of the Argonne forest indicate that the Germans are struggling hard to get within artillery range of Fort de Marre and Fort Chiosol, two of the principal works defending Verdun on the northwest.

In the Woevre district the Germans are trying to retake some of the lost ground around Flirey, but they evidently underestimated the strength of the French forces in that region. As the French advance yard by yard, in that region earthworks are thrown up.

The following dispatch from Belfort gives a good idea of the fierceness of the fighting around Steinbach and Altkirch: "In taking the German trenches upon the heights near Steinbach the French had to ascend steep slopes which were slippery with snow and ice, at the same time cutting their way through barbed wire entanglements. The German machine guns played upon the advancing French with unmerciful accuracy and soon the snow upon the hillsides was dyed red.

"Shouting 'Give us back Alsace!' the French continued their advance under this deadly fire and hand-to-hand fighting with the bayonet followed in the trenches. German sharpshooters had evidently been ordered to pick off the French officers, for the list of killed among the men of rank was unusually high. As soon as the heights were taken the difficult task of hauling artillery to the summits was begun. The slippery condition of the slopes made this exceedingly hard. The results, however, more than paid for the hardships, for, when the guns got in action the Germans were soon compelled to fall back from their new positions. Steinbach was bombarded until the French entered the western part of the village then the French artillery had to cease. Steinbach was completely destroyed by the bombardment and resultant fire."

The French troops attacking Altkirch were assisted in their advance from Belfort by armored trains, which felt the way along the railway leading from Belfort through Altkirch to Muelhausen.

Altkirch is being bombarded at present by French artillery.

1,000,000 MEN WILL ATTACK POLAND'S CAPITAL

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—One million men have been assembled by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg for a decisive attack upon Warsaw. Final plans for this attack have been perfected and it will begin as soon as the weather becomes cold enough to freeze the rivers and muddy roads that are now hampering operations.

German experts declare that the steadiness with which the Kaiser's forces in Poland are advancing shows that the Russians will this time be unable to prevent the occupation of the Polish capital. With the Germans in the possession of Mlawa, the Russians will be unable to execute any effective flanking movement to delay the assault upon Warsaw.

The experts see no cause for alarm over the French successes in Alsace. They assert that the heavy losses suffered by the Frnch in attacking the German trenches more than offset any temporary advantage that these assaults may gain.

In this connection the Kreuz Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Brussels stating that the Russians up to December 31 had lost 1,000,000 men killed, captured and missing, including officers.

COTTON NOT CONTRABAND

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—By Wireless—Among the items given out by the official German news bureau today was the following: "The American embassy in Berlin has been advised from Washington that France and England have agreed to eliminate cotton from the list of contraband articles. Therefore cotton can be sent into Germany without risk of seizure."

OFFICIAL POLICIES URGED IN MR. WHITMAN'S MESSAGE

Abolition of the office of Fire Marshal.

Abolition of the office of Commissioner of Elections in all counties outside of New York, and, perhaps, Erie, Monroe and Onondaga.

Appointment of a single head of the Conservation Commission, instead of three, as at present.

Creation of a new Highway Commission, non-partisan, of three members instead of one, as at present.

Conferring upon the Supreme Court the jurisdiction of the present Court of Claims.

Passage of the women's suffrage resolution, so the issue can be submitted to the voters of the State.

Encouragement of and assisting in every way possible the State militia.

Adoption of an adequate system for the equalization of taxation.

Curtailment of the appointment of paid legislative commissions.

GOING TO DEFEND HIS SEVERAL POLICIES

By A. M. JAMIESON.

On board President Wilson's train, Denison, Ohio, Jan. 8.—On the first purely political trip he has undertaken since entering the White House, President Wilson passed through this city early today on his way to Indianapolis, where this afternoon he will address a Jackson day gathering, in which speech he is expected to defend his policies.

The President expressed great satisfaction today on making a journey into the "heart of the nation" as he has often called the Middle West. He has not visited it since he became President and is anxious to observe business and industrial conditions with his own eyes.

A group of Indiana politicians are expected to join the President's party at Columbus.

The President was in good spirits when he arose today, the changing from the mild weather prevailing in the capital, to the snappy, invigorating winter weather of Ohio producing a good effect on [illegible].

The President is in excellent shape to deliver what is expected to be the most important speech of his political career.

INDIAN SOLDIERS ARE FOND OF SERVICE

London, Jan. 8.—The enthusiasm of the Indian troops fighting with the allies in France is shown by the following literal translation of a letter received by the editor of The Indiaman from Malik Khan Muhammed Khan, a major in the thirty-sixth Jacobs Horse of Indian.

"Salutations to your newspaper which is full of pearls. We of the faithful and devoted officers of the Thirty-sixth Rissallah, Jacobs' Horse, heartily give thanks for the gifts that have reached us on the battlefield. At the same time we pray that Almighty God may keep us firm in our service and devotion to our superior officers and the government whose salt we eat. Also we desire by all means, to the last breath, to seek honor in and by fighting and vanquishing the enemies of the Raj (Empire) with our relentless swords. A thousand thanks and endless prayers for success and glorious victory for our brothers."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Nish, Jan. 8.—Attempts by Austrians to occupy the small islnad of Aida Tsigoulia, in the Danube, opposite Belgare, have been frustrated, it is officially announced.

"A fairly large force of Austrians occupied the island on Sunday," says the statement, "but the next night our forces routed the enemy capturing three officers and forty five men. Our losses were significant. Nothing else of importance has happened."

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—That Austrian forces in Bukowina have been compelled to retreat before the Russian troops there is admitted in an official report from headquarters made public here today. It said: "Our advance patrols in southern part of Bukowina had to fall back on the main pass before the superior numbers of the enemy."

(The main pass in southern Bukowina is Borgo Pass, leading through the Carpathians to Hungary.)

"Everything is calm on the Hungarian and Galician frontier. On the Dunajee river (in western Galicia), and in Russian Poland artillery duels have occurred."

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 8.—Reports that General Jemal Pasha, former minister of marine, had been assassinated were in circulation here today. An official denial of the rumors was issued.

Copenhagen, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Cologne says that the Turks have concentrated their principal army, consisting of 120,000 regulars and 70,000 Bedouins at Jerusalem for the attack on Egypt.

KAISER'S ARMIES WITHIN 20 MILES OF WARSAW

Germans' Bombardment Too Much For Russians, Who Desert Trenches on the Bzura

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

European Manager of the International News Service.

London, Jan. 8.—The Germans have crossed the Bzura river in Poland and are only twenty six miles from Warsaw. This news, the most important that has come from Russia for several weeks, was received here today. A hint of it was given in an official report issued in Petrograd last night which said that the Germans had captured part of the Russian trenches near the village of Sochaczew. This town is on the east bank of the Bzura.

Petrograd advices received here today stated that the Russians had withdrawn from their first line trenches on the Bzura because of the heavy bombardment conducted by the German artillery. It stated that the Russian forces west of Warsaw were holding their trenches on a front running through Wiskitki and Mszczonow. Both these towns are approximately 26 miles southwest of Warsaw on a branch of the Pisia river.

This would indicate that the Germans have recaptured Rawka and are driving a wedge to the Vistula to Warsaw hoping to split the Russian forces and complete their campaign for the investment of the Polish capital.

A Berlin dispatch says that one million Germans have been concentrated for the Warsaw campaign and that they will move as soon as the weather permits. In view of the messages from Berlin and Petrograd, military observers here are of the opinion that Warsaw will soon be invested.

"SIBERIAN DEVILS" USED COLD STEEL ON GERMANS

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 8.—Russian troops are again attacking the Germans at Mlawa, which has changed hands five times since the war began. The fighting extends east and west from Mlawa over an eighteen mile front and is resulting in heavy losses on both sides. The Russians are slowly but steadily advancing, however.

Resumption of the Russian offensive in the Mlawa region was permitted by the success of the Russians in holding back the German drive upon Warsaw from the west. In their trenches running from the Vistula west of Kazumpolski through Wiskitki and Mszczonow, the Russians are repelling the attacks of the Germans who have crossed the Bzura river.

The slight retirement of the Russians east of the Bzura, which permitted the Germans to cross that stream, was due to the heavy artillery fire of the Germans. This rendered the trenches of the Russians there untenable and thy withdrew to their second line of trenches. These are out of range of the heavy German guns, which cannot be brought across the Bzura while the Russians hold their present positions.

The Germans are conducting regular siege operations in their attempts to take the Russian's second line trenches. Their mass attacks have ceased and their troops, working under the shelter of steel shields are digging advance trenches from which they plan to assail the Russians. They are suffering heavy losses in these snapping operations in comparison with the number of men they attack.

The "Siberian devils," as the Russians are known, took the Germans by surprise and bayonetted all the soldiers in three trenches.

Not content with this feat, the Siberians then dashed upon a battery of machine guns and after a hand-to-hand fight of 15 minutes captured five of the weapons and more than 80 prisoners. On their return they found themselves surrounded by a force twice their number, but they cut their way through and reached their own lines after losing 16 men.

The captain of the company has been recommended for promotion by his colonel.

FLYING RUSSIANS PUT OUT BY AERIAL GUNS

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—By wireless—Russia's flying corps has been badly crippled by the effective work of the German aerial guns in Poland. Co-operating with the artillery forces used to combat aerial raids, the German aeroplanes and Zeppelins have engaged in thrilling struggles with the aviators of the Czar and in many instances have come off victorious.

Official announcement was made today that in the recent fighting in Lodz and Lowicz ten Russian airships were destroyed by the Germans. Seven of these were smashed by the aerial guns and the other three were brought down by other means.

CITY MANAGER PLAN SUCCESSFUL

Has Been Well Demonstrated In Dayton, O.

A BUSINESS CORPORATION.

A Municipality Successfully Planned Must Place Its Operation Under Supervision of Men Who Understand Work of Town Planner.

[By Frank Koester, consulting civic engineer, New York city.]

Success in city planning is proved by the subsequent results of city operation. Convenience, adequate transit facilities, proper distribution of traffic, avoidance of congestion and all the various factors entering into the operation and maintenance of a city are constantly demonstrating the value of the city's plan.

It follows that the city planner must be thoroughly familiar with all of the various results to be achieved by the city's plan, and he must understand not only the artistic side of city planning, but every detail of the operation and maintenance of the city in order that the plan may be a success economically as well as artistically.

A city, however, which has been successfully planned and has had its improvements put into operation by the city planner must in order to take advantage of its facilities place its operation and maintenance under the supervision of a man or a body of men who understand and know how to utilize the work of the city planner.

Every principle and purpose of the plan must be known and every phase of its development understood, for the



CITY HALL, DAYTON, SHOWING PICTURESQUE IRREGULARITY IN STREET WIDTHS AND CURVING STREETS.

inadequate utilization of the city's plan is as bad as if the city planner had not planned the city suitably.

To secure proper administrative results is a difficult civic undertaking, but of recent years a system has been evolved which seems destined to revolutionize city administration and which promises to enable cities to obtain proper administrative results.

The system, that of commission government, has taken the place of the old aldermanic system in some 350 cities. Five commissioners are elected, who have both legislative and executive powers and who have entire charge of the city's affairs. They are elected by the voters as a single body, the old division of wards being discontinued.

This form of government centering responsibility in five men is proving very efficient and promises entirely to supersede the old aldermanic method. A modification of it is now coming into practice, since the five commissioners often develop friction, which shows itself in the department of which they have charge. The new plan is the appointment by the commission of a city manager, who is given complete executive authority under the control of the commissioners, who sit as a legislative body.

The effect of this plan is practically that of a business corporation, the city manager corresponding to the president of the corporation and the commission to the directors of the corporation.

Dayton, O., is the first large city to put the plan in operation, and the salary of the city manager is fixed by the commission at $12,500 per annum.

The city of Dayton proceeded wisely in the election of a city manager. Political considerations were ignored, and an engineer was obtained who was not even a resident of the city and whose experience in engineering had fitted him to meet both the technical and executive problems of the city.

The city manager, being a salaried man, with no definite term of office, is naturally give the best service to the city, for the benefit of his term de[illegible]

THE VOGUE OF VELVET.

This Popular Fabric Smartly Combined With Fur In the Elaboration of Gowns.

Velvet has been extremely popular this season. Velvet for street or carriage gowns combines with fur to good effect. A striking velvet gown is pictured here. It is of white velvet, showing the narrow foundation skirt, over which is worn a coat short waisted and fitting snugly over the shoulders and buttoned at left side with huge velvet



WHITE VELVET SUIT.

covered bait buttons. From this hangs a deep ripple tunic shorter than knee length in back and falling in a deep V in the front. An enormous flare collar is edged with sable, as are the long sleeves, coming well over the hands and with a band of fur extending to the elbow. A velvet cord hangs from the waist and is finished with two balls of sable, while a band of sable of unusual width encircles the entire tunic.

NEIGHBORHOOD GATHERING.

Informal New Year's Entertaining That Promotes Good Fellowship.

In a suburban neighborhood a hostess may invite her neighbors to gather at her house on New Year's eve for the purpose of seeing the old year out. The informality and jollity of such a gathering may do much to promote neighborhood cordiality for the rest of the year. No attempt at formal entertaining should be attempted.

Some of the dishes which will be most appropriate for a New Year collation are here given, with a few suggestions as to placing them in artistic array:

First cover the table with the finest of linen, then put a border of leaves, evergreens or some other pretty decoration of green around; then a wreath of smilax in the center of the table. In the center place a pigeon pie, flank the pie on one side with a roast turkey, handsomely decorated, and on the other with a fine Virginia ham roasted; then place on the table at little distances apart bowls of different salads, a boned turkey in jelly, big plates of assorted sandwiches, a cold boiled salmon en mayonaise, pickled oysters and oyster patties, oysters a la poulette, celery, olives and salted almonds. On little side tables serve cakes and ices. On the buffet have a big roast of beef and slices of bread. Serve coffee and other beverages at little tables presided over by some of your friends.

There are many other delicious viands which are suitable for a New Year's collation, which one must be guided by one's circumstances in selecting. It is not so much what one serves as the spirit of hospitality which prompts this social feasting.

Children's Storm Capes.

There is a new storm cape for children. It is so long it is practically a sleeveless raincoat. It is full rubber lined on the inside and plaid cloth on the outside.

CORRECT FOOTWEAR.

Button boots are the correct style.

Bronze slippers are used as much as black for afternoon wear.

Fashion demands that every gown shall have shoes to harmonize.

The top of the new laced gaiter top boot is either of dark gray or fawn buckskin.

Walking shoes are made with cloth or buckskin tops in pale shades of gray or tan.

If the heel of a low shoe slips line the inner sides of the heel with velvet, which will cling to the hose.

For every day there is no better method of dressing a child's feet than in [illegible] black or white shoes, with socks to match.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

THE SELECTION OF STREET ILLUMINATION.

Better and Cheaper Light Than Ever In Future Is Prophesied.

In the selection of an up to date system of street illumination any community has today a large range of choice, not from inference, but actual example, writes T. Commerford Martin in the American City. One of the best things to do is, of course, to get the help of engineers and illuminating experts, but the whole country may be compared today to a large museum where all the prevalent systems can be studied in full operation. In some places the "old line" arcs shine resplendent with high economies in watts and lumens. In other places the flaming arc bestraddles the sky and belittles the moon and stars. A good many



LUMINOUS ARC ON HIGH POST.

cities have "luminous" arcs on high posts or low posts, and the results are unequivocally satisfactory. On many a thoroughfare the clustered tungsten lamps employed in ornamental street lighting and with handsome electroliers and massive curb posts make one quite indifferent to the coming of the dawn. And now the nonvacuum, nitrogen filled incandescent lamps of large candle power, at the lowest wattage consumption known to mankind, are looming up as the latest addition to the electrical resources with which our streets are all to be made Great White Ways. The future is altogether one of hope, for out of this struggle of the types and methods emerges the assurance that we shall undoubtedly have better, lighter and cheaper lights than ever for our streets, not less than a more perfect electric candle indoors to light us to bed.

The Cost of Smoke.

A cloud of black smoke hovering over a city signifies industry. It also signifies extravagance. A lack of care in the using of fuel is doubly expensive, for the damage it causes costs the city many hundreds of thousands of dollars and wastes for the city an even greater amount of money.

Chicago, for instance, has an actual annual damage bill of approximately $40,000,000. Cincinnati pays $100 a year for every family within its municipal limits. The cleaning of clothes and buildings and the cost of washing, repainting and repapering are the chief items in this expense. But the greatest expense is the expense which comes from the reckless waste of the valuable byproducts of the coal.

One of the chief elements of the remarkable commercial success of Germany is due to the fact that in the fatherland 85 per cent of the byproducts of the burning coal are utilized in many different ways.

How many pounds of these very same byproducts go out of the chimneys of our great manufacturing cities every year can never be estimated. But the facts are that we utilize 20 per cent of the products as compared with Germany's 85 per cent.

Extravagance seems to have had its day with the people of America. Economy is now in order, and one of the first and most apparent economies is that to be effected by a more careful supervision of the use of fuel.—Town Development Magazine.

A Live City.

The Industrial Association of Keokuk, Ia., has purchased an industrial tract, laid it out, decided upon a plant for the city, won a freight rate case, installed a lighting system and started to work on the improvement of the river front. All expenses for these improvements have been met in full, it is reported.

SUBURBANITES IN GET TOGETHER PLAN.

Representatives From Three Counties Unite For Betterment of Conditions.

Something new in the get together line, something destined to play an important part in the betterment of living conditions in the suburbs of Philadelphia, was started the other day in the auditorium of the Ridley Park Civic association. More than 300 persons, men and women, representatives of civic improvement associations of a round dozen communities in Montgomery, Delaware and Camden counties, held their first "suburban symposium."

The problems that perplex the dweller in the suburbs were ably handled by several experts. Particular emphasis was laid upon the necessity for community co-operation in all civic endeavors. Railroads and highways, sewage disposal, architecture and flowers, even historical pageants and mosquitoes, were discussed.

An important address was that of George Sullivan, secretary of the suburban metropolitan planning commission, who treated the sewage disposal problem.

He pointed out the advantage of a single disposal plant for all the suburban towns in Delaware and Montgomery counties to the southeast of Bryn Mawr. This plant, to be located at Eddystone, he said, would do for the section what up to date sewage disposal had done for Lower Merion township—increased its property assessment values from $7,000,000 to $25,000,000 since 1902.

In the past many advantages have been discovered in connection with borough co-operation or borough and township co-operation, and some of the local hardships in the way of community effort were presented by Benjamin Ludlow, president of the Suburban Improvement league, who spoke on "Unnecessary Legal Restrictions on Community Co-operation."

COMMISSION MANAGER PLAN

Discussed by City Manager Henry M. Waite of Dayton.

Henry M. Waite, city manager of Dayton, O., during the session of the National Municipal league, recently held at Baltimore, discussed "The Commission Manager Plan of Government In the Light of Experience." This new form of city government was a success, he asserted, and in answer to his own question as to whether it could be a permanent success he said:

"Its permanency depends upon intelligent citizenship and their continued determination to keep partisan politics out of municipal affairs."

The Dayton plan of five nonpartisan commissioners at large had resulted in the election of sound business men, he said. They selected the manager, who then selected the directors of the five departments—law, finance, welfare, service, safety.

"I cannot tell you the political faith of the commissioners or the directors," he said. "They are selected for their ability.

"In our finance department," he continued, "our new accounting system is the same as would be found in any large business. Our budget is scientific. Every month the head of each department receives a complete financial statement which shows the original allowance, expenditures and balance in each account. We keep our expenditures inside our allowances."

The committee on municipal program which has been at work for a year drafting a new model city charter for Baltimore presented a preliminary report during the convention. The committee proposes that the new model city charter shall provide for a city manager as the chief executive of the city, to be chosen by the council solely on the basis of his fitness. Six administrative departments are provided, each to be headed by a director appointed by the city manager. The directors are to be responsible to him for the administration of their departments and may be removed by him at any time.

The title of mayor is to be preserved, but will be applied to the chairman of the council. This body is elective, its members to serve four years and be subject to recall. A civil service and efficiency board to consist of three members is to be appointed by the council.

Cheap Light and Power.

Winnipeg, Dominion of Canada, has just celebrated the third anniversary of its municipal lighting and power plant, which, it is claimed, provides the cheapest light and power in the world to wholesalers—3 cents a kilowatt hour. The profits for this year have been $60,000 on an investment of about $7,000,000. The Winnipeg plant has 35,000 patrons, an increase of 5,000 for this year. The gross receipts of the year were $1,038,000, and the plant has been increased in power house capacity from 25,000 to 50,000 horsepower.

Federation For Social Service.

Through the instrumentality of the chamber of commerce of South Bend, Ind., the charities and philanthropies of the city have been united into a federation for social service. The organization is modeled after the federations of Cleveland and Dayton, O.

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

The open tunic is one of the very newest. Here it is softly full and joined to one of the prettiest variations of the basque.

It can be worn over any skirt, and it can be made to match the skirt or of a different material. In the picture chiffon broadcloth is finished with a sash of liberty satin and with a chemisette of tucked muslin.

For the medium size the basque with tunic will require five and one-half



BASQUE WITH GATHERED TUNIC.

yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with one and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide for the sash and five-eighths yard twenty-seven inches wide for the chemisette and collar.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 8443, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No..... Size.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

Cape effects make an important feature of winter fashions, and this set gives the newest and best lines.

The cape ripples just a little at the lower edge and is exceedingly warm and comfortable as well as very attractive.

The muff is in the round shape that is the preferred one of the season.

Here the cape and muff are made from one of the fur cloths, which are exceedingly beautiful and which are much liked for such purposes, but it can be utilized for fur skins or for such material as velvet or plush with fur trimming.

For the ten year size the cape and muff will require one and one-eighth



GIRL'S CAPE AND MUFF.

yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with one and one-quarter yards thirty-six inches wide for lining.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for girls from eight to twelve years of age. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 8431, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste, send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No..... Size.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

THE IDEAL DINNER

Foods Should Be Selected With Regard to Nutritive Values.

ECONOMY IN MENU MAKING.

At This Time It Is Especially Useful to Know How to Serve Inexpensive Foods to the Best Advantage—Many Useful Substitutes For Meat.

Prepared by the United States department of agriculture.

Dinner, the heaviest meal of the day, usually has a meat or fish dish as its principal item, with vegetables and bread and butter and perhaps a relish, such as jelly, to accompany it and a sweet [illegible] especially when the rest of her dinner is lighter or simpler than usual a good manager often finds it worth while to let a soup precede the meat. This adds to the attractiveness of the meal and need not mean much extra work. Unless it is a thick broth or is made with milk, the soup has little nutritive value, but it is usually relished, especially in cold weather, and is often an economical way of using up leftovers. The serving of a little soup as an appetizer for the first course of dinner is a common custom in homes where somewhat elaborate meals are the rule.

Piecing Out the Meat Course.

A way of piecing out a very simple meat course is to make the vegetables especially attractive and more nutritious, perhaps serving escaloped potatoes, which have milk and butter added, or macaroni and cheese instead of plain boiled potatoes, or, if the family is fond of such things, providing some kind of simple vegetable or fruit salad, perhaps as a separate course. On the other hand, if some expensive cut, such as beefsteak, is the main feature of the meal the other parts of the dinner may be made simpler than usual and the total expenditure kept not far from the average, or an expensive meal on one day may be followed by a judicious use of leftovers the next day.

In parts of the country where good fresh fish is available it makes an excellent substitute for meat, for sea food has a similar nutritive value, usually costs less and is quite worthy of more frequent use than is common. Dried, pickled and smoked meat and fish also have their uses to vary the diet and can often be used for economical dishes. Cheese, eggs, beans and similar legumes and nuts are other foodstuffs which may be used for the preparation of dishes to replace meat if one wishes to do so.

The Vegetable Course.

In choosing the vegetables for a meal it is worth while to remember that potatoes, both white and sweet, the staple carbohydrate vegetables, contain much larger proportions of nutrients than most vegetables. They resemble cooked macaroni, rice and hominy in food value, and these can be used to take their place when convenience or the wish for variety makes this desirable. It would be better judgment not to serve several of this group at the same meal, not because, as it is sometimes stated in popular literature, the body is harmed by receiving several sorts of starch at one meal, or because one would overeat of starchy foods, but because the meal would be better balanced as well as more in accord with good practice if it included other types of vegetables instead of duplicating those of similar composition. Green vegetables, such as beet tops, kale, spinach, chard and other pot herbs, fruits like tomatoes, green corn, green peas and string beans and the highly flavored root vegetables, such as parsnips and turnips, should be used in combination with the more nutritious kinds, not only for the sake of their flavor, but also for furnishing the body with valuable chemical substances, especially mineral elements.

Dried beans, peas, cowpeas and lentils contain a good deal of nitrogenous material as well as starch and can be used with economy to lessen the amount of meat. Thus the old custom of serving baked beans, peas and bacon and similar dishes as the heavy dish of a meal is justified on the ground of nutritive value.

Serving the Desserts.

The custom of finishing dinner with a sweet dessert is almost universal in this country and is, on the whole, a reasonable one. Badly cooked pastries and puddings very often cause digestive disturbance, but the simpler kinds properly made are wholesome and are fairly nutritious, and fruits, fresh, dried or cooked, and nuts are always in order and easy to serve. The desserts that require much time and labor to prepare are usually not worth while for ordinary family use, though suitable enough for special occasions. On days when the housework is especially heavy it may be good management to substitute fresh fruits or preserves with cakes or cookies for a "made" dessert. If the rest of the meal is light a nutritious dessert is in order, and milk, eggs, butter and sugar are ingredients which contribute materially to the food value of such dishes.

Combining Winter Fruits.

Remove the center leaves of small heads of lettuce so as to make a cup. Into this put shredded celery, apple or both with finely shredded red pepper and a few white grapes cut in halves and seeded. This should be mixed and garnished with a smooth French dressing to which has been added walnut meats chopped to a pulp.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Story of a Very Little Girl Who Went to School.

A VENTURESOME JOURNEY.

Ran Away From Home When Her Mother Was Not Looking—Games and Information For Small People—A Mystery Trick.

The scholars in a school in Bronx borough, a part of New York city, were delighted not long ago when a little visitor entered the classroom unaccompanied. She walked right into the room and took a seat before the surprised teacher could say a word. She informed the teacher that she wanted to be a scholar. The little miss was



Photo by American Press Association.

ERNESTINE LINDAUER.

Ernestine Lindauer, three years old.

in a few minutes Ernestine's mother appeared and took her home. It appears that Ernestine has been anxious to go to school, the sight of her older playmates on their way exciting her curiosity. So on the day in question she slipped out of her house, equipped with a bag and mother's umbrella, and made her first trip to school. As soon as she was missed her mother hurried to the schoolhouse, feeling that the runaway would be there. As it happened, a photographer was taking pictures of the schoolhouse that day, and he snapped Ernestine as she entered the door.

A New "Mystery" Trick.

A trick that will cause a good deal of amusement and mystification among young folks is played as follows:

A small, bare table is placed in the center of the room in sight of every one. Two silver coins—say twenty-five cent pieces—are placed on the table some distance apart, one at the right hand, one at the left.

A member of the company, who may be called Sally, takes her place by the table, and another, whom we may call Jack, leaves the room.

Sally places her hands, or, rather, her finger tips, lightly upon the table before the two coins close to them, but not touching them, one to the right, one to the left.

"Now," says Sally, smiling at the company, "this is an experiment in telepathy. I will move one of these coins, and Jack will enter and without word or sign from me will tell you which coin I moved. Which shall it be?"

The company says, "The coin on your left."

Sally with her left hand takes the left hand coin, raises it above her head and waves it in a mysterious manner.

She then places the coin back on the table just as it was and her hand just as it was and summons Jack into the room.

He enters, glances carelessly at the coins and without an instant's hesitation says, "Left."

The trick is tried again and again. Neither Jack nor Sally can be detected in the least collusion.

Indeed, there is really no necessity for any of the usual signs, for if those present are gifted with the power of keen observation they will notice that the hand that was raised above the board is for the moment very much whiter than the hand that remained on the table.

If the reader will try standing beside a table, allowing one hand to rest upon it while the other is for a moment held aloft, he will find that the test never fails.—Youth's Companion.

Riddles.

What is the difference between a poor and a broken chair? The one gives out, the other gives way.

What did Job's wardrobe consist of? Those wretched comforters.

If a man met a crying pig what ailment would he call him? Pork, you swine.

Why does opening a letter resemble an strange way of entering a room? Because it is breaking through the sealing.

Why is the letter S like a furnace in midwinter? Because it makes hot heat.

What word is that which deprived of a letter makes you sick? Music.

When is the worst weather for rats and mice? When it rains cats and dogs.

Belowdings.

A cloth upon the sandy shore,
Without me and I do implore;
Without again, I shine and bless,
Without once there, I answer yes.
Answer.—Query, query, vary, ty.

OSWEGO FIRE; LOSS $100,000

Albert Schwill & Company's Plant Totally Destroyed By Fire Last Night

Schwill & Co.'s malthouse at Oswego was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at more than $100,000. Night Watchman Louis Knight discovered the blaze shortly after he went on duty and he sent in an alarm.

Owing to the location of the building on the river bank, the Oswego Fire department had great difficulty in getting their apparatus near the burning malthouse. Chief Blackburn's men found it necessary to drive down along the towpath through an unbroken road for a distance of six hundred feet.

By the time the steamers were pumping the fire had gained great headway and it was impossible to save the structure. The entire city was illuminated and the seething furnace could be seen for miles around. The department fought the blaze until after midnight in order to prevent it from spreading to neighboring factories.

The malthouse is located on the east bank of the river opposite the National Starch Co.'s plant and it was formerly known as Neidlinger's malthouse but was recently purchased by Albert Schwill & Co., leading maisters of Chicago. About 50,000 bushels of malt were destroyed. The loss was covered by insurance.

AMNESTY GRANTED TO HUERTA FOLLOWERS

Washington, Dec. 29.—A new Mexican peril to-day gave administration officials fresh cause for concern. It was the threatened clash between Generals Zapata and Villa over the granting of amnesty to followers of the former dictator, Huerta.

Official advices over night to the Washington government indicated that the situation at Mexico City was full of uncertainties and officials privately admitted that the apparent discord between the chiefs of the North and the South might prove a menace to the peace of the Republic.

According to reports to the State department the Gutierrez-Villa element believes that fair trial should be given to the officers who had served in the army. Zapata followers think there should be summary execution.

The climax of the dispute is expected to be reached at the national convention which is to meet in Mexico City on January 1 to choose a new provisional president, and officials are looking forward to this event with some apprehension.

Making People Better.

There are more people in cities than anywhere else.

When you want to accomplish a certain result you go where there is the greatest opportunity.

To make government better you must make people better.

To make people better you must work where there are the greatest number of them.

Remove the cities, and the country will take care of itself.

In advertising campaigns one district is tried out first. If it succeeds, then the whole country is taken. This saves much money. It reduces the risk.

In this country we are trying to reform too many cities at once. Let us take one at a time.

Begin anywhere.

If New York is too large, take Fifth Avenue. Let all the efficiency reformers in the country concentrate on Fifth avenue. Let's learn on Fifth avenue.

If we can reform Fifth avenue we can reform the world.—Thomas L. Masson in Lippincott's.

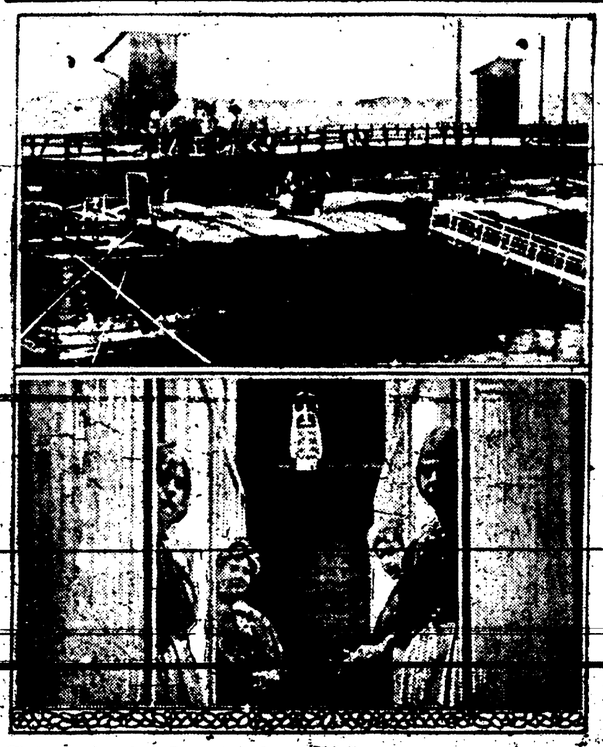
NOW IN ALBANY.

New York, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Charles S. Whitman accompanied by her daughter, Alice, and maid, left yesterday for Albany. The wife of the Governor-elect is anxious to get matters in order for the inauguration.

Needed: One guardian at once.

When the Federals first began flirting with Walter Johnson, the Washington club offered him a five year contract calling for $16,000 a year—total $80,000. Johnson refused it and then jumped to the Federals for a contract calling for $18,000 for two years—total $36,000. Then Johnson jumped back to Washington, getting a two year contract at $12,500—total $25,000.

Poor Refugees From War Stricken Sections Safe on French Barges



Photos by American Press Association.

Refugees from Belgium and from the northern part of France now occupied by the German army are being taken care of aboard barges in the Seine, Marne and Aisne rivers. These boats are partitioned off in many little bunks, and women and children who have lost all live there in safety if not in comfort and contentment. Their lot is truly a hard one, but they are for the most part resigned to whatever fate the future may have in store for them.

FOSTER KNOWS BASEBALL.

Secretary of the New York Giants Long an Expert.

John B. Foster, secretary of the New York Giants, was a sporting writer for many years before accepting his present position. As a baseball editor Foster had kept close watch of the game for years, and he knew the records of nearly all the players in the game. He



Photo by American Press Association.

JOHN B. FOSTER.

was personally acquainted with all the magnates and many of the stars of the diamond.

There is a great deal of work connected with the business end of running a ball club, and all these details concerning the Giants are in Mr. Foster's hands. Just now there are more than fifty players on the payroll of the Giants. These will all be taken to Marlin, Tex., on the training trip next spring, and many of them will be carried until May 21, the date when the National league teams must be cut down to twenty-one players. Keeping track of these players and knowing where they can be placed if they fail in fast company is one of the tasks Mr. Foster has assumed.

Mandot and Welsh to Meet.

Tommy Walsh, the Chicago manager, has concluded arrangements for a twenty round bout between his charge, Joe Mandot, and Freddy Welsh, to be held at New Orleans during the Mardi Gras season. This fight will mark the opening of Dominick Torteritia's new $50,000 arena in the Crescent City.

FRENCH CLAIM ADVANCES

Paris, Dec. 29.—The occupation of St. George's between two and three miles south of Nieuport by the French; further advances by the Allies in the Argonne district, and the repulse of several Germany counter attacks on the heights of the Meuse, were issued in an official statement by the war office this afternoon. In the vicinity of Troyon, south of Berzan, French counter attacks were successful in ousting the Germans from trenches they had previously taken from the French. The French lines are being drawn in closer around Steinbach in upper Alsace.

WOULD STOP BLOCKING.

Jim Moore Thinks Base Runners Should Be Helped.

Jim Moore, who was a crack center fielder more than twenty years ago, still watches the baseball game closely and at times expresses his opinion regarding present day methods. One of the things he objects to is the way some catchers block base runners away from the plate.

"It is certainly ridiculous," he says, "for burly catchers like Chief Meyers and Stanage with their legs protected by shin pads to sprawl all over the plate trying to prevent such little fellows as Maranville and Maisel getting home. If I were those midgets I would take the high slide and spike the big catchers on their fat hands. It is not fair to smother the plate, for it does not give the base runner any show at all to get into the rubber, and it also takes away from the game one of its best features, and that is base stealing.

"What is more exciting and interesting than to see a man coming home from second on a base hit and sliding into the plate on an eyelash play? If the runner was not blocked off he would be able to take a hook slide or a head first dive, and I prefer the latter if the runner can throw his body away from the touch and leave only one hand to be tagged.

"The blocking off of third base should also be stopped, for that, too, spoils sliding to some extent. In fact, anything that tends to decrease base stealing should be abolished and especially the least attempt of a pitcher to make a balk. Umpires should be ordered to choke off that. If they don't they should be fired. There are strict rules now to prevent balks, but how many umpires live up to them to the letter? Not one."

ONE UMPIRE IN THE MINORS.

Small Leagues Will Effect Material Saving in Arbitrators.

The minor leagues are not only going to cut salaries of players and limit the number a club can carry down to a minimum, but most of the little leagues intend to drop the double umpire system and work but one official next season.

This means a big saving, for the umpires even in the small leagues draw on an average $250 a month, and in the Southern league, where they have been carrying eight men, they will save about $1,000 a month on umpires' salaries alone, not to speak of the cut in traveling expenses.

The International and American associations will probably not adopt the single umpire system. The Pacific Coast and the Western leagues, however, are going to make the cut in the month.

CHARLIE WHITE AND JOE SHUGRUE IN THE RING

New York, Dec. 29.—Trained to the minute, Charlie White, the Chicago lightweight, and Joe Shugrue, the clever boxer from Jersey City, are ready for the tap of the gong which will start them off in their ten-round mill at Madison Square Garden to-night. Both boys indulged in light "gym" workouts to-day. They will weigh in at 133 pounds at 6 o'clock. The betting is practically even.

Both fighters are fit to put up the fight of their lives, and the fans are predicting that to-night's bout will be one of the best lightweight contests of the year.

Shugrue and White are anxious to register a decisive victory, as the winner will probably be matched to meet Freddie Welsh in a long distance bout. Welsh will be at the ringside when the pair clash to-night. He has declared that if the winner's showing warrants him a crack at the lightweight title, he will take him on over any distance.

Billy Roche will referee the contest and will have the boxers in the ring at 10 p. m. The preliminaries will precede the main events.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Special to The Evening Times.

London, Dec. 29.—The following news agency dispatch was received at noon from Petrograd: "It is gathered from the latest official dispatches that the Austrian army is nearing dissolution and is surrendering prisoners by the thousands. The Austrians are straggling in disorderly fashion in the Carpathians. The Russians are now holding the Germans in check along the lower Vistula and the Pilica. The German armies were shattered by their futile attacks against the Russian stonewall. The Germans have lost many thousands in killed and wounded during the recent fighting."

Athens, Dec. 29.—France and England have made preparations to occupy Constantinople, it was learned here to-day. A fleet of transports bearing a big allied army has been assembled with the fleet off the western entrance of the Dardanelles. The French and British warships are preparing to launch another severe attack upon the Turkish forts in a supreme effort to force a passage. The chief reason for this great attack, it is said, is the necessity to supply fresh arms and ammunition to Russia.

London, Dec. 29.—A news agency dispatch from Nairobi, British East Africa, says that a German attempt to capture Mombassa was repulsed. All the German settlers took up arms for the Fatherland, the dispatch adds, and made a formidable force. In addition to their rifles they had machine guns. A brother of Sir Edward Gray, the British foreign minister, was wounded in the arm during the fighting.

Berlin, Dec. 28. (Via wireless).—A gain for the Germans near Nieuport and Ypres in the western theater of war and the repulse of Russian attacks in Poland are the chief features of an official announcement issued by the war office this afternoon.

London, Dec. 29. Many deaths have resulted from a severe blizzard which is raging over England. Rail traffic is crippled by snow and the high winds have blown down telegraph and telephone wires and many buildings are wrecked. Several barges and crews were sunk at Margaret.

IT WAS A RUSSIAN CRUISER

Washington, Dec. 29.—It was the Russian cruiser Askolv that threatened to shell the village of Banais near Tripoli on the night the United States cruiser North Carolina was there, according to a cablegram from Captain Oman of that warship received at the navy department to-day. The threat made by the Russian cruiser was due to the demonstration made by residents against members of the crew on the threat of the Turkish authorities to imprison members of the crew on shore leave.

CARS ARE WARM

New hot air heaters have been installed on several of the interurban cars for an experiment. If they serve practically all of the cars will be equipped with the new heating device.

PILGRIMAGE TO-NIGHT

A large delegation of the First M. E. Brotherhood will visit the Minetto Methodist Brotherhood to-night. A special car has been chartered on the Empire United Railway.

Are YOU Keeping Up With The "TIMES"?

DAILY—ONE CENT

The Evening Times Local Newsgathering Force

A number have wanted to know such things as "Have you anyone on the street" (meaning of course, reporters). We're glad you are asking these questions and want to answer this particular one now.

Mr. R. J. O'Sullivan of Oswego is city editor and reporter-in-chief. He has served on a number of dailies. So he will get to know many of you. In the meantime, any courtesy you can extend him in getting located will be appreciated.

Already we have a good number of assistants who, as you will notice, are daily gaining in efficiency. In this connection we are gradually arranging for representatives in each lodge or society of whatever character. The churches, too, are to be represented.

In fact, we plan to provide a more and effective arrangement than any large city daily would care to undertake. As soon as we can perfect arrangements we propose to feature the men's societies on Tuesdays, the women's, Thursdays; the churches, Saturdays; the schools, Mondays and Fridays.

Then, too; special features will appear and arrangements made for contributions from reliable sources.

The woman's side of the community life and the home side will be in charge of Bertha S. Braun. Under her direction a department will appear Tuesdays and Fridays on the subject of household economy.

Any order or society that wishes to co-operate with us can assist greatly by sending a representative to see Mr. Draper.

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance Yearly $3.00.

Volume 1, No. 10. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1914 International News Service. Price One Cent.

GERMANS KEPT FROM REACHING WARSAW'S GATES

Austrians Lose Guns and Prisoners to the Czar's Troops; Turks Leave For Asia Minor

Special to The Evening Times

Petrograd, Dec. 30.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's latest drive against Warsaw is on the point of collapse and the Russians are fighting desperately to carry out a flank movement against his Germany army. Official military dispatches from Warsaw state that the German armies lying west of Warsaw have been compelled to evacuate some of their first line positions under the battering assaults of Grand Duke Nicholas' forces.

The fighting in Poland and Galicia is being marked by the most terrible slaughter in the history of warfare. It is impossible to estimate the casualties now, but the figures when they are announced, will be staggering.

In western Galicia stormy weather and the muddy condition of the roads are interfering with operations; in the Carpathians the Austrians are falling back leaving many stragglers and many guns behind.

Along the Bzura and Rawka rivers the Germans are fighting desperately to hold their own, but they are facing superior numbers and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's worn out troops are facing fresh masses of Russian soldiers.

There was a terrific artillery duel along the Rawka which lasted all day Monday and all of Tuesday, but the Germans were finally compelled to retire after several of their batteries had been silenced. The German lines along the upper reaches of the Rawka and north of the Bzura are farther from Warsaw than they were this time last week. The German lines are now extended in the form of a broad circle with the Russian army in the Pilica valley struggling forward in a mighty effort to envelop the southern wing of the invading [illegible]

The weather is very cold and the fields are covered with deep snow. The snow upon the roadways has been trampled by the marching armies until it has turned the highways into bogs.

The Russian forces south of the Pilica river are driving hard toward Tomaszow and have captured a line of redoubts south of Inowladz, which is only a few miles of Tomaszow.

The Russians operating the line near the Vistula have taken several thousand more prisoners together with a number of machine guns. Austrian cannon were found imbedded in the mud, General Dankl's men being unable to move them when the army retired.

The Austrians on the Gorlice-Jaslo line are trying to reform their forces as they fall back, but in this they are doubly hindred by the impassable condition of the country and the constant harassing of the Siberian troops.

Of the 175,000 men in the Austrian army falling back through the Carpathians, fully 50,000 have been taken prisoners by the Russians.

As to operations against the Turks the following official report is issued: "On Sunday the Russian cruiser Askold bombarded the Turkish port of El Asisab, east of Port Said. The cruiser sent a launch to reconoiter near Beirut, but it was fired upon by Turks and driven off."

Other dispatches bringing the following information: "The Turks have withdrawn a large portion of their troops from the Thracian frontier in order to send them into Asia Minor for service against the Russians. Since the sinking of the Turkish battleship Messidieh by a British submarine in the Dardanelles the Turks have withdrawn nearly all their heavy artillery from the forts around Adrianopole and the Chatalja forts to strengthen the defenses along the Dardanelles.

"The defenses at Gallipoli and the works protecting the Gulf of Saros are all being strengthened. No doubt Turkey will continue to maintain a strong force upon the peninsula of Gallipoli because there is always danger of a land attack against the Dardanelles forts. The Turkish army in Thrace (including those on the peninsular of Gallipoli) is estimated now at 300,000 men. Some of these troops comprise the flower of the Ottoman army.

AMBASSADOR MEETS BRITISHERS

Special to The Evening Times

[illegible]—Cutting short his vacation as a result of the [illegible]inst British interference with United States [illegible] Grey, British Foreign Secretary, returned [illegible] to-day and hastened to his office where he [illegible] Viscount Halbane, who has been at the [illegible] later conferred with Premier Asquith. [illegible]ary's conference the entire cabinet was [illegible]on to discuss the protest of the United [illegible]

[illegible] American Ambassador will be in[illegible]e whole question.

HIGHWAYMEN STOLE $257

Relieved Pedestrian of That Amount in the Shadows of the Milk Station Last Night

Bold highwaymen, believed to be Italians, held up Augusto Ludovisi with a gun in the shadows of the New York, Ontario & Western milk station at 9:15 o'clock last night and relieved him of $257 in currency.

The victim was on his way to the railroad station to take a train to New York to sail for Italy, his native land. The robbery was not reported to Chief of Police Dyer until noon today.

Ludovisi claimed that they pressed a revolver against his temple and warned him not to make an outcry while the second man rifled his clothes. He has seven dollars in his trouser pockets and the remainder tucked away in his inside pockets. He was then ordered to return home and told if he warned the police he would be killed.

When explaining his trouble to the police through interpreter Frank Massaro he was so confused that he could not give a good description of [illegible]

[illegible] numbers by sight and that he has [illegible] seen them about town.

[illegible] case has all the appearances of [illegible] wave and the police will [illegible] thorough investigation. The [illegible]inate man has been a resident of Fulton for the past four years. He worked as a blacksmith two years on the canal and of late has been employed by the Volney Paper Co. He claimed that fifteen minutes before he was held up another attempt was made to rob a pedestrian, but the man was too strong and he scared off the crooks. A fellow-countryman, who planned on returning to Italy with Ludovisi is missing and the police are looking for him.

Austrians Lose in Carpathians

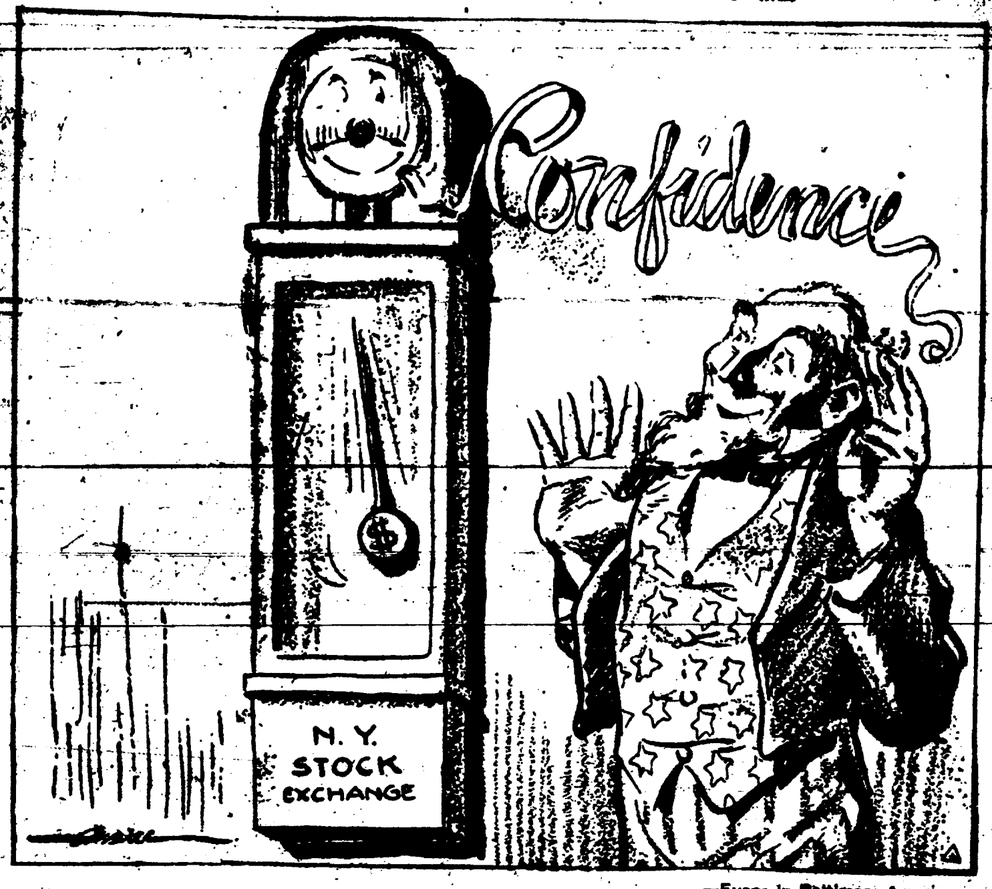
Vienna, Dec. 30.—Admission of the Austrian defeat in the Carpathian mountains was contained in an official announcement from the war office at noon. It follows:

"The Russian army which a week ago began an offensive campaign campaign against our forces across the Carpathians has been re-enforced to the extent that it was necessary for us to withdraw from the plain of the Gorlice. The situation in the north, however, was not influenced by this movement. In the Balkan theater of war the Montenegrins attacked our outer entrenchments at Trebigne, but were repulsed without difficulty. The enemy's artillery was silenced. The Montenegrin bombardment of the fortress at Krewosije has been without effect."

WEATHER FORECAST

Snow flurries and colder to-night. West gales diminishing.

UNCLE SAM: "IT CERTAINLY SOUNDS GOOD TO ME."



—Evans in Baltimore American.

W. J. HARTNETT WILL DICTATE

Oswego Postmastership As He Holds Balance of Power —Pidgeon's Position

Great interest is being manifested [illegible] in Oswego for the postmastership. Among the prominent candidates are William Nacey, proprietor of the Hotel Nacey; Dr. Mary Walker of Civil War fame; County Judge Louis C. Rowe, Clark Morrison, jr., son of the owner of the Oswego Palladium and Attorney John R. Pidgeon.

Pidgeon's candidacy announced yesterday has brought forth quite a little comment among the local Democratic leaders. One prominent politician and office holder said that W. J. Harthett, leader of the Fulton party, who holds the balance of power in the Oswego Democratic County committee, will dictate the Oswego appointment, and he further stated that John R. Pidgeon gained the displeasure of Mr. Hartnett when the former layed down in the last primaries by announcing that he had retired from politics. Hartnett and his followers had much money invested in order to carry the primaries and they severely criticized Pidgeon for his act. There is a big breach between these politicians who were so closely related and who fought arm in arm.

The Oswego "plum" carries a salary of $3,700 and has a four-year term. The term of the present postmaster, J. B. Alexander, owner of the Oswego Times, will expire on February 18th.

Carranza Troops Prove Treacherous

Washington, Dec. 30.—Unofficial reports from Naco state that General Hill's Carranza troops had broken the truce arranged by Major General Scott to-day served to disturb slightly the confidence of officials that the troubles there soon would be settled. It was feared that this action would delay the parleys of General Scott and set back his plans. The reports also stated that General Maytorena, the Villa leader, had asked for another conference before announcing his final agreement to allow General Hill to move his forces.

The administration to-day faced the problem of providing food for thousands of starving Mexicans in the vicinity of Monterey who were reported in distress by Consul Hanna. The message of Consul Hanna was referred to the Red Cross society with the suggestion that the situation warranted prompt measures of relief.

Japan Will Not Send Troops to Continent

Special to The Evening Times.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Five German airmen made a raid over the Polish city of Sochaczew, dropping forty bombs which did much damage to property and killed many persons, according to a dispatch from [illegible] to-day. Many buildings were destroyed when the bombs set fire to the wooden houses.

It is reported in German dispatches that the Germans have repulsed all Russian attacks in that quarter of Russian Poland.

Among the items given out by official press bureau are the following:

"The British now admit that they made a mistake in flooding the lowlands of Belgium around Dixmude. The inundations are hampering the troop movements of the allies.

"A member of the German government states that talk about peace negotiations between Germany and France is premature. However, it must be admitted that any neutral power is entitled by the rules of The Hague convention to make suggestions and these could not be considered unfriendly by any belligerent power.

"A dispatch from Rome quotes the Japanese ambassador there as saying that the reports of Japan's intention to intervene in the European conflict by sending troops to the continent are unfounded."

Veiled references have been made to a German retirement near Arras where the French have massed about 400 pieces of artillery and the British have about half that number. It is suggested that the Germans withdrew from old positions into new and stronger ones to prevent needless loss of life.

The Kaiser has sent the following telegram to Gen Von Mackenzen congratulating him upon his victory over the Russians on December 17th: "I am full of gratitude to God, who bestowed glorious victory upon your heroic troops. I beg you to accept my warmest congratulations and express the thanks of the Fatherland to your splendid troops. Do not let go until the enemy crumbles into ruin. I promote you Oberst-General for your achievement. (Signed) WILLIAM I. R."

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has also sent a telegram of congratulation to Gen. Von Mackenzen.

GERMANS LOSE ST. GEORGE'S

Special to The Evening Times

Berlin, Dec. 30.—*(Via Wireless).*—An official statement issued here this afternoon says that German troops have been compelled to evacuate the little town of St. Georges in Flanders. Fighting for the town which was taken in a surprise attack by the Allies is still going on.

The official statement follows:

"In the western theater of war we are still fighting for the town of St. Georges southeast of Neuport which we were compelled to evacuate. A storm culminating in a cloudburst damaged positions on both sides in Flanders and in northern France.

"On the Russian defence the day passed quietly.

"In East Prussia the Russian cavalry has been driven back in the direction of Ardkallen. The situation is unchanged in Poland on the right bank of the Vistula river. Our offensive continues on the west bank of the Vistula and on the east bank of the Bzura, and fighting continues on the last side of the Rawaka and also at Imowlodz.

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Telephone 45

WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
JOSEPH B. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
L. W. EMERICK, Treasurer

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1914.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hayter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co,
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Congratulations

"That's certainly a pretty good sheet you're turning out—it certainly is."—C. R. Bennett.

Opinions

The Green Book.

Pancho Villa will soon essay the role of editor of a "Green Book" in justification of his policy toward Carranza. The book will contain many important documents, hitherto secret, which "will disclose the duplicity of the Carranzistas, who sought to make Villa and his military commanders their victims." Also, it will show it to have been the purpose of Carranza not only to repudiate the pledges of the revolution to the people, but also so to establish himself in power that, had he been permitted to continue as first chief, he would have eventually created himself dictator:—Utica Herald Dispatch.

Mr. Perkins Is Good.

By the selection of Charles A. Perkins, to succeed himself as district-attorney, as in that of General Wotherspoon for commissioner of public works, Governor-elect Whitman shows both the desire for efficient public service and a keen eye for the best means of getting it.

If the newspapers had not dug up the information, nobody would have known whether Mr. Perkins was a Republican or a Democrat or a hardy Bull Moose still surviving Armageddon. Excepting patronage brokers, nobody cares. What the public wants is a reasonable assurance of intelligent, hard work, such as Mr. Perkins' experience gives. He has been in the office seventeen years, is an expert in preparing criminal cases for trial and has risen to the head of the indictment bureau. His appointment will follow closely the test of merit.—New York World.

Charles Hall Dead.

Charles Martin Hall, inventor of the electrolytic process for the manufacture of aluminum that made it a common metal in industry, died yesterday in Daytona, Fla. Born in Ohio, Mr. Hall was educated at Oberlin, graduating in 1895. In less than a year, through an interest in chemistry derived from a text book that had been published in 1841 and used by his father, he had developed the process that took aluminum out of the silver class. He began the commercial manufacture of aluminum with the Pittsburg Reduction Co., in 1888, and since 1890 had been vice president of what is now the Aluminum Co. of America, its successor. Before the new process was put into use aluminum sold at $5 a pound. The present price is 18 cents a pound.—Utica Press.

QUALITY WORK
IN
EYESIGHT
TESTING

WM. C. MORGAN
Optometrist
Odell Theatre Bldg. FULTON, N. Y.

THAT FIRST STREET BILLBOARD

At the present time the business section of this city is free from the billboard nuisance. This is stated advisedly, for it should be known by the people who have an atom of love for the beautiful in nature, and for their fair city, that the Board of Aldermen has given to a bill posting firm the privilege of erecting right in the heart of the city, at a spot that is capable of being improved, a nuisance in every sense of the word; yes, more than a nuisance, for everywhere, in every city and hamlet all over this broad, beautiful land, the modern form of billboard is a recognized menace. It is a menace because it endangers surrounding property. It is a blot upon our civilization because it hides from view the things that God meant for man to enjoy.

It may be, perhaps, unbecoming for a newspaper to decry the use of the billboard. It is an easy matter for the one who is hit by newspaper criticism of the billboard to say that the treasury of the publication suffers as a result of the establishment of the iniquitous things. Such an accusation is false, as it has become a fact beyond question that the real sufferers are those who pay the bills for the advertising that appears on billboards. Indeed, it is the experience of advertisers everywhere—that is, the men who spend their thousands of dollars for publicity, that display boards have no pulling power.

But the Aldermen have thrown down the bars. Permission has been granted a firm whose only motive for obstructing a view of the noble Oswego river is the income that can be derived from posting before the eyes of the people the merits of one of the 78 varieties of beer, whiskey or gherkins. The posts for a billboard at Rochester st., at the intersection of First, are set, and all that remains to be done is to nail upon them the necessary boards, and then, Hooray for an array of art "as is," and not art as was, or was intended. When God made the water and caused it to flow down the Oswego river valley; when He raised into the air those high banks that are capable of becoming veritable beauty spots right in the midst of this city, He meant that man should guard from destruction the noblest works of His hands, the hills, vales, trees and everything pertaining to this vicinity, described so beautifully by a son of the Empire State, James Fennimore Cooper.

Is there not a son of the Empire State who can raise a cry loud enough to put a stop to the desecration of one of this city's assets—its river banks, a spot on one of them that should be allowed to remain free from the taint of the commercial spirit of the times?

If there is not, then 'tis a pity 'tis true.

The thoughts that breathe and burn are the loving and inspiring thoughts that encircle the world and embrace all humanity. Love is service, the joy of service is consecration, and the crowning of consecration is immortality. The greatest souls spring from the greatest struggles. Only they who lose all find all; only they know the joy of triumph and the grace of exaltation. Every homeless brother challenges the validity of my title; every sorrowing sister rebukes my Christless complacency, and every neglected child smites my conscience in the name of Humanity. Not until all are fed are any fed; not until all are sheltered are any sheltered; not until all are free are any free; not until all are civilized are any civilized.—*Eugene Debs.*

The career of the farmer must be dignified, and the well-being of his family conserved; the farmer's standards of living, of intelligence and of happiness must be raised to those of other callings. The city has ignored the country. Now the time has come for the strengthening of country life, which will mean the strengthening of the nation as a whole.—*David Franklin Houston.*

The courage to be just; the courage to be honest; the courage to resist temptation; the courage to do one's duty: this is the moral courage that characterizes the highest order of manhood and womanhood—it is the courage without which no great, permanent success in life is achieved.—*Samuel Smiles.*

The chief reason that everybody is not successful is the fact that they have not enough persistency. Do one thing well, throwing all your energies into it. The successful man, unlike the poet, is made, not born.—*John Wanamaker.*

Wait not till you are backed by numbers. Wait not until you are sure of an echo from a crowd. The fewer the voices on the side of truth, the more distinct and strong must be your own.—*Channing.*

H. SCHUMANN-HEINK WEDS.

Henry Schumann-Heink son of Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the prima donna, was married Saturday at 5 o'clock to Miss Elsie Straumann, a Paterson school teacher, in the rectory of St. John's Roman Catholic church by the Rev. Edward F. Hillock. The bride was attired in a grown of white silk, with a hat to a gown of white silk, with a hat to match, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Sadie Green, who wore blue crepe de chene and carried pink roses. Russell Hastings Millward of Washington was best man.

Mme. Schumann-Heink had expected to be at the ceremony, but a concert engagement in Boston necessitated her leaving the city. Mr. Schumann-Heink is clerk of the Recorder's Court in Police Headquarters. In 1905 he went to South America in a government position. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, and studied in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Columbia University. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Kate Straumann of 168 Liberty st., Paterson. Following a short honeymoon tour the couple will reside in Paterson.

Cuts are healed by Hanford's Balsam.

PEPPERY JIMMY AUSTIN WILL PLAY WITH THE PITTSBURGH FEDERALS.



Jimmy Austin, the lively third base man, has jumped from the St. Louis Browns, and next season he will be working for the Pittsburgh Federal league team. Austin was formerly with the New York Yankees. His jump to the outlaw team was expected. The only other player the Browns may lose is Pitcher Baumgardner, as all the others of Rickey's squad have signed contracts.

The Little City of Fulton Is Good Enough For Me

(By Mrs. Isadore E. Hyde.)

One day while walking up the street I heard a fellow say, "What can you find in Fulton, that reminds you of a day,

In May
Well, say!
He's a chump
With a grump.

And if he likes large cities better that's where he ought to be. But the little city of Fulton, is good enough for me.

Last week I felt a sickness. A creeping up my spine; my bones ached, and my muscles to lassitude inclined,

Doctor said—
"You'll be dead;
Or go out west
And take a rest.

If the doctor likes the western air that's where he ought to be. But the zone here in Fulton is good enough for me.

While doing Christmas shopping, a lady voiced her mind "Just what I want in Fulton I surely cannot find,

Out of town,
I am bound
Syracuse,
Oh, the deuce!

If she wants to shop in Syracuse that's where she ought to be. But the local stores of Fulton are good enough for me.

I hear the people all about, complaining of the snow; they say they'll leave the freezing north, and, down to Dixie go.

Snow bound,
All around,
Hear them puff and wheeze;
First they cough then sneeze.

If they like the south-land better, that's where they ought to be. But the temperature of Fulton is just the thing for me.

Some people do not go to church, they say, the church is stale Ah! here's a list of music you gladly would whale,

Violin, flute,
Coronet toot,
Organ linding
Violin blinding.

If you like the movies better that's where you ought to be. But the churches here in Fulton are full of Heaven's melody.

And, now we have a daily—
The Fulton Evening Times.

Our hearts should all be cheerful, and beating in one rhyme.

So now, Hurrah!
This very day
Send in your dime,
Don't bide your time.

Tho' if you like dime novels better, that's what you ought to read. But, our Fulton daily paper is surely going to lead.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Our Girls and Boys are a much More Important Part of the Community Than we Oftimes Realize. This Department is Their Especial Part of the Paper—Older Folks Can Read if They Wish, But Only Those Under Fifteen can Contribute.

The tale we print below is the first of a series of anecdotes regarding the person we announced a guessing contest—for particulars see Monday's Children's Hour.

I.

In a western city there lives a lady who is getting gray and feeble now who delighted to tell this story:

One summer my mother gave me permission to pay a girl chum a visit and when the time came it was not possible for anyone to go with me. In spite of the fact that I had never made a trip on a railroad train, my mother decided to let me go.

But when it came time another complication arose for no delivery wagon arrived as had been ordered for my little trunk, all packed and strapped ready for departure on our front porch.

Naturally, a little girl gets anxious at such a moment. In fact I worried and fretted myself into a fit of weeping. It was while I stood on the front steps vainly trying to supress my sobs that the party came along the street.

Noticing my woeful attitude, stopped a second, then turned in at our gate. Up the walk and an arm reached out with the question:

"What is the trouble? Tell me, perhaps I can help you." So I explained between sobs. Mother came out and soon my sobs ceased for I hear:

"Come little girl, take my hand, I will carry your tiny trunk."

So done our steps and done our walk, turning into the street we went. My mincing little feet trying vainly to keep stride with the longer ones.

Wasn't I a happy girl.

Child's Name .....

Name of Parent .....

Address .....

Are your parents subscribers to the Times .....**Weekly | Daily**

When you send this, or anything else, in, always address it Editor, "Children's Hour," care Fulton Evening Times.

TANGO CONTEST

All of the dancers are here and ready for the contest to-night against Fulton's best dancers. The theater stage is decorated and the dancers had a good rehearsal and all feel confident of winning first prize which the management has offered for the best dancing couple.

The dancers will demonstrate the latest steps as they have different ideas of the art. Fulton dancers will have all their friends present in crowds as they have found out that Oswego will bring a big delegation to cheer their favorites and help them win from Fulton. Indeed, it will be one big night at the Quirk theater. The pictures will be on hand as usual and the dancers will go on at 9 o'clock. The delusion will be the same as always. Also the great English military photo play, "Lord Chumley," in four parts, and other reels.

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THE EVENING [TIMES]

How To Keep Up With It

If the reader is a paid-in-advance subscriber for THE FULTON WEEKLY TIMES opportunity is given him to become listed as one of the patrons of the city's latest mark of progress—The Fulton Evening Times—in this way:

Announce by postal card, letter, phone message, solicitor or paper carrier, a desire to have your name stricken from the mailing list for the Weekly Times, and in place of the latter, to have The Fulton Evening Times served at your door each day.

Upon receipt of such information we shall place to your credit upon The Evening Times' mailing or subscription list the amount of unearned cash that has been received by The Weekly Times.

For Example:

"Semit" subscribed for The Weekly Times on July 1, 1914, for one year. On January 1, 1915, he shall have remaining to his credit 50 cents.

This sum is the price charged for The Fulton Evening Times for six days a week for two months, which means that "Semit" will by making the transfer from the old to the new list, receive at least 48 pages for 50 cents, whereas by continuing as a weekly subscriber he would not get more than 13 copies and these papers would be extended over a period of six months—a slow process, isn't it?

There is another point for explanation:

Many subscribers for The Fulton Evening Times have been annoyed by the non-arrival of the paper. To one and all the hope is expressed that we shall receive as much indulgence as lies in one's power of endurance for very soon our circulation building [plans] and their execution should bring the desired [results] the subscriber and publisher.

In the hope that 1915 may bring [to] the names of all of our weekly pat[rons] good wishes to the people of Fulton who best to co-operate in the publication of Progress," we remain,

THE FULTON EVENING [TIMES]

Walter J. Draper,
Circulation and Adv. Mgr.

About Fight Mainly

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Dec. 30.—The Ghetto of this here New York town asks you, please, to take a few squints at Johnny ("Young") Lustig, its new idol and "the coming lightweight champion of the world."

Johnny has been making large noises in the pugilistic world recently, and from practical obscurity of about a year ago he has jumped to the fore at such a clip that he is being ranked among the very best scrappers in the lightweight division.

Leaches Cross used to be the idol of the East side. That was before Leaches began to slip. He still might be the idol if he hadn't spurned that offer of $1,250 to fight Lustig for 10 rounds. The East side can understand many things but it can't understand why a man should pass up $1,250 for thirty minutes exercise, unless the passing up is caused by a severe attack of coldfeetitis.

You see, it happened this way. A year ago Leaches was the whole works over in the East side and Johnny wasn't anybody. But that was a year ago. Since then Leaches seems to have lost his old time wallop. He has lost a bit of his speed and stamina. On the other hand, Johnny has advanced from recruit stage to a place near the top. And then it was that Johnny's backers insisted that Leach meet Johnny and settle the championship of the Ghetto. But Leaches ducked. And Leaches continued to duck while Johnny and his crowd hurled defis, challenges, jeers, and a lot of other things at Leach.

Finally the Lustig crowd decided to hurl a little money toward Leach—the final resort, y'no.

"We'll guarantee you $1,250 to meet Lustig in a 10 round bout," was the defi heaved at Leach by Clarence S. Gillespie, Fox Building, New York, who manages Lustig.

And Leach, would you believe it, passed up the money. Oi, yoi! Such a strangeness! The East side couldn't understand it. $1,250 for 30 minutes exercise—and Leach passes it up! Oi, yoi! I!

It was then that the East side did a Walter Johnson—it jumped to support of Lustig. After nosing into the record of Lustig the East side has come to believe that Lustig is quite a scrapper, and it hopes that Lustig will do what Leach Cross failed to do—bring the lightweight championship to New York.

Lustig never has been defeated. The nearest he came to it was when he fought Johnny Dundee. That fight was called a draw—and it was a sizzler of a scrap right from the outset. Lustig went up against one of the very best fighters in the game today and handed out as much as he had to take, which was quite an accomplishment for a man just graduated from the novice class.

Lustig is a favorite with the fight fans because he is a fighter. He doesn't stall. He's aggressive and he's game. No matter how hard the wallops that land on his framework he keeps coming back for more. He bores and continues to bore. He gives the crowd its money's worth of real fighting. And the crowd likes him because of it.

Lustig is a two handed fighter. He carries a husky wallop in either mitt. He isn't exactly a Packey McFarland on the defense, but he guards himself mighty well and he's improving all the time.

Lustig has scored victories over such men as Matty Baldwin, One Round Hogan, Walter Mohr, and Phil Bloom, as well as a lot of lesser lights in the lightweight ranks.

EDITH L. CHESEBROUGH THINKS GOLF IS ONE OF BEST GAMES FOR WOMEN.



Photo by American Press Association.

Miss Edith L. Chesebrough, the expert California woman golfer, has started a movement to induce more women to take up the game. She believes that golf offers advantages for her sex that no other game has. The one feature that prevents its being more popular is the fact that a large tract of land is necessary for the laying out of a course. With more public courses in the large cities she thinks the number of women who will play will be largely increased.

SYRACUSE MEN ARE LEARNING TO COOK.

Men as well as women will have an opportunity to learn the fundamentals of good cooking when the Committee of Social Service Work at the Fourth Presbyterian church begins its classes in culinery science, Jan. 8, at the parish house.

Mrs. George B. Wood has supervision of this work, which the committee believes will be one of the most far-reaching of its branches. The classes will meet each Friday evening during the winter. The kitchen of the church is one of the most modern and here the instructions will be given, the spacious dining room also being utilized.

Already there are applications from several men for space in the class, and upon investigation the committee has found that there are men who keep bachelor hall or who are widowers, who wish to know how to cook a substantial and nourishing meal. To this instruction Mrs. Wood will give particular attention.

Mrs. Clarence E. Bull is chairman of the Social Service Committee, which has started this work for the parish.—Post Standard.

HOT LINERS.

Lives of boxers all remind us
We might make a pile of dough
If we had the nerve to take it,
For the things we do not know.

The Yankees remain unsold. In the meantime Jake Ruppert's getting a lot of free advertising.

Jim Gilmore doesn't want the Supreme Court of the U. S. A. (which resides in Washington) to make a final ruling on the Walter Johnson case.

Seems to us that Rube Marquard is getting entirely too much publicity for jumping from the New York Giants to the Brooklyn Federals. A million persons make the New York-Brooklyn jump every day and think nothing of it.

Joe Bayley and Johnny Moore battled for 17 rounds up in Canada Saturday night. Then midnight arrived. The laws prohibit Sunday fighting. So they postponed the finish of the match until some later date.

JEALOUS OF GIRL; SHOT LITTLE GIRL.

Millville, N. J. Dec. 30.—John Horn 25, is locked in the jail here today charged with the murder of pretty Beatrice Baily, six years old, of Millville. The child was shot and instantly killed at the home of her grand mother, Mrs. Alice Pettit, in Buckschutum, when a bullet, fired through the window at Miss Alice Pettit, 17, daughter of Mrs. Pettit, penetrated her brain.

According to the police Horn confessed to the shooting at the Pettit home some hours after he learned that the pretty child was his victim.

Detectives Lore and Brady, who made the arrest, say that Horn declared he was jealous of Miss Pettit and he found his attentions were rejected decided to avenge his wounded feelings. Horn will be arraigned today.

The Pettit family was seated at the dinner table, little Beatrice chatting and laughing with the others. She was seated next to Miss Pettit. Suddenly there was the report of a gun. It was accompanied by the crash of a window breaking.

Little Beatrice fell from her seat at the dinner table. The family rushed to her side. They discovered she was dead.

Some hours after the shooting, when the news reached the house where Horn was hiding that little Beatrice was the victim of the bullet, he ran to the Pettit home.

There the family was mourning over the girl's death. As Horn strode into the room the detectives were telling of their efforts to find the slayer.

With tears streaming down his face, Horn walked up to Mrs. Pettit and said, according to the detectives:

"I did the shooting; it was all a mistake."

According to the police, he then told of being crazed by the fact that Miss Pettit had spurned him. So he went to the house with the intentions of using his revolver.

When he fired, he did not know the result of his shot.

LAND BANK ORGANIZED; TO BEGIN BUSINESS.

Albany, Dec. 29.—The land bank of the state of New York has been organized and is about ready to commence business. State Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards will so advise the legislature in his forthcoming annual report. Permanent officers are expected to be selected in the near future so that the bank will be in a position to actually begin business at an early date. In his report, Superintendent Richards will say in part as follows:

"While our statute books have been flooded with regulative provisions in recent years, it is seldom, I believe, that a more important piece of creative legislation has been enacted than the provisions embodied in the banking law authorizing the creation of the land bank of New York State by local savings and loan associations.

While based to a large extent upon the European systems of cooperative finance, this legislation is essentially American and is also based upon the experience of the local savings and loan associations of the state of New York during the last thirty five years.

If the benefits derived from the present law of the state relative to savings and loan associations can be extended to strictly agricultural districts and the land bank of the state realizes the expectations of its advocates, the problem of rural credits in this state at least will have been almost entirely resolved."

DISTRICT NO. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rumsey entertained their children and grandchildren Christmas.

W. H. Keller died at his home on Wednesday. He is survived by one daughter and several grandchildren.

Edward Davis and family spent Christmas at William Appleton on the Chase Road.

Our school is closed for a two weeks vacation.

Miss Grace Lewis of Jamestown is the guest of her parents, C. V. Lewis.

Miss Pearl Davis has been spending a few days with her brother at Jacksonville.

Mrs. Daisy Caroll of Fulton is spending some time with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Stratton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fay King spent Christmas with friends in Fulton.

If You Are Not Getting Good Results
FROM YOUR HEATING SYSTEM
Have Our Expert Look it Over
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War: Pathos and Humor

Paris, Dec. 29.—(By mail to New York)—When the Germans made their great march through the provinces of Luxemburg and Namur, in August, a little band of 150 French soldiers were cut off. They took to the woods, and performed wonderful feats of daring in attacks on the Germans from their fastness. The Germans have sent large bodies of troops against them, but have been unable to find them. The romantic story of their escapades was brought here today by a messenger who succeeded in entering the German lines, communicating with the commander of the 150 guerillas, and then returning to Paris. These men are all that is left of the French who for two days resisted the German's advance between the River Semois and the River Liesse on August 22nd and 23rd. On the latter day an order to retreat reached them, but it was too late, as their escape had been cut off by the rapid advance of the Germans. Making a quick decision, the commanders of the 150 survivors led their men into the Ardennes mountains, between the towns of St. Hubert and Givet, Belgium.

A lair was selected which would give them an opportunity to harass the German lines of communication and quickly retreat. Scouts were sent to the nearby villages and the peasants gladly did all they could to help the soldiers, with food, bullets and information. Soldiers, women and children collected 17,000 cartridges from the Leisse-Semois battlefield, for the little band. The commanding officer gave the peasants regular army requisition papers, for what they did.

The Germans believed the country was clear of hostile troops, and their provision trains were lightly protected. Time and again, the Frenchmen dashed upon these trains, killing the guards, and making off with the provisions. These attacks were made at widely varying points. The German cavalry and infantry troops were sent into the forest, but the French soldiers by this time had learned the ground, and the pursuers never got a glimpse of them. On one occasion, a German force seized the Chateau d'Ardenne and was devouring the contents of the wine cellars, when the commander of the French soldiers decided to trap and capture the German commander.

The latter was strolling near the chateau, when, to his astonishment, he met face to face with a French officer in full uniform and was commanded to throw up his hands. Instead, the German drew his revolver, but the Frenchman was quicker on the trigger and shot him dead.

The report brought the soldiers on the run from the chateau. The French, seeing that they were greatly out-numbered, fled, and not one was even wounded. At Beuraing, ten miles from this place, the French killed a German captain. It was after this incident, that the most determined effort was made to round up the band. It was evening when the attacks continued and the Germans neared Houyet, Gebuyne, St. Hubert, Beuraing, and Givet, which have been thrown into a state of terror. No strangers are allowed to pass. The Germans posted the following announcement to the soldiers of the forest, at many points in the district:

"French Soldiers:

"We know where you are, and have full information regarding your strength. In your own interests, we advise you to surrender, and we promise that your lives will be safe. If you refuse, everyone of you will be shot." The next day the Germans were angered to find dashed across the poster: "If you know where we are, why don't you come and get us." Beneath was the signature of the French commander, with his full name, and number of his regiment.

SERENO E. PAYNE LEAVES $75,000

Auburn, Dec. 29.—The will of Congressman Sereno E. Payne, admitted to probate by Surrogate Walter E. Woodin today, disposes of property estimated at $75,000.

The value of the personal property was not named, but the real estate located at No. 3 Orchard st. is worth $2,500. Mr. Payne's own estimate of his estate places the value of all at $5,000.

Letters testamentary were issued to Miss Marion H. Payne and William K. Payne. The legatees named in the will are all relatives and are his son, William K. Payne, and three sisters, Misses Clara A. Payne, Marion H. Payne and Ida A. Payne.

The property in Orchard st. goes to the three sisters; also the sum of $20,000. The residue of the estate is left to the son.—Post Standard.

SUPERVISOR TO FARM IN THE FAR WEST.

Auburn, Dec. 29.—The town of Summerhill will be represented by a new face on the Board of Supervisors after the town meeting next February as Supervisor Joseph A. Ranney has sold his farm of 650 acres to Isaac and Russell Hall of that town for $25,000, and will leave for California some time after March 1. He will not be a candidate again.

Mr. Ranney has served his town for two terms, during 1913 on the committees of footing assessment rolls, and county accounts, education, grand juries, outstanding town and county indebtedness, and chairman of the Committee on Erroneous Tax.

He is undecided where he will locate in California. He has one brother, Walter, who has been in Santa Anna for two years, who has a dairy and is prospering in the milk business. He also has two sisters in Mountain View on a fruit ranch. His daughter lives with them, going to the High school in that place.

Mr. Ranney said today in view of his inexperience in the fruit as grown on the coast he thought the raising of registered Holstein cattle would be more in his line and prove a greater investment.—Post Standard.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Victoria Paper Mills Co., will be held at the office of the company, 31 North 1st st., on Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 1915, at 2 p. m. for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Chas. R. Bennett,
Secretary.

Dated, Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1914.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the G. J. Emeny Co., will be held at the company's office Wednesday, January 13th, at 10 a. m. H. H. Bristol, Secretary

DR. SEARS TALKED BEFORE CLUB.

Dr. Frederick W. Sears yesterday afternoon told members of the Ka-na-te-nah club how to prevent disease by keeping the house and premises clean and free from flies and mosquitoes. This was one of the series of municipal afternoons in the year's calendar of the club. Mrs. George F. Crans of Warners is chairman of the committee for municipal days and Mrs. A. H. Sheldon arranged the programme yesterday.

Dr. Sears laid emphasis on the necessity of absolute cleanliness in fighting disease and explained how to obtain this condition which he stated, was much better than trying to stamp out uncleanliness after it once obtained a foothold.

At the close of his talk luncheon was served at a table presided over by Mrs. Sarah Millen and Mrs. John S. Avery, assisted by Mrs. O. D. Burhans and Mrs. John Bates. Among the guests of the afternoon were Mrs. Beatty of Seneca Falls and Mrs. Hills of Mount Vernon.—Post Standard.

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Up-to-Date Tailoring
in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
[illegible]nt Tailor
[illegible] and Bogardus
[illegible]yuga

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Your Shoes
Do They Need
Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.
Skates Sharpened too

[illegible]uick Shoe Repair
[illegible]pened to a hair test—cut better than [illegible]d honed. Razor handles always in [illegible]ed. Cork Heel Pads, Cork Arch [illegible]hoe Findings. SKATES SHARP-
110 Cayuga street
[illegible]til 9:00 to receive work.

CARRIER BOYS WANTED
APPLY
FULTON EVENING TIMES

A
PEACE CALENDAR
for 1915
The Morrill Press have issued a very artistic and timely calendar, consisting of fourteen pages 4 1-4x7 in., of heavy card-board printed in two colors and gold with portraits of noted men and a peace quotation from each.
On Sale at
CONLEY BROTHERS
F. W. LASHER
MRS. J. K. STEELE'S
Buffalo Street
and
THE MORRILL PRESS
Price 25c

COMPENSATION AWARDS TODAY

New York State Commission Holds Its First Hearing For This District At Syracuse

The first hearing of the New York State Compensation Commission for Deputy John Fitzgibbon's district, which includes the City of Fulton, will be held in Syracuse to-day.

Hearings on all the cases that have arisen since this new law went into effect will be heard by the commissioners and awards will be made according to the nature of the cases.

Undertaker Joseph Youngs of this city, who buried an Italian named Matalone, who was drowned at Minetto on October 18th while working for Walter Bradley, the barge canal contractor, will probably be awarded the compensation for his services by the commission.

The sad part of the Matalone case is that his wife had just sailed from the old country when she received word that her husband was dead. She is now in a highly nervous state at the home of her son at Minetto and can not be comforted. Under the Compensation law she will be awarded fifty per cent of her husband's wages, which at the time of his death were about $10 a week.

Many Fulton and Oswego attorneys are in Syracuse to-day appearing before the Commission in behalf of their clients. Requests for compensation have been made by several Fultonians.

OPEN HOUSE AT THE ELKS

An open house will be held by the Fulton Lodge of Elks New Year's afternoon and evening. A fine program has been arranged by the social committee and the guests will be assured an enjoyable time, for the "Best People on Earth" entertain as no others can. Oswego Lodge has announced its intention of sending up their newly organized band to add to the gayety of the occasion. Among them will be such noted entertainers as James, Kelsey, Manor and Wilcox.

STRANAHAN COMMENDED

The custody of the Oswego county jail was turned over to the new sheriff, William L. Buck, of Mexico, to-day by Myron A. Stranahan of this city, The Board of Supervisors commended Sheriff Stranahan for the excellency of the service rendered during his term of office.

GOING TO CANADA.

For the third time in about as many years, Charles E. Stewart, the well known Republican leader of this city, will go to Canada in the interests of the Granby Pulp & Paper Co. Mr. Stewart will leave for Maynooth, Ontario, on Jan. 4 and will remain three months.

PIRATES DEFEAT CUBS

The Pirates took three games straight from the Cubs in the Amateur league last night.

The score:

PIRATES				
Gardner	120	145	139	404
Bowers	177	156	184	517
Dodge	145	144	137	426
Rathbun	190	193	161	544
Battle	186	143	142	471
Totals	818	781	763	2362
CUBS				
Pringle	181	...	...	181
Boutin	163	160	152	475
Lewis	139	134	126	399
Stevens	169	...	...	169
Woods	119	135	181	435
W. H. Rear, jr.	...	167	132	299
Robarge	...	135	134	269
Totals	771	731	725	2227

SUE THE CITY.

An action will be instituted against the city by Samuel Mirsky in behalf of his infant son, William who was injured Monday evening on the lower bridge, when a load of pulp bound for the Volney Paper Co., tipped over and pinned him to the railing.

The action will be started against the city as it is claimed that the condition of the road was the direct cause of the accident. The driver claims that his sleigh capsized when it suddenly sank in a pitch hole and that he was driving along with caution and he attributes the condition of the bridge to the negligence of the city of Fulton.

TREE FOR POOR

A Christmas tree for the Sunday school pupils of the Salvation Army and any other poor little tots who missed on Christmas that wonderful treat of childhood, will be enjoyed at the Army hall on New Year's eve. A concert will be given and a "Watch Night" service will be held.

In looking over the generous gifts received by the little folks in our own homes possibly a gift or two from the lot could be made to find their way to the Army tree to gladden some poor, forlorn, little tot.

Then, too, there's the blessed time of teaching our blessed children the joy in giving.

Shall the Army tree be scantily trimmed?

Advertised Letters.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the post office, Dec. 30, 1914. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men—Branche, Lewis; Chubb, Edgar C.; Cooper, Malver; Cullivan, Neal; Drew, G. H.; Guernsey, Jesse; Taylor, Fred; Frenk Giglioth; Angelo Furfaro; Marina, Vittoria.

Women—Lake, Miss Mildred; Davis, Mrs. Clarence; Miller, Mrs. Dell; Palmer, Mrs. Vida; Rossman, Mrs. H. E.; Russell, Mrs. Vernon; Walts, Mrs. June; Walts, Mrs. Jennie.

Peter T. Conley,
Postmaster.

Insert for Children's Hour to follow Head.

Those You Know

Mrs. W. M. and Miss Lillian Pratt are guests of friends in Syracuse.

* * *

The many friends of Miss Flora Owens, who formerly resided in Fulton and went to Newark, N. J. to reside with relatives, will be interested to know that she has changed her place of residence to Bridgeport, Conn.

* * *

Miss Mabel Seymour is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Seymour of 4th st., enjoying a rest from her school duties at Ilion.

* * *

Mrs. L. W. and Mrs. Mary Emerick gave an informal luncheon Monday noon at their home in Rochester st. to a few relatives in honor of Miss Winifred Pratt of New York city.

* * *

The intermediate and seniors of the First M. E. church will serve a supper on Wednesday evening. The different classes will contribute vegetables, groceries and all articles that will be suitable to distribute to the poor families of our city on New Year's day. This surely is a very worthy act verifying the passage "It is more blessed to give than receive."

* * *

Miss Winifred Pratt left today for Boston where she will be the guest of friends for a few days before returning to her home in New York city.

* * *

The members of Zion church delighted the members of the Sunday school with a heavily laden Christmas tree at the City Hall last evening.

* * *

Baled hay, straw and shavings: Quick delivery. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Perkins and family have been the guests of Scriba friends for the past few days.

* * *

Miss Edith Morin of Amsterdam High school is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. Morin, Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Smith is ill at her home in Gansevoort st.

* * *

Miss Edna and Hazel Blunt entertained in honor of their sister Mrs. Daniel Walsh.

* * *

Miss Eliza Hubbard is visiting her parents in Palermo.

* * *

Miss Anna V. Rice is visiting her mother, Mrs. Arvin Rice of S. 3d st.

* * *

Miss Rhea Gardner is visiting her parents in this city.

* * *

Miss Elnor McCully of Academy st. is the guest for the week of Miss Isabelle Woodard at her home in Truxton, Cortland county.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Furniss entertained on Tuesday Miss Marion Dunsmore of Syracuse at their home in Utica st.

* * *

Allan Foster who has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster, S. 4th st., returned to his home in New York Tuesday.

* * *

Ernest Wettengel of Rome was the guest of Theodora Foster over Tuesday.

* * *

Miss Catherine Wettengel of Rome is the guest of Miss Elizabeth Nelson, Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Frank L. Youmans of Academy st. has been the guest of friends in Syracuse for some time and has now returned home.

* * *

Richard Harrison of Rochester street is the guest of his brother, Charles, and family, in New York for the holidays.

* * *

Mrs. L. C. Foster of S. 4th st. spent Tuesday in Syracuse the guest of friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Skeel of S. 4th st. on the holiday guests of their daughter, Mrs. Carl Townsend, Rochester.

* * *

Boland Brother's Cigar factory will be closed down for a week. Inventory will be taken.

* * *

R. L. McCully will be a guest at the "Overland Supper," Hotel Biltmore, New York, on the evening of January 7th. Mr. McCully will leave on Sunday and will attend the New York Auto show while in the metropolis.

* * *

The Misses Anna and Nellie Rice were the guests of Syracuse friends yesterday.

* * *

Miss Alice Tucker is the guest of Syracuse friends.

THREE HUNDRED BORN PER YEAR

Records of Registrar of Vital Statistics Show One Birth Per Day

It is interesting to know that the City of Fulton averages a birth a day, according to a statement made this morning by City Clerk Leon Scudder, who is Registrar of Vital Statistics. Fulton has an average of thirty births a month while the mortality average is only fourteen.

Besides births and deaths, one other important record is kept by this official and that is a list of the number of persons who launch themselves upon the field of matrimony.

The average is the same as that of the deaths, and those who have experienced it claim that there isn't much difference.

City Clerk Scudder has not compiled his annual report to be submitted to the State Department but will have it prepared within a few days. According to these figures Fulton's population should increase a thousand souls every five years.

LARCENY CHARGE AGAINST FLANIGAN

Justice of Peace Locked Up; Many Checks Involved In the Matter.

Syracuse, Dec. 30.—Eugene L. Flanigan, former justice of the peace at Eastwood, was arrested at 10 o'clock last night in a motion picture theater in North Salina street upon a warrant charging him with petit larceny.

Complaints were made to the District-Attorney's office some time ago, and for several days the assistant district-attorney has been carrying on an investigation. According to the information upon which the warrant is based, Flanigan and Bower post-dated several checks. When these were presented to the bank for payment, in some cases, it is charged, it was found that there were no funds to meet them.

Information furnished the District-Attorney's office is to the effect that several checks were returned unpaid. None of the checks involved was drawn for a large amount, but it is claimed that a large number of them were issued.

Flanigan, whose career in Eastwood has caused considerable newspaper comment, embarked in business in this city about two years ago. With a partner he opened the Umbria theater at North Salina street and the West Shore tracks.

The motion picture house was repaired and besides the regular picture program, several vaudeville acts were added. It was in this theater that Flanigan was found by the officers last night. At the time of his arrest the house was crowded.

Flanigan received the greatest amount of publicity more than a year ago when he fought the trustees of the village of Eastwood to hold the office of police justice after another man had been elected to fill the place.

For several months the fight continued, Flanigan insisting upon his right to hold court. He studied law and equipped himself to continue the contest, but finally gave way to the elected justice, Joseph E. Egan.

ARRIVE IN ATLANTA TO-DAY

Heffron and Loop Met by Friends at Syracuse Station

Syracuse, Dec. 30.—William E. Heffron and George W. Loop will be received at the United States penitentiary at Atlanta at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. They will be placed in the infirmary immediately upon their arrival.

The two former officers of the Heffron Co., who were convicted of misuse of the mails at Auburn last week, passed through Syracuse at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. They were met at the Lackawanna station by a number of former employes of the company, among them several who were witnesses for the government at the trial.

GOING TO THE PONTIAC

A large number of Fultonians plan on attending the New Year's festivities to be held at the Hotel Pontiac, Oswego, Thursday night.

RAMSDEN SUFFERS FROM ILLNESS

Syracuse, Dec. 30.—With the permission of the Monroe county authorities J. M. J. Ramsden, jr., indicted for the murder of his wife, Florence Case Ramsden, spent yesterday in Syracuse.

The main purpose of his visit was to consult Dr. Henry L. Elsner, who has been his physician for several years. Ramsden is suffering from an organic heart lesion. It is incurable, the physician says. Since his imprisonment a tumor has developed in his neck and it was about this that he consulted his physician. It is not a grave ailment.

It was only for the purpose of permitting him to visit his physician that the Monroe county authorities sanctioned Ramsden's visit to Syracuse. While here, however, he went to the grave of his wife. Ever since the tragedy, which resulted in Ramsden's imprisonment, he has spent most of his waking hours in rehearsing aloud his last interview with his wife and the circumstances surrounding her death.

"I thought that if I could visit her grave," he said, "and actually convince myself that she is no longer alive, her memory would not haunt me so much, and I might find some rest. But I keep turning over and over in my mind the suspicions, the fears and the rumors that led to our last quarrel. This visit may change all that."

Physically, Ramsden's condition is not so good as immediately prior to his arrest. There is little change in the condition of his heart, but he is on the verge of a serious collapse.

Ramsden was in custody of Jailer Mathew Schamine and Under Sheriff John Phelan of Rochester. They arrived in Syracuse shortly before noon and spent more than an hour in the office of Hitchcock & Murphy, Ramsden's counsel, and the office in which Hrs. Ramsden, formerely was employed. Mr. Elsner's office was visited early in the afternoon. The prisoner and guards returned to Rochester at 5 o'clock.

HELD A BANQUET

A banquet was held last night by Fulton Tent, K. O. T. M., in connection with the regular monthly meeting. Covers were laid for fifty. A large class of candidates was initiated into this organization.

"REBEL" OAKES IS GETTING GOOD MEN FOR PITTSBURGH FEDS.



Photo by American Press Association.

This is E. T. Oakes, manager of the Pittsburgh Federal league club. He comes from the south, and this gave him the nickname of "Rebel" while he was with the St. Louis Cardinals. Next season he will have Ed Konetchy, his former teammate, with him. He has also engaged Jimmy Austin of the St. Louis Browns, and he says he will have an infield in 1915 that will be second to none.

WILL MANAGE JAIL FARM

Lee Summerville a Prominent Granby Farmer Entrusted With This Duty

Lee Summerville, one of the leading farmers of the town of Granby, has been appointed superintendent of the Oswego county jail farm by Sheriff-elect William L. Buck of Mexico.

Mr. Summerville is a practical farmer and a man of considerable experience. He will make strenuous efforts to put the jail farm on a better paying basis than it has been in former years.

Besides supervising the farm work Mr. Summerville will act as guard over the prisoners. He will also have the assistance of other guards, while the inmates of the jail are being worked in the various parts of the spacious farm.

Mr. Summerville is a loyal Republican and deserves the appointment. The Times joins with [illegible] section in extending congratulations to Mr. Summerville.

With the failure of the Board of Supervisors to making changes in the management of the jail farm it will be for the next three years under the direct supervision of the sheriff's office.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Diamond Ring.—Brilliant white one karat diamond and two three-quarter k. Rubies, Blucher setting, Cost $275. Best offer, quick buyer, takes it. Diamonds, Care Times Office. 6-10-11 c

Two or three unfurnished rooms wanted; light housekeeping. Address, D, Times Office. 11

YOUNG MEN WANTED

The commercial business offers wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are found to fill good positions. Individual instruction so you can make good in position. Get pay, good salaries. Write today for full particulars. Now is the time to start.

UNION GARAGE,
Union and Barrett Sts., Schenectady, N. Y.

YOU REMEMBER

FOR NEW YEAR'S DINNER

Onyx Delicious

Ice Cream

Choice Candies

Shelled Nuts

Figs

Dates

Etc.

THE ONYX

THE QUIRK

TO-NIGHT

The Deciding TANGO CONTEST between Utica, Oswego, and Fulton winners.

"LORD CHUMLEY"

feature photo play in four parts and other reels.

TO-MORROW

The Great Klaw [illegible] drama "JUDITH OF [illegible]" and other [illegible] MAT[illegible] NIG[illegible]

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"



Giving You the Very Best Waist for a Dollar that can ever be Sold at this Moderate Price

"New York Shop" Waists we believe are without question the very best Waists that can be made to sell for a dollar. Always correct in style, always carefully made, always neatly finished, they're the kind of Waists that any woman might gladly wear. Four new exceedingly pretty styles go on sale tomorrow.

Our Semi-Annual Reduction Sale

Starts Tomorrow. All Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts at Remarkable Reductions

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

MARKETS FOR COUNTY FRUIT

Growers Will Discuss Remedy for Recent Condition of the Market; Meeting in Oswego

Oswego, Dec. 29.—The annual mid-winter meeting of the Oswego County Fruit Growers' association will be held in morning and afternoon sessions in the Court House in this city on January 5th, and one of the most interesting programs ever devised for the mid-winter meetings will be presented. It is now being arranged by Farm Bureau Manager E. Victor Underwood, who has been in correspondence with some of the leading pomological experts in the country, whom he expects to be here to address Oswego county fruit farmers.

Several professors from Cornell university will be on the program, but of more interest at this time will be several addresses by experts on co-[illegible] and marketing. The problem of marketing fruit, especially as, [illegible] increased production in the [illegible] years in this State, there has been a lack of marketing facilities which oftentimes has resulted in farmers selling the product of their orchards for little or no profit, will be discussed. This year was an excellent example of an off year and hundreds of fruit farmers sustained losses in apples when the principal excuse offered by purchasers in large quantities was the curtailment of the European market. The State Department of Marketing at Albany is composed of experts who believe that all of the fruit grown in this State should find ready sale at good prices here, and, in addition, they have evolved a scheme for the elimination of the middle man in such sales which will give the farmer and producer more power and scope in making sales of the product than it is now possible to enjoy.

The coming meeting will be of intense interest to those who derive either pleasure or profit from fruit growing and it will probably be the most practical meeting which the association has yet held. The attendance at the meeting is not confined to members of the association, they will welcome all who are in any way interested and it is hoped that a large [illegible] of pupils will be present and [illegible] interest in the proceedings.

[illegible] INTENDS TO STAY.

Penn[illegible] Football Coach Will Stick to His Post.

An unu[illegible] situation developed in college athle[illegible] when the members of the football squad of the [illegible]iversity of Pennsylvania unite[illegible] a protest against the retention [illegible] George Brooke as coach. Brooke has a contract covering two more years. He was declared to be a failure because of the poor showing the football team made the past season.

Brooke refused to resign. He said that he had done as well as any coach could do with the material at hand and that he was entitled to a chance to prove his ability by continuing in the post. He declared that to leave under the circumstances would ruin his reputation and impair his earning capacity.

The weekly paper conducted by the students of the university took up the fight against Brooke and in an editorial said:

"There will be no sportsmanship next [illegible], if Brooke, a repudiated coach, [illegible] in charge of the team, which is now [illegible] in belittling him a failure. [illegible] is not behind Mr.

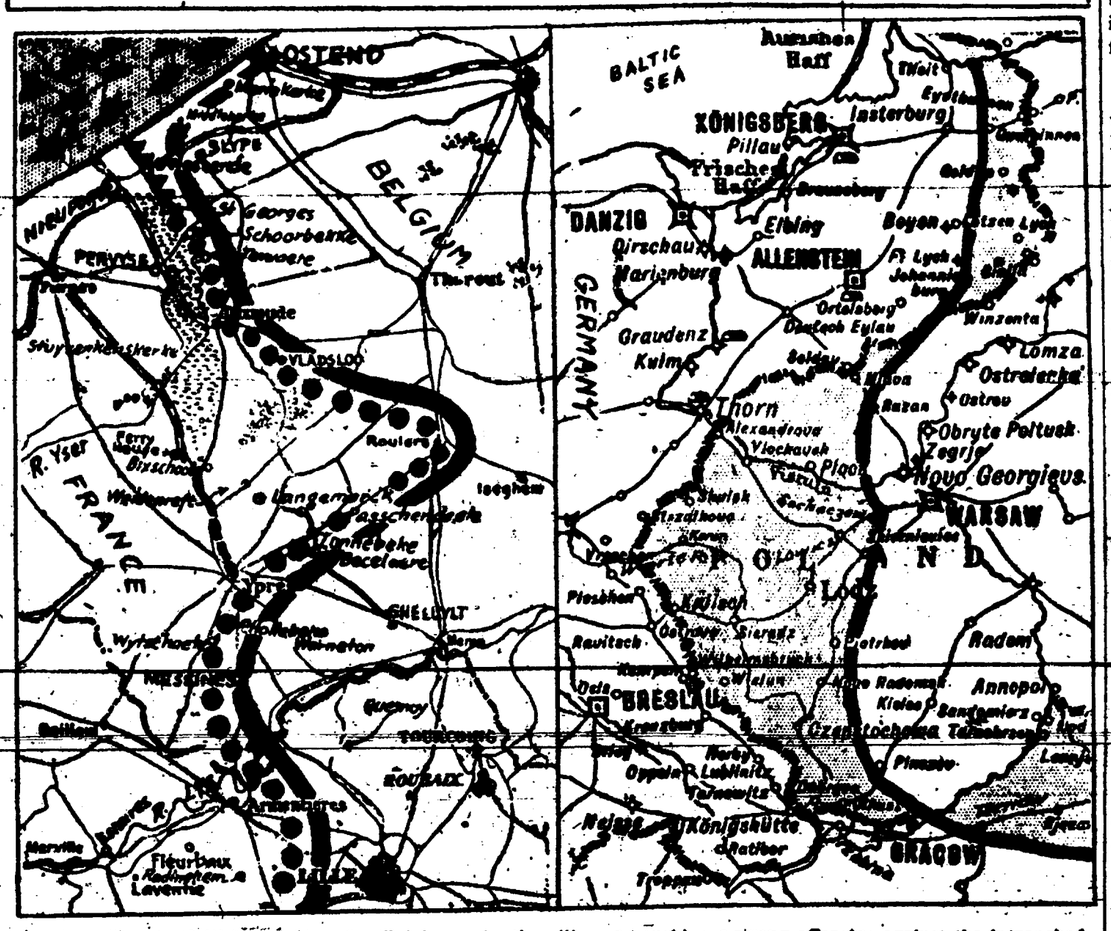


Photo by American Press Association.

GEORGE BROOKE.

[illegible] BOYS [illegible] TIMES

Maps of Two Great Battlefields In Europe; Allies Batter at Germans; Russians at Bay.



According to British and French official reports, the allies are pushing a strong offensive against the intrenched Germans from Nieuport to Ypres, making slow gains. German official reports deny that any material progress has been made by the allies. In the eastern field the Germans forced the Russians to take up new positions to protect Warsaw, and a desperate series of battles began, with the capital of Poland as the prize. The Germans heralded the retreat of the Russians along the whole battle front to the Carpathians on the south to East Prussia on the north as the greatest victory of the war. Berlin and Vienna reported that the Austro-German armies drove the Russians back in Galicia to a line skirting Cracow, Przemysl and Lemberg. The relief of Przemysl and the recapture of Lemberg were even hopefully predicted. In Russian Poland the German central column advanced to within twenty miles of Warsaw. In this region a great battle began. On the other hand, Petrograd discredited the claims of a great German victory. The Russian general staff characterized the fighting as not important, but indicated that a general retirement had taken place. Shaded portions on the map at the right show the invasions into East Prussia, Poland and Galicia.

SIXTY YEARS OLD ON SUNDAY

Church of the Immaculate Conception Will Round Out Sixty Years of Existence

Sunday is the 60th anniversary of the founding of the parish of the Immaculate Conception. The church was established in 1854 by the Rev. James Smith of the diocese of Albany and at that time it included all of the neighboring towns and villages.

Although Sunday is the anniversary of the foundation of the church no special services will be held other than the usual ceremonies. Being the Feast of the Holy Name the members of that society will receive holy communion in a body at the 8 o'clock mass.

The first edifice was erected upon the site of the present church rectory and it served as the place of worship until 1899 when the present imposing structure was dedicated. The rapid growth of the parish has necessitated the erection of a parochial school where the children of the parish will receive both a practical and a religious training. The new school is now under construction.

A remarkable feature of the parish is that during its long period of existence there has been but three rectors: Father Smith, the founder; the Rev. Patrick Kearney, his successor, and the present pastor, the Rev. John L. Lindsman, who assumed charge March 26, 1906.

During Father Lindsman's short period he has accomplished wonderful work and it was through his efforts that the new school has become possible. Father Lindsman prior to taking charge of the Fulton church was assistant to the date dean Barry at St. Paul's church, Oswego.

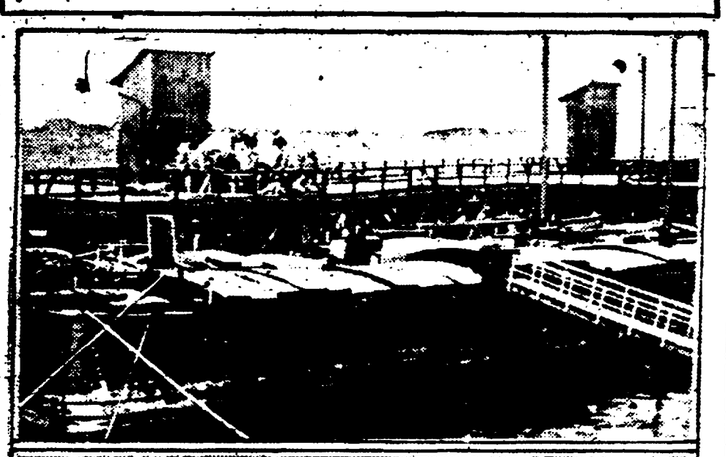
Father Smith retired in 1879 and died on September 15, 1881. His successor, Father Kearney, took charge in 1879 and was pastor until his death March 11, 1906.

There has been a number of assistants during the past sixty years all of whom are dead with the exception of one, the Rev. J. B. Greene, of St. John's parish, Binghamton. Father Lindsman is assisted by the able clergyman, the Rev. David J. Dooling.

Friday, New Year's day, is a holy day of obligation. First mass will be celebrated at 5 o'clock and high mass at 9 o'clock.

A holy hour devotion will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception New Year's morning from 10 until 11 a. m.

Poor Refugees From War Stricken Sections Safe on French Barges





Photos by American Press Association.

Refugees from Belgium and from the northern part of France now occupied by the German army are being taken care of aboard barges in the Seine, Marne and Aisne rivers. These boats are partitioned off in many little bunks, and women and children who have lost all live there in safety if not in comfort and contentment. Their lot is truly a hard one, but they are for the most part resigned to whatever fate the future may have in store for them.

A Judgment was filed yesterday afternoon in the County Clerk's office at Oswego against John C. Hunter of this city in favor of Leonard Ames, of Oswego, for $11,037.43. The action was to recover on a note for $10,000 given on October 12, 1912, and indorsed by Mr. Hunter. The judgment was taken on default, the defendant putting in no answer.

YOU NEED ELECTRIC LIGHT
These Long Winter Evenings
WE WIRE YOUR HOUSE AT COST
Ask our representives for an estimate—it will surprise you.
Twelve months in which to pay for the wiring.
THE ELECTRIC CO.
PHONE 144

Fulton Keynotes

On Friday evening of this week, New Year's night, the Brotherhood of the First M. E. church hold in connection with their regular monthly meeting, a supper. Speeches and other features have been provided.

* * *

Mrs. H. J. Terpening and son, Norwood, are ill at their home in W. Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Bogue and daughter, Arline, left to-day for Mexico, where she will spend New Year's with her parents.

* * *

Rene Beaudin has returned from a week's vacation at McKeaver, N. Y.

* * *

Miss Harriett Whitaker entertained the Thursday Evening Cooking club, last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Whitaker in Cayuga st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, who spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. L. Palmer of Oneida st., have returned to their home in Hilton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Owens have returned from a visit with friends in Utica.

* * *

Mrs. Andrew Byer of Little Falls is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ellen Tebedo, of Academy st.

* * *

Sunday the Church of the Immaculate Conception will celebrate its 60th anniversary as a church in this city. It was erected about the year 1854 by the late Rev. Father James Smith.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Salsbury of Emery st. has returned from an extensive trip through the west.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Root and son, Leonard, of East Syracuse are at Fayette Norton's. Both Mrs. Root and Mrs. Norton are ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dunsmore of Syracuse and daughters, Marion and Florence, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Manton Hall, Park st.

* * *

Mrs. Wilson F. Stephens of Rochester street entertained recently, Miss Luella Jones.

* * *

Fay Newton of Williams college is at the home of his parents for the holidays.

MINETTO WON THEIR HEARTS

Members of the First Methodist church Brotherhood accompanied by their wives and other members of their families traveled to Minetto last evening in a specially chartered trolley car. The car was overcrowded and if the weather had been better two cars would have been required.

They went to visit the Brotherhood of the Minetto Methodist church which has been but recently organized under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. C. F. Miller. The Minetto folks furnished supper before the Fulton contingency arrived. There were nearly a hundred of them.

The program was furnished by our local experts, being in charge of City Judge Herbert S. Wilson. The numbers were largely of a musical nature. The orchestra, male chorus, soloists and instrumentalists, being quite well known to Fulton audiences.

Especially commendable wsa a solo by F. S. Goodjon; a duet and chorus; the male quartette selections rendered by Messrs. Lawton, Joslin, Reebe and Goodjon; the Anvil Chorus and instrumental selections by F. Jesse Newton and Clark Morrill. The Brotherhood orchestra, assisted by the Newtons, produced the music.

The force of habit was plainly illustrated by the director of the program, who continually charged the jury as to the amount of applause that was appropriate or desirable.

A class history was delivered by George Carner, who was as amusing as ever, but evidently suffered from embarrasement (for the first time) for he sacrificed accuracy as to dates to make out his fifteens. Brief addresses were given by the Rev. George Stockwell and the Rev. Miller. The former very properly hit the Judge, and the previous speaker as "end" men.

The party returned to this city at 10:45. The program rendered is to be given on the occasion of a similar visit to another community sometime in January.

E. S. Tatem of Stroudsburg, Pa., when ordering recently, wrote: "In all my experience as trainer and handler of horses I have never yet found anything that would equal Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh."

J. R. SULLIVAN'S
We have filled one window with specimens of our very desirable line of
CLOAKS and SUITS
that we were selling all the way from $10.00 to $15.00 [a wide variety] and priced them at
$7.50
The other window shows Furs and you will find our assortment inside an interesting one to pick from.
All Furs and Fur Garments at 1-4 Reduction
The Store That Is Always Trying to Please
J. R. SULLIVAN
West Broadway

New Year Greetings

We wish all our friends and patrons a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

You will find here every convenience and facility of modern banking.

It is our constant endeavor to render the best possible service.

Accounts subject to check are invited.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. J. S. Stevenson spent part of the week in Syracuse.

Rev. F. W. Dunning spent the first of the week in Utica.

Miss Fanny Rhoades of New York is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rhoades.

Mrs. S. Lester and sons of Huntington, L. I. are the guests of Mrs. Clute.

Stewart Guthrie who is attending college at Troy, will spend the holidays at home.

Mrs. Etta Van Anken spent Christmas with her son, Neil B. and family in Rochester.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain spent the Christmas holidays with their daughter, Mrs. Edmond Parsons, Ilion.

The Misses Grace Applegate, Grace Ammerman, Eva Windsor and Grace Becker, of the High school are spending the holiday vacation at their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hammond will celebrate the 25th anniversary of their wedding, Thursday evening, Dec. 31st at their home on Auburn st. A large number of invitations have been given.

Mrs. Jessie McBride and daughter, Dorothy, of Syracuse, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Follett.

Clinton Cable, Phoenix, was in town recently on business connected with the estate of Miss C. Sanders.

E. A. Scott has sold his restaurant, and confectionery business in Mexico, to Mrs. E. Montclair.

H. B. Douglass, Syracuse, was at home over Sunday.

The home Bakery is now heated by steam.

Miss Reta German, Pember's Corners spent Thursday with Miss Martha Gray.

Earl Engle who has been quite ill is better and has returned from Wolcott to his home here.

Mrs. Roy Welling is recovering slowly from her recent illness.

Mrs. Lyman Corell, Sodus, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cummins.

Fred Shutts and family are visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Maggie Shutts and son Raymond, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Shutts of Minetto.

Mrs. Lute Lond has returned home from Auburn where she has spent some time with her daughter, Mrs. Sawyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Godfrey are in Syracuse visiting relatives.

Jay Wilde, Harry Merriman, with their families, and other relatives spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Clark Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Ortoo Fowler have returned from a month's visit with their daughter, Mrs. Justin Kieney Osceola.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gardner, spent the holiday season with relatives in Fulton and Gilbert Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hammond are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tenney, Oswego.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alberig celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage Saturday, Dec. 19th. They were at home Saturday p. m. to all their friends neighbors who chose to call. Many availed themselves of the privilege and after the words of welcome and congratulation were served with coffee, sandwiches, fancy cakes and confections. At six o'clock a bountiful oyster supper was served to the visiting relatives. The guests from out-of-town were, Mrs. Steven Van Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Streeter, Mr. and Mrs. Will Van Sanford, and daughter, Messrs. Hallie and Arlie and Miss Florence Van Sanford, and Mr. and Mrs. William White of Fulton, also Mrs. Harnet Lund, Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Ham and daughter and Mrs. Paul Brown of this place. The home was beautifully decorated with holly, killarney roses, princess pine, and poinsettias. Congratulations were received from Dr. and Mrs. I. C. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brewster and Mrs. Nellie Lund of Florida, Mr. Arleigh Van Nostrand of Long Island and from nearly every state in the union.

Mrs. Jasper Hopper is slowly improving from her recent severe illness.

Golden Sheaf Grange will install the newly elected officers, Saturday evening, January 2nd. Mrs. O. J. Adamy was elected lecturer to fill vacancy. Refreshments will be served after installation.

The Political and Domestic Economy club will hold its next meeting, Tuesday, January 5.

The annual chicken pie supper and donation for the benefit of the M. E. church will be held Tuesday evening Jan. 5, at Dickenson's hall.

Lorena, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melzar Van Auken, is ill. Dr. Acker attends.

The Farm Demonstration and Domestic school commenced Monday at the High school building. A large attendance is expected.

Elton Farnham has returned from Saranac, much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leavens of Orleans county, will spend the winter in North Hannibal.

Bruce Green of North Victory called on friends in town last week.

Mrs. John Darling has returned from Syracuse where she has spent some time with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas White.

Walter Peck of Canton Agricultural school will spend his vacation of three weeks with Mr. and Mrs. George La Fountain, Hannibal Center.

Miss Ema Shutts of Syracuse is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shutts of North Hannibal.

Newton Clark of Syracuse is spending some time with his brother Milton Clark.

Miss Gertie Hall of Victor is spending the Christmas vacation at home.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall are expected home this week after an extended trip in Colorado, Michigan and other western states.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barlow spent Christmas with their son, Edgar in Syracuse.

Hubert Rogers was in Jefferson Co. on business last week.

The death of Mr. Walter Hewitt occurred at his home in North Sterling, Sunday evening. Mr. Hewitt was an old resident of Sterling and well known in Hannibal. He was a man of sterling integrity and a member of the Presbyterian church, at Sterling Valley, and will be greatly missed in the community. He leaves beside his widow four daughters, Mrs. B. L. Moore of Sterling, Mrs. C. A. Cox of Hannibal, Grace and Amy, also three sons, Walter of Geneva, Frank and Maurice of Sterling. Services will be held at the home Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

Leading Doctors Advised Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Nothing Helped Patient So Much—Kept System In Good Condition During Dangerous Illness.

It is seldom that physicians endorse a ready prepared medicine, for they have their own remedies and treatment to prescribe, and we don't blame the doctors in the least. Often, however, they have to admit that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy does the work and succeeds where all other prescriptions. Only a year or so ago such a case happened in Kingston, N. Y., where one of the best known women in that city was attacked with pneumonia, at the age of 68 years. It was an alarming case and was attended by three of the leading physicians in Kingston and by a trained specialist from New York City. Nobody recovered from the pneumonia, but she was attacked by severe nervousness, complicated by distressing and complicated heart trouble. She could not sleep and her entire system was run down, nervous and weakened. It was absolutely necessary to keep her bowels in regular and at the same time sweet and free of top drastic a nature. It was a delicate situation. Now the lady had previously used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and she and her family knew of its value. The doctors finally decided to allow her to use it and they found that the results were more satisfactory than from any other treatment they had tried. As they were broad minded and honest men, they advised her to continue its use, in connection with their own general treatment. Added therefore, by Favorite Remedy, the good lady steadily improved and she is now in most excellent health.

We will give the names of all parties upon request. We cite this case as further proof that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a highly valuable preparation, so safe as it is efficient, for the most delicate person. For nearly 40 years it has enjoyed a steady success in the treatment of Liver, Kidney and Blood disorders. Send to-day for a free sample bottle and valuable medical booklet. Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y. Large bottles at all druggists.

SOUTH GRANBY.

Mrs. Emma Whitcomb entertained her brothers and sisters and their children Christmas. There were twenty-four present.

Wilson Stewart and his niece Miss Essie Wilcox were guests at Smith Wilcox's Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Paine and Mr. and Mrs. John Rowlee and their children spent Christmas at their brother-in-law Randall's in Auburn.

Mrs. Bertha Stege is entertaining her children, Mary and Harlow during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Stell Rumsey spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Rumsey.

Mrs. Cynthia Lampman is visiting her sister, Miss Sarah Butler and her granddaughter, Mrs. Pearl Youngs the past week.

Mrs. Pingree is entertaining her sister Mrs. Florence Hess and her husband of Roxbury and daughter, Mildred. They expect to return home Monday.

Morgan Butler had his children all home Christmas.

Miss Ruth Pritchard was a guest at Elmer Fisher's, Sunday.

Herman Moody entertained his parents Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Austic are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George Kerison of Rochester for the week.

Alonzo Leuke had his children the Misses Frances and Ruth and son Arthur, all school teachers, home for the holidays. A friend came with Arthur from Stockbridge.

Herman Austin visited his mother Saturday and Sunday.

Fred Andrews and family and Elmer Cook and family and Mrs. Lottie Cook spent Christmas evening with their mother also Herman Austin and friend.

Roey Austin and family spent Christmas with Mrs. Austin's parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Le Hannum, and Mrs. Austin remains for little Raymond is ill.

Mrs. Dora Rowlee, who has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Minnie Paine returned to her home in South Hannibal Sunday.

The Misses Cora and Agnes Kilburn were guests at E. E. Fishers, Saturday.

Franklin Pierce went to Syracuse to attend a Christmas convention, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Assenheimer visited their cousin, Mrs. Grace Adsit, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fisher spent Christmas with E. E. Fisher and family who were all at home.

Ralph Brown had a visit, from his mother.

Mrs. Anna Dickerson is visiting her parents in Ira.

CODY DISTRICT.

A sleigh load party went to the home of Mrs. Carrie Smith Saturday night to remind her of her birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Whipple and son Charles spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. S. Hazard of Little Utica.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Davis and son Earl and William Russell took Christmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fuller spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lange.

For sprains and bruises, rub on and rub in Hanford's Balsam. Apply this liniment thoroughly and relief will quickly follow.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cent per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PALERMO VILLAGE.

Mrs. Rachael Wood of Fulton is a guest of her sister, Mrs. H. P. Kelsey.

Messrs. Roy Dolbear and Ray Allen have gone to Florida to spend the winter.

George Hills and daughter, Miss Clara Hills have gone to New York to spend the holidays with John Atwater and family.

Mrs. Ovid Taft of Volney, while visiting last week, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. H. Jennings, fell and dislocated her hip.

The Misses Minnie, Iva and Lulu Tooley, are home from the Oswego High school for their holiday vacation.

Miss Maizie Gorman is home for a week from Fulton High school.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kelsey celebrated Christmas with a tree and dinner. Their guests were: Mrs. Rachael Wood of Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Green and son Leo and Mr. and Mrs. L. Gilman.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Hills entertained a party of relatives at dinner in their home on Christmas day.

Theodore Nellis spent Christmas at the home of his sister, Dr. Baxter and wife of Scriba.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Loomis and son, Horace Arthur visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Collins at Gilberts Mills on Saturday.

Master Willis Holenbeck, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Holenbeck was badly burned about the knees, last Thursday afternoon by falling into a dish pan of scalding water.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hines of Gilberts Mills, spent Friday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Carney.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Jennings entertained Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Taft and family of Volney, and Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Collins and daughter, of Gilberts Mills on Christmas day.

A reunion of the Gorman family was held at the home of William Gorman on Christmas. About thirty-five were invited to be their guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Trimble entertained at Christmas dinner the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. John Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Loomis and sons, Donald and Horace Arthur, Mrs. Mary Vincent, Mrs. Annis Bourlier, Mrs. James Jones, Miss Reda Bourlier and Roy Trimble.

BUNDY'S CORNERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bundy, are rejoicing over the arrival of a 9-pound boy named Alonzo.

The Christmas tree was a success, many beautiful presents were received.

Mrs. Fannie Dodge of Oswego spent Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Congdon.

Mrs. James Stevens spent one day last week with her mother, Mrs. R. Dumont.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Echard spent Sunday at Fulton with Mr. and Mrs. John Mahoney.

David June is breaking the roads this winter.

D. E. Wells is able to be about again.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dumont entertained Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Dumont and children of this place, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens of Oswego Center, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dumont of Oswego, Miss Marion Dumont on Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Spaulding called on Mrs. C. J. Echard one evening last week.

A number of friends here and from East Minetto gave Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells a pleasant surprise on Saturday evening. The occasion being their third anniversary. Supper was served at 10 o'clock after which popcorn and sweet cider was enjoyed, all reported a very pleasant time.

NORTH VOLNEY

Revival services are being held at the church here each evening by our pastor, the Rev. T. J. Williams, assisted by the Rev. M. Scriber of Pulaski, an Evangelist.

Miss Betsy Wright entertained her children, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McDougall of Scriba, Mr. and Mrs. William Carr and Miss Leah Davis of Oswego, Christmas.

R. C. Coe and family spent Christmas with his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Buell of Fulton, Mrs. R. C. Coe and daughter, Miss Nellie Smith, returned home Saturday afternoon.

John Holbrook and family entertained the following relatives Christmas: Mr. and Mrs. Perry Raymond and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorea Raymond of Vermillion.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon McDougall spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Dubois.

Our school is closed until January 4th. Miss Fae Eastland, our teacher, returned Thursday from her visit in Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Buell of Fulton entertained her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Coe, and Harold Coe and Miss Nellie Smith of North Volney, her uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowen and daughter, Jennie, of Fulton, and Francis C. Smith of Wellsville, Christmas.

Start the year by getting Hanford's Balsam. You will find frequent use for it.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK;
COUNTY OF OSWEGO

George W. Fisher vs. Anna E. Fisher.

Action for Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Oswego.

JAMES R. SOMERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. address:
No. 59 So. First street,
Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1914.

To Anna E. Fisher:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Louis C. Rowe, County Judge of the County of Oswego, N. Y. Dated the 23d day of November, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Oswego, at the City of Oswego, N. Y.

JAMES R. SOMERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. address:
No. 59 So. First street,
Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.

11.

SUPREME COURT.
OSWEGO COUNTY

Bridget Gibbons
against
Joseph Newton, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1914, and filed and entered in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Oswego on the 21st day of November, 1914, I the undersigned referee in such judgment named and appointed, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, No. 75 South First street, in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, by said judgment directed to be sold, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and described as Lot No. Five of the "Bellejean Park" Tract, according to a map thereof made by Higgins, Harter & Phillips, on file in Oswego County, Clerk's Office, being the same premises deeded to William H. Newton by James H. Smith, April 5, 1904.

Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, described as follows: Lot Number thirteen (13) of Block Number five hundred thirty-eight (538) being twenty-eight (28) feet front on Kimball street by one hundred (100) feet on White avenue, as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, being Lots eleven and twelve (11 & 12) of Block number five hundred and thirty-eight (538) in Kimball Garden, each lot being thirty-three (33) feet front by one hundred (100) feet deep as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.

O. M. REILLY,
Referee.

Wilson & Rice,
Plaintiff's attorneys,
Office & P. O. address,
75 South First St.,
Fulton, N. Y. (13)

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

Notice to Creditors.

In Pursuance of an order of Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert D. Cook, late of the Town of Volney in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the law office of James R. Somers, No. 59 South First street, Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1914.

Dated this 15th day of June, A. D. 1914.

Arvilla G. Cook,
Administrator of Estate of Albert D. Cook.

James R. Somers, Attorney for administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Verner W. Shattuck, late of the City of Fulton in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, 17 South First street, in the City of Fulton in the County of Oswego, New York on or before the 20th day of November, 1914.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D., 1914.

Clara P. Shattuck,
Executrix.

LEGAL NOTICE

Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, being Lots eleven and twelve (11 & 12) of Block number five hundred and thirty-eight (538) in Kimball Garden, each lot being thirty-three (33) feet front by one hundred (100) feet deep as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.

O. M. REILLY,
Referee.

Wilson & Rice,
Plaintiff's attorneys,
Office & P. O. address,
75 South First St.,
Fulton, N. Y. (13)

Notice to Creditors.

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Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

Notice to Creditors.

In Pursuance of an order of Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert D. Cook, late of the Town of Volney in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the law office of James R. Somers, No. 59 South First street, Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1914.

Dated this 15th day of June, A. D. 1914.

Arvilla G. Cook,
Administrator of Estate of Albert D. Cook.

James R. Somers, Attorney for administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Verner W. Shattuck, late of the City of Fulton in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, 17 South First street, in the City of Fulton in the County of Oswego, New York on or before the 20th day of November, 1914.

Dated this 11th day of May, A. D., 1914.

Clara P. Shattuck,
Executrix.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

This

CAS

NATTY NECKWEAR

Much Use Is Made of Collar and Cuff Sets.

SATIN COMBINATION SMART.

Popularity of Dark Costumes Has Helped to Promote Interest in Lace and Embroidered Novelties That Help Set Them Off.

Variety in one's stock of neckwear is useful late in the season when gowns have been worn so often that they are passe. A dainty collar and cuff set often transforms them. Fortunately, just at this time, when white sales are on, many handsome pieces greatly marked down, if chosen judiciously, may be worn next season.

Neckwear is popular at present, partly due to the fashion for black and



TWO MODISH COLLARS.

dark colored street dresses, the majority of which require a dainty bit of neckwear to relieve their severity. Almost every shape of collar is seen, from the extreme plaited and cape backs to the high, severe medici, and cuffs are worn with these in all depths and designs.

Fine [illegible] embroidered sets of the ruffle and of batiste edged with a rolling frill are among the favorites. There are handle sets in flesh, champagne, blue, with a decoration of [illegible] and embroidery or buttons.

Satin and [illegible] sets are among the smart novelties, sometimes cut in points. Flesh colored satin sets are particularly effective with black stocks, very fine in black and white, or in black and white combinations, have severe little frills sometimes combined with tucks in the back. These stocks are worn in an odd way with V neck waists, being simply fastened around the neck, letting the V portion bare. They are adaptable for a low or for a high neck waist.

Fine stocks finished simply with a rose at the left side or with a high rabbit ear effect shaped in [illegible] fashion are smart.

Ostrich and velvet ribbon ruches are also in. The medici collar is pretty when made in very soft, fine lace and chiffon. A very smart touch is the floral ornament for wear at the shoulder or tucked up under the ear on the new high stocks. Single roses are the smartest.

Illustrated here is a pretty specimen of the turned over collar in handkerchief linen. The front is adorned with embroidery. There is a plaited back edged with narrow val lace. The collar is cut in a rather novel adaptation of the sailor effect. It is embellished with embroidered polka dots.

SUCCESS IN COOKING MEAT

To cook tough meats, saute to keep the juices in and then stew until tender. Serve with thick gravy.

Roasted meats have a better flavor than baked ones. The meat should be first placed near the coals to sear and then drawn back to cook at lower heat.

Remember that the success of frying depends upon two things—having enough fat to completely cover the article cooked in it and having the fat [illegible] hot.

Tough meats can often be [illegible] and of a good flavor by [illegible]. They are left in a close covered [illegible] work, stock and [illegible] added slowly [illegible] should be cut very [illegible] heater, hot fire [illegible]. When the meat begins [illegible] they can be [illegible] meat

CARE OF COOKING UTENSILS.

The up to date housewife tabooes all heavy cooking utensils. Those of light aluminium, granite and double plated tin save energy.

Tinware may be cleaned with very little trouble by using dry flour applied with a piece of newspaper.

Pie tins greased with butter will make the bottom crust of pies flaky and prevent them from being soggy.

When using a double boiler the food will cook more quickly if the water in the outer vessel is salted in the proportion of a fourth of a cupful of salt to one quart of water.

An oven that is constantly in use requires to be kept scrupulously clean. It should not only have the shelves scrubbed out with soda occasionally, but in addition the shelves should be painted with quicklime two or three times a year. An oven treated in this way never becomes caked with grease, and there is no unpleasant smell when it is being used.

THE NEW YEAR'S DINNER.

Variety and Excellence in Fare For the Family Gathering.

This suggestion to the busy woman for New Year's dinner will be a change from turkey:

Cream of Tomato Soup.
Stuffed Olives. Celery.
Oyster and Mushroom Patties.
Roast Chicken, Chestnut Filling.
Stuffed Spanish Onions.
Potato Puff with Cheese.
Egg Salad on Lettuce Leaves.
Macaroon Whip. Sponge Cake.
Coffee.

As to the decorations suitable for New Year's day, bunches of holly are the most appropriate. Put them in one of the large bowls of pottery now so much in favor for the center of dinner tables. They come decorated with gayly painted fruits and flowers. These bright tints harmonise well with the holly berries.

Small bonbon favors are now seen in many of the shop windows in the shape of turkeys. Put one at each plate filled with salted almonds or bonbons.

Have each plate card painted with a branch of holly. Candle shades should be red to match the prevailing color.

METALLIC NOVELTIES.

Library Furnishings of Bronze That Are Very Artistic.

In the shops one sees wonderfully pretty things made of bronze. Some of the prettiest and most useful of these are decorated boxes, photograph frames and book supports for the library table.

BROWNE BOOK SUPPORT, FRAME AND BOX.

Some supports are in the shape of Greek athletes with shoulders manfully braced in the direction of the line of books. Well executed models of jungle beasts, lions, tigers, elephants and apes are other models.

Mahogany Frames.

"Small furnishings add so much to the beauty and comfort of a room that they are always especially tempting to the wise shopper. There are some charming little mirrors set in mahogany frames and hung from mahogany frames on a little crossbar swung in two uprights. It is just like a big pier glass, only that it stands not more than two inches high.

Earrings Out of Style.

Earrings are quite out of fashion in Paris for day wear. One only sees them on English women now. Even in the shops frequented by tourists very few earrings are shown, and these only in brilliants for wear at night. Earrings do add years to one's appearance.

CHIC BUT SIMPLE STREET FROCK OF SERGE AND SATIN.



This street frock of navy blue serge and black satin is very simply built, but extremely chic. Over a foundation skirt of satin is worn an ankle length accordion plaited serge tunic, fastened down the center front with novelty buttons of gold and blue. The bodice is a bolero effect, with a pointed vest of satin. The collar and cuffs are of white handkerchief linen, finished with tiny pearl buttons.

ELABORATE FROCK OF EMBROIDERED NET AND SILK FOR DANCE WEAR.

The dance frock illustrated is of turquoise silk, veiled with three tiered tunic of white net, with embroidery in [illegible] beads and [illegible] flowers. The [illegible] frock [illegible] with [illegible] ribbon and [illegible] with narrow val lace. It is [illegible] in [illegible] and gauze.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

Freeze candies before using them to light your dinner table. They will not run and will last longer.

A very little glycerin smeared around the glass stoppers of bottles will keep them from sticking.

In ironing a blouse the sleeves should always be ironed first.

Colored handkerchiefs should be soaked in cold water for a short time before they are washed. This will prevent the colors from running or fading.

If the piano keys are washed with a soft flannel dipped in alcohol they will retain their color and not grow yellow as they do when washed with water.

To prevent pictures from slipping and hanging uneven hang them first with their face to the wall and then twist around so that the wires cross. This will prevent them from slipping.

To wash painted plaster walls add two parts of warm water, one part milk, soaping cloth as usual. After cleansing rinse with clear water and dry quickly.

A flannel cloth dipped in camphorated oil will remove white blister spots from a polished table that come from overheated dishes. Unless spots have gone in too deep this will work.

CHOOSING WALL PAPER.

In Selecting It Consider the Height of the Room.

The treatment of the walls necessarily plays an important part in the correct arrangement of any room and is often the means of bringing order out of apparently hopeless decorative chaos. If the ceiling is very low the walls must be treated in such a way that the ceiling appears higher than it really is. In such cases the use of a paper showing a very pronounced vertical stripe will be helpful if no frieze be used and the paper extends to the ceiling.

A plain surfaced paper sometimes has the same effect, while the use of a very deep frieze or the use of the same paper upon the ceiling and a frieze of perhaps unusual depth has the effect of making even a room with a very high ceiling appear lower because it emphasizes the horizontal rather than the vertical dimension.

KNITTING BAGS.

Dainty Affairs Into Which the Ball and Needles May Be Slipped.

The smart woman is always au fait in the matter of bags or similar accessories to the costume. Unfortunately tempting looking bags are so costly and manufacturers bring out such a great variety of these that one must be not only vigilant, but prosperous, to keep up with the styles.

Nowadays, too, there are bags for every occasion. There is the ever use-

VANITY AND KNITTING BAGS.

ful hand bag which nobody carries with her when she goes shopping, and there is the bag for the opera, for the bridge party, etc.

Pictured here is a model furnished with the beauty helps that the modern woman likes to have constantly at hand. The top of the bag is of silver, with a mirror set inside. Carried out to match there is a pendent jewel to give a touch of color below.

Now that every one is knitting for the war sufferers, women of course have fancy bags in which to carry the materials for the work. The bag illustrated is a circular affair of natural colored linen drawn up at the top by pink baby ribbon and finished with narrow val lace. It is suitable for [illegible] and [illegible].

Cincinnati's Industrial Survey

Manager, Civic and Industrial Department, Cinnati Chamber of Commerce

The oldest Chamber of Commerce in the United States was organized in Cincinnati seventy-five years ago, in October, 1839.

From its very beginning this institution has taken a live interest in matters of great importanee to this city and nation. Its influence has been widespread. Two things may be mentioned as indicating the scope of its activities. Through it the United States Weather Bureau was organized, and for a year before the government took over the work it was maintained in Cincinnati at the expense of the Chamber of Commerce; it was the promoter of the building of the railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga by the city of Cincinnati.

In addition to its function as a civic institution, very early in its history it established a trading exchange where grain bought and sold grain, hay and other commodities and incident to which has been carried on the official weighing, inspection and grading of all grain and hay received in Cincinnati.

The renaissance of this venerable organization has taken place. It has absorbed other bodies and has greatly increased its membership. Retaining its trading exchange, it now has become a modern institution with thirteen distinct departments under expert management: Traffic, Publicity, Civic, Industrial, Convention, Trade Expansion, Foreign Trade Statistics, etc., and also its subsidiary organizations, such as the Hay and Grain Exchange, Traffic Club, Retail Merchants' association, etc. It maintains an active interest in civic affairs and constantly takes steps to promote the industrial and commercial activities of the city. Its policy is to resolve, investigate and do more. Its slogan might be said to be "Results rather than resolutions."

The first of this year the Board of Directors became convinced that it would be well to have an industrial survey made of the city, a gathering together, classification and interpretation of detailed information in regard to the factors which make up the present industrial situation. By this means it was hoped to discover which were the weak and which the strong points of the city, in order that steps might be taken to correct the defects, and that the advantages might be made available for argument in favor of Cincinnati. It was decided that where efforts are to be made to persuade industrial establishments to relocate in Cincinnati, the usual "hot air" process is to be missing, and facts alone presented. The manager of the Civic and Industrial Department was made director of the survey.

First a schedule was carefully prepared indicating those subjects which it was desired to secure detailed information; then followed the development of a scheme for classifying and filing the material. Next came the actual collection and compilation, which has been carried on for a number of months. This has involved the search of many sources for facts about subjects which have either a direct or an indirect relation to the industrial status, such as fuel, power, traffic, housing, education, rentals labor, cost of living, sources of raw materials, markets, recreation, municipal conditions, industrial training, laws and ordinances, etc. Finally came the interpretation of these data, now being undertaken.

The first problem was to be able to give a bird's-eye view of industrial Cincinnati. The result is the "industrial" map which accompanies this article and which as published is 17 x 22 inches in size. It eliminates streets, parks and other details of the ordinary map. It indicates the accessibility of factory sections, potential industrial districts and workmen's homes to street car lines and railroads. It shows the station, warehouse and yard facilities of the railroads and gives a wider range of information than other maps showing shipping facilities only.

In the office of the department is a large wall map upon which about the same information is indicated and the locations of about 1,500 of the most important manufacturing plants of the city are "spotted in" in colors. Different shades of blue represent different kinds of wood working plants; red, metal working; yellow, factories of manufacture from leather, etc.

As far as possible and as rapidly as the facts collected by the survey permit, the working into graphic form, which are here reproduced. These are supplied from time to time to the local newspapers, and some appear with explanatory articles in the Cincinnatian, the monthly publication of the Chamber of Commerce. The originals are drawn upon tracing cloth from which blue prints are made. The blue prints are used to supplement letters to prospective industries and to others seeking information about Cincinnati.

Monographs on the general subjects are being written, such as education, cost of living, transportation, fuel and power, rental of workmen's homes, climate, etc. These will soon be published and ready for distribution.

A distinct section of the survey has been a study of industrial education. This was undertaken at the request of the public schools, with the idea that information would be obtained upon the basis of which the public schools could improve the work of vocational training. The first section of this study, an inquiry into the allied printing trades, has just been completed.

It is the intention to keep the material collected by the survey as nearly up-to-date as possible, in order that the Chamber of Commerce and through it the people of the city, may have at their command a sort of balance sheet showing their industrial situation.

The detailed information in regard to the problems of different lines of manufacture, collected, classified and always at hand, now make it possible to answer promptly the questions of those interested and in reply to give facts instead of guesses. Already this has been productive of tangible results, and the department is being used more and more by residents of the city as a source of information upon civic and industrial subjects.

Community Notes

Wm. Satterly of Lyons Falls, who has been visiting at Binghamton, is now the guest of his aunt, Mrs. C. F. Lewis, Worth st.

* * *

The Salvation Army beginning January 10th, will hold a series of special meetings that will run to February 14th. It is a national affair and is called the "Siege." Different speakers will talk each evening.

* * *

One dozen cream separators at cost. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

* * *

"Aw, come down to Earth," was Mother Nature's command yesterday. Several prominent Fultonians responded.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Reynolds of E. Broadway entertained recently the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kenyon, Mrs. Zoa Cornell, Miss Francis Cornell of Syracuse and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hall.

* * *

Master Homer Bryant of Auburn is the guest for the holiday vacation of his mother, Mrs. C. L. Bryant, at her home, S. 5th st.

* * *

Mrs. Dora Munger of S. 5th st. was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benton R. Howard, Silk road.

* * *

Willard Hall of Cornell and his sister, Miss Frances Hall of Simmons college, Boston, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howe, S. 4th st.

* * *

Reduced prices on sleighs, robes, blankets. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

Meridian team bobs. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

* * *

Mrs. Susan R. Day, mother of Mrs. William Grant, S. 6th st., has been ill for some time and is reported as failing rapidly.

* * *

Miss Jennie Terry of Syracuse was the week-end guest of her sister's family, Attorney and Mrs. Claude E. Guile, E. Broadway.

* * *

Miss Lucile Dryer of Ithaca is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Dryer, for the holiday vacation. E. Broadway.

* * *

Miss Marjorie Fairgrieve of Syracuse is spending the vacation with her parents, Prof. and Mrs. James R. Fairgrieve, S. 4th st.

* * *

Miss Abogail Morton fell on the icy walk in S. 3d st. last night and suffered a badly fractured knee.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ENGLAND ACCEPTS U.S. PROTEST; CASE CLEARS

Danger of Friction Eliminated; Other Powers Affected By Great Britain's Attitude Are Watching

Special to The Evening Times

London, Dec. 30.—Officials of the British foreign office are closely studying the American commerce during the war to-day and the indications are that a reply will be made as soon as possible. Members of the diplomatic corps scout the idea expressed in some quarters that the matter will lead to friction between the United States and England.

The foreign office has accepted the protest as a friendly action intended to clear up a situation that might have become serious had it been allowed to continue without a clear understanding. Even the statement of President Wilson that compensation will be asked because of the damage done to American commerce has failed to broil the British press, which is usually quick to take offense.

While the United States is understood to have taken its step without consultation with other neutral countries, diplomatic representatives of Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway are intensely interested in its outcome. These countries as well as the United States have been sufferers as a result of the attitude taken by England as to shipping.

The note from Washington which was presented to the foreign office yesterday afternoon has not yet been given out and it will probably be kept secret until the note of reply has been prepared and sent by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary. Immediately upon its receipt a summary of its contents was sent to Sir Edward by Viscount Haldane, who has been acting as head of the foreign office in the absence of the foreign secretary.

Sir Edward is expected to return at once,

GERMANS LOSE HOPE; FRENCH CITIES ARE SAFE

Special to The Evening Times

Paris, Dec. 30.—Over the greater part of the 300-mile front in France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, the terrific battle between the allies and the Germans has developed in an artillery duel on a grand scale.

Despite the gale which is raging over western Belgium and northeastern France the booming of guns is incessant. A Sluis telegram received by way of London, says:

"Since Tuesday morning the thunder of their guns have been dominating the bombardment of the Germans. A German officer who has just returned from the Yser front says: "Our men are falling by thousands under the mighty cannonade of the allies. Never before has an army been called upon to face such murderous artillery fire. I am convinced that we shall never be able to reach Dunkirk and Calais, but we cannot yield because the morale of our troops would suffer too much if we did so."

At the eastern end the French lines have been drawn through Cernaya, Aspach, Thann and Sulz. In the center of this circle lies Steinbach, which is under continuous bombardment. Steinbach is nine miles northwest of Muelhausen. It lies upon a railway line running from Muelhausen into the lower reaches of the Vosges mountains and is a point of considerable strategic importance.

French airmen, operating from Belfort, have dropped bombs in Steinbach and in Maulhausen during the past 48 hours.

From Altkirch to Pont-a-Mousson the battle line lies about exactly upon the Franco-German frontier. At only one point, namely in the region of Mont Donen, is the fighting taking place upon French soil. From Pont-a-Musson the line bends westward to St. Mihiel, upon the Meuse river. Thence it swings north and eastward around Verdun to the forest of Grurie. The Germans have gotten in artillery range of only one of the forts defending verdun.

Infantry fighting is reported from the Combartzyde-St. Georges Dixmude-Ypres lines and from several points in France, notably the Argonne region, but in practically all the attacks the French and British have held their own.

A storm, described as the "wildest gale of the winter," is sweeping the trenches along the Belgian coast, causing indescribable sufferings to the soldiers on both sides. Many soldiers were drowned; others were frozen to death in the trenches. The Germans have commandeered nearly all the stoves in western Belgium for the use of the soldiers in the trenches.

It is announced that Lieut. Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian hero, was killed while leading a bayonet charge in the Argonne region. He was fighting with the French army and his men succeeded in taking two German trenches after their leader fell.

Oil Heaters Hand Sleds
Ice Spades Shovels
Skates
Never-slip Horseshoes

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Other Nations May Follow Precedent

Washington, Dec. 30.—The protest made by the United States to the British government against the interference with American shipping by Great Britain to-day continued to be the absorbing topic of conversation in diplomatic circles. Representatives of neutral countries have made further inquiries of the State department relative to the situation and this strengthened the belief that these nations will follow the lead of the United States against Great Britain in interference with over-sea shipping.

It is believed better treatment should beaccorded American cargoes. Opinion prevailed among the diplomats as well as in circles close to the White House that severe measures would not be necessary.

There was no change in the policy of silence adopted by the British embassy, but it was intimated by officials there that the embassy regards the possibility of friction between the two governments over the situation as quite remote.

Administration officials reiterated statements that the note sent to London was not to be considered in any sense as a threat against Great Britain. The point was emphasized that the document contained no statement that could be so construed or that could be used to force the United States into a more advanced position than it is prepared to take at this time.

Amsterdam, Dec. 30.—That Emperor William had a narrow escape from death at the hands of a French aviator while he was at German field headquarters in West Flanders on Christmas day, was the information contained in a dispatch received here today. While the Kaiser was dining with his officers a French airman flew over the German camp and dropped bombs, one of which landed less than 200 yards from the Emperor. The dinner party hastily broke up.

Constantinople, Dec 30.—It is officially announced that another attempt of the British to invade Turkey at Akabah, on the Red sea, has been repulsed. The official statement follows:

"The pursuit of the Russians in the Caucasus is progressing. Large numbers of prisoners and much war material have been taken. We have achieved nother success north of the River Ura, where we took prisoners and some guns."

REALTY NOTES

Patrick H. Ward, the second hand dealer, purchased the James L. Clark property, 501 Broadway. Consideration $140.

HOSPITAL NOTES

A. R. Post who was operated upon recently at the Fulton hospital, was discharged to-day.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

LAUTER PIANOS
FAMOUS SIN
Good Then B
BOGUE PIANO

WATCH
FOR OUR FOURTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL STATEMENT
NEXT WEEK
FULTON SAVINGS BANK

Are YOU Keeping Up With The "TIMES"?
DAILY—ONE CENT

The Evening Times Local Newsgathering Force

A number have wanted to know such things as "Have you anyone on the street" (meaning, of course, reporters). We're glad you are asking these questions and want to answer this particular one now.

Mr. R. J. O'Sullivan of Oswego is city editor and reporter-in-chief. He has served on a number of dailies. So he will get to know many of you. In the meantime, any courtesy you can extend him in getting located will be appreciated.

Already we have a good number of assistants who, as you will notice, are daily gaining in efficiency. In this connection we are gradually arranging for representatives in each lodge or society of whatever character. The churches, too, are to be represented.

In fact, we plan to provide a more and effective arrangement than any large city daily would care to undertake. As soon as we can perfect arrangements we propose to feature the men's societies on Tuesdays, the women's, Thursdays; the churches, Saturdays; the schools, Mondays and Fridays.

Then, too, special features will arrangements made for contributions sources.

The woman's side of [illegible] home side will be in charge of [illegible] her direction a department [illegible] Fridays on the subject of home [illegible]

Any order or society that [illegible] can assist greatly by sending a report to Draper.

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance Yearly $3.00.

Volume 1, No. 11. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1914 International News Service. Price One Cent.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

BEST OF INVADING GERMAN ARMIES AT GOMBIN

Turks Hurled Back; Heavy Losses For Them; Steady Advances Made By The Russians

Special to The Evening Times

Petrograd, Dec. 31.—The Russians are now upon the offensive all along the line in Poland and Galicia.

The German armies under Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and Oberst-General Von Mackenzen have been compelled to take up new positions by the vigor of the Russian attacks west of Warsaw.

The Austrian army under General Boshmarmelli, which was sent to reinforce the Austrians retreating through the Dukla Pass and envelop the left wing of the Russian army in the Carpathian mountain district, has been broken up and is in danger of annihilation.

Sorties from the besieged Austrian fortress at Przemysl have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The Turkey army which had advanced into Transcaucasia to Sarikamisch, 47 miles from the Turkish border, has been defeated after a two-day battle and is in retreat.

Those are the salient features of official telegrams received by the Russian general staff to-day from field headquarters at Warsaw in the Russo-Austro-German theater of war and from Tiflis to the Russo-Turkish amphitheater of hostilities.

The Russians' advance has been steady since Sunday, especially in the sphere of operations south of the Vosges. The ability of Grand Duke Nicholas to place fresh formations upon his battle front to oppose the worn out German troops has compelled Oberst-General Von Mackenzen and Field Mrshal Von Hindenburg to change their plan of campaign and to retire to other positions on the Bzura and Rawka rivers.

The defeat of General Boehrmeolier's Austrian army who was hurried forward under forced marching to reinforce the Austrian troops around Dukla Pass, is in retreat. It is passing through hilly country where there are no fortresses to give it shelter. The ground which is being yielded enables the Russians to take up positions of great strength, thus menacing still further the German troops under Von Mackenzen.

Railroads are scarce in the region through which the Austrians are retreating and the roads are so bad that the infantry can make but painful progress. The Russian cavalry, which is in the vanguard of the pursuers, is cutting down hundreds of stragglers and taking hundreds of prisoners of war.

In Poland the Russian positions are satisfactory at every point, thanks to the masterly strategy of Grand Duke Nicholas. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has been compelled to abandon his assaults on the roads converging at Warsaw and his forces are now on the defensive.

The positions held by the Germans on the right bank of the Bzura a few miles north of Sochaczew has been abandoned by them.

Hard fighting is in progress around Bolimow where the Germans are resisting the advance of the Russians with the courage of despair.

A battle is raging around Gombin, between Lowicz and the Vistula river, where the Germans have thrown forward the flower of their invading army into the fray. The early stages of this engagement have been favorable to the Russians, who captured a whole platoon of quick firing guns.

The Russians are again driving in the direction of Cracow from a point east of Zakliczyn. First, however, they must force a passage of the Dunajec river at that point. Zakliczyn is only 35 miles southeast of Cracow.

There is a hard fight for trenches south of Inowlodz.

The following statement relative to operations against the Turks is given out.

"The Turks in great force, attacked the Russians in the neighborhood of Sarikamisch on December 25th, but were repulsed with heavy losses. They lost many guns and quick firers. After the Russians silenced the Turkish guns the Turks were reinforced. At the same time, however, Russian reinforcements also arrived on the field. The fighting then went on all night with varying fortune. All arms were engaged on both sides. Finally the Turks were compelled to retreat and were pursued by our cavalry.

"Refugees report that the Turks are ravaging the Armenian districts which they pass."

[illegible] Will Punish Offenders

[illegible], Dec. 31.—Turkey must give satisfaction for the violation of the consulate at Hodeide. This was decided to-day at a special council of the Italian cabinet which met to discuss the strained relations between Turkey and this country. It is believed that Turkey will agree to Italy's demands that the Turkish gendarmes who broke into the Italian consulate at Hodeida be punished and that the British consul be released.

Austrian refugees arriving at Milan say that the war riots in Vienna and Budapest have become so dangerous that soldiers have been stationed around all the government buildings to prevent them from being attacked. It is reported that two fresh revolts have broken out in Austro-Hungary, one in Transylvania and the other in Dalmatia. Many revolutionists have been shot.

NAVY OFFICER DEAD

Monkers, Dec. 31.—Rear Admiral Henry Howison, U. S. navy, retired, died at his home here to-day, aged 77. He fought in the Civil War.

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BRITAIN READY TO MAKE REPLY

Neutral Countries May Be Required to Continue Germany's Bottled Up Position

London, Dec. 31.—The feeling that there will be a speedy and amicable settlement of President Wilson's protest against British interference with American shipping on the high seas was strong here to-day. There was another meeting of the British cabinet at which Sir Edward Grey presided and afterward it was reported that the foreign office is now in a position to draft the outlines of England's reply to the American government's note. The formal reply will probably be delivered early next week through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador at Washington.

The solution will probably be this: The British government will make arrangements with neutral countries through which American goods may pass to British enemies which will make these countries "water tight" insofar as the possibility of export therefrom of contraband is concerned. By this it is meant that the neutral governments of such countries as Italy, Holland and Denmark will be compelled to prohibit the passage of godds into Germany and Austria. When this "water tight" arrangement is made England will be able to relax the rigors of searching American and other ships which will obviate the long delays and inconvenience of which President Wilson complained.

British newspapers continued today to discuss the American note at length. The Standard in its leading editorical warned the country that the American protest is a serious one and should not be treated lightly. The Standard goes on to say that the sentiment in the U. S. in favor of the allies is less pronounced than it was three months ago and that it is yielding in favor of Germany as the underdog in the fight against great odds.

"Therefore," the paper says, "If any solution is possible the United States should be met halfway."

The Morning Post contends that American copper exporters have by no means been ruined, declaring that in September and October, 1913, they sold 10,000,000 pounds of copper to Italy, Holland, Norway and Sweden and that in the same months this year they sold the same customers 50,000,000 pounds.

ROBBERS' RICH HAUL

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 31.—The three bandits who held up the Pullman passengers on the Sunset Express on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio line of the Southern Pacific road Wednesday, secured $7,040 and jewelry valued at $3,000, according to reports made to the railroad. The robbers boarded the train at Cline and got off at Spofford, from which town they were chased to the Mexican border by a posse. Jose Martinez, a wealthy Mexican from Durange, who with his wife and daughter occupied a drawing room, was overlooked by the bandits.

Martinez had $14,000 in gold in his possession.

EASTERN WAR ORDERS

Boston, Dec. 31.—New England manufacturers are working their plants day and night turning out $10,000,000 worth of goods now engaged in the war. Many plants formerly working on a short time schedule have started overtime work with large gangs of extra help.

A few of the largest contracts are: Manchester, N. H., $1,000,000 order for cotton goods and $1,000,000 worth of tent cloth.

AMBASSADOR VISITS FOREIGN OFFICE

London, Dec. 31.—American Ambassador W. H. Page visited at the Foreign office this afternoon and had a talk with Sir Ed. Grey, the British Foreign Minister, relative to President Wilson's note protesting against British interference with American shipping and seizures by British warships.

BATTLE ISLAND FREIGHT WRECK

Northbound N. Y. C. Train Derailed This Morning and Not a Soul Injured

The train crew miraculously escaped injury, possibly death, in a disastrous freight wreck which occurred at the sulphite switch, Battle Island, before daybreak this morning, in which four loaded freight cars were derailed.

The New York Central extra freight was proceeding toward Oswego at a rapid rate of speed when one of the brake arms dropped, thus causing the accident. A peculiar feature of the wreck was that the locomotive did not leave the track.

As the loaded cars of merchandise piled up the crashing noise could be heard for a half a mile and residents of that vicinity were aroused from their beds and they rushed to the scene to see whether or not they could be of any assistance.

The four cars were piled across the roadbed and their contents were scattered about. Two of the cars tipped over and the other two remained intact. A caboose and five others cars did not leave the rails. The accident occurred at 5:25 a. m., the train being bound from Syracuse to Oswego.

The wreck tied up traffic for several hours and the northbound mail, passenger and paper trains were late. The New York Central wrecking crew had the debris cleaned up enough to continue traffic at 8:30 o'clock.

FIRE TO-DAY

The Fulton Fire department was summoned to the home of Guy Pershaw, 311 Pratt street at noon to-day to extinguish a slight blaze which started from a gas stove in an improvised laundry in the basement of the house.

Rejects Order For Material; Action of a Scientist

New York, Dec. 31.—An order for $2,000,000 worth of shrapnel to be used in the war in Europe has been rejected by the Commonwealth Steel Co. of Granite City, Ill., it was learned to-day, because Clarence H. Howard, president of the organization, believes warfare should not be recognized.

Mr. Howard, who lives in St. Louis, is a Christian Scientist and is known all over the country as the "Golden Rule Steel man" because he tried to run his plant in accordance with the Golden Rule by sharing profits with the employes, is stopping at the Biltmore hotel with his wife and son Thorne.

Although he talked freely of the trouble in Europe, he frowned at the report about the $2,000,000 shrapnel order, and then said with blazing eyes:

"Why our company would not accept an order for $15,000,000,000 worth of shrapnel. Would it be a laudable thing to make these shells and then send them away so that men might murder one another with them? No, a thousand times no. War itself is a bitter shame. It is something that does not belong in the general scheme of enlightened humanity. If men would only think in unison and think purely and strongly, the abolishment of the war would soon develop.

"The peace meetings recently held in the churches here were a fine thing. I tell you the secret of life is at our very doors and we do not realize it. What is that secret? Is that there is nothing but good in all the world. It is something that might be successfully applies in religious life and to end this horrible warfare."

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy to-night and Friday. Probably snow flurries. Moderate southwest winds.

FRENCH ENTER STEINBACH; TAKE GERMAN TRENCHES

Republic's Troops Get New Position At Argonne; Blowing Up German Mines and Trenches

Paris, Dec. 31.—The French army has been investing Steinbach in upper Alsace and has entered the city occupying half of it. After a serious hand-to-hand conflict with the Germans in the streets. Official announcement to this effect is issued from the French war office to-day.

At the same time it was admitted that the Germans had made a gain in the Champagne district where two lines of French trenches were blown up. At Mesnil-Les-Hurnus, 27 miles southwest of Rheims, the French have taken the trenches of the second German line. In the Argonne the French blew up a mine and occupied the excavation. Between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers German trenches about 150 meters in length fell into the hands of the French.

Amsterdam, Dec. 31.—The village of St. Georges, south of Nieuport which was occupied by the Allies early this week and has been described by German artillery, according to reports received here to-day. The Germans are establishing a new aerial base 4 miles from Ostend. Germany troop movements are again under way in West Flanders. 1,000 German marines arrived from the front yesterday. The German government is transporting troops into Belgium for training duties. About 17,000 Germans aged 18 to 20 are being drilled near Liege and Namur.

BRYAN WILL NOT TELL WHEN TO EXPECT NOTE

Special to The Evening Times.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary of State Bryan announced to-day that the full text of the American note to Great Britain would be made public here as soon as it is given out by the British government. He added that it will be released at Washington and London [illegible], but will not indicate when.

[illegible], Dec. 31.—Administration officials to-day while waiting for a reply from the British government to the protest of the Nnited States against interference with American shipping, turned their attention to suggestions that came from various sources relative to measures the Washington government might take to cooperate with Great Britain to remove as far as possible the necessity for search on the high seas.

It was pointed out among other things that legtimate cargoes might be certified before the ships carrying them leave the ports of this country. Such a procedure, it is argued, would make these charges immune from detention and seizure.

No concern was expressed by officials over reports from London that the answer of the British government to the American note will be delayed and that guarantees may be demanded from this government as to the honesty of the bills of consignment. It was believed that a mutual understanding will be reached between the two governments after a diplomatic interchange of views.

The fact that the note sent to London contained nothing of a peremptory character, but merely was a frank statement of the troubles of American shippers due to the activities of British men-of-war, was the basis for this optimism on the part of the administration, it was stated.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Dec. 31.—It is reported from St. Omer that a British and a French airmen flew over Thouront, in West Flanders, dropping bombs on the German aviation depot there. The airmen were driven off by high angle guns, but their bombs are believed to have wrecked several Taube machines.

Venice, Dec. 31.—It is reported here that the Austrian battleship Viribus Unitus has been torpedoed by a French submarine in the harbor at Pola but that the warship succeeded in reaching her dock. It would have been necessary for the submarine to dive under several rows of mines to accomplish this feat. The Viribus Unitus is one of the biggest men-of-war inthe Austrian navy, having a displacement of 20,000 tons and carrying a crew of 1,000 men.

London, Dec. 31.—Reports that Emperor William is dangerously ill are again current but they are, without any foundation.

London, Dec. 31.—The following news agency dispatch was received here to-day from Paris: "A report from Switzerland which was published here to-day states that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, has abdicated the throne of the dual monarchy."

It was impossible to obtain any confirmation of the rumor and it received little credence in London.

IMMIGRATION BILL AMENDED

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Senate to-day rejected by a vote of 26-34 the Cummins mendment to the literary test clause in the Bernett immigration bill. The amendment provided that aliens should be exempted from the literacy test where they prove to the satisfaction of immigration officials or the secretary of labor that they are seeking admission to the United States in order to avoid "Religious political or racial persecution whether such persecution be evident by over acts or by discriminatory laws or relations."

Upon the announcement of the defeat Senator Cummins offered the amendment with the phrase: "Whether such persecution be evident by over acts or by discriminatory laws or regulations" is stricken out. The amendment as thus modified has been defeated by a vote of 36 to 28.

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
H. V. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
L. W. EMERICK, *Treasurer*

Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 31. 1914.

Congratulations

"The Times is a credit to the publisher and, above all, to the city of Fulton."—H. P. Allen.

* * *

"I am going to take your paper because I get in it all the news I want."—John Foley, 2d st.

Opinions

The Sneerers at Prison Reform.

Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne's arraignment of his critics is quite human and certainly was not unprovoked. He is a theorist, but he is the kind of theorist who is willing to test his theories with a practical application. No harder test of any ideas about prison reform could be devised than to apply them to Sing Sing. At the very least Mr. Osborne is entitled to a fair trial of his, and to a fair comparison of the results of his brand of administration there with the results of the old style.

This state has nothing to be proud of in the way its prisons have been managed and its prisoners treated. It has taken many years for the idea to spread abroad, that it was penny wise, pound foolish, to send men out from prison so broken in health, so bitter in spirit, so reeking with the atmosphere of crime that they could not possibly be anything but criminals again. Yet the idea has spread and can never be killed. Whatever mistakes may be made in schemes of prison reform will be regrettable. They cannot be half so regrettable as the sneers at any honest effort to help men in prison and so help the state which owes a duty to them.—New York Tribune.

Better Reduce It.

It is said that a movement has been started in several cities of this state to let down the bars as to the limit at which cities may go into debt. Some of them wishing to go deeper into debt, would make the limit higher. The constitution provides that "no city or county shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount, which, including indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation," etc. The effort will be made, it is understood, to induce the delegates to the constitutional convention which meets in April to increase this to 15 or 20 per cent., to the end that larger debts may be piled up.

This should be resisted on every side. The debts of cities are high enough already for their prosperity and for safety of their securities. If any change whatever is to be made, it should be toward reducing the debt limit. It might better be six or eight per cent. than 10 or 12.—Danville Press.

The Contraband Dispute once More.

Our manufacturers and exporters undoubtedly have cause for complaint against Great Britain by reason of that country's stretching of the rules of contraband. Yet from what has been made public it is difficult to analyze the precise grounds of President Wilson's note of protest. Apparently no fundamental dispute as to the law of contraband has arisen. But that is the worst feature of this nebulous portion of international law. Even if general rules are agreed upon the opportunities for haggling over guilt in particular cases are endless.

So far as appears in the Washington dispatches the chief source of trouble has been the much mooted matter of conditional contraband. Under the declaration of London it was made entirely clear that the doctrine of ultimate destination had no application to conditional contraband shipped between neutral countries. That is to say, foodstuffs or other products not necessarily used for military purposes could not be seized as contraband if proceeding from America to Holland, for example might be shown to be the armies of the Kaiser. The one exception made to this rule was when the country of delivery had no seacoast, and this, of course, could not be applied to Germany. But England did not ratify the declaration of London and the earlier rules are by no means as clear cut.

The country will support the President in his general stand. Since this country is neutral its citizens are entitled to the full rights of neutral traders. We are confident that Sir Edward Grey will see the situation in the same light.—Herald Dispatch.

A
PEACE CALENDAR
for 1915

The Morrill Press have issued a very artistic and timely calendar, consisting of fourteen pages 4 1-4x7 in., of heavy card-board printed in two colors and gold with portraits of noted men and a peace quotation from each.

On Sale at

CONLEY BROTHERS
F. W. LASHER
MRS. J. K. STEELE'S
Buffalo Street
and
THE MORRILL PRESS
Price 25c

FORESTRY AND FULTON

Throughout the country, one by one modern schools are adding to their curriculum the course of agriculture combined with elementary forestry. Back of the whole plan the idea is not so much to turn out armies of farmers and foresters as it is to work out our great economic questions which confront us through the farm and forests.

In a recent lecture Prof. Frank Moon of the Syracuse College of Forestry stated the teachers of the state can aid greatly in spreading the gospel of better forests throughout the country.

"The big problem before us is to create sympathy and interest in forests," said Prof. Moon, "and, if we are to educate the next generation, we must educate the children in the schools today."

In regard to an added course of such study in the school curriculum the Professor did not deem it necessary. Nature studies from the forestry point of view he suggested as the solution. He stated further:

"There is the question of Arbor day. Instead of planting one tree or a dozen trees, let's get our children to plant a thousand. Or if not a thousand, let us plant five hundred. The work could be done by school children in half a day, and the result would not only be shown in a growth of more trees, but in the pupils themselves.

"There would be a psychological result of such work. A boy who has worked strenuously all day planting trees is going to be more careful of trees and forests later. He is going to remember the work, and he won't set fires or destroy timber thoughtlessly."

Our city has as great a need for this healthy sentiment as any other locality. Arbor day is not too far away to plan. Young trees can be obtained gratis from the state department, and a trained man from the College of Forestry would supervise the work without remuneration. For the effort expended barren, ugly spots along our river banks and in other places could be beautified, the boys would receive a lasting impression, and the whole community benefited.

Then why not a bit of forestry for Fulton?

THE TURNING OF NEW LEAVES

Good resolutions have almost gone out of fashion. On the last night of the year we no longer sit down to review our past lives and resolve to be "better and wiser" than we have been in the past. "It is of no use making resolutions, I never can keep them," is the plea that is usually proffered. This is a mistake, however. It is commendable to resolve (an alarm clock helping one) to get up half an hour earlier than usual in the morning, even though it results—as, alas! it too often does—in one getting up half an hour later. It is what one aspires to be that counts.

If people could live more in the present it would help them enormously in the keeping of good resolutions. So many people persist in being just a little ahead of the time.

"Tomorrow," they say, "we will reform," but the tomorrow of their imaginings never dawns.

Ancient and modern philosophers have agreed as to the dangers of procrastination. Such widely diverse people as Horace, the Latin poet who flourished in 65 B. C., and pushful persons who flourish (exceedingly) at the present day, join issue in this particular.

"Who begins, possesses half the deed," says Horace.

"Dare to be wise; make a commencement."

"Do it now," is the curt command of the modern apostle of "Hustle." Again, Horace says, "If you are ignorant how to live aright, give place to those who have learned the lesson."

"Get on or get out," says a mannikin, following in more concentrated, if less courteous language the same line of thought on a somewhat lower plane. The one was concerned with the things of the soul and the spirit: the other with worldly advancement. There are some who contend that the two cannot go together, but if (as has been contended by many men of wisdom) what a man is of more importance than what he has, it is well to make spiritual advancement as the years go by. If we have not made progress, we have gone back. The soul never stands still. Time has no terrors for those who have learned wisdom.

Pass thou, wild heart,
Wild heart of youth that still
Hath half a mind to stay.
I grow too old a comrade;
Let us part
Pass thou away.

Some people drag the follies and immaturities of youth into old age. There is wisdom in adjusting oneself to time, to profit by past experiences, and to acquire that sense of proportion which refused to magnify trifles into tragedies, and to worry over the inevitable.—*Contribution.*

FIRE CHIEF'S REPORT

The monthly report of the Fulton Fire Department submitted to the Fire and Police Commissioners today shows that six alarms of fire were sounded and that the estimated loss was $8,000. The damage was covered by insurance.

CITY LEAGUE NOTES

The Yacht club and the West Side pin splitters will clash to-night in the City league on the Onyx alleys.

Manager G. J. Powell of the Onyx alleys was a caller in Oswego yesterday.

KILLED A BEAR

It was announced yesterday that William Farrell, a tailor of this city, killed a bear while on a hunting expedition last week in the North woods.

One dozen cream separators at cost. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

GLYNN ACTS; NO CHARGES

Has Dismissed Accusations Against the Commission; No Proof of Errors

Governor Glynn has dismissed the charges preferred by the civil service reform association against the state civil service commission.

In dismissing these charges Governor Glynn says:

"I have carefully weighed and considered the charges against the state civil service commission. I have examined the papers in the case with much care and my conclusion is that no proof of misconduct has been put forward which would warrant summary action on my part.

"On March 20, 1914, I received a copy of a letter from the civil service reform association to the State civil service commission preferring a complaint against the members of the state civil service commission and criticising the administration of the civil service law.

"In April I forwarded the correspondence in my hands of the state civil service commission with a request to report thereon.

On June 16, 1914, the commission filed an answer to the allegations contained in the letter of the civil service reform association.

"This answer was complete and specific taking up in detail the charges preferred by the reform association. From a consideration of all the papers in the case and from what information I have been able to gather from other sources I have concluded to dismiss the charges against the commission.

"In view of the extensive and important duties confided to this commission it would be impossible for them to entirely avoid criticism and resentment. So far as I can discover they have administered their office conscientiously and well on the whole and it would be unjust to permit the members of the commission to rest under charges either trifling or unproved.

"I have therefore ordered that the complaint of the civil service reform association as contained in its letter of March 20, 1914, be dismissed."

YESTERDAY IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT

Oswego, Dec. 30.—Referee in Bankruptcy A. S. Wright this morning fixed January 16, as the date on which he will hear arguments in an application made by Henry Rubino, attorney for the John Kam Malting Co., for a certificate of criminal contempt of court against Henry T. Neidlinger. No specific charges of contempt are made but it is understood that the application is based on answers Mr. Neidlinger made to questions asked him by counsel during his examination before Referee Wright last spring. One application for a certificate of civil contempt was denied by the referee several months ago.

Referee in Bankruptcy Avery S. Wright this morning granted an order directing John S. Parsons, as trustee for Henry T. Neidlinger, bankrupt, to sign over, and permit Mr. Neidlinger to execute a quit claim deed in favor of R. A. Downey, John W. Downey and Grace B. Downey, constituting the firm of R. Downey & Co., to the undivided one-fifth of the premises known as 423 East 50th st., New York city. The order is granted and the deed will be given for the purpose of perfecting the title of R. Downey & Co., to one-fifth of the estate of Mr. Neidlinger's father; Downey & Co. pursuant to an order granted some time ago in U. S. Court, having released all of their rights in the bankrupt's estate in court and become owners of Mr. Neidlinger's interest in his father's estate, of which the real estate mentioned is a part.

Mr. Neidlinger's mother died some weeks ago, she having held the estate of her husband in trust for the five children. Mr. Neidlinger assigned his interest in the estate to R. Downey & Co., in return for a loan of $100,000, several months before his financial affairs became complicated enough to bring about bankruptcy proceedings. The affairs of the estate are now being settled up and the payment of the one-fifth interest in the property of the elder Neidlinger will be made to Downey & Co., within a few days. George N. Burt appeared before the referee this morning as attorney for Downey & Co.

Baled hay, straw and shavings. Quick delivery. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

SCIENCE COURSE ARRANGED FOR PEOPLE OF SYRACUSE

Planned After Example Set by Cooper Institute of New York

Syracuse, Dec. 31.—The establishment of a course of demonstrations in popular science, offered free of charge to the Syracuse public by Syracuse university and the Technology club, was announced yesterday.

The first of the series of demonstrations, which are to take place at Fobes Hall Thursday evenings, is scheduled for January 14th. Men connected with the university and the club, who are promoters of this new educational enterprise, explained yesterday that the project has been under consideration for a long time, and that the hope of all interested is to make it a permanent institution.

That Syracuse shall have a public meeting place for free education in the arts and sciences, on the lines of the Cooper Institute in New York city, is the idea back of the undertaking. For this winter six demonstrations by men, each of whom is an expert in his particular department of activity, have been arranged. The demonstrators, or lecturers, give their services without charge.

Chancellor James R. Dey of the university is heartily in accord with this plan for giving the public an opportunity to obtain scientific information. It is part of the movement to foster a greater degree of cooperation between the city and the university, incidentally giving to the people downtown the advantages afforded by the institution on the Hill as far as practicable. The Chancellor encourages efforts in that direction.

As far as the Technology club's interest in the demonstrations in popular science is concerned, public-spiritedness is the only factor, Prof. Albert R. Acheson, the secretary, said yesterday. The course has no relation to the lectures given at intervals before members of the club.

In connection with yesterday's announcement of the adoption of the Peter Cooper Institute plan, in modified form, for this city, the following statement was made:

"This series of demonstrations in popular science is offered for the man in the shop and the factory and the boy in the grade and high school, who has not had many opportunities for getting acquainted with popular science. It is felt that these demonstrations will help these men to understand science by seeing how gas and electricity are produced and applied, how wood decays and how bacteria work for health and disease."

FIREMEN'S EXAMINATION

Five candidates took the examination last night for firemen. The examinations were held by the municipal Civil Service Board in the council chambers. The candidates were as follows: Raymond Davenport, Herbert Barto, Lewis Keeney, Earl Cronk and C. H. London.

BANKRUPT SALE

Having purchased the Bankrupt Stock of Groceries of John Clark I will offer for sal ethe entire stock at

LESS THAN ONE-HALF WHOLESALE PRICES

The following prices will give you some idea of what you can save by buying now.

Macaroni	4c lb
Beaver Coffee	15c lb
Shredded Wheat	7c pkg
Jello	7c
Parker Pancake Flour	10c pack
Mother's Oats	7c
Olives	15c
Davis' Baking Powder	8c
Cream Tartar	8c
Mustard, glass	4c
Peanut Butter	10c lb
Grape Juice	5c
3 Cans Corn	20c
Tomatoes or Beans	10c
9 Bars Soap	25c

Now is the time to stock up for the winter.

Store open till 9 p. m.

501 East Broadway

P. H. WARD, Manager

1914 LEADS OTHER YEARS

In Farm Produce; 1913 Was Second; Apple Crop the Heaviest Ever Known

Washington, Dec. 31.—With the total value of $9,872,936,000, the worth of all crops, farm animal products and farm animals sold and slaughtered in 1914 by far surpassed any previous year according to the Farmers' Bulletin issued today by the Department of Agriculture. The previous high year was 1913, which was $83,000,000 less than this year. The total values of all farm products in 1914 was more than twice the value of the output of the farms 15 years ago.

The estimated value of all crops at the farm this year was $6,044,480,000, which is $88,279,000 less than in 1913, chiefly on account of the reduced value of cotton. Except for 1913, the total value this year is $200,000,000 more than the highest total heretofore reported.

The apple crop is also the largest ever produced in the United States, the bulletin says, the output this year being estimated at 259,000,000 bushels as compared with 145,000,000 bushels in 1913.

Considerably higher sugar yields per ton of cane in Louisiana than an any recent year, also are indicated in the reports to the department, but it is pointed this is largely offset by a decline in the average yield per acre of cane. A preliminary estimate for this year indicates an average yield of about 15 tons of cane per acre against 17 tons in 1913.

The level of prices paid producers for the principal crops decreased about 3.6 per cent. during November. This compares with an average decrease for the past six years of 2.5 per cent.

On December 1, the index figure of crop prices was about 7.9 per cent. lower than a year ago, but 0.9 per cent higher than the six years average.

Meridian team bobs. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

YOU
REMEMBER
FOR
NEW YEAR'S
DINNER

Onyx
Delicious

Ice Cream

Choice
Candies

Shelled Nuts

Figs

Dates

Etc.

THE ONYX

We Are Wiring Houses at Cost

Is there anything more desirable in the home than GOOD LIGHT?

Let us give you an estimate on the wiring of your house. You will be surprised.

EASY PAYMENTS

THE ELECTRIC CO.
PHONE 144

FIRE AND POLICE DEMAND DUTY

Policemen or Firemen Will Not Be Compensated For Lost Time Other Than Vacation

Hereafter if any member of the police or fire department is absent without consent of the commissioners they will not receive compensation for the time that they are off duty, according to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Fire and Police at a meeting held this morning.

This action was brought about following the reading of the monthly report of Chief of Police Dyer which showed that several members of the force were absent from duty during the month. "The men will have to secure the consent of the board or show a physician's certificate," said President W. H. White.

Chief Dyer's report showed that there had been 59 arrests made during the month, thirty of which were for public intoxication, ten for assault in 3d degree, two for petit larceny, three for burglary, 3d degree, one defrauding hotel keeper, and three for disorderly conduct and one for carrying concealed weapons. Fifty were convicted, 8 not disposed of and one held for the Grand Jury. Fnes imposed, 99; collected, $65; uncollected, $34.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

At last the manager of the Quirk has secured for his patrons the much talked of Harmount's Big Scenic Production of that Old Southern drama, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This company is considered the largest and best company of its kind on the road today, carrying their own concert band; pack of Siberian blood hounds, among which are the famous dogs, Prince and Keno. All their own special scenery from the rise of the curtain until the close of the performance, presenting life-like scenes of Phineas Fletcher's tavern; the ice gorged Ohio river by moonlight; Eliza's escape, pursued by fierce man-eating Siberian blood hounds. Mr. St. Clair's southern home, showing the tropical gardens with the oranges and magnolias in full bloom. The arrival of Miss Ophelia, from Vermont, the woman who tries to enlighten the child that never was born, Topsy. The great levy scene, showing the bales of cotton; the New Orleans wharf; the sale of St. Clair's negroes, among which is the faithful old slave, Uncle Tom. Simon Legree's plantation on Red river; the whipping and death of Uncle Tom. The grand transformation scene; little Eva in the realms of heaven. Watch for parade Monday at 11:30 a. m.

Allies Claim Gains Near Nieuport

Paris, Dec. 31.—Gains of the Allies in Flanders are officially announced in a statement issued by the war office this afternoon. The official statement follows:

"In Belgium we have gained a little ground in the region of Nieuport to the north of Lombartzyze. The enemy has violently bombarded St. George's which we are placing in a state of defense.

"We have captured a point of German support southeast of Vounedeke on the road from Deveiadre. In the Argonne we have made slight progress. In the region of Four de Paris, between the Argon and Moselle river, there is an artillery engagement along the whole front and particularly on the heights of the Meuse.

OFFERS STOCK TO EMPLOYES

Telephone Company Arranges Sale at $110 Share

Syracuse, Dec. 31.—Notice was received here Wednesday that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has made arrangements by which employes of the Bell Telephone system who have been two years or more in the service, may purchase stock of the company at $110 a share on easy terms of payment. The terms will be $2 per share a month, beginning with March, 1915, and the quarterly dividends paid on the stock will go toward paying for it after deducting interest at 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid balances.

The company has paid 8 per cent dividends for seven years.

ONE THOUSAND GUNS IN BIG ARTILLERY DUEL

Paris, Dec. 31.—Counter attacks delivered by the Germans in an attempt to capture the position on the Becelaere-Passchendaele road, in West Flanders, which was taken by the allies on Tuesday, have been repulsed. The Germans attacked at night but were driven off by the French and British, who had erected fresh earthworks along the highway.

The point of German support captured by the allies was a patch of woodland, a half-mile east of Zonnebeke, which had been used by the Germans to screen some of their artillery. It lies north of the roadway and about five and a half miles east of Ypres.

The German bombardment of St. Georges continues.

A gigantic artillery duel is in progress along a thirty-two-mile line stretching from a point east of Arras to Rosieres-En-Santerre east of Amiens. About 1,000 guns are in action there.

The Germans are again bombarding Rheims.

In the Argonne the hottest fighting is centering around the Four de Paris, the forest of Grurie (the burned forest), St. Hubert and Apremont. All these places lie between the Aisne and the Aire rivers at the extreme northern part of the Argonne forest, approximately 20 to 24 miles west of Verdun. The Germans are trying to cut their way southward by means of bayonet attacks and sapping operations, until they can reach the lines of communication touching Verdun on the west.

The French forces attacking the Germans west of Muelhassen have made progress at Upper Aspach, in Upper Alsace.

Colder weather has followed the storms which swept over the greater part of the battle front for three days. The abatement of the storms has been followed by a recrudescence of aerial activity on both sides.

It is reported from Calais that part of the city of Dunkirk was burned by fires started by the bombs of German airmen who raided the city, killing about fifteen persons.

German prisoners, especially those from the northern front, are in pitiful condition. Their clothes are rags and their bodies are covered with vermin. Many of them are suffering from frozen hands or feet. Many of them collapse when they get away from the firing line.

The battle has now been in progress 110 days and to-morrow the operations will stretch over into the New Year.

FINAL MEETING OF CREDITORS

Jones Creditors Were Allowed a 5 Per Cent Dividend by Referee Wright at Oswego

Before Referee in Bankruptcy Avery S. Wright, at Oswego yesterday the final meeting of the creditors of the Nellie A. Jones estate was held. A 7½ per cent dividend was declared and allowances made to attorneys, appraisers, referee and trustee and for disbursements.

Proven claims against the estate amounted to $12,800.

The Jones' interest in the Gaylord homestead, valued at between 110,000 and $12,000 was bid in for $1 by Attorney C. E. Guile, representing the First National Bank of Fulton, a creditor to the extent of $8,00 for $1.

Celia Gaylord has started a foreclosure action for land contract. Mrs. Jones, the bankrupt, formerly conducted a women's and men's clothing store here, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy June 18th, 1914.

C. E. Guile was attorney for the trustee, John F. Cullen for the bankrupt, H. L. Gilman for certain creditors and A. T. Jennings acted as trustee.

MASONS WILL BUILD HOME

Mount Sinai lodge, 864, F. and A. M. of Syracuse, has voted to build a home costing approximately $15,000 to house all Masonic bodies of the city.

Definite decision on the most recent proposition for the erection of a Masonic temple in Syracuse has been hanging fire for a number of months. Two of the four blue lodges of the order in Syracuse—Salt Springs No. 520, and Central City, No. 305, had previously indorsed the project, the latter at a meeting held Tuesday evening.

Involved in the question voted on by members of the affected blue lodges was the election of a trustee from each to act in conjunction in the formation of a corporation under the provisions of the Benevolent Orders law for the erection of a new building.

Although it is certain that the Masonic Temple will materialize, its location has not been determined. Options have been acquired on seven different pieces of property in down town sections of the city.

WITH LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

Bernard T. Jones has entered t law offices of Lieut.-Governor Sch neck. Mr. Jones is a son of Mr. a Mrs. J. L. Jones of S. 4th st.

WHAT'S WHAT FOR THE BABY

You May Look for What Is Given You During Year Just Ushered In

New York, Dec. 31.—The advent of the new year causes pretty nearly everybody to hope for the best—to look forward to a luckier return in the wheel of Fate. Quite a flock of persons and organizations who are doing that just now can do so with a lot of confidence.

Let's take the Cleveland Naps, for instance. They are hopeful that they won't finish any worse in 1915 than they did in 1914. They won't hope in vain. The Naps finished eighth in 1914. There will be but eight clubs in the 1915 American league race, so, you see, the Naps can't finish any lower than eighth.

Yale is instance number two. Yale is confident that Harvard can't give her a worse football beating than it did in 1914. Most of the 70,000 folks who saw Harvard do it in 1915 are equally confident about that. The Harvard follows rushed up and down that field until they had reached the limit of human endurance. The limit was 36 points. Therefore, Harvard can't go beyond the human limit in 1915, and so there is every reason for Yale to be confident.

The American polo team is confident that it won't get a beating in 1915. The reason is that there won't be any international match. The same thing goes concerning our Davis Cup team. The team, as many will remember, was beaten by a pair of Australian fellows lawst summah. If the Australian fellows got a chance in 1915 they might repeat. But they won't get a chance. They are too busy shooting projectiles to think of toying with tennis balls.

Willie Ritchie is confident that he won't lose his title as champion light weight of the world. Willie hasn't got ing at the fe n

shipments to a certain extent, but right here in America they are putting out some mighty tasty brands of champagne. Hooray for home industry.

Jack Johnson is happy. The new year brings him a chance to earn some easy money by exercising for a few rounds before landing a knock-out punch upon the jaw of one Jess Willard. Money and exercise—those are the things that the dark complexioned battler needs. And 1915 brings them to him.

A large flock of fellows who used to cavort on Organized baseball diamonds are happy. They jumped to the Feds and 1915 brings them a series of bigger pay envelopes than any season in the past.

John McGraw expects to have a happy new year. At the commencement of 1914 A. D. it was supposed that John was happy. His fourth straight pennants prospects were bright. But John knew all about the jinx concerning four pennants in a row. That made John unhappy in secret. Now John hasn't any fourth straight jinx to buck against— and John is hopeful concerning the October, 1915, outcome.

1915 begins well—very well—for a lot of folks because it gives assurance that things can't be any worse than they were in 1914. And so it looks like a Happy New Year all around.

Clean Barber Shops Demanded.

Albany, Dec. 30.—The State Health Department has put the ban on the public towel and, after March 1, it will be a misdemeanor to have one in a store, office, railroad train or any other public place handy for use. The public drinking cup must also go and spitting in public places is to be punishable by a heavy fine. Barbers must immerse brushes in an antiseptic solution after each customer's hair is parted. They must also sterilize their mugs and razors, and chiropodists and manicurists must be prepared to give their customers treatment without any danger of infection.

DIED AT 90

Syracuse, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Fanny Weller, widow of John Weller and for 60 years a resident of the vicinity of North Syracuse, died Wednesday morning at the home of her son, George A. Weller.

Those You Know

The Times will not be issued on New Year's day, Jan. 1, 1915.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Porter of Broadwell ave., have returned from Auburn where they spent the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Porter's sister, Mrs. Taplin, of Owosco road. Among other guests were Prof. Leonard I. French and wife of Hartford, Conn., and their grandmother and mother, Mrs. G. J. and Ida J. Brownell of Phoenix.

* * *

George Mordy of New Castle, Pa., has been the guest of friends in the city for a few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Curtiss have leased a suite of rooms for the winter of Hotel Fulton.

* * *

Miss Stevens of Natural Bridge is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Greenwood, W. 1st st.

* * *

Leon Foster of Syracuse University is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Foster and delighting Fulton people with his organ recitals.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Page and two daughters from the Thousand Islands are visiting at the home of Mrs. Van Scoy, W. 1st st.

* * *

Miss Jennie True of Syracuse spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles True, Worth st.

* * *

Mrs. Orin Bogardis, S. 4th st., is suffering from the result of a fall, having fractured two ribs.

* * *

Donald Cavanaugh is visiting Fulton friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Spaulding of Syracuse are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Crahan.

Reduced prices on sleighs, robes blankets. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

$30,000.00

To Loan on Re- E

A.

DAVID & MASON, Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE

WE WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The best way to secure that happy feeling is to take out an Insurance Policy with us

Phone 119 55 North First Street

GREETINGS for the NEW YEAR 1915

Mr. E. E. Hart, who has spent more than twenty years as dealer in Coal, Wood, Hay, Straw, Shavings, etc., has felt the need of expanding again and to provide for carrying and handling a larger stock has formed

The HART COAL CORPORATION
SUCCEEDING E. E. HART
E. E. HART, Treasurer and Manager
Office: Corner Wall and Second Streets
Coal Pockets: Adjoining N. Y. O. & W. R. R. tracks

THE QUIRK

TO-DAY
The Great Kleine Photo Production
"JUDITH OF BETHUTA"
in
4 Parts 4
and other feature reels.
MAT.: 5c. 10c.
NIGHT: 5-10c.

TO-MORROW
Great Feature Photo Play
"UNDER THE GAS LIGHT"
in
4 Reels 4
and a Roaring 2-reel Keystone comedy
"DOUGH AND DYNAMITE"
AMATEURS

also
A GREAT BIJOU RUSSELL
That Dancer You Wanted Back Again
and
HORACE WEBB BAGGS
of Ringling Bros. Circus and his Airship
PRICES, 5-10c.

SATURDAY
The great Vitagraph comedy, "The Win(k)some Widow, in four parts, and two other clever subjects.
MAT., 5c. NIGHT, 5-10c.

Whitaker & Bo
Extend Gr
and Wish

AUSTRIAN FORTS FALL BEFORE CZAR'S TROOPS

Germans Pressing Forward to Relieve Their Allies in Carpathian Mountains; Austrians Bottled Up

Special to The Evening Times

Petrograd, Jan. 2.—The capture of the Austrian fortifications around the Galician village of Mshonka and Mshonka itself, together with 3,000 men, sixty-eight officers and ten guns was officially announced here to-day. The official statement follows:

"South of the Pilica fighting is proceeding in the vicinity of Lopushno, Michalagera, Wolsie and Polikhno, which command roadways leading toward Kielce in Galicia. Russian attacks are being delivered near Remy, in the region of Goslice and in the districts around Mshonka and Ropczyce. In spite of stubborn resistance we have stormed and captured the fortifications and the village of Mshonka, taking 3,000 men, sixty-eight officers and ten guns. The battle continues with the Austrians delivering furious counter attacks, supported by attacks from armored trains. So far they have been repulsed with the bayonet and hand grenades. In the Bukowina region the Russians have occupied Storonice and Radauck, capturing many prisoners."

According to the dispatches from Warsaw General Von Mac-Kenzen, commander of the Ninth German army which has been in the thick of the fighting during the past six weeks around Lodz and Lowicz, is pressing toward the southeast in an effort to relieve the pressure which the Russians are exerting against the Austrians in the Carpathians and northern Galicia.

This indicates that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's next campaign will be directed to save the Austrian troops and to prevent the reinvestment of Cracow.

It is reported that the Russians are invading Hungary from four different points, showing that the situation in the eastern part of Austro-Hungary is more serious than it has been at any previous time.

Heavy troop movements are under way on the border of East Prussia and Poland. It is reported that six German army corps are being withdrawn from the front to repel a possible Russian attempt to cut the German line of communications between Lowicz and Thorn.

It is believed that the Germans have lost at least 220,000 men since their present operations were begun.

The following statement was given out by the war office relative to operations in the southern sphere:

"Severe fighting is still in progress around Sarikamsch in Transcaucasia. The Turks attempted to develop a fresh offensive movement in the direction of Olty (in Transcaucasia) but has been repulsed."

The weather in Transcaucasia is very cold and in some places the snow is from four to seven feet deep.



Photos by Illustrated London News Service.

Japan is in a turmoil over its army. The anti-military faction is opposed to sending troops to Europe to aid the allies. There is an especially angry feeling over the prospect of aiding Japan's old enemy, Russia. These pictures show types of Japanese artillery in action. They were taken during the siege of Tsingtao, in the German province in China.

[redacted] MORE GERMAN BOMBS [redacted] ON DUNKIRK

[redacted] More Than [redacted]-Half Million Russians

Special to The Evening Times

London, Jan. 2.—After a comparative lull, [redacted] stormy [redacted], fighting between the allies and Germans in [redacted] France [redacted] Belgium is beginning fierce, according to an "eye witness" narrative, written by a member of the staff of Field Marshal Sir John [redacted] and issued by the government press bureau to-day.

It states that German airmen raided Furnes as well as Dunkirk, [redacted] many bombs.

The Germans have been carrying on a violent bombardment of [redacted] positions.

The account, which is dated December 31, follows:

"The day of the 28th was marked by a hurricane of rain. During the night there was a violent thunderstorm with high wind. No incident occurred along our line on that day as neither the weather nor the waterlogged condition of the ground favored military operations.

"During the past few days the French have continued to make [redacted] progress. [redacted] they have captured the village of [redacted] and [redacted] heavily fortified points the enemy [redacted] by a gradual advance, much [redacted] to the enemy during the previous [redacted] on the following day our gradual progress was [redacted] Armentieres (nine miles [redacted]

[redacted] have displayed more activity [redacted] from the air. The [redacted] bright and frosty.

[redacted] both sides [redacted] it has been [redacted] being [redacted] action of [redacted] by [redacted] cropping and [redacted]

[redacted] in their close quarters has [redacted] and [redacted] fresh [redacted] the [redacted] of the [redacted]

Japan is in a turmoil over its army. The anti-military faction is opposed to sending troops to Europe to aid the allies. There is an especially angry feeling over the prospect of aiding Japan's old enemy, Russia. These pictures show types of Japanese artillery in action. They were taken during the siege of Tsingtao, in the German province in China.

but the fact that it is being waged almostly entirely in alien country prevents them from realizing that they are fighting for what must eventually prove a losing cause. They believe firmly that Russia has suffered a decisive defeat. In fact, it is reported, on Dec. 18th, the Germans had all the bells in Ghent tolling to celebrate the capture of 500,000 Russian prisoners."

The account has this to say about the weapons in use on the firing line:

"One pattern of the factory made grenade in use among the Germans consists of an iron globe, about four inches in diameter and weighing one and a half pounds. The surface is cored with deep grooves which cause the metal to fly in fragments when they explode. They are loaded with powder and explode with a slow burning compound fired by a friction tube before the bomb is thrown.

"Some of the bombs are attached to a stick like the handle of a lady's hand mirror and are swung before being thrown in order to give them momentum. The fuse is lighted before the grenade is thrown. The trench mortar bombs are made of thin metal and are constructed in the form of cylinders weighing from four to eighteen pounds each. They are loaded with a high explosive and charged with strap iron."

GERMANS LOSE GROUND AT RHEIMS, SAYS PARIS

Special to The Evening Times

Paris, Jan. 2.—The destruction of German trenches near Parvillers and La Voisselle is rep[redacted] this official war office statement, but light [redacted] for [redacted] are also admitted. The French have [redacted] all the [redacted] Nieuport. Artillery duels are in progress [redacted] Arras, A[redacted] at Roie and along the Aisne where they have gained mastery.

On the front on the Aisne [redacted] artillery have prevented German counter-attack movements. [redacted] Germans are again bombarding the position at Rheims. East [redacted] the Germans lost ground. In the Argonne district [redacted] Kaiser's forces lost ground, making [redacted] advance [redacted] fo[redacted] Around the Germans have suffered very heavy losses at St[redacted] according to statements received, while the French have [redacted] more rows of bodies in hand-to-hand fighting in the str[redacted]

Amsterdam, Jan. 2.—The [redacted] heavy artillery fire from the direction of the Yser can be [redacted] on the Belgian-Dutch frontier. It is believed that [redacted] again in action on the Belgian coast.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK FORMIDABLE

Special to The Evening Times

London, Jan. 2.—That the British battleship, Formidable, which was sunk in the English channel off Devonshire yesterday, was destroyed by one or more German submarines was established to-day. According to information secured from survivors, the battleship was attacked on the fishing banks off Dartsmouth and was torpedoed both fore and after, sinking within less than five minutes.

Although the admiralty announced that at least seventy-one of the crew of 750 were saved by another light cruiser, it is believed that more survivors were picked up by fishing boats that were in the neighborhood and that the loss of life will be between 625 and 675. Some survivors were taken to Torbay, others to Dartsmouth.

The loss of the Formidable, the twentieth big ship to be lost by England since the war broke out, caused gloom throughout the United Kingdom and has emphasized the fact that the admiralty must exercise more caution than ever before in moving warships through English waters.

The point where the battleship was sunk is about 300 miles from Zeebrugge in Belgium, from which point the German submarines have been operating.

The destruction of the sixteen year old warship is another success for the German submarine in its "shooting down" process. Naval experts, writing in [redacted] papers, declare that the policy being [redacted] by England [redacted] inevitable so long as England elects to hold [redacted] seas.

THE EVENING TIMES

Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1915.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Ban Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Congratulations

"The Evening Times is gotten up in fine shape, and is worthy of support."—B. W. Bennett.

Opinions

Taking it Back.

There is a little town in Kentucky that has set a good example for the whole country. At the suggestion of a citizen who knows human nature, the town recently celebrated a "Take-it-back Day," when everyone was supposed to return whatever articles he had borrowed.

The plan proved to be wonderfully stimulating to sluggish memories. Everyone entered so heartily into the spirit of the occasion that an amazing amount of property found its way back to its rightful owners. Neighbors who had kept borrowed articles so long that they had been ashamed to return them found sudden courage in the avowed purpose of the day, and so people recovered valued articles that they had supposed were lost forever. It was a day of fellowship and good will, for which everyone felt the better—more content with himself and better pleased with his neighbors.

Every neighborhood needs a take-it-back day. The occasion requires no ceremonial, for simplicity is the best assurance of success. An occasional observance would lead to that happy condition where no further observance would be necessary.

And when neighbors return borrowed articles, they might also take back any unkind words that they may have said. Taking back unkind words does not undo all the harm, but it helps, and makes it easier to refrain from bitter speech in the future. The trouble is that there is not always a chance to take them back. They usually come back—a good deal quicker than the lawn mower or the ironing board that you let your neighbor have.—Youth's Companion.

IS IT A STEP FORWARD?

Concerning certain expressions in this column printed in Wednesday's issue, The Times and those persons who believe that billboards are relics of a period of "inocuous desuetude," are accused of fooling themselves.

Replying to the accusation of a person indirectly interested in the billboard business, if advertising, which is and should be, legitimate publicity is not making good, remember, a flaring poster stuck upon an eyesore and a blot upon the landscape, will not make up for the inefficient manner in which many men conduct their advertising campaigns.

That authorities disagree upon the merits of different forms of advertising, is known to everybody, but withal, we are bound to accept and respect the ideas advanced by certain experts, one of whom, a spender of thousands of dollars annually in advertising, says: "The one great medium of advertising is the newspaper. All other mediums are supplementary to this one."

One of the country's largest hardware firms tells of advertising on billboards, clocks to be sold for 85 cents; result, 75 clocks were sold in 30 days. The company inserted the same "copy" in a Buffalo evening paper; result, 200 clocks were sold in one day.

But the Times is not actuated in a commercial sense in its denunciation of the billboard nuisance, for a nuisance each and every one surely is. We have one motive only, and that is, that billboards standing anywhere, in city, town, hamlet, hill or valley, are blots upon civilization, and then some more.

Ever since there came an awakening and a stimulation of the public pulse to matters of civic and local pride, to improvement in the conditions that surround us in town or on the farm, progressive persons and communities in America have been hanging higher than Hamaan the laws permitting construction of the nuisances. "Billboards have got to go," has become the slogan in hundreds of progressive communities.

If billboards have got to go in progressive communities, then why in the name of common sense are they tolerated in "the biggest little city in New York"?

Once upon a time Rochester st., was not good to look upon, no matter from what point the street was viewed, but the present progressive city administration has been the means to the end, and today one may stand with back against the new emblem of bygone advertising ideas, and, looking toward the rising sun behold one of this town's prettiest thoroughfares. Reversing one's position to look toward the setting sun beyond Oswego river's high banks, so often softened by the twilight's haze, and then along the top of the ridge where the shadowy trees outline themselves against glorious evening sky, making pictures that no billboard artist on earth can paint, one is brought face to face with what——

Fulton's latest acquisition as landscape breaker.

Must that billboard remain where it should not stand? Is the administration, noted for its progressiveness, to remain accused of fastening upon a leading street a thing of ugly appearance and dimensions?

THE WINNING COKE LETTER

Published Below was Written By

MISS CHERRIE BELL

With Attorney A. T. Jennings acting as Final Judge

An Ode to Genuine Gas Coke

The reasons why I think that coke is so fine
I will try to explain in this poor little rhyme.
In the first place it's clean, friends, no clinkers or dirt
To collect on your furniture, carpets and work.
You can lay out your silver in all of its splendor,
For in coke there's no gas—it won't tarnish, remember.
It's lightness to handle makes stoking a pleasure;
The users of coke have indeed found a treasure.
No pesky old clinkers, no stones and no slate
To collect in your furnace and clog up your grate;
No ashes to sift and to grind and to pick
Until daddy is weary and back-sore and sick.
For in coke there's no waste, this, kind friends, bear in mind,
And tell, if you can, where the like you will find.
It's price is below other fuels you buy,
And a ton in the bin seems to mount to the sky.
And as for it's heat! why, dear men-folk and ladies,
It is truly the hottest thing this side of Hades!
It is really a boon to humanity given
And to tell it in rhyme I have earnestly striven.

CHERRIE BELL,
419 Buffalo St.,
Fulton, N. Y.

We have Awarded the $5.00 Prize Accordingly

THE GAS CO. Phone 198

HUNTER AFFAIRS

Further Objections to Sale of Battle Island Co. Made.

Further objections to the sale of the plant of the Battle Island Paper Co. in the form of affidavits from Attorneys Davies, Stone and Auerbach, of New York, and William Nottingham, of Syracuse, have been filed with Judge Ray at Norwich.

The opposition of the sulphite plant, free of the mortgage of $500,000 held by the Knickerbocker Trust Co., of New York, is in the interests of the bondholders represented by M. Nottingham and the Trust Co. represented by the New York firm.

Trustee Bonney, Costello & Bonney are anxious to dispose of the plant at the earliest possible date. They declare that the extraordinary demand for sulphite at this time, during the war in Europe, would make it certain that the mill could be sold at a better price now than later.

The foreclosure of the mortgage, they contend, would be an expensive proceedure, whereas the funds from the sale might be applied on the mortgage and should be of as much benefit to the bondholders and mort

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS.

"To abolish polygamy is a pretty big order for a handful of women," said Mary Shaw, who is acting in a much discussed play dealing with that baleful subject, "That is actually funny, a few thousand average everyday gentile women abolish a church and an organization which is said to be as strong as Tammany hall were its head a Rockefeller."

Miss Shaw is an ardent suffragist and insists that her play, "Polygamy," is a strong suffrage argument.

According to the secretary of the Oregon Child Labor Commission, Mrs. Millie K. Trumbull, the woman's vote was an "anxiety" to politicians in that state in the recent campaign. More than that, it was a calamity to a sheriff, who had refused to modify his treatment of women prisoners along modern lines, for the woman vote defeated him.

Women voters practically hold the balance of power in Oregon; the minimum wage law was recognized as a woman bill; the legislative committee of the state federation of women's clubs did not attend a single session of the last Legislature in marked contrast to the need of similar committees in states where women cannot vote; an Oregon solon vouched for the fact that to disregard the women's wishes meant the political graveyard; all this and much more Mrs. Trumbull wrote to Alice Stone Blackwell who, as editor of the Woman's Journal, spread the glad tidings throughout the suffrage world so that there might be an answer ready when troublesome friends asked, "What do you want to vote for anyway?"

Abraham Lincoln did not say that the negro question was local and not to bother him about it. And we think that Mr. Wilson ought not to say that the woman suffrage question is local and, "Don't bother me about it."

Mr. Bryan has jumped over the suffrage fence enthusiastically landing on all fours. We wish Mr. Bryan would give Mr. Wilson a few lessons in practical politics, if in nothing better. Before long even practical politics will lead to woman suffrage by the straight road of selfishness, and then we shall see Mr. Wilson following Mr. Bryan over the fence.—New York Journal.

In Chicago again the women voters have been able to hold Ella Flagg Young in the office of school superintendent in which her services have been invaluable. This time it was by means of the secret ballot that her enemies planned her defeat. Petitions from the women's organization to Mayor Harrison secured the open ballot and Mrs. Young's re-election.

"I'm going where the women don't vote, and I'm going to make New Orleans the greatest sporting center in the world," said Uncle Tom McCarey, a famous trainer of prize fighters, in a farewell interview as he was about to leave Los Angeles because the recent law against prize fighting had ruined his business in the state of California.

"I'm not holding any grudge against them though," he added, because grudges aren't allowed in my game. Only—well, I can't just say what I'd do if they should ask me to vote on the woman suffrage in New Orleans."

Modern Philosophy

By Mrs. Isadore E. Hyde.

We sturdy sage philosophers,
Think teachings we digest,
We weigh their words, their pros and cons,
And then, we do our best
To concentrate our minds and wills,
"Oh, dear! Let's take a rest.

Some people try to put the blame
Off on the other guy;
The sinews of their arms are lame,
A hoisting on the sly,
The very things they're of
Off on the other guy.

Give me the optimistic clan,
The alchemistic crew;
The fellow who can laugh and play,
When things are looking blue;
The one who has the strength to say:
"Hard luck, I never knew."

The man who will not whine at pain,
His mind can conquer all.
E'en tho', perchance, he lose his stake,
He will not rage and bawl;
The man who whistles when he's broke,
Won't laugh when others fall.

Baled, hay, straw and shavings. Quick delivery. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

MUSINGS FROM THE OLD ARM CHAIR

(The column is an exclusive feature of the Fulton Evening Times)
Copyrighted 1915.

"Day unto day uttered speech".

In beginning these articles, which it has pleased my fancy to style "musings," I have the modest hope that there will be enough in them to merit at least the same appreciation in the years to come that the hero of an incident I recall once secured.

This particular writer poured forth almost daily a "column" of slangy philosophy—at least he styled it that—on about every topic that one could imagine. And, moreover, he secured commendation from a section of the public because he championed the causes that are ordinarily frowned upon. That expression scarcely describes the practices he tried to uphold, the faults he would have one condone.

Well, after seven years of this, the paper became involved in a slander suit brought by a city official who became offended at some of "Hanks" open charges.

When the suit came to trial, this celebrity "disappeared." Three days afterward the paper on which he had worked heard from him by letter. They threw a fit of hysterics and next morning the city was stared in the face with a "sob" story. Their Hank had sacrificed himself for his employers welfare. If he had appeared at the trial as was expected his testimony would have subjected them to quite heavy damages. (As it was they were imposed to the extent of $1,000.)

This letter, their appeal to him to "come back," to the public to help locate him, their threat to prosecute the "mean" fellow who through insinuation caused him to think he must flee, filled one day's issue. The next carried scores of letters, testifying to the public's confidence in him. Even when it was disclosed that he was living under an assumed name, had served a term in states prison he was welcomed back, after the period of mourning about "'Hank' come back" had expired. That tale ended in a wedding—for he married a young lady who was a resident of that community but 3 short weeks after his return.

Truly speech doeth reach from day to far different days—just as the Bible says of the praise of the Lord.

For one to disregard the repute his or her forebears left as a heritage has always seemed to me as expressing too much self-esteem. Likely enough it is true that one must depend on his own ability and "recourses"—but pray tell hence cometh that ability you may be so proud of secretly. (Musing No. 1.)

So I propose to treat of Fulton's past, as the editor of the "Times" will so ably handle affairs concerning the city's present and future. To the many who have lived and grown up here, whose fathers have lived there perhaps—the city's past history and the achievements of those who have gone before live as a noble heritage close to their hearts. So to come many of these Musings will have a tender interest.".

The scoffer, the indifferent one may be careless of past events to such as I who love my old arm chair they are items to be cherished in one's memory.

What number of Fultonians can, for instance, tell who and when and where the first brick structure was erected? What relics of such a building or pioneer constructor remain. It will be my pleasure to read any contributions those who are in possession of them, care to send me (in care of this paper) or if any care to question any statement because they think they have more accurate knowledge—all right, do so.

Well, if you can answer that so well, you surely can picture a man of short stature traveling back and forth between this village in its early days, horseback with mail bags as his saddle bags. Speak up you who knew this man, and so many of you do and tell offhand who 'twas.—James.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS TO MEET IN ALBANY.

John A. Sleicher, Editor of Leslie's Weekly, President; A. O. Bunnell, Secretary.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York will be held at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, Tuesday, January 14, 1915, commencing at 10 o'clock. The great Republican victory of 1914 in this state and the promise of a still greater victory in the nation in 1916 will give a special interest to this meeting, which will include a reception to Governor-elect Whitman and the other state officers and leaders of the legislature. Chairman Tanner of the Republican State Committee and other leaders of the state ar expected to be present.

Every Republican editor of a weekly and daily paper in the state should make it a point to attend this meeting as it will be one of the most important meetings held in the state in twenty years. The time has come when the Republican editors of the state should become more active, should take a greater interest in the organization with a view of making it a more potent educational factor.

It is because the editors of the country allowed the sensational journals and demagogues to mislead the people that we are now suffering from business depression and commercial paralysis.

Minetto House Burned.

Clements A. Pfeiffer and family were rendered homeless Thursday morning when their residence, south of Minetto, was destroyed by fire. The family was driven out before much of value could be saved and the house and contents are a total loss.

The fire is believed to have started from a defective kitchen chimney. It was discovered between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning, by Alfred Doolittle, a neighbor, who was breaking a road across the fields. Mr. Doolittle aided in carrying Mrs. Pfeiffer and child from the burning house. They were taken care of by hospitable neighbors. There were no means of fighting the fire and nothing could be done toward saving the house.

Motor Drawn Fire Apparatus.

Chief H. C. Bundy of the Watertown Fire Department has devised a plan whereby there will not be a horse drawn piece of fire fighting apparatus in Watertown within five years. The motors do even better work in deep snow than the sleighs, the chief finds, after extended experiments.

FULTONIANS

Birthday Biographies.

Jan. 3, 1915.

Today is the anniversary of the birth of a man who spent his entire life, practically, in this city, living here from 1826 (Jan. 3, 1850) and dying less than six months ago.

Sheldon B. Mead was a record for integrity, whose upright, stalwart figure, was so familiar on our streets has left behind him universal respect, and esteem. The old Fulton Continentals which won such fames as a drill corps when political campaigns had uniformed parades was one of his cherished projects.

The son of Washburn and Adelia A. Mead was educated at Falley Seminary; he took up a mechanical line for ten years. He was one of the many local sons who "read" law in Judge Tyler's office, being admitted to the bar in 1879. He was a partner of N. N. Stranahan (1884 to 1891) and district attorney of Oswego County, as well as surrogate.

POWER COMMISSIONER

Oswego, Jan. 1.—Mayor Hennessey yesterday announced the members of the Municipal Power Commission to take up the matter of developing the power at the new High dam as follows: John D. Higgins, chairman; T. H. King, J. C. Churchill, E. B. Mott, F. B. Shepherd, T. F. Gleason, J. R. Pidgeon, J. T. McCaffrey, R. A. Downey, Clark Morrison, T. P. Kingford, A. B. Ames, F. D. Culkin, W. J. Dowdle, C. N. Bulges John Dougherty C. W. Linsley, James F. Flanigan, Dr. J. E. Mansfield, F. M. Riley, J. B. Alexander, John W. Schaefer, John Fitzgibbons, W. A. Edwards, Ezra Barnes.

Estate Valued at $5,000.

The will of Dewitt Clinton Salladin, who died a week ago, was filed for probate in Surrogate's Court Dec. 31th. Mr. Sullivan makes his brother, Alfred Salladin, his sole beneficiary and executor, bequeathing to him his estate, amounting to $2,000 personal and $3,000 real. The will was made in 1909.

The gross estate of the late S. M. Coon was $13,989.24, and the debts amounted to $1,319.23, leaving a net estate of $12,670.01, all of which went to the widow, Mrs. Mary F. Coit Coon. The tax is $84.63.—Oswego Times.

One dozen cream separators at cost. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

RIDICULE FOR VOLUNTEERS

Given Fancy Dress; Regulars Get Proper Attention; Bitter Feeling Exists

By BURTON L. FRAZIER

London, Dec. 31.—There is a perfect furore for organizing volunteers corps throughout Great Britain, and the war office is getting broadsides of criticism on account of the way it is treating these well-intentioned efforts. No less than one thousand unrecognized volunteer organizations are drilling.

The war office has just announced that it will grant recognition only to volunteer military organizations which become affiliated with the Central association Volunteer Training corps, of which Lord Desborough is president, and that Lord Desborough's corps is the only one which will now, or any other time receive official recognition.

I expect that most of the volunteer organizations will follow the instructions of the war office, but there is much hard feeling at the present.

It is argued that the home defense army should form part of the military forces of the Crown, so as to be recognized combatants, whereas the rules framed by the war office seem to keep them outside the pale. The enemy, it is feared would call them "francstireur."

For instance, these soldiers must by no means dress so as to look like army regulars.

It is urged that the government has made it so that to form such a force increases the risk of a man's wife or daughter being butchered, or worse.

A lot of fun is being made of the badges which the war office has handed out to volunteers. Here is an amusing letter on the subject, written to a London Daily newspaper by a cynical volunteer:

"Sir,—The 'authorities' have failed to kill the enthusiasm of the new volunteers by direct means, and as the 'foolish million' continue to train and drill (without expense to anybody but themselves) in spite of these 'authorities'—the next step apparently is to kill the voluntary corps by ridicule (if possible).

"The new War Office 'badges' have arrived. They are six inches deep, a bright red, with 'G.R.' in black. They are to be worn upon the arm. They are cleverly contrived to suggest in one effort a shaeblack, a postman, an obesity belt, and a hot-water bottle cover.

Being issued by the 'authorities,' the color naturally runs—the rain on Saturday made a charming effect, and the tailors will be pleased. It will mean thousands of new suits.

"We shall certainly no longer pain the authorities by using the military term 'uniform.' We shall speak of term "uniform." We shall speak of wearing our fancy dress.

"If the Central association accept these badges we shall know what they really think about the movement they are supposed to be fathering.

"One of the Badge-Red."

FRUIT GROWER'S MEETING.

Fine Program Arranged by President Russell Quonce, of Scriba.

A fine program has been arranged for the annual meeting of the Oswego County Fruit Growers to be held at the Courthouse, Oswego, January 5th. The meeting will be called to order by President Russell Quonce and there will be an address in the morning on Co-operation and Cold Storage, by M. W. Cole, of the state bureau of co-operation. The election of officers and in the afternoon there will be an address on some of the more important plant diseases and insects pests, by Dr. Donald Reddick, of the College of Agriculture, Cornell. Dr. Latten and J. S. Beckwith, two of the county's most prominent growers, will be in attendance and will discuss informally the matter of marketing and answer practical questions in relation to the industry.

BEGAN YEAR WITH 5 CENTS

Oswego, Jan. 2.—Commissioner of Works Linsley reported yesterday that he turned back into the contingent fund of the Common Council five cents that he couldn't use this year, while in the permanent improvement fund, which is not turned back, he had remaining $4.84 to start business with in 1915. In the lighting fund there remained $143.72, notwithstanding the fact that the commissioner did all in his power to come out even and recently added a number of acres for street lighting and put new arc lights on the bridge. In the park fund there were twenty-eight cents and in the sidewalk fund $13.57, the smallest amounts in any of these funds ever turned back by a commissioner or Department of Works. There are now 423 arc lights in the city.

MOVIES AT NORMAL

Motion pictures are to be shown at the Oswego Normal and a kinetoscope has been ordered from the Edison Co. as an adjunct to the methods of teaching nature study, history, geography and other studies. The machine was to have reached Oswego before Christmas and would have reached there in time for demonstration during the Christmas holidays, but the machine, all-boxed and ready for shipment, was destroyed in the fire at the company's plant. It is altogether improbable that a machine will be secured now for several weeks.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

With the butter question, which is a daily one, many capable housekeepers, are including in their grocer's order a package of one of the good brands of oleomargerine far use in cooking. This has been found a better substitute than the cheap grades of butter. The old time prejudice for "oleo" has taken its departure, the economical housekeeper has found its value.

The Ingredients of Oleomargarine.

While the law permits practically the incorporation of almost any fat or oil in oleomargarine provided the resulting product resembles butter, in point of fact the ingredients of the oleomargarine of commerce are very limited in number. They consist essentially of: first, neutral lard, which is a pure, refined lard of high quality, from which practically all the free acid has been removed; second, beef-fat of various kinds; third, vegetable oils, especially cottonseed and palm oil.

The vegetable oils are frequently chilled and pressed to remove the products of a low solidifying temperature, such as the pure oils, and retain the products which crystallize at at a higher temperature, such as the stearins.

Various coloring matters are also used in the manufacture, of oleomargarine. Some oils have themselves a yellow tint, or the yellow of eggs, or annotto, or yellok coal tar dyes are employed. All oleomargarines are either treated with a small quantity of genuine butter, or are churned in milk or cream, or both, to incorporate a sufficient quantity of these products to give the flavor and general character of butter. The ingredients are so chosen that the melting point of oleomargarine is not very many degrees above that of butter itself.

The Wholesomeness of Oleomargarine

Physiologists, as a rule, have found no objection to oleomargarine prepared from the wholesome, fresh fats of animals, or oils or vegetables. Any one who eats the fat of the hog or of the beef, either in the meat or in any of its products, or eats oil on salads, is practically eating the same materials as are found in the greater part of the oleomargarine of commerce. Statements have often been made that oleomargarine is less digestible or less nutritious than butter, but these assertions do not rest upon solid scientific knowledge. The fact that a certain body digests a little more slowly than another is no proof that it is less digestible or less nutritious, as nature has intended that a considerable time shall be consumed in the digestion of food products so as to distribute them to the system over a considerable interval, thus supplying constantly the necessary nourishment and fuel for the conduct of nutrition and the supply of animal heat. On the other hand, wholesomeness and digestibility depend to a certain extent on flavor and aroma, and, judged by this standard, butter is certainly to be preferred to any of its substitutes.

Olive Oil.

Olive oil was at one time regarded as a luxury, but today the followers of domestic science regard it as a necessity. At one time it was used in salad dressings exclusively, but now its use in the culinary department is indeed unlimited. Following are two exclusive dishes directly from Sunny Italy, the home of macaroni and olive oil.

Creamed Macaroni.

Have a good sized saucepan of boiling water well salted, drop in three fourths of a pound of macaroni, an onion stuck with two cloves and a tablespoonful of butter, cook rapidly for 45 minutes, then drain, remove the onion and replace the saucepan with a quarter of a cupful each of Parmesan and Swiss cheese, grated, a dash of pepper and nutmeg and a half pint of well seasoned broth, and four tablespoonfuls of cream. Cook five minutes, and serve before the cheese gets ropy.

Rye Breakfast Cakes.

One cupful of molasses, one cupful of milk, one-half cupful of sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Make the mixture about as stiff as a gingerbread dough, with one part of white flour to three parts of rye meal. Bake it in hot gem pans and serve with butter. Caraway seeds may be added when making the cakes, for afternoon tea.

Smooth Gingersnaps.

Two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of lard, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of sour milk, one tablespoonful of ground ginger, two eggs, three and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda and enough flour to roll thin. Instead of rolling with flour, grease the rolling pin and dough-board well with lard, roll until the dough is thin and bake it in a quick oven. These gingersnaps can be rendered more fancy by the addition of chocolate or vanilla icing, or by sprinkling them with sugar.

Polenta.

Into three pints of fast boiling water put a tablespoonful of olive oil and a pinch of salt, sprinkle in gradually one pint of corn meal, stir and cook until smooth, then allow to cook two hours or longer. Stir occasionally, and cook in a double boiler, then there is no fear of scorching. Have ready some thickened gravy and a half pint of strained thickened tomato. Fill a baking dish with the cooked mush, gravy, and tomato, alternating them with grated cheese, place in the oven and cook until brown.

Delicious Oyster Salad.

Take one quart of very small oysters, one pint of celery, two tablespoonfuls of French salad dressing and one cup of mayonnaise. Parboil the oysters in their own liquor, remove from the fire and allow them to stand in the liquor until cold. Drain and add the French salad dressing. When ready to serve combine the celery and the oysters, add the mayonnaise and garnish with cooked celery.

Chocolate Gingersbread.

Mix well one cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soft butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of water, two cupfuls of flour sifted with one teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, and four tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate. Bake this in a loaf, in a steady oven, until a straw inserted comes out dry. This will be greatly improved by the addition of vanilla or chocolate icing.

Boston Brown Bread.

1 cupful of rye meal.
1 cupful of corn meal.
1 cupful of graham flour.
3-4 cupful of molasses.
2 cupfuls of sour cream or one cup of cour cream and 1 cup of sour milk.
1 teaspoonful of salt.
2 teaspoonfuls of soda.
Steam 3 1-2 hours.

Put the cream, or milk and cream, into the bread mixer (or mix in the usual way), reserving only enough milk to dissolve the soda. Add the salt and molasses and stir a few times. Then add the flour, and the soda, dissolved in a little milk. Stir thoroughly and pour into a tin with a funnel through the middle and steam steadily for three and one-half hours.

THE JANUARY TERM.

Grand Jury Will Investigate the Fatal Granby Wreck.

The first day's calendar for the January term of Supreme Court which opens next Monday at the Court house, Oswego, Justice L. C. Crouch presiding, is as follows: Chas. Peterson vs. F. C. Wolever, libel; Lena B. Hengerer vs. Louis and Joseph Levi, contract; E. J. Guirey vs. Salmon River Power Co., negligence; Patrick Burns vs. James Stewart, Inc. negligence; Henry Kelly vs. James Stewart, Inc., negligence.

The investigation of the D. L. & W. wreck at Granby, October 17, will engage the attention of the Grand Jury. Charles Campbell, a former inmate of the institution for feebleminded at Syracuse, has been charged with the crime. Two other youths have been held as accessories. The charge against Campbell is murder in the first degree.

The D. L. & W. Railroad Co., has not yet paid the $3,000 reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators. Fred Carey, who gave the information leading to the arrest of Frank Becker, one of Campbell's associates, has applied for the reward. Friends of Chief of Police Dyer of Fulton, who made the arrests, believe him to be entitled to a share in the reward.

Final Decree Entered.

Oswego, Jan. 1.—Surrogate Miller has entered a final decree in the matter of the estate of the late George H. Goodwin of Mexico. Charles A. Peck, the executor, was discharged and the securities released and the final accounting shows that of the total of the estate amounting to $57,600, $54,000 was paid to legatees and the remainder utilized for expenses, fees, etc. George N. Burt, as attorney for the executor, was granted an allowance of $1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Owens entertained 25 members of the W. N. K. club at dinner, at their home in W. 1st st., New Year's eve.

CONTRACTOR GETS SMALL JUDGMENT

Plaintiff Awarded $422.75 on Mechanic's Lien; Counter Claim Allowed.

Oswego, Jan. 1.—County Judge L. C. Rowe has handed down a decision which is practically in favor of the plaintiff in the action of A. Charles Harding, a contractor, vs. A. Howard Barnes, to enforce a mechanic's lien to recover on a contract for building a house for defendant. Mr. Harding claimed that the contract price was $3,300 and that Mr. Barnes paid him but $2,800. He sued for the balance of $500 and interest, amounting to $664.23. The defense was a counter claim of $800 on the ground that Mr. Harding did not fulfill the specifications in the contract, particularly as to an attic floor.

Judge Rowe decided that Mr. Harding is entitled to recover $422.75. He allows a counter claim for $75 but disallows the remainder of said claim and also makes other deductions. He also observes that the specifications and plans were not definite and that many changes were made in the course of construction which cannot be charged to the contractor. Harry M. Stacy was attorney for the plaintiff and Ezra A. Barnes appeared for the defendant with John R. Pidgeon as counsel. The action was tried several months ago.

Judge Rowe has disposed of practically all matters before him and will move tomorrow to his new office in the Grant Block, recently occupied by Stoppani & Hotchkin.

PUT IN REQUISITION.

Pheasant Eggs Can Be Had for Stocking Public Preserves.

Preparations are now being made for the restocking of the State this spring and summer with pheasants by the State Conservation Commission, which expects to distribute several thousand pheasants' eggs and a large number of young birds.

Farmers who wish to get these eggs can obtain them by making application to the Conservation Commission at Albany. Application should be made for eggs before March 1st and if young birds are desired these applications should be made early, as the young birds will be distributed early in June.

The season for rabbits closed today and the duck season in this state will close January 10th.—Palladium.

WE'RE HERE TO PLEASE
The Best and Freshest Stock of
Groceries, Fruits
and other Provisions
JEROME BURNS
302 WEST BROADWAY

Keller & Wilson
Fulton's Pure Food Advocates
Now, have you everything you need for Sunday?
This store's delivery service is equipped to deliver goods with reasonable promptness.
Phone your order if you cannot call.
Keller & Wilson
Cayuga Street

Here is a Real Creamery Butter
"BETTER BUTTER"
It comes in quarter-pound wrappers, you can buy any quantity
SOLD ONLY AT
H. C. DANN & SON'S
The Popular Meat Market Second Street

H. Putnam Allen & Son H. Putnam Allen & Son
WE HAVE THE FINEST LINE OF ORANGES, NUTS, RAISINS, CANDIES ALSO FRESH OYSTERS. THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE TABLE
H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
Established by Horatio A. Allen
GROCERS 53 FIRST STREET

FRANK MASSARO
210 Oneida Street
PURE OLIVE OIL
Come in and let us tell you how many nice ways you use Olive Oil.
We have the choicest imported stock also Fancy Eatables.

"GOLD COIN" CREAMERY
Tasts and Looks
just like the finest Butter you ever saw
CUTS YOUR BUTTER BILLS
You Can Get it at
H. C. DANN & SON'S MEAT MARKET
SECOND STREET

L. T. MILLER
ONEIDA STREET
All of the essentials and the fancy dishes you can possibly need for your Sunday Dinner.
For years we have maintained the lead in the grocery line in this city. Come here for best grades of food stuffs and satisfactory service.

Harbor Farm and Clover Hill Creamery Butter
Cochrane's Pure Olive Oil
Pure Maple Syrup and Sugar
Chase & Sanborn's Teas and Coffees
AT
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SUFFOCATED BY COKE GAS

Alfred Arduini Was Found Dead This Morning at the Bottom of a Deep Pit By His Brother

Alfred Arduini, an Italian employed at the American Woolen mill plant, was found dead this morning in the wheel pit by his brother, Phillip, and another amploye, Dennis Woods. The discovery was made about seven o'clock as his brother was anxious to learn why he had failed to report for supper at midnight.

Death was due to suffocation by coke gas. The unfortunate man was employed on construction work and the contractors had just completed the building of the pit and they maintained two small stoves at the bottom to dry the concrete. It is said that Arduini went down into the twenty-foot pit last night about five, o'clock to replenish the fires and that was the last heard of him until his body was discovered.

When found he was lying face downward with his lantern under his body and the light extinguished. Coroner E. J. Cusack who investigated the case, pronounced death due to suffocation. He had probably coaled the fires and was waiting for them to pick up before he checked the drafts and the large amount of gas generated in that small space overcame him.

Arduini, who was 26 years of age, resided with his brother, Phillip, in Union street and has been a resident of Fulton for the past five years.

Besides his brother, Phillip, he is survived by a mother and two other brothers, who reside in Rome, Italy. Coroner Cusack ordered the remains removed to Brown's undertaking parlors. The funeral will be held Monday morning at 9 o'clock from the morgue and at the Church of the Immaculate Conception a half hour later. The Rev. John L. Lindsman will officiate. Burial will be made at St. Mary's cemetery.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

Annette Kellerman

"IN NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER."

EIGHT PARTS.

Sunday, Jan. 3rd 1915.

Admission 10c.

COURTEOUS TREATMENT
PROMPT SERVICE
HONEST METHODS

THOS. H. MARVIN

Coal, Wood and Building Supplies

Phone 57 First and Broadway

SWEET LIGHT TOOTHSOME

BREAD

The kind that your family likes and that is nourishing for them to eat.

You will want the products of the

BLACK BAKING CO., Inc.

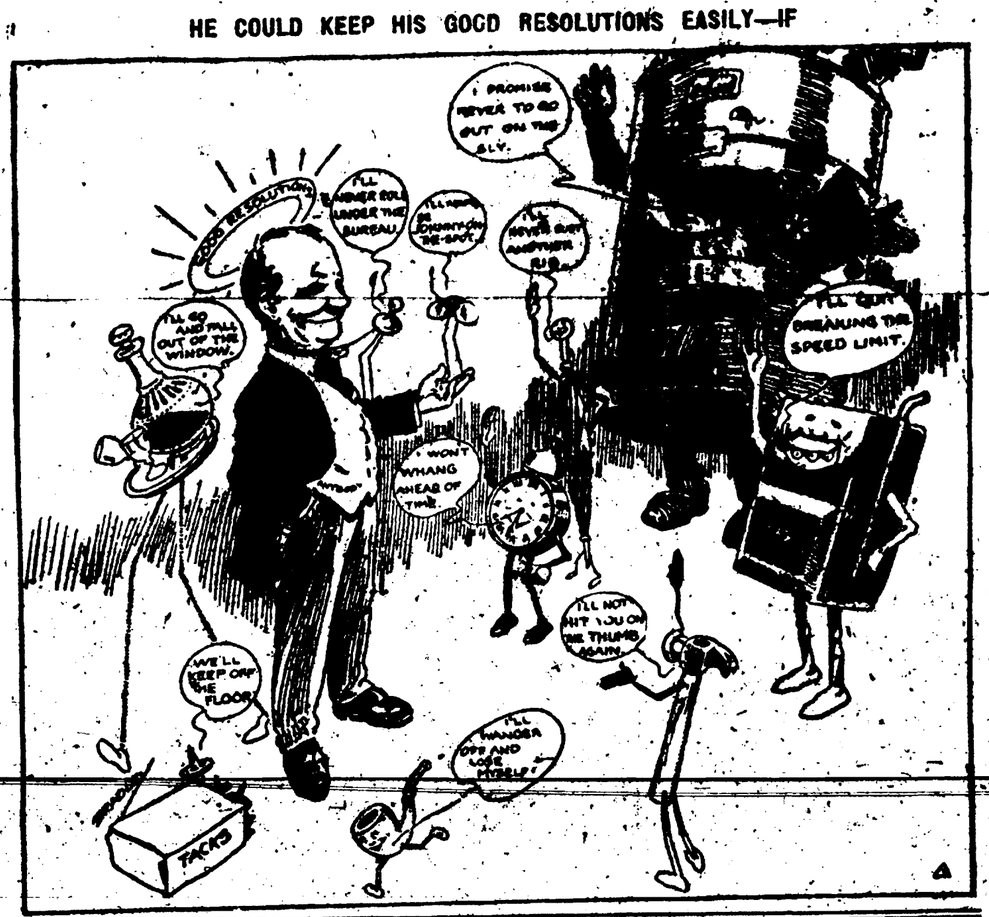
when you find out how good they are.

Rye, Vienna and Sanitary Bread at 5c.

Banquet and Milk Brands 10c.

For Sale by All Grocers

HE COULD KEEP HIS GOOD RESOLUTIONS EASILY—IF



MAYOR'S APPOINTMENT

Mayor Frank E. Fox filed the appointments of the new members of the municipal boards with the City Clerk to-day. They take affect immediately.

They are as follows: Hospital board, Dr. H. M. Doane and H. L. Paddock; Board of Health, Dr. S. D. Keller and Frederick Miller; Board of Education, Dr. E. A. Gladman and Joseph Conners. City Clerk Scudder said he did not believe that Mr. Connorers would be retained on the board as he was about to change his residence from the 6th to the 4th ward.

ARRESTED FOR MAYHEM

The case of Peter Saba, the Italian who was arrested charged with mayhem, has been postponed until next Wednesday morning. He was arraigned before Judge Wilson yesterday afternoon.

Saba bit baggageman Daniel Seper of the New York, Ontario & Western depot yesterday afternoon when the latter tried to eject him from the station for loitering. The wound on his arm although not of a serious nature is quite deep.

BURGLARS AGAIN

The Charles Schaffer home in S. 3d st. was broken into last night and as Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer are with friends at Batavia, the articles taken cannot be ascertained.

The prowlers effected an entrance through a rear window, and the discovery was made this morning by Mr. Kempston who is caring for the house during the absence of the Schaffers.

TERM OF OFFICE EXPIRES

The term of President White of the Fire and Police board will expire this month and as he is a Republican there is no doubt that the mayor will reappoint him for another term of three years. Commissioner White has been a valuable acquisition to this board.

PAVING TAX DUE

Don't forget to pay your paving tax on January 7th when the first installment will come due and avoid paying interest.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Mable O'Brien entertained the H. C. Euchre club at her home in W. Broadway last evening. Miss Mollie Sullivan won first prize, Miss Blanche Holiday, second prize, and Miss Mary Mahegan, consolation. A solo was rendered by Mrs. Pearl Nelligan and assisted by Miss Mary Mahegan did a very interesting vaudeville act. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

* * *

R. E. Phillip, of Syracuse, was in town to-day. Mrs. Phillip still lies in a precarious condition, but small hopes are entertained for her recovery.

* * *

United States Referee in Bankruptcy, Avery S. Wright, of Oswego, was in this city to-day on legal business.

* * *

The Brotherhood of the First Methodist church will meet at noon tomorrow for a musical program.

* * *

S. B. Ball leaves to-day for a five months' business trip for the Fort Stanwix Canning Co.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ball spent the week end in Syracuse and Liverpool.

* * *

Mrs. A. W. Wiltsie will act as hostess to the Current Events club on January 11th, in place of Mrs. H. D. Holmes.

* * *

The "newsies" of the Fulton Evening Times enjoyed the courtesies of the house at the Quirk on New Year's day, and "Say, it was great!" said the boys.

NILES SUCCEEDS BAKER

Howard P. Baker, president of the county board of elections for the past three years, retired to-day. Mr. Niles failed of reappointment by the Democratic county committee, which was controlled by the Gray-Hartnett-Fitzgibbons' forces, and which named Supervisor Thomas D. Niles of Parish. Mr. Baker has been an able and conscientious official and his friends and all parties regret that the exigencies of politics compels his retirement at this time. Mr. Bakers' home is at Lacona. He has not yet made his future plans.

Commissioner Niles will take office to-morrow. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the county, having served two terms as supervisor from Parish, and he has the best wishes of all in his new office. DeAlton O. Whitney, the Republican member of the board, was reappointed and will continue in office.—Oswego Times.

TROLLEY CO SUED

William Mirsky has instituted an action against the Empire United Railways in behalf of his infant son, Samuel, who was injured Monday evening on the lower bridge, when a load of pulp tipped over on top of him. Attorney Abelson was in this city yesterday in behalf of the trolley company. It is claimed that the street car company is accountable for the defective condition of the street at the point where occurred the accident.

Villa Pledges His Support

Washington, Jan. 2.—Reports reaching Washington from unofficial sources that the convention planned to meet in Mexico City yesterday to choose a new provisional president, had been delayed, were viewed by diplomats to-day as an ominous sign of condtions in the Republic.

Zapata's reported refusal to agree with Villa in the matter of military executions was declared to be a serious stumbling block in the path of peace. It is said the southern leader still insists on the summary killing of all the chief followers to the former dictator Huerta and objects to the proclamation granting general amnesty issued by Provisional President Gutierrez.

General Villa has pledged his support to Gutierrez in this matter and this deadlock is expected to hinder seriously the efforts of the Mexico City factions to get together.

Meanwhile reports to Carranza headquarters assert that his troops are advancing on the capital, and officials look for much bloody fighting before a government strong enough to control the country can be set up.

A QUESTION OF ROADS

A retort that shows something of the attitude of Russian and Austrian officers before hostilities actually broke out, is reported by the Petrograd correspondent of the London Times.

In the course of his last interview with the Russian military authorities before the war, Prince Hohenlohe, the Austrian military attache, expressed surprise that the Russians should be requisitioning so many automobiles the extensive use of which since then may help to explain the rapid alternations of fortune of engagements that have so often proved confusing.

"Your roads are too bad," the Austrian remarked. "Of what use are automobiles?"

"Ah," replied the Russian, "but you must remember that your roads are very good!"

LAST NIGHT'S BOUTS

New York, Jan. 2.—Tom McCarthy, the Montana heavyweight, knocked out Sailor Fritz in the third round.

Waterbury, Ct., Jan. 2.—Gunboat Smith outpointed Battling Levinsky in ten rounds of tame fighting.

Pittsburg, Jan 2.—Patsy Brannigan, Pittsburger, outpointed Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, in six rounds.

Albany, Jan. 2.—Knockout Sweney of New York and "Wild Bill" Fleming of Oldtown, Mo., fought a ten-round draw.

Rochester, Jan 2.—Tony Ross outfought Fireman Jim Flynn in ten rounds.

JUDGMENT TAKEN

A judgment by default was entered in city court this morning for $15, in favor of the Fails Lubricating Co. of Buffalo, against Joseph Newton of this city on account of purchase of automobile supplies.

Those You Know

The mother of Mrs. Ida McClellan, E. Broadway, is very critically ill.

* * *

Arthur Folts and George Harding of Rochester, are week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Salsbury, Utica st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Sears, Worth st. were the guests of Syracuse friends for New Year's day.

* * *

Miss Frances Lewis is spending the holiday vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis.

* * *

Mr. Emmett Lamb has gone on a business trip to Boston.

* * *

Miss Bessie Petrie, who attends the Central City business school, is the guest of her parents.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Lamb entertained friends at dinner last Friday at their home, W. 1st st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Boigeal spent New Year's day the guests of the former's brother, Peter Boigeal, at Central Square.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Dean of Oswego were New Year's guests in the home of their daughter, Mrs. W. F. McCormick.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Perkins have spent their holiday vacation with Mrs. Perkins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Stewart, West Side. Mr. Perkins is a student at Cornell.

KING-SWENTZE

Cleveland, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Harry G. King, son of Charles R. King of this village, was united in marriage to Miss Nelle Catherine Swentzel, a very attractive girl of delightful personality, at the home of thee bride's parents, in Huntington, W. Va., at noon to Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1914.

BORROWED TIME CLUB.

Officers will be elected at Monday's meeting of the Borrowed Time club. Every member is requested to meet at the usual place, at the usual time of day and, to prepare to wear the Borrowed Time club smile, but to never mind the yell.

CHIEF WAUGH'S ANNUAL REPORT

The Fulton Fire Laddies Responded to 57 Alarms During the Past Year

Chief of the Fulton Fire Department, Harry L. Waugh, submitted his annual report to the Fire & Police board yesterday at the first annual meeting of the year.

According to the chief's report, 57 alarms of fire were sounded during last year. 33 of which were sent in over the fire alarm system, while the remaining 24 were received by telephone.

Although $490,500 insurance was carried on the property damaged, only $15,000 was allowed by the insurance companies. It is estimated $895 damage was done to buildings not covered by insurance.

The Preshaw dwelling which was the scene of Thursday's fire was covered by $2,500 insurance, while the furnishings which were damaged were not insured.

The board appointed a successor to Floyd Adel, the department's electrician who was killed at work at few weeks ago. Lewis Keeney, aged 33, formerly emergency man for the Niagara Power & Transmission Co., a man of considerable electrical experience, was appointed.

PRES. MURPHY RETAINED

There was quite a shake up in the municipal plumbing board. President John C. Murphy was the only member retained for the ensuing year. Mayor Fox appointed two new members, Bernard Buell and William Harper to succeed Joseph Mehegan and Henry Anderson.

During last year the board appointed a plumbing inspector, Joseph Donovan, who has made a thorough investigation of the local system and has made many suggestions and improvements for the safeguard of the public.

BANKRUPT SALE

Having purchased the Bankrupt Stock of Groceries of John Clark, I will offer for sale the entire stock at

LESS THAN ONE-HALF WHOLESALE PRICES

The following prices will give you some idea of what you can save by buying now.

Macaroni	4c lb	Cream Tartar	8c
Beaver Coffee	15c lb	Mustard, glass	4c
Shredded Wheat	7c pkg	Penaut Butter	10c lb
Jello	7c	Grape Juice	5c
Parker Pancake Flour	10c sack	3 Cans Corn	20c
Mother's Oats	7c	Olives	15c
Davis' Baking Powder	8c	Tomatoes or Beans	
		9 Bars Soap	25c

Now is the time to stock up for the winter.
Store open till 9 p. m.

501 WEST BROADWAY

P. H. WARD, Manager

1915 POTATOES
Dig them from Your Own Farm
SMALL ONES—NEAR CITY

WHITAKER ROAD—25 acres garden land; good buildings; $3,250.

HANNIBAL ROAD—17 acres all tillable. Bargain at $1,800.

NEAR CROSBY HILL—31½ acres; good buildings; horses, cows, hogs, hens, tools. In fact everything goes for $3,250.

Extra fine proposition in city home; modern in everything; seven rooms. Reasonable payment. For $2,000.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.
FULTON, NEW YORK

SPECIAL FREE OFFER

To every home not now wired but that is wired and connected between January 1, 1915 and April 1, 1915, we will give absolutely free An ELECTRIC FLAT-IRON, which is guaranteed for 10 years.

HOMES WIRED AT COST

ASK OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR AN ESTIMATE.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

PHONE 144

THE QUIRK

TO-NIGHT

A Great Vitagraph comedy in 4 Parts

"THE WIN(K)SOME WIDOW"

and two other high class reels

PRICES, 5-10c.

TO-MORROW

A Kalem 4-reel Feature Drama

"THE INVISIBLE POWER"
"PERILS OF PAULINE"

(2d Episode)
and Others.

PRICES, 5-10c.

Community Notes

Real struggling is itself real living, and no ennobling thing of this earth is ever to be had by man on any other terms.—James Lane Allen.

* * *

Mrs. W. N. MacMillan and Mrs. W. J. MacMillan of Lindsay, Ontario, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Austin, Rochester st.

* * *

Mrs. Grace Ebblie, who has been the guest of her motherr, Mrs. Ella Looker, at Mt. Pleasant, has returned to Farmingdale, L. I.

* * *

Miss Agnes McCormack of Hannibal st. is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Lynch at Geneva.

* * *

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Can Sanford, Utica st. Dec. 27, a son.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. Woodruff and Mr. and Mrs. Price Bailey, were New Year's guests of friends in Granby.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Lewis is ill at her home in Worth st.

* * *

Homer Smith returned to New York last evening after spending the holidays with his parents and friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Drury, Gansevoort st., entertained friends at dinner New Year's day.

* * *

City Marshal John W. Youngs and family were the New Year's guests of friends in Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. Jane E. Irvine is critically ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. L. McCullen, 355 E. Broadway.

Attorney John F. Cullen is in New York city on business.

* * *

Miss Anna Frawley spent yesterday with friends in Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mrs. L. R. Owens entertained a number of friends at cards New Year's Eve at her home in W. 1st st. Refreshments were served to about twenty.

* * *

Miss Anna Kuster entertained a number of her friends yesterday at her home in W. 3d st. The occasion being her nineteenth birthday.

* * *

Louis Goman is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbons of Academy st.

* * *

Mrs. Mary McCann spent Friday with friends in Minetto.

* * *

Harold O'Brien is ill with quinsy.

* * *

Dr. Harriett Doane is visiting friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Gervase Powell, manager of the Onyx Bowling allies, spent yesterday in Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. Edna Moore spent the day in Oneida.

* * *

Mathew Frawley leaves to-day for Lockport after spending the holidays with his parents.

* * *

The Misses Dorthy Allen and Wallace attended the New Year's ball at Phoenix last night.

* * *

Miss Mildred and Marion Brown of Hannibal st. entertained about twenty of their friends at a New Year's party last evening. Games were played after which refreshments were served.

* * *

Miss Mary Joy leaves to-day for her home in Ilion after spending the holidays with Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Joy.

* * *

The Borrowed Time club will hold its annual meeting with election of officers on Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Atha Crane is the guest of friends and relatives at Central Square.

* * *

John W. Young of Chicago is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Young, S. 5th st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Prompt Attention to Every Item

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Are YOU Keeping Up With The "TIMES"?

DAILY—ONE CENT

The Evening Times Local Newsgathering Force

A number have wanted to know such things as "Have you anyone on the street" (meaning, of course, reporters). We're glad you are asking these questions and want to answer this particular one now.

Mr. R. L. O'Sullivan of Oswego is city editor and reporter-in-chief. He has served on a number of dailies. So he will get to know many of you. In the meantime, any courtesy you can extend him in getting located will be appreciated.

Already we have a good number of assistants who, as you will notice, are daily gaining in efficiency. In this connection we are gradually arranging for representatives in each lodge or society of whatever character. The churches, too, are to be represented.

In fact, we plan to provide a more and effective arrangement than any large city daily would care to undertake. As soon as we can perfect arrangements we propose to feature the men's societies on Tuesdays, the women's, Thursdays; the churches, Saturdays; the schools, Mondays and Fridays.

Then, too, special features will appear and arrangements made for contributions from reliable sources.

The woman's side of the community life and the home side will be in charge of Bertha S. Braun. Under her direction a department will appear Tuesdays and Fridays on the subject of household economy.

Any order or society that wishes to co-operate with us can assist greatly by sending a representative to see Mr. Draper.

JEWISH WOMEN GIVE RECEPTION

Mrs. David Katz of this City to Assist in Receiving Guests

The Council of Jewish women of Syracuse will give a reception and housewarming to-morrow afternoon and evening at the Marshall Memorial Home in Cedar st.

Each year since the founding of the Settlement Home it has been the custom of the council to have such an event early in the new year of the Gregorian calendar as many persons are home for the holidays and desire to take advantage of the housewarming.

A color scheme of pink and white will be used in decorating. The dining room table will be decorated in harmony with cut flowers, ferns and tall tapers in silver holders.

Mrs. Moritz Mayer, president of the Council of Jewish Women, will welcome the callers and will be assisted by Mrs. Mark Gais, Mrs. Max Thalheimer, Mrs. Adolph Guttman, Mrs. Henry L. Elsner and Mrs. D. Katz of Fulton, all past presidents of the council; Mrs. Benjamin Marshall and Mrs. Benjamin Stolz, members of the governing board of Communal Home, and Miss Rosenberg of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Hebrew association.

The general arrangements have been under the direction of Mrs. Adolph Guttman, who will assist in extending the hospitality of the council from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock in the evening.

It was through the efforts of the council that the first settlement home in this city was established a few years ago, although for nearly a decade the band of women has been working to better the conditions of the Jewish boys and girls of the city. So fruitful was the work of the early years that the young Hebrew men of the city followed suit and organized to help the older boys. The Womens Auxiliary was the third organization to be formed. All three of these societies will assist in making the New Year reception a success.

News Oddities

It was early morning on the Sound boat. Willie awoke in the upper berth and looked out the window. "Get up, daddy," he called "Here's New York." "Go back to sleep," growled his drowsy father. "We haven't reached New York yet." "Yes, we have," the boy insisted. "I can see insane asylums."—Exchange.

"You've read 'The Heavenly Twins?'" asked an Englishman of an Irishman. "Yes, I have" "And 'The Sorrows of Satan?'" "Yes." "And have you read 'Looking Backwards?'" "How the divil could I do that?" said Pat.—London Evening Standard.

"I like this quaint little mountain village of yours, waiter. I suppose I can get plenty of oxygen here." "No, sir; we've got local option."—Sacred Heart Review.

When the devil observed that the allies and the Germans all went to heaven together hand in hand, he rushed to St. Peter and inquired angrily: "What do I get out of the war?" "The rulers," replied St. Peter.—Exchange.

"This bell," said a well-meaning sexton, when showing the belfry of an interesting village church to a party of visitors, "is only rung in case of a visit from the lord bishop of the diocese, a fire, a flood or any other such calamities."—Exchange.

Some men at the club were telling dog stories after a day's shooting. After some time, when the tales had got very "tall," one little man, who had been quite silent, said:

"I have a dog that makes all yours seem fools. I generally feed him myself after dinner, but the other day a friend dropped in and the poor animal slipped my mind. After the meal we went into the garden. The dog scratched up a flower and laid it at my feet, with the most yearning look in his eyes—it was a forget-me-not."

Nobody told any more dog stories that evening.—Tit-Bits.

A WINDY MONTH

The prevailing wind during the past month has been from the south with an average hourly velocity of 12.7 an hour. The highest velocity for the month was 42 miles per hour; number of days clear, 2; partly cloudy, 6; cloudy, 21.

COVERT CLOTH SUIT DEVELOPED IN THE CHIC LATEST MODE.



Covert cloth in the fashionable sand shade, which has a beautiful faint tinge of pink in it, was used in the development of this modish street gown. The high placed belt and the belted pockets are the noticeable style features.

WEATHER FORECAST

Snow and colder to-night. Sunday, snow flurries and a cold wave.

GOVERNOR TALKED WITH SPEAKER SWEET TO-DAY

Albany, Jan. 2.—Refreshed after a good night's sleep, Governor Whitman kept his engagement at 11 a. m. to-day with newspaper men. The interview was short and crispy. The Governor was asked: "Did you see any of the bosses to-day?" "No, I saw them all yesterday." "Have you any engagement with Speaker Sweet?" "Yes, I expect to talk with him to-day."

He intimated there will be no news for a few days.

The Governor had a string of callers to-day and when he entered the chamber it took him several minutes to get through the crowd.

State Comptroller Craddock had a long line of visitors when he reached his office to-day as did Secretary of State Hugo and Attorney-General Woodbury.

ENTERTAINED AT CARDS

Mrs. F. Taylor of 418 S. 1st st., entertained at cards on New Year's: Mrs. L. Clothier, Mrs. F. Wilson, Mrs. L. Reynolds, Mrs. F. Battles, Mrs. B. Guyer, Mrs. Tallman, Mrs. R. Guernsey and daughter, May; Mrs. Pangburn and daughter, Mrs. A. Griffin, Mrs. H. Taylor and Mrs. W. La Fumey of Utica. Luncheon was served after New Year's greetings were exchanged.

OSWEGO TANGOISTS WIN

Leo Burleigh and Miss Nelda Gruley of this city, representing Oswego in the tango contest at the Quirk theater, Fulton, captured first prize, defeating the pick of the Fulton contestants. They also won the Oswego contest at the Richardson theater Tuesday night.—Oswego Times.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH

The Rev. C. H. Dixon of Webster will preach in the Free Methodist church Sunday morning.

Mr. Dixon has had wide experience in church work and is a most interesting speaker. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

ITALIAN INJURED

An Italian named Rafaelo Volodeta, an employe at the Massaro macaroni factory, had his right hand badly cut in a fan machine yesterday. Dr. F. E. Fox dressed the wound.

SKY BRIGHTENING IN LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan. 2.—Announcement is made to-day that the Liverpool stock exchange will be opened Monday for cash transactions.

Pulpit and Pew

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES

Milton George Buck, D. D., Pastor.

Services at the "church of the cordial welcome" are growing in interest and size. The Bible school is having the largest attendance in years. The goal for the present is an average of 300 in attendance with the motto: "Every member of the church in Bible school and every member of the Bible school in church."

One hundred and fifty new chairs have had to be purchased to accommodate the increasing number, and fifty new hymnals came this week for the church services.

The "Help one another" class of the Bible school held a New Year's eve social in the lower chapel Thursday, closing with a prayer service as the old year passed out and the new came in. During the evening pictures of old time friends taken in years gone by together with scenes of Lake George and vicinity, were shown on a screen by Mrs. Wadsworth. Box lunch was served by the women present.

The organ recital given on last Sunday evening by Leon Foster, a Fulton young man and a student at Syracuse university, was enjoyed by all as was also the anthems given by the choir under the direction of Mr. Royal Schaffer of Syracuse, director of the choir. This is only the beginning of the music to be given on Sunday night. Come and enjoy it.

The services for Sunday next are as follows:

Deacons' and choir prayer service, 10 a. m.; Communion and right hand of fellowship given at the regular service, 10:30; Subject of sermon, "The Gift of Christianity to the World;" Bible school, 12 m.; Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m.; the pastor will lead, subject, "Thoughts for the New Year." A short song service will precede the regular meeting.

Evening service, 7 p. m. Evangelistic service with after meeting; subject of sermon, "The New Birth."

Commencing Monday night, the Week of Prayer will be observed; Meetings every night except Saturday, held in the lower chapel. You are cordially invited to come and participate in any or all of these services.

Christian Science

Subject for Sunday is God; Golden Text, Psalms, 145:1; responsive reading, Pslams 81:1-5, 7-16.

Congregational Church

The Intermediate Department of the Sunday school held a sleighride on New Year's day, followed by supper and an interesting program of entertainment. There was a large attendance.

Next Sunday morning the communion service will be held. The annual meeting of the church and society will be held on Tuesday evening, January 5th, at which time the various organizations of the church will make their report for the work of the preceding year. The gathering will open with a banquet to which all members of the church and society are invited.

DARING RESCUE BY PLAYMATES

Nine Year Old Ralph Dolbear Was Saved From the Icy Waters of Oswego River

But for the prompt action of his playmates, Ralph, nine-year-old son of F. G. Dolbear, the West Side grocer, would have lost his life in the Oswego river yesterday morning.

The youngster in company with two other boys, were skiing down the steep hill near the Newell farm, about a half of a mile north of the city. Young Dolbear lost one of his skiis in the river and it was in making the attempt to get it that the ice broke and he plunged into the icy waters. Shouts brought the other boys to his assistance, and he was rescued with great difficulty after going down the second time.

The young heroes were Charles Nettleton and Phillip Davenport who will be rewarded by the father of the rescued youth.

Young Dolbear was rushed to a neighboring house were he was given stimulants and he was then taken to his home. He suffered a severe chill and is quite nervous as the result of the dousing.

BUMP!

Whenever a town girl gets too proud to marry a man with 100 acres of good land and twenty red pigs, just because he wears blue jeans and can't tell the tango from any other vegetable, you can set it down as a fact that she will either die an old maid or marry a $6 per week clerk with a head full of ozone and one change of socks. We would just as soon be hooked up to somebody who wears 49c overalls and knows where to hit the top markets as to be yoked to some pampered son of society who plays the mandolin, smokes Egyptian cigarettes and lives on his father's pension.—Ex.

BUELL BROS.

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We have been selling large quantities of these beautiful Wirthmor Waists during the past few weeks.

This phenomenal sale is a natural result of offering such really exquisite Waists at so modest a price.

It would be real economy to add two or three of these inexpensive Waists to your wardrobe, even though you now have many more costly Waists. You would thus save your better Waists from repeated trips to the laundry so often destructive to the garments of ips to the laundry, so often de-

Monday we will have a large new lot of these Waists. Come in early and make your selection while the assortment of styles and sizes is still complete.

Wonderful [redacted] in Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

About Sports Generally

New York, Dec. 31.—And now we wig-wag a farewell to 1914—the twelve months that ever will be known as the most amazing year in the history of sport.

1914 surely was a year of upsets—a year when it seemed that "dope" ever was wrong. It brought about stronger results in the sporting world than any year in the past, and as we move along into 1915 we find that 1914 has established some records that may never be beaten and has whizzed into the various championships some men and some aggregations that didn't seem to have a look-in at the beginning of the year.

Probably the most remarkable upset of the year—or, rather, the most remarkable achievement—was that of the Boston Braves. From a tail-end place in the league they breezed along until they had won the pennant and then won a world's championship in record time.

Harvard's 36 to 0 victory over Yale—the worst beating Yale has ever received—was another remarkable upset. Yale's victory over Harvard on the River Thames was a big surprise for at the outset it didn't seem as if Yale had a chance.

Columbia upset the talent on the Hudson river by winning the June regatta, and Cornell furnished another upset by finishing third. Pennsylvania, in that same event, furnished a third surprise by finishing second. It had been picked for fifth place—and nothing better.

The American polo team went down to defeat at the hands of the English invaders, much to the surprise of the sporting world. England wasn't figured to have a show—but England won, and it won in handy fashion, too.

The American Davis Cup team was beaten by Australia, after some thrilling sets. It can't be said that this defeat of the Americans was so much of an upset because the Americans weren't figured to have a real "edge" over the wonderful Australians.

Probably one of the very biggest surprises of the year was the defeat of Maurice E. McLaughlin by R. Norris Williams in the battle for the tennis championship of the United States. Williams is a great player, but he wasn't figured to have a chance against the brilliant, dashing McLaughlin. Yet, Williams won—and his victory wasn't a fluke.

In the swatting game, the biggest surprise was the defeat of Willie Ritchie by Freddie Welsh and the resultant shift in the title of lightweight champion of the world.

Ritchie's defeat, however, shouldn't have occasioned so much surrprise. Ritchie fought Welsh in England where they count points for the man who ducks and runs away. Welsh was a better runner than Ritchie—and Welsh got the decision.

Kid Williams, the Baltimore bantam, dethroned Johnny Coulon, who held the title for many years. That result was to be expected for Coulon has been slipping for some time.

John McGraw, of this town, is among those who were upset in 1914. John had started on his way for a fourth straight pennant. He was almost there—and then somebody heaved a wrench into his machinery.

Honus Wagner, the old Pittsburg ruin, was upset in his ambition to hit .300 for the 18th successive season. He hit about 40 points under that mark. The same is true concerning Larry Lajoie, of the Naps, who hit around .260 in 1914—the lowest batting record in his long major league career.

Ban Johnson was upset. So was Garry Herrmann. The comical pair laid plans for the burial of the Feds. But they were foiled.

It was a great little year of surprises, was 1914, and the sporting clan hopes that 1915 won't begin where 1914 left off. The sport lovers can stand a certain number of shocks—but they've stood just about as many in 1914 as they will be able to stand for another three or four months, at the least.

WHO WAS BEST MAN?

There is a wide diversity of opinion in New York over whether Young Joe Shugrue of Jefsey City or Charlie White, the western lightweight had the better of their ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden, Monday night. The consensus of the newspapers in Gotham is that Shugrue had the better of the fight, but the margin was slight. Freddie Welsh, the champion, gave the fight to the Jersey City scrapper.

After the bout the spectators themselves were for both lads—the western contingent at the bout claiming that White had won, while the eastern men stated that there was nothing to it but Shugrue.

As to the fight itself neither lad showed any marks of punishment. Shugrue led in the early rounds and forced the westerner to back ground, but the Jersey City lad lacked the punch. In the closing rounds White came back strong and forced the milling, but the advantage that the eastern fighter piled up in the early rounds more than offset the advantage the westerner gained toward the close of the fight.

It will take more than a ten-round bout to decide who is the better fighter. From last night's showing either could be picked to meet the champion in a title bout.

HOT LINERS.

By Frank G. Menke.

Charlie White, Chicago lightweight said: "I hope to beat Freddie Welsh and thereby bring back to America and a native son the lightweight championship of the world."

You won't be able to appreciate Mr. White's remarks until you are "Jerry" to these facts: Mr. White isn't Mr. White at all. He is Charley Anchowitz, a Russian and his birthplace is Liverpool, which is in England.

"The Phillies have been heavy losers in two baseball wars".
They've battered and spattered the Belgians,
They have pounded them all black and blue,
But here is a case right under our face,
For the Phillies are all used up, too.

The Germans are claiming a great victory over Great Britain since the discovery that Lee Magee, new manager of the Brookfeds, isn't Lee Magee at all. He is Leo Huntsmeyer, a grand, little German name.

Why not?
Dear Sir: Why not call it Agonized baseball, instead of organized baseball?

"Ex-President Taft in giving rules for playing golf says that one should never indulge in profanity as it will impair his efficiency at the game."

If your lofter plows a tee,
Do not swear;
If your neighbor bangs your knee
Only stare;
For it does no good to cuss,
Or to rave or to start a fuss,
Yes, it only makes things wuss
If you rear.
If you smash your finest brassie,
Do not swear.
If you foozle with your mashie
Don't you care
Do not do things profane
For your words will be in vain
And you cause a lot of pain
You could spare.

The new Braves park will seat, 40,482 persons.

Reduced prices on sleighs, robes, blankets. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

THE SHOES ARE ON FED FEET

They Cause Some Yowling and Gnashing of Magnate's Teeth

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Jan. 2.—Those organized baseball magnates ought to resolve to quit whining and yowling about "broken faith" whenever one of their ball players jump to the Feds. The players who jump their contracts are doing nothing worse than those same magnates used to do before the Feds came along and gave the players a chance.

The conditions that used to exist before the Feds came along were just the reverse of those of the present-day. Then it was the magnates who busted contracts—and they busted them at will. They had just as much regard for a contract that bound them to treat a player squarely as Germany had for the contract that called for the neutrality of Belgium.

Back in the old days the magnates were the Simon Legree's of real life and the players took the part of Uncle Tom. The magnates held the whip—and they applied it as often and as ruthlessly as they pleased. Every time they gave a player a raw deal and that player whimpered they slammed him a few more slams with the whip and told him if he didn't keep quiet they would shove him right out of baseball.

Things are different now, and how the magnates whine and bellow. The players who jump their contracts and go to the Feds are committing no worse breach of faith than the magnates did for a long flight of years. But it's the magnate who is feeling the business end of the whip. And he doesn't like it—not a bit.

The players who jump their contracts are doing only a natural thing—grasping the opportunity of bettering themselves financially. If they can get $5,000 a year for doing the same work which they are getting only $3,000 now why shouldn't they loop-the-loop? Wouldn't you do it?

Before answering you may murmur something about a contract and about broken faith. You're right—that should be considered under ordinary circumstances and when dealing with fair and faithful employers. But those baseball magnates in organized baseball are not fair. The past has shown that. In the old ays they cut a player adrift whenever past has shown that. In the old days they pleased. He had a contract calling for a certain salary for a certain period—but the magnates snapped their fingers at it.

Baseball history is replete with cases where magnates broke their contracts and thought nothing about it. Miner Brown brought more fame and glory to the Chicago Cubs than any other man who ever wore a uniform. His pitching made the Cubs a pennant winner—and a big money winner. And what was his reward? He was hooked to the Cubs by a contract that called for $5,000 a year. The Cub management decided to get rid of him and they turned him over to the Louisville club, which club contracted him for $1,800 a year—a drop of $3,200.

Brown claims that the contract he had was an agreement whereby the Cubs were to pay him or to guarantee the payment to him of $5,000 salary per year. And when the Cubs decided to get rid of Brown they ignored that contract and put up to him the ultimatum—play with Louisville for $1,800 a year or you don't play at all. That was a year before the Feds came along? When the Feds came they offered Brown a job at a salary around his old Cub wage and he jumped.

The Brown case is but a sample of the way the magnates treated the players before the Feds came along and offered the players a heaven of refuge. The magnates sold, traded, released or blacklisted players, just as they chose. Whether the player had a contract that called for a certain salary didn't make any difference with the magnates. He was lord of all he surveyed—and he certainly lorded things to the limit of his then lordly powers.

Is it any wonder now that players who had to swallow whatever the magnates put before them in the past are forcing the magnates to gulp down a few of their own bitter pills?

Meridian team bobs. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

TOMMY GETS GOOD RATIONS

He Has the Usual Jam and Other Preserved Things; and Tea, Too

By Herbert Temple.

London, Jan. 1.—A curious complaint about soldiers' food in the field has just been received. An officer writes home to lament the number of pounds he has added to his weight in the trenches, saying he feeds almost too well without sufficient exercise.

Napoleon, who said "an army fights on its stomach," would be astonished at the enormous demands upon the endurance of the men in this war, for he was never able to give his men the strengthening food well regulated armies receive nowadays.

I call attention, for instance, to the Battle of Lule Burgas. The Turks lost because they had been starving for four days. The Bulgarians had their stomachs full. The Turks were willing, but could not fight and on their retreat many died of sheer starvation. The Belgians and in many cases the Germans in Belgium, have been weakened by lack of food although the German system in general is excellent. But the British soldier has gotten his meals with great regularity. Here is a list showing what each British private receives every 24 hours:

One and one-fourth lb. of fresh meat, or 1 lb. preserved meat; 1 1-4 lb. bread; 4 oz. bacon; 3 oz. cheese; 4 oz. jam; 3 oz. sugar; 1-2 lb. of fresh vegetables or 2 oz. dried vegetables; 5-8 oz. of tea, coffee or cocoa; 2 oz. of tobacco or 50 cigarettes per week.

This allowance is the result of careful study on the part of the scientists. They have found that 2000 calories or energy-making units are required to keep a man alive if he is lying in bed without mental or physical exercise. The British soldier receives 5,000 calories so he has 500 to spare.

In former British wars there has been enormous corruption and chaos, and the soldiers have often gone hungry. Luckily, for two years before the war broke out the director of supplies and his staff had been studying every detail of the new method so that when the great call came the whole scheme was complete and perfect both as regards supplies and transport.

The contractor or middleman, the source of much corruption, in the old days, has been removed and the war office deals directly with manufacturers.

Acting in connection with the local government board, tens of thousands, of health officers all over the world inspect the factories and analyze the food to prevent adulteration, impurity or bad quality.

Another clever device is the method of delivery. The manufacturer must send his stores to the railways without knowing their destination. If this were not so he might be able to load inferior goods in ships for the continent, knowing well that the boxes would be opened up too far away for inspection or complaint. Under the new system these supplies must go to the government food depots at Liverpool, or Leads where they come under the eyes of health officers and analysists.

The army had large reserves of food when war broke out but in ten days these had been doubled. A stupendous plan was put into operation and it worked wonderfully. In France and Belgium one sees the army service corps and passes their convoys on the roads. Interminally, the motor trucks hurry from the bases to the fighting lines with Tommy's daily meals, with fresh bread baked on the railways and often even with fresh fruit from the south.

Deer Herd With Cattle.

Pulaski, Jan. 1.—Deer are plentiful in the woods about seven miles northeast of Orwell, is the declaration of Loren Carpenter, a farmer residing in that section. He says they join the herds of cattle, which are occasionally "salted" and the deer do not lose any chance of getting a "lick" at the salt. Mr. Carpenter says that big black bears have not as yet this season been noticed in his section of the county.

Mr. Sweetland a Speaker.

Fred E. Sweetland of Oswego responded to the toast "World's Work" at the Mexico Academy Alumni Banquet at the Boyd House, Mexico Wednesday evening. Mr. Sweetland was graduated from the Academy in 1879.

War: Pathos and Humor

London, Dec. 31.—From a close first hand study of the situation I do not see how the war can end without the destruction of such a large number of men as to lead to permanent ill effects upon the European race, and evil results on the civilizations of the world. Freedom from a German world-wide military despotism is purchased at a terrible heavy price.

After the failure of the first German rush on Paris in the early part of September, the possibility of a quick end was eliminated. The battle of the Marnes marking the high tide of German invasion, will probably be thought of as the true crisis in this conflict in years to come. But a sudden German collapse on either on the southern or western battle fronts is impossible to conceive. The Prussian military organization in better working order than ever. Moreover aeroplanes have made scouting on both sides so perfect that strategy in the old sense is no longer possible.

With sudden surprises eliminates it becomes a war of exhaustion. Now this is the most terrific form a war can take, as I will try to explain.

Exhaustion might come for some nations in the form of a food famine, but Germany highly organized as she is, can feed herself indefinitely.

What other form can the exhaustion take? It may be exhaustion of wealth, of men, or of war material. In wealth the enemies of Germany are enormously superior. But it must be true that it will be a long while, certainly several years, before Germany's wealth will no longer be sufficient to finance her campaigns.

Probably German money will last as well as German men. And despite the heavy casualties in the first five months of war, the Germans supply of men is not exhausted. There are still large numbers of untrained men in Germany, who have volunteered since the beginning of the war, and besides itt must be remembered that each the youths growing to manhood, several hundred thousands in number make up for a certain amount of wastage of war.

So it is easy to see that if the war ends in German exhaustion of their wealth, or men, or both enormous numbers must be slain and enormous amounts of capital must be wiped out. As political economists have pointed out many times the new generation will have as fathers the unfit young men, the weakling who could not come to war, or the cowards who would not. This will result in a general lowering of the personnel throughout Europe.

The United States went through almost the same process in 1861 to 1863. If we compare Germany to the South, and the allies to the North we have a fair anology. The men of the southern states proved the better warriors, but the wealthier and more populous northern states finally overwhelmed them. It took thirty years for the South to recover, while the North as well showed the effects for many years.

I recognized through the possibility of German exhaustion along some novel line, which modern civilization makes possible. The British fleet is trying to cut Germany off from copper and rubber. Copper is almost irreplaceable in ordinance. If Germany exhausts her copper this might have such an effect as to greatly shorten the war. Incidentally, of course, it would mean the saving of hundreds of thousands of lives.

Germany is not able to cut Great Britain off from anything of great moment. She has forbidden Sweden to export timber, but Great Britain gets all the wood required from other sources, and Sweden does not produce wood for riflebutts anywhere.

Some have suggested that trouble between Austro-Hungarians and the Germans might end the war. I do not think so. The Germans of Vienna, while not so blastering, are more Pan-German than the Prussians. The most trustworthy accounts from Berlin declare that this feeling of rivalry is no more pronounced than the professional jealousy of the Austrian and German armies, which does not amount to much in my opinion.

THREE-GAME RECORD.

The Fulton Yacht Club's bowlers are in second place in the matches being played at the Onyx alleys. Thursday night's rolling resulted in the yachtsmen breaking the record for a three-game total in the city league. Rear bowled high in the single game of 235, also high total with 631 pins to his credit.

Yacht Club:				
Cole	179	175	155	509
Painter	170	175	138	483
Storms	210	178	214	602
Rear	214	182	235	631
Carlin	208	189	179	576
Totals	981	899	921	
Average				2801

West Side, City League:				
Brown	175	160	187	522
Dingle	136	134	142	412
Stearns	171	173	199	543
Chubb	176	157	181	514
Milnes	191	159	160	510
Totals	849	783	869	
Average				2501

Patrons of Industry Active.

Pulaski, Jan. 1.—An effort will soon be put forth to increase the number of subordinate associations of the Patrons of Industry throughout Oswego county. This step is in accordance with a plan adopted at the recent state convention of the order in Syracuse. It is also planned to increase the membership of the various associations throughout the county, and from now on there will be unusual activity among the lodges.

$30,000.00
To Loan on Real Estate Mortgages
A. T. JENNINGS

BOY SCOUTS' SILVER RALLY

Boy Scouts of Syracuse were this Boy Scouts of Syracuse were on Thursday in competition for a silver cup at Salvation Army headquarters in that city. C. H. Howe awarded a silver cup and addresses were made by Dean Baker, dean of the College of Forestry. Other speakers and their subjects were: W. P. Hitchcock, on "Public Safety;" James A. Shea, on "School;" Congressman-elect W. W. Magee, on "Government," and C. C. Trump on "Scout Plans for 1915."

A PEACE CALENDAR for 1915

The Morrill Press have issued a very artistic and timely calendar, consisting of fourteen page 4 1-4x7 in. of heavy card-board printed in two colors and gold with portraits of noted men and a peace quotation from each.

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In His Inaugural Address New Governor Urges Economy.

SAYS CRIME IS INCREASING.

Growing Disregard of Law a Grave Menace to the Commonwealth. Scientific Budget Procedure, to Show Income and Expenditure of Government, Is Advocated.

Albany, Jan. 1.—In his inaugural address Charles S. Whitman, governor of New York state, said:

In entering upon the office of governor of the state of New York I am profoundly impressed with the responsibilities which I have assumed to the people of the state and with the difficulty of adequately fulfilling the pledges upon which I was elected. So far as in me lies, however, these pledges shall be redeemed.

I desire to avail of this occasion to express publicly to Governor Glynn and his household, as well as to his associates, my appreciation of their courtesy and of the expression of their desire to facilitate the transition from the old to the new in the management of the affairs of the state and to render the assumption of office by the new administration personally pleasant and as easy as possible. The expressions of good will and good wishes from those retiring to those about to assume the duties and responsibilities of public office are, we believe, indicative not only of the civic spirit of those recently opposed to us as candidates, but of the sentiments and wishes of the great majority of the members of the political party to which they belong, who are sincerely desirous of securing good government for the state and all that the term implies.

Outline of Intention.

I shall not attempt in this inaugural address to the people nor in my first message to the legislature to lay out any comprehensive plan. I intend to take up each subject for separate study and from time to time to deal with it by message or otherwise as may seem best. My primary purpose will be to secure competency, efficiency and economy in the administration of the affairs of the state, effective methods to deal with the spirit of lawlessness, reform in the administration of criminal justice and adequate legislation to meet the legitimate demands of all classes. The confusion naturally attending change of administration, the pressure of current work that cannot be postponed and the uncertainty created by the approaching constitutional convention will inevitably delay the consummation of some measures. But with the co-operation of my colleagues and the legislature and the support of the people I hope to be able to recommend effective and lasting reforms and to secure their introduction as speedily as is consistent with adequate study and due care.

A subject deserving the most thoughtful attention of the people of the state and of the legislature is the increase of crime and of the spirit of lawlessness. Indeed, disregard of law, impatience with legal and moral restraints, contempt for the judicial and executive ministers of justice are phenomena observable in all American communities and among all classes. No material prosperity, no abounding wealth, no progress in the sciences, can save us from moral decadence and ultimate decay if this spirit of lawlessness and of contempt for legal authority shall continue. The growing impatience of restraint, moral and legal, to be observed everywhere in America; the indifference, sordidness and complacency of many of the educated and well to do; the unchecked and unregulated propaganda of those things calculated to prejudice and poison the minds of the ignorant and undermine confidence in our institutions; the public opinion that tolerates lawlessness, whether it be the lynching of the negro, or the murder of the obscure, or the violence attending nearly all disputes between labor and capital, will inevitably engender a fatal malady unless the quickened conscience of the American people shall call a halt. No class can be above the general law. There is but one way of meeting the danger, and that way is through the creation of a dominant and pervading public sentiment in support of the enforcement of the law. Where that sentiment is wanting no devices of the law can make up for it.

Need of Economy in State Affairs.

Another striking development of our generation to which I deem it proper also to call particular attention is the increase of expenditures for public purposes, extravagance on all sides and the creation of an extremely complicated mechanism for national, state and local government with unrelated and unco-ordinated regulations adopted without regard to any scientific system and without adequate provision for securing competent, efficient and economical administration.

Every one readily recognizes that no large business enterprise, such as a railroad or a manufacturing concern, can be conducted successfully without thorough organization, competent and efficient employees trained for their several tasks, a systematic plan of operation and a scientific system of accounting and auditing. At the present day the largest business in the country is that of government, and the magnitude of governmental operations and the number of governmental activities are growing by leaps and bounds, yet neither the United States nor the various state and local governments have organized the conduct of their several businesses on any efficient plan or have adopted any scientific system of accounting and auditing or of preparing a budget or financial program.

If public expenditures should increase in the future at the same rate as in the past it will be only a question of time when we shall drift into bankruptcy. One of the first steps of the new administration, therefore, shall be a thorough investigation of the various departments of the state government, for without accurate knowledge of the working of the whole system the necessary administrative reforms cannot be devised. As soon as we have secured the necessary information I shall endeavor to make recommendations for remedial legislation designed to apply sound business methods to the administration of the business affairs of the state.

Dollar of Return For One Spent.

The people of the state should realize the increasing seriousness of this problem, and they should appreciate that this matter of governmental efficiency and economy is their own personal concern. It vitally affects their interests and involves the future prosperity of themselves and their children whether or not they now happen to be direct taxpayers. The ultimate effects of improvidence, waste and extravagance in public expenditures reach every citizen and, in fact, are always more injurious to the wage earners and those of small means than to any other class in the community. Every citizen is interested in seeing to it that every dollar contributed to the support of the government shall yield a dollar of return in public service.

The figures in regard to public expenditures speak for themselves, and surely they contain a warning which we cannot longer disregard. Twenty years ago the state debt was practically nothing; now it is over $150,000,000. Twenty years ago the annual interest charge of the state was practically nothing; now it is $6,385,400. Twenty years ago the authorized state expenditures were $11,200,600; in 1913 they were $49,700,000. Twenty years ago the number of state employees was about 3,400; now they number over 15,000. Twenty years ago the net debt of what now constitutes the city of Greater New York was approximately $150,000,000; today it is over $900,000,000. Twenty years ago the annual interest charge of what now constitutes Greater New York was approximately $7,000,000; in 1914 it was $38,000,000. Twenty years ago the authorized annual expenditure for Greater New York was approximately $60,000,000; in 1914 the appropriations from revenues alone were $192,995,500.

Taxpayers of the United States contribute $1,000,000,000 a year for the support of the national government, taxpayers of this state contribute approximately $50,000,000 a year for the support of the state government, and taxpayers of the city of New York contribute in taxes and increased loans approximately $250,000,000 a year. But there is no adequate system governing the collection and disbursement of these vast sums, and the people do not know and are without the means of knowing what in private business would be regarded as the first essentials of management. The national government has undertaken the construction of public works costing no less than $500,000,000, the state $200,000,000 and the city $300,000,000, but no clear financial program or budget, no comprehensive system or plan of public improvements and no definite program has been prepared and made available to the people or to their chosen representatives.

Vagaries of Taxation.

There is another important reason for adopting a scientific budget procedure. Nothing is more disturbing to business, more unjust in its results or more destructive to property rights than a constantly shifting burden of taxation. In 1911 only $228,600 was raised by direct taxation for the state government, while in 1913 the tax levy for this purpose was over $11,000,000. As between the city and state there is no corelation in taxing methods, the state levy on real estate being relatively low, but fluctuating, whereas the city puts three-fourths of the cost of government on real estate, a cost which is yearly mounting higher. Our present practice not only spells inequity to property owners, but in many instances will ultimately mean a grossly unfair rate of taxation or the virtual confiscation by the government of the property of one class of citizens while other classes are left free from taxation.

Another practice that seems unsound and misleading is the utilization of the inheritance tax for meeting current expenses. An inheritance tax is a means whereby the state for its own purposes takes over a part of the accumulated capital of the community. The question is presented whether it would not be better practice to apply the inheritance tax to a state capital purpose, such as the making of permanent improvements or to the reduction of indebtedness incurred for this purpose. An added objection to the utilization of the inheritance tax for current expenses is the irregularity and fluctuation in the amount of the return. For example, the collections in the county of New York in 1913 amounted in the aggregate to $9,701,623, while in 1914 they were $5,103,297, a reduction of $4,598,326. The effect of throwing this tax into the general fund is thus to accentuate the fluctuations in direct taxes.

State Needs Budget Plan.

The element of foresight in borrowing is also a part of planning that has been overlooked. Twenty years ago the state was not a borrower. Today it offers large issues to an investment market that is already overloaded with municipal issues. New York city alone during the last five years has sold from $56,000,000 to $70,000,000 per year of long term issues and from $127,000,000 to $277,000,000 of short term issues. What the state has needed and what it never has had is a well considered and well understood revenue and borrowing program upon some stable basis. The only way that the public interests can be protected in financing the needs of these great corporations is to have a well considered plan or program that will enable both state and municipal officers to act with intelligence and avoid the present wasteful and haphazard methods. This is necessary not only for the conservation of public resources, but also for the protection of the officer ultimately responsible. Until businesslike methods of accounting and auditing are introduced and a scientific budget procedure is adopted the officer will at all times be handicapped and blamed or criticised for what he cannot control.

Moreover, the adoption of a sound financial system and budget procedure is imperative in order to enable the citizens of the state to take an intelligent and active part in state affairs and to enable the people to co-operate practically with the legislature and the executive branches of the government.

Without such a system the people cannot obtain the necessary information as to the conduct of governmental affairs and cannot exercise the constant vigilance which is necessary to secure efficiency and economy in the public service. Every facility and encouragement should therefore be given to the citizens of the state and the various agencies representing them to inform themselves about the conditions under which the government is being operated and to bring to the governor and to the legislature their proposals for reforms and improvements. While there may be differences of opinion as to matters of detail, there can be no question that every effort should be made to keep citizens fully and accurately informed about what the government is doing and what it proposes to do with the public funds. The most effective way which has ever been devised for doing this is to adopt a budget procedure which will charge the executive with responsibility for the formulation and submission of definite proposals for the expenditure of public funds and the legislature with the responsibility of approval or rejection of these proposals.

Improve State Employ Conditions.

The very general disregard of the mandatory provision of the constitution relative to appointments in the civil service, the repeated changes in departmental offices whereby the state is constantly losing those who have been trained at its expense just at the time when their services are beginning to be most valuable, the feeling so general and perhaps well founded that service in any branch of our state government is of necessity temporary and not worth serious consideration of young and ambitious men, trained and equipped for the business of life—these and many other causes have made it difficult, if not impossible, to so man the great departments of the state in the hundreds of subordinate places that the business affairs of 11,000,000 of people, composing the state of New York as such, can be conducted with the wisdom and foresight and success required in any business enterprise in which the average citizen may be engaged. I shall use my utmost endeavors to secure a change in this regard.

I have been repeatedly urged to refer to the subject of the short ballot, so called, and to what I believe to be the truth—that a complete and thoroughgoing administrative reform is hardly possible as long as the fundamental law of the state requires the election of seven state officers independent of each other and thus practically compels a seven headed administration. This is, of course, a matter which must be left to the constitutional convention soon to assemble, a majority of whom, it is fair to assume, will assent to the plank in the Republican platform which recommended "a substantial reduction in the number of elective officials by the application of the principle of the short ballot to the executive officers of the state."

But I mention the subject and my conviction that a reduction of elective officials is desirable as tending to centralize power and responsibility because I deem it proper to recall to the minds of the people of the state the fact that the sphere of direct power of the governor to reform is limited by the existing division of authority and that consequently he should not be held responsible for what he cannot direct or control.

Assuming today the burden and the responsibility of administration, recognizing the obligation of all charged with the solemn duties of government, appealing to the intelligent citizenship of New York for support and assistance in our endeavor to serve the whole people and not merely a party, we pledge ourselves and the best that there is in us to the service of the people of the state of New York.

An Eye to the Future.

"What's this you have invented?"

"A parachute, and it is a success."

"But is there any demand for a parachute in ordinary life?"

"Will be if gowns keep getting tighter. This is for women to use in getting off street cars."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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The Story by Chapters.

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CHAPTER I.

I Plan a Voyage.

By the bequest of an elder brother I was left enough money to see me through a small college in Ohio and to secure me four years in a medical school in the east. Why I chose medicine I hardly know. Possibly the career of a surgeon attracted the adventurous element in me. Perhaps, coming of a family of doctors, I merely followed the line of least resistance. It may be, indirectly but inevitably, that I might be on the yacht Ella on that terrible night of Aug. 12 more than a year ago.

Commencement left me with a diploma, a new dress suit, an out of date medical library, a box of surgical instruments of the same date as the books and an incipient case of typhoid fever.

I was twenty-four, six feet tall and forty inches around the chest. Also, I had lived clean and worked and played hard. I got over the fever finally, pretty much all bone and appetite, but—alive. Thanks to the college, my hospital care had cost nothing. It was a good thing, I had just $7 in the world.

The yacht Ella lay in the river not far from my hospital windows. She was not a yacht when I first saw her, nor at any time, technically, unless I use the word in the broad sense of a pleasure boat. She was a two master and, when I saw her first, as dirty and disreputable as are most coasting vessels. Her rejuvenation was the history of my convalescence. On the day she stood forth in her first coat of white paint I exchanged my dressing gown for clothing that, however loosely it hung, was still clothing. Her new sails marked my promotion to beefsteak, her brass rails and awnings my first independent excursion up and down the corridor outside my door, and, incidentally, my return to a collar and tie.

The next day, I think it was, the deck furniture was put out on the Ella—numbers of white wicker chairs and tables, with bright cushions to match the awnings. I had a pair of ancient opera glasses, as obsolete as my amputating knives and, like them, a part of my heritage. By that time I felt a proprietary interest in the Ella and through my glasses, carefully focused with a pair of scissors, watched the arrangement of the deck furnishings. A girl was directing the men. I judged from the poise with which she carried herself that she was attractive—and knew it. How beautiful she was and how well she knew it I was to find out before long. McWhirter to the contrary, she had nothing to do with my decision to sign as a sailor on the Ella.

One of the bright spots of that long hot summer was McWhirter. We had graduated together in June, and in October he was to enter a hospital in Buffalo as a resident. But he was as indigent as I, and from June to October is four months.

"Four months," he said to me. "Even at two meals a day, boy, that's something over 240. And I can eat four times a day without a struggle. Wouldn't you think one of these overworked-for-the-good-of-humanity dubs would take a vacation and give me a chance to hold down his practice?"

Nothing of the sort developing, McWhirter went into a drug store and managed to pull through the summer with unimpaired cheerfulness, confiding to me that he secured his luncheons free at the soda counter.

McWhirter it was who got me my berth on the Ella. It must have been about the 20th of July, for the Ella sailed on the 28th. I was strong enough to leave the hospital, but not yet physically able for any prolonged exertion. McWhirter, who was short and stout, had been alternately flirting with the nurse as she moved in and out preparing my room for the night and sizing me up through narrowed eyes.

"No," he said, evidently following a private line of thought, "you don't belong behind a counter, Leslie. I'm darned if I think you belong in the medical profession, either. The British army'd suit you."

"The—what?"

"You know—Kipling idea—riding horseback, head of a column—undress uniform—colonel's wife making eyes at you—leading last hopes and all that."

"The British army with Kipling trimmings being out of the question, the original issue is still before us. I'll have to work, Mac, and work like the devil, if I'm to feed myself."

There being no answer to this, McWhirter contented himself with eying me.

"I'm thinking," I said, "of going to Europe. The sea is calling me, Mac."

"So was the grave a month ago, but it didn't get you. Don't be an ass, boy. How are you going to sea?"

"Before the mast." This apparently conveying no meaning to McWhirter, I supplemented "as a common sailor."

He was indignant at first, offering me his room and a part of his small salary until I got my strength. Then he became dubious, and, finally, so well did I paint my picture of long, idle days on the ocean, of sweet, cool nights under the stars, with breezes that purred through the sails, rocking the ship to slumber—finally he waxed enthusiastic and was even for giving up the pharmacy at once and sailing with me.

He had been fitting out the storeroom of a sailing yacht with drugs, he informed me, and doing it under the personal direction of the owner's wife.

"I've made a hit with her," he confided. "Since she's learned I'm a graduate M. D. she's letting me do the whole thing. I've made up some lotions to prevent sunburn and that seasick prescription of old Larimer's, and she thinks I'm the whole cheese. I'll suggest you as ship's doctor."

"How many men in the crew?"

"Eight, I think, or ten. It's a small boat and carries a small crew."

"Then they don't want a ship's doctor. If I go I'll go as a sailor." I said firmly. "And I want your word, Mac, not a word about me, except that I am honest."

"You'll have to wash decks probably."

"I am filled with a wild longing to wash decks," I asserted, smiling at his disturbed face. "I should probably also have to polish brass. There's a great deal of brass on the boat."

"How do you know that?"

When I told him he was much excited, and, although it was dark and the Ella consisted of three lights, he insisted on the opera glasses and was persuaded he saw her. Finally he put down the glasses and came over to me.

"Perhaps you are right, Leslie," he said soberly. "You don't want charity any more than they want a ship's doctor. Wherever you go and whatever you do, whether you're swabbing decks in your bare feet or polishing brass railings with an old sock, you're a man."

Soon after that he took his departure, and the following day he telephoned to say that if the sea was still calling me he could get a note to the captain recommending me. I asked him to get the note.

Good old Mac! The sea was calling me, true enough, but only dire necessity was driving me to ship before the mast—necessity and perhaps what, for want of a better name, we call destiny, for what is fate but inevitable law, inevitable consequence.

The stirring of my blood, generations removed from a seafaring ancestor; my illness, not a cause, but a result; McWhirter, filling prescriptions behind the glass screen of a pharmacy, and fitting out, in porcelain jars, the medicine closet of the Ella; Turner and his wife, Schwiefer, the mulatto Tom, Singleton and Elsa Lee; all thrown together, a hodgepodge of characters, motives, passions and hereditary tendencies, through an inevitable law working together toward that terrible night of Aug. 12, when hell seemed loose on a painted sea.

The Ella had been a coasting vessel in the South American trade. The firm of Turner & Sons owned the line of which the Ella was one of the smallest vessels.

The gradual elimination of sailing ships and the substitution of steamers in the coasting trade, left the Ella, with others, out of commission. She was still seaworthy, rather fast, as such vessels go, and steady. Marshall Turner, the oldest son of old Elias Turner, the founder of the business, bought it in at a nominal sum, with the intention of using it as a private yacht, and, since it was a superstition of the house never to change the name of one of its vessels, the schooner Ella, odorous of fresh lumber or raw rubber, as the case might be, dingy gray in color, with slovenly decks on which lines of seamen's clothing were generally hanging to dry, remained, in her metamorphosis, still the Ella.

Marshall Turner was a wealthy man, but he equipped his new pleasure boat very modestly. As few changes as were possible were made. He increased the size of the forward house, adding quarters for the captain and the two mates, and thus kept the after house for himself and his friends. He fumigated the hold and the forecastle—a precaution that kept all the crew coughing for two days, and drove them out of the odor of formaldehyde to the deck to sleep.

The wheel, replaced by a new one, white and gilt, remained in its old position behind the after house, the steersman standing on a raised iron grating above the wash of the deck.



"You have been ill, haven't you?"

Thus from the chart room, which had become a sort of lounge and card room, through a small barred window it was possible to see the man at the wheel, who, in his turn, commanded a view of part of the chart room, but not of the floor.

The craft was schooner rigged, carried three lifeboats and a collapsible raft and was navigated by a captain, first and second mates and a crew of six ablebodied sailors and one green youth whose sole knowledge of navigation had been gained on an Atlantic City catboat.

I do not recall that I performed the nautical rite of signing articles. Armed with the note McWhirter had secured for me and—with what I fondly hoped was the rolling gait of the seafaring man, I approached the captain, a bearded and florid individual. I had dressed the part old trousers, a cap,

The Gity Manager Plan

By the Mayor of Dayton

The commission-manager form of government in Dayton is the application of the newest development in organization to a municipality. The commission is elected by the people on a non-partisan and short ballot. The commissioner receiving the highest number of votes is the mayor. These five commissioners correspond to the board of directors of a corporation, and they select and appoint an executive, who is the City Manager. All the functions of the municipal government come under the City Manager, outside of the legislative functions, which are in the hands of the commission.

Under the executive in Dayton are the five operating departments. Each of these departments is headed by a director, and each of these directors is appointed by the City Manager. They are:

Director of Public Safety, covering police, fire, weights and measures.

Director of Service, who has charge of the water works, engineering, the construrction, repairing and cleaning of streets and sewers, the collection of garbage and ashes, and the general supervision of all public utilities.

Director of Finance, who has under him the treasurer, the accountant, and the purchasing agent.

Director of Welfare, having charge of all correctional institutions, hospitals, charities, parks, playgrounds, recreations, outdoor relief, and social betterment and all community and social features.

Director of Law, who is the city attorney

The appointment of these directors is the first step in the application of business methods to municipal government. Our Director of Dayton is one of the leading attorneys of Dayton. He was the original charter commission, had more to do than anyone else with the drafting of the charter. He accepted the position at a sacrifice to his own business.

The Director of Welfare was a minister. He is an executive. He was at the head of a very large parish, and he is a man who was doing a wonderful work outside of his church. He had made studies of social conditions and social betterment; had traveled abroad and studied conditions in foreign cities, as well as the cities in this country, and his greatest work was being done outside of the church. He accepted the position of Director of Welfare and resigned from his church.

The Director of Finance is a man from Dayton who had occupied in the various industries of Dayton the positions of accountant, purchasing agent and treasurer. When he was appointed he was a member of a firm of public accountants.

The Director of Service is a man from out of Dayton. When it came to the appointment of the various directors, the commission and myself got together and they furnished me lists of the men who they thought had the characteristics and experience to fill the various positions. For the position of the Director of Service, however, they thought it advisable to bring a man from out of town, and so I selected a man who had had large construction experience, had been on the new aqueduct in New York, a man who had studied municipal work, and who had been my principal assistant engineer in Cincinnati.

The directorship of Safety has never been filled, as we were not able to find the right man, and the City Manager is now filling that position.

These directors, with the City Manager, form the staff. They meet every day for an hour and go over the important questions in each department, the same as would be done in a corporation. If there is a division of ideas in these staff meetings, a vote is taken, and while this particular function is not called for in the charter, it centralizes the entire organization. Each director is responsible for his own department. Each director makes his own appointments, subject to the approval of the City Manager, and the question of appointments is taken up at the staff meetings.

The commissioners, together with the City Manager and the Director of Finance as secretary, form the sinking fund trustees. This brings all of the finances of the government inside of the central organization.

Municipal Red Tape.

I think everyone will agree that there has been an awakening all over the country to the inefficiency of the old forms of municipal government and to the fact that we ourselves, the voters, made the conditions what they are. We may be dissatisfied at what is being accomplished, but, as a matter of fact, we are responsible. We have allowed innumerable laws and statutes to be passed which surround municipal work with a network of red tape, making progress and efficiency impossible. We, to protect our communities and ourselves — as we thought—allowed these laws to be passed, and there we ended our interest in municipal affairs. We elected people to office and then hampered them, then condemned them. I have thought, since I have been in municipal work, that if it was possible to get one of these public jobs in the open where we could handle it as our big businesses are handled, most remarkable showings could be made. Unfortunately, however, it is impossible, due to the network of laws and the attitude of the people, to get efficiency rapidly.

The municipal governments of American cities may be divided today into three classes: federal, commission, and commission-manager. Take any city organization under the old federal form and analyze it. Could any man operate his own private business with the organizations which we have allowed in our municipal affairs? We have here all kinds and conditions of individuality—some departments run by boards and commissions, some appointed, and some elected. In a number of our cities the governor may appoint some of the boards or commissions.

Let us take a comparison of our present federal form of government with an organization like the Pennsylvania Railroad. Suppose the stockholders took it into their minds to elect an auditor, an attorney, a treasurer, another board to look after station ground and buildings, and another board to look after their filing system and keeping of records. Do you suppose the present President of the Pennsylvania Railroad would remain in the position? Would not the directors resign? Could you get a competent man to take charge of the railroad company with such an organization around him? You cannot select men trained in the particular functions of government through the ballot. It would be as reasonable to expect a large manufacturing plant, in the case of a vacancy, to go out and ask neighbors to elect some one whom they might suggest to fill the vacancy. We shall not have efficient governments until we are able to select from the point of efficiency.

This is where the commission form of government has proved inadequate. The voters have not been able to select trained men to take care of the particular functions of government. It is usually customary for the commissioners, after election, to divide the various functions of government among themselves. Under the federal form, whenever there is a political overthrow, the old organization is usually entirely wiped out and a new one put in. Could any private business stand such an operation?

The "Boss"—Official or Unofficial

This condition of affairs has built up political machines, run by a centralized power, and we ourselves have allowed it. We have not in our governmental organizations allowed for any centralized power, and as we know in our own business that centralization is essential, the political parties themselves have centralized around a boss, and we have allowed our cities to be governed by two parties—one party in power and entrenched, and the other party on the outside waiting for an opportunity to become entrenched. Our idea of municipal reform has been to throw out one party and put in the other. We have allowed these party organizations, one in and one out, to be molded under our very hands. Their strength lies in organization, and the centralized power, or boss, holds his organization together with the idea that "to the victor belong the spoils." We often hear that the city manager is nothing more than a boss, or centralized power. This may be true, but the conditions are not comparable, as under the old form of bossism the boss was unassailable—he was unofficial. Under the city-manager form the "boss" is assailable because he is official, and, under our particular charter in Dayton, the City Manager is subject to recall.

The commission-manager form of government does away with the conditions which have in the past hampered and made impossible efficiency under the old forms of government. You have a commission elected on a non-partisan ballot, which becomes the board of directors or the legislative body. They select the administrative officer who is directly responsible for the carrying out of the administrative functions. His success depends upon his fitness and general capability. He selects men who have been specially trained for the work to be done, and in this selection he is not hampered by political promises. I cannot tell you today the political faith of any of the men I have appointed since I have been in Dayton. "Party" and "politics" are simply left out of the reckoning.

The general awakening of the American Republic to our municipal affairs is, to my mind, one of the best signs we have had, because it means that we are going to start at the bottom and work up. In foreign cities, the municipal governments were the original governments which spread into provinces, and the provinces into the nations. In this country it has been the reverse. It started with our national government and worked into states, and then cities. Now we are proceeding to build up our municipal governments.

Preparing the People for the Change.

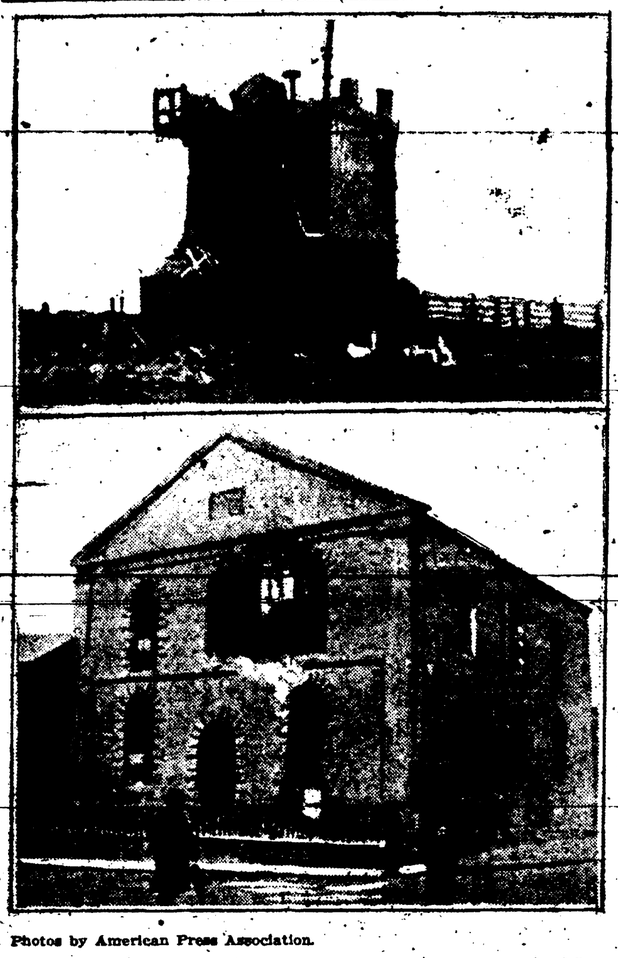
There is such an awakening in this country at the present time on the question of municipal government that we fear that too many will be rushing into improved forms before the people are ready. Dayton was well prepared for the change. Over two years ago there was started, through public subscription, the Bureau of Municipal Research. It made impartial investigations into each department of the city, and worked up a wonderful fund of data and caused many beneficial changes; it was constructive in its attitude, not destructive. This is the same procedure that is carried on in business corporations, but which has never been generally followed in our municipal governments.

The people of a community must be educated up to a change. A few people cannot rise in their wrath and make it alone. A municipal bureau of research is absolutely necessary to our mind for three reasons: first, it compiles data which show the people the necessity of a change; second, after the change has occurred, the information and experience of the bureau are necessary for the installation of the new government; third, the information which the bureau has gathered together is necessary as a basis of comparison, after the new government has been established, so that the new can be compared with the old.

There is a general idea through the country that Dayton did not start the campaign for the change of government until after the high water. This is not true. This research had been started a year before, and a committee was organized in January to determine upon the method of procedure. Undoubtedly the high water caused the people to be drawn closer together, and aided in the rapid developments which have taken place in the change of government since the flood. We have one organization in Dayton (the Greater Dayton Association) which comprises about 7,000 people—this out of a population of 125,000—and it is heart and soul behind the new charter. In addition to that, during the campaign there was built up from a regular ward and precinct organization a Citizens' Committee, which is used as an educational organization to get information to the people. This educational matter was gotten up by the Bureau of Municipal Research. This same organization got the people to the polls.

From this it is evident that there is considerable work necessary before any change in government is attempted. Finally, I should like to emphasize the following very important point—one I think the American people have lost sight of, but that they are now beginning to grasp; No matter what form of government a city may have, if the people themselves are not interested in it and participate in it, that the government will never be a success.—American City.

First Pictures of Damage to East Coast Towns, England, by Germans.



Photos by American Press Association.

These are the first pictures to reach America of the damage done at Scarborough and Whitby in the German sea raid. It will be recalled how the world was surprised by the daring of the German cruisers which evaded the North sea English warships and the mines and shelled three east coast towns in England on a direct line from the Helgoland German naval base. In addition to Scarborough and Whitby, Hartlepool was badly damaged and many killed. The top picture shows the damaged coast guard station at Whitby. The lower one shows the Baptist chapel at Scarborough, through which a large shell went, wrecking one of the walls and the interior.

FRENCH MOVING GUNS TOWARD STEINBACH

Special to The Evening Times.

Paris, Jan. 2.—Artillery is still playing the most important part in the gigantic engagement in France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. All the way from Lombartzyde, on the North sea coast, to Steinbach in upper Alsace, the artillery duel, the greatest in the history of warfare, is raging with varying degrees of intensity.

French airmen are becoming more active at the eastern end of the line to meet the fresh attacks of the German airmen in northern France.

A large section of Dunkirk is reported to have been damaged by German bombs, some of which fell near the French military hospitals. Dunkirk is the seat of all the French base hospitals.

In the forest of La Grurie, in the northern part of the Argonne district, the French have been delivering fierce counter attacks to retake the trenches lost to the Germans on Thursday.

At Steinbach the French have been able to move their artillery forward into more advantageous positions.

It is reported from a Dutch source that great masses of German troops passed through Cologne yesterday on their way to the Yser front. They were estimated at 210,000 men. Thousands of wounded Germans are passed eastward through Cologne from West Flanders.

SURVIVORS BURNED AND SHOCKED

Special to The Evening Times

Dartsmouth, Eng., Jan. 2.—Most of the survivors of the battleship Formidable who were brought here are in the hospital to-day suffering from burns, exposure or shock. "We barely had time to save ourselves before the ship went down," said one of them. "The Formidable sank very rapidly, fore and after. The weather was very rough as the gale which had been blowing for several days had just begun to die down."

Some of the survivors who were picked up by the trawler Providence and taken to Torbay, had all their clothes blown off by the explosion. One of the men said the ship seemed to be lifted out of the water. Then all was enveloped by an enormous cloud of thick black smoke. The magazine exploded, tearing the ship apart just as she settled.

Of the rescued eight were officers and six were midshipmen.

London, Jan. 2.—The Admiralty issued an official announcement to-day saying that seventy-five officers lost their lives in the sinking of the Formidable. This statement does not give the total loss of life.

Berlin, Jan. 2—*(Via Wireless)*.—Advances have been made by the Germans all along the line in the Argonne district, it is officially announced here to-day. The French have bombarded Saarburg in Lorrainne west of Strassburg.

It was during a golf game in Scotland. The first player who drove off was very bowlegged. The second player unmindful that his opponent was directly in front of him, struck the ball and it whizzed between his opponent's legs.

"Hoot, mon," said the bow-legged one in anger, "that's nae golf!"

"Aweel," said his opponent complacently, "ef 'tis nae golf 'tis gude croquet."—Ladies' Home Journal.

PROF. CARROLL'S POSITION

David B. Carroll of this city was the New Year's guest of his brother, Edward Carroll, at Oswego. If Joseph McGrath, organist at St. John's church, Oswego, is selected by St. Paul's church parish to play the organ in that church, Mr. Carroll will succeed Mr. McGrath at his present position.

THE QUIRK
MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1915
HARMOUNT'S BIG SCENIC PRODUCTION
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"
35—PEOPLE—35
Colored Quartette Concert Band and Orchestra
Pack of Siberian Blood Hounds
ALL NEW SPECIAL SCENERY
WATCH FOR THE STREET PARADE
PRICES: Mat., Bal. 10c., Main floor, 20c. Night, 10-20-30-50c.
Reserved seat sale at Box office.

F. W. LASHER
BOOKS
WALL PAPER
1915 DIARIES 1915
ALSO EVERYTHING FOR
BILLING
Such as Billheads, Statements and
All Kinds of Blank Books
FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

bout Sports Generally

New York, Jan. 4.—The suggestion that the world series rules be amended that all players in both leagues get divvy of the pro- is entirely out of order. The suggestion is absurd. The only ers who deserve a right to share in the receipts are the players o have assisted in the winning of the pennants. To give the other rs a share would be just about the same as sharing a raise in which you got with all the other fellows in your shope.

The players who win the pennants are the fellows who are out the diamond hustling all the time. They don't loaf. They are ing and playing every minute. They deserve all they get and e isn't a reason why they should split the extra money with a lot players who don't care whether they win a ball game or lose one.

* * *

Johnny Dundee, the New York lightweight, lays claim to the tinction of having been the busiest boxer during the 1914 season. undee mingled in 24 battles during the year—an average of two raps a month. Even "Battling" Levinsky, the heavyweight war horse, didn't fight as often as that.

Four of Dundee's battles were 20-round affairs. Another tched along until the 17th round, while the others were ten and round mills.

* * *

One of the athletic marvels of the present day is Jesse Carey, e at the age of 43 ranks as one of the very best roller skaters the world. Carey has been skating for more than 20 years and seems to be just about as good to-day as he was when in the ime of his youth.

One of Carey's most remarkable performances was that in Paris 1910 when he covered 280 miles during 24 hours. He skated ntinuously, never leaving the track for a minute during the entire 24 hours. Other contestants, much younger than Carey, were forced take frequent rests, and the result was that Carey finished many miles ahead of his nearest competitor.

In Brussels Carey defeated nearly fifty contestants in an united race. He skaed 43 miles without a stop and by that time very man in the race had been forced off the tracks.

Carey holds every European and roller skating record from one miles up to 24 hours.

Carey mingled in the recent 24 hour roller skating contest in New York and at the finish was fresher than any of the youths who were able to stand the grind. Carey's partner lost a lap during the last hour of the race, and it was this loss that lost to Carey the chance to take part in the great sprint during the last hour of the grind. As it was, Carey's team finished near the top and grabbed off a nice slice of money.

Carey was born in Pittston, Pa. He is just a trifle over five feet tall, weighs only 115 pounds.

* * *

A diet in which meat predominates, causes appendicitis, if you wish to take the word of Dr. Richard C. Newton for it. Dr. Newton is president of the New Jersey State Board of Health.

The doctor says:

"The illness of Charles Buckley, the Harvard full-back, and the resultant operation for appendicitis, leads us to consider again the question whether the apparently undue prevalence of appendicitis among football players may not be due to an undue preponderance of meat in their diet.

"A prominent trainer of football players asserted some years ago that for a time before the final important conteest for which he was preparing a football team he would forbid all use of vegetables in the diet. I remember that at least one membeer of his team underwent an appendectomy shortly after he had finished this course of training.

"Nicholas Senn was told by the hospital surgeons in Africa that they had never seen a case of appendicitis in a vegetable-eating African. This immunity from the disease is also alleged of the Brahmins in India, who are strict vegetarians. Dr. J. B. Kellog told the writer that he had visited some religious order or orders in Europe, comprising several thousand members, and that a case of appendicitis had never occurred among them.

"The idea that meat-eating may cause appendicitis is so prevalent that it would seem to have some foundation in fact."

BOY SCOUTS HOLD A SILVER RALLY.

Syracuse, Jan. 3.—Prominent men from civic, professional, clerical and educational circles offered words of encouragement and advice to the Boy Scouts of Syracuse at the Silver Point Rally of Salvation Army Hall, Friday afternoon.

Teachers, parents and others interested in the welfare of the boys were present. Dr. Elmer E. Keeler presided.

The speakers were Congressman-elect Walter W. Magee, Dean Hugh P. Baker of the State College of Forestry, James A. Shea, principal of Lincoln School; Rev. John H. Applebee, Thomas M. Gafney, representing the Chamber of Commerce: C. C. Bishop, Scout commissioner and J. J. Hines, assistant chief of the Fire Department.

Dean Baker advised the boys to study nature, especially the great forests. He expressed pleasure over the carefulness exercised by the boys when they were at the Experimental station. It showed they appreciated the value of the work being done, he said.

Mr. Gafney spoke to the boys regarding truthfulness. He said that he would rather see a boy get into a decent fight with his match than to have him lie to his mother.

Congressman-elect Magee discussed the federal government, putting special emphasis upon the fact that in this country every man and boy had an equal chance to make something of himself.

Mr. Levans told of the duty and training of firemen and the value of discipline. Prof. Shea discussed boy character and told stories illustrating his points.

HOT LINERS.

By Frank G. Menke.

Frank Farrell sold his Yankees at a price under his original estimate, but probably he figured that it was worth that sacrifice to get away from Ban Johnson.

Appraisal of the estate of the late John T. Brush shows that during the last five years the Giants have earned about $130,000 annually on an investment around $350,000.

Dear Sir—In what round will the Willard-Johnson fight end?

As soon as Willard gets Johnson mad by hitting him on the nose.

Miss Mae Eclestor of London, will dive from the rafters of Madison Square Garden Saturday night as one feature of the Sportsmans' show. Probably trying to show up Bombardier Wells, fellow Briton.

The female of the species.

"Cy" Young, shortstop for the Cadillac, Mich., team, who made a great showing on the 1914, has refused to join the Kansas City team in the American association because "I can't bear the thought of leaving her." Her, meaning Cy's gal.

COUNTY LEADERS PLAN TO MEET.

Syracuse, Jan. 3.—Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the chairmen of the committees of the five counties of Central New York affiliated with the New York Suffrage Campaign Committee, of which Miss Harriet May Mills is general chairman.

This meeting is scheduled to take place in this city January 12 at the Wolcott, a luncheon preceding the session. Mrs. H. Winfield Chapin will be the hostess. At this time Miss Mills will give an account of the annual conference held last month in New York and much of the 1915 campaign work will be outlined to the leaders, all of whom are prominently identified with public work in their various localities.

The chairmen who will represent the five counties will be Mrs. Luther S. Mott, Oswego; Mrs. Virgil Kellogg and Mrs. Jeanette Moffett, Jefferson; Miss Isabel Howland, Cayuga; Miss Isabella Mott, Madison; Mrs. Morris W. Chase Trump, Onondaga.

The luncheon will be a social event among the suffragists. The colors of the organization will predominate.

Miss Mills will debate next Wednesday at the meeting of the Pomona Grange in Utica, her subject being along suffrage lines. Miss Mills addressed the elementary teachers' meet ing this week at which time the resolution to have the question of enfranchisement for women submitted to the people next fall was passed.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Appointment of a municipal commission of 10 men, several of whom are to be big employers, to devise ways and means of meeting the unemployed situation in Chicago was authorized by the City Council last night.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison explained that the chief purposes of this commission would be to stimulate employment in private trade and industry.

Appointment of such a commission was recommended by the Municipal Markets Commission, which said:

"In view of the great amount of destitution, misery and distress prevalent at this time, due to the large number of unemployed," reads a part of the report, "it is urged that his Honor the Mayor immediately appoint an advisory committee of 10, consisting of representatives of railway, manufacturing, mercantile, contracting, banking and labor interests.

"The chief purpose of this advisory committee shall be to stimulate employment in private trade and industry and procure the co-operation of employers in an effort to increase the number of employes at work as far and as soon as possible."

The commission also recommended:

Municipal insurance against unemployment.

Reorganization of state employment agencies.

Establishment of an efficient Municipal Employment Bureau in the Department of Public Welfare.

A suggestion was made that permits to sell newspapers on street corners be issued only to maimed and crippled persons as a means of giving employment to those unfit for other work.

The committee also was in favor of the establishment of vocational training schools by the Board of Education.

MASSAGED HER HEART BACK; HER SOUL HAD FLED

Los Angeles, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Walter W. Akers, who on Dec. 7th lay lifeless upon the operating table at the Good Samaritan hospital for ten full minutes, according to her physicians, but who was saved from the grave by a wonder of modern medical science, to-day described her experiences during that brief period. Mrs. Akers was restored to life after Dr. C. S. Hutchison had thrust his hand in an insertion made in her body and gently massaged her heart back into action.

"I have no recollection of where my soul went," she said, "but I have a firm, unexplainable conviction that I actually died and during those minutes of death, my soul left this body and began at least its journey to the great mysterious beyond. I can recall nothing of what my soul experienced, but there is another unexplainable conviction that a great unearthly power sent it back into my body.

"When I regained consciousness there was a strange peace within me. It was as though I were waiting for something wonderful to happen to me.

"During all the ages no one had caught a glimpse of the life hereafter and returned to tell of it," she continued. "Then why should I, when the Creator sent by soul back to my body he erased that memory from my mind."

Mrs. Akers firmly believes that God sent her soul back into her body because its work upon this earth was not accomplished.

M'GUIRE HOME AFTER A LONG VACATION.

Syracuse, Jan. 3.—George H. McGuire has returned to Syracuse after an absence from the state extending over a period of thirteen months. During that time he has been under the observation of physicians almost continuously.

Although he has not fully recovered from the complete physical and mental breakdown which resulted from the part he played in the famous "John Doe" proceedings conducted by Governor Charles S. Whitman, then district attorney of New York, Mr. McGuire's health is improving rapidly.

"I expect to remain in Syracuse," Mr. McGuire said yesterday afternoon, "and to continue in business. My health has been poor but I expect to feel as brisk as ever before very long."

Mr. McGuire showed plainly the effects of the severe nervous strain to which he was subjected in November, 1913, when he suddenly became the central figure in the investigation which resulted from the disclosures made by John A. Hennessy. His hair is slightly grayer, and he exhibits numerous signs of extreme nervousness.

Although he has been in Syracuse for nearly a week, having arrived last Sunday, Mr. McGuire did not venture upon the streets until Saturday when he went walking with his brother, Charles S. McGuire. They met several friends, and Mr. McGuire was stopped frequently for brief chats.

For many weeks after Mr. McGuire left New York, more than a year ago, his whereabouts were kept secret. It was known that he had left this state and that he was in extremely poor health, but the guesses as to where he had gone were numerous and widely variant.

Since that time it has been reported frequently that he had been seen in various parts of the country. In the last few months members of his family stated that he was in California. Probably most of the guesses were correct to a certain extent, because Mr. McGuire has been in different parts of the United States.

He spent three months in the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. He suffered an attack of nervous prostration and was treated there by some of the most eminent physicians in the country. He also spent several weeks in Florida before going to Fresno, Cal., where he was joined by Mrs. McGuire and their children.

OSWEGO CITY NOTES.

As execution issued on a judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the action of Albert P. Merriam of Phoenix against Interstate Milk and Cream Co., of New York has been returned unsatisfied and filed in the County Clerk's office. The judgment is for $1,047.77 and was secured in Supreme Court last October. It is for milk products sold the defendant. The return is made by Sheriff Max Grifenhagen of New York county, who states that the defendant had neither personal or real property on which to levy.

The Oswego Council of the Commercial Travelers' Association, the Fulton Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Association of Baldwinsville and the granges of Oswego Falls and Lysander, will select representatives to confer with President Truesdale of the Lackawanna railroad relative to putting on a gasoline car service between Oswego and Syracuse. Petitions will be circulated in the cities and villages on the line to determine to what extent the car would be patronized. It is understood the railroad company is willing to put the service to operation if it can be convinced that it would be well patronized.

Among the Oswego county cases on the calendar of the Appellate Division, January term, are the following:

James Armstrong vs. Minetto-Meriden Co. This case has been twice tried and once reversed by the Appellate Division. The appeal is from the order of Justice De Angelis nonsuiting the plaintiff.

The People ex rel N. Y. O. & W. Railway Co., vs. State Board of Tax Commissioners an action to set aside the report of Referee F. G. Spencer as to the assessment of the company's property here.

The installation of officers was held at Frontier City lodge No. 422, F. & A. M., last evening, with Charles W. Dings, the retiring master, acting as installing officer. Mr. Dings was presented with a past master's jewel by his associates in the lodge. The officers installed were: Charles H. Griggs, master; Charles F. Hager, S. W.; M. A. Switzer, J. W.; John S. Parsons, treasurer; George Cousins, secretary; William A. Allen, S. D.; Frank A. Neale, Jr., J. D.; John Parker, S. M. C.; L. L. Cope, J. M. C.; O. S. Bond, chaplain; Charles O'Hara, musician; R. S. Kelsey, chorister; Dr. A. W. Irwin and Dr. F. D. Sinclair, physicians; H. R. Carrier, orator; Alex. Skillen, tiler.

THE QUIRK.

The funniest Topsy, Lawyer Marks, and Aunt Ophelia. The meanest Legree. The most faithful Uncle Tom, and the most beautiful Eva, all combine to make Harmount's Big Production of Uncle Tom's Cabin, the ideal attraction of the theatrical season. At the Quirk tonight.

Wanted Full Information.

Boss (to office boy)—If any one asks for me, I shall be back in half an hour.

Office Boy—Yes, Sir; and how soon will you be back if no one asks for you?—Boston Transcript.

War: Pathos and Humor

Belgium, Jan. 4.—A Belgian officer returning with his men from a week in the trenches along the Yser, was asked by one of his colleagues whom he met on the road from Nieuport to Furnes, how things were going in front. "Oh," he replied, "all right, but it isn't exactly a picnic, you know." That is exactly the answer I felt like giving to-day when I returned from a few days' gypsying in West Flanders. It is difficult to know where to start in relating my impressions. It seems as if for four days I have sat in a huge moving picture theater and watched one film after another being reeled off, at the same time listening to an extremely eloquent lecturer.

How and why I was able to wander from village to trench, and from trench to village, or whatever is left of them, is a story which, perhaps, with many others, will be told later—after the war. They are a courteous, open-hearted, hospitable lot, these Belgians, and anybody who seems to be English, either in appearance or accent, can have anything they own. "Ah, England," I hear from all sides, "why they have certainly stood by us. Les Anglais sons, 'Chic.'" ("chic" in this sense of the word refers to character, not to appearance).

The most interesting place in the line along the Yser these days has been the village of Styuvekenskerke. It lies on the side, i. e., on the left bank of the Yser. The main road from Dixmude to Pervyse runs about half a mile to the west of it, and the railroad about another half mile further. Both lines are held by the Belgians. On Tuesday morning some of our advanced patrols ventured close to the village, and not seeing any life there went in. The Germans had retired to the other side of the river. Promptly the village was "retaken" by the Belgians. But of what use is a practically razed village anyhow? It would have taken a great number of extra men to guard it at night against surprised attacks, so the officer in charge retired at sunset into his own lines along the railroad.

On Wednesday morning the Germans were occupying the village again for the day, but this afternoon the Belgians might have had their tea there but for the sudden interruption of business of the only patisserie. The English sign "Tea served at all hours," was still intact. We took it down, and now it is heading the entrance to one of the sleeping trenches a mile back. At certain points around this village the advance lines are no further than 1,200 feet from each other, and I have seen soldiers of both sides walk about unconcerned without a shot being fired on either side. But in the distance, one hears from time to time the roar of the guns.

My wanderings landed me near a lonely Belgian field gun, one of the "7's," in the neighborhood of Pervyse. I knew the officer in charge, and was promptly invited to stay, and take pot luck, an invitation which, needless to say, I accepted. Somehow one seems to be always hungry, yet one eats more and oftener than at any other time. His underground dwelling has been made quite inhabitable. He insisted that I should take the "fauteuil" in the shops of the only soapbox present, while he balanced himself on a one-legged piano stool.

Our meal was simple enought, but plentiful. Dry biscuits, sardines, apples and cold coffee. Fires of any sort, either inside or outside, are strictly forbidden in the lines. A smoking chimney is asking for shrapnel. Quite an amusing incident took place here. The lieutenant told me during uncheon that every time he fired a shot the Germans answered him in kind, i. e., if he sent a shrapnel they promptly sent a shrapnel back; when he fired a shall, a shell whistled back. After luncheon he illustrated his story, and indeed the Germans seemed to be in a joking mood. He fired a shrapnel and a shell in turn; a few minutes later a shrapnel and a shell whistled back over our heads.

I asked for the commandent, and expected to find him also in one of the underground dwelling, but I was directed to one of the houses on the outskirts of the village. "His offices there?" I asked looking at the remains of what had been a little villa. "Certainly, monsieur. Follow me," said the little soldier.

On all sides we were surrounded by blackened bricks and burnt wood, fallen walls, and broken furniture. Finally, we arrived near a cellar door and the mystery was soon solved. The commandant met me with all the ceremony and welcomed me as if he had been in the library of his house in Brussels. "I am sorry," he said in excellent English, "to have to receive you in this improvised flat, but 'c'est la guerre.'"

And the cellar offered certainly a curious picture. Fourteen soldiers set around a make-shift barrel table, at the head of which—on a barrel—our officer had presided. We had evidently interrupted a meal. An iron bedstead with planks and a few bunches of straw, took up one corner, a tier of knapsacks and some more straw, lined the opposite wall. An old-fashioned gramophone had been rescued from the ruins, formed a conspicious piece of furniture, but the decords had been smashed. Still, one gets inventive, when time is long and tedious—and it has been very slow around here these last days—so some of the records were pasted together on a piece of cardboard, and with the assistance of a helping finger, bridging over the gaps and rents, the old machine managed to give "Carmen," "La Boheme," and some popular French airs."

The first opportunity I have I shall send them much-needed records and needles, so that in future the inhabitants may have some decent music with their meals. The food consisted of cold beef, brown bread, and water, the color of which did not look appetizing at all. One of the soldiers noticed me glancing suspiciously at the water-bottle, and he remarked, especially for the benefit of the younger me, "Oh, it's all right, this 'Eau de l'Yser,' there may be a dead German or two in it, but that adds a sting to it, as they say in the States."

The cellar was lit by an improvised little torch in a bottle, and the men around the table with their two weeks' growth of beard looked like pirates.

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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and a sweater from which I had removed my college letter. McWhirter, who had supervised my preparations and who accompanied me to the wharf, had suggested that I omit my morning shave. The result was, as I look back, a lean and cadaverous six foot youth, with the hospital pallor still on him, his chin covered with a day's beard, his hair cropped short and a cannibalistic gleam in his eyes. I remember that my wrists, thin and bony, annoyed me and that the girl I had seen through the opera glasses came on board and stood off, detached and indifferent, but with her eyes on me, while the captain read my letter.

When he finished he held it out to me.

"I've got my crew," he said curtly.

"There isn't—I suppose there's no chance of your needing another hand?"

"No. You can leave your name and address with the mate over there. If anything turns up he'll let you know."

My address! The hospital!

I folded the useless letter and thrust it into my pocket. The captain had gone forward, and the girl with the cool eyes was leaning against the rail watching me.

"You are the man Mr. McWhirter has been looking after, aren't you?"

"Yes." I pulled off my cap, and, recollecting myself—"yes, miss."

"You have been ill, haven't you?"

"Yes, miss."

"Could you polish brass and things like that?"

"I could try. My arms are strong enough. It is only when I walk"—

But she did not let me finish. She left the rail abruptly and disappeared down the companionway into the after house. I waited uncertainly.

When the girl returned she came to me and stood for a moment looking me over with cool, appraising eyes. I had been right about her appearance, she was charming, or no, hardly charming. She was too aloof for that. But she was beautiful, an Irish type, with blue gray eyes and almost black hair. The tilt of her head was haughty. Later I came to know that her hauteur was indifference. But at first I was frankly afraid of her—afraid of her cool, mocking eyes and the upward thrust of her chin.

"My brother-in-law is not here," she said after a moment, "but my sister is below in the cabin. She will speak to the captain about you. Where are your things?"

I glanced toward the hospital, where my few worldly possessions, including my dress clothes, my amputating set and such of my books as I had not been able to sell, were awaiting disposition. "Very near, miss," I said.

"Better bring them at once. We are sailing in the morning."

She gave a curt little nod of dismissal, and I went down the gangplank and along the wharf. I had secured what I went for, and my summer was provided for. I was exultant, but with my exultation was mixed a curious anger at McWhirter, that he had advised me not to shave that morning.

My preparation took little time. Such of my wardrobe as was worth saving McWhirter took charge of. I sold the remainder of my books, and in a sailor's outfitting shop I purchased boots and slickers—the sailors' oilskins. With my last money I bought a good revolver, second hand, and cartridges. I was glad later that I had bought the revolver, and that I had taken with me the surgical instruments, antiquated as they were, which, in their mahogany case, had been my father's. I had also purchased a cheap suitcase, into which I packed my few belongings, and with it in my hand I went back to the wharf.

The Ella was a trim little craft, with a cream hull and yellow funnel. Her decks were spotless, and her brasswork shone in the sun. She was a steam yacht of about 500 tons, and I knew enough of her type to realize that she was built for speed. Her graceful lines and her long, rakish funnel appealed to me. I was glad that I was to be on board such a craft.

I was directed to the forecastle, and there I found my bunk and my sea chest, which had been sent down. I was to share the forecastle with the crew, and I was glad of that, too. I had no wish to be set apart from the men who were to be my companions for the next few months.

The Ella sailed the following day at 10 o'clock. She carried nineteen people, of whom five were the Turners and their guests. The cabin was full of flowers and steamer baskets.

Thirty-one days later she came into port again, a lifeboat covered with canvas trailing at her stern.

From the first the captain disclaimed responsibility for me. I was housed in the forecastle and ate with the men. There, however, my connection with the crew and the navigation of the ship ended.

As a matter of fact, I found myself a sort of deck steward, given the responsibility of looking after the shuffleboard and other deck games, the steamer rugs, the cards—for they played bridge steadily—and answerable to George Williams, the colored butler, for the various liquors served on deck.

The work was easy, and the situation rather amused me. After an effort or two to bully me, one of which resulted in my holding him over the rail until he turned gray with fright, Williams treated me as an equal, which was gratifying.

The weather was good, the food fair. I had no reason to repent my bargain. Of the sailing qualities of the Ella there could be no question. The crew, selected by Captain Richardson from the best men of the Turner line, knew their business, and, barring the odor of formaldehyde in the forecastle, which drove me to sleeping on deck for a night or two, everything was going smoothly, at least on the surface.

Smoothly, as far as the crew was concerned. I was not so sure about the after house.

As I have said, owing to the small size of the vessel and the fact that considerable of the space had been used for baths, there were, besides the family, only two guests, a Mrs. Johns, a divorcee, and a Mr. Vail. Mrs. Turner and Miss Lee shared the services of a maid, Karen Hansen, who, with a stewardess, Henrietta Sloane, occupied a double cabin. Vail had a small room, as had Turner, with a bath between which they used in common. Mrs. Turner's room was a large one, with its own bath, into which Elsa Lee's room also opened. Mrs. Johns had a room and bath. Roughly and not drawn to scale, the living quarters of the family were arranged like the diagram in a later chapter.

I have said that things were not going smoothly in the after house. I felt it rather than saw it. The women rose late—except Miss Lee, who was frequently about when I washed the deck. They chatted and laughed together, their chairs in a group, while the men were below for a wrap. They looked past me rather than at me, gave me their orders quietly but briefly and did not even take the trouble to ignore me.

But that morning after they had settled to bridge she followed me to the rail, out of ear shot. I straightened and took off my cap, and she stood looking at me, unsmiling.

"Unclinch your hands!" she said.

"I beg your pardon!" I straightened their attention was drawn to it, looked at the sea.

The men were violently opposed types—Turner, tall, heavy shouldered, morose by habit, with a prominent nose and rapidly thinning hair, and with strong, pale blue eyes, congested from hard drinking; Vail, shorter by three inches, dark, good looking, with that dusky flush under the skin which shows good red blood, and as temperate as Turner was dissipated.

CHAPTER II.

I Unclinch My Hands.

VAIL was strong too. After I had held Williams over the rail I turned to find him looking on, amused. And when the frightened darky had taken himself, muttering threats, to the galley, Vail came over to me and ran his hand down my arm.

"Where did you get it?" he asked.

"Oh, I've always had some muscle," I said. "I'm in bad shape now, just getting over fever."

"Fever, eh? I thought it was jail. Look here!"

He threw out his biceps for me to feel. It was a ball of iron under my fingers. The man was as strong as an ox. He smiled at my surprise, and, after looking to see that no one was in sight, offered to mix me a highball from a decanter and siphon on a table.

I refused.

"Have you any idea, Leslie, how much whisky there is on board?"

"Williams has considerable, I believe. I don't think there is any in the forward house. The captain is a teetotaler."

"I see. When these decanters go back Williams takes charge of them?"

"Yes. He locks them away."

"Empty them, Leslie," he said. "Do you understand? Throw what is left overboard. And, if you get a chance at Williams' key, pitch a dozen or two quarts overboard."

"And be put in irons!"

"Not necessarily. I think you understand me. I don't trust Williams. In a week we could have this boat fairly dry."

"There is a great deal of wine."

He scowled. "Dash Williams, anyhow! His instructions were—but never mind about that. Get rid of the whisky."

Turner coming up the companionway at that moment, Vail left me. I had understood him perfectly. It was common talk in the forecastle that Turner was drinking hard and that, in fact, the cruise had been arranged by his family in the hope that, away from his clubs, he would alter his habits—a fallacy, of course.

Early as it was, he was somewhat the worse for it that morning. He made directly for me. It was the first time he had noticed me, although it was the third day out. He stood in front of me, his red eyes flaming, and, although I am a tall man, he had an inch perhaps the advantage of me.

"What's this about Williams?" he demanded furiously. "What do you mean by a thing like that?"

"He was bullying me. I didn't intend to drop him."

The ship was rolling gently. He made a pass at me with a magazine he carried and almost lost his balance. The women had risen and were watching from the corner of the after house. I caught him and steadied him until he could clutch a chair.

"You try any tricks like that again, and you'll go overboard!" he stormed. "Who are you anyhow? Not one of our men!"

I saw the quick look between Vail and Mrs. Turner and saw her come forward, Mrs. Johns followed her, smiling.

"Marsh," Mrs. Turner protested, "I told you about him—the man who had been ill."

"Oh, another of your friends!" he sneered, and looked from me to Vail with his ugly smile.

That was on Monday, the third day out. Up to that time Miss Lee had not noticed me, except once, when she found me scrubbing the deck, to comment on a corner that she thought might be cleaner, and another time in the evening, when she and Vail sat in chairs until late, when she had sent me below for a wrap. She looked past me rather than at me, gave me her orders quietly but briefly and did not even take the trouble to ignore me.

But that morning after they had settled to bridge she followed me to the rail, out of ear shot. I straightened and took off my cap, and she stood looking at me, unsmiling.

"Unclinch your hands!" she said.

"I beg your pardon!" I straightened out my fingers, conscious for the first time of my clinched fists, and even opened and closed them once or twice to prove their relaxation.

"That's better. Now, won't you try to remember that I am responsible for your being here, and be careful?"

"Then take me away from here and put me with the crew. I am stronger now. Ask the captain to give me a man's work."

"We prefer to have you here," she said coldly, and then, evidently repenting her manner: "We need a man here, Leslie. Better stay. Are you comfortable in the forecastle?"

"Yes, Miss Lee."

She turned to leave, smiling. It was the first time she had thrown even a fleeting smile my way, and it went to my head.

"And Williams? I am to submit to his insolence?"

She stopped and turned, and the smile faded.

"The next time," she said, "you are to drop him!"

But during the remainder of the day she neither spoke to me nor looked, as far as I could tell, in my direction. She flirted openly with Vail, rather, I thought, to the discomfort of Mrs. Johns, who had appropriated him to herself—sang to him in the cabin, and in the long hour before dinner, when the others were dressing, walked the deck with him, talking earnestly. They looked well together, and I believe he was in love with her.



"She's still the she devil of the Turner line."

Turner had gone below, grimly good-humored, to dress for dinner, and I went aft to chat, as I often did, with the steersman. On this occasion it happened to be Charlie Jones. Jones was not his name so far as I know. It was some inordinately long and different German inheritance, and so, with the facility of the average crew, he had been called Jones. He was a benevolent little man, highly religious, and something of a philosopher.

"Setz du dich," he said and moved over so that I could sit on the grating on which he stood. "The sky is fine tonight. Wunderschon!"

"It always looks good to me," I observed, filling my pipe and passing my tobacco bag to him. "I may have my doubts now and then on land, Charlie, but here between the sky and the sea I'm a believer, right enough."

We were silent for a time. The ship rolled easily; now and then she dipped her bowsprit with a soft swish of spray; a school of dolphins played astern, and the last of the land birds that had followed us out flew in circles around the masts.

The door into the main cabin beyond was open. It was dark with the summer twilight except for the four rose shaded candles on the table, now laid for dinner. A curious effect it had—the white cloth and gleaming pink an island of cheer in a twilight sea, and to and from this rosy island, making short excursions, advancing, retreating, disappearing at times, the ovm white ship that was Williams' shirt bosom.

Charlie Jones, bending to the right and raised to my own height by the grating on which he stood, looked over my shoulder. Dinner was about to be served. The women had come out.

I had been the guest of honor on a steam yacht a year or two before after a game. There had been pink lights on the table, I remembered, and the place cards at dinner the first night out had been caricatures of me in fighting trim. There had been a girl too. For the three days of that week end cruise I had been mad about her. Before that first dinner, when I had known her two hours, I had kissed her hand and told her I loved her!

Vail and Miss Lee had left the others and come into the chart room. As Charlie Jones and I looked he bent over and kissed her hand.

The sun had gone down. My pipe was empty, and from the galley, forward, came the odor of the forecastle supper. Charlie was coughing, a racking paroxysm that shook his wiry body. He leaned over and caught my shoulder as I was moving away.

"New paint and new canvas don't make a new ship," he said, choking back the cough. "She's still the old Ella, the she devil of the Turner line. Pink lights below and not a rat in the hold! They left her before we sailed, boy. Every rope was crawling with 'em."

The odor of formaldehyde in the forecastle having abated, permission for the crew to sleep on deck had been withdrawn. But the weather as we turned south had grown insufferably hot. The reek of the forecastle sickened me—the odor of fresh paint, hardly dry, of musty clothing and sweaty bodies.

I asked Singleton, the first mate, for permission to sleep on deck and was refused. I went down, obediently enough, to be driven back with nausea. And so, watching my chance, I waited until the first mate, on watch, disappeared into the forward cabin to eat the night lunch always prepared by the cook and left there. Then, with a blanket and pillow, I crawled into the starboard lifeboat and settled myself for the night. The lookout saw me, but gave no sign.

It was not a bad berth. As the ship listed the stars seemed to sway above me, and my last recollection was of the Great Dipper performing dignified gyrations in the sky.

I was aroused by one of the two lookouts, a young fellow named Burns. He was standing below, rapping on the side of the boat with his knuckles. I sat up and peered over at him and was conscious for the first time that the weather had changed. A fine rain was falling. My hair and shirt were wet.

"Something doing in the chart room," he said cautiously. "Thought you might not want to miss it."

He was in his bare feet, as was I. Together we hurried to the after house. The steersman, in oilskins, was at his post, but was peering through the barred window into the chart room, which was brilliantly lighted. He stepped aside somewhat to let us look in. The loud and furious voices which had guided us had quieted, but the situation had not relaxed.

Singleton, the first mate, and Turner were sitting at a table littered with bottles and glasses, and standing over them, white with fury, was Captain Richardson. In the doorway to the main cabin, dressed in pajamas and a bathrobe, Vail was watching the scene.

"I told you last night, Mr. Turner," the captain said, banging the table with his fist, "I won't have you interfering with my officers or with my ship. That man's on duty, and he's drunk!"

"Your ship!" Turner sneered thickly. "It's my ship, and I—I discharge you!"

He got to his feet, holding to the table. "Mr. Singleton (hic) from now on you're captain—Captain Singleton! How—how d'ye like it?"

Mr. Vail came forward, the only cool one of the four.

"Don't be a fool, Marsh," he protested. "Come to bed. The captain's right."

Turner turned his pale blue eyes on Vail, and they were as full of danger as a snake's. "You go to ——!" he said. "Singleton, you're the captain. D'ye hear? If Rich—if Richardson gets funny put him—in irons!"

Singleton stood up, with a sort of swagger. He was less intoxicated than Turner, but ugly enough. He faced the captain with a leer.

"Sorry, old fellow," he said, "but you heard what Turner said!"

The captain drew a deep breath. Then, without any warning, he leaned across the table and shot out his clinched fist. It took the mate on the point of the chin, and he folded up in a heap on the floor.

Turner picked up a bottle from the table and made the same inco-ordinate pass with it at the captain as he had at me the morning before with his magazine. The captain did not move. He was a big man, and he folded his arms with their hairy wrists across his chest.

"Mr. Turner," he said, "while we are on the sea I am in command here. You know that well enough. You are drunk tonight. In the morning you will be sober, and I want you to remember what I am going to say. If you—interfere—again—with—me—or—my—officers—I—shall—put—you—in—irons."

He started for the after companionway, and Burns and I hurried forward out of his way—Burns to the lookout, I to make the round of the after house and bring up, safe from detection, by the wheel again. The mate was in a chair, looking sick and dazed, and Turner and Vail were confronting each other.

"You know that is a lie," Vail was saying. "She is faithful to you, as far as I know, although I'm d—d if I know why." He turned to the mate roughly. "Better get out in the air."

Once again I left my window to avoid discovery. The mate, walking slowly, made his way up the companionway to the rail. The man at the wheel reported in the forecastle, when he came down at the end of his watch, that Singleton had seemed dazed and had stood leaning against the rail for some time, occasionally cursing to himself; that the second mate had come on deck and had sent him to bed and that the captain was shut in his cabin with the light going.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

SWEET LIGHT
TOOTHSOME
BREAD

The kind that your family likes and that is nourishing for them to eat.

You will want the products of the

BLACK BAKING CO., Inc.

when you find out how good they are.

Rye, Vienna and Sanitary Bread at 5c.

Banquet and Milk Brands 10c.

For Sale by All Grocers

Side Products.

Of course, if they force the condition on us, we can return to liver, corn dodgers, and parched corn coffee. But if the packers are willing to be considerate we hope they will find a way to commercialize the grunt of the hog and the moo of the steers.—Houston Post.

A Four-Leaf Clover.

Mention is made of a Greenleaf boy who found a four-leaf clover the other afternoon. Later in the same day he had fallen out of a haymow, been hit on the head with a baseball, and stepped on a nail.—Kansas City Star.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

A Nebraska Girl Propounds a Christmas Riddle.

TRY TO GUESS THE ANSWER.

Solution Is Easy to Those Who Try to Help the Distressed—Many Other Things of Interest to Little People. Amusing Games.

The following Christmas riddle was prepared by Camilla Edholm, a twelve-year-old Omaha girl and the daughter of the secretary of the Nebraska Association For the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

First of all, I am a small piece of paper nearly an inch square, and I carry on my back something which will make me stick closer to you than a sand bur.

My face is red and green and white, as all things should be at Christmas



THE RIDDLER AND HER MIRROR.

time, and I remind you of snow and sleighs and Christmas trees and Santa Claus. I am very neat and trim, for I am scalloped all the way round my edge like Christmas cookies.

I have had my picture taken, and there are now over 100,000,000 of me in almost every state. In fact, all over this country there are people who know me and send for me to come and help them make their friends happy.

You may burn, tear, cut me up or throw me away, but although I may be destroyed my meaning never can be lost. It is something that will last forever, and it is stamped right on my face, where you can see it the first thing. It has helped many, many people, and it will help many more.

I bring happiness and cheer to every place I go besides the pleasures of the givers when they wrap up their Christmas packages and then put my little face where it will be seen. I am usually put on the back of the package right beside the name of my sender, but I am also found on the inside too.

You may find me yourself at Christmas time—that is, if you will know me from my description, and I hope you will, because I want you to understand my message.

I am the Red Cross Christmas seal.

The Bobolink.

In the springtime you may see the pretty bobolink in almost every meadow and hear its cheery song at almost all hours of the day. The bobolink is beautifully colored with black and creamy white. The mother and the little birds are yellowish brown, and the male bird changes its color in early autumn and becomes yellowish brown, too, and after he gets this color he does not sing any more till spring comes and he gets his black and creamy white dress again.

A King's Typewriter.

It sounds like an old time fairy tale brought up to date, but it is really true that a golden typewriter was recently built for the personal use of King Alfonso of Spain. Every part of the machine is heavily plated with gold, the space bar is made of mother of pearl, and the royal arms occupy the space usually pre-empted by the nameplate. The case is of polished mahogany inlaid with fine woods and jewels.

Letter Changes.

Change the first letter, and from a period of time make a river, a bird, a month, a negative, a road, a fairy, happy, made of grass, a song, compensation, a fish, a tree, to utter.

Answers—Day, Tay, jay, May, may, way, fay, gay, hay, lay, pay, ray, bay, ay.

Federal Aid Given Society.

Washington, Jan. 3.—A total of $20,500,000 was spent during 1914 in fighting tuberculosis, according to the annual report of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis made public today.

Sixty-six and eight tenths per cent of the sum named was appropriated by federal, State or municipal authorities, while the remaining third was raised by popular subscription. The money was spent in all branches of the campaign against the white plague, $925,000 being expended for the treatment of prisoners and insane sufferers.

Those You Know

[illegible] buyers are to be approached [illegible] the front. Other buyers can be [illegible] by telephone. Some [illegible] are at present on a new floor-[illegible]. Others may must pot. Oc-[illegible] will find a buyer that [illegible] needs.

[illegible] of the services of a salesman [illegible] on the buyer's Silent Part-[illegible]

A competent girl would like house-[illegible] in small family with privilege [illegible] the piano for practice. Phone [illegible] —Adv.

* * *

Mrs. George Bliss of Walradt st., has been spending a few days with friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Petrie of West 1st st. have been spending some time in Brimfield and were New Year's guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. Marsh, formerly of this city.

* * *

Miss Cassie Marsh is here from Elmira spending the week end with relatives.

* * *

Mrs. L. Seamans from Oswego has been the guest of relatives and friends in the city for a few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Holmes entertained at dinner New Year's day at their pleasant country home.

* * *

Miss Helen Suydam returns to her school duties today.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. V. N. Vickery of Philadelphia left for Buffalo to spend a few days before returning home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Woodruff have returned to their home in Batavia after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown.

* * *

The West Side Market at Lower Falls formerly owned by Geo. Burdick has been purchased by E. Paul of Syracuse.

* * *

F. W. Lasher spent Sunday in Syracuse, where his sister is critically ill.

* * *

Miss Florence Distin returned to her school duties in Cazenovia today.

* * *

R. F. Perkins, Cornell 1917 course in agriculture, was the New Year's guest of his brother and other relatives. Mr. Perkins will be remembered as the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Perkins, who now reside near Albany, and as the grandson of Rev. John Fulford. He called on many of his former schoolmates while in the city.

* * *

Miss Arline Bogue returned today after spending New Year's with her grandmother in Mexico.

* * *

Miss Mary T. Draper returned to her school duties in Brooklyn on Sunday, after a vacation spent with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester st.

* * *

Miss Mabel McCrea and mother of W. 1st st. leave tomorrow for an extended stay in Houston, Texas.

* * *

The Epworth Leagues of First and State Street M. E. churches united in a union service last night. All regular or other meetings called for the evenings of the ensuing two weeks have been postponed.

* * *

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the First M. E. church hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. M. Steel, 8 S. 4th st. on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. L. F. Joy has charge of the program.

* * *

The Boy Scouts troop of First M. E. church, James Robinson scoutmaster, will have a meeting tomorrow, Tuesday evening at 7.30.

* * *

Frank Mangeot's milk wagon team, frightened in West Broadway, Sunday morning, ran to Lake Neahtawantah where one horse fell to the ground and the runaway came to an end. No damage.

ARE YOU WASTING COAL?

Have our heating expert look at your furnace.

L. P. SMITH CO.
Heating and Plumbing

TWO METHODIST CHURCHES HOLD UNION SERVICES.

An Evangelistic Campaign Under Way in This City—To Last 2 Weeks—Meetings Being Held At State Street Church.

Last evening at 7.30 the two Methodist congregations of this city commenced a two-week series of special meetings. The Rev. George Stockwell of First Church delivered the address last night and he will have general direction. A crowded auditorium greeted the speaker.

Meetings will be held each evening with the exception of Saturday. The pastors of the two kindred churches of Oswego are to assist and deliver addresses. Then the two Fulton ministers, Rev. H. D. Holmes and Geo. Stockwell are to co-operate with them in similar services at one of the Oswego churches.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH NOTES.

At the church of St. Mary's Immaculate Conception yesterday, the Rev. Father Lindsman paid a very handsome tribute to the late Father Smith founder of the church; also to Father Carney. The church was completed 1854, and next Wednesday high mass will be observed in commemoration of the church's sixtieth anniversary.

The the early morning mass the Holy Name Society received communion in a body. Immediately after vespers five new members were received, and agreed to abide by the rules and regulations of the society.

At the early morning mass the school rooms, and the annual election of officers followed. Those elected for the coming year are as follows: President, Fred Miller; 1st vice-president, Joe Bray; 2nd vice-president, Simon Frawley; treasurer, Fred Schneider; secretary, John Sullivan; grand marshall, Soleman Boutim; organist, Prof. Fred Keegan.

A few other business matters were taken up, and the meeting was adjourned until further notice.

RECEPTION A SUCCESS.

The reception and silver tea held at the Jewish Communal Home, Syracuse, under the Council of Jewish women yesterday was a decided success. It is estimated 250 persons attended and the receipts were thought far beyond expectations.

The new building, Marshall Memorial Hall, was thrown open and guests were conducted through the handsome building which in its profusion of pink and white decorations presented a pretty picture.

A number of local people attended the affair.

SERIES OF SERMON BY REV. DR. ROBERTSON.

The Rev. Dr. Chas. S. Robertson of the Presbyterian church is giving a series of popular sermons at the Sunday 5 o'clock vesper services. "The Power of the Sun" will be the topic Jan. 10. "The Bible and Science," Jan. 17; "The Demand for Men," Jan. 24; A musical program will be given by the chorus on Jan. 31.

The public is invited to be present at any or all services.

MAYOR FOX MAKES APPOINTMENT.

Mayor F. E. Fox has announced the appointments to the city boards. A. E. Krause replaced Joseph Connors of the sixth ward on the board of education. Dr. Gladman and Frederick Miller complete this board.

Dr. H. N. Doane, H. L. Paddock and Joseph Connors comprise the Hospital Executive Board. Jesse Morrill and J. C. O'Brien are the retiring members.

One dozen cream separators at cost. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

Are You One of the Many?

Who will take advantage of our SPECIAL OFFER and have your home wired before April 1, 1915.

We Will Wire Your Home at Cost

LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

PHONE 144

MINETTO'S GROWTH DUE TO ENERGY

HOW A MODEST SETTLEMENT TWENTY YEARS BACK HAS BEAUTIFIED BY RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Minetto, Jan. 4.—To a person who has not visited this community during the past five years the improvements that have taken place in that time, in the last year in fact, are more noticeable than to a resident.

The wonderful barge canal improvements, with the new river bridge to be built this summer, will redound to the village prosperity. There are many persons here who can recall the beginning of the present mammoth shade cloth plant, and such the shock resulting from the death of everybody's friend and benefactor, C. B. Benson, does recall that time.

Then too, there are not many places of this size that can boast of so fine a railroad station. Fulton, with her fine new bridge and other advantages will have to wait some time to be able to show as fine a one.

The recently constructed homes and brick tenement houses are but an indication of the possibilities that await this place.

C. B. BENSON DIED SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Becoming Ill on Empire United Car He Breathed His Last Before Reaching Oswego.

(Oswego Times)

Cadwell B. Benson, 75, of Minetto, one of the best known capitalists of Oswego county and a pioneer in the shade cloth industry, died suddenly Saturday afternoon on a suburban car between Minetto and Oswego. He had boarded the car at Minetto, intending to come to Oswego on business, and immediately after getting on complained of not feeling well, and asked that the trolley office have a physician meet the car in Oswego. After the car left Minetto he lapsed into a state of coma and died before the arrival in Oswego. In the meantime Dr. F. L. Sinclair had been summoned and he met the car, but Mr. Benson was dead.

The body was transferred from the car to Dain's undertaking rooms and Coroner Vowinkel pronounced the death due to heart trouble and decided an inquest was not necessary.

Mr. Benson was educated in the public schools of Geddes and Syracuse and found his first employment with E. R. Holden, then general agent of the Delaware & Lackawanna Coal Co., in Syracuse. In 1864 he settled in the village of Minetto, partly at the suggestion of A. S. Page, who was then extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Benson engaged in contracting, becoming associated with his uncles, James J. Belden and A. Caldwell Belden of Syracuse. They built a railroad in Pennsylvania, portions of the Buffalo and West Shore railroad and the Carthage and Adirondack railroad, of which Mr. Benson was made general manager. In these extensive undertakings Mr. Benson showed rare business qualifications and executive ability of a high order In 1879 he joined with A. S. Page and Charles Tremain to form the Minetto Shade Cloth Co., later sold to the Minetto-Meridan Co. in 1909. This was one of the first shade cloth companies in the county and from a very small plant it grew to be one of the largest industries of the kind in the world.

Careful Financier.

Mr. Benson was recognized through out this section of the state as a shrewd and careful financier and a man whose business judgment could be depended upon in all matters of importance. He was president of the Minetto Shade Cloth Co., for many years before its sale; a member of the board of directors of the Second National Bank of Oswego; a former vice-president of the Syracuse, Lake Shore and Northern Railroad; and a director in the Oswego County Savings Bank, besides being largely interested in many other industries.

He was a man who took the greatest interest in both church and charitable affairs and gave freely of both time and his resources toward the support of the church and the relief of the poor. How much he gave was known only to him and to those whose sufferings he relieved. He was a member of Grace church, Oswego.

NEW YEARS TWINS.

Twins were born on New Years day to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ranous at Minetto. This is the second pair of twins the stork has left the Ranouses. The first are now eight years old.

PATENTS ISSUED TO OSWEGO CO. INVENTORS.

Fultonians Secured Four Rights to Manufacture Utilities; Western End Leads.

That Oswego county's men were active during 1914 in the matter of inventing and, securing patents upon, articles in general use, may be seen from the following list of names. These patents were issued through the agency of a Rochester firm:

Oswego—Bauer, Adam H., adjustable window screen, Dec. 8, 1914. Bullock, William H. & Fayette, G. B. accelerator for hot water systems. Nov. 24, 1914; Coatta, James E. musical chime support, July 7, 1914; Cousins, George, space bolt, Sept. 1, 1914; Cronley, Robert and Axtell, F. G., speed indicator, Feb. 17, 1914; Draper, Frank H. wrench, Feb. 24, 1914; France Robert N. waste collector for carding machines, Aug. 18, 1914; Gray, Niel, Jr. paper cutting machine, Jan. 13, 1914; Gray, Niel, Jr. feeding and spacing machinism for cutting machines, June 9, 1914; Heagerty, Jeremiah, fruit press, Nov. 24, 1914; Himes James M. street sweeping machine, Jan. 13, 1914; Parks, Frederick R. feeding trough, June 11, 1914; Parks, Frederick R. automatic poultry feeder, July 21, 1914; Potter, Charles A. course finder and course converter, Aug. 25, 1914.

Fulton—Dawson, Charles B. dumping car, April 21, 1914; Dustin, John F. loom, Sept. 29, 1914; Griffin Thomas, water heater, Oct. 6, 1914; Washburne, James V. loose leaf binder, April 28, 1914.

Phoenix—Ryan, Michael C. electric light flasher, Dec. 15, 1914; Wood, Herbert D. toilet paper holder, July 21, 1914; Wood, Herbert D. toilet paper holder Oct. 6, 1914.

Union Suit—White, Kirk H. union suit, April 14, 1914.

FATHER LOWERY'S WILL

The Rev. Father John F. Lowery, L.L. D., late rector of St. Mary's church in Troy and formerly of St. John's church, this city, left his entire residuary estate to the poor of his parish. It is estimated that the estate amounts to $50,000. The largest bequest is to Frank C. Keating, a nephew of Utica, who is given $750 and a gold watch. Several other nieces and grandnieces receive from $25 to $200. Miss Jeanette Boldman, of Memands, is given $200 for masses for the repose of his soul and a picture by Raphael, Madonna of the Chair. It is announced that the proceeds of the sale of his pictures and library are to go to the poor of the parish as part of the residue of the estate. The will was executed on Father Lowery's assistants, Fathers April 22d, 1914, and was witnessed by Edward A. Walsh and Thomas J. Loughlin.

"AUNTIE" McCASLIN ENDED LIFE.

Mrs. Sophia McCaslin Grew Tired of Her 90 Years.

Mrs. Sophia McCaslin, known throughout this section as "Auntie" McCaslin ended her life at Little Utica late Saturday afternoon, by an overdose of heart medicine.

The aged woman whose years numbered 90 was discouraged because of feebleness and inability to "do things" although to her many friends she was ever a surprise in her accomplishments, especially in needlework.

"Auntie" made her home with her son John and granddaughter Hazel. She was not regarded as a despondent person, and on Saturday morning when she seemed restless the family did not think there was cause for worry. However, shortly after noon Miss McCaslin overheard the old lady say "I'm tired of living" and coupled with her words her manner aroused suspicion and it was discovered she had taken an overdose of medicine used for heart attacks.

Immediately a doctor was summoned but before help could reach her she died.

Dr. F. H. Dowd, health officer at Lysander was called to investigate and reported the case one of suicide caused by discouragement.

W. C. T. U. SERVICES.

Prayer services will be conducted by the W. C. T. U. in the Free Methodist church, 3d and State sts., from 3 to 5 o'clock, on Jan. 7. The president of the Union announces that "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," therefore, there should be a large attendance at the services, of all persons who desire the best things for this city and nation.

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second Street

GOV. ELIMINATES POLITICS FROM DEPARTMENT

Governor Whitman to Hold Department Heads Strictly to the Performance of the Duties for Which They Have Been Appointed—Need Not Consult Him About Details.

New York, Jan. 3.—Gov. Charles S. Whitman will not tolerate politics in state charitable institutions, state hospitals for the insane, State Department of Health and other departments of a kindred nature according to a statement by the Governor to the S. C. A. A. News, the official publication of the State Charities Aid Association, printed in its current number.

"Many persons have wished to lay before me particular matters relating to the detailed work or organization of the state charitable institutions, state hospitals for the insane, state health department, and other departments of kindred nature," says Governor Whitman. "I would like to say to all such that these matters lie within the discretion and public duty of the heads of these departments. I do not wish that departmental authorities should delay their work in order to consult me about details. I shall expect heads of departments to perform the duties for which they have been appointed and shall hold them responsible. If politics has crept into any of these departments, I expect the departmental authorities to eliminate it and to keep these social welfare activities free from political entanglements. Politics does not mix well with health and charity."

O. U. A. M. INSTALL OFFICERS.

District Deputy H. Caswell will install the following officers tonight. Charles Lewis, councilor; O. W. Bebee, vice councilor; B. G. Boigeol, recording sec.; Grove Seymour, financial sec.; A. B. Kinney, treasurer; Adrian Guyer, trustee; Cort Dutton, pianist; R. J. Draper, degree master. After the installation a supper and social session will follow.

It's just like paying you money to start wearing Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

THAT'S what these reductions mean—not that these Fall and Winter suits are worth one bit less than regular prices—but because we want to start with a bright, new stock next season.

A clean stock and new friends is our double purpose—you get the benefit.

$15 Buys you a Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit, worth . . . **$20**

$16.50 Buys special values in Suits and Overcoats, worth . . . **$22**

All $18 Suits and Overcoats, now $13
All $16 Suits and Overcoats, now $11
All $12 Suits and Overcoats, now $8

THREE BIG SHIRT VALUES	MEN'S TROUSERS
	New goods—colors guaranteed.
Every 50c Negligee Shirt, now 39c	$1.75 Trousers, now $1.39
Every 1.00 Negligee Shirt, now 78c	$2.50 Trousers, now $1.90
Every 1.50 Negligee Shirt, now $1.15	$2.75 Trousers, now $2.10
Everything goes—nothing held back.	$3.00 Trousers, now $2.45
	$4.00 Trousers, now $3.00
	$4.50 Trousers, now $3.45
	$5.00 Trousers, now $3.90
	$5.50 Trousers, now $4.25

HERE ARE A LOT OF FURNISHING GOODS CUT DEEP IN PRICE

We can save you money. Look this list over carefully.

Note the Prices.

Men's Heavy 50c Fleece Underwear, now 37c	Boys' 75c Knee Pants, now 59c
Men's Blue, Black and Ecru Ribbed Underwear, 50c value 37c	Boys' $1.00 Knee Pants, now 79c
Men's 50c Canton Flannel Night Robes 39c	$1.00 Wright's Fleece Underwear, now 79c
Boy's 50c Canton Flannel Night Shirts 39c	Boys' Fine Sweaters, all colors, now 89c
Men's 50c Grey Demit Shirts, now 39c	Boys' 25c. and 35c Fleece Underwear, now 21c
Men's $1.00 Ribbed (Wright's) Wool Underwear 79c	Boys' 50c Winter Union Suits now 39c
Traveling Bags good leather, $5 and $5.50 value $3.95	$1.25 Dress Suit Cases, now 89c
	Men's $5.00 Sweaters, shawl collars, now $3.79
	One lot of $2.00 Hats, now $1.35

REMEMBER!

Our usual guarantee goes---Money back if goods are not as represented

S. LIPSKY & SON

"The Store that Makes Good"

27 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

Fulton Keynotes

Owner of Irish harp expects to join the angelic host. No further use for the earthly instrument. Will sell at a bargain price. Address at once, Harp, Times office. —Adv.

* * *

The Sons of Veterans will install officers tonight in Woodman's Hall, S. 1st st. A number of out of town guests will join the camp at a splendid dinner to be served in the hall.

* * *

James Campbell has moved his barbershop from the telephone building to the rooms over Farley's store. —Adv. 13-14-15.

* * *

Miss Mable McCrea and mother leave tomorrow for Houston, Texas, where they will spend the winter months.

* * *

Miss Gladys Benway has returned after spending the holidays with her grandmother in Altmar.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Lewis entertained a number of friends last evening at dinner.

* * *

Miss Clara Dessum has returned to Hatztown, Pa., after spending some time with her parents in this city.

* * *

Miss Ruth Quirk is home after spending a week with Miss Hazel Allen of Altmar.

* * *

Mrs. C. Andrus of Seneca st. fell Friday on an icy sidewalk and fractured her left arm.

* * *

J. H. Howe while returning to work Saturday fell on an icy sidewalk in front of his home and received a wound of the scalp.

* * *

Miss Emma Lalend of Academy st. is visiting friends in Oswego.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Drake and son have returned to their home in Newark, N. Y. after spending the holidays with Mrs. Drake's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Caroll of Buffalo st.

* * *

Mrs. Raymond Brient left tday for Dayton, Ohio.

* * *

Clark Morrill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Justin Morrill of S. 4th st., while skiing Friday fell and fractured his left arm.

* * *

Miss Alice Cullen of Syracuse was recently the guest of friends in Fulton.

* * *

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Lena Abbot, Syracuse, formerly of Fulton, and Oliver H. Bradley, also of Syracuse, has been received here by friends of Miss Abbott.

* * *

Miss Viola Crahan of W. 3d st., entertained the H. O. P. E. Euchre club on Tuesday night. Mrs. Alice Crahan won first prize. Miss Nellie Culkin, second prize and Miss Della Lake consolation prize.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Schaffer of Syracuse were week-end guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Anderson, W. Broadway.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shortsleeve have been the guests of Mrs. Shortsleeve's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cole, Utica st. for the past two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howick, holiday guests of the Schooley's, Academy st., left for their home in Detroit this morning.

* * *

On New Year's eve Miss Olive M. Pratt of Cayuga st. entertained a sleigh ride party of young people from Oswego and Sterling. The young people were chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Hall of Sterling and Mrs. J. E. Irwin of Oswego.

* * *

Miss Helen G. Marvin left for Louisville, Ky. Saturday. Mrs. Marvin is a teacher in that city in the public schools domestic science department.

Owens Says Taft Is Afraid of Reforms

Oklahoma Man Claims In Them Lie Real Representative Government

Washington, Jan. 4.—Declaring former President Taft's opposition to the initiative and referendum is "part and parcel of a nation-wide campaign being conducted by the reactionary interests to block the progress of popular government," Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, today attacked the former president in his speech opening the second conference of the national popular government league. "Mr. Taft does not trust the people," said Senator Owens, "and fears the recall as a burnt child dreads the fire. He denounces the initiative, referendum and recall as the complete negation of the representative system of government. The exact contrary is the case. It is the complete development of representative government compelling representatives to represent the people instead of, for example, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. If representatives do not pass the laws the people want, the people can initiate and pass them themselves. It is nonsense to talk about the initiative and referendum destroying representative government when investigation shows that over 98 per cent. of the laws passed in states now having the initiative and referendum are passed by the state legislatures and are not challenged by referendum petition.

"The plain truth is that Mr. Taft does not believe in the wisdom or the self-governing power of the people. He believes in the rule of the few obtained through the convention system. He is moved in part in his hostility against these measures by the fact that Theodore Roosevelt and about 4,000,000 Progressives and a larger number of Progressive Democrats favored them."

Many distinguished advocates of Progressive government are in attendance at the convention. Among them are Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard University; Richard S. Childs, of the National short ballot association, and Senators Norris, Kenyon and Clapp.

Judson King, executive secretary, made a report reviewing the work of the league during the year, including its attempt to defeat Roger Sullivan for the United States senatorship from Illinois.

LOCAL SPORTING ITEMS.

Syracuse, Jan. 4. — The winter leaguers were yesterday commenting of the return to town of well known fellow citizens.

It's funny how quick a person's fame will spread when he is able to break into big league baseball.

There's Jimmy Walsh, the man referred to, and there Grove Clisel and Alexander (Phillie's 1912-13-14) known to hundreds of Fulton fans before the habitants of the Quaker city ever gave him the once over.

Now, Alex is known the world over, as America's star pitcher. James Walsh a world's series performer has made quite a bit of reading himself. He too, was seen at Star Park.

The two have been on the recently completed all-American, all-National tour of the west and the Hawaiian Islands. The all-stars played their last game of the tour in San Diego, Cal., last Sunday, Jimmy is quoted as saying:

"The Hawaiians are great baseball fans, although they have not seen any major league teams there since 1887, when Spaulding's touring teams visited the islands. Between six and seven thousand spectators turned out to see our games there. The game proved a revelation to the natives, for when Grover Alexander and Bill James began pitching not a sound could be heard, for the playing of the two teams simply bewildered the natives.

"The Hawaiians are anxious to have the all-star teams return to the islands in 1915, and it is probable that Frank Bancroft, who had charge of this year's tour, will plan another tour next winter."

From Utica, the word comes that Mike O'Neil, who has so successfully managed the State league representing that city for four or five years is at a disagreement with the club officials as to an increase in salary. Mike won the pennant the first year he was there and has always been a fighter for wins and a developer of new or half-tried material.

* * *

M. J. ranked with the best in the league, the same being true of him as a hitter and manager. He could have had the Utica management again, but the league adopted a low salary limit, and Utica, having decided to run the team at as little expense as possible, refused to grant anybody an increase.

Mike commenced his managerial career at Elmira in 1910, and finished third, only a few games away from the pennant-winning Wilkes-Barre team. Salary differences caused him to quit the Colonels and join the Utes as a player. He had the reputation of being able to get a team together for less money than any of the other managers that have been in the league and still make a good showing.

* * *

And now it's the Irish who are being hit by the war. Word has been sent out that the Queen's Own infantry regiment of Toronto will sail for the European battleground January 15th, and President James J. McCaffery of the Toronto (International league) team is captain of one of the companies of that regiment.

Interesting Little Boy.

Master Gibson Prather, the interesting little son of Prof. J. G. Prather and Mrs. Prather, it seems was not born to monotony of existence. Several months ago he tried the merits of toadstools as food and a physician's prompt attention saved him from serious consequences. A few weeks ago he fell from a bed and broke his arm, but not his dauntless spirit. Saturday morning he again raised the neighborhood in which he resides to a pitch of excitement by eating a mothball. Again a physician's ministrations saved him from ill consequences. Through all of the stir and hubbub Master Gibson alone remained cool, announcing to a belated neighbor "I ate a whole one" with the air of one who had done an enviable feat.—Harrodsburg (Ky.) Leader.

Meridian team bobs. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

TOO MUCH FOR A PHILADELPHIA LAWYER

A young foreigner was being tried in court, says the Public Ledger, and the questioning by the lawyers on the opposite side began.

"Now, Laszky, what do you do?"

"Ven?" asked Laszky.

"When you work, of course" said the lawyer.

"Vy, work——"

"I know," said the lawyer, "but what at?"

"At a bench."

"Oh!" groaned the lawyer. "Where do you work at a bench."

"In a factory."

"What kind of a factory?"

"Brick."

"You make bricks?"

"No, de factory is made uv bricks."

"Now, Laszky, listen," said the lawyer. "What do you make in that factory?"

"Eight dollars a week."

"No, no! What does the factory make?"

"I dunno, a lot uv money, I think."

"Now, listen! What kind of goods does the factory produce?"

"Oh," Laszky, "good goods."

"I know, but what kind of good goods?"

"The best."

"The best of what?"

"The best there is."

"Of what?"

"Of dose goods."

"Your honor," said the lawyer, "I give up."

Resolved That——

I will endeavor to be kind at all times, both to mankind and animals.

I will be courteous and considerate to the aged, realizing that the burden of their years makes the lightest burden seem heavy.

I will be gentle to women and little children, with due regard for their weaknesses and frailties. To the sick and afflicted I will be merciful and kind.

I will keep my troubles and heartaches to myself, so that other hearts will not be burdened by the weight of my misfortune.

I will endeavor at all times to be cheerful, and smile, so that my smile may be an incentive for others to smile. I will endeavor to be unselfish, not striving for more than what is mine in all fairness, and realizing that others have rights and deserve consideration.

I will earnestly try to avoid saying unkind things to people and about them, realizing that slander is a blow from behind, and the act of a coward, and I know that kind words have eternal life. In short, I will try to make this sad old world less sad, because I will never pass this way again. Every influence, ignoble or unkind, goes out from me like the vapor from the bottle and can never be recalled. This is my resolve, and may the Power that rules the world keep me steadfast.

SUSAN L. DAY.

Susan L. Day, 82, died at her home 358 S. 6th st. Sunday evening after a long illness. Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Fred Hall and Mrs. W. L. Grant of this city, Mrs. Francis Cornell of Syracuse, also one son, Richard C. Day of Albany and a sister, Mrs. Achsia Marvin of Lysander.

The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock from the home in S. 6th st. Undertaker E. S. Brown is in charge of arrangements.

The Rev. M. J. Peters of the Zion Episcopal church will officiate. Burial will be made at Granby Center.

NEW RULE SUSPENDED.

Relative to Shortage of Freight By the Steamboat Companies.

Because of strong opposition on the part of merchants' associations throughout this part of the state the enforcement of the recently enacted rule of the steamship companies reducing the free storage of export articles in their warehouses from ten days to forty-eight hours has been deferred until May 1st.

Meanwhile an opportunity will be given the opposing organizations to present their side of the question at a hearing. This rule, which was to have taken effect January 1st, was one of great importance to manufacturers of export articles in Oswego as well as other cities. Everywhere it was held that forty-eight hours was not sufficient time for shippers to arrange for a transfer of their consignments.

JANE E. IRVINE.

Jane E. Irvine, 82, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. L. McClellen, 355 Broadway, Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Irvine was born in Lysander and has lived in Fulton and vicinity all her life. Surviving are two daughters Mrs. May Luther, Rosmon, British, Col., Mrs. McClellan and one son, Melvin J. Irvine of Yonkers, N. Y.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 from 355 Broadway. Rev. Geo. B. Stockwell, assisted by Rev. Chas. Robertson will officiate. Burial will be made at Lysander. Undertaker E. S. Brown is in charge of funeral arrangements.

Have you noticed that Jake Ruppert, new Yankee owner, resembles our old friend Charles Webb Murphy a bit in facial appearance.

Desirable Upper Flat—6 rooms at 502 Buffalo st. Has gas light, water, gas stove in kitchen and parlor stove. Inquire at 511 Academy st. or Phone 3432.

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason

David & Mason Agency

GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Phone 119 55 N. First st.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

that family wash can best be done at the

HOME LAUNDRY

J. D. McINTYRE

North Sixth St. Phone 457

We use nothing but the soft creek water at our door—not from the city mains.

Who Does Your Washing?

We call anywhere for bundles.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Prompt Attention to Every Item

In transacting your banking business with us, you will notice that prompt, careful attention which we give to every item, no matter whether large or small, thus assuring satisfactory service at all times. Accounts subject to check are cordially invited.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

ASSETS

Real Estate Mortgages	$1,549,394.21
Bond Investments	665,331.15
Banking House	29,062.50
Money on hand and deposited in other banks	271,476.90
Accrued interest on investments	43,564.77
Other assets	7,831.74
	$2,566,661.27

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$2,408,419.76
Guarantee Fund	158,241.51
	$2,566,661.27

$90,546.16

Has been divided among our depositors in dividends for the year 1914.
Increase in amount on deposit for the year, $87,946.37.
Increase in guarantee fund or surplus, $21,120.29.
Deposit your money with us and share our prosperity.
We have divided 4% for the last seven years.

Now Is the Time to Have Those Pictures Framed

FOR ONE WEEK we will make a special close price on

ALL PICTURE FRAMING

Call for estimate or phone for us to call.

HULETT, TAFT CO. ONEIDA STREET

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT

Harmount's UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Balcony, 10c and 20c
Two rows, 30c
Main Floor, 30c

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY PICTURES, HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE,
LESSIK AND ANITA
JAMES CROWLEY
ALF CAM AND THESIA
COOK AND MYERS
DIXON-BOWERS-DIXON

MATINEE, 10c AND 15c
NIGHT 10c, 15c AND 20c.
RESERVE SEATS NOW.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

S. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
S. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
L. W. EMERICK, Treasurer

Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1915.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Congratulations

"I like the paper very much; it's a good paper."—Charles True.

* * *

"The Times gives just the amount of war news that I want to read; it is concise and exact."—F. E. Goodjon.

* * *

"The Fulton Evening Times is a success! Its war news is the latest; and just enough of it; it's a home paper—let's all take it!"—H. N. Gilbert.

Opinions

Speaker Sweet.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego county, who in a spirited contest in the Assembly last year was nominated and elected Speaker, is a candidate for re-election this year. Speaker Sweet had a difficult problem to face at the beginning of the legislative session of 1914. The Republicans had a very narrow margin in the Assembly and there were just enough independents with progressive tendencies and kicking inclinations to endanger the Republican control of the Assembly. It was fortunate, however, for the Republican party that under the guiding hand and skillful management of Speaker Sweet the Republican majority in the Assembly was able to act in harmony and they made a splendid record during the last session of the legislature, which was one of the strong factors in helping to win the Republican victory at the polls on election day.

Under these circumstances it is generally conceded that Speaker Sweet is entitled to re-election and we are glad to learn that no other candidate has entered the field against him and that he will be unanimously re-elected Speaker of the Assembly. His clean record, his able and skillful leadership, his exceptional qualifications as a presiding officer, all merit the distinction which is about to be conferred upon him—a unanimous re-election.—Lyons Republican.

The Economic Cause of Wars

Europe is at war, and the powers blame one another. The immediate cause can be traced to Austria's demand upon Servia, Russia's expressed decision that Servia should not be crushed by Austria, and Germany's apparent understanding with Austria that she would stand by her in whatever she should decide to do, of which Germany, or rather the war-making powers of Germany, appear to have had accurate foreknowledge. These are purely the chronological dry bones of current history.

Back of this conflagration, however, are other causes. Europe has too long been an armed camp, surging with military preparations, vociferous with braggadocio and appeals to the baser instincts of men by conscienceless rulers, and followers of the military trade, to escape the consequences of the bursting of these horrible engendered forces. In the preparation of this witches brew the cauldron must sooner or later have boiled over. How can people go on supplying their rulers with the tools of war, and expect to escape the consequence, with military men all eager to seek an opportunity for trying them out? The thing was too much to hope that the inevitable outburst could be long postponed. This is why to those who look no further the immediate cause of the war seems so absurdly inadequate to the portentous outburst.

But we must look still further than this if we would seek the real cause of the war and the solution of the problem of peace. The Single Taxer alone of all men knows the answer. Those who would pierce the heart of the strange riddle of war must seek it in our philosophy. It is not merely that civilization is yet in its barbaric stage, and that such conflicts must exist until we arrive at a higher stage. This is true, but it is not the whole truth. For not only must a true civilization dispense with war, but we shall not have begun a true civilization until we have learned to do without it. Civilization will only begin when the nations begin to disarm. And they will not begin to disarm, nor will a real civilization have begun, until men secure their rights to this earth of ours.

War is but a phase of economic slavery. The cause of wars are the masses of the disinherited. Men are the property of governments and the lords of privilege, who do with them pretty much as they please. But when men perceive their rights as Single Taxers perceive them, even as many Socialists perceive them, they can never again be moved to the killing of men having like rights. From that day on, vast armies can never again be moved across the frontiers of any other people.

Men who know their own rights in the soil of the earth, men to whom at last the words "Rights of Men" are no longer an empty phrase, will respect the like rights of others.

This, then, and only this, will mark the end of all wars, and the crazy piling of armaments on armaments. The only cure for war is democracy and the economic freedom that only democracy can bring. And the end of this war will mark its beginning.—Single Tax Review.

Same Then as Now.

Apollo had proposed taking Venus to the Olympian games.

"How long will it take you to get ready?" he asked.

"About ten minutes," Venus answered.

"By thunder!" muttered Apollo, after waiting half an hour. "When she has only to twist up her hair!"

—Judge.

Baled hay, straw and shavings. Quick delivery. VanWagenen Inc.
—Adv.

ROOM FOR THIS

There is room in our midst for an aggressive Humane Society. While it is true our city boasts of such an organization its good works are not known to the community. Our apathy with regard to the animal world is appalling. We see horses, old and half-starved, overloaded, with bleeding shoulders, poorly fed and sleeping in cold, filthy barns after the hardest labor of hauling the heaviest of loads, and we pass them unnoticed. We see some one-time "Black Beauty" tied in our streets during the bitter days, stamping and roughing his poor old hide under his poor old harness as he waits for his driver's step. Perhaps an hour or two later in retracing our trip we still find the poor creature humping, stamping, shivering and waiting in vain.

Homeless dogs, starving cats, half crazed look up appealingly and we pass on.

Yearly we give money by the hundreds of thousands for education and libraries and art museums and what not, yet partially forget the hundreds of creatures appealing for help.

The Bide-a-Wee home for animals in New York city is doing a noble work, and many other towns and city are responding to the call of civilization..

Fulton may not be able to build a home for homeless creatures, but her responsibility is an alive Humane Society.

THE NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Mr. Whitman's first appointment deserves the cordial approval it is receiving. The new District Attorney of New York County, Mr. Perkins, had no political support to deliver and was urged upon Mr. Whitman by no influential citizens, of the breed of statesmen or otherwise. There was nothing to recommend him save downright ability and long, faithful experience in the District Attorney's office. His promotion is the sort of just reward that comes seldom in public life—in any successful business it is the commonplace way of selecting big men for big jobs.

The act made an auspicious beginning for Mr. Whitman's New Year. If he conducts all the state's business in the same spirit there can be no doubt of his success.—New York Tribune.

Business Men for the Trade Commission

Government by commission becomes extremely hazardous when the commissioners are either stupid or dishonest. A United States Supreme Court composed of incompetent laymen would be a menace and a disgrace. A Federal Reserve Board dominated by political climbers and ignorant partisans would wreck the American bank system.

There was a blunder made in the original composition of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A like blunder should not now be committed in the personnel of the Interstate Trade Commission.

A body of men to probe into an engineering problem must know something about engineering, else its work is a farce. No one could trust a report involving medical science were those making it without scientific knowledge.

It is equally impossible for any body of theorists, college professors, authors, politicians and job seekers to weigh properly the relations of this country's stupendous business and give a rational decision. The Interstate Trade Commissioners should be men of business, because they will have their hands upon the very throat of all important business.

To inflict upon this nation a body endowed with such vast powers is itself a perilous experiment. But now that the law of the land authorizes it, the President's duty to appoint only men of the very highest calibre becomes imperative.

Published lists of possible commissioners are not reassuring in this respect. There is a dismal absence of men who have had large experience in trade affairs.

It is bad enough for the business of the country to be forced to undergo a surgical operation. Only surgeons of the most exalted experience should be selected to perform it.—Public Ledger.

WILSON FAMILY NOT AT BALL

Attendance May Be Light at Annual Charity Ball; Hard Times the Reason

Washington, Jan. 4.—The fact that President Wilson and the members of his immediate family will be absent owing to their mourning for the death of Mrs. Wilson last summer, will be the only thing to mar the brilliance of the Charity Ball, to be given for the benefit of the Children's Hospital of Washington at the New Willard Hotel tonight.

Annually the debutantes and matrons of Washington's most elite society and the highest officers of the government flock to this function, and dance the night away.

This year Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, wife of the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is chairman of the Ball and of the reception committee. In the receiving line with Mrs. Pitney will stand Mrs. Frederick B. Maguire, Mrs. Thomas T. Gass, Mrs. Horace Westcott, Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mrs. Clarence Wilson, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. Reynolds Hitt and Mrs. William J. Flather.

Dancing is to be the chief attraction and since the new dances have come into vogue, Senators, Judges, Cabinet Officers and other high officials of the government vie with the younger set in executing the steps. A supper is to be served, about midnight.

The box-holders for the event include some of the most eminent philanthropists and prominent society people in the country. Among them are numbered John R. McLean of Cincinnati and Washington, Larz Anderson, former minister to Belgium and Mrs. Anderson; Gen. and Mrs. Joseph A. Johnston; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, and Admiral and Mrs. Bronson.

Joseph Leiter is chairman of the floor committee and he and his vice-chairman, William C. Marrow, will lead the cotillions. The Marine Band and the United States Engineers' Band will furnish the music, the two sets of musicians playing alternately and thus rendering a continuous program.

The list of patronnesses includes the wives of cabinet officers, senators, representatives in congress members of the judiciary, and the wives of other prominent officials.

The proceeds of the ball go to the Children's Hospital at Washington. Tickets for the supper and dance cost $3.00 apiece.

"Times are hard this year," said Mrs. Pitney, "and there may not be the usual good attendance, but last year the Charity ball raised between $2,500 and $3,000 for the Children's Hospital after all expense had been defrayed and we hope to raise as much tonight.

WANTED—BOOSTERS.

"Say, Mister, jest give a poor feller a boost,
My back is most broke, and my pack is unloosed;
And I can't quite shift it alone for a fact.
Weighs eighty pounds—'s purty solidly packed.
I've jogged twenty mile since the peep o' the day,
And lugged this 'ere bag every step o the way.
Yes, my legs are shaky, and my feet a bit sore,
And I keep my eye peeled for an open door,
If I had some place to come home and roost,
I might not be askin' ye here for a boost."

"My muscles are good for a purty big load,
But for twelve year or more not a mile have I rode.
Ev'ry chap groans with his own heavy lugs,
And what does he care how a tramp peddler tugs?
Of course, to most folks I hain't much account;
But say, I've got feelin's of any amount.
I'm willin' to swaller the bitterest dose,
And to do my drudge, with times hard and close;
But it's worth a whole lot after many a drub,
To strike a few fellers who've jined a Boost Club."

Thus boosters are wanted, of excellent grade:
Boosters not merely of city and trade;
But those who will give weaker fellows a lift,
And cumbersome loads to their own shoulders shift;
And thousands on foot tread their life's weary way,
With backs sorely bending 'neath burdens all day'—
Loads ill proportioned to strength or to age—
Real "down-and-outers" at a critical stage.
What a world this would be, could the strong be induced
One and all, to give falling comrades a boost!

CHAS. LUTHER PECK.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Owing to the fact that there was no paper issued yesterday (New Year's) the second story in the Children's Hour will not appear until Monday Children, learn to look for the "Hour" department—for the present appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The tale we print below is the second of the series about the person whose name you are to guess:

In youth, this party once got an idea for a thrilling, romantic story. One day, in Springfield, was sitting with his feet on the window sill, chatting with an acquaintance, when he suddenly changed the drift of the conversation by saying: "Did you ever write out a story in your mind? I did when I was a little codger. One day a wagon with a lady and two girls and a man broke down near us, and while they were fixing up, they cooked in our kitchen. The woman had books and read us stories, and they were the first I had ever heard. I took a great fancy to one of the girls; and when they were gone I thought of her a great deal, and one day when I was sitting out in the sun by the house I wrote out a story in my mind. I thought I took my father's horse and followed the wagon, and finally I found it, and they were surprised to see me. I talked with the girl, and persuaded her to elope with me; and that night I put her on my horse, and we started off across the prairie. After several hours we came to a camp; and when we rode up we found it was the one we had left a few hours before, and went in. The next night we tried again, and the same thing happened—the horse came back to the same place; and then we concluded that we ought not to elope. I stayed until I had persuaded her father to give her to me. I always meant to write that story out and publish it, and I began once; but I concluded that it was not much of a story. But I think that was the beginning of love with me."

A MOVING MOUNTAIN.

Ask the older folks to tell you what the smoking of the earth is called. Most people forget that geology is not altogether a history of the past. The forces that made the mountains are still going on. Some mountains are growing, some are wearing down. Because these processes take a long time to show results, one is apt to form the idea that they have ceased, and that the face of the earth is fixed once for all. A case of geological action so rapid as to be easily observed is the moving mountain in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

This "mountain" is a knob, or mound which is sliding down the side of a full-sized mountain.

It has filled old turnpikes and roadways, and threatens to slide suddenly and do great damage. The landslide already covers twenty-five acres of one farm, and has destroyed the fences of another.

At the point where the mound has torn away from the mountain is a deep gully in which have been found many Indian relics. The place is so dangerous from ledges and banks which threaten to fall that nobody has dared explore the cleft thoroughly.

I guess the Name of character is.....

Child's Name .....

Name of Parent .....

Address .....

Are your parents subscribers to the Times .....Weekly | Daily

When you send this, or anything else, in, always address it Editor, "Children's Hour," care Fulton Evening Times.

U. S. YIELDED TO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1862

Stopped Seizures of Suspicious Vessels After Earnest British Protest.

Washington, Jan. 3.—When the United States was engaged with rebellion at home in 1862 and Great Britain, the greatest overseas trading power, was neutral as between the United States and the Southern Confederacy, Great Britain lodged a protest against detentions of merchant vessels, in almost precisely similar circumstances as the present, and the United States forthwith revoked orders to its navy officers to detain suspicious craft stopped on the high seas pending thorough search.

As in the present case, Great Britain pointed out in her protest against the conduct of the American naval authorities that such seizures might occasionally be expected, and interpolated in her protest the suggestion that only when such seizures on suspicion became "systematic" did the real ground for protest exist.

In the present circumstances, the British have seized and detained more than twenty vessels conveying American cargoes to neutral ports. Whether or not this constitutes "systematic" detention is the question which concerns the international lawyers in drawing an analogy between the conditions existing in 1862 and in 1914-'15.

When William H. Seward, Secretary of State, notified Great Britain that modifications in the orders to naval officers had been made Earl Russell, then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, sent a dispatch to the British charge d'affairs at Washington in which he said:

"If these orders had been sanctioned and continued in force by the government of the United States they would have called for prompt and firm remonstrance on the part of her majesty's government, and it will be proper that you should intimate to Mr. Seward, while expressing the satisfaction of her majesty's government at their revocation, that her majesty's government are glad to be thereby spared from the necessity of stating their decided objections to their tenor.—"You will say that to order vessels, though apparently and prima facie carrying on a lawful trade, to be systematically seized on the high seas, without any preliminary search, or without the discovery during such search of any strong evidence of suspicion against such vessels, would be to subject the mercantile marine of neutrals to a system of oppression and annoyance which no neutral government could be expected to tolerate."

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Prof. J. R. Fairgrieve announces the opening of night school at the Phillips st. building tomorrow night, continuing thereafter on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Principal Lanigan and Prof. Merrill will be in charge.

Mr. Lawton, instructor in manual training will continue to conduct the Union st. school.

The night schools of the city are for foreigners only.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

A
PEACE CALENDAR
for 1915

The Morrill Press have issued a very artistic and timely calendar, consisting of fourteen page 4 1-4x7 in. of heavy card-board printed in two colors and gold with portraits of noted men and a peace quotation from each.

On Sale at

CONLEY BROTHERS
F. W. LASHER
MRS. J. K. STEELE'S
Buffalo Street
and
THE MORRILL PRESS

FORCED OUT STORE LEASED EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD

FORCED TO VACATE SALE

NEVER AGAIN

FORCED TO VACATE SALE

WILL YOU BE ABLE TO PURCHASE



As much with your money as this sale affords you. A colossal shattering of prices to effect a complete closeout of our entire stock of Men's, Boy's and Children's Suits, Overcoats, Mackinaws, Shoes, Rubber Footwear, Furnishings, etc., at most extraordinary

Sale Starts 9 a. m. Jan. 7



Money-Saving Sale

LOWER AND LOWER GO THE PRICES. LOOK AT THESE PRICES NEVER AGAIN. CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

Men's and Young Men's Suits

$10.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits at **$4.96**

$13.50 Men's and Young Men's Suits at **$6.78**

$16.50 Men's and Young Men's Suits at **$9.78**

$20.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits at **$11.79**

500 cans of Old Dutch Cleanser to be sold Thursday between 3 p. m. and 4 p. m. at **4c**
One can to a person. None sold to children.

50c Shirts at **39c**

$1.00 Shirts at **79c**

$1.50 Shirts at **89c**

$2.50 Shirts at **$1.69**

50c Underwear, Fleece Shirts or Drawers **33c**

75c Underwear, Shirts or Drawers... **37c**

$1.00 and $1.25 Underwear, Union Suits or 2-Piece Garments..... **73c**

$2.00 Underwear..... **$1.19**

$2.50 Union Suits **$1.69**

50c Men's Work Shirts go at **39c**

$2.00 Fur Caps to go at **$1.19**

$1.25 Umbrellas go at **87c**

75c Umbrellas at **43c**

50c Wool or Leather Gloves and Mittens go at **38c**

35c Men's and Boys' Gloves and Mittens **19c**

NO GOODS CHARGED
NO GOODS ON APPROVAL

$3.00 Boy's Suits go at **$1.89**

One Lot Boy's $3.50 Raincoats will go at **$1.19**

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats

$10.00 Overcoat at **$5.78**

$13.50 Overcoats at **$7.39**

$15.00 Overcoats at **$7.69**

$18.00 Overcoats at **$9.87**

We have them, 500 pairs Knee Pants, worth 50c, at **13c**

Men's Pants

$1.00 Pants at **79c**

$1.50 Pants at **98c**

$2.00 Pants at **$1.29**

$2.50 Pants at **$1.69**

$3.00 Pants at **$1.87**

$3.50 Pants at **$1.98**

$4.00 Pants at **$2.69**

$4.50 Pants at **$3.19**

300 Pairs Sheep-Lined Moccasins go at **59c**

$2.50 Boy's High-Cut Shoes go at **$1.86**

$5.00 Lion Brand Shoes go at **$3.67**

$1.25 Boy's Shoes go at **98c**

$2.25 Men's Shoes go at **$1.69**

$3.00 Men's Shoes go at **$1.89**

$3.50 Beacon Shoes go at **$2.69**

$4.00 Black and Tan Shoes go at **$3.19**

$1.50 Men's One-Buckle Overshoes at. **83c**

$4.00 Short Rubber Boots, White Rubber Soles at **$3.39**

$5.00 Men's Storm King Boots, White Rubber Soles at **$3.89**

$3.00 Men's Short Boots go at **$1.85**

75c Boy's Rolled Edge Rubbers go at. **57c**

$1.00 Low Arctics go at **69c**

One Lot Boy's Rubbers go at **39c**

Fur and Fur-Lined Coats

$25.00 Fur and Fur-Lined Coats at.. **$16.89**

Astrachan and Fur Collar Coats $13.50 Value, at **$8.69**

$20.00 Fur Collar Coats, Quilted Lined at **$11.87**

$35.00 Fur and Fur-Lined Coats at... **$21.68**

$20.00 Australian Bear Coat at **$12.49**

Sale Starts Thur. Jan. 7. 9:00 a. m.

500 Fur Band Caps go at **36c**

500 Pairs Men's Garters go at .. **5c**

50c Overalls at **39c**

75c Overalls at **69c**

$1.50 Suit Cases go at **79c**

$2.50 Suit Cases go at **$1.39**

Men's 4-Buckle Arctics go at .. **$1.79**

Men's Felt Boots go at **$1.89**

$2.50 Boy's Shoes go at ... **$1.39**

$5.50 Bullseye Storm King Boots at **$4.59**

$5.00 Sheep-Lined Coats go at **$3.95**

$7.00 Boy's Chinchilla Overcoats go at **$4.89**

$6.00 Leather Coats go at **$4.29**

$5.00 Double Lock Trunks go at **$3.79**

$2.00 Gold Band Hats go at **$1.68**

$1.50 Soft and Stiff Hats go at **89c**

300 Pairs Men's High Grade Rubbers to go at **49c**

$12.00 Balmacaans at **$7.39**

$6.00 Mackinaws at **$4.19**

$10.00 Mackinaws at **$6.79**

$6.40 Boy's Mackinaws at **$4.18**

$5.00 Boy's Overcoats at **$2.98**

25c Police and Firemen's Suspenders go at **9c**

Red, Blue and White Handkerchiefs for Ladies and Men at **2c**

Men's Wool Hose at **10c**

Men's Heavy Cotton Hose at .. **3c**

Men's Extra Heavy Wool Hose to go at **19c**

$1.00 Dress Shirts go at **69c**

25c Silk and Knit Ties go at **9c**

50c Sweaters go at **29c**

$1.25 Sweaters go at **78c**

$3.50 Wood Sweaters go at **$1.79**

50c All Wool, Extra Heavy Hose go at **36c**

$5.00 Boy's All Wool Suits go at **$2.89**

One Lot Men's Leather Top Overs, $3.00 Value, go at **$2.39**

15c Ladies Hose to go at **7c**

TERMS OF THIS SALE
STRICTLY CASH

Rosenbloom's Clothing House

"LOOK FOR THE RED SIGN ON COVERED FRONT"

Entire Stock Must Go! **FULTON, N. Y.**

CTIVITY MARKS U. S. TRADE

imism Prevails; Commerce Continues to Expand; New Hope On All Sides

Dun's Weekly Review, Jan. 2. says: The New Year opens with a decided improvement in the business outlook although the actual volume of transactions is still much below the average. At every leading center there is a notable expansion of confidence, owing to the remarkable progress which has been made in restoring the financial situation to normal and in reestablishing the favorable balance of international trade, in spite of the limited shipping facilities. There are, moreover, unmistakable signs of increasing activity in domestic business, notwithstanding that conservatism continues the controlling policy in all quarters. On the constructive side there is the basic soundness of an absence of large stocks carried on credit, while the recent railroad decision is already having the effect of stimulating more liberal contracts for rails, cars and other equipment. The iron and steel industry, though still operating at less than 50 per cent. of capacity, is facing the future with new hope based upon actual indications of improvement. Gross earnings of the common carriers during the first three weeks of December showed a decrease of 12.4 per cent. as compared with the previous year, but all statistics necessarily reflect the depression of the past six months. The holiday trade, while revealing the economy of the people in purchasing cheaper and useful articles rather than costly luxuries, was nevertheless of gratifying volume. This nation's oversea commerce continues to expand, merchandise exports from New York for the latest week showing a material increase over the preceding year, and it is a remarkable fact that, in spite of the war, the total at this port for the entire year will be somewhat in excess of 1913. An advance in cotton is especially helpful to the south, where prosperity so largely depends upon remunerative prices for this crop. In the textile industries there are many mail inquiries which promise a more active spring trade, and the colder weather tends to promote better conditions in footwear. The decline in sterling exchange to the lowest level in over a year, and to a point that would mean gold imports under different circumstances, clearly illustrates the recent remarkable change in the general situation.

Relief Coming.

"Favorable factors predominate in iron and steel as the new year opens and there seems every prospect of relief from the marked depression apparent during 1914. The process of recovery is not expected to be at once rapid or uniform, but all indications point in the right direction. This is ordinarily a quiet period under any conditions, yet some expansion in operations is anticipated after the holidays and more men will find employment as machinery at the mills and furnaces gains momentum. The most encouraging feature is the outlook for increased railroad purchasing; the transporting companies have already commenced to make inquiries for 1915 rail requirements and with a wider demand from this quarter the general situation will improve. Prices in many lines continue at a low level, but in some cases a firmer tendency has developed and concessions are now the exception rather than the rule. Betterment in the scrap material market is reflected in an advance of $1 a ton, heavy melting steel being quoted at $11 and $11.50. Additional coke ovens have been blown in and stocks in the Connellsville region are well cleaned up.

Strong Tone.

"The steadiness of prices in the dry goods markets during a week of seasonably quiet conditions is significant as reflecting a stronger underlying tone than has been in evidence for some time past. Some of the leading lines of bleached cottons have been placed at value and colored goods are held very firm. Many requests were received over the extended Christmas holidays to ship merchandise not due until the middle of January and the first of February, thus indicating that trade is exceeding early expectations. Export sales to the Far East develop slowly, although prices are lower than in three or four years. Openings in fine and fancy cottons for spring has commenced in the large retail stores and conditions in this quarter are being closely watched in the hope that future orders will be increased by jobbers and cutters who already have booked a positive indication of style tendencies in fabrics. Preliminary advance trading in overcoatings of a fancy character is reported on a price level at least 10 per cent. higher than last fall and in the dress goods markets the demand for coverts is increasing.

NEWS ODDITIES.

Among the government measures to come before the Norwegian Storthing when it assembles, after January 10, is an amendment of a paragraph of the constitution concerning the composition of the cabinet. It will provide for the admission of women as members of the government.

The amount of champagne consumed in New York City welcoming the New Year does not appear to have been any less because of the war.

Guglielmo Marconi, of wireless telegraphy fame, has been appointed a member of the Italian Senate by King Victor Emmanuel.

New Year's greetings from the United States to all the world did not circle the globe last night, as has been the custom for many years. The land telegraph and cable systems are in a disorganized condition because of the European War. The Navy Department by prearrangement formerly has flashed the time around the world in a few seconds.

A Government lottery for the benefit of the wounded and relatives of soldiers opened today. It is based on that which proved so successful in 1803, when large sums were raised by this means for the relief of victims of the terrible famine over a large part of the central provinces of Russia. Tickets are $2.50 each, divided into five identically numbered portions by perforations for the benefit of the poorer classes. Those who believe in acquiring the largest number of chances may buy one-fifth part of one ticket. Prizes range from $50,000 downward. The lottery will produce $10,000,000 clear for the purposes named.

The Perry Herald:—"Editing a newspaper in some respects is a good deal like preaching. But, while preachers and editors are criticized for what they do say, no one thinks of giving them credit for what they do not say. Very many people harbor belief that newspapers are eager to publish derogatory things. It's a mistake. There's not a newspaper that could not spring a sensation in the community at any time telling what it knows. There is not a newspaper that does not keep under the lock of secrecy scores of derogatory things that never meet the public eye or reach the public ear."

Has anybody seen anything of a stray libel suit brought by Mr. Barnes of Albany against Mr. Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, which both were so very anxious to have tried before election?

The Safety First Movement took hold of the country to a marked degree last year. Various industries and particularly the railroads and street railways advertised extensively in favor of practicing caution, and the result has been that many are living healthy lives who otherwise would be dead or maimed. The movement has resulted in striking reductions in accidents compared with similar periods the year before. A far-western railroad is one of the latest to testify to the results. In 1913 there were 824 personal injury cases among the employes of the San Pedro Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, while in 1914 the number was reduced to 544, a decrease of about 39 per cent.—Utica Dispatch.

BIJOU RUSSELL.

Lovers of vaudeville of the kind that the Quirk has produced of late, will find in the bill for Tuesday and Wednesday (matinees and nights) acts that are entirely new to Fulton and of a class better than ever shown here. The list contains names of celebrities in their respective line and great liberality, on the part of the management is shown by the swelling of the bill with the great added attraction, Bijou Russell, the greatest of all single lady dancers in the profession. Many will remember her as appearing one Friday night while on a visit here. So many clamored for her return that by great effort she has been secured for these dates. Matinees 10c and 15c. Nights 10c, 15c and 20c. Reserve seats now.

Bacon and Eggs; Age 106.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Honora Kiasane Foley, is dead here, aged 106.

Plenty of bacon, fresh eggs and potatoes, and keeping out of doors as much as possible was the family legend by which long life might be attained.

Reduced prices on sleighs, robes, blankets. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

SUPREME COURT OPENS TODAY

Cases Number One Hundred Four; Two of Importance to be Taken Up

The January trial term of Supreme Court opens at Oswego today, Justice Leonard C. Crouch presiding. The number of cases total 104.

Sarah Davenport and Anna Ranous have brought an action against Howard Corning individually and as executor to set aside the will of John S. Corning, who died several years ago. It is contended undue influence was brought to bear on Mr. Corning when he made the will, Thee other defendants in the action are John Bert Corning, Mary Louise Carson; Annie M. Dunham, Glendora Wilson and Alice E. Perry.

Another action involving in a will is brought by Frank L. Ball against Anthony Salladin as administrator, Hiram J. Ball and Kate Ball, to obtain adjudication upon and determine the validity of the probate of the will of Ruth Ann Ball and for the construction of the will.

Several actions for slander are noted as follows:.

Allie B. Scutt against Henry A. Peckham; Frances M. Hall against Emery P. Dawley; Frances M. Hall against Mabel Howard; George Hulett against Enos Gary; Frances M. Hall against Mary Freeman; Lizzie Paternoster against Tomasco Paucia and Charles A. Peterson against Frank C. Wolever. A Grand Jury will sit in connection with the term.

A number of cases will be presented for consideration by District-Attorney Francis D. Culkin. The wreck of the Lackwanna Flyer at South Granby last October is one of the important cases to be investigated.

The charges of several prisoners held at the county jail for burglary and larceny will be taken up.

Gen. Scott Wants Wilson to Be Firm

Washington, Jan. 4.—Reports that Gen. Villa has sent General Cabral and 8000 troops into Sonora, Mexico, to supersede Mayterena at Naco, brought relief to leaders here today. It was their belief that this may avert a clash with the United States over the border situation.

Major General Scott, who has tried in vain to get Maytorena to agree to the establishment of a neutral border zone has reported that the Cabral troops now are at Casas Grandes.

President Wilson had under consideration recommendations from Gen. Scott that this government take vigorous action to enforce its demands that the firing across the line cease, but officials see a way out of the problem in the move by Villa. They generally were of the opinion today that Cabral would sign an agreement making Nace neutral and permitting General Hill to move his Carranza troops to Agua Prieta, where the Villa army could attack him without endangering life and property on this side of the boundary.

Vatican Receives U. S. Message

Rome, Jan. 4.—It is rumored here today that the U. S. is sending a special envoy to discuss with the Pontiff and his secretary a message that should result in terminating the war in Europe. It is impossible to secure any confirmation of these rumors but they are receiving considerable credit because of the source from which they come.

WILSON GOES TO CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—President Wilson will in all probability be the principal speaker at the Inland waterways commission of California annual congress to be held in the exposition auditorium March 25, 26 and 27 according to advices received from Washington. President Wilson telegraphed he would attend if it was possible for him to get away from Washington.

MANN WILL SIGN.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Publicity attending the coming here of Leslie Mann, outfielder of the Braves, put the local federal league officials on their guard and his meeting with Joe Tinker was staged under cover. It was reported today that Mann would probably sign with the north side organization in a few days.

BELGIAN REFUGEES SEEKING NEW HOMES.



Photo by American Press Association.

FRENCH WINNING IN AISNES AND CHAMPAGNE

Paris, Jan. 4.—Though heavy rains have crippled infantry operations between the North sea and the Oisee river, artillery duels between the Germans and the Allies continue with grat violnce. An official statement issued here this afternoon says that at several points at the front French artillery have slences that of the Germans, while in the Aines and the Champagne districts French batteries have established their superiority and shelled the troops of the enemy. Several important points held by the Germans in the Argonne region and between the Argonne and Meuse river have been captured. In upper Alsace the French have taken the heights west of Cermay, and at Steinbach which has been the center of fighting for more than a week the French have captured the center of the town around the church, also the cemetery. At the river Meuse ther was an intermittent cannonade. An attempt was made yesterday by French troops to capture Doureuilles but it was not successful. Progress continues in the forest of La Tretrea.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 4—Thee chamber of deputies has passed a bill authorizing the Turkish government to conclude a loan of $25,000,000 at 6 per cent. to carry on the war. Parliament has extended the meratorium until April 13.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The Russian cruiser Askold attempted to land troops near Jaffa, Syria, on Saturday, according to a dispatch from Constantinople, but when the Turkish coast guards fired upon the Russians they fled to their boats, leaving several dead behind them.

Amsterdam, Jan. 4.—Many German soldiers were killed by bombs thrown by French aviators in an aerial raid upon the aviation station at Etterbeek, near Brussels, Saturday. Advices received here today state that this was the third attack within a week upon Etterbeek and that the French flyers succeeded in partially destroying the German station. It is believed that Etterbeek is the main headquarters of Zeppelin airships being assembled for a raid upon England and that the success of the French attacks will delay the German flight across the North sea.

Gibraltar, Jan. 4.—Private Owen Ross of the British garrison was upheld today for killing Ernest Palm, a German, who was trying to escape. Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. Palm was buried with full military honors.

Amsterdam, Jan. 4.—The Telegraaf publishes, under reserve, a report current in the Belgian village of Overpelt that all Belgians of the 1914, 1915 and 1916 classes of reservists remaining in Belgium have been ordered to report for enrollment in the German army. This is the first intimation of conscription among the Belgians by the German military authorities.

Six-Day Grind Begins In Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Buffalo's six-day grind in which domestic and foreign cycling cracks are participating was started shortly after midnight with ten professional teams entered. The riders started off in bristling style and kept up a dizzy pace through out the night. A 8 o'clock this morning they had covered 157 miles four laps. All teams were tied. They will race all day today concluding a twenty-four hour stretch at 11.30 o'clock tonight that will be a part of the six-day race. The teams will resume the race in positions maintained at 3 o'clock Tuesday.

WOMAN U. S. SENATOR.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 4.—Governor West today announced the appointment of Miss Katheryn Clarke, of Glendale to be state senator to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator George Deuner, named district attorney for Douglass county.

If seated Miss Clarke will be the first woman to serve in the Senate.

B. T. CLUB OFFICERS.

The Borrowed Time Club elected the following officers at today's annual meeting: president, Dr. G. G. Whitaker; vice president, A. D. Clark; secretary, H. N. Gilbert; treasurer, Major W. D. Ferguson; chaplain, S. P. Mason; entertainment, S. P. Mason, Dr. G. G. Whitaker and H. N. Gilbert.

After the election of officers the secretary read interesting communications from F. A. Arnold, president of the B. T. Club of Seattle, Wash., descriptive of the copper mining industry of Butte, Montana, and also from Prof. L. P. Storms, former Fulton teacher and school commissioner, signed for "Auld Lang Syne." Prof. Storms is now located in Florida.

WOLGAST MUST REST.

Cadillac, Mich., Jan. 4.—While it has been announced that A. D. Wolgast and Joe Shugrue are to box ten rounds in New York on January 13, Wolgast says he is far from certain that he will be able to enter the ring by that time. His physicians have advised him to rest until at least January 23 to allow his hands to get well.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE WM. H. SPANSWICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 507 Erie street, in the City of Fulton, N. Y., on the 19th day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a full board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the by-laws of the company, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the company within two weeks immediately preceding the meeting.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the directors of the company will be held at the time and place aforesaid immediately after the said annual meeting of the stockholders.

Dated, Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1915.

R. D. PARSONS,
Secretary.

THE HUNTER ARMS CO. INC.
Fulton, N. Y.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Hunter Arms Co. Inc. will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 69-79 Hubbard st., in the city of Fulton, N. Y., on the 18th day of January, 1915, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of five directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open for one hour.

JOHN J. MURDOCK,
President.
ALFRED L. WISE,
Sec'y and Treas.

F.W.LASHER

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POLISH TOWN TAKEN BY THE GERMAN TROOPS

Berlin Thinks England's Supremacy at Sea Is Ended; Also, That Fall of Warsaw Is a Matter of Early Realization

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—(By wireless)—Germany is jubilant today as a result of official announcements that the British battleship Formidable was sunk by a German submarine, and that the Polish town of Berjimow has been taken by German troops.

The announcement that a submarine had destroyed the Formidable confirmed earlier unofficial reports current here and the rejoicing was increased by the news that the little submrine had escaped, thus setting at rest rumors that she had been sunk by a mine.

German naval experts declare the submarine's feat is further evidence that England's supremacy in the sea is seriously menaced, while the military experts assert that the fall of Borjimow is of great importance in the campaign against Warsaw.

Berjimow lies nearly fifty miles east of the confluence of the Bzura and Rawka rivers and commands a direct highway from Lowicz to Warsaw. The little town and the height upon which it rests had been strongly fortified by the Russians and they made desperate attempts to hold it. After it was captured by the Germans, the Russians made seven attacks in an attempt to recapture the town, but all these were repulsed.

More than 2,000 Russians, mostly Siberian troops, were captured by the Germans at Berjimow. From the position they now occupy the Germans command a wide sweep of the surrounding country and their advance upon Warsaw will be greatly facilitated.

"The Germans are going to break through the Russian lines here unless the Czar's troops forestall this by a general retreat," says the military expert of the Lokal Anzeiger. "The situation south of the Vistula is now more promising than at any other time. Our troops are almost in sight of their goal.

"News from the Galician theatre as conveyed in the Austrian official reports is more reassuring than it had been for several days past. The Austrians state that the repeated efforts of the Russians to break through their lines west and northwest of Gorlice were defeated with heavy losses to the attacking forces.

"Reports from Turkish allies, too, show that the Russians are suffering heavy losses in both men and munitions of war. Ottoman troops captured two Russian military trains between Sari Kamysh and Kars and then destroyed the railroad. The Turks won a decisice victory at Sari Kamysh and have taken 2,000 prisoners, eight cannon and 13 machine guns since Christmas, together with large quantities of ammunition and provisions.

"The Turks have invaded Russian territory in force and at Taushkerd, where they attacked a Russian battalion in a gorge, they killed 200, captured 400 and dispersed the rest."

GERMANS CROSS RIVER PELICA; HEAVY LOSSES

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 5.—A long an irregular battle front extending from the Bzura river south and southwest for eighty miles, the Russians and Germans are again engaged in a terrific battle. The Germans are again on the offensive along this whole front, but the Russians are occupying positions of great strength and reports received from the front today state that the Germans "attacks are being repulsed at all points where their successful advance would prove a menace to the Russians.

At some points the Germans have succeeded in capturing a few of the Russian trenches, only to lose them in counter attacks by the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas. The only point where the Germans have succeeded in holding captured ground is about Belimow, where they have taken part of the town of Berjimow. The Russians still hold their trenches on the eastern outskirts of Berjimow and are making night and day attacks to drive the Germans back.

The Germans suffered heavy losses in their capture of Berjimow and it is believed that they will be unable to hold the ground they have won.

At points along the Pilica river the Germans, by the sacrifice of thousands of men, have succeeded in crossing the stream, but their positions in the valley will prove untenable upon the arrival of Russian reinforcements that have been sent to strengthen the troops holding their heights upon the west bank.

Sunday afternoon three Zeppelins flew over the Russian positions in the forests about Kielce and dropped bombs upon the batteries hidden there. Only one gun was badly damaged. On their return flight the Germans dropped seven bombs upon the town of Kielce, killing more than twenty persons.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Jan. 5.—Continuing its daring raids in the Atlantic, the German converted cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm has sunk four more vessels owned by French and British concerns, the Bellevue, Montagel, and the Bretagne and Union. The crews of these ships were brought here today by the German steamer Otabi. The Bellevue and Montagel were steamers and the other two vessels were sailing ships.

The Kron Prinz Wilhelm is the former North German Lloyd liner which was converted into a cruiser after the war broke out. She has been active in the South Atlantic.

German Infantry Secreted In Hay In Flanders Ready For an Attack.



Photo by American Press Association.

German soldiers are adept at infantry field strategy. This picture was taken in the Flanders district and shows Germans hiding among the haystacks, about to spring a sudden attack upon the rifles. The top of one of the stacks was used as an observatory, while the men lay hidden on the hay covered ground.

MOUNTAINS TREMBLE AS GERMAN GUNS THUNDER

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The great battle line in the western theatre of was has been extended until the lower end of it now touches the Swiss frontier near Sept, while the northern extremity, lying on the North sea near Nieuport, is three hundred and seventy five miles away.

Official dispatches state that the Germans lying east of Cernay (Sennheim) in upper Alsace, have been delivering counter attacks in an effort to recapture lost ground, but all were repulsed. Steinbach has been destroyed by artillery fire and the French are now bending their energies to take Sennheim which lies upon the railway leading into Muelhausen.

French artillery has been mounted upon the recently captured heights northeast of Steinbch and the German lines at Cernay are being vigorously bombarded. The French line has now been extended south from Altkirch to prevent the Germans from trying a flanking operation.

From the southern foothills of the Vosges the battle front lies east of Thann, through Steinbach southward through Aspach and Eglingen near Altkirch to a point near Sept.

A dispatch from Basle, Switzerland, says:

"A motorist who has just arrived here from the vicinity of Steinbach in Upper Alsace, says:—'The fighting in that part of Germany has been formidable for the past three days. The mountains have been trembling with the roar of big guns and the hillsides are running with red, with French and German blood. The valleys are filled with ruined cottages and the carnage of war. The Germans had an extensive system of trenches cut through the rocks and the French victory produced a profound impression everywhere in Upper Alsace.'"

British warships are again bombarding the German lines on the North sea coast of Belgium. The water tower at Zeebrugge the new German base, has been demolished. Heavy volumes of smoke can b seen on the Holland frontier arising from Duinbergen, between Heyst and Knocke and it is believed that the village is burning.

A dispatch from a Dutch source, received by way of London, says:

"Germans artillery and Uhlans that have been stationed at Turnout (15 miles east of Antwerp), will leave for the western front tomorrow. Members of the Landsturm, aged from 45 to 55, will take their places. From December 27 to January 2, about 225,000 fresh German soldiers passed by train through Louvain en route for the western front. A smaller number proceeded toward the east. At Louvain the sound of heavy guns is incessant, the noise coming from the region of West Flanders."

Severe artillery duels are reported from the region east of Amiens, the Aisne and the heights of the Meuse.

BEHIND TIME

Albany Legislators are slow in gathering here today for the caucus which both the Democrats and Republicans will hold tonight. The main contest is over the chairmanship of the senate finance committee, which is now a three-cornered battle with no candidate as favorite.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Unsettled weather with snow or rain late tonight and Wednesday. Warmer tonight and Wednesday. Increasing south wind.

FRENCH INFANTRY GAINS NEAR ST. GEORGES

British Squadron Trying to Destroy German Torpedo Flotilla Near Ostend; French Gains in Olsace

Paris, Jan. 5.—French infantry attacks have been resumed in Belgium and have resulted successfully in the sand dunes near Nieuport. In the vicinity of St. George the French have gained at various points from 200 to 500 yards capturing parts of the German trenches. This information was officially announced in a statement issued today. It stated that the Germans have blown up the French trenches near the Allile highway and have captured it, but later recaptured it. In Alsace the French have fortified ground gained on the road from Thann to Cernay, and have maintained their progress.

Balain, France, Jan. 5.—The British warships have renewed their bombardment of the Germans on the Flanders coast, according to officers who have arrived here today. The Germans have assembled a torpedo flotilla at Ostend, and the British squadron is attempting to destroy this squadron.

"KAISER'S TROOPS WILL NEVER SURRENDER"

—A German Commander

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Details received here today of the six day battle between French and Germans for the possession of Steinbach, in Upper Alsace, show that it ranks with the battle of the Yser in ferocity. On December 31, General Pau, commanding the French, sent a summons to the German general at Steinbach to surrender, saying in his demand that heavy loss of life could thus be avoided as the German forces were surrounded. The German commander sent back a refusal, declaring that, if he had to retreat, he could still retire upon Cernay (Sennheim), as that road was still open.

"The Kaiser's troops will fight to the last man, but they will never surrender," said the German commander.

The French assault began at once, the men advancing to the attack through a forest of fir trees.

The German artillery and machine guns opened upon the advancing French forces, but the latter were protected by the trees and the cannonade proved ineffective.

The Alpine Chasseuers were in the vanguard of the French army and they bore the brunt of the fighting in the conflict for the western entrance to the village.

After a sanguinary encounter the Alpine Chasseuers gained possession of a farm, only 200 yards from the entrance of the village, throwing upon the entrenchments and taking advantage of the buildings for shelter.

French correspondents charge the Germans with a breach of the laws of humanity in the fighting for possession of this farm. They declare that the Teutons placed women and children in front of their ranks so that the French could not fire upon them. Being unable to use their rifles and machine guns the Chasseurs were compelled to carry the farm at the point of the bayonet.

The Germans had mounted quick firing guns upon the roof of the farm buildings and these inflicted heavy losses upon the French before the defenders were killed, captured or driven off. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting raged about the buildings. The French turned the granaries and farm house into improvised blockhouses when they were taken and these afforded excellent protection for the sharpshooters.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Rome, Jan. 5.—Italian marines were landed at Durazzo, the capital of Albania last night, according to a dispatch from Brindisi and are now holding the city to prevent it from capture and looting by Mussulman insurgents.

Members of the various legations there have taken refuge on the Italian warships which shelled the insurgents' positions yesterday. It was stated today at the foreign office that the landing of marines at Durazzo would have no political significance and that Italy would only do as she had done at Avalona, protect the lives of her own subjects and other foreigners.

Lisbon, Jan. 5.—Portugal has entered the war on the side of the allies. Official announcement was made today that Portuguese troops had been engaged with German soldiers in Angola, western Africa.

The announcement was made at a meeting of senators by the Portuguese premier, who stated that 4,700 more soldiers had been concentrated in Angola for the campaign against the German forces.

The result of the first engagement between the Germans and the Portuguese was not made known.

La Rochelle, France, Jan. 5.—The French steamer Kabylie has foundered at sea with the loss of 36 lives. Only the mate was saved. The Kabylie was sailing from Morocco to French when she was lost.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Jan. 5.—Prof. Auten Von Werner, Germany's most famous historical painter, died Monday in his 75th year.

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L. W. EMERICK, Treasurer
Fulton, N. Y. Jan. 5, 1915

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Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Stanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Opinions

A Sound Principle of Taxation

As a matter of sound principle of taxation, instead of taxing improvements, the city officials should tax heavily the unoccupied, ugly and unkept premises, thus forcing the owners of vacant lots and useless or near useless buildings to improve their places and make it pay, instead of holding them for a "rise in values," while all the time their property is an eyesore to the community and a fine place to breed disease in. The man who keeps his property in miserable condition, waiting for a time when it may bring more, not by anything that he may do to increase its value but by the efforts of the hustling portion of the community, is the man who should be taxed, for his land values come to him, not as the fruit of his work, but simply because he can afford to wait and because the assessors do not tax his property as they should. If he were to pay stiff taxes, he would very quickly see to it that it brought him some returns for his money, and in order to do that he must improve it.—Elmira N. Y.) Advertiser.

Bird Refuges.

The Rockefeller Foundation has purchased a bird refuge of 5,000 acres on the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico for $225,000. The Lousiana Conservation Commission will provide game wardens for the tract to protect the birds from molestation. The tract has many shallow ponds or lakes and there are many trees and much brush for cover. There is plenty of natural food for the large numbers of birds which remain there for the winter. In the spring they migrate to the north where they eat insects and make folks happy with their songs.

The 5,000 acres is known as the Grand Chenier tract and is not far from Marsh Island which Mrs. Russell Sage turned into a bird refuge at a cost of $150,000. For many years Marsh Island was the greatest slaughter grounds for ducks in North America.

It is proposed to make the Grand Chenier tract and Marsh Island a part of a 500-square-mile preserve with 75 miles frontage on the gulf coast. This preserve will include 250,000 acres already devoted to wild life through the generosity of E. A. McIlhenny.

The persons chiefly interested in bird refuges are the so-called sentimental people who like to see and hear birds and enjoy having them around. But these people generally have also a keen sense of the practical value of birds, for they have observed that the birds eat large numbers of insects. These people have lately read of examinations of birds' stomachs proving that large quantities of insects are consumed by the birds. They understand that birds maintain a balance of nature by keeping insects reduced to their proper place. So, while a sentimental affection for birdlife may be the chief reason why many persons urge bird refuges and the preservation of bird life, they realize that at the same time there is a most sound economic reason why the destruction of birds should be halted.

In the South where a robin or a humming bird is fair game, refuges have a place maintaining the bird life of the North.—Utica Observer.

A High-Brow Convention.

One of the institutions of the times is the convention. There are religious conventions, political conventions, fraternity conventions and many other sorts of conventions. Just at present the American Association for the Advancement of Science is holding a convention at Philadelphia. Here 1,500 geologists, psychologists, chemists, agriculturalists, engineers, physicists, botanists, etc., etc., are gathered to swap discoveries, speculations and opinions. These men are pioneers but not of the geographical sort. They blaze the way in medicine, engineering and science generally and are highly useful, even as Daniel Boon was.—Utica Observer.

Diphtheria Robbed of Its Terrors

It is just twenty years since the use of diphtheria antitoxin was introduced into New York City and into the United States by the New York City Department of Health.

It seems timely at this moment to briefly review the results of its use and to emphasize again the necessity for the early administration of this remarkable remedy in every case of suspicious sore throat, especially in those occurring in young children.

The extravagant claims made in the early years as to the value of diphtheria antitoxin have been more than justified by the results which have followed its application. The death rate has been reduced in cases treated during the first two or three days to not to exceed 2 per cent., while formerly in young children with any method of treatment the death rate varied from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. Diphtheria has been almost robbed of its terrors.

In the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in New York City in 1894, the last year before the introduction of diphtheria antitoxin, there were 2,870 deaths from diphtheria and the deaths per ten thousand of the population were 15.5. In 1913—data for the present year not yet being available—the total deaths in these boroughs were 783 and the deaths per ten thousand of the population 2,4. The population in the interval having increased from 1,851,060 to 3,180,586. This history has been duplicated more or less completely in every great city in the world, depending in extent upon how universal the use of antitoxin.

Even these extraordinary results do not indicate the full measure of the value of this remedy because diphtheria is often so insidious in its development, and the diagnosis is often delayed so long, that antitoxin is administered too late to produce its full specific effects, irreparable damage having already been done by the extraordinarily active poison of the disease.

The difference in the results when the remedy is administered early and later in the disease is shown in the following table:

Day	No. Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Percentage
1 and 2	1009	20	2.
3 and 4	464	25	5.3
5 and over	137	11	8.0

Last year there were in New York State 1817 deaths from diphtheria. At least 1,000 or 1,200 of these lives could have been saved if the remedy had been administered in full doses earlier. The State Dearment of Health desires to urge upon the people of the State the vital importance of having every case of sore throat at once by a competent physician, and also urges upon all physicians the importance of taking cultures in every case and the administration of antitoxin at once in every suspicious case, without waiting for the results of the laboratory examination.

Antitoxin is furnished free by the State Department of Health, and it and culture tubes can be obtained from every health officer in the State and from numerous supply stations which have been established during the past year in various cities, towns and villages. The Department of Health has determined to make a sustained effort to materially decrease the number of deaths from this disease during the year 1915.

Newspapers Can Do Much For Cities

George G. Card, secretary of the Mobile (Ala.) Chamber of Commerce, says:

"The Mobile Chamber of Commerce for the past couple of years has not taken any page space in newspapers; but we have had occasion recently to have a great deal of newspaper publicity on several matters and the results from same have been far beyond our expectations.

"Within the past two weeks we had a campaign for the raising of better live stock, which was commented on by the newspapers throughout the country, and brought us scores of inquiries from all parts of the United States. Without this newspaper publicity our campaign would have been for naught, as it was through the newspapers that the interest was aroused, and today everyone in this section is talking cattle raising.

"Another instance:

"Some few weeks ago we inaugurated a movement to celebrate a day in honor of the Satsuma orange, grown in this section, which is a recent industry. Our purpose was to advertise it through the stores, hotels, etc. We did not think our first attempt would be a big success, but the newspapers took up the matter with a vim and the attendance from surrounding sections was far in excess of what we anticipated.

"This was all accomplished entirely by the newspapers, and without their co-operation we do not believe we could have had such a success."

Problem of the Unemployed.

The following communication was received at the office of the East Syracuse News:

To the Editor:

Hardly a day passes that I do not have calls from one or more men who have not had work for sometime past and are destitute. They will be glad to work on farms and most of them are certainly not particular about their wages, at least for the remainder of the winter.

Some are undesirable, others are desirable, but have had no farm experience. They could learn to do chores, however, to pay for their board very quickly and would soon be rather valuable in other farm work. There are a few who come in also who are both desirable and experienced in farm work. I have had to turn these men, some of them with families depending upon them for support, away for I have not known where the work was to be had. It seems a pity that the good men should go begging when there is so much winter work that could be done and they can be had so cheaply.

I am writing this letter in hopes that it may be inserted in your next issue and that it may be read by some one of your readers to whom the situation may appeal. People desiring any such help may be assured of all the help that the Farm Bureau can give them in securing a good man. We require only that they pay telephone charges and the man's transportation.

Yours very truly,
S. A. MARTIN,
Syracuse, N. Y.

FUNERAL OF C. B. BENSON.

A host of friends of Cadwell B. Benson gathered at the former residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon to pay their last tribute to one who was so generally loved and respected. The Rev. Dr. S. W. Steele and Rev. Dr. Wills officiated, and interment was made in Riverside cemetery.

Mr. Benson was interested in the Tidewater Oil Company, of Bayonne, N. J. He sold the company its land at Bayonne which was purchased by him when it was a swamp. He was also interested in the contracting firm which dredged Hell Gate, New York.

Mr. Benson was one of the pioneer shade cloth manufacturers in this country. The mills which he erected at Minetto were the largest of their kind in the world. They were known as the Columbia Mills, and were sold recently to the Minetto-Meridan Co. He was ex-vice-president and a large stockholder in the Empire United Railways, upon one of whose cars he died.

Mr. Benson was one of the richest men of Oswego county, and was a member of many bank boards. He was seventy-five years old, and leaves a wife, two nieces and two nephews.

ICE HARVEST STARTED.

New York Central Will Use 16,000 Tons on Ontario Division.

Oswego, Jan. 5. The New York Central started to cut its next summer's supply of ice today, the work being done by the Natural Spring Ice Co. of which John A. Ashe, now of Rochester, but trainmaster at Ontario division headquarters here, is head. The ice is being harvested from the company's preserve at Silver Lake. It is of excellent quality and thickness. The Central will use 16,000 tons of ice on the division, according to estimates, and this amount will be harvested as quickly as possible while the quality is good. Facilities for storing 7,000 tons are available at Oswego and the balance will be distributed along the division for storage where ice houses are located.

BICHLORIDE KILLED HER.

New York, Jan. 4.—Little John Rogers, aged 2 1-2 years, whose mother, Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters "Rogers" gave him poison at the same time she poisoned his eight months' old sister and herself, in their home in the Bronx, last Tuesday, died in the Lebanon hospital today. As the child died, his mother lay at death's door from bichloride of mercury poisoning in an adjoining ward, pleading to see her husband whom she is alleged to have deserted for Lorlys Elton Rogers, a lawyer and the male figure in the strange tragedy of love and death. The other children died a few days ago.

SPEAKER SWEET IN OSWEGO.

Oswego, Jan. 5.—Assemblyman T. C. Sweet is expected here the latter part of the week for a conference with Republican leaders before the conveying of the assembly. His election as speaker is assured and there will likely be no opposition. Today there were many former assembly employes in town conferring with Republican leaders looking for endorsements to get back their former places. It is not yet known whether appointments will be announced. Wednesday or held until the following week, when the permanent organization of the legislature is to be effected.

Bishop Postpones Visit.

Oswego, Jan. 5.—The annual visit of the Rt. Rev. Charles Tyler Olmsted of Utica, bishop of Central New York, to Christ church, this city, customarily made on the third Sunday in January of each year, has been postponed at the request of the rector the Rev. Dr. Richmond H. Gesner, until some time after Easter, which, this year, falls on April 4. Dr. Gesner will leave the city on Monday of next week and will be absent on the following Sundaq, January 17, when the services at Christ church will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Clark, a pro-

HOLY NAME MEMBERSHIP

Oswego Jan. 5.—Father J. A. Hopkins at St. Mary's church Sunday announced that the Rosary society of the church now totals, 1,001, and he also announced, at vesper service, that an effort is now to be made to bring the membership of the Holy Name society up to over 1,000 within a few weeks. All sermons delivered at the church Sunday were on the Holy Name.

Where Shall We Get Our Fertilizers?

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—Present agricultural practice prescribes the use of three chemical elements as a "soil amendment," a "stimulant for plant growth," or a "plant food," as it is variously put. These three elements when applied to the soil in which a crop is growing have been found by practice to afford an increased crop yield. They have phosphorous, potassium, and nitrogen, spoken of by the respective trade terms of phospheric acid, potash, and "ammoniates."

In the commercial fertilizers phospheric acid is found in the form of calcium phosphate, which is bone phosphate or rock phosphate, usually treated with sulphuric acid to render it soluble. Potash is found as a salt or salts of potassium, either sulphate or chloride, and the "ammoniates," as the inorganic salt of ammonia, ammonium sulphate, the inorganic salts of nitric acid, sodium nitrate, and inorganic compounds of nitrogen, calcium cyanamid, or the organic compounds of nitrogen, contained in animal or vegetable refuse matter, cottonseed meal, abbattoir tankage, or fish scrap.

The usual commercial fertilizers contain these three elements and have the designation of "complete fertilizers." These are sold under various brand names, the various brands frequently being recommended for particular crops. The proportion of the three essential ingredients is varied; as a usual thing that of the phospheric acid is considerably higher than the other two, which are present in about the same proportion. Thus, for example, a "6-2-2 mixture" contains 6 per cent. phospheric acid (P_2O_5), 2 per cent. ammonia (NH_3), and 2 per cent. potash (K_2O). Its selling price in the retail market is based on its analysis. Little attention is paid to the source of these ingredients so long as the essential compounds are "available," or readily may be decomposed or made soluble for the use of the plants.

The nation's supply of these three common ingredients of fertilizer may be summarized as follows: Of phospheric acid there is an abundant supply in the large deposits of phosphate rock in Florida and Tennessee, and the enormous deposits of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Of potash, now obtained exclusively from the German mines, there is little known in this country outside of the dessicated residues in Searles Lake, Cal., and the giant kelps of the Pacific litteral. In the latter there is much more than enough to supply the present demands of the fertilizer trade of the United States, the present annual consumption of potash being about 1,250,000 tons, of varied composition. At present the kelps are not supplying any of this, since it has not been determined by actual experimentation on a commercial scale that they can be used economically as a source of potash. Estimates based on costs of similar operations indicate that they can be so used.

Of "ammoniates" there is a large source in the ammonia produced as a by-product in the distillation of coal for the production of gas or coke, or both. This source is but partially developed, as by the methods most commonly practiced in this country this possible by-product is not recovered. The amount of ammonia now going to waste is almost large enough to supply all of the "ammoniates" now demanded by the fertilizer trade. The abattoirs supply a large amount of tankage and dried blood of high fertilizer value; but of these possible by-products there is still an enormous loss through the lack of organization and co-operation in the small-scale slaughter of animals for food.

JOBS AWAIT NORMAL GRADS

In Manual Training There Are Many Teachers Wanted; June Classes Prolific

Oswego, Jan. 5.—In the list of January graduates at the Normal, which will be announced within a short time, there will be but three or four graduates of the manual training department. Most of the members of the class who are advanced in this department will graduate in June when, it is expected, thirty students will receive manual training diplomas. A number of good offers have been received at the school this month. Normal graduates of other classes who have been unable to secure desirable locations will be offered the opportunity of applying for the places, provided they make the necessary application to Professor J. C. Park, who is at the head of this department at the school.

"Manual training is becoming one of the greatest fields for teachers of any of the educational branches," Professor Parks said yesterday, "for many schools are establishing this department and this means that teachers will have to be secured. Industrial education is being taught now in many schools throughout the middle west and eastern states and teachers who have had experience are having no trouble in securing desirable positions. The graduates of the Normal receive instruction and experience at the same time, for they are compelled to turn out many pieces of work, and thus, upon graduation, are unusually competent."

A Gymnasium Exhibition.

Oswego, Jan. 5.—Physical Director J. B. Moore of the Y. M. C. A. is preparing a program for a gymnasium exhibition to be given at the association on January 15. It will be the last gymnasium exhibition before the indoor circus, which will be put on in March. One of the features of the exhibition will be the work of the well developed corps of leaders and tumblers. A small fee will be charged.

New County Attorney in Charge.

County Attorney W. M. Gallagher of Constantia formally assumed the duties of the office yesterday morning. Mr. Gallagher will occupy offices with Superintendent of Highways Howard. He will make regular trips to Oswego as did his predecessor, Judge Coville.

PALERMO VILLAGE.

Miss Marie Jones of Fulton has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. G. D. Trimble.

* * *

Dr. C. F. Gale who has been ill is convalescing.

* * *

Miss Blanche Smith who has been spending her holiday vacation at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Marshall returned to her home in Syracuse, Saturday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Graves were the guests of their son, Milo A. Graves of Mexico last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble spent Saturday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Loomis entertained at their home on New Years day, their guests were, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Vrooman of Central Square. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble and Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Trimble.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scudder enjoyed a reunion of their family at their home on New Years day.

Mrs. Ovid Taft still continues very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Jennings.

MORRILL'S PEACE CALENDAR

(Oswego Times.)

The Morrill Press of Fulton is distributing a handsome and artistic "Peace" calendar and it is one of the best worked out ideas seen so far this year. It is in fourteen pages with quotations favoring peace from the great men of all ages, poets, statesmen and warriors. With all of the world war-mad a peace calendar is a welcome relief and that sent out by the Morrill Press is a credit to the concern.

Baled hay, straw and shavings. Quick delivery. VanWagenen Inc.
Adv.

FORCED OUT .STORE LEASED EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD

FORCED TO VACATE SALE

NEVER AGAIN

FORCED TO VACATE SALE

WILL YOU BE ABLE TO PURCHASE



As much with your money as this sale affords you. A colossal shattering of prices to effect a complete closeout of our entire stock of Men's, Boy's and Children's Suits, Overcoats, Mackinaws, Shoes, Rubber Footwear, Furnishings, etc., at most extraordinary

Sale Starts 9 a. m. Jan. 7



Money-Saving Sale

LOWER AND LOWER GO THE PRICES. LOOK AT THESE PRICES NEVER AGAIN. CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

Men's and Young Men's Suits

$10.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits at $4.96

$13.50 Men's and Young Men's Suits at $6.78

$16.50 Men's and Young Men's Suits at $9.78

$20.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits at $11.79

500 cans of Old Dutch Cleanser to be sold Thursday between 3 p. m. and 4 p. m. at 4c
One can to a person. None sold to children.

50c Shirts at 39c

$1.00 Shirts at 79c

$1.50 Shirts at 89c

$2.50 Shirts at $1.69

50c Underwear, Fleece Shirts or Drawers 33c

75c Underwear, Shirts or Drawers... 37c

$1.00 and $1.25 Underwear, Union Suits or 2-Piece Garments..... 73c

$2.00 Underwear..... $1.19

$2.50 Union Suits $1.69

50c Men's Work Shirts go at 39c

$2.00 Fur Caps to go at $1.19

$1.25 Umbrellas go at 87c

75c Umbrellas at 43c

50c Wool or Leather Gloves and Mittens go at 38c

35c Men's and Boys' Gloves and Mittens 19c

NO GOODS CHARGED
NO GOODS ON APPROVAL

$3.00 Boy's Suits go at $1.89

One Lot Boy's $3.50 Raincoats will go at $1.19

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats

$10.00 Overcoat at $5.78

$13.50 Overcoats at $7.39

$15.00 Overcoats at $7.69

$18.00 Overcoats at $9.87

We have them, 500 pairs, Knee Pants, worth 50c, at ... 13c

Men's Pants

$1.00 Pants at 79c

$1.50 Pants at 98c

$2.00 Pants at $1.29

$2.50 Pants at $1.69

$3.00 Pants at $1.87

$3.50 Pants at $1.98

$4.00 Pants at $2.69

$4.50 Pants at $3.19

300 Pairs Sheep-Lined Moccasins go at 59c

$2.50 Boy's High-Cut Shoes go at $1.86

$5.00 Lion Brand Shoes go at $3.67

$1.25 Boy's Shoes go at 98c

$2.25 Men's Shoes go at $1.69

$3.00 Men's Shoes go at $1.89

$3.50 Beacon Shoes go at $2.69

$4.00 Black and Tan Shoes go at $3.19

$1.50 Men's One-Buckle Overshoes at. 83c

$4.00 Short Rubber Boots, White Rubber Soles at $3.39

$5.00 Men's Storm King Boots, White Rubber Soles at $3.89

$3.00 Men's Short Boots go at $1.85

75c Boy's Rolled Edge Rubbers go at. 57c

$1.00 Low Arctics go at 69c

One Lot Boy's Rubbers go at 39c

Fur and Fur-Lined Coats

$25.00 Fur and Fur-Lined Coats at.. $16.89

Astrachan and Fur Collar Coats $13.50 Value, at $8.69

$20.00 Fur Collar Coats, Quilted Lined at $11.87

$35.00 Fur and Fur-Lined Coats at... $21.68

$20.00 Australian Bear Coat at $12.49

Sale Starts Thur. Jan. 7 9:00 a. m.

500 Fur Band Caps go at 36c

500 Pairs Men's Garters go at .. 5c

50c Overalls at 39c

75c Overalls at 69c

$1.50 Suit Cases go at 79c

$2.50 Suit Cases go at $1.39

Men's 4-Buckle Arctics go at .. $1.79

Men's Felt Boots go at $1.89

$2.50 Boy's Shoes go at ... $1.39

$5.50 Bullseye Storm King Boots at $4.59

$5.00 Sheep-Lined Coats go at $3.95

$7.00 Boy's Chinchilla Overcoats go at $4.89

$6.00 Leather Coats go at $4.29

$5.00 Double Lock Trunks go at $3.79

$2.00 Gold Band Hats go at $1.68

$1.50 Soft and Stiff Hats go at 89c

300 Pairs Men's High Grade Rubbers to go at 49c

$12.00 Balmacaans at $7.39

$6.00 Mackinaws at $4.19

$10.00 Mackinaws at $6.79

$6.40 Boy's Mackinaws at $4.18

$5.00 Boy's Overcoats at $2.98

25c Police and Firemen's Suspenders go at 9c

Red, Blue and White Handkerchiefs for Ladies and Men at 2c

Men's Wool Hose at 10c

Men's Heavy Cotton Hose at .. 3c

Men's Extra Heavy Wool Hose to go at 19c

$1.00 Dress Shirts go at ... 69c

25c Silk and Knit Ties go at 9c

50c Sweaters go at 29c

$1.25 Sweaters go at 78c

$3.50 Wood Sweaters go at $1.79

50c All Wool, Extra Heavy Hose go at 36c

$5.00 Boy's All Wool Suits go at $2.89

One Lot Men's Leather Top Overs, $3.00 Value, go at $2.39

15c Ladies Hose to go at 7c

TERMS OF THIS SALE
STRICTLY CASH

Rosenbloom's Clothing House

"LOOK FOR THE RED SIGN ON COVERED FRONT"

Entire Stock Must Go! FULTON, N. Y.

[illegible] WANTS $10,000 PAID

[illegible] A. Peterson Claims [illegible] Wolever Called Him a Liar; Suit Now on Trial

[illegible]wego, Jan. 5.—An action for $10,[illegible] alleged slander was the first [illegible] for trial before Justice L. C. [illegible]ch in Supreme Court at the [illegible] House this morning. Charles Peterson is the plaintiff and Frank Wolever, the defendant. They [illegible]e partners in the Ontario Garage [illegible] Motor Co., with offices in W. 2d [illegible]t disagreed last fall. The com[illegible]t alleges that on September 30, [illegible] Mr. Wolever called Mr. Peter[illegible] thief in the presence of a num[illegible]d persons in this city. The ac[illegible]ion grew out of the sale of an [illegible]mobile by Mr. Peterson, as he [illegible]s as an officer of the Ontario [illegible] Co., to Waterman T. Parsons. [illegible] defendant admits the remarks [illegible] pleads justification. Fred T. Ca[illegible] attorney for the plaintiff and [illegible]as L. McKay appears for the [illegible]ndant.

[illegible]e calendar of causes numbers [illegible] and when it was called a majori[illegible] of the cases were reserved gen[illegible]y. Aside from the Peterson-Wol[illegible]e action, the following cases were announced as ready:

[illegible]ary Kelley vs. James Stewart & [illegible], Inc. Negligence.

[illegible]. C. Smith Bros. Typewriting Co. vs. E. W. Austin. Breach of contract.

Arthur J. Thompson vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. Negligence.

George B. Stearns vs. Peter Savas, et al. To foreclose a lien.

Waterman T. Parsons vs. Peter Savas. Replevin.

Huggins Lumber Co. vs. James J. Campbell. Breach of contract.

The case of Richard F. Shuls vs. Phoenix Bridge Co., and D. M. Rossi Engineering Co., an action to recover damages for injuries received by being knocked from the railroad bridge in process of construction, was reserved for settlement.

John Haegerty vs. Merchants' Mutual Line. Negligence. Settled.

Frederick Weinheimer vs. Mary McPhee and Florence M. Gile. Settled.

Taken Off the Calendar.

Michael Dorogokupec as adm. vs. Fulton Heat, Light and Power Co., Venue changed to Onondaga county and taken off calendar.

Sarah L. Davenport and Anna Ragan vs. Howard Corning, et al, an action to set aside the will of John S. Corning, was taken off the calendar.

The following trial jurors were excused: Elmer E. Taylor, William Davis, Gustavus Kline, Oswego; F. W. Alvord, Phoenix; Charles Whitney, Mexico; James Driscoll, Oswego; Erwin Brownell, Pulaski; John K. Lynch, Oswego.

Investigating Granby Wreck.

A brief session is expected of the Grand Jury in session, is the opinion of District Attorney Culkin. E. B. Tice of Mexico, is foreman. The most important matter in hand is the investigation into the Granby wreck in October.

MRS. JULIA PULLEN.

Mrs. Julia Pullen, 70, died early this morning at her home 453 Erie st.

Surviving are her husband, Oliver Pullen, and six daughters, Mrs. Wm. Greene, Mrs. Patrick Lilly, Mrs. Frank O'Niel, Miss Jessie Pullen of this city and Mrs. John Burns of Providence, R. I. Mrs. Wm. Fitzpatrick of Syracuse. There are two sons, Edward Pullen of Franklin, Mass., and Norman Pullen of this city. One sister and seven brothers, seventeen grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren also survive.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

SHOT HOTEL CLERK.

Malone, N. Y., Jan. 5.—John Morrison, aged 40, a woodsman, shot and killed a clerk in a hotel early yesterday and then turned a rifle on himself with suicidal intent; he has little chance for recovery. Morrison who it is believed was intoxicated, today claimed he had no recollection of shooting his man or of sending a bullet through his own breast.

WELCH—SILER.

Miss Freda Siler and Harry Welch of Granby Center were united in marriage last evening by the Rev. M. J. Peters, rector of the Zion Episcopal church. Ralph Wilcox of this city and Miss Evelyn Moseley of Kingston, Ont., attended the couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Welch will make their home with the groom's parents at Granby Center.

INQUEST TO BE HELD.

Dr. Cusick will hold an inquest tomorrow fternoon at 2 o'clock, inquiring into the sudden death of Alfred Orduduine, who was recently asphixiated by gas at the bottom of the pit at the construction work for the Woolen Mill.

B. & O. TRAIN WRECKED.

Warwick, O., Jan. 5.—Nearly 100 passengers on the Chicago-New York passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad were given a scare, but escaped injury today when four Pullmans and the smoker jumped the track here.

None of the cars overturned. The fact that the train had slowed down while going through the town probably saved a serious wreck.

A loose wheel on the smoker striking a switch caused the derailment.

BANKS CALLED UPON.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Comptroller of the Currency Williams today issued a call for the condition of National banks at the close of business December 31, 1914.

The Woman's Home Missionary society of the State st., M. E. church will hold its regular mouthly meeting at the home of Mrs. T. J. Redhead, 306 54th st. Wednesday, at 3 p. m.

Those You Know

Hon. T. D. Lewis arrived last night from New York and will spend a few days in the home of his son, V. C. Lewis.

* * *

The O. U. A. M. Stars and Stripes Council, No. 5575 postponed the installation of officers until next Monday night. An oyster supper will be served.

* * *

James Campbell has moved his barbershop from the telephone building to the rooms over Earley's store.—Adv. 13-14-15.

* * *

Louis and Alfred Edgerton sons of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Edgerton, E. Broadway left Sunday for Harvard.

* * *

Benjamin Earnshaw has been the guest of his parents of W. 4th. st. and left the first of the week for the Plattsburgh State Normal.

* * *

There's a word about the ability of an electric grill to serve the family. See page 6.

* * *

Mrs. D. F. Higgins of Geneva is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bidwell, Emery st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Bidwell have moved into their newly completed home in Seneca st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Lipsky and daughter, Norma returned the first of the week from a ten days' trip which included Gloversville and Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McCormick and two sons Paul and Douglas of Middleport spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McRea and Mrs. James McRea at their home S. 5th st. have now returned to their home.

* * *

F. E. LaPorte is conducting a ligitimate contest for trade. Announcement on page 6.

* * *

Butter, as is, is the way H. C. Dann describes the article sold at the City Market. More about butter; its uses, etc., page 6.

* * *

Ralph Perkins of Cornell was a recent guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stanley of Utica st. have as guest at their home Mrs. John Warren of Red Creek.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Munger of North 6th st. are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Perkins of Ithaca.

* * *

Miss Merrill Wells who has been spending the week-end in Syracuse has returned to her home in Park st.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Montgomery entertained on Saturday evening at her home in Utica st. the following: The Misses Helen Hannis, Charlotte Pearl, Helen Waugh, Ruth Rogers, Osia Rumsey, Mrs. Ray Westover and Miss Ethel Dewey of Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mrs. George Howley, of Highland st., spent Sunday in Oswego visiting friends and relatives.

* * *

The Congregational church, will hold a general meeting and election of officers tonight. A banquet will be served after the business session.

* * *

Milton Allen left yesterday for Buffalo on a business trip.

* * *

Charles O'Brien left yesterday for Cornell after spending the holidays with his parents.

* * *

Miss Dorthy Allen left today for Syracuse where she will spend the week with friends.

* * *

Miss Alice Tucker returned to Boston today after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Lucker, S. 4th st.

* * *

Miss Francis Hall who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howe, has returned to Simonons College, Boston.

* * *

Dorthy Gage left today to resume her studies at Central City Business school.

* * *

Marion Edgerton left today for Syracuse University.

* * *

Miss Florence Sprague is home after visiting friends in Utica.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Kelley and son John have returned to their home in Waterloo after spending the holidays with Mrs. Kelly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John White, Erie st.

* * *

Alfred and Lewis Edgerton left last night for Cambridge where they will resume their studies, Alfred at Harvard and Lewis at Cambridge Technical school.

Meridian team bobs. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

WORDEN EQUIPS A NEW THEATRE

Shipment of Fine Scenery Marks This City As Possessing a Growing Industry

A. E. Worden's scenic studio, located at 511 Academy st., has just completed a long theatrical contract which consists of borders, kitchen, fancy, and tormentors. This consignment is being shipped today to Mohawk for the equipping of a new opera house at that place. A fire proof curtain, a street drop, a garden drop, and a landscape wood is to be painted and shipped later on.

Mr. Worden came to Fulton in 1880, from Indiana, and for the past 35 years he has devoted much of his time to fitting out opera houses, lodges, and churches with scenery. About 80 per cent. of his work has been shipped to New York city. More than $100,000 worth of scenery has been designed and painted in Mr. Worden's small shop. He is assisted in the work by his two sons, and a son-in-law. All capable and willing workers.

A carpenter shop is attached to the plant in the rear of the paint shop which is 20x50 feet, and is equipped with a four-horse-power engine that drives the light shafting and operates the saws, planers, etc. The paint shop and office occupies a space of 20x60 feet, and at the present time is well stocked with scenery ready for shipment.

Although Mr. Worden has been doing business in Fulton for 35 years, today was the first time he has ever been visited by a reporter of Fulton. The information The Times scout received was as valuable as it was gratefully acceptable.

This grand old man is a wonderful worker, handicapped as he is with an arm that has been broken at four different times. Mr. Worden has met with many accidents during his professional career. In 1907, while at work on the Richfield opera house, he fell from a staging breaking his right arm, collar bone, three ribs, and the right hip suffered seious injury. The doctos gave him up for dead, but he managed to live through it and in spite of all these handicaps he is still able to produce some handsome and wolderful pieces of scenery.

A large order from Ilion containing 20 drops and 15 set pieces has just been received, and the work on this production will begin in a few days. There has also been received an order from the Odd Fellows lodge of Watertown for theatrical scenecy costing $1,200. This work will be completed within the next thirty days.

There is no reason why theatrical people cannot find what they need in the theatrical equipment line at the Worden studio; for on display in the office ared esigns of over 5,000 different patterns, made up of flats, set pieces, drops, etc.

The Times reporter was conducted over the entire plant by Mr. Worden, who was courtesy itself. It was the first time the writer had ever visited a scenic studio, and the excitement he felt at all the wonderful artistic displays was equal to that of Alice when she found herself in Fairyland.

The Times extends its grateful thanks to Mr. Worden for the information received, and wishes him a happy and prosperous New Year.

HANDSOME BLOUSE DEVELOPED IN PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CREPE



The blouse illustrated is especially charming, and much of its charm is contributed by the clever arrangement of the embroidery. The ragian sleeves and all seams are hemstitched.

The Assemblymen Can't Leave Seats

Albany, Jan. 5.—Time will be too precious and the coming legislative session too important this year to permit the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in the Assembly to leave that house when summoned on the telephone. But this fact will not prevent either Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman or Assemblyman A. E. Smith from talking from their seats to those who call them on the "Hello" instrument. There has just been installed two telephones in the Assembly chamber, one connects with the desk of Leader Hinman, the other with that of Leader Smith. The wires pass through the floor directly under the desks of the Assemblymen in question.

The new telephones are innovations in that never before have similar devices been installed at the State capitol. There have been always telephone booths in the Assembly chambers but such contrivances as are being set up are decided novelties.

When the telephones are ready for use it will not be necessary for the Assemblymen who are to use them to speak loudly and thus disturb a debate on the business of the House as the sounding coils and transmitters have been made unusually sensitive.

KILLED IN PISTOL FIGHT.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Policeman John Sausman and George Hennessy, an alleged burglar, were killed in a pistol fight early today at 29th st., and Wabash avenue. James O'Neil, Hennessy's companion, was taken to a hospital wounded probably fatally. The policeman saw the men loitering and asked them to hold up their hands so that he could search them for weapons. One shot Sausman through his overcoat pocket. Thomas Langan, Sausman's partner, finally shot both the suspects.

DR. ORCHARD RESIGNS.

Dr. Orchard of the Fire and Police Commissioners, has sent in his resignation to take effect immediately. Ill health is said to be the cause of the doctor's resignation.

FOR YOUR

DESSERT

ICE CREAMS

Vanilla
Chocolate
Maple Walnut
Strawberry
Cherry
Macaris Bisque
Almond Bisque
Carmellow Nut
Nug Nut
Pitasho
Marsh Mallow Carmel Nut

SUFFLE

All Flavors

ICES

All Flavors

SHERBETS

All Flavors

and other kinds too numerous to mention.

THE ONYX

Phone 80

Quirk Theatre Building

We Are Wiring Homes at Cost

Let us give you an estimate on the cost of wiring your home. You will be surprised.

An Electric Flat Iron Free

SEE OUR REPRESENTIVES FOR PARTICULARS

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

It's just like paying you money to start wearing Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

THAT'S what these reductions mean—not that these Fall and Winter suits are worth one bit less than regular prices—but because we want to start with a bright, new stock next season.

A clean stock and new friends is our double purpose—you get the benefit.

$15 Buys you a Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit, worth . . . $20

$16.50 Buys special values in Suits and Overcoats, worth . . . $22

All $18 Suits and Overcoats, now $13
All $16 Suits and Overcoats, now $11
All $12 Suits and Overcoats, now $8

THREE BIG SHIRT VALUES

Every 50c Negligee Shirt, now 39c
Every 1.00 Negligee Shirt, now 78c
Every 1.50 Negligee Shirt, now $1.15
Everything goes—nothing held back.

MEN'S TROUSERS

New goods—colors guaranteed.
$1.75 Trousers, now $1.39
$2.50 Trousers, now $1.90
$3.00 Trousers, now $2.10
$3.50 Trousers, now $2.45
$4.00 Trousers, now $3.00
$4.50 Trousers, now $3.45
$5.00 Trousers, now $3.90
$5.50 Trousers, now $4.25

HERE ARE A LOT OF FURNISHING GOODS CUT DEEP IN PRICE

We can save you money. Look this list over carefully. Note the Prices.

Men's Heavy 50c Fleece Underwear, now 37c
Men's Blue, Black and Ecru Ribbed Underwear, 50c value 37c
Men's 50c Canton Flannel Night Robes 39c
Boy's 50c Canton Flannel Night Shirts 39c
Men's 50c Grey Demit Shirts, now 39c
Men's $1.00 Ribbed (Wright's) Wool Underwear 79c
Traveling Bags good leather, $5 and $5.50 value $3.95
Boys' 75c Knee Pants, now 59c
Boys' $1.00 Knee Pants, now 79c
$1.00 Wright's Fleece Underwear, now 79c
Boys' Fine Sweaters, all colors, now 89c
Boys' 25c. and 35c Fleece Underwear, now 21c
Boys' 50c Winter Union Suits now 39c
$1.25 Dress Suit Cases, now 89c
Men's $5.00 Sweaters, shawl collars, now $3.79
One lot of $2.00 Hats, now $1.35

REMEMBER!

Our usual guarantee goes—Money back if goods are not as represented

S. LIPSKY & SON

"The Store that Makes Good"

27 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

REGENTS' EXAMS THIS MONTH

Mid-Year Examinations to Be Held Jan. 18-22; Hard Work for Students

The Regents' examinations which mark the half way post in the year's work in our schools will be held January 18-22 inclusive.

The schedule for the examinations follows, those in the morning starting at 9:15 and in the afternoon at 1:15.

Monday Morning.

Geography el. algebra, inter. algebra, solid geometry, adv. algebra, adv. bookkeeping and office practice.

Monday Afternoon.

Spelling, anc. history American history with civics, civics, shorthand 1, 2.

Tuesday morning: Arithmetic, pl. geometry, adv. arithmetic, com'l arithmetic, chemistry, physics, typewriting.

Tuesday afternoon: El. English, English 3, English three years, trigonometry, English for teachers.

Wednesday morning: Biology, el. botany, el. zoology, physiology and hygiene, his. Eng. lang. and lit, Latin 3, Latin grammar, psychology, economics, com'l law, el. representation.

Wednesday afternoon: El. U. S. history with civics, physical geog., adv. botany, adv. zoology, hist. of Gt. Brit. and Ire., modern hist. 1, 2, elem book keeping and business prac., bus. writing.

Thursday morning: Latin 2, Latin three years, Latin 4, Latin four years, Latin prose comp. Latin prose at sight, Latin verse at sight, com'l geo., elementary mech. drawing, mech. drawing 2, 3, 4.

Thursday afternoon: Hist. of commerce, English 2, English gram., English 4, English 4 years, com'l English and correspondence.

Friday morning Greek 3, Greek prose comp., Greek prose at sight, German 2, 3, 4, hist. of education, Italian 2, arch. drawing, intermediate drawing.

Friday afternoon: Greek verse at sight, Greek 2, Greek gram., French 2, 3, 4, Spanish 2, 3, Hebrew 2.

One dozen cream separators at cost. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

GET THE BEST
INSURANCE
We write it, so as to cover all loss or damage, in millionaire companies only. Also, in demnity bonds of all kinds in the strongest of all companies.
THE SPENCER AGENCY
Phone 122

"TOPSY" WON KIDS' HEARTS

"Lawyer Marks" Also Pleased Them, and Their Elders, Too; Crowded House Last Night

Numbers of children were in evidence at the Quirk last night to see Harcourt's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Every seat in the gallery was occupied long before the curtain went up on the first act. Considerable excitement arose just before the orchestra appeared when the ushers announced that many of the seats occupied by the children were reserved. A scramble for seats higher up followed, and for a few minutes the rush resembled a small sized riot, but fortunately no one was hurt during the rush.

The Times reporter was everywhere at all times, making the rounds from stage to gallery, and when he looked over the faces of the older patrons seated in the heavenly rows, it appeared to him that some of them sacrificed the price of a shave that they might see Harriet Beecher Stowe's wonderful melo-drama once more before old Father Time called them across the Great Divide.

The acting was superb, and the comedy displayed by Lawyer Marks delighted the children so much that peals of childish laughter rang throughout the fine theatre.

The colored quartette, composed of Messrs. James, Davis, Dent, and Caster, sang "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," and "Good bye boys." The harmony was great, and the singing splendid.

Miss Gladys Alberta, as little Eva, played her part well, and the scene in which she responds to the master's call, brought tears to old and hardened men as it did to the eyes of the weaker sex.

Mrs. C. B. Harcourt, as Topsy, was a scream at all times, and pleased the children with her wit and humor.

Mrs. C. T. Harcourt, as Ophelia and Tom Davis, as Uncle Tom, carried through their parts in excellent form, and much credit of the show's success should be given these two people.

Manager Harcourt has indeed a splendid troup of performers, and the scenery was excellent; quite fitting to the rest of the good things that Fultonians witnessed at the Quirk last night.

NIGHT FIREMAN INJURED.

Henry Burg of 220 S. 2nd st., night fireman at the Nestles' Food plant was badly injured at 6.30 o'clock last night when five tons of coal which he was firing from, caved in and caught him.

Mr. Burg sustained a badly wrenched back and his left leg is broken.

Dr. Keller attends the injured man and regards his condition as favorable.

Ask us about waffle irons, if you want the best—People's Hardware Co.—Adv. 15

DR. ELIOT CONDEMNS CREED IN CHURCHES TODAY

Impotence of Christianity to Stem War's Ravages Reflects Inability to Inculcate Ethical Principles

The impotence of the Christian churches, in the face of the war now convulsing Europe, grimly reflects their inability to inculcate sound ethical principles, and their eternal tendency to cling to autocratic forms of government, according to Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, who is attending the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in session at Philadelphia, Pa. In a lecture at Witherspoon Hall, under the auspices of the Unitarian churches of this city, he condemned outworn creeds and dogmas as being opposed to the spirit of freedom and democracy, and of virtually no value as moral forces.

The churches have lost their hold, Doctor Eliot held, because of their adherence to archaic formularies that thinking men of the twentieth century look upon without reverence. God, as pictured by the so-called Christians, is hideous, cruel and martial, according to his view, and the story of Christ's suffering to save souls of humanity is only revolting to beings with a true sense of justice in their hearts.

"The idea of an individual taking upon himself the sins of thousands would never be accepted in a modern court of justice," added Doctor Eliot. "Yet we are expected to believe that an all-wise, all-merciful Creator would impose such an unjust sacrifice upon his Son; that an innocent being should suffer, while the guilty go free. It is incredible that any rational being should accept such a basis for religious belief."

Doubts "Fall of Man."

After ridiculing the idea of there ever having been a "fall of man," Doctor Eliot went on to say that far from joining in a concerted effort to stamp out the blighting curse of war, the Christian churches in the past centuries actually have supported it. Their very hymns of praise, he pointed out, are steeped in the martial spirit. And he quoted:

The Son of God goes forth to war,
A kingly crown to gain.

"That," said Doctor Eliot, "of course, is the meanest of all incentives for going to war." He then mentioned "Onward Christian Soldiers" and other hymns as typical of the manner in which the church draws its imagery from the battlefield.

The speaker dwelt at length upon the utter impotence of the Christian churches to advance the cause of liberty throughout the world, so long as they rely for their moral appeal upon symbolism, mysticism and ecclesiasticism. He denied that the churches had contributed to the rapid advance of civilization made within the last two centuries, but attributed this to the labors of scientists.

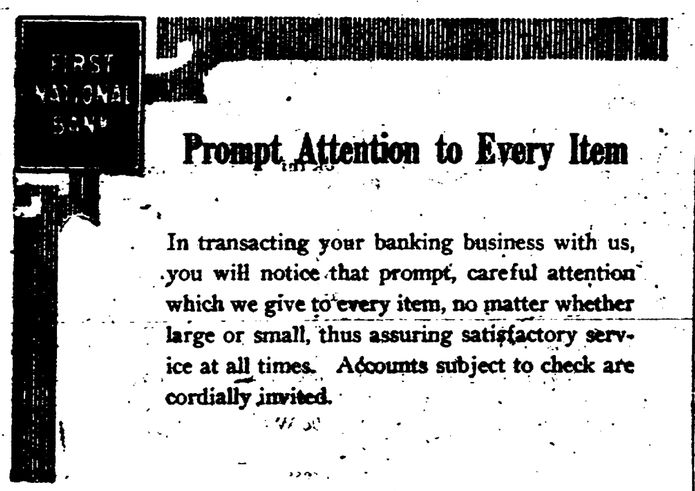
The churches saw in science a naural foe, Doctor Eliot said, and systematically obstructed its progress. Soon after the foundation of the church, he pointed out, in giving a brief sketch of the evolution of modern Christianity, there came a wider and wider departure from the precepts laid down by Jesus Christ. The sort of belief imposed upon members of churches, today, he said, lacked the true essence of Christ's ethical teachings. Not only have the churches ceased to be the social centres they were in th past, he said, but the Sunday schools, as well, have become so inefficient that they compare unfavorably with the day schools with regard to instruction in elementary ethics.

Defines New Christianity.

Doctor Eliot characterized the war in Europe as a struggle between freedom and democracy on one side, with "divine right" and militarism on the other. The churches in Europe were not only powerless to prevent the miseries and horrors of the war, he said, but they did not play an important part in the work of alleviating these horrors. Rescue work, nursing and other humane undertakings in the theatre of hostilities, he said, for the most part were directed by, secular organizations.

A new Christianity, the speaker said in conclusion, was needed to supplant the mass of empty ceremony and vain ritual piled up by the centuries—a Christianity truly founded upon the ethics taught by the Nazarene 1900 years ago; a Christianity with truth, justice and love as its core; a Christianity interested in the advancement of happiness and welfare of mankind on earth, and not based upon perpetual promises of bliss in a future existence; a Christianity watchful of the deeds of its adherents rather than their doctrines.

—*Public Ledger.*



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61 FIRST STREET

NORTH VOLNEY.

The church was filled at the revival services and there have been two conversions. The revival services are to continue this week. Prayer meetings and also being held in the afternoon.

Mrs. Ward Dubois was taken from her home in Scriba last week to be cared for at her father's, James Allen, here. She is very low with a heart trouble and Drs. Stockwell and Baxter give no hope of her recovery. She has three small children, the oldest only about 3 years old and youngest a few months old and her own youth makes it a peculiarly sad case. Her family have the sympathy of all.

Miss Bertha Druce has had to give up her school on account of her ill health, although she is somewhat better than a short time ago.

Miss Gertrude Ingeroll returned to New York last Saturday after having spent her vacation of two weeks with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Engeroll.

Roy Doris of the U. S. S. Minnesota has a furlough of 20 days. He is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Betsy Wright of this place. Until quite recently his ship has been stationed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, but it is now at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Geo. Gates and children spent New Years with her uncle Geo. Jackson and family of Palermo.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McDougall entertained Earl McDougall and family Leon McDougall and family, and Miss Fae Eastland, New York.

Our school reopened today, after a vacation of two weeks.

James Haynes and family have moved to Moravia for the winter.

Brown is a melancholy soul. Rumor hath it that once he was crossed in love. At any rate he, is usually pessimistic about things in general, and always particular as to what he eats.

The other day he went into a restaurant, and having scanned the luncheon menu, said to the waiter:

"I see you have some calves' hearts."

"Yes, sir—yes, sir," agreed the waiter, hastily flicking crumbs from the tablecloths.

"Well, how about it?" continued Brown. "Are they tender?"

"Yes, sir," declared the waiter. "Beautifully tender."

"Then bring me some," he said. "If there is in the world such a thing as a tender heart, I want it."—New York Call.

Reduced prices on sleighs, robes, blankets. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

Community Notes

Miss Vivian Caffrey was the week-end guest of friends in Oswego.

* * *

Lee Richardson of S. 5th st. spent the week-end with his sister Mrs. William Rude and family of Oswego.

* * *

Miss Alice Smith of Hamilton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Forsythe at their home in Park st.

* * *

Keller & Kitson recognize the value of The Times' "Household Economy" page by announcing thereon a few of the articles prescribed in the hints.

* * *

Mrs. E. E. Morrill and Mrs. J. K. Steele of S. 3d st. spent Monday in Syracuse.

* * *

The Kings Daughters of the First Baptist church will meet this evening with Mrs. L. W. Emerick, Rochester st.

* * *

The Ladies Aid of the First Baptist church will give a supper in the parlors of the church on Wednesday from 5.30 to 7 p. m.

* * *

Sunny Italy's most wholesome product, Crown Olive oil, gets a touching up by household economists—see page 6 for suggestions. Massaro can tell one some more about its use.

* * *

Miss Leslie Savage of Oswego was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Forsythe on Monday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Penfield with their guest, Mrs. Raymond were entertained the last of the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Egelston, W. 1st st., Oswego.

* * *

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Shively of W. 1st st. is seriously ill.

* * *

The most fastidious can be pleased at the L. T. Miller grocery. See "Household Economy" page 6.

* * *

Household economy and domestic bliss are synonymous wherein the home Black's white bread is used. Page 6 tells of economical ways to prepare good things to eat.

* * *

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mayme Kuster daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kuster of W. 3rd st., to Matthew Frawley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Frawley of the E. River Road. The young people are well known in this city and have a large circle of friends.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Gantley is visiting her mother, Mrs. Helen McKoon of Utica st.

* * *

Milton Allen is in Niagara Falls on business.

* * *

Attorneys H. L. Gilman and J. R. Somers have returned from a business trip in Utica.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Piper have returned from New York after spending the holidays with their daughter, Mrs. L. O. Butler.

* * *

Mrs. Stryker of Utica is the guest of Mrs. M. H. Brando.

* * *

Willard S. Hall left today for Cornell.

* * *

Miss Margaret Powell left today for Carthage where she will resume her studies at the Augustinian Academy.

WEST SIDERS DOWNED BY N'S

Hill for the Latter Bowled High; Amateur Games To-Night on Onyx Alleys

The West Side team in two out of three games, last night, on the Onyx alleys, was defeated for first place in the city league. The Nondescripts rolled in fine shape, Hill bowling high at 570, while Sullivan of the same team bowled high in the single game of 222.

Tonight the Colts and Cubs will meet to play in the amateur league games.

The score last night:

WEST SIDE

Brown	177	179	175	541
Chubb	179	149	156	484
Dingle	217	152	157	526
Cook	188	176	167	531
Milnes	197	168	180	545
Totals	958	824	845	
Average				2627

NONDESCRIPTS

McCollum	170	191	191	552
O'Brien	204	146	139	489
Sullivan	140	222	173	535
Hill	202	175	193	570
Paige	153	185	211	549
Totals	869	919	907	
Average				2695

NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE.

A new cable will be laid in Oneida st., bridge, permission being granted to the Western Union Telegraph Co., at last night's meeting of the Board of Public Works. This cable will replace the one in use, which has become practically worthless.

In the absence of funds with which to meet accounts due city debtors, the Board audited just a few of the bills presented for payment.

Engineer Hill acted in the capacity of City Clerk, the enforced absence of Clerk Scudder making necessary this substitution.

Ask us about waffle irons, if you want the best—People's Hardware Co.—Adv. 15

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Desirable Upper Flat—6 rooms at 502 Buffalo st. Has gas light, water, gas stove in kitchen and parlor stove. Inquire at 511 Academy st. or Phone 3432.

Desirable Upper Flat—6 rooms at 502 Buffalo st. Has gas light, water, gas stove in kitchen and parlor stove. Inquire at 511 Academy st. or Phone 3432. 14 c

Teams Wanted — For hauling logs. Inquire W. A. Widger, or Angus Tio, Palermo. 14 c

Eggs For Sale—Strictly fresh; Phone 2176. m c

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And Extra Added Attraction
BIJOU RUSSELL
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Matinee 10c and 15c
Nights 10c, 15c and 20c.
RESERVE SEATS NOW.

HOSPITALS INDIA'S GREATEST NEED

Missionaries Made Strong Appeal at the First Baptist Church, Syracuse Recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Baker of Ongole, India, before the congregation of the First Baptist church on Sunday. The missionaries stated that it would be impossible for them to recite horrors equal to those of the battlefields of Europe were they to tell the existing conditions in their own community because of the lack of equipment to provide for the sick and injured.

Mr. Baker declared that the parish administered over by Mrs. Baker and himself comprises 1,000 square miles with 330,000 natives and there is not a physician in this territory. He told of a plan on foot to build and equip a hospital at Ongole.

Their daughter, Mildred May Baker, a girl of 7, appeared in an Oriental costume and sang in the Indian tongue. Mrs. Baker, in a brief address, declared that India needs freedom and only can it be obtained through Christianity.

"You may not know it" said Mr. Baker, "but India raises more tea than China and Japan put together, and it stands next to the United States in the production of cotton. Last year the wheat crop amounted to 386,000,000 bushels. It has 40,000,000 acres of land under irrigation. It is the fourth country in railroad mileage.

"She is worth saving because of her value to commerce as well as her value to the nation and her sciences. So many people think that the sciences are only found in the United States and Germany. To see the greatest building in all the world with its matchless beauty and wealth of precious stones you must journey to the jungles of India.

"Mrs. Baker and myself have baptized 5,000 converts. It is the most marvelous work the church knows in any land. The simple preaching is not enough. We are the only white people going among 330,000 natives. The governmental helps to provide for the industrial work, but we do need more workers and equipment."

The service at the First church yesterday was interesting in a musical way. Charles M. Courboin commenced his duties as organist. His work was greatly enjoyed. In the evening he gave a short recital. At the morning service Miss Daisy Connell made her debut as soprano soloist in this church and her rendering of "Hear Ye Israel," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," was a delightful part of the programme.

When Mr. Courboin finished playing the postlude last night many of the congregation remained in their seats and applauded his efforts generously. A number of requests for repetitions of some of the numbers of his recital were taken to Mr. Courboin by Albert F. Eckel. All the requested selections were played. Mr. Courboin was highly pleased with the reception accorded him by the congregation.

TOO MANY HOMELESS.

New York, Jan. 5.—All previous records for the number of persons sheltered at the municipal lodging house were broken Sunday night when 2,530 homeless men, women and children were taken in, fed and given a warm place to sleep. Of these thirty-six were women and five were children. The previous record was 2153.

Although the thermometer registered only 19 above zero at 4 a. m. yesterday and had risen three degrees by 8 o'clock, the number of persons seeking shelter was greater than on previous occasions when the weather was colder. Superintendent A. Whiting attributed this fact to economic conditions.

"The big rush was caused by the great amount of unemployment prevailing here now," said Mr. Whiting today. "We must prepare to care for more homeless this winter than ever before. The chief reason for conditions is the war in Europe, which has thrown many persons out of work."

The general executive committee of Mayor Mitchel's committee on unemployment, was called to meet this afternoon in the office of E. H. Gary, chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, to consider three proposals for the immediate relief of the unemployed.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, chairman of the general committee who has been making a personal investigation among the bread lines and other charitable agencies, said he would outline the proposals, some of which are based on his own investigations.

APARTMENT HOUSE FIRE.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 5.—Many thrilling rescues were made early yesterday when fire was discovered in the Conrad apartment building at Vine and Franklin streets, near the heart of the city. Several women were overcome by smoke and had to be carried down ladders by the firemen, as the stairway and fire escapes were enveloped in flames. The loss will be heavy, mostly in personal property of the residents. Nearby stores suffered heavy damage from water and smoke.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

The fireless cooker has come to stay. It has proved its weight in gold. In the making of soups, stews or in cooking the foods that require long periods of heat the fireless cooker has made itself a boon of economy. Many times the economical dishes are not used because of their economy being overbalanced on account of the amount of fuel necessary in cooking them.

Dried lentils, peas, lima beans, etc., are rich in nourishing qualities yet they are little used in most households. Perhaps the long period of cooking has been a mark in their disfavor. With the fireless cooker and the low prices of these valuable foods many a nourishing wholesome meal can be prepared at low cost, and too, without mother standing guard at the stove that the pot may not boil dry.

Many a housewife realizing the value of these cookers is unable to buy one has been skillful enough to make one from a box, excelsior and oilcloth. However, with the low priced reliable cookers, now on the market the prudent housewife can fit her purse to this investment of economy.

* * *

Mock Chicken Salad

Run through the coarse grinder of the food chopper enough raw peanuts to make one and one-half cupfuls; then add one and one-half cupfuls of wheat flakes, pepper and salt to taste and one tablespoonful of olive oil. Turn into the upper part of the double-boiler or fireless cooker and cook for at least six hours, the time necessary to cook the peanuts thoroughly. The long cooking of the peanuts develops a delicious flavor entirely different from that obtained by roasting them. When the mixture is cooked, pack in a square mold and chill. Prepare this mixture the day before the salad is to be served. Cut the mock chicken in dice, mix with chopped celery and blend with mayonnaise dressing. The mock chicken may be cooked in the fireless cooker. It will keep for several days in a cool place and time improves its flavor.

Grandma's Doughnuts—Cream two and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter with a half a cupful of sugar. Beat three eggs light and then add another half cupful of sugar and combine with the first mixture. Sift together three and one-half cupfuls of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one-fourth of a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and grated nutmeg and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt. Stir the dry ingredients into the creamy mixture and add enough more flour to make the dough stiff enough to roll. Divide into convenient portions, knead slightly on a floured board, roll to about half an inch in thickness, shape and fry in deep, either good lard or Crisco.

Whole Wheat Muffins—Sift together one cupful of white flour, one cupful of whole wheat flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt and three level teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. Beat one egg, add one and one-fourth cupfuls of milk and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Stir into the flour, beat well and bake in muffin or gem pans in a hot oven.

Waffles—Sift one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Add gradually one cupful of milk, then the yolks of two eggs well beaten, one tablespoonful of melted butter and the whites of the eggs beaten stiff.

Heat the waffle iron and grease it well on both sides before putting in the batter. In filling put a tablespoonful of batter in each compartment of the iron, cover it and the mixture will spread to fill the iron.

Be sure the waffle-iron is well greased for if the waffle sticks to the iron it will tear when it is taken out. Serve piping hot with butter and syrup or honey. Remember that waffles are delicate cakes and their success depends upon the deftness of the cook.

English Pancakes—Sift together one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking-powder and a pinch of salt. Beat two eggs with one tablespoonful of sugar and a cupful of milk, and add to the flour, making a thin batter. Melt a little butter in a small round frying pan and pour about half a cupful of batter in it, turning the pan so that the batter will cover the entire bottom. Bake quickly, turning the pancake so that both sides will brown. Butter each pancake, sprinkle with sugar and roll it up.

Cereal Griddle-Cakes—Use one cupful of any variety of cold cooked cereal, mashed free from lumps and thinned with a little milk. Beat one egg, white and yolk separately, and add to the cereal together with half a teaspoonful of baking-powder. Drop by spoonfuls on a hot griddle and serve when brown.

Hot Muffins—Sift a large cupful of flour with a teaspoonful of baking-powder and a scant half teaspoonful of salt. Beat one egg into a cupful of half milk and half water, add a large tablespoonful of melted butter, then stir in the flour. Bake in gem pans in a hot oven. This will make eight muffins of the usual size.

Virginia Cornbread—Beat two eggs very light without separating. Add half a cupful of cold boiled rice, then sift in one cupful of white cornmeal to which has been added a scant teaspoonful of baking-powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Add milk enough to make a very thin batter, beat well and just before pouring the mixture into the baking dish add a large tablespoonful of melted lard. The cornbread is served with a spoon from the dish in which it is baked.

Fulton Keynotes

The Misses Phoebe and Evadne Austin of West 1st st., very pleasantly entertained the Camp Fire girls. Friday evening. About twenty being present.

* * *

George Dumas is making extensive repairs to his residence on Walradt st.

* * *

Miss Nellie Crahan has returned to New York city after spending some time with friends here.

* * *

Miss Genevieve Smith of this city has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pierce, Syracuse, and was present at the announcement party of Miss Mabel Elizabeth Pierce to R. E. Ackerman of Fayetteville. Miss Pierce and Mr. Ackerman's cards were drawn from a basket of poinsettias with red ribbons attached to place cards. The favors were red carnations. The wedding is to take place in early spring.

* * *

Attorney and Mrs. Merrit Switzer have returned to their home in this city after spending some time with friends at Gowanda.

* * *

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Foster, Maple ave., a dinner was served to a goodly number of relatives and friends Friday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Farmer and daughters Grace and Mattie of Pulaski have been the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Austin, W. 1st st.

* * *

Little Doris Lamb is seriously ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Lamb, West 1st st.

* * *

Prof. and Mrs. Lannigan of Phillips st. school have returned to their home after spending Christmas vacation with out-of-town friends.

* * *

Curtiss Austin has resumed his studies at Syracuse University.

* * *

Clarence Richardson of Utica has been the holiday guest of relatives and friends in this city.

* * *

Miss Mary Webb of S. 4th st. will resume her studies in the Oswego Normal today.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Lake entertained twenty of her friends at her home S. 4th st. on Saturday evening with a varied musical program.

* * *

Mrs. W. D. Edgerton of Black and W. 3d st. entertained on Saturday at her home Circle No. 4 of the Ladies Aid of the Congregational church.

* * *

Miss Alice Tucker of S. 4th st. leaves on Wednesday for the Boston School of Lloyd work.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Eckert of Utica st. have returned from a visit with Syracuse friends.

* * *

The Missionary meeting of the State st. church will be held Wednesday afternoon, at Mrs. T. J. Redheads, S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Putnam of Cayuga st. have returned from a visit with Mrs. Putnam's sister, Mrs. J. D. Titus and family at Weedsport.

* * *

The Woman's Home Mission society of the Presbyterian church will hold their monthly missionary tea in the church parlors tomorrow afternoon. The etopic: Aborigins who are not Red Men," the leader to be Miss Emerick, and the ladies entertaining Mrs. H. A. Allen, Miss Bernhard, Miss Blodgett, Mrs. Boorman, Mrs. Breed, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Campbell Mrs. Cusack, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Deuel Mrs. Halleck, Mrs. Gage, Miss Lee, Mrs. Crockett, Mrs. J. Reynolds, Mrs. White, Mrs. Sutherland.

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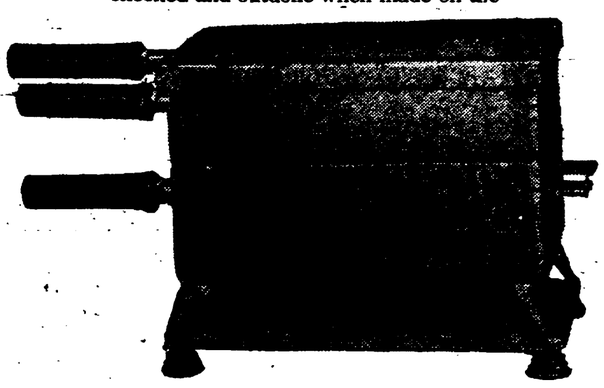
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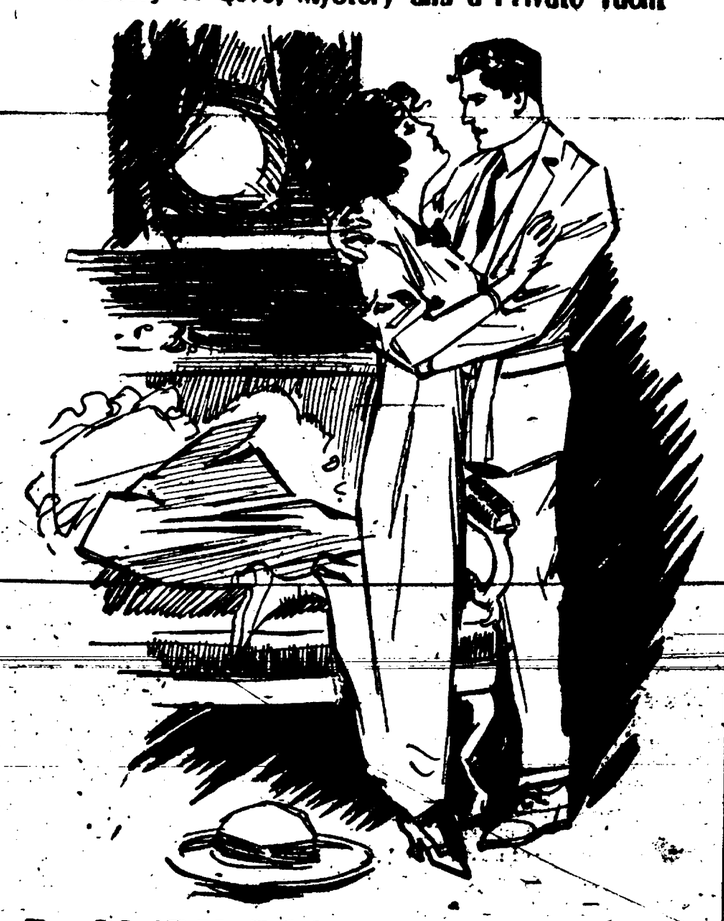
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THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER III.

I Quote Omar Khayyam.

AT first the thing seemed smoothed over. It is true that the captain did not speak to the first mate except when compelled to and that Turner and the captain ignored each other elaborately. The cruise went on without event. There was no attempt on Turner's part to carry out his threat of the night before, nor did he, as the crew had prophesied, order the Ella into the nearest port. He kept much to himself, spending whole days below, with Williams carrying him highballs, always appearing at dinner, however, sodden of face but immaculately dressed and eating little or nothing.

A week went by in this fashion, luring us all to security. I was still lean, but fairly strong again. Vail, left to himself or to the women of the party, took to talking with me now and then. I thought he was uneasy. More than once he expressed a regret that he had taken the cruise, laying his discontent to the long inaction. But the real reason was Turner's jealousy of him, the obsession of the dipsomaniac. I knew it, and Vail knew that I knew.

On the 8th we encountered bad weather, the first wind of the cruise. All hands were required for tacking, and I was stationed on the forecastle head with one other man. Williams, the butler, succumbed to the weather, and at 5 o'clock Miss Lee made her way forward through the driving rain and asked me if I could take his place.

I said that I was probably not so useful that I could not be spared and that I would try. Vail's suggestion had come back to me, and this was my chance to get Williams' keys. Miss Lee having spoken to the captain, I was relieved from duty and went aft with her. What with the plunging of the vessel and the slippery decks she almost fell twice, and each time I caught her.

The second time she wrenched her ankle and stood for a moment holding to the rail, while I waited beside her. She wore a heavy ulster of some rough material and a small, soft hat of the same material, pulled over her ears. Her soft hair lay wet across her forehead.

"How are you liking the sea, Leslie?" she said after she had tested her ankle and found the damage inconsiderable.

"Very much, Miss Lee."

"Do you intend to remain a—a sailor?"

"I am not a sailor. I am a deck steward, and I am about to become a butler."

"That was our agreement," she flashed at me.

"Certainly. And to know that I intend to fulfill it to the letter I have only to show this."

It had been one of McWhirter's inspirations, on learning how I had been engaged, the small book called "The Perfect Butler." I took it from the pocket of my flannel shirt, under my oilskins, and held it out to her.

"I have not got very far," I said humbly. "It's not inspiring reading. I've got the wineglasses straightened out, but it seems a lot of fuss about nothing. Wine is wine, isn't it? What difference, after all, does a hollow stem or green glass make"—

The rain was beating down on us. "The Perfect Butler" was weeping tears, as its chart of choice vintages was spoiled with water. Miss Lee looked up, smiling, from the book.

"You prefer 'a jug of wine,'" she said.

"Old Omar had the right idea, only I imagine literally it was a skin of wine. They didn't have jugs, did they?"

"You know the 'Rubaiyat?'" she asked slowly.

"I know the jug of wine and loaf of bread part," I admitted, irritated at the slip. "In my home city they're using it to advertise a particular sort of bread. You know—'A book of verses underneath the bough, a loaf of Wiggin's homemade bread and thou.'"

In spite of myself, in spite of the absurd verse, of the pouring rain, of the fact that I was shortly to place her dinner before her in the capacity of upper servant, I thrilled to the last two words.

"'And thou,'" I repeated.

She looked up at me, startled, and for a second our glances held. The next moment she was gone, and I was alone on a rain swept deck, cursing my folly.

That night in a white linen coat I served dinner in the after house. The meal was unusually gay, rendered so by the pitching of the boat and the uncertainty of the dishes. In the general hilarity my awkwardness went unnoticed. Miss Lee, sitting beside Vail, devoted herself to him. Mrs. Johns, young and blond, tried to interest Turner and, failing in that, took to watching me, to my discomfiture. Mrs. Turner, with apprehensive eyes on her husband, ate little and drank nothing.

Dinner over in the main cabin, they lounged into the chart room—except Mrs. Johns, who, following them to the door, closed it behind them and came back. She held a lighted cigarette, and she stood just outside the zone of candlelight, watching me through narrowed eyes.

"You got along very well tonight," she observed. "Are you quite strong again?"

"Quite strong, Mrs. Johns."

"You have never done this sort of thing before, have you?"

"Butler's work? No, but it is rather simple."

"I thought perhaps you had," she said. "I seem to recall you vaguely—that is, I seem to remember a crowd of people and a noise. I dare say I did see you in a crowd somewhere. You know, you are rather an unforgetable type."

I was nonplused as to how a butler would reply to such a statement, and took refuge in no reply at all. As it happened none was needed. The ship gave a terrific roll at that moment, and I just saved the chartreuse as it was leaving the table. Mrs. Johns was holding to a chair.

"Well caught," she smiled, and, taking a fresh cigarette, she bent over a table lamp and lighted it herself. All the time her eyes were on me, I felt that she was studying me over her cigarette, with something in view.

"Is it still raining?"

"Yes, Mrs. Johns."

"Will you get a wrap from Karen and bring it to me on deck? I—I want air tonight."

The forward companionway led down into the main cabin. She moved toward it, her pale green gown fading into the shadow. At the foot of the steps she turned and looked back at me. I had been stupid enough, but I knew then that she had something to say to me, something that she would not trust to the cabin walls. I got the wrap.

She was sitting in a deck chair when I found her.

"Sit down, Leslie," she said, pointing to the chair beside her. And, as I hesitated: "Don't be silly, boy. Elsa Lee and her sister may be as blind as they like. You are not a sailor, or a butler, either. I don't care what you are; I'm not going to ask any questions."

I sat on the edge of the chair, somewhat uneasy, to tell the truth. The crew were about on a night like that, and at any moment Elsa Lee might avail herself of the dummy hand, as she sometimes did, and run up for a breath of air or a glimpse of the sea.

"Just now, Mrs. Johns," I said, "I am one of the crew of the Ella, and if I am seen here"—

"Oh, fudge!" she retorted impatiently. "My reputation isn't going to be



"Leslie, I am so frightened."

hurt, and the man's never is. Leslie, I am frightened—you know what I mean."

"Turner?"

"Yes."

"You mean—with the captain?"

"With any one who happens to be near. He is dangerous. It is Vail now. He thinks Mr. Vail is in love with his wife. The fact is that Vail—well, never mind about that. The point is this: This afternoon he had a dispute with Williams and knocked him down. The other women don't know it, Vail told me. We have given out that Williams is seasick. It will be Vail next, and if he puts a hand on him Vail will kill him; I know him."

"We could stop this drinking."

"And have him shoot up the ship! I have been thinking all evening, and only one thing occurs to me. We are five women and two men, and Vail refuses to be alarmed. I want you to sleep in the after house. Isn't there a storeroom where you could put a cot?"

"Yes," I agreed, "and I'll do it, of course, if you are uneasy, but I really think"—

"Never mind what you really think. I haven't slept for three nights, and I'm showing it." She made a motion to rise, and I helped her up. She was a tall woman, and before I knew it she had put both her hands on my shoulders.

"You are a poor butler and an indifferent sailor, I believe," she said, "but you are rather a dear. Thank you."

She left me, alternately uplifted and sheepish. But that night I took a blanket and a pillow into the storeroom and spread my six feet of length along the greatest diameter of a 4 by 7 pantry.

And that night also, between six and seven bells, with the storm subsided and only a moderate sea, Schwartz, the second mate, went overboard—went without a cry, without a sound.

Singleton, relieving him at 4 o'clock, found his cap lying near starboard, just forward of the after house. The helmsman and the two men in the lookout reported no sound of a struggle. The lookout had seen the light of his cigar on the forecastle head at six bells (3 o'clock). At seven bells he had walked back to the helmsman and commented cheerfully on the break in the weather. That was the last seen of him.

With the disappearance of Schwartz the Ella was short handed. I believe Captain Richardson made an attempt to secure me to take the place of Burns, now moved up into Schwartz's position. But the attempt met with a surly refusal from Turner.

The crew was plainly nervous and irritable. Sailors are simple minded men, as a rule. Their mental processes are elemental. They began to mutter that the devil ship of the Turner line was at her tricks again.

That afternoon, going into the forecastle for some of my clothing, I found a curious group. Gathered about the table were Tom, the mulatto cook; a Swede named Oleson, Adams and Burns of the crew. At the head of the table Charlie Jones was reading the service for the burial of the dead at sea. The men were standing bareheaded. I took off my cap and stood just inside the door until the simple service was over. I was strongly moved.

Schwartz disappeared in the early morning of Aug. 9. And now I come not without misgiving to the night of Aug. 12. I am wondering if, after all, I have made clear the picture that is before my eyes—the languid cruise, the slight relaxation of discipline due to the leisure of a pleasure voyage, the Ella again rolling gently, with hardly a dash of spray to show that she was moving; the sun beating down on her white decks and white canvas, on the three women in summer attire, on unending bridge, with its accompaniment of tall glasses filled with ice; on Turner's morose face and Vail's watchful one; in the forecastle much gossip and not a little fear and in the forward house, where Captain Richardson and Singleton had their quarters, veiled hostility and sullen silence.

Aug. 11 was Tuesday, a hot August day, with only enough air going to keep our sails filled. At 5 o'clock I served afternoon tea, and shortly after I went to Williams' cabin in the forward house to dress the wound in his head, a long cut, which was now healing. I passed the captain's cabin and heard him quarreling with the first mate, who was replying now and then, sullenly. Only the tones of their voices reached me.

Beyond that the day was much as other days. Turner ate no dinner that night. He was pale and twitching. Even with my small experience I knew he was on the verge of delirium tremens. He did not play cards and spent much of the evening wandering restlessly about the deck. Mrs. Turner retired early. Mrs. Johns played accompaniments for Vail to sing to, in the chart room, until something after 11, when they, too, went to their rooms.

It being impracticable for me to go to my quarters in the storeroom until the after house was settled, I went up on deck. Miss Lee had her arm through Turner's and was talking to him. He seemed to be listening to her, but at last he stopped and freed his arm, not ungently.

"That all sounds very well, Elsa," he said, "but you don't know what you are talking about."

"I know this."

"I'm not a fool—or blind."

He lurched down the companionway and into the cabin. I heard her draw a long breath; then she turned and saw me.

"Is that you, Leslie?"

"Yes, Miss Lee."

She came toward me, the train of her soft white gown over her arm and the light from a lantern setting some jewels on her neck to glittering.

"Mrs. Johns has told me where you are sleeping. You are very good to do it, although I think she is rather absurd."

"I am glad to do anything I can."

"I am sure of that. You are certain you are comfortable there?"

"Perfectly."

"Then—good night. And thank you."

Unexpectedly she put out her hand, and I took it. It was the first time I had touched her, and it went to my head. I bent over her slim cold fingers and kissed them. She drew her breath in sharply in surprise, but as I dropped her hand our eyes met.

"You should not have done that," she said coolly. "I am sorry."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

THE SELECTION OF STREET ILLUMINATION.

Better and Cheaper Light Than Ever In Future Is Prophesied.

In the selection of an up to date system of street illumination any community has today a large range of choice, not from inference, but actual example, writes T. Commerford Martin in the American City. One of the best things to do is, of course, to get the help of engineers and illuminating experts, but the whole country may be compared today to a large museum where all the prevalent systems can be studied in full operation. In some places the "old line" arcs shine resplendent with high economies in watts and lumens. In other places the flaming arc bestraddles the sky and belittles the moon and stars. A good many



LUMINOUS ARC ON HIGH POST.

cities have "luminous" arcs on high posts or low posts, and the results are unequivocally satisfactory. On many a thoroughfare the clustered tungsten lamps employed in ornamental street lighting and with handsome electroliers and massive curb posts make one quite indifferent to the coming of the dawn. And now the nonvacuum, nitrogen filled incandescent lamps of large candle power, at the lowest wattage consumption known to mankind, are looming up as the latest addition to the electrical resources with which our streets are all to be made Great White Ways. The future is altogether one of hope, for out of this struggle of the types and methods emerges the assurance that we shall undoubtedly have better, lighter and cheaper lights than ever for our streets, not less than a more perfect electric candle indoors to light us to bed.

The Cost of Smoke.

A cloud of black smoke hovering over a city signifies industry. It also signifies extravagance. A lack of care in the using of fuel is doubly expensive, for the damage it causes costs the city many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and wastes for the city an even greater amount of money.

Chicago, for instance, has an actual annual damage bill of approximately $40,000,000. Cincinnati pays $100 a year for every family within its municipal limits. The cleaning of clothes and buildings and the cost of washing, repainting and repapering are the chief items in this expense. But the greatest expense is the expense which comes from the reckless waste of the valuable byproducts of the coal.

One of the chief elements of the remarkable commercial success of Germany is due to the fact that in the fatherland 85 per cent of the byproducts of the burning coal are utilized in many different ways.

How many pounds of these very same byproducts go out of the chimneys of our great manufacturing cities every year can never be estimated. But the facts are that we utilize 30 per cent of the products as compared with Germany's 85 per cent.

Extravagance seems to have had its day with the people of America. Economy is now in order, and one of the first and most apparent economies is that to be effected by a more careful supervision of the use of fuel.—Town Development Magazine.

A Live City.

The Industrial Association of Keokuk, Ia., has purchased an industrial tract, laid it out, decided upon a plant for the city, won a freight rate case, installed a lighting system and started to work on the improvement of the river front. All expenses for these improvements have been met in full, it is reported.

SUBURBANITES IN GET TOGETHER PLAN.

Representatives From Three Counties Unite For Betterment of Conditions.

Something new in the get together line, something destined to play an important part in the betterment of living conditions in the suburbs of Philadelphia, was started the other day in the auditorium of the Ridley Park Civic association. More than 300 persons, men and women, representatives of civic improvement associations of a round dozen communities in Montgomery, Delaware and Camden counties, held their first "suburban symposium."

The problems that perplex the dweller in the suburbs were ably handled by several experts. Particular emphasis was laid upon the necessity for community co-operation in all civic endeavors. Railroads and highways, sewage disposal, architecture and flowers, even historical pageants and mosquitoes, were discussed.

An important address was that of George Sullivan, secretary of the suburban metropolitan planning commission, who treated the sewage disposal problem.

He pointed out the advantage of a single disposal plant for all the suburban towns in Delaware and Montgomery counties to the southeast of Bryn Mawr. This plant, to be located at Eddystone, he said, would do for the section what up to date sewage disposal had done for Lower Merion township—increased its property assessment values from $7,000,000 to $25,000,000 since 1902.

In the past many advantages have been discovered in connection with borough co-operation or borough and township co-operation, and some of the local hardships in the way of community effort were presented by Benjamin Ludlow, president of the Suburban Improvement league, who spoke on "Unnecessary Legal Restrictions on Community Co-operation."

COMMISSION MANAGER PLAN

Discussed by City Manager Henry M. Waite of Dayton.

Henry M. Waite, city manager of Dayton, O., during the session of the National Municipal league, recently held at Baltimore, discussed "The Commission Manager Plan of Government In the Light of Experience." This new form of city government was a success, he asserted, and in answer to his own question as to whether it could be a permanent success he said:

"Its permanency depends upon intelligent citizenship and their continued determination to keep partisan politics out of municipal affairs."

The Dayton plan of five nonpartisan commissioners at large had resulted in the election of sound business men, he said. They selected the manager, who then selected the directors of the five departments—law, finance, welfare, service, safety.

"I cannot tell you the political faith of the commissioners or the directors," he said. "They are selected for their ability.

"In our finance department," he continued, "our new accounting system is the same as would be found in any large business. Our budget is scientific. Every month the head of each department receives a complete financial statement which shows the original allowance, expenditures and balance in each account. We keep our expenditures inside our allowances."

The committee on municipal program which has been at work for a year drafting a new model city charter for Baltimore presented a preliminary report during the convention. The committee proposes that the new model city charter shall provide for a city manager as the chief executive of the city, to be chosen by the council solely on the basis of his fitness. Six administrative departments are provided, each to be headed by a director appointed by the city manager. The directors are to be responsible to him for the administration of their departments and may be removed by him at any time.

The title of mayor is to be preserved, but will be applied to the chairman of the council. This body is elective, its members to serve four years and be subject to recall. A civil service and efficiency board to consist of three members is to be appointed by the council.

Cheap Light and Power.

Winnipeg, Dominion of Canada, has just celebrated the third anniversary of its municipal lighting and power plant, which, it is claimed, provides the cheapest light and power in the world to wholesalers—3 cents a kilowatt hour. The profits for this year have been $60,000 on an investment of about $7,000,000. The Winnipeg plant has 35,000 patrons, an increase of 5,000 for this year. The gross receipts of the year were $1,088,000, and the plant has been increased in power house capacity from 25,000 to 50,000 horsepower.

Federation For Social Service.

Through the instrumentality of the chamber of commerce of South Bend, Ind., the charities and philanthropies of the city have been united into a federation for social service. The organization is modeled after the federations of Cleveland and Dayton, O.

...SES'S RISE IS A SLUGGER

...ry Comes With Him; ...Will Not Retire From the Mats

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Jan. 5.—Barnstorming ...r major league clubs on route north ...ross the winning camps is no longer ...opular. Very few of the clubs will ...play more than six games on their ...way home next spring. And most of ...them will be against other major ...league clubs.

There are two reasons for the shift. One is that the playing of about a ...dozen games en route seemed to take ...the edge off the players form. An...other reason is that the games in ...small southern towns rarely produce ...enough in gate receipts to make it ...worth the major's while to linger ...around. It costs from $200 to $300 ...for a club to stop over at one of the ...small towns, and very often the share ...of the gate that the major league club ...got did not meet the expense.

Most of the clubs in the American ...and National Leagues have refused ...to schedule the small town clubs, and ...will be content to play from three to ...six games against clubs in the rival ...league, in an effort to get back part ...of the training expense money.

At the age of 48, George Bothner, ...the most remarkable wrestler in the ...world, denies reports that he is going ...to retire from the mat.

"Why should I?" he asks. "I'm ...as good now as I ever was."

Bothner is right about it, too. Just ...the other night he grappled a heavy...weight wrestler and pinned his shoul...ders to the mat in jig time.

Bothner has been wrestling for 18 ...years. He has been in actual compe...tition more than 1500 times. He never ...was thrown by a man of his own ...weight. Bothner rarely has weighed ...over 135 pounds, yet he has met mid...dleweights and heavyweights. He has ...defeated most of them.

"I keep in shape by wrestling an ...average of 36 men a week" said Both...ner. "I conduct a wrestling school ...and grapple with all my pupils. I ...don't believe in strict training. I ...drink when I feel like it and I smoke, ...big, black cigars. And I inhale them ...too. It doesn't seem to have hurt my ...wind."

Sherwood Magee, one time Phil...lie outfielder, who has been traded to ...the Boston braves, is quite a slugger. ...Also he's a reliable fielder. Here is ...his 11 year major league record which ...shows that Magee, as a batter, has ...been improving instead of slipping ...during the past five years.

Year	Games	B.A.	B.A.
1904	95	.277	.921
1905	155	.299	.963
1906	154	.282	.982
1907	139	.328	.978
1908	142	.283	.970
1909	143	.270	.970
1910	154	.331	.974
1911	122	.288	.981
1912	132	.306	.963
1913	138	.306	.968
1914	151	.321	.963

Jimmy Clabby, middleweight scrap...per, drew a seat in a cafe one day ...alongside a very talkative fellow. His ...talk was about the ring game and ...prize fighters.

"This fellow Jimmy Clabby" said ...the stranger "is a pretty good fighter ...but I don't like him very much per...sonally."

"That so?" queried Clabby. "Do ...you know Clabby very well?"

"Know him? Why I've known him ...since he was a kid" responded the ...stranger

Clabby didn't recall the stranger's ...face. He figured he was boasting ...about his acquaintanceship with fight...ers, as is the case sometimes with ...fight fans.

"Tell you what I'll do" said Clab...by. "I'll bet you a ten-spot you don't ...know Clabby when you see him."

"You're on" answered the stranger.

The ten-spots were placed side by ...side on the table.

"How'll we prove that you know ...Clabby" asked Clabby.

"Easy enough" answered the strang...er. "I'll let you be the judge. I say ...that you are Jimmy Clabby. Am I ...right."

Without waiting for an answer the ...stranger picked up the two teners, ...and walked away, smiling at the dazed ...Clabby.

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GEORGE MCCONNELL IS THE ORIGINAL MAN WHO DOES THE "COME BACK."



Photo by American Press Association.

George McConnell has done his cele...brated "come back" again. He is back ...in the big league as a member of the ...Chicago Cubs. He has been with vari...ous other big league clubs at odd and ...divers times, and betwixt these ap...pearances he has played with the mi...nors. As a member of the New York ...American league team he looked prom...ising, but he did not stick. Next season ...he will try again, and this time he ...thinks he will stay.

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

"Wild Bill" Donovan, the new man...ager of the Yankees, will begin at ...once trying to make a winning team ...out of the New York club.
They call McGraw "Napoleon,"
And Connie Mack, "The fox";
In fact they've got a nickname for
Each man from bench to box;
But of the most appropriate,
(To judge from tasks on hand),
The Yanks New Pilot has
The fittest in the land.

The job of making a winning team ...out of the Yankees is enough to ...make any man wild.

Christy Mathewson says that base...ball club owners are the greatest ...gamblers in the world. And star play...ers seem to be the greatest gamboll...ers, judging from the way they have ...been jumping back and forth.

In Cleveland they can work up ...enough enthusiasm to riot over a hock...key game. That's a good place for a ...Federal league team.

With their oars hardly dry from ...1914 the rowing crew of Columbia ...university have begun training for ...next season. If studies interfere with ...sport at Columbia it will be a good ...thing to cut out the studies.

Temperament is needed to win in ...golf, says Harold H. Hilton. Good ...biceps are not half bad, either, Har...old.

Cornell may not be any great ...shakes on football, but the Cornell ...chess team has tied Penn for the col...legiate championship.

TO LEGALIZE BOXING.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5.—The first ...move to bring about legalized boxing ...in the state of Illinois will be made ...today when a bill patterned after the ...measures which permit the sport in ...the states of Wisconsin and New ...York will be introduced by Edward ...Santry, who a little more than a de...cade ago was one of the best feather ...weight boxers in the world. He was ...elected to the Legislature last No...vember.

BURNS OVER CONWAY.

New Orleans, Jan. 5. — Frankie ...Burns, the Jersey City bantam, won ...from Frankie Conway of Philadelphia ...in the fourth round last night. Referee ...Burke stopped the bout.

SUFFRAGISTS TO ATTACK ALBANY

"Yellow Book" Will Be on Every Legislators' Desk When Session Opens

The suffrage campaign is on in Al...bany.

When the Legislature opens on ...Wednesday each Assemblyman and ...Senator will find on his desk a sou...venir from the suffragists in the form ...of printed statements from prominent ...men of the state, members of the ...New York City administration, judges ...lawyers and Assemblymen. Governor ...Whitman's "I shall vote for your bill" ...heads the list. No legislator will be ...able to overlook the suffrage souvenir ...because it is in a yellow cover, which ...shrieks its mission to the most indif...ferent eye. The Empire State Cam...paign Committee is responsible for ...these souvenirs, which are really cop...ies of the January number of "The ...Woman Voter," a special campaign ...number, containing many bits of in...formation which the suffragists think ...the legislators ought to know.

Every member of Father Knicker...bocker's official family is said to be ...on record as favoring votes for wom...en, and nine members of the state ...judiciary. The women's campaign ...committee has in its possession let...ters from every member of the Legis...lature stating his position on the ...question.

Inasmuch as all the political par...ties had planks in their platforms ...recommending the submission of the ...question to the voters in November ...there is scarcely a dissenting voice ...against the passage of the bill in this ...session of the Legislature, though an...ti-suffrage members express their in...tention of voting against the women ...at the polls. Thee woman suffrage ...bill was passed by the Legislature of ...1913, but it must be passed a second ...time before it is submitted to the peo...ple.

What the Mayor Said.

The suffragists did not succeed in ...wresting from Mayor Mitchel any ...stronger indorsement of their cause ...than his speech at the Carnegie Hall ...meeting last May, when he roused ...the wrath of Mrs. Harriot Stanton ...Blatch by his lack of enthusiasm for ...women in politics. However, they ...still number him in their list of ...friends. His words at that time were:

"Whatever may be the outcome of ...the suffrage movement, it is the un...mistakable trend of affairs today to ...bring women forward to positions of ...influence in public and private affairs. ...It is my privilege to take the first ra...dical step in this direction."

Comptroller William A. Prender...gast, who is a stanch supporter of the ..."cause," made the following state...ment:

"I never could understand why wo...men should not be allowed to vote. I ...have seen many women in public po...sitions and their work was done quite ...as well as men's. That isn't saying ...that I couldn't make it stronger. The ...value of women's services to the city ...and state is quite as pronounced as ...men's, and their general attitude to...ward the city is quite as exemplary.

"There are so many good reasons ...why women should vote that every...body is able to make a suffrage argu...ment. My argument is that we need ...the intelligence and active effort of ...women to make a better job of gov...ernment—particularly city govern...ment—than we have made before. We ...cannot afford to permit intelligence ...of half the adult population of the ...country to have no direct relation to ...the most important business of the ...country—that is, government. No ...man has a right to oppose woman suf...frage who cannot place his hand on ...his heart and say that the present ...man-government is incapable of bet...terment. I do not know any such ...man."

Seven members of the Board of ...Taxes and Assessments have put ...themselves on record as approving of ...the suffrage demand for "Taxation ...with representation." Commissioner ...George V. Mullan said, "I am in favor ...of woman suffrage and intend to vote ...for it as a matter of principle. I have ...never heard any good reason against ...it."

Judges Favor Cause.

Among the members of the judi...ciary who are in favor of woman suf...frage is Charles W. Appleton, magis...trate of the City of New York, who ...said: "I can see no reason why wo...men should not vote, if they want to. ...Women are in every way the mental ...equals of men. When the question is ...submitted in New York State I shall ...certainly vote for it."

Other judges who said they were ...in favor of suffrage include Justice ...Leonard Hand, Samuel Seabury, ...Townsend Scudder, Charles L. Gu...

SMART NEW TURBAN AND GOWN OF HEAVY CRAPE FOR MOURNING WEAR.



For the young widow's wear the gown and neat fitting turban shown here are considered very proper. The long veil is of net bordered with crape. The skirt is cut on what may be said to be extreme lines.

John J. Freschi, James E. Norton, of Wyoming County Daniel V. Mc...Namee and William L. Wadhams.

The suffragists will make no fur...ther effort to distract the attention of the legislators on Wednesday, the opening day, but when they reassem...ble for business, probably on Mon...day, the women will be on hand. There will be no regular suffrage lob...by this year, however, as the women feel confident of the passage of their bill.

"We expect the Legislature to make our bill the first one they pass," said Mrs. Catt, chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, yesterday "We think they will rush it through by January 20, and that the vote for it will be unanimous. No; we aren't worrying about the Constitutional Convention. We shall get our bill through the Legislature first, no mat...ter what the convention may do in April. A step at a time and a week at a time' is our motto."

SAILOR FRITTS HAS AMBITION TO BECOME WORLD'S CHAMPION.

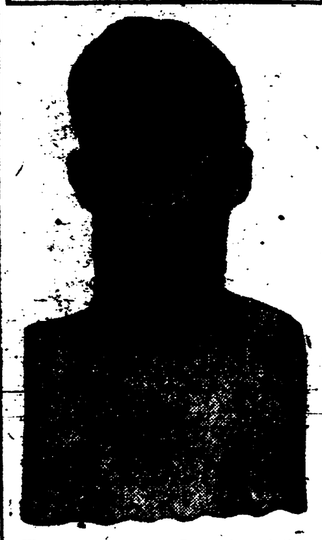


Photo by American Press Association.

Fred Fritts, formerly a sailor in the United States navy, from which he got his fighting name of Sailor Fritts, has ambitions to become the heavyweight champion of the world. At present he is merely one of the numerous white hopes, but he is plugging along whip...ping men he can whip and being whip...ped by the others. He has a punch ...[illegible] ...[illegible]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DEFENDED IN SENATE

CALIFORNIA SENATOR DE...RIDES DOCTORS; MONEY WASTED, HE ASSERTS, BY THE GOVERN...MENT.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Assailing the United States Public Health Service as an instrument of tyranny over the people, and demanding that every citizen be privileged to exercise his own belief or conscience as to the manner of preserving his own health, Senator Works of California defend...ed Christian Science and derided the doctors in a speech to the Senate to...day. He quoted statistics to prove that the federal government now spends more than $20,000,000 annual...ly on the public health service. Only one school of medicine or mode of healing, he explained was tolerated.

"In the endeavor to preserve the public health," he said, "we have giv...en the Surgeon General and his sub...ordinates almost unlimited powers. We have usurped the constitutional rights and liberties of the individual. If contagion is feared, or an epidemic of disease, the Surgeon General is clothed with or assumes despotic and autocratic power. His authority is not exceeded by that of the General of the Army in time of martial law.

Slaves to Doctors.

"But, unfortunately, most of our citizens are willing and submissive slaves to the doctor whether he ap...pears in the uniform of a public of...ficial or serves in a private capacity. The extent to which intelligent peo...ple submit to the ministrations of the physician or surgeon take his ob...noxious drugs, and submit to be carv...ed, maimed and mutilated, by the sur...geon's knife, is one of the wonders of the age. The country is filled with hospitals, many of them veritable slaughterhouses, as reputable sur...surgeons themselves bear witness. The incompetence and recklessness of some physicians and surgeons have filled more graves and maimed and mutilated for life more of their un...fortunate victims, made more drunk...ards and drug fiends, and more help...less suffering invalids, than probably any other cause."

Sen. Works declared that the bill proposing to reserve to the govern...ment all radium-bearing lands was in effect a government endorsement of radium as a cure for cancer, when as a matter of fact the doctors them...selves were far from agreed as to whether radium were of any value for the treatment of cancer. He read a series of extracts from medical journals to prove that eminent medi...cal authorities were abandoning the radium cure theory.

"Many of the physicians are devot...ed and self-sacrificing humanitarians," conceded the Senator, "But the dif...ference between us is that some of them have not discovered a better remedy for disease than the one they employ, and others are not willing to acknowledge that there is a better mode of healing than their own, in the face of the most convincing evi...dence to that effect. I, in my own ex...perience, and by later observations, have become convinced that drugs and other material alleged remedies do not heal, and that there is a rem...edy, that, if rightly applied, will heal all our diseases. I have been the more reluctant to enter upon this dis...cussion because it necessarily leads, in an indirect way, into a discussion of religion, because of the conscien...tious belief on my own part, and that of thousand of others, that the heal...ing of disease is as much a religious rite as a redemption from sin."

Sen. Works presented an elaborate series of testimonials to the beneficial effects of treatment in medical and surgical cases by Christian Science. He then voiced his objection to the adoption as members, by the Ameri...can Medical Association, of all health officers of the government.

"The government," he said, "should see to it that the service is removed from any such influence, and made the unbiased and honest searcher for the best that can be found as a means of preventing disease and preserving the public health.

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in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bagenda...

London Exchange Treading Light

By HERBERT TEMPLE

London, Jan. 5.—Excellent gains were recorded in many of the import...ant international shares at the open...ing of the London Stock Exchange today for the second day's trading since the resumption after the war suspension. Thee tone was steady.

Canadian Pacific began at 159 7-8 against 158 7-8 at the closing yester...day. Atchison opened at 96 for a net gain of 1-4 over yesterday's final and Union Pacific began at 120. Union's gain over yesterday's last price wa. 1 31-8. Other opening prices were: Central Argentines 93, Brazilian Trac...tions 57 1-4 and Japanese 4 1-2's 87.

Trading was not large.

French Failed in Counter Attack

Berlin, (by wireless) Repulses of fresh attacks in Alsce and the Ar...gonne blowing up of a French trench north of Arris and progress of the German troops west of Warsaw are the two points in an official state...ment issued here this afternoon. The statement says:

"In the western theatre north of Arras we blew up a trench 200 yards long and have taken some prisoners. The enemy's counter attack has failed. In the Argonne we repelled several German advances. The situa...tion is unchanged in Prussia and in northern Poland.

McGRAW GETS LOBERT.

New York, Jan. 5.—The one weak spot in the Giants' line up—third base —for which Manager John McGraw has sought an able custodian since "Tillie" Shafer and Charlie Herzog left the then champions, has at last been filled. McGraw, through trade and a cash bonus has secured Hans Lobert from the Philadelphia Na...tionals. In return the Giants' leader gave the Phillies Pitcher Demaree, Milton Stock, infielder and a recruit catcher. The amount of the cash bo...nus was not stated.

100 BRITISH PRISONERS

Berlin, Jan. 5.—(wireless)—Official announcement was made today that German aviators have conducted a successful raid upon British ammuni...tion storehouses at Roseneasl, and Counterkerque near Dunkirk. One hundred British soldiers were killed or wounded by bombs dropped from the aeroplanes. The ammunition stores were set on fire and the out...skirts of the city destroyed.

WILL WATCH HARVARD.

Urbana, Ill., Jan. 5.—Bob Zuppke, coach of the University of Illinois eleven, Western football champions, will spend two weeks or so at Cam...bridge watching Percy Haughton train the Harvard team next fall. The Illinois coach will illustrate some of his plays with the Harvard team.

CUBS TO PLAY ATHLETICS.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Roger Bresnahan, manager of the Cubs said today that the Cubs and Athletics would play ex...hibition games in Florida in the spring. The Cubs will go over to Jacksonville to meet the Mackmen on March 16, 17 and 18, and the Macks will then go to Tampa for three games.

MANN WITH BOSTON.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Leslie Mann, Bos...ton Brave outfielder, will not sign with the Federal league. After a talk with Joe Tinker, manager of the Chi...cago Feds he said he was on his way to Boston and would sign with the Braves upon his arrival there.

MAIN IS SIGNED.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—President Gil...more of the Federal league has an...nounced that Miles Main, the stal...wart hurler of the Detroit Tigers, has signed a two year contract with the independent body. Gilmore would not state with which club Main would play.

BAPTIST CHURCH AFIRE.

Syracuse, Jan. 5.—Six women es...caped with difficulty from the audito...rium in the Calvary Baptist church at a fire caused by defective wiring to...day. Loss $18,000. Walls are still standing, but the interior of the church was wrecked.

ROCHESTER FIRE.

Rochester, Jan. 5—Fire which burn...ed throughout the night caused the destruction of school No. 4 and en...dangered adjoining property. Hun...dreds of families were driven [illegible]

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

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TURKISH CORPS WIPED OUT BY RUSSIAN 10th

Commander Taken By a Single Company; 35,000 Ottoman Prisoners; Supply Columns Lost

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 6.—Broken remnants of the Turkish army that invaded Transcausasia are being pursued today by the victorious Russian forces. The defeat of the Ottoman forces was a rout. The Russians are reported to have taken 35,000 prisoners, besides vast quantities of war munitions and many guns.

The Ninth Turkish corps was annihilated, it was officially announced today and the Tenth corps was so badly shattered that it was unable to offer any organized resistance.

Grand Duke Nicholas notified the war office today that the Russian victory was complete and paid a tribute to the valor of the Russian troops.

The country through which the fleeing Turks are trying to escape will impede their movements and it is expected they will lose thousands of men in the chasms and deep streams that run through the mountains.

The report of operations from Grand Duke Nicholas was as follows:

"The defeat we inflicted upon the Turkish army at Sari Kamysh is complete. The Ninth Turkish army corps was annihilated. We captured the command of the corps, Iskham Pasha; the commanders of the seventeenth, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth divisions and two of their lieutenants, with all their staffs; more than 100 officers and a large number of men.

"The losses of the Turks in killed and wounded are enormous. We took many guns and machine guns, large quantities of ammunition and many supply columns.

"The honor of capturing the commander of the Turkish army corps fell to a single company of one of our regiments.

"Our victorious troops are pursuing the remnants of the Tenth corps which are trying to escape, and are inflicting heavy losses upon the routed enemy, as well as taking numerous prisoners.

"In the capture of Ardahan one of our Siberian regiments charged the enemy and killed two companies of Turkish infantry. A squadron from the same regiment captured the colors of the eighth regiment of infantry of Constantinople. The Turks are falling back in all directions.

The Russian commander-in-chief added to his report a statement that on the front there was no change in the situation.

WAR WILL BRING LASTING PEACE, SAYS LUDWIG

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—King Ludwig of Bavaria celebrated his 70th birthday today by contributing $2,500 for the relief of wives and children of his soldiers. He also issued a manifesto praising the Bavarian army and declaring his belief that the enemies of Bavaria and the German Empire would be overwhelmingly defeated.

"Every German is now imbued with one thought—to make joyfully every sacrifice for the honor and protection of the Fatherland," he said. "I express an earnest desire that there be no great festivities on the occasion of my 70th birthday.

"With joy and pride I look upon the Bavarian army which has confirmed its ancient renown in glorious battles and proved itself a worthy member of the German army. I thank the entire Bavarian people which, in this serious time, have so splendidly proved their loyalty to the Fatherland and the royal house, putting aside all differences; it has but one object, and that is to serve the Fatherland. My confidence is immutable, overwhelming in the belief that the defeat of our enemies will assure a lasting peace which is worthy of the heavy sacrifices that enable me to lead my people forward along the way of economic and cultural developments. I beseech God to protect our beloved Bavaria, the Kaiser and the Fatherland and to give the German and Austrian armies victory over our enemies. That is my innermost good wish for Bavaria on this, my 70th birthday."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, Jan. 6.—A terrific battle is being fought by French and German troops for the possession of the heights of Seinhemm in Alsace. In an official statement issued here this afternoon says that the French again gained a foothold on the heights and were driven off by the Germans at the point of the bayonet. The Germans have captured several trenches in the Argonne district taking 2 officers and 150 men, and in Poland they are continuing their progress taking several of the Russian points of support, with 1,400 prisoners and 9 machine guns.

Petrograd, Jan. 6.—Telegraphing from Warsaw the correspondent of the Bourse Gazette states that the Germans along the Bzura and Pilica, rivers in Poland, are preparing to retreat. Russian progress in the Carpathians seems to have made the Germans afraid of a wide turning movement in that region. They are preparing to retreat, apparently fearing that the Russians will cut them off from the base.

Lisbon, Jan. 6.—The Portuguese Senate last night voted $1,- [illegible] the expenses of the campaign against the Germans in [illegible]

WORST OF SUBWAY WRECKS IN NEW YORK

Worst Tieup In History; Guards Kept Cool Heads, Overting Serious Panic

New York, Jan. 6.—One life was lost and four persons were overcome by smoke and fumes and hundreds of others, injured in a fire which destroyed a crowded subway train today 40 feet beneath the pavement at Broadway and 56th st. For three hours after the accident the police and fire reports claimed that fourteen bodies had been recovered and that two hundred other bodies were in the train. It was the worst accident in the history of the subway and it is considered marvelous that hundreds of others were not asphyxiated.

Fumes from the burning train poured through the darkened tube and filled other crowded trains, blocking the way and throwing the passengers into panic.

At the time the fire started the entire subway was out of commission due to an accident at the power house. All trains were stopped and all lights extinguished. Suddenly trains lighted up the gloom of the wooden coaches of the train at 56th st. began to blaze.

The one loss of life was that of an unidentified woman. All hospitals of Manhattan and as far as Williamsburg are housing injured or unconscious victims of the accident. It is expected many will die of the injuries. Until a canvass of the hospitals is made the extent of the casualties is unknown. Many firemen and policemen were overcome in rescuing passengers. Sidewalks along Broadway were ripped up and many unconscious persons were hauled up by means of ladders and ropes. At the height of the excitement the pavements were dynamited to facilitate the work of rescue. Fire Chief Kenlon described scenes in the subway as "Literally a chamber of horrors."

Investigation was begun by the District Attorney's office this afternoon to fix the reason for the accident. District Attorney Perkins accompanied by members of the staff and police officials assembled at the spot this afternoon to make a first hand investigation.

FEVER RAGES AMONG THE TROOPS OF KAISER WILHELM

By BERNARD BELANCOURT.

Rotterdam, Jan. 6.—Typhoid fever is raging among the German troops facing the Ypres in West Flanders, information received here privately today from Liege says that many German soldiers have arrived there from the front suffering from fever. They are conveyed through the streets at night. Every military hospital in Belgium and many of them in north Germany contain their quota of sick cases.

The Germans are reported to have reconstructed the French forts around Maubeuege, so far as they have been able to do so, and have strengthened them with earthworks on the western side of the city and wire entanglements.

A number of French and British prisoners have just been taken through Liege from the district around Rheims where they were captured. This indicates that British troops have been sent to strengthen the French center along the Aines and to take the place of French soldiers withdrawn for the Upper Alsace campaign.

The Germans are requisitioning all the motor cars in Belgium. They are making a fine tooth search of the devastated kingdom for copper, a metal which they need badly for war purposes. The ruins of deserted villages are being raked over and copper is being taken from doors and pumps. The metal is being sent into Germany as fast as it is found.

Four big guns, which were taken from the French near Rheims, have been taken to Liege, en route to Germany. They were displayed there for the benefit of the effect upon the Belgian population.

SEVEN HUNDRED VILLAISTS KILLED IN BIG BATTLE

By C. R. CROSSMAN.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 6.—General Alvaro Obregon notified General Carranza early today that he had taken full possession of the city of Pueblo and that the Villa forces which he defeated there yesterday were in full flight. Fighting took place in the streets until a late hour last night but finally the Villaistas were driven from their positions.

General Obregon reported that he took more than 600 prisoners. Unofficial reports say that fully 700 soldiers were killed in the battle.

"We have won the greatest battle of the revolution," General Obregon added in his report. "The soldiers loyal to the First Chief are pursuing the beaten rebels."

The streets of Puebla are said to be strown with bodies of the dead. The battle began on the outskirts of the city, but the Villaistas were soon driven into the town by the fierce attacks of General Obregon's troops. The Villaistas had mounted machine guns on the houses and in the tower of the famous Cathedral, but these were silenced by the well directed fire of General Orbegon's men. The Cathedral was badly damaged.

Before opening his attack, General Obregon had cut the Interoceanic railroad, preventing the arrival of reinforcements for the Villaistas from Mexico City, 63 miles away.

The attacking forces were aided by three aviators who flew high above the city and scouted out the positions of its defenders.

* * *

Rome, Jan. 6.—Pope Benedict was notified today that both Germany and Austria had accepted his suggestion that prisoners of war incapacitated for further service should be exchanged.

It was stated at the Vatican that the Pontiff regarded the action of the Teutonic allies as indicating success in his efforts to relief, in part at least, the needless suffering caused by the war.

GOVERNOR SCORES GLYNN'S REGIME

Former Administration Charged With Gross Extravagance In Creating and Maintaining Expensive Positions; Too Many State Officials

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Governor Charles S. Whitman sent a message to the legislature today, giving in detail the changes which he thinks should be made in order to combat the extravagance of the past, and bring about a more business-like state administration. He condemned some flagrant abuses unstintingly, and promises to take up further features of the situation in later messages, as he receives more information about conditions.

He brought his lash down on the backs of the previous administrations in these words:

"The increase, on an unprecedented scale, in the number of state officials and employes, and the reckless increase in salaries in nearly all departments during the last four years are explainable only by the existence of a deliberate plan to fasten the control of a party upon the state by the use of a vast amount of official patronage.

"Indeed, careful inspection of the state's pay-rolls, and examination of the qualifications possessed by great numbers of the state's employees almost inevitably force a fair-minded man to the conclusion that for years the result of the administration by these charged by law with the duty of enforcing this provision of the Constitution, as embodied in the Civil Service Laws of the State, has been to defeat rather than to accomplish the purpose of the law.

"To maintain, for instance, that under the new Workmen's Compensation Commission there should be sixty-two positions, such positions as assistant cashier, chief statistician, inspector of risks and safety, investigator, examiner of policies, attendants, examiners of claims, etc., positions carrying salaries ranging from $1,200 to $10,000, none of which can be properly filled as a result of a competitive examination, is to hold that the framers of the Constitution were entirely in error as to proper governmental methods.

"The Labor Department affords an equally conspicuous example of the gross violation of the fundamental law of the state, presumably acquiesced in by the Civil Service Commission at the request of the Labor Commissioner, in which an absurd number of places, carrying substantial salaries, are all exempted for the sole purpose, as I believe, of advancing individual political ambitions or of strengthening the control of a party by means of patronage. Special investigators, supervisors of printing, assistant mediators, secretaries to the division of industrial hygiene, mediator of industrial disputes, chief mediator, chief clerk of New York office, secretary to chief investigator, chauffeur, inspector of second inspection district, detective, assistant secretary, mechanical engineer; all drawing salaries ranging from $1,800 to $5,000, have been exempted in order that district leaders may control patronage and hold power."

Governor Whitman recommended that the Department of Efficiency and Economy, and the office of the State Fire Marshal be abolished, as unnecessary. He also declared the custom of special commissions brings an unjustified burden upon the people of the state.

He recommended that the officers of the three superintendents of election be abolished, and one state superintendents of election be abolished, and one state superintendent of election for the entire state be created. He further declared that the officer of Commissioner of Elections in all the counties outside of the state of New York, and perhaps to counties of Erie, Monroe, and Onondaga should be abolished.

For the conservation commission, he recommended legislation creating a single head, under whom there should be three exports, one to take charge of the division of lands and forests, the second, the division of inland waters, the third the division of fish and game. All the members of this department, he said, should be selected by civil service for their special fitness for their work.

He spoke of the gross abuses in the highway department, and recommended a non-partisan commission of three members with over-lapping terms. This commission would be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the Senate, full terms to be for six years each. The Board of Claims should be made a judicial body, and it should be made possible for it to keep up with its calendar.

Governor Whitman asked the legislature to have the question of woman suffrage submitted to the voters this year. The state militia should not be slighted, he said. The methods of taxation should be changed so that the functions of assessment and collection be separated and not performed by the same person or body.

(Full Text of the Message Will Appear Tomorrow.)

FRENCH MAKE HEAVY GAINS NEAR RHEIMS

Paris, Jan. 6.—German troops in Flanders are attempting to regain the ground taken by the Allies in the sand dunes along the coast and southeast of St. George's. Two attacks have been repulsed, it is officially announced here this afternoon. Along the Aisnes and around Rheims the French artillery have silenced the German batteries. The French troops have advanced 500 yards.

In the Argonne the French have retaken 200 yards of trenches. In the same region the French have blown up 800 yards of German trenches and are occupying them.

The French have gained ground in the region of Thaan and have maintained their position despite bombardment by the Germans. In this same region the official statement says the Germans have succeeded in reoccupying one of the old trenches on the eastern slope of hill No. 425, but the French hold the summit of this hill.

THE
TON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Telephone 45

Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1915

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Beattie Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
H. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Matsaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Opinions

The Meaning of the Argentine Loan

The floating in this market of a $15,000,000 Argentine loan is a sign of the times. It is the first loan which the Argentine government has ever placed through a New York syndicate, and is therefore evidence of a new-born appreciation of this city's importance as a centre of credit.

The European war is bringing the United States and South America together in many new ways. Though our commerce with the Argentine has been rapidly increasing, we have been greatly handicapped in pushing it by poor banking communications. Now our banks are establishing branches in Buenos Ayres, and to a much greater extent exchange can be made direct, instead of through London. One thing which the war ought certainly to bring us is closer financial relations with our South American neighbors. We can finance their enterprises, if they give us their business instead of sending it to Europe. Better communications are essential, and the country would be ready to applaud Mr. Wilson for pushing his government ship purchase bill if he would only face the real need of the situation and seek to put all the government's investment into South American lines, which can never be established unless federal assistance is granted.

Now is the time to break down the artificial barriers which have kept us out of touch with the growing countries of South America.—Evening Telegram.

Keep the Apple Hanging High.

Dr. Worcester used a simile in his testimony before the Senate Philippines Committee which sums up the true philosophy of our relationship to the Filipinos. "I believe," he said "that the practical way to develop the Philippine people is to let the apple hang high and make them climb for it, instead of telling them to hold their hats and shake the tree."

Whatever we are going to give the Filipinos—education, economic opportunity, political training, autonomy or even independence—we should use to make them work for it themselves with all the energy of which they are capable. Self-help is the best lesson in life—for people as well as for individuals. A great inheritance thrust carelessly on an heir will be wasted; a great opportunity put in the hands of an incompetent will be misused.

There is no royal road to efficiency, and it is only cowardly sentimentalism to picture the Filipinos in their present condition as fit for self-government—let alone being fit to govern the non-Christian races in the Philippines. They will grow up to autonomy very gradually—after how many generations possibly, as ex-President Taft suggested yesterday. The apple is not ripe now. The present administration is doing the Filipinos a grave disservice in recklessly shaking the tree.—City Ledger.

THE GREAT ARMY OF UNFED

The great army of the unfed are pounding at our doors asking for recognition in their needs. Here and there one reads of the various societies, clubs and organizations searching with the best brains our country affords to find the wherefore. Varied and interesting indeed are the reports that find their way into print. Perhaps the most clearly made point is that Americans do not possess the natural qualifications and tendencies that make good servants.

The farmer, the manufacturer, the shopkeeper all can testify to the truth of the statement. For as a people we will not take orders. When an order is given, the average American starts a line of backtalk. Too many times has the employer found that the office boy can tell him how to properly conduct the business, and when, as a result of his efforts, he suddenly finds himself in the street jobless his astonishment knows no bounds.

Yes, the fields are ready for the harvest but the laborers are few. In agricultural lines the discouragement is great because of the labor famine, yet we find hundreds beating upon the doors of charity. Labor famine and an army of unfed is a peculiar combination.

When the unfed awaken and say: "I will do any work that my hands find to do—and I will do it well," perhaps the vexed question will have found its answer.

Our Trusteeship in the Philippines

Ex-President Taft is entitled to speak with full authority on conditions in the Philippines. More than any other American statesman he has labored with the problem of administration there, and more than any other he has taken to heart the welfare and progress of the people whose lot he made for many years his own. What he says about them and their future is inspired by the highest disinterestedness.

Theorists here may argue that the best possible government for the Filipinos is self-government. But the fact remains that the kind of rule under which the islands would fall, were the United States to withdraw its authority, would be a sorrowful travesty on self-government. If we are to take seriously our obligations in the Philippines we must fit the people for some sort of workable scheme of autonomy before we begin to talk of imposing on them the task of governing themselves. Not only are 90 per cent of the Filipinos unfit to take care of themselves, except in the crudest semi-civilized way, but the educated 10 per cent who must control do not even understand self-government in the sense in which Americans use the term.

Why not educate a new generation, as Mr. Taft urges, and give the islanders a common language and some common political ties and conceptions before spreading among them the notion that they are ripe for full autonomy or for independence?. If the supporters of the Jones bill preamble would confess that their only concern is to get out of the Philippins, no matter what happens thereafter to the Filipinos, their position, though selfishly shortsighted, would be intelligible. But it is arrant humbug for them to pretend that they have the interests of the people of the Philippines in view. To give the Filipinos anarchy and call it self-government would be a brutal short-cut solution of the Philippine problem. But it would not be a solution in harmony with the dignity or the civilizing mission of the United States.—New York Tribune.

Probing The Albany Departments

Governor Whitman's project for a general investigation of state departments with a view to administrative reform is excellent—if it can be confined to that. If it becomes more than that—the investigation "for reprisals or to fix responsibility for official wrongdoing on individuals" which he said it would not be—it is likely to be spread out so that results could hardly be achieved within his term of office. Special investigations in cases where criminal responsibility was indicated might with fitness be an offshoot from the proposed general probe. That, however, should be strictly limited to the one object of ascertaining the nature of the flaws in department workings and their proper remedy.

For this inquiry there already exists a splendid basis, if the Governor can obtain it, in the findings of experts of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who have raked the departments in a survey of methods of handling affairs. It would pay Governor Whitman's investigators also to read the report of the Sulzer Committee of Inquiry and then to follow up much which that body didn't go into thoroughly. There have been plenty of suggestions for correcting department evils—enough to keep the Governor's probers in material for study for many a night. The trouble has been that the recommendations weren't followed. If Governor Whitman can get from his inquiry a definite and fairly simple scheme of betterment and then can put that into effect, he will deserve the thanks of the taxpayers.—New York Tribune.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Senator-elect James W. Wadsworth has been invited and, will attend, a dinner to be given in Oswego by the veterans of 1898 Spanish War veterans, in February. Mr. Wadsworth is a veteran of that war, having seen arduous service in Cuba and the Philippines. He will honor at the dinner the city's patriotic societies, the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans of the Civil War.

A committee consisting of John McDonald, Captain Torrey A. Ball, Lieutenant C. S. Martin, F. D. Culkin, Frank J. Gill and Alfred Sheridan was named to make the necessary arrangements. Congressman Luther W. Mott will be invited to be one of the speakers.

The following officers for the ensuing year have been installed in the Oswego Camp:

Commander, Roger T. Sherman; senior vice commander, Henry Robertson; junior vice commander, Walter Vickery; officer of the day, John Griffin, officer of the guard, Edward Murphy; trustee, Daniel J. O'Mara; adjutant, Alfred Sheridan; quartermaster, Roland T. Clark; chaplain, Paul F. Standke; historian, George W. Morley; surgeon, Alonzo Bice; sergeant major, Andrew O. Anderson; quartermaster sergeant, John McDonald; color sergeants, William Powers, James Clayton; chief musician, Herman Schatz.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

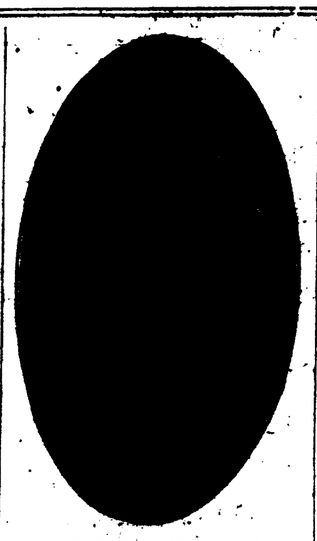
The following letters remained uncalled for at the postoffice, Jan. 6, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men—Burgess, Wallace; Livington, V. C.; Thompson, E. J.; Turbett, A. J.; Porter & Co.; Fulton Grocers' Association; Pres. Shakespeare Club.

Women—Angelinetta, Miss; Buckland, Miss Grace; Doering, Miss Dorothy; Flarby, Miss Lellen; Nelaon, Miss Marion; Peck, Miss Ellen; Reynolds, Miss Ethel; Sykes, Miss Jenny; Gardner, Mrs. Frankie Warren; Hutchins, Mrs. Charles; Willson, Mrs. L. M.

PETER T. CONLEY,
Postmaster.

Baled hay, straw and shavings [illegible] delivery. VanWagenen Inc. —Adv.



FULTONIANS

Birthday Biographies.
Jan. 6, 1915.

Many of the goodly number of men who have achieved results that have redounded to the benefit of this community have been of a former generation. Today we have the privilege of mentioning one who is still with us, and who is still vigorously striving for the best things for Fulton and the people who live here.

Coming to this community 35 years ago, he has been constantly on the outlook for someone to help, to some better public advantage that seemed to be lacking. Perhaps that rugged country off the head of Lake Ontario where he was born (1815) this date, instilled into the young son of the struggling young Methodist minister (Richard Redhead and his wife Elizabeth) who had come from England some dozen years before, this spirit of helpfulness.

At any rate we're glad to name among our citizenship a man with such a spirit as Edwin R. Redhead posses. Mr. Redhead studied extensively as a young man, Fairfield Seminary, Wesleyan University finishing at Syracuse University in 1874, and in the law offices of Judge Hanland at Port Byron, afterward.

While he did not pursue the course he had undertaken but took up commercial and manufacturing lines, his heart has remained there and his generous assistance to others to attain what otherwise they might do without, as well as his long connection with his alma mater as a trustee testify to that fact.

So well known are his activities in the church political and social life of the community that they do not need specification. Just as prominent are his records as a manufacturer, banker and business man. The head of the Victoria Paper Mills, the Citizen's National Bank and a leading spirit in the State st. M. E. church. For many years his residence was the home on the corner of Buffalo and 3d sts., facing the park and recently sold to the church of the Immaculate Conception for the site of the new parochial school.

This is Mr. Redhead's birthday—fellow citizens.

HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

Mexico, Jan. 5.—Alexander Ward, resident in the town of Volney, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff William H. Fish late Saturday night at the Gantley House at Vermillion. The warrant charged him with grand larceny in the second degree in having taken a horse and cutter belonging to Roy Risley from a transient barn in this village. Ward was arraigned before Justice G. W. Johnson Sunday afternoon and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BE A BOOSTER.

Boost The Times.

If your friends need boostin', boost 'em;
Don't hold back and wait and see
If some other feller's willin',
Sail right in, this country's free;
No one's got a mortgage on it.
It's just yours as much as his;
If a fellow needs a boostin', boost him,
You get in the boostin' biz.

"If things don't just seem to suit you,
An' the world seems kinder, wrong,
What's the matter with boostin'
Just to help the thing along;
'Cause if things should stop a goin',
Would just keep that horn a blowin',
Boost 'er up with all your might.

"If you see some people tryin'
For to make our paper go,
You can boost it up a little,
Then you're not a going to knock,
Just because it ain't your shout,
But you're goin' to boost a little
Boostin' is the best thing out.".

—A BOOSTER.

MUSINGS FROM THE OLD ARM CHAIR

FULTON OF 80 YEARS AGO.

—"Old things are passed away."

There are some localities that change so little from their rudimentary beginnings that old land marks or relics of former days still survive. And size or growth are not tests of eradication by any means.

Now here's your own fair city fairly well modernized. You have no "century old" buildings. There's New York city, with all of its marvelous growth is still a treasure trove to the historian. With all its vast hordes of foreigners—aliens who care less for old things, in this country than the horses who haul heavy loads on those very streets—I say notwithstanding all these, such relics as old "Greenwich village," Trinity and St. Paul's churches and similar "land marks" are carefully preserved. The old Treasury and the Battery are still other forms of memorials from other days.

Not so in your city. Tradition is the only thing left to recall a hundred if not more, spots or buildings of local historical value.

Sometime since I called to mind a picture of the village as it was eighty years ago. Not that I ever saw it in that day—but as, leaning back in my old armchair, I called to mind the many things I had read and heard of that period. In boyhood days I used to take an interest in speculating why, if in those days the roads left the "landings" diagonally in going eastward they were ever discontinued. Many cities we know have diagonal streets crossing those laid out at right angles. We have no further to go than Syracuse.

Now when Fulton was incorporated as a village, April 29, 1835—just eighty years back there were two highways, one leaving either "landing" and meeting at the present juncture of Emery, and Utica at 7th. Yet today the only traces are Emery st. and the short block now styled Wells st.; I believe the latter can boast of three houses at the most.

In those boyhood days I could trace these roads by several old houses built at angles to the present (and then) existing streets. The only one still preserved is I believe just off Academy and 6th st., and I do not know but that may have been squared around in anticipation of the opening of 6th st. south.

There were a number of others, notable the Putterill house (standing opposite the residence of Fire Chief Waugh) and one on the road to the upper falls, also at least two points fences remained on those boundaries. On Cayuga, between 5th and 6th the fence indicated a lot but a few rods deep at the west and still less at the east. Doubtless it has been replaced by a dwelling, now.

The village charter in defining the southeast limit said:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of the State reservation at the Oswego Falls; thence along the south and east sides thereof to State st. thence along the public highway northeasterly to the four corners at the eastern boundary of Steen's location; then——"

Numerous "old" houses remain, but where are the two old colonial pillard front houses, one long known as the "Half-Way" and the other the home of Asa Phillips. Even the two Schenk homesteads have fallen into decay. I understand that what was the oldest, the one facing W. 1st between the approaches to the lower bridge has been demolished. The Phillips house burned, but the most centrally located of the lot the Crombie place after long infection by foreigners was torn down and new homes erected on the lawn once planted to trees.

There are places whose history dates back but little further than Fulton's where old log-cabin dwellings are pointed out with pride as some one's or other headquarters. But a short time since I had the pleasure of rambling about a quaint (to me) city because it was a mixture of this oldtimeness and most modern dwellings, public buildings and factories.

Before I draw the picture of Fulton back in 1835 let me refer to this contrast. A goodly city of perhaps 50,000, divided at its narrowest point by a dirty creek skirted by a railroad. The creek creeping like a tumbled down capital S. Just before reaching the last curve that stopped at the depot the railroad and creek skirted a fine new electric plant. Yet in the yard toward the street stood an ancient Friend's meeting house, disused now by them but still surrounded by the graves of its former tenents. Not an abandoned building for it was utilized as a mission. The most imposing part of this city is its fine old Dutch houses. Two genuine century old log-houses still stand two blocks from the city's central square And most tantalizing of all, an ancient rookery that looks just half a house as if some monster had sliced it in two and boarded up the highest side.

To resume, as the other long winded story tellers, say, let me sketch briefly this picture of your city eighty years back looking at it from a top the hill.

Clustered about the site of the present bridge that is about to be removed, some to the west and others to the east of the older wooden structure, for the canal was already there, were quite a number of stores. The low brick building on Wall and Oneida streets was new then, in fact it was being constructed.

These business houses were wooden buildings interspersed with a brick one or so. Lewis Falley's place occupied the city of the coal office which I presume you will soon see demolished. The next establishment had a big name, Cady, Case & Co. John I. Wolcott, Charles P. and Almon Tucker, the Tousey Brothers, Douglass & Comstock, Leonard and Whitaker, Forsyth & Highriter (hatters and glove manufacturers) and Oliver Burdick. He it was who was building the "new brick block of stores."

The Genesee mills had been erected in 1832. (The barge canal construction witnessed the demolition of their successors built on the same site. Two other grist mills and Falley tannery and a saw mill—and of course the post office. To the north "down the river" the houses at the lower landing to the south, at the Falls, the settlement, where Mr. Lyons the stubborn postmaster held forth in his store. The old stone saw mill was here too. Some 600 inhabitants dwelling in variously located houses. One prominent one being that of Almon Tucker where the Quirk theatre now stands.

Two churches the Presbyterian at the southwest corner of 2d and Oneida, flanked by a blacksmith shop and combination store and hall, the later occupied by the school that developed in Falley Seminary. The old school house (corner Cayuga and [illegible] was also the meeting of the B[illegible] and Universalists).

The latter had been holding services in the "upper" landing school located on the site of the present Free Methodist church, on State st. which places it as a block off the diagonally placed highway to the four corners.

Without a doubt the old Putterill home and the buildings of James Whitaker with the original Methodist church would occupy the foreground for we are looking at it from the east. The Whitaker property doubtlessly comprised several dwelling. A brick block on the site of the old Patterson block, (northeast corner Oneida and 2d) the old house up the alley, beside the dwelling now occupied by Dr. Keller and the oldest of his homes that building at 2d and Seneca. Charles G. Case was the proud possessor of a brick block at that time as well as the saw mill.

—JAMES.

FOR YOUR
DESSERT

ICE CREAMS
Vanilla
Chocolate
Maple Walnut
Strawberry
Cherry
Macaris Bisque
Almond Bisque
Carmellow Nut
Nug Nut
Pitasho
Marsh Mallow Carmel Nut

SUFFLE
All Flavors

ICES
All Flavors

SHERBETS
All Flavors

and other kinds too numerous to mention.

THE ONYX
Phone 80
Quirk Theatre Building

War: Pathos and Humor

BY HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, December 25.—Sniping in the trenches in Flanders is murder, says an Oxford University professor in a letter home which has just come into my possession. He gives a vivid account of the horrors of warfare in a pine wood where the Germans can be heard sapping 30 yards in front of the British line.

This professor of Greek and Latin has been a master of scouts since August. He writes to his junior dean from some place in the vicinity of Ypres. His letter is as follows:

"This is the thirteenth day in the trenches, at least I think so, but I can hardly tell, and I have experienced everything but a bayonet charge and a wash. We have been holding trenches in a pine wood—at least it was a pine wood, now it is match wood, soaked, splintered, spattered with wet and blood. There has been no hand-to-hand fighting. It has all been done by the shell and rifle fire, with pneumatic bombs. The German's main trench runs in a line, whose nearest point is 500 and furthers 1,300 yards from us. But in between they have been burrowing up, and in the last few days, when I have been scoutmaster, I have discovered subsidiary trenches, pits, and dugouts from within 100 to 30 yards of our line. You can't see them because of the tangled woods, but you can hear the men digging and hacking as soon as you get five yards out. I myself have constantly within the last few days been within thirty yards. This morning I shot at four men in a pit at a range of five yards in the weird light of a damp and frozen November dawn. It was all like a dream seeing the phantom spade rising and falling behind a mound of damp earth, creeping up pistol in hand through broken and small tree trunks, peeping down into a six-foot pit, sighting four ghostly blue-gray figures and punctuating the whole gray unreality with four red pistol flashes.

"I didn't wait long. I may have hit one or two, but the others had rifles in their hands by this time, and their main line of dugouts was only twenty yards in front of me. I turned, called upon the two scouts who were with me, and fled. (I am going to tell you what a brave man I am, because I don't know when I shall be hit, though somehow I feel confident I shall come through, and I want to leave a testimony. You'll think I'm a savage. Sniping is little little better than murder.)

"No one who hasn't seen this can realize what it is like.

The Germans have a hell of a machine which has been brought into play against our trenches in the last three days. Shot from a distance of 300 yards, a two-foot long projectile, which one can watch at all points in its flight, goes high into the air and comes down almost plumb at the point aimed at. It is called, I believe, a Minenwerfer—200 pounds of shell. A special corner of our line—not our company section, thank God—has been their special aim. They put these infernal bombs into a circle of thirty yards radius. They smash in the trenches, blow men to bits and stupify and poison others.

"I had the escape of my life yesterday afternoon. I had reconnoitered all the German positions in front of us, going out daily at dawn and dusk, and nearly always coming within thirty yards of our enemy—I and my four scouts. I reckon we have shot some Germans, though I am a rotten marksmen and the twilight and the pine wood is no help to scoring. In consequence, I think I have a certain kudos at battalion headquarters. We had nothing of the king before—a great mistake, for now the enemy do not let us move an eyelid above our trenches. Some spots are perfect death-traps before their snipers, thought fortunately the ground is too difficult to let them snipe all along the line. Still, they can mark accurately where we are, and, most unfortunately, where our Maxims are. It is useless now to push them back. We are not strong enough, and between their advanced dugouts and their main trench they can prepare their devilish device, the Weary Willie, their bomb, shot probably from a pnumatic gun, and which you can see coming at you all the way."

A census at Oxford shows that two-thirds of the students and faculty are either now in the fighting or in training camps. The Oxford dons has shown special enthusiasm. Every one aged less than 60 years has responded to the call, "Your king and country need you." The younger dons are commissioned officers in the active forces, while the older are enlisted for home defense.

This has brought about the curious situation that the British are in a minority at the university. The larger part of the student body consists of Indians, Americans and other foreigners. Instruction at the university is somewhat curtailed on account of the Red Cross work being done in Oxford. Thee examination schools, Town Hall and Masonic buildings are military hospitals while convalescents are using the college gardens. The students spend a part of the day nursing.

BY FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 6.—With three bombs he made himself an officer of engineers of the of the British army has just performed an exploit worthy of chronicling. He crept up to the German trenches and killed fifteen Germans, besides destroying a machine gun.

This sapper was stationed at a point of the battleline where the British and German trenches are near to each other. He fitted up a laboratory in a farmhouse in which he was quartered and here he began to manufacture hand grenades. These he decided to test personally.

A few dozen yards before the first British line was a German trench in which was posted a machine gun that had killed many English.

The trench was cleverly built in sections, so that the British could not capture one point and then fire down the trench. It was like a row of old fashioned church pews, each pew say six yards long with about five Germans in it. The machine gun was posted in a pew so situated that it could sweep the whole front for a long distance. Before it was a shield and a parapet.

The British officer selected a time when it was quite dark and crawled carefully to within about a dozen yards of the machine gun's position. He carried one of his home made bombs in each side pocket and another in his hand. He hurled the first right in next to the machine gun.

There was a terrific explosion and the single man in the trench to remin alive screamed with pain. The machine gun was hopelessly wrecked.

The Germans along the line did not realize what had happened. The bold sapper was not content with the damage he had wrought, so instead of crawling back to safety he leaped into the trench with the machine gun and the dead and dying Germans. The compartments of the trench were connected by passageways, making an angle. The Germans in the compartment next to that of the machine gun were in an uproar, firing in the direction of the British lines and evidently believing the Allies were delivering a general attack. The Englishman hurled his second bomb among them. Five or six Germans were torn to shreds. Into the second compartment the sapper crawled and cast this third and last bomb into the next group along the line. The effect was as great as before.

To clear out the three compartments of the trench had been the work of not more than three minutes. After completing his task the officer wriggled back to his own lines unharmed.

HOW TO FOIL THE BUTCHERS

New Yorker Tells Women How to Get the Best Cuts of Meat

New York, Jan. 5.—"How do you recognize a round of beef over the telephone?"

This was the first question flashed at Theodore Carlewitz, demonstrator for Richard Webber, butchers, of 120th st. and 3d av., when he set out to show the Housewives' League yesterday morning how to choose the different cuts. Mr. Carlewitz brought a whole beef to the headquarters of the league, on the sixth floor of 25 W. 54th st., and carved it before the eyes of the three hundred women who came to get the lesson. It was when he was explaining that the round end of the rump was the best for corned beef that a soprano voice inquired how she could know it over the wire.

Similar questions in regard to distinguishing lamb from mutton, getting the best cuts of the rib and so forth, indicated that in spite of the admonitions of Mrs. Julian Heath not to order by telephone most of the members of the league do so. The man in the white apron assured them that telephone customers are as well served as those who go to the shop, basket on arm.

"Learn the names of the different cuts, call for what you want by the right name and insist on having it," he said. "You'll get it."

The beef, which was a big one, made some commotion when it was carried up in the elevator, disputing passage with a group of suffragists who were headed for the Women's Political Union headquarters on the ninth floor. But Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, declaring that "the home goes first," made way gracefully when she learned that the beef was to be used to teach women to be better housekeepers.

Two butchers, also in white aprons, assisted Mr. Carlewitz by cutting up the beef while he gave the lecture. Mrs. Heath soon had to come to the front and repeat his remarks, as his voice could not be heard by the audience. Their interest would have delighted those persons who fear that woman is losing her liking for housewifely occupations. Notebooks in hand, they listened eagerly while they were led all the way from chuck steak, at 16 cents a pound, to filet mignon, at 60 cents.

"Well! well!" murmured a white-haired woman, "I've kept house forty years, and to think I never knew that round-bone sirloin, at 25 cents a pound, had even less waste than flat-bone sirloin, at 25 cents. In fact, sirloin was sirloin to me, and I knew no difference in the cuts."

Short ribs, the demonstrator informed the women, make the most nourishing cut for soup, and are sold by honest dealers at 12 cents a pound now. He spent some minutes in extelling what he called "skirt steak," which at 18 cents a pound he said gave to buyers more for their money than almost any other cut.

"It looks rather measly to me," said a blond-haired bride in the first row.

"It's all right when it's cooked," Mr. Carlewitz assured her.

Getting meat in fairly large quantities was the best way of economizing, he said.

"You can get a ten-pound forequarter of lamb for $1.50 at the present time. Out of this you get a stew, a roast and twelve rib chops. The chops, if you bought them as chops, would cost 26 cents a pound. Same way with fillet of beef. Bought separately, cut up, they cost 60 cents a pound, but a whole piece, making about ten fillets, is only 50 cents."

Everybody crowded around eagerly when the demonstrator explained how to tell the difference between lamb and mutton.

"Get the butcher to break it at the joint," he said. "If it is a clean cut, showing round, smooth ends of bone, sort of white, it is mutton; but if the cut shows four rough protuberances, reddish in color, it is lamb."

"Well!" sighed his hearers, "we don't see how we can tell that by telephone."

The lesson at the league headquarters next Monday will deal with the right way to cook the different cuts of meat. B. La Mano, a hotel chef, will preside. Saturday afternoon the children of the Junior Housewives' league will have a lesson in candy making.

HAM HYATT, HARD HITTER, WILL DO PINCH HITTING FOR ST. LOUIS CARDINALS



Photo by American Press Association.

Ham Hyatt is a baseball player who specializes in knocking the ball long distances. Perhaps he can do something else. He may be an outfielder But he is certainly a hitter, and that is the reason he has been bought by the St. Louis Cardinals from the Pittsburgh team. If he can hit the ball often enough there is no question of his value to a club, as he knocks it far enough to suit the slowest runner.

Those You Know

The 1909 Shakespere club will meet with Mrs. J. A. Kempston Park st. Thursday afternoon, Jan. 7.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas J. Newton and son John of 121 Schuyler st. are visiting her sister, Mrs. Seamans in Syracuse.

* * *

Dr. H. M. Dosne was the over Sunday guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Sutton of Oswego have been the guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. William Murphy on Hannibal st.

* * *

Miss Fannie Perry has returned home from a delightful New York trip.

* * *

Mrs. Thos. Newton and son John of Schuyler st. and guests of Syracuse friends.

* * *

John O'Brien of Oswego Normal has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McCormack, Hannibal st.

* * *

James Campbell has moved his barbershop from the telephone building to the rooms over Farley's store.
—Adv. 13-14-15.

* * *

The select club of this city was very pleasantly entertained Tuesday by Mrs. Charles Morris at her home in Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. J. Warren from Red Creek is in the city a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Stanley, Utica st.

* * *

W. M. Lindsley of Phoenix was in town Monday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bradley S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Washburn spent Tuesday at Syracuse.

* * *

The Woman's Home Missionery society of the Presbyterian church will serve tea in the church parlors Wednesday afternoon at 6.15 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Jessie Balch visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Pease at Pennellville last week.

* * *

Ross Wolover has returned to his school work at Colgate.

* * *

George Seymour has been confined to his home several days by illness.

* * *

Osia Jennings has been ill for several days but is now able to resume his work.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital will be held Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Citizen's club rooms.

* * *

T. H. Sadlemeyer is spending several days with his brother at Ilion.

* * *

G. J. Foster was called to Syracuse Monday afternoon on business.

* * *

Mrs. N. Stotwick, Syracuse, was the recent guest of her daughters, Mrs. I. Fox and Mrs. M. Feinglos.

* * *

After spending a pleasant vacation with her parents in W. 1st st., Miss Ellen Frawley has returned to Saranac Lake to resume her duties as principal of the Algonquin school of that place.

* * *

Mrs. F. M. Hill of Palermo visited Mrs. Clarence Baratier Monday.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 6.—Gosh, you're missing a lot of laughs if you aren't reading the "All About Myself" articles that are being composed by Jess Willard, a cow-puncher, who is scheduled to act as a punching bag for a dark gent named Johnson.

Mister Willard recently took his pen in hand and when he got through rubbing it along a few sheets of paper it was discovered that Willard had accomplished a new trick in the prize fighting line—he has issued forth with alibis before alibis really are due.

'If I suffer defeat at the hands of Jack Johnson no one ever will hear a chirp out of me. Then and there I will be through with the fighting game."

You can see by this that Willard looks for the worst. He didn't name the undertaker that he wishes to take charge of his remains, probably because his manager, in whom Willard has a lot of confidence, will take care of that end of Willard.

"The main reason I'm in the limelight is because I am matched to fight Johnson" continues Willard.

Willard deserves credit for that statement. It was our belief, until Willard wrote these words, that Willard figured he was in the limelight because he was a real fighter.

Perhaps you have wondered why Willard wants to fight Johnson. Many folks have hazarded the guess that the reason for it is that he wants to give his relatives a chance to collect his life insurance before witing around too long. If you are among that crowd you are wrong in your hazard.

Willard wants to fight Jack Johnson so that he can beat Jack Johnson and bring back to the dear, dear white race the heavyweight championship of the whole wide world. If you don't believe this, here are the words of Jess to bear us out.

"I believe a white heavyweight champion would do more to boost the boxing game than a colored one. I believe I will bring the title back to the white race."

Willard also says:

"Fed people realize what it would mean to me to win the heavyweight title."

Jess is wrong there. Everybody knows what it would mean. It would mean that the day of miracles are not past.

"If I never secured a penny for performing the feat" says Willard, "I would feel amply repaid for bringing the title back to the white race."

While the pen was still in his hand, Willard composed a few lines to explain why he has ignored the defis for a fight that have been hurled at him during the past two months by "white hopes" who think they can whip Willard, and who feel they are better suited to meet Johnson.

"I have refused to fight the other "white hopes' and Langford and Jeanette because I am after one particular goal—Jack Johnson" states Willard. Going along further on the subject, Willard qualified his statement, thusly:

"I must impress upon my readers the fact that the staging of a Johnson-Willard fight will involve an initial outlay of $50,000. When it is realized that such a sum is to be expended, it is plain to be seen that I am in honor bound to be in the best shape for that battle. Therefore, I cannot tke a chance on getting hurt by meeting any dangerous heavyweights at this time."

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

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Call for estimate or phone for us to call.
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Safety Razor Blades sharpened to a hair test—cut better than new. Razors concaved and honed. Razor handles always in Stock. Edge Tools sharpened. Cork Heel Pads, Cork Arch supports. Leather and Shoe Findings. SKATES SHARPENED.
110 Cayuga street
Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

W. SIDE CHURCH FLOURISHES

...ngregational Society Begins ...r Year With 254 Members; No Absentees

The annual meeting of the First ...ngregational church and society ... held last evening at the church. ...per was served soon after seven ...lock to a company which filled the ...ing room to its capacity. A Christ... tree had been provided for the ...ldren, a sleigh ride, for the intermediates and the gathering of the even... represented the adult portion of ... congregation. After supper reports were made which showed that the various organizations of the church are in a flourishing condition and have concluded a successful year of work.

During the year the church has installed two new furnaces and made many substantial improvements and repairs in the basement of the church. The cost of these extras has been fully provided for, leaving a balance, when all is paid in. The treasurer has received and disbursed upwards of $2,000; the Ladies' Missionary Society above $300, the Sunday school nearly 300 and over $200 has been given in benevolent offerings.

The Sunday school has an enrollment of 355 members and has 9 organized classes some of which are strong in numbers and do much work in many ways.

Officers were elected to take the places of those whose term of service had expired.

The Society officers elected were: Trustee, F. J. Switzer, Fred I. Palmer; treasurer, F. J. Switzer; society clerk, George B. Fairman.

The church officers elected were: deacons, F. J. Switzer, William Russell; treasurer, Mrs. G. B. Fairman; church clerk, Miss Pearl Parker.

The Sunday school officers elected are; superintendent, Z. Newell; secretary, Wallace Russell; assistant secretary, Nicholas Mansfield; treasurer, E. J. Bishop; pianist, Miss Gladys Krisge; supt. of primary dept., Mrs. Chas. Olmstead; assistant supt., Mrs F. M. Preston.

The following were previously elected in the Young People's society of Chrisitan endeavor.

President, Nicholas Mansfield, jr.; vice president, Wallace Russell; secretary, Miss Mildred Norton; treasurer, Miss Pearl Parke; assistant treasurer Elvira Gifford; pianist, Fred Pollard; choirister, William Cramer.

The church starts the year with a membership of 254 of whom but few are absentees.

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK

ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORRK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.

D. B. KANE

Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

G. A. R. OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Post Schenck, G. A. R. installed officers at their rooms last night, after which a banquet was held. The officers installed are as follows: Com., Monroe Skeel; S. V. Com., Milo Warner; J. V. Com., James Hodges; Q. master, Thomas Coles; O. D., Wm. Ellis; Adjutant, W. R. Hamilton; Sr. Major, J. R. Loomis; quarter sergeant, Edward Breed; chaplain, John W. Distin; O. G., George Kellogg; surgeon, Jas. Pitcher, patriotic instructor J. W. Distin.

MEDAL AS REWARD.

Charles Nettleton the 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Nettleton, N. 1st st., will not go unrewarded for his bravery in rescuing Ralph Dolbear his playmate from drowning. A petition for a Carnegie medal for young Nettleton is being circulated by friends and interested parties who want to see the boy rewarded.

Nettleton's young friends treat him as a hero much to his dislike. His modesty is characteristic of those who would risk their lives for others.

WEST SIDE ROBBERY.

The home of Mrs. Hannah Chubb, W. 3d and Leitch st., was entered by thieves Monday afternoon and some money taken.

Mrs. Chubb had placed $14 in a small savings bank; the bank and money are both missing.

The case is in the hands of the police department.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

William Gilbert and family spent last Thursday at James Carvey's.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman La Beef, a son.

Mrs. E. Barnes Emmett and Susie Barnes were entertained at Earl Rumsey's on New Year's; Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Palmer at Guy Rumsey's.

Lewis Casler of Hannibal was a Sunday guest at Edward Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lockwood entertained Fred Randall and family, and Wesley Lockwood and wife, New Years.

Mrs. Ernest Luke and sons have been spending a few days at E. Davis'.

Ask us about waffle irons, if you want the best—People's Hardware Co.—Adv. 15

Prompt Attention to Every Item —

In transacting your banking business with us, you will notice that prompt, careful attention which we give to every item, no matter whether large or small, thus assuring satisfactory service at all times. Accounts subject to check are cordially invited.

MEN OF FULTON AND VICINITY

will be richly repaid to wait for the first GREAT HIGH GRADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING ORIGINAL CUT PRICE EVENT of the Season.

Watch Papers for the Date

H. AMDURSKY

FIRST STREET

Community Notes

D. A. Northrop spent Tuesday at Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Washer of Pennellville visited friends here Tuesday.

* * *

Miss Rose Pease returned home Monday from New Haven where she has been visiting Mrs. Glenn Hotchkins.

* * *

D. E. Wadsworth of Wolcott was the guest of Frank Wadsworth Monday.

* * *

Don Cavanaugh has returned to Syracuse University after visiting relatives in the city.

* * *

Walter Peck has returned to St. Lawrence University at Canton.

* * *

R. L. McCully is attending the auto show in New York..

* * *

Mrs. Geo. McDonald and daughter, Margaret who were ill at their home in Seneca st., are improving in health.

* * *

Mrs. L. Haynes and son of Oswego, who have been visiting Mrs. Minnie Parks, have returned home.

* * *

Edward Stevens formerly cashier of the Internal Revenue office in Syracuse, has taken a position in the local office of the barge canal.

* * *

Elizabeth and Rosena McNelly, who have been visiting friends in the city, have returned to their home in Jordan.

* * *

Marie and Helen McKrisken who have been visiting friends here, have returned to Oswego.

* * *

Miss Dora Harding who has been the guest of her brother Riley Harding and friends returned to take up her school duties in East Orange, N. J., the first of the week.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Clair Whitbeck of Oneida st. celebrated the 5th anniversary of their marriage at their home on Monday night. They received a number of gifts and a pleasant evening enjoyed. Eighteen guests were present and cards were played, Mrs. Herbert Rogers took first prize, Mrs. Ray Westover, consolation prize. Refreshments were served.

* * *

George Harding and Arthur Folk of Rochester who have been the guests for the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Salsbury, Emery st., returned the first of the week.

* * *

Miss Frances Hall who has been the guest of friends for the holidays returned to Simmons college, Boston, Tuesday.

* * *

Miss Alice Hawkins of White Plains has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Carr at their home in Park st. has returned.

* * *

Mrs. Mary J. Hall who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howe, leaves today for Amsterdam where she will visit friends for some time.

* * *

The Parish Aid of Zion Episcopal church met on Tuesday night with Mrs. Oscar Hannis, S. 3d st.

* * *

Willis Penfield accompanied by Mrs. Raymond who was one of the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Penfield left on Monday for Cornell, Ithaca. Mrs. Raymond will visit her son Paul, a student at the university.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carr of Oswego were the week-end guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Richard Carr at her home in Park st.

* * *

Miss Susan Graham was the recent guest of his mother and sister Mrs. W. J. Graham and Miss Ruth and has now returned to her school duties at New Rochelle.

* * *

The devil would never consent for women to have the ballot under any circumstances.—The Dixie Suffragist.

* * *

John Perchway's injured ankle improves and he is assisted in walking by a pair of crutches.

* * *

Dr. Orchard has a very competent operator in his office who will attend to his cases during his absence. Mrs. Orchard is in the office and will assure old and new patients of the most courteous treatment. —Adv.

* * *

Dr. Orchard is recovering nicely from his serious illness.

FUNERAL OF MRS. PULLEN

The funeral of Mrs. Julia Pullen, wife of Oliver Pullen will be held from the home 423 Erie st., at 9 o'clock Thursday morning and at 9.30 from St. Mary's church.

Reduced prices on sleighs, robes, blankets. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

GUNMAN CONFESSES.

Frank P. Cassidy, the youthful Syracuse gunman now under arrest, confessed to Chief of Police Martin L. Cadin that he is the lone bandit who has been terrorizing the city since December 19.

Young Cassidy admitted that he held up and robbed two street car conductors and also that he shot Ferdinand N. Mass, the Stuart avenue butcher, last Saturday night.

The confession was made after the bandit had been under surveillance in his cell for many hours. Abandoned by his friends and members of his family, the youthful bandit became disheartened and informed the chief that he was ready "to come through."

Wild West tactics and extreme daring marked the operations of the young man, according to his own story of the four sensational hold-ups in which he played the leading role. Like famous Western highwaymen heroes, he worked single handed and kept his victims covered with his revolver until he had gained a chance to make good his escape.

UNIVERSITY BUYS RESIDENCE FOR DR. DAY.

The William Nottingham residence at Walnut av., Harrison st. and Comstock av., has been bought by Syracuse University as a permanent residence for Chancellor Day and future heads of the institution.

Mr. Nottingham takes as a part of the transaction property valued at $125,000 which includes the present residence of the Chancellor.

It is through the loyalty of Mr. and Mrs. Nottingham to the University, both being graduates of the institution, and to the generosity of John D. Archbold of New York, who made possible the famous stadium and well equipped gymnasium, that Syracuse University comes into possession of one of the most artistically designed and appointed residences in Syracuse.

LYNCH APPOINTS MINISTER.

The Rev. W. T. Clemens has been appointed by James M. Lynch as one of the five superintendents of the State Association of Charities and churches.

Mr. Clemens, who was graduated from Syracuse University in 1911, was the only person in a class of twenty-two who passed the civil service examination held in this city last summer and his name was certified to Commissioner Lynch by the State Civil Service Commissions. The position pays a salary of $2,000 a year.

The Syracuse office of the State Employment Bureau will be located in the new Cahill Building in South Salina street. The offices already have been completely equipped and Mr. Clemens will take charge of them during the next two weeks. A period of two weeks will be devoted to the work of training the superintendents.

WANTS NOBLE'S JOB.

(Oswego Times.)

William W. Cronin of Syracuse is out for the position of terminal engineer, State engineer's department, now held by Guy L. Noble, well known in this city. The position pays $4,000 per annum and it is intimated from Albany that Mr. Noble is to be asked to retire. According to dispatches Governor Whitman plans to combine the terminal and regular barge canal departments. In this event Guy Moulton, appointed barge canal division engineer, may direct both branches of the work.

A TOPIC OF DISCUSSION.

For some time there has been a great deal of controversy over the drainage along Academy st., between 4th and 7th sts. The drainage in this locality is very bad, and something should be done in remedying the trouble before the spring thaw begins. What is beneficial to the traveling public is also of great benefit to the property owners, and the latter paying taxes as they do, should receive consideration.

"MADE IN SYRACUSE" DAY.

Lachlan Maclea in conjunction with many manufacturers of Syracuse, is at work seeking to establish a day in February to be known as "Made in Syracuse" day. The celebration will end with a dinner under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, the menu to comprice products of Syracuse and Onondaga county.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

Akron, O., Jan. 6.—Charles W. Hyslop a trainman, early today shot and killed his wife, shot and fatally wounded Joseph Schrader, a boarder in the same house, and then committed suicide. Jealouy is believed to have been the cause.

Meridian team bobs. VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

DANGEROUS CONDITIONS.

Western Approach to Lower Bridge in Bad Shape—Trolley Tracks Poorly Cleared.

This morning another tip-over occurred because of the peculiar way the trolley tracks are cleared. Just a week ago a serious coident resulted on the bridge.

The Times reporter say the single rig, a cutter, capsizing and slipping down the six inches or more of slope to the rails and catching there.

A man and woman who were in the sleigh were tossed out, the robe, cushion and their belongings scattered. The horse was frightened and ran. Fortunately no apparent damage was done aside from broken harness. The occupants of the cutter were indeed "upset".

Before the "Times" man could cross the bridge a funeral procession passed over the bridge and at the same spot the sleighs tipped badly but managed to cross safely. This dangerous condition should be remedied.

CITY COURT NEWS.

The assault case arising from a fight which occurred some time ago at the N. Y. O. & W. depot between Dan Soper, baggageman, and Peter Saber, an Italian, was up before Judge Wilson this morning.

The defendant in the case claimed that Saber along with several other Italians had a habit of congregating near that part of the room set apart for the women patrons, smoking cigarettes and being offensive. When asked to leave the foreigners replied that Soper could not put them out.

Soper attempted to do this, and was attacked by several Italians. During the melee Saber sank his teeth deep into the left arm of Soper which caused a painful injury. Soper showed his arm in Court this morning for the judge's inspection, and it still appeared in bad condition.

However, Soper did not wish to continue the case. Owing to this the judge warned the Italians to keep away from the depot in the future unless they were to wait for a train.

Peter Massaro acted as interpreter for the court.

At the time of the stault, a young Italian remarked to Soper: "My friend, we get you." He was also warned by the judge to be a little more careful of his speech in the future.

BAD HUSBAND.

Oregon, Ill., Jan. 6.—Barricaded on a house on an icebound island on the Rock river, James Boyer, a four times paroled convict and wanted for burglary, today telephoned Sheriff Mackay that he would kill a woman, a baby and a man whom he has imprisoned in a cabin as hostages the moment the posse fires the first shot at him. At dawn this morning the sheriff and a strong force crossed to the island. The sheriff said he hoped to take the convict alive, but would take "him anyhow" Boyer was armed with a rifle with which he fired on a deputy Tuesday.

EIGHTEEN CARS ENTERED

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 6.—Only a few minutes before the entry list of the $10,000 exposition automobile race closed at midnight, Harry Grant entered his English Sunbeam car with himself as driver and F. P. Naylor entered the Peugeot car with Bob Burman as pilot. Eighteen cars were entered to start in the 300-mile race over the Point Loma course next Saturday. The drivers include Barney Oldfield, Earl Cooper, Eddie O'Donnell, Louis Nikrent and other well known racers.

SUICIDE OF POLITICIAN.

Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 6.—C. A. V. Blauvelt, a Democratic leader of Rockland county, committed suicide by gas asphyxiation at his home last night. The body was found today.

WOTHERSPOON CONFIRMED.

Albany, Jan. 6.—Immediate confirmation of the nomination of Gen. Wotherspoon to be state superintendent of Public Works was announced today by minority leader Wagner.

BASEBALL MAY COME FROM SUIT

Outcome of Suit Awaited With Interest; If Feds Win Players Will Lose

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 6.—In the two weeks before argument is begun at Chicago before Judge Landis in the suit brought by the Federal league against organized baseball there is likely to be an important movement toward peace. This is expected to come from the men behind the National baseball commission, the American league and the National league.

The latest move of the "outlaws" in attacking the old leagues as a trust has thrown consternation into the camp of the organized baseball heads, despite their statements that they welcome investigation and have no fear of the outcome.

Today the attorneys for the Old Guard began preparations to combat the latest move of the Federals. The answer in a general way is expected to be a general denial of all the Federal claims and will in turn charge the Federals with planning to introduce dishonest methods into the national game.

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

O, Lee Magee O, Lee Magee
You used to be a mysteree
But since they're lawing for your hire
We learn your name is Hoernerschemeyer.
Well, any way, that is the way we pronounce it.

Charley Herzog, manager of the Reds, hopes to land Dooin of the Phillies, Lavender and Pierce of the Cubs, and two or three other players via the trade or purchase routes.

Some persons think that Jake Ruppert got "stung" when he purchased the Yankees. Jake didn't. He didn't buy them until he got $500,000 worth of free publicity. Then he bought the club for about $350,000.

Take your choice—
"I was offered a chance to buy the Yankees late last summer."—Robert R. Ward, owner of the Brooklyns.
"Ward never was offered a chance to buy the Yankees"—Ban Johnson.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain and warmer tonight and Thursday. Fresh south to west wind.

Ask us about waffle irons, if you want the best—People's Hardware Co.—Adv. 15

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Strayed or Stolen—Black, white and tan, male hound pup. Return to W. A. Boyd 113 1-2 West Broadway or 205 Voorhees st. and receive reward. 15

To Rent—Front room; bath; gas. Call 508 Oneida st. 15

Eggs For Sale—Strictly fresh; Phone 2176. m c

Notice of Receiving Taxes

Notice is hereby given that I have received the rolls and warrants from the Common Council of the City of Fulton, N. Y. for the collection of the city, county and state taxes for the east and west districts of the City of Fulton, N. Y., for the year 1915, and that I will attend at my office with said rolls and warrants during regular hours beginning Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915, to receive said taxes thirty days, not including Sundays and legal holidays, without fees.

GEORGE A. WASHBURN,
City Chamberlain.

Dated Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1915.

NOW

IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY to save money by having us wire your house AT COST.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FREE

Ask us about our FREE FLATIRON OFFER

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

BOND BUYERS LOATH TO TAKE UP ISSUE

Board of Education Begins Inquiry to Learn Why There Is Reluctance; New Committeemen Appointed

At a meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, the following members went carefully over the financial reports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914:

D. C. Case, 1st ward; J. R. Sullivan, 2d; J. Adrilli, 3d; A. T. Jennings, 4th; Dr. Gladman 5th; A. E. Krause 6th; and L. C. Foster member at large.

The meeting was held in the high school office, and was called to order by President Foster. The first to arrive was A. E. Case, who succeeds Joseph H. Conners of the 6th ward; then in order followed, Messrs Case, Foster, Achilli, Sullican, Gladman, and Jennings. Dr. E. A. Gladman succeeds Fred A. Miller of the third ward.

The insurance carried on schools, according to the report at the present time, is $20,000.

The first subject taken up by the board was the bond issue. The bonds for the new schools were bought and sold about six months ago; but the money is slow in coming. A reasonable time has been given to the holders of these bonds to pay for them; the city is paying interest on money not in evidence, and unless the holders respond with the cash pretty soon the bonds will be resold. Attorney Jennings offered a motion (adopted) that a committee be appointed to investigate the responsibility of the persons holding the bonds and if found to be unworthy, the bonds to be again advertised and resold. "It would seem," said Mr. Jennings, "that some of the buyers are holding out in order to sell later on, and thus gain a profit on something they never paid for."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Achilli, but no vote was taken at the meeting. However, Messrs. Jennings and Gladman were assigned as a committee of two to call on Judge Fanning and Mayor Fox, and investigate the matter. They are to report the result of the investigation at the next meeting of the board.

A bill for $200.00 payable to the Rochester Lighting Co., for lights furnished the Erie st. school was approved, and allowed to be paid.

A letter from Miss Gibson, offering her resignation as teacher of the third grade in the Erie st. school, was read by President Foster; and upon discussing the matter, the board agreed to accept the resignation at the end of the present term. Miss Marie Hawkins of Oswego, who is now a substitute teacher, was recommended to fill the vacancy.

According to the reports read there was $340.00 spent for new sidewalks during the year just ended.

A debt of $370.64 is due Mr. Platt. Payment was recommended.

The receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914 were	$53,347.49
Expenditures	51,730.62
Balance on hand	$1,616.87

SPECIAL FUND.
Oak Street Building

Receipts	$22,591.80
Contracts	20,985.00
Extras	873.30
Architect and inspections	1,313.15

SUMMARY.

Contracts	$20,985.00
Extras	873.30
Architect and inspections	1,313.15
Total	$23,171.45

FINANCIAL REPORT.
For The Month of Dec. 1914.

Receipts—	
Bal. on hand Dec. 1, 1914	$1,553.97
J. R. Fairgrieve—Coal	62.90
Note given by board of education	3,500.00
Total	$5,305.02
Teachers' salaries	$4,127.37
Other salaries	678.39
Grounds	60.00
Total	$4,865.76
Total Receipts	$5,305.02
Total Disbursements	4,865.76
Bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1915	$ 439.26

There was on hand Dec. 15, 1914 when George Washburn, the new city chamberlain took office $1,616.87

Two new schools were opened during the year of 1914. The Oak st. school on April 17, and the Erie st. school, Sept. 8. These two schools are handsome buildings and praise for their erection is due the Board.

There is published every two years a school manual that contains all the financial reports of the Board, in addition to its meetings, names of teachers, janitors, etc. This book is now being printed by the Times.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Wilmington, Del. Jan. 6.—Two tons of powder exploded in the dryhouse of the DuPont Powder Co., on Brandywine Creek above here today. The building was shattered and several houses nearby wrecked. One man was seriously hurt.

The Gunner's Ballad By Himself

The following poem was written in a trench in Flanders by Gunner Louis Smith, of the British Royal Field Artillery:

Our Happy family consists of three—
The Corporal, the Bombardier, and me.
In various climes it's been our fate to roam,
Till here together we have found a home.
It isn't furnished in the latest mode
But then we trust it ain't a permanent abode.

The roof was once, I think, a stable door;
Of straw's the carpet that adorns the floor;
The walls are of a quite superior clay
That stick to one, and won't be hired away.
Adown those walls the melting snow is trickling,
And down the Corporal's neck—his comments are most tickling.

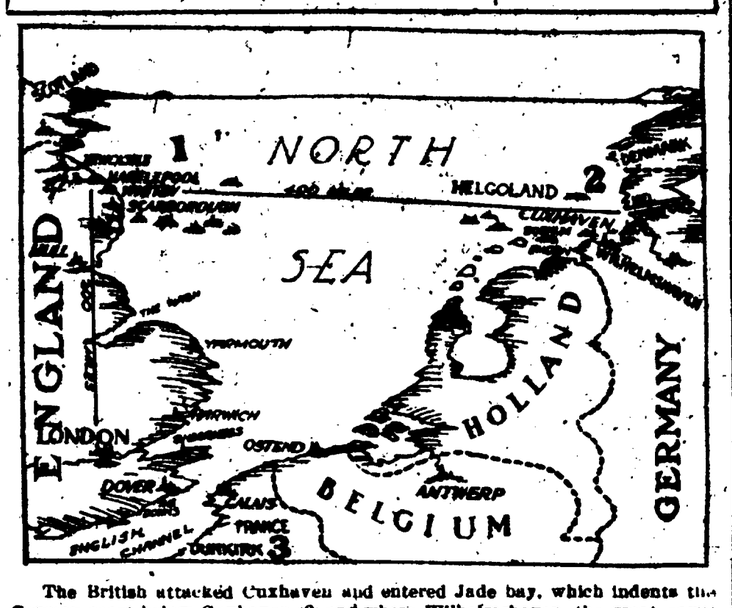
We're somewhat limited for space, 'tis true;
If I turn round so much the other two
And getting in and out becomes a bore
When one is rather wider than the door.
But still we're not too slow in taking cover
When those confounded German souvenirs come over.

In reiniscent mood we sip our tea—
The Corporal, the Bombardier, and me.
We harken back to Mons and Le Cateau—
"I wonder what's become of So-and-so;
I hear the Nobby Johnson's sent a letter
To say that they took a blooming leg off, but he's better."

"Pass up the pozzy, if it's not all done."
But hark! "Eyes front! Turn out and man your gun."
There goes the tea, the jam is on the floor;
"I've stuck again—my blessings on this door—
Three thousand yards, correcter 1-6-2
And "Fire"—my German friends, a souvenir for you.

Down falls the night, and also falls the rain;
The sentries mount, we seek our home again;
And, clinging closed the blessed warmth to keep,
Seek brief oblivion in a dreamless sleep,
Till dawns the day upon the sodden trenches,
And calls to "Action front" our army known as French's.

Map of Three Sensational Raids Recently Made by Sea and by Air.



The British attacked Cuxhaven and entered Jade bay, which indents the German coast below Cuxhaven (2) and where Wilhelmshaven, the great naval station, is situated. This raid was in retaliation for that made by German warships on the British coast, when Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough (1), all shown on the map, were bombarded. Following the Cuxhaven raid the Germans in turn sent five air men to raid Dunkirk (3), with the result that many bombs were dropped, killing fifteen persons and damaging many buildings.

BLACK MARIAS MAKE THE BRITISHERS SHIVER

Special to The Evening Times.

London, Jan. 6.—British troops in the trenches in West Flanders and northern France are suffering seriously from scurvy and vermin. Water is scarce for drinking purposes and almost none at all is to be had for bathing purposes despite the great quantities of rain that have fallen. The following letter from a member of the now famous Middlesex regiment says:

"We have been kept busy lately waiting and continually moving from the beastly German shells. The Germans are using vast quantities of lyddite and many of the boys have been permanently deafened by the roar when they explode nearby.

"I have not had my clothes or my boots off for twenty days. All the others are in the same fix and the men have begun to suffer seriously from scurvy and vermin. There has been lots of rain, but there is little water for drinking or bathing purposes. The rain water goes chiefly to make quagmires of the fields and bogs of the highways.

"Mud, mud, that is the principal part of the landscape on every hand. We are living in dugouts at the foot of little hills or behind patches of woods.

"The Germans have four big guns in front of our lines which are liable to go off at any hour of the day or night. Each shell weighs 230 pounds and we call them 'black marias', they can shoot ten miles and the other day one struck near the edge of the trench burying me beneath a wagon load of mud and slime, but the boys dug me out before I suffocated.

"Yesterday was a terrible day. The German artillerymen kept blazing away from dawn to dark and it was impossible to get in or out of the first line trenches.

"This phase of fighting is far from our old conceptions of fighting. We seldom see Germans to shoot at except small parties of snipers.

"My teeth and gums are getting sore from eating the hard army biscuits and most of the others are in the same fix. We usually soak them in warm water or tea before we try to eat them. Writing paper and envelopes are very scarce at the front, for all the space on supply trains is now being taken up with provisions, ammunition, fresh arms and other accouterments. Only small packages now get through the military postal service; all big ones are barred.

Paris, Jan. 6.—A French railroad employe who furnished the Germans with information that resulted in their aerial raid upon Furnes while President Poincare was there was executed last night on a charge of treason. It became known today that the President had a narrow escape from death when a bomb dropped from one of the German aeroplanes exploded a short distance from him.

London, Jan. 6.—A news agency dispatch states that the Germans levied a war fine of 12,000,000 francs ($2,400,000) on Courtrai, Belgium on Monday. The municipal treasury being empty, bonds were issued to raise the money, a third of which must be paid at once. The Germans are said to have requisitioned $5,000,000 in money and goods near Hoogledе.

Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—Three Englishmen escaped from the Dutch interment camp at Croningen yesterday, but were recaptured early today at Meppel, 22 miles southwest of Croningen, whither they had ridden on bycicles.

Berns, Switzerland, Jan. 6.—An epidemic of smallpox has broken out in the Austrian armies, according to a dispatch from Trieste and has spread to the interior. General vaccination has been ordered.

FIRST ELECTROCUTION IN JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 6.—New Jersey's first triple electrocution took place last night when three slayers were put to death at the state prison. Those to die were Richard Sparks, 17, and George Green, 24, negroes, who killed Charles A. Ely, and Griffin J. Johnson negro who killed Laura Smith.

One dozen cream separators at cost, VanWagenen Inc.—Adv.

COLO LINE DRAWN.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 6.—Negroes will be permitted to engage in contests with each other in Wisconsin, but no bouts between whites and negroes will be allowed, the Wisconsin boxing commission has ruled. The commission had previously barred all negroes.

Mrs. Adeline Billhart of S. 5th st. is spending a few days with friends in Oswego.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Florence Distin who has been spending the vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Distin, Hannibal st. has returned to Cazenovia Seminary.

* * *

Mrs. Mable Goode and son Edward of Hannibal st. were the guests of relatives in Marcellus, and returned home the first of the week.

* * *

Harold Reed who has been seriously ill with quinsy at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Reed, Emery st. has recovered sufficiently to return to his home in Herkimer.

* * *

Mrs. D. Byron McClosky of Oswego will hold a recital in the assembly room of the Public Library Tuesday evening, Jan. 12.

* * *

The L. C. B. A., Branch No. 415 will install officers tomorrow night in their rooms. All members are requested to be present. Refreshments will be served.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin of Lysander were in the city today attending the funeral of Mrs. Marvin's sister, Mrs. Susan Day.

* * *

Mrs. C. R. Guile, 262 West 3d st. will entertain the T. A. E. club this afternoon. Tea will be served.

* * *

Isabelle Diamond returned to her duties in Bryn Mawr Tuesday morning.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Wheelhouse of Leitch st. has been ill since Saturday.

* * *

Coroner Cusack is in Oswego attending court where he is a witness in the D. L. & W. wreck case.

* * *

Mrs. Maxon of W. 2d st, who has been suffering with a scalp wound as the result of a fall is recovering.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Morris of 406 W. Broadway entertained the Embroidery club, Tuesday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Ovid Taft is spending a few days with Mrs. Gerard Taft at Volney.

* * *

Joseph Lumis is home from the Mexican border where he has been stationed with his regiment since the Mexican trouble began.

* * *

W. E. Jordan of the Oswego county Auto Co. is in New York this week where he is representing the Reo and Oldsmobile cars for Oswego county and the automobile show.

* * *

The vaudeville performance now on at the Quirk is causing much comment. The ventriloquist is styled a wonder.

* * *

Mrs. E. L. Wallace is ill at her home in Buffalo st.

* * *

Charlotte Pearl left today for Plattsburgh Normal.

* * *

Miss Helen O'Brien left today for St. Elizabeth's college, Newark where she will resume her studies.

* * *

Miss Anna Frawley left yesterday for Martinsville, Pa., where she teaches school.

* * *

Mrs. Nellie Hall had her head badly cut by a piece of ice falling from the roof of the "Day and Night Restaurant" in Syracuse while in the city on business.

* * *

Miss Leah Wallace spent yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hill, Hannibal.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wallace entertained a number of their relatives at dinner yesterday. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Claude Wallace and family, Tracy Wallace, Grace Wallace, Jessie Wallace, and Miss Leah Wallace.

* * *

Bernard Jones of Syracuse was the guest of his parents yesterday.

* * *

Miss Emma Lalend has returned after visiting friends in Oswego.

* * *

G. L. Hall, formerly of Fulton but now of Norwich was in the city today on business.

THE QUIRK
TODAY AND TOMORROW

Pictures and High Class Vaudeville
LESSIK AND ANITA
JAMES CROWLEY
ALF CAM AND THESIA
COOK AND MYERS
DIXON-BOWERS-DIXON

And Extra Added Attraction
BIJOU RUSSELL
The Whirlwind Dancer
Matinee 10c and 15c
Nights 10c, 15c and 20c.
RESERVE SEATS NOW.

In The Glare of the Lights
3-Reel and Others—Essanay
Matinee 5c, Night, 5c and 10c.

MORTON & SHATTUCK
Going Out of Business
Every Dollar of This Stock Will Be Sold at Cost

JUST A FEW OF THE PRICES

Gold Seal Short Boots, all sizes	$3.65
Gold Seal Sporting Boots, all sizes	$5.50
Gold Seal Storm King Boots	$4.50
Gold Seal Ladies' Rubbers	.60
Gold Seal Men's Rubbers	.95

All Gold Seal Rubbers at Cost

Men's Goodyear Rubbers	.75
Men's Goodyear Rubbers, Storm	.75
Boy's Rubbers, first quality	.60
1 Lot Boy's Rubbers	.55
1 Lot Late Style, were $3.50 (Sorosis Shoe)	$2.60
1 Lot Late Style, were $4.00 (Sorosis Shoe)	$2.85
1 Lot Late Style, La France Button $3.65 Shoe	$2.85
1 Lot $5.00 Button and Lace Men's, Boys' late style shoe—At cost	$3.50
1 Lot John Keeny's $3.35 Kid Shoe for	$2.50
1 Lot Ball brand Rubber Boots	$2.95
Men's House Slippers	.43

We don't have room to name the prices and kinds. All we ask is to have you come and get a pair of Shoes, Rubbers or Slippers at first cost. A full line of all Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoes at cost.

MORTON & SHATTUCK

Annual Clearance Sale
PIANOS
GREAT BARGAINS
Bogue Piano Store
61 FIRST STREET

...NUAL NEWS.

...Katie Sayre of Red Creek ...the holidays with her parents ...and Mrs. Charles Sayre.

...Esther Higgins, Pulaski is ...relatives in town.

...Gertrude Farnham of Ithaca ...the Christmas vacation at ...

...Mary Adamy is spending ...time with Mrs. C. W. Clark, ...eatables.

...and Mrs. Benjamin Daly are ...of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. ...Sayre.

...J. Randall, principal of Machias ...school spent the Christmas va... at home.

...and Mrs. Charles Smout spent ...first of last week in town.

...B. E. Teachout, Good Ground ...is spending his vacation with ...parents.

...and Mrs. James Jackman, Buf... were Christmas guests of their ..., Mrs. J. W. Burt.

...Misses Beatrice and Hazel Kennedy ...ession Bridge, were guests of ...and Mrs. G. Shutts, recently.

...Castle Marsh who is teach... Ithaca is the guest of her par..., Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Marsh.

...Political and Domestic Econo... club will meet with Mrs. J. S. ...erson Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 2.30 p. m.

Wells Hammond of Oswego was the recent guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hammond.

A number of young people enjoyed from this place a straw ride to the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Pierce, Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Phillips, Liverpool were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Shutts, Cicero were recent guests of Mrs. Maggie Shutts.

Miss Fannie Rhoades and Mrs. C. S. Chamberlain returned to New York Saturday, after spending the Christmas vacation with friends in town.

The annual business meeting of the Baptist church will be held in the church parlors Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock p. m. after the business session there will be a social hour followed by light refreshments.

The installation service of Golden Sheaf which was postponed Saturday night because of the storm, will be held Jan. 9th. Coffee, sandwiches and cake will be served after the ceremony.

At the annual election of Hannibal Lodge F. & A. M., the following officers were elected; Master, L. W. Wigsten; senior Warden, Jerome Hyatt, junior warden, Leslie Wells; treasurer, John McFarland; secretary, J. R. Chamberlain; trustee, B. R. Bothfeld.

The Misses Stella and Ella DeLong of Pulaski, were guests of Mrs. Julia ... recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shutts and ... and Mrs. Bion Shutts were guests of Mrs. Maggie Shutts last week.

...ee tax ratio for the town of Han...al is $1.62 per $100 valuation.

...Mrs. O. J. Adamy was re-elected ...urer of Golden Sheaf Grange, to ... vacancy, caused by the resigna... of the newly elected lecturer.

Miss Aletha Patchin, who teaches at Wehawken was at home for the holidays.

Miss Estelle Hyatt was the Sunday guest of friends in Sterling.

Robert Henry of Oswego was the recent guest of his daughter, Mrs. William Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell Hammond of Minetto were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hammond.

The number registered in the Farm Demonstration school, is as follows: Farm Science 45, Domestic Science 25, total 70. Those who attended report a very interesting and helpful session.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Ethel Mae Phillips to Charles Leadley of Oswego Centre, at Fulton, October 26th, by Rev. H. W. Holmes.

Mrs. Judson Kellogg and Mrs. Frank Pellett attended the golden wedding of Mrs. Kellogg's sister, Mrs. Samuel Vedder, at Little Falls, December 25th.

The Woman's Home Missionary society of the Baptist church will hold their monthly meeting at the church, parlors Wednesday evening. Tea will be served as usual.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. F. E. Babcock on Thursday next. This is the postponed December meeting. Subject, Sunday school work. Leader Mrs. Eckard.

The Week of Prayer will be observed by union services at the M. E. church, every night this week.

Mr. Alburtus Frost, Mr. C. L. Fetterley and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brower spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Brower, Syracuse.

Frank Day of Sodus spent a few days at home last week.

Stewart Guthrie who is attending school at Troy is spending a few days at home.

Miss Rose Farnham has been spending some time with friends in Syracuse.

Mrs. S. F. Lester and sons of Long Island were recent guests of Mrs. Frank Clute.

Cards have been received here announcing the marriage of Miss Marion Bell and Mr. Blaine Welling of Hannibal, Jan. 2, at the home of the bride's parents Ilion. Miss Bell was formerly a teacher in Hannibal High school. They have the congratulations of a large number of friends. They will make their home in Hannibal.

Prof. S. R. Lockwood and Mrs. R. A. Bradt attended the meeting of the high school principals at Syracuse, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Rev. Paul Brown and Mrs. Pearl Wright are holding revival meetings at Belfast, N. Y.

James Haven will attend the poultry show at Rochester.

Mrs. Maggie Shutts and son Raymond were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Shutts, Minetto last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dickenson celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage Monday, December 28.

The Willing Workers held their monly meeting at the home of Mrs. E. W. Rice, Saturday, Dec. 2.

Mrs. Maude Keeney of Brooklyn spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Keeney of North Hannibal.

Mrs. Frederick Kent who has been very ill is slowly recovering at the home of her parents at Marcellus.

Miss Margaret Gray is the guest of friends in Sodus.

Miss Bertha Muckey of Syracuse University spent the Christmas vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Muckey.

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh is a standard external remedy for domestic animals. —Adv.

PHOENIX.

L. A. Mind leaves Thursday a. m. to visit friends in Shortsville, Canada and Rochester. He expects to return Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah Morgan has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dill Sivers for the past few weeks.

Lev. Lesley returned Saturday from his trip to Scranton, Pa.

The Howard House is going to hold an old fashioned dance on Feb. 2. All invited.

Mrs. Chas. Lock has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank New at Pennellville.

Sam Ralph has returned from Delaware.

Pearl Stoutenger is building a new home in Fulton st.

Clayton Harrison is slowly recovering from his long illness.

For sprains and strains rub on and rub in Hanford's Balsam thoroughly. —Adv.

MT. PLEASANT.

Among those who entertained on New Year's day were: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Balcom, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ives and Mr. and Mrs. John Salsbury.

The Sunday school reorganized last Sunday by re-electing all officers and teachers except vice president. The new one is Delos Distin.

Miss Marguerite Pratt of Fulton was a week-end guest of her Aunt Mrs. Byron Distin.

Mrs. Harrison Cronk and children were week end visitors at Edward Durfey's.

The blacksmiths are profiting by parties in this localities. Three cutters have been badly wrecked recently but it is an ill wind that benefits no one.

Orlando Cole is under the doctor's care, caused by having an end sawed off a thumb.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cole and Mr. and Mrs. Benton Cole ate New Year's dinner at Darwin and Arthur Pearson's in Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ives spent last Thursday in Syracuse.

Mrs. Grace Eblie spent the holidays with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dexter of Oswego were week end guests at Arthur Lewis' and John Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Simons of Albany visited Mr. and Mrs. Cash Hill and relatives in Fulton over the holidays.

The foot social at John Ives was well attended and a fine time enjoyed. Nearly $10 was realized.

The Wesleyans will begin training for a new play to be given soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hall of Fulton were New Year's guests at Sylnia Taylors.

Erle Foster has his house at Baldwinsville nearly completed. He leaves home at 5 a. m. and reaches home about 7 p. m.

SOUTH GRANBY.

Elmer Fisher's children returned to their home Sunday; Mr. Pierce's family to Olean and Mr. and Mrs. Assenheimer's to Brooklyn.

Mrs. L. T. Austin spent the past week with her son Roey and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Glancey visited their son Marvin Miller Sunday.

Mrs. Anna Dickenson returned home Saturday after visiting her parents and sisters in Ira for a week past.

Harlow Stege returned to Syracuse Sunday after being home during the holidays.

Miss Bessie Saxton visited her aunt, Mrs. Dan Stewart the last of the week.

Ward Beebe and a friend visited his mother, Mrs. Sadie Cook on New Year's day.

Miss Freeman is ill at Ralph Brown's.

Mrs. Sophia McCaslin died Sunday, Jan. 3. at the advanced age of 87 years. She was well known and had many friends. She died at the home of her son John McCaslins at Little Utica.

Marion Cook visited her cousins Jennie and Mary Cook last week and Myrtis Cook visited her cousin Mildred Cook in Fulton last week, returning home Sunday.

To the surprise of many friends, Miss Emma Butler was married last Wednesday to Harry Turner of Holyoke Mass. They went there Saturday having the best wishes of their friends.

DEFENDANT WINS SLANDER ACTION.

Jury Returns Verdict in Supreme Court—Recess Until Tomorrow.

A verdict for the defendant was returned today by a jury in the January term of Supreme Court in the action of Charles A. Peterson vs. Frank C. Wolever, for $10,000 damager for alleged slander. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had called him a thief in selling a certain car to Waterman T. Parsons. The parties were members of the Ontario Motor and Garage Co., and got into a dispute last summer. Mr. Wolever alleged that the car in question had been sold to Peter Savas and that Mr. Peterson sold it to Mr. Parsons, Mr. Peterson held that he was a member of the company and had an interest in the car and that no sale had been made to Mr. Savas. The case was summed up last night and given to the jury by Justice Crouch this morning. After about an hour and a half of consideration the verdict was returned.

SETTLEMENT IN GAS COMPLAINT.

E. L. Davis and C. W. Hilton, Pulaski men who built houses in Person st. that village, beyond the end of the service pipe of the Pulaski Gas Co., appealed to the Public Service Commission to have gas pipe laid to the curb in front of their properties.

After several hearings before the commission an amicable adjustment was made and the case closed.

OSWEGO MAY GET FRUIT GROWERS STOR GE PLAT

CITY AFFORDS EXCELLENT LOCATION AND IS FAVORED BY BIG FRUIT GROWERS.

Oswego, Jan. 5.—The annual session of the Oswego County Fruit Growers' Association was held today at the Court House and it was largely attended. The building of a cold storage plant at this city was the principal subject of discussion at both the morning and afternoon meetings. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be favorable to the project but the association will consider the matter very carefully before any definite action is taken.

Endorsement of the proposition by Dr. W. H. Lattin of Albion, Orleans county, who owns large fruit farms in this county, and J. B. Beckwith, whose farm at New Haven under the superintendence of Michael Anderson is one of the best in the county, was very cheering to the advocates of the plan. Dr. Lattin said that there was no better location for a cold storage plant in the western New York fruit belt than at Oswego. He pointed out that experience had shown that cold storage apples brought on an average of $1.00 a barrel more than common storage apples. Mr. Beckwith said that he was glad to see that the matter was being seriously considered. Neither man was able to be present owing to the meeting of the State association.

There was a general discussion of the cold storage proposition this morning. Opinion was not unanimous in favor of the plan. Spencer Brownell of Oswego Town, a large fruit dealer, discussed the cold storage plant at considerable length.

Mr. Place President.

At the close of the session this morning President Quonce appointed thee following as a committee on nominations: D. D. Stone, A. C. Pease and M. Anderson, who recommended the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Frank A. Place of Oswego Town; first vice president, R. M. Pierce of Oswego Town; second vice president, John Copeland of Scriba; secretary treasurer, N. C. White of Oswego.

The above officers were elected this afternoon. Professor Reddick of Cornell University addressed the meeting this afternoon, on the subject of cold storage and other matters. The discussion of the plan was then continued.

"The Oswego," a new apple, grown by L. J. Farmer, the strawberry king, was shown to the growers by Mr. Place. It is rather small but sound, a rich red in color, and resembles a Spitz.

For calks apply enough Hanford's Balsam once or twice daily to thoroughly wet the wound. —Adv.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Victoria Paper Mills Co., will be held at the office of the company, 31 North 1st st., on Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 1915, at 2 p. m. for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Chas. R. Bennett,
Secretary.

Dated, Fulton, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1914.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton L. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. L. MILLER,
Surrogate.

SUPREME COURT OSWEGO COUNTY.

Bridget Gibbons against Joseph Newton, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1914, and filed and entered in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Oswego on the 21st day of November, 1914, I the undersigned referee in such judgment named and appointed, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, No. 75 South 1st st., in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, by said judgment directed to be sold, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and described as Lot No. Five of the "Bellejean Park" Tract, according to a map thereof made by Higgins, Harter & Phillips, on file in Oswego County, Clerk's Office, being the same premises deeded to William H. Newton by James H. Smith April 5, 1904.

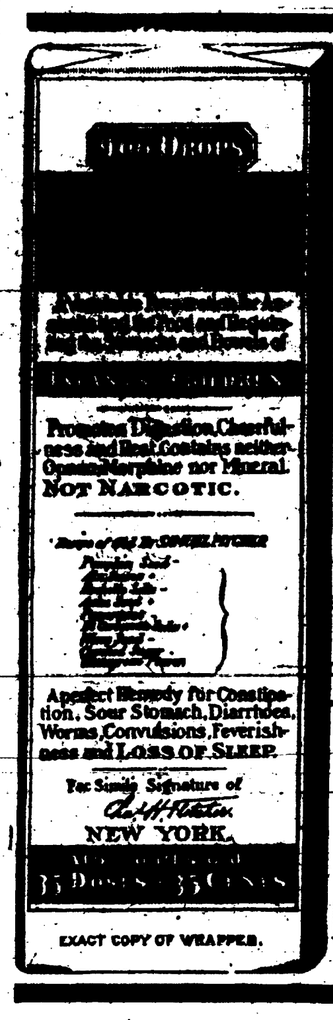
Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, described as follows: Lot No. thirteen (13) of Block No. five hundred thirty-eight (538) being twenty-eight (28) feet front on Kimball street by one hundred (100) feet on White avenue, as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Also that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, being Lots eleven and twelve (11 & 12) of Block number five hundred and thirty-eight (538) in Kimball Garden, each lot being thirty-three (33) feet front by one hundred (100) feet deep as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.

O. M. REILLY,
Referee.

Wilson & Rice,
Plaintiff's attorneys,
Office & P. O. address,
75 South First St.,
Fulton, N. Y. (13)



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Sale of Land for Taxes

Sale of land for unpaid State, County and City taxes for the years 1905 to 1914 inclusive.

In pursuance of and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Fulton, N. Y., being Chapter 63 of the Laws of 1905 and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto in reference to the collection of taxes, under Sections 252-259 inclusive of said act, notice is hereby given that I shall proceed to sell at public auction on the 7th day of January, 1915 and such succeeding days as may be necessary, at ten o'clock A. M. in the Common Council Chambers in the City Hall of the City of Fulton, N. Y., the following described parcels of land to satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, as the case may be.

If said premises or land are not sold on the 7th day of January, 1915, the sale will continue from day to day until the whole amount of said parcels are disposed of, and the taxes thereon satisfied. The amount set opposite each parcel is the amount of taxes due on the same, and the expenses of collection.

No bids shall be received in sums less than said amount.

FRED A. SUMMERVILLE,
City Chamberlain.

Dated, November 20, 1914.

Cecil Andrews, Lot 10; Block 1;	
1913	$ 11.80
Tony Fusco, Lot 8; Block 141;	
1911	4.12
1913	7.41
1914	7.42
Josephine Fusco, Block 141;	
1913	3.70
1914	4.75
Elipheles Gutle, Lot 9; Block 514; 1905	12.62
1906	11.61
1907	10.75
1908	9.79
1909	11.22
1910	11.21
1911	8.15
1912	7.46
1913	7.41
1914	7.27
William Hall, Lot 1; Block 142;	
1913	15.87
1914	8.47
F. D. Hunt, Blocks 527, 528, 534, 535; 1913	25.93
1914	26.17
Rose Mattison, Block 148; 1913	11.40
Oswego, Syracuse & Utica Transportation Co., Storehouse and office, 1913	7.41
1914	7.48
John Rezse, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4; Block 4; 1913	25.92
1914	26.17
Frank Pelow, Part of Lots 3, 4; Block 47; 1912	2.69
1913	2.25
1914	2.81
William Robinson, Sage Farm; 1913	16.66
John Robinson, Lot 1; Block 108; 1913	18.51
1914	18.74
Part of Lot 1; Block 388; Part of Lot 8; Block 203; 1913	29.81
Part of Lot 7; Block 203; 1913	7.45
Fred Hillick, Part of Lot 5; Block 55; 1913	25.24
1914	56.08
J. H. Smith Company, Lots 21, 22, 26, 27; Bellejean Park; 1912	37.84
1913	3.70
Mrs. Dan Snow, Great Lot 29; 1913	1.85
1914	1.85
Guy F. Taylor, Lot 1; Part of Lots 2, 3; Block 124; 1913	59.24
1914	63.55
Fred Wilson, Part of Lot 2, 3; Block 85; 1913	1.85
George E. Wilson, Sr., Harper's Location; 1913	.92
1914	.94
Frank Waters, Part of Lot 6; Block 62; 1911	7.93
1912	7.64
1913	7.41
1914	7.47
Orin D. Stanton, Lot 15; Block 538; Lot 6; Kimball's Garden; 1913	1.85
1914	1.87
James Taylor, Lot 14; Bellejean Park; 1913	.93
Charles Hart, Jr., Block 52; 1909	1.04
1910	1.03
1911	1.08
Mutual Milk & Cream Company, Part of Lots 4, 5, 6; Block 143; 1913	27.20
1914	31.95
Alvina Pritchard, Lot 2; Block 122; 1911	5.90
1913	5.58
Alvina Pritchard, Lot 2; Block 12; 1911	5.99
William Smith, Lot 1; Block 89; 1913	3.74
1914	3.81
Thomas F. Kowalski, Lot 6; Part Lot 5; Block 162; 1913	81.99
1914	129.57
Thomas J. Ingersoll, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Block 526; 1911	9.84
B. J. O'Grady, Block 121; 1911	2.07
Thomas Best Est., Lot 9; Block 103; 1911	2.13
Mary Castor, Lots 4, 5, 11; Block 201; 1911	12.51
Fred Celon, Lot 4; Block 530; 1910	8.29
G. E. Lapoint Est., 1909	2.92
Alice McCarthy, Part of Lot 8; Block 20; 1909	1.12
Alice McCarthy, Part of Lot 8; Block 20; 1907	1.34
Irving Taylor, Lot 15; Block 530; 1908	1.22
James Campbell, Lot 9; Block 105; 1907	88.33
William Starr, Lot 45; Bellejean Park; 1907	1.34

Holds Off A Burglar.

How An Indiana Woman Was Able To Stand the Severe Strain.

Mrs. Johanna Foogely, of South Bend, Ind., recently passed through a most thrilling experience, which would be a severe strain upon any person and especially so a woman of 73 years of age. An Indianapolis paper contains a long and interesting account of it, saying that the burglar would have murdered the house had it not been for the coolness and presence of mind of Mrs. Foogely, who cleverly diverted his attention, even while the burglar kept a revolver at her hand, commanding her to be quiet or I will send a bullet through you," which he feared to remain longer. Fortunately for Mrs. Foogely who was permanently relieved of dangerous Kidney and Bladder disease in 1900, by the prompt use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, at the time she possessed this good health and strength she was able to withstand the shock of her recent experience. Here is the subsequent Mrs. Foogely gave, in 1900: "For over three years I suffered from the most distressing Kidney and Bladder trouble. Other remedies and my doctor failed to help me, but after taking Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for a short time I felt better before I had taken the first bottle. I am now cured and I will always recommend it."

In 1913 Mrs. Foogely writes another letter in which she says, in part:

"My testimony is as good as ever. The doctors all gave me up and said my daughter that anyone with such Kidneys could not live. After I had taken three bottles of your Favorite Remedy I talked to one of the doctors who treated me. He saw that I was better. I told him what I was doing and he said I should keep on taking it. I took seven bottles and considered myself cured (that was 13 years ago). I am now past 73 years of age. I feel as well as ever, but a little nervous at present, owing to that burglar experience."

Brave Mrs. Foogely! She is a "little nervous," and who wouldn't be? But she had the strength to stand it and twelve years ago her doctors said she would die! She us Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in time and another name is added to the long list of men and women who have been permanently relieved or cured of serious Kidney, Bladder and Liver troubles by this reliable medicine. Send to-day for a free sample bottle and medical booklet containing full information. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y. All druggists.

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER IV.

A Terrible Night.

SHE left me utterly wretched. What a boor she must have thought me, to misconstrue her simple act of kindness. I [illegible] myself with a hatred that sent [illegible] to my blanket in the [illegible] and that kept me, once there, [illegible] through all the early part of the summer night.

I wakened with a sense of oppression, of smothering heat. I had struggled slowly back to consciousness, to realize that the door of the pantry was closed, and that I was stewing in the moist heat of the August night. I got up, clad in my shirt and trousers, and felt my way to the door.

The storeroom and pantry of the after house had been built in during the rehabilitation of the boat, and consisted of a short passageway, with [illegible] for linens on either side, and [illegible] lighted by a porthole, the small [illegible] room in which I had been sleeping.

Along this passageway, then, I groped my way to the door at the end, opening into the main cabin near the chart room door and across from Mrs. Turner's room. This door I had been in the habit of leaving open for two purposes—ventilation, and in case I might be, as Mrs. Johns had feared, required in the night.

The door was locked on the outside.

I was a moment or two in grasping the fact. I shook it carefully to see if it had merely caught, and then, incredulous, I put my weight to it. It refused to yield. The silence outside was absolute.

I felt my way back to the window. It was open, but was barred with iron and, even without that, too small for my shoulders. I listened for the mate. It was still dark and so not yet time for the watch to change. Singleton would be on duty, and he rarely came aft. There was no sound of footsteps.

I lit a match and examined the lock. It was a simple one, and as my idea now was to free myself without raising an alarm, I decided to unscrew it with my pocket knife. I was still confused, but inclined to consider my imprisonment a jest, perhaps on the part of Charlie Jones, who tempered his religious fervor with a fondness for practical joking.

I accordingly knelt in front of the lock and opened my knife. I was in darkness and working by touch. I had extracted one screw and with a growing sense of satisfaction was putting it in my pocket before loosening a second when a board on which I knelt moved under my knee, lifted as if the other end, beyond the door, had been stepped on. There was no sound, no creak. Merely that ominous lifting under my knee. There was some one just beyond the door.

A moment later the pressure was released. It was then that a woman screamed—a low, sobbing cry, broken off almost before it began. I had got my knife by that time, and in desperation I threw myself against the door. It gave way, and I fell full length on the main cabin floor. I was still in darkness. The silence in the cabin was absolute. I could hear the steersman beyond the chart room scratching a match.

As I got up six bells struck. It was 3 o'clock.

Vail's room was next to the pantry and forward. I felt my way to it and rapped.

"Vail!" I called. "Vail."

His door was open an inch or so. I went in and felt my way to his bunk. I could hear him breathing, a stertorous respiration like that of sleep, and yet unlike. The moment I touched him the sound ceased and did not commence again. I struck a match and bent over him.

He had been almost cut to pieces with an ax.

The match burned out, and I dropped it. I remember mechanically extinguishing the glowing end with my heel, and then straightening to such a sense of horror as I have never felt before or since.

I had been sleeping with my revolver beside me on the pantry floor. Somehow or other I got back there and found it. I made an attempt to find the switch for the cabin lights, and, failing, revolver in hand, I ran into the chart room and up the after companionway. Charlie Jones was at the wheel, and by the light of a lantern I saw that he was bending to the right, peering in at the chart room window. He turned when he heard me.

"What's wrong?" he asked. "I heard a yell a minute ago. Turner on the rampage?" He saw my revolver then, and, letting go the wheel, threw up both his hands. "Turn that gun away, you fool!"

I could hardly speak. I lowered the revolver and gasped: "Call the captain. Vail's been murdered!"

"Good God!" he said. "Who did it?"

He had taken the wheel again, and was bringing the ship back to her course. I was turning sick and dizzy, and I clutched at the railing of the companionway.

"I don't know. Where's the captain?"

"The mate's around." He raised his voice. "Mr. Singleton!" he called.

There was no time to lose, I felt. My nausea had left me. I ran forward to where I could dimly see Singleton looking in my direction.

"Singleton! Quick!" I called. "Bring your revolver."

He came slowly toward me, and in a dozen words I told him what had happened. I saw then that he had been drinking. He reeled against me and seemed at a loss to know what to do.

"Get your revolver," I said, "and wake the captain."

He disappeared into the forward house, to come back a moment later with a revolver. I had got a lantern in the meantime and ran to the forward companionway, which led into the main cabin. Singleton followed me.

Swinging the lantern ahead of me, I led the way down the companionway. Something lay huddled at the foot. I had to step over it to get down. Singleton stood above, on the steps. I stooped and held the lantern close, and we both saw that it was the captain, killed as Vail had been. He was fully dressed except for his coat, and as he lay on his back his cap had been placed over his mutilated face.

I thought I heard something moving behind me in the cabin and wheeled sharply, holding my revolver leveled. The idea had come to me that the crew had mutinied and that every one in the after house had been killed. The idea made me frantic; I thought of the women, of Elsa Lee, and I was ready to kill.

"Where is the light switch?" I demanded of Singleton, who was still on the companion steps, swaying.

"I don't know," he said, and collapsed, sitting huddled just above the captain's body, with his face in his hands.

I saw I need not look to him for help, and I succeeded in turning on the light in the swinging lamp in the center of the cabin. There was no sign of any struggle, and the cabin was empty. I went back to the captain's body and threw a rug over it. Then I reached over and shook Singleton by the arm.

"Do something!" I raved. "Call the crew. Get somebody here, you drunken fool!"

He rose and staggered up the companionway, and I ran to Miss Lee's door. It was closed and locked, as were all the others except Vail's and the one I had broken open. I reached Mr. Turner's door last. It was locked and I got no response to my knock. I remembered that his room and Vail's connected through a bath, and, still holding my revolver leveled, I ran into Vail's room again, this time turning on the light.

A night light was burning in the bathroom and the door beyond was unlocked. I flung it open and stepped in. Turner was lying on his bed, fully dressed, and at first I thought he, too, had been murdered. But he was in a drunken stupor. He sat up, dazed, when I shook him by the arm.

"Mr. Turner!" I cried. "Try to rouse yourself, man! The captain has been murdered, and Mr. Vail!"

He made an effort to sit up, swayed and fell back again. His face was swollen and purplish, his eyes congested. He made an effort to speak, but failed to be intelligible. I had no time to waste. Somewhere on the Ella the murderer was loose. He must be found.

I flung out of Turner's cabin as the crew, gathered from the forecastle and from the decks, crowded down the forward companionway. I ran my eye over them. Every man was there, Singleton below by the captain's body, the crew, silent and horror struck, grouped on the steps; Clarke, McNamara, Burns, Oleson and Adams. Behind the crew, Charlie Jones had left the wheel and stood peering down until sharply ordered back. Williams, with a bandage on his head, and Tom, the mulatto cook, were in the group.

I stood, revolver in hand, staring at the men. Among them, I felt sure, was the murderer. But which one? All were equally pale, equally terrified.

"Boys," I said, "Mr. Vail and your captain have been murdered. The murderer must be on the ship—one of ourselves." There was a murmur at that. "Mr. Singleton, I suggest that these men stay together in a body and that no one be allowed to go below until all have been searched and all weapons taken from them."

Singleton had dropped into a chair and sat with his face buried in his hands, his back to the captain's body. He looked up without moving, and his face was gray.

"All right," he said. "Do as you like. I'm sick."

After the men had gone I knocked at Mrs. Turner's door. It was some time before she roused. When she answered her voice was startled.

"What is it?"

"It's Leslie, Mrs. Turner. Will you come to the door?"

"What is wrong?"

I told her as gently as I could. I thought she would faint, but she pulled herself together and, leaving the door, went into her sister's room next. I heard Miss Lee's low cry of horror, and almost immediately the two women came to the doorway.

"Have you seen Mr. Turner?" Miss Lee demanded.

"Just now."

"Call the maids, Leslie," she said quietly.

I went the length of the cabin and into the chart room. The maids' room was here, on the port side and thwart of Mrs. Turner's and Miss Lee's rooms. It had one door only and two small barred windows, one above each of the two bunks. I knocked at the maids' door and, finding it unlocked, opened it an inch or so.

"Karen!" I called—and, receiving no answer, "Mrs. Sloane!" (the stewardess).

I opened the door wide and glanced in. Karen Hansen, the maid, was on the floor—dead. The stewardess, collapse from terror, was in her bunk, uninjured.

I went to the after companionway and called up to the men to send the first mate down, but Burns came instead.

"Singleton's sick," he explained. "He's up there in a corner, with Oleson and McNamara holding him."

"Burns," I said cautiously, "I've found another."

"God! Not one of the women?"

"One of the maids—Karen."

Burns was a young fellow about my own age, and to this point he had stood up well. But he had been having a sort of flirtation with the girl, and I saw him go sick with horror. He wanted to see her, when he had got command of himself, but I would not let him enter the room. He stood outside, while I went in and carried out the stewardess, who was coming to and moaning. I took her forward and told the three women there what I had found.

"Don't let any one in," I said. "I'll put a guard at the two companionways, and we'll let no one down. But—keep the door locked also."

Dawn was coming as I joined the crew, huddled around the wheel. There were nine men, counting Singleton. But Singleton hardly counted. He was in a state of profound mental and physical collapse. The Ella was without an accredited officer, and, for lack of orders to the contrary, the helmsman—McNamara now—was holding her to her course. Burns had taken Schwartz's place as second mate, but the situation was clearly beyond him. Turner's condition was known and frankly discussed. It was clear that, for a time at least, we would have to get along without him.

Charlie Jones, always an influence among the men, voiced the situation as we all stood together in the chill morning air.

"What we want to do, boys," he said, "is to make for the nearest port. This here is a police matter."

"And a hanging matter," some one else put in.

"And, what's more," Charlie Jones went on, "I'm for putting Leslie here in charge—for now, anyhow. That's agreeable to you, is it, Burns?"

"But I don't know anything about a ship," I objected. "I'm willing enough, but I'm not competent."

I believe the thing had been discussed before I went up, for McNamara spoke up from the wheel.

"We'll manage that somehow or other, Leslie," he said. "We want somebody to take charge, somebody with a head, that's all. And since you ain't, in a manner of speaking, been one of us, nobody's feelings can be hurt. Ain't that it, boys?"

"That, and a matter of brains," said Burns.

"But Singleton?" I glanced aft.

"Singleton is going in irons," was the reply I got.

CHAPTER V.

We Find the Ax.

THE light was stronger now, and I could see their faces. It was clear that the crew or a majority of the crew believed him guilty and that as far as Singleton was concerned my authority did not exist.

"All right," I said. "I'll do the best I can. First of all, I want every man to give up his weapons. Burns!"

"Aye, aye."

"Go over each man. Leave them their pocket knives. Take everything else."

The men lined up. The situation was tense, horrible, so that the miscellaneous articles from their pockets—knives, keys, plugs of chewing tobacco and here and there among the foreign ones small combs for beard and mustache—unexpectedly brought to light, caused a smile of pure reaction.

I went over to Singleton and put my hand on his shoulder.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Singleton," I said, "but I'll have to ask you for your revolver."

Without looking at me he drew it from his hip pocket and held it out. I took it. It was loaded.

"It's out of order," he said briefly. "If it had been working right I wouldn't be here."

I slid his revolver into my pocket and went back to the men. Counting Williams and the cook and myself, there were nine of us. The cook I counted out, ordering him to go to the galley and prepare breakfast. The eight that were left I divided into two watches, Burns taking one and I the other. On Burns' watch were Clarke, McNamara and Williams, on mine Oleson, Adams and Charlie Jones.

It was two bells, or 5 o'clock. Burns struck the gong sharply as an indication that order, of a sort, had been restored. The rising sun was gleaming on the sails; the gray surface of the sea was rippling under the morning breeze. From the galley a thin stream of smoke was rising. Some of the horror of the night went with the darkness, but the thought of what waited in the cabin below was on us all.

I suggested another attempt to rouse Mr. Turner, and Burns and Clarke went below. They came back in ten minutes reporting no change in Turner's condition. There was open grumbling among the men at the situation, but we were helpless. Burns and I decided to go on as if Turner were not on board, until he was in condition to take hold.

We thought it best to bring up the bodies while all the crew was on duty, and then to take up the watches. I arranged to have one man constantly on guard in the after house—a difficult matter where all were under suspicion. Burns suggested Charlie Jones as probably the most reliable, and I gave him the revolver I had taken from Singleton. It was useless, but it made at least a show of authority. The rest of the crew, except Oleson, on guard over the mate, was detailed to assist in carrying up the three bodies. Williams was taken along to get sheets from the linen room.

We brought the captain up first, laying him on a sheet on the deck and folding the edges over him. It was terrible work. Even I, fresh from a medical college, grew nauseated over it. He was heavy. It was slow work getting him up. Vail we brought up in the sheets from his bunk. Of the three he was the most mutilated. The maid, Karen, showed only one injury, a smashing blow on the head, probably from the head of the ax, for ax it had been beyond a doubt.

At three bells the cook brought coffee and some of the men took it. I tried to swallow, but it choked me.

I find it hard to recall calmly the events of that morning: the three still and shrouded figures, prone on deck; the crew, bareheaded, standing around, eying each other stealthily, with pale ready to leap free and grip each of them by the throat; the grim determination, the reason for which I did not yet know, to put the first mate in irons, and over all, the clear sunrise of an August morning on the ocean, rain and decks gleaming, an odor of coffee in the air, the joyous lift and [illegible] of the bowsprit as the Ella, headed back on her course, seemed to make for home like a nag for the stable.

Surely none of these men, some weeping, all grieving, could be the fiend who had committed the crimes. One by one, I looked in their faces—at Burns, youngest member of the crew, a blue eyed, sandy haired Scot; at Clarke and Adams and Charlie Jones, old in the service of the Turner line; at McNamara, a shrewd little Irishman; at Oleson the Swede. And, in spite of myself, I could not help comparing them with the heavy shouldered, sodden faced man below in his cabin, the owner of the ship.

One explanation came to me, and I leaped at it—the possibility of a stowaway hidden in the hold, some maniacal fugitive who had found in the little cargo boat's empty hull ample room to hide. The men, too, seized at the idea. One and all volunteered for what might prove to be a dangerous service.

I chose Charlie Jones and Clarke as being most familiar with the ship, and we went down into the hold. Clarke carried a lantern. Charlie Jones held Singleton's broken revolver. I carried a belaying pin. But, although we searched every foot of space, we found nothing. The formaldehyde with which Turner had fumigated the ship clung here tenaciously, and, mixed with the odors of bilge water and the indescribable heavy smells left by tropical cargoes, made me dizzy and ill.

We were stumbling along, Clarke with the lantern, I next and Charlie Jones behind, on our way to the ladder again, when I received a stunning blow on the back of the head. I turned dizzy, expecting nothing less than sudden death, when it developed that Jones, having stumbled over a loose plank, had fallen forward, the revolver in his outstretched hand striking my head.

He picked himself up sheepishly, and we went on. But so unnerved was I by this fresh shock that it was a moment or two before I could essay the ladder.

Burns was waiting at the hatchway, peering down. Beside him on the deck lay a blood stained ax.

Elsa Lee, on hearing the story of Henrietta Sloane, had gone to the maids' cabin and had found it where it had been flung into the berth of the stewardess.

But, after all, the story of Henrietta Sloane only added to the mystery. She told it to me, sitting propped in a chair in Mrs. Johns' room, her face white, her lips dry and twitching. The crew was making such breakfast as they could on deck, and Mr. Turner was still in a stupor in his room across the main cabin. The four women, drawn together in their distress, were huddled in the center of the room, touching hands now and then, as if finding comfort in contact, and reassurance.

"I went to bed early," said the stewardess, "about 10 o'clock, I think. Karen had not come down; I wakened when the watch changed. It was hot, and the window from our room to the deck was open. There is a curtain over it to keep the helmsman from looking in—it is close to the wheel. The bell, striking every half hour, does not waken me any more, although it did at



"The captain ordered Mr. Singleton on deck."

first. It is just outside the window, but I heard the watch change. I heard eight bells struck and the lookout man on the forecastle head call 'All's well!'

"I sat up and turned on the lights. Karen had not come down, and I was alarmed. She had been—had been flirting a little with one of the sailors, and I had warned her that it would not do. She'd be found out and get into trouble.

"The only way to reach our cabin was through the chart room, and when I opened the door an inch or two I saw why Karen had not come down. Mr. Turner and Mr. Singleton were sitting there. They were"— She hesitated.

"Please go on," said Mrs. Turner. "They were drinking?"

"Yes, Mrs. Turner, and Mr. Vail was there too. He was saying that the captain would come down and there would be more trouble. I shut the door and stood just inside listening. Mr. Singleton said he hoped the captain would come; that he and Mr. Turner only wanted a chance to get at him."

Miss Lee leaned forward and mean-

closed door, may hold death in its most terrible form."

"You are right, of course. Will you wait outside? I can dress and be ready in five minutes."

I went into the main cabin, now bright with the morning sun, which streamed down the forward companionway. The door to Vail's room across was open, and Williams, working in nervous haste, was putting it in order. Walking up and down, his shrewd eyes keenly alert, Charlie Jones was on guard, revolver in hand. He came over to me at once.

"Turner is moving in there," he said, jerking his thumb toward the forward cabin. "What are you going to do—let a drunken sot like that give us orders and bang us with a belaying pin when we don't please him?"

"He is the owner. But one thing we can do, Jones. We can keep him from more liquor. Williams!"

He came out more dead than alive.

"Williams," I said sternly, "I give you an hour to get rid of every ounce of liquor on the Ella. Remember, not a bottle is to be saved."

"But Mistah Turner"—

"I'll answer to Mr. Turner. Get it overboard before he gets around."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

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$1.50 Ladies Hand Bags, and Mash Baggs	49c
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$1.25 Outing Gowns, extra heavy	79c
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Lot of Suits, Coats and Dressed sold at $25.00 for	$4.98

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Ladies Shirt Waists for	39c
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$12.00 Solid Brass Bed	$6.98
$12.00 Oak Dresser	$6.98
Large Variety of Wall Paper per roll	3c
Dress Skirt sold at $5.00 for	$1.50
Assortment of Granite ware value to $1.00	39c
$4.00 and $5.00 Silk and Wash Waists for	$1.98
$1.25 Inlaid Linoleum per yr	79c
15c and 25c White Goods, dotted mills, etc., per yr	9½c
Variety of Dress Goods, all new goods, value to 75c per yd	39c

15c Wall Paper per roll	7½c
25c Children Underwear for	10c
50c Men's Fleeced Underwear for	39c
50c Muffler—All Wool	19c
$1.00 Blankets full size, extra heavy	79c
15c and 19c Hamburg and Embroideries per yd	8½c
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WARSAW PREDICTS HEAVY FIGHTING ON FRONTIER

In Rout of Turkish Army Persians Failed to Support Enver Pasha; Egyptian Situation Relieved

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 7.—Another great battle for the possession of Mlawa is developing, according to official dispatches from Warsaw. Grand Duke Nicholas is sending heavy reinforcements to strengthen the Russian army facing the Germans around Mlawa. (Mlawa is in Poland, near the East Prussian frontier,) sixty miles north of Warsaw. It was used as the base for one of the German armies used by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg in his second drive against Warsaw.

The Army Messenger in its summary of the present situation declares that the Russian troops at every point in Poland, East Prussia, Galicia and Transcaucasia are in better position now than they have been for weeks.

At some points along the front in Bukowina the Russian artillery is engaged in shelling the Austrian trenches.

This city is decorated in honor of the great Russian victory over Enver Pasha's Turkish army in Transcaucasia. Every report that comes from Tiflis emphasis the importance of the Russian victory there. The Turkish army has been routed and it is estimated that the invaders lost at least 50,000 men. Two Turkish army corps were shot to pieces. The Turks lost the greater amount of their war material. Thousands of Turkish troops, lacking food and warm clothing are freezing to death in the Mountain passes near Sarikamish.

Eenver Pasha counted upon the sympathies of the natives to help his Turkish army, but in this he counted without his host. For ten days the Turks and Russians struggled in the snow filled passes of the mountains around Sarikamishc, ten thousand feet above the sea level, before the Russian reinforcements decided the issue.

It is believed here that the overthrow of the Turks at Sarikamisch and Ardahan puts an end to the Turkish menace against Egypt and will result in the speedy subjugation of the Ottoman Empire. The defeat of the Turks precludes the possibility of weakening the Russian armies around Warsaw and in Hungary. On account of the condition of the territory the Turks had to rely upon human carriers for the transportation of supplies. One carrier was allotted to every five soldiers.

Tribute is paid to the bravery of the Turks in Tiflis dispatches. The Ottoman troops advanced against the Russian fire with supreme heroism, and piles of slain were left upon the field.

TURKKS AND PERSIANS DRIVE BACK RUSSIANS

Special to The Evening Times

Constantinople, Jan. 7.—It is officially announced that the Turkish army has occupied Crumia. The statement follows:

"Our advanced troops in the direction of Bajirgue have occupied Urmia. An indecisive battle between a Russian fleet and Turkish cruisers has taken place. The Russians sank an Italian merchantman flying the Italian flag."

Note—If the Urmia referred to in the foregoing dispatch is the Persian city of that name, it shows that the Turks have carried out their recent threat to invade that section of Persia known as the "Russian sphere of influence.")

Official dispatches also mention fighting in Persia in which Persian troops allied themselves with the Turks in attacks upon the Russians. These official dispatches say: "During the fighting near Aserbeidjan (Persia), the Turks, assisted by Persians, met 4,000 Russians, including 300 Cossacks, with artillery, in the vicinity of Mindoab. The Russians were decisively beaten, losing more than 200 in killed. The Turks and Persians lost six killed and only a few wounded. In other fights, near Urza and near Bagkirkhan, batches of Russians were entrapped and 100 were killed. As the result of these reverses, the morale of the Russian troops has been broken."

JOFFRE INVADES ALSACE WITH 100,000 TROOPS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 7.—General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has thrown an army of 100,000 men into Upper Alsace, and Lorraine in a vigorous drive against the German defenders. Three French columns are marching against Muelhausen.

Bad weather is prevailing along the Aisne and in the Argonne, but despite the rain and mud, infantry fighting in the northern part of the Argonne region for trenches continues.

The French general staff, in a special order, has paid a high compliment to the valor of the foreign troops, especially the Italians, who are fighting with the French. There are some Americans in the ranks of the French forces that are opposing the Germans in that quarter.

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.—The German newspaper Deutsche Zeitung publishes a dispatch to the effect that Japan intends to send a diplomatic envoy to the Vatican.

England recently sent an ambassador to the Vatican for the first time in centuries.

INVESTIGATIONS BEGIN IN N. Y.

Eight of Them on the Way; Wounded Will All Live; Whitman Getting Busy

New York, Jan. 7.—With eight investigations under way, or to be started today, to determine responsibility for the subway accident that occurred yesterday, cost one life, and caused more than 700 persons to be injured and brought about the worst paralysis of traffic in the city's history, the Interborough this morning resumed its regular schedule.

Early today there were still 77 victims of the disaster in the hospitals, all doing well and it was said no one was expected to die. Most of them will be discharged today.

The regular local service in the tunnel was not resumed until 10.30 last night. It was the longest tie up in the subway since it opened in 1903 and the only time in its history that it was completely out of commission for almost a whole day.

The inquiries into the accident are undertaken under the supervision of the following:

Governor Whitman, District Attorney Charles A. Perkins, the Public Service Commission, Mayor Mitchel, Coroner Riordan, Police Commissioner Woods, Fire Commissioner Adamson, the Interborough Rapid Transit company.

The woman who lost her life was not identified for several hours. She was Miss Ellen Grady, 39 years old, of the Bronx.

There are various theories as to the cause of the trouble, but nothing has been definitely established. President Shonts of the Interborough said: "We all know what happened but none of us know why or how it happened, and perhaps never will."

District Attorney Perkins is trying to find out, among other things, if there was any negligible delay among subway employes in getting passengers out of the subway after the electric system had broken down.

SUITS AGAINST RAILOAD.

Loc Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7.—Fifty million dollars is involved in three civil suits filed here today by the Department of Justice against the Southern Pacificv railway and a half dozen subsidiary oil corporations.

These suits involve the title to 1,000 acres of land in Kern county.

More than 100 operating oil wells are on the property involved. The government asks that a receiver be appointed to handle the output of the wells until the title to the property has been fully decided by the courts.

It is claimed by the railroad that the issue raised by the government has been practically settled in the suit brought five years ago by Edward Burke and decided against him recently by the U. S. Supreme Court.

THE ONCE FAIR ALSACE.



—Cesare in New York Sun.

State Department Forwards Papers

Washington, Jan. 7—Strong representations to the British government asking for the punishment of the three Canadian troopers who killed Walter Smith and wounded Charles Dorsch, American gunners at Ft. Erie Ontario and requesting that adequate compensation be made to the families of the men, today were prepared at the State Department and will be forwarded to the British Ambassador for transmission to his government.

Must Carry Cargos On British Ships

Washington, Jan. 7.—The British government today informed the State Department that it will lift the embargo on Australian wool exports to the United States on condition that the cargoes be carried on British ships.

VILLA TROOPS DEFEATED.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 7.—The Carranza government announces that General Villa's troops have been defeated in Southern Coahuila by followers of General Carranza and that the Carranzaistas have occupied Torreon.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow or rain and colder tonight. Local snow and colder Friday. Southwest to west gales.

FRENCH CAPTURE TWO RAILROAD LINES

Artillery Effective Against German Infantry; One Town Falls

Special to The Evening Times

Paris, Jan. 7.—Driving forward in Alsace the French troops, although operating under highly unfavorable weather conditions are now two and one-half miles from Altkirch. They have taken up a position in a small forest near that town and it is believed they will soon capture Altkirch. With Altkirch and Thann in the possession of the French the Germans have lost control of the railroad leading northwest and southwest from Muelhausen, lines that will prove of vast importance to the French.

The official statement given out today by the war office says:

"From the sea to the Lys there were during the day of January 6 only artillery duels of which we had the advantage almost constantly. Our batteries put to flight German aviators who were flying toward Dunkirk and extinguished the fires of mine throwers. In the region of Villebeke the enemy violently bombarded the head of the Belgian bridge. To the south toward Dixmude in the region of Lille we successfully repulsed a violent attack by the Germans on one of our trenches. This trench after it had been lost by us was retaken in a brilliant fashion. We blew up with mines part of the German works.

Between the Somme and the Aisne there is nothing to report except artillery combats. In the Woevre the progress made by us to the northwest of Lirey is more important than had been previously announced.

"MERRY WIDOW" COMPOSER CAPTURED IN GALICIA

By BERNARD BELANCOURT.

Rotterdam, Jan. 7.—The sound of heavy artillery fire from the direction of the Beclaere—Zonnebeke line in West Flanders can be heard on the Hollan frontier, thirty miles away, says a dispatch from Sluis. All the public buildings and monasteries in Courtari have been turned into military hospitals by the Germans. Most of the houses around Courtari contain sick or wounded German soldiers.

British patrols have penetrated as far as Heule, two miles north of Courtrai.

The Germans are moving more heavy guns to Heyst. The residence of British flax merchants in Roubaix have been commandeered by the Germans for barracks.

A private dispatch from an Austrian source says that Franz Lepar, composer of the "Merry Widow," who is fighting with the Austrians has been captured by the Russians in Galicia.

London, Jan. 7.—A steady tone, coupled with a good demand, marked today's trading in the stock exchange. War loan securities touches 94 5-8 and then eased off a fraction. There were some dealings in consol at 68 5-8. Canadian Pacific sold at 160 1-4, St. Paul 85 3-4 and Pennsylvania 54 1-4.

Athens, Jan. 7.—Diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey are nearer the breaking point than at any other time than since the war began. Greek consuls in Asia Minor continue to report Turkish atrocities toward Greek citizens. The Greek government has sent a cruiser Durazzo to protect the Greek colony there.

THE POPE PROTESTS ARREST OF CARDINAL

By BRIXTON D. ALLAIRE.

Rome, Jan. 7.—It is learned from an authoritative source that Pope Benedict has sent a protest to both Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph against the arrest of Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Malines (Belgium), by German soldiers. In a communication to the German and Austrian cardinals the Pope said: "This latest outrage against the sacred college is unprecedented since the middle ages. It provokes the wrath of God and the indignation of all Catholics and all Christians throughout the world."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, Jan. 7.—(By wireless)—Further progress by the German troops in the Argonne forest is announced in an official statement from great headquarters issued here this afternoon. Hard fighting is in progress in Arras where the French are trying to recapture trenches taken by the Germans.

London, Jan. 7.—The London Times today prints the following dispatch from "a point in Flanders." "Three Zeppelins are reported to have been seen early this morning off the coast between Calais and Gravelines."

This news gave rise to rumors that the Zeppelins may have been sent to attack British warships or to make a raid over English cities.

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Weekly

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Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1915.

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Opinions

A Man's a Man at Sing Sing or Anywhere Else.

One reason—and that the foremost—why the Sing Sing prisoners have taken so kindly to their new warden, Thomas Mott Osborne, is that he insists on treating them not as numbers in a list, not as inmates of cells, but as men.

The old and vicious philosophy was that when for any cause a man went behind the bars he doffed his manhood with the clothes he wore—his soul as well as his body put on the stripes. The new theory is that the better part of the incarcerated man lives in him still to be redeemed.

When an engine runs off the track, and is badly damaged we do not destroy the rest of it, but we put it back on the rails and we carefully repair it. But in the case of a human derelict, we are likely to consign the whole delicate mechanism to the scrap-heap after one failure. We take better care sometimes of cogs and linkheads than of flesh and blood.

The experience of enlightened prison administrators has ben that trust is more effectual than espionage, and that to put a man on his honor is better than to put him on bread and water.—New York Sun.

Talking of Candidates.

Certain "inspired" movements are frequently set on foot to make it appear that there will be opposition in the Democratic party to the nomination of President Wilson in 1916 for another term in the Presidency. They are mostly carried on in metropolitan papers which are allied to the well known and generally discredited enemies of the President, and they take the form of long despatches from Washington—which are doubtless composed in New York—indicating that there is serious revolt against Wilson and dangerous division in his cabinet. One of the most recent of these announced that a movement had been launched to nominate Speaker Champ Clark, and that he had not declined to be considered as a candidate. Speaker Clark himself declares that he is not a candidate, that he has had no thought of being a candidate, and that he is interested in completing the program of legislation at this session of Congress.

Another "feeler" was to the effect that Mr. Bryan would resign within a few months, and that he would then devote himself to the subject of becoming a candidate before the next National Convention. Mr. Bryan authorized the newspaper men to "make the usual denial" as to his resignation and added that he had not considered resigning "again or yet." There are no differences whatever between President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, and when the time for nomination shall come around, the Secretary of State will be found as staunch and reliable a supporter of the President as he has been all along.

THE BEATEN PATH

"If a man produce something that the people need and therefore want, even though he live in a trackless forest the people will make a beaten path to his door."—*Emerson.*

The meaning of the great writer's words have indeed struck home to The Evening Times. The pathway to the home of The Times is fast becoming "a beaten path." The reason lies in the fact that the new daily is something that the people need and therefore want. The wheels of progress are turning just as swiftly in Fulton as any other spot on this good old earth. Some bodies there are in this world who fain would poke sticks in those wheels, ponderous and human as they are, but turning they heed it not. The law of the world is to reach out and up. When service to a people reaches for the goal who shall seek to arrest it?

The Evening Times on the sixteenth day of its appearance proudly announces a paid in advance subscription list in the city of Fulton alone of over 1,200. This is exclusive of street sales, news stands, and too, exclusive of the subscribers in the rural districts. Canvassers are still busy and shall be for some days.

The "beaten path" is an established fact.

The Meaning of "Bluejacket"

"The medals presented yesterday are tokens of a grateful country's appreciation of work nobly done; of duty well performed; of readiness to face grave danger," today declared Secretary of the Navy Daniels in presenting to thirteen bluejackets medals of honor awarded them by Congress in recognition of their gallantry at the taking of Vera Cruz. The presentation was made on the battleship Florida at the Brooklyn navy yard. After reciting the honor paid to the memory of the "Immortal Nineteen" who fell at Vera Cruz, Secretary Daniels said: "Thus it is, young men, that you by your heroic work, your fine discipline, your loyalty, have earned the signal 'Well done' and have caused it to fly over the whole service, all wearers of the blue bringing the glow of pride and admiration to the hearts of all patriotic Americans, and increasing their faith in the loyalty and ability of their defenders who go down to the sea in ship. You have added a new significance to the name 'bluejacket.'

"The bluejacket! Let us take off our hats to him in the street, for his uniform is the blue badge of courage; take him by the hand, for his hand protects our homes; treat him with respect, for he rings true, and his heart is of the finest gold."

Those who received the medals of honor were: Henry N. Nickerson, boatswain's mate, first class; Abraham De Somer, chief turret captain; Joseph G. Harner, boatswain's mate, first class; George C. Regan, boatswain's mate, first class; Lawrence C. Sinnett, gunner's mate, third class; Percy A. Decker, chief boatswain's mate; Charles F. Bishop, quartermaster, first class; James A. Walsh, quartermaster, third class; Charles L. Nordsiek, seaman; Fred J. Schnepel, seaman; Berrie H. Jarrett, gunner's mate, third class; William Zuiderfeld, hospital steward; Harry C. Beasley, coxswain; Edward A. Gisburne, electrician, second class, was not present today, but his medal has been sent to him.

Secretary Daniels also read the "Roll of honor" of officers and men mentioned for heroism and bravery at Vera Cruz.

The campaign of 1916 is still more than a year away, and it is never very safe to predict what may or may not happen in a year, especially in politics. But if there was ever a time when a forecast as to the course that will be taken by one of the political parties is justified, it seems to be at present. There will be no division in the Democratic convention of 1916 as to the nomination for President; and if Woodrow Wilson lives until that time, he will be the nominee.—The Star.

For Public Service.

Ralph W. Thomas of Hamilton, a member of the faculty of Colgate University, was appointed to serve the unexpired term of Jotham P. Allds of Norwich when Mr. Allds left the Senate under fire. Mr. Thomas was elected to serve the next term in the State Senate, and his term expired Jan. 1. It is now announced that he will be appointed a member of the Public Service Commission, 2d district. Senator Thomas has a large number of acquaintances in this vicinity who will not only congratulate the State if his services are secured for the Public Service Commission, but who will be personally pleased at his advancement. He is a man of high attainments, and he earnestly devotes himself to whatever enterprise he becomes engaged in.—Utica Press.

Italy and the War.

Since the European war broke out Italy has played a waiting game, but the time appears to be near when she must adopt a more decisive policy. Both in the Adriatic and in North Africa she has vital interests to guard. Essential steps to this end are the landing of troops at Avlona, Albania, and the ultimatum to Turkey regarding the Hodeida incident. Neither belies her pacific intentions, but either may involve her in hostilities. Her influence as a power, possibly even her national life, would be destroyed if the present conflict came to an end leaving these interests unprotected.

The intervention in Albania is nominally for the purpose of preserving that distracted country from anarchy; and none of the powers, not even Austria, has any technical reason for objecting to it. Yet in the circumstances the irritation and alarm felt at Vienna are easily understood. The possession of Avlona means the control of the Adriatic. It is a small town, though with considerable trade; but it has one of the finest harbors on the east coast, and it could be fortified almost impregnably. Italy, lacking suitable strongholds on the west coast, would find it an indispensable corollary to the occupation of Trieste, and the Istrian and Dalmatian shores. It ought to be possible by concessions to Servia and Greece to hold Avlona without complicating further the Balkan question. The real sufferer would be Austria. Her sea power would be crippled, for the Adriatic would become little more than an Italian lake.

The Italian government cannot afford to ignore the impudent defiance of its prestige and honor by Turkey. The violation of a consulate is in itself an adequate cause of war, unless prompt preparation is made. Turkey has been delaying for days the performance of this plain duty. Should Italy fail to call the Porte sharply to account, the effect on her position in Lybia would be disastrous.

If pressure from Berlin can compel an apology by Turkey, it will probably be forthcoming. Even so, the wellnight inevitable progress of Italy toward war may not be greatly stayed.—Utica Herald.

FRIENDS AID SCOUTS.

Utica, Jan. 7.—There was an enthusiastic meeting of the Association of Boy Scouts' Friends held last evening in the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of discussing some means by which funds could be raised for carrying on the work in Utica. The matter of retaining a paid commissioner was given considerable attention and it was agreed that the services of such an officer are necessary to keep the 18 troops of the city active and interested. After some discussion, it was agreed that the services of Commissioner M. M. Harris will be retained for the present at least.

LABOR LOSES DANBURY FIGHT

Supreme Court Holds 200 Hatters Must Pay $252,000 For Boycott

Ending eleven years of litigation, the Supreme Court held today that two hundred Connecticutlabor union members must pay $252.130.09 damages under the Sherman anti-trust law, for a nation-wide boycott of D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danubry, Conn., hat manufacturers, who refused to unionize their shops. The bank accounts and homes of many of the men are under attachment to pay the judgment and the next step probably will be foreclosure.

Leading lawyers of Congress disagreed today on whether this decision meant that union workmen would be liable in the future for damages on account of boycotts. Some held that the Clayton anti-trust law, passed last year, after this suit had been tried, would make another such prosecution impossible.

It was in the Danbury hatters' case that the Supreme Court decided in 1908 that labor unions were subject to the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law, and sent the suit back to the New York Federal courts for trial. The judgment, the largest ever before the court under the Sherman law, as well as the vigorous defence of the union men, attracted wide spread attention to the litigation.

Justice Holmes announced the court's unanimous opinion. With brief consideration, he arrived at the conclusion that the New York federal courts were right in holding that a forbidden combination had been proved.

Against Labels.

"It requires more than the blindness of justice," said Justice Holmes, "not to see that many branches of the United Hatters and the Federation of Labor, in pursuance of a plan emanating from headquarters, made use of such lists (unfair dealers) and of the primary and secondary boycott in their efforts to subdue the plaintiff's to their demands. The union label was used and a strike of the plaintiffs' employes was ordered and carried out to the same end, and the purpose to break up the plaintiffs' commerce affected by the quality of the acts."

On the question of responsibility Justice Holmes said:

"It is a tax on credulity to ask any one to believe that members of labor unions at that time did not know that the primary and secondary boycott and the use of the 'We don't patronize' or 'unfair' list were means expected to be employed in the effort to unionize shops. Very possibly they were thought to be lawful."

In support of the conclusion that the members knew of these means to unionize shops, the justice referred to the Hatters' Union by-law for strike and union label agitation funds, and cited the provision in the American Federation of Labor constitution for prosecution of "what it called legal boycotts," adding:

"The jury could not but find that by the usage of the unions the acts complained of were authorized, and authorized without regard to their interference with commerce among the states."

The damages, which under the law were threefold the injury suffered, were approved over the objection that some of them accrued since the action began.

OSWEGO PAYS $66 EACH YEAR FOR ARC LIGHTS

Oswego, Jan. 6.—City officials are preparing to enter into a new contract with the People's Gas and Electric Light Company, for lighting the city. The present contract expires on February 20 and it is said another will be entered into with the present holders, the only company which is capable of furnishing power for the street lamps.

The contract amounts to approximately $26,400, the rate being $66 per year for each arc lamp. There are at present, 400 arc lamps in the city. The entering into the contract at this time brings up the possibilities that the city has in the way of power which will be generated at the new dam. It would be possible to light the city and municipal buildings and still have plenty to sell. By the time the next contract is ready to expire many citizens hope the city will be in shape to receive the power for the street lamps from the municipal station.

Manager Whitney of the lighting company said today that the company had made no specifications for presentation to the city as yet, but would do so soon. He further said he did not believe there would be any change in rate and the new contract will undoubtedly be made on the same rate per light as the one now in effect.

WESTERN FARMERS ARE COMING HERE.

Another Man Moves to Mexico—Alfalfa Will Be Grown.

Mexico, Jan. 6.—Frank Coleman and family of Hartinton, Neb., took possession of their 130 acre farm, today two miles north of Mexico village. The farm was recently purchased by Bert B. Cole, this being the second farm Mr. Coleman has purchased in Oswego county, and he says that he is so well pleased with his new location and the prospects that he is certain a number of his old Nebraska neighbors and friends will come here and locate during the next summer. The Oswego Farm Company brought Mr. Coleman to this county and he is one of nearly one hundred whose attention has been called to the prospects of Oswego county farms during the year the farm company has been doing business.

It is pleasing to note that nearly all of the western farmers who have bought farms in the vicinity of Mexico are intending to inoculate alfalfa in large quantities during the coming season. The soil conditions are claimed to be very satisfactory, and from tests which have been made in the past three years it has been proven, beyond a doubt, that, with the use of a little lime and care by experienced farmers, alfalfa will be one of the main farm forage crops around Mexico in the near future.

OVERLAND WINS.

Gets Choicest Space at Show for Second Consecutive Year.

For the second consecutive year the first choice of exhibition space at the New York Automobile Show was awarded to the Willys-Overland Co. As the space allotments are based entirely on the volume of business done by the companies affiliated with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the honor is one of the highest that organization has in its power to bestow, and consequently one for which competition among various manufacturers is exceptionally keen.

Practically all of the prominent automobile manufacturers in the United States are included in the membership of the chamber. Each company is anxious to secure that particular location in the automobile shows which, by virtue of its advantages, points out to the public the company's position in the manufacturing world. It is, in reality, an official announcement of the fact that the winner has sold more cars during the last fiscal year than any other manufacturer exhibiting at the show.

Final Decrees Granted.

Final decrees of divorce were filed yesterday in the cases of Mary Dorien vs. Clinton Dorien, and of Mabel Wann by guardian, vs. Jesse Dann. The persons live in this city.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

John Follan has sold property in Fulton, west side, to Elnora Dolbear, for $6,000.

Emma Mapes has sold property in Fulton to Elisha Vieder for $1,600.

SALMON RIVER POWER CASE

Appellate Division Modifies Judgment; Case Involves Valuable Power Lines

Rochester, Jan. 7.—The Appellate Division, Fourth Department, this afternoon filed the following Oswego county decisions: Charles A. Lux, respondent; vs. Byron C. Horton, appellant. Judgment modified in accordance with per curiam opinion handed down herewith, and as so modified affirmed, without costs on this appeal to either party. Order to be settled before Mr. Justice Foote, on five days' notice, at which time shall be submitted proposed additional findings to be made by this court and a memorandum of the findings of the trial court to be disapproved. Order denying motion for new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Per curiam opinion. All concur.

The appeal is from the judgment and order denying motion for a new trial upon the ground of newly discovered evidence of the Oswego special term before Justice Emerson, who found for plaintiff, directing that defendant convey to palintiff certain lands and riparian rights, etc. Judgment was entered August 13, 1913. The order was entered December 9, 1913, It was an action on contract to sell to plaintiff certain properties for water power development in the Salmon river, Oswego county.

Udelle Bartlett, attorney for the defendant-appellant, said that until he had seen a copy of the opinion it would be impossible for him to state what the judgment was as modified. The action involves the ownership of property of considerable value in connection with the Salmon river power development in the town of Orwell.

Louis Marshall of New York and former Justice Henry Purcell were attorneys for the plaintiff and Udelle Bartlett and A. C. Coon were attorneys for the defendant—Oswego Times.

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WHITMAN SENDS HIS MESSAGE

Governor Recommends Drastic Reforms in the State.

ASKS LEGISLATURE FOR AID

In First Communication to Both Houses Tells of Need For Retrenchment. Will Abolish Offices He Deems Useless and Several Departments — Advocates Woman Suffrage.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, in his initial message to the New York legislature, said:

To the Legislature:

I present to you herewith a financial statement, as supplied to me by the former comptroller of the state of New York, whose term expired Dec. 31, 1914.

State of New York—Comptroller's Department.

The transactions of the treasury during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1914, are reflected in the summarized statement following:

Balance of cash on hand Sept. 30, 1913	$45,191,867.38
RECEIPTS—GENERAL FUND.	
Direct Taxes.	
For court expenses	$373,276.16
For sinking fund contributions	6,401,861.04
For armory purposes	826,014.61
Indirect Taxes.	
Excise tax	9,280,099.81
Corporation tax	11,634,000.84
Organization tax	245,133.78
Transfers (inheritance tax)	13,163,472.40
Stock transfers (stamp tax)	2,056,687.06
Mortgage tax	1,390,746.98
Motor vehicles	1,823,220.73
Secured debt	628,619.87
Other sources	4,814,354.76
Total general fund	$50,821,540.83
Canal fund	41,324,405.05
Highway improvement fund	37,114,280.36
Saratoga Springs reservation fund	40,000.00
Palisades park fund	141,276.29
Trust funds	2,275,946.15
Total receipts	172,217,990.28
	$264,895,677.61
EXPENDITURES.	
General Fund.	
Ordinary expenditures for the support of state government, maintenance, construction and betterments of institutions, etc., and maintenance of repairs of canals and highways	$44,668,378.98
Canal debt sinking funds	6,942,774.43
Highway debt sinking funds	3,526,758.00
Palisades Interstate park debt sinking fund	141,276.29
Saratoga Springs state reservation, for debt and interest	127,300.00
Trust funds, etc.	25,723.68
Total general fund	54,602,206.70
Canal fund	48,267,500.79
Highway improvement fund	23,275,069.61
Saratoga reservation	236,857.58
Palisades park fund	160,000.00
Trust funds	2,462,677.73
Total expenditures	129,044,612.41
Balance of cash on hand Sept. 30, 1914	$35,234,465.20

State Department.

The following summary reflects the transactions of the state department during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1914:

On Sept. 30, 1913, the total debt was	$135,478,198.61
During the fiscal year the obligations incurred total the sum of	352,956,000.00
During the fiscal year obligations were redeemed to the total sum of	27,617,532.61
These transactions made a net increase in the state debt of	34,438,467.39
And the total state debt as of Sept. 30, 1914	$169,916,666.00
Against which sinking funds have been provided amounting to	34,487,673.48
Leaving a net debt unprovided for on Sept. 30, 1914, of	$135,422,992.52

The increase on an unprecedented scale in the number of state officials and employees and the reckless increase in salaries in nearly all departments during the last four years are explainable only by the existence of a deliberate plan to fasten the control of a party upon the state by the use of a vast amount of official patronage. The present condition of the state's finances demands an immediate and drastic revision of the state's payrolls and requires that unnecessary offices, departments and commissions shall be abolished.

The constitution of the state of New York provides as follows:

Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the state and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive.

I believe that all the members of your honorable body will agree with me that this provision of the constitution is entirely in the public interest, and its strict observance, though it may at times work serious inconvenience in some particular instances, on the whole is absolutely essential to proper administration and good government. I believe that many of the evils and much of the vast waste of the state's funds and the maladministration of its affairs may be traced directly to the gross disregard of this basic law of the state in the management of its vast business. Indeed, careful inspection of the state's payrolls and examination of the qualifications possessed by great numbers of the state's employees almost inevitably force a fair minded man to the conclusion that for years the result of the administration by those charged by law with the duty of enforcing this provision of the constitution, as embodied in the civil service laws of the state, has been to defeat rather than to accomplish the purpose of the law.

An Example.

It is not my intention to weary you by citing numerous illustrations, though they are to be found in practically every branch of the government and in almost every public office of the state. To maintain, for instance, that under the new workmen's compensation commission there should be sixty-two positions, such positions as assistant cashier, chief statistician, inspector of risks and safety, investigator, examiner of policies, attendants, examiners of claims, etc., positions carrying salaries ranging from $1,200 to $10,000, none of which can be properly filled as a result of a competitive examination, is to hold that the framers of the constitution were entirely in error as to proper governmental methods.

The labor department affords an equally conspicuous example of the gross violation of the fundamental law of the state, presumably acquiesced in by the civil service commission at the request of the labor commissioner, in which an absurd number of places carrying substantial salaries are all exempted for the sole purpose, as I believe, of advancing individual political ambitions or of strengthening the control of a party by means of patronage. Special investigators, supervisors of printing, assistant mediators, secretaries to the division of industrial hygiene, mediator of industrial disputes, chief mediator, chief clerk of New York office, secretary to chief investigator, chauffeur, inspector of Second inspection district, detective, assistant secretary, mechanical engineer, all drawing salaries ranging from $1,800 to $5,000, have been exempted in order that district leaders may control patronage and hold power.

This evil cannot be remedied merely by resorting to the old subterfuge of placing in the classified service without examination those who have been appointed to exempt positions.

Our payrolls could never have been padded, our funds could never have been grossly wasted by paying exorbitant salaries to totally unfit officials nor could numerous positions have been filled by those utterly incompetent to discharge the duties provided by law had any determined effort been made to enforce the mandatory provision of the constitution of the state.

It is not my purpose to recommend to your honorable body legislation popularly known as "ripper" legislation, to the end that offices or places now held by members of one political organization may be filled by members of another political organization, but I do believe that it will be my duty, from time to time to ask for such legislation as will compel obedience to the very simple mandate of the constitution that appointments and promotion may be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations."

Department of Efficiency and Economy.

The department of efficiency and economy, with a large list of officials drawing from the state salaries ranging from $1,200 to $12,000, is, in my opinion, entirely unnecessary, serves no useful purpose and should be at once abolished.

I believe that the duties imposed by law upon the state fire marshal, his deputies, secretaries, clerks and assistants, can be properly performed by other departments, and I find that his work at present is largely duplicated by officials of other departments. I recommend that this office be abolished.

Superintendents of Elections.

Some years ago there was established by law the metropolitan election district, and the position of state superintendent of elections was created, with power over the metropolitan district. Upon the accession of the Democratic party to power this work was extended beyond the metropolitan district and two additional superintendents of election were appointed to cover the state outside the metropolitan district.

Conditions in a great city like New York are necessarily different from those in the country or in the smaller cities of the state. The frequent change of residence on the part of many of the vast population and the crowded conditions of the city have made colonization of voters in some sections comparatively easy and the detection of those guilty of violation of the election laws difficult. Similar conditions do not exist in the less densely populated portions of the state, and the employment of three superintendents of elections, together with the great expense involved, is entirely unnecessary.

I recommend legislation abolishing the offices held by these three superintendents of elections and the creation of one state superintendent of elections for the entire state of New York, upon whom shall devolve the duties now discharged by the three superintendents. I do not recommend a return to the metropolitan district idea, but I do recommend that the superintendent of elections may be empowered to appoint such deputies as may be necessary to secure a proper enforcement of the election law everywhere in the state.

I further recommend that the office of commissioner of elections in all of the counties of the state outside of the city of New York and perhaps of the counties of Erie, Monroe and Onondaga, be abolished, as I am satisfied that the office involves needless expense to the people and that the work can be done and should be done in the offices of the county clerks of the counties of the state.

Conservation Commission.

The conservation department as at present organized has three divisions:

First.—A division of lands and forests.

Second.—A division of inland waters, covering water supply, water storage, drainage, navigation, etc.

Third.—A division of fish and game.

It is very important, in my opinion, that the work of these three divisions should be kept entirely separate and that each of these divisions should have an expert administrative head, who is specially qualified by training and experience to do the work as it ought to be done. The actual administration of the work of each one of these divisions can be properly done only by a man who is familiar with the special line of work and has had really sound training and experience along these lines. For these reasons I favor three separate bureaus or divisions in the department, and I think that it is most important that the law should specifically provide that the head of each bureau or division should be a trained expert.

The administrative head of the forestry department should be a trained forester; of the fish and game department, a man who has made a study of fish and game and is familiar with their requirements and the modern methods of protecting and developing them; of the water department, an engineer or at least some one who has devoted himself to the problems of water supply and development. These men can be found. If it is clearly understood that the commissioner has but one object in making the appointment—namely, public service—they can be easily found.

A Single Head.

I advise legislation which will permit the appointment of a single head of the conservation department of the state, who shall generally supervise the work of the three divisions of bureaus and as far as possible co-ordinate that work. Although desirable, it is not, in my opinion, essential that this commissioner should be a trained expert, but in any case the law should require that the administrative head of each one of the three divisions or bureaus above mentioned, should be a trained expert, as I have indicated. The law should also require that all of the subordinates of the department (I would not make a single exception) above suggested should be selected under the provisions of the civil service law for their special fitness for the particular kind of work they are called upon to do.

So far as I know all of the various associations organized in this state to promote the conservation of our natural resources favor this plan.

I feel justified in accepting this expression of uniform opinion from citizens especially interested as a general popular approval of this plan, which is substantially as follows:

First.—A single headed commission.

Second.—A strict requirement in the law that the administrative head of each department should be a trained expert.

Third.—A strict requirement in the law that all of the important subordinates shall be trained experts, appointed in accordance with the provisions of the civil service law.

Department of Highways.

While as a general principle of government and of business I believe in the undivided responsibility of a single head, there are a number of reasons that lead me to believe that the department of highways in this state can best be administered by a nonpartisan commission of three members with overlapping terms.

The fact that the state has been and is spending tremendous sums of money in the construction, repair and maintenance of its highways and that the accomplishment of this work requires the employment of a vast number of men has perhaps naturally caused this department to be regarded as a greater political asset for the party in power than are all the other departments combined. That the vast machinery of the department has been used very largely for partisan purposes there can be no question.

I believe that the nonpartisan feature of the proposed commission is important.

The work of highway improvement started under the supervision of a state engineer. It did not progress satisfactorily, and under the administration of Governor Hughes a nonpartisan highway commission was provided of three members, one of whom was required to be an engineer and not more than two of whom could be selected from any one party. The work done by this commission was largely pioneer work, and in the two years of its existence a trained body of engineers was developed, with other necessary expert assistants. Having passed through the experimental stage, during which various processes of road building were tested, it seemed that the time had been reached when that commission was ready to do most effective work, but with a change of administration the temptation was strong absolutely to control this department for partisan purposes, and a change was effected which did accomplish that result, with the attendant scandals with which the people of this state are very familiar and which need not be here rehearsed.

Road building is the largest and most difficult enterprise ever undertaken by the state. Hardly a great business enterprise in the country could have survived the ruinous extravagance, incompetency and waste which have characterized the administration of this department for four years last past. I believe that men can be found who will conduct its affairs in a thoroughly businesslike manner.

I therefore recommend the creation of a commission of three, to be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate, the full terms of the commissioners to be six years each and the terms of the three commissioners first appointed to be respectively two, four and six years, one of the three members to be an engineer and not more than two to be members of any one political party.

Board of Claims.

The present board of claims, created in 1911, has utterly failed to accomplish the purposes of its organization. It has been inefficient, and the tremendous calendar which has accumulated, the board now being several years behind its calendar, suggests a change of system.

The old court of claims, composed of competent judges, was legislated out of office four years ago for partisan purposes only. The function is a judicial one, and it has been suggested that that court should be restored, with the powers and jurisdiction which it formerly exercised.

Being the sole tribunal in which claims or causes of action against the state, often involving large sums, may be tried and determined, the court of claims should be as free from legislative interference or political manipulation as is the supreme court. This could be accomplished only by a constitutional amendment providing for a permanent court composed of judges having a fixed and certain term.

Another plan and one which I submit to your consideration and which seems to me to possess great merit would provide that such legislation should be adopted as would confer the jurisdiction upon a claims division of the supreme court which was formerly exercised by the court of claims, some proper authority to make the assignments of judges and to provide the necessary rules. The plan would involve no large increased expense in the administrative branch of the work and would result in a large saving in the judicial branch by eliminating the salaries and expenses of the present members of the board. If the board of claims were merely changed to court of claims, with an increase of membership, there would probably be insufficient relief. While the plan of conferring jurisdiction on the supreme court to hear and determine claims involves a complete change of method, its value consists in its elasticity, which permits the state to accommodate itself to a large or a small amount of claim litigation very readily and to handle immediately the tremendous amount of claims which have accumulated against the state. In view of the great reduction of the work in the supreme court occasioned by the enactment of the workman's compensation law, the duties added by the proposed bill do not seem to me onerous.

While it is possible that there may be well founded objections, with which I am not familiar, to either one of these plans, I submit them to you for your most careful consideration, urging upon you, or possibly upon the constitutional convention, the necessity of putting an end to an intolerable condition, which makes it necessary on the one hand for those with perfectly valid claims against the state to endure the hardship and injustice of years of delay in obtaining even a hearing and, on the other hand, imposes upon the state needless and burdensome interest charges incurred as a result of the delay in the adjudication of claims.

Woman Suffrage.

The legislature of 1913 adopted a resolution providing an amendment to the constitution relative to woman suffrage, and I recommend that this action be completed at this session, to the end that this question may be submitted to the voters of this state at the election of 1915.

The Militia of the State.

The organized militia of the state comprises 17,477 officers and enlisted men of the national guard and 1,510 officers and enlisted men of the naval militia.

The responsibility resting upon the organized militia under the laws of the state, as a state force, in case of insurrection or invasion or imminent danger thereof, or as an aid to the civil authorities when called upon in case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot or resistance to process of the state, or imminent danger thereof, and, under the laws and constitution of the United States as part of the national defense and covenant of peace, make it of utmost importance that its organizations be maintained at the highest standard of efficiency and discipline.

Careful theoretical and practical instruction in armories and camps of instruction and facilities for rifle practice are essential to proper training.

The patriotic citizens of our state voluntarily devoting their efforts to this important service are entitled to the highest appreciation, encouragement and support.

The fundamental policy of this state in respect to the organized militia is embodied in the constitutional requirement that the legislature shall at each session make sufficient appropriations for the maintenance thereof.

The military law, which is a general statute, provides for certain appropriations to be made annually by the legislature to meet expenditures actually and necessarily made in each year.

These appropriations, which in previous years had been regularly made, were last year arbitrarily withheld, and as a result organizations or individuals have been obliged to advance private funds or to incur personal liability for maintenance, which under the constitution of the state it is the duty of the legislature to provide. It is unfair to the organized militia and reprehensible on the part of those charged with the duty of providing adequately for its maintenance that such a condition should continue. I commend the situation to your early attention.

Taxation.

To a large extent our tax law is the result of patchwork and makeshift growth, and a thorough revision of its administrative features along scientific and accepted lines is imperative.

There should be a complete administrative differentiation between taxes that are simultaneously assessed and collected, such as stamp taxes, license taxes, recording taxes, etc., and those requiring discretion and judgment in the fixing of the quantum of assessment, as corporate franchise taxes, special franchise taxes, taxable transfers etc. In the case of the latter class the function of assessment should not be lodged with the officer charged with the duty of enforcement and collection, as the law provides in certain phases of our system. Approximately one-half of the total revenue of the state arises from taxes now assessed by the state comptroller, whose duty it is to collect them. The tax law as it stands at present is fundamentally wrong on its administrative side because the important principle of the separation of the functions of assessment and collection has been overlooked, and in that respect we are far behind the best tax systems of other states.

The subject of equalization of assessment is vital to every taxpayer, large and small. Without fair, approximate equalization the levy of taxes on real and personal property is the extreme of injustice. The present provisions for the supervision of equalization are very inadequate, and here, too, we are far behind some other states.

Recent opinions of our highest courts, published in the official reports, indicate by their criticism of the methods of the state board of tax commissioners in special franchise assessments and in equalization determinations made by the same board the urgent necessity of having at the head of the centralized system of tax administration a body of men learned in the principles of taxation and in the tax law and in its administration.

I quote from an opinion handed down by the court of appeals last September:

"The state board, in the returns to the writs of certiorari, disclaim the adoption of any formulated or intelligible method of reaching their valuations. * * * The defendants did not at the trial further enlighten the relators or the court as to the grounds or method of valuation. The assessments do not conclusively establish their validity and exemption from error. They do not in and of themselves afford proof of the method or methods used or that they were legally and correctly made. The relators have the right to have them reviewed by the court. Neither they nor the courts can adopt or review the undisclosed and concededly indescribable methods followed by the state board, because they cannot know the mental process or conclusions through which the members reached the valuation; hence they can neither reject nor approve them."

Should Reorganize Tax System.

Properly to reconstruct the administration of the tax law upon a comprehensive plan based on uniformity and in harmony with the fundamentals of correct principles of taxation requires a thoroughly vigorous reorganization of the administrative branch of our tax system.

It is not now my purpose to elaborate upon the changes necessary to bring about administrative reform in the law governing this highly technical subject. Suffice it to say for the present that in the class of taxes requiring judgment and discretion in fixing the taxpayers' liability, the administrative side of the tax law should provide for a complete separation of the function of assessment from that of enforcement and collection of taxes and, further, that there should be established a state department of taxes and assessments, headed by a body of persons qualified for this particular work, possessed of adequate power to exercise the duties imposed by law, to the end that we may develop a system of taxation making for greater justice toward the people of the whole state.

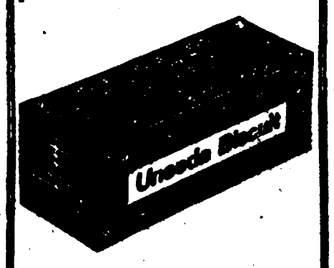
I recommend also that the measure proposed to accomplish this result shall contain a provision that there shall be appointed to subordinate positions in this department those only whose merit and fitness have been ascertained by competitive examination, as required by the constitution.

It must be manifest to you that I have been unable to make a thorough or comprehensive examination or investigation into the conditions of many of the branches of the state government. Without more complete information than is now in my possession I am not in position intelligently to inform you as to the "condition of the state" as a whole or wisely to determine as to what further legislation may be desirable to recommend. There are other departments and other conditions than those I have indicated relative to which I may desire to communicate to the legislature from time to time during the present session.

I assure you of my desire to place at your disposal at the earliest possible moment such information as may be obtained and which may be helpful to you in your deliberations, and I bespeak for myself and for the administration, just inducted into office, your assistance and co-operation, realizing, as I do, the importance to the state of harmonious action on the part of the legislative and executive branches of the government.

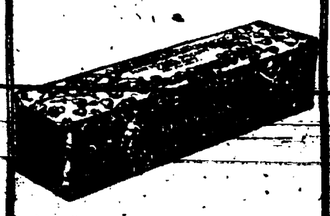
Uneeda Biscuit

Tempt the appetite, please the taste and nourish the body. Crisp, clean and fresh—5 cents in the moisture-proof package.



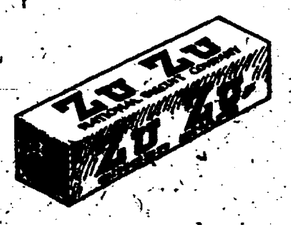
Baronet Biscuit

Round, thin, tender—with a delightful flavor—appropriate for luncheon, tea and dinner. 10 cents.



Zu Zu

Prince of appetizers! Makes daily trips from Ginger-Snap Land to waiting mouths everywhere. Say Zu Zu to the grocer man, 5 cents.



Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

WHITMAN TAKES UP PRISON REFORM.

Governor Soon to Visit State's Institutions, with View to Improving Conditions.

Governor Whitman, who as District Attorney of New York County, was instrumental in sending many men to prison, is now taking a deep interest in improving the condition of prisoners. He had a long talk this afternoon with John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, after which it was learned that he intended to visit soon the various state penal institutions to get first hand knowledge as to their condition, with a view to their improvement. The governor believes prisoners ought to have more work in the open air, and he is considering providing farming industries for prisoners, such as those at Comstock prison, in Washington county, and the State Farm for Women, near Valatie, in Columbia county. He will visit these institutions to learn the best means of making general among state prisons the agricultural pursuits there carried on.

Governor Whitman also intends to give his attention to improving the housing conditions in the prisons. For several years crowding in penal institutions has been a source of continual complaint and criticism among reform and other civic organizations. The situation is particularly bad at Sing Sing where in a large number of cells it is necessary to put two men in each. There is no means of separating the hardened criminal from the youthful offenders whose reform might be accomplished under proper surroundings. It is Governor Whitman's intention to take active measures to eliminate this situation.

WHITMAN FAVORS A STATE POLICE.

A bill designed to provide a state constabulary for New York similar to that in Pennsylvania is being prepared for early introduction in the legislature, Governor Whitman said today. Tentative drafts of a bill which follow in general a plan suggested by Seth Low, of New York, are under consideration. The Governor intimated that he thought such a measure would have a good chance of passage.

WOULD HAVE BOYS HELD

Dr. Cobb Advises Against Liberating Boys Who Caused Granby Wreck

Oswego, Jan. 7.—In its investigation yesterday of the wreck of the D. L. & W. Manhattan flyer at Granby, October 17, last, the grand jury had before it a complete replica of the switch and tracks at the scene of the wreck. The rails and parts of the switch, including the lantern, were brought to the Court House and set up in the grand jury room during the noon hour. The object of this was to show the jury just how the accident was committed; by the switch lock being broken and the lamp turned to indicate a clear track. A number of witnesses were called in connection with the wreck, including Conductor Callahan and Baggageman Dalton, both of whom were injured in the wreck. Fred Carey of Fulton, who gave the police the first information regarding the identity of the boys who caused the wreck, was also a witness. He is a one-armed man having lost his right arm in an accident several years ago. Mr. Carey learned the story from Frank Becker, who was then employed on a farm near Phoenix. Becker said that Chas. Campbell, James Baker and himself were put off a D. L. & W train at Fulton having escaped from the Institute for Feeble Minded at Syracuse, the day previous. Campbell, Becker asserted, suggested tampering with the switch, saying, "let's have some fun with the railroad."

Campbell was captured at Hoboken several weeks later and Baker was arrested at the institution. The charge against Campbell is that of murder in the first degree for having caused the death of Engineer Charles Wilson and Fireman Hollington.

Dr. Cobb, superintendent of the Syracuse institution was also a witness before the grand jury. It is said that he has advised the authorities that it would be unadvisable to set free any of the three accused men. It is claimed that Baker was not at the scene of the wreck but that he was in the institution at the time.

The case is most complicated because of the question of the responsibility of the accused, even if indicted for murder. It may be that he cannot be tried because of being feeble minded on the ground that he was not responsible for his acts. The law presumes that a man intends the consequences of his acts, but in this situation there is raised the question as to the degree of responsibility involved.

CENTRAL MAKES SCHEDULE CHANGE.

A change in the schedule of the Ontario division and the Oswego-Syracuse branch of the New York Central Railroad. The new schedule goes into effect at 12.01 a. m. Sunday.

The new schedule follows:

Trains leaving Oswego for the East, 6.25 a. m. 8.30 a. m., 1.35 p. m. 6.35 p. m.

Arriving from the East, 9.11 a. m., 12.08 p. m., 4.48 p. m. and 9.32 p. m.

Leaving for the West, 6.40 a. m. and 5.35 p. m.

Arriving from the West, 10.55 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

Leaving Oswego for Syracuse, Phoenix branch, 8.25 a. m., 2.05 p. m. 5.45 p. m, and 9.20 p. m.

Arriving from Syracuse, Phoenix branch, 6.25 a. m. 12.15 p. m. 5.20 p. m. and 9.15 p. m.

The New York-Oswego sleeper will be carried on the train arriving from Syracuse at 6.25 a. m. The new schedule leaves only two westbound and two eastbound passenger trains operating between Oswego and Rochester daily and none on Sundays.

Four passenger trains arriving and departing daily from Oswego under the present schedule will be discontinued. The trains are No. 61, eastbound between Rochester and Oswego arriving here at 1.30 p. m.; No. 64, westbound between Oswego and Rochester, leaving here at 12.25 p. m.; No. 337, northbound between Syracuse and Oswego, arriving here at 8.30 a. m.; and No. 318 southbound between Oswego and Syracuse, leaving at 10.50 a. m.

Train No. 718, westbound between Oswego and Rochester, Sundays only leaving at 8.50 a. m., also will be discontinued.

We Are Getting Ready For Our

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Sullivan's Clearances are just what we call them

There's Economy in Buying Here

THIS BUSINESS HAS BEEN BUILT UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF PLEASING OUR CUSTOMERS. FROM A SINGLE STORE WE HAVE PROGRESSED TO PRACTICALLY FOUR, FOR OUR BIG STORE HOUSE IS JUST AS MUCH A STORE AS THE MAIN ONE.

IT'S BECAUSE YOU HAVE FOUND SULLIVAN'S ARTICLES OF DEPENDABLE VALUE AND OUR PRICES WHAT THEY OUGHT TO BE THAT WE ARE ABLE TO POINT TO SUCH A RECORD.

The Store That Treats You Right

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway and Second Street

TURRET OF FORT AT ANTWERP.

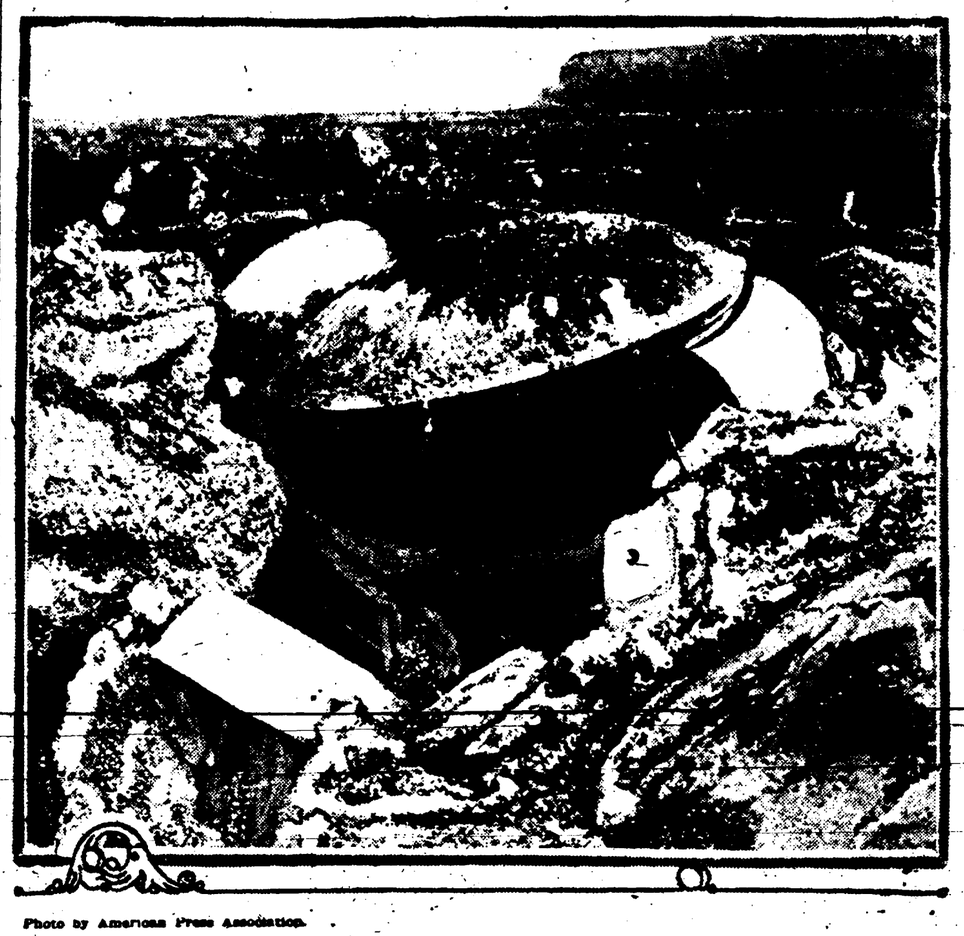


Photo by American Press Association.

This shows the destruction wrought by shells from the 42 centimeter guns used by the Germans. These steel turrets surrounded by concrete, were regarded as well nigh impregnable.

MAN TAKES LIFE BY HANGING

Body of Charles J. Wright Found Dead In Barn In Volney Last Night

The body of Charles J. Wright 55, of W. 1st st. was found hanging in a barn at Volney Center yesterday evening. Coroner Cusack was called immediately when the discovery was made by Frank Decker, proprietor of the Volney Center Hotel. The coroner's statement was that the man had been dead twenty-four hours, and that death was due to suicide was the verdict.

Wright had made his home for some time with his niece, Mrs. F. H. Cramer of W. 1st st. and when he informed Mrs. Cramer yesterday afternoon he was going to Volney Center to look over his house and barn at that place no construction was placed on his words.

He had lived in Palermo all his life until recently when he came to live with his niece. Mr. Wright had many friends in the vicinity who regret the sad enginf of his life. It is believed the act was committed while suffering a deranged mental attack with which he was frequently troubled.

Surviving is one brother, Noxon Wright of the Fulton Livery, and two nieces.

The funeral will be held from E. S. Brown's undertaking parlors Friday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Burial will be made at Liverpool.

KILLED YOUNG WOMAN.

Huntington, Pa. Jan. 7.—Armed farmers headed by Sheriff H. E. Wilson, are scouring the hills for Adam Snyder, aged 20, who, it is alleged, murdered Mrs. Rebecca Port, 26, wife of a prominent former of near Neff's Mills, yesterday afternoon.

Plummer Port, husband of the woman, had gone to town, leaving Snyder, who was employed on the farm as a paroled prisoner of the Huntingdon reformatory, alone with his wife.

When Port returned home he was passed in one of the fields by Snyder. Entering his home he found a pool of blood in his kitchen. The farmer was led to the cellar by a line of blood where he found his wife dead. The body was concealed under a potato box.

BURGARD GETS CONTRACT

The Waddington-Massena highway contract has been awarded to Henry P. Burgard of this city. The highway is 8.35 miles in length and the contract bid was $104,843.50.

Buy your shoes and rubbers at Morton & Shattuck's going out of Business Sale.—Adv. 18

WHEN ARTIE SHAFER QUIT BASEBALL HE SAYS HE QUIT FOR GOOD.



Photo by American Press Association

Arthur Shafer, a member of the New York Giants until the end of the 1913 season, was recently offered the management of the Los Angeles team in the Pacific Coast league. Shafer lives in Los Angeles, and as the job would take him away from home only half the time it was thought he might accept. But he refused to consider the proposition and said that he had quit to stay quit. Manager McGraw of the Giants tried several times last season to induce Shafer to return to his job at third base.

WILSON SEES LEADERS.

Washington, Jan. 7.—President Wilson today reiterated to a delegation of women suffragists his previously announced position that equal franchises should be brought about through action by the states rather than through a Federal constitutional amendment.

Nearly 100 women from different parts of the country saw the President at the White House to ask him to support the Bristow-Mondell amendment which comes to a vote in the House January 12.

The President told the women that he much admired their skill and tenacity in their campaign but that he had announced before that he was opposed to granting woman suffrage through federal action.

"I have had a lifelong conviction that this should be done state by state," said the President. "I would take the same position on a question affecting men's suffrage. I would be deserting my deepest constitutional convictions if I changed my position on this subject. My views on this question do not represent any antagonism to the cause itself."

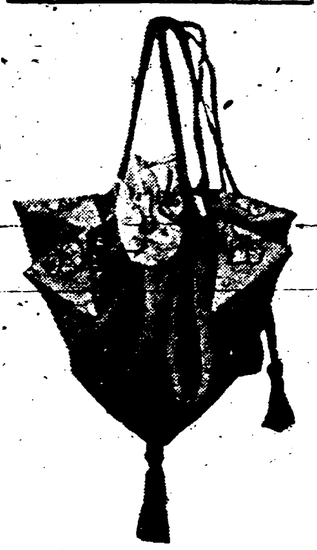
After the President had stated his position Miss Alberta Hill of New York told him that he had made several "perfectly splendid" suffrage speeches after his nomination for the presidency.

In replying to Miss Hill the President said he was opposing the delegation on the methods of gaining the vote for women rather than on the merits of the question itself.

Dr. Frances McGaskin of Philadelphia closed the hearing with a statement that there was little difference between the methods of gaining the vote by a Federal constitutional amendment and through to the state constitutions. Ultimately, she said, the state legislatures had to pass on amendments.

As the women departed the President shook hands with each cordially and the delegation left amid smiles and expressions of gratification at the way they had been received, quite in contrast to a former instance, when the women held a small indignation meeting on the White House lawn.

USEFUL AND UNIQUE CHAMOIS OPERA BAG WITH BURNT LEATHER.



This is a season of the year when milady must have an opera bag. The one illustrated would be found very serviceable. It is in green chamois, with an applied trimming of burnt leather.

Boston Brown Bread

Cucumbers Radishes

Canastota Celery

French Endive and Parsley

AT

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

FUNERAL OF MRS JULIA PULLEN.

The funeral of Mrs. Julia Pullen, wife of Oliver Pullen, 423 Erie st., was held this morning from the family residence. Mrs. Pullen was a life-long member of St. Mary's church and the handsome tribute paid to the departed soul by Father Lindsman will live long within the memory of those who heard the sermon.

The requiem was sung by the choir, and the funeral services were conducted by Father Lindsman.

In speaking of the life of Mrs. Pullen, Father Lindsman said in part:

"She lived as saintly a life as it is possible for us mortals to live. Every Sunday she could be seen in her pew; she was not only a faithful Christian but she sacrificed many things that some one else might be made a little more happy by her sacrifices."

SCIENTISTS CHURCH BURNS.

Wilkinsburg, Pa., Jan. 7.—Daring rescues marked a $100,000 fire today in which two apartment houses and the First church of Christ, Scientist, were destroyed. Eighteen persons in the apartment houses were carried down ladders in their night clothing by firemen.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY CHEESE AT LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Are You Getting Your Share of the Bargians in Our Clean-Up Sale?

EVERY OVERCOAT MUST GO!

The season was backward—we have too many fine coats. Smash in prices. They must go. We can't afford to carry them over. PRICES LESS THAN THE COST TO MAKE.

Coats that were $24 and $25, now $17
Coats that were $22, now $16
Coats that were $20, now $14
Coats that were $18, now $13
$17 Overcoats, now $12
$16 Overcoats, now $11
$15 Overcoats, now $10
$13 and $14 Overcoats, now $8
$12 Overcoats, now $7

All sizes. Lots of Fine Tailored Coats here to please anyone.

Here are a lot of Bargains in Furnishing Goods

Men's Heavy 50c Fleece Underwear, now 37c
Men's Blue, Black and Ecru Ribbed Underwear, 50c value 37c
Men's 50c Canton Flannel Night Robes 39c
Boys' 50c Canton Flannel Night Shirts 39c
Men's 50c Grey Demit Shirts, now 39c
Men's $1.00 Ribbed (Wright's) Wool Underwear 79c
Traveling Bags, good leather, $5 and $5.50 value $3.98
Boys' 75c Knee Pants, now 59c
Boys' $1.00 Knee Pants, now 79c
$1.00 Wright's Fleece Underwear, now 89c
Boys' 25c and 35c Fleece Underwear, now 21c
Boys' 50c Winter Union Suits, now 39c
$1.25 Dress Suit Cases, now 89c
Men's $5.00 Sweaters, shawl collars, now $3.79
One lot of $2.00 Hats, now $1.35

Better Get In Early and Get Your Share of These Bargains

S. Lipsky & Son

27 S. First Street
FULTON, N. Y.

STATE SENATORS NOT KEPT WARM

Woodbury Peering Into Accusations of Improper Food Served In Institutions

Albany, Jan. 7.—When the legislators come back to the Capitol on Wednesday January 13, they will find a fine state of unpreparedness. The fact that there are 30 contractors working on as many jobs in and about the Senate corridors and that scarcely one of them is completed doubtless explains the trouble.

The Senate leaders did not find their rooms ready for them when they arrived here last week for the formal organization of the upper house and when they return to take up their work they will find things little better.

It was expected that the new legislative library which is to occupy a portion of the space formerly used by the old state library which was wiped out by fire would be ready. However, workmen are but just completing the firep lace in the spacious room. The heat has not yet been turned on in that portion of the Capitol and as a result the Senators were scarcely able to keep warm during the short time they were here last week.

Notwithstanding this, workmen have been engaged all summer on the various tasks. For a time the Senate leaders who have private rooms along the western staircase corridor will have to use such quarters as they can find until the workmen get out of the way. In the rear of the Senate and Assembly chambers, the corridors are clogged with lumber and the debris of construction.

Attorney General Woodbury is examining the evidence secured as the result of the probing of the several state charitable institutions which were criticized severely several month ago for the alleged use of improper food for inmates. Assistant Attorney General Gustave Merrill was appointed by the then attorney general, Thomas Carmody, to probe the conditions but his report was never fully made public. Subsequently Mr. Merrill was made corporation counsel of the city of Utica and he turned over the result of his investigations to his successor.

It is understood that Attorney General Woodbury has no intention of letting the investigation matter drop, but is at present familiarizing himself with the conditions. Deputy Attorney General W. W. Chambers is at present in charge of the work which was discontinued by Deputy Merrill.

Measures reorganizing several of the important State departments are to be introduced within the next twoo weeks in both the Senate and Assembly. The bill reorganizing the State Conservation commission will be one of the first. Speaker Sweet will present the organization bill which will make drastic changes in that department. There is to be a single-headed commission; at present there are three commissioners.

Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany county, is one of the present commissioners, having been appointed by former Governor Glynn.

Republican politicians at the Capitol are satisfied that Governor Whitman is going to be a real organization governor unless the leaders of the Old Guard attempt to put before him propositions which were not talked of prior to his election. The annual message of the governor which pointed out the necessity of abolishing the departments of the State fire marshal and the commissioner of efficiency and economy, as well as other utterances of the executive, are all in accord with the position taken by the legislative leaders of the Republican party last year.

BETTER WAGES FOR RAILROAD MEN.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—The lid will be lifted off the financing of the Rock Island road at a meeting of the arbitration board which is looking into the demands of 64,000 enginemen for better wages and working conditions on 98 western roads. W. Jett Lauck, expert accountant and witness for the men, is the man who threatens to talk.

At the hearing under way Lauck said that the interests which handled the reorganization of the Chicago and Great Western railroad received $5,000,000 for their "services." J. P. Morgan and Co., received $500,000 for selling $18,000,000 first mortgage bonds.

Questioned concerning the Rock Island, Lauck said that perhaps its management had appeared inefficient because of the necessity of paying interest on stocks and bonds before buying new equipment.

Morton & Shattuck's going out of business. Sale means genuine money saving. Shoes and rubbers at big reductions.—Adv. 18

SAVE MONEY
By Having Your Furnace Properly Cleaned and Piped
L. P. SMITH CO.
Heating and Plumbing

CHASE & SANBORN'S TEAS AND COFFEE.
for sale only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Prompt Attention to Every Item
In transacting your banking business with us, you will notice that prompt, careful attention which we give to every item, no matter whether large or small, thus assuring satisfactory service at all times. Accounts subject to check are cordially invited.

SKATES SKATES
The Brownie Ice Skate
IS THE FINEST WE KNOW OF
WE HAVE SEVERAL MAKES BESIDES. IF YOU WANT SKATES SEE US.
PEOPLE'S HARDWARE CO., Inc.
EDWARD JOSLIN, Pres.

KEEP STREETS FREE; DUMPING FORBIDDEN

Health Officer Whitaker Authorized to Use Effective Measures to Abate Nuisance

At last night's meeting of the Board of Health, Commissioner Kellar offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Health officer be requested to use more urgent means to have the nuisance of dumping ashes, and refuse in the street within the city abaled except places designated by this board .(Carried).

Other resolutions offered were:

By Commissioner Brooks—That John Otis be granted a permit to collect garbage, provided that he supply himself with proper apparatus, therefore approved by said Board which shall consist of a high covered box that is non-leakable.—(Carried).

By Dr. Keller—that the report of Tomelay, inspector, be copied and be placed on file.

By Com. Carney—That the former resolution adopted by this board, Sept. 9, 1914, adapting the New York State Health Laws manual be rescended.

The report of Food Inspector Kennedy follows:

Nov. 46, carcases, passed. Dec. 40 carcases, passed. Nov. 20 markets inspected. Dec. 20 markets inspected. Nov. 19 dairies inspected. Dec. 16, dairies inspected. Dec. 8 chickens condemned.

By Com. Brooks—That a book report of F. W. Rumsey be accepted.

Resolved, That Article IV section Z in book of rules and regulations of the board of health and board of plumbers be improved by the board of health and that all violations of the above rule be reported to the board of health by the plumbing inspector and all plumbers notified of this rule.

By Commissioner Brooks:

Resolved, That the new sanitary code and public health manual be adopted in full by this board except chapter HI, page 390 of the public health manual, pertaining to milk and cream.

Were the board to accept the chapter of the laws as written the present high standard of Fulton's milk supply would not be maintained.

President Going To Indianapolis

Washington, Jan. 7.—Final preparations were made today for President Wilson's trip to Indianapolis, where he will make his first purely political speech since he assumed the presidency. He will speak at the public Jackson Day celebration of the Indiana Democratic club tomorrow afternoon.

The chief executive will leave Washington tonight reaching the Indiana capital at 1 o'clock tomorrow.

The President's address is expected to be directed principally to the support of his legislative programme, especially the ship purchase bill. It is understood he also will lay stress on the importance of the Philippine bill and other pending measures.

In Indianapolis, the President will lunch at the home of Senator Kern and will call on the Senator's 14-yr-old son, who recently underwent a serious operation.

After the address President Wilson will attend a Democratic meeting.

Two Public Service Commissions Better than One.

Governor Whitman will be ill-advised if he endeavors to wipe out the two Public Service commissions and substitute one body for them. Unquestionably there is dissatisfaction with the work of these bodies, and some of it is justifiable. Nevertheless, the way to remedy conditions is not to heap on one group of five or seven men a task which not even supermen could perform. Neither should there be tinkering with the Hughes law—a model for the country when it was adopted, and even yet the most complete statute of the sort—except to make it more rigid by removing the right of court appeal from orders of the commissions, a clause which, as the courts have interpreted it, has afforded delay and technical advantage to the corporations.

There is every logical argument for the existence of the New York city commission and its complementary body, the upstate commission. The city commission took the place of the Rapid Transit Commission, a state body created especially to plan and supervise the construction of rapid transit facilities in greater New York. That is no child's play, but one of the most important and most difficult problems of the city. This commission has in addition jurisdiction over surface railroads, steam railroads entirely within the city, and lighting corporations—all matters technically complex and critical in this metropolis. No group of human beings could be expected to do all this properly and more work as well.

The upstate commission performs the same function for the rest of the state, covering a much greater area but with approximately the same population with smaller property values and without such complex and critical transit and lighting problems. To consolidate these two jurisdictions into one would simply swamp a new commission. No state with a public utilities law has a situation like ours in New York, so that no analogies may fairly be drawn between single commissions working elsewhere and the two working here.

What trouble exists in commission regulation of corporations in New York State is due not to the system but to the personnel of the regulators. An investigation by Governor Whitman such as the City Club has urged would undoubtedly disclose abundant evidence of that. Reform can be brought about by raising the standard of personnel in the regulators to that of the commissions appointed by Governor Hughes. Changing the method of regulation, as has been suggested, would be an experiment certain to bring about worse conditions than those which now exist.

TO CURB AMMUNITION SALES.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Pres. Wilson today informed the German government that he would use his influence to prevent as far as possible the sale of dumdum bullets and other objectionable ammunition to European powers in cases where it is shown that an American company is engaged in such traffic. The president will take this step without regard to whether it is the duty of this government to do so on legal or conventional ground. President Wilson's assurances on this point were communicated to the British Ambassador today.

STOVE WORKS BUSY.

Detroit, Mich. Jan. 7.—Close on the heels of the announcement yesterday that the Peninsular Stove Co., and the Detroit Stove works that work would be resumed at once with full forces, came the announcement today that the Michigan Stove Co., one of the largest stove manufacturing concerns in the world would next Monday add 1,000 more men to its working force, bringing it up to full capacity.

MOVING ON MEXICO.

Vera Cruz, Mex., Jan. 7.—Carranza's troops are marching upon Mexico City following their victory at Puebla. Gen. Obreono telegraphed Gen. Carranza today that a strong contingent of troops had reached a point within a day's march of the capital and were awaiting the final order to advance.

TRAWLER GOES DOWN.

Grimsby, Eng. Jan. 7.—The trawler Cygnus has been blown up by a mine in the North sea, with a loss of nine lives. This is the thirty-second Grimsby trawler captured or sunk since the war began.

HUGGINS WANTS SUBAN.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis Nationals will go to Havana, Cuba, the home of Armando Marsans, for the purpose of inducing Marsans to join organized baseball.

Buy your shoes and rubbers at Morton & Shattuck's going out of Business Sale.—Adv. 18

BUY A POUND PACKAGE OF
LaPorte's Special Coffee
The Finest Grown
AT
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Community Notes

Miss Edna Sperbeck of South Granby visited relatives in Fulton, Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Austin is ill.

* * *

Harold Lawton of Washington, D. C. who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. S. Palmer, is spending a few days with friends in Oswego.

* * *

Louis and Florence Caswell, of Utica st. who have been ill for some time, do not improve in health.

* * *

D. J. Hannifin, S. 6th st. is able to be out after being confined to his home for some time with grippe.

* * *

R. Powell and son, Delbert of Oswego was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Powell of this city.

* * *

Miss Mary Otis of Seward st. is recovering from a recent illness.

* * *

Miss Marian Dickerman has resumed her duties as a teacher of the high school.

* * *

Miss Frances Waugh entertained the Whatsoever society of the Methodist church at her home in Cayuga st. this afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Spalding and family have returned to their home in Syracuse after visiting friends in this city.

* * *

Floyd Bracy is ill at his home in Rochester st.

* * *

Miss Helen Wellwood has returned from a visit with friends in Oswego.

* * *

Miss Marie McCollum is visiting Miss Stella Remington at Phoenix.

* * *

Fulton Encampment, No. 120, I. O. O. F. will work the first degree on a class of candidates tomorrow evening at Odd Fellows Hall. A supper and social time will follow.

* * *

Miss Mary Hunter returned today to Wells college.

* * *

Martin Fish is ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Chelsea Dann, 117 W. 1st st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Belanger announces the birth of a son.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Armstrong announce the birth of a daughter.

CHOIR MEMBERS ENTERTAINED.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Miller, S. 3d st. gave an entertainment last evening to members of the choir, Church of Immaculate Conception.

Dinner was served after which an enjoyable program of music was given.

Those who participated were, A. E. Krause, J. Will Branch, E. Islamey, and Miss Victoria Beauchamp, in vocal selections; a duet by the Misses Rose Welsh and Genevieve McCormick; instrumental selections by David Carroll and Prof. Kenyon, also solos by William Church, John Timothy and Miss Franc Lalonde.

TROUBLE IN GAS MAIN.

This morning the Gas Co., located some trouble in a gas main in the vicinity of 1st and Kenyon sts.

The drip pipe which draws off the condensation from the main is protected by a drip box of steel. This box which is one of six in the city, protrudes above the ground. Both the pipe and box were broken, evidently by having been driven over by a heavy team. The water at that particular spot was two feet deep and having forced itself through the pipe into the main caused the supply of gas to be shut off.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—Edison phonograph, with 35 records. Best of condition, cheap for cash. F. H. Craver, 110 West First st. 16 c

To Rent—Front room; bath; gas. Call 508 Oneida st. 15

Eggs For Sale—Strictly fresh; Phone 2176. m c

RESOLVE
that you will send that family wash to us, instead of steaming up the house, interfering with the dinner and causing possible sickness
The Home Laundry
J. D. McINTYRE
is equipped to handle family washing in the best manner.
Soft water from Waterhouse Creek, used exclusively.
We call for bundles.
Phone 487

RUPTURE
Our Mr. White expert Truss fitter will be at Clark Hotel, Fulton, Friday, Jan. 8th, afternoon and evening from 1 to 9 with a complete line of the improved Seeley Trusses. Moderate prices to advertise. Satisfaction guaranteed by
W. A. WRIGHT
Agent for Seeley Truss
310 South State St. Syracuse, N. Y.

Skates at Less Than Cost
AT THE
POPULAR HARDWARE
Palmer-Hope Hardware Co.
The Wellknown G. Johnston stand.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY
If you will let us wire your home for Electricity before April 1, 1915.
Wiring Done At Cost
LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144



WINTER SPORTS!!!

Dry Feet vs. Wet Feet



TO BE PLAYED ALL WINTER

and It Will Be Played to a Finish—YOUR FINISH If You Don't Keep Your Feet Dry

This snow is going to melt and you know what happens then, when we sell FIRST QUALITY RUBBERS 25% CHEAPER than anyone else, it's pretty near a crime against yourself, not to have dry feet.

RUBBER FOOTWEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

WE BUY IN CARLOAD LOTS—OF COURSE WE SAVE MONEY—SO WILL YOU

Early Rising these Cold Mornings is Pretty Tough—So We're Going to Make It Easy.

ALL PRICES ON FELT SLIPPERS CUT BELOW COST

So far below in fact, that you can't afford to have cold feet—Come in while the picking is good.

ALL ADVANCED DESIGNS IN FINE FOOTWEAR



WE OPERATE 16 RETAIL STORES

ENDICOTT, JOHNSON & CO.

"The Tannery Shoe Store"

51 SOUTH FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.



About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 7.—"Benny Kauff, of the Indianapolis Feds, is one of the brainiest, trickiest players that I've seen in my career as a sporting writer," says Otto Floto, one of the best known sporting experts in the west.

Floto's statement flatly contradicts that of Davey Jones, one-time Detroit outfielder, who rose up to say, when Kauff was acclaimed a second Ty Cobb:

"Kauff is a fine mechanical player but he hasn't any brains."

Jones, by the way, gained the reputation while with the Detroit Tigers for not being able to see anything wonderful in anybody but himself, and for being the type of man who is prone to take the negative side of any statement.

"I've seen Ty Cobb in action and I've seen most of the other great players of both big leagues in action during the past ten years, but I don't think any of them are superior to Kauff" says Floto, who has seen the Indianapolis phenom perform in a large flock of games.

"Kauff's mind is always alert" continued Floto. "One day in Indianapolis, Kauff was on third. It was a tight game. Kauff was jumping up and down the third base line but no one ever figured that he would steal home. That's exactly what he did. But as he slid into the bag the batter fouled off the ball. Kauff's steal of home was in vain, and he was sent back to third.

"Then it was that Kauff showed why he is called a brainy player, for, on the next swing of the pitcher's arm, he was off for home again. The play was so unexpected that Kauff stole home easily and his steal scored the run that won the game. If that second steal of home didn't show that Kauff is a brainy boy, I wonder what a man must do in baseball to show that he is ever ready to pull the unexpected?

"Kauff's confidence in his own batting ability is superb. It's a treat to watch him step to the plate. He ambles up there with the same air of determination and confidence as Ty Cobb. Very often the catchers tried to josh him in an attempt to get his 'goat'. But Kauff hands it back to them as good as they give it—and a bit stronger.

"Oftimes I have seen Kauff walk to the plate at a critical moment during the game, and, as he took his place in the batter's box, make a little bow to the pitcher, and then shoot some remark at the pitcher about:

"Well, old fellow, I like you and all that, but the occasion demands that I lam one of your shoots to the far end of the lot' and Kauff usually made good his threat.

"I have seen Kauff walk to the plate and as he took his place, he would say to the pitcher:

"'I'm going to hit the third ball you pitch.'

"Early in the season when the pitchers didn't know much about Kauff they didn't make any particular effort to get the ball out of his way when he would announce that he would hit that particular offering. They thought he was kidding. But later on they learned that Kauff usually meant what he said and when he announced that he would hit the second or third they would make a pitch-out. But Kauff used to go after the second or third offering (whichever he named) no matter where it was. Usually he met it and belted it a mile or so.

"Kauff pulled the same stunts on bases. He would tell the opposing pitchers just when he planned to steal. And he would go down on that pitch and usually make the base. Sometimes, of course, he would 'cross' the opposition. He would establish a reputation for making good his threats to steal second on the second pitch or to hit the second offering while he was at bat and the pitchers would be expecting him to do it. Kauff would 'cross' the other team by stealing on the first pitch, or hitting at an offering which he had not named.

"Kauff, by his trickery, had the opposition players up in the air at all times, and Kauff, more than any other individual on the Indianapolis team, was responsible for the fact that Indianapolis team won the pennant."

During the 1914 season Kauff hit for an average of .366. He played 154 games, made 210 hits and stole 75 bases. During the season he made eight home runs, 12 triples and 45 two baggers.

Quite a fellow this Kauff, eh?

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

Old Bat Nelson is at it again
If battling Cain, the ancient champ
Who flourished in the days of old
Should come to earth no doubt he'd say:
"Believe me, Kid, I'll knock 'em cold."

If little David, he who whipped
Goliah and took home the plunder,
Should chance among these parts no doubt
He'd say I'll fight 'em all by thunder.

If Caesar, that old Roman scout,
Who met all comers willingly,
Should live again these parlous days
He'd want to meet Nick, George and Billy.

General Villa of Mexico denies that he has any interest in the Johnson-Willard fight. Who has?

Ban Johnson got Pipp for the Yankees and Wild Bill Donovan expects he will develop into a pipp-in.

Dear Sir
Who is manager of the Braves?
Anxious.

It's either George Thomas Stallings, George T. Stallings, George Tecumseh Stallings or George Tweedt Stallings. Opinions differ. However, your inquiry, has been referred to Cornelius McGillicuddy. He knows.

I have come to realize that I am not a boxer—Gunboat Smith.
The realization is a bit late.

MINETTO.

The week of prayer is being observed in the Minetto M. E. church, this week.

* * *

Richard Rossiter who has been visiting his sister, has returned home.

* * *

Paul Chase and Miss Hattie Perry who have been visiting their parents have returned to school.

* * *

John Young of Chicago is visiting his parents and relatives in Fulton and Minetto.

JUSTICE ORDERS VERDICT

Justice Irving G. Hubbs ordered a verdict for $9.15 for the plaintiff in the case of James P. Moran against the American Tobacco Co., an action to recover on a contract. John P. Hennessey represented the plaintiff.

War: Pathos and Humor

Cairo, Jan. 7.—If one goes out to the great pyramid of Gizeh these days he sees a most astonishing sight. The sides of the enormous mass of stone, which is 430 feet high, are covered with soldiers in khaki. Up and down they pour in a constant rivulet of soldiery. There is a loss of horse play among them, and once in a while one gets a bad fall, for the ascent is somewhat hazardous. On the top, perhaps two hundred men are gathered, enjoying the wonderful view in the clear Egyptian atmosphere. Still, others are exploring the airshaft in the interior.

Here among the pyramids of the Pharaohs is stationed the largest infantry forces ever transported across the sea in the history of the world. The Sphinx looks down on troops from Australia, New Zealand, England, Ireland, Hindustan, and Tasmania, while there is a large number of Egyptian soldiers also quartered here. The soldiers are enjoying themselves thoroughly.

The great camp is situated in the desert just in the rear of the house of the king Menes. In the vicinity Harvard University is conducting excavations.

The men exercise their horses in the desert, romping around the pyramids and the Sphinx. This it will be remembered, is one of the battlefields of Napoleon Bonaparte. The different contingents have different rent towns of their own. Here for instance, is Queensland, there, Victoria, and at Heliopolis, a suberb of Cairo, New Zealand.

A woman's organization has given all the New Zealanders warm clothing and a testament each. The various races of Egypt are flocking in great numbers to see the sights. Their camels and donkeys, mingled with the automobiles, motorcycles and gun carriages. The forces have brought a large number of mascots which include dogs, wallabies, kangaroos, monkeys, laughing jackasses, parakeets and even one Tasmanian devil.

The men seem to be in excellent condition. The Australians have brought with them a large quantity of frozen meat which they are consuming.

All classes are represented. There are lawyers, ranchers, gold miners, stock brokers, seafaring men and farmers. Among the New Zealanders are several Maoris, and these are subjects of curiosity. The Arabs, versed in the methods of extracting money from the pockets of tourists, are doing great business with the soldiers. At least a thousand fighters can show you a ring positively worn by Pharaoh's daughter, the one that rescued little Moses from the bullrushes, and one man has the original basket at least he paid a good round price for it.

The camp is being rapidly vacated as the soldiers are judged fit for the front and depart to fight the Turks or other enemies of the Allies.

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER VI.

Prisoners.

MY first thought had been for the women, and, unluckily, to save them a shock I had all evidences of the crime cleared away as quickly as possible. Stains that might have been of invaluable service in determining the murderer were washed away almost before they were dry. I realized this now, too late. But the ax remained; and I felt that its handle probably contained a record for more skilful eyes than mine to read, prints that under the microscope would reveal the murderer's identity as clearly as a photograph.

I sent for Burns, who reported that he had locked the ax in the captain's cabin. He gave me the key, which I fastened to a string and hung around my neck under my shirt. He also reported that, as I had suggested, the crew had gone, two at a time, into the forecastle and had brought up what they needed to stay on deck. The forecastle had been closed and locked in the presence of the crew and the key given to Burns, who fastened it to his watch chain. The two hatchways leading to the hold had been fastened down also, and Oleson, who was ship's carpenter, had nailed them fast.

"The bodies—all ready, Leslie," Burns said, his face working. "What are we going to do with them?"

"We'll have to take them back."

"But we can't do that. It's a two weeks' matter, and in this weather"—

"We will take them back, Burns," I said shortly, and he assented mechanically:

"Aye, aye, sir."

Just how it was to be done was a difficult thing to decide. Miss Lee had not appeared yet, and the three of us, Jones, Burns and I, talked it over. Jones suggested that we put them in one of the lifeboats and nail over it a canvas and tarpaulin cover.

I shuddered, but the idea was a good one, and I asked Burns to go up and get the boat ready.

"We must let the women up this afternoon," I said, "and, if it is possible, try to keep them from learning where the bodies are. We can rope off a part of the deck for them and ask them not to leave it."

Miss Lee came out then and Burns went on deck.

"You must not keep us prisoners any longer, Leslie," she said. "Put a guard over us if you must, but let us up in the air."

"This afternoon, Miss Lee," I said. "This morning you are better below."

She understood me, but she had no conception of the brutality of the crime even then.

"I am not a child. I wish to see them. I shall have to testify"—

"You will not see them, Miss Lee."

"Will you take me to Karen's room?"

I could see no reason for objecting; but so thorough was the panic that had infected us all that I would not allow her in until I had preceded her, and had searched in the clothes closet and under the two bunks. Williams had not reached this room yet, and there was a pool of blood on the floor.

She had a great deal of courage. She glanced at the stain, and looked away again quickly.

"I—think I shall not come in. Will you look at the bell register for me? What bell is registered?"

"Three."

"Then it was not my sister's bell that rang. It was Mr. Vail's."

"It must be a mistake. Perhaps the wires"—

"Mrs. Turner's room is number one. Please go back and ask her to ring her bell, while I see how it registers."

But I would not leave her there alone. I went with her to her sister's door, and together we returned to the maids' cabin. Mrs. Turner had rung as we requested, and her bell had registered "one."

"He rang for help!" she cried, and broke down utterly. She dropped into a chair in the chart room and cried softly, helplessly, while I stood by, unable to think of anything to do or say. I think now that it was the best thing she could have done, though at the time I was alarmed. I ventured, finally, to put my hand on her shoulder.

"Please!" I said.

She stopped crying after a time, and I knew the exact instant when she realized my touch. I felt her stiffen; without looking up, she drew away from my hand; and I stepped back, hurt and angry—the hurt for her, the anger that I could not remember that I was her hired servant.

"Mr. Turner is awake, I believe," I said stiffly.

"Very well."

She turned back into the main cabin; but she paused at the storeroom door.

"It is curious that you heard nothing," she said slowly. "You slept with this door open, didn't you?"

"I was locked in."

She stooped quickly and looked at the lock.

"You broke it open?"

"Yes."

"You are sure it was locked?"

"The bolt is still shot." I showed her.

"Then—where is the key?"

"The key!"

"Certainly. Find the key and you will find the man who locked you in."

"Unless," I reminded her, "it flew out when I broke the lock."

"In that case it will be on the floor."

But an exhaustive search of the cabin floor discovered no key. Jones, seeing us searching, helped, his revolver in one hand and a lighted match in the other, handling both with an abandon of ease that threatened us alternately with fire and a bullet. But there was no key.

"It stands to reason, miss," he said, when we had given up, "that since the key isn't here, it isn't on the ship. That there key is a sort of red hot give-away. No one is going to carry a thing like that around. Either it's here in this cabin—which it isn't—or it's overboard."

"Very likely, Jones. But I shall ask Mr. Turner to search the men."

She went toward Turner's door, and Jones leaned over me, putting a hand on my arm.

"She's right, boy," he said quickly. "Don't let 'em know what you're after, but go through their pockets. And their shoes!" he called after me. "A key slips into a shoe mighty easy."

But, after all, it was not necessary. The key was to be found, and very soon.

Exactly what occurred during Elsa Lee's visit to her brother-in-law's cabin I have never learned. He was sober, I know, and somewhat dazed, with no recollection whatever of the previous night except a hazy idea that he had quarreled with Richardson.

The voices from Turner's cabin came steadily, Miss Lee's low tones, Turner's heavy bass only now and then. Once I heard her give a startled exclamation, and both Jones and I leaped to the door. But the next moment she was talking again quietly.

Ten minutes—fifteen—passed. I grew restless and took to wandering about the cabin. Mrs. Johns came to the door opposite and asked to have tea sent down to the stewardess. I called the request up the companionway, unwilling to leave the cabin for a moment. When I came back Jones was standing at the door of Vail's cabin, looking in. His face was pale.

"Look here!" he said hoarsely. "Look at the bell. He must have tried to push the button!"

I stared in. Williams had put the cabin to rights as nearly as he could. The soaked mattress was gone, and a clean linen sheet was spread over the bunk. Poor Vail's clothing, as he had taken it off the night before, hung on a mahogany stand beside the bed, and above, almost concealed by his coat, was the bell. Jones' eyes were fixed on the darkish smear, over and around the bell, on the white paint.

I measured the height of the bell from the bed. It was well above and to one side—a smear rather than a print, too indeterminate to be of any value, sinister, cruel.

"He didn't do that, Charlie," I said. "He couldn't have got up to it after"—That is the murderer's mark. He leaned there, one hand against the wall, to look down at his work. And, without knowing it, he pressed the button that roused the two women."

He had not heard the story of Henrietta Sloane, and as we waited I told him. Some of the tension was relaxing. He tried, in his argumentative German way, to drag me into a discussion as to the foreordination of a death that resulted from an accidental ringing of a bell. But my ears were alert for the voices near by, and soon Miss Lee opened the door.

Turner was sitting on his bunk. He had made an attempt to shave and had cut his chin severely. He was in a dressing gown and was holding a handkerchief to his face. He peered at me over it with red rimmed eyes.

"This—this is horrible, Leslie," he said. "I can hardly believe it."

"It is true, Mr. Turner."

"Wh-why was I not—called at once?" he demanded.

"I notified you. You were—you must have gone to sleep again."

"Where's Williams?" He turned to me.

"I can get him for you."

"Tell him to bring me a highball. My mouth's sticky." He ran his tongue over his dry lips. "And—take a message from me to Richardson." He stopped, startled. Indeed, Miss Lee and I had both started. "To—who's running the boat, anyhow—Singleton?"

"Mr. Singleton is a prisoner in the forward house," I said gravely.

The effect of this was astonishing. He stared at us both, and, finding corroboration in Miss Lee's face, his own took on an instant expression of relief. He dropped to the side of the bed, and his color came slowly back. He even smiled—a crafty grin that was inexpressibly horrible.

"Singleton!" he said. "Why do they—how do they know it was he?"

"He had quarreled with the captain last night, and he was on duty at the time of the—when the thing happened. The man at the wheel claims to have seen him in the chart room just before, and there was other evidence, I believe. The lookout saw him forward, with something, possibly the ax—not decisive, of course, but enough to justify putting him in irons. Somebody did it, and the murderer is on board, Mr. Turner."

His grin had faded, but the crafty look in his pale blue eyes remained.

"Where are—they?" he asked in a different tone.

"On deck."

"We can't keep them in this weather."

"We must," I said. "We will have to get to the nearest port as quickly as we can, and surrender ourselves and the bodies. This thing will have to be sifted to the bottom, Mr. Turner."

He fell into a passion at that, insisting that the bodies be buried at once, asserting his ownership of the vessel as his authority, demanding to know what I, a forecastle hand, had to say about it. He ended by demanding Williams.

I opened the door and called to Charlie Jones to send the butler, and stood by, waiting for the fresh explosion that was coming. Williams shakily confessed that there was no



"This—this is horrible, Leslie," he said.

"Where is it?" Turner thundered.

"I ordered it overboard," I said.

Turner whirled on me, incredulity and rage in his face.

"You!"

I put the best face I could on the matter, and eyed him steadily. "There has been too much drinking on this ship," I said. "If you doubt it go up and look at the three bodies on the deck."

"What have you to do about it?"

"With Schwartz gone, Captain Richardson dead and Singleton in irons the crew had no officers. They asked me to take charge."

"So! And you used your authority to meddle with what does not concern you! The ship has an officer while I am on it. And there will be no mutiny."

He flung into the main cabin and made for the forward companionway. I stepped back to allow Miss Lee to precede me. She was standing, her back to the dressing stand, facing the door. She looked at me and made a helpless gesture with her hands, as if the situation were beyond her. Then I saw her look down. She took a quick step or two toward the door and, stooping, picked up some small object from almost under my foot. The incident would have passed without notice had she not, in attempting to wrap it in her handkerchief, dropped it. I saw then that it was a key.

"Let me get it for you," I said. To my amazement, she put her foot over it.

"Please see what Mr. Turner is doing," she said. "It is the key to my jewel case."

"It is not the key to a jewel case."

"It does not concern you what it is."

"It is the key to the storeroom door."

"You are stronger than I am. You look the brute. You can knock me away and get it."

CHAPTER VII.

"The Dead Line."

I KNEW then, of course, that it was the storeroom key. But I could not take it by force. Yet I had no intention of losing the key. I could not take it by force, but she knew as well as I did what finding it there in Turner's room meant. Turner had locked me in. But I must be able to prove it—my wits against hers, and the advantage mine. I had the woman under guard.

I went up on deck.

A curious spectacle revealed itself. Turner, purple with anger, was haranguing the men, who stood amidships, huddled together, but grim and determined withal. Burns, a little apart from the rest, was standing, sullen, his arms folded. As Turner ceased he took a step forward.

"You are right, Mr. Turner," he said. "It's your ship, and it's up to you to say where she goes and how she goes, sir. But some one will hang for this, Mr. Turner—some one that's on this deck now—and the bodies are going back with us, likewise the ax. There ain't going to be a mistake. The right man is going to swing."

"That's mutiny!"

"Yes, sir," Burns acknowledged, his face paling a little. "I guess you could call it that."

At 2 o'clock all hands gathered amidships, and the bodies were carried forward to where the boat, lowered in its davits and braced, lay on the deck. It had been lined with canvas and tarpaulin, and a cover of similar material lay ready to be nailed in place. All the men were bareheaded. Many were in tears. Miss Lee came forward with us, and it was from her prayer book that I, too moved for self consciousness, read the burial service.

"I am the resurrection and the life," I read huskily.

Mrs. Johns and the stewardess came up late in the afternoon. We had rolled off a part of the deck around the forward companionway for them, and none of the crew except the man on guard was allowed inside the ropes. After a consultation, finding the ship very shorthanded and unwilling with the night coming on to trust any of the men, Burns and I decided to take over this duty ourselves and, by stationing



"It is not overboard, Mrs. Johns."

ourselves at the top of the companionway, to combine the duties of officer on watch and guard of the after house.

Mrs. Johns, carefully dressed, surveyed the rolled off deck with raised eyebrows.

"For—us?" she asked, looking at me.

"Yes, Mrs. Johns."

"Where have you put them?"

I pointed to where the jolly boat, on the portside of the ship, swung on its davits.

"What did you do with the—the weapon?"

"Why do you ask that?"

"Morbid curiosity," she said, with a lightness of tone that rang false to my ears. "And then naturally, I should like to be sure that it is safely overboard, so it will not be"—she shivered—"used again."

"It is not overboard, Mrs. Johns," I said gravely. "It is locked in a safe place, where it will remain until the police come to take it."

"You are rather theatrical, aren't you?" she scoffed, and turned away. But a second later she came back to me and put her hand on my arm. "Tell me where it is," she begged. "You are making a mystery of it, and I detest mysteries."

I saw under her mask of lightness then; she wanted desperately to know where the ax was. Her eyes fell under my gaze.

"I am sorry. There is no mystery. It is simply locked away for safe keeping."

She bit her lip.

"Do you know what I think?" she said slowly. "I think you have hypnotized the crew, as you did me—at first. Why has no one remembered that you were in the after house last night, that you found poor William Vail, that you raised the alarm, that you discovered the captain and Karen? Why should I not call the men here and remind them of all that?"

"I do not believe you will. They know I was locked in the storeroom. The door—the lock"—

"You could have locked yourself in."

"You do not know what you are saying!"

But I had angered her, and she went on cruelly:

"Who are you, anyhow? You are not a sailor. You came here and were taken on because you told a hard luck story. How do we know that you came from a hospital? Men just out of prison look as you did. Do you know what we called you, the first two days out? We called you Elsa's jail bird! And now, because you have dominated the crew, we are in your hands!"

"Do Mrs. Turner and Miss Lee think that?"

"They feel as I do. This is a picked crew—men the Turner line has employed for years."

"You are leaving me only one thing to do," I said. "I shall surrender myself to the men at once." I took out my revolver and held it out to her. "This rope is a dead line. The crew know, and you will have no trouble; but you must stand guard here until some one else is sent."

She took the revolver without a word and, somewhat dazed by this new turn of events, I went aft. The men were gathered there, and I surrendered myself.

"It will leave you pretty short handed, boys," I finished, "but you'd better fasten me up somewhere. But I want to be sure of one thing first: whatever happens, keep the guard for the women."

"We'd like to talk it over, Leslie," Burns said, after a word with the others.

I went forward a few feet, taking care to remain where they could see me, and very soon they called me. There had been a dispute, I believe. Adams and McNamara stood off from the others, their faces not unfriendly, but clearly differing from the decision. Charlie Jones, who by reason of long service and a sort of pious control he had in the forecastle, was generally spokesman for the crew, took a step or two toward me.

"We'll not do it, boy," he said. "We think we know a man when we see one, as well as having occasion to know that you're white all through. And we're not inclined to set the talk of women against what we think best to do. So you stick to your job and we're back of you."

In spite of myself I choked up. I tried to tell them what their loyalty meant to me; but I could only hold out my hand and, one by one, they came up and shook it solemnly.

"We think," McNamara said, when last of all, he and Adams came up, "that it would be best, lad, if we put down in the log book all that has happened last night and today, and this just now too. It's fresh in our minds now, and it will be something to go by."

By unanimous consent the task of putting down what had happened was given to me. I have a copy of the log book before me now, the one that was used at the trial. The men read it through before they signed it.

Aug. 13.

This morning, between 2:30 and 3 o'clock, three murders were committed on the yacht Ella. At the request of Mrs. Johns, one of the party on board, I had moved to the after house to sleep, putting my blanket and pillow in the storeroom and sleeping on the floor there. Mrs. Johns gave, as her reason, a fear of something going wrong, as there was trouble between Mr. Turner and the captain. I slept with a revolver beside me and with the door of the storeroom open.

At some time shortly before 3 o'clock I wakened with a feeling of suffocation and found that the door was closed and locked on the outside. I suspected a joke among the crew and set to work with my penknife to unscrew the lock. When I had two screws out a woman screamed, and I broke down the door.

As the main cabin was dark I saw no light and could not tell where the cry came from. I ran into Mr. Vail's cabin, next the storeroom, and called him. His door was standing open. I heard him breathing heavily. Then the breathing stopped. I struck a match and found him dead. His head had been crushed in with an ax, the left hand cut off, and there were gashes on the right shoulder and the abdomen.

I knew the helmsman would be at the wheel and ran up the after companionway to him and told him. Then I ran forward and called the first mate, Mr. Singleton, who was on duty. He had been drinking. I asked him to call the captain, but he did not. He got his revolver, and we hurried down the forward companion. The body of the captain was lying at the foot of the steps, his head on the lowest stair. He had been killed like Mr. Vail. His cap had been placed over his face.

The mate collapsed on the steps. I found the light switch and turned it on. There was no one in the cabin or in the chart room. I ran to Mr. Turner's room, going through Mr. Vail's and through the bathroom. Mr. Turner was in bed, fully dressed. I could not rouse him. Like the mate, he had been drinking.

The mate had roused the crew, and they gathered in the chart room. I told them what had happened and that the murderer must be among us. I suggested that they stay together and that they submit to being searched for weapons.

They went on deck in a body, and I aroused the women and told them. Mrs. Turner asked me to tell the two maids, who slept in a cabin off the chart room. I found their door unlocked and, receiving no answer, opened it. Karen Hansen, the lady's maid, was on the floor, dead, with her skull crushed in. The stewardess, Henrietta Sloane, was fainting in her bunk. An ax had been hurled through the doorway as the Hansen woman fell and was found in the stewardess' bunk.

Dawn coming by that time I suggested a guard at the two companionways, and this was done. The men were searched and all weapons taken from them. Mr. Singleton was under suspicion, it being known that he had threatened the captain's life, and Oleson, a lookout, claiming to have seen him forward where the ax was kept.

The crew insisted that Singleton be put in irons. He made no objection, and we locked him in his own room in the forward house. Owing to the loss of Schwartz, the second mate, already recorded in this log book (see entry for Aug. 9) the death of the captain and the imprisonment of the first mate, the ship was left without officers. Until Mr. Turner could make an arrangement the crew nominated Burns, one of themselves, as mate and asked me to assume command. I protested that I knew nothing of navigation, but agreed on its being represented that, as I was not one of them, there could be no ill feeling.

The ship was searched on the possibility of finding a stowaway in the hold. But nothing was found. I divided the men into two watches, Burns taking one and I the other. We nailed up the after companionway and forbade any member of the crew to enter the after house. The forecastle was also locked, the men bringing their belongings on deck. The stewardess recovered and told her story, which, in her own writing, will be added to this record.

The bodies of the dead were brought on deck and sewed into canvas and later, with appropriate services, placed in the jolly boat, it being the intention, later on, to tow the boat behind us. Mr. Turner insisted that the bodies be buried at sea and, on the crew opposing this, retired to his cabin, announcing that he considered the position of the men as mutiny.

Some feeling having arisen among the women of the party that I might know more of the crimes than was generally supposed, having been in the after house at the time they were committed and having no references, I this afternoon voluntarily surrendered myself to Burns, acting first mate. The men, however, refused to accept this surrender, only two, Adams and McNamara, favoring it. I expect to give myself up to the police at the nearest port until the matter is thoroughly probed.

The ax is locked in the captain's cabin.

RALPH LESLIE.

Witnesses, John Robert Burns, Charles Klinkerdlinger (Jones), William McNamara, Carl L. Clarke, Joseph Q. Adams, John Oleson, Tom MacKenzie, Obadiah Williams.

Williams came up on deck late that afternoon with a scared face and announced that Mr. Turner had locked himself in his cabin and was raving in delirium on the other side of the door.

Turner refused to open either door for us. As well as we could make out, he was moving rapidly but almost noiselessly up and down the room, muttering to himself, now and then throwing himself on the bed, only to get up at once.

Mrs. Turner dragged herself across on the state of affairs being reported to her, and after two or three abortive attempts succeeded in getting a reply from him.

"Marsh!" she called. "I want to talk to you. Let me in."

"They'll get me," he said craftily.

"Us? Who is with you?"

"Vail," he replied promptly. "He's here talking. He won't let me sleep."

"Tell him to give you the key and you will keep it for him so no one can get him," I prompted. I had had some experience with such cases in the hospital.

She tried it without any particular hope, but it succeeded immediately. He pushed the key out under the door, and almost at once we heard him throw himself on the bed, as if satisfied that the problem of his security was solved.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

CATTLE BRING $149,805

Liverpool, Jan. 7.—At one of the greatest sales of Holstein cattle ever held in America, Mrs. E. H. Dollar of Heuvelton, St. Lawrence county, realized $149,805 from the sale of 176 head of blooded animals at the Liverpool Pavilion.

The sale opened Tuesday and ended late Wednesday. The average price paid for the animals was $851. In the herd were many young bulls and heifers.

One-third of the entire herd went to Ollvar Cabana, jr., of Pine Grove Farm, Elma, who paid $58,555 for his purchase, which included Pontiac Rag Apple Korndyke VIII., for which he paid $25000 the first day of the sale. Yesterday Korndyke Segis Johanna II. was sold to Fred Pabst of Milwaukee for $12,500. This bull is a brother of the one purchased by Mr. Cabana. The dam of these two bulls, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, which held the world's record at the age of 4 years, went to Davis Brothers of Mexico for $3,600. Diona Konigen Pietertje and Pontiac Pet went to Mr. Cabana for $6,500 and $5,500, respectively.

War: Pathos and Humor

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Jan. 8:—This is the narrative of a British private in a French Foreign Legion. He was at work in Mexico when the war started, and hurried home. Arrived in London, he found his forty years prevented his serving in Kitchener's army. Men of this age are not accepted unless they have previously served. But he was resolved to strike a blow for his country, being a hardy, out-of-door sort, so he crossed the Channel and was accepted by the French.

His story I made up from thirty or forty of the oddest letters and postal cards ever mailed. Some are bits of old paste-board boxes, and others pieces of dingy manila, or even brown wrapping paper. There is no envelope or stamp on many, but the British post-office delivered all free of charge to his relatives here.

He started to drill with about 2,500 foreigners at Blois. His company slept on straw scattered over the Blois market. He declares he never felt so fit and was always hungry, despite monster meals.

In marching, he kept up with men twenty years younger. Each soldier carried a weight of sixty-six pounds. Here is his list: Under clothing in a bag, blanket with a section of tent wrapped around it, two tent pegs, a metal pail, an emergency ration of six biscuits, a can of beef, a package of soup wafers, 166 rounds of ammunition, and a big rifle.

After a brilliant sham attack on a hamlet, the Legion was declared ready for the front, and entrained for Paris at some nameless place. Marching began, and slept in a hay-loft, one night, then a stable, an attic, a wine-cellar, a loft once more and in the huts. They are fast reaching the firing-line, see nothing, but hear the scream and whistle of shells. Then comes the baptism of fire, shrapnel is bursting all around, but no one has been hit.

German aeroplanes are hovering over them; excitement grows tense, it is the real thing. Any day they may go to the trenches, and at last comes a quaint wrapping-paper letter to say they are in them.

On the first occasion they were four days in the trenches, on the second, six. He describes them as 30 in. deep, dug out of sand, roofed over with sapling trunks with openings at intervals of one metre rather like port-holes through which they pot at the enemy.

The legion have watches or spells in the trenches, after which they burrow through passages into the shelter-pits where they rest and sleep. The one which he knows best is eight feet wide, nine deep, and about "as long as the two vineries and the tomato house" (90 feet). It is dug out of a plantation on a steep slope, the passage way is in the centre, it is roofed over with small tree trunks as rafters and the saplings as battens, to a depth of about 8 inches. The floor is strewn with broom for them to rest on.

There is a chimney in the upper corner of the dug-out, but fire must not be put on till dark. The sand of the walls makes a white and yellow dado. All would be well but for that accursed damp which invades everything. If only the weather would take up! Grousing is out of his line; he is somewhat of a philosopher. He likes the captain, the fellows are still jolly, they have had no casualties, the food is excellent. It is brought round in tin and canvas pails from some distance. They get stew, Gruyere cheese, wine, rum, tea or coffee, occasionally meat. Still his hunger continues, and many a letter home reminds his women-folk "Don't forget the things to eat."

Everyday there leaves their home, parcels, letters packet, things that meet a trying need, such as a waterproof sheet, new shirt, socks, handkerchief, woolen belt, sleeping helmet (a great comfort), fingerless gloves, candles, matches, sheet of paper and envelope, boracic, song book, pipe, tobacco, chocolate, peppermints, soup packets, pemmican, a mackintosh-pocket, soap, towel, a Cardogan jacket, and so forth. Never must there be more than one at a time; everything gets lost, spoiled, damp.

When marching, he carries a sock in each pocket, when they stacked arms to rest, he changed his feet according to the Scottish proverb. Letters and parcels take a long time to reach him, but they do reach him, and occasion great excitement. He wants news, they know nothing of the war in general; only something about their own bit of the great mosaic.

After their period in the trenches, they have been marched back for three and a half hours to the rear, where they rest and refit once more like ships in dock. The hunger still continues, and the last demand is for plum pudding. It is in the post.

OVERHEATED FURNACE CAUSED CHURCH FIRE.

Syracuse, Jan. 7.—Overheated furnaces, and not defective wiring, as was first supposed, caused the fire at Calvary Baptist church, which practically destroyed that edifice Tuesday, according to Chief Thomas F. Ryan, who inspected the ruins.

The startling number of fires in Syracuse church buildings during the last five years has attracted the attention of insurance underwriters and fire fighting experts throughout the city, and it is generally agreed that new measures should be adopted to prevent the enormous waste which is becoming a yearly problem.

In the opinion of Chief Ryan, defective heating apparatus and improper care, have been the causes of a majority of church fires.

"The department cannot fight a fire in a church where the flames have made such headway as they had at the Calvary Baptist church, when the men arrived," he said.

SPEAKER CLARK WELCOMED DEMOCRATIC LADIES.

Washington, Jan. 7.—With delegates present from practically every state in the Union, the third annual convention of the Woman's National Democratic league was opened here today.

Speaker Clark welcomed the ladies on behalf of official Democracy, after Mrs. William A. Cullop, wife of the Indiana representative, and president of the league, had called the convention to order.

Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton made an address pointing out ways in which the women of Democracy may help in the work of enlightening the rising generation. Comptroller of the Treasury Downey also spoke.

Andrew Jackson Day will be celebrated by the convention this year when the principal speaker will be Secretary of State Bryan.

WINGO DIDN'T JUMP.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—President Gilmore was asked today if there was any truth in the report from Cincinnati that Ivy Wingo, who had signed with the Federals had jumped back to the St. Louis Cardinals. Gilmore said he knew nothing of the matter and would not give it a thought unless Wingo himself confirmed the rumor. Gilmore added that Wingo had accepted advance money from the Federal league. This led to a query regarding the amount of money the Federals have paid players in the advance of salary and the league head declared the sum exceeded $50,000.

DAMAGE ACTIONS BEFORE COURT.

Oswego, Jan. 7.—The case of Edward J. Guiery of Phoenix against the Seneca River Power Co. to recover damages for alleged injuries was on trial yesterday in Supreme Court before Justice Crouch. The plaintiff claims to have been seriously injured through negligence on the part of the defendant. The next action for trial is that of Patrick Burns against James Stewart & Co., Inc. The plaintiff seeks to recover $43,000 for injuries sustained two years ago while in the employ of the company.

THE QUIRK.

Commencing tonight, another list of those famous feature photo-plays, will be inaugurated and the Essanay Co. head the bill with Francis X. Bushenan in "The Glare of the Lights," a drama of great worth. Tomorrow Edison presents that world-famous panto mime "Fantasma," in 5 parts as produced by the renowned, Hanlon Bros. Absolutely an out of the ordinary. The prices of 5 and 10c place these feature within the reach of all.

UNION SERVICES OF METHODIST CHURCHES.

Last night was the fourth of the union evangelistic services of the 1st and State st. Methodist churches. There has been a good attendance each night.

On Tuesday evening and last night Rev. Jabez Stallwood of First M. E. church, Oswego delivered stirring address. Rev. George Stockwell of the local First church is to be the speaker this evening.

RECEIVES RULES REGARDING STAMP IN REALTY PAPERS.

Collector of Internal Revenue Cole Has Regulations Governing Conveyances of Property.

Syracuse, Jan. 7.—Charles C. Cole, collector of Internal Revenue in the Syracuse district, has received regulations to govern the placing of stamps on conveyances of real property. The regulations were issued by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne in Washington.

The tax is 50 cents on deeds that amount to more than $100 and less than $500, with 50 cents additional for each $500 or fraction over $500.

The regulations make it plain that where the consideration is nominal, or $1, the tax must be computed upon the actual value of the property conveyed, license deducted, and the executors become liable for the penalty if th proper amount of the stamps is not affixed.

The commissioner announced that while a register of deeds is not expected to investigate where he suspects violations of the law, he should in such case notify the proper revenue collector. A quit claim deed is not subject to the tax, nor are oil leases and mining leases which convey no title. Deeds to cover gifts in a family or from an individual to a municipality are not taxable.

The Internal Revenue Bureau also issued further regulations affecting the payment of the war revenue stamp tax on bills of lading. It announced that, although it is the duty of the shipper to pay the tax, the carrier may pay and is jointly responsible in case any such bill is not stamped.

The law, it is explained, does not apply to shipments by parcel post. Street railways are subject to requirements when they accept goods for transportation as a part of their railroad business.

12 FIRE FIGHTERS PLAN.

Will Observe Sixteenth Anniversary of Their Appointment on Saturday.

Twelve members of the Syracuse Fire Department will celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of their appointment on Saturday. The men will attend one of the theaters in the afternoon, and a dinner will be served in Birchler Bros.' restaurant in Butternut street in the evening.

The men were appointed on January 9, 1899, by Mayor James K. McGuire, and the anniversary is observed each year. Those who will be present Saturday are District Chief John J. Levans, Captain Phillip Eckel of Engine Co. No. 4. Captain Edward Gieselman of Engine Co. No. 1, Captain Charles A. Boynton of Truck Co. No. 2, Captain John Lawler of Engine Co. No. 9, Lieutenant Frank Levalle of Engine Co. No. 2, Lieutenant Daniel Shea of Engine Co. No. 7, Lieutenant Harry R. Yoeman of Engine Co. No. 6, Stoker Mott Hannon of Engine Co. No. 5, Hoseman E. F. Breen of Engine Co. No. 1, Driver William J. Jaquin of Truck Co. No. 2 and Driver Frank LaDue of the water tower.

SKATING POSSIBILITIES HERE UNEXCELLED.

No town in this section has better possibilities for ice skating than this city. When the water becomes frozen there is the wide circle of Lake Neahtewanta, as well as the levels of the Oswego river to attract lovers of the sport.

For years the long stretch north of the city was a favorite place for those who cared to make long trips. Other skaters prefer the lake where there is at all times clear ice.

Many persons have availed themselves of the privilege of the moonlight night of the past week. The system thus should be followed by even better ive when the freeze up again comes.

WELSH TO MEET GRIFFITHS.

Akron, O., Jan. 7.—Freddie Welsh, light weight champion has been matched to meet Johnny Griffiths, Akron light weight here on February 1 for twelve rounds.

5,000 GOLD FISH JUST RECEIVED AT

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hayes and daughters Evelyn and Helen have returned home from Philadelphia, N. Y. having been called there by the death of Mr. Hayes' brother, P. K. Hayes.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Black spent Sunday with Oswego friends.

* * *

Miss Nellie Wright of Syracuse has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cramer, W. 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Ethel Dunham will entertain at her home in S. 4th st. Friday evening, The Queen Esther society of the First M. E. church.

* * *

Burt Pearson of Detroit was the over-Sunday guest of his parents in this city.

* * *

Ralph Seymour, popular clerk at the Wolever store is ill.

* * *

Mrs. John Waugh will entertain the Whatsoever society of the First M. E. church this afternoon at her home in S. 4th st.

* * *

John Pastrick is seriously ill at his home in Cayuga st.

* * *

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Blann, Park st., who has been very ill with tonsilitis, is slightly improved.

* * *

Homer Smith and Miss Bertha Allen were pleasantly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson at their home, W. 1st st.

* * *

Rev. Mr. Stalwood of the First M. E. church, Oswego, was in the city last evening and delivered a very interesting sermon at State st. church.

* * *

Miss Etta Hardwick is ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hardwick.

* * *

Mrs. Mary McCarthy of W. 2d st., is ill with the grippe.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burrows of Little Falls, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson of the West river Road.

* * *

The Delta Alpha society of the Congregational church will be entertained Friday evening by Mrs. E. J. Bishop at her home, 464 W. 1st st.

* * *

F. A. Summerville spent yesterday with his brother Lee Sumnerville at the jail farm at Oswego.

* * *

George Blakemann of Little Utica has returned to his home after spending a few days with Fulton friends.

Mrs. Alvena Greenwood, W. 2d st. entertains the Friendly Nine birthday club yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Prof. George Wilson's lecture before the Brotherhood of the First M. E. church, Friday night, was upon "The churches and this relation to the workingmen." A most enjoyable and instructive talk was given by Mr. Wilson who came from New York to deliver the lecture.

* * *

The Philathea class of the Baptist church will hold a food sale at the Smith hardware store on Saturday. Everybody invited to bake.

* * *

A. T. Nichols has returned from Providence and New York after visited his aunt, Mrs. L. A. Peckham, and mother, Mrs. J. M. Nichols, who is improving in health.

$250,000 TO STEVENS IS ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Stevens Institute of Technology is the first technical school to participate in the benefits of the Rockefeller Educational Fund. A Rockefeller gift of $250,000 was announced yesterday. It is the nest egg of a fund that is to be raised to free Stevens of debt and create a comfortable endowment fund.

Title to the nest egg is given when the fund reaches $1,360,000. A committee of volunteers has been formed by the alumni to raise the money. On the committee are 200 engineers and business men of New York and New Jersey. The campaign will open January 12.

CATTLE BUYER FINDS PEARL.

John B. Webster of Cortland, attending the Wednesday Liverpool cattle sale, ate oysters in the St. Cloud hotel in Syracuse, Wednesday. While enjoying his first course at dinner he bit into an oyster, his teeth striking a hard substance. An inspection showed a fine pearl which was sold to a man sitting near him for $25.

SEALSHIPT OYSTERS
FRESH EVERY DAY.
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JAMES A'HEARN
the noted actor in
"SHORE ACRES"
5 parts .... 4 reels
HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
Admission 10c

PAUL SAYDERA
CASH MARKET
Cor. W. 1st and Vorhees
Pork Steak, 14c; Shoulder Steak, 17c; Round Steak, 18c; Pork Loin in Chunk, 15c. All other meats at reduced prices.

GRAB BAG SALE
Morgan's Grab Bag Sale starts Saturday, at 9 a. m., 25c and 50c per bag.
Bags are on display in the windows
WM. C. MORGAN
QUIRK THEATRE BLDG. FULTON, N. Y.

NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE THOSE PICTURES FRAMED
For One Week we will make a Special Price on all Picture Framing.
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BE HERE ON TIME
TOMORROW, 9 A. M.
To the First Five Customers Entering Our Store
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WITH A DOLLAR PURCHASE
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THE QUIRK
TONIGHT
The Great Essanay Drama
"In the Glare of the Light"
In 3 complete parts and 2 others.
Balcony 5c
Main Floor 10c.
TOMORROW
The Edison Co.'s wonderful spectacular production.
"FANTASMA"
In 5 parts as originally played by the famous Hanlon Bros.
Matinee 5c, Night, Balcony 5c, Main Floor 10c.

Annual Clearance Sale
PIANOS
GREAT BARGAINS
Bogue Piano Store
61 FIRST STREET

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

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LILLE MOST WIPED OUT BY GERMANS' NEW ARTILLERY

Population Has Left the City; Airmen May Succeed In Cutting Allies' Line of Communication

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 9.—High tribute to the valor of the French soldiers, who are enduring the most terrible hardships without complaint, is paid in the army bulletin, the official organ of the French war office. At one point in West Flanders, it is said, a detachment of French infantrymen charged across an inundated tract of low ground, wading through water to their necks. Heavy rains all the way from the Belgian border to the Aisne has converted many of the French trenches to ditches of mud, in which the soldiers are compelled to lie with only a bit of straw or a few branches of trees to protect them from the muck. The Germans have far better, their trenches being on higher ground. A regiment of French territorials which is fighting in the Vosges, reaching the scene of the fighting with their shoes worn from their feet, and when they trod the snow covered slopes of the mountains, their bare feet left blood trails.

News from north of Soissons, where the French captured two lines of trenches, shows a continuation of hard fighting on that part of the battle line, lying nearest to Paris. Soissons is about forty miles from Paris, of the same distance from the French capital as Lassigny.

In Upper Alsace the French are strongly fortifying Burnhaupt-Le-Haut, the town only eight miles from Muelhausen which General Pau's men occupied.

The Germans continue to strengthen their fortifications along the Belgian coast and in West Flanders. The German airmen in that region are showing more activity than at any other time since the present engagement opened and many French towns have been bombarded. It is the evident intention of the German aviators to try to hamper the French and British lines of communication.

The British troops lying opposite the Germans on the Armentierres-Lille, LaBasse line have been strengthened with some new high power artillery and a big gun duel is again in progress there. Lille has been under heavy gun fire for three months and the city is half in ruins from shells and conflagrations. Of the normal population of 225,000 not more than 100,000 remain. The Germans have tried to turn the city into an impregnable fortress and have erected strong works on every side of it.

Advices from St. Omer, to which a number of the residents of Lille have fled, give some of the details of the devastation prevailing there.

The Hotel de L'Europe, the Grand hotel and the Hotel de Lyon, which were usually filled with foreign tourists in times of peace, have been transformed into military hospitals for the German wounded. All of them bear the marks of the shells.

The German General at Lille has taken up his headquarters in the prefecture, a fine old building facing the Palais des Beaux Arts.

Most of the fine windows of colored glass in the English church, a Gothic building in the Rue Watteau, have been smashed by shell fire. The interior of the church is littered with pallets of straw for the troops.

The church of St. Maurice, at Gothic structure and one of the few ancient edifices in Lille that survived the wars of the middle ages, lived to the twentieth century to suffer from artillery fire. The Germans began to use it as a hospital, but when a number of soldiers were killed by debris caused by shells the injured were removed and the place is used intermittently as a barracks.

Another ancient land mark which has suffered is the Porte de Paris (part of the old fortifications built in 1682.) In later years it was used as a triumphal arch to commemorate the union of French Flanders with France. Many of the thread factories and the oil, chemical, sugar and cotton cloth manufactories have been burned or wrecked by projectiles. The Germans established a service of their own in the postoffice and in the telegraph office in the Place de la Republic.

The Hotel De Ville, a fine structure of the Renaissance type, fronting the Rue des Manneliers in Grand plac, has been scorched by fire, but not badly damaged. A number of German officers took up their headquarters in the building.

Such good fortune, however did not result in the case of the monument in Grand place erected to commemorate the defense of the town against the Austrians in 1792. It was wrecked.

Guards have been placed over the natural history museum in Rue Basse and the Palais des Neaux Arts, but citizens declare that some of the rare art works housed there were secretly st back to Berlin by German officers.

The German commander has used the Rues Esquermoise, the principal street of the city, for the posting of military proclamations. As a rule the people have been very obedient and except for the continuous artillery fire they might get along on fairly amicable terms with the invaedsr.

A German observation station was erected in the tower of the Gothic church of St. Catherine, a religious edifice containing an altar piece designed by Rubens.

In the Boulevard de la Liberty, the boundary line between the old and the new town, the Germans placed a high angle gun to repel air attacks by the allies. They planted machine guns in the open work spire of the church of St. Maurice for the same purpose.

A hospital for sick soldiers (those suffering from illnesses brought on by exposure), was established in the building of the Lille bourse, a brick and stone edifice being built in 1562. The ground floor is taken up with shops, the stock of which was long since depleted.

No French flags are seen. The German flag flies over the citadel and the French military hospital. Powerful works have been built around the railway stations where long range guns are mounted.

Many of the streets, notably the Place de Strassbourg, show evidences of heavy fire, being plowed and torn. In the business section the streets show that they have not felt the weight of peaceful traffic for some time. Deep ruts have been dug by the heavy wheels of cannon, hre traces of bursting shells are not seen.

GERMAN "OBSERVATORY" IN FLANDERS.



© 1914, by American Press Association.

In the lower photograph you get a near view of the man, comfortably seated in a chair on top of the straw stack, observing the enemy through a field glass, concealed by wisps of hay.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Petrograd, Jan. 9.—The sinking of a Turkish transport in the Black sea by Russian warships is announced in a statement issued by the Admiralty today. The vessel carried 900 Turkish soldiers and all were lost. She was convoyed by the cruiser Medjidieh, which escaped, though it is believed she was badly damaged. The transport was sunk near Sinope on the northern coast of Asia Minor on January 3.

Berlin, Via Amsterdam, Jan. 9.—Attacks by German aviators on the allies at several points are reported in an official statement issued here early today. It said:

"German aircraft bombarded Armentieres, causing an explosion at the railway depot and killing a number of soldiers. The German artillery later fired on the enemy's positions at Armentieres, and damaged several houses occupied by troops. Near Verdun, German aviators bombarded the French troops in the Boar forest with success."

Petrograd, Jan. 9.—The shattered remnants of the Turkish forces overwhelmingly defeated at Ardahan and Sari Kamysch have rallied and again taken the offensive against the Russians. They are trying to save themselves from total destruction. An official dispatch received today from Caucasus headquarters sai: "To relieve their deplorable position, the Turkish troops of the tenth corps have resumed the offensive near Karaguriam."

This town is southwest of Sari Kamysch and on Russian territory.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—It is reported from Basle that Bulgaria is calling her reservists to the colors. It is believed that Bulgaria will eventually enter the war on the side of the Teutonic allies.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Petrograd correspondent of the Matin telegraphs that the Russians have entered Transylvania after traversing Bukowina.

HARD WORK FOR CABINET.

London, Jan. 9.—The cabinet held its 16th session today and sent the final British reply to the American note protesting against interference with U. S. commerce. The one reply that has been sent to Washington does not fully cover the situation and a more detailed response is to be made.

Bill to Prevent Fake Advertising

Washington, Jan. 9.—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston and other spokesmen for the "American fair trade league" appeared before the House interstate commerce committee today and advocated the passage of the Stevns bill for "fairness in trade practices." The league in advocating the passage of the bill says its position is based on general fair trade.

The delegation at the hearing included besides Mr. Brandeis, Dr. Lee Galloway, Professor of Commerce and Industry, New York University; Mrs. Christina Frederick, of the Houseviwes' league, and M. Zimmerman, a trade investigator.

RELIEF SHIP AGAOUND

Baltimore, Jan. 9.—The steamer John Hardie, the Maryland Belgian relief ship bound for Rotterdam with supplies for the Belgian sufferers is ashore at the mouth of Back river, a stream five miles north of Old Port Comfort. The report of the grounding of the ship was received here today from Cape Henry. No details are obtainable.

Friends Say Wilson Did Not Mean It

On board President Wilson's train, Pittsburg, Jan. 9.—President Wilson is today receiving telegraphic congratulations from all his friends on his stirring utterances at Indianapolis yesterday. The messages are the chief features of his return to the capital. It is believed that the first step towards the solution of the unemployed problem will be taken up by the cabinet in the next few weeks.

Some of the president's advisers say his reference to 1916 in his address has been misinterpreted and that he did not declare himself a candidate for renomination. They point to the fact that the president himself deprecated the interpretation of his words made by his audience.

He is not planning to make any rear platform speeches during the day.

The president will reach Washington at 4.40 this afternoon.

CHICKEN THIEVES.

The sixth ward has been visited by the chicken thief gentry and as a result Thomas Mitchel is minus seven fine pullets. Tracks in the snow were the only evidence that remained of the visit.

This is the second loss of the kind Mr. Mitchel has had; previously he lost some birds of especially fine breed.

Poultry fanciers should "let the dog run o'nights."

RUSSIANS MOVING ON IMPORTANT MOUNTAIN PASS

No Let Up In Trench Fighting, And Germans Lose Strong Footholds In Stubborn Resistance

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 9.—Pressure by great Russian forces that have been sent from Warsaw, has turned the point of the German wedge in Poland from the direction of the Polish capital and the troops of Field Marshal von Hindenberg are now headed toward the Vistula river. The official statement issued here at midnight said the Germans had advanced as far as Mognicola, 76 miles from the junction of the Pilica and the Vistula. In the angle formed by the two rivers the Germans will find great difficulty. Numerous little streams run throug this region.

The conflict in the Mlawa region of northern Poland continues without decisive result. The military experts assert, however, that a Russian retirement there would result in no danger to Warsaw, as the troops held at Novo Georgievsk would be able to prevent the investment of the capital.

The latest official statement says: "On the left bank of the Vistula river, along the front from Soukha as far as Mogilnica, the fighting is becoming more stubborn. In spite of their great losses, the Germans are persistently attacking our trenches. The Russians are making counter attacks and are repulsing the enemy with their bayonet charges. In the region of Mogilnica the Russians captured several officers and more than 100 men on January 7."

Continuing their offensive against the remaining Austrians in Bukowina the Russians are now only thirty miles from the Borge Pass, the main entrance to Hungary from Bukowina through the Carpathians, having captured the town of Kimpolung on the Moldava river.

Of this phase of the operations, the official statement said: "In Bukowina the Russians occupied Kimpolung on January 6, and have now reached the mountains at Bukowina.

"In these operations we took 1,000 Austrian prisoners and a quantity of war ammunitions."

The trench fighting around Sochaczew on the Bzura river continues night and day without cessation, both sides sending fresh troops to the front every twelve hours. On Thursday the Germans captured some of the foremost earthworks of the Russians, but the latter attacked the enemy with the bayonet and after fighting that lasted two hours regained their former positions.

ALSATIAN TOWNS ARE RECAPTURED BY GERMANS

Paris, Jan. 9.—Burnhaupt-Le-Haut the Alsatian towns captured by French troops announced here yesterday have been recaptured by the Germans. This has been admitted by the French government. To offset this loss the French have captured the town of Terthes, France, which has been held by the Germans for several weeks.

The official French statement follows:

"South of Lypres we have damaged the trenches of the enemy and silenced his mine blowers. In the region of Arras and in that of Amiens there have been artillery duels, our batteries having a marked advantage. In the region of Souain we captured yesterday morning hill No. 312. During the day the enemy made violent counter attacks, being repulsed. Our gain represents 3 miles of German trenches on a front of 600 yards. In the region of Perthes the enemy made a pronounced attack, to which we responded with a counter attack. This permitted to not only hold our position of hill No. 200 but also to capture 400 yards of enemy's trenches between hill No. 200 and the village of Perthes. Between Rheims and the Argonne our artillery inflicted losses upon the enemy. We have made progrss on the Wover region to the northwest of Flirey in the forest of Ailly and in the forest of Letretre. In the region in Sennheim we have maintained our positions. Farther to the south the enemy heavily reinforced has recaptured Burnhaupt-Le-Haut, at the cost of very heavy losses."

HINDENBURG WILL ENTER WARSAW IN A FEW DAYS

Vienna, (By Berlin and Amsterdam) Jan. 9.—Reports are current here that the fall of Warsaw is imminent. The rumors are to the effect that the Austrian government advices Germany that its troops will enter the capital of Poland within a few days.

New York, Jan. 9.—The German newspaper, The Staats-Zeitung, has received information that Gen. Von Hindenburg's troops are nearing Warsaw and that they will reach and enter that city within a very short time.

French Meet With German Repulses

Berlin, (by wireless) Jan. 9.—The rains that are intefering with the German operations in Flanders are now so severe that they resemble cloudbursts, says an official statement issued here this afternoon. The statement says that the French attacks near Soissons and near Perthes have been repulsed with heavy losses to the attacking forces." This is in direct contradiction with the official statements issued from Paris today.

SWEET URGES PROMPT WORK

What He Said to Members of the Assembly Upon Being Re-elected

Theddeus C. Sweet upon his re-election as speaker of the Assembly, addressed his colleagues as follows:

"Sincerely appreciating the honor you confer upon me, in selecting me for the second time as your presiding officer, I accept the position with a greater knowledge of the burden of responsibility accompanying it, born of the experiences of the past year, in its exacting duties.

"We enter upon this one hundred and thirty-eighth session under peculiar circumstances. By a majority so emphatic that it left no room for doubt, the people of this state have changed the executive department of the state government, and placed both branches of the Legislature in political accord with the new executive. It is the only way in a republican form of government for passing judgment upon public policies or official action.

"When a change is so complete, and the majority so large, there is no mistaking the mandate. The voice of the people calls loudly for a change in policy. The issues discussed on the platform and in the public press, during the recent campaign, leave no doubt as to the wishes of the people. Fortunately, the campaign was confined to State issues and the chief executive, in his inaugural address, concisely pointed out the path of duty. Clean, efficient and economical state government free from all waste and extravagance, is the paramount duty of the hour. This the people demand.

"To the majority of the present House, I appeal, with confidence, for the full performance of this manifest duty. Having control of the Legislature in both its branches for the initiation of legislation to accomplish this result, and of the executive department to approve and enforce such laws, a failure fully and adequately to meet the demands of the hour will merit and unquestionably receive the rebuke it shall so richly deserve.

Patriotism Needed.

"To the minority of this House I also appeal, in behalf of all the people. The graceful words of Governor Glynn on Friday last, in welcoming to these new duties the new executive of the state, in well rounded periods, aptly presented the vastness of the interests of the commonwealth committed for the time being to your and our keeping. To you, the people have spoken as emphatically as they have to the majority of this House. Upon the issue thus presented, there is no room for partisan differences. Fortunately, the issue demands patriotic action and, to meet the requirements of the hour imposes upon all equal duties if not equal responsibilities.

"The approaching constitutional convention necessitates an active and short session. There is no sufficient reason why this Legislature need not complete its work with proper care and deliberation well before the constitutional convention convenes. To that end, I ask every member to contribute by regular attendance upon the session of the House, by the early preparation and introduction of local bills, and by assiduous attention to the performance of their work upon committees.

"I pledge, here and now, my utmost ability, as your presiding officer, to the attainment of these objects. Grateful for your confidence and support, it shall be my aim: courteously, firmly and by fair and honorable treatment of partisan friend and political opponent, myself to render, and assist you in rendering, loyal service to the state."

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. Claude S. Gilbert of W. 5th st. are rejoicing over the arrival of an eight-pound baby boy, Wednesday evening.

* * *

The case and exceptions in the action of Louis Garno vs. Henry P. Burgard has been filed in the County Clerk's office.

* * *

Mrs. H. VanScoy, W. 1st st. is visiting her son in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. E. F. Palmer, W. Broadway has been ill since Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Ellis is entertaining her sister from Syracuse for a few days.

* * *

F. F. Williams of Baldwinsville called on friends in the city yesterday.

* * *

The Misses Helen and Ruth Ward of N. 4th st. entertained a few of their girl friends at a birthday party yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Hallie Guernsey of W. 3d st. is a typhoid fever patient.

* * *

Mildred Sante, 5-year-old daughter of Earl Sante, Oak st. is ill.

* * *

Ethel Keeney and sister Eva are visiting their sister, Mrs. Chas. Upcraft of Sterling.

* * *

Mrs. F. J. LaPlant of Fay st. is recovering from an illness.

* * *

Miss Etta Hardwick has recovered from her recent illness and resumed her duties at the Black bakery.

* * *

Mrs. J. S. Thompson is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Smith, Gansevoort st.

* * *

C. R. Dines left Monday on a business trip to Canada.

* * *

Miss Dorthy Wallace is visiting, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hillick of Buffalo st.

* * *

Attorney Merritt A. Switzer entertained a number of his men friends from Oswego Thursday evening at his home in Worth st.

* * *

The many friends of Rev. C. L. Peck will be delighted to know that he is rapidly gaining strength and on the fair road to recovery.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Aylesworth and daughter Ada have been spending sometime at their home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson have been entertaining Mrs. Ernest Bowlee for a few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Babcock entertained Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potter and daughter Helen for a few days at their home in Park set.

* * *

Mrs. Tuttle of Sodus who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Goodjohn of Buffalo st. returned to her home today.

* * *

Miss Julia and Elizabeth Frazier have returned to Oswego.

* * *

Miss Mary Hehegan resumed her duties as teacher at South Granby.

* * *

Mrs. J. Foley has been visiting friends in Oswego.

* * *

Ross Wolover has returned to Colgate University.

* * *

Mrs. William Hunter of Sterling is visiting Mrs. Thos. Hunter.

* * *

Mrs. Newton Johnson of Phoenix was a recent visitor at her sister's, Mrs. Jessie Balchs.

* * *

Mrs. James Greene has returned after several weeks' stay with relatives in Jefferson county.

* * *

Mrs. George Vincent was the guest of friends at Roosevelt Thursday and Friday.

* * *

Contrary to the report in the Post Standard of this morning the Royal Neighbors did not hold a meeting last night.

The meeting was scheduled but has been postponed indefinitely.

Jeffries Going After Johnson in March

New. York, Jan. 9.—Jim Jeffries is after revenge. He will enter the ring again and try and bring back the championship to the white race. He will clash with Jack Johnson, the big black who wrested the title from him in the Reno ring. But Jeffries will not don the mitts. He will train and be chief advisor for Jess Willard in the battle which will be fought in the Juarez race track probably on March 6, between the challenger and the title holder.

All details for the title match have been arranged. The man have posted $5,000 guaranteeing their appearance. The battle will be from 20 to 45 rounds. Johnson will receive $30,000 for his end, win, lose or draw. Willard will get $10,000. Each man will receive a share of the moving picture receipts.

Johnson will leave Buenos Iyres next week for Mexico and train at the battle ground. Willard will do his preliminary work at Excelsior Springs Mo., and week after next go to El Paso for the real grind before the fight.

BOYS CLUB WON.

State st. M. E. church boy's club won a good game of basketball last night. The opponents were the Tigers. Basket shooting by Singleton, Wallace and Thompson featured the game, and the close guarding done by both teams, especially by Allen speaks something for the coaches. At the close of the first half the score stood 4 to 2 in favor of the Tigers. Johnston's injury kept him from playing centre.

The line:

State st.		Tigers
	Right forward	
Singleton		Wheelhouse
	Left forward	
Thompson		Wallace
	Center	
Taylor		Summerville
	Right guard	
Allen		Wellwood
	Left guard	
Rogers		Byrant

Score 14-12.

MOTT'S NEXT MATCH.

Henry Mott, champion wrestler of this city, will meet Charles Hoffman, champion heavyweight of Syracuse. The match is for the best out of three falls to a finish for $50 and 60 per cent. of gate receipts.

THIS CITY HAS MANY TREACHEROUS WALKS.

Many of the sidewalks on the east side of the river are still in almost an impassable condition, especially those in Erie st. Last night, G. B. Clark fell and slightly injured his left arm.

Mr. Clark is an engineer on the barge canal contract, and operates a "dinky" on the canal front. He claims to have been badly shaken up but liniment and court plaster relieved the annoyance of the wounds.

PONY ARRIVES.

The Shetland Prize Pony has arrived and will be on exhibit at the business places taking part in the contest. Watch Monday's paper for further announcement.

New York, Jan. 9.—Within an hour after the announcement of the failure of his firm at the close of the New York stock stock exchange C. F. Stringer, jr., committed suicide in his office at 40 Exchange Place today.

TAXABLE DEEDS ARE STAMPED

To Observe Law Actual Value of Property Must Be Determined

With the Federal war tax, in its application to the transfer of real property, in effect throughout December, complications that arose before the provisions of the act were thoroughly understood by the public have disappeared. Especially is this true at the county clerk's office, where all deeds concerned in the transfer of real estate in Oswego county are recorded only after they are stamped.

The tax is fifty cents on deeds that amount to over $100 and less than $500, with fifty cents additional for each $500 or fraction over $500. Where the consideration is nominal, $1 usually being named, the tax must be computed on the actual value of the property conveyed, after liens have been deducted. Quit claim deeds, oil and mining leases inasmuch as they do not convey title are not included under the act. Deeds to cover gifts in a family or from an individual to a municipality are not taxable.

While the county clerk is not required to investigate when an evasion of the law is suspected, he is bound to notify the proper internal revenue officer. The penalties for evasion of the law are exceedingly severe. At the county clerk's office, it was said, every provision of the law is being met to the last detail, including the placing on the deed of the actual purchase price of the real estate transferred as required.

Stamps from the internal revenue office are kept on hand at the banks, for the accommodation of the public. Stamps range in denomination from a half cent to $100; and there is no difficulty in obtaining them.—Times.

TIGERS WENT DOWN BEFORE THE PIRATES.

Bowers Makes a Notable Score on the Onyx Alleys; Pringle Was Good.

Last night was amateur night at the Onyx bowling alleys, the Pirates defeating the Tigers two out of three games.

The high score bowled by Bowers of the Pirates was close to professionalism, he making a total of 594. Pringle of the Tigers also bowled a good game; his score was 583.

A record report of the Amateur league game follows:

PIRATES.

Gardner	161	152	163	476
Boutin	168	156	154	478
Dodge	172	138	168	478
Bowers	160	211	223	594
Rathbun	177	183	149	511
Totals	838	842	857	
Average				2537

TIGERS.

Waterhouse	156	169	175	500
Barnes	127	140	151	418
Pringle	180	181	222	583
Mace	189	134	133	456
Hill	125	154	119	458
Totals	777	778	860	
Average				2415

CONODOR D. LAMSON.

The body of Conodor D. Lamson arrived in the city this morning and was taken in charge of by Undertaker Youngs.

The Rev. Mr. Davis of Hannibal conducted services and the body was then sent to Fairdale where burial will be made.

Buy your shoes and rubbers at Morton & Shattuck's going out of Business Sale.—Adv. 18

OLD DOBBIN BORROWED.

Old Dobbin, gray and gaunt, attached to a sleigh of ancient pattern was "borrowed" for a short time this morning from the post to which he was tethered by a young couple of this city.

Snugly tucked in, the driver and his fair companion put Old Dobbin through a series of steps that was astonishing to that venerable quadroped to say the least.

Friends of the young people enjoyed the sight for its full worth.

K. OF C. SMOKER.

The Knights of Columbus will hold a smoker Tuesday evening for the members and their friends. Card games and a musical programme will amuse the members and guests. All members are requested to be on hand.

AMATEURS.

Among the amateurs who shed their starry rays at the Quirk last night were:

Louie Showtelle in a recitation, "The Countersign" Stanley Otis in a song; Little Emily Warner in a song; Jones and Stout of Syracuse in a varied musical number; eight "Hayseed Rubes" a funny skit; Charles Lee in song and recitation.

Charles was the winner of the first prize, Emily Warner second and "Hayseed Rubes" received the third prize.

A competent stenpgrapher is wanted. Must be rapid typist and accurate at figures. Telephone for interview (this evening between 6 and 8 o'clock) to Mr. Sweet, Phone No. 401. —Adv.

LADIES, PERSONAL.

Scientific facial and scalp massage manicuring hair dressing and shampooing.

Olive oil shampoo for dry, brittle and faded hair. All new sanitary methods used.

MRS. DIX—Licensed Cosmetician. Phone 2315.

RESOLVE

that you will send that family wash to us, instead of steaming up the house, interfering with the dinner and causing possible sickness

The Home Laundry

J. D. McINTYRE

is equipped to handle family washing in the best manner.

Soft water from Waterhouse Creek, used exclusively.

We call for bundles.

Phone 487

REALTY and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FARMS—Large and small, as to size and price.
CITY HOMES—Every kind, every price, every section.
BUILDING SITES—Please yourself as to location.
BUSINESS BLOCKS—Four that are very attractive as to location and revenue production.

Our list also includes—Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Blacksmith shop, Country Grocery, Meat Market, Ladies and Gents Furnishing Store, Coal and Wood Yard, Up-to-date Cafe.

The Rigley Produce and Storage Property, Cor. West First and Gansevoort Sts.

We can supply your needs, if you will make them known to us.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.
FULTON, NEW YORK

Just to Remind You

Is the bin getting empty

HART'S COAL

to replenish the coal bin

HART COAL CORPORATION
Succeeding E. E. Hart, office and coal pockets Wall and Second Sts. Phone 490

An Electric Flatiron Free

To all homes wired before April 1st, 1915, we will give an Electric Flatiron Free.

WIRING DONE AT COST
ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

You may not have a
BLACK CAT
But if you have

Black's Bread

to eat at your table you will be just as lucky.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR OUR BANQUET, MILK OR SANITARY

Brands 5c a loaf.

We Are Getting Ready For Our

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Sullivan's Clearances are just what we call them

There's Economy in Buying Here

THIS BUSINESS HAS BEEN BUILT UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF PLEASING OUR CUSTOMERS. FROM A SINGLE STORE WE HAVE PROGRESSED TO PRACTICALLY FOUR, FOR OUR BIG STORE HOUSE IS JUST AS MUCH A STORE AS THE MAIN ONE.

IT'S BECAUSE YOU HAVE FOUND SULLIVAN'S ARTICLES OF DEPENDABLE VALUE AND OUR PRICES WHAT THEY OUGHT TO BE THAT WE ARE ABLE TO POINT TO SUCH A RECORD.

The Store That Treats You Right

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway and Second Street

MURDER CHARGE BY GRAND JURY

May Not Face Trial For Wrecking Lackawanna Train; Companions Held as Witnesses

Oswego, Jan. 8.—An indictment for murder in the first degree was returned by the grand jury today against Charles Campbell on a charge of having caused the wreck of the Manhattan flyer on the D. L. & W., railroad, Saturday, October 17, last.

Campbell is feeble-minded and for that reason it is doubtful if he will be tried on a charge of murder. District Attorney Culkin will confer with Justice Crouch on the disposition of the case. It may be that he will secure an order for the examination of Campbell as to his mental responsibility. It is said that the accused man has the mentality of a child of eight, although he is about twenty years old. James Baker and Frank Becker, companions of Campbell on the day of the wreck, will be held as material witnesses. Should Campbell be tried these boys will furnish the principal evidence against him. It is probable that Campbell will be committed to an institution.

Information leading to the arrest of Frank Becker by Chief Dyer of Fulton was given by Fred Carey of Fulton. It is believed that Mr. Carey is entitled to at least part of the $3,000 reward offered by the D. L. & W. Campbell was arrested in Jersey City and brought back by Chief Dyer, Joseph O'Connor is attorney for Campbell.

Other Indictments.

Alton Hicks, the young southerner, arrested on a charge of attempting to wreck a N. Y., O. & W. train near Fulton late in October, was indicted on a charge of placing an obstruction on a railroad track. Hicks admits that he placed a tie across the tracks, being influenced by seeing something similar at motion picture shows.

Other indictments were:

Thomas Meers, Charles Bradshaw, and Ralph Roy, burglary, third degree, and grand larceny, first degree, for breaking into freight cars and stealing various articles.

Fred Rosa and Rosa Farrington of Oswego adultery.

Giuseppi Firora, assault, second degree.

Fred Mahaney, burglary, third degree, and petit larceny.

No indictment was returned against Alexander Ward of Vermillion on a charge of stealing a horse.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF COUNTY'S I. O. O. F.

He Has Been Secretary of Oswego Lodge for 36 Years.

Oswego, Jan. 8.—Volney K. Burr, Odd Fellowship's "Grand Old Man," was last evening installed for his thirty-seventh consecutive annual term as financial secretary of Oswegatchie lodge.

Mr. Burr joined Oswegatchie lodge in June, 1848, three years after it was instituted. During the thirty-six years of his incumbency of the office of financial secretary he has administered the affairs of the office in a manner creditable to the lodge and to himself.

Remarkably punctual and regular, he very rarely misses a regular session of the lodge, be the weather frigid or torrid or tempestuous, or the sidewalks slippery or deep under a heavy mantle of snow. He visits the lodge rooms nearly every afternoon.

The venerable secretary reached the age of 90 years last August. He enjoys good health, reads easily without glasses, and his hearing is unimpaired. He takes pains to call on the sick, and many who have hardly reached the allotted three score and ten years envy him his ability and activity.

Verdict Against Power Co.

Oswego, Jan. 8.—A verdict of $1,000 for the plaintiff was returned by the jury in the action of Frank J. Guirey vs. Seneca River Power Company in Supreme Court today. A motion to set aside the verdict and for a new trial was reserved. A verdict for $1,200 for this plaintiff was set aside by Justice Hubbs last May.

GRAB BAG SALE

Morgan's Grab Bag Sale starts Saturday, at 9 a. m., 25c and 50c per bag.

Bags are on display in the windows

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MONDAY, 9 A. M.

To the First Five Customers Entering Our Store

We Will Give a

Cut Glass Water Set

WITH A DOLLAR PURCHASE

Butt's Cut Price Shoe Sale

FULTON, N. Y.

These persons received Water Sets yesterday:

EDWARD RUGG, ANNA REVELS, JOHN SNYDER

MRS. WALLACE MRS. PALEN

HEADS FALLING AT ALBANY

No Holocaust, But a Gradual Elimination of Surplus Material; Plenty of Candidates

Albany, Jan. 8.—Many supposed that as soon as the Republicans took over the reins of government at the capitol, that the Democrats who have held offices for the past few years would be promptly removed. Those who expected such a result have been disappointed. There are to be changes—many of them—in the various departments, but they will be made gradually so as to not to cripple the efficiency of any particular department.

But a day or so ago, nine architectural draftsmen employed in the office of the State Architect, were discharged. They were not removed because they were Democrats, but because the work for which they had been employed was finished. Most of the clerks in the various offices are protected by civil service, and they cannot be ousted from their positions without charges being made and proven. To be sure, if a certain position was desired by the new administration, it would only be a matter of a short time before the result could be accomplished.

In the department of public buildings, there will be a good many changes, it is expected. This department has the control of the cleaning force of the capitol, the elevatormen and other employes of the boiler house, executive mansion and State hall. Naturally the new superintendent will have men about him on whom he can depend, for his department is a big one. General W. W. Wotherspoon, who has just taken charge of the office of Supt. of Public Works, will also have a number of places to fill should he so desire, but not as many as in the other department. One of the prominent Democrats who will remain until Gen. Wotherspoon becomes familiar with the workings of the office, is William Morrissey, of Saratoga, the deputy superintendent under Duncan W. Peck. It is quite likely that Gen. Wotherspoon will retain others in the department who served under former Supt. Peck.

Even in the executive chamber, the department over which the new governor presides, no radical changes have as yet been announced. Both Governors Sulzer and Glynn retained the majority of the clerical force there who were Republicans. These men naturally believe that they will be secure in their positions during the Whitman administration.

It will be remembered that when Governor Sulzer sought to investigate his own office and cut down the force, he merely got rid of one Republican. He added, however, a large number of his personal friends to the staff of the executive department.

Candidates for civil service commissioners are bobbing up every day. It is generally understood that Governor Whitman, during the course of his investigation of that department, will clean out the two Democratic commissioners. The governor is waiting to receive their resignations, having already received the resignation of the Republican member, Commissioner Lavery of Poughkeepsie.

Comptroller Travis is the original ousting state official. Before he took control of his office the energetic former Brooklyn Senator announced that he would retire certain Democratic officials in his department. He did soon soon after. It is understood that the state engineer, Frank M. Williams of Orange county, has only just begun to rid his department of Democrats drawing lucrative salaries.

The exodus of Democratic office holders in the state conservation department will not begin until the bill reorganizing that department has been presented. The measure is expected the latter part of the present month.

Officials Want Conference.

Oswego, Jan. 9.—The management of the Empire United Railways has written to the Chamber of Commerce asking that a meeting be held in the near future between the officers of the Chamber, leading business men and others interested in the schedule and the betterment of service on the trolley line, both locally and interurban. The officers of the trolley company want to come here and attend the meeting and suggest that at the meeting only subjects tending to the betterment of schedules and the improvement of the service be discussed and that minor and petty complaints not be treated at the session.

Buy your shoes and rubbers at Morton & Shattuck's going out of Business Sale.—Adv. 18

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Myron A. Stranahan were present at a dinner given Tuesday night by District Attorney and Mrs. F. D. Culkin at their home in W. Cayuga st., Oswego.

* * *

Miss Helen Seymour has returned to her studies at Syracuse University.

* * *

Miss Anna Kendrick has returned from a visit with relatives in Oswego.

* * *

Miss Katherine Moore of Syracuse is visiting her parents in this city.

* * *

Thomas Hopkins has returned to Elizabeth, N. J.

* * *

Edwin Fostor returned yesterday to the Indianapolis Dental college.

* * *

John Hopkins returned to Oswego Normal yesterday.

* * *

George Howe, jr., is ill at his home in S. 1st st.

* * *

James Blodgett of S. 2nd st. has sustained a fractured elbow.

* * *

Mrs. William Davenport, Waldradt st entertained the K. A. E. club yesterday afternoon. Mrs. William La-

THE QU

TONIGHT.

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In a 4 reel Drama

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BOYS' and YOUT

9.00 Coats at 5.50, 8.00 3.50, 4.00 Coats at 2.50.

MEN'S and YOU

10.00 Suits at 7.00, 12.0 at 10.98, 18.00 Suits at

BOYS' KNEE PA

2.50 Suits at 1.98, 3.50 3.50, 6.00 Suits at 3.98.

MEN'S MACKINA

9.00 Mackinaws at 6.50, 4.25, 5.00 Mackinaws a

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Come in and we will convince

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES and FULTON TIMES Weekly

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B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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January 9, 1915.

Congratulations

"I have just been reading "The Fulton Evening Times" which you sent and think you are to be congratulated on having so good a city daily. All the important news seems to be printed in an interesting way so the busy man of today will be able to keep posted without too much loss of time."—M. F. CHILDS.

Easthampton, Mass.

LETTERS FROM THE FAR WAR ZONE.

W. N. Hubbert of London, Eng., writes his friend H. N. Gilbert his belief that the allies are gaining gradually, each day bringing increasing strength. His expression is that England seems unprepared when compared with Germany, who any one with any thought can see was not wasting money on ships and navy to look at.

The writer believes a revolution in Berlin and other principle cities in Germany is probable when the people understand the true situation. "For," says Mr. Hubbert, "the Germans I have seen and known are not of military disposition, but rather home loving, peaceful people."

Mrs. Emmaline Langford of Dorset, Eng., writes her brother J. Clarke of East Broadway. She also writes England is sure of victory.

In regard to the bombardment of the coast towns, not far distant from their own home, Mrs. Langford said the result was productive of one good—that it stirred the men to enlist in the services of their country, and in commenting said, "A willing soldier is worth twenty pressed ones."

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SECOND BEST LETTER
In Coke Letter Contest

There are four distinct reasons why I am using your Gas Coke instead of hard coal.

(1) I find that I can raise steam much quicker than with coal.

(2) My furnace needs much less attention in order to keep the temperature uniform, in fact we only fire twice each day.

(3) It is quite a labor saver as there is no ashes to sift.

Consequently there is absolutely no waste and much less refuse to take care of and last but not least, it saves money from the fact that a ton of coke will last as long as a ton of hard coal, therefor, I am saving third of my fuel bill.

FULTON PLAY HOUSE, Inc.
J. Prowda, Manager.

THE GAS CO.
PHONE 198

WHY CRITICISE

The whole nation is being stirred by the wonder works of Billy Sunday in Philadelphia. This man, who, with his extremely modern language but with his theology as primitive as the fishermen of Galilee, stands apart from all other produces results that are indeed concrete and lasting.

In the wake of his works he leaves brighter homes, sunnier hearts and better lives. By his methods he does not seek to lead people into better ways; no, he hurries them, drives them and worries them by his forceful thought and expression until there is only one way open—and that the right one. No other interpreter is so successful in combining spiritual appeal with practical argument

Many there are who are not in sympathy with "Billy's" way of reaching humanity, but thoughtful observers concede readily that his methods do change beyond doubt the current of thousands of lives.

Then why quibble how the end be attained? Just as precious will the saved soul be that traveled the path in comic masquerade as that of dignified bearing and solemn clothing.

Why should there be opposition instead of co-operation when it comes to the big question of "Getting right with God?" Billy Sunday's works are works of good. What more is there to be desired.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

It is rather perplexing to determine just what President Wilson means when he makes the statement that the decision of the interstate commerce commission, granting the increase in freight rates, will bring prosperity to the country. There is no possible doubt about the fact that it will prove a decided boon and a material aid to prosperity; but the odd thing is that President Wilson should say it. He has been telling us all along that his tariff, and currency bill, and anti-trust measures had "opened wide the door of prosperity;" that everything was already booming; that the only trouble with us was "a psychological state of mind." To acknowledge that the increase in freight rates will "bring prosperity to the country" is to acknowledge, in the first place, that the phenomenal prosperity which we were enjoying at the beginning of his administration was knocked in the head by the exploitation of his theories, and, second, that his policies caused a depression which was very real, while the prosperity he talked of was all a myth.—San Diego Union.

Pulpit and Pew

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. M. G. Buck, D. D., pastor.

Next Sunday morning will be held the first children's church. All children of the church will attend in a body and will occupy special seats and will sing an anthem, and the sermon will be especially fitting for children. This will be a monthly meeting, the second Sunday of every month.

The interest is growing in the Sunday evening services and the music is rendered in such a manner that it is enjoyed by all.

It is expected to use the new baptistry for the first time on next Sunday evening.

The services for next Sunday are as follows: Deacons' and choir prayer meeting, 10 a. m. Preaching service, 10.30; subject of sermon, "Little Miriam." Bible school, 12 m. Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m. Evangelistic service with baptism, 7 p. m.; subject of sermon, "The Greatest Question Ever Asked." After meeting in chapel.

These services are your services and you are welcome. Seats free and a cordial greeting at "The Church of the Cordial Welcome."

Christian Science.
55 So. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays, 10.45 a. m. on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p. m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome. Subject for Sunday, "Sacrament." Golden Text: Romans 14: 17. Responsive Reading: Mathew7:1-12, 21.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER!

The Evening Times received last night a message of seeming importance, being sent by special envoy and following closely on the heels of this envoy came a sub-envoy to inquire of the safe arrival of the message. It reads thus:

"The girls crowded so at the door at the Phillip st. school, Friday noon that they were compelled to get in line and pass in single file by Prof. Lanigan."

Ah, little girls you will never know what it is to be a professorman and have little girls crowd at the door.

THE TELEPHONE TAX.

The emergency revenue law, passed by Congress, calls for a tax on all telephone messages or conversations transmitted over wires for which a charge of 15 cents or more is imposed.

The law requires the telephone company to collect this tax from the person paying for the message or conversation in addition to the regular charge therefor.

Business men of the city were notified by circular of the law's effects.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Lucy A. Henry has sold property in W. 7th st. near Cayuga, Oswego, to St. Mary's church, a religious norporation. It is intended to use this property as the site for a parochial residence when the new St. Mary's church is built. The purchase price is said to have been $3,000.

Martha S. Barker has sold property in Volney to Erwin A. Dumont for $900.

Ann Weir has sold property in Oswego Town to W. N. Deforest. Terms private.

Morton & Shattuck's going out of business. Sale means genuine money saving. Shoes and rubbers at big reductions.—Adv. 18

PASTORS TAKE ISSUE WITH CHAS. W. ELIOT.

Bible or Rome's Fate.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—Rev. G. Bickley Burns, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, 48 st. and Baltimore av., and the Rev. Dr. P. C. Wright, pastor of Gethsemane Baptist church, 18th st. and Columbia av., during sermons delivered yesterday, took issue with Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, who recently asserted that the Christian church adhered so closely to dogma that it had become impotent.

The Rev. Dr. Wright said: "Doctor Eliot does not understand the meaning of Christianity and is like other men who, becoming self-centered, have questioned the power of Christ. The Bible that he treats so lightly contains a wonderful message to humanity and reveals the character of him whom we should follow. If the Bible were banished and Calvary, with its wonderful lesson, destroyed, this county in three generations would fall like Rome."

The Rev. G. Bickley Burns said:

"Charles W. Eliot, who is supporting Unitarianism, said the church was impotent in Germany, where the seeds of the present world war were sown. President Eliot did not take into account that the orthodox churches have outgrown the dogmas and doctrines of 100 years ago, and that the church has kept pace with modern thought and action. Germany is the birthplace of this so-called liberalism of religious thought that Mr. Eliot speaks of, and that no doubt is what made the orthodox church impotent in Germany."

FULTONIANS

Birthday Biographies.
Jan. 11, 1915.

A man of short stature, a man of very active physical and mental temperment—a man who has passed from our midst is the subject of today's sketch.

Reuben Bradshaw, born in Kingston Canada, Jan. 9, 1823, was for long years identified with Fulton's public and business life. One of his properties is now owned and occupied by the First National Bank was for years known as the "Beehive" block because of the store conducted on the ground floor by Bennett & Stewart.

Reuben came to this city at seventeen, all alone in the world. Next he drifted to Onondaga county on the salt work. Next he was sailing a lake boat, the "Farmer's Delight."

In 1840 he became a pioneer "letter carrier" for he engaged to carry the mails between the then village and Syracuse. Picture the young man not yet twenty astride a horse patiently traveling the twenty-five miles each way.

Later he operated a packet between Oswego and Syracuse on the canal. He learned shoemaking, and eventually became a partner of Mr. Nettleton in the shoe business. Then he associated himself with T. White in that line.

Mr. Bradshaw saw service in the Civil war enlisting in Co. L of the famous Scott's 900 a division of Washington, D. C. guards.

Returning to Fulton he speculated in real estate and did some contracting. He served as assessor and excise commissioner. Two of his three daughters are well known here: Mrs. G. C. Chauncey and Mrs. F. Barlow.

To such a pioneer any community owes much.

AN ELIXIR.

(By Mrs. I. E. Hyde.)

I am not a chronlogist,
Nor pose as a philologist;
But this, I know
Where e'er I go,
I'm sure to boost for Fulton.

Some people do not see the point;
I really think they're out of joint;
I'm very sure
They need a cure
'Tis this they need—"Boost Fulton."

In boosting Fulton, don't you know
You're sure to make the hard times go?
"Good luck," you'll cry,
As you pass by;
Just 'cause, you're boosting Fulton.

While boosting Fulton, boost the Times;
Don't stand and blubber, old man Grimes,
It is for you,
As well as Sue.
Boost Fulton—Boost The Times.

MORE HEAT UNITS in
Lehigh Valley Coal
than any other
L. P. SMITH CO.

MUSINGS OF AN OLD TIMER

(These papers are an exclusive feature of the Fulton Evening Times)
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The editor of the Times has intimated that there is to be no narrowness in his policy—that the paper is to be representative of a wide territory. At first perhaps, more closely confined to the western section of Oswego county but gradually widening to the scope so that not only the whole county but the neighboring ones to the west where lie some of the most prosperous farming land in upper York state, Lysander, Ira, Meridan, Cato, Sterling, Red Creek and similar points are to be in his "parish" as much as Hannibal, Minetto, Phoenix or the city from which the paper issues, so I trust I am cooperating if anticipating time, in inoperating though anticipating time, in incorporating in my early papers somewhat of the territory immediately adjacent to the present city of Fulton.

My last article touched but incidentally on the part of the city so long designated as Oswego Falls, yet the omission was in no way intentional. As much later as 1855, it was said of the portion of the city on the west bank of the Oswego:

"This place did not begin to assume the likeness of a village until after the building of the railroad (now the D. L. & W.) in 1848. An act had been passed providing for its incorporation in 1847, but so few were the inhabitants that no steps were taken to carry it into effect until 1854."

In 1846 it was spoken of as "Phillip's village, a small settlement on the Oswego at the Falls."

Incidently, there is one thing that the people of that community did that those on the east side practically neglected to do. That is they passed down to posterity the names of a number of the residents of the place by name streets after them.

In this list are Voorhees, Leitch, Kellogg, Phillip, Schuyler, Gansevoort, Walradt and Schenk. On the east side there are Van Buren, Emery, Lyons, Pratt, Hubbard and Wells—(but one of which is as yet, of any prominence.)

Most of the names I have recalled were in daily use eighty years ago as names of living, toiling dwellers on the flat table land between the river and the lake. Gen. Gansevoort, and Capt. Walradt were prominent in the war of 1812.

The buildings of Asa Phillips, the tavern, the blacksmith shop, the grist mills, Northrop saw mill, Jacob Schenck's saw mill, and the homes of John I. Walradt, his father-in-law. Daniel Huguinn, the Schencks father Jacob and his sons William, John and Peter, Benjamin Wells, Emery and Abram Howe, Calvin French, Mr. Dexter and several others were too widely scattered to be really considered a "community." The river was crossed by a toll-bridge lying much closer to the river bed than the present bridge (which is the second successor on the same site—that of the present "lower" bridge). Whether the first one crossing the river at Yelvertin "Island" (the State Reservation) had been discontinued is not absolutely certain but I infer it was in use. It, too was a toll bridge. Mr. Lyons had moved his still "Oswego Falls" post office from the east side of the river.

In Granby there were small settlements at William's Corners, (now Granby Center) Bowen's Corners and Dexterville. But the largest, most enterprising community in the township was at "Niggerville" now known as "West" Granby. Here in 1835 there was a grist mill, a saw mill, a distillery, two stores, two taverns and no less than four blacksmith shops, besides fifteen to twenty dwellings.

This was accounted for by the large amount of travel from Lysander, Ira and similar places to Oswego and Fulton. Two years later the financial troubles of 1837 checked business and before trade revived travel was diverted to other places and the embryo city became a thing of the past. Prominent at this place eighty years ago were John Bullen, William and John Draper, father and son; A. Higgins and Andrew Decker. Decker's tavern was sometimes called the "Astor" House, by the jovial ones.

Other residents of Granby, as farmers, were John Hutchins and Benajah Bowen (Bowens Corners), Seth Williams and Mr. Crofoot at William Corners; Mr. Rodman Dexter at Dexterville, Messrs Geer and Seth Paine, with their "Horseshoe" dam saw mill to the south; Jesse Reynolds, John Summerville and Wm. H. Tompkins.

I presume Mr. Tompkins was the most recent arrival. Then, too, Aaron Stranahan, grandfather of Nevada N. and Myron A. (both well known to your locality had been a resident of the town for five years. David Wilcox, too, the father of eight sons located in the south-central part of the town in 1834. Lest I seen partial let me recall a few others like C. P. Dutcher, C. S. and John Fuller, A. Palmer and O. H. Dutton, all of whom have descendants still living in this vicinity.

Swinging to the south I want to take in turn Schroeppel, Volney, Scriba, Oswego town, Hannibal and Lysander. Then if your patience permit Hastings, Palermo, Mexico, New Haven, Oswego City, Sterling and Ira.

Note—there is of course much interesting matter antedating that of eighty years ago but it pleases my fancy to be original. By way of comment I received a letter recently that bore testimony to the fact that there are other individuals who believe it right to give "honor where honor's due." The writer referred to a club meeting he attended whereat eloquent testimony was voiced of some of the very men and of sentiments I had written of in my first paper—that of Jan. 2. —JAMES.

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is good, but why not practice what you preach?—
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ROUMANIA READY TO FIGHT WITH ALLIES

Declaration Expected At Any Moment; Germans Lose Power In the Kingdom; Reservists Called to the Colors

By BURTON L. FRAZIER.

Bucharest, Roumania, Jan. 11.—Roumania is ready for war. She will fight on the side of the allies. Her entrance into the conflict is believed to be only a matter of days, possibly only hours.

Upon my arrival here from Athens I found that the element that kept Roumania neutral in the early days of the war had practically disappeared. The influence of the German minister, Dr. Von Waldthausen, has been steadily waning. It has been almost wiped out as a result of the Russian victories in Bukowina and the Caucasus.

In Athens it was apparent that Greece was only waiting for Roumania. The two countries are in perfect accord. Their interests can clash in no manner and for that reason it was possible for them to agree upon a modus operandi.

It was due to the influence of Greece that Roumania returned to Bulgaria the territory taken when the Bulgars had been whipped by their former Balkan allies. In return for this Roumania expects to secure a generous slice of Transylvania when Austria is defeated.

On the train that brought the International News Service correspondent here from Athens were many Roumanian reservists who had been recalled to the colors. The capital city of Roumania is teeming with military activity.

The Medical corps is being raised to a high degree of efficiency. Hospital and ambulance corps are being formed. Medical supplies are being gathered in abundance. All towns have been requested to furnish a quota of physicians and nurses.

ITALIANS READY TO STORM AN ARABIAN PORT

By BRIXTON D. ALLAIRE.

(International News Service Staff Correspondent.)

Rome, Jan. 11.—Five Italian warships and a flotilla of torpedo destroyers sailed from Taranto at 7 o'clock Saturday evening one hour after the time limit of the ultimatum to Turkey expired. The fleet is under the command of Vice Admiral Cagni.

The Italian warships sailed under sealed orders, but it is rumored at the Marine ministry that they are on their way to Hodeida, the Arabian ports where the Turks arrested the British consul who had taken refuge under the Italian flag and precipitated a crisis that is expected to bring Italy into the war.

It is reported, though not officially confirmed, that the Italian warships will demand from the municipal authorities of Hodeida the reparation that Turkish government has failed to give. This includes an apology, the release of the British consul and a salute to the Italian flag.

If these are not given, Vice Admiral Cagni will send notice that the town is to be bombarded and after giving the inhabitants a chance to leave will open fire upon the town.

GINGERBREAD, PIPES, ETC., FROM AUSTRIA'S AGED RULER

By STEVEN BURNETT.

Vienna, December 28, (by mail to New York), Jan. 11.—Emperor Francis Joseph, the aged ruler of Austro-Hungary, is living in the strictest seclusion in the Schoenbrunn Palace, where he grants no audiences except to war office and foreign office functionaries; but despite this secrecy it can be stated emphatically that recent reports of the Emperor's physical collapse were wholly false.

The Emperor arises at 5 o'clock every morning and is busily engaged until 8 o'clock at night when he retires. Immediately after arising he has prayers in his private chapel and then eats a frugal breakfast of porridge and milk or ryebread and black coffee. Unless he has guests the Emperor seldom goes into the Palace dining room, having his meals served in his apartments.

About the only guests, up to Christmas, that were admitted to Schoenbrunn were Archduchess Marie Valerie, the Emperor's daughter and her children.

The Austrian war minister is a fairly regular visitor and when he enters the Emperor's apartments his arms are filled with maps and dispatches. It is safe to say that there is no truth in the reports that the aged Monarch is kept in ignorance of the Austrian reverses. He is thoroughly acquainted with the disadvantages under which the Austro-Hungarian forces are fighting in Galicia and in the Southern theater of war.

Emperor Francis Joseph donated a large sum from his own private fortune for the purchase of Christmas gifts for soldiers at the front. These were packed in chests, each chest holding presents for 250 men. In each box was 250 ginger bread cakes, 75 pipes, 75 packages of tobacco, 75 patent pipe lighters to defy the wind and rain, 250 cakes of soap, 2,700 cigarettes, 250 postcards and 175 cigarette holders. Smaller boxes containing wines were sent to the officers. All held sprigs of pine and fir from the forest around Schoenbrunn palace.

[illegible] SAYS U. S.

Concessions of Sir Edward Grey Pleases Washington; No Reply From U. S.

Washington, Jan. 11.—General satisfaction today was expressed in Washington over the tone of the note on shipping received from the British government although many differences of law and of interpretation still remain to be settled by the United States and the British government.

Sir Edward Grey has conceded in theory many of the American contentions without referring to the facts as they exist, regarding the British policy of seizure and detention, according to the official interpretation of the note. Apparently, he disputes the correctness of the information of the state department on these points, although the department claims to have proof for all the cases it has cited. The opinion is, however, that there is promise in the Grey reply of an improvement in conditions surrounding neutral shipping, although there is insistence of the right of a belligerent to detain a neutral cargo indefinitely on what is regarded by the State department as mere suspicion.

It is not probable that any reply to the note will be made by this government beyond an acknowledgement of its receipts, until the British government is again heard from. Sir Edward Grey states that his present note merely is preliminary to further correspondence on the subject, and the general impression here is that this note paves the way for an amicable adjustment of existing differences between the two governments.

China's Action Stirs Tokyo Government

Tokyo, Jan. 11. China and Japan are on the verge of a diplomatic crisis. The Pekin government has abolished the war zone on the Shantung peninsula. This action is regarded by Japan as an unfriendly act. Premier Okua today summoned the cabinet for a special session tomorrow when China's action will be discussed.

Kiao-Chau is on the Shantung peninsula and the Japanese government by China's unexpected move an attempt to force the abandonment by Japan of the town recently taken from the Germans.

Germans Continue Practice of Obsolete Tactics

Paris, Jan. 11.—Nearly half a mile of German trenches have been ceptured by the French according to an official statement issued here this afternoon. At three different points on the battle front the Germans have lost earthworks. One of the counter attacks was made by the Germans in massed formation showing that they have not abandoned the tactics which cost them such heavy losses at the outset of the war.

The official statement follows:

"From the sea to the Lys there has been an intermittent cannonade are less violent in its nature than on preceding days. In the region of Ypres our artillery has replied effectively to that of the enemy and succeeded in directing its fire well against the German trenches. Between the Lys and the Oise in the region of La Bioselle our troops have captured one trench after a violent combat. To the northeast of Soissons on height 132 our troops repulsed a German attack, then they attacked in their turn recapturing two lines of their trenches on a front 500 yards long. These trenches are part of those captured on Jan. 3 and assure for us the possession of all of height 132. From Rheims to the Argonne our artillery has bombarded the first line of the enemy and the shelters of the reserve to the north of Perthe after having repulsed the counter attacks reported from this section last night. We have advanced gaining four lines of trenches, 200 yards long."

French Failed to Take Trenches at La Boiselle

Berlin, (by wireless), Jan. 11.—An official statement issued here this afternoon admits the French have captured parts of the German trenches at Soisson and hold only a small portion of the German works. It also admits the French took part of the German trenches east of Perthes adding that these were subsequently captured with heavy losses to the enemy. The official statement follows:

"In the western theater of war only artillery battles occurred at Nieuport, Ypres and south of there. The French attack on La Boiselle northeast of Albert completely failed. North of Soissons the French who had established themselves in as small part of our trenches again attacked us. So far they have gained no success. In the neighborhood of Soutir there has been no fighting within the last few days."

"HI, THERE, YOU DERNED LITTLE RASCAL!"



—Hodge in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

GRANT'S IMMORTAL SAYING EMULATED BY GEN. JOFFRE

Frenchman Believes In the Wear-Them-Out Tactics; Both Armies Fighting For Highways

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French armies and director-in-chief of the operations of the allied armies in France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine, has taken the motto of General U. S. Grant, the famous American soldier, for his winter plan of campaign:

"He is going to fight the battle along the present line, if it takes all winter."

The operations now in progress from the North sea to the Swiss border show this. He is going to give the Germans no rest. It is doubtful if any overwhelming assault all along the line will be tried. The allies will keep pressing against the German front with varying degrees of pressure, using the bayonet at some points and artillery exclusively at others, but he is going to keep eating away.

The results expected from this plan of campaign may be summed up briefly as follows:

It will wear down the morale of the Germans; the general Anglo-French pressure all along the front will prevent the Germans from shifting any considerable body of troops to the eastern theater of war; the ammunition stores of the Germans will be strained to meet the continuous fire of the allies and the Germans will be compelled to relinquish advanced positions under the battering of fresh French and British troops. The French commander-in-chief is going to keep "nibbling," as he describes it, in order to conserve his men, rather than throw them forward against the strong defensive works of the invaders.

In the Champagne region the fighting for the roads is still in progress. The hostilities around Perthes-les-Hurlus and Beausejour as well as those further east in the Argonne may be described as a fight for highways. Both Perthes and Beausejour lie a trifle to the east of Souain, between Rheims and the Argonne, on high ground controlling an important road. This highway connects with the strategic turnpike stretching eastward from Rheims through Ste. Menehould. In times of peace it was used to a large extent by automobile tourists by reason of its width and fine, hard surface. It could not be improved upon for purposes of troop movements. Just west of Perthes and Beausejour another road runs northward from Souain. From Ste. Menehould another highway runs north, along the western slopes of the region of the Argonne forest. These roads are important alike to both French and Germans for military reasons, hence the hard trench fighting to get possession of them.

From Arras to Soissons, as well as in West Flanders, vigorous artillery duels are in progress.

The fiercest fighting, however, is taking place in Upper Alsace where General Pau gathered his forces for another drive against Burnhaupt, which lies in front of Muelhausen, about half way between Altkirch and Thann. If the French had been able to hold Burnhaupt they would have been in a position to open a bombardment upon the outer works defending Mauhausen on the west. Hard fighting is also reported from that section of the Vosges mountains lying west of Wattweiler, two miles north of Sennheim (Cernay.) Wattweiler controls a road running northward from Sennheim through Sulz (Scultz.) This force is part of the French army that took Steinbach from the Germans.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
R. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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January 11, 1915.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Congratulations

"We appreciate your paper as much as any person in town and do not want to miss a copy."—Mrs. William Bogue.

Opinions

"Navy's Greatest Need—Reorganization of Its Personnel."

Whatever action may be taken in individual cases—and some of these deserve consideration—it will be a misfortune if Congress should repeal the provision of law which through a process of "elimination and readjustment" has minimized evils that for years and years had snapped the spirit and efficiency of the navy. Personal hardships and in rare instances unwitting injustice have followed the decisions of the Admirals Board of elimination, as must be the result always with the working of any system purely human. But as a whole the outcome has been most salutary in its effect on naval efficiency.

Viewed in its broadest aspects this is a question not of the promotion or reward of officers so much as it is an attempt to give the country a just return for its expenditures on national defence. As set down in a memorandum accompanying the Personnel bill now and for several sessions before Congress, the defects sought to be remedied are threefold. First under the present system officers reach the flag grade only a short time before their retirement becomes mandatory; next, too many officers of about the same age are found in the same group on the navy list, thus establishing an impasse and creating the so-called "hump" to advancement; and, finally, a lack of logical proportion exists between the total number of officers and the ships to be handled.—New York Herald.

BUELL BROS.
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17 N. Second Street

GET THE BEST
INSURANCE
We write it, so as to cover all loss or damage, in millionaire companies only. Also, in demnity bonds of all kinds n the strongest of all companies.

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Phone 122

WHAT WE HOPE FOR

When the idea was presented to many of Fulton's progressive women and men that a daily evening newspaper should be numbered among this city's assets, fear was expressed that the venture could not succeed because nowadays the people are educated to the large paper coming from the large city. This was not considered good reasoning by hundreds of persons who believed that this city should not be outdone by dozens of other towns in the Empire State where daily papers are found to be thriving business propositions.

It is a fact, conceded by everybody, that the human body has wonderful restoring, renewing, healing power, and the mind can and does govern these forces to a great extent. With the truth of this belief in uppermost thought, The Fulton Evening Times, Inc, has given to the people of the city a something that they want—a daily evening paper. That The Evening Times has met with approval of the people of this city may be seen in the results as found upon the circulation books. With only nineteen issues of the paper to the credit of the incorporation, we boast of a growth that is almost phenomenal, which is, today, a little more than one thousand five hundred paid-in-advance subscribers. Right here, the advertiser and reader must bear in mind, these figures do not represent the total number of papers which are being circulated each day by the circulation department, for our carrier system embraces every home in Fulton, Phoenix, Minetto, Himpanville, and many copies of The Evening Times are sold and distributed each day in the county seat, Oswego.

* * *

The Fulton Evening Times, Inc., at the outset of the venture, hoped for just these results, and more, which are to be enumerated, but before presenting our hopes, it is in order to place before the reader brief facts as to why The Evening Times has met with its gratifying reception. In the first place, it fills a vacancy that has been for years recognized as a stigma upon the fair name of the city of Fulton—a city that has not supported a home daily newspaper, but which instead, has sent each year thousands of dollars out of the city, into other cities, away from the merchants and business men, with no hope of the money returning to aid in maintaining home projects and home institutions. In The Evening Times the people of this city are getting each day the live news of the city, presented in concise form, without fear or favor and with malice toward no man. In addition to this, the people are getting in the columns of The Evening Times all of the important happenings of the world, succinctly and concisely presented. The people of Fulton have been quick, very quick, to recognize the merits of a clean publication, and their appreciation is gratifying.

It is generally known that advertising forms the sustenance of a newspaper. Recognizing this fact, the majority of the merchants and business men of this city have come forward, as a review of the columns of The Evening Times since its first issue will show, in a way to convince the skeptical person that Fulton can and will support a daily newspaper. In seeking advertising patronage The Evening Times is not begging for charity. Indeed, the paper is but giving the people a something that they have needed, and therefore wanted; a something that they are buying because they want it, and which, according to all business rules, is an advertising medium par excellence.

* * *

In spite of the fact that, in The Evening Times the people of the city are getting something that they want, there are merchants who continue to send to papers published outside of this city their advertising patronage. Prior to the inauguration of a home daily this practice was, perhaps, somewhat excusable, although questionable. In former days it was said that the weekly newspaper was too infrequent, that it did not hit the people often enough; that the out-of-town paper must be used in order to reach the public pulse and get results. Today conditions are changed. Today Fulton has two weekly and one daily newspaper, and is abreast of the age.

In the publication of two weekly and one daily newspaper in this city, what merit has the paper that is published elsewhere for circulation in this city? We say, NOT ANY. Again, what moral hold upon this city has the newspaper published for circulation in an adjoining city? NOT ANY, because the earnings of the papers that are circulated here are not left with the merchants of Fulton to assist in maintaining our home institutions.

The business men of this city, a majority of whom are members of the Chamber of Commerce, desire to inculcate in the minds of the people that admirable spirit of pride, that spirit which educates us to buy our needs of them; or, in other words, to "BUY AT HOME." In appealing to the people to "Buy at Home" the weekly and daily newspapers of the city are sought out, their columns are used in the campaign of educating the people that here may be had all that a household needs. Yet in spite of this, one found, within less than a week, more than two columns of advertising matter appearing in newspapers published elsewhere than in Fulton; and too, in papers that have no interest in our city beyond the pulling power derived from their circulation here. This pulling power, be it known, is used to the detriment of home merchants, as it is used by the skilled advertising manager to boost the patronage of the city merchant.

The advertising columns of The Evening Times and the two weekly papers show who is who in loyalty to this city. Those same columns show that a majority of the merchants of Fulton recognize the fact that no legitimate reason exists for sending out of this city money appropriated for advertising, because with the local field covered by mediums that circulate in every home within a radius of five or six miles of the center of Fulton, they are getting the publicity they deserve.

* * *

The Evening Times has hoped and still hopes that in course of time the preachers of the doctrine of "Buy at Home" shall become practical supporters of all the words imply; that they shall become wise to the fact that Fulton's newspapers are hives of industry, and in and by them, and by standing by them, merchants shall get returns for every dollar spent in patronizing the papers.

Further, we hope for the day when merchants and business men of this city, and we speak advisedly and collectively, shall come to realize that The Evening Times is not born to crush out its weekly competitors; that it is an institution, or an industry—just as anyone of the city's many manufacturing plants—that employs home labor and talent, from whose earnings the merchants are bound to receive patronage. At the present moment The Evening Times' payroll each week is a matter of no small proportion, and of this new industry gets its deserts at the hands of the men who should practice what they preach, the weekly disbursement of money will grow in the same proportion as that support.

While The Evening Times has little reason for complaint, its hundreds of friends in and out of business circles made stringent comment on a recent day upon the appearance in out-of-town papers of many inches of advertising space. In this connection The Evening Times supplements the comment by stating that a man who will preach the "Buy at Home" doctrine and does not practice it, and who goes in for getting all he can out of an industry founded upon sound civic and business principles, is doomed to become at a later date, or when The Evening Times shall have reached the running stage, a grafter upon his community. But not so the man who had the courage to help launch an institution that will assist in putting Fulton where it belongs—in the front rank of other progressive cities. To those men all honor is due; they had the courage of their convictions, for they are the men who furnished the sinews for a campaign before a bit of fat was formed.

The names of these men are to be found daily in the advertising columns of The Evening Times.

HUGO'S EYES ON THE LOBBYISTS

State Press Will Contain Full Information About Them; They Shall Be Known By Their Works

Albany, Jan. 11—Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo is seeing to it that lobbyists shall be well known to the people of the state this year and he has already made public the names of attorneys who will watch legislation and endeavor to influence it for their clients. These accelerators in the past have had a wider scope than they are now permitted, for a recent law has regulated, presumably for all time, the almost unbridled freedom once enjoyed by lobbyists.

On the first day that the legislature met in Albany attorneys for some of the most important corporations in the state were on hand to see that their clients were informed as to just what legislation was pending. The fact that few bills were introduced through the consent of both houses, made their vigilance unnecessary. These attorneys were compelled to register with the Secretary of State, however. They gave their names, occupations and the corporations which they will represent during the present session of the law-makers.

"I shall supply the press each day with a list of the attorneys who come to Albany to assist or retard corporate and other legislation," said Secretary Hugo today. "The law says that no one shall attempt to influence legislation for a corporation without first having registered as a lobbyist with this department. I shall see that this is carried out and as fast as these lawyers make known to me what interests they represent, I will so inform the public through the newspapers."

Already the New York Central Railroad Company, the International Railway, the Hydraulic Power Co. the United States Light and Heating Co., the New York Civic League, the New York Civil Service Reform association and other well known corporations and organizations have sent their representatives to the Secretary of State to register and as the days come and go the list will grow.

Some of the veteran legislators, of whom there are few now, in Albany, can remember the old days when the lobbyists stalked rampant through the Capitol, pompus and powerful. Although most of them were known to the members of the Senate and Assembly, the general public had little opportunity of discovering the identities of the men who earned large salaries, because of their influence with the powers that were and their ability to serve their employers to their satisfaction.

The story of the old time lobby in Albany brings up the names of many prominent politicians and lawyers as does the present day chapter of the tale. The method of lobbying, however, has changed materially with the result that things are at present far more in the open than they were twenty years ago and even later.

There is a book down in the office of the Secretary of State wherein will be chronicled the names of all future lobbyists, so that if one is anxious to learn just who is in favor or opposed to a certain bit of legislation, from a professional point of view, all that has to be done is to thumb the little volume carefully.

Each year there is a mass of legislation affecting breweries, railroads, bankers, druggists, physicians, charitable and other organizations, much of which fails to become laws, probably because they are improper, but possibly because the lobbyist has been efficient.

1,000 MEN ON FULL TIME IN CITY FACTORY.

Normal Working Force Began Work Today in Typewriter Factory.

Syracuse, Jan. 11.—The 1,000 factory employes of the L. C. Smith & Brothers Typewriter Co., will begin work today on full time.

For several weeks the factory has been running on half time in practically all departments, although retaining the full number of employes. A falling off in the demand for typewriters, due to general business conditions, was the cause of the reduced working hours.

Matthew S. Eylar, general sales manager of the company, said yesterday that he was strongly of the opinion that the restoration of the full-time schedule, six days a week, will be permanent, judging by the way orders are coming in.

"Business commenced to pick up in December," he explained, "and since New Year's there has been a decided increase in the volume of orders received by the company. The return to full time is not occasioned by an especially large sale of machines, either in this country or abroad, but to what appears to be a revival in the ordinary course of trade."

The normal output of the plant in East Washington street is approximately 1,000 typewriters a week. Shipments to England, Russia and other European countries, except Germany and Austria-Hungary, are being made despite the war, although some trouble has been experienced through the seizure of vessels supposed to be carrying contraband goods in addition to typewriters.

SMART WALKING SUIT DEVELOPED IN COVERT WITH CIRCULAR SKIRT.



The gown shown in illustration was modeled after the German cavalry uniform. The body fits snugly and is buttoned with tan bone buttons. The tunic of the coat falls in exaggerated ripples, with points extending downward at the sides. The skirt is short and circular.

LADIES, PERSONAL.
Scientific facial and scalp massage — manicuring — hair dressing and shampooing.
Olive oil shampoo for dry, brittle and faded hair. All new sanitary methods used.
MRS. DIX—Licensed Cosmetician. Phone 2315.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

A Prise For the First Child to Send in the Correct Answer to—Who is the the American Who Told These Stories—Use Blank.

NOISE LIKE A TURNIP.

IV

This is a good story told by this American:

"Every man has his own peculiar and particular way of getting at and doing things, and he is often criticised because that way is not the one adopted by others. The great idea is to accomplish what you set out to do. When a man is successful in whatever he attempts, he has many imitators, and the methods used are not so closely scrutinized, although no man who is of good intent will resort to mean, underhanded, scurvy tricks.

"That reminds me of a fellow out in Illinois, who had better luck in getting prairie chickens than any one in the neighborhood. He had a rusty old gun no other man dared to handle; he never seemed to exert himself, being listless and indifferent when out after game, but he always brought home all the chickens he could carry, while some of the others, with their finely trained dogs and latest improved fowling-pieces, came home alone.

" 'How is it, Jake?' inquired one sportsman, who, although a good shot, and knew something about hunting, was often unfortunate, 'that you never come home without a lot of birds?'

"Jake grinned, half closed his eyes, and replied: 'Oh, I don't know that there's anything queer about it. I jes' go ahead an' git 'em.'

"'Yes, I know you do; but how do you do it?'

"'You'll tell.'

"'Honest, Jake, I won't say a word. Hope to drop dead this minute.'

"'Never say nothing, if I tell you?'

"'Cross my heart three times.'

"This reassured Jake, who put his mouth close to the ear of his eager questioner and said, in a whisper:

"'All you got to do is jes' to hide in a fence corner an' make a noise like a turnip. That'll bring the chickens every time.'"

The Bob-o-Links.

There are few birds that change their names and their dress, as they flit from clime to clime, more than does the bobolink. In New England, where he arrives with his mate in May, his plumage is as bright as the song that has given him his name. By the first of August, the young having been reared, the old birds put on a sober dress, and journeying southward, begin to congregate in vast flocks, as Mr. Knowlton of the National Museum describes, in the region of Chesapeake Bay, where they are known as reed-birds, and are shot for the table. In a few weeks on they go to the far Southern States, where their arrival, under a new name the rich-bird, is dreaded on account of their devastations in the rice-fields. In October they disappear, some going by Cuba and some by Central America, to their winter homes "beyond the Amazon," in central and southeastern Brazil.

I guess the Name of character is.....

Child's Name .....

Name of Parent .....

Address .....

Are your parents subscribers to the Times .....Weekly . | Daily

When you send this, or anything else, in, always address it Editor, "Children's Hour," care Fulton Evening Times.

"SIZING UP" OF BILLY SUNDAY

His Qualities and Personalities of Power; He Reads a Lot From Manuscript

The last time I saw Billy Sunday was when he went to the bat on the South End ball ground, in Boston. That was a good many years ago. Since then he has become the most successful evangelist in the world. On Sunday afternoon he went to the bat in the tabernacle and he was the same dynamo of nerves, the same honest Billy Sunday who strikes a truth full and fair and sends it into the heart or straight to the conscience, or makes a target of the funny bone.

Evangelists are in a class by themselves. Most of them have the commanding power. B. Fay Mills would today make a general. Moody exacted obedience and Gypsy Smith gives orders with military presumption. Billy Sunday is also the boss. He is in command. Things are done in order at the tabernacle. Ladies remove their hats or get out. There is no crowding in the aisles. Ushers understand their business.

The tabernacle was not filled in the afternoon. Hundreds of vacant seats were back of the platform, but the floor space was taken. When the collection was taken there was a perceptible flutter of fear. It was the sound of the coin in the tin cans. The opening exercises were not marked by the spiritual fervor that characterized the Moody meetings. The singing lacked volume and devotional expression.

His Power—What Is It?

Billy Sunday is not easily defined. Power conceals its secret. Psychologists would call it hypnotism; theologians, the power of the spirit; the ethical teacher, the gift of truth; the dramatist, the art of the player; while others declare:

His strength is as the strength of ten,
Because his heart is pure.

Billy Sunday is a good actor. Each sermon is carefully prepared, and some of it read from manuscript. Certain climaxes are illustrated. At one point he slides to a base; at another, kneels, or leaps upon the pulpit desk, or smashes a chair to pieces. Edward Everett did not more carefully prepare a speech with its proper gestures than does this evangelist build his sermons. The local color which he decorates his main thought is taken from the city in which he speaks.

His imagination interested me. Speaking on "The Grenadier," the consideration of his theme invited the use of the imagination, and he gave it full play. The sermon was an application of military attributes to practical life, a rebuke to the "windjammer" of the prayer meeting, and an appeal to the man who has taken an oath to be good to go out and honor it. He assailed the "saphead" who criticises the church, and the description he gave of Daniel in the lion's den and of the head of John the Baptist on a charger will not be forgotten.

I confess to a liking for his so-called slang. Most of it is plain English with a punch in it. It is the punch which preachers and editors and people who use words generally lack. Words are like shot, made to strike, and especially when used to influence great bodies of people. It is refreshing to hear a man say what he thinks and say it as he pleases—a thing most public men signally fail to do.

Man—Fashion.

Personality is inseparable from oratorical power. The man is always greater than the work the man is doing. Billy Sunday is a plain man, dressed in a business man's suit, behaving in a sincere democratic fashion, and speaking as a man to men. The American people like that sort of man. No Prince Albert, no white tie, no holy tone, no frills and ribbons, no nonsense, but straight out-from-the-shoulder talk—that is the kind of man the American people like. He is not a sermon maker—sometimes no blood relation between text and sermon—just a text for a starter, and Sunday does the rest.

His mouth and eyes are eloquent. Webster's eyes emitted flashes of fire, so do Billy Sunday's. His mouth is even more eloquent when it smiles than when it talks. But he speaks with his whole body, and especially his right leg. He runs bases between truths, he jumps up and catches a conviction whirling through the air, he stoops to conquer, and gathers the [illegible] dregs of the dictionary and hurls them forth. Perspiration and inspiration meet in one glowing personality.

Had Doctor Eliot closed his address in Witherspoon Hall the other night standing on the pulpit desk he would have shocked the country and made John Harvard turn over in his grave, but this is what Billy Sunday did. It was a dramatic scene, suggesting some great stage play when the hero leads a host against the enemy. Grasping the chair, he used it as a step, later telling the old story of Napoleon's drummer boy, and leaping on the white desk, gave God "the Chautauqua salute," while the vast throng joined with him in singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Such a scene was never before witnessed in Philadelphia, but it was as carefully planned as the mob scene in "The Christian," by Hall Caine, and carried out to the glory of God and the good of the people.

Philadelphia's Voice and Prophet.

Fastidious worshipers, precise theologians, and strict ecclesiastics will not like Billy Sunday. Men who believe in using phrases with their faces washed and their hair combed and their clothes brushed will criticise him. Scholars who reduce everything to reason will question this pentecostal preacher. Sinners will throw stones at this Savaronola come to town. Men who are comfortable in their feathered nests will not like this strange voice. Many will run to cover as he lifts the lid.

But he "delivers the goods." He says what the average man believes, and believes what the average man says, and the people recognize their own opinions. That is why they hear him gladly. He is more than a person—he is the voice of the times, the interpreter of his generation, holding not a convex nor concave, but a level mirror before the people, and they like to see their own lives.

He is the mouthpiece of preachers who are crystallized, the voice and prophet just now of Philadelphia, and Carlyle designates such a man as a Hero.—Herbert Mandell in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SENECA HILL HEARING.

Nearly all the residents along the line of the Seneca Hill extension of the Empire United were at Friday's hearing in Oswego in the matter of the proposed discontinuance of service to Seneca Hill. The company's complaint by Harlow E. Spink, a resident of Scriba, living on the line, citing the necessity of continuing the line on account of school children going to the city, workers in factories, etc., and members of Company D, whose rifle range is located on the Stowell farm. Mr. Spink stated that the order of the Public Service Commission required repairs to be made at once, but this had never been done.

Jess Willard posed for the movies. The fellows who are promoting the Johnson-Willard fight plan to rend the films to all parts of the world so as to give the public an idea of Jess's size.

EDDIE KELLY HAD TO LEAVE HOME TO MAKE RECORD AS A FIGHTER.



Photo by American Press Association

Eddie Kelly, who aspires to the lightweight pugilistic title, is a resident of New York. For a year or two he fought there, winning all his bouts, but never getting a chance at the better men. Then he decided to try his chances elsewhere, and on the Pacific coast he made a reputation in a few weeks. With more than 100 victories to his credit, he returned to New York, where his western record was well known, and he is to get matches with Johnny Dundee, Joe Shugrue, Charley White and the other topnotchers if he continues to make good.

LONDON, OTHERWISE IN GLOOM, ATTENDS FIGHTS

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, January 11.—The war hasn't affected England's fondness for sporting contests, nor has the war brought about any appreciable decrease in the staging of athletic contests in London.

Papers from the English capitol which come here devote just as much space to sporting news as they did before the war, and the papers contain just about as many accounts of sporting contests as they did before the war began.

England may be feeling the pinch of poverty here and there, but whenever a good prize fight is staged the English fight lovers manage to exhume sufficient funds to give them choice seats in the ampitheatre.

Johnny Summers, welterweight champion of England, and Johnny Basham met in the National Sporting club some nights ago. Basham beat Summers and won the Lord Lonsdale belt. The National Sporting club never housed a bigger crowd than it did that night, despite the fact that fancy admission prices were charged because the bout was one of a stellar nature in the minds of the English fight fans.

One other thing that was noticed in the perusal of the English papers was that little mention made of Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, and a British subject. Other boxers, even the most medicore get mention here and there, but Welsh is ignored. Possibly the reason for this is that Welsh is in America and little news about him get back to English papers.

It seems probable, however, that Welsh is purposely ignored by the English papers, because, in some quarters, it is felt that Welsh ran away from what seemed to be his duty—enlisting in the army and making himself a target for the Germ[illegible] guns.

Over in England, when war broke out, it was felt that Freddie should have been among the first to enlist. Freddie was a fighter, wasn't he? And isn't a fighter's place where the fights are taking place? My word, yes. You all know what Freddie did; he gave the war the once over and took one of the first steamers for the United States where the only missles he took a chance on facing was hisses from the gallery-gods.

Since football was abolished in England most of the players have answered the popular demand and have enlisted for war duty. The sportsman's battalion, recently recruited, is composed very largely of crack football and polo players in the British Isles. Much is expected from this squad of soldiers which now is being put through drills, because of the fact that all the men are athletes and able to endure much physical strain.

Some star cricket players also are numbered among the recruits in the sportsman's battalion. A son of Charley Mitchell, the veteran English pugilist, has enlisted, as have many of the boxers who have big reputations in England.

Heir to Armour Millions Stops Learning Business to Marry.



Philip D. Armour, grandson of P. D. Armour, founder of the famous Chicago packers, secured his wedding license to marry Miss Gwendolin B. Condon, daughter of a rich New York mining capitalist, on Jan. 8. He will likely some day head the Armour packing industry. Shortly after his engagement to Miss Condon last August the young man, who is only twenty-one years old, started to learn the packing business from the ground up. His uncle, J. Ogden Armour, who is the present head of Armour & Co., put the young heir to the packing millions to work in the stockyards as a buyer. Young Armour temporarily abandoned his task to make plans for his wedding and honeymoon.

YOUNG SHUGRUE LOOKS LIKE HE IS A POSSIBLE LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPION



Photo [illegible] Association.

His parents named him Joseph, but he is better known as Young Shugrue. That is, as one might say, his nom de fist. Joseph is a fighter and a good one. He looks like he has championship qualities in the lightweight division, and he intends to keep meeting good men of his weight until he proves he can whip them or some of them can whip him. Newspaper writers generally gave him credit for having the best of a bout with Freddy Welsh in New York recently.

HOT LINERRS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

The yacht Defiance, which was one
of the candidates last year for the
honor of defending the America's cup,
before the race was called off, has
been consigned to the junk heap.
So fanishes all earthly fame
Along with plaudits, wealth and glory
Such baubles merely are a name,
And empty as a shell, b'gorry.
The splendid lines of sculpture fade,
Old paintings dim and then grow dimmer;
Aye, all the works that man has made
Are but a glimmer.
but who shall say in years to come
That fans will cease their well known clamor
Or pugilistic gents grow dum
And drop their hammer?

Speaking of consistency—

Connie Mack said he let Eddie Collins loose so as to lop off some of the high priced players from the roster. Then he hires Nap Lajoie, who is contracted for $9,000, which is a bit more than Collins got.

Who killed the Federal league?
Who killed the Federal league?
"I" said Ban Johson. "I made it a dead league."
Who'll make the shroud? Who'll make the shroud?
"I" said G. Harrimann. "I'm sore on that crowd."
Who'll go to the wake? Who'll go to the wake.
But just then the Federal league sat up and roared; "Fake."

Ban Johnson says: "The Federals are merely stalling so as to get publicity." Trying to steal your stuff, eh, Ban?

A large flock of organized baseball magnates are of the belief that water is a fine thing for bathing purposes.

Count that day lost, whose low descending sun marks no new jump by Walt Johnson begun.

You alco can count as lost that day during which some O. B. moguls fail to harp the Federal league.

ACTIONS IN U. S. COURT.

Syracuse, Jan. 11.—Two actions brought against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. by passengers in the train that was wrecked at South Granby late in October were transferred Saturday from the Supreme Court to the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York.

Stephen Baldwin and Miss Edith De Care are the plaintiffs in the actions. Each claims damages amounting to $20,000 because of severe injuries received in being thrown about [illegible] open switch at South Granby.

WAGE-AID PLANS; SOME DANGERS

Economists Say Minimum Scale Legislation Will Oust Inefficient

New York, Jan. 9.—Minimum wage legislation must be handled like dynamite, was the warning economists had for the State Factory Investigation Commission yesterday. All the witnesses agreed that, intelligently administered, minimum wage legisltion would increase efficiency and be of general social benefit. Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, head of the department of economics at Columbia, and Dr. Walter A. Weyl, author of "The New Democracy," conveyed the warning.

Such legislation, even with the most careful handling, Professor Seligman said, would not be a solution of the problem. It would, however, be a great help. Its first effect, he thought would probably be to throw out of employment a considerable number who are too inherently in efficient to be kept at work except upon starvation wages. If it increased efficiency the new order of things, Prof. Seligman said, should be paid for by the entire community.

"Considering the problem from both sides," he asserted, "we must take into consideration the fact that there cannot be a hard and fast law fixing the minimum wage. Such a law must be thoroughly and carefully thought out."

Difference between a living wage and the actual wage had to be paid, Dr. Weyl said. In part the employe pays it in impaired health, in part the employer pays it through the worker's decreased efficiency and in part the whole community pays it through the reduction in the number of positions paying an adequate wage. There was no doubt, Dr. Weyl added, that many who were now very close to the border line of employment would be thrown out if the standard of wages were raised.

"Increased salaries," he said, "would mean increased efficiency among those who are comparatively inefficient. The efficient would remain efficient. The really inefficient would be eliminated. If a minimum wage law is passed employers will never allow it to be repealed. It is essential that workers eat well and that they sleep well. Industrial, vocational educational work is all right, but it must come after the question of bread and butter."

Dr. Henry R. Seager, political economist at Columbia, said that it was a case of women and children first when minimum wage legislation was enacted, but that men should have their turn. Standardization of wages and hours of service, now in a chaotic state, was important, he thought, as well as better relations between employers and employes.

"Conditions cannot be ignored longer," he asserted. "Hundreds and thousands of employes receive wages on which they cannot live decently."

A girl can live on $6.50 a week in New York, Mrs. Charlotte Bangs told the commission, although she often fails to do so because of the drag of economy. It was too much, Mrs. Bangs thought, to compel a girl to live on that amount. She read a letter from a girl who told how to live on $4 a week. The writer enumerated the following mistakes as those constituting the greatest hindrances:

Leaving the work for which one is trained.

Changing positions too often.

Feeling proud or superior to one's position.

Too much theorizing about lost opportunities.

Habitual discontent.

Indulgence in the blues instead of taking a brisk walk.

Not smiling enough.

Forgetting that the will is eternal and not external.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' League, told of conditions in New Zealand, where the minimum wage law has been in force for years. Unskilled workers had to serve apprenticeship, she said, and there had been no increase in the cost of manufacturing.

Much of the increasing cost of charities would be eliminated, the Right Rev. D. J. McMahon, supervisor of Catholic charities, said, if a minimum wage law were passed.

The Earl of Derby in a speech at Liverpool last night said he believed a raid by Germany on Great Britain on a comparatively large scale was likely. He thought the enemy would land in England, but would be [illegible] and destroyed. Nevertheless the raid would certainly come.

CITY'S GOODS QUICK SELLERS

Fulton's Knitting Industry Is Booming; Reason, Goods Are Selling Readily

Wm. H. Spanswick, president and general manager of the Wm. H. Spanswick Manufacturing Co., has every reason to believe that as a knit underwear manufacturer and salesman he is a pronounced success, as through his efforts the company has booked a large order that will keep in operation every department of the mill to its full capacity for several months to come. The deal was consumated last Saturday upon the arrival in Fulton of the representative of one of the largest dry goods houses in New York city. The goods which are to be made against this order will be distributed in every state in the Union and will bear the Spanswick Manufacturing Co. trademark. Thus, the little sixth ward industry, which, is really unknown to many of the residents of Fulton, will aid materially in putting Fulton on the map.

The concern at the present time employes about fifty hands and is running full time. As soon as necessary arrangements can be made, the knitting room will be operated on a twenty-four-hour-a-day schedule and the other departments fifty four hours a week, which is the limit required by the factory law. In order to keep pace with the extra production additional sewing machines will be installed. The present production of two hundred dozen of knit underwear daily will be increased to four hundred.

The knit goods industry in Fulton was founded by W. H. Spanswick in 1907 on a small scale and modest capital. Several of Fulton's enterprising business men are stockholders and directors in the present corporation. Mr. Spanswick, who has had the benefit of twenty five years' experience in the manufacture and sale of knit underwear is the practical man of the concern and it is largely through his tireless efforts that the product of the factory is so well and favorably known in the dry goods world.

Fulton has every reason to be proud of her knitting mill.

Road Racing.

Road racing was indulged in by amateur horse racers on the South Bay road on Friday and Saturday. Dr. Peckham of Syracuse, was the moving spirit in inaugurating the event. Several from Phoenix and other points attended and witnessed good sport.

Lehigh Valley Coal
Contains the Greatest Amount of Heat Units
L. P. SMITH CO.

You may not have a
BLACK CAT
But if you have
Black's Bread
to eat at your table you will be just as lucky.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR OUR BANQUET, MILK OR SANITARY
Brands 5c a loaf.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Alice M. Gardner who spent the summer with Fulton friends going from here to Boston in the fall has left Boston to spend a short time with her niece, in Atlantic Highlands. She will go from there to spend the winter in Westmegto, B. C.

* * *

Miss Carrie Stutton who has been the guest of Mrs. Helen Brando, Rochester st. has returned to her home in Utica.

* * *

Dennison O'Brien of Seneca Falls was the over-Sunday guest of Harry Campbell, 210 W. 2d st.

* * *

Charles Chub, until recently in charge of the plant of the Aluminum Specialties Co., is now a member of the Granby Paper company's force.

* * *

Miss Virginia Hunter who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter S. 4th st. has returned to Ithaca.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Earnshaw of Syracuse was the guest of her sister, Miss Beatrice Clinch, W. 4th st. recently.

* * *

Miss Flora Smith Cayuga st. has been visiting her father, Harrison Flint at East Palermo.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Bell has returned from Phoenix and will make her home in this city.

* * *

Miss Lizzie McDonald of Academy st. is the guest of Mrs. Houck and other friends in Oswego.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tebedo left last of the week for Fair Haven after visiting at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Ellen Tebedo.

FARM REALTY SALES.

During last week two valuable Oswego county farms changed hands. Burton J. Quinn, who for years was connected with the Minetto shade-cloth shipping department but has since (except for a short residence in Minnesota) resided one and one-half miles south of Minetto on the river road bought the Cyrus Hawks farm in Hannibal township. The transaction involved $7,000. James A. Hawks of Phoenix and other heirs were the other persons to the transfer.

* * *

A sale carried through by Syracuse dealers involves an $8,000 property, the J. J. Juff farm of 96 acres on the main road to this city from Caughdeney in Schroeppel.

On the property are several well appointed buildings, including a 12-room house and a new basement barn containing modern cow and horse stables, also a large silo. The place for a number of years has been run as a dairy farm by Mr. Juff. The new owner will engage in the horse-breeding business, making a specialty of the Berchon strain.

Mr. Clements, who has had a number of years' experience in the Dakotas, where the eastern markets are considered the best place for the sale of good horses, decided to purchase a farm in this section, where he could sell his stock without the additional expense incurred in shipping from the middle west. He will take possession March 1.

C. D. Clements of Athens, South Dakota was the purchaser.

ALLIES DEMOLISH FORTS

Athens, Jan. 11.—The fort at Tchanak-Kallessi starting the south side of the Dardanelles has been demolished by the continued bombardment of the allies' warships and has been evacuated by the Turkish garrison, according to a despatch received from Salonica today. Forts Elles and Seeil are badly damaged, but are still holding out.

FLINCH CLUB MET.

The Flinch Club met with the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Mahar, Friday night. Those present were Louise Van Scoy, Thelma Barker, Pearl Ellis, Alma Bray, Ruth Burleigh, Joseph Carroll, John Donovan, Lucian Parker, George Cleary, Earl Osborn and Charles Atwood.

CHECKED AND PLAIN GINGHAM COMBINED IN CHILD'S FROCK.



Very chic and dainty are the tub frocks made of gingham for the schoolgirl. The one pictured here is unique in design, being a combination of plain blue gingham and a blue and white check. A belt of black patent leather confines the waist.

INSTRUCTIVE SERMONS AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Of an original or rather, individual style are the strong and vigorous addresses that have been delivered at the Presbyterian church by the Rev. C. R. Robertson during the past week.

Those who have taken advantage of the fine weather most of the time have enjoyed thoroughly the manly utterances on well chosen topics leading up to the testing of Christ and Christianity.

THE LIVERPOOL SALE.

A sale that attracts buyers from long distances is advertised for Wednesday and Thursday of this week, Jan. 13 and 14. This event takes place at Liverpool.

One hundred and sixty-four head will be offered by well-known breeders in this state. The consignment includes several "thirty-pound" cows, sired by the best bulls of the breed, and many valuable young bulls and cows.

The consignors are: Henry Stevens & Son of Lacona, J. A. Stanton & Son of New Woodstock, Fairview Stock Farms at Manlius, A. W. Brown & Son of West Winfield, Stevens Brothers Co., of Liverpool, C. F. Hunt of Oran, H. M. Dunham & Son of Marcellus, W. D. Robens of Poland, Strictland rothers of Carthage, Watkins Brothers of Camden, John M. Howard of Sherburne, W. F. Hinchey of Rochester and W. J. Snyder of Lacona.

GRANGERS FAVORABLE

The question as to the advisability of the proposed placing of gasoline cars on the D., L. & W. road was threshed out Saturday night by the local grange. A vote was taken on the question and the result showed the grangers unanimously in favor of the plan.

Information from the Ithaca-Auburn road, where these gasoline cars are used, was given that the operation on that line is most successful. Passengers, express and mail are carried each hour over this line.

Mill Girls Want Trade Schools.

More than 200,000 young women are employed in Philadelphia, it was disclosed in a petition presented to the Board of Education of that city, for the establishment of vocational schools for girls. Most of these girls, it was said, are working in mills. It was pointed out Philadelphia's most urgent need is the training of such girls.

EASY FOR VILLA.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 11.—Continuing their retreats after their defeats at Saltillo, the Carranza troops under General Villag have evacuated Monterey and are fleeing to Matamoras, according to official advices received here today.

Villa's troops are said to have occupied Monterey without firing a shot.

EMERY DUEL'S BODY IN CHURCH

It Was Found By Janitor; Was Apparently In Good Health Sunday

At an early hour this morning Janitor Bishop, of the Zion church, E. 1st st. went to the place to care for his fires, and found the body of a man in the rear of the church. Investigation showed the man to be Emery Duel, a porter for James McCaffrey, and that life was extinct.

Mr. Duel was born in Volney, but moved to Fulton at an early age, and has lived here ever since. He was 61 years of age and leaves a sister and two cousins. The former lives at Riverside, Cal., and the cousins are Mrs. Isaac Chapman of 256 W. 5th st., and DeForest Ottoman of E. 4th st.

Mr. Duel was seen by Frank Kessler yesterday afternoon at the corner of E. 1st and Cayuga sts. He seemed to be well at the time, and told Kessler that he was going across the river to visit his cousin.

He called at Mrs. Chapman's and spent a pleasant afternoon there, leaving about 9:30 p. m. This seems to be the last heard of him until his body was found this morning.

Mr. Duel had many friends here and was well spoken of.

No articles of importance were found on the body but a note book bearing the names and addresses of the relatives mentioned above.

The body was taken to Brown's undertaking rooms, at which place the coroner will hold an autopsy this afternoon.

ALVIN W. VICKERY.

Alvin W. Vickery, 54, died Saturday night at 11 o'clock at the Lee Memorial hospital after a long period of illness.

Mr. Vickery was born at Phoenix but of late years his home had been near Ingalls Crossing at the old Carrier homestead, the girlhood home of Mrs. Vickery. He ranked as one of the most successful farmers in this section and was known for his kindly nature; practicing the Golden Rule in home and business life.

Surviving besides his widow are one daughter, Mrs. Potter of Syracuse, and five sons, Claude, Harry, Milo and Floyd of this place and Ray of Syracuse; also one sister, Mrs. E. M. Leonard.

The funeral will be held Tuesday at 1 o'clock at the home and at 2.30 from Mt. Adnah's chapel. The Rev. M. G. Buck, will officiate.

FALLEY SEMINARY GRADUATE DEAD.

Dr. Albert M. Willer, former coroner of Onondaga county, died Saturday in Syracuse after an illness of two days. He was stricken in his office Friday evening and removed to his home, but it was then thought that his condition was not serious. Examination showed that he had suffered a stroke of apoplexy.

Dr. Willer was born at Lysander, August 29, 1862, and after being graduated from the Lysander High school he attended the Falley Seminary at Fulton. He later attended the Hahnemarin Medical college, in Chicago, from which he was graduated. He practiced medicine in Memphis and Phoenix and then moved to Lafayette.

A. J. SCHILLING.

Andrew J. Schilling, 43 died Saturday night at St. Josephs Hospital Syracuse, after an illness of a few days. The body was removed to the County Morgue, where an autopsy was performed. Mr. Schilling was a resident of Syracuse seven years coming from Oswego, where he was born. He was an employe of the New Process Rawhide Co.

Besides his widow, Bessie Schilling, he is survived by one son and one daughter; one brother, Peter Schilling of Oswego and four sisters, Mrs. George Rogers of Ontario, Mrs. Joseph Heisler of Oswego, Sister Theresa Joseph of Webster and Miss Marie Schilling of Oswego.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. Susan L. Day, who died Jan. 3, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Grant on S. 6th st., was in the 83rd year of her age.

Mrs. Day was born at Lysander, Onondaga county and was the daughter of the late Alfred Higgins and Mary Ann Kellsey. Her early life was spent at West Granby; the family was a prominent one of that section.

For her educational training, Mrs. Day came to Fulton and entered Falley Seminary, from which institution she graduated later, and in 1851 she became the bride of Richard Day. They made their home at Granby Center but in 1901 the husband died. After this the widow made her home with her youngest daughter, Mrs. William Grant of Fulton.

Mrs. Day was a member of Zion Episcopal church. She was a person of strong character and vigorous mind, and keenly sensitive to all manifestations of beauty in nature.

Surviving are four children, Richard Day of Albany Mrs. Zoa Cornell of Syracuse, Mrs. Frederick Hall and Mrs. William Grant of Fulton also one sister, Mrs. David Marvin of Ira.

MANY CONVERTS WERE MADE BY ADDRESSES.

Second Week of the Union Evangelistic Services Opened Last Night.

While there is no city-wide union campaign, the religious energies of at least two denominations are being aroused by special services. Those held at the State st. M. E. church by the two local Methodist churches entered upon the second week with a well attended service last evening.

The principal speaker of the series, Rev. George Stockwell of the First church, again delivered a forceful, convicting sermon to an audience that filled the auditorium and Sunday's school session room. Several responses to the speaker's invitation were made.

Special music by two male quartettes and chorus singing by a large and well drilled choir interspersed the service. The meetings are to occur each evening this week, excepting Saturday, at the same place.

Commencing with next Sunday's service the First M. E. church will be used.

Rev. Mr. Holmes and Rev. Mr. Stockwell feel highly encouraged at the ready co-operation of their people.

AMATEURS AND PHOTO-PLAYS

One of the most expensive vaudeville programs ever presented at the Quirk theater will be given this evening with the following all-star acts: Newman, comedy magician; Cavanaugh and Shaw, singing and dancing; The Musical Tolans, novelty musical artists; Welch and Laurent in their act entitled, Too Much Harmony; and the special feature, the Three Rosaires, world's greatest wire artists, who perform wonderful and daring stunts on a double wire. In addition reels of photoplays will be shown. Two performances, 3.30, 7.30. Entire lower floor reserved. Seats now selling. 'Phone 63.

REBEKAH LODGE TO MEET.

Nehasane Rebekah Lodge, No. 269 will hold its first meeting for 1915 at I. O. O. F. Temple Oneida st. Tuesday evening. The presiding officer requests all holding offiee to be in their respective places.

The degree master will be pleased to meet those who were in the guards in the retiring staff for special work.

COLORED STOCKINGS BARRED

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 11.—Women who go coasting on the west side hills must wear black stockings, the police ordered today. The ruling war caused by the fact that crowds of men have stood along the coasting courses and made remarks as the women sped past.

TO RENT
LOWER FLAT
311 Atlantic Ave. All Modern Improvements.
H. L. Crandall
261 South 7th St. Phone 2520.

WILL REORGANIZE BOARD.

State Fair Commission May be Made to Reduce Expenses.

Syracuse, Jan. 11.—A bill is being drafted reorganizing the State Fair Commission and will probably be introduced in the Legislature within the next ten days. Just what form the measure will take has not been finally determined, but it is understood that it will make provision for a reduction in the expense of the commission and a probable reduction in the number of members.

The bill will be submitted to Governor Whitman, probably this week, and a conference will be held to settle finally the terms of the measure.

The plan is to have the bill acceptable to all interests before it is introduced in order to assure its immediate passage by the Legislature and its approval by the Governor. This programme, it is believed, will be the most satisfactory and at the same time work to the best interests of the State Fair.

At present it is thought that the most acceptable plan is to have three fair commissioners appointed by the governor with overlapping terms of three years each, with the Lieutenant-Governor and the State Commissioner of Agriculture members by virtue of their offices. This will not only reduce the cost of the commission by $6,000, if the present salaries are retained, but will bring the State Fair into closer relations with different state administrations as on taking office, each new governor would have the appointment of one commissioner who, with the Lieutenant-Governor and Commissioner of Agriculture, would make a majority of the commission.

SYRACUSE LOSES A LANDMARK.

After almost a full century of existence in almost unchanged condition the old Soules hotel at 401 Wolf st. the extreme northern thoroughfare will be remodelled for use as a modern business property.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Local—Warmer and snow tonight. Tuesday, rain or snow.

During Our Suit and Overcoat Sale
Manhattan Shirts
$1.00 grade at 79c
$1.50 grade at $1.15
$2.00 grade at $1.38
Setz & McCormick
Pony Contest Votes on all Purchases.

"RESOLVE"
to Remember That Resolution
that you will send that family wash to us, instead of steaming up the house, interfering with the dinner and causing possible sickness
The Home Laundry
J. D. McINTYRE
is equipped to handle family washing in the best manner.
Soft water from Waterhouse Creek, used exclusively.
We call for bundles.
Phone 487

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT
WIRE YOUR HOME AT COST
This special offer lasts until April 1, 1915. Are you going to take advantage of it?
AN ELECTRIC FLAT IRON FREE
Ask Our Representatives For An Estimate
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

Notice to Pony Contestants
Owing to the late arrival of pony we have decided to extend the date of closing to Wednesday January 20th at 6 o'clock p. m. All votes now on hand must be deposited in the ballot boxes not later than Wednesday Jan. 12th. Remember the date Wednesday this week. Don't keep holding your votes, nothing gained. You must neither buy nor sell votes as you will be disqualified if you do. Play fair work hard. The pony is here and he is a dandy, a very pretty animal.
Get busy selling the paid in advance trade cards for all the merchants and you will get 500 votes for every dollar.
Also are the merchants that furnish the pony for you.
The Onyx—Candies, etc. The Fulton Times. Daily Paper The Ellis Saddlery. Setz and McCormick, clothing. George B. Palmer, Commission Merchant. W. H. Patterson. Dry goods. J. H. Bort, Bakery. E. E. Hart, Coal Office. Morris Brothers, Lumber, Buell Brothers, Plumbers. The Happy Hour, Theater. H. G. Scudder, Grocery and Meat Market. A. M. Druse & Co. Hardware. Roberts & Wood, Druggists.

Women Sponsors; Oppose Armaments

Washington Jan. 11.—A new peace movement sponsored entirely by women was launched in Washington today when the Woman's peace party, a new organization created at the woman's conference for peace, began active work on their plan to call a peace convention of the neutral nations of the earth.

The women claim that as they are endowed with "a peculiar moral passion of revolt against both the cruelty and the waste of war and as they are custodians of the life of the ages, they are well equipped to further the peace propaganda.

They advocate limitation of armaments and nationalization of their manufacture; organized opposition to militarism, education of youth in the ideals of peace, and popular control of foreign policies.

News Oddities

Of course this country is not affected by the European war. The rise in wheat and flour prices is merely psychological.

Italy and Turkey appear to be on the verge of a complete rupture of relations. Italy and Greece appear to be acting in entire accord on the Albanian situation.

Washington has been informed in effect that if the steamship Dacia, the Hamburg-American boat recently transferred to the American flag, endeavors to engage in trade with Germany, British warships will stop her, considering the transfer illegal and the vessel subject to seizure.

The six-masted schooner Alice M. Lawrence, one of the finest of the great fleet of Yankee fore and afters, grounded on Tuckernuck Shoals, Nantucket Sound, on December 6 and was later smashed to pieces in heavy weather. A man with a memory at the New York Maritime Exchange, said yesterday that the wreck of the Lawrence was caused by that of another schooner, the French Van Gilder, which grounded at Tuckernuck in March, 1885, and deposited a big cargo of paving stones on the shoal, making a pretty solid reef. The Lawrence ran on this foundation of paving stones and that is why she went to pieces.

American agents of the allies have placed with the Times Square Automobile Company of New York city an order for 2,000,000 pairs of pliers, to be used by the soldiers in cutting wire fences and entanglements. They are to be delivered in England for distribution to the troops and the first shipment will be made in about three weeks. But are they not contraband?

Pat—In France the Highlanders do be foighting in kilts.

Mike—Yes. But it makes divil a difference whither yez wear kilts or trousers if yez be kilt entoirely.

Fragmentary reports of President Wilson's Jackson day speech at Indianapolis, which appeared in Washington last evening led to the conclusion among Democrats and Republicans that it indicated pretty conclusively that President Wilson will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to suceed himself.

ADDER IN HORSE'S MOUTH.

Fred Smith of South Granby reports a peculiar instance in a case of a sick horse.

The horse which is owned by Mr. Smith had been sick for weeks and recently he administered medicine through a bottle to the sick animal. On removing the bottle a spotted adder eleven inches in length was found clinging to the bottle.

Evidently the adder preferred the companionship to the bottle to that of the horse.

Mr. Smith did not make known the contents of the bottle but it must have had drawing qualities for the "little machine."

RELIEF SHIP STILL AGROUND

Baltimore, Jan. 11.—Although a portion of the cargo has been removed from the Maryland-Belgian relief ship John Hardie, which was stranded near the mouth of Back river, Va., Friday night, two wrecking tugs have been unable to float the lightened vessel.

Another attempt to float the ship will be made at the next high tide, and if this is unsuccessful more of the cargo will be removed.

Ten Dollar

Suits or Overcoats

$7.00

$12.00 values at $8.00
$15.00 values at $9.50
$18.00 values at $11.50
$20 and $22 values at $13.00

Setz & McCormick

Closing Days of Sale. Pony Contest votes on all Purchases.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

THE BEST WAY

to make money grow is to start an account with the First National Bank and deposit your spare cash promptly each week.

Your funds are then secure and earn a good rate of interest. Your account is invited.

Four per cent. Paid in our Interest Department.

BE HERE ON TIME

MONDAY, 9 A. M.

To the First Five Customers Entering Our Store

We Will Give a

Cut Glass Water Set

WITH A DOLLAR PURCHASE

Butt's Cut Price Shoe Sale

FULTON, N. Y.

These persons received Water Sets Friday:

EDWARD RUGG, ANNA REVELS, JOHN SNYDER
MRS. WALLACE MRS. PALEN

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

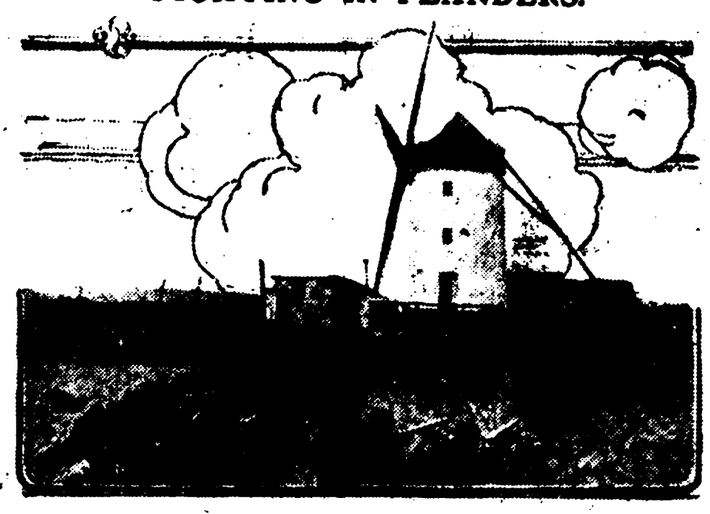


Photo by American Press Association.

McADOO FAVORS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Substantiates Claim That People Should Control Shipping As Well as Railroads

Chicago, January 9.—Asserting that the wresting of control of the seas from Great Britain by Germany would play havoc with American commerce because the United States is almost wholly dependent on ships flying the British flag for ocean transportation, Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo tonight told the Commercial Club of this city that an adequate merchant marine is one of the most imperative needs of this nation.

Secretary McAdoo declared that the Republican party is culpable for not having raised the standard of our mercantile marine during its recent twenty year period of political ascendancy in this country and added that the Democratic party will prove even more culpable if it does nothing toward rehabilitating American shipping "since the emergency created by the European war has emphasized, as nothing else could have done, the supreme folly of subjecting the foreign commerce of this great nation to the hazards of ocean transportation under the flags of nations now engaged in the most gigantis war of all time."

Mr. McAdoo addressed his remarks largely to the support of the Administration shipping bill, which provides for the establishment of a shipping corporation, fifty one per cent of the stock of which is to be owned by the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury read letters received by him and by other officials at Washington urging the necessity for a more adequate fleet of commercial bottoms.

"So long as our competitors own the ships, they make the rates, they control the service and determine the routes," said the Secretary. He declared that an adequate merchant marine is not a partisan issue, but a national one and quoted from the platforms of both parties for many years back statements declaring it to be the sense of those parties that foreign commerce be aided by government encouragement.

Mr. McAdoo said that the American merchant marine constitutes ships to the extent of about two per cent of the total shipping of the world. He asserted that thirteen per cent of the entire shipping of the world had been withdrawn from open commerce with a committant rise in ocean rates to the height of exorbitance. He quoted letters from shippers who declared they cannot move their products until the rates decline.

The Secretary averred that the nation has waited many years for private capital to build up an adequate merchant marine. "Shall we wait any longer upon a fatuous hope or lean any longer upon a broken reed?" he demanded.

To meet the objection that it is inadvisable for the government to enter fields of endeavor heretofore enjoyed exclusively by private enterprise, the Secretary of the Treasury pointed out that Government operation of the Panama Railroad has been successful.

He pointed out that the newly established Bureau of War Risk Insurance has protented American shippers against extortionate insurance charges. Mr. McAdoo declared that the shipping bill would enable the Government to strengthen foreign commerce of this nation as the new Federal Reserve law has strengthened the money system.

VERDER N. HERSEY STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Wolcott, Jan. 10.—Verder N. Hersey, 63 of Red Creek, was fatally hurt at 8.03 o'clock last evening when struck by the eastbound passenger train on the R. W. & O. division of the New York Central. He died at 10 o'clock last night.

Mr. Hersey had been to North Rose and had taken the evening train for this village, where he had made plans to stag over night at the home of his sister, Miss Hattie Hersey, on Lake aevnue. He made a short cut from the depot to the home of his sister by walking down the railroad track. He was hit when about to turn down the street from the subway on Lake av.

A few minutes after the train left S. C. Champlin, of the Sodus Co-Operative Creamery Co. was walking the track toward the depot. He heard groans and discovered Mr. Hersey. He summoned physicians and had the man removed in a dying condition to the home of his sister, which was but a short distance away.

His right arm was broken his left leg was disjointed, and he was bruised about the head and body and suffered internal injuries.

NATION-WIDE FIGHT.

Anti-Capital Punishment Society Wars on Hanging and Electrocution.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Bills abolishing capital punishment in murder cases will be introduced in the Illinois Legislature and 37 other states within the next few weeks by the Anti-Capital Punishment society of America, it was announced today.

The society is planning a nation-wide fight on hanging and electrocution. It seeks to have life imprisonment substituted on the statute books.

BRUSSELS CONSUL RETURNS.

New York, Jan. 11. — Ethelbert Watts, U. S. consul at Brussels, arrived today on the steamer Philadelphia. He is returning here on sick leave. The steamer had a rough trip, westerly gales with rough seas prevailing most of the way across the Atlantic.

ICE HARVEST EMPLOYING MANY MEN AT OSWEGO.

Oswego, Jan. 11.—The several companies supplying the city with ice there are in addition a number of men cutting ice for the use of the garrison at Fort Ontario. The quarter master's division calls for a supply sufficient to provide for the wants of 400 men.

Thousands of tons in all will be cut and stored from the city reservoirs and Silver Lake. From the latter place the New York Central Railroad fills ice houses and storage plants.

Ice cutting is being done much earlier this year than for some years past because of the severe winter weather we have already experienced.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Distin recently entertained Mr. and Mrs. Albert Paddock of Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

The condition of James Shively who has been very ill with pneumonia is improving.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Farrell, who has been living in Syracuse has returned to Fulton to reside.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Lewis is convaleescent from her recent illness.

* * *

Mrs. Amy Randall has returned to Fulton after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Byron Distin at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

John Perchway had the misfortune while skating, to dislocate a small bone in his ankle.

* * *

Fred Perry has opened a blacksmith shop in W. 1st st. lower falls.

* * *

John Amos, of Syracuse, was the Friday guest of Gardner Ottomann of S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Floyd Dickerson and son Lester are visiting her brother Dr. Ferpenning of W. Broadway.

* * *

Norman Russell, George Russell and Charles Russell are in Washington county looking after business interests.

* * *

Finch was enjoyed by the young people after which Alma Bray, John Donovan, Joseph Carrol and Earl Osborne entertained the guests. The club meets next with Thelma Parker.

* * *

George Conger has returned from a visit with friends in Michigan.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Trimble of Palermo were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brown, S. 3d st., and Mr. and Mrs. F. Boigeol, Oneida st.

* * *

The Current Events club meets tonight with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wiltsie. Miss Nancy Cook will talk on arts and crafts in the schoolroom.

* * *

The new time table on the New York Central is now in effect. The 8.07 a. m. northbound and the 11.13 a. m. south bound have been discontinue.

* * *

Mrs. Albert Brown is ill at her home in the Brown block, West side.

* * *

E. F. Palmer has sold to I. O. Hamlet of Hannibal a fast horse which was formerly owned by Elijah Lake.

GERMAN SAILORS TAKEN.

New York, Jan. 11.—French authorities took off two German members of the crew of the steamer Curacoa, the captain of the liner reported today on its arrival from Havre. A cruiser believed to be Japanese, was sighted off the Azores on the trip across the Atlantic.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—Edison phonograph, with 35 records. Best of condition, cheap for cash. 110 W. First St. F. H. Craver 22c

To Rent—6 rooms and bath; all improvements. No. 113 W. 3d st. N. 20

Eggs For Sale—Strictly fresh; Phone 2176. m c

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason

David & Mason Agency

GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Phone 119 55 N. First st.

FARMERS ORGANIZE.

Cayuga county farmers have organized a protective association. The Patron's Co-operative association was created at Auburn on Saturday, at a meeting held in the Court House, while the farmers of the northern townships may feel in sympathy with the movement they find Auburn such a detached place to get to that little activity is expected from north of Port Byron.

BOWLING TONIGHT.

The Nondescripts and the Yacht club of the city league will clash tonight at the Onyx alleys. The Nondescripts hold first place in the league and an exciting game is expected.

HOCKEY GAME.

"Blacky" Gorden's Pets defeated the Tigers yesterday in an exciting game of hockey. The game was played on the river back of the gas plant, score 2-0.

FOR YOUR DESSERT

ICE CREAMS

Vanilla
Chocolate
Maple Walnut
Strawberry
Cherry
Macaris Bisque
Almond Bisque
Carmellow Nut
Nug Nut
Pitsaho
Marsh Mallow-Carmel Nut

SUFFLE
All Flavors

ICES
All Flavors

SHERBETS
All Flavors

and other kinds too numerous to mention

THE ONYX

Phone 80

Quirk Theatre Building.

THE QUIRK

TODAY

Selig Presents the Great 4-Reel Drama

"THE ROYAL BOX."

Two other reels. Balcony 5c. Main Floor 10c

TOMORROW, VAUDEVILLE—5 BIG ACTS.

Engagement Extraordinary

THE THREE ROSAIRES

World's Greatest Wire Artists

NEWMAN
Comedy Magician

CAVANAUGH AND SHAW
Singers and Dancers

MUSICAL TOOLANS
Novelty Musical Artists

WELCH AND LAURENT
Comedians and Singers

REGULAR REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS

Prices—Matinee, Balcony 10c, Main Floor 15c, Evening, Gallery 10c, Balcony 15c, Main Floor 20c Seats now selling.

WEDNESDAY AMATEUR NIGHT

FRIDAY VAUDEVILLE.

GERMAN INGENUITY IN AEROPLANES

Their Air Craft Cannot Be Told From Those of the Enemy; Terrorize Soldiers

By LA RACONTEUSE.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Five months of warfare have developed the aeroplane as a weapon to an astonishing degree. You will remember perhaps that Sir John French in one of his reports said almost every day new methods are discovered for using the army flying corps.

The fighters are running greater risks in the winter than they were in the early months of the war. The clouds hang low and to get useful information the air scouts must come well within range of the rifles, machine guns and especially anti air craft weapons which have been brought into play.

At the same time these anti air craft guns are more dangerous than they were last August because the artillerists have had five months of practice. The German gunners now obtain their vertical range by bursting trial shells just below a cloud. When the aviator pops his head out of the cloud to take a look at the enemy's dispositions the Germans have their shells all correctly timed so as to burst at the right altitude.

Previously, most of the shells burst several thousand feet away from the flying mark even if they were aimed in the correct general direction.

The casualties among aviators are increasing. The famous French artillery officers say their men, even on a cloudless day, can hit any machine at least once in five times at any height not exceeding three thousand meters, or about ten thousand feet.

At ten thousand feet the aviator is practically useless as an observer. So it will be seen he must come within the dangerous level to gain information of value.

With the gunners now able to wing aeroplanes flying nearly one hundred miles an hour, it will be seen the outlook for dirigibles is rather hopeless.

In the early weeks of the war, the aviators were used almost entirely for scouting, but now they are being used more and more for bomb raids and to throw great sheaves of steel arrows on the enemy.

There are no statistics made public of course, but it is easy to believe that both sides have enormously increased the number of scouts.

Many German aviators are officially reported killed by bombs. Of these, few probably were killed in the air. Their deaths were due to effective raids upon aeroplane camps. The British naval aviators have been especially active in this respect.

Both British and French aviators are now making a practice of dropping large numbers of copies of French and English newspapers in the Belgian and French towns behind the German lines. In this territory you will remember the Germans have sought to keep the inhabitants ignorant of the course of events. At the same time they have published false information of German successes.

The newspapers from the clouds keep up the spirits of the subject populations and at the same time are often read by the German soldiers with the result that some pet delusions are shattered.

The British aeroplanes are more daring than the Germans in assisting the artillery. This may simply be due to their orders. Whatever the cause, the British aeroplanes take station over the target and continue signaling to the guns until a hit actually is made. The German aviators on the other hand fly over the trench which it is desired to shell and drop colored lights or streamers of bright colored papers. This done, they leave the guns to do their work of destruction. The result often is the Germans tear great holes in the field a few hundred feet from the place where the Allied soldiers are crouching in safety.

It is more difficult now than it was at first to distinguish the aeroplanes of the rival armies. Some of the new German types closely resemble British aeroplanes. The effect on soldiers when the hostile aeroplane heaves in sight is like that of the appearance of a hawk over a chicken yard. Everybody scurries to cover in the most ridiculous fashion and hides under a tree, in a trench, or even under a row of waigons. Almost in an instant man and horse is concealed from above. In a letter home the other day a British artillery officer described was as consisting of "digging holes and hiding from aeroplanes."

You Cannot Budge John

London, Dec. 23.—It is needless to tell the intelligent American that nothing short of the sacking of the London and the destruction of all the National monuments would make the Englishman swerve one inch from his established habits. One of these is the week-end holiday.

There is nothing special at the moment to interfere with the city man indulging in this time-honored custom, but strange as it may appear it is being extended broadcast to the newly-enrolled soldiers of Kitchener's army and the territorial forces. The sight on Saturday afternoon at the great terminal of London, of men in khaki arriving and being distributed in taxis to the four corners of the metropolis shows at once that the "Tommies" of the new army are not mere humble sons of the people. While in town, of course they are being feted and made much of by their friends and an admiring public and think that soldiering in a pleasant camp within easy reach of the capital is one of the best pastimes they have ever struck. On Sunday evenings, of course, they have all to "report" by a given hour and the return journey shows a state of congestion at the stations which would leave the uninitiated to imagine that the whole of the British army were leaving for the front at one and the same time.

Cigars For German Soldiers And Bread For Poor Belgians.



Photos by American Press Association.

The top picture shows German officers passing cigars to the troops, who have also received presents from home. The lower picture shows German soldiers handing out bread to the needy in Belgium.

FRUIT SECTION TO DEVELOP PLANT.

Norman C. White, the newly elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Oswego County Fruit Growers' Association, is watching the development of a new candied fruit confectionery company organized last fall by Canadian capitalists to erect a $40,000 plant at Oranova Park, near Welland, Ont.

This company intends to "candy" the usual fruits and to prepare sweets and preserves of different qualities in the French and Italian style. The manufacturing end will be looked after by an expert Italian confectioner from Toronto. Oranova Park is in the famous Niagar fruit section and practically all the fruit used can be secured from growers within a short radius of the factory.

This will be the first factory of its kind in Canada, and the promoters have great confidence in the enterprise. The direct impetus toward the establishment of the factory is the practical stoppage of importations of candies and confectionery from Europe. The total imports into Canada of candies and confectionery in 1913 were $1,541,485, of which amount $1,064,070 came from the United Kingdom and $365,783 from the United States. The exportation of candies and confectionery from the United Kingdom has ceased since the present Europe conditions arose, thus cutting off Canada's principal source of supply.

The duty on candies and confectionery imported into Canada from the United States is one-half cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Notwithstanding the high rate of duty, American supplied over one-fifth of the Canadian imports in 1913 and under present conditions should, with proper efforts, be able to supply a much larger proportion.

Mr. White thinks that if the plant at Welland proves a success that it is possible that such factory in this vicinity would prove a good investment. There is plenty of fruit in the Oswego district for a plant of this kind and Mr. White has an idea that the future will bring many opportunities for the manufacture of fruit products hereabouts.

TAXES ARE DUE.

The tax-payers have been notified that the taxes are due, and if not paid within 30 days of publication of notice a fee shall be added to the original bill.

The tax rate for the east side is lower this year than that of last. The rate for the east side is .03293, and that of the west side is .0354.

The higher rate for the west side is due, it is stated to the $5,000 sewerage construction placed in W. 3d st. last summer.

After thirteen years of fighting against it, Nap Lajoie has to go back to Philadelphia.

TAKE STEPS TOWARD JEWISH EMANCIPATION.

New York, Jan. 11.—The concerted world-wide movements for the emancipation of the Jews, which at present is gathering great momentum in several European nations, was given a basis in this country last week when, at a meeting of the Jewish emancipation committee in the Broadway Central Hotel, a committee on organization was appointed and the first tangible step in this history making epoch taken.

Through this step it is quite probable that, for the first time in the history of the world, the Jews will present to a tribunal equality as representatives of a racial unit.

Just how this will be brought about has not been officially decided, but from present indications it is believed that the overtures for recognition will be made through representatives of the United States government at the peace conference after the close of th present war in Europe.

Meanwhile, public sentiment is to be swayed in favor of the movement by an organized publicity campaign, and the aid of the leaders of every religious sect in this country will be asked.

Many prominent men in this city have responded to the invitation to participate, and have declared themselves wholly in sympathy with the movement.

THAT HOLSTEIN SALE.

Wisconsin Man Pays $12,500 for Holstein Cow.

The recent sale at Liverpool continues to excite interest from the fact that the prices for the Holstein animals soared as high almost as an eager buyer dared or cared go.

E. F. Palmer of this city attended the sale, making note of the following items:

Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, five year old Holstein, $25,000.00.

Korndyke Segis Johanna was sold to a Wisconsin man for $12,500.00.

Pontiac Lady Korndyke, with a butter record for seven days of 38 lbs, 3 ounces, and a milk record of 601.40 lbs. sold for $3,600.

Diona Koningen Pietertje $6,500.

One pair twin yearling Holsteins sold for $1,200.

Fairview Johanna Korndyke, age two years, sold for $750.00.

Fairview Bull De Kol Korndyke age two years, sold for $1,850.00.

COTTON REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 11.—A report today issued by the census bureau shows 14,447,623 bales counting round as half bales ginned from the growth of 1914 to January 1, compared with 13,347,721 for 1913 and 12,907,405 for 1912. Round bales included this year are 44,816 compared with 94,265 for 1913 and 77,999 for 1912. Sea Island included 76,886 for 1914, 74,320 for 1913 and 67,257 for 1912.

TRIPOLI ONCE MORE AN ITALIAN STRONGHOLD

By BRIXTON D. ALLAIRE.

Rome, Jan. 11.—As a result of German machinations in Italy's North African possessions, the Italians have been forced to give up the conquests of the interior, abandon the occupation of Fezzan, and center her troops along the sea coast, where the chief towns are being heavily fortified. Reinforcements of about ten thousand men have been sent hurriedly to Tripoli, although this fact has not been made public here as yet.

The city of Tripoli is being converted into a stronghold again. The trenches and field fortifications dating from the time of the Turko-Italian was three years ago are being strengthened and rebuilt and barbed wire entanglements and earth works are being added.

Italy suffers severe blows to her prestige in the evacuation of Fezzan. This is a country having an area of 156,000 square miles bordering Tripoli on the south. Although it is mostly desert there are numerous very fertile oases. Here wheat, melons, figs, dates, turnips, cotton, almonds, and other crops are raised. There are five grain crops every twelve months.

Germany and Turkey assured Italy that the holy war proclaimed by the Sheikhal Islam would not affect the Mohammedans in Italian territory, but this promise has not been kept in Libya where the majority of the populace is still hostile to Italy the unrest has increased until it is no longer safe to leave the small bodies of troops at stations in the interior.

Ordinarily they are peaceful, and they are on good terms with the French in Algeria and the British in Egypt and the Sudan in Libya, under their chief, Ahmed-el-Sherif, they took over the supplies of Turkish war material at the end of the Turko-Italian war and fought the Italians stubbornly.

In the early months of 1914, before the European war broke out, the Italians succeeded in pacifying the interior of Tripoli. They garrisoned the principal points along the caravan routes far into the desert. But in Cyrenaica they were less successful. The Bedouins were numerous and well armed, and they kept the Italians in the district within twenty miles of the Mediterranean.

The Senussites received supplies from Egypt. There were many Turkish army officers among them, and the chief of the Senussyeh refused overtures for peace.

SPANGLE DEFENDS LANE.

John E. Lonergan Assigned Claim to Young Local Attorney.

That he does not have to pay gambling debts and was conducting what is commonly referred to as a bucket shop, is the answer of Bradley J. Lane in a suit filed against him in Syracuse by Attorney Floyd S. Spangle of this city, assignee of a $370 claim by John E. Lonergan. Lane declares that he was conducting a brokerage business on margins and that he was not connected with any Stock Exchange.

Lonergan employed Lane in 1908 to buy and sell stocks and advanced various sums for use in the deals. September 3d, 1908, they had an accounting and Longeran had $370 coming to him. Lane's brokerage business was soon put in the hands of the creditors at Cortland, where he had been doing business.

A committee was named to collect the profits of the business and apply them on the debts and Lonergan says this was not done. The committee did not maintain the business for the creditors and accurate books were not kept, are other charges in the action.

About fifteen other claims have been filed against Lane by other creditors.

Mr. Lane formerly kept a brokerage shop in this city and is well known here.

OSWEGO NOTES.

A judgment for $358.68 has been filed in the County Clerk's office in favor of W. H. Enos of Pulaski against G. S. Babcock.

A judgment for $50.98 was filed in favor of H. M. Wallace against Joseph F. McGill.

The arraignments of prisoners indicted by the Grand Jury last week will be held before Justice Crouch tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. An application for a commission to examine Charles Campbell, indicted for murder in the first degree for causing the Granby wreck, will be made next week.

The hearing on the application of the Empire United Railways for the abandonment of its line north of Riverside cemetery was completed Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Commissioner Frank H. Irvine of the Public Service Commission announced that the usual argument would be heard by the Public Service Commission at the Court House, Syracuse, at a date to be decided later. The decision will be made some time thereafter.

The testimony submitted by the protesting taxpayers, county, town and city officials showed that the service was poor and irregular, and the roadbed and overhead equipment bad because of lack of repairs. It was stated that the line was the only convenient means for children to attend school and for scores of persons to reac htheir business or employment in the city. The west side line was more than a mile distant, it was claimed.

Members of Company D, 3d New York, stated that it was the only means of reaching the target range. Considerable property had been purchased and improved because of the trolley line, it was said.

A non-suit was granted in the action of Patrick Burns vs. James Stewart Co. (Inc), an action to recover $3,000 for alleged negligence, by Justice Crouch in Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. Francis E. Cullen made the motion for the defendant. O. M. Reilly opposed.

Color in Lies.

It's a white lie when mamma tells papa what baby has been saying, but when papa goes and repeats it at the office it's another matter. A lie becomes more or less soiled by being handled around.—Exchange.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE WM. H. SPANSWICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 507 Erie street, in the City of Fulton, N. Y., on the 19th day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a full board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the by-laws of the company, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the company within two weeks immediately preceding the meeting.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the directors of the company will be held at the time and place aforesaid immediately after the said annual meeting of the stockholders.

Dated, Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1915.

R. D. PARSONS,
Secretary.

THE HUNTER ARMS CO. INC.
Fulton, N. Y.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Hunter Arms Co. Inc. will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 69-79 Hubbard st., in the city of Fulton, N. Y., on the 18th day of January, 1915, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of five directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open for one hour.

JOHN J. MURDOCK,
President.

[illegible]
Secy. and Treas.

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER IX.

From the Crow's Nest.

THE night passed without incident, except for one thing that we were unable to verify. At six bells, during the darkest hour of the night that precedes the early dawn of summer, Adams from the crow's nest called down in a panic that there was something crawling on all fours on the deck below him.

Burns, on watch at the companionway, ran forward with his revolver and narrowly escaped being brained. Adams at that moment flinging down a marlinespike that he carried aloft with him.

I heard the crash and joined Burns, and together we went over the deck and both houses. Everything was quiet—the crew in various attitudes of exhausted sleep, their chests and kitbags around them. Olesen at the wheel and Singleton in his dull room breathing heavily.

Adams' nerve was completely gone, and, being now thoroughly awake, I joined him in the crow's nest. Nothing could convince him that he had been the victim of a nervous hallucination. He stuck to his story firmly.

"It was on the forecastle head first," he maintained. "I saw it gleaming."

"Gleaming?"

"Sort of shining," he explained. "It came up over the rail, and at first it stood up tall, like a white post."

"You didn't say before that it was white."

"It was shining," he said slowly, trying to put his idea into words—"maybe not exactly white, but light colored. It stood still for so long I thought I must be mistaken—that it was a light on the rigging—then I got to thinking that there wasn't no place for a light to come from just there."

I accepted the story with outward belief and a mental reservation. But I did not relish the idea of the spike Adams had thrown lying below on deck. No more formidable weapon short of an ax could be devised. I said as much.

"I'm going down for it," I said; "if you're nervous, you'd better keep it by you. But don't drop it on everything that moves below. You almost got Burns."

I went down cautiously and struck a match where Adams had indicated the spike. It was not there. Nor had Burns picked it up. A splintered board showed where it had struck, and a smaller indentation where it had rebounded; but the marlinespike was gone, and Burns had not seen it. We got a lantern and searched systematically, without result. Burns turned to me a face ghastly in the oil light.

"Somebody has it," he said, "and there will be more murder! Oh, my God, Leslie!"

Eight bells rang out sharply. The watch changed. I took the revolver and Burns' position at the companionway, while Burns went aft. He lined up the men by the binnacle light and went over them carefully. The marlinespike was not found; but he took from the cook a long meat knife, and brought both negro and knife forward to me. The man was almost collapsing with terror. He maintained that he had taken the knife for self protection and we let him go with a warning.

Dawn brought me an hour's sleep, the first since my awakening in the storeroom. When I roused, Jones at the wheel had thrown an extra blanket over me, for the morning was cool and a fine rain was falling.



"One of us will be on watch always."

The men were scattered around in attitudes of dejection, one of two of them leaning over the rail watching the jolly boat riding easily behind us.

Turner was violent that day. I found all four women awake and dressed and Mrs. Turner, whose hour it was on duty, in a chair outside the door. The stewardess, her arm in a sling, was making tea over a spirit lamp, and Elsa was helping her. Mrs. Johns was stretched on a divan, and on the table lay a small revolver.

Clearly Elsa had told the incident of the key. I felt at once the atmosphere of antagonism. Mrs. Johns watched me coolly from under lowered eyelids. The stewardess openly scowled, and Mrs. Turner rose hastily and glanced at Mrs. Johns, as if in doubt. Elsa had her back to me and was busy with the cups.

"I'm afraid you've had a bad night," I said.

"A very bad night," Mrs. Turner replied stiffly.

"Delirium?"

"Very marked. He has talked of a white figure. We cannot quite make it out. It seems to be Wilmer—Mr. Vail."

She had not opened the door, but stood, nervously twisting her fingers, before it.

"The bromides had no effect?"

She glanced helplessly at the others. "None," she said after a moment.

Elsa Lee wheeled suddenly and glanced scornfully at her sister.

"Why don't you tell him?" she demanded. "Why don't you say you did not give the bromides?"

"Why not?"

Mrs. Johns raised herself on her elbow and looked at me.

"Why should we?" she asked. "How do we know what you are giving him? You are not friendly to him or to us. We know what you are trying to do. You are trying to save yourself at any cost. You put a guard at the companionway. You rail off the deck for our safety. You drop the storeroom key in Mr. Turner's cabin, where Elsa will find it, that the vigilance on deck in your interest will not be relaxed."

"Fine words!" the stewardess muttered.

The low mumbling from Turner's room had persisted steadily. Now it rose again in the sharp frenzy that had characterized it through the long night.

"Don't look at me like that, man!" he cried, and then—"He's lost a hand! A hand!"

It rained heavily all that day. Late in the afternoon we got some wind, and all hands turned out to trim sail. Action was a relief, and the weather suited our disheartened state better than had the pitiless August sun, the glaring white of deck and canvas and the heat.

I watched the weather anxiously. We were too short handed to manage any sort of a gale, and yet the urgency of our return made it unwise to shorten canvas too much. It was as well perhaps that I had so much to distract my mind from the situation in the after house.

The second of the series of curious incidents that complicated our return voyage occurred that night. I was on watch from eight bells (midnight) until 4 in the morning. Jones was in the crow's nest, McNamara at the wheel. I was at the starboard forward corner of the after house looking over the rail. I thought that I had seen the lights of a steamer.

The rain had ceased, but the night was still very dark. I heard a sort of rapping from the forward house and took a step toward it, listening. Jones heard it, too, and called down to me nervously to see what was wrong.

I called up to him cautiously to come down and take my place while I investigated. I thought it was Singleton. When Jones had taken up his position at the companionway I went forward. The knocking continued, and I traced it to Singleton's cabin. He was at the door hammering frantically. I called to him through the open window, but the only answer was renewed and louder pounding.

I ran around to his door and felt for the key which I carried.

"What is the matter?" I called.

"For God's sake, open the door!"

I unlocked it and threw it open. He retreated before me with his hands out and huddled against the wall beside the window. I struck a match. His face was drawn and distorted, and he held his arm up as if to ward off a blow.

"Well?" I demanded.

"It was there," he said, looking over his shoulder. "It's been there three times, looking in—all in white and grinning at me."

"A man?"

"It—it hasn't got any face."

"How could it grin at you if it hasn't any face?" I demanded impatiently. "Pull yourself together and tell me what you saw."

It was some time before he could tell a connected story, and when he did I was inclined to suspect that he had heard us talking the night before and heard Adams' description of the intruder on the forecastle head and that, what with drink and terror, he had injected the rest. And yet I was not so sure.

"I was asleep, the first time," he said. "I don't know how long ago it was. I woke up cold, with the feeling that something was looking at me. I raised up in bed, and there was a thing at the window. It was looking in."

"A white head?"

"It wasn't a head. For God's sake, Leslie, I can't tell you any more than that. I saw it. That's enough. I saw it three times."

"It isn't enough for me," I said doggedly. "It hadn't any head or face, but it looked in. It's dark out there. How could you see?"

For reply he leaned over and, turning down the lamp, blew it out. We sat in the smoking darkness, and slowly out of the thick night the window outlined itself. I could see it distinctly. But how white and faceless, hall it stared in at the window or reached through. The hiss, as Singleton declared it had done, and waved a fingerless hand at us?

He was in a state of mental and physical collapse and begged so pitifully not to be left that at last I told him I would take him with me on his promise to remain in a chair until dawn and to go back without demur. He sat near me, amidships, huddled down among the cushions of one of the wicker chairs, not sleeping, but staring straight out, motionless.

With the first light of dawn Burns relieved me, and I went forward with Singleton. He dropped into his bunk and was asleep almost immediately.

Olesen and Adams made no attempt to work that day. Indeed, it was not able. As I had promised, the breakfast for the after house was placed on the companion steps by Tom the cook, whence it was removed by Mrs. Sloane. I saw nothing of either Elsa Lee or Mrs. Johns.

That afternoon, alone, I made a second and more thorough examination of the forecastle and the hold. In the former I found nothing. Having been closed for over twenty four hours, it was stifling and full of odors.

The examination of the hold led to one curious and not easily explained discovery. The Ella was in gravel ballast, and my search there was difficult and nerve racking. The creaking of the girders and floor plates, the groaning overhead of the trestle trees and once an unexpected list that sent me careening head first against a ballast tank, made my position distinctly disagreeable. And above all the incidental noises of a ship's hold was one that I could not place—a regular knocking, which kept time with the list of the boat.

I located it at last, approximately, at one of the ballast ports, but there was nothing to be seen. The port had been carefully barred and calked over. The sound was not loud. Down there among the other noises I seemed to feel as well as hear it. I sent Burns down, and he came up puzzled.

"It's outside!" he said. "Something cracking against her ribs."

"You didn't notice it yesterday, did you?"

"No; but yesterday we were not listening for noises."

The knocking was on the port side. We went forward together and, leaning well out, looked over the rail.

The missing marlinespike was swinging there, banging against the boat with every roll of the ship. It was fastened by a rope lanyard to a large bolt below the rail and fastened with what Burns called a Blackwall hitch—a sailor's knot.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

SMART NEW TURBAN AND GOWN OF HEAVY CRAPE FOR MOURNING WEAR.



The young widow's wear the gown and neat fitting turban shown here are considered very proper. The long veil is of net bordered with crape. The skirt is cut on what may be said to be extreme lines.

Had to Be Amused.

Some time ago a young married woman, accompanied by her two-year-old boy, visited the home of her parents, and in just two days the youngster was in full possession of everything around the house except the shotgun and the cayenne pepper box.

"Bessie dear," appealingly remarked the young married woman one afternoon, addressing her sister, "is your prayer book downstairs?"

"Why, yes," answered Bessie wonderingly. "What do you want it for?"

"I want to know if you won't let baby play with it for awhile," was the startling rejoinder of the other. "He has just torn mamma's all to pieces."—Boston Advertiser.

Generosity.

Mr. Longear—By the way, did you ever know that large ears are a sign of generosity? Miss Beauti—Of course, Mr. Longear. They are a sign that nature has been generous.—New York Weekly.

MUNICIPAL ALTRUISM.

Of the benefit to a city or town of competently directed commercial organization effort there can be no question. Commercial organization has proved its efficiency, its value and its positive necessity for every town and city in the United States.

Now, however, the time has come when the more rural districts of the country are realizing that a wide co-operation is necessary in order that the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer may be drawn into a closer bond of union for their mutual advantage.

When the time comes that we can see the small country town working unselfishly for the success of its neighboring community we shall indeed have reached an ideal state of organized effort.

Nor is the unselfishness of the small town entirely unrewarded, for the additional prosperity of its neighbor is bound to filter back through innumerable channels to the town that has sacrificed an immediate advantage to the spirit of helpfulness.—Town Development Magazine.

WHAT CITY PLANNING IS.

Makes For Future Comfort and Prosperity of Whole Community.

[By George Ainslee, mayor of Richmond, Va.]

City planning is merely the science of designing cities. It is good sense and forethought applied to the building of cities. It is the most practical kind of practical business sense applied by people who have love enough for their city to want it to be lovely, faith enough in it to believe in its future and pride enough in it to want to hand it down to their children in better condition than that in which they received it from their fathers.

The best method of getting this important forward step is by the spread of sound ideas for the formation of an enlightened public opinion, which will seek and act upon the advice of those who by special training, education and experience are competent to advise and not be content with the fleeting notions of the average man in the street upon subjects on which, in the nature of things, his opinion can be of no value. It is helped along by the voluntary co-operation of those citizens who have enough civic pride to want to see their city improved and its growth wisely controlled and enough sense to know the difference between a woodchopper and a cabinetmaker.

The average man in any community thinks at first blush that city planning is merely an aesthetic hobby, not worthy of the consideration of the serious, practical minded person he holds himself to be. He happens to know that a plan for a house or a plan for a boat, a plan for a machine and, if he is a ditch digger, a plan for a ditch are perfectly natural and proper things, but the idea of a plan for a city he regards as something akin to a joke. The obvious reason for this is that while he knows that all these other things and many more are done from plans, because he has seen them, he does not know that cities may be and many are built from plans prepared by those who are trained in the business of city planning, and, not knowing it, he thinks there is nothing to it. In his folly he can see the sense of planning for a detail, but not that of planning for the whole job.

The average man, however, is always a taxpayer and pays out of his own pocket for the lack of a city plan.

The purpose of city planning is to make a city convenient, economical, healthful, beautiful and pleasant. Its scope does not cover the administration of civic affairs, such as the organization and management of city departments. It deals with construction, not with maintenance and operation. It determines the layout of a city, the provision and location of proper parks, streets, playgrounds, buildings, monuments, water supply and other public things with a rational relativity not only to each other, but to the community they are designed to serve. It saves nothing to mismanage. It prevents mistakes and shows how to do things rightly which if wrongly done either cannot be changed at all or can be changed only at great expense.

Sewage Disposal in Sheffield.

Like other large industrial towns, Sheffield, England, has had a difficult problem to solve in regard to sewage disposal. In 1864, when the city had a population of 304,720, the sewage was drained into the nearest waterways. In that same year, however, the first of the sewage disposal schemes was planned and carried out. The method of treatment at that time was the common one of precipitation of tanks by lime treatment. This proved unsatisfactory, however, and after careful study the system of treating the sewage in settlement tanks followed by single contact bed treatment, was adopted and was found to be the most simple and economical method. The corporation still has in progress the enormous scheme which it began in 1912 and which consists of sixty contact beds, each half an acre in area; sixteen storm beds of the same size, settling tanks and the alteration of sewers, at a cost of $1,251,965, which will be capable of dealing with a maximum flow of 65,500,000 gallons a day. It is calculated when completed these works will not be excelled by any in Great Britain for economy in construction and efficiency in design.

DISPOSAL OF CITY SEWAGE

A Problem of Great Consequence For Municipal Health.

BASED ON CIVIC SCIENCE.

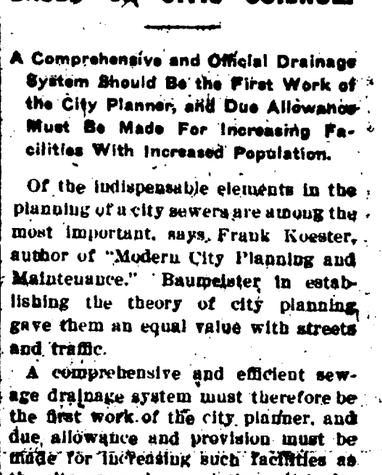
A Comprehensive and Official Drainage System Should Be the First Work of the City Planner, and Due Allowance Must Be Made For Increasing Facilities With Increased Population.

Of the indispensable elements in the planning of a city sewers are among the most important, says Frank Koester, author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance." Baumeister in establishing the theory of city planning gave them an equal value with streets and traffic.

A comprehensive and efficient sewage drainage system must therefore be the first work of the city planner, and due allowance and provision must be made for increasing such facilities as the city grows in population. It is, indeed, scarcely possible for any one who has not lived through a serious strike of garbage removal employees to understand what the immediate removal of waste material means to a city and scarcely possible for one who has to overestimate its importance.

The character and size of the sewage system adopted depends on the location of the city and the natural conditions and methods to be adopted in disposal of the sewage.

The proper disposal of the sewage is one of great consequence, since epi-



SEWAGE PLANT AT PHILADELPHIA.

demics are frequently caused by improper disposal, especially in the case of discharge into rivers or lowlands.

It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules as to which system of sewage disposal is the best, since a system suitable for one city will not answer the requirements of another. The commerce and industries of a city, the nature of its streets and traffic and other factors make the problem one which requires the most careful consideration and one in the solution of which only the most experienced engineers, acquainted with the practice of the science of waste disposal in the most progressive countries, should be retained.

Sewage disposal is in reality a new science, and great advancement has been made in the last few decades, principally abroad, so that every advantage should be taken of modern developments in the planning of a city's sewer system.

Cities which are located on a large and swift flowing river may without risk discharge their sewage directly into the stream if proper precautions are taken.

The self purifying power of water is usually underestimated, especially that of rivers. The presence in river water of a certain amount of oxygen, necessary for saturation, will effect the mineralization and gasification of considerable quantities of putrescible substances, by means of biological processes which rapidly develop when such substances are present. These operations precipitate a sludge on the bottom of the river which is as harmless as silt, while the gases are emitted at the surface. If too large a quantity of sewage, however, is emptied into a river, the odor emitted will make the river banks uninhabitable, while the sludge will accumulate and clog the channel of the river and the process of the self purification of the water will not be completed before it reaches a town, city and causes contamination at that point.

Depending on the nature of the city's streets and the nature of the sewage to be removed, a single or a double sewage system may be adopted. In the latter form one stands for rain water and the other for strong sewage. The rain water sewer is for carrying off rain water from the buildings and streets, while the other is for toilet, factory waste, etc.

City Organizations Combine.

The Chamber of Commerce of Oakland, Cal., has amalgamated with the Commercial club of that city. The new organization is to be known as the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club Consolidated.

GARRISON SAYS DON'T DO IT

War Should Not Affect U. S Policy In The Eastern Possessions

Washington, Jan. 11.—A "petty disturbance" in the Philippine Islands has been "exaggerated," Secretary of War Garrison told the committee on the Philippines here today. He made this remark in the course of his comments on the proposed measure creating two Filipino legislative houses, all the members of which will be elected by the people with the exception of those from the non-Christian districts. This legislation, he said, he approved.

Of the recent disorders he said:

"It is particularly interesting, in view of the recent exaggerated accounts of a petty disturbance in the Islands, to read what Mr. Taft said concerning such occurrences in his time:

"The attitude of the American press and the American merchant in his hostility to the Filipino, and in the consequent hostility to the civil government, was led into the error at one time of emphasizing in every possible way, b yletters and representations of all sorts, that the condition of the country as to tranquility was so bad that the whole of the Islands was still in a state of war. Every small Ladrone fight, every discomfiture which the constabulary suffered, was exaggerated and made the basis for interference that the conditions in the country were retrograding rather than improving. Such incidents were seized upon and made as much of as headlines and general statements could make them.' "

The Bill a Good One.

For the United States to withdraw from the Islands now would be a betrayal of the young Filipinos in whom the American government has aroused high hopes, he asserted, without corresponding advantage to any one.

The proposed bill, he said, is logically the next and proper step in the experiment of allowing the Filipinos gradually to secure a larger and larger measure of self government.

He said the American people are densely ignorant on the Filipino problem. If they were well informed, "it would require great effrontery to attempt to divert them from its proper settlement by paltry lies and shameful misrepresentation."

The war should not affect our policy.

"It is not too strong a statement to say that were every nation on earth, including our own, at war, there is nothing in this bill which would make its consideration inappropriate on that account.

"If the people really knew the provisions of this bill, they would discard with scorn those newspapers which term it the 'Philippine Independence Bill' and dismiss further consideration of it by the statement that it is premature to give independence to the Philippines."

The present bill, Secretary Garrison said, would produce the following results:

Governor's Power.

"A legislature elected by the people, composed of two houses, the lower one composed of eighty-one members elected for three years, each from a separate district, and nine appointed by the Governor General representing the territory of non-Christian tribes, or the territory not now represented in the legislature; and the upper house, or Senate, of twenty-four members, all of whom save two are elected from twelve districts, the two being for the non-Christian districts, and they are for the time being, to be appointed by the Governor General.

"The Governor General, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and, if an amendment which I have to propose is adopted, the Auditor and the Director of Civil Serivce, to be appointed by the President of the United States.

"Full legislature power would be vested in the legislature, save in certain matters, and the Governor General would have a veto power. If a bill were passed to permit or forbid the same to become law, as he saw fit.

"Trade relations between the United States and the Island are subject to the final decision of our Congress. Certain matters, such as legislation affecting lands, mining rights, forests, etc., are subject to similar supervision by the President of the United States.

"The Executive heads of the departments, analogous to our cabinet would be selected by the Governor General and confirmed by the Philippine Senate.

"A bill of rights and certain other constitutional restrictions such as appear in the best models of our own constitutions are inserted in the bill with a view of keeping legislation and executive action within thoroughly approved and ascertained bonds."

WELSH PICKS SHUGRUE.

New York, Jan. 11.—Light weight champion Freddie Welsh, who is now in this city, today picked Joe Shugrue to win over Leach Cross at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night.

"Shuegrue is now the most formidable contender for the light weight title," said Welsh.

WILLIS INAUGURATED.

Columbus, O., Jan. 11.—Frank B. Willis was today inaugurated as the 44th Governor of Ohio. Immediately after Chief Justice Nichols of the Ohio Supreme Court administered the oath of office the Governor's salute of seventeen guns was fired. The usual ceremonies were held in the open air instead of the rotunda of the state house as formerly. After delivering his inaugural address a luncheon was served Governor Willis in the executive offices, after which the new executive received State officials and members of the Legislature. The inaugural parade followed.

AEROPLANE FLEET DROPS BOMBS IN DUNKIRK

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Jan. 11.—English coast towns fear an attack from German airships at any moment. The coast of the Channel and the North sea is patrolled night and day by a fleet of British aeroplanes, piloted by the best aviators of the Royal Flying corps.

The situation is rapidly approaching a panic at many points. Terror was spread today by news that a German aeroplane fleet had bombarded Dunkirk and its environs on Sunday and that a Zeppelin airship accompanied by several aeroplanes was sighted over the Channel.

A dispatch from Calais reports that seventeen persons, eleven of them soldiers, were killed and wounded by bombs dropped from the dozen German airships that attacked Dunkirk.

Soldiers of the Crescent Lay Defeat to Mild Weather

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 11.—Advancing along the railroad line from Mlawa, the German forces in northern Poland are striking forward Nevo Georgievsk, the great fortress that guards Warsaw from the northwest. Every step of their advance is being stubbornly contested by the Russian troops who a month ago drove the Germans back to the front of East Prussia, only to fall back in turn before heavy reinforcements received by the Kaiser's army.

At Bogurzynek, southwest of Mlawa, the Russians inflicted heavy losses upon the advancing Germans and then effected a withdrawal with small losses to themselves. Falling back beyond Konoki, on the way to Ciechanow, the Russians mined the railroad and blew up a German troop train. More than 300 soldiers were killed in the explosion.

West of Warsaw the situation is practically unchanged. Fighting continues at Mogielnica, where the Germans have lost heavily in their attempts to take the Russian trenches.

While the Russians are tenaciously resisting the Germans in the north, their success against the Austrians in the south is maintained. They are advancing steadily through Bukowina and have reached Dorna-Watra, on the Dorna river half way between Kimpolung and Borgo Pass, where they will enter Hungary.

In their rapid advance through Bukowina the Russians have taken thousands of prisoners and vast quantities of munitions of war. Sixteen thousand captured Austrians have arrived at Kieff alone. These prisoners include 250 officers, 40 of them being colonels. A dispatch from Kieff says the Austrians are believed to have lost 70,000 men in their unsucessful attempt to relieve the pressure against their troops in western Galicia by opening an offensive in Bukowina.

On the Turkish front the reorganized Tenth corps of the Ottoman army is fighting desperately for its existence. A report from the headquarters of the Caucasus army says: "Fighting continues in the environs of Karagan. The Turkish troops are showing their former stubbornness again. They have received reinforcements."

The Turks attribute their heavy losses at Sari Kamysh to a sudden thaw, according to a dispatch received from Tiflis today.

"Sherif Bey, aide to Enver Pasha, declares the Turk's defeat was due to the failure of three armies to converge," says the dispatch." He says the Turks were aided in their advance by a severe frost, but whn it became necessary to retreat a sudden thaw prevented the execution of an orderly retreat.

"The Turks were unable to save their artillery. They fought bravely and many fought until killed rather than surrender. Outside of Sari Kamysh many trenches found filled with dead Turkish soldiers."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

London, Jan. 11.—The German cruiser Koenigsberg, which was bottled up in a river on the coast of Africa several weeks ago, has been sunk, according to a dispatch received here from Southend today. It quotes Captain Willet, a commander of one of the blockading vessels, as saying that the Koenigsberg was destroyed five days after she was bottled up, an aeroplane giving the range for a rain of shells upon the German boat.

* * *

Boulogne, France, via London, Jan. 11.—In St. Omer, 25 miles behind the battle front, there is a military hospital conducted exclusively by English and French women. All the surgeons, nurses and orderlies are women. All wounded soldiers, whether French, British, Belgian or German are treated there without distinction.

* * *

Paris, Jan. 11.—A German aeroplane dropped a bomb upon Malo-les-Bains, near Dunkirk today killing five civilians.

WATCH VENUS BY DAY.

Washington, Jan. 9.—On almost every street corner in Washington this morning people stood in crowds, craning their necks and peering skyward. The same star gazing spirit took other persons to roof tops and filled the windows of office buildings. It was, in fact the proper caper to gaze at the skies in Washington, all because of a brilliant daylight star.

Venus was the cause of the excitement. Prof. Asaph Hall said that Venus was crossing the heavens some distance ahead of the sun every day and that there was no difficulty in seeing the planet with the naked eye in daylight when the atmosphere was clear. As a rule, he explained, the planet is in line with the sun, or closer to it, and is dimmed by the sun's radiance. But when far enough from the sun it may be seen as a white spot on the heavens. Venus is especially brilliant now and this helps the daylight star gazers.

SHEEHAN A RED.

Terre Haute, Ind., aJn. 11.—Second Baseman Tommy Sheehan of the local team has been sold to Cincinnati.

That the food sale held by the Baptist Philathea class was a success may be judged by the total receipts, $9.57.

Carranza Holds Oil Property in Republic

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Naco and other border problems today were considered settled by administration officials, a report practically to that effect having been made by General Scott. The situation in the interior of Mexico, however, is furnishing the most vexing questions for them. The situation was viewed with some concern both in official and diplomatic circles. The recent edict of Carranza seizing all the oil properties in the Republic especially gave cause for worry, as it was expected to result in diplomatic complications, with Great Britain and Holland. Strong protests also were looked for from Americans who were hit by the decree.

Failure of the convention factions to make any progress toward an agreement in their meetings and unexpected strength recently displayed by the Carranza forces are viewed as other elements in the problem of the pacification of Mexico, which will serve greatly to delay its solution.

Paris In Fear of Big Zeppelins

Paris, Jan. 11.—The French government anticipates an aeroplane raid by Zeppelins. It is officially announced today that instructions will soon be issued telling Parisians what measures to take in case Zeppelins sail over this city.

DOLAN HASN'T SIGNED.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Lee Magee, manager of the Brooklyn Federals, today conferred with Cozy Dolan, outfielder of the St. Louis Cardinals. He also had a tale with Marty McHale, pitcher of the New York Americans. Dolan hasn't signed with either club. McHale was in a receptive mood to talk with the Brooklyn Federals as he has not come to any terms yet with the New York club.

STRANAHAN & LOVE'S

Big Removal Sale

NOW GOING ON

We have been forced into larger quarters and will soon move into the store now occupied by Morton & Shattuck after we have remodled it into a modern shoe store. Present stock must be cleared out, we want to open the new store with fresh, new merchandise. Tremendous reductions have been made from former prices, making supreme values. Every purchase allows you a great saving.

FOR MEN	FOR WOMEN
$6.00 and $7.00 Hanan Shoes . . . $4.95	200 pairs Gun Metal and Patent Gaiter Top Shoes $3.50 values . . 1.95
$4.00 to $5.00 Ralston Shoes . . . $3.59	200 pairs Patent Colt Cloth Top, stylish high toe last, were $3.50 . . . . . $2.39
All $3.50 Goodyear Welt Shoes . . . $2.89	250 pairs Patent and Gun Metal Low Heel Shoes, were $3.00 . $1.97
Men's $2.00 Work Shoes . . . $1.48	One lot Dorothy Dodd and Edwin C. Burt Shoes Gun Metal, Patent and Kid, broken sizes 89c
One lot of Boys' School Shoes, were $2.00 and $2.50 . . . . 98c	All 10c and 15c Polish 4c
Men's Four Buckle $2.50 Overshoes . . $1.69	
Men's One Buckle $1.50 Overshoes . . . 79c	

Truly This is Fultons Best and Biggest Price Cut in High Grade Goods

STRANAHAN & LOVE

116 Oneida Street



HE'S HERE

Isn't He Fine?

His Name Is—

He came all the way from Pony Fairyland. The largest pony farm in the world at Greenfield, Ohio. We think he will like Fulton very well—if the right boy or girl gets him. If two were to tie for first place, $300.00 in Gold would be divided equally between them instead of pony. Well, only a few days more and the votes will be counted, and some boy or girl will get him to keep for his very own.

Here's our final offer—you want people of Fulton to read the Fulton Times, you all want a good daily here. We want your support. Now is your chance to help some boy or girl in whom you have an interest to win the pony.

Monthly Subscription . .	25c . . .	250 votes
2 Months' Subscription .	50c . . .	500 votes
3 Months' Subscription .	75c . . .	750 votes
4 Months' Subscription	$1.00 . . .	1000 votes
6 Months' Subscription	1.50 . . .	2000 votes
14 Months' Subscription,	3.00 . . .	5000 votes

Advertising bills past, present and prospective, the same.

Help your little friend, help your town support a live paper, and help yourself to keep up with the Fulton Times.

The pony is spotted, he is gentle, sound, three years old and his name is—

The whole outfit, Pony, Cart and Harness goes together fine. Take a look at him and get in line on THE TIMES and help your little friends to win.

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"A Herald of Progress"

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Volume 1, No. 20. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

GERMANY'S TROOPS NEARING WARSAW

Both Armies Active, As Frozen Ground Permits Military Operations; Russians Kept Busy

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 12.—Plock, 58 miles northwest of Warsaw on the Vistula, is reported in a dispatch from Warsaw to have been captured by German troops after part of the town had been destroyed. The Germans advancing toward Novo Georgievsk from the north and northeast are said to have effected a junction with those operating against Warsaw of the Vistula.

No official information as to the loss of Plock by the Russians has been given out here, but it was stated at the war office today that the possession of Plock was not essential to the successful waging of the Russian campaign in Poland.

Heavy frosts from the Baltic sea to the Carpathian mountains have made conditions more favorable for military operations. The Germans have seized the opportunity for a renewal of their attacks in the districts west of Warsaw, between the Vistula, Rawka and Bzura rivers.

At the same time the Russians have resumed their offensive in Galicia where torrential rains have caused a lull in the operations against Cracow. In co-operation with the troops attacking the Austrians along the Niga, those who have reached the Dunajec river in Galicia will now attack the Austro-German forces intrenched on the west bank of that stream. The fighting west of Warsaw is now fiercer than at any other stage of the campaign. The village of Samice, east of Skierniewice changed hands three times on Sunday alone. The Germans now hold the western part of the little hamlet and the Russians the eastern part.

Soldiers Have Little Time to Sleep, And They Steal Naps When Chance Comes.



Photo by American Press Association.

Little opportunity for sleep is offered to the soldiers along the firing line in France. Many of them become so tired that they fall asleep in the trenches at any time when the firing is not going on. French soldiers are here shown taking brief naps behind a wall of turf.

FRENCH ATTACK GERMANS' KEY, RIGHT AND CENTER

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Reinforced by British and Indian troops, the French forces lying in the "bloody angle," formed by the junction of the Oise and Aisne rivers, have undertaken a new drive in an effort to force the Germans from their strong position at Laon. Laon, lying upon high ground, ten miles north of the Aisne, is the key to the German right and center.

This explains the official announcement of fierce fighting northeast of Soissons, where the French have taken up a new forward position on Hill No. 132. The Germans have the advantage in position there, occupying higher ground than the French but the latter have superior numbers and also the advantage of fresh troops.

Laon has been and probably is yet, the headquarters of Gen. Von Heeringen. It lies at the junction of two German armies which gives it even further strategic importance from a military point of view. It is at a point just southeast of Laon, near Berry-Au-Bach, where the German line swing southward across the Aisne and curves to the east and south around Rheims.

West and south of Laon the Germans hold several lines of trenches aolng the hill sides and have a large amount of heavy artillery on the wooded heights behind their front.

The allies have been trying to push forward along the road running northeastward from Soissons to a point where it joins the river Lette, a small stream, now swollen by recent rains, which flows south of Laon.

Flooded rivers are hindering operations at a number of points on the front.

In West Flanders nothing but artillery duelling was reported in the night dispatches.

Between Rheims and the Argonne the fight for roadways continues. Infantry attacks are varied there with brisk artillery bombardments and soon sniping contests, in which the French invariably get the better of it.

Despite the heavy fall of snow in the Vosges and in Upper Alsace operations there are going forward briskly. German troops from the Meulhausen garrison have been sent to the front to reinforce the line from Wattweiler to Altkirch.

A press dispatch from the Swiss frontier reports the capture of a German airman who remained aloft until his friends were frozen in the biting atmosphere. He was compelled to descend in the French lines.

FRENCH HAVE LOST ONE GOOD FOOTHOLD

Paris, Jan. 12.French troops have repulsed the Germans attempting to recapture trenches north of Soissons and have made a slight advance in that region, according to an official statement issued here this afternoon. It admits however that the Germans after a severe fight succeeded in getting a foothold north of Perthes. The statement follows:

"From the sea to Meuse there has been an intermitent cannonade, very violent at some points. To the north of Soissons some very violent battles have been fought around the trenches captured by us on Jan. 8 and 10. The enemy yesterday made several offensive counter moves which we repulsed and we have gained new points.

At Soissons and Rheims there were several artillery duels.

KING ALBERT PROTESTS ARREST OF CARDINAL

By JOHN C. FOSTER.

London, Jan. 12.—The government press bureau announced today that King Albert of Belgium has telegraphed to Pope Benedict XV protesting against the arrest of Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Malines, Belgium. The Belgian King took this action despite the recent denial issued in Berlin that the Prelate is in custody.

The text of King Albert's protest follows: "The arrest of a prince of the church, a member of the Sacred College, who, while respecting the actual fact of occupation, has been unable to ignore the cruel injustice suffered by his flock and the iniquitous treatment inflicted on so many priests of my country must grievously move your highness' heart.

"I wish to express to the venerable head of the Roman Catholic my admiration for the conduct of Cardinal Mercier, who after the glorious example of the prelates of the past has not feared to proclaim the truth in the fact of errors and affirm the imprescriptible rights of a just cause according to the universal conscience."

GERMANS READY TO PUSH BACK FRENCH ADVANCES

Geneva, Jan. 12.—One hundred twenty thousand German soldiers have been concentrated at Metz to repel the French invasion in upper Alsace and Loraine, it is stated in a dispatch received here today. Rain and snow have caused a cesation of activities in a large scale in Alsace, when the Germans have lost some of their best positions. The French due to their successes achieved against German troops have been weakened by the withdrawal to other parts of the battlefront. The Germans are preparing to launch another campaign in Alsace to retake the ground they have lost since November.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, (by wireless) Jan. 12.—Repulse of attempted advances by the Russians in Poland is announced in a report from the Great Headquarters given out here this afternoon. It says that the battle which began there early this morning in the district about Cernay northeast of Perthes where the opposing German and French forces have been engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict for several days. The statement says in the western theater significant engagemnts are occuirng south of the canal of Las Basse, of which no results are as yet obtainable.

* * *

Amsterdam, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Putten to the Telegraaf states that the great warehouse near Amsterdam used by the Germans for their reserve supply of petroleum, is burning, having been set on fire by a bomb dropped by a French or British aviator.

NEWSPAPER MERGER COMING IN OSWEGO.

New York, Jan. 11.—Negotiations are about to be completed for the purchase of the Oswego Palladium and Times by interests foreign to the city of the respective publications. These interests plan to consolidate the papers.

The Palladium was originally started in 1819 and its daily edition was started in 1863. The Times was established in 1846.

The Evening Times is unable at present to give the names of the new purchasers.

Danes Stop Trading Between Neutrals

Copenhagen, Jan. 12.—The Danish government today issued new and stringent measures to prevent trading between neutral countries and belligerents through Denmark. This action is taken, it is believed, to help England prevent the importation of contraband articles into Germany. It has been suggested in some quarters that unscrupulous masters of neutral merchant ships from America and other countries, in order to evade examination of their cargoes by British cruisers, have been carrying double sets of consignment papers. The Danish government announces that all Danish steamship owners, without exception, must sign declarations that the captains of their ships are not carrying more than one set of papers. This action gives assurance to the British government that all papers examined by British naval officers are the original and only bills of consignment.

William Is Living In Mother France

Paris, Jan. 12.—Emperor William is reported to be paying another visit to his army on French soil and is living at the Chateau of a French member of the Chamber of Deputies in northern France. He has just paid a visit to General Von Kluck, who led the German forces on their terrific drive toward Paris last September. A Danish journalist quotes General Von Kluck as saying:

"They call us barbarians, do they? That honors us. It shows how strong we are. I don't deny that I personally ordered the destruction of towns in Belgium, where the inhabitants attacked our troops in violation of the code."

Cruiser Bremen Struck a Mine

By FRANCIS L. MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 12.—The German cruiser Bremen has arrived at Wilhelmshaven, the German naval base on the North sea, in a bad condition as the result of coming in contact with a mine, according to information received by the Russian admiralty today.

The Bremen is a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons and is capable of making 23.2 knots an hour. She was laid down in 1902 and completed 15 months later. She carries 297 men, according to the naval register.

SUFFRAGE IS AT LAST IN BIG HANDS

Women Occupy Seats In Speaker's Private Gallery; Suffrage States All Represented

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE THEIR RESOLUTION

Washington, Jan. 12.—The battle for nation-wide suffrage for women was fought in the House today.

Cheered on by hundreds of fair supporters, who crowded the galleries of the chamber, the advocates and foes of the proposal to give the vote the women through a constitutional amendment hurled their verbal projectiles at each others' lines.

It was a gala day for the suffrage hosts, for, after years of effort, they had forced Congress to consider "the cause."

The anti-suffragists were jubilant because of the assurance that the Mondell measure would fail of the required two thirds majority.

The suffragists and their opponents arrived early at the capitol. One large section of the galleries was reserved for the "pros" and another for the "antis."

"We thought it best to put both sides in the same section of the gallery," said a House leader, as he winked an eye. "We didn't want any arguments going on in the galleries while we were debating below."

Two of the suffrage leaders occupied seats in the Speaker's private gallery as the guests of Miss Genevieve Clark. They were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage association, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. Others in the speaker's gallery were Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Caroline Buta Rees, of the Congressional committee of the association.

In the section assigned to the suffragists many prominent women were present to hear the debate.

All the woman suffrage states were represented.

Occupying prominent places on the anti section were Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the national association opposed to woman suffrage; Mrs. A. J. George, representing the Massachusetts antis; Mrs. Daniel A. Markham of the Connecticut branch of the association; Mrs. Horace Brock, president of the Pennsylvania branch; Mrs. John B. Heron and Miss Eliza Armstrong of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. F. G. Schwartz of Ohio.

The line up on the floor was of a non-partisan character, though most of the Democrats, in accordance with the party's caucus action opposed the resolution chiefly on the ground of states' rights. Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican, and author of the resolution led the fight for it. Representative Taylor of Colorado, Democrat, was his chief lieutenant. Representatives Campbell of Kansas, Raker of California, Kahn of California; Hobson of Alabama; French of Idaho and Evans of Montana, spoke for the resolution.

Majority Leader Underwood, Representative Heflin of Alabama, Henry of Texas, Adamson of Georgia and Pou of North Carolina, led the opposition.

Although the House met an hour earlier than usual, the final vote was not expected until tonight. Six hours of debate were allowed after the preliminary skirmish of two hours on the rule to take up the resolutions.

HOUSE VOTES FOR RULE.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Without a roll call the House today adopted by a vote of 205 to 31 the special rule calling up the Mondell suffrage resolution for debate on a final vote tonight. The vote is indicative of the lineup on the suffrage issue itself. Scores of members who are opposed to the Mondell resolution voted for the special rule to give it a privilleged status. Among the members voting for the rule who announced opposition to suffrage were Majority Leader Underwood and Chairman Henry of the rules committee.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow tonight and Wednesday cloudy; strong north to northeast winds.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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January 12, 1915.

FULTON'S INDUSTRIES.

Allen Excelsior Works.
American Woolen Co.
Barrett Press.
Battle Island Paper Co.
Boland Bros., Cigar Mfrs.
Commercial Press.
Dilts Machine Works.
Diamond Excelsior Works.
Eureka Paper Company.
E. Z. Opener Bag Co.
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Foster Bros. & Chattillon Cutlery Company.
Fulton Bag Co.
Freeman Boat Co.
Fort Stanwix Canning Co.
Fulton Times.
Fulton Observer.
Fulton Patriot.
Fulton Aluminum Specialty Co.
Gilbert & Nichols Milling Co.
Granby Paper Company.
G. J. Emeny Furnace Co.
Hunter Arms Company.
Hunter Fan & Motor Co.
Massaro Macaroni Mfg. Co.
Morrill Press, Printers.
Nestle's Food Co.
North End Paper Co.
Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co.
Oswego River Mills.
Peter Cailler Kohler Swiss Chocolate Co.
Spanswick Knitting Co.
True Brothers.
Victoria Paper Mills Co.
Volney Paper Company.
W. G. Gage & Co., Flour Mills.

Opinions

The Mind.

The mind controls the body, and it is nothing unreasonable to expect of the mind many marvelous things. It is an established fact that your body has its own restoring, renewing, healing power, and the mind can and does govern these forces to a great extent.

When a man gets angry he hampers his heart, and creates a whole lot of trouble in his physical make-up. Anger will poison a man's whole anatomy.

Hatred, jealousy, care, anxiety, grief, sadness—all affect the nervous system, the kidneys, the circulation, the liver; and when these functions are not normal what can you expect?

The mind has lifted many a man out of a hospital and sent many more to the grave. It has caused cripples to walk, and well people to go to bed and remain there as invalids. It has performed what they once called miracles; and the mind does the same thing today, but we do not call them "miracles."—Silent Partner.

The Danbury Hat Case vs. the Clayton Act.

It has taken eleven years to litigate the important questions involved in the Danbury Hat case. Thirty-four of the original defendants have died and the public has long since grown weary of the travels of the case from court to court. Now comes the final word of the Supreme Court enforcing the collection of penal damages against the union members who participated in the boycott. Fair-minded opinion had already come to appreciate the danger and unfairness of the boycott as an industrial weapon and had ratified the general view of the court.

The country would thus at last know exactly where it stands in this important matter were it not for one disturbing fact. At its last session Congress passed legislation, the Clayton act which so alters and befuddles the Sherman act that no one can now guess what is and what is not the law. The whole costly and ably conducted litigation in the Danbury Hat case is made utterly futile so far as the future goes. Years of litigation will be required to make the situation again clear.

It is not as if the Democratic party had disapproved the Danbury Hat decision in principle and wished to destroy its effect. Mr. Wilson and the leaders of the party apparently wished for nothing at all except to throw a sop to the labor organizations. They turned out a statute that for sheer absurdity of phraseology, for contradictions and confusion of thought and general ambiguity has seldom been surpassed. Twenty bulls in a china shop would make a measurable metaphor in illustration. The working rule for honest labor and honest business which was constructed after so much effort stands smashed to smithereens by a political rampage.—New York Tribune.

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MADE AT HOME

When the Speaker of the House urged in good common sense expression the "Made in U. S. A." movement he won plaudits nation wide. This movement years ago had its inception in Germany and today perhaps that country's stability owes most to that movement.

Each nation, each state and each community stands as so many individual families. When we speak of the prosperity of each, or as a whole unit, it means the practicing of loyalty and co-operation within each and all of these three groups,

Said the Speaker, "It is folly to talk of going after markets in South America and China when we have not yet mastered our own." This is but true and what holds good in a nation also holds good in a community.

The Evening Times dedicates itself to lead in the movement. Its columns are closed to advertising matter from neighboring cities when such advertising would conflict with the trade of local merchants.

The Evening Times will continue in this policy unless Fulton merchants compel "the home daily" to seek outside advertising as a means of sustenance.

This is highly improbable. Fulton merchants are undoubtedly as much alive to their resources as those of any other city.

Yes, U. S. A. first, also, Fulton first. May prosperity tango closely in her footsteps.

Divorcing Jobholders From State Treasury

Governor Whitman has begun to redeem his campaign pledges of economy and the remorseless execution of useless officeholders. The dismissal of four hundred officeholders of all grades from the State Engineer's office will save, it is estimated, about $1,350 a day for the state. Mr. Hugo, the new Secretary of State, has been able to dispense with the services of fourteen men planted by Democratic politicians in his department.

These reductions in working force are thoroughly commendable. It is the Governor's policy that only the useless men are to go. It is true that this will add to the burden of unemployment, but the non-working political jobholder is not a person on whom much sympathy need be wasted. Sympathy is due, instead, to the hard-working taxpayers who have to keep the state treasury filled and the state's debts paid, and who can't contribute their share and live in affluence as the politician jobholder usually does.

There is a lot more of such work to be done, with profit to the state and betterment of the public business. It is to be hoped that while the Governor and some of his associates are reducing the number of non-working salary grabbers some of the other members of the administration won't continue to load the payroll with organization politicians, as they have already shown a disposition to do.—New York Tribune.

WHEAT AT RECORD PRICES

It may not on its face seem cheering news to us in the East that wheat is jumping to unprecedented price levels. Flour goes up correspondingly and the monthly bills with it. None the less, wheat at $1.40 or $1.60 may do the country as a whole more good than any other gold mine of the war that could be named.

The other benefits are local and limited. Prosperity is there with a vengeance—in spots. But around the corner from the booming powder works or shoeshop is a manufacturer of unlimitary staples who has difficulty in running on even half time. Big wheat prices, on the other hand, for a crop sold in large measure abroad, distribute the war's profits far and wide in the granary of the country, which is to say that the bulk of the Middle West will do fairly well. That is the kind of prosperity which spreads profits throughout the country and brings some kind of good times to every section. Let that fact be some slight consolation for the high cost of the flour barrel.—New York Tribune.

THANK YOU!

Editor Evening Times:—Thank you for your recent editorial on the need for aggressive Humane Society work in Fulton. Cruelty to animals is needless under any circumstances, and is inexcusable. Offenders should be apprehended and taught the full import of the law. Emaciated horses are seen on icy streets, lame and smooth shod, tugging unreasonable loads up Oneida st. hill, and no one, scarcely points the finger, or calls attention to the outrage. Every one of us who witnesses such a violation should notify the proper authorities, Sincerely yours,

C. L. PECK.

Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 11. 1915.

Legislative Committee Meets.

Oswego, Jan. 11.—Messrs. Barker and Inman of the legislative committee of the Board of Supervisors met today with County Attorney Gallagher to formulate legislation recommended by the Board of Supervisors at the last session. The committee will go to Albany Monday next, to confer with Speaker Sweet and Senator Brown as to the legislation desired. Among the bills is one fixing the stipend of members of the special committees at $3 per day and necessary expenses and fixing a similar allowance for special sessions.

George B. Massey Dead.

Watertown, Jan. 11.—George B. Massey, vice president of the New York Air Brake Co. died suddenly here this afternoon in the directors' room of the Jefferson county national bank, of heart disease. He was formerly president of the bank.

NIGGERVILLE; ITS ORIGIN AND END

Colored Man Came There to Operate Flour Mills and the Name Became Fastened

The Evening Times of Saturday evening contained a reference to a community just west of the city that gave promise of becoming a village 80 years ago.

The nickname given the place came about from the fact that a thrifty mullatto, Jacob Bakeman, by name, and a son of Henry Bakeman who had lived near the Oswego Falls for twenty years came there in 1828 and bought the original (Camp's) mills, erected in 1819. A colored man who was able to own and operate mills was considered a phenomenon. Please remember that there were no other people of his race in the vicinity. Outsiders promptly named the place "Niggerville."

The writer came across, recently, the following

Boley, Oklahoma, is the largest negro city in the United States. It is surrounded by some of the richest land in the world and has in its neighborhood most valuable mines of coal and wells of oil. Boley was founded in 1904 by Thomas M. Haynes, of Texas, in the rolling prairie land on the Fort Smith and the Western railroad between Deep Fork and North Canadian rivers, and is in the heart of a vast region capable of producing such diversified crops as corn, wheat, cotton, potatoes, alfalfa, apples, peaches, grapes, berries and the common garden vegetables. This negro town is "making good." Today it has over eighty business concerns, an electric lighting plant, efficient water works, two banks, several attractive churches, a high school worth over $15,000, a normal and industrial school supported by the C. M. E. church, flourishing fraternal orders, a Masonic temple of the Oklahoma jurisdiction worth $35,000, a telephone system, several cotton gins, a Chamber of Commerce, a city hall, a negro station agent, and a negro mayor.

MAYOR PENTELOW IS CHOSEN AS BOOSTER.

Will Represent Riverside County Throughout the Year at the San Diego Exposition; Receives Many Endorsements.

That the resources of Corona and Riverside county will be lauded to the skies and much toward the rapid development of the unsettled tracts be accomplished is a foregone conclusion through the appointment of Mayor W. J. Pentelow, by the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, to be one of the county representatives at the San Diego exposition. The position will necessitate the presence of Mr. Pentelow at the exposition grounds during the year, but he will be allowed to attend to his mayorality duties at home.

The appointment of Mr. Pentelow was the direct result taken by the citrus and commercial interests of the city. Last week the Queen Colony Fruit exchange representing the majority of citrus growers, went on record as desiring the appointment of Mr. Pentelow to that position. Similar action was taken by the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held last Saturday.

In order to make the appointment more secure, Messrs. F. H. Roberts, W. C. Barth and F. H. Pratt accompanied by Mr. Pentelow went to Riverside yesterday afternoon and appeared before the Board of Supervisors boosting the appointment of the latter. Their success was noteworthy.

No mistake was made in selecting Mr. Pentelow for the position. He is thoroughly acquainted with the existing conditions and can be expected to paint glowing, but truthful pictures of this section which should attract new settlers by the hundreds—Corona Independent.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

The Quirk offers five big acts of the justly celebrated Gus Sun Vaudeville tonight. The bill contains such favorites as Newman comedy magician, the musical Toonans, Cavanaugh and Shaw, singers and dancers, and Welch and Laurent comedians and singers and the three Rosaires, the world's greatest wire artists. The feature photo-play is, "The Strange Story of Sylvia Gray," a 4-reel Vitagraph. Tomorrow Selig presents a 5-reel genuine European war photoplay entitled, "The World's Greatest War." This picture was taken from the battlefields of all the warring nations and is therefore thrilling and authentic.

MUSINGS OF AN OLD TIMER

OSWEGO

Today is 115th Anniversary of Sylvester Doolittle's Birth, Brilliant-minded Member of an Historic Oswego Family.

Inventors and geniuses belong to no age or locality. Sylvester Doolittle, for years so prominent in the upbuilding of the mid-nineteenth century commerce that seemed destined to place this city in the front rank of New York state cities was as representative of all northern New York as any man one can recall.

Born near Whitesboro, Oneida county, Jan. 11, 1800. As a real young man he learned the ship carpenter's trade at Sodus Point. History says that in 1822 he had removed to Rochester, and there constructed the first canal boat to make a trip from that city to Albany.

Mr. Doolittle "commanded" his craft as befitted a pioneer "captain of industry." Next he was living in Utica, busy building packets—boats for freight transportation on the new Erie canal.

While in Utica he built and conducted to New York the first lake boat, thus laying open for exploitation the extensive freight carrying business developed by way of the Erie and Oswego canals.

Mr. Doolittle removed to Oswego in 1836. The new railroads had so impaired the packet boat carrying trade that he looked to other avenues. Here he began the construction of vessels intended for use on the Great Lakes. It is related that he persuaded Mr. Ericsson, who had just come out with the screw propulsion of steamers to allow him to equip four or five lake boats.

So the first screw propeller ever used for the transportation of freight or passengers was introduced under his (Mr. D.'s) direction and because of his interest and labors. He later built one of the large flour mills, introducing a number of improvements in the handling of grain and manufacture of flour.

Mr. Doolittle's nephew Benjamin joined him in 1846 and later in life the two were in association in various ventures. One of these enterprises was a hardware store. While engaged in deepening the channel of the Oswego they discovered a mineral spring, traced its source and, following natural tendencies developed that, too.

He built the Doolittle House over this Deep Rock spring—the big hotel of the city until recent years—when it was replaced by the new Pontiac.

Mr. Doolittle married a Utica women in 1829 but the couple had no children. His nephew, however, had nine children, the most of whom are now deceased.

Sylvester Doolittle, died Oct. 11, 1881, certainly his life belittled his name. Names, we often think are very contrary things to live up to.

WHY STEEL CARS ARE GOOD

New York, Jan. 11.—The wooden car peril on elevated and subway lines which was tragically brought forward by the subway disaster last week when hundreds of lives were saved by the fact that the passengers were riding in steel coaches was again brought home to New Yorkers today when an all-wood car on the West Farms branch of the subway caught fire and burned in eight minutes, tying up traffic. The car was lying on the elevated section of the subway at the time, 75 feet above the ground, and was not in use, being attached to several more "dead" cars on a switch.

Although no one was hurt, those campaigning for all steel cars, declare that many persons might have been killed if the car had burned while attached to a regular train. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SUIT ON CONTRACT.

Oswego, Jan. 11.—The action of James J. Campbell vs. Huggins Lumber Co. to recover $1,500 alleged to be due on a contract was on trial in Supreme Court today. The company has a counter claim action, the next case on the calendar.

The complaint was dismissed in the action of Henry Kelly vs. James Stewart Co., Inc., on motion of the defendant. The plaintiff was unable to secure witnesses for the trial.

Papers Filed Today.

Oswego, Jan. 11.—A judgment for $124.96 costs has been filed against the plaintiff in the action of Patrick Burns vs. James Stewart Co., Inc., which was non-suited by Justice Crouch in Supreme Court Friday last.

A notice of lien on Fulton property has been filed by Eugene A. Ingraham against J. T. Fassell of Fulton, for $1,620 for material furnished or to be furnished in the construction of a house in that city.

A summons and complaint have been filed in the action of Vesta O'Brien and the First National Bank of Sandy Creek vs. John Brandt, to foreclose a mortgage for $3,550 on property in Sandy Creek.

Mary Prentice has sold property in Fulton to Angeline Leroy. Terms private.

FULTONIANS

ASA PHILLIPS.
Jan. 12, 1915.

The Times wishes to honor, today, one long since passed away (1865) yet whose life of pioneer energy and fearless courage gave birth in large measure to the early villages now grown into the present city.

The son of Rev. Asa Phillips, he was born in Ashford, Conn., Jan. 12, 1794. While the younger Asa was an infant his parents removed to Marcellus township (Onondaga county) and lived the lives of farmers. The father died in 1813, more than 100 years ago.

In 1816 the younger Phillips was living in Geddes actively interested in salt making. He produced and shipped his own salt principally to Albany.

His conception of the possibilities of the water power development of the Oswego Falls was identical with that of hundreds who have followed him. Locating on the west bank of the river when but one lone log-house (Van Buren's) was the only white habitation, he constructed several saw-mills, a shingle factory, blacksmith shop and some dwellings, these for his workmen. Hence the appelation "Phillips mills."

In 1828 he built a very large hotel which stood just above the crest of the "factory" hill until 1868 when it was destroyed by fire. He was interested in the packet business conducted on the Oswego and Erie canals.

His first property holding, was a square mile, the limit allowed a soldier. This he sold off gradually in New York. Later he purchased a large tract on the east side of the river, divided it into lots and sold it—the village lots of Fulton.

About 1840 he tried banking and speculation in New York city. Like some modern prototypes he got "stung" and returned in 1844.

It was necessary to begin at the bottom but his undauntable courage and ambition soon resumed control of the local business scutures and he died possessed of considerable means.

His daughter, Julia (Mrs. Groadwell) died at a remarkable age.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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WIRE YOUR HOME AT COST
This special offer lasts until April 1, 1915. Are you going to take advantage of it?
AN ELECTRIC FLAT IRON FREE
Ask Our Representatives For An Estimate
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

STYLE SIGNALS FOR THE SPRING

Fifth Avenue Showing of Hats, Coats, Skirts and Parasols; Newest Footwear

New York, Jan. 8.—The new year has revolutionized the fashionable silhouette. Most of the new modes appear to have been copied directly from "Godey's Lady's Book" which set the styles when Queen Victoria was young.

The 5th av., shops show advanced models designed for Southern wear, but which are quite as interesting to the women who stay in town. New skirts are full and short, with a decided flare at the foot, and these lines are secured in many different ways. Tucks and bands—appliqued tuck fashion—are among the newest revivals of trimmings that stiffen the skirt from foot to knee, emphasizing its width.

Pleatings of all descriptions are very much used for skirts. When of the accordeon variety they are finished with heavy satin or velvet cords, which secure the fashionable flare.

New Suits.

New suits of Gabardine, satin cloth or broadcloth in all the "sand" and "putty" shades, in "Battleship Gray" which is heralded as the leading color for spring, and in the standards navy and black have skirts arranged in Godet, or flat pleats with a panel effect front and back so that most of the fullness is at the side. Jaunty short jackets top these—the fronts designed on Eton lines or prolonged in sharp vest points. The backs in pleated effects, with or without half belts of the material. Set in sleeves, long and close fitting, finish with small cuffs. The high turn over, or military collars are faced with fur arranged so that it can be laid aside when too warm, leaving the cloth collar on view.

Small hats of silk and straws are shown for wear with these and no end of fancy between season creations that serve admirably for dressy wear now, and more practical use when spring comes. Small military and derby shapes developed in white panne velvet or satin, or in the various sand shades, are increasingly worn and larger hats, principally in sailor shapes are built of gold, silver or steel tissue, shirred over wire frames trimmed lightly with flowers or feathers. A novel and pretty theatre hat is of black tulle, the soft crown small and quite transparent. A band of ribbon, decorated at intervals with small wings made of brilliant green spangles, surrounds the crown. There is no brim but at the back, a high wired bow of the tulle makes for style and becomingness.

Clever Buying.

To the woman who studies coming modes, and therefore knows what to avoid the shops offer great opportunities these mark-down days.

A short length of expensive material that one gets for a fraction of its earlier value, will often transform a passe gown into up-to-date attractiveness.

Lace of nearly any sort, especially the Chantilly that our grandmothers adored, is exceedingly desirable, and will be very much used with organdie frocks, as advanced models proclaim.

Furs of all goods grades are a most desirable investment not only for this season's use, but for next winter as well. It is so nice to have a handsome set or coat on hand in readiness for its need, and not to be obliged to buy early at top prices.

Motor Furs.

All the world seems to be studying economy these days, and I was especially impressed with the opportunities for securing really elegent furs at small prices when I looked over styles at C. C. Shayne & Co.'s the other day.

The stock of motor coats, so much above the average in quality, cut and make, and designed for the hardest wear—seemed to offer to find such variety in style and coloring. Even in the cheapest coats of Siberian dog were beautifully black and glossy and lined handsomely with moire velours, and other durable fabrics.

Beside the regulation Raccoon coats, there were very attractive garments of Wallaby in brown or gray colorings. This is a species of Australian Kangaroo with great wearing qualities as well as appearance.

Black Calf with a gray velours lining and wide gray fur collar made an unusually durable and attractive coat, while the tawny pelt of wild cat with its striking markings built a youthful and handsome garment for wear in or out of a car.

With the prevailing popularity of short skirts, the dressing of the foot is a most important item. Tan and gray uppers are popular. The laced walking zoot reckoned smarter than the buttoned styles though it is all a matter of taste. Spats in gray, putty, or tan were never more worn, while those of white cloth or canvas are also modish. Odd shaped transparent parasols are notable in the new showings.

VERONA CLARK.

SUFFRAGISTS READY FOR CAPITOL FIGHT.

Washington, Jan. 11.—There was much activity in the suffrage camp here today in preparation for the big fight in the House tomorrow on the Mondell resolution giving nation-wide suffrage to women.

The congressional committee of the national association apportioned the time among the advocates of the resolution who will have three hours to argue for it.

Among those expected to speak in favor of the amendment are: Republicans, Madden and Sabath of Illinois; Crampton of Michigan; Towner of Iowa; Kent and Kahn of California; Fess of Ohio; Cooper of Wisconsin; Rogers of Massachusetts and Hughes of West Virginia.

Democrats, Brown of New York; Baker of New Jersey; Palmer of Pennsylvania, Borland of Missouri; Hayes and Raker of California; Seldomridge and Keating of Colorado; Hobson of Alabama.

Progressives, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Murdock of Kansas and Copley of Illinois.

The congressional committee is laboring unceasingly to bring out every favorable vote and to register the opinion of every man in Congress.

THE HAPPY HOUR.

Buy paid-in-advance admission tickets for Pony Contestants. We give 1,000 votes for $1.00 ticket. 6,00 votes for $5.00 paid-in-advance tickets.

Extra Special feature Thursday, January 14.

RIP VAN WINKLE.
by Joseph Jefferson, Jr.

Buy your tickets in advance for everybody is going. Be sure to see it. Regular program and Rip Van Winkle. The greatest American classic.

Admission only 10 cents, adults, and 5 cents for children.

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GROCERS 53 FIRST STREET

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

Holidays are over, and we are back to our weekly marketing list again. If some of the Christmas goodies are left such as figs, dates, raisins and nuts, they will come in good with desserts. Really, one should always have them on hand during cold weather keeping them in glass jars. A dish of figs, dates or mixed nuts makes a nice dessert, without any labor, especially after a substantial meal.

Where one has soup, meat, or meat substitute, two vegetables, bread and lettuce or salad, a very light and small portion of dessert is needed. One only has a substantial dessert when the dinner is slim. In many homes there is no dessert prepared, only on Sunday and holidays; but during the evening stuffed dates, figs or raisins are passed around, or some other sweets are on hand.

You will note that butter is not mentioned with the dinner. Where a well-blended meal is served, no butter is needed and very little bread used.

Then, some may say, 'Why, lettuce has no food value.' Lettuce, celery, watercress, endive, etc. contain little nutriment but are especially rich in mineral matter. They are very valuable, as these mineral substances are necessary for the healthy condition of the blood and should form a part of the daily diet.

Many persons think lettuce a decorative addition to a meal, when, in fact, it is one of the most valuable parts of the meal.

The following menus and recipes are for the average family of four persons, two adults and two children under 10 years of age.

The remaining recipes will be given in Friday's paper.

Staples.

1 pound coffee	.22 up
4 pounds sugar	@5c .20
½ pound cocoa	@20c .10
1 pound rice	.06 to .12
2 pounds hominy	@3c .06
2 pounds cornmeal	@3c .06
Cereal	.10 and 15
1 pound dried lima beans.	
½ pound cheese	.10
1 pound prunes	.10 and .15
Mapleene.	
Package noodles	.05 to .10
1 pound butter	.28 to .42
½ dozen cooking eggs	.20

Meat.

1½ pounds brisket	@12c .18
Calf's head	.25 to .35
1½ pounds loin pork	@20c. 22c
1 pound bacon, in one piece	.22 to .28
2 pounds stewing beef	.14 to 16

Truck.

1-4 peck white potatoes	.07 to .10
1-4 peck sweet potatoes	.12 up
Cabbage	.05
2 stalks celery	.05 each
Salad	.05 up
Parsley	.03
Onions	.03
Carrots	.05
Beets	.05

Fruit

½ peck apples	.15 to .30
1 pineapple	.12 up
½ dozen bananas	.06 up
3 lemons	.03
½ dozen oranges	.10 up

SATURDAY

DINNER

Brown Barley Soup
Brisket in Casserole with Vegetables
Baked White Potatoes
Stewed Celery
Cottage Pudding with Lemon Caramel Sauce
Coffee

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST

Boiled Cereal of Choice
Cornmeal Muffins
Home-Made Maple Syrup
Coffee or Cocoa

DINNER

Calf's Head Croquettes with Green Peas or Tomato Sauce
Creamed Potatoes
Cabbage Salad
Lemon Pudding
Coffee

SUPPER

Waldorf Salad
Cheese Sandwiches
Raisin Sandwiches
Molasses Dropcakes
Sliced Pineapple
Tea, Milk or Cocoe

MONDAY

BREAKFAST

Stewed Prunes
Oatmeal
Creamed Bacon on Toast
Rolls
Jam or Jelly
Coffee or Cocoa

LUNCHEON

Boiled Rice with Cheese Sauce
Reheated Levt-Over Croquetts
Graham Bread
Molasses Dropcakes from Last Evening Milk of Cocoa

DINNER

Rice Soup
Roast Pork with Hominy
Browned Sweet Potatoes
Apples in Casserole
Lettuce
Fruit Compote
Coffee

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST

Sliced Bananas
Cereal of Choice
Hominy Flavored With Bacon
Rolls or Toast
Jam or Jelly
Coffee or Cocoa

TUESDAY

LUNCHEON

Stewed Dried Lima Beans
Flavored With Bacon
Whole Wheat Bread
Apples
Milk or Tea

DINNER

Puree of Bean Soup
Brown Beef Stew with Vegetables
Pickled Beets
Cocoa Pudding
Coffee

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges
Cereal of Choice
Minced Meat on Toast
Rolls or Toast
Jam or Jelly
Coffee or Cocoa

Brown Barley Soup.

Brown barley soup is made from stock in which the calf's head is boiled for tomorrow's croquettes.

Take 5 cups of strained stock 2 tablespoons of barley, ½ cup finely chopped carrot, 1 tablespoon of cut onion. Boil 45 minutes, add 1 teaspoon of salt and dash of paprika, 1 tablespoon caramel and a tablespoon finely chopped parsley. This makes an attractive and tasty soup.

Brisket in Casserole with Vegetables

Brisket is one of the cheap cuts of beef. It requires long and slow cooking. When prepared in casserole or Boston bean pot it requires very little watching. Most kitchens are using coal fires now, and therefore there is no extra cost for fuel.

1½ pounds brisket.
2 cups of carrots, cut ¾-inch rounds.
1 cup of small onions or large ones cut in quarters.
1 cup of cut celery.
1 tablespoon of flour.
1 teapsoon of salt.
1 tablespoon cut parsley or celery tops.
Dash of paprika.

Wipe the meat; put a layer in bottom of casserole, a layer of vegetables and the rest of the meat and vegetables on top. Add salt and paprika and 2 cups of boiling water. Place in moderate hot oven 2½ or 3 hours. More water may have to be added, as there should be 2 cups of gravy. When the meat is tender mix the flour in a little cold water and add to meat and vegetables. If done in casserole, it is served in same, but if one has not casserole and uses a bean pot, it is served on platter sprinkled with chopped parsley.

Baked Potatoes.

Eight medium-sized potatoes are washed and put in oven and baked 35 to 40 minutes or until done.

Stewed Celery.

The outside or coarse part is cut in half and pieces are washed and put on with boiled water to cover. Boil 30 to 35 minutes in uncovered vessel. Mix 1 tablespoon of flour with 1 tablespoon of butter until smoth; then add the celery (there should only be 1 cup of water). Add 1 teaspoon of salt and a little pepper. Boil 3 minutes. When put in tureen, dust top with paprika.

Cottage Pudding.

1 cup of flour.
1 teaspoon of baking powder.
1½ teaspoon of salt.
1 tablespoon of malted butter.
2 tablespoons of sugar.
3-4 cup of milk.
1 egg.
1-4 teaspoonful of grated nutmeg.

Sift flour, baking powder and salt in bowl. Add sugar, milk, well-beaten egg, nutmeg and melted butter (melt the butter in pan in which you are going to bake pudding. It will save the brushing of bake pan with butter). Mix all well together; pour into bake pan or small turk's head. Bake 30 minutes. Serve warm with lemon sauce.

For sauce take 2 cups of water, ½ cup of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of grated lemon rind and 2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch, 1 tablespoonful of caramel. Put water on to boil; add cornstarch, which has been mixed with cold water and boil 2 minutes. Add lemon rind and juice, sugar, a pinch of salt and caramel. Any other flavoring may be used. Serve either hot or cold; that is a matter of taste.

Baked Apples.

Four apples are washed and cored and baked while getting dinner. Set them in cold place for Sunday's breakfast.

Cornmeal muffins, or cornbread with maple syrup, make a good breakfast dish.

Noodle Soup

Again stock in which the calf's head was boiled is used. Four cups of strained stock, seasoned with salt, pepper and ½ teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a 5-cent package of fine noodles; or 2 teaspoonfuls of rice can be used instead of noodles.

Calf's Head Croquettes.

When buying a calf's head, have the butcher saw it in half, remove the teeth and eyes, take out the brain (the brain is cooked separate). Wash the calf's head in warm water. It is well to scrub it with vegetable scrub. Put on to boil in 6 quarts of water; add ½ of cut onion, ½ cup of cut carrot, a tablespoonful of salt, a little pepper, 2 or 3 bay leaves. Boil slowly for 2 hours. Let it cool in the stock, then remove the head and pick off all the meat. Skin the tongue. Meat and tongue are put through meat chopper. The brain is put in saucepan; cover with boiling water; boil slowly 10 minutes. Drain when cold. Remove all fiber and skin. Chop it with knife and add to the meat. There will be more than 4 cups of meat from the average calf's head. The brain can be used for another meal, creamed and served on toast. The formula reads:

4 cups of meat, including the brain.
1 cup of cream sauce.
2 tablespoonfuls of finely chopped parsley.
1 teaspoonful of salt.
1-4 teaspoonful of paprika.
½ teaspoonful of grated nutmeg.
1 teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce.

Put all into bowl; mix well; then spread on platter. Place in cold place. When stiff, take up a spoonful in floured hands; form in cone shapes. Beat 1 egg with 2 tablespoonfuls of milk, in which 1 teaspoonful of cornstarch was mixed. Then cover croquette with egg and roll in breadcrumbs (be sure it is well covered with egg). Fry in deep, hot drippings or oil. The croquettes can be made and crumbed the day before and set in cold place. The above amount makes 10 croquettes. Either 1 can of peas or 2 cups of tomato sauce should be used.

Creamed Potatoes.

Wash, pare and dice 1 quart of potatoes. Boil 25 to 30 minutes, or until tender. Drain and add 1 cup of milk, 1 teapsoonful of butter, 1 tablespoonful of flour, which has been mixed with a little cold water. Boil 5 minutes, add 1 teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, 1 teaspoonful of grated onions and 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley. To make it attractive sprinkle around the edge of dish with parsley and dust top with paprika.

Lemon Pudding.

2 cups of milk.
2 teaspoonfuls of cornstarch.
3 tablespoonfuls of sugar.
1 tablespoonful of grated rind of lemon.
2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice.
Pince of salt.

Put the milk on in top of double boiler. Mix constarch in cold milk; add well-beaten egg, salt and sugar. Mix all together and add to boiling milk. Boil 3 minutes; remove from fire; add the rind and juice of lemon; mix well and pour into ice cream glasses. If there is a little stale cake in the box, dry it in oven, then crumb and cover top of glass with the crumbs, and dust with sugar. This is very attractive.

Waldorf Salad.

3 cups of diced apples.
1 cup of finely cut celery.
½ cup of chopped nuts.
1 cup of mayonnaise.
1 shredded lettuce.

Mix apple, celery, nuts and mayonnaise together. Cover salad bowl with lettuce and place the mixture on. Sprinkle with a few chopped nuts or garnish with halves of English walnuts.

Cheese Sandwiches

Grate 1 cup of cheese. To it add 1 teaspoonful of grated onion, 1-4 teaspoonful of paprika ½ teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter and 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Mix all together and spread on thin slices of rye or bran bread. No butter is used, as the butter is in the cheese.

Her Base Ingratitude.

When Duchenois, the great French actress, died some one met an old man who had been her intimate friend and who was apparently crushed with sorrow. Kindly meant professions of sympathy and consolation failed to cheer him. "For," said he, "it is not so much her loss which troubles me as her base ingratitude. Can you credit it? She left me nothing in her will, and yet I dined with her at her own house three times a week regularly for thirty years!"

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ELECTRIC CO. HELD FOR "OUTS"

Argument Settled By Company Making Restitution of Money It Had Received

The Board of Public Works met last night at the city hall, and discussed the lighting system. Those present were Mayor Fox, Commissioners Stevenson, Spencer and Garret; City Engineer Hill, and Superintendent of Public Works., Frank Rumsey, John J. Jordan was on hand to defend the interests of the company. His arguments concerning the penalties imposed by the city was overruled and the sum of $25.00 ordered to be paid into the city treasury

In his defence Mr. Jordan stated that inasmuch as a tree was blown down which not only tore down the street wires, but also those of the telephone and fire alarm systems, he should not be made to pay for what was not his company's fault.

The Mayor read the lighting contract in which it is stated "that if a light is out for four hours, or more it shall be considered out for all night at no cost to the city."

Mr. Jordan: "The police should report when lights are out, so that the company may remedy the fault.

Mr. Stevenson: "The company should also telephone in when the trouble is repaired but they don't do it."

Mayor Fox: "The officer on duty has no access to buildings after they are closed for the night, and can only report the "out" from the end of his beat. The city employs officers for civic purposes, and one cannot return to the end of his beat and report a troublesome light.

Furthermore, the Electric Co., should send a man over the city and see that all lamps are giving forth a correct light."

Mr. Jordan: "We have a man to go over the city at midnight to see that all lamps are lighted, and report those that are out. The trouble finder, however, does not send in his report until 9 or 10 o'clock the next day, and it often happens that it is afternoon before we can make a record of the 'out.'"

Mayor Fox: "I have noticed several lights that are dim and giving out unsatisfactory power—not as good as your contract calls for." Here the mayor again read the contract covering this part, in which it also states, "that a meter recording the number of volts, and amount of current used in the city hall shall be installed." This has never been, said the mayor. should send a man over the city and phanalia for installing metres are at the office and we will turn them over to anyone in authority who wants them."

The question regarding the dead trees that are apt to blow down and cause the breakage of lamps was taken up by Mr. Jordan.

Mr. Stevenson replied: "That if the lighting company would report a tree that was a menace to the city's welfare, the Superintendent of Public works had the power to cut down such tree.'

Mr. Jordan was finally obliged to pay the city the sum of $25 for lights not burning last month.

Resolutions Carried.

By Commissioner Spencer: That final estimate No. 6 of A. Monstead amounting to $1,978.16 be paid after deducting $250 to protect the city against a lien on file and the completion of the contract.

By Mr. Spencer: Resolved, that the bill of W. J. Hartnett of $141.09, money advanced against the water fund be repaid.

Resolved, That the final estimate of W. J. Hartnett's contract No. 4 for connecting the standpipe in the sum of $340.01, be paid from the water fund.

By Mr. Spencer: That the following bills be paid from the water fund:

F. B. Whitaker	$110.07
Hayes, infc. cd	4.10
N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	319.04
A. M. Druse & Co.	29.09
Standard Oil Co.	37.23
Oswego Co. Ind. Tel. Co.	2.60
W. E. Fuller	1.25
W. J. Carlse	7.97
Syracuse Herald	8.00
Fred Terry	1.25
W. B. Buell	52.53
W. B. Buell	17.51
Burnham & Love	9.50
Garrett Bros.	72.00
C. B. B.	10.10
Garrett Bros.	66.50
F. H. Rumsey	90.00
W. J. Bradford	4.25
Ed. Duffy	7.43
W. E. Fuller	15.00
F. H. Marvin	116.71
J. A. Morrill	150.84
M. T. Burnett	10.30
W. E. Fuller	27.65
J. H. Brooks	.80
Postal Tel. Co.	.30
Fuller Co.	6.22
Fuel, Light & Power Co.	971.51
Fuel, Light & Power Co.	961.18

By Commissioner Spencer: That an order of $100 be drawn on the Concrete Steel Engineering Co. fund for payment of settlement of a contract dated Sept. 4, 1913, for services of construction of concrete and steel standpipe.

The meeting was in session until nearly 11 o'clock.

TO ENJOY TRIP.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Emeny, S. 4th st., will leave on Thursday for Southern California where they will attend the San Diego Exposition.

The month of February, Mr. and Mrs. Emeny will spend in the home of their daughter near Portland, Oregon. In March they expect to return to California and enjoy the wonders of the Panama Exposition.

The Times wishes this "young" old couple "Bon Voyage," with the hope that their little bark may safely make the harbor of that sunny land.

Ohio's Governor Wants Economy

Columbus, O., Jan. 12.—"It is costing too much to run the government of the state of Ohio," declared Frank B. Willis, newly inaugurated governor, in his message to the General Assembly today. He stated that during the past few years additional offices were created and salaries of state officers were unreasonably increased.

"There ought to be as great economy in running the business of the state of Ohio as there is running a private corporation," declared Willis. "Our first consideration shall be the reduction of the number of offices rather than the filling of offices."

Governor Willis asked the law makers to pare expenditures to the bone and keep uppermost in the minds the practice of the strictest economy and not the assessment of heavier taxes and the raising of greater revenues.

The other Children's—A Story Written for Mothers.

(By Laura Harris.)

In the process of the development of the race, the home was established, and in the home were the man, the woman and the child.

The man said to the woman: "You are weak, you must stay in the home and care for the child. I am strong, I will go out and help prepare the world to receive our child."

The woman did as she was bidden, and, cared for the child until he was strong.

Then the woman said to the man: "Before we allow our child to go out into the world, I will go with you and see what you have done."

They went out together into a world that appeared to be full of color and gayety and laughter. As they passed along, the woman's attention was attracted to a group of weary, sad-faced children.

"Oh, see those sad-looking children!" she cried. "Look, they are going into the dingy building from which such deafening noise arises."

The man tried to detain her, but she followed the children into the foul, dark, damp room where other pale, wrinkled children were bending over their work. She covered her eyes for a moment, and stepped out into the sunlight again.

"Come," said the man, "let us go and see the beautiful pictures and the statuary. Then we will visit the park where the fountains play in the sunshine, and flowers bloom in abundance.

"After that we will go and enjoy the great opera. I have helped to prepare these for our child's pleasure, and now I will tell you as secret: Our child may enjoy all these pleasures to his heart's content, for he will never be compelled to work."

The woman's eyes flashed, and she cried: "We have failed, we have hindered the progress of the development of the race by our egoism. We have made our child an egoist by caring for him at the expense of the childhood of the race."

Real fatherhood and motherhood mean more than this. It is given to us that through it we may catch a vision of the broader life. The true home is the centre around which civilization builds. The father and the mother should work together in the home and in the world to make a true home for every child. Then the human race will move forward in the process of development.—Woman's Journal.

CHILDREN IN THE STRAW; VICTIMS OF THE WAR

A Former Resident of Fulton, Charles H. Jafferds, Sends to Attorney Giles S. Piper the Following Newspaper Item, Taken From The London (Eng.) Sunday Times.

They are gathered together in a large room—the refugee children, have found temporary asylum in Furnes, little helpless mites who have had to flee from their burning homes, children who have gazed fearfully over their shoulders during the long mysterious fight, and have seen shells falling, bursting, destroying—children on whose brains the horror of war has been vividly imprinted—tiny creatures who cannot forget.

Such pretty children some of them, little toddling babies with fair curls, elder boys and girls who guard the babies so carefully, dark-eyed children, blue-eyed children, the most pitiful heart-breaking collection of homeless waifs that it is possible to imagine.

Some have their mothers with them, but not all, and it is not safe to ask any of these children about their parents—so many are stricken orphans the best thing to do is to go into the big room with packets of chocolate. The children love chocolate; they come running up, little hands outstretched, bright eyes shining, their troubles forgotten for the moment.

They sleep and lie about on straw; small groups have settled themselves all round the immense room; little melancholy groups of elders—households trying to keep together as much as possible; but the bare space in the middle of the room is the children's playground—their own special territory.

A Peasant's Story.

We spoke to a Belgian peasant, a tall, dark-eyed, black-bearded man, who sat on a pile of straw holding a wee baby in his lean arms, such a shrunken pathetic baby. He was the father of seven children: his cottage had been shelled and destroyed, his wife had been wounded by a fragment of shell and was in the hospital, and he sat all day long on straw looking after his children, dandling the puny baby, wondering in a vague, puzzled sort of way why an honest, prosperous, hard-working man like himself had suddenly become a homeless refugee, why the plough of war had laid waste his fields and garden.

He uttered no single word of complaint; he had lost all his worldly possessions, but he did not rail against his Maker like Job; he bowed his dark head—he resigned himself to the will of the Most High.

We talked to him for some time. He answered our questions gravely, slowly, and the six children came and stood round us in a little ring; the child wailed in his arms; he soothed the babe with infinite patience.

"The poor little one; how she misses her mother. She was such a rosy babe just a few weeks ago and now——"

He paused, then clasped the poor mite very close to him; his eyes smarted with unshed tears; he drew a deep breath.

"If we can only save her life—but she misses her mother."

We praise the other children, such healthy, sturdy children, notwithstanding all they had been through, and the poor man's face lit up; he looked at his offspring proudly.

"They are fine children, yes, that is quite true; they are fine boys and girls; they will help to populate my stricken country in the future. Our country will rise up from the dust at the sacred call of our children; she will bloom for them if never again for us."

Broken, but Unconquerable.

Strange poetical words to fall from a peasant's lips, beautiful words; the dauntless spirit of a broken but quite unconquerable nation made itself felt. This man, nursing his dying babe upon a heap of straw, had not lost his belief in the future any more than he had lost his belief in God; his next speech proved as much.

"If the little one dies, the dear fragile little one, she will be safe with the Blessed Mother; she will not suffer any more from my rough handling."

His rough handling No hospital trained nurse, no devoted and experienced mother could have soothed a babe more tenderly than this poor refugee, but it was of no earthly woman he was thinking—in his heart he was already commending the wailing, sickly child to Mother Mary—to the sacred Mother.

We left the father and his seven children and joined the circle of little ones at play, distributing the squares of chocolate we had brought, pleased to hear baby laughter ringing out, glad to have aroused a little spark of joy in this sad nursery.

It was bitterly cold outside, a grey sky, rain dashing against the windows, no hint or promise of Christmas in the air. From afar in the distance would be heard the heavy booming of guns. Earlier in the afternoon we had watched shells burst and break round one of the enemies' Taubes—there was little to remind any of us that Christmas was so close at hand.

The One Sure Fact.

A woman rose up suddenly from her bed upon the straw. She was a mere girl wife, but it was evident that her hour was close upon her.

She clasped her hands tightly to her breast; she gazed about her and moaned.

"I had a home once, before the Germans came. I had a husband; my man is fighting in the trenches over there" she waved in the direction the guns sounded—"I shall bring forth my child—Where?"

(Continued Tomorrow.)

SING SING NOT A BAD PLACE.

Men Like Fair Play Given Them by Osborne.

New York, Jan. 12.—Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, lecturing before the Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association in the Hamilton theater yesterday, told an audience of 1,000 jersons that the "best group of men in the worl dtoday are the fellows in Sing Sing."

"They've certainly treated me fairly," he said, "and I have endeavored to do the same by them." This statement followed a description by the warden of the dark cells he had abolished, which he said were not fit to keep even a cow or a pig in.

Warden Osborne exhibited flogging straps and other instruments of torture formerly used in Sing Sing and Auburn prisons to punish disobedient convicts. He announced that he had permitted the Sing Sing "boys" to have a ten-minute smoking period during working hours.

This, he said, had done away with surreptitious smoking, thus lessening the danger of fires in the old buildings.

So proud are the men of being trusted, the warden said, that thievery and violent breaches of discipline had disappeared since he took hold. Compared to 137 instances of bad deportment in December, 1913, wherein 20 were assigned to dark cells, there were no infractions at all last month under his regime.

Yonkers citizens heard the warden with great interest, since they have followed prison matters closely ever since former Warden Thomas J. McCormick was ousted. John C. Havemeyer, member of the family of sugar kings, was in the audience.

Community Notes

The nine months old son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Little ran a needle into his leg yesterday while creeping on the floor. A physician recovered the needle by making an incision.

* * *

A party of young people from the high school, chaperoned by Miss Gertrude Johnston and Prof. Merrell enjoyed a straw ride to Volney Center on Saturday evening. Dancing and a supper were enjoyed.

* * *

Bernard Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Jones S. 4th st. and Frank Stout of Auburn, both took part in the Quirk Friday night. "Amateur Night" and were styled a "clever team" of entertainers.

* * *

Mrs. Charles S. Robertson will leave on Thursday for a two months' vacation; stopping at Troy to visit her mother, Mrs. Henry Holmes and from their will go to New York to spend the remaining time with her daughter and family, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Knauss.

* * *

Mrs. Edna Moore of Utica st., returned from Oneida Saturday where she had been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Loomis.

* * *

Benjamin Burroughs of Brooklyn was the over-Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster at their home in S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Byron McClasky's pupils, including the Oswego and Fulton classes, will give a recital in the Assembly room of the Library tonight.

* * *

The Daughters of the American Revolution met with the Misses J. F. and E. J. Osgood on Monday afternoon at their home S. 1st st.

REAR STANDS AS HIGH MAN

Feeley High Single Bowler; Yacht Club Remains On Top of the Bunch

At the Onyx alleys last night the Yacht club mowed down the Nondescripts for two games, but the standing of the teams remains as before.

Rear of the Yacht club bowled a total of 653, the highest three game total of the evening. Feeley of the same club bowled the highest single game, of 248.

The score follows:

NONDESCRIPTS.

McCollum	195	201	136	532
O'Brien	149	191	150	490
Sullivan	183	187	166	536
Hill	180	179	194	553
Raige	180	224	182	586
Totals	887	982	828	
Average				2697

YACHT CLUB.

Martin	177	167	157	501
Feeley	181	111	248	540
Storms	192	233	147	572
Rear	247	185	221	653
Painter	153	193	175	521
Totals	950	889	948	
Average				2787

FORMER FULTONIAN DEAL.

Wesley D. Robinson, formerly of this city died on Saturday at Denver, Col. He was 90 years old. Half a century ago he conducted a bakery in the store now occupied by Keller & Wilson and later conducted a furniture store.

Many years ago Mr. Robinson settled in Denver. He was one of a family of twelve children. Mrs. H. H. Highriter, Utica st. who recently celebrated her 89 birthday, is the only survivor of this remarkable family, all of whom have lived to the four score and ten mark in years.

DIED OF APOPLEXY.

Coroner Cusicks verdict in regard to the death of Emery Duel whose body was found in the rear of the Zion Episcopal church yesterday morning, was that death was due to apoplexy.

The funeral will be held from Brown's undertaking rooms tomorrow at 2.30 p. m. The body will be placed in the vault at Mt. Adnah until spring.

Savings on the kind of shoes you like best—our prices are cut to close everything out—Morton & Shattucks.
—Adv. 20

Lehigh Valley Coal
Has more Heat Units than any other.
L. P. SMITH CO.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
THE MILL STREAM
in 2 parts, with
KING BAGGOT
THE WAYWARD SON
in 1 part
LIZZIE'S FORTUNE
in 1 part
Two other reels.
The Pony will be on exhibition today.

FURS FURS FURS
THE BIG FUR DEALER
GEORGE T. CARNER
I am going to close out my entire line of FUR GOODS at once at Summer Prices
Ladies' Fur Muffs, all sizes, Ladies' Fur Boas and Scarfs, Ladies' Auto Coats, Ladies' Fur Coats, Mink Sets and Hudson Seal Sets of the finest quality, Fur Caps for Men and Women, Men's Fur Coats, Fur lined Coats and Plush lined Coats.
No "Job Lots" or "Agent's Samples" but HIGH CLASS, RELIABLE, DEPENDABLE FUR GOODS.
GEORGE T. CARNER
118 Cayuga Street Fulton, N. Y.

Fathers and Sons

It's the old "Pep" that makes every Man and Boy get out in the open. Whether Hunting, Fishing, Tramping or Sliding Down Hill, all boys big, little, old and young need

A PAIR OF HIGH CUTS

And right now when you wake up and find it's a cold snowy morning,

YOU'LL BE GLAD YOU HAVE THEM



BOYS 8-IN. BROWNSTONE.
TIP, STRAP AND BUCKLE. HEAVY SOLE WHERE THE WEAR COMES. BUILT FOR HARD KNOCKS.
PRICE $2.45
ASK FOR NO. 388

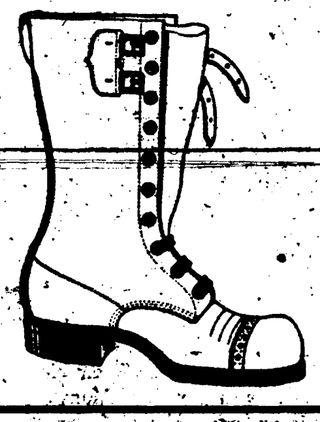


MEN'S 12-IN. DARKSTONE.
TIP, LARGE HOOKS AND EYELETS, FULL DOUBLE OAK SOLE COMFORTABLE AND WILL GIVE SPLENDID SERVICE.
PRICE $3.75
ASK FOR NO. 79

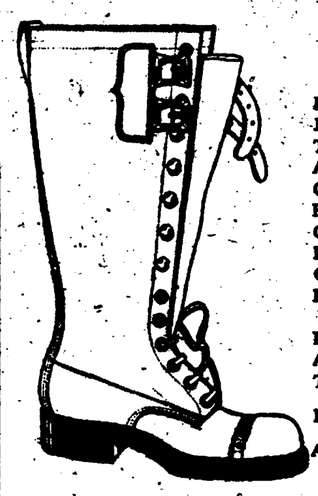
A Large Assortment To Choose From

Boys' and Men's

From 8 to 18 inches in height.



BOYS 8-IN. BROWNSTONE.
TIP, STRAP AND BUCKLE. HEAVY SOLE WHERE THE WEAR COMES. BUILT FOR HARD KNOCKS.
PRICE $2.75
ASK FOR NO. 398



GOODYEAR WELT
MEN'S 15-IN. BROWNSTONE. TIP, STRAP AND BUCKLE. CORK WELT, FULL DOUBLE OAK SOLE. BUILT OVER A COMFORTABLE FITTING LAST. UNEQUALED FOR SERVICE AND DURABILITY.
PRICE $5.45
ASK FOR NO. 1135

We make the Leather, Shoes and Price

YOU SAVE THE MONEY

Our Brownstone Leather never hardens, wears like iron and if oiled now and then is as near water resisting as leather can be made.

All Sold at Manufacturing Cost, Plus a Small Store Expense

WE OPERATE 16 RETAIL STORES

Endicott, Johnson & Co.

"THE TANNERY SHOE STORE"

STATE STREET FULTON, N. Y.

Thursday afternoon embroidery club the west side at her house in Worth

* * *

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Shively of West 1st st. is ill neumonia.

* * *

Miss Anderson of W. 1st st. Syracuse Tuesday attending a at the home of Mrs. Le- W. Onondaga st.

* * *

Lawton of Washington of his sister, Mrs. S. Corners.

* *

ley is home from

* *

have a straw young friends in honor of her were

served and games and music enjoyed. Those present were; Helen Hutchins, Roberta Coleman, Merrial Briley, Helen Lomasedy, Alta Dyer, Leitha Sterns, Susan Wickam, Ruth and Mary Coleman and Hazel Boigel.

* * *

Miss C. M. Hilbert and Louise Kirschner of Oswego, and Mrs. Belle Spencer King of Syracuse were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Spencer.

* * *

Watch night service in the Free Methodist church at 8:30. The Rev. C. H. Dixon of Webster will have charge.

* * *

There will be union watch night service at the First M. E. church tonight. Some interesting speakers have been promised. The State Street M. E. church is to unite.

* * *

Stanley Hare is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hare, of Oneida st.

* * *

Miss Muriel Breads is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Breads.

* * *

Miss Dorthy Gage is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gage of 1st st.

CARD SOCIAL A SUCCESS

Grand Knight William [illegible] of St. Joseph's council, Knights of Columbus, announced this morning that the benefit card social held [illegible] benefit of Father Lindsman's [illegible] school Tuesday afternoon [illegible] netting, [illegible] grand success [illegible] amounted to $75.

SOCIAL EVENT OF THE SEASON

Sixty Young Couple Glide Merrily About Church's Hall to the Sweet Strains of Tilden's Orchestra

Church's dancing academy was the scene of the gayest social event of the season last night when 120 or more persons comprising many prominent Fultonians, enjoyed the grand ball held under the auspices of the Pathfinder Boat club and the P. K. E. society of the local high school.

The hall decorations were beautiful and as the handsomely dressed dancers glided about the floor to the sweet strains of Tilden orchestra, the popular [illegible] echoed with merriment. [illegible] latest waltzes and fancy [illegible] included in the program. [illegible]room was handsomely dec- [illegible] the occasion with the col- [illegible] pennants of the respective or- [illegible]ations.

This is the annual affair to which society of this city looks forward each year with pleasure. It is held during the holiday season and it serves as the mid-winter re-union of the young women and men who are home from college.

Many of the Boat club members discussed plans for the approaching season, which they claim will be the greatest in the history of the organization.

Many out-of-town guests were present. Dancing was enjoyed until an early hour of the morning.

AT THE QUIRK

The manager announces for tonight the Kleine masterpiece, "Judith of Bethula," and two other clever subjects. To-morrow, one of the best programmes ever presented for the price will be offered for your approbation—"Under the Gaslight," Gus Williams' famous play, in 4 reels, and that side-splitting Keystone, 2-reel comedy, "Dough and Dynamite," with amateurs and Bijou Russell, queen of all dancers that you wanted back again. Also Horace Webb Baggs of Ringling Bros. circus and his airship.

Saturday the Vitagraph offers some comedy in the 4-reel Win(k)some Widow. Two others.

HIGHWAY TAX DUE

City Clerk Scudder announced today that the highway tax is due Jan. 7th and that if not paid on that date interest will be exacted.

MEETINGS.

[illegible] meeting of the stock- [illegible] the Victoria Paper Mills [illegible] held at the office of the [illegible] North 1st st., on Wed- [illegible] 13th, 1915, at 2 p. m. for [illegible] of directors and the trans- [illegible] such other business as may [illegible] before the meeting.

Chas. R. Bennett,
Secretary.

[illegible], N. Y., Dec. 29, 1914.

[illegible] stockholders' meeting [illegible] Company Co., will be held [illegible]'s office Wednesday, [illegible] 10 a. m. H. H. Bris-

Oil Heaters
Ice Spades
Hand Sleds
Shovels
Skates
Never-slip Horseshoes

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

THE QUIRK

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1915

HARMOUNT'S BIG SCENIC PRODUCTION

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

35—PEOPLE—35

Colored Quartette Concert Band and Orchestra
Pack of Siberian Blood Hounds
ALL NEW SPECIAL SCENERY
WATCH FOR THE STREET PARADE

PRICES: Mat., Bal., 10c., Main floor, 20c. Night, 10-20-30-50c.
Reserved seat sale at Box office.

"BIG BUSINESS," WHITEHEAD'S PREDICTION

But the Seller Mus Know His Goods, Thus Getting Into Sales Human Interest

Syracuse, Jan. 12.—Harold Whitehead, one of the most quietly persuasive talkers who ever spoke before a Syracuse audience, thinks, preaches, exhorts and believes in optimism. Moreover, he proves that all America has the right to be, and should be optimistic over the future.

Mr. Whitehead, president of the American School of Business of Boston, addressed the Syracuse Advertising Mens Club in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium last night on "Building Retail Salesmen."

In an interview yesterday afternoon Mr. Whitehead said:

"We have a right to be optimistic. This year will be one of 'big business,' and next year ought to be the greatest in the history of American trade.

"In two ways America has been, and is being, benefited by the war in Europe. In the first place, we have for the first time realized what our resources are, and the fact that they should be conserved. In the second place, there has grown up in the last few months the most friendly feeling between this nation and European people that has ever existed.

Advertised Country.

"The sending of our relief and Christmas ships to Europe has done more to advertise this country abroad than anything we have ever done in our previous history. Europe today realizes that here is a gigantic country, of great resources. We are not today looked upon as a 'Broadway,' outside of which nothing but buffalo, Indians, and few straggling hamlets can be found.

"In a way, America was prepared for the first shock of war upon business interests.

"The panic of 1907 and the lowering of the tariff helped us to clear our decks for action, and big business was, in a way, in fine condition to meet that temporary shock.

"Too much stress cannot be placed upon the value of the friendly feeling of Europe towards us. We have developed the greatest asset we ever had. Europe did not know us. Today Europe has obtained a greater insight into the real heart of this country than a century of relations had hitherto given her.

"This is a day of awakening. Big business is realizing more than ever that the principles laid down by Christ are those upon which its standards should be based. Outside of religion entirely, it has been found that honesty and friendship towards your neighbor mean dollars and cents.

Must Develop Resources.

"This war also means that America must find and develop our internal resources. It means that we are discovering how really great and prosperous we are. Again, it has taught us how great a thing is peace. Europe can well look to us on our southern and northern boundaries. Those who looked for a conquest in Mexico may well marvel at our self-control—the self-control which has kept us in peace. A nation which can exercise that self-control is great.

"On our northern boundary, between Canada and the United States, there is not a fort worthy of the name. We have no barbed wire defenses, no heavy armaments, and yet we have lived for a hundred years in peace and friendship with our closest neighbors. Those two facts may well be noted by Europe at the end of its present strife.

"We must learn, however, the policy of conservation. We have as a nation been too lavish and extravagant in the past with our resources. The time has come—and the war has helped us to realize it—when we must look about and weigh our resources carefully, and spend them as economically as possible.

Present Day Realization.

"Hitherto we have not had a care in the world along this line. Now we are coming to the realization that all resources have a limit, and that our duty is to curtail the extravagance, cut down ruthless and useless expenditure, and make our resources go as far as they can be made to go."

To Be Forgotten.

"Business is not a dry subject," said Mr. Whitehead in his evening lecture. "There is more romance in business today than the old romancers ever dreamed of. If a speaker makes a talk on business appear dry, blame the speaker, not business.

"The man who goes about with his mental tool bit half equipped can't do the work that the other fellow, with a full equipment of mental tools, can accomplish.

"The optimist is one who, when he is handed a lemon, makes lemonade out of it.

"Tact is necessary to every salesman. You can approach a big, smiling, jolly man, with a slap on the back, and get an order. You can approach a mean, grouchy man with a slap on the back and get two orders—one to get out, and the other to stay out. Tact is necessary.

"But there is only one time when you can afford to cease advertising your goods—that is when you want to be forgotten. Advertising appropriations aren't expenses; they are investments.

"Salesmen and saleswomen should constantly use the law of association in selling goods. If a woman buys something, show her—after the sale—something else associated with the article she has bought. You may not sell her the article, but if you do this every time you will get a certain percentage of sales out of the method.

"A knowledge of goods is an essential. The greater your knowledge of the goods the greater your success in selling—not just to know the bare prices of things, but to know where they were made, what legislation affects your business, how its trade terms originated, the history of your business. All these facts are tools which help you to put a human interest into your sales.

"It is pretty hard sometimes to be courteous to a customer who does not know how to treat you civilly. If you met a pig on the street and it grunted at you, you wouldn't feel it necessary to grunt back.

"Your customers want help, so don't burden them by asking too many questions. Make your suggestions to them so as to relieve them as far as possible of the trouble of arriving at a decision. Diplomacy says 'it is a pleasure to show goods.' Let your attitude indorse your speech."

Mr. Whitehead was shown over Syracuse during the afternoon and dined with members of the S. A. M. club. The evening meeting was presided over by A. J. Brewster, who introduced the speaker, following brief remarks by E. R. Sprague and Jerome D. Barnum, president of the club.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES STILL THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Washington, Jan. 12.—While declining to say so in specific terms, President Wilson today again made it clear that he will veto the immigration bill. He is as strongly opposed to the literacy test as ever. One of the great problems of immigration, according to the president is the apportioning of the immigrants to their proper environment. He believes a Federal employment bureau should be given wide power on this matter.

RUSSIANS CHECKED.

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 12.—A Budapest dispatch reports that the Russian have received a check in their attempts to invade Hungary and are retiring from Duklataff.

COTTON DEALER DEAD.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12.—Samuel M. Inman, millionaire cotton dealer, well known all over the south and east, died early today after a prolonged illness.

SWAGGER RECEPTION GOWN DEVELOPED IN VELVET AND SATIN.



This smart reception gown of black satin combined with velvet has a demi train and a knee length tunic. The bodice is of shirred black velvet with a drapery of tulle from shoulders to knees. A string of large jet beads falls to an extravagant length in the back.

THE CRAFTS IN OUR SCHOOLS

Miss Nancy Cook Tells Club Members Its Benefit In Education

The regular fortnight meeting of the Current Events club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wiltsie last evening and a most interesting program was given. After routine business was transacted, Rev. Charles Olmstead, the president of the club introduced Prof. D. Maclure who gave an interesting and critical talk on "The Nature of Some Recent Verse." He illustrated by means of a chart prepared for the occasion four examples of recent verse which "just missed greatness." These illustrations of our modern minstral's art which had been pronounced of high quality, by some critics, were certainly atrocious. The professor surely made many present, who had wrestled with some modern verse, feel better.

Mrs. L. R. Owens accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Howe gave a violin selection "DeCygne" by Saint Saens and in response to an encore "Le Louvenir" by Danelo. These selections were well received. It could not be otherwise for when these two musicians take part in a program, something worth while is rendered.

In the absence of J. H. Howe, one of the leaders for the evening, Mrs. Howe read parts of a paper which he had prepared treating of Governor Whitman's recommendations; the "Mexican policy," "Billy" Sunday's work in Philadelphia and incidents connected with his work. Mr. Howe felt that the results of these revivals more than compensated for the jolts that the revivalists's language and actions often gave to those with sensitive nerves. The good effect of the prohobition edict of Russia was also treated and commended.

Miss Nancy C. Cook, supervisor of drawing and handwork in the city schools, gave a short sketch of the progress made in handwork as a means of installing a love for beauty in nature and art, and ably showed the cultural as well as the practical results that follow. Miss Cook stated that the effort to stimulate good taste took precedence over efforts to get perfect results. She showed work of high school students in design, representation, and mechanical drawing and samples of pupils' work in leather, metal and basketry. It was the consensus of opinion that, under the supervision of Miss Cook, results were being accomplished in the public schools along the special lines mentioned that had not been thought possible. A short poem recited by President Olmstead as an offset to Prof. Maclure's couplet closed a very interesting meeting of the club.

BIRLISHLY GRACEFUL PARTY GOWN MADE OF NET AND SATIN.



The gown illustrated is frilly and dainty enough for even the most fragile debutante. Three tiers of satin edged net drapes a shirred in skirt of peachblow pink satin. The sash is a salient style feature. It begins high up on the back of the bodice, is crossed over in the front and hangs low at one side under a bouquet of forgetmenots.

Those You Know

Mrs. George Cole spent Friday in Syracuse on business.

* * *

Grove Seymour, who was confined to the house last week by illness is now able to resume his work at the Wolover store.

* * *

Miss June Whitney spent Friday in Syracuse.

* * *

William Hayes of the West side has returned to Syracuse university after visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hayes.

* * *

Miss Minnie True who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles True, Worth st. returned to Syracuse last night.

* * *

The many friends of D. B. Kane regret that he is again ill at his home in Gansevoort st., with appendicitis.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Patterson, Mrs. Ethel Dunham and daughter Elizabeth leave soon for Deland, Fla. to spend the winter.

* * *

The L. O. P. H. club meets today with Miss May Rosenbloom at her home in Cayuga st.

* * *

Egbert Snyder of Cayuga st. is in Stevensville, Sullivan county, where he will spend the winter with his six brothers who have homes in that vicinity; hunting and trapping will be his diversion.

* * *

Mrs. Oscar Hannis of S. 3d st. was the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. C. F. Gold at Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Torney of Rochester st., are entertaining Mrs. Torney's sister Miss McDowell of Knowlton, Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. Adella Richards is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Van Buren, Utica st.

* * *

The Philathea Needle club meets tomorrow in the parlors of the First Baptist church.

* * *

Mrs. R. Bruce McRae of S. 5th st. left on Monday for a two days' visit with friends in Constantia.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson of S. 4th st. have returned from their trip to Detroit, Michigan, and Rochester.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Lost—A lace collar and square of net in vicinity of O'Brien and Patterson stores. Monday about 4 o'clock. Reward. Call Evening Times. 20

Lost—A cameo brooche (breast pin) in or near Quirk theater. Reward if returned to Mrs. Geo. Johnston, 217 S. 3d st. 22 c

For Sale—Edison phonagraph, with 35 records. Best of condition, cheap for cash. 110 W. First Sst. F. H. Craver 22c

To Rent—6 rooms and bath; all improvements. No. 112 W. 3d st. N. 20

Best quality rubbers, and rubber boots—Morton & Shattucks closing out sale. —Adv. 22

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason

David & Mason Agency

GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Phone 119 55 N. First st.

You may not have a BLACK CAT

But if you have

Black's Bread

to eat at your table you will be just as lucky.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR OUR BANQUET, MILK OR SANITARY

Brands 5c a loaf.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

THE BEST WAY

to make money grow is to start an account with the First National Bank and deposit your spare cash promptly each week.

Your funds are then secure and earn a good rate of interest. Your account is invited.

Four per cent. Paid in our Interest Department.

See Tomorrow's EVENING TIMES for the ANNOUNCEMENT of the Great Trade Event of the Season

Rushed! Crowded! Packed! Jammed!

THE TREMENDOUS CROWDS OF EAGER BUYERS

that thronged our store for the past few days, makes it proof positive of the immense popularity of this Receiver's Sale.

Our one great and only aim at present is to turn over every piece of merchandise into cash.

THINK WHAT IT MEANS

To unload our big stocks. Certainly it will take some few days or perhaps weeks, to do it. We rely on the sound common sense of the keen economic buyers of Fulton and vincinity, to snap up every shred of these tremendous stocks.

Clear to the Bare Walls

No Reservations Everything Goes

From Floors to Ceilings

M. KATZ & CO.

63-65 South First Street

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 12.—Ever since "Wild Bill Donovan" was sentenced to serve one term as manager of the unmanageable Yankees, the sport writing persons hereabouts, have been busting into bloom and prose in an effort to tell him that things aren't as bad as they might be. Probably they are afraid if "Wild Bill" learns the awful truth too soon he may flit away from here and never, never come back. And then who would manage the Yanks? There aren't very many people, you know, who are as brave as "Wild Bill." nor as willing to do what Stephan Brodie did.

The prize for optimism (or——) goes to one pencil pusher in this wicked city, who recently penned these here words for "Wild Bill" to gaze upon:

"The Yankee pitching staff is one of the strongest, if not the the strongest in the country."

Mebbe that fellow meant at pirching quoits, hay or food. Surely he couldn't have meant at pitching baseballs for that Yankee pitching staff that "Wild Bill" will have available for regular duty next spring is—well, take a look at what these Yankee hold-overs did in 1914:

Player	Pitched	Won	Lost	Percent.
Fisher	28	11	12	.478
Warhop	39	9	12	.429
Keating	34	6	14	.300
McHale	31	7	16	.304
Brown	33	7	9	.437
Cole	31	9	9	.500
Totals	49	72		.405

Isn't it a powerful looking outfit?

The writer went on to tell "Wild Bill" that ray Caldwell also could be counted as among those present next spring, but the writer evidently overlooked—or ignored—the fact that the aforesaid Mistah Caldwell is hooked by a Federal League contract—very well hooked, indeed.

But even if Caldwell should escape the Feds and got back his old job of pitching for the Yankees it wouldn't make the Yankee pitching staff look better than mericore. Caldwell, in 1914, won 17 out of 25 games. Including his record with the other Yankee pitchers, it will be seen that the seven Yankee pitchers, during 1914, won only 66 out of 146 games—a total pitching average of exactly .452.

Doesn't look very hopeful for Donovan, does it? "Wild Bill" may have been a bit wild earlier in his life, but it's a fairly safe bet when he'll be a much wilder "Wild Bill" about a week after he has a chance to see what his "strongest pitching staff can do—or, rather can't do.

Jim Bluejacket, the Indian twirler of the Brooklyn Federals, is the only pitcher in baseball history who ever got credit for a victory without pitching a ball.

It happened late last summer when the Brookfeds were playing the Pittsburg Rebels. Bluejacket was ordered to the mound as a relief twirler in the ninth inning when his own club was behind. The Rebels had two on when Bluejacket took up his duties. Steve Yorkes, the Pittsburg second baseman was on first. Bluejacket saw him taking a long lead and men heaved the ball to first. Yorkes was caught, making it three out. During their session at bat the Brookfeds sounded out enough runs to win the game.

Bluejacket got credit for the victory, in keeping with the rules, as his club was behind when he went into the box.

OSWEGO MAN'S NEW PUMP.

The Article Is Claimed to Be a Labor Saver.

The Oswego Times says: "A valuable patent has been allowed by the U. S. Patent Office to A. V. Mueller, who until recently was connected with the Kingsford Foundry & Machine Works as superintendent of the machine shop. The patent covers a new multi-stage pump and represents, it is claimed, the ideal solution of various requirements which neither one of the present types is able to fulfill. Besides, there are independent novel features such as removing the entire pump shaft without disturbing the coupling or requiring any end room, a feat which it is said never has been accomplished before.

"From a manufacturing standpoint the new pump represents, it is said, a saving in labor of at least 25 per cent. over the present favored type, the horizontally split shell pump. The invention is most securely covered by 15 broad claims.

"When asked about his future plans Mr. Mueller said he intended to take a much needed rest. He is now writing an article on hydraulic machinery which will be published in one of the leading technical papers."

CHANGES IN BARGE CANAL OFFICE FORCE.

State Engineer Williams Adopts Retrenchment Policy, Shaking up the Line.

The Oswego, Fulton and Minetto barge canal offices got a big shake-up yesterday when notice came from State Engineer Williams that the services of about forty engineers, levelers, boatmen and sundry other employes, would no longer be required. The men discharged have until January 15 to look for other jobs as the dispossesses notice takes effect on that date.

L. C. Hulbert, resident engineer in this city, has been transferred to Albany. The business of the office at Fulton will be placed under the Oswego office. Engineer George H. Haley and Edward Ellis, in charge of the contract work at Oswego and Minetto, have been retained, it is said.

Louis A. Burns of Oswego terminal engineer, will also be retired, it is expected, under Mr. William's policy of retrenchment.

It Doesn't Exist.

Wife—John, what is an anomaly? Husband—An actress who hates publicity.—Philadelphia Ledger.

INTEREST WORKS AUTOMATICALLY

Interest is one of the greatest factors the world has ever known for increasing money.

It works automatically for you when your funds are deposited in this Bank, constantly increasing your account.

To fully realize the benefit of this remarkable force, a person should make regular deposits.

We cordially solicit your account.

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

HILLICK GETS AN APPOINTMENT

Congressman Mott Favored Fulton Against the Field; Selection Is Pleasing to Republicans

Oswego, Jan. 11.—Announcements of the appointment of William S. Hillick of Fulton as legal representative of state comptroller's office for Oswego county will be made late this afternoon or early tomorrow morning in Albany, according to Congressman Luther W. Mott, who left this morning for Albany, to stop off for a few hours on his way to Washington. Mr. Mott took with him the endorsement of the Republican county leaders in favor of Mr. Hillick, and on his arrival in Albany will hasten to have the appointment made. Mr. Hillick was backed by State Committeeman M. A. Stranahan, and it has always been understood that while Mr. Mott did not care particularly to whom the appointment went, he was disposed to believe that Fulton should get the position, as so far but little patronage has been distributed in that end of the county.

Mr. Hillick is one of the best known young Republican attorneys of Fulton and has many friends who will be pleased to learn that his efforts to get the position are to prove successful. He has been an earnest worker for his party and is endowed with natural legal talents and good common sense, which will make him a competent official.

He will succeed Herbert J. Fanning, also of Fulton, and his appointment will terminate good natured rivalry on the part of lawyers from this city and in several other parts of the county. The compensation of the office depends on the amount of fees collected in appraising the value of estates which come under the inheritance tax statute.

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

Juarez has been selected as the site for the big Johnson-Willard fight.

In the land of revolutions
And domestic convolutions,
They will stage the Johnson battle,
(if the present dope is right).

And it does seem fitting
That the latest match of hitting
Should take place among the greasers,
Where they dearly love to fight.

"Manager Birmingham of the Naps will take only 26 men South with him," says a Cleveland headline. Notice the headline writer didn's say "ball players."

Frank Gotch, we are told, is thinking of getting back into the wrestling game. Aren't you afraid, Frank, that your white whiskers will impede your movements?

A correction—

Dear Sir: You said recently that the agonized magnates think water is good for bathing purposes only. You are wrong. They recommend it for use in highballs, don't they?

"Tacks" Hardwick, the Harvard footballer, probably got his nickname through his ability in nailing a runner.

BASEBALL TALK.

Syracuse, Jan. 11.—Baseball is half talk anyway. In winter it is more so. Fulton fans are interested in the trades that have been reported the past week. Mike O'Neil is still unplaced, the Scranton management contend he is too high priced a player to get back into State league ranks.

Of course, Fulton followers of big league players are interested in whether or not Sherwood Magee goes to the Boston Braves.

Basket ball at Syracuse university where the Varsity 20 readily trimmed the Canadians, the statement of Frank J. O'Neil that he was through as coach of the football team and the possibility of sending a crew to the Pacific coast, if funds can be raised, covers the ground briefly.

Skating is being enjoyed here, but oh, for the old days on the river like "down home."

Extreme Popularity.

"You seem to stand well with your wife's relatives."

"I'll tell you something that will surprise you."

"All right."

"There's hardly one of them I couldn't strike for a loan with reasonable expectations of getting it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

CENTRAL SQUARE BANK ESCAPES

Swindler, However, Drew Checks On the Institution, Which Did Not Lose a Cent

Central Square, Jan. 12.—A few days ago Charles Engel of Long Island City arrived here, with his kit of tools, prepared to go to work on a house and barn to be built for one George Ostrum.

Engel said that some time ago he met the stranger in Long Island City. Being out of work and down on his luck Engel found sympathy from the stranger, who offered him a job at $25 a week on a house and barn he was to build at Central Square. Ostrom said he had no ready cash but produced a check book on the Central Square Bank and drew a check for $50, asking Engel if he would vouch for him so that he could get it cashed. Engel agreed and giving Engel $10 for his fare to Central Square the stranger pocketed the $40 and disappeared.

The matter has been reported to the police. The check swindler has been operating throughout Central New York for several months. The last time he was heard from was when he passed a worthless check on the Empire hotel on December 15.

Most of Ostrom's checks have been drawn on the First National bank of Central Square and they range from $1 to $50. Besides Syracuse he has worked in Moravia, Auburn, Scranton, Pa., Albany, Brewerton, Oswego and other places in this section. The checks have been made out under the names of George Ostrom, George Andrews, George, Atkins and George McGee.

County Judge Henry D. Coville, president of the First National, said that he had been unable to ascertain where Atkins had obtained a check book. He said that the bank had lost nothing on the transactions. Every effort would be made, he said, to apprehend the swindler.

War: Pathos and Humor

By A. BEAUMONT.

Northern France, Jan. 12.—It was known that the Argentine Consul at Dinant had been shot when the Germans first entered that town. The scene is now described in detail by Senor Roberto Payro. The Consul in question was M. Remy Himmer, whose family was of German origin, it is true, but long settled in Belgium, and he was the owner of a large factory at Dinant.

When the Germans entered the town they took a large number of old men as prisoners, and compelled them to walk through the streets with their hands up, and every now and then the soldiers would fire shots to terrify the inhabitants. They smashed in doors and windows, and threw fire bombs into the houses. Anybody who appeared at a door or was caught in the streets was taken prisoner. These were all taken to an old iron workshop, called La Bouille, and the prisoners included many woman and children, and mothers with their infants.

About 10 o'clock at night they made them all come out, and shot a number of them at random. The soldiers continued to discharge their rifles and the prisoners had to lie down and to throw their hands up. Then they separated the men from the women, and, as there were about fifty men, these were made to stand up against a wall, where they were to be shot.

A number of soldiers were ordered out to do the execution, and they were taking aim and about to fire, when a counter-order was given. The men were told not to fire, but instead a machine-gun was brought forward, and then another, and the prisoners were mowed down by these deadly instruments. Women and children were screaming as they saw their husbands and fathers shot down. A few who tried to escape were shot down by the soldiers. Among the victims on that day was the Argentine Consul, M. Himmer.

M. Himmer had, with his wife, his children and a number of workmen's families, taken refuge in his factory. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, not knowing yet, what was the outcome of the battle, they came out with a white flag, and intended to ask permission to return to their houses. They were immediately surrounded by soldiers and led before an officer, who told M. Himmer and all the male prisoners over the age of 16 to stand aside and had them marched off under escort, with revolver in hand, to the abbey of the Premonstratensian Fathers, where the execution took place. In vain did M. Himmer claim his diplomatic immunity as Argentine Consul. Without so much as a question, a judgment, or a court martial, he was shot, with his foremen, his employes, and his workmen. From the time that he had left his factory to the moment of his execution not ten minutes elapsed. M. Himmer, at the very outset of hostilities, had caused the Argentine flag to be hoisted over his consulate.

The consular shield was respected, but the flag was torn down and the consulate was looted. M. Himmer had placed all the records of the consulate at his factory, but this building was set on fire and completely destroyed, with whatever it contained.



HE'S HERE

Isn't He Fine?

His Name Is—

He came all the way from Pony Fairyland. The largest pony farm in the world at Greenfield, Ohio. We think he will like Fulton very well—if the right boy or girl gets him. If two were to tie for first place, $300.00 in Gold would be divided equally between them instead of pony. Well, only a few days more and the votes will be counted, and some boy or girl will get him to keep for his very own.

Here's our final offer—you want people of Fulton to read the Fulton Times, you all want a good daily here. We want your support. Now is your chance to help some boy or girl in whom you have an interest to win the pony.

Monthly Subscription	25c	250 votes
2 Months' Subscription	50c	500 votes
3 Months' Subscription	75c	750 votes
4 Months' Subscription	$1.00	1000 votes
6 Months' Subscription	1.50	2000 votes
14 Months' Subscription,	3.00	5000 votes

Advertising bills past, present and prospective, the same.

Help your little friend, help your town support a live paper, and help yourself to keep up with The Fulton Times.

The pony is spotted, he is gentle, sound, three years old and his name is—

The whole outfit, Pony, Cart and Harness goes together fine. Take a look at him and get in line on THE TIMES and help your little friends to win.

THE FULTON TIMES

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER X.

Jones Stumbles Over Something.

I FIND from my journal that the next seven days passed without marked incident. Several times during that period we sighted vessels, all outward bound, and once we were within communicating distance of a steam cargo boat on her way to Venezuela.

None of the women appeared, nor did they make any inquiry of the cook when he carried down their dinner. As entirely as possible during the week that had passed they had kept to themselves. Turner was better, I imagined, but the few times when Elsa Lee appeared at the companion for a breath of air I was off duty and missed her. I thought it was by design, and I was desperate for a sight of her.

Mrs. Johns came on deck once or twice while I was there, but she chose to ignore me. The stewardess, however, was not so partisan, and she spent a little time on deck, leaning against the rail and watching me with alert black eyes.

"What are you going to do when you get to land, Captain Leslie?" she asked. "Are you going to put us all in prison?"

"That's as may be," I evaded. She was a pretty little woman, plump and dark, and she slid her hand along the rail until it touched mine, whereupon I did the thing she was expecting and put my fingers over hers. She flushed a little and dimpled.

"You are human, aren't you?" she asked archly. "I am not afraid of you."

"No one is, I am sure."

"Silly! Why, they are all afraid of you down there." She jerked her head toward the after house. "They want to offer you something, but none of them will do it."

"Offer me something?"

She came a little closer, so that her round shoulder touched mine.

"Why not? You need money. I take it. And that's the one thing they have—money."

I began to understand her.

"I see," I said slowly. "They want to bribe me."

She shrugged her shoulders.

"That is a nasty word. They might wish to buy—a key or two that you carry."

"The storeroom key, of course. But what other?"

She looked around. We were alone. A light breeze filled the sails and flicked the end of a scarf she wore against my face.

"The key to the captain's cabin," she said, very low.

That was what they wished to buy—the incriminating key to the storeroom found on Turner's floor, and access to the ax, with its telltale prints on the handle.

"Mrs. Sloane," I said, "I do not know that you were asked to do this—I think not. But if you were, say for me what I am willing to say for myself. I shall tell what I know, and there is not money enough in the world to prevent my telling it straight. The right man is going to be punished, and the key to the storeroom will be given to the police and to no one else."

"But—the other key?"

"That is not in my keeping."

"I do not believe you!"

"I am sorry," I said shortly. "As a matter of fact, Burns has that."

By the look of triumph in her eyes I knew I had told her what she wanted to know. She went below soon after, and I warned Burns that he would probably be approached in the same way.

"Not that I am afraid," I added. "But—keep the little Sloane woman at a distance. She's quite capable of mesmerizing you with her eyes and robbing you with her hands at the same time."

The murders had been committed on the early morning of Wednesday, the 12th. It was on the following Tuesday that Mrs. Sloane and I had our little conversation on deck.

It was on Friday that the incident happened that completed the demoralization of the crew.

The cook, taking down the dinner on Friday evening, reported Mr. Turner up and about and partly dressed. The heat was frightful. All day we had had a following breeze, and it had been necessary to lengthen the towing rope, dropping the jolly boat well behind us. The men, saying little or nothing, dozed under their canvas; the helmsman drooped at the wheel. Under our feet the boards sent up simmering heat waves, and the brasses were too hot to touch.

At 4 o'clock Elsa Lee came on deck and spoke to me for the first time in several days. She started when she saw me, and no wonder. In the frenzied caution of the day after the crimes I had flung every razor overboard, and the result was as villainous a set of men as I have ever seen.

"Have you been ill again?" she asked.

I put my hand to my chin. "Not ill," I said; "merely unshaven."

"But you are pale, and your eyes are sunk in your head."

"We are very short handed and—no one has slept much."

"The cabin is unbearable," she said. "We are willing to take the risk of opening the after companion door."

But I could not allow this, and I tried to explain my reasons. The crew were quartered there for one; for the other, whether they were willing to take the risk or not, I would not open it without placing a guard there, and we had no one to spare for the duty. I suggested that they use the part of the deck reserved for them, where it was fairly cool under the awning, and after a dispute below they agreed to this. Turner, very weak, came up the few steps slowly, but refused my proffered help. A little later he called me from the rail and offered me a cigar. The change in him was startling.

We took advantage of their being on deck to open the windows and air the after house. But all were securely locked and barred before they went below again. It was the first time they had all been on deck together since the night of the 11th. It was a different crowd of people that sat there, looking over the rail and speaking in monosyllables—no bridge, no glasses clinking with ice, no elaborate toilets and carefully dressed hair, no flash of jewels, no light laughter following one of poor Vail's sallies.

At 10 o'clock they went below, but not until I had quietly located every member of the crew. I had the watch from 8 to 12 that night, and at half after 10 Mrs. Johns came on deck again. She did not speak to me, but dropped into a steamer chair and yawned, stretching out her arms. By the light of the companion lantern I saw that she had put on one of the loose negligees she affected for undress and her arms were bare except for a fall of lace.

At eight bells (midnight) Burns took my place. Charlie Jones was at the wheel and McNamara in the crow's nest. Mrs. Johns was dozing in her chair. The yacht was making perhaps four knots, and far behind the small white light of the jolly boat showed where she rode.

I slept heavily, and at eight bells I rolled off my blanket and prepared to relieve Burns. I was stiff, weary, unrefreshed. The air was very still, and we were hardly moving. I took a pail of water that stood near the rail and, leaning far out, poured it over my head and shoulders. As I turned, dripping, Jones, relieved of the wheel, touched me on the arm.

"Go back to sleep, boy," he said kindly. "We need you, and we're goin' to need you more when we get ashore. You've been talkin' in your sleep till you plumb scared me."

But I was wide awake by that time, and he had had as little sleep as I had. I refused, and we went forward together, Jones to get coffee, which stood all night on the galley stove.

It was still dark. The dawn, even in the less than four weeks we had been out, came perceptibly later. At the port forward corner of the after house Jones stumbled over something and gave a sharp exclamation. The next moment he was on his knees, lighting a match.

Burns lay there on his face, unconscious and bleeding profusely from a cut on the back of his head, but not dead.

My first thought was of the after house. Jones, who had been fond of Burns, was working over him, muttering to himself. I felt his heart, which was beating slowly, but regularly, and, convinced that he was not dying, ran down into the after house. The cabin was empty. Evidently the guard around the pearl handled revolver had been given up on the false promise of peace. All the lights were going, however, and the heat was suffocating.

I ran to Miss Lee's door and tried it. It was locked, but almost instantly she spoke from inside:

"What is it?"

"Nothing much. Can you come out?"

She came a moment later, and I asked her to call into each cabin to see if every one was safe. The result was reassuring. No one had been disturbed, and I was put to it to account to Miss Lee for my anxiety without telling her what had happened. I made some sort of excuse, which I have forgotten, except that she evidently did not believe it.

We carried the injured man aft, and with such implements as I had I cleaned and dressed the wound. It needed sewing, and it seemed best to do it before he regained consciousness. Jones and Adams went below to the forecastle, therefore, and brought up my amputating set, which contained besides its knives, some curved needles and surgical silk, still in good condition.

I opened the case, and before the knives—the long surgeon's knives which were in use before the scalpel superseded them—they fell back, muttering and amazed.

I did not know that Elsa Lee also was watching until, having requested Jones, who had been a sailmaker, to thread the needles, his trembling hands refused their duty. I looked up, searching the group for a competent assistant, and saw the girl. She had dressed, and the light from the lantern beside me on the deck threw into relief her white figure among the dark ones. She came forward as my eyes fell on her.

"Let me try," she said, and, kneeling by the lantern, in a moment she held out the threaded needle. Her hand was quite steady. She made an able assistant, wiping clean the oozing edges of the wound so that I could see to clip the bleeding vessels and working deftly with the silk and needles to keep me supplied. My old case yielded also a roll or so of bandage. By the time Burns was attempting an inco-ordinate movement or two the operation was over and the instruments put out of sight.

The operating case with its knives came in for its share of scrutiny, and I felt that an explanation was due the men. To tell the truth, I had forgotten all about the case. Perhaps I swaggered just a bit as I went over to wash my hands. It was my first opportunity, and I was young, and the girl was there.

"I see you looking at my case, boys," I said. "Perhaps I'm a little late explaining, but I guess after what you've seen you'll understand. The case belonged to my grandfather, who was a surgeon. He was ill the war. That case was at Gettysburg."

They were not so impressed as I had expected—or perhaps they had known all along. Sailors are a secretive lot.

"I'm thinking we'll all be getting a rest soon," a voice said. "What are you going to do with them knives?"

I had an inspiration. "I'm going to leave that to you men," I said. "You may throw them overboard if you wish; but if you do, take out the needles and the silk. We may need them."

There followed a savage but restrained argument among the men. Jones from the tent called out irritably:

"Don't be fools, you fellows. This happened while Leslie was asleep. I'll swear he never moved after he lay down."

The crew reached a decision shortly after that and came to me in a body.

"We think," Olepon said, "that we'll lock them in the captain's cabin with the ax."

"Very well," I said. "Burns has the key around his neck."

Clarke, I think it was, went into the tent and came out again directly.

"There's no key around his neck," he said gruffly.

"It may have slipped around under his back."

"It isn't there at all."

CHAPTER XI.

The Ax is Gone.

I RAN into the tent, where Jones, exhausting the resources of the injured man's clothing, was searching the blankets on which he lay. There was no key. I went out to the men again, bewildered. The dawn had come, a pink and rosy dawn that promised another stifling day. It revealed the disarray of the deck—the basins, the old mahogany amputating case with its lock plate of bone, the stained and reddened towels, and it showed the brooding and overcast faces of the men.

"Isn't it there?" I asked. "Our agreement was for me to carry the key to Singleton's cabin and Burns the captain's."

Miss Lee, by the rail, came forward slowly and looked up at me.

"Isn't it possible," she said, "that, knowing where the key was, some one wished to get it, and so"— She indicated the tent and Burns.

I knew then. How dull I had been and stupid! The men caught her meaning, too, and we tramped heavily forward, the girl and I leading.

The door into the captain's room was open, and the ax was gone from the bunk. The key, with the cord that Burns had worn around his neck, was in the door, the string torn and pulled as if it had been jerked away from the unconscious man. Later on we verified this by finding on the back of Burns' neck an abraded line two inches or so in length.

I ordered a rigid search of the deck, but the ax was gone. Nor was it ever found. It had taken its bloody story many fathoms deep into the old Atlantic and hidden it, where many crimes have been hidden, in the ooze and slime of the sea bottom.

That day was memorable for more than the attack on Burns. It marked a complete revolution in my idea of the earlier crimes and of the criminal.

Two things influenced my change of mental attitude. The attack on Burns was one. I did not believe that Turner had strength enough to fell so vigorous a man, even with the capstan bar which we found lying near by, nor could he have jerked and broken the amberline. Mrs. Johns I eliminated for the same reason, of course. I could imagine her getting the key by subtlety, wheedling the impressionable young sailor into compliance. But force!

The second reason was the stronger. Singleton, the mate, had become a tractable and almost amiable prisoner. Like Turner, he was ugly only when he was drinking, and there was no liquor on the Ella. He spent his days devising with bits of wire a ring puzzle that he intended should make his fortune, and I believe he contrived finally a clever enough bit of foolery.

The morning of Burns' injury I visited Singleton.

The new outrage, coming at a time when they were slowly recovering confidence, had turned the men surly. They went doggedly about their work, and whenever they gathered there was muttered talk of the white figure. There was grumbling, too, over their lack of weapons for defense.

The cook was a ringleader of the malcontents. Certain utensils were allowed him, but he was compelled at night to lock them in the galley after either Burns' inspection or mine and to turn over the key to one of us.

On the morning after the attack, therefore, Tom, carrying Singleton's breakfast to him, told him at length what had occurred in the night and dilated on his lack of self defense should an attack be directed toward him.

Singleton promptly offered to make him out of wire a key to the galley door, so that he could get what he wanted from it. The cook was to take the impression of the lock. In exchange Tom was to fetch him from a hiding place which Singleton designated in the forward house a bottle of whisky.

The cook was a shrewd mulatto, and he let Singleton make the key. It was after 10 that morning when he brought it to me. I was trying to get the details of his injury from Burns at the time in the tent.

"I didn't see or hear anything, Leslie," Burns said feebly. "I don't even remember being hit. I felt there was some one behind me. That was all."

"How long was Mrs. Johns on deck?"

"Not long."

"Did she ask you to do something for her?"

Pale as he was he colored, but he eyed me honestly.

"Yes. Don't ask me any more, Leslie. It had nothing to do with this."

"What did she ask you to do?" I persisted remorselessly.

"I don't want to talk. My head aches."

"Very well. Then I'll tell you what happened after I went off watch. No, I wasn't spying. I know the woman, that's all. She said you looked tired and wouldn't it be all right if you sat down for a moment and talked to her."

"No; she said she was nervous."

"The same thing, only better. Then she persisted in talking of the crime, and finally she said she would like to see the ax. It wouldn't do any harm. She wouldn't touch it."

He watched me uneasily.

"She didn't either," he said. "I'll swear to that, Leslie. She didn't go near the bunk." She covered her face with her hands and leaned against the door. I thought she was going to faint."

"Against the door, of course, and got an impression of the key. The door opens in. She could take out the key, press it against a cake of wax or even a cake of soap in her hand and slip it back into the lock again while you—what were you doing while she was doing all that?"

"She dropped her sails. I picked them up."

"Exactly! Well, the ax is gone."

He started up on his elbow.

"Gone!"

"Thrown overboard, probably. It is not in the cabin."

It was brutal, perhaps, but the situation was all of that. As Burns fell back, colorless, Tom, the cook, brought into the tent the wire key that Singleton had made.

That morning I took from inside of Singleton's mattress a bunch of keys, a long steel file and the leg of one of his chairs, carefully unscrewed and wrapped at the end with wire—a formidable club. One of the keys opened Singleton's door.

That was on Saturday. Early Monday morning we sighted land.

We picked up a pilot outside the Lewes breakwater—a man of few words. I told him only the outline of our story, and I believe he half discredited me at first. God knows I was not a creditable obect. When I took him aft and showed him the jolly boat he realized at last that he was face to face with a great tragedy and paid it the tribute of throwing away his cigar.

He suggested our raising the yellow plague flag, and this we did, with a ready response from the quarantine officer. The quarantine officer came out in a power boat and mounted the ladder and from that moment my command of the Ella ceased. Turner, immaculately dressed, pale, distinguished, member of the yacht club and partner in the Turner line, met him at the rail and conducted him with a sort of chastened affability to the cabin.

The conference below lasted perhaps an hour. At the end of that time the quarantine officer came up and shouted a direction from below, as a result of which the jolly boat was cut loose and, towed by the tug, taken to the quarantine station.

The quarantine officer, a dapper little man, remained on the boat and busied himself officiously, getting the names of the men, peering at Singleton through his barred window, and expressing disappointment at my lack of foresight in having the blood stains cleared away.

"Every stain is a clew, my man, to the trained eye," he chirruped. "With an ax, too! What a brutal method! Brutal! Where is the ax?"

"Gone," I said patiently. "It was stolen out of the captain's cabin."

He eyed me over his glasses.

"That's very strange," he commented. "No stains, no ax! You fellows have been mighty careful to destroy the evidence, haven't you?"

Williams, the butler, had emerged from his chrysalis of fright, and was ostentatiously looking after the family's comfort. No clearer indication could have been given of the new status of affairs than his changed attitude toward me. He came up to me early in the afternoon and demanded that I wash down the deck before the women came up.

"Williams," I said, "you are a coward—a mean, white livered coward. You have skulked in the after house, behind women, when there was man's work to do. If I wash that deck it will be with you as a mop."

He blustered something about speaking to Mr. Turner and, seeing that I did the work I was brought on board



"With an ax, too! What a brutal method!"

to do, and, seeing Turner's eye on us, finished his speech with an ugly epithet. My nerves were strained to the utmost. Lack of sleep and food had done their work. I was no longer in command of the Ella. I was a common sailor, ready to vent by spleen through my fists.

I knocked him down with my open hand.

It was a barbarous and a reckless thing to do. He picked himself up and limped away, muttering. Turner had watched the scene with his cold blue eyes, and the little doctor with his nearsighted ones.

"A dangerous man, that!" said the doctor.

"Dangerous and intelligent," replied Turner. "A bad combination."

It was late that night when the Ella anchored in the river at Philadelphia. We were not allowed to land. The police took charge of ship, crew and passengers. The men slept heavily on deck, except Burns, who developed a slight fever from his injury, and moved about restlessly.

It seemed to me that the vigilance of the officers was exerted largely to prevent an escape from the vessel and not sufficiently for the safety of those on board. I spoke of this, and a guard was placed at the companionway again. Thus I saw Elsa Lee for the last time until the trial.

She was dressed, as she had been for the afternoon, in a dark cloth suit of some sort, and called me to join her where she stood.

"We are back again, Leslie."

"Yes, Miss Lee."

"Back to—what? To live the whole thing over again in a courtroom! If only we could go away, anywhere, and try to forget!"

She had not expected any answer, and I had none ready. I was thinking—heaven help me—that there were things I would not forget if I could—the lift of her lashes as she looked up at me, the few words we had had together the day she had told me the deck was not clean, the night I had touched her hand with my lips.

"You have been very good to us," she said wistfully. "We have all been strained and nervous. Maybe you have not thought I noticed or—or appreciated what you were doing, but I have always. You have given all of yourself for us, and now you are going to be imprisoned. It isn't just!"

I tried to speak lightly, to reassure her.

"Don't be unhappy about that," I said. "A nice, safe jail, where one may sleep and eat and eat and sleep—oh, I shall be very comfortable. And if you wish to make me exceedingly happy you will see that they let me have a razor."

But to my surprise she buried her face in her arms. I could not believe at first that she was crying. The policeman had wandered across to the other rail and stood looking out at the city lights, his back to us. I put my hand out to touch her soft hair, then drew it back. I could not take advantage of her sympathy, of the hysterical excitement of that last night on the Ella. I put my hands in my pockets and held them there, clinched, lest, in spite of my will, I reach out to take her in my arms.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

In the Dentist's Office.

"It is queer people get so frightened just about going to a dentist and having a tooth pulled."

"It is that, especially when you consider they always have their nerve with them."—Baltimore American.



Uneeda Biscuit

Tempt the appetite, please the taste and nourish the body. Crisp, clean and fresh. 5 cents.

Barbnet Biscuit

Round, thin, tender—with a delightful flavor—appropriate for luncheon, tea and dinner. 10 cents.

GRAHAM CRACKERS

Made of the finest ingredients. Baked to perfection. The national strength food. 10 cents.

Buy biscuit baked by

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Always look for that Name.

TIMES' ALBANY NEWS LETTER

Gossip of the Bureaus and the Men Who Hold Public Office

Albany, Jan. 12.—Trustees of public buildings of the state government have not yet finally decided the question of what they will do with the several departments that must soon vacate the State hall, which is to be turned into a Temple of Justice, or a permanent home for the Court of Appeals. It is expected that the Whitman administration will carry out the plans made during the term of office of Governor John A. Dix for the remodelling of the State Hall. When this work begins the departments of the State Comptroller, State Engineer and State Banks will be forced to move.

There is now being erected in Albany an eleven story building for the New York Telephone Co. and it is proposed to take half of this new structure for the use of the State departments which will be required to move for the reconstruction of the State Hall. The location of the new Telephone building is directly opposite the Capitol Park and across the street from the Capitol.

Comptroller Eugene A. Travis wants three floors of the Telephone building for the use of his department; the State Engineer says he will require two and the Banking department feels that it cannot get along with less space than half a floor.

The Public Service Commission is scattered in four different buildings; the State Tax Commission is at present loacted two blocks away from the Capitol; the Conservation Commission is located across the street from the Capitol on Washington Ave., and the department of Adjutant General is also located in a building of its own. Still another bureau of the State government, the State Board of Claims, is now paying rent to a private owner instead of being located in a building owned by the State.

And there is yet another department which should have a home in the Capitol, but which nevertheless is quartered at the corner of State and Pearl sts., six blocks away from the grouped offices of the state. This department is the Compensation Commission, co-related to the state department of Labor, which has a suite in the Capitol. The principal offices of the Compensation Commission, better known as the Workmens' Compensation Commission, which have been located in New York city, are to be transferred to Albany thus making the need of a new state building more urgent. Hearings before this commission at Albany have been held either in the Common Council Chamber or the rooms used by the Albany County Board of Supervisors.

All this means that within a short time something must be done to definitely settle the question whether there shall be a special building erected for the state departments which have overflowed the Capitol. Appraisers have already set a value upon the two blocks immediately west of the Capitol and have submitted their report covering their appraisal to the Trustees of Public Buildings. Up to the present time however, they have not received any compensation originally agreed upon at $10 a day.

The general plan for the erection of a new State office building calls for the acquisition of the two blocks west of the Capitol bounded by Washington Ave. State st. Swan st. and Capitol Place. From this space the present buildings are to be removed and the contemplated new structure placed therefor. The proposed structure is to be large enough to take care of all the offices and departments of the state at present not quartered at the Capitol and to provide for the possible enlargement of such departments. The new building will be amply equipped with hearing rooms of which there is great need.

There is such a demand for hearing rooms that the public service commission hearing room and the hearing room once at the sole disposal of the Secretary of State that they are inadequate. Even the suite of the governor has been taxed to capacity because of the growing business of the State and these rooms are used as offices.

It is desired that some of the departments now located outside the Capitol be again quartered within its walls. The Adjutant General is likely to be the first state official to move there. Nevertheless the State Trustees of Public Buildings will give the matter of the proposed new building considerable thought owing to the economical ideas which are likely to characterize the present administration.

KILLING OFFICES.

Albany bills reorganizing the civil Service Commission the State Board of Claims, abolishing the efficiency economy committee and the state fire marshals office, are to be introduced tomorrow night when the legislature reconvenes. Concerning the reorganization of the board of claims Governor Whitman had considerable to say. The executive said that the forthcoming bills created 2 separate courts, one to be composed of 3 supreme court judges to be appointed by himself, the other compose of three judges also who will be appointed by the judge of the Appellate Division. The governor has received the resignation of two Democratic members of the Civil Service Commission. The Republican member resigned some time ago.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Fred Collins of Morse visited friends here Saturday.

* * *

Albert Shaw of Pennellville spent last week here.

* * *

Ralph Waugh has gone to Ilion for several week's stay.

* * *

The Misses Anna and Elizabeth Murray were in Oswego Monday calling on friends.

* * *

Adelbert Roberts has been the guest of Fulton friends for a few days.

* * *

Wilson James of the West river road has been a guest of his mother at Central Square.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lockrowe and and children of S. 2nd st., have returned from a visit with Mrs. Lockrow's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Edwards of Wolcott.

* * *

Newton Dingman of Rochester st., is recovering from an attack of the grippe.

* * *

John Partrick of Oneida st., is seriously ill at his home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart spent Sunday with their daughter and family, Mrs. J. Rude of the Chase road.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Atwood, S. 2nd st., recent guests of Mrs. Atwood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Edwards at Wolcott have returned home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Grenwith Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. William Merton and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peck spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown, South Granby.

* * *

Thomas Hunter has returned from an extended business trip.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. G. Cavanaugh rejoice in the birth of a son.

* * *

Many of the women leaders are commenting favorably on our domestic science department. A new arrangement, suggestive menus, the real way of economical buying—by buying a week in advance, and receipts pertinent to the menu begins today.

* * *

"Prince" is the prize pony's name. The little fellow is resting after his long trip. One peep at him sets the children hustling for votes.

TENNESSEE LEAVES ALEXANDRIA FOR JAFFA.

Cairo, Jan. 12.—The United States cruiser Tennessee sailed for Jaffa today from Alexandria to succor refugees there and at the same time the collier Jason left for Beirut.

The Tennessee arrived at Alexandria Sunday evening after a fruitless trip to Jaffa. She was unable to embark the refugees because of the bad weather and had to return to Alexandria for coal. There are now 1,500 refugees at Jaffa. If possible, the American cruiser will bring them all away, but three trips will be necessary.

The Jason will proceed from Beirut to the Piraeus, Genoa, Marseilles and Plymouth, Eng., reaching Plymouth on February 15. Enroute the Jason will take on exhibits from belligerent countries for the San Francisco exposition. The German and Austrian exhibits have been sent to Genoa.

FIRE AMONG LEMONS.

New York, Jan. 12.—When the steamer Perugia arrived here today it became known that for four hours the crew fought fire which broke out in one of the holds containing hemp and lemons. The fire broke out on December 30 while the ship was some distance off the Azores. The weather was very storm and a hard gale was blowing. The hatch was opened and bales of hemp were hauled out on deck and deluged with water. After a hard fight the crew got the fire under control.

Windmills Used as Forts In Severe Fighting In Flanders.

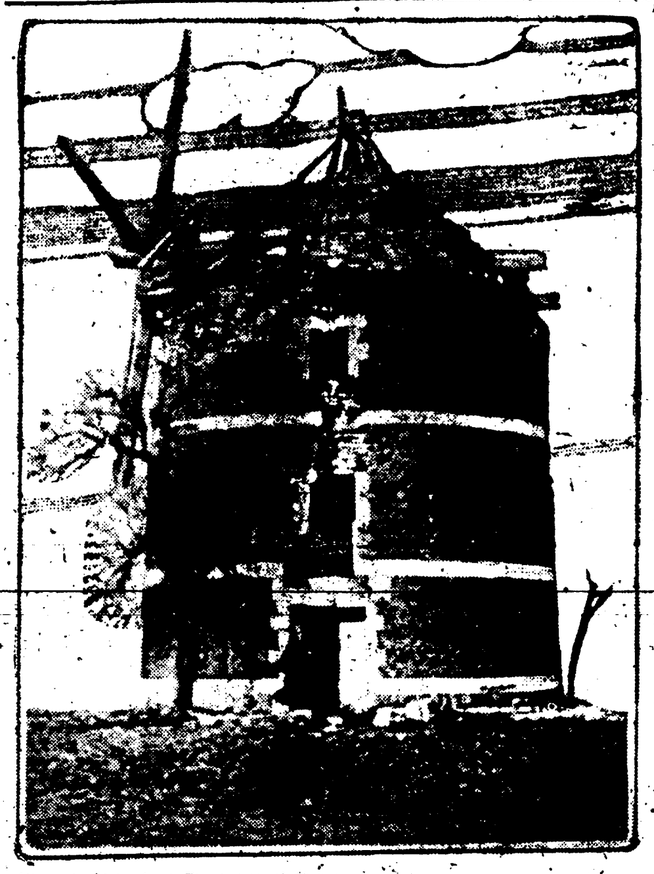


Photo by American Press Association.

The Flanders battleground is dotted with large brick or stone windmills, and these have been badly battered by artillery and machine gun fire. It is safe to say that there is hardly a windmill in the territory left intact. The picture shows one of them after it had been used as a shelter for the French soldiers and had been the target of German fire. This windmill is near Armentieres.

GERMANS DECLARE FRENCH CREATE BITTER HATRED

Berlin, Jan. 12.—"German army commanders have by every means and with full success, effected the maintenance of discipline and observation of all the rules of civilized war in all the theaters of war,"—says an official statement given out here today, denying charges of cruelty made against the German troops in Paris last Saturday. The charges were contained in a report of a French committee of inquiry which investigated alleged infringements of human rights by the German soldiers, and which were read at a cabinet council by Premier Viviani.

Continuing the German statement says: "All accusations are made in general terms and, as far as known, the French publication is nothing more or less than an unbroken series of slanders with no other intention than to create hatred against the German people. All the general points are without any particulars as to the time and place of commission and no proof is given as to the guilt of any particular persons.

"Allegations of crimes, said to have been committed by German soldiers on their march to victory are apparently intended to create the impression that the Germans systematically committed atrocities."

It is at this point that the statement says that the German commanders have maintained strict discipline. The denial goes on to say:—

"Particular cases of cruelty which have been pointed out from the French side have at once been investigated and the result of these investigations will be published. The case of Luneville, where the German commander is accused of burning seventy houses without reason, has already been contradicted.

THE FEBRUARY WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

One of the striking contributions in the February Woman's Home Companion is an article by the Rev. Chas. Stelzle entitled "Making the Church Do Real Work," in which he considers the question of the high cost of salvation. He does not, of course, consider that the money cost per convert which a church pays is any evidence as to the efficiency or inefficiency of that church, but he does show wherein some churches are vastly superior to others in the service which they perform to a community. In any event, his article is highly entertaining and though-provoking and will undoubtedly arouse considerable discussion.

In the same issue, Ida M. Tarbell writes on "The Talkative Woman," and Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, writes another talk, to "The American Girl." Pasquale Amato, the celebrated barytone, tells "How to Listen to Opera," and Rollin Lynde Hartt describes his experiences in "Swearing Off" from the use of tobacco. Another interesting contribution entitled "The Woman Who is Owned by the Town" is a description of the busy and highly responsible lives of ministers' wives.

Fiction is contributed by Kathleen Norris, Grace S. Richmond, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, Frederick M. Smith, Mary Taft, Mabel Dill, and Evelyn Gill Klahr. The regular Fashion, Cooking, Young People's, Housekeeping, and Entertainment departments complete an unusually practical and spirited number—close to the currents of life and the needs of ordinary people.

The Lady With the Lamp.

(By Alice Stone Blackwell.)

Florence Nightingale, like Clara Barton, believed in votes for women. She not only signed suffrage petitions, but she gave to the English suffragists the following statement, which they have circulated as part of their literature for the last thirty or forty years:

"You ask my reasons for believing in women's suffrage. It seems to me almost self-evident, an axiom, that every householder and taxpayer ought to have a voice in the expenditure of the money we pay, including, as this does, interests the most vital to a human being."

In the teeth of this, the national organ of the American anti-suffragists publishes in its December issue an article entitled "Why Florence Nightingale Opposed Suffrage." It says of the vote, "She had a horror of it and its advocates." It seeks to support this audacious assertion by two quotations from her letters, in which suffrage is not mentioned, and by a statement of her biographer, E. T. Cook, that "she was not a politician."

Comment would be superfluous.

Italian Fleet Called Back

By BRIXTON D. ALLAIRE.

Rome, Jan. 12. — Announcement was made here today that the Hodeida incident, which caused a crisis in the relations of Turkey and Italy, had practically been settled. The fleet of warships which sailed from Taranto Saturday evening has been recalled by wireless.

The Italian government has been notified by the Turkish ambassador that the Vali of Yemen, who has jurisdiction over Hodeida, has appointed a commission to investigate the raid upon the Italian consulate there.

Though Italy has accepted this move as made in good faith, the newspapers which advocate Italian participation in the war declare it is only another example of Turkish dilatoriness.

The Idea Nazionale says a report is current in some quarters that, should Italy be unable to obtain reparation the U. S., whose ambassador is entrusted with the protection of English subjects in Turkey will intervene and force the surrender of the British consul arrested at Hodeida.

Turks' Mountain Guns Captured

By FRANCIS L. MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 12.—Reinforcements received by the Turks have greatly increased their strenth in the Caucasus and they are now engaging the Russians in a new battle. A dispatch from the Caucasus headquarters of the Russian army says:

"Fighting in the region of Karaurgan is developing. We captured on Sunday two mountain guns and two Turkish companies with their officers. The Turkish troops are attacking fiercely, but we are successfully repelling their assaults, though they have been strengthened by the arrival of new troops. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front."

ILLINOIS HAS DISEASE.

Geneva, Ill., Jan. 12.—When Federal and State veterinarians arrived here today to slaughter the herd of dairy cows at the State Training schools for Girls on account of the cows being infected with foot and mouth disease, the men were served with a writ of injunction issued by Circuit Judge Irwin. The bill cited that the foot and mouth disease has been proved curable and that the practice of slaughtering the animals has failed to stop the spread of the plague in Illinois. The state veterinarian will fight the court action.

SMALL POX ON STEAMER.

New York, Jan. 12.—Because a steerage passenger died of small pox and was buried at sea, the 37 cabin and 34 steerage passengers who arrived today on the steamer Buenos Ayres from Barcelona, were removed to Hoffman island for observation. The steamer is being disinfected.

OLD CHAIRMEN REMAIN.

Albany, Jan. 12.—When the list of Assembly committee is made public by Speaker Sweet tomorrow it will show practically all of the committee chairmen back in the old places. Assistant Adler of Monroe county is likely to get the chairmanship of the judiciary.

ROCHESTER'S STORM.

Rochester, Jan. 12.—A storm which promises to give Rochester a heavy fall of snow broke over this section early today and is still in progress. Over half a foot of snow has fallen and as yet no inconvenience to traffic has been caused.

FARMERS' WEEK AT CORNELL

Vegetable Growing and Poultry Raising Main Attractions for 3,500 Expected Persons.

Arrangements already completed ought to make the eighth annual farmers' week at Cornell from February 8 to 13, the most successful so far held, according to the authorities of the college of agriculture who have been at work on the program.

Based on the attendance of previous years it is estimated that there should be at least 3,500 persons present. There will be lectures, exhibits, and practical demonstrations on various farm subjects such as; potato growing, poultry raising, dairying, forestry, home-making, farm management, insect control, vegetable gardening and flower growing. Rural schools, churches, and community organizations will also come in for a large share of attention. At the same time there will be held a number of conventions or conferences of societies which deal with agriculture and allied interests. Among others, there will be meetings of the state drainage convention, floral club federations, the state poultry association, rural engineering society, home-makers conference, vegetable growers association, and the country church conference.

In addition to the educational features of the week there will be a large number of social gatherings and entertainments. Three speaking contests for the agricultural students will be held during the week; recital on the new pipe organ in the auditorium. The main purpose of the farmers' week conferences, however, is announced to be that of exchanging first-hand personal knowledge and experience designed to help solve the problems of the farm and of the farmhouse.

The railroads are offering special reduced round-trip rates from all points in the state; and it is estimated that, aside from the cost of travel, a farmer, his wife, and four children can attend at an expense not to exceed $30 for all six, to cover the week's stay in Ithaca.

An illustrated announcement giving detailed information about farmers' week may be obtained free by application to the state college of agriculture at Ithaca.

You are missing your change if you fail to get the Morton and Shattuck's Going out of Business Sale before the goods are cleaned out.—Adv. 22

TO RENT

LOWER FLAT

311 Atlantic Ave. All Modern Improvements.

H. L. Crandall

261 South 7th St. Phone 2520.

LADIES, PERSONAL.

Scientific facial and scalp massage — manicuring — hair dressing and shampooing.

Olive oil shampoo for dry, brittle and faded hair. All new sanitary methods used.

MRS. DIX—Licensed Cosmetician. Phone 2315.

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT.

5—Big Acts—5 High-Class Vaudeville

Engagement Extraordinary

THE THREE ROSAIRES

World's Greatest Wire Artists

NEWMAN, Comedy Magician

CAVANAUGH AND SHAW, Singers and Dancers

MUSICAL TOOLANS, Novelty Musical Artists

WELCH AND LAURENT, Comedians and Singers

"The Strange Story of Sylvia Gray," a 4-reel feature Vitagraph Photo-Play.

Prices—Balcony 10c, 15c. Main Floor 20c.

TOMORROW.

Selig presents "The World's Gretest War" a five reel picture taken on the Battle fields of all the warring nations. Authentic. Thrilling. Matinee 5c. Night 10c.

WEDNESDAY AMATEUR NIGHT

FRIDAY VAUDEVILLE.

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

Volume 1, No. 21. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

ENGLISH ARTILLERY IN ACTION.



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RUSSIANS DESTROY 51 TURKISH VESSELS

Ottoman's Lose Entire Regiment; Invaders' Work Ineffective Because Regiments are Scattered to the Winds in Transcausia

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 13.—The capture of the entire 92d Turkish regiment by the Russians in Transcausia is officially reported in the following war office statement:

"Hard fighting with the Turkish rear guard is in progress in the direction of Olty. There is also fighting on the Olytsu river, which engagement is going in our favor. In the region of Karaurgan, twenty miles southwest of Sari Kamisch, fighting is going on with the advantage on our side. On the eleventh we captured the 92d Turkish regiment, consisting of eleven officers, three surgeons and about 1,500 men. We destroyed a battalion of the 52d regiment. The survivors, one officer and 250 men, were all captured."

The Turks who are fighting around Karaurgan, on the Erzerum road, are the remnants of the force that was defeated at Sari Kamisch. Enver Pasha is in command of the Turkish forces around Ardahan, but they have been too badly scattered to give any help to the balance of the Turkish army of invasion.

During the early stages of the fighting near Karaurgan the Russians captured Moury Bey, chief of staff of the Third Ottoman army corps.

The following details of Russian naval activities on the Black sea have been received from Sebastapol:

"On January 6, our couriers sighted the Midirlin (formerly the German cruiser Breslau) and Hamidieh in the middle of the night. The second broadside from our ships destroyed the Midirli's searchlight. The two vessels ceased firing and disappeared in the darkness.

"At the Turkish marine bases of Sourmene and Riza we destroyed 51 vessels. The Turkish cruisers bombarded the port of Hapo, setting many buildings on fire. The Turkish cruiser Miridli, by mistake, bombarded the positions of the Turks near Liman, north of Hopa, causing the Turkish forces to evacuate the ports they held."

GERMAN TROOPS ARE RUSHED INTO GALICIA

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 13.—While the Germans continue to engage Russians on the left bank of the Vistula it is reported that Field rshal Von Hindenburg is sending a German army into Galicia elp the Austrians in that quarter. It is believed that the Austro-man forces will soon undertake a new campaign to drive the sians out of Galicia.

The Germans are constructing branch railroads through the le of that part of Poland that they hold. These are built to ect German districts with the larger cities of Poland and will sed for military transport and for the shipment of food.

RENCH ARE DRIVEN FROM FLANDERS' TRENCHES

Berlin, (By wireless) Jan. 13.—Success for the Germans on ng end of the battle front is announced in an official statement d by German headquarters at 2 p. m.

Despite the bad weather German artillery in West Flanders ucceeded in causing the French to give up some of their ies at Timmensburg, a suburb of Nieuport. The French at- near Crony have been repulsed and German attacks have been sful.

SEVERE QUAKES WORK DAMAGE AT VATICAN

Vatican Injured in Severest Quake Since 1908; Which Destroyed Messina; All Europe Affected

Rome, Jan. 13—St. Paul's statue shifted on its base and moved slightly to the left. Plaster was knocked from ceilings in some of the Vatican buildings, and minor damage was done to the interior of some of the chapels.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Private dispatches from Rome this afternoon stated that a number of persons have been killed and injured in the earthquake.

London, Jan. 13.—Severe earthquake shocks was recorded in the West Dromwich observatory at 6.15 today. It is estimated that the seat of the disturbance is 1500 miles away. The shock is fully as strong as that which destroyed Messina in 1908. The pointers of the seismograph oscillated eight inches.

Rome Shocked By Earthquake

Rome Jan. 13.—The most severe earthquake ever felt in Rome rocked the city today. It lasted for several seconds and did extensive damage to buildings. The populace was thrown into a panic and thousands of people fled from the city. The last serious earthquake in Rome occurred about sixteen years ago.

The first shock began at five minutes to 8 o'clock.

According to the Vatican observatory the shocks were undulatory, the first lasting five seconds and the latter thirty seconds.

Outside of this city the earth movement was felt as far as Florence, Naples and the Adriatic sea.

TURKS CONTROL FRONTIER.

Constantinople, Jan. 13.—"Turkish troops have taken all the dominating frontier positions of the enemy during the past fortnight's fighting," says an official statement issued here today. "Snow and frost are delaying operations in the region of Olty and Ardahan. Despite the bad weather the Turks operating near Azerbaijan are pursuing the enemy, having occupied Urinia."

CALLAHAN MADE MANAGER.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—James J. Callahan, deposed as manager of the White Sox to make room for Clarence H. Rowland, has been appointed business manager, President Chas. Momiskey announced today.

SUFFRAGE FIGHT GOES TO SENATE

Women Surprised at Vote Given In the House; Hopes Are High

Washington, Jan. 13.—Undismayed by their defeat in the House when the Mondell resolution granting nation-wide suffrage to women, was rejected by a vote of 174 to 204, the suffragists today took the fight to the Senate. The Bristow resolution having the same object as the Mondell measure, is on the calendar in the upper house and the "Votes for women" army is confident the contest there "will tell a different story."

There was much activity at Congressional Union headquarters and Miss Alice Paul, chairman, said:

"We are working to bring the Bristow resolution to a vote in the Senate with every hope of its passage. It then will return to the House with new prestige."

Miss Paul added that if the House then voted down the measure the Democrats would lose the support of nearly every enfranchised woman in the country.

The suffragists found some comfort, they say, in the fact that the vote in the House exceeded by four their highest estimate. The line of political parties on the question was:

For suffrage, Democrats 86, Republicans 72, Progressives 12, Progressive Republicans 3, Independent 1.

Against suffrage—Democrats 171, Republicans 33.

Italy Waiting For Spring to Come

By JOHN C. FOSTER.

London, Jan. 13.—N. Misu, the new Roumanian minister to England, called at Buckingham Palace today where he was received in audience by King George. At the same time the Roumanian envoy presented his credentials, confirming his recent appointment to the post.

The visit of Minister Misu was taken here to show the growing friendship between Roumania and the allies. It gave weight to recent reports that Roumania will soon enter the war on the side of England, Russia and France.

The Sofia correspondent of the Times wires that Roumania will probably attack Austria in the middle of February, invading Transylvania, where the Roumanian army will cooperate with the Russians.

The feeling is strong in Roumania that Italy will join the allies in the spring.

Not Too Busy For Limericks

London, Jan. 1.—(By Mail to New York.) January 13.—The enforced idleness of the British soldiers in the trenches in Belgium and Northern France during the recent stormy weather caused them to turn their hands to anything that would help pass away the time. One "Tommy" amused himself by writing limericks, one of which was received here today in a letter from an officer of the London Rifle Brigade. The verse, which was written in a trench in front of Ypres follows:

There was a young lady of Ypres
Who was hit in the cheek by two snypers
The tunes that she played
Through the holes that they made
Beat the Argyll and Sutherland pypres.

NEW TRIBE OF MEN.

Copenhagen, Jan. 13.—The Swedish explorer, Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, who recently arrived in Christiania, after a two years' trip of exploration into unexplored parts of South America, announced today that his discoveries included a new Indian tribe of cannibals, the existence of which was hitherto unknown.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Generally fair tonight and Thursday with moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Belgian Church Turned Into a Hospital For Wounded Soldiers.



Photo by American Press Association

This is a scene in a Belgian church near the French line. It is used as a hospital for wounded Belgian soldiers. A Belgian doctor is examining a badly wounded soldier who is attended by a Red Cross nurse. The other wounded soldiers, who looked up when the picture was taken, were not so badly hurt. Churches, schools, art galleries, public buildings and other edifices are used for hospital purposes.

FRENCH ADVANCE NOW CHECKED

Trenches and Towns Change Hands Many Times; New Aeroplanes Sent to Belgium

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 13.—From both ends of the great battle front the hardest fighting has now shifted to the center where two separate engagements are in progress; one northeast of Soissons on the Plateau of Perrieres, the other in Champagne between Rheims and the Argonne forest. The German troops holding the line southeast of Laon delivered a series of violent counter attacks against the French and British and so desperate was the struggle in that region that darkness found the ground covered with dead.

The German artillery along the Aisne is shelling the French positions vigorously and Rheims has again been subjected to a hot connonade.

Around Perthes, Beausejour, Souain, Vienne la Ville and in the Valley of the River Tourbe, just north of the famous old Roman road, the Germans and French are still at grips in a struggle for thenches commanding the highways.

Near Armentieres and in West Flanders the artillery of each side is engaging that of the across the inland seas of flooded lowlands and the gigantic quagmires.

At a number of points on the battle line both sides claim victory. This is explained to some extent by the fact that, at points where fighting is hottest, frenches and towns have changed hands many times in the course of the attacks.

In upper Alsace the advance of the French troops lying west of Muelhausen has evidently been checked, although reports from Basle say that the importance of recent French victories near Cernay and Altkirch was under-estimated.

The Germans have sent another batch of new aeroplanes and dirigibles into Belgium, stationing them at Ghent.

It is now learned that the German air raid on Dunkirk was made simultaneously with a visit by President Poincare to that city. The French president visited the French base hospitals there and distributed gifts among the wounded.

Field Marshal Sir John French is moving fresh British troops to the front to meet the German attacks east of Amiens.

WILSON BOOMED BY WILLIAMS

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Wilson presidential boom for 1916 was officially announced in the Senate today when Senator Williams, who is chief spokesman for the administration in Congress declared that "Woodrow Wilson is going to be nominated by the Democratic party and re-elected by the people for the term succeeding the present one," he added: "he is going to be re-elected not by the minority but by the majority of the American people."

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and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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January 11, 1915.

Congratulations

"There is no man in the city more anxious to see the Fulton Evening Times succeed than I. I take it regularly, and will continue to do so as long as it is published."—A. E. Worden.

Opinions

The Lure of Syncopation.

Probably in the history of American manias it will be recorded that ragtime as a musical diversion — the critics would probably declare that it is not even musical—succeeded the age of Sousa. At all events its hold on the public taste has lasted so long that there is reason to believe the popular music of this country will be affected permanently by what is a really characteristic national rhythm. This winter the popularity of these syncopated forms has practically excluded all other light music.

In fact the public has ears for no other kind at present. It is doubtful if the most tuneful opertta even from such geniuses in the field as Johann Strauss, Offenbach or Sullivan could just now bring the taste of the people back to the scores it used to love in the past. More than one wise theatre manager has decided to refrain from the production at present of any operetta score that may not be liberlly seasoned with syncopation.

While the new songs which brought into existence the dances that suit it were popular in other countries there was never such a rage for this music as to exclude all other lighter forms as it does here. It is difficult to bring the public into theatres which offer musical plays not seasoned with this highly spiced heady and unsettling music. Practically no other forms are capable of holding the public attention at the pjresent minute.

It may be that this popularity is not to be merely temporary. This music may after all be what is best suited to our civilization at this time. The mixture of races in this country grows every year thicker. In order to please all the incongruous elements which go to make up this people something was needed that could not be supplied by the composers of Austria, France or England. So ragtime came into existence and the melting pot boils to that as to no other rhythm in the world. As the pot seems likely to boil for some time to come it is well that there seems no likelihood that the fountains of inspiration for all the "rags" that the public continues to love will run dry.—New York Sun.

WHAT A MERCHANT SAYS

Editor Times:

Concerning the running of advertisements in out of town papers, Samuel Woldhorn, who conducts the Fair Store, a liberal user of newspaper space has this to say:

"It is my opinion that owing to the fact that Fulton now has three weekly papers and one daily, that the merchants should, patronize the home papers, support their course, and thus do away with out-of-town competition. Every home in Fulton and Oswego Falls receives the Times every night, and there is no reason why our local papers should be neglected for those of other cities. I carry advertisements in out of town papers, because other merchants are doing the same thing, but if the merchants of Fulton will stand together and do their advertising through our local papers, I will be one of the first to withdraw my business from other papers."

GET THE BEST
INSURANCE
We write it, so as to cover all loss or damage, in millionaire companies only. Also, in demnity bonds of all kinds n the strongest of all companies.
THE SPENCER AGENCY
Phone 122

PROGRESS PLUS

"Put money in the purse" quoth Iago, and splendid advice at that. Perhaps Harold Whitehead meant that something when in his address before the Syracuse Advertising Men's club he said "Advertising Appropriations are not Expenses, they are Investments."

This is not a new or startling bit of information. However, there is occasionally a business man who does not yet in this live, throbbing business-making epoch realize this stern fact. To illustrate: An advertising solicitor in our busy little city approached a small business man (a man of small business is the meaning) and received in reply, "Sir, when I have to advertise to get business, I'll go out of business."

Well, there's no quarrel with a man because he has an idea, but why does it make one laugh the more he thinks of it?

And so, "Put money in thy purse," says the Evening Times in Iago's borrowed thunder. The business man who recognizes the fact that this publication is his especial asset, whether his view be purely selfish or public spirited, has a good digestion.

That the Evening Times is a public asset one has but to look squarely and without blinking into the eyes of this fact: With the 20th issue the paid in advance subscription list totals over 1,600. The daily circulation varies from 2,300 to 4,000 copies. The city has been partly covered, for our canvassers are still at work.

The advertising rates of The Evening Times are less than one-half those of other publications entering the city. No "page after page" of advertising from the bigger merchant in the bigger city offsets the advertisers of Fulton and distracts the would-be home buyer.

In few words, our readers are intensely interested readers, who "read every word in the new daily," we are repeatedly told.

The spirit of enthusiasm is everywhere. You have surely met it.

Foodships for Belgium

The citizens of Kansas have sent on its way to Rotterdam a ship containing $400,000 worth of food for the non-combatant Belgians. It is a generous gift, worthy of a prosperous and big-hearted state, made in a cause which is one of the most appealing since the dawn of history. One's enthusiasm starts on a rampage, only to be brought up short with the announcement that this cargo will provide four meals, two days' rations only, for that tragic folk, seven millions of whom are utterly destitute amid their ruins. It would make only one meal for the same number of New Yorkers if each of the latter received his average allowance of food.

The appalling size of this charity problem needs no better illustration. Two days, when the need may last for ten months! Ohio and Nebraska have now pledged themselves to send food ships. But if every one of the forty-eight states in the Union should send over a similar consignment, this combined volume would feed the the Belgians for three months only. Kansas, in common with every other group of Belgian sympathizers, should prepare its mind to give again and again if it would avoid giving its present handome gift in vain.—The Sun.

ANOTHER OPINION.

Joseph Youngs, undertaker, thinks as does Mr. Waldhorn with this exception: "I carry no advertising in out-of-town papers. I want to give my support to our local papers," and if we are to have a daily paper in Fulton we should first give those papers our support.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Editor Times: If the Fulton merchants were as persistent as the mail-order houses in their advertisements, Fulton would gain the fruit ripened by local advertising. Commercial supremacy must be advanced in this city to get the backing, and support of the public. ALEX.

WORLD'S GREATEST WAR AND AMATEURS.

The first authentic motion pictures of the gigantic struggle, now in progress, to be shown in Fulton, will be thrown on the screen at The Quirk tonight. Five reels of actual battle scenes, made on the gruesome European battlefields amid the ruins of old world cities; in the blood-running fighting trenches by the bold and intrepid Selig camera men, in co-operation with the Hearst newspaper correspondents. As vaudeville will be presented on Fridays hereafter, tonight (Wednesday), will be amateur night. Tomorrow that famous old song, "After the Ball" will be shown in a return engagement. If you missed it before, see it this time. Five cent matinees and five and ten cent evenings, make ie possible for all to see these remarkable features.

Syracuse Wants Grange Meeting.

Lachlan Macleay of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce is working to secure for the Central City the Grange meeting for 1916. Members of the executive committee are every year inclining more and more towards the theory that the state grange sessions cannot be held with success in cities of less than 75,000 population, where there are two or more good, firstclass hotels of one hundred or more rooms each. In Oswego, well cared for as it is with hotels, many of the delegates to the grange must take rooms in private families. Syracuse tried to get the grange for 1915. The convention will be held in Oswego the first week in next month.

BARGE CANAL HEADS HAVE BEEN HARD HIT.

That State Engineer Williams proposes to reduce the cost of barge canal operations $250,000 a year, is not comforting to those men whose heads have come off in the recent shakeup in this city, Minetto and Oswego. It is probable that $25,000 in salaries has been paid to the employes of the offices named.

The list of those affected follows:

Assistant Engineers—Harry Kehoe, C. L. Larned, R. M. Mark, Oswego; P. J. Baron, B. S. Overbaugh, L. L. Hadley, H. E. Hayes, F. C. Curtin, H. H. Brown, W. H. Carnrike, R. C. Hunter, P. C. Gallup, E. J. Clohessy, H. W. Baker, B. A. Reddington, Solomon Reswick, L. R. Bennet, L. A. Hequenbourg, H. J. Stevens, G. F. Baker, A. Merril, W. C. Pyne.

Boatmen—Andrew Hogan, Oswego; Leo Quinn, E. B. Shott, J. J. Walch, Frank Ladd, Oscar Svenson.

Laborers — William Fitzgibbons, William Cavanaugh, Thomas Brady, Jesse Penfield, Oswego; William Bieheler, James Keating, G. H. Robinson, Joseph Roth, John Shea, Fred Sweet, William Sauter, Henry Akins, John Copia, John Dygert, George Grogan, Frank J. Lynch, George Millert, William Ryan, Ferdinand Smith, Martin Ward, Charles Sponberg, John Clary, Patrick Flanigan, W. E. Lerch, J. J. Maloney, E. P. Ryan and Clayton Plummer.

Chauffeur—John Kelly.

Levelers—W. N. Edwards, E. T. Gawkins, H. N. Lehman, Julius Shane and G. A. Woodward.

Masonry Inspectors—Charles B. Herring, Charles W. Devendorf and Frank Devall.

Rodman—R. S. Mack.

Provisional Chainmen—Charles E. Hopkins and E. G. Sheehan.

Chainmen—H. F. McCoy, G. F. O'Brien and W. A. Cronin.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CHILDREN IN THE STRAW; VICTIMS OF THE WAR

(Continued from Yesterday.)

She stared at us blankly; the grey light just revealed her pale young face. Then as she sank down upon her bed of straw the nuns gathered round her. They soothed her with gentle words. They spoke of the Babe who was born in a manger—the holy Babe—and Christmas became a great reality again—the one sure fact in a troubled world.

Needs of the Field Hospital.

We made our way back to the Belgian Field Hospital. A nurse was standing in the courtyard holding the precious hospital puppy in her arms—the fat black-and-white puppy, who spends nearly all his time in a bed sock, and is like nothing so much as a warm, woolly toy.

Nurse held up the puppy to the Christmas moon, such a thin silver flicker of a moon in a cold dun sky, and she wished that friends in England would send straight away to the secretary of the Belgian Field Hospital, 21, Suffolk street, Pall Mall, three dozen abdominal sheets for operating, 7 ft. by 4 ft., with a parting for operation and a set of trephining instruments also, size 6 and size 9, amputation knives, as well as three very large Primus stoves.

We told nurse she was asking for a good deal, but she answered that she had great faith in the mascot powers of the puppy, greater faith still in the people at home.

A motor ambulance entered the courtyard at that moment, an ambulance full of wounded men. Their pale faces looked death-like as they were carried in on stretchers to the house of healing. The Christmas moon shone down on red stains in the courtyard—new stains.

VISITING NURSE FOR OSWEGO

Result of Stamp Sales and a Revival of An Old Society.

Like Fulton, Oswego is also to maintaining a visiting nurse. This was decided at a meeting of the society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, held Monday evening. The society has nearly $700 deposited in the banks, all of the money being the result of Red Cross Christmas seal sales in the last few years. This sum of money is to be spent upon the maintenance of a visiting nurse who will work under the auspices of the society.

There was a general discussion of the cost of a visiting nurse and G. J. Nelbach, secretary of the State Charities Aid, said that the pay ranged from $65 to $100 per month, according to the experience and qualification of the nurse engaged. He suggested that the contract be made for a three months' term and at the end of this period the nurse could be retained or another one engaged, according to the feeling of the society. The nurse is to be made directly answerable to the officers of the society and every three months must make a report in full to the society as a whole. For this reason the meetings of the society will be quarterly throughout the year.

In treating wounds containing dirt, always wash them out with warm soft water and castile soap, drying before applying Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. —Adv.

DON'T CARE.

(By Mrs. I. E. Hyde, Fulton).

Don't care if the whistles are blowing
And I will be late to my work,
Don't care if my pay may be shrinking,
Don't care if they call me a shirk.

Don't care if my bench may be waiting;
This life is mine that I live,
Don't care if the family are wanting;
Don't care if it's little I give.

Don't care if my neighbor is lonely;
His house is not built onto mine.
Don't care if his children are naked,
Don't care if with hunger they whine.

Don't care if my church pew is empty;
I may be an atheist yet;
Don't care if my pledge I'm forgetting;
Don't care if my God I forget.

My brother, your Heavenly Father
Is reading your heart through and through,
He knows of the don'ts that you practice
His kind heart is bleeding for you.

And he says, "As you do unto others,
He surely will do unto you."
For His sake, make over your manhood,
Or these "don'ts" that you practice, you'll rue.

Do you say? "I can't order my being
(My chief motto to you I will give;)
Just change your order of thinking,
Your thoughts mold the life that you live.

If your horse goes lame, rub on and rub in thoroughly Hanford's Balsam. —Adv.

Extreme Suffering Relieved.

Mr. C. T. Chamberlain, New Durham, N. H., writes: "I am a farmer by occupation and have worked very hard. In 1905, I was taken with inflammation of the bladder. I suffered for a few weeks and grew worse. The best doctors gave me no permanent relief. I was so discouraged that I thought I never would get well. About this time I met a man who had been greatly benefited by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I dropped my doctor's medicine and began taking it. I have taken over three bottles. I obtained relief soon after I began its use. It has also greatly helped my rheumatism with which I was troubled for years." Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample. Large bottles; all druggists.



HE'S HERE

Isn't He Fine?

His Name Is—

He came all the way from Pony Fairyland. The largest pony farm in the world at Greenfield, Ohio. We think he will like Fulton very well—if the right boy or girl gets him. If two were to tie for first place, $300.00 in Gold would be divided equally between them instead of pony. Well, only a few days more and the votes will be counted, and some boy or girl will get him to keep for his very own.

Here's our final offer—you want people of Fulton to read the Fulton Times, you all want a good daily here. We want your support. Now is your chance to help some boy or girl in whom you have an interest to win the pony.

Monthly Subscription . .	25c . . .	250 votes
2 Months' Subscription	. 50c . . .	500 votes
3 Months' Subscription	. 75c . . .	750 votes
4 Months' Subscription	$1.00 . . .	1000 votes
6 Months' Subscription	1.50 . . .	2000 votes
14 Months' Subscription,	3.00 . . .	5000 votes

Advertising bills past, present and prospective, the same.

Help your little friend, help your town support a live paper, and help yourself to keep up with The Fulton Times.

The pony is spotted, he is gentle, sound, three years old and his name is—

The whole outfit, Pony, Cart and Harness goes together fine. Take a look at him and get in line on THE TIMES and help your little friends to win.

THE FULTON TIMES

A SUMMONS TO THE WIDE-AWAKE MEN OF FULTON AND VICINITY TO THE FIRST GREAT

Cut-Price Trade Event of the Season

Beginning Thursday, January 14th

AT 9 O'CLOCK SHARP

Not a single garment or item in this entire announcement that does not tell of an unprecedented value.

Read and Grow Enthusiastic—head and shoulders above.

For years H. Amdursky has always guaranteed every purchase made of him and always made good on come backs.

Men who have waited will be richly repaid by the bargains they'll reap in this truly remarkable sale. Its like has never been in Fulton before. Goods of the very highest quality and in the pink of mid-winter fashion are marked at prices representing less than cost of materials.

My entire stock of high-grade Clothing and Furnishings, from some of the best makers in the United States, such as A. B. Kirschbaum, David Adler, Franklin $15.00 System, and the like, will be thrown to the public of Fulton and vicinity at less than cost of raw material. I have planned this Clearance Sale with but one object—quick riddance of every article in the store for this season, in double quick time.



Remember You'll See Plenty of Prices Quoted Lower Than These, But Not On An Equal Grade of Merchandise

FREE FREE

To the first three customers entering our store and making a purchase we will give away absolutely 1 suit case worth $2.00

EXTRA SPECIAL

One lot of Men's Small Size Suits, in sizes 33, 34, 35 only, black, brown and mixtures, at Clearance Sale Price $1.98

Only a limited amount, Worth $10.00

FREE FREE

To the next two customers entering our store making a purchase we will give away absolutely free, one umbrella worth $1.00.



MEN'S PANTS

$1.00 Grade, Cut Price	73c
$1.50 Grade, Cut Price	$1.19
$2.00 Grade, Cut Price	$1.59
$2.50 Grade, Cut Price	$1.98
$3.00 Grade, Cut Price	$2.25
$3.50 Grade, Cut Price	$2.50
$4.00 Grade, Cut Price	$2.98
$4.50 Grade, Cut Price	$3.50
$5.00 Grade, Cut Price	$3.98
$6.00 Grade, Cut Price	$4.50

MEN'S SHOES

We Carry Regal's and Bostonians Only.

$3.50 Grade, Cut Price	$2.90
$4.00 Grade, Cut Price	$3.25
$4.50 Grade, Cut Price	$3.50
$5.00 Grade, Cut Price	$3.90

These makes shoes have never been sold for less than the stamped price anywhere in United States, our loss, your gain.

Rubbers in best grades . . . . . at Reduced Prices

MEN'S HATS

Soft and Derbies the Latest Styles.

$1.50 Grades, Cut Price	98c
$2.00 Grades, Cut Price	$1.50
$2.50 Grades, Cut Price	$1.98
$3.00 Grades, Cut Price	$2.35
$4.00 Grades, Cut Price	$3.25

BOY'S SUITS

$3.50 Grades, with 2 pr Pants	$2.89
$5.00 Grades, with 2 pr Pants	$3.98
$6.00 Grades, with 2 pr Pants	$4.50

MEN'S RAIN COATS

All guaranteed to shed water.

$5.00 Grades, Cut Price	$3.98
$7.50 Grades, Cut Price	$6.00
$10.00 Grades, Cut Price	$7.50
$12.00 Grades, Cut Price	$9.25
$15.00 Grades, Cut Price	$11.50

ALL OUR $10.00

Suits and Overcoats $7.50

ALL OUR $15.00

Suits and Overcoats $11.50

ALL OUR $20.00

Suits and Overcoats $16.50

$30.00 Grade Fur Coats at	$22.50
$45.00 Grade Fur Coats at	$32.25

EXTRA SPECIAL

$20 Quilted Skinners Satin Lined with Persian Lamb Collar Overcoats $14.25

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

All collars, Cut Price	10c
50c Dress Shirts, Cut Price	37c
$1.00 Dress Shirts, Cut Price	77c
$1.50 Dress Shirts, Cut Price	$1.15
$2.50 Silk Shirts, Cut Price	$1.78

BOY'S OVERCOATS

Russian Overcoats in Blue Brown and Gray, Special $3.25

Cannot be duplicated for less than $5.00

FLANNEL SHIRTS

$1.00 Grades, Cut Price	77c
$1.50 Grades, Cut Price	$1.15
$2.50 Grades, Cut Price	$1.78

Night Shirts, Work Shirts and Outing Flannel Shirts, all reduced less than cost.

HOSIERY

Special 15c Grade at	9c
25c Grade, Wool, etc	17c

Nelson work hose less than cost.

50c wool and silk hose	33c

Handkerchiefs in white, blue and red 3c

UNDERWEAR

50c Grade in Fleeced or Ribbed	37c
$1.00 Union Suits, all Weights	77c
$1.50 Union Suits, all Weights	$1.15
$1.00 All-Wool Underwear, Guaranteed	73c
$1.50 All-Wool Underwear, Guaranteed	$1.15

Supenders, Police and Fireman, 25c now 15c

OVERALLS

The very best on Market for the Money.

50c Grade With or Without Bibs	38c
75c Grade, With or Without Bibs	67c
$1.00 Grade, With or Without Bibs	87c

Coat to match, sizes up to 50.

Sweaters, Caps, Men's Garters, Suspenders, Belts, Gloves, Mittens, Ties, Suit Cases, Trunks, etc., in highest quality all cut to a Song.

BOY'S PANTS

50c Grades	37c
$1.00 Grades	89c

In all Shades, Sizes 6 to 18. Mackinaws, Rain Coats for boys all go at reduced price.

This Sale is a Bona-fide Clearance of every article is this store, not a sale that will give you thirty dollars for ten; not a sale where the basis of honesty are let down, but, a genuine price reducing sale where you get the same courteous attention, the same careful tailor inspection and the same money back guarantee that is given in this store 365 days a year. No odds or ends, no left overs, no specially bought goods; all our own stock, bought for season's selling.

The Public of Fulton and vicinity know of the honest reputation and square dealing that I have held here for 30 years, friends both old ones and new ones. I am back here to stay and can assure you that your dollars will get nothing but the best results in high grade goods. My stock is clean and brand new up to the minute. No misrepresentation every article marked in plain figures, and one price to all.

COME AND BE CONVINCED

H. AMDURSKY

LOOK FOR THE BIG YELLOW FLAG AND SIGNS

36 South First Street FULTON, N. Y.

First—Remember I carry no seconds.

Second—My stock is new and up to the minute.

Third—I have no accumulations.

Fourth—High Grade Makes only.

Fifth—I guarantee every article marked as advertised or money refunded.

Sixth—We refund 25 mile round trip fare to any one making $15.00 purchase.

Seventh—Any article can be exchanged at any time.

Eighth—Money refunded cheerfully on any unsatisfactory purchase.

O. OF A. ELECTED ITS OFFICERS

Mrs. Mary Marsh Given Jeweled Token of Remembrance

Syracuse, Jan. 13.—The newly elected officers of Syracuse Court, No. 38, Order of the Amaranth, were installed at headquarters in the Greyhound building last night, with 200 members of the order witnessing the impressive ceremonies conducted by the retiring royal matron, Mrs. Mary Marsh and her staff.

Sir Knight and Mrs. Frederick Horn said goodbye to their co-workers in masonic circles as they are soon leaving for Rochester where they will make their home. They were honor guests at a banquet served at 6.30 o'clock in the supper hall.

As a testimonial to her work in promoting the court, Mrs. Marsh was decorated with a past matron's pin. The design is a gold crown through which is thrust a knighting sword in the handle of which is set a large diamond. The points of the crown are tipped with an amethyst, a topaz, an emerald and a sapphire.

Royal Patron Given Silver.

Onondaga Chapter, No. 144, O. E. S. of which Mrs. Marsh is a past matron, presented her with a basket of cut flowers. The retiring Royal Patron, Sir Knight Horn, received an English breakfast set of silver from the court. The staff of officers with whom he has worked during the past year gave him a silver water pitcher. Mrs. Mary Reasoner was given a silver vase for her work as treasurer for several years.

Sir Knight Charles Johnson as grand marshal, assisted by Mr. Horn, aided the matron in installing the officers. They are:

Royal matron, Mrs. Nora E. McKinley; royal patron, Charles B. Scheninger; associate matron, Mrs. Lillian Mardin; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Reasoner; secretary, Mrs. Jessie Coplin; conductress, Mrs. Elizabeth Grieb, associate conductress, Mrs. Verna Klumbach; truth, Mrs. Emma Moore; faith, Mrs. Anna Hobbs; wisdom, Mrs. Grace Lough; charity, Mrs. Lulu Rice; standard bearer, Mrs. Eva Crfapo; prelate, Mrs. Anna Harrington; marshal in east, Mrs. Mary Wilcox; marshal in west, Mrs. Minnie King; warder, Mrs. Eva Robinson, historian, Mrs. Blanche Spire; organist, Mrs. Inez Randall; sentinel, David Randall.

During the evening a musical program was given by Mrs. Randall pianist, and Miss Blanche Dawley, organist.

The report of the retiring matron showed the order to be in a flourishing condition both financially and in membership. The incoming officers hope to add materially to the roster this year.

FISH GRASS
JUST RECEIVED
At
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

THE HAPPY HOUR.

Buy paid-in-advance admission tickets for Baby Contestants. We give 1,000 votes for $1.00 ticket, 6,000 votes for $5.00 paid-in-advance tickets.

Extra Special feature Thursday, January 14.

RIP VAN WINKLE.
By Joseph Jefferson, Jr.

Buy your tickets in advance for everybody is going. Be sure to see it. Regular program and Rip Van Winkle. The greatest American classic.

Admission only 10 cents, adults, and 5 cents for children.

Open from 1.30 p. m. to 11 p. m.

PONY CONTEST NEWS.

He came Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

* * *

He is black and white and weighs about 450 pounds. He will be four years old in the spring.

* * *

The children are delighted with him.

* * *

His name is "Prince". He likes Fulton but says there is a great deal more snow here than in ony Fairyland.

* * *

Saddler Ellis has made a nice blanket for him. Prince likes it very much.

* * *

He will be on exhibition at the Happy Hour theater today. He is being kept at Kennedy's livery stable.

* * *

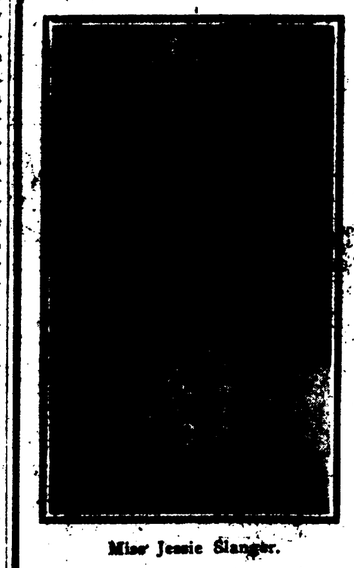
There are over 100 children in the contest; all of whom promise to take good care of Prince if they get him.

* * *

Several of the active contestants are getting busy on The Times' subscriptions.

THAT FAKE GIFT.

L. E. Hope, who recently moved to Fulton, N. Y., to go into the hardware business, was in Chatham this week, and said that prospects in Fulton are excellent for a fine business. Mr. Hope told one of the season's best jokes upon himself. Knowing that he would have to leave Fulton hurriedly to catch a train on his way to Chatham to spend Christmas with his family, some of the fun-loving employes of the firm with which Mr. Hope is connected added a three-pound brick, carefully wrapped, to the large assortment of bundles that the genial hardware merchant intended to carry home. Mr. Hope's hurry was so great that he did not discover until he reached Chatham that he had been carefully carrying the unnecessary burden all the way from Fulton—Chatham Rep.



Miss Jessie Slanger.

Fulton's Visiting Nurse Needs Aid

Miss Slanger's Duties End Jan. 23rd, Unless Funds are Raised Previous to that Date.

Miss Slanger, the visiting nurse, is actively engaged at the present in aiding the needy, suffering ones of the city.

Most of the suffering Miss Slanger reports comes through hunger and lack of proper clothing, rather than from any form of malignant disease. The need of the many suffering people near us, as quietly and frankly discussed by Miss Slanger, is all too evident.

The responsibility of these little babes lifting up their puny, wailing voices in protest against the indifference that makes the world a cold and hungry place for them, is not a responsibility to be pushed aside.

Every mother who tucks her own well fed, rosy cheeked tot under the coverlet should remember. Every sympathetic thought and woven gift that has found its way to the Belgian sufferers should find its duplicate at home.

The bodies of little babes can suffer quite as much in Fulton as in Belgium. Charity begins at home. Why should it begin beyond the ocean and end there? Is it the romance of the story that does the trick?

Miss Slanger's duties as visiting nurse end on Jan. 23. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital secured the services of Miss Slanger for two months, believing at the end of that time with the aid of the city, and certain organizations the work could be carried on. Today there are no resources in view to carry on this needy work.

For this purpose the Woman's Civic League will meet Friday afternoon at 3.30 p. m. at the assembly room in the library.

Every woman in Fulton, whether or not a member of the League, is urged by the directors of the League to be present.

Every person, man or woman, who is interested in suffering humanity, be they Belgians or Fultonians, are asked to be present.

The members of the State st. Sunday school who showed so fine a spirit in making their Christmas a "Baby Welfare Christmas" which netted nearly $13 in cash besides several baby garments are especially invited to be present and offer suggestions.

In fact every person with a heart and two feet should not fail to be present. The interest made manifest at this open meeting will decide the point as to whether the city shall or shall not have the services of a visiting nurse after Jan. 23.

A committee on "Ways and Means" will report at this meeting. All suggestions will be gladly received.

Any clothing, new or worn, that would be suitable for children from wee babies up to those of eight years old, may be left at the Evening Times' office, or write Miss Slanger, 161 S. 2nd st.

THE McCLOSKY RECITAL.

Splendid Performance Given By Fulton and Oswego Pupils at Library.

It does not often occur that music lovers of this city are given an opportunity to hear the work of Mrs. D. Byron McClosky's pupils, that is, in concert; but Tuesday evening the library assembly room was comfortably filled with relatives and friends of the students, and real enjoyment ensued:

The program follows:

My heart and the Rain—Neidlinger, Clinton Draper.

The Star and the Flower—D'Hardelot, Miss Evelyn Hayes.

The Token—Aylwood, Miss Vera Bovard.

For you Alone—D'Hardelot, Miss Alice Ford.

Gethsemane—Mary Turner Saltar, Mrs. G. O. Snyder.

A Fancy—German, Marshall Penfield.

A Winter Lullaby—D'Koven, Miss Knapp.

It was a Dream—Iassen, Miss Mildred Waugh.

Loves Benediction—Aylwood, Miss Phlylis Bovard.

(a) Lady Mine, (b) So Fair a Flower, Lohn, Miss Frances O'Hare.

(a) Ecstacy—Beach, (b) My Laddy—Thayer, Miss Lena Cates.

(a) At Twilight—Newin, (b) You and I—Lehmen, Miss Jerrildine Foster.

Summer—Chamonade, Miss Marion Lake.

(a) Oh for a breath of the Moorland Whelpley, (b) A Message—Mildenberg, Theo. Foster.

A Smile—Gertrude Lake.

The Virgin's Lullaby—Wonder, Sky of roses—Sattler, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Oswego.

(a) The Spirit Flower—Campbell Iptin,

(b) Spring Awakening—Sonderson,

(c) Selected—The Wind, Miss Louise Mackin, Oswego.

Songs Selected, Mrs. D. Bryon McClosky, teacher.

MARY M. WILCOX.

Mary M. Wilcox, wife of Jeremiah Wilcox, 79 years old, died at her home at 311 Highland st. yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Wilcox was a pioneer settler of this section, having lived here for 64 years. Surviving are the husband and two children, William T. Toppings of St. Paul, Minn., and one pings of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison of Brooklyn.

Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

For old sores of every description apply Hanford's Balsam once or twice daily, varying the quantity and frequency according to the severity of the case. —Adv.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo ss
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. —Adv.

Savings on the kind of shoes you like best—our prices are cut to close everything out—Morton & Shattucks. —Adv. 20

AN EFFICIENCY CONFERENCE

An Inspirational One-Day Training-School for Sunday School Workers.

The New York State Sunday School Associations has arranged for a series of twenty-six one-day Group County Sunday School Efficiency Conferences to be held from January 15 to March 3 in twenty-six centers through out the state, for the purpose of energizing and instructing Sunday schools and Sunday-School workers with the newer and aggressive plans of Sunday-school work. The expected attendance will include the County Sunday School Association Officers, the County Superintendents, his Associate and the several County Department Superintendents, also the Officers and Departmental Superintendents of the several town or district associations. All pastors and Sunday-school superintendents are likewise invited to attend.

The conference for the Counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Oswego and Cortland will be held on Friday, January 22, at Syracuse, in the Plymouth Congregational church, cor. Madison and Onondaga sts. The conference will open at 9.30 a. m. and close at 4.30 p. m.

The instructors will include Dr. Joseph Clark State Sunday School Superintendent, Albany, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth Harris, Superintendent State Elementary Department, and another Sunday-school specialist. The program is in reality a brief yet strong and practical school of methods, in which will be discussed (1) front-line counties, (2) the proposed Sunday-school department achievements for 1915; (3) state recognition and awards at Auburn in June; (4) district and town organizations, their necessity, the new plan, their relation to the county and state, their conventions, their between-convention activities, their survey, their departmental superintendents and their work; (5) oiling the machinery; (6) gathering the statistics; (7) the next state convention at Auburn and its attractions; (8) the "Empire State Leader;" (9) the county conventions for 1915-1916 and their arrangement.

With such instructors and such an attractive program every county, town or district superintendent, pastor and Sunday-school superintendent should plan to attend the "Efficiency Conference" and "load-up" on Sunday-school efficiency methods.

K. OF C. ENTERTAINMENT.

In spite of the bad weather the Knights of Columbus entertainment was well attended last evening. Pleasing recitations were rendered by John Lynch, Harold Caffrey, Frederick Martin, Muriel Winters, all of the local high school. Piano solos by Professor Kenyon and by Fulton's popular and talented young musician, David Carroll, were enjoyed by all.

After recitations and music, dancing was enjoyed for a few hours and was followed by refreshments.

ADORATION SERVICES IN OSWEGO.

The Forty Hours' Adoration services at St. Peter's church, Oswego, closed yesterday morning with the celebration of solemn high mass and procession of the Blessed Sacrament. Vespers were sung by Rev. Father Lindsman of this city. The rector of St. Peter's church, Rev. Father Heisler, was master of ceremonies.

Community Notes

Frank Kendrick of Highland st. is ill with an attack of the grippe.

* * *

The ladies of C. W. Streeter's Sunday school class met today with Mrs. James Hubbard, S. 2nd st.

* * *

Mrs. James Hubbard on Friday evening will entertain the Daughters of Liberty at her home, S. 2nd st.

* * *

The Schuman musical club will meet next Monday night with Mrs. Albert Morton, Academy st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hunter of S. 1st st. attended a "bridge" dinner party given on Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Timmorman, Syracuse.

* * *

Dr. Richard Day who was called here by the death of his mother has returned to Albany.

* * *

Mrs. Justin J. Morrell of S. 4th st. spent Monday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. John Walters of Oswego is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Frawley, W. 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Root and son Leonard, of E. Syracuse were the week-end guests of Mrs. Root's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Norton, Hannibal st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Salsbury are entertaining Miss Alice Hills of Palermo, a sister of Mrs. Salsbury.

* * *

Superintendent of Works Rumsey and a force of men were engaged in repairing a broken sewer pipe in W. 5th st.

* * *

The West Side Thursday afternoon embroidery club will not meet this week, but next week the members are urged to be present.

* * *

Council No. 100, C. B. and B. association will install officers tomorrow evening. All members are urged to be in attendance.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of officers will take place at Friday night's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and a lot of other business is scheduled to demand the attention of every man in Fulton.

You are missing your change if you fail to get the Morton and Shattuck's Going out of Business Sale before the goods are cleaned out.—Adv. 22

YOU CAN ALWAYS DEPEND ON THE

COAL

FROM

THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
102 E. Broadway
Phone 67

W. H. PATTERSON'S

25th Anniversary Sale Specials

WITNESS THE BUSY AISLES, THE EAGER PURCHASERS AND THE ANSWER TO ANY DOUBTING MIND AS TO THE REAL INTEREST AND MONEY SAVING POWER OF THIS UNIQUE SALE WILL BE READILY SEEN.

Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses and Waists

One Lot Ladies' and Children's Coats, value $5.00 Anniversary Sale price $1.98
Lot up to $8.50 Coats for $3.98
Lot up to $10.00 Coats for $4.98
Lot up to $15.00 Coats for $6.90
Lot up to $22.50 Coats for $8.95
Line Serge Dresses for ladies, value $7.50, Anniversary Sale price $3.50
Children's Wool Dresses, the $2.50 style for $1.98
The $3.98 Style for $2.98
The $4.50 to $6.00 Styles for $3.98
Special line of Silk Waists to sell for ..... $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98 each

All Milinery will be closed out at 25 to 50 per cent. discount.

PATTERSON'S
115-117 Oneida Street FULTON, N. Y.

SEE THE

Biggest Shirt Offering

EVER SHOWN HERE

NOBBY PATTERNS FULL CUT SHIRTS
GUARANTEED FAST COLORS

Best $1.00 Value for 78c

One of the Many Bargains in Our Clean-up Sale

Sizes 13 1-2 to 18 . . . 78c

Better get your supply early, they won't last long

S. Lipsky & Son
27 First Street, Lewis Block Fulton, N. Y.

YOUNGEST LAW MAKING BODY

Sweet One of the Few Who Wears a Mustache; Gray Hairs Scarce In Assembly

Albany, Jan. 13.—With the exception of Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown, temporary president of the Senate, there is not an aged man among the chieftains of the legislature of 1915. Senator Brown the Nestor of the leaders, nevertheless is beardless.

From Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of Phoenix whose premature gray hair belies his two score and odd years, to Lieut.-Gov. Schoeneck of Syracuse all of the men who saw the decisive words in debate and council have scarcely reached their primes. Take it all and all, the present is one of the youngest law-making bodies in the aggregate in the history of New York state.

Harold J. Hinman of Albany, the Republican leader in the lower house, is not yet forty, yet he is a veteran legislator. Alfred E. Smith a former speaker of the assembly and more than once majority and minority leader respectively is hardly more than for; Senator Robert F. Wagner has not passed his forty-fifth year. He too is also old and wise in the ways of legislation having been acting lieutenant-governor during the Sulzer and Glynn regimes.

When it is remembered that Gov. Charles S. Whitman is himself well this side of fifty, it is seen that the government of the great Empire state is being administered by those who in ancient times would have been relegated to obscurity because of their youth.

Af all the leaders in the legislature this year Speaker Sweet is the only one who has a mustache. The clerks of the senate and the assembly are both smooth shaven. All of the chairmen of the important committees in the assembly are likewise without whiskers. This adds further to the juvenile appearance of the legislature.

In the senate a shock of silver hair is seen here and there and there are gleaming bald pates in both houses, but the great majority of the legislators are well ahead of Father Time in appearance.

Governor Whitman has surrounded himself with young men. His private secretary is scarcely more than a boy, while his legal adviser has not yet attained his second score of years. The only sign of advancing years in the executive department is the snowy hair of Edgar L. Mullin, a valued employe who has been connected with state affairs for many years and the threads of silver amid the raven locks of the governor's military secretary who is far from an aged person notwithstanding being exactly forty-three.

But in spite of its young blood, the state government is expected to be far more efficient than the average law-making body. The men in high places were no older than when they ran as candidates last election and they were then not regarded as being too young to be intrusted with the responsibility that is now theirs.

State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams is another state official who is on the safe side of fifty. Mr. Williams is serving his second term as chief of one of the most important branches of the state governments. He was elected with Governor Hughes.

Another young state official is Francis M. Hugo of Watertown. Secretary of State Mr. Hugo, who looks older than he is, is in his middle forties.

Governor Whitman has not yet made all of the appointments which he has in view. When these appointments are made there will be additional young men in the service of the state.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. McQuade have gone to New York for a few days' vacation.

* * *

Miss Alice Freeman, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown has recovered from her illness.

* * *

Miss Mabel Leham of Academy st. school is ill at her home in Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. Edward C. Stevens of E. Broadway has been the guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Amos W. Beadle of the Adams express company is spending a short time in Binghamton.

* * *

B. Stevenson is visiting his mother Mrs. Edith Stevenson, Seneca st.

* * *

Harold Kimball is spending a few days with his family at his home in Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. Gifford, 85 W. 1st st. is seriously ill at her home.

* * *

Ex-City Chamberlain Summerville's changed facial expression is causing jolly comment among his friends. A mustache is a mustache even when it disappears.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cox have returned from a visit with Hannibal friends.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Palmer is ill at her home in W. 2nd st.

* * *

Mrs. Jennie Baldwin of this city has been the guest of Mrs. E. B. Tice at Bristol Hill.

* * *

L. B. Babcock who is spending the winter in Florida is in ill health.

* * *

James Brooks, East Broadway is ill at his home.

* * *

A large maple tree near the Brooks residence in E. Broadway was broken off a few inches from the ground last night. The ice laden branches probably caused the top heavy tree to break.

* * *

Fred Pierce of the East River road underwent a serious operation at the Crouse-Irving hospital on Saturday. He is now resting comfortably.

Congress and Woman Suffrage; Will Constitution Be Changed?



The contest over the resolution to submit the woman suffrage amendment to the states was set by the house rules committee, of which Congressman Henry is chairman, for Jan. 12. The Mondel resolution provides that if two-thirds of both houses shall pass the measu., the matter of revising the United States constitution so as to give women universal suffrage shall be submitted to the states. It would require three-fourths of the states to ratify the amendment. Mrs. Medill McCormick, who is chairman of the national congressional committee for woman's suffrage, and other prominent suffrage workers, including Miss Alice Paul, who is chairman of the congressional union, went to Washington to work for the passage of the resolution. Congressman Henry is opposed to the resolution. He is shown here on the right. Mrs. McCormick is shown on the left, and a typical crowd of woman suffragists entering the capitol at Washington is shown at the bottom.

A Housekeeper's Tragedy.

One day as I wandered, I heard a complaining,
And saw a poor woman, the picture of gloom;
She glared at the mud on her doorsteps ('twas raining),
And this was her wail as she wielded the broom:

"O, life is a toil, and love is a trouble,
And beauty will fade, and riches will flee;
And pleasures they dwindle, and prices they double,
And nothing is what I could wish it to be.

"There's too much of worriment goes to a bonnet;
There's too much of ironing goes to a shirt;
There's nothing that pays for the time you waste on it;
There's nothing that lasts but trouble and dirt.

"In March it is mud; it's slush in December;
The midsummer breezes are loaded with dust;
In fall, the leaves litter; in muggy September
The wall paper rots, and the candlesticks rust.

"There are worms in the cherries, and slugs in the roses,
And ants in the sugar, and mice in the pies;
The rubbish of spiders no mortal supposes,
And ravaging roaches and damaging flies.

"It's sweeping at six, and dusting at seven;
It's victuals at eight, and dishes at nine;
It's potting and panning from ten to eleven;
We scarce break our fast ere we plan how to dine.

"With grease and with grime, from corner to center,
Forever at war, and forever alert,
No rest for a day lest the enemy enter—
I spend my whole life in a struggle with dirt.

"Last night, in my dreams, I was stationed forever
On a bare little isle in the midst of the sea;
My one chance of life was a ceaseless endeavor
To sweep off the waves ere they swept over me.

"Alas, 'twas no dream! Again I behold it!—
I yield; I am helpless my fate to avert;"
She rolled down her sleeves, her apron she folded,
Then laid down and died, and was buried in dirt —Anonymous.

MT. PLEASANT.

Rev. Mr. Williams, assisted by Rev. Mr. Scriber, will hold revival services here for two weeks.

Rev. Mr. Williams preached in Rev. Mr. Townsend's pulpit in Mexico last Sunday.

The L. S. S. will meet with Mrs. Delos Distin Wednesday, Jan. 20, at noon. Come and bring your friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Osborne entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cooper of Sterling Thursday evening.

The ice harvest has commenced. The Beakes Dairy Co. is filling its ice house.

Mrs. Adelia Simons is convalescent at her home here.

Carl Rowlee and Benton Cole were in Syracuse on business on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whittemore have sold their restaurant in Syracuse and are looking for a new location.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Snyder of Fulton came out to Byron Distin's on snow shoes last Sunday. Mrs. Snyder is a sister of Mrs. Distin.

PUBLISHERS GO TO STUDY WAR

Will Write About Generals They Meet and Life In The Great Armies

Indianapolis, Jan. 13.—Not content with the efforts of ordinary news agencies and war correspondents, W. D. Boyce, whose company publishes the Indiana Daily Times and other periodicals, will sail for Europe the latter part of January with his right hand man Horace H. Herr, editor of the Times, for the purpose of finding out the exact facts in all the countries now racked by the Great War. They will not neglect the armies, the great military leaders and the battlefields, but they will also study the attitudes of the peoples and governments concerned, and ask these peoples and governments to speak their thoughts to the American nation without bias or coloring of any kind.

Mr. Boyce is a great globe trotter and has published several books on travel. He has covered most of Europe by automobile and has hundreds of friends, many of whom will be very valuable to him in his work. In the course of the Russian-Japanese War, Mr. Boyce went to the Orient on a mission similar to his present one. He is also remembered for his authoritative volume on South America, taking up commercial matters, peoples and customs. His book on the United States colonies and dependencies also is on the shelves of every library in the country.

Mr. Herr is an exceptionally strong, virile, newspaper writer. He has also written short stories, dealing especially with railroad life, which have given him a reputation as a humorist with great sympathy for human nature.

Besides the Indiana Daily Times, the W. D. Boyce Co. of which Mr. Boyce is president, publishes Farming Business, the Saturday Blade and the Chicago Ledger.

Relief for the Kidneys.

Mr. William J. Calkins, 248 Main street, Hartford, Conn., says:—"After having doctored for more than a year with best physicians in Hartford and getting no relief, I was advised by a druggist in Plainville, Ct., to try a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I was very nervous and had a complication of diseases, especially kidney trouble. I started to use Favorite Remedy and the first bottle gave me great relief. I continued its use for some time and was permanently cured. I sincerely recommend it to sufferers and discouraged in thinking there is no help for them." 40 years of success in kidney and liver disorders. Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y. for free sample.

HUMANE SOCIETY HAS BUSY YEAR

Syracuse, Jan. 13.—The annual report required of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, under the agreement by which the city appropriated $1,000 for the use of the society, was filed yesterday with City Clerk John N. Alsever. It shows that in the city 391 cases were investigated. These involved 730 children. In addition, the report states, the society carried on a large amount of work in the county outside the city.

The receipts for the year amounted to 3,861.41. The money paid from the city was mingled with receipts from other sources and expended for salaries, assistants and general expenditures.

The report shows the following number of cases investigated and the number of children involved:

For the Department of Charities, twenty-six cases and sixty-five children; for Board of Education, forty-two cases and seventy-one children; for the Bureau of Police, fifty cases and eighty-seven children; for other city officers, one case and one child; for private individuals in addition, 272 cases and 506 children, totals, 391 cases and 730 children.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Lost—Box containing crochet hooks and work, tatting shuttle and tatting, handkerchief and embroidery scissors. Mrs. Albert Paddock, Fulton, R. D. No. 1. or call Phone 5915.

Lost—A lace collar and square of net in vicinity of O'Brien and Patterson stores. Monday about 4 o'clock. Reward. Call Evening Times. 20

Lost—A cameo brooche (breast pin) in or near Quirk theatre. Reward if returned to Mrs. Geo. Johnston, 217 S. 3d st. 22 c

For Sale—Edison phonograph, with 35 records. Best of condition, cheap for cash. 110 W. First Sat. F. H. Craver 22c

To Rent—6 rooms and bath; all improvements. No. 112 W. 3d st. M. 20

Cheese Cheese—Cheese

Sage, Roquefort, Limburger
Swiss, Edam, Pimento
Brick, Camembert and
Philadelphia Cream.

At

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT.
Selig Presents the First Authentic scenes of the "World's Greatest War."
Taken on the Battlefields of the Warring Nations.
5 Thrilling Reels 5
Balcony 5c. Main Floor 10c.
Amateur Night.

TOMORROW.
A Return Engagement of the Famous Song Play "After the Ball"
6-Reels-6
Featuring Herbert Kelsey and Effie Shannon.
Matinee 5c. Night 5c and 10c

5-ACTS-5 HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE, Friday. Seats now Selling

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

THE BEST WAY

to make money grow is to start an account with the First National Bank and deposit your spare cash promptly each week.

Your funds are then secure and earn a good rate of interest. Your account is invited.

Four per cent. Paid in our Interest Department.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MEANS

SAFETY ECONOMY CLEANLINESS

Are you enjoying these comforts? If not, get your home wired at once.

WIRING DONE AT COST

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

W. H. PATTERSON'S

25TH ANNIVERSARY SALE

IS PRODUCING A CROP OF PLEASED CUSTOMERS. AND THAT IS JUST WHAT WE INTENDED WHEN WE PLANNED THIS EVENT. THOSE OF YOU HAVE NOT BEEN IN YET LOOK OVER THESE TEMPTINGLY PRICED ITEMS AND PREPARE TO INVESTIGATE BEFORE THEY ARE ALL CLOSED OUT.

Some Excellent Values In

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

Worsted Dress Goods, Anniversary price .....25c yd.
Wool Dress Goods, Anniversary price 49c
$1.25 and 1.50 Dress Goods, Anniversary Price 98c
$1.00 Dress Goods, Anniversary Price 75c
Bordered Messaline Silk 36 in. wide for ...59c yd.
$1.00 Velvets for 59c
Challus .....4c yd.
Best Prints .....5c yd.
10c Outing .....6c yd.
12½c Outing .....9c yd.
15c Flannelette .. 12½c yd.
12½c Flannelette ....10c yd.
9c and 10c Apron Gingham at .....7c yd.
9 and 10c Gingham ...7c yd.
Yard Wide Percales .9c yd.
Dress Ginghams ....9c yd.
Long Cloth ...89 and 98c pc.
15c Lonsdale Cambric .....12½c yd.
15c Berkley Cambric. 12½c
Shaker Flannel .....3c yd.

SOME SPECIALS

Ladies' One-Piece Dresses, 49c each
50c Sheets at .....39c ea.
15c Pillow Cases.....11c ea.
18c Towels .....12½c ea.
15c Towels .....10c ea.
59c Table Linen ....49c yd.
89c Table Linen ....75c yd.
$1.00 Table Linen ...89c yd.
$1.25 Table Linen ...98c yd.
$3.00 doz. Napkins slightly soiled on outside only .....$2.39 doz.
Ladies' Underskirts for 29c
Ladies' Silk Underskirts for .....$1.37 each

UNDERWEAR

Men's Wright's Health Underwear, former price, $1. Sale price .....39c ea.
Men's Fleeced 50c Underwear for .....39c ea.
Ladies' 50c Underwear .39c
Ladies' Fleeced Underwear .....25c ea.
Ladies' $1 Co. Suits. 59c ea.
Men's $1 Pajamas .79c suit
Ladies' and Misses' Mackinaw Sweaters, were $5.98 now $1.98

PATTERSON'S

115-117 Oneida Street FULTON, N. Y.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Frank W. Tobey, Rochester was in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Shortstep are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Miss Leah Wallace, Fulton was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cole.

Mrs. Frank Day, spent a few days last week with her husband in Sodus.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wells are spending a ten days vacation in Wolcott.

Miss Belle Brackett returned to Syracuse Thursday to resume her profession as nurse.

Mrs. W. D. Cowles and daughter Vera were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boltwell.

Mrs. Lafayette Welling had the misfortune to fall recently causing severe lameness.

Miss Gaynell Albring who has been spending the past month with a friend, Mrs. Hazel McGilva of Shawangunch, Ulster county, has returned home.

James A. Hawks of Phoenix, has sold the Cyrus Hawks farm west of this place to Burton J. Quinn of Fulton for $7,000.

Hannibal W. C. T. U. will observe the national day of prayer by holding an afternoon service at the home of Mrs. Matzen.

The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the M. E. church will hold their regular monthly meeting at the church parlors, Wednesday, Jan. 13. Tea will be served.

The O. E. S. held their regular election of officers Tuesday evening Jan. 12.

The east and west bound trains due here 1 p. m. have been taken off also the Sunday cause a murmur of discontent among the high school pupils who have patronized them and others who wish to make quick trips to the city.

Dewitt Barns, who has been suffering with rheumatism for some time past is able to be out again.

Mrs. O. J. Adamy is spending a few days in Syracuse with her sons, W. J. and E. W. Adamy.

Farmers Institute will be held at Hannibal, Jan. 29 and 30. There will be three sessions on Friday morning, afternoon and evening, two on Saturday morning and afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Brownell of Oswego town left Tuesday morning for Live Oak, Fla., and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Welling of Hannibal for Sanford Fla. where they will spend the winter.

Frank A. Place of South West Oswego will go to St. Petersburg, Fla.

The cheese factory at South Hannibal has been rebuilt. Mr. Palmer has also built a fine residence which he will occupy Feb. 1st.

Thursday afternoon the M. E. parsonage occurred the marriage of Miss Mabel Lovejoy of Fulton and Kirk Brown of Hannibal, Rev. F. W. Dunning officiating.

Mrs. Joseph Hopper improves very slowly from her recent illness.

SOUTH GRANBY.

Herman Austin visited his mother and sisters Friday and Saturday, and Sunday morning his mother accompanied him to Syracuse where she will spend some time with her son Milo.

There is much sickness with sore throat and grippe. Miss. Alice Cook has been ill but is now improved.

Miss Norma Luke is ill. Dr. Sinclair attends her and Mrs. Butler's children also Brewster Paine, Mrs. Cynthia Lampman is also ill.

Mrs. Grace Abbott spent a few days in Syracuse last week.

Mrs. Sophia McCaslins funeral was held last Wednesday at the Little Utica church at 2 o'clock, burial at the Chase cemetery. She had long been a member of the Baptist church at Phoenix and the pastor there preached with Rev. Bull assisting while a number of his church friends from Phoenix attended, also friends from Oswego and Fulton. The great profusion of flowers showed the many friends she had. She was 89 years old and had always been very active.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Quade visited their brother here Sunday, Will Quade has moved into his mother's house.

Lawrence Terpening has moved in to the milk station rooms here.

Mrs. Rosetta Wybson and daughter Grace were in Syracuse Friday and Saturday.

The boys are enjoying the skating these days.

George Sickles has improved his home by building an addition.

NORTH VOLNEY.

The revival meetings closed last night, Sunday, after being held two weeks. A number of conversions has been made and other good done.

Mrs. Bessie Allen Dubois, wife of Ward Debois of Scriba, died Thursday morning at the residence of her father, James Allen of this place, of heart trouble. Besides her husband, she leaves three small children, four sisters, Mrs. Ella Hall, Mrs. Neva Debois, Rebecca and Cora Allen and one brother, Harry Allen all of this place. Her youth, 22 years, and her little children make of it an unusually sad case. Much sympathy is felt for the young husband and family.

The funeral services were held Saturday at 1 p. m., at the residence of James Allen and at 2 p .m. at Scriba. Rev. T. J. Williams officiating. Burial at Scriba.

Roy Davis of the U. S. S. Minnesota leaves today for Oswego as his 20-day furlough expires the 11th inst.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 13.—Betting on a horse race is an absolutely certain losing proposition. A "racing expert," connected with one of the New York papers, made this admission unconsciously while boosting himself as the greatest racing "tipster" in America.

The "expert" in question, in reviewing his own labors for the year stated that in 871 races he had picked the winner 272 times. He stated, with a showing of pride, that he had picked more winners than any other, "tipster," in the country. He trots out facts and figures to show the truth of his assertion.

Taking his statement at face value, it will be seen that the best race "tipster" in the country would have lost a wad of money during the year had he bet on his own tips.

Let's assume that you bet $10 on every one of his tips. He passed out 871 tips. That would have called for an outlay of $8,710. In the 871 starts you would have been returned a winner 272 times. But how would you have won?

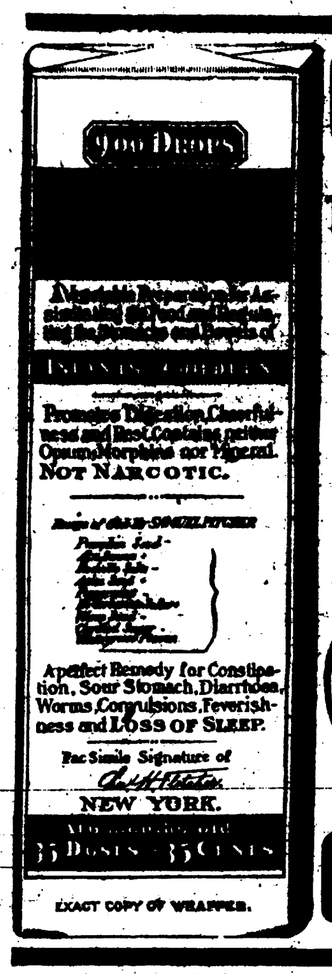
Taking the odds placed on 25 horses which this expert "tipped" we find that the average odds was but 6 to 5. Naturally, in making his selections, the "expert" chose the horses that looked like the best bets. Usually he selected the heavy favorite—the horse that looked like a sure winner. And whenever a horse looks like a sure winner the "bookies" won't lay any sort of odds against the animal.

Out of his 25 average tips the majority of horses were quoted at even money. Several were 2 to 1 shots. Some were quoted at 6 to 5, and one at 8 to 5. Some others, who were overwhelming favorites, were quoted at only 4 to 5. Totalling all the odds on these 25 horses that this "expert" chose. These 25 horses and the odds represent, pretty well, the type of horses that he chose all year long and the sorts of odds that prevailed on his selections.

Now getting back to the mainpoint: Had you bet on all the horses that were "tipped" you would have won 272 times. That meant you would have won $12 on each horse, or a total of $3,264. Of course, your stake of $10 on each of the winning horses would have been returned. The returned stake and your winnings would have made a total of $5,984 that you got back for your outlay of $8,710.

In other words, had you wagered $10 on every one of the horses that the greatest racing "tipster" in the land picked out you would have lost, during the year a total of $2,726—the difference between the $8,710 that you bet and the $5,084 that would have been returned to you.

If the best "tipster" in America "tips" you so that you lose $2,786 when laying only $10 on each horse, how much do you think you will lose if you follow the "tips" of some of those who aren't half as "expert" as he?



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

Wild Bill Donovan, now manager of the Yankees says he expects to give the fans of New York a surprise shortly.
So, Bill has laid mysterious plans
To cause surprise among the fans;
Well, that sounds mighty funny in this day of dippy sport
It now requires a baseball war
Or legal suits in courts galore
To make the average bleacherite ejaculate and snort.
But maybe Bill has got a scheme to win some mention for his team.
By making all his players dress up pink and blue and red;
Then fans perhaps might rub their eyes
In wonderment and mild surprise
To see the boys as rainbows playing ball upon their head.

The suit of the Federals isn't worrying organized baseball any more than the European war is worrying King George, Czar Nick and Emp. Bill.

"What's $10 between friends?"

Some papers say that the Allentown club, in the Tri-State league, lost $1.08 during the 1914 season. Others say the club cleared $8.92.

Battling Nelson thinks he can whip Freddie Welsh. He has lots of company.

Battling Lovinsky must be afflicted with the hook worm ailment. He hasn't fought in three days.

Looks like a draw—

Walter Johnson won't play with the Federals next season—organized baseball.

"Walter Johnson won't play in organized baseball next season."—the Federals.

MOTT WILL MEET HOFFMAN.

R. Neck Mott, Fulton's heavyweight wrestler, will meet Spir Hoffman in Syracuse tomorrow night for the championship of northern New York.

Mott is out to meet any heavyweight in New York state. He is training daily for his matches and appears to be in the pink of condition at present, he weighing 205 pounds.

PATRIOTISM.

True patriotism, while it should be ready to resist evil, to denounce oppression and expose wrong, should be even more tireless in applauding the good, extolling justice and praising all efforts for things that exalt our country and its institutions.—John W. Learnard.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

The unmistakable business office wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are fitted to fill good positions. Individual instruction so you can make good in positions that pay good salaries. Write today for full particulars. Now is the time to start.

UNION GARAGE.

Union and Barrett Sts., Schenectady, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT
OSWEGO COUNTY.

Bridget Gibbons against Joseph Newton, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1914, and filed and entered in office of the County Clerk of the County of Oswego on the 21st day of November, 1914, I the undersigned referee in such judgment named and appointed, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the law offices of Wilson & Rice. No. 75 South 1st st., in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, by said judgment directed to be sold, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and described as Lot No. Five of the "Bellejean Park" Tract, according to a map thereof made by Higgins, Harter & Phillips, on file in Oswego County, Clerk's Office, being the same premises deeded to William H. Newton by James H. Smith, April 5, 1904.

Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, described as follows: Lot No. thirteen (13) of Block No. five hundred thirty-eight (538) being twenty-eight (28) feet front on Kimball street by one hundred (100) feet on White avenue, as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Also that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, being Lots eleven and twelve (11 & 12) of Block number five hundred and thirty-eight (538) in Kimball Garden, each lot being thirty-three (33) feet front by one hundred (100) feet deep as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.

O. M. REILLY,
Referee.

Wilson & Rice,
Plaintiff's attorneys,
Office & P. O. address,
75 South First St.,
Fulton, N. Y. (13)

Sale of Land for Taxes

Sale of land for unpaid State, County and City taxes for the years 1905 to 1914 inclusive.

In pursuance of and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Fulton, N. Y., being Chapter 63 of the Laws of 1902 and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto in reference to the collection of taxes, under Sections 252-259 inclusive of said act, notice is hereby given that I shall proceed to sell at public auction on the 7th day of January, 1915 and such succeeding days as may be necessary, at ten o'clock A. M. in the Common Council Chambers in the City Hall of the City of Fulton, N. Y., the following described parcels of land to satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, as the case may be.

If said premises or land are not sold on the 7th day of January, 1915, the sale will continue from day to day until the whole amount of said parcels are disposed of, and the taxes thereon satisfied. The amount set opposite each parcel is the amount of taxes due on the same, and the expenses of collection.

No bids shall be received in sums less than said amount.

FRED A. SUMMERVILLE,
City Chamberlain.

Dated, November 20, 1914.

Cecil Andrews, Lot 10; Block 1; 1913	$ 14.80
Tony Fusco, Lot 8; Block 141; 1911	4.12
1913	7.41
1914	7.42
Josephine Fusco, Block 141; 1913	3.70
1914	4.75
Elphaget Gulle, Lot 9; Block 534; 1905	12.62
1906	11.61
1907	10.75
1908	9.79
1909	11.22
1910	11.21
1911	8.15
1912	7.46
1913	7.41
1914	7.27
William Hall, Lot 1; Block 142; 1913	15.87
1914	8.47
F. D. Hunt, Blocks 527, 528, 534, 535; 1913	25.92
1914	26.17
Rose Harrison, Block 148; 1913	11.40
Oswego, Syracuse & Utica Transportation Co., Storehouse and office, 1913	7.41
1914	7.48
John Rezse, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4; Block 4; 1913	25.92
1914	26.17
Frank Pelow, Part of Lots 3, 4; Block 47; 1912	2.69
1913	2.35
1914	4.31
William Robinson, Sage Farm; 1913	16.66
John Robinson, Lot 1; Block 108; 1913	18.51
1914	18.74
Part of Lot 1; Block 203; Part of Lot 8; Block 208; 1913	29.81
Part of Lot 7; Block 203; 1913	7.45
Fred Hillick, Part of Lot 5; Block 55; 1913	25.24
1914	50.98
J. H. Smith Company, Lots 21, 22, 26, 27; Bellejean Park; 1913	37.84
1913	3.70
Mrs. Dan Snow, Gore Lot 29; 1913	1.85
1914	1.85
Guy F. Taylor, Lot 1; Part of Lots 2, 3; Block 124; 1913	59.24
1914	62.55
Fred Wilson, Part of Lot 2, 3; Block 85; 1913	1.85
George E. Wilson, Sr., Harper's Location; 1913	.92
1914	.94
Frank Waters, Part of Lot 6; Block 62; 1911	7.93
1912	7.84
1913	2.41
1914	7.47
Orin D. Stanton, Lot 15; Block 538; Lot 6; Kimball's Garden; 1913	1.83
1914	1.87
James Taylor, Lot 14; Bellejean Park; 1913	.93
Charles Hart, Jr., Block 52; 1909	1.64
1910	1.93
1911	1.03
Mutual Milk & Cream Company, Part of Lots 4, 5, 6; Block 143; 1913	27.26
1914	21.95
Alvina Pritchard, Lot 2; Block 132; 1911	5.99
1913	5.55
Alvina Pritchard, Lot 2; Block 12; 1911	5.99
William Smith, Lot 1; Block 59; 1913	2.74
1914	2.83
Thomas F. Kowalski, Lot 6; Part Lot 5; Block 162; 1913	81.99
1914	139.57
Thomas J. Ingersoll, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Block 536; 1911	8.84
B. J. O'Grady, Block 121; 1911	2.07
Thomas Best Est., Lot 9; Block 103; 1911	8.18
Mary Castor, Lots 4, 5, 11; Block 201; 1911	12.51
Fred Celon, Lot 4; Block 530; 1910	8.29
G. E. Lapoint Est.; 1909	2.92
Alice McCarthy, Part of Lot 8; Block 20; 1909	1.12
Alice McCarthy, Part of Lot 8; Block 20; 1907	1.34
Irving Taylor, Lot 18; Block 530; 1908	1.26
James Campbell, Lot 7; Block 106; 1907	88.32
William Starr, Lot 45; Bellejean Park; 1907	1.34

He has been a guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Betsy Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Dexter and baby of Oswego have returned home after spending a week or so with her mother, Mrs. Byron Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sikes are in Mexico where he has gone into business.

Miss Loretta Hardwick of Fulton spent several days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hardwick.

Bennie Hardwick is home from clerking in Fulton.

R. L. McCULLY WAS AT BIG OVERLAND DINNER.

He Noted Disappearance of Horse-Drawn Vehicles.

R. L. McCully, manager of the Van Wagenen Corporation, is home from the New York automobile show, telling The Times that he picked up many new ideas as well as many new goods that will be placed before his firm's customers this coming season.

Mr. McCully says the weather was ideal all the week, except for a little rain on Wednesday, and that automobiles are thicker than ever, horses being seldom seen in the business sections, as automobiles are fast supplanting them.

The automobile show is becoming more popular each year, and from morning until night each of the four floors was crowded with people many from the country and many society people, all intend upon seeing the latest in automobiles, their interests seeming common.

The event of the week for Overland dealers was the "supper" given by John N. Willys at the Biltmore Hotel, after the show Thursday night. As the dealers entered the lobby of the hotel the head pages at different points calling "Overland, Overland supper," and on making themselves known, were escorted to the elevators which whisked them to the nineteenth floor where they were ushered into a vast reception room, which soon became filled. About 11.30 the doors of the large banquet hall were opened and 500 dealers sat down to a dinner which they will not soon forget. Three cheers were given for President Willys who had gone on record as giving his dealers another of those good times for which he is noted.

Cheating Himself.

"You say that millionaire's time is worth a dollar a minute?" inquired the man with large diamonds.

"Yes. You wouldn't think it from his manner and appearance."

"No. His time may be worth a dollar a minute. But when it comes to enjoying himself he isn't getting a run for his money."—Washington Star.

GIFTS FOR COMPANY EMPLOYES FROM WARNERS

Receive Stock Certificates This Year; Will Bear 5 Per Cent. Interest.

The employes of the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Co. in this city received the following letter on Christmas from the Messrs. Warner, showing their appreciation of the successful efforts of their employes during the past year:

To the Employes of the Fulton Light Heat and Power Co.:

While business generally has been disturbed and in some lines has fallen off during the year just ending—ours has steadily grown. During 1914 we have contracted for large additional sources of supply of electricity, generated by both water and steam in and near the city of Fulton, thus affording us full capacity to take care of all the business in the territory we serve for years to come. We have installed a new street lighting system for the city, which is recognized as one of the best, and most up-to-date in the whole country.

We are fortunate that we are in a business whose growth and prosperity depends upon our ability to serve many different people for their lighting needs and for their power needs, so that we are not dependent upon the prosperity of any few individuals or any one line of business.

This Christmas we are presenting to each each member of the organization a receipt issued by our company through the Citizens National bank. This receipt will carry interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; if certain specified further payments are made, the receipt is exchangeable for the preferred stock of the company, which stock is now paying dividends for the preferred of seven per cent. per annum.

Last Christmas we presented each member of the organization with a savings account book. We think every one should keep a savings account in some bank. This is the first step to financial independence. After one has a savings account, it is time for one to consider purchasing stocks and bonds which yield a higher rate of income. But for the sake of a larger income, one should not sacrifice safety of principal.

The principal reason we are making the Christmas present in this form is that we would like to have everyone in our organization a partner in our business.

Wishing you all success for the coming year, we are,

Yours very sincerely,
M. J. Warner.
G. C. Warner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

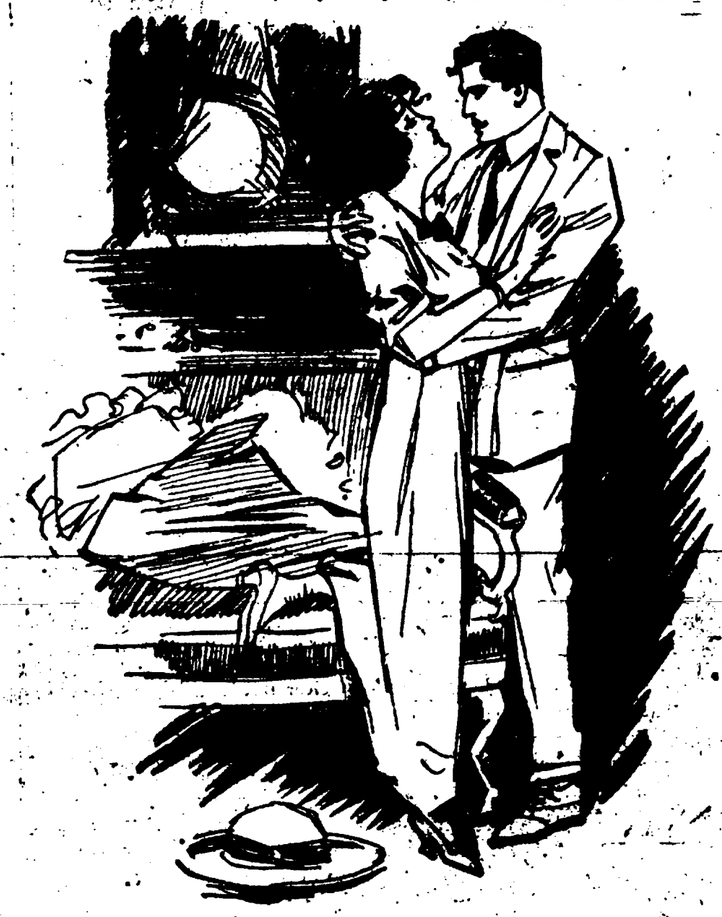
Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER XII.

I Take the Stand.

AND now I come with some hesitation to the trial—hesitation because I relied on McWhirter to keep a record. And McWhirter, from his notes, appears to have been carried away at times by excitement, and either jotted down rows of unintelligible words or waited until evening and made up his notes, like a woman's expense account, from a memory never noticeable for accuracy.

At dawn, the morning after we anchored, Charlie Jones roused me, grinning.

"Friend of yours over the rail, Leslie," he said. "Wants to take you ashore."

I knew no one in Philadelphia except the chap who had taken me yachting once, and I felt pretty certain that he would not associate Leslie the football player with Leslie the sailor on the Ella. I went reluctantly to the rail and looked down. Below me, just visible in the river mist of the early morning, was a small boat, from which two men were looking up. One was McWhirter!

"Hello, old top!" he cried. "Or is it you behind that beard?"

"It's I, all right, Mac," I said, somewhat huskily. What with seeing him again, his kindly face behind its glasses, the cheerful faith in me which was his contribution to our friendship—even the way he shook his own hand in default of mine—my throat tightened. Here, after all, was home and a friend.

He looked up at the rail and motioned to a rope that hung there.

"Get your stuff and come with us for breakfast," he said. "You look as if you hadn't eaten since you left."

"I'm afraid I can't, Mac."

"They're not going to hold you, are they?"

"For a day or so, yes."

Mac's reply to this was a violent resume of the ancestry and present lost condition of the Philadelphia police, ending with a request that I jump over and let them go to the place he had just designated as their abiding place in eternity. On an officer lounging to the rail and looking down, however, he subsided into a low muttering.

The story of how McWhirter happened to be floating on the bosom of the Delaware river before 5 o'clock in the morning was a long one. It was months before I got it in full. Briefly, going home from the theater in New York the night before, he had bought an "extra" which had contained a brief account of the Ella's return. He seemed to have gone into a frenzy of excitement at once. He borrowed a small car and assembled in it in wild confusion one suit of clothes for me, his own and much too small, one hypodermic case, an armful of newspapers with red scare heads, a bottle of brandy, a bottle of digitalis, one police card and one excited young lawyer of the same vintage in law that Mac and I were in medicine. At the last moment, fearful that the police might not know who I was, he had flung in a scrap book in which he had pasted—with a glue that was to make his fortune—records of my exploits on the football field.

A dozen miles from Philadelphia the little machine had turned over on a curve, knocking all the law and most of the enthusiasm out of Walters, the [illegible] mechanician, and smashing the [illegible] lights. McWhirter had picked [illegible] electric [illegible] at the car and, gathering up his impedimenta, had made the rest of the journey by foot and street car.

His wrath at finding me a prisoner was unbounded. His scorn at Walters, the attorney, for not confounding the police with law enough to free me was furious and contemptuous. He picked up the oars in sullen silence and, leaning on them, called a loud and defiant farewell for the benefit of the officer.

"All right," he said. "As four or six won't make much difference. But you'll be free today, all right, all right. And don't let them bluff you, boy. If the police get funny tackle 'em and throw 'em overboard, one by one. You can do it."

He made an insulting gesture at the police, picked up his oars and rowed away into the mist.

But I was not free that day, nor for many days. As I had expected, Turner, his family, Mrs. Johns and the stewardess were released after examination. The rest of us were taken to jail—Singleton as a suspect, the others to make sure of their presence at the trial.

The murders took place on the morning of Aug. 12. The grand jury met late in September and found an indictment against Singleton. The trial began on the 10th of November.

The confinement was terrible. Accustomed to regular exercise as I was, I suffered mentally and physically. I heard nothing from Elsa Lee, and I missed McWhirter, who had got his hospital appointment and who wrote me cheering letters on pages torn from order books or on prescription blanks. He was in Boston.

He got leave of absence for the trial, and, as I explained, the following notes are his, not mine. The case was tried in the United States court before Circuit Judge Willard and District Judge McDowell. The United States was represented by a district attorney and two assistant attorneys. Singleton had retained a lawyer named Goldstein, a clever young Jew.

I was called first, as having found the bodies.

"Your name?"

"Ralph Leslie."

"Your age?"

"Twenty-four."

"When and where were you born?"

"Nov. 18, 1887, in Columbus, O."

"When did you ship on the yacht Ella?"

"On July 27."

"When did you sail?"

"July 28."

"Are you a sailor by occupation?"

"No; I am a graduate of a medical college."

"What were your duties on the ship?"

"They were not well defined. I had been ill and was not strong. I was a sort of deck steward, I suppose. I also served a few meals in the cabin of the after house when the butler was incapacitated."

"Where were you quartered?"

"In the forecastle with the crew until a day or so before the murders. Then I moved into the after house and slept in a storeroom there."

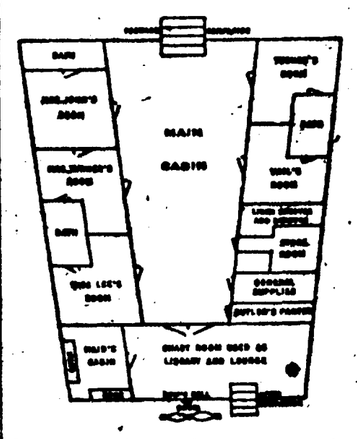
"Why did you make the change?"

"Mrs. Johns, a guest, asked me to do so. She said she was nervous."

"Who slept in the after house?"

"Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Miss Lee, Mrs. Johns and Mr. Vail. The stewardess, Mrs. Sloane, and Karen Hansen, a maid, also slept there, but their room opened from the chart room."

A diagram of the after house was here submitted to the jury. For the benefit of the reader I reproduce it roughly. I have made no attempt to



do more than to indicate the relative positions of rooms and companionways.

"State what happened on the night of Aug. 11 and early morning of Aug. 12."

"I slept in the storeroom in the after house. As it was very hot, I always left the door open. The storeroom itself was a small room lined with shelves and reached by a passageway. The door was at the end of the passage. I wakened because of the heat and found the door locked on the outside. I lit a match and found I could unscrew the lock with my knife. I thought I had been locked in as a joke by the crew. While I was kneeling some one passed outside the door."

"How did you know that?"

"I felt a board rise under my knee as if the other end had been trod on. Shortly after a woman screamed, and I burst open the door."

"How long after you felt the board rise?"

"Perhaps a minute, possibly two."

"Go on."

"Just after the ship's bell struck six—8 o'clock. The main cabin was dark. There was a light in the chart room, from the binnacle light. I felt my way to Mr. Vail's room. I heard him breathing. His door was open. I struck a match and looked at him. He had stopped breathing."

"What was the state of his bunk?"

"Disordered—horrible. He was almost hacked to pieces."

"Go on."

"I ran back and got my revolver. I thought there had been a mutiny"—

"Confine yourself to what you saw and did. The court is not interested in what you thought."

"I am only trying to explain what I did. I ran back to the storeroom and got my revolver and ran back through the chart room to the after companion, which had a hood. I thought that if any one was lying in ambush the hood would protect me until I could get to the deck. I told the helmsman what had happened, and ran forward. Mr. Singleton was on the forecastle head. We went below together and found the captain lying at the foot of the forward companion, also dead."

"At this time had you called the owner of the ship?"

"No. I called him then. But I could not rouse him."

"Explain what you mean by that."

"He had been drinking."

There followed a furious wrangle over this point, but the prosecuting attorney succeeded in having question and answer stand.

"What did you do next?"

"The mate had called the crew. I wakened Mrs. Turner, Miss Lee and Mrs. Johns and then went to the chart room to call the women there. The door was open an inch or so. I received no answer to my knock and pulled it open. Karen Hansen, the maid, was dead on the floor, and the stewardess was in her bunk in a state of collapse."

"State where you found the ax with which the crimes were committed."

"It was found in the stewardess' bunk."

"Where is the ax now?"

"It was stolen from the captain's cabin, where it was locked for safe keeping, and presumably thrown overboard. At least we did not find it."

"I see you are consulting a book to refresh your memory. What is this book?"

"The ship's log."

"How does it happen to be in your possession?"

"The crew appointed me captain. As such I kept the log book. It contains a full account of the discovery of the bodies, witnessed by all the men."

"Is it in your writing?"

"Yes, it is in my writing."

"You read it to the men and they signed it?"

"No; they read it themselves before they signed it."

After a wrangle as to my having authority to make a record in the log book, the prosecuting attorney succeeded in having the book admitted as evidence and read to the jury the entry of Aug. 13.

Having thus proved the crimes I was excused, to be recalled later. The defense reserving its cross examination, the doctor from the quarantine station was called next and testified to the manner of death. His testimony was revolting and bears in no way on the story save in one particular—a curious uniformity in the mutilation of the bodies of Vail and Captain Richardson, a sinister similarity that was infinitely shocking. In each case the forehead, the two arms and the abdomen had received a frightful blow. In the case of the Danish girl there was only one wound—the injury on the head.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Best quality rubbers, and rubber boots—Morton & Shattucks closing out sale. —Adv. 22

LIQUOR SOLD TO YOUNG MEN

Richland Inn Keeper Before Justice Crouch on Charge of Violating the Excise Laws

Hollister Bassinger and Earl Brown, charged with violating the excise laws, were arraigned before Justice Crouch in Supreme Court yesterday. Bassinger is proprietor and Brown bartender, of a hotel at Richland junction.

Anson Nichols, who is said to have secured drink at the Bassinger place on Christmas eve, is now in the Oswego Hospital in quite serious condition from frozen hands and feet. It is claimed that he and several boy companions bought and imbibed drinks while Brown was tending bar. They started for home but decided to return. Nichols would not do so and wandered off and was discovered on Christmas day lying in a snow bank unconscious and suffering severely from the cold. He was removed to the local hospital last week and will probably lose several toes and fingers by amputation.

Bassinger is charged with having sold drinks to Nichols on previous occasions.

Tony Cottespotti of Fulton was arrested today on an indictment charging him with perjury in connection with the case of Jim Branabi, charged with the alleged black hand assault on Joe Morello at Fulton, last October.

It is alleged that in swearing to an alibi for Branabi, Cottespotti perjured himself. Tony stated on the stand that Branabi took supper with him at his home in Fulton on the night of and at the time the crime is alleged to have been committed. The People assert that this is a pure fabrication and that Branabi was not with Cottespotti or at his house on the night in question.

Plead Not Guilty.

Bassinger and Randall both pleaded not guilty and were held in $1,000 bail each for trial. F. E. Cullen of Purcell, Cullen & Purcell, represented the defendants.

Cottespotti pleaded not guilty to the perjury charge and bail was fixed at $1,000.

John R. Pidgeon, attorney for Branabi, stated today that he of course knew nothing of the perjury alleged and that Cottespotti's evidence was given entirely voluntarily. District Attorney Culkin confirmed Mr. Pidgeon's statement.

David McAuliffe, charged with violating the liquor tax law, in selling on Sunday, at his saloon in Oswego pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $1,000. J. R. Pidgeon attorney.

Ben Cantaxarri pleaded not guilty to carrying weapons without a license. Bail $1,000. J. R. Pidgeon assigned.

Thomas Maers, burglary and grand larceny, in robbing freight cars. This is Maer's second offense, he having served a year in prison on a similar crime. Pleaded not guilty. Dennis O'Sullivan, counsel. Bail $1,500.

Charles Bradshaw and Ralph Roy, burglary and grand larceny in robbing freight cars. Pleaded not guilty. Dennis O'Sullivan attorney for Bradshaw and J. R. Pidgeon assigned for Roy. Bail $1,000 each.

Rose Farrington and Fred Rose, adultery, pleaded not guilty. Dennis O'Sullivan, counsel, said that Mrs. Farrington's husband left her nine years ago and she knows nothing of his whereabouts. The couple want to marry, the attorney said.

Giuseppi Froio, charged with assault in the first degree, at Fulton, December 5, pleaded not guilty. J. T. McCaffrey counsel.

Plead Guilty.

Fred Mahaney, charged with burglary and petit larceny committed at Williamstown, pleaded guilty and asked to be placed on probation. Mahaney said he was 26 years old and that his family name was Kessler, his father having left home when he was two years old. He was a German Lutheran in religion, he said. Mahaney admitted prior conviction for petit larceny. Sentence deferred.

Alton Hicks, charged with placing an obstruction on the O. & W. tracks at Fulton, pleaded not guilty. J. P. O'Connor, his counsel entered a plea of not guilty.

George Callan, charged with assault in the second degree on Patrolman Timothy McCarthy, loudly protested that he had been sentenced for six months on the charge. District Attorney Culkin stated that the sentence was for resisting an officer. Pleaded not guilty.

Fred Monta, charged with adultery, committed with his daughter-in-law at the town of Hannibal, was very deaf and although Mr. Culkin shouted, he had difficulty in making him hear. James R. Somers entered a plea of not guilty.

The indictments were remanded to County Court for trial.

COURT NEWS.

The case of Lena Hengerer against Josephine and Louis Levi in an action brought to recover the balance due on the price purchase of a house was to have been tried in Supreme Court yesterday, but owing to the illness of Mr. Levi the case was adjourned.

The defendants claim that the purchase price has been fully paid.

LIGHTING COMPANY'S PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Under Manager Jordan Prosperous Year Is Credited.

The board of directors of the Fulton Light, Heat and Power company met on Wednesday evening and elected the following officers: President M. J. Warner, New York; vice president, L. W. Emerick, Fulton; secretary and treasurer, T. C. Clark, New York; assistant secretary, J. J. Jordan, Fulton; assistant treasurer, R. J. Pendergast, Fulton.

The reports from the several departments of the company show the year now closing has been the most prosperous in the history of the company.

The total list of patrons, business and residential, reaches to over 7,600 separate accounts.

During the year over 700 electrical appliances have been sold to the citizens of Fulton.

There has been an addition of over 600 residences and business places to the service list of the company.

The improvements made by the company has caused an expenditure of some $36,000 in the past year in Fulton. This includes the new plant addition—outside of the regular plant first installed, the new street lighting system and the various improvements of other service places, so as to give an abundance of current of the most reliable nature.

In the matter of the new street lighting system, which has been so successful and has won the approval of many who at first doubted its efficiency, the company expended about $13,600. When the new system was first thought of, the original estimate of the changes necessary was placed at $8,500, but as the work progressed it was found this was too low. However the company went ahead and installed the best service Fulton has ever had, notwithstanding the increased price, and today our city has a street lighting system that is being copied by other and larger municipalities in the central and southern parts of the state.

Resident Manager J. J. Jordan informs The Times that the dividends have been declared on the preferred and common stock of the company. The preferred is seven per cent. and on the common stock the dividend for the year 1913 was six per cent. and for the last six months of 1914, 3½ per cent.

CAMPBELL TO BE EXAMINED.

Giles S. Piper, Esq., Dr. W. H. Kidder and Dr. J. T. Stockwell were appointed a commission yesterday by Justice Crouch to determine the mental condition of Charles Campbell, charged with causing the wreck of the Lackawanna train at Granby, last October.

Justice Crouch assigned Attorney J. P. O'Connor as counsel for Campbell. The youth said he had been represented by Mr. McCaffrey but when Mr. O'Connor came to his side Campbell said he was the man he wanted as his lawyer.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice, Jan. 13, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men—Bartmun, F. A.; Blais, Clifford; Miller, Dell.; Sennott, John J.; Thompson, Ted.; Wells, Jay.; Willis, Martin S.; Young, A. M.

Women—Gaylord, Miss Gladys; Lowe, Miss Angelee; McLaughlin, Miss Mary W.; Burns, Mrs. Wm.; Ensworth, Mrs. Blanch; Mosberger, Mrs. Frank; Rapple, Mrs.; Spring, Mrs. Wm.

PETER T. CONLEY,
Postmaster.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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is good, but why not practice what you preach?
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Safety Razor Blades sharpened to a hair test—cut better than new. Razors concaved and honed. Razor handles always in Stock. Edge Tools sharpened. Cork Heel Pads, Cork Arch supports. Leather and Shoe Findings. SKATES SHARPENED.
110 Cayuga street
Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

Notice of Receiving Taxes

Notice is hereby given that I have received the rolls and warrants from the Common Council of the City of Fulton, N. Y. for the collection of the city, county and state taxes for the east and west districts of the City of Fulton, N. Y., for the year 1915, and that I will attend at my office with said rolls and warrants during regular hours beginning Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915, to receive said taxes thirty days, not including Sundays and legal holidays, without fees.

GEORGE A. WASHBURN,
City Chamberlain.

Dated Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1915.

SITE FOR CITY'S GAS SUPPLY

Plants Should Be Located on a Water Front.

INCREASED USE AS FUEL.

Diamond Tests of Fire Gas Having as Slight a Calorific or Heating Value as Possible as Well as a High Illuminating Power.

Frank Kinsley, consulting civic engineer:

Gas, one of the oldest of modern utility lighting systems, although hard pressed by the advance of electricity, still continues to point beyond which it can not be driven. This is principally due to the fact that great improvements have been made, producing an important improvement in the brilliancy of gas lighting, and to the development of the use of gas for heating.

As in the case of steam power plants, gas plants should be located on a water front.

Owing to the great size of the holders, gas plants have never been made acceptable in an architectural sense, and they should therefore be located in the outskirts of the city or in factory districts where their ugliness will not be so noticeable. If this is not feasible they should be painted a silver white color instead of the usual red to render them less conspicuous.

The demand today is for a gas having as high a calorific or heating value as possible as well as a high illuminating power.



MUNICIPAL GAS WORKS, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Some years ago the demand was principally for illuminating power. This change has been brought about by the increased use of gas for cooking and in the arts. Coal gas should have a heating value of not less than 550 British thermal units per cubic foot, while water gas is usually higher. In many towns a combination of coal gas and water gas is used. For instance, in New York, where this plan is adopted, recent tests made showed an average of 756.2 British thermal units and an average illuminating power of 28.8 candlepower.

Water gas is produced by the decomposition of steam in contact with incandescent carbon. The process consists in alternate "blows" with air to heat the fuel and "runs" with steam, which is decomposed by the incandescent fuel, continuing to form water gas until the temperature becomes too low, necessitating another period of blowing.

In the carbureted water gas process the fuel in the generator is burned by the air blast only to a sufficient degree of heat to form principally carbon monoxide. Another process much in vogue in Europe produces about twice as much water gas for the same amount of fuel. In this process the volume of air during the blows is so proportioned to the bed of fuel and the apparatus is so designed that instead of carbon monoxide carbon dioxide is formed, developing three times the heat from the fuel that is developed when it is burned only to carbon monoxide. In this process coke is therefore converted into water gas with a maximum of economy, transferring to the gas about 70 per cent of the heating value of the fuel.

It is the practice abroad to use seamless welded steel tubing for the distributing mains instead of cast iron pipe. The steel pipes have for gas mains the advantages similar to the case of steel pipes for water mains, already pointed out. They are lighter in weight, easier to handle, have fewer joints, are not subject to breakage and when laid are free from leakage, besides lasting longer.

What has been said about the general arrangement of water mains and depending is equally applicable to gas mains in order to prevent leakage and inconvenience. Where gas pipes enter buildings there should be accessible cut-off valves, so that in case of fire the fire department may cut off the gas for that particular building.

First Fatal Subway Disaster In New York City Caused by Fire; Many Heroic Rescues Made.



Photos by American Press Association.

Hundreds of lives were endangered, many were rendered unconscious and at least one woman was killed in the first serious disaster in New York city's great subway system. The main feed wire fuse blew out at Fifty-fifth street and Broadway, in the heart of New York's automobile district. Instantly the entire subway system, with thousands of persons going to their daily work, was held up and soon plunged in darkness except from the dim light of the oil lanterns carried by the trainmen. Fire started at the point where the fuse blew out. Hundreds of city firemen and policemen began the rescue work. Nearly 200 passengers were rushed to hospitals. Hundreds of women fainted as they were brought up on ladders lowered through the gratings in the street. Many in stalled trains between stations spent a few hours of agony while the smoke and gases nearly suffocated them. The picture at the left shows ladders by which the firemen carried many out. The other picture shows a fireman carrying an unconscious woman to a nearby automobile place which was turned into a temporary hospital.

TURKS WILL ATTACK PALESTINE, SAYS CAIRO

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 13.—The British military authorities consider that a Turkish attack from Palestine cannot be deferred much longer. The forces that the German officers are bringing against Egypt are large and if they get within striking distance of the British lines they will make a determined effort to break through. The Germans are not deterred by the misfortunes of the Turks in Transcaucasia. Their object is not to win victories for the Turks but to distract the attention of Great Britain from West Flanders. It is only with this object that they embarked into the direction of Egypt on what, from a military standpoint is foredoomed to failure. They must strike and probably within the next few weeks will make a drive at the Syrian (Turkish) army.

DIPLOMATS RELEASED; THEY SPOKE IN FRENCH

By STEVEN BURNETT.

Vienna, Jan. 13.—The Austrian government today delivered an apology for the arrest of Dr. Choffat, the Swiss minister, and M. De Lerche, the Danish charge d'affaires, who were arrested on Sunday because they insisted on conversing together in French and English on a train.

An Austrian officer ordered them to talk in German, but they refused. As soon as the identity of the diplomats became known they were released.

Count Berchtold, the Austrian foreign minister, delivered the apologies in person at the Danish and Swiss legations.

It is reported that Russia is sending a heavy force of troops into Servia.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Petrograd, Jan. 13.—The Turkish advance guard occupied Tabriz, Persia, on Wednesday, according to an official dispatch received here today.

Next to Teheran, the Persian capital, Tabriz is the largest city in the country. It lies in the Province of Azerbaijan, about thirty miles from Lake Urumiah. Its population is about 175,000. A strong Russian garrison has been maintained there since Russia made all the northern part of Persia into the Russian sphere of influence."

HEAVY LIST OF SUBMARINES ALLOWED BY NAVAL COMMITTEE

Washington, Jan. 13.—Two new battleships, sixteen submarines, six destroyers, one hospital ship, one oiler, one transport and one seagoing submarine, is the program for the increase of the navy agreed upon today by the House naval committee. The building program as recommended by the committee is more extensive than the recommendations submitted by Sec. Denials. The committee allowed twice the number of submarines recommended by the navy department. Secretary Daniels' program called for 2 battleships, 8 submarines, 6 destroyers, 1 oiler and 1 gunboat. The committee did not allow the gunboat.

News Oddities

New York—Because he could not stop weeping, Percival C. France, 40, committed suicide by shooting. He was subject to fits of sobbing for no apparent reason.

New York—Sheriff Pettit of Nassau county proposes to notify all county officials by flashes from a searchlight whenever a crime has been committed and by telephone calls spread a net for the criminals.

St. John, N. B.—Roaring bell buoy, which, with its anchor, weighs 5,000 pounds, was carried away by a whale. The government steamer Lansdown later found a dead whale fifty feet long entangled in the chain of the buoy.

Papillion, Neb.—Because of notoriety gained by Mrs. Clarence C. Houston, who is said to have the prettiest feet in the world, her husband, Nat C. Houston, was granted a divorce.

Central Falls, R. I.—Edward Benoit, 25 was instantly killed by stepping on a live electric light wire which had been blown down by the gale, early today.

Provincetown, Mass.—A gasoline supply boat and a sloop went ashore on Provincetown breakwater during the night. The Wood End Life savers have gone to the rescue.

Six men are on each vessel. Their position was grave, as the gasoline boat and the sloop each threatened to pound to pieces between terrific surf and the breakwater.

Helmsley, Eng.—William Ernest Duncombe, earl of Feversham, died today from worry brought on by the war. He was 85 years old.

New London, Conn.—The Fall river passenger steamer Plymouth was forced to put in here this morning on account of the heavy snow storm and gale that is raging along the Long Island Sound.

The Providence freight line steamer Mohawk also put in here this morning. The storm is the worst of the winter.

The coasting schooner Ruth, once a pleasure yacht owned by the late President Grover Cleveland, was driven on the rocks at Ocean Beach near the New London lighthouse.

SUSQUEHANNA RAGES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13. — Resident along the Susquehanna river between McCall's Ferry dam and Washington borough are preparing to flee to higher ground. The ice jam extends from the dam 16 miles up the river. The river this morning was 16 feet above normal and was rising a foot an hour. The ice is piled 20 feet high at Tequea and the water is running over the banks.

GERMANS FIGHT BACK FRENCH AT SOISSONS

Paris, Jan. 13.—Violent artillery duels are reported from many sections of the battle front in an official statement issued by the French war office this afternoon.

Violent fighting is still in progress northeast of Soissons. East of this point the Germans have succeeded in making gains. In the Champagnee district the French have pushed forward until the trenches are only 50 yards from the German line. Bad weather is making operations difficult in West Flanders and in Vosges at both ends of the battle front. There are severe sand storms on the Belgian coast.

SUBMARINES AGAIN VISIT DOVER

Dover, Eng. Jan. 13.—Another German submarine attack against Dover was attempted today. It was repelled by the forts guarding the harbor. The submarines were seen by the land batteries opened fire and the vessels disappeared.

BOWLER'S NOTES.

The Pirates bowled against the Colts at the Onyx alley last night, the Colts winning by 14 points. Bowers of the Pirates bowled the highest score a total of 619. Van Buren of the Colts was a close second with a total 616.

PIRATES				
Gardner	165	157	171	493
Mace	143	160	129	432
Dodge	164	168	129	461
Bowers	200	173	246	619
Rathburn	156	169	175	500
Totals	828	827	850	
Average				2505

COLTS				
Hunter	151	148	150	449
Frawley	144	149	168	461
Dennison	141	194	133	468
Van Buren	220	195	201	616
Campbell	156	212	157	525
Totals	812	898	809	
Average				2519

POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Wilson this morning, Mrs. Agnes Polmo, was charged with grand larceny, 2d degree. It is claimed that Agnes, who is a Polish woman, defaulted her bail of $63 paid by our John Orchunk.

There appears that much trouble has been in the family of the Polmo's for some time. Jan. 2d, Agnes was arrested on a serious charge, and was bailed by Orchunk on the strength of a promise that Agnes would pay him out of money claimed to be on deposit in the bank.

Agnes became a little frightened after a night in the jail, and when bailed out, went to Syracuse where she was arrested yesterday morning. She was brought to this city last night, and was before Judge Wilson this morning.

The Polish section was well represented in the court to witness the threshing out of the case, and Agnes sat in a chair, close to the judge's desk, busily sucking her index finger.

The defendant took the stand in her own behalf, and stated she borrowed the money from Orchunk to pay the fine. Many Polish witnesses were examined; all testifying that they saw Orchunk pay the fine to the chief.

The accused was defended by Attorney Spangle and the complainant by Attorney Gilman.

Mike Kaplan acted as interpreter for the Poles.

The defendant was released on $100 bail to await the action of grand jury in March.

Chief Dyer arrested a Pole in the court room during the examination of Mrs. Polmo. It appears that the Pole was fined $1,000 a week ago, and on the promise to pay the fine in a few days was allowed to go on probation. As tse fine was not paid at the specified time allowed by the court; the chief remembering the case, apprehended the witness and had him sent below in the custody of Officer Bowland.

He will be taken to the Oswego Co. jail unless the fine is paid.

CATTLE QUARANTINE FALLS IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill. Jan. 13—Gov. Dunne today quarantined Kane, Carrol and Whiteside counties because the owners of cattle infected with foot and mouth disease have been standing off state veterinarians with shotguns and because of an injunction issued by the Kane county circuit court forbidding the killing of the infected herd of cows at the state training school for girls at Geneva. Under the new quarantine shipment out of cattle, hogs, sheep, grain or hay is forbidden.

Molasses Drop Cakes

1 cup of cooking molasses.
1 cup of brown sugar.
½ cup of shortening.
3-4 cup of boiling water.
3 cups of flour.
1 teaspoonful of baking soda.
½ teaspoonful of salt.
1 teaspoonful of ground cinnamon.
½ teaspoonful of ground ginger.

Mix molasses, sugar and shortening together till smooth. Add boiling water in which the soda was dissolved. Add sifted flour, salt, cinnamon and ginger. Brush muffin tins with oil or lard. Put spoonful in each. A few currants and 1 raisin can be put on top. Bake 20 minutes in hot oven.

Dr. L. F. Joy has removed his office to 189 S. 1st st.

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Scientific facial and scalp massage — manicuring — hair dressing and shampooing.

Olive oil shampoo for dry, brittle and faded hair. All new sanitary methods used.

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Volume 1, No. 22. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

THOUSANDS HOMELESS; 25,000 LIVES LOST; 35,000 INJURED; THE TOLL PAID BY ITALY IN DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

Among the Chief Cities and Towns in the Earthquake Zone are Avezzano, Aquila, Penne, Chieti, Sora, Rietl, Cucullo, Bussi, Sulinona, Palfarano, Potenza, Arpino, Seva, Mogliano and Lonciano. Communication With Most of the Cities and Towns in 'Quake Area Are Still Cut Off.

By BRIXTON D. ALLAIRE

(International News Service Staff Correspondent.)

Rome, Jan. 14—Italy's greatest earthquake may be the worst that this country has suffered. Though communication with the center of this district stricken by yesterday's quake has not been restored today's advices received by Premier Salandra indicate that the dead will number at least 25,000 and the injured 35,000, or a total of 60,000 casualties. Early in the afternoon a dispatch from Naples raised hopes that the loss of life would not be over 2,000 but later reports indicate that the estimate made by the officials is much too low.

* * *

Rome, Jan. 14.—Three slight earth tremors in Central Italy today increased the terror caused by yesterday's earthquake, which is believed to have been one of the worst in the Nation's history. Estimates of the dead, based upon latest official reports received by the government, range as high as 15,000, and the Ministry of the Interior fears that they may go even higher.

Every possible effort was made to re-establish communication with Avezzano, a town only 60 miles from Rome. Report received here early today declared that 11,000 had been killed in that town alone.

More than 20 towns and villages were wrecked or destroyed by the earthquake. It is believed that more than 25,000 injured. At least 100,000 are homeless.

Announcement was made at noon that King Victor Emmanuel had left Rome for the interior to visit the points where the earthquake was most severe. Two special trains left here early today carrying physicians, nurses and medical supplies.

On one of these trains was the Duchess D'Aesta, personal representative of Queen Helena, whose health prevented her from going to the sufferers. The Duchess will make a tour of all the damaged towns and head the relief work.

GOVERNMENT LIBERAL WITH MONEY.

Premier Salandra, who also holds the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, cancelled a trip he had intended to take to Naples today and stayed in Rome to superintend relief measures here. A cabinet meeting was held this morning at which it was decided to appropriate $500000 at once for the relief of the suffering caused by the earthquake.

At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting the Premier said to the International News Service staff correspondent: "We fear that this disaster is second only to that at Messina in which more than 77,000 perished. We are hoping, of course, that the restoration of communication will show that the disaster was not as great as was at first feared, but the dispatches thus far received indicate that 15,000 is a conservative estimate of the dead. Our relief efforts are already well under way. It is essential that these be carried out with all haste, as the weather in some of the districts affected by the earthquake is very cold, which will increase the suffering of the homeless.

"Though the damage here in Rome was also very severe, the loss of life was very small and those who have been driven from their homes are being cared for."

At least 57 public buildings in Rome were more or less seriously damaged by the 'quake. More than 160 windows were broken in the great dome of St. Peter's. Eighty houses, among them some fine residences of Italian notables, were destroyed. The Marble Cross at the entrance of St. Paul's, collapsed. Officials of the Vatican report that, among the windows broken in the buildings of the Vatican group, were forty six belonging to Michael Angelo's cupola. Several mosaics were damaged and the statue of the Redeemer, adorning the facade of the Basilica, also suffered.

SPECIAL PRAYERS BY POPE.

Special prayers for the 'quake sufferers were said by Pope Benedict XV in his chapel during the morning and at the same time prelates through the 'quake ridden districts were ordered to hold special services and to give what relief they could to the victims.

General Zupelli, minister of war, has dispatched 5,000 soldiers into the devastated sections to help care for the homeless and to clean up the debris. Food, blankets and tents from the military stores are being distributed among the sufferers. Two relief trains, filled with surgeons and engineers and medical equipment were dispatched from Rome this morning and others were made up to be sent later in the day.

Word was received at noon that first batch of wounded would arrive during the evening from Avezzano on a special train.

From the advices received by official and private agencies up to afternoon it was estimated that 100 were killed in Seva and 100 in Arpeno. The towns of Palfarano, Bussi and Cucullo, were said to have been razed. At Sora, in the district of Abruzzi, forty persons were reported dead in the village of Magliano in that province. Apparently every city, town and village in the district of Abruzzi and the Compartment of Campania suffered more or less. Most of the public buildings were damaged in some degree and many buildings collapsed entirely.

STORY OF A REFUGEE.

A refugee from Avezzano gave the following account of his experience: "When the shock occurred I was driving near the town. I felt the ground rock and almost immediately I heard the screams of a naked girl, who implored me to help her dig out her father and sister who had been buried in the collapse of their house. Subsequently I met two wounded soldiers who told me that the town had been completely destroyed. I tried to drive out into the town, but could not do so on account of the debris which filled the streets and the dense clouds of dust and smoke which rose from the ruins. I was able to make my way near the site of the railway station but found it a mass of ruins."

At Sora, in the province of Caserta the Cathedral was damaged and among the buildings razed was the railway station, the telegraph office and many dwellings. Ancient castle which formerly stood near the city, were shaken down. Aquila, the best built commercial city in the Abruzzi, was hard hit. A hospital there collapsed, the debris burying the patients. Factory buildings in the neighborhood were cracked and tumbled.

A dispatch from Naples adds: "The Rev. Father Alfani, director of the Pompeii observatory, declares that the earthquake appears to have been most disastrous for a radius of more than 100 miles. He fixes the center of the disturbance in the province of Potenza (Compartment of Basilicata).

Communication with the town of Potenza has been interrupted and a great disaster there is feared."

Potenza lies on the Adriatic sea side has a population of about 2,500.

'QUAKE A WARNING.

Some of the more imaginative expressed the belief that the earthquake was a Divine warning to Italy not to take part in the war and this conclusion was not confined to the masses. It was heard even in official and palace circles throughout the day. The superstitious looked upon the disaster as an omen which the Italian should heed.

The region most deeply affected extends for about 280 miles from north to south and about 100 miles from the Mediterranean coast east toward the Adriatic sea with the heart of the most terribly stricken areas being in the valley of the Central Appenines. These mountains are not volcanic and the earthquake was not of volcanic origin, although from Naples it is reported that Vesuvius has been showing more than usual activity during the past 24 hours.

Rome appears to have escaped fatalities, although some persons here were injured.

Gen. Von Kluck Again Leading

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 14.—Both the French and Germans have been reinforced on the Noyon, Soissons, Berry-au-Bac line, in front of Laon, and the fighting around Crouy, Cuffies and Hill No. 132 is very severe alternate bayonet charges and artillery bmobardments. Five hundred more British troops are reported to be on their way to France fro England to strengthen the allies' line at points where further support may be deemed necessary.

Gen. Von Kluck, the German general who led the drive of the invaders against Paris last September, is reported to be directing operations north of Soissons on the German side. His military ability is more highly respected by the commanders on the side of the allies than that of any other Teuton General in the western theater of war.

The Germans massed a heavy body of troops in front of Crouy, supported by big guns and machine guns and efforts of the French to advance from there on Tuesday night were unsuccessful.

Although weather conditions east of the Meuse are bad the fighting continues there with artillery playing the chief role. In Uppet Alsace the French troops lying east of Muelhausen have not tried any overwhelming offensive, being content with attacks of varying vigor against certain parts of the German front which seem weakest.

In Champagne, in the vicinity of Perthes and Beausejour and in the northern part of the Argonne, attacks continue.

In West Flanders the German artillery is keeping up a hot fire against the trenches of the French, British and Belgian troops, especially in the neighborhood of Nieuport.

RUSSIANS BEATEN ACK.

By STEVEN BURNETT.

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 14.—Official announcement was made today that the Russian troops who invaded Hungary through Uzsok Pass had been defeated by Austro-Hungarian troops in the valley of the Upper Ung river and had retreated toward the Pass.

The Russians are being pursued in an attempt to cut off their retreat.

Sanguine About Final Result

By STEVEN BURNETT.

(International News Service Staff Correspondent.)

Vienna, (via Berlin and Amsterdam) Jan. 14.—Baron Stephen Burian today assumed the duties of foreign minister of Austria-Hungary without any elaborate ceremonies. One of his first announcements as to his future policies was made to the representative of the International News Service. It was a declaration that Austria-Hungary and her alley, Germany, would carry on the war to a successful conclusion and that the policies of his predecessor, Count carried out.

"The advice of Count Berchtold but he has been anxious to lay down his burdens for some time.

"His knowledge of conditions will be utilized to the utmost in waging the war as we intend to do, to a successful conclusion."

Semi-official denial was issued today of reports that the selection of Baron Burian, a Hungarian had been caused by threats made by Hungary that it would separate from Austria unless it was given better protection from Russian attacks.

Germans Shelling; French Defending

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—By Wireless—French batteries have again been placed in the city of Rheims to shell the German positions in that region and this has compelled the German artillery to bombard the famous French city again, it was officially announced here today.

A statement issued at the war office said that Rheims was being shelled with energy, 180 shells having been thrown into the city on Wednesday, but that efforts were being made to spare the Cathedral.

KURDS KILL CHRISTIANS.

Tiflis, Jan. 14.—As the Turks advance into Persia Kurd tribesmen, allies of the Ottoman troops are massacreing all Christians whom they capture. At Minadoab, south of Tabriz, which was taken in a night attack, the Kurds killed all the Christians in the town, about 300.

Turks Leave Trains of Loot and Slaughter

Russians Take From Them Another Victory; Armenians Flee From Homes; Persians Aid Turks

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

(International News Service Staff Correspondent).

Petrograd, Jan. 14.—Another victory over the Turkish troops and the annihilation of an entire battalion of Turkish troops are announced in an official report from the Russian commander in the Caucasus received here today.

On the Persian front, however, the Turks are continuing their advance into the interior of Persia. Thousands of non-combatants are fleeing from the war zone. Forty thousand refugees have sought shelter within the Russian lines.

The renewal of the Russian offensive in East Prussia is regarded by military experts here as a move to lighten the pressure. The Germans are bringing upon the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas in Northern Poland and west of the Vistula.

The official report of the operations against the Turks follows:

"In the region of Olty, after fierce fighting, we defeated and routed the Turkish rear guard, driving it beyond Olty. We captured an entire artillery unit and numerous prisoners.

"In the region of Karaurgan, the Turks suffered enormous losses in killed and prisoners on January 12, including an entire battalion of the Fifty third regiment. In the same region we captured some mountain guns, a quantity of arms, parks of artillery, a drove of cattle, a convoy of stores and a field hospital with 600 Turks."

The Tiflis correspondent of the Bourse Gazette telegraphed today that a bloody train of rapine, loot and slaughter is being left by the Turkish regulars and Kurdish tribesmen as they press into Persia.

"The Russian troops on the Persian front were too few to resist the enemy's attacks," he adds. "Every town along the Turks route is being wrecked.

"Fifteen thousand refugees have arrived at Erwan from Julfa. Altogether more than forty thousand refugees from Asia Minor have entered Russian territory within the last week. These include many Armenians, formerly wealthy, who abandoned all their possessions."

The Governor of the province of Aserbeidjan fled from Tabriz before that city was captured by the Turks and reached Tiflis in safety. In an interview there he accused the Persian government of aiding the Turks.

The Jews Must Have Permits

Berlin, (by Wireless) Jan. 14.—Serious disorders have broken out in the interior towns of Russia, according to information given out by the German official news bureau today, and many regiments of Cossacks have been withdrawn from the front to cipe with the situation.

The news bureau states that mistreatment of the Jews, Poles and Finns has caused several riots which were quelled only after the rioters had been ridden down by the Russian cavalry.

The police of Petrograd have arrested and imprisoned a number of Jews who were living there without permits. Mayor Hasselblatt of the Finnish town of Vazza has been sent to Siberia because he predicted Germany would win in the war.

NIGHT RIDERS ACTIVE.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 14.—Posses are today scouring the hills for twenty masked night riders who last night assassinated Peter Onohundro, a negro tobacco grower of Ballard county. The night riders had secreted themselves in the attic of the victim's home and when he appeared they fired at him. Nine bullets struck the negro. He had been ordered to leave the county, but refused.

EX-SEN. DAY DEAD.

Watertown, Jan. 14.—Wesley W. Day, 64, the only Democrat ever elected to the Assembly from the first district of Jefferson county, dropped dead today at his home in Sacketts Harbor. He served in 1911 and 1912.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Tonight cloudy and slightly warmer. Friday cloudy and colder.

Drys Ready For New Assault

Washington, Jan. 14.—Defeated in the preliminary skirmish of the battle to drive the saloon from the national capital, when the Senate decided that a two-thirds vote was necessary to suspend its rules, the "dry" forces today reformed behind additional technicalities for a new assault.

The vote to uphold the rules, it was admitted, disposed of attempts to attach a rider to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, making the district "dry."

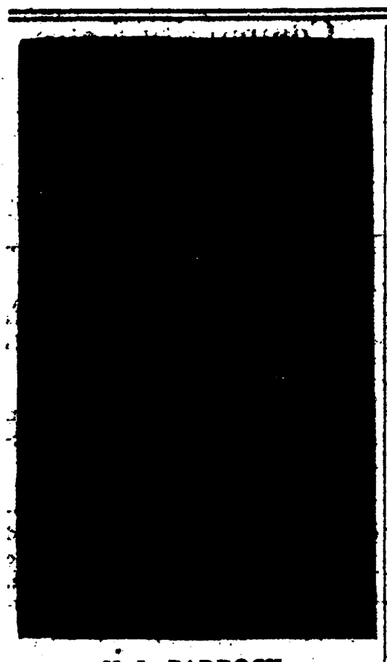
It was suggested, however, that this might be accomplished by imposing limitations upon the sources of revenue dealing specifically with liquor and contained in the taxation provisions of the bill.

This plan, it was pointed out, would involve merely the question as to whether the amendment were germane. A majority vote can determine such a question and add to the bill an amendment so upheld.

The advocates of prohibition declined to discuss their plan of attack, the official bulletin from headquarters merely stating that they had "not given up the fight."

BOY HAS FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Elmira, Jan. 14.—A malady thought to be grip has been diagnosed in the case of Harold Clarey, the 18 years old son of Postmaster Clarey of Sayre, Pa., is foot and mouth disease. No cattle in that vicinity have the disease, an investigation shows, but there have been a few cases at Apalachni, N. Y., twenty-five miles distant. Chees or butter made from milk from infected cattle is supposed to have been the cause of contagion.



H. L. PADDOCK.
Vice-President of the Hospital Board.

A GLOUCESTER HOUSEWIFE.

Gloucester, Massachusetts, is famed for its capable housewives as well as for its fishermen. None of the housewives, as a reader assures The Companion, is more famous than Mrs. Norton.

It was Mrs. Norton who rose early one morning and spent an hour before breakfast in washing and scrubbing an old flight of stairs in her shed, although carpenters were coming that day to tear down the stairs and build a new flight. She did not intend that those carpenters should have an opportunity to tell their wives that any part of her house was not "as neat as wax." But the favorite story that Mrs. Norton's neighbors tell relates to the coal hod.

"Ezra," called Mrs. Norton one day to her husband, who was out in the yard, "I want you to go down cellar and fetch up some coal! And be sure to wash your hands before you touch that coal hod!"—Youth's Companion.

CHILDREN WERE SAVED.

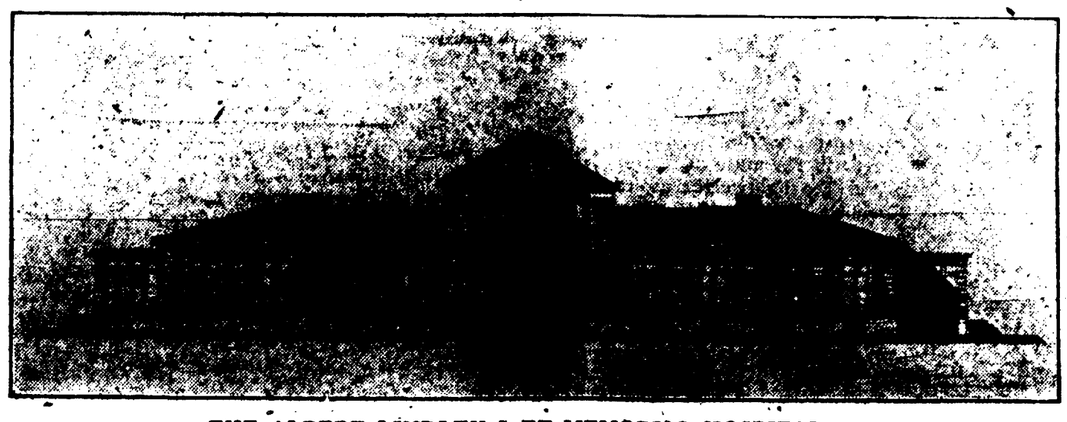
Portland, Me., Jan. 13.—Two men were burned to death and forty persons were driven out in a panic into a sleet storm early today when fire swept a four-story tenement house at Fore and Center st. The dead are:

Joseph Glennon, Martin Glennon.

The firt started in the kitchen of a tenement on the third floor and spread rapidly.

Many children were taken down ladders by firemen and policemen at great risk.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



THE ALBERT LINDLEY LEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

X-RAY MACHINE AS A LIKELIHOOD

Special Committee Appointed at Annual Meeting to Consider Its Installation

The annual meeting of the board of governors of the Albert Lindley Lee Memorial hospital was held on Tuesday evening, January 12th, at the residence of Dr. Charles R. Lee in S. 1st st., at which time reports were submitted by the various standing committees, showing the work for the past year, Mayor F. E. Fox presiding.

Thomas Hunter, treasurer, of the hospital, submitted the report of receipts and disbursements for the year as follows

Receipts.

Balance on hand	$ 78.58	
From City	1,500.00	
From Patients	6,641.19	$8,219.77
Disbursements		
Interest	$ 180.20	
Provisions	2,052.36	
Medicine	549.79	
Wages	3,733.48	
Fuel	640.82	
Light	305.20	
Repairs	324.83	
Expense	99.41	
Improvements	263.09	$8,149.18
Balance		$ 70.59

Miss Edna L. Smith, R. N. superintendent of the hospital, submitted the following statistical report for the year 1914:

Remaining Jan. 1, 1915	7
Admitted	291
Discharged	265
Died	19
Recovered	196
Improved	184
Unimproved	18
Operations	152
Medical	146
Surgical	244
Transferred	1
City cases	16
Private cases	274
No charge	1
Births	3
Total cared for	391

The report of the Women's Auxiliary was submitted by Mrs. George C. Webb, president of that organization, and details of this report will be found below.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: H. L. Paddock, vice president; T. H. Marvin, secretary; Thomas Hunter, treasurer.

The following will be the standing committees for the ensuing year:

Finance Committee—Dr. C. R. Lee, Thomas Hunter, Jos. H. Connors, F. A. Gage, T. H. Marvin

House Committee—G. C. Webb, Mrs. E. E. Morrill, Dr. H. M. Doane, Dr. L. F. Joy, Dr. E. M. Anderson.

Executive Committee—G. S. Piper, Dr. N. H. Haviland, W. A. Church, A. L. Warner, H. L. Paddock.

The Medical Board consisting of Drs. H. M. Doane, F. E. Fox, and E. A. Gladman, were made a special committee to investigate as to installing a complete X-Ray machine equipment.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

THE BEST WAY

to make money grow is to start an account with the First National Bank and deposit your spare cash promptly each week.

Your funds are then secure and earn a good rate of interest. Your account is invited.

Four per cent. Paid in our Interest Department.

FURS FURS FURS

THE BIG FUR DEALER

GEORGE T. CARNER

I am going to close out my entire line of FUR GOODS at once at Summer Prices

Ladies' Fur Muffs, all sizes, Ladies' Fur Boas and Scarfs, Ladies' Auto Coats, Ladies' Fur Coats, Mink Sets and Hudson Seal Sets of the finest quality, Fur Caps for Men and Women, Men's Fur Coats, Fur lined Coats and Plush lined Coats.

No "Job Lots" or "Agent's Samples" but HIGH CLASS, RELIABLE, DEPENDABLE FUR GOODS.

GEORGE T. CARNER

118 Cayuga Street Fulton, N. Y.

The Woman Suffrage Vote in the House

The friends of woman suffrage have no reason to feel discouraged over yesterday's vote in the House of Representatives. They did not expect to get a two-thirds majority in favor of submitting to the states their amendment to the federal Constitution. The general opposition in the Southern states to any and every extension of the suffrage is a heavy handicap to those who want to secure votes for women through federal action. Here is an artificial barrier, operating behind which a minority in the nation can easily prevent a change in suffrage qualifications which may be desired by an actual majority of the states.

It is politic, no doubt, to continue the agitation in the national field. Campaigns like that made in the House of Representatives clarify the situation and show just where the opposition to the suffrage movement is strongest. They put politicians on record and help to make votes for women an issue with which national parties must deal. It was a considerable accomplishment to poll 174 votes in the popular branch of Congress for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution. That was a demonstration well worth while as a piece of political strategy.

Yet the way to immediate, practical results lies in another direction. Woman suffrage has won all its positive successes in the states. They are the best field for proselyting, and it is always possible to pick out as battlegrounds those which are ripest for the suffrage enlargement experiment. The best chance for the suffragists lies in the gradual capture of enough states to furnish majorities in the national conventions. Control of the machinery and policies of the national parties would soon lead to the abatement of minority opposition to the submission of a federal amendment. —New York Tribune.

WOMEN TINKER UP SUFFRAGE MACHINE.

Take Tip from Men, Electing Leaders in All Assembly Districts.

New York, Jan. 15.—Just as the Democrats and Republicans elect their district leaders, the Woman Suffrage party elected its own yesterday afternoon and last night at sixty-three meetings scattered all over New York. With an eye on the coming battle in Albany, the members of the party exhibited unusual interest, even though the cause had sustained a blow at Washington.

Democrats and Republicans from the men's parties were invited to be present at many of the meetings to meet the women on terms of political quality, to extend their advice, and in other instances to state why they were against votes for women.

One important meeting was at the home of Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, 1044 Fifth av., the 29th Assembly District of the suffrage party.

"The way for you women to get the votes," Cabot Ward, the Park Commissioner, said, "is for you to get out and get in touch with the voter personally. The greatest handicap you have to overcome is indifference. When you have defeated this apathy you are on the road to success. There is a huge opposition among the voting strength that is indifferent."

JUDGMENT IN JONES CASE.

The judgment in the case of Robert Jones vs. D. L. & W. railroad company was filed in the County Clerk's office today. The judgment was made by Justice Purcell and originally entered in December. Owing to the death of A. D. Jenney, attorney for the defendant, and the substitution of Thomson & Byrne of Syracuse, as attorneys therefor, it was necessary to make a new judgment. This provides that the plaintiff recover damages amounting to $452.40 suffered by the defendant encroaching on his land in rebuilding the Utica street tunnel in 1904, also that the plaintiff have a permanent injunction against the defendant and that said defendant pay plaintiff $500 for the property, and $188.44 costs. The case has been in the courts for over ten years. Elisha B. Powell represents Mr. Jones.

MR. MOTT STOOD PAT.

A report from Washington has reached The Evening Times, in effect that Congressman L. W. Mott was one of the 174 members of the House to stand pat with the suffragists. He voted in favor of submitting an amendment to the United States Constitution to the state to bring about the enfranchisement of women.

Mr. Mott early in the campaign for woman's suffrage became an ardent supporter of the cause and he has been working toward its accomplishment ever since.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Great Britain has struck another heavy blow at Germany through Halifax. The customs authorities there have detained several hundred barrels of sausage casings bound for the Fatherland.

The Turkish army and navy always give a surprisingly good account of themselves—through their own press bureau.

Only eight of our largest war vessels are fit for service, says Congressman Gardner. There seems to be a difference between the navy's first-class battleships and battleships of the first class.

"Operate Again to Save Woman's Life."—Headline. Evidently the first operation failed to effect that end.

New York's births in 1914 were almost double the deaths. The police must have curbed some of the gunmen after all.

American passports seem to have become as positive a badge of the German as is the iron cross.

President Wilson's opposition to the literacy test may be due to his own inability to read the writing on the wall.

AUXILIARY GIVES ANNUAL REPORT

Treasury of the Lee Memorial Hospital Not Depleted at End of Year

The annual report of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Lee Memorial hospital have been submitted by Mrs. George E. True, treasurer, and by Mrs. E. E. Morrill, recording secretary.

That the finances of the organization have been well handled, and its condition prosperous is shown in this report. The balance remaining Jan. 1, 1915, after all bills have been paid is $38.84.

Mrs. George Webb, as president of the auxiliary and her corps of workers are to be congratulated for their efficient work.

The report as submitted follows:

Treasurer's Annual Report:

Fees		$ 32.00
Fines		10.70
Carnival		197.51
Paper day		59.25
Check from Mrs. Paddock		5.00
Nov. church collection		12.21
Jan. and July Div.		18.80
Sale of gas stove		3.00
		$328.97
Bal. Jan. 1st, 1914		$483.27
Total		$812.24
Disbursements		
Supply Com.	$235.29	
Flower Com.	15.50	
Expenses paper days.	8.50	
Graduating exercises.	21.53	
		$280.82
Bal. Jan. 1, 1915		$531.42

Report Visiting Nurse.

Jan. 1, 1914, Bal.		$62.95
Cash donations		52.00
From circles		106.01
Nurse collected		33.55
From dancing party		22.50
Jan. and July Div.		3.93
Total		$280.94
Disbursements		
Nurse's sal. 5¼ mo.	$235.00	
Drugs	6.10	
Morril Bros. printing.	1.00	
Total		$242.10
Jan. 1, 1915 bal.		38.84

Rec.-Sec.'s Annual Report.

The Woman's Auxiliary has been working for the aid of the hospital for eleven years, and at the close of the eleventh year we find the work going on quietly and smoothly, in the usual routine, which comes from the doing of about the same things each year.

Eleven business meetings have been held; one month there being no quorum.

Two ladies have been appointed from the Auxiliary each month to visit the hospital to keep in touch with the needs of the management; and also each month a basket of groceries has been sent.

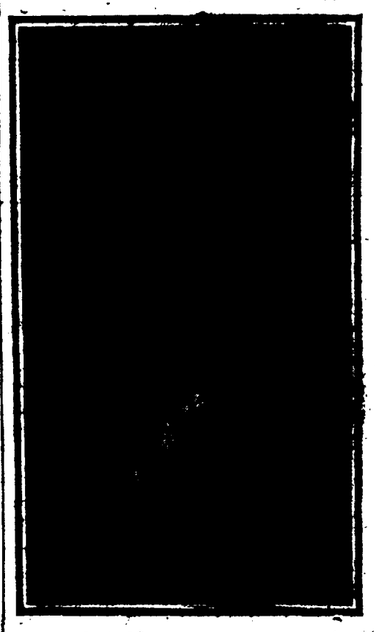
In May the ladies began to solicit fruit and jelly for the winter supply for patients and nurses. A goodly amount has been sent in, but more will be needed before fresh fruit comes.

In November four nurses graduated and the occasion was noticed by simple exercises and a dance, arranged by the entertainment committee. Pins were presented to the graduates by the auxiliary.

At Thanksgiving the usual donation was held; and that with two "paper days" about completed the activities of the year. Respectfully submitted, MRS. E. E. MORRILL.
Recording Secretary.

The hospital gratefully acknowledges the following list of donations for the month of December 1914, 6½ doz. wash cloths, Mrs. A. E. Hyde; 2 bu. apples, Dr. and Mrs. Haviland; 1 qt. peaches, Mrs. Dryer; 2 pts. citron, Marian Foster; fruit for ward patients, toys for ward baby, Electric Light Co.

December magazine, 10 cans jelly, Mrs. Pratt; groceries, jelly, fruit, Mrs. Marsden; 4 qts fruit, Mrs. E. S. Brown; 1 bu. onions, John Trimble; 11 lb. pickerel, C. P. Allen; flowers for wards, Women's Auxiliary; $1.00 for Christmas tree decorations, Dr. Fox. Basket of groceries, Miss Margaret Conley, Mrs. A. Krause, Mrs. P. J. O'Brien, Mrs. James Caffrey, Mrs. Joseph Connors, Mrs. C. S. Murphy.



MAYOR F. E. FOX.
President Ex-Officio of the Hospital Board.

BOSTON FELT THE GALE.

Boston, Jan. 13.—Shipping was crippled by a gale which swept the coast today. Anxiety was felt for many coasters which may not have reached harbors in time to escape the full force of the wind which at times blew sixty miles an hour. The rain during the night was followed by heavy snow today.

The storm brought a series of high tides ten feet more than normal and many places along the water front were flooded.

HEAVY STORM IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 13.—The storm of yesterday interfered to a considerable extent with shipping and railroad traffic.

Two persons were killed in this city as the direct result of the storm. While crossing a street in Brooklyn, shielding his face from the rain with an umbrella James Costello, a retired policeman, was struck and killed by an automobile. Charles Smith was swept from a barge off Columbia street, Brooklyn, and drowned.

Best quality rubbers, and rubber boots—Morton & Shattucks closing out sale. —Adv. 22

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

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17 N. Second Street

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason

David & Mason Agency

GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Phone 119 55 N. First st.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MEANS

SAFETY ECONOMY CLEANLINESS

Are you enjoying these comforts? If not, get your home wired at once.

WIRING DONE AT COST

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

WHO SHALL BE AT THE HEAD?

[illegible] Times [illegible]
[illegible] Important Question
[illegible] To Be Decided

[illegible] Shall Be President of the Chamber of Commerce [illegible]

The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Friday night, Jan. [illegible] to be present time little [illegible] said as to who shall be [illegible] next year. Shall [illegible] Chamber decide [illegible] the head of the [illegible]

It is probable that the man best qualified for the office do not want it, as the only remuneration is knocks and adverse criticism. The present occupant, President Penfield, has made a good president but the undersigned believes he will not accept the office again. With Mr. Penfield eliminated, who shall be the man?

If the Chamber is to promote an Industrial Campaign for Fulton and boost about the Industrial progress and betterment so earnestly discussed and agitated, the success of the undertaking will rest almost entirely upon the man who is elected president the coming year.

The man to be a successful president must know the city and its people, is to know its needs. The president must be a live wire, he must also be more than a live wire he must be the dynamo connection that makes the wire alive and no storage battery man will do either. "It is the live fish that swim up stream, dead ones float down." The president must be a man of bigness, no man of small girth, wearing a 6 1-4 size hat will do, because Fulton is on the map and the map has got to be enlarged. It sure will require the services of a big man to put through the city market, the free hitching sheds, the cold storage co-operative plant, and the commission wholesale market in connection with the state market department, the bringing in of new industries, the development of the city beautiful, and the general city development plan along the lines followed by other aggressive cities. President W. L. Whitaker, a man in every way capable for the job of president of the Chamber of Commerce for the coming year, I do not depreciate the worth of President Penfield, on the other hand I appreciate his untiring efforts, his faithful services for the Chamber's good. He has been a successful president. Let us acclaim him the commendation for which his success merits.

Let us join hands for the city's development through the Chamber of Commerce. Let's pull together, every body, for a bigger and a better Fulton.

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD JOSLIN.

FISH GRASS
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

THE ONYX COTTA'S DOWNED BY THE PIRATES.

At the Onyx bowling alleys last night the Pirates defeated the Onyx team in a one sided game.

Boutin of the Pirates rolled up a score of 589 in a three game series and also 216 in the single games.

The score follows:

ONYX COTTA.

Campbell	147	199	178	524
Dennison	164	133	164	461
Hunter	145	172	168	485
Van Buren	158	146	177	481
Murphy	200	152	116	468
Totals	814	802	803	
Average				2419

PIRATES.

Gardner	133	213	164	510
Boutin	185	188	216	589
Lewis	170	152	175	497
Bowers	165	177	182	524
Robarge	169	196	156	511
Totals	817	926	893	
Average				2631

Carner's VETERINARY OINTMENT for SCRATCHES is a guaranteed remedy. Manufactured by Geo. T. Carner, 118 Cayuga st. —Adv.

Shugrue Looks Good to Fans

New York, Jan. 14.—Joe Shugrue, the Jersey City fighter, looms up today as to the most logical candidate among the lightweight aspirants for Freddie Welsh's title. The Jersey boy has right had the better of South Cross the dusky fighter, in every ten round bout. While Shugrue's victory was not a crushing one, he fought the hard hitting dandy at his own game, stood toe to toe with the New York boy, exchanged punches and at times forced his opponent to back up. While Cross got in some telling blows in the ten rounds the speed of the Jersey lad bewildered him. The bout was full of action from the tap of the gong in the first round. Both boys were badly bruised at the finish.

Gene Moriarity's aggressiveness proved too much for Andy Carter and the Syracuse fighter had the better of a ten round preliminary.

YACHTING ACTIVITIES.

Although the appearance of the early spring robin has not yet been announced there is an under current in the Yacht club circles that bespeakes spring activities.

The Yacht club will hold an important meeting Friday evening, Jan. 29. Among the items of business to be settled is the date for the proposed banquet. It has been unofficially announced that Feb. 22 would probably be the day decided upon.

Boatbuilder M. C. Freeman reports he has a number of inquires for prices etc., on motor boats, and which acts as a fore runner for increased activities next season in this most delightful of acquatic sports.

With the spring the newly completed waterway from Phoenix to Oswego a distance of 26 miles, and with Ontario beyond, will call most alluringly to those with boating propensities.

WRESTLING MATCH.

Ed. Lewis, the "American Hercules," will wrestle Bob. Managoff, Turkish giant, in Oswego, Jan. 15th. Both men will weigh in at 215 lbs.

Fred Knoch of Syracuse will grapple with Young Ward of Fulton in the semi-final.

MEETING OF MODERN WOODMEN LAST NIGHT.

At a meeting of the Woodmen last night the following officers were installed by Officer Ora Palmer, and escort George Roy; council, D. Canfield; advisor, Wm. Middleton; banker, T. M. Roy, clerk, F. A. Hyde; assistant clerk J. Hawks; escort, L. C. Hyde; watchman, L. Baker, henry H. [illegible], Harry Seymour; physician, D. Joy.

Many delegates from Oswego, Mexico, and surrounding cities were present. After the business session a supper was served the guests by committeeman, Patrick Lilly, Fred Blodgett, N. W. Barker.

MASQUERADE ENJOYED.

The Select Embroidery club of the west side completely surprised Mrs. M. B. Hargrave, one of its members, at her new home, W. 1st st. Tuesday evening. Each member appeared in some quaint costume, two "colored ladies" in costume were among the fancy masqueraders. A very jolly time was enjoyed by all. Elaborate refreshments were served and a musical program given.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

In resonse to numerous inquiries relative to the expiration of the date when taxes are due and payable without fines attached, City Chamberlain Washburn has informed The Times that on and after Feb. 11 is the date.

TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS

Albany Jan. 14.—Henry D. Alexander formerly engineer on the barge canal, was today appointed department superintendent of public works by Gen. Wotherspoon. Among the appointments made were assistant superintendent eastern division, D. W. Lewis of Tribes Hill; assistant superintendent western division, Henry Kuenz of Rochester; claim agent, Matthew A. Heeran of Rensselaer; financial clerk, Henry L. Hulsalpelle of Watervliet.

SCHOENECK APPOINTS SAGE

Albany, Jan. 14.—After a brief session today the Assembly adjourned until tomorrow.

Gov. Schoeneck today announced the Senator standing committee for the Senate for the next two years with Senator Henry J. Sage of Albany as chairman of the committee of finance.

GREATEST HARVARD REGISTRATION.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 14.—More students are enrolled at Harvard University this year than ever before, according to the annual catalogue issued yesterday. The total number is 5,699, a gain of 292 over last year. Instructors number 859, an increase of fifty-six.

TO INSTALL OFFICERS.

Mary Patterson, Court of Amaranth will hold its installation of officers tomorrow evening at the Masonic rooms.

F. H. S. vs. A. H. S.

The basket ball team of the local high school will play the Auburn high school team at the city court tomorrow night. A good game is promised.

Those You Know

Everybody is interested and excited, wanting their favorite to win. Only one will get the pony and since they see how fine the outfit is they are very anxious to own him. Do you blame them?

* * *

The contest closes January 20th at 6 p. m.

* * *

There is a lively contest at Baldwinsville, also, one with the ponies at Oswego.

* * *

There are several ponies in town that are now in contests of different kinds.

* * *

Little Mabel Thomas of Hannibal won one in October in getting most subscribers for "The Farmers's Wife." Her pony is a second-cousin to Prince. Its name is Honey.

* * *

Six days more to hustle for Times' subscriptions and sell paid-in-advance trade cards.

* * *

He says he does not like "The Master Key" as well as he does "Rip Van Winkle"—That he says is great.

Taking Time by the Forelock.

He—Now that we are engaged, I may kiss you as much as I please, mayn't I? She—Yes, indeed! Make the most of your time, dear. There's no telling how long an engagement will last nowadays, you know.—Chicago News.

ANNUAL MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Oswego County Agricultural society was held yesterday. The following officers were elected: Pres., V. V. Vant; secy. C. I. Kingsbury; treas. W. H. Merriam.

V. V. Vant and C. I. Kingsbury were named as delegates to attend the annual state agriculsural meeting to be held at Albany, Jan. 20.

W. H. Merriam was appointed superintendent of the grounds, and chairman of the Privelege Com.

The grounds Mr. Merriam announces are to be put in good shape as soon as the weather permits so that fair season will find all in top notch order.

MAN IN JURED IN PAPER MILL.

Frank Finn, a native of Vermont, employed at the board and paper mill received a painful injury to his right hand yesterday afternoon about 2.30 o'clock. Finn was operating a paper making machine, and at a moment when the paper became clogged endeavored to remove the obstruction. In some way his right hand slipped, and entered between the revolving gears of the machine.

The middle finger was severed at the middle joint and the ring finger was badly lacerated.

Dr. Joy dressed the injury and believes that the one finger can be saved.

RALPH WORDEN ESCAPE DEATH.

Ralph Worden, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Worden, W. 1st st. narrowly escaped death today.

The little fellow was sledding near the west end of the lower bridge when the 12 o'clock south bound Empire United car rounded the corner. Unable to stop his sled he slid nearer the wheels, and those aboard the car grew frantic as the little form disappeared.

The motorman with great presence of mind and quick action brought the car to a dead stop.

Little Ralph was picked up with but a cut over his eye. A protruding rod on the car caught the boy and pushed him along safely in the snow.

Get your harness oiled and repaired at Geo. T. Carner's 118, Cayuga st. —Adv.

Community Notes

Miss M. Kenyon has returned to [illegible] after being entertained by friends in this city.

* * *

The Misses Fiarity and Donahue of Oswego were in this city to attend the K. of C. party Tuesday evening.

* * *

Miss Loretta Bonshai of Scriba is being entertained by friends in this city.

* * *

Miss Kittie Collins of Hannibal st. entertained over Sunday, Miss Marjorie Hayes of Syracuse.

* * *

A general union meeting of the Epworth league of this city will be held in the Brotherhood rooms of the First M. E. church, Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock. All are cordially invited to be present.

* * *

The Rev. M. G. Buck will address the Borrowed Time club on Monday afternoon. Every member is urged to be present.

* * *

Let's see, hasn't Dan Darleigh a clock 25 years old?

* * *

Miss Ada Thayer has returned from a visit with relatives in the vicinity of Kingston, Canada.

Special prices on 5-a horse Blankets at Geo. T. Carner's—Adv.

THEY LACE IN FRONT.

Never be satisfied with an ill fitted corset. Your figure reflects you almost as much as your face or outer apparel. Correctly fitted you not only feel better but you look much better.

Sold and fitted at
THE DIX STORE.

HAPPY HOUR
TONIGHT
THOMAS JEFFERSON
in
RIP VanWINKLE
an regular program
Don't forget the advance pony tickets.
1000 for $1.00, 6000 for $5.00

CLEARANCE SALE

300 Pairs of Men's and Women's Shoes; $2.50 to $3.50 value, at . **$1.69**

150 Pairs of Women's Shoes, $3.50 to $4.00 value, at **$1.89**

The entire line of New Fall Styles in Men's Women's and Childrens's Shoes at a price far below cost.

The stock is not old and out of style because we have been located in Fulton less than two years.

Men's Rubbers, Goodyear, $1.00 at . . **69c**
Women's Rubbers, Goodyear, 75c at . . **49c**
Misses Rubbers, Goodyear, 60c at . . . **39c**

All Rubbers Reduced at Less Than Cost

Men's Rubbers, 40c Men's Boots, **$1.69**
Women's Rubbers, 30c
Men's 1 buckle Heavy Arctics, $1.50 value, **79c**
Children's 4 buckle Arctics at **95c**

ENDICOTT, JOHNSON & CO.

FACTORY AND TANNERY STORE

EVERY OVERCOAT MUST GO

Now is the time to get the Biggest Values you ever got. See the Coats we are offering at

$9.85, $12 and $15

A Saving of $5 to $8 to You

SEE THE

Biggest Shirt Offering

EVER SHOWN HERE

Nobby Patterns Full Cut Shirts
Guaranteed Fast Colors

Best $1.00 Value for 78c

One of the Many Bargains in Our Clean-Up Sale

Sizes 13½ to 18 . . . **78c**

Better get your supply early, they won't last long.

S. Lipsky & Son

27 First Street Lewis Block Fulton, N. Y.

MILITIA GETS NEW NOTICE

New Administration Proposes to Build Up to Meet Demands of Reserve

Albany, Jan. 14.—The man who has a better idea of the strength and efficiency of the German army than anyone else in America is State Superintendent of Public Works, W. W. Wotherspoon, at one time chief of staff of the United States army.

The knowledge which Superintendent Wotherspoon possesses is based not so much upon what he has read as upon what he has seen. In the year 1911, then assistant chief of staff of the United States troops, he reviewed the armies of the Kaiser. Not from a distance nor as a mere bystander did the then major general view the fighting forces of the German Empire, but besides the emperor himself and in an official capacity as the representative of the United States government.

General Wotherspoon was greatly impressed with what he saw and formed a most favorable conclusion as to the military genius of the "War Lord." He found the Kaiser, whom he was intimately associated with for several days, a man of brilliant intellect and wide knowledge of events.

In 1911, it will be remembered, the relations which existed between Germany and Morocco were strained, so that the military manoeuvres of the troops of the Kaiser were the more interesting and their fighting strength well accentuated. General Wotherspoon saw ninety-six thousand troops upon a single field. All branches of the service passed in review before the Emperor. The marching powers and perfect organization of the troops were marvellous.

Although General Wotherspoon saw the practice marches and sham battles of the German soldiers, he did not inspect the fortifications of the martial empire. Questions regarding the training of the troops were freely asked, yet nothing was asked or said concerning the fortifications.

In his report as chief of staff of the United States army, submitted to the secretary of war in 1914, General Wotherspoon disclosed the fact that the total strength of the field or mobile forces in our army numbered less than 52,000 men. Three years previous he had seen 96,000 soldiers on review in Northern Germany.

"If from this strength," says the report, "the non-combatants and non-effectives, belonging to the regimental, troop, battery and company organizations, such as the non-commissioned staff, musicians, cooks, scouts, etc., which aggregate 5,376, are deducted, the actual fighting strength of the army with the colors, and without deduction for officers and men sick, on furloughs, detache service, etc., would be 2,738 officers and 45,968 enlisted men."

It is further shown in the report in question that the total strength of the organized militia is the United States is 8,323 officers and 119,687 enlisted men. From this number the twenty-second regiment, disbanded by order of Major General O'Ryan of the New York state national guard, must be deducted.

In view of the report of General Wotherspoon and the disbanding of the twenty-second regiment, there is likely to be some militia legislation this year which will tend to increase the strength of the State's citizen soldiery.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. Sloan of W. 1st st. have been the guest of out-of-town friends.

* * *

Mrs. J. Sherman of W. 3d st., has has returned to this city after spending some time at Malden, N. Y., where Mr. Sherman has an important position. They will remove to that place in the near future. Their local friends regret the departure.

* * *

Miss Eva Powers was surprised by a party of her young friends at her home in Park st. last evening. A jolly time was enjoyed by all.

* * *

The annual business meeting of the Woman's Missionary societies of the Congregational church was held this afternoon. A supper followed.

* * *

Dr. L. F. Jay has removed his office to 189 S. 1st st.

* * *

Miss Lucy Williams is ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edward Parker, W. 3d st.

* * *

Fireman Dingman is a typhoid patient at the Lee Memorial hospital.

* * *

Buells orchestra will be heard at the Onyx store Saturday evening.

* * *

Commodore A. T. Oliver and family have returned from New York city.

* * *

Troop 2 of the Boy Scouts met last night at the Presbyterian church.

* * *

Undertaker Joseph Youngs spent the day yesterday in Oswego, the guest of John Dain.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mills of W. 1st st. returned home yesterday having spent a few days visiting Mrs. Lena Bates of Jordan.

* * *

Miss Frances Forsyth, librarian, is in Syracuse today.

* * *

F. E. Pullen, who is in the U. S. navy, being a jackie aboard the "South Carolina" has been confined to the naval hospital in Philadelphia suffering from pneumonia. His father received word today from the naval hospital authorities that he is recovering nicely.

* * *

Mrs. Nellie Burns of Providence, R. I., who has been visiting relatives in this city for the past week, returns today.

* * *

Oliver Burns of Providence, R. I. is removing to this city to live with his aunt, Mrs. Patrick Lilly of N. 7th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Judd Blakely, of Hannibal, are visiting a niece, Mrs. Blanche Warren of Gansevoort st.

NO PUBLIC LENDING.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 14.—"I am strongly in favor of rural credits legislation both on the part of the federal government and of the States," declared Secretary Houston in an address today before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The Secretary, however, advised against the Federal or State governments voting money out of the public treasuries to support such a system. Such aid is neither necessary nor desirable, he said, because "much of the lending on farm securities will be done by private establishments."

Secretary Houston predicted future success for the farmer and said he "need not fear the competition of the world."

Carner's Stock Food Tonic is made in Fulton and is guaranteed to be pure and of the highest quality. Geo. T. Carner, 118 Cayuga st. —Adv.

Don't Feel Like Eating a Harty Meal

Why not try a little

Hot Malted Milk

With an Egg

or

Tomato, Clam, Chicken or Beef Bouillon

We make them to suit every taste, besides they are invigorating, nourishing and healthful.

DON'T FORGET

Buell's Full Orchestra Saturday Night

THE ONYX

Phone 80

Quirk Theatre Building

Exclusive Sale of Lehigh Valley Coal

L. P. SMITH CO.

Heating and Plumbing

BOLD BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN

Brakeman Cushion Robbed of $35 and a Gold Watch; Two Men Arrested

Syracuse, Jan. 14.—James Cushion, a brakeman on a New York Central freight train, was held up at the point of a revolver at 7.30 o'clock last night between Belle Isle and Amboy and was robbed of $35 and a gold watch by two men, who disappeared.

The robbers were riding on the train. A short distance west of Belle Isle they pulled the air brakes, stopping the train. When Cushion ran back to the rear of the train to learn the cause of the stop two men came from behind one of the freight cars and ordered him to throw up his hands.

One of the robbers held the revolver pointed at Cushion's head, while the other robbed him. Cushion made an attempt to call to Conductor F. J. Lauer for help, but the men threatened to kill him if he made an outcry. Neither the engineer nor the conductor of the train was aware of the robbery until Cushion ran to the front of the freight train and told his expeience.

The conductor and brakeman went immediately to the Amboy station and had the train dispatcher telegraph news of the robbery to Captain Frank E. Welch of the New York Central detective force in this city. They also gave a good description of the men who, they thought, had gone in the direction of this city.

Before leaving Cushion the robbers warned him not to make any outcry or they would return and kill him. They then disappeared in the darkness.

On receipt of the news Captain Welch sent Railroad Detective James Nunan in a taxicab to the Genesee junction, where he arrested two men. They gave their names as Thomas O'Brien and Thomas McTassey. They admitted that had been on the train, but said that they had it at Belle Isle and were on their way back to Utica. They are being held until Cushion arrives from Buffalo to see if he can identify them.

Neither of them had money, watch or revolver when searched at Police Headquarters. They said that they were out of work and were going west to seek employment, but when they reached Belle Isle had decided to return.

Neither Conductor Lauer nor Cushion recalled seeing any person board the train when it left the city, or at any other point.

It is believed that the highwaymen were hiding in one of the empty freight cars when the train passed through this city, and waited for an opportunity for the hold-up.

Captain Welch and a squad of his detectives at a late hour last night were searching the vicinity where the train was held up. They looked for a revolver, which they believed may have been thrown away by the robbers.

The police in this city notified, and the entire detective force aided the railroad men in the search for the highwaymen.

SEVENTY HIGH PRICED CATTLE ARE SOLD.

Syracuse, Jan. 14.—Seventy head of blooded cattle were sold at the first day's auction at the Liverpool-Pavilion yesterday. The total value of sales exceeded $18,000, and, although few extraordinarily high prices were reached, the average price paid was gratifying to the managers of the sale.

A bull calf sold by J. A. Stanton & Sons of New Woodstock brought the highest price of the day. He was sold for $950 to R. D. Lee of Canenovia.

Dealers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan were present at the sale, which will end today. Following yesterday's sale a smoker, at which several hundred cattlemen were present, was held at the Yates Hotel.

COTTON REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 14.—A report issued by the Census bureau today shows cotton, exclusive of linters, consumed during December 450,834 running bales in 1914, compared with 456,262 bales in 1913; held in manufacturing establishments on December 31, 1,342,300 bales in 1914 and 1,728,559 in 1913; and in independent warehouses 5,187,877 bales in 1914 and 3,312,793 in 1913. Imports 32,293 equivalent five hundred pound bales in 1914 and 15,815 in 1913; export including linters 1,202,115 running bales in 1914 and 1,230,039 in 1913.

JUDGE COVILLE HEADS BANK.

Officers of Central Square Institution Elected Yesterday.

Central Square, Jan. 13.—The First National Bank of Central Square held its annual meeting yesterday and re-elected officers for the ensuing year. The bank has been organized three years and has grown to a gratifying extent. The deposits are now upwards of $230,000, which makes this bank one of the largest of the national banks in the county, outside of Oswego, Fulton and Pulaski.

County Judge Henry D. Coville was elected president and the following other officers were chosen: Vice-president, H. C. Low; cashier, R. L. Jones; directors, Henry D. Coville, H. C. Low, W. H. Woodworth, O. E. West, G. A. Courbat, J. C. Carver, Dr. W. H. Conterman, Dr. F. R. Strong and James Gallagher of Cleveland.

"AFTER THE BALL."

A little maiden,
Climbed an old man's knee,
Begged for a story,
Do uncle, please.

And the story that Herbert Kelcey tells this little girl, as the story unfolds would wring the heart of a stone. He tells her how he lost his beautiful sweetheart Louise, played by Mr. Kelcey's co-star Effie Shannon. Unbidden tears will spring to the eyes only to be brushed away with a smile, as the artists sway the audience with their natural gift for acting. There are many sensational death defying scenes embodied in the production. The audience are taken to many strange lands including the Arabian desert, a Turkish harem in gay Paris with its glittering cabarets, then among the Samoians who are a weird and strange people, a scene aboard an ocean going yacht, the Acquatania with four thousand passengers on board, a scene at the race track with over ten thousand people in attendance, a heart breaking race between fine thoroughbreds are shown in which two jockeys, making in all the most startling heart gripping and sensational photo-play ever produced. It will be seen at The Quirk tonight.

BOMB EXPLOSION KILLS BAKER.

New York, Jan. 14.—Hundreds of persons were riven into the streets today by a fire and bomb explosion in two different sections of the city. A bomb was set off in the building occupied Benedetto Besenti, a prosperous baker, at 2420 Hughes ave. the Bronx. The explosion aroused the neighborhood and hundreds fled to the street in terror. No one was injured. Forty families were ordered out of their homes by firemen when fire gutted a factory building at 315-319 East 94th st. opposite their dwelling. The loss was $30,000.

ONE MONARCHY WANTS PEACE.

Copenhagen, Jan. 14.—The well informed Danish paper Politiken states that the resignation of Count Berchtold as Austro-Hungarian foreign minister will cause a renewal of rumors that the dual monarchy, particularly Hungary, wants to make peace.

"The dual monarchy is surrounded with difficulties of a grave character," it says. "Count erchtold was primarily responsible for the events which led to the war. Vienna papers suggest that the time is ripe for an honorable peace. They probably reflect the opinions of the bulk of the people."

PONY CONTEST NEWS.

Prince made his bow yesterday. He was hitched up in the cart dressed in the brand-new harness and was driven around the down town section and spent the afternoon at the Happy Hour.

* * *

An impartial committee selected by the business men will take charge of the counting and will make the award to the one receiving the highest number of votes.

* * *

The grandpas and grandmas of contestants, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, all swarmed around to look at him. He liked the ladies and children best.

* * *

They all said he is a dandy—and he is.

* * *

Wednesday being the day for depositing votes, the contestants and their friends were very busy.

* * *

One contestant's father said he had ridden a great many miles collecting votes for his little 7-year-old daughter and that the territory had been gone over with a fine tooth comb. They couldn't have found any more than he found.

Geo. T. Carner is closing out his entire stock of Mens' and Womens' Fur Coats at special low prices. —Adv.

HAVE YOU AN IDEA?

Then Take It to Tomorrow Night's Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

New ideas are wanted, that is, members of the Chamber of Commerce are looked to for them, at the meeting to be held tomorrow evening in Woodmen's hall, in 1st st.

Next in importance to the advancement of fresh ideas is the consideration of a plea for the Mercy Band, a movement on foot for the relief of sufferers as the result of the prevailing European madness.

Then another feature of the evening will be the reading of reports of officers, what they have accomplished, etc., during 1914.

Neatsfoot Harness Oil ready for use at Geo. T. Carner's. —Adv.

HIPPODROME THEATRE

THURSDAY.

"WITHIN AN ACE,"

A Vitagraph Drama in two Parts With 4 other Good Reels.

FRIDAY.

"THE THEFT OF THE CROWN JEWELS"

Kalem's Most Famous Production

Admission 5 cents.

FIRST NATIONAL'S OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected yesterday at the annual meeting of the directors of the First National Bank: Pres., L. W. Emerick; vice-pres., F. A. Gage; cashier, L. C. Foster.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Lost—Box containing crochet hooks and work, tatting shuttle and tatting, handkerchief and embroidery scissors. Mrs. Albert Paddock, Fulton, R. D. No. 1, or call Phone 5915.

For Sale—Edison phonograph, with 35 records. Best of condition, cheap for cash. 110 W. First St. F. H. Craver 22c

Family Washing—Wanted by reliable woman at 10 Wells st. 22c

Cheese Cheese Cheese

Sage, Roquefort, Limburger
Snappy, Edam, Pineapple
Switzer, Camembert and
Philadelphia Cream.

At

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT.

A Return Engagement of the Famous Song Play "After the Ball."

Balcony and Main Floor 5c and 10c. Seats now Selling.

FRIDAY.

Harry Davis, Eccentric Juggler
Young and Weston, Comedy Singing and Dancing.
Ray, Cobb and Watson, comedy and Harmony Singing.
Janet Spellman, Comedienne
The Incomparible Mlapah Selbini, the Cleverest Woman in all the World, Assisted by the Famous Archie Boyer. Five Years Stars of "Next Door Co."

World's Film Co. Presents

"THE OUTLAW'S REFORM."

In 4 parts.

Prices, Matinee 10c and 15c. Night 10c, 15c and 20c.

GREAT BARGAINS GREAT BARGAINS

Annual Clearance Sale of Fine Pianos

Including Two Pianos Slightly Damaged in Shipment

AT FACTORY COST

Several Parlor Organs taken in exchange, in fine condition, at little prices.

WE ASSURE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED

Bogue Piano Store

22 YEAR 61 FIRST STREET 22 YEAR

THE QUIRK

To-Night

THE PHOTO DRAMA COMPANY

Presents

HERBERT KELCEY

AND

EFFIE SHANNON

In the Six Part Photoplay

"AFTER THE BALL"

Taken from Charles K. Harris' World Famous Song.

Produced by Pierce Kingsley of Syracuse

ADMISSION

Balcony, 5c Lower Floor, 10c

RAPID TRANSIT IS EXPENSIVE

Public Service Commission In First District Cost Millions of Dollars

Albany, N. Y. Jan. 13.—According to its annual report, submitted to the legislature here today, the Public Service Commission of the first district, having jurisdiction only in the city of New York, cost practically $2,500,000 last year. Of this $2,500,000 was chargeable to rapid transit, and will be included in the cost of construction of the rural system, so as to become a part of the city capitalization on which the companies earn interest and sinking fund payment.

The Public Service Commissions expense amounts to 6 per cent. of the cost of construction. The commission employs 2,100 persons of whom 1,800 are engaged on rapid transit work.

In the year of 1914 the commission awarded contracts aggregating $72,000,000. The city and the two companies, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the New York Municipal Railway Company (The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subsidiary) paid out $26,000,000. At the close of year, sixty-four of the eighty-three sections on the city owned lines of the Dual System were under contract. The aggregate of the contract prices being $142,000,000.

New Subways.

Transit relief, the report says, will be provided in a measure during the year 1915 by the temporary operation of the Steinway Tunnel and the Fourth av., subway in Brooklyn, both of which are expected to be opened in the spring. The Steinway Tunnel runs from 42nd st. Manhattan, under the East River to Long Island City, and is now being put in shape for temporary operation by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, with transfers to and from the existing subway. The Fourth av. subway in Brooklyn runs from the Municipal building in Manhattan, through the Center st. loop subway to the Manhattan bridge, over that bridge to Flatbush av. Extension Fulton st, Ashland Place and Fourth av. to 86th st. It is practically completed as far as 43d st., and work is well advanced on the extension from 43d to 86th st. The commission expects to have the extension completed as far as 65th st. so that track-laying may begin by April 1st. The reconstructed Sea Beach railroad of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, now approaching completion, joins the Fourth av. subway at 65th st. and runs from there to Coney Island. The commission is planning to have temporary operation of the whole line from the Municipal building, Manhattan, to Coney Island before the opening of the summer season.

The next relief, it stated will come from the beginning of the operation of the new elevated railroads, third-tracking and extensions. Contracts for the third-tracking of the lines in Manhattan and the Bronx were awarded during the year, and work is well advanced. In Brooklyn the New York Municipal Railway Corporation has begun work on the third tracking of the Fulton st. and Broadway elevated railroads, has completed an extension to Lutheran Cemetery and is making good progress on the extension of the Fulton st. line our Liberty av. to Lefferts av. Queens. Operation of all these extensions, as well as the new city lines in Queens, should be possible during the year 1916. Following that, and probably toward the end of 1917, the operation of the new subways in Lexington av. 7th av. and Broadway, Manhattan, and in Eastern Parkway, may be expected.

City Owned Lines.

The total cost of the new system is estimated at $330,000,000 of which the city will supply about $164,000,000 the Interborough Rapid Transit Company about $105,000,000 and the New York Municipal Railway corporation about $61,000,000. This includes both construction and equipment. The cost of construction alone of the city-owned lines is estimated at $238,000,000.

In October, 1914, the subway ended its tenth year of operation. From the day it was opened, October 27, 1904, up to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the ticket sales aggregated $2,332,401435, and the gross receipts $120,084,198.

Car collisions	1,309
Persons struck	3,555
Vehicles struck	14,692
Boarding	9,920
Alighting	10,133
Electric Shocks	391
Derailments	2,968
Other accidents	27,342
Passengers	29,965
Employes	9,471
Others	6,048
Totals	45,484
Killed	292
Fractured Skulls	85
Amputated Limbs	39
Broken limbs	356
Other serious	1,818
Totals	2,590

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, the total number of passengers carried by all street railroads in the first district, is, elevated, subway and surface lines was 1,813,204,692, an increase of 43,328,184 over the previous year. The total receipts of such companies for the year were $94,153,673.93, an increase of $2,012,068.99. Estimating the population of the greater city at $5,460,000, this is $17.43 per capita for street car fares.

During the calendar year 1913 the gas companies sold $34,835,210.64 worth of gas to the public, which is equivalent to a per capita payment of $6.70. For electric current in the same year the people of the city paid $32,897,659.80, or $6.32 per capita. This makes a total of $161,886,544.37 or $30.45 per capita paid in, twelve months by the citizens of New York for transportation, gas and electric service.

CARTOONIST DEMAREE WILL PITCH FOR THE PHILLIES THIS YEAR.

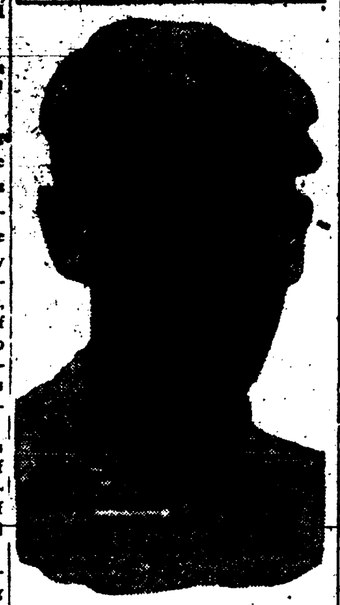


Photo by American Press Association.

Al Demaree, one of the men traded by the New York Giants to the Philadelphia club for Hans Lobert, combines his pitching activities with drawing cartoons for newspapers. There are those who think the drawing interferes with the pitching. At any rate, Demaree fell off in his work last year, winning ten games and losing seventeen. In 1913 he won thirteen and lost four. Demaree is not strong physically, and he often weakens after seven or eight innings.

DERRILL PRATT OF THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS MAY MANAGE WICHITA TEAM.

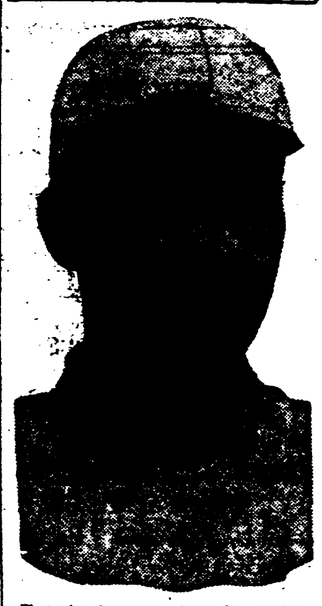


Photo by American Press Association

Derrill Pratt, second baseman for the St. Louis Browns, has managerial aspirations, and he is dickering for the job of handling the Wichita team of the Western league. Wichita can get him for $2,500, and, as he is a good player, this price is satisfactory. Manager Branch Rickey is not eager to dispose of him, but will let him go if Pratt, who is popular in St. Louis, sees a chance to better himself.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 14.—Freddie Welsh will be lightweight champion of the world just so long as he dodges meeting one of the first class American scrappers in a decision bout. The first time he does it's a fairly safe bet that Welsh will be dethroned, in case he tries conclusions with one of the half dozen first class battlers who represent the U. S. A.

Welsh already has been outpointed in no-decision bouts by Charley White, of Chicago, and Young Shugrue, of Jersey City. Over a long route it seems pretty certain that either could take Welsh's measure. Willie Ritchie, if he ever got another chance at Welsh, looks good enough to win back the title, provided that an American referee preside at the affair. Johnny Dundee, recently graduated from the featherweight division, is game, fast and a good hitter. He'd have at least an even chance against the Briton.

Johnny Kilbane, ranked as Welsh's superior in punching power and equal to Welsh in scientific qualities, would be a good bet if he ever got a chance against Welsh. Kilbane is featherweight champion just now, but he has begun to outgrow his class. He is looking around for scraps with lightweights, but, up to the present, Welsh has ignored him.

Fact is, the pugilistic woods just now are full of good lightweights. There are more top-notchers today than there has been at one time for many years. In addition to those already mentioned they are plenty of good lightweights who are in the "Comer" class—and some who are in the "going" class.

Leach Cross, once ranked among the best lightweights in the country, is slipping. But he's still good. Johnny ("Young") Lustig, of New York, is coming fast and in a few months more may rank with the classiest performers in theg ame. Joe Rivers, the Mexican, is slipping. "Harlem Tommy" Murphy is doing likewise. But both are still capable of putting up a real argument.

Battling Terry, of Newcastle, Pa., has been coming along nicely. He has been worked along easy stages and is rising to a point now where he is getting lots of recognition. Terry's most recent notable performance was a victory over Hal Stewart in Grand Rapids, on New Year's day. Stewart a short time before had beaten Joe Mandot.

There's a chap named Gallant from up in Boston town who is coming along at a great rate, too, and scattered throughout the west are some other youngsters in the lightweight division who promise to have a nation wide reputation within a year or so.

The fact that the harvest of lightweights has been good this year and will be even better next year must be pleasing to the fight fans. A battle between lightweights usually is worth the price of admission. Fans ought to get paid—instead of paying—to see "white hopes" perform. Middleweight bouts, of late, don't furnish the excitement and thrill of other years.

And so the public, of late, has turned to the lightweight division and it finds that the division has become populated with at least a dozen top-notchers and a dozen others who promise to reach the crest within a short time.

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

Charley Dooin, former manager of the Phillies, is the latest player to turn against organized baseball. He said he would go to Chicago of his own free will to testify in the suif of the Federal league against the National and American leagues.

Every one is doin' it, including Charley Dooin,
Every one is jumping on the moguls with both feet;
Every one is suing them; not a soul is wooing them,
They seem almost as helpless as the German fleet.

"I will not slave for magnates any more,
They've put me on the bum," said Charley Dooin;
It's getting worse than serving in the war,
It's nothing more than wrinkles, rage and ruin."

After watching the antics of some alleged ball players, it seems to us that the ten day clause was about ten days too long.

Clara Madure won't be killed. Clara was the bear mascot of the Cubs. She outgrew her gentleness and was due for the executioners block. Then a Chicago fan stepped in and bought her.

Howard has killed the sport for the fans. What's the use of trying to "bean" an umpire with a paper cup?

Usually boys want to become baseball players.

But there is no accounting for tastes. "Next to making a name for myself as a baseball player it has always been my ambition to become a newspaper writer," is the statement credited to Casey Stengel.

Probably there is no truth in the report that when Mahan began to speak in modest protest to the many compliments heaped upon him the veteran umpire pulled out his watch.

Representative Howard of Georgia, shoved a bill through the House forcing the Washington ball club to furnish drinking water and individual paper cups to fans during games.

The Suprbas may not win the National League pennant, but there is no telling what will happen if the luck of Charles H. Ebbets holds. On Monday he sent umbrellas to a number of members of the Baseball Writers' Association, and yesterday it rained.

Tommy Connolly, umpire, was one of the speakers at the dinner which the citizens of Natick, Mass., gave on Monday to Eddie Mahan, captain of the Harvard eleven and pitcher of the nine. Mahan is the first pitcher ever honored by Connolly.

L. J. Cadore, a young pitcher of the Superbas confesses in a letter to "The Eagle" that he was a strange child.

"I lived in Brooklyn until I was 12 years old," he writes, "and it was my only ambition to be able to play on the Brooklyn team."

In the same great human document Stengel declares: "I may be a poor hunter and a hick of a farmer, but I defy the boys to show me anything about dancing." Folk who have watched Mr. Stengel circling about under a high fly will readily credit his claim to terpsichorean ability.

OSWEGO MILK DEALERS MUST COMPLY WITH LAW.

Oswego, Jan. 13.—Health Officer Dr. J. K. Stockwell, at a meeting of the Board of Health last night, served warning that milk peddlers must, before March 31, when the new ruling go into effect relative to the branding of milk, comply with every State regulationu. This means that their supply of milk must be up to a certain standard, that they must give the source of supply and their score card show a uniformity of quality. Dr. Stockwell said that he had issued twelve temporary permits and the source of supply as given by the twelve dealers was twenty-seven dairies. He said forty peddlers were selling milk in Oswego and there must be at least seventy-five dairies sending milk into the city. But twenty dairies have been regularly inspected, Dr. Stockwell said, and before he will issue any more permits he announced that every dairy must be inspected. As matters now stand, he said, dealers were getting milk from dairies that have never been inspected and good milk is being mixed with an inferior quality.

Savings on the kind of shoes you like best—our prices are cut to close everything out—Morton & Shattuck. —Adv. 20

HANS LOBERT WILL WEAR GIANT UNIFORM AND PLAY THIRD BASE.

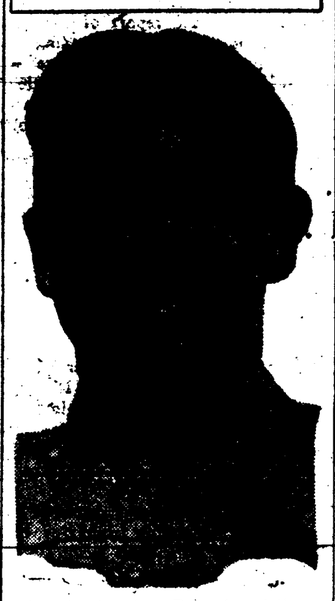


Photo by American Press Association.

Hans Lobert has been added to the roster of the New York Giants, being obtained from Philadelphia in a trade, and he is expected to bolster up the infield next season by playing third base. Though not the hardest hitter in the league, Lobert swats the ball with considerable activity, and his speed on the bases makes him a valuable man to have around. Lobert is thirty-four years old and has been in the big league since 1903.

SUBMARINE TO BE SUBMERGED A DAY.

Boat to be Giant of Her Class Among Eight Contracted for by U. S. Navy.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The sea going submarine to be built according to the contract given out by Secretary Daniels, is an entirely new type, so far as the United States Navy is concerned. She will be of more than 1,000 tons displacement, with a sailing radius of about 3,000 miles, and is to be equipped with the greatest number of torpedo tubes ever installed in a submarine of American construction. In the opinion of the Navy Department she is destined to be the most powerful under-surface ship in the world. Her speed will be twenty knots on the surface and eleven under electric propulsion when submerged.

The coast defence submarines will be only about one-third her size, and resemble the submarines of recent construction. The department considered seriously the building of even smaller vessels, and invited bids on boats of which eight could be constructed for the money available instead of seven. But the military characteristics of the smaller vessels were distinctly inferior, so it was decided that the greatest gain of sea power would follow the construction of seven of larger size.

The contract for the seagoing submarine was awarded to the Electric Boat Co. at Quincy, Mass., for $1,350,000. The same company got the contract for the construction of three of the coast defence submarines, at $450,000 each, at Seattle Wash., the Seattle Construction and Drydock Co. Seattle Wash., sub-contractors. The contract for the other four coast defence submarines was awarded to the Lake Torpedo Boat Co. Bridgeport, Conn., at $427,000 each.

The award for three vessels to be constructed at Seattle was in conformity with the law requiring at least three of the submarines to be built on the Pacific Coast, provided the extra cost would not exceed that of the transportation of the vessels from the Atlantic to the acific.

The big seagoing submarine will be able o travel completely submerged for more than a whole day. On her deck will be carried rapid-fire guns, which will be completely inclosed when the vessel dives.

Some Slang Words.

A remarkable fact is that many slang words have a classical origin. For example, the word "mill," a vulgarism for a fight, is traceable to the Greek word "hamilla," which means a combat.

"Uncle," the affectionate term for a pawnbroker, is derived from the Latin "uncus," a hook on which the article pledged was hung.

To go before "the beak" is a distinct reference to the old Roman custom of adorning the platform from which justice dispensed with the beaks of ships, which platform came to be called the rostrum, that being the Latin for a beak or prow.

Great Revenge.

Says the woman, "Oh, that mine enemy would let me trim a hat for her."—Cleveland Leader.

Points for Mothers

Bedtime Romping.

Do not let the children romp too much just at bedtime and give only a light supper if they are to sleep well. A little child is active all day, and as bedtime approaches the brain and body must be quieted.

One of the greatest dangers to a child is nerve fatigue, which leads to more serious troubles in later life, and the two best preventives of nervousness in children are nourishing food and plenty of sleep. One of the best authorities says that for the first six months a baby should sleep from sixteen to eighteen hours a day; from six months to one year a child needs from fourteen to fifteen hours sleep; at two years, thirteen to fourteen hours; at four years, eleven to twelve hours, and from six to ten years, from ten to eleven hours.

Nine hours' sleep is needed for children from ten to sixteen, and it remains for parents to see that they get it at this most important period, when school hours and lessons are long and the physical body is changing from childhood to young man and woman hood.

This is the time when nervous disorders are most apt to show, and the child who has been trained to get plenty of restful sleep at regular hours will get through the best.

Does Food Influence Our Looks?

You can, according to the opinion of a distinguished food expert, alter your children's features by varying their food.

If your little daughter, for instance, has too heavy a face, too massive a chin, and you are afraid that she will grow up unprepossessing cease to give her foods with starch in them, and she will become dainty and graceful.

Should she, on the other hand, be too slender of feature, with a tiny chin, you can develop rounded curves by giving her more starch than she has been having.

Man is what he eats, says the expert, and he then mentions such divergencies from the normal facial type as "starch chin," "onion chin," "tea drinker's teeth," "full lipped sugar mouth" and "potato lip." These divergencies, he says, are caused by the articles of diet named.

The food eaten makes an enormous difference in people's appearance, and, though it cannot alter the framework of the adult face, it can that of young children while their bones are still growing.

Girls Who Ape Their Elders.

The schoolgirl nowadays wears her hair in the latest style; her skirts are as tight as the law allows and as long as her height permits. Her feet are covered with the smartest French heeled slippers, and the sheerest silk gauze stockings pretend to cover her ankles. She affects the debutante slouch and a languid air, and no one could tell by looking at her face that it had ever known soap and water, for it is often so caked with rouge and powder that the natural complexion is quite concealed.

Where are the maternal eyes when the girls' clothes are ordered? It is decidedly time that girls became girls again and not young ladies of the world at fourteen or fifteen. Mothers should insist on their daughters remaining children in dress and custom until they have left school. They will be women long enough. They should not be allowed to cut their childhood short.

Teaching Consideration.

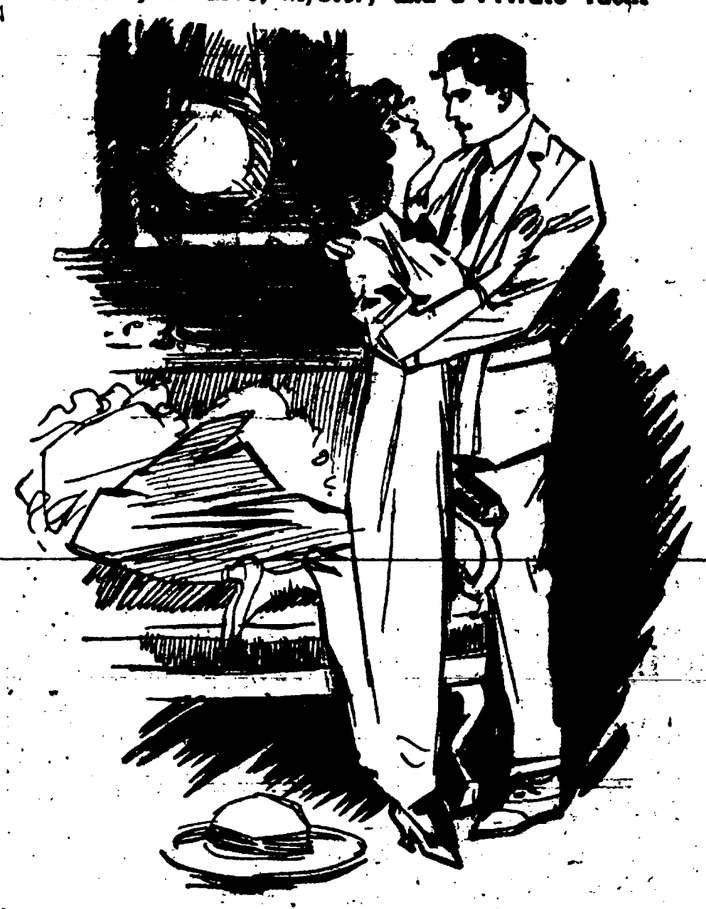
A wise, loving mother will make it her special duty to train her little ones to be willing to please others. They so quickly learn to regard it as an honor to be allowed to carry a message, they soon find a pleasure in resigning a toy to a younger brother or sister. Some children are difficult to manage, but generally they are tractable, and so much depends on how we treat them. We forget too often the injunction, "Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath." We are very prone to be polite to our casual guest and most abrupt in manner to our children. A child's employments are to him as momentous as our own occupations, and to be hastily told to run a message when he is absorbed in a thrilling fairy tale and to expect him to obey with smiling alacrity is perhaps not a little unreasonable. Yet if he is addressed gently the chances are he will not only obey cheerfully, but be pleased to help you.

Too Much Amusement.

It never seems to occur to some mothers that they are responsible for the nervousness of their children by trying to amuse them too much. Sometimes it is just as well to set the baby down on a blanket with some pretty toys near at hand and then leave him to himself. He may set up a howl, but that will not do him any harm. Let him cry for awhile. It will help expand his lungs, and then he will begin to look at the toys and may be found later playing with them or tickling his own toes. He will be quiet and may have learned a few things for himself. Don't try to amuse your child all the time, as it prevents his taking the initiative, makes him dependent upon you and you often weary him with too much attention.

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER XIII.

Oleson's Story.

HENRIETTA SLOANE was called next.

"Your name?"

"Henrietta Sloane."

"Are you married?"

"A widow."

"When and where were you born?"

"Isle of Man, Dec. 11, 1872."

"How long have you lived in the United States?"

"Since I was two."

"Your position on the yacht Ella?"

"Stewardess."

"Before that?"

"On the Baltic, between Liverpool and New York. That was how I met Mrs. Turner."

"Where was your room on the yacht Ella?"

"Off the chart room."

"Will you indicate it on this diagram?"

"It was there." (Pointing.)

The diagram was shown to the jury.

"There are two bunks in this room. Which was yours?"

"The one at the side. The one opposite the door was Karen's."

"Tell what happened on the night of Aug. 11 and morning of the 12th."

"I went to bed early. Karen Hansen had not come down by midnight. When I opened the door I saw why. Mr. Turner and Mr. Singleton were there drinking."

The defense objected to this, but was overruled by the court.

"Mr. Vail was trying to persuade the mate to go on deck before the captain came down."

"Did he go?"

"No."

"What comment did Mr. Singleton make?"

"He said he hoped the captain would come. He wanted a chance to get at him."

"What happened after that?"

"The captain came down and ordered the mate on deck. Mr. Vail and the captain got Mr. Turner to his room."

"How do you know that?"

"I opened my door."

"What then?"

"Karen came down at 12:30. We went to bed. At ten minutes to 3 the bell rang for Karen. She got up and put on a wrapper and slippers. She was grumbling and I told her to put out the light and let me sleep. As she opened the door she screamed and fell back on the floor. Something struck me on the shoulder, and I fainted. I learned later it was the ax."



"Did you hear any sound outside before you opened the door?"

"A curious chopping sound. I spoke of it to her. It came from the chart room."

"When the girl fell back into the room did you see any one beyond her?"

"I saw something—I couldn't say just what."

"Was what you saw a figure?"

"I—I am not certain. It was light—almost white."

"Can you not describe it?"

"I am afraid not—except that it seemed white."

"How tall was it?"

"I couldn't say."

"As tall as the girl?"

"Just about, perhaps."

"Think of something that it resembled. This is important, Mrs. Sloane. You must make an effort."

"I think it looked most like a fountain."

Even the jury laughed at this, and yet, after all, Mrs. Sloane was right—or nearly so.

"That is curious. How did it resemble a fountain?"

"Perhaps I should have said a fountain in moonlight—white and misty and—and flowing."

"And yet, this curious shaped object threw the ax at you, didn't it?"

There was an objection to the form of this question, but the court overruled it.

"I did not say it threw the ax. I did not see it thrown. I felt it."

"Did you know the first mate, Singleton, before you met on the Ella?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where?"

"We were on the same vessel two years ago, the American, for Bermuda."

"Were you friends?"

"Yes," very low.

"Were you engaged to marry him at one time?"

"Yes."

"Why did you break it off?"

"We differed about a good many things."

After a long battle the prosecuting attorney was allowed to show that following the breaking off of her relations with Singleton she had been a witness against him in an assault and battery case and had testified to his violence of temper. The dispute took so long that there was only time for her cross examination. The effect of the evidence so far was distinctly bad for Singleton.

His attorney, a young and intelligent Jew, cross examined Mrs. Sloane.

Attorney For the Defense—Did you ever write a letter to the defendant, Mrs. Sloane, threatening him if he did not marry you?

"I do not recall such a letter."

"Is this letter in your writing?"

"I think so. Yes."

"Mrs. Sloane, you testify that you opened your door and saw Mr. Vail and the captain taking Mr. Turner to his room. Is this correct?"

"Yes."

"Why did they take him—I mean was he not able apparently to walk alone?"

"He was able to walk. They walked beside him."

"In your testimony, taken at the time and entered in the ship's log, you say you 'judged by the sounds.' Here you say you 'opened the door and saw them.' Which is correct?"

"I saw them."

"You say that Mr. Singleton said he wished to 'get at' the captain. Are those his exact words?"

"I do not recall his exact words."

"Perhaps I can refresh your mind. With the permission of the court I shall read from the ship's log this woman's statement, recorded by the man who was in charge of the vessel and therefore competent to make such record and signed by the witness as having been read and approved by her:

"'Mr. Singleton said that he hoped the captain would come, as he and Mr. Turner only wanted a chance to get at him. * * * There was a sound outside, and Karen thought it was Mr. Turner falling over something and said that she hoped she would not meet him. Once or twice when he had been drinking he had made overtures to her, and she detested him. * * * She opened the door and came back into the room, touching me on the arm. "That beast is out there," she said, "sitting on the companion steps. If he tries to stop me I'll call you." '"

The reading made a profound impression. The prosecution, having succeeded in having the log admitted as evidence, had put a trump card in the hands of the defense.

"What were the relations between Mr. Turner and the captain?"

"I don't know what you mean."

"Were they friendly?"

"No; not very."

"Did you overhear on the night of Aug. 9 a conversation between Mr. Turner and Mr. Vail?"

"Yes."

"What was its nature?"

"They were quarreling."

"What did Williams, the butler, give you to hide that night?"

"Mr. Turner's revolver."

"What did he say when he gave it to you?"

"He said to throw it overboard or there would be trouble."

"Mrs. Sloane, do you recognize these two garments?"

He held up a man's dinner shirt and a white waistcoat. The stewardess, who had been calm enough, started and paled.

"I cannot tell without examining them." They were given to her, and she looked at them. "Yes, I have seen them."

"What are they?"

"A shirt and waistcoat of Mr. Turner's."

"When did you see them last?"

"I packed them in my trunk when we left the boat. They had been forgotten when the other trunks were packed."

"Had you washed them?"

"No."

"Were they washed on shipboard?"

"They look like it. They have not been ironed."

"Who gave them to you to pack in your trunk?"

"Mrs. Johns."

"What did you do with them on reaching New York?"

"I left them in my trunk."

"Why did you not return them to Mr. Turner?"

"I was ill and forgot. I'd like to know what right you have going through a person's things—and taking what you want!"

The stewardess was excused, the defense having scored perceptibly. It was clear what line the young Jew intended to follow.

Oleson, the Swede, was called next and after the usual formalities:

"Where were you between midnight and 4 a. m. on the morning of Aug. 12?"

"In the crow's nest of the Ella."

"State what you saw between midnight and 1 o'clock."

"I saw Mate Singleton walking on the forecastle head. Every now and then he went to the rail. He seemed to be vomiting. It was too dark to see much. Then he went aft along the port side of the house and came forward again on the starboard side. He went to where the ax was kept."

"Where was that?"

"Near the starboard corner of the forward house. All the Turner boats have an emergency box, with an ax and other tools, in easy reach. The officer on watch carried the key."

"Could you see what he was doing?"

"No; but he was fumbling at the box. I heard him."

"Where did he go after that?"

"He went aft."

"You could not see him?"

"I didn't look. I thought I saw something white moving below me, and I was watching it."

"This white thing—what did it look like?"

"Like a dog, I should say. It moved about and then disappeared."

"How?"

"I don't understand."

"Over the rail?"

"Oh—no, sir. It faded away."

"Had you ever heard talk among the men of the Ella being a haunted ship?"

"Yes, but not until after I'd signed on her."

"Was there some talk of this 'white thing?'"

"Yes."

"Before the murders?"

"No, sir; not till after. I guess I saw it first."

"What did the men say about it?"

"They thought it scared Mr. Schwartz overboard. The Ella's been unlucky as to crews. They call her a 'devil ship.'"

"Did you see Mr. Singleton on deck between 2 and 3 o'clock?"

"No, sir."

The cross examination was very short:

"What sort of night was it?"

"Very dark."

"Would the first mate as officer on watch be supposed to see that the emergency box was in order?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did the officer on watch remain on the forecastle head?"

"Mr. Schwartz did not; Mr. Singleton did mostly, except when he went back to strike the bells."

"Could Mr. Singleton have been on deck without you seeing him?"

"Yes, if he did not move around or smoke. I could see his pipe lighted."

"Did you see his pipe that night?"

"No, sir."

"If you were sick, would you be likely to smoke?"

This question, I believe, was ruled out.

"In case the wheel of the vessel were lashed for a short time, what would happen?"

"Depends on the weather. She'd be likely to come to or fall off considerable."

"Would the lookout know it?"

"Yes, sir."

"How?"

"The sails would show it, sir."

That closed the proceedings for the day. The crowd seemed reluctant to disperse. Turner's lawyers were in troubled consultation with him. Singleton was markedly more cheerful, and I thought the prosecution looked perturbed and uneasy. I went back to jail that night, and dreamed of Elsa—not as I had seen her that day, bending forward, watching every point of the evidence, but as I had seen her so often on the yacht, facing into the salt breeze as if she loved it, her hands in the pockets of her short white jacket, her hair blowing back from her forehead in damp, close curling rings.

CHAPTER XIV.

"A Bad Woman."

CHARLIE JONES was called first on the second day of the trial. He gave his place of birth as Pennsylvania and his present shore address as a sailors' Christian home in New York. He offered without solicitation the information that he had been twenty-eight years in the Turner service and could have been "at the top," but preferred the forecastle so that he could be an influence to the men.

His rolling gait, twinkling blue eyes and huge mustache, as well as the plug of tobacco which he sliced with a huge knife, put the crowd in good humor and relieved somewhat the somberness of the proceedings.

"Where were you between midnight and 4 a. m. on the morning of Aug. 12?"

"At the wheel."

"You did not leave the wheel during that time?"

"Yes, sir."

"When was that?"

"After they found the captain's body. I went to the forward companion and looked down."

"Is a helmsman permitted to leave his post?"

"With the captain lying dead in a pool of blood I should think"—

"Never mind thinking. Is he?"

"No."

"What did you do with the wheel when you left it?"

"Lashed it. There are two rope ends with loops to lash it with. When I was on the Sarah Winters"—

"Stick to the question. Did you see the mate, Mr. Singleton, during your watch?"

"Every half hour from 12.30 to 1.30. He struck the bells. After that he said he was sick. He thought he'd been poisoned. He said he was going forward to lie down and for me to strike them."

"Who struck the bell at 3 o'clock?"

"I did, sir."

"When did you hear a woman scream?"

"Just before that."

"What did you do?"

"Nothing. It was the Hansen woman. I didn't like her. She was a bad woman. When I told her what she was she laughed."



"With the captain lying dead in a pool of blood I should think"—

"Were you ever below in the after house?"

"No, sir; not since the boat was fixed up."

"What could you see through the window beside the wheel?"

"It looked into the chart room. If the light was on I could see all but the floor."

"Between the hours of 1 a. m. and 3 a. m. did any one leave or enter the after house by the after companion?"

"Yes, sir. Mr. Singleton went down into the chart room and came back again in five or ten minutes."

"At what time?"

"At four bells—2 o'clock."

"No one else?"

"No, sir; but I saw Mr. Turner"—

"Confine yourself to the question. What was Mr. Singleton's manner at the time you mention?"

"He was excited. He brought up a bottle of whisky from the chart room table and drank what was left in it. Then he muttered something and threw the empty bottle over the rail. He said he was still sick."

The cross examination confined itself to one detail of Charlie Jones's testimony.

"Did you, between midnight and 3 a. m., see any one in the chart room besides the mate?"

"Yes—Mr. Turner."

"You say you cannot see into the chart room from the wheel at night. How did you see him?"

"He turned on the light. He seemed to be looking for something."

"Was he dressed?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you describe what he wore?"

"Yes, sir. His coat was off. He had a white shirt and a white vest."

"Were the shirt and vest similar to these I show you?"

"Most of them things look alike to me. Yes, sir."

The defense had scored again. But it suffered at the hands of Burns, the next witness. I believe the prosecution had intended to call Turner at this time; but, after a whispered conference with Turner's attorneys, they made a change. Turner, indeed, was in no condition to go on the stand. He was pallid and twitching, and his face was covered with sweat.

Burns corroborated the testimony against Singleton—his surly temper, his outbursts of rage, his threats against the captain. And he brought out a new point—that Jones, the helmsman, had been afraid of Singleton that night, and had asked not to be left alone at the wheel.

During this examination the prosecution for the first time made clear their position; that the captain was murdered first; that Vail interfered, and, pursued by Singleton, took refuge in his bunk, where he was slaughtered; that the murderer, bending to inspect his horrid work, had unwittingly touched the bell that roused Karen Hansen, and, crouching in the chart room with the ax, had struck her as she opened the door.

The prosecution questioned Burns about the ax and its disappearance.

"Who suggested that the ax be kept in the captain's cabin?"

"Leslie, acting as captain."

"Who had the key?"

"I carried it on a strong line around my neck."

"Whose arrangement was that?"

"Leslie's. He had the key to Mr. Singleton's cabin, and I carried this one. We divided the responsibility."

"Did you ever give the key to any one?"

"No, sir."

"Did it ever leave you?"

"Not until it was taken away."

"When was that?"

"On Saturday morning, Aug. 22, shortly before dawn."

"Tell what happened."

"I was knocked down from behind while I was standing at the port forward corner of the after house. The key was taken from me while I was unconscious."

"Did you ever see the white object that has been spoken of by the crew?"

"No, sir. I searched the deck one night when Adams, the lookout, raised an alarm. We found nothing except"—

"Go on."

He threw down a marlinespike at something moving in the bow. The spike disappeared. We couldn't find it although we could see where it had struck the deck. Afterward we found a marlinespike hanging over the ship's side by a lanyard. It might have been the one we looked for.

"Captain Hayward."

"A cord—a sort of rope."

"It could not have fallen over the side and hang there?"

"It was fastened with a Blackwell hitch."

"Show me what you mean."

On cross examination by Singleton's attorney Burns was forced to relate the incident of the night before an injury that Mrs. Johns had asked to see the ax and he had shown it to her. He maintained stoutly that she had not been near the bunk and that the ax was there when he locked the door.

Adams, called, testified to seeing a curious, misty white object on the forecastle head. It had seemed to come over the bow. The marlinespike he threw had had no lanyard.

Mrs. Turner and Miss Lee escaped with a light examination. Their evidence amounted to little and was practically the same. One of the judges showed the wide and unbiased attitude of the court by a little speech after an especially venomous contest.

"Gentlemen," he said, "we are attempting to get to a solution of this thing. We are trying one man. It is true, but in a certain sense we are trying every member of the crew, every person who was on board the ship the night of the crime. We have a curious situation. The murderer is before us, either in the prisoner's dock or among the witnesses. Let us get at the truth without bickering."

Mrs. Johns was called, following Miss Lee. I watched her carefully on the stand. I had never fathomed Mrs. Johns or her attitude toward the rest of the party. I had thought at the beginning of the cruise that Vail and she were the most lovers. But she had taken his death with a calmness that was close to indifference. There was something strange and inexplicable in her tigerish championship of Turner—and it remains inexplicable even now. I have wondered since, was she in love with Turner or was she only a fiery partisan? I wonder!

The first questions were the usual ones. Then:

"Do you recall the night of the 31st of July?"

"Can you be more specific?"

"I refer to the night when Captain Richardson found the prisoner in the chart room and ordered him on deck."

"I recall that, yes."

"Where were you during the quarrel?"

"I was behind Mr. Vail."

"Tell us about it, please."

"It was an ordinary brawl. The captain knocked the mate down."

"Did you hear the mate threaten the captain?"

"No. He went on deck, muttering. I did not hear what was said."

"After the crimes, what did you do?"

"We established a dead line at the foot of the forward companion. The other was locked."

"Was there a guard at the top of the companion?"

"Yes; but we trusted no one."

"Where was Mr. Turner?"

"Ill, in his cabin."

"How ill?"

"Very. He was delirious."

"Did you allow any one down?"

"At first, Leslie, a sort of cabin boy and deck steward, who seemed to know something of medicine. Afterward we would not allow him, either."

"Why?"

"We did not trust him."

"This Leslie—why had you asked him to sleep in the storeroom?"

"I—was afraid."

"Will you explain why you were afraid?"

"Fear is difficult to explain, isn't it? If one knows why one is afraid, one—or—generally isn't."

"When you asked the sailor Burns to let you see the ax what did you give as a reason?"

"The truth—curiosity."

"Then, having seen the ax, where did you go?"

"Below."

"Please explain the incident of the two articles Mr. Goldstein showed to the jury yesterday, the shirt and waistcoat."

"That was very simple. Mr. Turner had been very ill. We took turns in caring for him. I spilled a bowl of broth over the garments that were shown, and rubbed them out in the bathroom. They were hung in the cabin used by Mr. Vail to dry, and I forgot them when we were packing."

The attorney for the defense cross examined her:

"What color were the stains you speak of?"

"Darkish red-brown."

"What sort of broth did you spill?"

"That's childish, isn't it? I don't recall."

"You recall its color."

"It was beef broth."

"Mrs Johns, on the night you visited the forward house and viewed the ax did you visit it again?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"Between 3 and 4 o'clock."

"Who went with you?"

"I went alone."

"Why did you go beyond the line that was railed off for your safety?" (Sharply.) "Because I wished to. I was able to take care of myself."

"Why did you visit the forward house?"

"I was nervous and could not sleep. I thought no one safe while the ax was on the ship."

"Did you see the body of Burns, the sailor, lying on the deck at that time?"

"He might have been there; I did not see him."

"Are you saying that you went to the forward house to throw the ax overboard?"

"Yes—if I could get in."

"Did you know why the ax was being kept?"

"Because the murders had been committed with it."

"Had you heard of any finger prints on the handle?"

"No."

"Tell us about your visit to the forward house."

"It was between 3 and 4. I met no one. I had a bunch of keys from the trunks and from four doors, in the after house. Miss Lee knew I intended to try to get rid of the ax. I did not need my keys. The door was open wide open. I—I went in and"—

Here for the first time Mrs. Johns's composure forsook her. She turned white and her maid passed up to her a silver smelling salts bottle.

"What happened when you went in?"

"It was dark. I stood just inside. Then something rushed past me and out of the door, a something—I don't know what a woman, I thought at first, in white."

"If the room was dark how could you tell it was white?"

"There was a faint light, enough to see that. There was no noise, just a sort of swishing sound."

"What did you do then?"

"I waited a moment and hurried back to the after house."

"Was the ax gone then?"

"I do not know."

"Did you see the ax at that time?"

"No."

"Did you touch it?"

"I have never touched it, at that time or before."

She could not be shaken in her testimony and was excused. She had borne her grilling exceedingly well, and in spite of her flippancy there was a ring of sincerity about the testimony that gave it weight.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

SPECIAL
9c Black Rock Sheeting, 36 in. wide, while it lasts, 10 yards to a customer. Sale Price 5 3-4c yd.

J. R. SULLIVAN J. R. SULLIVAN

It Will Pay You and Pay You Well to Visit Sullivan's

TEN DAYS'

January Clearance Sale

SPECIAL
$12.00 Brass Beds 2 in. Posts, 1-2 in. Fillers Clearance Sale Price $6.95

Main Store
Corner Broadway and West Second Street

WHICH WILL BE THE SALE OF SALES

This store presents the most astonishing values this or any other store has ever offered in a January Clearance Sale. There is no doubt about the matter but that all previous sales records will be shattered and the event will make store history. Ordinary offerings could not possibly bring about such extraordinary results. It is the magnificent showing of High Grade Merchandise at prices asked for ordinary ones, which will make this the Sale of Sales.

Furniture Annex
216-220 West Second Street

SALE STARTS SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915

SPECIALS

Ladies' Coats and Suits, value from $10.00 to $18.00. Your choice at $7.50
All Better Coats and Suits Fifty per cent. off.
Lot Ladies' and Ghildren's Coats and Suits, values from $3.00 to $15.00. Clearance Sale Price $1.25
One lot Ladies' and Children's Coats, values from $5.00 to $10.00. Your choice 79c
One lot slightly soiled Ladies' Shirt Waists, all sizes. To Clean Out at 25c
Notice our reduction on all dress goods, marked with Yellow Tickets.
Lot Ladies Jackets, values from $2.00 to $4.00. Your choice at 25c
Men's Sweaters, regular 50c value at 37c
Gloves and Mittens, regular 25c value at 19c
Men's and Women's All Wool Underwear, regular $1.00 grade at 79c
Men's and Women's Fleece lined Underwear, regular 50c grade at 39c
Ladies' and Children's Fleece lined Underwear, regular 25c grade at 19c
Ladies' Fleece lined Hose, 25c value at 19c
Ladies' Fleece lined Hose, 15c value at 11c
Ladies' Regular 50c Hose at 39c
Men's Heavy Hose, 25c value at 19c
Men's Heavy Hose, 15c value at 11c
Children's Cashmere Hose, 25c grade at 19c
Lot Baby Carriage Robes, White, Pink, Blue, regular $1.25 value at 97c
Regular 12½c Outing 9c
Regular 10c Outing 7c
All Best Prints 5c
9c and 10c Apron Gingham 7c
Regular 12½c Dress Gingham 9c
Yard Wide Percales 9c
Challis, 5c value 4c

FUR SETS, MUFFS AND SCARFS

All marked down in plain figures for quick sales.

BARGAINS IN TOILET SETS

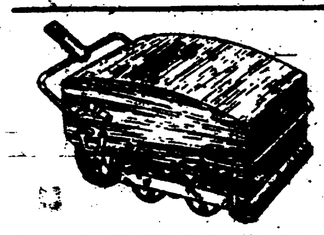
$1.50 2-piece Toilet Set, Bowl and Pitcher, in Blue and White, Sale Price 79c
10 piece Toilet Set, Gold and White, $2.50 value. Sale Price $1.75
$4.25 8-piece Toilet Set, Sale Price $3.00
$3.25 7-piece Toilet Set, Sale Price $2.00

REMNANTS

Dress Goods, Silks, Cotton Goods, etc. at One half Regular Price.

LINOLEUM AND OIL CLOTHS

29c Plain oil cloth ..... 21c square yard
59c Printed Linoleum ..... 45c square yard
$1.00 Inlaid Linoleum ..... $1.35 square yard



Why pay $10.00 or $12.00 when you can buy the Torrington Vacuum Sweeper, ball bearing, Sale Price $6.75

Let us give you a free demonstration at your home.

BIG REDUCTIONS ON COMPORTABLES

All clean cotton filled, would sell elsewhere for $1.00. Sale Price 79c
$1.25 Comfortable good size 97c
Similar reductions on all better grades.

A FEW SPECIALS FROM
OUR FURNITURE ANNEX

One Square Piano in good shape, to clean out at ..$10.00
Nine Organs, all in good condition, Standard makes different styles. We need the room, will clean out at prices from ..... $3.00 to $10.00
Come early and get your choice.
A few Woven Wire Springs in regular and odd sizes, sold as high as $3.00 each. Will clean out at prices from ..... 75c to $1.25

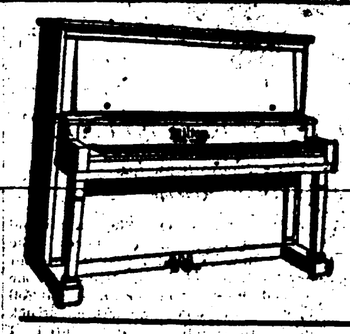
Big Reduction on all high priced Rockers from $3.50 to $30.00
$8.00 Fluffed Felt Mattress, 2-piece rolled edge, best of ticking. Our Sale Price $5.50
$3.50 White Iron Bed, Brass Knobs, 1¼ inch posts. Clearance Sale Price $2.69



$15.00 Oak Buffet Plate Glass Mirror. Sale Price $12.49
$18.50 Oak China Closet with Mirror. Sale Price $15.49
$12.00 Round Oak Dining Table, 45 inch top, 6 foot extension. Sale Price..$9.98
$7.50 Oak Chiffonier, 5 Drawers, Sale Price....$5.98
$2.75 White Iron Bed, all sizes. Sale Price $1.97
$1.75 Indian Seats, Mahogany or Oak finish, Sale Price $1.49
Solid Oak Sewing Rocker, While they last $1.25

Solid Oak Dining Chair (like cut), regular $1.75 value. Sale Price $1.25
$2.00 Rocker with arms, spindle back, saddle seat. Sale Price $1.59
$2.00 Oak Dining Chair, Parnel back, Claw feet, Imitation leather seat. Sale Price $1.69
Solid Oak Rocker, Bent Wood Seat, Sale Price $2.97
Oak Dresser, French Plate Mirror, 18x24, regular $10.00 value, Sale Price $7.25
Solid Oak Dining Table, square top, 8 foot extention, regular $10.00 value Sale Price $6.98
$12.50 White Enameled Dresser Plate Glass Mirror, 18x24, Sale price.$10.47
$11.50 White Enameled Chiffonier, Plate Glass Mirror, 5 Drawers, Sale Price $9.98





Let us show you our Complete Line of High Grade Pianos, Wegman, Auto Player, Milton. Right Prices. Easy terms.

Automatic Cradle will run for one hour, regular $10.00 value. Sale Price $7.65
Quartered Oak Dresser, French Plate Glass Mirror, 20 x 28. A dresser that would sell elsewhere for $18.00. Sale Price $12.98
Steel Couch Bed, drop sides, will make a ¾ bed, best spring all cotton mattress, would sell elsewhere for $6.00. Our Price $4.50
Good Woven Wire Springs in all sizes, a regular $3.50 value. Our Price $2.69
Mattress, cotton top, excelsior bottom, good ticking, all sizes, one piece. Sale Price $2.59
Silk Floss Mattress, 2 piece, art ticking, retails elsewhere for $16.50. Our Price $13.47
$1.00 Beauty Wall Clothes Rack, 8 arms, all hard wood iron back. Clearance Sale Price 69c
$1.25 Standard Plain Clothes Rack with 4 arms about 5 feet high. Our Clearance Price 79c
Ironing Board with standard and padded top, a board that would sell anywhere for $1.50. During this sale..$1.29

RUG DEPARTMENT

Axminster Rug, 9x12, Sells regularly at $18.00 Sale Price $13.75
10 Wire Brussels Rug, 9x12 Floral and Oriental designs, would sell elsewhere for $15.00. Sale Price $11.49
$1.50 All Wool Rug, 36 x 72, different designs. Sale Price $1.25
Velvet Brussells Rugs, 27 x 54, assorted patterns. Worth $1.75. Sale Price $1.35

BED BLANKETS

One lot, good size, all colors 59c
One lot, full size, extra heavy 69c
One lot, size 64 x 80, Grey, Tan, White $1.25
All our better wool blankets at cut prices.

ODD PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS

Values from $1.00 up to $4.00 per pair. Clearance Sale Price ..... ½ Regular Values
½ Pairs of lace curtains, values from $1.00 to $2.50 pair. Clearance Sale Price ..... 25c each

A FEW SPECIALS IN WINDOW SHADES

50c Opaque Shades, broken lots, good colors. Clean Out Price 37c
One lot of 25c Shades, only a few of each color. Clean Out Price 19c
One lot 50c and 25c Shades, slightly soiled 10c

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS

Save miles of steps. Your home is not complete without one.

J. R. SULLIVAN

Twenty-nine years of square dealing. We do as we advertise

Two Locations:

West Broadway and 216-22 West Second Street **FULTON, N. Y.**

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

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KING EMANUEL OF ITALY WEEPS AS HE VISITS SITE OF DESTROYED CITY

Snow Storms In Italy Add to Sufferings of Thousands of Homeless; Damage Done By 'Quake May Reach $100,000,000

Rome, Jan. 15.—The toll of death claimed by the earthquake steadily increased today as troops penetrated the stricken districts and found three thousand buried alive in the ruins of their homes. Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning Premier Salandra received a dispatch saying that the rescue forces had penetrated to Capelle, Pescina and San Benegetto and found the three towns in ruins. The total loss of life in these three towns is 8,300. At San Benedetto more than 100 persons buried alive were rescued. The Premier received word at noon that 1,300 persons have been killed at Magliannomarzi and fifty and a 100 injured at Capistrello. These figures increase the official list of known dead to 20,789, with about one-third of the towns in the earthquake zone not heard from. The Premier fears that the death list will reach more than 50,000, more than reported at any time. If it is borne out by later reports the number of injured may go above 125,000.

* * *

By BRIXTON D. ALLAIRE.

International News Service Staff Correspondent.

Rome, Jan. 15.—With official reports at hand from 16 of the towns of central Italy showing 11,139 dead, Premier Salandra today ordered every effort to get into communication with 44 other towns and hamlets from which no word has been received since Wednesday's earthquake.

The Premier stated that latest official estimates of the dead ranged from 15,000 to 20,000. He said that from the reports thus far received no accurate estimate of the injured could be made, but the Secto stated that the advices received from its correspondents sent into the earthquake zone showed that from 70,000 to 80,000 had been hurt.

Unofficial estimates of the damage run as high as $100,000,000. In some places, particularly Rome, where serious loss was caused to famous buildings, the damage can never be repaired. It is being further increased by tremors more or less severe that have been felt ever since the main earthquake shock. Nearly 200 of such tremors have been recorded in the last forty-eight hours.

HOSPITALS FILLED.

All the hospitals of Rome are filled with injured men, women and children brought here from points from which rescu trains have succeeded in reaching. There are already 3,000 of these sufferers here and private homes and public buildings have been thrown open for their care.

Thirty thousand Italian soldiers are conducting the rescue work in the stricken district. All yesterday afternoon and last night they dug for the dead and living in the ruins of Avezzano and Sora, where the loss of life was heaviest. Their work last night was facilitated as far as possible by searchlights that had been sent from Rome on one of the trains carrying nurses, physicians and medical supplies.

King Victor Emmanuel went to Sora from Avezzano early today and took charge of the work in the ruins of the former beautiful town of 20,00 inhabitants. The King wept when he saw the desolation wrought by the earthquake there.

There was a heavy fall of snow in central Italy last night. This increased the sufferings ofthe tens of thousands of homeless. Hundreds have been stricken with pneumonia and it is feared that the deaths caused directly will be greatly increased by disease.

Refugees from the district of Avezzano say that not more than 10 per cent. of the population escaped. They are unanimous in declaring that the disaster was greater than that which overwhelmed Messina seven years ago.

A MATTER OF SECONDS.

"The destruction of Avezzano was only a matter of seconds," said one refugee. "In less than a minute it was changed from a beautiful, peaceful, prosperous city into a vast cemetery, where piles of wrecked houses and upturn earth rose in a monument to the wrath and power of nature. Over the wreckage wandered hundreds of stupefied survivors searching for their dead and for entombed relatives who, they hoped, might still be living."

Deputy Sipari, who was one of the first public officials to visit the scene of the 'quake in person said: "One feature of the disaster, from which a crumb of comfort can be derived was the complete absence of shameful acts. Although the safes of three rich banks were lying unguarded in the streets of Avezzano for hours, while the town was completely isolated, not a single robbery was reported. Another feature was the vigor with which survivors started the rescue."

King Victor Emmanuel who arrived at Avezzano yesterday afternoon spent hours inspecting the ruins and comforting the survivors, some of whom were extricated in his presence. The King climbed over the wreckage in order to form an exact opinion of the magnitude of the disaster. Afterward he sent a telegram to Rome asking for more soldiers to carry on the relief work. Hundreds of men, women and children were buried alive and the work of rescue was pushed to the utmost to try to save their lives. In some quarters of Avezzano muffled shouts could be heard coming from the interior of piles of wreckage, showing it to be a living tomb for some man, woman or child that had been overwhelmed in the debris, but not killed outright.

NO HOMES LEFT.

King Victor Emmanuel, while walking with his aide past a pile of debris heard a sound resembling a human voice. Soldiers were put to work at once and soon the torn body of a young man was brought out. Although on the point of collapse, as soon as he saw his majesty, the young man raised his hand to his head in a salute and cried:

"Hurrah!"

The King was so overcome at this act of devotion that he wept, and turning to military aide said: "Isn't it heartbreaking that such brave fellows should die?"

King Victor Emmanuel planned to leave for Sora tonight, the next heaviest sufferers to Avezanno, where the casualties are estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000. Every building there sustained damage to some degree.

The correspondent of the Tribuna at Sora, who escaped with his life, has sent the following telegram to his paper:

"Practically the whole surviving population is camping around the ruins of the railway station. The town is a heap of ruins with only a few walls standing and these threaten to fall any minute. In a single place seven prominent families were crushed. The ruins of a carpenter shop form the grave for twenty workmen. During the day of yesterday 200 dead and 100 wounded were extricated from the debris. The authorities fear that 800 more are under the debris. The soldiers are dynamiting the crumbling walls. Nuns can be seen on all sides, amid the wreckage and ruins, ministering to the wounded beneath tottering walls and in the midst of smoking wreckage priests can be seen, risking their own lives to confess the dying. The Bishop of Janelli, in several instances, joined with the soldiers and worked with pick axe and crow bar to help dig out entombed men and women."

The population of the villages in the 'quake are still terror stricken and refuse to return to their homes in such cases where homes still exist.

A refugee from Sora who was brought here among the wounded told the following story:

"Even the cemetery was affected. The convulsions of the ground had the effect of not only throwing monuments and tombstones to earth, but also of casting coffins to the surface. In many instances where time had decayed the casket shell the grewsome contents were exposed to view. According to information given me, 450 dead had been taken from the ruins at Sora up to the time I left."

The Rev. Father Alfani, director of the Florence observatory, predicted a number of subsequent earth shocks, all of which, he said would probably be very light.

In spite of the seriousness of the situation in Central Italy it is understood that the government will decline any outside aid owing to the present international siuation. The earthquake has undoubtedly had a deep effect upon the political situation so far as it involves the possibility of Italy's joining the war. Many refugees from all parts of Central Italy, many of them Sorbo, Sant Mariei San Stefano, Teramo, Trasacco and Zagarola.

POPE LEFT VATICAN TO VISIT VICTIMS.

Rome, Jan. 15.—Pope Benedict visited injured victims of the earthquake at Santa Marta, near the Vatican yesterday afternoon. The Pontiff sought details of the disaster from the less seriously injured and returned to the Vatican in tears.

Because of comments made by Italian papers on his being the first Pope to leave the Vatican grounds since 1870, the Vatican today issued a formal denial of reports that the Pontiff had traversed Italian territory in going to Santa Marta, thus yielding the papal claims of temporal sovereignty.

Six thousand earth refugees for whom the government has been unable to find shelter were sent to Naple today.

French Soldiers Digging Zigzag Trenches In Northern France.



Photo by American Press Association.

This picture shows French soldiers digging zigzag trenches in northern France. This style of trench gives better protection and in case of attack is advancing slowly toward the enemy. [illegible] work done, lined with [illegible] life more comfortable for the soldiers.

GAINS CREDITED TO KAISER DIRECT

British Believe That With Their Nearly One Million Incoming Troops They Can Drive Back the Germans

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Jan. 15.—The fifth stage of the field of western theater of war is now well under way and the advantage apparently lies wit hthe Germans. This is admitted even by the British military experts who acknowledged today that the gains made by the Germans about Soissons were the most important that had been realized by either side in many weeks.

The various stages that have marked the campaign in the past and the one now under way are:

1. The German advance upon Paris.
2. The defeat of the Germans at the Marne and their retreat to the Aisnes.
3. The battles of the Aisne and of Flanders, in which the allies repulsed the Germans' attacks.
4. Taking up of the offensive by the allies in Flanders, along the Aisne and in Alsace, resulting in small gains by the attacking forces before they were checked.
5. Resumption of the German offensive under the leadership of Emperor William and the German General Staff at Soissons.

The temporary success of the Germans cannot be maintained, the military critics of London declare. They point out that the batteries now in the continent are being augmented and that these forces will be able to withstand the German assaults. According to the best information obtainable there will be 650,000 English troops, thoroughly trained in France and Flanders by the end of January.

GERMAN LINES 38 MILES FROM PARIS FORTS

(International News Service Correspondent.)

Paris, Jan. 15.—A considerable portion of the ground gained by the French north and east of Soissons during the fighting in October, November and December has been lost as a result of the sharp attacks of the Germans and the flood in the Aisne river. The assaults launched by the French and British against the German lines between Noyon and Albert, near Roye, were evidently intended to divert the attention of the invaders from the region of Crouy, Chivres, Celle, Vailly and Hill No. 132.

North of Missy the Germans, after carrying by storm a line of French trenches which had become untenable on account of rain, attempted to drive the French defenders into the flooded waters of the Aisne, but French reserves were sent forward to cover the retreat and the French were saved from annihilation. The German lines near Soissons are only 38 miles from the forts of Paris.

Most of the rivers in northern France and west Flanders are at flood tide in consequence of the hard rains that have been prevailing for many days. The Yser, the Lys, the Oise, the Aisne, the Aire and the Meuse are out of their banks at some places. Great stretches of lowlands in Belgium are under water compelling both the Germans and the allies to shift their lines at some places.

Some of the French pontoon bridges in the Aisne were carried away by the floods and when the French sappers attempted to save them they were fired upon by the German artillerymen.

Floods have added a new and exciting phase to the battle and have also caused a great amount of hardship than the troops had been called upon to face. A spell of cold weather is now expected which will undoubtedly increase sickness in the ranks of all forces.

German soldiers tried to retrieve some guns which the French had been compelled to abandon near Conde (on the Aisne) because of the deep, sticky clay, not knowing that the French artillerymen had rendered the pieces useless before they abandoned them. French sharpshooters fired upon the Germans killing some of them and driving the balance away.

The French are strengthening the positions they took near Perthes and Beausejour, between Rheims and the Argonne forest. In West Flanders and along the heights of the Meuse, severe artillery duels continue.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Jan. 15.—The Germans are maintaining their terrific attacks upon the French northeast of oSoissons. An official statement issued here this afternoon, said that the Germans succeeded in capturing St. Paul which lies a mile east of Soissons, but the French succeeded in retaking it. The statement also claims successes for the French troops near Lombardzyte and Decelaere in Flanders and the capture of German positions on the highway on the Meuse the French have destroyed pontoon bridges at St. Mihael. This is a most important success for the French as the Germans have held their positions here for many weeks continually threatening to drive a wedge into the French army by attempting to cross the Meuse.

Rome, Jan. 15.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Italy, called at the foreign office today and expressed the sympathy of the U. S. government. Later he dispatched to Avezanno two automobiles carrying blankets presented by Mrs. Page to the 'quake sufferers.

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January 15, 1915.

Opinions

Boosting Illiteracy.

Not until the Congressman from Kentucky got up in the House the other day has illiteracy received such a champion. Congressman [illegible] got up in the House the other [illegible] to convince [illegible] that the country [illegible] on illiteracy. This excellent

"If there is one thing that stands out more imposing in our national life, yes, far more than any other, it is that illiteracy has not been the source of American liberty, or the cause of American greatness."

The Congressman has apparently made a new discovery in history. As a matter of fact, if there is anything which stands out in our national life, it is that literacy has had a good deal to do with the source of American liberty and American greatness.

Is not the fact that Blackstone was widely read in the early days of the country one of the commonplaces of history? Has not the thirst for knowledge and education been one of the characteristics of the American people from the early Colonial days when certain Governors thought education was not a good thing for common folks? What did illiterates have to do with writing the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and framing the policies of the country? They have always been subject to the mercies of people better equipped and always will be. Now and then they have been parents of great men, but they have been parents of more who were not great.

Illiteracy is by no means the key to liberty, progress and the pursuit of happiness. If it is, schools and colleges, books and other things which go to make for mental training had better be abolished. If illiteracy is such a wonderful thing it had better be made a qualification for citizenship and the vote.

The argument that an inflowing horde of grown persons who can neither read or write is good for the country is not easy to comprehend. —Utica Observer.

Mexico and Europe.

"Life is not safe. No man in Mexico is sure of his life for the next hour."—This wails the Albany Knickerbocker Press. Still, life is a whole lot safer in Mexico than it is on certain areas of the globe, which we might mention. And the insanity on those certain areas is far more damaging to the United States and its people than what is going on in Mexico. We are watchfully waiting in both instances. Would the Albany paper have us do otherwise? Or perhaps we should take off our coats and make the world behave.—Boston Herald.

Bread.

There is talk about an increase in the price of bread in the larger cities, the ordinary five-cent loaf going to six cents a loaf. Flour has increased about $2 a barrel and while there is some talk of still larger increase, it is not probable that such will be the case. A barrel of flour will make about 300 loaves of bread of the five-cent size.

Bread can be made in every household, and it isn't much of a trick to make it. The principal cost of bread is in the flour and in the fuel to bake the bread. In the cold months, when the kitchen range is in constant commission, the housekeeper can save money no easier than by baking her own bread.—Star, (Md).

WANTS SQUARE DEAL.

E. F. Van Amburg, a dealer in confectionery on the west side has this to say for The Times: "I am a strong advocate for all that is fair and square, and the merchants of this vicinity are not giving our daily paper a SQUARE DEAL. The advertising carried in out of town papers should be placed with our local papers, and by doing so, the circulation will be increased.

"Should I ever have any advertising to do myself, our local papers will certainly receive it. For I believe in keeping the money in circulation in our home city so that business will be prosperous.

"Read home papers; trade at home; and Boost Fulton.

PLAYING IN LUCK

Public health protection is more important than the protection of any other kind of property says the Chicago city club. Henry M. Hyde in a recent article in the Sunday Tribune (Chicago) interestingly interpreted this slogan to Chicagoans:

"What's the use, in other words, of increasing the police force if you don't do something to stop B. Typhosus and his fellow criminals from stealing your health?"

The American city follows up the subject in a most enthusiastic manner.

It states to make the voter realize his share in the responsibility for a city's health is the first step in the right direction. The cleanliness of a city is the greatest asset a city can have; as in the individual home so in the city, cleanliness and order is the first great earmark of civilization and decency.

A set of Master Signs are given as having been worked out by the Chicago club in its aggressive campaign for a clean, healthy city. They are as follows:

"Infant Welfare is the first investment; many infant deaths and crippling illnesses can be prevented.

"Tuberculosis is the most burdensome liability; the tuberculosis death rate is decreasing and can be further materially reduced in Chicago.

"School inspection is the advance guard, by the early detection and treatment of defects and deficiencies conserving the coming citizen."

"Food inspection guards everybody every day from infection, dirty food and harmful adulterants."

"Patent medicines are usually fraudulent, always expensive, frequently dangerous."

"Good environment brings good health; the public gets only as good an environment as it demands."

Every city should take the same active interest in itself that Chicago is showing. However, the citizens in general must mass themselves before any definite end can be reached.

A Test of Honesty

The merchant of Ellicottville who risked twenty-five dimes to test the honesty of his customers found out several things about his near neighbors and intimate frinds. He doesn't seem, however, to have established anything authoritative about human nature in bulk.

He found, for example, that only 30 per cent of the men customers tested were honest enough to return the extra dime put in their change as against 50 per cent of the women customers. But with only four women to test these relative percentages can have little finality.

The experiment, to be successful, should be tried by a large city emporium dealing fairly evenly with both sexes. But that, we fear, would cost rather a scandalous sum of money. Furthermore, it would establish simply certain percentages of petty dishonesty. The man or woman who would take price in the return of 10 cents might pocket a $5 goldpiece. And the man or woman who would pocket a dime might return the larger coin. These things are frequently a matter of temperament. The human psychology is really too complicated for such simple experimentation.

On the other hand, what shall we say of the man who would set such a trap for his friends? The Ellicottville merchant, we learn, knew personally each one of the customers to whom he held out that paltry, hidden bait of a dime, and all were honored citizens of his little community. Though he refuse to make known the names of the eleven who knowingly pocketed his dime, he and they know when they meet what is in the mind of each. What could be more uncomfortable to a being of any delicacy than such a guilty intimacy?—Buffalo News.

PARSONS-SAVAS COMPLAINT DISMISSED IN COURT.

In Another Case That of a Will, a Settlement Was Effected.

Oswego, Jan. 14.—The action of Frank L. Ball vs. Anthony Salladin, as executor of the estate of Ruth Ann Ball, deceased, Hiram Justin Ball and Kate Ball, was settled this morning, by the payment of $250 to the plaintiff. The case was on the calendar for trial before Justice Crouch at the January term. Mr. Ball sought to adjudicate and etermine the validity of the will of his mother, Mrs. Ruth Ann Ball, who died several months ago leaving her estate principally to Mrs. Kate Ball, her daughter-in-law, who had cared for the decedent during the past several years. Objections to the probate were made by Mr. Ball but were disallowed by Surrogate Miller. The estate is valued at several thousand dollars.

On motion of the defendant, the case of Waterman T. Parsns vs. Peter Savas was dimissed, J. T. McCaffrey, attorney for the plaintiff, retired and W. S. Hillick was substituted as attorney. Mr. Parsons sued to recover $1,450, of which $1,350 was the value of an automobile and $100 damages. It was alleged that Parsons bought a Jefferson car from the Ontario Motor Car & Garage Co. through Chas. Peterson, president, and that Mr. Savas had no right to possession of the car. The defense contended that Mr. Savas had purchased the auto from the same company through the Messrs. Wolever, also officers and stockholders. The case was one branch of the complications that have arisen through differeaces in the Ontario Co. between Mr. Peterson and Mr. Wolever.

An order of settlement was entered in the case of Belle R. Paddock vs. George Trumble, an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract.

The case of John Ed Unger vs. James Mansfield and Emma Mansfield, an action to recover damages for alleged breach of contract, was placed on trial shortly before noon.

Mr. Unger sues to recover $380 for installing a water and heating system in the residence of the defendants at Richland station. They declare that the system does not work properly.

The jury in the case of Benjamin P. Hull vs. Camden Water Wheel Works, an action for $10,000 damages for alleged negligence growing out of the collapse of a scaffolding at the barge canal power house, Oswego, November 18, 1913. The case was summed up and submitted this morning.

PONY CONTEST NEWS.

Prince will be on exhibition every fine day down town in front of some of the places of business which help to furnish this fine prize to the boys and girls of Fulton.

* * *

Trade in Fulton, and trade with these wide awake, hustling merchants who give the pony votes.

* * *

Keep up with The Fulton Times, your home paper, watch this column for all announcements; ask for votes when you pay money, and remember we are giving five for one at all the stores from now on.

* * *

The ballot boxes are pretty full of ballots and it may take a day or two after the contest closes to declare the winner.

* * *

Watch The Fulton Times for full account of the ballot. Authentic, first complete account here. Contest closes January 20.

* * *

William E. McCormick has been on the firing line all through the contest and is absolutely non-partisan and anxious to give the most deserving, hard working contestant aide.

SLOW PROGRESS IN EDUCATING THE NEGRO.

Long before American was known to exist, and when the whole world was centered in, or surrounding, what is now known as Italy, the Greeks of Athens would congregate in some quite place, and within sight and sound of the cannon, instruct and teach each other the scientific points of art, sport, history, geography, etc. Therefore the Greeks of the early age were well educated, well informed, and today their methods and system of brotherly love being taught to the students of our colleges and universities.

The negroes of the south are today handicapped in much the same way as the Greeks were of the early ages. That is, they must depend upon the knowledge received in conversation to enlighten them upon the wonders of the world.

That the progression of the negro is rapidly moving toward a brighter and better end is evidenced on every hand. Brooker T. Washington, and Stephen A. Douglas, worked long and faithfully for the uplifting [illegible] ored race; their efforts [illegible] wonderful [illegible] achievements accomplished by pupils of the Washington [illegible] ed people have [illegible] throughout the [illegible]

The southern [illegible] has risen [illegible] in spite of [illegible] well stocked warehouses [illegible] contain thousands of bales of cotton that could not be sold, owing to the war now raging in Europe, the south is still able to hold its head high and exclaim, as did the Greeks of old: "Live and let live!"

This seems to be a credo with the southerner, for everywhere you go you meet with the chivalrous southern gentleman who will invite the stranger in and dine him, and wine him, as if he were a brother.

The negro, under the white man's instructions has built up and made the south from practically nothing. The war of 1861 swept away the surplus of cotton the store houses held. At the same time it gave up thousands and thousands of lives for a cause that they all believed to be right. But with the Yankee grit that te average American has in him, the south began soon after the war was ended to uplift and edify themselves out of an embarrassing position.

How well they have accomplished their purpose, history and the statistics of the United States is a record thereof.

More is now being done toward the advancement and education of the negro than ever before. The southern gentlemen of long ago has passed away, and in his stead has arrived the more sane man of today. This latter gentleman has no frills and furbelows attached to him, he is a worker pure and simple, believing that every man, be he white or black has to live, and he trys by his own example to show the black man that every opportunity will be offered to him as long as he appreciates the efforts being done for him. The negro has got to make good and education is the foundation upon which to build.

The north will watch with much interest the result of the new university for colored men and women that is to be built at Waycross, Ga., this year; indeed the work of excavating has already begun, and by the 1st of will have commenced.—John Smith, Fulton.

A SCENE—UNSEEN.

(By Mrs. I. C. Hyde)

Splash, Flop, Oh Geet This is dandy.
"Come boys, peel off your old shirt."
The old swimming hole's doing business,
And every last boy is alert.

"Oh, Golly! I wish it was warmer,
Augh! don't be a baby, you kid;
Come, stick your feet into the water,
Steady, don't get in over your lid."

"Say, Mike, can you get at this side stroke
Hey, Paul, can you swim on your back?
Oh, come off don't say you can't learn to;
You can, or your bean is a tack."

"Oh, Lordy! boys, pull off this sucker,
Hurry up; don't he stick like the deuce?
Try again, there, now he is coming;
I don't want him to get all my juice."

Now hark, what means the loud shouting?
Oh, no; it is not a quarrel.
"Have a heart, Joe; bring back my breeches,
I can't walk home in a barrel."

Carner's Stock Food Tonic is made in Fulton and is guaranteed to be pure and of the highest quality. Geo. T. Carner, 118 Cayuga st. —Adv.

MUSINGS OF AN OLD TIMER

SCHROEPPEL

(These papers are an exclusive feature of the Fulton Evening Times)
Copyrighted, 1915.

Last week I covered the township of Granby as seen a short sixty years ago. Before leaving the subject I want to draw my mental picture for your inspection. Consider the territory you now know as Granby, heavily wooded save where these hardy adventurers had cleared their farms or made havoc in supplying the sawmills with material.

With but five attempts at anything resembling settlements and but four or five "plank" roads or highways the buildings of the isolated farms and "West" Granby making dots on the forest landscape. No church and but two schools (St. Luke's Episcopal church, the first in the town was established about 1837-38 at "West" Granby—popularly "Niggerville.")

A still more romantic field awaits us to the south. So today we will turn toward that corner formed by the juncture of the winding placid Oneida and almost equally crooked Seneca at Three Rivers where the waters become the Oswego.

Today man's handiwork has made and cruel gashes in those picturesque windings and tow tomorrow the commerce of the nation will be plying on the new barge canal, which I understand has done much to alter the Oswego through its entire course, as well.

What one among you has paused long enough to consider the possibilities for story making of this particular territory. For practically a century ago there located here a family, whose history and ambitions would have whetted the literary appetite of a Batchelder. Were I such a story teller as that other knight of the newspaper realm I would weave you stories equally as enjoyable as his.

But let me, in my feeble way, narrate somewhat of the story that will bring before your minds a picture of this section. My tale will run backwards. They do that now-a-days in the stage as well as in story books.

Today the little settlements of Hinmanville and Pennellville, take a secondary place to Phoenix in the township. But consider, if you please the efforts these patrons of the early nineteenth century put forth to launch these places into their rightful place.

Richard Pennell, M. D., was a practicing physician of New York city at the time his wife fell heir to a large section of her father's (George C. Schroeppels) enormous purchase. The doctor had visited the section previously, but in 1833 he had erected a large sawmill and shortly afterward other buildings. In the cemetery at this place are the graves of Dr. and Mrs. Pennell as well as those of Henry W. Schroeppel, her brother.

At Hinmanville, another daughter and her husband—the Hon. John. E. Hinman, who had been mayor of Utica, endeavored to establish a community. Mrs. Hinman gave the place a church and was instrumental in building and supporting a school. Eighty years ago these were the center of quite a colony—long since have they disappeared. Benjamin F. Sweet had erected the first frame house (1827) on the ground between the canal and the river. Previously, John Wittey, an imigrant from Vermont had erected a log cabin (1821). The Hinmans came in 1827 and erected many buildings.

Their dream of [illegible] enough village was not very [illegible] realized—at any rate, if failed to carry out. They must have possessed artistic temperaments for the possibilities of the place are largely of a scenic nature.

There was another community in the township, of quite a bit ambitious too (Gilbert's Mills) but I shall hasten on with my tale and leave that to a more capable pen, one which has a better right to write it than I.

Henry Schroeppel, the brother of these ladies and the son of the patron had built him a house at Oak Orchard which is spoken of as the Schroeppel "homestead." Ideally sequestered it is a delightful place to visit in the summer. This was in 1818. The other home on the west side of the Oswego is a relic of another branch of the family. George Casper Schroeppel, whose arrival in the town 100 years ago (1815) for the purpose of settlement was a German soldier of fortune.

In 1790 on shipboard, bound for America he met and wooed a young French woman (apologies to L. Batchelder) who was fleeing France because of the Reign of Terror. Her fortune enabled him to establish himself as a merchant. He entered a partnership with George Scriba and a Mr. Roosevelt (not T. R.) and became wealthy.

Mr. Scriba sold him a mere 20,000 acres of his purchase — comprising nearly all of the present town. In coming here in 1815 he "located" on "lots 34 and 35." He built the first frame house in 1818 and next year built a sawmill, and started a grist (flour) mill which he never completed. He died in 1825 in New York city and, so tradition says was buried in Trinity church yard.

The son and two daughters inherited large fortunes. The son Henry died in 1838, aged sixty. —JAMES.

High Class Vaudeville and Feature Photo-Play.

There is class to the vaudeville bill that opened at the Quirk this afternoon. Five varied acts of the quality for which the Sun Booking Exchange is noted, including Harry Davis, Young and Weston, Ray, Cobb and Weston, Janet Spellman, the star feature act of Mizpah Selbini, assisted by the famous Archie Royer. That Fulton playgoers are quick to appreciate the bringing here of such acts of real merit is shown by the splendid attendance on Tuesday and Friday, Vaudeville days.

Special prices on 5-a- horse Blankets at Geo. T. Carner's—Adv.

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason

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GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.
Phone 119 55 N. First st.

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

CLARK IRISH HARP

IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

THOSE WHO HAVE AND—HAVE NOT

Being a List of Public School Pupils Who Worked to Win Honor

The following members of the A classes in the Fulton public schools have been promoted to a higher grade "with honor." The following from the School Manual shows what earns promotion "with honor." "Pupils who have not been tardy, who have not been absent more than eight half days during the half year nor had more than eight dismissals, who have 90 per cent or more in deportment and have attained a standing of not less than 75 per cent in every subject, will be designated as honor scholars and will be entitled to promotion without examination and their promotion cards marked 'with honor.' No pupil can be an 'honor' pupil who has more than one unexcused absence."

Fourth St. School.

Second Grade—Miss Everts, teacher: Dominick Procinio, Lisle True, Helen Buck, Treasa Procinio.

Third Grade—Miss Sisson, teacher: Royal Furness, Evelyn Waldhorn.

Fourth Grade—Miss Knapp, teacher: Eva Joslin, Goldie Courtney, Leon Roe, Charlotte Cole.

Sixth Grade—Miss Bullis, teacher: Winton Bennett, Paul Hunter, Ravelle Lockrow, LeRoy Williams, Ruth Coleman, Muriel Ford, Gladys Halstead, Bertha Hubbard, Gladys Humphrey, Mary Meany, Edith Rebeor, Clara Reynolds, Myrtle Williams.

Seventh Grade—Miss Decker, teacher: Grace Baker, Elsie Merriam, Frances Payne, Hazel Rice, Mildred Withers, Marion Youngs, Nellie Wilcox.

Eighth Grade—Miss Benson, teacher: Marvin Hall, Leland Hill, Frederick White, Edith Bickford, Jennie Dann, Gertrude Kath, Jessie Rawson.

Phillips St. School.

First Grade — Miss Tillapaugh, teacher: Ethel Belle, Seaton, Angline Mercier, Ida Lebro, Stanley Cafarelk.

Second Grade—Miss Dwyer, teacher: Glenn Blackman, Stanley Dudek, Stevy Dudek, Chester Kinney, Francis Platt, Roland Quade, William Towse, Adrian Walker, Walter Wallace, Helen Borek, Mary Brown, Isabell Hosler, Dela Kedra, Florence Stoughtenger, Mary Sweezar.

Third Grade—Miss Skinner, teacher: William Byers, Frank Castor, Earl Laeef, John Meagher, Roland Samson, Thelma Blann, Mary Borek, Hyacinth Bradshaw, Lucille Chappell, Gladys DeCaire, Stella Glancoy, Elsa Stephan, Helen Saydera.

Fourth Grade—Miss Broderick, teacher: Jesse Castor, Floyd Woodryff, Maggie Wallace.

Fourth Grade—Miss McCriskin, teacher: Harvey Bloss.

Fifth Grade—Miss Curphey, teacher: Robert Smith, Clayton Sutton, Charles Witowski, Clara La Gros, Dorothy Winters.

Sixth Grade—High English Department, Clarence Baker, Cecil Battles, Harold Blake, Eddie Socha, Walter Wilbur, Clara Klein, Margaret Merant, Alice Painter, Eunice Rothbell, Helen Stella, Dorothy Sovernner.

Seventh Grade—Higher English Department: Fred Bennett, George Cleary, Sherman Fisk, Clarence Kelley, Frank Mabie, Raymond Merant, Charles Nettleton, Lucien Parker, Evangeline Hopkins, Marion Nichols, Louise VanScoy, Rhoda LaBeef.

Eighth Grade—High School Department: Harry Hall, Harold Hallnett, Raymond McKenna, Albert Richardson, Alma Bray, Lucy Campbell, Rose Dingle, Lyllian Howe, Elizabeth Meagher, Marguerite Meagher, Thelma Parker.

Erie St. School.

Second Grade — Miss Sprague, teacher: Glenn Allen, Joe Frataccia, Anna Shapiro, Bessie Shapiro.

Third Grade—Miss Gibson, teacher: Georgiana Keys, Harriet Mitchel, Mary Quinn, Max Shapiro.

Fourth Grade—Miss Kendall, teacher: Elsworth Akens, Howard Campbell, Milford Chetney, Maurice Conley, Stanley Gardner, Jimmie Smith, George Ward, Viola Freeman, Wanda Green, Sabine Lamphear, Lucile Pelton.

Fifth Grade — Miss Walworth, teacher: Birney Buell, Frank Carl, Edward Sampson, Mary Crahan, Catherine Dunn, Marie Hollenbeck, Dorothy Knowlton, Helen Nealis, Catherine Tromblay.

Sixth Grade—Miss Rogers, teacher: Richard Candee, David Hubbard, Kenneth MacFarland, Glenn Quirk, Sherwood Schneider, Emma Child, Mary Cincotta, Anna Erhardt, Gladys Foster, Beatrice Gardner, Gladys Gardner, Grace Gary, Marion Hare, Frances Slee, Sadie Waldhorn.

Seventh Grade—Miss Craveley, teacher: Joseph Conners, Thomas Fitzgerald, Ernest London, Claude Pierce, Stanley Simons, George Tromblay, Edward Tyrell, Edith Campbell, Sara Dickinson, Eleanor Harding, Mary Smith, Helen Tyrell.

Eighth Grade—Miss Lynch, teacher: Gladys Benway, Edwin Fitzgerald, Florence Furniss, Merle Hyde, Alice Mirakey, Maro Read.

State St. School.

First Grade—Miss Metcalf, teacher: Elwin Chubb, Alfred Cialone, Leonard Ingamells, Manette Ingamels, Harold Moon.

Second Grade—Miss Cates, teacher: Erwin Allen, Mason Boyce, Joseph Cialone, Kenneth Fink, Marguerite Foster, Frank Cyzialiel, Francis Miller, Charles Post, Mary Shaw, Kenneth Wilcox.

Third Grade—Miss Keane, teacher: Theresa DeBarber, Frances Favalora, Ernest Fihaz, Lois House, Alice Myers, Eleanor Vogelsang.

Fourth Grade—Miss Failing, teacher: Cecil James, Enos Jardine, Sidney Morrill, Moyer Simmons, Clara Grandjean, Dorothy House, Arline Pratt, Ethel Roy, Palma Roy.

Fifth Grade—Miss Wright, teacher: Carl Bovard, Marion Brown, Marion Chubb, Alice Chubb, Sophia Ducret, Ruth Pringle, Dorotha Prashaw, Lucille Pollock, Harriet Tucker, Lucile Taggert.

Sixth Grade—Miss Beebe, teacher: Charlotte Abel, Ruth McEwen, Sarah Scholz, Esther Waterhouse.

Seventh Grade—Miss Seymour, teacher: Vincent Edgerton, Muriel Morgan, Bertha Randall, Eula Sherman, Lillian Warner.

Eighth Grade—Miss Harrington, teacher: Mary Favalora, Lillian Harder, Ruth Jennings, Minerva Murray.

Oak St. School.

First Grade—Miss McCully, teacher: John Dudek, Ralph Halstead, Theodore Masterco, Peter Okoniewski, Henry Wallace, Cora Desforge, Dorothy Hawksby.

Second Grade—Miss Mackin, teacher: Charlie Bevacque, Charles Hawksby, Elijah Lake, Frank Poleck, George Spake, Harold Whitcomb, Nellie Kudta, Katie Kuanzy, Mirla LaBouef.

Third Grade—Miss A. Melody, teacher: Ruth Dexter, Frances Kowalski, Beulah Loveland, Lloyd Merritt, Norwood Terpenning.

Fourth Grade—Miss M. Melody, teacher: Walter Andrews, Frank Antenow, Otis Hudson, Adolph Krawczyk, Alanson Loomis, Ruth Miller, Ralph Pooler.

Fifth Grade—Miss Dowdle, teacher: Crossley Bower, William Brosnahen, Francis Church, Harold Kelly, Kathleen Lilly, Harold McGovern, Wayland Wilcox, Marjorie Culkin, Ina Hawksby.

Sixth Grade—Miss Bunker, teacher: William Cook, Ernest Kelly, Meade Loomis, Raymond McKenna, Francis O'Brien, Edward Summerville, Glenn Whitcomb, Reta Lum, Leda Stearns.

Academy St. School.

First rade—Miss Whitaker, teacher: Dorothy Bidwell.

Second Grade.—Miss VanDuzer, teacher: John Deul, Eber Harder, Mahlon Hecker, Katherine Howe.

Third Grade—Miss Carman, teacher: Eloise Donovan, Raymond Middleton, Mary Lockrowe, Lucille Reynolds.

Fifth Grade—Miss Lehon, teacher: Reta Crandall, Eugenia Calusha, Kathryn Hanifin.

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Leading Grocery Store
324 Erie St.
We Sell
ITALIAN GOODS
Macaroni and Olive Oil.

H. C. DANN & SON
YOUR MARKET
Choice Grade of Home and Western Beef, Pork and Pork Products. Other choice supplies.
Fancy Creamery Butter, Fresh Eggs and Canned Goods.
PHONE 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

American women after marriage are not as a rule, subjected to the ordeal of putting valuations upon themselves or their services. The average American husband is proud of his ability to care for his wife. With all his manly strength he stands between her and the demands of an outside world—the world of dollars and cents. Yet both the business and the domestic spheres would revolve with greater harmony were women, whether wives, mothers or housekeepers, to put the seal of the dollar mark upon their vocations.

How can the untrained woman that has kept house on the money supplied by her husband earn a living for herself and perhaps her children when circumstances force her to earn that living?

We often have seen her turn to a "little needlework," or clerking in a store. Her despairing cry is: "I can't do anything but keep house and tend to babies!"

Keeping house and tending babies never had seemed an important business to her because she was blind to the fact that this work, as every other, has a real valuation. By a general misunderstanding, the housekeeper is the only one person at the head of a business who is able to maintain her position without making that business return full value for every dollar of expense.

It is because women have, as a rule, kept house without a money standard that this profession generally is overlooked during desperate searches for something whereby to make a living. This, in spite of the fact that four-fifths of the women are housekeepers and that the housekeepers are the great spending source of American families.

When a woman of domestic tastes can keep house on a system of true valuation she can desire no better means of support. There are numberless people now forced to live in village, town and city boarding-houses who eagerly would accept the opportunity to live in honestly managed homes and pay a fair price for privilege. If the way was opened, I am confident that any good housekeeper in the land could not only keep her home, but be able to provide a satisfactory abiding place for many people who have endured inferior boarding house standards.

Knowing Materials.

The good housekeeper informs herself of the best wearing materials. She knows that muslin must be woven of long fibre to stand hard wear. When she selects muslins she chooses the goods of a reputable firm. A great reduction in price would not tempt her to buy a muslin formed of short threads—the cheap grades—because she knows that at the end of each tiny thread is a possible weak place that may mean early deterioration.

She knows that strong washing powders cut fibres; that good powders are a saving because they not only loosen the dirt but save both the material and labor. Her household pieces are not suspended by their corners from a clothes-line, on washing day, to strain and tear in the winds that blow; but are hung in such a way that the weight is sustained evenly from every part. Tablecloths, napkins, sheets and pillow slips are not folded invariably in the same creases when they are ironed. Sometimes they are folded in half and in quarters—then again in thirds, so that the parts wear out all together!

This careful housekeeper knows that each piece of linen has cost a certain per cent of her household maintenance, and she derives the full value of it.

The buys provisions in large quantities. In my experience I never have found a tradesman who is not eager to sell can and box goods by the case or dozen. He can afford to sell goods in this way at a discount because it reduces his clerk hire and delivery cost. From the housekeeper's standpoint, buying this way lessens the percentage of the up-keep of the home.

CRUMPET RECIPE.

The English crumpet is cheap, easily prepared and nutritious. A noted authority on cookery calls the crumpet "a raised muffin baked on a griddle," but those of us who have eaten the English crumpet, as sold in this and other New York patisseries, are able to distinguish a vast difference between the muffin and the crumpet, although one is surely a first cousin to the other. Both are raised by yeast, and both are baked on a griddle, and usually in rings. The English crumpet, the best of its kind, sells like the proverbial "hot cakes" at a well known Broadway shop, because it is so delicious. Those of us who are far away from the "madding crowd" may have them just as good at home if we will but follow carefully this recipe, which has been solved after many trials of the original:

The English Crumpet.

About an hour before you are ready to bake the crumpets, a little longer in cold weather, dissolve half a yeast cake in a quarter of a cup of water, adding half a teaspoon of sugar. Now mix together one cup of water, one cup of milk, and one tablespoon of lard and scald it. When cool add the dissolved yeast cake and sufficient good bread flour to make a very soft batter. Upon the thinness of this batter depends the success of the crumpets, and as some flour thickens more than others, an exact quantity cannot be given. Cover the bowl containing this mixture, and let it rise in a warm place about an hour, or until double its bulk. Heat the griddle—a soapstone one is best—and when warm, but not hot, grease it with butter or pork fat, grease the rings inside, place them on the griddle, and fill them about one-third full with the sponge, which should still be a very soft batter. Cover the rings with a large basin or tin cover, and let the crumpets bake slowly until double their height. Then let the griddle become very hot and continue baking the crumpets, still covered, about ten minutes. When done they should be white, soft and full of spongy holes on top, and a deep, smooth, tan color on the bottom. These may be served directly by covering the tops with butter, but they are far better if laid away in pairs, the top sides together, until cold. Then toast, spread them with butter and send them in piping hot for breakfast, luncheon or afternoon tea.

The English Muffin

This is made with the same beginning, but using all milk and making a much stiffer batter—about two cups of flour. It will take three or four hours for these to rise, on account of the extra flour. They are put immediately on the hot griddle in the rings and when baked on one side they are turned and baked on the other. Then they are allowed to cool, when they are split, toasted, buttered and served.

The Scotch Scone

This is also an American way of making a delicious foreign invention. Make a soft dough, just stiff enough to roll out, of two cups of buttermilk, two tablespoons of butter, the same of sugar, one teaspoon of salt and about four cups of flour, sifted, with two teaspoons of baking powder. Just before putting in the flour, the yolks of one or two eggs may be added to make the scones light and yellow. These are rolled about half an inch thick, cut with small round biscuit cutter, baked on a griddle, and served hot with afternoon tea.

ARTHUR PORTER WOLEVER TO WED.

On Thursday a very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Acker, 461 Flower City Park, at which time they announced the engagement of their daughter, Irene Mabelle, to Arthur Porter Wolever of Fulton. Covers were laid for twenty. Miss Acker's and Mr. Wolever's cards were drawn from a ring attached to the dome in the dining room. The favors were small wedding rings with white doves attached. The wedding is to take place in a summer month."

Carmer's VETERINARY OINTMENT for SCRATCHES is a guaranteed remedy. Manufactured by Geo. T. Carmer, 118 Cayuga st.
—Adv.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

DR. WILEY SAYS BREAD.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, has issued a warning to the public against the curtailment of bread eating should the price be advanced because of the rise in the cost of wheat. He said:

"There is a popular fallacy in favor of meat. Meat contains 60 per cent water and costs twenty-five cents a pound. There is more energy in a pound of meat. Hard workers need bread more than meat. If the cost of flour makes bread rise, cut down on the meat. Bread is the cheapest food known."

BUTTER FROM TREES!

The United States consul at Sierra Leone tells of a wonderful butter tree, called the Shea. The tree produces a nut with a pulp, easily removable when the nut ripens. It is said that about sixty per cent of the nut is butter. It is likely to become an article of commerce for it is already exported to Europe and used in making artificial butter. Trees that can produce butter are worth cultivating.

Keller & Wilson
Fulton's Pure Food Advocates
FRESH SUPPLY OF VEGETABLES, CELERY, ONIONS, BEETS, CARROTS, SWEET POTATOES, LIMA BEANS, FANCY PRUNES, RICE, HOMINY AND ALL THE REST.
at
Keller & Wilson
Cayuga Street

L. T. MILLER
ONEIDA STREET
Supply your table from this store stock. Fancy Lot Cranberries—fancy grade, Bananas, Oranges, Grape Fruit, Fresh Bread and Cookies—all makes.
DEPENDABLE GOODS
RELIABLE SERVICE

H. Putnam Allen H. Putnam Allen, Jr.
CREAMERY BUTTER, STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, FRESH LOT OF CRANBERRIES, SELECT and STANDARD OYSTERS, FRUITS OF ALL KINDS. All the good makes of Bread Cookies and Fancy Biscuits or Crackers.
H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
GROCERS
PHONE 32 53-55 SOUTH FIRST STREET

MILLIONS IN OYSTERS.

The best oysters in the world are those raised in the United States, and the best of them are found off the shores of Long Island and in the Chesapeake Bay. The oyster business of this country employs 60,000 persons and yields a revenue of over $15,000,000. In New York State alone $6,000,000 are invested in the industry.

Attempts have been repeatedly made to plant oysters in the Baltic sea, but unsuccessfully, the reason advanced is that the water is not salt enough. Where oysters are raised in this country tests show that the percentage of salt is exceptionally high.

SPECIAL
FOR SATURDAY
PEANUT BRITTLE, 15c
DiBELLO
CAYUGA STREET

THEY LACE IN FRONT.
Never be satisfied with an ill fitted corset. Your figure reflects you almost as much as your face or color apparel. Correctly fitted you not only feel better but you look much better.
Sold and fitted at
THE DIX STORE.

PAUL SAJDERA
CASH MARKET
Cor. W. 1st and Vortices
GROCERIES, MEATS, NOTIONS
WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY AND CAN SAVE YOU 2, 3, 5 CENTS A POUND ON BEST MEATS.

Groceries, Fruits
The Best of Good Things to Eat
Prompt Delivery Service
JEROME BURNS
Phone 350
302 WEST BROADWAY

"SANITO"
COOKING UTENSILS
Are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an iron proof lining which will not crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.
A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00
FULTON EVENING TIMES
Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one

CO-OPERATION; IT HELPS FARMERS

An Interesting Talk At Session of the Second Co-Operation Conference

John J. Dillon, who was recently appointed by former Governor Glynn as commissioner of the department of foods and markets could not be present at last evening's session of the second co-operative conference of the farmers of Oneida county being held at Hotel Utica. It was said he was detained in New York in connection with the first meeting of the State Land Bank. He will be present at the session this evening when Calvin J. Huson, commissioner of agriculture, will also speak. Other speakers this evening will be A. C. Farrell on "Advertising" and Clarence W. Moomaw of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Chairman Marc W. Cole, superintendent of the bureau of co-operation, called upon Charles C. Grein, a Buffalo real estate man, to fill the gap on the evening's program made vacant by Mr. Dillon's absence, and those present were rewarded with an interesting discourse on the prospects and indications of the prosperity of the country.

"There is in the United States today a great big boom," he said. "Since Jan. 1 over 1,000,000 men have been put to work who were idle prior to Jan. 1. Thousands of mills have been opened and the railroads feel the increase. The Pennsylvania Railroad has contracted for 50,000 tons of rails more than the entire system used during 1914.

"Things are looking up and prosperity is recognized as being at the door. Secretary Redfield reports that exports for the week ending Jan. 9 amounted to $61,820,247, an advance of $20,000,000 over the previous week, showing an increase in the trade balance in favor of this country of $17,249,720.

"What you have to sell and what you want to buy must be handled along the lines of least resistance. To you men from the country I say that you need the city man's help, and to you men from the city I say you must have the country man's product. Now get together! Give and take. There are 10,000,000 people in the state of New York and all of them are eating. They must be supplied. The farmer does not come to the city to advertise his potatoes. The consumer does not advertise his needs. How shall we relieve this situation? By co-operation. The farmer must standardize his package so that the city man will know what he is buying."

Mr. Grein advocated the use of the trolley lines to get the farm products to the city, and he said the city man could help the farmer by seeing that the restrictions on the sale of milk were not unfair. The speaker closed by saying 'there are too many lawyers in the Legislature, and not enough farmers and business men."

W. N. Giles of Skaneateles, secretary of the State Grange, addressed the conference last night on "The Relation of the State Grange to the Co-Operative Movement." He said true co-operation is the highest ideal of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and it will reach its highest development when society recognizes the plan of each for all and all for each.'

For 46 years, since its creation, the State Grange had been practicing co-operative methods. But the speaker later said he thought the word "Co-operation" had been overworked, and that direct buying and selling is the key to the situation. He laid particular emphasis on the virtue of doing business for cash and eliminating credit. The aim of the State Grange is to bring the buyer and seller together and do away with the middleman. The State Grange becomes the new co-operative plan, but the danger of competition of co-operators must be abolished, he said.

Before the meeting closed last evening Clarence Cole said that without the assistance of the co-operative societies Commissioner Dillon's efforts would be rendered impotent. F. W. Sessions of Utica called attention to the fact that only $15,000 had been appropriated by the state for Commissioner Dillon's new department and he suggested co-operation toward securing a larger amount next year.

S. J. Cook, manager, secretary and treasurer of the South Shore Growers' and Shippers' Association in Chautauqua county, gave an interesting talk before the close of the afternoon session yesterday on the work that has been done during the association's brief career, which he outlined for the conference members and described how money was saved.

KICKED BY HORSE.

James Edward Day, a farmer living at Granby Center, had his right leg seriously injured yesterday morning while in the city with a load of produce. Mr. Day brought a load of lettuce to the city, and after disposing of the same he prepared to start for home, and in taking the blankets off his horses one of the team began to rear. He tried to quite the animal but got in the way of its plunging hoofs, and was so severely kicked that the ligiments of the leg were torn and the flesh badly lacerated.

Dr. Fox was called and took a number of stitches in the wound; the man was then taken home by an employe on the farm.

Wherein They Were Alike.

A country minister in Scotland who was notoriously defective and hesitating in his style of delivery in the pulpit was sitting having a cup of tea with one of the old spinsters connected with his congregation when he observed that the spout of the teapot was either choked or too narrow.

"Your teapot, Miss Kennedy," he remarked, "disna—disna rin weel."

"Aye, just like yoursel', Mr. Broon," retorted the nettled lady. "It has an unco puir delivery."

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AGAINST FIRE AND THEFT SHOULD BE THE EARNEST DESIRE OF EVERY-ONE WHO HAS VALUABLES.

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Several Parlor Organs taken in exchange, in fine condition, at little prices.

WE ASSURE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED

Bogue Piano Store

61 FIRST STREET

22 YEAR 22 YEAR

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Albany, Jan. 15.—The Conservation Commission in its annual report transmitted to the Legislature today recommends that in accordance with the so-called Burd amendment to the Constitution, the state construct, control, maintain and operate storage reservoirs to conserve the flood waters and for the regulation of streams. The cost of these reservoirs would be borne in part by the State and municipalities benefited, and in part by owners of water power sites, undeveloped as well as developed, upon some basis of just and equitable division thereof.

No provision for voluntary payment will, in the opinion of the commission, suffice; a valid power of taxation must be invoked and legislation must carry with it the power of eminent domain. The development of water powers and the improvement thereof by stream regulation for the production of energy for lighting public buildings, streets and highways, for power for state, municipal and public service uses, and incidentally for industrial enterprises, would, the commission believes, be construed to be a sufficient public purpose to validate the exercise of the necessary powers of eminent domain and taxation.

A tabulation is presented showing that the construction of a reservoir on the Sacandaga River, at an estimated cost of $5,000,000, would increase the total low water power of the Hudson River at the developed sites below Hadley from 29,490 h.p. to 91,300, h.p. and at undeveloped sites from 8,885 h.p. to 61,500 h.p. In other words the low water power of the Hudson would be increased nearly four times its present capacity, and it would be possible for mill owners to increase their plants about 50 per cent. and still run them at full capacity for the same length of time that they do at present. The potential power possibilities at undeveloped sites would be similarly increased.

The increase to the power producing capacity of the Hudson by such regulation would amount to 8,560 h.p., and similar results would follow like regulation on the Genesee, Black, Raquette, Oswegatchie and Saranac Rivers.

The construction of reservoirs would, it is remarked, impound the spring flood waters which so frequently result in great injury; the Sacandaga reservoir would remove at least three feet from the crest of the flood at Troy, Albany, and elsewhere along the Hudson.

There is, in the opinion of the commission, a growing opposition to grant to private individuals to divert water for private purposes. The people feel, the report says, that they have not received adequate benefits from grants of this nature heretofore made. Whether the sorely needed development of our water powers shall proceed under public or private auspices is a question so vital to the welfare of th state, the commission remarks, that it deserves most earnest and thoughtful attention. Recommendations heretofore made, for a state hydro-electric development and distribution, are not renewed in the present report.

The report reviews proposed state policy for water power development from 1907, when the State Water Supply Commission, the predecessor of the Conservation Commission, was directed by the Legislature to "devise a plan for the progressive development of the water powers of the state under state ownership, control and maintenance."

Prompt action for the development and utilization of 1,500,000 h.p. at present undeveloped and unutilized in this state is urged. The commission says: "The part which investigation could play in this drama has been played. All phases of the problem have been exhaustively investigated. Once that stage is reached, investigation means inaction and discussion means delay. The servant who buried his talent in the ground probably appointed a joint committee to investigate and report on the best way to utilize talents. Precisely as the way to resume specia payment was to resume, just so the way to stop wasting an energy equal to the annual consumption of 15,000,000 tons of coal is to stop wasting it.

These views are concurred in by Chairman George E. Van Kennen and Commissioner John D. Moore, constituting a majority of the commission. Commissioner Patrick E. McCabe submits a separate memorandum in which he opposes state hydro-electric development.

OSWEGO COUNTY POTATOES BEING SHIPPED TO CUBA.

The firm of J. W. Rigley the wholesale fruit and produce company of the west side, is shipping to Cuba today two carloads of potatoes. The farmers bring in from 500 to 1,500 bushels daily, and these are mostly shipped to different parts of the United States which include Cuba.

Plenty of Politics.

A clean sweep is what the state administration is doing with the offices. The sweep is made with the excuse that inefficiency must go. Still there is indication that the question of patronage has something to do with this wholesale exchange of officials. We can't accept at par the notion given that all this sweeping out of men who call themselves Democrats to be replaced by men who call themselves Republicans is purely a matter of business. In fact, politics has very much to do with it, and as time goes on this truth becomes more evident.

Changing the highway department from a single head to a commission of three gets rid of John N. Carlisle and makes room for three new men. Legislating the three members of the conservation commission out of office makes room for one commissioner. The arguments for a single head in one case are good for a single head in the other; or the arguments in favor of a commission of three are good for the one department as well as for the other. It is difficult to see why the proposed legislation is offered except for the purpose of patronage.—Meadville News.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Sharp entertained Wednesday evening in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dennison, a dainty luncheon was served and music and games enjoyed.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Sharp are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. H. Dennison.

* * *

Mrs. Mary I. Hare was the recent guest of Miss Eva Palmer, Pratt st.

* * *

A still deeper cut on Ladies and Misses Coats at Patterson's. Coats that were $10.00 to $12.00 and $15.00 now $4.85, will be on sale Saturday morning at 9 a. m. —Adv.

* * *

Miss Eva Frawley entertained the H. C. Euchre club at her home in W. 3d st., yesterday afternoon. Miss Della Blake received 1st prize, Miss Margarite Blake 2d prize, and Miss Anna Custer consolation.

* * *

The W. F. Club will hold a dancing party at Davis' academy this evening.

* * *

The Masonic club will observe "Ladies' night" Wednesday, Jan. 27.

* * *

The Happy Hour theater gave the contestants free seats at "Shore Acres."

* * *

The T. A. E. club met yesterday with Mrs. E. M. Anderson at her home in W. Broadway.

* * *

The I. O. G. F. will hold a public social at their hall in W. Broadway tonight. Whipple's orchestra has been secured.

* * *

The C. R. B. A. installed officers last night at their rooms. A social and dance followed the business session.

* * *

A son has been born, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ready of 115 W. 4th st.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 19 YEARS OLD.

S. P. Mason, 362 S. 6th st. is in receipt of an invitation to attend an open meeting of the Electric League in Milwaukee. The meeting will be held at the Hotel Baltz and an interesting feature of the meeting will be an address on the subject of "Wireless Telegraphy" by C. L. Chafee, a student in the Senior Electrician class of the School of Engineering, Milwaukee.

Mr. Chafee is the grandson of Mr. Mason, and is but 19 years old. About a year ago the Times gave the story of this young man's remarkable progress with wireless telegraphy then. He entered the Milwaukee school in September and his progress has been most phenomenal, and as a result he is eagerly sought by older heads to lecture on his experiments.

The invitation referred to states the lecturer will perform a number of interesting experiments, using for the purpose a model aeroplane designed and built by students.

Furthermore it noted that "In these days, when wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony are making such progress and attracting so much attention, all who are interested in electricity and its application should avail themselves of the opportunity and at the same time offer their encouragement to this diligent and worthy pupil."

When "Grandfather" Mason received congratulations on possessing so talented a grandson his voice shook and his face softened, as he replied "Shouldn't I be proud though?"

The young expert is a son of Mrs. Madge Mason Chaffee, and a cousin of Dr. B. T. Mason of this city.

PURIM SHAKEN TODAY.

Purim, Italy, Jan. 15.—Another earthquake shock was felt in the Alps for hours. Several avalanches have resulted and three mountain villages are reported to have been swept away with all their inhabitants, numbering more than 250.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and colder tonight. Saturday cloudy with moderate winds, mostly southwest to west.

Standing Up For Him.

"Miriam, isn't that young Fergus coming to our house pretty often these days?"

"I suppose he is, mamma."

"Do you know anything about him? What is he worth, for instance?"

"Well, he's worth any dozen of the ordinary young men of my acquaintance."

"Yes, but"—

"And he's worth $100 a week to the firm he works for, even if he does get only $25 now."—Chicago Tribune.

It Was Urgent.

Policeman—The street is closed, little girl! Only in case of urgent necessity—

Sweet Sixteen (out of breath)—Yes, yes! At 3 o'clock I have a date.—Munich Fliegende Blatter.

POPLAR TREES DAMAGE SEWERS

Strength of Roots of the Trees Is Seen In Harm Done Pipes.

The many poplar trees that are seen about the city are proving a menace to the sewer system. The roots of these trees grow to such proportions that their strength often causes the bursting of the strongest water-main in the city.

Superintendent of Water Works, F. H. Rumsey, is cutting down many trees and removing the roots in such places as he finds them interfering with sewer pipes. A few days ago the roots of a poplar tree burst a large sewer pipe on the west side, causing a lot of annoyance and trouble.

That break was no sooner remedied when a report received at the city hall told that another fracture had been discovered in the same neighborhood.

Superintendent Rumsey discovered the new trouble was from the same cause as that of the first, strong poplar tree roots. Since that time he has been looking for these trees that are apt to cause trouble. He will remove them before the damage is done, and all citizens will greatly aid the superintendent if they will report any trees of the popular variety of large size, that may prove a menace to the sewer pipes.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Lost—Box containing crochet hooks and work, tatting shuttle and tatting, handkerchief and embroidery scissors. Mrs. Albert Paddock, Fulton, R. D. No. 1. or call Phone 5915.

Family Washing—Wanted by reliable woman at 10 Wells st. 22c



Ladies Who Enjoy

A LIGHT LUNCH OR A HOT DRINK, HERE, AFTER SHOPPING, FIND IT AN IDEAL RESTING PLACE. THEY CAN ENJOY THEMSELVES THOROUGHLY.

THE HOT DRINKS AT OUR FOUNTAIN ARE JUST THE KIND THAT WOMEN LOVE. THEY ARE MADE JUST RIGHT. COME IN AND ENJOY A CUP, OR A LUNCH, THE NEXT TIME YOU ARE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

OUR HOME MADE CANDIES ARE DELICIOUS.

ANDRIANOS BROS.

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

25 East 1st St. Phone 308

THE SALE OF SALES

BEGINS TOMORROW

AT THE

Great West Side General Merchandise and Furniture Store

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THURSDAY'S EVENING TIMES

FOR PRICES

J. R. SULLIVAN

WEST BROADWAY FULTON

ARGES USED AS HOSPITAL IN FRANCE.



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About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 15.—The wolves wouldn't do any howling around Charley Herzog's front door even if Garry Herrmann decided today to chase Charles out of his job as manager of unmanageable Zinzinnati Redlegs.

Herzog is well fixed financially—very well fixed. If he quits baseballing today he could retire to his Maryland farm and live happily ever afterward.

Eight years or so ago, when Herzog had the grand sum of $187 in the bank and a minor league baseball job, he took a plunge into the matrimonial sea. Right away, like most grooms, he proceeded to spend his wad on the honeymoon. When he returned to the old town with his bride he was broke—extremely broke.

"It wasn't a very comfortable feeling" says Herzog. "Right then and there I decided to save my coin and get to a point where I could afford to lose my job and not worry much about it."

Herzog did—and now he is independent. His farm of 200 acres raises enough crops each year to support Herzog and his family without the aid of his baseball savings. His home is one of the finest farm houses in Maryland. He has a benzine chariot, money in the bank and he owns gilt edged stocks.

"Got it all in baseball" says Herzog.

Herzog was lucky enough to be in the Giants' roster while the club singled in three world series combats. His divvy for the three series was about $8,500.

Herzog's new contract with the Reds, which runs for two years, is said to call for $8,000 a year, so that means that Herzog, before 1917 will add another $16,000 to his bankroll, provided, of course, that Garry Herrmann and the fellow directors don't get obstreperous in the meantime.

* * *

Perc Haughton, a coaching fellow, tells us that the success of the Harvard elevens in the past has been due very largely to the fact that he has ordered his men to follow the ball. Perc made those remarks recently when asked to explain the great work accomplished by Harvard. But Perc, as you will notice, didn't reveal the secret of how he gets his men to carry out his orders.

The fundamental principle of football coaching is—"follow the ball." Every coach in the country tries to drill it into his men. But few succeed. Haughton succeeded where others have failed.

If Haughton would unbosom himself to the point where he will tell how he handles his men so that they will follow the ball every minute during the game, he will be conferring a large favor upon Francis Hinkney, of Yale and other coaches. They instructed their men to follow the ball. But it didn't do much good. About the only thing the Yale fellows did against Harvard was to follow the Harvard ball toter—two jumps in the rear.

How did you do it, Mister Haughton? Did you club the boys on the knob and threaten to club 'em some more if they didn't follow the ball? Or did you threaten to deprive them of breakfast? Or did you promise them all a flobert air rifle and $1 for spending money?

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

Johnny Coulon, former bantam weight champion, says he will try to "come back."

The years may roll upon their way,
And raven hair may turn to snow.
Once supple joints may lose their play,
And muscles grow both fat and slow;
The eye once bright may lost its glow,
The pains of age may rend and wrack,
But still we hear the story, so:
"I still can fight; I'm coming back."

Now that Jim Jeffries is going to teach Jess Willard how to whip Jack Johnson, it behooves Joe Birmingham of the Naps, to teach Conie Mack how to win pennants.

* * *

Lemon, coach of the Portland, Ore., baseball club, says: "McCredie got a lemon when he got Koob who used to play infield for my club." Says Manager McCredie, of the Portland, Ore., club.

New York newspapermen want to censor books in this state. The present plan of forcing the writers to make their own decisions is much flattery to them. It gives them no chance to pan the referee.

SPEAKER SWEET'S SECRETARY

Fred M. Bishop of Oswego was selected by Speaker Sweet as secretary or clerk. The appointment is popular as Mr. Bishop stands high with men in and out of politics in this county.

NO AMOUNT FIXED IN BILL FOR MINETTO BRIDGE

Oswego, Jan. 14.—There will be an influx of Oswego county representatives at Albany next week when the highway committee, the legislative committee, County Attorney Gallagher and several other county officials will go to the capital to promote legislation desired in Oswego county. The highway committee will also meet with Commissioner Carlisle and ascertain the plans for next season as regards Oswego county.

A bill providing for an appropriation by the state for the Minetto bridge will probably be introduced early in the session. The amount has not yet been announced.

William Meuser of the Concrete-Steel Engineering company, designers of the proposed concrete bridge, was in this city yesterday conferring with Supt. of Highways Howard and C. M. Witbeck, resident engineer of the State Highway Department, regarding the plans and estimates for the proposed bridge.

The special town elections to authorize the bond issue will be called shortly.

Get your harness oiled and repaired at Geo. T. Carner's 118, Cayuga st. —Adv.

Turned Down.

"Last night I got footed around to old Mr. Brownie's house and asked him for his daughter's hand."

"Well?"

"Then I got footed back."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

WAR'S HORRORS TOLD BY NUNS

Being the Story of Siege of Ypres As Told By Redmond's Niece

Special Dispatch to the International News Service.

London, Jan. 14.—Therese Howard niece of John Redmond, and a Benedictine nun, was in Ypres during the siege and has now escaped to England. From her diary the following graphic account of the horrors of war is compiled

"The first intimation of trouble was on the first Sunday in August, which is usually a fete day in Ypres, as it is the feast of Notre Dame de Buyn, the patron saint of the city. These festivities were cancelled, but we, being cloistered, did not know the reason. There had been rumors of European complications, but these were of no more account to us than the affaire Zola."

"Suddenly in the middle of the night there was a tremendous uproar in the street and we were startled by knocks on the doors of houses in streets surrounding the abbey. Our first thought was that the knocks came from the sister whose duty it was to awaken us for matins. As the noise increased we could hear the cry "Aux armes! Aux armes!" followed by inaudible explanations. What was it? We could not inquire, as our rule of silence prevented us from asking. We waited until the next day, when the chaplain told us the Germans were ready to cross the frontier; that the army of Belgium had received a sudden call to arms and that they (the priests) were off as chaplains. It was war!

"Weeks of suspense. All the villages are infested with Uhlans. The peasants tell terrible tales of theft, fire, rape and drunkenness. Merciful God! what shall we do if they arrive in Ypres?

"Today I saw an aeroplane, a German machine in the shape of a hawk. The Burgomaster has issued a decree that no lights be shown and no bells rung, so we cannot have the divine office in the choir as the windows face the streets. Surely they will never come. The allies will not allow it.

"October 7. A terrible boom, boom, boom started at 1.30 this afternoon. It all seemed like a dream. The Belgian army has not arrived. I feel as if my head would burst, as I go to-night into the Last Judgment. For a long time the guns went on, but in the darkness the Uhlans entered. It's all up with Ypres. Guns were heard yesterday in the last defence of the Belgian army, or rather the police. They are only a hundred against 1,500. The Uhlans are all over the town and the Burgomaster is a prisoner.

"We are saved at least for the present, as the German General has consented to accept 3,000 pounds ($15,000) and spare the town. The Burgomaster said there was no money in the town. He had carefully managed to get the bulk of it out before hand. The Germans disbelieved him and sacked the post office, but only found 200 francs ($40.)

"Last night was one of terror in the abbey. At 1 o'clock there was a loud banging on the street door. It was the Uhlans. We could hear their drunken laughter and trembled as we thought of atrocities perpetrated at other convents like that at Perck, near Malines, where they tore the clothes from the backs of the nuns. The prioress ordered that we should not answer in the hope that they would not dare break the door down.

"Today we spent in special prayer. When will the allies come? It is getting worse and worse. The allies have come and gone and we are abandoned. No, I am wrong. The British have sent word to the Burgomaster that they are outside the town with 12,000 troops ready to deliver us, but are afraid for the town. If any battle occurred inside the walls they would only blow it to pieces, though there are only a couple if mitralleuses at the gates. The British commander has departed to see if he cannot meet the foe in the open. Hurrah we are free! The allies have come and gone.

"The German occupation is becoming more dreadful. Every day has brought fresh atrocities. Every moment we thought we would be the next victims and we would hide in the cellars fearful lest they should see us in the convent garden or at the windows. We were actually saying litanies with the words, 'From all evil, good Lord, deliver us,' each sister joining in the responses. Suddenly, while doing this, we heard the heavy tramp of soldiers' feet and the sound of singing. We trembled thinking it was the terrible Uhlans, when to our amazement we found it was the English singing. The song mingled with our supplication came as if in answer. 'Here we are, here we are. Here we are!' they cried, and we almost joined in, but dared not. Outside we heard the clamor and cries of joy from the populace. We were just wondering in our Irish hearts if perchance an Irish regiment would be the first to enter. We were thinking of the dear old standard and the days of the Irish brigade, when suddenly we got our answer in a gruff brogue. We heard a song which everybody seems to be singing now, 'It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary.' The British have come.

"Ypres now becomes the headquarters of the allies. The whole town is rejoicing. A week ago it had become outwardly deserted. Now it seems as full as it was during the kermesse. Everybody is ringing bells and as the soldiers pass they are pested with chocolate and cakes. We are safe but not saved, for the Germans are closing in upon us. A big taube came over us, then over a small village and deliberately threw petrol upon the farms. The English officers could see it distinctly through their glasses.

"We have given up the cellar of the abbey building for the wounded and refugees. Today a Taube was shot down by the allies and on it was found a complete plan of Ypres with the headquarters of the soldiers marked for bombardment. At last the French have come and also 500,000 Indians. A spy was caught today and a human limb was found on him. He also had an arm of a little girl in his pocket. We could hardly believe it. God help the soul of such a criminal! The battle is raging again. We see red on the horizon and hear guns. The worst is coming and everybody is taking to the cellars. The big guns of the Germans are bombarding the town.

"October 28. German shells fell into the town today, the first into a sleepy moat just outside the ramparts. We live in the catacombs, even the sanctuary lamp being extinguished. Terrible news. Officers called today to ask if any Germans were in the community. We told them there were four. As soon as it was known there were German nuns the cry of 'Spies' went up. We sent wires to our Bishop, but we lost four of our beloved sisters. Fancy even a convent being suspected.

"The Germans are blowing the town to pieces. Every minute there are two or three shots, a terrible boom, then a long, hiss marking the projectiles as they whistle through the air. Now it is one side of the town which is hit and then another. We are all trembling and have spent the whole day in prayer. Sometimes we hear the cries of the wounded from the ambulances as they pass. The poor abbess! She has been sixty-five years in the abbey and it is difficult to persuade her to leave. The abbey has seemed to bear a charmed life. Just as the key was placed in the garden door there was an ominous crash. So many had passed that we only crossed ourselves, but this time the noise was louder. It seemed all around, under us and over us.

"Then there came a crash and we were covered with bits of broken glass and plaster. Dust, smoke and vapor issued from the cloister windows. We fled from the garden paralyzed with fear."

After this it became impossible for the nuns to remain in Ypres. They left it as Sister Theresa says, with the great tower of the Halles ablaze and ruins everywhere. In spite of this the allies were determined to hold the town until there was not one stone left upon another.

Arrayed in black cowls, the sisters managed through the courtesy of the British and Belgians to reach Boulogne and thence got to England.

"The murder of civilians was a daily occurrence in the surrounding districts," says Sister Howard; "our pupils and their parents gave us eye-witness accounts of crimes. The Mohammedans couldn't have done worse. Neither age nor sex escaped. One mother had to witness the violation of her daughter, and other crimes too horrible to mention were committed. When the Germans left they gave documents saying that the Ypres had become good German subjects and promising not to bombard the town—but it was another 'scrap of paper.'"

Benson Probate January 25.

Minetto, Jan. 15.—It was announced yesterday that the probate of the will of the late Cadwell B. Benson would not be made until Monday, Jan. 25. The papers in the estate are now being examined and it is expected that all the details will be arranged by that time.

ENGLISH ARTILLERY CONCEALED.



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Troops and guns are hidden as far as possible from scouts in aeroplanes.

War: Pathos and Humor

Northern France, Jan. 13.—A letter from a Parisian now serving in the trenches, illustrates the gay and gallant spirit exhibited in the firing line by the French. Practical jokes are often played upon the Germans.

A few days ago, between the Aisne and the Vosges, a certain company in an infantry regiment, composed entirely of Parisians, who were in trench in very close proximity to the German lines, and had come into possession of a number of newspapers from the capital. One night a young soldier straight from the boulevards, named Maurice Daumont, crept out of his trench, and, crawling to within one hundred yards of the enemy's position, planted a stick into the ground, upon which he hung a parcel. It contained a selection of Parisian journals and the following letter.

"We have learned that, owing to some unfortunate oversight, none of the editors of our leading journals have taken the trouble to supply you regularly with their daily publications since you have elected to live amongst us in our hospitable country.

"We realize that it is most annoying to be without news, especially as you probably only have an opportunity of reading German publications, which, while we acknowledge their humor, are invariably a little incorrect and exaggerated.

"Permit us to forward you, in this unavoidably unconventional manner a small consignment of our papers. You will thus be able to gather the news from Russia, England, Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, and even Japan.

"If this system of interchange of news should appeal to you, we should be very happy to receive, through the same channel, your 'sympathiques' Berlin newspapers. It would also enable us to discuss items of intelligence and to test the accuracy of those statements made in the German Press. Will you kindly address your reply to the 8th Company, not mentioning the name of any regiment? Our censor might object.—Signed for the 8th Company, Maurice Daumont.

P. S.—We take in lodgers and guarantee them good board and comfortable quarters."

A few minutes after the stock had been planted in the ground, the watching Parisians observed a German crawl out of the enemy's trench and advance cautiously towards it. Suddenly he noticed, not far from it several pairs of eyes watching him. Thinking, doubtless, that he had walked into an ambush, he was about to retract his steps, when in order to reassure him, the French threw up their arms and invited him by many gesturss to take the parcel attached to the stick. His confidence being restored, the German advanced and detaching the packet, took it off to the accompaniment of the cheers of the Parisians.

The next day in response to the invitation addressed to the enemy our friends perceived a German non-commissioned officer approaching the lines. He came on alone, and unarmed. He had come, he said, to sample their fare and lodging, and assured them that his example would be followed by many of his brothers-in-arms.

PAST MASTER DINED PONTIAC, OSWEGO.

Fulton, Hannibal and Phoenix Represented in Association.

The Past Masters of the 25th Masonic district, comprising lodges of this county, held their annual dinner and elected officers for the ensuing year, at a dinner at Hotel Pontiac, Wednesday evening.

Concerning the affair The Oswego Times says:

"The guest of honor was Burton P. Porter of Auburn, formerly of this city. Mr. Porter is president of the Past Masters' Association of the 24th district. The officers elected were: President Horace D. Pierce; vice-pres. Walter Marston, Hannibal; secretary and treasurer, eorge Cleaver.

"During the evening informal remarks were made by Frederick B. Shepherd, E. J. Burke, H. W. Mowdry, Minetto; H. J. Cooper, H. Irving Pratt and Hunter Betts of Phoenix, district deputy of the 26th district. Ezra R. Barnes, president of the 26th district, acted as toastmaster. Several musical selections were rendered by the hotel orchestra.

"Those present were:

"Charles W. Dings, Walter J. Franklyn, George W. Davis, John C. Henry, W. P. Burr, W. V. Burr, B. A. Barnes, Harry J. Cooper, George A. Nixon, Frank W. Parker, H. D. Pierce, George H. Cleaver, Herbert S. Odgers, Samuel D. Petigrew, Geo. B. Sleeman, Fred W. Mowdry, Samuel Hunt, George E. Watkin, William H. Hornibrook, Dr. James K. Stockwell, Arthur C. Hagenbruch, Harry S. Pratt, George W. Bush, Edward J. Brower, Fredrick B. Shepherd, Oswego, H. T. Clemans, Philmont; H. L. Betts, Phoenix; Burton P. Porter, Auburn; H. C. Marston, Hannibal; Edward P. Cole and F. H. Rumsey, Fulton.

"President Pierce announced the following committee on entertainment: H. J. Cooper, G. B. Clement, John C. Henry, Oswego; F. H. Rumsey, Fulton, and H. L. Betts, Phoenix."

Russian Princesses.

In Russia the term "princess" does not mean very much, for the simple reason that there are so many of them, and that it is never a royal title. All the female descendants of a prince of a certain rank are princesses, and the result is that many princesses are as poor and of as little account as any in need princess of a fairy tale. The real royal princesses of Russia are styled grand duchesses. They are the daughters and sisters of the czar.—London Standard.

Improved the Opportunity.

The Empress Eugenie had long entreated Napoleon III. to confer upon Rosa Bonheur the cross of the Legion of Honor. He had refused because he did not wish to found a precedent for bestowing it upon a woman. Being called across the border into Spain, Napoleon made Eugenie regent in his absence, and she, with woman wit, took advantage of her authority to confer the cross upon Rosa Bonheur. Napoleon laughed on hearing his wife's confession, but the act stood.

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER XV.
Turner's Story.

FOLLOWING her evidence the testimony of Tom, the cook, made things look bad for Singleton by connecting him with Mrs. Johns intruder in the captain's room. He told of Singleton's offer to make him a key to the galley with wire. It was clear that Singleton had been a prisoner in name only, and this damaging statement was given weight when on my recall later I identified the bunch of keys, the file and the club that I had taken from Singleton's mattress. It was plain enough that with Singleton able to free himself as he wished the attack on Burns and the disappearance of the ax were easily enough accounted for. It would have been possible also to account for the white figure that had so alarmed the men on the same hypothesis.

Cross examination of Tom by Mr. Goldstein, Singleton's attorney, brought out one curious fact. He had made no dark soup or broth for the after house. Turner had taken nothing during his illness but clam bouillon made with milk, and the meals served to the two women had been very light. "They lived on toast and tea mostly," he said.

Turner went on the stand the next morning.

"Your name?"

"Marshall Wheeler Turner."

"Do you own the yacht Ella?"

"Yes."

"Do you recognize this chart?"

"Yes. It is the chart of the after house of the Ella."

"Will you show where your room is on the drawing?"

"Here."

"And Mr. Vail's?"

"Next, connecting through a bath room."

"Where was Mr. Vail's bed on the chart?"

"Both, as that is reproduced, was."

"With your knowledge of the ship and its partitions do you think that a crime could be committed, a crime of the violent nature of this one, without making a great deal of noise and being heard in the staterooms?"

Violent opposition developing to this question. It was changed in form and broken up. Eventually Turner answered that the partitions were heavy and he thought it possible.

"Were the connecting doors between your room and Mr. Vail's ordinarily locked at night?"

"Yes. Not always."

"Were they locked on this particular night?"

"I don't remember."

"When did you see Mr. Vail last?"

"At midnight, or about that. I—I was not well. He went with me to my room."

"What were your relations with Mr. Vail?"

"We were old friends."

"Did you hear any sounds in Mr. Vail's cabin that night?"

"None. But as I say, I was in a stupor and have retired."

"Did you leave your cabin the night of Aug. 11 or early morning of the 12th?"

"Not that I remember."

"The steersman has testified to seeing you without your coat in the chart room at 2 o'clock. Were you there?"

"I may have been. I think not."

"Why do you say you may have been. I think not?"

"I was ill. The next day I was delirious. I remember almost nothing of that time."

"Did you know the woman Karen Hansen?"

"Only as a maid in my wife's employ."

"Did you hear the crash when Leslie broke down the door of the spare room?"

"No. I was in a sort of stupor."

"Did you know the prisoner before you employed him on the Ella?"

"Yes; he had been in her employ several times."

"What was his reputation—I mean as a ship's officer?"

"Good."

"Do you recall the night of the 31st of July?"

"Quite well."

"Please tell what you know about it."

"I had asked Mr. Singleton below to have a drink with me. Captain Richardson came below and ordered him on deck. They had words and he knocked Singleton down."

"Did you hear the mate threaten to get the captain then or later?"

"He may have made some such threat."

"Is there a bell in your cabin connecting with the maids' cabin off the chart room?"

"No. My bell rang in the room back of the galley, where Williams slept. The boat was small and I left my man at home. Williams looked after me."

"Where did the bell from Mr. Vail's room ring?"

"In the maids' room. Mr. Vail's room was designed for Mrs. Turner. When we asked Mrs. Johns to go with us Mrs. Turner gave Vail her room. It was a question of baths."



"I threatened to dismiss him."

"Did you ring any bell during the night?"

"No."

"Knowing the relation of the bell above Mr. Vail's berth to the bed itself, do you think he could have rung slowly? After what the doctor said he would have had to raise himself and reach up."

The cross examination was brief put to the point:

"What do you mean by 'ill?'"

"That night I had been somewhat ill; the next day I was in bad shape."

"Did you know the woman Karen Hansen before your wife employed her?"

"No."

"A previous witness has said that the Hansen woman, starting out of her room, saw you outside and retreated. Were you outside the door at any time during that night?"

"Only before midnight."

"You said you might have been in the chart room at 2 o'clock."

"I have said I was ill. I might have done almost anything."

"That is exactly what we are getting at, Mr. Turner. Going back to the 30th of July, when you were not ill, did you have any words with the captain?"

"We had a few. He was exceeding his authority."

"Do you recall what you said?"

"I was indignant."

"Think again, Mr. Turner. If you cannot recall, some one else will."

"I threatened to dismiss him and put the first mate in his place. I was angry, naturally."

"And what did the captain reply?"

"He made an absurd threat to put me in irons."

"What were your relations after that?"

"They were strained. We studiously avoided each other."

"Just a few more questions, Mr. Turner, and I shall not detain you. Do you carry a key to the emergency case in the forward house, the case that contained the ax?"

After much of the question, this was disputed hotly. It was finally allowed, and Turner admitted the key. Similar cases were carried on all the former boats, and he had such a key on his ring.

"Did you ever see the white object that terrified the crew?"

"Never. Sailors are particularly liable to such hysteria."

"During your delirium did you ever see such a figure?"

"I do not recall any details of that part of my illness."

"Were you in favor of bringing the bodies back to port?"

"I—yes, certainly."

"Do you recall going on deck the morning after the murders were discovered?"

"Vaguely."

"Let me refresh your memory from the ship's log," reading:

"'Mr Turner insisted that the bodies be buried at sea and so the crew opposing this retired to his cabin, announcing that he considered the attitude of the men a mutiny.'"

"I recall being angry at the men, but much else. My position was rational enough, however. It was midsummer, and we had a long voyage before us."

"I wish to read something else to you. The witness Leslie testified to sleeping in the storeroom at the request of Mrs. Johns," reading, "'giving as her reason a fear of something going wrong, as there was trouble between Mr Turner and the captain.'"

Whatever question Mr. Goldstein had been framing he was not permitted to put this part of the record.

Turner paid and thanking, left the stand at 2 o'clock that day and I was recalled. My earlier testimony had merely established the finding of the bodies. I was now to have a half two hours. I was an important witness, probably the most important.

The record of my examination is perforce faulty. McWhirter having allowed personal feeling to interfere with accuracy. Here and there in the margins of the notebook I find flattering allusions to the prosecuting attorney, and after one question, an impeachment of my motives, to which Mac took violent exception, as I have it all in records, and in a furious scrawl is written: "The—little whipper snapper. Leslie could smash him between his thumb and finger!"

I found another edition, record, cut out of the book, and privately designed to be sent to me, but during its destination was as follows: "For heaven's sake, don't look at the girl so much. The newspaper men are on."

But, to resume my examination. The first questions were not of particular interest. These:

"Did the prisoner know you had moved to the after house?"

"I do not know. The forecastle hands knew."

"Tell what you know of the quarrel in July 31 between Captain Richardson and the prisoner."

"I saw it from a deck window," I described it in detail.

"Why did you move to the after house?"

"At the request of Mrs. Johns. She said she was nervous."

"What reason did she give?"

"That Mr Turner was in a danger ous mood; he had quarreled with the captain and was quarreling with Mr Vail."

"Did you know the arrangement of rooms in the after house? How the people slept?"

"In a general way."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I know Mr. Vail's room and Miss Lee's."

"Did you know where the maids slept?"

"Yes."

"You have testified that you were locked in. Was the key kept in the lock?"

"Yes."

"Would whoever locked you in have had only to move the key from one side of the door to the other?"

"Yes."

"Was the key left in the lock when you were fastened in?"

"No."

"Now, Dr. Leslie, we want you to tell us what the prisoner did that night when you told him what had happened."

"I called to him to come below, for God's sake. He seemed dazed and at a loss to know what to do. I told him to get his revolver and call the captain. He went into the forward house and got his revolver, but he did not call the captain. We went below and stumbled over the captain's body."

"What was the mate's condition?"

"He was intoxicated. He collapsed on the steps when we found the captain. We both almost collapsed."

"About the key; was it ever found? The key to the storeroom?"

"Yes."

"When?"

"That same morning."

"Where? And by whom?"

"Miss Lee found it on the floor in Mr. Turner's room."

CHAPTER XVI.
Free Again.

THE prosecution was totally unprepared for this reply, and proceedings were delayed for a moment while the attorneys consulted. On the resumption of my examination they made a desperate attempt to impeach my character as a witness, trying to show that I had sailed under false pretenses, that I was in charge in Charleston South that the women refused to allow the body or to administer to Mr. Turner the remedies prepared and finally that I had surrendered myself to the crew as a suspect of my own accord.

Against this the cross examination threw all its weight. The prosecuting attorneys having dropped the question of the key, the shrewd young lawyer for the defense followed it up.

"This key, Dr. Leslie, do you know where it is now?"

"Yes. I have it."

"Will you tell how it came into your possession?"

"Certainly. I picked it up on the deck a night or so after the murders. Miss Lee had dropped it. I handed Miss Lee's eye, and she gave me a warm glance of gratitude."

"Have you the key with you?"

"Yes." I produced it.

"Are you a football player, doctor?"

"I was."

"I thought I recalled you. I have seen you play several times. In spite of our friend the attorney for the commonwealth I do not believe we will need to call character witnesses for you. Did you see Miss Lee put up the key to the storeroom in Mr. Turner's room?"

"Yes."

"Did it occur to you at the time that the key had any significance?"

"I wondered how it got there."

"You say you listened inside the locked door and heard no sound, but felt a board rise up under your knee. A moment or two later when you called the prisoner he was intoxicated and reeled. Do you mean to tell us that a drunken man could have made his way in the darkness through a cabin filled with chairs, tables and a piano in absolute silence?"

The prosecuting attorney was on his feet in an instant and the objection was sustained. I was next shown the keys, club and file taken from Singleton's mattress. "You have identified these objects as having been found concealed in the prisoner's mattress. Do any of them here at the captain's cabin?"

"No."

"Who saw the prisoner during the days he was locked in his cabin?"

"I saw him occasionally. The cook saw him when he carried him his meals."

"Did you ever tell the prisoner where the ax was kept?"

"No."

"Did the members of the crew know?"

"I believe so. Yes."

"Was the fact that Burns carried the key to the captain's cabin a matter of general knowledge?"

"No. The crew knew that Burns and I carried the keys; they did not know which one each carried, as I—"

"Go on, please."

"If any one had seen Burns take Mrs. Johns forward and show her the ax he would have known."

"Who were on deck at that time?"

"All the crew were on deck, the fore cabin being closed. In the crow's nest was McNamara; Johns was at the wheel."

"From the crow's nest could the lookout have seen Burns and Mrs. Johns going forward?"

"No. The two houses were connected by an awning."

"What could the helmsman see?"

"Nothing forward of the after house."

The prosecution closed its case with me. The defense, having virtually conducted its case by cross examination of the witnesses already called, contented itself with producing a few character witnesses, and rested. Goldstein made an eloquent plea of "not guilty," and asked the judge so to instruct the jury.

This was refused, and the case went to the jury on the seventh day—a surprisingly short trial, considering the magnitude of the crimes.

The jury disagreed. But, while they wrangled, McWhirter and I were already on the right track. At the very hour that the jurymen were being discharged and steps taken for a retrial, we had the murderer locked in my room in a cheap lodging house on Chestnut street.

My knowledge was better than it had been in the opening. I told my story, and McWhirter, with a monthly stipend from his hospital of $25, was not much better off.

My first evening of freedom we spent at the theater. We bought the best seats in the house, and we dressed for the occasion—being in the position of having nothing to wear between shabby everyday wear and evening clothes.

"It is by way of celebration," Mac said, as he put a dab of shoe blacking over a hole in his sock; "you having been restored to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That's the game, Leslie—the pursuit of happiness."

"Happiness!" I said scornfully. "Do you call this happiness?"

We enjoyed the theater, after all, with the pent up enthusiasm of long months of work and strain. We laughed at the puerile fun, encored the prettiest of the girls, and swaggered in the lobby between acts with cigarettes. There we ran across the one man I knew in Philadelphia and had supper after the play with three or four fellows, who, on hearing my story, persisted in believing that I had sailed on the Ella as a lark or to follow a girl. My simple statement that I had done it out of necessity met with roars of laughter and finally I let it go at that.

It was after 1 when we got back to the lodging house, being escorted there in a racing car by a riotous crowd that stood outside the door, as I fumbled for my key, and screeched in unison: "Leslie! Leslie! Leslie! Kiss 'em!" before they drove away.

The light in the dingy looking house parlor was burning full, but the hall was dark. I stopped inside and lighted a cigarette.

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, Mac!" I said. "I've got the first two, and the other can be had for the pursuit."

Mac did not reply; he was staring into the parlor. Elsa Lee was standing by a table looking at me.

She was very nervous and tried to explain her presence in a breath—with the result that she broke down utterly and had to stop. Mac, his jovial face rather startled, was making for the stairs; but I sternly brought him back and presented him. Whereon, being utterly nonplussed, he made the unfitting remark that he would better go and put out the milk bottles; it was almost morning.

She had been waiting since 10 o'clock, she said. A taxicab, with her maid, was at the door. They were going back to New York in the morning and things were terribly wrong.

"There are detectives watching Marshall. We saw one today at the hotel. If the jury disagrees—and the lawyers think they will—they will arrest him."

I thought it probable. There was nothing I could say.

"I was to ask you to do something," she said. "None of us can, for we are being watched. I was probably followed here. The Ella is still in the river, with only a watchman on board. We want you to go there tonight if you can."

"To the Ella?"

She was feeling in her pocketbook, and now she held out to me an envelope addressed in a sprawling hand to Mr Turner at the hotel.

"Am I to open it?"

"Please."

I unfolded a sheet of ruled note paper of the most ordinary variety. It had been opened and laid flat, and on it in black ink was a crude drawing of the deck of the Ella as one would look down on it from aloft. Here and there were small crosses in red ink and penciling it all from bow to stern a red ax. Around the border, not matched, and printed in childish letters, were the words: "Not yet. Ha, ha." In a corner was a drawing of a gallows, or what passes in the everyday mind for a gallows and in the opposite corner an open book.

"You see," she said, "it was mailed downtown late this afternoon. The hotel got it at 7 o'clock. Marshall wanted to get a detective, but I thought of you. I know you knew the boat, and then—you had said"—

"Anything in all the world that I can do to help you I will do," I said, looking at her. And the thing that I could not keep out of my eyes made her drop hers.

"Sweet little dortment!" said McWhirter, peering over my shoulder. "Beat he game one with a nice disposition. What do the crosses mark?"

"The location of the bodies when found," I explained—"these three. This looks like the place where Burns was unconscious. That one near the rail I don't know about, nor this by the mainmast."

"We thought they might mark places, clews perhaps, that had been overlooked. The whole thing's a plant, isn't it? The scuttle and the ax and not yet; a piece of bravado!"

"Right you are," said McWhirter admiringly. "A little escape of gas from somebody who's laughing too soon! One thirty—it will soon be the quietest hour for something to happen on the Ella, won't it? If that was sent by some member of the crew, and it looks like it, they are home today—the quicker we follow it up the better if there's anything to follow."

"We thought if you would go early in the morning before any of them make an excuse to go back on board"—

"We will go right away; but, please don't build too much on this. It's a good possibility, that's all. Have the watchman let us on board?"

"We thought of that. Here is a note to him from Marshall, and—will you do one more kindness?"

"Thee—if you should find anything bring it to us, to the police later, if you must, but to us first."

She held out her hand, first to McWhirter, then to me. I kept it a little longer than I should have, perhaps, and she did not take it away.

"It is such a comfort," she said, "to have you with us and not against us! For Marshall didn't do it, Leslie—I mean—it is hard for me to think of you as Dr. Leslie! He didn't do it. At first, we thought he might have, and he was delirious and could not reassure us. He swears he did not. I think, just at first, he was afraid he had done it, but he did not. I believe that, and you must."

I believed her—I believed anything she said. I think that if she had chosen to say that I had wielded the murderer's ax on the Ella I should have gone to the gallows rather than gainsay her. From that night, I was the devil's advocate, if you like, I was determined to save Marshall Turner.

I stood in the street, bareheaded, watching her taxicab as it rattled down the street. McWhirter touched me on the arm.

"Wake up!" he said. "We have work to do, my friend."

We went upstairs together, cautiously, not to rouse the house. At the top Mac turned and patted me on the elbow, my shoulder being a foot or so above him.

"Good boy!" he said. "And if that shirt from 342 didn't knock into eternal oblivion the deck washing on the Ella, I'll eat them!"

(Continued Tomorrow.)

PETTICOATS FOR DANCING.

Slashes at the Side to Permit Freedom of Movement.

The dancing petticoat is usually made with a slash in each side. This arrangement insures freedom, without which it is impossible nowadays to dance. The lower edges of the front and back of the petticoat are usually rounded, so that the petticoat is really formed of two sections rounded into a deep oval at the bottom, fastened together along their long edges and fitted or gathered into the waist along the narrow edges.

Petticoats of knitted silk are far more durable than those made even of the softest silk taffeta. For eventually the flounce gets cut, and it seems as if the knitted silk fabric never wears out. It is usually used for the upper part of the petticoat and is more expensive ones is used also for the plaited ruffle. These are more than worth the extra price charged for them.

Petticoats made of pique, buttonholed in big scallops about the bottom, are durable and serviceable. They are not transparent, and that is one of the things that commend them for practical wear.

Care of the Sink.

Never leave the kitchen sink in a greasy and dirty state. Do not throw anything but water down it, and if the water is greasy flush it well afterward with hot soapy water. When the washing is finished pour down some hot soda water as an extra precaution. Never allow grease and refuse to collect in the sink pipe and trap or they will soon get out of order. Every sink should be provided with a sink basket in which to keep tea leaves and vegetable parings, etc., and a sink brush, with which the sink should be thoroughly scoured after each washing up.

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

Keep a little slip for the sewing desk for the buttons and hooks and eyes which are cut from discarded garments.

A fact to be borne well in mind is that the elaborate braidings may be executed at home. It is close work, exacting infinite accuracy, but it is not difficult.

Flannel lined velvet butterflies in gorgeous colorings are hand painted for teapot holders. Brilliant parrots, also painted, are for the same use.

A linen bag of dark blue, green or red for holding a pair of garden flower scissors and a rubber bottle sprinkler, together with an inside pocket for flower wire and tinfoil, is a most useful accessory to offer with a garden apron.

When engaged on delicate needlework it is a good idea to have a little flour in a saucer by you and to dip your fingers in it from time to time. This will not only keep the hands dry, but the work beautifully clean.

TRUTH

Truth is always consistent with itself and needs nothing to help it out. It is always clear and intelligible, unperplexed with contradictions, and cannot disguise itself, let it put on what dress it will, but it betrays its parentage, its business and its origin. Falsehood is always confused, shifting, double, unsteady, and self-repugnant; and the more ingenious the workman is who has been employed in its fabrication, the more he has been obliged to stitch piece to piece, and to patch piece to piece, before he could make a whole out of it. Truth is always consistent, always narrative of itself, always like itself, always recognizable, always certain, always satisfactory. Falsehood is always changing its appearance, always altering its story, always trying new methods, always devising new arguments, always requiring new precautions to prevent detection, always obliged to invent more falsehoods to support the cause of the first falsehood, always betraying the cause it is employed to support, always betraying the author of it, always betraying the motive for which it was originally contrived, always betraying the want of the motive for which it was originally contrived, always betraying the want of the motive for which it was originally contrived, always betraying the want of the motive for which it was originally contrived.—Robert South.

Keeps Reminding Him.

"I've quit borrowing money from my wife."

"Why?"

"I prefer to borrow it from any of my acquaintances. The missus never lets me forget it."—Detroit Free Press.

The Nature of It.

"Is golf a game for the athletic?"

"The drill is such a bore."—Boston Transcript.

Those You Know

Read this column closely as new announcements will be made here.

* * *

Five thousand votes for 14 months' subscription to the Times. That is way they are hustling so hard. Only six more days. Hustle.

* * *

Prince had his shoes taken off for safety on the ice. The change agrees with him, he says, though he never said so much before.

* * *

Robert Neyhart, Postal Telegraph messenger boy, id one of the leading contestants and is working hard. He uses a rubber stamp for his votes.

* * *

Ruth Chubb, 7 years old, on one of the R. F. D. routes is among the leaders.

* * *

The little Horton boy has many friends.

* * *

Carlos Pelton is doing loyal service for his sister who is a prominent contestant.

* * *

Geo. B. Palmer, feed merchant who won an auto from Shumachers last summer for selling the most carload lots of their feed, is an interested spectator in this contest. He helped Mabel Thomas in her contest last summer quite a little. The contestants all keep their eye on Mr. Palmer's place for votes. He is absolutely impartial in this contest but greatly interested in all.

* * *

The Onyx recently treated the contestants to a free soda.

* * *

The telephones are busy helping to get votes for different contestants.

TAYLOR & WILCOX

2—Markets—2

56 SOUTH FIRST STREET
—370 WEST THIRD ST.

For Saturday Selling

Pork Loins	12½c
Small Fresh Shoulders	11½c
Streaked Side Pork	12½c
Fat Back Pork	11c
Fresh Home Pig Hams	14½c
Sausage 9c lb. 3 for	25c
Hamburg Steak 9c lb. 3 for	25c
California Hams	11½c
Skinned Back Hams	14½c
Sliced Ham	19c
Boneless Bacon best quality	20c
Ribbed Beef	8c
Home Dressed Beefsteaks 12½c, 14c and 16c	
Pure Home Made Lard	12c
Compound	8½c
Legs of Lamb	14½c
Lamb Chops	14c
Stew Lamb from	6c to 12c
Best Creamery Butter	33c
High Grade Process Butter	29c
Guaranteed Eggs, doz	26c
Fresh Liver	6c
Full dressed Chicken	20c
Rib Roast Beef	15c

The men who conduct these markets have not taken advantage of the bankruptcy law, nor beaten their creditors, nor lost their money. They do business in the open and in their own name.

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT.

THE INCOMPARABLE MIZPAH SELBINI, the Cleverest Woman in the World, Assisted by THE FAMOUS ARCHIE ROYER, for Years Star of Next Door Co.

HARRY DAVIS, The Wizard of Juggling.

YOUNG AND WESTON, Singers and Dancers.

That Comedy Trio.

MILLARD-RAYCOB-WATSON Comedians and Singers.

JANET SPELLMAN, Comedienne.

The World Film Corporation Presents A Gripping, Thrilling Western Drama in 4 parts.

"THE OUTLAW REFORMS."

Balcony, 10c and 15c. Main Floor 20c.

SATURDAY.

Lubin Presents Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and her son William Russell Thaw in a Wonderful 5 Act Drama.

"THREADS OF DESTINY."

Matinee 5c. Night 5c and 10c.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS.

If ghosts do walk at night may the spirit of Thomas Jefferson haunt the pillows of President Wilson and all the good Democrats who opposed the woman suffrage bill in Congress and say to them as he said on earth, "A government is not complete that withholds from its most enlightened women what it gives to its most benighted men."

"New York men have protected themselves very neatly with their eight hour day," said Owen Lovejoy, the secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, in a recent speech at Delmonico's, "but scrub women work ten and twelve hours a day for $22 a month and are expected to support families of little children. If women had the vote they would get the eight hour day for scrub women."

It is lightly assumed that the Catholic church is opposed to woman suffrage, but the suffragists of Pennsylvania have accumulated such a mass of testimony in favor of suffrage from the Catholic priests of the state that they have published them. Here are but a few taken from many:

For forty years I have held it an outrage that tax paying women have been denied the right to vote on tax questions.—Bishop of Scranton.

I cannot understand how the unfounded and erroneous opinion that the Catholic church is opposed to suffrage ever got out.—Rector of Holy Innocents, Pittsburgh.

If we add ten million voters to an election, we have added so much knowledge to it, and made it so much harder to mislead or buy enough votes to change results.—McKeesport.

"I am firmly convinced," writes a prominent Philadelphia Rector, "that the solution of many vexing social questions lies in giving the suffrage to women."

THREE BURNED IN NEW YORK TENEMENT FIRE.

New York, Jan. 15.—A father and two infant children were burned to death during a fire in the tenement at 495 9th ace. today. It started in the cellar and spread rapidly. Other tenants rushed panic stricken, scantily clad, to the fire escapes where they were rescued by police and firemen.

The bodies of Antonio Pucculo and his son Tony, 4½ years old, were found in their apartment on the top floor. They had been suffocated. Underneath the bed was found the little boy of Catherine McKinney, 2½ years old, who lived on the same floor. She had evidently run into the Pucculo rooms to escape the flames.

FRENCH LOSE.

Berlin, (By wireless) Jan. 15.—That all the French troops on the northern bank of the Aisnes have been driven from their positions and forced to retreat to the south bank, is the text of the official statement issued from the General staff.

It is said that six towns along the Aisnes have been captured by the Germans.

CONGRESSMAN DUNN BETTER

Washington, Jan. 15.—The condition of Representative Thomas B. Dunn of Rochester, was reported today to be much improved at the George Washington University hospital, where he underwent an operation.

Mails and Passengers Saved.

Port Louis, Mauritius Island, Jan. 15.—The steamer Canara, bound from Colombo, was wrecked a mile east of Point Bight on Thursday. Her mails and passengers were landed today. There is 21 feet of water in her hold.

GERMAN GUNS TOO MUCH FOR RUSSIANS IN POLAND

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 15.—The Turkish advance against the Russians through Persia and slight gains made by the Germans west of Warsaw divided interest here today. It was admitted that the Ottoman troops, by their wide flanking movement, were seriously menacing the Russian corps that defeated the Turks at Ardahan and Sari Kamysh and that the campaign against Erzerum might have to be abandoned.

The German gains near Belimaw are attributed to the arrival on the west Poland front of many of the large guns which Gen. Von Hindenburg had been able to bring from Thorn over grounds frozen by the severe cold now prevailing. These guns keep up a continuous bombardment of the Russian lines day and night, forcing the Siberian troops to evacuate their trenches.

The Germans have been unable to occupy only a few of the Russian earthworks, however, as the Siberians meet with the bayonet the charges made by the Germans when they discontinue the artillery fire for a short time.

The Russians are maintaining their offensive in the Mlawa district and in East Prussia. Because of the great number of troops that have just finished their training they are able to do this without any great effort and also to send reinforcements to the Caucasus front.

SEASONED TROOPS SENT ALONG BATTLE FRONT

By BERNARD BELANCOURT.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.—Five hundred thousand German troops have been concentrated on the battle front from Flanders to Rheims to hew their way through the allies lines. For this purpose all the veteran troops in Belgium have been withdrawn and replaced by landwehr forces.

This concentration has been aided by floods along the Yser and Lys rivers. West of Ypres the Belgian forces have been compelled to retreat because of inundations. The high water in this district prevents any effective offensive by the allies and the Germans believe the landwehr will be able to hold the present front, while the seasoned troops operate at Soissons and other points along the Aisne.

Before taking up the offensive along the Aisne, the Germans fortified their coast and interior positions to prevent any flanking drive by the allies. They mined the entrance to the harbor of Zeebrugge and planted mines along the first lines of dunes between Zeebrugge and the Sewyn.

All the houses along this line have been turned into miniature fortresses, machine guns being installed and trenches dug in all directions.

Constantinople, (via Berlin and Amsterdam) Jan. 15.—The capture of two towns from the Russians in Persia and a rapid advance by Turkish troops toward the Suez canal were announced in an official statement issued here today. It follows:

"Turkish troops have advanced gradually in Aserbeidjan (province of Persia) and has new great successes on Wednesday, when they occupied Tabriz and Selmas. The Russians abandoned both places, though they had at first prepared to defend them.

"Our forces marching toward the Suez canal are making rapid progress."

Athens, Jan. 15.—Bulgaria has mobilized about 60,000 equipped troops upon the Servian frontier, it is reported from Salonika. Most of these soldiers are stationed along the main line of the Orinet railway, near Tzaribrod, and near the branch of the line which runs from Sofia through Kustendil to the Servian border at Egri Palanka. The mobilization of these troops has been carried on with the utmost secrecy.

(The Orient railway runs from Constantinople through Sofia and Nish to Vienna. Tzaribrod is only 45 miles from Nish, the Servian capital.)

Behind the Battle Front, Northern France, Jan. 14—via Paris, Jan. 15.—British troops made a brilliant attack this afternoon upon a strongly entrenched position of the Germans near La Bassee, realizing a gain of more than half a mile.

After preparing the way with a heavy artillery fire, the Britons charged and captured the enemy's trenches, gaining an important strategic position.

The British suffered only a few casualties, but the Germans lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.—General Von Falkenhayn, acting chief of staff of the German army has gone to the French front with the Kaiser, according to information received here today from Brussels. General Von Falkenhayn is believed to have been present at the fighting northeast of Soissons when the French were forced back.

Petrograd, Jan. 15.—This official statement was issued here today:

"The headquarters of the army of the Caucuses reports that fighting continues at Karaurgan. We captured many more officers than men. The persuit of the defeated Turks continues from Onty in different directions."

The battle of Karaurgan has now been in progress for a week.

POLICE COURT.

Luke Otis, charged with felony was tried at police court, this morning. The evidence submitted showed that a building in which a peanut stand, and cart were stored had been removed by Otis and his two sons.

On direct examination Otis stated that Thomas Collins, a vendor, gave a building to him because he, Collins, did not wish to pay storage on the outfit and the building as it stood was of no use to him.

It appears that the Otis family instead of removing the building given to them, took away another that was in good condition and owned by Henry Hutchinson at one time. Because of this error the Otis's were in court this morning as defendants in an action charging grand larceny.

The building was in a bad state and was used for fire-wood by the Otis family.

Mr. Collins was recalled, and stated that the evidence sworn to by the Otis family was untrue except that part of it in which it was shown that he, Collins, had sold the good building which was used for storage purposes, to a lunch-counter man named Henry Hutchinson for $5.

Andrew Otis, a son of the accused, proved to be a bright boy of 17 years, and his answers to Attorney Somer's questions were given with distinctness, and without any hesitation, that attracted much attention in court. His evidence coincided with that given by the father and older brother.

Attorney Gilman appeared for the accused and Attorney Somers for the defendant.

After the summing up, Judge Wilson decided that no larceny had been committed, and dismissed the case.

The suit to recover damages for the building removed, will be decided later.

All our regular stock of Monarch Shirts, now at 79c; Arrow Shirts, $1.15. The McKinstry Store.—Adv.

BATTLESHIP IN GALE.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The bridge, gear rails and ducking on the battleship Kansas was swept away during a storm off Cape Hatteras during Tuesday night, Captain Henry F. Brown reported to the navy department today. The warship left Hawpton roads for the Philadelphia navy yard, where she will be repaired.

HUSON IS CHOPPING DOWN HIS FORCE.

Albany, Jan. 15.—State Commissioner of Agricultural Huson today dismissed a number of clerks. No explanation has been made concerning the cutting down of his force.

All our regular stock of Monarch Shirts, now at 79c; Arrow Shirts, $1.15. The McKinstry Store.—Adv.

AMBASSADOR PROTESTS

Washington, Jan. 15.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador today delivered to the State Department a protest against Carranza's decree confiscating all oil properties in the Tampic district. The British representations to the State Department make it clear that the British government will not countenance the destruction of the oil wells.

IMMIGRATION BILL MOVES UP.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The House today adopted by a vote of 27 to 96 the conference report of the Burnett immigration bill. The Senate had already adopted a report.

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

What a Few of the New York Dailies Had to Say About It Last Week

WILLYS POLICY CLEARLY SHOWN

(American.)

What a few of the New York dailys had to say about it last week.

The most striking feature of the Overland exhibit which occupied the first position at the New York show was the fact that each of the five cars on exhibition showed in a marked degree the policy of the Willys-Overland Co. of continually giving "more car for less money."

The Overlands, from the light four-cylinder model 81 to the six-cylinder model 82, are built throughout of the best material obtainable, all of which has been thoroughly tested in the physical and chemical laboratories of the big Toledo plant. The principle of quantity production on which the cars are manufactured enables the maker to give each operation the very best of technical skill and producing facilities. Each part is made by a specialist who is able to devote his entire attention to a single operation. This is one of the essential economic factors in Overland production.

Of the five cars shown, a touring car, four-passenger coupe and a roadster were of the four-cylinder, thirty-five horsepower model 80, the others being model 81, a four-cylinder touring car, and model 82, a six-cylinder touring car. As John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company, believes in showing the public just exactly what a patron gets when he purchases an Overland, all of the cars were strictly standard in finish and equipment. In addition, a polished chassis of the Overland model 80 was also shown.

The points of all five models which received the first attention of the observer are the graceful, strictly up-to-date body designs and a number of improvements which add materially to the riding comfort and secure the maximum of quietness and flexibility of operation. All of the bodies conform to the most modern notions of streamline design, having that much desired long and low appearance without any suggestion of exaggeration or freakishness. The Overland radiator, with a shell consisting of a single steel stamping, joins its curve admirably to the characteristic slope of the engine hood, which gradually leads back to a beautifully curved cowl.

Braking Efficiency in Overland Cars

(Globe.)

The perfection of the airbrake has overcome one of the greatest handicaps experienced in modern railroading. Thousands of lives have been saved by this invention which allows for the safe handling of fast trains. In the estimation of railroad engineers, the modern braking equipment of a locomotive is highly efficient mechanically.

The statement that a motor car has 2,000 per cent. greater braking efficiency in proportion than the largest locomotive is startling to say the least. But this is what is claimed by the Willys-Overland company, who offer figures to prove their contention.

The largest passenger locomotive weighs about 250,000 pounds, it is pointed out. Its total braking surface with brake shoes operated by air on each wheel, is approximately 1,000 inches, or a square inch to each 227 pounds of weight. The Overland model 80 touring car, with four separate brakes aggregating 276 square inches, weighs only 2,900 pounds without occupants. This allows a braking power of one square inch to each ten pounds of weight, or more than 2,000 per cent. more than the locomotive.

In addition, the Overland brakes are much more effective than locomotive equipment. They consist of a band of asbestos-faced steel in contact with the steel brake of the brake drum. With this powerful equipment, most any kind of a stop can be made, from an instantaneous stop in case of emergency to a gradual slowing down.

The locomotive brake, on the other hand, is of cast iron with hardened steel inserts. The contact of this combination against the hard steel of the wheels produces the maximum of friction which prevents a gradual application of brakes without skidding or gripping.

12 Cylinder Cars Are Coming Next Year, Says Willys

(Journal.)

Probably the largest banquet of show week was the midnight supper which John North Willys gave the Overland agents at the Biltmore ballroom on Thursday night.

Over 500 dealers attended and Mr. Willys, who could run a close second to the only Irvin Cobb as an after-dinner speaker, was wildly cheered when he said: "I hear that there will be five twelve-cylinder cars on the market next year. Well, our dealers and the public can rest assured if the public wants 4, 6, 8 or 12 cylinder cars the Overland Co., will be ready to supply them."

(Mail.)

In the Overland cars one of the niceties of manufacture may be seen in the springs. These are of the three-quarter elliptic variety and hung under the axle to get low center of gravity. The spring eyes are bushed for long life and the spring blots are made with grease cups integral on the ends, which effectually prevents losing the cups. These features insure long life of these important parts and contribute much to easy spring action.

VAN WAGENEN INC., Agents

FULTON, N. Y.

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

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ITALY'S DEAD NUMBER 26,186; LIST SWELLING

United States Military Officer Describes Avezanno, Where Utter Annihilation Resulted From Italy's Tragic Day

Rome, Jan. 16.—Severe earthquake shcoks lasting for several seconds razed many of the walls left standing at Sora today. A number of soldiers working in the ruins are reported killed. Shocks were also felt in towns near Sora. Unverified reports say that more than 100 perished in that vicinity.

By BRIXTON D. ALLAIRE.

Rome, Jan. 16.—Fire and starvation have added their horrors to the great earthquake disaster. Flames have broken out in several of the towns wrecked by the earthquake and many persons trapped in the ruins of their homes have been burned to death. The Italian troops sent into the stricken district to succor the injured and unwounded survivors have been unable thus far to reach all the ruined towns and in these scores of women and children are perishing for lack of food.

After receiving reports from 25 towns today, Premier Salandra stated that 26,186 had been listed as dead. At that time there remained 35 of the shattered towns and villages to hear from. Working night and day among the ruins to save those imprisoned by heaps of debris, the Italian troops are performing heroic deeds. More than 500 soldiers have been hurt more or less severely in the great task that is being performed. Many of the soldiers are working in their native towns and are spurred on to additional efforts by the hope that they may be able to save relatives or friends.

U. S. OFFICIALS DESCRIPTION.

A graphic picture of the conditions at Avezanno was given today by Lieut.-Col. George M. Dunn, military attache of the U. S. embassy at Rome. He was in charge of the automobiles that took to Avezanno the blankets contributed for the relief of the sufferers by Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador.

"The scene was the most awful I have ever witnessed," he said. "We entered Avezanno at what had been Napoli street. Down as far as the piazzi Torlonia there was not a single house standing on either side of what had been the town's main thoroughfare.

"In many places the debris was seven and eight feet high, so that no person could have lived in the street even if they had succeeded in escaping from their homes.

"The same was true of every other street in the unfortunate town.

"There is not a single private dwelling or public edifice that is not a mass of crumbling ruins. I discovered only three buildings intact and these were stables. Avezanno is a town of the dead, not of the living. Under the wreckage lies practically the entire population of the ill-fated town, with the exception of the few who have been dug out by the soldiers.

"I found many rescue parties working to save those entombed alive. In two houses near the piazza Torlonia ten persons were found still alive while I was there. The soldiers set to work to save them as soon as they heard the faint cries coming from the debris. In other parts of the town we saw seven other groups working with frenzied haste to liberate victims with whom they could already communicate. I saw two persons released from the wreckage after many hours work. They were in a pitiable state for lack of food and water.

DEAD CANNOT BE BURIED.

"It has been impossible to bury the dead. All efforts are being concentrated on the rescue of those still living. As fast as the corpses are taken out they are laid in long rows and covered from sight.

"All this may sound horrible, and I dislike to tell it, but as a matter of fact the horror is so great that it cannot be adequately described."

Lieut.Col. Dunn praised highly the work of the soldiers and the members of the Italian field hospitals detailed to Avezanno. Though working under the greatest difficulties, they are accomplishing wonders," he said. "Had it not been for their efforts scores who are now alive would have perished."

Lieut. Commander Charles R. Train, the American naval attache here, took a relief automobile of the U. S. embassy into the Liri river valley and returned today with the most encouraging news that has been received from Sora.

ONE CAMP WITH 9,000 HOMELESS.

"I left Sora three hours ago," he said. "The officerms superintending the work there told me that the fate of the inhabitants was not as bad as at first had been reported.

"Though the town was practically destroyed, theg reat majority of the inhabitants escaped and are now returning to see what can be saved from their former dwelling places."

Early reports from Sora had said that from 500 to 4,000 had been killed there.

"All along our route," continued the American naval officer, who was almost worn out, "we saw nothing but devastation. At Arsoli, west of Avezanno, 9,000 homeless are being cared for in a concentration camp.

"We distributed blankets freely and the sirvivors thanked us

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS HOLDING PLANS

An Original Plan About Which No Questions Must Be Asked, Is Coming Soon

A representative number of the membership of the Chamber of Commerce met for the annual meeting last night. The main feature of the program, the election of officers was deferred at the request of the recently appointed committee on possible reorganization, delivered to the Chamber by the chairman of a committee for that purpose, N. L. Whitaker.

In advancing, the committeemen's request Mr. Whitaker made it plain that the plan for a reorganization under process of development may lead to a new, if not radical, departure as regards the proposed publicity campaign and the future of the Chamber; if indeed, it does not effect the city's later growth. He hinted that the plan under consideration and development was original in that, as far as known it has never been used. These plans call for a partial reorganization of the Chamber but, aside from these statements nothing further was to be given out and it was asked that no questions be put.

This request was granted and then followed a spirited debate relative to a communication from Schenck Post, G. A. R. protesting the removal of the soldiers monument from the park to the 1st st. plot, opposite the Elks home, or to any other part.

Annual Report.

After the minutes of the last regular meeting had been read by Secretary Bristol comments were made relative to the success of the winter fair which was recently held. Then followed the reports of the regular committees.

Membership had no report but the secretary's report later showed an increase of 16. Making the present number approximately 250. Industrial affairs were also reported by N. L. Whitaker. The only newly developed or located enterprise that be referred to was the L. E. Sands Co.

Mr. Whitaker represented that industrial prosperity was undoubtedly as good here as in any community, and better than in many instances.

The schools were represented by G. B. Fairman, who spoke of the new grade schools in the sixth and the second wards. The fact is that these schools together with a new parochial school only temporarily relieve crowded conditions.

These new schools are equipped with modern heating and ventilating apparatus and the grounds had been carefully graded, said Mr. Fairman.

Certain committees reports were not given owing to the absence of the chairman.

President Penfield spoke of such matters as the new gasoline cars on the D., L. & W., and improvements in the service and equipment of the Empire United Railway lines.

An interesting report was that of J. A. Morrill as chairman of the park's committee. This committee, especially its chairman, deserves praise for the work done with rather limited means, especially regarding the improvement in 1st st. Mr. Morrill urged that further improvement work for the city be taken up.

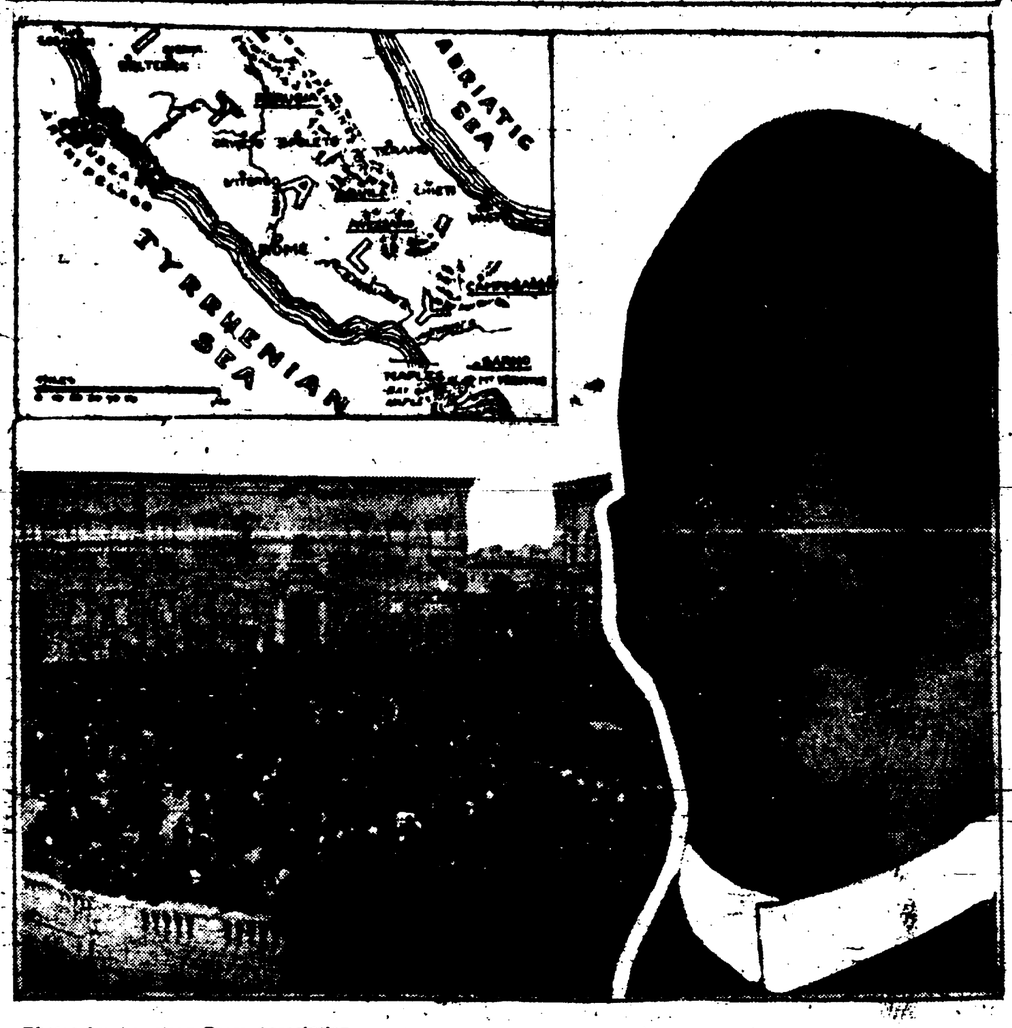
Mayor Fox spoke on points relative to the need in the city of an X-ray equipment.

The secretary referred to the loss of five of its prominent members, namely, Arvin Rice, F. D. VanWagenen, V. Shattuck, H. Morin and L. Bargey.

The work of the special committee on Belgian relief work was given in detail by W. L. Lovejoy, the chairman of the committee. It was showed that a total of $200 collected in goods and money had been forwarded. A barrel of bandages, a box of knitted goods, flour, etc., worth $20 were contributed by Mrs. Steele and

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Italy Pushes Relief Work Under King's Orders After Great Earthquake Which Killed Thousands.



Photos by American Press Association.

Thousands of lives were lost—the estimate varied at first from 12,000 to over 50,000—and thousands more were injured in Italy's great earthquake. The shock lasted twenty-two seconds and was felt throughout central Italy. Rome shook and was damaged. Towns within a radius of thirty to sixty miles were partly or wholly destroyed. At Avezzano alone about 8,000 were killed. The upper picture shows a typical crowd outside the Quirinal in Rome. At the present moment throngs greater than this gather there for daily details of the awful visitation. King Victor Emmanuel, who quickly ordered relief work, is shown on the right. A map gives an idea of the extent of the earthquake.

GERMANS LOSING GROUND ON BANKS OF RIVER MEUSE

Fifty Thousand Frenchmen May Be Sent Into Alsace, Thus Relieving Possible Danger to Verdun's Army

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The Anglo-French forces that made gains along the canal of La Bassee, between Arras and Lille and the Germans who advanced northeast of Soissons, on the north bank of the river Aisne are having the utmost difficulty in fortifying their positions because of the water-soaked condition of the ground. It is almost impossible to dig tenable trenches at some points in the area of captured ground. Recent rains had soaked the earth so thoroughly and flooded all the streams to such an extent that the trenches, in some places, caved in on the men.

The soil around Cuffies, Crouy, Vregny and Hill No. 132, northeast of Soissons, in a composition of clay, very hard to handle when it gets wet through.

French artillery stationed at the south bank of the Aisne between Vic-sur-Aisne and Cormicy has been carrying on a violent bombardment of the German positions throwing their shells across the flooded waters. It was supposed here that this cannonade was the prelude to a series of fierce counter attacks by the French. Gen. Joffre's forces are still handicapped on the Aisne by the flooded condition of the river which makes it difficult for the men to cross. The usually sluggish stream is high and swift and sappers who try to build pontoon bridges work under a double difficulty.

First, they have to face a hot artillery fire from the Germans secondly, they have to contend against a treacherous current and a stream filled with floating debris.

Unusual interest is attached to the official military dispatches telling of French attacks at Ailly, south of St. Mihiel on the Meuse and the destruction of German foot bridges at that point. This shows that the German foothold on the western bank of the Meuse, south of Verdun is getting more and more precarious. The French have pushed forward their lines until they can carry on a continuous bombardment against the German trenches. If the Germans are forced to retreat across the Meuse at St. Mihiel it will release a French force of approximately 50,000 men for operations in Upper Alsace or against the Germans in the Woevre district. In addition to this it would remove all danger to the forts guarding on the southwest, the south and the southeast.

Violent fighting continues in Champagne, around Mesnil,

(Continued on Page Five.)

MORE LIBERAL POLICY COMING

England's Demands May Be Forerunner of Those of Other European Nations

Washington, Jan. 16.—Great Britain's strong protest against the closing down by General Carranza of the oil wells owned by her citizens in the Tampico district, has given rise to the belief that the U. S. government will adopt a more vigorous policy in Mexico than has heretofore characterized its dealings with the strife-torn republic. Government officials believe that serious complications may result over the attitude of the Carranza regime, and it is feared that Great Britain's protest is but the forerunner of demands from other foreign nations having interests in the Republic that the U. S. protect the property of their subjects, or these countries will themselves take steps to protect their citizens that a crisis is rapidly developing because of the emphatic protest made in the British note that the closing down of the oil properties would cut off Great Britain's supply of petroleum, a most necessary product under the present conditions.

"Drys" Still Push For Prohibition

Washington, Jan. 16.—The fight for absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic in the national capital went on today. Senator Sheppard, although he has dispaired of obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority to suspend the rules to attack his "dry" rider to the District of Columbia appropriation bill will press the question as to whether or not the admidal is germane to the bill. This, it is said, would require only a majority vote. Failing to carry such an amendment, the "drys" will move to have the Senate committee on the District of Columbia discharged from consideration of prohibition bills now before it. Should this motion carry, the matter will come before the Senate on its merits.

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January 16, 1915.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS.

One of the contestants of the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie in which she leaves the bulk of her fortune to woman suffrage is reported as saying that Frank Leslie would turn in his grave at the idea of property going to woman suffrage; that he believed a woman's place was at home.

Alice Stone Blackwell in the Woman's Journal pertinently calls attention to the fact that if Mrs. Leslie had stayed at home there wouldn't have been any fortune for anybody. When Mr. Leslie died his business was in the hands of a receiver. The money that Mrs. Leslie willed she earned. It is scant justice that will decree that it must go to her husband's heirs and not as she desired.

No less a person than the dean of the Columbia law school considers woman suffrage as more important than Mormonism, for he concluded his speech at the 5th ave. suffrage shop of the women's political union by saying, "Some say that woman suffrage is allied to Mormonism. Well if being a Mormon makes a person believe in the freedom of women, let us all become Mormons."

Which only shows that he regards it of more importance to work for a constructive reform than to spend time combating an evil which time and publicity will eliminates.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo ss
Lucas County,
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. —Adv.

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THEY LACE IN FRONT.
Never be satisfied with an ill fitted corset. Your figure reflects you almost as much as your face or outer apparel. Correctly fitted you not only feel better but you look much better.
Sold and fitted at
THE DIX STORE.

HOME, SWEET HOME

Three hundred youths and men in tattered clothing, night before last, found temporary shelter in the detention rooms of the administration building on Ellis Island.

Mrs. Sara Atwell, a wealthy woman, who for days had watched the jobless men along the shore front, and saw them slowly starving, is to be commended for her interest, foresight and executive ability.

When a woman of wealth lends her interest to humanity as Mrs. Atwell is doing, it is but another proof that wealth and women are not always idle.

The sight of Mrs. Atwell with her band of homeless men shuffling down to South Ferry should have made the onlookers think twice. First of the men and their condition, and secondly of the woman and her interest.

When Mrs. Atwell saw the vast throng of homeless beings, she thought of the many empty rooms at the immigrant station and promptly appealed to Uncle Sam.

Arriving at the station each man was given a warm blanket and a sleeping place on the floor. Breakfast simple, but sustaining was served them, after which they were returned to the city to again hunt for work. At night all are given a chance to return to the temporary home.

Such woeful want is scarcely to be imagined, but the fact that a woman of wealth and refinement should choose to "bother herself" with the rabble shines like a gleam of light through the darkened clouds.

AMERICA'S POSITION

The London correspondent of the Chicago Daily News expresses the opinion that America is, by its policy toward the warring nations, isolating itself from the sympathy and regard of all Europe and all sides in the struggle.

This correspondent is of opinion that the United States has not pleased either side. It did not enter a protest against the violation of Belgium neutrality, did not insist upon the sacredness of international treaties, did not make itself felt in urging against the alleged crimes against civilization which have marked the conduct of the war.

But, while standing unmoved in contemplation of these things, America did spring forward to protest against the interference of the war with its trade. It could not see the great moral considerations, but it was ready with vigorous insistence upon its right of "dollar-chasing."

To use the correspondent's language, "We abdicated ignominiously and ran away when great questions of morals and humanity were concerned, but promptly recovered our sense of duty and our courage when the state of war threatened to reduce the profits of the copper kings and otherwise penalize America materially."

Mr. Bell, the correspondent, insists that all the warring countries feel displeased with us; the Germans because we have "cringed" before Britain's control of the sea.

If the English think we are mere dollar-chasers because we made the protest, and the Germans think we are cringing because we didn't make it strong enough, or didn't make it early enough, or didn't start a fight about it without delay, we ought to seem to be maintaining our neutrality pretty successfully. If either side were altogether pleased with us there would be ground for suspicion that we were not properly neutral. With both sides disaffected, each, apparently, because it is disappointed at not getting some advantages through our amiability or our cupidity, it appears that we are playing on a pretty even balance.

It is very easy to understand how British and French may feel that the United States ought to plunge into the war and help them. It was easy in 1861 to understand how Americans felt that British sympathies ought to be with the Union cause, which stood for human liberty in quite as obvious a way as ever anybody stood for liberty. But in fact they did not stand with us.

America, we are told, did not protest against the violation of Belgium. What good would protest have done? The thing was an accomplished fact before anybody knew it was threatened. After it was done, protests would have been perfectly useless. The Belgians did not need protests then; they needed provender. And they got it; got it chiefly from the United States, too.

The United States need not be concerned about the fear of "isolation" from Europe. We have thrived on isolation. Isolation was a British policy for centuries.—New York Tribune.

Pony Contest News

One little boy said, "You are not going to give Prince, the buggy and harness all to the winner, are you?"

* * *

"That is something worth while."

* * *

One prominent resident said he never had seen the people generally so interested in anything as they are in this contest. "It beats anything in the contest line I ever saw in Fulton" but then we have The Fulton Evening Times now to help out—see."

* * *

Prince would have cost $175.00 at Greenfield, Ohio, to any individual wishing to buy him. He is a thoroughbred, young, gentle, well broken and very fine individual—who will own him—he contestant who keeps up with The Fulton Evening Times.

* * *

There were 29 merchants assisted in the contest at Auburn, nearly 400 children contested. Two ponies were given away. It took five accountants over a week working eight hours a day to count the votes. One pony was given to a boy and one to a girl, as it is being done in Oswego.

* * *

The winner at Lockport, N. Y., had 12,000,000 votes. Over 20 contestants had over 2,000,000 votes each. The winner there and at Newark did very hard work for the newspapers who is waking hardest for the Fulton Times.

* * *

There have been nine consecutive pony contests at Greenfield, Ohio, the home of the ponies. The children know the hundreds of ponies by name and very anxious to own one.

* * *

When Prince sheds his long hair in the spring he will be as slick as a mole and pretty as a picture. Don't you like the way he holds his shapely head high and looks around at the world. What fine clean limbs he has, what string shapely hoofs.

* * *

Prince does not eat candy or sugar but he is very docile and likes to have children pet him.

* * *

Get in line to keep up with The Fulton Times by getting a lot of Times votes for your favorite contestant only a few more days in which to secure the votes. Help your your favorite choice to grow as fast as The Fulton Times and he will win.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

NAP'S OUTLOOK IS VERY BAD

Charles Somers Unable to Get Fingers On the Real Article In Players

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 16.—Do you think that Ban Johnson and his American league colleagues will answer the "S. O. S." calls of Charles Somers, owner of the Naps, and render the aid that he needs?

It's one of the big questions of the hour in a baseball way and the odds seem about 10 to 1 against Johnson or anyone else in the league slipping an oar to Somers who is in financial difficulties.

Something like 14 years ago when Johnson was acting as Comiskey's agent in the organization of a new league, he found that very few men were willing to risk their wealth in what looked like a big hazard. One of the few men that he did find was Charley Somers, of Cleveland.

Johnson told Somers what he had to offer. He told Somers how much money was needed. And Somers went almost to the limit of his wad in making the American league possible. He took a franchise in Cleveland. He hired high priced talent. He got the best men he could get and he paid huge salaries. Johnson wanted to place a team in Boston. He couldn't interest Boston capitalists. In the crisis, Somers came to the fore. He unstrapped his pocketbook and let Ban dip in as deep as he wanted to.

"I've got some left" said Somers, after Ban had placed a team in Boston—with Somers' money. "It's at your disposal. Call on me when you need money. Don't feel embarrassed. I'll help to the limit of wealth."

Often during the early days of the American league's battle for life, money was needed. And just as often, as it was needed, Somers was there with the money. Had the American league gone to the wall it probably would have carried Somers with it. But Somers was game. He took a chance. And the American league, more because of Somers' financial backing than anything else, won out in its fight with the National league.

And now the tide of fortune has ebbed for Somers. Just a short time ago a committee of bankers was appointed to take charge of his financial affairs. The war and general business depression put his real estate and his coal business temporarily on the blink. The Naps lost a bale of money last year for Somers. He had other baseball interests. It was a bad year for baseball and nearly all his investments failed to produce profits.

The onething that will pull Somers out of the hole quicker than anything else is a winning ball team in Cleveland in 1915. But to have a winning ball team he must have some real ball players. The Naps are shy of them. Somers' scouts have combed the bushes for good players, but the prospect of any of the Nap recruits developing during 1915 are not bright.

It looks very much as if the Naps will repeat their 1914 performance—landing in last place—unless Johnson and the seven other magnates in the American league come to the assistance of Somers and make it possible for him to buy enough good players to give the Naps a team that will keep them in the 1915 fight, and thus insure a prosperous year as far as gate receipts are concerned.

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

'Twas organized ball before the Federals got in the game
And started all the blooming row
where once the sport was tame;
And since the outlaws took a hand
the peace that once was prized
Has fled and now the pastime might
be classed as "agonized."

Make your own puns, please.

The nickname of Clarence Henry Rowland, who will attempt to manage the White Sox in 1915 A. D., is "Pants."

Jess Willard started training by doing a bit of bathing at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Probably Jess figures if he doesn't train that way there may be some question as to which is which when he and Johnson meet.

A firm in Massachusetts just bid over 1,300,000 as the price for building a submarine. Sounds like the Federal league agents trying to secure a ball player.

Ty Cobb, please note:

The American league has just signed as umpire a fellow named Dominick Mullaney, height 6 ft. 3 inches, weight 225 pounds, punching power 998.

Pulpit and Pew

Free Methodist Church.

C. C. Watson, Pastor.

Quarterly meeting services are held this week. Preaching services Saturday evening at 7.30. Sunday services: love feast at 10 a. m., followed by preaching. Preaching in the evening at 7.00. Rev. W. H. Clark of Rome will be in charge.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, D. D., Pastor

"The church of the cordial welcome" stands at the corner of Third and Utica sts. with open doors to all who will come and a cordial grasp of the hand will be yours, if you come.

There are Bible classes for old and young and a separate department for the children—all are welcome.

The sevices for Sunday are as follows: choir and deacons' prayer service, 10 a. m.; preaching service, 10:30 a. m.; Subject of Sermon, "The price of Unbelief."

Bible school, 12 m.

Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m.

Preaching service, 7 p. m.; subject of sermon, "Who is the Greatest Sinner in Fulton."

The ordinance of baptism will precede the sermon.

The evening service is purely evangelistic and will be followed by an after meeting in the chapel, to which all are invited.

At the meeting of the board of trustees on Friday evening last Maynard Foodfellow was appointed financial secertary of the church and will soon give a report as to the building fund and pledges and cost of church.

State Street Church.

The Union Evangelistic services with the First church have been increasing in attendance and interest with each evening until the auditorium is filled. At every service men and women are taking a definite stand to live the Christian life. The sermons this week by Rev. J. Stallwood and Rev. Geo. Stockwell have been of the real evangelistic type and many who have not lately taken any interest in the church are showing their interest by their attendance. One of the attractive features of these services is the enthusiastic singing of the large chorus choir; if you enjoy the singing of the old hymns be on hand for the praise services at 7.30 p. m. sharp. Beginning Sunday evening the services for the next two weeks will be held in the First church. The pastors of the churches will be the evangelistic.

There will be special features at the Sunday morning services held in the individual churches. Special emphasis laid in the work of the Sunday school. Nothing but sickness will keep their friends and any others who desire to worship with us away from these services.

Room For Gossip.

Mrs. Exe—But don't you and your husband take your vacation together?
Mrs. Wye—Oh, dear, no. If we did we wouldn't have anything to tell each other when we got home.—London Standard.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Beaver Meadow Produce Co. will be held at their office 516 Broadway, Fulton, N. Y. Jan. 30, 1915 at 2.30 p. m.

L. M. DRYER,
Sec.

Neatsfoot Harness Oil ready for use at Geo. T. Carner's. —Adv.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
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H. L. LAKE, M. D.
Specialist in Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT
GLASSES CAREFULLY FITTED
9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.
218 Oneida St., Fulton, N. Y.

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has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
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IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

THOSE WHO HAVE AND—HAVE NOT

Being a List of Public School Pupils Who Worked to Win Honor

(Continued from yesterday's Evening Times.)

The following pupils in the high school and grades of our city schools have been neither absent nor tardy during the term:

High School

Miss Lowerre, teacher: William Lum, Agnes Heagerty, Florence Schnur, Alice Somers.

Miss Edwards, teacher: Geraldine Foster, Madge Allen, Pearl Foster, Lyman Wooster.

Miss Dickerman, teacher: Rachel Tucker, William Perkins.

Miss Johnston, teacher: Marjorie Brackett, Natalie Butts, Martha Hollenbeck, Harriet Hudson, Ruth Nipper, Mildred P. Shattuck, Neil Hunter, John Murdock, Leon Rude.

Miss Alt, teacher: Bertha Beebe, Catherine Chapman, Hilda Clark, Leah Rhodes, Gladys Kresge, Helen Mangeot.

Miss Kimber, teacher: Willard Stewart.

Assembly Room: Esther Aylesworth, Marion Brown, Rose King, Mildred Brown, Lenora Eames, Lillias Waugh, Henry Holly, Frederic King, Harry Lewis, Wilber Parsons, Wallace Russell, Fred Rust, Harold Thompson, Nicholas Wallace.

Fourth St. School—Grades

First Grade—Miss Farrell, teacher: Dorothy Fox, Dorothy Ide, Katherine, VanLoan.

Second Grade—Miss Everts, teacher: William Draper, Edward Fredette, Harold Mullen, Dominick Procinio, Lisle True, Arlon Van Sanford, Catherine Mullen.

Third Grade—Miss Sisson, teacher: Orley Appleton, William Buckley, Ida Payne, Avery Clements, Harold Reynolds, Corrinne Sheldon, Della Weaver.

Fourth Grade—Miss Knapp, teacher: Helen Clements, Charlotte Cole, Jessie Holden, Reta Humphrey, Eva Joslin, Mary McKay, Doris Moore, Susan Wickham, Arnold Fitzgerald.

Sixth Grade—Miss Bullis, teacher: Robert Cole, Lawrence Moity, Merald Orth, LeRoy Williams, Bertha Hubbard, Frances Hubbard, Gladys Humphrey, Clara Reynolds.

Seventh Grade—Elsie Merriam, Harvey Goodman, Florence Rappole.

Eighth Grade—Miss Decker, teacher: Irvin Clark, Lawrence Dann, Albert Stockwell, Albert Durfey, Jennie Dann, Edith Arnold, Susan Murphy.

Phillips St. School

First Grade—Miss Roche, teacher: Stanley Libra, John Perkins, Edward Witowski, Sylva Blann, Dorothy McKay, Mary Byers, Kate Sophranski.

Second Grade—Miss Tillapaugh, teacher: Clinton Dorien, John Trepasso, Robert Ketchum, Sofi Lebro, Lena Richards, Clara Belle Seaton.

Third Grade—Miss Dwyer, teacher: Glenn Blackman, Glenn Gardner, Adrian Walker, Helen Borek.

Third Grade—Miss Skinner, teacher: Andrew Black, William Byers, Frank Caster, Leon Guinup, Walter Wainman, Fay Whipple, Thelma Blann, Mary Borak, Mary Dey, Kathleen Ottman, Bernice Palmer, Cecil Perry, Helen Saydera.

Fourth Grade—Miss Broderick, teacher: Clarence Best, Raymond Young, Florie Austin, Norma Kane, Emma Martin.

Fourth Grade—Miss McCriskin, teacher: Harvey Blann, Charles Denesha, Stanley Saydera, Earl Whipple, Clara Owens, Sadie Fisk, Gladys Wybron.

Fifth Grade—Miss Curphey, teacher: Harry Hopkins, Albert Williams, Viola Guinup, Clara LaGrou, Doris Painter.

Higher English Department—J. E. Lanigan, principal: Doris Austin, Helen Austin, Clarence Baker, Nor-Barry, Ruth Black, Irvinf Blackley, Alma Bray, Florence Brown, Francis Buell, Walter Buell, Lucy Campbell, Mildred Clute, Mildred Cook, Leland Cusack, Harry Dingle, Rose Dingle, William Dingle, John Donovan, Sherman Fisk, Anna Hartnett, Frederick Hartnett, Evangeline Hopkins, Mary Hopkins, Margaret Hughes, Marguerite Meagher, Thelma Parker, Eunice Rothbell, Glenn Seaton, Mildred Sellman, Eddie Scoha, Walter Wilber, Frank Wilber.

Erie St. School.

First Grade—Miss Brumfield, teacher: Charles Barkley, Panthus Ingersoll, Dora Minor, William Murray.

Second Grade—Miss Sprague, teacher: Glenn Allen, Bennie Ingersoll, Ernest Lafrate, Richard VanWalkenburg.

Third Grade—Miss Gibson, teacher: Josie Alfonso, Lina Bateman, Freda Cochrane, Helen Croak, Agnes Howe, Georgianna Keys, Harriet Mitchell, Clara Owens, Mary Quinn, Henry Van Buren, Harriet Waugh.

Fourth Grade—Miss Kendall, teacher: Elsworth Akens, Howard Campbell, Elliott Erhardt, Donald Lamphear, Albert Payne, George Ward, Viola Freeman, Edna Salsbury.

Fifth Grade—Miss Walworth, teacher: Frank Carl, Harold Guyer, Vernan O'Neill, Harl Wolever, Marie Hollenbeck, Sarah Church, Dorothy Knowlton.

Sixth Grade—Miss Rogers, teacher: William Adams, Walter, Barkley, George Gardner, Raymond Jennings, Kenneth MacFarland, Gladys Foster, Herbert Waugh, Beatrice Gardner, Gladye Gardner, Helen Payne, Marion Van Sanford, Bessie Weaver.

Seventh Grade—Miss Graveley, teacher: Claude Pierce, Edward Tyrell, Charles Stockwell, Leila Chesbro Floyd Wright, Sara Dickinson, Mary Smith, Helen Tyrell.

Eighth Grade—Miss Lynch, teacher: Harry Carl, Edwin Fitzgerald, Helen LaPoint, Millie Merriam, John Schneider.

State St. School.

First Grade—Miss Metcalf, teacher: Elwin Chubb, Alfred Cialone, Lena DeBarber, Louis DeBarber, Ruth riet Edley, Lawrence Delong, Ruth Hall, Leonard Ingamells, Manette Ingamells.

Second Grade—Miss Cates, teacher: Mason Boyce, Lucy Ducret, Alice Francis, Molly Gayer, Frank Gzieliel, George Hall, Francis Miller.

Third Grade—Miss Keane, teacher: Roger Brechon, Theresa DeBarber, Francis Devereau, Francis Favalora, Catherine Francis, Garold Gibbons, Lois House, Howard Sherman, Leon Skelton, Robert Taggart, Emma Warner, Lloyd Yardley.

Fourth Grade—Miss Failing, teacher: Edward Abel, Howard Edley, Milton Fanning, Harold James, Erlos Jardine, Kenneth Padgett, Albert Rhodes, Moyer Simmons, Dorothy House, Leila Everts, Elma Ingamells, Palma Roy.

Fifth Grade—Miss Wright, teacher: Carl Bovard, Harold Baker, Andrew Michaud, Vernon Woodside, Maion Chubb, Alice Chubb, Evayden Green, Ruth Haskins, Germaine Michaud, Marion Kendrick, Louise Nipper, Dorotha Prashaw, Lucille Pollock, Harriet Tucker, Hazel Woods, Vivian Waterhouse.

Sixth Grade—Miss Beebe, teacher: Howard Crumb, Helena Donovan, Gordon Hill, Howard Hunter, Florence Kingsley, Helen Reavey, Esther Waterhouse.

Seventh Grade—Miss Seymour, teacher, Clifford Allen, Walter Baker, Thelma Bogardus, William Braun, Porter Butts, Harry Crandall, William Fivaz, Elizabeth Ingamells, Vernon Kimball, Mary Murphy, Leland Palmer, Willard Reynolds, Helen Rhodes, Francis Shaw, Lula Sherman, Gladys Stoneburg.

Eighth Grade—Miss Harrington, teacher, Mary Pavalora, Lillian Harder, Ruth Jennings, Rolland McKnight, Ariel Palmer, Ernest Stafford.

Oak St. School.

First Grade—Miss McNamara, teacher, Charles Seubjack, John Ziemba.

First Grade—Miss McCully, teacher: Cora Desforge, Dorothy Hawksby, Ralph Halstead, Frances Kelly, Joseph Salannelig, Helen Parkhurst, Mary Tripit.

Second Grade—Miss Mackin, teacher: Labone Bellafore, George Edward Buell, Charlie Bevacque, George Spade, Harold Whitcomb, Mary Dudeck, Lucille Dashnau, Freida Harrington, Nellie Kudta, Annie Morbs, Katie Kusnezs.

Third Grade—Miss A. Melody, teacher: Richard Culkin, Frank Libra, Llody Merritt, Raymond Stoddard, Norwood Terpenning, Mary Clarke, Marion Cook, Beulah Loveland, Elizabeth McKenna, Mary Moros.

Fourth Grade—Miss M. Melody, teacher: Lillian Bayley, Clifford Kelly, Adolph Krawczyk, Bridget Kudta, John Kusnezz, Alanson Loomis, Helen Pooler, John Tryt.

Fifth Grade—Miss Dowdle, teacher: William Brosnahen, Maurice Donovan, Harold McGovern, Clarence Rice, Wayland Wilcox, Marjorie Culkin, Helen Hughes, Kathleen Lilly.

Sixth Grade—Miss Bunker, teacher: William Chetney, John Flynn, Roman Gradala, John Guilfoyle, Fay Whipple, Glenn Whitcomb, Wendell Wilcox, Stasia Kraweck, Nellie Kraweck, Alice Lilly, Anna Malone, Ida Miner.

Seventh Grade—Miss Sadler, teacher: Joseph Frawley, Frank Stuber, Gladys Loveland, Kathryn McKenna.

Academy St. School.

First Grade—Miss Whitaker, teacher: Letha Chesbro, Elizabeth Larrabee, Genevieve Larrabee, Eliza Rudd, Mary Rudd, Rose Tromblay.

Second Grade—Miss Van Duzer, teacher: Calvin Austin, Eber Harder, Frances VanSanford.

Third Grade—Miss Cunnan, teacher: Lucille Reynolds, Mabel Reynolds, Nina Gorden, Chester Russell, Fernland Laws, Etta Ouderkirk.

Fifth Grade—Miss Lehon, teacher: Eugenia Galusha, Leona Rathburn, Gertrude Reynolds, Bernice Mullen, Dorothy Barney, Sarah Ford, Neatrice Cole.

Walradt St. School.

First Grade—Miss Marden, teacher: Bernard Dumas, Oliver Shattuck.

Second Grade—Miss Marden, teacher: George Dumas, Donald Hartnett, Henry Kelsey, Clyde Woodruff.

SMART MIDWINTER TOQUE OF WHITE SATIN AND VELVET.



The toque pictured here is smartly developed in white satin and black velvet. The velvet forms a soft crown, while the brim is faced with white satin. Around the crown is placed a broad fold of white satin which terminates in crossed ends at the front held in place by a pearl buckle.

Proved.

A man had just picked up a half dollar when he was tapped on the shoulder by a shabby looking individual, who laid claim to the money.

"How are you going to prove it belongs to you?" the finder asked.

"Why, colonel," replied the tramp, "you can see for yourself; I've got a hole in me pocket."—New York Post.

Appropriate Dish.

"Don't be jang in getting lunch."

"All right. Here's some shortcake."—Baltimore American.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT
OSWEGO COUNTY.

Bridget Gibbons against Joseph Newton, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1914, and filed and entered in office of the County Clerk of the County of Oswego on the 21st day of November, 1914, I the undersigned referee in such judgment named and appointed, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, No. 75 South 1st st., in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, by said judgment directed to be sold, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and described as Lot No. Five of the "Bellejean Park" Tract, according to a map thereof made by Higgins, Harter & Phillips, on file in Oswego County, Clerk's Office, being the same premises deeded to William H. Newton by James H. Smith, April 5, 1904.

Also all that other tract of parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, described as follows: Lot No. thirteen (13) of Block No. five hundred thirty-eight (538) being twenty-eight (28) feet front on Kimball street by one hundred (100) feet on White avenue, as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Also that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, being Lots eleven and twelve (11 & 12) of Block number five hundred and thirty-eight (538) in Kimball Garden, each lot being thirty-three (33) feet front by one hundred (100) feet deep as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.

O. M. REILLY,
Referee.

Wilson & Rice,
Plaintiff's attorneys,
Office & P. O. address,
75 South First St.,
Fulton, N. Y. (13)

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

The automobile business offers wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are fitted to fill good positions. Individual instruction so you can make good in positions that pay good salaries. Write today for full particulars. Now is the time to start.

UNION GARAGE,
Union and S... Utica, N. Y.



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A LIGHT LUNCH OR A HOT DRINK, HERE, AFTER SHOPPING, FIND IT AN IDEAL RESTING PLACE. THEY CAN ENJOY THEMSELVES THOROUGHLY.

THE HOT DRINKS AT OUR FOUNTAIN ARE JUST THE KIND THAT WOMEN LOVE. THEY ARE MADE JUST RIGHT. COME IN AND ENJOY A CUP, OR A LUNCH, THE NEXT TIME YOU ARE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

OUR HOME MADE CANDIES ARE DELICIOUS.

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Is Your Home Modern?

No home is complete without Electric Lights. We will install them AT COST.

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"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANITO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.



HE'S HERE

Isn't He Fine?

His Name Is—

He came all the way from Pony Fairyland. The largest pony farm in the world at Greenfield, Ohio. We think he will like Fulton very well—if the right boy or girl gets him. If two were to tie for first place, $300.00 in Gold would be divided equally between them instead of pony. Well, only a few days more and the votes will be counted, and some boy or girl will get him to keep for his very own.

Here's our final offer—you want people of Fulton to read the Fulton Times, you all want a good daily here. We want your support. Now is your chance to help some boy or girl in whom you have an interest to win the pony.

Monthly Subscription	25c	250 votes
2 Months' Subscription	50c	500 votes
3 Months' Subscription	75c	750 votes
4 Months' Subscription	$1.00	1000 votes
6 Months' Subscription	1.50	2000 votes
12 Months' Subscription,	3.00	5000 votes

Advertising bills past, present and prospective, the same.

Help your little friend, help your town support a live paper, and help yourself to keep up with The Fulton Times.

The pony is spotted, he is gentle, sound, three years old and his name is—

The whole outfit, Pony, Cart and Harness goes together fine. Take a look at him and get in line on THE TIMES and help your little friends to win.

THE FULTON TIMES

WOMAN'S LEAGUE PLANS BENEFIT

Treasury of Visiting Nurse Fund to be Replenished That Work May Be Carried On

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Civic League held yesterday afternoon at the library was well attended and a deep interest was shown in a desire to see the work of the visiting nurse continued. It was conceded that this work is the greatest necessity that faces the city at this particular time and season.

The State st. Sunday school, through Mrs. Charles Sage, turned over to the league $18 in cash and 112 pieces of baby clothes to be used in the welfare work.

Miss Slanger, the visiting nurse, was commended for her able, earnest effort. Sharp criticism was also drawn out tasks given Miss Slanger that rightfully belong in apother department of the city's executive division. Provisions for overcoming this complication will be submitted by a committee.

During the past two months the Woman's Auxiliary of the Lee Memorial hospital financed the expenses for the visiting nurse work. However, in regard to carrying on the work indefinitely the Auxiliary felt it impossible to manage the financial end of this work where the hospital entails so great a responsibility of itself.

The Anti-tuberculosis society it is believed will use the funds raised from the sale of Red Cross stamps for the purpose of engaging the services of a nurse who would work exclusively among with tuberculosis cases. Both the league and auxiliary members feel that the field in general visiting nurse work is much wider, in that poorly nourished bodies in filthy conditions pave the way for tuberculosis conditions. The visiting nurse coming in contact with these conditions seeks to educate, relieve, or force a change in the surroundings.

Mrs. E. A. Reddington was named chairman of a committee to arrange for a benefit to be held at the Quirk theater within a short time. Local people will take part in an exclusive musical arrangement, and other features planned should make an evening of pleasure as well as general benefit.

Full plans will be announced within a few days.

"RESOLVE"

to Remember That Resolution

that you will send that family wash to us, instead of steaming up the home, interfering with the dinner and causing possible sickness

The Home Laundry

J. D. McINTYRE

is equipped to handle family washing in the best manner.

Soft water from Waterhouse Creek, used exclusively.

We call for bundles.

Phone 487

BATES WOULD HAVE CONSCRIPT SYSTEM HERE.

Albany, Jan. 16.—Col. William G. Bates of the 71st regiment New York city, speaking at a banquet of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, following patriotic exercises conducted by Lieut. H. A. Acheson, U. S. A., made a strong plea for preparation for the defense of the government. Col. Bates urged that a conscript system be established to form the nucleus of a standing army of civilians. He pointed out that the words of Secretary Bryan that if a war were to be declared, an army of 1,000,000 men would immediately available, through volunteering of patriotic citizens, were impracticable from a military standpoint.

Col. Bates declared there are not a million muskets in the whole country for immediate use; that there is only enough powder to last the country's artillery for an eight hour battle; that only one third of the National Guard is filled for service and that the standing army is entirely too small. Col. Bates was consistent that the seriousness of the Nation's predicament in case of war deserves thoughtful consideration. He declared that an effort to strengthen the army could not come too soon.

KILLED IN HIGH JUMP.

New York, Jn. 16.—Freeing himself, after a desperate struggle from the clutches of a man who tried to stop him, John Schlater, 62, plunged to his death from the top of the stone parapet on the Washington bridge today. His body was crushed when it struck a float moored at a boat house.

Frank K. Lake, crossing the bridge at the time, grabbed the suicide's coat and pulled and tugged at it to prevent teh man from jumping to his death. The two struggled for some moments and then Schlater succeeded in freeing himself. Turning toward Lake he smiled and shouted as he prepared to leap to his death:

"Good bye; I'm going."

KELLY IN A FOUL.

Shreveport, La., Jan. 16.—Referee Jack Fisher gave Leo Kelly of St. Louis the decision over Wild Cat Ferns of Kansas City in the third round last night on a foul.

Buell's Orchestra—Onyx tonight. —adv.

TIGERS "GET" 2 FROM CUBS

Pringle Did Some Fine Bowling; Nons. and West Side Monday Night

The Tigers of the Amateur league took two games from the Cubs last night on the Onyx alleys. The consistent bowling of Pringle was the feature attraction, bowling 635 pins for three games.

The Nondescripts and the West Side teams of the city league will clash Monday night.

The following is the score for last night's game:

CUBS				
W. H. Rear, jr.	169	187	140	496
Boutin	187	212	170	569
Robarge	147	135	123	405
Woods	122	152	135	409
Lewis	196	182	107	485
Totals	821	868	675	
Average				2364

TIGERS				
Durst	145	138	162	445
Mace	165	162	144	471
Pringle	222	179	234	635
Hill	150	158	139	446
Waterhouse	172	174	166	512
Totals	854	799	845	
Average				2507

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS HOLDING PLANS

(Continued from first page.)

and Mrs. Kelley. Many women of the city continue to sew and knit in behalf of the relief work.

President's Review.

In reviewing the accomplishments of the Chamber during the past year. The stirring activities in the Playground and Baby Welfare work were commended. The public improvements which were but ten years ago in embryo state, have now been completed; the barge canal, the bridge, the standpipe, the new post office, the city trolley line, new store, handsome homes, park improvements, and numerous other improvements to show Fulton has steadily advanced along all civic lines.

A vote of thanks was tendered President enfield for his unselfish devotion to the interests of the progress of Fulton through the Chambers offices. At no time has President Penfield hesitated to enter heartily into the plans of the Chamber when such plans were laid for public good.

RECOMMEND AEROPLANES.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Calling attention to the effectiveness of submarines in the European war and recommending that 17 of them be built, the naval appropriation bill carrying a total of $148,580,786.88, including $9,000,790 to carry on the construction of dreadnoughts to replace the Idaho and Mississippi which were sold last year was reported today. The naval affairs committee also recommend the appropriation of $1,000,000 for aeroplanes.

GOOD FOR GUARDSMEN.

Albany, Jan. 16.—The need of much larger appropriation from the legislature if the efficience of the National Guardsmen is to be main is one of the salient recommendations of the law commission of the National Guardsmen association of the state of New York, which met in the Assembly Chamber today. The association adopted a number of resolutions one of which was the credit be given honorably discharged National guards men in civil service examinations and that they be given the same rating as exempt firemen.

TO BECOME FARMER.

James LaTant, formerly connected with Young's undertaking establishment, has purchased the Kelly farm at South Minetto and with his parents will move to his new home about March 1st.

The many friends of Mr. LaTant wish him success in his new adventure.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow or rain and warmer tonight. Sunday snow or rain.

All our regular stock of Monarch Shirts, now at 79c; Arrow Shirts, $1.15. The McKinstry Store.—Adv.

AMARANTH'S NEW OFFICERS

It Was, As Usual, Impressive; Pleasing Entertainment Followed Ceremonies

Mary Patterson, Court, of Amaranth installed officers at the Masonic rooms in the Quirk building last night. The installing officers were W. H. Spanswick, the retiring Royal Patron; marshall, Mrs. E. J. Scholtz, the retiring Royal Matron and D. D. G. R. M.; and Attorney Harry Stacey, Worthy Patron of Lake City chapter.

The following officers were installed: Royal Matron, Mrs. Henrietta Blodgett; assistant matron, Mrs. Emma Bellows; royal patron, D. E. Robinson; treasurer, Carrie Sadelmyer; secretary, Gertrude Washburn; conductress, Mrs. Katherine Spanswick; assistant conductress, Mrs. Edith Beadle; prelate, Mrs. Alma Pollard; marshall in east and west, Mrs. Mickel and Mrs. Boyce of Oswego; organist, Mrs. Ellen Moon; truth, Mrs. Edwin Bonner; faith, Mrs. E. S. Robinson; wisdom, Miss Lena Gardner; charity, Mrs. Mead; sentinel, S. W. George; warder, Mrs. Irene Stacy; historian, Mrs. Fred Munger; standard bearer, Mrs. Lucy Andrews; trustee William Howard. Music for installation by Mrs. Lulu Doty.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies Mrs. Scholtz presented the Court with a mahogany gavel, and Mrs. Hobbie presented a book mark.

A program of music was given at the conclusion of the business session: Miss Margaret Dove gave a vocal solo, Miss Frost of Minetto, a piano solo, Miss Florence Stevens and Mrs. Hugh Matott a piano duet, and a piano and flute selection by Mrs. Matott and Irving Allen.

The Beebe orchestra of eight pieces furnished music while refreshments were being served.

Community Notes

G. S. Powell spent yesterday in Oswego visiting friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Welch, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bert C. Jones of 207 S. 3d street, left this morning for Onatavia, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Terpenning.

Was Hanged Over Again.

A man who traveled extensively in India told the following interesting story. A Pathan was being hanged when the rope broke. The warden bade him go up on to the scaffold again, but he objected. "No," he said, "I was sentenced to be hanged, and hanged I've been."

"Not so, friend," argued the warden, "you were sentenced to be hanged until dead, and you're not dead."

It was a new view to the Pathan, and he turned to the superintendent: "Is that right, sahib?"

"Yes, that's right."

"Very well. I didn't understand." And he went composedly up the step and was hanged again like a man.

He Was Very Dull.

He was a very shy young gentleman, and although Ermyntrude had presented him with innumerable opportunities for declaring his love in practical fashion, he could never summon up sufficient courage to take advantage of them.

They were sitting as usual one evening—she on the sofa, he on a chair—with the usual half hour intervals in between remarks, when the climax was reached.

"Isn't it funny," she said, "that the length of a man's arm is the same as the circumference of a lady's waist?"

"Is that so?" said he, mildly interested. "What do you say if we get a piece of string and see if it's right?"

C. R. B. A. INSTALLATION.

The Ladies Council 100, of C. R. B. A. held their installation of officers on Thursday night at the I. O. G. T. Rooms W. Broadway with the following officers: chancellor, Miss Emma Chetney, president; Miss Helen Parker; 1st vice president, Miss Victoria Beauchamp; 2d vice president, Miss Jane Sullivan; recording sec., Miss Elizabeth Cavanaugh; financial sec., Miss Margaret McNamara; treas. Miss Catherine McKenna, marshall, Miss Anna Goodin, guard; Miss Ellen Fitzgerald; trustees, Mrs. Jane Flynn, Mrs. Bridget Brosnehan and Miss Catherine Brosnehan.

After the installation the society presented Miss Helen Parker with a gold piece.

An extensive program was given: The opening address by the Rev. Father Lindsman; piano solo by David Carroll; vocal solo by Miss Florence Talbert; vocal selections by Parker VanBuren; piano solo by Miss Anna Dorothy, vocal and instrumental by Mr. Talman of Syracuse; piano solo by Miss Lois Van Buren; solo by Miss Victoria Beauchamp; solo by Miss Helen Parker. Dancing and cards were enjoyed and refreshments were served.

The C. R. B. A. sent two delegates to a convention of the order held in Syracuse, Friday night, Mrs. Jane Flynn and Mrs. Eliza Kilfoyle.

DEMOCRATS READY TO ENTER WILSON

Delegations of Democrats from all over the county met in response to telephone calls at Hotel Daino, Oswego, Thursday night, to dine and to form, as Judge Bulger told the men, themselves into an association that has for its object the renomination and re-election of Woodrow Wilson as the next rPesident of the United States.

Judge Bulger called the meeting to order when the big assembly room at the Danio was filled to overflowing, and told of the organization, its plans and the likelihood of its success. He said that every man in Oswego county who believes in the administration of the President and who hopes to see efficiency rewarded should be a member, and he expressed his pleasure at the attendance and interest manifested.

There was a delegation of twenty prominent emocrats from Phoenix and the town of Schroeppel, led by O. M. Reilly, who was selected as temporary chairman. Mr. Reilly made a characteristic speech and made caustic references to the State leadership of the party which has led the party to the greatest desolation in years. Patronage, he said, will play no part in the organization of the association. Postoffice positions, barge canal and department of works, cinecures, will have no part in the deliberations of the members of the organizations, who, by joining, pledge their support to Woodrow Wilson.

OSWEGO SWINGS INTO THE LINE

Will Have a Revival of Town Meetings Where Taxpayers May Learn Things

Oswego has caught the spirit of the times relative to civic matters. It is to have a town meeting where all city departments through their heads or secretaries will have a chance to explain to taxpayers their needs, aims and why, if they want an increase of appropriations, it is necessary.

The idea originated in the Chamber of Commerce, is seconded by Mayor Hennessey and vice president Shepherd and will of the old fashioned kind.

The annual reports made by city department heads to the mayor are a mass of figures and statistics which mean little or nothing to the average taxpayer and which never reach a majority of the residents of the city. The idea of the town meeting is to have officials present plain, understandable reports of a simple and comprehensive nature and to hold the meeting where all taxpayers interested may have a chance to ascertain at first hand what the departments have been doing, to hear their troubles and recommendations for betterments.

Commissioner of Works Linsley last year presented just such a report at a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce and this year made public through the press a report of similar nature, and since then haas had the confidence of the public to a greater extent than any other city department. There is a chance for all city departments to get in right with the public, the mayor and Mr. Shepherd believe, and the conference will fix the date at which the session will be held as well as the place for holding it.

Change in Price.

The Happy Hour theater will hereafter have one night a week when ten cents will be charged. A four-part photo-play will be given every Wednesday night to complete a series. The price of admission will be ten cents. On other nights the usual admission of five cents will be charged.

VOLNEY LAND TRANSFERRED

Not until yesterday was the deed for land sold in September, in Volney, given. The deed was from C. B. Benson and others.

MISS CRYSLER'S

Home Made Bake Goods

at

CARHART'S STORE

FRESH ROLLS and CAKES every SATURDAY

H. C. DANN & SON

YOUR MARKET

We Handle None But the Best Western Beef

NOTE PRICES FOR TO-NIGHT

Sausage 9c lb. 3 for	25c	Compound	8½c
Hamburg steak 9c lb. 3 for	25c	Legs of Lamb	14½c
California Hams	11½c	Lamb Chops	14c
Skinned Back Hams	14½c	Stew Lamb From	6c to 12c
Sliced Ham	19c	Guaranteed Eggs, doz	26c
Pork Loins	12½c	Fresh Liver	6c
Small Fresh Shoulders	11½c	Full dressed Chicken	20c
Pure Home Made Lard	12c	Rib Roast Beef	15c

PHONE 42 11 SOUTH SECOND STREET

TO BE PROTECTED

AGAINST FIRE AND THEFT SHOULD BE THE EARNEST DESIRE OF EVERY-ONE WHO HAS VALUABLES.

PUT THEM IN OUR FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

$3.00 and up Per Year

GREAT BARGAINS . GREAT BARGAINS

Annual Clearance Sale of Fine Pianos

Including Two Pianos Slightly Damaged in Shipment AT FACTORY COST

Several Parlor Organs taken in exchange, in fine condition, at little prices.

WE ASSURE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED

Bogue Piano Store

61 FIRST STREET

22 YEAR 22 YEAR

F.W.LASHER

BOOKS WALL PAPER

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

THIS IS THE PLACE

FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

WIDOW CLAIMS COMPENSATION

Defense Is That Mr. Enright's Death Was Due to Cerebral Apoplexy

The question involved in the first session of the State Workman's Compensation Commission, held in Oswego yesterday, was that of the liability for the death of the husband of Mrs. Catherine Enright. The Employers' Liability company, with which the Oswego Plumbing Co., in whose plant Mr. Enright's death occurred, is insured under the compensation law, alleges that death was due to an attack of cerebral apoplexy.

Mrs. Enwright has asked for compensation during her lifetime on the ground that her husband's death was the result of a blow received by falling. The insurance people say that the compensation law does not cover sudden death from natural causes and that a decision entitling Mrs. Enwright to compensation in this case would serve as a precedent in all other cases that might occur under similar circumstances. The commission has a similar case before it but has made no decision.

The evidence showed that Mr. Enwright was 58 years old and died on November 7, 1914. He was carrying a closet bowl to an elevator in the rear of the basement, when he fell forward striking his face on the end of a tool chest. There is dispute as to whether death was instantaneous or if several minutes elapsed. W. J. Franklyn, bookkeeper at the store, said that from his examination the man was pulseless within a minute after he was found. He was not officially pronounced dead until the arrival of Dr. Sinclair, fifteen minutes later, who made an examination with stethoscope to detect heart action.

Dr. Samuel Stewart, examiner for the insurance company, and Dr. Hersey G. Locke, the nerve specialist, both of Syracuse, gave it as their opinion that death was caused by cerebral apoplexy.

Dr. Edward Dowdle and Dr. James E. Mansfield, in their testimony, supported the contention of the claimant that the probable cause of death was from a blow resulting from a fall. There was some evidence to show that Mr. Enwright slipped on a piece of iron pipe on the floor and fell, striking his nose on the edge of the tool chest. Dr. D. D. O'Brien, who attended Mr. Enwright for a broken collar bone, a year ago, testified that it was his impression that he appeared to be in good physical condition.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science services are held Sundays, 10.45 a. m. on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p. m., except Sundays.

Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome. Subject for Sunday, "Life." Golden Text: Psalms 36:9. Responsive Reading: Ezekiel 33:7, 10-16.

MORE ABOUT THOSE (UN)POPLAR TREES

The roots of a large poplar tree which have become entangled in the joint of a large sewer-main in west 5th street has caused a deal of truble.

Sup't Rumsey with a force of men dug the dirt away, but had to break the sewer pipe to remove the obstruction. The roots were on exhibition all day at the water-works office, and resembled a large sized fish. The million of tiny hair-like roots formed a cotton like mass of wonderfully curious appearance.

The root was about 4 inches in diameter, and 18 inches in length. In all, about six feet of the moss was removed from about the sewer pipe.

It is expedient that the citizens cooperate with the Sup't of Public works, and have the trees and roots removed before more serius damage is done.

MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE

Jack Murphy, a "lifer" of Auburn, is at Sing Sing attending the annual meeting of the Mutual Welfare league It will be remembered, that Murphy in conjunction with Thomas Mott Osborne organized the league at Auburn. That it has proved beneficial, not only to the prisoners, but to the public at large, is shown by the better behavior of the inmates of our state prisons.

Osborne has devoted a great deal of time and patience to this cause, and that every prisoner appreciates the efforts being done in his behalf is also in evidence. It is a rare thing, indeed, to find a man of Mr. Osborne's education, and discernment with ideals and sincerity who will devote his time to such a cause.

PHOENIX.

Irving Letson has purchased of Lewis Sweeting a new house on the Candee tract and will have immediate possession.

Miss Marguerite Gregg entertained last evening in honor of Miss Pauline Avery. An enjoyable evening was spent by a score of young ladies and gentlemen.

The Farther Lights of the Congregational church announce a rally for Tuesday, Jan. 19th. This is out of the usual order of meetings as it is designed to accommodate those living out side the village, who cannot conveniently be present at evening services. Dinner will be served at noon and a fine program will be carried out during the afternoon.

Buell's Orchestra—Quirk tonight. —adv.

Evelyn Neshit Thaw.

And her son William Russell Thaw will be seen in the 5-reel photo production "Threads of Destiny" at the Quirk tonight much interest has been shown in the coming of Evelyn and big business is assured. Sunday the 9-reel Pasquali masterpiece "The Last Days of Pompeii" will be shown continuous from 2 to 10.30 p. m. Monday on The European Battlefields in 5 parts.

Buell's Orchestra—Quirk tonight. —adv.

Germans Losing Ground on Banks of River Meuse

[redacted] (Continued From First Page.)

Perthes and Beausejour where part of the army of the German Crown Prince is engaged.

In West Flanders the accuracy of the French and British artillerymen is compelling the German artillery to shift its positions constantly. The Germans are having great difficulty in moving their guns through the Flander's lowlands where the wheels sink into the soft mud to the axles.

The following interesting dispatch was received from St. Omer, in northern France:

"When Princess Patricia's Canadian light infantry went into action against the Germans the regimental standard bearer carried a flag, the colors of which were worked by Princess Patricia herself. The Canadians covered themselves with glory in their first action and may already be classed as seasoned veterans."

FRENCH GUNS LOST TO GERMANS NEAR ARGONNE

Berlin, (By Wireless) Jan. 16.—The capure of 35 French guns in the Argonne forest and the repulse of attacks on the German troops northwest of Arras are officially reported in a statement issued by the German war office today. The statement follows:

"In the western theater of war there are only artillery engagements in the neighborhood of Niuport. The enemy's attacks on our position northwest of Arras have been repulsed. We captured in a counter attack two trenches. La Boiselle northeast of Albert was completely destroyed and cleared of French trenches of yesterday. Northeast of Soissons quiet reigns. The number of cannon that we captured in the region of Soissons was increased by the taking of 35 in the Argonne forest. At Consendeye, north of Verdun we were successful in several engagements that occurred. Our attack at Aroor southeast of Mihia broke down at its start under our fire. In the eastern theater of war the situation is unchanged.

RUSSIANS DESTROY ANOTHER TURKISH INFANTRY REG'T

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 16.—The destruction of an entire Turkish regiment is announced in an official report from Russian headquarters at Tiflis received here today. It says: "In the region of Karaurgan the battle is developing to our advantage. The 53d Turkish regiment was annihilated by our troops in a bayonet charge. Its commander, several officers and many men were captured.

"In one district where we are pursuing the Turks we captured more than 5,000 men, 14 guns, an enormous quantity of supplies and nearly 10,000 cattle."

The admiralty announced today that the activity of the Russian fleet in the Black sea had prevented large reinforcements reaching the Turks in Asia Minor. It stated that Russian warships had captured or sunk eight Turkish troop transports within the last two weeks.

GIVE AND TAKE FOR A DAY IN REGION OF SOISSONS

Paris, Jan. 16.—German troops operating near Carency have recaptured part of our trenches which we lost on Jan. 14. This is admitted in an official statement issued here this afternoon. In the region of Soissons the French, have gained appreciably at several points, dispersing a regiment that was attempting to concentrate, and blowing up a battery and destroying our earthworks. In Belgium there have been artillery combats in the region of Nieuport and other victories. On the entire front from the Somme to the Meuse not a single infantry engagement has been reported. In the Argonne district the artillery has violently bombarded Fontaine Madame. In upper Alsace there is no change.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Jan. 16.—The Germans have begun another bombardment of Soissons, the French base of operations on the Aisne. A number of shells fell in the Central part of the city which had already been badly damaged by projectiles. Wounded French soldiers had to be carried from one of the temporary military hospitals. A report was current here that the Germans might try to debouch across the Aisne to the south bank and capture Soissons, but such an attempt it was said at he war office, would undoubtedly end in failure for the invaders, who would have to suffer enormous losses in the attempt.

* * *

Amsterdam, Jan. 16.—Private advices received here from Liege report that Signor Crippi, the Italian vice consul there, has been arrested by the Germans and compromising letters found in his possession seized.

Reports from Aix la Chappelle say that the German residents of that city are threatening the Italians domiciled there in the belief that Italy is to side with the allies.

* * *

Copenhagen, Jan. 16.—All Swedish officers in Persia have been ordered home, according to a dispatch from Stockholm, Sweden, is buying $60,000 worth of medical supplies.

The foregoing dispatch would indicate that Sweden is making preparations for eventualities that may force her into the war.

UNIQUE SERVICE FOR FULTON HOUSEKEEPERS.

Six Months' Trial has Developed an Increase of Nearly 100 Per Cent. at the Home Laundry.

Last July John D. McIntyre, who has years of experience in the laundry business right here in Fulton, purchased a small daundry, or rather family wash establishment, in N. 6th st. The prime advantage of the location was that the soft waters of Waterhouse Creek, could be used by the simple device of pumping it to the washing machines on the lower floors.

Mr. McIntyre, immediately purchased modern equipment, extractors and the very latest ironing machine. In fact, there have been but six of this type made and placed in operation.

The improved "Asher" is as ingenious a contrivance as one could possibly dream of. A thick adjustable endless felt blanket carries the pieces whether underwear, shirts, blankets or the thinnest linen, or flat pieces, through the heated rolls where 80 lbs of steam heat automatically dries the garment. The result is, the original pattern of the goods stands out, smoothly ironed, without possible injury by guide strings or being caught and torn. The washing machines have separate compartments for each wash, 15 can be handled at one time, each family's articles being carried through the entire establishment distinctly separate at all times.

The extraction of which the House Laundry has three are running by devices to extract the water by centrifugal force. It is possible to take out all the water and leave the pieces absolutely dry.

This plant consists of a two story building, operated by steam and electricity. The increase in business has caused the proprietor to have plans drawn for a building which will double his capacity. —Adv.

THE CASE MARVEL SHOW AT LOCAL THEATER.

Miss Marvel, after a sleep of nine hours, in the show windows of Setz and McCormick, was awakened last night at the Happy Hour theater. The hypnotic subject when released from Prof. Case's power acted about the same as any other person who had slept nine hours.

Eight Fultonians were hypnotized by Case. To the delight of the children in the audience.

Edward Fox, was one subject under Case's influence and the comedy that Eddie displayed would have won him first prize anywhere. Leon Lavie proved a mark for the Case's power. His facial movements were comical enough to have brought wealth and fame to him in the saw-dust ring.

WATER RENTS DUE.

But a few more days are left to pay water rents, Wednesday evening, Jan. 20th at 9 o'clock is the exact date and hour allowed by the Board of Public water works for the collection of water rents. Thereafter a 10 per cent. fee will be added to the original bill.

Geo. T. Carter is closing out his entire stock of Mens' and Womens' Fur Coats at special low prices. —Adv.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Bertha Clark has been the guest, for a few days, of Mrs. George Ward.

* * *

Mrs. Walter White of Utica st. has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. Harley Simons.

* * *

Miss Anna Owens of W. 4th st. is ill at her home.

* * *

The many friends of Dr. Howard Case of Syracuse, formerly of Fulton, regret to know that he is seriously ill having been operated upon for appendicitis.

* * *

Miss Clara Owens of W. 4th st. entertained a party of young friends by a straw ride, Friday evening.

* * *

Mr. Rowlee and family from Watertown have come to Fulton to reside. Mr. Rowlee is connected with the Granby Paper Co.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Wheelhouse and Mrs. Charles Hall of Leitch street are the guests of friends in Syracuse for a week.

* * *

Francis C. Hill of Minetto becomes a partner with Joseph Young, undertaker, at 206 Oneida st. Hereafter the firm will be known as Young & Hill.

* * *

Miss Adelaide Lougheed of Syracuse is spending a few days with Miss Greta Lewis of the west side.

BARGE CANAL CHANGES.

James Burden has received notice of changes on the Oswego division of barge canal work. All retiring employes were last night relieved of their duties. The new employes who will take up their work on Monday are: R. C. Georger, assistant engineer, Rochester; George M. Height, assistant engineer, Medina; B. F. Faile, G. H. Leet, O. J. Sullivan, A. J. Griffin and L. T. Phillips.

Mr. Burden will have charge of all work at Oswego, including work on the canal proper and the terminal work on the lake front, which has been in charge of Engineer Brunt. In addition he will have charge of all the work at Fulton and the work between this city and Oswego.

While work on the canal has been very nearly completed there still remains a season's work on contract 37 and also a season's work at Fulton. The construction of the terminals will require at least two years. Chester C. Hahn will remain as chief clerk at the Oswego office.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Lost—Box containing crochet hooks and work, tatting shuttle and tatting, handkerchief and embroidery scissors. Mrs. Albert Paddock, Fulton, R. D. No. 1. or call Phone 5915.

Family Washing—Wanted by reliable woman at 10 Wells st. 22c

JOSEPH A. YOUNG
Funeral Director and Embalmer
206 Oneida St., Fulton
Phone 1326
Open Day and Night

BLACK BAKING CO., Inc.
STARTING MONDAY
WE WILL MAKE AND DELIVER
HOT ROLLS and BUNS
FOR SUPPER
Rye, Graham, Entire Wheat, Vienna and Fruit Bread
FRESH EVERY AFTERNOON

JANUARY SPECIALS
408 South Fifth Street
Two Houses—One 8 rooms, bath & hall; electric lights, furnace, complete, plumbing, hardwood floors. The other has 5 rooms, many conveniences, bath, in fine condition and will pay large percentage to the investor. $3,200
112 West Third Street
Well located, two family house, 6 rooms and bath above and below; good sized barn, small first payment, balance as rent. An unusual opportunity to obtain a home with a small investment. The revenue from either flat will go a long way toward payments. $3,000
50 Acres
2 1-2 miles out, at a bargain.
Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc. FULTON, N. Y.

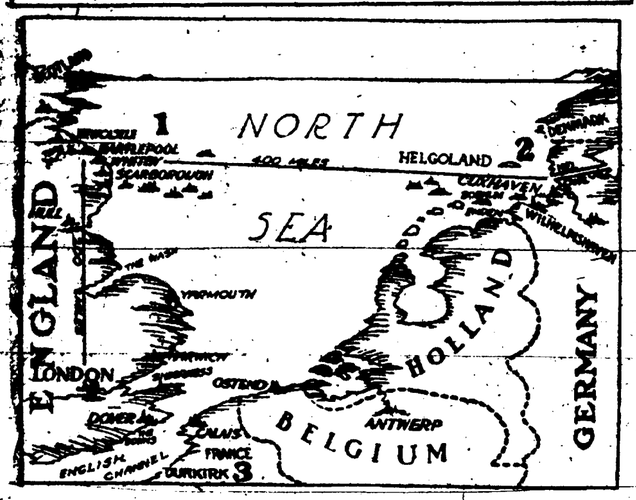
THE QUIRK
TONIGHT.
Lubin Presents Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and her son William Russell Thaw in a Wonderful 5 Act Drama.
"THREADS OF DESTINY."
Matinee 5c. Night 5c and 10c.
SUNDAY
Continuous 2 to 10.30.
The World Film Co. presents the 9-Reel Original Pasquali Motiographic Masterpiece.
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Balcony 5c. Main Floor 10c.
MONDAY—ON THE EUROPEAN BATTLE FIELDS
TUESDAY—3 ACTS HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE

ORCHESTRA
Don't Forget a Pound of Our 19c Chocolates
Everything Good to Eat and Drink
IN THE LINE OF SWEETS
and
Buell's Full Orchestra, Saturday Even'g
THE ONYX
Quirk Theatre Building Phone 89
SATURDAY

EYEWITNESS' STORY OF BATTLE OF CORONEL

IN WHICH ENGLAND LOST TWO GOOD BATTLESHIPS; WAS A FIGHT 5 TO 1

Map of Three Sensational Raids Recently Made by Sea and by Air.



The British attacked Cuxhaven and entered Jade bay, which indents the German coast below Cuxhaven (2) and where Wilhelmshaven, the great naval station, is situated. This raid was in retaliation for that made by German warships on the British coast, when Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough (1) all shown on the map, were bombarded. Following the Cuxhaven raid the Germans in turn sent five air men to raid Dunkirk (3), with the result that many bombs were dropped, killing fifteen persons and damaging many buildings.

London, Jan. 16.—Letters from one of the crew of the British warship Glasgow made public here today contain the following first-hand accounts of the desperate action off Coronel, Chili, Nov. 1, last, when the British ships Good Hope and Monmouth were lost:

* * *

H. M. S. Glasgow, at sea, November 2, 1914 (1.00 a. m.)

It has come at last, and with a vengeance. Yesterday (Sunday) morning we came out of Coronel, and after an hour or so steaming picked up his Majesty's ships the Good Hope, the Monmouth and the auxiliary cruiser Otranto. At about 4.15 we sighted two large German cruisers—the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, I believe they call them—and one small cruiser, named the Leipzic. However, about five o'clock p. m., led by the Vice Admiral in the Good Hope, then the Monmouth, we went into action.

One of the large German cruisers fired a salvo at the Good Hope, which must have damaged the latter a good deal, because she did not do much firing afterward. Before I go any further I might say that upon getting within gun range we discovered there were three small cruisers as well as the two large ones, so the Vice Admiral sent the Otranto away immediately on the opening round being fired. For an hour and a half shots were going at a very rapid rate until suddenly a burst of cheering took place on the upper deck, and we heard that the German flagship had been sunk, whilst another was on fire. In the meantime another was on fire, and we were engaged with two German ships.

Shortly after the cheering the truth came out, and what truth it was! It was the Good Hope that had been blown sky high. An explosion took place amidships, and our chaps say they could see men blown high into the air. Then the Monmouth it was that was set on fire twice and also she was making water rather badly, so, seeing the odds were five to two, and one of those in a practically helpless condition, we began to run, and now we are being chased by the whole of their squadron.

We got a shell through the captain's cabin, and it made a decent "pot-mess" in there, I can assure you. Also got a hole through one of the funnels, which doesn't count, but we got one in the lower bunker, which is allowing water to get in at a rate necessitating pumping. We have another gash in the after part, and that is all—and it could be worse. No one was killed aboard here, but we had about ten who were injured, for the main part rather trivial. Five to three, and neither of our two large ones were as big as either of the two Germans.

It is a jolly marvel that we got out of the action at all. Toward the end we had the whole five of them firing at us, but the old, old saying, "He that fights and runs away lives to fight another day," came in so we nipped. Whether we get clear away or not it is hard to say. We are in a very peculiar position. It is a rough moonlight night, so the elements are unkind to us. I don't know whether these German ships will follow us all the way, but if not, I shouldn't be surprised to see us go to the Falklands.

Still, we'll wait and see. That's what we're doing—waiting for the morning to see if they have given up the chase. The good little Glasgow is doing her twenty-three or more knots, but she really is getting battered about tonight. I sincerely hope you didn't think it cowardly of us to run away. As a matter of fact, the skipper wished to stay, I think; but he saw the absolute futility of doing so. It would have been certain suicide. Fancy, at 3 o'clock the Good Hope with about seven hundred or eight hundred men on board and the Monmouth with about six hundred—gone! gone! What a word; but what a meaning! It is hard to realize that we shan't see those little cadets come alongside in their ship's pocket boats any more. All the bluejackets say it was awful while it lasted. The German ships had the advantage in position. The thick, heavy smoke from their funnels was blowing right on to our ships, thus obscuring their own from the eyes of our gunners.

* * *

Tuesday night, 9 o'clock.

So far we are safe. We have been steaming twenty-five knots for nearly two days, and have just slowed down to twenty knots. [illegible] we have left the enemy well behind. The Canopus is Montevideo inside of us, nearest the land, and the Otranto is about eighty miles away further out to sea. We expect to enter the Straits of Magellan about 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. Whether we remain at Punta Arenas or not remains to be seen.

When we think of the action again we all wonder how we got away as we did. The whole fire of five ships was concentrated upon us, and only the rolling of the ship saved us from being riddled with the salvos which they were firing. We were the last ship in the line of battle, and we had to tackle two for a start, and jolly soon we put one of them out of action, but she came back again afterwards, only firing one gun. The poor old Good Hope and the Monmouth were subjected to a terrific fire, and the Admiral's last words were, "Get away at full speed," but our skipper turned to his first lieutenant, and asked, "Am I to leave the Admiral?" But the case was hopeless.

It would have been certain suicide. We tried to distract their attention to us by having flames from our funnels, so as to make a target, because it became dark about 8 o'clock, and then some of the enemy's ships, seeing the state of the Good Hope, chased us and the Monmouth. The Monmouth was making water very badly, and at her best could only have done about twelve knots, whilst our engines were still safe, and we could go.

So the captain of the Monmouth, like the brave man he was, signalled his last message, "I can't get away, because my ship is making water rapidly forward, so I shall go back and engage the enemy" (thus allowing us more time to escape) "and endeavor to ram or torpedo in one of them." What he really did no one knows, and probably never will. This I know, that the next British ships that go to meet these Germans will find them in awfully bad condition, the smaller cruisers especially.

I do hope the Monmouth took one of their ships down with her. The last we saw of her she was being fired at by five of them, whilst they searched the seas with their searchlights for us. But we broke all records for speed, and went 27.8 knots, with shot holes all over us on one side, and through a terribly rough sea. Myself, I was seasick all night, and never even turned in. I thought she would break up, but as they were following us, or rather we guessed they were, to try and cut us off, weather or no weather, we went, and it's a credit to our stokers' branch.

Also I might mention that all through the action not one man in the ship's company showed any sign of fear. Even the youngsters were enjoying it until they knew the Good Hope had blown up, and then I understand the language that flowed from the men at the guns was blue as they despatched each shell at the enemy. If the Good Hope had not gone down so early we should have won, because the Germans' firing had practically ceased until they saw our flagship had gone and then—stand by the Glasgow! Phew! you could hear the shells screeching overhead and the occasional thud as a shell hit us, until we had to nip, and, as I've told you, leave the Monmouth.

* * *

November 4.

Have just entered the Straits at noon today, after two and a half days' run. The places where the action took place was near Coronel, about eight hundred or nine hundred miles north of here, so we've had a long run. I do hope that you stick the news all right, because I'm certain we should be reported sunk or sinking, and it will be another two or three days before we can send news from Port Stanley.

The ship's company have been complimented upon their coolness during action. Down below the stokers were singing, "We'll all go the same way Home" and "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," while other witty sayings were common, such as "Don't get dizzy," "There's another sausage for you, and English at that," as each shot went. One of our snubs had his hat taken off, while another gunlayer (telephonic tube arrangement fixed to his head) had the piping shot away, and turned round and swore at some imaginary person, saying "he's that swinging on my Rudolph?"

Another youngster, aged 19, (nearly) asked for water. The first lieutenant went to the other side of the ship for a water bottle for him, and the youngster said: "I don't want that thing; I want it to wipe the gun's mushroom head." First Luff smiled, and got him a bucket of water. Another one remarked, as a big shell missed him by a hair's breadth: "Humph, I thought my birthday had come," and continued unhooking 6-inch shells from the ammunition hoist. Another gunner said: "I've got a jam," to which some one replied (thinking of our rations of late "Try marmalade."

Still, apart from all this, it really was awful. You see, the engagements started at five minutes after seven and finished at about fifteen minutes after eight—that's near enough the truth—and nearly all that time firing was on. We fired incessantly for fifty-five minutes, but the light was so bad. You see, as the sun went down we were beautiful targets to the Germans, whilst all their smoke was being blown to us. Salvo after salvo hit the poor decrepit old Good Hope and the Monmouth, and they say the sight as the four funnels of the Good Hope were blown up by the explosion was awful. The ship's side was red hot, and even after that, with all her midships blown out of her, she continued firing. Somehow or other she had got quite close to the enemy in the darkness and we think that her steering gear was shot away.

The rays of the moon were then the only light to go by. "Fire at the ship in the rays of the moon" our officer shouted. After the Monmouth went back to cover our escape she had about seventy-six more shots fired at her and after that no more news of her, but our officers on the bridge say they distinctly saw two cruisers give chase to us, but the dear little Glasgow left them.

November 6.

The skipper had ship's company together yesterday, and spun a long yarn. He said: "All at home will think we have gone down, and, as you all know, I have been unable to inform them otherwise, on account of giving our movements away to the enemy. However, I sent a wireless through to Stanley last night (Wednesday), so if the weather is favorable, they may be able to wireless through to Montevideo.

FRENCH SOLDIER SEEKING GERMANS.



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WOULD ASSIGN FARM-LOAN FUNDS TO LABOR DEP'T

Commissioner of Imrigration Reports Difficulty Experienced in Enforcing Laws Against Undesirable Travelers to This Country.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Indications are that immigration has reached the million mark permanently, says Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration in his annual report for 1914, issued today.

During the last fiscal year 1,218,480 souls immigrated to the United States, 20,588 more than were shown for the previous year and only 66,869 less than the total shown for 1907, the banner year in immigration.

Six hundred and thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and five left the United States, so that the net increase was 768,276. It was 815,303 in 1913 and 401,863 in 1912.

Twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-four (12,494) were denied entry, and 2,088 were arrested and expelled after entry. Among them were 1,340 sexually immoral, 912 criminals, 32 polygamists, and four anarchists.

Fifteen thousand seven hundred and forty-five (15,745) aliens were debarred because likely to become public charges. 2,447 aliens—public charges—were expelled under deportation proceedings, after entry.

An event of great importance during the year was the decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining a lower court in the assessment of a fine of $45,000 against a construction company for violating the alien contract labor law. This company attempted to supply itself with 45 needed laborers by importing them from Mexico.

Discussing immigration from the far east, Mr. Caminetti says: "Our oriental immigration problem, arising more than a quarter of a century ago, has never been satisfactorily solved. The exclusion laws need many amendments, not in purpose but in prescribed method."

He sounds a warning that the time has arrived to check the threatened influx of undesirables from Hindu. Taking up the near east, he continues:

"Immigration from the near east has not yet attracted much attention largely because it has merged into European immigration and has developed along somewhat similar lines. It may reasonably be expected that western Asia will be developed and exploited more and more completely by transportation companies whose profits are dependent to a considerable extent upon filling the steerage quarters of their shape."

H recommends that in the treatment, arrest, and return to the country whence they came of women and girls guilty of immoral acts the following changes be made:

"First, a more kindly and considerate handling of the cases.

"Second, the avoidance to the fullest extent possible of the incarceration of women and girls in jails and similar places.

"Third, the return of aliens to their native country through societies (philanthropic and religious) in this country in constant communication with related or similar societies abroad."

He recommended the appointment of women employees at the principal immigrant stations in this country.

He suggests the co-operation of the post office department and the department of agriculture "with a view to establishing at each post office in the United States a depository for blanks, so that those desiring farm and other laborers on the one hand, and those desiring employment on the other, may apply for blanks to be filled out and transmitted under government frank to the central office, thus initiating the effort to comply with the desires of the applicants."

In connection with labor-distribution, he says:

"The thought that no better service can be rendered if either of the farm-loan bills now pending in Congress is enacted than to provide that a part of the funds shall be assigned to the Department of Labor to be used in connection with the work of distributing pursuant to terms provided by the proposed law."

He treats in detail the difficulties encountered in enforcing the laws against undesirables and smugglers due to the extreme length of our borders and coast lines. After commending the present forces, he states that more men are needed. He also "strongly urges" that part of the increased force be organized and equipped as an Immigration Srvice Signal Corps, following the army signal corps as closely as possible.

Many complaints have been received charging injustice and fraud by private employment agencies doing an interstate business. The Commissioner recommends these agencies be placed under the supervision of the Department of Labor as

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER XVII.

The Thing.

I DESERVE no credit for the solution of the Ella's mystery. I have a certain quality of force, perhaps, and I am not lacking in physical courage; but I have no finesse of intellect. McWhirter, a foot shorter than I, round of face, jovial and stocky, has as much subtlety in his little finger as I have in my six feet and a fraction of body.

All the way to the river, therefore, he was poring over the drawing. He named the paper at once.

"Thought to know it," he said in reply to my surprise. "Sold enough paper at the drug store to qualify as a stationery engineer. He writhed as was his habit over the jokes and then, fell to work at the drawing again. "A book," he said, "and an ax, and a gibbet or gallows thing that makes bag. Doesn't go far does it? No moron duck isn't he? Any one who can write ha ha' under a gallows has evil thought in his eye."

The Ella still lay in the Delaware, half a mile or so from her original moorings. She carried the usual riding lights—a white one in the bow, another at the stern, and the two vertical red lights which showed her not under command. In reply to repeated signals, we were unable to rouse the watchman. I had brought an electric flash with me, and by its aid we found a rope ladder over the side, with a small boat at its foot.

Although the boat indicated the presence of the watchman on board, we made our way to the deck without challenge. Here McWhirter suggested that the situation might be disagreeable were the man to awaken and get at us with a gun.

We stood by the top of the ladder, therefore, and made another effort to rouse him. "Hey, watchman!" I called. And McWhirter, in a deep bass, sang lustily, "Watchman, what of the night?" Neither of us made any perceptible impression on the silence and gloom of the Ella.

McWhirter grew less gay. The deserted decks of the ship, her tragic history, her isolation, the darkness, which my small flash seemed only to intensify, all had their effect on him.

"It's got my goat," he admitted. "It smells like a tomb."

"Don't be an ass."

"Turn the light over the side and see if we fastened that boat. We don't want to be left here indefinitely."

"That's folly, Mac," I said, but I obeyed him. "The watchman's boat is there, so we"—

But he caught me suddenly by the arm and shook me.

"My God!" he said. "What is that over there?"

It was a moment before my eyes after the flashlight could discern anything in the darkness. Mac was pointing forward. When I could see Mac was ready to laugh at himself.

"This tomb has sure got my goat," he said sheepishly. "I thought I saw something duck around the corner of that building, but I think it was a ray from a searchlight on one of those boats."

"The watchman, probably," I said quietly. But my heart beat a little faster. "The watchman taking a look at us and gone for his gun."

I thought rapidly. If Mac had seen anything, I did not believe it was the watchman. But there should be a watchman on board—in the forward house, probably. I gave Mac my revolver and put the light in my pocket. I might want both hands that night. I saw better without the flash, and guided partly by the bow light, partly by my knowledge of the yacht, I led the way across the deck. The forward house was closed and locked, and no knocking produced any indication of life. The after house we found not only locked, but barred across with strips of wood nailed into place. The forecastle was likewise closed. It was a dead ship.



It Was Covered With Dark Brown Stains.

No figure reappearing to alarm him, Mac took the drawing out of his pocket and focused the flashlight on it.

"This cross by the mainmast," he said—"that would be where?"

"Right behind you, there."

He walked to the mast, and examined carefully around its base. There was nothing there, and even now I do not know to what that cross alluded, unless poor Schwartz.

"Then this other one—forward, you call it, don't you? Suppose we locate that."

All expectation of the watchman having now died, we went forward on the port side to the approximate location of the cross. This being in the neighborhood where Mac had thought he saw something move, we approached with extreme caution. But nothing more ominous was discovered than the port lifeboat, nothing more ghostly heard than the occasional creak with which it rocked in its davits.

The lifeboat seemed to be indicated by the cross. It swung almost shoulder high on McWhirter. We looked under and around it, with a growing feeling that we had misread the significance of the crosses, or that the sinister record extended to a time before the "she devil" of the Turner line was dressed in white and turned into a lady.

I was feeling underneath the boat, with a sense of absurdity that McWhirter put into words, "I only hope," he said, "that the watchman does not wake up now and see us. He'd be justified in filling us with lead or putting us in straitjackets."

But I had discovered something.

"Mac," I said, "some one has been at this boat within the last few minutes."

"Why?"

"Take your revolver and watch the deck. One of the barecas"—

"What's that?"

"One of the water barrels has been upset, and the plug is out. It is leaking into the boat. If is leaking fast, and there's only a gallon or so in the bottom. Give me the light."

The contents of the boat revealed the truth of what I had said. The boat was in confusion. Its cover had been thrown back, and tins of biscuit, bailers, boathooks and extra rowlocks were jumbled together in confusion. The barecas lay on its side, and its plug had been either knocked or drawn out.

McWhirter was for turning to inspect the boat, but I ordered him sternly to watch the deck. He was inclined to laugh at my caution, which, he claimed, was a quality in me he had not suspected. He lounged against the rail near me and in spite of his chaff kept a keen enough lookout.

The barecas of water were lashed amidships. In the bow and stern were small air tight compartments, and in the stern was also a small locker from which the biscuit tins had been taken. I was about to abandon my search when I saw something gleaming in the locker and reached in and drew it out. It appeared to be an ordinary white sheet, but its presence there was curious. I turned the light on. It was covered with dark brown stains.

Even now the memory of that sheet turns me ill. I shook it out, and Mac at my exclamation came to me. It was not a sheet at all—that is, not a whole one. It was a circular piece of white cloth, on which in black were curious marks, a six pointed star predominating. There were others—a crescent, a crude attempt to draw what might be either a dog or a lamb and a cross. From edge to edge it was smeared with blood.

Of what followed just after both McWhirter and I are vague. There seemed to be simultaneously a yell of fury from the rigging overhead and the crash of a falling body on the deck near us. Then we were closing with a kicking, biting, screaming thing that bore me to the ground, extinguishing the little electric flash, and that, rising suddenly from under me, had McWhirter in the air and almost overboard before I caught him. So dazed were we by the onslaught that the thing—whatever it was—could have escaped and left us none the wiser. But, although it eluded us in the darkness, it did not leave. It was there, whimpering to itself, searching for something—the sheet. As I steadied Mac it passed me. I caught at it. Immediately the struggle began all over again. But this time we had the advantage and kept it. After a battle that seemed to last all night, and that was actually fought all over that part of the deck, we held the creature subdued, and Mac, getting a hand free, struck a match.

It was Charlie Jones.

That, after all, is the story. Jones was a madman, a homicidal maniac of the worst type. Always a madman, the homicidal element of his disease was recurrent and of a curious nature. He thought himself a priest of heaven, appointed to make ghastly sacrifices at certain signals from on high. The signals I am not sure of; he turned taciturn after his capture and would not talk. I am inclined to think that a shooting star, perhaps in a particular quarter of the heavens, was his signal. This is distinctly possible and is made probable by the stars which he had painted with tar on his sacrificial robe.

The story of the early morning of Aug. 12 will never be fully known; but much of it, in view of our knowledge, we were able to reconstruct. Thus Jones ate his supper that night, a mild and well disposed individual. During the afternoon before he had read prayers for the soul of Schwartz, in whose departure he may or may not have had a part—I am inclined to think not. Jones construing his mission as being one to remove the wicked and the oppressor, and Schwartz hardly coming under either classification.

He was at the wheel from midnight until 4 in the morning on the night of the murders. At certain hours we believe that he went forward to the forecastle head and performed, clad in his priestly robe, such devotions as his disordered mind dictated. It is my idea that he looked, at these times, for a heavenly signal, either a meteor or some strange appearance of the heavens. It was known that he was a poor sleeper and spent much time at night wandering around.

On the night of the crimes it is probable that he performed his devotions early, and then got the signal. This is evidenced by Singleton's finding the ax against the captain's door before midnight. He had evidently been disturbed. We believe that he intended to kill the captain and Mr. Turner, but made a mistake in the rooms. He clearly intended to kill the Danish girl. Several passages in his Bible, marked with a red cross, showed his inflamed hatred of loose women, and he believed Karen Hansen to be of that type.

He locked me in, slipping down from the wheel to do so, and pocketing the key. The night was fairly quiet. He could lash the wheel safely, and he had in his favor the fact that Oleson the lookout, was a slow thinking Swede who notoriously slept on his watch. He found the ax, not where he had left it, but back in the case. But the case was only closed, not locked—Singleton's error.

Armed with the ax, Jones slipped back to the wheel and waited. He had plenty of time. He had taken his robe from its hiding place in the boat, and had it concealed near him with the ax. He was ready, but he was waiting for another signal. He got it at 2:30. He admitted the signal and the time, but concealed its nature—I think it was a shooting star. He killed Vail first, believing him to be Turner, and making with his ax the four signs of the cross. Then he went to the Hansen girl's door. He did not know about the bell, and probably rang it by accident as he leaned over to listen if Vail still breathed.

The captain, in the mean time, had been watching Singleton. He had forbidden his entering the after house; if he caught him disobeying he meant to put him in irons. He was without shoes or coat, and he sat waiting on the after companion steps for developments. It was the captain, probably, whom Karen Hansen mistook for Turner. Later he went back to the forward companionway, either on his way back to his cabin, or still with an eye to Singleton's movements.

To the captain there must have appeared this grisly figure in flowing white, smeared with blood and armed with an ax. The sheet was worn over Jones' head—a long, narrow slit serving him to see through, and two other slits freeing his arms. The captain was a brave man, but the apparition, gleaming in the almost complete darkness, had been on him before he could do more than throw up his hands.

Jones had not finished. He went back to the chart room and possibly even went on deck and took a look at the wheel. Then he went down again and killed the Hansen woman.

He was exceedingly cunning. He flung the ax into the room and was up and at the wheel again, all within a few seconds. To tear off and fold up the sheet, to hide it under nearby cordage, to strike the ship's bell and light his pipe—all this was a matter of two or three minutes. I had only time to look at Vail. When I got up to the wheel Jones was smoking quietly.

I believed he tried to get Singleton later and failed. But he continued his devotions on the forward deck, visible when clad in his robe, invisible when he took it off. It was Jones, of course, who attacked Burns and secured the key to the captain's cabin; Jones who threw the ax overboard after hearing the crew tell that on its handle were finger prints to identify the murderer; Jones who while on guard in the after house below had pushed the key to the storeroom under Turner's door; Jones who hung the marlinespike over the side, waiting perhaps for another chance at Singleton; Jones in his devotional attire who had frightened the crew into hysteria and who, discovered by Mrs. Johns in the captain's cabin, had rushed by her and out with the ax. It is noticeable that he made no attempt to attack her. He killed only in obedience to his signal, and he had had no signal.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Sea Again.

PERHAPS the most curious thing after the murderer was known was the story of the people in the after house. It was months before I got that in full. The belief among the women was that Turner, maddened by drink and unreasoning jealousy, had killed Vail and then, running amuck or discovered by the other victims, had killed them. This was borne out by Turner's condition. His hands and parts of his clothing were blood stained.

Their condition was pitiable. Unable to speak for himself, he lay raving in his room, talking to Vail and complaining of a white figure that bothered him. The key that Elsa Lee picked up was another clew, and in their attempt to get rid of it I had foiled them. Mrs. Johns, an old friend and, as I have said, an ardent partisan, undertook to get rid of the ax, with the result that we know. Even Turner's recovery brought little courage. He could only recall that he had gone into Vail's room and tried to wake him without result, that he did not know of the blood until the next day or that Vail was dead and that he had a vague recollection of something white and ghostly that night. He was not sure where he had seen it.

The failure of their attempt to get rid of the storeroom key was matched by their failure to smuggle Turner's body off the ship. Singleton suspected Turner, and, with the skillful and not overscrupulous aid of his lawyer, had succeeded in finding in Mrs. Sloane's trunk the incriminating pieces.

As to the meaning of the keys, file and club in Singleton's mattress, I believe the explanation is simple enough. He saw against him a strong case. He had little money and no influence, while Turner had both. I have every reason to believe that he hoped to make his escape before the ship anchored, and was frustrated by my discovery of the keys and by an extra bolt I put on his door and window.

The murders on the schooner yacht Ella were solved.

McWhirter went back to his hospital, the day after our struggle, wearing a cast of plaster over the bridge of his nose and a new air of importance. The Turners went to New York soon after, and I was alone. I tried to put Elsa Lee out of my thoughts, as she had gone out of my life, and, receiving the hoped for hospital appointment at that time, I tried to make up by hard work for a happiness that I had not lost because it had never been mine.

* * * * * * *

A curious thing has happened to me. I had thought this record finished, but perhaps—

Turner's health is bad. He and his wife and Miss Lee are going to Europe. He has asked me to go with him in my professional capacity.

It is more than a year since I have seen her.

The year has brought some changes. Singleton is again a member of the Turner forces, having signed a contract and a temperance pledge at the same sitting. Jones is in a hospital for the insane, where in the daytime he is a cheery old tar with twinkling eyes and a huge mustache and where now and then on Christmas holidays I send him a supply of tobacco. At night he sleeps in a room with opaque glass windows through which no heavenly



And—I Kiss Her.

signals can penetrate. He will not talk of his crimes—not that he so regards them—but now and then in the night he wraps the drapery of his couch about him and performs strange orisons in the little room that is his. And at such times an attendant watches outside his door.

* * * * * * *

Once more the swish of spray against the side of a ship, the tang of salt, the lift and fall of the rail against the sea line on the horizon, and once more a girl in white from neck to heel facing into the wind as if she loved it, her crisp skirts flying, her hair blown back from her forehead in damp curls.

And I am not washing down the deck. With all the poise of white flannels and a good cigar I am lounging in a deck chair watching her. Then—

"Come here!" I say.

"I am busy."

"You are not busy. You are disgracefully idle."

"Why do you want me?"

She comes closer and looks down at me. She likes me to sit so she may look superior and scornful, this being impossible when one looks up. When she has approached—

"Just to show that I can order you about."

"I shall go back!"—with raised chin. How I remember that raised chin and how (whisper it) I used to fear it.

"You cannot. I am holding the edge of your skirt."

"Ralph! And all the other passengers looking!"

"Then sit down, and before you do tuck that rug under my feet, will you?"

"Certainly not."

"Under my feet!"

She does it under protest, whereon I release her skirts. She is sulky, quite distinctly sulky. I slide my hand under the rug into her lap. She ignores it.

"Now," I said calmly, "we are even. And you might as well hold my hand. Every one thinks you are."

She brings her hands hastily from under her rug and puts them over her head. "I don't know what has got into you," she says coldly. "And why are we even?"

"For the day you told me the deck was not clean."

"It wasn't clean."

"I think I am going to kiss you."

"Ralph!"

"It is coming on. About the time that the bishop gets here I shall lean over and"—

She eyes me and sees determination in my face. She changes color.

"You wouldn't!"

"Wouldn't I!"

She rises hastily and stands looking down at me. I am quite sure at that moment that she detests me, and I rather like it. There are always times when we detest the people we love.

"If you are going to be arbitrary just because you can"—

"Yes?"

"Marsh and the rest are in the smoking room. Their sitting room is empty."

Quite calmly, as if we are going below for a clean handkerchief or a veil or a cigarette, we stroll down the great staircase of the liner to the Turners' sitting room and close the door.

And—I kiss her.

THE END.

Luck.

"Some people have all the luck."

"What's the matter now?"

"We came home from Europe first class, but the Greens missed the boat and were fortunate enough to be among those crowded into the steerage. Think how they'll brag about that."—Detroit Free Press.

For Young Folks

Prince William, Son of the German Crown Prince.



The little boy here pictured is the oldest son of Frederick William, crown prince of Germany and the grandson of the kaiser. Because of the war in Europe the little boy does not see his father very often. Prince Frederick William is leading one of the German armies now fighting in France. Prince William Frederick was born on our national birthday, the 4th of July, 1906, so he will be nine years old on his next birthday. He has three younger brothers, Louis Ferdinand, Hubert and Frederick.

It seems rather queer to folks on this side of the world that two brothers should have the same Christian name, but that is a custom of royalty that has little favor in the greatest republic of the world. Some day, perhaps, William Frederick may come to be the ruler of the German people.

An Amusing Game.

In the game of "How Do You Like It?" one of the company leaves the room and the others fix up some word to be guessed by him when he returns. He then goes around asking each of the company "How do you like it?" It is better to select a word having a variety of meanings, as it is more difficult to guess. Suppose the word "stick" to be selected. One might answer that he liked it when he was out walking; another, when he was sealing a letter; another, when he met a savage dog, etc. If the questioner is unable to guess the word the first time he goes around again, asking, "When do you like it?" and, if not successful this time he asks, "Where do you like it?" Failing in three trials he must retire and let another word be selected. Succeeding, he must point out the person who gave the clew, who must pay a forfeit and go out to be puzzled in turn.

A Geographic Game.

A game which is entertaining as well as instructive is played as follows: There may be any number of players, and it will be enjoyed by people of all ages. Let the beginner give some geographical word—the name of a country, city, river or mountain. The next player continues with a name whose first letter is the last letter of the word given by the preceding player.

Thus suppose the first word given is Albany, the second must begin with Y—Yucatan, for instance. Number three must give a place whose initial letter is N and so on. When a player fails to have a name ready he is dropped from the game, and the one who can play the longest is, of course, the winner.

Riddle.

Without stirring from the room, where there are a number of chairs, seat yourself where it would be impossible for your mother to sit?

Answer: Seat yourself on your mother's lap.

The Ice Jewels.

The fairies were out in the storm last night,
For yesterday's barren trees
Now fill the valley with glittering light
As they toss in the morning breeze.
So hurry and let us explore
Where the paths of the woodland run—
With the jeweled branches a-sparkling o'er
At the touch of the morning sun!

And who are the fairies, you bid me tell,
That have done this wonderful thing?
Why the woodland fairies we know so well
In summer and fall and spring.
And how can the summer fays
Endure in a wintry storm?
Oh, the fairies are wise in all their ways
And, of course, know how to keep warm!

For weeks ago, when the cold winds drove
The flowers to their winter naps,
From the milkweed silk the fairies wove
The warmest of winter wraps.
On a moonlit autumn night,
In a circle under a tree,
They made them garments more soft and white
Than ever we mortals see.

And so last night—in the cold and the rain—
As dry and warm as you please,
To make the woodland pretty again
They hung the ice on the trees.
For the fairies never shirk,
But whether with ice and snow
Or flowers and leaves, they're always at work,
And aren't you glad that it's so?

—St. Nicholas.

Milady's Mirror

Winter Care of the Skin.

Every girl can retain her soft, smooth skin through the entire winter by spending just a few extra minutes in preparing for it a guard against winter's winds.

The first rule, which each girl should remember, is never to dry her skin hastily after washing. This is the most important of all rules for winter, for more chapped skins are due to a slipshod drying than to any other cause.

Also the girl who is careful of her complexion should be quite sure that no soap remains on her skin. After washing with soap she should rinse all over with clear, fresh water. Then a brisk, thorough drying should take place with a coarse bath towel if possible. A dry, rough bath towel is far better for thorough drying than the ordinary face towel, which absorbs the water but does not take the moisture from the skin.

If the girl is going out immediately after washing a little pure olive oil should be rubbed into the face and a little camphor ice into the hands. The pure olive oil is far better than ordinary cold cream for keeping the skin smooth. It is not apt to grow a great deal of hair, as so many persons are inclined to think. Before going out into the wind a little of the oil should be well rubbed into the face and then dusted over with powder.

At night, after the face has been washed in warm water, the girl should rub in some good cold cream and then remove it with absorbent cotton. This will not only remove all the dirt of the day, but it will also leave the face soft and smooth for the night.

A point for the girl who is anxious to avoid a chapped face is to taboo veils, unless they are of white mesh. If they are closely woven the moisture from the breath will cling, wetting the veil, which in turn will chap all the skin around the mouth and nose.

The Hands In Cold Weather.

An excellent and delightfully fragrant cold cream for rough hands, or face, can be made as follows: Take eight ounces of almond oil, one and one-quarter of an ounce of spermaceti, one and one-quarter of an ounce of white wax. Shred the wax and the spermaceti finely and put in a china jar. A small enamelware saucepan will do. Stand it in another saucepan about a third full of boiling water. Keep this simmering until the ingredients are entirely melted and then add a few drops of lavender oil and pour into small china pots. The preparation can be used as soon as it is cool and will keep for a long time.

Another invaluable lotion for hands that are inclined to be red in winter, even though they do not chap badly, is made of lemon juice, eau de cologne and glycerin, equal parts of each. This can also be used for chapped hands.

The Winter Walk.

Walking is a desirable exercise at all times, but in winter when the air is bracing it is especially helpful. The hour's walk each day, briskly done, regularly followed, will be found to be the greatest health giver and best of laxatives. Who cannot find time to walk each day at least a few blocks—a real walk, not a hurried skip of a few minutes nor a languid, leisurely stroll, called an end as the walker feels a little bit fatigued? This tired feeling is the flag which signals that more walking is needed. If the exercise is persisted in as each day goes by the tired feeling will not be noticed. One should walk into and over and past the tired feeling until that second ballot of strength is noted which runners call their "second wind." When this is done the walking is doing some good.

Brushing the Hair.

At night devote ten minutes to brushing the hair, using a stiff bristled brush and having the hair divided in four portions. Brush evenly and firmly, wielding the brush from the crown of the head to the ends of the strands of hair with an uninterrupted movement. First bring the brush down on to the scalp and drag it through the hair, using firm, brisk strokes, which will start the circulation in the scalp.

Rosy Finger Nails.

Rosy finger tips and pink nails are very pretty and when nature refuses to bestow them art furnishes a very natural substitute. After the hands are bathed rub the nails with equal parts of cinnabar and emery, then with oil of bitter almonds. Remember too high a polish is considered vulger. The finger tips and palms can be tinted with a liquid rouge just a delicate pink.

If You Are Too Fat.

Buttermilk will make you thinner if you drink enough of it. Doing without breakfast is one way of reducing flesh. Eat your first meal at 1 p. m. and then eat sparingly. Eat no potatoes, beans, corn, peas or beets. All bread should be toasted.

Curlers For the Hair.

Curlers of any description are none too good for the hair, but the kinds where the hot iron does not come in contact with the hair itself are best. Then the kid one where no iron at all is used is better still.

Virago.

The word "virago," which dictionaries now define as meaning "a bold, impudent, turbulent woman, a termagant," originally signified, both by derivation and in use, just a manly woman, in the sense of a heroine or amazon. When Plautus spoke of a servant maid as a "virago" he merely meant that she was a strapping young woman, and the Romans applied the word with no intention of irreverent rudeness to Diana and Minerva. The Vulgate even has "virago" simply for woman, as the name given by Adam to his helpmate. In Latin the word never became twisted into the unkindly sense that has come about in English.

Entomological Retort.

Wigwag—I met an old flame of mine last night. Mrs. Wigwag—Oh, you moth!—Philadelphia Record.

Uncle Sam, Says:

COKE IS WORTH THE MOST

The U. S. Bulletin of the Geological Survey gives the following comparative values of the various domestic fuels:

Illinois Soft Coal . .	$4.25
Hard Coal	$7.24
COKE	$7.73

Genuine Gas Coke sells in Fulton at $5.00 per ton.

Does this mean something to you?

Buy of the Dealers, or of

THE GAS CO.

Phone 198

ITALY'S DEAD NUMBER 26,186

(Continued From First Page.)

heartily. I never shall forget the ghastly scenes that I witnessed."

Rumors were received here last night that the Liri river had flooded Avezanno and had drowned many of the survivors there. Premier Salandra stated today that no confirmation of these rumors had been received and that he doubted them, as the town lay considerably above the river.

The Premier expressed his gratitude to the efforts of the American embassy to relieve the suffering among the survivors.

"The situation is well in hand now," said the Premier. "We were able to work systematically in this emergency because of experience gained in former disasters and only unforeseen obstacles can hinder the work of relief that is being pressed with all haste."

A cabinet meeting was held this morning. It was decided that the money appropriated at the first session after the earthquake would be sufficient for present needs.

700 BODIES RECOVERED.

Sora, Italy, Jan. 16. (Via Rome)—Seven hundred bodies of earthquake victims have been recovered here and the work in the ruins has covered only a small section of the town. Fifty of the bodies were taken out of the Carra palace. Only a few of the victims were found alive. The work of digging into the ruins went on all night. A few of the inhabitants who escaped are encamped outside of the town.

BERLIN REJOICES OVER VICTORY NEAR SOISSONS

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Jan. 16.—Rejoicing over the victory on the Aisne river was increased today by reports that the German troops had been able to capture a bridge near Missy and gain a foothold on the south bank of the Aisne from which they were prepared to launch an attack upon Soissons.

A dispatch from Strassburg to the Tageblatt says that German aviators defeated French flyers in an aerial battle in Upper Alsace on Thursday, the Frenchmen being driven back to their station at Belfort.

Berlin military experts, commenting upon the resumption of the offensive by the Russians in North Poland and East Prussia say this is an effort to relieve the pressure on the allies in the western theater. It is asserted at the war office that the Russians' attacks cannot gain any great strategic advantage because of the positions occupied by the Germans.

ENEMIES ENGAGED IN THROWING SNOW BALLS

London, Jan. 6. (By Mail to New York) Jan. 16.—The story of how a "dumdum" snow ball broke up the entente existing between British and German soldiers whose trenches, in West Flanders, were only fifty yards apart, was received here today in a letter from an officer of the Dragoon Guards. It follows:

"Some of the men of our regiment in the trenches were attracted by the antics of a German soldier who had tied a dirty piece of cloth to the bayonet of his rifle and was waving it madly about. When the attention of our men had caused the desultory sniping to cease we were amazed to hear the stentorian voice from the German trnches shouting: 'Vas you as fed up with the var as we vas?' This led to good natured chafing and the firing died out entirely. Then the men left the trenches and began fraternizing, exchanging cigarettes, chocolate, post cards and newspapers. This ended in a snowball fight but friendship suddenly ceased when a German trooper of gigantic strength struck a "Tommy" in the face with the dumdum snowball. That is one containing a large stone. The Tommy got a black eye and was about to make his way into the German trenches to clean up the Kaiser's army single handed when he was restrained. After that relations were a bit strained."

THE KAISER PRAYS FOR AN HONORABLE PEACE

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—In a letter to Dr. Von Berthmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, Emperor William expresses the desire that his birthday on January 27 be celebrated very quietly. In part the Kaiser's letter says:

"In view of the gravity of the present times, it is my desire that my birthday on January 27 be celebrated only in the churches and the schools. I request that no letters nor telegrams be sent in order that the postal and telegraph staffs in the field be saved this extra work. In advance I thank all those who, on the anniversary of my birth, offer up prayers to the Divine throne in my behalf and dedicate to me their friendly thoughts. I know the whole German people and their princes are with me when I utter the wish, which rises from all our hearts, and which may the Lord our God hear in the future. And may we gain victory over our enemies and may we enter into a happy future for our dear Fatherland at the conclusion of an honorable peace."

Bucharest, Roumania, Jan. 16.—More than 300 arrests have been made in Constantinople as a result of the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Young Turks' government. Among the prisoners are some of the leaders in the movement, but a few escaped to Bulgarian territory.

The Turks' defeat in the Caucasus has caused great anger among the Young Turks and their leaders, particularly Enver Bey, the military dictator of Turkey.

Buell's Orchestra—Onyx tonight.

Buell's Orchestra—Onyx tonight.

CHILD'S SPRING FROCK.

Designers Are Turning Out Some Excellent Models in Cotton.



CHILD'S GINGHAM FROCK.

Spring styles for children are being shown by manufacturers. One of the new models is illustrated. It is of plaid gingham with plain bands of gingham trimming the front and forming a band about the waist. It is adorned with large pearl buttons, and the patent leather which encircles the waist is finished with a pearl buckle.

THE SEWING BASKET.

Some Hints For Making the Needlewoman's Work More Convenient.

To prevent soft material from puckering when sewing it on the machine put strips of newspaper under it and sew through both material and paper.

When an unusually large hole has to be darned on house linen or woven underwear, it is a good plan to first tack a piece of net over the hole and then darn on the net. When finished cut away the rough edges of the net with a pair of small scissors.

Loose buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., are apt to get about in the workbasket. Collect them and thread hooks on one safety pin, eyes on another, buttons on another. Close each safety pin, and everything may be kept in place.

To make tucks in blouses, etc., lay the fronts together, stitch on machine with needle unthreaded, then fold by perforated line and stitch in usual manner.

Choose a shallow drawer in which to keep the sewing materials. Fit into it small cardboard boxes and fasten each with a drawing pin through the bottom. Then place in each box different kinds of sewing material—buttons, hooks, eyes, darning needles, safety pins, thimbles, etc.

The Popular Begonia.

The begonia in its many varieties is a perennially popular house plant. One of the best winter begonias is the exquisite Gloire de Lorraine, which produces an abundance of pink flowers above its attractive waxen green foliage. It will thrive in a temperature as low as 55 degrees F. The Gloire de Sceaux is another beautiful pink begonia. The Rex begonia is the most popular indoor foliage plant, if we except the Boston fern.

Cheesecloth Duster.

Don't think any old rag good enough for a duster. Have a cheesecloth duster, and keep it for that purpose until it is worn out.

The oftener it is washed the softer it gets. Have two separate cloths for dishes and pots. Keep the dish cloth for that purpose. Use the pot cloth for wiping shelves, etc. Wash both out once a day. When you need a new dish cloth take the old one for a pot cloth.

THE COLOR SCHEME.

All colors for day wear are subdued.

Rose is a favorite color.

A lovely bronze green is among the favorite shades.

Burnt green is one of the fashionable tones.

Dark green is firmly established among staple colors.

The all white frock continues its popularity for evening.

Dark blue and dark brown is a modish combination.

The all black frock with an artistic dash of color is fashionable.

Navy blue and brown and green are in great favor. Among light colors sand and putty are chosen.

Black and white combinations and soft rich colors are in favor for afternoon costumes.

Brown is fashionable, but to be correct the brown must be dull. Both [illegible]

BARTENDER'S MEETING.

The annual installation of officers of the Bartenders' Union will take place Sunday, Jan. 17.

The following officers who were elected Jan. 3, will be initiated:

Earl Scott, president; Richard Redman, vice president; John Conelly, corresponding secretary; John Roby, financial secretary; Wm. Welsh, chaplain; John Holtz, guard; Floyd Boynton, business agent.

Buell's Orchestra—Onyx tonight. —adv.

HAPPY HOUR

SPECIAL TO-DAY

MARY FULLER

In "Heart of the Hills" in 3 parts and 3 other reels.

SUNDAY.

"The Christmas Spirit, a two-reel Bison and 4 other reels.

Admission 5c.

HOTEL LEWIS

DINING ROOM

Open tonight until 11, Club Chicken, Pork, Beef, Ham, Egg, Cavalar Sandwiches, Oysters, in every style, Clams. Special Club Sandwiches 15c.

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

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THE WENDELL VACUUM WASHER

Washes a Tub of Clothes in 3 to 6 minutes weighs 2¼ lbs. Price $2.00

Write for circular to

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Oswego County Representative.

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FRED L. CARY, D. D. S., 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

H. S. ORCHARD, Dental Parlors. Office 112 Oneida st. Phone 444

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

CHIROPRACTOR

W. B. HALSTEAD, cheropracter Grand Central Bldg, Fulton House 1.30 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Lady Attendant. Phone 1149

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VINTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting.

SHOPPING PLACES

AL. STAZZERE, Leading Grocery, 324 Erie St. Italian Goods, Olive Oil and Macaroni.

ERIE STREET SHOE REPAIR SHOP, First class work guaranteed Ladies Taps and Heels 50c and 60c. Taps only 35c and 40c. Mens' Taps and Heels 65c and 75c. Taps only 50c. 323 Erie Street.

If not open leave work at 64 N. 4th St.

ELLIS SADDLERY, 445 First st. Cut Prices on Robes and Blankets.

D. RICHARDSON, Leading Tailor of Fulton. All Work Guaranteed. Phone 1226 114 Cayuga st.

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FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.

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"A Herald of Progress"

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ITALY'S SUFFERING AND DESOLATION CAUSING INSANITY

Warm Weather Adds to Terrors of Stricken Land; Injured Will Reach Nearly 100,000

By BRIXTON D, ALLAIRE.

Rome, Jan. 18.—Five trains carrying quicklime were sent into the earthquake zone today while shocks continued to raze the few buildings left standing in the sixty towns and villages that were turned into tombs by the disaster of last Wednesday. The lime will be used to destroy the bodies that the troops digging frantically in the ruins have not time to inter. It is believed the immediate destruction of the bodies of the dead will remove all danger of an epidemic, which would other wise be a menace because of a sudden warm wave that has succeeded the intense cold following the disaster.

A heavy rain is falling in central Italy, extinguishing the fires that broke out in several towns near Avezanno Friday night. Though the rain has saved from death many who were in danger of being burned to death in the ruins of their homes, it has increased the suffering of the refugees gathered in concentration camps about Avezanno, Sora and Capelle.

With the latest official reports to Premier Salandra recording 37,764 as dead in twenty-nine towns, efforts are being made today to straighten out the confusion that has hitherto prevailed as to the number of injured and homeless. The Premier told the International News Service correspondent today that the reports thus far received from the heads of the relief forces caring for the injured and homeless indicated approximately 82,000 had been injured, but that the great majority of these were only slightly hurt. The homeless, he said, number at least 125,000. With With $1,000,000 just appropriated, the government will be able to care for all this as soon as conditions admit of their being concentrated.

According to the Premier, advices from the towns and villages thus far unheard from are not expected to swell the death list beyond 35,000. Because of great chasms that have opened in the region north of Lake Fucino, it may be impossible to reach some of the little mountain hamlets for weeks, however.

More than 300 men and women have been driven insane by the earthquake disaster and their subsequent sufferings. While numerous stories have reached here of heroism shown by mothers and fathers in rescuing their children, some even sacrificing their own lives, more grewsome details are now beginning to trickle in.

One of the most tragic stories has to do with a woman in a little town in the Liri River valley. All her three children were killed in the earthquake and she herself injured. Brooding over the loss of her children drove her mad and on Friday night she killed with a knife eleven children sharing with her and other refugees a shelter put up by troops near Sora. After slaying the children as they slept, the woman committed suicide.

Overcome by the tragic scenes he witnessed at Capistrello, one priest became insane. He refuses to leave the ruins of his church, declaring he will await the resurrection of his parishioners. In the village of Ortucchio desperate efforts are being made to rescue victims buried in the ruins of the church, where they had taken refuge when they felt the first shock. The building was thronged when the hardest shock came. Two of the priests were fatally injured, but they refused to let themselves be carried away while their parishioners were still buried in the ruins. Both died while watching the work of rescue. The convent at Ortucchio was also destroyed, burying in its ruins forty nuns. Fifteen of the sisters were taken out badly crushed. Cries can still be heard coming from the ruins and it is believed that some of the nuns may have been able to find a refuge in a corner of the cellar.

SORA, THE WORST OFF OF ALL ITALY'S TOWNS

By CAMILLO CIANFARRO.

Sora, Italy, Jan. 17, (by Automobile Courier to Rome)—Jan. 18.—Soldiers were at work all day dynamiting tottering walls and the wrecks of what were once fine buildings. At times as some particularly heavy blast was set off, the ground shook and clouds of dust rose skyward. This was sure to be followed by shouts of fright from the hundreds of men and and women refugees, in whose minds the memory of last Wednesday's disaster was still fresh and keen. The once smiling and prosperous Liri valley, in which Sora is located, is black and desolate as though the devastation of war had swept through it. The slopes of the valley are covered with the temporary homes of refugees who are suffering from the lack of food and clothnig but mainly from hysteria and fright.

As our automobile drew near to the ruined city we passed camps of refugees upon whose faces suffering and fright and deep grief were stamped on the lines that so moved our own hearts to grief as we beheld them. To the skirts of weeping, disheveled women clung hungry, half naked children. Crowds of men surrounded our motor car begging news from other districts, for all the telephone and telegraph services had been ruined by the earthquake and the region around Sora was and is yet completely cut off as far as wire communication is concerned.

At the entrance to the city we began to see more and more wounded. Some had their head and limbs bound up; others too badly hurt to walk were lying upon the ground or were being carried on stretchers. Military surgeons were working over them and nuns were acting as nurses. Priests moved among the wounded and the refugees administering comfort as the occasion arose or lending a hand to soldiers where such assistance was needed. From a row of hospital tents nearby came the groans of the most seriously hurt and the cries of the delirious. On a smaller scale we had seen the same spectacle at other ruined villages through which our automobile

(Continued on Page Five.)

BATES WOULD BOLSTER GUARD

Legislature Will Heed His Expressions for Bolstering Up Defenses

Albany, Jan. 18.—Notwithstanding the fact that the National Guard association of the state of New York, which has been in session at the Capitol, failed to go on record as favoring the increasing of the National Guard organization, or to recommend that the defenses of the Port of New York be strengthened, military officers of high rank, who attended the convention were not backward in expressing the opinion that it was high time for the bolstering up of both state and national defenses.

Col. William G. Bates, commander the 71st regiment, New York city, openly advocated this step while addressing the Sons of the Revolution at a banquet in Albany prior to the meeting of the National Guard association. In the opening days of the present session of the legislature a concurrent resolution was introduced, by Assemblyman Conkling, upon which no action has as yet been taken which provided for the appointment by the governor of a joint legislative commission to investigate the defenses in and around New York harbor.

Because of inadequate appropriations, the National Guard forces were greatly handicapped in 1914. Items regarded as of great importance to the militia were pruned from the annual appropriation bill by Governor Glynn, much to the dissatisfaction of guardsman and general. Adjutant General Stotsbury, who has not yet been in office a month, is determined that the needs of the citizen soldiers shall be fully explained this year to the legislators so that they may assist him in convincing the executive that the full amount desired for military purposes should be allowed for the year 1915.

The factor in the military law prescribes the number of regiments which shall be maintained in the state, may have had some bearing upon the failure of the National Guard association to recommend additional state troops. Then again, the enactment of the Dix law bringing with it manifold tasks for the recruit, has caused a considerable falling off in enlistment. The officers of the guard appear to feel that it is their first duty to fill the voids in the ranks which the abolition of dancing and other amusements in the state armories evidently has caused.

There will be National Guard legislation this year, but it all will be for the betterment of the service. New York state's quota of militia occupies one of the foremost places in the National Guard of the country; nevertheless the adjutant general intends that it shall be better. In this ambiion he has the hearty support of Governor Whitman. When inaugurated the former New York county district attorney evinced his friendship for the Guard by having as an escort one of the most formidable arrays of troops ever assembled for such an occasion.

That it requires about six months to train a submarine sailor was declared by Lieutenant C. W. Nimitz, U. S. N., who lectured before the National Guard association. Lieut. Nimitz said that this was a drawback upon the efficiency of the naval militia. "When under water novices acquire what may be termed 'a gasoline gag' and suffer all the tortures which attend the delirium tremens."

Lieut. Nimitz, whose paper was most instructive and technical, and which was read to show the efficient aid the naval militia might give the National Guard was very solicitous that his remarks should not be interpreted as representing the policy of the navy or as having any bearing upon any naval controversy being waged.

There will doubtless be naval militia legislation this year of a far different character than of previous years. It is proposed this session to make saparate laws governing the naval militia rather than to make one set of laws which the soldiers of the land and the sailors of the sea shall obey as military organizations.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Local rains and snow tonight. Tuesday, cloudy with moderate shifting winds.

THREE DAYS' BATTLE LOST BY THE TURKS

Ottoman Invasion of Russia Repelled by Czar's Troops; Retreat Made in Great Confusion

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 18.—The battle of Karaurgan has ended in a complete victory for the Russians and remnants of the defeated Turkish army is in full flight to Erzerum, it was officially announced here today. The fleeing Ottoman soldiers are being pursued by the Russians. The Turks are abandoning guns, ammunition and food supplies. The official report from the Russian general staff states that the defeat of the Turks is the "greatest victory won in the Caucasus."

The battle for the main positions at Karaurgan lasted for three days, though fighting had been in progress about the town for more than a week. The Russian victory was won in a driving snow storm.

"The battle of Karaurgan, which was fought for three days in a heavy snow storm, has ended in a complete Russian victory," says the official statement. "Thanks to the efforts of our valiant regiments of Caucasus, Turkestan, Siberian and Cossack troops the resistance of the enemey was finally shattered and he was completely routed.

"Remnants of the Turks are fleeing toward Erzerum, with our troops hurrying their flanks, and inflicting heavy damage upon them. The enemy's rear guard is making ineffectual attempts to cover his retreat.

"Our pursuing troops are capturing guns, ammunition and food supplies abandoned by the Turks. They have found in ravines, buried in the snow, parts of Turkish guns which the enemy was unable to take away. These had been thrown from the heights upon which the Turks were defeated."

The defeat of the Turks at Karaurgan terminates the attempted Ottoman invasion of Russian territory and relieves Batoum of danger of investment. Defeated at Ardahan, Sari-Kamysh and Karaurgan, the Turks will have to withdraw into their own territory to escape annihilation. This will permit an immediate Russian offensive against the Turkish troops that have invaded Persia.

FRANK W. THORP DIED YESTERDAY

Was Prominent Shade Cloth Manufacturer and Republican Co. Committeeman for Twenty Years

Minetto, Jan. 17.—Frank W. Thorp, 54, for many years identified in the shade cloth business, died this afternoon at his home at Minetto. He had been confined to his bed since last October.

Mr. Thorp was connected with the Minetto Shade Cloth Co. as manager of the plant under the late Cadwell B. Benson, who died a week ago, for a period of twenty years. When the company sold out to the Minetto-Meriden Shade Cloth Co. which is now the Columbia Mills Shade Co. five years ago, Mr. Thorp continued with the concern until sickness compelled him to retire last fall. He served as traffic manager for the company.

In this capacity Mr. Thorp represented the company at Albany when power rights on the Oswego river at Minetto were at issue. Mr. Thorp was a staunch Republican and for many years was a leader in the section of the county. He represented the town of Oswego on the Republican County Committee for a period of twenty years, and frequently attended the state conventions.

Mr. Thorp was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lamont Thorp, a prominent family here for many years. His father died several years ago. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, Lake Ontario Commandery No. 32, Knights Templar; Frontier City Lodge No. 422, F. and A. M.; Oswego Lodge No. 271, B. P. O. E.; Oswego Division, Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Fortnightly Club of this city.

Besides his widow and mother, Mrs. Jane Thorp of this city, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Mabel Smith and Mrs. Hazel Hathaway of Minetto. The latter is a member of the faculty of the Oswego High school. The funeral will be held at the family home at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Rev. F. C. Miller of the Minetto M. E. church officiating.

GOVERNOR INSISTS UON REORGANIZING DEPARTMENT

Albany, Jan. 18.—In spite of the numerous controversies which it is said would tend to make the Governor alter his position as to the amendments to the law governing the state tax committee, Gov. Whitman will tonight send to the legislature a message accompanying the bill to reorganize that department.

The taking from the comptroller the power of assessing corporation taxes incurred the displeasure of Comptroller Travis who has been active in his endeavor to persuade the Governor to recommend that this provision be stricken from the bill. The Governor feels that he cannot alter his position. No appointments will be sent to the Senate tonight, nor will there be any communication from him other than the tax message and a few minor instructions.

CONFIDENCE IN GARZA.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Little uneasiness was felt here today over the change of rulers in Mexico. General Garza's statement that he would establish military law and maintain order in Mexico City was looked upon with considerable confidence.

HIGH WATER IN ALBANY.

Albany, Jan. 18.—Merchants in the low lying part of this city are making plans today to move into upper floors to escape the floods. For two days it has rained steadily, and the Hudson shows no signs of receding.

GERMAN RESERVES RUSHED IN TOWARD SOISSONS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Desperate fighting has been in progress for two days and two nights for the possession of Blangy, five miles east of Arras. According to latest dispatches from the northern front the French and Germans were engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle in the streets. Neither side could bring its artillery to bear against the village for fear of killing its own men. The village blacksmith shop, a strong stone building changed hands several times. Sharpshooters took up their station in the belfry of the village church while soldiers threw grenades from the roofs of other buildings.

Blangy is one the outskirts of the St. Laurent, which has been mentioned from time to time in official war statements.

The object of the French and British at Arras is to cut off the German forces holding the Cambrai turnpike and the railway line running eastward from Arras.

From Rheims to the Swiss frontier snow is still falling, but despite the storm there has been desultory fighting. In the Vosges and Upper Alsace artillery was in action all day Sunday despite the handicap of bad weather which made range finding very difficult.

The Germans are trying with all the energy at their command to consolidate their new positions northeast of Soissons to prevent their capture by the French. It is reported that more German reserves are being hurried to Laon for distribution along the German front a point north of Tracy-le-Val to Berry-au-Bac.

Wounded French officers declare that the battle for Chivres and Cruoy, on the Aisne, was transformed into a veritable inferno by the rain of shells. The noise was deafening and it was impossible to tell a distance what was really happening. The horizon was black with the smoke from heavy guns and bursting shrapnel and the roar of artillery and small arms was such as had not been heard in that section of France since the battle of the Marne. Hard fighting occurred around a glass factory on the road to Chaulnes. The French occupied the building and knocked loopholes in the walls for their sharpshooters. They fought until their last cartridge was gone and were just about to defend the building with the bayonet when a detachment of gallant troops, who braved the fire of hundreds of German rifles, made their way into the factory with a fresh supply.

Eight French aeroplanes made a raid over German soil from Belfort yesterday, despite the snowstorm, and the amount of damage done by their bombs is not known.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER SUNK BY BIG CRUISER

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 18.—The British cruiser Berwick sank the Hamburg-American liner Praesizent off Havana last night, it was announced at the Cuban state department today. The announcement that the German liner sank was made by Senor Attara, secretary of Foreign Relations. He said that the German ship was sent to the bottom 9 miles off Havana while on her way from Porto Rico to this city. Earlier in the day villages along the coast reported that the firing of guns had been heard at sea last night, indicating that one or more war ships had been in action. Firing began shortly after dark and lasted until 10.30.

TEACHERS BUSY; PUPILS BUSY

The Former Are Marking Papers, the Latter Trying Final Examinations

Teachers and pupils are busy this week—the teachers marking the papers of their pupils and the papers, which are qualified, trying their final examinations for promotion, including the final examinations of the Fulton teachers training class which are under the charge of Miss Francis M. Ash. These final examinations are held twice a year, in January and June, and consist of four distinct parts:

First the pupils in the A classes of the grades who with the exception of those promoted "with honor" take examinations prepared by the superintendent. There are 704 of these pupils, 284 of whom are honorary pupils and pass to the next grade without taking the examinations.

Second, the pupils in the B classes of the grades who with the exception of honorary pupils take the examinations given by their teachers.

Third, the pupils in the A classes of the 8th grades who are trying their final examinations for a State Regents Preliminary certificate. When a pupil has earned this preliminary certificate he is entitled to admission to the high school. The subjects required and in which state examinations must be passed are reading, writing, spelling, English, arithmetic, geography, United States history.

Examinations in these subjects are being held under the charge of Prin. L. D. Wilcox at the 4th st. school; Prin. Jas. E. Lanigan at the Phillips st. school; Prin. Ruth Gravely at the Erie st. school; Prin. Lois A. Harrington at the State st. school.

Non-resident pupils are given the privilege of taking the examinations in these preliminary subjects at the 4th st. building—the only requirement being that a note be brought from their teacher to Prin. Wilcox stating that they have met the Regents requirements and in the judgment of their teacher are qualified to try the examination.

Fourth, the pupils in the High school who have completed the work in any subject and have attained class standing. These examinations are under the charge of Prin. L. D. Wilcox. They are not as numerous as at the June examinations as most of the subjects are taken for a full year and a large majority of the classes are organized at the opening of the school year in September.

The following examinations will be held during the balance of the week.

Tuesday. 9.15 a. m.: Arithmetic, pl. geometry, adv. arithmetic, com'l arithmetic, chemistry, physics, typewriting. 1:15 p. m.: El English, English 3, English, three years; trigonometry.

Wednesday. 9.15 a. m.: Biology, physiology and hygiene, hist. Eng. lang. and lit., Latin 3, com'l law, el., representation, adv. design, adv. representation. 1:15 p. m.: El. U. S. history with civics, hist. of Gt. Brit. and Ireland, 1, 2; elem. bookkeep and bus. practice, bus. writing.

Thursday, 9:15 a. m.: Latin 2, Latin 4, mech. drawing 2. 1:15 p. m.: English 2, English grammar, English 4, English four years, com'l Eng. and correspondence.

Friday, 9:15 a. m.: German 2, 3, 4; intermediate drawing 1:15 p. m.: French 2, 3.

The successful candidates with their standing in various subjects will be printed in The Fulton Evening Times.

Fulton Keynotes

D. Clinton Draper, jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., was the over-Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Draper. Mr. Draper is on a business trip for his firm, the Thering Instrument Co., of which he is the secretary and treasurer.

* * *

The Woman's Missionary society of the Baptist church will meet Wednesday with Mrs. Fred Boigeol, 412 Oneida st. Mrs. Slausson is chairwoman of the tea committee. Bandages for foreign soldiers will be made at this meeting.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Kelly and daughter Lucy of Syracuse have been the guests of Mrs. R. L. McCully.

* * *

Attorney P. W. Cullinan of Oswego was in Fulton on business, Saturday.

* * *

The local Grange will serve one of its well known dinners to the public next Saturday evening.

* * *

Sailing (sale, with apologies) is the major attraction in the shopping section these days. Some valuable trophies are being gathered by the persistent old sailors.

* * *

Mrs. Tyler Williams is spending the winter with her niece, Mrs. E. L. Parker and on Saturday chaperoned an over-Sunday sleigh ride party of guests to her home in Martville.

* * *

S. B. Ball, traveling salesman for the Fort Stanwix Co., was sent a copy of the Fulton Evening Times recently by a friend. His enthusiastic reply has reached the office. "Every one ought to, etc.," and much more is what he says.

* * *

Billy Sunday's coming to Syracuse, 'tis said. We're wondering if we can all get in.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Joseph Smith, 80, of Phoenix died early this morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Bateman, Volney Center.

The funeral will be held Wednesday from the home in Phoenix.

Vegetable Cutters, VanWagenen. —Adv.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

TO BE PROTECTED

AGAINST FIRE AND THEFT SHOULD BE THE EARNEST DESIRE OF EVERY-ONE WHO HAS VALUABLES.

PUT THEM IN OUR FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

$3.00 and up Per Year

BLACK BAKING CO., Inc.

STARTING TODAY

WE WILL MAKE AND DELIVER

Hot Rolls and Buns

FOR SUPPER

Rye, Graham, Entire Wheat, Vienna and Fruit Bread

FRESH EVERY AFTERNOON

Iron and Steel Trade Increasing In Volume

Foreign Demand Relieving Stress

Business conditions continue to improve, and while there is no rapid expansion, except in exports, there are signs of a gradual increase in commercial and industrial activity. The strain of the European war, great as it is, is being relieved by the power of the national productive wealth. The growing balance of trade has not only rendered measures to further protect the supply of specie unnecessary, but an unprecedented import of gold from China is announced, and for the first time since the war, a small importation of the precious metal from England has been arranged. The reopening of the Stock Exchange has resulted in no extensive liquidation by European investors of American securities, notwithstanding the immense corporate indebtedness abroad. Arbitrage transactions under necessary restrictions are to be resumed. The warring nations are bidding vigorously for supplies of grain, cotton and other products, and in the case of wheat are paying extremely high prices to satisfy their needs. While there are many domestic business embarrassments as the consequence of past strain, the abundant supplies of money and low rates for loans, with the new sense of security produced by the Federal Reserve bank system, render commercial enterprise more normal and confident. The iron and steel trade, while still operating below capacity, is nevertheless increasing its volume of output and unfilled orders, and conditions are much better than at any time in four months. The high prices for wheat, due to the extraordinary foreign demand, are giving to the grain-producing sections of the West a degree of improvement greater than that of other parts of the country, while the exports of cotton are beginning to relieve the Southern depression, and substantial progress in financial and industrial conditions make for brighter prospects in the East. The exports of cotton in the last five weeks aggregate nearly 1,400,000 bales, while the total excess of merchandise exports over imports in a month and a half amounts to over $142,000,000. The Russian government is to receive a credit for $25,000,000 by New York bankers to cover purchases made in this country. There is a shortage of ships, but the resulting high rates of freight are paid by foreign customers and are not a burden on the American producer. A larger demand for cotton goods has been produced by concessions in prices, and there is also more activity in silks. The foreign orders for woolen goods make for higher prices, but the domestic trade is inactive. In the shoe industry prospects are encouraging and a better feeling prevails. The returns of railroad gross earnings are beginning to reflect improving business conditions, the decrease in the first week of January being 8.3 per cent., against 10.4 in the corresponding week of December and 11.6 in November. Reports from the principal industrial and mercantile centers are confirmatory of the general expansion in confidence and a moderate though encouraging increase in transactions.

Several factors have contributed to strengthen the optimistic sentiment in iron and steel, notably the large increase of over 500,000 tons in the unfilled orders of the principal producer last month. This development reflects the recent change for the better, and since the opening of the new year mill operations have risen to about 50 per cent. of capacity on the average. The demand from the railroads, while not heavy, has broadened in an encouraging way and the Pennsylvania system has definitely decided to buy 150,000 tons of rails, although it is not known just how much of this business will be placed this month. In addition to the requirements in this line, quite liberal contracts are reported for spikes, Pittsburgh mills securing substantial tonnages of late. Generall, priees are firmer, with wire manufacturers announcing an advance of $1 a ton, and bars, shapes and plates are higher at $1.10. Less steadiness, however, characterizes the market for pig iron, quotations being easier at $13.75, Valley, for Bessemer. All the active blast furnaces have covered their needs for the first half and coke is quiet, with an easier tendency manifest.

In the cotton goods markets, blankets, wide print cloths, prints and other merchandise sell more freely, while business is brisk in leading lines of flannellettes. The latter are down 1c. a yard on many important numbers for fall, and standard Eastern tickings have been revised to the basis of 11½c. for 8-ounce goods. Staple and dress ginghams are not to be changed in price because of the difficulty in obtaining dyestuffs, but prints will be advanced to 4¾c. for staples on Monday. Bleached cottons are in steady request and wash fabrics are in better demand for spring delivery, jobbers apparently being in need of additional supplies. Extraordinary conditions in raw wool, due to the war, are forcing much higher quotations on wool goods. Mills making men's wear are receiving large orders for uniform cloths for foreign shipment, but the domestic clothing business is poor. Improvement in the silk trade is slowly becoming general, more business developing at both retail and wholesale.

A large contingent of footwear buyers is visiting the Boston market, and there is a better feeling throughout the trade. No business of account has as yet been placed, but prospects are encouraging for a resumption of increased activity within the next fortnight. Some of the larger manufacturers are now running close to capacity, though operations at most plants are still restricted, as there is continued scarcity of spring contracts. The general position of the market remains firm, with leather values tending onward.

THE JUBILEE SIEGE IS NOW ON.

The local Salvation Army Corps will celebrate the 55th year of its existence with a Jubilee Siege. This celebration is a national and international affair. It will cover the period lasting from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15. This is a national, and international affair. Special speakers will be heard during that time.

Ensign Fitzgerald is gratified with the result of work accomplished through the offices of the Army. Since the work began 321 persons have come forward and entered into Christ's teachings. The Ensign's stated that last night ten intelligent men and women bowed at the altar and pledged themselves to better lives.

Tomorfow night will be "Converts' Meeting." The converts will occupy seats on the platform and will give direct testimony.

Divisional officer, Brigadier Edwy White of Buffalo will be present tomorrow night. His offices are to make inspection of local corps, audit the books and conduct special meetings. He is a forceful, interesting speaker and will be heard with interest.

22 LIVES LOST NEAR NORFOLK

Lowest. Eng., Jan. 18.The steamer Penarth has been sunk off the Norfolk coast with a loss of 22 lives. It is believed she was blown up by a mine. The trawler Glem arrived here today with 5 survivors.

AUSTRIA WILL, NOT ALONE SEEK PEACE

By STEVEN BURNETT.

Vienna, Jan. 18.—Via Berlin and Amsterdam—That Germany and Austria seeking separate peace, are wholly without foundation is shown by dispatches exchanged by Baron Stephen Burian Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, and Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany. The messages were made public here today. They were exchanged when Baron Burian became foreign minister in succession to Count Berchtold. The new cabinet chief sent this message to Von Bethmann-Hollweg

"Both the allied powers (Germany and Austria) have now tested in serious times the value of the alliance, he friendship of which relying upon the tried faithfulness and close intercourse of interests, must form the foundation of their policy. I beg your excellency to accord me the same energetic assistance you gave my predecessor."

The German imperial chancellor replied as follows: "Your excellency may rest assured of my most confidential co-operation and unreserved assistance in carrying out your serious and responsible task. In unshaken unamity and faithful friendship between the allied powers (Germany and Austria) I see certain guarantee of a happy issue from this war, which was forced upon us."

GERMANS AGAIN ACTIVE ON RIVER'S BANKS

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Germans' offensive along the Aisne has been resumed without success, according to an official statement issued this afternoon. The French are maintaining their position desnite the German assaults. The statement follows:

"From the sea to the north a violent stor mprevailed yesterday. In Belgium there were artillery combats at some points. Mortrech northeast of Vic-hur-Aisne, two German attacks were repulsed. In the region of Perthes our artillery conducted a very effective fire upon the enemy's lines. The German attacks in the region of Argonne were without results. We took numerous earthworks. To the northwest of Contmousson the only portion of the forest of Las Petre still remaining in the hands of the enemy we repulsed counter attacks. The enemy bombarded Thann without serious results."

GRAVEYARD CAPTURED BY GERMANS.

Berlin, (by wireless)—Jan. 18.—German successes in the Arras district and in the Argonne forest are announced in an official report issued here today. It states that the German troops have captured a graveyard at Las Boisselle, the town which was announced on Saturday as destroyed by artillery. The opposing forces are still struggling. In the Argone the Germans have taken several trenches almost annihilating their opponents.

It claims the Germans have repulsthe Russians attempting to cross the river Skrwa.

TURKS LOST GERMAN GUNS.

Tiflis, Jan. 18. (by Petrograd) Official announcement was made here this afternoon that all the artillery belonging to the 12th Turkish Corps has been captured at Karaurgan by the Russians. The trophies included many German guns.

HOT LINERS.

Coming! Tomorrow! The sensational pugilistic comedy. The Johnson-Willard fight—In eight reels.

(One reel for each round.)

By special arrangement, and after going to tremendous expense, we have secured this comedy neatly two months in advance of its production.

Don't miss it!

Admission free!

Gasoline Engine supplies, VanWagenen.—Adv.

EMMA HEADED FOR ALBANY.

Albany, Jan. 18.—Emma Goldman is scheduled to speak here tonight and tomorrow night and the police today completed plans for a speedy termination of her tirade if it should prove at all offensive. Chief of Police Hyatt said that as long as the speaker did not give the "birth strike" she would doubtless be permitted to talk. She speaks in Eiglish tonight and in Yiddish tomorrow.

Fruit Cake
Sugar Cookies
Fruit Cookies
Caraway Cookies
Molasses Cookies
Hot Rolls and Buns

From Black's Afternoon Baking

at

LaPorte's Grocery

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT

The Greatest and Best of all War Pictures.

"ON THE EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS"

By the

FRANCO-GERMAN FILM CO.

5 Reels of Actual Scenes 5 Balcony 5c, Main Floor 10c.

TUESDAY.

5 ACTS GUS SUN HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

Special Engagement

THE HARVEY TRIO, The Originators and Premier Exponents of Basket Ball on Bicycles Comedy Skill Excitement

BELMONT AND FULTON, The Human Bird—Harpist and Singer.

You Have Heard Them on Your Phonograph Records Now See Them.

DEVOIE AND GIBBONS, The Harmony Girls.

OLLIE WOOD, The Buster Brown Kid, Singing and Dancing.

WILLIAMS AND STERLING, in Their Comedy, "The Bug and the Buggy."

2 Feature Photo-Plays 2

"LIBERTY BELLES", 3 Reel Vitagraph.

"THE LOCKED DOOR" 3 Reel K. & E.

PRICES—Matinee, Balcony 10c, Lower Floor 15c, Evening, Gallery 10c, Balcony 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved. Coupon Seats 20c, Seats Now Selling.

NOTICE—Thursday, 5 Acts Highclass Vaudeville.

FRIDAY AMATEUR NIGHT. A SWELL BILL.

Acts Announced Here Thursday.

REV. LINDSMAN SCORED WOMEN

In Strong Sermon Heard Yesterday Morning at St. Mary's Church Frivolity Was Criticesed

The Rev. Father Lindsman officiated at both masses yesterday, and made known that taxes for street improvements are due. He spoke of the city's good streets and asked that next Sunday his people give liberally as the taxes owed to the city, by the church, amount to $270.

Father Lindsman preached a strong sermon during high Mass; his instructions to young girls was as forceful as it was convincing. He cautioned them to not mix with strangers, "tramps," as he called them; men who wander from place to place almost daily. "I don't mean the tramp that will beat his way on freight-trains, and beg food at our back doors," said the Rev. Father. "The kind of a tramp I speak of is the one that dresses good, but is always on the move. Such are strangers to you; you know nothing about them, and yet sometimes you will in a moment of unthinking associate with these men. The parents of the girls should look after them more closely and see to it that their company is of the proper kind.

"Another thing; some girls no sooner get employment and earn a dollar, than they put it into silly clothing, and sometimes they put two dollars there when they have but one to spend. Then, not believing themselves pretty enough to attract the attention of the young men, they pay a visit to the drug store, and purchase powder and paint that they may decorate their features. This is all false make-believe; but not yet satisfied they buy hair to wind about their heads, the source of which is highly questionable."

There's no telling from whence this comes, and yet some girls will buy it and use it in their "make-up".

The Rev. Father than advised all young grls of fifteen, or thereabouts, to join the Sodality of the church, thereby becoming active in the real things of life.

Father Lindsman is at all times a forceful, eloquent speaker, and yesterday's sermon was exceptionally fine in its expression of the simple vital truths as met daily in the byways of life.

ALL CHURCH SERVICES ARE WELL ATTENDED.

The series of special meeting being held at the State st. and First M. E. churches are being well attended. The pastors in charge, the Rev. G. B. Stockwell and the Rev. H. D. Holmes, both state they feel highly encouraged by the interest and enthusiasm shown.

Last evening the Rev. G. B. Stockwell was heard in the particularly interesting sermon, "The New Heart."

This evening the Rev. H. D. Holmes will be heard.

Prayer meetings are held every afternoon from 2.30 to 3.00 o'clock.

The Woman's Home Missionary societies of the State st. and First M. E. churches will hold union services at State st. church on Wednesday afternoon.

Services are held each evening at the churches with the exception of Saturday evening.

President Wilson Is Now Grandpa

Washington, Jan. 18.—Congratulations from all parts of the country came to the White House for President Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayres, because of the visit of the stork to the executive's daughter, Mrs. Sayre and her son, were reported to be doing well today and interest centered in the name to be selected for the President's first grandchild. It was expected that he would be named for his distinguished grandparent and that the christening would be held before the return of Mrs. Sayre to Williamstown, Mass.

President Wilson made no effort to conceal his pleasure today and his face was wreathed in smiles as he went over the telegrams and greeted the cabinet members and other officials who called personally to offer their felicitations.

GIFFORD GETS NEW TRIAL IN ALBANY.

Albany, Jan. 18.—The second trial of Malcolm Gifford, jr., for the murder of Frank J. Clute, an Albany chauffeur on April, 1913, will open in the county court Wednesday. Some 300 talesmen have been summoned for the trial and it is expected that a jury will be obtained without any long delay. Gifford's first trial resulted in a disagreement.

William Travers Jerome, who was chief counsel on the first trial, is not in the case now, his place being taken by Patrick C. Dugan, a local criminal lawyer. But little new evidence is to be introduced to the attorneys.

District Attorney Alexander is said to have as his strong card two men who allege they saw Gifford in Watervliet on the night of the murder of Clute. The district attorney refuses to discuss the matter. Young Gifford has been at his home in Hudson since the Christmas holidays, prior to that time he having been at school at Williston, Mass. He is under $25,000 bail. Members of the family will come to Albany today to remain until the trial is concluded.

A few cream separators left at cost, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

MARIA H. TAFT.

Maria H. Taft, 80, widow of the late Ovid Taft, died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Jennings, Palermo.

Mrs. Taft was a resident of Palermo for more than 60 years. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Jennings and by one son, Gerard, who is now engaged with a western Pennsylvania Lumber Tract Co.

Funeral arrangements announced later.

SORA, THE WORST OFF OF ALL ITALIAN TOWNS

(Continued from Page One.)

had passed but Sora, being the larger and suffering more heavily, naturally presented a scene more harrowing. From a distance the housetops and spires of Sora arise in seemingly regular order and one gets the impression that the city had not seriously suffered, but this impression is dispelled by degrees as one draws nearer and nearer. Once within limits of the blasted city one sees that the houses are twisted and torn. Walls are cracked and roofs have fallen in. Church spires sway against the sky and the streets are filled with debris under which lie many corpses. Some structures are mere shells, ready to fall at the slightest shock and it was not uncommon for buildings to collapse during the day when dynamite charges were fired some distance away.

The 'quake seemed to move in an easterly and westerly direction and curious phenomenon was that the western walls of the houses were the part to suffer most. Some of the houses of modern construction had stood the shock well, but they did not escape serious damage. However, the fact that they did not collapse utterly gave the inmates time to escape into the street. That part of the city which suffered most severely was the poor quarter, where the laboring element dwelt. The houses in that district being cheap and of poor construction fell at the first earth rumblings, burying the occupants beneath them.

The first shock overthrew many of the houses, the second levelled the ruins. We were told that the military authorities estimated that 500 victims had been buried. Their corpses still lie under the debris. Among the soldiers are many civilians, tearing madly at the wreckage where, they imagine, their homes once stood. These are men who escaped death or who were away from the home or at work when the 'quake occurred and who are now searching for the bodies of relatives. I have seen many with horror written upon their faces throw themselves face downward upon a mass of wreckage as they thought they heard the sound of a human voice rising through the pile.

One woman, who was driven insane, refused to leave the spot where her home once stood. Soldiers tried to remove her, but she fought with such fury that she was released.

This woman's husband and two boys were caught beneath their fallen home and the demented creature imagines she can still hear them calling to her for help beneath the wreckage. Soldiers and priests have tried to convince her that none could live beneath the mound of debris that lies where her home once was but she refuses to listen.

We found a priest kneeling in prayer before a sacred statue amidst the ruins of the Church of St. Restutia. This relic had escaped destruction, although the church had collapsed. Rich and poor are engaged side by side in the work of relief. Social caste is forgotten. Those who have food and clothing are sharing them with unfortunates. Money has lost its value.

Mayor Lauri told us that after the first moment of confusion and panic the survivors volunteered as a unit to do relief work. As a result of this many were rescued who otherwise would have died.

THE ELKS TO MAKE MANY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Elks have plans to build an addition 18x19 feet on the rear of the present building. The ground floor will be used for a bowling alley, installing three up-to-date Brunswick-Balk bowling alleys. The second floor will be equipped with the latest improved Babcock Billiard and pool stables.

A new hard wood floor will be laid in the lodge room and the whole building will be re-decorated and remodeled. A concrete colonial porch 16 feet wide extending across the building facing 1st st. is also one of the many improvements to be made.

The trustees expect to open the lodge-room after the new floor has been laid, with a ball and banquet for the benefit of the visiting nurse's association.

The plans for the improvements were drawn by Fred Barlow of this city, and were completed on Saturday.

American Business Is Speeding Up! Better Speed With It!

Business never did thrive on pessimism and fear. It has invariably expanded with optimism and courage. The chief note in the world of American trade today is the spirit of hope and progress.

For two years our enormous plant has been working only part time. History shows that after such a prolonged depression the chance of a revival is far greater than a continuance of bad times. So the new spirit of optimism is not founded upon psychology so much as it is upon the hardest economic facts.

Europe's unprecedented orders for supplies of manufactured articles as as well as foodstuffs, are a powerful stimulant. These orders tend to consume our accumulated surplus in a vast number of ways and so encourage a general restocking on the part of the American manufacturers.

One thing is certain beyond point of contradiction. The tide of business is running one way. A most helpful factor is the comparative ease in the money market. This is certain to stimulate greatly the absorption of bonds by the public. That of itself would surely result in starting many wheels in motion again.

Plant firmly the notion that business will improve and then give the corporations a chance to finance their infinite umnber of purchases and very soon this gradual betterment in trade will be speeded up into a real rush. We have turned the corner and the man who still persists in walking straight ahead in the old direction will find himself out of step with the next great industrial boom.—Ledger.

Ford Runabout $250.00 for quick sale, VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

WOOLEN MILLS RECEIVED CONSIGNMENT

A large amount of wool was received at the mills today, and business is expected to pick up within the next few days. The woolen room took on more men this noon, and the washroom will start tomorrow morning with nearly its usual full force of men.

It was rumored that from nine to twenty cars of material arrived, but these rumors were unfounded. There about ninety bags of wool received for experimental work.

Nothing definite as to when the mill will start on full time can be learned at the present time but now that wool has began to arrive it is hoped the time will not be extended beyond a week or two.

Baled Hay, Straw, Shavings. Quick Delivery. VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church
Are In Progress This Week
A WARM WELCOME TO YOU
FINE SINGING STRONG PREACHING
COME!

FISKE O'HARA'S PLAY.

Fiske O'Hara, in Augustus Pitou, Jr.'s splendid production of "Jack's Romance," will be the attraction at the Empire theater next Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee. The play is from the pen of the veteran playwright, Augustus Pitou, Sr., and is one of the cleverest pieces in which Mr. O'Hara has yet appeared. As might be expected of an author whose works have been standard plays for more than a quarter of a century, "Jack's Romance," is a well wrought piece and permeated with an atmosphere that is charming. The action of the story takes place in the County Kildare, at a place called Castletown, the home of the Connollys. The heroe is Jack Connolly, who is returning in disguise after several years' sojourn in Canada, where he has carved his way to fortune. He had parted in anger with his brother several years previously, and at the beginning of the story is coming home. He first wishes to ascertain his brother's feelings toward him and for that purpose tries to avoid all recognition. He is nearing home when he interrupts a highwayman in the act of robbing a coach in which is the Lady Constance Butler, the daughter of the Duke of Ormonde. He puts the knight of the road to flight, but is himself arrested by the irate villagers in mistake for the robber. The Lady Constance compels his release, and he is taken into the service of his own brother as an accountant. In this position he is enabled to observe everything going on in his brother's family, and finally traps the secretary of the estate who is none other than the highwayman. He saves the honor of his brother's wife who has become infatuated with the secretary, restores money to a pair of cattle dealers who had been robbed of all their cavings, and caps all by winning the hand of the fair Lady Constance. Tuneful Irish songs abound in the piece, several of which were written specially for it by Miss Linda Blood-good. The scenic and costume enhancement of the piece are unusually rich, as might be expected in a Pitou production of any play, and there is a fine company in which are many players of recognized ability.

240 GRAINS KILLED HIM.

New York, Jan. 18.—Despondent because he feared an incurable nervous infection would prevent his marriage next month, Samuel Franklin, 30, a photographer, attempted suicide today by taking the largest dose of bichloride of mercury ever taken by a human being. He took 240 grains of the poison in powdered form and physicians say he will die.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Ashas and garbage removed. Cellars and alleys cleared on short notice. John Otis, Gen'l Delivery, Fulton, Postoffice, 30c.

For Rent—A six room flat, furnished or unfurnished, with gas and gas stove, in Buffalo street. Mrs. A. E. Worden, 511 Academy st. 25

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TUESDAY, The Third Day Should Break All Store Records For Selling
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The generous response to our clearance sale announcement on the first day, Saturday, assures us of a most successful sale. We are more than ever determined to meet your entire approval.
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$2.75 White Iron Bed $1.97
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Other Bargains too Numerous to Mention.
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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES and FULTON TIMES Weekly

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R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
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January 18, 1915.

Opinions

Meagher For Special Agent.

One of the best newspaper men in the state will probably land a $4,500 job—Frank J. Meageh of Oswego is the lucky man. Mr. Meagher is private secretary to Representative Luther W. Mott, who represents the Oswego-Jefferson Congressional district.

There is hardly a prominent politician or newspaper man in the state with whom Mr. Meagher is not on familiar terms. He has been a familiar figure at political state conventions for years. For several years he was city editor of the Oswego Times and when Mr. Mott was elected to Congress he picked the genial editor as his private secretary.

The position of claim agent calls for peculiar qualifications. The duty of the agent is to protect the state against exorbitant or fraudulent claims. Mr. Meagher's fitness for the place is well recognized by his friends, and he has the endorsement of the Republican organization of Oswego and Onondaga counties, and especially of Representative Mott and Speaker Sweet.

We take pleasure in adding our tribute to the worth of Mr. Meagher and express the hope that eneral Wotherspoon, the new state superintendent of Public Works, will see him in the same light that his closest friends view him—an able, efficient and tireless worker, a man just fitted for the important position.—East Syracuse News.

In Time of War Prepare for Peace.

Champ Clark's conversion to the Protective Tariff ranks is in line with the "Made-in-America" movement that is seizing hold of the minds of American business men of all parties. The war has demonstrated the absolute necessity of American commercial independence and the need of a restoration of customs duties high enough to protect American manufacturers after the war is over. If it is true that the European war is acting as a Protective Tariff, then the country should prepare for the time when, with peace restored, Germany and England will again enter the world's markets as our competitors. American capitalists will not invest their money in enterprises whose success depends upon a continuation of the European war. They will invest in factories to make the things we need here and which we have heretofore bought in Europe, provided they are guaranteed Tariff Protection that will make prosperity permanent. —Rochester (N. Y.) Times.

A MASTERPIECE

The work of a junior craftsman, Carlton Rowlee, exhibited recently in the window at Lasher's store struck a significent keynote for our community. The piece of work, sturdy, truthful and beautiful in its expression was indeed symbolic of the true American. The simple piece is a masterpiece of boyish expression and could not fail to reflect that expression to any who stopped to ponder and enjoy.

That the boys and girls of our schools are given this glorious opportunity of creating, and so fastening in their minds ideals, material objects free from "sham" is a blessing each worthy resident should feel.

Today we are as a nation beginning to out-live the "sham" in our lives. No more shall we "veneer" our wood and call it "beautiful." No more shall we hide the flaws and be content if it stands for the present. We are beginning to train the muscle to hew the oak to its heart. Too long have we been daubed imitations of nature; men with smart clothes and women with trinkets. Savages all of us we've been, and with the saving grace of a savage—religion, daring, endurance and skill the day is being won.

And so we are looking as a people of the United States to education to develop character, with sturdy traits. Work, responsible work, is the first stepping stone. A real man is the open door to everything vital. A desire for industry, a pioneer daring, a sense of helpfulness is the great equalizer.

The manual training department in Fulton's schools is doing its task. We may watch and learn.

STORING UP TROUBLE

Secretary Garrison's analysis of the Philippines bill reduces the question to one of parliamentary character only. An American State or municipality if it makes a mistake is free to correct it. If the Filipinos are as restless under our government and as bent on self-rule as has been reported, a mistake in giving them more liberty than they can use rightly could not be corrected without serious difficulty.

This is where the Garrison argument breaks down. The bill does not propose an experiment. It proposes a definite step which can hardly be retaken, while the subject-matter of the measure, the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government, is still experimental.

A single administration can handle tariff problems. The next, if it chooses, can reverse the policy of its predecessor. But there are some things that cannot properly be moved forward and back or turned about every four years.

In our foreign policits we should have a settled purpose irrespective of domestic political upheavels. Still more permanent should be our colonial policy. It is not a wise step nor a fair step for one administration to prepare trouble for its successor or to bind its successor to policies of which it itself cannot possibly taste the fruits, but which may ultimately spell rebellion.—New York Press.

PONY CONTEST NOTES.

Wednesday, January 20, 6 p. m. is the closing date. No votes can be deposited after that time. Get busy.

* * *

Mildred and Clark Bart had a ride behind Prince Saturday afternoon.

* * *

Prince is under the special charge of Edward Mahonny at Kennedy's barn. Prince eats two quarts of oats and quite a litle hay each day. He gets plenty of water to drink when he wants it, and has a large box stall all to himself. The other horses in the barn would be jealous of the extra attention he attracts if they didn't like him too.

* * *

Mahoney drove Prince around town to let him see where the boys and girls go to school on Friday at noon. The children all got a chance to see him hitched up.

Community Notes

Herbert Blann of Park ave. west side, is recovering from his recent illness.

* * *

A jolly party from Dey's dry good store of Syracuse were entertained Saturday evening at the Evans rural home just out of this city.

* * *

Miss Jessie Farmer of Pulaski is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. W. Austin, W. 1st st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leland F. Ives of Syracuse were the over-Sunday guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

E. L. Packham has taken a position with the D. L. & W. railroad Co. as section boss, and will reside in Beech st. west side.

* * *

Almon Bristol, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has purchased an Overland Touring Car from the VanWagenen Corporation.

ELKS' BIG SHOW IS CREATING INTEREST.

Concerning the Chatham Concert company, billed by the local lodge of Elks, the Herald, Olean, says:

"The Chatham Concert company played before a discriminating audience last evening. This popular company is composed of four people, all of whom are artists without exaggeration of that term. Miss Chatham's numbers sparkled with facetious and dramatic climaxes, and her audience was alternately swayed from convulsions of laughter to brinks of tears. The musical features of the program were all that one could desire, including selections from the masters of voice, violin and pianoforte, together with ensemble numbers. It was a refined, literary and musical entertainment which tinged one's appreciation with regret because it could not be prolonged."

Sleighs reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

BOSHART MAY SUCCEED HUSON

Lewis County Man, Farmer, Wealthy, Making Still Hunt for Huson's Job

Albany, Jan. 16.—If the signs of the times mean anything and if there is truth in the adage "coming events cast their shadows before," there should be a new commissioner of agriculture for the State of New York before the present year has run out.

The fact that the place is a much desired one, the Republican complexion of the present legislature and the molehills of oversight which can be magnified into mountains of neglect, are all to the detriment the administration of Calvin J. Huson, the present commissioner, the political seers predict.

Cattle men all over the state are said to owe the commissioner of agriculture a grudge because of the fact that inspectors from his department descended upon herds of blue ribbon cattle and slaughtered them because they were infected with the foot and mouth disease. The slaughtering of the cattle was not so bad, but the owners have been unable to collect in many instances payment which should have been promptly made. They hold the commissioner of agriculture responsible for this, however just their condemnation may be.

Comptroller Sohmer through his investigators has unearthed what he deems improper use of fair moneys; this too, has been laid at the door of the commissioner of agriculture by some. The justice of this criticism is doubted by many, yet the fault found sounds well in Republican ears.

Added to this is the still hunt for the office that C. Fred Boshart of Lewis county is said to be making. Mr. Boshart is a former Republican member of the assembly. During part of his considerable term of office he was chairman of the committee on agriculture. He is a farmer, is wealthy and is said to have a strong backing. If sufficient pressure can be brought upon Commissioner Huson to resign, or on the other hand, if it can so be arranged that his department gets a touch of 'ripper' legislation, Boshart is looked upon as the present favorable candidate for the office.

Calvin J. Huson was appointed by Governor Glynn to hold office for three years beginning April 1914. He was confirmed by the Senate. Ordinarily he would hold office until 1917.

The salary of the state commissioner of agriculture is $6,000 and his necessary expenses. He has power to appoint several deputies, employ clerks and chemists, agents and counsel. Thus it can be readily seen that patronage possibilities are large to those who would so adjust matters that he is either ousted or resigns.

Since the rumors of a change have been agog, there have been numerous decapitations in the agricultural department. Clerks termed superfluous by Republican critics have been removed. It is said that all have not yet made their exit.

It is known that Governor Glynn lopped off a considerable sum when he received the appropriation requested by the agricultural department. Advocates of Commissioner Huson declare that the efficiency of the department has been crippled because of the former governor's peculiar ideas of economy. They maintain that there is no fund to draw upon to pay the owners of diseased cattle which have been condemned and destroyed.

Legislation affecting the agricultural department is expected to make its appearance shortly. Just what it will consist of is at this time enigmatical. The result of the comptroller's investigations may have a decided bearing upon the attitude of the legislative leaders, although the lawmakers have power to reorganize the department without grounds.

PHOENIX.

The Woman's Home Missionary society of th M. E. church will hold a regular meeting at the resident of Mrs. C. A. Woodworth, Jefferson st., Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Carney and Mrs. Chillingworth entertain the ladies the ladies of the missionary circle of the Baptist church on Wednesday afternoon.

A conference is called for Tuesday evening at the Citizens Club of the citizens and business men of the village to consider a new schodule for the trolley road. Officials from the Syracuse office will be present and will be pleased to consider suggestions for a betterment of the trolley service through the village. The conference will be held at 7:30 o'clock. Everybody is invited.

The concert by the Chatham Concert company which will be given at the Congregational church this evening, comes with the best of recommendations and no one can afford to miss this rare treat. Four artists constitutes the company, each one of great ability and pleasing personality. Miss Myretta Chatham, reader; Miss Adelaide Sanders, violinist, Miss Hazel Lunden, soprano; F. Howard Walters, pianist.

MINETTO.

Mrs. C. B. Benson is visiting friends in New York.

William Curbie has sold his milk route to Geo. Myers, the change taking place today.

The young people are going to organize a W. C. T. U. society and will be glad to have the young men of Minetto as honorary members.

Ernest Mead of Fulton has purchased a fine sleigh from the Benson estate.

The second annual sleighride of the foremen of the Columbia Mills, was given last Wednesday evening. They went to the home of Alfie and Seymour William, where they were served with a fine chicken pie supper; to which they all did ample justice, after which games were played. The guests left at an early morning hour. Everybody had a good time.

A number of friends gathered at the home of Mrs. Frank Stafford, Thursday night to help in celebrating her birthday.

WAR PICTURES AT QUIRK.

Tonight's offering is real authentic motion pictures of the war conditions prevailing in Europe, showing actual scenes of battles, the burning of Antwerp, the Ruins of Termonde and Melle, the ruined mansions of Europe's greatest rulers, powerful armored trains in action, the results of a charge of the Montenegrins, known the world over to be the fiercest body of fighting men. Actual scenes of the Kaiser directing his armies. Positively the greatest pictures that will ever be shown of Europe's great aggregation of fighting men battling for supremacy. Balcony 5c, Main Floor 10c. Tomorrow, 5 acts of high class vaudeville and two three-reel features, "Liberty Belles" and "The Locked Door." A Vitagraph and a K. & E. See ad in another column each day.

BOWLING NOTES.

Freeley, of the Yacht club team in the City league, captured the weekly prize offered by the Onyx last Saturday, by a high score of 248.

The Nondescripts and the West Side team of the City league will clash tonight on the alleys. A good match is expected, as the West Sider's have been strengthened by two new members.

OVERHEATED MOTOR CAUSES FIRE

The fire department responded to an alarm from box 57 about 7 o'clock this morning, to look after a slight blaze in the storage department at the Nestle Food Co.'s plant.

The fire was caused by an overheated motor. About 100 bushels of wheat were damaged. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Fur coats, robes, blankets, mittens, greatly reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

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Ciscoes	6c
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Cal. Hams	14c
Sh. Wheat	12c
Cr. Wheat	11c
Loose Cocoa	19c
Ground Nutmeg	5c
Baking Soda	4c
Corn Starch	6c
10 Salsoda	12c
5c Matches	3c
Ginger Snaps	7c
Marco Corn Flakes 5 pgs for	25c
Maple Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs for	20c
4 Bars Lenox or Master soap with order only	10c
Sterling Oleo	21c
R. X. Milk	11c
Coal Skuttles	30c and 35c
Peanut Butter	15c
Rex Oleo	17c
Worcestershire Sauce	5c

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To Wire Your Home AT COST
You cannot afford to be without Electric Lights in you home. Ask us for an estimate
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THIS WEEK
Our Entire Stock must be turned into cash before we move into our new location now occuppied by Morton & Shattuck.
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ARMIES TAKE POLISH TOWN THREE TIMES

Mlawa In Ruins After Being Torn and Tumbled by Big Shells From Guns of Two Armies

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 19.—The bloodiest fighting that has occurred in battle-racked Poland has been in progress in and around Mlawa for four days. The ruins of the little north Poland town, practically destroyed by artillery fire of the opposing Russian and German troops on Sunday chanked hands three times, but they are now held by the Russians who have thrown back toward the eastern Prussia frontier the German forces that attempted to advance upon Novo Georgievsk.

In southern Poland heavy reinforcements received by the Germans have forced a change in the Russian front. After the Germans had burned the forest west of Kielce in order to drive out the Russian batteries posted there, the Czar's forces were withdrawn from Kielce and the position of that town was of no strategic position. (This confirms Breslau dispatches received in Breslin saying the Germans had captured Kielce).

On their new front stretching along the upper Vistula, and west of Ivangored and Warsaw, the Russians held positions that can be taken at only enormous cost, the Petrograd military experts say. They make no effort to minimize the fact that in western and southern Poland the Germans have made important gains, but assert that the Vistula river presents an obstacle which the Germans will be unable to surmount.

It is admitted that the situation in Galicia is not all that might have been desired. The Austrian defense of Cracow is believed to have been stiffened by the arrival of Grman troops. These are said to have been transferred from Belgium to the Galician front.

The pursuit of the Turkish troops fleeing before the Russians in the Caucasus is being pressed with great vigor despite the severe weather prevailing there. The Russian troops are now only sixty miles from Erzerum, whose garrison is said to have been reduced to five thousand men in order to reinforce the Turks defeated are Ardahan, Sari Kamysh and Karaurgan.

A Tiflis dispatch reports that two trains carrying 2,383 Turkish prisoners arrived there Sunday while yesterday there arrived at Sari Kamysh 1,730 wounded and unwounded prisoners, eleven field guns, 15 mountain guns, 14 rapid fire guns and a vast quantity of ammunition and supplies taken from the Turks at Karaurgan.

The Bourse Gazette's Tiflis correspondent says that the German-trained Turks seem to court disaster in their Caucasus operations.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY FOILED NEAR VERDUN

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, JaJn. 19.—Over approximately 100 miles of the great 375 mile battle front in West Flanders, France and Upper Alsace fighting of more or less violence is in progress. The critical points lie east of Amiens, north of Soissons and in the Argonne although dispatches from St. Omer say that a vigorous artillery duel is again in progress in Belgium.

After the Germans lost La Boiselle (20 miles northeast of Amiens) to the French, the Kaiser's forces opened a brisk cannonade against the ruined village. They are also bombarding the French position at St. Paul, on the Aisne.

Four German aviators who were taken at Bar-le-Duc, 25 miles south of Verdun, were trying to bombard the French lines of communication from the air when they were shot down.

The army of General Van Heeringer is co-operating with that of General Von Kluck over a front about 42 miles long on the Aisne, stretching from Tracy-le-Val to Berry-au-Bac. Their attempts to pierce the French line at that point have been accompanied with enormous losses.

At Boureuilles, west of Verdun, the Germans of the army of the Crown Prince have made a fresh series of unsuccessful attempts to work their way southward. Verdun is their objective but the ultimate object is to open the door of the Meuse so that the Germans can sweep southward and attack the rear of the forces that lie from St. Mihiel to Upper Alsace.

In Champagne and in the Argonne operations continue varied at times with artillery exchanges. The weather is bad in that section. A regular blizzard has been sweeping the trenches.

At Nieuport and Ypres, in West Flanders, the German guns are almost constantly in action and the same is true of the eastern end of the battle line, where the Germans have been carrying on a bombardment of the French positions at Thann.

At other points on the front calm prevails.

The British military authorities at Ypres state that 125 residents of the city have been killed in the German bombardment. Of the 8,000 residents of Ypres, 3,000 refused to leave their homes. It is said that food is abundant in the town and that prices are normal.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The British government today notified the State Department that it will not waive the right of seizure in in the case of the former Hamburg-American liner "Dacia." Great Britain also refuses this government's request that the "Dacia" be permitted to make one voyage from the United States to Germany without the voyage being considered a precedent establishing the right of German ships to be transferred to the American flag.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH SUCCEEDS TENER

Distinguished Pennsylvania Educator Inaugurated Yesterday at Harrisburg

Harrisburg, Pa. Jan. 19.—Martin G. Brumbaugh was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania, succeeding John K. Tener. There is no change in the complexion of the new state administration, the new governor and his predecessor both being Republicans.

In his inaugural address the new governor advocated the passage of a number of laws, but at the same time declared that the people of Pennsylvania had been "over lawed."

"We need few additional laws," he said. "We could well afford to repeat many more than we enact."

Among the measures he advocated were the following: "A county local option law, that the people might decide the liquor question for themselves. Higher appropriations for state highways through holding down appropriations for other purposes and state acquisition of private roads. Establishment of a greatly enlarged permanent school fund, increase in vocational schools and agricultural education. Submission of the question of woman suffrage to the state electorate.

Closer supervision of charitable institutions and agencies. A fair and certain workman's compensation act, with the amendment of the present liability act to accord. Law forbidding employment of workers under sixteen, the present laws being inadequate and un unsatisfactory. Law to favor the farmer rather than the officeholder. Laws to give cities wider freedom for development. Conservation of present state resources and acquisition by state of land for reforesting.

STRIKERS RIOT IN NEW JERSEY

Fired Upon Deputy Sheriffs Who Returned the Salute; Trouble Brewing

Roseville, N. J., Jan. 19.—One striker was killed another mortally wounded, and eleven others seriously hurt, in a pitched battle here today between 1,000 striking workers of the American Agricultural company and 75 deputy sheriffs. For two weeks th workers in the fertilizing works have been on strike and matters have been at high tension throughout this time. Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in several days ago to protect the plant and prevent acts of violence on the part of the strikers. Today the strikebreakers were being brought in from Elizabethport. As the train pulled into the station the deputies charged the mob of strikers assembled at the station. In the melee some one fired a pistol and this was the signal for a general fusillade from the deputies. They opened fire with their riot guns. The strikers returned the fire.

Eleven of the strikers fell. One of them, John Slitisky, 28, was killed. The deputies charged the strikers time and again and finally drove them away from the depot so that the strikebreakers could enter the works. The strikers have surrounded the plant and further trouble is feared as they are in an ugly mood.

OFFICIALS HAVE FAITH IN VILLA

Washington Believes That Disorders In Southern Republic Should Cease

Washington, Jan. 19.—Administration officials today put their faith in Gen. Villa as the man to end the disorders in Mexico City.

The leader of the north was due in the Mexican capitol today and officials believe he will aid Col. Garza, successor to Provisional President Gutierrez, in putting down rioting and removing uneasiness among the people.

Official legislation of Gutierrez's hasty departure from the capital has not yet reached Washington, but private advices to constitutionalists here indicate that it was due to the discovery of a plot which the provisional president is said to have formed to overthrow Villa. The plan, according to letters from Vera Cruz was to unite with Generals Obregon and Aguilar of the Carranza forces and drive Villa and his followers from control of the National convention.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight. North to southwest winds.

American Steamer Halted by Britishers

London, Jan. 19.—A news agency dispatch received here today says that Capt. Farley of the American steamship Green Brier now in Breen harbor has protested to the American State Department against the treatment accorded him by a British warship. When nearing the German coast with a load of cotton the Green Brier was halted by a shot across her bows. A British officer boarded the ship and as soon as he had gone through her papers he sent ashore for more men. A prize crew was sent aboard and the American flag was hauled down. Capt. Farley ordered from the bridge. After three days the British allowed the American flag to be again raised and the ship to proceed.

Italy Bravely Faces Her Great Earthquake Disaster; It Is Affecting Popular Opinion There Against War.



Photos by American Press Association.

Italy is facing her great disaster with national fortitude. Work of relieving the suffering of those rendered homeless and those injured has progressed rapidly. It seems sure that the earthquake will act as a war deterrent. It is probable now that Italy will not enter the war, although no one can tell what future events may occur to lead her to enter the great conflict. It is certain that at present the Italian people are interested in their own woe, not in the war. At left is shown a scene in the market place of Avezzano, Italy. This city of about 10,000 inhabitants in the Apennine mountainous central Italy was entirely destroyed. The loss of life there the very heavy. At right is a picture of the famous Marcus Aurelius monument at Rome. This ancient shrine was damaged and demolished, but is still standing. It is one of the landmarks of the old city and familiar to every traveler.

POPE BENEDICT PRAYS FOR PEACE

Europe's Sorrow Moves the Prelate to Ask Heavenly Father for Tranquility

By BRIXTON D. ALLAIRE.

Rome, Jan. 19.—Pope Benedict XV has addressed to all the prelates and priests of Europe a prayer for peace. It follows:

"Appalled by the horrors of war into which peoples and nations have been plunged to their ruins, we seek refuge in Your heart, O, Jesus, as the only place of safety.

"From You, O Merciful God, we implore a cessation of this immense and cruel hecatomb. From You, O King of Peace, we desire a place to which we may hasten with our woes.

"From Your Divine heart You irradiated charity on earth in order that every dissension might be removed and that only peace should reign among men.

"While on earth You had throbs of the tenderest compassion for human misfortunes.

"May Your heart be moved once more in this hour so grave for us; replete with hatreds so fatal and carnage so horrible.

"Have pity on so many mothers in agony over the fate of their children—on unfortunate Europe over which such a calamity impends. Inspire, O Jesus, the rulers of peoples with counsels of tenderness to settle the dissensions which are lacerating nations so that once more men will exchange the kiss of peace.

"We appeal to You who at the price of Your blood made them brothers; as one day at the imploring cry of 'Save us, Lord, or we are lost' You answered by calming the gale, so may You answer to our confiding prayer today by restoring peace and tranquility in this world.

"You, too, most Holy Virgin, as in other trying times, help us, protect us, save us."

MORE SHOCKS VISIT STRICKEN ITALIAN CITY

Rome, Jan. 19.—A violent earthquake shock occurred early today at Cosenza, a city of more than 20,000 inhabitants in Calabria only twelve miles east of the Mediterranean. The shock was also perceptible at Spezzano, Castiglione and Aprigliano, according to a dispatch from Basignano.

Heavy damage is reported to have been caused in the entire province of Cosenza but reports received here up to noon gave no dfinite details as to loss of life, though the dispatches carried rumors that a number of persons had perished.

(Continued on Page Five)

THE
TON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Daily, except Sunday, at 44 East First Street
N. Y., by The Fulton Evening
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Telephone 45

WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

January 19, 1915.

Opinions

Popular Banks.

Cities in all directions are remarkabout the very excellent work Thrift Clubs are doing, and the is being expressed that banks become more and more popular wage earners. It required a demeration of this nature to teach the on of how small savings, regularade, accumulate. A pretty fair ry may be dissipated in driblets at the end of a year the man earned it will have nothing to w for his labors. He may have what he thought was a "good " as he was going along, but en he comes to count results at end of a twelve-month he discovthat he is no further advanced toard independence than he was at the beginning of the year, and that only ches remain to indicate the manner which he has rid himself of his ney. Too many, also, look for the erest with more anxiety than they do for the principal, and they invest their savings in something that promises to pay them fine returns, but which in the end returns them not even the principal. The individual or family that makes a steady deposit, even if small interest is paid, comes out best in the long run, and banks are taking the right course to teach the public this lesson of thrift. —Utica Observer.

Act Before It Is Too Late

The protection of a people at peace is as important as the protection of a people at war.

The British nation is at war and its Government is using all its powers to conserve the supplies needed for the men in the field and to maintain the lives of people at home. It has forbidden the export of wool and rubber save under conditions which it lays down. It would forbid the export of foodstuffs if it raised them in large quantities.

But while the British are going into the markets of the world to buy what they need and are offering prices large enough to drain the richest granaries of their stock, the government in Washington is inert.

The foreign demand for wheat is pushing the price so high that bread is likely soon to become a luxury.

All records for recent years were broken on the Chicago markets yesterday. The price of flour has already risen almost to famine prices here at home, where we have the most bountiful harvest since white men first stepped on the continent. And the Government in Washington hesitates to act.

But it must act. It must exercise its sovereign powers and put an embargo on the shipment of wheat until the prices come down to a reasonable figure. And when the price is down it must limit exports to such an amount as we can spare without injury to the poorest laboring man.

We are at peace, and hunger confronts the working men; we are at peace and the children will soon be begging for bread; we are at peace, and the aged will be thankful for a crust—unless the Government puts up the bars and stops the flow of the very bread of life to other shores to feed other peoples.

If we were at war it would not hesitate to keep our food supplies at home. If it does not act soon it will be too late.

Let it save our food supply while there is still time.—Ledger.

REACHING FAR AHEAD

Individuality and resourcefulness are always refreshing whether in individuals, corporations or communities. The way Detroit is meeting its problem of the "army of unemployed," and profiting by it, is decidedly original and resourceful.

The Detroiter, the official publication of the Board of Commerce of Detroit, devotes in a recent issue the manner in which manufacturers are co-operating with the Board to provide work for idle men.

At a great "get-together" dinner on December 22 several speakers urged help, rather than charity, as a solution of the unemployment problem. "Let the organized industry of this city solve the problem of its unemployed," said President Charles B. Warren; "no form of charity will do much—give employment to the unemployed—relay your employes—buy supplies made in Detroit—build additions now, when it is cheap to build."

What the Board of Commerce is doing for the unemployed is summarized in The Detroiter as follows:

First—The Board is working with the manufacturers and employers to create more opportunities for employment.

Second—The Board is identifying Detroit workmen (giving each such applicant a red card as evidence that he is a Detroiter).

Third—The Board is securing work directly only for those men found upon investigation to have families in immediate distress.

Encouraging responses have been received from many manufacturers, indicating their desire to co-operate with the Board of Commerce in its efforts. One large manufacturer of automobiles, whose plant has recently been running with about two-thirds of its normal force, has written to the Board, stating that all of its old employes have been notified to report for work January 5, when operation with the full force will be resumed.

In this way Detroit created an industrial activity out of the pure lack of it. Surely for resource Detroit has captured the banner.

THE DISGUSTING MEXICAN MUDDLE

Villa is preparing to destroy Carranza and Carranza is getting ready to wipe out Villa and Washington is waiting until another convention selects another dummy to act as President in the hope that it can find some excuse for undoing the previous blunders in its Mexican policy. This seems to be the present situation so far as it can be gathered from the conflicting reports.

The President's references to Mexico in his Indianapolis speech, which the New Yrk Herald has characterized as the severest criticism of the policy of the Administration that has been uttered, indicate that the Mexicans are now to be permitted to kill one another to their heart's content without offending the sensibilities of Washington. They are fighting for "freedom" now, and they must be permitted to struggle along till they find some solution and we must keep our hands off. This extreme of indifference is as unwise and as unstatesmanlike as the other extreme of dciding for the Mexicans what they ought to do for themselves.

Meanwhile, Americans and other foreigners across the border must submit to all sorts of outrages, while Secretary Bryan refuses to raise his hand to protest. It must be said, to the credit of the Administration, that it has sent a representative to the Souhwest to ask he Mexicans if they will please be so kind as to refrain from shooting Americans on American soil, and at the same time to tell the Americans to be careful to keep out of range of the bullets.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

CASE SETTLED FOR $2000.

That of An Italian Against Contractor Burgard.

An action for $10.000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received by a premature explosion of dynamite on the barge canal contract in Oswego, May 17, 1914, was begun in Supreme Court before Justice Crouch yesterday, when a jury was drawn in the case of Giacinto Schiavoni vs. Henry P. Burgard. The plaintiff was confined in the Oswego hospital for several weeks and is said to be permanently injured. Avery S. Wright and J. R. Pidgeon appear for the plaintiff and H. D. Bailey and F. E. Cullen for the defendant. This afternoon, after a conference among the attorneys, it was announced that the case had been settled for $2,000 and costs.

The jury in the case of Winifred Kennedy vs. Mulford R. Burt for injuries in an auto accident returned a sealed verdict of $200.

A juror was withdrawn in the case of James W. affney vs. William Barry, an action for alleged breach of contract, and the case was put over the term on motion of Mr. Culkin on account of defective pleadings. E. J. Mizen represented the plaintiff and F. O. Culkin the defendant.

Fred Mahaney of Williamstown, who pleaded guilty to burglary, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

Today's calendar for tomorrow was Nos. 77, 78, 79, 80, 9, 35, 59, 74, 76, 72.

Buell's Orchestra every Saturday and Sunday evening at the Onyx. —Adv.

Ford Runabout $250.00 for quick sale, VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CAMPBELL SENT TO MATTEAWAN

Must Spend Remainder of His Life There Unless He Recovers Sane

In the judgment of Justice Crouch in Supreme Court, Charles Campbell, the boy who caused the wreck at Granby in October, must spend the remainder of his life in the State Asylum for the Insane at Matteawan. In the event that the youth becomes sane he will be placed on trial on a charge of murder in the first degree. Justice Crouch's opinion was handed down following the report of the commission. This report was read by Giles S. Piper, chairman and legal member; Dr. W. H. Kidder and Dr. J. K. Stockwell, the other members, being present. The commission finds as follows:

First—That Campbell was born January 13, 1894, and is now 21 years old.

Second—That he became an inmate of the State Institution for Feebleminded at Syracuse, September 21, 1904, and continued as such, except for frequent escapes, until September 12, 1914, when he again escaped.

Third—That said Campbell has been for years and is now feebleminded; that on October 17, 1914, at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, said defendant, Charles Campbell, had become insane, still continues and is now insane; that at the time of the commission of the said alleged crime said defendant was laboring under such defect of reason as not to know the nature or quality of the act he was doing.

Therefore, the commission is of the opinion that the said Campbell, at the time of the commission of said alleged crime, had become insane; that we deem his discharge dangerous to public peace and safety, and recommend that he be committed to some State lunatic asylum until he shall have become sane.

Justice Crouch thanked the commission for the able and efficient manner in which they had performed their duties. He then directed that the sheriff commit Campbell to Matteawan. He signed several orders prepared by District Attorney Culkin, relating to the matter, one of which allows $75 to each of the commissioners. The last commission appointed in this county was paid $10 per day for each of three members.

Baker and Becker, partners of Campbell, when he wrecked the Manhattan flyer on the Lackawanna road, will also probably be sent to some institution.

DEAN BARRY MEMORIAL.

It Will Carry Out the Venerable Priest's Idea of a Monument to the Dead.

Oswego, Jan. 19.—A fitting memorial to the late Very Rev. Dean Barry will be erected in St. Paul's cemetery to mark the resting place of the venerable priest. This decision was made at a parish meeting held in St. Paul's church Sunday after vespers. The monument will be in the form of a Celtic cross, supported by a triple base. No definite conclusion was reached as to the exact design, but the above was tentative agreed upon. The monument will be about sixteen feet high and erected on the site of Dean Barry's grave in the parish lot.

Thomas Burden was chosen chairman of the meeting and John E. Cullinan was elected secretary. These officers were later made permanent. It was decided to appoint a committee of ten to formulate plans for the campaign to raise funds and select a design. Secretary Cullinan was instructed to write the several firms engaged in the monument business and report at a meeting of the committee to be held later. The next general meeting of the congregation will be held Sunday, January 31. Mr. Burden and Rev. James F. Collins, acting rector, are, ex officio, members of the committee.

Plans were suggested for a memorial tablet to the late Dean to be placed in the church, also for a memorial window. But the sentiment appeared to be unanimous for a monument in the cemetery. It was stated that Father Barry contemplated the erection of a cross as a general monument to the dead of the parish and this proposed memorial would serve a double purpose.

GOING TO OREGON.

The Rev. George H. Young, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church in Oswego and who resigned to become professor of rhetoric in Colgate university has accepted a call to become pastor of a Baptist church in Albany, Ore.

Brave Heany In Action After Winning Promotion

London, Dec. 26.—(By Mail to New York)—Among the many heroes of the war who have been struck down before they had a chance to enjoy the reward of their bravery, was Sergeant Heaney, of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, who was killed in action two days after being promoted lieutenant and recommended for the distinguished conduct medal, for an exploit which saved an entire division.

The Royal Lancasters have been continuously in the firing lines since the outbreak of the war, and with every man performing prodigies of valor it was difficult to single out particular acts of courage. Heaney's chance came one day, when the situation as regards food supplies for his division was becoming desperate. For ten whole days the roads from the trenches to the supply depot had been rendered impassable by the hail of shells rained upon by the enemy, and and no fresh provisions could be got to the troops in the firing line.

Heaney went to his major and offered to take the wagons through the rain and shells and bring back food. He did not say he would try. He said he would go and get the provisions. The major said "impossible," and when he persisted, "sheer madness." Nevertheless the sergeant was allowed to take a few comrades, and with the wagons he set off down the shell torn track. Four miles separated the trenches from the depot, and every yard of the way there and back lay under a devastating fire, but Heaney got through and brought back provisions with a loss of only two horses killed and one man wounded.

He was promoted lieutenant on the spot, and recommended for the D. C. M. but two days later he was killed in action at Le Trouquet. Staff officers declare that he undoubtedly saved the division from capture or annihilation.

"It's fine to be in the Coldstreams, but you don't necessarily care about living in the cold streams," writes Private A. K. Hammond, of the Coldstream Guards, describing 23 awful days his regiment spent in the trenches. "Not a man cared a tinker's cuss for the German shells and bullets, but to stand for days—twenty-three to be exact—at a stretch, in water, not only up to your ankles, but more often above your knees, takes a lot of stuffinfi out of you.

"We dropped into a terrible place a month ago. No matter whether it was fine or wet, the water kept trickling into the trenches. As fast as we tried to drain our trenches they filled up again with the water that oozed through the hillside. Life in these trenches has been damnable; but it is marvelous what one can get used to when pushed. Officers were tired the same as ourselves and as they took it as part of the game, we did likewise. Our officers has re-christened the battalion. He has named us the 'amphibious brigade', and says when he gets home he will back up against any battalion in the British army, or any other army, for feats of endurance under any condition anyone likes to name. You can take it from me that our officers, many of whom I am sorry to say have gone under have performed wonders, and there is not a man in the whole brigade of Guards but what would readily admit that all the hardships the men have endured have been shared by the officers, the officers who, in full dress in the park, so many people were disposed to regard as aristocratic peacocks."

Private O'Keefe, of the Connaught Rangers, carries a German letter of introduction which should procure him good treatment if he ever fell into the hands of the Kaiser's troops. O'Keefe was one of a detachment of the Connaughts operating near Ypres, and endeavoring to catch a body of Germans who were sheltering behind a farm. Within the farmhouse itself were two of the officers, and O'Keefe decided to get them out.

He dashed up to the door, exposed for 200 yards to a furious rifle fire, and demanded the instant surrender of the astonished Germans as preliminary to peace. As they refused O'Keefe shot one of thm, took the other prisoner, and brought him back to the regiment. The prisoner was so moved by the man's reckless courage that he wrote a note in German in his captor's pay-book, urging any German who should have the luck to capture O'Keefe to "give the best treatment to a brave man who saved my life."

From his Colonel, O'Keefe, got a mild reprimand for foolhardiness.

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT

5 ACTS GUS SUN HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

Special Engagement

THE HARVEY TRIO, The Originators and Premier Exponents of Basket Ball on Bicycles Comedy Skill Excitement

BELMONT AND FULTON, The Human Bird—Harpist and Singer.

You Have Heard Them on Your Phonograph Records Now See Them.

DEVOIE AND GIBBONS, The Harmony Girls.

OLLIE WOOD, The Buster Brown Kid, Singing and Dancing.

WILLIAMS AND STERLING, in Their Comedy, "The Bug and the Buggy."

2 Feature Photo-Plays 2

"LIBERTY BELLES", 3 Reel Vitagraph.

"THE LOCKED DOOR" 3 Reel K. & E.

PRICES—Matinee, Balcony 10c, Lower Floor 15c, Evening, Gallery 10c, Balcony 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved. Coupon Seats 20c, Seats Now Selling.

TOMORROW.

Sheridan's Masterpiece

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL" a 4-Reel Kalem, Featuring ALICE JOYCE as LADY TEASLE.

Also 2 Comedy Reels.

Matinee 5c; Night, Balcony 5c, Main Floor 10c.

NOTICE—Thursday, 5 Acts Highclass Vaudeville.
FRIDAY AMATEUR NIGHT. A SWELL BILL.
Acts Announced Here Thursday.

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

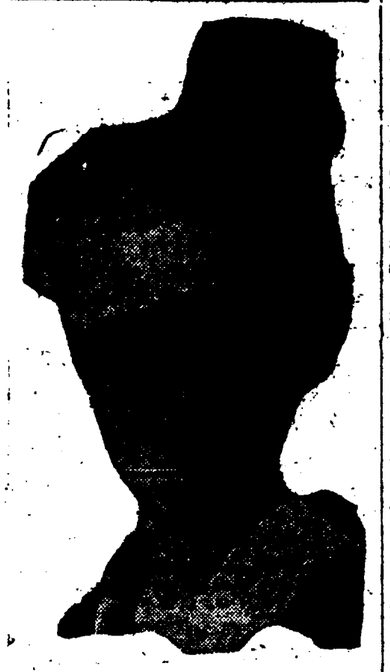
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IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

TRIGLY BUILT HAT OF STRING COLORED STRAW AND SILK.



The hat pictured here is a stunning variation of the ubiquitous turban. The upper part of the brim is of straw, the lower part being faced with silk. A soft crown of silk is pulled into the irregular brim. Two red feather cockades are placed upon either side.

Groceries, Fruits,

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Prompt Delivery Service.

JEROME BURNS

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PAUL SAJDERA

CASH MARKET

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GROCERIES, MEATS, NOTIONS

WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY AND CAN SAVE YOU 2, 3, 5 CENTS A POUND ON BEST MEATS.

SOLOMON OF DIVORCE COURT GIVES ADVICE.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 19.—"Women are three times as faithful to their marriage vows than men, but when strife is laid at their door it generally traces to complete ignorance of the art of cooking and a general unpreparedness for the marriage state."

Such is the logic of Judge Almon M. Warner who closes his career of six years on Cincinnati's, "divorce bench" after hearing 6,000 cases of domestic woe. Excerpts from Judge Warner's wisdom

"If husbands have clean comfortable cozy homes they will not seek amusement outside."

"A marriage founded on a month's acquaintance is almost sure to be ship-wrecked.

"Young folks should know each other at least a year if they expect to live a lifetime in peace and love."

"Married folks should have kindered tastes and best of all-real love."

"Prospective voyagers on the sea of matrimony should ask themselves first: "Will my affections remain the same when we are old and gray."

"Liquor is a foe to marriage and an aid to divorce."

"Among the wealthier people 'the other woman' is most generally the husband's fault."

"When a woman falls, she falls far lower than a man."

"If I had not been sworn to uphold laws, only scriptural grounds and absolute mental incompatibility would be the grounds for divorce in my court."

"It is only the abnormally unusual family that needs court adjustment; there are millions of husbands and wives whose lives are perfect."

Buell's Orchestra every Saturday and Sunday evening at the Onyx.
—Adv.

L. T. MILLER

ONEIDA STREET

Fresh Eggs, and Prime to Fancy Butter, both Dairy and Creamery.

We Strive to Please and Have Done so for 30 Years.

Now Is the Proper Time

To Wire Your Home AT COST

You cannot afford to be without Electric Lights in you home. Ask us for an estimate

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

Many housekeepers do not give enough thought to buying of foods. They go about it in an indifferent sort of way as if there was no importance attached to it, yet it is the most important of all. Good, wholesome, plain food makes healthy and happy homes.

Careful buying is economy, not only in saving the dollars, but in making better homes. Therefore it behooves the housekeeper to watch and buy carefully, and whenever the opportunity comes, to buy in bulk, as there are special sales especially for staples. Do not let the opportunity pass; read the papers and keep posted in food prices.

It is the nickles, dimes and pennies that count. One would be surprised how much can be saved in a year by giving close attention to the buying of foods. Not only in the buying, but in the preparing. At this season two in one can be prepared quite often, thereby saving fuel and time.

All recipes are for four persons, two adults and two children. Teaspoon and tablespoon measurements are rounding.

Staples

1 pound coffee	.22 up
4 pounds sugar	@ .05
½ pound cocoa	.20
2 pounds cornmeal	@ .03
1 pound prunes	12 up
Cereal	.10 and .15
2 pounds hominy grits	@ .03
½ pound cheese	.10
2 pounds dried beans	@ .06
1 can tomotoes	.10
1 can peas	.12 up
1 package 'elbow' macaroni	.10
½ pound baking powder	.10 up
1 pound butter	.40 up
½ dozen best storage eggs for cooking and baking	.15

Meats and Oysters

2 pounds neck of mutton	@ .10 to .12
1 pound boiled tripe	.12
½ pound dried beef	.10 up
1 pound bacon, in one piece	.22 up
1 pound round steak	.20 to .25
25 oysters	.20

Truck

½ peck white potatoes	.12
Bunch celery	.10 up
Lettuce	.05 up
Parsley	.03
Onions	.03
Carrots	.02
Small head cabbage	.03 up

Fruit

½ peck cooking apples	.15 up
½ dozen oranges	.10 up

SATURDAY

DINNER

Barley Soup
Boston Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce
Corn Bread
Celery Salad
Sliced Oranges
Coffee

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST

Baked Apples
Boiled Cereal of Choice
Broiled Bacon
Rolls or Toast
Apple Butter or Jelly
Coffee or Cocoa

DINNER

Lamb Broth
Celery Hearts
Meat Loaf With Peas
Escalloped Potatoes
Stewed Celery
Lettuce
Cocoa Cream Cake
Coffee

SUPPER

Celery and Potato Salad
Cold Meat Loaf
Whole Wheat Bread and Butter
Cocoa Cake
Milk, Tea or Cocoa

MONDAY

BREAKFAST

Stewed Prunes
Boiled Hominy Grits
Bacon on Toast
Warm Rolls
Jelly or Marmalade
Coffee or Cocoa

LUNCHEON

Fried Hominy Grits With Homemade Maple Syrup
Apple Sauce
Milk or Cocoa

DINNER

Puree Jackson (made from left over baked beans)
Baked Hamburg Steak With Bacon
Baked Potatoes
Cabbage Salad
Old-Fashioned Rice Pudding
Coffee

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST

Apple Sauce
Cracked Whole Wheat
Creamed Dried Beef on Toast
Rolls
Marmalade or Jelly
Coffee or Cocoa

LUNCHEON

Oyster Stew
Crackers or Dried Bread
Cold Molded Whole Wheat With Cream
Stewed Fruit or Fruit Juice
Milk or Cocoa

DINNER

Philadelphia Pepperpot
Baked Maraconi With Cheese and Tomato Sauce
Lettuce Salad
Clear Tapioca Pudding With Grapefruit Marmalade
Coffee

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST

Baked Apples Sered With Oatmeal or Rolled Oats
Creamed Bacon
Toast or Rolls
Orange Marmalade
Coffee or Cocoa

Barley Soup

Two pounds of neck of mutton is bought and boiled; 4 cups of the stock are used for the barley soup for today; 4 cups are used for Sunday's soup and the meat is removed from the bone for the meat loaf for Sundays' dinner.

To the 4 cups of stock add 2 tablespoons of well washed barley, 1 teaspoon salt and a little pepper. It can be made creamy by mixing 2 tablespoons of barley flour, or plain flour, with a little water and adding; boil 15 minutes. Add 1 teaspoon onion juice, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley and a dash of paprika.

Boston Baked Beans

Wash and soak the beans all day. In the evening put in bean pot 1-4 lb. bacon in center; add 2 tablespoons molasses, 2 teaspoons salt, a little pepper, and 1 teaspoon dry mustard mixed with a little cold water. Cover beans with warm water, put on the lid, place in warm oven all night. Usually when there is a coal fire the oven is warm all night. Saturday some baking is done, then the beans will do very nicely. They should bake at least 6 hours. Then add 2 cups of canned tomatoes and be sure there is enough water on the beans; they must have some gravy. There are enough beans for Monday, either for soup or to warm over. Every time they are warmed over they taste better.

Corn Bread

Corn bread is very good with the baked beans and easily made while the oven is hot.

1 cup cornmeal.
½ cup flour.
1 cup milk.
1½ teaspoons baking powder.
1 teaspoon salt.
1 egg and 1 tablespoon melted butter.

Sift flour, cornmeal, baking powder and salt into bowl, add milk and well-beaten egg and melted butter; pour into large pie plate in which the butter was melted and bake 30 minutes, or until nice and brown. If you melt the butter in the pietin, you save the washing of an extra dish.

Celery Salad or Plain Lettuce.

With the soup, beans and corn bread a very light dessert is served. Four oranges are sliced and sugared. Or just serve the organes cut in half.

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST

The apples are baked while the oven is hot the day before.

Fried Scrapple.

Cut the scrapple in half-inch pieces, dust with flour; have an iron pan or griddle very hot with a very little drippings in, sear the scrapple quickly, then finish slowly, until nice and brown and done through. It is a mistake to fry much fat, as the scrapple is rich.

DINNER

Lamb Broth

All beads of fat are removed from the broth, a little rice, farina or pearl tapioca can be added. Seasoning, a little caramel, parsley and nutmeg make a very good cup of soup.

Meat Loaf With Peas

2 cups cold meat.
2 cups boiled rice.
1 tablespoon grated onion or ½ teaspoon grated nutmeg.
2 tablespoons cold boiled carrot.
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley.
1 teaspoon salt.
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce.
1-8 teaspoon paprika.

The meat is the neck of mutton which was boiled for the soup. All bone and fat are removed; put through the meat chopper, 3-4 cup of rice is boiled, but not blanched; 3-4 cup uncooked rice makes 2 cups cooked rice. Put through the meat chopper; mix meat, rice and seasoning together, put in turks head or in bake-dish that has been brushed with drippings; bake 35 to 40 minutes; remove to center of chop plate and put green peas around; garnish with sprigs of parsley.

Stewed Celery

The outside stalks are cut into half-inch pieces, so as to have 2 cups.

Put on with boiling water enough to cover, boil rapidly, without cover, 35 to 40 minutes or until tender; some take longer than others. Add 1 teaspoon of butter and 1 teaspoon flour, rubbed together, and boil 3 minutes. Add ½ teaspoon salt and a little paprika. If milk is used it is creamed celery.

Cocoa Cream Cake

1 cup sugar.
½ cup cocoa.
½ cup water.
½ cup flour (only ½ cup of flour is used.)
1 teaspoon baking powder.
3 eggs.

Mix the sugar, cocoa and water together. Separate eggs and add the well-beaten yolks, sift the flour and baking powder and add, mix well. Beat the whites of eggs and fold in very lightly. Line two jelly tins with thin manila paper, pour in mixture and bake in moderate oven 20 to 25 minutes. When colored, dust top with sugar, turn out and remove paper from botton. Spread with cream filling. The top may be iced, if desired, but it is plenty rich without icing.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Beaver Meadow Produce Co., will be held at their office 516 Broadway, Fulton, N. Y. Jan. 30, 1915 at 2.30 p. m.

L. M. DRYER,
Sec.

Fruit Cake
Sugar Cookies
Fruit Cookies
Caraway Cookies
Molasses Cookies

Hot Rolls and Buns
from Black's Afternoon Baking

at

LaPorte's Grocery

Call at the

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and we will give you a Square Deal

Pure Leaf Lard	14c
Compound	11c
Bean Pork	12c
Bacon	20c
Ciscoes	6c
Salt Mackerel	12c
Cal. Hams	14c
Sh. Wheat	12c
Cr. Wheat	11c
Loose Cocoa	19c
Ground Nutmeg	oz, 5c
Baking Soda	4c
Corn Starch	6c
10 Salsoda	12c
5c Matches	3c
Ginger Snaps	7c
Marco Corn Flakes 5 pgk for	25c
Maple Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs for	20c
4 Bars Lenox or Master soap with order only	10c
Sterling Oleo	21c
R X Milk	11c
Coal Skuttles	30c and 35c
Peanut Butter	13c
Rex Oleo	17c
Worcestershire Sauce	5c

SQUARE DEAL Cash Grocery Co.

Phone 464 210 Cayuga Street

SALE ALL THE WEEK

H. C. DANN & SON

YOUR MARKET

We Handle None but the

BEST WESTERN BEEF

WE BELIEVE THAT IN SO DOING WE ARE SERVING YOUR BEST INTERESTS, BECAUSE OUR EXPERIENCE TEACHES US THAT WESTERN BEEF IS FAR SUPERIOR IN ALL AROUND QUALITY AND MOST ECONOMICAL BECAUSE IT GOES FARTHEST.

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BLACK BAKING CO., Inc.

WE COMMENCED MONDAY TO MAKE

Hot Rolls and Buns

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Rye, Graham, Entire Wheat, Vienna and Fruit Bread

FRESH EVERY AFTERNOON

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WE HAVE THE FRESHEST, AND BEST QUALITY, AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES. FANCY ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, NUTS, RAISINS, FRESH LOT OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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GROCERS

PHONE 32 53-55 SOUTH FIRST STREET

UB MEMBERS EARD MR. BUCK

rrowed Time Club Members ere Given a Peace Talk By Pastor of New Baptist Church

The Borrowed Time club met yesday and enjoyed to the fullest ext an informal talk by the Rev. M. Buck. Among the topics in his cussion was "The Monument of ace," and on this he spoke as fo:

In this day when we hear so ch about armament being the sure guarantee of peace, or that aments are a form of national inance, or, only that by armaments erty be safeguarded and justice seed, or only by great armies and ies can we have national law and er. We have almost given ourves over to the thought that the who give utterance to such oughts are men who have studied situation and are almost speakthat which is right. But as we deeper into the study of organizand maintaining large armies and avies we are caused to stop and ive a little more earnest thought to the subject.

For over a quarter of a century some of the largest nations of the world have been enlarging their naval and land forces and giving out that they were doing this for the preservation of peace, when all the time there was running underneath a line that was selfish and that the time would come when by force they would increase their territory. But there were times when war seemed to threaten, and men assured the people of the different nations that all would be well if the armament could be somewhat increased. They said that safety depended upon the thickness of the armor and the only way to conserve the peace was to so load down nations with weapons that no one would dare to fight and by that means both sides would be afraid to fight and peace was guaranteed. For years our best statesmen in the world have been at their wits end to finance these vast military preparations. The houses of representatives of all nations have been urged time and again not to burden the people any more by this useless expenditure. But paying no heed they kept on using the best brains possible to devise more modern and larger utensils of war, and using this plea, 'It is for peace.'

But this was a falsehood and now the truth of the matter is coming out in this awful war raging on the other side of the Atlantic and threatening to draw our country in as well. And in the light of this awful war even those who are blind ought to see that armaments are not guarantees of peace.

The words of one of the greatest statesmen of England are these "Only in armaments can liberty be safeguarded and justice secured."

Nations must protect themselves from injury and insult and the strong must help protect the weak, oppression and cruelty must not be allowed to work its infamies unpunished.

This argument sounded plausible but there is not the clear ring to it that there should be; the bell is cracked and gives a clanging sound.

History proves that man is selfish and that as nations have increased their armaments they were getting ready to seize more territory.

Large armies are not an efficient instrument for the establishment of justice or the rescue of the oppressed.

Only by large navies and armies can we have international law. What a delusion, yet there were men who argued this way.

By the establishment and enforcement certain rules of order as in a degree civilized warfare could be carried on. But let me say war is a relic of the dark days when men had not reached the high state of civilization and education they have today to say nothing of the advancement in Christianity when we ought to look upon all men everywhere, no matter what the color, nationality or creed, as our brother and instead of trying to get what they have by force and bloodshed and try to lift them to a higher standard and to have the mind in us that was in the man of Gallilee who went about this world doing good for said he "what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and loose his own soul?"

Conscience becomes dead under armor plate, diplomacy gives away to trickery and becomes debauched and degraded and the history of the world does not record progress but deterioration.

Reason is thrown to the winds when a mass of steel is at our finger ends. Patience is given up and men will not wait for the slow but sure machine of diplomacy to produce better things than ever war could.

That brings me to a very interesting but true story:

In 1900 two prosperous and high spirited countries of South America became involved in an international quarrel which developed into a challenge for war. This brought about a condition that both countries strained every nerve and fiber of their system to enlarge their armies and build large battle ships and placing large tax upon the people to pay for the getting ready for large blood shed.

The British Ministers residing at Buenos Ayres and Santiago used their good offices to prevent the calamity of war and to secure a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

This effort to prevent hostilities was powerfully supported by all the clergy of the two countries and appeals were made Sunday after Sunday from the pulpits. This aroused the people of both countries to such an extent that they sent petitions to the legislatures and through these, executives were reached.

The result was that a treaty was entered into by the two governments submitting the controversy to the arbitration of the King of England, who in turn gave the case to eminent jurists who went into all the details of the matter and in due time submitting their decision which decision was cheerfully accepted by both sides.

Much gratified with the outcome of the arbitration a popular movement was begun and and urged forward with enthusiasm. The two governments went further and decided to submit all controversies of the future to a board of arbitration and to reduce the standing armies, stop the building of war ships and dispose of those that they already had which was in due time done.

But what was more significant than any of the material changes has been the change in attitude of the Argentines and Chileans toward each other. All the old bitterness and distrust has passed away and the most cordial good feeling and confidence have taken their place.

To commemorate this great advance it was proposed to erect a statute to the Great Prince of Peace so in due time a noted sculptor was engaged and the design was completed and accepted and from the cannon of both countries the statue was cast.

It was more than a year from the day it was cast that it was placed in position. Then the great day arrived, the representatives of Buenos Aires accompanying the statue on gun carriages up the mountain side. Soldiers and sailors holding the ropes and pulling.

Thousands of people had come up the night before and had encamped on the ground to witness the ceremony. The Argentines ranged on the soil of the Chilean's and the Chileans on the Argentine's side as the monument was to stand half on the soil of either country. There was music and the booming of guns whose echoes resounded through the mountains.

The moment of unveiling was one of solemn silence and when unveiled there stood a statue of the Prince of Peace holding the cross in one hand and with the other extended as if offering peace to the world. One could almost hear these words "And if I be lifted up will draw all men unto me." On March 13, will occur the 11th anniversary of the unveiling of this monument and on that day the people of both countries gather and prayers that love and kindness may penetrate to hearts of men everywhere are offered up to the Father of all mankind.

How much better this than to put our trust in heavy armaments, large standing armies and large navies which are a great burden to the people of any country to say the least.

The base of this statue is granite. On this base is a granite sphere on which the outlines of the world are sketched resting on a column 22 feet high. The figure above Christ in bronze is about 25 feet high. The right hand is stretched out in blessing and the cross in the left hand is 5 feet higher than the statue, and on this statue is a tablet bearing this inscription, "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than Argentine and Chile break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ and Redeemer."

And men, is not this the best way—to settle all disputes at the feet of Christ?

BOYS MAY FIND THEMSELVES IN A BIG TROUBLE.

For some time complaints have been turned into the lighting company's office that lights were out in different parts of the city. This has caused the company a good deal of trouble and annoyance, and an investigation was instituted to discover the cause. It was found on Friday night some mischievous boys had unhooked the rope from a pole at the corner of Phillip and 3d sts. thus causing the light to fall and breaking the globe and shade. Luckily the wires remained fastened to the light and no other damage was done. But had the wires became disconnected many other lights in the neighborhood would have been out and at a great loss to the company.

J. J. Jordan, manager of the company, has now offered a reward for the information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person found meddling with the city street lights.

If the guilty persons are caught, they will be severely dealt with.

TROOP B WON OUT.

The city marshall, John Young, knows how to place the proper kibosh on the floor of the basket ball court, was demonstrated yesterday afternoon to the general satisfaction of the members of Troop B and to the discomfiture of Troop I.

Of course the court was just right for the game, but in some way the B's had it—by one measly point, for the score at the windup stood 15-14.

It was a clean game and was won at the last minute by clean throwing at the basket. The Harder brothers and Lewis did some excellent shooting for the B's, and the Foster brothers and Prevost did equally as good work.

Wellwood and Barker were referees with James Robinson as timekeeper.

Fur coats, robes, blankets, mittens, greatly reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

THE GUILTY MAN.



—Leo in Washington Star.

NONDESCRIPTS YET ON TOP

Stearns and Hill Fight Out a Battle; Hill Is High in Total

The Nondescripts defeated the West Siders last night on the Onyx alleys, and still hold their position of first place in the City league.

Hill, of the Nondescripts, bowled high three game total of 587; also high single total of 213. Stearns of the West Siders tied Hill in single with a score of 213.

The score follows:

NONDESCRIPTS.

McCollum	143	204	179	526
O'Brien	166	194	139	499
Gallivan	136	169	178	483
Hill	213	170	204	587
Paige	198	209	161	568
Totals	856	946	861	
Average				2663

WEST SIDE

Brown	125	201	169	495
Dingle	191	179	176	546
Cook	163	159	159	472
Chubb	209	187	177	573
Stearns	145	213	182	540
Totals	833	930	863	
Average				2626

PONY CONTEST NOTES.

The Grand Theater at Rochester sold $700 worth of paid in advance cards the last week of its contest. More than 500 children were registered and every part of the city was represented. If you are going to need a suit of clothes, some coal, some meat, groceries, bread, harness, flour or feed, lumber, plumbing, hardware, dry goods, ice cream, candy, drugs, theater tickets, "The Fulton Evening Times," buy paid in advance cards and you will get 5 for 1 on merchandise and 10 for one on tickets and subscriptions for The Times. This is a tip to friends of contestants.

The great Dunlap pony contest closes January 20 (Wednesday) at 6 p. m. Then the votes will be counted. Contestants are straining every nerve to win and are running very close.

A few thousand votes may decide in favor of any contestant. Prince, the harness and the cart will be given the winner. The Times will have the first account of the outcome. Watch for it.

VAUDEVILLE TONIGHT.

Tonight The Quirk offers another of those splendid 5-act vaudeville performances thath ave become so popular with Fulton audiences. The merits of each act have been heralded ahead of their appearance and patrons can rest assured of a "just right" program. Reference to The Quirk ad. in another column will give you a general idea of its class. Besides, there are two 3-reel feature photo-plays of that standard quality not to be found elsewhere in this city. Seeing them will convince you. Tomorrow Kalem introduces Alice Joyce as Lady Teazle, assisted by Guy Croombs in Sheridan's Masterpiece, "The School for Scandal" in four parts with two comedy reels added.

MONDAY NIGHT'S SERVICES AT FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

Continued Union Revival Meetings of the Two Methodist Churches.

The Rev. H. D. Holmes of the State st. church enthused a large Monday night audience at the First M. E. church. The leaders of this special effort are encouraged by the manifest sincerity of those who listen so attentively to the stirring addresses.

Mr. Holmes' sermon and the chorus singing were strong efforts that could not help but appeal to those in the pews. On Wednesday a delegation from the Oswego Methodist churches are to come by trolley. For tonight, the speaker is Rev. Jas. Staltwood, of the First M. E. church, Oswego. The probable speaker Wednesday evening is Rev. Mr. Holmes.

On Friday evening of this week, a men's and boy's topic will be talked upon. The women are urged to get their men relatives in line for that evening.

Prayer groups are working as in previous religious efforts.

PHOENIX.

Enterprise Fire Co. is to have a supper in the Masonic banquet hall, tomorrow night (Jan. 22). The women of Phoenix Chapter O. E. S. will serve refreshments. The dinner will be for the firemen and their invited guests only.

A June wedding tonight at the Methodist church. This is something a bit novel in the entertainment line.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson James of the Westlake road had as their guest, Mrs. Huron Pierce of Central Square.

* * *

George Abbott os Boston, formerly of this city is seriously ill, having undergone a serious operation.

* * *

Mrs. House and daughter, Blanche have been spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, Seneca st.

* * *

Leon Foster accompanied by his friend Bruce J. Archey, both of Syracuse university were the over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, 716 Seneca st.

* * *

Miss Emma Munro of Syracuse has been the guest of Fulton friends for a few days.

* * *

The young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lewis is seriously ill at the home in S. 3d st.

* * *

Miss Anna Belle Calkings has been visiting out-of-town friends for a few days.

* * *

Miss Mary Wells was the week end guest of her mother at Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mrs. T. W. Whorrell has been the guest of Fulton friends for a short time.

* * *

Earl Baldwin of N. 6th st. has returned to the Syracuse Central City Business College.

* * *

The trustees of Hunter Arms Co., have leased and will occupy the store in the Independent Telephone Co., building S. 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Jessie Lamphere of S. 1st st. was the guest of friends at Hannibal Monday.

* * *

The Kings Daughters of the First Baptist church met with Mrs. N. M. Pratt on Tuesday this afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Jennings of E. Broadway were the guests of friends in Syracuse for the week end.

* * *

The 4th district branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal church will meet Wednesday in Syracuse at the Church of the Savior, the Rev. Reginald Wilcox of Hendersonville, N. C., will speak at 2 p. m. on work in that section. The convention will open with Holy Communion at 10 o'clock. A number from Zion Episcopal church will attend.

* * *

Dr. G. G. Whitaker of S. 4th st. has been confined to the house by illness.

* * *

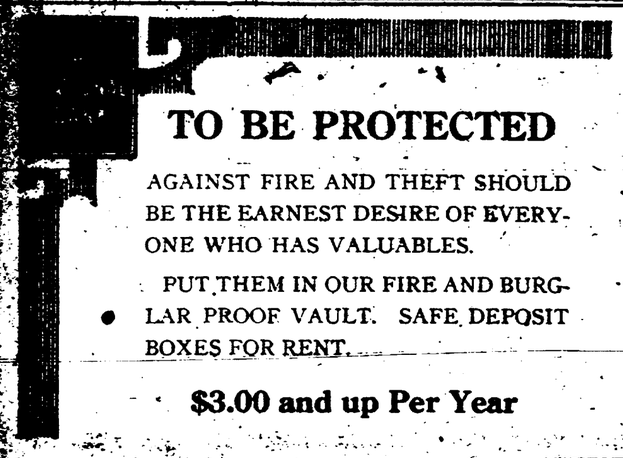
Miss Marjorie Fairgrieve of Syracuse is at home for the state regents' examinations in stenography and shorthand.

* * *

Jay Hollingsworth has a position in Buffalo and left for that city Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Harrison and daughter, Miss Cornelia Harrison of Brooklyn who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Boomer, Rochester st.



TO BE PROTECTED

AGAINST FIRE AND THEFT SHOULD BE THE EARNEST DESIRE OF EVERY-ONE WHO HAS VALUABLES.

PUT THEM IN OUR FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

$3.00 and up Per Year

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

McDONALD'S

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

SUITS, DRESSES COATS and SKIRTS

STARTS TUESDAY

AT 106 ONEIDA ST.

We'll Expect You.

"THE NEW YORK SHOP"

4 WILL FINISH THIS WEEK

Training Class Candidates, An Important Department of Schools, Putting On Finishing Touches

An important department of the city public school system is the teachers' training class which has a room in the Phillips st. school building and is under the charge of Miss Frances W. Ash.

The following are the qualifications for administration to this class: Candidates must be at least 17 years of age and possess good health, good character, freedom from physical deformity, and capacity for training.

Candidates must have as a minimum qualification for entrance one of the following: any teachers' certificate expired or unexpired(issued in this state; credit in Regents' examinations for elementary U. S. history, arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, and writing and a total of 36 academic counts including algebra, physiology, and hygiene or biology, drawing, and some foreign history. A regents' academic diploma, a training class certificate is issued by the state to a member of a training standing of 75 per cent. in each subject. Such certificate shall be valid for three years and renewable for five year periods.

The following are the present members of the Fulton training class:

Pearl L. Allen, R. F. D. No. 5; Margaret E. Barnes, 72 Pratt st.; J. Helen Clark, Central Square; Margaret H. Frawley, R. F. D. No. 1; Nora B. Hines, R. F. D. No. 8; Jennie L. Lindsley, R. F. D. No. 5; Eva W. Rath, R. F. D. 1; Evelyn E. Rowlee, R. F. D. No. 1; Ina C. Stuart, 603 Fay st.; Frieda M. Taft, Bernhards Bay; Nina P. Youmans, Cleveland.

State examinations under the charge of Miss Ash are being held this week as follows:

Monday p. m. American history with civics; methods in history, reading, spelling and writing. Tuesday a. m. Arithmetic. Tuesday p. m. Language, composition and grammar. Wednesday a. m. Psychology; school law. Wednesday p. m. School management. Thursday a. m. Physiology and hygiene, geography. Thursday p. m. Nature study and agriculture. Friday p. m. Drawing, spelling.

The following members of the class expect to earn a teachers' certificate as a result of this week's examinations: Pearl L. Allen, Nora B. Hines, Jennie L. Lindsley, Evelyn E. Rowlee.

The following new members will begin work with the class at the opening of the second term next Monday: Zada M. Whipple, Constantia; Florence Johnson, Fulton; Pearl Wilson, Fulton.

Those interested should confer with Supt. J. R. Fairgrieve from whom application blanks may be secured.

RE-ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Woman's Home Missionary societies of the First M. E. and State st. churches will hold a union service Wednesday afternoon at the First M. E. church.

It was announced in last evening's Times that the meeting would be held at State st. church. The report given was due to a misunderstanding, and the correction is therefore made.

Fulton Keynotes

Arthur Palmer of 106 W. 3d st. suffered an attack of apoplexy on Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Marion Woodbury of Academy st. is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Hadlock in Oswego.

* * *

The many friends of Mrs. Belle Corbin Mitchell will be pleased to learn that after enjoying some time at Ocean Grove and other points she is now spending the winter with her father and brother's family at Bainbridge, Chenango Co. N. Y., Route 2.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Morrill and Mrs. J. K. Steele were in Watertown the last of the week attending the funeral of their uncle, Henry Kimbal.

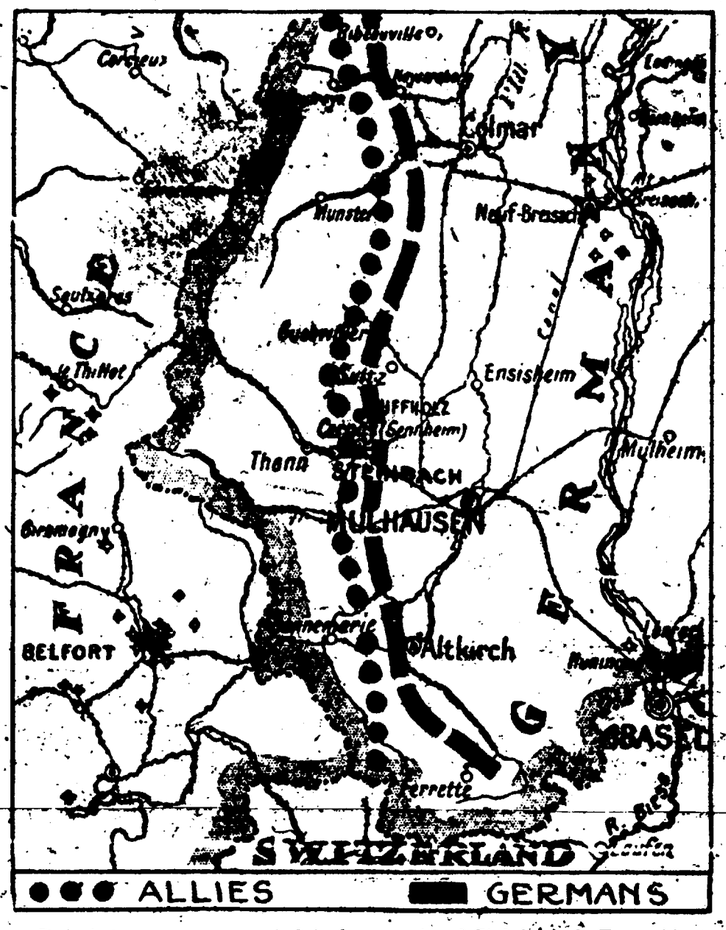
* * *

Mrs. Elmer E. Morrill and Mrs. J. K. Steelle of S. 3d st. left last of the week for Washington, D. C., where they will be the guests of the family of the late Senator Justin J. Morrill.

* * *

Mrs. Giles S. Piper will entertain a few friends informally on Wednesday afternoon, at her home S. 3d st.

Map of Approximate Battle Front In Alsace; French Advance Slowly.



French troops were reported to have captured Steinbach, in Upper Alsace between Thann and Cernay, and to have gained the heights to the east of the town, almost within sight of the Rhine. The German official report tells of the repulse of a French attack between Steinbach and Uffholz, directly north of Cernay. The French are making a serious effort to reach the Rhine.

FOOD AND SHELTER FOR THE SUFFERERS

Rome, Jan. 19.—After a sixteen hour automobile trip through the earthquake zone, King Victor Emanuel returned to Rome early today, bringing in his motor car six orphan children whom he found being cared for by the soldiers at Avezanno. The little refugees were turned over to the officials of the Quirinal hospital. They will be educated at the King's expense. The King found that the relief measures being taken in the earthquake district were highly satisfactory and soon after his return he sent a message of congratulation to Gen. Zuppelli, the Italian minister of war, praising the work of the troops serving as rescue forces.

On his trip the King spent several hours at Avezanno and Pescina. In the ruins of the former town he witnessed the rescue of thirteen persons who had been entombed in the debris for five days and while he was there a relief train equipped from the private funds of ueen Helena arrived.

This train carried food, clothing and medical supplies, in addition to 6,000 tents. The supplies will be distributed by members of the Queen's entourage who were in charge of the train.

The latest reports to Premier Salandra have increased the death list in the earthquake to 33,460. As only seven towns and villages remain to be heard from it is believed the total number will not be more than 35,000.

Conditions are being restored to normal as rapidly as possible. This has been effected by the rebuilding of railroad lines destroyed by the shocks. In this work the troops who had been held ready for war were of immense advantage. The engineering corps has won the personal commendation of German Zupelli for its work.

A report reached here last night that a fire had broken out again in the ruins of Capelle and that a number of persons had been burned to death. It was learned today, however, that the flames were quickly extinguished without any loss of life.

GERMANS CAPTURE TWO IMPORTANT TOWNS

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Via Amsterdam—Kielce and Opoczno, two important towns of Russian Poland, have been captured by the Germans, according to dispatches received by Berlin newspapers from Breslau. Though these messages were passed by the German censor, no official announcement of the taking of these towns had been issued by the war office up to the time this dispatch was sent.

Of Opoczno and Kielce, the possession of the latter is of more importance to the Germans as it controls the railroad running from Ivangorod into southwestern Poland which is necessary for the transportation of Russian troops into that district for the campaign against Cracow.

The Breslau dispatches also state that following the capture of Kielce and Opoczno the Russians retreated to Radom and that the Germans are pressing on toward Skupzysko which is the junction point of the railroads in the government of Kielce.

ADRIANOPLE ABANDONED; FEAR IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Salonika, Jan. 19.—Private advices from Constantinople declare that a reign of terror prevails in the Ottoman capital and reiterates the report that Adrianople has been abandoned. The report that every person studying the news of the Turk's defeat is hanged to Galata bridge.

BILL TO GIVE OFFICIAL WORK

Lieutenant-Governor May Be Given Some of Executives Duties

Albany, Jan. 19.—To lighten the burden of the governor by delegating to the lieutenant governor some of his present duties, is one of the amendments to the state constitution which is being discussed by prominent delegates.

Under the present order of things the duties of the chief executive are so arduous that during the session of the legislature it is almost an impossibility to dispose of the business of a day in a day. Callers, office seekers, attorneys seeking pardons, legislators who seek to confer with the governor upon legislation, heads of state departments anxious to go over vital departmental matters and others who have business of one nature or another, all tend to take from the governor the time which should be devoted by him to affairs of state.

Under the proposed amendment, the lieutenant governor would become more closely identified with the governor and would be required at times to act as his deputy. When the executive is burled in problems which require his concentration, the lieutenant governor would be called upon to act for his chief.

According to the state constitutions as it stands now, the duties of the lieutenant governor are defined as follows:

"In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the duties and powers of said office, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the disability shall cease."

The above clause is the only one which provides for the assuming of the actual cares of office which devolve upon the governor, by the lieutenant governor.

By virtue of his office, the lieutenant governor is the presiding officer of the senate but has but one vote. In case of a tie he may decide any question. He is a member of the canal board, a commissioner of the canal fund and of the land office, a trustee of public buildings and a member of the state board of equalization and assessments. It will thus be seen that the heaviest of his burdens fall upon the lieutenant governor during the session of the legislature. The trustees of public buildings meet more frequently than any of the other bodies of which the lieutenant governor is a member. Because of a larger membership the remainder can secure a quorum without him.

It is very seldom that a lieutenant governor spends any time in Albany after the legislature has concluded its business; the governor however, is at the Capitol every day when he is not absent officially.

Under the proposed amendment to the Constitution, the lieutenant governor would be required to reside in in Albany the entire year. His day would be devoted to a certain routine which would lighten the task of the executive. He could receive visitors and go over their problems with them; weigh and report purely political questions to his chief; make the addresses at social functions and help to dispose of the almost innumerable requests which impede the wheels of state government when the time of the executive is so much in demand that many men of prominence have been compelled to leave the Capitol without seeing the governor because they were unable to await his leisure.

ANNA ELIZA SIMONS.

Anna Eliza Simons, 69, wife of Arba W. Simons of Volney Center, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at their home in that place.

Mrs. Simons was well known. She had been a resident of this section for four than 32 years.

Besides her husband she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Henry Jennings and Mrs. Eugene Rowe of Volney. Three brothers and one sister also survive.

Funeral services will be held from the home Friday at 1 o'clock. Rev. Geo. Ward, pastor at Bristol Hill will officiate.

Burial will be made at Mt. Adnah. Undertaker E. S. Brown is in charge of arrangements.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

Special for today. Warren Kerrigan in the "King and the Man" 4 series of Terrence O'Rourke, in 2 acts. Mary Pickford in "Sunny Spain" and 3 others. Admission 5c.

REVIVAL MEETINGS

AT THE

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Are In Progress This Week

To-Night—Rev. J. Stallword of Oswego, Preacher

Wednesday Evening—A Big Delegation from Oswego!

Fine Singing — A Warm Welcome for You

FRENCH RETAKE OLD POSITION NEAR AMIENS

Paris, Jan. 19.—French troops have recaptured their former position at La Boiselle, the little hamlet 20 miles northeast of Amiens which was captured on Sunday.

Official announcement of the French successes at this point was issued in an official statement issued by the war office this afternoon the statement follows:

"In Belgium there was a severe snow storm and there has been an intermittent cannonade. There is also a snow storm in the region of Arras where heavy artillery silenced the enemy's batteries, as was reported yesterday, a very sharp engagement is devloping at La Boiselle where following a fire we were compelled to evacuate our position on the night of Jan. 17. We retook these on the 18th at daybreak. In the section of Soissons the bombardment of St. Paul during the night of Jan. 18 was followed by infantry attacks. In the valley of the Aisne to the east of Soissons and in the section of Rheims there were artillery combats. To the northwest of Soissons we captured a new field work in Las Petre forest and we now occupy 500 yards of German trenches."

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS SINK TURKISH SHIPS

Petrograd, Jan. 19.—News of a daring exploit by a flotilla of Russian torpedo boats was received here today from Sebastopal. The little vessel dashed into the Turkish harbor of Sinope, on the north coast of Asia Minor, under the guns of the Ottoman forts at night and sank four vessels, the steamer Meorges and three sailing ships.

These vessels had been taken over by the Turkish government to serve as transports in place of those recently sunk by Russian warships on the Black sea.

London, Jan. 19.—Sir Max Aitken has been appointed official eye witness to accompany the Canadian expeditionary force on the continent, it was announced today. Sir Max will write accounts of the operations in which the Canadian troops figure.

London, Jan. 19.—Practically all the Canadian soldiers are now upon the continent or on their way to France. Following the removal of Princess Patricia's light infantry to the battle front the work of transporting the other Canadian units to France was hurried to meet new and violent German attacks.

Ymuiden, Holland, Jan. 19. — The American steamer Pathfinder, bound from Galveston to Bremen, with a cargo of cotton, arrived here today. The master found great difficulty in getting a German pilot to take the vessel on to Bremen because most of the Germans are in the army.

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 19.—The cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the Goeben, is reported to have been struck by a torpedo in the Bosphorous and to have been so badly damaged that she cannot be repaired. There is no official confirmation of this report.

AN APPROACHING WEDDING.

Invitations have been issued announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Lillian Cronch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Crouch to Horace Ottmann.

The wedding will take place at the home of the bride, Jan. 26 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

This evening Miss Lottie Bennet of 413 Rochester st. will entertain for the members of the bridal party.

Miss Addie Walworth a member of the faculty of the Erie st. school is suffering from a sprained ankle.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Ashas and garbage removed. Cellars and alleys cleared on short notice. John Otis, Gen'l Delivery, Fulton, Postoffice. 30c

Small Flat—Wanted by family of three. J. L. Bush, Barge Canal office, Quirk Bldg. 27c

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We have a complete stock of May Manton Patterns at all times. All patterns 10c.

War: Pathos and Humor

Berlin, Jan. 18.—An interesting account of a German soldier's visit in the trenches of the French is given in a letter just received here by relatives of the writer.

"I had been ordered to go to the foremost of our trenches and deliver a message to the officer in charge when I heard one of our soldiers calling to the French only about 100 yards away," says the writer. "My comrade wanted the French to understand he intended to throw a bottle contining the latest Germn war news into the trench of the enemy. He waved a white handkerchief fastened to a bayonet, but it seemed the French were afraid of a ruse and none showed his head.

"Getting impatient I climbed out of the trench and shouted s loud as I could "Don't shoot!" When I proceeded climbing through the wire entanglements I heard the command, "Halt!" coming from the French side. At the same time bullets were coming from our left fland. I shouted I did not consider this fair play. Then I heard the voice of a French officer telling me to wait a minute, assuring me at the same time no more shots would be fired.

"Shortly the face of a French soldier appeared above the enemy's trench. He climbed out and seemed to be somewhat anxious, but I walked up to him and handed him the bottle.

"What's the news? he asked me in good German. We spoke a few words in French, but he seemed to glad to get back. So I handed him five cigars for which he thanked me profusely. With a mutual "Au revoir!" each of returned to his side.

"When I told my officers of my experience they said they had planned to attack, but in order to avoid any suspicion that our move had been only a ruse they promised to postpone any aggressive tactics. At the same time I heard one of our men shout: "The French are signalling they evidently want to speak to one of us.

"I went out again, climbed through the entanglements and waited. I heard a French officer tell me I should not be afraid. He gave his word of honor that I should not be harmed if I entered their trench. So I went ahead. The French officer thanked me for giving him the news and said he wished to return the favor by handing me the latest copy of the Paris Matin.

A great many soldiers came up, looking at me in great astonishment. They were surprised to see me without an overcoat. I explained to them I was wearing heavy woolen underwear. One of them said he wished he had some.

"Why don't write to your wife to send you some?" I replied. He said he had no wife. "Well, write to your latest sweetheart," I advised him, with a laugh.

"The French lieutenant complained they were shot at whenever they showed their heads and I told him we were treated the same way. He then told me the German prisoners and wounded were treated the same as their own soldiers and I assured him the French prisoners in Germany were as well off as my compatriots in France.

"At this moment the French commander appeared, I was prepared to make a little speech and said it had not been our intent to wage war against the French. Our real enemy was the English. The officer did not like this kind of talk because too many soldiers were listening. So he asked me whether the Germans really believed they could win this war ultimately.

"Frankly, this question perplexed me somewhat. Here we were in the heart of France, only 100 kilometres from Paris and such a question. But I did not want to wound the pride of our adversaries and so I diplomatically suggested it would be impossible to foretell the result of the war, although the present outlook seemed favorable to the Germans.

"The French seemed to like my cigars and the officer asked me whether I could sell them any. I told him we were rather liberally supplied with cigars by our friends at home, but I could not sell him any. I promised to bring him some free of charge. The commander said my visiting their trenches were against the rule of the French army, but then he spied my iron cross.

"Ah, you are a brave soldier, you deserved this decoration" he said my visiting their trenches was against the rule of the French whether he had any further message to deliver. He had none. Then I returned. Upright and straight I walked back to my side where our soldiers received me with hearty cheers."

BELGIANS CANNOT COME.

Lincoln, Neb. Jan. 19.—Belgians cannot now co-oprate with organizations of Nebraskans or with citizens of other states to organize a movement to place on farms in this country desirable immigrants from that land.

A letter from Minister Hevenith of Belgium to Secretary Witten of the Lincoln Commercial club conveys this information.

The letter came in reply to one sent by Secretary Witten to Secretary of State Bryan, which Mr. Bryan turned over to the Belgian minister. In his communication, Mr. Witten emphasized the desirability of making an organized effort to choose the best of the Belgian farmer class who are expected to leave Europe as soon as they can, and place them on farms in the middle west.

The Belgian minister expressed his gratification at the interest taken in his people by the people of Nebraska, but he says that under the present conditions it would be impossible to take up any such plan just now but that he would be glad to co-operate in such a movement later.

NEW YORKERS DISCUSS STATE TAX PROBLEM.

Albany, Jan. 19.—Immediate, drastic and radical revision of the state tax laws was the keynote of the fifth New York state conference on taxation which opened today. Men representing all branches of state and city government are here to aid the conference in framing suggestions which will undoubtedly be presented to the legislature before adjournment.

Those attending the meeting feel encouraged in their work by the reference to the state's tax laws made by Governor Whitman in his initial message to the legislature. All agree with the governor that the tax laws as they now stand are nothing but a patchwork, sadly in need of simplification.

WOULD ABOLISH PORTERS.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Insistent demand will be brought to bear on hotel keepers and station masters throughout the United States to abolish railway station porters, if the plans announced today of C. A. Wooley, of Chicago, are successful. Porters demand exorbitant tips and enforce their demands by roughly handling the baggage. As an institution they are a "survival of obsolete conditions," says Wooley. "Why should men and women who must travel be assailed wherever they stop by a crew of men yelling like maniacs and trying to snatch their baggage away?"

The movement has the backing of the United States Commercial Travelers.

Gasoline Engine supplies, VanWagenen.—Adv.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
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THE SOUTHERN RESORT STYLES

Advance Notes About Thin Dresses, Wraps, Fixings and Sporting Toggery

New York, Jan. 18.—The fashionable shops on and near 5th ave., have been doing a rushing business in summer clothes for wear at Palm Beach and other smart southern resorts, where people who habitually flit to warmer climates are installed in increasing numbers, since conditions abroad make European resorts impossible.



6318
6285
McCall Designs

From selections made by these smart flitters, it is now easy to predict the trend of fashion, so that costly mistakes in early planning can be avoided. Sport skirts of corduroy remain favorites for golf wear, skating and tobogganing, with certain tan and putty shades first favorites for use at the north, and white and lighter tints where tropical temperatures prevail. The smartest cuts in these heavy cords are gored at the side seams to fit snugly over the hip, and have quite a bit of fullness under the strapped belt at the back. The belt ends in yoke pieces at either side of the front closing. The buttons used down the front and on the yoke are covered with the cord.

Beach Cloth and Ratine.

Beach cloth makes a lighter skirt that has been enthusiastically received. This is cut in full circular style close at the top and very full at the hem, and is smartened by patch pockets at either side of the front, and by a high short turn over belt at the back caught by smoked pearl buttons after the manner familiar in the childrens' Dickens suits. Ratine skirts in plaids and blocks are very similar in cut and finish, and blouses of wash silks, crepes and organdies to



6317
McCall Design

wear with these are constructed on decidedly tailorish of revers and collar.

A very new blouse developed in linen and voils can be worn either fastened at the top with the high turn over collar held by a velvet band, or open in high pointed neck the revers having touches of embroidery.

A much fuller sport coat nearly circular in cut, has succeeded the Balmacaan that was killed by too great popularity. The sleeves of the new coat set in to a slightly dropped shoulder and it is guiltless of any ornament in the way of belt or even patch pockets.

For the warm stylish coat needed for traveling and automobile wear there are no end of desirable models to be found. The best styles and values can be had at January figures, even in the most exclusive places. At C. C. Shayne & Co.'s I saw a number of beautiful coats in the "Auto Section" and in nearly every case there were fur robes to match the coats, such matching being rather fadish this year.

Fashionable Outlines.

Slouchy, "natural" outlines—so called—are taboo with present modes, the loosest high waisted model depending quite as much upon the neatness of the underlying figure as the most primly fitted Godey's Lady's styles, which are revived in such picturesque variety. This is fortunate as most people will wear garments of both sorts, over practically the same foundation.

In one of the most exclusive shops on 5th ave., I saw a little gown that had several novel and attractive points of interest to the woman who likes to get her wardrobe ready in advance. Built of fine white cotton crepe, this was embroidered in a graceful braiding pattern with a mixture of small jet and porcelain beads. The waist evidently suggested by an Early Victorian nchu, ended in two points in front and one in the back which fell over the skirt about six inches below the belt line. A girdle of black velvet ribbon, run through buttonholed slits held these points in position and the bead embroideries made them very decorative.

Lucy Carter.

BURGLARY AT PHOENIX.

Phoenix, Jan. 19.—The police investigation of the case of house-breaking committed Sunday evening at the home of Judson Loomis, corner Vofney and Curver sts. during the absence of the family revealed the fact that the house was entered through a window.

The principal loss was that of a fine gold watch, highly prized by its owner.

PERKINS MAY BE TRIED.

Columbus, S. C., Jan. 19.—The federal district court's January term opened here today with the case on the docket of George B. Perkins, of Boston, charged with murder on the high seas. He shot and killed F. W. R. Hinman, manager of the Jacksonville, Fla. "Times Union" and wounded two others last November off Charleston, S. C., on the steamer Mohawk.

A jury in Perkin's case will probably be called Jan. 22. Postponement of the trial is possible, however, because of Perkin's poor physical condition. He has been in Roper Hospital in Charleston since his arrest on the Mohawk.

Since his brother-in-law, Herbert H. Holton of Boston, left Charleston some weeks ago, few persons have seen Perkins, whose frenzy is said to have caused by an overdose of headache powders. Perkins attempted to cut his throat with a razor November 16 and has been under strict surveillance, although he is said not to be despondent. He is extremely reticent, however.

Captain Ingram of the Mohawk and B. R. Wright, a passenger both of whom were shot by Perkins, are likely to be witnesses. They and Hinman, who was also president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers association, were talking in the lower deck saloon on the Mohawk when Perkins opened fire upon them without warning.

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CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

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HE'S HERE

Isn't He Fine?

His Name Is—

He came all the way from Pony Fairyland. The largest pony farm in the world at Greenfield, Ohio. We think he will like Fulton very well—if the right boy or girl gets him. If two were to tie for first place, $300.00 in Gold would be divided equally between them instead of pony. Well, only a few days more and the votes will be counted, and some boy or girl will get him to keep for his very own.

Here's our final offer—you want people of Fulton to read the Fulton Times, you all want a good daily here. We want your support. Now is your chance to help some boy or girl in whom you have an interest to win the pony.

Monthly Subscription	25c	250 votes
2 Months' Subscription	50c	500 votes
3 Months' Subscription	75c	750 votes
4 Months' Subscription	$1.00	1000 votes
6 Months' Subscription	1.50	2000 votes
12 Months' Subscription,	3.00	5000 votes

Advertising bills past, present and prospective, the same.

Help your little friend, help your town support a live paper, and help yourself to keep up with The Fulton Times.

The pony is spotted, he is gentle, sound, three years old and his name is—

The whole outfit, Pony, Cart and Harness goes together fine. Take a look at him and get in line on THE TIMES and help your little friends to win.

THE FULTON TIMES

Bowser's Trousers

The Creases Run Off on a Tangent.

By M. QUAD.

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No fireside could have been more peaceful and happy than that of the Bowsers at 7 o'clock the other evening. Mrs. Bowser had a book in her hands, Mr. Bowser the evening paper and the family cat laid on the hearth rug and purred and chuckled and decided that she had a soft snap for the winter. Without, cold winds blew and snowflakes fell; within were warmth and cheer and contentment. By and by Mr. Bowser felt the influence, and he looked up from his paper and said:

"Well, now, this is home! What reasonable man could ask for more than this?"

"Yes; it is cozy," answered Mrs. Bowser.

"How a man can leave a fireside like this to hang out at a club is more than I can make out. If all men had homes like this there would be nothing but happiness in married life. Why can't all wives be like you?"

Mrs. Bowser took the alarm at once. Every wife knows that her husband is dangerous when too good. She started



"I WILL LOOK LIKE A BOW LEGGED MAN."

to say something about a neighbor's child being sick, but he interrupted her with:

"Yes; I suppose so, but it is probably owing to the mother's carelessness. I was thinking today that I was not half thankful enough for the blessings that surround me. Do you know that if I hadn't married just the right sort of wife I might have turned out a bad, bad man?"

"I am glad and satisfied that you are happy," she replied, "but don't you think it dreadful the way some of the coal cart men use their poor horses? One was going past here today when"—

"I know nothing about coal cart horses," he chipped in, "but I do know that I have the nicest little wife in all the world. Where would I be tonight but for you and this scene of comfort and happiness? Put away your book and let's talk. I presume you think there are times when I don't fully appreciate you, but even when I get mad and storm around I never lose sight of your many good qualities. And, too, you know I am always sorry for giving way to my temper. It is very good of you to overlook my feelings."

Mrs. Bowser was in for it, and there was no escape. She couldn't faint away, and she could think of no excuse to get out of the house. She therefore smiled and replied:

"We get along as well as most folks. What is the news from Europe?"

"Yes, you are always willing to overlook my faults," he continued as he reached out his foot and toyed with the cat, "and I want you to know that I appreciate it to the fullest extent. Didn't you say something about a new dress the other day?"

"If I did I can wait for another month or two."

"There is no need of waiting a day. In the morning I will give you $50 for a new dress. As you may need other things I think I'll make it $75. Never be afraid to ask me for money. I've been thinking we ought to go out more. What is to prevent us from going to the theater twice a week this winter?"

"I should like to go at least once a week."

"It shall be twice or three times, and we'll get up card parties for the other evenings. Would you like to keep a second girl?"

"Oh, no. You see, there is so little to do, and the cook has lots of time to help upstairs."

"If you want one, just say so. I don't want you to think you are tied to the house. And how about new carpets and furniture?"

"We don't need any."

"Thanks to you, and I appreciate it. By George, but when I remember how many rows I have raised over nothing at all I wonder that you haven't been driven to get a divorce. I expect there are plenty of women who would have turned on me with the poker. Can you ever forgive me?"

Mrs. Bowser was determined to change the subject and avert the calamity, and a bright thought came to her.

"You took a pair of trousers to the tailor the other evening to be pressed," she said as she rose up.

"Yes; and has he sent them home?"

"They came up this afternoon and are in that bundle over there. I wonder if there are any buttons missing."

The package was untied, and Mr. Bowser held them up to view. He had taken them to the tailor to have the creases renewed, and the tailor seemed to have made an excellent job of it. Mr. Bowser was about to lay them aside with a nod of satisfaction when he gave a sudden start of surprise, and the smile his face had worn during the last half hour was replaced by a look of sternness.

"What is it?" she asked.

He took one leg of the trousers and stretched it out at arm's length and squinted along the crease like a man looking along the edge of a board.

"You took this package in?" he asked as he finished squinting along the leg.

"Yes."

"And you knew they were my trousers?"

"Of course. What is wrong with them?"

"What is wrong with them?" he repeated as his neck began to grow red. "If you were the sort of a wife you ought to be you'd know what was wrong with them. You'd have known it hours ago and brought that tailor to book instead of assisting him in his chicanery."

"But what is it?"

"Can't your own eyes tell you? Look along these creases. Do you follow a straight line or do they wabble and crook?"

"They seem to be straight," replied Mrs. Bowser after squinting.

"But they are not, and I believe you have known it for hours. See there! These creases are at least three inches out of true at the bottom. And what will be the effect when I put the trousers on? I will look like a bow legged man, of course, and, of course, that was the plot. By thunder, woman, but things have come to a pretty pass!"

"Mr. Bowser, how silly you are!"

"Ah, yes; oh, yes! Because I don't want to look like a man straddle of a barrel I am silly. How much did you have to pay the tailor to carry out this conspiracy with you? And when you had made me the laughing stock of the neighborhood what other scheme did you have to work? It would have been sweet music to your ears to hear the boys shouting, 'Old bow legged Bowser!' after me on the street."

"I wish you'd be reasonable," said Mrs. Bowser as she tossed the trousers on the lounge. "One minute you praise me and everything is all right, and the next"—

"Never!" he interrupted as he kicked at the cat. "I have never praised you and don't mean to. There will be no theater and no card parties. A wife who'll conspire against her husband ought to be sent to state prison. I take my trousers to a tailor to be creased. You sneak down after me and bribe him to squeeze the creases so that I will be an object of ridicule. Why don't you poison my coffee? Why don't you murder me in my sleep?"

She passed him and went upstairs, and the cat held its breath and realized that a crisis was at hand. Mr. Bowser glared about him for a moment as he made ready to break loose, and then, with a yell, he seized the offending trousers, and with a mighty wrench he tore the back seam up and held a leg in either hand. There was nothing alive in the room except the cat. He jumped for her with a leg swinging above his head, and Mrs. Bowser heard a meow, a crash and a fall. He had struck a chair and fallen over it and plowed along the carpet with his nose, while the cat had escaped. An appalling silence followed, and she heard a voice hoarsely whispering:

"I don't wonder that husbands are driven to drink. I only wonder that they don't become murderers as well as drunkards."

The Artist's Quandary.

Proudley—If Dobleigh has finished his painting why doesn't he send it to the exhibition and let people see it?

Emmerly—Because he's in a quandary about giving it a name. Some of his friends want him to enter it as "The Falls of Niagara," and others advise him to turn the canvas upside down and call it "A Yellowstone Park Geyser."—Puck.

Better Idea.

"Why are you late for school, Harold?

"We had the most delicious pancakes for breakfast, and it takes a long time to make them. Mother sent you a note."

"Hmm," sniffed the teacher. "Why didn't she send me a few of the pancakes?"—Kansas City Journal.

A Careful Housewife.

"Did you peel the onion under water to avoid having your eyes smart?"

"Yes, and I have an idea."

"What is it?"

"Why not boil the water and serve it as onion soup?"—Kansas City Journal.

The Only Way He Could.

Howler—I made quite an impression with my voice last night.

Hinkley—What did you do? Sing into a phonograph somewhere?—Rocky Mountain News.

An Accomplished Grocer.

"Your eggs are bad, oh, grocer man!"
The staid housekeeper raved.
Said he, "I've watched these eggs and can
Swear that they're well behaved."
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"If they are bad," the grocer said,
"I think 'twas understood
That if you brought the bad ones back
To me I'd make them good."
—Houston Post.

Covell's Little Joke

It Didn't Turn Out the Way He Expected.

By WILLIAM NORRIS, JR.

Balmoral was a mining town, and all Balmoral, with the exception of Dan Betterley and his sister, thought Colonel Covell's joke a good one. The Betterleys were excepted because the joke was on Dan.

The joke had sprung from a careless remark made by Rob Henders when Julie Betterley had refused to marry Howard Wetton on the ground that she did not want to leave Ben alone to keep house in bachelor discomfort.

"Some one would do Wetton a personal favor by marrying off Ben," suggested Henders, and the rest of the crowd shouted with delight at the idea of the silent Benjamin marrying.

"But he wouldn't know how to ask a girl," suggested Colonel Covell. "Some one would have to pop the question for him. By John Rogers," he added, "I think I'll do it for him! I've a maiden aunt back east who's been crazy to get married for more years than I've lived. Her name's Adora Dedrick, and she must be about sixty now.

"She's got a little money, and she may think that he's marrying her for that, but she'll take him. We'll carry along the game until we've proposed for him, and then we'll let Ben get the answer or else we'll bring the old lady on and let him fight it out with her."

"That would be great," declared Henders approvingly. "Let her walk right up to him and put her arms around his neck and say 'Darling!' I'll bet that will scare him into talking."

"I'll be one to help pay the old lady's traveling expenses on this here excursion," broke in Denver Bill. "What will it cost?"

"Say $400," suggested Covell as he took off his hat and threw in $20. In a few minutes more than the needed sum had been realized, and, calling for pens and paper, Covell wrote the first letter, while the rest of the crowd looked on.

Betterley was not disliked in Balmoral, but his taciturn ways and his refusal to make one of the crowd that nightly thronged the hotel bar marked him a man apart from the rest. Hence the crowd was willing to pay for the pleasure of seeing his amazement when his undesirable bride elect should appear.

Unmindful of all postal regulations, the postmaster agreed to let Covell have the letters addressed to Dan Betterley should any come from the little New England town where Miss Adora Dedrick lived. Presently it came, a heavy letter in which Miss Dedrick expressed a willingness to correspond with a man so well recommended by Cousin Covell.

"I guess she's forgotten you, colonel," suggested Henders when this line was reached, but Covell merely grinned appreciatively and continued to read.

There was little to laugh at in the letter. Indeed, more than one in the crowd wished there was some one back east who would write letters like that to him, but Covell's vivid description of Miss Dedrick's overripe charms and the thought of what Dan would say when she arrived kept the joke alive during the correspondence that followed. Finally when Miss Dedrick wrote that she was sending her picture and the accompanying photograph proved to be that of a comely girl scarcely out of her teens Covell rolled on the floor in his delight.

"Cousin Adora was that old before they knew how to take pictures," he insisted. "She must have begged this of a photographer. I think that it's time to spring the joke now. We'll send her the money to come on with and ask her to start at once. Dan will see this picture, and when Cousin Adora comes I reckon he'll be some surprised."

Covell laboriously indited a lengthy letter, in which he declared Dan's inability to wait longer for his bride and begging her to come west at once.

A few days later a telegram telephoned from the railroad town to camp announced her start, and when they had learned the sense of the message the plotters allowed it to be delivered, while at the same time Miss Adora's last letter and her picture, inclosed in the original letter, were placed back in the postoffice and delivered to Dan that evening.

Dan received them, but said not a word the next day, and the crowd was disappointed.

"Wait until he sees what he draws," reminded Covell. "He'll go some shy of sleep when Cousin Adora gets after him with all those letters. She'll never believe that he didn't write them."

The thought cheered the disappointed ones, and even when Dan went quietly to his claim on the morrow and did not even ask the postmaster about the letter they chuckled as they thought of the awakening that was in store for him.

Every man in the camp was on hand when the stage came over from Buxton three days later.

Far down the trail the driver waved his hat three times as a signal that the bride had arrived, and they were all lined up about the front of the hotel where they could watch Ben and his sister without being so near that he might suspect something.

There was a tense moment when the veiled figure descended from the interior of the stage, but a murmur of disappointment followed when it was seen that a heavy automobile veil was impenetrable.

Dan came forward, and the arrival turned to him. He led her up to his sister, and the three climbed into the Betterley buckboard and were off to Dan's shack before the camp fairly realized that it was being robbed of its fun.

"It's going to be curious when she takes off that there veil," said Henders, with a sigh, "but it's darned mean that we can't declare in on the deal. I sort of feel that I've been cheated."

"Same here," chimed another voice, and, though Covell urged that there still would be plenty of fun, he was decidedly unpopular for the moment.

In an effort to change the humor of the crowd he invited them over to the Brindle Pup, and they were still having drinks at his expense when Dan Betterley strode in and drew Covell to one side.

"Look here," he said quietly, but with a ring of determination in his voice, "Dora has been asking for 'Cousin Covell,' and I suppose that means you. If it does you are at the bottom of this trick. I want to know what it all means."

"It was a sort of joke," explained Covell, who did not appear to be greatly enjoying the "joke." "Some of the boys thought that you ought to be married, so's Julie could marry Howard Wetton, and I remembered that I had a Cousin Adora back east who's been wanting to be married for the last fifty years, so I thought I'd make the whole lot of you happy and"—

"And you did the writing," concluded Dan. "From what Dora says I gather that there were a number of letters I never saw. I want them."

From the saloon safe Covell extracted the package of letters and silently turned them over to Betterley.

"I suppose you know what the punishment is for illegal use of the mails?" he asked, rubbing his voice. "The first hint from any one that reaches my wife's ears to the effect that she was the victim of a rotten practical joke will bring a postal inspector here who will see that you get what's coming to you!"

"Your wife!" gasped Covell. "You don't mean to say that you're going to marry that mummy!"

"Doesn't the fact that you are still alive argue that?" asked Betterley. "The joke appears to do on you, Covell. I fell in love with her photograph just as Dora did with mine, and I was well content to make the match you so amiably planned."

"She looks like that photograph!" asked Covell gaspingly.

"It doesn't half do her justice," declared Betterley fondly. "The Adora Dedrick that you have been corresponding with became Mrs. Henry Sprague some ten years ago. This Adora is her niece, her brother's child, named after her. She was the only Miss Adora Dedrick, and she received the letters. She wants to see her cousin, and if you dare hint anything when you come up I'll"—

"You won't have to," said Covell humbly. "I've acted like a bound puppy, Dan. You needn't be afraid. I'm only too glad the joke's been switched."

"Same here," said Betterley, more contentedly. "You fellows come up tonight. There's going to be a double wedding, for now Julia can marry Wetton. You're a pretty good joker, colonel!"

"I ain't no joker," declared Covell, with more emphasis than grammar. "I'm one of them pretty pink Cupids that they have on valentines—and I'm rather good at the job too."

The Lance in Warfare.

The German authorities obviously believe in the lance. The uhlan regiments are carrying it, and their battle equipment is certainly formidable, for in addition to the lance they have a carbine and a saber, which is slung on the saddle. The trend of military opinion is to regard cavalry merely as mounted infantry.

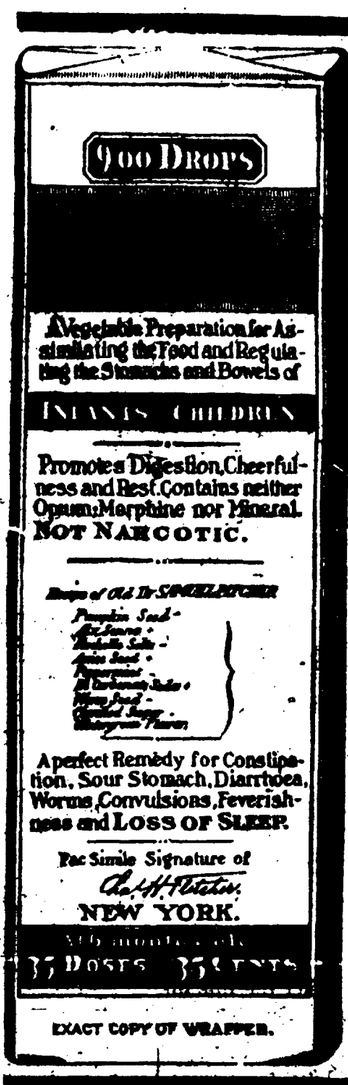
Ironing Edges of Collars.

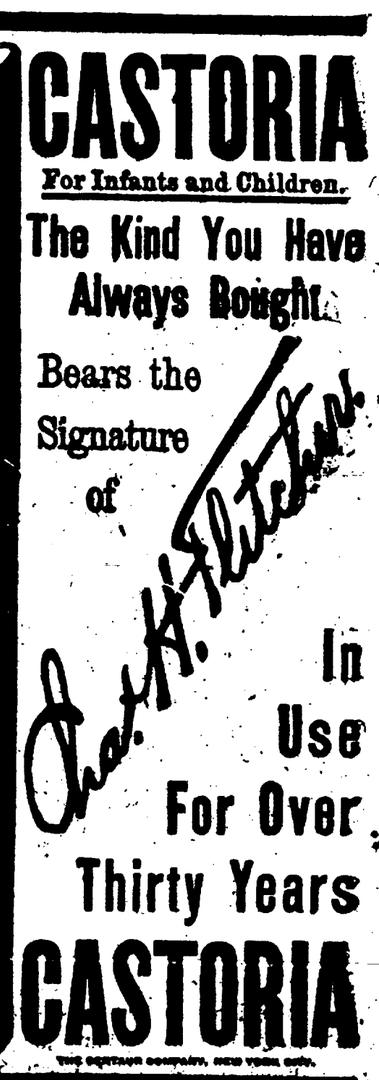
A man in Paris has invented an iron for the edges of collars. It makes them perfectly smooth, thus preventing them from scratching or chafing the skin. It consists of a small rod with a groove near one end, through which the edge of the collar is passed.—New York World.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Massage For Bruises.

Massage is useful in treating bruises, particularly the severe contusions due to external violence. The rubbing should be done with a stroking movement, using the fingers or the palm, and always directed from the center of the contusion. In this way great relief will often be obtained in a few minutes. The massaging should be done twice a day and should not be continued for more than fifteen minutes at a sitting. In massaging sprains the rubbing should be directed toward the joint, not away from it. In such conditions the time of the application may be lengthened to half an hour, and a greater amount of pressure exerted than in cases of simple contusion. The parts directly over the joint, however, should be handled gently, as otherwise more harm than good may be done.





NEBRASKA WILL NOT FURNISH WAR HORSES.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 19. — "No horses for the European war" is the slogan of the farmers of at least one county in Nebraska. The farmers of Jefferson county are refusing to sell any animals to contractors who are acting for the warring nations.

"Let the war-crazed Europeans fight their own battles," said one of them, and apparently he voiced the sentiment held by many.

"None of us need money so badly that we must let the Europeans have our dumb brutes to be used for targets for artillerymen and riflemen.

The attitude of the farmers was brought out strongly recently when Bud White, a Topeka, Kansas, horse-buyer, advertised extensively for horses and mares for cavalry and artillery purposes abroad.

The buyer announced that he would buy and not invoice. He did not do either as he had no chance. No horses showed up for the sale and he was compelled to depart without making a single purchase.

Vegetable Cutters, VanWagenen.
—Adv.

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D. 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OSWEGO COUNTY.

Bridget Gibbons against Joseph Newton, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1914, and filed and entered in office of the County Clerk of the County of Oswego on the 21st day of November, 1914, I the undersigned referee in such judgment named and appointed, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, No. 75 South, 1st st., in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, by said judgment directed to be sold, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and described as Lot No. Five of the "Bellejean Park" Tract, according to a map thereof made by Higgins, Harter & Phillips, on file in Oswego County, Clerk's Office, being the same premises deeded to William H. Newton by James H. Smith, April 5, 1904.

Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, described as follows: Lot No. thirteen (13) of Block No. five hundred thirty-eight (538) being twenty-eight (28) feet front on Kimball street by one hundred (100) feet on White avenue, as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

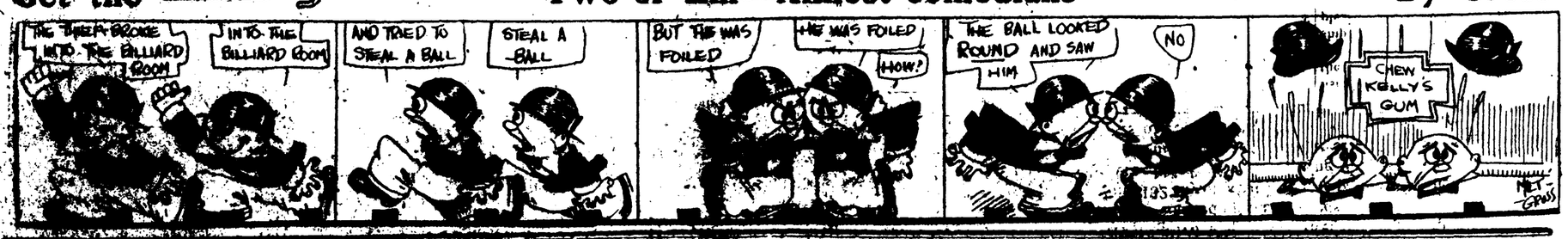
Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, being Lots eleven and twelve (11 & 12) of Block number five hundred and thirty-eight (538) in Kimball Garden, each lot being thirty-three (33) feet front by one hundred (100) feet deep as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.

O. M. REILLY,
Referee.

Wilson & Rice,
Plaintiff's attorneys,
Office & P. O. address,
75 South First St.,
Fulton, N. Y. (13)

Get the — Two of 'Em—Almost Comedians — By Gross



NOW, WHY BE SICK? SPORTS THE CURE ALL

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 19.—What's the use of being sickly in these days when every form of sport offers a cure-all?

After listening to what the different medical gents have to say about it, and to the murmuring of the different enthusiasts, it seems to us that if a geezer frivols away his time at athletic stunts all the year around he'll live long enough to snatch away the record from Methuselah, who had a batting average around 800 in the Age League.

"Bowling" says one doc, "is the best form of exercise that one can get. It brings all the muscles into play, it throws off any languid feelings, it brings the blood to circulating in just the right way, and it is the best kind of a tonic and the best kind of a cure for many of the minor ailments that afflict the human."

(The Doc wouldn't be quoted. Can it be that he's purchased an interest in some bowling alleys?)

Probably you don't care much about bowling. Then try swimming. That's just grand for putting you into tip-top shape. Some of the best known lady swimmers say so. And we guess they ought to know. Most of them avow that before they began paddling hither and thither in the aqua, they were sickly and scrawny. And now—well read their advertisement.

Boxing is another great sport to take up. Not only does it start the blood to circulating freely but it teaches you how to decorate the optic of an enemy with skill and promptness. Further than that—if you show that you are sort of handy with your mitts, who knows that someday a boxing promoter will come along and enter you as a "white hope."

Johnny Rockefeller, amateur golfer and dabbler in oil, recommends golf as a cure-all.

"Play golf and save your pennies. Then you will live long and prosper," says Johnny

Johnny holds himself up as a successful result of the practice of his preaching.

Furthermore, golf makes for rapid mastery of the profane language. People who do not play golf spend years and years accumulating a ready vocabulary. One or two rounds of golf and you can swear as well as a mule driver.

Those who don't care for the above mentioned sports might take up baseball. That's a game where a fellow can get as sunburned in one afternoon's play in a back lot as he can during two weeks at a summer resort. Therefore, play baseball and save your vacation money for a rainy day when you can lose it playing poker.

Baseball has other benefits. Play a few games and you will be perfectly competent to wander out to a big league park and tell the players there are a few things about how the game should be played. By playing a little baseball yourself you become qualified to call the umpire all the names you want.

Tennis is another grand little game. Not only does it give you exercise, but it provides an excuse for you to wear sneaker shoes and flannel clothes.

Football is a form of exercise that is considered very beneficial by the doctors. It is a fine game not only for these who are ailing and achey but also for those who have enemies. Football provides more opportunities to even up old scores than any other game outside of hockey. In football about 40 plays—mebbe more—take place during each period. There are four periods. That means that you have at least 160 chances to soak your foe when the referee isn't looking. If the referee is looking soak him too and then excuse yourself by saying that the excitement of the game temporarily unbalanced you.

Hockey—there's a lu-lu of a game for curing you. If you've got a grouch simply use your club and work it out by hammering one of the other ginks on the knob. In case you feel sick, manage to irritate one of the other players. You will be cured of that ailment just as soon as he can swing his club into your dome. At the moment of contact all your aches and pains will be cured—until the doctors bring you out of your state of coma.

So why be sickly? Arouse yourself. Mingle in athletic contests, and give old Methuselah a battle for the long-life honors.

HOT LINERS

By FRANK G. MENKE.

Simon Legree was a gent, you see
With manners a trifle gruff;
He took no lip, but reached for his whip
In a way decidedly rough.
But even today, baseballists say,
This pitiless man of shame
Could easily find more men of his kind
In America's National game.

Harry Sparrow, new business manager of the Yankees, will do a lot of chirping if the Yanks should get away from the pole any better than last place.

Round 1—They shake hands and square off. Just at this moment a Mexican house fly jumps onto Johnson and begins tickling the nose. Exasperated, Johnson swings his right hand upward, hoping to land a knockout on the fly. Willard, thinking Johnson intended to swing for his dome, ducks. He ducks so fast and furiously that he loses his balance and shoots through the ropes landing on the knobs of three sport writers and two telegraphers. Willard is lifted into the ring as the ambulance carry away the wounded and dying. Gong.

(Don't fail to see reel 2 which will be shown tomorrow.)

Ladies and gentlemen! Today we present the first reel of the sensational pugilistic comedy. A thriller in eight reels.

Ty Cobb and many others of the baseball stars are spending the winter months playing golf down south. Where but a few short months ago,
He whaled the horse hide pill

Amid the plaudits of the fans,
He swats where all is still.

Alone, with caddy at his side,
(On whom the clubs are piled)
He swings with all the old time pep
That set the bleachers wild.

The shouts that used to greet his drives,
From throats of grandstand ginks
Are mighty far away from him,
While he is on the links.

While he is on the links down south
Away from baseball strife,
He mutters as he beats the ball,
"This here is sure the life."

Ruffin Pleasant is the attorney general for Louisiana.

The "inside" of baseball is to get an airing Wednesday. Burn a rag.

TRAINING FOR RACES HAS IMPROVED HEALTH OF MIKE DEVANNEY.



Photo by American Press Association.

Mike Devanney, a young runner who looks like a possible champion at distances of from two to five miles, was a frail youth when he began training a few years ago. He showed flights of speed, but could not go any great distance. By careful training and sticking to the game he increased his strength and weight until now he can go five miles easily, and two miles is no task at all. Devanney is often seen in meets in and around New York and has been pitted against the best milers in the game.

ARTHUR J. THOMPSON'S CASE IN HANDS OF JURY.

Arthur J. Thompson of this city who brought action against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. for ejectment was heard in his case before Justice Crouch in Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. The court denied a motion for nonsuit and was placed in the hands of the jury this morning.

The plaintiff sues to recover damages to his property in Fulton which, it is claimed, is due to an embankment built by the railroad company along its tracks. Water flows down the embankment, he claims, and floods his property.

Sleighs reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

MORTON & SHATTUCK STOCK GOES TO BUFFALO FIRM.

The removal of the Morton & Sattuck shoe stock took place today. The entire stock was purchased by the Saltler Shoe Co. of Buffalo, and today the firm's agents were busily engaged in packing up the goods ready for shipment to Buffalo.

Next Monday work will be commenced in remodelling and repairing the entire store for the reception of the Stranahan & Love shoe stock.

Fred Barlow, of this city is working on plans for a new front and other improvements to the 1st st store. It is expected that these plans will be ready before the end of this week, so that contractors may begin work next Monday.

The building when completed will be one of the most modern, up-to-date shoe stores in Oswego county. The store now occupied by Stranahan & Love has proven altogether too small for the firm's trade.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS HELD SHORT SESSION.

The poplar trees were up again for discussion at last night's meeting of the Board of Public Works. The Board decided that it had the power to remove or trim any tree that proves to be a menace to the sewer system of the city. By spring it is hoped that the root of the matter can be reached and the trouble removed.

The meeting was in session but a few minutes, and during that time it was voted that the bills owed to contractors for sidewalk improvements be paid.

The city engineer sent in his annual report which was read to the commissioners. This report will be given with the report of the meeting of the common council.

TROUT FRY OR FINGERLING.

Now is the time to send in your application to the conservation commission of the state of New York for trout fry or fingerling. Application blanks can be secured by addressing Dr. T. H. Beah, Fish Culturist, Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y.

No charge is made for the fish, but applicants must agree to receive the same and arrange for their distribution and placing in the streams.

Stocking the trout streams is a very important matter and those who are interested should attend to the mater at once as applications must be in the hands of the conservation commission by February 1, 1915.

GOOD NEWS FOR FULTON; WOOLEN MILLS RESIGNING

After an idleness of about two months, the American Woolen Mills, will begin work today in certain of the rooms. The wash-room, combing room, and carding room, began operations this morning with about one-half the usual force. It is expected that other operators will be notified within the next few days and by next Monday, all the old hands should be in their old positions.

The mills will continue on the 3-day schedule, however, until further notice is given.

WILLIAM F. STOWE.

William F. Stowe, 68, of this city died suddenly Monday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. B. Sheldon of Syracuse, where he had gone for a visit.

The funeral will be held at 6113 Midland ave., Syracuse, the home of Mrs. Sheldon, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The body will be brought to this city at 11.45 Wednesday morning and interment will be made at Mt. Adnah.

L. C. B. A. CARD PARTY.

The L. C. B. A. will hold a card party and social next Thursday night at their rooms. Prizes will be offered and refreshments served. All members are requested to attend.

$25 REWARD IS OFFERED.

The Electric Light Co. will pay a reward of $25 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person who demolished the street lamp at 3d st. last Friday night.

Buell's Orchestra every Saturday and Sunday evening at the Onyx. —Adv.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 18.—Battling Nelson has been grossly insulted.

"It happened this way," declared Bat. "When I was in one of the big towns in the west recently a fellow came to me and told me that there was a fighter in town that was a dead ringer for me. 'He's your double, Bat', this fellow told me. That excited my curiosity and so I looked up that fighter. I wanted to see what my face looked like when it was hitched onto another fellow.

"Say, who do you think that 'double' of mine was? Nobody else but Soakum Yoakum. Gee Whiz! I may not be a thing of beauty nor a joy forever, but I certainly think that I'm a handsome guy in comparison with that Soakum Yoakum. He's the limit—honestly, he is. You can bet on it that if I ever catch up with that guy who claimed that homely Soakum Yoakum looked like me—or that I looked like him—I'm going to soak that guy and soak him darned good, too."

* * *

Ad Wolgast put the dinger on Nelson something like five years ago. Other lightweights have risen to the heights since then, but somehow or other Battling Nelson remains as the idol of pugilistic fandom. Bat always gave the public its money's worth. Bat always fought. He never stalled. He was game to the core—and he always fought fair. And the fans love Bat just as much today as they did when he ruled as king of the lightweight division.

* * *

Bat, after a long lay-off is yearning to do a "comeback." He is confident that he can beat the best men in his class, and he wants to scrap any man in the division. He's particularly anxious to swap punches with Ad Wolgast.

"He beat me once, but he can't do it again," says Bat. "I am still good. I'm 30 years old but I've always kept in good shape. I've never dissipated. I admit that I sort of lost my speed some few years ago but I think that was because I fought too often. It sapped all my vitality. The lay-off I've had has enabled me to get back into trim again and I feel certain that I can beat the best men in my class right now."

* * *

Bat is credited with being one of the tightest fisted gent that ever snared a dollar through pugilistic endeavor. 'Tis said that Bat has the first dollar he ever earned and all the others—with interest accumulation. But that is not true. Bat became known as a "tight wad" because he refused to do what others pugs did—squander his money by high living.

Those who know Bat intimately know him as a fellow whose bankroll is ever at the disposal of friends in need. And they know him as a man who does those things for friends and who never courts publicity because of it.

Some years ago a prize fight manager died when he was in Bat's debt for $1,100. When word came to Bat about his death Bat got the notes covering the $1,100 tore them up and tossed them into a fire.

"I might cash in suddenly myself," he said, "and I don't want the executors of my estate to get hold of these and use them as a claims against the estate that the other fellow left. It was little enough and his widow needs it all."

Kid Farmer, a welterweight of some prominence a few years ago, was stricken with tuberculosis. He was broke. Nelson heard about it and financed his trip to Denver. Every month Nelson sends him a check to cover his expenses.

* * *

Bat Nelson did something back in 1913 that no other fighter ever did before. He paid $132 for the privilege of fighting.

It happened in Tamaqua, Pa., on Feb. 11, 1913. Nelson was matched to fight Harry Dillon. The promoter was Bill Andrews, a friend of Bat's a man who had helped Bat in his early days as a fighter.

A terrific storm began raging late that afternoon and when the time drew near for the fight the snow was piled in drifts so high that it practically paralyzed railroad traffic. That kept away from the arena hundreds of men who had planned to come from nearby towns.

There was just a handful of fans in the house when the fighters were ready to enter the ring, Andrew went to Nelson and explained the situation.

"We've taken in just about enough to pay for lights and hall rent and about half of Dillon's guarantee," he said. "I haven't got a dollar to pay you your guarantee."

"That's all right, Bill," answered Bat. "No use calling off this bout. Let it go on. I'll do without my divvy and make up the difference between what you've taken in and what Dillon's guarantee is."

Nelson scored a knockout over Dillon. After the fight was over Andrew counted up the proceeds.

"I'm $132 shy of what I need to pay Dillon," he said.

"Here it is," said Bat, giving Andrews his check for that amount. "I'm glad to do it Bill," to show you that I appreciate your kindnesses of the other days."

CLUB DINNER POSTPONED.

The Citizen's club dinner which was planned to be given on Wednesday evening has been postponed for a few days.

A series of dinners are to be given by the club for the purpose of establishing a better acquaintance among the members. Music and speech making will be served a la good fellowship along with the other good things pleasing to the inner man.

Baled Hay, Straw, Shavings. Quick Delivery. VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

Volume 1, No. 27. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20. 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

Zeppelin's First Raid Into England Cost Loss of $15,000

Bombs Dropped Within Few Miles of King's Country Estate; Germans Knew Location of Royal Persons; Who Escaped From Sandringham Before the Aerial Visitation

London, Jan. 20.—Three persons were killed, a number of others were injured and six towns and villages were damaged in the first German Zeppelin raid over England. Bombs from the attacking aerial craft, which launched their assault upon the east coast of England from the skies late last night, fell upon the towns of Yarmouth, Sheringham and Kings Lynn and upon the villages of Dersingham, Smettisham and Crimston.

Dersingham is only half a mile from Sandringham, the country seat of the late King Edward VIII and the home of Dowager Queen Alexandra, the mother of King George.

Sandringham lies on the edge of the royal estate at Sandringham. Sandringham is only six miles from Kings Lynn, and King Lynn is 85 miles from London.

It was evidently the intention of the Germans to attack King George and Queen Mary, who have been staying at Sandringham, but their majesties had left the Sandringham Palace for London only about six hours before the raid was made.

Early dispatches stated that two persons had been killed at Yarmouth and one at Kings Lynn.

Panic has followed the raid. The government is taking fresh precautionary measures all along the east coast and in London. Insurance risks against damage by Zeppelin in this city are rising.

In the damaged towns the terror which followed the attack was unabated today. A mad search for German spies was begun, as a result of reports that signals had been flashed to the ships at Norfolk. According to this report a signal was given on a housetop.

Owing to the darkness of the night and the excitement in the districts visited by the hostile airships it was impossible to tell accurately how many ships were in the squadron, but it is reported that there were at least six.

Gunfire was heard off Hunstanton, on the north coast shortly after the attack had been made and it was reported that one of the Zeppelins had been shot down, but this report lacked official confirmation at the time this dispatch was written.

Yarmouth was the first place attacked. After dropping their bombs there, the raiders turned southward in the direction of Crommer. Then they turned inland. Kings Lynn seems to have been the last point attacked.

A telegram to the Daily Telegraph from Kings Lynn says

"The night was very dark, but a few persons here claim to have seen the airships which attacked the town. The first missile absolutely destroyed the hydraulic engine house at the docks. The next fell upon a house near the docks. This bomb went clean through the roof and two floors to the basement, but killed no one. The worst damage was done in the central part of the town near the fine old Gothic grey friars tower. Here one bomb totally destroyed three cottages in Bentick st. killing a lad and badly maiming his sister. A man had both legs broken."

An Exchange Telegraph company dispatch from Kings Lynn gave the following details: "One house which was struck by a German bomb was demolished and a 17-year-old boy and his father were completely buried. Both were dug out safely, however, having had a narrow escape from death. So far as known seven high powered bombs were dropped here. It is believed that the aircraft went eastward after leaving Kings Lynn. The airships remained very high in the air and the buzz of their motors was barely audible. As soon as the attack began all lights were extinguished and most of the residents took refuge in the cellars of their homes."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Great Yarmouth (the geographical name for Yarmouth) said:

"Three bombs were dropped upon Yarmouth last night. The following account of the attack was given by Arthur Harbord, a member of the municipal council:

" 'About 8.30 o'clock last night, when numbers of persons were in the streets and places of amusement were in full swing, an airship passed over the city and dropped bombs, which did considerable damage. One of the victims here was a shoemaker named Smith, who was at work in his shop about fifty yards from St. Peter's church, when a bomb dropped on or near the building and his head was blown off. A number of buildings in St. Peter's Road were badly damaged.' "

The damage to property by German bombs is estimated at about $15,000. Two unexploded shells were picked up at Yarmouth. They were forty-three inches at the base.

An Exchange Telegrap Co. dispatch reports that a soldier, who was injured at Yarmouth and died of his wounds.

Other press reports from Yarmouth said that Green and red lights had been seen at sea about the time of the Zeppelin attack which indicated that a German warship had accompanied the aerial craft from German waters.

At Yarmouth and other towns attacked, the soldiers turned out and fired volleys into the air with their rifles. Afterwards the

(Continued on Page Five)

BALL MAGNATES FACE IN COURT

Gayton Act Will Be Invoked in Big Battle Before Judge Landis

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Organized baseball fought for its existence today. Club owners of the National and the American leagues and their attorneys faced the forces of the Federal league in Federal court, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis presiding, this morning when the Federal league's petition for an injunction against organized baseball was heard.

The Federal league in its petition for an injunction charged that organized baseball is a trust, formed and operated in violation of the anti-trust laws and asked for the dissolution of the National agreement and the Nationaol commission. It also asked that the reserve and ten clauses be declared null and void and that the contractors of players in organized baseball be declared illegal and all players made free agents.

Organized baseball in almost two score affidavits comes back with the declaration that it is not a trust and that the National agreement, the National committee, the reserve and ten day clauses are legal.

The National league will make a counter charge that the Federal league was not coming into court with clean hands, that some of its members had made overtures for a peaceful settlement of the controversy that had kept the baseball world in a turmoil for over a year.

Each side contends that it is fortified with plenty of heavy guns and ammunition. One of the heavy pieces to be fired by organized baseball is the Clayton act, recently passed by the United States Congress, defining what constitutes commerce under the anti-trust laws.

This act, attorneys for the defense contend will knock the principal contention of the Federal league galley west for the reason that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

It is a blanket injunction that is being asked by the Federal league leaders. Should they win, the fabric of organized baseball will fall to the ground. The National agreement under which it operates will be no more, the National agreement, the high court of baseball will pass out of existence, and the contracts of all players within the organized fold will automatically become null and void.

Five attorneys were lined up on the side of the organized forces while three represented the Federal league.

But attracting more attention than these perhaps, was the large number of baseball men present at the hearing. Among them was: Garry Herrman, chairman of the National commission; B. B. Johnson, president of the American league and a member of the commission; Charles Comiskey, of the Chicago White Sox; Chas. H. Thomas, of the Cubs; Robert Lee Hedges, president of the St. Louis Browns; Schuyler Britton, president of the St. Louis Cardinals; Captain T. L. Huson of the New York Yankees; Barney Dreyfus, president of the Pittsburg Pirates; Roger Bresnahan, manager of the Chicago Cubs; John E. Bruce, secretary of the National commission; Frank Navin, president of the Detroit Tigers; President Gilmore, of the Federal league; Phil Ball, of the St. Louis Federals; Robert B. Ward, of the Brooklyn Federals; President Robinson of the Buffalo Federals.

American Wins at Checkers.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—By winning a four hour game after four draws Hugh Henderson of Pittsburgh captured the national checker championship by defeating Alfred Jordan of London, world's champion in the final knockout round of the American checker tournament. Henderson won the game and championship with a play called the White Side of Dundee.

The next tournament of the American checker association will be held in Pittsburgh in 1917. The tournament is held every two years.

Athens—Sixty three persons were killed in an earthquake that caused heavy damage on the island of Zante and Cephalonia, Monday night, according to unofficial reports received here today. The Greek government has sent a relief commission to the islands where more than 2,000 are reported to be homeless.

ARMY HEARD OFFICER WHITE

Brigadier Edwy White Among the First of the Special Speakers to be Heard

The members of the Salvation Army corps, together with a congregation that nearly filled the Army hall, heard last night an interesting sermon by Brigadier Edwy White, Divisional officer of Buffalo. His topic was chosen from Chap. 4: St. John. The hypocrisy of those who fear for their reputation and avoid mingling with sinners was illustrated by a number of incidents drawn from observance in every day life. "Christ," said the Brigadier, "was not too good to sit or eat with sinners; then why should we be?"

The new forms of religion were touched on by the speaker who punctuated his talk with bits of fun.

"Now there's theosophy" said the Brigadier; "some people believe in that. They believe after death the body takes the form of some other animal, a snake, a dog, etc. These people would not throw their shoes or alarm clock at the cat who yowls on the back fence at midnight because they might believe, this was once the daughter of their neighbor who had one time taken music lessons."

After the speaker had made his point he said, "but the good old fashioned religion is the kind I like the best."

Enthusiasm and interest in the evening's services was directly evident by the happy, wholehearted way in which the corps and the others present joined in the worship. Little children happily clapped their hands in rythmn with the singing, and old men and women with snowy hair spoke and sang in glad voices their testimonials of praise.

DAVID D. MASON ILL AT ROCHESTER

David D. Mason, of this city a business man here for many years was stricken with acute indigestion in Rochester last Saturday night. He was a guest at the Bristol Hotel, and was in conversation with the clerk when the attack came on. He was assisted to his room, but his condition rapidly became worse.

As soon as possible, Dr. Andrews, a nephew, was summoned and at once on seeing the critical condition, of Mr. Mason informed by wire the son, George Mason, of this city.

Mr. Mason left for Rochester at once and later saw his father removed to St. Mary's hospital of that city, where according to late reports he is resting comfortably.

The aged man is known throughout this section. He was born in Thompkins county, 1843 and moved to this city in 1866. He became interested in the manufacture of wash tubs, pails, etc., with his father-in-law, Geo. E. Watson, and for many years conducted this line of trade.

In 1871 he built the building now occupied by his son George, and added a lot of machinery and lumber to the business.

The building is now used for the manufacture of excelsior, owned and controlled by the Mason Bros., children of the sick man.

Good news of Mr. Mason's condition is being anxiously awaited by his many friends and acquaintances and relatives.

'QUAKE CAUSED AVALANCHES IN THE ALPS.

Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 20. — Severe damage was caused in a dozen towns in Switzerland and eastern France by an earthquake Tuesday night. The first details of the seismic disturbance received here today said that no lives were known to have been lost though avalanches caused in the Alps by the shocks may have carried away some small villages.

Several buildings in Neuchatel, Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle, all in the canton of Neuchatel, were wrecked by the shock. The waters of Lake Neuchatel rose to an unprecedented height and swept away several buildings on the shore, but their occupants escaped.

The shocks, which numbered seven and occurred during a period of about nine minutes, were also felt lightly at Lausanne, Berne and Zurich, but caused only trifling damage in those cities.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow and colder.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON PRUSSIA'S BORDER LINES

Northern Poland Still Remains in Control of Germans Who are Bottled Up Somewhat

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 20.—Another daring cavalry drive by the Russian Cossacks has carried the advance lines of Grank Duke Nicholas' troops to the very border of East Prussia only 19 miles from Thorn, the great military base upon which the Germans rely for their supplies in the Poland campaign. An official statement issued here at midnight reported sharp fighting at Dobrzyn. This town is on the River Drowenz, which is one of the defenses of Thorn and forms part of the boundary line between East Prussia and Poland.

The official statement also showed that the Germans south of the Vistula are desperately trying to relieve the pressure on the Kaiser's troops in northern Poland by attempting to cross the Vistula and attack the Russians in the rear. On January 17 the Germans bombarded the Russians near Wyszogrod after massing troops at the junction of the Bzura and Vistula preparatory to crossing the latter stream. The German batteries were silenced, however, and the Teuton troops had to abandon their plan for the time being.

The Russian front in Poland now runs in an irregular line through Mlawa, Szrensk, Radzanow, Biezun, while a great vavalry force is repelling all attacks on the front from Biezun to Dobrzyn.

Violent artillery engagement at Radzanow and Diezun have resulted in Russian successes, but thus far the Russian infantry has been unable to gain any marked advantage at either place over the Germans. Many of the German batteries have been destroyed at Radzanow.

Th Germans have tried to cut the Mlawa-Warsaw railroad south of Mlawa, but their raiding parties have been driven back at every attempt.

JOFFRE RUSHES TO AID TROOPS ON THE AISNE

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 20.—It became known today for the first time that the situation upon the Aisne was regarded as so critical as a result of the German assaults last week, that Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the allied armies, hastened there in person to direct operations of the French troops.

Now, however, despite the massing of German reinforcements south and southwest of Laon.. the French military authorities are confident that the invaders have shot their bolt north of Soissons and that the next operations here will see he allies upon the offensive in an effort to retake the ground they have lost.

Great importance is attached here to the French gains in the forest of La Pretre, north of Pont-a-Mousson. The French forces lying southwest of Metz have strongly intrenched their positions and report the repulse of all German counter attacks.

Artillery engagements are in progress in Upper Alsace where hard snowstorms and cold weather have interfered with infantry operations. In West Flanders a cold wave is developing which is increasing the hardships of the men, but is also helping to reduce the floods and dry up the mud.

German counter attacks at La Boiselle have been repulsed.

The Prince of Wales is reported to be visiting the eastern end of the battle line. He arrived at Nancy on Sunday.

BERLIN SAYS ARMIES HOLD AGAINST RUSSIANS

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—Via Amsterdam—That the Russian offensive against the Austro-German armies has completely broken down is the declaration made by an eye witness of operations in the eastern theater of war sent by the German government to teh center of operations to supply stories for the Berlin newspapers. His dispatches, being vised by the German commander in the eastern theater, may be regarded as official.

This eye witness quotes a member of the general staff as saying that for months to come the Russians will be unable to resume the offensive and continues:

"The Russians sent such strong forces to their right wing in order to protect Warsaw that they are unable to undertake any decisive operations in Galicia or against Hungary."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Amsterdam—The motor launch of a German warship struck a mine in the Scheldt river off Nieuversluis at noon Tuesday and was destroyed. An officer and four men on board were killed.

Petrograd—Another daring cavalry raid by the Russians carried the advance line of Nicholas' troops to the very border of East Prussia, only 19 miles from Thorn, the great military baseu pon which the Russians and Germans depend for their ammunition base.

London—A Rome dispatch to the Star says: "It is persistently rumored here that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has decided to abdicate.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES and FULTON TIMES Weekly

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
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January 20, 1915.

Opinions

Science in the State Tax Board.

Reorganization of the State Tax Commission such as Governor Whitman recommends is badly needed. This, one of the most important of the functions of the government, is easily one of the most confused and mismanaged. With the reorganization of the machinery of the office to handle this duty might well go an overhauling of the tax laws themselves, which are by no means so coherent and comprehensive as might be desired.

New York state depends for the bulk of its revenue on "indirect taxation"—taxes levied on corporations, special franchises, inheritances, mortgages and the like. The very nature of this revenue makes necessary precision and accuracy and intelligence in handling the cases, whereas the Court of Appeals has characterized some of the methods used as "undisclosed and, concededly, indescribable." The reorganization proposed by the Governor ought to bring more science and less guesswork into the Tax Commission's business.—New York World.

$600,000 For a Count.

Governor Whitman's notion that the state can get along without a census is a good one. When one holds in mind that a count of the people would cost $600,000, the needlessness of it is emphasized. No doubt, if the $600,000 must be spent, it could be more profitably expended for something that the state really needs. The fact that the United States census was taken five years ago and another one will follow in five years, is another very good reason for noe spending the $600,000.

Statistics, of course, are valuable things, but viewed from the outside, it appears that officials are required to do many things which are quite unnecessary, except for the excuse of hiring the politically faithful. Probably it would be much better for the state to make use of the statistics which it already has before troubling itself about more figures. It isn't likely that the census would reveal anything which is not already known.

However, the Constitution says the count must be made this year, and so the money must be spent.—Dispatch.

JERSEY BANKERS PROTEST TO U. S. RESERVE BOARD.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Irate at being included in the Philadelphia regional reserve district of the new currency system instead of in the New York district, the formal protest of New Jersey bankers was made today to the Federal Reserve board. A big delegation of Jersey bankers are here for the hearings before the board.

The principal argument was that the normal course of banking was disturbed when the Jersey banks were ordered to do business through Philadelphia instead of New York. It was argued that from time immemorial practically all Jersey banks have maintained close relations, because of proximity and natural course of commerce with New York and, with the exception of Trenton, Camden and other cities near Philadelphia, had had little relations with Philadelphia bankers.

Bankers from Newark, Hoboken and Jersey City, particularly expressed opposition to their inclusion in the Philadelphia district.

The Jersey protest today followed the formal hearing recently given Baltimore bankers who protested against being "linked up" in the Richmond district instead of with Philadelphia. The assignments were made by the preliminary organization committee for the reserve system, and are subject to change by the whole board, but it is doubtful if immediate action will be taken on either the New Jersey or Baltimore protests. Others are to come from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas.

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORRK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

BACK TO OLD DAYS

In olden days the young men completing their "school days" sharpened and trained their wits for future use by a round of debates. The debates were either between individuals, classes or schools. A debate called forth the interest of a wide, wide circle of good people who enjoyed the intensity of the mental combat.

Nowadays the energy of our young men finishing "school days" seems to be centered mainly on basketball, football, baseball, and almost any other form of diversion making for physical training. In other words, mental gymnastics have been entirely displaced by physical training. And why? Is it because we have been more eager to applaud from the bleachers than from the schoolroom bench? In Dr. Munyon's own words, "there's a reason!"

Schools and their product are but a reflection of the demands of the people. If we prefer sharpened wits to bulgy muscles we shall have them. In either case one need not suffer at the expense of the other.

Progressive Rochester has climbed down from the bleachers and is once more occupying the schoolroom benches. High school debates are once more in order. Students at the beginning of the semester will register in a debating course. Public speaking will be taught twice a week, and debating teams will be picked from the class.

The class will study the finer points of public speaking, as well as the principles of argumentation. Two of the topics chosen for debate are: "Resolved, That the Federal government should own and operate all telephone and telegraph lines in the United States;" and, "Resolved, That the milk supply of Rochester should be distributed from plants owned and operated by the municipality."

Surely stronger, better and more intelligent citizenship cannot help but be the outgrowth from this worth while spent energy.

Men are valuable just in proportion as they are able and willing to work in harmony with other men. When a person loses his ability to co-operate with others, he has joined the Down-and-Out Club. —The Fra.

"KNOWLEDGE IS NOT EDUCATION"

A citizen of Idaho recently caused to be published a list of twenty-five questions relating to public affairs in the United States, and it may have caused many persons uneasiness to have had to confess that they could not answer many of them. W. A. Merrill, a well-known Massachusetts scholar, now a professor at the University of California, is among those who is unable to answer most of the twenty-five, but he is not ashamed of his ignorance. He proposes five additional questions "of equal value," among which are: "How much does President Wilson weigh?" "Who lives at No. 12 Salem st., Boston?" and "Who is the mayor of Tombstone, Ariz?" Then he asks this question: "When will people learn that knowledge is not education, and that culture does not consist in retaining scraps of knowledge?" Some of us will feel better now, and will perhaps realize that we have forgotten fully seven of the eight things we stored in our memories when at school. And we don't feel that we are less cultured than we were when we had our noses in textbooks. After all, a few sound principles of life are a good deal more useful than being able to recite the list of English kings from Hengist and Horsa to George V.

EASTMAN CASE TO BE REOPENED NEXT WEEK.

Government Will Offer Testimony in Rebuttal.

Rochester, Jan. 19.—Trial of the United States government against the Eastman Kodak Co. will be resumed in United States District Court in Buffalo before Judge John R. Hazel one week from tomorrow. When the Eastman Kodak Co. rested its defense against the government charges on November 24th, adjournment was taken to January 20th. The attorneys have agreed to put over the date for reopening the case for another week.

It is possible that before the government opens its rebuttal case the company will recall Mr. Eastman to testify as to the extent to which formulae for emulsions and coatings used in the manufacture of films were kept secret. Before the government proceeds with its rebuttal case, Frederick F. Church, patent attorney and expert examiner for the Eastman company, may be cross-examined by attorneys for the government as to the contents of the affidavit, he submitted on the last day of the trial, covering practically every patent that has been issued to the Eastman company by it in the last twenty-five years.

It is expected that the government will take two or three days to present its rebuttal testimony. The character of the evidence introduced by the government will determine whether the Eastman company will call further witnesses in its defense.

FIGHT ARENA FOR CHEYENNE

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 20.—Former champion Tommy Burns hopes to build a big fight arena here and make Wyoming the center for championship bouts. A bill is being prepared to legalize 25 round fights.

SOLVAY COMPANY OFFERS TO HELP FEED BELGIANS.

Directors of the Solvay Process Co. yesterday contributed $700 toward the purchase of the first carload of foodstuffs for the Belgians to be dispatched from this city January 27. The directors also voted to contribute $100 a week to the Belgian relief store beginning February 1, and continuing until the store is closed.

The action of the directorate of the Solvay Co. and the increased interest shown in Belgian relief work by the people of Syracuse assures the success of the campaign in Syracuse, according to Robert H. Jones, who is actively managing the work.

Indications are that many carloads of food will be sent out from this city during the next few months. The supply of food to be sent from Syracuse next week will care for the inhabitants of one of Belgium's famine-stricken villages for nearly a month, according to Mr. Jone.

DEATH OF A POET.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Colonel J. A. Joyce, 72, civil war veteran and widely known as the "Poet of Washington," is dead here today. He was the author of the famous lines "Laugh and the world laughs with you; weep and you weep alone," which are known to nearly all English speaking people.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo ss
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. —Adv.

DR. WILEY MADE FINE ADDRESS

Showed How Wrong Living and Carelessness Will Shorten Life

Utica, Jan. 19.—Dr. Wiley, spoke on the subject "Public Health our Greatest National Asset" at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon. He was heard with a great deal of interest:

Dr. Wiley, after being introduced by the chairman, spoke in part as follows: "The ruling instinct of humanity is life. But most men hold patriotism and honor higher than life itself. No matter how hard the environment of life, you find life worth living. I doubt if any one in his right mind ever took his own life. We all want to stay and keep up the fight. In this country the average length of human life is about 44 years. A man of 40 is just beginning to find himself. He is just beginning to appreciate himself at his own worth. He has at 40 cost about $40,000, and he is just beginning to pay interest on the investment. If he dies at 44 it seems a great waste. It means cutting him off at just the time when he is getting ready to pay his debt and be of use of humanity. If a man is mature at 21 he ought to live four times as long, that is to be 84. He ought to live to twice the present age of 44. We have plenty of room in this country for both old and young. The old need not give place to the young. Dr. Osler, who is the leading man of the world, is still active at over 70 years of age. May he lived to be a hundred.

Boyhood Is the Time.

"What's killing you? You are. The man who dies of diabetes, Bright's disease, arterio sclerosis is a suicide; the man who dies of an infectious disease is partially a suicide, the community being partially guilty of homicide. If you are killing yourself, it is not intentional. It is done ignorantly. You are not wholly to blame. There are palliating circumstances. Your parents and ancestors are partly to blame. We look and think like our ancestors. We inherit good health or bad health, and to that extent can excuse ourselves: I was brought up on corn bread, skimmed milk, sorghum molasses and the Bible. We had all these every day. We could not go to bed at night without reading a verse in the Bible. I knew all the short verses. Boyhood is the time to nourish a boy in health, that is, physical, moral and mental health. You are what you are by reason of heredity and environment. The Bible says the sins of the fathers are visited—not upon the fathers — but upon the children, and I say it is not for three or four generations only. You should be grateful to your parents for having given you a healthy constitution.

"Next to air, food is the most insistent factor of our environment. The abuse or lack of food tend to bring you to an early grave. That is not entirely our fault, but that of the community and ourselves. You had all been exposed to infection, but if you are well nourished and healthy, the blood has in it organisms which seize upon and destroy these invading organisms. But if you are poorly nourished or have poor or insufficient food, these sentinels or policemen of of the blood fail to perform their office and you fall ill. So that food is the one great factor in health and long life. I never practiced medicine, although I studied it. Every single movement in this country designed to improve public health is led by a physician who is trying to put himself out of business. Physicians, work for a higher object than mere fees.

What Brings On Diseases.

"I have found learned men, connected with colleges some of them, trying to prevent the consummation of my work. They say the Lord is on their side, because He put hydrocyanic acid in peaches. One of the great causes of kidney disease has been the placing in our food products these preservatives which overwork and exhaust the kidneys in trying to get rid of them. Another thing that breaks your system down and hardens your arteries is alcohol. If humanity preserves the right to live, it will destroy alcohol. This has been done by the Czar of Russia because he wants his men to be more efficient. I have not been a Prohibitionist many years. I worked as long and strenuously as I could to purify alcoholic beverages, so they will be pure, old and mellow. I lost my fight for pure drinks by a stroke of the pen of the president, and against the decisions of the courts. Then I said if we can't have these beverages pure, it is better that we shall not have any.

"Tuberculosis is mostly a disease of poverty, and alcohol is one of the greatest promoters of poverty. It also depletes the vitality of the system. Nearly two-thirds of the patients of the insane asylum are directly or indirectly the product of alcohol. Alcohol keeps our jails filled; it causes many other crimes, including assaults on women. Virginia by an overwhelming vote has passed a law for prohibition. They know that alcohol is the cause of many diseases. It hardens the arteries of the body and causes cirrhosis of the liver. Alcohol is one of the chief causes of the shortening of human life.

"Tobacco is another cause of shortening human life. The active principle of tobacco is nicotine, a deadly alkaloid. The only things that eat tobacco are human beings and large green worms. Tobacco users are segregated. They have no right that anybody is bound to respect. The best thing to do is never to learn to use it. I am perfectly willing to give up my glass of wine at table, so that no others may go astray. Tobacco should be tabooed. If shortens life."

Vegetable Cutters, VanWagenen.
—Adv.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Notice of Receiving Taxes

Notice is hereby given that I have received the rolls and warrants from the Common Council of the City of Fulton, N. Y. for the collection of the city, county and state taxes for the east and west districts of the City of Fulton, N. Y., for the year 1915, and that I will attend at my office with said rolls and warrants during regular hours beginning Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915. to receive said taxes thirty days, not including Sundays and legal holidays, without fees.

GEORGE A. WASHBURN,
City Chamberlain.
Dated Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1915.

War: Pathos and Humor

Lille, Jan. 20.—German soldiers have taken charge of the newspaper plant in northern France and are printing a German newspaper which has reached a circulation of 30,000 copies. The plant formerly belonged to the Echo du Nord, a patriotic French Journal. The German paper is named "Liller Kriegszeitung" (Lille War Journal).

When the Germans entered Lille they found in the building of the Echo du Nord nine linotype machines, two stereotyping outfits, and a fast cylinder press. They soon made up their mind to utilize the plant for their own purposes.

Determined to do everything in good old German thoroughness they decided to publish an illustrated newspaper. They were fortunate in having with them at the firing line Herr Arnold, the famous artist of Jugend and Simplicissimus.

Nine compositors were found in the trenches. They were all union men, but it is said they, for the first time in their lives, did not insist upon the regular scale of union wages. Still, the compositors immediately organized a local of their national union. The President of the local union is an artilleryman named Bommer, in civil life foreman of a big printing establishment in Munich.

There was little trouble in gathering the editorial staff. The managing editor is Paul Oskar Hoecker, one of the best known novelists in Germany who at present is doing duty as a captain of infantry. George von Ompteda, a famous poet, serving with the Red Cross corps, has charge of the department of literature and art. Dr. Hesse, staff surgeon of the army, writes on sanitation. A number of privates in the trenches are writing news notes and poetry in their spare moments when not occupied with shooting at the enemy.

The title page of the latest issue shows the picture of a Bavarian reservist sitting in front of a house where he is quartered for the present and smoking his pipe. In his cheerful dialect he says "I, never dreamt I would once be a landlord in France!"

There are a number of interesting advertisements in the War Journal. One reads:

"For sale, on account of scarcity of space: a piano, an Indian alive, a Venus (marble), a double sized brass bedstead, a manicure outfit, an English footbath, a pair of pumps, a rocking chair, a pair of skates. Private Lemke, trench to the left of D. Ferme. If you want to inspect the goods be careful and stoop when entering premises."

Another one says:

"Swimming taught by Reservist Haberlein, trench of the third company, infantry regiment No.——" Or:

"Wanted—position as female impersonator, by William Pipe of the Dutch Highlanders, at present detained in Germany."

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

CLARK IRISH HARP

IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 20.—The acquisition of Larry Lajoie makes it seem certain that the Athletics will be in the 1915 pennant fight all the way. Don't be surprised if they get away in the front and lead the parade to the wire, despite efforts of the dangerous Red Sox to do the overhauling stunt.

It seems to be the proper thing just now to spoof the pennant chances of the Athletics simply because Eddie Collins, Charles Bender, Eddie Plank and Jack Coombs no longer have their names enrolled in the lineup. But it seems that the spoofing is somewhat uncalled for.

The loss of Collins seemed to be a terrific blow at first, but the purchase of Lajoie to fill his boots changes the aspect of things. Lajoie is old and he isn't as speedy as Collins. But despite his 40 years he still is as good as fielder as Collins. He can't run bases like Collins, but in all the years up to last he could hit like Collins—and hit beyond Collins.

Lajoie slumped to .258 in 1914. But he'll hit .300 or better in 1915 or we'll miss our guess. And that's just about as good as might be expected from Collins.

Lajoie isn't thorough as a hitter, even though he is nearing his fortieth year. He's a natural slugger and he'll do a "come back" this year. Great hitters are great hitters as long as they are able to hold a bat. During the coming season Lajoie will be working under a manager who will appreciate him and encourage him. Last year he worked under the fiery Birmingham, and he worked with a team that was torn by internal strife. He worked under conditions where a man could not do his best.

The Athletics aren't going to miss Bender and Plank as much as some folks think. They won't miss Coombs at all because during the past two or three years Coombs has pitched only a few games.

Connie Mack has a squad of youthful hurlers to throw into the break made by the loss of Bender and Plank, and they look able enough to fill it—and fill it acceptably.

Bob Shawkey looks like one of the best pitchers in the American league. He was worked regularly last year and it gave him confidence. Also it gave him a chance to correct his only fault—wildness. "Rube" Bressler, the port side flinger that Mack secured last year, looks like one of the best youngsters that has busted into the national pastime in many years. He ought to be able to fill the place of Eddie Plank.

Wyckoff and Pennock have been with the Mackmen for several seasons. They haven't worked to any great extent because Connie depended largely upon his veteran pitchers, but when they did work they showed they had everything necessary. This season they will get their chance.

Leslie Bush is a good pitcher. He's cool-headed, has a good arm, and he is brainy. He will be one of Connie's regulars this season and great things are expected of him.

In addition to those twirlers, Connie has several other youngsters, who can answer the call of duty and answer it well.

So Connie isn't worrying about 1915.

Would you worry if you were outfitted with ball players like those who will fight under the White Elephant banner in 1915?

HOT LINERS.

There's the monacker of Bessie
And of Essie and of Tessie,
All denoting that the bearer is a dame
And it sure upsets the dope
When we read about a "hope"
Who has got the label Jesse on his frame.

Tom Corcoran, former major league shortstop wants to be an umpire. Tom always did hanker for trouble.

The Johnson-Willard fight — The sensational pugilistic comedy film.

(Continuer from yesterday.)

Round 2.—Johnson advances toward Willard and says, with a flourish of his gloves: "Nice day, Mistah Willahd; nice day idneed. Ain't it." Willard mistakes flourish as a danger signal and as Johnson continues to advance, Willard yells to seconds: "Protect me." Seconds squirts water at Johnson from out of a seltzer syphon. This halts Johnson's advance movement.

"Well wha am de stuff dat goes wiff dis yer selzer watah?" he says.

Gong.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

Ford Runabout $250.00 for quick sale, VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

PUPIL WHOS HAVE MARKS

Percentages of Those In Different Departments of Public School System

Fourth St. School.

Geography—Harvey J. Goodman, 92; Frances M. Payne, 93; Hazel Rice, 75.

Spelling — Herman Church, 80; Grace Churchill, 84; Laurence Dann, 84; Albert Durfey, 80; Leland Hill, 83; Elizabeth Howe, 95; Margaret Howe, 93; John Myers, 90; Theodore Stanley, 92; Churchill Trageser, 91; Leonard A. Youmans, 98.

Phillips St. School.

Geography—Fred Bennett, 90; Almeta Boyd, 88; Ruth Burleigh, 75; George Clearey, 95; Leslie Dewey, 81; Royal Fields, 98; Sherman Fisk, 89; Evangeline Hopkins, 99; Rhoda LaBeef, 85; Frank Mahar, 92; Raymond Martin, 88; Mary McCaffrey, 80; Charles Nettleton, 90; Marion Nichols, 93; Lucien Parker, 85; Jesse Pooler, 82; Louise VanScoy, 92.

Spelling—Norman Barry, 95; Ruth Black, 88; Joseph Carroll, 92; Mildred Clute, 96; Mildred Cook, 92; Leland Cusack, 81; John Donovan, 93; Mary Hopkins, 84; Margaret Hughes, 92; Marion Lewis, 87; Gerald Lum, 84; Frances Mangeot, 80; Dorothy Martin, 97.

Erie St. School.

Geography—John Buell, 90; Edith Campbell, 75; Joseph Conners, 84; Sara Dickinson, 84; Fred Kitts, 89; Thomas Fitzgerald, 77; Eleanor Harding, 78; Mabelle Hyde, 88; Ivan Jones, 96; Stanley Simons, 93; Larkin Smith, 92; Mary Smith, 77; George Tromblay, 84; Edward Tyrell, 84; Helen Tyrell, 76.

Spelling—Clara Cronk, 83; Miles Evans, 91; Florence Furness, 82; Merle Hyde, 84; Larkin Smith, 88; John Schneider, 92; Howard Tracy, 94; Eva Wells, 82.

State St. School.

Geography — Clifford Allen, 82; James Blakeslee, 91; Dexter Edgarton, 90; Vincent Edgarton, 96; Percie Grier, 95; Hazel Ingalles, 76; Vernon Kimball, 88; Muriel Morgan, 100; Leland Palmer, 96; Bertha Randall, 75; Lula Sherman, 76; Leonard Somers, 87; Walter Walts, 97; Lillian Warner, 77.

Spelling — Robert Brackett, 90; Ariel Palmer, 92; Frances Reynolds, 91; Edna Roy, 90; Marie Roy, 90; James Sylvester, 91; Harvia Wilson, 97.

Non-Residents.

Geography—Rolland Auringer, 79; Ruth Baker, 80; Edna Frost, 99; Ralph Simons, 86; Victor Simons, 80.

Spelling—Ruth Baker, 93; Edna Frost, 80; Glenn M. Parker, 90; Mildred Sharp, 94; Victor Simons, 81; Gilbert Tice, 95.

Academic Subjects.

Elem. Algebra — Madge Allen, 64; Blanche Babcock, 72; Florence Barnes, 68; Clifford Bishop, 63; Marjorie Brackett, 60; Charles Calkins, 74; Philip Calkins, 60; Albert Campbell, 66; Catherine Chapman, 65; Archie Chubb, 65; Helen Cusack, 70; Elizabeth Farley, 66; Pearl Foster, 78; Arthur Gillespie, 80; Martha Hollenbeck, 64; Doris Howard, 69; Harriet Hudson, 74; Iris Kinne, 77; Elmer LePointe, 74; Ruth Loveland, 71; John Murdock, 66; Earl Nichols, 61; Ruth Quirk, 76; Reta Reynolds, 70; Donald Roach, 62; Rachel Tucker, 75; Linnie Walts, 77.

Int. Algebra — Elizabeth Royce, 78½; Lenora Eames, 71; C. Joseph Mangeot, 61.

Solid Geometry—Stella Johnson, 70; Joseph Johnson, 76; Harry Quirk, 68; Markey Pullen, 71; Lester Gillespie, 68; Frederic King, 88; Wilber Parsons, 79; Dempster Hill, 62; Bernard Reswick, 88.

Ancient History — Philip Calkins, 76; Mary Carroll, 63; Hazel Dunton, 82; James Fairgrieve, 82; Alice Ford, 77; Ralph Foster, 62; Edward Frawley, 78; Marion Gorman, 74; Mildred Hart, 85; James Judd, 73; James Keeler, 63; Joseph Keenan, 77; Mildred Kellogg, 68; Gladys Gresge, 80; Harold Martin, 85; Mary Marvin, 77; King Moss, 85; Margaret Mulcahy, 87; Lucy McCaffrey, 61; Edward McSweeney, 95; Frances O'Hare, 67; Marguerite Platt, 70; Emma Randall, 60; Murray Sarr, 83; Ralph Seymour, 77; Willard Stewart, 83; Clara Sulvester, 86; Joseph Waldhorn, 70; Pearl Wilson, 77; Edna Wolcott, 70; Harold Young, 72.

American History and Civics—Leland Carner, 70; James Frawley, 66; Frederick Martin, 63; Florence Moody, 60; Bernard Reswick, 77; Leland Root, 76; Jessie Wilcox, 63.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

COURT CALENDAR BEING CLEARED

Jury Drawn In Huggins Lumber Co. Case, to Recover Alleged Deficiency

Oswego, Jan. 19.—Today a jury was drawn in the action of the Huggins Lumber Co. vs. Homer J. Phelps and Earl L. Miller, to recover $900 alleged deficiency in judgment growing out of a chattel mortgage transaction. The plantiff sold a saw mill to the defendants and had a chattle mortgage on same. The defendants defaulted in payments and the plaintiff foreclosed, bidding in the property. The defendant, Miller, claimes that it was a part of the co-partnership agreement that neither should sign any obligations for the other, and that Phelps made the mortgage and signed for the firm. Claude E. Guile appears for the plaintiff and A. T. Jennings for the defendant, Miller.

The case of Arthur J. Thompson vs. the New York Central, an action in ejectment was settled today by the adjudication of title to certain property in the city of Fulton, which the plaintiff claimed had been damaged by the building of an embankment by the defendant.

The action of Lizzie Paternoster vs. Tomaso Pancia, to recover damages for alleged slander, was put over the term.

Since the settlement of the action of Giacinto Schiavoni vs. Henry P. Burgard for $2,050 several other causes have been disposed of. One of the cases which will probably be tried at once is that of Ella Rowbothan vs. City of Oswego, an action to recover $3,000 for alleged negligence. Miss Rowbothan claims to have slipped and fallen on the sidewalk at West Second and Bridge streets and suffered severe injuries. It is claimed that the hydrant at West Second and Oneida streets had been opened to relieve the pressure while repairs were being made to a main in the neighborhood, and that the water flowed down and across Bridge street, later freezing and forming into ice. An effort has been made eo settle the case. It is said the city authorities would be willing to settle on what they consider reasonable terms, as the liability of the city is claimed to be unquestioned.

Justice Crouch granted the motion of A. S. Wright, plaintiff's attorney, in the action of Patrick Carolin vs. City of Oswego, to put the case over the term. Mr. Wright said that a material witness was unable to appear owing to serious illness in his family. No costs were imposed.

IT COSTS $2,000,000 FOR LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Assistance was given 1953 ships carrying 9,296 persons and cargoes valued at $21,507,860, during the year of 1914 by members of the American life saving service, according to the annual report of the service, issued here yesterday. Of the persons on the 1,953 ships, 39 perished and $2,724,660 worth of property was lost.

One hundred and fifty six persons were rescued from drowning by the patrols and from situations of danger on land. Medical first aid treatment was given to 99 persons. The general superintendent of the service in commenting upon its work, says:

"Indeed, the people living in the neighborhood of the stations look to the corps for assistance in all positions of difficultie and its crew are encouraged to answer these demands whenever it can be done without interfering with their regular duties."

It cost $2,309,317.41 to run the service last year. The report recommends a system of pensions and retirements for life savers.

Y. M. C. A., OSWEGO FEELS BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

Preachers Asked to Co-Operate In the Work; Activities Planned.

Business depression is worrying the directors of Oswego's Y. M. C. A., with the result that anxiety was felt about the association's ability to withstand the pressure incurred by indebtedness. At Monday night's meeting, however, the various reports of officers showed the association to be in rather happy circumstances, in that, while there remains no balance in the treasury, sufficient funds are found to provide for carrying on the work.

In order to secure co-operation between church and association the Oswego ministers are to be invited to attend a dinner soon to be held, when the ministers will be asked to make frequent mention of the Y. M. C. A. in their sermons and to point out the benefits to be derived from a membership.

In order to keep the finances of the association up it was decided that a minstrel show be held in February, an indoor circus in March, and an entertainment in April in which the young men and their friends join. The entertainment will be held in the association auditorium, music will be furnished by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra and the admittance fees will therefore be clear profit.

FREIGHTER BURNED.

New York, Jan. 20.—One fireman was seriously injured and three others and several sailors were overcome in a fire in the hold of the White Star freighter Georgic yesterday. So dense was the smoke in the hold that the firemen were forced to work in two-minute relays. After an hour's stubborn fight the fire was extinguished. The damage was confined to food stores and approximated $2,000. The fire will not interfere with the sailing of the freighter on Saturday.

Fur coats, robes, blankets, mittens, greatly reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

[illegible] external injuries to horses, cattle or sheep, apply Hanford's Balsam. You should always have it on hand for accidents. —Adv.

GRAND MASTER M'KNIGHT COMES

Will Visit Neahtawanta Lodge Tonight, When Second Degree Will Be Conferred

The visit of Thomas W. McKnight of New York city, grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, jurisdiction of the state of New York, to this city tonight will be the occasion of a large attendance of visiting Odd Fellows from the various lodges in the county at Neathwanta lodge.

Grand Master McKnight was present at a meeting of the past grands of the order from both districts of Oswego county, which was held this aftern oon. This evening, at the regular session of Neatahwanta lodge, the famous second degree team will confer the degree in full form on candidates from lodges in Phoenix, Fulton and Oswego. All Odd Fellows are invited to attend.

The same candidates who will receive the second degree at Fulton tonight will receive the third degree on Thursday, January 28, at th regular session of Oswegatchie lodge No. 156, Oswego. The third degree team of this lodge has a reputation on Thursday, Jan. 28, at the reption of the state for its fine work in exemplifying the work of the third degree.

TALCOTT PUZZLED.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Representative Talcott of New York, who represents the Utica district, said yesterday that he had not yet determined upon his recommendation for a postmaster at Utica. Mr. Talcott said he probably would be in a position to announce the nominee within two weeks. There are about a dozen applicants for the place, he said.

[illegible] Balsam has been sucessfully used since 1846. As a liniment for domestic animals it is unsurpassed. —Adv.

BLACK BAKING CO., Inc.

WE COMMENCED MONDAY TO MAKE

Hot Rolls and Buns

FOR SUPPER

Rye, Graham, Entire Wheat, Vienna and Fruit Bread
FRESH EVERY AFTERNOON

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

TO BE PROTECTED

AGAINST FIRE AND THEFT SHOULD BE THE EARNEST DESIRE OF EVERY-ONE WHO HAS VALUABLES.

PUT THEM IN OUR FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULT. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

$3.00 and up Per Year

F. W. LASHER

BOOKS — WALL PAPER

Tablets, Note Books, Writing Pads
Pens, Pencils, Rulers
School Books for All Grades
Both New and Second-Hand

FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

Community Notes

Fred Warner of Gansevoort st., left for Solvay where he will be employed at the Holcomb st. works.

* * *

The Ladies Aid society of the Presbyterian church will meet in their rooms, Thursday afternoon at 2.30. Appeal has been made for committees; a large attendance is desired as there will be work for all.

* * *

The L. O. P. M. club will meet next Friday afternoon at Mrs. James Carter's, S. 4th st. Miss Lena Crockett is the hostess.

* * *

The 1909 Embroidery club met Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Herbert Lake, at her home S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. William Hunter who has been at the home of James Hunter is gaining in health.

* * *

Dr. W. B. Halstead was in Oswego professionally Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick Spencer and children of Academy st. were the over-Sunday guests of friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Amos Wood of Cayuga st. is the guest of friends in his old home town, Palermo.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Johnston Hall of Canandaigua is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster at their home S. 4th st.

* * *

Miss Jennie DeForest of W. 4th st. is the guest of Miss Addie Snyder of Phoenix.

* * *

At a meeting held Monday night at the home of the president, Mrs. Oscar Harris S. 3d st. the Parish Aid of Zion Episcopal church formulated plans for a chicken pie supper to be held at the Grange hall on Saturday, Jan. 30.

* * *

The Ladies of C. W. Streeter's Sunday school class will hold a rummage and bake food sale, on Friday and Saturday of this week in the vacant store in the Reynolds block, West Broadway.

* * *

Little Ruth McCordy of S. 3d st. is visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. F. Gold in Syracuse.

* * *

The Bible study class will meet next Monday with Mrs. Lottie Hayns, Rochester st. leader, Mrs. E. C. Whitaker.

* * *

Mrs. R. B. Crockett of Highland st. who has been ill for some time is gradually improving.

* * *

Louis Longly visited friends in Sterling and vicinity over Sunday. He returned yesterday.

* * *

The scores of friends whom Rev. and Mrs. Crable have made in Phoenix and other towns in this and adjoining counties, will be pleased to learn of the success attending their efforts in Towanda, Pa. There they had a total of almost 1,200 converts. "God is wonderfully blessing our efforts," is the message they send to friends.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Austin of W. 1st st. this morning for a short visit with friends at Pulaski and Williamstown.

* * *

Homer Ives has recovered from his recent illness.

* * *

Monroe Skeel of S. 4th st. is confined to his home by illness.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas Gordon of Hannibal st. is recovering from an attack of quincy.

* * *

The Misses Etta Hardwick and R. Nichols was the Sunday guest of Oswego friends.

* * *

John Partrick of Cayuga st. is not gaining in health very rapidly.

SANITARY CLOSETS
That can be placed in any room, Now on exhibition at
L. P. SMITH CO.

Typewriters For Sale
Or Rent.
All Makes; also ribbons, carbons, bond paper, etc. Agency for the American adding machine. Chas. Sage, 365 Park st. Phone 3304

CARNER'S VETERINARY OINTMENT
has been successfully used for twenty years by hundreds of Oswego county farmers and live stock owners. Good for your family, too, 25c and up. By mail post paid.
GEO. T. CARNER, Mfr.
Fulton, N. Y.

PONY CONTEST NOTES.

Manager John J. Jordan of the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Co. and three of his employes with an adding machine will assist in the counting.

Charles Whitmore, Fred Palmer, Harold Andrews, Wm. Morris, J. M. Carr, and others have been chosen by the associate merchants to count the ballots.

The polls closes at 6 p. m. and the ballots will be taken by the various merchants and the counting will begin at 7 o'clock at the Water Department of the City hall, and continue from day to day until completed.

The winner will be announced in the Times.

Small Furnished Flat—Wanted by family of three. J. L. Bush, Barge Canal office, Quirk Bldg. 27c

VIVISECTION UP IN LEGISLATIVE

School Teachers' Licenses Revoked if Holder Performs Operation on Living Animal

Albany, Jan. 20.—Members of the legislature are now settling down to the real work of the session. The committees which have been named are nearly all ready for business and a number of hearings have been arranger upon the bills which have already been assigned to them for consideration.

The first important committee to bestir itself will be the Senate finance committee of which Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany is chairman. This committee has several big propositions to dispose of, the chief one being that which calls for the appointment of a joint committee of both houses to investigate the recent accident in the New York city subway where several hundred persons narrowly escaped asphyxiation. This proposition, in the form of a concurrent resolution must first meet with the approval of the finance committee before it can progress further. It carries an appropriation of $25,000.

The ways and means committee of the assembly, which has the same relative powers as the senate finance committee, has hardly more than organized, yet it has before it for disposition a number of resolutions and bills. The lower house is always the first to begin the legislative wheels by the introduction of bills.

Both houses will have day calendars before the present week ends and not a few local bills are expected to be passed in the Senate and in the assembly also. It will be the plan this year to expedite the work of the lawmakers so that the session of 1915 will have come to a conclusion before April, the month set for the convening of the constitutional convention.

Both the senators and the assembly men who were members last year recognize this session measures which either failed of passage in 1914 or were vetoed by the governor. The anti-vivisection bill was among the first of the well known bills to have been reintroduced. Senator Boylan is the sponsor for the measure this year. It adds two new sections to the Education law prohibiting the practice of vivisection or the performance of any experiment upon a live animal, or the exhibition of any animal which has been vivisected. The license of any school teacher willfully violating this provision is to be immediately revoked.

The bill is at present in the custody of the judiciary committee which will set a date or dates for a hearing or hearings. Every year there have come to the Capitol to oppose and advocate the vivisection proposition, many scientists and representatives of charitable and benevolent organizations respectively. The charity workers dilate upon the cruelty of the practice, the scientists expaciate upon its benefit to surgery.

Too feeble in numbers to affectually interfere with the speedy passage of the so-called "ripper" bills which reorganize state departments at present controlled by Democrats, it will be the effort of the minority party to arouse public sentiment against the legislating out of office of any of the heads of departments appointed during the past four years of Democratic supremacy. The measures legislating out the highway commissioner, the fire marshal, the commissioner of economy and efficiency, the members of the board of claims, the tax commissioners and the superintendent of weights and measures, are all to be pushed through as fast as political courtesy will permit. The Republicans point out that the Democrats blazed the way to "ripper" legislation under Governors Dix and Sulzer and declare that the path is well cleared.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BROTHERHOOD ENTERTAINS.

The Brotherhood class of the Congregational church Sunday school will hold a regular monthly meeting. Friday evening in the church reception rooms.

The men will be assisted by the ladies of the Delta Alpha class in the rendition of a musical and literary program. An orchestra under the direction of Charles Salmon who is president of the class will enliven the session.

Refreshments are to be served and an interesting time is promised all the men of the church and congregation who attend.

Sleighs reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

BOWLING NOTES.

The Pirates defeated the Cubs of the Amateur league last night on the Onyx alleys, and as the windup of the schedule is nearing much excitement was noticed among the contestants.

Bowers of the Pirates bowled the high 3-game total of 536; Robarge of the Cubs bowled high single game of 217. The score follows:

PIRATES

Gardner	128	126	148	402
Gifford	154	163	170	487
Dodge	154	183	135	472
Bowers	172	184	180	536
Rathburn	122	179	200	492
Totals	730	826	702	
Average				2389

CUBS

Rear	118	155	147	420
Boutin	191	164	159	514
Woods	171	122	168	461
Lewis	168	151	154	473
Robarge	144	217	143	504
Totals	792	809	771	
Average				2372

The Onyx picked team under the management of Stauring went to Baldwinsville last night and defeated their best team two out of three games. Also took out three games in the three-man event. The Baldwinsville team is to play a return match on the Onyx alleys next week.

M. E. REVIVAL SERVICES.

Tuesday evening the attendants at the revival services of the two local Methodist congregations heard a most stirring sermon given by Rev. Jabez Stallwood, of First church, Oswego. The most manifest interest of of the meetings to date, was apparent.

The leaders are preparing an unusual feature for Friday evening appealing especially to the boys, the young men and older men. The ladies are expected but the program is planned to reach the male members of the audience. A boys' choir is practicing for the occasion.

THE QUIRK, TODAY.

Sheridan's masterpiece, with Alice Joyce as Lady Teazle, assisted by Guy Coombs, is to be shown in four complete parts as produced by the Kalem Studio; two comedy reels in addition form an entertainment worthy of investigation.

Tomorrow Selig presents a 5-reel story of Love and Adventure on the western prairies entitled "In the Days of the Thundering Herd" which is declared to be the greatest western feature yet produced. Five acts of the justly celebrated Gus Sun vaudeville will, in connection with this remarkable photo-play will constitute one of the best bills yet offered.

LAST DAY FOR WATER RENTS.

This day wound up the period for payment, without penalty, of city water rentals. The water department in City hall will remain open until 9 o'clock tonight, to give delinquents a further opportunity of making payment.

A VALUABLE ALMANAC.

The Farmers' Almanac advertised to be given to the farmers of this vicinity by the People's Hardware Co. have arrived at last. The books are full of unusually valuable information compiled by an eminent authority. Call and get one. —Adv.

Buell's Orchestra every Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon. The Onyx. —Adv.

W. H. SPANSWICK MFG. CO., HELD ANNUAL MEETING.

The Spanswick Mfg. Co. held its annual meeting in the company's office, 507 Erie st, last night and elected officers for the ensuing year. The report of the president was favorably received by the stockholders and the election of directors commenced. Those elected for the coming year were as follows: W. H. Spanswick, R. D. Parsons, C. W. Streeter, F. D. Bache, M. E. Mead, B. E. Wollex, W C. Morgan, C. A. Gilkey, E. E. Hart, A. W. Beadle, P. A. Parker

Immediately after the stockholder's meeting the directors met and elected the following officers: W. H. Spanswick, pres., and general manager, C. W. Streeter, vice pres., R. D. Parsons, secretary and treasurer.

The firm has made many improvements on the buildings during the past year, and the plant is now working overtime to keep up with the orders that are coming in from various parts of the United States.

The company manufactures a popular grade of children's knit underwear, and by the energy of the officers the business has increased until at times they find it a hard matter to take care of the orders received.

The European war has no effect upon the Spanswick Knitting Co. for no goods are sent out of the United States. A ready market is found here for all the goods manufactured. New machinery will be installed soon for the purpose of filling all orders received.

WOODMEN WILL MEET.

A special meeting of the Modern Woodmen of America will be held tonight in the S. 1st st. hall, and every member of the order is requested to be present.

Albany Man Wins.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—Bant Dorsey of Albany, N. Y. knocked out Jeff O'Connell of Chicago in the 5th round last night.

Buell's Orchestra every Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon. The Onyx. —Adv.

Rosebud Oleo
In Place of Butter
And Only 25c a Pound
Sold at
LaPorte's Grocery

Greatest Care in Making Loans and Investments
This Bank exercises the greatest care and discretion in every investment and loan.
This assures Safety to all funds entrusted to its care.
FULTON SAVINGS BANK

THE QUIRK
TO-NIGHT
Sheridan's Masterpiece
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL" a 4-Reel Kalem, Featuring ALICE JOYCE as LADY TEASLE.
Also 2 Comedy Reels.
Matinee 5c; Night, Balcony 5c, Main Floor 10c.
TOMORROW.
5 ACTS 5
Gus Sun High Class Vaudeville
THE DEMACO'S
Speediest Ring Act in Vaudeville
WILL CARPENTER, THE HUMAN TOP
And Three Other Acts to be announced Tomorrow
MATINEE: Balcony 10c; Main Floor 15c
NIGHT: Gallery 10c; Balcony 15c; Main Floor 20c
FRIDAY AMATEUR NIGHT. A SWELL BILL.
Acts Announced Here Thursday.

Enamel Ware Aluminum Ware Tin Ware
Watch for the Special Sale in Enamel Ware
A. M. DRUSE & CO.

Give Our Black Popcorn a Trial
It Satisfies Everybody
Fort Stanwix Canned Goods of All Kinds
Let us send you a dozen of our guaranteed eggs at 25 cents.
F. G. DOLBEAR
Phone 379 51 W. 1st st.

An Electric Flatiron FREE
To every home wired for electricity before April 1st, 1915. WIRING AT COST.
ASK FOR AN ESTIMATE
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

J. R. SULLIVAN The Store That Treats You Right J. R. SULLIVAN
Ten Days' Clearance Sale
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK we lay special stress on the remarkable savings you can make by buying from our well selected stock in the
Coat and Suit Department
Coats and Suits, values up to $18.00, for $7.50 $25 Coats for $12.50
We have one lot of odd Coats and Suits, $1.25 for any garment.
Also Children's Coats at $1.25, on sale in the basement.
J. R. SULLIVAN
West Broadway and 2d sts.
FURNITURE ANNEX
216-222 West 2nd st.

Zeppelin's First Raid Into England Cost Loss of $15,000

(Continued from Page One.)

soldiers helped calm the frightened residents and to clean up the debris left by the bombs.

The time occupied by the attack was about 2 1-2 hours. Yarmouth reports that the first bombs fell there about 8.30 and the last missiles were dropped at Kings Lynn about 11 o'clock. Yarmouth, where the attack began is 110 miles from London and 280 miles from Wilhelmshafen, Germany, the base from which the airships are believed to have come. The Zeppelins had to cross the North sea, passing over the fleets of British warship patrols.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says that airships, supposed to be German, were seen passing Kollum, Vlieland and Terschelling island early this morning en route from the west to the east. From Vlieland it was reported that gun fire had been heard to the east indicating that the airships were being fired upon by a British warship.

It was reported from Gravesend, only 20 miles from London, that aircraft had been seen over there last night passing in a northwesterly direction, but this report was doubted.

YEOMEN, WITHOUT GUNS WANTED TO SHOOT FLYERS

Cromer, Eng., Jan. 20.—Two or more Zeppelins were in the German aerial squadron that passed over Cromer last night, but they did not drop any bombs here. As soon as the approach of the airships was signalled, about 8.30 o'clock, all the lights were extinguished. The Zeppelins encircled the town, then proceeded in the direction of Weybourne. At Sheringham, over which a Zeppelin passed about 8.45, the airship was visible to the naked eye. It encircled the church and dropped a bomb which hit a house, but did not explode. Another bomb was dropped between Cromer and Sheringham, and this too, failed to explode. The Zeppelins disappeared seaward at Runton, a resort adjoining Cromer. One Zeppelin was seen about 2,600 feet in the air by a number of spectators, including members of the Yeomanry, who claim that if they had had rifles in their hands, they could have shot down the craft.

GERMANS WANTED TO BLOW UP AMMUNITION

Kings Lynn, Eng., Jan. 20.—One aim of the German's aerial raid over England was apparently the destruction of ammunition storehouses maintained for the British home defense forces. One of the Zeppelins that participated in last night's attack dropped a bomb near the ammunition stores at Grimston, near here, but failed to hit the mark.

John Agnew, a resident of Kings Lynn, gave the International News Service the following description of the attack upon Kings Lynn:

"The explosions of bombs signalled the approach of the German airship. Within a few moments I heard the noise of the airship propellers and a little later saw the Zeppelin against the sky.

"The airship, approaching from the east, circled the town, dropping four bombs. One fell in the center of the town about a hundred yards from the spot where I was standing. It did little damage. Another fell near the docks. The third bomb was the only one was resulted in casualties. It fell in Bentinck st. and killed a lad asleep in his bed, at the same time burying the boy's father, mother and baby sister in the debris of his room. They were extricated with slight injuries.

"The fourth bomb wrecked a house in Albert st. We understand that this airship was the one that dropped two bombs upon the royal estate at Sandringham. Both missed the palace by nearly a mile, falling at opposite ends of the estate. The four bombs dropped a Kings Lynn were apparently lighted when they left the airship. I could see a glow, apparently caused by a burning fuse. Then came a tremendous explosion, which brilliantly illuminated a large area, though the damage was confined to a small local field. Where bombs fell on the ground, they blew huge holes in the earth from eight to ten yards in circumference and six feet deep."

TWO YARMOUTH CITIZENS KILLED; DIRIGIBLES GONE

Yarmouth, Eng., Jan. 20.—After a house to house canvass by the police it was said today by the municipal authorities that only two persons had been killed in Yarmouth last night by bombs from the raiding aircraft. A man and a woman were killed and another man was severely wounded. Most of the damage was done on the Lancaster Road and near the York Road fish wharf. In York Road the entire front was blown out of one house and many other buildings were more or less seriously damaged. So far as known no Zeppelin was seen here and some persons believ that th damage was done by aeroplanes instad of dirigibles. It was stated that two crafts, which might have been either aeroplanes or airships, came in from the direction of the North sea about 8.30 o'clock and remained over the city about ten minutes. Then they flew eastward. About 11.45 o'clock some persons claim to have seen another aerial craft over the city, but this is doubted. The police have received no evidence of signalling from the city nor have they any information to support the rumor current in London to the effect that a warship believed to be German flashed red and green lights off shore during the raid. Municipal officials took testimony from a number of persons who claimed to have seen the raiders and announced that, according to official belief the damage was done by aeroplanes. Six bombs were dropped here, instead of three as originally reported. One of them fell into the Yare river and two others fell into the sea. One of these two exploded under a fishing boat, which was sunk. Another dropped close to Trinity House. The greatest damage was done in St. Peter's Road. Many windows were broken in houses on the west side of the Yare. The damage is conservatively estimated at from $250 to $300, but it is believed that it will go much higher.

ENGLISH REPLY DELAYED

London, Jan. 20.—The International News Service learned from high authorities today that the complete British reply to the United States note of protest against the assurance of American commerce will be delayed for some time. This information was confirmed at the American Embassy. The preparations for a final reply required several weeks because it was necessary to make inquiries in various countries.

ITALY LOST 34,000 PERSONS.

Rome, Jan. 20.—Over night reports received by Premier Salandra failed to increase yesterday's casualty list materially, and the Premier now believes that fatalities will not exceed 34,000 persons.

Relief has been given to 53,000 refugees, of whom 29,000 were more or less seriously injured.

AGRICULTURISTS IS HEARD.

Albany, Jan. 20.—Commissioner of Agriculture Huson is hearing today charges against Agricultural societies preferred by Congressman Geo. H. West, superintendent of the law and order commission of the New York civic league.

New York, Jan. 20.—Walter A. Johnson of West Chester county was today elected chairman of the Progressive Commission, succeeding Theo. Robinson. Beverage C. Dunlap of Rockland county was also nominated for the chairmanship, but he declined to run and seconded the nomination of Mr. Johnson.

Berlin—Lieut.Gen. Freiherr Von Ompteda, regarded as one of the ablest tacticians in the German ramy has been killed at the western front while leading his brigade.

Gasoline Engine supplies, VanWagenen.—Adv.

Wesson Cooking Oil
SOLD IN
25c, 35c and 50c Tins
at
LaPorte's Grocery

TO RENT
LOWER FLAT
311 Atlantic Ave. All Modern Improvements.
H. L. Crandall
261 South 7th St. Phone 2620.

Oswego Team Defeated.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 20.—Company C of Fond du Lac defeated Oswego, N. Y. at basketball last night, 36 to 24.

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church
Are In Progress This Week
OSWEGO DELEGATION TONIGHT. THURSDAY, A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER FRIDAY NIGHT, SERVICE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. BOY'S CHOIR.

Those You Know

Mrs. A. T. Jennings served tea this afternoon to a number of friends.

* * *

Mrs. G. S. Piper entertained friends this afternoon at a whist party.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzger of Syracuse were in the city yesterday in connection with the Happy Hour theater.

* * *

Clerk Scudder yesterday issued a marriage license to Louis O'Koniewski and Mary Maday, Polish residents of this city.

* * *

John O. Palmer, left today for a visit in Newark and Phelps, N. Y.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret Lay of Phelps st., is removing to this city to make her home with her and Mrs. E. J. Palmer, 201 Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Birdsall of Hannibal is convalescent from her recent illness.

* * *

Mr. Curtis, father of C. M. and A. Curtiss has returned from the hospital at Syracuse and is at the home of C. M. Curtiss, Oneida st. He is slowly recovering from a serious operation.

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Goodjon has as guests Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Storms of Minneapolis. Mrs. Storms is a former Fultonian.

* * *

Mrs. Boshart of Worth st. had the misfortune of falling and dislocated her wrist.

Beetl's Orchestra every Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon. The Onyx. —Adv.

STATE FAIR SEPT. 13.

Albany, Jan. 20.—It is announced today that New York State Fair will be held in the week of September 13, if the dates suggested for the holding of the grand circuit races are accepted.

YOU CAN ALWAYS DEPEND ON THE
COAL
FROM
THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
102 E. Broadway
Phone 67

TO INSURE IN A COMPANY
You do not know, is like loaning money to a stranger. Get acquainted with the
Strong and Reliable Companies
Represented by
Whitaker & Begardus, Inc.
Insurance Agents Fulton, N. Y.

OSWEGO COUNTY PARCEL POST ADVERTISERS.

THE WENDELL VACUUM WASHER
Washes a Tub of Clothes in 3 to 6 minutes; weighs 2 1-4 lbs. Price $1.50
Write for circular to
MRS. R. B. OTTMAN
Minetto, N. Y.
Oswego County Representative.

WALL PAPER
Closing out our 1914 stock to make room for new goods.
Prices are placed below cost to make this clean up.
Bundle Lots . . . . . 3c Per Roll
Pulp Stocks, were 10c to 20c, 5c to 8c Per Roll
Oatmeals, were 25c to 50c, 10c to 15c Per Roll
Imported Goods, were 50c to 75c. . . . . 15c to 20c Per Roll
Moire Ceilings . . . . . 8c Per Roll
Embossed Ceilings . . . . . 10c Per Roll
We do Paper Hanging
HULETT-TAFT CO. Inc.
208 ONEIDA STREET
Next to Hotel Fulton

Save From $20 to $5.00
on a
FUR COAT
By Taking Advantage of Our Big Sale
Land Seal Coats $23
Land Seal Coats, Rat Collar . . . $25
Land Seal Coats, Rat Collar and Cuffs, $26.50
Natural Galaway Coats $27
Russian Pony Coats, Rat collar and cuffs, $36
Sheep Skin Auto Coats, extra length, $10.50
Sheep Skin Coats, extra high collar, $5.23
GENUINE PLUSH ROBES, Wind and Water Proof (Chase) $10.50
Montezuma Robes, black, wind and water proof, 54 x 62, $8.00
Second Hand Cutters in Excellent Condition at Prices That Never Were Heard of Before
NEW CUTTERS AT BIG REDUCTION
W. A. Rogers & Son
23 West First Street FULTON, N. Y.



HERE THEY ARE

AT THE

Mid-January Clearance Sale



GIVE 'EM THE "ONCE OVER" AND YOU'LL BUY

MEN'S SHOES, $2.50 to $4.00 Value, for $1.69 and $2.49
WOMEN'S SHOES, $2.50 to $4.00 Value, for $1.69 and $1.89

All Children's School and Fine Shoes at a Great Reduction in Price

MEN'S RUBBERS, $1.00 Value 69c
MEN'S RUBBERS, 75c Value 40c
WOMEN'S RUBBERS, 75c Value 49c
WOMEN'S RUBBERS, 50c Value 30c

Best Goodyear Rubbers for the Whole Family at Less Than Wholesale Cost

We Have Sold a Lot of Goods, But We Still Have Shoes For Every Purpose

AT PRICES YOU CAN'T RESIST

Men's, Women's and Children's Fine Footwear and Rubbers



WE OPERATE 16 RETAIL STORES

ENDICOTT, JOHNSON & Co.

"THE TANNERY SHOE STORE"

51 South First Street FULTON, N. Y.



INSTITUTES TO BE HELD IN CO.

E. V. Underwood Announces Towns Wherein Season's Sessions Will Be Held

The following are the programs for the Farmers' Institutes in Bernhard's Bay, Central Square, Pennellville and Hannibal:

The following will be the program at Bernhard's Bay on Tuesday, January 26:

10 A. M.—Opening Remarks, D. P. Witter, Berkshire, Tioga county; Farm Management, William Hotaling, Kinderhook, Columbia county; Soil Fertility Questions, answered by Mr. Witter.

1.30 P. M.—Question Box, Improvement of the Dairy Herd, Mr. Witter; Care of the Orchard, Mr. Hotaling.

7.30 P. M.—Question Box; Farm Poultry, Mr. Hotaling; The Ideal Home, Mrs. D. A. Jones, Worcester, Otsego county.

The following program will be given at Central Square, Wednesday, January 27:

10 A. M.—Opening Remarks, D. P. Witter, Berkshire, Tioga county; Farm Managment, William Hotaling, Kinderhook, Columbia county; Questions Pertaining to Soil Fertility; answered by Mr. Witter.

1.30 P. M.—Question Box; Care and Feed of the Dairy Cow, Mr. Witter; Care of the Orchard, Mr. Hotaling.

2 P. M.—Special Women's Session, in charge of Mrs. D. A. Jones, Worcester, Otsego county.

7.30 P. M.—Question Box; Farm Poultry, Mr. Hotaling; The Ideal Home, Mrs. Jones.

The following program will be presented at Pennellville on Thursday, January 28:

10 A. M.—Opening Remarks, D. P. Witter, Berkshire, Tioga county; Farm Management, William Hotaling, Kinderhook, Columbia county; Corn Culture and the Silo, Mr. Witter.

1.30 P. M.—Question Box; Care and Feed of the Dairy Cow, Mr. Witter; Leguminous Crops for Forage and Soil Improvement, Mr. Hotaling.

2 P. M.—Special Women's Session, in charge of Mrs. D. A. Jones, Worcester, Otsego county.

7.30 P. M.—Question Box; Farm Poultry, Mr. Hotaling; The Ideal Home, Mrs. Jones.

The program of Hannibal on Friday and Saturday, January 29 and 30, follows:

Friday, 10 A. M.—Prayer, pastor of church; Opening Remarks, D. P. Witter, Berkshire, Tioga county; The Farm arden, Robert P. Trask, North Wilbraham Mass.; Questions Pertaining to Soil Fertility, answered by Mr. Witter.

1.30 P. M.—Question Box; Feed and Care of the Dairy Cow, Mr. Witter; Farm Poultry, Mr. Trask.

7.30 P. M.—Question Box; Forestry (illustrated), Prof. John W. Stephen, State College of Forestry, Syracuse; The Ideal Home, Mrs. D. A. Jones, Worcester, Otsego county.

Saturday, 10 A. M.—Question Box; Importance and Forms of Humus in Orcharding, Mr. Witter; The Young Orchard, Varieties, Setting, Care, William Hotaling, Kinderhook, Columbia county.

1.30 P. M.—Question Box; The Mature Orchard, Cultural Methods, Jruning, Spraying, Mr. Hotaling; Questions Pertaining to Small Fruits, answered by O. M. Taylor, state experimental station, Geneva.

E. V. Underwood of the Oswego Farm Bureau will be present and assist at all the meetings.

CODY DISTRICT.

Mrs. Chas. Fuller spent part of last week in Syracuse the guest of Mrs. William Mink.

Don't forget the Ladies' Aid meets at Mrs. Ed. Palmer's Wednesday. Dinner will be served. All are invited to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Hazard was the guest of their granddaughter Saturday.

T. C. Lewis is doing some repair work for Geo. Shultz.

Miss Gladys Kelley was the over-Sunday guest of her sister, Mrs. William Quade.

Mr. and Mrs. Gile Magee have returned home after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lange.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. Charles Closson of Red Creek, was a recent guest of friends in town.

John Hallam is quite ill with pneumonia.

George A. Cowles, Rochester was in town the first of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Manchester of Hoosick Falls are guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Kipp.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cole are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter born at Rutland, Vt. Jan. 7.

Mrs. Cora Palmer of Hannibal and John Brooks of Victory were married at the home of Albertus Frost.

A 1,000 volt electric lamp has been installed in the Presbyterian church.

Leon Duttry has recovered from his recent illness with chicken pox, and is able to be out again.

Ralph Walker has purchased the Myers place at Sterling Valley and moved his family there.

The W. C. T. U. held a meeting at the Presbyterian parsonage at 2.30 Thursday p. m. in observance of the National Day of Prayer.

The Presbyterian Missionary society will meet Wednesday afternoon, January 20 in the church parlors. This is the annual election of officers and all members are requested to be present. Supper will be served as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wiltsie of Syracuse are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Hammond. Mr. Wiltsie is one of the New York Giants' star pitchers.

The funeral of Mrs. Joel Sprague of Bethel was held at the home, Thursday. Her husband died about six weeks ago and she never rallied from the shock. They celebrated their fiftieth anniversary about six years ago.

Harry H. Hatch who has been spending several months in Massachusetts, called on friends in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wilson and son were guests of Mrs. Robarge, Tuesday of last week.

The action brought by Myra Williams, Hannibal through her father as guardian, against Augustus P. Murdock of Oswego was settled recently. Mr. Murdock paying $180. The plaintiff was injured at W. 3d st. when Mr. Murdock's auto jumped the curb striking the girl and injuring her quite severely. Mr. Murdock had loaned the auto to a friend, who was running it.

The Post and Circle met at Grange hall Jan. 9. After enjoying a fine dinner the officers were installed, Comrade Albring acting as installing officer.

Prof. Lockwood attended the conference of agricultural instructions held at Rochester last week.

Rufus Day has been spending a week or two at Utirchville, Ohio, where he formerly lived. He also visited his brother at Cleveland, O.

The following is the home work done by the boys of the High school during the summer: Bryant. Allen, 1-4 acre potatoes, 59 bu. at 35c, $20.65. Frank Cooper, 1-2 acre potatoes, 1-8 acre popcorn $32.00. George Chilson, 1 acre sweet corn, 1,050 doz. $32. Homer Crandall, 1-2 acre potatoes 80 bu. $31. Frank Dunham, 3-4 acre popcorn, 55 bu. $60.50. Elston Keiser, 1 acre corn, 82 bu. $32.80. William Irwin, 1 acre onions 798 bu. $39.5. Donald Rogers 1-10 acre popcorn 7 1-2 bu. $18.25. George Wiltsie 1-4 acre medium beans, 4 1-2 bu. $16. 1-4 acre corn, 34 bu. $13.60. T. Lane, 1-2 acres potatoes, 118 bu. $78.30. Total $731.60.

PHOENIX.

Miss Myrtle Sivers spent Sunday in Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Sivers and son, David, spent Sunday in Syracuse, guests of Mrs. Sivers mother, Mrs. Louise.

Mrs. Ash Rainy, who has been seriously ill, is somewhat improved.

On Saturday evening arrived a young fireman at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Audette.

Mrs. William Pelton of Camden has been spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Orville Sivers.

Chas. Sivers and wife have been at Gilbert Mills visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Morgan.

Clayton Harrison, who has been ill, is able to be out again which pleases his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Letson spent Sunday with their son, Erwin Letson.

Don't forget the dance, February 2 at the Howard House, L. A. Mink, proprietor.

Joseph Smith died Tuesday night. Another one has had to depart from earth and friends. Mr. Smith was a patient Christian man, one of the oldest members of the Methodist church and one of its best workers.

William Sutherland, David Sutherland, Chas. Sutherland, are in Chadwick this week attending their father's funeral.

MT. PLEASANT.

The many friends of Mrs. Cass Snyder will be pleased to learn that she is recovering from injuries sustained by falling. She moves around the house on crutches.

Miss Gladys Lynde of Oswego was a recent guest of Miss Gertrude Rath.

Whooping cough is reported prevalent in this locality.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grant and sons and Miss Mable Grant were recent guests at Geo. Grant's in Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Randall of Syracuse were week-end guests of their sister, Mrs. Byron Distin.

Mrs. Helen Durfey is the guest of her sister Mrs. Arthur Stevens in Minetto.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Crouch are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Simons were in Syracuse last Saturday and visited their sister, Mrs. Fred Whitman.

Prof. Lawton of Fulton High school was a week-end guest at John Salsbury.

The old adage, "haste makes waste" has been exemplified in the manual training class of Fulton High school. Passersby on the street could scarcely refrain from noticing the handsome stool in the window of Lasher's bookstore, attached to which was the name of Carlton Rowlee who made the stool from start to finish, under the teaching of Prof. Lawton. While Carlton is probably the most moderate of the class he seldom makes mistakes and never spoils wood, hence he finished first and receiving congratulations.

Mrs. O. Cole is under a physician's care.

DISTRICT No. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Welden of Ira visited at Will Sylvester's Tuesday of last week.

E. J. Ware and Raymond Sylvester attended the cattle sale at Liverpool.

Charlie Lewis has been spending some time at George Blakeman's at Little Utica.

Ernest Davis has been helping fill the ice house at South Granby.

Miss Hester Wells entertained at her home on Friday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Dewey a son, William E.

Extreme Suffering Relieved.

Mr. C. T. Chamberlain, New Durham, N. H., writes: "I am a farmer by occupation and have worked very hard. In 1905, I was taken with inflammation of the bladder. I suffered for a few weeks and grew worse. The best doctors gave me no permanent relief. I was so discouraged that I thought I never would get well. About this time I met a man who had been greatly benefited by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I dropped my doctor's medicine and began taking it. I have taken over three bottles. I obtained relief soon after I began its use. It has also greatly helped my rheumatism with which I was troubled for years." Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample. Large bottles; all druggists.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

YOUNG MEN WANTED

The automobile business offers wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are fitted to fill good positions. Individual instruction so you can make good in positions that pay good salaries. Write today for full particulars. Now is the time to start.

UNION GARAGE,
Union and Barrett S.s., Schenectady, N. Y.

Roy's Quick Shoe Repair

Safety Razor Blades sharpened to a hair test—cut better than new. Razors concaved and honed. Razor handles always in Stock. Edge Tools sharpened. Cork Heel Pads, Cork Arch supports. Leather and Shoe Findings. SKATES SHARPENED.

110 Cayuga street

Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

POPULAR MECHANICS

The Menace From Rust.

Among the many questions which the architect and builder are called upon to consider none perhaps is more important than that relating to the corrosion of iron and steel. This tendency to decay is peculiar to these materials, since none of the ordinary metals exhibits it to any comparable degree, and it is so strong that an unprotected piece is soon reduced to a shapeless mass of rust. It is one thing to design and erect a mighty skyscraper, but an entirely different matter to protect it from those influences which, if allowed to do their work, would ruin the greatest structure in a short time. It seems strange, in a way, that unless iron is well protected it is far less resistant to natural agencies than wood or other building materials. It is being used more and more in the fabrication of large buildings and other structures of a permanent type, and the length of their life, to say nothing of the safety of the people employed in and around them, depends on the success with which corrosion can be prevented.—The Engineering Magazine.

Rutile and Titanium.

Rutile, from which is derived the metal titanium, is a reddish, brownish, or nearly black mineral composed of titanium dioxide, and though it is widely spread through the rocks it is rarely found in large quantities. Titanium exists in larger quantity in the earth's crust than copper, lead, zinc, or any of the common metals except iron, but it is called one of the rare metals because of the lack of concentrated deposits and because the metal is so difficult to separate that it has been seen by few people. The value of rutile arises from the use of titanium as a scavenger in molten steel and cast iron, and from the use of titanium salts in dyeing textiles and in tanning leather.—United States Geological Survey.

Small Crane For a Wagon.

Occasionally heavy objects must be lifted into a wagon bed, which calls for two or more men to do the work, says Popular Mechanics. Not always having sufficient help at hand, one farmer made a light crane that can be readily attached to a wagon, which aids him in hoisting all loads too heavy for one man to lift.

The crane consists of a two or three inch gas pipe about twelve feet long and two brackets, also a block and tackle. One of the brackets, A, is forged to fit over the rear axle of the wagon and provided with a vertical bearing on which to set the end of the pipe.



CRANE WITH BLOCK AND TACKLE.

The other bracket, B, is shaped to form a ring around the pipe and is attached to the wagon bed in front of the standard. The pipe has about two feet of one end bent over, as shown, which is drilled to receive a ring that can be used to fasten the tackle. A double tackle will be sufficient for all purposes.

The pipe can be easily taken out when not in use. The bend in the pipe will allow the object being lifted to clear the rear end of the wagon box, whereupon the crane can be swung around the object lowered.

Production of Copper.

The copper production of the United States in 1914 will show a marked decrease from that of 1913, according to figures and estimates collected by B. S. Butler of the United States geological survey. Reports have been received from all plants known to produce blister copper from domestic ores and refined copper. At an average price of about 13.5 cents a pound, the 1914 output has a value of $152,400,000, compared with $189,795,000 for the 1913 output. The large decrease in production in 1914 was due to curtailment of production during the latter part of the year on account of the reduction in tonnage exported to Europe.

Traveler's Smoothing Iron.

A somewhat unusual but what appears to be a really practical device is of recent Paris invention, this being a traveler's smoothing iron, self contained with its alcohol heater, says Scientific American. Ladies will appreciate the convenience which is afforded by having an iron ready at hand, for on arriving at the hotel clothes in trunks or valises are often sadly rumpled. It is then an advantage to have at hand the means of repairing the damage in a very short time, and in the neat leather case only 5 by 3 inches are lodged the iron and its alcohol lamp, the latter having a good sized asbestos burner.

YOU CAN'T BEAT 'EM.

Or the Winning Ways of a Wishful, Winsome Wife.

"What a beautiful new hat and coat!" she cried as soon as he came home that afternoon.

"Isn't it—I mean, aren't they?" he said proudly. "Bargains too. The overcoat was $16, reduced from something, and the hat was $4, but they're going to raise the price next week."

His young wife crowed with delight.

"Herman, you look stunning!" she exclaimed. "Let me put them on, to give you some slight idea of the general effect. You can never tell on yourself, you know."

And she put them on. The coat was a nobby plaid Baimacaan, and the hat was a nile green felt, very swagger.

"By Jove, Cecile," he cried, "if I look half that good in 'em I'm satisfied!"

She walked to the pier glass.

"You look very fine in them, dear," she said hesitatingly, "but—truth compels me to say they're more than twice as becoming on me. You know, the women are wearing men's hats and coats this winter. Don't you think you could get yourself another outfit tomorrow—something in colors a little more becoming to you, perhaps? We have fried chicken and waffles for dinner, just the way you like them."

And—but what's the use?—Detroit Free Press.

It Sometimes Happens.

He dragged his shotgun
Through the fence, muzzle first;
But the gun didn't catch
And the shell didn't burst,
And his wife through the gloaming
In tears did not wait,
And she doesn't wear black
And no crape's on the gate.
—Houston Post.

Custom House Humor.

A missionary was returning to Basel from Patagonia, bringing with him for the purposes of science a collection of Patagonian skulls. The custom house officers opened the chest and informed the owner that the consignment must be classed as animal bones and taxed at so much the pound.

The missionary was indignant. So the officials agreed to reconsider. When the way bill had been revised it appeared in the following form:

"Chest of native skulls. Personal effects, already worn."—New York Post.

Anything but This.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
Why don't you can that song?
Really, Mary, no canary
Ever sang so loud and long.
Can it, Mary, gentle fairy,
And learn how to beat a gong.
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Gentle Hint.



Young Man (11:59)—Start the phonograph, I say, and play that beautiful song, "Good Night, Dear Heart."

The Girl—I'd rather hear you speak those words, Willie.—Washington Star.

It's Often Thus.

He was an infant prodigy.
At ten he could read Greek.
And now he's twenty-five and he
Is making ten per week.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Offhand Remark.

"I don't quite see the point of that remark of yours," said Mr. Skinner, the grocer, as he tied up the package of sugar.

"What remark was that?" asked the customer.

"You just remarked that some men had an offhand way of doing things. And you wished I was one."

"Yes. I wished to remind you that your hand was on the sugar when you weighed it."—Kansas City Star.

Naval Note.

The joke about the Swiss navee,
It is an ancient wheeze.
Her only naval men, you see,
Are skippers in the cheese.
—Detroit Free Press.

Jarred Him.

"Wimmen ain't got no sense of the proprieties."

"How now?"

"You know that bulldog I got my wife?"

"Yes."

"She wants to name it Fifi."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It All Depends.

If a man owes you money
He'll often forget.
But if he owes you a grudge
He'll remember, you bet.
—Yonkers Statesman.

Does He Smoke a Bulldog Pipe?

"Celestine used to be passionately devoted to her bulldog. What became of the brute?"

"It died, and Celestine consoled herself by marrying a bulldog type of man."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Old Reliable.

The carpet beater comes to me
When he wants things on trust,
For, though he's broke, I know that he
Can always raise the dust.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

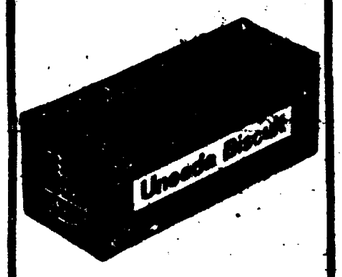
In Training.

"Mr. Moneybags, what are you going to make of your son?"

"I can't make anything of him, but he's got a girl who's making a monkey of him."—Buffalo Express.

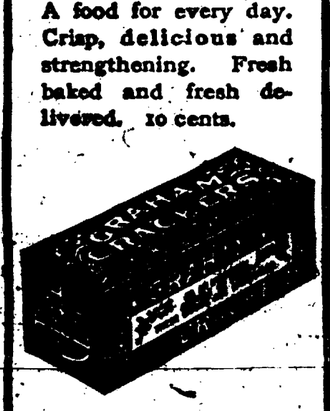
Uneeda Biscuit

Nourishment—fine flavor—purity—crispness—wholesomeness. All for 5 cents, in the moisture-proof package.



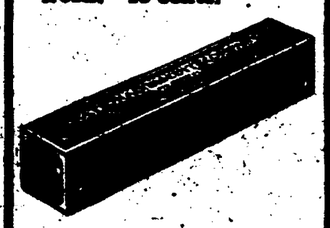
GRAHAM CRACKERS

A food for every day. Crisp, delicious and strengthening. Fresh baked and fresh delivered. 10 cents.



SNAPAROONS

A delightful new biscuit, with a rich and delicious cocoanut flavor. Crisp and always fresh. 10 cents.



Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that Name

WILL NOT RAISE PRICE OF BREAD

No Advance in Syracuse "Just Yet," Decision of Bakers.

The price of bread in Syracuse will not be raised "just yet."

This decision was reached last night at a meeting of bakers of the city, held under the auspices of the Merchant Bakers Exchange.

The sentiment of the meeting, however, was that the price of bakers' products should be raised in proportion to the advances on material used in the trade. No definite action was taken regarding an advance in price or in reducing the weight of the loaves.

The bakers believe that when the cost of the materials used in their business advances they should be allowed to raise the price of bread and other goods made by them. They claim that it is done in other business and see no reason why they should not adopt the same measures.

A resolution was adopted asking the New York State association of Master Bakers to petition the national government to place an embargo on wheat shipments out of the country. The adoption of the resolution followed a spirited discussion on the advance in the price of flour throughout the country.

The meeting was called for the purpose of obtaining the general sentiment of the bakers of Syracuse regarding the present situation in the flour market. John Ramsey, president of the bakers presided, and George A. Hagarman was secretary.

If you can't get Hanford's Balsam write G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Three sizes: 25c, 50c and $1. —Adv.

Relief for the Kidneys.

Mr. William J. Calkins, 143 Main street, Hartford, Conn., says:—"After having doctored for more than a year with best physicians in Hartford and getting no relief, I was advised by a druggist in Plainville, Ct., to try a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I was very nervous and had a complication of diseases, especially kidney trouble. I started to use Favorite Remedy and the first bottle gave me great relief. I continued its use for some time and was permanently cured. I sincerely recommend it to sufferers and discouraged is thinking there is no help for them." 40 years of success in kidney and liver disorders. Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y. for free sample.

PHOENIX MAN IS APPOINTED

David S. Burleigh Lands Coveted Job; Hard Fight Made for the Place

Albany, Jan. 20.—General Wotherspoon yesterday filed the appointment of David S. Burleigh of Phoenix as assistant superintendent of public works in charge of the middle division. The salary is $3,500 a year. In making the appointment, General Wotherspoon said:

"Mr. Burleigh is familiar with the work, particularly in middle division from the fact that he has been engaged since early life in the operation of boats on the canal, etc., and from having had several years experience as superintendent of the Oswego canal, under Boyd, Franchot, Stevens and Treman of the State Department of Public Works. He was appointed head of the Oswego canal system in 1900 and held the position until he resigned under Treman. Since leaving the State service he has been employed as a foreman in barge canal construction and in the building of locks and dams, particularly along the Oswego river. In making the appointment the superintendent has endeavored to secure the services of a man of administrative ability in the work to be preformed, as well as actual efficient service in connection with the canal system of the State."

The appointment of Mr. Burleigh will be received with genuine pleasure throughout Oswego county and it is belived that General Wotherspoon has chosen the right man. Mr. Burleigh had a hard fight on his hands with strong opponents from both Onondaga and Madison counties and is to be sincerely congratulated on his victory.

JOLLIES HIS HENS WITH INCANDESCENTS.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Fooling his hens into believing the short winter days last as long as the summer days, by using an artificial lighting system, George C. Newell, and auditor, is increasing the egg production of his poultry yards from a daily average of 26 eggs to a daily average of 83 eggs. Observing his chickens going to roost as soon as dusk began to fall in winter time, Newell installed electric lights by which he fed his hens up to 8 p. m.

"Food and exercise are essential to egg production," he says. "Shortly before 8 p. m. I gradually reduce the light power to give the appearance of dusk. I light the hennery at 6 a. m." Newel has 150 "egg machines" as he calls his hens. They laid 18,000 eggs last year.

PLUNGER MARRIED ACTRESS.

New York, Jan. 20.—Joseph C. Yeager, known in racing circles as "Joe the Boy Plunger," blushingly admitted yesterday that he was married last Saturday to Miss Irene Romain, an actress. Yeager was originally a clerk in a Cincinnati dry-goods house. He then went to work for a bookmaker, accumulated a "roll" and then "cut loose" on the turf. It is said he cleaned up half a million dollars in 1904 and was associated with John A. Drake, Pat McCarren, John W. Gates and "Pittsburgh Phil." Yeager gave his age as 37 and Miss Romain said she was 25.

CHECKER RECORD.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Alfred Jordan, world's titleholder, eliminated Newell W. Banks, former American champion, from the American checker tournament semi-finals early yesterday by winning the 24th game after 23 draw games.

Their 23 draw games beat the old record by five.

Baled Hay, Straw, Shavings. Quick Delivery. VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

He Named It.

Hostess—I sometimes wonder, Mr. Highbrow, if there is anything vainer than you authors about the things you write. Highbrow—There is, madam—our efforts to sell them.—Boston Transcript.

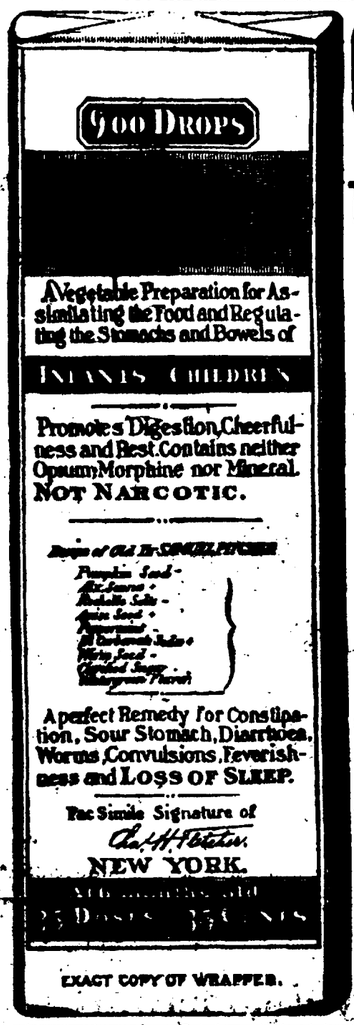
Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer

207 Cayuga St.

Shoes Sharpened 10c



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AMONG THE GRANGES.

As the time draws near interest in the State Grange sessions to be held in Oswego, Feb. 2-5 is increasing. A conference of the lecturers is scheduled for Feb. 4 at 9.30.

Senator-elect, Wadsworth, is delegate-at-large to the State Grange from Livingston county.

* * *

Pennellville Grange has arranged an unusually good program and supper for Saturday night at its hall.

* * *

Fair Haven Grange, No. 1200, held the annual installation of officers and an oyster supper in the Odd Fellows hall at that place, last Saturday evening.

HUMANE TREATMENT SUGGESTIONS MADE.

Comfort of Animals Considered in Report of O. R. Casey.

Syracuse, Jan. 20.—Several suggestions to obtain more humane treatment for birds and animals were embodied in the annual report of Superintendent O. R. Casey of the S. P. C. A. Some of the suggestions follow:

Do not buy air guns for children. Birds and animals will suffer.

EMPIRE STATE SUFFS DINNER

Albany, Jan. 20.—More than 200 prominent suffragists of New York state are here today to attend the annual banquet of the state organization tonight. Enthusiasm was evident wherever the advocates of votes for women gathered. The tendency of Governor Whitman toward the cause of Mrs. Whitman's well-known espousal of suffrage have brought conviction that the voters will favor equal rights when it is put up to them at the polls.

WIRE WORKS' FIRE.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 20.—An entire section of Trenton is in ruins today and 1,200 men are out of work, as the result of a fire which damaged the plant of the John A. Roebling's Sons Co. and destroyed twenty dwellings in the vicinity. The fire started in the insulated wire department of the Roebling plant. The damage will run over 1,000,000.

REDUCED FARES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York . $9.30

Round trip via New York Central. Going Thursday, February 11. Return limit, February 20.

Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OSWEGO COUNTY.

Bridget Gibbons against Joseph Newton, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of November, 1914, and filed and entered in office of the County Clerk of the County of Oswego on the 21st day of November, 1914, I the undersigned referee in such judgment named and appointed, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the law offices of Wilson & Rice, No. 75 South 1st st., in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, by said judgment directed to be sold, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and described as Lot No. Five of the "Bellejean Park" Tract, according to a map thereof made by Higgins, Harter & Phillips, on file in Oswego County, Clerk's Office, being the same premises deeded to William H. Newton by James H. Smith, April 5, 1904.

Also all that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, described as follows: Lot No. thirteen (13) of Block No. five hundred thirty-eight (538) being twenty-eight (28) feet front on Kimball street by one hundred (100) feet on White avenue, as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Also that other tract or parcel of land situate in said City of Fulton, being Lots eleven and twelve (11 & 12) of Block number five hundred and thirty-eight (538) in Kimball Garden, each lot being thirty-three (33) feet front by one hundred (100) feet deep as laid down on a map of Kimball Garden made by O. C. Breed, Engineer, for George P. Saunders, July 8, 1902, and filed in the County Clerk's office of Oswego County.

Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.

O. M. REILLY,
Referee.

Wilson & Rice,
Plaintiff's attorneys,
Office & P. O. address,
75 South First St.,
Fulton, N. Y. (15)

Inventory Sale R-U-G-S | Inventory Sale Lace Curtains | Inventory Sale Furniture | Inventory Sale F-U-R-S | Inventory Sale Dresses | Inventory Sale Footwear

Deys Inventory Sale Deys

Dinnerware

China Glass — Bric-a-Brac Lamps, Etc.

Housefurnishings

Kitchen Utensils Cooking Utensils — Household Articles Baskets, Etc, Etc.

An Inventory Sale that involves the broken lines, surplus lots and oddments taken from the largest and most varied stocks of practical, desirable utilities for the kitchen and home use. We mention some of the attractive saving inducements, but it will more than pay the housekeeper to come and see all of the bargains. Plan to come to Deys Inventory Sale this week.

Royal Grey Enamelware of the First Grades Reduced to Inventory Prices

Tea and Coffee Pots; Sauce Pans; Preserving Kettles; Dish Pans, etc., all pieces of enamel ware that are used every day. Good, solid ware; perfect in every respect; various sizes—not a piece to be reserved, all broken lines to go at Close-out Prices.

Useful Pieces Aluminumware Spoons, Kettles, Pans, Molds, etc.

Take Advantages of the Inventory Offer

Aluminum Jelly Molds . 5c

2.25 Alum. Kettles . 1.25
15c Alum. Mixing Spoons, 10c
3.00 Alum. Kettles . 1.80
1.75 Alum. Sauce Pans 97c

Household Utensils

The Things You Need Every Day

Oak Bath Tub Seats —Inventory price 49c
Rubber bath mats, 14x22 —49c value for 33c
Nickel plated towel bars —3 sizes; 39c value 25c
Wire coat hangers —Inventory price ..... 2 for 5c
Nickel garment hangers —set of four; set 45c

American food choppers —1.25 value for 89c
Two-burner oil stoves —5.25 value for 3.95
—five pounds for 19c
Carbonate of soda
Tooth picks, good quality —two packages for 5c

China Jelly Moulds—
50c Jelly Moulds at 25c
80c Jelly Moulds at 45c
1.25 Jelly Moulds at 69c
1.45 Jelly Moulds at 75c

Clothes Pins 8 Pins for 1c

Horizontal wall dryers —ten arm; 35c value 25c
Hardwood knife boxes —Inventory price 25c
Kitchen forks —polished wood handle 19c
Kitchen or paring knives —Inventory price each 5c
Portable gas cooker —75c value for 45c
Turbine egg beater and cream whip; 15c for 10c

10c Whetstones 5c

Wooden rolling pins 15c value for 10c
Floor brushes, 14-inch 1.25 value for 89c
Counter brushes, good bristle—25c value for 19c

Vegetable Brushes 3c

White wool wall dusters —97c value, for 75c
Potato ricer and fruit press—39c value for 30c
White foam ammonia —10c size for 8c
Economy brooms —two brooms and handle .. 75c

25c Dustless Dusters 15c

Master Soap Big Size at 3½c cake

BREAD BOXES
FLOUR CANS
FIBER WASH BOWLS
PITCHER and PAILS

Some of them slightly shop-worn or marred, but otherwise in good condition, all to be closed out at Inventory prices.

Climax wall paper cleaner —10c value for 7c
Shino Linseed soap —per can at 19c
Brown's carpet sweep —15c value for ..... } 10c
Royal brass polish —15c size ..... }

Brooms 23c

Four-sewed. 39c value.

Inventory Prices

Baskets

Including a large variety of baskets in different sizes, among them are:

HAMPERS—Samples
2.50 Hampers ...At 1.50
3.00 Hampers ....At 2.00
3.50 Hampers.... At 2.50

Strong and serviceable scrap baskets of 50c quality; at ..... } 39c
Oval willow shopping baskets of 55c size; at ..... }

Rattan carpet beaters —19c size at 10c

A Good Time to Buy Dinner Sets

Close-out Patterns and Odd Sets at Inventory Prices

There may be a single of some patterns and a few of others, but altogether the attractions are plenty and good, and the values far better. It is well to remember that some odd dinner sets offered in this sale are of chinas of which the source of supply has been cut off for the present. And there are some dinner sets in chinas that will cost both of us more in the future. Yes, this is a very good time to buy your dinner set.

Dinner Set with pink decoration and gold edge —"Made in U. S. A." One of the best popular priced sets; durable china for daily service..112 pieces — regular 11.50 set Inventory price 8.97

25.00 French china dinner set in two patterns of 112 pieces each. The set you would pick out for general service. Inventory price.. 19.97

Another line of French china dinner sets in a pleasing pattern, of 112 pieces and sold regularly at 28.00 a set. Inventory price 21.50

American porcelain dinner set with pink border and gold edge; 112 pieces. These are the 16.75 sets that we consider a good bargain at 11.79

86.75 G. D. A. French china dinner set, pink wreath and gold—one of the most attractive patterns. Inventory price at 65.97

Single and display sets of Haviland, Maroon, Halsic and Marbie patterns, among the very best produced, will be offered at Inventory Sale prices. Also several odd sets of open stock patterns will go at close-out prices .... 49.47, 54.50 and 69.79

Remnants of Dinnerware

INCLUDING MANY PIECES WHICH YOU MAY NEED ALL TO BE CLOSED OUT AT INVENTORY PRICES

Two tables filled with Remnants of Dinnerware in English, French and American makes—in this lot you may be able to secure the very piece that is missing to complete your set. Here is the way pieces are marked:

Odd Bouillon Cups from 40c up.
Odd Bone Plates from 3c up.
Odd Butter Plates from 4c up.
Odd Egg Cups from 15c up.

Odd Plates from 7c up.
Odd Platters from 15c to 1.00
Covered Dishes from 85c up.
Odd Pickle Dishes from 15c up.

Salads, Cakes, Chops, Tankards, Chocolate Pots, Cake Sets, Sugars and Creams, Cracker Jars, Celery Trays, etc. Of German chinas —all to be closed out at ..... 1-4 OFF

Odd and perfect pieces bread and butter plates, tea plates, breakfast plates. Also several lots of plates of 5 to 11 of a kind. All of good chinas, to be closed out at less than ..... 1-2 PRICE

Decorated conventional designs in odd pieces of English Foley china—in plates, cups and saucers, bouillons, A. D. cups and saucers, etc. At ..... 1-4 OFF

Cups and saucers in English and French china; many lots of 5, 9 or 11 of a kind. Also bouillon cups and saucers. A. D. cups saucers. All to be closed out at 1-2 PRICE

Cut Glass at Inventory Prices

ORANGE BOWLS AND BOTTLES PITCHERS AND BOXES — WHISKEY JUGS COMPORTS AND VASES, ETC.

Odd but perfect pieces of good designs and standard cuttings. All will be closed out at considerable less than regular prices.

Look For These Inventory Bargains In the Great Crockery Department

Fancy plates, chops, salads, celery trays, bonbons, sugar baskets, candlesticks, puff boxes, hair receivers, spoon trays, etc. at .... 1-4 OFF

Five different patterns of coaster sets, consisting of large coaster and six small ones. The regular 1.50 set. Inventory price, set 97c

Chafing dish of standard material, with the best make of burner. Regular 5.50 chafing dish. Inventory price ... 4.19

Fancy Pitchers, two odd lots at 97c and 1.90

Black Satin Dutches and Black Charmeuse 1.19 yd.

Two of the season's fashionable silks, of a soft and lovely texture; rich, deep black. The Satin Duchess is 36 inches wide; the Black Charmeuse is 40 inches wide. Silks of elegance and refinement, such as are sold regularly at 1.50 and 1.75 a yard. Inventory price at 1.19 a yard.

DEY BROTHERS & CO., SYRACUSE

Rich and Genuine

Oriental Rugs

in more than 250 Carpet Sizes at Inventory Prices

By far, the largest gathering and choicest selection of the finest Persian weaves; in a great variety of elegant designs and beautiful color effects; including:

You Save 20 to 30%

Laver Rugs, 15x20, and 14x18; Selef rugs, 13x17 and 14x19. Also Royal Kashan rugs in odd sizes, from 175.00 up to 1,650.00

Every rug is the personal selection of Mr. Philibosian, an expert on Oriental Rug weaves. Among the big values in small sizes, are:

Beluchistan Rugs 3x5 at 8.90

Cabistans, Shirvans Beluchistans 3.6x5.6 16.50 to 29.50

Serabands, Feraghans Irans, Hamadans, Etc. Sizes 4.6x6.6 29.00 to 34.00

In this offer are many rare pieces, one of a kind, which we consider as among the finest specimens of Oriental art—all to go at Inventory prices.

Linoleum Remnants 36c yd.

Short ends of our own full rolls; perfect printed linoleum; in tile, matting and wood effects. Lengths up to 17 square yards—all genuine cork linoleum; known for its good wearing qualities. No remnants cut. Bring room measurements. 59c and 65c qualities—to close at ..... 36c yard

Dolls 13c

Other Bargains

Full dressed 10-inch dolls; the 19c size, at 13c
Bisque full jointed dolls: 10-in. size; 50c value at 29c
Campbell kids, several kinds; character dolls, —1.25 size at 97c
Gee Gee Dolly, full dressed and unbreakable; 1.50 for 75c
Full jointed doll; side part; real eyelashes; shoes and stockings, at 6.50

Toys

Inventory Prices

All damaged, hurt or marred toys will be disposed of at ..... Close-out Prices
Child's white enamel desk and chair; 2.00 value 1.25
Ideal speed-o-plane, —69c size for 49c
Loop-the-Loop Glides —25c value for 19c
Child's chair with arms —35c size for 25c
Dolls' white enamel high chair, 25c size 19c
Child's wooden wash tubs; 19c size for 10c

Cash in Advance $3.00 Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

Volume 1, No. 28. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

THREE ZEPPELINS FLEW TOGETHER IN THE RAID

Britain Claims Violation of Neutrality Laws, Because Germans Flew Over Holland's Island

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Jan. 21.—Although the newspapers are minimizing the importance of Zeppelin raid over the Norfolk coast, in which four persons were killed and thirty one wounded, the British war office is taking more drastic measures to safeguard London against attack from the air. The use of lights for outside advertising purposes or for the illumination of a shop windows is now prohibited entirely. Houses must be darkened and automobiles must not carry headlights. Instead small red lights will be placed upon the rear of motor cars and other vehicles and the drivers are warned to move slowly and cautiously through the streets at night. Most of the street lights are now extinguished at night and London, once one of the most brilliantly illuminated cities in the world, now resembles a cross roads village after sundown. The new high angle guns, for use against aircraft, which the government has just received from the factories, are being distributed throughout the cities. It is reported that one has been mounted on the grounds of Buckingham Palace. At Yarmouth, King's Lynn and other places where damage was done, the work of cleaning up the wreckage is going on under the direction of military authorities.

It is now established there were three Zeppelins in the raiding fleet. They flew together about thirty miles from the coast when they separated, one going toward Yarmouth another toward Cromer and the other toward Sheringham.

The British government is considering the possibility of lodging a protest with neutral nations on the ground that Germany violated the neutrality of Holland, because the raiding aircraft passed over the Frisian island group of Dutch islands.

The newspapers continue to publish the most violent attacks against Germany. The Daily Express says: "The Germans are not soldiers and have no right to be treated as soldiers. They are the Apaches of this war." The Times says: "The German government and the German people alike have made it clear to the world in a hundred ways that they are ready to commit any outrage and they do not purpose to obey the laws of God or man."

Most of the papers now refer to the Germans as "baby killers."

GERMAN TROOPS SENT TO AID OF AUSTRIANS

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 21.—Austrian troops that were sent into Bukowina to stem the Russian invasion of Hungary, are falling back toward Jacobini, but the fighting in that district is still without decisive result as the Austrians are offering fierce resistance. Dispatches from field headquarters state that the Russians hold the pass at Mount Colacul. The troops fighting in the mountainous districts of Bukowina are handicapped by the terrific cold and snow storms.

It is reported that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, the commander-in-chief of the German-Austria forces is sending German troops to reinforce the Austrians in Bukowina.

North of the Vistula Grand Duke Nicholas' new army is pressing vigorously against the Germans and the possibility of another invasion of East Prussia, near Thorn, is within the range of possibilities.

Along the Bzura furious night fighting is reported. The Germans hold a position on the left bank of this stream are making desperate efforts to break the Russian lines, but all their assaults have been repulsed.

Artillery duels are reported from western Galicia where each side is using its heaviest guns.

It is believed that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg will be compelled to alter completely his plan of campaign in Poland as a result of the spread of the Russian advance across a line stretching from Mlawa to Serpetz and Dobrzyn. The German commander is massing heavy forces around Plotzkow which he will doubtless use during the next fortnight for strategic purposes.

Straggling remnants of Austrian detachments in the Carpathians are constantly being brought into the Russian lines and many bodies of soldiers, who were frozen to death, are being found.

The following official statement was given out relative to operations in Transcaucasia against against the Turks: "A series of combats have occurred in the Ahalik, Lavsor and Kyagani districts with the Turkish rear guard. We took many prisoners. We also occupied the Turkish camp at Ardanutsch. On the 18th a Russian torpedo boat sunk twelve Turkish merchant ships."

Bridges Destroyed By Russians

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 21.—The destruction of a bridge built across the Dunajec river, in Galicia, by Russian engineers and other small successes was announced by the Austrian war office today in the official statement: "The general situation in Poland is unchanged, only artillery duels and skirmishes between outposts patrols having occurred yesterday. In the Dunajec district our artillery successfully shelled part of the Russian lines and compelled the enemy to evacuate a farm. We penetrated the river and inflicted losses of some hundreds of men upon the Russians. We also destroyed a bridge built across the Dunajec by the Russians. In the Carpathians only small skirmishes occurred."

MUCK LAND SOLD.

Eighty acres of muck land near this city was sold yesterday for William Fink by Whitaker and Bogardus to A. D. Clark, of Rochester, a truck gardener. Half of the tract has been cultivated and Mr. Clark will fit the remainder and will raise celery mainly.

Roumanian Army Mobilized For Aid to the Russian Cohorts.



Photos by American Press Association.

It was considered certain that Roumania would enter the great war as an ally of the Russians. With half a million troops at his command King Ferdinand, the new ruler, is a power to be reckoned with. Roumanians are with Russia in sympathy and by racial instinct. King Ferdinand and Queen Marie are here shown with type of Roumanian soldiers.

DILLON SAYS STATE IS SLOW

Other States Excel in Packing and Marketing Farm Products

Albany, Jan. 21.—President John J. Dillon in his annual address before the New York State Agricultural society today pointed out that the society has rendered great service to agriculture since 1911.

"The discussions during the recent years," he said, "crystallized during 1914 into measures of the greatest importance to people of the entire state. At its annual convention in 1911 this association pledged itself to the principles of co-operation in the promotion of farm credits and the marketing of farm products. Through its influence and the activity of its members a statute was enacted last year authorizing the creation of a system of co-operative farm and home credits. This system is now being developed."

The speaker referred to the land bank as an important departure to standardize farm mortgage credits and the amortization of mortgage debts. He called attention to the fact that men of less favored sections through the superior methods of packing and marketing had superseded New York state residents in establishing their products.

The program which was postponed last night because of the memorial services being held in memory of the late Edwin A. Merritt, jr., was given today. Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, president of the Iowa state college discussed "How to clarify the milk situation." John H. Hale, introduced as America's greatest fruit grower, told of "Agricultural opportunities in the east."

CRUISERS WAITING FOR DACIA.

Havana, Jan. 21.—Two British cruisers are lying off the Cuban coast. It is reported they have been ordered to seize the American steamer Dacia if she sails from Galveston for Germany with a cargo of cotton on board.

COMPETITION IS KILLED BY KINGS

But the Masters of Organized Baseball Have Long Hits Coming

Chicago, Jan. 21.—We still have our turn at bat and then we will drive out a few long hits. The argument submitted thus far has not impressed me and we are more confident than ever"—Ban Johnson, president of the American league.

"We have nothing to fear from what has been brought out in the case thus far," John K. Tener, president of the National league. "Nothing to say right now, except that things look favorable for the Federal league"—President James A. Gilmore of the Federal league.

With confidence high on both sides, the hearing of arguments in the case of the Federal league against organized baseball was resumed before Judge Landis today when Keene H. Addington of Indianapolis, chief counsel for the Federals, concluded his argument begun yesterday.

Among the sins laid at the door of organized baseball by Mr. Addington in his address were the following:

"Used the blacklist as a weapon. Termed its rivals as outlaws.

Its National agreement stifled competition within as well as without.

That players never escaped control of its tentacles.

That there was no such thing in organized baseball as a real contract between player and owner.

That the player remained a chattel even after he had served his usefulness and was an asset then because he could be sold or traded.

That he did not progress as he became more proficient, but that he progressed at the will of his employer.

That he was used as a chattel and as a stake in a gamble by club owners.

That his contract might be revoked at the will of his employer.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Colder tonight; probably snow flurries. Friday partly cloudy.

GERMANS BELIEVE LONDON OPEN TO THEIR ATTACKS

Tuesday Night's First Raid Makes Berlin Rejoice; Kaiser Wilhelm Congratulates the Wonderful Zeppelin

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—Count Zeppelin, builder of the dirigible airships in use by the German government, has been commissioned "Commodore of the German air fleet" by Emperor William. Following the successful raid on England, the Kaiser sent a warm note of congratulation to Count Zeppelin.

There was a wave of rejoicing in this city over the success of the raid on Tuesday night because, according to German officers, it shows that London is open to attack from the air any time the Germans care to make the assault.

"London is helpless in our hands," was the expression used in the press.

The Deutsche Tagerzeitung, in discussing the raid, expressed the hope that it would soon be followed by others.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "It is now clear that the North sea is now no bar to German airships."

The Morgen Post says: "What aid is Great Britain drawing from her North sea fleet if German airships can cross the water and drop bombs? This greatly increases the isolation of the British isles."

WARSHIPS SHELLING GERMANS IN FLANDERS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 21.—After a fierce hand-to-hand struggle the French have taken complete possession of the French village of La Boiselle, near Peronne, but the French position is now being shelled by the German batteries.

There is also severe fighting in the region of Albert, where the Germans were able to press forward to the wire entanglements protecting the French trenches at Thiepval.

These attacks were all part of the offensive movement launched by the Kaiser's forces east of Amiens. The Germans at that point are trying to pierce the French lines with the idea of menacing the lines of communication supplying the French and British armies in northern France and West Flanders.

After a lull in the infantry operations, caused by floods, the Germans and allies are again at grips in West Flanders, particularly upon the seacoast where British warships are again in action, shelling the positions of the German artillery.

A heavy German offensive movement, between the Meuse and Mosele rivers is now expected as a result of the steady encroachments of the French in that region. The French are dangerously near Metz and are also pressing hard against the German lines in the forest of La Pretre and in the Consenvoye forest.

A gruesome incident is reported from St. Hubert, near Verdun. German sappers exploded a series of heavy charges of dynamite to blow up the French field works. They were entirely successful but they also blew up an improvised cemetery where a number of French and German soldiers had been buried earlier in the war.

Although the bridge across the Aisne at Soissons is within easy artillery range of the German guns it has not been destroyed.

SEVENTEEN RUSSIAN RED CROSS NURSES KILLED IN SERVICE

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Dec. 30, by mail to New York, Jan. 21.—Seventeen women nurses in the Russian Red Cross service have been killed on the battle field or died of wounds received while in the performance of their duty. An official "eye witness" attached to the staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, says that the nurses have shown conspicuous bravery.

The latest victim was Mlle. Ludmila Alexinsky, who has just died at her home near Odessa of blood poisoning which followed a wound. Mlle. Alexinsky was wounded in the hand at the battle of Gumbinnen. After her recovery she was transferred to the army in Galicia. At Rozwadok, a doctor whom she was assisting was killed by a bursting shell and Mlle. Alexinsky was badly stunned. During the Rsgow-Tuschin battle she was under fire seventeen hours. She was wounded through the shoulder at the storming of Petrokoff, which wound caused her death.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.—The Prussian Diet will meet shortly to discuss the budget, but the principal result of the meeting is expected to be a general agreement among all the political parties. The budget will be treated secretly.

Petrograd, Jan. 21.—A news agency learns from a well informed source that German troops have been sent from Cracow to Prague and Agram, where there is great unrest among the Austro-Hungarian population, to put down any disorder that may occur.

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.—Heavy, long range German guns, planted among the sand dunes on the North seacoast, northeast of Nieuport, have been silenced by British warships, according to a dispatch to the Handelsblad from Sluis. Belgian troops, co-operating with the fleet, compelled the Germans to evacuate their former position on the coast to prevent their guns from being captured. These guns had twice bombarded Furnes, ten miles away, inflicting serious damage.

THE
EVENING TIMES
FULTON TIMES
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... by The Fulton Evening
...ncorporated
Telephone 66
...President and Editor
...Secretary and Assistant Editor
...TREASURER, Treasurer
...Entered at the Postoffice at Fulton, N. Y.
...ry 21, 1915.

...inions

...t "Atrocities."

...ell Bennett, an Eng...dent in Belgium, had ...en letter to Sir Arthur ..., disputing his sweeping ...rocities committed by ...s. The correspondent ...s he attempted to verify ...ious treatment of Bel...hetania, he was always ...thing happened "in the ...." But the next village, ...ld, was always one stage ...m. He cites instance af... of the civility and kind... Germans.

...nnett's cumulative argu... persuade thoughtful people ... of the tales were provided ...tion mongers who discovered ... was a market for their ... the British have al... to punish the purveyors ... stories of German brutality. ... a week a Scotch girl has been ... of such an offense because ... out a letter from her sis... telling how she had been mal... by the Germans while acting ... at the front. The letter was ... to be a forgery. If the Bri... ceased to tolerate the circu... of such yarns, Americans cer... can stop believing them. ... are horrors enough in war ... manufacturing others. There ... heartless brutal German soldiers, ... French and English ... and African soldiers who ... brutal. Women and child... been maltreated and civil... have taken pot shots at the ... have been summarily killed. ... an inevitable incident of war. ... should not fall into the ... error of assuming that all the ...ers of one group of armies are ... and all the members of another ... are saints.—Utica Herald Dis...

...ico Drifts Further Into Anarchy

Another provisional President has ... flight from Mexico City. First ...ero went, then Carbajal, then ...Carranza. Now it is Gutierrez's suc...or, will head for the coast. These ...quick shifts in control, according to ...President Wilson's Indianapolis ..., are only incidents in the pro... by which the Mexican people ... "determining their own form of ...vernment." But less self-deceived ...ericans will see in them nothing ... phases in the tragedy of military ... now being staged in Mexico ... greedy leaders and factions, all ... on grabbing what they can be... the country sinks into complete ... and anarchy.

... have the Mexican people to ... with theh quarrels over the spoils now raging between chieftains who, under a more settled regime, were either soldiers of fortune or bandits? The only body which resembles an instrument of centralized authority in Mexico is the military convention which elected Gutierrez, and, having ejected him, has now elected Garza. Yet it has sunk to about half its original size through resertions and secessions. It represents now only the union of the Villa and Zapata will remain allies.

Mexico has been many times before a prey to revolution, factionalism and anarchy. But from the regime of Diaz, of Madero, or even of Huerta, what a swift and deep descent to the barbarous conditions whihch prevail under Villa, Carranza and Zapata! Unfortunately, the United States cannot escape moral responsibility for having hastened the approach of anarchy. Nor does it help much now for the administration to try to wash its hands of blame and to say that all the trouble which now afflicts Mexico is due to the efforts of the Mexican people to exercise the inherent right of "determining their own form of govenernment."—New York Tribune.

HONESTY IN ADVERTISING

The whole world of advertising bids fair to be revolutionized. Samuel Hopkins Adams through the New York Tribune is flaying with merciless pen the unworthy, dishonest advertiser. Until recently Peruna and her sister patent medicines reposed secure in their mighty cure all propensities in the columns of the best papers of the land. However, there has been a wide, wide awakening and no more shall their false lies be propounded through honest mediums.

Samuel Adams, in one of his articles asks, Is "business" the everyday trade which supplies you and me with the essentials of life, crooked? Are our vast emporiums, our groceries, our furniture shops, our drug stores, our haberdashers and our other markets constantly endeavoring not to give value received, but to cheat us with goods which are below standard? Since advertising is but the mouthpiece of business this question inevitably obtrudes itself.

Advertising in a fair and honorable form is a farreaching investigator of trade, the most economical and infinitely the most effective method yet devised of bringing to the notice of a widespread purchasing public the goods and commodities which that public wishes to purchase, and thus a convenience of unreckoningly wide scope and economic value. Perverted to the purposes of unfair merchandising, it becomes an agency for the sale not only of merchandise but also of false hopes and unrealized expectations.

Honesty in all things is the demand of all business today. It may be an easy matter "to fool some of the people some of the time, but it is a different matter to attempt to fool all of the people all of the time."

Asinine Law and Woman's Property Rights

The feminists who compile lists of points in which the man-made, man-executed law favors the male sex may add another to the number. Justice Blackmar has just decided that no matter how much money a woman saves, if it came originally from her husband she has no right under existing law to one cent of it. The case was one of a husband and wife who opened a joint savings bank account. The wife obtained from her husband a certain weekly allowance for household expenses, out of which she fed the bank account until it reached the sum of $618. Then they had a disagreement, and the husband, endeavoring to draw the money, found his wife had put a "stop order" on the account. He brought suit against her, and Justice Blackmar decided in his favor, declaring: "I regret to say that our law has not reached the point of holding that property which is the joint result of the earnings of the husband and the economies of the wife is their joint property."

It is the failure of the law to keep anywhere near abreast of life, shown by numerous instances quite as ridiculous, yet as serious, as this, that makes the average human being certain that "the law's an ass." If feminine participation in elections will make it any less asinine, woman suffrage should be welcomed.—New York Tribune.

A YOUNG FARMER'S PRIZE LETTER.

C. I. Kingsbury, manager of the recent corn show in Fulton, announces the award of a five dollar gold piece to Carl Clement of Lacona, for the best essay on "How I did It," open to school children who had exhibits of corn at the show. The prize was offered by County Treasurer Kandt. The letter follows.

The pieces of ground which I selected to plant my corn on had a very heavy sod. But I put a very light coat of manure on it.

Then I ploughed the ground with much care so as to have it all turned over. The ground was then thoroughly harrowed four ways making it nice and mellow.

When this was done the ground was marked so as to have the hills of corn about three and one-half feet by four feet.

Then the corn was planted about the first week in June, with a stabber. The corn was mostly the eight row Flint.

Then I watched to see the corn come out of the ground so I could cultivate it.

When it was large enough I began to cultivate it and hoe it.

The corn was harvested the first week in October the sample which were taken went to the Farm Bureau Agent.

CARL CLEMENT,
Lacona, N. Y.

Those You Know

Mrs. C. J. Butcher of Palermo visited friends in town last week.

* * *

Mrs. William Dingman has been called to Volney Center on account of the death of her sister, Mrs. Arba Simons.

* * *

Miss Rose Pease, who has been working in the Katz department store for nearly two years, has returned to her home at Pennellville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baratier were Sunday guests of C. J. Butcher and wife at Palermo.

Mrs. John Merritt of Pennellville visited friends in town last week.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Martin of Hannah

PUPILS PASS REGENTS EXAMS

A List of the Pupils Who Passed Preliminary and Academic Subjects

Fourth St. School.

Arithmetic—Wilfred Allen, 89½; Edith Arnold, 100; John Myers, 87; Elsie K. Rowlee, 89¼; Albert Stockwell, 100; Churchill Trageser, 91¼; Frederick White, 100.

Elem. English — Edith Arnold, 96; Irving Clar, 88; Jennie Dean, 81; Lena Foster, 75; James E. Frawley, 88; Iseland Hill, 81; Elizabeth Howe, 96; Margaret Howe, 94; Alice Kaplan, 75; Lucy Mahannah, 75; George Mason, 77; Harry Nichols, 79; Gertrude Rath, 90; Jennie Rawson, 76; Genevieve Sait, 75; Theodore Stanley, 75; Frederick White, 76.

Phillips St. School.

Arithmetic—Lucy Campbell, 94; Harry Dingle, 83; Rose Dingle, 91; Frederick Hartnett, 96; Lyllian Howe, 97; Raymond Kinne, 90; George McKenna, 81; Elizabeth Meagher, 92; Marguerite Meagher, 100; Thelma Parker, 91; Albert Richardson, 100.

Elem. English — Helen Austin, 90; Alma Bray, 86; Lucy Campbell, 92; Harry Dingle, 83; Rose Dingle, 80; Frederick Hartnett, 98; Lyllian Howe, 90; Raymond Kinne, 79; George McKenna, 82; Elizabeth Meagher, 91; Marguerite Meagher, 93; Thelma Parker, 98; Albert Richardson, 94.

Erie St. School.

Arithmetic — Gladys Benway, 76; Eva Carvey, 83; Harry Carl, 87; Edwin Fitzgerald, 75; Florence Furness, 83; Mabelle Hyde, 87; Marle Hyde, 100; Alice Mirskey, 77; John Pearl, 96; Mahlon Perchaway, 76; Helen Waugh, 88; Eva Wells, 76.

Elem. English — Gladys Benway, 85; Harry Carl, 77; Eva Carvey, 89; Edwin Fitzgerald, 76; Florence Furness, 82; Mabelle Hyde, 85; Merle Hyde, 76; Alice Mirskey, 88; John Pearl, 90; Helen Waugh, 80; Eva Wells, 80.

State St. School.

Arithmetic — John Barnes, 75; Ira Byrant, 86; Mary Favalora, 92; Ruth Jennings, 97; Rolland McKnight, 83; Minerva Murray, 95; Fred Pickett, 97; Ernest Stafford, 97; Marie Wilson, 80.

Elem. English — Ira Byrant, 76; Mary Favalora, 80; Lillian Harder, 87; Ruth Jennings, 98; Rolland McKnight, 78; Minerva Murray, 95; Fred Pickett, 75; Ernest Stafford, 76; Marie Wilson, 83.

Non-Resident.

Arithmetic—Rolland Auringer, 80; Edna Frost, 80; Mildred Gorton, 91½; Glenn M. Parker, 88; Carl Reynolds, 91½.

Elem. English—Irene Bateman, 90; Mildred Cole, 76; Atha Davis, 80; Grace Johnson, 85; Ida LaMay, 91; Carl Reynolds, 78; Marion Ware, 77; Edna Whalon, 85; Walter Wooding, 75; Vera Wood, 76.

Academic Subjects

Shortland II—Marjorie Fairgrieve, 83.

Shorthand I.—Mae Roach, 85; Leland Root, 70½; Irene Byrne, 70; Mabel Snow, 61½; Helen Wellwood, 60.

Plane Geometry — Joseph Boland, 77; Aven Chesbro, 73; William Davis, 68; Mildred Ford, 60; Edward Frawley, 60; Cora Holly, 62; Winfield McKnight, 72; Harold Palmer, 62; Murray Sarr, 85; Alfred Fivaz, 86; Florence Follan, 68; Daniel Hudson, 62; Elizabeth Jewett, 65; Harry Lewis, 70; Caroline Pearl, 78; Howard Shaff, 67; George Stockwell, 60; Herbert Webb, 77.

Chemistry — Albert Sanford, 63.

Typewriting—Marjorie Fairgrieve, 94; Amelia Rolfe, 87; Earl Hopkins, 85; Medora Halstead, 84; Ethel Hewitt, 84; Andrew Sharp, 83½; Mabel Snow, 80; Ida Saunders, 77; Lillias Waugh, 75; Beatrice Huggins, 68.

Business Writing—Marjorie Fairgrieve, 75.

Vegetable Cutters, VanWagenen. —Adv.

NO CAUSE FOR ACTION IN HUGGINS LUMBER CO. CASE

Oswego, Jan. 20.—The jury in the case of Huggins Lumber Co. vs. Homer P. Phelps and Earl Miller returned a sealed verdict of no action this morning. The action was on a chattel mortage.

The case of Earl M. Maloney vs. Lafayette B. Rider, to recover $1,000 alleged to have been loaned by the plaintiff to the defendant's father, Kortrite Rider, was heard today by Justice Crouch and a jury in Supreme Court. Kortright Rider is dead and the case is being defended by his son and executor, Lafayette Rider. The defendant admits Maloney loaned Mr. Rider the money on the note, but claims it was paid. The note was given by Rider to Maloney while the latter lives at Marathon, N. Y. and it is claimed the loan was made some time before Mr. Rider's last sickness.

Former County Judge L. C. Rowe is attorney for the defendant in this action and it was his first appearance in the trial cases since before he ascended the bench. Judge C. N. Bulger is counsel with Judge Rowe. G. H. Glover of Marathon is attorney for the plaintiff.

CADWELL B. BENSON'S WILL FILED YESTERDAY.

Minetto, Jan. 20.—The will of the late Cadwell B. Benson of this place, was filed and admitted to probate in Surrogate's Court yesterday and it names Mrs. Helen C. Benson, wife of the deceased, as executrix and sole legatee of the estate. In the petition for the probate of the will the executrix states that the value of the personal property of the estate is unknown to her but is estimated at amounting to over $20,000. The value of the real property belonging to the estate is also unknown but is estimated at being over $5,000. The real value of the estate can be learned only by appraisal.

The will was a very brief document, drawn and signed on Nov. 28, 1905. The will bequeaths all property belonging to the deceased at the time of his death, whether real, personal or mixed, absolutely to Mrs. Benson without any limitations or provisions stating expressly that the property is hers to do with whatever she may wish.

ROUND ABOUT AND IN NEAR BY PLACES

Mrs. Gardner Woolson, a native of Oswego, celebrated her ninety-sixth birthday at her home in Syracuse, Wednesday. Mrs. Woolson left Oswego soon after her marriage and has made her home in Syracuse for seventy-three years, where all her children were born. Two daughters, Mrs. Mead Belden and Mrs. Walter W. Wales, make their home with her.

* * *

Recently friends gathered at the home of Mrs. James Armstrong, south of Minetto, and gave them a genuine surprise in honor of their golden wedding anniversary. About 42 guests were present; refreshments were served, and the evening was passed with music and singing. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong received many gifts, including linen, books, crystal, silver, gold, china, and leather, besides congratulations from friends who were unable to attend.

* * *

Assemblyman Machold has introduced a bill excepting Oswego county from the provisions of the law relating to the appointment and compensation of stenographers to the county court.

Sleighs reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

WANT MOVIES OPEN SUNDAYS

Oswego's Aldermen Adopt Resolution that May Open the Popular Amusement Houses

Oswego, Jan. 20.—The Common Council at Tuesday night's session adopted a resolution amending the city theater to permit the display of motion pictures on Sunday.

Yesterday The Times of this city, in order to determine the sentiment of the clergy on motion pictures as Sunday amusements, made inquiries. The Catholic clergy refused to discuss the matter. Other interviews follow:

The Rev. Samuel W. Steele, D. D., Grace Presbyterian church, "I'm strictly opposed to it and do not believe men should have the right to sell amusement on Sunday."

The Rev. Frederick T. Henstridge, Church of the Eangelists, "I'm opposed to it. Oswego is not a city of flats and tenement houses and the day should be spent in rest; not in amusement. People are too eager for sensational amusement. I will save something to say Sunday."

The Rev. Jabez Stallwood, First Methodist church, "I certainly am opposed to motion pictures on Sunday on a religious and moral basis."

The Rev. W. H. English, Trinity Methodist church, "It is too bad that such action was taken. I am opposed to amusement on Sunday."

The Rev. W. F. Kettle, Congregational church, "I am against the form of amusement on Sunday."

The Rev. R. G. U. Kessler, St. Paul's German Lutheran church, "If the pictures are clean and moral, I see no reason why the poor man should be deprived of such good amusement on Sunday.

Rev. L. B. Dutcher, St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, "I am against it. Picture shows should not be allowed on Sunday, especially during the hours of church service. It is antagonistic to the church."

Rev. Burt J. Lehigh, First Baptist church, "I am opposed to it and hope to see state laws enacted that will close picture shows down all over the state on Sunday."

Rev. C. S. Savage, D. D., West Baptist church, "I have nothing to say on the matter at present."

Rev. Dr. R. H. Gesner, rector of Christ church, is away on a vacation.

Gasoline Engine supplies, VanWagenen.—Adv.

Baled Hay, Straw, Shavings. Quick Delivery. VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

An Electric Flatiron FREE

To every home wired for electricity before April 1st, 1915. WIRING AT COST.

ASK FOR AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

BLACK BAKING CO., Inc.

WE COMMENCED MONDAY TO MAKE

Hot Rolls and Buns

FOR SUPPER

Rye, Graham, Entire Wheat, Vienna and Fruit Bread

AT LIPSKY'S

Friday Saturday

—or any day thereafter until they're all gone. You, or any other man, can pick from the choicest Overcoats in the land at the lowest prices ever quoted on such garments.

$24, $22, $20 OVERCOATS ON SALE AT

$15

$16 and $15 Overcoats while they last at $9.85

For Cash Only

MAKE YOUR SELECTION EARLY

S. Lipsky & Son

21 First Street Lipsky Block Fulton, N. Y.

...N TRADE ... DISCUSSED

...ks at National For... ...rade Convention ... Germany Gets ...he Business

... Jan. 21.—Men interested ...rade from all parts of the ...tes gathered here today for ...d National Foreign Trade ...on, called by the National Trade Council. The sessions ... two days and it is hoped ...rtant steps will be taken ...conquering the marts of the ... American merchants and ...facturers.

...e opening session, after an ... of welcome by Mayor Henry ... of St. Louis, and another by ... D. Capan, president of the ... Business Men's league, the ... listened to a speech by ... of Commerce William C. ... He emphasized the import... ...he occasion and dwelt on the ...ities the world war opens ...ican commerce.

... A. Farrel, president of the ... States Steel Corporation ... of the Foreign Trade Coun... ...spoke. John Bassett Moore, ... Counsellor of State, took for ...ct "Problems Arising in War ...merce."

... afternoon sessions the ... included John D. Ryan, pre... ...of the Amalgamated Copper ...

...ght and the obligation of the ...n business man and manufac... ...promote by every means in ...er trade with foreign coun... ...s urged by Mr. W. L. Saun... ...chairman of the board, Inger... ...nd Co. New York, in his ad... ...Government Regulation of Commerce as Affecting Foreign Trade."

"The United States government has no authority in the matter of sales made for delivery to foreign countries," he declared, "To increase the ... American-made goods, agents ... such goods in foreign countries ... the right to get together and fix ... and terms so long as they do ...olate the laws of the land in ... they are doing business. There ... thing in the Sherman law which ... its price-fixing, pools and trade ...binations of American producers ... selling goods for delivery abroad. ... may be best," continued Mr. ...ders, "for those who doubt this ...pretation of the law to bring a ...ase rather than expect Congress ...ass permissive legislation. The ...erican exporter is forced to com... ...with such trade combinations ...and cartels in all the greater coun...tries of Europe and even in the Bal...kan States.

...he day is happily past when ... is occasion in a discussion of ...ment regulation of commerce, ...roduce any question that should ...ould not do as far as trade in the United States is concerned. The government has decided to regulate business and recent judicial decisions interpreting the Sherman Act have made plain what it prevents and what it permits. The government started in by a policy of protection and patronage which practically freed the American manufacturer in most lines from foreign competition, but, in doing this, the welfare of the people at large was at first safeguarded by internal competition. It was found possible, however, to throttle this competition by combinations and consolidation of interest so as to put the public at large at the mercy of a trust which threatened to become, and in such cases did reach, the position of being a private monopoly. Here we have a reason for government control at home and that control is exercised by a liberal and just construction of the Sherman law, which is now interpreted broadly to permit only such practices as are not detrimental to the public welfare. The Clayton Bill now supplements generally a code of business ethics to the principles of which there can be no more objection among honest men than to the Ten Commandments."

That it is practically impossible for the small American manufacturer to develop an export business for himself, while it is almost equally difficult for the large manufacturer to develop an export business if his goods are in comparatively small demand in any one market, were the assertions of H. C. Lewis, general manager of the National Paper & Type, Co., New York.

His solution of the problem was "Systematized Co-Operation," as exemplified in a constructive address upon "Co-operative Foreign Selling for Smaller Manufacturers."

In both cases cited Mr. Lewis declared the expense of investigating markets and selling the goods is too great. While the importance of exporting the products of the smaller manufacturers has hardly been realized as yet in this country, Germany on the other hand, has made its goods widely known through the sale of a large number of smaller articles. The German manufacturer has been enabled to do this by methods which are economically wise and beneficial, but contrary to the anti-trust laws of this country. Great benefit will follow if the smaller manufacturers in this country can be provided with means for exporting a certain portion of their products.

"As a nation," Mr. Lewis continued, "we know comparatively little about the export game, and we are, unfortunately, obliged to develop very largely in countries where the most severe competitive conditions exist. We have no spheres of influence, colonial empires nor reciprocity treaties to help us, as many competing European nations have. Our export development, therefore, means the keenest kind of competition everywhere and requires every possible advantage of management, capital, selling and shipping facilities."

The results of co-operative work to be looked for through the working out of the comprehensive detailed plan offered by Mr. Lewis should be: Increasing export possibilities for a considerable number of manufacturers and merchants by developing more highly their selling facilities, by the reduction of selling expenses, and by showing a profit for the selling organization. The latter may be regarded as the most important feature of any co-operative organization.

"The manufacturer must have a fair manufacturing profit on the goods he sells, but, in consideration of this profit, account must be taken that this business does not carry the same overhead expense as domestic business. The foreign selling organization assumes the selling expenses, practically all advertising expenses, and, frequently, other expenses. Hence the manufacturer should regard such a selling organization in the light of a salesman, and should look for a considerable portion of his profit from his share of the profits of the selling organization. By making the selling organization profitable the manufacturer is insured a larger eventual profit for himself, and a more surely permanent and increasing business.

"The basis of any successful co-operative organization must be its control by an individual or a small coterie of individuals who are interested in creating and developing a pjrofitable organization, rather than in making all that is possible from immediate sales. It is absolutely unsafe to handicap the management of such a selling organization by requirements to sell certain goods regardless of profits or to sell largely for the purpose of marketing certain products and without regard to the selling organization. An export manager must have a reasonably free hand, should be given wide latitude as to prieces and conditions governing his business, and should be held to results rather than policies.

Mr. Lewis suggested the following method for those concerns who would not feel warranted in investing a considerable amount of cash to inaugurate an export business.

"Let five or ten concerns, manufacturers or handlers of articles required by practically the same line of customers, and more or less closely related, organize a company of from $10,000 to $20,000, each subscribing from $2,000 to $4,000 of stock, this capital to be used in financing the initial expenses of the business.

"Then let each concern consign its goods at lowest export prices on the agreement that payment shall be made as payments are received from the ultimate purchaser. The manager—who must be perfectly familiar with both his field and with the goods carried—may have either a straight salary, or a salary, or a salary and commission, the latter based preferably on the amount of his profits." In this way the amount of cash required will be comparatively small, while the amount of goods consigned by each need not be large. The result, if unfavorable, will not bring a heavy loss to any one concern, while if success comes the profits will be quite satisfactory.

"Arrangements should be made that after a period of from three to five years the capital of the company could be increased and the consignment accounts cut out. If Americans tackle this export business in the right way" said Mr. Lewis "it will be but a question of time before the investing public becomes interested in the capital stock of exporting concerns as an investment, and the capital requirements from the manufacturer be lessened.

CHATHAM CONCERT CO. PLEASES FULTON'S PEOPLE.

One of the largest crowds that has ever met at the Elks' home, listened last night to the Chatham Concert Co. of Elmira.

Miss Hazel Lundell's singing was superb.

Miss Adelaide Rynders, violinist, and Floyd Walter, accompanist, were well received. The music furnished by these artists was harmonious and beautiful. In all, the entire program was without criticism.

An ensemble in an act entitled "The Wooing of Penelope" closed the entertainment. The act was written especially for the company by Miss Chatham, and her acting surpassed anything seen in Fulton in many a day.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the post office, Jan. 20, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men—Fuller, Chas. E.; Hollman, Frank H.; Merrell, John; Pike, Charles; Randell, John; Wood, F. N. Editor The Republican; Pasquale Pebicco.

Women—Herrington, Miss Ester; Bailey, Mrs. Mary; Moore, Mrs. Anna A.

PETER T. CONLEY, Postmaster.

Ford Runabout $250.00 for quick sale. VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

INTEREST LAGS IN COMING FIGHT

Fan Gossip Says Smith Is Working Into the Peaked Coat-Tail Class

New York, Jan. 21—If those who are promoting the Johnson-Willard affair had ordered Jess Willard to go out and get a reputation instead of keeping him under cover, the bout would have drawn pretty nearly as well as the Johnson-Jeffries battle of four years ago.

But they haven't. The've been content to let Willard rest upon the few ring honors that are his and are trying to kid the public into believing something that isn't true that Willard is the best heavyweight in America.

Willard just now ranks on a par with a half dozen other white hopes. He ranks, in the minds of most fight fans, inferior to Sam Langford and Joe Jeannette, the dusky warriors. And so it can be seen why the Willard-Johnson bout isn't stirring up a lot of commotion in the pugilistic world.

If Willard had gone out and scored decisive victories over Langford, Jeannette, Gunboat Smith, Carl Morris and Jim Coffey, the Willard Johnson bout would have given promise of being a gold mine for the promoters. But Willard hasn't any of those things. He knocked out a bunch of fifth rate boxers, scored a decision over Gunboat Smith, who is half his size, and is credited with a victory over Carl Morris in the worst boxing bout ever staged in New York. And because of this the promoters are trying to tell us that Willard is champion.

The promoters, after looking up Willard and Johnson, probably thought they were doing the wise thing by not permitting Willard to take any chance with Morris, Smith, Langford and the others. Willard might have been given a decisive beating on points; Might even have been knocked out. And that would kill off whatever interest there may be in the Willard-Johnson affair.

The wiser course would have been for the promoters to force Willard to fight every aspirant for the privilege of meeting Johnson in a heavyweight bout. If Willard was equal to the task then a Willard-Johnson fight would have proved a mighty drawing card. But as it is, the coming of the Willard-Johnson bout seems to nothing but a meeting between a second rate heavyweight and one of the greatest heavyweight fighters that ever stepped into a ring.

Gunboat Smith, according to his manager-press agent, Jim Buckley, aspires to become a "gentleman." The "Gooner" carves culture in just the way that some men carve liquids on a warm summer evening. He's more concerned just now about the correct way of wearing a dress suit than he is in advancing himself in the pugilistic world.

The "Gooner", says Buckley, reads the society columns more thoroughly than he does the sporting pages. He reads books on "How to Become a Cotillion Leader" and "How to eat soup Correctly" and similar books.

The "Gooner" used to eat dinner in overalls or any other kind of garb that he happened to be wearing at the time the dinner bell tinkled. Now he wouldn't think of dining without wearing swallow tailed clothes. He goes into a rage whenever he is forced to dine where the folks don't pass around finger bowls.

"I am trying to get up into the world" said the "Gooner", according to his manager press agent. "I don't care for rough necks any longer."

HAROLD SHOLTZ DELEGATE TO ATHLETIC MEETING.

The athletic association of the Fulton high school has elected Harold Sholtz a delegate to attend the first meeting of the high schools of Central New York, to be held in Syracuse. The object of this convention is for the purpose of putting each High school in its class for the purpose of forming a high school league. High schools such as Central, North high and the Auburn high, have coaches who train their candidates for the different sports on the same plan as the universities. Fulton high school would be at a disadvantage if they had to play with such high school teams as were just mentioned. This convention takes place tomorrow and the meeting is to be held in the Syracuse university gymnasium. The boys are to be entertained by the University in the evening at a basketball game between Syracuse and St. Lawrence universities. After the game the boys are to go to the different fraternity houses on the hill to stay for the night. There they will see the social side of college life.

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church
Are In Progress This Week
TONIGHT: TESTIMONY SERVICE. FINE SINGING, BIG CHORUS. FRIDAY NIGHT, SERVICE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. BOY'S CHOIR.

Community Notes

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ravy of 155 W. 4th st.

* * *

Ralph Seymour has completed a piece of furniture, the duplicate of Carlton Rowlee's, and is also on exhibit in Lasher's store window. It, too, is a credit to the young craftsman.

* * *

H. L. Greenly and William R. Streeter, Richland, were in this city last night to attend the I. O. O. F. installation of officers.

* * *

L. G. Hubbard, until last week in charge of this city's barge canal office, has been transferred to Oswego, taking the place there of the former resident engineer, James Burden.

* * *

Miss Cora Morehouse entertained at her home east of this city, the Misses Osia Rumsey, Emma Paige and Helen Kirby, all of Fulton.

* * *

Miss Goldie Looker of Fulton is spending a short time at the home of her parents at North Volney.

* * *

Walter Bradley has been the guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mrs. O. Casey of Chittenango has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, Gansevoort st.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Worden has as her guest Miss Jennie Smith of Ingalls Crossing.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gulliver of Palermo have been the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. H. Cusack of W. 3d st.

* * *

Miss Rose Pease has been the guest of out of town friends for a few days.

Fur coats, robes, blankets, mittens, greatly reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

LEWIS WILL WRESTLE.

"Stranger" Ed Lewis and Bob Manoyoff will meet on the mat at the State Armory, Oswego, Jan. 22. The men will weigh in at 225 pounds.

"Big Six" Whittey and Frank Breeterck, Seth Waterman and Ruby SSawyer will meet in the semi-finals.

Why purchase an old style FOUL CLOSET? Examine our new style, that can be installed in any room. L. P. SMITH CO.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

TO RENT
LOWER FLAT
311 Atlantic Ave. All Modern Improvements.
H. L. Crandall
261 South 7th St. Phone 2520.

Up-to-Date Tailoring
in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
2d and Cayuga

Enamel Ware Aluminum Ware
Tin Ware
Watch for the Special Sale in Enamel Ware
A. M. DRUSE & CO.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
"The New York Shop"
McDONALD'S
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SUITS, DRESSES COATS and SKIRTS
At Half Price
Sale Now On
At 106 ONEIDA STREET
"THE NEW YORK SHOP"

WALL PAPER
Closing out our 1914 stock to make room for new goods.
Prices are placed below cost to make this clean up.
Bundle Lots . . . . . 3c Per Roll
Pulp Stocks, were 10c to 20c, 5c to 8c Per Roll
Oatmeals, were 25c to 50c, 10c to 15c Per Roll
Imported Goods, were 50c to 75c. . . . . 15c to 20c Per Roll
Moire Ceilings . . . . . 8c Per Roll
Embossed Ceilings . . . . 10c Per Roll
We do Paper Hanging
HULETT-TAFT CO. Inc.
208 ONEIDA STREET
Next to Hotel Fulton

USTIN OPPOSES AMENDMENT

ys Its Unwise to Cut Trees On Forest Lands In the Preserves

Albany, Jan. 21.—H. Leroy Austin, Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner of the State, has taken position that it would be an unplan to amend the Constitution the coming Constitutional Convention so as to permit the cutting of termed "ripe" upon the state forest lands in the Adirondack Catskill preserves, and the sale this, together with the dead, down burned timber in those forests. Austin, who is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, will have opportunity to actively oppose the amendment in question.

"This proposal," says Mr. Austin, backed by arguments so plausible and by facts so convincing at first that it seems to have gained considerable support, in many instances, from persons whose good faith cannot be questioned.

"It is said that a scientific and carefully supervised thinning out of the ripe timber will actually benefit the forests; that the interpretation of the present Constitution which prohibits the sale of the timber which is down, dead or damaged by fire, results in an economic waste and that the state should realize upon this timber, before, by reason of decay or otherwise, it ceases to have commercial value; and lastly, that the state would derive a permanent revenue, estimated by the Conservation Commission and others who favor the proposition, at one million dollars or more a year.

"Surely these arguments are plausible and convincing, but are they sound? I confess that at one time I was practically converted to the policy proposed, but observation, study and thought have so thoroughly convinced me that the proposal is fraught only with the greatest danger to the best interests of the state, and I shall stand against it in the Constitutional Convention if I am the only delegate who does.

Mr. Austin points out that the example of European countries afford no proper basis for the solution of our problems and declares that neither do the operations of the Federal forestry bureau furnish much of a guide. The United States, he says, is beginning its work at a time when the U. S. government owns 165,000,000 acres of virgin forest wilderness while the state of New York has but 1,800,000 acres altogether, of which about 400,000 acres are outside the Adirondack and Catskill parks, in small parcels of little value, certainly as forest cover.

It is the further contention of Mr. Austin that instead of benefitting by the thinning of ripe timber, the state would be detrimented in that water supply possibilities would be materially destroyed. "In my opinion," he says, "the thicker the growth the greater the value of the land as a preservative of the water supply. I have personally tramped over thousands of acres of recently lumbered land in the Adirondacks, but I never saw an acre which impressed me as having been improved for forest cover and water supply purposes by cutting; and I have never seen a forest or heard of one which died through failure to thin it out. Nature will take care of our forest cover if we will but let it alone."

Mr. Austin insists that the already down, dead and burned timber shall not be sold. He intimates that thousand of acres of timber land have been burned down willfully so as to get the timber for private interests. He adds that there is no actual proof of his intimation.

"This dead, down and burned timber has a value in forming with the decaying trees the humus, the chemical elements of which increase the fertility of the soil and increases its capacity for holding water."

BISHOP BURKE TO BE BURIED NEXT TUESDAY.

Albany, Jan. 21.—Unless changes are made upon the arrival in this city of Cardinal Farley of New York the funeral of Right Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke, Roman Catholic bishop of Albany will take place at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on Tuesday morning next.

Bishop Burke, who was 75 years old, died suddenly last night as he was preparing to attend a meeting of St. Agnes Cemetery association. He died very soon after he was stricken.

Vicar General Swift of Troy took charge of the bishop's affairs and will remain in charge until the successor of Bishop Burke is named.

News of the death of Bishop Burke caused widespread sorrow. He was beloved by all who knew him and the announcement of his death brought a sense of personal loss to hundreds of residents of Albany.

Bishop Burke recently celebrated his 75th birthday. It is very likely that Cardinal Farley of New York will officiate at the funeral.

HINMAN DRAWS SHORT CONTRAST IN DEBATE

Albany, Jan. 21.—Both the Senate and Assembly adopted concurrent resolutions of Senator Brown, with a Hinman amendment attached, to investigate the Public Service Commission. In the Assembly minority leader Smith attacked the resolution, inasmuch as the terms of office of the Commissioners would not expire for four or five years, Simon Pure politics was behind the investigation. In defense of his amendment Assemblyman Hinman said that under the Republican rule Public Service Commissioners were not partisan; under the Democrats partisan.

SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION WINS

Albany, Jan. 21.—The Equal Suffrage concurrent resolution which was passed by the Legislature of 1913, was offered in the Senate again today. Should it pass both houses this year it will be submitted to the voters at the next general election. Early in the year the legislators were asked to defer action on the bill, but as the leaders believe the measure will now pass they have asked for the concurrent resolution through legislative channels for as early action as possible.

BRYAN MAKES DENIAL.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The White House today denied the report that Secretary Bryan threatened to resign if President Wilson endorsed Roger Sullivan by letter in the recent campaign for the Senate in Illinois. Secretary Tumulty issued the following statement:

"Mr. Bryan never interfered in the matter, nor did Mr. McAdoo. Postmaster Burleson made a speech supporting Snullivan with the consent of the President.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Bertha Trumble of Fulton and Esick Nicholas of Bernard's Bay, procured a marriage license today.

S. U. TO TAKE OVER HOSPITAL

Hospital of Good Shepherd Will be Numbered Among the Institutions of the University

Syracuse, Jan. 21.—Several months are expected to elapse before Syracuse University formally takes over the Hospital of the Good Shepherd in accordance with favorable action taken on the proposition Tuesday at the midwinter meeting of trustees of the University.

Charles Andrews, former chief judge of the Court of Appeals, and Louis Marshall of New York, president of the Board of Trustees of the College of Forestry, were appointed a committee to draw up an enabling act for presentation to the legislature, authorizing the transfer of the hospital to the University, and to have charge of other legal phases of the plan.

Before this is done there are a number of minor details to be worked out by the Executive Committee.

No Definite Plan.

No definite plan for the management of the hospital after it is taken over has been worked out, Chancellor James R. Day said last night, but it will be conducted on an independent basis the same as each of the colleges composing the University. It will be under the direct management of the University authorities, but whether through the medium of a committee or a single head the chancellor was unable to say.

It will continue to be a general hospital, as well as an institution for clinical and medical instruction in connection with the College of Medicine, Chancellor Day stated. There will be no restrictions on the present service rendered Syracuse by the hospital but rather there will be expansion along this line. Eventually a number of improvements will be made, including an additional wing and laboratories.

After Investigation.

Decision on the part of the trustees to take over the hospital was reached following a favorable report on the part of a committee composed of Judge Andrews, Francis Hendricks, Charles E. Chappell and D. M. Edwards, who conferred with Charles S. Estabrook, president, and other members of the hospital board.

The report was written by Judge Andrews. It included a financial statement showing total assets of the hospital on September 30, 1914, of $537,545.03 of which the real estate and buildings were estimated at $497,973.57, the rest being in accounts receivable, campaign fund pledges, supplies, stock, unexpired insurance and furniture and fixtures. There is a mortgage of $27,000 and notes and accounts payable and accrued interest which bring the liabilities to $58,747.

It will be necessary for the University to provide approximately $34,000 in the near future for the payment of current liabilities and to take care of anticipated deficits. It is not expected the hospital will ever be made a paying proposition, and the financial support of Syracuse philanthropists will be required in the future as in the past.

ARTHUR S. PALMER.

Arthur S. Palmer, who was stricken with apoplexy last Monday died this morning at 6.30. He did not recover consciousness after being taken ill on Monday. He was born at Lysander, and came to Fulton 22 years ago. He was the son of Nathan Palmer.

Besides his widow, the deceased leaves a brother, Herbert of this city, and a sister, Sarah Jewell, of Weedsport.

Mr. Palmer, a stone mason, was 47 years old and lived at 106 W. 3d st. from which place the funeral will take place Sunday.

Undertaker Joseph Youngs has charge of the funeral arrangements, and will take the body to Jacksonville for burial. Funeral services at Mr. Palmer's late home at 1 o'clock.

BUFFALO MAN DIES IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—Frank Herbert Warren, vice president of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Co. and a pioneer resident of Chicago, is dead at his home here. Mr. Warren was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1851.

BEST AND BETTER NEWS.

Eleven carloads of wool arrived today for the American Woolen Co. This is encouraging news, as it means that work for the carders and combers is almost at hand.

TIGER JUNIORS DEFEATED THE BAPTIST BOY SCOUTS

The Tiger juniors defeated the Baptist Boy Scouts at basketball on the City Hall court last night, by a score of 36-5. The star players were Murphy and Larabee for the Tigers and Hinsdale for the Scouts.

The line up was as follows

Tiger Juniors	B. B. Scouts
Forward	
A. Larabee	G. Chiles
Forward	
S. Josick	E. Coswell
Center	
R. Waterhouse	S. Hindale
Guard	
G. Barnes	Evens and Streeter
Guard	
Youmans	N. Murphy

Goals, Murphy 7, Larabee 6, Barnes 5, Chiles 1. Fouls, Murphy 3, Larabee 1, Hinsdale 3.

OSWEGO METHODISTS ATTENDED SERVICE HERE

Wednesday evening, services in the series of union revival meetings of the city Methodist churches, fully half a hundred Oswegonians helped to fill the large auditorium of the First church.

The Rev. H. D. Holmes of State st. church delivered another eloquent appeal. The after service was as impressive as any of the preceding ones.

Rev. George Stockwell and Rev. Jabez Stallwood, together with Rev. Mr. Holmes are proving effective.

Today, the weekly testimony service in place of the weekly prayer meeting. Tomorrow night, boys and men's night, with special music and boy choir.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE HELD ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Fulton Academy of Medicine was held last night at the City Hall. Many physicians were in attendance and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. H. L. Lake, president; Dr. E. A. Gladman, vice pres.; Dr. L. S. Preston, sec'y-treas.

Doctors Joy and Drury of Phoenix, and Cusick of Fulton were elected censors.

After the meeting was adjourned, the retiring president, Dr. Schlappi, tendered the members a banquet at Hotel Fulton.

PONY CONTEST.

The polls in the pony contest closed last night at 6 o'clock. At 7.30 the following officers were elected by the committee representing the merchants of the city: Geo. B. Palmer, president; J. J. Jordan, chairman of committee; Harold Andrews, secretary. The sorting and counting began at 8.30 and continued until nearly midnight.

Agent J. E. McKean representing the Dunlap Pony Co., was on hand, and gave the committee many valuable pointers relative to arranging and counting the votes. An adding machine has been installed in the court room at the City Hall, and every night until the votes have been counted, the committee will assemble there and see that every vote cast will be duly credited to the boy or girl for whom it is intended.

There can be no returns published until all the votes have been accounted for, but the Times will print everything of interest that may arise.

Thaw Must Go to the Tombs

Manchester, N. H., Jan. 21.—Harry K. Thaw will be taken to Concord tomorrow and brought before Federal Judge Aldrich. After the preliminaries to his extradition have been attended to he will be rushed to New York city and placed in the tombs to await trial on the conspiracy indictment in connection with his escape from Matteawan on August 17, 1913.

Sheriff Drew, Thaw's body guard, said today: "I believe Harry Thaw to be perfectly sane. If I were to be asked today, after having been in close touch with him for nearly a year and a half, I should be obliged to say I believe him sane."

WILLIAMS MAY RESIGN.

Albany, Jan. 21.—"Disappointed because there appeared a lack of funds with which to complete the barge canal and the likelihood that it will not be completed in two years, caused me to issue a statement yesterday relative to the possibility of my resigning as state engineer," said State Engineer Williams today. Mr. Williams will issue a statement on Monday definitely saying whether he will remain or not. He was close with the governor today.

Rural Credits to Be Pushed Forward

Washington, Jan. 21.—Republicans as well as Democratic senators today predicted that rural credits legislation will be put on the front and passed before midsummer. It is practically conceded that there will be an extra session after March 4, and leaders are making plans for it.

"The whole country wants a rural credits' plan enacted into law," said Senator Cummins of Iowa, "and I think that rural credits legislation will be secured before long. No such opposition to a fair plan as has been aroused by this ship purchase scheme."

The Banking and Currency committee of the Senate went ahead today with its work upon the Hollis farm credits' bill.

NEW SMOKE STACK FOR HUNTER ARMS PLANT.

The old smoke stack on the west side of the Hunter Arms Co. plant that has been in bad condition for a long time, was today taken down by Michael Ross and his assistants. The old stack will be replaced by a new one 80 feet in height and 40 inches in diameter. The new stack comes from Erie, Pa., in sections; these sections are bolted and riveted together by a gang of boiler-makers from Oswego.

The old stack was broken off about 20 feet from the top. For many weeks it hung by a narrow strip of iron. Danger signs were placed around the zone to warn teams and pedestrians.

VAUDEVILLE TONIGHT.

Five acts of the Gus Sun vaudeville of high-class quality, opened a one-day engagement at the Quirk matinee today. Carpenter, the human top; Court and Clay, singers and dancers; Dick Fox & Co., Rural Characters; Hunter and Chappell, black face comedians, and The Demaco's novelty ring artists are all so good that there is no discrimination. Tomorrow in addition to the Amateur acts The Simpsons produce their Impalement act at both matinee and night performances. Feature photoplays are also presented each day. See ad. in another column.

SKATING LAST NIGHT.

Skating was enjoyed last night by many of the city's devotees of the delightful, healthful pastime. The scene of sport was at the foot of Pratt st. where the ice is as smooth as the smoothest glass. Happy skaters glided over the smooth surface of the ice to the rhythm of dozens of singing girls.

Why not get into the rush tonight, relieving yourself of that cobwebby brain.

JUMPED FROM WINDOW.

Anthony Walker, 56, jumped from the top story of the Ward Hotel last night, and nearly lost his life. The man had been employed at the hotel for a time. Mr. Walker has been for some time suffering with disordered nerves. Tomorrow physicians will examine into his mental condition, to determine, if possible, whether he should be sent to Ogdensburg.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bargey of New Haven, were Wednesday guests of Mrs. Louise Bargey.

* * *

Mrs. Orson Parker of Worth st. is entertaining friends from St. Paul, Minn.

* * *

Mrs. Williams, 314 Phillips st. will entertain tomorrow the ladies of the G. A. R. at a thimble party.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arley Stoddard, Dr. and Mrs. Baxter, of Scriba, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Searles, Oneida st.

* * *

D. H. Hanifin is recovering from a serious illness.

* * *

H. S. Bennion who has been ill for several days has recovered.

NEW CEILING AT CITY HALL.

A new steel ceiling is being placed in the office of the Association of charities by the People's Hardware Co. The plaster ceiling that was formerly there had become cracked and broken in several places.

Basketball Tomorrow Night.

The Holy Name basketball team will play the Oswego Y. M. C. A. team in the City Hall court, Friday evening.

The Holy Name team is composed of H. Martin, B. Wallace and Thompson, forwards; M. Frawley, center; E. Frawley, Hopkins and D. O'Brien, guards.

DON'T WAIT FOR AN EARTHQUAKE

There is nothing too good for you at the ONYX.

We have engaged Buell's Orchestra for Saturday Evening and Sunday Afternoon for your special entertainment, while you are enjoying our delicious drinks and pure creams and confectionery.

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR HOT DRINKS AND BOUILLONS?

THE ONYX
Phone 80
Quirk Theatre Building

FURS FURS FURS

THE BIG FUR DEALER

GEORGE T. CARNER

I am going to close out my entire line of FUR GOODS at once at Summer Prices

Ladies' Fur Muffs, all sizes, Ladies' Fur Boas and Scarfs, Ladies' Auto Coats, Ladies' Fur Coats, Mink Sets and Hudson Seal Sets of the finest quality, Fur Caps for Men and Women, Men's Fur Coats, Fur lined Coats and Plush lined Coats.

No "Job Lots" or "Agent's Samples" but HIGH-CLASS, RELIABLE, DEPENDABLE FUR GOODS.

GEO. T. CARNER
118 Cayuga Street Fulton, N. Y.

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT.

5 ACTS 5

GUS SUN HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE

THE DEMACO'S Speediest Ring Act in Vaudeville
WILL CARPENTER, the Human Top.
COURT AND CLAY, Comedy Singing and Dancing.
DICK FOX & CO, Imitationsof Rural Characters.
HUNTER AND CHAPPELLE, Black Face Comedians.

Matinee: Balcony 10c; Main Floor 15c.
Night: Gallery 10c; Balcony 15c; Main Floor 20c.

TOMORROW.

THE SIMPSONS, Matinee and Night. High Class Novelty. Impalement Act.

AMATEURS AT NIGHT.

RALPH MORTON, DOROTHY MAHAR and others.

SPECIAL—Charley Lee, singer, accompanied on the accordeon by his mother.

Kalem offers the 3-reel feature photo-play, "The Barefoot Boy," featuring Marguerite Courtot and Alice Hollister. Three comedy reels added.

Matinee 5 c; Night 5c and 10c.

Monday and Tuesday, 5 Acts High Class Vaudeville.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

...1, No. 29. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent

GERMANS READY TO CUT THROUGH FRENCH LINES

Their Big Guns Continue to Batter the Lines at Arras; Attempting to Cut Allies' Line of Communication

By BERNARD BELANCOURT.

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—The Germans are preparing for another attempt to cut through the French lines at Arras in order to severe the lines of communication feeding the French, British and Belgian troops in West Flanders, it is reported from Maestricht. From this source it is learned that heavy bodies of fresh German soldiers are passing continuously through Liege and Louvain, en route to northern France.

Artillery dueling between French and British guns on one side and German on the other is constantly in progress in West Flanders. The roar of the engagement, on the North sea coast between Nieuport and Ostend and further south, along the Yser river, is heard day and night in Sluis, on the Belgian frontier. Despite the bad conditions of the weather the fight with big guns is without cessation.

The trenches of the Germans on their second line of defense, near Roulers, are in terrible condition being filled thigh deep with mud and water.

The continuous movement of troops to and from the front through Central Flanders keeps the roads in extremely bad shape. It is almost impossible to move heavy artillery over the roads and motor trucks, bearing supplies, have to crawl at a snail's pace, owing to the mud which frequently stalls them.

GERMANS TRYING TO SAVE CITY OF THORN

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 22.—Under the heavy bombardment of guns sent from Warsaw German troops have been compelled to abandon many of their trenches along the Bzura and Rawka rivers and it was announced here today that the situation west of Warsaw is "highly satisfactorily" to the Russian general staff.

North of the Vistula the Russian infantry is pressing on toward Thorn from the town of Skempo which was captured on Wednesday. Great forces of infantry and artillery have passed the Skrwa river despite the obstinate resistance of the Germans and are advancing rapidly behind a heavy screen of cavalry which is moving down the Vistule valley and through the region from the Vistula to Rypin.

Heavy reinforcements have reached the Germans in Mlawa region and they have resumed the offensive there, apparently with the intention of throwing back the Russians and forcing an abandonment of the campaign against Thorn. A general battle is developing about Mlawa where the trenches of the opposing forces are at some points less than 100 yards apart.

FRENCH TROOPS GETTING NEAR RHINE DEFENSES

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 22.—A heavy detachment of the French army that captured Sennheim in Upper Alsace from the Germans has been diverted toward the north instead of continuing eastward against Muelhausen. This is shown by the official statement of the French war office saying that fighting has been in progress for two days around Hartmannweiler Kopf, which is between four and five miles north of Sennheim and about 16 miles west of the German's Rhine line defenses. It is indicated that the French will try to isolate Muelhausen instead of trying to carry the defensive works by storm.

Between St. Mihiel and the Moselle river, where the French have had an almost uninterrupted series of successes, the Germans are launching counter attacks to win back, if possible, some of the trenches they had to give up.

In the forest of La Pretre, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, some of the trenches retaken by the Germans were so badly shattered that they were unable to occupy them.

West of Verdun, in the region of St. Hubert and in the forest of La Grurie (the burned forest), and the forest of Balonte, the Germans have been pressing forward under the devastating fire of the French in an effort to take the salient of the French line at that point. The Germans lost heavily through the lack of courage of their men.

Fresh activity is being shown along the Aisne river, where the Germans have begun a series of attacks on the south bank, west of Berry-au-Bac. These troops (part of the German army of the center under General Von Heeringen) are trying to move against the defenders of Soissons from the east, instead of making a direct frontal attack from the north. Attacks from the southwest of Berry-au-Bac obviate the necessity of crossing the Aisne under the fire of the French artillery.

Between Arras and Lille artillery combats are reported, with the allies menacing the German lines southwest of Lille. Despite all recent reports to the contrary Lille is still in the possession of the Germans who have erected strong defensive works around the city. Some of the old abandoned French forts around the city have had new works built upon their foundations by the invaders.

In West Flanders the German artillery has been trying to demolish new bridges built across the Yser river by French and Belgian engineers. On the North sea coast the allies are giving the Germans no rest.

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 22. — Turkish troops concentrating on the border of the Sinai Peninsula are beginning their advance on the Suez canal. Ottoman forces with a contingent of Bedouin tribesmen have reached the El Katie district, 28 miles east of the canal and large bodies of Turkish troops are reported at El Arish and El Qudje, farther east.

FOUR JACKIES KILLED ON CRUISER SAN DIEGO

Washington, Jan. 22.—Four men were killed and nine injured in a boiler explosion on the United States cruiser San Diego, formerly the California, of Guaymas, Mex., yesterday, Rear Admiral Howard reported to the Navy department today. The accident happened just after the cruiser had completed her power trials. Admiral Howard's first message, which was dated 6 o'clock last night, read:

U. S. S. San Diego completed four hour full power trials, making 21.45. Just at completion of trials tube in fore boiler was ruptured due to low water. No endurance run. Full investigation ordered. Complete list of dead and injured went to bureau of navigation. San Diego proceeding to Guaymas."

Admiral Howard later sent this message:

"Due to boiler explosion on U. S. S. San Diego today following men dead: Oscar J. Wyatt, Amhus L. Hardee, William F. Elliott, and Clifford, A. Western, all second class firemen. The following were seriously injured: Benjamin H. Tucker, R. V. Glidden, Ernest A. Ledwith, H. Miller, all first class firemen; George Ohn, water tender; Darrell L. Varnado, and Charles W. F. Peterson, both firemen of second class; Emanuel A. Shappi, seaman, and Patrick A. Merriam, coal passer. Next of kin have been notified."

BRITISH PAPERS SAYING THINGS

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Jan. 22.—Editorials criticizing the United States government for its attitude regarding the Dacia incident appeared in the evening papers today. One of the most striking is printed in the Pall Mall Gazette, which says: "If the American people were pricked to the heart by the shameful atrocities committed in Belgium and France and against our coasts they may come to doubt the expediency of urging upon us considerations which may hamper our power to bring the war more speedily to a conclusion. Such an attitude of mind on their part will have more effect than the most solemn and energetic protest against the German conduct of the war that President Wilson could lodge."

The Evening Standard says: "The character of the proposed attempt has never been in doubt. What is not quite clear is the probable action of the British government. There has been no official declaration but little doubt exists that the Dacia will be taken of while the matter is fought out in the prize court. If we are to give in to German machinations so obvious it is a heavy discount upon the adequacy of our navy."

(The Dacia is a former German ship which now flies the American flag. Her present owner has placed a cargo of cotton on board her at Galveston, Tex., for shipment to Germany.)

FIRE AGAIN THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF SALEM.

Salem, Mass., Jan. 22.—Prompt assistance rushed from eight surrounding cities and towns saved Salem from another conflagration which threatened to wipe out what was left by the big fire of last June, and brought under control early today, a fire which destroyed the Leavitt block in the heart of the business district.

The combined efforts of firemen and apparatus from Boston, Chelsea, Lynn, Everett, Peabody, Swampscott, Beverly, Marblehead and Salem, kept the fire confined to the block in which it started, but not until it had destroyed $250,000 in property. Several firemen were overcome by smoke or slightly cut by falling glass.

Ninety guests and twenty employes of the Essex house escaped at the first warning. Ten guests not heeding the first warning were trapped on the second floor, when the fire swept up the stairway. They were rescued by firemen and taken down ladders.

STEAMER AFIRE.

Baltimore, Jan. 22.—An Old Bay line steamer is afire in the Chesapeake Bay between Sandy Point and Seven Foot Knoll about five miles from Baltimore. The passengers are being taken off by tugs.

It was lates learned that the ship afire was the Maryland, of the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia steamship company. All the passengers were taken off safely on the lifeboats of the ship and taken ashore.

Many passengers had narrow escapes, some of them being compelled to break from their staterooms.

BASEBALL CASE MAY BE OUSTED

Chicago, Jan. 22.—George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia attorney retained to defend organized baseball in Judge Landis' court was scheduled today to lambast the Federal league and paint the American and the National as white as driven snow. Mr. Pepper talked for two hours Thursday afternoon bringing out these facts:

That organized baseball no longer depends upon the reserve rule and that the players signed contracts for a single year could become free agents at the expiration of two seasons.

That the case now being tried was not a question for a Federal court to decide and therefore the jurist did not have jurisdiction.

That the Federal league attempted to become a major organization by resolution.

That the Federal league was attempting to reap the benefits which the American and the National were ten years in developing.

That baseball was not commerce, certainly not of the interstate brand, and since nothing else of a federal nature has crept into the proceedings that it was not for a United States court to decide.

That while the petition of the Federal league prayed for an injunction, that its representatives in their arguments had never so much as asked for one in their oral arguments.

Judge Landis today was still in doubt as to his legal right to render a decision. He was not convinced that it was a matter to be brought up in a Federal court, and there is a possibility that he will cast the whole case out of his court, making it necessary for the baseball men to resort to a State court for a hearing.

QUAKE SHOCKS CONTINUE.

Budapest, Jan. 22.—Severe earthquake shocks, apparently occurring about 350 miles from here, were recorded on the Budapest seismograph early today. The seismograph showed that the shocks were very violent and heavy damage is believed to have been done.

FORD CARS FOR WAR.

New York, Jan. 22.—Pres. Henry Ford of the Ford Motor Co., announced this afternoon that a European nation had ordered 40,000 cars for immediate shipment. These will be used for military service.

Probe Will Not Hag.

Albany, Jan. 22.—According to Governor Whitman investigation into the affairs of the Public Service Commission will not take longer than 2 or 3 weeks. The Governor announced that it was possible that a probe of the up-state condition would be conducted after the affairs of the first district have been looked into.

Copenhagen, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Stockholm reports that the Swedish steamer Drost struck a German mine off Rauno, five members of her crew being drowned.

GERMANS PLEASED WITH SUCCESS OF AIR RAID

It Was Carefully Planned, Yet of An Expermental Nature; Heavy Guns Aboard the Zeppelins

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—The German air fleet that bombarded English towns Tuesday night was composed of several specially constructed Zeppelins, it was announced here today. German officials state that this was only a trial expedition for the airships, but that they fulfilled all expectations.

When the airships, known as "Ocean Zeppelins," left their station in Germany all were manned by a full complement of officers with the largest possible supply of ammunition.

The airships crossed the North sea with great speed at a high altitude and were not discovered until after they had reached England. The military experts declare this dash over the British towns has demonstrated the practicability of an attack by a greater aerial squadron. As a result of their exploit the Zeppelin crews are now known as "Air Vikings."

They are highly praised for the successful flight to England and return to safety. The military experts declare that the raid was justified in view of the attacks of British aviators upon undefended towns.

STORMING OF NIEUPORT UNCHECKED BY ALLIES

Paris, Jan. 22.—The battle of Flanders has been resumed after a lull caused by a recent heavy storm, the Germans are violently bombarding Nieuport, while the Allies have brought their infantry into action and it has made some progress to the east of Lombardyz highway, it is officially announced in a statement issued by the French War Office this afternoon. The French artillery still maintains its adavntage over that of the Germans between Ypres and the Oise. Near Berry-au-Bac on the Aisnes the French have recaptured a trench that they were compelled to evacuate because of a bombardment by the Germans. The situation at the extreme of the Soissons is unchanged. The statement tells [redacted] yards of German trenches in the fore[redacted] limits that this gain was later lost because of a heavy bombardment by the Germans. A slight setback to the French in the forest of Las Petre is also admitted, the Germans having recaptured portions of the trenches taken by the French on Jan. 20. The official statement indicates that the Germans have succeeded in bringing up their heavy howitzers to the front in the Vosges region, it stating that six heavy projectiles have been thrown upon the town of St. Die.

7,000 GERMANS ORDERED TO LEAVE ITALY'S BORDERS

By HENRY L. PERRY.

Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 22.—A crisis is rapidly developing in the relations of Germany and Italy, according to information received from reliable sources, Swiss newspapers declare today. They state that all German residents of Italy, of whom there are more than seven thousand, have been notified by Berlin to leave at once and return to Germany.

While the Swiss papers make no prediction that Italy will immediately enter war on the side of the allies, they intimate that such a step will not be long delayed.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Rotterdam, Jan. 22.—The British steamer Durward was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the North sea Thursday afternoon, according to advices received here today. The crew of the Durward was rescued by a Dutch pilot boat and taken to the hook of Holland. The Durward was a 1,301 ton vessel and was bound from Leith, Scotland, to Rotterdam.

* * *

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—The Telegraaf states that the Durward was sunk by the German submarine U-19 and says that this act was the beginning of a new phase of a naval warfare advocated by the Cologne Zeitung to destroy British commerce.

FRENCH ADMIT DEFEATS NEAR VERDUN'S GATEWAY.

Berlin, (by Wireless)—Jan. 22. — French forces operating near St. Mihiel have been driven back into their old positions, according to an official report from headquarters issued here this afternoon. It admitted that the French had gained a trench near Berry-au-Bac. It states that a French attack near Verdun had been repulsed. A fierce battle for the possession of Croix-des-Larmen northwest of Pont-a-Mouson continues. The French gained a temporary advantage there, but were later driven back. The statement says that in the Vosges near Sonnheim the Germans drove the enemy out of the heights of Hartmannsweiler-Kopf and took two officers and 125 men. In the eastern theater of war the situation is unchanged.

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—An attack by an Italian mob upon the German consulate at Genoa Sunday is reported in a dispatch from Berlin. It says that the imperial arms on the consulate were torn down before the police could interfere. The Genoa chief of police has been dismissed and Germany is not expected to take any action.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 22.—Marshal law has been proclaimed at Strassburg by the commander of the German forces on the upper Rhine. Swiss observers take this as an indication that the Germans expect the French forces to make a further advance.

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January 22, 1915.

Opinions

Facts and Theories.

There is an odd contrast between the Washington theory that there is a deficiency of ships and the actual conditions on both sides the ocean. On this side there is a supply of grain ships so large that there is a demand for an embargo to prevent our foodstuffs being bought away from us too fast, and at prices higher than we like to pay. On the other side the ships are arriving faster than they can unload. At London there are fifty-six ships anchored awaiting their turn to be unloaded. At Genoa fifty-four are awaiting pier facilities. In the words of Mr. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine:

One of the most serious things the shipping trade has to contend with during the present acute situation is the great congestion in the ports abroad. As a result steamers are doing only half the work they could do under normal conditions. It is impossible to get them unloaded. Hence there is no use trying to charter additional ships to go to these congested ports, because we could not get them returned. It takes under current conditions, eleven steamers to do the work of five.

Mr. Franklin's own company has 20,000 tons of undischarged cargo at Tilbury Dock, London, and thehre are similar conditions at the Albert Dock. There is a scarcity of longshoremen, and the lighters have been commandeered to make a boat bridge. Upon this scarcity supervenes an unusual number of arrivals due to the clearing of the German commerce raiders from the seas. Conditions in France are similar, although German prisoners are being used to handle the cargoes.

There is a double application of these facts to the Government's shipping proposals. The intention is to reduce unreasonable freight rates. But under such conditions as these the rates do not appear unreasonable. Delays are costly, and incidental expenses cannot be calculated on any ordinary scale. No Government could do anything to alleviate such local conditions across the ocean, and the increased costs, which are so serious to private management, would multiply still faster under public and inexperienced and disinterested control. In the second place these are obvious and well-known conditions to all in the trade, but have been quite overlooked by those who thought that ships alone were necessary to carry cargoes. Terminals are as necessary to ships as to railways and to canals, but the terminals were as much an afterthought to the projectors of the New York State canal as to the proposed Federal ships, with a consequent revision of the bill of costs. It is wholesome to be under the necessity of earning profits, and that is why it is dangerous to intrust public officials with unlimited power of spending tax money in commercial undertakings.—New York Times.

TOO MUCH SCREAMING

Recently at a dinner given by the Sphinx Club in New York everything on the menu was raised in America. Even the songs were composed in the U. S. A.

The keynote of all the speeches was to the effect that if the campaign to promote "Made in the U. S. A." products at home and abroad succeeds, and the men at the dinner agreed that it will, the label must stand for merit and quality.

Numerous speakers urged plans for advancing the campaign, but of all of them one, a magazine writer struck a key that should find ready listeners everywhere.

Said the speaker: "Let us not delude ourselves with the belief that patriotism will get the 'Made in U. S. A. label across.' Its appeal must be to the pocketbook, not to sentiment. It is all right to make the eagle scream, but you must explain why he is making a fuss; you must give him something to shriek about."

Patriotism and sentiment, or either of them, is well enough in its way, but neither one will pay a large proportion of the earnings of an industry, nor will either one of them keep alive the steam that must fill the boiler in order to propel the factory engine.

This preaching of "Buy at Home" does not appeal to the pocketbook; there must be a something in the message of a more substantial nature than simply letting the eagle scream. It is all very well for the merchant to appeal in a sentimental way to the buyer, to ask of the latter the trade that goes in the natural order of affairs to the large city dealer, but of what use can it be unless Mr. Merchant does less screaming and pays a little more attention to saving for the buyer that which goes to make prosperity for the family.

Responsibility for the Roosevelt Shooting

The arrest of a large number of the "deputies" concerned in the cowardly, unprovoked attack on the Roosevelt strikers is a good beginning of punishment by officialdom for that dreadful affair. It should not stop there. The prosecutor and the grand jury should investigate to see whether the laws of the state would not hold responsible others than the men who actually fired the shots. The sheriff who swore in those men as special deputies, though they were non-residents and came from a detective agency said to make a specialty of furnishing strike breakers and guards for use in strikes, was a factor in producing the situation which resulted so horribly. The employers of these irresponsible detectives who ran amuck are, ethically, in some degree responsible for the shooting.

More than these individuals the system which permits a corporation or an individual employer or stick a badge on a man, put a shotgun into his hands and turn him loose is at fault. The state that permits this is encouraging murder. Police power is the state's. It is delegated to municipalities and county authorities, but it is an outrage that it should be delegated to hirelings of private interests. Such delegation never fails to bring about rioting and, usually, bloodshed. When the local police cannot maintain peace there is only one known police agency which can handle a strike situation efficiently and without great likelihood of doing more harm than good. That is a mounted state constabulary, especially trained for police work and able to do the state's duty to its citizens in enforcing laws regardless of class or financial interests.—New York Tribune.

Lackawanna Improvements.

Oswego, Jan. 22.—A party of Lackawanna officials, including Superintendent Frank Cizek, Assistant Superintendent G. C. Ferris; Division Engineer C. E. Wickham, and Frank Faulkner, claim agent, were in town yesterday looking over the company's building at Bridge and Water sts., at the west approach of the lower bridge. The company proposes to improve the property and, although definite plans have not been decided upon, it is understood the building will be remodeled and made into office buildings.

VIEWS OF A SKEPTIC.

(By Mrs. I. E. Hyde, Fulton)

I'm possessed of a skeptical air;
I don't give a flip here or there
The more that I wonder
The farther I wander
Away from the safety chair.

They say we'll have heaven below;
I don't believe that can be so;
If heaven was coming,
We'd hear some loud drumming,
Somebody would make something go.

I don't mean to give you a shock,
There's too many cradles to rock,
There's children that's starving,
There's men that are carving
Careers with dishonesty's stock.

I look all about me today,
And don't have to look far away
To find that my views
Are not any fresh news,
A dunce could get sense of the day.

If people with brains would give in,
And repent good and hard for their sin,
The man at the foot
Would figure square root
And find out just where he has been

We hear that the great Sunday Bill
Is making things hum with a will
We need him, I fear,
In our country here,
To turn the old rascals out still.

PUPILS PASS REGENTS EXAMS

A List of the Pupils Who Passed Preliminary and Academic Subjects

The following pupil have completed all the preliminary subjects and are now entitled to admission to the high school. Their standings in reading and writing which are the final examinations follow:

Fourth St. School.

Wilfred Allen, reading 89; writing 75. Florence Barnes, reading 94; writing 83. Herman Church, reading 90; writing 79. Irving Clark, reading 90; writing 75. Jennie Dann, reading 92; writing 85. Leon Foster, reading 90; writing 78. James M. Frawley, reading 91; writing 75. Leland Hill, reading 91; writing 85. Alice Kaplan, reading 92; writing 85. Lucy Mahannah, reading 91; writing 88. George Mason, reading 93; writing 82. Harry Nichols, reading 91; writing 82. Gertrude Rath, reading 91; writing 83. Frederick White, reading 93; writing 85.

Phillips St. School.

Lucy Campbell, reading 90; writing 78. Harry Dingle, reading 90; writing 82; Rose Dingle, reading 92; writing 95. Frederick Hartnett, reading 93; writing 75. Lyllian Howe, reading 93; writing 98. Elizabeth Meagher, reading 90; writing 90. Marguerite Meagher, 89; writing 90. George McKenna, reading 91; writing 88. Thelma Parker, reading 93; writing 90. Albert Richardson, reading 92; writing 80.

Erie St. School.

Gladys Benway, reading 92; writing 82. Harry Carl, reading 90; writing 78. Eva Carvey, reading 94; writing 85. Florence Furness, reading 92; writing 85. Mabelle Hyde, reading 94; writing 90. Merle Hyde, reading 91; writing 82. Alice Mirskey, reading 94; writing 92. John Pearl, reading 91; writing 75. Helen Waugh, reading 94; writing 95.

State St. School.

Ira Byrant, reading 90; writing 85. Mary Favalora, reading 90; writing 92. Ruth Jennings, reading 92; writing 90. Minerva Murray, reading 92; writing 90. Marie Wilson, reading 92; writing 90.

Non-Residents.

Mildred Cole, reading 85; writing 80. Atha Davis, reading 85; writing 88. Hazel Ives, reading 80; writing 85. Carl Reynolds, reading 85; writing 88. Edna Whalon, reading 85; writing 75. Vera Wood, reading 83; writing 75.

Academic Subjects.

English III—Phoebe Austin, 87; Marion Brown, 85; Mildred Brown, 80; Helen Cusack, 62; Elizabeth Farley, 60; James Fairgrieve, 80; James Frawley, 60; Maizie Gorman, 67; Charleton Hunter, 87; Elizabeth Jewett, 72; Fred Johnston, 62; Joseph Mangeot, 60; Harold Martin, 80; Laura McKenna, 67; Mary O'Connor, 75; Harold ierce, 62; Markey Pullen, 70; Andrew Sharpe, 76; Louise Taggart, 67; Harold Scholz, 70; Dorothea Vant, 60; Lilias Waugh, 60; Muriel Winters, 72.

Biology—Madge Allen, 78; Marion Barless, 80; Nina Barris, 68; Florence Bayley, 60; Marjorie Brackett, 60; Archie Chubb, 60; Frank Clark, 72; Marion Dickinson, 60; Arthur Gillespie, 85; Jennie Hanna, 60; Adelaide Harding, 64; Mary Hill, 80; Martha Hollenbeck, 86; Harriet Hudson, 89; Beatrice Huggins, 73; Neil Hunter, 88; Marie Jones, 84; Gordon Mace, 78; Lucy Mahannah, 85; George Mason, 62; Hazel Merriam, 79; William Miller, 71; Florence Murdock, 64; John Murdock, 66; Brooke Parks, 62; Nina Parmley, 70; Fannie Perry, 64; Reta Reynolds, 75; Leon Rude, 80; Mildred Shattuck, 66; Fred Vant, 69 Genevieve Wallace, 73; Hilton Wallace, 60; Leslie Wilcox, 76; Lyman Wooster, 87.

English History — Francis McKenna, 63; Frances McCully, 84; Glen Rumsey, 75; Harold Thompson, 91; Dorothea Vant, 62; Nicholas Wallace, 82; Mary Weston, 70; Sheldon Wood, 72.

Latin III.—Phoebe Austin, 65; Esther Aylesworth, 69; Harold Caffrey, 68; Charlton Hunter, 71; Rose King, 66; Edward Sullivan, 72.

PRELIMINARY SUBJECTS.

Fourth St. School.

Elem. U. S. History — Marion L. Barless, 97; Florence L. Barnes, 78; Albert Durfey, 75; Gertrude Holmes, 90; Elizabeth Howe, 92; Margaret Howe, 85; Elon Rowlee, 92; Theodore Stanley, 79; Churchill Trageser, 91; Leonard A. Youmans, 94.

Phillips St. School.

Elem. U. S. History — Charles Atwood, 80; Norman Barry, 95; Ruth Bayley, 80; Sarah Bush, 87; Joseph Carroll, 92; Mildred Clute, 81; Mildred Cook, 75; Leland Cusack, 96; John Donovan, 87; Roberts Fitten, 76; Mary Hopkins, 83; Margaret Hughes, 76; Grace Lyone, 81; Gerald Lum, 84; Frank Mahar, 83; Frances Mangeot, 79; oDrothy Martin, 86; Ella McGinnis, 80; Walter Parke, 77.

Erie St. School.

Elem. U. S. History — Gladys Benway, 76; Clara Croak, 81; Miles Evans, 86; Edwin Fitzgerald, 88; Mabelle Hyde, 81; Helen Hyde, 78; Helen LePointe, 85; John Schneider, 83; Larkin Smith, 77; Howard Tracy, 77.

State St. School.

Elem. U. S. History—Robert Brackett, 92; Karl Feldmann, 85; Percie Grier, 92; Ariel Palmer, 96; Frances Reynolds, 93; Edna Roy, 80; Marie Roy, 96; Eula Switzer, 78; James Sylvester, 78; Harvia Wilson, 96.

Non-Residents.

Elem. U. S. History — Atha I. Davis, 79; Hazel Ives, 82; Elsie L. Davis, 80; Edna Whalon, 75; Earl Delano, 76; Ralph Simons, 79; Nelrose Taft, 78; Gilbert Tice, 84.

AGENCY FOR NATIONAL TIRE.

Van Wagenen Corporation Appointed Exclusive Distributors for the National Tire.

A deal has been put through with the International Automobile League of Buffalo, by the Van Wagenen Corporation, for the exclusive sale of the National tire so well and favorably known throughout the country.

The National tire received its introduction to the motoring public through the members of the International Automobile League, an organization of about 70,000 members, scattered throughout the United States. This organization today, with its steadily increasing membership and wonderful purchasing power, has come to be the most important organization of its kind in the world, and it is natural that the tryout of the National tires under all conditions and in all sections of the country by its members has proven a severe test and one which only tires of the highest grade and wearing qualities could withstand.

The VanWagenen Corporation is to be congratulated upon securing this agency as the National is the accomplishment of the ideal, from every viewpoint in tire building, ranking as it does, with the best tires manufactured, and carrying the standard guarantee of 3,500 miles.

The VanWagenen Corporation proposes to carry a complete stock of all sizes, both in the smooth and nonskid, and will be in a position to take care of every want of motorists at all times.

House to rent—Good location; new and modern. Rent reasonable to desirable family. Apply People's Hardware Co. 31

Vegetable Cutters, VanWagenen. —Adv.

DECISION AFFIRMED.

Appellate Division Unanimous in its Affirmation.

The Appellate Division, Fourth Department, yesterday afternoon filed a decision affirming by unanimous vote the judgment and order in the case of Battle Island Paper Co. respondent, against Pacific Coast Casualty Co. appellant.

The appeal was from a judgment and order of Justice Devendorf and jury in Oswego Trial Term, who found for plaintiff for $2,135.66 on January 12, 1914. The action was based on a liability insurance policy issued by defendant to plaintiff to insure plaintiff against liability for injuries to its employes. Plaintiff alleged that it had to pay various sums to its own employes. Defendant contended that the injuries were caused by the use of an elevator, which was not covered in the policy.

Piper, Rice & Pendergast appeared for respondent. P. W. Cullinan appeared for appellant.

Gasoline Engine supplies, VanWagenen.—Adv.

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Moire Ceilings . . . . . 8c Per Roll
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DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

RUMOR HAS IT THAT FULTON BAKERS WILL WITHIN A SHORT TIME RAISE THE PRICE ON BREAD.

* * *

And so flour, the very staff of life, takes a leap.

The sudden and unusual advance in the price of wheat during the last few weeks has sent up the price of this most important of all foodstuffs until now it costs 50 per cent more than it did at this time last year, and more than at any time within my memory, except for a brief period fifteen or sixteen years ago, when the big Leiter speculative corner was on in Chicago.

On Saturday millers were selling the good grades at $7.25 and $7.50 a barrel by the carload. At such a price retailers must get from $8 to $8.50 in order to come out whole.

In other words, the housewife who a few months ago could buy a twelve-pound sack for less than 45 cents faces the possibility of having to pay almost twice as much for the same quantity in the near future.

It was bad enough when sugar went up from 5 to 8 cents a while back, but sugar is easy to cut down on compared to flour. Flour is the one great standby. Bread is the first food need. Already in some parts of the country the bakers have either cut down on the size of their loaves or raised the price of the 5-cent loaf to 6 cents.

To the family which is fairly well off such a raise may not mean a great deal. Yet in these times of high food prices every little addition counts. But the family which is poor, the family in which pennies count for as much as quarters count with the well-to-do, cannot fail to be alarmed at the prospect.

"What can we do?" asks this family. The question is echoed from many a quarter.

"What can we do?"

A number of times within the last week I have been called upon to answer this very question.

In the first place, while bread is the most necessary food, many persons eat more than they really need, largely because it always is on the table. It gets to be a sort of habit to reach over for a piece of bread, and, furthermore, at nearly every table much bread is wasted. Folks take a whole slice and eat only a part of it, and what is left is thrown away, as a rule.

What to use to keep down the bread bill should not worry the good housekeeper, especially at this season of the year. No one can do without bread, but one can cook, bake and make many changes, not only to keep down the bread bill, but to make palatable and inexpensive dishes, which will take the place of bread, or at least save considerable bread.

This is the season for cornmeal, not only cornmeal mush for breakfast, but hasty puddings, corn bread, johnny-cakes, North American, bread, muffins, griddle cakes and fried mush.

Use Cornmeal and Buckwheat

No bread is needed when cornmeal is served, and this is cornmeal time, also buckwheat. One does not hear much about the good old-fashioned buckwheat in the cities, as we did twenty years ago, when the brown pitcher was kept in the summer kitchen.

In the fall mother would mix the buckwheat with the yeast and in many of the prosperous homes that pitcher was never empty. It was kept all winter with some batter in it and before mother went to bed she would add 1 or 2 cups of buckwheat, some warm water and if there was any milk left over it would be used.

The griddle was set on the side of the stove and was hot in the morning. Those were the days when buckwheat cakes the size of a large plate were brought on the table. No ready prepared breakfasts were served. Three cakes that size were a meal on which one could start out on a cold morning and feel well fed.

Hominy is another thing which is not used enough. It is cheap, wholesome and easily cooked. Hominy grits boiled and browned on the griddle, or plain whole boiled hominy with milk, sugar or with maple syrup takes the place of bread or potatoes.

Then there is rice with its many uses, blended with other food as a meat substitute or made into good old-fashioned country rice pudding. Boiled rice with milk and sugar, or made into rice cakes, fritters or waffles, using just enough flour to hold together. No bread need be served with any of the rice dishes.

Use tapioca, not only in milk and eaten with sugar and for soup, but prepared as a vegetable, and when tapioca or barley are used as a vegetable, no bread is served. Many a meal can be served without bread, but we have got so used to putting bread on the table three times a day and we think we must eat it because it is on the table.

All kinds of boiled cereal, such as cracked wheat, rolled oats, oatmeal and others—double quantity should be cooked for breakfast and half poured in mold to be used with fruit syrup, milk and sugar for desserts or cut in ½-inch slices and browned on griddle.

All will help make wholesome, inexpensive dishes which will help to reduce the bread bill and are wholesome and seasonable.

Avoid Falling in Rut

I sometimes think these things must come, as flour and meat are going up. The housekeeper is very apt to get into a rut if in using only certain things the family is satisfied.

"Why bother with changes?" Others again say, "They have done so and so all their life, why change?" Others will not change. They are set in their way. Have always eaten white bread and won't try bran or whole wheat bread. Have always fried things and will always do so.

"No new fandangle ideas for me," they say, which is very wrong.

Things have changed and improved along all lines, but the thing which is most important of all, correctly, well blended and well cooked meals, is the last to fall in line.

Some of the young housekeepers are anxious to learn and try new ways but often husbands say, "Oh, I do not care for this. My mother never made it, and I do not like it."

That, of course, discourages the new wife, and then she just gets what she knows he likes and soon falls in a rut the same as the others.

CITY FOODSTUFF PRICES.

What Is Being Charged for Staple Articles in Local Stores.

The Times' advertisers in this page furnish the following price list for the guidance of readers:

Fresh eggs	35c to 40c
Dairy Butter	33c to 35c
Creamery Butter	38c to 42c
Full Cream Cheese	20c
Potatoes	bu. 60c
Cabbage (head)	5 to 6c
Celery best	bunch 5c
Apples	bu. 60c to 75c
Onions, peck	20c
Lettuce	bunch 4 and 5c
Chicken (dressed)	18c, 20c, 22c
Beef (dressed)	12c to 16c
Pork (dressed)	11c to 16c

HINCHMAN TOOK HIS TIME; LOST

Wallace Was Quick; the Naps Won; Nelson's Real Name Is Battling

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 2—The re-entry of "Big Bill" Hinchman into the big leagues, recalls the memorable "bone" which he pulled back in 1908—the pant by half a bagem. On the last nant.

Hinchman, who graduates this season from the American Association to the Pittsburg Pirates, was with the Naps in 1908 when they lost the pennant by half a game. On the last day of the season the Naps played two games with the Browns. Had they won both they would have the pennant. But they won only one, losing the other because of Hinchman's mental lapse.

With a runner on third, in that game which the Naps lost, Hinchman lammed a grounder over second base. It looked like a sure hit to him. Instead of sprinting to first at top speed, he simply loafed. The runner already [illegible] the plate with the winning run. So why hurry? That's the way Hinchman figured.

But Hinchman loafed without taking Bobby Wallace into consideration. The Brownie shortstop, then at the height of his career, hurled himself at the ball, made a miraculous stop, and while three feet off the ground heaved the ball to first. It went straight and true—and it beat the lumbering Hinchman by a stop.

Hinchman's out made the third out. The side was retired and the run that crossed the plate didn't count. If it had counted the Naps would have been the victors in that game. As it was, they lost it eventually and the Detroit Tigers not the Cleveland Naps, battled the world series.

Jack Egen, umpire, was blamed by the Nap fans for the loss of the game. They declared his decision was unfair. But the unbiased fans at that game declare that Egen was right—that Wallace's throw retired Hinchman.

* * *

Battling Nelson has gone to court to protect his name. Battling—which is his real, regular first name—declares that other fighters, Battling Levinsky, are trying to take advantage of the fame that has come to him by grabbing off the name of Battling as a ring name.

Fur coats, robes, blankets, mittens greatly reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

ONONDAGA HENS ARE DEFICIENT

They Do Not Lay Enough Eggs to Supply One Syracuse Hotel

Syracuse, Jan. 22.—An average of eighty-four carloads of hens' eggs are shipped into Syracuse every year for consumption in this city and nearby places, according to a statement made by Fred N. Van Patten in a talk on "Poultry Raising," given in connection with the short courses at the College of Agriculture, Syracuse University.

As an illustration of how far the home supply falls short of the demand, the speaker said that in winter Onondaga county does not produce enough eggs to meet the requirements of the Onondaga Hotel. He urged that by the adoption of proper methods in the operation of henneries the poultry industry in the county could be expanded and good profits earned.

After explaining how to take care of their flocks, Mr. Van Patten told his audience how to sell their supply of eggs and poultry. He strongly urged the use of newspapers rather than magazines as the more profitable advertising medium.

"More than double the results," declared Mr. Van Patten, "are obtained from the daily use of the classified advertising columns of newspapers than from advertisements in magazines."

Mr. Van Patten, who is owner of the Van Patten Fruit and Poultry Yards between Fayetteville and Manlius, declares that ordinarily the farmer raises poultry at a loss, because he does not provide the hens with suitable quarters or food.

Why Hens Do Not Lay.

"Under these unfavorable conditions," Mr. Van Patten said, "the average hen lays only 40 or 50 eggs a year, while during the same period eats food worth perhaps $1.50. The majority of farmers don't get winter eggs because they fail to give poultry summer conditions."

The lecturer explained in detail how poultry can be raised and marketed on a profitable basis, directing attention to foods which, in his experience, have given the best results. In telling how egg production can be increased in winter, he emphasized the importance of pure air and of feeding green stuff.

At the Van Patten yards, it was stated, one of the ways in which winter eggs are obtained is by feeding the hens sprouted oats.

Start on Small Scale.

Mr. VanPatten's advice to anyone about to go into the poultry business was to do so on a small scale at first, gaining experience before risking a large investment. He illustrated his lecture with stereoptican views.

John T. Roberts will deliver this afternoon's special lecture in the College of Agriculture series, speaking in Browne Hall at 3 o'clock. "Masters of the Soil" will be his subject.

For sale. Two electric blowers, iron anvils, one vise, one silver drill, No. 2, one 6 inch tire bender, one set of screw plates. Inquire of Fred G. Spencer. 30

REVIVAL MEETINGS

AT THE

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Are In Progress This Week

STRONG PREACHING.

BIG CHORUS. FRIDAY NIGHT, SERVICE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. BOY'S CHOIR.

OSWEGO COCOA FOR TOMMY AND FRANC.

Oswego, Jan. 22.—Four hundred barrels of Oswego made cocoa will be shipped from this city within the next two months for the allied armies now fighting in Belgium and France, an order for that quantity being placed with the Oswego Chocolate Works through a New York exporting concern. Shipments will be made in fifty barrel lots, and the exporters plan to take more and are willing to take the entire output of the factory for a period of six months, but, because of other business, Mr. Long could not see his way clear to take any more than the four hundred barrel order. The price paid by the exporters is considerably higher than cocoa brings at the present time in the country at open market prices, as the specifications call for twenty per cent. butter fat in the product in order to give it extraordinary stimulating and nourishing qualities.

$3 a Day for Supervisors.

Assemblyman Machold has introduced a bill in the legislature fixing a rate of $3 a day and mileage, as the compensation of the supervisors of Oswego county in attending special meetings of that board. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Brown.

Cameron-Ottman.

Miss Leita Leonard Ottman, formerly of Oswego, but living now in Syracuse, was married Wednesday to William J. Cameron, who is well known in this city.

Divorce Granted.

Phoenix Jan. 22.—A decree divorce has been granted by Justice Hubbs to Mrs. Mabel E. Kellar of Phoenix from her husband, Richard S. Kellar.

L. T. MILLER
ONEIDA STREET
15 Sweet Navel Oranges 25c
Cranberries, Oysters
Fancy Apples
SPIES GREENINGS
BALDWINS
We Strive to Please and Have Done so for 30 Years.

Call at the
Square Deal Cash Grocery
and we will give you a Square Deal

Pure Leaf Lard	14c
Compound	11c
Bean Pork	12c
Bacon	20c
Ciscoes	6c
Salt Mackerel	12c
Cal. Hams	14c
Sh. Wheat	12c
Cr. Wheat	11c
Loose Cocoa	19c
Ground Nutmeg	oz, 5c
Baking Soda	4c
Corn Starch	6c
10 Salsoda	12c
5c Matches	3c
Ginger Snaps	7c
Marco Corn Flakes 5 pgk for	25c
Maple Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs for	20c
4 Bars Lenox or Master soap	10c
with order only	
Sterling Oleo	21c
R X Milk	11c
Coal Skuttles	30c and 35c
Peanut Butter	13c
Rex Oleo	17c
Worcestershire Sauce	5c

SQUARE DEAL Cash Grocery Co.
Phone 464 210 Cayuga Street
SALE ALL THE WEEK

H. C. DANN & SON
YOUR MARKET
We Handle None but the
BEST WESTERN BEEF
BETTER BUTTER
The Newest Package ¼ lbs.—the Highest Grade.
CLEAR BROOK EGGS 35c.
CHICKEN (full dressed) 20c
PORK CHOPS 12½c PORK LOINS, 12½c
PHONE 41 11 SOUTH SECOND STREET

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

MISS CRYSLER'S
Home Made Bake Goods
at
CARHART'S STORE
FRESH ROLLS and CAKES every SATURDAY

Entire Wheat
Graham
Rye
and Vienna
Bread
Hot Rolls and Buns
from Black's Afternoon Baking
at
LaPorte's Grocery

H. Putnam Allen H. Putnam Allen, Jr.
SURE-POP POP CORN, CRANBERRIES
SELECT and STANDARD OYSTERS
BEST CALIFORNIA HAMS
FANCY FULL CREAM CHEESE
H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
GROCERS
PHONE 32 53-55 SOUTH FIRST STREET

BLACK BAKING CO., Inc.
WE COMMENCED MONDAY TO MAKE
Hot Rolls and Buns
FOR SUPPER
Rye, Graham, Entire Wheat, Vienna and Fruit Bread
FRESH EVERY AFTERNOON

TO RENT
LOWER FLAT
311 Atlantic Ave. All Modern Improvements.
H. L. Crandall
261 South 7th St. Phone 2520.

F. W. LASHER
BOOKS
Tablets, Note Books, Writing Pads
Pens, Pencils, Rulers
School Books for All Grades
Both New and Second-Hand
WALL PAPER
FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

...RY CASE ...RT TODAY

...ing Caused Miss ... to Fall, Sustain... ...juries; Wants ... Damages

...r of Agnes Frawley against ... T. O and W. to recover $500 ... for injuries said to be re... falling from a car step Aug. ... in court today.

...d of the passenger car steps ... exhibition in court and was ... Attorney McKay, acting for ... as evidence that the iron ... projecting from the side of ... was bent in thus catching in ...ntiff's skirt and throwing her ... ground.

...ase is being tried by the fol... jurymen: Floyd Cox, grocery ...bt. Dodge, surveyor; Eugene ... carpenter; Wm. H. Wells, ...r; John Carroll, blacksmith; ... Gauze, foreman.

Attorney McKay for the ... and P. W. Cullinan for the ...at accepted the jury after the preliminaries were gone through.

...es Frawley was the first wit... called, and stated that she was ...ning from a visit to Pennellville ... while attempting to alight from ...rain at the Broadway station, ... skirt was caught in a bent railing ... the car steps which threw her to ... ground causing her painful in...juries.

She was first attended by Dr. Keller who was sent to the plaintiff's home by the railroad company who examined her and found many bruises about the body.

The witness was cross examined by Attorney Cullinan for the company who tried to show the jury that the accident was caused, and due, to French heels, and a hobble skirt.

The plaintiff wore the same skirt and shoes in court today that were worn at the time of the accident. The skirt was 58 inches across the bottom and could not have been a hobble as a hobble for a girl of Miss Frawley's age it was decided would be about 31 inches.

Dr. Keller was next called, and testified in regard to the plaintiff's injuries and subsequent suffering.

Miss Frawley was recalled and stated that she was unable to leave the house for three weeks, that she was employed in the sewing room of the Woolen Mills and found it quite difficult to work at times.

Dr. Gladman was next called and added to the testimony given by Dr. Keller.

Mrs. Frawley and Miss Eva Frawley, mother and sister of the plaintiff, both testified in her behalf. The information given coroborated with that Miss Agnes gave.

The Court took a recess during the noon hour.

Attorney P. W. Cullinan representing the railroad company opened the court this afternoon by asking the evidence of Miss Frawley be dismissed because it had not been proven that the company was in any way negligent in its duties.

Leon Spaulding, trainman testified, and Attorney McKay exhibited several photographs in order to shake the witnesses' testamony. Conductor Ormsby was called and questioned the accident but added no points to the case. The case went to the jury at 3 o'clock.

Boston Lettuce, Cucumbers, Celery, Radishes, French Endive and Parsley at LaPorte's Grocery

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow this afternoon and tonight; Saturday snow. Increasing east to northeast wind.

Baled Hay, Straw, Shavings. Quick Delivery. VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

MEANS

COMFORT CONVENIENCE CLEANLINESS

NOW is your opportunity to wire your home AT COST. This offer lasts until April 1, 1915.

FREE ELECTRIC FLATIRONS

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

H. C. DANN & SON

The Best Stock in Meats and Only the Very Best Our Beef Is Strictly Western Stock.

Prices for Saturday Selling

Best Round Steak	18c	Pork Loins	13c
Shoulder Steak	16c	Pork Chops	14c
Beef Stew	8c to 15c	Pork Steak	12c
Roast Beef (of quality)	15c	Hamburg Steak	3 lbs. 25c
Leg of Lamb	16c	Sausage	3 lbs. 25c
Lamb Chops	14c	3 cans Corn or Peas	25c
Bacon (very best)	19c	All other goods in proportion.	

ALL DELIVERED UP TO 6 P. M.

Phone 42 — 11 South Second Street

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT.

THE SIMPSONS, Impalement Act.

AMATEURS

DOROTHY MAHAR, RALPH MORTON, EDWARD BLODGETT, CHARLIE LEE, accompanied on the accordeon by his [illegible]. Other Amateurs.

Essanay, 3 Reels, "WHEN LOVE AND HONOR CALL."

Kalem, 3 Reels, "THE BAREFOOT BOY."

Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

TOMORROW.

(Saturday)

[illegible], 5 Reels, "A FLORIDA ENCHANTMENT."

[illegible] Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

GIBBONS LASTED TEN POUNDS AGAINST CLABBY.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 20.—"The most scientific bout between middle weights ever seen in this city, without either man gaining a decisive advantage."

This was the consensus among sporting men today as to the relative merits of Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul "Phenom" and Jimmy Clabby, the Indiana fighter, who fought ten rounds here last night.

While Gibbons outpointed his opponent, Mike's spade was not such as pointed him as a superior fighter to Clabby. Both showed a dandy knowledge of the scientific points of the fighting game. Gibbons' work was cleaner than Clabby's. The latter opened and closed brilliantly, winning the first and tenth rounds. The second and seventh were even. Gibbons had a shade of the other rounds.

It will take a longer bout to decide ultimately who should wear the middle weight toga.

BOWLING NOTES.

The Onyx A. C. Team Defeated Yacht Club Bowlers Last Night.

The Onyx A. C. five defeated the Yacht club in City league last night at the Onyx alley in two out of three games. Rear of the Yacht club bowled a high single game of 269 also a high three game total of 685. The score follows:

YACHT CLUB

Brown	165	169	151	485
Storms	203	180	189	572
Rear	193	223	269	685
Bennett	163	169	161	493
Painter	179	130	210	519
Totals	903	871	980	
Average				2754

ONYX A. C.

Pringle	165	198	200	563
Powell	141	167	181	539
VanBuskirk	159	180	185	524
Seymour	147	150	206	503
Stauring	202	186	212	600
Totals	864	881	984	
Average				2729

BASKETBALL MONDAY NIGHT

State st. church basketball team will meet the Holy Name five on the City Hall court, Monday evening, Jan. 25. A fast game is anticipated. Game called at 8.

OBREGON'S TROOPS MARCH TOWARD MEXICO'S CAPITAL

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 22.—Representative of General Carranza in El Paso were notified early today that General Obregon's troops had defeated Zapata troops in the southern outskirts of Mexico City and were marching into the capital. According to Carranzista advices, only a small force of Zapatistas opposed General Obregon, the main body of the capital's defenders having fled to the northwest.

Reports that George C. Carothers, agent of the United States department in Mexico had been killed at General Villa's headquarters were emphatically denied by Villaista leaders in Juarez early today. They stated that Carothers and Villa were on good terms.

"GET-TOGETHER" DINNER.

The postponed "get-together" dinner and smoker, to have been held early in the present week, will, it is now announced, take place Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, rain, snow or moonshine at the Citizens club.

This, the first of a series of entertainments of like order is planned that club members may better know the enjoyment to be found in the First st. house, and too, the membership.

Amateurs and Photo-Plays.

The Quirk offers tonight one of the best amateur nights yet presented. The Simpsons, Dorothy Mahar, Edward Blodgett, Ralph Morton, Charlie Lee and his mother with the accordeon and the reel features, "When Love and Honor Calls" featuring G. M. Anderson; "The Barefoot Boy;" featuring Marguerite Courtot and Alice Hollister. Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c. Saturday, "A Florida Enchantment" in 5 complete parts.

PONY CONTEST NOTES.

The committee and judges in the pony contest worked overtime last night. It was long after midnight when the judges stopped counting votes. It is hoped that the remaining votes will be counted tonight and the result printed in tomorrow's Times. The standing is as follows:

Ruth Chubb more than 4,000,000; Neyhart nearly 4,000,000; and Horton, Ingraham, Clark, [illegible] and [illegible] in a...

Those You Know

Herbert Evans of this city has gone to Syracuse where he will do newspaper work.

* * *

Miss Catherine Reach teacher in one of our city schools has accepted a position in the Cooper school, Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. Francis Vidian has been entertaining her niece Miss Bernedetta Bennett for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. W. B. Switzer of Oswego has been a guest in the home of her son, Attorney Merritt Switzer.

* * *

George Fones of this city called on friends in Palermo, recently.

* * *

L. Vant of this city has been the guest for a few days of friends at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mrs. Warren Gardiner has been entertaining her sister Mrs. W. Gilbert from out of town.

* * *

Warren Thompson lost a valuable horse yesterday. It dropped dead while being driven to this city from Granby Center.

* * *

Miss Janet Gregg McAdams, of Rome is visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. M. Sabin of Buffalo st.

* * *

The Misses Kitty and Annabel Lockery entertained the H. C. Euchre club at their home, 163 W. 2d st. Miss Kitty won first prize; Miss Mabel Olsen 2d prize; Anna Custard, the consolation prize. Following the dainty luncheon, Ralph Morton and Neal Feary treated the guests to a splendid musical program.

* * *

The regents "veterans" are now telling their comrades how they won the last charge.

* * *

The Rev. C L. Peck is writing some decidedly original and clever verses of late which happily find their way into the columns of the local papers. Mr. Peck's many friends are pleased and congratulate him heartily on his poetical tendencies.

* * *

Madam Dix has had exhibited in her store window a mass of beautiful white hair which was recently taken from the "crown" of a local woman.

* * *

U. Z. Maltby of Oswego was a guest of local friends yesterday.

* * *

The Royal Neighbors will hold its annual meeting tonight. State deputy Buckley of Syracuse will be present.

* * *

Manager Jardine of the Star will open a moving picture house at Hannibal.

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Goodjon, Buffalo st., entertained yesterday afternoon in honor of her guests, Mmes. Fuller and Storms.

* * *

Miss Emma Beard of Fayetteville was in this city yesterday in the interests of the Consumers' league.

* * *

Today's article in the Domestic Economy contains some worthy suggestions.

* * *

Now then, all together, "It's a long, long way to smiling June."

READER

For sale. Two electric blowers, iron anvils, one vise, one silver drill, No. 2, one 6-inch tire bender, one set of screw plates. Inquire of Fred G. Spencer. 31

* * *

C. W. Hobby and wife entertained a party of friends last night at dinner.

* * *

Geo. J. Hill, foreman of the finishing room at the Oswego Falls Paper Mill entertained his assistants at a prize social last night.

* * *

Steve Lobay and Mary Klus, both Polish have secured a marriage license.

* * *

The L. C. B. A. held a card party last evening. Miss Viola Crahan and Simon Frawley received the first prizes and Cornelius Murphy the second prize. Mrs. Wm. Rugg the retiring president was presented with a cut glass bowl of beautiful design.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the Congregational church Brotherhood will be held tonight, and the Delta class will assist in giving a program of merit. Refreshments will of course, constitute a part of the evening's entertainment.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Dingle entertained the Thursday afternoon embroidery club.

To Hold Rummage Sale.

The Sunshine Sewing Circle will hold a rummage sale in City Hall [illegible] afternoon and evening. Contributions may be left at the Water Department.

Sunshine Club Met.

The Sunshine Sewing society met last night at the home of Miss Hazel Hart, 17 Wells st., and sewed for the Belgians. A communication was received from one of the Belgian Relief committee complimenting the society upon its work.

The society meets every other Thursday and its next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Hazel Boomer.

DAUGHTERS REPLACE FLAG THAT WAS TATTERED.

The Daughters of Liberty, yesterday, presented a flag to the Phillips st. school to use in place of the weather-beaten one which has been floating over the building for the past month. Continued stormy weather had frozen the rope in the pulley on the flagstaff and the flag could not be lowered. The new flag will be used as soon as weather conditions permit.

Sleighs reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.



DR. WHITBECK

A New Lot of STRAINED and CAP HONEY at LaPorte's Grocery

3--Rare Values--3

IN USED

PIANOS

One Kingsbury Upright . . . $75.00
Regular Price $325.00

One Stoddart Upright . . $215.00
Regular Price $350.00

One Wright Upwright (new) $195.00
Regular Price $275.00

One Universal Player Piano $325.00
Regular Price $550.00

VICTOR-VICTROLA and COLUMBIA GRAPHANOLAS
Records and Supplies

BOGUE PIANO STORE
61 First Street

BRACE STEVEN'S POPULAR MEAT MARKET ON EAST BROADWAY NEAR 1st SAYS HE HAD MANY MORE PEOPLE THAN FIVE CLERKS COULD WAIT ON THE SATURDAY AFTER HIS JAN. 8, ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARED IN THE EVENING TIMES. ALSO THAT HIS PRICES TOMORROW WILL MEET THE PUBLIC'S APPROVAL.

The Immense Popularity of

Receivers' Sale

is well exemplified in the great crowds of delighted buyers who thronged our store daily.

LADIES' SUITS
at 1-2 Off Regular Prices

LADIES' COATS
Sold to $20.00 for $7.98

FURS
at 1-2 Off Regular Prices

FOR SATURDAY SELLING

Mercerized and Imitation Messaline Undershirts, regular $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 values, for one day only

79c

SALE STARTS AT 9 A. M. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

Come to Our Store and See the Daily Specials not Advertised.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

M. KATZ & CO.

63-65 South First Street

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

Volume 1, No. 30. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

CZAR'S TROOP GAIN IN SOUTHERN POLAND

Cracow Object of Drive in Battling to Reach German Capital; Thorn is Secondary in Importance

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 23.—While Russian troops are maintaining the offensive against the Germans in Northern Poland despite a severe snow storm and progressing slowly but surely toward Thorn, two more armies in southern Poland are dealing heavy blows to the Austro-German troops in the government of Kielce. The city of Kielce has been recaptured by the forces of General Rubski.

Taken by the Germans when their heavy reinforcements threatened to engulf the Russian troops on the east bank of the Pilica river, Kielce was held by them for less than than a week. It was evacuated before the advance of two Russian armies, one of which drove its way north of Kielce as far as Lopuszno while another advanced over the Lysa Gora heights to strengthen the forces opposing the Austrians on the Nida river.

The rapid advance of these two armies rendered the German positions in and about Kielce untenable and they have fallen back to a front runnin gthrough Oleszno, Kurzelow and Secemin. While the Germans effected their withdrawal in good order, they have been forced back thirty three miles. Along the little hills just east of the Pilica river they have mounted guns, apparently intending to make a stand there.

While general interest for the last few days has centered on the North Poland campaign because of the thrilling plunge of the Russian troops toward Thorn, the gains in South Poland are of vastly more importance to the Russian arms from a strategic viewpoint. They permit the continuation of the campaign against Cracow which for ten days had been threatened with failure.

It is Cracow that the Russians want in order to open the campaign against Berlin. Thorn is important, but it is not the gateway to Germany. No attempt has ever made to disguise the importance of the campaign against Cracow and the fact that its capture would prove a hard task. Some irresponsible journalists in October sent out dispatches from Petrograd saying that the Russian general staff expected to be in Berlin by Christmas. As a matter of fact the Russian general staff did not expect to have taken Cracow by that time. The official belief is that the capture of Cracow will not be effected by May.

The same conditions that hampered the fighting west of Warsaw in mid-December now prevail in northern Poland. On the levels the snow is from one to three feet deep and in the valleys it is up to the shoulders of the soldiers. At many points on the front the digging of trenches is useless, as they immediately fill with snow.

These conditions are reacting to the favor of the Germans, delaying the Russian advance at some points and giving the Germans time to bring reinforcements up over their railways.

Reports from the Caucasus front indicate that the Turks have succeeded in temporarily checking the Russian advance toward Erzerum. Along the Tschoroch river and South of there fresh Turkish troops have appeared and they are offering desperate resistance to the Russians.

CROMER ALARMED BY AIR AND WATER CRAFT

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Jan. 23.—In the belief that an airship seen over Cromer last night was a German hydro-aeroplane sent on a scouting mission from a warship in the North sea near the English coast, the Admiralty today ordered a closer patrol of the sea north of Dover. Two British destroyers left Dover at 3 o'clock this morning to search for the mysterious warship.

While official confirmation was withheld of reports that the airship sighted over Cromer was a German craft and an attempt was made in some circles to show that residents of the town who claimed to have seen the airship were "spofing," nevertheless the belief persisted that the Germans were preparing for another aerial raid like that of last Tuesday night.

One of the persons who claimed to have seen the airship is a New York newspaperman, whose reliability is unquestioned.

BURGLARS ENTERED HARDWARE STORE.

Drute's hardware store was burglarized last night sometime between 10 o'clock and 7, this morning. An entrance was gained to the building by breaking a rear window in the door and then withdrawing the bolt.

J. F. Brown who conducts a jewelry establishment in the building lost about two dozen rings, a small amount of change, and a combination tool set was stolen from a show case in the hardware department.

The police have charge of the case, and it is believed that an arrest will be made within a short time.

Thaw Surrendered to Jerome.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 23. — Federal Judge Aldrich at 11:45 o'clock to-

man mandates which resulted in the surrender of Harry K. Thaw to William Travers Jerome, representing New York state, he will be rearrested on a technical charge of being an escaped inmate of Matteawan asylum, it was announced by attorneys representing New York state.

After court proceedings Thaw in charge of the Jerome party left for Boston and will arrive in New York this evening.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Cort Dulton entertained a party of friends at a musical entertainment last night. His special solos were a pleasing part of the evening's program.

WEATHER FORECAST.

[illegible] and colder. Colder, [illegible] heavy [illegible] and much colder.

Battleship Wyoming, Flagship of Fleet Now at Annual Maneuvers.



Photo by American Press Association

This picture of the battleship Wyoming was taken as she left New York for her long trip which will end at San Francisco. She is the flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher, who is now on her leading the Atlantic fleet of the American navy in annual maneuvers at Guantanamo, Cuba

FIGHTING IN ALSACE; INDIANS AID FRENCH

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 23.—Behind the mask of war office silence there has been an extensive movement of the allied troops to carry on the offensive of the French in the district east of the Meuse and to offset German attacks on the center and northern front. It is reliably reported that some of the Indian troops [illegible] in the Vosges mountains. Those of the Indians who were drawn from the Himalayan mountain districts of India are well adapted to mountain fighting and are inured to cold weather.

That the French forces in Upper Alsace are being reinforced to carry on the offensive in that region is evident. Alsace is now getting a taste of violent fighting over an extended front, stretching from Hartmannsweilerkopf southward, past Zennheim (Cernay) to Altkirch.

German attacks against the British forces along the Ypres-Menin road in West Flanders, have been resumed.

During the lull in activities north of Soissons the Germans have been busily engaged in consolidating their new positions on the north bank of the Aisne, but French aviators report that the old German intrenchments from which the invaders advanced, are being maintained for occupancy in case the Kaiser's forces are compelled to fall back.

The fighting at the Marie Therese works, west of Verdun in the Argonne forest, was proceeding without decisive result when the latest official dispatches were received from there this morning. The Germans were still driving against the French salient, delivering one attack after another.

In the Woevre district, between the Meuse and the Moselle, the French have had to face fresh German troops which had evidently been drawn from the Metz garrison. Northwest of Pont-a-Mousson the fighting for trenches is in progress.

The ancient Cathedral in St. Die has been damaged by German shells fired from a 12-inch gun.

DAVID E. MASON.

David E. Mason, 73, a pioneer of Fulton and business man for many years died at St. Mary's hospital, Rochester, yesterday morning after a short illness caused by acute indigestion.

Mr. Mason was known throughout this section for his kindly nature and business integrity. He was born in Thompkins county, 1843 and moved to this city 1866. He manufactured wooden washtubs and pails in his early days, and of late, he with his sons, have been manufacturing excelsior in lower 1st st.

Undertaker E. S. Brown brought the body here from Rochester last night. The funeral will take place from the late home of Mr. Mason, 125 S. 1st st. Monday morning at 9.30. Rev. M. J. Peters of the Zion Episcopal church will officiate at the services.

The body will be taken to Cortland on the 10.43 train Monday for burial. The deceased is survived by two sons, Geo. E. and Albert B. of this city.

VILLA ROUTED.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 23.—A wireless dispatch from the cruiser San Diego reports that Gen. Carranco, leader of the Mexican rebels on the west coast has been completely defeated by Villa troops south of Nazcaplan and is fleeing northward with only a small portion of his force.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

W. C. Fisher, of 314 Cayuga st. received an experience yesterday that he wont forget for some time. Fisher, in company with a few other well known men, went down the river on a pleasure excursion and after reaching Minetto crossed the bridge to the west side. At least that was the intention.

But as he drew near the center of the birdge his hat blew off and in trying to catch it lost his balance and fell upon the ice below. The drop was about 30 feet; the ice in that locality but three inches thick, broke under Fisher's weight, and let him into the water. He went to the bottom but luckily he came straight up in the same spot in which he broke through the ice.

The friends in Mr. Fisher's company obtained ropes and planks and went to his assistance. After some time the man was drawn to the shore and given treatment to which he quickly responded.

Mr. Fisher has been paymaster for the H. P. Burgard Contracting Co. for some time. His many friends are congratulating him upon his fortunate escape from an early death.

RUSSIANS HELD BACK BY TURKS

After a Succession of Defeats Administered By Cossacks, the Ottoman Soldiers Pursue the Emeny; British Suffer Severely

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 23.—Defeat of the Russian army in the Caucasus is announced in an official statement issued at the Turkish war office today. Ottoman troops have now taken the offensive and are pursuing the Russians, the statement adds. It also tells of a victory over English forces supported by three gunboats on the Shat-el-Arab river in Arabia.

"The Russian advance in the Caucasus has been completely stopped by our troops, says the statement. "Defeated in an attempt to turn our left flank, the enemy was forced to withdraw before our counter offensive. We are pursuing the enemy.

"English forces that took the offensive along the Shat-el-Arab river under cover of three gunboats were dricen back at Korna with heavy losses. Our losses were unimportant."

TAUBE RAID RESULTS IN 21 CASUALTIES

By JOHN C. FOSTER.

London, Jan. 22.—Two German aviators who participated in an aerial raid upon Dunkirk and several towns nearby on Friday afternoon were killed near Dunkirk and Furnes, according to a dispatch received from Havre today. Messages giving the details of the attack upon Dunkirk say there were from six to ten Taube aeroplanes in the German air fleet and that all escaped with the exception of one machine which was brought down northeast of the French fortress. This contained two men.

With the bombs that they dropped upon Dunkirk the German aviators killed five persons and wounded sixteen others, three of whom subsequently died. The attacking aviators caused heavy damage in Dunkirk, Gravelines and Rosendal. Five buildings used as barracks and ammunition depots by the allied troops were set on fire.

As Gravelines is only twelve miles from Calais it is believed that the Germans intended to attack that city as well, but they were driven back before they could proceed there.

ALLIES MAKE MUCH OF SLIGHT GAINS IN FLANDERS

Paris, Jan. 23.—Fighting in the new battle of Flanders has become so fierce that a gain of even a few yards of the allied forces is regarded as important. The official statement issued today follows:

"The activity of our infantry on almost the whole front has been devoted to the repair of damage caused in our field work by the bad weather during the preceding days. We have advanced 100 yards in th region of Lombartzyde in the Secttions of Ypres, Allis, Albert, Roye and Soissons and there have been artillery combats in the course of which the enemy was routed.

Bery-au-Baix has been violently bombarded by the Germans to the northwest of Beausejour. Several pronounced attacks have been repulsed. In the Argonne the Germans have been completely repulsd at Fontaine Madame, according to latest reports. We are maintaining our position along the Meuse. Our artillery fire compelled the enemy to abandon an ammunition depot and severely damaged his pontoon bridges before St. Mihiel.

BRITISH TROOPS REPULSE GERMANS AT LABASSE

Paris, Jan. 23.—The Germans delivered a terrific onslaught against the British lines at Festubert, two miles northwest of La Bassee on Monday night in an effort to pierce them, but the attacks were all successfully repulsed, according to a dispatch from St. Omer which was received today. The dispatch says: "The Germans had previously concentrated important forces in this district. When all was prepared for the attack the Germans following their custom launched troops in mass formation against the British positions. The British officers offered a magnificent resistance and inflicted considerable losses upon the enemy who persisted on the attacks for several hours. The Germans failed to achieve a success despite their superior numbers and in the meantime the British received fresh reinforcements."

Berlin, by wireless, Jan. 23.—Hostile aviators dropped bombs Friday upon the cities of Ghent and Zebrugge it is announced in an official statement issued here this afternoon. The attempt was unsuccessful the statement says. Discussing the military operations in the western theater of war the statement says:

"The enemy attacked us between Souain and Perthes and [illegible] artillery fire broke up the attack. The enemy sought refuge in [illegible] trenches. In th Argonne district we recaptured a position, [illegible] 3 officers, and 245 men and some machine guns."

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
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Weekly

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B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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January 23, 1915.

Congratulations

Fulton Evening Times:

Dear Sir—As an old resident of Fulton, I want to say that I am well pleased with the new nopay paper, The Fulton Evening Times. I have been a resident of Fulton for 35 years, although for the last five years I have been traveling quite extensively, only getting to Fulton for a few weeks every summer. I am always anxious to hear the news of my home town. For a while I could get Fulton news in the Syracuse papers, but for the last few years for some reason, the out of town papers have neglected their duty in that line. I am glad that through the kindness of some of my Fulton friends I have The Fulton Evening Times sent to me, which I enjoy reading very much.

Respectfully, WM. E. GEDNEY.
550 Bleecker St. Utica, N. Y.

* * *

Editor, Fulton Evening Times:

Congratulations on the editorial in your paper of yesterday entitled "A Master-piece" referring to industrial education. It is bully good stuff and I hasten to congratulate you upon it.

Yours, very truly,
G. C. WARNER.

Opinions

Charity in Place of Luxuries.

A social club in another city according to a newspaper exchange, decided not to hold its annual dinner, which had been a prominent social event for many years. Instead it was voted to give the sum the dinner would cost to home charities.

In a time when there is industrial depression, when many families are drawing money from savings funds, this is an example worth wide emulation.

It is frequently said that people should continue to spend just as usual, so as to keep money circulating. But the act of the club referred to and all similar ones will keep the money working just the same. In one case it goes to a hotel proprietor, in another it will be paid by poor people for food, fuel and clothing.

Right thinking people should feel uneasy over enjoying needless luxuries, if there is suffering around them. The hearty thanks from people who have encountered distress ought to give more enjoyment than the finest sparkle of social life or the relish of the most appetizing banquet.—Oswego Times.

Josephus Wet vs. Josephus Dry.

While the Hon. Josehpus Daniels, admiral of the water wagon, is busy reforming his floating university, his newspaper down in Raleigh, N. C., the celebrated "News and Observer," is drifting along pretty much as ever. That is too say, it prints the worst kind of patent medicine advertisements—including some that are too strong even for Mr. Hearst—it prints them as reading matter, thereby violating the postal laws, and it includes on the list several of the best known booze medicines—not forgetting Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root Kidney Remedy.

The violation of the postal regulations we respectfully refer to Mr. Daniels's associate, Mr. Burleson, the Postmaster General. This can be stopped overnight by the simple expedient of excluding the publication from the mails. We shall be interested to see now promptly the machinery of Mr. Burleson's department works now that its memory is jogged. The patent medicine advertisements are so prettily strewn throughout the pages of the "News and Observer"—the issue of January 19, for example—that it is quite impossible to tell without thorough reading whether you are getting the latest Raleigh news or the latest trick ad. of a liver pill Mr. Daniels is very forward looking at Washington. In thus making up his home sheet he is more backward looking than the ordinary country weekly.

As for the demon rum raging through the "News and Observer" columns, the good old Kilmer Swamp Root contains only some 10 per cent of alcohol, but that has proved enough to give a great deal of satisfaction in many communities as enlightened as Raleigh. So, too, of Lydia Pinkham's remedies. We suggest that Mr. Daniels take a day off and put the "News and Observer" on the water wagon.—New York Tribune.

Thinking People.

Another voice has lately been heard saying that America suffers from too much democracy. The point is resharpened that there are too many uneducated and unintelligent persons with influence in shaping public policies. The old cry goes forth: "Let the thinking people rule."

Who are the thinking people? Are they the people whose natures have been refined and whose intellects have been trained by years or generations of maximum advantage? There was a time when only such persons could raise their voices in goverment, yet, one after the other, the nations so ruled have passed away. The seed of decay flowered within them with inevitable certainty.

None but "the thinking people" have had any part in kindling the fire now raging in Europe. The war is not a fruit of illiteracy, half-baked theorizing or revolutionary impatience. We agree that sound government, productive of human happiness, requires earnest, genuine and profound thinking. But who are the thinking people? —Philadelphia Telegraph.

An Employer Who Succeeded Because He Paid High Wages.

In the February American Magazine Ida M. Tarbell continues her series of business articles entitled "The Golden Rule in Buiness." In the present article she takes up the subject of wages, in the course of which she tells the story of a Brooklyn drop-forging company, founded by James H. Williams. Mr. Williams' factory grew from smallest of its kind in the United States to the largest. His idea was that it is chiefly the employees who make a business successful and not the proprietors or the banks or the tarriff or the rebates. Accordingly, he paid high wages and in other ways developed the men who worked for him to the highest point of efficiency and contentment. In the following extract from her article Miss Tarbell tells part of the story of what Mr. Williams did:

"He decided, in spite of the fact that he was running the smallest business of the kind in the country, to pay high wages. One of his chief concerns as the buisness grew was to see that the men were getting enough—all that they earned. Again and again a man was called in and told that something had been added to his wages because he was earning it. But the reverse was never true, that is, the pay was never cut below what was a day's wage.

"But Mr. Williams was not satisfied with the operation of the fixed daily wages. He believed that it did not give the men a sufficient chance or the mazimum incentive. Accordingly fifteen years ago he introduced wherever he could a system of piece work. It was at a time when this system was highly, and justly, unpopular; but Mr. Williams in introducing it made it an ironclad rule that the two practices which had made it bad repute should never be allowed in his shop. In the first place, the regular day's wage was guaranteed, whatever the man's output. In the second place, his piece work rate was never to be cut, whatever the conditions; if it was ten cents a piece, ten cents it should remain.

"You may earn all you can and the more it is the better we shall like it."

"The expirment was immediately successful. Earnings of workmen rose in some cases to six dollars or more a day, and at one period in two years the shop's output was doubled. There were certain other phases of this wage policy which Mr. Williams insisted on: for instance, if dull times came, as they always do come, the work went on, stock being made up in order to keep the men together. If this lasted longer than the resources of the firm could stand, half time was tried, and men were employed alternately so as to give each a fair chance.

"Consider the heresy! It upset the dogma upon which our whole industrial policy has been based, the dogma of the economy of cheap labor. You must pay labor as little as possible, since this is the only way to produce cheaply and it is to the interest of the people that things be "bone" that cost the Napb the penfor low wages. High wages give men more money to spend in drink and 'idle amusement,' and hence are a kind of social evil! in other words, spoil labor.

"Mr. Williams's experiment with his creed proved that it did not spoil labor. To-day the little drop-gorge works of two hammers in 1882, and the smallest of the eight in the United States at the time, has eighty-seven, and is the largest of some twenty-eight or more in the country."—Adv.

Vegetable Cutters, VanWagenen. —Adv.

TRUTHFUL SPEAKING

"They go to church on Sunday when the bell rings, put money in the collection plate, but they never raise a finger to save anybody or do a thing to relieve the poor, then wonder why the world is so full of sin," said Billy Sunday in his sermon on Hypocrisy.

How the words grate upon the ear of the "sensitive" person—the person to whom they are directly applicable. Truth does not present itself always in sugar coated style, but in whatever form it comes "the honest folk it gladdens and the hypocrites it maddens." So let's have truth expressed more and oftener, whether in Sunday's original tongue or in our phrases.

To begin: In our own little city there are cases of most harrowing distress. There are little children suffering lack of nourishment and warmth, and from maltreatment. Young girls, untrained, ignorant and helpless in the changed environment of a new land, daily falling a prey to the ready evils. Young men and boys congregate in unwholesome spots and lose their footsteps in the down-path of life, yet so few are there who "have time" or are "well" enough to lend a hand.

Saving humanity, leading the wretched from sin and want, and lifting up the broken hearted is just as interesting a task today as it was of old. It is one that is not a duty but a fine privilege—one that brings its own satisfaction and conveys the example of useful human existence.

Fulton needs more volunteers in the welfare social work.

REPLY TO MISS TARBELL

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, discussing the condition of women in industry, says: "Suffrage might help them improve their lot, but I am not sure." This leads one to ask: What is the suffrage?

Voting is a method by which people express their opinions. Does Miss Tarbell think that the welfare of women in industry can and will be safeguarded without consulting their opinion in the matter? If so, then she indicts the whole principle of democracy, and takes her stand with the defenders of benevolent autocracy.

Miss Tarbell says further: "I do not want to see women get mixed up in politics." That is a rather silly remark, because women—all women—are already mixed up in politics. They have been mixed up in politics since politics was first invented.

Women were hopelessly and helplessly mixed up in the politics of the ancient world. They always have been and are today helplessly mixed up in the bloody politics of Europe. American housewives and women factory employes are emphatically mixed up in the politics of men engaged in trust busting, tariff tinkering, divorce law and sanitary law making, in the enactment of mothers' "pensions" and the enforcement of pure food regulations. Woman will be mixed up in politics until she departs from this earthly sphere.

The only question involved, Miss Tarbell, is whether she wants to drift along and trust to man's wisdom and benevolence, or desires to assume the burdens and privileges of an independent being.

AN ANSWER TO MR. RADFORD

The Farmer Is Anxious That Woman Shall Not Be Blighted

The papers of New York state have given publicity to one Farmer Radford on woman suffrage who utters a stirring plea that "woman's hallowed influence should not be blighted by the coarser duties of citizenship, that she should be protected from the sordid affairs of life that will crush her ideals," and he closes with the solemn warning that if she meddles in government she will "neglect the home, forget to mend our clothes, and burn the biscuits.

O, Farmer Radford, you did let the cat out of the bag didn't you? All those windy tributes to the glory of woman whose "beautiful life lights the skies of hope" ended in the expression of the craven fear that, if she voted, she might not light the fire in the morning.

Cheer up, Farmer Radford, if the farmers' wives of New York state have kept their ideals in spite of the endless drudgery of their lot, a little thing like casting a vote, will not dim them. Under the protection of men life has been such a dreary monotony of sordid cares that the largest proportion of inmates of the women's wards of the insane asylums of the state are just those same farmers' wives. A trip to the polls now and then might vary the monotony and help keep them sane.

If, as you say, home is for woman and politics for man, let politics keep out of the home. More and more the home is what politics lets it be and less what women want it to be.

If, as you say, the home is the great and good gift of women to the world, then politics is man's gift and if politics are bad that is not an argument for keeping women out but for turning men out. Look about you, Farmer Radford, and notice how decent are the places and the enterprises in which men and women adevnture together and what a mess men alone have made of politics. It might not be a bad idea for men to darn their own stockings for a while and go without hot biscuits, if that is necessary in order for women to help make politics homelike.

Women came down the street with market baskets hanging on their baby carriages. In front of a certain building one woman would take core of several baby carriages while the mothers went inside. In the afternoon autos would come up with mothers with babies in their arms and the mothers and babies would disappear in the building.

It was election day and in Pasadena and the women went inside to vote. Katharine Davis, Commissioner of Corrections of New York city, who saw it said, "It was all so simple and natural and logical that I wondered how anybody could ever have expected disaster to result from it."

Alice Stone Blackwell in the Woman's Journal comes to the rescue of the photo play "Your Girl and Mine" which has been accused of representing things as worse than they are.

She names Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia as states where the father can will or deed away the person and property of a child without the consent of the mother, and Tennessee and Texas as states where the husabnd has almost absolute control over the property of his wife.

FRUIT GROWERS MEET.

Co-Operation and Formation of New Association to Be Considered.

Oswego, Jan. 23.—All fruit growers and others interested in the organization of a co-operative association are urged to make arrangements to attend a meeting which will be held Wednesday afternoon next week in the Common Council chambers, City Hall, this city, starting at one o'clock sharp. The discussion will be an interesting and important one to farmers and fruit growers as well as those who buy fruit and the movement is recognized to be one along the right lines of eliminating the excessive profits of the middleman and securing better satisfaction both for producer and consumer. Former Assemblyman Marc C. Cole of Albany, now of the state bureau of co-operation, will be present and will deliver the principal talk as well as answer questions asked. The state movement is taking form in every county and Oswego producers and others interested should not be backward in getting in on the ground floor.

Baled Hay, Straw, Shavings. Quick Delivery. VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

MUSINGS OF AN OLD TIMER

(These papers are an exclusive feature of the Fulton Evening Times.)

My last week's contribution did not complete the township of Schroeppel and to be able to draw the picture as I have conjured it up to my mind on several occasions I must still "cover another story" in the newspaper phraseology. Two in fact but as later I wish to write of Phoenix I will cut the second one short.

At the extreme northern point we have another "ville" which for the convenience of that most domineering department of the national government became a "Mills."

Gilbert Mills' first settler was Archibald Cook (1818) but he was so closely followed by Andrus and Hiram Gilbert who came the following year. The fact that their activities were so pronounced was the determining factor in the place becoming first Gilbert's-ville then Mills.

These two brothers who traveled by oxteam along the forest border road from Oneida county built a grist mill on the north branch of Six Mile creek which flows south into Oneida river, two of whom are still living in the present city of Fulton, whence they and their kindred removed the flour mill constructing energies endowed them from their forebears—of the journey from Sanquoit to the new home. And I have heard it from the lips of men who were little children eighty years ago, playing in the virgin forest clearings where now fertile farm lands are yearly tilled.

Andrus Gilbert erected the first store in 1821. Then came Samuel Merry, the next year and became a partner in this venture. The Gilberts carted the lumber they used from the sawmill of Oliver Burdick which stood not far from where Sharp's mill of later years, for all I can find it was on the same site. (That is at the eastern city limits of Fulton.)

In considering this fact of hauling the timber, please bear in mind that acres of woodland were ruthlessly cut down and set on fire without any attempt at removal for sawmill purposes, right on the site of their mills and farms. About 1826 these men erected a saw mill with two vertical saws.

Other settlers prior to and living at this point in 1835 (eighty years back) with their growing families were: Hymen Sutton, Josiah Chafee, Deacon G. W. Turner, Stephen Griffin, Ezekiel Gardner, and Patten Parker.

Two churches were flourishing at this point back in those early days, the Methodist Episcopal and the Free Baptist. Then too, a prosperous smithy daily, except Sundays, rang with the lusty blows on the anvil.

More space would be needed than the editor is likely to grant me if I run on about the Phoenix of old as I have of these other points. The first settlers on the site of the present village were both Paddocks. Abram Paddock built a log cabin there as early as 1800, Aarow, of the same name but another family came in 1820, he gained a reputation as an "eel butcher." Thomas Vickery, forefather of the family so numerous and prominent in the towns later history settled at Three Rivers about 1807 and later moved to Phoenix. The settlement was spoken of as "Three Rivers Rifts" until the Frenchman L'Hommedieu sold his title to Alexander Phoenix, who from his name out to have been another European recently emigrated. This was in 1828. It was not until 1836 that the place was laid out in village lots. A few mills, Russ' and Walter Peck's helped use the timber cleared from the perpetual forest. The Suttons, Hyman and Stephen came early, the former removing to Gilbertsville. The Sweets, the Russes, the Hawleys, the Loomises were some of the early—before eighty years ago—settlers.

As Walter Peck the saw mill owner started the first store in 1828, it can readily be seen that no great number of families had come to locate prior to that.

S. W. Burke, as agent for the patron, Alexander Phoenix built a grist mill in 1829-1830. On its site to this day there has been a flour mills. Also Burke built a blacksmith shop which he conducted in his own name. There was a school, a doctor but no church nor was there a bridge across the Oswego until a few years after 1835.

Aside from these points Hinmanville, Phoenix, Oak Orchard, Pennellville and Gilbert Mills the township was still one vast woodland. In no other town was the community inclination so strongly marked. Rich, low lying, often swamp land, was conductive, I presume, to prolific forest growth. Only recently I noticed a report on the vast amount of unused land in Schroeppel, which only lacks drainage to make of it productive farm land or meadows.

JAMES.

UNIVERSITY GARDEN PLANS AT ROSE SOCIETY MEETING

Plants Will Be Set Out in Fifty-Four Beds Early in Spring.

Exhibition of plans of the proposed rose garden on the campus of Syracuse University was one of the features last night of the most interesting and instructive meetings in the history of the Syracuse Rose society.

F. W. Howe, dean of the College of Agriculture explained that the garden, about one-quarter of an acre in area, would be located in front of the Library Building, with a rustic summer house in the center. There will be fifty-four beds, twenty by ten feet in dimensions.

Plants will be set out early in the spring and it is expected that the garden will be in full bloom at commencement.

It was "University Night" at the club, the entire program being furnished by faculty members of the Colleges of Agriculture and Forestry. Prof. D. F. Jones of the department of horticulture, read an interesting paper on "Principles Underlying the Breeding of Roses," and Dr. L. C. Petry of the College of Agriculture spoke on the "Botanical History of the Rose."

"Rose Literature," was the subject of an interesting address by Prof. Hugh Findlay of the department of agriculture.

Rev. Dr. E. M. Mills, president of the Rose Society, announced the engagement of Leonard Marrow, editor of The Garden, as the speaker for the next meeting, February 16.

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

CLARK IRISH HARP

IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

HILL ATTACKS SHIPPING BILL

Says Congressmen Are Unqualified to Regulate Shipping

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—James J. Hill, the Northwestern railroad magnate, made an attack here today on President Wilson's bill for a government owned freight steamship line. He said it would be an unwise and disastrous experiment. His remarks were made in a speech before the delegates to the Second National Trade convention.

Aside from the complications, almost certain to drag us sooner or later into the European conflict, owing to the uncertain and conflicting claims of national neutrality, said Mr. Hill, this policy wouldb be followed by the total destruction of the private shipping interest.

Private enterprise cannot possibly compete with a government which pays no interest on the cost of its ships and throws aside considerations of profit and loss. As Lincoln said that the nation could not continue to exist "half slave and half free," so our merchant marine, if once this precedent is set, must inevitably become a government monopoly.

What is the prospect, in this case, of economical management, and of those lower rates which the advocates of the plan hold out as a bait for its adoption, Mr. Hill asked. We have an exact measure of the fact in some comparative railroad statistics. The Panama Railway is entirely owned and operated by the United States. Like most affairs on the Isthmus it has been handled by honest and competent men in their several lines. We have its official report for the year ended June 30, 1913, to be compared with the statistics of all the railways of the United States for the same period.

High Panama Rates.

The average length of haul was 41 ton miles. There is, therefore, little but through business. But the rate on the Panama line was 3.48 cents per ton per mile, as against .7268 of a cent for all the railways of the United States. That is, the government rate was almost five times the rate made by private enterprise over the entire country. The average expenses per mile of road were $44,696, as against $8,939, or five times as great. Aside from the higher cost of coal, this line presents few, if any, greater difficulties in operation than other managements have to overcome, Mr. Hill declared.

If the entire rate charged to American shippers were handed over to the Panama management to cover the cost of handling their freight at terminals, they would still receive almost four times as much as the railways of the country get. If the Panama rate were established in the United States it would wreck the country. There is not enough money in it to pay such enormous amounts. If the rate charged by the government on the Panama railroad were applied to the entire railway ton mileage in the United States our shippers would have had to pay in 1913, more than eight billion dollars additional in freight charges. Yet, this is what the country would have to do, either directly in rates or indirectly in taxes, to meet the expense of government operation.

Congressmen Don't Know.

One of the greatest difficulties of the railways is that of finding skilled men. That is still greater for the government because it does not understand the business and because political pressure cannot be avoided. The average Congressman, however able and sincere, has not the experience nor the technical training required. A difference of one mill per ton per mile seems almost a negligible quantity. It amounts to no more than a paltry cent for hauling one ton ten miles. Yet that difference applied to the ton mileage for 1913, would make a difference of $300,558,334 in the annual receipts of the railways and the amount paid by the public. "Who is there, who can there be in Congress, or in public life, competent to grasp and to master such economic trifles that are in their ultimate effect, able to ruin the country?" said Mr. Hill, "An attempt at public operation would be scarcely less disastrous financially than a war."

What is proved true of railways holds good for government-owned and operated ships. The purchase price is nothing as compared to the cost of operation, increased by the necessary weakness of political management and loaded down at every session of Congress by new laws for the lowering of rates, the raising of wages and the reduction of hours of labor for employes. Either the people would presently stagger under their new burden or our foreign trade would fall beneath the weight of rates such as those imposed on rail traffic across the Isthmus of Panama.

This method of relief ought to be dismissed by every right-thinking man as a chimera and a menace. There remains, then only the resource as old as human experience and as unfailing, of dependence on private initiative. Give it a chance. It has seemed inadequate only because it has been bound hand and foot by restrictions and regulations unworthy of this enlightened age. The American merchant marine needs just one thing, but that it must have if it is to revive. Put it on an exact quality with the other shipping systems of the world. Let the American citizen be authorized to procure and to operate vessels on the same terms as the citizens of any other country is under the laws and his ability and enterprise will do the rest.

Welding Ring, of Mailler & Quereau, New York city, also opposed the Wilson shipping bill.

Mr. Ring cited among the almost insuperable obstacles to be overcome in any attempted restoration of the merchant marine, the extreme differences, in tonnage and operation cost between foreign and American vessels, quoting the following figures:

One steamer built in England (1912) deadweight capacity 9,650 tons, cost $331,721.11. One steamer built in England (1912) deadweight capacity 9,650 tons, cost $332,437.75. One steamer built in Philadelphia (1913) deadweight capacity 9,250 tons, cost $680,371.39. One steamer built in Philadelphia (1913) deadweight capacity 9,250 tons, cost $680,501.95.

These same owners recently transferred one of their British steamers to the United States flag, with the following results:

Wages under the United States flag increased $402.50 per month.

Additional cost for extra inspection $50.00 per month.

Additional cost for food and supplies, $50.00 per month.

But this is not all, Mr. Ring said, for from the start, the operatin gexpenses of an American steamer will be from 30 per cent to 40 per cent higher than the foreign.

SUFFRAGISTS WILL BE AT THE GRANGE MEETING.

Senator-Elect Wadsworth Is Expected to Attend All Sessions.

Advocates of woman suffrage will put on a campaign among the grangers who will be in Oswego, the first week in February to attend the annual meeting of the State Grange, and in all probability there will be an address delivered by some prominent grange worker on the subject at the public exercises of the grange Tuesday evening. Miss Louise Crane of Caromel is one of the prominent workers in the interests of equal rights for women. The program for Tuesday evening is now being arranged and it is said that in all likelihood United States Senator-elect James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, chairman of the legislative committee, will be one of the principal speakers. The senator will be the guest of Colonel and Mrs. John T. Mott during his visit in Oswego.

He is slated to stay for the entire session of the grange and, according to a fixed rule, but few delegates are excused from attending the entire session.

F. E. Rounds Appeals.

In yesterday's Oswego Times F. E. Rounds makes this appeal to Grange members:

"The time is now drawing near for the meeting of the State Grange in the city of Oswego. This meeting will open on Tuesday, February 2, and closes on Friday, February 5. As it will probably be many years before the State Grange again holds its annual meeting in Oswego, it is desired that all members or those desiring to become members of the order should be placed in position to attend the sessions of the State Grange. I would suggest, if any of the Oswego county granges have candidates in waiting, that they hold special meetings for the conferring of the degrees so that all members may be qualified to attend. This may be done as a grange has the right to hold a meeting once in every twenty-four hours.

"As it has also been planned to decorate the convention hall with farm products from this county, each member is requested to contribute either fruit or grain to be used in the decoration and to leave whatever they bring at the armory by Tuesday morning.

"F. E. Rounds, Deputy."

For sale. Two electric blowers, iron anvils, one vise, one silver drill, No. 2, and 6 inch tire bender, one set of screw plates. Inquire of Fred G. Spencer. 30

Fur coats, robes, blankets, mittens, greatly reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

SALESMANSHIP; FOREIGN TRADE

Keynote of Addresses Delivered Yesterday at St. Louis Convention of Merchants

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—There was a notable gathering here today of the merchants and manufacturers of the United States, the occasion being the second national foreign trade convention, called by the National Foreign Trade Council of which James A. Farrell, head of the United States Steel Corporation is chairman.

Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield in a speech declared the time was ripe for the United States to take its place as the leading exporting nation. Speeches were also made by Mr. Farrell, Mayor Henry W. Kiel, of St. Louis, Samuel D. Capen, president of the St. Louis Business Men's league, Johnson Bassett Moore recently United States Counsellor of State, and John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper.

The sessions were held in the Planters Hotel and will continue tomorrow as well. This evening, a dinner was held at which Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, was toastmaster.

Distinct progress was notable over the first foreign trade convention held at Washington last year. The papers read when were general in character, dealing with foreign trade opportunities in all the great world markets as well as with the fundamental problems of international business. This year the papers are more detailed, as interest in the subject has been developed thoroughly.

How the smaller manufacturer and merchant may successfully enter foreign trade was the subject of a paper by W. C. Downs, an experienced exporter and importer, for many years resident in South America and now United States Commercial Attache for Australiasia. It was an acknowledgment that the future welfare of American foreign trade largely depends upon the participation in it of an increasing number of the smaller manufacturers and merchants.

Exports Increase.

Mr. Downs pointed out that exports of American manufactured goods have, in the last few years, increased twice as rapidly as exports of non-manufactured articles. He declared that the fundamental problems of the small man were the same as those of the larger merchant although their solution may be quite different.

With the government active through its consuls, special commercial agents, and commercial attaches, with various organizations energetically promoting foreign trade, export journals turning out interesting articles, with the railroads specializing in export traffic management. National banks establishing foreign branches, and the extensive over-sea organizations of the export commission houses, coupled with the friendly disposition of large American transportation entrenches abroad, Mr. Downs declared that there was no excuse for an American manufacturer not to be able to ascertain whether his goods are suitable for any particular foreign market. He warned manufacturers to save themselves trouble by first determining whether their product is available for use in such markets.

Co-Operative Selling.

Declaring that the expense of maintaining branches and sales organizations abroad were, as a rule, too heavy except for large organizations enjoying a heavy trade, Mr. Downs described two methods of foreign trade available for the smaller manufacturer and merchant, viz. cooperative foreign selling organizations and export commission houses. He said "rather than intrust the future of his export business to an inferior representative, it would be better for the smaller manufacturer to place himself in the classification of those who, while not justified in assuming the heavy expense of an exclusive traveler, could undertake a portion of it in co-operation with other manufacturers. This method has been tried quite successfully by several groups of American manufacturers. The manufacturers who compose such a group should be limited in number, non-competing, and yet produce kindred or allied lines of goods. For example, a single traveler could effectively represent a manufacturer of carpenter tools; one of steel hinges and one of common table cutlery, etc., as in most countries he would have to approach one and the same class of import house to find his client. Or it would be quite fitting that manufacturers of newspaper, printing inks, printers' furniture, type and presses should intrust their interest to one man. Numerous other groups could be formed along similar lines. The manufacturers themselves, however, should exercise strict supervision over the formation of these groups and not place their interests in the hands of some promoter whose desire is to get as many lines as possible simply to increase the total of contributions toward expenses without any regard as to whether they bear any relation to each other. Such combinations are likely to meet with disaster and, in any case, some of the contributors are sure to be dissatisfied.

"It is also to be recommended that these travelers be empowered to appoint in the principal trade centers permanent representatives who can follow up the introductory work, keep in touch with the local trade and see that repeat orders are forthcoming. In almost all large cities of the world such professional agents exist who would gladly add to their list other lines that offered a reasonable chance of earning an additional commission."

Papers Filed Yesterday.

A certificate of trade name of the Sun Hall Paper Co., proposing to do business in Oswego has been filed in the County Clerk's office by Robert N. Bernatein and Florence L. Cooper, both of Utica.

W. P. Bentley has sold property in Beech street, this city, to Edith Young for $4,000.

A quit claim deed to property in Fulton has been given by Thomas Ingersoll to Lewis P. Smith for $200.

A mechanic's lien has been filed by John M. Fanning, the hardware dealer, against George E. Knight of Oswego, for $90.38.

A VALUABLE ALMANAC.

The Farmers' Almanacs advertised to be given to the farmers of this vicinity by the People's Hardware Co. have arrived at last. The books are full of unusually valuable information compiled by an eminent authority. Call and get one. —Adv.

PUPILS PASS REGENTS EXAMS

A List of the Pupils Who Passed Preliminary and Academic Subjects

ACADEMIC SUBJECTS.

The following subjects with the marks earned by the successful students signifies the end of a strenuous week in school life. The list follows:

English Grammar — Phoebe Austin, 88; Mildred Brown, 82; Eliza Hubbard, 76; Rose King, 86; Lillian Simons, 90; Edward Sullivan, 79.

Trigonometry — Frederick King, 89.

Elem. Bookkeeping — Mary Marvin, 61; Amelia Rolfe, 70.

Elem. Representation — Drawing—Nina Youmans, 77; Blanche McCollum, 76; Margaret Barnes, 76; Eva Rath, 76; Frolda Taft, 75.

English IV. — Evadne Austin, 70; Clarence Bray, 60; Margaret Clark, 84; Harold Gillespie, 70; Isabel Merriam, 67; Florence Moody, 67; Albert Sanford, 76; Kathleen Scanlon, 60; Howard Shaff, 62; Rose Walsh, 81; Jessie Wilcox, 73.

Virgil—Frances Allen, 67; Geneveve McCormick, 60; Florence Moody, 63; Marshall Penfield, 62; Lillian Waldhorn, 65; Rose Walsh, 62.

Left Personal Property Worth $15,000

Minetto, Jan. 22.—The will of the late Frank W. Thorp of Minetto was filed in Surrogate's Court yesterday afternoon. His wife, Harriet M. Thorpe, is the executrix and chief legatee. The estate is estimated at $15,000 personal property and is left to Mrs. Thorpe with the provision that if she remarries the estate shall be divided among the children. The will was drawn February 15, 1899, and was witnessed by Frank Parker and Francis E. Hamilton.

Ford Runabout $250.00 for quick sale, VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

AT THIS BANK

you are assured of prompt, courteous attention at all times—and you are at liberty to consult with our Officers in regard to financial matters. Accounts subject to check, large or small are solicited.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

MEANS

COMFORT CONVENIENCE CLEANLINESS

NOW is your opportunity to wire your home AT COST. This offer lasts until April 1, 1915.

FREE ELECTRIC FLATIRONS

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

WALL PAPER

Closing out our 1914 stock to make room for new goods.

Prices are placed below cost to make this clean up.

Bundle Lots . . . . . 3c Per Roll
Pulp Stocks, were 10c to 20c, 5c to 8c Per Roll
Oatmeals, were 25c to 50c, 10c to 15c Per Roll
Imported Goods, were 50c to 75c. . . . . 15c to 20c Per Roll
Moire Ceilings . . . . . 8c Per Roll
Embossed Ceilings . . . . . 10c Per Roll

We do Paper Hanging

HULETT-TAFT CO. Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET

Next to Hotel Fulton

RUTH CHUBB WINS PONY

The Final Counting of Votes Showed Ruth Chubb to be the Winner; Robert Horton Second in Race

At midnight the final counting was completed by the judges in the pony contest. The various contestants beat one ahead of the other by leaps and bounds until first one and then the other seemed to be the winner.

The twelve judges had a gigantic task upon their hands but with the aid of an adding machine the long columns of figures were footed as if by magic. In some instances tickets were found without any names written on them; these were destroyed. The tickets in rolls having one name written upon them were also destroyed with the exception of the one with the name upon it. The ruling given the contestants was that the name should be written upon each ticket. The contestants who failed to observe this rule lost out.

The officers and judges who devoted their time to the counting of votes for the benefit of the children contestants were: Geo. B. Palmer, president; J. J. Jordan, chairman; H. Andrews, secretary.

Judges—F. L. Marvin, F. D. Ware, Willis Carr, T. Barry, E. L. Beckwith, Leon Scudder, Star Hill, J. E. McLean, J. F. Smith.

Children ranging from 3 to 14 years of age were contestnats for the pony.

The winner was Ruth Chubb, R. D. No. 7, with a total of 4,919,460 votes, A total of 11,870 over Horton who had 4,907,590 to his credit.

The standing of the principal contestants follows:

Ruth Chubb	4,919,460
Robt. Horton	4,907,590
Robt. Neyhart	3,123,275
H. Allen	1,927,360
E. Ingraham	1,403,390
McDougal	891.205
Haden	680,705
Maleski	648,285
D. Clark	528,170
M. Weiss	560,735
E. Dunghan	495,120
Anderson	386,350
L. Petton	332,780
F. Kilts	220,995
D. Collins	178,525
I. Hart	105,835

Wallace received the lowest number of votes cast; 30 being his total.

There were in all 21,952,220 votes cast for the contestants.

Others who contested and made a fairly good showing were, Bommer, Sherman, Hubbard, Graham, Cooper and Boggs.

Abolish Wash Day

In your home. If the overheated kitchen, the extra taxing labor (whether done by paid hands or your own) does not cost more than the

HOME LAUNDRY

J. D. McINTYRE

will charge we don't know our business. Family washing a special feature. The most perfect ironing plant known to the business is utilized.

SPORT.

The Holy Name society defeated the Oswego Y. M. C. A. team in a game of basket ball at the City hall last night. Score 32 to 8.

Martin and Thompson scored for the locals, and Grady for the visitors.

Harold McCaffery refereed the game.

Blockey Gordon's Pets will play the Tigers a game of hockey on the Pratt st. rink Sunday at 2.30.

Manager Gordon will tend goal for his team and an exciting game is promised.

HIPPODROME

Saturday

A SENSATION IN ACTUAL LIFE
Daredevil Finn of Scotland Yard in hair-raising death-defying thrills in the most realistic detective story in motion pictures.

"THE GREAT PYTHON ROBBERY"
(Four wonderful reels of pictures)
And in adition: "Scars of Possession," 2 reels, special; "The Indian Suffragette," Kalem; "The Buxom Country Lass," Edison.

5c—ALWAYS—5

Emery Street Property

SEVEN ROOM HOUSE with city water, wired for electricity, new paper inside and painted outside last year. Barn for team. Lot 64x125. Price $1,200—less for cash.

815 EMERY STREET, nine room house all in good repair, barn 40x24 and nice poultry house, large lot. This is a fine home for $1,500.

PROFITABLE FARMS OF ALL SIZES.

Streeter & VanSanford

THE QUIRK, TONIGHT

5 Reel Vitagraph

"A FLORIDA ENCHANTMENT."

featuring Sydney Drew — One other reel.

Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

SUNDAY.

"GERMANIA"

A 5 act powerful story of stirring scenes employing thousands of men.

4 other Reels 4

Prices Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

MONDAY

ONE DAY ONLY MONDAY, JAN 25
afternoon and night

GUS SUN'S VAUDEVILLE

5—Big Acts—5

SPECIAL FEATURE

GUS NAGER TRIO

Vaudeville's Greatest Musical Act

HUNTER & ROSS 500 Pounds of Comedy.	MADAME PONIMA Novelty Aerial Artist
THOMAS & NEWMAN Comedy Singing Carabet Act	OZOOK & KROZO Comedy Burlesque Magicians

REGULAR REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS

PRICES—Matinee, Balcony 10c, Lower Floor 15c, Evening, Gallery 10c, Balcony 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats 20c SEATS NOW SELLING.

THURSDAY AMATEUR NIGHT

BOWLING NEWS.

New Medals Have Been Received; Tigers and Pirates tie for First Place.

The Tigers defeated the Onyx colts of the Amateur league last night on the Onyx alleys. Durst made wonderful scores, and it would seem that at times he was a professional. His three game total was 550, and for the single game 234.

A large crowd witnessed the game, and the contest proving an exciting one. The score follows:

TIGERS

Waterhouse	141	124	159	424
Durst	170	146	234	550
Mace	124	160	157	441
W. Hill	153	174	174	501
Pringle	181	148	164	493
Totals	769	752	888	
Average				2409

ONYX COLTS

Hunter	146	125	117	388
Murphy	111	183	143	437
Dennison	182	156	148	486
Campbell	151	160	125	436
VanBuren	175	159	181	515
Totals	765	783	714	
Average				2262

Manager Stauring of the Onyx has just received five beautifully engraved silver medals, which are to be given the evening team of the Amateur league whose schedule will run out Feb. 5th.

At present there are two teams tied for first place, the Tigers and Pirates. The standing of the teams follow:

AMATEUR LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost
Onyx Colts	11	19
Tigers	17	13
Pirates	11	13
Cubs	15	15

CITY LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost
Nondescripts	19	11
West Sides	9	21
Yacht Club	15	15
Onyx A. C.	17	13

AN IMPORTANT SERVICE.

It Will be Held at Presbyterian Church Sunday Morning.

The session and pastor wish to see every member of the church and congregation at the 10.30 service next Sunday. Dr. Robertson will present some idea and plans very vital to the interests of the church which no member can afford to miss.

The afternoon lecture at 5 o'clock on "The Demand for Men" is in the nature of a popular lecture. It has been delivered to great audiences of men and awakened much enthusiasm. Every man in the city is invited to be present. All the women are also included in the invitation.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Chas. Olmstead, pastor.

Last evening an enjoyable meeting of the Brotherhood and Delta Alpha classes was held at the church. The meeting was well attended and an excellent musical and literary program was given under the leadership of President C. J. Sellman. The young men's and young ladies' quartets each sang several selections. Also Mrs. George Snyder, gave vocal solos, Mrs. O. C. Taft and Miss Bertha Palmer served as accompanists. Much enjoyment was added by the assistance of the orchestra from the Brotherhood of the First M. E. church. G. B. Fairman gave an interesting talk on automobiles and the pastor made some remarks pertinent to the occasion. Refreshments and a social hour concluded the exercises.

Last week two other organized classes of the Sunday school joined their forces similarly for a sleigh-ride whfch was followed by supper and an entertainment.

The ladies of the church have completed the organization of ten circles for which plans were made on the occasion of their recent annual meeting and banquet, and work is being arranged. One of the first circles to begin activities will be Circle No. 5, under the leadership of Mrs. William Pierce, assisted by Mrs. George Andrews.

Jan. 29, from 2 to 5 o'clock next Friday afternoon, they will serve coffee and light refreshments at the homes of Mrs. Andrews, 263 W. 2d st., Mrs. Pierce, 114 W. 3d st., and Mrs. Dr. Hall, who will entertain at 210 Hannibal st. All are cordially welcomed. The usual gift of a dime will be expected from those who share the hospitality offered.

At the services tomorrow the theme for the pastor's sermon in the morning will be, "The Highway of Happiness." The theme for the evening will be "Christian Efficiency."

In the early afternoon the pastor will officiate at the funeral of the late Arthur E. Palmer and accompany the remains to Jacksonville for interment.

BRANCH SCHOOL FOR FULTON

A Fresh Air School to be Maintained in This City by Committee

The prexailing sentiment of last night's meeting of the local branch of the State Charities Aid society was to conduct an open air school in this city, this suggestion being made by G. J. Nelback one of the state association secretaries from New York, who with Dr. L. F. Sears of Syracuse and Prof. William A. Mattock of the [illegible] Normal school were the well known sanitarians present, who told what had been done and what could be done to eradicate tuberculosis.

First Vice President H. L. Paddock was chairman of the meeting which was really called to decide on how the money from the sale of Red Cross seals, should be spent. Treasurer L. W. Emerick reported 39,728 seals sold uring the past season with a gross earning of $434 making a net sum of $350 for the local committee after the small expenses here were deducted and the ten per cent for the national association and five per cent for the state association taken out. Mr. Nelback remarked that this showing he considered among the best in the state and added that probably would not be more than ten other places in the state that would show as big a sale per capita. With last years sale money the total amount is now $654.94.

On account of the visiting nurse that is in operation here, it was not thought advisable to secure another nurse as Miss Jessie Slanger the present one is doing much for the prevention and care of tuberculosis. The open air school proposition met with great favor when it was shown that Auburn had conducted one for six months at an expense of $628—about the amount the local committee has to spend.

Dr. Sears and Prof. Mattock both spoke on the open air benefits for children and people in general, Dr. Sears going into detail on the situation and showing that sixty-eight degrees temperature gave the highest efficiency in the factory and mill and that fresh air made less sluggish flabby men and made rugged children who could throw off disease. He said that at the age of 19 he was given up for a lost case of tuberculosis but that sleeping with an open window near the bed brought him through. The instance of not one death in the 200 attending the Syracuse orphan asylum in the past three years, is attributed to open air work, according to Dr. Sears. Also the ninety-three less deaths in Syracuse in the past years, notwithstanding the increase in population, was also shown to be a result of nurse work in prevention of disease.

Prof. Mattock went into the workings of the open air school that has been in operation at the Oswego Normal for some time. He told of the cost of equipment from warm clothing to school room desks and spoke forceably regarding the food given the children attending these schools. From actual experience marked gains in weight and rugged cheeks had been noted in a short time among children who had been in very poor health and backward in school when they entered.

Among others at last night'ss meeting who spoke, were Former Mayor Joseph H. Connors who has been an interested member of the school board for a number of years. Also Prof. L. D. Wilcox and Judge J. H. Wilson were heard from. A motion was passed to have Mr. Paddock name a committee of five to include Superintendent of Schools, J. R. Fairgrieve, to look up a place for an open air school and repore to the general committee on the feasability of the plan. Trips will be taken by the committee to Syracuse and Oswego where the open air school there will be explained. Rooms in the Seminary building are to be looked up in this city.

Those present last night, not before mentioned were: A. G. Gilbert, W. J. Lovejoy, Jesse Morrill, Charles Love, Grove Gilbert, A. E. Gwynne, Carington Benedict, J. J. Jordan, B. W. Bennett, F. B. Dilts, Atty. A. L. Rice and W. L. Woodbury.

Michael Scanlon.

Michael Scanlon, 72, died at his home 261 S. 5th st. at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Surviving besides the widow are two daughters, Mrs. John Mullen, and Miss Ella Scanlon, also one son Fred, all of this city.

WITH THE FRATERNITIES.

The Week Was Interesting to the Three-Link Men.

A large number witnessed the exemplification of the second degree by Neatahwanta lodge Wednesday evening. Thomas M. McKnight of New York, grand master of New York State, was present, accompanied by Dr. Charles Wright of Syracuse, past chief patriarch. Many from Oswego attended. At the annual meeting of the past grands association of this county, held in the afternoon, seventy-five past grands were present, including sixteen from Oswegatchie lodge. The following officers were elected: President, W. D. Streeter; vice-president, J. K. Prosser; secretary, Archibald Decatur; treasurer, J. A. Merton; executive committee, R. S. Keller, F. K. Williams, H. L. Nichols, J. A. Merton, C. A. Prosser, E. W. Armstrong, Loren Isbell, C. D. Soule, H. H. Martin, H. L. Greenley, L. R. Butterworth, E. G. Bonner, B. F. Noyes, Albert Bates, Fred Thomas, R W. Edick. The Rebekahs served a fine dinner.

Oswegatchie lodge, Oswego, Thursday evening endorsed the candidacy of Past District Deputy Grand Master Myron W. Brooks of Oswego for grand warden. There are now 963 lodges in the state, with a membership of 130,000 men.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS INSTALL

At a meeting of the Royal Neighbors last night, held at the Woodman's hall, the following officers were installed:

Mrs. Dewey, orical; Mrs. May Chetney, vice orical; Mrs. May Hawley, chancellor; Mrs. Middleton, recorder; Mrs. Josie Fevi, marshall; Mrs. Campbell, past orical.

After the installation of officers a banquet was held in honor of Mrs. Buckly, deputy from Syracuse.

Community Notes

Mrs. Mary Henderson of Lacona is visiting her daughter, Mrs. O. B. Morey of Rochester st. She is accompanied by her granddaughter; Miss Elsie Morey who will attend school here this winter.

* * *

Mrs. C. C. Benedict entertained a few friends informally Wednesday evening at her home in Buffalo st.

* * *

Mrs. Seaman of Oswego was the guest of Mrs. Eugene Drury, Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. Elden Storms of Minneapolis and Mrs. W. B. Fuller of Syracuse, (nee the Misses Dada formerly of Fulton), are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Goodjon, Buffalo st. They will leave for their homes next week.

TEACHER'S TRAINING CLASS.

The state examinations for teachers training class certificates were held this week, in the Phillips st. school under the charge of Miss Frances W. Ash, the instructor of the city training class.

The list of different subjects passed by the members of the class follows:

American History — Allen, Pearl, 75; Frawley, Margaret, 75; Rowlee, Evelyn, 79; Van Wie, Flora, 75.

Methods — Allen, Pearl, 84; Barnes, Margaret, 83; Clark, Helen, 75; Frawley, Margaret, 76; Rath, Eva 83; Rowlee, Evelyn, 75; Stewart, Ina, 86; Taft, Frieda, 95; Youmans, Nina 82.

Arithmetic — Allen, Pearl, 85; Clark, Helen, 78; Frawley, Margaret, 76; Rath, Eva, 94; Rowlee, Evelyn, 79; Stuart, Ina, 90; Taft, Frieda, 95; Youmans, Nina 83.

Psychology — Allen, Pearl 75; Barnes, Margaret, 83; Frawley, Margaret, 80; Hines, Nora, 79; Rath, Eva, 79; Rowlee, Evelyn, 75; Stuart, Ina 75; Taft, Frieda, 79; Youmans, Nina, 80.

School Law — Hines, Nora, 75; Rowlee, Evelyn, 89.

School Management—Allen Pearl 80; Barnes, Margaret, 81; Clark, Helen, 77; Frawley, Margaret, 78; Hines, Nora, 75; Lindsley, Jennie, 86; Rath, Eva, 77; Rowlee, Evelyn, 80; Stuart, Ina, 93; Taft, Frieda, 86; Youmans, Nina, 82.

Physiology — Lindsley, Jennie, 81.

Geography—Lindsley, Jennie, 88.

Drawing Allen, Pearl, 75; Clark, Helen, 75; Frawley, Margaret, 75; Rath, Eva, 82; Rowlee, Evelyn, 79; Stuart, Ina, 80; Youmans, Nina, 86.

Spelling — Barnes, Margaret, 80; Clark, Helen, 90; Frawley, Margaret, 88; Rath Eva, 82; Rowlee, Evelyn, 76; Taft, Frieda, 80; Youmans, Nina, 86.

The results of these examinations reflect great credit on Miss Ash, the instructor.

BIG CLEARANCE SALE

MRS. F. K. JONES MILLINERY STORE

Who Brings This Ad. Will Get 25c on a Dollar

PAUL SAJDERA'S

CASH MARKET

Cor. W. 1st and Vorhees

GROCERIES, MEATS, NOTIONS

WE SELL BEST MEATS 3, 5 AND 6 CENTS A POUND. LESS THAN ANYWHERE ELSE, BECAUSE WE SELL FOR CASH.

FOR A TEAMSTER

109 NORTH 5th ST.—Attractive home, 8 rooms and hall, barn 26x36 concreted, 4 stalls, shed for storage of vehicles 10x46 concreted, $2,800. Will exchange for farm.

479 SOUTH 7th ST.—Near Nestle Food Plant, good 7 room house many conveniences, extra good barn 30x40 on lot 66x132 for 2,400.

TWO IN ONE

THE RIGLEY STORE HOUSE. This is very desirable property and an established business.

WHITAKER & B GARDUS, Inc., Fulton, N.Y

TAKE A LOOK

at the Race for Fuel Economy

shown in our window this week, and get the Secret of why Gas Coke Wins.

$7.00 Worth For $5.00

BUY OF DEALERS, OR

THE GAS CO.

Phone 198

SUNDAY SPOKE ON HYPOCRISY

The "Greatest" Evangelist in His Sermon Hits, as Usual, the Vital Truth

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—More than 16,000 persons heard Billy Sunday's sermon, which was entitled "The Pharisee and the Publican." His text was the parable in the eighteenth chapter of Luke. He said:

I want to talk to you of true religion and not the substitute which some people call religion. There are people with whom formality seems to make up the lack of spirituality just like the Pharisees. They are most religious outwardly, but lack an inward religion. They are mighty diligent for outward forms, but have neglected the inward life. In every community there are people like these carping critics of the days of Christ.

The Pharisees' religion was one of forms and observations of forms and rituals. They made a great hubbub. This is the gang that killed Jesus Christ because he rebuked them for their hypocrisy. I don't expect anything better of the same gang today. Their religion today is one of pure reason, a religion that never gets any deeper than the head. It is reduced to an ethical code. I don't fight the church, but the sins of the church. I'd die for the church, but I'll fight the shams of the church as long as I live.

But I want to show you today that Christ had two purposes in this parable of the Pharisee and the publican. First, I want to show you that some people think they are religious and they are not. Second, I want to show you why the prayers of some people are answered and some are not. Why some people are omnipotent on their knees and why the prayers of some are never answered. They never know what it is to have a prayer answered from God.

All Will Get What They Want.

Two men came to the temple to pray—both received what they came for. The one went for nothing and got nothing and he was satisfied. You always get what you are looking for—anything you want. You are not disappointed. You always get what you are looking for. If you have come here this afternoon to pick up something you don't like to peddle around the neighborhood, I'll go out of my way to accommodate you. If you are looking for a scrap, get busy and get what you came for. By the help of God, sister, you'll get what you want if I have to go out of my way to accommodate you.

You can't think of talking with God in one breath and about your neighbors in the next. You can't talk with God and stab your neighbor in the back with another breath. You may not like all I say, but if all the things you object to were cut out of my sermons they'd be as useful as spiked guns in an abandoned fort with a bird's nest in the muzzles.

If you will read the first seventeen chapters of Luke—and, by the way, don't read the Bible like you do a novel—the last chapter first. And I want to say if you read novels in the same milk and water way, cider and chalk, indifferent way, you read the Bible, you'd get as little out of it as you do out of the Bible. And I won't exclude the preachers from this.

Some of them haven't even read the Bible through. They have skimmed over it, and read here and there, but they have read it from Genesis to Revelations.

The Pharisees were the church crowd of their day. They hated everybody. They hated the Saducees, they hated the Samaritans and they hated Jesus Christ because he would not nail his colors to them. There were lots of them. There were 7,000 Pharisees.

Every church, in my experience, is cursed with a bunch who make the preacher a mere pawn of their dictation. The church is cursed with a few butinskis who dictate the proposition and run the business. Most you old butinskis, you have no more say than the fellow who sits by your side. You can' tell the preacher, what to do, and here is one that won't let you tell him what to do.

The Pharisees were the church crowd of their day. They had no use for anybody that was against them. And it was that crowd that killed Jesus. And this Pharisee came into the temple where everybody could see him, for these fellows were always trying to get in the limelight. And he said: "Lord, I thank thee that I am not as other men."

Why, he lied from the first word of his prayer. We lie in our prayers and our actions. You lie when you join the church. You say you'll give up the world and repent of your sins and you don't. You are living a lie in the world.

So this Pharisee stood in the synagogue so all could see him. His whole service to God was in the limelight. Lots of people are pious at Easter. They go to church on Sunday when the bell rings, put money in the collection plate, but they never raise a finger to help anybody or do a thing to relieve the poor, then wonder why the world is so full of sin.

Christianity Not at Fault.

Religion is all right. Christianity is not at fault. It's hypocrites that profess it that are at fault.

You are not saved by your character, but by faith and repentance. All the character on earth will not save you from hell without faith.

But this publican knew where he was wrong. He said "be merciful to me a sinner." One man said, "God, I'm all right." The other said, "God, I'm all wrong." One said, "God, I think I'm not as others," the other said, "be merciful to me a sinner." See the difference, how one went home with a blessing, the other to perdiction?

This Pharisee came into the synagogue and he prayed: "I thank God that I am not as other men are, plunderers, murderers, adulterers, and publicans. I fast twice a week and give tithes of all my property," and he went out—that was his prayer. I can imagine a lot of people sitting around the church and saying: "That is my idea of religion, that is it; I am no sensationalist; I don't want anything vulgar, no slang." I'd rather preach to wood and varnish. Get more results.

This Pharisee thought he was better than God. He told God he fasted every day when God only asked one fast day a year. God owned 364 fast days. God doesn't care if we baptize every fifteen minutes or catechize every half hour, it's the faith that counts. The ordinances of the church are only the public evidences that you have the faith, and they don't give you the right to pour contempt on others.

Say, all the money I've lost in my life I was skinned out of by church members. Notice I didn't say Christians. It isn't the religion that's to blame, but the scoundrels who hide under the name of religion. I used to play baseball. I used to work on the railroads. I have been an athlete and I have loaned thousands of dollars to ball players, actors, actresses, and they never skinned me out of a cent.

I once went to a Presbyterian church where no one would kneel because they might be taken for Methodists. The preacher said he ought to apologize for it, but I said he should rather skin the whole gang. If I can get more power with God by taking off my coat, I'll do it. We are killing our religion with dignity. If God can't bless a man in his shirt sleeves as well as with his coat on, it's a pretty poor kind of religion.

I'll give you a few rules to break up the church or a revival:

If you want to break up a church, don't come; if you do come, always come late. If it's too wet, or too dry, or too cold or too hot, or too windy, don't come at all. The preacher can't be eloquent to wood and varnish. Don't imagine the front seats were intended for you; people might think you were conceited.

You don't know I used to fire on a railroad, and we used to put the loaded cars in front and the empty cars behind—to pull easy. When you do come, come bound to find fault, and don't for the world ever think about the pastor or church; you will help him if you do. Don't sing; just sit around like a bump on a log. Good music will give the devil cold feet.

Don't attend prayer meeting, and if you do, don't take part. If you are a woman you can say, "Paul said women should not speak in meeting." That doesn't apply any more today than do sandals to Philadelphia, and I'll show you later what Paul meant by it.

Don't encourage the pastor, but be sure to tell his faults to everybody at meeting. If his sermons help you, never let him know, but if he says something you don't like, be sure you tell him about it. If you see a stranger in the audience, don't shake hand with him; if you do he might come back again. Give him the icy hand, the marble heart and a Klondike stare.

Don't try to bring anybody to the church. The church might be filled that way. Let the pastor do all the work; he has nothing special to do. Preaching is a picnic; he has nothing to do, only two new sermons to get up every week, run prayer meeting, marry people and bury them, make church calls, pray for dying, take the church subscription; nothing to do but just wait on you and come and visit you.

See that his salary is always behind. He doesn't have to eat like the rest of you. God sent the ravens, and he's got plenty yet. If he doesn't visit you as often as you think he should, treat him coldly. He has nothing particular to do but call on you. If there is anybody that is willing to carry on the work of God, be sure to find fault with them and call them bold and forward.

Don't be particular how God's church looks. Be sure and have your own homes fine, with Persian and axminster rugs, bric-a-brac, candelabra and everything of the finest. Be sure and have your own home fine. Don't care what God's house looks like. Don't care if it looks like a rummage sale or a junk shop. God is entitled to the best church that can be built.

Let the Majority Rule

Why do we have so many cheese boxes sitting on our street corners and called churches? Insist on your views being adopted. Try to run the church. Get busy, old man Butinski. Never speak to any one about their soul. Let the pastor do this. The general does all the fighting in the army, and the soldiers just sit around, joking and smelling the odor of coffee being prepared for the mess. If you are sick, don't let your pastor know about it, but tell your neighbors that it's a shame the way he kept away from you while you hovered between life and death. Too bad you hovered.

Insist on your views being adopted in all things don't give in to the majority. This government is ruled by a majority government. We run this government by majority and I would like to run everybody that way, too. But the church isn't run that way. Let the tail wag the dog.

Then again, if you see that everybody is working harmoniously get busy and start a fight.

If the minister wants a quartet you insist on a choir. If the minister wants a choir you insist that a quartet is the thing.

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Billy Sunday Now Playing Soul Ball Against Evil Nine In Philadelphia.



Photo by American Press Association.

Billy Sunday used to bat out homers on the baseball diamond. Now he's batting out homers on the evangelistic platform. It's said that Billy is a much better pulpiteer than he was a baseballist. He's now tearing things loose in Philadelphia, giving the powers of evil in that city a hard run for their money. His methods are sensational in the extreme, but the public seems to like his style. Hundreds of thousands have already heard him in Philadelphia, and many conversions have been reported. Sunday is known from one end of the country to the other because of his peculiar platform actions. He jumps and cavorts on the stage while pleading for souls as though he were on the diamond. He uses slang in quoting the Bible and does anything and everything he can think of to startle the people and either shock them or make them laugh. This picture shows Sunday in one of his platform attitudes.

LAST NIGHT'S SERVICE FOR MEN AND BOYS A SUCCESS.

A crowded church greeted last evening's speaker, the Rev. Jabez Stallwood of Oswego, as he arose to address an appeal to the boys and men, gathered together by the well laid plans of the three Methodist ministers and their helpers.

It is not often that boys sing with greater enthusiasm, and that is saying a good deal, than did those who carried out the musical part of the program.

Conversions were made nightly at the services. Sunday evening the plans call for a "union" rally of the Brotherhood forces of the two churches. At 6 p. m. a preliminary prayer service is to be held in the First church, Brotherhood rooms and the State st. chapter. At 7 the union prayer meeting on the floor above, which will have been in session at the same time, will be dismissed and the men will march to the auditorium from the rooms below.

The Rev. George Stockwell will preach the sermon. There will be a male chorus and quartette as well as a mixed chorus and quartette singing.

ARTHUR S. PALMER.

The funeral of Arthur S. Palmer will take place from his late home, 106 W. 3d st. tomorrow at 1 o'clock, Rev. Charles Olmstead of the Congregational church, officiating. Burial will be made at Jacksonville.

New Club Formed.

An embroidery club on the West Side was organized and entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Iva Dingle, 264 W. 5th st. Many new embroidery ideas were explained by those present.

The ladies present were: Mrs. Lester Todd, Mrs. Iva Dingle, Mrs. D. Carey, Mrs. Marie Case, Mrs. Wm. Woodward, Miss Clara Betts, Mrs. Mamie Norton, Mrs. Anna Dingle, Mrs Nellie Jones, Mrs. Geo. Simons, Mrs. F. Oathout, Mrs. E. J. Bishop, Mrs. Lucy Andrews, Mrs. H. Keyes, Mrs. Ray Todd, Mrs. Harry Alexander, Mrs. Madge Sherman, Mrs. Harry Nichols.

A dainty luncheon was served by the hostess. The club meets next week with Mrs. Lester Todd, 157 W. 3d st.

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 24th.
Brotherhood Night Commencing with Union Prayer Service For Men in Basement at 6 p. m. General Prayer Meeting in Sunday School Room at Same Hour. Preaching at 7.30 by Rev. George Stockwell preceeded by Song Service at 7.00 Sharp.

Pulpit and Pew

ZION EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Rev. M. J. Peters, Rector.

Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; Matins and Sermon at 10.45 a. m.; Even Song and Sermon at 5 p. m.

Free Methodist Church.

C. C. Watson, pastor.

Sunday services as follows: Preaching at 10.30 by the pastor; subject, "Faiths' Anchorage." Sunday school at 11.45; young people's meeting at 6 p. m.; preaching at 7. Evening subject, "The Great Mystery."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays, 10.45 a. m. on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p. m. except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam second reader. You will be welcome. Subject for Sunday, "Truth". Golden Text. Zechariah 8: 8. Responsive reading:—II Timothy 2: 1, 2, 7, 15, 16, 19-25.

Presbyterian Church.

Chas. S. Robertson, Ph. D. pastor.

Morning worship by families at 10.30 o'clock. The pastor will present a plan in detail, touching the practical welfare of the church. Every member of the congregation is most earnestly requested to attend this important service.

Bible school at 12 m. Classes for all ages.

The last sermon in the series at the 5 o'clock vespers. It will be in the form of a popular lecture on the subject, "The Demand for Men." All men are invited. The Brotherhood of the First Methodist Episcopal church has done a very brotherly thing in volunteering to attend this lecture in a body. This action is greatly appreciated, and is the kind of thing that promotes real Christian fraternity.

Baptist Church.

Rev. M. G. Buck, D. D., pastor.

The Bible study club, which meets every Monday night at 7.30, is meeting with marked success, the attendance growing every night. There is still room for more and you are cordially invited.

The Junior choir and Christian Endeavor society will meet on Saturday afternoon at 3.30. All the children of the church invited.

The young men's bible class, Rev. M. G. Buck teacher, is planning for its annual banquet, Feb. 12th.

A Young Ladies' Missionary circle was organized last Friday night by the bible class taught by Mrs. R. B. Hubbard.

The Sunday evening services are growing in number and influence and if you do not go anywhere you are missing good music, which is being rendered by the choir and organist, and strong, forceful sermons by the pastor. Special music next Sunday evening. Organ recital and anthems by choir.

The services for tomorrow are as follows: choir and deacons' prayer service, 10 a. m. Preaching service, 10.30 a. m.; subject of sermon, "The Power of the Spirit." Bible school, 12 m. Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m. Evening worship, 7 p. m.; subject of sermon, "Let Alone." Organ recital commencing at 7 p. m. After meeting in chapel at close of service.

This church is the "Church of the Cordial Welcome"; come and find this to be true. Also bible school waits you; classes for all. Corner 3d and Utica sts.

MISS FRAWLEY WINS.

Miss Agnes Frawley was yesterday given a verdict for injuries she sustained by falling from car steps at the Broadway station of the N. Y. C. railroad. The action was brought to recover $500 from the railroad company, and the jurymen after a long session awarded the full amount of Miss Frawley's claim.

Attorney Cullinan for the railroad company made a motion that the verdict be set aside as being excessive, but Judge Wilson overruled the petition.

WILL RAISE APPLES.

Frank Smith, who comes to this section from Albion, will make a specialty of raising apples for the market. He has leased from B. J. Quinn the Hawkes farm in Hannibal town, whereon 700 trees are already planted.

The Burrough's Nature club will meet at Dr. Whitaker's this evening at 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Rooms to Rent—Furnished or unfurnished; newly painted; gas, etc. second floor. Mrs. Worden, 511 Academy st. 32c

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W. B. HALSTEAD, CHIROPRACTOR. Grand Central Bldg. Hours 1.30 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Lady Attendant. Phone 1149

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H. S. ORCHARD, Dental Parlors Office 112 Oneida st. Phone 444
MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

BARBER SHOPS
CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.
E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

DELIVERY SERVICES.
HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552
FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers. Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS
YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

SHOPPING PLACES
E. F. VAN AMBURG, Dealer in Confectionary and School Supplies 314 W. 1st st. Phone 3592.
AL. STAZZERE, Leading Grocery, 224 Erie St. Italian Goods, Olive Oil and Macaroni.
ERIE STREET SHOE REPAIR SHOP, First class work guaranteed Ladies Taps and Heels 50c and 60c. Taps only 35c and 40c. Mens' Taps and Heels 65c and 75c. Taps only 50c. 323 Erie Street.
If not open leave work at 54 N. 4th St.
ELLIS SADDLERY, 445 First st. Cut Prices on Robes and Blankets.
D. RICHARDSON, Leading Tailor of Fulton. All Work Guaranteed. Phone 1235 114 Cayuga St.

War: Pathos and Humor

London, Jan. 19.—In an interview here today lieutenant the Earl of Kingston of the First Irish Guards gave particulars of a British reverse November 1 near Ypres. He is now lying in the military hospital, Denmark Hill, in southeast London, with three bullet wounds and a fractured thigh. He said:

"We had a bad day on November 1. About half-past seven o'clock in the morning the most damnable shell fire started, salvos of their big high explosives intermittently with what they call 'universal.' It has three distinct bursts—one forward, one segmental and straight down, third segmental backward. This lasted till half-past one o'clock. I called the roll in the trench, and found I had only one killed and two wounded in spite of the spiteful fusillade. Of course, if we had not had a good trench we were all in.

"I walked down to the next trench, where Captain Mulholland was, reported all well, etc., and that I expected an attack. He had not had such a bad shelling, but had lost two more men than I. About two o'clock suddenly they started shelling again. Our guns answered their fire, but there was no sign of an attack. The howitzers, however, had our range exactly. Suddenly I saw the Gordons retiring, followed by thousands of Germans. We could do nothing. If we shot there was as much chance of killing our own men as the enemy, as they seemed all mixed up—Gordons, Oxfords and Germans.

"They were enfilading our trenches, so we drew back on our left fifty yards and I made our men start throwing up a lie down trench as best they could, but the enemy turned a Maxim on us and I went down before it was completed. I had a rotten time. They shot at me on the ground and shells burst all around. I had my hat shot away before I fell. Then my sergeant and a drummer carried me away. I hear since both chaps have been killed. It seems wonderful to be alive. Even when our medical officer was dressing me two shells came through the roof and he dropped my injured leg. How it did hurt, and, poor chap, he got covered with boiling water. I am afraid there are few left in the regiment."

Stirring details of the death of Captain the Hon. Henry Iyndhurst Bruce of the Scotts Guards, son of Lord Aberdare, are also at hand today. After the news of his son's death came, Lord Aberdare received Captain Bruce's last, cheery letter, which contained this passage:

"I wish that you could see me in conditions that would stop even you from shooting golden plover, but, by Jove! I enjoy it. It is the finest life I have ever lived." It was written just a day or two before the great charge at Ypres, in which the captain was killed.

An officer of the Royal Scots who fought with the gallant Captain Bruce, said:

"We were at the time in the neighborhood of Ypres, where, indeed, we had been for five weeks previously, holding back the enemy. All through that long period Captain Bruce and his men had been under almost continuous fire. They took part in many brilliant charges and in trenches in which the mud was feet deep, and endured the discomforts and hardships with a cheer unless that was little short of amazing. As weeks went by our losses in officers and men were so considerable that Captain Bruce himself was left without any subalterns. At that time he was second in command of the battalion.

"We received the order for the offensive on December 7, and we now know that the movement was very successful. The Scots had a difficult position to attack and the conditions were unusually unhappy, the ground between the trenches being a muddy swamp. Our men, however, entered the charge with good spirits, and to the credit of Captain Bruce. he led the men with that gallantry which was characteristic of all his earlier fighting. Our attack was resisted with great vigor, but we advanced in face of a hurricane of shot and shrapnel. Our pace was slow; indeed, so slow that to call it a charge is to involve a possible misconception of what the assault was like. For the fellows were nearly up to their knees in mud and could not travel very fast without the certainty of falling. This was a circumstance that naturally multiplied the perils of our task.

"Captain Bruce received a bullet wound in the forehead when the Scots had advanced to within thirty yards of the trenches from which the enemy had to be driven. His death was instantaneous. But the charge was continued with all the vigor we could command, and we had not long to wait before the Germans went helter-skelter out of the trenches, and we, of the Royal Scots, became the possessors of them. Then we came back to help those who had been wounded—and there were many of them—and then to bury the dead, among whom, the last, was Captain Bruce.

"We laid him to rest near the place where he gave up his life, and the sorrow of the men was inexpressible, for they loved Captain Bruce, who had been such a brave, intrepid and devoted leader."

AN UNUSUAL HORSE.

High School Girl Owns a Horse that Knows its Business.

Reading Center, Jan. 21.—Automobiles may spin numerously along the roads of Yates county; reading rooms may be established at every crossroads; dancing and husking bees may be held each evening, but the serene course of the education of Miss Charlotte Hicks, daughter of Albert A. Hicks, of Reading Center, will never be clouded—and all because of a horse "a very fine speciment of a horse, a black brood mare of much spirit and life."

Miss Hicks attends the Dundee high school, and every morning she drives the horse three-quarters of a mile to the railway station of her home town, boards the train leaving the horse and carriage in the road, stands on the last platform of the train as it pulls out and raises an admonitory finger toward her equine partner, who looks after the train until it becomes a splash of smoke on the horizon and then ambles back home, stopping on the way to chew a bit of grass but never for long. An old workman at the stations swears that horse talks in its solitary moments.

When Miss Hicks returns the horse and carriage are always there; the people at home having harnessed him up and sent him down the road, or the several roads, because the way to the station leads past two corners. Rain or shine, or violent storm, the horse makes the trip. Miss Hicks never is late for dinner, or the train, because the horse always makes the trip on time. They figure in Reading Center that since the horse knows by habit the right time of leaving, it knows when it is late and makes up the time.

Little Miss Hicks has no fear of sleeping late mornings for she can always get her lessons in the carriage, letting the horse have free rein. Jealous people say this should not be since it is depriving the girl of a chance of "burning the midnight oil" without which no man ever became president of the United States. But she may become the president's wife or something because the horse is keeping from her all chance to worry and no tell-tale strain is appearing in her youthful face.

Gasoline Engine supplies, VanWagenen.—Adv.

Amidst Ruins of Louvain German Tidiness Is Asserted

Berlin, Jan. 22.—Dr. Hans Boehm, who has been visiting Louvain sends the following account of life in the ruined university town:

A few hours sufficed to bring terrible misery upon this poor town. Months, nay, years, will be required to restore even a semblance of its old brilliance and prosperity. Even now, three months after that terrible night, Louvain presents an awful spectacle of destruction. The streets have indeed been partially cleared and the debris of stones and bricks piled together with true German tidiness. But there is still work enough to be done, even though, as is well known, only a small section of the town was sacrificed to the vengeance of the German troops.

The university was completely burned out. Its facade, whose gaping windows present a most desolate appearance, threatens to collapse and the road in front of it has accordingly been closed. On the other hand it is gratifying to learn that the damage sustained by the cathedral will soon have been made good. The holes blown in the roof by shells are already repaired, and the windows put in order. In one of the aisles is a large quantity of cement and asphalt roofing; the benches are piled in a heap before the choir, and in the center of the space thus cleared the carpenters have established their workshop, and are busily engaged in the complete restoration of the sacred edifice.

In that quarter of the town which was bombarded the pavements are everywhere covered with the red dust of pulverized tiles. But one cannot escape the impression that one is wading through blood which has flowed in this place.

If you speak with the people about what happened, they all declare that it was due to a misunderstanding. Germans fired on Germans, no citizen of Louvain raised a hand against us.

The attitude of the inhabitants at present affords no ground for complaint. Nevertheless, all our soldiers go about armed, and strong patrols are continually making their rounds. The members of the civil guard recognizable by their red and white sleeve badges, help to maintain order, and will not allow large groups of people to stand about.

The walls are covered with innumerable placards, partly business announcements and partly notices to the effect that various institutions and schools are again open. In addition, there are the many proclamations issued by the German military and Civil authorities in three languages, German, French and Flemish.

The other day when the first proclamation was issued by the new governor, General von Bissing, to the effect that he was imposing a monthly war levy of 40,000,000 francs, ($8,000,000) on the Belgian nation for the duration of one year, pitying smiles were seen on the faces of the inhabitants. For the duration of a year? Heavens, when it is only a question of days or weeks before the English come back and throw these Germans out. That is the unshakable conviction, even of sensible and educated Belgians, who cannot be talked out of it.

Notwithstanding that the English left Antwerp so shamefully in the lurch, the Belgians today continue to cherish the boundless esteem for the "defenders of their neutrality."

The one really neutral Belgian I discovered in a narrow side street of Louvain. He is a small engraver, in whose windows hang certain cheap buttonhole medallions with the portraits of the various rulers. And there I was astonished to find side with King Albert of Belgium, the venerable Francis Joseph, next to M. Poincare, our Emperor, and next to Wilhelmina of Holland and President Wilson, the King of England and the Sultan. The only missing photograph was that of the Czar.

Inventive War Cooks Making Flapjacks Minus Lard

Berlin, Jan. 23.—German soldiers in the trenches have discovered a new delicacy. According to a letter written by the cook of a company, the human poles prefer potato pancakes to any other dish the kitchen is able to furnish. They are bound to have their "puffers," as they call them, and they are willing to forego the pleasure of chewing embalmed beef, as long as they may enjoy the crisp flap jacks consisting of mashed potatoes and something which tastes almost like lard.

But, while potatoes are plentiful there is sometimes a scarcity of lard. So it takes the inventive genius of a cook to find substitutes for lard. One day when the whole company was clamoring for potato pancakes and not a chunk of lard could be found for miles around, not even with the help of a military search light, the cook espied an orderly sergeant dealing out tallow for greasing the boots.

"Halt!" the cook commanded, seizing the tallow. There were protests on the part of the soldiers. Boots should be well greased when the trenches are half filled with water.

"Do you want dry feet or potato pancakes?" the cook demanded

"Give us potato pancakes, never mind our feet," the answer came in unison.

So the cook fried flapjacks in the grease that was destined for boots.

"How did they taste?" asked the captain after the last of the cakes had disappeared. "Fine," every soldier answered, licking his fingers and rubbing the spot where the "Sinker" had disappeared.

This particular company built a shelter entirely under ground. It is about 13 feet square and 10 feet deep. The roof consists of several layers of planks, earth and straw. It will protect the inhabitants against anything but 21 centimeter shells.

The shelter is divided into two rooms, one called kitchen, the other bed chamber. The walls are covered with boards, decorated with postcards. The bed room floor is covered with straw. In the kitchen they have a range, pots, pans, kettles and lamps requisitioned from the nearest village. The fire in the range is kept going day and night.

The trenches of the French and the Germans in this section are about 100 yards apart. The villages in the rear of the German trenches have been entirely demolished by French shells.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 23.—"Wild Bill" Donovan may do a little pitching now and then for his Yankee gang this summer in case of need.

"I'm a bit old—just a bit," confesses "Wild Bill," but I think my wing is still in such shape that I could call on it for relief duty. Of course, I wouldn't attempt to pitch a full game, but I guess I could work a few innings every so often and keep the opposition in check anyway. I'm going to give it a try.

Robert B. Ward, who owns the Brooklyn Federals, called up a New York newspaper office immediately after he learned about the subway accident in New York some weeks ago in which 700 persons were overcome.

"I want to tell you that I had nothing to do with that accident," said Ward, after introducing himself. "I had nothing whatever to do with it."

"Who said you had, Mr. Ward," asked the surprised sporting editor.

"No one—yet," answered the chuckling Ward, "but I just wanted to get my denial in in advance. Things have come to such a pass around here that if anything happens to an organized ball player or fan I'm blamed for it. Maybe one of them is in that subway accident."

"Killing two birds with one stone" is one kind of a trick, but killing a bird and an animal with one bullet—that's another kind. Charles Dube who was hunting recently in Minnesota performed the latter.

Dube had a deer rifle. He was wandering through a forest when he sighted a partridge flying very low. Dube took aim and fired. The partridge dropped to the ground and as Dube picked it up he heard a commotion in nearby underbush.

Dube jumped into the underbush and found a buck in its death throes. Investigation showed that the same bullet that killed the partridge also killed the deer. (So Dube says).

James Crouse, of Pittsburg, brother of "Buck" Crouse, middleweight fighter, has hurled a challenge toward all one legged boxers. James is minus his left leg, but the loss of it has not handicapped him much in an athletic way.

Crouse not only is a boxer but he rides a bicycle, roller skates and wrestles—and he does all of them very well.

Crouse has almost uncanny ability in balancing on one leg. He has mingled in many boxing bouts with two legged fighters and he has been able to maintain his balance on one leg almost as well as the two legged battlers during even the most furious milling.

Getting back to "Wild Bill" Donovan—the Yankee manager. Well, "Wild Bill" has a nose. Nearly everybody has a nose, but few have noses like "Wild Bill's." His nose is not the kind that can be called classic—and Bill is sort of sensitive about it.

Some years ago when Donovan was pitching regularly, Rollie Zeider landed one of Bill's shoots for a single. As he anchored at first, Zeider, trying to "kid" the "Wild" party, said:

Donovan walked over toward first, got alongside of Zeider looked at his nose, very carefully, and then said—loud enough for grandstand ears

"Rollie, if I had your nose full of nickels, I would be a rich man."

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKS.

In days of yore
Before the war,
The scribe who dealt in sport,
Would have to aim
To know the game
From center field to short.
He had to know
The entire show
And figure safe from foul;
He had to grope
Amid the dope—
This literary owl.
But now—not so!
The scribe must know
The average of Jerome;
Instead of hits
He writes of writs
Beneath the courthouse dome.

(The war referred to in the foregoing is the baseball war, of course.)

The Johnson-Willard fight—The sensational pugilistic comedy film. In 8 reels.—(Continued from yesterday).

Round 3.—Johnson laughs aloud as the round begins. Evidently something has tickled him. During the laughing process he exposes his metal teeth. They are terrible looking. Willard, seeing the teeth and noticing that Johnson is coming his way, rushes toward the referee; "Hey, lookit, lookit," shrieks Willard, "He's gonna bite me. 'Tain't fair. 'Tain't fair."

Referee cautions Johnson against exposing teeth threatening to award fight to Willard on a foul if it happens again. "No use trying to scare an opponent to death," adds the referee. Gong.

(To be continued.)

Death has made possible the payment of a bet placed more than four years ago on the Jack Johnson-Jim-Jeffries fight in Reno.

At that time Walter Campbell, a negro barber of Little Rock, Ark., and a white undertaker in that town made a wager. According to the terms of the wager if Jeffries won the barber was to shave the undertaker free as long as both men lived. If Johnson won, the undertaker was to provide a fine funeral for the barber.

Campell died a few days ago and the undertaker made good on his bet. He provided the finest casket he could find in that section and arranged a funeral that lacked nothing in elaborate "trimings."

A bloke who runs a big league team
Has got baseball agog
By trading (so the charges say),
A player for a dog.
But there is still a mystery
That hasn't been cleaned up;
Which got the better of the deal,
The player or the pup?

Today! The fourth reel. The sensational pugilistic comedy film. The Johnson-Willard fight.

Round 4—As the round opened, a lady-like voice sang out from the gallery "Hello, there, Jackie, dear!" Johnson turned his ebony knob so his eyes could search the gallery in quest of the owner of the voice. That gave Willard courage. With the agility of an elephant, Willard stepped forward and shot a terrific wallop at the back part of Johnson's head. However, the blow did not land. Just at the very second that Willard swung, Johnston "spotted" the lady and made a sweeping bow. The blow whizzed over him. Gong.

(Reel No. 5 tomorrow.)

"Speedy" Rush is the new Princeton football coach. Hurry, hustle, do faster.

The magnates of our newest league
That is to say, the Federals
Are setting all traditions of
The game on their heads.

They now propose a training school
In Springtime for the umpires
Which is the latest wrinkle they
Have put across the jumps.

The arbiters will have a course
In dodging, on the hop,
The festive half pint bottle that
Had previously held pop;

And each must learn his repartee
To bandyquip for quip——
So woe betide the luckless fan
Who hands an umpire "lip";

And in the manly art each umpire
Will train down to a hair
So players in the newest league
Had better have a care.

INSPIRED BY A GREAT STORM

Reporter Makes a Hit With Story of a Hurricane.

"Where's Dorsey?" asked the city editor sharply.

"Don't know, sir. He hasn't been seen about here since the hurricane began."

"And he won't be seen about here more than once after the hurricane is over."

Dorsey was a reporter. He had been on the Argosy several months, but had not given satisfaction. There was little local news except in the line of crime, and Dorsey's reports of criminal cases were confined to a mere outline of each case. He had been warned without effect to make them "more attractive." The truth is Dorsey shrank from the work.

Then came a telegraphic dispatch from the West Indies that a hurricane was raging there and was making straight for the region where the Argosy was published. Dorsey had never seen a hurricane and longed to view it at its most interesting point of observation—the shore. So without asking leave at the office he took a train and in a few hours was standing on a hilltop looking out on the harbor. The wind was blowing steadily and the ocean was covered with whitecaps, looking from where Dorsey saw them like a pack of wolves, charging and tumbling over one another, while a low moaning seemed to come from those trodden under. Directly beneath, sailors on the ships in the harbor were busy making everything snug on deck and looking to the anchor chains. Dorsey went to a house, borrowed a spade and dug a hole just large enough to hold his body.

Fortunately he was a stenographer and could write very rapidly. As the storm grew in intensity it brought with it an intensity of feeling in Dorsey. As one page after another was crammed into his pocket he grew inspired to depict what he saw, making a series of pictures of the sea, the sky, the storm birds on the wing, objects flying through the air, people fleeing for safety, men rushing about on the decks of the ships, the roar of the tempest, the curling of roofs, the fall of houses, the uprooting of trees and, lastly, one ship after another breaking its cable.

Dorsey stayed in his hole till most of the scattered houses on shore and all the ships in the harbor were destroyed—indeed, till night had closed over the wrecks. Then, crawling out, he was blown down the hill, picked himself up at its base and made his way to a railway station. It was several hours before he got transportation, and then on an engine sent out with a man to make a preliminary inspection of the damage done to the road. At midnight Dorsey went into the office of the Argosy. When the city editor saw him coming he pointed to the door.

"I've been"— began Dorsey.

"Get out! Come back tomorrow and get your pay."

"I've got a report of the storm," persisted Dorsey.

"So have I. Get out!"

Dorsey turned and went to the office of the Banner.

"Want a coast description of the storm?" he asked the managing editor.

"Of course we do. Got one? We sent a man, but he didn't get through."

Dorsey pulled out his crumpled notes.

"Go in there," said the editor, pointing, "and send your copy up as fast as you write it. I can give you a column. Hurry up. It's getting late."

Up went the first installment, and when the proof came down and the editor glanced it over he sang out to Dorsey, "You can have two columns!" When the next proof came down, the editor cried again, "Make it three columns, if you like!" Then it was "Five columns!" and at last "You can fill the whole paper."

The next morning the city editor of the Argosy sat in his office with his heels on his desk looking over his rival's paper.

"I had no idea that was such a big storm," he remarked as he read the article on the hurricane. "That was the biggest storm I ever heard of," he went on after finishing the third column. He closed the description just as the proprietor of the Argosy walked in.

"Did you ever hear of such a frightful storm?" asked the city editor.

"You've been reading the Banner's report. There have been plenty of storms as big or bigger, but none has ever had such a big describer."

At that moment Dorsey walked in for his pay.

"All right," said the city editor. "Go to the cashier. You've got a week due you."

"What are you going to do?" asked the proprietor.

"Going with the Banner."

"How much?"

"Fifty dollars a week."

"What!" exclaimed both men. "How do you get that?"

"They were pleased with the story of the hurricane I said them—that you didn't want."

"Do you mean to tell me you wrote the Banner's story of the storm?" asked the city editor.

"I did."

The city editor looked at the proprietor. The proprietor was boiling with wrath. As soon as Dorsey had gone he remarked to his employee:

"You've made a bad bull, and as I don't want you to make another such you needn't show up here after the close of this month. Good morning."

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Ointments For Chilblains.

Try either the following ointments for chilblains. The first is by Dr. Hammerschlag, the second by Dr. Kaposi, both famous European physicians.

First.—Subacetate of lead, five grams; vaseline and lanolin, twenty-five grams of each.

Second.—Camphor, one gram; balsam of Peru, one and a half grams; white wax, forty grams, and flaxseed oil, eighty grams.

NATIONAL CAPITOL STEPS.

These at the East Entrance Worn Out and Will Be Replaced.

Weathered and worn by more than eighty years of service, the wide stone steps leading to the east entrance of the capitol at Washington are to be replaced. The wear on the steps, caused by hundreds of thousands of persons climbing them, has been so great that they have become not only unsightly, but also dangerous in their present chipped and battered condition.

It is upon this time honored flight of steps that the president takes the oath of office every four years. When they were set in place in 1830 the senate and house wings had not yet been erected and the old wooden dome was still a part of the structure. For beginning the present improvement congress appropriated $50,000, but it is expected that at least $75,000 additional will be necessary to complete it.

It is interesting to note that when the District of Columbia was originally laid out it was the belief that the westmate growth would be to the southeast. It was because of this that the main entrance of the capitol was made to face the east. Contrary to plans, however, the growth took an opposite direction and years ago necessitated the construction of the west entrance to the capitol, which since that time has been the one chiefly used.—Popular Mechanics.

BIG LEAGUE'S BIRTHDAY.

National's Fortieth Anniversary Will Be Celebrated This Year.

The fortieth anniversary of the good old National league is to be celebrated some time this year.

The circuit was organized at the Broadway Central hotel in New York city in 1875, and former Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut, who still is living, was its first president. The present plans are to fix upon a certain date as anniversary day and have it celebrated by double headers in the four cities in which the National teams will be playing at the time.

There will also be a great gathering of veteran and modern fans in the metropolis to celebrate the day, and among those who will be invited to this jollification will be all of the former presidents and leading baseball men representing the leagues in organized ball in the United States and Canada.

What's that? Will there be a banquet? Of course there will; otherwise the irrepressible spellbinders would worry the real fans to death with their chatter around the hotel corridors.—Ed A. Goewey in Leslie's.

Wasting Our Wealth.

The United States produces about 40 per cent of the total coal output of the world, writes George H. Cushing in the Technical World Magazine. There are seventeen separate commercial products made from coal, and practically all of these are allowed in America to go up in smoke and are imported from Europe.

For example, all the aniline dyes are byproducts of coal, yet scarcely any of these are made in this country, and all our big cities "belch great vats of gorgeous colors into the air daily." Creosote oil is another such product that goes to waste in smoke and is then imported.

Fans at a Fire.

In Boston not long ago a fire broke out in the basement of a building occupied by a wholesale paint and chemical concern. The fumes and smoke became so thick that it was impossible for the firemen to enter the basement. A half dozen of the ordinary sixteen inch size electric fans were quickly requisitioned by the fire chiefs and their breeze directed down the stairway. As soon as the rear basement windows were broken to allow the escape of the smoke and fumes the effect of the fans gradually cleared the basement, so that the firemen could work easily.

Use of Roman Letters.

Writing of the growing use of Roman letters in languages which have heretofore employed other characters, H. L. Bullen says in the Graphic Arts that "in the revolt of Albania, which preceded and brought on the recent war in Turkey, the Albanians demanded the right to use the Roman geometric forms of letters instead of the Turkish cursive forms." He states also that in Japan the type foundries now make more of Roman types than the Japanese characters formerly in universal use.

Had Never Seen Salt Water.

"At Coxyde," writes Arno Dosch, the war correspondent of the World's Work Magazine, "a whole company of French soldiers was standing along the edge of the water, jumping back in surprise when the little waves advanced on them. They told us they were from the center of France and had never seen salt water before."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT LAW

Pulaski's Board of Education Claims Land Swap Unwarranted

Oswego, Jan. 22.—Among the cases of some interest on the calendar for the special trial term of Supreme Court, which convenes at Oswego on Monday, February 1, Justice Pascal C. J. DeAngelis of Utica presiding, is that of the Board of Education of Pulaski against the Congregational church society and Norman E. Woods Miner J. Terry, Charles K. Clark, William Petrie and T. Alexander Campbell as trustees of the society.

The action is brought to determine the ownership of a parcel of land at the corner of Bridge and Church sts. in that village, which the Board of Education claims is the property of the district. On the other hand of the churchmen claim ownership of the land in question.

Upward of half a century ago the old Congregational church occupied the lot at the south corner of Bridge and Church sts. and on the north lot stood for many years the old brick schoolhouse, which was at the corner of Church and Lake sts. It appears that the trustees of the church society and the school made a "swap" of the lots now in dispute, and some time later the old schoolhouse was razed to the ground and the present edifice erected thereon, using the brick from the old structure. Then a school building was erected on the site formerly occupied by the church. Later the Union Free school system was established, the school building at Church and Bridge sts. was abandoned and some time in the 90's was purchased by C. Frank Woods, now president of the village of Pulaski, who removed it to another part of the village. It was a wooden structure.

The claim is made by the Board of Education that it has owned and occupied the premises in question for all these years and the impression prevails that the church trustees never executed a deed, but if they did the instrument has been lost. It is further alleged in the complaint that the church officials, when the "swap" was made in 1865, agreed to reconvey the property in question and that the agreement has not been carried out, except in one parcel.

Some years ago a horse shed was erected by the church officials on the land which the school authorities claim to own and the latter bring the action to have the property conveyed and in addition thereto sues for $1,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the failure of the church to convey the property, in accordance with the "swap". The further sum of $25 is also sued for on account of the alleged trespass and encroachment in erecting the horse sheds. It is to be regretted that the litigants could not reach an amicable settlement without recourse to the courts. Freelon J. Davis, a Pulaski attorney, represents the plaintiff and District Attorney Francis D. Culkin of Oswego has been retained by the defendant.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.

They Decided to Told Meeting Feb 2 to Discuss New Highways.

Oswego, Jan. 22.—Following the return of county officials from Albany yesterday a call was issued for a special session of the Board of Supervisors to be held here Tuesday, February 2, to consider highway matters, particularly as to appropriations for the county's share of the construction of the highways in West Monroe, Schroeppel and Hannibal. Other matters may be considered but only by consent of the members.

Superintendent Howard and the members of the highway committee, accompanied by County Attorney Gallagher, called on Commissioner of Highways Carlisle and were assured by that official that the roads asked for would be advertised and contracted for early in the coming season so that work can be started very soon and the roads built this year. Mr. Carlisle also said that a strip of road in the town of Williamstown would also be built this coming season, if possible. It is part of the route recently constructed.

In regard to the petition for the removal of the grade crossing on the road near Colosse, Mr. Carlisle said that if an appropriation of $250,000 for the elimination of grade crossings, asked for by him, were made, this crossing would be among the first to receive attention.

The entire Oswego delegation, including the legislative committee, called on Speaker Sweet and discussed Oswego county legislation. They found that the proposition to increase the term of office of town superintendents from two to four years was generally favored.

Nothing definite was done about the Minetto bridge appropriation. The condition of the barge canal fund makes it difficult to ascertain what can be done, as the expenditure for the bridge would come from the canal funds. The matter was discussed with Speaker Sweet and State Engineer Williams. Assemblyman Machold of Jefferson county has charge of Oswego county legislation for Speaker Sweet and has already introduced several bills.

SMART AFTERNOON GOWN IN BUTTERFLY EMBROIDERED TAFFETA



Cream colored taffeta daintily embroidered with hand embroidered butterflies is all the many hues for which this insect is famous is used in the development of this smart afternoon gown. Lace applique is used for the long sleeves and the frill about the short coatee. The skirt is full and bordered with black chiffon ruffle tastefully cascaded.

SPECIAL TERM CASES.

Divorce Actions Are Numerous; Justice Angelis Will Preside.

Justice De Angelis will preside at the special term of Supreme Court for trials to be held in Oswego Feb. 1. The calendar contains 33 cases, many of which are for divorce, separation or other relief from the marriage bond. Among these actions are the following:

James H. Riley vs. Mary Riley, divorce.

Grace VanEpps vs. Cantley VanEpps, divorce.

Arthur DeLong vs. Esther DeLong, divorce.

Mary E. Fuller vs. Almon Fuller, separation.

Louise J. Morey, vs. Fred Morey separation.

Catherine Summerville vs. Fred Summerville, separation.

Margaret Jackson vs. William Jackson, divorce.

Minnie Keeney vs. Levi J. Keeney, divorce.

Mildred Allen vs. Stiles H. Allen, divorce.

Florence Crouch May vs. Benjamin L. May, annulment.

Mary J. Brunett vs. Adelbert Burnett, divorce.

Ada M. Mahar vs. Henry C. Mahar.

Among the other actions are the following: Charles Stoddard vs. Delmont S. Brown, et al., to set aside a conveyance on the ground of fraud.

William Moon vs. John W. Stevenson, et al., and the City of Fulton. Permanent injuction in electric lighting controversy.

William T. Field vs. Salmon River Power Company, et al. Foreclosure of mechanics' liens.

Charles Peterson vs. E. C. Wolever, et al., action to set aside certain transfers of stock in the Ontario Motor & Garage Co.

Vegetable Cutters, VanWagenen. —Adv.

House, to rent—Good location; new and modern. Rent reasonable to desirable family. Apply People's Hardware Co. 31

PHOENIX.

Jan. 21.—Somers Van Dorew's condition remains unimproved.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Hart of Bridge st. are entertaining Mrs. Howard of California.

Miss Jennie Ross of Syracuse was yesterday's guest of Mrs. Mary Delarber.

N. A. Hughes has sold his hardware store to Betts & Vickery, clothiers.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Hart attended the dance last night at Pete's corners.

The Sutherland brothers have returned from Chadwick.

Ed. Strougtenger has bought a four-year-old colt.

Miss Bessie Ware is a guest of Gertrude Ransdale.

Catholic supper and dance, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Somers Vandoren was removed to a Syracuse hospital yesterday to undergo an operation.

Mrs. Rach Dutcher died last night at 7.30 after a short illness.

Mrs. Carrington of Fulton st. had a line of clothes stolen from her door yard last evening. No trace of thief.

Don't forget lent begins Feb. 17—attend the Howed home dance, Feb. 2.

Miss Jennie Ross and sister Elnora of Syracuse are visiting Miss Myrtle Sivers.

John Letson is working for Somers Vandoren for the week. Mr. Vandoren is at the bedside of his wife in Syracuse.

The Catholic church of this village will give a supper and dance on Jan. 27th.

K. N. Sweet left yesterday for New York city on a business trip.

L. A. Mink is spending the day in Syracuse.

Hanly Corey, who has been working at the Camillus knife works, an old Phoenix resident, has decided to go to Titusville, Pa., where he will work this winter.

Attorney Ira P. Betts has purchased a new car. Mr. Betts will ride in a five-passenger Reo next spring.

Dr. W. B. Severance, who sold his farm outside of the village has purchased the C. S. Hungerford farm two miles north of Pennellville. He has been moving there this week.

The Ladies Aid society of the Baptist church met with Mrs. Carney and Mrs. Chillingworth yesterday at 2 p. m. Supper was served at 5.30 and a program of entertainment followed.

PALERMO VILLAGE

Mrs. Marie Hall Taft, widow of the late Oviid Taft of Volney, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank H. Jennings, of Palermo, on Monday morning, Jan. 18. The funeral will be held Thursday at one o'clock at the home of F. H. Jennings Rev. Jay U. Taft of Syracuse, officiating, burial in Mount Pleasant cemetery.

Mrs. Taft came to spend the holidays with her daughter, and although in feeble health at the advanced age of eighty years, she was able to enjoy the Christmas tree and dinner with her children and grandchildren. But the merry day was soon one of sadness, the the day following Christmas she fell in her bedroom, while packing her Christmas gifts in her suit case and dislocated her hip. This painful injury was more than she could rally from, and her suffering was only brought to a close when the peaceful messenger whispered; "Come Thy work on earth is done."

She was a kind and loving mother and will be greatly missed by her friends and especially so by the grandchildren who were so devoted to her.

She leaves to mourn her loss, two children, one daughter, Mrs. F. H. Jennings, and one son, Gerard Taft of Volney, beside five grandchildren and one great grand daughter.

GILBERT MILLS.

A. H. Sutton is in very poor health his niece Mrs. Lorusa Lee from Allegheny county is spending some time wiht him.

Mrs. Belle Wheaton is visiting in Fulton and Phoenix this week.

Misses Helen Russell and Cordelia Frick spent Monday in Baldwinsville.

The L. A. S. will meet with Mrs. Nellie Morgan Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Collins visited their daughter, Mrs. Will Baldwin, Syracuse last week.

The friends of Emmet Clark gave him a surprise on his eighteenth birthday last Monday night.

Miss Jennie DeForest and Addie Snyder, Fulton, were guests of Mrs. C. E. Snyder last Saturday.

Sleighs reduced, VanWagenen, Inc. —Adv.

Notice of Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fulton Fuel & Light Co. will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 48 S. First St. Fulton, N. Y. on Saturday, the Sixth Day of February, A. D. at 12:00 Noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly and lawfully come before the meeting.

Signed, L. G. Adams,
Secy. and Gen. Mgr.

30

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ICE GORGES TO BE WATCHED

State Will Have Inspector Who Will Watch for Flood Conditions

Albany, Jan. 22—Although freshet conditions on the Hudson river are hardly expected, though not impossible because of the changeable weather, the Statoovs 89a
er, the State department of public works is preparing to prevent the formation of ice gorges, immediately there is danger of such obstruction.

As soon as the State civil commission certifies to its legality, Superintendent Wotherspoon will appoint Ulster Davis, the veteran Hudson river pilot, as inspector of ice conditions. It will be the duty of Captain Davis to watch for flood signs and to take such steps as he may deem necessary to prevent high water in Albany, Troy and vicinity.

The present legislature instead of making an appropriation of $10,000 for gorge breaking purposes, may either investigate the subject of ice formations in the Hudson river or take steps to keep the channel clear by means of ice breakers to be purchased for that purpose. In past years ice gorges have formed in one or more of the narrow portions of the Hudson where the river takes a turn and have been the cause of high water which has brought considerable loss to those who either reside or conduct business places in the low lying portions of Albany, Troy and Rennsselaer.

During the coldest weather the ice has been more than four feet thick in places and is at present over a foot thick. In case of a sudden breaking up of the frozen surface the same freshet menace as of past years will present itself.

Last year the big tugs of the Cornell Towing line were held ready with all steam up ready to break the ice jams. The agreement with the State was that in case of a gorge in the river they were to be used, but if their services were not required a certain sum was to be paid for their upkeep. The tugs were not used as the ice passed out smoothly and with little flood accompanyment.

Superintendent Wotherspoon this year advertised for bids for ice breaking work shortly after the cold weather began. There was but one bidder, however, Edward G. Murray of New York, who explained that he had a new scheme for breaking the Hudson river ice gorges. He did not come forward with his proposition and as the Cornell Towing Company did not bid, the head of the State department of public works is at present undecided just what his next step will be should flood conditions threaten. The appointment of Captain Davis will ease his mind greatly on this score.

Only once in four years has the State superintendent of public works been compelled to use dynamite on a river gorge. One year a squadron of tugs made a trip from Kingston to Rensselaer, a distance of about 60 miles, which immediately relieved freshet conditions. Another 300 pounds of dynamite were exploded to blow up a gorge.

The father of ice gorge and anti-freshet legislation was Assemblyman Bradford R. Lansing, who awakened one morning to find the lordly Hudson in his front yard. No such condition had ever before happened. An investigation disclosed that the trouble was 20 miles down the river. That day in the Assembly Chamber he appealed for an appropriation to fight the high water and a similar appropriation has been made every year since that time.

It is now urged that the State put a portion of its freshet fighting money into ice breaking machinery to be kept ever available.

Loss as the result of high water along the Hudson totals many hundreds of thousands. Frequently freshet warnings have been given by the Federal weather bureau, but owing to the rapidity with which the water rises when conditions suddenly are ripe, these warnings have come too late.

PARKER TELLS SOME TRUTHS

Former Presidential Candidate Says That Good Will Come Out of Chaos

Buffalo, Jan. 22. — "But war is so causeless that no nation has had a reason for it and history will never agree upon a reason. Alton B. Parker, former Democratic presidential candidate, told the delegates to the 38th annual meeting of the New York State Bar association here today:

"Such a war as this, so causeless that no nation can find a reason for it, and each denies starting it, could not happen where the truth had dawned that the state is like the Sabbath, that the government was made for man and not man for the government," said Mr. Parker.

"Did this war differ from the majority and were there a great cause to point to as its origin, the calamity would be dire enough, but it is ruthlessly sweeping over the brink of life hundreds of thousands of men not one of whom could give a reason why he fought and died, but must admit when arraigned in divine courts that his hands are red with the blood of his fellowmen in a crime he can say naught to justify.

"History will give exhaustive study to the effects of the war and they will justify extended study, for we all know that heavy destruction is is being wrought though as yet no man can prophesy how great its extent shall be. History is always more fully occupied in studying the probable cause, and history will find only subjects for speculation and surmise, for discussion and dispute, in its search for the causes of this Titanic War. It is the greatest disaster of modern times and yet no one can now name nor would years of research ever discover a definite wrong which this war was begun to put right, though reams will be written cataloging the countless complicated conditions and circumstances which brought it about.

"Very naturally the occurrence of the war has inspired the pessimistic to grumble that Christianity, civilization and all the various other forces for good have failed, and that the march of progress has been set back some hundred of years. But war, like other things, mundane, is not a breeder of calamity alone. It's an ill wind that blows no good, and as no man is so bad that there is untold good in his composition however choked for breath, so this deplorable war is bearing other fruit than death and destruction. The war is not justified by these redeeming features, but we may, nevertheless, rejoice in the unprecedented efforts of our habitually generous people to relieve the distress of sufferers in foreign countries, in the magnificent of all armies, and other inspiring and hopeful evidence that man is built of too superior stuff to be damaged heavily even so severe a test."

In another part of his speech Judge Parker recommended that New York state follow when an important case is on hand, follow the South Carolina custom of enlarging the Court of Appeals by adding to it all the justices of the several Appellate Divisions, except such as have already reviewed the issues.

This he declared would forestall public criticism of the court.

He also condemned the present limitation on the questions which the Court of Appeals may consider in regard to a case and characterized the situation as "an open door to conceit."

The sessions of the association meeting will continue tomorrow. Ex-President Taft will address the delegates this evening.

THE QUIRK.

In another column of this issue a complete program of attractions for tonight (Sunday) and Monday is displayed. Each one listed is well worth the small price of admission. The vaudeville, with six reels of feature film, is in reality a Christmas gift, that is, when the cost of producing it is taken into consideration in comparison with the price of tickets. A very comfortable seat, warm auditorium, and the acme of film projection are every day features at this theater.

Those You Know

Miss Adelaide Loweree, of the High School faculty, left yesterday to spend the week-end with her brother in Rome.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Gorman of Palermo was the guest of her daughter, Massie, and Mrs. Emma Cooper, Fourth and Utica streets.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Griffin were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart Tuesday at their home in Utica street.

* * *

Miss Eva Rude of Phoenix was the guest recently of Miss Miranda Rude, Rochester street.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Schlappi of E. Broadway and Third streets entertained over Sunday the formers brother, Dr. A. F. Schlappi of Curwensville, Pa.

* * *

The recently appointed Fire and Police Commissioner Willian Osborne, West Third street, entertained informally recently a party of friends at dinner.

* * *

Among those attending the Fourth District Convention of the Woman's

Mrs. D. B. Titus of Travose City, Michigan, was the guest recently of her sister, Mrs. Marion J. Cowles, 87 Third street.

* * *

William J. Draper, representative of the National Biscuit Co., in the western portion of this county, attended today a meeting of the salesmen of the Syracuse division held in Syracuse.

* * *

Auxiliary of the Episcopal church held at the Church of the Saviour, Syracuse, on Wednesday were the Rev. M. J. Peters, Mrs. Jesse A. Morrill, Mrs. Frank French, Mrs. John Menderson, Mrs. Oscar Hannis and Mrs. Albert Ostrander.

* * *

Miss Ada Thayer entertained a few friends at dinner Thursday night in honor of Mrs. Storms and Mrs. Fuller.

* * *

Orson Hall of this city is the guest of out-of-town friends for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. E. F. Palmer is ill at her W. Broadway home.

* * *

Mrs. H. L. Lake entertained at tea Friday afternoon.

Entire Wheat
Graham
Rye
and Vienna
Bread
Hot Rolls and Buns
from Black's Afternoon Baking
at
All Grocers in the City

TRY A POUND OF OUR
"LITTLE DUTCH" BUTTER
IF NOT SATISFACTORY, YOUR MONEY BACK
H. G. SCUDDER
Meats, Groceries and Provisions
Phone 316 Cor. Oneida and Seventh Streets

Great Sale of Ladies Waists
at PATTERSON'S

Wash Waists at ..... 25c and 50c each
All $1.00 White Wash Waists at ..... 79 each
All $1.25 and $1.50 White Waists at ..... 98c each
$2.98 Silk Waists at ..... $1.98 each
$3.98 Silk Waists at ..... $2.98 each
$5.00 and $5.00 Silk Waists at ..... $3.98 each
1 lot of Silk Waists at ..... 98c each
We are still selling Ladies Skirts, value up to $6, for ... $1.98 each
Ladies' and Misses' Coats at .... $1.98, $3.98, $4.85 and $8.95 each
All Millinery at ..... 25 to 50 per cent. reduction
All Furs at ..... 25 to 50 per cent. reduction

CUT PRICES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT PREVIOUS TO INVENTORY.
115-117 ONEIDA STREET

FULTON'S LEADING MEN'S FURNISHERS
Setz & McCormick
Congratulate Little Miss Chubb, the Winner of Prince and we are sure he will prove an ample reward for the efforts put forth.
28 SOUTH FIRST STREET

HART COAL CORPORATION
Tell your neighbors about
HART'S GOOD COAL
our Motto is "Satisfied customers are our best advertisement." So we see to it that ALL the coal we deliver, is good clean coal and full measure.
Yard, Coal Pockets and Office Corner Wall and N. Second St.

BARGAINS IN HARNESS, ROBES, BLANKETS, GLOVES AND MITTENS. SEE OUR FAVORITE COLLARS.
ELLIS SADDLERY

BY SERVING YOU BEST, WE HELP OURSELVES MOST
ROBERTS & WOOD
Druggists

Enamel Ware Aluminum Ware
Tin Ware
Watch for the Special Sale in Enamel Ware
A. M. DRUSE & CO.

Official Announcement of Result
MISS RUTH CHUBB
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chubb, (West River Road, South) With a Total of 4,919,460 Votes
WINS "PRINCE" THE PONY
Given by the fourteen advertisers, to the child who secured the most votes in the Pony Contest which closed on Wednesday.
ROBERT HORTON, 4,907,590—Second
ROBERT NEYHEART, 3,123,275—Third
See complete list on another page
Are You Keeping Up With the "TIMES" Daily?

Phone 74 NORTH SECOND ST.
MORIN BROTHERS
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS
NEPONSETT WALL BOARD PAROID ROOFING

DON'T WAIT
FOR AN
EARTHQUAKE
There is nothing too good for you at the ONYX.
We have engaged Buell's Orchestra for Saturday Evening and Sunday Afternoon for your special entertainment, while you are enjoying our delicious drinks and pure creams and confectionery.
HAVE YOU TRIED OUR HOT DRINKS AND BOUILLONS?
THE ONYX
Phone 80
Quirk Theatre Building

BORT'S
CITY BAKERY
Wishes to congrathlate the winner of the pony, and to remind the public that this is the place to buy the best in baked goods.
J. A. BORT, Prop.
Phone 1507 219 Cayuga St.

GEO. B. PALMER
9 West First St., South
(Phone 146)
Flour, Feed
Baled Hay
STRAW SHAVINGS FERTILIZES AND WORCESTER SALT.
"Square Deal" Dairy Feed, Guaranteed to Make More Milk Than Any Other.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
SATURDAY, Jan. 23rd
ACCUSATION.
(2 parts)
Hunting in Crazy Land (one part).
WRESTLER OUTWITTED
(one part)
Two others
SUNDAY, Jan. 24th
"LAW OF THE RANGE," 3 parts
HOT STUFF
Two Others
ADMISSION 5 CENTS.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
SPECIALISTS
Fine line of Bathtubs, Lavatories and Fittings.
PHONE 186
17 North Second Street

Cash in Advance $5c. Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

Volume 1, No. 32. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

RUSSIANS STARTLED BY NEW ACTIVITIES

Roumania on Threshold of Conflict; Situation in Balkans Simmering; Quiet in Western Theater

London, Jan. 26.—The sudden stiffening of the Austrian front in the eleventh hour, to check the Russian invasion of Hungary as a natural sequence of the occupation of Bukowina, seems for the present to be the event of chief military importance. The Russians seem to recognize this, and all recent dispatches from Petrograd have emphasized the Austro-German offensive in the Southeastern theater.

Second in importance, perhaps, are the Russian movements near the East and West Prussian frontier—movements of which the German statement received by wireless today takes cognizance, at the same time insisting that no new advances into German territory are now feared.

LITTLE CHANGE IN WEST.

In the western theater there has been so little change that the British newspapers print the official communications with scant comment, preferring to feature Sunday's naval action. The facts concerning this engagement are not as detailed as might be desired, and the admiralty up to tonight has added nothing to the original announcement.

With great battles soon to be fought out at her front door, Roumania has not yet decided to join in the conflict, but it is patent that the situation in the Balkans is simmering and it is believed that action will come suddenly. The Italian, Greek and Bulgarian ministers were among the callers at the Foreign Office today.

The Swedish press is showing renewed irritation against the British contraband policy and some of the Stockholm papers suggest reprisals in the way of forbidding the transportation of goods destined for Great Britain over Swedish railways. One paper says that the country should strengthen her defences by means of which she would be able to command respect for her neutrality.

GERMANS CLAIM ONE BRITISH SHIP SANK

Berlin, Jan. 26. via London.—The following official announcement on the naval engagement in the North sea yesterday was given out in Berlin today.

"During the advance of our armored cruisers, Seydlitz, Derfflinger, Moltke and Bluecher, which, accompanied by four smaller cruisers and two flotillas of torpedo boats, were steaming in the North sea, these vessels became engaged with a British detachment composed of five battle cruisers, several smaller cruisers and twenty-six torpedo boat destroyers.

"The enemy discontinued the engagement after three hours' time at a point seventy miles west northwest of Hlgoland, and retreated.

"According to the information available one British battle cruiser, and one of our armored cruisers, the Bluecher, were sunk. All the other German ships returned to port.

The news of the sea fight in the North sea to the west of Helgoland was received in Germany with much satisfaction despite the loss of the German cruiser Bluecher. The Berlin newspapers assume, pending receipt of the English report, that th British battle cruiser reported sunk in the engagement was a vessel considerably larger than the Bluechr.

While the names of the British participants in the battle are not yet known, it is also assumed that five battle cruisers mentioned greatly outnumbered the Germans in tonnage and armament, and, in consequence, the newspapers affirm that the withdrawal of the British ships from the fight means a German victory against odds. They believe also that the retirement of the British was necessitated by the damaged condition of their vessels.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, Jan. 26. (by wireless to London)—It is reported from Leipsic that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk eleven commercial ships during the last fortnight.

The Leipsic is in Central Germany, several hundred miles from any port. It is not likely that news concerning the Karlsruhe, in the ordinary course of events, would reach Leipsic in advance of Berlin.

The Karlsruhe is one of the few German warships still on the high seas.

* * *

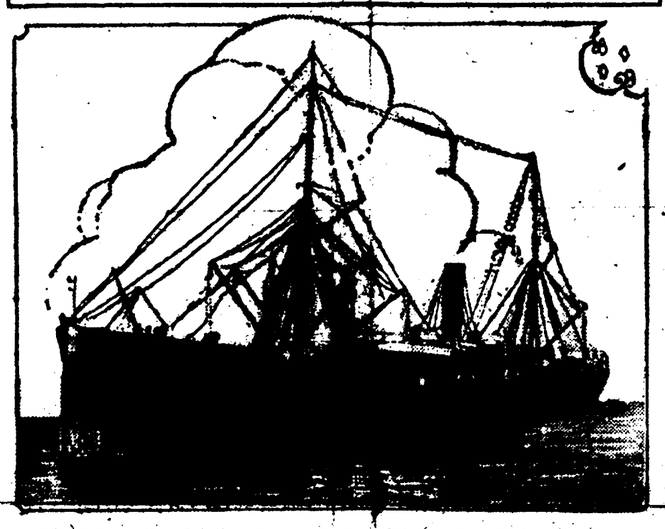
London, Jan. 26.—The official bureau tonight gave out the following message received by the Admiralty from Field Marshal Sir John French:

"I and the army in France hope that you and our naval comrades will accept our congratulations on the victory of the British fleet oi the North sea. Convey to Vice-Admiral Beatty and Commodore Tyrwhitt and their officers and men our admiration and good wishes."

* * *

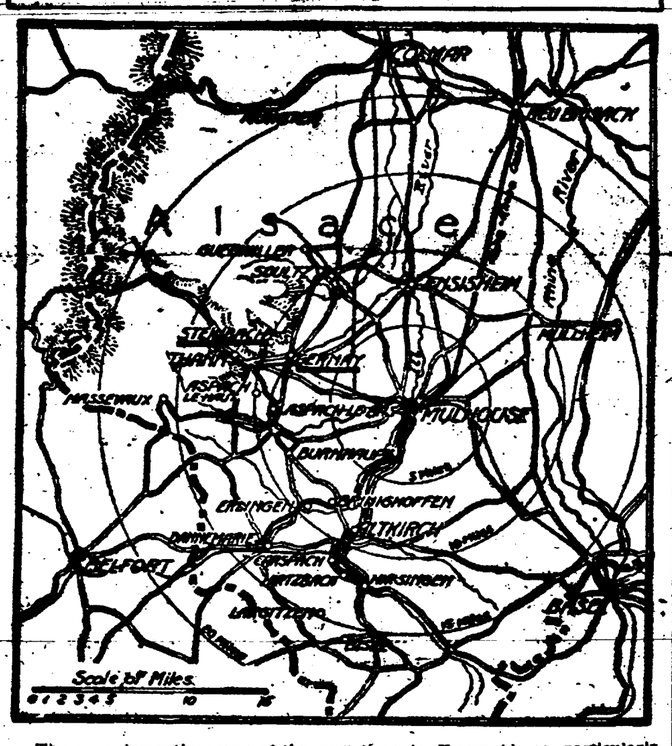
Athens, Jan. 26.—Advices from Constantinople state that 80,000 Turks form the army that is being sent to invade Egypt. Of these forces 28,000 have been concentrated at El Risch on the Mediterranean and 32,000 at Lakaba at the head of the Gulf of Lakaba. These two ports dominate both the caravan routes to the canal through the Sinai Peninsula.

This Is the Dacia, Which England Refused to Recognize as American.



The international case of the steamer Dacia interests the whole country. This Hamburg-American freighter, pictured here, was purchased after the war began by E. N. Breitung, a wealthy American. He loaded it with a cargo of cotton, valued at about $750,000, to ship to Rotterdam for Germany. Cotton is not contraband of war. Great Britain protested against the transfer of the ship to American registry, claiming that if it were recognized as valid by England it would set a precedent, and many other German ships would be then bought by Americans to the probable detriment of the English. England formally protested against the United States allowing the Dacia to sail from Galveston and served notice that if she did sail the English cruisers would stop her and convoy her to an English port. England did not object to the cotton going to Germany and offered to ship the cargo in another bottom. The case was vitally important and for a time had elements of possible disagreement of a serious nature over American shipping.

French Battle Hard In Cold For Possession of Upper Alsace.



The map shows the scene of the operations in Upper Alsace, particularly Cernay and Steinbach, for the possession of which fighting has been going on for several days. The French lines now run down to the west of Cernay past Altkirch, where they are close enough to bombard the town. Steinbach is about two miles east of Thann, and Cernay, or Sennheim, as the Germans call it, is a mile on farther east. The French now hold all of Steinbach and also have captured the German positions west of Cernay. The evident aim of the French commanders is to capture Muelhausen and thus to cut off the German troops defending Altkirch.

FLETCHER SHIPPING BILL REPORTED

Washington, Jan. 26.—By a strict party vote the Senate Committee on Commerce today adopted a favorable report on the Fletcher substitute for the ship Purchase Bill and by the same vote rejected the Lodge amendment which declares that no interned ship of beligerents shall be purchased. The Fletcher substitute provides for the organization of a shipping corporation, under the laws of the District of Columbia, the United States to subscribe to a shipping board for at least 51 per cent of the stock. This board to consist of the Secretary of Commerce and the president, with three additional members, two of whom shall have had practical experience in the management of steamships in foreign trade. The salaries of these additional members will be $6,000 each. The board subject to the approval of the president, is to be given full power to vote the stock of the United States in the shipping federation. An entire new code of shipping regulations is to be drafted by the shipping board to take the place of those now in force. $10,000,000 is appropriated for the initial expnese of creating the board and $30,000,000 worth of Panama canal bonds are authorized to be sold for the purchase and construction of vessels to be transferred by the board to the corporation.

SCHOONER RAMS STEAMER; 1 MAN LOST

Rescued Men Nearly Perished From the Cold; Clothing Frozen to Their Bodies

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 26.—Rammed by the schooner Elizabeth Palmer just before dawn today the steamer Washington of the American-Hawaiian line sank within a few minutes, carrying down with her one member of the crew. The schooner also sank shortly afterwards. Thirty-nine members of the Washingtonian's crew and eight men comprising the Palmer's crew were rescued by the Old Dominion liner Hamilton and lifeboats from Lifeship No. 72 stationed at Senwick Island, near which the disaster occurred. The loss of life would have been much heavier had it not been for the fact that the Hamilton happened to be in the vicinity. The only man lost of the crew of the Washingtonian was the water tender named Meyer who was unable to set away from the steamer when she went to the bottom. The collision occurred at 4 a. m. while a high wind was blowing. Several members of the Washingtonian's crew were in a serious condition when picked up according to wireless reports received here. The clothing of the men was frozen stiff before they were taken into the boats. At the time of the accident many of the Washingtonian's crew were asleep. They had time to don only part of their clothing before the ship settled.

The schooner driven by a 40-mile wind was speeding like an express train when she hit the Washingtonian, cutting into the steamer's side and leaving a gapping hole into which the water poured.

GERMANY CLAIMS TO HAVE SUNK BRITISH VESSEL

London, Jan. 26.—General satisfaction was expressed here today over the news that Captain Erdmann of the German cruiser Bluecher had been among the survivors of that vessel sunk on Sunday and that he had been landed at Leitch with members of his crew. Captain Erdmann is regarded as one of the ablest officers in the German navy and comes from a distinguished family.

The reiterated assertions in Berlin that one or more British ships had been sunk in the battle Sunday are beginning to wear on the patience of the Briton. Though these claims are generally regarded as having been given for "home consumption" in Germany, the British public believes that more official details of the battle might be given out. The only details of the battle received here from any sourc have come from Berlin.

FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE TOO HOT FOR GERMANS

Paris, Jan. 26.—In repulsing an attack by a German battalion upon the trenches to the east of Ypres at dawn yesterday the French troops killed 300 men who were sallying forth. The news of this sharp engagement indicating that the Germans are renewing their efforts to break through the allies' lines near Ypres were given in an official statement issued here this afternoon. The official statement follows:

"On the Yser front the Belgian troops advanced in the region of Perzyse yesterday. The Germans launched at daybreak against our trenches east of the Ypre a strong attack with a battalion which was routed. Three hundred dead among whom was the commander of the leading company were left upon the ground. This attack should have been supported by the companies of the second line of Germans but because of the accurate fire of our artillery these forces were unable to leave their shelter. One part of the enemies' forces who had attempted to leave the trenches was instantly halted by a fire from our artillery and infantry. On the rest of the front between the Lys and the Oise there was an artillery duel. To the west of Craonne the enemy made two successful attacks of extreme violence. The French were repulsed. The second line penetrated our trenches but with an energetic counttr attack our troops regained almost all of the lost ground. The battle continues around that part of the trench still held by the Germans. In Champagne our batteries have fired effectively upon the German position. In the Argonne we broke up with our artillery fire an attempted attack. The Germans bombarded Thann and Senheimm."

RUSSIAN TROOPS RUSH TO REPEL AUSTRIANS

Petrograd, Jan. 26.—A great mass of the Russian troops is being poured into Bukowina to meet and overwhelm the Austrian army concentrated on the Hungary-Bukowina frontier. Staff headquarters for this campaign at Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina. More than 6 army corps, approximately more than 250,000 men, have been concentrated at Bukowina. For five days only troop rains have been permitted to run on the two railroad lines running south of Czernowitz.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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January 26, 1915.

HOW THE STRAWS LAY.

In Monday night's issue of the Times appeared an advertisement in our miscellaneous column reading that a Mrs. Worden had a flat for rent in Buffalo st. Our carrier had hardly left the paper at Mrs. Worden's door when the telephone rang, and a person was making inquiries concerning the flat.

The next morning, at a very early hour Mrs. Worden was called four times to answer the ring of her door bell, and each of the four callers inquired about the flat—having seen the advertisement in the Times. Throughout the day a merry lot of inquiries found their way to Mrs. Worden.

Some one once said that "our satisfied customers are our best advertisers," and it appears that the Times is running a close second to the originator of that phrase for from nearly every one of our advertisers do we receive practically the same words: "An advertisement in the Times reaches the people."

"We read every word in the Times because it's our home paper" is the happy message we get from our subscribers.

Well, why not? Aren't Fultonians as appreciative as those of any other place?

Opinions

Remove Suspicion.

There is good reason for doubt and for great wariness of mind in the matter of the Dacia. The transaction is suspicious on its face. The vendor of the cotton may have been innocent of all guile when he said he thought that the transfer of the Dacia to the American flag "would insure a safe vessel in which to carry his cargo to Europe," although any admiralty lawyer could have told him that a Hamburg-American liner, in an American port, sold during the war to an American who promptly ran up the American flag, was not exactly a "safe" vessel. But it must be presumed that any American buyer of the Dacia would understand that in the present state of the law relating to the rights of neutrals at sea there was a very great probability that the ship's first voyage would end in a prize court. An inquiry is in progress as to the good faith of the transfer. Papers will be produced and oaths taken. But the evidence must be very conclusive indeed if it is to remove all suspicion. — New York Times.

New Drug Law

Some hope is justified that the new Federal law to control the distribution of habit-forming drugs will contribute to the more sure and speedy punishment of those who traffic in them.

The people have grown so used to nation-wide campaigns that lead nowhere and to much-advertised State laws that later are found full of holes through which the drug peddlers squirmed to freedom that confidence has been shaken in the power of government to control the situation. The new Federal law, which makes local offenders liable to Federal prosecution, is expected by its backers to discourage all but the most desperate offenders.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Can England Do It?

Notwithstanding the momentary panic, the intelligent Englishman knows that the Zeppelins have not yet done anything which justifies the belief that they can be used for actual military attack. They are useful as scouts, but that is about all. They can frighten people by dropping bombs, but the bombs do not hit what they are aimed at. England is still safe from invasion if she keeps command of the North sea with her navy.Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Should be a Self-Sustaining Nation.

Representatives of the British and French governments, it is stated, are in this country endeavoring to purchase $2,000,000 worth of woolen goods situable for winter army use, for which they are prepared to pay cash in New York and assume all risks of delivery. The uncertainty as to whether our mills can handle the order emphasizes the necessity of at once placing this country on an absolutely independent commercial basis. The mills are there, the operatives are willing to work, but there is no wool to be made into clothing.

The scarcity of wool is due to the fact that ever since the Democrats carried the election of 1912, owners of sheep, knowing beforehand that a low tariff was coming, have been turning their sheep into mutton as fast as they could. The British government, which is anxious to buy woolen goods, refuses to let us get a pound of wool from any British possession.

Whether the wool manufacturers will be able to fill this $2,000,000 order remains to be seen, but one thing is certain, and that is with a settled and permanent policy of adequate Protection, so that wool growers could rely on it, we should be in a position at all times to sell woolen goods to anyone wanting to buy. It shows the necessity of making the United States a self-sustaining nation. The country is to produce whatever we require if assurance is felt that capital invested in industry will not be wiped out by the competition of the products of cheap labor. Capital must have this assurance before labor will enjoy that measure of prosperity that was here before the advent of the Wilson administration.—Rochester (N. Y.) Times.

Bound to Occur.

"And no use has ever been found for the Sahara desert?"

"No; but I am confident it is only a question of time when some enthusiast will come along and lay it out in golf links."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE GREATEST YEAR

Walter B. Cherry, sales manager of the Merrell-Soule Company and vice-president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, speaking before the Milwaukee Advertising Club, predicted that 1916 would be the greatest year for trade in the history of the United States.

Said he:

"We expect one of the greatest trade revivals to begin about March of 1915 and reach its height during the following year," he said. "Business men should forget their pessimistic feeling and adopt the view of the optimist."

Upsetting the Health Department

It is apparent that a readjustment of the functions of the State department of health is to be made by present administration. This department, it will be remembered, was practically reorganized during the four years of Democratic administration just ended.

At present there seems to be no member of the law-making body who is willing to admit that he will be the sponsor for the contemplated bill which may once more turn things upside down in the department of health.

Definite information appears to be impossible since the Democratic heads of bureaus in the health department are not supposed to and very likely do not know what has been planned by the Republicans with reference to the rumored reconstructive legislation in question.

The Public Defender

Hon. Walton J. Wood, Public Defender at Los Angeles, Cal., is to have twelve attorneys to assist him in 1915—two more than he closed the year with.

It cost the tax payers a tidy sum to support a Public Defender, ten assistants, each of whom was a member of the bar.

But despite this fact they cheerfully—yes enthusiastically—grant him two more aids for the new year.

Why?

Because the office has so lessened the pressure on the courts that it has lightened the burden on the tax payers.

Thousands of civil cases have been settled before they reached the courts.

Several hundred criminal cases have also been handled and dozens of innocent men have been saved from conviction and their wives and children from becoming a burden on the county.

Of those convicted the term of imprisonment has been in many, many cases, made shorter, so the prisons cost less for upkeep and maintenance.

The greater need of justice obtained has not cost the tax payers a cent.

Los Angeles County is one of the very few in the United States which believes in giving the accused man a proper chance to defend himself, if he doesn't happen to have the money to hire a good lawyer.

In most parts of the country lawyers are appointed by the court to handle cases where the defendant is without money. These "appointed" lawyers do not receive compensation, and it is seldom, that the victim of the "appointed attorney" isn't convicted. For when the legal light receives no money there is no incentive to give his client a proper defense.

The theory of the Public Defender idea is that the power of society should not only be exercised to prosecute one of its members, but to defend him also.

And so successful has been the Public Defender that ten of the best lawyers in Los Angeles have been kept busy in this office during the last year, and now he has two more deputies.

If the Public Defender is a good thing for Los Angeles County why not for every county everywhere?—The Billboard.

PUCK AS A SUFFRAGIST.

Puck's publishers have turned their issue of February 20th over to the editorial direction of a board of editors representing the Empire State Campaign Committee. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the committee, Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage association, one of the five organizations represented in the committee, Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, the well-known society suffrage leader, and Mrs. Anne O'Hagan Shinn, prominent in the Woman Suffrage Party, are among the women most active in the publishing venture.

The editorial board that will be in charge of the issue consists of Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Shinn, Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Margaret Ayer Cobb, and Miss Elizabeth Jordan.

An all-star list of contributors has been secured. Among them are Richard Le Gallienne, John Kendrick Bangs, Julian Street, Franklin P. Adams, Hy Mayer, Charles Towne, Gertrude Atherton, Arthur Guiterman, Wallace Irwin, Ethel Watts Mumford, May Milson Preston, James Montgomery Flagg, James Huneker, R. L. Goldberg, Peter Finley Dunne, Anne O'Hagan, Mary Austin, Simeon Strunsky, Rolland Kirby, Josephine Preston Peabody, Rose O'Neil, Juliet Wilbur Tompkins.

Volney Man Held.

Albert Kibbe of Volney has been held in $500 bail for the Grand Jury by Justice of the Peace Wright of Volney on charge of assault in the second degree, preferred by Jess Mahannah of Fulton. It is alleged that Kibbe assaulted Mahannah at Battle Island on January 11, using a spiked stick.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Krupp von Bohlen, Head of German Gun Works.



When the German army started battering its way through Belgium and France it was the "Busy Berthas" that enabled it to smash the forts at Liege, Namur, Antwerp, etc., and make headway toward Paris. "Busy Berthas" are the product of the great gun works at Essen, Rhenish Prussia, owned and directed by Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach. Bertha Krupp is one of the great personages of Germany. On the Krupp family the kaiser has conferred a peculiar distinction. By imperial decree he has allowed Bertha's husband to assume the name "Krupp" in addition to his own.

Friedrich Albert Krupp died in 1902, and Bertha, then sixteen years of age, became his heir. Four years later she married Dr. von Bohlen. He is sixteen years older than she. His father was resident minister of the grand duchy of Baden. Young Von Bohlen und Halbach studied law at Lausanne and Heidelberg and saw military service in the Second Baden dragoon regiment. He was third secretary of the German embassy at Washington in 1899 and secretary at Peking in 1901. One of his grandfathers served with distinction under General Grant in the American civil war. Not long ago Krupp von Bohlen was wounded while fighting in Flanders.

It has often been stated that Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen is running the vast steel works of his wife. That is a mistake. Since Bertha was eighteen years of age she has been the manager. Dr. von Bohlen is merely the titular head of the company.

Queen Mary's German Cousin.

Notable among the German soldiers fighting against England is Adolph Frederick, duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and heir to the throne of the grand duchy. He is a cousin of Queen Mary of England, his grandmother having been sister of Princess Mary Adelaide of Teck, Queen Mary's mother. Duke Adolph, who was born in 1882, was Queen Mary's favorite cousin and was a frequent visitor to



Photo by American Press Association.

DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

England. At present he is serving with a regiment of Mecklenburg cavalry, in which he holds high rank. He is the only son of the grand duke. Of his two sisters the youngest married Prince Danilo of Montenegro and is therefore a sister-in-law to the queen of Italy.

The duke, like his father, is much interested in medical science, and it is said that had he not been heir to the crown he would have entered this profession. Duke Adolph is an excellent English and speaks English like a native of that isle.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell Gives Views On Labor to Industrial Probers.



Photo copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell was an interesting witness before the United States commission on industrial relations in its investigation in New York city into the activities of the Rockefeller, Carnegie, Sage and other philanthropic foundations. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, questioned Miss Tarbell, whose magazine articles on the methods of the Standard Oil company and her other writings and lectures on social economic topics had prompted the commission to seek her views. She said that she had been investigating industrial subjects and writing for twenty-five years. Explaining "the silent revolution of American business," of which she has been writing, Miss Tarbell spoke as follows: "There is coming in industry a new appreciation of the worth of the common man. The managements of big industries realize more and more that workmen are an asset and that labor has its own distinct rights. This movement has been quietly progressing, but it is evident enough to be dignified by the name of revolution." She said that scientific management was a phase of this silent revolution. Whenever installed and properly directed, she asserted, scientific management has worked successfully. There had been much "faking" on the subject, she added. Scientific management in its thorough and honest application called for entire cooperation. The old system of management too often kept a worker in one place, but scientific management educates the worker and pushes him toward a greater development of himself and of his work.

SIGNS OF BUSINESS REVIVAL EVERYWHERE.

News Notes and Editorial Comments Point to Rapidly Bettering Times.

One of the most encouraging developments from a financial standpoint is the new financing that has appeared this week. Thus far the larger part of this financing is in the nature of taking care of maturing obligations, but this is being more easily accomplished than seemed possible a short time ago.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

* * *

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that the low point of the business depressions has been passed, and that henceforth there should be steady improvement. To what extent it will continue evidently depends most largely on the duration of the war. It is significant, however, that men who have achieved much in commercial and industrial affairs are almost unanimous in predicting a genuine trade revival in the immediate future. There are already indications in the United States of a return of prosperity.—Christian Science Monitor.

* * *

There is a better feeling in both banking and financial circles, having its foundation in positive changes for the better. The credit situation has much improved. Money is redundant and promises to continue easy for some time to come. The new Federal reserve system, though not in full running order, is working well, and has already provided much assurance and relief.—Waterbury Democrat.

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

CLARK IRISH HARP

IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

Community Notes

Charles Black of Prince Edward Island, Canada, was the over-Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Snyder, S. 3d st.

* * *

Ross Wolever has been visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Amos Wolever, Oneida st.

* * *

Curtiss Austin of Syracuse university spent Sunday in the city with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Austin, W. 1st st.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Switzer of Oswego were guests of Fulton friends Sunday.

* * *

Glen Hill is ill at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hill, Gansevoort st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Paddock entertained out of town guests over Sunday at the home, S. 4th st.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Russell Guile of W. 3d st. are preparing to remove to Canton, N. Y.

* * *

Mrs. J. C. O'Brien of S. 3d st. is recovering from a severe attack of quinsy.

* * *

John Brennan of the North End Paper Co. has returned from a buisness trip.

* * *

Mrs. John Baker, a returned missionary from Ongole, India, a very interesting speaker will be heard at the morning services at the Baptist church on Sunday, Jan. 30. The public is invited.

* * *

Miss Marion Shattuck of Hannibal st. has been visiting Syracuse friends for a few days.

* * *

Miss Fannie Perry of Worth st., had as her over Sunday guest, Miss Ruth Tenney of Oswego.

* * *

Miss Ina Stewart of the training class spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Rita Stewart in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Cooper, 4th and Utica st. was ill but is improving.

* * *

Marshall Penfield who has been in Ithaca since Thursday, the guest of his brother, Willis at Cornell, returned Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Ella Wolever of S. 3d st., is ill at her home.

Papers Filed Yesterday.

A final judgment of divorce has been granted Eva M. Wilmarth from her husband, Avery M. Wilmarth, and she is given the costody of their two children and $5 per week alimony, of which $2 is for the plaintiff and $3 for the children.

The report of Referee F. G. Whitney in the partition action of W.E. Gilson vs. Fred C. Gilson, et al, was filed today. The property in question brought $1,100.

Amelia Hubbard has sold property in Mexico to George Veazie for $3,500.

SWEET ORANGES, 25c, 30c 35c A DOZEN. FRESH CRANBERRIES BANANAS, CANNED GOODS.

JEROME BURNS
Phone 350
302 WEST BROADWAY

PAUL SAJDERA'S
CASH MARKET
Cor. W. 1st and Vorhees
GROCERIES, MEATS, NOTIONS
WE SELL BEST MEATS 3, 5 AND 6 CENTS A POUND LESS THAN ANYWHERE ELSE, BECAUSE WE SELL FOR CASH.

L. T. MILLER
ONEIDA STREET
15 Sweet Navel Oranges 25c
Cranberries, Oysters
Fancy Apples
SPIES GREENINGS
BALDWINS
We Strive to Please and Have Done so for 30 Years.

CHARMING NEGLIGEE DEVELOPED IN PINK GEORGETTE CRAPE.



The negligee pictured is cut with kimono sleeves and is fashioned of georgette crape of a pale pink shade. It is elaborately trimmed with val lace and dotted swiss and rosettes of pink satin ribbon. This is worn with a dotted swiss boudoir cap, which droops over the shoulders.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

Do you buy the same amount of staples on Wednesday as given in Friday's market list?

No, the staples, such as coffee, tea, sugar, cocoa, rice, cereal, bacon, cheese, are enough for the week, and some times there are some left over. This week there are enough apples for the entire week, and there will be cabbage and onions for two other meals. Often there are left-overs from the week before.

How much should the table cost for a family of four if one follows the Friday market list? is another question.

The table will cost between $8 and $9 a week. That allows for 10 quarts of milk at 8 cents a quart and 14 loaves of bread for the week; meat or meat substitute, another pound of butter, vegetables and some fruit. Much depends on the family whether the above amount will be sufficient. There must be no waste, the meals must be well balanced; soup must be prepared each day, and where a well-blended dinner of soup, meat, fish or meat substitute, vegetable and dessert is served, no butter is put on the table, as very little bread is used with the meal. That, however, is a matter of choice. I can do it for less with my experience, and that is what I am trying to give the club members each week.

All recipes are for a family of four, two adults and two children. Teaspoon and tablespoon measurements are rounding.

Staples

1-pound coffee	.22 up
4 pounds sugar	at .05
½ pound cocoa	.20
1 pound hominy	.03
Cereal	.10 and .51
1 pound dried peaches	.09 up
Soup flour	.10
Bag of table salt	.05
½ pound cheese	.10 to .13
½ dozen eggs	.20
1 pound butter	.36 up
¼ pound dried beef	.10
Buckwheat	.10

Truck

½ pk. potatoes	.12
Quart onions	.05
Quart Carrots	.05
Salsify	.05
Lettuce	.05 up
Parsley	.03
Small head cabbage	.04 up

Fish, Oysters, Poultry and Meat

3½ lbs. fish	at .08 to .10
10 oysters	.10
3½ lbs. chicken	at .20 to .24
1½ lbs. short rib	at .14
1 lb. bacon (in one piece)	.22

Fruit

Peck basket cooking apples	.25
½ dozen oranges	.10 up
1 quart cranberries	.05 up

SATURDAY
DINNER
Boiled Fish with Oyster Sauce
Mashed Potatoes
Onion Salad
Country Apple Pie
Coffee
SUNDAY
BREAKFAST
Baked Apples
Boiled Cereal of Choice
Scrambled Eggs Toast or Rolls
Jam or Marmalade Coffee or Cocoa
DINNER.
Chicken Rice Soup
Smothered Chickens Mashed Potatoes
Cranberry Sauce Apple Snow
Coffee
SUPPER
Cheese Toast Apple Salad
Pinwheels Stewed Peaches
Eggless Fruit Cake Tea or Cocoa

MONDAY
BREAKFAST
Stewed Peaches Cereal of Choice
Creamed Dried Beef on Toast
Rolls or Whole Wheat Toast
Jam or Jelly Coffee or Cocoa
LUNCHEON
Hominy and Bacon With Cream Sauce Cabbage Salad
Fruit Cake Apples
Tea or Cocoa
DINNER
Mock Oyster Soup
Chicken Cutlet with Green Pea Sauce
Potato Puffs Pickled Beets
Orange and Cranberries Coffee
TUESDAY
BREAKFAST
Oranges Boiled Cracked Wheat
Crisp Bacon
Buckwheat Cakes, Homemade Syrup
Toast and Jam Coffee or Cocoa
LUNCHEON
Potato Chowder Bran Bread
Apple Fritters Milk, Tea or Coffee
DINNER
Cream of Barley Soup
Braised Short Ribs Beef With Brown Potatoes Stewed Carrots
Lettuce Apple Tapioca Pudding
Coffee
WEDNESDAY
BREAKFAST
Baked Apples
Boiled Cereal of Choice
Potato Omelet Johnny Cake

Onion Salad

Marinate 2 cups of finely chopped onion 2 hours by covering with olive oil; serve on bed of shredded lettuce with salt, pepper and lemon juice or vinegar.

It will take ½ cup of oil, but be sure to turn onion two or three times while they are marinating.

Country Apple Pie

1 quart sliced apples.
½ cup brown sugar.
1 teaspoon butter.
½ teaspoon grated nutmeg or cinnamon.

Brush deep plate or shallow pan with butter, put in the apples, cover with sugar and dust with the cinnamon. Cover with dough and brush top with milk and dust with sugar. Place in bottom of moderate over, bake 40 minutes. Run knife around edge and turn out, apples on top, serve warm with plain or whipped cream.

The crust is made as follows: 1 cup flour, sifted with 1 teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt; add 1 teaspoon shortening, rub in very rightly; add enough cold milk to make a dry dough; roll out ½ inch thick, or just to cover the top of apples.

Chicken Rice Soup.

For the chicken soup the backbone, neck, wing ends and giblets are used. Put on to boil with 6 cups of cold water, ½ cup cut carrot and 2 tablespoons cut onion; 1 teaspoon salt and a little pepper. Boil slowly 2 hours: remove chicken and add 1 tablespoon rice; boil ½ hour; add a little chopped parsley or grated nutmeg and a dash of paprika.

The chicken is used for tomorrow's dinner.

Smothered Chicken.

A Dutch oven is best for smothered chickens, but if you do not have one, a deep iron frypan will do if covered so the steam does not escape.

Wash the thighs, drumsticks and breast, cut in half, put in Dutch oven or pan with either a little onion or carrot, or both. That is a matter of taste. Onion always adds a flavor. Cover and let it brown slowly on both sides, on top of stove; then add 1 cup water, 1 teaspoon salt and 1-9 teaspoon pepper, let it cook slowly. Water must be added 3 or 4 times; there must be enough to make 1 cup of gravy at least. It must be cooked with as little water as possible, about 2 to 2½ hours; so it will be nice, brown and tender. Add 1 cup of water just before you thicken the gravy.

Apple Snow With Custard Sauce

2 cups steamed apples.
3 eggs.
1 cup milk.
4 tablespoons sugar.

Wash and quarter 5 or 6 apples, put in covered saucepan in hot oven until they are soft, then mash through strainer, add 2 tablespoons sugar. These are prepared the day before while the over is hot. Separate the eggs, put the whites on platter and whip until dry, then fold in the apple, flavor to taste. Put in glass bowl in pyramid shape and the custard sauce around. How to make the sauce:

Put 1 cup of milk on to boil, beat the yolks of eggs, sugar and pinch of salt together, when the milk boils pour it slowly over the beaten egg. This must be very cold before pouring around the whip.

Cheese Toast

There should be enough fish left over from last evening's dinner to heat with a little milk, mincing the fish fine, and serving on toast. But if not, make cheese toast.

To 1 cup of cream sauce add 1 cup of grated cheese, mix until smooth and serve on square of toast, garnish with paprika.

Apple Salad

Wash, pare and cut fine 1 quart of apples, put on lettuce leaves, cover with 2 tablespoons chopped nuts. One with French dressing and sprinkle always has a few nuts from the holidays, usually pecans or hazel nuts, when mixed nuts are on hand, the almonds go first, the hard nuts are left to last.

Pinwheels

2 cups flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
½ teaspoon salt.
2 teaspoons shortening and 2 teaspoons butter.
½ cup cold milk.
1 cup brown sugar and 1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together, add shortening and rub in lightly, add cold milk enough to make a stiff dough; roll out ¼ inch thick, brush with melted butter, cover with sugar and dust with cinnamon; roll the same as for jelly roll, cut in 2-inch pieces, put in pan, which has been brushed with butter, cut side down, brush top with milk and bake in moderate oven 30 to 35 minutes. This can be baked on Saturday and warmed over.

Eggless Fruit Cake

½ cup shortening.
1 cup brown sugar.
1 cup molasses.
1 cup boiling water.
1 teaspoon baking soda.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
½ teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon seeded raisins.
½ teaspoon currants.
3 cups flour.

Rub shortening sugar and molasses together, add water in which the soda has been dissolved, add cinnamon and salt; mix well; add half the sifted flour, the well washed and dried raisins and currants, the rest of the flour. Bake in two brick pans or one large pan, in a moderate oven 1 hour. This improves with age.

SUNDAY
SUPPER
Celery and Potato Salad

4 cups of cold-boiled diced potatoes.
1 cup finely cut celery.
½ cup finely cut cold boiled carrots.
1 cup boiled salad dressing.
2 tablespoons grated onion.
1 tablespoon finely cut parsley.
1 teaspoon salt.
1-8 teaspoon pepper.
1-8 teaspoon paprika.
2 cups shredded lettuce.

The carrot was boiled with the lamb for flavoring and will add to the appearance of the salad. Shredding the lettuce is economy, it takes less and all parts can be used, one person does not get the inside and another person the outside leaves. Mix all the ingredients together with the dressing, serve on bed of lettuce, dust top with paprika and sprinkle with a little parsley.

The cold meat loaf is cut in thin narrow strips and can be served around the edge of the salad if a large platter is used, which not only makes it very attractive but saves the washing of an extra dish.

Escalloped Potatoes.

Wash and pare 1 quart of potatoes, cut in half-inch rounds, parboil 20 minutes; drain, dust the warm potatoes with 1 tablespoon flour, ½ teaspoon salt and a little pepper; put in a bakedish or casserole, cover with 1 cup of milk and sprinkle with 2 tablespoons fresh breadcrumbs and 1 teaspoon butter over top. Bake 20 minutes, serve in dish in which they are baked.

Cream Filling

Put 1 cup of rich milk to boil. Take 1 tablespoon flour mixed with a little cold water. 1 well-beaten egg, 2 tablespoons sugar, and a few drops of vanilla extract, beat until smooth and add to the boiling milk.

SOMETHING NEW
Domino Granulated Sugar for Baking or Table Use at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Entire Wheat
Graham
Rye
and Vienna
Bread
Hot Rolls and Buns
from Black's Afternoon Baking.
at
All Grocers in the City

H. P. Allen & Son
THE BIG GROCERY
53 So. First Street
A COMPLETE AND WELL SELECTED LINE OF
CANNED GOODS
CORN, PEAS, SUCCOTASH, TOMATOES, ALSO THE WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF SOUPS, BOUILLONS, DRESSINGS, OLIVES, CANNED PINEAPPLE AND OTHER
FRUITS
CRANBERRIES, DATES, NUTS, GRAPES, GRAPE FRUITS, FANCY ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS.
H. P. Allen & Son
Phone 32
H. Putnam Allen,
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"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

LOCAL FOODSTUFF PRICES

What Staple Articles Cost in Local Markets

MEAT		POULTRY	
Ham	18c to 20c	Chicken (full dressed)	20c
Shoulder	14c	**DAIRY PRODUCTS**	
Corned Beef	15c-16c	Creamery Butter	38c, 40, 43c
Beef, Rib Roast	26c	Dairy Butter	35c
Beef, Surloin Steak	26c	Eggs, Strictly Fresh	35c
Beef, Porterhouse Steak	28c	Honey Cap	20c-25c
Pork Poin	16c	Stained pt. jar	25c
Pork Crops	16c	Cheese (full cream)	20c
FRUITS		**VEGETABLES**	
Oranges, doz.	25c to 40c	Lettuce, head	10c
Grapefruit	3 for 25c	Cabbage	5c to 6c
Bananas	20c	Parsnips	lb. 4c
Lemons, doz.	25c-30c	Potatoes,	bu. 60c
Apples	peck, 15c	Popcorn	peck 35c
(Bushel	50c to 60c.	Beans,	lb 7c
Cranberries, qt.	12c	Beans Lima,	lb 10c

H. C. DANN & SON
"Fulton's Leading Meatshop"
TO GET THE FRESHEST, CLEANEST MEATS, OYSTERS, OR BUTTER, COME HERE. THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL—3 CANS PEAS OR CORN—25c (WORTH 40c).
PHONE 42 11 SOUTH SECOND STREET

A LEAGUE THAT HELPS WORKERS

Women and Children Should Visit the Exhibit Coming to the City This Week

The coming to Fulton on Saturday and Sunday of this week of the State Consumers' League exhibit gives a timely interest to the following statement of the extent and work of the league. For a quarter of a century the league has been at work in this country upon the task of interesting the shopping public in the welfare of the women, youth and children who make and distribute the goods we buy and use. We all of us constitute this shopping public. We all use food, clothing, shelter, books and a thousand less important things which are bought for us if we do not actually make the individual purchase over the counter.

At first the Consumers' league appealed to individual men and women to shop early in the day, early in the week, and, particularly at Christmas, early in the month. It appealed also to individual merchants to improve conditions of work in their particular stores.

But it was soon found that the merchant in the face of keen competition could not often individually raise the standard. However, back of the accessible store we found to be inaccessible factories, tenements, cotton and berry fields.. Conditions could only be helped by legislation. To secure this required larger collective effort. The Consumers' league has helped make possible our splendid laws which now protect our women and child workers.

The one league organized in New York city in 1900 has become a coordinated group of twelve leagues in New York state. A national league with eighty?one leagues in fifteen states, an International organization with, until the present war, large and active organizations also in Belgium, France, Germany and Switzerland.

The Consumers' League Label.

As one means by which the individual shopper should be able to work for better conditions, the National Consumers' league early established a label for use on women's and children's underwear. This label which is now used by fifty one factories, guarantees that garments which carry it are made in establishments in which no child under sixteen is employed, no goods are sent out to tenements to be worked on, night-work never occurs, and the labor law of the state is obeyed in all particulars. This label has been found by travelers in a little store in the ice-bound city of Juneau, Alaska. Wherever the shopping public persistently demands it, the merchants buy and sell goods with the label attached. Everyone can help by taking the trouble to insist on having this label.

A special interest attaches to this label at this time. A year ago, the parties working under the now famous Protocol of Peace in the Garment Industry in New York city—an agreement affecting practically all of the factories manufacturing women's waists, skirts, suits and cloaks in that city, and some ninety per cent of this industry in the whole country—these parties asked the National Consumers' league to represent the public in the guaranteeing of a label for these lines of garments made in their factories. So successful has been the working out of the Protocol that not only has the law been enforced as never before but the sanitary standards is higher than the law requires. Moreover a definite minimum wage has been established for the workers.

Statement was made in December that prospects were good for the establishment of this label within the year.

This will mean a label, backed not by the small group of educated consumers but by the employers and workers of the industry as well.

State Factory Investigating Commission.

Much regret has been expressed that the commission suddenly cancelled the up-state hearings which were to have given us at first hand the findings of the commission.

The State Consumers' league exhibit to be shown in the library will give some of the findings of the wage studies which they have been making for the past two years.

This commission was instructed in 1913 to inquire into the rates of wages paid in the different industries of the state and to consider the advisability of wage legislation for our state. Candy, paper box and men's shirt factories together with department and five and ten cent stores were selected for this study. The wages of over 100,000 workers were carefully studied. Dr. Woolston who had charge of the work states that more than one half of these were found to be getting less than the accepted standard for a living wage. The living conditions of the workers were also studied and it was found that many of the girls were dependent on their earnings for their support, while others also helped care for relatives.

With such serious conditions known to exist, it is hoped that the commission in its report in February will recommend an adequate remedy. The Consumers' league believes that a permanent Wage Commission can best accomplish this.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

AT THIS BANK

you are assured of prompt, courteous attention at all times—and you are at liberty to consult with our Officers in regard to financial matters. Accounts subject to check, large or small are solicited.

THE QUIRK, TONIGHT

LILY OF THE VALLEY
IN 3—PARTS—3
AND THE POWERFUL ANIMAL DRAMA
'NEATH THE LION'S PAW
IN 3 PARTS 3

TO-MORROW
KALEM PRESENTS A 4-REEL MASTERPIECE
THE BOER WAR
A HISTORICAL BRITISH BOER STRUGGLE
Matinee 5c. Night 5c and 10c.

THURSDAY—Amateur Night
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
5—Acts—5 High-Class Vaudeville

BOWLING NOTES.

An Exciting Game was Played Last Night; Yacht Club Bowlers Win.

The Yacht Club downed the Nondescripts on the Onyx alleys last night in one of the most exciting games of the season.

McCollum of the Nondescripts bowled 628 in the three game series and his average was over 200 for the three games. Feeley of the Yacht club was a close second with 618 pins and Capt. Rear with 623 proved to be an opponent worthy of notice.

Feeley bowled 268 in the singles running ahead of the others by 53 pins.

The score follows:

YACHT CLUB

Feeley	268	179	171	618
Martin	171	191	180	541
Storms	164	212	156	532
Rear	215	195	213	623
Painter	167	146	147	460
Totals	984	923	867	
Average				2774

NONDESCRIPTS

McCollum	205	221	202	628
O'Brien	166	152	179	497
Sullivan	164	159	150	473
Hill	175	173	187	535
Paige	179	176	202	557
Totals	889	881	920	
Average				2690

HOLY NAME PLAYERS WON A LIVELY GAME.

One of the fastest games so far played in the City hall court was that between Holy Name and the State st. Scouts, last night. The lineup:

Holy Name		Scouts
	Right Forward	
Wallace, Burns		Singleton
	Left Forward	
Martin		Thompson
	Center	
M. Frawley		Taylor
	Right Guard	
E. Frawley		Bryant-Johnson
	Left Guard	
Thompson		Rohrbaugh

Holy Name—Baskets from field: Wallace 1; Martin, 3; Thompson, 1; M. Frawley, 10. Scouts—Singleton, 2; Rohrbaugh, 1. Goals from field: Thompson, 3; Singleton 5. Score 15-9. Caffrey was referee.

Regents' Academic Subjects.

Latin II—Marion Brown, 70; Mildred Brown, 75; Margaret Clark, 80; William Davis, 66; Mildred Ford, 71; Michael Frawley, 66; Reine Gilbert, 69; Marian Goodjon, 67; Marjory Haskins, 77; Lucy McCaffrey, 62; Edward McSweeney, 60; Margaret Mulcahy, 61; Mildred Myers, 66; Harold Palmer, 61; Murray Sarr, 80; Willard Stewart, 67.

German III — Harold Caffrey, 69; Esther Freeman, 61; Frederick Martin, 65; Albert Sanford, 60; Andrew Sharpe, 68; Herbert Webb, 61.

German II — Prentice Church, 60; Maizie Gorman, 67; Lena Kaplan, 79; May O'Connor, 64; Doris Osborne, 85; Lillian Simons, 86; Ethel Washburne, 66.

French III — Margaret Clark, 72.

French II — Margaret Clark, 89; Elizabeth Farley, 63.

Dinner to Mr. Lytle.

Oswego, Jan. 26.—A dinner was tendered Donald W. Lytle by ten of his friends at the Pontiac, Friday evening. Those present were: D. Page Morehouse, Jr., Edward J. Mizen, Dr. Thomas R. Cullen, Hughes W. Benson, Carl A. Webber, Harry McFarlane, Richard H. Hobbie, Thomas Hunter, Benn. Cogswell, Beecher Alton, Mr. Lytle will leave February 1st for Buffalo, where he goes to take charge of the office of the Ames Iron Works Co., of this city. Mr. Lytle has been with the Ames people for a number of years.

PULASKI SOON MAY HAVE VILLAGE MAIL DELIVERY.

The county's pretty village, Pulaski, is to have free mail service, provided that at a meeting of the village trustees tonight that body votes to have all houses numbered. The annual income of the village post office is said to total the sum required by government officials—$10,000. The regulations call for street signs at all inter-sections and a number on every house.

CHICKEN PIE SUPPER.

The ladies of St. Stephen's church Phoenix, will serve their annual chicken pie supper tomorrow night at the Windsor hotel. All friends are invited to attend.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Menasane Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, will entertain at a benefit performance at the Happy Hour theater, Jan. 29. "For King and Country," a drama in six parts will be the attraction.

Those You Know

On Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Streeter, 423 Buffalo st., an informal reception will be given Mrs. John Baker of Ongole, India from 3 to 5 p. m. Mrs. Streeter extends a cordial invitation to all interested in missionary work.

* * *

The little child, James, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Shively of W. 1st st., who has been so ill is improving slowly.

* * *

Thomas Chadwick of Rochester, is the new superintendent of the reorganized Hunter Arms Co.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Lee and Mrs. Bertha Lee Royce entertain informally this Tuesday afternoon a few friends in honor of Mrs. Mary Johnston Hall of Canandaigua.

* * *

Miss Georgiana Koch and Miss Dorothy Cushman of Syracuse were the week-end guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Koch, S. 2d st.

* * *

The Girls' Friendly Society met Monday night with Mrs. M. J. Peters at her home Cayuga and S. 3d sts.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Palmer of W. Broadway is seriously ill.

* * *

A. Z. Wolever, the Cayuga and 6th st. grocer is ill at his home in Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. William H. Patterson and daughter Mrs. Ethel Dunham and Elizabehh left last night for Orlando, Florida, where they will spend the remaining winter months.

* * *

Mrs. R. B. Hubbard's Sunday school class will go to Volney Center for a straw ride, where supper will be served to a party of 25. Chaperoning the party are Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

* * *

Attorney Robert J. Pendergast was in Oswego on legal business Monday.

* * *

The Philathea Needle club will meet Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, with Mrs. Mattin Bailey, Park st., sewing will be provided.

* * *

Miss Alice M. Gardner arrived in Fulton Monday noon from Aalantic Highlands to attend the funeral of Michael Scanlon who from Miss Gardner's childhood has been connected with the Gardner estate.

* * *

R. Bruce McRae of S. 5th st. has left the city on a five weeks' business trip including New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia.

* * *

The Y. P. B. meeting will be held immediately after services in the First M. E. church tonight.

* * *

L. Battles, jr., of W. 4th st., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. William Thompson at Three Rivers Point.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Burleigh of Oneida were here to attend the Crouch-Ottman wedding.

* * *

Freida, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Harrington, 424 W. 4th st. is seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph Venner of Syracuse, having been the week-end guest of Mrs. H. Andursky, 4th st., has returned to her home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Skeel left this morning for Cleveland, Ohio, to spend a few weeks with relatives.

* * *

Miss Florence Sprague is spending a few days with her parents in Cortland.

* * *

M. G. Griffin, local correspondent for the Post-Standard has resigned and will take up the same line of work in Oneida.

THE QUIRK'S VAUDEVILLE.

One of the best vaudeville shows seen in Fulton for many a day was at the Quirk last night. From the beginning to the end each act seemed to improve upon its predecessor, and Manager Darleigh is to be congratulated upon his choice of talent.

No sooner had the moving pictures been shown than Gus Nager and his two partners were announced. The trio gave a musical act, and Gus's comedy kept the house in roars of laughter from start to finish.

Hunter and Ross, comedians, followed the Nager trio, and a parody on "I Love the Ladies," was a scream.

The feature act proved to be Madame Ponima with skirt dancing and an aerial act.

Ozook and Krozo, magicians, closed the show with a display of magic that was close to Harry Boudini's disappearing act.

MINETTO.

The new residence of Melvin Wells is nearing completion.

Ralph Kellogg who has been quite sick is reported better.

George Pero of Syracuse who erected a fine residence in Oswego st. is expected here to live soon. He will engage in the poultry business on a large scale, having ordered two Mammoth Incubators and also several thousand eggs from the Raucocos Poultry farm at Brown's Mills, N. J.

George LaSarge of "Umbrella Farm" was arrested on Saturday last by Deputy Sheriff Rowlingson for vagrancy and was taken before Justice Bucker. He asked for 60 days but drew 90 days for good measure and will not be seen till sunny April in his dual role of umbrellas, to mend or shears to grind.

Chas. Blanchard who has been sick is reported better.

Arthur Connors lost a valuable cow yesterday.

Mrs. Harold Seymour is ill at the Oswego hospital.

James Callen of the Card District is the proud father of a baby girl.

Frank Herrick and family spent Sunday with friends in Bundyville.

Mrs. D. Dubois has purchased of the Security Building & Loan Association the unfinished house left by Vandry Bradley on his sudden disappearance a year ago Christmas, and has engaged Ed. Brown and a force of men to complete it.

Chas. Ackler who has been confined to the house for months with rheumatism is now better.

An entertainment is to be given at the M. E. church on Friday evening, Jan. 29. The Castata Bethelam is to be sung by the Oswego Christ church choir of 50 voices, assisted by F. Neary Schilling, organist; Richard Schiler, pianist and soloist, Mrs. Byron McCloskey of Oswego. The proceeds to go toward completing payment on the new pipe organ just installed at a cost of $1,200.

The oyster supper given for the benefit of Rev. Wm. Crawford at Bundyville was a social and financial success in every way.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE AGAINST ACCUSED ITALIANS.

Oswego, Jan. 25—The Fulton Italians charged with a black hand conspiracy in connection with the assault on Joe Morello at Fulton last October were brought before County Judge Coville in Chambers this afternoon with the understanding that they were to change their pleas to guilty. The men arraigned have been in jail for the past three months and have been taken to and from court several times. The accused men are: Dominick Propopio, Frank Cristofaro, J. Myeino, Dominick Otoan, Joe Precopio, Frank Vitale, Tony Pabane, John Romandetta. They are represented by Attorneys J. T. McCaffrey and Joseph O'Connor.

Conspiracy is a misdemeanor under the penal code and is punishable by a sentence of not more than ten months in jail.

White Estate Totals $3,112.84.

Sourrogates Miller yesterday filed orders in the following cases:

The estate of Harriet M. White, late of this city, totaled $3,112.84, according to the account of Fred G. Spencer, executor.

The final account of the Trust and Deposit Co. of Onondaga as executor of the estate of Cornelia A. Betts, late of Phoenix, shows that the balance on hand is $8,507.05, of which $7,551.94, is invested. The balance is in cash.

A hearing was held yesterday afternoon in the accounting in the estate of Isaac Haws. This estate has been in the courts for about ten years. Charles R. Kent of Syracuse, an attorney in the estate, is suing for fees.

The final account of Mary Christian Helbock, as executor of the estate of F.A.J. Helbock, late of Redfield, was filed, showing the amount received was $8,244.85. The widow received $4,065.05 and the remainder was divided among relatives.

Office desk and chair, cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

BUZZING WHEELS; HAPPY FACES

American Woolen Co.'s Big Plant Getting Into Swing for An Era of Good Times

This morning was witnessed the beginning of active operations at the American Woolen Mills that will necessitate the working of the entire plant on full time.

For many weeks the mill has operated about three days each week, and in some departments there has been no work at all. The wash room and spinning room have been entirely shut down for lack of material. Now that several carloads of wool have arrived, and more coming almost daily, there is no indication that the pride of Fulton will have as many employes out of work again for some time.

Last Saturday, nine carloads of wool arrived over the D. L. & W., and yesterday five more were unloaded at the Broadway freight station.

The mill room and spinning room began operations this morning after an idleness of several weeks, and this is in itself good news for Fulton's citizens.

It is a well understood fact that The Woolen Mill is the backbone of Fulton's industries, and when it is idle the entire city suffers.

It is hoped that the news of the resumption of business at the West Side factory will bring back to many faces the smiles that have been for weeks absent. It may take some time to catch up, and get out of debt, but the time is now at hand to forget troubles, and look for a bright and prosperous future.

It is pleasing in connection with the good news concerning resumption of work at the American plant to note that the Foster Knife works and the Spanswick Knitting Mills are running full time as well.

OTTMAN—CROUCH WEDDING A PRETTY HOME AFFAIR.

A very pretty home wedding took place this afternoon, 4 p. m. when Miss Lillian Estella Crouch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Crouch of 307 W. Phillip st. became the bride of Horace Edward Ottman of Minetto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ottman.

The Rev. F. C. Miller of Minetto, an intimate friend of the Ottman family, performed the ceremony.

The house was handsomely decorated for the occasion with palms, ferns and cut flowers, the color scheme being yellow and white. In the parlor where the ceremony took place rested a bank of palms, ferns and potted plants.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white lansdown trimmed with chiffon and pearls. Her long tulle veil was fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses.

The bridesmaid, Miss Lottie Bennet, wore a white messaline dress trimmed in yellow. Little Madeline Bellinger, and Doris Burleigh, both nieces of the bride were ribbon bearers. Both little Misses wore gowns of white with yellow ribbons. Miss Celia Smith presided at the piano, playing the Lohengrin wedding march.

Albert Ottman, brother of the groom, was best man.

A dainty supper was served. Miss Phoebe Campbell and Miss Leah Clyne assisted in serving the guests.

At the bridal table were seated the following: Mr. and Mrs. Adam Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. Morace Ottman, Miss Lottie Bennett, and Albert Ottman. The Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Miller and at smaller tables were seated the remaining guests. Mr. and Mrs. Ottman will leave early in the evening for a wedding trip to Newburg, Utica and Oneida. They will be home to their friends after Feb. 5, 307 W. Phillips st.

Gasoline, Batteries, etc. Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

For a Limited Time Only

We will Wire your Home AT COST and make you a present of an ELECTRIC FLAT IRON.

What is more convenient than Electric Light?

Easy Payments Ask Us About It

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

SALMON RIVER FADING AWAY

Soon May Pulaski Boys Cart Stones, But Alas for the Ripples

Pulaski, Jan. 25.—As was announced some time ago the scheme for the proposed reuse of the waters of the Salmon river and the conversion of our village into a veritable Sahara seems to be but a question of a short time. It was recently learned that the use of the waters in the manner proposed can be legally done, according to the following instrument, which was obtained from all of the riparian owners along the Salmon river from thep resent power-house at Bennett's Bridge to Lake Ontario:

"Whereas Charles A. Lux, of Syracuse, N. Y., wishes to generate and transmit electricity and is thinking of building a dam across Salmon river near Salmon river falls in said county, water kept back by said dam to be returned to the river channel through a tail race, about two miles East of Altmar. We the undersigned owners of land or water rights, on or from said river, below such tail race in consideration of $1 to each of us paid, hereby consent to such interference with the natural flow of said water and agree that neither we, nor those claiming under us, shall have any claim against said Lux or those claiming under him, for damages resulting from such interference, except for damages caused by negligent construction or condition or operation of said dam or the pipe line connected therewith."

It will be seen from the above that the only claim for damages that the riparian or land owners have is that caused by negligent construction, condition or operation of the dam and pipe line. As the plans and work for the dam have been approved by the State Inspector of Dams of the Conservation Commission at Albany, it is to be assumed that the work and design are of such a class that nothing will result. The waters from the tail race will be returned to the river channel and can be collected by the construction of a dam about a mile below the power-house and pumped back to the reservoir to be used again. The interference of the natural flow can be accomplished, as the consent of all the owners has been obtained for the consideration above noted.

It has been pointed out that the construction of other dams and powerhouses below the present one can not be accomplished unless another release is obtained, as the one given is for the construction of a dam near Salmon River Falls. Of course it would be practically impossible to obtain another one for so small a consideration and as the power that could be obtained at other powerhouses below would be only a small fraction of that that is now obtained and by using the water over again under the 250 feet head with very little additional expense seems to be very feasible.

A local business man in discussing the subject stated he believed it to be only a short time before the privilege of throwing stones in the river to see the water spatter would be a thing of the past, as it appeared to him that the construction of the transmission line from the Bennett's Bridge to this village was with the idea that when the work was finally completed at the Bennett Bridge power plant that there would rarely ever be any water to operate the hydro-electric plant of the Pulaski Electric Light Co., and as the return to gas or oil for street and house lighting was out of the question it became necessary to transmit the power as it is now done.

WORTH HALF A MILLION; WANTED IN NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Jan. 26.—Stephen Duncan Bangs, first county clerk of Sarpy county, Neb., was born in London, Eng., October 11, 1829, son of William and Sarah (Monck) angs. His education was acquired in the city of London under the care of a private tutor. When he was 17 years old he came to America. He did his first work in Albany, N. Y., where he was employed as a paper carrier on one of the daily papers for a year. He then went to Chicago, IIll., and was engaged in the office of a copperware manufacturer until 1855, when he came to Nebraska and settled at Bellevue in Sarpy county. For 10 tears he was clerk of the district court of that county and was engaged in the real estate business. In 1876 at the request of the authorities in Washington he wrote a history of Sarpy county, a copy of which is preserved in the government library at Washington, in the library at Albany, N. Y., and in thel ibrary at Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Bangs moved to Omaha in 1879, where he died December 11, 1914, without issue. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1858, being a member of the Nebraska Lodge No. 1, and was also a Royal Arch Mason. During the years 1863-4 was R. W. G. S. of the jurisdiction of Nebraska. Was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Was married in Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 15, 1863, to Mrs. Jane B. Hall, widow of Jurge Hall of Nebraska. He was engaged in real estate business in Amaha. He is said to have blood relations living in New York, descendants of his two uncles, who were living in that state about 1846.

Bangs left an estate worth half a million dollars.

PLUME IMPORTER HELD.

Undervaluation on $2,500,000 Worth of Feathers Laid to Sciama & Co. Head.

New York, Jan. 26.—George Silva, secretary treasurer and general manager of Sciama & Co., importers of ostrich feathers, was held in $25,000 bail by Judge W. H. Pope, in the United States district court today, on a charge of customs fraud, involving, it is said, the undervaluation of more than $2,500,000 worth of ostrich feathers imported by his firm. The amount lost to the government in duties through the alleged undervaluation is said to exceed $200,000.

Henry B. Sciama, president of the company, is named as codefendant with Silva in a conspiracy indictment. He is supposed to be in Paris, where he has his headquarters as president of the Societe Anonyme Sciama, the parent concern of the company in this city. The Societe Anonyme Sciama is one of the largest ostrich feather houses in the world. It has branches at London, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Tripoli, Port Elizabeth, South Africa and Cairo. The firm in this city was incorporated independently, but 99 per cent of its stock is owned by the Parisian house.

While Silva was being arraigned before Judge Pope by Assistant United States Attorney Carstarpthen, one of the latter's clerks was filing a civil suit against Sciama & Co. for $2,501,168. Silva, qr one of his employes, it is said, managed to reduce the duties on these importations by swearing to fraudulent invoices estimating the feathers at less than their actual worth.

A squad of Collector Malone's men visited Sciama & Co. offices today and seized stock worth several hundred thousand dollars. A customs guard then was stationed in the offices to remain until the investigation has been completed.

TELLS HOW WOMEN HELP BANISH FALSE ADS

Activity in Food Problems Forces Merchants to Tell Truth, Says Speaker

Phila. Jan. 26.—Since women have taken an active part in the food problems of this country, false and misleading advertisements have dimished, according to Helen Louise Johnson, who spoke yesterday before the Poor Richard Club at 229 South Camac street.

Women, she said, are not to be fooled. One thing which the man who advertises should teach the consumer, is that there is no such thing as "the best." It is invariably the method of some concerns to advertise their wares as the best. This kind of advertising is misleading, she said.

"Men have come to realize that false advertising does not pay. They are awakening to the fact it pays to advertise, but that it pays to tell the truth. It is often difficult to know he truth and tell the truth, and tell the truth, and very often it is difficult for men who advertise to find the truth.

"The time has arrived when advertising should be run on an educational basis. Advertisements should be used to educate consumers, not to fool them."

FUNERAL OF U. S. SAILORS

Naval Honors Accorded Victims of San Diego Explosion.

On board U. S. S. San Diego, Guaymas, Jan. 24, by wireless to San Diego, Cal., Jan 26.—Funeral services with full naval honors were held today aboard the U. S. S. San Diego for the five victims of the explosion on Thursday, when boiler tubes of the cruiser blew out just after the completion of a steaming trial.

The bodies were transferred to the U. S. S. Saturn, which sailed for San Francisco, via Lapaz and San Diego. The San Diego will sail for Lapaz tomorrow.

ELECTRIC WATER POWER PLANT

Watertown Finds Money In Water Plant; Will Go Into Lighting Business

Watertown, Jan. 25.—This city is going into the municipal development of water power for generating electricity. Years ago it took over the old privately operated water company and for years it has had a big winner in its municipal water plant, located on the banks of the Black river, where there is a dam, and the water that goes into the filtration beds or reservoir is the same water that turns the pumps that forces it to the heights, where it runs into the city by gravity. It's a system that you can't beat, but before the establishment of the filteration plants Watertown had epidemics of typhoid fever, that resulted in many deaths. There has been a sentiment and a growing demand that this power should be used also for the purpose of municipal lighting and sale to manufacturing plants or power companies, the Watertown Times says. The Board of Water Commissioners are, therefore, developing the power to a greater extent, and have been and are blasting out a canal to secure a better fall and a greater power at a powerhouse to be erected.

There is a dispute on between the Water Commissioners and J. B. Wise and they have gone into court to get what they regard as the city's rights. Whether the action they propose shall be fought out is to be left to a vote of the taxpayers.

Watertown has found money in its municipal water plant and it expects to find a lot more when its power plant is developed providing it can find a market for its excess power, otherwise the investment in developing it will not return interest on the money, to say nothing of earnings. In that regard there is a similarity in the situation between Oswego and Watertown. This city has a power to develop that it has been estimated it is going to cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, but, like Watertown, it must find a market for the excess power or otherwise the development will be prohibitive, practically. Both cities will have the cities and public buildings to light, but beyond that there is a question which the Public Service Commission must pass upon, whether either of the cities have any right to go into the lighting business. This is more particularly true of Watertown than of this city, because Watertown has never sold or developed a unit of electricity, while Oswego for years sold an excess power, generated at the old high dam, that went to a commercial company.

If the right existed to sell to a commercial company, when did it cease? will be one of the questions for our law-givers to decide.

But that there is money in public utilities is evident from a page advertisement carried by each of the Watertown papers inviting the public to purchase of its securities. The advertisement states that the company develops about 14,000 horsepower of electricity by steam and water, about the amount Oswego will be able to develop at the new high dam. The Watertown concern, however, owns gas plants, and this has brought up the question if Watertown, and Oswego go into the lighting business, should they not go into the gas business and own the gas plants. One is essential to the other, it is claimed, for a perfect and cheap lighting system.

The figures given out by the Watertown corporation in its invitation to the public to buy securities, show that there are about forty concerns using its electricity and gas and that many small neighboring places are supplied. The earnings of the Watertown company last year from the sale of electricity and gas was $445,000. There is no division so that one can tell what was received for gas and what was received for electricity, but from the fact that about 12,000 horsepower of electricity was sold to the forty business and manufacturing concerns, it is evident that at least half of the gross earnings, if not more, came from the sales of electric power. It's a big pile of money and illustrates the fact that there is money in well established and well managed plants, but they must be well managed.

T. STEPHEN'S LADIES TO SERVE SUPPER

The Ladies of St. Stephen's church, Phoenix, will serve their annual chicken pie supper tomorrow night at the Windsor hotel.

All friends are invited to attend.

UNIONIISM MAY BE RENOUNCED

Right Sustained By Supreme Court Which Declares Kansas Statute Unconstitutional

Washington, Jan. 25.—The constitutional rights of employers to require employee to renounce their union affiliations as a condition of employment was sustained today by the Supreme Court in a decision, far reaching to organized labor, in which the Kansas so-called coercion statute was declared unconstitutional. Associate Justice Day joining a dissenting opinion with Justice Hughes and Holmes, declared he believed similar laws in the thirteen other states and in Porto Rico fell by the decision.

Under the Kansas statute it was unlawful for any individual or corporation to coerce or influence any person to enter into an agreement not to join or remain a member of a labor organization as a condition of securing or continuing employment. The case today arose from the conviction of T. B. Coppage, a division superintendent of the Frisco Railway system for threatening A. R. Hedge, a switchman, with dismissal if he did not withdraw from the Switchmen's Union of North America. The substance of the opinion of the majority of the court was in this paragraph:

"Just as labor organizations have the inherent and constitutional right to deny membership to any man who will not agree that during such membership he will not accept or retain employment in company with non-union men; and just as a union man has the constitutional right to decline proferred employment unless the employer will agree not to employ any non-union man, so, the employer has the constitutional right to insist that the employee shall refrain from affiliation with the union during the term of employment."

The contention of the didsenting justices is expressed in the main, in this paragraph of their opinion:

"Could an employer not be forbidden from demanding agreements that an employe should not join the National Guard? Could not the state strike down agreements not to join a certain political party? Why not labor unions, whatever members of this court may think of these unions?"

Other laws, which, according to Justice Day, are invalidated by today's opinion are those of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin and Porto Rico.

Justice Pitney, in announcing the majority's opinion, made it clear that he did not consider "actual coercion" as beyond the power of the state to prohibit. He declared the decision was not only based on reason but was supported by the decision of the court several years ago in the Adair case, in which the Federal act of 1898, prohibiting an interstate railroad from discharging an employe because he belonged to a union was annulled as unconstitutional.

Justices Day and Hughes held that there was an element of coercion in the switchman's case which distingushed the two cases, while Justice Holmes was in favor of overruling the Adair decision.

NONA MeADOO WILL GO TO WAR ZONE AS NURSE.

Daughter of Secretary of Treasury and Miss Catherine Britton Join Allies

Washington, Jan. 26.—Miss Catherine Britton and Miss Nona McAdoo two most popular members of Washington's official set, are preparing to become volunteer nurses with the allied forces. For many weeks they have been familiar figures in the operating rooms and wards of Washington hospitals, where they have been receiving instruction.

Reports that Miss McAdoo and Miss Britton were to become nurses abroad were confirmed today by Alexander Britton, father of one of the girls. It is understood among friends of the two young women they will sail about February 9 on the Lusitania, and the band of nurses that will join under Lady Hope Nelson will include members of the French and British aristocracy.

Miss McAdoo, who is the eldest unmarried daughter of the secretary of the treasury, made her debut only last winter. Miss Britton is an accomplished linguist and has been an especial favorite in the diplomatic set.

A few more cream separators at cost. Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church

TUESDAY NIGHT: YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE. REV. JABEZ STALLWOOD (OF OSWEGO) SPEAKS.

BIG CHORUS. STRONG PREACHING.

Fulton Keynotes

Donald Cavanaugh of Syracuse university is spending a few days with relatives in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Allie Williams entertained the Columbia Circle on Friday; a course dinner was served.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Tappings returned to St. Paul, Minn., today, they having been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs of S. 2d st.

* * *

Irving J. Ellis spent yesterday in Syracuse as delegate to the harness manufacturing and dealers' convention, with headquarters at the St. Cloud hotel.

* * *

Mrs. Fred T. Palmer is ill at her home in E. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. James Stevens of W. 1st st. will entertain Circle No. 9, next Saturday afternoon.

* * *

Chester Stewart has returned to his home in New York.

* * *

The Misses Eva and Ethel Kenny of W. Broadway were the hostesses recently of the embroidery club. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. E. T. Palmer.

* * *

Miss Thelma Palmer of Park st. entertained ten of her girl friends in honor of her 10th birthday.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Gray has returned from a visit with her parents in Bowens corners.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pangburn and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Taylor and Mrs. L. E. Pollack of New York spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Byron Pangburn of Palermo.

BIG CLEARANCE SALE
MRS. F. K. JONES'
Millinery Store
Whoever Brings This Ad. Will Get 25c on a Dollar.

Free—GOLD FISH—Free
Bring this adv. and spend one dollar in cash and get a Gold Fish free at
LaPorte's Grocery

OFFICERS OF THE FULTON SAVINGS BANK.

The officers of the Fulton Savings Bank recently elected for the coming year are as follows:

President, Wm. J. Lovejoy; 1st vice pres., Geo. G. Chauncy; 2d vice pres., Watson A. Butts; treasurer, Harry L. Stout; secretary, C. C. Benedict; attorney, Giles S. Piper; ass't. attorney, H. J. Wilson; bookkeeper, M. F. Lewis; assistant bookkeeper, Ramon Lewis.

The trustees are: Giles S. Piper, William J. Lovejoy, George P. Wells, George G. Chauncey, H. Putnam Allen, Cameron C. Benedict, Edwin F. Palmer, Arthur G. Gilbert, Harry L. Stout, Watson A. Butts, Elmer E. Morrill, George E. True, John R. Sullivan, Herbert J. Wilson, Albert L. Morton, Frank W. Lasher.

Wanted—Used touring car, about $300 cash. Address L, Times office, giving name of car and price. —Adv—36

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Rooms to Rent—Furnished or unfurnished; newly painted; gas, etc. second floor. Mrs. Worden, 511 Academy st. 32c

To Rent—Store and basement, 22 E. 1st st. Inquire F. G. Spencer. 32

Found—In Lasher's Book store, purse containing money. 33

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
SIXTH EPISODE OF
THE MASTER KEY
(Six Reels)
An 8-Reel Show for 10c

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

TO RENT
LOWER FLAT
311 Atlantic Ave. All Modern Improvements.
H. L. Crandall
261 South 7th St. Phone 2520.

We Confidently Expect to Clean Up Our Stock
To get the unusual saving you had better come in right away.
WALL PAPER
Closing out our 1914 stock to make room for new goods.
Prices are placed below cost to make this clean up.
Bundle Lots . . . . . 3c Per Roll
Pulp Stocks, were 10c to 20c, 5c to 8c Per Roll
Oatmeals, were 25c to 50c, 10c to 15c Per Roll
Imported Goods, were 50c to 75c. . . . . 15c to 20c Per Roll
Moire Ceilings . . . . . 8c Per Roll
Embossed Ceilings . . . . . 10c Per Roll
We do Paper Hanging
HULETT-TAFT CO. Inc.
208 ONEIDA STREET
Next to Hotel Fulton

AUSTRIAN SIEGE GUN.

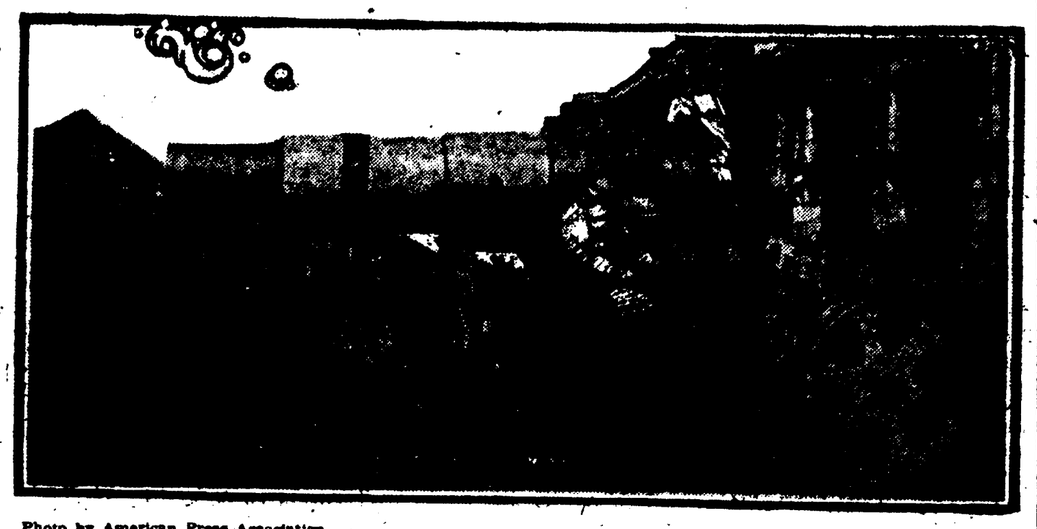


Photo by American Press Association.

ENGLISH MACHINE GUN DRAWN BY DOGS.

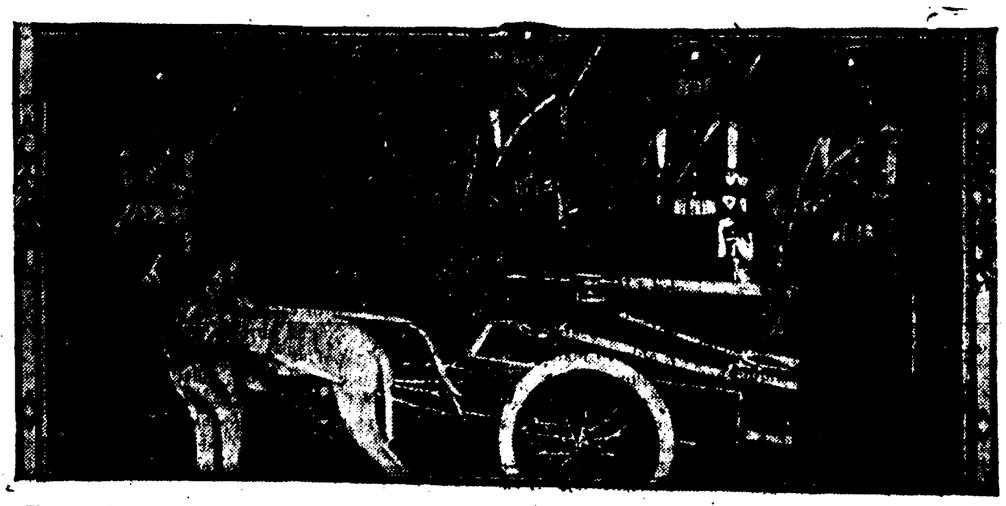


Photo by American Press Association.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 8.—"Jack Johnson isn't broke, he isn't a physical wreck, and he'll be in Reno shape when he meets Willard." So says George Munroe, one time famous pugilist who recently returned from London, where he saw a lot of Johnson.

"This talk of Johnson swimming in champagne is all a lot of bunk" continued Monroe. Johnson drinks champagne—but he drinks it sparingly. The fact that he went 20 rounds against Frank Moran and showed but little effect of that milling ought to convince people here that Johnson is still able to stand the gaff of a long fight.

"There's a human side to Johnson that we don't hear much about over here. When Johnson has money he is willing to share it for the asking. I know of twelve persons that he staked with money for trips back to America. They came to London and they were busted. They went to Johnson, explained their plight, and Johnson gave them enough to enable them to return to America in style.

"Most of those who got money from him asked for it in the nature of a loan. Some wanted to give Johnson notes for it. But Johnson refused to take them.

" 'Your word is good enough for me' said Johnson. 'Send it back when you get flush—and don't hurry about it. If you don't get flush, forget all about owing it to me."

"Johnson landed in London some months ago with quite a bit of money. Stories to the effect that he was busted are all bunk. He had enough money to maintain two automobiles, two chauffeurs, a secretary and live in nice style. Furthermore, soon after his arrival in London he secured an engagement in the music halls there and drew down quite a nice roll for his exhibitions.

"Johnson told me about one of the French officials asking him to enlist for war duty. Johnson said to him:

" 'Sure, I'll fight if you give me 150,000 francs ($30,000) win, lose or draw.'

"Johnson's one ambition is to become a great cook. Just now he is specializing in tea biscuits. Every night he mixes up a batch, bakes them, and eats them before retiring, with a little honey and some tea. The next morning he is up early and back at his biscuit baking job. The last time I saw Johnson he had reached a stage where he could mix up the batter without the aid of an apron, and that pleases Johnson about as much as a kid is pleased when he finds his stocking full of toys on a Christmas morning.

"I didn't notice much physical deterioration in Johnson. He is somewhat heavier than he was in 1910 and, of course, he is four years older. But the extra weight is the kind that he can shed through training, and the added years do not seem to have robbed him of much of his speed. Certainly it has not taken away his knowledge of the fighting game.

"Johnson has a lot of confidence in himself, but it didn't strike me as over-confidence. He doesn't fear any man. He'll fight any man if he gets his price. He takes the bout with Willard seriously and I believe he will train for it just as faithfully as he did for the Jeffries bout. But he feels sure that he will win."

Resourceful Woman.

"Scientists claim that women of the future will positively be baldheaded."

"Don't let that worry you. If they haven't anything to pin it to they can glue it on."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Great Head.

"Oh, listen! Bertha and Bob eloped in Bob's car and were married at Thompsonville!"

"I knew Bob would come to grief in that car sooner or later."—New York Globe.

NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE THOSE PICTURES FRAMED

For One Week we will make a Special Price on all Picture Framing.

Call for a estimate or phone and have us call

HULETT, TAFT CO., Oneida St.

GRAB BAG SALE

Morgan's Grab Bag Sale starts Saturday, at 9 a. m., 25c and 50c per bag.

Bags are on display in the windows

WM. C. MORGAN

QUIRK THEATRE BLDG. FULTON, N. Y.

NEW PLAN FOR WORLD'S SERIES

Games Should Be Played In Five Different Cities; More Gate Receipts

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 9.—A world series that would embrace one game in each non-competing major league city, and the rest of the games (until one club has scored nine victories) in the towns owning the world series clubs would make a tremendous hit with the major leagues fans all over the country. Furthermore, such a scheme would mean a bale of money for the competing players, the competing clubs and the National commission.

The present world series rules which permit the playing of the blue ribbon games in the two pennant winning cities only is a nice thing for the fans in those two towns, but it is highly unsatisfactory to the fans in all the other cities. They support ordinary baseball throughout the year, and, when the stellar games are played, they don't get a look in.

There are eleven cities in which there are major league clubs under the protection of organized baseball.

Our suggestion, concretely, is this:

Let's assume that the Red Sox and the Giants win the pennant in their respective leagues in 1915. The first game of the series could be played in New York. The second game could be played in Boston. The third game could be played in Brooklyn, the fourth in Philadelphia and the fifth in Washington.

The teams then could swing westward, playing one game in each of these cities: Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis. That would complete the one-game per town series. Then the teams could swing back to the East and finish out the series in the two towns that owned the pennant winners.

Our plan calls for the championship to go to the first team winning nine games. Of course, it's possible, but highly improbable, that any team would win more than eight of the first eleven games. The usual range would be about seven victories and four defeats for the best team. That would force the team with seven victories to win two more. This would mean at least one more game in each of the towns that owned the pennant winning clubs; probably two more in each town, in case the team on the short end made a rally.

Assuming that four extra games games would be played after the series was brought back from the swing around the circuit, it would mean that the home town fans would have a chance to see a total of six games. That number ought to satisfy them, for, last season, the Braves and Athletics played only four games, and in 1913, the Giants and Athletics played but five.

Of course, if this world series plan were put into operation, it would mean that the regular season would have to close much earlier than it does now, or else the players would be fighting it out for world series honors well along into November, in case they bumped into a spell of bad weather.

Such a series would enable the non-competing club owners and non-competing players to grab off a little slice of money. The suggestion was made some time ago that the non-competing players get a divvy in the world series receipts. Under the present world sceries system such a plan would be unjust to the world series players for the income isn't enough to warrant a split among the 200 ball players. But under the system in keeping with our suggestion, such a split could be arranged without working an injustice to the world series players.

The National Commission could rule that club owners in the non-competing towns could have 25 per cent. of the gross receipts of the game in their town for the use of the grounds, and the owners could split that fifty-fifty with the players.

In towns like Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, where there are two major league clubs, the National Commission could allow the non-competing club owners and non-competing players in those cities about 35 per cent. of the gross receipts the portion to be split among the two different clubs and the two different squads of players.

Assume that the average receipts for the first eleven games were $65,000. That would allow about $16,000 for the non-competing clubs and non-competing clubs and non-competing players and leave about $49,000 per game for the competing clubs and players. If the series ran 13 games that would mean a total around $700,000 to be split among the competing clubs, competing players and the National Commission. The biggest split, to date, under the present system, was $490,449 in the 1913 Red SoxGiant series.

This suggestion, as we view it, would work out to the advantage of all the major league players, all the major league club owners, and, best of all, it would afford all the major league fans a chance to see at least one world series battle without traveling a thousand miles or so for the privilege.

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

When Mr. Sherman framed his law
To put the trusts on the bum
He set the stage for scores of suits
That made the court machinery hum;
It proved a feast for lawyer blokes,
Who garnered piles of coin and fame
But let us hope it doesn't put
The kibosh on the National game.

Ban Johnson, while on the subject of the Brooklyn Federals, said: "The league is going to bust pretty quick. They won't be playing June 6. That's true. June 6 is Sunday and the Brookfeds don't play Sundays.

The all Americanized team—

Noises like a Russian war statement.

First base—Mollwitz (Cincinnati), Austrian.

Second base—Hoelsketter (Cardinals), Belgian.

Shortstops—Wambsgans (Naps), Frenchman and Aitin (White Sox), Chinaman.

Third base—Niecoff (Cincinnati), German.

Outfielders—Acosta (Washington), Cuban; Von Kolnitz (Cincinnati), German; Akana (Los Angeles) Japanese.

Catchers — Gonzales (Cincinnati), Cuban; Kafora, (Pittsburgh), Bohemian.

Pitchers — Cocaleski (Detroit), Pole; Consolman (Pittsburgh), German; Kantlehner (Pittsburgh) Norwegian; Oeschger (Phillies) German; Yingling (Cincinnati) not Chinese, anyway.

How Masks Are Made.

Paper masks are made by doubling one sheet of a specially prepared paper, wetting it and molding it by hand over a face form. It is then dried by artificial heat. Openings are cut for eyes, nose and mouth, and the mask is painted and decorated by hand.

Wire masks are made by stamping a piece of wire netting about a foot square over a face mold in a large machine, inclosing the rough wire edges in a narrow strip of lead. Then it is painted. The painting is done by hand in oil colors.—Exc.

U.S. SHOES FOR ALLIES' HORSES

Factories Are Pressed to Fill Single Order for 6,000,000 Kegs Worth $25,000,000

American manufacturers of horseshoes are not lying awake nights in worry about the duration of the war in Europe. Instead they are employing both their nights and days turning out their wares to keep up with the foreign and home demand.

One of their welcome burdens is the filling of an order from the warring nations for 6,000,000 kegs of shoes. The factories at Providence, Poughkeepsie, Pittsburg and Troy are going at high pressure to make the output fit the order.

The normal yearly exports of horseshoes, a maker told me, amount to about 10,000,000 kegs. There are no factories in Europe comparable with those in the United States, he said, and hence no particular reason why the manufacturers of this particular product in this country should stamp their shoes with the "Made in U. S. A." trade mark.

When demand is well distributed throughout the year, he said, there is little difficulty in meeting it, but a single order for 6,000,000 kegs necessitated abnormal activity by the makers. Some of the shoes have been delivered, others are on the way and the rest are being turned out with the greatest possible speed. It is understood that the big order came from a single firm in London and that the shoes are consigned to Holland as the distributing country.

Most, if not all, the shoes are for use by the armies of the allied nations. The order is said to represent a cash investment of at least $25,000,000 by the purchaser, and the profit to the manufacturers is described as unusually attractive.

While the makers are not worried about the length of hostilities, they are reading carefully the opinions of all experts on this phase of war discussions and relying on them somewhat as trade barometers for the months to come. The foreign war business is enticing, because it is on a cash basis, and is even more profitable than the domestic trade.

Leisure and Laziness.

Leisure is time for doing something useful. This leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never, for a life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things.—Benjamin Franklin.

We Are Getting Ready For Our

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Sullivan's Clearances are just what we call them

There's Economy in Buying Here

THIS BUSINESS HAS BEEN BUILT UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF PLEASING OUR CUSTOMERS. FROM A SINGLE STORE WE HAVE PROGRESSED TO PRACTICALLY FOUR, FOR OUR BIG STORE HOUSE IS JUST AS MUCH A STORE AS THE MAIN ONE.

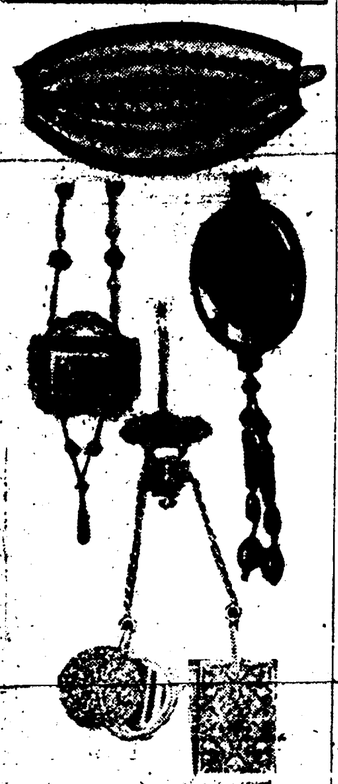
IT'S BECAUSE YOU HAVE FOUND SULLIVAN'S ARTICLES OF DEPENDABLE VALUE AND OUR PRICES WHAT THEY OUGHT TO BE THAT WE ARE ABLE TO POINT TO SUCH A RECORD.

The Store That Treats You Right

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway and Second Street

FETCHING ACCESSORIES STAMPS MILADY AS IN THE FASHION.



The accessories of the toilet are very important at any time, but never so important as now. Pictured here is a very handsome filigree chatelaine, a paste shoe buckle and two charming lavallieres.

NORTH VOLNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Buell of Fulton spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Coe last week.

* * *

Misses Grace and Alice Hall spent Saturday night and Sunday in Fulton to visit with their aunt, Mrs. Wm. Carrington and son of Rome who were guests of her cousin, Mrs. Ed. Buell of Fulton.

* * *

Willie Arshman, Fanny McDougall and Eva Holbrook took regents at Clifford last week and Mary O'Connor took regents at Scriba.

* * *

Over 50 from this place attended the revival meetings at Mt. Pleasant, Sunday night, the closing night.

HENRY'S

Baggage, Express, and Open Sheds

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Freight Hauling a specialty.
Piano Moving with experienced men
Office, Residence and stables,
207 Seneca St.

HENRY ALKENBRACK, Prop.

"WALK-OVER PRICES"

Still Continue

at the

Bee Hive Store

SPECIAL

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

25c Dish Pans at 10c Ea.
8c Fry Pans at 5c Ea.
25c Rice Boilers, 10c Ea.

A Few Regular Prices

Wash basin worth 15c for	10c
Padlocks worth 15c for	10c
Dish Pans worth 39c for	25c
8 Bars Master Soap for	25c

J. H. St. Louis & Co.

24 SO. FIRST STREET

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. William Clark is reported ill.

John Hallam who has been seriously ill with pneumonia is reported as improving.

Mr. and Mrss. E. W. Adamy of Syracuse, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Adamy.

Mrs. Edgar Barlow was operated on for appendicitis at Crouse-Irving hospital, Syracuse, last Tuesday. She is reported as doing well. Mrs. Barlow is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Clark.

Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain has returned home after spending the last three weeks with her children at Rome and Ilion.

The funeral of Mrs. Daniel Minar aged 71, was held at the home Monday. Burial at Bethel cemetery.

Supervisor Nelson Hall is ill.

Harold Pierce, Syracuse, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Wilson.

Mrs. Anderson and daughter Ruth are guests of Mrs. Clinton Tucker.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wells have returned from a two weeks' visit in St. Lawrence county.

Mrs. Ellen Bridges, Fair Haven, and Mrs. Lucy Richardson, Sterling, are guests of their sister, Mrs. Jerome Hyatt.

A lodge delegation of Hannibal Lodge I. O. O. F. attended the afternoon and evening sessions of the Post Grande at Fulton, Wednesday.

A marriage license was issued to Eugene Van Patten, Red Creek, and Genevieve Wiltsie, Hannibal by Town Clerk Frost, Jan. 9th.

Mrs. Minnie Fullerton who has been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. B. D. Smith at Utica has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Durbin celebrated the 35th anniversary of their marriage the 9th. A large number of friends and neighbors enjoyed the occasion with them.

Miss Windsor attended a meeting of vocational teachers in Syracuse recently.

A stereoptican lecture entitled "California and the Pacific Coast," was given in the M. E. church Thursday evening.

Russel Perkins gave an azelea nearly in full bloom to the M. E. church at Hannibal Center recently.

A pleasant surprise was given George Dultry Wednesday evening, when about 30 friends gathered at his home in honor of his 44th birthday.

Edward Green, father, of Mrs. Charles Jones, died at Ogdensburg Monday. Burial at Martville.

I. J. Adamy spent last week at home.

Mrs. George Crofoot is in Auburn visiting relatives.

Mrs. John Eckard spent last week at the home of her mother near North Wolcott.

Mrs. Laura Day and Miss Stella Hyatt spent Sunday in Sodus.

The Farmers' Institute will be held at the Baptist church at 10 a. m., Friday. The institute will consist of five sessions, closing with an afternoon session Saturday.

There will be no meeting of the Grange Saturday evening on account of the institute.

News has been received here of the death of Mrs. B. S. Merrill which occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. McMullen, in Chicago, Sunday, January 17th, Mrs. Merrill was an old resident of this place.

Prof. Lockwood and Mrs. Corbin attended the conference of agricultural teachers at the Hotel Rochester, Saturday.

Mrs. Lorinda Baldwin of Palermo is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. L. Gardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cole are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter of Rutland, Vt., Jan. 7. Mrs. Cole was formerly Miss Ruth Ames.

Robert Allen had the misfortune to lose a pair of horses last week.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church will serve meals during the Farmers' Institute, Friday, lunch 15c, Friday supper 15c, Saturday dinner 25c.

Mrs. Paul Brown spent last week in Belfast, N. Y., where Mr. Brown is conducting evangelistic meetings.

Erwin McClellan of Fulton was a recent guest of his aunt, Mrs. M. J. Byington.

Mrs. Frank Spafford is recovering from her recent serious illness.

E. E. Jardine of Fulton expects to begin giving a series of moving picture entertainments in this place Saturday.

MT. PLEASANT.

The revival services have closed after seven weeks of holding them here and at Hawke and North Volney. A large number of converts have taken a stand for the better life.

Don't forget the service Thursday evening. Everybody come and bring a friend or friends with you.

V. V. Vant has returned from a week's outing in Albany at the capital.

Mrs. Crandall, Oswego, rendered several selections in a pleasing way last Wednesday evening.

Joseph Rowlee celebrated his birthday last Saturday by entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Delos Distin, Mr. and Mrs. Oron Dunsmore and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Dunsmore.

Mrs. Getman was a recent guest at John Salsbury.

Ralph Seymour came in 2nd on the stool making in the manual training class and now has his stool on exhibition in Lasher's window.

Erle Foster who has been seriously ill the past week is a little better.

The W. F. M. S., will meet Wednesday, Feb. 3d, with Mrs. Ernest Gibson. The following committee will serve: Chairman, Mrs. Olive Lewis, Mrs. Eugene Bartlett, Mrs. Thomas Bartlett, Miss Ida Bartlett, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Adelia Dubois. A day of prayer will be observed.

Mrs. John L. True and Mrs. Wm. Lathrop were in Syracuse Tuesday to consult with a physician.

Mrs. Sarah Gibbons and children are recovering from the effects of being nearly overcome with coal gas.

PALERMO.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jennings spent Sunday with their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Collins of Gilberts Mills.

Mrs. William Cotton fell on the ice, last Saturday and injured her back so badly that she is unable to walk.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace R. Collins of Gilberts Mills visited at the home of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Loomis on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hollenbeck and Mrs. Bert Hollenbeck were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hollenbeck of Clifford on Sunday.

Rev. Jay U. Taft of Syracuse was in town on Thursday to attend the funeral of his cousin, Mrs. Ovid Taft which was held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Jennings.

The Ladies' Benevolent Circle will hold a supper in Trimble's hall Feb. 5, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Everyone invited.

Our town collector, Chas. Whitney will receive taxes at Trimble's store Jan. 29 and Feb. 6.

The public installation of officers of Granite Grange was held at Trimble's hall last Saturday. A sumptuous oyster dinner was served. The officers were installed by Master J. H. Mace of Volney Grange in a very able manner. A pleasing program of music and readings was given after the installation.

The young people of this place will give a masquerade party at Trimble's hall Friday evening, Jan. 29, music by Gard and Lynn orchestra.

PHOENIX

Wm. Elliott Griffis, D. D., a noted author and traveler, is to deliver a lecture on "Germany" at the Congregational church, Thursday evening, Jan. 28. Proceeds for the Belgian Relief Fund.

The ladies of St. Stephen's church hold their annual supper in Windsor Opera House hall this evening.

LOST THEIR JOBS.

Twelve residents engineers drawing $3,000 salaries, seventeen assistant engineers getting from $5.00 to $7.00 per day and about 400 other employes all drawing good pay have just been dismissed from the barge canal force without warning. A man in the employ of the state in a position to know says that probably not one in fifty of these men have anything saved up for this emergency and that very few of them will find employment at this time. One of the engineers finding himself out of work committed suicide. These men could all have saved something, some might have saved considerable. While you have work it would be a good plan to put away a part of your earnings each pay day and so have something to tide yourself over such times. The Fulton Savings Bank will keep your money safe and 4 per cent will help your thrift. —Adv.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CHARMING ORIENTAL SCARF FOR EVENING WEAR OF CREAM CRAPE.



For evening milady will always need a scarf to wear about her bared shoulders. The one shown here is of cream colored crape heavily and richly embroidered in gold. The ends are fringed with heavy gold fringe.

COMMISSION CRITICISES NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Congressman Mott Entered Protest Against Holding up Passengers.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District has issued a report on the complaint made by Congressman Luther M. Mott as to the failure of the New York Central officials to promptly carry the Oswego sleepers from Syracuse December 24 and 25. Congressman Mott was on one of the two Oswego sleepers on the 24th, and heard that similar conditions prevailed on the 25th. There were forty-one other passengers for Oswego and intermediate points who were held up on the 24th and a number on Christmas day in the same way. Congressman Mott was asked by a number of Oswego women coming home for their holiday vacation to take the matter up to see if a special engine could not be provided as should have been done in accordance with the law. The chief clerk who was in charge of the Syracuse office gave such unsatisfactory answers to Mr. Mott's request that he took the matter up with the Albany office of the Public Service Commission and asked that an investigation be made. Mr. Mott states that the chief clerk said he knew nothing of the Public Service law having any bearing on a similar case, and so it was thought that he and other officials would be glad to have information.

The report of the inspector who investigated the complaint is quite an elaborate one, and gives details as to why the delay occurred. It says:

"From the investigation which I have made of this complaint I am of the opinion that it is fully justified and that previous arrangements should have been made to send the Oswego passengers forward special on the arrival at Syracuse of second and third sections of train 59 on December 24 and 25. The above days are considered the most important of the year by many people who are desirous of reaching their homes to spend Christmas without being compelled to remain at a junction point for over two hours, as was the case on December 24, and while the fact the telegraph wires were out of commission on account of a storm may be considered as a partial reason for not holding No. 337, some provision should have been made to have a crew and equipment ready to take the Oswego passengers forward on their arrival at Syracuse if it was possible to do so."

YOUNG MEN WANTED

The automobile business offers wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are fitted to fill good positions. Individual instruction so you can make good in positions that pay good salaries. Write today for full particulars. Now is the time to start.

UNION GARAGE,
Union and Barrett Sts., Schenectady, N. Y.

BLACK HAND MEN GET SENTENCES

Three of Them Given Six Months and Three Suspended Sentences

The story of the black hand conspiracy against Joe Morello, the young Italian of the west side, was told by District Attorney Culkin in court Monday afternoon. Eight of the seventeen man charged with the crime faced Judge Coville to plead guilty.

Three of the men, Frank Vitale, Tony Pabane, who is said to have been the scrivener for the gang, inditing the black hand letters, and Dominick Procopio, were each given six months in the county jail. They have already served four months, and as the crime is a misdemeanor only, punishable by a maximum sentence of one year in jail, with two months off for good behavior, it will be seen that they serve practically the full sentence.

Three others were more fortunate. John Romandetta, a Sicilian, the others being Calabrians, natives of Calabria, Italy; Joe Preeopio, a shoemaker, and Frank Cristofaro, were given suspended sentences of six months. Dominick Otona and John Miceno, asked that sentence be deferred. The other men waived the constitutional two days between conviction and sentence and asked to be sentenced yesterday. Several others of the conspirators have expressed an intention to plead guilty and throw themselves upon the mercy of the court. Most of the men said they could neither read nor write.

At the request of Chief of Police Dyer of this city and District Attorney Culkin, the men sentenced were required to leave Fulton. This was made an actual condition in the case of the three men sentenced but was not insisted upon by Judge Coville with the others. As long as they behave themselves they will not be forced to move. Romandetta declared his innocence, Joe Procopio is a shoemaker and has a wife and two children in Fulton. He will return to his trade and promises never to get into trouble again. Young Cristofaro, who appeared to be above the average intelligence, promised to keep away from the gang.

Mr. Culkin said that Morello was annoyed for several months. At one time he went away and remained until last summer. On his return home the crowd got after him and insisted that he "come across" with the money He frequently did so and then informed the police. Mr. Culkin said that Vitale told Morello that he would be killed, and forced more money from the frightened youth. Pabane is charged with having written the letters to Morello and to have annoyed him at the Woolen Mills as he was going to and leaving work. Dominick Procopio is said to have pointed Morello out to Branabi in the Chisarella saloon on the night of the assault.

The men were represented by Joseph T. McCaffrey and J. P. O'Connor. Mr. McCaffrey said that they were from Calabria in the interior of Italy, had no education and they thought they could with impunity follow methods of blackmail that appear to be in vogue in the old country.

Wanted—Used touring car, about $300 cash. Address L, Times office, giving name of car and price. —Adv—36

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

Notice of Receiving Taxes

Notice is hereby given that I have received the rolls and warrants from the Common Council of the City of Fulton, N. Y. for the collection of the city, county and state taxes for the east and west districts of the City of Fulton, N. Y., for the year 1915, and that I will attend at my office with said rolls and warrants during regular hours beginning Thursday, Jan. 7, 1915, to receive said taxes thirty days, not including Sundays and legal holidays, without fees.

GEORGE A. WASHBURN,
City Chamberlain.

Dated Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1915.

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer

207 Cayuga St.

Skates Sharpened too

We Want Your ELECTRICAL WORK

ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORRK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.

D. B. KANE

Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

REDUCED FARES
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York . $9.30

Round trip via New York Central. Going Thursday, February 11. Return limit, February 20.

Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

Roy's Quick Shoe Repair

Safety Razor Blades sharpened to a hair test—cut better than new. Razors concaved and honed. Razor handles always in Stock. Edge Tools sharpened. Cork Heel Pads, Cork Arch supports. Leather and Shoe Findings. SKATES SHARPENED.

110 Cayuga street

Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

War: Pathos and Humor

By A. BEAUMONT.

London, Jan. 27.—Up to the present time one of the toughest nuts that the war office has had to crack is the matter of recruiting. It is all very well for statements to be issued from time to time with a big splash in the Press of the fine show of recruits that have joined and that expectations have been fully realized in this direction. The real truth lurks behind the constant special and editorial articles urging young and able-bodied young men to join the colors. The cry is almost daily raised for "men and still more men" to answer their country's call and join their brave comrades at the front. The silence in so many quarters which greets these insidious calls is the real answer to official optimism.

The youth and manhood of the country are not coming in their thousands to help their country in her hour of need. The reasons are varied and not far to seek. The paucity of real information as to what is going on at the seat of war and the reticence of the Press Bureau is a cogent reason and one which every thinking man has already acknowledged. There are others and more subtle causes. Again, that bugbear of officialdom—favoritism—which casts its lurid light around in all countries, is another strong factor. It is eating into the hearts of many ambitious young men here. However patriotic elegible youth may be the personal equation will always insist upon having a front seat in the stalls. Take, for instance, Johnson, of a Lloyd's Bank. He wants to know why he should only be a private in the Worcesters, while Allison of Barclays, has been given a commission in the Yorkshires. He squirms and his interest dies out in the work at which he started so enthusiastically.

Here is a case in point. A young man personally known to the writer, happens to be a bit of a "nut." Actuated chiefly with the purpose of obtaining a commission he enlisted in Kitchener's army a couple of months ago. He is British born and bred, though of foreign parentage. His burning desire lay in the prospect of shortly becoming a British officer, when he could swagger and do the dude to his heart's content. There was not a fragment of the real soldier in him from head to foot. He has just spent three months in camp hard at drill, rough living and under stern military discipline which has reduced military life in his eyes to an irksome drudgery and something quite beneath his dignity as a "gentleman."

The result was that the other night he walked into his "residential hotel," where he had resided prior to enlistment, attired in civil costume. After dinner, he announced in the smoke-room to his astonished fellow-guests that he had "chucked it." A sneer of ineffable contempt passed round the room, and the words "skunk" "shirker" and other approbious epithets were muttered by his ascandalized companions. Not a soul made an answering remark to the delinquent. He is now "tabee" in the establishment and talks of joining the Red Cross society.

From this story what conclusion can be drawn? The first question which presents itself is, can a private soldier, no matter what his social rank, "chuck" service at his own sweet will, after he has worn the King's uniform during a course of preliminary training? The next is, are other "resignations" of a similar character likely to follow? The psychology of the whole question is worth a moment's consideration.

Here we have a young gentleman who only wants the picture side of soldiering. He cannot obtain the influence to secure a commission without doing a certain amount of the dirty work of a common soldier. He tires of drill and military authority and "chucks" it. To be sure, such a gritless youth is not much less, but there is the baleful light of his influence upon others, who are equally unwilling to serve in the ranks.

Behind it all is the caste question. It is one which cuts a lot of ice in this country. It is useless to argue that this blending of the real common soldier with young men of the bourgeois (middle) class will create a new social departure in this country after the war. It won't. The young men who have been used to comfortable homes redolent of social aspirations will never take kindly to living cheek by jowl on equal terms with the real rough element of the army—British "Tommy Atkins." Their patriotism tumbles from its lofty eminence far more swiftly in the intercourse of the muddy trenches than when in actual contact with the enemy, which they face without flinching.

These men really want to be British officers. The swagger attached to the name of "officer" is the real glamor which attracts their small minds nd lends distinction to their belongings, of which they are not slow to avail themselves. This makes up for many discomforts. One hears of the office clerk of yesterday, who has just secured a second lieutenancy talking as glibly about "my men" as any war worn colonel he has as yet seen the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," across the rain-drenched camp of Salisbury Plain.

The human document is the same the world over. A leopard does not suddenly change his spots because he has suddenly changed his mode of life and occupations. Some men take to soldiering in its true essence as a duck does to water. But the real, average, peace-loving, hom-staying clerk or young business man looks first to the material benefit he is going to get and next to the honor to himself. Patriotism is seated at the back of the car waiting for the front seat occupants to change places with him. This can only be done by persuasion in a land where voluntary service is the rule and the young men of the middle class will need a lot more prodding and temptation to adopt the profession of arms in their millions, even for the "duration of the war."

SHERWOOD MAGEE WILL PLAY IN THE OUTFIELD FOR CHAMPION BRAVES.



Photo by American Press Association.

Sherwood Magee is rejoicing at his new job with the Boston Braves, and other members of the team are also glad he is with them. They figure that his ability as a cleanup batter will just about cinch the pennant for them. They are not sure, but they are hopeful. Magee is not only a reliable batter, but he has the habit of making hits when they are needed, as is shown by the fact that he drove in more runs last year than any other batter in the National league.

The One Place.

He—You may talk as you please, but there is really no place in life where woman meets man on a perfect equality.

She—Oh, yes, there is. In the tax office.—Baltimore American.

TOM LYNCH MAY BECOME PRESIDENT OF FEDERAL LEAGUE, REPORT SAYS.



It was rumored that Thomas J. Lynch, former president of the National league, would be offered the presidency of the Federal league. This theory was strengthened by the fact that several days ago Lynch was authority for a published statement the gist of which was that the Federals must be recognized and until then there would be no peace or prosperity for the so called organized baseball associations.

In his home town of Hartford, Conn. especially, but in baseball circles generally, Tom Lynch is known as the square deal baseball man.

No Overhead Charges.

"So you wish to marry my daughter, do you, Mr. Squiggles?" said Colonel Hinksley.

"Yes," said Squiggles. "I do."

"Can you meet the obligations of married life?" demanded the cautious parent.

"Why, yes—I think so, colonel," said Squiggles. "Maude tells me she hasn't any relatives anywhere."—Judge.

Asking Too Much.

Out of Work—Yes, sir, I once had a good situation at a Swiss hotel. I was the echo that answered when people shouted. But I got the sack.

Gentleman—How was that?

Out-of-Work—Why, a Russian fellow came one day and shouted out something and I couldn't answer back.—Stray Stories.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 27.—Girls, are you afflicted frequently with a case of "nerves?" Do you get hysterics occasionally? Have you a temper that is riled easily? Have you a catty disposition?

Well, girls, if you have, and you want to rid yourself of the above ailments or faults, take a course in boxing, and Presto! you'll be cured. DeWitt Van Court says so, and everybody who knows DeWitt guesses that he ought to know.

DeWitt is an athletic instructor, or something like that for the Los Angeles A. C. For years and years and years he has been giving boxing lessons. Now he says, to wit:

"I've taught boxing to hundreds of women during my career and never once has a course in boxing failed to cure women who were afflicted with nerves, hysterics, bad temper or a bad disposition."

"How do you account for it?" asked a skeptic.

"Well, women are filled with nervous energy same as men. Men get an outlet for it through one form of athletics or another. Women don't indulge in athletics as a rule. Therefore, the nervous energy is retained in their systems to break out eventually in a case of "nerves" or hysteria.

"Boxing affords women the exercise that they need. It uses up that surplus energy. It acts as an exhaust and leaves them just natural. Furthermore, boxing helps to develop a woman's figure. It removes surplus flesh and keeps a woman in fine condition. Women of middle age who take up boxing look ten years younger as the result of it."

DeWitt forgot to tell you girls about another benefit from taking a course in boxing. Such a course, girls, enables you to master the art of self-defense and that mastery might come in handy some day if you happen to marry a man who is inclined to become rambunctious ever so often.

Nate Lewis, who manages Charley White, the Chicago lightweight, said:

"My man never will meet Johnny Dundee again until Scotty Montieeth, who manages Dundee, apoligizes for an insult."

"Yes, yes, go on" coached the auditor.

"Well, it happened this way," said Nate. "In New Orleans in 1913, White and Dundee staged a scrap. Dundee floored White in the first round and again in the second. Just as he sent him to the floor in the second round, the lights went out. Montieth, I learn, later said that I had those lights burned out to save White from a knockout. That wasn't true. I had nothing to do with the switching off of the lights. Montieth, by making such a statement, did me a gross injustice and I'll not permit his man to fight mine again until he eats his words."

Montieth refuses to eat 'em.

The charge made at the time was that if the lights hadn't gone out just at the moment that White hit the mat, he never would have been able to jump to his feet within the ten second limit. Switching off the lights, it was said, enabled White's trainers to pull him into his corner and revive him. The lights were off for nearly 30 minutes. By that time White had recovered his poise and stayed to the finish of the bout with Dundee.

WILLARD TRAINING.

El aso, Tex., Jan. 27.—Jess Willard began actual training yesterday for his championship battle with Jack Johnson on March 6. His program consisted of light road work in the morning and some gymnasium exercise in the afternoon. He intends to work off fifteen pounds and enter the ring at 230 pounds. Ex-Champion Jim Jeffries will arrive next week to assist in Willard's training.

One remedy with many uses—Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. —Adv.

OSTEOPATH HANDLES RITCHIE.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Willie Ritchie has a new manager. Dr. E. F. Jeffrey, who handled Ritchie when he was novice breaking into the four round game, will in the future look after the San Franciscoan's business. Dr. Jeffrey is an osteopath. Ritchie has unlimited faith in the reducing process practiced by the doctor and is willing to post a $1,000 forfeit guaranteeing his weight of 135 pounds at 5 o'clock for his ten round bout with Freddie Welsh.

HOT LINERS—BY MENKE

By FRANK G. MENKE.

Charley Herzog, of the Reds
Aims to find the first division
Setting rivals on their heads,
(In accord with his decision);
Aims to make the Reds victorious
In the season close at hand
Aims a finish grand and glorious
For G. Herrmann's little band.
Charley does a lot of aiming
When the months are cold and drear,
But can Charley hit the bull's eye
When the playing season's here?

Don't miss this!!!
Showing today only——
The final and thrilling reel of
The Johnson-Willard fight.
The sensational pugilistic comedy film.
In eight reels.
(One reel for each round.)

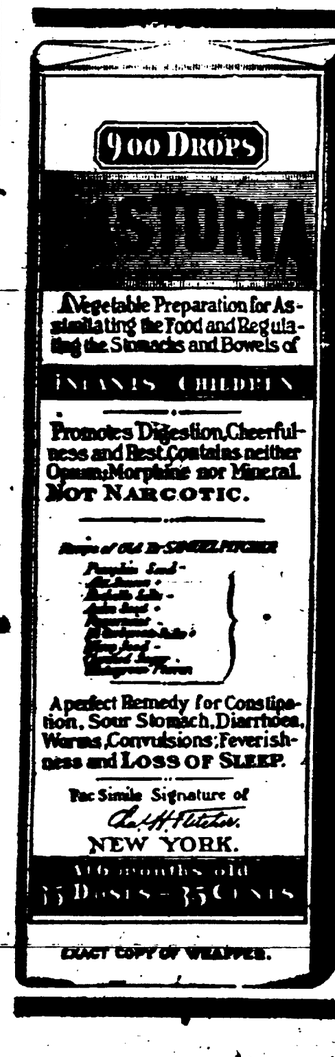
Round 8.—Johnson rushes from his corner toward Willard, as the white man starts slowly from his corner. Just as Johnson reaches the center of the ring he notices two men hustling up the aisles. Horrors! One is a creditor, the other is a constable. Panic-stricken, Johnson turns and runs the other way. As he gets under full steam he meets Willard in a head-on collision. Willard had been running the same way in an effort to escape the original Johnsonian rush. When their heads collide, both men hit the mat like 57 gallons of soft ice cream. They lay where they fall. The referee rushes over, stands above their prostrate forms and tolls off the seconds: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10." Neither man moves during the count or after it is finished. Both are out—completely. The referee looks at the still forms, scratches his head in a puzzled way and then hops to the ropes. Using his hands as a megaphone, he shouts: "I declare this fight a draw and award the title to Packey McFarland. As you can see plainly, Johnson, the champion, was knocked out. That takes the title away from him. Also, you will note that the man whose head knocked out Johnson also has been knocked out. Therefore, he can't claim the title. After considerable study of the situation, gentlemen, I have decided that neither man can lay claim to the champ[illegible] and therefore it goes to Packey McFarland, who, in my [illegible] heavyweight fighter in the world today.

Leading Doctors Advised Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Nothing Helped Patient So Much—Kept System In Good Condition During Dangerous Illness.

It is seldom that physicians endorse a ready prepared medicine, for they have their own remedies and treatment to prescribe, and we don't blame the doctors in the least. Often, however, they have to admit that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will do more for the patient than their own prescriptions. Only a year or so ago such a case happened in Kingston, N. Y., where one of the best known women in that historic city was attacked with pneumonia, at the age of 63 years. It was an alarming case. She was attended by three of the leading physicians in Kingston and by a renowned specialist from New York City. She slowly recovered from the pneumonia, only to be attacked by severe nervousness, accompanied by distressing and complicated heart trouble. She could not sleep and her entire system became even more debilitated and weakened. It was absolutely necessary to keep her bowels in regular order and at the same time avoid any drugs of too drastic a nature. It was a delicate situation. Now the lady had previously used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and she and her family knew of its value. The doctors finally decided to allow her to use it and they found that the results were more satisfactory than from any other treatment they had tried. As they were broad minded and honest men, they advised her to continue its use, in connection with their own general treatment. Aided, therefore, by Favorite Remedy, the good lady steadily improved and she is now in most excellent health.

We will give the names of all parties upon request. We cite this case as further proof that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a highly valuable preparation, as safe as it is efficient, for the most delicate person. For nearly 40 years it has enjoyed a steady success in the treatment of Liver, Kidney and Blood disorders. Send to-day for a free sample bottle and valuable medical booklet. Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y. Large bottles at all druggists.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

COWS AND POTASH MAKE THEM PAY

Oneida County Man Tells Farmers There Is Little Profit Now In Dairying

A. J. Nicol spoke on the subject of dairying, before the meeting of the Oneida County Farm Improvement association in the court house yesterday afternoon. Mr. Nicol, who is a well known dairyman of Delhi, stated that under the present conditions there are few who make a profit by dairying. Despite the fact, he said, that there is an excellent market for milk in New York city, and that there will always be a big demand for milk, one has to figure very closely in the dairy business. He claimed, however, that there is money in the milk industry for those who look after it properly.

"There are two ways of getting more out of your cows," said Mr. Nicol. "One is to get a bigger price and another to produce at lower cost. The cost of production of milk has been getting higher each year. The milk of each cow should be weighed at milking, and a record kept. The cow will give more milk if this process is carried out—for the reason that the farmer will do the things that produce more milk. We ought to know the butter fat production of every cow in the herd. The cheapest way to do that is to have a man from the cow testing association come to your place once a month. Then you will know the important factors of cost and return. The cost of hay, grain, silage, etc., can also be determined. Having the cost of fat, the cost of milk and the cost of feed, you can easily know whether the cow pays. Having a record of the herd, we can do intelligent breeding. We can develop a better herd than ever before. Very few farmers have kept a bull long enough to know what his progeny will do. A bull must be at least five years old before you know what his get will be. Let us try to keep our bulls longer.

"How does a farmer make a poor dairy pay? By putting in long hours, 16 hours a day, and doing his own work instead of hiring labor. From one-third to one-half of our cows are not paying a profit. We have had associations now running for four years. But when the farmers found where they were at, they changed their tactics, and one farmer in Delhi increased his profit from $33 to $76. A number of others have doubled their profits."

George W. Bush, the Oneida county farm agent, said that in this county there are four cow testing associations, one three years old; two two years old, and one a year old.

Harry Livermore gave a brief statement in regard to his experience in a cow testing association. He said the association was started under difficulties. Mr. Bush traveled all one day and got but one man. He said: "I have been in the association three years. At the beginning I didn't know how many good and how many poor cows I had. I had 10 cows, and at the end of the year sold three. The first year I averaged 10,000 pounds per cow. The next year I had 11 cows and averaged 11,000 pounds per cow. It certainly is a great thing. I would not give it up if it cost me $5 per cow. When I fed 20 pounds of grain to one cow she gave 90 pounds of milk. When I fed two pounds more of grain, the yield went up to 100 pounds of milk. You can take away grain from the poor cow and give it to the best cows and make more money. The association taught me that."

Prof. George W. Cavanaugh of the State College of Agricultur,e Cornell, spoke on the subject, "What Shall We Do About Potash in 1915." Prof. Cavanaugh said the Kaiser and his forces have control over our supply of potash, and he asked if we could not produce our own potash. A lot of our soil, he claimed, came from glacial drift, and is quite strong in potash. In some St. Lawrence county soil we find four per cent. of potash. The speaker said farmers were told that there was more nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in a bag of fedtilizer than in a two-horse load of stable manure, and that while this was true, it was not the whole truth. The big value of cover crops, he said, is to decay and the soil does not dry out so rapidly.

Prof. Cavanaugh said: "We have not exhausted our soils of potash or phosphoric acid. We have in our average soil from five to 10 times as much potash as of phosphoric acid. This year in the purchase of fertilizers let us use instead of potash the same money in buying phosphoric acid. We have been over potashing and under phosphating, as a means of fertilizing. Till the potash situation clears up let us increase the humus in our land by growing cover crops. If we get more organic matter into our soil we will go a long way toward solving the potash problem. Use acid phosphate on bare soils and floats in stable manure. When we put floats such as raw rock phosphate into stable manure it will not absorb much of the ammonia; but the stable manure will dissolve the float. Increase the humus and increase the acid phosphate teading to liberate phosphoric acid.

"Soils are said to be sour because they lack lime. The rains wash the lime out of the soil, and all plants take up a certain amount of lime, for without lime plants will not grow. It is the lack of lime rather than the presence of acid that marks the land 'sour.' Where the soil is lacking in lime the potash in the soil becomes less soluble. Increase the humus; use acid phosphate and use lime. If these three are used wisely we will not suffer materially. On light sandy soils it will still be advisable to use potash."

MANUFACTURERS ASKED TO HELP CAMPAIGN.

Syracuse, Jan. 27.—The Chamber of Commerce yesterday mailed a circular letter to Syracuse manufacturers asking for their co-operation in making the "Made in Syracuse" movement successful.

The chamber explains that it wishes to help the manufacturers in placing their products with Syracuse merchants. A list of articles manufactured and names of city sales agents are asked for.

The General Committee for the "Made in Syracuse" campaign, made up of forty-three business men, all of whom have accepted appointment, is to hold its first meeting at the Chamber of Commerce assembly hall at 8 o'clock this evening. The committee will elect a chairman and consider plans for the "Made in Syracuse" dinner, Thursday, February 18, and the display of Syracuse-made goods in store windows the two following days.

The Entertainment Committe, of which Newell B. Woodworth is chairman, is to have immediate charge of the dinner arrangements.

Lachlan Macleay, secretary of the chamber, said yesterday that as soon as the necessary list of names is obtained, a meeting of the city sales agents of Syracuse manufacturing establishments will be called. This will be for the purpose of starting a selling movement to insure a complete assortment of Syracuse-made articles in the stores.

Merchants will be asked to see that every possible opportunity is given for the display of the home products. The Business Men's Association of Syracuse has indorsed the undertaking and letters on the subject will be sent to the 200 members of that organization.

THAW AGAIN DEFEATED.

New York, Jan. 27.—Harry K. Thaw was defeated again today in his long series of legal combats with the authorities of New York State Supreme Court Justice Davis denied Thaw's plea that he be committed to Bellevue hospital for examination as to his sanity, and ordered him to plead to an indictment charging conspiracy in connection with his escape from Matteawan.

Thaw took his defeat calmly and, standing before Justice Davis, said: "Not guilty." The court then set Feb. 23 as the date for the trial and committed Thaw to the tombs to await trial.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FEDERAL BOARD IS PLEASED

Members Take Favorable View of Workings Since Its Inception

Washington, Jan. 27—In its first annual report issued here today, the Federal Reserve Board takes a most optimistic view of the Federal reserve banks, achievements in the few months of their existence, and of the position they are to hold in American commercial life. It described the quick recovery from the financial chaos caused by the outbreak of the war as due to the new banking system.

In outlining the financial emergency of the country when the members of the board took the oath of office August 10 last, the report says the situation demonstrated to a striking degree the dependence of the American banking system upon the call loan market because of the large proportion of the country's banking reserves invested in call-loans protected by stock exchange collaterals.

The opening of the new banking system was hurried on account of war emergencies, the report states, but events have since shown that the opening of the institutions was wisely timed to synchronize with the restoration of activity in our export trade. The Federal Reserve Banks were able to begin business with substantially the whole of their deposits in gold and without pressure on the general business or credit conditions.

The change in reserve requirements on the establishment of the new system released throughout the country, the report notes a very considerable amount of funds which previously had had to be held idle by the banks. Precisely how much was released probably cannot be told, says the board but the release of actual cash and the increase of lending power were very large. Rates on commercial paper in New York City fell from above six per cent. to 3-1-2 to 4 per cent. within two weeks after the new banks opened on November 16.

The board, believes, however, that the reduction in interest rates was largely due to the basic elements of confidence inspired in addition to the actual release of reserves.

The report describes the operations of the gold exchange fund and the cotton loan fund. Of the latter it says that its formation rendered material service by restoring confidence, thus stabilizing values and establishing a basis for extension of credit on cotton as collateral. The board asks itself the question: What is the proper place and function of the Federal Reserve Banks? and answers as follows:

On the one hand, it is represented that they are merely emergency banks to be resorted to for assistance only in time of abnormal stress: while on the other, it is claimed that they are in essence simply additional banks which should compete with the member banks, especially with those of the greatest power. The function of a reserve bank is not to be identified with either of these extremes, although occasions may arise when either of such course may be imperative. Its duty plainly is not to await emergencies but by anticipation, to do what it can to prevent them. So also, if at any time, commerce industry or agriculture, are, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, burdened unduly with excessive interest charges, it will be the clear and imperative duty of the Reserve Board acting through the discount rate and open market powers, to secure a wider diffusion of credit facilities at reasonable rates. The Federal Reserve Banks are the holders of a large part of the banking reserves of the nation, the foundation of its banking structure. Nothing should be permitted in the operation of the Reserve Banks which would weaken this foundation. The resources of a Reserve Bank, to be useful for its peculiar purposes, should always be readily available. It follows, therefore, that they should be mainly invested in such a short-term liquid investments as can be easily converted into cash as occasion may require. This conception of a Reserve Bank, moreover, implies that its investments should be marshaled in a steady succession of maturities, so that it may at all times as nearly as possible prove equal to the situation.

The ready availability of its resources is of supreme importance in the conduct of a Reserve Bank. Only then, can it become a safe and at the same time flexible, instrument of guidance and control, a regulator of interest rates and conditions. Only then will it constantly carry the promise of being able to protect business against the harmful stimulus and consequences of ill-advised expansions of credit on the one hand, or against the menace of unnatural restrictions and unnecessary contradictions on the other, with exhorbitant rates of interest and artificial stringencies. It should at all times be a steadying influence, leading when and where leadership is requisite, but never allowing itself to become an instrument for the promotion of the selfish interest of any private or sectional group, be their methods open or disguised. It should never be lost to sight that the Reserve Banks are invested with much of the quality of a public trust. They were created because of the existence of a certain common needs and interests, and they should be administered for the common welfare—for the good of all.

"The more complete adaptation of the credit mechanism and facilities of the country to the needs of industry, commerce and agriculture—with all their seasoned fluctuations and contingencies—should be the constant aim of a Reserve Bank's management. To provide and maintain a fluid condition of credit, such as will make of the Reserve Banks at all times and under all conditions institutions of accomodation in the larger and public sense of the term is the first responsibility of a Reserve Bank.

"It should not, however, be assumed that because a Reserve Bank is a Reserve Bank its resources should be kept idle for use only in times of difficutly, or, if used at all in ordinery times, used reluctantly and sparingly. Neither should it be assumed that because a Reserve Bank is a large and powerful bank all its resources should be in use all the time or that it should enter into keen competition with member banks, distributing accomodation with a free and lavish hand in undertaking to quicken unwisely the pace of industry. Such a policy would be sure, sooner or later, to invite disaster. Time and experience will show what the seasonal variations in the credit demands and facilities in each of the Reserve Banks of the several districts will be and when and to what extent a Reserve Bank, may, without violating its special function as a guardian of banking reserves, engage in banking and credit operations. The Reserve Banks have expenses to meet, and while it would be a mistake to regard them merely as profit-making concerns and to apply to them the ordinary test of business success, there is no reason why they should not earn their expenses, and a fair profit besides, without failing to exercise their proper functions and exceeding the bounds of prudence in their management. Moreover, the Reserve Banks can never become the leading the important factor in the money market which they were designed to be unless a considerable portion of their resources is regularly and constantly employed.

"There will be times when the great weight of their influence and resources should be exerted to secure a freer extension of credit and an easing of rates in order that the borrowing community shall be able to obtain accomodation at the lowest rates warranted by existing conditions and be adquately protected against exorbitant rates of interest. There will just as certainly, however, be other times when prudence and a proper regard for the common good will require that an opposite course should be pursued and accomodations curtailed. Normally, therefore, a considerable proportion of its resources should always be kept invested by a Reserve Bank in order that the release or withdrawal from active employment of its banking funds may always exercise a beneficial influence. This is merely saying that no influence the market a Reserve Bank must always be in the market, and in this sense Reserve Banks will be active banking concerns when once they have found their true position under the new banking conditions.

"It would be a mistake, therefore, and a serious limitation of their usefulness to regard the Reserve Banks simply as emergency banks. Regulation in ordinary times, as well as protection in extraordinary times, may be expected to become the chief service which these institutions will perform. The Federal Reserve Board is fully alive to its opportunity and responsibilities in this respect, but it must counsel patience in awaiting the fruition of the new system. It will take time for the new banks to develop the technique of control and skill and experience in its application. The ascertainment of the correct base from which comprehensive operations should begin; the establishment of a normal level from which expansions and contractions will freely take place will have a most important bearing upon the future development and success of the system. Impatience to show results should not be permitted to tempt those in charge of the Reserve Banks into precipitable and unwise action.

McKinstry Appointed.

Albany, Jan. 27.—Governor Whitman announced today that his candidates for the Civil Service Commission, whose names will be submitted to the legislature Monday night, are Samuel H. Ardway, William D. McIKnstry, of Watertown, and William G. Rice of Albany. Mr. Rice is a Democrat and the other men are Republicans.

Hinman Balks at Bill.

Albany, Jan. 27.—After a brief session devoted to the reception of bills the Assembly took a recess until 1 o'clock at which time the Senate amendment to the Knight Court of Claims bill was taken up. Assemblyman Hinman announced he would disagree to the amendment in question and ask for a conference committee.

'QUAKE SHOCKS IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 27.—A sharp earthquake shock was recorded today by the seismograph at the West Bronwich observatory. It was estimated that the seat of the disturbance was in Turkey or Greece.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PALERMO.

George Mace and family spent the week-end with relatives at Phoenix.

Mrs. James Joes has sold her house and lot to George Vincent who will take possession March 1.

Neil Parsons is home from Central Square school.

Mrs. Oscar Coville is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. Belle Wheaton has returned from a recent visit with friends at Fulton and Phoenix.

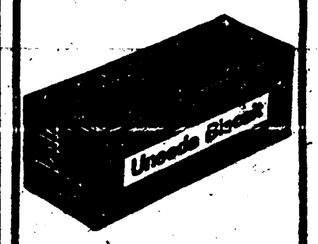
Miss Rose Pease of Fulton spent last week here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Pease.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Sutton are confined to the house by illness.

Our readers never risk a cent when they buy Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh because every dealer in this liniment is authorized to refund the money if the Balsam is not satisfactory—Adv

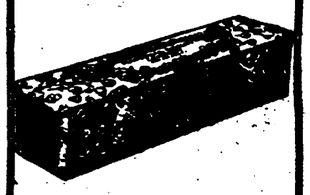
Uneeda Biscuit

Tempt the appetite, please the taste and nourish the body. Crisp, clean and fresh—5 cents in the moisture-proof package.



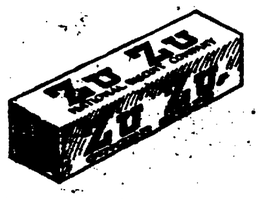
Barnet Biscuit

Round, thin, tender—with a delightful flavor—appropriate for luncheon, tea and dinner. 10 cents.



Zu Zu

Prince of appetizers! Makes daily trips from Ginger-Snap Land to waiting mouths everywhere. Say Zu Zu to the grocer man, 5 cents.



Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

F.W.LASHER

BOOKS

Tablets, Note Books, Writing Pads
Pens, Pencils, Rulers
School Books for All Grades
Both New and Second-Hand

WALL PAPER

FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

CLARK IRISH HARP

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TURKS MOVING ON CANAL; BRITISH READY FOR THEM

Commander has Selected Place Where Clash is to Come; German Engineers With the Ottomen

By LAWRENCE ELSTON.

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 28.—While the fighting east of the Suez canal has thus far been confined to skirmishes between the British forces and Turkish troops, it is believed here that the main armies will soon be in contact. The British commander has selected the position in which he will give battle to the advancing Turks.

Traffic in the Suez canal is now going under restrictions fixed by the British military authorities. Vessels are allowed to enter only at stated hours and they are convoyed the full length of the canal. Utmost precautions are being taken to prevent efforts to destroy the canal. The authorities have been advised that with the Turkish troops are German engineers detached from service with the Kaiser's army for that purpose.

The Turks, variously reported as numbering 80,000 and 120,000, are reported to be approaching the canal from three directions, one large force coming over the caravan route along the Mediterranean coast and another along from El Akaba to Suez, while tribesmen are crossing the region to the east of Ismailie.

The skirmish reported at El Kantara reported yesterday was between the Turkish troops coming over the coast route and the British forces sent to oppose them. The Turks coming from El Akaba are said to have reached Nakhl, southeast of Suez. Strong British forces have occupied positions along the route from Suez to Nakhl, where there is a small Turkish fort.

Among the British troops concentrated to resist the Turks are several regiments of Australian troops, who have been held here instead of being sent to the western theater.

TURKS HOLDING BACK RUSSIANS IN PERSIA

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 28.—The Russian army staff in the Caucasus admits in an official report telegraphed here today that the Turks have resumed the offensive both in Transcaucasia in Persia though it denies the Ottoman claims of a victory in the Olty region.

"In the Tschorokh territory, in the region of Sultan Selim, the Turks have attacked the Russian troops since Tuesday morning," says the report. "They were repulsed, however in the region of Olty the Turks have continued the offensive which they have assumed in the last few days, moving forward in an attempt to flank the Russian column, but this movement has also been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

"In the region of Aserbeidjan (Persia) the enemy's activities have increased. Numerous tribal detachments there are supported by Turkish regulars. The Turks attempted an offensive in the region of Choi (seventy miles northwest of Tabriz), but were everywhere repulsed. In other districts there have been rifle duels."

GERMANS LOST 20,000 MEN AT SOISSONS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Two armies of 100,000 French and German soldiers are facing each other on the Aisne river along a line stretching from Tracy-le-Val to Berry-au-Bac, German prisoners, taken in the fighting on the plateau of Craonne, revealed that heavy reinforcements had been concentrated south of Laon for a repeated series of assaults against the section of the allies' front lying nearest to Paris. The German lines along the north bank of the Aisne have been greatly strengthened as a result of the gains they made. South of Soupir the German guns compelled French artillery to abandon its position in the forest of St. Mard, where it had been massed in the elbow formed by a bend in the Aisne river. The Germans control the roads running from Laon into Lavall, Pasly, Cuffies, Crouy, Vuillery, Vregny, Celles and Craonne.

A French aviator tried to wreck the narrow gauge railway on the north bank of the Aisne, which was being used by the Germans for the transportation of supplies. He was compelled by the high angle guns to retire after he had thrown a few bombs.

The losses in the past week's fighting along the Aisne have been heavy. The casualties of the Germans were much heavier than those of the French though the invaders were compelled to expose themselves constantly for attacks upon the French trenches. It is believed that since the Germans first attacked at Hill 132, north of Soissons, they have lost 20,000 men in killed, wounded and captured.

Artillery duels from the chief part of the fighting in West Flanders.

Along the La-Basse canal, especially in the region of Cambrin, Givenchy and Guinchy the French and British sharpshooters have done brilliant work and the loss among the German officers there has been heavy.

On the Meuse, in the region of St. Mihiel, the Germans are compelled to sacrifice many men in efforts to maintain a passageway over the river. The accurate French artillery demolish the bridges as fast as the Germans construct them. Here is an instance of the work done there:

German pioneers worked vigorously all night Monday night, constructing a pontoon for the conveyance of ammunition. On Tuesday morning at dawn the French guns opened and within two hours the bridge had been smashed in three places.

GARDNER SAYS NAVY IS WEAK

Unfit to Meet Ships of Any Nation Except Those of Mexico

Washington, Jan. 28.—"The United States navy is slower than the slowest. The fastest battleship or armored cruiser which the United States has ever owned or owns today, built or building is slower than the slowest of the nine big warships which fought last Sunday in the North sea. The Bluecher, which was sunk because she was five knots slower than her companions, was faster than any vessel in our navy today, built or building, except the small fry, like destroyers and scouts."

These declarations were made today by Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, in the speech in the House on the navy appropriation bill. He also submitted to the House what he called a "navy catechism."

"Three of the five British battle cruisers, the Tiger, the Lion and the Princess Royal," he said, "carry more powerful guns than any which have ever been carried by an American ship except the dreadnought Texas and the dreadnought New York. Great Britain has 26 battleships, built and building, which carry as powerful guns as the Lion and the Princess Royal. We have, built or building, just six vessels which carry such powerful guns."

Here are some of the points in Mr. Gardner's "catechism."

Q. What is the general board of the navy?

A. It is an advisory board, composed of the very ablest officers of the navy.

Q. What do we do with the general board's advice?

A. We chuck it in the waste basket, year after year.

Q. What does the general board advise for a building program this year?

A. It advises four battleships, sixteen destroyers, three fleet submarines, sixteen coast submarines, four scout cruisers, four gunboats, seven auxiliaries, and $5,000,000 for the air service.

Q. What are we going to do with the general board's advice this year?

A. We are going to chuck it into the waste basket as usual. The committee has more than cut the program in two, except in the matter of submarines.

Q. Is the ship building program which the general board adyises supposed to be sufficient to insure our safety against Great Britain?

A. By no means, it is supposed to be sufficient to insure our safety against any nation except Great Britain.

Q. Why is that?

A. I give it up.

Q. Is our navy, ship for ship, as good as foreign navies?

A. No one knows. The Secretary of the Navy says so; but recently, when an attempt was made to mobilize the twelve submarines which constitute the flotilla for the Atlantic coast it was found that only one of them could move.

Q. Is our fleet prepared for war?

A. Against the Mexican fleet, yes; against a formidable enemy, no.

Q. What do you suggest, Congressman Gardner?

A. I suggest that we have an independent commission to tell the country the facts and advise us what we ought to do. I advise every man in the House and Senate to vote for the full program of the general board of the navy and I advise him to put his foot down on this untimely cut proposed by the House committee on naval affairs.

700,000 MORE AUSTRIANS MAY BE SENT TO FRONT

By STEVEN BURNETT.

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 28.—A new Austrian army of 400,000 men is being sent to the front. These troops consist of Austrian landsturm forces, who have been drilling for six weeks. This new army is exclusively Austrian, containing no Hungarian, Bosnian or Herzegovinian troops.

In connection with the departure of these fresh troops who are being sent to the Galician front, it was learned that the Austrian war office is making preparations to send 700,000 more soldiers as fast as they can be equipped and drilled.

With these additional 1,100,000 men in the field, the war office anticipates, it is asserted, a quick conclusion to the Russian campaigns in Galicia, and southern and western oland.

WILSON REGRETS STEP.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Declaring that he vetoed the Immigration Bill with greatest regret, President Wilson today returned the measure to the House of Representations without his signature. He sent the Congress a message outlining his views on the bill and giving his specific reasons for opposing his judgment to that of a majority of both the houses of Congress, a step which he declares: "No man who realizes his own liability to error can take without great hesitation."

WILL OVERRIDE VETO.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Following the reading of the Immigration veto message the House referred it to the committee on Immigration and Chairman Burnett notified the House that he expected the committee to report it back one week from today, with a motion to override the President's veto. Representative Burett said that this would give the absent members ample time to return to Washington when the motion to override is taken.

AHEAD OF TIME.

Yesterday's issue of the Times contained a full page advertisement for Mr. Waldhorn of the Fair Store. Among the articles named to go on sale Thursday were alarm clocks at 49c. Now Mr. Waldhorn wanted those clocks on sale Friday, and such a busy time as he had explaining to the early shoppers that Friday is to be "clock day."

No doubt those prospective customers had heard of Dan Darleigh's clock.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cold wave. Temperature of 25 degrees or more by Friday morning.

Advisory Council of Federal Reserve Board, In Session at Washington, Is Important Body.



This is a picture of the advisory council of the federal reserve board in session in Washington. This council considers many knotty questions of finance that come up for settlement by the board. Its advice carries great weight in the final determination of many matters of great importance. Left to right around the table are James B. Forgan, president; M. H. Grim, secretary; J. P. Morgan, W. S. Rowe, George J. Seay, Archibald Kains, Daniel J. Wing, Charles A. Lyerly, J. Howard Ardrey, L. L. Rue, vice president, and Rollo Wells.

KAISER'S FAITH IN BOYS FROM THE RHINELAND

Tells Regiment its Endurance is Unparalleled; For Months Men Faced Heavy Artillery Fire

By JOHN C. FOSTER.

London, Jan. 28.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Star telegraphs that on Tuesday, the Kaiser reviewed the reserve infantry of the Twenty-eighth Rhineland regiment, the soldiers of which come mainly from Cologne and made the following speech:

"I ordered this regiment here to receive my thanks for its fearless bravery. When infantry is attacking with the bayonet and is driving the enemy in front of them this is a fine deed, but to endure heavy artillery fire for months requires especial courage and exceptional endurance. You have proved that your bravery has not suffered and I am happy that the Cologne boys have thus justified the high military reputation the Rhine army corps enjoyed in olden times. If old Goeben had had this experience it would have been the greatest joy to him. I expect you always to continue to behave as you have up to the present. I am confident that the Cologne boys will do their best to dash the enemy firmly to the ground, when our dear God has helped us to victory as I believe and hope He will. I expect you boys of Cologne to march into your famous city with your heads high so that your girls can be proud of you. Farewell, comrades."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Cettinje, Jan. 26, via London, Jan. 28.—This city, the capital of Montenegro, was bombarded by an Austrian aeroplane today. The aviator dropped six bombs, killing three women and injuring ten other civilians.

The aviator apparently planned to wreck the government buildings and the royal palace, but no damage was done to these structures.

Austrian warships have resumed their bombardment of the Montenegrin coast. From their positions off the Bocche de Cattaro they shelled the Montenegrin positions at Mont Lovtchen all day Monday and today. Their fire was ineffective and the Montenegrin artillery replied only occasionally.

* * *

Bucharest, Jan. 28.—The Roumanian parliament assembled here today for what was expected to be one of the most critical sessions in the nation's history. As the members gathered a report was in circulation that the Premier would make an important statement on the position of Roumania as regards the war, and possibly would submit for ratification a recommendation of the cabinet that the nation align herself with the allies against Germany and Austria.

* * *

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 28.—Complete defeat of the Russian army in the region of Olty is claimed in an official report from Turkish headquarters issued here today. The Russians are in full retreat, it said:

"Our Caucasion troops have taken the offensive and advanced in the direction of Olty. They have repulsed all counter attacks of the Russians, who are in retreat in that district. We have taken considerable booty.

"The Russians in that retreat burned the village of Narman to prevent their stores from falling into our hands."

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Opinions

The Reason Why.

The Troy Standard-Press, in comparing the growth and progress made by Schenectady during the last 10 years, wonders why Troy, with a location equally good, and perhaps better, has not done as well; and then it proceeds to lay the blame to a Chamber of Commerce which, the paper says, has not done its duty.

We don't know anything whatever about the activities—or lack of them—of the Chamber of Commerce of Troy, but we believe that the Troy paper has overlooked one important fact.

Years ago, Troy had a bad reputation. If one were looking for a "wide open town," he was advised to go to Troy. It was said that Troy was a gambler's town, a confidence men's town, a fighting, brawling town; a town of houses of ill repute, a town that held crooked elections, a town that was controlled by a gang, a town where honor and decency were not strong enough to make themselves felt, a town of prize fights and Sunday shows, a town where justice was defeated by packed juries, a town where restrictive laws were a dead letter, a town where the worst elements were in control of the political machinery and dominated the government. Its character, in the eyes of the public, was bad; its reputation was at low ebb; it was the synonym for whatever was vile and despicable.

All this worked against Troy, and although there has been marked change for the better—as is shown by Troy's record for the past few years—the old reputation still sticks to the town, and harms it in greater degree than would appear in any set of statistical tables that can be set forth by the most careful investigator.

Cities, like individuals, must preserve their character if they would live and thrive and become strong. And once the character established as bad, it takes a long time to recover from that influence, even though the victim becomes a most exemplary member of the community or takes high place in the list of cities.

Character is the best asset an individual may have, for it takes him safely through trouble, or adversity, or the most threatening conditions, and in the end it sets him safely in the road to success.

Character is as valuable to a city as to the individual, and when once lost, the city must suffer until it may again redeem itself.—Utica Press.

Keep the County.

County government is so expensive and wasteful and graft has been uncovered in it so frequently, it is not surprising that the suggestion should be made to abolish the county entirely. It seems an easy way to get out of a bad situation. But so drastic a proceeding is neither necessary nor desirable. The county is the unit of home government for the county folks, just as the city is the unit of home government for urban residents. The county as a unit is not wrong, but the machinery of its government is ridiculously large and cumbersome. There is where the mending is needed.

It is not the county which needs abolishment, but the boards of supervisors which needs to be dropped. No county needs to have a congree to conduct its affairs. It requires a small commission with most of the other county offices co-ordinated and sub-ordinated to it. Let the people elect the commission and hold the commission responsible for the proper conduct of the office of county treasurer, county clerk, sheriff, etc. Pay the commission for the assumption of this responsibility, and in this manner get rid of the very cumbersome useless and expensive machinery that is now engrafted in county organization.

The county unit does not need to be centralized into a larger unit or at Albany, but it needs centralizing within itself. Just a little rearrangement of the local government to cut out waste and to fix responsibility are the things required.—Ithaca News.

MORGAN'S
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PURELY IMAGINATION

President Wilson gave out a statement yesterday that the number of unemployed in the period of business depression has been exaggerated. In regard to the data being compeled by the Department of Labor, he expressed himself as confident, comprehensive facts would be gathered sufficient to disprove any other view than that of prosperity.

Mr. Wilson also stated he had been informed that the municipal lodging houses in New York city are by no means crowded to capacity. Notwithstanding this fact however, the government has furnished lodging accommodations at Ellis Island to men without employment in New York city, transporting them to and from the island. In one bread line of New York city yesterday 252 women and 2,048 men were in line. How the President could reply to that one fact is not known. Surely people who have plenty of roast beef don't get in the bread line.

Possibly Mr. Wilson's psychology does not fit the poor people. At any rate there are hundreds of hungry people, hard times or no hard times.

Home Rule Dangers.

How far ought to go home rule for cities, counties and other local departments? Where is the dividing line? The constitutional convention next spring will have to decide.

On the one side there is the belief that powers should be highly centralized at Albany, and, on the other hand, there is the conviction that every city and community should decide all matters for itself. It would seem that somewhere between the right course may be found. Home rule in some things is desirable, and in other matters not so much desired. There are some things which ought to be done which officials and people in local communities may be quite unanimous in thinking that they should be don . Then, too, there are matters which, at first thought, may be regarded as purely home business, when, in fact, the rest of the State is decidedly interested and concerned. For instance, the matter of health. An epidemic of contagious disease in one community is a menace and threat to the whole State. That is something which can not be left safely to the home town.

A community can go to seed mentally and physically as well as a person, so there is the matter of education. One district, if left by itself, may become unduly impressed by the value of the dollar and the value of child labor and therefore reduce schooling to a large extent. It costs money to run a school and children can be employed to help the family earn a living. And if education is left to a city, it will mean one thing in one city and another in some other city. There will be no incentive to keep up to the standard of the State, as there is at present, for each community can set its own standard. It would be decidedly bad, therefore, to permit too much home rule in educational matters, for, taking the commonwealth as a whole, chaos would result.

Ray B. Smith, former clerk of the Assembly, is quoted as saying that now the departments of fire, police, health and education are practically agents of the State and "The plan is to reverse the present order and make municipalities absolutely independent governments." The statement is strong, but is only representative of the swing toward home rule. It can not fail to bring to mind the idea that home rule can go so far as to be a detriment to the community.

Home rule sentiment received a boost after the new building and sanitary code was passed. If that law was too drastic, is it really a conclusive argument that a city can better regulate the conditions the code is supposed to remedy than an outside government, unbiased by local prejudices and local interests? If home rule in this matter is best for a city, why can't the family have home rule as to the sanitary condition of its back yard? Why stop home rule at the city hall?

It must be apparent that there are limits beyond which home rule had better not go. Home rule which will permit a city to progress and go forward is one thing, but home rule which would allow it to slide back is another matter. The constitutional convention may well hesitate before revolutionizing the present system.—Utica Observer.

Talking to Our Neighbors on the Pacific

One way of realizing what telegraph and telephone and railroads have done toward making the United States a real nation, a cohesive unit, is to picture what our forty-eight states would have been had the conditions of 1787 persisted down to the present. San Francisco would have been months distant from New York, just as New York was then days distant from Boston. One great obstacle to common ideas and unity of sentiment among the thirteen original colonies was their distance from one another, the long weeks that it took for Massachusetts to learn what was happening in South Carolina and so on. That was in a fringe of compact states. How much worse the confusion would have been today with a nation extended from coast to coast!

It is not too much to say that only our modern means of communication made the modern United States of America possible. The nation might have successfully administered the Western lands as colonies. But a unified democracy, self-governing in its every part, thinking, acting and hoping as one people, would have been inconceivable.

The completion of the transcontimental telephone, bringing our friends on the Pacific Coast within sound of our voices, is the last achievement in a neighborliness that ignores miles and mountains. It should remind us of the debt which America, the nation, owes to science—a debt surely not less important than our obligations to the statesmen who reared the fabric of its laws.—New York Tribune.

WHY

The dismissal of Mr. Jerome from the Thaw case at the present crisis is an amazing, almost unbelievable, step.

It is entirely to Mr. Jerome's force and intimate knowledge of the proceedings that the prisoner is back in the state today. Less determined and less able counsel would have let him slip through to safety. True, Thaw's return has now been accomplished as Attorney General Woodbury remarks. But the crucial litigation, the real struggle, is only just begun. To speak of the episode as concluded is nonsense. If the thousands of dollars already expended by the state in an effort to prevent the flouting of its authority are not to be wasted, the work must go on to a final issue without a moment's abatement.

We are utterly unable to explain Mr. Woodbury's extraordinary action. He speaks as if economy were a controlling motive for dropping Mr. Jerome. In the middle of a struggle involving the self-respect and judicial integrity of the state such a reference is puerile. If politics has influenced the decision the case is even worse.

What is your reason, Mr. Woodbury? The responsibility is heavy. It rests upon your shoulders alone. The state is entitled to know promptly the whole basis for the extraordinary step. What is your reason?—Evening Telegram.

Wanted—Used touring car, about $300 cash. Address L, Times office giving name of car and price.
—Adv—36

The Submarine

Hid in a deep sea cave I lie
Mid the drift of the silent years,
And I laugh at the pride of human power
And the sorrow of human tears—

For I know I hold in my heart of fire
A strength so cruel and vast
That might the earth and air and sky
Like flame from the furnace blast.

When I slip along through peaceful seas
And peer with my Cyclops eye,
No stately ship that ever was built,
Though never so fast she fly

Can race with me—I strike in the dark
Below her water line;
I am ruthless, cold as the sword fin shark,
Like my brother, the floating mine.

Drenched with the salt sea brine I hide
The menace of the sea;
A grim, gray wolf, my fangs I hide,
And man is afraid of me!
—S. H. Whitman in Kansas City Times.

FARM PRODUCTS OF 1914 ARE WORTH TEN BILLIONS

Astounding Figures Reported by Secretary of Agriculture.

American farms during the year 1914 eclipsed all records for combined value of their products, with a total of almost $10,000,000,000. Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture announced that the value of all farm crops, farm animal products and farm animals, sold and slaughtered, aggregated $9,872,936,000. That was $88,000,000, more than the grand total for 1913, the previous record year, and more than double the value of all farm products in 1909.

Crops in 1914 were valued at $6,044,480,000, and the estimated total value of the animal products and of the farm animals sold and slaughtered was $3,828,456,000. The value of crop production last year was slightly less than in 1913 on account of the reduced value of the cotton crop brought about principally by the European war. The corn and wheat crops, however, were the most valuable ever produced in the United States, bringing the year's crop value total to only $88,279,000 less than the total for last year, despite the loss of more than $300,000,000 in the value of the cotton crop.

"The estimated value of the animal products of the farm in 1914," said the Agricultural Outlook, "is distinctly higher than in 1913, which was itself a record year in the value of this class of products. This is due to general but slight increases in production, except for sheep and swine, and in prices more especially to a small increase in the average price of eggs, and to a more considerable increase in the farm price of cattle and calves sold and slaughtered."

The values of the principal farm crops last year was: Corn, $1,702,599,000; wheat, $573,680,000; hay, $779,068,000; cotton, $519,616,000; oats, $499,431,000; potatoes, $198,609,000; barley, $105,903,000; tobacco, $101,411,000; sweet potatoes, $41,294,000; rye, $37,018,000; sugar beets, $27,950,000; rice, $21,849,000 flaxseed, $19,540,000, and buckwheat, $12,892,000.

PLAN A LAWYERLESS COURT.

Chicago Has Scheme to Reduce the Cost of Suing.

A court of convenience, where the people may plead their own cases, has been established in Chicago as a branch of the municipal court, Chief Justice Harry Olson announced. Its aim will be to simplify justice and reduce the cost of "going to law."

"No lawyers will be needed to obtain justice," Judge Olson said. "The complainant will present his own case, and the defendant will voice his own defense.

"Technicalities will be eliminated from decisions, and much injustice may be averted."

The court will at first consider cases in which amounts less than $50 are involved. Later its scope will be broadened.

STYLES MAKE FOR IDLENESS.

Capricious Women Blamed in Part For Unemployment Problem.

Speakers at the sessions of the national conference on the unemployed in Philadelphia made these among other suggestions as to ways by which workers could have steady employment:

American women should help to provide steady employment for thousands of workers by being less insistent in demanding ever changing styles. Miss Juliet Stuart Poynset of Boston, the speaker, said that caprice on the part of women who refused to wear last year's dresses and hats made it impossible for manufacturers to provide steady employment for their workers because they never know what to make until the last minute.

NOW FISHING FOR CATS.

This is the Latest Municipal Industry in Atlantic City.

There have been so many cat operas and back fence serenades in Atlantic City, N. J., of late that peaceful slumber is next to impossible.

The city fathers have decided in consequence to war on toms and tabbies, and fish peddlers have been ordered to the front. These peddlers will go about the streets wailing, "Fresh feesh, fresh feesh!" and the cats are expected to appear, leap on the peddler carts and have nets thrown over them.

The cat catchers will get 50 cents for every tom and tabby brought to the pound.

GOVERNMENT MUST REMAIN WHERE IT RIGHTFULLY BELONGS

Recent dispatches from Albany indicate that Speaker Sweet, Assemblyman Hinman and Senator Brown are opposed to any change of government that will abolish the present system of direct representatives of the people.

Assemblyman Thorn of Erie county, one of the ablest men in the Assembly, advocates a plan whereby commissioners would conduct county, town and village affairs.

Asked for an expression of his views upon commission government, Attorney William S. Hillick has kindly made the following contribution:

It is time that we remembered that the only safeguard of American institutions is the intelligent interest taken in them by the voters. Either we will have government by the people, in fact as well as in name, or we will have government by a few primarily for their own enrichment. Human nature is selfish. Just so far as the mass of people fail to take an intelligent interest in public affairs, just so far the governmental institutions are carried on for the benefit of the few. The greatest good for the greatest number will only be obtained by the intelligent participation of the greater number in public affairs. This does not mean that Tom, Dick and Harry must tell how to run the government. It means that each and every voter, for his own interest must insist on efficient, honest and intelligent representation in the councils of his party and hold his representative strictly responsible for inefficiency, graft and blundering in public affairs.

This is the only salvation of American institutions. Representative government is being most seductively attacked by the advocates of autocracy. Representatives in various offices are inefficient, careless of the interests confided to them and government by men elected by the people has been inefficient. It is considered vulgar to take part in politics or run for office and ask the votes of one's townsmen.

Already the caucus and the town meeting has disappeared, boards and commissions appointed without being passed on by the voters have taken the place of the village trustees, the school meeting is no more, an appointed board of education runs school affairs, the general voter and taxpayer take no active interest, except sometimes to register a vote of lack of confidence and to kick. He is not consulted and takes no interest in constructive improvements.

But, enter, citizens, the quack. It is strongly advocated by the short sighted opportunists (and it is dangerously strong at Albany now) that we govern the cities by commissions; that we do away with the control of tax affairs by the comptroller elected by the people, and substitute a tax commission; that we have state police not subject to local government, appointed by the Governor and that we do away with the board of supervisors of the county and divide the state into districts to be governed by commissions appointed by the Governor. Next, the Governor will appoint commissioners to look after town affairs. Then representative government will have ceased, cried down as a failure, and autocratic government will have come into its own. This, in turn, will fall into selfish hands and we shall be back where we were two hundred years ago.

However, make no mistake, the genious of this people will not permit the change. Eyes are being opened to the danger. Wisdom is coming to the rescue. It is not necessary to substitute another form of government. Democracy provides its own remedy. When citizens have endured enough, when attention is called to the situation, when interest is aroused, the house-claning comes and common sense prevailing, we get back on the old basis. Folks wake up to the fact that there is no alternative for government by the people, for the people, but government by the people, for the people, but government by the few, for the few.

Contrary to the tendency to take away the responsibility of their affairs from the people, we must get back and put the responsibility clearly and directly on the people. Nothing should be had until the people demand it. If it is worth getting, people will soon want it. We need government by men selected and elected by the people, and responsible to the people. We want only those public improvements which the people want. We want publicity of public affairs so that people may know how to act with intelligence. We want the people at large to assume the responsibility of affairs and the selection of public officials. We want the ward and town meetings of times past. We want the people to realize that they pay the bills and that they direct and create the standard of public efficiency, or inefficiency.

We must depart no further; but get back to the God of our Fathers. We want the affairs of our schools, our police our public works, our health and our state administered by men who come to the people for their approval and our political arrangements such that each busy, earnest man may easily express his intelligent franchise. Either this, or a few men will govern for their own selfish purposes and the common people, like the serfs of old, will pay the fiddler at the expense of their comfort and of their children's welfare.

AT THIS BANK

you are assured of prompt, courteous attention at all times—and you are at liberty to consult with our Officers in regard to financial matters. Accounts subject to check, large or small are solicited.

STORY OF FLAG TOLD CHILDREN

Phillips Street School Children Hear a Most Interesting Story of the Flag

"Old glory" had a new meaning now to the boys and girls of Phillips st. school when Mr. McKean, who has been in the city for some time in connection with the Flag Contest, told the children a good story of the flag.

In beginning his talk Mr. McKean said:

"It is with the kind of permission of Prof. Finnegan that I am to talk to you about our flag. I have been engaged in school work for a great many years, and I feel quite lonesome until I get back with the boys and girls again."

Mr. McKean, at this point with the assistance of one of the pupils, exhibited a large American flag, and asked the children to take a good look at it for they would not have a chance to see it again until the close of the talk. How well the children obeyed will be seen by the following questions and answers.

"How many colors in the flag?" Answer from a small girl aged about 8 or 9: "There are three, sir."

All agreed that the answer was correct, and the colors red, white and blue.

Question: "How many red strips are there in the flag?" One girl out of the 170 in the room answered this question correctly. They proved to be seven red and six white, but few of the children could tell this until the lecturer had explained it to them.

Question: "Which are the wider, the red or the white stripes?" Some believed the red were the wider and some the white, but the lecturer explained that the stripes were all of a equal width. "However," said Mr. McLean, "on a bright day the red does appear to be the wider, and a cloudy day will make the white appear the wider. This is what might be called an optical illusion."

Question: "What is the size of the blue field, and in what position is it situated on the flag?"

This question brought forth many answers but none were correct. The lecturer then explained that the blue field was oblong and was situated on the upper left hand corner of the flag.

"How far down the flag does the blue extend?"

No answers were forthcoming and the flag was again withdrawn from its concealment for the children's inspection. It proved that the blue extended to the seventh bar of the flag.

"How many stars in the field?" This question was answered by nearly everyone in the class,—48 stars, a star for every state.

"What star represents New York state?" No answer.

"There is no stars" said Mr. McKean "that represents any particular state. Every state whether it be big or little is represented by a star upon the blue field of 'Old Glory.' "

"How many children have read the story of Betsy Ross and the flag?"

A few had, and the others promised to do so as soon as they can obtain it from the library.

"What does the flag mean?".

Answer by a small girl of the 7th grade,—"Liberty, Purity and Love."

"That is very good," said the speaker, "but see if this is not better: Liberty and Union, now and forever."

Following the questions and answers came the story of the real birth of the flag. It was given as follows:

"Once upon a time three fairies looked over the world and saw a great deal of suffering and misery there. So they consented to separate, and go into the world, and find something that would bring smiles and joy to the hearts of children.

"One of the fairies paid a visit to the slums of New York and was in time to see a large fire, which had broken out in one of the large tenements. The firemen arrived upon the scene with apparatus, and the work of rescuing the imperiled persons began. When the firemen had the fire under control it was discovered that two of their comrades were missing; so a search of the ruins was commenced, and under a great pile of debris was found the two firemen that had given up their lives in trying to save the lives of others. They were taken from the building and placed upon the sidewalk until the ambulance arrived. The fairy came along and saw what had occurred and said she would take back red flowers which would represent bravery, for the children must be brave if they are to be happy

"Another fairy that went in an opposite direction met a mother caring for her child with all the love and tenderness that a mother knows of, and the fairy said, 'I will take back white flowers, for if the children are to be happy they must be filled with love and purity."

"The third fairy met with a boy who was tempted to steal; but he had thought of a promise he had made his mother—always to be honest, and rather beg than steal. This fairy choose blue for her flower and remarked that 'if the children were to be happy they must be honest and true.'"

"When the fairies all met they laid their flowers in the form of our flag, and then an angel came and placed some stars upon the blue field and said: 'these shall last forever.' The fairies then swung the flag high in the air and it was this flag that General Washington saw at night in a dream that gave him the first impression of what 'Old Glory' was to be like.

"The children now look upon the red and are reminded to be brave; they look upon the blue and are reminded to be honest and true; they look upon the white, and are reminded to be pure. And those colors representing our flag now speak to you as I do. ALWAYS BE BRAVE, BE TRUE, AND BE HONEST. That flag floats today over every school house of the United States, and should be if it is not, loved by every boy and girl of our land."

Prof. Lanigan spoke a few words of thanks to Mr. McKean for coming to the school, and asked the children to be prepared to tell him the story in their next history lesson.

BOWLING NEWS.

Baldwinsville came to Fulton and had their scalp taken by the Onyx picked team.

McCullum bowled high single game of the evening, his score being 247. Rear, of the Onyx team bowled the high total of 620 in the three game series.

The match proved to be one of the most exciting games of the season. Every man of the Onyx in the third game bowled over 200, and the grand total was 1123 the highest five man single game ever bowled in Fulton.

The score follows:

ONYX				
McCollum	153	202	247	602
Hill	178	203	211	592
Paige	182	142	212	537
Rear	214	189	217	620
Stauring	182	193	236	611
Totals	909	930	1123	
Average				2962

BALDWINSVLLE				
Frawley	140	205	163	508
Ellis	184	158	184	526
Voorhen	121	186	188	495
Tooley	151	176	172	499
Foster	203	180	178	561
Totals	799	905	885	
Average				2589

Tonight the Onyx A. C. of the city league will play the west siders.

MRS. ELLA ALLEN BURT.

The body of Mrs. Ella Allen Burt, 67, who died at Cleveland, Ohio on Tuesday was received by Undertaker Earl S. Brown last night. Mrs. H. M. Pettit a sister of Ohio, accompanied the body. Mrs. I. C. Curtis, another sister, is in Florida.

Burial services were held at Mt. Adnah at 9.30 this morning.

Contractor Leaves City.

Tony DeBarber, the contractor, who has done a great deal of concrete work in this city left today for Watertown and St. Lawrence county to contract for good roads that are to be constructed in that vicinity next summer.

VICTOR JONES, ENSIGN, SPOKE

An Appropriate Lecture-Sermon Heard Last Night By Salvationists

The Salvation Army had, as a speaker last night, Ensign Victor Jones of Syracuse. His subject was "Fighting for Jesus," and his portrayal of our Savior was as interesting as it was edifying. We also spoke of the unnecessary warfare now raging throughout Europe.

"I think the war was uncalled for," said the Ensign, "I believe that our Savior will bring victory out of this war. I have a brother that has been in the marines for a number of years, and he had to go to the front when the mother country called him. Another brother died in battle, a few weeks ago, when they brought him home my dear old mother said: 'I rejoice that he was a brave boy and died for the love of his country.' "

"Today the Salvation Army is fighting too, but they are fighting in the army of the Lord and leave the devil for their opponents; we must continue the fight if we are to gain a victory.

The Ensign, at this point asked for testimonials and an old man rose and said "I was one of the first to volunteer my services to President Lincoln when he called for volunteers 54 years ago. I then fought for the cause I believed to be right, and today I am still fighting, but I am now fighting for my God, for I believe his cause to be right."

"The secret of our religion is fighting for Jesus," said the Ensign, "and can you wonder why this old soldier and myself are fighting for a religion we believe to be right?

"Can you wonder why I love him so? When I think of what he has done for me, for you, and for every human being assembled here tonight? Can you wonder why we all love him so?"

"It does not matter who we are, or what we are, we can be happy if we have the grace of God in our hearts."

The Ensign spoke of a time when very sick he heard the strains of band passing along the street as he lay helplessly in bed. He longed to get up and follow that band to the hall for he knew it to be the Salvation Army band. He finally persuaded his nurse to place him in a chair, and wheel him to a church close by, and in that church the gospel came into his heart, and he cried out.

He felt his heart going to Jesus and he began to improve from that moment. As soon as he was able to walk he went to the Army, and placed himself in the services of God. "That was 27 years ago and I have been fighting the devil ever since," said the Ensign.

"We have got to go some place and we've got to pray and get something in our hearts if we are to do anything for God. The people now-a-days don't read the bible very much; they watch us and are governed by our actions. It behooves us then to lead lives of purity, honesty, and trustworthiness if we are to help our brothers to come to Jesus. In other words we must practice what we preach.

"I have seen the worst cases of sinners come to the mercy seat of God and ask for forgiveness, and I have seen them leave the altar with God's love shining upon their faces.

"You will sometimes hear people say, 'I'll be saved when father does, or when some particular friend is saved, I'll come to the altar, too.' Don't worry about any one else, get saved yourself first; get right with Jesus and then go after your friends and relatives and try to bring them to altar. That's what you want to do, and when you do that you will find your life will be happier. May God bless you."

Ensign Jones sang many baritone solos in a rich powerful voice that most pleasing to those in the hall last night.

The antics of a baby, about a year old were very amusing to those who sat in the front seats. The child would clap its little hands during the singing, and at times tried to play the tamborine as it toddled from one to the other getting acquainted. It is without a doubt the youngest Salvationist in the world.

Those You Know

A class of candidates from Neatahwanta Lodge, I. O. O. F. will go to Oswego tonight to receive the third degree in the rooms of Oswegatchie Lodge.

* * *

The Delta Alpha class of the First M. E. church will hold a food sale at the L. P. Smith hardware store Saturday morning Jan. 30th.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Distin have been the guests of Syracuse friends for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. W. G. Pierce of W. 1st st., will entertain one of the circles of the Congregational church at the home Friday afternoon and evening.

* * *

Mrs. J. Fitch of this city had as her guest, recently, her sister, Mrs. Lillian Duell.

* * *

Russell Bush of Hanibal st. has accepted a position in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Porter of Broadwell ave. attended the funeral Sunday at Auburn, of Mrs. Porter's nephew who was drowned while coasting on a hill which led to the river.

* * *

Herbert Coe of New York, formerly of this city, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Coe, Broadway, and his numerous Fulton friends.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Schlappi entertained Dr. A. F. Schlappi of Curensville, Pa.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Wetherby and daughter Mabel of Worth st. are spending a few days in Syracuse guests of Dr. and Mrs. Howard Case.

PLEASANT POINT CLUB.

B. W. Bennett of the Volney Paper Co., was a guest at Otto's, Syracuse, last night at a dinner given by the Pleasant Point club, an outing organization. The club is composed of business and professional men of Syracuse, Oswego and Fulton.

The club home is situated on Lake Ontario, not far from Oswego. It was voted at the meeting to add a new pavilion to the property on the lake front.

CHICKEN PIE SUPPER.

A chicken pie supper will be given by the Ladies of Zion Episcopal church at Grange hall Saturday evening, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Ford Runabout $250.00 for quick sale. VanWagenen, Inc. Adv.

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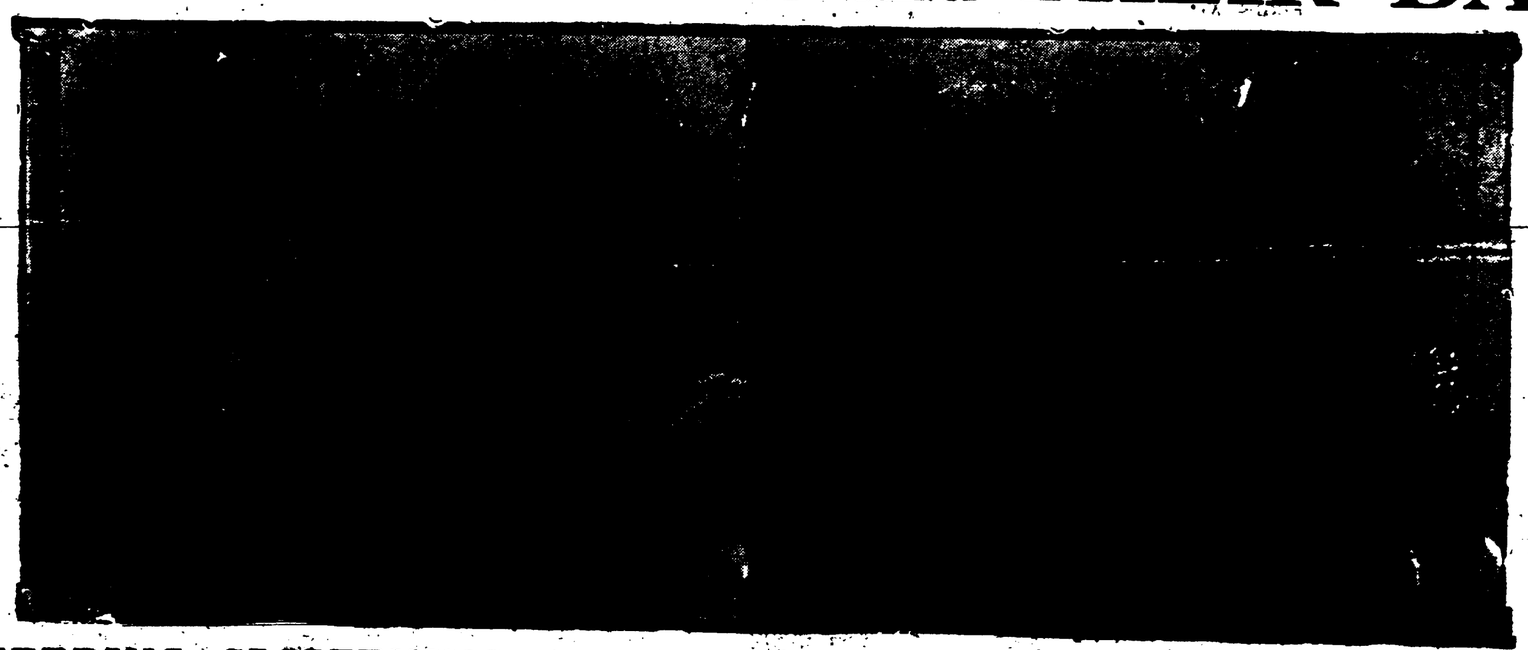
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Bring this adv. and spend one dollar in cash and get a Gold Fish free
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in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
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Over Whitaker and Bogardus
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QUIRK THEATRE, MATINEE and NIGHT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1915
THE GREAT BIG "CHEER UP" SONG COMEDY THAT HAS MET WITH GIGANTIC SUCCESS
THE NEWLYWEDS and THEIR BABY

Big
Bright
Fast
Tuneful



Chuckling
Cuddling
Cooing
Comedy

A GLITTERING, GLISTENING GALAXY OF COMEDIANS, SINGERS AND DANCERS
THE FUNNIEST SHOW OF THE CENTURY
A SENSATION IN THE AMUSEMENT WORLD
40½ PEOPLE
THE PRETTIEST, LIVELIEST AND BEST DRILLED SINGING AND DANCING EVER SEEN OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN THEATRES
75% GIRLS
PRICES: EVENING, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
SEAT SALE OPENS TOMORROW
MATINEE, 25c and 50c

M'FARLAND SAYS LIGHTS FOOLISH

Harrisburg's Mayor Insists That Five-Light Standard Is Extravagant

Syracuse, Jan. 28.—J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., president of the American Civic Association, who while in Syracuse to lecture January 14, characterized this city's system of ornamental lighting as "extravagant and foolish," reiterates his charge in a letter to Dr. Hugh P. Baker.

Following the publication of Mr. McFarland's criticism, Prof. Albert R. Acheson, consulting engineer for the Bureau of Gas and Electricity, addressed a communication of public safety, in which figures were quoted to show that the civic improvement expert erred in stating that Washington, D. C., is lighted at less cost than Syracuse.

Mr. McFarland remains firm in his opinion on that point and makes this explanation in his letter to Dr. Baker:

"When I made the statement that Washington is getting its light for about one-fifth what Syracuse is paying, I did it on the basis of the five-light standards I had seen in South Clinton and other streets in Washington this work is done by only one lamp on a standard, and the standards themselves are better looking, with less cast-iron display, and undoubtedly cheaper in original cost."

Calls Five Lights Waste.

Conceding that the basis rate of cost for current in Syracuse may be less than in Washington, Mr. McFarland insists that "this does not in any way affect the inappropriateness, overdisplay and waste of having five lights on each side in a street too narrow for them when one light, properly placed and properly maintained, would do."

He urges that with a difference of but one-half cent per kilowatt hour it certainly costs more to supply five lamps with current in Syracuse than it does at the slightly higher rate to supply one lamp with current in Washington," and adds:—

"What I hope for is better illumination and less lighting in Syracuse. Particularly on the residence streets would it be unfortunate to extend the multiple lamp standard. If attention is paid to conditions elsewhere and to the failures as well as the successes in other cities Syracuse will be saved much money, will have its streets better illuminated and will be working along the lines of greater efficiency."

There is a great difference between lighting and illumination, according to the Civic Association president, who says:

Explains Two Terms.

"Lighting is a display of lights. Illumination is a useful use of lights in order to make the city's streets available, comfortable and safe at night. Lighting is seen in its fullest development about the moving picture shows. Illumination is accomplished in a tasteful dining room, where, with a lowered standard of assault upon the human eye, a soft and agreeable light is obtained, which in no sense is aimed at the display of light, but toward the accomplishment of comfort."

Mr. McFarland denies that while here he said any word to commend "the less expensive are lamps." He says that he regards the arc lamp most inefficient in its avoidance of satisfactory illumination.

Prof. A. R. Acheson Brings Figures From Washington.

Prof. A. R. Acheson, head of the Bureau of Gas and Electricity, returned yesterday from Washington, D. C., where he went to inspect the street lighting system which, in the words of J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, costs one-fifth of the Syracuse system.

"Mr. McFarland is barking up the wrong tree," Prof. Acheson commented. He declined to make public any report on his observations until after he has a conference with Mayor Will and Commissioner Hitchcock. Just before leaving for Washington he wrote a letter to Commissioner Hitchcock refuting the charges made by Mr. McFarland.

Prof. Acheson brought with him reams of figures on the comparative costs of street lighting in Washington and Syracuse. These figures will form the basis for the report which is to be made to Commissioner Hitchcock.

Referring to the statement in Mr. McFarland's letter attacking the arc lamp system as "most inefficient," Prof. Acheson recalled that the city of Washington, conceded to be the best lighted city on the continent, adopted the arc lamp system after discarding incandescents.

UNIVERSITY EXHIBIT GOING TO EXPOSITION.

Syracuse, Jan. 28.—Wood utilization in a variety of industries is shown in a large case of specimens which the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse university, will display at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and which was given finishing touches at the college yesterday.

At the same time interesting papiermache models, made by New York experts for the colleges' exposition exhibit, were shipped from that city to San Francisco.

The making of the high heels for women's shoes from hard maple; French briar pipes, red cedar lead pencils, gun stocks and many other articles is demonstrated.

One of the models made in New York is a miniature replica of the $250,000 New York State Forestry Building now under construction on the university campus. Numerous strings, leading from the model to signs telling of the college's different branches of activity, will illustrate to exposition visitors the state-wide usefulness of the institution.

Three other models, each 4 by 4 feet, portray the history of a typical forest area of six square miles. First the virgin forest is shown, then the topography after logging operations and forest fire, and finally the territory again made valuable by proper replanting.

POLICEMEN ENJOYED THEMSELVES AT HARTIGAN'S

Officers of the city police force enjoyed themselves last night at the home of Daniel Hartigan, a brother officer.

Mrs. Lydia Butler and Mrs. Daniel Hartigan invited the officers to call and when all was ready, "Dan" was invited to enter the room and see some friends. The good "Dan" was surprised to find in the parlor one-half of the number of his fellow officers. Surprised, he asked:

"Where is the rest of the bunch?" Chief Dyer acted as spokesman, repliny "Dan" the city must be protected, and the other officers will call when relieved."

Other guests at the Hartigan home were Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and William Collins, who entertained the guests with several musical selections.

Before going to the Hartigan home the Fulton Police Protective association held a meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Andrew Branigan; secretary, Thomas Almutt; treasurer, Michael Bray.

AMATEURS AND PHOTO-PLAYS

Tonight's program is chock full of pleasing acts including Sardo, the clever magician and feature act. Others are John LeRoy, Juggling LaLonde, Conger and LaBeef, Mamie Kaplin, with more to be announced tonight. The feature movies are "What the Gods Decree" in 4 parts and two comedy reels to complete a six reel show. Tomorrow the largest and best bill ever offered at the price of admission. Daily 2 to 10.30 p. m.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL TO BEGIN WORK SOON.

At a meeting of the anti-tuberculosis committee held yesterday afternoon official action was taken toward securing rooms in Falley Seminary for the open air school.

It is believed that within two weeks time the school will be opened. Pupils from the fourth, fifth and sixth grades will be admitted.

Miss Farley's Good Fortune

Miss Mary F. Farley, of this city, has accepted a position in the Oswego Normal School faculty. Miss Farley is a graduate of the Albany teachers college and of Dr. Bernstien's school at Rome, for the Study of Defectives. Miss Farley will Supervise the work of the practice teachers in the open air school and in the special class for defective and backward children in the Oswego Normal. Fulton High School is very proud to own Miss Farley as one of it's former graduates.

GOTHAMITE PASTORS WANT SOME SUNDAY.

New York, Jan. 28.—The largest delegation of clergymen that has ever gone from one city to another left New York today for Philadelphia to invite "Billy" Sunday to start a revival in this city.

The clergymen left on a special train provided by a New York newspaper. The delegation was headed by Rev. S. Edward Young.

One remedy with many uses. Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. —Adv.

MEMBERS CAN'T HAVE LUXURIES

Economy Must Be Practiced Nowadays by Assemblymen and Senators

Albany, Jan. 27. — Stories of "graft" and fine pickings which fall to the lot of members of the legislature which have been widely circulated, appear entirely without foundation if one takes pains to delve into the method of living of the majority of this year's law-makers. Instead of palatial residences with the lights gleaming far into the night, as the Albany homes of the senators and assemblymen, modest quarters on side streets seems to be the case in most instances.

Whether the preent legislative members are economizing or because they cannot afford to bathe in luxury upon their salaries of $1,500, the result is the same; few make splurges or do lavish entertaining. No explanation is given other than the oft repeated remark "I cannot afford it," when members are asked why they do put up at the big hotels in Albany.

If there is a rendezvous in the Capital city where purple hangings and and frequent banquets are to be found and where influential legislators congregate, such rendezvous is not generally known nor is it even suspected. The merry days of the "House of Mirth" seem to have passed for all time, for no longer is there whispering of gay revelry on the part of high state officials and their friends the legislators.

If a census of the members of the senate and assembly who live quietly in flats and in furnished rooms were to be taken, it would show that a large majority of the senators and assemblymen alike either roomed or maintained modest apartments. In many instances it would be found that these rooming houses and small apartments were located near the Capitol, on side streets within a few blocks, running parallel with State st.

A fair share of the legislators in Albany this session are married men who are accompanied by their wives. The average age might be put at thirty-two. While there is a sprinkling of younger men, some of whom are unmarried, it is safe to say that the majority of the law-makers have passed the hilarious period, so far as the demonstration thereof is concerned. It may be the high cost of living or it perchance may be sober attention to duty which is required now; albeit it also may be that the high old times of twenty years ago may have been somewhat exaggerated.

Perhaps the only illustration of open-handed generosity given these days, is the getting together of certain of the well-to-do members at the Ten Eyck hotel on Monday evenings after the session and before it has commenced. Then the cup of good cheer is passed along in a moderate manner, confidences are exchanged and the merits or demerits of pending legislation are freely discussed.

Old-time residents of Albany will admit that legislative days are not what they were in the eighties so far as liberal spending is concerned and hotel proprietors who catered to the law-makers of a score or so years ago will tell you that there was far more cases of "loosening up" then than at present.

JERSEY BOLOGNA MUST BE UNION MADE.

Hoboken, N. J. Jan. 28.—Bologna made by strikebreakers must not be served over the free lunch counters in barrooms in Hoboken. This ultimatum was delivered today by striking bologna makers. If saloon proprietors disregard this edict all bartenders in the city will be called out on a sympathetic strike with the bologna makers.

Violence has entered into the strike. Fred Muchte, a strikebreaker, was severely beaten by a crowd of strikers. His nose was broken and he suffered other injuries. Two strikers were arrested and held for the grand jury.

Advertised Letters

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice Jan. 27, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men: King, Harly; Sanders, Edwin.

Women: House, Miss Millie Fuller, Mrs. B.; Bourlier, Mrs. Agnes; Michaels, Mrs. Maud Cugo; Spencer, Mrs. Sarah.

Peter T. Conley, P. M.

Office desk and chair, cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

POLICEWOMAN OPPOSES HIND SEAT ON CYCLE.

In a lecture in Syracuse last night Miss Roce M. Webers of Racine, Wis. said that a blue uniform, a shiny star do not make a policewoman. This has been the experience of Miss Webers, who has been a policewoman.

Said Miss Webers:

"Home is unknown to many children," said Miss Webers. "The place called home is only a wranglers' hangout, where none of the real qualities of a home are known. Most of the trouble is with the foreign element, who have not learned how Americans live.

"They say that you must educate them first, but my experience as a school teacher has shown me that a child must be made to keep order before much knowledge can be taught. I believe that this applies to life out of school. The individual must be made to obey law and observe order, that you may gain his attention to teach him the reasons why. Of course, this is not a one-sided matter. Many a girl and boy with the finest parents go astray. This is generally because a weaker nature is being led by a stronger evil influence.

"If I had my way I would urge a law that would prohibit a second seat on a motorcycle," she said emphatically, as her eyes lingered on a long row of law books in the office of Mrs. Dora K. Johnson, probation officer. Here these two spend every minute that is their own, deep down in the sheepskin covers, studying together just as they work together. "I am taking a law course," she explained, "that I may know just what side of the fence I am on, that I may play the game to direct the boys and girls on the straight highroad."

Her daily routine begins with reporting at the police desk and going on emergency cases, if any there are. If not, she visits a certain number of her "clients," spending the afternoon and evening at the moving picture houses, parks, dance halls, or occasionally seeking into the court rooms.

She finds very little trouble at the picture houses, aside from the sanitation and ventilation, which her inspection also includes. During the summer months she visited parks, always protected by a plain clothes man.

Fulton Keynotes

The West Side Sewing and Embroidery club was pleasantly entertained Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Lester Todd, 157 W. 3d st. The club will meet next Wednesday with Mrs. Madge Sherman, Leitch st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Foore and Mrs. Oshia Banksmoore are visiting their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Rumsey, 403 S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merriam of Oneida st. were recently entertained by Scriba friends.

* * *

Erwin McClellan of W. 4th st. has been the guests of relatives at Hannibal.

* * *

Rev. Jay Taft of Syracuse an old time Fultonian, has been visiting in the city.

* * *

Dr. F. Flaherty of Syracuse was called to Fulton in consultation relative to J. Patrick who is critically ill.

* * *

The West Side Flinch club met with Miss Thelma Parker, Friday evening.

* * *

The Misses Rita Dwyer and Miss Lillian Casey of this city have been the guests of Mt. Pleasant friends.

* * *

The Hope Euchre club at its last meeting was entertained by the Misses Nellie and Lizzie Culkin. David Culkin was made a member, and on first effort captured the 2nd prize.

* * *

M. B. Raymond, agent for a "Pair og Sixes" to be shown at the Quirk says business is brightening up in good shape throughout the country according to his observation. Well, that has as cheerful a sound as the earliest robin's first note. Cheer up!

* * *

Madam Rehani, scientific palmist, Clark House. Readings 25c between 10 and 12 mornings. Afternoon and evenings 50c. —Adv.

* * *

The Woman's Civic League will meet at the library Friday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Any one interested in local welfare work is asked to be present.

* * *

The Rev. C. S. Robertson will address the Borrowed Time club at the rooms on Monday at 2 p. m. A full attendance of members is requested.

* * *

One of Fulton's brightest legal lights recently stated if he were to be decorated for any worthy deed he'd choose and insignia on the order of the "Golden Fleece." Without pretending to know what was in the attorney's mind, would it be out of order to question if there would any relation between the profession and such an emblem.

* * *

The C. E. of the Baptist church will hold a business meeting in the lower chapel Friday evening.

* * *

Joseph Sullivan, 806 Oneida st., is ill at his home. Mrs. France, mother of Mrs. Sullivan is also ill.

McVEY AND SAMMY WILL BOX IN CUBA.

Havana, Jan. 28.—Cuba will take place of California as a fight mecca.

George M. Bradt, who had been granted permission by the Cuban government to hold boxing matches during the coming year, today clinched his first contest and announced that he has signed up Sam McVey and Sam Langford, the negro heavyweights, to fight 25 rounds on February 13. The winner will be matched to meet Jackson for the title, provided the champion is successful in his coming contest with Jess Willard.

Sale Postponed.

The city tax sale, which was to be held at the city hall this morning, has been postponed until Thursday, Feb. 18th.

Epsom Salts for Reducing.

The paste is made by dissolving one pound of Epsom salts in one quart of rainwater and heating this in with one quart of cool rainwater in which, when boiling three bars of white soap shaved fine, has been boiled until dissolved. After this is thoroughly mixed add two more quarts of water. Every night rub this preparation on such parts of the body as you wish to reduce, and let it dry in, not washing off until morning. Three quarters of an hour before breakfast take the juice of half a lemon in a cup of hot water.

Gasoline, Batteries, etc. Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church
TONIGHT.
DEVOTIONAL AND TESTIMONY SERVICES.
BIG CHORUS. STRONG PREACHING.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Lost—A gold bracelet between 1st and 5th sts. on Rochester st. Initials J. T. P. to A. M. R. Finder please leave at Water Dept. Reward. 34c

Furnished Rooms for Light Housekeeping.—Call at 220 S. 2d st., or 207 Beech st. Mrs. W. B. Bentley. 35c

Found—A gold bracelet. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for advertisement. Call at 107 Rochester st. 34c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman. tf.

Found—In Lasher's Book store, purse containing money. 33

SOMETHING NEW
Domino Granulated Sugar for Baking or Table Use at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Two Family House
Full size lot, 415 Hannibal St. To settle estate this property will be sold very reasonable. The rental income is $22 to $25 per month. Inquire STREETER & VAN SANFORD.

The Immense Popularity of This
Receivers' Sale
is well exemplified in the great crowds of delighted buyers who thronged our store daily.

LADIES' SUITS
at 1-2 Off Regular Prices

LADIES' COATS
Sold to $20.00 for $7.98

FURS
at 1-2 Off Regular Prices

FOR SATURDAY SELLING
Mercerized and Imitation Messaline Underskirts, regular $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 values, for one day only

79c

SALE STARTS AT 9 A. M. SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

Come to Our Store and See the Daily Specials not Advertised.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

M. KATZ & CO.
63-65 South First Street

War: Pathos and Humor

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Walther Kirchhof, the famous German tenor who was a cavalry officer before he entered the field of music, is now serving as a captain in the German army. While with the Crown Prince in the neighborhood of the French fortress Verdun he was asked to sing at a Christmas festival arranged for the troops. Returning to Berlin on a short furlough he related his experience.

"On Monday I sang Parsifal in Bayreuth and on Tuesday I was called to the colors," Mr. Kirchhof said "First I was sent to the east, then to the west. August 26th, we came in contact with the enemy for the first time. It was in front of Harville. I was conducting a column of ammunition wagons when we were attacked by French cavalry. A company of German hussars came along and drove the enemy off. The hussars accompanied two automobiles. In the first one I noticed the Crown Prince, who recognized me immediately, although my face was covered with a beard and my clothes were full of mud. The Crown Prince engaged me in conversation and when he departed he handed me a package of cigarettes, and some chocolate.

"It was a hot day and were fired at repeatedly. Still we delivered our ammunition at the front in time. The commanding officer was well pleased and shortly after I received my iron cross.

"From October on we were in the Argonne mountains, in L. on the Cote Lorraine, where we had quite comfortable quarters. Here a French paper was handed to me in which I found a notice telling about a prize being offered for my head. I had been singing in the Salle Havause in Paris and when the French found out I had been an officer in the German army they concluded I must have been a spy. I had never known before I was considered such a dangerous character.

"Shortly before Christmas I was invited to have dinner with the Crown Prince. He was as active as ever and seemed to enjoy the best of health. I had thought I should never have a chance to sing while the war lasted, but when the army division quartered in St. M. arranged a Christmas celebration I was asked to sing in church. It was a peculiar celebration. While the guns were thundering in Verdun I sang Ave Maria Johannas Sebastian. The Ave Maria to the most attentive audience I ever had.

"While I was commandant in the little town of L. on the Cote Lorraine I received orders to search every house. In the cellar of a house occupied by a Belgian we found a quantity of valuable silverware. The Belgian protested the silverware had been given to him by somebody to keep it for him. But we discovered the initials had been erased, which aroused our suspicions. A little while later we came to the villa of Col. Paty du Clam where I found a letter addressed "to the German officers." In the letter the colonel asked us to take care of his family silver, which he had no time to remove. He added his father had made a similar request in 1870 and has silverware, worth about $4,000, to the mayor's office where they gave me a receipt for it.

NEW GERMAN GUN SHOOTS 28 MILES.

Places English Coast at Mercy of Invaders from Calais.

A German military newspaper announces that a new naval gun, of 16-inch calibre and with a range of twenty-eight miles, has been made.

Berlin (via London).—Remarkable figures regarding a new German naval gun are given by a German military expert, writing in the "Artilleristische Monats Heite."

In discussing an assertion by "The Times," of London, that the German navy possesses a gun which carries three miles further than the best British weapon, the writer admits that the Krupps are manufacturing a gun whose projectile weighs 920 kilograms (about a ton) and which develops a muzzle velocity of 940 metres (about 3,199 feet) a second. The expert reckons from the figures that the gun has 58 per cent more muzzle force than the British navy's best weapon and has a range of about forty-two kilometres (about twenty-eight miles) while the Channel at Dover is only thirty-three kilometres (about twenty-two miles) wide.

He says the figures given, if correct will permit the Germans eventually to command the English coast from Calais for a distance of nine kilometres (about six miles) inland with the new gun.

It Will Pay You to Get Your Supply of Wall Paper NOW

This Sale Enables You

To get the unusual saving you had better come in right away.

WALL PAPER

Closing out our 1914 stock to make room for new goods.
Prices are placed below cost to make this clean up.

Bundle Lots . . . . . 3c Per Roll
Pulp Stocks, were 10c to 20c, 5c to 8c Per Roll
Oatmeals, were 25c to 50c, 10c to 15c Per Roll
Imported Goods, were 50c to 75c. . . . . 15c to 20c Per Roll
Moire Ceilings . . . . . 8c Per Roll
Embossed Ceilings . . . . 10c Per Roll

We do Paper Hanging

HULETT-TAFT CO. Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET
Next to Hotel Fulton

EDDIE WALLACE IS SLOWLY FIGHTING HIS WAY TO THE FRONT.



Eddie Wallace, a clever lightweight living in Brooklyn, is slowly making progress along lines pugilistic. He has shown cleverness in several recent bouts, and he hopes by continuing to hold his own against better and better men that some day he will be entitled to try his skill against the topnotchers in his class. Eddie is a boxer rather than a slugger, but he has a punch that commands respect.

PHOENIX NEWS

T. C. Sweet spent Sunday with his family.

* * *

Richard Sweet has taken his father's position in the Sweet Bro's. mill as one of the leading partners.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Almon Watson and son have been spending a few days in Fulton, guests of their daughter, Mrs. Addie Burleigh.

* * *

Burton Smith, who has been at Sylvan Beach filling his ice house, has completed the job and returned today.

* * *

We wish to announce the marriage of George Lincoln to Miss Gertrude Randsdale, which will occur Feb. 20, 1915, at the home of the bride.

* * *

Emerson Gifford of Baldwinsville is employed at the Howard Hotel.

* * *

Superintendent Parkes has sold to Mr. Woodard, of this village, who will take possesion Monday, Feb. 1, 1915. We hope he may have success.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah Morgan of Gilberts Mills is the guest of Mrs. Mary Debarber for a few days.

* * *

Burton Siver and Miss Ella Ross spent yesterday in Fulton calling on old time friends.

* * *

Ed. Bowman and Miss Edna Terpening called on friends at Three Rivers.

BEECHER OUT OF IT

New York, Jan. 27.—Willie Beecher's hope of becoming light weight champion went a glimmering today. The East Side fighter proved a poor substitute for Charlie White in a ten round bout with Champion Freddie Welsh last night. He shot his belt in the first four rounds and after that he was never in the running.

The Champion was at his best in the bout. He dazzled the New York boy with his speed. He hit Beecher at will and jumped away before the latter could make a return.

In the fourth round, Beecher had the Champion clinching. From that time on the issue was never in doubt. Beecher showed none of the scientific boxing for which he is noted. He tried to slug the champion off his feet, but Welsh ducked, hurried, side stepped and made the New Yorker look like a selling plater in the stake race.

Both Willing.

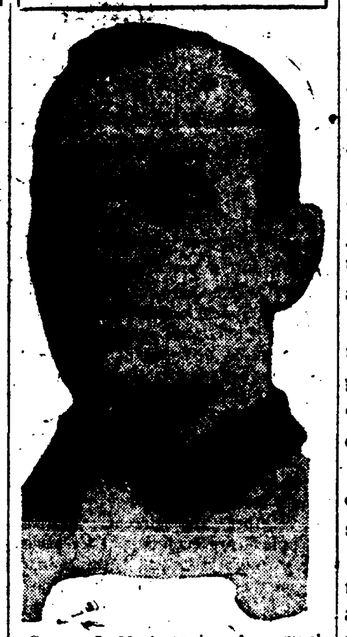
"He said he'd rather go to jail than pay his divorced wife alimony."

"Did she let him go?"

"Yes. She said she'd rather see his save his money behind the bars than spend it over them."—Exchange.

A few more cream separators at cost, Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

GEORGE J. MORIARTY'S WORK WITH BAT GAVE NEW MEANING TO NAME.



George J. Moriarty has done much for the game of baseball. Among other things, he has added his name to the vocabulary of the sport. The player who hits with a long swing is said to "take a moriarty" at the ball. Moriarty used that style of hitting, and when he connected the ball went a long distance. There was no thought that he was trying to bunt. His swing left no doubt as to his intentions. Having lost his batting eye, George has turned poet and is taking moriarties at verse with considerable skill.

HOT LINERS.

By Frank G. Menke.

A man writes to the sporting scribs:
"Will you decide a bet,
"And put an old subscriber
"In your ever lasting debt?"
Then follows some such query as—
"If Samson lived again,
"Do you suppose that he could put
"Jack Johnson out for the ten?"
The sportin scribe looks up his dope,
And then replies: "Dear gent,
"Do you desire to square a bet,
"Or start an argument?"

Jess Willard has signed up ten men to assist in training him for his fight with Johnson. But is ten enough?

"McGraw has thirteen new pitchers," says a head line. Shouldn't it have read that he has "thirteen men who claim to be pitchers?"

It must startle Charles Hercules Ebbets, owner of the Brecklyn Dodgers, every time he reads that "Wheat jumps."

The Wheat that jumps, however, isn't Charlie's outfielder. It's merely that stuff that they make buns from —or with.

Carl Morris insists that he's as fast and as good a fighter as he ever was. That's probably the truth.

OWEN S. WEEKS IS FIFTY-FOUR AND IS STILL FAST RUNNER.



Photo by American Press Association.

Owen S. Weeks, who was a speedy boy a third of a century ago, is still able to get over the ground at a lively rate. He recently took part in a cross country run in New York city, and, while he did not win, he made a good showing. Now he has challenged any man in the world of his age for a race of from one to five miles. He admits he has slowed up a little since he was a boy—but not much.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 28.—Golf will getcha if you don't watch out. Spoof the game, if you wish; call it senseless, childless and and a lot of other things along the same line. But don't tempt Fate by clutching a club and taking even one swipe at the ball. If you do, you are lost forever to the anti-golfing clan.

Golf is a game whose devotees are made up largely of men who used to think that of all the silly games golf was the silliest. They jeered at the golfers, they ridiculed the game. And then one day they got a club in their palms, took a swing at the ball—and now they are golfing fiends.

Golf is unlike any other athletic game. The gonfig fever attacks you the very second that you take your first swing. Other games, like tennis, baseball, bowling, hockey, football, must be played often before it becomes something of a mania. But golf is different.

Why does golf ensnare with the rapidity and the tenacity of a drug? That's a question that no man ever has been able to answer satisfactorily. But it does.

When you take your first swing at the golf ball one of three things happens. You miss the ball altogether, you hit it a mile or so after meeting it squarely, or you "top" it and send it dribbling for a distance of only a few feet. In any case the fewer attacks and you are a victim.

If you should happen to get in a mighty drive, you become all puffed up over your skill. "Luck?" Not a bit. That drive you made just shows that you knew what you were talking about when you said that it was a silly, childish game. What's that. The other fellows insist it was luck and that you can't duplicate that shot on your next try? Well, you'll show 'em. And you take another swipe.

And from that time on golf ensnares you.

Probably, like thousands of others, you miss the ball completely on the first swing and plow up a yard of earth behind or alongside the ball. That foozle is the means of enslaving you because you argue with yourself that your miss was a bit of bad luck—and nothing else. The game seems so simple in your mind that you can't figure out that it needs skill to meet that ball squarely and fully. So you lay it to bad luck—or to accident.

Missing the first swing puts you on your mettle. You take another swing to convince everybody, including yourself, that it's an easy matter to hit that ball and drive it over the hills and far away. Chances are that you'll either miss the second swing or that you'll "top" your ball. That second failure exasperates you more. You keep on trying—and by the time that you've met the ball the way it should be met, the golf fever will be raging in your veins. You're a victim.

Golf looks like a simple game. To the outsider it seems like the simplest of tricks to soak that little ball of rubber and hammer it far off into space. But all things aren't as they seem to be. And golf is one of those.

Perhaps you'll be one of the hundred men who can get off a beautiful drive on the first attempt from the tree. That will cause you to tell the golfers whom you have spoofed that it's just as simple a game as you always insisted it was. Then you'll be invited to play just one complete hole. You'll try an approach shot—and you'll find things different. Eventually you will reach the green. Your ball lies six to ten feet from the little hole. It looks like a simple matter to roll youl ball into it. You'll try—and how different you'll find it.

Probably the fact that golf looks like such an easy game to play is the main reason that it is such a lure. When the skeptic figures the distance that a ball will travel when properly walloped, he will think it a cinch to make a 325 yard hole in five shots. He'll try it—and, if he is lucky, he'll "do" his first hole in 15.

Then the fighting spirit will come to the fore. The player will try that hole over again. He's ashamed that such an innocent little game could balk him so. If others can make that hole in five shots, so can he. He tries again—and makes it in 10, or 12, or 15 or even 17. He tries again—and again and again.

And he tries to the end of his days.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

GRIPPING TALES AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT WAR IN EUROPE

Soldier, Himself Badly Hurt, Writes to Aunt Telling of Brother's Death—Wrist Watches Dangerous.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg Annoyed by Hundreds of Love Letters—Prince Narrowly Escapes.

HERE are some of the latest human interest stories of the great European struggle:

Among the many instances of how the war affects a single family is one shown by a letter in the Figaro of Paris in which a soldier, himself severely wounded, writes to his aunt telling her of the death of his brother. He does not mourn that his brother is gone, but speaks in almost envious tones of the worthy manner in which he gave up his life. The letter follows:

"My Dear Aunt—I was very glad to get your letter and will comply with your desire to know something about the misfortune that has come to us. My brother Camille met his end gloriously on Sept. 13, near Berry-au-Bac. He was ordered by the general of the brigade to which he was attached to carry an order to the regiment. He realized that the order had to be delivered at once. Without making a show of his courage he started for the head of the two regiments in question in order that they might take part in the attack on the German position.

"While he was hurrying to carry out the order he fell, hit in the head probably by the bursting of a shell. They carried his body to the rear, and he is now in the little cemetery of the church at Sapignol, where we will go together at the end of the war. This service was of such value that Camille received long mention in the army report. But, alas, the honors paid to him will not pay us for our affliction.

"Mignette is on her way to you with the two children. She has shown a stoic courage and admirable resignation, which must have been a great comfort to our poor father. As for myself, I was wounded on Oct. 2 near Lens, when our battalion had arrived at Grand Couronne. I was wounded in the left leg just above the ankle by the bursting of a shell and at the same time a shower of tiles and bricks fell upon my head. It was the last house where I was stationed on observation that was struck.

"I was taken to Lens and then to Bethune, where an amputation was deemed necessary because gangrene had already set in. The day after the operation we had to leave suddenly in the night, the hospital being threatened. I was placed in a cattle van on the straw with my leg freshly cut. We remained a day and a night without aid or light between Bethune and Amiens, where I have been lying in a horrible state. At Amiens I was well treated and had the pleasure of seeing Henriette arrive. This welcome surprise came to me, and at the end of two weeks my sister came to me from Paris. I had then been for two days at the hospital at Mesnimy and later at Poitiers.

"I was there told by my father of the great mourning which had come to us at the death of Camille. Henriette had bravely spared me any news which might hinder my recovery. The wound is healing beautifully, and it will not be many days before I am able to get up. This is my story and also the story of our misfortune. France has demanded much of us. We have sacrificed everything to her, for we loved her more than all. I send my love to you and also to my cousins."

Love Letters to the Chief.

The Berlin newspapers say that Field Marshal von Hindenburg received several hundred love letters at Christmas from German women and girls.

A request has now been issued through official channels that all young girls in Germany should refrain from writing such epistles, as the field marshal has more serious matters to attend to than to read such trash.

Women as Fighters.

The London Daily Chronicle says:

"There appears from time to time in the Russian papers the statement that women volunteers are fighting in the German ranks, and now the Warsaw correspondent of the Dyen of Petrograd has actually seen these amazons.

"Among the wounded at present being treated at the Ouyazdoff hospital, he says, are seven women who were captured while fighting in German uniforms. They are placed together in a special ward. Judging by the nature of their wounds, they have taken part not only in rifle practice, but also in bayonet attacks. One of them who had a serious bayonet wound has died.

"They are fine specimens of Teutonic womanhood, and the Russian nurses greatly admire their finely developed muscles, which seem to indicate that they have belonged for years to German gymnastic societies. In captivity they behave with the same haughty and contemptuous indifference which characterizes the Prussian officers. One of the nursing sisters brought to them a Russian newspaper, the Petrograd Herald, which is printed in German, but they indignantly rejected her offer and said they did not believe anything which appeared in a Russian paper, even when printed in German. They refused to talk of their homes and families; but, judging from their demeanor, they seem to belong to the upper or upper middle class.

"The German bourgeois has always refused to acknowledge woman's claims to political suffrage on the ground of her intellectual and social achievements. She has evidently made up her mind to convince him in the only way he can understand—by proving her equality on the field of battle."

Wrist Watches Dangerous.

A warning is issued in the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift against the wearing of wrist watches by German soldiers in the field. The author of the article, Dr. Melchior, relates that in treating cases of wounded soldiers he found many who had suffered horrible wounds as a result of this, their wrist watches having been struck by bits of shrapnel, which thereupon caused a great spreading of the wound and imbedded parts of the watch in the wrist.

The danger is the greater, he adds, because the watches are usually worn on the left wrist, and it is the left hand and arm that, as a rule, are wounded rather than the right.

Prince's Narrow Escape.

Princess Arthur of Connaught is being congratulated on her husband's daring escape from the Germans, whose prisoner he was for an hour or more.

The prince and his chauffeur drove their machine into the German lines in a fog. They were seized and thrown into a hut. Here they discovered German uniforms and disguised themselves. They managed to pass the sentry placed to guard them and enter their own automobile again. On nearing the German lines they were challenged, and to escape ran at a speed of ninety miles an hour. Many bullets struck the flying car.

Past the German outposts they sped, but the French seized them, and thinking them Germans, were on the point of shooting them as spies, when they were identified.

How It Feels Under Fire.

A British officer gives the following account of his impressions under fire:

"There is a good deal of rot talked of heroism at present. If it is all true there are many millions of heroes in Europe just now, and I leave that to you. I've found it harder to go straight in life than go under fire. I don't think men find it hard to go under fire. First of all, there is the mass suggestion and the tradition of your people to give you a bias to bravery. Then when you are in the thick of it you forget psychology after awhile and get interested in the explosions.

"When thoroughly warmed up you care nothing about your own skin—you forget you've got a skin—but you are very hot about damaging the hides of the ruffians who are the cause of that fiendish noise. You want to hurt them badly and make them feel infernally sorry. When you do get cold feet is before you've started for a hot place. When you are at the base your imagination is far worse than shrapnel.

"Certainly when you do come under fire for the first time you feel sure you cannot survive. 'I shall never live through this,' you keep saying to yourself. The noises are abrupt, erratic and shockingly violent and the mess made is very nasty, but when you recognize your number is certainly up you sort of congeal—you lose recollection of your body and become only a clear and observant point of intelligence, doing your job unconsciously but surely, like a man dead in everything but his eyes. When you are out of it you 'come to,' so to speak, and can hardly believe you are still really in one piece. Then you find yourself very pleased, smiling all over and shaking a little for a long time afterward."

Pet Goat Was Killed.

A French soldier in the trenches writes home:

"A fortnight ago we had an unexpected visitor. A fine goat in full milk trotted into our lines and was soon installed among us as a favorite. We christened her 'Head Nurse' because she strangely resembled a Red Cross nurse who had been with us. Her one weakness—chewing tobacco. English brands by preference—was a bit costly, but we were repaid tenfold by the milk she yielded, which was chiefly reserved for the wounded.

"Day after day Nanny strolled beyond the lines to browse, but she always returned for her evening meal of carrots. One day she got too near the German lines, and a ball laid her flat. As night drew on a dozen or more 'boches' crept out in the hope of an impromptu supper, but we were even with them. We charged, and, after leaving half a dozen of them dead on the field, we brought back the body of our 'head nurse' in triumph, and gave her a decent burial."

In Bombproof Cave.

Life in an artillery emplacement is exciting. Men so stationed are subjected to gunfire which never before has reached such an average of accuracy and at times quiet peculiar themselves against the attacks of the enemy's aviators.

In a letter just published in Munich this is well illustrated. After dwelling on the comforts of the bombproof cave in which the men of the battery dwell, in which they even have tables, chairs, lockers and a stove, the writer continues as follows, the shifting tenses being his:

"A tremendous black column of earth rises from the ground as the shells strike near us. The clock in our cave strikes as if scared out of its wits and then stops. Everything trembles and shakes. The dry earth on the sides of the bombproof peels off and falls.

"We sit quietly—waiting for the shell that will bury us. One after another falls close by, but the one we wait for does not come. The enemy's battery has fired five shots and now stops.

"An hour later the bombardment started again. We sat there like paralyzed. On the table a cigar burned a hole in a glove. Nobody had sense or ambition enough to prevent it.

"When the bombardment was over everybody felt a peculiar sort of fatigue. All conversation ceased. One of the men left his seat and wearily threw himself upon the straw bed. Before he went to sleep he turned over and whispered:

"'Call me!'

Partridge Pie Cheered Squad.

"The worst of it was that we were not permitted to return the fire. No doubt the division staff had its good reasons for that. Things would be different had we been able to return shot for shot. We would have been of the best spirits in that case. But to sit there like dumb brutes and wait for orders under such a fire was a bad experience.

"The day passed in this manner. The enemy's fire ceased at 7 o'clock in the evening, and after a meal of bacon, bread and coffee made of cereals, we felt better. A partridge pie which my mother had sent me helped to cheer us up.

"Next morning at 5 the order, 'Ready for fire!' came by telephone. 'Man the guns—distance 2,100 yards—shell, fire,' said the voice at the other end of the wire. Though it was still dark, we heard from the distance the thrashing of infantry fire.

"Our shells shriek and whistle across the plain. 'Shot well placed—battery salvos—every ten seconds—distance now 2,200 yards,' telephoned the observation officer.

"The fun commences. It is hard work. Perspiration rolls off us like the rain, which has just commenced to fall.

"But the enemy's motor battery also starts again. The first shell hits near our position. The second one hits the bombproof; we have been located. A veritable sea of explosions surround us—lightning, detonations, clashes, shrieks, smoke and powder stench give our environment the appearance of the crater of a volcano. We are covered with mud which the enemy's shells throw up and which descends on us like hail.

Gunner Did Not Move.

"'Two, 175!' I shouted at the gunner, but he did not move.

"'Fischer!' was my next shout. At that moment the body of the gunner slipped between the seat and the sighting mechanism. I noticed that a fragment of shell had entered his forehead.

"Gently we placed the body to one side, and another gunner took the seat. We continued our fire, calmly, steadily—in our minds saw the destruction wrought by our shells in the lines of the enemy's infantry.

"So it continued for some time; then came from the observation station the command, 'Cease fire for awhile.'

"In the afternoon another shell hit our position, and another man had to be laid aside. He was a lovable old fellow. Later we buried the two.

"Rain fell throughout the night and next day. By noon our bombproof was filled with water. We waded around in that up to our waists. Later in the day the bombproof caved in, and we saved nothing but the telephone instrument, our carbines and coats. We then spent some time in the cellar of a nearby farmhouse, and tomorrow we go back for a rest. Our place will be taken by a reserve regiment with wonderfully clean uniforms and brand new brown boots. Our uniforms have all the colors of the rainbow on a mud yellow background."

Kaiser's War Talisman.

Tucked away in the breast pocket of his great gray coat, the kaiser carries as a war talisman a four leaved sprig of clover, pressed, dried and mounted.

The story goes that this talisman was plucked by childish hands in the meadows of the royal park at Kabelsburg in 1870, and people are saying in Berlin that it will bring the present kaiser victory as it brought to his grandfather victory at Sedan.

The talisman was picked by the daughter of an old court official named Louis Schneider, who was allowed to present it to old King William, and when the latter returned from Sedan he gave it back to the child with the remark:

"It has brought me luck, and I hope it will bring you luck too."

Years afterward Miss Schneider presented the precious clover to the daughter of Countess Dolma as a baptismal gift, and it was during an audience which the countess and her daughter had with the kaiserin that she mentioned the talisman and said that she would like to give it to the emperor.

The kaiser, when told the story, promptly accepted the four leaved sprig and assured the countess that it would be as powerful to bring victory to him as it had to his grandfather forty-four years ago. Now the kaiser and talisman are inseparable.

Keeping His Secret.

When Lord Wellington was commander of an army in India a certain rich man offered him $500,000 for some secret information on a very important question. Wellington looked thoughtful a few moments, as if he were weighing the temptation. At length he said:

"It appears that you can keep a secret, sir."

"Certainly," said the man, feeling sure that he had gained his point.

"So can I," said Wellington. Good morning, sir." And the man went away with a crestfallen air.

Foresight Defined.

The children had read the word foresight in the reader, and the teacher was endeavoring to make it plain.

"Foresight," she said, "is looking ahead. Now, Freddie, you give me an example of foresight if you can."

"Well, foresight would be not to eat too much breakfast when you knew you were going out into the country to your grandmother's for dinner," explained the boy.—Indianapolis News.

Cheerfulness.

Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness and altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous—a spirit of all sunshine—grateful from very gladness—beautiful because bright.—Carlyle.

Here.

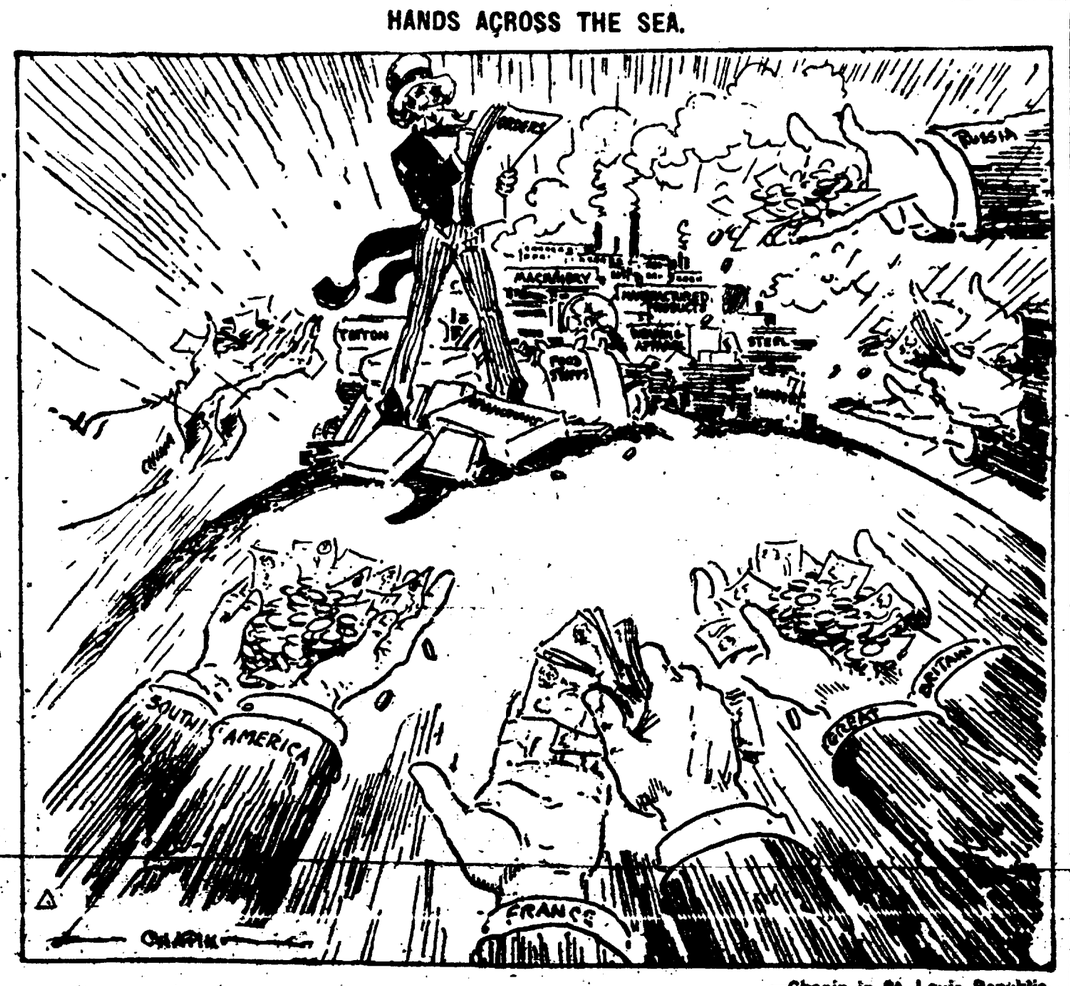
"I suppose that you and your wife are two souls with but a single thought."

"That's about the situation, but about half the time she will not tell me what that thought is."—Philadelphia Record.

Big Page.

Stout Wife—How do you like my masquerade costume? I'm a page. Husband—Page? You look more like a volume.—Princeton Tiger.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.



—Chapin in St. Louis Republic.

DIGGING A POST HOLE.

He Worked Faithfully and Cheerily, but Lacked One Essential.

He was a vigorous worker, and he was digging a post hole in the bed of a river. A post was to be placed in it as part of the extension of a wharf.

He worked hard and got rapidly deeper and deeper.

He struck stones, but he reached down and pried them up.

He got thoroughly soaked, but he grinned cheerfully.

He sang at his task and was an inspiration to all the other workmen.

Five o'clock came, but he faithfully finished his post hole, though it took him ten minutes longer. He was no time server.

Then he climbed, dripping, out on the bank and walked home, happy in the consciousness of good work accomplished.

But he did not put a post into the post hole, and when he came back the next morning he found the hole filled again with mud and completely obliterated.

However, he cheerfully went to work again, singing as he labored, and dug the hole once more.

And the company paid the bill.

Moral.—Cheerfulness is good, zeal is better, but a bit of brain is best of all.—Christian Endeavor World.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Be Efficient and Do Things That Other People Do Not Do.

A man has a weary time awaiting to rise in the world by force of sympathy, by getting somebody else to pull him along. You see such people standing around expecting compassion and a lift from some who have succeeded.

But this is not the way success is attained. That comes by working for it, by being worthy of it, by doing one's best, if it comes at all. The world is full of failures because a man hangs back and depends upon others.

Efficiency is the greatest word in the language. There is no real progress without it. And what does efficiency consist of? Of sobriety, honesty, diligence, patience, happiness, unselfishness, good habits and putting in full time.

Of course a man can get rich by not caring for these. He can gamble, steal, defraud, pad payrolls and expense bills, borrow money and never pay. But such riches don't last. They drop a man pretty hard finally.

The only way is to start out in the world and do one's best without waiting to see what others do. As Steinmetz, the master electrician, said, "To earn $100,000 a year do things other people don't do."—Ohio State Journal.

Volcanoes and Disease.

Many strange and exaggerated accounts have been given of terrible diseases in human beings, lower animals and plants as a result of volcanic activity. In a prize essay by Dr. H. J. Johnston-Lavis it is shown that there is no direct connection with disease, but that volcanic outbursts may indirectly cause or increase epidemic disease in several ways. The poisonous fumes may have irritating and depressing effects on the eyes and throat. The disturbance of water courses may bring about the infection of wells and surface supplies with sewage, and interference with ventilation of houses may result from the accumulation of ejected materials. The moral depression from fear, with hunger from the cutting off of food supplies, may have the effect by lessening the resistance of the organization to infection.—Exchange.

The Beneficiary.

"Does Dr. Pillers enjoy a large practice?"

"No. He has to work so hard he doesn't have time to enjoy anything, but Mrs. Pillers enjoys it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"YOUNG-OLD" MEN ORGANIZE CLUB

Won't Go Into Scrap Heap; Jobs For All.

MUST BE FORTY TO JOIN.

Average Age of Present Membership Is Little Over Sixty Years—Oldest Member More Than Eighty and Youngest Forty-three—Novel Club Instituted In Springfield, O.

With "Help Your Fellow Man" for its motto and a desire to aid its needy members by giving them a better chance to earn a livelihood, Springfield, O., has a novel organization in the Young-Old Men's association, made up of 100 members, all gray haired, with an average age of a fraction more than sixty years.

The association is made up of men from all walks of life who have passed the period of youth. The intention of the organization is to find employment for those of its members who are able-bodied, but have been thrown out of work because of the increasing number of gray hairs that have appeared upon their heads.

Under the leadership of former Mayor and State Senator Francke W. Dickinson the organization is beginning to get results. A workshop, has been established in the business center of the city, where work can be sent to be done and where men needed for odd jobs can be obtained.

In the association are found men who have made their mark in professional and business life side by side with those who have failed and have been overtaken with old age and with little of this world's goods back of them. It is estimated that about 25 per cent of the membership are men who are in need of work and are able to work.

How Idea Originated.

The association was started by George W. Crossette of Cleveland, O., a native of Springfield. He visited his old home this last fall and met many of his boyhood friends. Finding some of these friends out of work, he conceived the idea of promoting this organization.

An advertisement was placed in the local papers for gray haired men over forty years of age to meet in the city council rooms on a stated night. No explanation of the meeting was given, and when the time of the gathering came a large number of elderly men was on hand. After the object of the meeting had been explained the association was formed.

Headquarters of the association have been established, where social rooms are maintained. The only qualification for membership is that the applicant be over forty years of age, have gray hair and be an American citizen. Religion and politics are barred as topics. No man is too poor to be eligible.

The membership embraces merchants, salesmen, farmers, physicians, undertakers, managers, messengers, agents, manufacturers, store clerks, janitors, caretakers, furniture workers, stockroom clerks, painters, carpenters, firemen, engineers, contractors, woodworkers, gasfitters, gas goods dealers, shipping clerks, foremen, hostlers, machinists, mechanics of all kinds and laborers. On the list are several under the heading of "retired."

The oldest member of the organization is over eighty and the youngest forty-three.

KITCHENER'S KINDNESS.

Sends Five Soldiers Home to See Their Dying Mother.

The London Chronicle says Lord Kitchener is so generally credited with an iron character devoid of sentiment in matters affecting his great purpose that the following story of his thoughtfulness is of special interest:

A Sunderland woman with five sons in the army lay dying. Her one desire was to see her boys again. Through the offices of a local Salvation Army officer four of the sons serving in England reached home within twenty-four hours, their expenses being paid by the authorities. The fifth son, however, was at the front, and there seemed little chance of the old woman's wish being fulfilled. But the Salvationist wired to the war office, and back came a reply over Lord Kitchener's signature saying that if the son could be found he would be sent home. Afterward came a wire to say the man was on his way home, and eventually he landed in time to see his mother. The authorities had paid his expenses and given him a seven days' furlough and ration money.

PRIZE FOR WAR PROPHETS.

French Weekly Offers $2,000 For Best Revision of Frontiers.

La Vie Parisienne, the French journal, abandons austere war photographs for what approaches its usual levity. It offers its readers a $2,000 prize for the best forecast of the postbellum frontiers of European countries on a map supplied with its latest issue.

Readers must send maps with the frontiers drawn according to their individual prognostications before Jan. 30. The award will be made after the treaty of peace is signed.

EDDIE GILLECE UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR JOB OF BOXING COMMISSIONER.



Photo by American Press Association.

Eddie Gillece under consideration by Governor Whitman for the position of boxing commissioner for New York, is well known to followers of pugilism in Greater New York. He has been identified with the fighting game for some years, recently being connected with the Sharkey Athletic club. He has also been the manager of Richie Ryan, a clever lightweight.

SUFFRAGE JUBILEE.

Albany, Jan. 28.—Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck has granted the use of the Senate Chamber to the Suffragists for a jubilee meeting Feb. 9, when it is expected that the Suffrage bill will pass the Legislature.

Benefit Performance at the
HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
DAUGATERS OF REBEKAH
Nehasane Lodge 269
Friday, Jan. 29th
"FOR KING AND COUNTRY"
(In six parts)
A Thrilling Military Drama
And Regular Program
10c—Admission—10c Children 5c

YOU ARE INVITED
To Hear
BUELL'S FULL ORCHESTRA
Saturday Evening and Sunday P. M.
At the
THE ONYX
Quick [illegible] Building

THE TIME HAS COME FOR AN
Enamel Ware Sale
Look at the BARGAINS in the window, any piece, worth 20c, 25c and 30c, going at 15c
A. M. DRUSE & COMPANY
7 SOUTH FIRST STREET

TO STOP INSURANCE DELAYS.

Karmer's Bill Allows 15 Days for Companies to Settle.

Albany, Jan. 27.—A bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Herman Kramer of Brooklyn provides for the payment of fire insurance losses under $500 with 15 days after the company consents to the findings of the appraisers.

Assemblyman Lord of Chenango introduced a bill legislating out of office the three Democratic State Superintendents of Election and providing for the appointment of a single commissioner to hold office for four years at $7,500 a year. The commissioner is to have jurisdiction only in counties containing a city or cities of the first or second class or counties wholly within the boundaries of a city. The number of deputies is reduced from 175 to 150.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam introduced his Presidential preferential primary bill of last year and another bill making general amendments to the election law similar to that which the Republicans tried to pass at the last session.

Senator Burlingame of Brooklyn introduced a bill authorizing the Mayor of New York to appoint and at pleasure remove a commissioner of accounts at a salary to be fixed by the Board of Estimate. He is authorized to name two deputies. The present Commissioner receives $5,000 a year.

Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a fifth deputy police commissioner.

NEW VIVISECTION FIGHT.

Jersey Bill to Permit Rockefeller Animal Research.

Trenton, N. J. Jan. 28.—Senator Austin Colgate, of Essex, has introduced in the Senate a bill which will permit the Rockefeller Foundation to establish a bureau of animal research in this state. The bureau, if the the measure is passed, will be located at New Brunswick, and the foundation will expend upward of $1,000,000 in research work, principally that in relation to hog cholera.

Such a bill was passed by the last Legislature, but vetoed by Governor Fielder, because it was deemed so broad that irresponsible persons and corporations could practice vivisection under its provisions.

There is no doubt that the present measure will permit vivisection, and an interesting fight over it is expected.

WILL RECEIVE TONIGHT

Albany, Jan. 28.—Governor and Mrs. Whitman will give a reception from 10 o'clock until 12 o'clock tonight at the Executive Mansion to members of the Legislature and State officers. Wives of the State officers will be in the receiving line with Mrs. Whitman.

Atlantic Storm Swept.

New York, Jan. 28.—Severe gales over the Atlantic were reported by the Clyde liner Algonquin when she arrived today from Santo Domingo. The Algonquin was in tow of the steamer Cherokee when she arrived here, having lost her propeller in the storms. On board the Algonquin were Captain Swain and the members of the crew of the schooner Frederick Roessner, which became disabled and waterlogged en route from Jamaica to Stamford, Ct.

The Angelo Is In Port.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Italian steamship Angelo Parodi, which was reported in yesterday's dispatches to have been lost at sea, arrived here today from Sardinia.

The voyage of the steamer lasted 33 days during seven of which she was adrift and helpless at sea owing to her supply of fuel having given out. She was found adrift by a Greek steamship which brought her safely into port.

Does Advertising Pay?

New York—Hundreds of dogs are arriving at Henry A. Meyer's home in Vanderveer Park as a result of a newspaper "ad" put in by a joker.

RUSSIANS CLAIM HOLD UPON POLISH GROUND

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 28.—Fighting in the region of Gumbinnen and Pilkallen, East Prussia, has developed into a general battle as the result of the German efforts to recapture positions taken by the Russians. The Czar's troops are maintaining their front, however, and are repulsing all the attacks.

Hard fighting continues in the region of Borjimow, west of Warsaw, while in Galicia the Russians are engaged in a conflict along a 100 miles from Dukla Pass to the town of Wyszkow, almost directly south of Lemberg in the Carpathian mountains.

It is admitted here that because of recent heavy attacks by Austrians the Russians who had succeeded in driving their way into Hungary have been forced to retire some miles to the north, where slight skirmishes have resulted in Russian successes.

The following report from the Russian general staff was given out at the war office today:

"Fighting continues in the Malwischken-Lasdehnen district.

"On the right bank of the lower Vistula (in northern Poland) there has recently been heavy artillery firing and conflicts between advance parties of troops. From the front along the river to the district around Skempe we have harried rear guards of several German battalions.

'On the left bank of the Vistula, on the night of January 25 following a day which brought no important change in a general wya, the Germans resumed their attack on our front in the region of Borjimow. All these attacks were repulsed. During one of them some of the enemy's detachments who charged our trenches were put to the bayonet. During the past day our artillery bombarded with success the enemy's lines and silenced their batteries in the village of Aitanka.

"In Galicia the fighting is on a more extended scale on all the front from Dukla Pass to Wyszkow. On the right wing of this front we captured 100 prisoners and two rapid fire guns.

"In Bukowina an artillery duel occurred on January 25 in the region of Woleputna, southwest of Kimpolund."

KAISER'S TROOPS AGAIN KEPT OUT OF ARRAS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Mounted on horseback, the Kaiser was all ready to make a triumphal entry into the ruined city of Arras on January 20 when the French hurled the enemy from the suburb of Blangy, once more destroying the imperial hopes," writes the war correspondent of the Matin from the battle front. "The Kaiser had originally decreed January 16 as the date for the capture of Arras, but the French staff learned this and the attack was delayed four days. The assault was delivered with great vigor, long columns of Germans advancing from Blangy eight abreast when the van guard was attacked and annihilated by an ambuscade. A small force of French had concealed themselves in an iron works commanding the main road and under the first shock of surprise the Germans fell in heaps. Although they fought bravely the enemy was driven back and meanwhile strong French reinforcements were rushed to the front. After a battle of five hours the Germans retreated to their original entrenched positions. The battle was waged half a mile from the center of Arras, whose population of 3,000 lay huddled in cellars while the trench Howitzers hurled melinite shells weigbing 150 pounds into the town."

CROWN PRINCE FALLS BEFORE INFLUENZA

Berlin, (by wireless) Jan. 28.—Crown Prince Frederick William has been stricken with a severe attack of influenza and is seriously ill. He is under the care of two physicians at his headquarters.

The first news of the Crown Prince's illness came today in the form of an official announcement that he had suffered a relapse. It was later learned that he was taken ill ten days ago and was apparently on the high road to recovery when he exposed himself contrary to the orders of his physicians.

With the relapse that followed, a high fever developed and since Sunday Frederick William has been confined to his bed. It is expected that the Crown Princess will go to the bedside of her husband.

PARIS SAYS ALLIES TURNED THE TABLES

Paris, Jan. 28.—That all the conflicts which took place on Emperor William's birthday resulted in French successes despite the fact that the Germans had planned to make a great effort, is the emphatic assertion made in the statement issued by the French war office this afternoon. It asserts that the German losses for the first half of this week in the battle front from the North sea to Switzerland seems to exceed 20,000 men. "Jan. 27 was the date of the Kaiser's birth, says the introduction to the statement. Our adversaries had announced that on that occasion a great effort would be made. It was made but did not turn out to their advantage. The day was a fortunate one for us on the entire front. All the German attacks were repulsed. All the French attempts were successful.

FRENCH CELEBRATED IN THEIR WAY

Berlin, by wireless, Jan. 28.—German troops in France celebrated Emperor William's birthday by making further gains on the heights of Craonne. An official report from the General staff issued this afternoon says:

"We report the capture of 500 yards of French trenches near Craonne. Hard fighting has been in progress on the Craonne heights since Monday. The official German report says that from Monday to Wednesday 1,500 dead French were found on the battlefield and that the Germans took 1,100 prisoners. The allies are continuing their bombardment of towns held by the Germans on the Belgian coast.

STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FINDS WORK FOR MANY MEN.

Clearing House in Syracuse Rapidly Developing Into Useful Place.

Syracuse, Jan. 28.—At the offices of the State Employment Bureau, which was opened two days ago in the Cahill Building, the greater part of yesterday was devoted to organizing the working forces under W. T. Clemens as superintendent.

Charles B. Barnes, director of the State Bureau of Employment, who came to Syracuse to assist in opening the office, was highly optimistic over the future of the institution. Already applications for work have been answered by a number of requests for help, and, although the office is not in complete running order, applicants were registered as fast as they appeared.

John Jaeckel, who had charge of the City Employment Bureau under the Mayors' Committee on Unemployment, is retained for the present to assist Mr. Clemens.

The bureau will not deal alone with mechanics and men of regular trades, but will handle office help and household servants. The central bureau is intended to act as a clearing house for employers and employes.

ELECTRIC BULLDOG FOLLOWS MASTER

Selenium has the property of varying its electrical resistance in proportion to the amount of light falling upon it. To demonstrate the possibility of controlling propelling machinery by means of light, John Hays Hammond, jr., has built a device which he calls the "electric dog." This is a box mounted on three wheels, containing a motor operated by a storage battery, with another motor which actuates the steering wheel, says "Popular Mechanics." At one end of the box are two bull's-eyes of glass, with a partition projecting between them so that light shining into one of the eyes does not reach the other. Behind each bull's-eye is a screen of selenium. When a light shines into the right eye, the steering wheel is turned so that the "dog" turns to the right, and vice versa. This curious contrivance will follow the light of a lantern at night, trailing along behind the person carrying the light and turning corners as though it were alive.

LONG DISTANCE LAYER.

Caldwell, N. J., Jan. 28.—"Old Reliable," a hen owned by Miss Elsie Dobbins, chanllenges the world for long distance laying. "Old Reliable" has just laid her 3,000th egg and is still occupying the same old nest.

Though fourteen years old, she is ready to meet any of the more frivolous folk of the barnyard in a laying contest.

Statisticians figure that the eggs produced by "Old Reliable" would make an omelette large enough to cover the meadows on the golf links at Van Cortlandt park.

SCHMIDT DENIED NEW TRIAL.

New York, Jan. 28.—Hans Schmidt who murdered Anna Anmuller and cup up her body was denied a new trial today by Justice Davis. In his application for a new hearing the convicted man claimed that newly discovered evidence would free him.

A CLUB LIKE... LOCAL B. T. C.

Springfield, O., Organization Will Find Employment For Members

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The oldest member of the organization is over eighty and the youngest forty-three.

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

CLARK IRISH HARP

IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

Cash in Advance 50c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

Volume 1, No. 35. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

OBREGON INVESTS MEXICAN CAPITAL; QUIET OBTAINS

"We Are to Stay This Time," Said the Intrepid Leader; To at Once Begin Reconstruction

By ARTHUR CONSTANTINE.

Mexico City, Jan. 29.—Carranza troops are again in control of this city, which they occupied late yesterday afternoon after a sharp skirmish with the Zapatista troops. As General Alvaro Obregon entered the capital at the head of troops loyal to the constitutionalists' "first chief" an attempt was made to assassinate him. This resulted in volleys being fired through the streets by the Carranza troops. Many persons were wounded.

Before the Carranza troops opened fire four of General Obregon's men had been killed and a dozen wounded.

As General Obregon made his triumphal entry Zapatista "snipers" opened fire upon him and his staff from the Cathedral and other buildings nearby. A fusillade met the advancing Carranzo troops as they were passing up the Avenida Francisco I. Madero, the principal business thoroughfare of the capital.

For a moment there was confusion in the ranks of the advancing Carranzistas. This was immediately ended by a few sharp orders from General Obregon and then the Carranzistas opened a return fire, while the cavalry charged up the street.

The thoroughfare was crowded at the time by a cheering populace, with whom Obregon had become popular on the occasion of his first occupation of the capital. These excited spectators dove for cover in every direction as the bullets sped along the thoroughfare. It is believed that several were killed.

Without waiting for any formal ceremonies, General Obregon dashed back to the Zocalo and issued rapid orders for the quelling of any disorder that might develop. Lines of his troops were thrown around the business district. The doors of the National Palace were barricaded and Indian soldiers were dispatched to hunt for "snipers" that might be hidden in the city buildings.

The bodies of two "snipers" were found about midnight. This increased the total of known dead at that time to six. One of the victims was a Yaqui woman who had been a soldier in Obregon's army for several months.

As soon as the situation in the capital was under control, General Obregon sent General Gonzales toward the suburbs of San Angelo and Xochimilco to drive away the Zapatistas lingering in this district.

General Obregon then issued the following proclamation: "The army of the Northwest has taken possession of the capital in the name of the constitutionalist army and the first chief thereof, Venustiano Carranza."

In the fighting that occurred at Peralville before the Carranzistas reached the main city 100 Zapatistas were killed and wounded. The fighting there was hot, the contending soldiers firing from the shelter of houses. The Zapatistas were finally put to flight and the way into the business section was cleared.

The city is quiet today and it is expected that business will be in full swing before night.

In an interview with the International News Service correspondent early today the General said: "I am in military command here, nothing more. Ten days ago, while in Pueblo I received orders to advance toward the capital. I obeyed at once. There was no fighting worthy of the men until we reached Irolo. There we were able to rout the Zapatistas without great difficulty and continued on to the capital. We expect to push the campaign against our enemies and hope shortly to begin the task of reconstruction.

AUSTRIANS SUCCESSFUL IN THE CARPATHIANS

Berlin, (By Wireless) Jan. 29.—While an official report from the German General Staff today claims some gains for the Kaiser's troops both in the eastern and western theaters of war, the best news from the Austro-German standpoint comes from the Carpathians. The Austrian successes in these mountains continues, the Russians having been driven away from the Nagy-Ag river valley. Vienna reports the probability of an early evacuation of Lemberg by the Russians. The lifting of the siege of Trzemvsl and the recovery of Lemburg, capital of Galicia constitutes one of the greaest hopes of the German-Austrian generals.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The German battle cruiser Derfflinger was badly damaged in Sunday's naval battle in which the cruiser Bluecher was sunk. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today that it had obtained authoritative information of the Derfflinger being placed in dry dock for repairs in Hamburg. The cruiser Roon is also believed to have been damaged.

The Derfflinger is a new powerful vessel of 28,000 tons, having Krupp armor and carrying eight 12-inch guns and 5 decimal 12-inch guns.

Athens, Jan. 29.—The Greek government was notified today that all Greek residents of towns on the Bosphorous had been expelled by Turkey on the charge that they were acting as spies for Russia. A strong protest against this treatment of subjects of a neutral country will be made to the porte.

SAXON TROOPS WON VICTORY FOR WILHELM

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The victory for the Emperor on the plateau of Craonne north of the River Aisne in France, was won by Saxon troops, according to official dispatches received today from the headquarters of the German army of the center. This engagement is called the battle of Burtebiz by the Germans. The following description of the conflict which lasted from Monday morning of this week until Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, is compiled from the official dispatches:

"The battle developed upon the plateau of Craonne and at Burtebize, which was destroyed by French artillery. The German trenches ran south and west of Burtebiz, leading to the plateau of Craonne. The French opposite these trenches occupied three lines of trenches, of which the foremost contained splendid infantry and artillery positions, supported on the left by strong earthworks and bomb proof caverns for reserves.

"After a bombardment the German infantry stormed and captured within half an hour all except a part of one French trench and the cave, which resisted desperately. The cave was surrounded by machine guns, but finally it surrendered at midnight and we took 300 prisoners. The fight to capture the remainder of the French line lasted until Thursday morning at 5 o'clock when resistance against our assaults was finally broken down. Our victory gave us three lines of French redoubts of a total frontal length of 15,000 yards. We took five officers, 1,100 men, eight machine guns, one searchlight and found a quantity of sappers stores in the captured cave. Some 1500 dead French soldiers, all belonging to the Eighteenth army corps were found. They had fought and defended themselves heroically. On our side the Saxon regiments distinguished themselves by the bravery they displayed throughout the engagement and the courageous persistency which led them to continue the fight until the victory was finally theirs."

"75's" MOVED DOWN HUNDREDS OF GERMANS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 29.—A correspondent, telegraphing from St. Omer describes a ten hour battle on Monday in which the Germans were defeated with terrible loss while trying to outflank and cut off the British forces defending Bethune in northern France. His dispatch follows:

"Having concentrated extremely important forces between La Bassee and Festubert, the Germans attempted on Monday to pierce the allies' lines in order to take Bethune. The enemy began the attack at 6.30 in the morning, supported by heavy artillery fire from an armored train which advanced close enough to Bethune to fire twenty shells into the town. According to German prisoners the preparations for the attack had been going on for several days. Emperor William himself watched the arrangements. For two days before the attack began the Kaiser went among the German troops. The Germans' plan was to draw the allies in the direction of Festubert by a vigorous attack in that direction while two infantry regiments made a turning movement by way of the La Bassee-Bethune road. However, the plan became known. When the Germans sent their infantry forward in close formation they received a merderous fire, being caught between the English artillery in front and the French guns on the flank. The Kaiser's soldiers were literally mowed down.

The German infantry regiments entrusted with the task of outflanking the allies advanced in the direction of Annequin.

They were allowed to continue their progress for some time, but when within 500 yards of the allies' lines the French '75's opened fire. Those of the Germans who were unable to escape were killed or captured. The allies captured two whole companies. The Germans renewed the attack five times. Once they managed to reach Givenchy Church, around which fierce hand-to-hand fighting raged, the soldiers slubbing each other with their musket butts or using the bayonet. Five times the bayonet was resorted to and it did deadly work. The plains around Vermelles, Givenchy and Guinchy were strewn with German dead by half past three, but the battle went on. The Germans fired four 15 millimetre shells on Bethune but little damage was done. One English soldier was killed, one wounded and ten horses were killed. The fighting stopped at 5 p. m."

NOTE—The slight British casualties referred to by the correspondent were evidently those caused by the German shells in Bethune. The British losses in the battle proper are understood to have been very heavy.

FRENCH INFANTRY MAKES GAINS AT NIEUPORT

Paris, Jan. 29.—Continued success for the French troops in their operations against the Germans is claimed in an official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon. The infantry has gained a foothold on the sand dunes near Nieuport, and a German flying machine has been destroyed by French artillery. There is a lull in the fighting at Soissons, Craonne and Rheims. The statement says that an attack made by the Germans on the French at Fontaine-Madame cost the Germans dearly. As a result of the failure of the Germans to gain any successes on the Kaiser's birthday, the offensive of the German troops has apparently succeeded all along the line.

FRENCH NEARING STRASSBURG; CITY IN STATE OF SEIGE

General Von Buelow Made Field Marshall; Dispute Arises as to Winner of Fight at Craonne

Paris, Jan. 29.—Proof of the consternation caused among the Germans by the vigor of the French offensive in Alsace and Lorraine is shown by the action of the German general staff in putting Strassburg in a state of siege. Although the French army of invasion is about twenty-five miles from Strassburg and is in no position to begin even an investment of the outer forts defending the city on the west, the preparations for putting the city in a state of siege are going forward rapidly. The families of officers of the garrison have been ordered to leave at once.

The information that General Von Buelow, commander of the Second German army, has been elevated to be a field marshal, has led to the report that he will be put in chief command of the German operations in the western theater of war. Gen. Von Buelow's army has been operating east of Rheims in that section of the Champagne district where the hostilities have been hot and heavy around Perthes, Mesnil and Beausejour.

General Von Buelow is the second German general to be elevated to be a field marshal since the war began, th other being General Von Hindenburg, commander-in-chief in the eastern theater of war.

Rival claims are made by the French and Germans relative to the outcome of the fighting on the plateau of Craonne north of the Aisne. The French claim that the Germans were unable to retain the ground they captured; on the other hand the Germans claim to have beaten off all the French counter attacks.

They say they are organizing their new positions. The recent fighting near La Bassee, if newspapers rank with the battle northeast of Soissons for fierceness. One Scotch regiment stood its ground until only one man was left.

In West Flanders the Germans are again attacking the English positions on the Ypres-Menin road with reserves. Further to the north artillery duels are in progress.

The French are violently bombarding the German lines east of Nieuport, Lombartzyde and St. Georges.

A dispatch from St. Omer says: "German prisoners, who were taken in the fighting along the La Bassee canal, say that the Kaiser went among the troops two days before the attack was delivered against the English, personally exhorting them to be brave and to die, if necessary, to win a decisive battle over the British enemies."

RUSSIAN ARMS HURL BACK GERMAN ADVANCES

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 29.—In a great flanking movement against the Germans in East Prussia a new Russian army is advancing north of Tilsit. Its operations are meeting with success, according to an official statement issued today, having cut the railroad line between Tilsit and Memel by destroying the station at Pogegen, a few miles north of Tilsit.

The war office statement tells of other successes against the Austrians and Germans, both in Galicia and Poland. The Austrians who forced the Russians to withdraw through the Carpathian passes now seem to have met with a severe check. The official statement follows:

"The Russian troops on Monday assumed the offensive north of Tilsit, driving back the Germans and destroying the station at Pogegen. Fighting continues in that region.

"In the forests north of Pillkallen and Gumbinnen the Russians are successfully advancing in some districts. Quiet prevailed yesterday on the other fronts in East Prussia. The Germans assumed the offensive in the region of Darkehmen, but this proved fruitless as did another German offensive in the region of Wolashy-Dlownka.

"During the last 24 hours an artillery duel has continued on the west bank of the Vistula (west of Warsaw) the Russian artillery successfully shelling the enemy. Our artillery silenced several batteries and inflicted great losses upon the Germans in their trenches.

"In the region northeast of Darkehmen, near Maiggunishen, the Germans delivered fruitless attacks, after which they withdrew to their trenches.

"On the right bank of the lower Vistula fighting continues. On the left bank of the Vistula, in the region of Vorjunow, Russian troops, supported by engineering parties, yesterday attacked the enemy's forces, repulsing them by means of hand grenades. In Galicia, on the Carpathian front from Dukla pass to the railway from Strj to Munkacs, the fighting on January 26-27 progressed favorably for the Russians, especially in the region southwest of Dukla, where the Russian troops, especially in the region southwest of Dukla, where the Russian troops, advancing by means of an energetic attack, compelled the enemy to retreat, abandoning ammunition and stores.

"In the region of Ciuchewy-Dolina the Russians on January 27 captured a fortified position of the enemy and surrounded another neighboring fortification. The number of prisoners taken has not yet been ascertained. In some districts on this front the enemy tried to resist the Russian offensive, but failed of success everywhre.

"In Bukowina the situation is unchanged."

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January 29, 1915.

Opinions

A Strange Decision

Doesn't the United States supreme court drop to the labor union standards when it sustains the right of an employer to discharge a man because he is a member of a labor union? A Kansan who was discharged because he was a member of a labor organization went to the courts declaring his inherent right to labor. The court decides that he has no inherent right to be a union member and work for a man who will not hire men so associated. The decision is of the variety that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. It may please those who resent the arbitrary methods of union labor in closing shops, etc., but in the last analysis it is precisely an example of the ethics complained of by opponents of labor unions.—Standard, Watertown.

School Savings Banks

It appears that the school children of the United States are, some of them, actually saving their pennies and nickels for a rainy day, instead of expending them for gingerbread, lollipops and ice cream cones. Among those who are thus in early life being trained to habits of thrift and the accumulation of capital are very possibly some future Rockfellers and Carnegies, who will build libraries and establish foundations to bless the world.

Possibly not more than a score of those who are denying themselves the luxuries of child life in order to start a school savings bank account will achieve this proud pre-eminence among their fellow men, but the idea of saving is an excellent one, nevertheless, and the banks that have been established now have $1,250,000 on deposits distributed among 217,000 pupils—an average of $5.75 apiece. This amounts is expected to grow.

Belgium has the honor of originating the school savings bank system, and it was a native of Belgium who put the banks in the United States on a permanent footing. He established banks in Long Island City, and the New York schools have been among the most successful advocates of the system. In Pittsburg, where at least one out of every three children is an embryo millionaire, over $600,000 has been deposited since the system was introduced.

Several methods in vogue for collecting and banking the savings of the children are described in a bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Education. Usually the co-operation of a well-established savings bank in the school community is first secured. Forms and blanks are provided. When the amount reaches $1 the depositor is given a bank book and becomes, through the school, a regular patron of the bank. When the deposit reaches $3 or $5 (as the bank elects) it draws interest at three or more per cent.

For children who have a regular income, however small, a book in a loan association might be considered perferable, but where a child is only able now and then to get possession of money the school savings banks are just the thing, and especially for the younger school children, who are not allowed the privileges of the postal savings banks until they are ten years old.—News, Batavia.

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THE HAMMER; ITS USER

Recently a window in South 1st st., contained a splendid display of hammers. The display was typical of other displays in the block now known as "hardware row." In the window in question there were large and small hammers, bringht steel hammers, and the most innocent looking hammers that one cares to look upon.

Those hammers were for sale. They were not in use in any capacity other than to attract the eyes of passersby. Therefore they were not a bit dangerous.

Hammers, of course, have their place beyond the confines of a hardware store show window. The housekeeper finds a hammer invaluable as a weapon of defense against the nail that will not penetrate through plaster and into a flexible lath that she may make secure a picture of the family forbears. The man at the anvil is dexterous in the use of the hammer, and the machinist at the bench is able to give telling blows upon the piece of work in hand. How we, all of us, delight in watching the man at the anvil as he shapes from a shapeless piece of iron a horseshoe that gives Old Dobbin solid comfort. The man at the anvil shapes the iron by using the hammer—the erstwhile innocent hammer.

Yes, indeed, wonderful things are wrought with the hammer, but in conjunction always with the skill of the man who wields it.

Place the skilled man's hammer into the hands of the unskilled laborer and damage and ruination to the fabric is the inevitable result. The same rule obtains in every phase and condition of life. Words become effective or ineffective according to the skill of tactfulness of the man who uses them.

The most circumspect of us will at times drop into the habit of using in our speech the slang of the street. In speaking of the man who may criticise us in the harshest sort of terms we are pardoned if we say, "He uses the hammer." It is an American expression and it therefore goes in polite society. An innocent man will use harmlessly the hammer. A hammer wielded by the good fellow, the fellow you love, is powerless—ineffective because of the absence of skill by its user. Blows delivered by the unskilled hammerer fail in their results, but look out for the work of the poor fellow who knows not where or when to use the hammer. He is the dangerous man. He is the man who in his ignorance of the proper height to which he should raise his arm to deliver the blow is quite apt to get the hammer entangled with the hangings roundabout him, and lo, the result—the hammer which he tried to use in felling, marring, or crushing the object of his wrath, caught as it were, in the overhead obstructions, falls upon the unskilled man's, the hammerer's head. The hammer ceases to be a hammer—it becomes a boomerang, and the subject of the wrath of the unskilled hammerer escapes more often than he is caught.

It pays to learn how to use the hammer. Man is never too old to learn.

BREAD STARTS UPWARD

A newspaper reader need not be a wheat farmer, a wheat broker a flour miller or a baker to know that the price of wheat has been rising steadily. But since his wife has been paying the customary price for bread, his interest in this war-time phenomenon has been somewhat indirect. He has discussed it, if at all, in its relation to general business.

Within a week or ten days, however, the bakers of New York propose, to raise the price of bread one cent a loaf. Whether we shall continus to think of and discuss the rise in wheat in its relation to general business conditions or shall suddenly realize that it bears directly on our family budget depends on how desperately we are being compelled to crowd our standard of living.

The remedy is by no means apparent. In view of the volume of complaint sure to develop throughout the land, it is perhaps fortunate that an investigation of the rise in wheat is on the administration's list. It seems unpleasantly likely, however, that its effect will be simply to prove once for all that no corner is responsible for the steady advance, whatever its influence on an occasional flurry. When one-half the civilized world is called upon to feed the other half one need not seek far for the cause of dear food. The only consolation in the situation lies in the fact that it is our countrymen, for the most part, who are selling it.—New York Tribune.

SEES WAR AS AID TO CHRISTIANITY

Dean Hodges Declares Church Was Never So Little Open to Criticism as Now

New York, Jan. 29.—Christians who are tempted to discouragements should read history, is the answer of Dean George Hodges, contributing editor of "The Churchman," to recent attacks on the Church. His editorial called "The Gates of Hell," says

"Of course, the body hinders the spirit, so St. Paul said, and we have all proved it in experience. And the organization limits the idea; that is evident and inevitable. At the same time, the spirit needs the body, and the idea needs the organization.

"As a matter of fact, there has never been a time since the Christian religion began when the organization has limited the idea so little as it does at present. There has never been a time when the Christian creed has so efficiently entered into social conduct.

"The Chruch is always open to criticism, since it represents an endeavor to realize ideal conditions in spite of the natural reluctance of sinners. But it has rarely been less open to criticism than it is at present. At least so far as our American situation goes, Christianity increases year by year in the allegiance of the people and in the influence of Christian principles upon conduct. It was never more free, more progressive, more spiritual or more filled with confidence and expectation than it is today.

"Even in Europe, where it has not yet succeeded in abolishing war, it has brought the nations to such a point of moral progress that they all agree that war, in order to be right, must be defensive. That is a great gain.

"Whatever the maladies by which the Church may be afflicted at present, they are related to the past only as a gentle cold is related to pneumonia."

TAKEN TO ROME.

Sheriff Buck left Oswego yesterday for Rome, having in custody James Baker and Frank Becker, who have been committed to the State Custodial asylum there. These boys were implicated with Charles Campbell in wrecking the Manhattan flyer.

SOMETHING NEW

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WIITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

A comfortable looking middle aged woman sat in the parlor of the Methodist church and on each side of her sat a young man who might have been her son. In the church a missionary society was being held and the women were serving lunch. A woman would come in bringing her cake or whatever it was; leave it below; come to the parlor and chat awhile and-what do you think?

She cast her vote for it was the polling place on election day and the middle aged lady and the two young men were the election clerks. This was the "mire of politics" that Katharine Davis, Commissioner of Corrections of New York city, found in Pasadena, California.

"It is a question for the states," says President Wilson. But slavery was not settled by the states, nor nullification, nor squatter sovereignty. The President is merely trying to fool the women. So is Congress. It can't be done.—Portland Oregonian, Jan. 13.

Only four states in this country have limited by law the work of women to eight hours a day and these are Washington, California, Colorado and Arizona, all equal suffrage states.

Nine states have passed laws authorizing commissions to fix a minimum wage for women and five of these are equal suffrage states. In Massachusetts and Nebraska the commissions have no power to enforce it and in Minnesota the law had been declared unconstitutional.

Less than a quarter of the states have passed laws granting pensions to mothers, but three-fourths of the equal suffrage states have such laws.

Only a third of the states have laws preventing the night work of children but nearly all the equal suffrage states have such laws.

Yet Ida Tarbell at the hearing before the Industrial Relations Board in New York city declared that the laws for women were no better in the equal suffrage states than elsewhere. This so called great woman investigator better go investigating.

"Eliminate Politics" is the solgan of the new administration in New York State. The press of the state has voiced its appeal. Politics is the science of government; of securing safety, peace and prosperity. Politics cant' be eliminated but politics needs to be rehabilitated.

English history shows the progressive purification of politics at each extension of the franchise. What New York State needs is more voters. Let the party leaders look about and if they can find a class of persons who are almost never in the jail but who throng the churches and civic improvement societies and yet disfranchised, if the party leaders will make haste to remedy the stupid blunder of leaving these good people voteless, then politics will stand some chance of getting back in line with the dictionary, and beinfi reformed will not need to be eliminated.

Because Catharine Richards of Worcester has given up her pension on the ground that she no longer needs the money. Alice Duer Miller says, "This is the sort of thing that makes you wonder whether women are fitted for political life, aftes all.

NEW YORK'S QUAKER IDEA FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Men Will Sit in a Row at Convention in Friends Meeting House.

A "Quaker" suffrage meeting will be held on February 1, when the suffrage city convention meets in the old Friends Meeting House in East Sixteenth street, Manhattan. The borough chairmen will make their reports, and the result of the election of officers for the city committee, held on January 26, will be announced.

Mrs. J. Frederic Gillette, a Quaker and suffragist leader in the Twelfth Assembly district, in which the Friends Meeting House is located, is planning to have the men delegates sit in a row, Quaker fashion. About 45,000 men voters will be represented by delegates to the city convention.

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WE PAY TAXES ON IDLE BRAIN MATTER

Idle brain matter is like idle property, and idle property produces nothing and is compelled to carry a heavy tax for the privilege of being useless. The paint is beaten off by the rain; the gate becomes rickety; the boys break out the windows; swallows build in the chimney; the weeds grow up around the place, and the assessor comes regularly each year to collect his toll. If we add a year to our lives, and during that time we do not advance mentally, do not broaden and deepen, we have lost one year of our original principal, which is about thirty-five years—and in addition we are assessed a heavy tax; the tax of advancing age; the tax of mental decay; the tax of undeveloped opportunities and of lost chances.

The brain is supposed to be made of two billion microscopic cells, but the number of cells is irrelevant; it is the arrangement of these cells that constitutes thought force and mental power. In the active brain there is a constant re-arrangement of cell matter; each idea and the acquirement of each fact means that a certain re-arrangement of material constituting the organs of the brain has taken place.

The arrangement of the cells of your brain is not permanent; all things are transient. Everything in the universe is periodic; in other words, things exist as they are, only so long as it requires to get an impression of them. Life itself is simply a passing phase or a demonstration of the energy that underlies universal substance, whether the substance is star-dust, world matter or brain matter.

Either your mind is growing or else the cells of your brain are decaying and going into bankruptcy from disuse. Great men have crystallized their vision and perception, have refined the quality of their ideas by constant activity of brain matter.

Minds decay from too much food, from malnutrition, or food poison, and from our tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or altered. Great minds do not break down from overwork—ask Thomas Edison. When we desire to develop a particular muscle, the result is accomplished by training, and the athlete is short-lived because he permits a mighty organized muscular development, which is the result of training, to decay from disuse.

The men and women who have most influenced the world are such men as Humboldt, who began his studies in Berlin at the age of sixteen, and who died during a scientific expedition to the summit of Mt. Chimbarazo, at the age of ninety-four. Voltaire, the great French philosopher, essayist, manufacturer and diplomat, wrote his first play, I believe, at the age of seventeen, and his last play at the age of eighty-eight.

Stephen Girard gathered his first knowledge from Voltaire's Philosophic Encyclopedia at about the age of fourteen, and died at a splendid old age, one of the wealthiest men of his time. Herbert Spencer said that the majority of Englishmen who live to be over seventy have "softening of the brain."

Caroline Herschel lived a hundred years, and began her studies in the library of Herschel The Great at the age of sixteen. In addition to her work in astronomy she was an accomplished musician, a school teacher and a writer. Alfred Russell Wallace, the great scientist who died but a short time ago, was active and alert even to his ninety-eighth year.

If your mind is not stronger, if your vision is not clearer ten years from today than they now are, you have traveled ten years down the other side, toward the setting sun, and on these ten years you have paid a toll that can never be estimated in terms of money.

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Oatmeals, were 25c to 50c, 10c to 15c Per Roll
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MEAT

Ham	18c to 20c
Shoulder	14c
Corned Beef	15c-16c
Beef, Rib Roast	26c
Beef, Surloin Steak	26c
Beef, Porterhouse Steak	28c
Pork Poin	16c
Pork Crops	16c

FRUITS

Oranges, doz.	25c to 40c
Grapefruit	3 for 25c
Bananas	20c
Lemons, doz.	25c-30c
Apples	peck, 15c
(Bushel	50c to 60c
Cranberries, qt.	12c

POULTRY

Chicken (full dressed)	20c

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Creamery Butter	38c, 40, 43c
Dairy Butter	35c
Eggs, Strictly Fresh	35c
Honey Cap	20c-25c
Stained pt. jar	25c
Cheese (full cream)	20c

VEGETABLES

Lettuce, head	10c
Cabbage	5c to 6c
Parsnips	lb. 4c
Potatoes,	bu. 60c
Popcorn	peck 35c
Beans,	lb 7c
Beans Lima,	lb 10c

The business of the kitchen's great, and it is fit that man should eat. Nor was it e'er denied.—Anon.

Do you recall the "weal and hammer" pies of which Charles Dickens wrote so often? They are just as delicious today as they were in Dickens' time, and so easy to make that every housekeeper who learns their secret is immediately siezed with the desire to try one herself. And when she has taken it brown and savory from the oven and set it before her family, I am sure they will heartily agree with Silas Wegg that it "mellars the organ."

These tasty pies, so seldom seen out of England, may be made from the cheapest cuts of the meats; and as they are just as good cold as hot, and savory to the last crumb you will readily see that they are economical enough for the most frugal housewife and should be included in her list of good but moderately priced dishes.

For a large pie order two pounds of breast of veal and a pound of ham, sliced very thin. The end of the ham, which is less expensive than the thicker portion, will answer nicely for this purpose. You will not require all of it, but it is cheaper to buy this quantity and the rest will do very nicely for breakfast.

Cut the breast of veal in pieces two inches long and about an inch wide. Put over the fire in boiling water and simmer very gently one hour. Cook the bones with the meat as they will add richness to your pie. Use just enough water to cover the meat, and add no salt, as you wish to perserve the juices in the meat.

Remove the veal from the broth, but leave all the bones and gristly parts of the meat which could not be trimmed away while it was raw, in it. Put the meat aside; then add a saltspoon of salt, a quarter of a saltspoon of pepper, a pinch of thyme, quarter of a bay leaf (if you like the flaver), two sprigs of parsley and a pinch of savory to the broth and bones and simmer gently for another hour or longer, if possible. The broth should be reduced to half a pint when taken from the stove. Strain and put aside. When ready to make the pie, for these preparations may be made twenty-four hours in advance, cut the ham in very thin strips, using about half of it; pour cold water on them and place on the stove to gradually come to the boiling point. Boil four eggs very hard; peel the shells from them, and slice in rather thick slices.

Then in the bottom of a deep pudding dish place a layer of cooked ham then one of veal, then the slices of eggs with a little pepper and salt. Repeat the layers as before until the dish is full. Pile the meat and egg slices a little highes in the center than at the edges to make a dome-shaped pie. The broth will, no doubt, have formed into a strong jelly by this time; if so, cut it in pieces and fill every crevice with it; if it is still liquid, pour over the meat.

Cover with a nice pastry crust, cutting a hole in the center to allow the steam to escape. English cooks decorate the center of the pie with a pond lily made of folds of the pastry, but this is not necessary. Brush the top of the pie all over with the yolk of an egg and bake in an oven about the right heat for bread.

In an hour it should be a delicious pale brown, when it may be taken from the oven and either served at once or set aside to cool. When cold the gravy will turn ot a delicious meat jelly, which is absolutely irresistible.

Veal and ham pie forms the basis for Monday's dinner. For the other meals the following menu is suggested:

BREAKFAST
Sliced Bananas with Shredded Wheat
Boiled Ham
Drop Biscuits Coffee

LUNCHEON
Potato Soup with Croutons
Boiled Rice with Jelly
Wafers, Tea

DINNER
Veal and Ham Pie
Mashed Potatoes.
Macaroni and Cheese
Pepper Hash
Southern Banana Pudding

Drop Biscuits

Are quickly and easily made. Rub a scant dessert spoonful of butter into a pint of flour until it is like sand, then add a saltspoon of salt, two teaspoons of sugar and a small teaspoon of baking powder. Be careful of the proportions if you wish the best results. Mix all together, then make a hole in the centre and stir in a scant half-pint of milk, beat well, adding a teaspooh more of milk if it seems necessary. The batter must be very stiff. Drop in little oblong mounds on greased pans, and bake in a vedy hot oven. With a little practice these biscuits can be made and baked in fifteen minutes.

Potato Soup

Boil three medium-sized potatoes till done, drain off the water, reserving it, however, mash the potatoes thoroughly, return to the water and strain. Heat a pint of milk to boiling point, add a tablespoon of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Pour the potato liquid into it, boil up once and serve in a hot tureen with chopped parsley and croutons of fried bread.

Southern Banana Pudding

Slice into a buttered dish a thick layer of bananas, cover with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and moisten with lemon juice. Repeat with a thin layer of cracker crumbs between each layer until the dish is about filled, having for the top layer crumbs moistened with bits of butter. Bake until delicately browned. One lemon to three bananas is a satisfactory proportion. The combination of the two is very delicious. This is a genuine Southern recipe.

THINKS ORANGES WILL BE LOWER THAN APPLES.

With an anticipated output of 43,000 cars of oranges and 6,000 cars of lemons from the state of California, citrust fruits promise to be conspicuous during the present season and available at prices even lower than apples. The new navel crop now coming on the market is the finest fruit ever seen at this time of the year. The lemon harvest will double that of last season and in a few years Californians expect to produce a crop of sufficient size to eliminate the necessity of foreign importation.

Since 1896, when the California Fruit Growers' Exchange was organized, the citrus industry has been developed from a hazardous undertaking to a profitable enterprise. During the past decade, while the population of the United States increased 21 per cent, the consumption of California oranges increased 74.6 per cent. The aim of the exchange shippers is to make the name Sunkist a guarantee to the purchaser of the quality of the fruit. In other words, by careful grading and selection they aim to maintain such a high standard that the name Sunkist on citrus fruits will convey the assurance of the term Sterling on silver.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which packs the Sunkist brand is made up of 7,000 growers who are voluntarily affiliated and aim to market their fruit at the lowest possible expense. This gigantic federation has succeeded in reducing the marketing cost to 1 3-5 per cent on the gross sales, which is the lowest of that on any agricultural crop in the world. It accumulates no profits and eclares no dividends.

The influence of packing a dependable quality of fruit is clearly reflected in the increased demand for citrus fruits. Last year the Sunkist people shipped 61.9 per cent of the crop of oranges, or 10,156,724 boxes. In addition they handled about 75 per cent of the lemon output, or 1,105,461 boxes making a total of 28,195 carloads.

TRADE AT HOME, THE MORAL OF THIS

Yesterday's Palladium told the following:

Marketing by mail, from an attractive advertisement is not all that it is cracked up to be. It's appealing to read that one can get a fine assortment of fresh vegetables, grown under the sunny skies of Flordia by parcel post and a well known local business man who saw such an advertisement a few weeks ago, determined to make an investigation and find out if all of the gold really did glitter. He put in an order for an assortment of the vegetables to cost $2.50 and when the package arrived he found, as he anticipated that the lettuce was wilted; the radishes "punky" and many of the other vegetables far from being up to the mark.

But better yet, he went to several markets and found that the vegetables fresh and far better than those in the shipment could be duplicated here for 2.40, ten cents less than the Flordia bargain prices. And the lettuce, for instance, here comes in eleven-ounce heads, while the heads from Florida weighed only a little over five ounces here.

Here is his comparative table prepared to show the advantages of shopping at home:

	Oswego prices.
3 heads lettuce (wilted) 1 lb. large at 16c	$ .48
2 munchea radishes at 5c	.10
1 bunch parsley at 5c	.05
1 bunch young onions at 5c	.05
4 green peppers at 5c	.20
4 cucumbers, small, large at 20c	.80
3 cauliflower, small 2½ lbs., large at 20c	.60
String beans, ¾ lb. at 15c	.12
Oswego total	$2.40
Florida, total $2.50.	

BABY DROWNS IN A FORCED BATH.

Little Children Give Baby Sister a Bath While Mother Shops.

New York, Jan. 28.—While their mother was buying things for dinner yesterday, Louis Stone, five, and his sister, Dorothy, three, who live on the second floor of the tenement house at 550 Gates av., Brooklyn, conceived the idea that it would be nice to give their baby sister, Harriet, a bath in the big white tub in the bathroom. The stork brought Harriet to their home two months ago, and she was the pride of Louis and Dorothy. So they got her out of her crib, took off her little garments and pushed her over into the bathtub.

The water was about a foot deep and much too cold for a tiny baby like Harriet. She gasped and struggled until finally Louis, who was really doing all the work, lost his hold of her, and she sank to the bottom. She gurgled for a few seconds and was still. Louis, who had watched his mother bathe the baby almost daily, never saw her lie so still nor look so white as she did then, and both he and Dorothy were afraid. They ran out of the bathroom and tried to play around the house as though nothing had happened until Mrs. Stone opened the door with groceries in her arms.

Mrs. Stone rushed into the bathroom and screamed. Her cries brought Mrs. Rose Lieberman from across the hall. She lifted the lifeless infant out of the water and placed her on the bed. She then ran to the office of Dr. J. Carch, at 566 Gates ave. The physician came back with her and worked over the dead child for nearly an hour without success.

With a detective from Brooklyn headquarters called little Louis, who has Fauntleroy curls and the face of a cherub, was poring over a picture book.

"Dorry did it," he asservated when asked who put little Harriet in the water. "Baby is in there sleeping," he said, pointing a chubby finger in the direction of the bedroom.

"What makes mama cry?" he suddenly asked, looking up at the detective with his clear blue eyes. Dorothy, with brown hair and earrings, was hiding her face behind her distracted mother's skirts.

Heartfelt Wish.

Pedestrian (to beggar)—I have little money to give you because I am a poet, and, what is more, my poems are not to be published until I am dead. Here's 10 cents. Beggar—Long life to ye, sir!—New York Weekly.

OPEN SEASON FOR HARES CLOSES ON SATURDAY NIGHT

Hunter Must Not Take Game Later ..Because Sunday is January 31st..

Hunters contemplating week-end trips in quest of hares and cottontail rabbits have been warned that the open season closes at midnight Saturday. Officially the season closes on January 31st.

That date being a Sunday this year, no game may be taken after midnight Saturday. The rule governing this point says in section 380, article four, of the Conservation law, under definitions:

"Open season is the time during which fish, fowls; birds and quadrupeds may be taken. If in accordance with the provisions of this article the open season commences or ends on Sunday, it shall be deemed to commence or end, as the case may be, on Saturday immediately preceding such Sunday."

TO PUNISH PUPILS IN FRATS.

High School Students Failing to Resign Barred From Honors.

Severe penalties, which amount almost to social ostracism of pupils in New York high schools who refuse to resign from Greek letter fraternities and all other secret societies, are prescribed by City Superintendent Maxwell in a circular issued yesterday to principals of all secondary schools.

The order makes all rebellious students ineligible to membership in any honorary society, to receive any scholastic honor, to hold any school or any class office or to take part in any school eleetion, exercise or athletic contest.

The display of any pins, badges or banners of any secret society in the school building is also prohibited.

Mean Comment.

Ella—Her face speaks for itself. Stella—Yes, and it is pretty plain talk. —Chicago News.

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

TRY OUR DELICIOUS LIGHT LUNCHES and HOME MADE ICE CREAMS AND CANDIES (Fresh Daily)

25 SOUTH FIRST STREET
PHONE 308

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THE BIG GROCERY

53 So. First Street

A COMPLETE AND WELL SELECTED LINE OF

CANNED GOODS

CORN, PEAS, SUCCOTASH, TOMATOES, ALSO THE WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF SOUPS, BOUILLONS, DRESSINGS, OLIVES, CANNED PINEAPPLE AND OTHER

FRUITS

CRANBERRIES, DATES, NUTS, GRAPES, GRAPE FRUITS, FANCY ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS.

H. P. Allen & Son

Phone 32

H. Putnam Allen,
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L. T. MILLER

ONEIDA STREET

15 Sweet Navel Oranges 25c

Cranberries, Oysters

Fancy Apples

SPIES GREENINGS BALDWINS

We Strive to Please and Have Done so for 30 Years.

Call at the **Square Deal Cash Grocery** and we will give you a Square Deal

Pure Leaf Lard	14c
Compound	11c
Bean Pork	12c
Bacon	20c
Cisco es	6c
Salt Mackerel	12c
Cil. Hams	14c
Sh. Wheat	12c
Cr. Wheat	11c
Loose Cocoa	19c
Ground Nutmeg	oz, 5c
Baking Soda	4c
Corn Starch	6c
10 Salsoda	12c
5c Matches	3c
Ginger Snaps	7c
Marco-Corn Flakes 5 pgk for	25c
Post Toasties 3 pkgs	25c
4 Bars Lenox Soap	10c
with order only	
Sterling Oleo	21c
K. K. Milk	11c
Coal Shuttles	30c and 35c
Peanut Butter	13c
Rex Oleo	17c
Worcestershire Sauce	5c

SQUARE DEAL Cash Grocery Co.

Phone 464 210 Cayuga Street

SALE ALL THE WEEK

CALL AT THE BUSY CORNER GROCERY AND GET A 5-lb PAIL OF GOOD LUCK MARGERINE, 23c A POUND AND A GOOD SACK OF FLOUR FOR $1.00.

BUSINESS IS GOOD

F. G. DOLBEAR

Phone 379 51 West First St.

SWEET ORANGES, 25c, 30c 35c A DOZEN. FRESH CRANBERRIES BANANAS, CANNED GOODS.

JEROME BURNS

Phone 350

302 WEST BROADWAY

Saturday Specials

Whole Pork Loins	12½c
Pork Chop and Roasts	14c
Whole Fresh Shoulders	11½c
Shoulder Pork Steak and Roasts	12½c
Streaked Side Pork	12½c
Lamb Stew	6c to 12½c
Lamb Chops	12½c and 16c
Best Western Stew Beef	8c-10c
Best Western Steaks	16c and up
Whole or ½ Skin ham	14½c
Whole or ½ Skin Ham Sliced	19c
Best Boneless Bacon Stripped	14c
California Hams	11½c
Guaranteed Eggs	28c
High Grade Process Butter	29c

Taylor & Wilcox Markets

56 SOUTH FIRST STREET
370 WEST THIRD ST.

H. C. DANN & SON

We are here with the Goods and the Best of them. This is the one Place in Town that is not in any combine except to cut the cost to the consumer. The People gave the verdict last week and are telling their friends.

Prices for Saturday Selling

Lamb Stew	8c to 12c	Sirloin	20c and 22c
Round Steak	18c	Porter House	20c and 22c
Shoulder	14c	Beef Stew	8c, 10c, 12c and 18c
Pork Steak	14c and 15c	Lamb Stew	8c to 12c
Rork Chops	15c	Lamb Chops	14c
Pork Roast	11c up	Guaranteed Eggs	27c

ALL GOODS DELIVERED.

QUALITY IS WHAT WE STAND FOR.

Phone 42 11 South Second Street

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

CHILD SCARED, MAN SCARED

Little Girl Nearly Lost Life at Highland and Second Streets Last Night

Fulton is without a doubt, the only city in the country over which railroad trains pass through a maze of highways at a speed exceeding eight miles an hour. Particularly this past, trains passing along 2d st. over the N. Y. O. & W. tracks going either north or south have been gradually increasing their speed regardless of the city ordinance, and the danger of them.

Oswego has an ordinance that limits railroad trains to a speed of six miles an hour, when passing over its streets where pedestrians are obliged to travel; Syracuse has a like ordinance; so has Rochester and Buffalo, and most of the streets of the two latter cities are run under the tracks, thus making the railroad elevated as it were.

Young children, both boys and girls, have a habit of sliding on the hills of Buffalo, Academy and Highland sts., and their sleighs pass over the tracks of the N. Y. O & W. Last evening as the passenger train due here at 6.30 over the Central road was going north, a little girl coming down Highland street hill at top speed on her sleigh might have met with a serious accident, had not a Times reporter, John Smith, kicked the sleigh aside, just in time to save the child's life.

As it is no damage was done, except there was a very frightened little girl, a scared man and a torn shoe.

When relating the incident Mr. Smith said he didn't know which was more frightened, he or the child. Evidently the man was confused, as he neglected to ask the little girl's name but "would know her if he saw her again."

The parents of the children and the city police should as a precaution insist the children find some other place for sliding, avoiding all hills that cause sleighs to pass over the railroad tracks.

If there is no ordinance sufficiently strong to govern the speed of trains in Fulton the Common Council's duty is to frame one immediately. Trains pass over this road at a speed from fifteen to thirty-five miles an hour. While it is to be admitted there is a steep grade all along 2d st., a booster could be stationed so as to help a regular train over the grade, and thus avoid any possible chance of loss of life.

It has been rumored that a new route has been surveyed that would allow trains to go around the city, and that Broadway station be used as a terminal. Such a route would prove advantageous to the city, and one of Fulton's best residential sections could be turned into a beautiful thoroughfare.

BOWLING NOTES.

Tigers Defeated the Cubs Last Night.

The Tigers of the Amateur league defeated the Cubs last night by a score of 2695 to 2235. The consistent bowling of Pringle was the feature of the game. His score of 608 for the three game series was close to professionalism. Pringle also bowled high single game of 213.

The City league game that was to be played between the Onyx A. C. and West Siders was postponed until tonight.

The score:

TIGERS

Waterhouse	156	128	192	476
Mace	140	188	186	514
Durst	202	199	180	581
Hill	177	160	179	516
Pringle	202	193	213	608
Totals	877	868	950	
Average				2695

CUBS

Lewis	145	168	163	476
Boutin	162	175	200	537
Woods	167	103	120	390
Bovard	186	168	85	439
Rear, jr.	171	102	120	393
Totals	831	716	768	
Average				2235

Will Receive Contributions.

Commissioner Woodbury and Janitor John Young are clearing out a special room at the City hall in preparation of articles sent to the commissioner for charitable distribution. Children's clothing and shoes are greatly in need to supply the wants of those seeking aid almost daily.

The work will be under the supervision of the visiting nurse who will distribute the clothing and articles to the needy.

A Runaway.

A runaway team of horses was last night stopped by C. C. Eames near his home in Emery st. Mr. Eames has stated he will keep the team until the owner applies.

To Be Taken to Mexico.

Anthony Walker, who sometime ago jumped from the upper story of the 6th ward hotel, will be taken to Mexico today by Officer John Young.

Special for Saturday—$1.50 flannel shirts, brown and gray, 78c. The McKinstry Store, Oneida st.—Adv.

Special discount on all I. C. S. courses during one advertising display at 113 Cayuga st. —Adv.

SUNDAY MOVIES IN OSWEGO CITY

Mayor Hennessey Signs Ordinance; City Solicitor Advised Executive's Action

Mayor Hennessey yesterday received from City Attorney McCaffrey a legal opinion to the effect that he is within his legal rights as mayor in signing the ordinance passed by Common Council last week legalizing the operation of motion picture theaters on Sunday. Upon receipt of the legal opinion the mayor signed the ordinance.

The opinion of the city attorney, briefly, is to the effect that there is nothing in the statute books or in recent decisions of the courts in this state which presents a legal bar to the adoption of the ordinance.

The mayor made a statement to the public after the signing of the ordinance. He said that some time ago, when the motion picture theater proprietors came to him and urged the legalization of Sunday shows, pointing out that other cities enjoy this privilege, even Fulton, he stated to them that if they could secure the votes of six aldermen, and there appeared no legal obstruction, he would gladly sign the measure. The votes of the aldermen were six to one for the measure, Alderman Finnegan being absent, the mayor said today, and from the opinion of the city attorney there is no legal objection, as far as known now, and, to make a test case of the matter, the mayor affixed his signature to the ordinance, which will become effective as soon as the requirements of the charter have been fulfilled.

At last night's public meeting between the two elements of this city, those in favor and those who oppose the promotion of Sunday moving picture shows, Attorney J. R. Pidgeon, produced the Common Council proceedings of 1908 and pointed out that a resolution had been passed over the veto of the late Mayor John K. Smith by a vote of 6 to 0 and that motion pictures of a moral, religious or educational type were permissible on Sunday. The recently passed ordinance, he said, embodied the same ordinance, excepting that the Council regulated the time the performances were to be held and prohibited the posting of bills. He urged Mayor Hennessey to sign the ordinance, stating that it would show a tendency on his part to give Oswego a quiet, moral Sunday.

F. E. Sweetland was the next speaker, and complimented Mr. Pidgeon on his efforts, saying that those opposed to the Sunday pictures had no idea of making distinction but were merely citizens who wanted the law observed. He said it was not an occasion to appeal to sentiment or morality, but a question of legality. He asked that if the 1908 ordinance gave the motion picture men such a wide field, why it was now necessary for them to employ an attorney? He recited the unsuccessful attempt of former Manager W. A. Wesley of the Richardson to hold picture shows on Sunday and said he gave up the fight after spending four hundred dollars.

D. P. Morehouse said that what Mr. Pidgeon said about the 1908 ordinance was true, that it had been passed over the veto of Mayor Smith, but said that in the decision handed down by Justice DeAngelis this ordinance had been found invalid. He said the present undertaking was to have the mayor sign an ordinance that had been declared invalid. The harm lies, he said, in having the mayor sign an ordinance which made the city ready to violate the penal code, the highest criminal law of the state. He said Sunday was set apart by divine right and should be a day of rest, a day when men could get acquainted more with their families and nourish their minds by the reading of good books. Mr. Morehouse pointed out that union labor has asked the Legislature to pass resolutions and enact laws making it a day of rest and quoted decisions from the penal code relating to the law making it a misdemeanor for a barber to work on Sunday. He said the city could not nullify the penal law and urged that the mayor veto the ordinance. Mr. Morehouse, in referring to the decisions, said it was true that the Appellate division in the New York city districts, by a vote of three to two, held that picture shows were not a violation of the law if held on Sunday, the late Mayor Gaynor, then a member of the court, writing the opinion. Mr. Morehouse said that two members of the court were emphatically against it in their opinions and he personally believed that if the question came up before the highest court, the Court of Appeals, Sunday picture shows would not be allowed in New York state.

JAILERS BLAMED FOR ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Reward of $500 Offered for Capture of Three Men; Pictures Sent to All Parts of Country.

Syracuse, Jan. 29.—Carelessness and inexperience rather than collusion were responsible for the escape of Frank Cassidy, John Hazard and Patrick Sullivan from the county jail Sunday night.

This is the substance of the verbal report made to Justice William S. Andrews of Supreme Court and Judge W. G. Cady of County Court by District-Attorney George W. Standen and Sheriff James F. Mathews after they completed their investigation into the daring and spectacular escape of the three prisoners.

The carelessness is attributed to Jailer John Sleeth, who has had much experience in handling prisoners and who because he is in direct charge of the jail, is held responsible for the safeguard of prisoners.

The inexperience charge is placed against W. S. Degan, deputy sheriff and night watchman at the jail.

Neither of these men is held to have been in any way intentional assistants in the escape and the investigators admit their inability to find any definite proof that there was outside aid, although they believe a loaded revolver was secured by Cassidy before he left the cell corridor.

One thousand printed circulars bearing full face and profile photos of Cassidy, Hazard and Sullivan are offering a reward of $300 for Cassidy's capture and $100 reward for each of the other men were mailed all over the country yesterday afternoon by Sheriff Mathews.

The sheets bear complete descriptions of each of the men, with full Bertillon measurements and markings, and they are described as desperate men who will shoot on sight. Places where Cassidy shone as a cowboy and motion picture hero will know of him as a criminal, and that his capture is worth $500 to the man who has nerve or cunning enough to "rope," "tie" and ship him to Syracuse.

From the first it has been the firm conviction of the officials that the young desperado wanted to get out west and try to hide in some of his old stamping grounds.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Unsettled weather tonight and Saturday; probably local snows.

Office desk and chair, cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

Learn Spanish—Free demonstration of one method at the I. C. S. Display. —Adv.

FIREMAN DIED AT HOSPITAL

Newton E. Dingman had Been Typhoid Patient

Newton Ingman, 30, a member of the local fire department, died at 5.30 this morning at the Lee Memorial hospital where he had been a typhoid patient for some time.

Mr. Dingman enrolled in the fire department June 12, 1912. Previously he had served a year in the department. He was taken to the hospital Jan. 9. after having been in poor physical condition for some time.

Chief Waugh today paid tribute to the memory when he commented on the sterling qualities of the young and by his daring and bravery as a firefighter. The co-workers of the fireman also speak in commendatory phrases of their former comrade.

Surviving Mr. Dingman are his young wife, two sons, Edward and Frederick and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Dingman of 113 Rochester st.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been announced.

Learn Spanish—Free demonstration of the method at the I. C. S. display. —Adv.

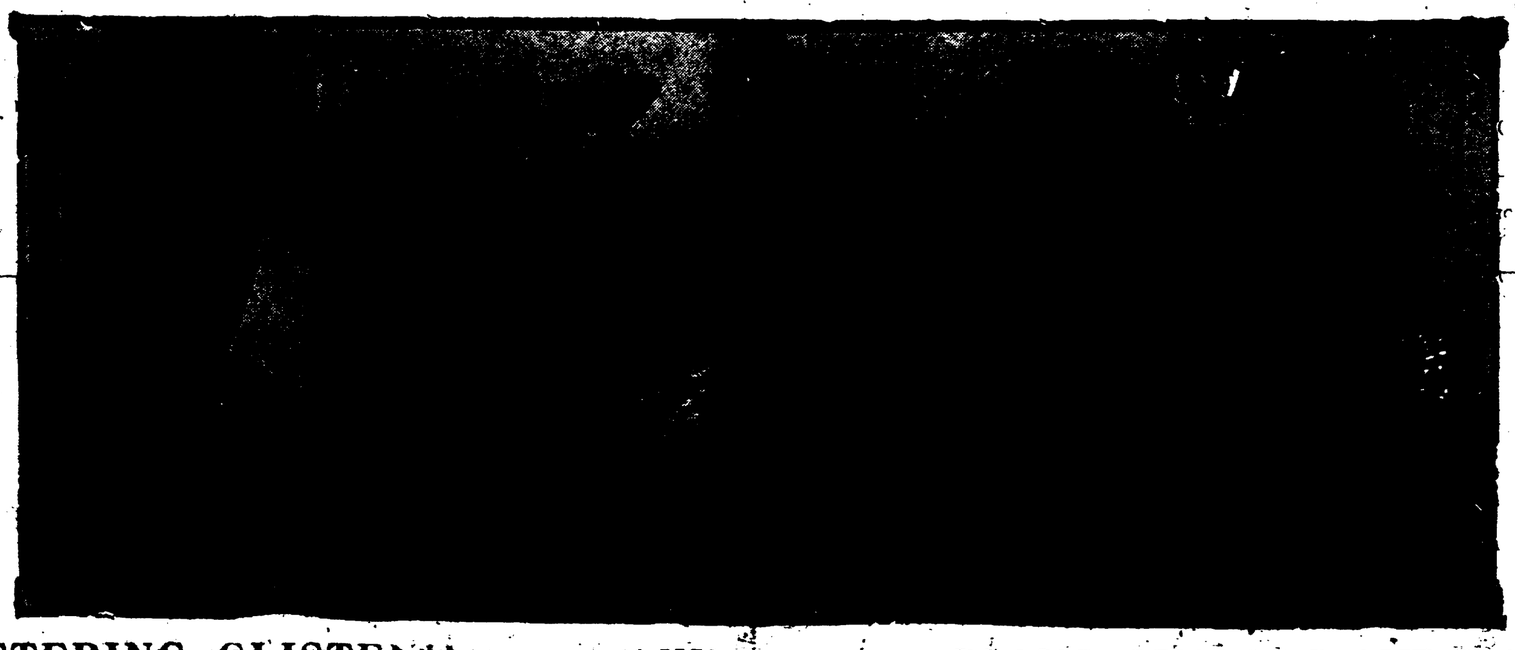
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32c Pound
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To Wire Your Home AT COST
Wiring done at cost and on easy payments
ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE
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Phone 144

QUIRK THEATRE, MATINEE and NIGHT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1915
THE GREAT BIG "CHEER UP" SONG COMEDY THAT HAS MET WITH GIGANTIC SUCCESS
THE NEWLYWEDS and THEIR BABY

Big
Bright
Fast
Tuneful



Chuckling
Cuddling
Cooing
Comedy

A GLITTERING, GLISTENING ... XY OF COMEDIANS, SINGERS AND DANCERS
THE FUNNIEST SHOW OF ITS ... A SENSATION IN THE AMUSEMENT WORLD
40½ PEOPLE THE PRETTIEST ... AND BEST DRILLED SINGING AND DANCING EVER SEEN SIDE METROPOLITAN THEATRES 75% GIRLS
PRICES: EVENING, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 SEAT SALE OPENS TOMORROW MATINEE, 25c and 50c

HUGO OPPOSES A NEW BILL

Doesn't Want Auto Department Transferred to Highway Department

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE.

Albany, Jan. 29.—Perhaps it may cause another mild flutter of dissatisfaction in legislative circles, perhaps not; at any rate Secretary of State M. Hugo will vigorously oppose the bill which a Republican senator has signified his intention of introducing in the near future. The senator is Franklin W. Cristman of Herkimer and his bill will aim to make the automobile bureau, at present under the jurisdiction of the secretary of state, a part of the state department of highways.

There have been a number of lively scrimmages of a verbal nature in the Republican ranks since the session of the present year began and it is likely that there will be more. There is no political bitterness in the one which brings Secretary of State Hugo and Senator Cristman to the fore. The struggle will be waged on one side to bring about what is regarded by the author of the bill as a reform; on the other to retain what the law has given and to prove the wisdom of the law.

Senator Cristman is of the firm belief that the state department of highways should have full charge of the automobile business of the state because it has jurisdiction over the highways upon which they operate. He is convinced that during the winter months that highway employes could devote their time to the duties now performed by clerks in the department of the secretary of state. Moreover, he has figured it out, he says, that the state would save many thousands of dollars through the amending of the law as he proposes it shall be amended.

"I cannot see why the secretary of state should continue to have charge of the automobile bureau," said Senator Cristman when asked his views. "This branch of his office should be transferred to the highway department. It would save the state considerable money and in addition would help to centralize automobile interests. I shall put in my bill to bring about this result, soon. I am going over it very carefully. I am convinced that it is a good one."

And this is what Secretary of State Hugo says: "For four years the Democratic party has had jurisdiction over the department of the secretary of state which includes the automobile bureau. I am not responsible for what may have been done by that party which may be the cause of the proposed change. I am responsible for what this department does for the next two years and I am satisfied that the secretary of state is the proper officer to have jurisdiction over automobile registration and other matters connected with the licensing of owners and drivers.

"I am opposed to the Cristman bill because the officials and employes of the highway department who would be called upon to do clerical work are technical men, most of them engineers and few bookkeepers. In the second place, many of them are engaged in the winter time making maps and drawing up specifications. To give them an added burden of this nature would be unwise and impracticable. I am convinced that motorists are not favorably impressed with the provisions of the Cristman bill as already outlined.

"The only branch of the highway department capable of economically collecting the motor vehicle tax is the auditor's department; the men of that department are employed the entire year and it would be necessary to engage new men of clerical experience in each of the divisions of the state."

Secretary of State Hugo points out in addition, that in about five years—sixty-five of the one hundred millions of dollars appropriated for good road construction being exhausted — the actual highway construction will cease and that when the money has been expended the problem will be one of maintenance only. "This offers another objection to the collection of the motor vehicle tax by the highway department."

It is said that the New York State Motor Federation is soon to meet to adopt resolutions disapproving the plan that Senator Cristman has in view. This organization is a powerful one and includes in its membership many prominent and influential men in all walks of life.

Assisted or unassisted, Secretary of State Hugo will battle to the last to keep the automobile bureau in his department. He says he is going to deal with the proposition as a man of business for the state. He is quite some man, his admirers declare.

LEAPED FROM BUILDING; KILLED; MANY INJURED.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 29.—One man leaped to his death and a score of employes were injured during a fire which swept through the spice and pickle factory of J. C. Gruman and Co., here today. The building was in the heart of the factory district and the entire Newark fire department hurried to the scene at the first alarm to prevent a spread of the flames. Five minutes after the blaze started the factory was a raging furnace. The employes became panic stricken. They rushed for the fire escapes. Charles A. Brown, cornered by the fire on the third floor, leaped to the ground and was instantly killed. Other employes, men and women suffered burns and other injuries as they scrambled down the fire escapes to safety. All but four were able to go to their homes. This quartette was sent to the hospital. One of them, Conrad Resmunsen will probably die from his burns. The loss was $40,000.

ESCAPED PRISONERS HEARD FROM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 29.—A positive identification of two men who yesterday robbed and assaulted Jos. Cooper at Warren, was made by Mr. Cooper today. The two highwaymen pointed out by Mr. Cooper were two of a photographic group of three high waymen and burglars who escaped from the Onondaga county jail, in Syracuse, N. Y., on Jan. 24. The men identified as Mr. Cooper's assailants were Frank P. Cassidy, leader of the gang, and John Hazard. A systematic round up of suspicious characters has been ordered in expectation that the two men may be caught.

$66 A LIGHT

Commissioner of Works Linsley, of Oswego, is advertising, as the Charter provides, for bids for lighting the city streets and public buildings. The contract is to run for a period of five years and as there is but one concern in the field ready to bid the contract will in all probability be relet to the People's Gas & Electric Company at the old prices, $66 a light for outside lamps.

A clause is to be inserted in the new contract providing that the city may terminate the contract upon six that the city shall light its streets from a municipal plant.

CANAL OPENING POSTPONED.

Washington, Jan. 29. — Secretary Daniels today announced that the formal opening of the Panama canal has been postponed from March until some date in July not yet fixed. This decision was reached at today's meeting. Secretary Daniels also stated that President Wilson would visit the canal in July and that a naval review would ake place there unless unforeseen circumstances would prevent.

ORANGE PICKING STOPPED.

Los Angeles, Jan. 29.—Rail traffic was paralyzed and much damage has been done to property by a storm that has been raging for 24 hours. The heavy rains at Chaom Pass, near Los Angeles today, put the Santa Fe double-track system out of operation and its new line has been buried under a landslide. No lives have been lost. Orange picking in the Riverside districts is halted.

Fire in Detroit's Fashionable Street.

Detroit, Jan. 29.—Three women are missing and damage estimated at $100,000 by a fire which destroyed two apartment houses in Hendrie st. Detroit's most beautiful residential section. Several families were carried down ladders by firemen. Several persons were injured.

Below Zero In Watertown.

Watertown, Jan. 29—Northern New York is being given the second cold wave of the winter. It was 15 degrees below zero here this morning.

PUBLIC MARKET TALKED OF

Syracuse is Working to Secure Interest in the Establishing of a Real Public Market

Syracuse, Jan. 29.—The movement for a modern public market in Syracuse took a new turn yesterday, when Stanley A. Martin, manager of the Onondaga Farm Bureau, announced that he had arranged for a series of public meetings for consideration of the subject.

J. J. Dillon of New York head of the new Food and Markets department of ew York state, is to be the speaker at the first meeting, which will be held in the assembly hall of the Court House at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, February 11.

Mr. Dillon is especially interested in the Syracuse market agitation, because he hopes that the market will be established and maintained on lines which will provide a state-wide demonstration of how, by adequate facilities and proper management in marketing, the farmer may receive more and the consumer pay less for produce.

Arena Suggested.

Mr. Dillon and Ezra Tuttle of Eastport, L. I., were in Syracuse December 15 and inspected the Arena, which it is proposed to transform into a public market. On that occasion the visitors conferred with owners of the property and members of the Chamber of Commerce Market Committee, which for some time has been working on plans involving the proposed utilization of the big building for market pusposes.

The engagement of the food and markets commissioner to speak under the auspices of the Farm Bureau is independent of the Arena project, Mr. Martin explained yesterday, although it is hoped that there will be full cooperation between the bureau and the Chamber of Commerce Committee in solving the market problem.

In a report made to the Board of Directors of the chamber 16 last, the Market Committee, of which Charles F. Story is chairman, recommended the establishment of a centrally located, modern, public market at a cost of not to exceed $300,000.

Plan Recommended.

The report also said : "If, at this time, a municipally-owned market cannot be secured, a privately-owned plant under municipal control, with provision of right of purchase by the city at some definitely stated time in the future is recommended."

Since submitting the report the committee has been active in an effort to put its recommendations into effect, either through municipal ownership or the organization of a private enterprise, with the Arena as the proposed site. Several informal conferences have been held with the directors of th chamber, but nothing has been made public concerning the progress of the undertaking.

It was learned yesterday, however, that a definite proposition for making the Arena a public market is nearly completed. But Mr. Story said that no publicity would be given to the plans until after they had been presented to the directors of the chamber.

Mrs. Julian Heath to Speak.

Mr. Tuttle, with Mr. Dillon, is much interested in establishing up-state centers, and transportation terminals in New York city, for the economical distribution of farm products, will speak at a later public market meeting to be held under the auspices of the Farm Bureau. Still another meeting is to be addressed by Mrs. Julian Heath of New York city, president of the Housewives league.

"The purpose of these gatherings will be to bring the farmers of this section the consumers and the retail dealers together for discussion of the market question and to learn from experts what should be done here," Mr. Martin explained yesterday.

Mr. Dillon is treasurer and general manager of The Rural New Yorker He will come to Syracuse from the State Grange meetings at Oswego.

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church
TONIGHT.
REV. JABEZ STALLWOOD WILL PREACH
GENERAL REVIVAL SERVICES STRONG PREACHING.

TEAMS PICKED BY COLLEGES

Swimming and Fencing Will Occupy Attention at Three Meets This Winter

Ithaca, Jan. 29.—Three matches for the Cornell swimming team and an ambitious program for the Cornell fencers were announced today by the Cornell Athletic Association when the schedules for these two sports were made public.

In spite of the fact that the University has no larger swimming tank and the facilities for practice are very limited, interest in the sport is growing at Ithaca and the scheduling of three meets is expected to give it a new stimulus. The Cornell swimmers will meet Amherst, Brown and Harvard, all of the contests being held outside of Ithaca.

The Cornell fencers will as usual compete in the intercollegiate meet and they will also cross foils with Michigan, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Annapolis in dual matches.

The swimming schedule follows:
Feb. 11—Amherst at Amherst.
Feb. 12—Brown at Providence.
Feb. 13—Harvard at Cambridge.
The fencing schedule follows:
Feb. 27—Michigan at Ithaca.
March 5—Pennsylsania at Ithaca.
March 12—Columbia at New York.
March 13—Annapolis at Annapolis.
March 20—Preliminaries of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association at New York.
April 2—Intercollegiate finals at New York.
April 3—Intercollegiate [illegible] New York.

DIPHTHERIA CASE IN HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Albany, Jan. 29.—Because Herbert Thomas A. Page in the employ of the state department of health has diphtheria, every employe in that department, male and female have had blood cultures taken to establish whether they are infected with the malady.

The health department, being the bureau which is charged with the suppression of disease, is the last place that it would be suspected that a contagious malady could break out. There being plenty of diphtheria antitoxin on hand, it took but a short time to inoculate young Thomas, when it was discovered that he had the disease.

There are half a hundred clerks and bureau chiefs employed in the state department of health and the results of the blood tests are being anxiously watched.

VAUDEVILLE AND PHOTO-PLAYS

For today and Saturday 5 acts of Gus Sun high class vaudeville will hold the boards for performances matinee and night. Tonight two splendid 3-reel photo-playh "Lost In Mid-Ocean" a Vitagraph special and "Seven Days" a K. & E. thriller. As an added attraction a two reel Keystone comedy, the kind you all like, featuring Mabel Norman and Fatty Arbuckle will be shown. This is positively the most entertainment for the money ever offered Fulton playgoers.

WILL TRY TO OVERRIDE VETO

Washington, Jan. 29.—The House Committee on Immigration today voted to recommend the writing of the President's veto of the Burnett Immigration bill and to attempt to pass the bill over the veto next Thursday.

PROMOTION WAS HONESTLY WON

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Some of the facts of the rather sudden elevation of the American Association to the rank of a major league began to come to light today.

From a Federal league source, came the positive statement that the big minor leaguers received their promotion only after they had issued a defi in which they declared they would withdraw from organized baseball if their demands were not granted.

"Not a word of truth in that," declared President Chivington. "We made no threats. We won our promotion because we really deserved it. We were handicapped in our fights against the Federals because of our minor rating and there can be no doubt of that. Under the present ruling we may keep our men and when we develop stars we will know that they are our men. Our major ranking will make it possible for us to make a better showing in those cities where we conflict with the Federals than we did last year."

Cincinnati and Detroit are receiving the most consideration for new cities in the circuit.

Society Man Killed.

Noroton, Conn., Jan. 29. — Arthur Gardner was killed and another injured when an automobile owned by Charles Baker skidded early today on the post road here.

Special discount on all I. C. S. courses during one advertising display at 113 Cayuga st. —Adv.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

I. C. S. Hand Books.—You can secure any one of the I. C. S. Hand books at the I. C. S. Display, 113 Cayuga st. 35

Furnished Rooms for Light Housekeeping.—Call at 220 S. 2d st., or 207 Beech st. Mrs. W. B. Bentley. 35c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman. tf.

To Rent—5-room flat; upstairs, all conveniences. 412 Erie st. 37

To Rent—Upper flat, six rooms, with toilet. Inquire 411 Highland st. 35

Boston Lettuce, Cucumbers, Radishes, French Endive Celery, Green Peppers and Parsley at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

For That New
VICTROLA
You Need Some of the
FEBRUARY
VICTOR
RECORDS
New Fox Trots, One-Steps, Popular Songs and Classics
ALSO
COLUMBIA and EDISON
Records and Supplies
Bogue Piano Store
61 First Street

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
NEVER OVERLOOK
the important consideration of safety when investing money. Make the First National Bank your depository because it is the place of Safety for funds. Start an account now and make regular deposits where your money will soon grow at interest.
4% Paid in Our Interest Department

Great Bankrupt Sale of Groceries
NOW GOING ON
AT
Ward's General Store
35 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Now is the time to cut the high cost of living by buying at Less Than Wholesale Prices.
All Goods Sold for Cash and No Groceries Delivered.
These prices will give you an idea of what you can save by buying here:

H. O. Oatmeal	13c
Presto Flour	8c
Red Cross Milk	10c
Guinea Gold Coffee	25c
Beaver Coffee	20c
50 cent Tea	35c
Granulated Sugar	5 1-2c
Corn Flakes, Maple Flakes Corn Crisp	7c
Fine Maccaroni	9c
Karo	22c
Corn, Tomatoes, Peas or Beans 3 cans	25c
Brass Trimmed Iron Bed	$2.50
Soft Top Mattress	$2.50
Rolled Edge, Woven Wire Springs	$2.50
$2.00 Comfortable for	$1.25
$1.50 Comfortable for	$1.00
$1.00 Comfortable for	75c.

All other goods in preparation. I have a full stock, don't forget the place, 35 South Second Street. Open every night until 9 P. M.
P. H. WARD 35 South Second Street

We Are Making the Richest and Most Sanitary Ice Cream
EVER MADE IN THIS CITY
We serve it in the finest equipped store in Northern New York
WE ARE ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
THE ONYX
REMEMBER BUELL'S ORCHESTRA SATURDAY EVENING AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Marse Linkum's Picture

The Good Luck It Brought to a Humble Admirer

By JONAS ALLEN BOWERS

Old Abe Driggs stumped down the road toward Mason Cadbury's corner store. There, in the back room, he was to meet Dan Fleer.

"I want ter see you erbout something most 'ticular, Abe," had been Dan's message.

"I reckon mebbe it's erbout trading in my patch of taters for victuals," mused Abe, his black face shining with anticipated joy in the haggling.

But it was not about potatoes or goods from Dan's store in Cartersville, nine miles away. It was a proposition that almost took Abe's breath away.

"It's this a-way, Abe," whispered Dan across the little round table in the back room, "there's money in it for you and for me. I know you have been saving money fer to go no'th to live wid your gal, Hannah Mary—and I knows you done lost all you had saved to dat gold mining schemer from Nashville. Well, you all wants ter make $20 all ter once—eh?"

"Twenty dollars is good money," admitted Abe, "but I was calcalatin' on a leetle mor—'nuff ter keep me in terbaccy and rheumatiz lotion till I can get some chores to do. Hannah Mary says there's plenty chores for a respeccable man to do in de no'th."



"WHEN DO I GET MY MONEY?" WHISPERED THE WEAKENING ABE.

"Say $40, Abe. You kin make it easy," he urged.

"Ise de man fer de job," declared Abe. "Forty dollars suits me prezactly."

"Well, you knows Kunnel Twiddie's chicken yhads"—

"Lordy, Dan Fleer! I ain't no chicken thief!" replied Abe angrily.

"Ain't you?" sneered Dan. "You remember dat time way back in de cotton blast winter when yo' was caught transforming chickens from Mister Bemis' henhouse? De jedge fined you—I fergit how much 'twas!"

"Three dollars and costs," murmured Abe regretfully. "And when Mister Bemis heard how come it dat my little Hannah Mary was born dat berry night and I wanted de hens to make broth and buy de medicine why he paid de fine himself—he shore was a powerful fine gentleman, sah!"

"All you got to do, Abe, is to go up to your back lot and creep under de fence. De kunnel's henhouse is plumb up agin de fence. De door has just an ornery hasp, and it's as rotten as punk. I'll be on de other side of de fence, and as fast as you pass dem hens over I'll plump 'em inter my bags.

"Outer 300 chickens de kunnel won't miss a measley hundred. De hotel keeper over to Cartersville will pay me 25 cents er pound and no questions asked. What say, Abe?"

"When do I get my money?" whispered the weakening Abe.

"When de last hen pops inter de bag," promised Dan recklessly, although he knew that his own pockets would be empty until the unprincipled hotel keeper paid for the stolen poultry.

Uncle Abe thought of the little store of money which he had imprudently invested in bogus mining stocks. He thought of his daughter Hannah Mary, who had married a northern negro and was now widowed with two small children to care for. Hannah Mary was an expert laundress, and she had written her father saying that if he could sell the little cabin and come north he could make his home with her. Little Abe and Mary wanted to see their "grandpap."

Abe's heart hungered for these kin, but he had patiently tilled his little plot, hoarding his money for the northern trip. Now that it had vanished he must wait another year or so before going, unless some big luck happened or he could sell the cabin.

But land and tumbledown cabins were almost valueless in South Carolina then, and his going to Hannah Mary and the grandchildren must wait for the big luck to come.

Was this scheme of Dan Fleer's the big luck in disguise?

"I 'spect dem little gran'chillun is tired waitin' fer dere grandpap ter come," insinuated Dan wickedly.

"I'll do it, Dan," whispered Abe, "but," he added despondently, "I don't reckon I'll ever look Marse Linkum in de face agin!"

"Marse Linkum?" jibed Dan Fleer. "Yore crazy, Uncle Abe! Marse Linkum been dead dese thirty years—shore you don't wanter look no ghos' in de face! Lordy!" He shuddered.

"I mean what I said," retorted Abe with dignity. "Now, Dan, when do you reckon you'll discompose dis yere nefarious deed?"

"Tonight."

"Tonight? I ain't got no time fer reflecksbum," bemoaned Abe.

"De less reflecksbuming you do, Abe Driggs, de nearer you'll get to dat $40," warned Dan as he arose to go. "You be at your back fence prezactly at 2 o'clock, when de moon sets, and de rest is easy. My mule waggin 'll be back in de woods, and in half an hour the hull thing will be did."

"All right; I'll be dere," muttered Abe as he went dejectedly away.

Once inside of his homely little cabin Abe hung his hat on its accustomed peg and sat down in his big rocking chair.

It was a very tidy, comfortable little home, with a rag carpet on the floor and a battered but shining little cook stove in one corner. There were many little evidences of Hannah Mary's love, for Uncle Abe heard often from his devoted daughter in New York.

Over the mantelpiece hung Uncle Abe's choicest treasure, a large engraved portrait of his idol, Abraham Lincoln, whose love of right and justice had struck the shackles of slavery from Abe's wrists as well as those of thousands of his people.

The portrait of Abraham Lincoln was an inspiration and a companion to Abe Driggs. There were some in the Baptist chapel who complained that Abe followed the precepts of Lincoln rather than those laid down in the Bible, but the parson defended Abe by retorting that as Abraham Lincoln had the good book for his guide Abe could not be far wrong.

Now, Abe, as usual when he was troubled, addressed the portrait of the deliverer.

"Scuse me, Marse Linkum," he said apologetically; "I's got ter ask you a question. I reckon you'd think it was wicked if I was to transform a hundred of Kunnel Twiddie's hens to Dan Fleer and take $40 ter git no'th to Hannah Mary, even if I paid back the $40 soon's I could git some chores"—

Abe stopped short.

Even in the lamplight he could see the kindly face of Abraham Lincoln looking down at him, and the eyes were sad—so very sad and disapproving.

"Lordy!" quivered Abe, and mounting upon a chair he turned the frame toward the wall, so that the accusing eyes could no longer follow him. "Oh, I gotter do it," he muttered, as he clambered breathlessly down. "If I don't see them little chillums this winter, laik as not I never will, nobow!"

His mind quite made up, Abe bobbed around the room, making a pot of strong tea and frying some bacon and hominy for his supper. He heated some bricks and put them between the sheets of his bed so that it might be warm for his rheumatic limbs when he crept under the covers to sleep until midnight.

He did not sleep.

He shivered until his cracked old clock wheezed out the hour of 12; then he got up and dressed and swallowed some scalding coffee to infuse warmth into his shaking limbs.

At 1 o'clock he was crouching in the shadow of Colonel Twiddie's henhouse, waiting for Dan Fleer.

Far away in the dark woods an owl hooted, and later came the sharp bark of a fox. Then, echoing, came the hollow "heehaw" of Dan Fleer's mule.

"Lordy!" shivered Abe, thinking of Abraham Lincoln's accusing eyes. "Whatever would Marse Linkum think of dis yere bizness?"

Moments passed—a half hour, and still Dan Fleer did not come. Abe pictured Dan thrashing the big mule with a stout stick. On critical occasions like the present the mule chose to exercise his characteristic obstinacy.

The moon had set and darkness wrapped the undulating fields. The group of henhouses bulked large in the foreground. Over yonder, beyond the group of tall holly trees, was the Twiddie mansion. Its windows were dark. The colonel's family slept peacefully, not suspecting that their humble neighbor and friend, Abe Driggs, was plotting to rob the henroost.

Abe writhed in self contempt.

Then resolve took possession of him and sent him hurrying down to his cabin. Five minutes afterward he came forth with the picture of Abraham Lincoln under his arm.

"I dassent do it without your help, sah," he addressed the portrait. "It's a case of where I's gotter have a boost, and dey ain't any one here on yeafth kin stand by me like you kin!"

So with Abraham Lincoln as a moral support to lean his weak will upon poor old Abe Driggs climbed the slope to the henhouses, squeezed through the fence and then struck into the path that led down to the Twiddie mansion.

As he approached the house a dog stirred in the kennels, but recognizing a friendly step returned to his slumber. Abe's heart contracted at the thought that Dan Fleer had counted on Abe's good reputation and his friendship with the Twiddie dogs to accomplish the theft without discovery.

What happened to Abe Driggs afterward Dan did not care.

CLOTHES FOR LONDON'S DESTITUTE.



Photo by American Press Association.

These garments were sent from New Zealand to be distributed among the war sufferers.

DAINTY BRASSIERE TRIMMED WITH LINEN TORCHON LACE.



Dainty and also serviceable is the brassiere illustrated. The bodice part is of rather heavy coutil, while the garniture is of linen lace, a most serviceable trimming. The top is cut to a V-front and back and gathered to place with ribbon.

Asking Too Much of the Bank.

The officials of the English savings bank department, a correspondent writes, occasionally find themselves regarded as a kind of universal purveyors. A depositor sent his bank book with this modest request: "There are some little things I should like to get from London, and one is some natural leaf tobacco. I should be glad if you will send two ounces and charge to my account. It is only to be obtained in the largest tobacco stores." We failed to comply with his wishes, whereupon he wrote an indignant letter to the comptroller of our department.—Manchester Guardian.

Languages of India.

One hundred and fifty different languages are spoken in India, most of them unwritten, and this fact frequently leads to trouble in the courts of that oriental country. Strangely enough, Indians frequently drift into that capital who can find no one able to understand their vernacular. Neither the court nor the court interpreters understand some of the litigants and witnesses in legal cases.

Obnoxious Presumption.

"Why did your sister drop her welfare work?"

"While she was out trying to uplift the children of other people another welfare worker came along and tried to uplift her children."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Flowers.

Slowest—Virginia creeper, trailing arbutus.

Most sedate—Jack In the Pulpit.

Dopiest—Poppy.

Most active—Johnny Jumpup.

Most taciturn—Chrysanthemum.—Detroit News.

Chemistry Kindergarten.

Bobby—Is oxygen what oxen breathe all day? Papa—Of course, and what everything else breathes. Bobby—And is nitrogen what every one breathes at night?

Different Ways.

Hewitt—I have been pinched for money lately. Jewitt—Well, women have different ways of getting it. My wife kisses me when she wants any.

There is not a single moment in this life that we can afford to lose.—Coulburn.

Conscientious.

"He's one of the most conscientious men I know."

"So?"

"Yes. He always says 'Give me a match, please,' instead of 'Lend me a match.'"—Detroit Free Press.

BEAUTY DON'TS.

Don't wash the face with soap and water before going out in the cold.

Don't fail to dry the hands thoroughly and rub in some softening lotion every time the hands are bathed.

Don't wear tight shoes, as they impede the circulation and make the feet cold.

Don't wear a veil more than two or three times without washing it.

Don't cut finger nails; file them.

Don't go out for at least two hours after a hot bath.

Don't put your feet very near the heat when very cold.

NATURAL CHIP STRAW IS USED FOR THIS SEVERELY CHIC SAILOR.



A severe little sailor is shown in today's illustration. It is of natural colored chip straw, has a narrow, slightly rolling brim and a crown band of black grosgrain ribbon. A veil of black fillet net, with a lacy figure of four leaf clover, is worn very effectively with this hat.

STUNNING EVENING FROCK IS DEVELOPED IN SATIN AND NET.



Very dainty is the frock pictured here of pastel blue satin and accordion plaited net of the same shade of blue. The short sleeves and vest are of ecru embroidered net.

DOTTED SWISS AND VAL LACE COMBINED IN DAINTY APRON.



Smart and dainty is the maid's apron illustrated today. It is somewhat elaborately developed in dotted muslin and valenciennes lace. Worn over a plain black gown the little apron imparts quite an air of festivity to the afternoon tea hour.

His Indorsement.

The late Lord Roberts once sent his orderly to the bank to cash a check, says Pearson's Weekly, and the clerk wanted it indorsed.

"What for?" demanded the soldier.

"Well, it's the rule, and I can't pay you the money until you do indorse it," he was told.

"Oh, all right," grumbled the messenger. So he took back the check and bit the end of a pen in deep meditation for a minute or two. Then he wrote this:

"I beg to say that I have known Lord Roberts for several years, and he has proved himself times without number to be as brave as a lion, but always kindly considerate to those who serve under him. And I have, therefore, great pleasure in respectfully indorsing his check."

Difficulties of Pronunciation.

What is the most difficult English place name for a foreigner to pronounce? That is a question suggested by a writer in the London Observer. He plumps for Southampton as the most difficult "port of call" for the Frenchman bound for England. Obviously it cannot be spelled phonetically, as there is no "th" in French. We all have these little international difficulties. But the Frenchman gets over the sea to Southampton by calling it "Sudenton."

"The Pear Is Not Ripe."

Bourrienne asked Napoleon before the expedition started if he had really determined to risk his fate in Egypt. "Yes," was the reply. "If I stay here I shall have to upset this miserable government and make myself king. But we must not think of that yet. The pear is not ripe. I have sounded, but the time is not yet come. I must first dazzle these gentlemen by my exploits."—Table Talk and Opinions of Napoleon Buonaparte.

The Model Cook.

"I hear that you have a college graduate for a cook. Isn't that very expensive?"

"Not very. She works for her board and clothes."

"Why, how does she come to do that?"

"She is my wife."

The Ever Present Casus Belli.

Judge—What's the row between this man and woman? Policeman—You see, they're married and— Judge—Was there any other reason for the fight?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Paradoxical.

He—You have had a week now to think over my proposal of marriage. She—Yes; and the more I think of it the less I think of it.—Boston Transcript.

INDIAN WILL RULE 102,000 RED MEN

Gabe E. Parker to Superintend Five Oklahoma Tribes.

QUARTER BLOOD CHOCTAW.

Former Register of United States Treasury Returns to State Where He Is Greatly Liked—Washington Administration Policy to Have Genuine Test Under His Direction.

Through the devious trail of politics Gabe E. Parker, a quarter blood Choctaw Indian, has just achieved the ambition of his life. Without solicitation or even knowledge on his part he was taken from the principalship of an Indian boys' school in Oklahoma and made register of the United States treasury. Mr. Parker gave up his chosen work—that of helping his own people to become competent, self reliant, contributing men and women—only after a struggle. Now he is about to return to Oklahoma as superintendent of the five civilized tribes, with broader opportunity than ever before to accomplish the task he had originally set for himself.

Charge of 102,000 Indians.

The job Mr. Parker goes to Oklahoma to fill is a big one. It involves the welfare of 102,000 Indians of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole and Cherokee tribes, who desire to become citizens in fact as well as in name. Under the constitution of Oklahoma they are citizens of the state. They are wards of the nation so long as the government retains a control in trust of the 15,000,000 acres of their land, including the richest oil fields of the world and 450,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands. Mr. Parker's job is to carry out the policy of the present administration and to discharge into full and complete citizenship as many of these 102,000 Indians as are ready for the change, or may become so under his direction.

This policy is a new one and, in a sense, a revolutionary one in view of the policy of the government pursued up to this time. Mr. Parker promises to approach it cautiously. He has no plans at this time. He prefers to say nothing now. He has been away from Oklahoma for a year or more and has partially lost touch with local affairs. He does not now know what changes in the former policy will be necessary to carry out the present one, but he is going to Oklahoma to "do his level best." Furthermore, he is carrying back home with him a warm admiration for President Woodrow Wilson and his advisers, who have seen fit to let the Indians of Oklahoma tackle their own problems. It is not because he (Parker) has been selected to lead them, but because the Indians themselves have been recognized both as to capabilities and possibilities that Mr. Parker is so pleased.

His Enthusiasm an Asset.

If enthusiasm for the work at hand is an asset Mr. Parker is one of the best equipped men for his new job that could be found anywhere. He exudes it and with difficulty tries to suppress it, but it is there. His mind harks back to his days in Henry Kendall college, where he was valedictorian in 1899, and to Armstrong academy, of which he was superintendent in 1913, when he came to Washington as register of the treasury. He is proud of the fact that he became head of the Choctaw boys' school, after having been a pupil in it, and he is especially pleased that when he left he was succeeded by one of his old pupils, Peru Farrer.

Mr. Parker believes in his people. He believes in the government of the nation and state and in their intentions toward them. He designed the seal of the great state of Oklahoma, which symbolizes the "sisterhood of states" and intermingles the former seals of Oklahoma territory and of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian territory. He is known as "Great Seal" Parker for this achievement. He served on many important committees in the constitutional convention of Oklahoma with special reference to the Indians, the schools and taxation and declined to enter politics when his work was through.

As between the two phases of the Indian question, the personal and the property phases, Mr. Parker desires to emphasize the personal as pre-eminently important. As a schoolteacher he was deeply interested in solving problems which would bring his charges to a full and complete realization of the responsibilities of citizenship, and he endeavored to give them such a practical application of their book learning as would accomplish that purpose.

Mr. Parker is a man whose earnestness of purpose sticks out of every word and deed. The policy of this administration toward his people is his policy because he believes in it. Whether right or wrong, it is certain to have a genuine test under his administration in Oklahoma.

Pomeroy's First Smoke in Years.

Jesse Pomeroy, the murderer, serving a life term since his youth in Massachusetts, has just smoked a pipe for the first time in thirty-eight years. On Thanksgiving day in 1876 a fellow prisoner gave tobacco to Pomeroy, and it made him ill. He never smoked again until now.

OTHER JONES MEETS "JOHN D."

Sorry She Called Him a High Class Burglar, and Knows Better Now

By ELEANOR BOOTH SIMMONS

"What I like about young Mr. Rockefeller is that he's so approachable," said Mother Jones to me, "I can sit and talk to him just as I do to you."

She put her wrinkled but firm and kindly hand on my knee as I sat opposite to her in her eight-by-ten room at the Union Square Hotel. It was late yesterday afternoon, and she had just returned from her talk with Mr. Rockefeller in his office at 26 Broadway.

"Yes," she went on, "I slipped away from the hearing at the City hall soon after Mr. Rockefeller left the witness stand. I'd made the appointment to see him at his office, and I went right down. Well, I'm glad I had this conversation with him. A great deal of the trouble in this world would be avoided if men and women would get together and talk over things.

"Take Mr. Rockefeller. I'd misjudged that young man sadly. I called him a high class burglar. I told him so this afternoon. I said, Mr. Rockefeller, my name for you has been 'the high class burglar.'" He laughed, and I must say he took it good naturedly. But I know him better now, and after talking with me he knows more about his father's mines in Colorado, too.

"Just Put It to Him Plain."

Mother Jones said she didn't take up time telling the oil king's son about the outrages at Ludlow. "I didn't want to keep him long," she explained. "He was tired with the hearings, and we must show these people that we've got human feelings and consideration. I just put it to him plain what the conditions are out there in Colorado, and I told him he couldn't really understand without going there."

"And did he say he would go?" I asked.

"Yes, he's going by and by, when all these hearings are over. And I believe, in spite of his being brought up in luxury, he's got an open mind to admit the truth when he sees it.

"I told him: 'Mr. Rockefeller, the people in those mining camps should have the right to trade at any store they want to patronize. They have the right to schools run by the state. The company should pay them in cash, not script, and leave them free to spend it where they like.' And Mr. Rockefeller listened and said to me

"I think you are right."

"I didn't speak of what the poor miner boys have suffered. He knows all that. He knows it, but he hasn't sensed it. You couldn't expect him to, living the life he has. But this hearing has been an eye-opener to him."

Mother Jones doesn't expect that Mr. Rockefeller can do any more than apply a few palliatives. "What I want is to have the whole system changed," she said. "Of course he won't do that. But if he's come out there and help us to get the laws of the state enforced, and I think that's what he means to do, it's all we ask."

Exceeding wrath flashed over Mother Jones's face when I remarked that the younger Rockefeller had a good brain.

Picks Up Bella's Powder Rag.

"And why wouldn't he have a good brain?" she asked. "From babyhood he's had the best of food and care and education. You'd have as good a brain as he if you'd had the same training. Many of my miner boys out west have better brains than he, but they haven't run them in the one channel. They've used them in producing things. Mr. Rockefeller will learn something from those miner boys when he comes out there and talks to them."

Mother Jones was not the only socialist Mr. Rockefeller had a conflab with yesterday. Mrs. Bella Newman Zilberman, of 919 Avenue O, Brooklyn, waylaid him as he was passing to the witness stand in the morning, and talked with him about the class struggle. Mr. Zilberman had been introduced to him the day before, but he hadn't caught her name, so he asked her yesterday what it was. He also picked up her powder rag, which in her confusion she dropped at his feet from her muff.

"But I'm afraid it's too dirty for you to use now," he said politely, as he lifted it from the floor.

Mrs. Zilberman told me all about it with great gusto later in the day.

"Mr. Rockefeller didn't seem at all afraid of the combination of powder and a socialist," she said. "Well, I guess he knows I'm a peace advocate. I got up the women's peace parade last summer, and I stand for peaceful methods in the class struggle. But I took the opportunity today to tell Mr. Rockefeller how I regretted the class struggle, and he said that he regretted it, too. And I told him what I thought, too, of the monopolistic philanthropic feudalism of today, the efforts of the rich to palliate, where they should give justice."

Altogether, the Oil King's son had a merry day.

War: Pathos and Humor

Berlin, Jan. 29.—In the neighborhood of B. in France the trenches of the Germans and the French are about 500 yards apart. One day a calf appeared between the fighting lines. Firing immediately ceased, for both sides were anxious to capture the calf. Both the French and the Germans tried their best to coax the calf to come over to their respective side, but without success. The calf, nosing around for something to eat, kept away from both trenches.

Finally one of the German soldiers made up his mind to capture that roast of veal, even if it should cost his life. He decorated a steel shield with some branches of pine trees and shoving the shield in front of him he slowly crept nearer to the calf. The soldier succeeded in throwing a noose over the calf's head and started to creep back. With one hand he pulled the shield back, with the other the calf.

When the French saw this manoeuvre they commenced to fire and soon the calf was pierced by many bullets, gave up the ghost. But the German soldier, in the meantime, had reached his trench and with the help of his comrades succeeded in pulling the dead calf into a place of safety.

They had roast veal all right in that particular trench that evening.

The Germans are still chuckling over another little event that happened in the same neighborhood. It has become quite well known that German soldiers have organized singing societies in the trenches. So when the French heard the melodious tunes of a full chorus coming from the side of the enemy they started a furious fusillade.

In this case the tunes of a well balanced singing society happened to emanate from an innocent looking phonograph, left behind in the foremost trench by music loving Germans. The more shots the French fired, the louder the phonograph would sing, it seemed.

Of course, the French could not understand how the Germans dared to continue singing while shot and shell rained upon them. Now and then a single German would creep up the machine and put in another cylinder.

At last a French shell hit the phonograph and smashed it. The concert was over. But the big horn was still intact and the Germans used it as a megaphone, shouting defiance to the enemy.

STRANAHAN'S APPOIINTMENT

Albany, Jan. 29.—In the Albany appointments made today Myron A. Stranahan of Fulton was appointed Superintendent of Repairs of the Oswego canal by Gen. Wotherspoon. The appointment will take effect Monday. Salary will be $1,782.

Gasoline, Batteries, etc. Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Sharp spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Joseph Stevens, who has been very ill, is improving in health.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Whiting, Syracuse, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Raymond.

* * *

The H. C. Euchre club met with Miss F. B. Ball yesterday. Miss Katherine Laughrey, Miss Marguerite Blake won first and second prizes respectively. Miss Lucy Williams winning the consolation prize.

* * *

Miss May Brooker was given a surprise party at her home last evening by a number of her friends; she will leave within a few days for the Adirondacks.

THE QUIRK, TONIGHT

5—ACTS—5

GUS SUN HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE

SPECIAL

BELL and EVANS

Comedy Trampeline Act

Miller & Shelly — Comedy Musical Act

Venza Noblitte — Comedienne

Cook & Hamilton — Sigers and Comedians

Van & Davis — Singers and Dancers

Two 3-Reel Features

"LOST IN MID-OCEAN"

(VITAGRAPH) AND

"SEVEN DAYS"

(K. & E.) ALSO

"SEA NYMPHS"

A 2-REEL KEYSTONE COMEDY

With MABEL NORMAN and "FATTY" ARBUCKLE.

THE MOST FOR THE MONEY EVER OFFERED

PRICES—Matinee, Balcony 10c, Lower Floor 15c, Evening Gallery 10c, Balcony 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats 20c. SEATS NOW SELLING.

SATURDAY

Same 5 Acts of Vaudeville

and the 4—REEL VITAGRAPH—4

"THE MAN BEHIND THE DOOR"

FEATURING

WALLY VAN and CISSY FITZGERALD

One of Vitagraph's Greatest Comedies

PRICES: Matinee, 10c, 15c. Night, 10c, 15c, 20c

THE BIG SALE

THE PEOPLE LOOK FOR

TWICE YEARLY THIS STORE CONDUCTS A BONAFIDE CLEARANCE SALE

No Odds or Ends, No Left-Overs, or No Specially Bought Goods, all our own stock bought for this season's selling and grouped in these four prices:

Suits and Overcoats that sold up to $18, $9.85

Suits and Overcoats that sold up to $20, $12.85

Suits and Overcoats that sold up to $25, $15.85

Suits and Overcoats that sold up to $35, $19.85

Suits and Overcoats from such makers as: Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Dolan-Ferrie Co., Frankel Fifteen, and others from the world's best makers.

DECIDED REDUCTIONS ON MEN'S EXTRA TROUSERS

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS ON ALL HATS AND FURNISHINGS

REMEMBER!

These Savings are made from Our Low Cash Prices

THE ONE BIG CASH CLOTHING STORE OF SYRACUSE

THE DOLAN CO.

121-123 So. Salina Street, Syracuse

Cash in Advance 35c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

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GERMAN WARRIORS WITH TIED HANDS MARCH WESTWARD

They Comprise Reservists Who Refuse to Do Further Fighting; Reinforcements Rushed to the Seine

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 30.—French airman, braving a terrific fire from German high angle guns, have bombarded the headquarters of Gen. Von Heeringen, commander of German army of the center at Laon. Severe damage was done to the German works at Laon, La Fere, Crepy and Coucy. All of these points are situated north and northeast of Soissons in the national famous elbow formed by the junction of the Aisne and Oise rivers.

The German attempts to swing across the Aisne in the angle of the river at Venizel had for its object, the capture of a spur of railway line running from Venizel into Soissons. The German efforts broke down under the combined artillery and machine gun fire of the French, who hold strongly fortified positions on the heights flanking the south bank of the Aisne at Venizel.

Official dispatches from all sections of the battle front show the increase of aerial activity among the French, British and Germans.

Despite fog and cold weather the French pressure in the Vosges and in Upper Alsace is continuing without any cessation.

At the other end of the battle line, upon the coast of the North sea, the Belgian, French and British forces are pressing vigorously to push back the extreme end of the German right flank.

The following dispatch was received here today from the north:

"The German line in West Flanders is still being strengthened in order to offset the British reinforcements which are being moved toward the front from the Seine valley, where they had been kept since their arrival on the transports. Many of the German soldiers of the reserve classes are proceeding unwillingly to the West Flanders death trap. Thousands of German soldiers recently passed eastward through Roulers with their hands tied behind their backs. They had refused to participate in further fighting and were being sent back from the front for trial by court martial. German prisoners report that food is very scarce in the German army and that many of the soldiers have openly mutinied."

THREE BRITISH AIRMEM CHASED INTO OCEAN

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, (by wireless) Jan. 30.—Three British aeroplanes which took part in the recent raid over Ostend and Zeebrugge, were destroyed by Germans, it was unofficially reported here today. Among the items given out by the government news bureau were the following: Reports printed in Basle, Switzerland, newspapers state that only four of the English aeroplanes which bombarded Ostend and Zeebrugge returned to their base. Three of the British machines were surrounded by German airmen and chased into the sea.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Petrograd, Jan. 30.—Successes for the Russians in both Transcaucasia and Persia are reported in the following report received from headquarters at Tiflis:

"In the region of Tchorek the enemy's columns were repulsed. The Turks fell back precipitately from Baschkowi. On Thursday Turkish artillery shelled several points on our front but without success.

In the Alashkert valley we were in contact with the enemy. We have occupied Sofia after a hard fought struggle, capturing many standards, guns and a quantity of stores. The enemy retired toward Tabriz (Persia), leaving hundred corpses on the field."

Amsterdam, Jan. 30.—An English prisoner of war named John Bramble was court martialled at Spandau, Prussia, today, by German army officers who charged him with insubornation. According to the testimony Bramble asked a German sergeant for food and, upon being refused, the prisoner struck the officer with a stick then ran away. The German guard fired, missing Bramble, but wounding another man who died shortly afterward.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Fighting along the battlefront on Friday was mostly confined to artillery duels according to an official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon. Near Guimchy in the vicinity of Las Bassee, three German battalions were driven back with heavy loss by the British. Near Shrey in the Woevre region the Germans blew up some of their own trenches while attempting to destroy some of those held by the French.

Athens, Jan. 30.—A Sofia dispatch states that a train on the Orient railway passed through there yesterday conveying $5,000,000 in gold from Germany to Constantinople. This makes a total of $15,000,000, in gold sent by Germany to the Turkish government.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The Turkish army of invasion in Persia has evacuated Tabriz and is fleeing toward Maraglia pursued by the Russians, according to the Matin. The Russians are reported to have occupied Tabriz.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The French army bulletin estimates that from August 2 to December 1 the German army has lost approximately 2,000,000 men in all theaters of war in killed, wounded and captured.

Young Rockefeller Plays Fair With Former Labor Enemies.



Photo copyright, 1915, by American Press Association.

This is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of the multimillionaire, who is heir to the immense Standard Oil interests. The picture was posed by him during the investigation into the Rockefeller foundation by the federal commission on industrial relations in New York city. Young Rockefeller proved a telling witness and made a good impression by his straightforward manner. It was during his attendance at the sessions of the commission that he met Mother Jones, the famous labor agitator, who figured in the Colorado strike troubles in which Rockefeller was interested. Young Rockefeller invited Mother Jones for a conference at 26 Broadway, the Standard Oil headquarters, and she accepted. The result was that they exchanged views on labor conditions and established friendly relations. He also met other strike leaders as man to man, and they found they held many views in common. The young multimillionaire's frank and open method of meeting those who had considered him as their natural enemy was an entire reversal of former Standard Oil or Rockefeller, policies.

VON HINDENBURG'S MEN REPULSED IN POLAND

Petrograd, Jan. 30.—The master feat of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander in chief, of putting a fresh army of 250,000 troops in the field without weakening the Russian forces that are facing the Austro-German armies in Poland, Galicia and Bukowina is regarded here as one of the most important developments of the present campaign.

With Pillkallen, in East Prussia, in the hands of the Russian column on the Gumbinnen front, the invaders are pressing forward in the direction of Konigsberg despite the strong rear guard resistance of the Germans.

The German forces in Tilsit, in East Prussia, are also reported to be falling back before the Russian advance and tens of thousands of Prussians are fleeing from their homes.

In the region of Borjimow, in Poland, the attacks of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's troops against the Russian center have all been repulsed. The hard pressed Germans in Poland are reported to be suffering from a lack of both food and ammunition which accounts for the weakening of their assaults. Although the Russian forces fighting against the Austrians in the region of Beskid Pass, in the Carpathians, were compelled to give some ground, an attempt of the Austrians to shell the Russians out of their earthworks on their original line has ended in failure. Both sides in the Carpathians have been laboring under overmastering hardships to haul their artillery up the steep, snow filled mountain slopes.

Fighting the Dukla Pass, in the Carpathians is in progress without decisive result. The Russians have taken thousands of prisoners, among them many Austrian and German officers, during the week in that district.

Efforts of the Austrians to press the Russians back through Uzsok Pass, also in the Carpathians, have so far ended in failure. The Austrians lost heavily in the fighting there during the past 48 hours and prisoners have reported that the German officers were under instructions from Von Hindenburg himself "to take the pass or mark it with their corpses."

Artillery duels are reported from Bukowina where the Russians and Austria-German troops are in contact over a thirty mile line.

The weather over the entire Russo-Austro-German field of operations is extremely cold and snow storms are raging in the mountains. Hundreds of soldiers, as well as artillery horses and sumpter mules, have been frozen to death.

Constantinople, Jan. 30.—It is denied that the Turks are making successful attacks in the direction of Olty, Transcaucasia, and have captured 300 Russians together with a large quantity of rifles and munitions of war. The battle which has been raging for a week near Aserpeidjan, near Choi, in Persia, continues in favor of the Turks it is claimed.

SMOOT TALKED; SENATORS SLEPT; SHIP FIGHT ON

One of the Twelve Morman Apostles Led the Filibusters In Fight to Block the Progressve Measure

Democrats and Republicans were today engaged in a test of endurance, the fate of the Ship Purchase bill rested upon the outcome of this struggle. At noon today the Senate had been in session continuously for twenty-five hours, and there was no sign of weakening on either side. Determined to force a vote on the measure at the earliest moment the Democratic Senators kept the Senate in session all night and said they would not permit a recess until a vote had been taken.

After holding the floor for 11 hours and 35 minutes Senator Smoot yielded to his colleague Senator Sutherland at 9.25 o'clock. Just before concluding Senator Smoot demanded that a quorum be called. Senator Hollis who was in the chair ruled the call not in order but after looking up precedents found that Smoot had a legal right to demand the call. The senators were sent for and those who were sleeping were aroused. Fifty senators were mustered more a quorum.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Grinding its way through the weary hours of the night, the Senate today was well along in the "continuous performance" staged by the Democratic leaders to wear out the Republican minority on the ship purchase bill.

When daylight flickered through the Senate chamber skylights it found Senator Smoot of Utah, who took the floor at 9.50 last night, still going strong.

Stretched on the long red leather couches around the chamber were weary senators worn out by their vigil, asleep while both the Democratic and Republican cloak rooms were well filled with senators seeking rest. Pages had instructions to keep the sleeping senators informed when their presence was imperatively needed and they were as alert as minute men for a call for a quorum.

At various intervals all through the night pages brought refreshments to the senators. Veterans declare that the Republicans no longer are depending upon clever moves in the way of parliamentary obstructive tactics, but that the situation has resolved itself into an endurance test.

While the Utah senator proceeded with his filibustering speech, a corporal's guard of members remained in the Senate. Members of both sides were there, watchful for an opening of any kind to upset the program.

Senator Smoot is one of the "twelve apostles of the Mormon church." He had preached and has bas been a missionary in foreign lands. With such equipment he is able to talk smoothly and continuously.

There is a rule of the Senate in such circumstances that if a senator stop talking to permit any interruption except for a pertinent question, he must yield the floor. Senator Smoot permitted no such eventuality, but talked on and on.

His tone was considerably lower than that he usually adopts for debate. He conversed his natural resources of vocal strength, exerting himself only to the extent necessary to hold possession of the floor.

The guard on the floor dwindled as time passed until it numbered only about ten, five Republicans and five Democrats. The Democrats stood watching relays, members coming out refreshed by their forty winks in the cloakrooms to relieve their compatriots. But the Republicans were too few and the importance of their holding the floor was too grave to permit such tactics. Practically the same group remained on the floor throughout the night vigil.

Veteran members said there were fewer spectacular features that usually attended such a protracted session of the upper house. Senator Crawford's all-night filibuster to prevent a vote on the Lorimer case was recalled and various determined filibusters of Senator La Follette, Senator Lodge and such old guard war horses were recounted by the watchersto while away the time. Some of the senators worked on amendments to the bill in order to have them ready should an opportunity offer to get the min.

As the situation now stands, the moment the Republicans lose the floor the yeas and nays can be demanded on the Democratic caucus substitute for the bill offered by Senator Fletcher of Florida early in the night.

Pawnshop Robbed; Clerks Held Up

New York, Jan. 30.—With drawn revolver three men held up the clerks in the pawnshop of Adolf Stein at 105 3d ave., today, ransacking the safe and taking from the vault three suit cases filled with jewelry, mostly diamonds, valued at $20,000 and $170 in cash. They then escaped in an auto. The police learned of the robbery half an hour after the robbery when one of the clerks, still partially bound went to the door and blew a police whistle. When the men entered the store they ordered the clerks to hold up thir hands. The clerks complied and were bound and gagged by two of the men while the third stood guard with two revolvers.

ERIE COUNTY SUFFERS A BIG FIRE LOSS.

Buffalo, Jan. 30.—Eighty-seven convicts of the penitentiary were turned out today to fight a fire which destroyed three largs barns on the Erie county farm. They battled for two hours in the bitter cold, the clothing of several catching fire. Many received burned hands and faces. The only casualty was the loss of one horse, the prisoners liberating the other stock and removing farm implements from the buildings. With the exception of the drive sheds all the barns on the farm were destroyed. Loss about $6,000 covered by insurance.

30 DEGREES BELOW.

Ogdensburg, Jan. 30.—The thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero here this morning.

Joined Race for Sake of Old Days

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Eight teams leading in the six day bicycle race were still bunched with four teams trailing one lap behind early today. The score at the end of the thirty-third hour (8 a. m.) for the leaders was 680 miles. The record is 705 miles and 3 laps.

Larry J. Corbett, an old time Australian champion, lead the first sprint of the day. Corbett is not a contestant but, as clerk of the course, he grew tired of seeing the riders monotonously circle the track at slow speed, and mounting a bicycle he shouted:

"I will show you how we went in the old days. "For a mile he led the racers at breakneck speed. Then seeing that they were well started on a sprint, he left the track. The fast pace continued five minutes.

The eight leading teams were: Moran-McNamara, Verri-Egg, Walker-Root, Drobach-Piercey, Corry-Carman, Walthour-Bedell, Linquat-Dupuy, Kepsky-Colombato.

The four trailers were: Wohlrab-Ryan, Anderson-Hansen, Rudi-Russe and Mitten-Wiley.

A pretty young woman grabbed Jimmy Moran, the Chelsea Irishman by the neck ahd kissed him as he left his training quarters. The big fellow blushed like a school boy—but did not appear to object to the young woman repeating.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Unsettled tonight and Sunday. Probably snow. Rising temperature, moderate southeast to south winds.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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January 30, 1915.

JANUARY 30TH IN HISTORY

1804—Mungo Park, the famous explorer started on his second expedition to Africa which cost him his life.

* * *

1805—The French fleet sailed from Toulon with 8,000 troops to occupy the ports of Sicily and Naples.

* * *

1830—Ten thousand Mexicans ordered to the borders to prevent the smuggling so largely carried on through Texas by Americans.

* * *

1865—S. B. Davis sentenced to be hanged as a Confederate spy by the military court at Cincinnati.

* * *

1905—The estimated losses, in Hun River Battle, to the Russians, 10,000; Japanese, 5,000.

Opinions

Their Pitiful Lot.

Of all the animals that suffer by war, the horse, naturally, claims our first thought. But, fleeing in terror from their homes in all of the cities and towns devastated by this war, men and women have had to abandon in the majority of cases their dogs and cats and caged birds. Thousands of the former are reported by eye-witnesses as wandering about in an exhausted and starving condition. None but the sad actors in this tragedy of despair can realize what war is.

In the forests of Galicia and Austria, it is said, may be heard many wounded and riderless horses neighing pitifully through the long nights for death or their masters. Many of these are those wonderful horses of the Cossacks, trained to a docility and showing an intelligence so great as to make them almost a living part of the intrepid rider.

It has been said that this was to be largely a motor war, and the motor has been used to an extent scarcely comprehended by those not on the field, but the motor has been useless at a multitude of points where the horse alone could meet the emergency. Mr. Stephen Black writes from Rotterdam, in the Animal's Guardian, "In the great decision the horse will be a deciding factor nearly as important as man."—Animal Magazine.

ELKS TO RAISE $20,000

Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 30—The Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. E. assisted by 350 women today opened a bazaar which will continue for two weeks at which they hope to make $20,000 to be used in building a new club house. Among the contributions is one from William J. Byran, of value, while Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn baseball league has contributed baseballs with the signatures of the Presidents of the League clubs, for the fans.

MORGAN'S
OPTICAL
PARLOR

Quality Work
at
Reasonable
Prices

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

OUR CHARITIES

Whatever Fulton has not, there is unmistakably a strong charity bee buzzing busily. The bewildered citizen charitably inclined asks what means these many separate organizations, each calling industriously upon the public for contributions—and, "Search Me" answers the individual directly in line with the questionaire.

For instance, there's the Salvation Army doing its work, there's the church, the Civic League with general welfare work, the Hospital Auxiliary with the visiting nurse; there are the various clubs, the Eastern Star, the Elks, the Masonic Lodge, and the many other sources from which charitable aid springs, yet our poor are poorly cared for.

The chief reason for this condition is best explained in the old adage, "Too Many Cooks Spoil the Broth." There are too many paths that cross and recross. There's a lack of system in this city's very important work. There's too much of the feast one day and famine next plan to make our charity work effective. Also, there's too much sentiment used in the work and not enough common sense.

The solution of the problem lies in the co-operation of every single club, fraternity and individual, toward forming a Charities Association, an association which would be made up of representatives of every contributing organization. With such an association, time, effort and money would not be wasted.

When will we wake up?

MOREY ON CITY GOVERNMENT

Norris Morey has written a very earnest and logical communication in support of the measures sent to Albany by the Commission Charter Association for the adoption of the recall and the initiative as part and parcel of the new commission charter act. Mr. Morey bases his argument on the ground that "the basic fact of commission government is that municipal administration is a business, and that a municipal corporation is a business corporation and not a government. The initiative and recall represent in municipal affairs the authority which every principal is compelled to exercise over the agents whom he entrusts with the transaction of his business." And in a very clear and concise way, the writer points out that every principal reserves the right to tell his agent what business he is to do and how he is to do it, and also the right to dismiss him if he fails to follow the wishes of his employer.

All of which seems to be the accepted view of the authorities on commission government in fact, most cities adopting the commission plan to do so with the initiative and recall as essential features of it. At a meeting in Binghamton last night where the subject of a new charter was under discussion the report says: "The meeting was emphatic in maintaining that if the vast powers incident to the entire control of the city's business are entrusted to a small commission, as a check on the commission, and as an influence to deter them from the misuse of power, the recall is essential."

That, in a general way, is the sentiment of a fairly substantial element of every community where the commission charter is discussed, largely because it seems logical, we assume, and also because it is the theme and the advice of the writers on this subject, and the ideas we do not get from experience we generally get from books. As against this proposition for Buffalo three or four objections loom up. The first and most highly effective one is, that the Legislature is so constituted in its membership that the initiative and recall as charter accessories have the same chance as the proverbial snow ball has in Hades. No matter how illogical an answer that may be to Mr. Morey's argument it is nevertheless a very impressive one; secondly, we gather from former President Taft's address here a few days ago that the constitutional conventions is going to do something effective in the way of solving these "fad" features of government, referring particularly and objectionably to the initiative and recall; thirdly, Mr. Morey fails to separate municipal government into its two scientifically acknowledged phases or parts. Primarily a municipal organization is wholly governmental; secondarily, its functions are wholly business. In the first place it determines municipal polices, enacts ordinances and rules of government, establishes judicial branches, determines to have educational, recreational and charitable institutionals for the welfare of its inhabitants, and then, it should, though it does not always, proceed in a thorough business way, getting a dollar in material and labor for every dollar expended, build and administer those institutions.—Times, Buffalo.

TO SEE HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES

If young Mr. Rockefeller should go to Colorado with Mother Jones to investigate labor conditions first-hand he would be sure of an interesting and instructive trip. It might even be profitable for him and his employes also. Mother Jones, despite her flamboyant radicalism, has intimate knowledge of workers' conditions and a deep sympathy with the lot of the under dog which would admirably offset Mr. Rockefeller's church and inner-office contact with life. Between the two they ought to be able to get a pretty accurate view of facts in the mining districts where the Rockefellers are so preeminently the upper dog.

Absentee landlordism and absentee ownership have been responsible for many evils. The employer who meets his men personally seldom has serious labor troubles. They understand each other and the difficulties confronting both sides, even if they cannot always be in perfect accord. On the score of business efficiency the Rockefeller plan of leaving all details of hours and wages of the miners to the company managers was the usual logical course. Yet the Rockefellers, as chief owners of the company, were the court of last resort, and under the company town system were practically dictators of the lives and living conditions of the operatives. Mr. Rockefeller's frankness on the witness stand, his seeking to get to the other half's point of view, have placed him in a much more favorable light before the public than when he was eluding angry protestants over the Ludlow massacre. But he undoubtedly needs further enlightenment. He should take the trip about which he and Mother Jones talked, if only that he might see how the other half lives.—Tribune, N. Y.

For City Improvement

A NEW RESEARCH BUREAU.

Akron, Ohio.—With the ultimate object of launching a campaign for a new charter for Akron, the Akron Chamber of Commerce set out to raise a fund of $12,000 for the establishment of a municipal research bureau which would make a thorough study of existing conditions in Akron and secure the necessary data for carrying on a campaign of education prior to the forming of a charter commission. It is reported that the money has been subscribed and that the Bureau is an assured institution.

It is thought that the research bureau will be of great value also to the Chamber by way of assisting in the collection of statistics required by the different committees in their work and in securing facts for further constructive work in behalf of the best interests of the city.

The director of the new bureau, it is said, will have entire management of the organization, which will be conducted independently of the chamber, but with its co-operation.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Williamsport, Pa.—With the expectation of establishing in Williamsport an industrial school linked up with an actual factory somewhat after the pattern of the Independent Industrial School at Beverly, Mass. Mr. Chas. C. Krouse, president of the Williamsport Board of Trade, recently made a study of the Beverly plan.

The school at Beverly, which is conducted as an adjunct of the United Shoe Machinery Co., was established with a view to giving the boys an education directly in line with objective employment and to qualifying them as workmen in a thoroughly practical manner. The results of this training have been more than satisfactory to the promoters of the idea; while the effects in a psychological way upon the students are a real pleasure in their work because of their ability to do it well and because of their increased earning capacity, a consequent brighter outlook upon life, and a keener interest in human affairs.

The report of Mr. Krouse, which describes the plan in some detail, is embodied in a booklet entitled "Report of an Investigation of the Independent Industrial School at Beverly, Mass.," can be obtained from the Williamsport Board of Trade.

* * *

A PAGEANT.

Madison, Wis.—One of the successful features of Fall Festival Week, recently undertaken by the Madison Board of Commerce, was the pageant of the Star Spangled Banner, staged in Capitol Park, in which six hundred people took part. The pageant was in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the writing of the Star Spangled Banner, by Francis Scott Key, and consisted of seven episodes based on the story of the birth of the national song. The book of the pageant, which was written by Miss Ethel T. Rockwell, may be obtained from the Madison Board of Commerce for ten cents a copy.

* * *

A SEVEN-HOUR CAMPAIGN.

Gastonia, N. C.—Early in December last the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce planned to add fifty new members to its organization in a three days' campaign, the membership at the time being 150. Through the work of two rival membership teams, however, following a previously well organized publicity campaign conducted by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Alfred O. Lloyd, 193 new members were added in seven hours of one day, which exceeded the expectations of the most optimistic.

Special Session Tuesday.

The Supervisors will meet next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in special session to make appropriation for State and county highways. Commissioner Carlisle has said that the roads would be advertised early if the appropriations are forthcoming. No other business, except by unanimous consent, can be considered.

USE THE NEWSPAPERS

Don't advertise on trees or rocks
Afar from haunts of men.
You cannot sell the woodchucks
clocks
Or pictures for his den.

The squirrel may observe your sign
About your cure for chills,
And on it he may try to dine,
But that won't pay your bills.

The possum buys no breakfast foods,
We may as well confess.
So if you want to sell your goods
You'd better use the press.

—New York Sun.

MUSINGS OF AN OLD TIMER

VOLNEY BACK IN 1835.

(These papers are an exclusive feature of the Fulton Evening Times).

The remarkably close resemblance of the shape of this township to a wedge which has had hard usage so the top is indented almost across can be noted by a glance at any map of the county.

Just why those early surveyors as as they toiled through woodland and forest, stream "ran" their lines so much on the bias from a real east and west direction will probably never be known.

Nor, yet having done so, why their hands were restrained so that both parallels should stop short five miles east of the river and in doing so have completed the "edge" or point to this artificially devised wedge.

Before the severance of the village united with Oswego Falls into the present city the river was the western border of the entire township, save for that short "stub" at the top. And in 1835 a mental picture of the township would have a necessity included the new born (at that date) village.

But passing to the part of the town we have not as yet described, let us consider the settlement—and conditions as they would look to one high enough elevated to look from extreme south to north.

The first settlement to meet the gaze of this imaginary looker-on would have been Bristol Hill. Three brothers of that name (Bristol) had located there in 1810 and had gradually drawn neighbors and in 1835 the only church (outside Fulton).

Oliver Burdick, who served the town in many ways including being supervisor for 17 years, and Jonathan Hooker settled at Simpson's Corners in that same year (1810). Other "cousins" drew settlers in the immediately succeeding years. Such were Thomas Hubbard at "Hubbard's" Corners, James Parker, at "Drake's" Corners.

These "corners" were of course where roads crossed, on perhaps, simply turned a corner. But this town unlike Schroeppel did not build into community effect. Roger Nelson, Capt. Asa Whitney, the Wrights and the Gaspers were well established residents long before 1835.

John Gasper took up tavern keeping. His first venture at Volney (now Volney "Center") was in existence eighty years ago.

Ira Ives had been living in his clearing since 1815 and made it a real farm in that twenty years.

At the "Lower landing" which is still outside the corporate limits of the new city (being the territory adjacent to the point which had been cut off by the canal at Orchard Gock) were the tribe of Van Buren's, the Van Valkenburghs, the Althouses, the Waterhouses (these last, however, far enough south to be "most to town"—meaning Fulton) and the Wrights.

The hostelry of Laurence Van Valkenburgh—two wings of log flanking a higher central structure of some timber—the school house and the little cemetery altogether made quite a settlement. All have disappeared same a few graves in the burying grounds.

Just north of these was James and Elisha Bundy. The Bundy's crossing of today was named after the last named.

To the east of them were such families as the Distins, the Rowles, the Hewitts, the Markhouse and Coes. John Kendall, forefather of a long line of that name had af arm to the east of Volney Center and like others in that part of the country "went to church" at Bristol Hill.

To the extreme south there were but three families the Breeds, the Smiths and the Wheelocks. Between them and the Center were two families of Bells and at a number of points there were Baldwins. Space forbids more.

Volney, postoffice, had been in existence ten years. John Bristol, the first post master had given way to Horace Gaylord. One cannot think that the mails could have been very heavy or very frequent even in 1835.

There was a brick store at this point as well as a wooden one; a nice school house a little to the east of the wonderful brick store.

Then too, there was a school at Hubbard's Corners and one a half mile north of William Baldwin's on the north and south road.

At North Volney a store and a new frame school house. At Bristol Hill the pioneer Congregational church had been completed two years prior to 1835. The Methodists "met around" so no church of that denomination could have been in evidence to this imaginary gazer.

There were cemeteries at Volney Center and at North Volney which grew from a "Corners" in this case "Druces" to its present size very, very gradually.

NOTE—In last Saturday's Musings the omission of the words "these pioneers loved to tell their children," preceeding "two of whom are still living in Fulton," and following the words into the Oneida river have led to considerable comment. If you are interested enough to read these into it, you can easily restore the sense to a rather long sentence.

—JAMES.

THIRD BEST LETTER
IN COKE LETTER CONTEST

FULTON FUEL AND LIGHT CO.,

Gentlemen:

The reasons I prefer gas coke for fuel is that it is pure carbon and it takes 3,400 pounds of gas coal to make 2,000 pounds of genuine gas house coke and in the process of making, you remove the coal gas, smoke, tar, ammonia, soot and sulphur from it, so that the consumers of coke have no smoke to blacken the exterior or interior of their homes and small amount of ashes to be carried out, as coke contains less than five per cent. ashes and no slate.

Crushed coke can be used in any stove or grate in which coal or wood is used and at a great saving and comfort over both coal and wood, providing you adhere to the following rules:

Keep the fire box as full as possible at all times.

Keep the ash pan empty at all times.

Keep the drafts closed as much as possible at all times.

Keep the check drafts open whenever possible.

Keep a layer of ashes on top of grates at all times.

Genuine gas house coke is the cleanest and most pleasant fuel to handle and burn and if burned according to the above instructions, one ton of coke will produce a great deal more heat than a ton of hard coal and at less expense. Coke once properly tried is always used.

Hoping you will increase the sales of coke also my pocketbook to the amount of five dollars ($5.00), I am Very truly yours,

B. F. HARTNETT.

THE GAS CO.
Phone 198

WHAT SUFFRAGE LEADERS SAY ABOUT THE TIMES

Miss Tarbell Says:

1. It is very hard to say if suffrage would improve the condition of women in industry.

2. Probably the best laws we have in regard to women and children have been made in States where there is no woman suffrage.

3. I do not like to see our women get mixed up in politics because, of course, our public life is merely partisan politics.

4. I would rather see women doing less self-interested things (i. e., than voting).

5. The working woman is not worth very much. She has had no training. I believe people ought not to be allowed to work until they know their job.

6. It is not the men that are keeping woman suffrage away from the women; it is the women.

Mrs. Whitehouse Says:

1. Woman suffrage has in four States shortened the working day of women to eight hours. Five suffrage States have voted a minimum wage law for women.

2. All of the woman suffrage States have excellent child labor laws compulsory education laws, equal guardianship laws.

3. Where women have voted they have done away with the vicious partisan note.

4. What may seem selfishness to Miss Tarbell is, in the case of many working women, no more than the instinct of selfpreservation.

5. There is no understanding, no sympathy here; no view of the bitter necessity that drives thousands of women and chilrren into the dismal drudgeries.

6. There has never in the world's history been so large a proportion of any class asking to be enfranchised.

From her sickbed—she recently underwent an operation for appendictic—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, society leader and suffragist, has written especially for the Buffalo World the following reply to certain testimony by Miss Ida Tarbell, the writer, before the Industrial Relations Committee. Called by Mrs. William Astor "the most beautiful woman of the Four Hundred," Mrs. Whitehouse has marched in a suffrage parade, spoken from a soapbox at the City Hall ,opened a suffrage shop on Fifth Avenue and in many other ways proved her devotion to "The Cause." In the following article she analyses and answers each one of the six "anti" points made by Miss Tarbell.

By Vira Boarman Whitehouse

Have anything to say in answer to Miss Ida M. Tarbell's comments about woman suffrage before the Industrial Relations Committee? I have, indeed! All that Miss Tarbell said shows that she knows nothing of the woman suffrage movement either in principle or in its practical workings.

For instance, when Commissioner Harriman asked "Do you feel that suffrage would improve, or the reverse, the condition of women in industry?" Miss Tarbell answered that "It is very hard to say, I think sometimes it might improve it * * * it would depend on the condition."

Woman suffrage has in four States improved the condition of women in industry to the extent of shortening their working day to eight hours Isn't that a very definite improvement? No non-suffrage State has any such law. In fact, some of them—as Alabama and South Carolina—have no laws whatever for the protection of working women, although in the latter State thousands of women labor in the cotton mills.

Even in Massachusetts the laws protecting workingwomen are inadequately administered. There are 24 inspectors for 50,000 manufacturing plants; and four women inspectors only, although there are 40,000 women and children workers.

Five of the suffrage States have voted a minimum wage law for women, while only four of the 37 non-suffrage States have adopted it. I can't, of course, go into the many seperate instances of such protective legislation, but take, for example, the question of equal pay for equal work in government positions. Women stenographers, school teachers, etc., are commonly paid less than men who do precisely the same work. When women vote there will soon be an end to such discriminations.

The Good Things Woman Suffrage Had Done

Miss Tarbell again showed her ignorance of the facts when asked, "Has woman suffrage as far as you know helped to secure and enforce laws minimizing vice?" She said. "No, I don't know, I don't think that suffrage on that ground has had a fair enought test. Probably the best laws we have in regard to women and children have been made in States where there is no woman suffrage."

Miss Tarbell does not seem to know that where women have the vote the age of consent has been as a rule promptly raised. In many of the woman suffrage States it is now 18. Delaware in 1871 lowered its age of consent to seven years, where I believe it now remains. Surely, such a thing could never happen in a State where women vote. Kansas, Utah, Washington, Oregon and California have most excellent injunction and abatement laws, while on the other hand seven non-suffrage States have no State law whatever against disorderly houses.

All the equal suffrage States have also excellent child labor laws, while in the Southern States the conditions of child labor are notorious. Maryland recently lowered from 12 to 10 the age at which children may work in the canneries.

All the equal suffrage States have compulsory education laws. The States with the highest percentage of illiteracy are non-suffrage States. Some of them have no compulsory education laws, or very defective ones.

All of the woman suffrage States have equal guardianship laws. This is true of only seventeen of our forty-eight States. In six non-suffrage States the father is not only sole guardian of his children, but has the power to will them away from the mother, if he wishes. Even in New York the equal guardianship of law proves itself not really to be equal. In case of the separation of a couple the father may secretly apply to the court to have himself made guardian. The mother must give her husband ten days' notice, with full opportunity to defend the claim to the children.

Mothers' Pension Laws in Suffrage States

Seven of the Woman Suffrage States have adopted mothers' pensions, while a comparatively small proportion of the other States have done so.

Miss Tarbell evidently ignores much of this, But she is not rock-bound. She did admit that suffrage MIGHT improve the condition of women in industry. She followed this admission at once, however, by saying "I do not like to see women get mixed up in politics, because, of course, our public life is merely partisan politics as it goes now. And I would rather see them doing less self-interested things." This statement has an echo of the anti-suffrage speeches recently made in Congress, where it was repeatedly lamented that women should "drag their skirts through the mire of partisan politics."

How absurd it is to assume that self-government is, in itself, a grimy thing. To a believer in democracy such assertions are very irritating. If there is mire, it should be cleaned away, and not the whole vital field of politics deserted by all self-respecting men and women.

We hear it claimed that where women have voted they have succeeded in removing the grime of which Miss Tarbell complains—they have done away with the vicious partisans vote. There are, for instance, the non-partisan movements in Denver, engineered by women, that destroyed the gangs there and also the Seattle and San Francisco revolts and recalls.

But Miss Tarbell would see women "doing less self-interested things" than protecting their own conditions and the welfare of their homes and children. It is hard to be patient with such a view when one thinks of the tenement workers, the scrubbers in office buildings, the women in steam laundries, in cranberry bogs, and the factory workers upon whom doors are locked. What may seem selfishness to Miss Tarbell is, in their case, no more than the instinct of self-preservation.

When intelligent women like Miss Tarbell can see no particular reason why women should vote, an explanation can generally be found in the characters or the interests of such women. Vain, selfish women who have achieved success sometimes like to think they have done it in spite of their sex and all the difficulties it implies. They do not want to make the path easier for other women Then, too, when a successful woman's interests have never brought her in contact with her own sex she is likely to know nothing of their needs.

Miss Tarbell's Ignorance of Her Own Sex

Neither Miss Tarbell's interest nor her work has ever been among women. The whole nation respects her for her achievements, but her work has always been in connection with men and their money making problems. On this ground she is right. She knows and she is interested. She says: "Industrial unrest is a wonderful expression of the desire of men for more life. Men are going to get it, and they have a right to struggle to get it, and in that struggle they should have the help of the best of brains."

Of the working woman she says "She is not worth very much. Poor thing, how can she be? She has had no training. I believe people ought not to be allowed to go to work until they know the job."

There is no understanding, no sympathy here; no view of the bitter necessity that drives thousands of women and children into the dismal drurgeries.

When Commissioner Lehnen said to her; "Do you remember the time when in the coke fields of Pennsylvania women were to be seen firing the ovens practically stripped to the waists?"

"All she had to say was, "Yes, I have seen them doing that." She wasn't interested. Miss Tarbell is not intereated in women or their problems. She knows nothing of the suffrage situation upon which she comments so freely.

She says: 'Most of the men I know believe in suffrage It is not the men that are keeping suffrage away from the women; it is the women."

Of course it is the men to whom we must turn for the passage of our amendment. Does Miss Tarbell mean that women are keeping it away by their indifference? There she is wrong. There has never in the world's history been so large a proportion of any class asking to be enfranchised with such patience, persistency and courage.

If Miss Tarbell refers to the active opposition of the little bands of ladies who have formed themselves into anti-suffrage socities, then again she is wrong. The effective opposition to women voting does not come from these ladies, sincere and able as they may be. The opposition against which we must contend is that of every evil interests, corrupt machine politicians and the employers and exploiters of woman and child labor.

Let us pay all honor to Miss Tarbell when she talks or writes upon her own ground of men of business, but let us resent it when she attempts to speak as a representative of women and their interests.

CHEAPER MEAT AND SHOES PREDICTED.

Washington, Jan. 30 — The department of agriculture sees cheaper meat and shoes for people of the country in figures gathered by its agents showing that the number of live stock in the United States is on the increase.

In a statement issued yesterday the department discounted reports that prices were bound to rise and said that on January 1st there were 7,712,000 more live stock in the United States than on the same date a year ago. This was the first time in many years, the statement said, that an increase had been shown.

The number of beef cattle increased 3.4 per cent. over the number a year ago, or an actual increase of 1,212,000 head. Hitherto the number of beef cattle has declined steadily since 1910. Swine showed the greatest increase of all classes—9.6 per cent. On January 1st, 1914, there were only 58,933,000 swine in the country; on January 1st last, 64,618.000.

The Cause of Drafts.

Why is it that windows and doors are frequently ill fitting? There is, says a woodworker, nothing wrong with the wood itself, nor with the workmanship, as a rule, nor with the fit, at the outset at least, but the whole trouble is due to the wood being unseasoned, or, rather, only partially seasoned, at the time it is made up.

WOULD LOWER FREIGHT RATES

Canadian Proposes Project That Might Keep Open the St. Lawrence all Year

In yesterday's Oswego Times there was set forth a plan to make the St. Lawrence river navigable the year around as just been proposed by M. J. Butler, the retiring president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Butler plans to eliminate ice jams by means of dams and locks and keep navigation open with ice breakers.

"The greatest problem before the country at the present time," said Mr. Butler, "is the transportation question. We have, as a nation, undertaken the task of forcing our outlets against the line of least resistance. The Atlantic seaboard is the outlet for the products of the prairies, situated some 1,500 miles inland. Our efforts in building railways with easy curves and grades, the enlargement of our canal system and the improvement of rivers, and particularly of the St. Lawrence route, have but the one object of putting a few more cents a bushel into the pockets of our farmers. The enlargement of the Welland canal will allow the larger type of ship of 300,000 bushels capacity to pass down Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence to within 120 miles of Montreal. Great storage elevators will be erected at or near Prescott, and 1,000-ton barges will be towed through the present canal system to Montreal. Each incoming ship is known for days ahead, and the exact cargo of grain required can be in waiting for transfer by floating elevators.

"Ultimately, however, the larger lake ship will come through to Montreal, as it is quite practicable, and within the resources of the country, to convert the St. Lawrence river into slack water navigation by the building of eight dams, with duplicate locks, and as an incident thereof develop the greatest water power in the world, aggregating over 4,000,000 horse power, eliminate the ice jams, and make practicable the navigation of the river in winter by the aid of powerful icebreakers.

"It is a duty which our government may well undertake at the earliest possible moment to secure a hydrographic and topographic survey of the St. Lawrence, so that accurate estimates of cost may be made, and proper regulations may be drawn to so regulate proposed power developments owned by private corporations that each may be brought into a component part of the completed whole."

Life Lease to Property.

A life lease of the property at Erie and Singleton streets, Oswego, given by Edward and Mary T. Welch to Mary Ann Welch, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The lease provides that the parties shall occupy the house jointly and that no other person shall reside there without the consent of both. Furthermore, it is provided that the party of the second part shall pay taxes, and that if any money is advanced by the party of the first part, for such purpose, it shall be considered a gift.

The report of Floyd L. Carlisle, as committee of the estate of Addie H. Mann, an incompetent person filed today, shows that $782 04 was disbursed last year, leaving a balance of $2,039.42.

Joshua S. DeMott has sold property in Sandy Creek to Ralph W. Shaul.

Allen B. Ferris has sold property in Mexhards Bay to E. E. Crossman.

Translating by Ear.

Two schoolgirls were busily occupied with their lessons, when the younger spoke abruptly:

"What does 'avoirdupois' mean?"

"Well, I couldn't say just what it means in English," replied her friend, doubtfully, "but in French it means 'Have some peas.'"—Youth's Companion.

Gas and the Limelight.

Gas was first used for lighting New York streets in 1825, and at this time Drummond invented the limelight.

EXQUISITE EVENING FROCK WITH FULL GAUGED SKIRT.



The gown shown is uniquely constructed, being an overdress of taffeta over lace instead of the usual lace over silk. The bodice is cut in stripe and gathered in knots as is the bottom of the skirt. The bodice and skirt are joined with gauging, which is very popular at present.

MUST PAY $595.35 INTO COURT BY FEB. 1.

George Johnston is directed by Judge Ray to deposit in court the sum of $598.35 on or before Monday, Feb. 1 or be adjudged a bankrupt. This order was secured yesterday by Attorney A. T. Jennings who represents unsecuted creditors of Mr. Johnston. The action is the result of a report made by Mr. Johnston to the court in which it was claimed that he could pay the amount due his unsecured creditors, with the proper consents and that the bankruptcy would be set aside and all prior orders vacated.

Johnston deposited certain money with the court, estimated at about $10,000, but Judge Ray, after totalling the costs and disbursements of the proceeding with the allowances to attorneys, discovered a shortage of $598.35 in the amount paid into court.

Unless the payment is made into court by the first of next month, Monday, or Mr. Johnston shows sufficient cause why he should not be adjudicated a bankrupt, it is claimed the matter will be referred to Referee Avery S. Wright of Oswego and then at the first meeting of creditors a trustee will be elected and certain of the assets ordered sold to satisfy claims of creditors.

GO TO CHURCH DAY

Trenton, N. J. Jan. 30—Tomorrow has been designated as go-to-church day by the clergy of this city following the custom established last year, which met such good results in getting many started to devotional exercises which they continued for the full year.

OSWEGO COUNTY PARCEL POST ADVERTISERS.

THE WENDELL VACUUM WASHER

Washes a Tub of Clothes in 3 to 6 minutes; weighs 2 1-4 lbs. Price $1.50

Write for circular to

MRS. R. B. OTTMAN

Minetto, N. Y.

Oswego County Representative.

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second Street

COAL

Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate — the best Scranton coal mined

WOOD

Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires

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The best Gas Coke

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GUERNSEY

THE PLUMBER

On your way down-town drop in and see our line of Bathroom Fixtures.

Prompt attention given to all Repair Work.

Arthur J. Guernsey

"The Oneida Street Plumber"

227 ONEIDA STREET

Office phone 1591 Home phone 3335

It will prove true economy to

Abolish Wash Day

in your home by sending the washing to the

HOME LAUNDRY

J. D. McINTYRE

(Phone 487)

We wash cleaner and iron in the new way—producing delightful clean white, non-clothes destroying results.

Who Does Your Washing?

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

We Are Making the Richest and Most Sanitary Ice Cream EVER MADE IN THIS CITY

We serve it in the finest equipped store in Northern New York

WE ARE ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

THE ONYX

REMEMBER BUELL'S ORCHESTRA SATURDAY EVENING AND SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Those You Know

Mrs. Clay Bockwith of S. 3d st., entertained a party of friends at her home Wednesday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Inman of Oswego have been the guests of friends in this city.

* * *

Miss Lillian Howe of W. 4th st., assisted Mrs. Mabel Goode and Miss Hilda Goode of Phillips st. school and twenty-five of her young friends, by giving them a straw ride, Wednesday evening, after which an elaborate supper was served. Music and games were enjoyed at her home.

* * *

Mrs. Burt Slawson of W. 2d st., entertained a party of her friends and the Sodality girls, Friday evening at her home.

* * *

Miss Grace and Alice Hall spent Sunday with out-of-town friends.

* * *

Mrs. William Gifford of this city has been the guest of Ira friends.

* * *

Mrs. Glen Streeter of W. 1st st., is convalescent from a recent illness.

* * *

Mrs. A. L. Hall entertained her circle of the Congregational church Friday afternoon, at her home in Hannibal st.

* * *

Mrs. Burleigh of the west side has been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Watson, from out of town.

* * *

Joseph C. Atwell of Theresa and Miss Florence Atwell of Syracuse university are visiting their uncle, Rev. C. L. Peck.

* * *

Mrs. C. L. Peck has returned from Moravia where she visited her mother.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Hawley, of Highland st. is slowly convalescing from a serious illness.

* * *

Eugene Quonce of Pembers Corners is spending a few days with S. C. Hadden of W. 4th st.

* * *

City Clerk Scudder issued a marriage license yesterday to Jacob Zopolinisky and Paulina Popadick.

BOWLING NEWS.

Last night's match game between the Onyx A. C., and the West Siders in the City league was postponed until a date next week.

Match games will be played on the Onyx alleys every night of next week.

WEDDING ANNOUNCED.

The marriage of Miss LaRock, of Ontario st. and Edward White, of N. 3d st., is announced to take place February 20th.

A few more cream separators at cost, Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

PRESIDENT OF BARACAS WILL MEET WORKERS.

Syracuse, Jan. 30.—James C. Johnson of Buffalo, new president of the New York State Baraca and Philathea Bible class union spent today in Syracuse. There are 1,300 classes in New York, and Mr. Johnson is to visit all of them as early in his administration as possible.

Today he conferred with M. A. Hudson, national president, and other workers in view of getting familiar with such details as require his attention, and at 2.30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon all of the classes of the city will hold a conference at the First Baptist church with Mr. Johnson. There are fifty Baraca and Philathea classes in Syracuse. As many members as possible are urged to meet Mr. Johnson in the Sunday school assembly room. Luncheon will be served.

At night Mr. Johnson will assist Rev. Dr. W. W. Dawley in a mass meeting the church auditorium, when he will speak on "Turning a City Upside Down." M. Hawley Hudson is president of the First aptist union. There will be special music under the auspices of W. G. Monk, and Charles M. Courboin will play the organ.

300 PERSONS DRIVEN INTO STREETS BY FLAMES.

New York, Jan. 30.—A seven year old bay was killed and ten persons were injured in a fire of mysterious origin which gutted the three four-story frameb uildings at 4716-4720 3d ave., Brooklyn, early today. Three hundred persons, scantily clad, were driven to the streets, most of them by way of fire escapes.

The dead boy was William Schleenbecker. His father and sister were carried to the street in a semi-conscious condition. The boy had missed his father and ran into a back room to search for him. He was overcome and was dead when found.

An early report stated that six persons were missing, but these later were accounted for.

CORNELL LEADS.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Massachusetts "Aggies" and the Michigan "Aggies" were tied today with scores of 971 as a result of the third match shoot this week in the intercollegiate rifle shooting competition for the National championship.

Ten more teams entered the shoot this week. The other scores: Cornell university 964.

Fireman's Funeral Monday.

The funeral of Newton E. Dingman, will take place from the family residence, 113 Rochester st., at 2 o'clock. The body will be placed in a receiving vault until spring, when it will be removed to Phoenix for burial.

BURLEIGH NAMES SIBER GATETENDER AT PHOENIX.

Syracuse, Jan. 30.—David S. Burleigh, assistant superintendent of public works in charge of the middle division of the canals, announced yesterday the appointment of Orvil Siber of Phoenix as gatetender on the Phoenix dam. He succeeds Patrick Murphy of West Phoenix.

Although the position pays only $50 a month, the announcement of the appointment is important because it is certain others will follow. Mr. Burleigh arranged for two other appointments yesterday afternoon, but he was not prepared to announce either because the resignations of the men to be displaced have not yet reached him, although they have been requested.

The appointment of Elmer J. Clark of this city as superintendent of section 6 of the Erie canal was announced yesterday from the office of General W. W. Wotherspoon at Albany. Mr. Clark held the same position under the last Republican administration and his reappointment was expected. The salary is $1,762.

M. W. A. MEMBERSHIP CONTEST GOING ON.

The members of the Modern Woodmen of America have divided themselves into two divisions for the purpose of securing new members, and the team securing the lesser number will "treat" the winners. The contest started last Wednesday and thus far it has proved an exciting one.

Beginning next Wednesday night, a pool tournament is to be played between the members. Captains have been chosen who will select the players. The game will continue until all the members have played.

It is expected that a lot of humor will be derived from the tournament, as many of the members have not in all their lives played a game of pool.

News Oddities

New York—Miss Mary Meaz fainted when Michael Benecky, a rejected suitor, drew a revolver and fired at her. She dropped just in time to avoid being struck. Thinking he had killed her, Benecky turned the weapon on himself, dying instantly.

New York—Thomas H. Lovejoy, an Englishman, who was accused of shooting a Russian storekeeper during a war argument, but acquitted by a jury on which Six Germans served, sailed for England today to Enlist in the British army to fight the Kaiser's troops.

Paris—Sergeant Paul Marchand, of the French army, has returned from the front bearing 197 wounds.

Bayonne, N. J.—Isaac Kohnisky, who declares that a Pennsylvania agent pulled his beard five times, has sued the Pennsylvania railroad for $5,000 or $1,000 per yank.

Standhope, N. J. — Acceptin a dare from some of his cronies, who wagered he could not ride a motorcycle, Alfred S. Hensley, 83, jumped on the machine and "dashed off" a half mile. He covered the last quarter of a mile in 16 seconds. He collected the wager and remarked, "I'm still a live one."

COMMITTEE FAVORABLE TO OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

The special committee to consider the plan for an open-air school for this city reported favorably at a meeting of the Fulton branch of the State Charities Aid Society in the Citizens Club last night.

The next step to be taken is to secure a capable teacher. It is thought that no difficulty will be experienced in securing rooms in the old Falley Seminary Building, and the opinion prevailed after tonight's meeting that the school will be in full operation in two weeks.

GERMANS NOT BLOCKING RUSSIAN'S NEW ARMY.

Petrograd, Jan. 30.—The northern column of the new Russian army of invasion is marching on Tiflis, meeting with but feeble resistance from the Germans, it is officially announced today. Only 300 of the 6,000 inhabitants of Tillkallen remained when the Russians entered that town.

TWENTY PERSONS HURT IN WRECK ON C. & M.

Milwaukee, Jan. 30.—Twenty persons were hurt, many of them probably fatally, when seven cars and a passenger train on the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad left the rails near Oakwood, 12 miles north of here today.

First M. E. Church.

The Rev. Jabez Stallwood's sermon at the First M. E. church received close attention from those who braved the storm to attend another of the series of revival services.

The evangelistic services will be continued during next week.

After the regular morning services tomorrow in the two Methodist churches union services will be resumed. Prayer meetings will be held at 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. The Rev. H. D. Holmes will preach in the First church in the evening.

Wanted—Used touring car, about $300 cash. Address L, Times office, giving name of car and price. —Adv—36

The Test of Resemblance.

Knicker—Whom does the baby look like? Bocker—Like the most money.—New York Sun.

Hudson County Man Accused of Cruelty

Jersey City, Jan. 30. — Charging cruelty, inhuman treatment and improper conduct, Mrs. Sarah G. Schellhorn of Weehawken, today filed a suit for absolute divorce against Joseph Schellhorn, a wealthy real estate operator, who has been more or less prominent in Hudson county politics for a number of years. She is 62 years old; he is 64. They have two sons.

In her complaint Mrs. Schellhorn sets forth a remarkable series of unhappy domestic incidents. Her alleged persecutions are climaxed by a night raid made on a cottage in Allendale one cold night this month when her husband and another woman made their escape by means of a back door and a swift automobile.

The couple was married in 1881 in St. Louis. They went to Little Rock where Mr. Schellhorn rose to be one of the vice presidents of the Iron Mountain railroad. They came east in 1891. In 1900 the complaint alleges he began his cruel treatment. The complaint charges. He rhusband wished her to die so that he could marry again. Determined to shun his wife he kept two rooms to himself and gave orders that neither his wife nor his sons were to enter them. He ordered the water and gas companies to remove the meters of their Weehawken home so his wife would suffer. He also had the steam pipes disconnected.

GERMANS MAKE GAINS IN ARGONNE DISTRICTS.

Berlin, by wireless, Jan. 30.—Gains near the Las Bassee canal and in the west of the Argonne district are claimed for the Germans in an official statement issued by the General Staff this afternoon. It claims that heavy losses were inflicted on the French and the allies in the fighting in the sand dunes in the region of Nieuport on Thursday.

CHEESE FACTORY BURNS; TWO PERSONS DEAD.

Buffalo, Jan. 30.—Mrs. William Barpum and her four-year-old girl were burned to death in a $25,000 fire which completely destroyed the Centerville, N. Y., cheese factory here today. The family lived in the building, Mr. Barnum was engaged as an attendant. He was in a building nearby when the fire broke out.

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PRICES: EVENING, 25c, 50c ... $1.00 OPEN... TOMORROW MATINEE, 25c and 50c

THE TIMID WOMAN

One of Billy Sunday's Latest Sermons

Philadelphia, Jan. 29.—Billy Sunday's sermon last night was on the topic, "The Timid Woman." He said: The scene of this story is in Capernaum. Our Lord has but recently returned from the country of the Gadarenes, on the other side of the Sea of Galilee. On the way over He had stilled the tempest, and while there He had healed the wild man who was filled with a legion of demons, and the people there had besought Him to leave the country as quick as he could, for in saving a man 2,000 hogs had been lost, and they didn't want any more work done for them at that price.

I can see some of those old hog raisers wringing their hands and declaring that the whole country is going to be ruined, unless the Man who sent their swine galloping headlong into the sea can be persuaded to depart from their coast, and not cast out any more devils in their pigworshiping land.

What did it matter if homes were unhappy, if women and children were having to live in want, fear and wretchedness?

What did it matter if men were being robbed of their manhood by the demons that possessed them and made like wild beasts so savage that they would break their chains, and ragged and wounded and bloody, would become a terror to all who came near them in the place of the dead?

What did it matter if people were sometimes killed, and houses were sometimes burned down and much property destroyed by these wild men?

What did it matter if taxes were made higher by the ravages caused by them? Hogs had been raised in untold numbers. Their madness had never done the hog business any harm and the swine trade was a great thing among the Gadarenes.

Didn't it give employment to a lot of men who looked after them and fed them, and took better care of them than they did of their own wives and children?

"Destroy this blessed hog business and down goes everything," they said.

So they wiped their eyes on their hogskin coat sleeves, threw up their hands imploringly, and besought Jesus to turn His back on them as quick as possible, for every minute He tarried more and more hogs were rushed into the sea.

Hog Business Like Whiskey Business

Isn't that just like the whiskey business at this time?

Oh, it is a blessed business! Don't it give employment to a multitude of folks? Don't lawyers and sheriffs, and jail keepers and contractors who supply penitentiaries get a rich living from the stream of dollars it turns their way?

Don't it bring men to town to trade?

Don't it promote sociability and good feeling among the people?

Don't they shake hands more in the saloons than they do in the churches?

Don't the license fees pave the streets and make a lot of public improvements.

Don't it do this, and doesn't it do that?

You might have heard a good eal of that same kind of talk about the untold benefits of the hog business that day in Gadara, as delegation after delegation came up to Jesus and besought Him to depart out of their coasts.

It makes a lot of difference in this world as to whether we look at things from a hog standpoint or from a manhood or a womanhood and childhood basis.

The man who thinks more of his pigs than he does of his wife and babies is the devil's idea of what a husband and father should be.

You can bring heaven and hell together when you can bring whiskey and Jesus Christ together. Holding a dollar within an inch of a man's nose will make him stone blind to everything that is good.

So when the Gadarenes declared in such unmistakable terms that they preferred their hogs to decent men, Jesus took them at their word, as He always does, and returned with His disciple across the sea, telling the man for whom he had done so much to go back to his home and tell what great things had been done for him.

It would make mighty good reading if we could only know how much that man's testimony hurt the hog business."

Jesus Never Refused Plea for Childhood.

Early the next morning, as Jesus was taking His morning walk with His disciples, Jairus came to Him with great trouble in his heart and said:

"My little daughter lieth at the point of death. I pray Thee come and lay Thy hand on her, that she may be healed, and she shall live."

And Jesus, followed by a great crowd of people, started at once to go with him, for there is no case on record of His turning a deaf ear to any father or mother who went to Him in trouble on account of a child, and this ought to give parents confidence, for He is just the same today as He was that morning, when He started so promptly for the home of Jairus.

How many little children in Gadara were at the point of death when Jesus was there, and who might have been saved from death had not their hog-raising fathers besought Him to depart out of their coasts, but these who would rather keep hogs than Christ cannot expect to see their children raised from the dead.

The man who is engaged in the business of damning other people's children has nobody to blame but himself if his own are lost, for a curse that is willfully turned loose on others is sure to return on him who sent it.

As Jesus and the great crowd led by Jairus is passing along the street suddenly the Master stops and says:

"Who touched me?"

And like children at school when some wrong is discovered everybody says, "Not I, not I," and Peter, in his usual brusque and impulsive way, says: "Why, Master, with all this crowd so close around you, how can you ask, 'Who touched Me?'?"

And the next moment a timid woman comes forward and falls trembling at His feet and declares with sobs of joy before them all how she had reached out and touched the hem of His garment and was healed of a trouble that had been eating away her life for years.

Jesus Never Lingers Long to Help.

Perhaps Jairus may have chafed somewhat at the delay by the woman who thought to get a blessing without anybody knowing it, and perhaps he may have said to himself, "We shall be too late, and my daughter will die. Why couldn't she have waited a little longer? If she had waited twelve years another hour wouldn't have made much difference."

But nobody ever loses anything by waiting on Jesus. If He undertakes your case He will always see it through. Don't be anxious about His part of the work for you. He may seem to linger sometimes, as He did in the case of Lazarus, but He never gets there too late.

And now that the scene is before us in its proper setting, let us see what lesson there is for us in the story of the timid woman.

I believe it may be taken for granted that her case is a typical one. Just such things are always going on, and I believe that Jesus halted the throng about Him that morning for the purpose of giving encouragement to His disciples and to show them that they could always count on results when they did their best in His name, even when none could be seen.

It is necessary that the disciples of Christ should learn to live by faith, for it will not do to judge from appearances as to what God is doing. A life-long impression was made upon the disciples that morning by the halting of the crowd there in the street, to show them that a great work had been done when they had not been expecting anything at all. Peter, James and John and the others were probably thinking of what was going to happen when they reached the house of Jairus, but they had no thought of anything being done before they got there.

We look for great things when we have the revival meeting next winter, but we are not looking for anything before then. Something may happen on Sunday, the preacher thinks, when the church is filled with people, but nothing is expected in the little prayer meeting, where only a few old standbys are gathered.

Parable of Sower Is Always True.

By Jesus stopping that crowd in the street we have the right to expect something now, whether we ever learn what it is this side of heaven or not. Something is going to happen ow. You can depend on it, as sure as God is God.

Wherever good seed is sown He will see to it that it grows, for the parable of the sower is always true.

The preacher never knows what the full result of his message has been, and it is a good thing that he cannot, for if he did he would sometimes be so puffed up with pride that his wife couldn't live with him, and at other times he would be so discouraged that he would stop preaching and go into the life insurance business.

Halted the Throng as Lesson in Faith

All power comes from God, we are told, and no man, no matter how great he may be, judged by our standards, can do anything of himself. His power to do must come from God and we must get in the habit of looking at things in this way.

And so I believe the Lord halted the throng that morning to help His disciples to take al ong step in faith, that they in turn might pass the lesson down to us; that wherever He is, and wherever His faithful servant is, something that God is satisfied with is being done, and that away down in the eternities heaven will ring again and again with the music of our rejoicing over infinite surprises.

Away beyond the time when some of the brightest stars have grown dim we shall meet souls in the eternal world who felt the touch of Christ as unmistakably as the timid woman, through effort of ours when we didn't dream when we had done a thing."

Even our failures are sometimes the very thing God needs to bring about certain results.

George Washington when a boy had his heart set on being a midshipman in the British navy, and the arrangement was all made for him to go, but his mother weakened at the last moment and would not give her consent.

Had that 16-year-old boy had his way, perhaps the Revolutionary War might never have been fought.

No matter how things go, we should believe "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world."

A preacher was once preaching a written sermon, when right at the beginning of the most important part of it, as he thought, some of his pages were blown out of the window and lost, and he had to stop right there in mortification.

Years afterward he met a man who had been converted as the result of the very meeting, through the awakening that came from the last thought given before the sermon took wings through the window.

t ought to help our faith a great deal to find out that God can even use a written sermon. If He can do that I don't see why any kind of a preacher should ever have the blues.

In every congregation there is somebody like the timid woman—somebody who has been going to other doctors for years, without getting any help, but rather growing worse, and now they have come to the conclusion that they will as a last resort try Jesus.

It was a desperate resolve the woman made, but here was a desperate case and so was mine and yours. It was the only thing she could do.

Had she only had one more dollar to try one more doctor, that procession toward the sorrowing home of Jairus would not have halted in the street of Capernaum that morning. She couldn't do anything else and she couldn't be any worse off if she failed, so she made the venture.

Venturing on Christ is the best day's work anybody can ever do. She ventured, though with great timidity.

God Sees Plan and Lets it go at That.

Many a poor soul has said: "If I can be baptized by immersion I shall be saved," and they tried it and it worked. Something was done, and they were saved, just as they believed they would be.

Another has said: "I will join this church or that, and I believe that if I do I will be saved," and they tried it, and it worked, just as they believed it would, and they didn't have to go under the water at all.

They made their own little plan and od looked into their hearts, and saw they were walking in all the light they had, and He let it go at that.

Another said: "If I can only get up out of bed, and get down on my knees and pray I believe I will be saved," and he tried it and it worked.

And another said: "If I can only take the communion I shall be saved," and he tried it and it worked, and some of these who made their own plans the best they could, and tried them anu found salvation by doing it, were our fathers and our mothers, and they are in heaven now, because Jesus knew what they meant as He looked into their poor hungry hearts and He blessed them because they did the best they knew, and He will do it with you, my brother, and with you, my sister, if you will only take the step you believe in your souls you ought to take, and will take it now.

Yes, all the little plans of which I have been telling you, and a great many more, worked, and yet every theologian knows they were all wrong; and you say so yourself when you take them all to pieces and look into them, like a botanist looks at a flower; but thank God, He can and does save people, and He does it in a hurry, in spite of wrong theology.

Men Find Salvation in Spite of Theology.

Theology may stand up and tell you until it is black in the face that all the water in the world can't save a sinner, by his being baptized in it; for water has nothing to do with it; it is the blood of Christ that saves, and yet everybody who has got into the kingdom in that way knows that theology is talking through its hat, for they tried it and it worked.

Theology will tell you that joining the church won't lift you toward heaven an inch—and I say it too, if there is no faith in Christ behind it—they know they must do something or be lost, and so they blunder toward God the best they know now, and in their doing it they get a touch from Christ that saves them through and through.

It is a thousand times better to blunder toward God in the worst kind of a way than it is to do nothing at all.

Theology will also tell you that there is nothing in a mourners' bench, and that you may pray to your dying day; for prayer alone cannot save, and that you may take the communion without getting any help, or whatever else you will, and yet never get rid of your sins, because these things are all nothing in themselves, and it is true, every word of it, just as theology says, but poor sinful souls have tried them, some one, and some another, and they worked with them, and they were saved because they just stepped out and blundered toward God the best they could, as the poor timid woman did.

Thank God that Jesus wasn't a hair-splitter, that He wasn't hide-bound, and dead set on having everything done in an iron-clad and legal way, as was the case with the men with broad philacteries who nailed Him to the cross, just because He wouldn't do their way.

I thank God tonight Philadelphia has the same kind of a heart that a mother has when she sees her little child fall down flat when it is doing its best to come to her when she calls

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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the important consideration of safety when investing money. Make the First National Bank your depository because it is the place of Safety for funds. Start an account now and make regular deposits where your money will soon grow at interest.

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Learn Spanish—Free demonstration of our method at the I. C. S. display. —Adv.

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FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman. tf.

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W. B. HALSTEAD, CHIROPRACTOR. Grand Central Bldg. Hours 1.30 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Lady Attendant Phone 1149.

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FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

H. S. ORCHARD Dental Parlors. Office 112 Oneida st. Phone 444

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CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St., Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers. Phone 235 Cayuga St.

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YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

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AL. STAZZERE, Leading Grocery, 324 Erie St. Italian Goods, Olive Oil and Macaroni.

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If not open leave work at 64 N. 4th St.

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About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 30.—Jim Flynn, the "old war horse" of the ring game has the two essentials that about 99 per cent of our hope-less "white hopes" lack—the fighting heart and bulldog courage.

If Flynn had the height and the bulk of Jess Willard there wouldn't be a fighter in the world white or black who could last four rounds with him. But Flynn unfortunately for the white race, is skimpy in size, and therefore, never was nor never can be a champion-ship possibility.

Flynn is nearing the end of his pugilistic career. He has been fighting for 14 years—and fighting every time he got the chance. But when Flynn disappears from the pugilistic horizon he won't be forgotten. The public doesn't forget the man who tries—even if he fails.

Flynn knows but little about the science of the ring game. Perhaps he has showed up a bit because of his advanced years but his courage and fighting spirit shall remain. Flynn is the rushing type of a fighter—as was Tom Sharkey—and, like Sharkey, he always has given the public the best he had.

Flynn tackled Jack Johnson in 1912 when Johnson was near the height of his career and at a time when all other white fighters were cowering themselves in cyclone cellars. Flynn wasn't afraid of any fighter in the world at any time during his 14 years as a fighter—and Flynn isn't afraid now. Flynn has fought Jack Johnson, Sam Langford and Jack (Twin) Sullivan twice each.

The public fireman has tackled the best men in the ring game. He has met Jack Root, Tommy Burns, Luther McCarty, "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien, Jim Barry, Al Kaufman, Gunboat Smith, Jim Coffey, and Morris, who was nine inches and about sixty pounds heavier than Flynn and not once could the great Morris score a decisive victory.

Flynn has mingled in about ninety important ring battles since he began his career in 1901. The result follows: Won by knockout 33; won by decision, 16; won on fouls, 3; draws, 24; lost by knock-out 10; lost by decision, 4; lost on fouls, 1.

Flynn, whose real name is Andrew Chariglione (which is not an Irish name by any means) was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1879. That makes Flynn 36 years old at the present time. Flynn began fighting in 1901 and so hasn't been doing much else since.

Flynn is 5 feet 9 inches tall an d weighs around 170 pounds.

Flynn has fought more battles than any man in the ring today and that includes Jack Johnson who began his ring career in the same year as Flynn. Yet Flynn hasn't made a fortune out of the ring game as have many others who have not fought less. That is because Flynn never haggled over terms when a fight was offered him. He accepted the first offer, because the acceptance meant that he was going to fight. The love of fighting always has been stronger with Flynn than the love of money, a strange, almost weird fact concerning a present day pugilist. Flynn always has been a pretty good drawing card. Why? Simply because when he gets into the ring he fights from the tap of the first gong until the tap of the last.

HOT LINERS

By FRANK G. MENKE.

No longer is the Cleveland team
By fandom called the Naps
(They also called it other things
For it got many raps)
But now it is the Indians
And let it not be said
That only is an Indian good
When he is good and dead.

The passing of "Ping" Bodie from major league circles, removes one of the best quipping subjects the jokesters ever had.

An exchange says: "There are 100,000,000 persons in the United States and of that number 99,999,999 hope to see Jack Johnson beaten in Juarez." If that's true, the promoters will have to enlarge the arena a bit.

Maybe the exchange meant that 99,999,999 of our 100,000,000 want to hear about Johnson being knocked out. If so, who is that person who doesn't? Johnson isn't numbered among our population any more.

* * *

London, Jan. 29.—Here is the latest British recruiting poster that is attracting enormous crowds:

"To Berlin. The country is arranging a trip to Germany in the spring for a few sportsmen. All hotel expenses and railway fares paid.

"Good shooting and hunting.

"Ages 18-38. Rifles and ammunition supplied free.

"Cheap trips up the Rhine.

"Apply at once as there is only a limited number (1,000,000) required."

JANUARY TERM CLOSES. A MOST ACTIVE TERM.

Oswego, Jan. 28.—The January term of Supreme Court came to a close today, after four weeks' session. The last case tried was that of Lena B. Hengerer vs. Louis Levi and Josie Levi, to recover damages for alleged breach of contract involving property at Fulton. The amount involved was $500. This case was tried without a jury and the principal witness was Hunter L. Betts of Phoenix, brother of the plaintiff, and who drew the papers in the transaction. O. M. Kelly of Phoenix appeared for the plaintiff and W. S. Hillick of Fulton represented the defendants.

Justice Crouch ordered a non-suit in the action of Nellie Waters vs. Anna Frazier Cunningham, as executrix of the estate of Richard Frazier, deceased. The parties lived in Granby. The plaintiff sued to recover $1,000, which she claimed Mr. Frazier had promised to bequeath her if she lived in his family until she was sixteen years old. An agreement to this effect drawn up between Mr. Frazier and Mr. Hall, father of the plaintiff, was produced in court, and was confirmed by Mr. Hall. The courts have held, however, that there must be evidence outside of interested parties to prove such agreements and none was offered on the trial. The decision was reached by Justice Crouch this morning only after a long and spirited argument between Mr. Reilly against the motion and Judge Bulger in favor. The case had previously been tried and a non-suit granted.

The term now closing has not been active, although a number of cases were disposed of. The remarkable feature of the court has been the small verdicts given. The largest was one of $2,500 in favor of Miss Ella Rowbothan against the city of Oswego for a fall on a defective sidewalk. The others have averaged $200 in negligence cases. In all thirty-three cases were disposed of, sixteen being settled.

Thaw Back In the Tombs to Wage New Fight to Regain Freedom.



Photo copyright by American Press Association.

Harry K. Thaw begins a new and possibly the last of his many legal battles to regain his freedom. Following his defeat before the United States supreme court Thaw was compelled to forsake the liberty he had for months enjoyed in New Hampshire and to again enter his old cell in the Tombs prison in New York city. He was arraigned on a charge of conspiracy in escaping from Matteawan asylum in August, 1913, and began a new fight to try to establish his sanity.

YOUNG MEN SEEK WORK ON FARMS

Places Desired by Students of the State College of Agriculture

Ithaca, Jan. 29.—When the winter courses close, about February 13th, at the New York state college of agriculture, it is announced that there will be a considerable number of young men seeking work on farms. According to the college authorities most of these young men have always lived and worked on farms.

Some of them are from 25 to 35 years of age and have enough practical experience to warrant their seeking places as farm superintendents or frm managers. Many of them have had sufficient experience to fit them to assume considerable responsibility and to act as farm foremen. Some expect to work as farmhands. Practically none of these men are married and none are prepared to work farms on shares.

There are also listed at the college a number of former students who are seeking places. Some of these are married. Some were regular students and have had four years of college training. Others were special or winter-course students.

The college would like to correspond with persons desiring to secure farm help—especially with those who are willing to pay something above ordinary farm wages in order to secure help competent to carry considerable responsibility. At times, of course, there are many inexperienced students seeking places, but the college states that at this period of the year most of the men leaving the winter courses have had considerable practical experience.

It is requested that persons who write to the college about such help should state with considerable detail kind of farming, and the terms prosor J. L. Stone, College of Agriculture, posed. They should address Profes-the location and size of the farm the Ithaca, N. Y.

FOUR KINDS OF LOVE; SAYS SCHOOL GIRL.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—There are four kinds of love—self-sacrificing selfish, infatuation and mere affection.

Miss Carol Cody, a university of Chicago co-ed says so. She's "sweet and twenty" and engaged and is confident she knows all about what poets philosophers, and writers of romance have tried to define.

Here are her conclusions:

"True love or self-sacrificing is the highest type of expression of which a woman is capable. It is the only approach to happiness.

"Selfish love is the kind that makes a brute of a man in a panic; that causes a woman to forget her baby when her house is afire.

"Infatuation is the kind of a 'crush' that makes the girl forget every one else except the object of the 'crush.'

"The affection kind is that which practices love but does not understand it."

Office desk and chair, cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

BILLY SUNDAYISMS.

You can bring heaven and hell together when you bring whiskey and Jesus Christ together.

* * *

Holding a dollar within an inch of a man's nose will make him stone blind to everything that is good.

* * *

The man who is in business of damning other people's children has nobody but himself to blame if his own are lost.

* * *

Wherever good seed is sown. He will see to it that it grows, for the parable of the sower is always true.

* * *

Venturing on Christ is the best day's work anybody can ever do.

* * *

The plan which puts Jesus right in the center always works, no matter how poor a plan it may be in other respects.

* * *

It is not theology which saves, but Christ.

* * *

Yes, all the little plans of which I have been telling you worked, and yet every theologian knows they were all wrong; but thank God He can and does save people and does it in a hurry in spite of bad theology.

* * *

It is a thousand times better to blunder toward God in the worst kind of a way than it is to do nothing at all.

* * *

If you are only right in your heart it won't make any difference if you are ten miles out of the way in your theology; Jesus will understand you even if the doctors of divinity don't.

Shoveling Better Than Plowing.

The village of Lacona has discontinued the practice of plowing the walks and during the past week has benn shoveling them with excellent results. Provision is made for those who cannot shovel their own walks. There is a growing interest in the shoveling of the walks in Sandy Creek, and many of them are kept free of snow. The plowing which was done during the thaw of last week has made it possible for the walks to be kept in much better shape, and when the sun gets in its work they will be free from snow and ice much earlier than would otherwise be the case.—News, Sandy Creek.

K. of C. Card Party

The Oswego Times says:

A card party for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul society will be held Monday night at the K. of C. rooms. The funds realized will be used for the alleviation of distress among the poor of the city, without regard to creed or other condition. The organization is in charge of the Fourth Degree assembly, Knights of Columbus. It was founded here about twelve years ago by the late Very Rev. Dean Barry and has been active in relieving the poor of the city ever since.

War: Pathos and Humor

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The greatest pleasure German soldiers enjoy while doing duty at the front is a bath. A. H. Zeiz, a private, sent a letter to relatives living here, in which he tells how he and his comrades had to walk seven miles, ride in a train for an hour and to march again, in order to have the privilege of enjoying a shower bath lasting exactly 10 minutes. He writes:

"The army corps to which I belong has given the boys the finest Christmas present one can imagine out here, a bathing establishment. The cooling room of a large brewery has been transformed into a bathing place. The pipes that carried warm beer in times of peace are now charged with warm water.

"We were quartered in Thielt, seven miles from Lichterfellde in West Flanders, doing reserve duty. We had plenty to eat and our cheeks, that had become thin and haggard, were filling out again. But one thing was missing to make our pleasure complete, a chance to stand under a shower of clear water.

"One day an order came from division hearquarters telling us our regiment would be permitted to bathe. For each company a certain time was fixed. We had to march seven miles to Lichterfelde, where we boarded a train. It took us one hour to reach Roulers. There we had to march again. Then we had to wait two hours before our turn came.

"Twenty minutes were allotted to each company. Taking five minutes for undressing and five minutes more for dressing again we had just ten minutes for bathing. I never enjoyed a bath like this one. Members of the sanitary company acted as bath attendants. They had furnished a barber shop where we wild men were transformed into civilized human beings for the small sum of four cents.

"After bathing and shaving we took part in a Christmas celebration. A tree was lit up with candles and all the men received hot coffee and cakes. We sang several Christmas songs and our captain then distributed packages containing presents, such as pipes, shirts, socks and other warm wearing apparel.

"But the most highly appreciated present was the bath. All the boys are idolizing the commander of our corps for giving us a chance to wash the outer man and everybody is going to fight so much the harder for him."

SAM ROBIDEAU ADDED MUCH TO HIS FAME BY KNOCKING OUT GALLANT.



Sam Robideau of Philadelphia, who recently added much to his fame by knocking out Gilbert Gallant of Boston, has been fighting for four years. During that time he has had nearly 100 matches without a referee's decision being given against him. He has popular decisions against some of the best lightweights alive and has met Freddy Welsh, Joe Shugrue, Johnny Dundee and other topnotchers. He did not do much fighting last year because of a broken bone in one hand, but the injury has been patched up, and he is now ready to meet any one in his class.

Motor Car Registrations

Secretary of State Hugo has issued a report of the automobile registration for the different counties of the State. In 1913 Oswego county registered with the department 881 cars, the fees exacted for that number being 6,829. In 1914 there was a substantial increase, or a total of 1,290 vehicle licenses issued, the fees for which amounted to 9,869.

BIG MOTOR BOAT SHOW

New York, Jan. 30.—The exhibition of motor boats was opened for a week in Madison Square Garden today. There is a wonderful advance in design and speed over anything shown heretofore. There is also considerable improvement in motors and silencers. The government has taken not only part in the exhibition, but great interest. The cheapest of crude oils will be used as fuel in some of the fastest types.

Special discount on all I. C. S. courses during our advertising display at 113 Cayuga st. —Adv.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
SUPREME COURT,
OSWEGO COUNTY.

Celia Gaylord vs. James L. Jones and others, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Oswego County on the 21st day of January, 1915, I, the subscriber, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the City Hall, in the City of Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., on the 16th day of February, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real property in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, being part of Lots Numbers Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) of Block Number One Hundred Thirteen (113), according to a map of the Village of Fulton on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office, described as follows: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot Number Twelve; thence Northerly along the West line of Fourth Street One Hundred One (101) feet; thence Westerly on a line parallel with Broadway Eighty-eight (88) feet; thence Southerly on a line parallel with Fourth Street One Hundred One (101) feet to the North line of Broadway; thence Easterly Eighty-eight (88) feet to the place of beginning.

GILES S. PIPER,
Referee.

Daniel A. Pierce, Plaintiff's Attorney, 204-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Notice of Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fulton Fuel & Light Co. will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 48 S. First St. Fulton, N. Y. on Saturday, the Sixth Day of February, A. D. at 12:00 Noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly and lawfully come before the meeting.

Signed, L. G. Adams,
36 Secy. and Gen. Mgr.

Amos Spriggs' Valentine

A Missive Long Delayed Held a Message of Love

By CLARISSA MACKIE

Mr. Amos Spriggs dusted the shelves and counters of his stationery shop, and as he flicked the frazzled feather duster he whistled a vague tune which now and then came to an abrupt halt when the door opened to admit a customer.

"I want to see your valentines, Mr. Spriggs," was the customer's invariable greeting, and although Amos had discarded sentiment for dollars and cents these many years past, he bustled to and fro, displaying many airy, delicate confections of gilt and lace paper, hearts and cupids, flying ribbons and poetical pleas, until at last the boxes were empty.

A group of mischievous lads hovered over a collection of irreverent comic



HE REMOVED THE COVER AND DISPLAYED A HEAP OF VALENTINES.

valentines while Amos Spriggs telephoned to Whitehall, the nearest town, to see if the shopkeeper there could spare some of the tender missives.

"Seems as if folks was possessed this year," complained the man in Whitehall. "I'm all sold out myself; sorry I can't accommodate you."

Amos hung up the receiver.

"It's only 4 o'clock now," he murmured. "Folks will be coming all the evening asking for something I haven't got."

Amos lighted the swinging lamps about the store and ate his supper in the lonely sitting room in the rear.

He had inherited the business from his father and at his mother's death had moved out of the comfortable homestead to the snug rooms behind the shop.

The shop bell rang, and Amos went out in his leisurely, dignified way to wait upon the customer.

"Oh, good evening, Jerry," said Amos, when Miss Evalina Terry's coachman turned his black, shining face toward him. Jerry was sixty odd years and a picturesque character with his white, woolly head protected by one of old Judge Terry's ancient high hats, and his erect form clad in an equally antiquated fur lined ulster.

"Evenin', Mr. Spriggs," returned Jerry, stamping his feet and clapping his mittened hands. "Gwine ter hab some snow, sah."

"What can I do for you, Jerry?" asked Amos across the counter.

"Miss Evalina sent me after valumtimes, sah. Seems like she ordered some from de city, and dey ain't never camed. Shucks! It am a pity, and her habin' so many nieces and nephyews and Sunday school chillen to 'member. She asked me to stop in Miss Sue Bruce's and ask Miss Sue to come heah an' pick out de valumtimes, but Miss Sue's gone over to Whitehall, and so I came on my own 'sponsibility."

Amos smiled sympathetically, but his rather delicate features displayed embarrassment.

Evalina Terry had been a sweetheart of his, and the rupture between them had never been healed.

"It will be a hard matter for you to make a choice, Jerry, unless you have a list of what Miss Terry needs."

The old man fumbled in his pockets. "Heah's de list she sent Miss Sue," he said, producing a folded paper.

"Dear me, Jerry," cried Amos suddenly, aghast. "I haven't got a valentine in the shop. I'm all sold out!"

"No valumtimes, Mr. Spriggs. Lordy, but Miss Evaline will be all ter pieces. If it wasn't fo' de rheumatis in her feet I declar' she'd soon's go over to Whitehall as not in de snow and all. She did it once twenty yeahs ago, sah."

"Yes?" asked Amos absently. He could not imagine the sparkling Evaline of twenty years ago crippled.

"Yo'r pa always had valumtimes a-plenty," went on Jerry reminiscently. "He kept 'em in dat old green box on de highest shelf next to de inkstands. Lawsy, Mr. Spriggs, 'scuse me, but you ain't no housekeeper no ways. I declare if you've cleaned off dat top shelf."

"I never have, Jerry," he explained. "You see, my father had just finished arranging that top shelf when he fell to the floor and was killed. I never could bear to touch it."

"I understand, sah," said Jerry soberly. Then, with animation, he added, "Like as not there's valumtimes left in de green box."

Amos brought a stepladder and mounted to the top shelf. The green box was dusty, and he brushed it carefully before he removed the cover and displayed to Jerry's delight a heap of valentines of twenty years back.

"Well, well!" murmured Amos as he sorted out the valentines. "Now, who would have believed these were waiting here all the time?"

Jerry put on a pair of silver bowed spectacles and examined the valentines.

"Some of dese here are pretty scrumptious," chpckled Jerry. "Valumtimes is all very well, Mr. Spriggs, but of co'se dey's mostly for white folks. And dat reminds me of erbout twenty yeahs ago, sah, when Miss Evalina was only eighteen. She was sot on buying a most 'ticular valumtime. But she wouldn't buy it offen yo'r pa, Mr. Spriggs. Miss Evalina was most 'ticular. She bought a lot of fancy ones from yo'r pa, but dis one 'ticular she wouldn't buy here no ways. So she got on her black pony and rid him to Whitehall and buyed the valumtime there."

"Yes?" asked Amos absently.

He was looking at one especially handsome valentine, a delicate lacy thing of roses and forgetmenots and gilded hearts.

He had picked out a valentine just like this one twenty years ago. He had sent it to Evalina Terry. And from that moment Evalina had grown cool toward him.

The foolish verse of the valentine blurred before his eyes.

Was there anything about that verse to anger quick tempered Evalina?

"Dis am a hansum one, sah," said Jerry, laying a finger on the one in Amos' hand.

"Yes."

I might take dat one, sah."

Amos replaced the cover on the box and wrapped it in paper.

"Take the box up to Miss Terry and tell her to choose the ones she wants. She can send the others back in the morning," said Amos.

After Jerry had departed with the box Amos sat down before the stove and picked up the evening paper. But it was strangely uninteresting.

Valentines danced before his eyes—hearts and cupids and foolishly tender verses.

"I never received a valentine in my life," said Amos regretfully, and he blushed at the thought.

"I am getting old!" he declared, and to distract his thoughts he got out the duster and attacked the shelves once more.

About 9 o'clock there came the sound of sleigh bells, and presently Jerry came in stamping the snow from his boots.

"Miss Evalina, she insisted I should bring dese back tonight," he said regretfully. "Seems laik she took most all of 'em, Mr. Spriggs."

"Yes?"

Amos took the box and looked down at the half dozen valentines which were left. He looked them over.

The pretty one was missing! She had kept the one whose duplicate had reached her one morning twenty years ago.

Did that mean she had forgotten his other valentine—that sentiment was quite dead?

"Miss Evalina made a terribul fuss about dat rosy valentine," remarked Jerry. "She cried."

"Cried?" repeated Amos in horror. "Why should she do that?"

"Lawsy, Mr. Spriggs, I don't know de ways of wimmen folks, white or black," declared the old servant. "All I know is she got terribul white and then she cried and said she hated that valumtime; it was always ha'nting her, and it had spoiled her life. When she saw me thar she got mad's a hornet and sent me flying. You know Miss Evalina always was spunky, sah."

Amos made no reply. His thoughts were in a turmoil.

Why should Evalina care after all these years? What was there about that valentine to awaken her anger at this late day?

As if in answer to his questions, Jerry uttered a startled cry.

"Fo' de lin's sake, if de bottom ain't dropped outer dis yere pocket!"

He fumbled in the skirts of the fur lined overcoat which had once belonged to Judge Terry. "Looky at dese letters, Mr. Spriggs! I cain't read."

Amos took three crumpled envelopes, addressed and stamped in Evalina's Terry's graceful, girlish handwriting.

One was addressed to her cousin in Dorchester, another to Milly Bown and the third, in an embossed envelope, was for himself!

"I reckon de jedge took dose letters to mail and jest natchurally forgot 'em," was Jerry's explanation. "He was powerful forgetful, Mr. Spriggs."

"Jerry," said Amos, with sudden decision, "I'm going home with you. Wait until I close the shop."

"Yes, sah," gasped Jerry, for he had heard rumors of the old love affair between his mistress and Amos Spriggs.

Half an hour later Amos Spriggs got out of the sleigh and went up the front steps of the Terry house. Jerry's wife answered the door and admitted Amos to the cold splendor of the north parlor.

"It am rather late, Mr. Spriggs. I'll see if Miss Evalina has gone to bed."

Amos waited in the familiar room, wondering at the perversity of fate which had brought him back to Evalina's house after many years.

Martha's voice broke his reverie.

"Miss Evalina am in de sitting room, sah."

Evalina Terry sat in a high backed chair before a fire of glowing coals. Against the crimson damask of the chair her face looked out, dark, sparkling as of old. Her black hair, unchanged by time, was guiltless of cap, and in her crimson house gown she looked like a girl again.

Her crippled little feet were propped on a footstool and in her lap was a heap of old valentines.

"How do you do, Amos?" she asked in her old vivacious manner.

Amos came forward and put his hand in hers. "I am sorry you are not very well," he said awkwardly.

"Well—Amos, I am well tonight!" Her eyes sparkled. "I have a story to tell you. Sit down—here, beside me!"

Amos drew a chair to Evalina's side and sat down, his wondering eyes fixed on her transfigured face.

"Twenty years ago, Amos," said Evalina softly, "I set out to buy a valentine. It had to be a very special valentine—for one I loved.

"There was a reason why I could not purchase this particular valentine at your father's shop."

Amos turned and looked steadily at her downcast face.

"So I took Jerry and went over to Whitehall and bought one. That night I inclosed it in an envelope and gave it to my father, with other letters, to mail.

"The next day, St. Valentine's day, Amos, I received a valentine from you. I opened it—to find, as I thought, my valentine returned to me."

"Evalina!" cried Amos in a shocked tone.

"Yes, Amos; I have believed that about you all these years. Tonight my eyes have been opened.

"In the green box I found a duplicate of that valentine, and now Jerry brings me the three letters which have lain in the lining of father's coat for twenty years.

"Open your letter, Amos!"

With trembling fingers Amos Spriggs opened his letter—the missive which had slipped through a hole in Judge Terry's coat pocket and laid there for many years to be brought to light by old Jerry's clumsy fingers.

Amos drew out his long delayed valentine. Then he understood.

This was another "rosy" valentine. Heart for heart, flower for flower, it was a replica of the one he had sent to Evalina Terry. And she, receiving his, had believed that he had returned the one she had sent to him.

Three valentines, all alike. Amos and Evalina sat hand in hand studying them in sweet silence.

There was one which had grown dusty in the box on the top shelf and which had revealed to Evalina that



AMOS DREW A CHAIR TO EVALINA'S SIDE.

Mr. Spriggs had possessed duplicates of the one she had bought in Whitehall.

The second valentine was the one she had sent to Amos and only now delivered to him. It was yellowed with age, but its sentiment was undimmed.

The third valentine was the one which had come to Evalina. It was blistered with tears and limp with much handling.

Amos reached out and took the three valentines and laid them on the couch. When they had flared up and vanished Amos knelt beside his sweetheart and took her hands in his.

"Come, Evalina; let us begin all over again," he said.

"Oh, Amos, I am too old," she quavered, womanlike.

"Nay, sweetheart; one is never too old when one loves," whispered Amos.

And as he took her in his arms Jerry poked his head into the room. "Lawsy," he ejaculated, dodging back into the hall, "dis yere valentine business is contrapted embarrassful, Marthy!"

ASTONISHING THE AGES.



—Carter in New York Evening Sun.

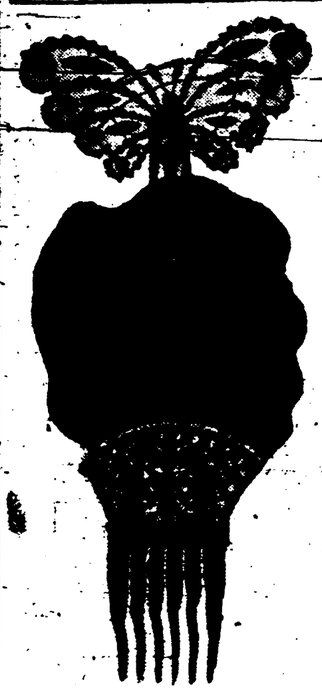
JAPANESE TOY DOG WITH NO PEDIGREE WINS HIGH PRIZE.



Photo by American Press Association.

This is Olive Van Heusen and the Japanese spaniel Omija, winner of the prize for the best dog at the Toy Spaniel club's show recently held in New York. Omija comes from Japan, where little attention is paid to the ancestry of dogs, and so the little fellow has no pedigree, but he has all the points of a thoroughbred and does not mind being a foundling.

STUNNING CORSAGE ORNAMENT AND JET HAIR COMBS.



A big red poppy pinned flat to the front of an evening corsage makes a stunning ornament. Jet in every conceivable form is used this season. Two combs are illustrated.

SKIN OF THE FRUIT.

It Is Wise Not to Eat Apples or Pears Without Peeling Them.

Some people say that an apple does not taste right when the skin is removed. Some even go so far as to say there is danger in eating fruit that has come in contact with the steel of the paring knife, as the acid in the fruit is apt to produce some poison when it comes in contact with the metal. But whether these things are true or not, there is still greater danger in eating apples without peeling them.

The skin of the apple has always been more or less infested with germs of different types, and now our modern methods of fighting insects by spraying the trees are liable to leave poisonous deposits on it which will do our stomachs serious harm.

Arsenate of lead, lime and sulphur wash and a number of other spraying compounds used by fruit growers have been found to remain in considerable quantities on the skin of apples and pears until ripe and placed on the market. The action of such chemicals upon the tissues of the human body is very injurious.

Spraying the trees is giving us more perfect fruit and getting the grower better prices, but if you value your health you should never eat apples or pears without first removing the peels. —New York American.

NAPOLEON VALUED TIME.

He Might Have to Lose Battles, but He Would Not Lose Minutes.

After forcing the army of Sardinia back toward Turin, Napoleon had scarcely taken possession of the beautiful Palace Salmatori, at Cherasco, thirty-five miles from the Piedmontese capital, when an aged marshal from the Sardinian side came and informed the little general of the French that the king was about to propose terms of peace.

"Terms!" shouted the young commander, in chief in startling tones, as he pounded the desk, "it is I who name terms. If you don't accept them at once Turin is mine tomorrow!"

Although the directory, sitting in far away Paris, had reserved the right for themselves and their trained diplomats to accept or reject terms, the young general could not delay operations for weeks while messengers were sent back and forth between the camp and the capital, so Bonaparte took it upon himself to arrange an armistice. He called a halt to all sparring for time by drawing out his watch and, tapping the dial with his forefinger, ordered them to sign immediately, remarking:

"I may lose battles, but I will not lose minutes." —Condensed From "In the Path of Napoleon," by James Mangan.

FORCE OF TRUTH.

Wait not till you are backed by numbers. Wait not until you are sure of an echo from a crowd. The fewer the voices there are on the side of truth the more distinct and strong must be your own.—Channing.

Hopeless.

After he had taken a place in Scotland and gone in for golf he believed after a few months on the green that he was making splendid progress. So one morning he asked the crusty old caddy, "Well, Saunders, how am I getting on?"

Saunders answered gruffly, "Yer no makin' a fool o' yerself, but ye'll never be a gowfer."—Argonaut.

Cynical Wit.

Less brains are required to say hell must bitter words about people than to say brilliant kind words. The cynic's wit is easiest and cheapest.

CONSCRIPT ARMIES.

Military Rules in Force in the Various States of Europe.

Napoleon in 1798 first brought conscription into force, then it was adopted by Prussia after her defeat by the French at Jena in 1806. In most countries where conscription is in vogue every man on reaching a certain age—from nineteen to twenty-one—has to undergo a period of military training. This prevails in France and Germany, but in Russia a certain number of men is required only, and if this is exceeded the authorities decide from whom full service shall be exacted. Of course certain men are excused, such as the only sons or eldest sons of clergymen, etc.

In Spain and Portugal every man is not directly called upon, but each locality is obliged to furnish a certain number, the men being chosen by ballot. There is no standing army in Switzerland, but all ablebodied citizens serve in the militia, which is called upon to train a few weeks every year. Although compulsory service is the law of the land, the army in the Netherlands is mainly composed of volunteers.

It is considered by some people that conscription is unpopular, but in the rural districts of the countries where conscription is in force the inhabitants look forward to the time when they will be called upon as the only exciting change in their lives.

The best conscriptive countries have so legislated that when the conscript leaves the army suitable employment is found for him; also, another point in his favor, his period of service is not so long as that of the volunteer.—London Chronicle.

A BOTANICAL PARADISE.

Juan Fernandez Islands Have More Than One Claim to Fame.

In the Juan Fernandez group of islands, 360 miles from Valparaiso, the Chilean government has a wireless station. Three islands comprise the group, but the name is usually applied to the largest, Mas a Tierra, closest to the mainland. Here it was that Defoe pictured Alexander Selkirk (Robinson Crusoe) in exile.

Mas a Tierra is of irregular form, about twelve miles in length, but hardly four miles across in its widest part. When seen from a distance the peak of El Yunque—the anvil—appears conspicuously in a range of precipitous mountains and attaining a height of 3,000 feet. From the summit to the base the mountain is wooded, with a wonderfully fertile valley at the foot.

Dr. Carl Skottsberg of the Swedish Magellanic expedition landed on the island in 1908, and the eminent geographer wrote subsequently that "from a botanical point of view Juan Fernandez is one of the world's most famous places. So many wonderful plants are brought together here on a small area that one must touch them to realise that one does not dream." Colonization of Juan Fernandez began some years ago, and a considerable fishing settlement is now in evidence.

In the finer restaurants of Valparaiso and Santiago the lobsters of Juan Fernandez are considered delicacies for which fancy prices are paid.—Argonaut.

Cold Proposition.

"My bank is mean, I think."

"How so, girlie?"

"I have taken hundreds of checks to that bank, and they always count me out the exact amount, just so much and no more. All the other business men with whom I deal throw in a little occasionally for good will."—Pittsburgh Post.

Social Tact.

Social tact is making your company feel thoroughly at home, even though you thoroughly wish they were.—Puck.

[illegible] OPPOSES OSBORNE IDEAS

Yet He Is in Sympathy With the Warden's General Plans

Albany, Jan. 9.—Down in Sing Sing prison, spending his life among convicts, through necessity and not because of the salary which woes with the office, Thomas Mott Osborne, millionaire, musician, former member of the public service commission, conservat, fish and game commissioner, and at present Warden of Sing Sing, is working out a moral, educational and industrial code which he believes will result in fewer criminals.

The legislature, to which the recommendations, already published, may be submitted, is likely to take kindly to Warden Osborne's idea that the various officers, boards and commissions which now divide the administration of prison affairs, be consolidated. Consolidation is the slogan of the present lawmaking body.

Kinder treatment and confidence in the honesty of felons who have promised to reform. These are the two fundamental pegs for the platform of prison reformation that Warden Osborne hopes to see erected and become state-wide in scope before he has relinquished his office.

Since June, 1913, the millionaire sponsor for over a thousand criminals and of every type has been studying criminology. Since the fall of the present year he has watched the result of his recommendations as put into effect by himself.

State Superintendent Riley of the department, while not wholly in accord with a number of the reforms suggested, or rather recommended, by Warden Osborne, takes the position that some of them might bring about excellent results. Superintendent Riley looks with more suspicion upon the evil tendencies of those who have broken the laws than his wealthy subordinate, yet his kindly nature is in a large measure in general sympathy with the plan Warden Osborne has evolving.

In a word, Warden Osborne would change the rigid discipline now in practice at state prisons to kind and considerate treatment.

"Trifling breaches of the rules should be overlooked or dealt with by friendly caution against the repitition of the offense. Punishment should be employed only as the last resort," he says.

An appeal to the state superintendent of prisons against punishment such as confinement in a cell or degradation, is advocated by Warden Osborne.

The abolition of Sing Sing prison and a prison to be constructed by prison labor in its stead, is another recommendation. Warden Osborne would also have receiving station established at Sing Sing for the observation and study of all persons sentenced to imprisonment in a state prison; for medical examination and the treatment of those afflicted with disease; and for the weeding out of those found to be mentally defective.

Another reform recommended is that the penal law of the state be so amended as to make it incumbent upon all judges sentencing prisoners to confinement in a state prison, to impose an indeterminate sentence without minimum or maximum limit.

The rapid application of the "honor system" to all the penal institutions of the state, together with a considerable and increasing measure of self-government, is still another recommendation, while an additional one is that the libraries for the prisoners be improved and that the administration of such improved libraries be placed in the state library officials.

There are two more recommendations that Warden Osborne would like to see put into effect; an employment bureau in the office of the state superintendent of prisons at Albany to aid paroled and discharged convicts and that there also be established a bureau of criminal statistics in that office.

WOMAN'S CIVIC LEAGUE TO ELECT ITS OFFICERS.

The first annual meeting of the Woman's Civic League will be held Friday, February 12. At the regular meeting yesterday it was voted to postpone the benefit for the welfare work fund two weeks, the original date being for February 8.

Two delegates from the Household Department will attend a meeting in Syracuse, Feb. 11 in the interest of public markets. J. J. Dillon, of the New York State Food and Market department, will speak.

Gasoline, Batteries, etc. Van Wagoner, Inc. —Adv.

"THE NEWLYWEDS AND THEIR BABY."

"He's a great kid!" This is the enthusiastic assertion of all audiences where the latest offering the line of musical entertainment "The Newlyweds and Their Baby" has been given and the precious youngster has "da'd" into the most popular favor. It was George McManus who discovered the Newlyweds and little Napoleon and placed them before the public in the shape of cartoons. Two gorgeous sets, four scenes and sixteen musical numbers are required to adjust the complications that arise from the kidnaping of Napoleon Newlywed and the substitution of Major Knott Much, both parts of which, or the dual role rather, are played by Harold West, a clever Lilliputian. In either role the little chap is a sure cure for the blues.

Assisting are Chas. Morgan, and Beattie Evans in the respective role of Mr. and Mrs. Newlywed. Both are made up to approach as closely as possible the picture presentments of the couple who have provided amusement for the newspaper readers for a long time; both are capable players, entertaining singers and fine dancers. Then there is the baby's nurse, Gwendolyn, played by a capital comedienne, Collie Van Vlivet, good to look at, pleasant of voice, a capital character song singers; his aunt, Dolly Jolly another entertaining singer and dancer in the person of Mabel Jauot, Tom Travers in love with Dolly, played danced and sung by Lloyd Montgomery, Professor August Nichol, proprietor of the infant incubator, and who is responsible for the kidnaping of Napoleon played by Eric Van Dyck, Adolph Nichol, brother of the Professor played by Milton Dawson, a tremendous hit.

The chorus is handsomely and attractively gowned, can and does sing and includes a number of the best dancers that have bid for public approval. Particularly is this true of an octette of dolls called the "Eight Pouter Pigeons," the big song hits are "Boogie Boo" "Cant' You See I Love You" "Every Baby is a Sweet Bouquet" "Down Red Rose Lane," and "Minstrels on Parade."

The scenic environment in both acts is magnificent. The play will be seen at the Quirk, Monday, Feb. 1, matinee and night. Matinee, balcony, 25c; Main Floor 50c; Night 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

DRIVEN BY FIRE INTO ZERO TEMPERATURE.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 30.—Three hundred persons in a state infirmary six miles from here were driven out into the zero air today by a fire. Five hundred other men and women inmates of the adjoining dormitories panic stricken by the flames, overpowered their attendants and fled into the big quadrangle in which the guards are stationed. There were 2,900 inmates at the infirmary and those who remained in their quarters were badly frightened.

EVENING PAPERS POPULAR.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30.—The Detroit Tribune—one of the oldest newspapers in Michigan founded forty years ago by James Scripps, announced in today's issue that it would discontinue its week day editions after Sunday, but would publish the Sunday edition as the Detroit News-Tribune, merging its interests with the Daily News. The paper gives as its reason for this action that the morning paper is growing of secondary importance with the reading public and the afternoon field is the most popular.

GARDNER—TOVEY.

S. D. Gardner of South 3d st. and Mrs. Ellen Tovey, who has been housekeeper for Mr. Gardner for some time, were quietly married this morning at the parsonage of the First M. E. church. Rev. C. L. Peck, assisted by Rev. Geo. E. Stockwell, performed the ceremony.

Pulpit and Pew

Baptist Church.

Rev. M. G. Buck, D. D., pastor.

The music lovers of Fulton will have a rich treat on Sunday evening next as the music committee has engaged a harpist to assist in the service and the choir under the direction of Royal Schaffer of Syracuse, will render special music. This is the regular monthly musical service.

The following numbers will be given by Herman Randall, harpist and Leon Foster, organist.

Organ solo, Miserere .....Verdi
Harp and organ, selected, Andante Religiosio ..... Thome
Harp solo, Schene Erinnerung ..... Adam Hahn
Harp and organ, Largo ..... Handel
Harp and organ, Star of Hope .Pinto

The services for next Sunday are as follows: Choir and deacons' prayer service, 10 a. m. Preaching service, 10: 30 a. m.; Mrs. Baker of Angeola, India, speaking. Bible school, 12 m. Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m. Preaching service, 7 p. m.; subject of sermon, "The Judge." second part of the sermon on "The Judgments." Special music. After meeting in chapel.

Come to the "Church of the Cordial Welcome" at the "busy corner," Third and Utica streets, and enjoy the services.

Presbyterian Church.

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor.

Now that the invoice has been pretty much completed in the business world our Sunday morning sermon theme will be "Taking Stock." Every one of our members that desires to make this year count for something should hear this sermon. A quartette composed of Mrs. F. Joy, Mrs. A. E. Roberts, Mr. MacFarland and Mr. Allen will sing Dudley Buell's "Festival Te Deum."

Bible school at noon. Our school has been running larger than any time in the history for several past weeks. We need more; we need you; you need the school.

At 5 o'clock vespers, the sermon—lecture theme will be "The Strenuous Life." This address applies to all classes, age and condition of people and all are invited most cordially. A special invitation is extended to every person who has no regular church home.

Congregational Church.

Sixty or more people faced the storm of Friday afternoon to enjoy the hospitality if Circle No. 5 at the homes of Mrs. Hall, Mrs. William Pierce and Mrs. George Andrews.

The members of the Social committee of the Christian Endeavor society are entertained this evening at the home of Miss Mary Matson, 252 W. 2d st.

The themes for the pastor's sermons tomorrow will be, in the morning, "The Secret of Strength" and in the evening, "Saving Ourselves."

Christian Science.

55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays at 10.45 a. m.; on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Reading room open daily, 3 to 5 p. m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome. Subject for Sunday—Love. Golden Text: Isaiah 49: 16. Responsive reading, Luke 15:11-14, 16-18, 20-24.

Coldest Day of Winter.

Middletown, Jan. 0.—Temperature rfegistered between 12 and 16 below zero this morning in Orange and adjoining counties. This is the coldest day of the winter here.

Special discount on all I. C. S. courses during our advertising display at 113 Cayuga st. —Adv.

A TIMID WOMAN

(Continued from Page Five.)

it. If He sees us coming to Him heart foremost He don't care how much we slip and slide with our feet.

Make Your Own Plan for Reaching Christ.

Some of you who profess to be Christians are just as bad off as was that poor woman. You have been more dead than alive in the church, just as she was. You have had no strength to do anything for anybody else.

There has been no joy in your religion and no sunshine. You have been so near dead all the time that you haven't been any account at anything.

You have never counted one in the prayer meeting. You have done nothing in the Sunday-school. Your voice has never been heard in prayer. Everybody who knows you says: "Well, if that woman has religion I want something else." Or, "If that man is on his woy to heaven, I believe I'll take to the woods."

You have been so dissatisfied with yourself that you have prayed and you have fasted, and you have read the Bible, and you have made the children stay in the house and keep still on Sunday, and you have gone to church through wet and ry; but you never got any benefit from anything, and now you are so discouraged you don't know what to do.

You don't want to give up and you don't see how you can go on. What shall you do? You have nobody to advise you; there is no one to help you make a plan. No one to show you the way.

Don't you see there is only one thing you can do? Do as the woman did. Determine to get back to Jesus somehow.

Put out your hand and resolve to touch Him with it, if it withers and falls dead at your side. Earnestness is a great thing with God. Make the best plan you can for getting to Christ and then act on it without delay.

VAUDEVILLE CAPTURED A CROWDED HOUSE.

Despite the heavy fall of snow, and the prevailing cold weather a large crowd appeared at the Quirk to see the best vaudeville show that has visited this city in many a day, if indeed its equal has been seen even outside of big cities.

The acrobatic work of Bell and Eva was equal to any act shown by Ringling's foremost gymnasts. The back and forward sommersaults of Miss Eva and the twisters of Mr. Bell were as startling as they were amazing.

Venza Nobelette's rag-time singing was good; and her lightning changes, between songs were rapidly executed.

Miller and Shelby proved to be musicians of merit, and the comedian's entrance resembled a one-man band.

Van and Davis, boy and girl, in society and wooden shoe dancing, were excellent. It is seldom one sees a girl able to mark correct time and keep step with her partner. Miss Davis had no difficulty in doing it.

Cook and Hamilton gave a correct imitation of a cabaret scene.

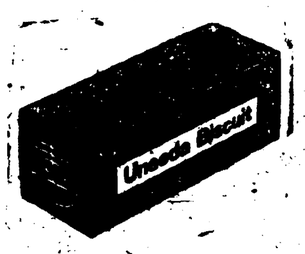
Manager Darleigh is to congratulated upon the many good shows he has given of late to Fulton theatergoers.

The same vaudeville show that was on last night will be continued tonight at the Quirk.

THE QUIRK TONIGHT.

Your last opportunity to see that bill of splendid vaudeville in conjunction with the 5-reel Vitagraph comedy feature, "The Man Behind the Door," with Wally Van ("Cutey") and Cissy Fitzgerald in the head. One big laugh. Tomorrow (Sunday) Charles Dickens' famous story "The Chimes" in photo-play from with Tom Terris in the lead will be shown in 5 acts of intense interest. Admission 5c and 10c.

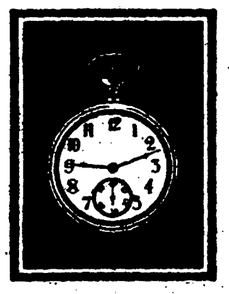
Learn Spanish—Free demonstration of our method at the I. C. S. display. —Adv.



NOW IS THE TIME

to enter the

Uneeda Biscuit



Watch Contest

Two 20-year gold case Elgin [illegible] ladies or gents models] will be given for the two largest number of labels from UNEEDA BISCUIT, NABISCO, ADORA and ANOLA packages.

Each word "Uneeda" from the 5c Uneeda Biscuit wrapper counts 1
The word "Adora" from 10c package counts 4
The word "Anola" from 10c package counts 4
The word "Nabisco" from 10c package counts 4
The word "Nabisco" from 25c package counts 10

Buy these household goodies from your dealer in Fulton or Phoenix and save these labels.

FIVE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE, TOO

A third prize of a five dollar gold piece will be given to the contestant having the highest count for labels turned in by Saturday, March 6. Get busy and your friends and neighbors will be glad to help you win one of these prizes.

All stand an equal chance in this contest as labels must be cut from packages sold by these dealers.

Put your labels in an envelope with the count and your name on the outside and take them any afternoon to C. A. Beckwith's Shoe Store. Progress of contest will be made known from time to time.

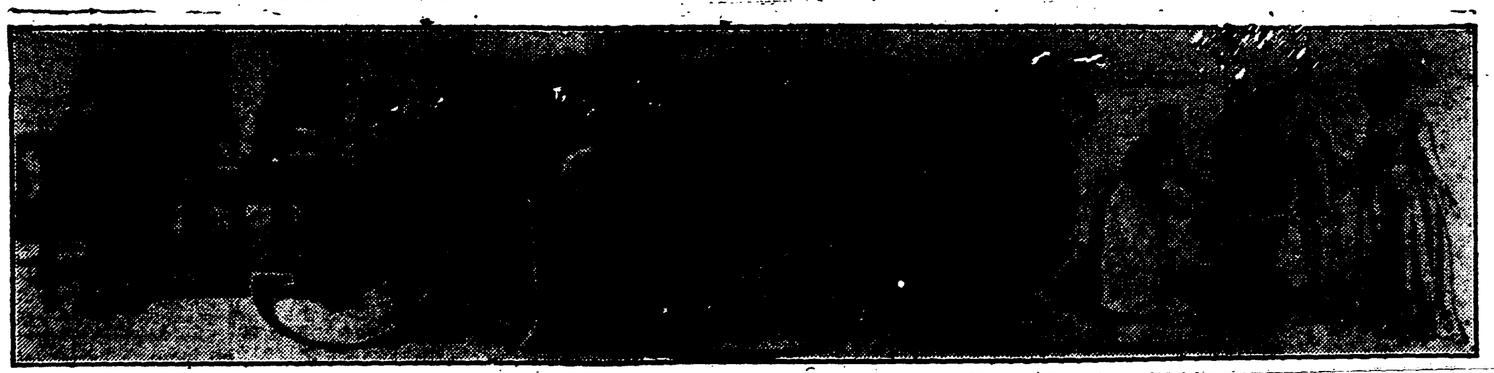
See Watches on Exhibition in Window of Morgan the Jeweler

RETURN ENGAGEMENT

SAME COMPANY AS BEFORE

QUIRK THEATRE FULTON

ONE NIGHT ONLY—MONDAY, FEBURARY 8th



PRICES—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c

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Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

Volume 1, No. 37. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

ENGLAND FEARS HER SUPPLIES MAY BE CUT OFF

As a Result of Destruction of Four Merchantmen the Admiralty Will Extend its Ocean Patrol

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Feb. 1.—That Germany has finally launched her threatened submarine war against British mercantile shipping, in order to isolate the British isles and cut off their war and food supplies, was the universal conclusion today following the sinking of four British merchant ships in the Irish sea and the English Channel during the past forty-eight hours. Consternation prevails in shipping circles; marine insurance rates are soaring.

Following a conference at the admiralty today it was learned that the naval patrol all around England, Scotland and Ireland will be extended. British warships will probably be sent out to sea to escort big incoming liners into port. Fears are felt from the safety of the Lusitania, which is on the Atlantic, bound from New York for Liverpool.

It is believed that England will lodge vigorous protests with the American government against Germany's attacks upon harmless merchant ships.

The two British merchant ships attacked yesterday, the Tokomaru and the Ikaria, were off the French coast within a short distance of the warships which were patrolling the Channel.

Members of the crew of the Tokomaru who arrived here today, said that the ship was stationary, waiting for her pilot, when an explosion occurred. The vessel was about twenty miles off Havre. The crew immediately disembarked as the ship began to sink rapidly. No submarines were seen and no warning was given, but it is taken for granted that the ship was torpedoed by a German underwater craft.

The Ikaria, bound from Brazil, was twenty miles north of Cape Le Heve when a violent explosion occurred in the starboard side under the water line. She began to settle at once and became unmanagable.

Another steamship, the Kilcoan, is reported to have been attacked but at the time this dispatch was written no news had been received relative to her fate.

British newspapers are bitter against the latest phase of German warfare, which is called a breach of the recognized code of hostilities. It is charged that the Germans have also violated the international laws by displaying the British flag on their submarines.

It is evident from the number of underwater craft at work that the German admiralty is using many of its available eighteen submarines.

The Royal Mail Packet Leinster reported at Dublin that she had been chased into port by a hostile submarine.

Naval experts declare that Germany's eighteen powerful submarines can easily paralyze British shipping, despite the guards of war ships. These submarines are new craft, equipped with the latest devices of destruction, and each has a radius of 2,500 miles.

CANADIAN TROOPS BEAT BACK GERMANS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Numerous artillery duels from the North sea to Upper Alsace, are reported in official dispatches to the war office. Near Arras German artillery destoryed the belfry of the Catholic church at Fonquevillers, because the Germans thought it was being used as an observation post by the French.

Along the center the French guns were predominant and several German batteries were completely silenced. It is believed however, that the fire ceased to save th guns and that none of the cannon were destroyed.

On the North sea coast the Germans are keeping up a continuous bombardment against the Belgian and French trenches.

The French war official claim of the German general staff that the French have lost Angomont.

The following dispatch from St. Omer tells of the fighting at La Bassee in which Princess Patricia's light infantry, of Canada, figured.

"German landsturn regiments attempted to take the trenches of the Canadian troops by storm, but the Canadians were ready for them. The German charge suddenly came to a halt in front of the trenches and the Canadians leaped over the paraphet and began a counter charge. Then they found that the German soldiers had become mired in the deep, stick mud and were crawling painfully back to their own lines. Four Canadians were killed, but the German loss was much heavier. The next day Lieut. Price of the Canadians was killed while leading a relief company to the trenches. Another officer, named Pearson, is reported to have been killed in the way way by a German sniper. The Canadian troops were bombarded by a German aeroplane at breakfast, but despite their newness to the war game they behaved like veterans."

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 1.—Heavy firing was heard all day Sunday in the Danube valley, east of the Iron Gate, indicating a renewal of hostilities in eastern Servia. It is believed that the Austrians, reinforced by German troops, are preparing to begin a new invasion of Servia.

UNIVERSAL PROGRAM FOR ANNIVERSARY DAY

SCOUTS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY TO FOLLOW SAME SCHEDULE AT NATION-WIDE CELEBRATION.

The programme for Anniversary Week of the Boy Scouts, which will be followed by the scouts throughout the country, is as follows:

SUNDAY, February 7th—Church exercises. Scoutmasters should arrange with their pastors for special sermons on the work of the Boy Scout movement. Church troops or other groups of scouts should attend their churches in groups.

MONDAY, February 8th—4.30 to 6 p. m. Scout Birthday Good Turn. Troops will visit the sick in the hospitals and private homes, taking with them flowers and best wishes from the scout movement. At 7.30 o'clock, anniversary day meeting and annual report of troop activities. At 8 o'clock, reading of greetings from the chief scout. At 8.15 o'clock every scout in the United States will stand at attention with his hand at salute and repeat the scout oath.

FRIDAY, February 12th—Participation wherever practicable in Lincoln memorial services.

SATURDAY, February 13th—At 9 o'clock, delivery of report on scout work, and of scout greetings to city officials, Chamber of Commerce, commercial club ojcials, newspaper offices and members of local councils. Troop Good Turn. At 2 o'clock, inter-patrol or inter-troop contests for possession of Anniversary pennant or banner. At 7.30 p. m., Boy Scout entertainment exhibition reception or banquet, followed by the awarding of prizes and honors.

RUSSIANS RETAKE TRENCHES HELD BY THE GERMANS

Czar's Artillery Effective Against Troops Supported by Big German Guns

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Feb. 1.—Four German regiments took part in the assault upon the Russian lines near Berjimow on Saturday, all of which lost heavily, it was officially announced here today. The Russians captured three officers and more than 60 men.

The following communication was given out by the war office:

"The Russians continue to advance in the forest north of Gumbinnen and Pilkallen, in East Prussia, where stubborn fighting is still in progress. There was a bayonet fight on Saturday in the region of Berjimow where the Germans occupied Russian trenches which we have now reoccupied ourselves. We captured three officers and more than 60 men as well as a Maxim gun. On the same day the enemy attempted to repel an attack by Russian outposts on their trenches, but were repulsed. Only a small part of the enemy's forces succeeded in retaining their positions.

Russian artillery has been most successful on the whole front. Left of the Vistula our guns seriously damaged the enemy's positions, causing serious losses. In the Carpathians the Russian situation is satisfactory. On the front from Dukla Pass to Wyshkow we are advancing."

The Russian forces invading Hungary through Dukla Pass have been heavily reinforced. It is reported unofficially that the Austro German forces massed in the eastern Carpathians, have been outflanked and that the Russian army which crossed the Dukpa Pass is moving forward swiftly without situation.

In Bukowina small combats are in progress.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—German troops sent to reinforce the Austrians in the Carpathians have driven the Russians from Uzsok Pass after violent fighting it was officially announced in a statement issued by the war office on Sunday.

"After repeated violent fighting in the Carpathian passes," says the statement, "the Germans have driven the Russians from Uzsok Pass. The Russians made a number of desperate counter attacks but all were repulsed."

* * *

Havre, France Feb. 1.—The British steamship Ikaria, which was reported in London dispatches to have been sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel, arrived here today in a sinking condition. She had a big hole in her bow, under the water line and would have foundered but for the help given by tugs. It is believed that she was torpedoed, although she might have struck a mine. The Ikaria carries a cargo of sugar and coffee.

* * *

Paris, Feb. 1.—The destruction of German trenches along the Aisne river by French artillery is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon. It is stated that the Germans have lost heavily in the heavy fighting which has been in progress in the Argonne. Artillery duels are reported from a number of districts particularly west of Flanders.

FILIBUSTERING COSTS NATION NEARLY $1,000,000

Smoot's Speech Alone Costs $225,000; Senators Refreshed and Ready to Continue Work of Blocking Bill

Washington, Jan. 1.—Refreshed by a rest of nearly 35 hours Senators returned to the trenches this mornin gand again waged the fight over the ship purchase bill. The Republicans were confident that they would be able to keep up the filibuster indefinitely. Senators William Alden Smith, Jones of Washington, and Burton of Ohio, were ready to talk at length in their efforts to defeat the measure.

The Republicans have held their lines intact throughout a thirty-seven hour session which marked the close of a week of hard fighting and appear to be far from having exhausted their resources of verbal ammunition. Many who have talked already on the bill may discuss amendments without coming within the rule forbidding a senator from speaking twice on the same subject.

The Democrats were equally confident of being able to wear down their opponents by the end of the week. The Democrats have the advantage in numbers and age of members. The average age of the Democratic senators is 54.6 years, while that of the Republicans is a trifle more than 60, so if the idea that "youth will be served" in a test of endurance apply, the odds would seem to favor the administration forces.

A score of Senators appeared when the Senate met for the usual call of the roll to obtain a quorum. After a quorum had been obtained Senator Smith spoke on the subject of unemployment. Senator Fletcher of Florida in charge of the bill brought with him a bulging suitcase. "I brought my camping outfit," he said, "and the other Democratic Senators have been warned to do the same. We are going to stay here until we pass this bill. That means running all night and all day until we are through.

Senator Williams of Mississippi today estimated that the cost of the filibuster already has exceeded $800,000. He figured that Senator Smoot's speech cost $225,000 in printing bills and stenographers fees. Senator Smoot spoke for eleven-hours and thirty-five minutes. Senator Burton's speech which extended over thirteen hours, cost $250,000; that of Senator Lodge $150,000, and Senator Gallinger's, $250,000.

TURKS AND KURDS FLEE BEFORE RUSSIANS

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Feb. 1.—Official announcement was made here today of the occupation of Tabriz, Persia, by Russian troops. The following details were given:

"After the battle at Sofia the Turks, who had suffered heavily retired toward Tabriz, which the Russians reoccupied about midday on Saturday. The Turks and their Kurd allies fled in the direction of Maragha. The Russian consul general at Tabriz, who fled from that city when the Turks entered it, is returning. Among the spoils seized by the Russians in Sofian was a holy war flag."

It is reported from Isfipain that the Turkish army of invasion in Persian looted Shiah sanctuaries at Kerbels, seizing $10,000,000 worth of treasure.

Twothousand Turkish troops have crossed Persian territory en route to Asuez where rich British oil fields are located.

GERMANS REINFORCE TROOPS IN MOUNTAINS

By STEVEN BURNETT.

Vienna, Feb. 1.—It is officially announced that the battle for the possession of northern passes in the Carpathian Mountains continues without serious results. The Austrian forces in the Carpathians have been reinforced by part of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's German army. Artillery duels are reported from Galicia and skirmishes from Bukowina.

(Unofficial dispatches printed in Rome, London and Paris today stated that the Russians were in complete possession of the Dukla Pass, having outflanked the Teutonic allies at that point, and were pressing forward toward interior of Hungary.)

GERMAN TROOPS UNFIT TO MEET RUSSIAN MASSES

London, Feb. 1.—Germany is hard up for troops to meet the fresh Russian masses in the eastern theater of war, says a news agency dispatch from Petrograd. The dispatch says: "Prisoners taken by the Russians during the severe fighting at Dorjimaw state that the German losses there were enormous. Several German companies were reduced to forty men. Some prisoners are over forty years old and were sent to the front after only two weeks training. The Germans lack troops to offset the attacks of the new Russian army."

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Weekly

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W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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February 1, 1915.

FEBRUARY 1ST IN HISTORY.

1814—Bonaparte defeated by the allied army near Chaumenil.

1854—The first railroad track of uniform gauge between Buffalo and Chicago completed, making the running of through trains possible.

1894—The Wilson Tariff bill was passed by the Democratic House at Washington, 204 to 140, with the provision for an income tax appended.

1895—After passing the lie, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Heard, of Missouri, came to blows on the floor of the House at Washington.

1904 Judge P. Carter Scott, Richmond, Va., assumes the ermine.

Opinions

Brandeis on Suffrage.

Louis D. Brandeis said at the legislative hearing on woman suffrage in Boston on January 25:

"The question of women's voting has appealed to me rather from the point of view of duty than of right. It is the duty of women to vote, in order that they may get the full development to which every American citizen is entitled, in order that they may protect themselves, and in order that through their larger development they may aid in protecting society.

"We cannot solve our present problems without the help of all classes and of both sexes. They are very grave problems, which government never undertook to deal with before. When the policy was one of laissez faire, and government was devoted mainly to keeping order, it might be well enough to let men keep order. But now it is recognized that government must also look out for human welfare. The finest fruit of democracy is social justice.

"It has been my privilege to work with many women, in many fields, and in dealing with many different problems; and I have become impressed with their power to contribute important elements which men could not furnish. Whether women want the ballot or not, we cannot afford to exempt them from the obligation of voting. For this reason and for many others, we must enlarge the suffrage to include them."Woman's Journal.

Fires in Public Schools.

Every year we Americans spend for new schoolhouses a dollar for every person in the country, and then let the schoolhouses burn down at the rate of more than one for every school day in the year.

A schoolhouse should be of fireproof construction, inside as well as out; and moreover should be so planned and administered as to prevent the panics in which victims are crushed to death. But even in an old, combustible schoolhouse the danger from fire can be reduced to a minimum if the authorities will do away with the things that usually cause fire to spread, and the things that start panic, and will also insist that janitors, pupils, and teachers observe certain rules.

To prevent fire from spreading rapidly, it is necessary to have stairs of fireproof construction inclosed in fireproof partitions—for outside fire escapes have proved inadequate; a fireproof ceiling to the basement; an automatic fire alarm, and a complete system of fire signals inside the building connected with fire headquarters.

Ot prevent panic, there should be a direct connection between the stairs and outdoors; staircases at least four feet wide, provided with handrails and adequate in number to empty the building in three minutes; and single doors everywhere, side by side, and swinging outward.

As a preventive measures, waste paper, ashes, and other rubbish should be separately placed in metal, self-closing receivers and removed from the building at the close of each day. Outside doors should never be locked during school hours; the halls should be free from lockers, tables, chairs, clothing, and all other obstructions; and there should be a fire drill [illegible] without warning, and varied to meet every possible emergency.

A report issued by the Russell Sage Foundation concerning legislation on this matter in the United States contains a map from which it appears that two states have passed good laws fifteen have passed poor ones, and the rest none at all. It is the duty of every citizen to open the eyes of legislators of his state to the dangerous conditions, but no town or city needs to wait for state law before it makes its schoolhouses safe for its children and their teachers. If a community cannot have a new schoolhouse, it can and should make its existing buildings fire-retarding and panic-proof, and insist on their being administered with a constant eye to the danger of fire.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES

Anniversary week for the Boy Scouts of America will be observed throughout the country during the week beginning February 7th. The different troops of each locality will at that time give special attention to the various churches, hospitals and Chamber of Commerce, the observance of the week will end with a procession of the united scouts for the awarding of the pennant and other honors, to be followed by a banquet.

While the local council of Boy Scouts has not announced any plans for this important week, it is to be hoped that the occasion may not be passed by without a demonstration of some kind to mark its importance.

Perhaps no other organization in our city is of greater importance than that of the Boy Scouts. The Fulton of the future will be just what the desires of our citizens in embryo, our Boy Scouts, will make it. It is within the teaching and precepts of this organization to develop those qualities which make for clean, honest, loyal citizenship. These qualities are the rocks of the foundation which make a city "builded well."

Fulton's little army of Scouts should grow constantly. With the proper incentives, and these incentives made known, Scout membership would be a privilege and a pleasure.

The local order of Scouts should develop a fife and drum corps, and occasionally show themselves upon the streets in parade. To kindle enthusiasm a parade is quite the most natural means, both for the ones in parade and for the spectator.

We need the Scouts' approval and the Scouts needs the public's interest.

FORWARD MARCH!

Cure For Sorehead

A correspondent asks for a cure for sorehead. This is a complaint which is found in many neighborhoods. The victim is practically worthless for community purposes, and the ailment is mildly contagious. Sometimes a bad case will spread rather rapidly. It passes from case to case—through contact in conversation, business dealings, school meetings, and otherwise.

The cure is easy. If the victim will seek out some neighbor and do him a good turn it always helps. If the favor can be done in a whole-hearted way to another victim of sorehead, and especially to a person who harbors a feeling of sore-headedness toward the doer of the good and neighborly deed, so much the better—two cases will be benefited instead of one.

The best remedy is to take a systematic course of helping to make the neighborhood a better place in which to live. Giving up something selfishly desired, like special favors from the road district, the disputed strip of land along the line fence, or one's own way in building or repairing the same, is very good in allaying the irritation of the cranium.

A man who will put himself in the place of his hired man and try to follow the Golden Rule is almost always benefited. Putting in a water system for the wife has been known to cure the worst case, and a washing machine or a dish-washer often helps. One bad case which was constantly irritated by friction between the head of the family—the head which was sore—was completely cured by giving each of the boys a start in live stock and making them partners in the farm operations on a small scale.

Another was restored to health by attendance at meetings of farmers in the neighborhood and serving on one or two committees for the purpose of accomplishing some public good. A bad case of sorehead often comes from defective brooding in solitude—brooding over the victim's own grievances. Association in a broad-minded way with one's fellows, and brooding over ways to make life better for everyone, is the sovereign remedy, with the Golden Rule as the manual and guidebook of life.—Farm and Fireside.

1916

There will be three grand conventions,
Such a gathering of the clan.
There will be the old time victors
And the ones who also ran.
There will be planks in those platforms,
Both of timbers old and new.
There will be vast pledges given
That will protect all good and true.
There will be just claimants proper
Who would work with all their might.
There will be famed future hall men
Who would fill the niche just right.
There will be the man in office
Who came from o'er the Jersey side—
And the man from Doubtful River,
Who would take another glide,
And the man now out of office
Who would revise the printed list,
And the ways and means own leader
Who is looking through the mist
And the man who wields the gavel
In the lower house just now.
And the man of newly ear marks
Of the toga on his brow.
And the man that's ever ready
Who now guides the ship of State.
And the man from old Eureka
Again would be a running mate.
And the dark horse of old legends
Who would start a little row,
And the man that talked for hours.
But who is very quiet now,
They will then be up and doing
"With a heart for any fate"
Some achieving; some pursuing,
Some to labor—and to wait.

AGNES DESCHAMPS MILLER.
Oswego, N. Y.

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

(By Mrs. I. E. Hyde, Fulton)

The sun is shining. It's too hot.
The rain is falling; that is rot.
A rainbow beams, gold in the pot
Would give too long a run.

The scribe he scribbles with a zeal;
He compounds verse that makes you feel
Your every sin; and then you squeal,
Quite true—it can't be done.

The doctor measures out his dope,
He thumps your chest and gives you hope;
Yet still you say, "He needs the rope"
You see—it can't be done.

The preacher preaches from a text;
Some folks are pleased some folks are vexed,
His parish fails, He tries the next
To please—It can't be done.

The teacher tries to please her school,
Some students say she is a fool;
She sits and ponders on her stool.
It surely can't be done.

We reach the summit, fall again.
To please, we try our might and main;
We really work until we strain,
And then it can't be done

I wonder if 'twas in the plan,
For one to please a mortal man.
I hope 'twas not; I never can;
I know it can't be done.

I'll give up trying chalk the score
And hang this sign above my door—
I'll please myself and nothing more—
Perhaps—that can't be done.

THE TREES OF NEW YORK STATE

High School Students to Assist College of Forestry In Study of Distribution

The results of studies of local distribution of forest trees which the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse is making in cooperation with High School students throughout the State will aid greatly in carrying out the reforestation of cut-over lands within the Forest Reserve counties in the State and of idle lands in the farms in every county. New York has a very large number of native forest trees and yet no complete studies have been made of local distribution and it is very essential in deciding as to what kinds of trees to use for reforestation in the State to know just where the various native trees occur. In almost every community in the State there are from 40 to 50 native trees and yet there are seldom but one or two people in that Community who know more than a dozen to twenty thoroughly.

Students in science courses in High School throughout the State are asked to collect specimens of native trees in the vicinity of the School and from the identification fo these by the College obtain a complete list of all of the native trees of their region. The specimens which are sent in by High School pupils will be named by the Dendrologist of the College of Forestry and the name of the specimen returned to the pupils. The information given will not only be of great help to the High Schols in their science work but will aid the College in its survey of the forest resources of the State and in the preparation of manuals of forest distribution for the various counties.

The study of native trees and the obtaining of samples of leaves, flowers and fruit will greatly increase the powers of observation of High School students. The student in his work with the trees is given a list of suggestive questions which will aid in the determination of the common trees. With the list of suggestive questions are sent instructions for making permanent collections either by the pupil himself or by the school. This directed form of study will be followed through the various seasons by lists of questions and suggestive outlines calling attention to the characteristics of the trees in those seasons; during the winter the pupils attention will be called to the form of the trunk, the crown, the branching system and the buds; in the spring he will be urged to watch the opening buds and the first leaves and the flowers and in the fall and early winter his attention will be called to fruits and seeds. This cooperative work between the College and the High Schools of the State will be very helpful to science teachers in developing within pupils the power of observation and a love for trees and nature generally.

Clearing of land in many farming sections through the State has progressed so far sa to have practically exterminated some of our rarer tree species. The time is rapidly passing in which accurate information of the natural range of tree species may be studied. The pupils of the State can be of great service not only to the State College but to students of nature everywhere by observing and reporting upon forest trees. The work of pupils will it is believed interest older people in not only knowing the native trees but in the planting of the right kind of trees in villages and cities and taking better care of the great forest resources of the State.

ON DUTY AGAIN.

Patrolman Lafayette Norton, reported for duty this morning after an illness of four weeks. Officer Frank Smith, who was on duty during Norton's absence, is on reserve until later notice.

YOUR TROUBLES ARE MADE IN YOUR OWN WORKSHOP

Has it ever occurred to you that more than 50 per cent of the money you spend is exchanged not only for things that you do not need, but for things that do you actual harm.

Do you know that the average individual can increase his efficiency 50 per cent by reducing his food supply at least 30 per cent. And do you know that we should, in reality, eat, breathe and live for the purpose of individual efficiency. Do you know that our appetites are perverted and unnatural; that our ideas as a usual thing are groggy, foggy and gloomy.

Has it ever occurred to you that there is but one thing that stands between you and happiness, between you and success, between you and character and health, between you and the finer ideas and ideals that make life worth while, and that this one thing is your own individual self.

Ninety per cent of our troubles are imaginary. When you contemplate or expect trouble, what else do you imagine you will find. Look for sorrow and misery, and—lo! the world is filled with it. Ninety per cent of the troubles of the average man are will-o'-the-wisps, hob-goblins and jack-o'-lanterns. The real trouble is, we manufacture our misery and then peddle it around among our friends; give it away to our customers, to the people we meet; pass it along among our associates—forgetting all the time that the fact that we have indigestion is in reality no reason why it should be injected into the lives of others.

The fact that you have made your breakfast of fried pancakes, doughnuts and coffee, is not any reason why the day may not be beautiful to other men. The man who calls you on the 'phone to tell you about his backache or rheumatism is in reality not your friend. He is a selfish miser who thinks the world of work, energy, life and the beauty of things should be stopped to share his misery, aches and pains.

People are not interested in your headaches, your indigestion—and why should they be. What we need is happiness, sunshine, smiles and plenty of work. Forget it! It is not half so bad as you thought it was—and to tell your troubles to another man is to increase his sorrow without having lessened your own.

Listen to no man's tale of hard luck. The world was made for progress. The individual was made to grow; not to inject misery and sorrow—the result of wrong methods of living; ignorance and incompetency—into the world.

Throw open your windows! Exercise! Get out into the open air! Eat less, ventilate your place of business, keep a current of air running through your room or office. Smile, work and keep your grouch out of the lives of your friends, playmates and co-workers.

This is just a simple plea for fresh air, sunshine and happiness, and a sort of exposition of the folly of telling your troubles to your friends. If you feel bad, if you have dissipated or have foolishly filled your system with the wrong kind of food—in the name of common sense, don't say anything about it. The more you tell these things, the more you feel them and the more miserable you make the individual to whom they are told.

When an employee has a grievance, imagined or otherwise, he usually discusses it freely with the driver, the stableman, the janitor or delivery boy—after which it all goes to the ears of the manager. The only one who is in a position to actually say a word of wisdom, the only one with power to right a wrong or to correct a mistake, is the last one to hear what should be repeated or told to no one else.

There is too much selfishness and lack of respect for the feelings of others, when we consider that we are continuously relating our ills and petty sorrows and troubles to our friends, and injecting our aches and pains into the lives of those who prefer to enjoy happiness and peace of mind.

This world is all right; it is a fine place to live, and the great majority of your troubles are modeled and manufactured in your own work-shop.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

YOUNG MEN WANTED.
The automobile business offers wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are fitted to fill good positions. Individual instruction so you can make good in positions that pay good salaries. Write today for full particulars. Now is the time to start.
UNION GARAGE,
Union and Barrett Sts., Schenectady, N. Y.

"SANITO"
COOKING UTENSILS
are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.
A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00
FULTON EVENING TIMES
Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set, 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

SCALES FOOL THE WOMEN

Wonderful Savings Effected by Correct Weights and Measures

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1.—Philadelphia housewives have been robbed of approximately $4,000,000 each year by dishonest butchers, fishmen, produce dealers, milkmen and others handling food products.

This stupendous figure, said to be a most conservative estimate, is given by the bureau of weights and measures, which, since its organization ten months ago, has been conducting a systematic investigation in every section of the city. The bureau has made 200,000 inspections and has confiscated 56,000 inaccurate scales and measures, enough to fill twenty freight cars.

Tomorrow the bureau will open an exhibit in city hall courtyard.

An array of fraudulent scales, measures and weights will be exhibited, and at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock, lectures will be given to enlighten the buying public and show how for more than thirty years it has been cheated out of millions of dollars by the dishonest tradesmen.

John Virdin, chief of the bureau, epitomized the work and purposes of the department yesterday, by saying: "The public has simply been robbed, but if it is alert the dishonest merchant will be driven out of business.

'Hundreds of grocers and produce dealers are unknowingly cheating their customers through carelessness. They failed to have their scales tested. Hundreds of others were using measures with false partitions; milk was being sold in bottles that failed to meet the requirements; coal merchants were selling 1700 and 1800 pounds for the ton, and the loss to the consuming public in dollars and cents was appalling."

Since last March a force of inspectors has made a general round-up of crooked scales and measures, not so much with a view of prosecuting the merchants, but to correct the evil. The inspectors have selected as typical specimens for the exhibit, several thousand milk bottles, meat scales, combination dry measures used for potatoes and other vegetables, liquid measures and various other articles.

"This evil did not exist in any one section," asserted Virdin. "It was a general condition, and no worse in South Philadelphia than it was in Germantown or North Philadelphia. The city, in other words, had failed to protect the public, but in the last ten months we have reduced the evil to a minimum. With the co-operation of the public, it is believed the Philadelphia housewife will get what she pays for."

Here is a bit of advice the bureau gives to housekeepers:

Provide your household with a good scale and a set of dry and liquid measures.

You are entitled to 2240 pounds of coal. Obtain from the driver of the coal wagon a delivery ticket showing the net weight and name and address of the dealer.

Don't purchase goods and pay for the wrappings at the price of the commodity.

See that capacity is plainly marked on all measures used by your dealer and watch the scales when meat or fish is being weighed.

See that the milk bottle is filled to the cap or stopper, and that the capacity is blown in the bottle.

4000 Quarts Milk Short Daily.

Some idea of what Philadelphia has been paying into the coffers of dishonest merchants is obtained from the reports of C. B. Graham, the bureau's milk inspector. He says: "Four hundred thousand quarts of milk are consumed daily in the city, but until eight months ago each quart was approximately two drams short. This meant a loss to the public of 4000 quarts daily, or an overcharge of $320 a day."

Briefly the 56,000 inaccurate scales and measures registered an average shortage of one ounce to the pound, and according to the statiscians of the bureau, this meant a loss to the purchasing public of $10,500 a day, or $3,185,000 each year.

The most common violation was found in shops where combination dry measures were used. Thousands were confiscated and the merchants were forced to use the single measure for each subdivision of the bushel. Thousands of the old double end measures so commonly used in measuring potatoes and other vegetables were so constructed with false bottoms that housewives buying in small quantities obtained on an average 30 per cent less than what they paid for.

If the confiscated combination measures piled one on top of the other they would make a stack three times higher than the Washington monument. In thousands of the measures the end supposed to hold a quarter peck would in reality measure just half that amount. Several hucksters more ingenious than their competitors not only used the false measures, but nailed a large potato or tomato in the bottom and the purchaser of a quarter peck would be shy six potatoes, or one half the number paid for.

Explains Lack of Arrests.

Asked why the dishonest tradesmen were not arrested, Virdin said: "I could have done that, but my purpose was to correct the evil. The great majority of dealers said they were unaware that they were cheating the public, so I gave them the benefit of the doubt and allowed them another chance. They threw away their old scales and measures, and with the exception of a very few, they obeyed the law."

Among the butcher scales, the inspectors found one with a pound of lead under the scoop. Another was set so carefully that each customer lost two ounces on a purchase. A third, used in a fruit store, was set to register a pound and was used in selling grapes. The scoop weighed one pound, and the South st. dealer would throw in a bunch and the scale would register. Scores of dealers were selling cranberries and small plums by the liquid measure instead of by dry measure.

Theodore Seraphin, assigned to inspect the pumps used by gasoline dealers, found that the dealers measured the fluid by the stroke, and that each gallon was one and one-fifths gill short. Taking the number of automobiles in the city and computing the consumption of gasoline the bureau estimated that auto owners were losing $492,000 a year.

An interesting feature of the exhibit is the basket section. The farmers sell their products to commission merchants in baskets, each measuring five-eighths of a bushel. The commission merchants in turn sold the same baskets to the retailers but the inspectors found that the retailers took the produce and sold it in baskets measuring only four-eights of a bushel. Under the new system each basket must be properly marked, showing its capacity.

Seize 2394 Dry Measures.

A huckster was caught selling potatoes by the barrel at a ridiculously low price. Poor women taking advantage of the offer bought on the club plan. The barrel which was used for measuring purposes contained a peach basket which was nailed to the bottom. Through this system the huckster was saving two bushels to every five barrels sold.

Illustrating the extent of the dry measure fraud, W. F. Sinclair, who will lecture at the exhibition, said that in six months 2394 combination dry measures were confiscated.

The exhibit will open at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and at 3 o'clock Sinclair will give an illustrated lecture during which he will explain how the dealers doctored their scales and weights. Here are a few hints for the housekeeper which the bureau is anxious that all should know:

Protect yourself against fraud by doing your own marketing.

Don't buy from a merchant who uses dented measures.

Don't buy over scales unless the pointer is at zero, then see that the scale comes to a rest when the weight is taken.

If you patronize a merchant understanding all of his neighbors, be on your guard and watchful.

Don't gossip with your merchant while he is weighing your purchases, unless you have tested your purchases and found him honest.

If you have suspicions concerning the honesty of a merchant, notify the bureau and his scales and measures will be inspected immediately.

MORGAN'S OPTICAL PARLOR

Quality Work at Reasonable Prices

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

Practical Town Promotion

The question is often asked, what practical things can be done to advertise our town.

In some places the citizens wear "booster buttons"—except when they go out of town where the advertising might do some good.

Some towns take write-ups in trade papers. If these periodicals have a real circulation, this should have value. Frequently the circulation is confined to people who buy the write-ups.

In some cities business men print cuts of local scenes on their correspondence envelopes. But you can't make a town seem attractive merely by a photograph of the brick walls of some factory. You need to show pleasant streets, attractive buildings, trees and other foliage, to give some impression of taste and civic self respect.

Statements of a town's advantages are often circulated on letter heads and envelopes. These are so detailed that few people read them. Still they help the citizens of a town to respect their own achievements.

Many towns display a town slogan at the railroad station.

These mottoes are often boastful and impossible. If they concentrate in a phrase some real service the town is rendering the idea is excellent.

Campaigns for new industries are common. These are hopeful where the citizens are willing to devote time and money to the effort.

All these ideas are good if well handled. But the most effective method is the cultivation of town spirit. Some places are full of people who always disparage their home place. They think this shows that they are persons of fine discrimination. This attitude repels would-be residents, and discourages home enterprise.

In other towns the citizens take all possible occasions to speak well of their own community. They commend its schools, churches, social life, and business push. They send away programs of entertainments, pictures of attractive scenes, newspapers containing reports of notable events. Where a town has that spirit it becomes widely known. It can't help growing.—Star, Elmira.

MANY HUNGRY ONES HAVE BEEN FED.

Salvation Army Weekly Report Shows Excellent Work Done.

That the people of this city may know what a mighty charity work the Salvation Army is doing Ensign Fitzgerald has upon request submitted a duplicate of a weekly report made to the home office.

The report is for the week ending Jan. 24.

It reads as follows:

Ten people converted, 64 garments, 18 pair of shoes given to the poor, 6 men have been given lodging, 26 meals have been given to men, 5 bushels of potatoes have been sent into homes, also 17 cabbages, ½ bushel carrots, 3 bushels apples, 1 bushel onions, 40 loaves bread, 400 fried cakes, 5 pounds sugar, 2 pounds sugar, 2 lbs tea, 8 packages rolled oats, 5 pounds rice, and many other things too numerous to mention.

(Signed)
ENSIGN A. FITZGERALD.

Advertising Pays.

Advertise. Let people know what you have to sell—$750,000,000 a year is spent for advertising, and it pays. If people don't know what you have to sell, how can you expect them to buy? Teachers are more progressive than business men. Lord & Taylor of Chicago pay six men to write advertisements $10,000 a year, and that pays or they would not do it.

Adopt some of the plans of Rears & Sawbuck, get next and get trade. In the last ten years 1,136 of the smaller towns in Ohio have lost in population, and the same thing has occurred in the other states. There are several reasons for this. One is the growth of the mail order houses. There are five reasons for this:

1. Lack of proper business organization among business men.
2. Lack of community co-operation.
3. Lack of community loyalty.
4. Lack of business salesmanship and business efficiency on the part of the employes.
5. The success of the mail order business is owing to maximum of business ability and skilful advertising and salesmanship.

The unsuccessful merchant, and 95 per cent. of them fail and go out of business, has minimum ability, don't advertise, and is a poor salesman.

* * *

Square Deal.

Another demand is for honesty—"the square deal." Courage is wanted to follow up conviction. It is the chief attribute of manliness. Fear produces paralysis. Cultivate will power, for it is essential to success. In all things preserve in yourselves the godlike quality of self respect. Cultivate community spirit and you will preserve community life.

Mrs. J. B. Birdsall is ill at her home in Hannibal st.

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FOR SALE

A very desirable building lot 40x100 in Oneida st., between 3d and 4th sts. Paved street, sewer, water and gas connections already in the center of the lot.

Will be sold on easy terms to the right party.

Also desirable building lots on W. 5th st. First Ward Fulton, N. Y.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN. —Adv 44

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
SUPREME COURT,
OSWEGO COUNTY.

Celia Gaylord vs. James L. Jones and others, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Oswego County on the 21st day of January, 1915, I, the subscriber, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the City Hall, in the City of Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., on the 16th day of February, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real property in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, being part of Lots Numbers Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) of Block Number One Hundred Thirteen (113), according to a map of the Village of Fulton on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office, described as follows: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot Number Twelve; thence Northerly along the West line of Fourth Street One Hundred One (101) feet; thence Westerly on a line parallel with Broadway Eighty-eight (88) feet; thence Southerly on a line parallel with Fourth Street One Hundred One (101) feet to the North line of Broadway; thence Easterly Eighty-eight (88) feet to the place of beginning.

—GILES S. PIPER, Referee.

Daniel A. Pierce, Plaintiff's Attorney, 204-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

No Modern Home Is Complete

without Electricity. It is a Beauty, Comfort and Convenience, within the reach of all.

ASK US ABOUT OUR FREE ELECTRIC FLAT IRON OFFER

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

You Have Only One Chance When You Hold a Sale of Merchandise

YOU STAKE ALL on the FORTUNES of ONE DAY or MORE

How very important it is, then that you do everything possible to insure in advance success. No reasonable expense should be spared Upon whether or not you have a crowd depends several hundreds dollars' difference in your receipts.

Do Not Try to Have a Sale Without the Help of The Fulton Evening Times

These Are the Reasons Why:

The Poster reaches at most only a few hundred people: The Evening Times is read each evening by approximately, 10,000 people.

The Poster is seen only by people when they are away from home. The Times goes into people's homes and finds them.

The Poster must be tacked up and distributed—a day or two of hard work for a man with a rig. The Times distributes the same information at every house in the city.

The Poster is not seen in bad weather, because people stay at home. That is just the time The Evening Times is read most carefully.

Under some circumstances it is advisable to have bills, but under all circumstances you should have advertising in The Evening Times. It is the advertising that does the business—every merchant will tell you so.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

66 SOUTH FIRST STREET, FULTON, N. Y.

BIG TOLL IN LIVES YEARLY

Narrow Escape of Little Girl at Second and Highland Streets Suggests Lurking Dangers

Friday's issue of this paper gave an account of how a little girl narrowly escaped sliding to her death.

Today the hero, in the case, John Smith met the little girl and sure enough each recognized the other immediately, just as Mr. Smith said would be the case. The little girl who confided her name is Libbie Phillips and her home in Highland st.

Libbie is grateful for the rescue to such an extent that she has promised never again to slide near the railroad tracks.

The following statistics are of interest concerning fatalities resultant from railroad track walking being an unrestricted right.

Since then the following statistics have come to our notice. From 1901 to 1910 inclusive 50,025 persons were killed in this country and as many more injured while walking over railroad property.

In most of these cases the killed and injured resulted from the negligence of those who put themselves in the way of danger.

The New York Central is trying to obtain a law that will keep pedestrians off the entire tracks. New York state places a fine of $500 for anyone trespassing on railroad property, but there is no law to keep people from crossing the tracks at a crossing. Therefor it behooves our Common Council to frame an ordinance that will mean safety first to both children and grown-up folks.

Europe and Canada have laws that protect the railroads to the extent that fewer people meet with accidents in foreign countries than they do in the United States.

UNION SERVICES POSTPONED.

The extension of the union evangelistic services conducted by the city's Methodist Episcopal churches precludes the carrying out of the original program for other services of the same nature. At the conclusion of this week's services the local pastors will assist the Rev. Jabez Stallwood in conducting revival services at his Oswego church.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Lamb of W. 1st st. have returned from a trip to Buffalo.

* * *

Mrs. F. L. Sears entertained the Embroidery club Friday afternoon at her home in Worth st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Grady of Oneida st., are entertaining for a few days their daughter from Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Hine has been spending a few days with out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Andrews of W. 1st st. entertained friends at her home Friday evening.

* * *

Amos Beadle of the Adams Express Co., is kept indoors by illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Schaffer of Syracuse were the over-Sunday guests of relatives in this city.

* * *

Miss Cora Hubbard of Oswego Normal spent the week end with Miss Frances Lewis of Worth st.

* * *

Edward Joslyn spent Sunday in Rome with his daughter.

* * *

The monthly tea of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Presbyterian church will be held Wednesday. The topic will be the Red Man as teacher and leader. Mrs. Harry Stout will be the leader and the women in charge of the entertainment will comprise Mrs. B. W. Bennett, Mrs. F. B. Dilts, Mrs. Drisnack, Miss Emerick, Miss French, Mrs. Erhart, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. W. L. Forsyth, Mrs. James W. Gardiner, Mrs. H. N. Gilbert, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. M. G. Smith, Mrs. Haas, Miss Kendall, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. E. A. Gladman. The meeting will open at 2 p. m., work to begin at 4.30, and tea will be served at 6:00.

* * *

Miss Agnes Moore of Newark spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Moore.

* * *

Edward A. Mullen, 320 Utica st., has returned to his employment at the Hunter Arms plant. He has been ill for a week.

FASCINATING CHAPEAU IN BLUE AND SILVER FOR MIDSEASON WEAR.



An effective hat for between seasons is shown here. The hat is fashioned of blue metalized cloth, the brim being outlined with a narrow band of silver braid. A garland of handmade blue and silver flowers encircles the crown.

CONSUMER'S LEAGUE EXHIBIT

The splendid exhibit of the work of the Consumers' League shown at the library Saturday evening and Sunday received the attention of but a handful of Fulton people. Miss Frankenstein who had charge of the exhibit graciously replied when asked if the exhibit was met as indifferently, or with as much laxity of interest, in the many places throughout the state as was shown here; she stated the belief that "the bad weather and the delayed exhibit" were direct causes for the general non-attendance.

Saturday evening Miss Frankenstein gave a short talk before the grange. She explained the work of the Consumers' League in lessening the horrors of the [illegible] in the big cities where the lives of the working girls are literally ground out. She told of the improvement in factory conditions and of the advantages derived both by the employers and the employes through the work of the League.

Under the supervision of this League the factories which do their work under humane, cleanly, and sanitary conditions are allowed the privilege of placing on their manufactured articles the Consumers' League label. The intelligent shopper who has an interest in reducing the sweatshop horrors buys the garments with these labels.

FUNERAL HELD.

The funeral of Newton E. Dingman, was held from the family home, 113 Rochester st., this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. H. D. Holmes of the State st. Methodist church officiated. Many firemen from Oswego attended the funeral. Fine floral pieces testified to the esteem of his friends.

The pall bearers were members of the local Fire department, their names follow:

Chief Waugh, Assistant Chief Rude, Geo. Allen, John Young, John Dyer, James Fredenburg, Clinton Marshall, Reymond Davenport.

Interment was made at Mt. Adnah.

Leaves for Adirondacks.

Carrington Benedict, jr., leaves tomorrow for Conifers, St. Lawrence county, where he will enter the employ of the Emporium Forestry Co.

This company has large lumber interests in the Adirondacks, also in Pennsylvania. Mr. Benedict's friends wish him success in his new field.

PHOENIX WAS BOWLED DOWN

Murphy Did His Best to Drag Along the Other Fellows

A long story could be written of how Hill's bowlers trimmed a Phoenix aggregation on the Onyx alleys Saturday night, but it is sufficient to add merely that the villagers left for home with a few feathers laid and every comb in a wilted condition.

P. Murphy of the Phoenix team bowled the best single game, making a score of 208; he also bowled the best three-game total of 552, and it's too bad his comrades couldn't see the pins as did Murphy.

The score:

TIGERS

Waterhouse	138	162	122	422
Mace	127	147	149	423
Hill	164	172	158	494
Durst	136	187	144	467
Pringle	179	168	171	518
Totals	784	836	764	
Average				2344

PHOENIX

P. Murphy	165	208	179	552
T. Murphy	123	163	132	418
Corey	160	146	93	399
Bumzy	141	129	130	400
Townsend	143	149	160	452
Totals	732	795	694	
Average				2221

ONYX vs. WEST SIDE

That match game to have been played last Thursday between the Onyx A. C. and the West Siders was fought Saturday night, ending by the former team capturing two out of three and a tie for the third game.

The score:

ONYX A. C.

Van Buskirk	185	145	191	521
Powell	159	214	199	572
Newton	221	160	204	585
Seymour	154	192	178	524
Stauring	204	189	169	562
Totals	923	900	941	
Average				2764

WEST SIDE

Brown	174	145	170	489
Dingle	202	189	170	561
Stearns	172	184	141	497
Milnes	134	184	154	472
Chubb	170	198	178	546
Totals	852	900	813	
Average				2565

SENT GREETINGS.

The Borrowed Time club members met Monday at 2 p. m. and framed greetings and congratulations to be sent their fellow- members, and former chaplain, Sands D. Gardner, who succumbed to Cupid's dart and became a benedict on Saturday.

The club wished Mr. and Mrs. Gardner unalloyed happiness, and that their later days may be their best days.

PRIZE BILLIARDIST TONIGHT.

Playing billiards by using one's nose is somewhat of an art, yet there is one man in the world who is able to and does the trick, he being Prof. Lewis, the champion billiardist of the world. The professor will meet Fulton experts with the cue at Mulcahy's parlors and at the Elks' club tonight, giving, it is said, an exceptionally fine exhibition of nose and finger shots.

CHARLES McCAUSEY.

Charles, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. McCausey, age 6 months, died this morning at the parent's home, 511 Harrison st.

Arrangements for funeral have not yet been made.

CATHERINE BROWN IS ONLY FOUR YEARS OLD, BUT IS A GREAT DIVER.



Photo by American Press Association.

Here is charming Miss Catherine Brown, daughter of Commodore Alfred Brown of New York. Miss Brown is in bathing togs, and the garb was not donned merely for the photograph either. She is a graceful and daring diver and disports herself in the water like a young seal. Her father has been her instructor, but she expects soon to be able to offer him advice.

ANOTHER GAME THURSDAY.

The Onyx A. C. and the Nondescripts will play a match game Thursday evening for the championship of the city league. It is necessary that the Onyx bowlers win two out of three games to tie the standing.

Birthday Assembly.

Mrs. Minnie Pare, of 318 Erie st. received a very agreeable surprise yesterday afternoon by an assembly of relatives and friends at her home, 318 Erie st., the occasion being the celebration of Mrs. Pare's 79th birthday. Mrs. Pare is a pioneer resident and has always resided in Fulton.

The following guests from out of town were present:

Mr. and Mrs. James McCann, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bushey, Mr. and Mrs. Alley McCann, Mrs. Frank Holly, Mrs. Delia Goodway, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pare and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, all of Oswego and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pare and daughter of Syracuse. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Pitch, Mrs. Anna Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pare and son, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Miller and son, Mr. Goe. Pare and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Buren, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Lumm and daughter, Mrs. Geo. Perkins, Mrs. Jennie Sullivan, Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Lester Druse all of Fulton.

A pleasing musical program was rendered by Wm. Miller, Mrs. Druse, Mrs. Pilch, and Mrs. Anna Van Buren, during the afternoon and evening.

A SANE INTERPRETATION.

The Scriptural Attributes of God Contrasted with Those Men Would Give Him.

That the philosophy or preference of the individual as to the characteristics of the duty and his judgment toward men are no avail and really of no effect was the underlying thought in the sermon of Rev. George E. Stockwell at the Sunday morning service in the First M. E. church yesterday.

While taking a well known theme and clearly outlining the truths from the statement that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," the speaker stated his belief in God's justice and righteousness.

That the tendency of dwell upon, and perhaps trust too much to the wonderful mercy of a God or a Savior Dr. Stockwell stated is not "according to Scripture nor common sense reasoning—and a measure to beware of.

If the Almighty being is not just, and not able or likely to punish, would be to put aside the irrefutable fact of the harvest being of like nature to the sowing.

People of all degrees of religious faith and earnestness are so apt to place such a stress on God's mercy that they would believe justice and the inevitable reward of sin will not come becuase of certain expressions on the all pervasive mercy they would prefer an all powerful Being to exercise.

HIGH WATER EXPECTED.

Columbus, O., Feb. 1.—Weather and river experts today expressed the opinion that danger of high water in this vicinity, while not imminent is a possibility because of the rains yesterday and last night and the consequent thawing of the heavy blanket of snow.

J. Warren Smith, in charge of the local Federal weather bureau, has sent out telegrams to river observers throughout the state warning them that the situation is critical. They were asked to keep a close watch in their respective territories and promptly advise if any rise in the streams

RACERS ARE BEHIND TIME RECORDS; 6 TEAMS LEAD.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Six teams were leading in the six-day bycicle race at Dexter Pavilion at the end of the eighty-first hour (8 a. m.) today, the score being 1,582 miles and 8 laps. The record is 1,621 miles.

The leaders were: Moran-McNamara, Egg-Verri, Walker-Root, Drobach-Piercey, Corri-Carman and Walthour-Bedel.

Four teams were one lap behind. They were: Mitten-Wiley, Linarth-Dupuy, Anderson-Hansen and Kopsky-Colombato. Three laps behind the leaders came Provost and Rudirusse.

Gus Wohlrab and Martin Ryan of Newark, N. J., dropped out during the night.

PACKAGE SALE POSTPONED.

There was announced in Saturday's Evening Times a package sale to be held at the Jules Wendell jewelry store in Oswego. This sale has been postponed for an indefinite period.

News Oddities

New York—The services of 22 men, an ambulance and an ice truck were used to remove Mrs. Annie Frey, 33, who weighs 500 pounds, from her home to a ward in Bellevue hospital. She was suffering from cardio-nephritis.

San Diego, Cal.—Straw hat day will be observed here tomorrow. It is estimated 20,000 persons will don the summer head gear.

Hoboken, N. J.—Paul Preussler, who left Dresden, Germany, 11 years ago, to walk around the world, arrived here after walking 102,900 miles. He left Dresden with 11 companions. Eight died of fever in Africa. Two were murdered by outlaws and another was killed accidentally in South America.

Orange, N. J.—After a year of labor, James Neill, a wood turner has finished a card table in which 10,105 pieces of wood were put together. Boag oak from Ireland, his native country and eight other kinds of wood were used.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow and sleet tonight and Tuesday with strong wind.

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

TRY OUR DELICIOUS LIGHT LUNCHES and HOME MADE ICE CREAMS AND CANDIES (Fresh Daily)

25 SOUTH FIRST STREET

PHONE 308

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

TUESDAY, FEB. 2nd

Special Feature—WARREN KERRIGAN as Terrance O'Rourke, in "A Captain of Villainy"

"THREE TIMES AND OUT" (featuring King Baggot)

"TWO OF A KIND"—Joker and Two Other Reels

5c—ADMISSION—5c

HOME COOKING

That tempts your appetite and pleases the taste.

AT HOTEL LEWIS

Our daily menu will please you. Entertain your friends here. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

COLD, STORMY

Weather makes no difference here—but how about it when you have the family washing done in the house?

Let the

Fulton Home Laundry

J. D. McINTYRE

DO YOUR WASHING

this week. Once tried you'll have nothing but praise for the good results.

Just phone 487.

THE QUIRK—TONIGHT

"The Newlyweds and Their Baby"

TUESDAY.

A 4-Reel Essanay

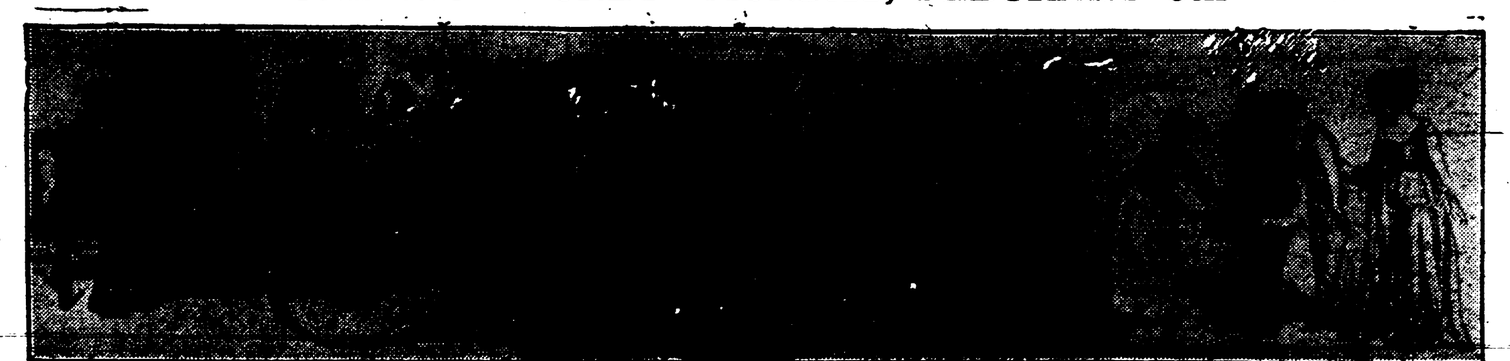
The Good For Nothing Featuring G. M. ANDERSON (Broncho Billy)

And 2 Added Reels.

Matinee 5c; Night 5c and 10c.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT SAME COMPANY AS BEFORE QUIRK THEATRE FULTON

ONE NIGHT ONLY—MONDAY, FEBURARY 8th



PRICES—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 2

Mail Orders—NOW—Seats Selling

NEW YORK SHOW OF MOTOR BOATS

First Day of Exhibit Attests Popularity of Power Craft

New York, Jan. 31.—The burgee of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers was masthheaded at Madison Square Garden at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the Eleventh Annual Motor Boat Show was in commission. The Garden was crowded when the show began and at once every one began to inspect the boats and engines that have been built especially for this exhibition.

With a brief inspection it was declared by all that this year's show is the best in the history of the national association because so many improvements have been made in the types of boats shown and in the marine engine as well.

The Garden presents a pleasing appearance. It has been transformed and the picture shown in Venice, the home of the gondola, with its canals and lagoons. Palaces and churches stand in the background making a pretty setting for the modern motor boats, which occupy the greater part of the main floor. The foyer has been tastefully decorated with flags and lanterns and on entering the Garden there is a display of craft that takes the enthusiast back to days of summer and he can almost fancy he smells the salt air and can feel the heave of the seas under his boat.

One of the first exhibits noticed is that the Elco Company of Bayonne, and this includes a 45 foot cruiser, a 32 foot Elco cruisette, an Elco express which will make 30 miles an hour and an Elco run-about which is somewhat slower. The 45 foot cruiser is well known to all motor boat men and it has been the leading boat turnout by this company for three years. It has fine accommodations as well as plenty of room on deck and can be handled easily by one man. The attraction of this exhibit this year is the cruisette, which has more accommodations for its size than any boat yet built. It can sleep eight persons, giving each a berth. The engine, a Lamb three cylinder, is placed aft and drives the boat ten miles an hour. This craft costs $2,490, and it will make five miles on one gallon of gasolene, so it is economical to run as well as moderate in price.

New Lifeboats.

Next on the port side of the Garden is the exhibit of the Gas Engine and Power Company, and as usual the boats sent by this concern are beautifully finished in every way. There is a smaller copy of the Speejacks, owned by Albert Y. Gowen, which is one of the fastest day boats in the country. There is a 25 foot open boat which is called a Speedabout and which can make 20 miles an hour, and in addition to runabouts and launches there is a new type of lifeboat which will carry twenty-four persons safely. This boat has been built to show the steamship men what can be turned out to comply with the new law, which requires that all teamboats carry motor lifeboats.

Close by the gas engine exhibit is that of Fay & Bowen, which consists of most attractive runabouts and launches as well as a fine lot of marine engines. Just aft of this exhibit is the 52 foot cruiser sent down by the Luders Company from Stamford. This is the largest yacht in the Garden, and it was quite a difficult job to get the boat through the doorway on the Twenty-seventh street side. It is a black hulled boat with mahogany fittings and trim and has remarkably good accommodations. It is driven by a Sterling motor.

The Baby Speed Demon II., owned by Mrs. Paula Blackton, is the fastest motor boat in this country, and some think in the world. This boat won the gold challenge cup last year, the trophy for the American mile trials, and this year repeated its victories at the Miami regattas. It is on exhibition at the Sterling Engine Company's space because it is driven by Sterling motors. It has made a mile in 1 minute 20 seconds, which is at the rate of 45 nautical or 51.75 statute miles an hour. Another boat in the Sterling exhibit is a runabout of the Cinderella type built by the Reliance Boat Company and equipped with a Sterling motor. The Cinderella is known to all lovers of the sport as a fine boat for afternoon outings because she has speed and also is dry. A full line of 1915 engines is a feature of the Sterling exhibit and the chief attraction is a six cylinder de luxe motor rated at 50 horse-power at 400 revolutions a minute. This has a bore of 5½ inches and stroke of 8 inches. It is equipped with an electric starter and its price is $3,000.

The Van Blerck display is another that attracts because these engines have done well not only in the speed line but in cruisers, The Flyaway III, owned by J. B. Taylor, won everything that could be won last year, and it was driven by a Van Blerck motor of 100 horse-power. This year Joe Van Blerck has limited his motor to practically three models, which can, however, be made for high, low or medium speeds. There are many new features in these motors which will attract all engine men because Van Blerck is regarded as a genius in the marine motor world.

Immigration Bill Vetoed.

President Wilson has vetoed the immigration bill, as did his predecessors Cleveland and Taft, in a clear and ringing message to Congress. Congress may endeavor to pass it notwithstanding the objections of the President. This is the privilege of Congress. No one criticizes individual members of that great body for seeking to build up their political fences, but the country expects that the collective greatness of its legislative body will solve aright all national questions. The people may differ on the question of whether or not immigration to this country from the countries of Europe should be restricted. We gather from the action of Congress on this measure that there is a growing demand that the gates of America shall be closed as in the past to the travelers from the seaports of the world. But there is no difference of opinion among the students of this problem, that the literacy test for restriction placed in the measure just vetoed is no fitting test of the desirability of immigration, nor is the literacy test a test of the mental force or the character of the foreigner who presents himself here for future citizenship.

President Wilson is certain to touch the patriotic chord in every American citizen by his defense of the right of asylum and the open gate. He points out with exceptional force and impressiveness that the United States has been open since the days of Concord and Bunker Hill to those "who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceive to be the natural and in-alienable rights of men." Passing on through the history of the country, the President calls attention to the fact that the height of political asylum has brought to this land "many a man of noble character," who has become "an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils." Continuing, he says:

"The children and the compatriots of these illustrious Americans must stand amazed to see the representatives of their nation now resolved, in the fullness of our national strength and at the maturity of our great institutions, to risk turning such men back from our shores without test of quality or of purpose. It is difficult for me to believe that the full effect of this feature of the bill was realized when it was framed and adopted and it is impossible for me to assent to it in the form in which it is here cast."

The history of the United States abounds in instances of American greatness shorn of education. The battlefields of America were strewn with illiterate heroes. The great crimes of today against society are not the crimes of the illiterate. This proposition has brought a wider discussion of the subject than has been presented in some time, and we rather believe that out of it will come some immigration measure which will be restrictive only of the truly undesirables. Some of the opinions expressed by men of travel and study are interesting and instructive. William Dean Howells says: "Literacy is not a fair test of education. Great numbers of people with trained and able minds cannot read or write." To read and write is an accomplishment. A necessary one, no doubt, in our time but men with minds capable of great achievement are still unshod of that accomplishment.

Jane Addams, in expressing an opinion on the subject said: "At this time when we are hoping that the United States may take a leading part in a new internationalism which will mean such a world reorganization as will guarantee respect for the rights of the different nationalities, the passage of this law would be peculiarly unfortunate. How can we urge Russia, Austria and Germany to recognize the claims of peoples against whom we are at the same moment discriminating." From an immediate effect of this measure on the position of the United States no stronger idea could be advanced.

Of course, there are interests throughout this land which for personal or selfish reasons would nail the gates against those who flee from the oppressions and conditions under which the common folk labor in the lands over the sea. They forget that this is the land of freedom and of opportunity; they forget that it is the haven for the oppressed of every clime. The restriction of immigration should be such as to keep from this country the undesirable of other countries, but it is equally important that the stars and stripes should always carry the message of equal opportunity for all, the right to life, liberty and the pursuie of happiness.—Times, Buffalo.

SNEAK THIEVES ESCAPE IN TAXI.

Syracuse, Feb. 1.—Sneak thieves who robbed the apartment of Arthur [illegible], an attorney, in the Ely flats early yesterday morning, were surpris while at work and escaped in a taxi which was waiting for them outside the building.

Two young men hailed a taxi in South Salina street shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning and ordered to be driven to the ely at St. Mary's Circle.

The strangers entered the apartment house and told the chauffeur to await their return. They went to the third floor and stepped into the attorney's apartment.

Mr. Beebe, who has been ill for several weeks, was being cared for by a friend, Newell Johnson. Neither occupant of the apartment heard the thieves enter.

Johnson saw the reflection of one of the men in a mirror in the next room. He jumped to his feet and grappled with the robber, but both men managed to escape. They obtained $35 in cash.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. John Carroll of Buffalo st., left Sunday for Newark, N. Y., where she will be the guest for a week of her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Drake.

* * *

Miss Emma Lalonde of Academy st. who has been visiting friends in Little Falls returned Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. Georgiana Hogeno of Syracuse is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Hubbard at her home E. Broadway and S. 2d st.

* * *

Mrs. Ellen Tebedo of Academy st., was called to Little Falls last week, owing to the illness of her son Frederick.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Cole of Minetto was the week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cole, Utica st.

* * *

The Ladies C. R. B. A. will hold a euchre and card party in their rooms on the west side, Thursday, Feb. 11. Prizes will be given.

* * *

Miss Victoria Beauchamp of W. 1st st., has been called to Syracuse by the illness of her sister, Mrs. William Adams.

* * *

The Nature Study club will meet Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Cassie Wells, 212 Park st.

* * *

E. A. Merriam, of Springfield, Mass. was the over-Sunday guest of his brother, W. H. Merriam, Oneida st.

Counted.

"Pop, how many senses have we got?" "Six, son—five senses and one nonsense."—Philadelphia Ledger.

BURGLAR SHOT BY AN OFFICER

Hatchet in Hand the Safecracker Nearly Severed Policeman's Fingers

New York, Feb. 1 - In a running fight with a safe blower he had detected in the jewelry store of Charles L. Wagner, of 135 Grand st. Williamsburg, early today, Policeman Stephen Thornton shot and fatally wounded the fugitive after the burglar had nearly severed two of the officers fingers with a hatchet. An accomplice of the safe cracker escaped with $1,000 worth of jewelry.

The policeman was passing the store when he noticed a light in the rear and saw two men at work on the safe. He entered softly, but the men heard him and one of them darted past him. The policeman took after him and fired two shots to make him halt. Brought to bay the man waited until the policeman approached, then lunged at him with the hatchet. Thornton dodged, threw up his left hand and caught the hatchet. He fired point blank at the safe cracker who fell with a bullet in his breast. The burglar was hurried to a hospital where he lapsed into unconsciousness and has not been identified.

His Business Ability.

In the Adirondacks lives a man too lazy to work, but evidently of great business ability. One winter when he was sitting around smoking his family came so near starvation that some of his neighbors, who could ill afford to help him, took up a collection and bought for the suffering family a barrel of flour, a barrel of pork and a load of wood. They were not considerate enough to cut the wood, but the business man knew how to manage. He hired some of the neighbors who had not contributed to his donation to cut the wood and paid them with half the pork and half the flour.—Lippincott's.

Montclair, N. J.—B. H. Cary celebrated his eightieth birthday by bowling 170 for three games, winning the "improvement tournament" of the Commonwealth club.

Enjoyed Party.

A number of Oswego Normal students and their friends enjoyed a dancing party at Tucker's hall on Friday evening from 6 to 11 p. m.

Seventeen couples were in attendance and they were chaperoned by the Misses Ferguson and Penfield, both teachers at the Normal.

The committee in charge was composed of the Misses Margaret Merriam, Frances Lewis, and Gretchen Baldwin.

Smith-Flynn Fight Tonight.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 1.—The Gunboat Smith-Jim Flynn fight tonight was said to be assured, despite the protest of local ministers who attempted to block it. The promoters announced today that everything was in readiness for the go and the police would not interfere.

Paw Knows Everything.

Willie—Paw, what is a man of letters? Paw—A mail carrier, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

But He Did.

Her Mother—I saw him kiss you! I am terribly shocked. I did not for a moment imagine he would dare take such a liberty. Herself—Nor did I, ma. In fact, I bet him a pair of gloves he daren't!

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Furnished Rooms, complete, in upper flat. Something that will please you. Call 511 Academy st. Phone 3432.

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman. tf.

To Rent—5-room flat; upstairs, all conveniences. 412 Erie st. 37

To Rent—5-room flat; upstairs, all conveniences. 412 Erie st. 38c.

KILLED AT CROSSING.

Beaver Falls, Pa. Feb. 1.—Three men were instantly killed today when the Chicago-New York flier on the P. R. R. crashed into a sleigh on a grade crossing at New Gallilee near here.

The King's Daughters of the First Baptist church will meet tomorrow night at Hotel Fulton. Leader, Mrs. Hinsdale.

Call at the [illegible]

Square Deal Cash Grocery

and we will give you a Square Deal

Pure Leaf Lard	14c
Compound	11c
Bean Pork	12c
Bacon	20c
Ciscoes	6c
Salt Mackerel	12c
Sh. Wheat	12c
Cr. Wheat	11c
Loose Cocoa	19c
Ground Nutmeg	oz, 5c
Baking Soda	4c
Corn Starch	6c
10 Salsoda	12c
5c Matches	3c
Ginger Snaps	7c
Marco Corn Flakes 5 pgk for	25c
Post Toasties 3 pkgs	20c
4 Bars Lenox Soap	10c
with order only	
Sterling Oleo	21c
R X Milk	11c
Coal Skuttles	30c and 35c
Peanut Butter	13c
Rex Oleo	17c
Worcestershire Sauce	5c
Limburger Cheese	22c

SQUARE DEAL Cash Grocery Co.

Phone 464 210 Cayuga Street

SALE ALL THE WEEK

TWO FAMILY HOME, 415 Hannibal Street

To settle estate this property will be sold very reasonable, present income is $22 to $25 per month.

SUBURBAN HOME for sale, on the West River road, North—one acre or more of land, good house, barn and poultry house. Ask for our farm bulletin.

STREETER & VAN SANFORD

J. R. SULLIVAN "The Store That Treats You Right" J. R. SULLIVAN

Furs and Winter Coats

You will be interested in these choice garments when you note the saving we are going to make for each purchaser.

Fur Coats, Muffs, Fur Sets, Fur Gloves and Robes

Each article is plainly marked with original selling price and sale price.

EVERYTHING REDUCED—AT LEAST 1-3

Ladies' and Misses' Winter Coats

We are offering garments of decided merit—those you can use the rest of this winter and they will still be fresh next fall.

$22.00 Coats, regular price, now $10.98

$25.00 Coats, and Suits, now $12.50

$7.50 Buys any of our $10.00 to $18.00 line, either Coats or Suits.

Also a miscellaneous lot of Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats for as little as $1.25

REMEMBER THESE ARE ON SALE IN BASEMENT

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway and 2nd Street Furniture Annex, 216-222 W. 2nd Street

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

NEVER OVERLOOK

the important consideration of safety when investing money. Make the First National Bank your depository because it is the place of Safety for funds. Start an account now and make regular deposits where your money will soon grow at interest.

4% Paid in Our Interest Department

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Feb. 1.—It seems as if the dear, old public has been bunked into believing for a large number of years that the baseball game is a gold mine proposition for all those who horn their way into the ownership of a big league baseball club.

The real facts are that very, very few of the big league clubs have averaged more than a 6 or 7 per cent return on their investment during the past eight years—the so-called "golden era" of baseball.

This statement is based on the financial showing of the New York Giants during the past four years—the best possible basis for arriving at estimates on baseball returns.

The profits of the Giants covering the regular season, follows:

1910, $85,030 (actual)
1911, $76,518 (actual)
1912, $84,803 (actual)
1913, $75,000 (estimated)
1914, $80,000 (estimated)

The Giants for many years have been the greatest drawing card in baseball. At home and on the road they outdraw practically every other club from 3 to 1 to 4 to 1. The Giants play 77 games each year on their home grounds. Because there is such a large transient population in New York, as well as such a big crowd of home fans they average around 10,00 and 12,00 a day in attendance.

Against this, clubs such as the Cincinnati Reds, Cleveland Naps, St. Louis Browns, Brooklyn Dodgers and other habitual second division clubs draw and average that rarely goes over 3000 per game.

If the Giants with an average of 10,000 or 12,000 attendance can return profits of only about $80,000 a year during the regular season, it means that the clubs averaging 3000 daily attendance made only one-fourth that amount each year—or about $20,000.

Most of the major league clubs have about $30,000 invested in stands, equipment, etc. A return of 20,000 a year on $300,000 means a dividend of about 6 1-2 per cent. And that's about the best return that major league clubs outside of the pennant contenders and winners have averaged in dividends over a five year stretch.

Of course, during some years one or another of the habitual tail enders may have been in the pennant fight and instead of returning $20,000 profits that year, they doubled the income. That was the case with the Cleveland Naps in 1908 and again in 1913. The Philadelphia Phillies acted as runners up in 1913—to the benefit of the bank-roll. The St. Louis Cardinals spurted in 1914—and drew crowds that meant bigger returns.

But usually the next year the club slumped. It played miserable ball. The fans quit. It wasn't a drawing card on the road and was lucky to break even during that year. So the average profit over a long stretch of years for any but a consistent pennant contender rarely has gone above $20,000. [illegible] we are probably putting our estimate higher than it really is.

HOT LINERS

The lawyer chaps are filled with glee,
They're just as happy as can be
To learn about the minor league the Feds intend to start;
They chuckle to themselves: "Haw, haw,
"That means more business for the law,
"For running baseball leagues these days is sure some legal art."

Willie Beecher got $701 and Freddie Welsh got $2,000 for that Huggin match they staged in the Garden the other night. They were well paid.

Willie Ritchie has gone back on the stage. He's doing a "society dancing act with his sister.

Probably Willie is trying to train down to 135.

MAN DOES NOT TAKE CARE OF HIIS NOSE.

New York, Feb. 1.—One of the most prominent physicians in New York city has called attention to the fact that the average man pays no attention to the most prominent feature of his face—the nose. As a rule he clamps it with eyeglasses that pinch too much or impose upon it spectacles that are altogether too heavy. Then he wonders, continues the doctor, why the nose increases in size or perhaps in redness. Every part of the face comes in for a vigorous scrubbing, but the nose, which needs it most of all; yet it is apt to cause it is being used to breathe through during the ablutions. The result is that the nose gives more and more evidence of being neglected. The tissues become flabby and the pores are filled up. A little massage would work wonders in such cases, but it is rarely given.

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

CLARK IRISH HARP

IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

WILL C. H. EBBETS BE NEXT MAN FORCED OUT OF BASEBALL?

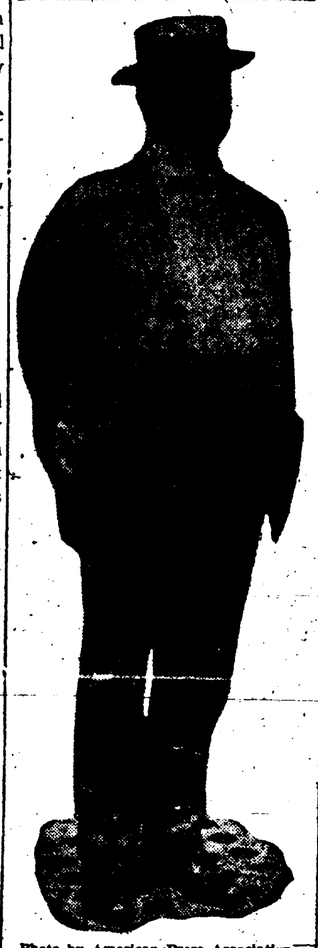


Photo by American Press Association.

Charles H. Ebbets, one of the owners of the Brooklyn National league team, is said to be slated to follow Farrell, Murphy and Fogel out of organized baseball. Some of the magnates blame Ebbets for the trouble that sent Joe Tinker to the Federal league and gave that organization much strength. Ebbets has also been known as a friend of Fogel and Murphy, and many believe that baseball interests will be best served by a change of ownership in Brooklyn. Ebbets has been in baseball for many years and is one of the most prominent of the big league magnates.

BIG ED KONETCHY MAY BE KEPT FROM PLAYING BY COURT PROCEEDINGS.

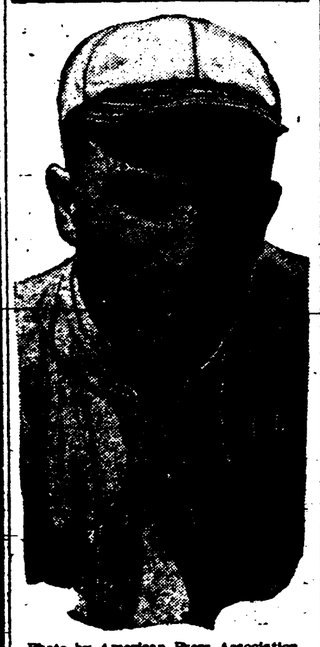


Photo by American Press Association.

Ed Konetchy, the hard hitting first baseman who jumped from the Pittsburgh Pirates to the Pittsburgh Federal league team, may be kept from playing this year by court proceedings. The Pirates will try to get an injunction restraining Koney from playing with the outlaws. Should this effort be successful Koney will at least be barred from half of the games, those played in the home town.

Household Hint.

To mark table linen—leave the baby and some jam alone at the table for five minutes.—Judge.

RED MURRAY MAY BE TRADED TO CINCINNATI BY NEW YORK GIANTS.



Photo by American Press Association.

Red Murray, outfielder, may be traded by the New York Giants to the Cincinnati Reds. Manager McGraw is better fortified with outfielders than he is with pitchers, and Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati National league team believes that he can use Murray, who is a good fielder and a hard hitter. Murray would probably welcome the change, as he would have a better chance for regular work in Cincinnati than in New York.

EDDIE DUGAN WILL RETURN FROM RUSSIA TO RIDE FOR BELMONT.



Photo by American Press Association.

Eddie Dugan, one of the leading American jockeys, has signed to ride for August Belmont next season. Dugan has been in Russia for several months riding for a wealthy Russian at Warsaw, but when the war broke out racing was stopped, and he started for home by way of Japan.

ALLIES GOT 55,000 HORSES FROM U. S.

Lack of Shipping Facilities Blamed for Small Purchases Here.

Since the outbreak of the European war, America has sold to the allied armies 55,000 horses. Considering the demand for army horses abroad and the tremendous supply of the animals on hand in this country, the shipment is considered small.

This was the view expressed last night by Hon. Seton Robert Beresford, brother of Lord Decies, who will sail today for Liverpool on the Cunard liner Lusitania. Mr. Beresford, who arrived here several days ago from New Orleans, where he had been engaged in selecting and shipping horses to France for the British government, said that the lack of facilities for the shipment of horses was alone responsible for the comparatively small number of animals bought here.

He said he had sent about 10,000 fine animals to France, and in traveling about the country on horseback selecting them had undergone some hard traveling and was ready and fit for any active service in the British army.

The French officers, he said, had credited him with having lowered the mortality of horses in transit about seven per cent.

"Horses require very little food at sea," he said. "Little and often is the best precept until within two or three days of their destination, when they can be fed all they can eat and will then pick up rapidly. Light sorrels, or chestnuts, as we call them, are the most delicate, greys the strongest. The light sorrels succumb so quickly to hardship that it has been found useless to take them."

Mr. Beresford said he believed the demand for horses would be of great benefit to the American farmers and horse breeders, but that the prices would not be increased.

"If anything, the price of horses will go lower. The reserve of horses in this country is enormous, and the competition to sell very keen owing, as I have said, to the absence of local demand. There is not the slightest fear of denuding any part of the country of horses, certainly, for three years. If there appeared to be any likelihood of this there are hundreds of thousands of unbroken ranch horses running practically wild that could be sold to war contractors.

"The Belgians now buying artillery horses in this country are very well pleased, although, like all other foreign buyers, they are finding difficulty in securing the European model. The English have bought the biggest horses mostly for heavy artillery use."

War: Pathos and Humor

Berlin, Feb. 1.—How German soldiers saved the life of a French baby is told in a letter written by an alderman of a West Prussian city who is serving as a battalion adjutant at the front.

"We had taken the village of Ch. by storm," he writes. "The enemy had to be driven from every single house, every barn and every shed. Still we were within the reach of their field guns and so it was impossible for our commissary department to furnish us anything to eat. We had to subsist on what we could find in the village. Luckily we discovered two pigs and the following night two steers were brought in from the pasture outside the village. So the meat question was solved for some days to come.

"But we had hardly anything to drink. The water was dirty and scarce. Besides, our men expected something better and stronger.

"We searched every house, went into every cellar, crept through every garret and found nothing. Finally one of our men called my attention to another house which we had missed. It was badly damaged by shells. The stables were mostly burned down. The yard was covered with French uniforms, bloody clothing, guns and the remnants of slaughtered animals.

"In the cellar of this house we discovered human beings. There were six women and eight children huddled together. I asked them whether they had had anything to eat and they told me the German soldiers had given them bread, soup and some meat.

"While talking to the women I heard the faint cry of a baby and in looking around I discovered in one of the corners a young mother holding a six months old child to her breast. I inquired whether the child was sick and the mother told me it was starving. It had not had any milk for two days.

"It seems the women had told our soldiers about the baby, but they had not understood what was wanted. Then I remembered we had kept the cow we found two days ago in our barn. So we went for the cow.

'One of my men volunteered to milk and got busy. But there was no milk. I ordered another soldier to milk, but the result was the same negative. The idea struck me that where so many soldiers wanted milk for their coffee the cow might have been milked dry. So I placed a guard in front of the cow's stall and ordered him to let no one come near the animal.

"Three hours later we tried again and were overjoyed when we obtained a pitcher full of milk. Immediately we made haste for the cellar where the baby was still crying. It did not cry very much longer.

"The women were profuse in their thanks and one of my men who carried the pitcher scolded them for making so much noise. He was mad because some tears were rolling down his cheeks. He himself is a father of several small children."

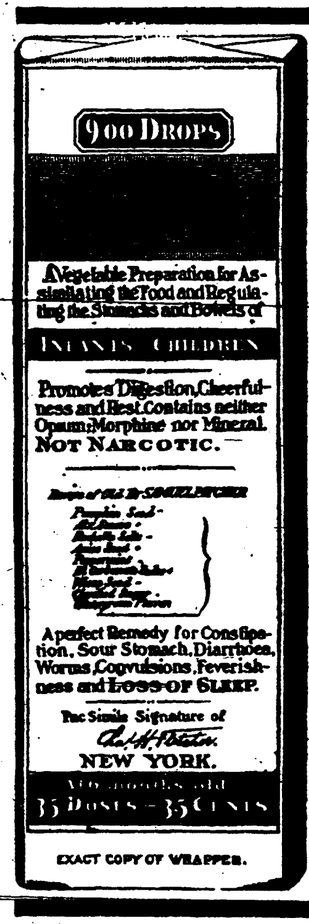
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LAST WEEK IN THE WAR

SUNDAY, January 24.—Heavy fighting reported in the Argonne, along the Meuse and in Alsace, with an action of particular violence and importance in progress fifteen miles from the Rhine. Russians again resumed general offensive. Their cavalry advance is checked near the Prussian border by the Germans. Reports of the recapture of Kielce, in southwest Poland, by the Russians received. German aeroplanes drop bombs on Dunkirk, wrecking the United States Consular Agency, and the airmen of the Allies attack German submarines in Zeebrugge harbor.

MONDAY, January 25.—British battle cruiser fleet attacks German squadron in the North sea and sinks the German armored cruiser Bluecher, with more than 700 of her officers and men. The British battle cruisers Lion and Tiger are damaged and towed to port for repairs. Two of the German battle cruisers are seriously damaged but escape. French troops again attack Hartmansweiler Kopf, at Steinbach and Uffholz, in upper Alsace. The German War Office announced an Austro-German victory at Kirlibaba, in the southern Carpathians, checking the Russian advance toward Transylvania. It is reported that Hungarians and Austrians are being sent to the western front, exchanging places with German troops in order to strengthen the forces facing the Russians. A Petrograd report says a steamship carrying the entire Turkish aeroplane fleet of sixteen machines has been sunk in the Black sea by Russian ships.

TUESDAY, January 26.—German Admiralty says a British fleet cruiser was sunk in the North sea fight, a statement denied by the British Admiralty. Petrograd reports the Russians have forced the Germans back thirty miles toward the Pilitza and have driven them from Opoczno and Kielce. The Russian movement in northwest Poland reaches a point twenty-five miles southeast of Thorn. The Germans report Russian reverses northeast of Gumbinnen. On the western front the French claim the capture of a Bavarian detachment in Lorraine, the destruction of German bridges over the Meuse at St. Mihiel by French artillery, and artillery successes in the Argonne and in the Champagne district. French attacks on Hartmansweiler Kopf are repulsed with heavy losses, according to the German report.

WEDNESDAY, January 27.—The British Admiralty announces that British casualties in the naval battle in North sea on Sunday were one officer and thirteen men killed and three officers and twenty-six men wounded, and confirms statement that all British ships had returned to port. British bluejackets say German aeroplanes dropped bombs on British ships which were picking up survivors of the Bluecher. It is reported in Copenhagen that German light cruiser Gazelle was badly damaged by a Russian submarine in the Baltic. The French War Office says the British have won a success at La Bassee and that French aeroplanes dropped bombs in preparation for a charge at Craonne, the first instance of this use of aircraft. German War Office says 1,200 yards of British trenches at La Bassee were taken and counter attacks were repulsed. Petrograd announces that Zeppelin which attacked Libau was destroyed and crew captured. Berlin reports recapture of Kielce. The German Government orders the seizure of all corn, wheat and flour. Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, replies to the German Chancellor's interview.

THURSDAY, January 28.—Official statements show that the fighting at Craonne, which began on Monday, has been the most violent on the western front in recent months. The German statement says that the French were forced back throughout the Craonne region and that trenches on a front of 1,400 meters were taken, as well as many prisoners. The German Government repeats that a British battle cruiser and two destroyers were sunk in the North sea fight. Vice-Admiral Beatty's official report sustains the earlier statement of the British Admiralty. Turkish invaders of Egypt reach a point east of El Kantara, where a fight with British outposts takes place. Turks are said to have an army of 120,000 men in this campaign. The Russian General Staff announces that Germans have been pushed back in East Prussia to a line twenty-five miles within the frontier and have met further repulses west of Warsaw.

FRIDAY, January 29.—French War Office estimates German losses on western front for first three days of week at 20,000 men. German General Staff announces continued German successes at Craonne, with 1,500 French dead on battlefield and 1,100 prisoners taken in the fighting early in week. Swiss despatches tell of riots in Vienna following latest mobilization call.

SATURDAY, January 30.—Russian General Staff announces new Russian army is invading East Prussia and has reached vicinity of Tilsit. The French War Office says the Germans were defeated twice near Soissons and were turned back in efforts to cross the Aisne. German aviators bombarded Dunkirk Thursday night and French aviators bombarded the German troops at Laon, La Fere and near Soissons. A New York Italian newspaper quotes the Turin Stampa as saying that Austria has ceded Trieste and the Trentino to Germany so that the Kaiser may offer these to Italy as the price of her further neutrality.

Holds Off A Burglar.

How An Indiana Woman Was Able To Stand the Severe Strain.

Mrs. Johanna Foegely, of South Bend, Ind., recently passed through a most thrilling experience, which would be a severe strain upon any person and especially so for a woman of 72 years of age. An Indiana paper contains a long and interesting account of it, saying that the burglar would soon have ransacked the house had it not been for the coolness and presence of mind of Mrs. Foegely, who cleverly diverted his attention, even while the burglar kept a revolver at her head, commanding her to "keep quiet or I will send a bullet through you," until he feared to remain longer. This is the Mrs. Foegely who was permanently relieved of dangerous Kidney and Bladder disease in 1900, by the prompt use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy; and because she possessed this good health and strength she was able to withstand the shock of her recent experience. Here is the first statement Mrs. Foegely gave, in 1900:

"For over three years I suffered from the most painful disease in my Kidneys and Bladder. Other remedies and my doctor failed to do me any good. I was induced to send for a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and I felt better before I had taken the first bottle. I am now cured and I will always recommend it."

In 1912 Mrs. Foegely writes another letter in which she says, in part:

"My testimony is as good as ever. The doctors all gave me up and told my daughter that anyone with such Kidneys could not live. After I had taken three bottles of your Favorite Remedy I talked to one of the doctors who treated me. He saw that I was better. I told him what I was doing, and he said I should keep on taking it. I took seven bottles and considered myself cured (that was 13 years ago). I am now past 72 years of age. I feel as well as ever, but a little nervous at present, owing to that burglar experience."

Brave Mrs. Foegely! She is a "little nervous," and who wouldn't be? But she had the strength to stand it and twelve years ago her doctors said she would die! She us. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy in time and another name is added to the long list of men and women who have been permanently relieved or cured of serious Kidney, Bladder and Liver troubles by this reliable medicine. Send to-day for a free sample bottle and medical booklet containing valuable information. Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y. All druggists.

Marse Linkum's Picture

The Good Luck It Brought to a Humble Admirer

By JONAS ALLEN BOWERS

Old Abe Driggs stumped down the road toward Mason Cadbury's corner store. There, in the back room, he was to meet Dan Fleer.

"I want ter see you erbout something most 'ticular, Abe," had been Dan's message.

"I reckon mebbe it's erbout trading in my patch of taters for victuals," mused Abe, his black face shining with anticipated joy in the haggling.

But it was not about potatoes or goods from Dan's store in Cartersville, nine miles away. It was a proposition that almost took Abe's breath away.

"It's this a-way, Abe," whispered Dan across the little round table in the back room, "there's money in it for you and for me. I know you have been saving money fer to go no'th to live wid your gal, Hannah Mary—and I knows you done lost all you had sayed to dat gold mining schemer from Nashville. Well, you all wants ter make $20 all ter once—eh?"

"Twenty dollars is good money," admitted Abe, "but I was calcalatin' on a leetle mor—'nuff ter keep me in ter-



"WHEN DO I GET MY MONEY?" WHISPERED THE WEAKENING ABE.

baccy and rheumatiz lotion till I can get some chores to do. Hannah Mary says there's plenty chores for a respeccable man to do in de no'th."

"Say $40, Abe. You kin make it easy," he urged.

"Ise de man fer de job," declared Abe. "Forty dollars suits me prezactly."

"Well, you knows Kunnel Twiddle's chicken yhads"—

"Lordy, Dan Fleer! I ain't no chicken thief!" replied Abe angrily.

"Ain't you?" sneered Dan. "You recomember dat time way back in de cotton blast winter when yo' was caught transforming chickens from Mister Bemis' henhouse? De jedge fined you—I fergit how much 'twas!"

"Three dollars and costs," murmured Abe regretfully. "And when Mister Bemis heard how come it dat my little Hannah Mary was born dat berry night and I wanted de hens to make broth and buy de medicine why he paid de fine himself—he shore was a powerful fine gentleman, sah!"

"All you got to do, Abe, is to go up to your back lot and creep under de fence. De kunnel's henhouse is plumb up agin de fence. De door has just an ornery hasp, and it's as rotten as punk. I'll be on de other side of de fence, and as fast as you pass dem hens over I'll plump 'em inter my bags.

"Outer 300 chickens de kunnel won't miss a measley hundred. De hotel keeper over to Cartersville will pay me 25 cents er pound and no questions asked. What say, Abe?"

"When do I get my money?" whispered the weakening Abe.

"When de last hen pops inter de bag," promised Dan recklessly, although he knew that his own pockets would be empty until the unprincipled hotel keeper paid for the stolen poultry.

Uncle Abe thought of the little store of money which he had imprudently invested in bogus mining stocks. He thought of his daughter Hannah Mary, who had married a northern negro and was now widowed with two small children to care for. Hannah Mary was an expert laundress, and she had written her father saying that if he could sell the little cabin and come north he could make his home with her. Little Abe and Mary wanted to see their "grandpap."

Abe's heart hungered for these kin, but he had patiently tilled his little plot, hoarding his money for the northern trip. Now that it had vanished he must wait another year or so before going, unless some big luck happened or he could sell the cabin.

But land and tumbledown cabins were almost valueless in South Carolina then, and his going to Hannah Mary and the grandchildren must wait for the big luck to come.

Was this scheme of Dan Fleer's the big luck in disguise?

"I 'spect dem little gran'chillun is tired waitin' fer dere grandpap ter come," insinuated Dan wickedly.

"I'll do it, Dan," whispered Abe, "but," he added despondently, "I don't reckon I'll ever look Marse Linkum in de face agin!"

"Marse Linkum?" jibed Dan Fleer. "Yore crazy, Uncle Abe! Marse Linkum been dead dese thirty years—shore you don't wanter look no ghos' in de face! Lordy!" He shuddered.

"I mean what I said," retorted Abe with dignity. "Now, Dan, when do you reckon you'll discompose dis yere nefarious deed?"

"Tonight."

"Tonight! I ain't got no time fer reflecksh um," bemoaned Abe.

"De less reflecksh uming you do, Abe Driggs, de nearer you'll get to dat $40," warned Dan as he arose to go. "You be at your back fence prezactly at 2 o'clock, when de moon sets, and de rest is easy. My mule waggin 'll be back in de woods, and in half an hour the hull thing will be did."

"All right; I'll be dere," muttered Abe as he went dejectedly away.

Once inside of his homely little cabin Abe hung his hat on its accustomed peg and sat down in his big rocking chair.

It was a very tidy, comfortable little home, with a rag carpet on the floor and a battered but shining little cook stove in one corner. There were many little evidences of Hannah Mary's love, for Uncle Abe heard often from his devoted daughter in New York.

Over the mantelpiece hung Uncle Abe's choicest treasure, a large engraved portrait of his idol, Abraham Lincoln, whose love of right and justice had struck the shackles of slavery from Abe's wrists as well as those of thousands of his people.

The portrait of Abraham Lincoln was an inspiration and a companion to Abe Driggs. There were some in the Baptist chapel who complained that Abe followed the precepts of Lincoln rather than those laid down in the Bible, but the parson defended Abe by retorting that as Abraham Lincoln had the good book for his guide Abe could not be far wrong.

Now, Abe, as usual when he was troubled, addressed the portrait of the deliverer.

"Scuse me, Marse Linkum," he said apologetically; "I's got ter ask you a question. I reckon you'd think it was wicked if I was to transform a hundred of Kunnel Twiddle's hens to Dan Fleer and take $40 ter git no'th to Hannah Mary, even if I paid back the $40 soon's I could git some chores"—

Abe stopped short.

Even in the lamplight he could see the kindly face of Abraham Lincoln looking down at him, and the eyes were sad—so very sad and disapproving.

"Lordy!" quavered Abe, and mounting upon a chair he turned the frame toward the wall, so that the accusing eyes could no longer follow him. "Oh, I gotter do it," he muttered, as he clambered breathlessly down. "If I don't see them little chillums this winter, laik as not I never will, nohow!"

His mind quite made up, Abe hobbled around the room, making a pot of strong tea and frying some bacon and hominy for his supper. He heated some bricks and put them between the sheets of his bed so that it might be warm for his rheumatic limbs when he crept under the covers to sleep until midnight.

He did not sleep.

He shivered until his cracked old clock wheezed out the hour of 12; then he got up and dressed and swallowed some scalding coffee to infuse warmth into his shaking limbs.

At 1 o'clock he was crouching in the shadow of Colonel Twiddle's henhouse, waiting for Dan Fleer.

Far away in the dark woods an owl hooted, and later came the sharp bark of a fox. Then, echoing, came the hollow "heehaw" of Dan Fleer's mule.

"Lordy!" shivered Abe, thinking of Abraham Lincoln's accusing eyes. "Whatever would Marse Linkum think of dis yere bizness?"

Moments passed—a half hour, and still Dan Fleer did not come. Abe pictured Dan thrashing the big mule with a stout stick. On critical occasions like the present the mule chose to exercise his characteristic obstinacy.

The moon had set and darkness wrapped the undulating fields. The group of henhouses bulked large in the foreground. Over yonder, beyond the group of tall holly trees, was the Twiddle mansion. Its windows were dark. The colonel's family slept peacefully, not suspecting that their humble neighbor and friend, Abe Driggs, was plotting to rob the henroost.

Abe writhed in self contempt.

Then resolve took possession of him and sent him hurrying down to his cabin. Five minutes afterward he came forth with the picture of Abraham Lincoln under his arm.

"I dassent do it without your help, sah," he addressed the portrait. "It's a case of where I's gotter have a boost, and dey ain't any one here on yearth kin stand by me like you kin!"

So with Abraham Lincoln as a moral support to lean his weak will upon poor old Abe Driggs climbed the slope to the henhouses, squeezed through the fence and then struck into the path that led down to the Twiddle mansion.

As he approached the house a dog stirred in the kennels, but recognizing a friendly step returned to his slumber. Abe's heart contracted at the thought that Dan Fleer had counted on Abe's good reputation and his friendship with the Twiddle dogs to accomplish the theft without discovery.

What happened to Abe Driggs afterward Dan did not care.

Abe's first impulse was to go to the back door, but it was doubtful if he could arouse Colonel Twiddle in that way. So he reluctantly went to the front door and reverently pulled the big brass bellknob.

The clanging sound thrilled through the great rooms of the house. There was a distant stirring overhead. A light pricked out of the darkness, and Abe, peering through the side lights of the door, could see Colonel Twiddle, wrapped in his dressing gown, descending the stairs, holding a lighted candle. At the head of the stairs fluttered white robes that indicated that Mrs. Twiddle and the young ladies had also been aroused by the unexpected summons.

Doubtless visions of telegrams containing direful news hovered around them.

What the colonel thought one might not guess, but Abe noticed that his white hair was tumbled over his fine head and that gave to his stern features a rather fierce expression.

"Lordy, it may mean jail—but hold tight, Massa Linkum, I gotter do it!" whispered Abe as the door was thrown open.

"Well?" demanded the colonel, peering out into the porch. "Oh, it's you, Abe! What in thunder do you want at this time of night?"

"Please, Kunnel Twiddle, I gotter see you most important, sah," pleaded Abe.

"Very well, come in—but what has happened that you are wandering around at midnight with a picture under your arm? Your house hasn't burned down, eh?"

"No, sah, thank de Lord," returned Abe, then clutching the frame tightly under his arm he launched forth into his story. He spared no detail of the plot to steal the colonel's chickens, except that he would not divulge the names of the other conspirators—Dan Fleer and the hotel proprietor.

"A set of scoundrels!" fumed the colonel testily, turning toward the stairs, and Abe saw to his mortification that Mrs. Twiddle and her two lovely daughters had donned dressing gowns and formed an interested audience on the stairs.

"You mustn't blame Uncle Abe, Horace," protested Mrs. Twiddle.

"Yes, ole miss," said Abe sadly. "I done planned ter steal them hens. I talked it over with Marse Linkum, and he looked so nachurally sad and disgusted dat I turned his kind face to de wall and went my wicked way. Den, waiting dere by de henhouse for D—de odder villun, sah, I jes' couldn't make out ter do it—and, being a weak sinner, I jes' brought Marse Linkum erlong to sort of bolster me up—and dat's all."

"Marse Lincoln—what on earth does he mean?" cried the ladies in chorus.

So Colonel Twiddle lighted the big globular lamp on the newel post and made Abe display his treasure and explain how it had helped him to overcome the temptation to steal in order to obtain the much coveted money to pay his expenses north, where Hannah Mary and the "chillun" awaited his coming.

"If I die before I gits dere," Abe ended gravely, "I reckon my conscience will be clear anyways! And dat's something, even if dem pore chillums don't never see dere wicked old grandpappy!"

Colonel Twiddle's hand came down upon the bent shoulder. "Don't you worry about that, Abe," he said heartily. "I've been wanting to buy your land and cabin, but I didn't know you wanted to sell it. Come over at 11



EVEN IN THE DIM LIGHT HE COULD SEE THE KINDLY FACE LOOKING AT HIM.

o'clock today and I'll have Lawyer Smith here to draw the papers. About $200—does that suit you?"

Two hundred dollars!

Abe nearly cried with delight as he lugged the precious picture home.

There was no sign of Dan Fleer or the mule. Afterward it developed that they had never reached the rendezvous, for the mule had elected to remain at the cross roads until dawn. The next day Abe sent word to Dan that he had sold his place and was going north at once.

And when Hannah Mary and the much admired grandchildren met Uncle Abe in the railroad station Hannah Mary relieved the bewildered old man of a large square package.

"Don't let no harm come to dat, Hannah Mary," cautioned Abe. "If it hadn't been for Marse Linkum I wouldn't have been here at all."

Making an Acquaintance.

In illustration of the ways of the east side of London the following true story is told: A certain club for working girls in the east end of London had recently elected a new member, and one day the secretary happened to look out of the window and was surprised to see the new member rush up to a strange lad in the street, punch him violently on the head and then run away. The secretary remonstrated with her sharply, to which the new member made reply: "I'm very sorry. I won't do it no more if it's agin the rules, but perhaps you won't mind telling me, then, how am I ever to get engaged?"

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ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERICK T. CARDOZE.

Albany, Feb. 1.—And now it appears that there are other places than Reno where divorces may be obtained, although it is doubtful if the fact would have been brought out had not a bill been introduced in the legislature to amend the Indian law. The presentment of the amendment disclosed the fact that the Indian Reservations within the state a court of feathered Red Men so known as the Peacemakers Court, has the power to annul marriages which have been contracted by Indian residents thereon.

It is an interesting fact that in 1909, when the Indian law went into effect, it gave to the stately warriors who might be chosen from the several Indian tribes in the state as members of the Peacemakers Court, full authority to sit as judges upon their fellow braves and their dusky squaws. Since that time the official records of the clerk of the court in question are doubtless chronicled the proceedings of more than marital mixup.

The Peacemakers Court is no superficial body but on the contrary a powerful branch of the system of government which the Indians of the state obey. The oldest member of the Peacemakers Court is the presiding judge and before him and his associates must be brought all domestic tangles for settlement. The court has power to summon witnesses at will to assist in the administering of all manner of justice.

Assemblyman De Hart Ames of Cattaraugus county, now desires to amend the Indian law so as to extend the jurisdiction of the Peacemakers Court by removing the limitation of $100 upon the amount of the award which may be made by that court. The introduction of his bill brought to light the generally unknown authority to annul marriages that body posesses.

There is another bill which has been introduced which presents some interesting features also; the bill of Assemblyman Feinberg. This legislator is looking up statistics which which will inform him as to the number of commercial travelers in the state. He wants this information to help out his measure which is aimed to give men engaged in this line of work an opportunity of voting.

Several attempts have been made during recent years to have a law passed which would permit commercial travelers to vote. One plan was to perfect a system whereby they could mail in their votes; another was that they might register and vote by affidavit. Neither became laws.

The text of the Feinberg bill is that no elector shall lose his vote because temporarily absent on the last day of registration from the city or village wherein he resides. The legislature is given power to provide the manner in which such absent voter may register.

Although there are many besides commercial travelers who are compelled to be absent from their homes on the last day of registration, drummers are by far the most numerous of those who fail to register and the Feinberg bill would be greatly to their advantage. Actors would come under the provisions of the Feinberg bill also, though, as a matter of fact, the men of histrionic attainment seldom appear at the polls.

Temperance Reform.

One of the important questions which the Republican legislature now in session in this state should consider is that of temperance reform. The members of the legislature should take up this question in a sane and practical way and endeavor to frame legislation that when enacted will eliminate so far as possible the evils of intemperance and improve conditions in the state.

The people of the state under the present liquor tax law have local option in all the rural counties and under the existing law those who violate it are severely punished.

The local option feature of the present liquor law in all the rural counties has worked well and it gives the people in every town the right to say whether or not they will grant a license to hotels, to drug stores or to saloons. This provides for home rule and for local option and the penalties for violation of the law are severe, much more so than the penalties proposed in the bogus so-called local option bill of the Anti-Saloon league.

Not only this but the so-called local option bill of the Anti-Saloon league provides for local option by villages and under this provision in Wayne county and nearly every other rural county in the state many of the towns which are now "dry" would go "wet." The people in the villages would vote for license and therefore such villages as Sodus, Wolcott, Savannah, Macedon, Ontario, Williamson and Walworth would probably go "wet," while now the rural voters in the country districts carry these towns "dry."

This is one of the evil provisions of the local option bill of the Anti-Saloon league to which we wish to call to the attention of every minister and every temperance citizen who have been supporting this measure. This feature of the bill fathered by the Anti-Saloon league is indefensible and no temperance man or woman who understands this provision and realizes what its effect would be can by any possibility support the measure.

The legislature should give scant attention to this bogus local option bill which would upset the present effective local option system in every rural county of the state.

The liquor traffic directly and indirectly is the cause of much of the crime and pauperism in the state and it is the theory of the Raines law, and it is a correct theory, that this business should be heavily taxed and be made to contribute to the support of the state institutions which are burdened with the insane, with the paupers and with the criminals who are more or less, directly or indirectly, produced by the evils of the liquor traffic. This is the philosophy of the Raines law and its enactment eliminated thousands of saloons in the state and it was a practical step forward in the cause of temperance notwithstanding the abuse which has been heaped upon the law by ignorant fanatics.

Thomas B. Reed, one of the greatest statesmen this country has produced, soon after the Raines law was enacted, took occasion to say:

The Raines liquor tax law is the boldest, the most constructive and statesmanlike piece of excise legislation ever placed upon the statutes of any state.—Republican, Lyons.

There is less slate and clinkers in
Lehigh Valley Coal
than some other kinds.
L. P. SMITH CO.

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For singing and voice work you have the real ideal piano, for orchestra and critical work it never has been excelled.

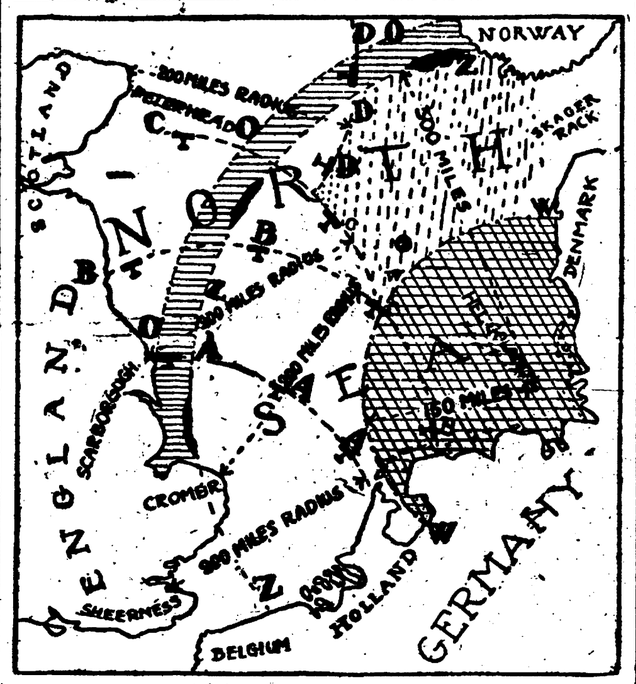
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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Study and Fix In Your Mind These Airship Possibilities of North Sea.



The island of Helgoland, off the coast of Germany, is not only a naval base, but also the most up to date Zeppelin station. From it a modern Zeppelin, which is capable of flying 600 miles at a stretch, can undertake cruises of considerable length over the North sea and can survey the greater part of that portion of the Atlantic ocean. Indeed, an airship, having a radius of action of 360 miles, can travel from Helgoland to any point bounded by the arc, Z, Z, Z. From any position on that arc, Z, Z, Z, a Zeppelin at a height of, say, 4,000 feet, could in fine weather make observations over a farther distance of twenty-five miles, so that, although the range of action of a Zeppelin from Helgoland would be limited by the arc, Z, Z, Z, its range of observation would extend up to the arc, O, O, O. The section lined area contained by the arc, O, O, O and Z, Z, Z, is a belt which, under normal conditions of wind and weather, would be beyond the radius of action of a Zeppelin, but over which it would be able to keep watch. Zeppelins, stationed at Helgoland, could, therefore, observe over the thousands of square miles of sea area which lie between the arc, O, O, O, and the coast of continental Europe. Observation carried out by the Zeppelin over the North sea could not be sent by wireless telegraphy unless the airship were within the cross section lined area, bounded by the arc, W, W, W, and the mainland of Europe. The radius of the arc, W, W, W, is 150 miles, which is the range of the wireless telegraphy apparatus fitted on a modern Zeppelin. If a Zeppelin, therefore, has made an observation beyond 150 miles from Helgoland it would have to return to within that range before it could send its wireless message. This is an important point to remember in dealing with the new factor which has been introduced into naval warfare by the advent of air craft, for it shows that it is only within the arc, W, W, W, that a Zeppelin can maintain contact with its adversaries and headquarters. If we now examine the radius of action from various points of the English coast of the aeroplane, which is capable of flying 400 miles at a stretch, we shall see that, with an aviation base near Sheerness, observations can be carried out within the area contained by the T arc, A, A, A. From a point near Cromer aeroplanes can scout the sea area within the T arc, B, B, B. With Scarborough as center observations by means of aeroplanes can be carried out within the T arc, C, C, C, and from a point near Peterhead aeroplanes can make observations within the T arc, D, D, D. Of all the various circles that can be described with a radius of 360 miles about a center lying on the English coast the one drawn from a point near Cromer cuts the greatest area of the Zeppelin wireless zone. This is useful to note. Another point of practical importance is that there is a zone in the northeast of the North sea which can be scouted by means of Zeppelins stationed at Helgoland, but which cannot be reached by aeroplanes from the British coast. That zone is denoted by dotted lines in the sketch.

GERMANY WILL FIGHT TO THE END, SAY DUTCH

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—Germany is expecting to take over the 19,500 ton dreadnought Salamis which is being built for the Greek government at Stettin. The Greek naval attache who was supervising the construction of the warship has left Germany. Dutch papers commenting upon the report says that Baron Von Burin, the Austrian foreign minister who went to Berlin to urge Germany to peace expressed his belief that the Kaiser will fight to the end. It is taken as a forgone conclusion that the war will last six months longer.

SUBMARINE DID NOT WARN MERCHANTMAN

London, Feb. 1.—That the British steamer, Tokomaru was torpedoed by a German submarine without any previous warning being given, was the declaration made today by members of her crew. The ship was getting ready to enter Havre harbor at 9 a. m. when the torpedo struck amidships carrying away the bulworks and bridge. The captain and third officer saw the periscope of the submarine. As the submarine was heaving away S. O. S. calls were sent out and half a dozen French torpedoboat destroyeds came up. Until contrary word was received today it was believed that the steamer Ikaria had also been sent to the bottom.

Rome, Feb. 1.—The Italian War Office ordered the army Reservists of the classes called out last week to report to the colors before Feb. 20. The war office has offered to place troops at the disposal of the Germans and Austrian Ambassadors to protect the embassies against the war riots which took place Sunday.

* * *

Berlin, by wireless, Feb. 1.—Thhe War Office announced this afternoon that there have been no new developments in the western theater of war during last tenty-four hours. It says there is nothing important to report from East Prussia.

TRADE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Dun's Review Says Mill Operations Are Expanding; Production Increasing

New York, Jan. 30.—Domestic trade is slightly larger both in volume and activity, but the movement continues slow and business optimism is far in advance of actual gains. The signs of improvement are much more significant than any developments resulting from the depression produced by the European war. The most important event in the iron and steel trade is not the poor showing for the last quarter, followed by the passing of the common stock dividend of the United States Steel Corporation, but rather the evidences that the turn toward normal conditions has been made and that mill operations are now expanding. The decline in the securities market as a result of the passing of this dividend is less an indication of the drift of business than is the successful financing of Pennsylvania railroad requirements, the notable ease in money, the better collections and the general feeling of confidence as regards the financial situation. Statistics of bank clearings and railroad earnings, revealing that the volume of business is still below normal, are of less significance than the fact that the decreases are themselves on a declining scale that is to say, improvement has set in and both production and traffic are increasing. The textile markets are broadening in activity and in a number of lines prices are firmer. Many cotton mills are running practically at full capacity. The wool market is fairly active and the shoe trade reports a slow betterment. Copper, coal and lumber have recently developed a broader demand. From all the leading cities come reports of improvement in conditions and a widening conviction that the year is to have a progressive, though conservative, business advance. The west is profiting by the enormous world demand for breadstuffs, and the situation in that section is naturally better than in other sections of the country. Exports are also increasing of other American products, both raw and manufactured, and army orders are large.

The improvement in iron and steel develops slowly and mill operations continue at about 50 per cent of capacity on the average. Certain lines, such as wire products, sheets and tin plate, reflect substantial progress, but no material strengthening of prices is apparent.

Additional business has been received from the transporting companies, further orders for close to 75,000 tons of rails having been placed in the west, while one eastern system has let contracts of 15,000 tons. The chief feature in the export trade is the booking of 10,000 tons of rails for the Chilean State Railways; France has purchased 10,000 tons in England and Sweden has bought 15,000 tons in Germany. Eastern shipyards are anticipating one of their busiest years, as eleven vessels are now under contract and others are pending, aside form the Government's naval programme that will be announced later.

New demands continue to broaden in wholesale dry goods lines and the markets rule very steady, with advances announced on bleached and brown cottons. Export business with many of the smaller ports is well maintained, but the Far Eastern countries are buying in a very limited way. Duck and certain other classes of goods are still in request for European military purposes, while fine and fancy wash fabrics are in improved distribution, especially the former. Some sheetings have recovered as much as 3-8c. a yard from the low level of 1914 and quite a few numbers are up from 1-8c. to 1-4c. this year. There is a better movement in prints and staple ginghams, some lines having advanced and being well sold for the next 60 days. On woolens and worsted staple goods are being opened for fall and irregularity has characterized the price situation thus far. There has been a large business for forward delivery on broadcloths of the best types; in one instance sales have been greater in volume than ever before. The men's wear mills are quite busy on war cloths and this aids materially in keeping working forces employed.

Trading in footwear continues of the whole much below normal. Manufacturers are encouraged by some increase in the interest displayed and good business is expected following the departure of visiting buyers in the eastern markets. For spring wear men's high grade shoes in dark tan calf are selling well, but the question of styles is still a perplexing matter and on this account many jobbers are reluctant to place sizable contracts.

MONTANA OFF TO HAITI.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The armored cruiser Montana, Capt. Lewis M. Multon, and carrying 600 marines, was ordered today to go from Guamtanamo to Port au Prince to aid other vessels there in protecting American interests. Secretary Daniels said that reports from naval officers showed continued activity among the revolutionists.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church
Final Week
TO-NIGHT: REV. H. D. HOLMES IS TO SPEAK
BIG CHORUS STRONG PREACHING

THE QUIRK Afternoons, 2:30; Nights, 8:30 P. M.
WEDNESDAY
VAUDEVILLE
and PHOTOPLAYS
5 — HIGH CLASS ACTS — 5
Engagement Extraordinary —The Dainty Parisienne **MLLE. LaREINE**
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Nick Hufford and the Lockhardt Girls
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Comedy Barrel Jumpers
Ladies are especially invited to attend the popular Matinees. Prices, Children, 5c, Adults, 10c. Night: Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c, Lower Floor Reserved, 20c. FRIDAY—AMATEUR NIGHT.

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RAILROAD BRIDGE BLOWN UP; GERMAN ADMITS THE ACT

Structure Spanning Maine River Crossed by Many Trains Carrying to Canada War Supplies; International Investigation to Come; Piers too Greatly Damaged

Portland, Maine, Feb. 2.—It is reported here that a German officer named Horn has been arrested in connection with the blowing up of the railway bridge of the St. Croix river at Vanceboro early today, and officials of the Maine Central railroad declare that he has practically admitted his guilt.

Horn was arrested on United States soil near Vanceboro by State Game Warden George W. Rois. He was taken to Vanceboro and examined by Washington county officials.

Following is the story of the blowing up of the railroad bridge at Vanceboro, Me.:

Vanceboro, Maine, Feb. 2.—The steel bridge over the St. Croix river from Vanceboro, Me., to McAdam Junction, N. B., and important link in the Canadian Pacific railway, over which most of the war shipments of food and horses have been sent to St. John's, N. B., was blown up shortly after 1 o'clock this morning bzy Germans and German sympathizers, according to the belief of railroad officials.

The eastern one of the three stone piers which supported the bridge was destroyed by some high explosive, with a detonation which rocked the houses in Vanceboro, shattering the windows of the railroad station and alarming the residents on the Canadian side of the river.

The steel girders of the last two spans at the Canadian end of the bridge were strained out of shape, held together by the fragments, and by the steel rails. Not only was the third pier, that toward the Canadian end of the bridge, completely wrecked, but it is believed that the straining of the steel structure has damaged to a great extent the standing piers.

Neither the Maine Central nor the Canadian Pacific railway can advance any motive for the wrecking of the bridge other than one arising from the war. There has been no guard of Canadian soldiers on duty at the bridge. Railroad men intimate that Germans or German sympathizers seized the opportunity on a stormy night, at a time when traffic over the bridge was slack, to cut into the transportation over which Canada has been shipping most of its provisions to St. John.

"This bridge was dynamited," said Superintendent Grout of the Canadian Pacific, who is in direct charge of that part of the road on which the bridge is situated, "The eastern end of the bridge was wrecked by a bomb, detonated with a time fuse, probably set a considerable time before the explosion. There has been a guard and a watchman on duty at the bridge, the guard during the day and the watchman at night. The bomb must have been placed during the change of guards."

Neither the Canadian searchers nor those on the American side of the river could obtain any trace of those who might have been responsible for the explosion. The high wind and the falling snow obliterated any footprints that might otherwise proved valuable in running down their trail. All the searchers could find was the wreckage that covered the ice.

James Hawthorn, constable, the only Canadian official near the bridge when the explosion occurred. immediately got in touch with the telephone exchange at Woodstock, N. B. He requested the telephone operator to notify the Canadian authorities at Fredericton, N. B.

The Maine Central telegraph operator at Vanceboro immediately notified the superintendent of the eastern division, at Bangor, M. S. Dunn.

Assistant General Manager A. Price, of the Canadian Pacific railroad at Montreal, was notified by the railroad operator of the Maine Central at Vanceboro. After ordering out several pile drivers and wrecking crews, Mr. Price sent an official notification of the explosion to the Governor of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, with a request for an international investigation of whatever sort it might seem necessary to the Governor.

The wrecking crew of the Canadian Pacific at Woodstock, N. B., was called out immediately.

The Canadian customs officials at Vanceboro turned out at once when they heard the detonation. Nearly the entire population of Vanceboro hurriedly dressed and ran out to the wrecked bridge.

They ventured out on the bridge over two spans of the steel bridge they came to the end of the girders sloping down to the ice of the river.

The combined energies of the Canadian Pacific and the Maine Central were concentrated at once toward restoring freight traffic over the bridge. Passengers will be transported over the frozen river by sleigh, from one end of the bridge to th other.

Governor Wood at New Brunswick said:

"I shall at once take the necessary steps to secure an investigation of the destruction of this bridge. It will, of course, follow that we will take precautions to prevent any more bridges being destroyed while we are trying to secure the punishment of the guilty in this agair."

The bridge was a steel structure, built in 1910. It was 1,200 feet long and was supported on three granite piers. It crosses the St. Croix river, at this point the boundary between Canada and the United States.

GIRL MADE HER SUICIDE THREAT

New York, Feb. 2.—After her threat to commit suicide had been treated as a jest by her companions, Madeline Bickhard, aged 18, jumped from a window of her home on the tenth floor of the Annehilde apartment today. Her body was found lying in the snow an hour later. Miss Bickhard, who was employed as an attendant in a sanitarium in Stamford, Conn., left a note for her mother saying:

"Don't worry, dear mother, I am going to a better world. I could not stan dthe suffering." She had been ill of heart disease.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow or sleet tonight and Wednesday. Strong east winds.

PUTTING IT OUT OF REACH.



—Kirby in New York World.

GERMAN SUSPECT FRESH FROM NEW YORK CITY

Vanceboro, Me., Feb. 2.—The German suspect who was arrested in connection with the destruction of the railway bridge on the Canadian border told the authorities in broken English that his full name is Werner Van Horn and that he came here from New York on Saturday. It is believed the plot was hatched in New York. A German flag was found in the prisoner's pocket.

PITTSBURGH LOOKING FOR ITS BIGGEST FLOOD

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2.—Danger from flood is increasing. The Ohio river at the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghaney rivers reached a height of 26 feet this morning and with the steady rainfalls throughout western Pennsylvania it is expected that a height of 28 or 30 feet will be reached by midnight. The river is at present above the flood level and higher than at any period since the spring of 1913. Merchants are removing their goods from stores along the water front and transporting them to higher grounds. Residents in the lowlands are removing household goods to high land.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, by wireless, Feb. 2.—Only artillery duels in the western theater of war are reported in an official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon. South of the Vistula in the eastern theater of war German attacks are progressing.

* * *

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—French aeroplanes have bombarded Muelhausen and Reichweiler, in Upper Alsace, doing heavy damage, says a dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt from Strassburg. At Muelhausen the aviators concentrated their fire upon the railway station. Reichweiler is three miles northwest of Muelhausen.

* * *

London, Feb. 8.—When Parliament assembled today following the Christmas recess airmen patrolled the skies above London to prevent any attacks by hostile airmen.

* * *

London, Feb. 2.—German spies are suspected of an attempt to wreck a British military train near Avonmouth today. Stones were placed upon the track.

BRITISH GAIN AND HOLD

Paris, Feb. 2.—The tide of battle on the La Bassee front in northern France has swung in favor of the British after a terrific engagement. The official statement issued by the War Office says that the Germans lost a fierce assault against the British lines at Guinchy, near La Bassee and that the British rallied and in counter attacks not only gained all the ground they had lost but took some German trenches in retaliation.

TURK'S LOST 70,000 MEN IN ONE BIG BATTLE

Germans Also Suffer Severely in Poland in Furious Assault Upon Russians Defending Warsaw

Petrograd, Feb. 2.—Seventy thousand Turks were killed, wounded or taken captive by the Russians in the decisive battle in the Caucasus, which ended with the rout of Enver Pasha's army at Karaurgan and Sari-Kamysch. These figures are given in the Bourse Gazette, an official newspaper. One hundred and sixty thousand residents of Persia and Turkey have been left homeless through the devastation of the country by the Turkish armies.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY TOO MUCH FOR GERMANS

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Feb. 2.—Another great battle has developed east of Lowicz in Poland where furious attacks and counter attacks have been in progress for three days. In an official statement issued today it was admitted that, on Sunday, the Russians holding the front near Belimow were driven from their first line trenches, but later they regained some of these. The German losses are described as colossal. The forces of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg drove their furious assaults against the Russian center despite the pounding of the Russian artillery. The fighting in that region indicates that the Germans are trying to launch another drive against Warsaw to divert the Russians from their operations in East Prussia.

Seventy-eight officers and 4,065 men of lower rank in the Austro-German armies operating the Carpathians were captured by the Russians during the past week, it is officially announced today. The statement says:

"German prisoners report that the Germans last week lost over 6,000 in killed and many prisoners. In the Carpathians the Russians captured 78 officers and 4,065 men and tpok ten rapid fire guns and ten cannon.

"On Sunday the Germans concentrated a great force with artillery in the region of Sochaczew, Berjimow and Belimow (east of Lowicz in Poland) and developed an offensive of great tenacity which compelled us to retire to our second line of trenches. Counter attacks by the Russians turned the Germans out of all the trenches they had occupied, causing them colossal losses. Simultaneously with the Berjimow attack the Germans carried out a series of determined assaults along a front from the village of Gouime to the hamlet of Moghelj, these being supported by heavy artillery and rifle fire and partly by the bayonet.

"Between noon and 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, thanks to the activity of their artillery against our trenches, the Germans succeeded in carrying a part of them. At 2 o'clock we began a general counter attack with the result that, toward evening on Sunday the enemy retained only a small part of our advanced trenches and a castle. Thus the German successes on Sunday in the vicinity of Berjimow

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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Weekly

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February 2, 1915.

FEBRUARY 2ND IN HISTORY.

1801—The first Imperial Parliament of Great Britain assembled in London.

1804—Geo. Walton, a native of Virginia, and one of the signers the Declaration of Independence, died.

1806—Miranda sailed from New York for South America.

1808—The papal government at Rome subverted by the French.

1814—Bonaparte defeated at Brienn with the loss of 173 cannon and 4,000 men.

1848—Peace with Mexico.

1856—After a contest of nine weeks the House of Representatives at Washington elected a speaker.

Opinions

Hobson Running Amuck.

Representative Hobson should not mix national prohibition and national defence, or the suspicion will arise that he is a fanatic on both questions. If there is one thing that goes to his head more than another and distorts perspective it is national prohibition. When he hitched it up with naval expansion in the House and rode both his hobbies furiously he was a spectacle for gods and men.

What could have been more irrational than the Captain's charge that the Wilson administration [illegible] gained for peace with Japan by giving assurances that the United States would soon retire from the Philippines and by promising Japan that she shall have a free hand in China at the cost of the open door? Captain Hobson did the cause of national defence no good, but an injury, by his wild ranting, and we should think that the national prohibitionists would want to clap an extinguisher upon him. He must also have done the Administration he was attacking a good turn.

A long season of silence in his seat would become Mr. Hobson and relieve his friends in the Democratic party, if he has any.—Mail, N. Y.

To Divorce Road Building from Politics.

Governor Whitman's demand for the resignation of John N. Carlisle, Highway Commissioner, will doubtless provoke another chorus of accusations of partisanship. It should not. Mr. Carlisle is one of the least objectionable of the Democratic officeholders of the last regime. He is personally honest beyond a peradventure, but his record in this office, unfortunately, is not beyond reproach. His retention there is undesirable, not because of what he has done, but of what he has not done. James W. Osborne, a Democrat, who last year reported to Governor Glynn the results of his investigation of the Highway Department, said:

The present Highway Commissioner, John N. Carlisle, is a political appointee. His subordinates are political appointees where his power is not circumscribed by civil service regulations. The executive officers are political appointees. The superintendents of highways of each particular district are political appointees. The consequence is that if each one of these officers is to be useful to the politicians who caused his appointment he must employ as many persons as possible, at the highest possible wages. I find that the payrolls of the department are uselessly padded. I find that the employes of the department have been compelled to pay contributions to political parties.

That indictment still stands. So long as such conditions exist, reform and economy in the Highway Department are impossible. Mr. Carlisle has done his best, but he has not produced the desired reform. Governor Whitman is entirely justified in seeking an opportunity to reorganize the department so that roads may be built free from politics, with its drains inside the department and graft outside.—Tribune, N. Y.

MORGAN'S
OPTICAL
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Quality Work
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Reasonable
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Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

A REPLY

In reply to Saturday's editorial, "Our Charities," a communication of decided merit has been received and it is a pleasure to publish the same. The writer has undoubtedly spent some time in delving into this question of home charities, and fine suggestions are presented.

There is at no time a field of interest of any greater moment than that offered at home. We need co-operative expression coupled with work of self immolation to accomplish and solve our direct problems.

Our charity problem is a direct one, and to meet it and solve it correctly is no child's play. Neither should it be an excuse for pouring out of sentiment; it is the city's business proposition and as such should be met.

CHARITY AND SANITY

No one can remember a season like the present for lavish and varied giving. The need is unprecedented and the generosity of response has never been surpassed. The public attitude is a rebuke to cynicism and a stimulation to belief in the innate goodness of the human heart.

Indeed, the desire to give has been so glowing, so impulsive, that a certain danger has arisen of its getting out of hand, a danger that discretion might be obscured by the eager craving to be helpful. The risk is not so much of excess as of disorder in giving; not so much of too great an outpouring of means to meet the existing conditions of distress as a temperamental exaggeration of the conditions themselves. In a word, while neither chill nor check in the work of relief could be wished for, it is highly desirable to regulate it within the bounds of good judgment and common sense.

In particular, it is wise to avert anything like a hysterical appraisal of the home situation. That there is deep and widespread distress throughout a great part of the country is only too evident. In and about New York the shortage of employment is acute. The number of men and women going through the winter without working is much greater than usual; the prolongation of idleness has driven an unusual number to the end of their resources. But the situation is not cataclysmic. The number of those in want, though very great, remains only a small fraction of the population. The resources of the community at large are not only ample for its needs but for the relief of the suffering.

This being the case, it can do only mischief to resort to hysterical language in describing the need of the hour either for purposes of appeal or of sociologic agitation. Nothing is gained by [illegible]. On the contrary, the evil of stagnation and poverty may easily be increased by alarmist views and wild language. Panic feeds on exaggeration and fructifies in poverty. The best policy is to cut off the nourishment of fear.

Meanwhile, as the idleness and distress are realities, the effort to end them should know no stint, but again it should be put forth with calm and order. The finest charity of all today is work. A day's work for one man is a boon; a month's work for a hundred is a beneficence. The course of the Young Men's Christian Association in pushing ahead a great building enterprise is a shining example. But there must after all be some mere giving. To be effective it should be careful as well as cheerful.

To some the opportunity comes to afford help direct in deserving cases, but as a rule the safest channels of relief are the well established ones where the machinery already exists of collection and distribution. The springing up of a multitude of temporary agencies is a serious handicap to the cause in general. The multiplicity of demands upon the charitable is liable to take on in their eyes the semblance of nagging and their liberality is likely to become tired and exhausted. On the other hand, the work of distribution in inexperienced hands is subject to imposture and abuse.

It is not necessary for every one who feels inspired to aid to start a new movement. There is room for all workers in the lines already created to tide the submerged over until the wave of trouble subsides.—Sun, N. Y.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice, Feb. 3, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men—Heyman, Saml. J.; Hiter, David; Hyde, George; Sawyer, anks, cr of Henry; O'Hyler, Henry; Tooping, C.; Granger & Co.

Women—Cole, Miss Anna; Helen, Mrs. E.; Knaphe, Mrs. E. A.; Laflamme, Mrs. Ida; Lavoy, Mrs. Clayt.

PETER T. CONLEY,
Postmaster.

Contributed.

The business man who thinks that the town he lives in isn't good enough for him can find a lot of good advice in the following bit of poetry, which is entitled "It isn't your town—it's you":

If you want to live in the kind of a town
Like the kind of a town you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.

You'll only find what you left behind,
For there's nothing that's really new;
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town,
It isn't your town—it's you!

Real towns are not made by men afraid
Lest somebody else gets ahead;
When every one works and nobody shirks,
You can raise a town 'round the dead.
And if, while you make your personal stake,
Your neighbor makes one, too,
Your town will be what you want to see—
It isn't your town—it's YOU!
—American Artisan.

MISSIONARY TEA.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will hold its meeting in the parlors of the church tomorrow afternoon.

Tea will be served promptly at 6.15 by Miss Emerick's committee. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

SAYS CHURCHES HAVE TOO MANY MEETINGS.

Auburn Pastor Tells Baptists Opportunities Are Made for People Evenings.

Syracuse, Feb. 2.—"The church has been the biggest sinner in the bunch for breaking up home circles," declared Rev. Edward L. James of Auburn in his talk on "Some Practical Methods in the Educational Side of Church Work" at yesterday afternoon's session rural conference of the Baptist churches in Central New York.

"We make so many opportunities for the members of families to go out evenings," he said. "Almost every evening there is something to take them from work. We are emphasizing the necessity of preserving the home now, and it is right that we should."

John R. Boardman, a settlement worker among the boys of New York's east side, said that churches are prone to do too much for boys all along the line and from this cause the subjects get a "sort of mental dyspepsia."

"I am glad to note that we are getting down to considering the primal boy and girl in our plans for them. I realize now that when I was pastor of a church, superintendent of a Sunday school and secretary of a Y. M. C. A., I outraged the boys every day because I placed them in artificial positions. There is no creed in boyhood; it is the most democratic thing in the world."

Mrs. Tomlinson, in speaking of the Camp Fire Girls, declared that through the efforts of the organization much of the intimate relations between mothers and aughters, which had been lost to a great extent, has been restored.

REV. MELVIN KINNEY.

Syracuse, Feb. 2.—News has reached this city of the death of Rev. Melvin D. Kinney, 78, at the home of his son, F. A. Kinney, at Germantown, Pa., on Sunday. Three days before Mother Colt Kinney, his wife, died.

Mr. Kinney was born at Rodman, Jefferson county. He prepared for college at Falley Seminary, Fulton, and later was graduated from Wesleyan University. He then entered the ministry. He was pastor of several Methodist churches in the Northern New York Conference, including Mexico, Lowville, Watertown and Oswego and was presiding elder of the Watertown district for six years.

For several years Mr. Kinney was president of the Thousand Island Park Association. He was a brother-in-law of Miss Amelia Coit, formerly teacher in [illegible] and Rev. Dr. Albert Coit, formerly pastor of the Olivet Baptist church. Besides his son he is survived by six grandchildren. The body will be taken to Watertown for burial tomorrow afternoon.

Killing Dependence on Charity

(Criticisms upon "Our Charities" Which Appeared in Saturday's Evening Times.)

Editor Fulton Evening Times:

This season of the year brings home with ever increasing emphasis the fact that the poor we have always with us. This particular winter seems to have an unusual demand for the exercise of charity and it certainly argues well for Fulton that our "strong charity bee buzzes so busilly." That our people love sweet charity for the very joy it brings in the giving, as well as for giving expression to our best impulses is well demonstrated by the fact that we have so many "sources from which charitable aid springs." But just here is the reason that "our poor are so poorly cared for."

Perhaps the best plan to conserve our charitable energies is by the formation of a Charitable Association as you point out but, while this might, and no doubt would, bring more "common sense" into this problem than has heretofore been known, yet even there the danger of having a "feast one day and famine the next" would still remain. There are times when the "cold charity of the world" is not warmed into activity even by "too much sentiment."

"The solution of the problem" lies much deeper than the "co-operation of every single club, fraternity and individual." It reaches down to the very foundations of society. A very large percentage of those who receive charity helplessly deplore the necessity for it. Self respect never wants charity and the receipt of charity too often has a tendency to undermine self respect. At the Christmas season we work ourselves into a high fever of sentimental giving that spends itself in the piled up basket of dainties taken to the poor family around the corner, or, perhaps, in other gifts that perish with the using.

The writer believes that public charity should be left to a department of the city (or county, or state) administration, presided over by the highest type of Christian sympathy, but founded upon the guiding principle of minimizing, to the utmost, the necessity for charity. Furnish the opportunity for self help and few, very few, people will accept of charity. Where there is a demand for it let a day nursery be established and maintained at public expense. A man of employment is a matter of public concern and it should be a matter of municipal activity to furnish employment so far as possible. Kill forever all dependence on private charity, first by killing the causes which create the necessity for it, and after that supply the opportunity for self help as a public (municipal) department operated entirely at public expense. "With such an association, time, effort and money would not be wasted."

"When will we wake up?"

Fulton, Feb. 1. CITIZEN.

J. R. SULLIVAN "The Store That Treats You Right" J. R. SULLIVAN

We Must Clean Out Our Stock of

Furs and Winter Coats

To do so we do not hesitate to put the knife into the prices

JUST LOOK AT THESE SPECIMEN PRICES

Muffs Reduced to Prices That Are 50c on a Dollar

Sale Prices: $10.00, $6.50, $5.75, $3.75, $5.50 and $2.98

SCARFS, $3.75, $2.75 and $2.25

FUR SETS

$19.50 SETS for . . . $11.50
$17.50 SETS for $9.75, Best Coonie Fur
$15.00 SETS for . . . $7.50
$10.00 SETS for . . . $5.75

SEPARATE PIECES, $10.00, $5.75, $3.97, $3.75

SCARFS, $2.75, $2.50

Ladies' and Misses' Winter Coats

We are offering garments of decided merit—those you can use the rest of this winter and they will still be fresh next fall.

$22.00 Coats (regular price) $10.98
$25.00 Coats, and Suits, ... $12.50

$7.50 Buys any of our $12.50 to $18.00 line, either Coats or Suits.

Also a miscellaneous lot of Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats for as little as..... $1.25

THESE ARE IN THE BASEMENT SALE

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway and 2nd Street Furniture Annex, 216-222 W. 2nd Street

LOCAL FOODSTUFF PRICES

What Staple Articles Cost in Local Markets

MEAT

Ham	18c to 20c
Shoulder	14c
Corned Beef	15c-16c
Beef, Rib Roast	26c
Beef, Surloin Steak	26c
Beef, Porterhouse Steak	28c
Pork Poin	16c
Pork Crops	16c

FRUITS

Oranges, doz.	25c to 40c
Grapefruit	3 for 25c
Bananas	20c
Lemons, doz.	25c-30c
Apples	peck, 15c
(Bushel	50c to 60c
Cranberries, qt.	12c

POULTRY

Chicken (full dressed)	20c

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Creamery Butter	38c, 40, 43c
Dairy Butter	35c
Eggs, Strictly Fresh	35c
Honey Cap	20c-25c
Stained pt. jar	25c
Cheese (full cream)	20c

VEGETABLES

Lettuce, head	10c
Cabbage	5c to 6c
Parsnips	lb. 4c
Potatoes,	bu. 60c
Popcorn	peck 35c
Beans,	lb 7c
Beans Lima,	lb 10c

MAY HAVE THE DEAN'S FIGURE ON MONUMENT.

Plans for Soliciting Funds for Monument Decided on Sunday.

The Oswego Times is authority for the news that the movement to erect a memorial in St. Paul's cemetery to the Very Rev. Dean Barry received impetus at a meeting of St. Paul's parish yesterday after vespers. A motion made by W. J. Dowdle, providing for the appointment of a soliciting committee of twenty, five from each east side ward, was carried. Chairman Thomas Burden will name this committee shortly.

This committee will name solicitors, for their territory, each solicitor being given a city block in which to work. Soliciting will be done in St. Paul's parish only, but all donations will be accepted. Until the committee has canvassed and found what amount will be available, no design will be selected. The original committee of five was empowered to get proposals from the several granite dealers. The amount it is expected to raise ranges all the way from $2,000 to $5,000.

Designs have been submitted voluntarily by several dealers and these include shafts, crosses, and figures with the face of Dean Barry on the monument in a variety of forms. A bronze statue of the Dean, surmounting a granite pedestal, has also been suggested. Another design is a three quarter length figure of the Dean in silk hat, long coat and stick.

Father Collins eloquently appealed at the mass meeting yesterday for support for the memorial project, referring to Dean Barry's great work for the people as individuals, as a church and as a city. This was the only means by which respect and love can be shown to him who for forty-five years worked earnestly in the Lord's vineyard and equally so in civic affairs, and to transmit Father Barry's memory to posterity. There was no doubt, Father Collins said, that Dean Barry was the greatest man of his time in Oswego.

[illegible] provides for the distribution of pledge cards in the parish. The payments may be extended over five months. It is requested that the names and addresses of those now living out of Oswego be furnished the secretary, John E. Cullinan. Charles R. Marsden was elected permanent treasurer of the fund.

MASONIC DINNER

Several prominent speakers will be present at the Hotel Pontiac Friday evening, February 5. There will be good music and an excellent time is anticipated. The banquet is to be held under the auspices of the club room committee of Frontier City lodge No. 422, F. & A. M.

Barge Canal Office Closed.

The Oswego barge canal office closed Saturday and hereafter the work will be directed from the main office at Syracuse. Chester C. Hahn, stenographer, has removed to Albany with Mrs. Hahn, who was formerly Miss Marie Gokey. They will make their home in that city temporarily. —Times.

H. P. Allen & Son

THE BIG GROCERY

53 So. First Street

A COMPLETE AND WELL SELECTED LINE OF

CANNED GOODS

CORN, PEAS, SUCCOTASH, TOMATOES, ALSO THE WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF SOUPS, BOUILLONS, DRESSINGS, OLIVES, CANNED PINEAPPLE AND OTHER

FRUITS

CRANBERRIES, DATES, NUTS, GRAPES, GRAPE FRUITS, FANCY ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS.

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H. Putnam Allen,
H. Putnam Allen, Jr.

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

CLARK IRISH HARP

IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

"A friend in need, is a friend indeed."

In these days of easy marketing, with a telephone in nearly every home and a grocery store or delicatessen shop on every corner, many housekeepers think an emergency shelf quite unnecessary, preferring to shop each day for what is required. They declare it is poor business to tie up several dollars in canned goods, or other groceries, which they may not use for months.

Well, that is one way of looking at the matter, but there are several other sides to the question. There are days when one finds it absolutely impossible to go even to the corner grocery and these are the very days when some friend drops in for a chat, and you would so like to make a cup of tea and some sandwiches in her honor, or invite her to remain for dinner, but there is really nothing nice in the house, and you simply can't phone for a lot of things in her hearing. Another day it may storm, the wires become entangled, and the grocer or butcher out of all reach. On these occasions the emergency shelf will stand you in excellent stead.

Perhaps, too, sometimes you will find that, with the best of management, it has been absolutely impossible to make the allowance go all the way round, so many little extra things were necessary, and there was a bill for ice that you had completely forgotten. On such an occasion, will not the well stocked emergency shelf appear like an oasis in the dessert?

Saturday is an excellent day for organizing such a shelf, buy a few little things for a beginning, and then each time you go to market try to add something to your stock. Don't allow yourself to be tempted into using the good things there unless the occasion warrants. Regard your emergency shelf as a sort of savings bank for a rainy day, and you will be surprised how soon you will have a nice assortment of dainties all ready for that special event when they will prove so welcome.

Here is a partial list of articles which should find a place on your shelf; Two or three cans of some very fine soups, a few tins of canned meats and fish, and these may comprise a can of tongue, two of chicken, a jar of bacon, and several cans of salmon and sardines. A can each of peas, corn, tomatoes, and string beans are well to have; with them one can always piece out a scanty dinner, either with an extra vegetable, a corn pudding or a string bean salad. Mushrooms in cans are very helpful in making sauces, so you might add two small cans of these.

Then I would advise a few boxes of fancy crackers, with a jar or two of cheese—be sure and get the kind that keeps, however—and a quarter of a pound of very choice tea. Orange Pekoe is my favorite for afternoon use. With this and the crackers you can offer the chance visitor a cup of hot, delicious tea with a wafer at a moment's notice.

I always have a few cans of evaporated milk on my shelf also some bouillon cubes, two small bottles of olives, a pot of ginger, a pound of lump sugar in the half size, some shelled nuts, and a package or two, of quickly made gelatine. When making my preserves and jelly, I always make a portion of it rather nicer and richer than the rest, and this I put in small, fancy pots and glasses and place it on my emergency shelf. It makes a dainty addition to a somewhat sketchy luncheon.

Don't attempt to keep the emergency shelf too full; that would be extravagant. Just get a few useful things at a time, and add to them as you can. And another point, be sure to replace the things as you use them; that is quite important.

The Saturday menu is before us, however, and fascinating as the subject of the emergency shelf is, we must think of tomorrow's meal.

BREAKFAST
Stuffed Apples and Cream
Broiled Lamb's Kidneys Buttered Toast Coffee

LUNCHEON
Cream of Lettuce Soup
Virginia Batter Bread Maple Syrup
Tea

DINNER
Boiled Corn Beef
Boiled Cabbage Turnip and Carrot Cones
Mashed Potatoes Pickled Beets
Sliced Oranges Coffee

Stuffed Apples

Cut large tart apples in halves cross ways, but do not peel them. With a spoon scoop out a deep well in the centre of each. Fill with orange marmalade, and place the halves in a pie tin, filled side uppermost, put a teaspoonful of butter in the pan, also a cup of sugar and one of boiling water. Bake quickly till tender. Serve in individual dishes with cream.

Broiled Lamb's Kidneys

Split the kidneys down the thick side, but do not sever the core or membrane. Open them and run a skewer through the centre, so that the kidney lies flat, then run the skewer through a square of bacon, then through another kidney. Place on a hot gridiron and broil quickly. Four minutes should serve to broil them nicely. Serve on a hot dish with a bit of butter, pepper and salt on each kidney.

[illegible]

Stir half a cupful of cold boiled rice left from today's luncheon, into a pint of milk, and add to it two eggs beaten very light, also a tablespoonful of butter. Mix with this two cups of cornmeal, to which you have added a teaspoonful of salt. Bake in shallow pans and serve very hot with butter and syrup. If you can get the old-fashioned water ground meal, your bread will be much more delicious than it will if you use the ordinary kind.

Boiled Corn Beef.

Select a nice piece of the plate when buying the corn beef; it is cheaper than the other parts, but when cooked nicely is very good, and not so dry as the round. Four pounds will make a very good piece and will give you enough for a nice dish of hash with poached eggs on Monday. Put it on the stove in cold water and let it come very slowly to the boiling point, then merely simmer for three hours. Do not let the water bubble, but keep it barely moving. When serving trim the rough edges neatly and draw the bones from it.

Turnip and Carrot Cones

Cook white turnips and carrots till tender, then chop each vegetable separately and season with butter, pepper and salt. Press into small cone-shaped glasses and turn out around the meat, alternating a white and a yellow cone.

Boiled Cabbage is generally cooked with the meat, but this method is very apt to induce indigestion. A better way is to wash and cut the cabbage into quarters, soak in salt and water for ten minutes and then plunge into rapidly boiling water into which you have placed a teaspoonful of baking soda. Do not cover, and do not allow the cabbage to cease boiling. In half an hour it will be done, when it should be dressed with a cream sauce. By this method the cabbage will not fill the house with an unpleasant odor while cooking.

H. C. DANN & SON

Meats - Fish - Oysters

OYSTERS, STANDARDS AND SELECTS, FRESH, SALT AND CANNED FISH. TRY OUR FRESH COD FISH THIS WEEK.

ONLY BEST WESTERN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK. ALSO FULL LINE PORK PRODUCTS, CREAMERY BUTTER, HANELIS OLEOMARGARINE. FRESH STOCK CANNED GOODS.

PHONE 42 — 11 SOUTH SECOND STREET

APPLIED FOR LETTERS.

Oswego, Feb. 1.—A petition for letters of administration on the estate of Alfred Arduini, late of Fulton, was filed by Philip Arduini, in Surrogate's Court, today. Decedent was killed at the American Woolen Co.'s plant in Fulton, JJan. 1. The only estate is a right of action against the company or William Ide, by whom decedent was employed.

The final accounting of David Finn, as administrator of the estate of Margaret Finn, deceased, was filed. Each of the children received $158 each, out of a total estate of $1,341.

A petition for letters of administration in the estate of H. Putnam Allen, jr., was filed by H. P. Allen of Fulton. The decedent, a child, died a few months ago, leaving an estate of $100.

A decree declaring Frank Fry of Salamanca, N. Y., to be entitled to a bequest for $1,000 from the estate of Mattie Hodges, late of Pulaski, was filed today. Decedent had two nephews of the same name and both claimed the bequest.

DIVORCE ACTIONS

Oswego, Feb. 1.—Justice DeAngelis is holding a special term of Supreme Court for trials here today. He heard a number of divorce actions this morning and granted interlocutory decrees.

In the action of Minnie Keeney vs. Lewis J. Keeney the tables were turned, the decree being granted the defendant instead of the plaintiff. Justice De Angelis said that he was convinced from the testimony offered that the defendant was entitled to the decree.

The plaintiffs were granted decrees in the following cases:

Margaret Jackson vs. William Jackson. The defendant is alleged to be a convicted bigamist in New Jersey.

Grace Vanepps vs. Cantley Vanepps. The parties live in Orwell and suit was not contested.

Flora Crouch May vs. Benjamin L. May. Action for annulment of marriage. Granted.

Bound to Occur.

"And no use has ever been found for the Sahara desert?"

"No; but I am confident it is only a question of time when some enthusiast will come along and lay it out in golf links."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BANKRUPT SALE

STILL GOING ON

Will Last Only a Few Days Longer. Come in Now and Stock up for the Winter.

Cisco	5c
Mackerel	11c
Shredded Wheat	10c
Baking Soda	4c
Matches, 5 boxes	15c
Corn Flakes or Maple Flake	7c
9 bars Master Soap	25c
R X Milk	10c

P. H. WARD

35 South Second St.

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

TRY OUR DELICIOUS LIGHT LUNCHES and HOME MADE ICE CREAMS AND CANDIES (Fresh Daily)

25 SOUTH FIRST STREET

PHONE 308

HOME COOKING

That tempts your appetite and pleases the taste.

AT HOTEL LEWIS

Our daily menu will please you. Entertain your friends here. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. T. MILLER

ONEIDA STREET

FOR BREAKFAST

ALL THE GOOD BRANDS OF BUCKWHEAT AND PANCAKE FLOUR. PARKER'S PERFECTION SHREDDED WHEAT, KELLOGG'S [illegible], QUAKER OATS, PUFFED RICE AND PUFFED WHEAT, OTHER BRANDS TOO.

ALSO BEST LOOSE OAT FLAKE AND OAT MEAL. THIRTY YEARS AND MORE OF SELLING GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

No Modern Home Is Complete

without Electricity. It is a Beauty, Comfort and Convenience, within the reach of all.

ASK US ABOUT OUR FREE ELECTRIC FLAT IRON OFFER.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

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"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

THE B. T. C. BOYS ENJOYED TALK

Rev. Charles Robertson Used "Appreciation" as Basis of His Lecture

The Borrowed Time club enjoyed intendely a lecture by the Rev. Chas. Robertson yesterday afternoon. The title of the lecture was "Appreciation" and the theme was taken from Mark 14: 3-9. The thought expressed was as follows:

One of the prominent and beautiful qualities of our Lord's character is expressed by the word appreciation. It goes with him always as the perfume goes with the flower. No little deed of kindness escaped him. If it's only a cup of cold water or a crust for the hungry, or a garment for the naked or a smile of recognition for the stranger, or two mills for the service of the temple, he makes special mention of it and magnifies it away into some thing done unto Himself. When Judas criticized Mary of Bethany for wasting the precious ointment, Jesus says "Let her alone. She hath wrought a good work. She hath done what she could, verily I say unto you, wheresoever this gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, this also that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of them." His sense of appreciation is so keen that in rough, uneducated fishermen, with the smell of their ware about them, he saw the salt of the earth, the light of the world, and he took pains to tell them so.

Appreciation Not Flattery.

It is a virtue which receives far too little emphasis. Words of criticism are common enough. Words of fault finding are nearly always in the air. Words of slander, words of dispargment, words of attack, words with a sting in them, all these are abundantly and painfully familiar. But even the best and biggest hearted people are too sparing, sometimes indeed, they are almost stingy in their words of commendation. Appreciation is not flattery, it is not blandishment or blarney; it is the effervescence of a great kind nature. It is the fragrance of a noble and generous and god-like soul. People of the nil admirari sort, people who have become sour and blase, people who see nothing to applaud or approve and everything to condemn, are certainly not to be envied. Life is so full of good things, so overflowing with blessings, so packed with reasons for music in the major key, that people always in the dumps and doldrums, seem to be out of place in it. As it is appreciation that gives zest and flavor and relish to life, let us specify a few of the things, which, for those who are thoughtful, are calculated to call it out as the sun calls the laughing streams out of the snow and ice of the mountains.

Begin with nature. How wonderful, how stocked with beauty every where for those who have eyes to see. I know there are poor empty souls who care nothing for a sun rise and would rather hide themselves behind the blinds than look upon the glories of the morning. I know there are men who can gabble in a sunset and give themselves up to small talk when the master painter flings the splendors of departing day upon the canvass of the skies. I know there are those who can chaff and joke in the presence of Niagara or before some other scene of surpassing sublimity and grandeur. If they had as much soul as they ought to have, they would feel like falling down in worship. But all are not made of such cheap stuff. There are people of thought, people of fine fibre, who are entranced by the gorgeous coloring in the clouds, gladdened by the song of birds, filled with praise by the splash of the mountain stream, lifted into adoration by the breaking waves upon the sea shore, and keyed into joy as they see spring waking in the garden and landscape into life. He who cultivates an appreciation of nature, does not need company when he goes to the hills, or follows a stream along its winding way, or threads some sinuous valley. The tree will tell him of a score of sap-circulations and growth. The stone will let him into secrets of geology and of far-away formations. The ledge of coal will tell him about ancient vegetation buried years ago and filled with stored up sunshine and fire. The leaping brook will tell him about the marvel of gravitation that loads it with power as it falls forever toward the sea. The daisy smiling up in his face, will tell him that small as it is, it is minister ed to by the whole solar system. Indeed how rich are the fields and the forests, the moor and the mountain for a man of appreciation, and the are rich for us all, if we open our eyes to see.

I. all nature turns to history and civilization, or if you please, to what we call progress. He must be dull and unresponsive indeed, whose appreciation is not founded on the looks into the part. A man who is not calloused, shut up in his own hard shell, can sit down at the table of today, laden with so many good things, without thanking God, for what has come to him out of the bountiful hand of the great yesterday. Behind him the makers of alphabets; behind him the makers of literature; behind him the pioneer who opened up new worlds; behind him the person of liberty; behind him the death of martyrs, behind him the missionaries to whom he owes his religion; behind him the mighty scientists the mighty monitors, the dauntless array of strugglers carrying society upon their devoted shoulders to the high level of the present. Not one of all these blessings ever cost him a cent. They came to him without money and paid. But if he is thoughtful he knows that somebody had to pay for them, that they came out of the tears, the sacrifices, the blood of his brothers who are gone. If he is thoughtful, he will not be an ingrate, a selfish and thankless recipient and sit at this table of life as loyally furnished without glad and generous recognition of the benefits lavishly conferred upon him. He will see in them a reason for service and hear in them a divine call to contribute his quota of good things to the history that is to be made in the future. Freely he has received and freely he will give. The only way he can discharge his debt to the past and pay the reckoning of progress against him is to do something for the great tomorrow and leave something behind him that will be a blessing to society when he is gone.

If he is genuine, if he is a true man, if his heart is in the right place, he will show his appreciation of what has been done for him by thinking ahead, considering the time to come, the needs of the years that lie beyond the limit of his own life. Where would he, where would all of us be, if broad-minded far-seeing men and women of yesterday had not thought of us, sacrificed and suffered for us, built schools and colleges for us, and as they toiled; so if we have any appreciation that is worthy, any appreciation touched with nobility we shall be builders of institutions for posterity, lifters and helpers of those who will be on the stage when the curtain for us has been rung down.

Contrast in Lives.

But if this seems a trifle remote—it ought not to; it should strike home with a good deal of force—but if does seem remote, let me come closer and remind you of the virtue and value of appreciating difficulty. Keen observers who have traveled widely tell us that the people of the old lands have a dull and dejected look. They are not happy. Their faces are not bright. Somehow they live under the clouds; while the people of Canada and Australia and America, are full of sunshine and are radiant with hope. The reason, is not far to seek. In the ancient lands things are nearly all done. The by achievements, the great accomplishments have passed into history. The forests have been felled, the rivers have been bridged, the mountain have been tunneled, the great conquests have been made, and so the people having little to overcome, have dropped into a sort of semi-despair.

If our sight were as clear as it ought to be, we would see that scarcely anything in life calls for higher and finer appreciation than that which is hard and trying. Most of us, I presume were born poor, and sometimes perhaps we have wished it might have been otherwise. But if it had been, if we had been ushered into life to feed out of a silver spoon, and to be nursed in the lap of luxury the probabilities are that our sunshine today and our worth and strength would be a good deal less than they are, or negligible quantities altogether. The people who sit everlastingly on the top of the hill are not the people to be envied, but the people who are climbing, holding on to this, pulling at that, with rock and sand slipping from beneath their feet, but struggling persistently and triumphantly up. If you want to find boredon and rapidity and world weariness, go among the four hundred, the blue-blood people who really have nothing to live for, who are lounging about in perpetual idleness. Their very laughter is hollow. Their life is without salt, because it is without endeavor, what they need is opposition train and stress storm, strenuous head winds—"Thorns for the feet and trials to meet and a difficult river to cross."

If all the illusion of one humanity, one is greater, none more false, none more cruel in the working irony, than the illusion that ease and luxury and big bank account bring happiness and yet while we know this or ought to know it we are often inclined to think that if our children could start out in life with a fortune at their command, they would be particularly fortunate. The truth is that in nine cases out of ten it would be most unfortunate for them. The best of all schools is the school of hard knocks and no teacher does so much for us, or is so kind to us, as Miss Difficulty. She may seem rather a cross and crochety old maid during one school days, but by and by we learn by her stern discipline.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

FLAMES SWEEP CITY; FRENCH HOLD THANN

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Feb. 2.—Fire set by Germans shells is sweeping the city of Thann, in Upper Alsace, which is now held by the French, it is reported from Belfort.

Artillery duels are again raging all along the line. In the Vosges and Alsace-Lorraine the big gun combats are going on in a blinding snow storm.

The German engineers and sappers attached to the German army of the Aisne, have suffered heavily from the French cannonade directed toward New German trenches which were in the course of construction.

French marines have been sent to reinforce the Belgian troops in West Flanders.

East of Amiens, near Albert and on the La Bassee canal the German infantry attacks against the first line trenches British field works have been repulsed and the corpses of men who fell in the fighting on Friday and Saturday still lie upon the muddy battle field.

HANNES KOLEHMAINEN SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDS HIS POSITION AS RUNNER.



Photo by American Press Association.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finn, has been unusually busy the present winter defending his title, and he has been the star figure in numerous meets in and around New York. There are any number of speedy boys who think they can get over ground faster than Hannes, but none of them has been able to prove it.

FLYNN LOST OUT.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 2.—Gunboat Smith kept up his good work as a leading "white hope" when he won a popular verdict over Jim Flynn in ten rounds last night. Although Flynn was the aggressor he received four blows in return for every one he delivered.

KILBANE WON.

Buffalo, Feb. 2.—Johnny Kilbane last night demonstrated to the Buffalo light fans and Roxy Kansas, an aspiring local featherweight why he is champion of the world. Kilbane beat his opponent all the way in a ten round bout.

WELSH DOWNED GRIFFITHS

Akron, O., Feb. 2.—Freddie Welsh showed his class as champion last night when in one of the fastest bouts ever seen in this city he outpointed Johnny Griffiths in ten rounds.

CELTIC UNINJURED.

Boston, Feb. 2.—A wireless message from the navy supply ship Celtic which struck yesterday at Nantucket, says that a heavy sea helped the Celtic to roll from the shoal. The ship is apparently uninjured.

Community Notes

Mrs. Mary Johnston Hall who has been the guest of friends in Fulton for some time leaves for Canandaigua on Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Charles R. Lee of S. 1st st., entertains Tuesday at bridge-whist.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Lee are entertaining Mrs. George Kellogg of Greene, N. Y., at their home S. 1st st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Spears of Watertown are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Elmer at their home S. 5th st.

* * *

The Schuman club met Monday night with Mrs. L. Fowler Joy at her home S. 1st st.

* * *

The Eastern Star held a meeting Monday night and initiated a number of candidates, following which was a musical program and a supper.

* * *

E. E. Jardine has purchased the Hippodrome in Oneida st., and took possession on Monday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilcox of Jordan are the guests of friends in Fulton.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Farrel of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse was the guest of her mother and sister, Mrs. Mary Farrell and Miss Alice at their home S. 3d st. Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Nettie Nolan who has been very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Newsbaum S. 1st st., was able to leave for her home Monday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Streeter entertained for the week-end, Mrs. James Baker of Ongole, India, at their home, Buffalo st.

* * *

Mrs. Reynolds of the Chicago Baptist Missionary Training school, of which she is principal will be at the regular prayer meeting Thursday night of the First Baptist church and give an informal talk on the Home Mission work.

* * *

Ernest Ottman of Hion was the week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ottman, E. Broadway.

* * *

The What-so-Ever Society will meet with Mrs. James R. Loomis at her home in Cayuga st., Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Normal Sheldon of Ashtabula, O., is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. A. Sheldon, who is the guest of her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley McCully, Academy st.

* * *

William Fuller of Utica st., is confined to the house with a severe attack of grippe.

* * *

Mrs. George White of Rochester st. who has been confined to the house by illness is improving.

* * *

Friends have received word from Mrs. William Patterson and Mrs. Dunham of their safe arrival in Orlando, Florida.

* * *

Verna DeLore and Fred Rogers, both of Fulton secured a marriage license yesterday.

* * *

Neil Daley of Syracuse was visiting friends in the city yesterday.

* * *

E. M. Wisecotten who has been connected with the barge canal here for some time has been transferred to Waterford, N. Y.

* * *

Miss Virginia Nilligan of 196 S 2d st., will leave for Rochester Saturday to visit her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Costello. After a week spent in Rochester Miss Nilligan will go to Philadelphia as a guest of friends and relatives.

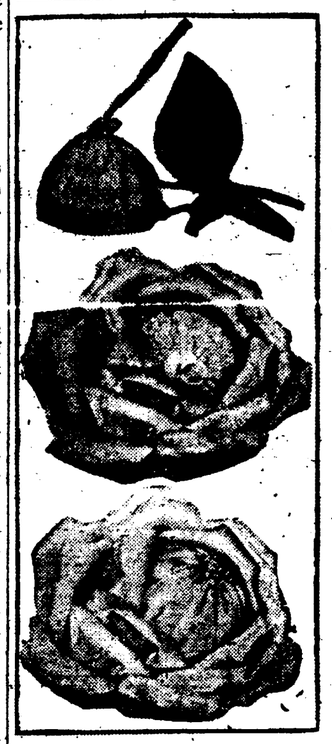
* * *

The Sons of Veterans will attend a party given on Friday evening by Edward Durfey at his home in Volney. All members desiring to attend are requested to meet at the trolley station at 7 o'clock.

* * *

Miss Ida Hogeboom of Ghent is the guest of Miss Ida C. Patten. Miss Hogeboom is a unique worker of interesting personality, and will participate in the state grange at Oswego this week.

CUNNINGLY CONTRIVED POCKET FOR THE UBIQUITOUS PUFF.



Milady never stirs from her boudoir without having concealed about her person a powder puff. Illustrated here is a corsage rose which has concealed in its heart a powder puff.

AFTER CLERKSHIP.

Two Local Men Seek Place; Salary $900 Yearly.

Rumor has it that the position of chief clerk to Myron A. Stranahan, superintendent of Oswego canal, is being sought by Harry C. Webb, and Clinton C. Hulett.

Mr. Webb is the Republican city committeeman for the fourth ward, and an employe of Whitaker and Bogardus. Mr. Hulett, is a Republican also and a member of the Hulett-Taft Co.

The position carries a salary of $900 per annum.

Anybody Seen Brain?

Today, Candlemas day, according to legendary principles Old Bruin was scheduled to appear. If he ventured forth from his quarters it is probable he did not see his shadow. Spring then is but six weeks away.

At once the imagination draws a picture of skipping lambs gamboling on the green, despite the fact that the thermometer registered below zero this afternoon.

METROPOLIS HIT BY BIG STORM

A Blessing in Disguise to the Unemployed of the City Who Now Have Work to Do

New York, Feb. 2.—In the wake of a heavy rain, a blinding storm of snow and sleet drove down upon New York today, paralyzing rail and ferry traffic and crippling telegraph and telephone communication. It was the first hard storm of the winter and the street cleaning department put 1,000 extra men and 500 extra carts to work before noon to clean up the streets.

The Bowery Mission lodged 100 and fed 1,000. The Salvation Army Shelter for Women cared for 85 and fed 200 more.

A high wind, blowing in from the sea, piled the snow in drifts and the sleet formed a dangerous crust on top. A number of urban railway accidents were reported the most serious of which occurred in the subway when a trainload of 100 passengers were thrown into panic by fire. Insulation on wires ignited, filling the tube with smoke. The train was run to the nearest station where the passengers made their way to safety through the suffocating smoke.

SCHOONER IN DISTRESS.

Point Pleasant, N. J., Feb. 2.—Responding to signals of distress from a four masted schooner off Mantaleking N. J., the revenue cutter Mohawk left for the scene this morning.

The schooner was dragged her anchor before the gale and drifting toward a reef.

We have the finest assortment of

Assorted Nuts

Sold in This City

PHILBERTS
CASHEM
WALNUTS
PECANS
ALMONDS
BRAZILS
BLANCHED
VIRGINIA
PEANUTS

THE ONYX
Phone 80
Quirk Theatre Building

DANCING
AT
DANCELAND
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
Reynold's Orchestra

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church
Final Week
TO-NIGHT: REV. H. D. HOLMES IS TO SPEAK
BIG CHORUS STRONG PREACHING

THE QUIRK—TONIGHT
TUESDAY.
A 4-Reel Essanay
The Good For Nothing Featuring G. M. ANDERSON (Broncho Billy).
And 2 Added Reels.
Matinee 5c; Night 5c and 10c.
WEDNESDAY
FATAL WEDDING, 3-reel K. & E.
Vitagraph, GOODNESS GRACIOUS, 3-reel.
Matinee 5c; Night 5c and 10c.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, Feb. 2.—Politics, with its manifold requirements, brings to the service of the state men of varied and interesting characteristics. The officials who are holding elective and appointive positions under the present administration, present characteristics which are widely diversified. Upon the manner as to how news shall be dispended from their respective departments they take different positions. Some are modest and others are glad of an opportunity to appear in print.

Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury, who was removed as a state tax commissioner by the Democrats, is extremely solicitious relative to newspaper publicity. He likes to have his official acts, opinion and remarks as widely distributed as possible and has established the rule that no correspondent shall interview him privately nor publish exclusively any news item concerning him or his department.

The plan of the new attorney general is to give out such news as he sees fit to all of the newspapermen through the medium of a press agent and to allow nothing to get into print, if he can help it, unless the item is simultaneously made known to the small army of reporters at the Capital.

State Treasurer Wells takes an opposite view. He says that he is always willing to see any of the newspaper men and that he will freely answer any and all questions put to him in private. "Come in any time and get your story," he says. "Tell me what you think the news is and if it it is news, write it."

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo is a follower of the ideas of State Treasurer Wells. "An exclusive story is an exclusive story," he declares. "If a newspaper man is enterprising enough to dig up a story alone, he is entitled to it, so far as I am concerned."

State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis has had so much news to dispense of late that there is little opportunity for enterprising scribes to seek more, nevertheless he will readily grant an interview.

State Engineer Frank M. Williams is also always approachable and easy of access. Facts and figures are at the disposal of he who cares to delve into them.

Adjutant General Scotsbury's salutation is "come in and see me any time, perhaps we can dig something up for you."

State Architect Pilcher insists upon acquiring and objects to being misquoted.

Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the assembly talks offhand and never exacts a promise of secrecy, while Senator Elon R. Brown, Republican leader of the senate is not prone to long interviews. He is concise in diction and trusts the newspaper man.

Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith, Democratic Assembly, will talk with anyone at any time and what he says is generally originally put. "Go as far as you like," is his challenge.

As to Gov. Whitman, he is the prince of news creators. Unlike Former Governors Dix and Sulzer, who had stenographers on hand to take down questions and answers, he talks freely and candidly.

W. C. T. U. MEETING.

A business meeting at 2.30 o'clock sharp, will precede the meeting of the W. C. T. U. to be held on Friday afternoon, Feb. 5th at 3 o'clock, in the Baptist church, at which time Mrs. Desilva will give an address.

It is hoped that the county president may also be present. Ladies are urged to come and join the union in battle that they may be one also in the coming victory.

DELEGATES TO STATE GRANGE AT OSWEGO.

Mrs. Harvey MacMurchy and Mrs. A. D. Clark of the local Equal Rights league are delegates to the State Grange at Oswego this week. Some of the best workers of the state in the suffrage ranks will be present during the week and it is believed the organization will indorse the movement.

Funeral Chas. McCausey.

The funeral of Charles, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCausey will be held from the family home, 511 Harrison st., tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

Interment will be made at St. Mary's.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Claude Kitchin, Who Will Lead House Majority.

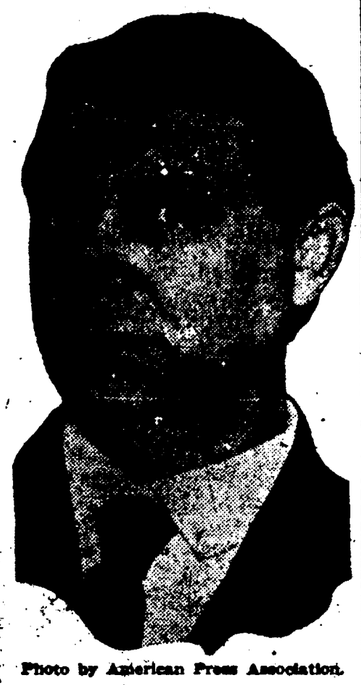


Photo by American Press Association.

When the Sixty-fourth congress assembles for its first session—and that may be any time after March 4 next—there will be a new Democratic leader on the floor of the house. This will come to pass by reason of the translation of the present floor leader, Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, to the United States senate. The new leader of the majority will in all probability be Representative Claude Kitchin of the Second North Carolina district. Mr. Kitchin is the second man on the Democratic side of the great ways and means committee and if the usual procedure prevails will become its chairman, which position carries with it the majority leadership.

When Mr. Kitchin first went to congress in 1901 his elder brother, William W., was also a member of that body. Later William left congress to become governor of the Tar Heel State. Congressman Kitchin is a native of North Carolina and is forty-six years old. He is a lawyer by profession and has practiced law at Scotland Neck since his graduation in 1890. He never held public office until elected to the Fifty-seventh congress, and he has been regularly returned ever since, steadily rising in the esteem of his colleagues and becoming a powerful member of the Democratic party. Mr. Kitchin is a good speaker, forceful in debate and is considered one of the best parliamentarians on his side of the house.

Would Aid the Unemployed.

Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, who is preparing a bill for the creation of a federal employment bureau, believes the postoffices should be used to bring the man and job together. "My idea," says Mr. Lewis, "is that state and municipal employment bureaus should be co-ordinated with a national bureau. The federal government already has the machinery to run the federal employment bureau



in its extensive postoffice department, whose ramifications reach every nook and corner of the land."

Born in Pennsylvania of Welsh parents forty-six years ago, Mr. Lewis has an unusual history. While still a child his parents moved to Maryland, and here young Lewis began coal mining when only nine years old. He learned to read in Sunday school, and he often pursued his studies by the light of his flickering mine lamp, fastened to his cap, as he walked twelve hours a day behind the mules he drove far underground. That his studies took him into law and Latin give a hint of the persistence of the youth. He continued at mining until 1892, when he was admitted to the bar of Allegany county, Md. In 1901 he was elected to the Maryland senate and in 1911 was sent to congress, to which he has twice been re-elected. Representative Lewis is chairman of the house committee on labor.

STATE GRANGE IN SESSION

Convention Opened this Morning with 800 Delegates

Eight hundred strong the Grangers have arrived at Oswego to attend the forty-second annual meeting of the New York State Grange. Hotels and private dwellings are filled with the delegates and their families.

The meeting opened at 9.30 this morning at the State Armory. W. H. Vary of Watertown, master of the state organization presided at the opening session. The business sessions are executive but a public meeting under the direction of Oswego Pomona Grange will be held tonight.

The address of welcome was given by Mayor Thomas Hennessey. The Chamber of Commerce has headquarters at the Armory and C. J. Vowinkle is in charge of the information department.

The program for the convention is as follows:

Tuesday, 9 a. m.—Opening ceremonies; report of Committee on Credentials; master's address.

Tuesday, 1.30 p. m.—Reports of officers; roll call of counties for presentation of resolutions for reference to committees; appointment of Committee on Election; distribution of ballots for election.

Tuesday, 7.30 p. m.—Public meeting under the auspices of Oswego County Pomona Grange.

Wednesday, 9.30 a. m.—Opening ceremonies; reading minutes; election of member of Executive Committee; roll call of counties for presentation of resolutions.

Wednesday, 1.30 p. m.—Report of standing committees; final roll call for presentation of resolutions.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m.—Unfinished business; memorial exercises.

Thursday, 10.30 a. m.—Opening ceremonies; reading of minutes; new business; reports of committees.

Thursday 1.30 p. m.—Reports of committees; unfinished business.

Thursday, 7.30 p. m.—Sixth degree ceremonies, followed by reception.

Friday, 9.30 a. m.—Reports of committees.

Friday, 1.30 p. m.—Unfinished business; reading and adopting of minutes; closing ceremonies.

Fulton Keynotes

The Royal Neighbors and their husbands will meet at the home of Mrs. Joseph Chetney, N. 4th st. tonight.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Schaffer and daughter, Ruth of S. 3d st. who have been for the last six weeks visiting friends in Batavia returned Saturday.

* * *

The L. B. C. A. will hold a social session in rooms tomorrow. All members are requested to attend and bring one friend who may be eligible to membership.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gillette of Vernon, N. Y., entertained at their home in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ottman at a buffet luncheon. The luncheon was spread for 14 guests, who presented Mr. and Mrs. Ottman with an inlaid sugar and cream set in honor of their recent marriage.

* * *

Willis Penfield of Cornell university is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Penfield.

* * *

Knibloe Royce of Cornell is spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. Bertha Royce, Oneida st.

* * *

Miss Julia Gilbert of Rochester st., gave a hospitable tea on Thursday; more than $5.00 was realized for the fund.

* * *

George B. Rice of Syracuse University was home over Sunday.

* * *

The Ladies Aid of the First Baptist church will meet Wednesday evening in the tower chapel of the church.

* * *

Miss Fannie Reynolds of Rochester st. entertained informally recently in honor of Mrs. Mary Hall of Canandaigua.

* * *

Miss Alice M. Gardner who came from Atlantic Highlands to attend the funeral of Michael Scanlon, returned home Monday night.

* * *

Mrs. Walter Bradley of S. 4th st., was in Syracuse yesterday and attended the monthly luncheon at the Kanatenah club.

* * *

Mrs. C. L. Peck has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. A. Fulner, and her sister, Mrs. Sordyce at Moravia, for a few days.

SHIP BILL CAUSES REVOLT

Nine Recalcitrants United With Republicans

Washington, Feb. 1.—Nine Democrats, including Senator O'Gorman of New York, unexpectedly joined an alliance with Republicans in the Senate late today in an effort to send the government ship bill back to the Commerce Committee. The revolt turned in a twinkling an administration advantage into a defensive position which to-night seemed almost hopeless to many Democratic leaders.

Forced to fight for the life of the measure, the Democrats succeeded in adjourning the Senate with the motion to recommit pending, and a party caucus was called for to-morrow morning.

Senator Clark of Arkansas, a Democrat, and president pro tempore of the Senate, revolutionized the situation which has held the Senate in deadlock for many days. He rose while Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan was concluding a long speech against the shipping bill, and asked him to yield for a motion. The senator yielded, and Senator Clark, introducing his remarks with an appeal for consideration of other legislation, moved to send the pending bill back to committee.

SSuch pandemonium as followed this development has not been witnessed in the Senate in many years. Senators poured from the cloak rooms to the chamber. Republicans, forwarned, were the first on the scene.

As soon as administration leaders could catch their breath, Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, made a point of order against the motion, which Vice President Marshall sustained. Senator Clark appealed from the decision and the chair was overruled by a vote of 46 to 37, nine Democrats joining the Republicans.

After some further parliamentary maneuvering, Senator Reed took the floor and denouncing his Democratic colleagues for their defection, accused the opponents of the bill of being influenced by the "shipping trust."

Both sides seemed to be willing to declare a truce to take stock of the new situation and when Senator Fletcher moved an adjournment until noon tomorrow there was no opposition.

The Democrats who voted with the Republicans against the ruling of the chair were: Bankhead of Alabama; Camlen, Kentucky; Clarke, Arkansas; Hardwick, Georgia; Bryan, Florida; Hitchcock, Nebraska; O'Gorman, New York; Smith of Georgia and Vardaman of Mississippi.

Republican senators openly exulted and Democratic leaders rushed hurriedly in and out of committee room conferences to determine upon a course of action. They counted noses, figuring on absentees and could not see a way out of the difficulty. Senators Simmons, Stone, Kern, Shively and others sought conferences with progressive Republicans.

It was asserted that the revolting Democrats would persistently propose in the caucus tomorrow that the ship bill be dropped and that attention be turned to appropriation measures and other important legislation; including a rural credits bill for which Senator Clarke made a plea today.

Despite the feeling of some of his colleagues, Majority Leader Kern tonight would not admit defeat, and in announcing the call for the caucus he declared "We will pass the bill yet."

THE QUIRK TONIGHT.

Essanay presents The Good for nothing, a splendid 4-reel photo-play, featuring G. M. Anderson (Broncho Billy) and 2 other reels to complete a 6-reel program. Tomorrow, five acts of high-class vaudeville and a 3-reel K. & E. "The Fatal Wedding," also, a 3-reel Vitagraph, "Goodness Gracious."

Clever Player.

Prof. Lewis the champion finger billiardist of the world gave a remarkable exhibition of his skill at the Elks' club last evening. The professor had as remarkable control of the ivories with his nose as with his fingers. He will entertain at the I. O. O. F., club at 8 p. m. and at the Macabees at 10 p. m.

Plan Banquet.

Local college women are planning a get-together dinner to take place this month. A number of graduates of the leading colleges and universities are residents of Fulton. A "Kollege Klan," or permanent organization may be the outgrowth of the dinner.

Dr. Harriet M. Doane, Miss Nancy Cook and Miss Marion Dickerman form the committee in charge of the affair.

MRS. BESSIE MALONE.

Bessie, wife of Charles Malone, age 49, of 255 W. 5th st., died this afternoon at 1.15, having suffered from a complication of diseases.

Besides her husband the deceased is survived by one sister, Mrs. Anna Quirk, and one brother, James Duffy, of this city.

SYRACUSE MEN BUY SITE FOR HOTEL AT NORWOOD

Norwood, Feb. 2.—The old 'American House site, recently purchased by W. C. Gage of this village, has been sold to Cahill Brothers of Syracuse, who plan to erect a three-story hotel on the property in the spring.

The hotel was destroyed by fire a little over a year ago. The building, which was located across from the passenger station of the Rutland and New York Central railroads, was a favorite with the traveling public.

All persons having unsettled accounts with Morton and Shattuck can settle the same at the law office of F. S. Spangle until Feb. 8, after that date at the residence of Mrs. V. W. Shattuck, 418 Hannibal st.,

—Adv.—39

TRAINS CRASH; 1 MAN KILLED

Buffalo, Feb. 2.—One man was killed and two seriously injured in a rear end collision between two Pennsylvania freight trains near Irving, N. Y., shortly after noon today. The man's name was Harry Wright, residence unknown. The conductor's name is Boyle who is still unconscious, and a man named McLane had a shoulder and leg broken, and another man whose name has not been learned lies seriously injured and unconscious. The accident occurred when a freight train whose engineer was evidently blinded by the wirling sleet took a wrong switch and crashed into the rear end of another train.

WRECKS NEAR ROCHESTER

Rochester, Feb. 2.—Icy rails caused two cars on an inter-urban line to jump the tracks east of Rochester this morning. A car on the Syracuse and Eastern Railway jumped the rails at Block 5 west of Newark and several passengers were bruised. Two men were so severely hurt as to require removal to a hospital here. They were Jacob Loose of Newark, conductor, and Otto Schey of Fairport, a passenger. A westbound car on the Rochester and Eastern jumped the tracks at the Twelve Corners. No one was injured but traffic was tied up for some time.

There are still left in the stove department, at the People's Hardware store, three stoves which any reasonable each offer may tempt the proprietors to dispose of before inventory is closed. —Adv.—40.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Furnished Rooms, complete, in upper flat. Something that will please you. Call 511 Academy st. Phone 3432.

To Rent—Upper flat; furnished; complete, something that will please. Price $14 a month. Mrs. A. E. Worden, 511 Academy St. Phone 3432.

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gaidman. tf.

For Sale—Spaniel Setter puppies, $1. Phone 355, 410 S. Fourth St. 38c.

To Rent—5-room flat; upstairs, all conveniences. 412 Erie st. 38c.

SWEET ORANGES, 25c, 30c 35c A DOZEN. FRESH CRANBERRIES. BANANAS, CANNED GOODS.

JEROME BURNS
Phone 389
302 WEST BROADWAY

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

McDonald's McDonald's

A SALE OF FURS

$1,500 Stock of FINE FURS—Just Received Today

Purchased from the manufacturers in New York last week at one-half cost price. They will go on sale here tomorrow at the lowest prices you ever saw.

JUST READ THE PRICES! SEE THE FURS!

Examine and compare them with what you have seen; what others show and you will be convinced this is a rare opportunity to secure a fine Fur Piece, Fur Set or Fur Coat at a savings in price that will surprise you:

$50 Black Fox Sets	$25.00	$35.00 Fitch and Seal Sets	$15.00
60 Russian Fitch Muffs	19.75	20 Fitch and Coney Sets	9.98
12 Black, Brown Coney Sets	5.00	12 Raccoon Muffs	5.00
25 Red Fox Sets	9.98	12 Black Wolf Muffs	5.00
25 Raccoon Sets	9.98	25 Black Fox Muffs	12.50
30 Black Fox Collars	12.50	15 Mole Sets	7.50
25 Golden Beaver Collars	12.50	20 Black Wolf Sets	10.00
20 Russian Marmot Sets	10.00	20 Pointed Sets	7.50
22 Mole Muffs	5.00	25 Grey Wolf Sets	9.98

IF YOU NEED FURS OF ANY KIND DON'T MISS THIS SALE
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YOU WILL EVER SEE

"The New York Shop"

ONEIDA STREET FULTON

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Feb. 2.—A bet of $500 to $100 was made down in Wall st., the other day that the Braves wouldn't win the 1915 pennant. That wager seems to express pretty generally the opinion of fandom concerning the Braves chances during the coming season.

The Braves played the most wonderful baseball over a stretch of 10 weeks that ever has been played in history. They beat a team in the world series that was considered to be the greatest ever welded together. And they beat that outfit in record time. And yet, despite that great showing, despite the fact that the Braves have been strengthened considerably, only the stoutest hearted Boston fans are predicting another pennant for the Braves.

The so-called "wise men" of baseball think that the Braves will not repeat simply because lighting isn't supposed to strike twice in the same place and that accidents rarely happen twice in the same way.

"The Braves victory in 1914 was of a miracle nature" one of the "wise ones" tells us. "You can't expect too many miracles in this day and age. Of course, I don't say that the Braves haven't a chance to repeat in 1915. They may win. All things are possible. But I don't think they will win."

"Why?" we asked.

"Well, their 1914 successes was due to a certain extent to great ball playing and it also was due to luck. They got nearly every break in the games between mid-July and the close of the season. Time and again they seemed to be hopelessly beaten in games, yet they won out, either through some hit made at timely moment by a man who never before hit in a pinch, or by some error made by an opposition player who averaged about one error in 20 games.

"Look over the 1914 record of the Braves—that is from mid-July to the end of the season—and you will see that they won a large bulk of their games by one run. Time and time again they were returned victors in 1 to 0 or 2 to 1 games. That was when their pitchers were going good. In the early part of the spurt the Braves pitchers were working in wonderful fashion and their batters weren't hitting. Later on when the pitchers slumped the batters got busy and won the games with their clubs.

"That's luck. You can't tell me it is anything else. The Boston batters tried as hard to hit when their pitchers were pitching shut-out ball as they did when they were touched up for six and seven runs per game. But the Braves batters were in a slump when their pitchers were going good. They were lucky enough to get out of just in the nick of time.

"The trio of Boston pitchers—Tyler, James and Rudolph—who did such wonderful work in 1914 won't repeat in 1915. Achievements like theirs of last season occur only one in a decade. All three may have a good year in 1915—and they may not.

"Magee will strengthen the outfield. The Braves infield ought to work up to standard in 1915. So should the catching department. The Braces, on paper, may look better for 1915 than they did when they beat the Athletics. But will they have the same luck? If they don't they may finish no better than third."

What think you all of these sentiments?

HOT LINERS

"John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, who used to be bitterly opposed to golf, is the latest convert to the game."

John J. McGraw, whose word is law
Upen the Giant team,
Once held that ginks upon the links
Were foolish in extreme;
But now John plays on sunny days,
And holds that golf is fine;
"It teaches me strong talk," said he,
"Which I need for my line."

Good news for Ban, Garry and friends.

"I have grown tired of fighting."—Jim Gilmore.

A western quipster, touching on the charges made against Heinie Zim, by which wife who is suing for divorce, guesses that Heinie thought he was married to an umpire.

Beginning tomorrow: That thrilling story what I think about my little self. By the famous author, Jess Willard, will appear in this column, running in five separate installments.

YOUNG TIGERS WANTED..

Oswego's Fidelity Five through The Evening Times desire to arrange for a game of basketball to be played with the Young Tigers of this city. Now, if the said Young Tigers, let them be pro—or anti—Tammany, desire to get mixed up with the Oswego lads, they should communicate with Edward Burke, P. O. box, 126, Oswego, N. Y.

Household Hint.

To mark table linen—leave the baby and some jam alone at the table for five minutes.—Judge.

THE QUIRK Afternoons, 2:30; Nights, 8:30 P. M.
WEDNESDAY
VAUDEVILLE
and PHOTOPLAYS
5—HIGH CLASS ACTS—5
Engagement Extraordinary—The Dainty Parisienne MLLE. LaREINE
in La "DANSE CLASSIQUE"
Beautiful Scenery Handsome Costuming
Nick Hufford and the Lockhardt Girls
Introducing the Colored Parson and the Crooie Belles
Pete Griffin
Monologist
Margaret Heagerty
Singer and Musician
Burrows & Wilbur
Comedy Barrel Jumpers
Ladies are especially invited to attend the popular Matinees. Prices' Children, 5c, Adults, 10c and 15c. Night: Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c, Lower Floor Reserved, 20c. FRIDAY—AMATEUR NIGHT.

BURKE AGAIN UP FOR TRIAL

Accused of Corruption; Goethalls and Two Ex-Presidents May Appear Against Him

New York, Feb. 2.—John Burke, former commissary supervisor of the Panama Railroad, was put on trial here today before Judge Albert B. Anderson on charges of corruption in purchasing supplies for the United States government. William H. Taft, and Colonel George W. Goethals are expected to be witnesses; and possibly Theodore Roosevelt will be heard.

Burke was indicted first May 14, 1914; and again Dec. 4, 1914. The last indictments charge Burke with having accepted a bribe of $5,866 from Arthur Goldschmidt, of the firm of B. Luria and Company, Hamburg, Germany. He is also charged to have received $1,500 and $2,500 from Pascal Canavaggip, a wine merchant of the city of Colon.

The earlier indictments charged the prisoner with having received bribes from other merchants with whom he dealt, amounting to $11,150. Burke has been held in bonds aggregating $38,000.

With Burke in May were also indicated Isaac Brandon, president of Isaac Brandon, Brothers, Inc., Robert Wilcox and Jacob L. Salas, all prominent men in the Canal Zone.

Burke was in the service of the commission on the Canal Zone more than seven years. He was latterly practically manager of the immense institution which clothed, fed and housed the army of canal diggers.

During this period there were many complaints lodged with the authorities at Washington by merchants in Panama that the Commissary Department by preference went to Europe for its supplies, thereby depriving the Panama merchants of their share of the business of $5,000,000 a year.

Burke was appointed from Indiana and did his banking in Indianapolis, a city familiar to Judge Anderson. From the first notice of the charges Burke has denied his guilt. He was an appointee of President Roosevelt.

Colonel Goethals has been a personal friend of Burke. Although he finally suspended Burke, Goethals expressed himself as disinclined to believe the charge that there had been grafting.

Judge Anderson is remembered for his reversal of the famous $29,000,000 Standard Oil fine, and for his decision of Theodore Roosevelt's libel case against the New York World in connection with stories regarding the manner of the acquisition of the Canal Zone by the United States, the colonel losing.

PEDOMETER SMART FOR THE DANCING GIRL TO WEAR.



The girl who wishes to know how many miles she dances in the course of an evening at a tango will welcome the device shown in the illustration. The pedometer is attached to a jeweled garter.

TRADE BODIES ARE IN SESSION

Washington the Mecca for Delegates to National Convention of Chamber of Commerce

Washington, Feb. 2.—Captains of Industry from all parts of the United States are gathered in Washington to attend the four-day convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, which opened here today.

The National Council of the Chamber, which is a federation of more than 600 Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, commercial clubs and various trade organizations, met today to discuss the general business affairs of the nation. The effect of the European war on American foreign trade and upon home industries was discussed by the business men and a program of the national chamber's activities for the ensuing year was submitted.

Harvey S. Chase of Boston, addressed the Council on the national budget issue.

John H. Fahey, President of the Chamber, will deliver his annual address tomorrow at the morning session, while Secretary of State Bryan will address the Council on American investments abroad at the afternoon session. The Federal Reserve Act and its relation to Trade Extension will be discussed by Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York city and several technical speeches will be made by trade experts.

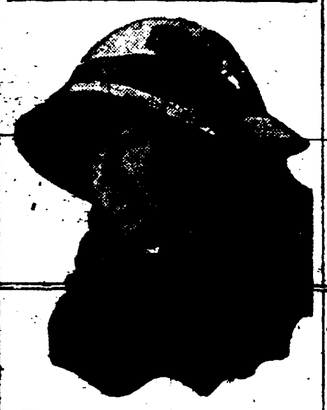
President Wilson is to address the Council on February 3. He is expected to grasp the opportunity afforded by this large gathering of business men, to get in personal touch with the world of trade and commerce and explain to the members his views on big business. Speakers at the session of February 4 will be Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo who will advocate the administration shipping bill and Senator Theodore F. Burton of Ohio, who also will speak on the ship measure.

Joseph E. Davies, retiring head of the Bureau of Corporations which shortly is to be merged into the New Federal Trade Commission will tell the Council about the new trade body at the session on February 4. Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago will discuss successful methods of commercial organization. Mr. Wheeler is a former President of the Chamber.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield and Governor Charles S. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board are to deliver addresses at the annual banquet of the Council on the night of February 4.

Recent work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce is the subject to be discussed by Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau, at the session February 5. E. A. Filens, Vice-President of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, will speak on trade expansion and the European war the same day, while later the National Council will elect officers.

QUAINTLY CHIC IS THE DROOPING BRIMMED BONNET FOR A GIRL.



White chip is the straw used in this drooping brimmed bonnet for the small girl of ten years. Blue satin ribbon is used for trimming and apple blossoms.

In conversation confidence has a greater share than wit.—Rochefoucauld.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 196.
17 N. Second Street

War: Pathos and Humor

Paris, Feb. 2.—American hustle has "nothing on" the Australian variety. One day a train stopped near the Golf Hotel, a red, rambling building on the top of the northern cliffs of Wimereux and from it descended 120 Australian men and women. Twelve hours later it had been converted into the Australian Voluntary Hospital and 147 wounded soldiers were being treated.

Within half a day the hotel had been cleared, cleaned fitted and furnished, from the first bedstead to the last towel. It would ordinarily have taken a week.

What the Australians lacked they made or invented. There was of course no operating room. A room having been decided upon as suitable for that purpose, there were no workmen to transform it. Three women nurses set to. They scraped every inch of paper off the walls at a terrific rate and then the tallest mounted an improvised scaffold and manipulated the whitewash brush.

A case for the surgical instruments was improvised from a glass front exhibition case for chocolates which had stood in the hotel lobby. It was the spirit of the pioneer.

In the first seven days of the operating room's existence twenty-nine serious operations were performed there.

Before the end of the first twelve hours the X-ray apparatus was installed and working. Herschel Harris, chief X-ray man, invented a simple apparatus which proved of great value in examining X-ray negatives. It is a box one side of which consists of a ground glass screen illuminated from within by an electric lamp. This can be brought right up to the side of the operating table so that the surgeon can refer to it as he works.

The staff which numbers 120, including 36 nursing sisters, is not accommodated in a building apart, so that when off duty they do not have to be in the atmosphere of suffering and death.

In the golf clubhouse there is a bacteriological laboratory, for there is nothing which this wonderfully equipped hospital lacks. Such a laboratory is almost indespensable to a "war hospital" for testing such germs as those of tetanus, gangrene, enteric, the latter being one of the most important diseases to diagnose.

It is one of the discoveries in a bacteriological laboratory that gangrenous wounds must be treated by being kept open, because the bacillus is anaerobis, that is to say, it cannot live in air, so stitches are now taboo, and the wound, swabbed with hydrogen peroxide and irrigated with carbolic or saline solution, is kept open until the bacilli have been destroyed. The bacteriological laboratory will show at once whether a wound is infected or not, and with what, and the treatment is determined accordingly.

As regards the outside equipment of the hospital, there are available nearly 50 motor ambulances.

The personnel is almost entirely Australian. The medical staff all volunteered at a meeting of Australian doctors who were in London when the war broke out. All the nursing sisters, with a few exceptions, are Australians, and it is in keeping with the general spirit which pervade the "A. V. H." that some of them actually paid their own fares from Australia to come and offer their services; and they all work with splendid energy, which may be imagined from the fact that on one occasion work went on continuously in the operating theater from six o'clock in the morning till 2 a. m. on the following day.

The whole installation of the hospital shown signs of this businesslike, efficient disposition, coupled, of course, with that pioneer ingenuity of the Colonial. Here is a new splint which permits of the dressing of a wound without the necessity of removing the splint; there is a simple apparatus for the extension of a wounded arm. "If you haven't got a thing, invent it," seems to be the motto; and in war surgery so many unusual situations arise that the faculty is of sevenfold value.

PULASKI HIGH SCHOOL WINS AGRICULTURAL PRIZE.

Pulaski, Feb. 2.—The pennant for stock judging at the "Farmers' Week" held at St. Lawrence University, Canton, last Friday, was again won by students from the agricultural department of the Pulaski high school for the second consecutive year, the other schools sending students of a similar department including those at Brushton, Belleville, Chateaugay, Lowville and Mexico. The Belleville school stood second and Mexico third. The highest individual score was made by Herbert Jeans of the Pulaski high school, with Glen Potter and Orla Bennett, also of the local school, second and third respectively. Pulaski had a credit of 1,055 points out of a possible 1,250. The herds judged were one-ring Holstein cows, Ayrshire cows, Holstein bulls and draft horses, credits of sixty points being allowed for placements and forty points for reasons in each ring. The competing students from here in the stock judging contest returned home Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Prof. O. Bert Trowbridge, who has been in charge of the agricultural department at the Pulaski high school since its establishment, two years ago.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
TUESDAY, FEB. 2nd
Special Feature—WARREN KERRIGAN as Terrance O'Rourke, in
"A Captain of Villainy"
"THREE TIMES AND OUT"
(featuring King Bagget)
"TWO OF A KIND"—Joker
and Two Other Reels
5c—ADMISSION—5c

COLD, STORMY
Weather makes no difference here—but how about it when you have the family washing done in the house?
Let the
Fulton Home Laundry
J. D. McINTYRE
DO YOUR WASHING
this week. Once tried you'll have nothing but praise for the good results.
Just phone 487.

PIANOS
The test of the Henry F. Miller piano by those who know. It is hard to describe the Miller tone, it is higher, it is deeper, more delicately playful than the voice of any other musical instrument.
The Miller tone has an underlying richness, simple music takes on a new charm when played on the Henry F. Miller piano, very classy and in a class by themselves.
For singing and voice work you have the real ideal piano, for orchestra and critical work it never has been excelled.
Wearing qualities never questioned. Case work refined and delicate and marvelously constructed is polished and dull finished cases.
See them, critically try them and you will buy no other Piano. Send for catalogue. Sold on sensible terms.
Hancock's Piano Store
247-249 West First Street
"The House of Quality" OSWEGO, N. Y.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Combined Stove Brush and Blacking Container.



A combined stove brush and blacking magazine relieves the task of blacking the stove of much if not all of the muss and soil which it has heretofore been accompanied with. The blacking, in the form of a solution, is contained in a reservoir which is attached to the back of the brush, occupying a position along its length, where it also acts as a convenient handle to be grasped by the operator. After the desired quantity of blacking has been freed on the stove top it is distributed by means of a dauber, which is affixed to one end of the combination.

Household Helps.

When poaching eggs always put a little vinegar in the water.

Oranges and lemons keep well if hung in a wire net in a cool, airy place.

If currants are dried in flour after having been washed they will not sink to the bottom of a cake.

If when chopping suet you add a little ground rice to it, it will not stick to the chopper, but can be minced quite easily.

Clean white enameled woodwork with whiting on a moist cloth.

Every room in the house should be thoroughly aired once a day.

Buying Kitchenware.

Avoid buying ware which has "seams," cracks and joints where food particles can accumulate. They are harder to wash and likely to become insanitary sooner. A saucepan should have a "lip" on two sides. One piece straight handles are better than the "bail" kind, which becomes hot as it hangs to the side of the pot. Never be tempted into the supposed economy of buying "seconds" in kitchenware. There is always some weak spot, some uncoated place or a "bubble" where the surface is weak.

Omelet, Southern Style.

Separate the whites and yolks of three eggs, beat the whites stiff and dry, beat the yolks until light, then beat into them eight teaspoonfuls of thick white sauce and a speck of cayenne and salt. Fold this into the beaten whites. Fold in six tablespoonfuls of ground baked ham and turn into a hot buttered baking dish. Bake until firm. Take care not to overbake or it will be dry. Sprinkle ground ham around the edge of the dish, stick a spray of parsley in the center and serve immediately.

Beaten Biscuit.

Add a tablespoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of butter to a quart of flour. Rub them together, then add a cupful of milk and, if necessary, a little water to make a stiff dough. Place the dough on a firm table or block and beat with a mallet or rolling pin for fully half an hour, or until it becomes brittle. Spread in half an inch thick, cut into small circles and prick each one with a fork. Bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

Chicken Pie.

Line sides of a baking dish with a biscuit dough. Cook chicken until tender, season with salt and pepper and a little sage if desired. Put meat into dish lined with the dough, pour in a part of the gravy and cover dish with biscuit dough. Cut a hole the size of a dollar in the cover, and cover this with a piece of dough. While baking remove this piece often to examine interior. If pie is dry put in more chicken gravy.

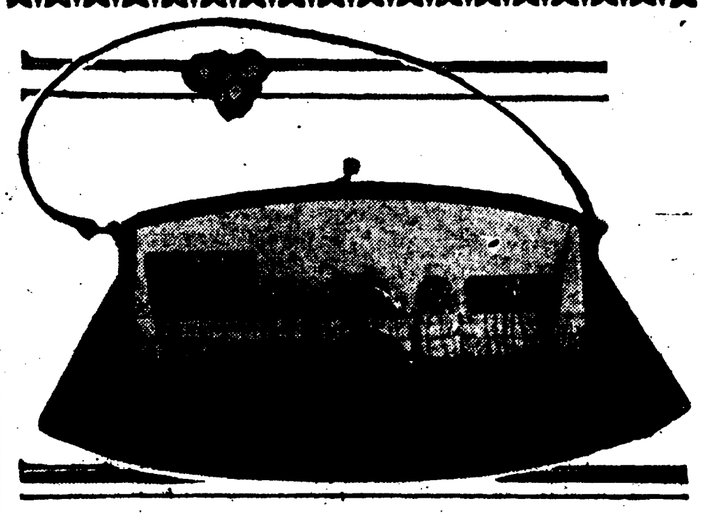
Fresh Fish Balls.

With a silver fork pick some remnants of cooked fish and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pass through a vegetable ricer a few hot boiled potatoes; to these add a little fish stock or sauce or cream, also salt, pepper, and beat as for mashed potatoes. To the fish add just enough of the hot potato to hold the fish together. Shape into balls, roll in crumbs and egg, then in fine crumbs, and fry in deep fat.

Cleaning Windows.

The easiest way to wash windows during cold weather is to wipe them with a soft cloth or sponge which has been dipped in kerosene; then in a few minutes go over them with tissue paper or soft newspaper and rub off most of the oil and dirt, after which with fresh water give them a good polishing. They will soon be clear and bright.

The Modish Maiden Now Affects The Torpedo Shaped Hand Bag



SMART NEW MILITARY HAND BAG.

THE military influence has made itself felt even among designers of accessories for women's dress. An example of this exploitation of the military idea may be seen by a glance at the illustration. This shows the new torpedo shaped hand bag of black leather. This attractive trifle is mounted in gun metal and supplied with toilet accessories to match. The lining is of soft white leather.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY FETE

Clever Conceits In Colonial Style For Giving the Patriotic Touch to Social Functions In Honor of the Father of His Country.

THE Washington birthday hostess should have everything truly American from the colors in her decorations to the mold of the ice cream on her menu.

The colonial reception gives the fortunate owner of rare old silver or beautiful china a splendid opportunity to display her heirlooms and antiques.

If in the family possessions there are no colonial heirlooms and antiques the hostess need not despair, for the shops



CHERRY TREE MATCH SAFE.

are full of excellent imitations that are inexpensive and give a most satisfactory effect.

The place cards and favors for a Washington party are various and many of them are easily made. Little cardboard figures of George and Martha Washington are most effective place cards. Attractive place cards are made of white mat board with red, white and blue shield either painted on or cut from a paper napkin and pasted on the board.

Interesting little favors are tiny cabins made of dark brown corrugated paper and filled with bonbons. On the slanting roof of the cabin is a tiny hatchet carrying on its handle a couple of cherries tied with patriotic ribbon. The centerpiece to correspond with this is a large cabin built on the same design with windows of red, white and blue tissue. The candles burn inside and light up the windows.

The baskets fashioned of white or red paper with clusters of cherries tied to the handles are filled with wintergreen candies.

The bonbon boxes, made to imitate bark covered stumps, to which are attached little hatchets, are favors much in demand, as are the logs fashioned somewhat after the same line.

A little more expensive and almost impossible to make at home are the funny colonial figures, the bodies of which are made to look like a tree trunk. The head is a large red cherry turned around so that the stem serves as a pigtail. The eyes, the nose and the mouth are painted on and a cocked hat made of black cardboard tops off this figure.

The handsome favor illustrated here is a match safe made to imitate bark. The cluster of artificial cherries tied at the side is fastened with red, white and blue ribbon. Thus it represents the cherry tree fruit and bark.

FOR VALENTINE DAY'S LUNCHEON

Novelties Best Appeal to the Guests, and Many of These May Be Fashioned by the Clever Fingers of the Hostess.

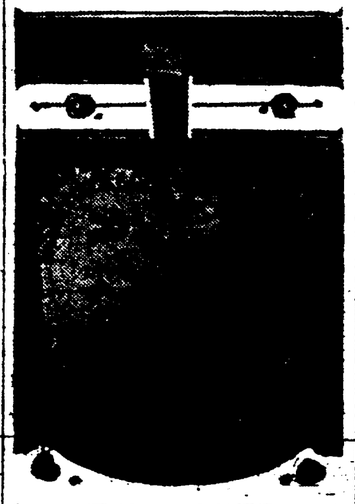
ONE of the least expensive and most satisfactory ways of entertaining on Valentine's day is to give a luncheon.

At a valentine luncheon last year the hostess hit on a new idea. The day before the luncheon she mailed to her own address a little package for each guest.

At dessert the maid answered a ring at the door given by an imaginary postman—really a small daughter, who thought it a treat to be in her mother's secret—and appeared in the dining room with a trayful of packages done up with red twine with hearts of paper used as seals.

A merry ten minutes followed while the guests unfastened the bundles. Some of the gifts inclosed were jokes on hobbies of the guests. A woman with a weakness for sweets found a little satin heart full of bonbons. A woman with a taste for pretty clothes unrolled layers of waxed papers to find a true confection of the milliner's art—a candy hat, trimmed with candy flowers and ribbons. The unmarried guests found little plaster cupids, one wielding an arrow, another carving a heart, another linking two rings together.

The table decorations at this luncheon, designed by the clever hostess, showed a bank of red carnations and



HEART SHAPED SACHET.

asparagus fern in the center of the table. Half a dozen small plaster cupids were hidden in the greenery and flowers. To the hand of each cupid several streamers of red satin ribbons, baby width, were tied, and these streamers led to each guest's place, where they ended in a rosette fastened to the place cards—hand painted with cupids and hearts. Under the rosette the stems of long stemmed carnations and a sprig of fern were slipped.

Plaster cupids in marble white five inches tall and well modeled make attractive place favors. Each of these cupids carries over his arm with a colored ribbon a square box—about an inch square. Each box could contain a different sort of trinket.

The heart shaped souvenir pictured here is a little sachet which may be used for scenting milady's dainty garments. The ribbon hanger is ornamental and may be useful in attaching it to the clothing. The sachet is of pink silk embroidered in a darker shade. A piece of cardboard covered with wadding and thickly sprinkled with sachet powder is the foundation for the sachet.

PRIEST FAVORS CITY OWNERSHIP

Believes That If Private Interests Find Profit City Can Do the Same

Yesterday's Oswego Times reports the remarks of the Rev. Father Colling during the course of his Sunday sermon at St. Paul's church upon the question of power development at the high dam. Father Collins said that the discussion of secular affairs from the pulpit is not the practice, but sometimes it becomes necessary as the only effective means of informing the people. Father Collins stands where his predecessor, the Very Rev. Dean Barry, stood, in favor of municipal ownership. He takes the position that if the power can be developed with profit by outsiders and turned over to the city after a term of years, free of charge, the city can develop the power itself.

Father Collins said that he could not be unmindful of the fact that certain interests appear to be at work to secure possession of the water power at the dam and develop it to their own advantage. The water power belongs to the people and any attempt on the part of private individuals to secure control should meet with the protest of the taxpayers. The people should be interested in all that concerns the welfare of the city and should permit nothing to interfere therewith. It is their duty also to see to it that the city officials look after and safeguard the interests of the people.

Father Collins said he believed the city could just as well develop the power as to turn it over to any private organization. The excuse that the city is not in a position to develop at the present time because of the heavy expense is not valid, in his opinion. If a private corporation can go to this enormous expense of developing the power and after a term of years turn it back to the city free of charge, then the city can do the same. If it should be found that the expense of developing all the power is prohibitive, then the city could develop what is needed and eventually dispose of the remainder to private parties.

The success of the municipal ownership of the water plant was cited by Father Collins to show that the city could profitably and satisfactorily engage in the power project. He recalled that certain men, he would not say that they were the same as now oppose the power project, held up their hands in horror when the citizens led by the late Dean Barry, proposed and fought for municipal ownership. But the source of supply was changed to the lake and Oswego now has a water supply and system that few cities enjoy. Not only has the city been able to assume the burden of paying for the plant, but has also been able to assume other burdens and extend the benefits of pure water to all sections.

Father Collins concluded by urging watchfulness on the part of all taxpayers of municipal affairs in order that their interests may be conserved and protected.

PHOENIX.

L. A. Dryden is putting in a stock of dry goods.

* * *

The manager of the theater gave a free entertainment last night.

* * *

Delbert Sives has purchased a fine Jersey cow of Fred Heal.

* * *

Don't forget the dance tonight at Howard house.

* * *

H. G. Vickery has sold his stock of shoes and dry goods to Mr. Sweeting. Mr. Vickery will be one of our traveling salesmen now until he can dispose of the stock.

* * *

Charles Sivers and brother, Burton, visited friends in Fulton Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Chas. Siver is caring for her grandmother, Mrs. Green who is very ill.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Williams is very ill. Her mother is caring for her.

* * *

L. G. Hart has taken a position in Rome as sales agent for the Sterling range.

* * *

Fred Veal has purchased a fine colt of Dell Sivers. It is 8 months old.

* * *

Mrs. Glenn Sivers and son David were guests of friends in Syracuse for the week-end.

* * *

Mrs. Almon entertained friends from Fulton last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Stoughender and children, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stoughender visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pluff in Hannibal Sunday.

* * *

Miss Myrtle Sivers and Frank Carlton and Earl Phillips were Sunday guests at John Letsons.

* * *

Mrs. William Spaulding spent Sunday in Fulton visiting her friends.

Mrs. Sarah Morgan spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. L. G. Hart.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

NEVER OVERLOOK

the important consideration of safety when investing money. Make the First National Bank your depository because it is the place of Safety for funds. Start an account now and make regular deposits where your money will soon grow at interest.

4% Paid in Our Interest Department

You Have Only One Chance When You Hold a Sale of Merchandise

YOU STAKE ALL on the FORTUNES of ONE DAY or MORE

How very important it is, then that you do everything possible to insure in advance success. No reasonable expense should be spared Upon whether or not you have a crowd depends several hundreds dollars' difference in your receipts.

Do Not Try to Have a Sale Without the Help of The Fulton Evening Times

These Are the Reasons Why:

The Poster reaches at most only a few hundred people: The Evening Times is read each evening by approximately, 10,000 people.

The Poster is seen only by people when they are away from home. The Times goes into people's homes and finds them.

The Poster must be tacked up and distributed—a day or two of hard work for a man with a rig. The Times distributes the same information at every house in the city.

The Poster is not seen in bad weather, because people stay at home. That is just the time The Evening Times is read most carefully.

Under some circumstances it is advisable to have bills, but under all circumstances you should have advertising in The Evening Times. It is the advertising that does the business—every merchant will tell you so.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

66 SOUTH FIRST STREET, FULTON, N. Y.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY TOO MUCH FOR GERMANS

(Continued from Page One.)

was insignificantly compared with the losses sustained by them through our fire and bayonet attacks.

"According to our military commanders our artillery inflicted enormous damage upon the Germans, dispersing dense gatherings of the enemy and reducing to silence a number of German batteries. As a result of this we were able to withstand th withering fire of the enemy. Fighting continues in the Carpathians.

"We continue to advance with success along the Nijnia-Polinanka-Ludovinka front.

"After the fighting in the Lipno-Dedbrzin front it required six-ty carriages to remove the enemy's wounded.

"German prisoners taken in the Berjimow district say that the German attacks on this front over a distance one and a half kilometers long, cost the Germans, between 23 and 30 over 6,000 killed and many wounded. In the Carpathians from January 26 to January 29, on the Nijnia-Polinanka-Wlyslek front we captured 78 officers and 4,065 men and took ten rapid fire guns and four cannon."

Appended to the official statement was the following note:

"The severe encounters on the Sochaczew-Belimow front and on the Rawka and Bzura rivers indicates that the Germans are making another attempt to move on Warsaw. The scene of the fighting in this region is about thirty miles from Warsaw."

VON KLUCK'S SON KILLED

Copenhagen, Feb. 2.—Lieut. Egan Von Kluck, only son of Gen. Von Kluck, was killed at Middlekerk, in Belgium during a bombardment at that port by British warships, according to information received here today. Capt. Von Kluck was 28 years old and was attached to the marine service.

TRAILED BY THE RUSSIAN POLICE

Man Takes Desperate Chances to Evade Capture.

Having received an education in practical chemistry and served as superintendent in a steel works, I was offered a responsible position to take charge of a factory in Russia. Three years were all I could endure in that country, and I made up my mind to quit.

Just as the train on which I left pulled out of the station a man came running from the outside, jumped on the footboard and was helped by the guard into one of the compartments. Opposite me sat a man, evidently in a humble walk of life, who watched eagerly the one who boarded the train and leaned out of the window when he was helped into the compartment.

"Dangerous attempt," I remarked. "The fellow might have been killed."

My vis-a-vis made no reply for some time. Then, pulling himself together, he said:

"You do not recognise me, superintendent?"

"I do not."

"I am one of the workmen in the factory. I am Ivan Sviashski."

"One of the men who got up the recent petition to the czar?"

"Yes. They are after me. That man who boarded the train is one of the police. As soon as the train stops he will arrest me. Then there remain for me the horrors of Siberia."

He had known that I sympathized with the Russian workmen—indeed, that sympathy was one of the reasons for my leaving Russia—and had confided in me for this reason. I wished I could help him, but saw no way. I would have given him my passport, but he told me he was known to the police and could not pass as another man. His plan was to risk death by jumping from the train as soon as it was dark. I did not think there was one chance in a hundred for him in this course and told him so, but failed to move him. He said he would rather die than suffer in Siberia and would make a leap which he knew would be almost surely fatal. He gave me the address of his family and begged me to communicate what I knew about him to them.

As soon as it was dark he climbed out of the window and, standing on the footboard, bade me goodby and walked away from the window. I sat and thought about him till the train reached the first stop.

There it was surrounded by the police, who had doubtless been telegraphed, and every passenger was examined critically. The man they looked for was not to be found. The police, concluding that he had jumped from the train, gave up the search, permitted it to proceed, and I suppose went back over the road to discover the result.

I knew that all the time the train had speeded so fast that the man must have been killed, and on the way kept thinking of his mangled body lying by the track. I could not sleep and was glad when morning came and we reached the border.

At the station there I was going into the dining room to get breakfast when I was stopped by a railroad hand whom I took for a locomotive fireman.

"Are you the American superintendent?" he asked.

"I suppose so," I replied, puzzled.

"Come with me."

In a twinkling it occurred to me that he might have news of the man I was interested in, and I followed him, he keeping some distance ahead of me. He took me a few hundred yards up the road, where stood a locomotive. The engineer was cleaning his engine, and one or two idlers were gaping at the machine. The man I had followed glanced at them meaningly, and I knew we must wait for them to go away. When the last one had gone the fireman—for such he was—got up into the tender and whispered something to some one, I could not tell whom, for there was nothing there, so far as I could see, but coal. Then he beckoned me to climb up and, removing a lump of coal, exposed a man's face, the face of Ivan Sviashski.

It was plain to me that Sviashski had walked along the footboard to the tender, climbed over it and, finding sympathetic laborers in the engineer and fireman, they had concealed him under the coal. He had sent for me, hoping that I would furnish him with means to go to America and find employment for him when he arrived there. I placed some money in the hands of the engineer for him and appointed a place of meeting provided he could get safely out of Russian territory. I left him still in an uncomfortable position under the coal—for the time had not come when he could be released without too great a risk—and after getting a breakfast I proceeded on my journey.

I waited at the rendezvous, and as he did not appear I feared that after all he had been captured. I made up my mind to write what I knew about him to his family and proceed on my way when I was told that there was an old man at the door of the hotel who wished to see me. I went out, thinking that he might be my man disguised, but on seeing him could see not the slightest resemblance. He fooled me for several minutes before telling me that he was Sviashski.

I brought him home with me, secured work for him, and in a couple of years he sent for his family to join him.

Those You Know

The monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Lee Memorial hospital will be held Thursday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock in the Citizen's club rooms.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leland F. Ives, who have been the guests of Fulton friends have returned to their home in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Goodjon has been in Syracuse, the guest at a musical given by Victor Miller who has recently returned from study in Berlin.

* * *

The Misses Julia and Elizabeth Frazier, of the Oswego Normal, spent Sunday with their parents on the West River road.

* * *

Miss Mabel Weatherby of Worth st. has returned to her home after spending some time with out of town friends.

* * *

Miss Pauline Joslyn of this city was one of the vocalists to take part at a recital Sunday evening in the St. Cecelia Hall of the Academy of the Holy Name, at Rome.

* * *

Attorney and Mrs. Merritt Switzer of this city were over-Sunday guests of Syracuse friends.

Dey's

"Made in U. S. A." Cotton Goods Exhibit and Offer

"Buy a Yard of Cotton and Keep the Spinning Wheels Agoing"

Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases Sheeting, Longcloth

Annual Disposal of Greater Importance to Housekeepers

Larger Quantities and Better Qualities Lower in Prices Than Usual

Uncle Sam Raises the Most Cotton

The total yield of the past season surpasses any previous record in quality and quantity.

SEE DEY'S COTTON EXHIBIT

Educational and Interesting

A unique exhibit which gives you an intelligent idea of a trip through the "Cotton Farm and Factory." Here you will see

—the Cotton Plant, roots and all;
—The Cotton with Seed After It Is Picked Out of the Bolls;
—The Cotton after it is Ginned;
—the Cotton Seed with oil;
—the Cotton after passing Through Picker Machine.
—the Cotton Ready for Twisting Spindles.
—the Cotton in Finished Skeins;
—the Cotton in Finished Cloth.

We invite the public, students and scholars to see this instructive display on Deys Thorofare.

Standard Grades Sheeting

36 inches wide

Bleached Sheeting Unbleached Sheeting

6c yard

Several big bales containing hundreds of yards of staple qualities of bleached and unbleached sheeting; brought here direct from America's great cotton goods mills. The kind you usually pay 8c and 9c a yard for. Special price at ..... 6c yard

Bleached Sheeting Unbleached Sheeting

71c 2 yard

36 inches wide

Of a superior quality and heavier grade; perfect in finish; soft and easy to launder. Such qualities as sell for 10c and 11c a yard in the regular way.

Special price .....7½c yard

COTTON GOODS DISPLAY AND OFFER

In Regular Section and Also on Dey's Thorofare

Increased space and service given over to the most important selling of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Sheeting and Longcloth.

With the largest crops of the best cotton Uncle Sam's planters ever produced, with improved machinery and methods, and a greater necessity for keeping the spinning wheels whirling—here is a combination of circumstances that has made it possible for housekeepers to buy sheets and pillow cases at prices which may not be duplicated for a long time to come.

FROM ONE PARTICULAR MAKER ALONE WE HAVE RECEIVED NEARLY 6,000 SHEETS AND 7,000 PILLOW CASES. AND THERE ARE SEVERAL MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD GRADES REPRESENTED.

Pequot Sheets and Pillow Cases

SHEETS All Perfect Goods.

54x 90	80c	Special 65c
63x 90	85c	Special 70c
63x 99	90c	Special 75c
72x 90	95c	Special 80c
72x 99	1.00	Special 85c
72x108	1.10	Special 95c
81x 90	1.00	Special 85c
81x 99	1.00	Special 95c
81x108	1.20	Special 1.05

PILLOW CASES Complete Line Sizes.

42x36 25c Special 21c
45x38½ 27c Special 23c
50x38½ 36c Special 25c
54x38½ 33c Special 27c

PEQUOT SHEETS Hemstitched

63x99	1.00	Special 85c
72x99	1.10	Special 95c
81x90	1.10	Special 95c
81x99	120	Special 1.05

PEQUOT CASES Hemstitched

45x38½ 33c Special 27c
42x36 30c Special 25c
50x38½ 35c Special 30c
50x38 38c Special 33c

Utica standard grades of bed sheets, size 81x99. Regular 1.05 kind. Splendid value for hotel and boarding house keepers. Special price, each at 89c

Dwight Anchor Bed Sheets

54x90	75c	Special 59c	72x108	1.05	Special 87c
63x90	80c	Special 67c	81x 90	95c	Special 79c
63x99	85c	Special 73c	81x 99	1.05	Special 87c
72x90	90c	Special 79c	90x108	1.25	Special 1.05

Harvard Mills bed sheets, one of the best popular sheets made. Size 81x90; regular 75c grade. Special price 63c

Pillow Cases

Popular Size at Inexpensive Prices. Well made of Good Grade of sheeting

45x36	12½c	Special 9c	45x36	21c	Special 17c
45x36	19c	Special 15c	45x36	15c	Special 11c

Lakewood hemstitched pillow cases; size 45x36. Of a durable grade of material; especially desirable for hotels and boarding house service. Regular 28c kind. Special at 23c

Odd Blankets and Comfortables

Odd and Single Pairs of Blankets

Odd and single pairs of blankets, in various useful sizes, including all cotton, cotton and wool and all wool. Also odd comfortables. Among these close-out blankets and comfortables are some that are slightly soiled. All are of standard grades and are good for satisfactory service—to go at special low prices.

It Is Well to Select Your Valentines Early

You will have the best variety of choice, although new fads and novelties will be added each day. Some of the unique designs may not be duplicated in time. Just now our assortments excel in variety; choice of selections; pretty effects; beautiful sentiments. The prices range from one cent to more than two dollars each. You will enjoy seeing the new things.

Fine Soft Grades Longcloth

Twelve Yard Pieces

1.50 Peice for 1.19
1.75 Piece for 1.37

There is always good use for longcloth, but not very often can you buy such qualities for so little, as are offered here. Of a fine, soft finish; very desirable for muslin underwear, dresses and other articles of white. Wrapped up in twelve yard pieces, every yard good and true.

—Wash Good Section.

New Laces
New Embroideries
New Wash Goods
New White Goods

EXTENSIVE SHOWING

The beautiful woven, handsome qualities and effects that one naturally expects to see in well-arranged opening displays are included. And beside the novelties and choice wash materials are to be found the good, old staples and all made better than ever.

Beautiful Pieces of

Muslin Underwear

To women who could not come sooner, we will say that the lots of muslin underwear are choice and complete and show a great many of the unusual and economically priced garments that have made this offer an interesting occasion.

—New Gowns
—New Combinations
—New Corset Covers
—New Drawers
—New Chemise
—New Skirts

The plain and the fancy, the novelty effects and fine handmade—all fresh, clean, and right direct from the best sources of supply. All new styles, such as will be selected later on; better made finer grades of material and each piece—perfect in workmanship and finish.

—Third Floor.

DEY BROTHERS & COMPANY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Dey's

Cash in Advance 10c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

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BUDAPEST THE OBJECT POINT OF RUSSIAN TROOPS

Reinforcements Number One Million Men, to be Hurled at German's Threatening Warsaw

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Feb. 3.—Fierce fighting continues in the district west of Warsaw and the tide of victory is now flowing toward the Russians as a result of the arrivel there of fresh troops. Dispatches from Warsaw estimate the Russian reinforcements in this region at 1,000,000 men and an official statement issued here today stated that trenches taken by the Germans in the fighting have been recaptured.

While general interests centers in the fighting wst of Warsaw, the military experts regard the news that another invasion of Hungary is in full swing of greater importance from a strategical standpoint. The Russian general staff reports that large forces of cavalry are now approaching Budapest.

The advancing Cossacks have practically separated the Austro-German forces in Bukowina from those in Galicia.

Russian successes in the region of Mlawa, northern Poland, are also announced in today's official statements. While it is admitted that the Russian drive against Thorn has been checked by the great masses of German troops hurried to the front along the lower Vistula, official confidence is expected that the situation in northern Poland will again turn to the advantage of the Russians.

The official statement is brief, but shows that the Russians are gaining, saying:

"The Russians have been successful in skirmishes in the direction of Mlawa.

"There has been severe fighting on the left bank of the Vistula, particularly south of Goumine (southwest of Warsaw). The Russians recaptured there the trenches lost in the first fighting. The conflict continues.

"In the Carpathians the Russians have advanced as far as the Upper San river, capturing at one point six guns, several machine guns, a Howitzer battery and many prisoners. The enemy has been driven out of the Wyszkow district."

The Austro-German forces in the Wyszkow district had been attempting for a week to advance northward toward Lemberg with the intention of forcing the Russians to evacuate the Galician capital and lift the siege of Przemysl.

TROOPS FIGHT AT CLOSE QUARTERS IN ARGONNE

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Feb. 3.—With clearing weather operations on the battle front in France, West Flanders and Alsace-Lorraine are assuming a bigger scale and a heightened degree of intensity. The attack delivered by German infantry on the Aisne indicates a renewal of hostilities on an extensive scale in the triangle formed by the junction of the Oise and Aisne rivers. German attacks at St. Paul, which were repulsed with severe losses, were directed against the French position in the forest of St. Mard, east of Soissons, where a heavy amount of French artillery was massed.

The French troops lying west of Muelhausen have resumed their attacks and progress is reported at Burnhaupt.

Thann, in Upper Alsace, was badly damaged by the fire set by German shells.

In the region of Arras and in West Flanders the German artillery has concentrated a terrific fire against the French, British and Belgian trenches.

After a respite, severe bayonet fighting is again in progress in the northern part of the Argonne district, the troops fighting at close quarters for possession of trenches. It is believed that the German troops in the vicinity of St. Hubert, Four de Paris and Perthes are being strongly reinforced. French airmen reported great activity on the railroads behind the German lines in this region.

GERMAN FIRE BOATS FAILED; WERE STOPPED

Paris, Feb. 3.—The official statement at the War Office today claims a gain for the French troops operating in the Aisnes Valley, particularly near Perthes, and also tells of the repulses of a violent German attack near Bagatelle in the Argonne. The statement follows:

"There is nothing to report from north of Lys. Between the Lys and the Oise in the Sector of Nouzette, which is west of Lens, our batteries silenced a sharp fire of the enemy's infantry. The Germans launched fire boats on the river Encre before Azeduy, north of Albert. These engines of destruction were stopped by us before any explosion occurred. Our artillery has continued to secure excellent results in the valley of the Aisne. We have advanced slightly taking some prisoners and repulsing a counter attack near hill No. 200 near Perthes."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Constantinople, Feb. 3.—Via Berlin and Amsterdam—Fighting has been resumed between the Turkish and British forces at the junction of the Euphrates and Shat-el-Arab rivers in Mesopotamia, it was announced here today. An official statement said: "A force of 100 Turks attacked the English near Korna by night. Two battalions fired at each other for several hours. A squadron of gunboats drove off the Turks at daybreak, but the enemy lost heavily."

* * *

Berlin, Feb. 3, by wireless.—German troops occupy the greater part of Angola, according to information given out by the government press bureau today. It is reported from Lisbon that the Portuguese government is sending more troops to Africa.

It is also announced that confirmation had been received from Windhuk of the deaths of two German officials of high rank in Angola.

AUSTRALIANS GET THEIR "BAPTISM OF FIRE"

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 3.—Australian troops were victorious over a detachment of Turkish soldiers in a skirmish near Nachl on the caravan route between Suez and El Akaba Monday night, according to advices received here today. The Turks are said to have retreated, leaving 30 dead and wounded on the field.

This fight was the Australians' "baptism of fire" and they acquitted themselves with credit. The Australian forces here are now of considerable strength.

The new forces here include infantry, cavalry and artillery with complete hospital and commissariat equipment.

GERMANS CAPTURE MANY RUSSIANS AND THEIR GUNS

Berlin, by wireless, Feb. 3.—The capture of 4,000 Russian prisoners and six machine guns since Feb. 1, in the fighting west of Warsaw, is announced in an official report from the German General Staff issued here this afternoon. It states also that Russian cavalry attacks in northern Poland and the French assault on German positions near Perthes have been repulsed.

BAN THINKS OF YANKS MOSTLY

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Feb. 3.—The talk about the Hotel Belmont where the American league moguls are holding forth today was full of rumors of trades. The strengthening of the Yankees is the uppermost thought in the minds of the men in Ban Johnson's organization. Boston, Cleveland and St. Louis are expected to trade or sell men to New York.

Several clubs drew promising young players in the draft last season, while the Yankees di not get a single player. Before any of the players are turned back the Yankees will get first pick of the youngsters.

While the purpose of today's meeting is ostensibly to adopt the schedule, the chances are that the session will be carried on during the rest of the week.

The schedule will not keep the magnates busy. There are many questions connected with the complications that now surround the baseball situation that will be considered and new plans of campaign against the Federal league laid out.

Most of the members of the American league arrived here yesterday and early today. Thre was a full attendance when the meeting began.

RIPPER LEGISLATION.

Albany, Feb. 3. — Assemblyman Machold, chairman of the conservation commission of the Assembly today introduced the Administration Ripper Bill abolishing the Commissioner. Under the provisions of the measure the three present commissions are abolished and a single commissioner is provide for at a salary of $8,000 a year. There is to be one deputy at $6,000 a year and three separate divisions. Land, water supply and forest, fish and game. Each division is to be under the supersision of a chief at $2,500 a year.

HINMAN RESOLUTION PASSES THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Feb. 3.—By a vote of 113 to nothing the Hinman concurrent resolution proposin gan amendment to the State Constitution making the referendum of the proposition that women shall vote passed the Assembly today. The Senate advanced the resolution.

FLOOD WATERS ARE RECEDING

Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb. 3.—The flood crest in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers was reached at midnight last night when the streams rose to a height of 28.4 feet, higher than they have registereds since the disastrou floods of March, 1913. The acute flood anger in western Pennsylvania is now believed to have passed. Forecasts for cold weather came this morning and the rivers are receding rapidly.

For eleven hours last night the rivers registered above the 28 foot mark and it was only 4 o'clock that river men were convinced that the cresa had been reached and passed. Although little actual damage was done, much suffering was caused among the poor who live along the water front and in the lowlands nearby. Practically all streets leading up from the rivers were covered with more than a foot and half of water.

All of the water front mills for miles up and down the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers have been forced to suspend operations temporarily because of the flooding of their plants.

Policemen in skiffs carried food and fuel to those who were unable to leave their homes this morning after having patrolled the flooded istrict all night watching for weakening walls and foundations. In many sections residents were ordered from their homes yesterday afternoon by the building inspectors, who feared the undermining of foundations.

HINMAN MAKES CHARGES.

Albany, Feb. 3.—After Majority Leader Hinman had pointed out that the Democratic party had used the Civil Service Commission for partisan purposes the Assembly today passed the bill amending the Civil Service law. The measure gives the Governor power to designate whom on the Committee shall be president and to change the designation at any time. The terms are for one, two and three years.

COMMIISSIONERS CONFIRMED.

Albany, Feb. 3.—The appointment of S. H. Ordaway, W. G. Rice and W. D. McKinstry to be Civil Service Commissioners was confirmed unanimously by the Senate today.

PURCHASE BILL REPORTED BACK

Due to an Amendment, Provided Effort Fails to Reconsider Resolution

Washington, Feb. 3.—Administration senators today sought to persuade the seven seceding senators to turn to the Democratic fold and drive through the shipping bill, as umch untrammelled by amendments as possible.

The immediate destiny of the bill awaited the outcome of the conferences between the Democratic leaders and the seven senators who bolted on Sunday. Unless these senators return to the fold it is possible the Democrats will postpone a test vote.

Although the most earnest efforts were made by the Democrats to keep their caucus proceedings of last night a deep secret it became known today that their program is: An effort to reconsider the vote by which Senator Stone's resolution to table the resolution to recommit was lost. Failing in this move, Senator Fletcher will offer an amendment that the bill be recommitted with instructions to report back in forty-eight hours. It is practically certain that the bill will be amended to place a time limit on the time of operation of the government. The Democrats also have agreed that the neutrality is to be safeguarded by an amendment forbiding the purchase of interned ships without the belligerent's consent.

CARRANZA TO TRY ESCAPE

Villa with 70,000 Troops Closing in Upon His Arch Enemy

By LEWIS T. MATSON.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 3.—Gen. Villa notified Constitutionalist headquarters at Juarez today that he had ordered his army to move at once against Tampico. Troop trains are already carrying Villa's soldiers toward Tampico position will be greatly strengthened and his supporters believe he will soon bring to an end the various revolutions that have cropped out. A message received from Aguascalientes last night General Villa declared that he had an army of 70,000 men and asserted that within six weeks his forces would be supreme. In this message he admitted that he had been wounded, but said that his injury which had been accidently suffered, was not serious.

The general opinion along the border is that Villa will be able to 'make good" on his predictions of ultimate victory over the Carranzistas and others of his foes. The failure of eneral Carranza to return to Mexico City is taken as an indication that the "first chief" intends to stay at Vera Cruz in order to make his escape from the country when Villa is triumphant.

GIRL TICKET AGENT ROBBED BY NEGROES.

New York, Feb. 3.—With a revolver pressed against her chest, Miss Jennie Kent, ticket agent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company at Fulton and Sumner ave., was held up early today by two negroes who made away with all the cash in sight, including two dollars in the woman's purse. The highwaymen escaped just before a train pulled in at the station.

TAKING CARE OF EMPLOYES.

Albany, Feb. 3.—When the Thorn bill abolishing the Efficiency and Economy Commission came up in the Senate today with a favorable report from the Judiciary Commission, Senator Gilchrist offered an amendment which provide for the return to the Civil Service list of the employes who would be otherwise thrown out of positions.

Lips Untouched by Kisses.

Moultrie, Ga., Feb. 3.—If a pretty girl wants to kiss you, do not run away. John Radcliffe, in trying to remain unkissed, fled from pretty Miss Winifred Trice, fell through a door and broke his arm and three ribs. He says he's satisfied because his lips are still untouched.

HALF MILLION STORM LOSS

Death Follows In Wake of Hurricane—Swept Jersey Coast; Metropolis Suffers

New York, Feb. 3.—At least $500,000 damage was done to property by the storm which swept up the Atlantic coast and seven deaths were caused in the New York district. Four of these seven storm victims were drowned when the steam dredge Eastern was sunk by the high wind in the Port Jefferson, L. I., harbor.

Fifteen thousand men were at work in the streets of this city today removing the snow, but their work was made difficult by the colder weather which had turned the slush into solid ice.

Rail traffic and wire communication still suffered from the effects of the snow, sleet and wind, but conditions were better than those of yesterday.

The New Jersey coast was hard hit by the storm, many towns and bridges being damaged by the waves rolled inshore by the 90-mile an hour wind.

At Keansburg, N. J., 500 feet of new bulkhead was badly damaged.

A blizzard raged through the northern part of New York state last night and the fall of snow in the mountain states districts was heavy.

The increasing cold in New York has caused widespread suffering, especially among the unemployed. All the charitable institutions were filled to overflowing during the night.

A riot occurred at the office of District Superintendent John Kernan of the street cleaning department when 500 men who had gathered to solicit work cleaning streets were disappointed. Police reserves restored order.

PROBING STREET PAVING IN SCHENECTADY.

Schenectady, Feb. 3.—Schenectady's common council held the first session of a probe last night in an effort to place the blame for tampering with a petition to pave a street in 1913, after the petition had left the hands of its signers. W. Thomas Wooley, city engineer of Syracuse, who was city engineer here in 1913, was the principal witness of the evening. His testimony and that of Fred Mett, the originator of the petition which now bears a rider, were absolutely contradictory. The investigation is due to the contention of the residents of the street involved that inasmuch as a rider was pasted to the petition after he ysigned it, which inreased the expense of the pavement by several dollars, they will not pay the assessment on the improvement. At midnight the probers adjourned until tomorrow night.

FORMER SYRACUSE MAN DIES

New York, Feb. 3.—Abraham Edward Perrin, former New York State Fair Commissioner and one of the pioneer carriage manufacturers of the state, died of heart disease caused by acuate indigestion, at the hotel Marie Antoinnette today. He was 62 years old. Mr. Perrin was born in England and lived for many years in Buffalo and Syracuse, taking up his residence in New York one year ago. He served commissioner for eleven years, being supplanted when a Democratic administration succeeded that of Governor Hughes.

EXPLOSION IN BOARDING HOUSE KILLS NINE.

Kane, Pa. Feb. 3.—Nine persons are reported to have been killed and at least twenty-five injured, some believed to be fatally, and many seriously, in an explosion that completely wrecked a tenement boarding house a Mayburg, Pa., near Kane early this morning. Several rescuers were reported injured in attempting rescue work from the mass of debriss.

Relief trains brought dead and dying to Kane at 9 o'clock this morning. At that time four bodies were reported recovered. It is thought that the explosion was occasioned by leaking gas but this belief had not been verified by the authorities.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy tonight and Thursday. Somewhat warmer Thursday with moderate variable winds.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1915.

Opinions

With a Brass Band.

Concerning the envious suggestion made in Kansas that the Progressive party is quietly purchasing a lot in the political graveyard, the Hon. William Allen White remarks: "We may venture to say that if or when the Bull Moosers go to the boneyard, they will go not as galley slaves scourged to a dungeon but as a drum major with a brass band. The pussy foot never has fitted well on the Bull Moose. He has his faults, but the right hand always has written notice in black-face type of what the left hand is doing."—Press, Chicago.

Developed by Protection.

This country can produce anything it really needs. Many recall the days when it was said that it would be impossible to develop our silk industry, yet this is one of the largest of all our lines of manufacture. The duty on tin plate was opposed in the belief that we could not compete with the tin manufacturers of Wales, but the tin plate industry in this country employs tens of thousands. The duty on lemons, pineapples, and oranges was fought, but Florida has taken the market from Cuba and Spain. Protection for onions was laughed at, yet Texas raises more onions than we now import from Bermuda.

Cane sugar and beet sugar were considered worthy of Protection, and the sugar industry of Louisiana and the beet sugar industry of California, Colorado, Michigan, and other States—now needlessly being sacrificed—grew by leaps and bounds. Many will recall what was supposed to be the folly of Protecting dates, raisins, prunes, walnuts ond olives in the United States, yet we note by the July bulletin of the California Development Board that the prune crop of Santa Clara Valley this year is estimated at from 50,000,000 to 65,000,000 pounds dried, and the walnut crop of California at over 10,000 tons. Protection for hardware has developed an enormous business in St. Louis and other popular centers. Protection of shoes built up a great New England industry; of hats, the splendid manufacturing enterprise in Connecticut, and of Jewelry, a trade in that line in Rhode Island that is the envy of the world.—Leslie's Weekly.

Psychology or Pay Envelope

About every time the President gets his pay envelope he writes something encouraging for business. His last epistle to the Commercial includes a blessing for big business. The rough roads are passed, every thing is macadam rolled from this point and the country is to enjoy wonderful prosperity. The President has encouraged the people many times. Since times must some day improve and he continues optimistic some day he will hit it right and get a great reputation.

Business in certain lines is a lot better, hence all business is some better. But our improvement is not due to crops or economics. It is directly due to the war of nations which in times of peace compete with us for our home markets and in times of war must have our food and supplies they cannot make, the able bodied being at war. As long as the war lasts this country will have an increased export trade and a decreased import trade. These conditions are to the advantage of any country. But they are only temporary. When war ceases the men from the battlefield will again compete with our workmen. Unless the Underwood tariff law is amended we shall revert to the days of depression antedating the war and due absolutely to the surrender of our home markets. When the President draws his next pay envelope and feels like writing a peice he should propose a return to Protection so that when the war is over business will be better than it is today.—Standard, N. Y.

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Reasonable
Prices

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Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

Five British Ships Sunk.

The exploit of the German submarine U-21 in sinking three British merchant ships in the Irish Sea near Liverpool, Saturday, was duplicated yesterday, when two steamers flying the British flag were sunk in the English Channel near Harvey Other vessels were chased by the submarine.

The exploits of the U-21 prove that Admiral von Tirpitz when last December he suggested the starvation of England by the destruction of her ships off her own coast was revealing a plan, and not speculating as to a possibility. What defense can be interposed between the submarine and the merchant ship is one of the most serious problems confronting the British admiralty.

It is asserted that the latest German underwater boats are capable of traveling 2,500 miles, which gives them a sphere of effectiveness that obviously makes any merely local protective measures inadequate. The power against which they are employed must devise a defense that shall cover a wide area of the ocean and is competent to resist the severities of storm as well as the attacks of the enemy. At present it seems improbable that any agent more effective than light cruisers and destroyers can be used, but even England cannot provide the sufficient number to guard each individual merchantman. Thus the immediately effective measure may be the convoying of merchant fleets by naval fleets, and the employment of air craft to detect the approach of underwater assailants. It would be rash, however, to believe that some other form of defense may not be produced in the emergency that England faces.—Dispatch, Utica.

There are still left in the stove department, at the People's Hardware store, three stoves which any reliable each offer may tempt the proprietors to dispose of before inventory is closed. —Adv.—40.

For cracked hoofs Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh proves most satisfactory. —Adv.

Relief for the Kidneys.

Mr. William J. Calkins, 343 Main street, Hartford, Conn., says:—"After having doctored for more than a year with best physicians in Hartford and getting no relief, I was advised by a druggist in Plainville, Ct., to try a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I was very nervous and had a complication of diseases, especially kidney trouble. I started to use Favorite Remedy and the first bottle gave me great relief. I continued its use for some time and was permanently cured. I sincerely recommend it to sufferers and discouraged in thinking there is no help for them." 40 years of success in Kidney and liver disorders. Write Dr David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y. for free sample.

OSBORNE ON SCHOOLS

Thomas Mott Osborne blames the school system for some criminals. He says the schools are all wrong, and that there should be more democracy in the schools to prepare for life in a republic. In order to teach self-government, he states, we must give self-government.

"The public schools are not preparing young people for citizenship," said Mr. Osborne. He further states:

"The public schools are not doing enough to develop this larger loyalty—the feeling of responsibility for others, for the community. Without this democracy is impossible.

"The feeling of personal loyalty exists in all. It is the professional ethics of the burglar. It must be developed into loyalty to the community; that is, responsibility for the welfare of the community. This can be taught only by giving responsibility for their own actions to teachers and pupils alike. The schools must prepare for self-government by allowing self-government."

Thomas Mott Osborne has spoken with good, solid judgment on this point. It is the duty of every community to take an active interest in its schools. Fulton is particularly without activity in this line. Of all the clubs of the city engaged in literary or other pursuits, there is not one directly connected or affiliated with school life, and why not? Scarcely creditable does it seem that in a city of 12,000 inhabitants there is not one Parent Teacher's Association, not one Mother's club delving into school problems, and not even one branch of club life stirring in this line. Many villages, and all progressive cities years ago formed associations to stimulate school life, why not Fulton?

While it is all very well to enlarge on the duties of the school, and to criticise the teacher when things go wrong, the true spirit of progressive, valuable school life really emanates from the home itself. The progress and culture of a city does not let the schools shift for themselves.

THE WIDOWS' PENSION BILL

The widows' pension bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mills and in the Assembly by Mr. McCue, represents an effort to have the state discharge more completely an obligation which it already assumes in part toward the dependent in the community. Pensions are to be paid to widows who have children to support and cannot support them unaided. Such children often have to be taken care of in state institutions, and if they stay at home are pretty sure to become a charge of some sort on the public. The community must pay eventually for their lack of a fair opportunity to live decently and to receive a normal education.

The scope of the state charity system may properly be extended so as to give assistance to widows who would be glad to bring up their children at home if they only had the means to do so. Orphans go to the state institutions, but a poverty-stricken widow's little ones often have a harder fate than that. The objection has been made to the pension bill that it is the wholesome dread of becoming recognized paupers which leads many mothers to make a hopeless struggle to keep their children at home when home resources are sadly deficient. To such the receipt of a pension from the state would not be an acknowledgment of pauperism. The recipient would agree to do a return service on which the state may rightly put a considerable value.

If the money to be spent on widows' pensions is raised locally and thus represents only another form of local relief activity no criticism of the scheme can well be made. Each community will determine for itself the urgency of the assistance requested and can thus regulate its own charity expenditures. What we call public charity is not pure alms. Every community finds that in the long run the investment comes back in a higher average of welfare and in greater social efficiency.—Tribune, N. Y.

NEW SYSTEM FOR SCHOOL

State Department is Framing New Measure. Salaries May be Raised

The State Department of Education is preparing a bill for introduction to the Legislature during the present session which will provide uniform regulations for the school systems of all cities of the first, second and third classes in New York State. The details of the bill are now being worked out and it is expected that the measure will be ready for legislative action within a short time. A summary of some of the new points to be brought up follows:

The bill provides for an educational board in each city, to be composed of five of seven members, to be appointed by the mayor and serving without salary. The most important feature of the bill is the power over city appropriations for educational work which will be vested in the school board.

Under the plan proposed, the Board of Education will prepare the budget at a meeting to be attended by the mayor. The school budget will then be presented to the mayor, and if it meets with approval, will be sent to the city clerk, to be included in the city budget.

Should the mayor disapprove of the budget, he may return it without his approval to the Board of Education, which then has the right to repass it by a vote of five members, in case there are seven on the board. Then it takes its place in the city budget as in the ordinary course and must be adopted by the Common Council.

Must Be Voters

According to present plans, the Board of Education is to consist of qualified voters, which, it is noted, would at present exclude women.

If it should be decided that members of this board should be elected rather than appointed, the State department favors the holding of special elections for this purpose, at which no other subject should be considered.

It is the wish of the State department, it is explained, that education may become a State proposition rather than a purely local question.

According to the bill, the city Board of Education would have power to employ a superintendent of schools, and to appoint teachers and other officers, and to fix their remuneration.

A Higher Salary Scale

The bill also suggests a scale of minimum salaries and proposes to fix the pay of primary teachers at $600, with yearly increases of $50 until a maximum of $1,200 is reached, and that of secondary schools at $1,000, with similar increases to a maximum of $1,800. This scale is higher than that given in a greater number of cities in this State.

It is understood that considerable changes may be made in the bill, particularly in regards to the school budget, before it is presented to the Legislature.

PLACING THE CREDIT.

A teacher, instructing her class in the composition of sentences, wrote two on the blackboard, one a misstatement of fact, and the other wrong gramamatically. The sentences were: "The hen has three legs," and "Who done it?"

"Harry," she said to one of the youngsters, "go to the blackboard and show where the fault lies in those two sentences."

Harry slowly approached the board, evidently studying hard. Then he took the crayon and wrote

"The hen never done it. God done it."—Tit-Bits.

PIANOS

The test of the Henry F. Miller piano by those who know. It is hard to describe the Miller tone, it is higher, it is deeper, more delicately playful than the voice of any other musical instrument.

The Miller tone has an underlying richness, simple music takes on a new charm when played on the Henry F. Miller piano, very classy and in a class by themselves.

For singing and voice work you have the real ideal piano, for orchestra and critical work it never has been excelled.

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247-249 West First Street
"The House of Quality" OSWEGO, N. Y.

GET IN LINE

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

I'M GOING to choose a local theme, and, if I do some one will scream; I'll hit the public by the realm as sure as fate. I'm going to ask the public mind if he can't hustle out and find the girl that he has left hind, and join the dance, the dear old girls are getting up, to fill the visiting nurse's cup, so that the sick may lie and sup, as tho' entranced. This needy cause you should help out. Don't sit around and nurse your gout. Just prove to me that you're about to shake your feet. You see, if you can't really dance. All you need do is, bow and prance. The way they do it o'er in France. It's sure a treat. Just pass your ticket at the door, then, show your nerve and take the floor. Now, lift your feet. Ah! son you'll score nine points in ten. You'll find that it's not difficult to win a very good result, you'll find a partner to consult. So, now turn out.

COMMISSION TO HANDLE OSWEGO'S WATER POWER.

Oswego, Feb. 3.—A form of bill, to be introduced into the Legislature in Albany as soon as possible, creating a water service commission of five members, to have full charge and control of the city's water and power rights at the high dam on the Oswego river, was formally and unanimously adopted by the power commission at a meeting held Monday night in the City Hall. There was no discussion, and the form of bill as drafted by the sub-committee was approved by the members of the commission as a whole on a recommendation to that effect from Chairman John D. Higgins who was also chairman of the sub-committee. The bill was a result of three weeks' deliberations by the members of the sub-committee and was agreed upon at a session held Saturday night. It is virtually an amendment of the city charter, and gives the city of Oswego all rights to develop or to do what may be thought fit with the water power and all rights in its connection at the high dam.

Chairman John D. Higgins of the Power commission this noon announced that he had selected D. P. Morehouse, sr., and John R. Pidgeon to assist him in getting the bill adopted by the commission last night before the firm of legal experts in New York city and later before the legislature in Albany.

DISTRICT NO. 14.

Mrs. John Lockwood is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Randall who is ill.

Mrs. Earl Rumsey entertained the Larkin Soap club on Friday afternoon.

F. A. Hall of Fulton is visiting at Guy Rumsey's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Stratton have the sympathy of their friends. Their son Homer is very ill at the city hospital.

RICHARD T. SIMPSON.

Mexico, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Richard T. Simpson, 73, died here yesterday. He was a prominent hardware merchant, a mason, as well as a member of the chapter. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Simpson, a teacher in the Emma Willard school at Troy. The arrangements for the funeral will be announced later.

ON THE SPOT.

(By I. E. Hyde, Fulton.)

If I may preach from ancient lore,
I'll tell you things you've heard before.
"It takes the the Cannuck boys to score
A game at war.
In Canada we learn our game,
Then play our stakes as tho' we're sane;
We don't believe in raising Cain
And loosing time.

Of course you read of Princes Pat.
And of her boys who flung the bat,
And knocked the Bassee Dutchman's hat
All gally west?

I see poor Dutchie stuck in mud,
I see the steam raise from his blood.
I'll bet my hat, he lost his cud;
Poor Dutchie boy.

It takes a lot to beat the Dutch;
Canadian boys don't find it such
A task to make them wear the crutch
Hurrah! Miss Pat.

It takes more than a German shell
To make them miss that old mess bell,
But if, "To Arms" I hear them yell
"We're on the spot."

Of course I am not counting foes
By snubbing Sammie's babies's nose,
But blood will tell where'er it goes;
I'm a Canuck.

Use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh to counteract blood poison. —Adv.

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A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

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IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Feb. 3.—Golf, if you care to know it, has delivered the coffers of the big league magnates a harder wallop than the general business depression, the European war or any of the other causes given for the falling off in the 1914 ball game attendance.

Golf is wearing the folks away from baseball. Ten years ago—even three years ago—there weren't many golfers. The golf fever has ravaged the nation most in the last two years. The golf devotes numberd probably 5,000 or 10,000 fifteen years ago. The estimates of the golfers in the United States today range up to 1,000,000 (one million).

In other years when the American business man could tear himself away from his regular choves during the summer time he would hustle out to the ball parks. Now the once time fan who is a golfer skids past the ball park and hustles out to the links so as to get in 18 holes before sundown.

Watching a baseball game is good sport and it is thrilling, but a man who loves baseball and golf at the same time usually loves golf the more. Baseball, to a golfer, is only baseball, but golf is a Heaven sent pastime.

In every big league town at least 300 men who used to be regular attendants at the ball games now go golfing. The figure may go higher—probably may reach 1,000 a day. But let us take the lower figure of 300 a day. The organized major leaguers stage eight big league games a day. The loss of 300 fans at each game means a total loss of 2,400 a day.

Over a season's stretch of 154 games it will be seen that at the rate of 2,400 a day a total of nearly 400,000 fans are weaned away from baseball games by golf. At 75 cents a head it means that the total money loss for a season is $300,000.

Split among the 16 clubs in the organized majors makes averages nearly $20,000 a year lost to each club because golf has stolen away some of the fans.

* * *

Women golfers are demanding equal rights on the links. They say it's just horrid mean of the masculine golfers to assume a lordly attitude on th egolf course and that hereafter, by gosh, they're gonna get their rights or—well, the alternative hasn't been decided upon yet but it will be something horrible.

The ladies have been busting into newspaper and magazine pages quite frequently of late with long wails concerning the injustice to which they must submit.

"The men are too conceited—that's what's the matter," writes one feminine golfer. "They think that all the golfing skill in the world is theirs. They think whenever they are on the course they dominate it. If women are playing ahead of them they insist upon playing through. They won't wait as they would if other men were playing ahead of them.

"There are some women golfers today who are pretty nearly as good as the best men golfers. And a dub woman golfer is no worse than a dub man golfer. So there is no reason for the men to be so puffed up about themselves as golfers.

"Equal rights is what we want on the links and that is what we will insist upon getting in 1915—and in all the years to come. "If we don't"——!!!

HOT LINERS

"Who was this blighter Blackstone?"
A fan inquired of me.
"He was the bloke," I said, "who knew
"The law from A to Z."
That fan was all amazement
He took it for a stall,
And then insisted Blackstone was
The patron saint of ball.

Fielding H. Yost, the Michigan coach, gets only $5,000 a year for his labors. It was reported that he got anywhere from $72,000 to $18,000,000.

First installment of the thrilling novel, What I think about my little self. By Jess Willard.

Chapter I:

"I have all the confidence in the world that I can beat the 'shine' (Jack Johnson). I hope when I meet Johnson that he is as good as he was when he whipped Jeffries or when he saw the best day of his life." (To be continued tomorrow.)

Bill Hopper, the pitcher, who is said to have figured in that alleged bird dog trade, has been secured to pitch for the 1915 Senators. Does Griff need a bird dog, too?

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Charles Deal, Who Helped Braves Win Pennant.

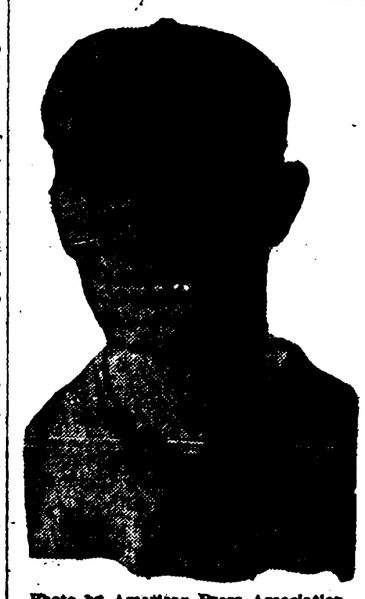


Photo by American Press Association.

Among baseball players and fans Charles Deal, who played third base for the Boston Braves in the world's pennant series, is known as the man who made good in a pinch. Deal was originally the regular third baseman of the Braves, but because of poor health and light batting George Stallings purchased Red Smith from Brooklyn to play the base. When Smith broke his ankle just before the beginning of the clash with the Athletics Deal got the opportunity to show what was in him. Although entirely out of practice, having been on the bench for some time, he surprised the fans by his splendid work. In fact, he was largely responsible for Boston's victory in the second game of the series. Deal is a native of Williamsburg, Pa., twenty-three years old, and began his professional career at the age of seventeen. For a time he was with the Detroit Tigers, but Jennings sent him to Providence for more experience. In the fall of 1913 Stallings secured him for the Braves.

The Patella Punch Is New.

When Zulu Kid was stopped by the "ischium punch" in a recent fight with Bobby Burns in St. Louis it appeared that the last word in pugilistic novelties had been found. Burns hit the Kid three inches below the hip, around to the rear, paralyzing the Zulu's leg. But still greater hope for the defensive efforts of the dwarf against the giant is found in the patella or kneecap punch which Johnny Kirk dealt Eddie Campi in a recent bout. Kirk started a swing near the floor and Campi stepped in to avoid it, getting a crack right on his praying knuckle. Temporarily paralyzed, he hobbled through the round. He recovered during the intermission, but limped through the rest of the show—four rounds.

Stallings Wants Twenty-four Players.

George Stallings is very much put out over the new roster limit of twenty-one adopted by the National league. "The twenty-two suggested by the American league would have been much better," said he. "Twenty-one will give no one an opportunity to carry a uniformed coach. Take me, for instance. A great deal of my success with the Braves was due to co-operation with Fred Mitchell. I cannot afford to sacrifice him. That, then, will mean that I will have to get along with twenty men. I think a manager should be allowed to carry at least twenty-four players."

$4,200 to Win One Game.

Colonel Robert Lee Hedges of the St. Louis Browns claims to have paid the record price for one victory last season, $4,200. This was Lefty Leverens's yearly stipend last year, and he cashed in just one win for the Browns, though he had a dozen chances. And the colonel blames the Feds for this high figure. He only paid Leverens $3,200 in 1913, but the Feds offered him $6,000 last spring, despite the fact that the pitcher injured his arm on the round the world tour, and Hedges had to pay him $4,200 to hold him.

Yanks' Business Manager.

Harry Sparrow, a long time friend of Manager McGraw of the Giants and Captain Huston, has been appointed business manager of the Yankees. Mr. Sparrow served in a similar capacity for the National and American league teams which toured the world a year ago under the direction of Manager McGraw and Charles A. Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox.

Driver of Maud S. Ends Life.

Gibson Fitch, aged fifty years, who drove Maud S. when that famous mare made her world's record of 2:08¾ in Cleveland, committed suicide recently by drowning in the St. Joseph river near South Bend, Ind. Fitch was despondent because of his inability to give up liquor.

Browns Have Tall Pitchers.

The St. Louis American league pitching staff for next season will include seventeen pitchers, whose combined height is 102 feet and whose average height is a fraction over six feet to the man.

IN A NAVAL FIGHT

Vital Work Is Done In the Control Room of the Vessel.

THE HEART OF THE WARSHIP.

Through This Steel Cell, Deep Under the Deck, the Commander In the Conning Tower Is In Touch With Every Person and Event on Board.

When a warship sails into action her heart pulses and throbs as eager for the fray as the hearts of any of her crew. Yes, a warship has a heart. The heart of a warship is the control room, deep down under the deck, situated aft, usually abaft the second funnel.

Even on big fighting ships the heart is small. Generally it is only ten feet by six, and is almost noise proof and eerily quiet. It is really a steel vault, entered by a door not unlike the door of a burglar proof safe.

From floor to ceiling the walls are lined with dials, wires, gauges, electric bells, speaking tubes, switches and a great amount of other apparatus which keeps the commander in constant touch with every corner of the ship. It is the most wonderful and the most fearful room on earth or sea.

It is a fortress within a fortress, a steel cell within the steel walls of the fighting engine.

To be in the control room during active service is to feel like being in a vault with the door locked on the outside. This little compartment which visitors seldom see, will keep alive as long as there is a living soul on board able to hear and answer a call.

It is through the control room that the commander issues his instructions, observes and notes how the battle is going, calls the gun crews from place to place, directs the engineers, steers the whole fabric and supervises everything. If a submarine is seen in any direction it is through the control room that it is reported.

A little bell rings, a voice far away speaks, "Submarine on the port bow, sir, two leagues off." In an instant the answer thrills the gun crews: "'Ware submarine on the port bow; enemy's craft. Ready!" The gunners have been ready for some time, and when the chief gunner has "laid" the gun to his satisfaction bang goes a message the enemy will not forget if it hits him.

If a gun has to cease fire the order comes through the control room. If the enemy lands a shell on deck or anywhere in the warship the doctors are notified that they are wanted at that spot almost as soon as the men have fallen. If the gun crew are dead it is from the heart of the ship that the order is given for fresh men to fill their places.

Though the captain himself is in the conning tower above, he knows through the officer in the control room just what has happened to his ship and the extent of the damage, and if the captain is killed in the conning tower or on the bridge the chief officer in the control room goes up at once to take his place.

There are generally about six men in this little throbbing heart of the battleship, including operators and junior officers.

The chief officer gives directions to the torpedo operators, the gunners, the searchlight manipulators and the officers in charge of the fighting masts, if such are part of the ship's equipment. But, besides all this, there are a thousand and one things to attend to during an engagement.

Every order has to be given at an instant's notice; given distinctly, firmly, without the slightest hesitation or flurry. It is only in the control room that one learns what the phrase "devotion to duty" really means.

Everything goes with automatic precision in the heart of a warship, and as it is the most vital spot on board special care is taken to preserve it from harm.

Think of the steady nerves required of those men, cooped up in this small room when the shells are flying around and the hull is being battered by the enemy's guns! A wrong signal might mean disaster, but the organization is so near perfection that mistakes are practically unknown.

There is no rest for the officers in the control room during a fight. They must stay at the ship's heart telegraphing and telephoning to every part of the vessel, without taking notice of the wreckage that is being heaped up on every hand. They know that when the men in turret No. 1 or turret No. 2 cease to reply to their signals something serious has happened.

They know that even when the conning tower has been smashed by shot and shell and the bridge has been swept away they must stick to their switches so long as there is an officer alive to direct operations. Not until the ship is blown up or rammed are they allowed to leave that little room, and then they go down with her.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Always Truthful.

"Does your husband ever lie to you?"
"Never."
"How do you know?"
"He tells me that I do not look a day older than I did when he married me, and if he doesn't lie about that I don't think he would about less important matters."—Houston Post.

He shines in the second rank who is eclipsed in the first.—Cornelia.

War: Pathos and Humor

London, Feb. 3.—Operations elsewhere involving larger masses of troops have somewhat overshadowed the British conquest of Mesopotamia, which is proceeding steadily. The Turks have put up a good resistance, but are now breaking down. From the Persian Gulf the British troops from India advancing inland in this cradle of civilization.

I have just learned some interesting deetails of the earlier stages of this campaign from a letter written by a man with the Indian Expeditionary Force. He writes in part:

"We sighted our rendezvous on November 13, after a most uneventful, calm and comfortable voyage, and lay at anchor for two days. We were ten miles from land off the mouth of the Shatt el Arab, the united stream of Tigris and Euphrates. It certainly was a most remarkable sight transports of all sorts, carrying troops, stores, camels, mules, and artillery—much more livelier than Bombay Harbor had been.

At dawn on the 15th we passed the bar and sailed up stream, past the fort at Pao, which was captured by the Indian Brigade, that had gone ahead of us several days before. On the morning of the 16th we disembarked at a place called Saniyeh.

At dawn on the 17th, we marched out northwards. The whole scenery here is one same; the river is fringed on one side for a mile or so with date groves, intersected with little nullahs, full of water at high tide. Beyond is the desert with the most wonderful mirage; at times one thinks that the troops ahead are marching through water and date groves, and it is all mirage; they are really on the sand. We marched eight miles across the desert inland to the palm groves. At first we went through river mud, which clogged our boots and made marching very heavy; then came a sudden rain storm which lasted an hour, soaked up to the skin, and left mud on each boot at every step.

At 11.30, just as the rain came down, the first Turkish shell came over us and the battle of Sahil had commenced. The Turks were about 6,000 strong, with twelve guns of various sorts, entrenched in an old fort, in a police station, and in trenches along the fringe of the date groves. We attacked in two columns. For an hour it was an artillery duel, with our guns, aided by the guns of the gunboat on the river firing over them. Then each brigade attacked. We lay waiting two hours under shrapnel fire from the enemy, and later with the bullets from their firing line which had passed our attack, coming in half sent all round us. I am bound to admit that lying on absolutely open desert without a particle of any sort of shelter, is excessively unpleasant. We in spite of that, and although we got our share of it, the shrapnel burst too high, and we had only four casualties. The doctor of the 7th Rajputs was hit as he advanced. At about three the Turks evacuated their position, without waiting for the final charge. We covered the retirement into our new camp. There were some unpleasant sights. The whole place was covered with dead and wounded Turks, Arabs, and even Chaldeans; we collected about twenty stretchers and brought in as many of them as we could. The field ambulance people were not at all pleased as they already had as many as they could deal with.

That evening we were on guard over the prisoners—a most weird collection of all sorts of Arabs and Turks. Two wounded Turkish officers whom we picked up talked broken French; they were all against the war. One of them is the son of a Turkish doctor in Bagdad and the other hailed from Beirout. Just as we started to come to camp a furious dust-storm descended from the desert. Our camp for that night and the following four nights was the acme of discomfort. All our kit was at the bottom of the river. I had only a cardigan jacket for warmth; the only food in twenty-four hours a sausage and a half a loaf of bread. On the fifth day we got some supply rations and made a sort of stew. At night here it is very cold and with a keen wind; six of us slept altogether under a waterproof sheet in a bunch to keep warm, but, even so, one was up half the night walking about at the camp fire to get roasted.

We were in camp at this place until the 21st. On two occasions we were on outpost duty in the old fort. The latter occasion was at night, and the sniping went on from darkness to dawn with very little sleep for anyone. I got the hospital into cover behind a solid wall but we had several bullets overhead and there was such an incessant noise that there was little sleep. The cold, with only a cardigan jacket on one was intense.

On the evening of the 21st we embarked on one of the Lynch river steamers and proceeded up stream, as news had come in that Turks had evacuated Basra and that the Arabs were looting the city. The Turks had sunk a Hamburg-American boat of 7,000 tons and two lighters across the river and our transport steamers could not pass it; we had to anchor at night near the obstruction and to pass it by daylight. At 10 a. m. we arrived at Basra to find the whole place quiet and two gunboats in the river, and some places fire from the Arab raid. We landed at the pier of the German Consulate.

Then followed two of the most weird days imaginable. We got all our kit ashore in small steamers from the Ekma, except our horses, which were only landed yesterday. The German flag was hauled down and the staff of the Consulate were in reality prisoners. But at the same time we were billeted in the Consulate and they were our hosts. Th Germans fed us most luxuriously; rather quaint to be dining in rooms ornamented with German flags and the Emperor William's disgusting portrait, in company with six Germans who were half hosts and half prisoners.

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All persons having unsettled accounts with Morton and Shattuck can settle the same at the law office of F. S. Spangle until Feb. 8, after that date at the residence of Mrs. V. W. Shattuck, 418 Hannibal st.,
—Adv.—39

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THE B. T. C. BOYS ENJOYED TALK

Rev. Charles Robertson Used "Appreciation" as Basis of His Lecture

(Continued from Yesterday.)

Akin to appreciation of efficiency is the appreciation of suffering. To speak a word for pain and to count it among the blessings of life may seem strange of us to be stretching a point beyond what facts would warrant. But not if we reflect a little. It is simply a matter of world wide observation that the present streams of life are filtered through the lands of affliction. The influences which soften and sweeten humanity, that benefit it with love and rescue it from selfishness have flown a thousand times more from the sick chamber than from the athletic club. The steam heated furnace makes immensely larger contribution to noble manhood and womanhood than do those that know little or nothing of the fire.

Pain and progress seem to be inseparably linked together. The lesson is brought home to us with early spring time. Before there can be opening buds and unfolding flowers with their sweetness there must be a crackling of shells and bursting of bulbs and a splitting of pods. To obtain suitable wood for the sounding board of pianos and the sides of violins, men find that best which has been swept by the storm and smitten by the blast. Wood grown in the sheltered hot house will not do. There is no music in it; and the best music of life is produced by trouble and pain.

Some day we shall thank God for our aches and afflictions, for one's trouble and sorrows. Some day we shall see that trouble was the port where we coaled up and stocked up for a stormy voyage which we could have hardly made without it. Some day we shall see that the sweetest perfume of one life came because the flower was crushed. Some day we shall see it was the deep waters that made us strong swimmers. Some day we shall see that the real pleasures of life, the pleasures that are something more than froth and foam on the surface, the pleasures that stay with us to bless our inmost souls, get their richest flavor from our pains. Appreciation will rise up within us, and the words of the Psalmist will spring to one life and we shall say, "It is a good thing for me that I have been afflicted that I might learn thy statutes."

But perhaps I can come a little closer yet and make my subject still more real. Jesus went to a certain place and failed and the gospel narrative says of Him, "He could do no mighty work there because of their unbelief." Even the Master was baffled and his energies palsied and his power suppressed by a shortage of appre- It is a truth to take home, a truth to apply around the whole circle of life.

Applause is not a superfluity, it is not useless effervescence, it is a tonic; it is an essential ingredient, in all the finest work.

If you want the musician to play well and the singer to sing with a new thrill and a new power, or the author to write his book, or the painter to paint his picture, or any human being to do magnificently, cheer him, appreciate him, give him the praise, the lift of hearty commendation and those who applaud the athlete in the arena know all this. I sometimes think that the fundamental thing at the root of the great labor problem is just here. The humble working man is made to feed that his labor the kind of thing he does is held in sort of contempt. The impression is made upon him that his lowly tasks are despised, looked down upon and he cannot stand it. Men will never work and be happy until they see that their work is appreciated. If employers added appreciation to the pay of their employes, there would be less distrust less friction, less clamoring for shorter hours of labor.

My subject bears everywhere. Appreciation of public officials would vastly improve our public service. Appreciation of the church not only on the part of the community into which it is constantly pouring its life, purify in the morale, elevating its tones but on the part of its own members, of what it is doing for them and for their children, would bring more generous and hearty support. If appraised as it deserves to be and in proportion to its restraining and elevating influence, to nothing else would we give out money so gladly.

In no other atmosphere than that of appreciation can the sweetness and the gentleness of wifehood, the nobility and unselfishness of husbandhood and the trust and loyalty of children unfold. To be miserly in praise and constant in fault finding is enough to break up any household, or any church, or any society or association of people. There is nothing better for the world and nothing more wholesome for ourselves and nothing that brings larger rewards in all the relations of life than appreciation. Its virtue and its value are above price.

THE QUIRK TONIGHT.

Five acts of the Gus Sun vaudeville consisting of such variety in style and character that everybody can find the kind they like best is the offering for tonight in conjunction with such classy feature photo-plays as "The Fatal Wedding," a K. & E. three reel drama and "Goodness Gracious" a Vitagraph comedy in 3 parts. Tomorrow "The Pawns of Fortune" a 5-reel Pathe and the Pathe news weekly will make up an unusual program of merit.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HELD SOCIAL PARTY.

The most successful social event of the season was held last night at the rooms of the Knights of Columbus. About seventy-five couples attended the party including guests from Oswego, Phoenix, and Syracuse. Dancing and cards were enjoyed, and a supper was served by Caterer Hall.

The hall was handsomely decorated with colored lights. Buell's orchestra furnished the music.

DOUBLE WEDDING.

A double wedding took place at the parsonage of the Methodist State st. parsonage this afternoon. Miss Vera Marlett and Roy DeVare of this city, and Miss Lena Hubbard of this city and John Tyler of Carthage were the contracting parties. The Rev. H. D. Holmes performed the ceremony.

MRS. BRIDGET MALONE.

The funeral of Bridget Malone, age 49, will be held from the family residence 255 W. 5th st., tomorrow morning at 8.45, and from the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9.30.

Interment will be made at St. Mary's.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. C. Crouse of W. 4th st., entertained friends recently.

* * *

Mrs. N. Dingman is ill at her home Rochester st.

* * *

Mrs. Howard of Mt. Pleasant is the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Pilch delightfully entertained the King's Daughters of the First Baptist church at her home. Hotel Fulton Tuesday afternoon.

* * *

William Hinsdale of W. 5th st., has gone to New York where he has a government position.

* * *

Miss Floris Austin of W. 1st st. was at home Tuesday afternoon to nine of her little friends who came to help celebrate her ninth birthday.

* * *

Mrs. Merritt Switzer entertained a few friends at bridge-whist Tuesday evening.

* * *

The 1909 Shakespere club will meet with Mrs. Amos Druse, corner of 5th and Rochester sts. Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The R. N. A. social held at the home of Mrs. Joe Chetney was a success. Neighbor Chas. Dewey will be the host next Tuesday evening.

* * *

City Clerk Leon Scudder yesterday issued a marriage license to John Brennan and Helen Hammond.

* * *

Miss Leah Paige of Utica spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Paige, 359 S. 3d st.

PHEASANT EGGS FOR THE ASKING

Secretary Davenport Wants to Know How Many are Desired by Persons Who Will "Set" Them

Edward Davenport is in receipt of a letter from the superintendent of the state game farm, at Sherburne, N. Y., in which that official desires to learn the number of pheasant eggs desired by farmers and other persons in this vicinity who may be interested in propogation of these beautiful game birds.

Mr. Davenport is still the secretary of the Fulton Gun and Game club, and is consequently, sufficiently interested in the welfare of fish and game to create as great demand as possible for the product of the game farm.

The state superintendent informs Mr. Davenport that all allotments of eggs, will be made accordingly as applications are received at Sherburne, or by the local secretary. This year the Fulton club will receive a larger than usual supply of eggs. Last year the Fulton Gun and Game club received as its quota from the State Conservation Commission 700 pheasant eggs and 125 half-grown birds.

Inasmuch as last year the Fulton club did not receive a supply of trout fingerlings, there will be allotted in 1915 a larger number than in former years. In the words of Secretary Davenport, the Gun and Game club will this year "get the limit." In addition to the trout fingerlings the club will be awarded a fine lot of yellow perch, pike and black bass. The yellow perch will be placed in Lake Neahtawanta, the bass and pike in the river and the trout distribution will be made in the Kilby, Nelson, Windmill, Pinehill, Lewis and Carpenter Creeks.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

We printed in the December issue of Our Dumb Animals a statement, made under, as we said, what seemed to be the authority of the National Rifle Association of America, to the effect that the Boy Scouts were being trained in marksmanship through co-operation with this National Rifle Association which was supply instructors and supervisors. Our comment implied, that we still fear is true, that rifle associations are more anxious to widen the market for rifles than to develop the character of the Boy Scouts. Rifle practice at targets is fine discipline as well as good sport. However, we are always afraid that the boy who discovers he is a crack shot, as well as the boy who becomes familiar with a gun, will want to practice on something beside a target, and that back of the desire to have all our school-boys trained in shooting is the secret purpose of somebody to foster the spirit of militarism.

We are glad to quote here from a letter received from a Chief Scout Executive:

"The Boy Scouts of America is in all ways a non-military organization, our Scouts do not use guns, parade, engage in sham battles or participate in any of the cut and dried military practices."

The letter continues, "We offer a merit badge to Boy Scouts for marksmanship, but certainly this could not be objected to for all who are familiar with the development of boys realize how keenly interested they are in marksmanship." Among the promises made by the Scout seeking the merit badge in one which reads "I will never shoot at or kill a harmless animal or bird for the mere pleasure of killing." We are glad of this promise. Still, having had some knowledge of boys and of guns as well, we believe it is possible to develop even the highest type of citizenship without guns. It may take a little extra work, but it can be done.—Our Dumb Animals.

MORE CRUEL THAN BEATING

Many a horse, we are confident, could be speak, would gladly say, "Even a sharp blow now and then would cause me less suffering by far than sending me out onto icy and slippery streets improperly shod or with the calks of my shoes worn out." The Horse World is well within moderation when it writes:

"It is a mystery, in these days of scientific business management, that a concern which takes the greatest care of its horses in the stable cheerfully allows them to go abroad without calked shoes. The horses may be comfortably stabled, blanked and fed, but when it comes to the shoes the extent of the negligence is absoltely criminal."

"It may seem drastic, but purely from a humanitarian standpoint it would be well if our authorities made it a criminal offense to put a horse on the streets in winter without properly calked shoes. Let such an offense be handled under the heading of 'cruelty to animals,' for assuredly it is that and nothing else."

Our own practice is to tell drivers who are found by our agents on the streets with horses smooth-shod when the pavement is slippery from ice, that the horses must be properly reshod at once, and that unless they are the Society will prosecute for cruelty. We have repeatedly sent horses back to their stables with the warning not to use them again until reshod.

One, willing to think a moment, can readily understand that unless we had an agent on every street in the city we could prevent only a part of this cruelty. With a police force in Boston of more than 1600, law is being violated constantly. It is a very common thing for some indignant citizen to call up the Society and say: "A horse has just slipped and fallen in front of my office. Where are your agents? What do the public give you money for if not to look after such things?" We seldom find these complainants, however, among our contributors.—Our Dumb Animals,

Cholera a Sure Thing.

It is only a matter of time, in the opinion of English physicians who have visited the battle front in France and Belgium, when cholera will appear among the armies in western Europe and perhaps cross the channel into England. The men fighting in the east, notably the Austrians, have suffered from cholera, more or less epidemic, throughout the campaign. With the coming of the spring thaw in France and Belgium the thousands of dead lying in shallow graves will make a vast field of operations highly unsanitary, menacing the health of those whose powers of resistance have been broken down or weakened by the strain of unwholesome trench warfare. Moreover, the Germans have from time to time shifted forces from east to west and vice versa. In view of this it will be surprising if cholera does not follow these shifts. The Germans have been criticised for burning their dead, but even English physicians are now inclined to admit that this, after all, is the most humane method, in that a body once incinerated is no longer a menace to the living.

BRENNAN—HAMMOND

Helen Hammond and John Brennan were married yesterday at the Methodist State st. parsonage. The Rev. H. D. Holmes performed the ceremony.

ROGERS—DELARE

Miss Verna DeLore and Fred Rogers were married yesterday at the Methodist State st. parsonage. Rev. H. D. Holmes performed the ceremony.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LITTLE PRICES AT ALL TIMES

Fulton Salvage Company

Starting THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4th

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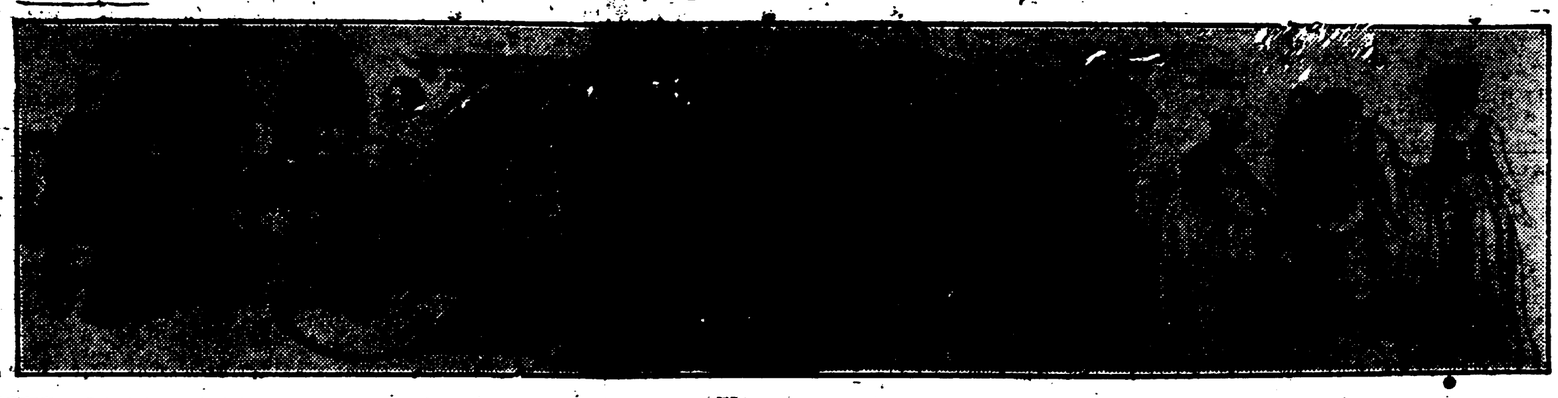
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DIVORCE ACTION WAS DISMISSED

Justice Refuses to Accept Evidence Given by Hired Detectives

Oswego, Feb. 3.—Justice P. C. J. DeAngelis, presiding at the special term at court house, declined to grant a decree of divorce on the testimony of detectives and dismissed the complaint in the action of Mildred Allen vs. Stiles H. Allen. The parties live in Fulton and Mrs. Allen alleged that her husband had been intimate with other women. The plaintiff testified in her own behalf yesterday, but the bulk of the testimony was furnished by three operatives of a Syracuse agency, Jay Orth, Jay Wright, formerly of this city, and Robert J. Spencer. After their testimony had been given and witnesses sworn by the defense also, Justice DeAngelis said that the plaintiff had not borne the proper burden of proof and that he could not grant a decree on the evidence of hired detectives. The case was started Monday, but not concluded until yesterday. The troubles of the Ontario Motor Car Co. were again aired in court in the action of Charles A. Peterson vs. Frank C. Wolever, Arthur Wolever and the company to set aside certain transfers of stock on the ground of fraud. Mr. Peterson told the story of the organization of the company and said that Mr. Wolever agreed to place the building in West Second street in condition for his use as a garage and that in the event that Peterson needed it he would back him in the enterprise. The organization of the company followed, and the garage was opened in May last. Within a short time the partners disagreed and have since been engaged in litigation of various sorts. Mr. Peterson alleged that Mr. Wolever transferred stock to himself without authority. He claims to have put in his stock of automobiles and accessories into the business. F. T. Cahall represents Mr. Peterson and T. L. McKay and A. S. Wright appear for the defendants.

Justice DeAngelis will probably remain here the rest of the week, as there are a number of cases to be tried. The action of the Board of Education of Pulaski vs. First Congregational church society of Richland to establish a title is set down for tomorrow.

The court found for the plaintiff in the action of Post & Henderson Co. vs. Julia Dworniak for the foreclosure of a mechanics' lien. The defence was by M. Prouse Neal, who also had liens on the property. It was determined that the Post & Henderson lien was recorded prior to the others.

REMEMBER THE BIRDS.

The moment the ground is covered with snow the birds' claim is established. Then these friends who work so faithfully for us, destroying all sorts of grubs and bugs, and insect pests are largely deprived of their regular feeding grounds. Build some sort of platform high enough to protect it from cats and, morning by morning, scatter on it seeds, hay chaff, bread crumbs, and any waste scraps from the table. Hang up on the trees also pieces of suet, or a beef or lamb bone. If the platform isn't feasible, cover the window-sill with food, or sweep away a place on the ground and provide them food while the snow lasts. In the country, especially if the winter is long and hard, the quail and pheasants should be regularly supplied with grain. We are glad that work in many sections in this direction—Our Dumb Animals.

ARE YOU HUMANE?

No humane person allows families of kittens to be given about, to be lost or abused by the average cat-owner. No humane person takes a dog or cat for a pet, unless it may have gentle care and attention. No humane person leaves a dog or cat to forage for itself for a week or a month. No humane person sells a pet horse or gives away a dog or cat which has grown up with the family. No humane person buys birds to hang moping and sad in the care of servants or careless children. No humane person delivers a pony to the untrained care of children. No humane person fails to interfere when a horse or other animal is being abused on the street.—Oub Dumb Animals.

BACTERIOLOGIST IS NEEDED

The Official is Recommended in Mayor Fox's Annual Message to Council

At last night's meeting of the Common Council Mayor Fox transmitted his annual message.

The Mayor points out that more good works have been accomplished in this city during the closed year than under any former administration. He points to the completion of the Oak and Erie st. schools, the standpipe, the installation of two new marine boilers and a new pump at the water station. In addition the Mayor points to the purchase of a large Ventura water meter and many repairs and improvements made to the pumping station. The report emnuerates additional matters that came during the year under the attention of the city officials, including the filling in of the old canal bed and the work done towards securing a city market at Oneida st.

Eleven and 8-10th miles of new paving were laid, and improvements were made to a number of other sts., chief of which is Emery st.

The Mayor says the city is freer from disorderly houses, the illegal sale of liquor, and there is less drunkenness, especially on Sundays, than ever before.

This condition is due, the Mayor says, to the activity of the police department. One hundred and ten arrests more were made for public intoxication in 1914 than in the previous year. Gambling devices including slot machines are, the Mayor says, absent from the evils of the city.

The report praises the city's lighting system, including also the generosity of the Electric Co., in making free installment of fixtures and current in the East Park.

Charities Department.

The Mayor says that never before in the history of the city has there been as great demand made upon the bureau of charities as during 1914. He believes that this city's poor people have under the administration of W. L. Woodbury, received good attention. Able bodied males who may apply to the Commissioner of Charities for aid should be reported to the Superintendent of Public Works, that he may give them work as opportunities are offered.

Fulton, the Mayor says, is paying a higher rate for the care of its poor than a majority of the cities of New York.

Indebtedness.

The total banded indebtedness of the city on Jan. 1, 1915, was $536,514.42 and the assessed valuation of property was $6,107,485. During this year the total amount of bonds falling due will be $42,265.80. The Mayor says it is his plan to lower the city's bonded indebtedness as much as possible. He exploits the necessity of paving 1st st. from Rochester st. to Broadway, and the improvement of N. 6th, 7th, 4th from Division to 1st and Phillips. By improving the streets the Mayor refers to the manner in which Emery st. was treated, and that the cost of repairing the designated streets will not be as much as for Emery st.

Praise for Department.

The Department of Public Works and Supt. Rumsey come in for a lot of praise from the Mayor, for their ability in accomplishing work while deprived of financial resources.

The Mayor is proud of the work done by the Fire Department, in that total fire loss in 1914 was but $15,000 on $490,000 worth of property that became endangered.

New Apparatus.

One recommendation that will no doubt meet with general approval is the early purchase of new fire apparatus, which should include a modern auto truck, and an auto runabout to be used by the chiefs of the fire and police departments in responding to hurry calls.

Harry M. O'Brien, sealer of weights and measures, and Dr. Kennedy, meat inspector, are commended by the Mayor.

An Overpaid Official.

Mayor Fox believes that the sanitary inspector of the city is overpaid; that his salary be reduced from $1,000 to $600 a year the balance or $400 go toward the salary of a new official to be known as bacteriologist, an officer, in the estimation of Mayor Fox of as much importance as that of meat and sanitary inspectors.

Unless an additional sum of $20,000 is raised by taxation several of the city's departments will be lacking in funds for carrying on their work. This is one of the Mayor's recommendations in pointing out that the shortage of money during 1914 handicapped department work which had to be done on $90,000, the sum raised by taxation last year. The added sum of money would, the Mayor says, be used in rebuilding the bridge at True's mill, the construction and equipment of a detention hospital and in addition to city hall.

Salaries for Officials.

The Mayor would have the sum of $500 raised and expended for city advertising; and further, that a salary shall be paid to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, the sum to be fixed prior to the election of such officials.

Mayor Fox believes that to secure new industries for this city there should be a revision of the system of taxation. He is of the opinion that a new era of prosperity is about to dawn upon Fulton, and for this reason it behooves the people to get busy. He therefore recommends that industries with "large payrolls should have the benefit of low assessments, and smaller industries in the same proportion.

The purchase of the Tilden springs is recommended, and the selection of a site for a new high school building by a joint committee comprising the Board of Education. The superintendent of schools, the Aldermen and the president of the Chamber of Commerce. Upon this decision will hang the confirmation of the selection by the voters.

"Champagne" Makes Holes.

A French officer, now in Paris, who has been through the entire campaign, says that the Germans are now using air or liquid carbonic acid gas. A bottle of this "champagne" makes a hole 50 feet deep.

There is less slate and clinkers in
Lehigh Valley Coal
than some other kinds.
L. P. SMITH CO.

Community Notes.

Rev. C. L. Peck is in Moravia today. Mrs. Peck's mother is seriously ill.

* * *

A son was born today to Mr. and Mrs. Garnett Alnutt.

Moslems Are Tired of War.

According to Swiss citizens arriving in Berne, the Moslems in general are highly discontented and ask nothing better than to see the war cease, if only because of the extremely heavy requisitions which are being made. Poor enough at any time, these people are now reduced to the extremity of misery, the Turks and Germans having commandeered all the chief necessaries, to say nothing of money. Whatever may be the result of the Turkish campaign elsewhere, it certainly has caused misery in Palestine and Syria.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Furnished Rooms, complete, in upper flat. Something that will please you. Call 511 Academy st. Phone 3432.

House to Rent—New modern, 10 rooms, gas and electric light, bath, furnace, all improvements, 608 South First St. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 47.

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman. tf.

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business people. Inquire 210 Cayuga St. 46

For Sale—Spaniel Setter puppies, $1. Phone 355, 410 S. Foutr St. 38c.

To Rent—5-room flat; upstairs, all conveniences. 412 Erie st. 38c.

MRS. F. K. JONES'
Millinery Store
Just Received New Line of
NEMO CORSETS
Velvet Shapes in Hats 50c-75c
Bring this Adv. with you and get 25c off on a dollar.
210 Cayuga St.

WHITE GOODS SALE

BEGINING FRIDAY MORNING, 9 A. M.

BLACK BOOK
Not a Substitute 6½c

HILL COTTON
Hill cotton 9c

SPECIALS
9–4 Sheeting 32c
45 Tubing 23c

SHEETS
Sheets 81x91 Value $1.00 ..... 89c
Sheets 91x99 Hemstitched Value $1.25 ..... $1.05
Sheets 72x90 Value 79c, for 63c

PILLOW CASES
Pillow Cases Pequot 45x36 ..... 19c
Pillow Cases 42x36 ..... 11c
Pillow Cases 45x36 ..... 14c
Pillow Hemstitched 45x36 ..... 23c
Pillow Hemstitched 50x36 ..... 29c
Pillow Hemstitched 42x36 ..... 22c

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS
From $1.00 up to $3.50, for 39c

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES
Ladies Night Dresses Value 50c 39c
Ladies Night Dresses Value $1.00 ..... 79c

DRAWERS
50c Drawers 39c
25c Drawers 21c

PERCALE
Short Length Percale ..... 7c yard

BED SPREADS
$1.00 Bed Spreads 89c
$1.50 Bed Spreads $1.39
$2.98 Bed Spreads $2.39

NAPKINS
$2.25 Napkins $1.98
$2.50 Napkins $2.15
$3.00 Napkins $2.69
$4.50 Napkins $4.15
$5.00 Napkins $4.50

DIMITY
Short Length Dimity 15c

LONGCLOTH
Long Cloth, 12 yards $1.05

GUEST TOWELING
50c Gust Toweling 42c

TABLE LINEN
50c Table Linen 42c
59c Table Linen 50c
75c Table Linen 69c
$1.00 Table Linen 89c
$1.50 Table Linen $1.39
$1.75 Table Linen $1.69

TOWELS
25c Towels 21c
50c Towels 42c
25c Bath Towels for 21c
50c Bath Towels for 43c

VAL LACES
Val Laces 1c, 2c, 3c, and 5c yard

EMBROIDERY
25c Embroidery Insertions 10c
Fine Baby Edge and Insertion Embroidery 2, 3, 4 in. for .10c
42 inch Flouncing 49c
42 inch Flouncing $1.50, 98c

WHITE SKIRTS
75c White Skirts for 69c
$1.00 White Skirts for 79c
$1.50 White Skirts for $1.10
$1.98 White Skirts for $1.49

PRINCESS SLIPS
$1.00 up to $3.00 ..... 79c

SCRIM CURTIANS
One Line Scrim Curtains 79c

O. HENDERSON & CO.

109 ONEIDA STREET FULTON, NEW YORK

Grand Final Clean-Up

of HEAVY WINTER RUBBERS and COMBINATIONS

1-4 OFF CARLOAD PRICES

We Buy in Carload Lots and Always Sell 25% Less Than Anyone Else, But We Have Smashed All Former Prices

FELT COMBINATIONS
First Quality Stock . $2.29

STOCKING COMBINATIONS
First Quality Stock . $2.59

HEAVY ARCTICS
First Quality Stock
Four Buckle . . $2.14
One Buckle . . $1.34

A FEW GOOD ONES

Child's, Girls' and Women's Two-Buckle Arctics

Child's Sizes, 4 to 10 1-2 . 83c
Child's Sizes, 11 to 3 . . 93c
Women's $1.09
Boys' Sizes, 11 to 2 . . 99c
Boys' Sizes, 2 1-2 to 6 . $1.19

Always a Full Line of Clean, Fresh Men's Women's and Children's Fine Footwear in Stock

WE OPERATE 16 RETAIL STORES

Enidcott, Johnson & Co.

"The Tannery Shoe Store"

51 South First Street **Fulton, New York**

SUPT. GARDNER MAKES REPORT

Says That Present Teaching Force in District is Best Since His Service Began

The Fifth Supervisory District of Oswego county comprises the towns of Hannibal, Granby, Oswego town and Volney.

Hannibal—An act passed February 28, 1789, authorized the commissioners of the Land Office to direct the surveyor general to lay out in the Military Tract townships of 100 lots of 600 acres each, enough to satisfy bounty claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution from the state of New York. The surveys were promptly made. The act directed that the first of these stownship begin on the eastern side of the Onondaga river, as the Oswego river was then called. These townships converged upon the river at the Falls. The southern was called Lysander and the northern was given the name of Hannibal.

The township of Hannibal included all the present county of Oswego lying west of the Oswego river except the north 33 lots of the township of Lysander. On April 20, 1818, an act was passed erecting the towns of Oswego and Granby from this territory, and giving Hannibal the boundaries it has ever since retained. These three townships comprise three-fourths of the fifth supervisory district.

The first school in the town of Hannibal was kept at Hannibal Center in 1800, the teacher being Laura Kent. From that time to the present educational matters have received special attention and today no rural community in the whole county excels this in its public schools.

The earliest record of school matters in the village of Hannibal dates back to April 13, 1813. On October 30, of that year, a meeting was held and Mr. Carter's at which Arvin Rice was made chairman it was resolved: That there be a school house built in the highway near the dwelling of Mr. Carter—that the trustees lay a tax not to exceed $100 to build a school house. The school house cost complete $60.48 and during the three months of that winter the teacher's salary amounted to $14.00. Laura Kent taught school two and one-half months in the early part of 1815 for $1.75 per week and boarded herself. This primitive school house was also used for religious meetings. To-day the village of Hannibal has one of the best high schools in the state employing nine teachers at salaries aggregating $4650 annually. The school gives courses in agriculture and domestic science.

During the year ending February 25, 1823, the town raised a total of $329.67 for school purposes. In 1914 $7,572.34 was raised by tax for the maintenance of the schools. n 1840 the teachers' wages aggregated $720.12, in 1914, $9972.

Oswego Town—The town of Oswego situated in the northwest corner of the county and lying wholly within the old Military tract was erected from Hannibal in 1818. The first school in the town was kept in a log cabin just south of the school building in what is now district No. 2. In 1813 the teacher was Susan Newell. The first regular school house was built in the town in 1816.

Oswego town at this time has 14 school districts including one Union school at Minetto. Seventeen teachers are employed in the schools. The town has the greatest valuation of any school property valued at $16,463. Much interest taken in school work in the supervisory district the figures for 1914 being $1,276,576.

Granby—The town of Granby was formed from the town of Hannibal in 1818. It is located in the southwestern part of Oswego county, wholly within the first and scond townships of the Military tract. The Oswego river forms the eastern boundary for a continous distance of 13 miles.

The first school in the town was a log structure built near the Oswego river at a point near Fulton in 1812. The school was taught by Benjamin Robinson. In 1828 a frame building was built on the high grounds west of the Oswego river. The town now has 18 school districts with school property valued at $18,409. There are 2,523 approved books in the libraries. The well equipped schools and the excellent state of repair indicate the satisfactory educational spirit which exists in the town.

Volney—The original town of Volney formed a part of Scriba's patent It was named in honor of Comte Constantin De Volney, the celebrated French author and traveler, who visited this locality very early, probably in 1808. He came from Montreal, and in a storm during the voyage lost many of his papers and came near being lost himself. He proceeded up the river to Oswego Falls and was entertained by a certain Mr. Whitney, who was so charmed with his noble guest that he proposed calling the town Volney, a suggestion unanimously approved and subquently adopted.

The principal stream of the town is the Oswego river which forms the western boundary for about ten miles. About equidistant above and below the center of Fulton, which was originally a part of the town, are what were called the "Upper and Lower Landing." These names are still heard, being respectively the head and foot of the rapids, and about one mile apart. The stretch of water between the two points was the "ortage of Oswego Falls." Around this all goods and merchandise and sometimes boats and bateaux were carried. Canoes and similar craft were frequently piloted through it, a feat preformed by Indians and immortalized by James Fennimore Cooper.

The Oswego river, especially within the limits of this town is rich in history. The trips of the Jesuit Missionaries, the discovery of the Oswego Falls in 1653 by Father Simon LeMoine, numerous expeditions of the Indians, French and English are well known to history.

School district No. 9, Volney, and district No. 17, Granby, are located very near Battle Island, famous in the French and Indian war. The English under Col. Bradstreet were attacked in force by a party of French and Indians. Bradstreet was near the head of the command, and when he reached a point near the island, the indian war whoop rang out on the eastern bank of the river followed by a volley of musketry. Several of his men fell dead. He rose to the emergency, ordered the main body of his command to land on the western shore while he took six men, Capt. Phillip Schuyler was one, and rowed to the little island above the point of attack. No sooner had he landed then he was attacked by a party of Indians, who had rushed through the water toward the island. They were beaten back three successive times by the little band. This engagement lasted about one hour, the French capturing a few prisoners.

The first school in Volney was taught at the "Lower Landing" in 1800. The first schoolhouse was built near Battle Island in 1811. In 1811 another school house was erected on Steen's location, now a part of Fulton. In 1817 a school house was built at Hubbard's Corners, now Mt. Pleasant. Another built at Volney Center in 1811. Sally Dean was an early teacher. In 1823 a school house was built at North Volney. In 1838 the town had nine whole and four joint districts. At the present time there are 14 districts in the town.

The school property is valued at $15,446, and all of the schools are properly equipped with library books and the necessary apparatus. Every teacher has had professional training and the people are deeply interested in the welfare of the children.

Closing Exercises

Closing exercises are held in all of the schools of the supervisory district. Soon after the Christmas vacation the pupils of each school organize for this event by electing from their number a school president, secretary and treasurer. In this election parlimentary rules are strictly adhered to, and the meeting is interesting and dignified. At a subsequent meeting the pupils of each school chose school colors a school motto and consider ways and means for raising funds to defray the expense of programs and ecoration. Many of the schools furnish printed programs, in others they are made by the pupils under the direction of the teacher. Invitations are sent out to the people of the district, and the school room profusely decorated for the event.

The pupil securing the highest average during the year is selected as valedictorian, and the next highest is prepares the program. Pupils who are to be promoted, and in small schools others, take part. Recitations and declamations together with drills and exercises are carefully selected. and each pupil given a thorough drill in preforming his part. The exercises are held in the evening thus making it possible for the men to attend. The visitors are met at the door by ushers, conducted to seats and given programs. People of the district outside of the school are often asked to furnish music both vocal and instrumental. At the closing exercises in district 17, Granby, last June songs were sung by a man who as a boy attended the school fifty years ago.

At the close of the speaking the promotion and reading certificates are presented to the pupils by the trustee of the district. The certificates are rolled and neatly tied with the school colors. Closing exercises have met with unusual approval from the people, and at nearly every school the building was filled to its capacity. It is the one great event of the year in each district and as a means of bringing the school and home together, it has proven of great value.

Teachers

The teaching force in the supervisory district is the best it has been during the nine years the schools have been under my direction. No elementary certificates have been issued during the past three years, and very few academic, consequently all of the teachers have had professional training or experience. Of the 70 teachers employed last year, 46 held training class certificates, 7 rural school renewable certificates, 15 first grade certificates, 6 normal certificates and one temporary license. With very few exceptions teachers are interested in their work and readily follow all suggestions made by the trustee and district superintendent.

School Entertainments

A large number of teachers arrange for an entertainment at least once during the school year. These entertainments consist of literary and musical numbers and an illustrated by the district superintendent. At the close refreshments are furnished at a small cost thus enabling the teacher to supply much needed equipment like wall pictures, books, clocks, water jars, book cases and organs. Twenty dollars is not an unusual amount received from this source. The district superintendent two of these entertainments last week and has three invitations for the week following. The people are interested in these gatherings and as a means of interesting the home in the school these entertainments are recommended.

The management of the Oswego County Fair offers liberal prizes for the best exhibits of school work, and the teachers have not been slow to take advantage of this feature. Many schools compete for prizes. The exhibit consists of geography, arithmetic, spelling, writing, drawing, paper cutting, nature study and agriculture and manual training. This year the pupils of district No. 1, Volney, were awarded $50.00 in prizes. A part of this exhibit won first prize at the State Fair, and the nature study exhibit was given first prize at Ithaca during Farmers' Week.

On November 25 a school exhibit and entertainment was held in school district No. 10, Oswego. An exhibit of school work and agricultural products was placed in the primary department. The school work was placed on the walls and the fruit and vegetables on the desks. Prizes were offered for the best work in all grades.

Nature Study and Agriculture.

This important subject is taught in all schools, and has aroused a great deal of interest. It is taught in all grades.

Teachers and pupils are very much indebted to the State Agriculture College at Ithaca for the valuable leaflet which is used in connection with this work.

School gardens have not been as successful as we would like owing to the fact that schools are closed at the time when the gardens need care. Home gardens have proven more of a success and some excellent work has been done. This year home gardens will be a feature of the school work, and agricultural contests will be conducted in all districts. Some of the boys have grown corn on quarter acre plots to compete for prizes offered by the Oswego County Fair association.

Last year fifty bird houses were built and placed on the school grounds. A prize was offered for this work which was awarded district No. 7, Granby. Many of the houses were real ornaments, neat in design and construction. Although some of the houses were completed too late for occupancy, many teachers report that the houses had tenants, wrens, martins, sparrow and blue birds.

When first introduced nature study and agriculture was criticised somewhat by a few of the patrons, but time has proven that it is one of the most important courses given by our schools.

Historical part of the report was taken from "Land Marks of Oswego County."

FOR SALE

A very desirable building lot 40x100 in Oneida st., between 3d and 4th sts. Paved street, sewer, water and gas connections already in the center of the lot.

Will be sold on easy terms to the right party.

Also desirable building lots on W. 5th st. First Ward Fulton, N. Y.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN. —Adv 44

POPULAR MECHANICS

Canadian Feldspar.

During the past four years the exports of Canadian feldspar to the United States have become prominent. The mining of feldspar was commenced in the Kingston district in 1890, when the greatest mined was 700 tons. The first trial shipment of fifty tons of feldspar in 1893 was not a success. The second shipment, 972 tons, occurred in 1896. This year the amount will reach 16,000 tons. The entire production of Canadian feldspar is from the district about twenty miles north of the city of Kingston. It is used in the large potteries at Trenton, N. J., and East Liverpool, O., and in recent years the cheaper grade has been employed in manufacturing low grade sand soap.—Commerce Reports.

Uses of Tungsten.

Tungsten is used principally as an alloy of high speed steel—that is, steel used in making tools used in metal turning lathes running at high speed—to which it imparts the property of holding temper at higher temperature than carbon steels will, according to the United States geological survey. Ductile tungsten is practically insoluble in all the common acids. Its melting point is higher than that of any other metal, its tensile strength exceeds that of iron and nickel, it is paramagnetic, it can be drawn to smaller sizes than any other metal (0.0002 inch in diameter), and its specific gravity is 70 per cent higher than that of lead.

Assembling Piston Rings Properly.

Faulty compression on a gasoline engine is due in many cases to the lining up of the piston rings—that is, all slots are located so that they are in line with the length of the piston. This forms a path for the gas to escape. Trouble of this nature can be easily avoided if care is taken when the engine is overhauled and reassembled. The slots of the rings should be staggered, and in addition the right and left slots should be alternated. Then even if the slots should happen to line up the path of the escaping gas is broken up more or less and very little compression is lost.

Where Our Nickel Comes From.

Although the United States refines more nickel than any other country, practically all the ore used comes from Ontario and New Caledonia, Australia. It is there reduced to matte, according to the United States geological survey, and then shipped to this country for further reduction to metal. The only domestic nickel produced is a small quantity obtained from blister copper as a byproduct in electrolytic refining, and even this small quantity is so mixed as to source that what part of it is of domestic origin and what part is of foreign origin cannot be determined.

Danger of Unclean Sod Pans.

Some automobile fires are caused by neglect to clean the machine carefully. In one instance what might have been a disastrous fire was caused by not keeping the sod pan clean, says Popular Mechanics. While cranking the motor a backfire ignited the oil in the sod pan, and great damage was avoided only by the quick action of the garage owners. It was apparent that the owner had not cleaned the sod pan for several months, and the accumulation was so great that it easily produced a large flame. It is well to clean out the oil dripping frequently.

Many Spring Wheels Invented.

An average of thirty-five patents on spring wheels for motorcars and trucks have been granted per month since early last year, says the Scientific American. Not in several years has the crop of inventions along this line been as numerous as at present. About one out of twenty gets a real test, and less than one out of a hundred survives the trial stage. There are at present ten spring wheel designs in commercial use, four of them being often seen in New York city. The rest are born, reared and die with unfailing regularity.

Restoring Color of White Shellac.

If kept in tin cans white shellac will often lose its color and turn a rusty brown. It can be restored in the following manner: Pour it into a wooden pail and stir with a long stick reaching to the bottom of the pail, at the same time adding dry oxalic acid, until the whiteness returns; then strain through cheesecloth into another can. White shellac, if kept in glass, stone or wooden jars, will not lose its color readily.

Alaskan Survey Finished.

The work of surveying and marking the boundary between Alaska and the Yukon territory, which was begun in 1904, has been finished. This line stretches approximately 1,000 miles over mountain ranges and torrential rivers and was one of the biggest and most difficult jobs of surveying ever undertaken.

New Paint For Ships.

Red oxide of mercury is now being incorporated in marine paints for coating ships' bottoms. The poisonous nature of the mercuric oxide prevents the growth of sea plants and other organisms which foul a ship's bottom and cause the vessel to lose speed.

Cheap Tubes Are Poor Economy.

It is false economy to purchase cheap inner tubes, for they will quickly put the purchaser out in the long run.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Clinton Cable and sister, Clara, were guests of friends in town last week.

Roy Darling of Syracuse, spent a day or two at home last week.

Quite a number from this place will attend State Grange now in session in Oswego.

Mrs. Lynn Shufelt Union Falls, N. Y. was the recent guest of friends in town.

Miss Clara Stone and Maurice Williams both of Sterling, N. Y. were united in marriage Wednesday evening, January 20th.

E. T. Winegard of Rochester is spending some time with his sister, Mrs. Hiram Blodgett.

Mrs. Will Cooper and Mrs. George Crofoot, were recent guests of Mrs. Maude Randall, Auburn.

Mrs. C. Oglesbie, Oswego was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Hallam last week.

Ward E. Wiltsie, spent last week in New York on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Shortlef, of Sterling announce the engagement of their daughter Hazel, to John Cromer of Port Byran. The marriage will take place the middle of February.

Mrs. Frank Day and daughter, Lucille, entertained last Wednesday in honor of Allen Lockwood who enters Cornell university, soon for a four year's course in agriculture. Those present were Mabel and Allen Lockwood, Florence and Harold Lockwood, Rena and Stanley Bent, Mildred Stevens and Leon Pierce.

Lawrence Ecker, jr., has joined the U. S. Coast artillery and is now stationed at Long Island. Mr. Ecker is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ecker.

Mrs. Myrta Enney of Auburn, has returned home after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. H. Blodgett.

Fred Shutts and family have moved here from Auburn and are now occupying the Arthur Wiltsie house.

Mrs. Simeon Shutts is slowly recovering from her recent illness.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. are arranging for an old time social Friday evening, Feb. 19.

Miss Mabel Lockwood is spending some time with friends in Wolcott.

The regular meeting of the Political and Domestic Economy club will be held Tuesday afternoon.

L. E. Marsh has installed a new Intense furnace, made by G. J. Emeny and Co., of Fulton in his undertaking and furniture store in this village.

Mrs. Teague of Oswego is spending some time with her brother John Hallam, who is quite ill with pneumonia.

Principal Lockwood of the high school announces that he will test seed free of charge for those desiring it.

James Haven expects to exhibit some birds at the Madison Square arden Poultry show in New York next week.

The Farmers' Institute held in this place Friday and Saturday of last week was largely attended and pronounced one of the most interesting ever held here. Mrs. Della A. Jones of Worcester won high praise from the ladies for the able and interesting manner in which she conducted the work.

Mrs. George Barlow has been spending some time with her son Edgar, in Syracuse while his wife is in the Crouse-Irving hospital.

Mrs. J. S. Stevenson has been entertaining Miss Nellie Doxtater of Homer.

Miss Rita German underwent an operation for appendicitis at Oswego hospital, Saturday.

One trial quickly shows the healing powers of Hanford's Balsam. —Adv.

Extreme Suffering Relieved.

Mr. C. T. Chamberlain, New Durham, N. H., writes: "I am a farmer by occupation and have worked very hard. In 1905, I was taken with inflammation of the bladder. I suffered for a few weeks and grew worse. The best doctors gave me no permanent relief. I was so discouraged that I thought I never would get well. About this time I met a man who had been greatly benefited by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I dropped my doctor's medicine and began taking it. I have taken over three bottles. I obtained relief soon after I began its use. It has also greatly helped my rheumatism with which I was troubled for years." Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample. Large bottles; all druggists.

MRS. BELMONT IS AMAZED AT MISERY.

Sees Women Almost Naked and Starving Babies in Suffrage Line.

New York, Feb. 3.—"I didn't know there was so much misery in New York."

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont rubbed her back as she said this, as if some of the misery had settled there. It was yesterday at noon, for three hours she had been packing rolls, tea, sugar, evaporated milk and fruit in paper bags, for the "Sunday packages" that were given out to every woman who applied at 13 East 41st st.

For two hours Mrs. William Jay and Mrs. Charled Child had been handing out the bags to a steady procession of women who poured through the rooms. And at the end of it Mrs. Belmont's two helpers echoed her when she said:

"I didn't dream there was such abject poverty in this city of ours."

At 10 o'clock when the doors opened; ninety-nine women were waiting outside. By nooh nearly 300 had come, eaten their hot soup and rolls, taken their bags and departed. Twenty-five more bags were given out in the afternoon.

"Forty-first st., is the home of the bread line," Mrs. Belmont said. "On the West Side, at the Hotel Knickerbocker, is the men's bread line. Here is the woman's line."

Some one called her attention to the fact that a dozen hungry looking men had gathered outside the doors.

"They can go somewhere else," she said. "There are so many places men can go that women won't go. Women won't stand on the sidewalk in a bread line, and that is why we have arranged this so that they can come inside, eat in quet and receive their gifts where no one is looking on."

"She wants something stronger than milk" said the mother. "Give her soup. The baby is starving."

And more than a pint of rich soup went down that baby's throat. The children ate two quarts apiece. Then, with her bag of food for over Sunday, a pair of shoes and stockings for herself, some underwear and carfare, the woman went away with her brood.

"Some of the women," Mrs. Belmont said, "come with absolutely no clothes but a coat and skirt. They have newspapers tied around them under the coat. One girl who came here for soup got a job at dishwashing for $3.50 a week. The boss asked her why she didn't take off her coat. She couldn't, because there was nothing under it, and he said she couldn't work with a coat on, so she lost her job.

"We are negotiating now for four hundred shirtwaists, so we can fit out these women whose lack of clothes prevent them from getting work. We hope to have the waists Monday—good strong ones. We believe in having the best of material in everything, from soup to waists, that we give away."

Mrs. Belmont criticised strongly the Mayor's committee on non-employment and various other men's organizations formed for relief. They let the people starve while they decide what to do, she said.

"At the meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House last Tuesday for the unemployed $20,000 was gathered, and I haven't heard of a cent of it being expended for the poor. We went ahead with this soup kitchen as soon as we got $1,000 and trusted for more to come, and it has come. I think that the city should expend every cent it gets as soon as received. Starvation doesn't wait. But that is the way. The men commit errors, and the women patch them up. Some day," said Mrs. Belmont, with a look at a suffrage poster on the wall, "we shall fix politics so they can't commit errors."

REDUCED FARES
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
New York . $9.30
Round trip via New York Central. Going Thursday, February 11. Return limit, February 20.
Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

NEW HIGHWAY ROUTES ADOPTED.

Supervisors Discussed Roads and Made Appropriations—New Members were Present.

Three new highway routes, roads of whose construction expense the state will bear two-thirds and the county one-third, were adopted at a special session of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon in the county building. The roads, with their route, the total cost, the State's share and the county's share, are as follows:

Hastings-West Monroe-Constantia, 5.59 miles, $61,000, $41,480,, $19,520; Phoenix-Mexico, part 2, from Pennellville to Palermo, 5.1 miles, $62,000 $42,568, $20,032; Fulton-Hannibal, part 2, from the town line of Granby to Hannibal, 3.66 miles, $42,200, $28,696, $13,504.

The board made respective appropriations covering the cost to the county, a total of $53,056.

The county road map was somewhat modified, certain routes being curtailed and others added to for equalization purposes. The board then recessed for half an hour until 3.30 o'clock to await auditing of bills, and a report by a committee consisting of Supervisors Sivers, Pierce, Jackson, Riley and Pomphret. The new two supervisors, Clarence Soule of Constantia, who succeeds County Attorney W. M. Gallagher, and W. A. Harris of Mexico, who succeeds Sheriff W. M. Buck, were present at the session.—Times.

IN SURROGATE'S COURT

D. Page Morehouse, jr., was appointed guardian of Mrs. Sarah Cecelia McGill Pecoy by Surrogate Miller Monday. Mrs. Pecoy is just under 21 years old and has an interest of $2,000 in the estate of James Beatty, of New York, held in trust by the Guaranty & Trust Company of New York. She lives with her brother, Francis J. McGill, in this city.

William A. Reid and William J. Terrott were today appointed appraisers of the estate of Edward Sayer, deceased.

Letters of administration were issued on the estate of Cora A. Cole, late of Fulton, to Edward P. Cole. Value of estate $450.

Letters of probate were granted on the estate of William Scott, late of Constantia, to Rhoda L. Scott. Value $100.

The will of Mrs. Ella Bocko, deceased, was admitted to probate. A hearing had been set for yesterday afternoon for the objections to be filed by Alexander Bocko, but the hearing was not held and the will was admitted.

MT. PLEASANT.

Rev. Williams admitted a large class on probation here last Sunday.

Prayer meeting are being held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. A cottage meeting will be held this Tuesday evening at Alford Clark's.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Howard are in attendance at the State Grange in Oswego this week as delegates. Haynes will also attend.

The Grange Amateur Play Co. is practicing for a new play to be given soon.

Paul Snyder is the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Cass Snyder.

Orlin and Wm. Taft are spending a few weeks in Iowa.

Miss Jennie Peckham is quite ill. Her mother Mrs. Hattie Grant is caring for her.

Harold Distin of Fulton was a recent guest of his parents a few days.

Edward Durfey is working on the ice for Wm. Sharp in Fulton.

Mrs. Arthur Lewis and son Carl and Mrs. Orlando Cole are victims of the whooping cough as well as a number of children in Rowlee school district.

Miss Mable Grant is having two week's vacation in the Baldwin District.

Miss Velma Howard was a weekend guest of Miss Gladys Packham.

Always keep Hanford's Balsam on hand for accidents. —Adv.

BREAK THE CRUST.

Rural mail carriers in many sections complain that farmers are neglectful of an important matter—one that may cause serious injury to the legs of horses driven by the carriers—that of breaking down the hard crust now formed on snow surrounding farmhouse mail boxes.

Carriers' horses have many miles to travel and they should be given as much assistance as possible.

When a horse is calked in deep snow, apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. It will quickly relieve. —Adv.

NIFTY APRON AND CAP FOR THE GIRL WHO HELPS MOTHER.



Dainty and charming are these articles of practical use to the domestic girl. Made of percale, with red or blue dots, the apron is scalloped around the neck and bound with a color to match the dots. The cap is a mobcap, with a turned back ruffle of sheer scalloped lawn.

AN ITALIAN CHURCH.

John Lapetino, deputy sheriff, is interested in the establishment of an Italian Catholic parish in Oswego. Prominent Italians of the city have conducted a census, finding there are about 2,000 persons of Italian extraction there. A majority of these persons are communicants of the Church.

In case the church is not organized, arrangements will be made to have services for the Italian people with a priest from the Syracuse church officiating at least once a month.

The Italian people are scattered over the city and it is proposed to hold services in one church on each side of the river, probably at St. John's and St. Louis'. Many Italians are now members of these churches, although the other Catholic churches have Italian communicants also.

Roy's Quick Shoe Repair

Safety Razor Blades sharpened to a hair test—cut better than new. Razors concaved and honed. Razor handles always in Stock. Edge Tools sharpened. Cork Heel Pads, Cork Arch supports. Leather and Shoe Findings. SKATES SHARPENED.

110 Cayuga street

Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

You Have Only One Chance When You Hold a Sale of Merchandise

YOU STAKE ALL on the FORTUNES of ONE DAY or MORE

How very important it is, then that you do everything possible to insure in advance success. No reasonable expense should be spared Upon whether or not you have a crowd depends several hundreds dollars' difference in your receipts.

Do Not Try to Have a Sale Without the Help of The Fulton Evening Times

These Are the Reasons Why:

The Poster reaches at most only a few hundred people: The Evening Times is read each evening by approximately, 10,000 people.

The Poster is seen only by people when they are away from home. The Times goes into people's homes and finds them.

The Poster must be tacked up and distributed—a day or two of hard work for a man with a rig. The Times distributes the same information at every house in the city.

The Poster is not seen in bad weather, because people stay at home. That is just the time The Evening Times is read most carefully.

Under some circumstances it is advisable to have bills, but under all circumstances you should have advertising in The Evening Times. It is the advertising that does the business—every merchant will tell you so.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

66 SOUTH FIRST STREET, FULTON, N. Y.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardozo Tells Times' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE.

Albany, Feb. 3.—Preparations for [illegible] state constitutional [illegible] decided to begin in [illegible] made here irrespective [illegible] the legislature is [illegible] number of the [illegible] The association of the bar of the city of New York has issued a preliminary report on what it has accomplished, and while the report may be amplified in a supplemental one, yet a comprehensive outline of the proposed changes which are likely to be made in the constitution can be obtained from this document.

The preliminary report indicates that a study of the subject of the election, appointment, removal, impeachment and recall of judicial officers has been made. It is recommended that judges of the courts of the state should not be chosen by election, but that they should be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

The report further recommends an appointive judiciary in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. "If this system of selection by appointment is to be recommended by your committee it may be well to consider terms of office shorter than fourteen years," says the report. "The people might hesitate to authorize the executive to appoint for so long a term, a judge who in course of time might to prove to be or to have become unfit, or who, losing consciousness of the long-ago origin of his judicial power, might become self-sufficient or arrogant.

"They might, however, fell less objection were the terms to be shortened to eight years, as was the rule in this state from 1846 to 1895—or to seven years, which is now the rule in New Jersey. A life term for judicial officers is that which in the opinion of your committee is most desirable, but that proposal would almost certainly be rejected by the people, and the length of any lesser term is a matter not of principle but of expediency as to which no opinion is expressed by your committee."

On the subject of the recall and removal of judicial officers, the committee is of the opinion that "the principle of judicial recall runs counter to the instincts of the vast majority of minds trained in jurisprudence."

Concerning removal, the committee is of the opinion that the cumbersome system now existing, by virtue of Section II of Article VI of the Constitution, should be eliminated from the Constitution, leaving only the subject of procedure and hearing to be dealt with by the legislature. The proceedings might be initiated by the adoption of a motion calling upon the judges to appear and answer before a joint convention of the senate and assembly.

Other committees on intermediate Appellate tribunals, the Supreme Court, Surrogate's Court, inferior civil court and the Court of Claims, have submitted their reports. Relative to the Surrogate's court, one suggestion is made that it be abolished and that power be given to the Supreme Court to deal with matters concerning an estate. Changes in the inferior Courts to deal with matters concerning as estate. Changes in the inferior courts of New York city are also recommended.

The Phi Delta Phi club of New York has also put in a number of suggestions as to amendments to the judiciary article.

Only four delegates who attended the last Constitutional Convention are delegates to the impending one Elihu Root, Louis Marshall, Charles S. Mereness and De Lancey Nicoll.

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

Few people realize the extent to which a producing manager, of modern comedies and plays, will go, in securing suitable manuscripts for exploitation. It is a well known fact no manager will pay a higher price for a play, than will Manager Frazee, none will give it a more lavish production or cast it more carefully—everything that can be done to insure success, before it is produced, is done and money is often spent in a most lavish manner.

Being a producer of the modern school, the older managers are often amazed at the enormous outlay, and the high salaries Mr. Frazee will pay, to atttain the results he desires.

His determination to present quality, regardless of cost, is fast placing him at the head of the school of modern producers. Being one of the few who will not commercialize his art, and resort to claptrap or sensational features, makes attractions by both theater managers and the better class of actors.

His lavish expedniture, in producing "A Pair of Sixes" that has been running more than seven months in New York, and will be presented here at the Quirk Monday, Feb. 8, established a new scale of completeness and efficiency, in farcial productions.

TIGERS WIN MEDAL.

Amateur League May Not Reorganize; City League to Play Tomorrow.

The most exciting game of the season was bowled on the Onyx alleys last night with about 200 rooters looking on. The Pirates were obliged to win three games in order to get the medals, and after capturing the first two, tying the Tigers for first place, the excitement ran riot among the rooters.

The Amateur league will not be reorganized this season, the City league may reorganize after the deciding game tomorrow night.

The Onyx A. C. team is obliged to get two games in order to tie the Nondescripts, and three to win in the City league. The championship battle will be fought tomorrow night between the Nondescripts and the Onyx A. C. of the City league.

The standing for the Amateur league which closed last night was as follows:

	Won	Lost
Tigers	21	15
Pirates	20	16
Cubs	15	18
Onyx Colts	13	20

The standing in the City league follows:

	Won	Lost
Nondescripts	20	13
Onyx A. C.	19	13
Yacht Club	17	16
West Siders	10	23

The consistent bowling of Gardner and Rathburn of the Pirates in the first game helped to put life and strength into the hearts of the Pirates Rathburn bowled high single of 230, and Gardner rolled up a score of 220. The total for the first game 1014 is equal to that of the New York state league.

The score for last night's game follow:

PIRATES

Gardner	220	152	170	542
Gifford	184	169	163	516
ernett	193	149	182	524
Bowers	178	220	149	556
Rathburn	230	159	143	532
Totals	1014	849	807	
Average				2670

TIGERS

Waterhouse	169	169	143	481
Mace	155	150	146	451
Hill	128	104	193	425
Durst	146	169	225	540
Pringle	191	179	211	581
Totals	789	771	918	
Average				2478

It is expected that a large crowd will attend the championship game tomorrow night, and the favorites' rooters will be out in force to watch the games.

PLAINVILLE FARM SOLD.

Mrs. Hattie L. Bradt, of Baldwinsville, has sold through Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc. of this city, the very desirable farm of 100 acres 2½ miles southeast of Plainville, to Earl A. Reed of Cold Spring, N. Y.

This farm has many attractive features, the heavy loam soil produces revenue paying crops of wheat, barley, oats, tobacco and hay, carrying a good sized dairy. The buildings are exceptionally good, consisting of an 11-room furnace-heated house with bath; large cemented barn and other out-buildings for hogs, poultry and for the storing and curing of tobacco.

Mr. Reed was a former resident of this locality and has personal knowledge of the many advantages of farming in this section of Onondaga county.

1912 FORD CARS.

Automobile experts have always held that the 1912 Ford was the best model ever built. Whether or not this is true, the Van Wagenen Corporation has for sale a 1912 Ford in fine shap and the price is low if bought soon.—Adv.

Special Meeting.

The Goddess of Liberty, an auxiliary of the O. A. U. M., will meet tonight at 7.30 for a special business meeting. The meeting is to be held at the O. A. U. M. rooms.

Those You Know

Mrs. George Chauncy of Park st. left on Tuesday for New York where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Overton.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Jago of Cayuga st. who has been visiting relatives in Clayton has returned.

* * *

Mary Coleman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Coleman of Erie st., who has been ill is improved.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Quirk of Syracuse were the over Sunday guests of Mrs. Quirk's parents Mr. and Mrs. Root, Utica st.

* * *

Mrs. John Walters of Oswego is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Simon Frawley, W. 3d st.

* * *

Miss Viola Crahan of W. 3d st., was the guest for the week-end of Miss Irene Haviland of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. A. D. Clark of S. 4th st. attended the Suffrage gathering in Oswego yesterday.

* * *

Elmer E. Morrill left on Monday for a business trip to New York and from there will join Mrs. Morrill at Washington, D. C.

* * *

The Obligation meeting of the Girl's Friendly society of Zion Episcopal church was held in the church at 8 p. m. Monday.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Friday afternoon at the First Baptist church, Mrs. A. D. Clark, leader. Mrs. DeSilva of Syracuse, president of the Onondaga County W. C. T. U. will address the meeting, Mrs. Gardeneir of Oswego president of Oswego County W. C. T. U. who 24 years ago organized the Fulton union, will be present. The Fulton pastors and their wives are invited. Tea will be served.

* * *

Mrs. Adelbert P. Tucker of S. 4th st. visited her sister at Oswego Tuesday.

* * *

Miss Marion Edgerton, who is attending Syracuse university and Miss Mabel Weatherby of Fulton were home guests at a party given by Mrs. Howard Case at the home, S. Salina st. Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rumsey of S. 4th st., have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Moore of Chicago.

* * *

Mrs. D. L. Lipsky of S. 4th st. visited her parents in Syracuse Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Bell and daughter Violet have gone to Ingalls Crossing and are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Holmes of the Beaver Meadows Farm.

* * *

Miss Caroline Pearl of Seneca st., is recovering from illness.

* * *

Mrs. Helen Wright of Volney is spending a few weeks with her daughter in this city.

* * *

Leon Pitcher of Volney was a week-end guest of his aunt, Mrs. Grandjean on S. 5th st.

* * *

Mrs. Hare is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Calvin Dines.

* * *

Miss Margaret Green is improving in health after being ill at her home, S. 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. F. G. West has returned to her home at Pulaski after visiting friends in this city for a short time.

* * *

The Ladies Aid society of Volney Center served a supper, Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dolbear, a hundred guests being present. About twenty-five Fulton people attended.

* * *

Mrs. Frankie Rigley was called to Palermo last week by the serious illness of a relative.

* * *

News has been received of the serious illness of Mrs. Henry Davis of Mexico, a former residents of this place.

* * *

A number of young people of Volney gave Miss Eva Vincent a surprise party Friday evening evening at her home on the West River road.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Ure is confined to the house with grip.

* * *

Miss F. A. Reynolds, field secretary of the secretary of the Women's Home Mission society will speak at the Baptist church, Thursday evening at 7.30.

* * *

The Suffrage gathering at Oswego yesterday was attended by Mrs. Lydia Dilts, Mrs. Jesse Morrill, Mrs. A. D. Clark, Mrs. Harvey MacMurchy and Mrs. Frank King.

OH, WHERE IS THIS CITY'S HOCKEY TEAM?

O. Marcotte, manager of Oswego's Arena skating rink, is arranging for an organization of a hockey team. He desires to have his players meet with the Fulton hockey players.

General Agent Wanted.

The largest sick and accident company in the country wants a general agent in Fulton. Experience man preferred. Must have reference and be a live wire. Apply T. F. Connell, Clark Hotel. —Adv.—40c.

Victor Records
FOR
February
NOW ON SALE
60 select titles, including the hits of the hour, songs, latest dances, etc.
The greatest list ever. You are invited to hear them.
BOGUE PIANO STORE
61 FIRST STREET

"WALK OVER PRICES"
STILL CONTINUE
at the
Bee Hive Store
SPECIAL
10 to 11 a. m., Friday
One Lot Clothes Baskets Medium Size at . . 25c
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Women's 25c Fleece Lined Underwear at . . 18c
A Few Pairs Men's $1.25 Cotton Pants at . . 69c
J.H.St.Louis & Co.
24 S. First Street

THE QUIRK—TONIGHT
5—HIGH CLASS ACTS—5
VAUDEVILLE
FATAL WEDDING
3-reel K. and E.
Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c.
GOODNESS GRACIOUS
3-reel Vitagraph
Lower Floor Reserved, 20c
Pathe, "THE PAWNS OF FORTUNE" and Pathe's News Weekly
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c. Friday, Amateur Night

NEVER OVERLOOK
the important consideration of safety when investing money. Make the First National Bank your depository because it is the place of Safety for funds. Start an account now and make regular deposits where your money will soon grow at interest.
4% Paid in Our Interest Department

TONIGHT
DANCING
AT
DANCELAND

YOUNG MEN WANTED
The automobile business offers wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are fitted to fill good positions. Individual instruction so you can make good in positions that pay good salaries. Write today for full particulars. Now is the time to start.
UNION GARAGE,
Union and Barrett Sts., Schenectady, N. Y.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
—WEDNESDAY—
Extra Big Show
THE MYSTERY OF THE THRONE ROOM
Featuring Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.
Seventh Episode of the
MASTER KEY
4 other reels
10c—Eight-Reel Show—10c

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN
TRY OUR DELICIOUS
LIGHT LUNCHES
and
HOME MADE
ICE CREAMS AND CANDIES
(Fresh Daily)
25 SOUTH FIRST STREET
PHONE 308

HOME COOKING
That tempts your appetite and pleases the taste.
AT HOTEL LEWIS
Our daily menu will please you. Entertain your friends here. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAVING THRIFT
CHARACTER
These three good qualities are so closely related that you seldom find one without the other. The habit of saving establishes thrift, and thrift improves the quality of the character. You will find an account with us a great incentive to save more money.
FULTON SAVINGS BANK

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
McDonald's McDonald's
A SALE OF FURS
$1,500 Stock of FINE FURS—Just Received Today
Purchased from the manufacturers in New York last week at one-half cost price. They will go on sale here today at the lowest prices you ever saw.
JUST READ THE PRICES! SEE THE FURS!
Examine and compare them with what you have seen; what others show and you will be convinced this is a rare opportunity to secure a fine Fur Piece, Fur Set or Fur Coat at a savings in price that will surprise you:

$50 Black Fox Sets	$25.00	$35.00 Fitch and Seal Sets	$15.00
60 Russian Fitch Muffs	19.75	20 Fitch and Coney Sets	9.98
12 Black, Brown Coney Sets	5.00	12 Raccoon Muffs	5.00
25 Red Fox Sets	9.98	12 Black Wolf Muffs	5.00
25 Raccoon Sets	9.98	25 Black Fox Muffs	12.50
30 Black Fox Collars	12.50	15 Mole Sets	7.50
25 Golden Beaver Collars	12.50	20 Black Wolf Sets	10.00
20 Russian Marmot Sets	10.00	20 Pointed Sets	7.50
22 Mole Muffs	5.00	25 Grey Wolf Sets	9.98

IF YOU NEED FURS OF ANY KIND DON'T MISS THIS SALE
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YOU WILL EVER SEE
"The New York Shop"
ONEIDA STREET FULTON

In Advance Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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VILLA'S CABINET GIVES CONFIDENCE

One Member, a Lawyer, Served Under the Martyred Madero; Fighting Has Not Ceased

By LEWIS T. MATSON.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 4.—Gen. Francisco Villa's assumption of presidential power is being celebrated by his jubilant followers in Juarez today. Along the American border there is a general feeling of satisfaction over Villa's action in establishing a dictatorship, as he has long been regarded as the one man capable of crushing the small revolts in Mexico and establishing order throughout the Republic.

While Villa has not announced that he will accept the presidency it is expected that the convention will elect him to that position.

General Villa's message stating that he had assumed "The political authority" was received here late last night. A few hours later he telegraphed that troops loyal to the convention had defeated Carranzista forces in a three day battle in the State of Jalisco. The convention troops were commanded by General Augustin Estrada. They numbered 4,000 men. The Carranzista leader had nearly double that number, but were routed with heavy losses in killed and wounded. Estrada's forces captured a large quantity of munitions.

That Villa intends to establish a strong government is shown by his first cabinet selections. They are M. Diaz Lombardo, foreign minister and minister of justice; General Luis de la Garza Gardenas, minister of state and communications; Francisco Escudero, minister of finance and industry; Senor Lombardo, who is a lawyer, was in the cabinet of President Francisco Madero. Afterwards he was in the diplomatic service and when Villa became a power in Mexico he became one of Villa's advisers.

Senor Escudero was minister of finances in the first cabinet formed by General Carranza. After leaving the cabinet he returned to Mexico City to practice law. He became prominent in the affairs of the Liberal party and was one of a commission that tried unsuccessfully to patch up the differences between Villa and Carranza. When William Bayard Hale was sent to the border about a year ago by President Wilson, Eccudero conducted the negotiations on behalf of Carranza. Escudero was always a believer in Villa and when the latter broke with Carranza, Escudero went to northern Mexico to become an adviser of Villa.

General Cardenas was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Chihuahua during the Madero regime. He has been attached to Villa's staff since the latter became a prominent figure in Mexico.

OBREGON REFUSES TO BE PACIFIED

By ARTHUR CONSTANTINE.

Mexico City, Feb. 4.—General Alvaro Obregon has opened a campaign against General Villa's troops north of this city with the purpose of driving the convention's forces into Northern Mexico and preventing them from reaching Tampico. It was announced today that several thousand Carranza soldiers had already arrived at San Juan del Rio, about 85 miles north of Mexico City in the State of Queretaro, and additional troops are being sent from the capital as rapidly as possible.

General Obregon will go to the front an dtake personal command in the whirlwind campaign against the Villa forces.

Only sufficient troops will be kept here to keep the hostile Zapatistas still lingering about the capital from making any raids.

FEDERAL AID SOUGHT BY TRADE BODY

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. Would Have Government Control Shipping; At the Same Time Opposing President's Pet Measure.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The formation of a Federal shipping board and a marine development company, the company to be capitalized at $30,000,000, and to advance funds to buyers or builders of steamers and the board to supervise shipping, are advocated in the report on the committee on merchant marine submitted today to the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. The administration ship purchase bill is declared to be unwise and wrong in principle.

"Our committee considers that owing to the world's shipping conditions, government aid is absolutely essential to upbuild our merchant marine, and we recommend it to be freely and adequately given, says the report. "We believe the proposed government plan of purchase or construction even if operation is avoided by chartering to private persons, is wrong in principle and unwise if the result sought can be secured by private initiative supplemented by reasonable government aid."

The report also recommends that all ship lines, domestic or foreign, take out government to operate and that the law for carrying mail be amended to lower the speed of first and second class steamers and to provide adequate compensation.

The committee on maintenance of resale prices in its report declared against "price cutting" and advocated federal legislation to regulate the practice. It said:

"Your committee is convinced that legislation permitting the maintenance of resale prices, under proper restrictions on identified merchandise for voluntary purchase made and sold under competitive conditions, would be to the best interest of the producer, the distributor and of the purchasing public, or consumer."

An analysis of the new federal trade commission and a forecast of what it will accomplish in the business world was given by Joseph E. Davies, retiring commissioner of corporations.

"It holds promise of great aid to American business and of greater security for the liberties of our people," said Mr. Davies. "It is an attempt in an industrial era of great complication to translate the spirit of Faneuil Hall into terms of present day freedom. Conditions of the present and the freedom of opportunities in the long future for four children and their children demand that the highways of trade shall be kept open and fair."

VICTIM OF ADVERSITY.

Grantwood, N. J., Feb. 4.—Postmaster Carney today laid claim to the hard luck championship. His claim is based on the following adversities:

Robbed by yeggmen; sued by his wife; ordered to pay alimony; defeated for office.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday; probably snow or rain. Fresh east to southeast winds.

German Mines Wreck Many Trenches

Paris, Feb. 4.—In a new attempt to cut their way to the coast the Germans are attacking the Allies along a 20-mile front in the region of Lens and Bethune. An official statement issued here this afternoon declares that the assault of the Kaiser's troops have been repelled by heavy firing of French artillery. The statement also makes claims for the French in the Champagne district, but admits that some of the French trenches north of Massiges have been wrecked by German mines telling of concentration of new field works. In the Voges region there have been encounters between outposts and patrols. In Alsace the French troops have made some progress northwest of Hartmannsweiler Kopf. The weather has turned warm in Alsace and thaw has begun.

* * *

French Airmen Have Crossed the Rhine

Berlin, by Amsterdam, Feb. 4.—Aerial warfare is being actively waged by German and French aviators at the southeast end of the great battlefront in the western theater. French aviators are daily making long flights over Alsace, dropping bombs upon German barracks and other military establishments. Some of the French airmen have even crossed the Rhine. No reports have been received as to the extent of damage done by them.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Petrograd, Feb. 4.—Many German soldiers were killed by Russian aviators in an aerial bombardment of a position held by the Kaiser's troops southwest of Warsaw. Official announcement of the successful operation of the aviators was made here today.

* * *

Berlin, Feb. 4.—It was stated here today that Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the Kaiser, has practically recovered from an injury to the left foot sustained in an automobile accident in November and will soon be able to return to the front.

* * *

Athens, Feb. 4.—French aviators, operating from the international fleet at the west entrance to the Dardanelles, have bombarded the Turkish city of Adrianople, where they did effective execution, according to a wireless dispatch from Salonica.

GANZEL LIKED IN ROCHESTER

President Chapin Assumes Independent Attitude, Defying His Players

New York, Feb. 4.—"If my players think they can better themselves by jumping to the Federal league they can go ahead and make the jump with my full approval," said Charles Chapin, president of the Rochester club in the International league today. Chapin was at the Hotel Belmont where the American league magnates are meeting.

"I haven't signed a manager for the 1915 season and only one of my players is signed. That player is Outfielder Messenger, who was signed last year under a two year contract. The reason I haven't signed my men is because I am waiting to see just how things will develop and there is no hurry. Our season won't open until April 22.

"John Ganzel was our manager last year. He isn't under contract for this year, but when the proper time comes we may make an offer to Ganzel. If he sees fit to accept, it he will be our 1915 manager, for I consider Ganzel a mighty good man."

BOERS GIVING UP FIGHT.

Cape Town, South Africa, Feb. 4.—Boer rebels throughout South Africa are surrendering rapidly. It was announced here today that Commander Kemp and his force had yielded to the troops of the union without fighting while a dispatch from Pretoria tells of the surrender of Burgher Maritz's soldiers at Kokomas.

News Oddities

Moscow—Olga Krasilnikoff, 19, enlisted in the Russian army under a man's name. The deception was discovered when she was shot in the foot after taking part in nineteen battles in Poland. She has been awarded the fourth degree, Crown of St. George.

Metuchen, N. J.—One man was killed and another badly hurt in a freight train wreck near here today.

HE DIED TO SAVE A CHUM

They Coasted; The Girl Was Timid; She Was Assured and Reassured

New York, Feb. 4.—A little girl's heart is broken today. She is grieving for her boy chum—fourteen year old Ralph Weber—who gave up his like to protect her. No knight of olden times who fought for his lady fair showed more gallantry than did this schoolboy who died to save from injury the girl whose books he carried to school and whom he called his "best chum."

They were coasting on a Central Park hill. She was timid.

"Don't be afraid," said the young gallant. "I'll keep right behind you and look after you."

They started down the hill, the girl on her sled in front, the youth following on his. The girl lost control of her sled and rolled off. Ralph, in order to keep from running into her swerved, but the rapidity with which he was traveling forced his sled to run into a tree. His head struck a giant oak and he died instantly, with a broken neck.

Ralph's parents took the body of their son home. There the mother told of the girl's grief, but she would not give the name of her son's chum.

SIX-DAY BIKE RECORD MADE IN WEST.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Beating the previous mark by twelve miles and ten laps, the team of Egg and Verri set a new mark for six-day bicycle races, when they completed the contest last night with 2,804 miles and eight laps to their credit. Moran and McNamara finished second, Carman and Corey, third; Drobach and Piercy fourth; Walthour and Bedell fifth; Mitten and Wiley, sixth, and Anderson seventh. The first five teams sprinted out the last hour of the race.

Horse Racing Bill Passes.

Carson City, Nev. Feb. 4.—The bill to permit horse racing, with betting under the pari mutual system, which passed the Nevada Senate, went to the House today. It probably will pass there.

GERMANS READY TO REPEL NEW ENGLISH TROOPS

Kaiser Determined to Crush British Rather Than French; Plenty of Convoys for Channel Transports

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Feb. 4.—Within the past three days the British war office has sent about 4,000 fresh British troops across the Channel to meet a new offensive move which the Germans are expected to make all along the line on the West Flanders and northern France field. General Joffre, commander in chief of the allied armies, and Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, learned through spies and the allied aerial services that the Germans have been massing men and artillery along the northern front for about ten days.

The preparations made by Germans indicate that they are getting ready to launch the most terrific assaults yet made upon the Anglo-French lines. The severest attacks are expected near the Belgian frontier where a considerable portion of the English troops are massed. The Kaiser evidntly desires a victory over the British rather than the French for political reasons.

An armada of torpedo boat destroyers, swift cruisers and submarines guarded the British transports while crossing the Channel to protect them from German submarines which are prowling through the English Channel, the Irish sea and the North sea.

CANADIANS PROVE NETTLE IN BATTLES

By JOHN C. FOSTER.

London, Feb. 4.—Letters received from the front are unanimous in praise of the Canadian troops that have joined the British army in France. Princess Patricia's regiment has been under fire four time.

Captain Fitzgerald and Lieutenant Price were picked off by German sharpshooters in a recent engagement. The regiment has been holding an exposed position recently and fourteen of the privates have been killed and twenty wounded. Among those killed were Privates Roper, McLeod, McNish, Leach and Houston.

Captain Gray has been invalided because of a severe attack of rheumatism.

SERVICE MIXTURES ARE IN BATTLE LINES

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Feb. 4.—Attacks of the Germans to dislodge the French holding positions north of the old Roman road in the Champagne district, between Rheims and the Argonne forest, have been repulsed with severe losses. A number of German prisoners were taken, among them members of the land wehr, who had arrived at the front on Sunday from Mezieres. The hardest fighting in Champagne has been between the River Suippes and the River Tourbe in the vicinity of Perthes, Hurlus, Le Mesnil, Beausejour, Massiges and Ville sur Tourbe.

West of Rheims, along the Aisne, there have been artillery duels in which the French guns damaged a convoy carrying supplies to the advanced lines of the Germans.

Fighting of local importance is reported from West Flanders. A military officer, writing in the Army Bulletin, notes the unusual variety of the formations facing each other in the opposing armies in Belgium. In the trenches of the allies are British, French and Belgian infantry, cavalrymen who have been turned into foot soldiers, artillerymen, Indians, Turcos and marines. German marines are also fighting with the land forces on the German side, most of them being used in the artillery sections.

The French are consolidating their new positions in Upper Alsace.

FRENCH LOSE STRONG POSITION IN CHAMPAGNE

Berlin, By Wireless, Feb. 4.—The capture of the main French position north and northwest of Massigges in the Champagne region was announced in an official report of the German Staff issued here this afternoon. It states that three successive French trenches were captured by German troops yesterday along a front of more than a mile and these have been held in spite of counter attacks by the French. The report claims that in the fighting around Massigges the Germans captured seven officers and 671 soldiers, and 17 guns, together with a large amount of war material. The report denies the Russian claims of successes in the Carpathians and asserts that the Austria-Hungarian forces have made a series of gains in the mountainous district.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 4.—Skirmishes between Turkish and British forces are now almost of a daily occurence along the Suez canal. In a sharp conflict six soldiers were wounded, two martially.

While the main Turkish forces have not yet reached the canal, their advance guards are showing more daring and as a result the vigilance of the soldiers guarding the waterway has been redoubled.

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February 4, 1915.

Opinions

SUNDAY

Billy Sunday, the popular Evangelist, preaches in the language of the prize fighter and the barroom tough. The conservative ministers ventured to complain of his methods as vulgar. Billy replied by calling these ministers "grafters and stiffs, who talk bum bull con."

The supreme tragedy of the Christian religion, as told by Billy, is sure to set honest men and honest women thinking of what this brand of talk will actually accomplish.

Here is a sample:

"If we had been there, we might have seen the hill-tops and the tree-tops filled and covered with angels, and houses crowded, as Jesus hung on the cross and cried, 'I thirst,' and a man ran and dipped a sponge in wormwood and gall and vinegar, and put it on a reed and put it up to His lips. Then Jesus cried, 'My God, why hast Thou forsaken me?' Here He hung, feeling the burden of your guilt, you booze-fighter, you libertine, you dead-beat.

"'My God, hast Thou forsaken me?' He cried. And I imagine that the archangel cried, 'O, Jesus, if you want me to come and sweep the bowling, blood-thirsty mob into hell, lift your heart and look me in the face, and I will come.' But Jesus gritted His teeth and struggled on, and the archangel again cried, 'O, Jesus, if you want me to come, tear your right hand loose from the nail and wave it; I will come.' But Jesus just clinched His fist over the nails. What for? To keep you out of hell. Then tell me, why are you indifferent? And soon He cried, 'It is finished.' The Holy Spirit plucked the olive branch of peace back through the gates of heaven, from the cross, and winged his way and cried: 'Peace! Peace! has been made by His death on the cross.' That is what He had to do. That was His duty."

And this is the way Billy believes in dealing out religion.—Silent Partner.

For the Business Men of America

We commend to all our readers the interesting article in the Special Feature Section of to-day's paper on "The Chamber of Commerce of the United States." Here is a clear and readable account of a new force in American business, an organization which, with proper support, can do a vast and far reaching work for the manufacturers and merchants of our country.

The nation has clearly reached the end of a great period of internal development. That development will go on; but we are no longer satisfied to American trade of every character sit down within our own boundaries. now looks overseas. Certain great industries have already organized for foreign commerce upon a scale and with a power typically American. The same cannot be said of the bulk of our industry. Our manufacturers have their eyes turned in new directions, but they have neither the evperience nor the proper aid to succeed quickly.

It is here, we think, that the first great need of a national chamber of commerce is to be felt. It is exactly the counterpart in the business world of the federal government. The local bodies have done and will continue to do important work. But united in the new federal body they can accomplish results which individually they could not touch.

The organization promises to be the mouthpiece of business America. It can look beyond local needs, beyond sectional needs, to the great problems of labor, finance and the development of industry, national and international. Its importance to every business man cannot be estimater too highly.—New York Tribune.

MORGAN'S OPTICAL PARLOR

Quality Work at Reasonable Prices

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

Why Not a Bundle Day?

With the advent of February the genuine brand of a northern winter begins. Winter during the present month should have its real compensation if we can be awakened by it to a sense of our obligation as a community—as friends living in one town—to those of our less fortunate brethren, to those women and children who suffer because of loss of employment, by the husband, father, son, brother or daughter. Small giving is the best giving. It is the device of the really good people. It is the successful giving, and it can be made to mean health or life itself to the shivering persons only a stone's throw from our warm firesides.

The workings of Fulton's Salvation Army corps are notable examples of what can be done by the collection and distribution of bundles of wearing apparel. The bundles of clothing received and disbursed by Ensign Fitzgerald and his soldiers are suggestive of a plan for setting aside one day, to be known as Bundle Day, when the contents of many an attic, trunk, drawer and closet could be tied into bundles and handed to the proper agents of a committee of citizens for distribution among deserving persons.

In a majority of homes there is sure to be found surfeit of left-overs, which in normal times figure as idle or waste material.

Now is the time to make these left-overs take on a new meaning. So let's have a Bundle Day in Fulton.

The Civil Service Commission

In making his appointments to the civil service commission, Governor Whitman has kept faith with his pre-election promises to the people of the state. The appointment of Messrs. Ordway, McKinstry and Rice gives assurance of the execution of the civil service law in accordance with its true spirit, and with no intent or purpose to evade.

Mr. Ordway has devoted years of his life to the subject of civil service. Mr. McKinstry served upon the civil service commission during the administration of Governor Flower and for some time thereafter, to the entire satisfaction of the people of the state. Colonel Rice is known as an independent Democrat, and was also related to the administration of Governor Flower. We congratulate the governor and the state upon the character and capability of this commission.

We especially approve of the appointment of Mr. McKinstry, of this city, and we extend to him our hearty congratulations. We are sure that the people of Watertown, and of Northern New York cordially approve of this selection. He has ever been devoted in his work to his work to the best things in public life, has tried to hold up high ideals and standards and while, in many things, we have been compelled to disagree with our brother, still we have always appreciated that his course was dictated by a high sense of public duty. We rejoice that this appointment has come to our friend and fellow townsman and we are glad to note that his appointment has received general approval throughout the state.

We again congratulate Mr. McKinstry and we congratulate Governor [illegible] the state, upon the selection of what, in our judgment, will prove to be a most excellent civil service commission.—Press, Utica.

DAVID M. PHILLIPS.

David M. Phillips of Granby, 61, died Tuesday afternoon after an illness of several years' duration. He has been a resident of the community from infancy as was his father before him. Mr. Phillips was held in high respect and his advice on all subjects was considered sound and valuable. He was a member of the M. E. church of Minetto.

He is survived by his wife, Mary A. Phillips, and five children, Mrs. E. B. Hawks of New York city, James M. Phillips of Princeton, Ill.; Fred A. Ray and Martha Phillips, all of this vicinity. Funeral will be held at the family home Friday afternoon at one o'clock. Burial at Mt. Adnah, this city.

SHOES AND CLOTHING RECEIVED AT CITY HALL.

[illegible] Young is the warden of a miscellaneous collection of shoes and clothing. He has a place set aside in City Hall for storage, and a surprisingly large number of articles of wearing apparel is received and disbursed at the hall each day, to the delight of many poor families of the city.

TAXPAYERS' ELECTION.

Oswego city will have a special election, Feb. 24 to secure the sentiment of the taxpayers on a request made by the Commissioner of Public Works who wants an increase of $14,000 made in the budget for the purpose of making street improvements.

A PRINCESS DIES.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Feb. 3.—Princess Maria Pia, or Parma, died today.

CHILD PROTECTION.

Forty Years of Great Advance in Care of the Unfortunate.

The first Child Welfare Society was organized in New York 40 years ago, under the title of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Before this date children in the hands of unnatural parents and relatives were without protection.

The story is told how one summer day in 1874 some charity workers visited a woman dying of tuberculosis in the slums of New York. She complained that she could not die in peace because of the almost constant cry of a child in an adjoining room. An investigation was made, and it was found that the cries came from a little girl, Mary Ellen by name, who was found locked up in a room denuded of all furnishings. Her head and body were covered with bruises and cuts, and in the room was found a pair of rusty shears, with which the child's mother had been in the habit of torturing her.

When an appeal was made for help to official organizations, the reply was: "We can do nothing unless the child is brought to us legally, and proof offered that an offense has been committed."

The story goes on to recount how finally the charity workers who had interested themselves in the case turned to the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Accordingly, the first legal protection given to a maltreated child was accorded under the laws that protected dumb animals.

In the United States today there are about 450 societies organized for the protection of children. In other civilized countries there are at least 100 more.

Every State in the Union has its labor laws which affect the 2,000,000 working boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 15 which the National Child Labor Commission is endeavoring to make uniform throughout the Nation. There are children's courts to dispense justice to a large part of the 25,000 juvenile delinquents reported annually in this country.

There are homes for the crippled and the deaf and dumb, and there are creches where the working mother may leave her children during the day while she is outside of her home earning a livelihood.—The Churchman.

There are still left in the stove department, at the People's Hardware store, three stoves which any reasonable cash offer may tempt the proprietors to dispose of before inventory is closed, sale.—Adv.

FARMS OFFERED NEEDY BELGIANS

Vermont Corporation Will Give to Refugees Good Mountain Land

New York, Feb. 4.—A novel offer for the relief of war refugees was made here today to the Belgian Relief Committee. The Egg Mountain Orchards, a corporation owning two thousand acres of land, near Egg Mountain, Vt., will welcome Belgian farmers to cultivate its extensive fruit orchards on a liberal share basis.

There are several houses on the property, which the Belgians can use, and the settlers will be allowed to cut all the timber they need for additional buildings.

The corporations will pay wages to the Belgians at the standard rate and in addition give them twenty per cent. of the proceeds if they work on the planted orchards. If the settlers wish to cultivate the land for themselves they may do so, paying the owners 30 per cent. of the net returns.

The corporation employs an expert pomologist who will instruct the Belgians, but it is hoped that they will be men who have been employed on the land in their own country.

In addition to fruit raising the Belgians will find several streams stocked with fish and there are 20,000 rock maple trees which ought to net a profit of fifty cents a tree. There is a large deposit of slate on the land, too, which can be worked to show a profit. The company will tend to the disposal of the entire output of eggs, game, poultry, vegetables and fruit.

The Belgian committee has taken the matter under advisement.

FOR DEAN BARRY MEMORIAL.

Oswego, Feb. 4.—Chairman Thomas Burden of the Dean Barry memorial fund yesterday announced the following general committee on soliciting for the fund:

[illegible] Carroll, Patrick Dowd, Bartolo Famularo, Anthony McLaughlin, Fred Hinman.

Fourth ward—Frank P. Farrell, John Donovan, F. W. Dowdle, William Glynn and James Kernan.

Sixth ward—W. H. Quigley, Arthur Kelly, Thomas Pearson, John Fitzgerald, William Carey.

Eighth ward—James Nacey, W. A. McCaffrey, James Hanna, M. J. Farrell and Edward Cavalier.

West side—F. J. O'Brien, Henry Lyke.

COURT NOTES

Letters of administration were applied for on the estate of Wendell J. Dehm, deceased, who passed away in 1907, by a daughter, Frances O'Brien, in Surrogate's Court today by Judge Miller. The estate is valued at $500 personal.

* * *

Letters of guardianship were issued today to Edward Billings for Erle Billings, his son, to accept an offer of settlement of $150, for personal injuries with the Oswego Construction Company.

* * *

Justice L. C. Crouch has signed an order setting aside the verdict of $1,000 in favor of the plaintiff, granted by a jury at the January term, in the action of Edward J. Guirey vs. Seneca River Power Company, and granted a new trial. The company claims that it was not responsible for the accident to Guirey and that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. Similar disposition was made of this case at the May term at Pulaski.

* * *

Power of attorney and authority to sell real estate on the east side is given by Mrs. Lena Belle Miller of Los Angeles, Cal., to Harry and Burton Jones of Oswego, in a paper filed in the County Clerk's office. The [illegible] estate of David Jones, deceased. There are four parcels, and the minimum prices are $7,250, $1,600, $1,800 and $150.

* * *

The judgment in the case of Ella Rowbothan vs. City of Oswego, filed in the County Clerk's office, is $2,252.75. The verdict was for $2,150 and the costs $100.75.

* * *

The judgment in favor of the defendant in the action of Nellie Waters vs. Anna Frazier Cunningham, as executrix of Richard Frazier, deceased, amounts to $111.88.

General Agent Wanted.

The largest sick and accident company in the country wants a general agent in Fulton. Experience man preferred. Must have reference and be a live wire. Apply T. F. Connell, Clark Hotel.—Adv.

LITTLE OF PLAY FOR FRENCHMEN

Unlike U. S. Militia French Classes Get Some Idea of Real Warfare

Paris, Feb. 4.—The recruits of the 1915 and 1916 classes have been trained with a thoroughness not possible in time of peace because they could be shown actual battlefields. In order to fit the men for service in the field they have been taken in detachments to the front to observe the conditions which prevail there.

They study the trenches and are given practice in being transported from point to point as they will be in actual warfare.

The men of the 1915 and 1916 drafts in the Department of the Seine belonged mostly to 367 military societies and through these General Gillieni worked, because regular mobilization had been disorganized. He ordered a trial march, including a trip to the field of battle north of the Meaux. Here they made a study of French and German trenches and themselves dug trenches with the most modern implements.

There were 1,600 young fellows in the party I observed. They left for the Meaux by military train from Paris at 7 a. m. and returned from the east the following day. The entraining and transportation were strictly in conformity with military regulations.

Upon their arrival at Meaux the men were divided into five groups and each was guided by an officer of the General Staff under General Chapel, commander of the district, for a visit to the captured German trenches between Varreddes and Quea-Tresmes.

After a cold luncheon at Varreddes, a column was formed for a visit to the field of battle, and the men were told by the officers of the recent successes gained at this point by the French soldiers.

The return was made by way of Panchard, on the Meaux, where an encampment was made. The following morning the party left the Meaux and made intrenchments under the direction of active officers. This work done, the 1,600 young men, forming in marching columns, returned to Paris.

Perfect discipline was maintained throughout the whole march. This was made easy because of the enthusiasm of the boy soldiers. General Gallieni, who has since gone to Alsace, was present in person to inspire his men.

1912 FORD CARS.

Automobile experts have always held that the 1912 Ford was the best model ever built. Whether or not this is true, the Van Wagenen Corporation has for sale a 1912 Ford in fine shap and the price is low if bought soon.—Adv.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

MRS. F. K. JONES'
Millinery Store
Just Received New Line of NEMO CORSETS
Velvet Shapes in Hats 50c-75c
Bring this Adv. with you and get 25c off on a dollar.
210 Cayuga St.

GAS MANAGERS HAVE BEEN IN ANNUAL MEETING

The local managers of the gas companies comprising the W. E. Moss & Company syndicate, held their annual meeting at Detroit January 25. Those attending were: D. A. Barnes, Winston-Salem, N. C.; F. A. Tippy, Hannibal, Mo.; George C. Turner, Coldwater; Homer M. Eaton, Columbus, Ind.; L. G. Adams, Fulton, N. Y.; Guy J. Kull, Monroe; C. S. Wright, Grand Haven, and Robert Wiseman, Hillsdale.

The purpose of the annual meeting is to exchange ideas for the betterment of service in communities where the plants are located. At the meetings manufacturers of gas appliances exhibit and contracts are made for the ensuing year. In purchasing in this manner the consumers of the different companies are afforded the benefit of co-operative buying. About 40 manufacturers were represented this year. W. E. Moss and B. O. Tippy, consulting engineer, were in charge on the meeting, which was considered the best held in recent years.

The benefit of the co-operative buying will be very apparent in the prices charged consumers for ranges and appliances the coming year.

HOME COOKING
That tempts your appetite and pleases the taste.
AT HOTEL LEWIS
Our daily menu will please you. Entertain your friends here. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN
TRY OUR DELICIOUS LIGHT LUNCHES and HOME MADE ICE CREAMS AND CANDIES (Fresh Daily)
25 SOUTH FIRST STREET
PHONE 308

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
—WEDNESDAY—
Extra Big Show
THE MYSTERY OF THE THRONE ROOM
Featuring Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.
Seventh Episode of the MASTER KEY
4 other reels
10c—Eight-Reel Show—10c

PIANOS
The test of the Henry F. Miller piano by those who know. It is hard to describe the Miller tone, it is higher, it is deeper, more delicately playful than the voice of any other musical instrument.
The Miller tone has an underlying richness, simple music takes on a new charm when played on the Henry F. Miller piano, very classy and in a class by themselves.
For singing and voice work you have the real ideal piano, for orchestra and critical work it never has been excelled.
Wearing qualities never questioned. Case work refined and delicate and marvelously constructed in polished and dull finished cases.
See them, critically try them and you will buy no other Piano. Send for catalogue. Sold on sensible terms.
Hancock's Piano Store
247-249 West First Street
"The House of Quality" OSWEGO, N. Y.

February Unloading Sale
Every Winter Article in the Store Must Go

$15 Winter Overcoats now $9.85
Boys $5.50 Chinchilla Overcoats, now $3.95
Men's $1.00 Ribbed Wove Underwear Shirts and Drawers now 79c
Men's $1.50 Wool Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, now $1.15
$1.50 Men's Dress Shirts, now $1.15
$1.00 Men's Dress Shirts, now 78c
Men's $5.00 Heavy Sweaters, All Colors, now $3.19
Mens' 50c Fleece and Ribbed Underwear, now 37c
$1.00 Flannel Shirts, now ... 78c
Boys' $5 Pants, sizes 8 to 18 years, now $3.48

S. LIPSKY & SON
22 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

GRANGE OPPOSES CONSTABULARY

That and Other Resolutions Indicate the Progressive of the Organization

Oswego, Feb. 4.—The State Grange will go on record against the formation of a state constabulary, it was said at the Armory yesterday, as many of the grangers are in favor of the resolution, noted for reference and offered by C. O. Warford of Orange yesterday, which is in opposition. Much interest centers around the resolutions offered and which have been referred to the committee and discussion on them in the session when they are taken up promises to be keen. The reform movement objects to the use of the State Highway Department as a political football and takes up many other matters of interest.

Influential members of the Grange, are working for the adoption of a resolution requesting Governor Whitman to use his influence towards securing from the attorney-general of the State a ruling on the commission men's bill in regard to the inclusion of live stock in the list of farm products which come under the protection of the act. The bill was drawn to include all farm products and while live stock was not specifically mentioned, that was the intent, those interested claim, and they want the attorney-general to state so in a ruling or legal opinion. The commission bill provides that all merchants selling goods on commission : for farmers must be bonded and licensed and be under State supervision to insure for the consignee an honest accounting of the products sent to the merchants for sale, and the ruling would create at Buffalo a large market for live stock under State provision, as all of the live stock there would then come under the provisions of the bill.

United States Senator-elect James W. Wadsworth made an informal talk at yesterday's session. He will remain in attendance at the convention until tonight.

Among the important resolutions introduced yesterday were resolutions favoring the repeal of the full crew law and giving the public service commission authority in the matter of train equipment; making the state law conform to the Federal law relative to the shipment of stock; to place the regulation and control over the milk business under the authority of the Department of Agriculture; opposing the proposition to abolish present school districts and adopt the township unit; asking laws for the protection of dairying; favoring woman suffrage; limiting the age of persons taking grange scholarships; recommending the organization of juvenile granges.

A delegation of four from the Woman's Political Union of Syracuse was present to co-operate with the local officers of the Oswego Suffrage Association and they did effective work along with the local committee. The Syracusans included Mrs. W. H. Blauvelt and Mrs. J. P. Shanahan and both made strong talks on the suffrage question. Miss Portia Willis of New York was busy throughout the afternoon greeting callers, explaining the suffrage cause, and handling the voiceless speeches from the window of the headquarters. Miss Willis paid her first visit to Oswego over three years ago, when busy corner open air meetings were first inaugurated throughout the State. At that time she came here from Rochester with Miss Harriet May Mills and spoke in both the downtown section and in the west park. She is an attractive speaker and an enthusiastic organizer.

One of the most active, as well as the oldest members of the grange attending the session, is Dwight Stone of Scriba. Mr. Stone is past 83, but still enjoys good health. He is not feeling the cold either, for he is wearing a fur coat that has a history. Years ago Mr. Stone raised a colt. The colt grew into a horse and became a pet. Years went by and the horse started to decline. He was placed in pasture and when he ended his days his covering was long and silky. Today that hide is made into a coat and the hoss is still doing good to its original owner.

SUPERVISORS AUDIT BILLS AND ADJOURN

At Tuesday's special session of the Supervisors appropriations for county roads were made and a number of accounts audited.

The total of the bills was $2,038.45 and the principal ones were as follows:

M. A. Stranahan, livery and expenses as sheriff $14.11; board of prisoners at county jail, $316.45; W. H. Workman, plants for county jail, $29.75; M. D. Bond, auto hire for district attorney, $10; George Gregory, auto hire for district attorney, $25; Robert Downey and Co., coal for jail, $386.30; coal for court house, $28.50; Frank Massaro, services as interpreter for district attorney, $28; Hunter Furniture Co., furniture for county building, $311.60; Hanlon and Son, sprinkling streets around county buildings, $52; Oswego Fuel Co., coal for county jail, $162.50; Benz and Son, furniture for sheriff's office, $28.50; T. M. Osborne, warden Sing Sing, shoes for prisoners at jail, $46.80; Fulton Times, printing, $28.50; Z. D. Stanton, expenses of county clerk's office, $110.92.

MAYOR FOX'S FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

Yesterday's Evening Times contained a resume of Mayor Fox's annual message. These recommendations in the message were omitted:

Amend charter to tax pool, billiard rooms and all places of amusement, not now taxed.

Amend charter to permit raising of money to meet emergencies.

Offer inducements to industries desiring sites.

Lay 12-inch water main from Stand Pipe to 1st st.

Put chamberlain's office under civil service, paying that official an annual salary of $1,500.

Build harbors, docks and shipping facilities along new barge canal.

Eliminate unnecessary lights on Broadway bridge.

MONTH'S RECEIPTS $61,723 IN CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

City Chamberlain George Washburn reported Wednesday that the total receipts of his office for January were $61,723.25. His payments amounted to $47,838.28.

The Water Department turned over $5,982.27 to him.

For 1915 taxes and fees and payments on back taxes he collected $32,163.52 and on the various street improvements for the past year he collected $23,463.78.

In his annual message Mayor Fox recommended that this department be put under civil service and he suggested a $1,500 salary.

At last night's meeting of the Common Council it was moved by Alderman George Gardner and passed that the City Chamberlain present a trial balance sheet of the books in his office at each monthly meeting of the council.

FULTON POLICE ARREST 26 PERSONS IN JANUARY.

Chief of Police Edward J. Dyer, has reported twenty-six arrests for January.

Twenty-three were convicted, one case was not disposed of and two were held for the Grand Jury. Fines of $93 were imposed and $45 collected.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

The fire department answered an alarm from box 9, at 8 o'clock last night. The firemen were not needed, as Patrolman Branigan, assisted by a few patrons of Dennison's lunch room succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they arrived.

A quantity of excelsior had been left in a hallway at 186 Cayuga st. by tenants of apartments there and the material was in some way set afire.

Indiana Has the Center.

The center of the entire population of the United States was shown by the thirteenth census to be in Bloomington, Monroe County, the southern part of Indiana. In the two decades beginning with 1890 it has moved west 53 miles. The center of foreign-born population moved eastward 4.3 miles to Defiance County, Ohio.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERICK T. CARDOZE.

Albany, Feb. 4.—After a months of waiting, owners of cattle slaughtered by the State Department of Agriculture, are about to learn what they are to receive for their slaughtered stock. Hundreds of animals have been condemned and destroyed because they were found to be victims of the foot and mouth disease.

It may be necessary to appropriate over $1,000,000 to pay the State's share for the cattle are ordered seized and slaughtered by the Federal and State government, to prevent the spread of disease, the cost of settling the claims presented by the owners is to be divided.

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee before which body all financial matters must come, is in favor of dealing liberally with cattle owners who have suffered because of afflicted stock.

"I believe that stock owners who have had their animals slaughtered should be repaid in full," said Senator Sage. "As yet no specific legislation which seeks to reimburse those who have had their cattle destroyed by the state has come to my immediate attention. I am looking for a measure of this nature any time now."

Assemblyman Alexander Macdonald, chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, is of the opinion that the best method of making an appropriation for the payment of cattle owners who have suffered because of foot and mouth disease outbreaks, is by introducing a special bill.

"I have received a petition from the supervisors of Franklin County, my home county, asking that something be done at once to repay the farmers who have lost valuable animals slaughtered by the state. I am giving the matter close attention. As I understand it, the Federal government has appropriated $2,000,000 to reimburse cattle owners; I do not know the amount is that this state must raise to meet obligations of a similar nature."

From Long Island, where there was a serious outbreak of the foot and mouth disease, to the northern extremity of the state, many cattle have been slaughtered by order of the Agricultural Department. In some instances men who had mortgaged their farms to purchase cattle, not only lost their stock, but had the mortgages on their farms foreclosed.

There being no fund on hand with which to immediately reimburse these men, they have no other alternative than to wait until an appropriation is made to pay them back for their loss. These unfortunates cannot present their claims before the Board of Claims, which has been legislated out of office, nor can they appear before the new Court of Claims, for the reason that it has not yet been organized.

State Commissioner of Agriculture Huson has not as yet made known the exact number of cattle destroyed because afflicted with the foot and mouth disease, but it is known that the number is large and that some choice stock has been slaughtered belonging both private owners and stock farms.

Commissioner Huson has had several conferences with the Chairmen of the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees regarding appropriations for the cattle owners.

CLAIM OF PAPER COMPANY TO BE HEARD SOON.

Albany, Feb. 4.—The $1,800,000 claim of the Battle Island Paper Co. of Fulton will be one of the first to be heard by the new State Court of Claims on its organization. This statement was made after W. P. Gannon, attorney for the trustees in bankruptcy of the company, and David F. Costello, one of the trustees, held a conference with Attorney General E. E. Woodbury and Deputy Clark.

The chief reason advanced for making the claim perferred on the calendar of the new court was that the company is in bankruptcy and the settlement of its affairs is being delayed.

Kaiserhoff Hotel Burned.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Fire in the Kaiserhoff hotel, an 8-story building, 150 guests to the street in a panic today and threatened to destroy the building. A few of the guests were overcome by the smoke.

Fulton Keynotes

Archie Torney, connected with the circulation department of The Evening Times, has taken a position in the power department of the American Woolen Co.'s plant.

* * *

Joseph Sullivan of 806 Oneida st., is recovering from a severe attack of tonsilitis.

* * *

City Clerk Scudder yesterday issued a marriage license to John Brennan of Fulton and Helen Hammond of Baldwinsville.

* * *

The Sunshine Sewing Circle met this afternoon at the home of Miss Lila Blakslee, 507 Highland st., and sewed for the Belgian soldiers. After sewing the ladies discussed matters pertaining to Suffrage.

* * *

The Daughters of Liberty will hold a benefit at the Happy Hour theater this afternoon and evening. A special feature program will form a part of the entertainment.

* * *

The Thursday afternoon Embroidery club of the west side will be entertained by Mrs. Charles Atwood, Gansevoort st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Pratt, S. 1st st., leave soon for New York city, to visit friends.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Hare of this city is the guest of her daughter Et. Scriba.

* * *

Mrs. Hayiland and Mrs. M. Rust spent Monday in Syracuse, as guests at the Kanetanah club recital.

* * *

Mrs. George Simons of Oswego, formerly of Fulton, recently called on her many friends in this city.

* * *

Floyd Thomas has been the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. L. E. Garrett, who has been ill, is convalescent.

* * *

Miss Florence View has taken a position as stenographer with Attorney W. S. Hillick.

* * *

Mrs. J. W. Rigley of West Broadway has been the guest of out of town friends for a few days.

* * *

There will be held a dancing party at Odd Fellow's temple tomorrow evening, the grand march to begin at 9 o'clock. All Odd Fellows and Rebekas are invited to attend.

* * *

Dr. H. M. Doane was in Oswego attending the Suffrage convention.

BOY GETS $50,000 ESTATE.

London, Feb. 3.—A verdict establishing the legitimacy of the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Slingsby, thus insuring the boy's right to a Yorkshire estate worth $50,000 per annum was handed down in the Probate court today. Brothers of Mr. Slingsby had alleged that the real heir to the estate was still-born in San Francisco in 1910 and that another child was substituted. Mr. Slingsby, who was formerly a lieutenant in the British navy and his wife petitioned the courts to establish the legal rights of their child.

Up-to-Date Tailoring

in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan

"TRADE AT HOME"

is good, but why not practice what you preach?

M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
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COAL
Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined

WOOD
Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires

COKE
The best Gas Coke

THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
Phone 67 102 Broadway

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church
Final Week
TO-NIGHT: REV. H. D. HOLMES IS TO SPEAK
BIG CHORUS STRONG PREACHING

We Are Giving Free
an Electric Flat Iron to those who will have their homes wired for Electricity before April 1st, 1915.
Let Us Give You An Estimate
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

HEADQUARTERS FOR LITTLE PRICES AT ALL TIMES
Fulton Salvage Company
WE STARTED THIS MORNING, FEBRUARY 4th
Our After Inventory Sale
Offers many opportunities for you to secure desirable merchandise at prices that are marked way down to compete with the times.
SWEATER CLEAN-UP
Ladies' and Misses' Men's and Youth's
CHILDREN'S SWEATERS
Sizes from 2 to 12 years . . . . . 39c, 49c and $1.29
SPECIAL PRICES ON
Dress Skirts, Shirt Waists, Aprons and Underwear
Hitherto Unheard of Bargain Prices on
Bed Quilts, Blankets Big Line of Dress Goods
and all of our
Linens and Ginghams at Half Price
Outing Flannel in Large Quantity
FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY
"The Big Store with Little Prices"
223-225 WEST BROADWAY

Victor Records FOR February
NOW ON SALE
60 select titles, including the hits of the hour, songs, latest dances, etc.
The greatest list ever. You are invited to hear them.
BOGUE PIANO STORE
61 FIRST STREET

SHIPPING BILL GETS A BOOST

Democrats Believe Success Shall Crown Efforts to Win Brother Bolters

Administration by the Administration forces to prevent a roll call to decide the Ship Purchase bill was decided upon at a conference of Administering Democrats in the Senate today. Senator Kern of Indiana, the majority leader, announced there would be no roll call today on the motion of the opposition to send the bill back to committee. Other Democrats said they would caucus against time until enough Democrats arrive to pass the bill.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Democratic leaders in the Senate made a final effort today to win over some of the seven party bolters on the shipping bill. They were not confident of success, however, and intimated that they were ready to accept the compromise amendments of Senator Norris, of Nebraska, to win his vote.

Three points stood out in the situation when the Senators gathered for the day's fight.

First—The agreement of Senator Norris to stand by his offer to support the bill if it were amended to virtually prohibit leasing and to forbid the purchase of interned ships where questions of neutrality might be raised.

Second—The readiness of the Democratic organization by amending the motion to recommit the bill today, to adopt the Norris amendments and thereby obtain the one vote they said was required to save the bill.

Third—The determination of the Republicans, in view of the Norris bargain, to keep up their filibuster against the shipping bill.

The return of Senator Lewis of Illinois is eagerly awaited by administration forces. It will give them another vote. Senator Poindexter of Washington, Progressive, has decided to support the measure.

Van Horn Tried This Afternoon

Vanceboro, Me., Feb. 4.—Werner Van Horn the German bridge wrecker was placed under arrest today in the immigration room at the station here upon a warrant issued by Justice Smith of this town. The charge is "Wilful and wanton injury an defacement of buildings and certain parts of buildings." The young German officer was tried at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Local action has changed the status of the case as it came when everybody was expecting the prisoner's release. State and Federal authorities had not given Deputy Sheriff Ross any instructions and he became so impatient that he telegraphed the Attorney General that he would free Van Horn immediately unless the company advised to the contrary. The Attorney General wired back to hold Van Horn under all circumstances. The warrent was then made based upon the damage caused to the bridge by the explosion.

VanHorne's Fate Rests With Solicitor

Washington, Feb. 4.—Canada's application for the extradition from the United States of Werner Van Horne, accused dynamiter of the international bridge at Vanceboro, Me., was reconsidered today by Cone Johnson, solicitor for the Department of State. If the application is found valid, Van Horne will be ordered taken to the United States commissioner at Vanceboro, where he will be tried. Canada will be represented by counsel and if a prima facie case is made out against Van Horne, his extradition will be ordered. Then Van Horne's next move will be to appeal direct to the State department. The charge against Van Horne is "wanton destruction of human life" through the wilful destruction of the St. Croix bridge. Van Horne's contention is that his deed was an act of war. To prove this, it was suggested by International law experts, Van Horne must show that he was acting under orders of higher authority. Such evidence, it was argued, might involve Germany.

RUSSIANS NEARING THORN'S GREAT FORT

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Feb. 4.—Important successes for the Russians in East Prussia and northern Poland are announced in an official statement issued here today. In East Prussia the Czar's troops, despite desperate resistance by the Germans, have succeeded in crossing the Angerap river and captured the town of Skempe, only 33 miles from the great fortress of Thorn.

West of Warsaw, in the vicinity of Belimow and Goumine, the Germans are making terrific attacks on the Russian lines. In their operations there the Germans are using about 42,000 men in their furious attacks. The Germans are suffering heavy losses, but are bringing up fresh troops to replace the killed and injured.

Fighting is still going on in the Carpathians. The Germans helping the Austrians there have also been reinforced.

The official statement follows: "The Russians in East Prussia have occupied fortified positions at Gross Medunishken on the left bank of the Angerap, which our troops have succeeded in crossing after obstinate resistance. Fighting is becoming more frequent there and also more extensive.

"On the right bank of the Vistule (northern Poland) fighting is proceeding on the Lipno-Biezun front. The Russians have captured Skempe and repelled the enemy from Blino with heavy loss. We captured the commander of a German battalion, three other officers and 100 men.

"Vigorous fighting is in progress on the second Vistula front, which runs through Borzhy, Goumine, Wolaszye-Lowiczka, Tartak and Belimow (west and southwest of Warsaw). The enemy's first line here consist of more than fourteen regiments (42,000 men), together with large artillery. The heavy artillery is shelling our positions day and night.

"The fighting at Goumine is especially stubborn. The enemy's hand-to-hand attacks have been repelled, but in spite of his enormous losses he is introducing fresh forces."

(The German general staff yesterday announced the capture of Goumine.)

"Fighting in the Carpathians is progressing. The Germans have been reinforced in this region."

The capture of Skempe shows that the Russian drive toward Thorn is meeting with success, while the crossing of the Angerap river in East Prussia brings the Czar's troops within striking distance of Insterburg, the capture of which would permit the launching of a campaign against Koenigsberg.

The Russian offensive in East Prussia has driven the Germans back more than thirty miles.

BRITISH READY TO BOMBARD OSTEND

Amsterdam, Feb. 4.—British warships have prepared for a bomabrdment of Ostend and many inhabitants are fleeing in panic to Brengee, according to a dispatch from the Dutch frontier published here today. The report also says that extreme distress prevails in East and West Flanders as a result of requisitions made for German troops. According to the dispatches which are unconfirmed the Germans have seized a big sugar refinery at Noerbeke and sent the stock of sugar to Germany.

CHILD WELFARE STATION BUSY PLACE IN JANUARY.

Three Hundred Quarts of Pure Milk Dispensed.

Batavia Feb. 4.—January was a big month at the child welfare station in the Bird building at Ellicot square. Three hundred quarts of milk were dispensed as food for infants. The nurse, Miss Olive Hart, made 139 visits to well babies and 78 visits to sick babies, a total of 226.

Twenty-two mothers were instructed and there was a total attendance at the station of 290. Fourteen visits in pre-natal cases, of which two were new ones, were made. The enrollment of infants at the station during the month was 86.

A Question of Liability.

An action for damages with the same issues as will arise in the cases growing out of the Lackawanna wreck at Granby last October is scheduled to go to trial in Watertown this year, Walter C. Mahon, a former New York Central fireman, suing the company for $50,000 for injuries sustained when a train was wrecked at Camden in 1912 by William Cassidy, who is now in the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane for the crime. Mahon was a fireman on the train and the engineer, Michael Stumpf, was killed.

A BUILDING BOOM ARRIVES IN OSWEGO.

Oswego, Feb. 4.—Twelve handsome bungalows, designed by a Buffalo architect, are to be built on the site of the old State Normal school the coming summer, if present plans of the Buffalo House Wrecking Co., who own the property, go through. It is then the purpose of the company to sell the bungalows.

The plans call for three bungalows in 7th st., three in 6th st., and six in Seneca, st. Each building is to occupy a site 33 1-4 by 66 feet. This plan leaves in the rear of all of the buildings a large court eighty feet square.

The buildings are of handsome design and can be built of wood or brick or a combination of both, though the plans upon which the builders are figuring call for frame construction.

The locations are all desirable, but some will be more so than others and the prices will be graded.

Local builders and contractors do not see much work in sight at this season and they are all anxious to give the Buffalo firm the best possible price for doing the work.

PRIZES FOR BOYS.

A number of Oswego county boys won prizes at the Farmers' Show at Canton last week. Robert Harrington, of Mexico, was given second money in the Dent corn class; A. W. Vickery, Fulton, third for a single ear in the ten-twelve row flint class and William Hubbard, of Fulton, fourth, in the sweepstakes acre contest. In the stock judging contest the banner went to Pulaski High school, Herbert James standing highest. Fred Cohen also won honors for the Mexico school.

New Motor Bill.

Aessemblyman Flaniman has introduced a bill of interest to autoists amending the highway law, in relation to the licensing of persons operating motor vehicles. The term "operator" is to mean any person operating or driving a motor vehicle. Chauffeur's licenses are changed to operators' licenses. No person is to operate a motor vehicle who is under eighteen years of age, whether accompanied by a licensed chauffeur or not.

CAMPAIGN FOR SUNDAY FUND BEING RAISED.

Syracuse, Feb. 4.—Billy Sunday, evangelist, yesterday notified S. B. Groner, secretary of the committee chosen by the Ministers Association to bring the celebrated religious worker to this city, that he would be ready to open his campaign in Syracuse November 1.

The Executive Committee will meet tomorrow noon to formulate some of the preliminary plans, including that of financing the campaign. It will require from $15,000 to $18,000 to start the campaign which will last six weeks. This money will be raised by selling bonds at $1 each, and these bonds will be cashed by one of the banks of the city. As soon as the collections begin to come in the bonds will be taken up and returned to the original purchasers.

It is expected that the tabernacle will be built late in the summer on a site selected in Taylor street near S. Salina st.

The Executive Committee is made up as follows: Rev. Dr. Charles E. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Fenton, Rev. J. Herbert MacConnell, Rev. Dr. Albert C. Fulton, Rev. Dr. J. B. Knappenberger, Rev. Dr. W. W. Dawley and S. B. Groner. The General Committee will meet the election of officers in the near future. After completing his work in Philadelphia, Mr. Sunday has two more meetings before coming to Syracuse. One of these will be at Des Moines, Ia.

OVERDRAFTS PROHIBITED.

National Banks Can't Honor Checks That Would Cause an Overdraft

If in the past you were a pretty good customer at a national bank you could write a check for, $25 say, when you only had $22.50 in the bank; the bank would honor the check and then send you notice you were overdrawn $2.50 and tell you to come in and settle.

But all that is changed now, for Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams has issued an order to the national banks of the country absolutely prohibiting overdrafts.

The order of the Comptroller was peremptory. "The granting by some banks of accommodations in the form of overdrafts is objectionable and can not be counteanced by this office," it said. "This practice should cease entirely. You are requested to adopt a resolution directing that no officer or employe of your bank shall pay or charge to the account of any depositor any check of such depositor when there are not sufficient funds on deposit to the credit of the drawer of the check to meet the same. Please forward a certified copy of the resolution to this office as soon as it is adopted. Let the resolution show the names of the directors present at the meeting."

THE QUIRK.

Tonight one of Pathe's masterpiece features in 5 reels entitled "Pawns of Fortune" with the Pathe news weekly you all like so well, constitutes a program of intense interest and genuine merit. Tomorrow K. and E. offer a 4-reel drama, "The Woman In Black" to which two other reels will be added. Amateurs will also hold forth making a program well worth your while.

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

"The minor leagues are the Belgians of baseball."—John M. Ward.

The minors are the Belgians in our
National game of ball,
Their specialty is sunrise and a bullet
spattered wall.
The moguls roam in submarines to
take them by surprise,
Or sail above in Zeppelins to shoot
them from the skies,
The magnates sure are war lords of
the very deepest dye,
They swot the minor leaguers on the
nose and in the eye.
So, while you're giving sympathy to
folks across the foam,
Do not forget the minor leagues
amongst us here at home.

According to organized baseball, a white slave commission ought to investigate the Federals because "they are leading young men astray."

Second installment of the thrilling novel. What I think about my little self. By Jess Willard. In five scintillating installments.

Chapter 2:

"I can beat Johnson and I could have beaten him the best day he ever saw. He only has eleven or twelve knockouts to his credit while I have been knocking them out as fast as I meet them."

(To be continued.

Paris—Seven sons of a blind French man named Chopard have been killed fighting in the French army. Four were married and had fourteen children.

VIEWS EXPRESSED ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Buffalo, Feb. 4.—Buffalo employers, educators, labor men and persons interested in child welfare at a conference at the Hotel Statler this afternoon presented their views on the proposed compulsory continuation school law for boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 Dr. Arthur H. Dean, chief of the State education department's division of vocational schools, heard what was said and will present the data he gathered to Dr. JJohn H. Finley, commissioner of education of New York.

Among those who appeared to express their views, for the employers, were Herbert A. Meldrum, president of the Chamber of Commerce; William R. Heath, vice-president of the Larkin Co.; J. C. Dold, president of the Dold Packing Co.; Henry R. Ford of McCaythy Bros. and Ford; W. Grant King, president of the King Sewing Machine Co.; J. P. Higginson, treasurer of the Lackawanna Steel Co., and Henry W. May of the Pierce-Arrow plant.

PATRICK McCRISKEN.

Patrick McCrisken, one of Oswego's best known citizens, died yesterday at his home, 64 W. 3d st., from a complication of diseases after an illness of two weeks. Mr. McCrinsken had been retired from business for several years and for the past year or more had been in poor health. Two weeks ago he was taken ill and confined to his room.

Mr. McCrisken is survived by two sons, William, of this city, and Henry, of Newark, N. J., three sisters, Mary, Jennie and Eliza McCrisken, of this city, seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. The funeral will take place Friday.

Community Notes

Circle No. 9 of the Congregational church will hold a Penny Social in the church parlors on Friday Feb. 5th, from 5 to 8 p. m. Afterwards a short musical program will be given and supper will be served to the public.

* * *

Monday evening forty friends of Mrs. Anna Van Buren took possession of her home in Rochester st., giving her a pleasant surprise. The evening was spent with music and cards. Solos were rendered by the Misses Franc LaLonde and Victoria Beauchamp.

* * *

The L. O. P. H. club will meet next Tuesday with Miss Imogene Paddock, at her home, 253 S. 5th st.

* * *

The Bible Study class will meet next Monday with Mrs. Martha Smith at the home of A. E. Roberts, 356 S. 4th st., Mrs. E. Hubbard leader.

* * *

The D. A. R. will meet next Monday afternoon, Feb. 8th with Mrs. Frank Foster at her home 6th and Highland sts.

* * *

F. E. McCordy of S. 3d. st., is spending a few days in Syracuse on business.

* * *

Mrs. H. C. Giesler has bought from the Keating Garage, Oswego, a model 36 Buick runabout, to be delivered in the spring.

* * *

Thomas Hunter is in New York.

Utica Couple Died Before Relief Came

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 4.—The police began an investigation today in the deaths of Daniel Moran, 35, and a woman whose name is believed to be Mildred Edwards, 30, of Utica, N. Y.

The couple were found dead by a charity worker who had called to inform Moran that work had been found for him. The couple came from Schenectady, N. Y., a week ago.

The two were clasped in each other's arms and the police believe they had entered into a suicide pact as the gas was turned on. A note addressed to W. G. Edwards, of Utica, N. Y., strengthens the suicide theory. It read:

"Please think kindly of two shipwrecked souls, stranded on the rocks of love. Kindly remember that for Mildred I have laid down my life and that she has laid down her life for me. Pray for us."

CLINTON G. KIMBELL.

Clinton G., infant son of Floyd and Lena Kimbell, age six died at the home of his parents, 266 N. 8th st., yesterday afternoon after a short illness.

The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at 2.30 from the house. Rev. C. S. Robertson will officiate. Interment will be made at Mt. Adnah.

TAKEN ILL.

Wm. Montey while visiting his sister, Mrs. John Livingston of Granby was taken ill yesterday and this morning was removed to the Lee Memorial hospital. Mr. Montey is 65 years old and his condition is regarded seriously.

Watertown's Population.

Watertown figures its population on April 15th will be 29,278, basing its figures on the methods followed by the United States Census Bureau to get estimates of population.

Auburn claims it will have 36,855 population on April 15th, while Oswego will have, on the same basis of figuring just about 25,000.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—New modern, 10 rooms, gas and electric light, bath, furnace, all improvements, 608 South First St. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 47

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman. tf.

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business people. Inquire 210 Cayuga St. 46

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

THURSDAY

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY BENEFIT

EXTRA BIG SHOW

"Tools of Society"
(3-Parts)

"The Collingsby Pearls"
(2-Parts)

"Cupid In a Hospital"
with Billie Ritchie and Louise Anh

10c—8-REELS—10c

THE QUIRK—TONIGHT

Pathe, "THE PAWNS OF FORTUNE" and Pathe's News Weekly

To-Morrow

"THE WOMAN IN BLACK" A 4-Reel K. & E. Feature

AMATEUR NIGHT

ADDED REELS Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c.

ONE WEEK

EMBROIDERY and LACE SALE

at SHIPMAN'S 5c, 10c and 25c Store

59c Swiss Embroidery Flouncing 45-in. wide for .....25c yard
25c Swiss Embroidery Flouncing 27-in. wide for ..... 15c yard
19c Cambric Embroidery Flouncing, etc. 18-in. wide .....10c yard
25c fine Swiss Baby Embroidery Special ..... 10c yard
19c Oriental Laces Special ..... 10c yard
Laces worth up to 10c yard for ..... 5c yard
Laces worth 5c yard for ..... 2 yards, 5c

Nothing like it ever offered before in this city. Come early and get your choice as the goods will not last long.

NOTICE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

NEVER OVERLOOK

the important consideration of safety when investing money. Make the First National Bank your depository because it is the place of Safety for funds. Start an account now and make regular deposits where your money will soon grow at interest.

4% Paid in Our Interest Department

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

...l 1, No. 41. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1915. International News Service. *Price One Cent.*

...ITISH AGAIN DROP BOMBS IN W. FLANDERS

...rmans Lose Heavily in Galicia; Seven Divisions and Many Batteries on 7-mile Battle Line

By BERNARD BELANCOURT.

...Amsterdam, Feb. 5.—British aeroplanes attacked the German naval ... at Zeebrugge Wednesday night, according to reports received here ... the frontier today. They dropped a number of bombs and loud ex... were heard. It is rumored that heavy damage was done.

This is the third attack made upon Zeebrugge by British aviators since ... Germans began assembling their submarines there.

...RUSSIANS PRESSING GERMANS IN HUNGARY

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Feb. 5.—Driving back the German and Austrian troops in the Carpathians, the Russian armies are forcing their way rapidly into Hungary. It was announced officially here today that the Czar's forces had reached the River Laborc on the south side of the mountains, taking in their advance from Dukla Pass, 2,000 prisoners and ten machine guns.

West of Warsaw the Russian troops are continuing their offensive and are gaining ground despite the heavy reinforcements and big guns that the Germans have brought up to maintain their positions. After driving back the Germans who attempted to recapture Goumine, the Russians pressed forward and took Wolaszye-Lowiczka. Hard fighting is still going on there and also about Berjimow, where the Russians have taken two lines of the German trenches. The Germans have rushed 100 batteries to the front west of Warsaw.

The campaign in East Prussia is also developing with the Russians ... the Inster river in the region of Lasdehden, northeast of Gumbinnen. ... are advancing despite the German's obstinate resistance.

The official report from the Russian general staff on operations in Hungary, Galicia, Poland and East Prussia follows:

"East Prussia—The Russian troops have made progress on banks of the Inster in the district of Ladechden.

"Poland—On the left bank of the Vistula the Russians have captured two lines of trenches held by the enemy near Birmijow. The enemy was repulsed in an attack on Goumine, and we have occupied Wolaszye-Lowiczka. The enemy is still in possession of the distillery in Wolaszye-Lowiczka, but we hold the rest of the town.

"The enemy is continuing his obstinate resistance to our attacks and is trying to break through our lines in this region over the front of seven miles. He has brought up seven divisions and 100 batteries. As a result of our successes the fighting line has been shortened a mile.

"The Russian counter attacks began on Wednesday night and have been continued night and day since that time. Desperate fighting has been raging along the entire front, but our offensive has compelled the enemy to assume the defensive.

"Galicia and Hungary—The encounters in the Carpathians are developing along the line from Dukla Pass to Wyszkow (100 miles). The Russians have advanced to the River Laboro, capturing two thousand prisoners and ten machine guns. Russian troops, who heroically repulsed bayonet attacks at Lupkow and the Beskid Passes retired to net positions, but the enemy's advance at Wyszkow Pass and Tartaroff was repulsed with heavy ...

FRANCE PRAISES ITS DUSKY WARRIORS

Paris, Feb. 5.—Brilliant work by the African troops of the French army resulted in a decided gain for the Allies to the east of the road between Arras and Lily, is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon. After the explosion of a mine Zouaves and Turcos dashed forward and established themselves strongly where a mine had blown up a German trench. All the German soldiers in the trench were taken prisoners. The statement also claims marked success for the artillery. In the ... two counter attacks made by the French resulted in their gaining ground previously lost to the Germans and also in advancing beyond the location of their first position.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

...ris, Feb. 5.—A sharp fight between English and German patrols ... Wednesday near Samdfontein. Three Germans and a British ser... were killed.

* * *

... by wireless, Feb. 5.—German operations in the region of Borji... northwest of Warsaw have resulted in a capture of 6,000 Russian pris... Feb. 1, according to an official report from the General Staff ... here this afternoon. The report says that the Germans have repulsed ... attacks in the western theater of war and the Russian attacks in ... and west of the Vistula. It is apparent, however, that the ... have taken a determined offensive before Warsaw and that the ... the defensive.

Berlin, Feb. 5—A blockade of the French Coast was decreed today.

GERMANY'S PRESS UPHOLDS RIGHT TO BLOCKADE PORTS

Berlin, by Amsterdam, Feb. 5.—While the German Admiralty anticipates protest from neutral countries against its action in proclaiming a blockade of England and its warning that ships of neutrals might be endangered maintains its rights to take the step without any violation of international law. The admiralties action is endorsed by Government newspapers today. They have said that England's alleged order to its merchant vessels to use the flags of neutral nations was the cause of the Admiralty's declaration of a blockade.

WASHINGTON STIRRED UP OVER WARNING

Washington, Feb. 5.—Legal experts of the State Department today concentrated their attention on the edict of the German Government declaring a blockade of English waters on Feb. 18 and warning neutral ships not to enter these waters on penalty of being sunk. It was said that representations may be made to Germany in behalf of American shipping to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. Acting Secretary of State Lansing would not discuss the subject today, but it can be stated with some assurance that the United States does not intend to reliniquish its trade with Great Britain because of the declaration. The full significance of the situation including the possibilities of an American merchant ship being blown up in British waters by a German submarine is understood clearly in official circles. Some officials hold that Germany's declaration is contrary to international law.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SHELL TURKS' POSITION AT SUEZ

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 5.—The main Turkish forces have reached the Suez canal and a general battle is developing east of the waterway. Between Turkshead and Suez the Turks have thrown up their earthworks a few miles east of the canal. These were shelled all night by the British warships and the Turks were compelled to retire. As soon as the bombardment ceased we occupied their trenches. British aviators reported that the Turks number about 45,000 men. They were well equipped and have many guns.

MRS. FALCKE WILL NOT SUE

Case Settled Out of Court; Widow Retains Her Young Son

London, Feb. 5.—Details of the Romance of William Waldorf Astor and Mrs. Alice Alexandra Falcke will be kept from the vulgar public. It was learned today that the suit brought against the expatriated American by the beautiful widow in behalf of herself and her baby has been settled out of court.

While the provisions of the agreement are kept secret, it is understood that Mrs. Falcke will receive a sum in the neighborhood of $60,000. The widow sued for $25,000. Mrs. Falcke has agreed to abstain from further proceedings against Astor and to drop the present suit. She will receive in a lump sum the money given her by the terms of the agreement and will assume the responsibility for the rearing of the child. Though it will be brought up in a manner suitable to its parentage, the mother will not associate with the name of Astor.

VILLA GETS NO REST; OBREGON MAKES HIM MOVE

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 5.—Gen. Villa's troops have occupied Queretaro and will give battle to the forces of Gen. Obregon sent north from Mexico City to aid in the defense of Tampico according to reports received at headquarters today. Gen. Villa is reported to have gone to Queretaro.

JAPANESE ARE SAFE.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 5.—Although no advices have reached here today as to the fate of the crew of 500 on the Japanese cruiser Asama, which is on the rocks off the Southern coast of California, it is believed their position is not dangerous. The U. S. cruiser Raleigh is expected to reach the scene today.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain tonight and probably Saturday. Warmer tonight.

GORE BILL SAME AS FLETCHER'S

Filibusters Will Be Continued Continued By Friends of Rejected Measure

Washington, Feb. 5.—With their full strength in camp, Senator Penrose, the last absentee having returned to Washington, Republican senators were ready today for any maneuver of the Democrats in the ship purchase fight.

The Democratic leaders conceded that the measure would have to go back to committee for amendment, but they appeared to be more hopeful than yesterday of finally getting it through. Their hope laid in the Gore compromise bill. This measure, the leaders stated, would win a sufficient number of senators opposed to the present bill to insure its passage.

The Gore bill includes all of the features of the Fletcher measure but adds the provision that the shipping corporation in charge of the administration of the law shall not charter or lease ships for periods longer than twelve months and shall fix the maximum of rates and fares to be charged on the vessels so leased. The measure also provides that during the present war no ships shall be purchased "in a way which will disturb the conditions of neutrality."

Meanwhile the Democratic Senators planned to continue their filibuster against time until they have mustered enough recruits to put through their program. The Republican leaders also were prepared to go on with filibuster should the Democrats break the lines of the "allies" on the question of sending the bill back to an indefinite sleep in committee. They were confident they could talk without interruption until the present session ends on March 4.

LINER ASHORE.

San Diego, Feb. 5.—A wireless despatch from the U. S. cruiser San Diego says that the American steamer Colon struck the bar at the entrance of Cocolobamto, Mexico. The cruiser Maryland and the gunboat Annapolis have gone to the oClon's aid.

BRITAIN WARNS NEUTRAL SHIPS

United States Included in Warning; Admiralty Shows Little Alarm Over Germany's Threat

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Feb. 5.—Germany is making extensive preparations for the blockade of England that has been decreed to go into effect on February 18. A dispatch received from Amsterdam today stated that several submarines had arrived at Zeebrugge, the German naval base on the Belgian coast. It is expected that these will be used to attack British transports and merchant ships.

While a wild storm of criticism of German strategy was raised in England by the bombardment of the coast towns of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, this was only a mild flurry as compared with the tempest aroused by the warning that neutral ships will be endangered if they enter the blockade zone.

The newspapers declare that this warning is directed toward the U. S. in an attempt to prevent ships of that country from bringing supplies to England.

"This is an effort that American should treat with the scorn it deserves," says one newspaper. "Now the United States knows the methods of German warfare, if there has been any doubt as to them before."

No concern was apparent at the British admiralty, however, as to Germany's declaration of a blockade.

"It is one thing to declare a blockade," said one admiralty official. "It is another thing to make it effective and enforce it. While the German submarines have acquitted themselves well in the war thus far, they cannot maintain a blockade alone. They need the help of warships and this they cannot have, as no German warships can maintain themselves in these waters."

The admiralty understands that Germany's proposed plan of campaign in declaring a blockade of English, Dutch and French waters is twofold:

1. To cut England's food supply off by sinking ships of commerce.

2. To prevent the sending of more British troops to the continent by destroying transports carrying English troops.

It is admitted that the Germans first aim may be successful for a time, but not long enough to bring any danger of famine. The second is believed to be hopeless. The transports plying between England and France have traveled through lanes of mines, submarines and warships since the war began. They have been effectively protected.

COMMONS ASKED FOR HEAVY APPROPRIATIONS

London, Feb. 5.—England is going to put at least 3,000,000 men in the field to fight the Germans.

An idea of the plans of Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, revealing the strength of the British forces, was given today when the new army estimates were issued in revised form by the war office.

The House of Commons will be asked to vote, not the actual sum of money requested by the war office for the equipment and maintenance of the forces, but to appropriate a sum in round figures. The actual figures will be reserved in order to prevent the information from reaching England's enemies.

A sum sufficient for 3,000,000 men in round numbers will be requested.

This is an increase over the number of men originally requested by the war office for the subjugation of Germany.

GERMANS FAIL IN CUTTING WAY TO FLANDERS COAST

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Feb. 5.—German aviators bombarded Verdun, the French stronghold on the Meuse, after a perilous trip over three of the forts defending the city on the northwest, but their machine was shot down and the airmen were made prisoners when they tried to escape. One of the Germans was wounded and the aeroplane showed marks from more than 100 bullets and shrapnel fragments. So severe was the bombardment from the French high angle guns when the German Taube approached Verdun from the direction of Varennes, that it was lost to view for a period owing to the smoke from the bursting air bombs.

It is reported from Belfort that Thann and Cernay have both been almost destroyed by fire and shells.

East of Amiens and in the neighborhood of Arras the Germans have renewed their efforts against the French and British. As was pointed out in these dispatches some time ago the Germans have undertaken to cut through the coast in a straight line from Arras in order to cut off the French, British and Belgian troops operating east of Arras in northern France and in West Flanders. Despite the fury of the German attacks and the valor of the German soldiers, the assaults so far have resulted in failure. At points where the Germans made gains they soon lost their captured ground before the terrific counter attacks of the British.

Severe artillery cannonades are reported from the Aisne and West Flanders. Contrary to their usual custom, the Germans have been cannonading at night near the North seacoast. This is regarded by French militarymen as an extravagant waste of ammunition as dispatches from St. Omer say that the night bombardments have done no damage.

THE
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February 5, 1915.

Opinions

Religion Astir

One of the subjects that the great war has brought under lively discussion is religion.

At first there was a cry that Christianity, the accepted religion of all except some of the European peoples engaged, would have prevented them from getting into such a wholesale quarrel, and that since it did not, it has failed. But since Christianity has been at work for nineteen centuries, in all of which war has been constantly recurring, it seems either too soon or too late to condemn it because it has not abolished war.

Now the idea is common that out of the immense upheaval that Christendom is undergoing there may come far-reaching changes in the apparatus of Christianity. If such changes do come, they will come up from the bottom, as a result of a great awakening of the spirit, after the sorrow, distress, and bereavement that will so abound in Europe, and that will send millions of people in search of consolation wherever they may find it.

There is already a marked revival of interest in the soul. Along with the great growth of efficiency in machines for destroying the bodies of men, there comes this awakening of concern about the immortal, bullet-proof part of us. Two writers as far apart as Munisterberg, the Prussian, and Maeterlinck, the Belgian, have lately written of it, both with confidence that there is a soul, and that it is worth considering.

After all, that is at the foundation of religion. A form of religion that is merely ethical, that merely qualifies men to meet the ordinary difficulties of this world, is not enough. That is no more than a philosophy. But when men realize that they have souls, and that there is a life after death for which they must make ready, then comes real religion, and it is coming very fast to this world just now.—Youth's Companion.

A Virginia Example

Virginia is showing the far-reaching results for good that follow when teachers, school boards and parents work together for the welfare of the schools and for other worthy interests of the neighborhood. Throughout the state there are seven hundred school and civic leagues that a state association, which works with the state department of education, has organized in country school districts. Each league is a neighborhood club that meets weekly or fortnightly in the schoolhouse.

The improvement of the school itself is, of course, the chief aim of each league. At their meetings the leagues discuss subjects related to the schools—good roads, public health, improved methods of farming, and so forth. They also hold spelling bees, musical entertainments, and purely social gatherings.

During the school year 1912-13, the seven hundred leagues raised $65,000, which they expended for school libraries, pictures, pianos, window shades and other improvements. One league raised $2,500 for the improvement of the roads that lead to the schoolhouse. As a result of the new interest model scholhouses now stand where a few years ago stood wholly inadequate buildings.

All this means, of course, that the communities have accomplished much more than the bare statistics tell. It means that men and women have been trained in a practical citizenship adapted to rural needs.—Youth's Companion.

The Case of Van Horn.

Abortive and feeble as was the attempt of the man Van Horn to blow up the St. Croix River bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the case in its legal aspects is one of considerable international importance. It concerns both the United States and the Dominion Governments that there shall be no repetitions of the outrage with which this German subject is charged, the belligerent Dominion overament because by what ever name the offence is called the danger to Canada's means of military [illegible] ation, the United States Government because it must perform its duty as a neutral.

The Canadian statute makes the destruction of a railroad bridge, or an attempt to destroy one, a felony that may be punishable with a long term of imprisonment; such a crime is extraditable by treaty, and in normal times there could be no doubt of the extradition of Van Horn. But the fact that Canada is at war with Germany, while the United States occupies a neutral relation to both belligerents, brings to the front the question whether the United States must not deal with the dynamiter for a violation of the neutrality laws.

Section 5286 of the Revised Statutes provides that "every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins, or sets on foot, or provides or prepares the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence, against the territory or dominions" of any State with which the United States is at peace shall be deemed guilty of a "high misdemeanor" and be fined not more than $3,000 and imprisoned for not more than three years. A hearing in Van Horn's case should determine whether he planned in New York, Vanceboro or elsewhere in American territory a military enterprise against Canada. It would not matter whether he was alone concerned or conspired with others. If he carried explosives to Vanceboro, took them across the river and discharged them with intent to blow up or damage the railroad bridge on the Canadian side as an "act of war" it is not a case for extradition; it is a case for the enforcement of the neutrality laws by the United States Government. The Dominion of Canada ought not to be allowed for its own purposes to construe such an offense as an extraditable felony.

The fact that punishment by the United States for a violation of neutrality is lighter than punishment by Canada for the felony defined in its statutes has nothing to do with the case. It is the duty of the United States to compel respect for its neutrality laws, lest its territory be made a base for warlike operations on any scale against a friendly State.—Sun, New York.

WHY AN ASSET

There has been of late much expression on America's greatest asset—the immigrant. He has come upon us and has taken his place in the land of opportunity. Fulton has her share of the Old-World people who are seeking their place in the sun.

America's greatest asset we are told these are by big thinkers, and as we meet them on the streets in little groups, chattering in their own native tongue, we ponder on the value of our "asset" as we are being elbowed or crowded to the wrong side of the path, or, mayhap from the very walk.

Here they are among us—our asset. What do the immigrants mean to Fulton as an asset? To be sure the man who sells tea, or shoes, or hats or meat understands from the selling point what "asset" means. But to the man who just "lives in his house by the side of the road," do these people, living their own simple, frugal, industrious lives spell "asset?"

The more one grasps at the truth the wider it slips away? Unless the opportunity to lift, and help and learn along with our newcomers is the asset, the value soars on. Perhaps the new blood, sturdy sinews, simple mind, willing work, and true integrity, coupled with the sheer joy of freedom is our stimulus. How do we see our "Asset"?

THE BOY SCOUTS

Soon we older fellows will be hitting the trail over the Great Divide. Soon all the pony tracks for us will point one way. Soon the boys of this country will be in command, in charge, in power. And what we do with the present boy generation is of imperative importance to this country. Many people seem to think that the Boy Scouts of America are military cadets. They are nothing of the kind.

The first thing a Boy Scout learns is to be trustworthy. And this means that you can believe him. The next thing he learns is loyalty. Then he is expected to be helpful, and do one good turn every day. His next move is to be always friendly, and the next move to be always courteous. He is expected to be brave enough not to be ashamed to be polite. A Scout is no beggar, and will not take "tips" for being polite or for doing an act of kindness; but a Scout expects pay when he works for it.

His next move is to protect all harmless life—to be kind. Rule Eight requires that he be obedient to parents and to the law. His next obligation is to be cheerful, and when he can't smile he is expected to grin. He is always on the lookout to protect property, always expected to be brave and face defeat. Soap and water are one of the rules. A Boy Scout is expected to be always tolerant, and to never make fun of other people's religion or religious customs.

There are thirteen laws or rules for the Boy Scouts, and every one of them points toward a better man.

Then beside the moral teachings, there is a lot of fun in being a Boy Scout.—Silent Partner.

OSWEGO CHORAL CLUB.

On Monday evening at a joint meeting of the Chaminade and Glee club the Oswego Choral club was formed. The meeting was held in the studio of Mr. Byron D. McCloskey and the following officers were selected to serve during the coming year: President, Miss B. M. Whitney; Vice President, Frederick Crandall; Secretary, Mildred Tyler; Treasurer, Mrs. Marion Stewart.

1912 FORD CARS.

Automobile experts have always held that the 1912 Ford was the best model ever built. Whether or not this is true, the Van Wagenen Corporation has for sale a 1912 Ford in fine shap and the price is low if bought soon.—Adv.

MOTOR BOATS IN COMPETITION

Little Cruisette, Elco 45 Foot Cruiser and Big Luders Popular

New York, Feb. 4.—Just what the popular vote would be on the craft at the Motor Boat Show in Madison Square is hard to determine. Many favor the Cruisette because it is dainty, pretty and petite. Others who want a larger boat would vote for the Elco 45 foot cruiser. Still others who believe in size with plenty of room would take the Luders boat, which is a big cruising craft, and so comfortably arranged that it is almost like a houseboat, but with all the characteristics of a yacht and reasonable price.

H. R. Sutphen, head of the Elco Company of Bayonne, announced that the Cruisette, which was built by the Bayonne concern, will start May 15 on a trip to Hamilton, Bermuda. Capt. Thomas F. Day, who crossed the Atlantic in the 17 foot yawl Seabird, will sail the Cruisette and will be accompanied by the designer of the boat, Irvin Chase. It is expected the trip will be made in three days. The distance is 675 miles.

E. H. Croft, the popular sales manager of the Winton Co., made his appearance at the show yesterday and was busy talking business for the engine that last season was placed in the majority of the large yachts built in this country. The Winton engine is attractive looking, artistically designed and coated with white enamel, which gives it a very pleasing appearance. It also has shown that it is reliable and powerful, and—what is pleasing to the owner of a cruising yacht—it is absolutely silent. These engines are made in various sizes ranging from 200 horsepower down. Tiny copies of the big motors are built for use in launches. These little engines are of six cylinders each and develop 7½ horse-power. They look almost small enough to be carried as a charm on a watch chain.

One company is showing a new 25 footer called the Speedabout, which will make eighteen miles an hour. It is an open boat designed for use on either river, lake or open water and costs $1,500. The engine is in the forward part of the boat, a four cylinder Speedway, then there is a thwart seat for the helmsman and aft of that is a roomy cockpit. Another boat is the 1915 model runabout, which will make nineteen miles an hour and costs $2,000. This is larger than the Speedabout, but built on the same lines. The firm also is showing a gasolene engine of entirely new design that belongs to the noiseless and oilless class and is not of the extra heavy type. All the working parts are entirely inclosed and not a drop of oil can get out of the engine and find its way into the bilges.

CONDITIONS IN POLAND

Oswego, Feb. 4.—Father Pniak, pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, Oswego, speaking of conditions today in Poland and her appeal for aid, said: "The Poles all over the United States have been doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of their countrymen. Only a short time ago the Poles of this city sent a good sized amount to the Polish relief fund in Chicago and they are going to send more. I learned today that the people in the Mohawk valley sent large amounts of clothing and money. The suffering over there must be awful, and without doubt they deserve all that can be sent to them.

WATER POWER WOULD NET WATERTOWN BIG SUM.

$675,000 a Year for the City Say Commissioners.

Yesterday's Palladium contained an article relative to the proposed water power development in Watertown.

Six thousand horsepower at Watertown, which the Board of Water Commissioners wants the city to develop and sell, would net the municipality $675,000 a year.

The statement of the commissioners follows:

To the Citizens of Watertown:

You own a water-power upon Black River, at and about the pumphouse. There can be developed upon it, all of the head between 470 and 500 feet above tide water datum, or thirty feet. Our engineers tell us that 200 horse power can be produced during the average flow of the river for each foot of fall—or 6,000 horsepower in all. One horsepower is equal to 3.4 of a kilowatt. Therefore you have 3-4 of 6,000 or 4,500 kilowatts of power.

Some part of this power must be developed to meet the present demands of the city for water purposes. The development of all of it can be made for practically the same cost that a part can be made for.

A kilowatt of power now sells in this city for nine cents per hour, for lighting purposes maximum, and much of it is used twenty-four hours during the day. However, much power is sold here for a smaller sum. Human experience indicates that the demand for power is growing at an almost incredible rate, and that its value is increasing proportionately. At ten hours a day, use, you have 45,000 kilowatt hours. At nine cents per hour its income would be $4,050 a day. The power is sold in a great many localities for less than three cents per kilowatt hour under conditions no more favorable than exist here for its production. We must assume that it is sold at that price at a profit, or it would not be sold. No one whom I have ever heard speak claims that its cost of production would be more than four cents per kilowatt hour, or $1,800.

Therefore, the present net value per day of your water power at that rate would be $2.250, and for 300 working days in the year it would amount to the net sum of $685,000.

The water board have some small appreciation of what this means to you. They have stood to prevent its being taken away from you. There are certain individuals in town who say it is not good for you to own this power; it is not good for you to develop it or have the benefit of it. Clarence E. Kinne, Virgil K. Kellogg, H. E. Harmon.

MRS. MASON ENTERTAINS

Mrs. B. T. Mason had as her guests the select Embroidery club Wednesday. There were sixteen present and instead of serving refreshments in the usual way, she surprised the members of the club by inviting them to the Presbyterian church where a tea was being served. After supper a delightful evening was spent at the Mason home in S. 4th st.

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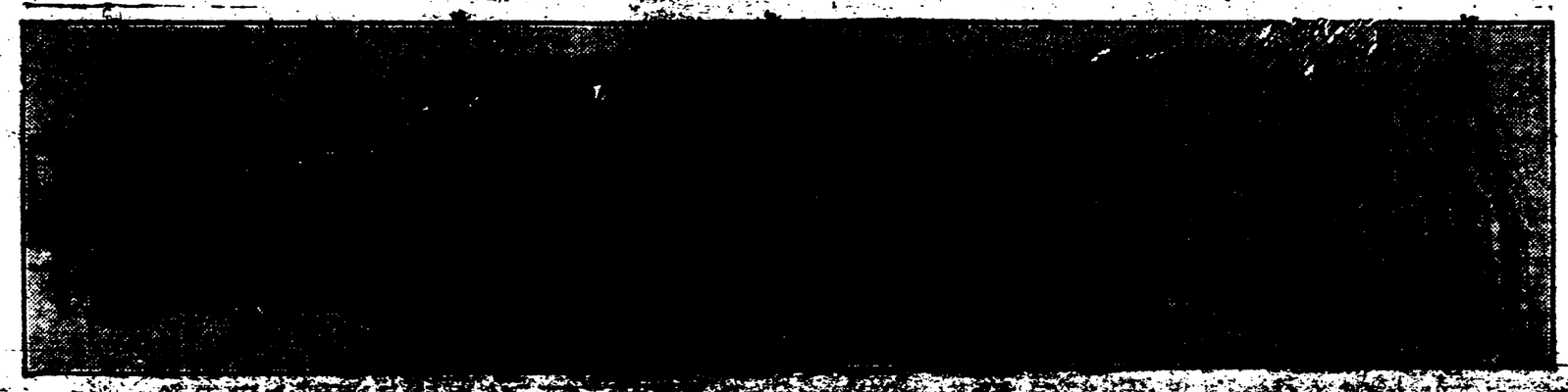
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ONE NIGHT ONLY—MONDAY, FEBURARY 8th



...TIES MEET ...N BALTIMORE

...ttending War Will Be ... With; Real Charity the Issue

...go, Feb. 4.—Announcement ...ade here today of the preliminary program of the forty-second National Conference of Charities and Correction which will meet in Baltimore, Md., May 12th to 19th.

...making the announcement, Secretary William T. Cross pointed out that the Baltimore meeting will probably be one of the largest and most important conferences of the kind ever held in America, owing to the fact that social and charity workers throughout the entire United States are having to face this winter, most serious questions in relation to the relief of destitution, unemployment, ...re of children, public sanitation and ...ted problems, many of which are ...nt to industrial conditions caused by the European war. These workers as well as public officials and ... private citizens who contribute money and time to the support of ...ritable and social agencies, are ...ling the necessity of getting together to discuss ways and means ... the resources of the country may be made to go as far as possible in the alleviation and prevention of suffering at home.

One of the most important discussions thus far planned will be opened by Prof. Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, who will present a report on "Outdoor Relief in the United States with the Considerations of Some of the Lessons to be Drawn from European Experiences." This discussion will be in charge of the section on Public and Private Charities of which George S. Wilson of Washington, D. C., is the chairman.

"Outdoor Relief with Especial Reference to the Rural Sections of the Country" will be discussed by Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, Professor of Social Economy of Columbia University, will discuss "The Policy of Granting State Subsidies to Private Charities" and Robert W. Kelso of Boston, "The Policy of Granting State Charters to Private Charities."

This section of the Conference will lay stress upon the increasing magnitude and importance of public charity work. The need for effective co-operation between public and private charities will be emphasized.

Prevention of Vice.

The known fact that large numbers of immigrant women have come to America following every recent war makes the program of the section on Social Hygiene under the leadership of Mrs. Martha P. Falconer of Darling, Pa., of unusual interest. The general topic announced by this section is "How Shall We Prevent Prostitution?" Among the speakers will be Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction of New York City, Miss Maude E. Miner, Secretary of the Probation and Protective Association of New York and C. C. Carstens, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of Boston.

Coupled with this section, the program of the Committee on Health, of which Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston is chairman, carries the discussion through the social responsibility of the hospital. Prominent speakers announced on this topic are Dr. William H. Welch of the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, Miss Katherine Tucker of New York, Mr. Joseph Lee of Boston, Dr. Charles P. Emerson of Indianapolis and Miss Ida M. Cannon of Boston.

Under the chairmanship of Prof. Demarchus C. Brown of Indianapolis, the section on Corrections will discuss the Toronto plan and the parole law affecting prisoners sentenced to county jails. These subjects will be discussed by Warden J. T. Gilmour of the Central Prison of Toronto and Judge A. C. Backus of Milwaukee. "The Payment of Funds to Prisoners" will be presented by K. L. Schreiber of Kansas City," "The Treatment of Inebriety in a State Institution" by Dr. Erwin H. Neff, Superintendent of the Foxborough State Hospital of Massachusetts, and "Inebriety and Crime" by Dr. G. Milton Linthicum of Baltimore.

Problems relating to children will be reviewed in section meetings in charge of C. C. Carstens of Boston, those relating to Education for Social Work by Chairman Porter R. Lee of New York, and "State Care of the Insane, Feeble-Minded and Epileptics" by Chairman, Dr. Walter E. Fernald of Waverly, Mass.

Unemployment.

Under the chairmanship of Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University and the vice-chairmanship of Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, the Conference will endeavor to determine some of the causes and remedies of unemployment as they have appeared throughout the United States during the present winter. The function of free public employment offices will also be gone into, as will the "Need and Practicability of Illness Insurance in the United States."

Mr. Fred C. Leubuscher, President of the Lower Rents Society of New York will lead a discussion on the "Shifting of Taxation to Land as a Means of Relieving Congestion and Poverty."

The Rev. W. Russell Dowie, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's church, Richmond, Va., will preach the Conference sermon.

MAY POSTPONE CONCURSUS.

Statement Made by a Prominent Catholic Priest Today.

Oswego, Feb. 4.—Due to the scarcity of priests in the diocese, it will probably be some time before the concursus is held in Syracuse to select a successor to the late Dean Barry, at St. Paul's church in this city. This statement was made by a prominent Catholic clergyman this morning. Several vacancies have occurred in the past three months, which has completely exhausted the reserve list in the diocese and on account of that fact it will be necessary to have the concursus put over for a couple of months at least.

The Rev. Father Moore, stationed temporarily at St. John's church, in this city, as an assistant to the Rev. Father McLoghlin, will probably be stationed as a permanent assistant in that parish. Father Fowler will also be retained for some time to come as assistant at St. Paul's church also.

W. D. CARR WILL ADDRESSS THE SCOUTS

William D. Carr, recently returned from Alaska, will be present at the meeting of Troop 1, Boy Scouts of America, at the next regular meeting of the Troop, Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, in the Brotherhood rooms of the First M. E. church.

Mr. Carr's talk should be of just the kind to interest a Scout. At the same meeting plans will be made for the hike on the following Saturday, the semaphore drill and the exhibition of fire building without the use of matches.

James N. Robinson, Scout Master, impresses upon members of the Troop the importance of his attendance.

WOULD PUBLISH THE PICTURE OF CANDIDATES.

If a bill introduced in the state senate by Senator Hamilton goes through the board of elections or county clerk will have to get out "a catalogue of information" for the voters each year before election. These must be mailed to the voters and the best part of it is that the catalogue must contain a picture of the candidate, three by five inches and information concerning the candidate, furnished by himself, not exceeding 500 words, must be in the catalogue opposite the picture of the candidate. The bill has been referred to the committee.

VANT—KELSEY

The marriage of Don H. Vant and Miss Edna J. Kelsey was solmenized Wednesday evening at the State st., Methodist parsonage by the Rev. Mr. Holmes. The bride was attended by Miss Ruth Dutton and the groom by his brother Frederick Vant. Miss Jessie A. Hill of 319 Cayuga st. served the bridal party and a few of the immediate relatives with an elaborate dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Vant left on an evening train for Boston. Their many friends extend best wishes and congratulations.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Feb. 5.—"Wild Bill" Donovan, who is serving time as manager for the Yankees, uttered a few kind words recently and thereby made a mistake that may cost his employers about $7,000 in regular money.

Here is the story as it comes to us:

When Ban Johnson coaxed Colonel Jake Ruppert and Captain Til Huston to buy the Yanks he made a number of promises. Included in the list was one whereby he guaranteed that Frank Navin who owns the Detroit Tigers would turn over to the Yankee owners two players for the small sum of $3,000—"a bargain price, believe me, gentlemen."

"Fine, fine," said Huston and Ruppert. "We accept."

The players involved were Messrs. Pipp and High. Mister High never was held in high esteem in Detroit and Pipp graduated from the minor leaguers at the close of the 1914 season. But when "Wild Bill" heard about getting those two players, he got very excited about it.

"Gee, that's great" said "Wild Bill." "Those boys are birds. That fellow Pipp is some slugger. I watched his work in the International league last season. Lordy, how he can hit. He's a jewel. I predict that in a year or so he will rank as one of the greatest players in the game."

Going further, "Wild Bill" said:

"That boy High is a great ball player. He's a diamond in the rough. He didn't have much of a chance to develop in Detroit, but I'll give him a chance and you'll see him develop."

"Wild Bill," as you may notice from these remarks, was quite a booster.

Well, in due course of time, "Wild Bill's" kind words about High and Pipp trickled into Detroit and got into Frank Navin's ears. Navin pondered over those words, recalled the fact that he had agreed to let these players loose for the small sum of $3,000 and promptly figured that he had been "stung."

"Gosh, I didn't know these fellows were such good ball players" Navin is said to have mused. "Let 'em go for $3,000? Nothing doing. Those boys must bring in more money."

Navin then is said to have boosted the price to $5,000. While the Yankee folks were debating about that boost, Navin boosted it another $2,500, bringing the price to $7,500. And said that the end ain't yet.

"Wild Bill" in the meantime, is tearing his ear. He figured that the deal was all closed up just like a clam and that what he said about High and Pipp would not be used against the owners by Navin.

"I could just as well said those fellows were bushers" says "Wild Bill," "but how the dickens should I have known that because I said a few kind words about them that it would cost thousands of dollars more to get them than it would have cost if I hadn't said anything. I thought the sale of these fellows had been completed."

HOT LINERS

The gent who has ambition
For to make his darling boy
Into a king of finance
Ought to hail this news with joy.

"The profits of the University of Michigan football team last season were $30,000 and from a financial standpoint, it was one of the best years the Michigan football managers ever had."

The inference is plain as day,
It stands out full of force:
Just send the lad to Michigan
To take the football course.

Today only!

The third installment of that thrilling novel "What I think about my little self."

By Jess Willard.

Chapter 3:

"Johnson never has done anything to make me think that he is a wonderful man, and I am not a bit bluffed by his threatries. I went into the fight game with the intention of whipping Johnson and I am going to do it."

(To be continued.)

THE QUIRK TONIGHT

Amateurs will hold forth tonight in conjunction with the feature photoplay, "The Woman in Black," which is a 4-reel, K and E, offering of intense dramatic interest, and 2 others. It is this class of motion pictures that fills a long felt desire on the part of lovers of the very best in motion pictures as the daily attendance at this house proves them to be just what is wanted. Good music, comfortable seats, just right temperature and, again, the very best in pictures are provided at a price of admission within the reach of all. Tomorrow, a Selig feature, "The Story of the Blood Red Rose," with Kathlyn Williams of "Adventures of Kathlyn," in the lead. Three other reels of quality with amateur acts complete a real programme.

KILLED HIMSELF RATHER THAN BECOME A CHARGE.

New York, Feb. 5.—Because he feared he was going blind, Frederick Johnson of Port Richmond, S. I., jumped from the fifth floor of the Manhattan Eye, Ear Nose and Throat hospital today, killing himself. Johnson had been watched for the past few days, but he overpowered his guards when they tried to prevent him from taking his life.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. James V. Washburn of the West River road are enjoying a trip to New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. Butcher of Palermo have been the guests of friends in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Lewis of Worth st., has recovered from a long illness.

* * *

Mrs. Nelson James of the West River road has been spending a few days as the guest of her daughter in Central Square.

* * *

Mrs. Martha Howe is ill at her home in S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. F. L. Porter of Syracuse has been for a few days the guest of Mrs. Mason in S. 4th st.

* * *

A. Burt of Lysander has been the guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. R. Burt at their home W. 4th st.

* * *

The many friends of Glen Hill, of Gansevoort st., will be pleased to hear that he is on the road to recovery.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Atwood, of Gansevoort st., was the hostess Thursday afternoon to the West P. T. club. Her home was handsomely decorated with flowers and ferns, and a goodly number of ladies was present. Topics of every description were discussed and after an elaborate luncheon, served at 5 o'clock, the guests departed—all of the same mind, that it was one of the pleasantest meetings of the season.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Foster of this city were recent callers on South Hannibal friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. Pearson have been guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Hitchcock, from out of town, has been entertained by Fulton friends.

* * *

The Columbia Circle of this city accepted an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. W. Davis to enjoy a straw ride to the Davis home at Bowen's Corners, today, where a bountiful dinner was served on their arrival.

* * *

William Rogers of Hannibal st., is ill.

* * *

A surprise party was given Monday evening at the home of Clifford Bishop, W. 1st st. in honor of his 17th birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent in games and music. A two-course luncheon was served. Mr. Bishop received many useful gifts. The young men present were: Fred Pollard, Harold Andrews, Harry Betts, Lew Pooler, William Mills, Samuel Hinsdale.

It is Economy to Buy
Lehigh Valley Coal
as it lasts longer.
L. P. SMITH CO.

BLUE POINT SEALSHIPT OYSTERS
at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
FRESH DAILY

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—New modern, 10 rooms, gas and electric light, bath, furnace, all improvements, 608 South First St. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 47

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman. tf.

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business people. Inquire 210 Cayuga St. 46

MRS. F. K. JONES'
Millinery Store
Just Received New Line of
NEMO CORSETS
Velvet Shapes in Hats 50c-75c
Bring this Adv. with you and get 25c off on a dollar.
210 Cayuga St.



The HENRY F. MILLER PLAYER PIANO

has a refining character that NO OTHER PIANO equals. It puts new life and new meaning to old familiar songs, it is THE IDEAL PLAYER PIANO.

PRICES RIGHT, TERMS SENSIBLE.

Hancock's Piano Store
247-249 West First Street.
"The House of Quality" OSWEGO, N. Y.

THE QUIRK—TONIGHT
"THE WOMAN IN BLACK" A 4-Reel K. & E. Feature
AMATEUR NIGHT
ADDED REELS Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c.
To-Morrow
"THE STORY OF THE BLOOD RED ROSE"
A 3-Reel Selig Feature
Featuring Kathlyn Williams of
"ADVENTURES OF KATHLYN FAME"
and 3 OTHER REELS
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony 5c, Main Floor 10c
Sunday
CHARLES CHAPLIN (the little fellow with the little moustache and the big feet) now with Essanay in
"HIS NEW JOB" 2-Reels
One Big Laugh
ADDED REELS A BIG SHOW
Balcony 5c—Main Floor 10c

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

McDONALD'S
$1.00 Waists
After Seeing the Waists We Sell at $1.00 We Doubt if Anyone Would Ever Go Elsewhere For an Inexpensive Waist

These Waists are so much superior to what you have usually been sold at one dollar, that we doubt if anyone, after seeing them, would think of going elsewhere for an inexpensive Waist. Each week we place on sale four new, distinctive styles, and each week they sell so readily that many who deferred calling after the announcement of their sale appeared, have been disappointed. This week's models are so very attractive that they won't last long, and we therefore advise an early visit on the part of anyone who desires to procure one or more of these very desirable Waists. The new models will go on sale tomorrow morning.

Grand Clearance Sale
of All Suits, Coats and Dresses

$4,500 Fur Stock
On Sale This Week

"The New York Shop"

Victor Records
FOR
February
NOW ON SALE
60 select titles, including the hits of the hour, songs, latest dances, etc.
The greatest list ever. You are invited to hear them.
ROGUE PIANO STORE

DSWORTH GOT RM GREETING

Appearance at Oswego Meeting Won Friends Among Grangers

esterday's session of the State iln Oswego, U. S. Senator worth expressed a desire to fam- himself with the workings of State Grange and congratulated members of the order on the po- which the American farmer oc- today. We are being called furnish the food supplies for ions at war. A widespread in- has overtaken the public in agriculture, as evidenced prominence given to the dis- in the public and agricultur- of such subjects as rural cre- the extension of agricultural ation, experiment farms and ex- ment stations, vocational instruc- co-operation and the like. More more it is becoming evident to the generally and to those who shown no special interest in the heretofore, that all prosperity dependent upon the men and wo- who lived upon our farms. The measure of prosperity is not in- dicated by our increasing population great cities, but it is the pros- of the country which makes the prosperity of all. If cities con- stantly grow and country populations decline ruin is ahead. There are various tendencies at work which seek to deprive the individual farmer of his particular rights, but he should control his own products and regulate their prices. Some go so far as to say that the Government should forbid the American farmer from exporting his products, but the determination of this matter should be left with the farmer, and the Government should not interfere. Only as the American farmer maintains his independence and demands his rights shall our Government be what I believe it is destined to be, the most successful experiment in government that the world has ever seen.

Those You Know

F. T. Huntington a former well known Fultonian now of Los Angeles, Cal., writes his friend H. N. Gilbert, "Thanks for the Evening Times; we read it with pleasure. Glad Fulton is still on the map and now has a daily paper.

* * *

Mrs. S. D. Keller and Miss Nettie Vant were guests of Mrs. Royal Shaffer of Syracuse yesterday.

* * *

City Clerk Scudder this morning issued a marriage license to Wtadystaw Libero and Feliayer Kalofarsko, both of this city.

* * *

Mrs. Adam Crouch entertained Circle No. 1 of the Congregational church at her home yesterday.

* * *

The ladies of the Eastern Star met with Mrs. W. C. Morgan yesterday to sew for the poor; and next Thursday will meet with Mrs. L. G. Adams, Cayuga st. for the same purpose.

WOODMEN HAVING FUN.

The pool tournament which began Wednesday night in the Woodmen's hall is proving to be as exciting as it is laughable. The amateurs prove to be marks for the professionals, or hard luck seems to be in the wake of some of the members. Wednesday night Cole beat out Roy with a score of 50 to 26; last night Capt. Barker won against his opponent Capt. Ives by a score of 50 to 43.

The teams appointed to secure new members are captained by Hyde and Middleton. Capt. Hyde presented three applications last night for admittance of new members.

The score board will be closely watched for results.

In Local Court

The case of Frank L. Porter vs. Peter Massaro was in court today. The plaintiff is suing to recover a judgment $189.03 for goods delivered Oct. 10, 1913. It is claimed that Porter sold Massaro lime cement, etc., amounting to the above sum. Porter now sues to recover the amount with interest and costs which totals $211.48.

Attorney A. T. Jennings represents the defendant and Attorney F. S. Spangle the plaintiff. The case was adjourned until Feb. 26.

Buy Postoffice Building.

A sale was effected today whereby F. M. and L. P. Cornell of the Patriot became proprietors of the building now occupied by the post office. Whitaker and Bogardus were the agents.

NEW SCHOOL OPENS MONDAY

Miss Marguerite Rankin Chosen as Teacher; Ideal Spot for School

The open air school will be opened in the southwest corner of Falley Seminary on Monday morning. Special clothing to be worn by the children has been received. While sitting at study a bag like arrangement protects the lower portion of the body. A special hood, or cap, is also worn during school hours.

The tempature of the room will be about 50 degrees which is 20 degrees less than that which the average school room now has.

The high school boys of the manual training department, under the supervision of Mr. Lawton are busily engaged making frames for the windows. The frames will be covered with a netting that will admit air into the room. About 25 pupils from the 4th, 5th and 6th grades, with their parents permission have sent in applications for admitance into the new school. At a meeting of the committee tonight 15 of the applicants will be selected for admittance. The children apparently in greatest need of the open air will be the ones selected, for it is for the benefit of such children that the school is to be a factor in the cause of education.

A large cooking range is to be installed in a room adjoining the study room, that the children who wish may cook their own food. Open air gives appetites and warm broth, etc., is relished.

Back of the kitchen, and in the rear of the building is a room that will be fitted out for a dining room, where the children may fill their "tummies" and coax red checks.

Opening from the dining room are the two rooms which will be used as cloak rooms.

Falley Seminary seems to be the ideal place for an open air school. The rooms selected and the arrangements now undergoing completion is ideal, and the committee is to be congratulated for the efforts put forth in the behalf of the little "pale faces."

Miss Marguerite Rankin, of Richfield Springs, will have charge of the school. Miss Rankin was in charge of the open air department at the Oswego Normal school last term. She is grand daughter of Rev. Mr. Rankin, who for several years was pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city.

Miss Rankin will no doubt prove an ideal teacher; she comes highly recommended by the Oswego Normal school faculty.

There is no question but what the kiddies will both enjoy and benefit under this new system.

Many papas and mammas are especially grateful to Dr. Gladman, who has been a leading light in this new movement.

WILLIAM MONTE.

William Monte, 61, of Granby died this morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Livingston, of this city from a complication of diseases. Mr. Monte has been in poor health for some time, and yesterday he was to be taken to the Lee Memorial hospital but when the ambulance called at the house, it was found that Mr. Monte was too weak to be removed.

Besides his wife, he is survived by three children, Andrew, of Hannibal Center, John, of Hastings, and Mrs. Eva Brown of Michigan, also three sisters, Mrs. Sarah Wood and Marie Salisbury and Mrs. Livingston of this city. Two brothers Fred and Charles Monte also survive.

Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

It Is to Laugh.

Orin Henderson veteran business man today spoke of a man of 60 as "that old man." Elmer Taylor, "the Sunny Jim of 1st st.," who heard the remark is passing the laugh along.

CHICAGO "WHALES."

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Hereafter the Chicago Federal league ball team will be known as "Whales." After much deliberation President Weegman selected that name from a list of 289 submitted by the fans.

For Sale—100 acres wood standing; soft maple and elm; one mile from N. Y. O. and W. R. R. and three-fourths mile from N. Y. C. Can be loaded on either road. Will sell any portion or all. Beaver's Meadow Produce Co., 516 Broadway. Phone 2529 or 5621. 42

NON-DESCRIPT THE CHAMPIONS

Big Crowd Watched Finish; Stauring Bowled Best; Dinner for the Champs

The championship game between the Non-descripts and the Onyx A. C., of the City League was watched last night by a large crowd. The Non-descripts earned the first two and the Onyx A. C. captured the third game. Hill of the Non-descripts bowled the high single of 234, Stauring bowled the best three game total of 611.

The League will entertain the Non-descripts with a supper to be held sometime within the near future. The winners also receive $10 in gold.

The game last night closed the schedule for the season. The standing of the teams follows:

	W.	L.
Non-descripts	22	14
Onyx A. C.	20	16
Yacht Club	17	16
West Sides	10	23

The score for last night's game follows:

Onyx A. C.				
Van Buskirk	133	121	129	413
Powell	155	100	168	513
Newton	134	151	205	490
Seymour	169	162	145	476
Stauring	187	203	221	611
Average				2503
Non-descripts				
McCollum	180	181	170	531
O'Brien	181	190	182	553
Sullivan	203	179	124	506
Hill	234	163	193	590
Paige	156	151	148	455
Average				2635

The Nationl Bowling Association will hold a tournament in New York, city some time within the near future, and Manager Stauring of the Onyx Ally will organize a team to compete for the prizes.

Last year Stauring took a team to Altantic City and where he and Rear jumped into 4th place in the doubles. Their names in connection with Fulton became world wide. Two years ago Stauring and Carlin captured one of the prizes in the doubles.

CHIEF DYER SURPRISED.

Entertained on His 37th Birthday and Given Handsome Token of Esteem.

Chief Dyer last night was given a pleasant surprise at his home by those members of the police force who were off duty. The occasion was the Chief's 37th birthday and he was presented a handsome suit case as a token of esteem and goodfellowship.

Supper was served and Officer Bray entertained the guests with a number of vocal selections. Prof. Stiles Allen and his selection of sentimental and ragtime music also was a decided addition to the program.

The chief expressed himself as mightily pleased over the expression from "the boys."

Chinaman Given Extreme Penalty

Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Walking to their deaths with the stolid indifference that is characteristic of their race, Yee Dock and Eng Hing, two Chinese gunmen, were electrocuted in Sing Sing prison this morning for the murder of Lee Kay. Kay was a nephew of Tom Lee, the aged head of the On Leong Tong. The slayers were members of the Hip Sing Tong. The murder took place February 17, 1912, and grew out of one of New York's Tong wars.

The executions passed off without a hitch. As each was being strapped in Yee made a remark. Eng Hing was understood to protest against the United States killing a Chinaman. Yee Dock called "P. K." meaning "Principal Keeper."

Each man received three shocks of varying lengths. Eighteen hundred and fifty volts at ten amperes were used. Eng Hing was the first to die. Yee Dock was declared dead at 6.23.

Wanted—Young man, about 10 to 20, to learn a trade that pays well. Write W. G. care Fulton Times. 41c.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

Shrove Tuesday this year falls on February 16, and with the dawn of Ash Wednesday the sombre Lenten weeks begin.

The traditional pancakes sacred to Shrove Tuesday night were supposed to strengthen those who ate them for the ordeal of confession, but in latter days the night is taken as an excuse to admit the common pancake into the festive repast. At midnight it is banished and sinks into oblivion for another year.

Pancake parties are celebrated in different fashions. One of the jolliest is to have the guests seated, at small tables, with a large table in the center, where three expert pancake cooks are at work, cooking over the solid alcohol grills, keeping the covered dishes filled with the hot cakes as fast as they are emptied. Each table is supplied with a dish of soft butter, a bowl of whipped cream and a pitcher of hot maple syrup or honey. Coffee is served with the cakes, and later in the evening, during dancing, wafers are served with the punch.

To those who prefer the more formal dinner before the dance, the French pancake with jelly, or the German pancake with lemon juice and sugar may form the dessert, but when the pancakes are served in the evening it must be alone, or the feast is not typical of the day.

Aluminum Griddle Preferable

If aluminum griddles or grills are used, they require no greasing, but a small amount of butter is added to the cake batter instead, which prevents them sticking. Thus the smoke which has always been objectionable from the greasy griddle is avoided.

The raised griddle cake made with yeast has most entirely lost favor, since modern baking powder or whipped eggs seem to have raising powers superior to the yeast and are infinitely more time-saving. The heavy cake would not be tolerated to-day, but the properly made cake is a delicious food, healthful, appetizing and nutritious.

French Pancakes

Sift one cup of flour, a teaspoon of salt and teaspoon of baking powder together, add to it a little sugar and a pint of milk, mix into a thin batter, adding a teaspoon of melted butter. Make the cake rather larger than ordinary and spread the cake with jelly, rolling it; sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve in a napkin.

One cup of flour, teaspoon of sugar, teaspoon of salt, yolks of three eggs beaten with a pint of milk; mix the batter and beat it smooth; just before cooking the cakes blend in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Make the cake the size of the griddle; do not turn it. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve a little tureen of lemon juice with it.

Venetian Bread Cakes

Remove the crumb of a five-cent loaf, soak in warm water two minutes, then wring dry in a towel; beat two eggs with the bread, two teaspoons of brown sugar, teaspoon of salt, one and a half teaspoons of baking powder; sift one pint of flour, and, stirring the mixture, carefully add three-quarters of a pint of milk. When the batter is thoroughly smooth, if it seems too thick add a little more milk and a teaspoonful of melted butter. Cook the cakes on a well heated griddle; serve with them whipped cream, to which a little powdered sugar, a few drops of vanilla and two teaspoons of finely ground walnut meats have been added. Some people enjoy a hard sauce, such as is used with puddings, on the cakes.

BANKRUPT SALE

STILL GOING ON

COME AND GET YOUR SHARE OF THE BARGAINS BEFORE THEY ARE ALL GONE.

Macaroni	4c
Cisco	5c
Mackerel	11c
Shredded Wheat	10c
Baking Soda	4c
Matches, 5 boxes	15c
Kellogg Corn Flake	7c
9 bars Master Soap	25c
Sugar	5½c
Red Cross Milk	10c

P. H. WARD

35 South Second St.

L. T. MILLER

ONEIDA STREET

FOR BREAKFAST

ALL THE GOOD BRANDS OF BUCKWHEAT AND PANCAKE FLOUR. PARKER'S PERFECTION SHREDDED WHEAT, KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKE, QUAKER OATS, PUFFED RICE AND PUFFED WHEAT, OTHER BRANDS TOO.
ALSO BEST LOOSE OAT FLAKE AND OAT MEAL. THIRTY YEARS AND MORE OF SELLING GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

Call at the
Square Deal Cash Grocery
and we will give you a Square Deal

Pure Leaf Lard	14c
Compound	11c
Bean Pork	12c
Bacon	20c
Ciscoes	6c
Salt Mackerel	12c
Sh. Wheat	12c
Cr. Wheat	11c
Loose Cocoa	19c
Ground Nutmeg	0z, 5c
Baking Soda	4c
Corn Starch	6c
10 Salsoda	12c
5c Matches	3c
Ginger Snaps	7c
Marco Corn Flakes 5 pgk for 25c	
Post Toasties 3 pkgs	20c
4 Bars Lenox Soap	10c
with order only	
Sterling Oleo	21c
R X Milk	11c
Coal Skuttles	30c and 35c
Peanut Butter	13c
Rex Oleo	17c
Worcestershire Sauce	5c
Limburger Cheese	22c

SQUARE DEAL Cash Grocery Co.
Phone 464 210 Cayuga Street
SALE ALL THE WEEK

Fresh Celery, Boston and Home Lettuce, Radishes, Cucumbers. Parsley, Green Onions and Peppers at
LaPorte's Grocery

WE CALL YOUR
SPECIAL ATTENTION
TO A
Fresh Supply of
HUYLER'S
and
NUNNALLY'S
CANDIES
ALSO A
New Line of
HOME-MADE
CANDIES
at 15c and 20c
Remember!
BUELL'S ORCHESTRA
Saturday Evening and Sunday Afternoon
THE ONYX
Phone 80
Clark Theatre Building

Philadelphia Cream, Pimento Switzer and Snappy Cheese at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

City Market is on the job and will be ready with a large stock of the very best meats for Saturday. Don't buy without calling and get our Prices. We meet competition in Price, Quality. No Cheap Meat but CHEAP PRICE.
Call and See Us.
H. C. DANN & SON
Phone 42 11 South Second Street.
Orders Delivered up to 6 o'clock P. M. Saturday

TAYLOR & WILCOX MARKETS

Whole Pork Loins	13c	Prime R R Beef	15c
Roast Pork	12½ and 14c	Whole or Half Skin Back Ham	15c
Pork Steak and Chops	12½, 14c	Whole or Half Skin Back Ham Sliced	19c
Streaked Side Pork	12½c	Small Lean Calas	11½c
Whole Fresh Hams	14½c	Boneless Bacon Strip	11c
Whole Fresh Shoulders	12c	Pine Leaf Lard	13c or 8 lbs $1
Lamb Chops	12½c and 16c	High Grade Process Butter	29c
Leg of Lamb	14½c	Guaranteed Eggs	28c
Lamb Stew	6c to 12½c		
Best Western Stew Beef	8c-14c		

56 SOUTH FIRST STREET Phone 1136 — 370 WEST THIRD ST. Phone 1209

WAKE UP! SMILE!! BE HAPPY!!!
The New Independent Market
Received Today a Carload of the Highest Quality Western Beef, Direct from Buffalo, for Saturday's Selling in the
BIG MEAT SALE
and a Quality of Fresh Fish of all Kinds for the new Fish Market
Saturday Specials.

Choice Porterhouse and Sirloin	20c	Best Grade Coffee	15c
Beef Rib Stew	8c	Whole Pork Loin	12½c
Beef Roast	15c	Whole Fresh Pork Shoulder	12c
Whole Strip Porter Bacon	18c	Pork Steak	13c
Sliced Ham	19c	Fresh Ham	14½c
Liver Sausage and Blood Sausage	3 lbs. for 25c	Pork Chop	14c
9 Bars Small Master Soap	25c	Leg of Lamb	16c
3 Bottles Waldorf Catsup	25c	Hamburg Steak and Pan Sausage	3 lbs. for 25c
3 Cans Pumpkin, Peas, Corn or Karo Syrup	25c	Fresh Pig's Liver	8c
Siftings Japan Tea	20c	Fresh Pig's Hearts	10c
		Prime Rib Roast	14c
		Choice Shoulder Steak	15c

PATRICK BIANCHI
Formerly Louise Market — 37-39 SO. SECOND STREET

THE BEST
Groceries, Provisions Flour, Feed, Baled Hay
F. J. SWITZER
The Leading West Side Grocer
Phone 29 120-124 W. Broadway

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

Volume 1, No. 42. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

MRS. DE SILVIA CHARMED THE WOMEN'S C. T. U.

Earnest Workers for Temperance Endorse the Cause of Suffrage; 126 at the Meeting

The women forming the W. C. T. U. met yesterday at the Baptist church and discussed matters relative to their cause, including woman's suffrage.

Among the honored guests were, Mrs. Dr. Silvia, president of Onondaga county W. C. T. U.; Mrs. A. D. Clark, president of the local branch of the Women'c Suffrage Association; Mrs. William Sylvester, president of the Fulton W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Harvey MacMurphy, treasurer of the Suffrage association.

The first speaker to be introduced to the 200 women in the audience was Mrs. Gardiner, who organized a branch of the W. T. C. U. in this city 25 years ago.

The speaker, after going over the wonderful changes that have been made in the W. C. T. U. during the past quarter of a century asked: "Are you wearing the white ribbon on the lapel of your coat? Don't wear it, where it cannot be seen, but in plain sight that every one may know your colors."

A motion was made, and seconded, that at least two dollars be donated to the Francis Holmes relief fund.

Mrs. Gardiner said:

"The mothers are the most loving creatures on earth today; there is no love like the mother love, and it gives me great pleasure to be here this afternoon with the children of the W. C. T. U. that I mothered 25 years ago.

"The old church in which that first meeting was held has long since passed away, and this beautiful new one has this beautiful new has taken its place. But it was on this corner that the Fulton branch of the W. C. T. U. first saw the light of day, and as each year succeeded its predecessor the breath of life was breathed into its system that has caused it to grow and expand until now we stand upon a foundation that for strength and endurance cannot be surpassed in any other city of its size in the state of New York.

"Just as the world has advanced in its scientific mastery over electricity, machinery, methods of inventions, so has the temperance question improved itself. I am working and praying for the cause of temperance; I can see it in the sky and that sky is cloudless of all discouragements.

"Today we can hardly see a person that is not ready to listen to temperance if we go about it in the right way. It is not so long ago that the newspapers could hardly be induced to print anything about temperance, but that day is now past. The many different periodicals published throughout the country are glad to get facts and often send reporters to our meetings that they may get the news at first hand. We learn from this that our fight is right when we can get the newspapers to favor us, and quote our speaches.

Pray for the Cause.

"The W. C. T. U., in connection with the Woman's Suffrage association, is to hold a convention in Fulton September 28, and an increase of 157 new members between now and then will increase our percentage 900.

"You will meet people every day at the market, shop and store who are not in sympathy with our movement and temperance, although they do respect and honor the women belonging to the W. C. T. U.

"Immigrants are arriving in this country every day who have but little clothing. They have thrown it over board from the ship upon which they came, or they have had but little when they started, and the secretary of the W. C. T. U. in New York is in need of articles that will clothe those persons. If you have any articles about the house that you no longer need, I am sure the secretary will be grateful to accept and receive all shipments sent to her.

"The financial situation is also lacking, and as the warm weather will be here soon, and many of us will be scattered about at different resorts, be sure and get your dues in early.

"Say a little prayer every day for our cause. Take a few minutes to do this and you will be strengthened both in body and soul to do wonderful things for the cause of temperance."

The speaker then told a story of a boy who went west, and was tempted to drink, gamble and do worse things, but when he remembered that his mother back home wore a white ribbon, and a W. C. T. U. pin, he drove the temptation from him, and led a life of honesty and sobriety.

Continuing the speaker said: "We want our children to have a good time; let them love a little fun if they want to, let them play a little, but above all other things, let us teach them to have a temperance home."

The speaker mentioned the Grange meeting just held in Oswego attended by 1,200, and the speakers, both men and women, spoke of temperance and Suffrage.

Mrs. Gardiner was applauded at the close of her address, and after a duet by the Misses Lillus Wall, and Mildred Hart, the speaker of the day, Mrs. DeSilvia was introduced by the president, Mrs. Sylvester.

Mrs. DeSilvia put her audience in good humor from the very first.

The speaker said: "I have so much to say to you, and such a short time to say it in, that I hardly know where to begin, nor where I am to end. But as I have a clock in front of me that I can watch, I won't take up any more time than what is allowed me, I assure you."

The speaker at this point looked at the reporter in the gallery and mentioned that some time ago while addressing a meeting in Utica, she said in a part of her speech: "That she had to be a Prohibitionist in order to be a Christian. The papers printed the address the following day and stated like this: 'That I had to be a Christian in order to be a Prohibitionist."

Mrs. DeSilvia warned the Times' reporter against errors of the kind.

Suffrage and Temperance.

"Woman's Suffrage has grown in all parts of the world. Nowadays you can't talk about prohibition unless you talk about suffrage, for the two go together and it is impossible to separate them. When you go down the street you will meet the corrupt politician and the brewer, the saloonkeeper and the white slaver, but if you are shielded with the W. C. T. U. pin, and the suffragette badge the wrong doer will be seen to take to his heels, for he will be too scared to face the wearer of these two insignias, when they are worn together.

"The women who gain the right to vote must vote against the liquor traffic if we are to succeed in driving it from the State. The saloonkeeper will say, 'put your foot on woman's suffrage or it will be a hinderance to our trade;' certainly we will be a hinderance to the saloonkeepers' traffic and all other things that lead to vice and crime. That is what we are organized for, and if we live up to the by-laws we can't do else than prove a hinderance to evil."

The speaker then told a story of a scene that came under her observation last year while attending the New York State Fair at Syracuse. An old lady, who had a tent close to the entrance, sat in front of it surrounded by a group of grown up boys, and she was busily engaged preaching a temperance sermon to them. Across the street stood two large men trying to listen to her talk, but closely watching her. As they could not hear from where they stood, they moved closer, and closer until they were as close to the old lady as were the children. The men proved to be brewers and when they discovered her line of talk they said: 'Why here madam; you don't want to talk like this; don't you know that you are hurting our business?' The old lady turned to the men and said: 'Your boys some day will be fathers and for every one that I can convert from the drink habit now that seed will bear fruit in years to come. Mothers do not want to raise children for salons to get and now is the time to preach against the stuff you manufacture.'"

"Well what are you going to do about it?" asked the brewers.

"Well, some day we are going to gain the right to vote in this state, and when we do, we will drive such men as you out of business."

Wipe Out Every Form

Mrs. De Silvia: "The interest of our country is at stake and we don't want intemperance in it.

"Now, why have the liquor dealers assumed this attitude toward us? Because we are against its every form, from the manufacture to the consumption.

"Anything I say here, or in any other city, will never frighten the brewers as they have been scared too often,"

The speaker asked whether in elect-

(Continued on Page Four.)

PLOTTED TO BLOW UP LINER; GERMAN ARRESTED

Paris, Feb. 6.—A plot to blow up the French liner Champagne in mid-Atlantic with dynamite bombs was frustrated by a wireless warning to the Captain of the ship, according to a dispatch in the Paris Journal today. A German passenger was arrested and five high power dynamite bombs were concealed in his baggage. The Champagne was bound from Vera Cruz, Mex., to a Spanish port. The Journal says:

"An attempt to blow up the French liner Champagne liner in mid-ocean was frustrated. The captain of the Champagne, which was bound from Vera Cruz to Corgne, Spain, was notified by wireless of the conspiracy. He arrested a German passenger in whose luggage five dynamite bombs were discovered."

According to the information the German was prepared to sacrifice his own life to destroy the merchant ship.

La Champagne sailed from Havana for Corunna, Spain on January 18, by way of Vera Cruz. She carried both passengers and freight.

VON BERNSDORFF RIDICULES TALK OF GERMAN BLOCKADE

Washington, Feb. 6.—Count Von Bernstoff, the German Ambassador, today in a statement says it is absurd to describe the German proclamation as a paper blockade. "Germany does not intend to seize or molest American ships laden with food stuff for the civilian population of any country," the Ambassador says, "and she does not intend to close the English channel to neutral commerce.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

By STEVEN BURNETT.

Vienna, via Berlin, Feb. 6.—By wireless—The Austrian war office announced today that the Russian attacks against the Austro-German army in the Carpathians have broken down with heavy losses. The following statement was given out:

"In Poland and Western Galicia the situation is unchanged. The renewed Russian attacks in the Carpathians have broken down with heavy losses to the enemy. Our attacks in the forest regions continue. We have taken 4,000 more prisoners."

* * *

London, Feb. 6.—Assurances for the safety of the Suez canal were received today from Cairo. The dispatches stated that the Turks have been defeated by the British forces in Egypt, and that among the prisoners taken by the English were some German officers attached to the Turkish army. The prisoners told their captives that they had underestimated the strength of th British forces defending the canal.

M. Augagneur, French minister of marine, has made an offer to the British admiralty, to land marines from French warships in the Mediterranean to help the Suez canal if their services are needed.

* * *

Petrograd, Feb. 6.—Three German companies of infantrymen were annihilated by Russian artillery fighting on the Skeirwork-Boliw front on the Rawka railway after they had crossed on a barrel bridge to attack the Russian line. This information was contained in an official statement, issued by the War Office today. The statement says the Germans have massed some of their heaviest guns on the Rawka front with which they have been bombarding the Russian lines.

* * *

Liverpool, Feb. 6.—The Cunard lined Lusitania, which was reported in the United States to have been sunk by a German submarine, arrived here today and landed her passengers. She was upon the Atlantic when the Germans launched their submarine warfare against British mercantile shipping and fears were felt for her safety, but these were all dispelled by her safe arrival. It is reported that a British cruiser met the Lusitania about 200 miles off the Irish coast and escorted here through the danger zone.

* * *

Paris, Feb. 6.—The official report issued this afternoon by the French War Office was very brief and mentioned only artillery duels. French artillery set fire to a German wagon train east of the Argonne district and other French guns destroyed a German observation baloon north of Somme. There were no infantry engagements.

* * *

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—Hostile airmen flew over the German city of Cologne and dropped bombs, then escaped in the direction of Duesseldorf, according to a dispatch from Berlin. The raid was made on Wednesday while a great number of German reinforcements were passing through Cologne.

* * *

The Lizard, Eng., Feb. 6.—R radiogram from the steamship Poland states that the British steamer Brandon foundered off Penzance, Eng., last night. One member of the crew was picked up. It is believed that the vessel was either torpedoed by a German submarine or else struck a mine.

OFFICIALS ARE IGNORANT.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Navy department and all other Government sources today were without advices to confirm the rumor that the liner Champagne had been sunk by Germans.

DR. CARNEY DEAD.

Baltimore, Feb. 6.—Dr. Thomas Carney, one of the leading physicians of Schenectady, and a major in the N. Y. N. G., died in the John Hokpins hospital this morning, following a sudden attack of illness at the Hotel Emerson. Gastritis which took the form of violent hemmorhages caused the death of the distinguished doctor. Edgar Smith, proprietor of the Navarre Hotel, of New York tried to save the doctor's life by permitting a blood transfusion, but the effort was of no avail.

CUNARDER IN DISTRESS.

London, Feb. 6.—The Cunard line steamship Phratiab is drifting helpless in the North sea with a broken propeller. News of the steamer's mishap was received by wireless today. She carries a $5,000,000 cargo.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow flurries tonight and Sunday. Much colder with strong west winds.

More Than 250,000 Picked Men Fighting on Short Battle Line That Sways as the Dead Fill Frozen Trenches

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Feb. 6.—More than a quarter of million picked troops and more than 1,000 heavy guns are engaged in a terrific battle in the region of the Bzura and Rawka rivers in Poland and upon the result of this conflict hangs the mastery of Western Poland. For a week the heavy artillery has been shaking the blood-soaked earth with its thunder and the attacks of the Germans and the counter attacks of the Russians have left the battlefield carpeted with corpses.

General Von Mackensen, one of the most brilliant commanders in the German army, was selected by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to smash the Russian center and open up the way for the drive the Germans are trying to make against Warsaw. With 100,000 picked infantrymen and 600 big guns under his immediate command Gen. Mackensen has locked with the Russians in a death grip, the ferocity of which has not previously been known in the present war.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg planned to cause a withdrawal of the new Russian forces from their advanced positions in East Prussia and also to lessen the Russian pressure against the Austro-German forces in Western Galicia by striking a decisive blow at the Russian center west of Warsaw. If the Germans fail in their present assault against the Russians the battle line will undoubtedly be pushed westward to the border of East Prussia. The Russian General staff hopes that, within the next fortnight, German soil will be bearing the brunt of the heavy fighting.

But in the present conflict, which is raging over a front not more than ten miles long, the Russians have to reckon with the reckless valor of the Germans. The first line German troops have been dubbed the "death brigade," and each man has been warned that death must be expected. In spite of the blasts from Russian rifles, machine guns and heavy artillery the Germans have attacked time and again with a bravery which compels the admiration of their foes. Trenches have literally been filled with corpses until they offer no further protection and the Germans and Russians battled with bayonets in hand-to-hand fighting over the bodies of the dead. Over the frozen soil of the battlefield, now plowed with shrapnel and sprinkled with corpses, the tide of battle has swung backward and forward, but official dispatches from the front now declare that the German offensive has been checked. Inspired by the presence of Czar Nicholas, who has gone to the Polish front, the Russians are countering all along the line.

The losses of the German legions are enormous. Within the past five days, it is estimated, 50,000 Germans have been killed, wounded or taken prisoner. The Russian losses were necessarily heavy, but no figure were given out. Again the superiority of numbers has come to the aid of the Russians. Tens of thousands of fresh Russian reserves have been hurled against the Germans in the past 48 hours to break down the resistance of the Teuton troops whose endurance has been taxed to the utmost by the fighting of the past week.

In East Prussia the pressure of the Russians continues unabated. In Galicia the artillery duers are reported and in the Carpathians the Russian and Austro and German forces are again at grips battling for strategic ground. Near Oujok (in the northern Carpathians) the Austrian defensive broke down under the drives of the Russians, who took nearly 5,000 prisoners and some war materials. The Austrians retreated after blowing up their trenches. Southeast of Oujok the Austrian lines still hold, thanks to the the advantage of their artillery.

The artillery dueling in the vicinity of the Borjimow and Goumine, in Poland, is spoken of as the most terrific of the war.

South of the Skiernierwice-Warsaw railway another fight is developing following a long artillery engagement.

Attempts of the Austrians to launch an offensive movement on the Nida, in order to prevent any flanking movement against the German center has failed. However, an Austrian attempt in that region is looked for immediately.

GERMANS MOVING TROOPS TO FLANDERS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Feb. 6.—After a comparative lull, caused by heavy snowstorms, hostilities in Alsace-Lorraine are increasing in violence. As a result of a German flanking movement south of Altkirche, fighting is in progress upon the Swiss frontier and it is reported that a number of projectiles from both French and German artillery have fallen upon Swiss soil, although no damage was done to human life or property. The French line now extends in a great semi-circle in front of Muelhausen. The Germans attempted to encircle the southern end of the French line, but were beaten off.

German airmen are very active along the German left. Following a bombardment of St. Die, 45 miles southeast of Nancy, a German aviator sailed over the city and dropped bombs which are reported to have killed and wounded half a dozen noncombatants.

On the northern end of the battle front the Germans are still pressing against the French and British lines between Lille and Arras. Cannonades and infantry attacks have been taking place in quick succession.

Despite the furious German resistance, French troops have made another gain the Champagne district, between Rheims and the Argonne forest.

Along the Aisne river the accuracy of the French cannoners has played havoc in the German trenches. The Germans are moving some other troops from the Dutch frontier to reinforce their line in West Flanders.

Rotterdam, Feb. 6.—An airship believed to be a small type of Zeppelin passed over Kempe, Holland, on Friday bound for the west.

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B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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Opinions

Airships Not War Vessels.

Secretary of State Bryan yesterday made public a correspondence between the German Ambassador and himself relative to the building by American manufacturers of hydro-aeroplanes for England and Russia. Ambassador von Bernstorff wrote that that there was no doubt that such airships must be regarded as war vessels whose delivery to belligerent states by neutrals should be stopped under Article 8 of the thirteenth convention of the second Hague conference of October 18, 1907. The Ambassador pointed out that hydro-aeroplanes were not mentioned by name in the convention simply because there was none in 1907 at the time of the conference.

In his reply Secretary Bryan said that he did not regard the obligations imposed by treaty or by accepted rules of international law applicable to aircraft of any sort. He pointed out that according to the latest advices received by our Department of State the German Government includes "baloons and flying machines and their component parts" in the list of conditional contraband and that in the imperial prize ordinance, drafted on September 30, 1909, and issued in the Reichs-Gesetzblatt on August 5, 1914, appear as conditional contraband." "It thus appears," said Secretary Bryan, "that the imperial Government has placed and still retains aircraft of all descriptions in the class of conditional contraband, for which no special treatment involving neutral duty is, so far as I am advised, provided by any treaty to which the United States is a signatory or adhering power. As in the views of this department the provisions of convention 13 of the second Hague conference do not apply to hydro-aeroplanes, I do not consider it necessary to discuss the question as to whether those provisions are in force during the present war."—News, Ithaca.

Newspapers and Crimes.

In a book he has just published entitled "The Individual Delinquent," Dr. William Healy, director of the Psychopathic Institute of Chicago, says plainly that in no single case has he been able to trace criminality to the reading of newspapers.

Crime is really only a small element in the news. Whenever it is displayed the glamour is all taken away. The criminal always gets the worst of it in the story. The majority of criminal careers are begun before the newspaper reading age is reached. Actual inquiry shows that young offenders hardly ever notice anything in newspapers except comic pictures. They show no interest in newspaper reports of crime, and no trace of hero worship or romantic sentiment as attached to criminality was found to arise from newspaper articles. In a word, the budding criminal is not infatuated by anything in the papers, and to those of older growth the newspaper treatment of the topic must be sobering and admonitory. The only direct bad effects of newspaper reading are found in occasional unbalanced minds, and in such cases the result is more likely to be false self-accusation of some crime that is attracting public attention than any attempt to imitate it.

Far different is the influence of the cheap crime sory on the younger generation. Its pernicious influence, Dr. Healy says, can be proved by numerous cases. Along with morbid pictures of all sorts, bad literature is a fertile source of criminal inspiration. The difference in effect from the newspaper reports is due to the different treatment. In the bad crime story the crime is the thing; in the newspaper it is the pursuit of it. In the bad story the criminal is the defiant and successful hero; in the newspaper he generally is the downcast victim of his own wickedness.

The dividing line between good and bad literature may be drawn for penological purposes upon this one matter of the treatment of the criminal. Stories of adventure, activity, excitement are not apt to be harmful if the moral aspect be not distorted. Dr. Healy instances "Treasurer Island" as the type of work that gratifies unquenchable instincts of youth without a trace of evil stimulation. But the cheap trash written from the vicious point of view enhances the depraved taste. The habit grows like the passion for alcohol or cigarettes.

Commonly such books are found on youthful offenders and from questioning it is learned that their effect often becomes obsessional. But even so there remains ground for doubt as to whether they are a direct, causative element in creating crime or only a secondary one helping to stimulate into activity natural failings, or tendencies developed from bad surroundings or other special conditions. On the whole, the effect of Dr. Healy's researches is rather to lower the degree of importance to be attached to literary or representative causation of crime and to concentrate attention on the actualities of life, home, school, the streets, neglects of education and privation of such strong interests as congenial work and healthy amusement.—Dispatch, Utica.

Mr. Taft: A Possibility.

It is curious to see how the name of ex-President Taft keeps cropping up in the gossip about the next Presidential nomination—usually defended by some apologetic phrase such as "stranger things may happen," or the like. But, defensive or not, the talk persists; and it is to be found in newspapers in widely separated parts of the country, and is apparently spontaneous. Here, for instance, is the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle discussing the subject and reaching the conclusion that.

"A straw vote at this moment might show that the most popular and influential Republican in the United States is William Howard Taft. Grover Cleveland, it will be recalled, 'came back' after four years as a 'sage.'"

Up in Pennsylvania Representative J. Hampton Moore discusses the question in an article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Says he:

"Because they say he was right in many of his policies, which have been proved by the Wilson administration, old-time friends of President Taft mention his name as a return possibility."

He adds that there is "no indication of an organized Taft movement," and there certainly is not. The thing has not yet got beyond the gossip stage. At the same time, with the dearth of Presidential material on the Republican side, and with a manifest casting about on all sides for some likely candidate, which has led even to the suggestion of such improbable possibilities as Governor Willis of Ohio and Representative Mann, gossip is a thing to be reckoned with. Gossip may at any moment harden into action.

Mr. Taft's conduct since he left the White House has made him hosts of friends and has even affected the faction of the party that was hostile to him while he was there—though that hostility was not directed so much at him as those around him. His good temper, the wisdom of his public utterances, and the service he has performed in directing public opinion have gone a long way toward clarifying the popular impression of an honest president who suffered for sins that were not his. It is probable that many different parts of the country will increase rather than diminish.—Times, N. Y.

EVIL ODORS

If anything could surpass the evil odors that have been arising from the decaying mass of vegetables, etc., that have been dumped into the old canal bed, it cannot be imagined. To say such a custom of dumping refuse matter in the heart of our city, that decays and fills the air for blocks with a foul stench, is a way that is barbaric and belongs entirely to the Dark Ages.

To rectify this disgrace upon the city it is but necessary to suppose the Board of Health should become busy at once—not waiting for a signed complaint to arrive and go through certain form.

Indeed, activity in an open-air school is honestly funny when the open air is laden with contamination. Again, as in charity, let's have common sense and not mere sentiment that "eternal fitness" may be the watchword for Fulton's growth.

THIS HAS THE RIGHT RING.

No question under discussion in education is so fraught with consequences for the future of democracy as the question of industrial education. Its right development will do more to make education truly democratic than any other one agency now under consideration. Its wrong treatment will as surely accentuate all the undemocratic tendencies in our present situation by fostering and strengthening class divisions in school and out. It is better to suffer for a while longer from the ills of our present lack of system till the truly democratic lines of advance become apparent than to separate industrial education sharply from general education and thereby use it to mark off in the interests of employers a separate class of laborers.—Prof. John Dewey, Columbia University.

Helping the Small Business Men

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States gave an appreciative welcome to President Wilson's plea for a change in the anti-trust laws which would permit the small business men of the country to co-operate in seeking foreign trade. The proposal is exactly the sort of work toward which the new organization is bending its energies. It is admirably expressive of the new spirit which seeks to secure the benefits of common council for the mass of American manufacturers and merchants.

The large trusts of America are already accomplishing great things in foreign markets. They have the organization, they have the capital, to create the demand which must be created before American goods can sell in competition with the produce of other nations. The lesser manufacturers lack all this equipment. They find themselves fighting single handed intrenched foreign rivals. The new way, the better way, is that outlined by President Wilson. Laws must be passed permitting union of allied interests and the co-operative marketing of goods. If Congress will do its share we can rely upon the Chamber of Commerce to do its share toward organizing these new fighting units of militant business American.—Tribune, New York.

JUST PLAIN YANK

By O. B. Morey

If as I see in the evening news
That preaching is in store,
The match is lit to touch the fuse
As twice we did before.

The game we played at Bunker Hill
Was neither H (y) de nor seek.
And Sacketts Harbor filled the bill,
Canucks were very meek.

On the battle field at Lexington
The British soldiers bold,
Just ran so fast before the Yanks
Their "cuds" they could not hold.

The crimans will not lose their cuds cuds
Because of English fear;
They're holding well their own it seems
Though great the odds appear.

Who snubs the nose of Sammy's babe
And makes that youngster squall
Will hear the Yankee Eagle scream
For the opening of the "Ball."

In all the battles we have fought
Our courage never sank
'll let them know where e're I go,
I'm just a "blawsted Yank."

His Misfortune.

The Poet—Poets are born, not made.
The Girl—I know. I wasn't blaming you.—Boston Transcript.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS.

"Mother Jones, incidentally," so ran the press report of an interview with this redoubtable champion of labor, "gave woman suffrage a body blow." This was what she said: "Those fifteen hundred women that marched to Denver and yelled to the Governor to 'telegraph for federal troops made mischief instead of good. We had the strike all but won and they ruined everything."

My dear Mother Jones, to you it may be an argument against woman suffrage that Colorado women insisted that federal troops stop the lawlessness in the strike district, but to the millions of law-abiding people in this country there could be offered no better argument in its favor. At this particular time, when the public mind is focussed on the failure of the government of Colorado to preserve order, we welcome your "body-blow" because it permits us to call attention to the fact that it was, after all, the women who forced the Governor to ask for federal troops which stopped the anarcry and that Colorado women were able to render this service to law and order, because they were voters.

Being voters the women of Kansas have discussed with renewed interest in their clubs the laws they would like to have passed. In the first three days of the present Legislature twenty of these measures were introduced.

Was there a similar rush in the first few days of the present Legislature in New York state to introduce bills asked for by the club women of the state? If so the papers have failed to mention it. During the last Legislature more than 2,000 bills were introduced and of the very few that related especially to the interests of women but three became laws.

With the election of Kathryn Clarke to fill a vacancy in the Oregon Senate, Oregon, Colorado, and Arizona have a woman member in each branch of their legislatures. The dread of the woman office holder need deter no man from voting for woman suffrage. Whatever they do or do not do with the ballot, they don't elect themselves to office.

It has been left for a minister, Rabbi Stephen Wise, to declare that the women of New York would be justified in throwing bricks if the men did not give them the vote in a reasonable time. He was speaking at the Suffrage Shop of the Women's Political Union and he continued, 'As to militancy, in the light of what is happening in Europe now, the struggle of that brave band of women who fought for the vote in England seems mild and tepid. All that is back of the great war today is not as serious as the cause Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughters headed."

"I am unwilling as a southern man" said Congressman Webb of North Carolina, "to force woman into the vortex of politics, where her sensitiveness and her modesty will often be wounded."

And Alice Duer Miller comments in the New York Tribune, "The women of his state are trying to raise the age of consent for girls above fourteen years. We feel sure that in the struggle their modesty and their sensitiveness will often be offended. The question is should they protect their sensitiveness or their daughters?"

Only Merit Can Win

Merit in any business or profession is, after all the only thing that brings lasting success. Especially is this true of entertainment. Embellishment may for the moment detract from lack of merit as well as enhance quality, but it is the real old "Simon Pure" that becomes permanant.

It is the real complications that create the wholesome fun found in the farce, "A Pair of Sixes." The clever twists of the author that cause the actors to becofne enmeshed in turmoils and trouble, so serious to them, yet as purely funny to the observer.

Not a moment is dull not a character overdrawn, not a thing happens that could not happen, there are no funny falls, no stale jokes, no unnatural faces, just a series of complications that came about naturally, and dialogue bristleing with satire, the production, like all New York production must be these days, is elaborate, the rooms with their contents are complete, the costuming modern, in fact ladies interested in the latest styles, and how to wear them, will enjoy seeing the gowns for, while they are not advertised they have been much talked about and will be in Fulton Monday, Feb. 8, when the production will be seen at The Quirk.

Bound to Occur.

"And no one has ever been found for the Sahara desert?"

"No; but I am confident it is only a question of time when some enthusiast will come along and lay it out in golf links."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

COME DOWN TO EARTH

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

AND now we find bread has got a swell head; he's trying to climb higher up. His coat will not fit; for down we will sit, and munch Johnny-cake for our sup'. Now, what is the use for wheat to seem that he's so much better than corn? He's a chip of the block, he's a bird of the flock as from the same sod when molded from wheat. But, we can't let you run the whole show. You'll have to come down if you live in our town; or, you can't build your house in our row. You've put on a bump, you think you will stump the coin from our pockets to flow. Again, you may guess. You'll have to confess that Fulton housewives are not slow. We've studied the art, we're up to our part, the cost of high living to cope. Right now you may know. You can't run our show. He can't; Can he girls? please say—"nope."

Communicated

Editor Evening Times:

Having been guilty of working off a number of jokes on very dear friends at Chamber of Commerce meetings and elsewhere, I feel like telling one on myself—that they may know the spirit in which I have considered these innocent occurrences. Yes, I should feel guilty of trying to present a good laugh, because it would be at my expense.

On my recent trip to Rome a little incident occurred that brought chagrins for the moment—and later a good laugh. My former life as commercial traveler was brought back on my little journey in a railroad train—almost a novelty after two years of quiet home life. Possibly it was this unaccustomed, of late, excitement that led me to neglect the inspection of my attire—wherein lies the source of this chance to laugh.

Hurrying to catch a train back to Syracuse, I decided to make a few calls on friends identified with large business interests, my object being to get a line on the true business conditions, that our flour mill owners need not shine alone (after I came forth with my carefully gathered and authentics predictions).

I was received in the private office of Dey Brothers, under whom I had received my boyhood tutoring—and from whose influence for righteousness and honorable dealing I acquired whatever there is of good in me. Later I was ushered into the office of another prominent citizen, a leading attorney and a teacher of large bible classes—one in particular at Centehary M. E. church.

In all I called on half a dozen, among them a young lady stenographer who had served me in that capacity. Now in each of these places I had carefully remembered to remove my hat.

Finally after lunching with a friend and arriving safely at home my pride and satisfaction in my achievement—was completely crushed by the discovery—made by simply looking in the looking-glass—that I had gone since Sunday afternoon without having touched a comb to my head—and the sight was very displeasing.

I still maintain, notwithstanding a seeming insinuation from the president of our Chamber of Commerce that some one or more of a committee on which I had served as a member had been full, I am ready to swear that I abstained from drink (of anything stronger than tea) while on this trip. Rome has an old saying "when in Rome do as the Romans do," but I do not wish to infer that they neglect to comb their hair—nor go calling on distinguished people in a plight that would heighten the suspicion of our beloved Chamber of Commerce executive.

"He laughs best who laugh last"—so laugh at my expense good friends.

EDWARD JOSLIN.

ROUNDS MAKES OBJECTION.

In a letter to The Palladium, W. W. Rounds comments upon the Board of Supervisors in this fashion:

"By resolution of the last Board of Supervisors, request was made that the Legislature pass a law increasing the pay of the members of the Board of Supervisors, and Senator Brown has introduced such a bill in the Senate.

"Now, as can be seen by the records of the Board, increase of salaries was the most prominent of any business of the Board, ending with a request that the Legislature increase the pay of the Supervisors themselves.

"I believe, and know, that there is no good reason why this increase should be granted. There is not a member of the Board, neither has there been in my recollection, that is worth to himself what he is now getting from the county for the time spent. If there is a good reason for the increase, why did not the Board come out in the open and make it a flat salary, so that the people would know just what they had to pay? It is the mixed salary and fee system that has led to all of the abuses that the Comptroller's Office has always complained of.

"W. W. ROUNDS."

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EVENING TIMES OFFICE

SMART FASHIONS IN NEW YORK

Mourning Models, Ribbons, Pockets, Military Types, Veils and Fixings

New York. The wearing of mourning no longer considered obligatory as a mark of respect for the dead, or protection for the living. Many families taboo such sable attire and even those who wear it, endeavor to get away from the terribly funeral styles formerly worn. One seldom sees a veil of heavy crepe or anything in the way of crepe trimmings outside of a few folds on hats or gowns.

Any dull black fabric is suitable for mourning wear. Serge, gabardine, broadcloth, faille silk, and satins with



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lusterless surfaces, and a small simple outfit is both in better taste and more practical, than a variety of frocks that must either be discarded or made over at the end of the six months or a year when the dress is lightened. For indoor wear many women use all white, which is also mourning, and is both less depressing and more sanitary than the black.

A Practical Suit

A suit suitable for present wear under a fur wrap, and that could be used throughout the rest of the year, except in mid-Summer, is of black silk poplin, combined with black moire velours. The skirt has a deep flaring flounce of the moire, and the short Eton coat has a wide cape collar and cuffs of the moire.

A blouse of chiffon cloth over net, with touches of moire in its trimmings goes admirably with this, and can be varied by waists of white linen or lawn with hemstitching as the only garniture, or of white chiffon made in the simplest possible style.

All modish hats are reproduced in combinations of dull silk and crepe, or chiffon. The new type of veil that falls loosely to the line of the choulders, is admirably adapted for mourning wear, and is usually bordered with one or more rows of black grosgrain ribbon. This same ribbon is also much used for hat and dress trimmings, in bands, or as narrow pleatings that finish the edges of the blouse or skirt folds.

Ribbon Trimmings

Ribbon trimmings are very much to the fore for all sorts of costumes, black and white plaids are especially attractive as girdles and accessories with dresses of pongee and of white or colored crepons.

The fad for slitting the fabric of a blouse or fichu and running ribbon ties through these, after the style familiar in lingerie, is notable in advance models for the coming Spring.

Pockets have come increasingly to the fore and are an important feature of new get-ups.

They are of all sizes and shapes, patch pockets leading and furnish such an effective trimming note to coats and skirts that the wonder is that they have been out for so long.

Before a great while, if this development tontinues, the fashionable woman will have to institute some sort of a stowing system in order to know to which pocket she must go for her various belongings. Then she must remember to transfer her appurtenances every time she changes her dress, or else have a lot of duplicate fixings. It looks like trouble ahead rather than convenience but no doubt some satisfactory solution will be found.

Military motifs appear in nearly every new model shown for the coming seasons, and these new styles demand a carefully fitted well-poised figure, straight and trim.

Last year's "slouch" is hopelessly out, a cause for thankfulness to most well bred people. Whatever the garment worn this Sring, be it high waisted dancing frock, flaring skirted suit, sporty outdoor rig, or dainty "bridge" dress, the lines of the figure beneath must be trig and neat and well defined if a stylish appearance is desired.

Corduroy in any of the fashionable tones, white, putty, grey, coral or verdure green, makes very smart extra skirts cut to flare at the sides, and having a hemmed overlap front and back, the front ornamented with self-covered buttons. Very wide girdles similarly buttoned go with this model.

Viels and Fixings

Loose hung viels, their edges bound with satin or velvet, or with borders of narrow ribbons or designs wrought in the mesh, are worn in an infinite variety of styles. White viels are more apt to have black bindings than those that match. White bindings on black or brown nets are smartly endorsed; and worn by the girlish contingent that a short time back tabooed veils as too matronly for their use Whatever the style of the veil affected, it must hang loose and full, and reach anywhere from the line of the collar to the shoulder or lower. Anything trig and tight in the adjustment of the veil is hopelessly out just now, through a few stylish women cling to the accustomed neat arrangement.

Verona Clarke.

Uninjured Spots of a Man Are Few

Frederick, Md., Feb. 6.—Life has proven one trouble after another for Lawson A. Dubel, 59, who believes the bad luck "jinx" has followed him persistently than any other man in the country. He must undergo an operation for a growth on his eye. Recently a growth was removed from the other eye. His other mishaps since childhood have been: Left hand almost cut off, right arm broken, severely scalded, jaw broken, trampled upon by a horse and three ribs broken, one ear torn off and a hole pierced in his head, left foot nearly cut off, kicked by a horse and leg broken, pinned beneath a 1,500 pound derrick and every rib broken and both hips injured.

Those You Know

Nelson James of the West River road is recovering from his recent illness.

* * *

Mrs. Warren Gardner is ill at her home, 7th st.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Anderson of W. 1st st., is the guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

J. H. Mace has been in Oswego attending the State Grangers' meeting.

* * *

Mrs. W. A. Rogers is ill at her home in Hannibal st.

* * *

Mrs. Gardinier of Oswego who organized the W. C. T. U. in this city twenty-four years ago has been a guest of friends in the city and was one of the speakers at the W. C. T. U. meeting at the Baptist church Friday.

* * *

The Misses Hattie Stanton and Etta Hardwick of this city were recent visitors of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mrs. Madge Sherman entertained the West Side Sew and So Embroidery club at her home Wednesday afternoon. The club will meet next week Thursday with Miss Clara Belts, W. 1st st.

THE PAINTER OF LINCOLN DEAD

Artist Who Won Fame from Smiling Portrait of President Was 94

New York, Feb. 4.—Alban Jasper Conant, who painted the first oil portrait of Presdient Lincoln, died yesterday. For thirty years he lived at the Studio Building, 51 West 10th st., where John La Farge worked. Here he spent the last hours of a life that nearly spanned a century, for he was in his ninety-fourth year. Death, due to old age, was hastened by a severe cold which the artist contracted a week ago. With him were his only two surviving children, Alban Jasper Conant, jr., and Mrs. C. C. Smith.

Conant, who won fame as the painter of the famous "Smiling Lincoln," which brought $3,700 at an auction sale four years ago, was one of the links that connected modern New York with theh past. When he first come to the city as a young man with $40 in his pocket, Edgar Allan Poe was a conspicuous figure and the novels of Charles Dickens were being published. Nathaniel P. Willis, poet and writer, was then in his prime and the fashionable place of resort in the summer evenings was Battery Park. That was back in 1844, but Conant was then twenty-three years old.

Of all the portraits which Conant painted—and these included those of Henry Ward Beecher, which now hangs in the chapel at Amherst College; Dr. James McCosh, president of Princeton University Major Anderson at Fort Sumter, and a host of justics of the Supreme Court and Cabinet secretaries—that of Lincoln remained the most celebrated.

It was two months before the election that the artist met Lincoln. He had received the commissin to paint the candidate from William McPherson, of St. Louis, where Conant was then living. Armed with letters of introduction, he entered Lincoln's office in the State House at Springfield, Ill. There he found the candidate surrounded by his friends, his face alight with interest and pleasure, smiling and genial.

Painting the portrait in Lincoln's office during the excitement of a campaign was not without its difficulties. Finally Conant solved the problem by putting a bench in the rear of the easel where visitors could sit and talk with Lincoln while he was posing. When the famous "Smiling Lincoln" was finished Mrs. Lincoln was called upon to pronounce judgment. She considered it good, and according to the artist expressed the hope that Lincoln would look that way after the election.

Cigar Earnings Increase

The United Cigar Manufacturers company for the year ended December 31, 1914, reports gross earnings of $3,766.932, against $2,858,736, in 1913 There was a balance for dividents on the common stock of $1,204,796, against $1,158,370, with a surplus for the year after common stock dividends of $480,536, against $459,210 the year before. The total surplus at the end of the year was $3,174,965.

Papers Filed Yesterday.

Judgments for $82.69, in favor of the defendants in the action of Joseph Sztobbe, et ano, vs. Norman N. Gaffield and Willard L. French, were filed in the County Clerk's office today. The complaint was dismissed in this action by Justice DeAngelis and judgments for costs give nthe defendants.

A lease of land in Redfield for hunting and fishhing has been given by D. J. Dowling to M. R. Bingham of Utica at an annual rental of $30.

GIANT ELECTRIC MOTORS TESTED

They Are By Nature Locomotives, and the Dream of Their Inventor.

Bluefield, W. Va., Feb. 6.—What was a day dream of a great inventor has just been realized by a tent made here on the most powerful electric locomotive ever built. Fourteen thousand horsepower was used to start a single full tonnage train, while nearly eight thousand was used to propel it, on the Elkhorn Division of the Norfolk and Western R. R. which has just been electrified.

These giant locomotives were built especially to haul the heavy freight trains over the steep mountain grade of this division.

The locomotives are used on each train, one at each end, because otherwise the enormous strain on the car coupling from concentrating at one point the enormous amount of energy required to aperate the train would be dangerous. Each locomotive weighs 270 tons, or over 1,000,000 pounds per train. Their capacity exceeds that of any steam or electric locomotive ever built, or enough to move a 250-car train, or one 2 miles long, on a level track.

The train moved by these locomotives weighed nearly 4000 tons and consisted of cars each carrying 100 tons of coal. It was started and handled with perfect ease on the two per cent grade of what is known as one of the most difficult pieces of construction in America.

A test was also made on the electric braking of the train down the mountain grade, resulting in the electric engines holding the train at a steady speed without the use of the train brakes. This is accomplished by the mechanical energy by the motors acting as generators. This energy is then returned to the system for use by other trains. This is the first time that this system of regaining energy has been put into use in this country, and is destined to be far reaching in its effect.

The enormous energy utilized in operating these trains is fed to the locomotive from a single-phase alternating current system over one wire no larger than a lead pencil in 13,000 volts, a pressure 20 times greater than that used in the New York Subway. The energy is generated by steam turbines in a special power house by the railroad company to operate this division. It is located by the railroad tracks near the mines at Bluestone, from which coal can be economically secured.

The electrified zone of the Norfolk and Western, one of the heaviest coal carriers in the world, consists of nearly 100 miles of track, and is not only the heaviest and most extensive electrification of a freight line railroad in the world, but is the most noteworthy electrification under way today. Up this heavy grade are carried 50,000 to 100,000 tons of coal a day. It is also the first electrification in the world that will replace the heaviest steam locomotive service, which on this division is regarded as the heaviest in the world. An interesting fact in connection with this installation is that the Mallet locomotives replaced embody all the latest improvements in steam locomotives including superheaters and mechanical stokers, the latter of which was absolutely necessary since the locomotive were so big that one man was unable to keep them supplied with coal, and even with three of these monsters, a speed of only 7 to 8 miles per hour is obtained, while with two of the electric locomotives a speed of 14 miles per hour is steadily maintained over the entire grade, thus practically doubling the capacity of the line.

The importance of this installation can hardly be over estimated in marking an advance in the electrification of steam railroads. It is interesting to note that this electrification is the practical realization of the ideas which the late George Westinghouse, inventor of the air brake, had nourished for many years, and its successful conclusion is due in no small measure to his activity along these lines.

It is confidently expected that the excellent results obtained on this installation will lead a number of other roads to adopt electricity as a means of increasing their capacity.

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. M. J. Peters, Rector

Tomorrow will be Sexagesima Sunday. Holy Communion at 8:00 a.m. Sunday school at 9:30. Holy Communion and sermon at 10:45. Evensong and sermon at 5:00 p. m.

Christian Science.

55 South 1st Street

Christian Science services are held Sundays at 10:45 a. m.; on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Reading room open daily, 3 to 5 p. m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome.

Subject for Sunday, "Spirit." Golden Text: John 6: 63. Responsive reading: Psalm 51:1-3, 10-13.

Free Methodist Church.

Rev. C. C. Watson, Pastor.

The Sunday services will be as usual. Preaching at 10.30 morning subject, "Christian Citizenship." Sunday school at 11.45. Young people's meeting at 6 p. m. Preaching at 7. Evening subject, "The pscyhological effects of unbelief." Tuesday evening class meeting at 7.30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.30. You will find a welcome.

Presbyterian Church

Rev. Chas. S. Robertson, Pastor.

Worship of families at 10:30, with sermon theme, "Sir, We Would see Jesus." All our people should hear these morning sermons that are adapted to their logical place and order in work and life.

Bible school at noon. We are adding new scholars every week, and if you do not attend elsewhere, we would be glad to have you come also.

Vesper at 5:00, when a large chorus will repeat the Cantata given 6 weeks ago. It was so exceptionally well rendered that all who heard it will be delighted for a second privilege, and every lover of good music should improve the opportunity.

Christian Endeavor at 6 for all the young people.

A special meeting of all the ladies of the congregation in the auditorium, immediately after vesper. Every woman interested in the church is invited.

Baptist Church

Rev. M. G. Buck, Pastor

The "church of cordial welcome," on the "busy corner," 3rd and Utica streets, extends an invitation to all not connected with any other church to any or all of its services on Sunday and during the week.

The services for Sunday are as follows: Choir and decons' prayer service, 10 a. m. Preaching service, 10:30 a. m.; subject of sermon, "The Vision Splendid." Bible school, 12 m. Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m. Preaching service, 7 p. m. Sermon by Rev. W. J. Henry, pastor of the Baptist church, Port Byron, N, Y.; subject, "Backbone."

This is Christian Endeavor day and all the young people's societies in the city are invited to be present. This evening service is under the auspices of the local union of young people's societies.

On Sunday will be the regular "Children's" church. It is expected that Miss Florence Carr, a graduate of Chicago training school, will be present and assist in the service. The Junior choir will make its first appearance and all children of the Bible school are expected to be present as well as others who do not attend anywhere.

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W. B. HALSTEAD, CHIROPRACTOR. Grand Central Bldg. Hours 1.30 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Lady Attendant. Phone 1149

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FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

H. S. ORCHARD Dental Parlors. Office 112 Oneida st. Phone 444

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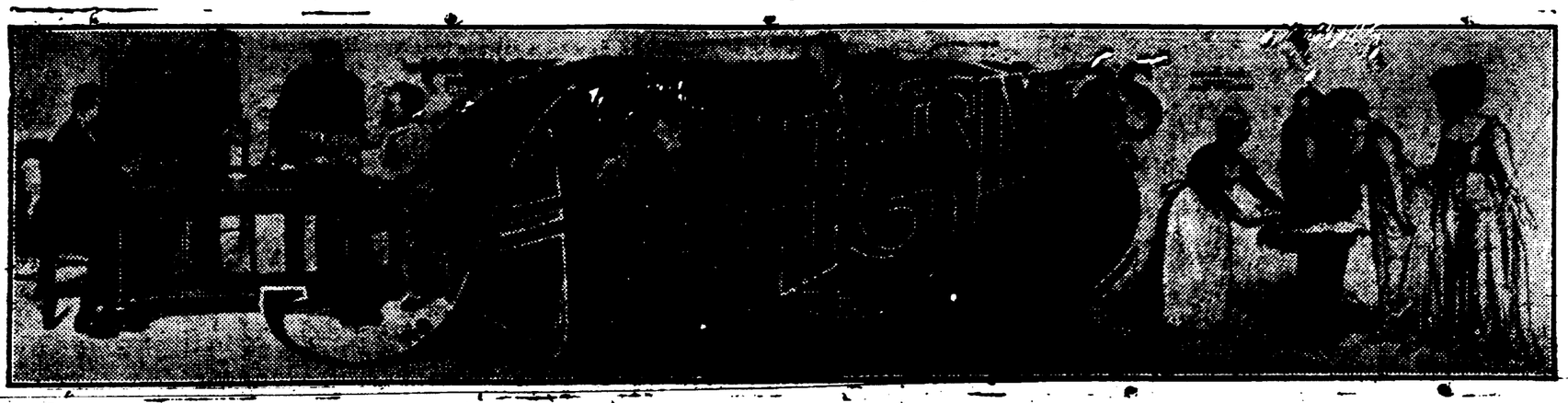
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SUPT. ALLEN STEPS DOWN

Resigned Yesterday As Head of County Hospital at Orwell; Successor Appointed

Oswego, Feb. 6.—For some time affairs between the Board of Managers and Dr. J. Roy Allen of the Oswego County Tuberculosis hospital at Orwell have been in an unpleasant state. The trouble came to a head Wednesday and yesterday. Wednesday Dr. Allen appeared in Oswego and retained an attorney. A meeting of the Board of Managers was afterward held an offending nurse was suspended. The Wednesday session was a stormy one, resulting in the board rising in defense of the suspended nurse.

At that meeting it is also asserted that Dr. H. S. Albertson, one of the board, introduced a resolution calling for the resignation of Dr. Allen. The resolution, however, it is said, was not seconded and finally was withdrawn to await the action of the hearing yesterday.

Dr. Allen takes the position, it is said, that he has entire authority over the employes of the institution under the state law and that the Board of Managers has no right to review any action he has taken in regard to any of his subordinates. The nurse, on the other hand, made a demand that her case be heard and retained District Attorney Culkin to represent her interests.

Yesterday's meeting was held at the Orwell hospital to hear charges which Superintendent Allen made against one of the nurses for insubordination.

At the same time the nurse in question was, it is stated, suspended by the superintendent, and the hearing yesterday followed a decision of the Board of Managers to review such suspension.

Successors to Dr. Allen and Miss Kavanaugh have not yet been appointed. Nearly every employ of the hospital resigned, including Miss Kavanaugh who left Richland on an afternoon train.

The Board of Managers at yesterday's meeting appointed as temporary Superintendent Dr. Dunbar of Richland.

The Evening Times was informed last night by Dr. Allen that two patients had left the hospital and gone to their homes.

THE QUIRK TONIGHT.

A big six-reel show of high class photo-plays including a 3-reel Selig, "The Story of the Blood Red Rose," featuring Kathlyn Williams who was featured in the "Adventures of Kathlyn." Three other reels will make up a very classy program. Tomorrow, that funniest of all movie comedians Charlie Chaplin, he with the little mustache, the curly hair, the cane and the big feet in his first great 2-reel comedy with the Essanay studio entitled, "His New Job." One big scream from start to finish. Four other reels will constitute one swell show.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Chas. Olmstead, pastor.

At the services tomorrow the pastor will speak in the morning on "The Conditions of Fruitfulness." In the evening Mrs. B. A. Redington, of this city, will speak on "Social Work Among Children." Mrs. Redington is a daughter of Prof. Cabeen of Syracuse university and has had much experience in social work of various kinds.

Circle No. 9, under the leadership of Mrs. James Stevens and Mrs. D. C. Case held a penny social and supper at the church last evening. There was a good attendance and a pleasant evening was spent.

Among the appointments scheduled for next week is the monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary union to be held Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 3 p. m., at the parsonage. Mrs. Harry Allen Flint of Syracuse, president of the Woman's Missionary union of Central association will be present and address the meeting.

The Delta Alpha Class will be entertained at the parsonage, for their monthly meeting on Friday evening, Feb. 12.

Current Events Club.

The regular meeting of the Current Events club of Monday evening will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Penfield. Messrs. L. W. Emerick and B. A. Reddington are the appointed leaders of the evening. Mr. Reddington is an engineer on the barge canal works and his topic will be along the line of barge banals. Mr. Emerick's topic has not been announced.

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4—OTHER REELS—4

MAKE UP A SHOW OF QUALITY

Balcony 5c, Main Floor 10c. 2:30 to 10:30, Continuous

CUMMINS LEADS PURCHASE FIGHT

Republicans Swing in Line for Popular Ownership to Block Democrats

Washington, Feb. 6.—Deadlocked in the fight over the shipping bill the Senate Democrats and the "allies" spent today in looking about for possible new moves to bring them the victory. The Senate did not meet, having recessed until Monday noon, but the Senators were at their offices and conferences from room to room were almost continuous.

The revelation of the day was the agreement of the Republicans to accept a straight out government ownership and operation scheme, under control of the navy department, as a substitute for the Democratic measure. This substitute, perfected by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, provides that the navy department shall use $30,000,000 worth of Panama canal bonds to purchase and construct vessels shall be operated by the department in the ocean-carrying trade of the United States. The previous substitute offered by Senator Cummins provided that the vessels of the naval auxiliary should be leased out to private concerns.

Senator Cummins stated today that his new measure would command the entire Republican vote in the Senate, as an alternative to the administration bill, unless the latter should be so amended as to get the support of Senators Norris and La Follette. He predicted, however, that the fight would continue indefinitely.

WOULD CONVOY U. S. SHIPS

Washington, Feb. 6.—Administration officials today awaited the arrival of [illegible] of Germany's blockade declaration which has been requested of Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, before determining upon the exact nature of the representations to be made to the Kaiser's government. That this establishment of a restricted zone, including the waters of England, Holland and France, will place American, as well as other neutral ships, passenger and freight in jeopardy generally is assumed in official circles.

The American government's program as tentatively outlined today, is said to be to ascertain the real extent of the war zone edict and then to ask what arrangements can be made to convoy American merchant men through the closed area. Great Britain most likely will be requested to say whether she is permitting her trading vessels to fly neutral flags as charged by Germany. If England should deny this, the State Department may be expected to inquire of the German foreign office for proof of this accusation.

A NOTABLE ENGAGEMENT

"A Pair of Sixes," described by New York and Chicago critics as "the world's funniest farce," will be seen at The Quirk Monday, Feb. 8. The engagement is the more notable in that the London cast, which would now be playing in London had it not been for the outbreak of the European war, will be seen here, Amsterdam being one of the few eastern cities which will see this company before it enters upon its Boston run. The play is a farce in three acts by Edward Peple, author of "The Prince Chap" and "The Littlest Rebel." The story concerns the quarrel of two young men, proprietors of the Eureka Digestive Pill company, each of whom claims the credit for the success of the business. Their lawyer, unable to assist them to an amicable settlement suggests a hand of poker to decide which shall conduct the business unmolested by the other. A pair of sixes is the winning hand. Under the agreement the loser becomes involved in a series of complications, from which he ultimately is rescued by a scheme of his sweetheart.

STOCK YARDS QUARANTINED

Washington, Feb. 6.—The department of Agriculture today placed the stock goods at Chicago, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Jersey City and Pittsburgh under quarantine following a discovery of cases of foot and mouth disease at all those points.

Pay Taxes Now.

City Chamberlain Washburn wishes to announce that Feb. 11th will be the last day to pay taxes without fees.

8 DEATHS IN AS MANY MONTHS

Suspicions Aroused; Arrests Made in Odd Fellows' Home at Yonkers

New York, Feb. 6.—With four persons held in connection with alleged wholesale murders in the German Odd Fellows' home, near Yonkers, and other arrests in prospect, Coroner James P. Dunn of Westchester county, today took steps to have the bodies of the victims exhumed. A rigid and widespread investigation is being made of the story of Frederick Mors, a former orderly in the institution, who is said to have confused to Assistant District Attorney Murphy that he chloroformed aged inmates to put them out of their misery. Mors is detained in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue hospital as a lunatic.

"They were so old they were a nuisance," Mors is reported to have said in his confession.

Adam Bangert, superintendent of the German Odd Fellows' home, was locked up incommunicade in the White Plains jail, and two orderlies, Max Ring and Fritz Reicher, are being held as witnesses.

Frank Schmidt and Amelia Buonopoma, the latter a fourteen year old girl, who had charge of the medicine chest, were paroled by the authorities for further examination. District Attorney Weeks of Westchester county, said he would present the case to the grand jury Monday. It was said a warrant had been issued for Mors, but Weeks refused to reveal the charge.

"From my investigation so far I have no doubt that eight aged persons were put to death with chloroform," said Coroner Dunn. "At the time, death was supposed to be due to natural causes."

The deaths all occurred within the last eight months.

COLLEGE WOMEN'S BANQUET

The Fulton college women will hold a banquet at Lewis' on Thursday evening. The committee in charge states that if there are any college women in the city who have not been interviewed and who wish to attend the banquet, places will be reserved if notice is given Miss Ruth Adams, 4th and Buffalo streets, or at Roberts and Woods.

The affair promises to be one of the most enjoyable features of the season. The leading women's colleges and co-education institutions will be well represented.

Girls Saved From Death in Factory

New York, Feb. 6.—Twenty girls were more or less seriously hurt in a fire which today swept the seven-story loft building at 103-105 Avenue A, occupied by Wolf and Abramson, manufacturers of babies' clothing, and the United Furniture Stores' Co., and spread to the seven-story building occupied by M. Tannenbaum a furniture manufacturer adjoining.

Early reports had five girls burned to death but all employes were later accounted for.

Girls, panic-stricken, flocked to the upper windows, and were about to jump into the life nets below, when cooler heads restrained them and there were taken to the roof and rescued.

The flames spread to the seven-story building occupied by M. Tannenbaum, a furniture manufacturer, and this is believed to be doomed.

Ambulances from all nearby hospitals were summoned. Parents of girls employed in the clothing factory fought the police reserves to get by the fire lines.

LIVES LOST ON COAST.

Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 6. — A score of persons are believed to have been drowned in shipwrecks caused by a gale which is sweeping the North sea. A salvage boat from Hull turned turtle off the coast. A trawler and a small steamer were driven ashore.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

SUNDAY

Custer's Last Scout
(2-Reel Feature)

A Political Mess
(Joker)

A Girl of the Pines
(Powers)

Underneath the Paint
(3-Reel Vitagraph)

5c—7 REELS—5c

Mrs. De Silvia Charmed Union

(Continued from Page One.)

ing such men as Judge Lindsey of Denver, and other men equally as influencial in the cause of suffrage, was wrong. Mrs. De Silvia said that she is often consulted upon matters concerning the laying of sewer pipes, the erection of buildings, etc. "And if my opinions is worthy of notice in such matters why not in the question of the saloons?" she asked.

"Sometimes I work day and night. I work hard every day but when that work is finished, I could like the privilege to cast my vote for an honest, upright man,"

She said that the W. C. T. U. is not looking for sympathy, but wants an equal right to vote with fathers, brother and husband, and to vote for men having reputations that are unapproachable.

Mrs. DeSilvia further said that the reason some women don't want suffrage is because they are afraid they'll have to work too hard. During a suffragist parade in Syracuse, not long ago, the speaker marched in the parade in which her husband and a man just discharged from Auburn prison marched.

"I have no right to send a substitute in my place to a meeting," said the speaker. "I have no right to send my husband to fill my place, so I must go myself and do my best to satisfy the party I represent."

The speaker mentioned the fact that at least one mounment was erected to the memory of a woman, Frances Willard. She paid a handsome tribute to Miss Willard's memory and closed her address by reciting the words inscribed upon the mounment.

Rev. Mr. Holmes and Rev. Mr. Buck were allowed five minutes each to address the meeting, and both stated that they favored the cause of suffrage.

After the speaking covers were laid for 140 of the guests, and after luncheon 12 new members were enrolled in the W. C. T. U. There were also 40 signers that volunteerer to uphold suffrage in the future. 126 women attended the meeting.

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Quirk Theatre Building

AN ODD FELLOWS' TRIP.

Neahtawanta Lodge, I. O. O. F. will take to Oswego Tuesday evening several candidates who will then receive the first degree of the hands of the initiatory team of Oswegatchie Lodge. Golden Rule Lodge of Phoenix will have candidates in Oswego the same evening.

FRIENDLY SONS WILL DINE.

St. Patrick's Day in Oswego will be celebrated by the Friendly Sons of Robert Emmett by a dinner in the evening at the Pontiac. March 2, is the date of birth of the Irish patriot, but the committee in charge prefer a later date.

Frank Blake was the overnight guest of friends in Oswego Friday.

HOME COOKING

That tempts your appetite and pleases the taste.

AT HOTEL LEWIS

Our daily menu will please you. Entertain your friends here. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

TRY OUR DELICIOUS LIGHT LUNCHES and HOME MADE ICE CREAMS AND CANDIES (Fresh Daily)

25 SOUTH FIRST STREET

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PARTICULAR PEOPLE—

Those who like things done well are the kind we want as patrons. Our unique washing system makes steady patronage.

Let the

Fulton Home Laundry

J. D. McINTYRE

DO YOUR WASHING

The Asher Ironing system we use gives the most pleasing finish and cannot tear or injure the fabric.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

COZY HANNIBAL STREET, HOUSE and BARN with all conveniences, nice porch, beautiful lawn and large lot.

THE BISHOP PROPERTY
605 Ontario Street, 12 room house, accommodating two families, one acre of land and a barn,

THE ALFRED S. ROE PROPERTY
corner of 6th and Academy streets, including house and barn, and two extra lots.

415 HANNIBAL STREET
two family house with rental income of 10 per cent. or better.

IMPROVED FARMS, $1,500 and UP

STREETER & VAN SANFORD 110 1-2 Oneida Street

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

You Never Know When

fire may occur at your home or burglars break in. It is best to be protected at all times. We have Safe Deposit Boxes to rent in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault

$3.00 and Up per Year

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Time' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By F. T. Cardoze

(Albany Manager of the International News Service.

Albany, Feb. 5.—Considerable interest is rife relative to the examination which probers from the office of State Comptroller Travis are making in the department of the State architect. There are those who predict that a clean bill of health will be granted State Architect Louis F. Pilcher, the prediction being based in some instances upon the fact that his department was thoroughly purged during the Sulzer administration.

Under the Democratic regime the regulations governing the department of the State architect were thoroughly scrutinized and altered, salaries were raised and the manner of awarding contracts for the restoration of the burned portion of the Capitol changed. The amendments to the law, subsequently carried out by a Democratic senate and Republican assembly, were recommended by a committee of three, representing the American Institute of Architects consisting of Messrs. Holland of Buffalo, Waid of New York and Brockaway of Syracuse. This fact, it is claimed, takes away a large share of the sting which might otherwise go with the investigation now under way.

When William Sulzer became governor and appointed John N. Carlisle, John A. Delaney and H. Gordon Lynn as his triumverate of probers, one of the first departments to be delved into was that of the State architect. Then appeared the committee of three representing the American Institute of Architects.

As a result of the activity of the special committee a report was made to Governor Sulzer as to its findings. Certain recommendations were made as to needed changes relative to the method of awarding contracts and it was strongly hinted that a demoralized condition prevailed. Another thing touched upon in the report was the belief of the committee that a new State architect be appointed.

Chapter three began with a personal investigation of the department in question by John A. Hennessey, executive auditor. Mr. Hennessey publicly exposed looseness in the carrying out of electrical and plumbing contracts in connection with Capitol reconstruction work. Then ensued four months of deliberation during which a bill was prepared to reconstruct the department.

Charles A. Sussdorf, who had served under Former State Architest Franklin Ware, was named by Governor Sulzer as temporary State architect, in spite of the fact that he was a Republican, but meanwhile the work of investigating continued and this, with the holding up of appropriations, made it almost impossible to administer the affairs of the department.

It was then that Louis F. Pilcher was summoned by Governor Sulzer. Mr. Pilcher was called as an expert to tell the best method of handling the business accumulating in the State architects department. He conferred with Mr. Hennessey and the committee from the American Institute of Architects, the result being that his name was brought into consideration and he was subsequently made State architect. One of the first steps he took was to abolish the system of awarding construction contracts on the Capitol upon the percentage basis.

By the time Mr. Pilcher had familiarized himself with his duties, the bill reorganizing the department over which he presided was introduced and passed. Far larger appropriations than had been asked for in previous years were secured to meet the needed repairs at the various state buildings over which the State architect has jurisdiction. The salary roll was increased to $475,000.

One of the things the new bill did which appeared to meet with the approval of architects in general was to give to the State architect powers which a service bureau should have and took away ministerial powers that should be enjoyed by boards of managers of State institutions. It was ordered that no contracts of over $500 should be hereafter let without advertisement for bids and that the lowest bidder should be awarded the contract.

Criticism which is directed at the department of the State architect because he has an office in New York city is explained away by the statement that such office is maintained for the benefit of contractors and representatives of boards of managers of hospitals and charitable institutions. By examining plans and specifications there, expensive trips are made unnecessary, resulting in a greater number of bidders and consequently cheaper construction work because of competition.

Irrespective of the predictions of those who are in State Architect Pilcher's corner, Comptroller Travis believes that there has been a waste of the State's money in his department. The probe he is conducting salaries that are too high and needless employees.

CANADIAN BRIDGE REPORTED BLOWN UP BY GERMANS.

St. John, Nova Scotia, Feb. 6.—Excitement was caused here today by reports that an attempt had been made to blow up the suspension bridge over the St. John river, between St. John and Fairville. Since the blowing up of the bridge near Vanceboro, Me., a feeling of nervous tension has existed over the possible presence of German spies in Canada. When a watchman found a package of nitro glycerine at the base of one of the piers of the bridge today a report was circulated that the attempt was successful.

The package contained a substance resembling tar soap. It was taken to police headquarters for analysis. Armed guards are placed around the bridge as well as around other bridges in this section.

Community Notes

Miss Sarah Perry of Syracuse is the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

The LaTosca Sewing club met Thursday evening with Miss Lila Blakeslee at her home in Highland st. Luncheon was served.

* * *

Mrs. Newton O. Hoyt and Mrs. Julia A. Butler of Syracuse, have been the guests of Miss Charlotte Bostwick at her home in Park st.

* * *

Mrs. Parkell of Syracuse is the guest for a time of her aunt, Mrs. H. E. Lawrence, Utica st.

* * *

The Sermon class of Fulton High school enjoyed a straw-ride Wednesday evening to Volney Center, refreshments were served at the town hall and an enjoyable evening spent. The Misses Benson and Lawrence acted as chaperons.

* * *

Woman's Bible Study class will meet Monday with Mrs. Martha C. Smith, S. 4th st.

* * *

Miss Hazel Bidwell of Emery st., has been entertaining Miss Marjorie Truot of Oswego.

* * *

The union services of the two local Methodist churches have been as successful that the pastors have decided to hold meetings on alternative evenings of next week. The services will be held at State st., church Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

* * *

William and Orlon Taft have left on a trip to Ohio where they will visit relatives.

* * *

Miss Marjorie Brackett of Maple ave., [illegible] sustained while learning the art of skiing.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Moore of Chicago have been guests of the latter's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Rumsey, S. 4th st. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are continuing their trip to Washington, Florida and Cuba, and from there will go abroad. Mrs. Moore was formerly Miss Osia Danks.

* * *

A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Telo of S. 1st st.

* * *

A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Bracy, Rochester st.

* * *

The college women of Fulton will hold a banquet at Lewis' next Thursday evening.

* * *

Miss Thelma Bogardus daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orin Bogardus is recovering from an attack of tonsilitis.

* * *

The First Hockey team delegated Frank Blake to interview on Friday the Oswego Hockey club in the interest of the local team.

News Oddities

Yonkers—Nathan Graham mistook Miss Anna Lee for his sister, slapped her face and was fined $25.

Valley Stream, N. Y.—Charles Meyer, 65, who advertised for a wife recently, picked out Mrs. Annie Wilson, daughter of Big Cloud, chief of the Senecas.

Plainfield, N. J.—A burglar who ransacked Miss Helen Trenchman's home coated the stairs with varnish and then painted a sign which read: "Won't be dry until 4 o'clock."

Washington—Harry Coleman, well known in the circus world as the largest man in the universe, is dead here. Coleman, who weighed 751 pounds, died of fatty degeneration of heart.

Passaic, N. J.—Garrett Green's Indian game chicken which acted as a watchdog for seventeen years, is dead.

EXPLOSION KILLS SIX.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 6.—Six men lost their lives in a mine explosion today at Clairmaont. There were 158 men in the mine, 146 of whom escaped. Four of those caught by the blast were rescued.

Just to show you our black popcorn will pop, drop in at F. G. Dolbear's 46½ W. 1st tonight between 8 and 10.—Adv.

You Don't Have to Give Up a Nickle

Every Time You Throw a Shovelful of GENUINE GAS COKE on the fire

You get such a mountain of fuel for a ton, the it gives you a nice, generous, happy feeling when you "feed the furnace" and that is "going some" these days.

SOLD BY DEALERS
or PHONE 198

THE GAS CO.

Down Go Prices Before Inventory

To make a final clearance of all winter Suits and Overcoats before inventory and the arrival of spring goods, we have slashed prices still lower to make them go quick.

BLUE SERGE SUITS, BLACK SUITS AND STAPLE GRAY WORSTED SUITS INCLUDED, ALL SUITABLE FOR YEAR AROUND WEAR.

FUR COATS AND STORM ULSTERS BELOW COST

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY

To Get Standard Makes of Suits and Overcoats Such as HART SCHAFFNER & MARX, DOLAN-FERRIE CO., FRANKEL FIFTEEN AND OTHERS FROM WORLD'S BEST MAKERS, AT THESE LOW PRICES.

at $9

You have 50 Overcoats and 65 Suits to select from, all made in the very latest styles and some sold as high as $20.00.

at $11

We show you Suits and Overcoats in abundance. All the newest colorings and styles. At this price you have the pick of the FRANKEL FIFTEEN and many others that sold up to $25.00.

at $14

We have added many of the $19.85 line which makes this the greatest line of Suits and Overcoats ever shown at this price in Syracuse. None sold less than $20.00 and some as high as $28.00.

at $19

You have the pick of all of the high priced Suits and Overcoats in the house. The great majority of these Suits and Overcoats sold at $28.00 and $30.00.

Four Big Furnishing Specials

Hats		Shirts		Underwear	
$5.00 grade	$3.48	$2.50 grade	$1.88	$3.00 grade	$2.29
$4.00 grade	$2.98	$2.00 grade	$1.35	$2.00 grade	$1.88
$3.00 grade	$2.29	$1.50 grade	$1.15	$1.50 grade	$1.15
$2.00 grade	$1.00	$1.00 grade	79c	$1.00 grade	78c
		50c grade	39c	50c grade	39c

Neckwear

50c Neckwear, Fancy Silks, 35c, 3 for $1.00
$1.00 Neckwear, Fancy Silks, 65c, 2 for $1.25

THE DOLAN CO.

121-123 SOUTH SALINA STREET
[OLD STAND OF A. W. PALMER & SON]

War: Pathos and Humor

Paris, Feb. 5.—Among the beneficient results which may come from the great war is the realization of the project for a tunnel under the English Channel, connecting the allies of France and Great Britain.

This was discussed first just before the Franco-Prussian war. After that conflict the British strangely feared that the tunnel would be a military danger, inviting invasion from the Continent.

It is now generally realized that the tunnel, instead of a danger, would be England's greatest bulwark. It could easily be destroyed if the enemy captured the French end; in fact, a thousand men could hold it against ten million. On the other hand, it would enable reinforcements to be thrown quickly between France and Great Britain.

If England were invaded, several French corps could be sent through the tunnel in one quarter the time that would be taken now. The trains could be made up in any part of France and discharge the troops and their impediments at a point in England near the battle front.

The advantage which the tunnel would have been to General French's expeditionary force last August are too obvious to need emphasis. If the tunnel had been in existence, Northern France, and even Brussels, might have been saved.

Albert Gauthier, a former member of the French Chamber of Deputies, has just addressed the following appeal to the English people on the subject of the tunnel:

"You have won greatness in history by your intrepidity and your strength. It seems that your intellect shines forth more clearly and your will power is heightened in times of peril.

"We are now together passing through one of those grave crises in which the destiny of the world is decided. You English are in the best position to comprehend the lesson of the events that are occurring and to take action accordingly.

"Consider what power would be ours if your boundaries were eliminated, if our armies could be made but one, thanks to the facilities and rapidity of communications by rail.

"The present war has already dissipated a great many prejudices and misunderstandings. We have learned to know and to love one another, and the mutual feeling of high esteem which some among us already harbored has, at the present time, penetrated to the very hart of the great masses of our two nations.

"On the other hand the first cannon shot fired by the enemy at the English coast has destroyed the illusion that England owed its safety to its isolation.

"If our military forces were connected by railway lines, our heroic soldiers could, with in a few hours, render each other support without ever having to risk the possibility of being shut off or delayed by the fitful sea.

"You know what force and what daring Germany can show through its ability to transport millions of people from one end of its empire to the other. It would have been defeated already, if it had not possessed that netswork of communication lines. One cannot conceive of any effective military strength without full freedom and speed in its operations. Our own strength would become tenfold. If our armies could combine their forces, without incurring any danger whatsoever, through a tunnel under the Channel, which would make London only four hours distant from Paris.

"You are not ignorant of the fact that the submarine tunnel project has been abandoned several times for reasons the inanity of which is now apparent and fills our spirits with dismay. If that work had been carried through our united strength and intangibility would have been such that the German barbarians never would have dared to defy us. It was the Franco-German War of 1870 that caused the suspension of work on the submarine tunnel. It is the Franco-German War of 1914 which will, providentially, impel us to resume that work and to carry it speedily to a successful end under the eyes of the thwarted and terror-stricken barbarians themselves. For thereon depends our future safety.

"They wanted Calais. Of course, because the conquest of that city would have prevented the realization of this project, the great importance of which they have fully comprehended! Well, we will just the same, open our first shafts at Dover and Calais, before peace has been signed, right under the enemy's fire. We must give this demonstration of our union, of our strength, just before the time arrives which will see the birth of a new Europe.

"While waiting for my proposition to take a practical form, with the aid of the press, the authorities and experts, I now simply ask of you English, our friends, our allies, our brethren in arms, What do you think of it?"

In mentioning the work on the tunnel before 1870, Mr. Gauthier referred to the project of a French engineer, J. A. Theme de Gamond. In 1867 he showed specifications of a tunnel scheme at the world's fair in Paris. William Lowe, an Englishman, had been laboring on the same problem and they combined forces, finally inducing the French and British governments to appoint na international commission.

It was reported by the commission that the tunnel would cost $50,000,000 and take about twelve years to build. The scheme seemed to be making satisfactory progress when the blight of the war settled upon it.

Swimming Record

100 Yds., 1.13 2-5

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Four new world's records and several new American marks were set at the Central A. A. U. swimming contest last night.

Michael McDermott, in retaining the 200 yards breast stroke title, set a world's mark of 1.13 2-5 for 100 yards and for the 200 yards made a new world's record of 2.38 2-5. The best previous mark for 100 yards was 1.14 2-5.

Perry McGilliwray, in defending the 300 yard open swim title, set a new world's mark of 2.50 1-5 for the 250 yards and created one of 3.26 1-5 for the 300 yards. The old records were 2.1 for 250 yards and 3.26 2-5 for 300. Harry Hebner, in the 800 yards broke no less than ten American records, starting with the 330 yard mark and passing all the records for intervening distances up to 880, at which points his time was 11.14 1-5, the best previous record being 11.29 1-5.

American Vessel Damaged.

Copenhagen, Feb. 5.—The American cotton steamer Navahoe was towed into Esbjerg last night seriously damaged. She struck on the bar outside Esbjerg yesterday and was unable to get off for several hours.

1912 FORD CARS.

Automobile experts have always held that the 1912 Ford was the best model ever built. Whether or not this is true, the Van Wagenen Corporation has for sale a 1912 Ford in fine shap and the price is low if bought soon.—Adv.

REMEMBERING DATES.

Mark Twain Had a Good Scheme and He Didn't Patent It.

"Dates are hard to remember because they consist of figures. Figures are monotonously unstriking in appearance, and they don't take hold. They form no picture, and so they give the eye no chance to help. Pictures are the thing. Pictures can make dates stick. They can make nearly anything stick, particularly if you make the pictures yourself. Indeed, that is the great point—make the pictures yourself. I know about this from experience. Thirty years ago I was delivering a memorized lecture every night, and every night I had to help myself with a page of notes to keep from getting myself mixed. The notes consisted of beginnings of sentences and were eleven in number, and they ran something like this:

"'In that region the weather'—

"'At that time it was a custom'—

"'But in California one never heard'—

"Eleven of them. They initiated the brief divisions of the lecture and protected me against skipping. But they all looked about alike on the page. They formed no picture. I had them by heart, but I could never with certainty remember the order of their succession. Therefore I always had to keep these notes by me and to look at them every little while. Once I mislaid them. You will not be able to imagine the terrors of that evening. I now saw that I must invent some other protection. So I got ten of the initial letters by heart in their proper order—I, A, B, and so on—and I went on the platform the next night with these marked in ink on my ten finger nails.

"But it didn't answer. I kept track of the fingers for awhile; then I lost it, and after that I was never quite sure which finger I had used last. I couldn't lick off a letter after using it, for, while that would have made success certain, it would also have provoked too much curiosity. There was curiosity enough without that. To the audience I seemed more interested in my finger nails than I was in my subject. One or two persons asked me afterward what was the matter with my hands.

"It was now that the idea of pictures occurred to me; then my troubles passed away. In two minutes I made six pictures with a pen, and they did the work of the eleven catch sentences, and did it perfectly. I threw the pictures away as soon as they were made, for I was sure I could shut my eyes and see them any time. That was a quarter of a century ago. The lecture vanished out of my head more than twenty years ago, but I could rewrite it from the pictures, for they remain."—Harper's Magazine.

COWED THE BAD MEN.

A General Who Didn't Fear Risking a Shot in His Back.

General Franks, a leader of many a dashing charge in India, held a unique position among his soldiers. They loved him for his courage, but were sometimes irritated by his strictness. Yet in spite of this exacting severity he was unexpectedly lenient when a large occasion demanded it.

One day when the regiment was "firing blank" a bullet whistled by him. He did not stop the firing, but when the number of rounds ordered had been completed he rode up to the line and said:

"Boys, there's a bad shot in the Tenth. He nearly shot my trumpeter, and what should I have said to the boy's mother? I don't want to know the blackguard's name. The officers will not examine the men's pouches."

This was on the eve of a campaign, and before action the senior major came to him and said: "Don't put yourself in front of the regiment tomorrow, sir. You know there are always one or two bad men in a regiment."

"Thank you, major," was the reply. "It's very kind of you. I might have given you a step."

When the Tenth was drawn up for the final advance he put himself at its head and called:

"Boys, I'm todid ye mane to shoot me today. Take my advice and don't shoot Tom Franks until the fighting's done, for ye won't find a better man to lade ye!"

The regiment answered with a cheer and carried the Sikh batteries with the bayonet rather than run the risk of shooting the beloved old fire eater at their head.—Washington Star.

More to Be Feared.

"Don't you get tired of finding fault?"

"No," replied the patient man of responsibilities. "I suppose people have a right to discover faults. What I object to is the man who assumes that faults exist and never troubles himself to investigate."—Washington Star.

Early Horseless Carriage.

The archives of Antwerp show that in 1479 the communal treasurer was authorized by the magistrates of the town to pay a bonus of 24 livres d'artois to a man named Gilles de Dom as an appreciation of his gift to the city of a "carriage set in motion by mechanical means only."

Her Study.

Mrs. Bacon—How's your daughter getting on in her studies now?

Mrs. Egbert—Fine. You know she's studying the fashions now.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Particular.

"I never feed tramps at the door."

"That's all right, ma'am; serve it in the dining room. I ain't particular."—Exchange.

THE CUNNING OF CROWS.

In India These Birds Have Been Labeled "Shreds of Satan."

Travelers in the orient have much to say about the Indian crow, a bird that for uncanny knowingness and prankish audacity has perhaps no equal. Corvus splendens—thus have ornithologists flatteringly labeled him. But a naturalist who knows the Indian crows at first hand has called them "shreds of Satan, cinders from Tartarus." To give these impish creatures their due, however, it should be said that life in India is not a little enlivened by their presence. A correspondent witnessed the following incident:

A small hawk had seized a little bird and perched on a leafless branch to devour his prey. The spectacle drew two crows to the spot. They hopped and flapped from branch to branch, noisily discussing the strategy of their intended raid.

Then one of them quietly slipped away through the surrounding foliage. At the same time his mate flew in front of the perching hawk and, hovering within a foot of his beak, maintained a bustling menace of snatching the titbit. That effectively compelled the attention of the hawk. His prey firmly grasped beneath his feet, he angrily hissed and lunged at the hovering nuisance. So lively was the skirmish that the human onlooker forgot the existence of the second crow. But now that wily bird reappeared some distance in the rear of his destined victim. With stealthy sidlings and short, noiseless flights, he drew near. Then he made a swift dash, seized the hawk's long, barred tail by the tip, hung on it with his full weight and toppled the luckless hawk in a complete back somersault from the branch! The released titbit was instantly seized by the first crow, and the clever pair bore off their booty with much triumphant cawing.—Youth's Companion.

THE GREATEST RAILROAD.

Africa's Famous Cape to Cairo Line Will Be Unique.

When all the great railroad trunks of the world have been built, a decade or two hence, four of them will appear upon the map in heavy black, indicating that they surpass all others in importance. These will be: The Pan-American, from the arctic wastes of Canada to the strait of Magellan; the Transsiberian, from the Atlantic to the Pacific across northern Europe and Asia; the Transpersian or some other line, from the southeast of Europe to India, and the Cape to Cairo.

The Pan-American and the Indo-European railways may surpass the Cape to Cairo as commercial arteries, and the Transsiberian will doubtless figure more potently as a strategic line, but for the sheer interest of the country traversed—for the picturesque variety and romantic appeal of the panoramas running like double cinematograph films past the car windows—the great African trunk can never know a rival.

Six thousand miles across 65 degrees of latitude; a score of climates, and the lands of a hundred different peoples or tribes; the second longest of the world's rivers and two of its largest lakes; the greatest dam ever built, conserving water for the world's richest lands; the most imposing and ancient of all temples; the greatest waterfall, and the most important gold and diamond mines, and finally one of the last great expanses of real wilderness, the only place in the world where the wild beasts of the jungle may be seen in their primitive state from a train—all these seen, traversed or experienced in twelve days! Surely there can never be another such railway as this.—Lewis R. Freeman in World's Work.

The Oldest Warfare.

They were talking of the great wars fought in the days when this old world was considerably younger.

"But, you know," said Pant, "it always seems to me that those old warriors were very much like our modern financiers."

"What on earth do you mean?" asked Mant.

"Well, they were always investing some one else's capital, weren't they?"—London Mail.

Nice Outlook.

"When we are married," she cooed, "I shall keep you in love with me always. I know the way."

"And what is your recipe, dear?" he asked, drawing her closer.

"I shall spend heaps and heaps of money on nice dresses and always look as pretty as I can."—Cleveland Leader.

Got Insulted.

In England it is quite common, instead of saying "Hello" when using the telephone to ask, "Are you there?" An American who heard it for the first time, thinking some one was endeavoring to have some fun at his expense, replied "No," and hung up the receiver.—Exchange.

Located.

"What's become of the solitary horseman who used to appear in the first chapter of the novel, outlined against the horizon on the top of the hill?"

"He is probably at the bottom of the same hill in an automobile with his engine stalled."—Puck.

Seven by the Average.

Knicker—How big is your boy?

Bocker—He takes a ten-year-old suit and a four-year-old car seat. He averages seven."—New York Sun.

The sandal tree imparts its fragrance even to the ax that hews it.—Hindu Proverb.

About Sports Generally

New York, Feb. 6.—The lifting of the draft rule from the American Association and International league wouldn't make them major league propositions. President Tom Chivington of the American association, President Ed. Barrows of the International league and the magnates of these organizations may think so but they are practically alone in their belief.

A major league is a league made up of top notch ball players. There are very few top notchers in the American association and the International league; certainly not enough to give a major league ranking. It is a safe wager that not more than 5 per cent. of the players enrolled now in the American association and the International league could stand the major league test.

Take the happenings of the past 10 years for an example. Each year the American association and the International league have sent from 50 to 100 of their players—their very best players—up into the majors. Of that number about 85 per cent were chased back each year to the minors.

If only 15 per cent of the very best players that these two leagues produced are of major league players in the American association and International league now averages little more than 5 per cent. The best players in the American association and the International league during 1914 already have been drafted or sold and these leagues face the 1915 season with nothing but the left overs.

In time those leagues might become pretty well cluttered up with major league players with the draft rule lifted because the Amrican and National leagues could not grab the stars each year. But that condition wouldn't come about for three, four or five years. Even then the American association and International leagues hardly would be able to establish a major league status in the eyes of the baseball public.

To convince that they are major leaguers, the team of these two leagues would have to show that they are capable, of beating the team on the American and National leagues. They might do it—if they got a chance. But these chances, looking at things from this angle, are very, very remote.

The magnates of the American and National leagues want to monopolize the major league fires. They don't care how many minor leagues there are but they do not yearn to see any other major league in operation. If the American association and International leagues became major leagues they would act as competitors. It would split the interest of the major leagues four ways not including the Feds.

Therefore, it seems fairly certain that the magnates of the American and National leagues would duck any plan that would call for a series of games between their clubs and those of the American association and International league. Such a series would give the American association and International league team a chance for victory. A decisive victory for them would convince the baseball public that those leagues really were major leagues.

If the teams of the American association and the International league never met those of the American and National leagues, there would be no real chance for the fans to "get a line" on the relative powers of the teams. The A. A. and International teams might set up high sounding claims. Their supporters might say they played a better brand of baseball than the teams in the American and National leagues. But that wouldn't convince the major league baseball fan. He wants to be shown.

The major league magnates have been forced to a point where the draft rule is actually lifted because of the bitter fight being waged by th Feds. But these major league magnates haven't been forced—and won't be forced—to play the American association and the International league teams a series of games so as to give these outfits a chance to show whether they can play a better game of baseball than the teams in the American and National leagues.

HOT LINERS

By FRANK G. MENKE.

Col. Ruppert and Captain Huston have at last formally taken possession of the Yankees.

This is a military age,
That's very plain to all
And now we have a colonel
And a Captain in baseball.

* * *

Here we are!!!
Fourth installment of the thrilling novel
"All about my little Self,"
By Jess Willard
Chapter 4.

"Every fight I have had the fans told me I would get licked, but I never had my nose battered, never was knocked down and never had my eye blackened."

(To be concluded tomorrow.)

* * *

Judge Landis seems to be a cruel fellow. He keeps putting off the time for handing down that decision despite the fact that the magnates have not been able to sleep a wink hurrying about the decision.

This Is the Season

When you should have your home wired for Electricity. We will do the work AT COST.

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GRANGE STANDS FOR BIG BUSINESS

Orange County Delegates Reports Favorably on Trusts; Favors Let Alone Policy

Oswego, Feb. 6.—The 900 Grangers are not only pleased with the convention facilities this city afforded, but also of the progress made at the meetings, along the regular Grange lines. It is said that more resolutions have been presented for action this year than ever before, many of which were entirely new, while others have been before the Grange for the past ten years.

There were 525 voting delegates present, many of whom are members of our State Government or else have been honored with legislative office. The Oswego County Pomona Grange is being commended on all sides for its work during the past week in making the visitors comfortable while in the city.

In the afternoon the 525 delegates were paid off. Representatives from the First National Bank were on hand and disbursed $12,600 in currency. The delegates are allowed $2 a day and four cents a mile traveling expenses. If the delegate is married and brings his wife along he receives $4 a day and eight cents a mile traveling expenses. Nearly all of the delegates are married and all bring their wives. The handling of the bank roll is one of the big events. Paying off takes place after adjournment and with their wallets bulging the delegates leave quickly for home. The money comes for them from the Treasurer of the State Grange, having been paid in by the subordinate lodges in the way of dues. There is strong feeling that the next meeting should be held in Syracuse, although Grangers from the Western and Southwestern part of the state want it in that territory. The selection will probably be left to the Executive Committee, the procedure followed for several years past.

Last evening the sixth degree, probably the most impressive of all Grange ceremonies was conferred upon over 500 candidates. There were probably nearly 1,000 in attendance at the affair. The initiation was followed by dancing and a regular social session. Phillip's orchestra rendered the music.

Freak Trust Legislation.

The most interesting report was that on trusts presented by C. O. Warford, of Orange county. It was interesting because of its treatment of the trust question, and follows:

"We believe that the period of freak trust legislation has passed and that the trusts and the people are gradually coming together upon a common meeting ground. We believe that big business should not be prosecuted simply because it is big. We believe that a trust, so-called, may be a good one, provided it is the means of lowering prices of goods to the consumer without unnecessarily lowering wages to its workers.

"We think that perhaps it may be a good idea to halt trust legislation for a short period until we see just what results have been accomplished and allow business a chance to learn how to comply with the various requirements. We believe that perhaps in our zeal to curb the so-called trusts, we may have passed some laws that are so ambiguous that they interfere we believe that some of our trust laws are so ambigious that they interfere with legitimate business and we believe that the wording of these laws should be so simplified that the ordinary business man may consult them and know just what he can and what he cannot do in ordinary business."

MONEY IN ONIONS.

Dealers Who Held Their Crops Getting Ninety Cents a Bushel.

Money is being made in onions by Wayne county dealers. At the Zurich station 10,000 bushels are being moved by Snyder and Allerton. They were grown by W. H. Williams on a muck land at Sodus. Early in the season the crop was bought for forty cents a bushel. It is now sold for ninety cents a bushel, an advance of $5,000 over the price paid the producer. Growers who have held their stock have made money.

W. J. Barrett, of Marion, is shipping the biggest crop raised in Wayne county. Six teams are engaged hauling them to the station, about 500 bushels a day being handled. Mr. Barrett has forty acres of muck.

John Okay, of Marion, on a farm of eighteen acres of muck land raised 2,500 bushels of onions, 1,300 bushels of carrots and 800 crates of celery.

W. C. Cunningham, of Wolcott, one of the big dealers and a former resident of Oswego, has shipped four cars and cleared out his storehouse.

Sodus market quotations are ruling as follows: Apples, $1.60 to $2 per barrel; beans, white medium, $2.25 bu.; beans, white imperial, $3 bu.; beans, red, $3 bu.; butter, creamery, 35c lb.; butter, dairy, 28c; eggs, 35c; eggs, storage 27c doz.; potatoes, 30c bu.; poultry, live, 11 to 12c lb.; poultry, dressed, 14c lb.; chickens, dressed 14c lb.; ducks, live, 12c lb.; ducks, dressed, 15c lb.; lamb, $8 cwt.; mutton, $6 cwt.; veal, dressed, $13 cwt.; pork, dressed, $9 cwt.; hay, $12 to $14 ton; alfalfa, $13 to $15 ton; straw, baled, $7 to $9 ton; wheat, $1.25 bu.; oats, new, 50c bu.; cabbage, Danish, $10 to $11 ton.—Palladium.

The Cause of Drafts.

Why is it that windows and doors are frequently ill fitting? There is, says a woodworker, nothing wrong with the wood itself, nor with the workmanship, as a rule, nor with the fit, at the outset at least, but the whole trouble is due to the wood being unseasoned, or, rather, only partially seasoned, at the time it is made up.

Layers.

Knicker—What is society? Bocker—The under dog, the middleman and the man higher up.—New York Sun.

A CURIOUS ORDEAL

Plight of a Man Who Almost Felt Death Touch Him.

IN A VAT OF BOILING WATER.

His Vivid Story of His Sensations as He Tumbled Helpless on His Back on a Bale of Raw Silk in the Seething Liquid and His Tardy Rescue.

A man who is now at the head of one of the largest establishments for dyeing silks in this country tells a story of a strange and thrilling adventure that he passed through when he was still only the superintendent of the "boiling room."

"Silk," he says in telling the story, "has been the means of my living, and once it saved my life. Have you ever been in a room where they boil the raw silk? It's a hot, steaming place, with great bubbling vats that are sunk to a level with the floor. The raw silk, in bales, all fluffy and sticky, comes in on rolling trucks and is dumped into the vats. The mass has to be stirred about a good deal before it gets soaked though and goes under.

"Just before the noon hour one day a truck came in with two bales on it.

"'Dump them into No. 6 vat,' I told the men. 'I'll stir them if you fellows want to go to dinner.'

"When they had gone I began to look around for the stirring fork. I couldn't find it anywhere. 'Confound Bill!' I said to myself. 'He loses everything.'

"I had hardly got the words out of my mouth when my foot went off the edge of the vat. I felt myself falling and I was seized with the full conviction of death.

"I had time to think over just how terribly hot the boiling water would feel and to wonder how much of me would be left when the men came back from dinner. Then I felt myself land flat on my back on the mass of floating silk.

"To this day I can see the very look of the old smoky roof as I lay on the island of silk with the boiling water on all sides. It was horribly hot there. The perspiration started out all over me, and I felt that I must move.

"First, however, I shouted as loudly as I could. When no one answered I cautiously tried to turn on my side. The bale of fiber began slowly to roll over. Nearly paralyzed with terror, I threw out one arm. It was just enough change in balance. I felt the rolling motion stop. Then I knew it wouldn't do to move. I lay on my back, poised on the middle of the bale, and wailed for help. After a minute or two I began to realize that the silk was slowly sinking into the vat.

"You could hardly notice the motion. At first I could look out of the corner of my eye and see the edge of vat No 8. A little later, when I looked again, it was out of my line of vision. I couldn't move without having the bale roll over, and if I remained still I would go down inch by inch into the scalding water below.

"I can remember that I became a little hysterical. It's funny what tricks the mind plays.

"'This is dyeing with a vengeance,' I said aloud, and I even laughed as I said it.

"It was growing hotter. Steam had begun to percolate through the silk, and I was wet through with the stifling clouds that rose from the surface of the water. I had no idea of time. By and by, however, some one answered my shouts. The door opened and two men came running across the room.

"'Get a pole!' shouted one.

"I knew that would be fatal; the slightest push and I would roll over into the steaming stew.

"'Boys,' cried I, 'don't touch me or it will be all over! One of you turn off the feed pipe. Let the other man go down the ladder. The pipe that empties this vat is on the left. Turn it on—full. Do it quick!'

"I could hear the chug, chug of the steam being cut off from the vat. A moment later I could see the wet rim that broadened round the edges, and I knew the water was falling. It took half an hour to empty No. 6. For awhile the two men ran round like excited June bugs. Then they got a rope and sat on the edge of the vat watching me with great staring eyes.

"As the water ran out the silk sank now on one side, now on the other. Once it started to roll. Both the men grunted and sat up very straight. Suddenly one of them cried out:

"'There's the bottom!'

"I felt the mass of silk settle against something. I heard the last water gulp as it ran out. Then I fainted away."—Youth's Companion.

Her Royal Nibs.

"Well, is our dinner party going off all right tonight?"

"I hope so."

"And what are we to have?"

"I don't know as yet. The cook is to give me an audience at 4:30."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Parting Shot.

"Cholly (making a date)—Very well; I'll be there bright and early. Miss Keen—Be there early anyway. I won't ask the other thing.—Boston Transcript.

Very Likely.

It's a sad thing to witness goodbys between young lovers, but we suppose the milkman gets used to it.—Florida Times-Union.

My hopes are not always realized, but I always hope.—Ovid.

OLD-TIME QUACK MEDICINE.

The entire superstructure of fraud in medicine has for its foundations secrecy and mystery. Take away these elements, and that gigantic monument to human credulity — the "patent medicine" business crumbles. Hence the frantic efforts of those who have built fortunes through the exploitation of nostrums in opposing every movement that would permit the public to know the drugs it is taking in "patient medicines." A forgotten chapter in quackery is related by the Journal of the American Medical Association.

About 150 years ago Mrs. Stephens in England claimed to have discovered a cure for "gravel and stone in the bladder and kidneys." So skilfully did she call her wares that she deluded ignorant and educated alike into a belief in her discovery. Dr. David Hartley, physician and philosopher, collected and published reports of 150 cases—his own among them—showing the value of Mrs. Stephen's "cure."

Convinced that Mrs. Stephens had discovered a boon to suffering humanity, many urged her to make public the secret of her formula. Quacklike she refused, but—also quack-like—she offered to give up the formula for £5,000 ($25,000). Attempts were made to raise this amount by public subscription, but without success. In spite of the fact that many contributed to this fund, only about £1,300 were raised. Parliament was then petitioned to make a grant, which, in due time, it did. Mrs. Stephens got her £5,000 and the public got her "formula." The latter was published in the London Gazette. The "cure" consisted of egg shells, snails (shells and all), hips and haws, ashkeys, swine cress and various other vegetables all burned to a cinder and the ash mixed with camomile flowers and fennel and other vegetables. But alas! Now that the public knew what was in Mrs. Stephen's nostrum, it would have none of it. The cure fell into disrepute and finally died the way of all such frauds, into oblivion. Dr. Hartley died of the disease of which he believed Mrs. Stephens had cured him.—Dispatch, Utica.

As Never Before.

This feat (of the submarine U-21) was accomplished 800 miles, by the shortest route, from the nearest German base. The submarines had to sail down the North Sea, through the strait of Dover and the English Channel, out into the Atlantic, and then up St. George's Channel into the Irish Sea. On the way to their work of destruction in the Irish Sea they sank another British ship off Havre. The development of the underwater warship that can operate so far from its base and escape detection at will has given to the German navy a weapon the effectiveness of which it is not possible to overestimate. Merchant shipping is powerless before it, and warships cannot guard successfully against its attacks. The Zeppelins may terrorize the coast cities, but the submarines do the work of destruction at sea, and menace the naval supremacy of the British as it has not been threatened before since the war began.—World, N. Y.

PALERMO

Mrs. Oscar Coville, who has been ill with pneumonia, is improving.

Miss Blanche Collins visited Fulton Monday.

Mrs. Samuel Rigley is ill.

Neal Parsons will return to his school duties at Center Square high school after a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Belle Wheaton spent several days the past week at Mrs. Oscar Coville's.

Mrs. Harlon Wright visited at Clarence Johnston's at Volney Center on Friday.

Mrs. Fred Parsons has been spending several days with her mother, Mrs. Oscar Coville, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. A. E. Smith is confined to her home with the grippe.

Amos Wood is at Tully, called by the illness of his brother.

Cold Proposition.

"My bank is mean, I think."

"How so, girlie?"

"I have taken hundreds of checks to that bank, and they always count me out the exact amount, just so much and no more. All the other business men with whom I deal throw in a little occasionally for good will."—Pittsburgh Post.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

LEGAL NOTICES.

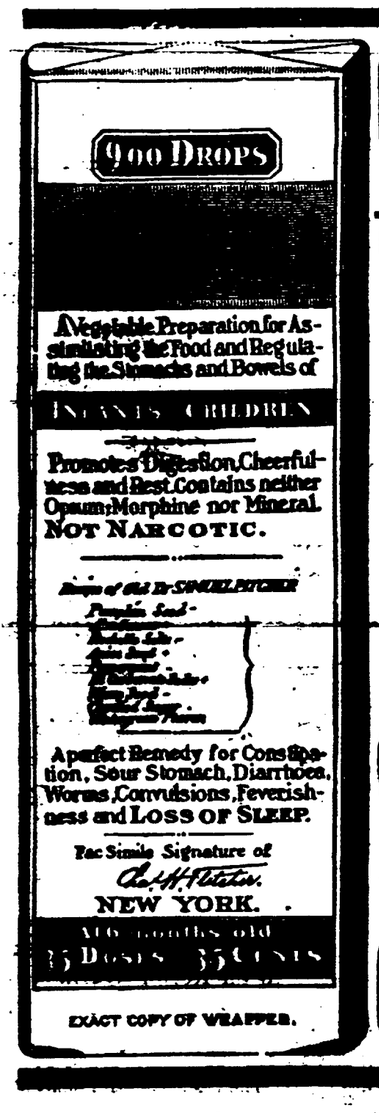
STATE OF NEW YORK,
SUPREME COURT,
OSWEGO COUNTY.

Celia Gaylord vs. James L. Jones and others, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Oswego County on the 21st day of January, 1915, I, the subscriber, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the City Hall, in the City of Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., on the 16th day of February, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real property in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, being part of Lots Numbers Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) of Block Number One Hundred Thirteen (113), according to a map of the Village of Fulton on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office, described as follows: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot Number Twelve; thence Northerly along the West line of Fourth Street One Hundred One (101) feet; thence Westerly on a line parallel with Broadway Eighty-eight (88) feet; thence Southerly on a line parallel with Fourth Street One Hundred One (101) feet to the North line of Broadway; thence Easterly Eighty-eight (88) feet to the place of beginning.

GILES S. PIPER, Referee.

Daniel A. Pierce, Plaintiff's Attorney, 204-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.



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The Poster is not seen in bad weather, because people stay at home. That is just the time The Evening Times is read most carefully.

Under some circumstances it is advisable to have bills, but under all circumstances you should have advertising in The Evening Times. It is the advertising that does the business—every merchant will tell you so.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

66 SOUTH FIRST STREET, FULTON, N. Y.

SUNDAY SPOKE ON FAITH

The Basis of All Business Is Faith, Declares the Evangelist; He Calls Prayer Meeting a Farce

Thursday afternoon Mr. Sunday took as his text Mark, XI:24: "Therefore, I say unto you, whatsoever things ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

He said in part:

That is, the things you desire when you pray, if you believe they shall be given to you, "What things soever ye desire." That's a personal. "When ye pray," not when you are gossiping about your neighbors, "when ye pray, believe and they shall be given unto the president of the United States, the king of England or the emperor of China, but by God himself.

I believe that no grace is more highly commended in all Scriptures than faith. Faith is the real essential root of religion and if you fail to possess faith you would not be a Christian. Faith exercises and develops like the muscles of your body.

Faith Parent of Love.

Faith in some respects rather seems to change and assimilate us more to the character of God. Faith is the parent of love. If there is no faith there is no love, if there is no faith there is no service. From faith all other graces spring. Remember, that without faith there is no love. Faith will grow if you exercise it.

There are a lot of people in the church today who have not as much faith as when they joined the church twenty-five years ago, and that is because they didn't exercise their faith and they let it wither away through disuse. If you don't use what you have you will lose it.

God will manifest His power more when He sees evidences of faith. The more God sees evidences of faith the stronger is His grace. Faith is like the muscular system of the body, if you exercise it, it will grow. If you don't, it will not; if you exercise it, it will make more muscles, more blood, more nerves; it is like reading a physical culture book. If you just sit still and read it, it will not do you any good.

That is one of the worst features I know. You must believe and have absolute faith. Some people read the Bible and think they know, but that is really nothing but second-hand religion. They lack faith.

Faith Basis of Business.

The efficacy of prayer is witnessed in service, and that service does not mean having faith or preaching some godforsaken heresy. Why, 90 per cent. of the business done in this country is through credit or faith. If I drop a letter in the letter box, I have faith that one of Uncle Sam's men will deliver the letter. Faith in God brings peace and love and good will among men.

When I started to play baseball I was weak physically. My mother is the only member of my family remaining, except myself. When I was a boy I was very weak, but when I started on the baseball diamond I began to work hard to build myself up and I succeeded mighty well. I wouldn't take a million dollars for my experience on the baseball field.

I don't see why so many people are begging for the crumbs from God's table, when he would rather give them a whole bake shop. I never could understand why you wouldn't rather be a millionaire in grace than a hobo. God wants you to be millionaires in grace. Faith is above all other things. Faith honors God and benefits the soul.

Marriage Built on Faith.

"Whatsoever things ye desire when ye pray, believe and it shall be given you." Why, you can't turn around without faith; you can't eat a meal without faith. They are building a skyscraper downtown. Why? Because they believe that somebody will come along and rent the offices, but they haven't ranted them yet. That is faith.

They are building a great railroad out west. The highest grade they have got is 2 per cent; they have tunneled mines over 175 feet deep to keep the low grade, and it cost them $150,000,000, and they have not sold a ticket nor hauled a pound of freight. But they have faith.

The marriage system is built on faith; you had faith that that man would be true to you or you wouldn't have said yes. He had faith that you would be true to him, or you bet he wouldn't have said yes. Without faith in the family, the family goes to pieces.

Credit is faith. Without faith ye couldn't do business.

Why are you here? Because of faith. I told you I would come out and preach, so it's faith—faith. Faith is expectation founded on a promise.

When you sit down and eat a meal you don't understand how the food is going to assimilate through your body; your understanding has nothing to do with it, so don't go to hell because you can't understand all there is the Bible. Don't be a fool.

You do multitudes of things every day and you don't know why you do them. If you were asked why do some things, you couldn't tell to save your life. There are lots of things in the Bible that if you ask me to explain I couldn't do it to save my life, but I believe them. Don't ever swell up with pride and think that your intellectual development is such that you can understand everything there is in the Bible.

God's blessing follows obedience. Stop your praying. If you pray for a blessing when you are not willing to obey you never will be blessed until you obey. You got the thing wrong.

Two Kinds of Promises.

The promises of the Bible are of two kinds. Now you listen to me, and don't miss this. They are absolute and they are conditional. The office of your faith is to apprehend the promises of the Bible as they are given. If they are absolute promises, regard them as such; if they are conditional promises, regard them as such; then remember that your faith is equally shown with the one as with the other, with the absolute as with the conditional, but you must not expect the fulfillment of a conditional promise unless you fulfill the condition of the promise. If you do, you deny that God has his sovereign rights, and don't forget that God has his sovereign rights.

But if you expect God to keep a promise that is conditional, if you do not fulfill the condition, then with each recurring disappointment you will be let to disbelieve in the veracity and promise of God.

Now, many of you do not know what I mean by an absolute promise or a conditional promise. Now let me illustrate an absolute promise: "I will put enmity between me and thee, between thy seed and my seed." "I will bless them that bless thee and curse them that curse thee." That was the promise of the establishments of the church, the beginning of the Jewish nation; it was absolute, not conditional.

God's Promises Are Conditional.

Now suppose the sinner don't fulfill the promise. Well, he will go to hell, if the promise is conditional. Let me illustrate: "Whosoever shall call on me in the name of the Lord, he shall be saved." Supposing he doesn't call. Well, he won't be saved, he will go to hell.

So every promise is conditional. The sinner must report and believe before God will forgive, and if the sinner fails, then there is nothing for him. If you go to God without faith and absolute faith in your heart, you insult him. There is too much effort made by men and women to place the blame for all things on God. He is not to blame. If a sinner is in hell, don't blame God; blame the sinner. If your husband is in the penitentiary, don't blame the laws of the state; blame him. If he had sense enough, he wouldn't have broken them and wouldn't be playing checkers with his nose in a cell.

"Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." If you want God's rest, you must come and get it; if you don't come, don't expect rest. You must expect the accomplishment of the conditional promise only on the ground that you fulfill the condition, and if you fulfill the condition, then you have a right to expect its accomplishment.

A revival is a fulfillment of the condition that God has laid down for his work, so salvation is conditional—conditional on your coming; if you don't come, you will be lost. These promises are infallibly certain to the individual that fulfills them as God has laid them down, and only as God has laid them down, and only if they are fulfilled as they are laid down.

There are two things in this text, one expressed and the other implied: that ye pray with faith, first. Lots of prayers are rigmarole; you go through the motion of prayer. You have not God in your mind when you pray. Wendell Phillips, the great Unitarian preacher, was preaching in Boston once and a Boston newspaper said of his sermon that it was one of the most eloquent prayers ever offered to a Boston audience.

That is the trouble; too much is given to the audience and not enough to the Lord.

I'm sick and tired of all this twaddle about temptation being necessary to test man's power of resistance. God doesn't tempt anybody. That theory is all tommyrot.

Listen to me. If you believe God is able and willing to accomplish his promise, there should be no ground for doubt. If I should ask you how many of you believe that God can save you, all would lift up their hands; but if I should ask you how many of you believe that God will save, not so many would be willing to raise their hands. The nearer you get to a matter of faith, the less the response. That is the course of the church today.

You show me a worldly church and I will show you a church that does not believe in God Almighty. One of the curses of the church today is unbelief.

Too Much Knocking in Churches.

There is too much grumbling and knocking and hairsplitting in the church. Look out you don't get to grumbling and growling and don't get to knocking. There are some things about me you don't like and there are some things about you I don't like; but there is more about you I do like, so I don't spend too much time thinking about the others.

ondemn the speyticism in the church and dispel it from your heart, and don't feel that God is obligated when you go to him and ask him for something. Moody spent the last six years of his life doing that.

If you believe in God's ability to accomplish this promise tehere should remain no ground for doubt. Supposing you should invite a person to come to your home to receive from you a gift of money or clothes, and suppose they should come and immediately they should begin to question your motive in extending the invitation or doubt your willingness to give; would you feel like doing anything for such a person? Then I don't believe God Almighty feels like doing anything for you if you come into His presence and ask if he will or can.

I wonder that God is willing to do anything. I wonder that God Almighty is doing as well as he is with the bunch he has to work with. God interprets a doubt as to his willingness as calls for high provocation—yes, high provocation.

Let be give you an illustration in Psalm lxxviii: "He smote the rock that the water gushed out and the streams overflowed." For 430 years the Jews had been in bondage; ever since Joseph's brothers had lied about him to Jacob. There had been a famine and God had sent Moses to lead them out of bondage, and he took them up to the promised land, but instead of entering the promised land, they came to the city of Kadesh Barnea. There they halted and then they appointed a committee—appointed a committee.

Recasts Vocabulary Not Truth

Yes, and the devil has been at that job in some respects ever since. They appointed twelve and they brought in a majority and a minority report. They agreed that it was flowing with milk and honey, but they said it was peopled by the sons of Anak and they were as grasshoppers in their sight, but Caleb and Joshua said, that cuts no ice; come, let's go in; but they didn't go; they stopped at Kadesh Barnea and discussed ways and means and methods and chewed the rag instead of going in.

Every age has got to recast its vocabulary to preach the gospel to the people. I am preaching for the age in which I live. I am just recasting my vocabulary to the people of my age instead of Joshua's age. You all know what I mean, and I will preach the gospel in the language of today.

We don't recast the truth, so they said, "Let us go in," and they would not do it. They returned and wandered up and down the wilderness for thirty-eight years and left their bones to perish and bleach as monuments of their folly, and at last, after all that time, only two got back that were grown to be men. Only two came back, Caleb and Joshua. Why? They believed in God, that is the reason.

The best way to lose out is to be just a compromise. God despises a trimmer; that is the reason so many people fall today; they are trimming their sails to catch a passing breeze of popularity; they are afraid of that old money bags over there in the pew, afraid they will lose a few of the pennies, afraid of that old devil out there. I am not. That is the difference.

Go to God in faith and the firm conviction that God will grant you a privilege. In John xv; 7: "If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." I think these are the most remarkable verses in the Bible. "If ye abide in me."

The words were either the words of the son of God or an insane man. I am not the son of God. I am not dine. I wouldn't make that promise. A man said to me, "Don't you think that God took a great risk when he made that promise?" I said, "No." I believe that God knew that a great many people would not fulfill the conditions and he would not be very busy answering that prayer.

Prayers Don't Keep God Busy.

You never keep God busy answering his promise. You never miss a meal to pray. You never miss any special gatherings to pray. There are a great many elders, preachers and deacons here in the same condition. If I were a pastor of a church and could take the mawl and knock the indicator to register 100 for preaching and 50 for prayer, or prayer 100 and preaching 50. I would rather be able to pray 100 and preach 50. Doctor Stevens, of New York city, said in his late years: "I don't wish that I had preached more or more often, but I do wish that I had prayed more."

The biggest farce of the average church is the prayer meeting. Take the average church member prays about three minutes a day and the preacher prays about five minutes. A friend of mine once met an elder and said to him, walking down the aisle and stroking his whiskers: "I'll bet the average elder doesn't pray more than five minutes each day," and the elder replied, "I think we pray more than that." My friend said, "I don't think so. Yes, look like a decent fellow, and I'll tell you what I'll do with you. You go home and when you get down to pray look at your watch and look again when you stop, and then come back and tell me how far I was wrong."

The fellow did not show up for three days. And my friend spoke to him. He said, "How about that, elder?" The elder replied, "I looked at my watch when I started and I looked at it when I was through, and by gosh, I thought she had stopped."

Faith Like a Headlight.

What is faith? Faith is the beginning of something for God, the end of which you can't see, but which you believe. It is like the headlight of a locomotive, looking into the future that has not been covered. Experience is like the rear light of a train. It casts the light over the ground that has already been covered. One is the headlight and the other the taillight of an automobile. Learn this truth in prayer.

The Almighty foreordained that you go to heaven if you repent. He has foreordained that you go to hell if you don't; so do your own voting.

If you want to see the pictures in God's hall of fame, go home and read the eleventh chapter of Hebrews.

There is less excuse for lack of faith today than there was in the brave days of old. But the shallow faith in the church today is put to shame by the faith of them.

If the preachers, or most of them, would consider it a privilege to preach the gospel instead of a duty, they would sweat out more collars and win more souls to God. The distinction you have drawn between duty and privilege has created sin, and that sin has separated you and the church from God.

In some the prayer has got to be a duty. The duty will do much, but prayer is more than a duty. It is a great privilege. It is a great privilege for me to have my name written in the Book of Life. If I could get the church to look at this from the standpoint of privilege, you would pray with 1000 times more zeal.

Suppose I would go downtown and Mrs. Sunday a dress and and bring it home and say: "Well, Nell, I have bought you a dress. I thought it was my duty." "Well," she would say, "you keep your pattern." It is a great privilege that I have to buy Nell a dress or a hat. Suppose the president should come to Philadelphia. It would be your privilege to entertain him. Look at religion in the standpoint of a privilege.

It is my privilege to preach you and the greatest job on earth.

Unbelief Walls You From God

Unbelief builds a wall between you and God. Unbelief stops your communicating with God and God communicating with you.

Some people think that a revival comes because God has decreed it. Some of you would sit until you were mildewed waiting for the spirit to move you. If it rained you would simply assert that it was raining so you couldn't begin work, and if it was too hot you would exclaim, "Oh, my, ain't it hot." Just say to yourselves that it is a great privilege to serve God. Just exercise your faith; cast off the flabbiness; the dry rot and become active.

That is what is the matter with the church today. If you were sick and the doctor comes along and gives you some bitter medicine that will counteract the disease, you do not growl at him, no. He is a great doctor. Do the same with the Lord. Teh base following were cast out of thep romised land, through their unbelief, notwithstanding that God had given permission that they should enter into the promised land. They did not go. Because of what? Unbelief. They came to Kadesh. If you will look into the Bible you will find that condition, you will find that the promises are not exactly suited to your condition.

The Lord God is always with you if you stand four square for him, you bet. Why did those of old whom I have told you about the fiery furnace, why did not they receive their answer? They died without having received the promise. They believed. God gave them something better perhaps.

We are on this side of the cross and we look back, and we see the cross, but it is empty; the grave is empty.

Churches Should be Ashamed.

The church of God today ought to hang its head in shame and disgrace to think that there is so little faith in God, Jesus Christ and the Bible. Those other men on the other side of the cross died without having received the promise and the promise was Jesus, the promise was the seed of the woman. God provided some better things for them.

Put on thy strength. Oh, Zion, put out some of your groaning and moanings in prayer and put in some acclamations of triumph and belief. God is the same yesterday, today, and forever, and sits on the throne in his glory. It was he who said, "What things soever ye desire when ye pray, believe and ye shall receive them."

Salvation is double-barreled. God will save you from the guilt of sin. He will keep you from the guilt of sin. He will keep you from the power of sin. That isn't all. He will save you from the presence of sin. Learn the words; treasure up the promises.

I lose my [illegible] and temper with the highbro[illegible]sters who [illegible] teaching and [illegible]g speculatio[illegible] theories and [illegible]s instead God's word. [illegible]hallow-heart[illegible] stuff is absurd[illegible]eason agai[illegible] God. Why, it [illegible]e think t[illegible] we are looking [illegible]rd the cr[illegible] instead up to the [illegible]ome of [illegible] people have been [illegible] all y[illegible] lives and so inacti[illegible]od (tha[illegible] for others) that t[illegible] has ne[illegible] opposed you. Give [illegible]thing but a dull time. I want [illegible]e up and doing all the time for God and against the devil. God has a promise for the hobo, janitor, millionaire, college professor, preacher and everybody if they repent and believe in him.

R. U. IN UNEEDA WATCH CONTEST?

Leave your name at C. A. Beckwith's Shoe Store by Feb. 10th, as this paper will print list of names, so your friends can help you by saving the labels from Uneeda Biscuit, Nabisco, Adora and Anola [illegible]s. It will surprise you how few [illegible] it may need to win the prizes, [illegible] watches and a gold piece.

MISCELLANEOUS WA[illegible]

For sale—100 acres wood [illegible] soft maple and elm; one mile from N. Y. O. and W. R. R. and three-fourths mile from N. Y. C. Can be loaded on either road. Will sell any portion of all. Beavers Meadow Produce Co., 516 Broadway, Phone 2529 or 5621. 42

Homes to Rent—New modern, 10 rooms, gas and electric light, bath, furnace, all improvements, 608 South First St. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 47

Apartment to Rent—All modern improvements; $18 month; 517 Utica st. Inquire H. L. Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Phone 2520. tf.

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman. tf.

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LIVED 25 DAYS UNDER RUINS

The Experiences of Earthquake Victim Turned Black Hair White

By Brixton D. Allairs

Rome, Feb. 8.—Michele Caiolo, who was rescued from the earthquake ruins at Paterno yesterday, after being entombed for 25 days, told his story here today. Caiolo, who is thirty years old, was brought here and placed in a hospital for treatment. Despite his experience, he is in fairly good physical condition and will recover.

"I had resigned myself to death when I was rescued," said Caiolo. "I never expected to get out alive. I was sleeping when the earthquake came and the next thing I knew I was under the ruins of a stable. The straw furnished a bed for me and the beams had fallen in such a way that I had room to move my body. First the pangs of starvation and thirst nearly set me insane and then the loneliness drove me into temporary fits of delirium. When my hunger became so intense that I could stand it no longer, I munched the straw like a horse and found that it contained some nourishment although it was a sickening diet. The snow, which fell upon the ruins, melted in the sunshine and I soaked up the water in my garments and drank it.

The straw and the melted snow saved my life. By degrees I got used to the helplessness and loneliness of my position, although my body became partly paralyzed. I got so weak that I would sleep for many hours. At times I dreamed I was in the fields, and the horror of my position came back with double force when I awoke.

Caiolo lost thirty pounds and his hair had turned white. When rescued he did not even know what month it was.

Gardner, Kan.—Members of the Mother's club adopted a resolution which asked them to refrain from gossip and to shun those of either sex who talk scandal.

ELEVEN DEAD AT I.O.O.F. HOME

Reported That Three More Persons Were Found "In the Way"

New York, Feb. 8.—The mystery in the alleged wholesale killing of the inmates of the German Odd Fellows' home at Tuckahoe, near Yonkers, deepened today when Coroner James P. Dunn received a letter from a former orderly in the home, who wrote that two months ago an aged couple and a small child were poisoned and killed because they were in the way. This increased the number of reported dead to eleven.

The orderly gave the names of the three additional victims and Chief of Police Wolff of Yonkers will meet the latest informant in the hope of obtaining additional information which will lead to indictments of those responsible for the crimes. The orderly stated that while the institution was in Unionport, irritant poisons, such as arsenic and morphine, were used to do away with aged persons who became too great a care for "lazy attendants," but that chloroform was substituted as a means of murder after the home was moved to Tuckahoe.

In his letter the former orderly declared that he could furnish information which would not only corroborate the charges made by Frederick Mors, the orderly now under detention in the psychopatic ward in Bellevue hospital, whose confession to Assistant District Attorney Murphy of Manhattan, started the investigation of the deaths of aged persons but would also substantiate the charges that children in the annex to the home were tortured by the matrons. He said that one method of torture was to bind a child's hand behind his back until a confession of some misdeed that had been committed was forced from him by pain. Then, guilty or not, the child was beaten.

Coroner Dunn is investigating a report current among inmates of the home that a number of the alleged poison victims were buried alive, having only been rendered unconscious by the poison.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

London, Feb. 8.—British casualties during the first six months of war reached the enormous total of 104,000 men. This was announced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons this afternoon. The announcement did not come as a shock to the House as it had been prepared for it.

* * *

Petrograd, Feb. 8.—Russia has another war on her hands. A revolt against the demination of the Mongolian government by Russia has broken out. Five hundred soldiers were dispatched today from Mukden, Manchuria, to take the field against 2000 Mongolian insurgents concentrated near the Kin Ting and Tfian.

(When Mongolia seceded from China, at the time of the formation of the Chinese Republic, China guaranteed the integrity of the new Mongolian government.

* * *

Berlin, Feb. 8.—By Wireless—The British forces in Egypt are menaced from the west as well as from the east, according to information given out by the official German news bureau today. It stated that a dispatch published by an Italian newspaper announced that 20,000 Bedouin tribesmen had occupied the Siwah Oasis, southwest of Cairo, and that Sudanese troops in the British army were deserting, one officers taking 250 men into the Turkish army from Suez.

* * *

Cairo, Feb. 8.—Three Turkish batteries east of the Suez canal were wreck and another badly damaged during an attack by two British aviators on Saturday. Details of the exploit were received here today. The aviators covered a distance of 132 miles during their flight and returned safely.

* * *

London, Feb. 8.—The war is responsible for a new style in women's dress. Many women are wearing upon their left arms scarfs or ties of the same colors as the flag of the regiment in which members of their families are serving.

* * *

Paris.—The smallest conscript in France, a Parisian named Schaft has been rejected by the Army. He is 46 inches tall and weighs 65 pounds. He is now playing children's parts at a local theater.

* * *

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Feb. 8.—Victory for the Turkish troops opposing the Russians in the Tschoroldi district is claimed in an official statement issued here today. It says that the Russians have evacuated their positions and are in full retreat from that region.

ROUMANIAN SOIL HAS BEEN DESECRATED

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Austrian troops are reported to have violated Rumanian neutrality by attempting to force a passage across Rumanian territory, in the Danube valley, 20 miles east of the Iron Gate. A dispatch to the Journay states that fighting followed in which the Austrians were put to flight. This incident is expected to have a powerful bearing upon Russian's future intentions regarding her entrance into the war.

The Journal correspondent says that the Austrians opened fire on the Rumanian guards near Turnu Severin, but that the Rumanian forces, being reinforced, drove back the Austrains who took their wounded with them.

Turnu Severin is on a railway running from Temesvar to Bucharest and Austrian troops have been operating in that district to occupy strategy territory which would prevent Russia from sending troops to reinforce the Servians.

U. S. WILL HOLD GERMANY RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTINGENCIES

Washington, Feb. 8.—The United States in the future will make it clear to Germany that even a possibility of an American staeamship being blown up by a German torpedo is regarded with the greatest apprehension by this Government, according to the views of the Administration today.

The United States does not intend to let Germany throw off the yoke of responsibility for the possible sinking of an American ship by means of the Admiralty's warning. This was made known in official circles. Although the situation has been eased by the publication of the full text of the German proclamation, the warning still remains containing the suggestion that a German submarine may at any time mistake a neutral for a British ship and send her to the bottom of the sea.

CONGRESS WILL DEMAND PROTECTION FOR U.S. TRADE

Washington, Feb. 8.—The first action in Congress demanding protection for American trade from the dangers created by the German paper brockade of Germany against Great Britain and France was cotnained in a joint resolution offered by Senator LaFollotte today. The resolution authorizes the President to convey to all neutral nations the desires of this Government that an international conference be held for the purpose of promoting the co-operation and through its friendly offices a federation of neutral nations, to protect their rights and to seek an early establishment of peace in Europe. The preamble recites that the war has brought about unprecedented conditions encroaching upon the rights of neutral trade and endangering the situation of neutral peoples.

CHARGE OF PIRACY AGAINST GERMANY

British Merchantmen to Hoist Neutral Flags; Press Fears Loss of Prestige as Result of Order

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Via Amsterdam.—Mingled scorn and indignation are directed against England in the Berlin newspapers today. The scorn is due to the fact that the British admiralty finally admitted that it had ordered the Lusitania to hoist the American flag while the indignation was aroused by the following paragraph in the statement issued by the admiralty in London last night:

"To destroy a ship, non-combatant crew, and cargo, as Germany announced her intention of doing, is nothing less than an act of piracy on the high seas."

The indignation expressed by the newspapers over this accusation of piracy was only a reflection of that felt at the German admiralty.

"Why must England descend to vituperation and abuse to strengthen her cause," one official asked when he was requested to comment on the British statement.

"England declared the North se a war zone, but Germany did not accuse her of piracy. She planted mines which have blown up neutral ships that disobeyed her warning but even then England was not branded a pirate.

The English government gave one day's notice as to the war zone it had fixed. We gave two weeks' notice. The neutral countries can judge for themselves which showed the greater regard for non-belligerents.

"Germany's record is clear. England's is not."

"Smoked out," is the way one leading paper refers to England's admission that the Lusitania was ordered to hoist the American flag. It refers sarcastically to the fact that "England confesses it needs the help of the American flag to protect its shipping, and continues:

"Our submarines have driven [illegible] to harass shipping at England's very threshhold. England knows her danger. Now she attempts to involve neutral nations.

"Americans, however, can recognize England's purpose. They are not to be misled by the deception for which England has become [illegible]."

RUSSIAN COLD STEEL WON FIGHT IN POLAND

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Feb. 8.—The Russian victory at Goumine was won after a seven hour hand-to-hand conflict in which the Germans advanced in masses five lines deep only to be mowed down by deadly machine gun fire or impaled upon the bayonets of the Czar's troops. The fight was the most sanguinary that has yet occurred on the blood-soaked fields of Poland.

A correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, who was permitted to go to the firing line today telegraphed the story of the great battle, which ended in a complete victory for the Russians.

"The object of the enemy," he says, "was to break through at Goumine, which the Germans regarded as the key-position. The assault began at 11 o'clock in the morning, when the enemy advanced in five lines. The densely packed columns were met by our artillery and rifle fire. The first rows fell. Momentary confusion ensued, but the columns closed and the foe again came on, breaking into our trenches. The foremost begged quarter while those behind kept charging forward.

"We bayonetted all within reach. Behind our ruined embrasures new ones were found of piles of the bodies of German soldiers. This engagement continued until 12 o'clock when there was a brief lull in the main attack.

"Between 1 and 2 o'clock, German reinforcements poured in. More bayonet work followed while our shrapnel wrought great havoc. The hostile columns, panic,stricken, surged backward but a machine gun in the rear drove them forward. They desperately sought to penetrate our line in the front and on the flanks.

"We then received reinforcements and the men without firing a shot charged with the bayonet. Hand-to-hand fighting with cold steel lasted until 6 P.M. All in the foremost ranks of the Germans were annihilated except a handful of wounded. Not a single man of those who broke into our trenches returned alive."

BERLIN REPORTS SLIGHT LOSSES FOR SUNDAY

Berlin, by wireless, Feb. 8.—Success for the German troops operating in the Argonne is claimed in an official report from the German Sstaff issued here this afternoon. It admits slight loss in the neighborhood of Las Base. The report follows;

"In the wester theater the battle for our position continues. On the caanl southwest of Las Basse we have captured part of a trench held by the enemy. In the Argonne we took part of our opponents' positions yesterday.

On the Prussian frontier southeast of the plain of the Lakes and in Uoland on the right bank of the Vistula a few successful engagements of local importance occurred."

FRENCH ARTILLERY PROVED TO BE SUPERIOR SUNDAY

Paris, Feb. 8.—The capture of a German trench to the southwest of Carency which lies northwest of Arras is the chief announcement made in this afternoon'5s official statement.

the statement follows:

"From the sea to the Oise there was an artillery duel yesterday. This was rather violent in the region of Cuincey. To the southwest of Carency we succeeded in a surprise attack from a German trench which was blown up by a mine and its defenders were killed and taken prisoners.

On the Aigne front and in Champange there were intermittent bombardments. The fficiency of our artillery fire was demonstrated at several points. West of Hill No. 191 our batteries checked an attempted attack. In the Argoine an attack by the enemy near Fontaine-Madame was repulsed."

* * *

Athens, Feb. 8.—Sir Thomas Lipton was received in audience by King Constantine Sunday and sailed today from the Piraeus for Salonica on his yavht Erin, which has been turned into a Red Cross vessel.

* * *

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Military attaches of the American nation with the Austro-German armies in the eastern theatre of war, have arrived at Cracow.

* * *

Amsterdam.—Newspapers from Hanover state that a French war prisoner named Lesciper was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for destroying the eyes in a portrait of the Kaiser.

ROME'S BIG FIRE

Rome, Feb. 8.—Fire early today swept through the Corcoran and Purdy blocks, in the heart of the business district and caused damage estimated at $175,000.

So rapidly did the blaze spread that the Utica and Oneida fire departments weer asked to send aid, but later this order was countermanded when the Rome firemen, after a hard fight, brought the fire under control.

The Corcoran block was destroyed and the Purdy and Gleasmann Power Blocks badly damaged. The fire started in Harry W. Durfee's candy kitchen and whiel he sought to extinguish the flames an explosion of gasoline vapor occurred blowing him through a window. He was seriously injured.

PRESIDENT CAN'T BE KEPT FROM GOING WEST

Washington, Feb. 8.—President Wilson otday definitely settled he will be in San Francisco on March 21 to visit the Exposition.

If an extra session of Congress is held his trip will be curtailed and his stay will be limited. Only in the event of extraordinary circumstances will his trip be cancelled.

Ithaca, N. Y.—O. E. Roeckgaber has equipped his automobile with wireless apparatus, sending messages a distance of ten miles while the vehicle is in motion."

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February 8, 1915

Opinions

Great Britain's 3,000,000 Volunteers

The British Parliament was asked yesterday to provide for the support of 3,000,000 soldiers. This request must be taken to show that 3,000,000 troops will be available for service before the year ends.

There has been a great indefiniteness about the estimates of available strength made by the British War Office. It has been admitted that new armies about a million strong would be ready for service on the Continent this spring. But heretofore the total of volunteers likely to be raised had been put to about 2,000,000. The great handicap to the development of British military strength has been a lack of equipment rather than a lack of men. The volunteers could not be clothed, armed and officered, and until the deficiency in material could be made good there was little reason for stimulating enlistments. Evidently the limitations on Lord Kitchener's organizing activities have now been largely removed.

The war in Europe is going to be decided by second and third line troops. Each belligerent will have to draw to the limit on national resources. If Germany puts 9,000,000 men in all in the field. France will have to put 5,000,000 and Great Britain a like number. When it comes down to what the military writers call the levy en masse, all material will be found to be of about the same value and Germany will cease to possess the tremendous advantage she enjoyed at the outbreak of the war through her superiority in well-traihed soldiers.

Great Britain has had to do in one year the work which the great military nations of the Continent have spread over many years. It is an enormous tribute to the energy and public spirit of her people that she is already approaching the point where she can enter the contest on equal terms both with her allies and with her enemies.—New York Tribune.

War, Speculation and the Price of Wheat

While bread has remained stationary in price during the last half-year orgy of utter economic waste, the price of wheat has been advancing steadily, until the margin of profit for the bakers has dwindled to a point which, they say, compels them to allow the price of bread to follow suit. There seems to be a general acquiescence in the logic of their argument. On the other hand there is fast developing a public criticism of those who quote the wheat and flour prices—the wheat brokers and the flour millers. Charges of "speculation," of corners and combinations, are flying thicker and faster. The contention is made that the surplus of wheat in this country is great enough to permit the exportation of 8,000,000 bushels a week to the European belligerents without contracting before next harvest time the supply normally required for the feeding of America. The administration plans an investigation.

By all means let us have an investigation and a thorough one. Let it begin with the acreage of wheat under cultivation and the supply in storage, and let it take in not only the practices in force on the floors of the various produce exchanges, but also the relations of the millers with these exchanges and among themselves, and finally the condition of competition among the bakers. There have been corners which boosted the price of wheat without adequate economic excuse, and combinations in restraint of trade to reap the full benefit of an apparent economic shortage have been only too common. Let us find out if in this period of unemployment and business depression such things are adding to our burdens.

But the fact that the normal effect of a great European war is to cause a shortage of food in this country should not be lost sight of in our zeal for cheap bread, and as a people under emotional pressure we should avoid the danger of confusing legitimate speculation with corners, wash sales and combinations. The holding of a commodity for a higher price, provided that price is the result of a genuine shortage, has a distinct economic value for the community, since it distributes the available supply more evenly over periods of plenty and of famine. If the supply of wheat available in the United States will not prove equal at normal prices to all demands, foreign and domestic, then it is much better that we pay $1.60 a bushel for it now and possibly $2.50 later, modifying our consumption of it accordingly, than that we pay 80 cents a bushel now and $5 a bushel when the pinch comes.—The Sun.

THOSE OUTSIDE

It has been claimed that two-thirds of the people of the country are outside the churches. What the percentage is of the people of Fulton who are outside the churches is not known, yet the determining of such statistics would prove, no doubt, highly interesting.

In spite of the wide variety of religious faiths which are represented in almost every section of the country it has been shown that more than one-half our people will not relate themselves to either the Christian or Jewish, Catholic or Protestant form of religion. When these facts look the church worker in the face so boldly, it is cause for serious consideration. While it is true the line of demarkation between those inside the church and those outside is not what it used to be, and that many people of high character and earnest life are outside the church, it is self evident the church organizations have a big problem on their hands.

Perhaps the greatest one of the barriers to church growth has been class distinction. Almost a million immigrants came to our shores yearly, and with their peculiar customs and strange language they have been regarded as outsiders.

The public school is the one institution that is bringing all classes together, yet because of the early age at which the pupils leave school these different people with their varying interests and clashing prejudices are left among the class of outsiders.

The principle of the united churches is big enough to leave no outsiders. The need of every outsider is for the principle the church gives. Does it not seem strange then that two-thirds of the people of this country are outside the churches?

The National Chamber of Commerce and the Shipping Bill

The power which the new Chamber of Commerce of the United States can wield was well illustrated in the case of the shipping bill. There could be no questioning the sentiment of the business men of America toward this strange experiment, but how make that sentiment felt in Washington? The newspapers of the country contributed much toward the defeat of the bill, but there can be no question of the powerful influence exerted by the Chamber of Commerce's imprssive vote. The fact that the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury were present as guests of the chamber added distinction to the gathering and gave fitting significance to its decision.

We are glad to see in this incident only a beginning of the work which this new institution can do. The business men of America have clear views which are not only entitled to influence legislation and administration policies, but which are absolutely essential to the formation of national opinion. It is not a question of a small, self-seeking body of men. The chamber already stands as the most representative body of business men the country has seen. It can focus at Washington upon pending measures the facts and reasoning of the expert business minds of the country. This service to the entire nation can be of inestimable value.—Tribune, N.Y.

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GERMAN SHIPPING INTERNED IN U. S.

It's Worth $60,000,000; German Lines Suffer Heaviest for Tieup

New York, Feb. 8.—According to a computation made here today, the value of the German ships, freight and passenger, now in American ports and unable to leave on account of the war, is about $60,000,000.

Most of the shipping is in the port of New York. The Hamburg-American line have the following internal here:

GROSS TONNAGE

Vaterland	54,282
President Lincoln	18,168
President Grant	18,072
Pennsylvania	13,333
Koenig Wilhlm II	9,410
Hamburg	10,531
Bohemia	8,414
Armenia	5,464
Pisa	4,967
Prinz Joachin	4,760
Prinz August Wilhelm	4,733
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	4,650
Allomannia	4,630
Nassovia	3,902
Sarnia	3,402

Vessels of the North German Lloyd fleet laid up in this harbor follow:

George Washington	25,570
Kaiser Wilhelm II	19,361
Grossor Kurfuerest	13,102
Barbarossa	10,904
Prinzess Irene	10,893
Friedrich der Grosse	10,771

The biggest of German steamships interned at other American ports is the North German Lloyd liner Kronprizessin Cecile of 19,503 tons at Boston, where also are the North German Lloyd, liners of comparatively small tonnage, Koln, Wittekind and Willehad.

The Hamburg-American lihers Amerika and Cincinatti are docked at Boston and the Bulgaria and Siberia at Baltimore. The Rhein and Neckar of the North German Lloyd fleet, also are at Baltimore. The Rhaetia and the Prinz Oskar of the Hamburg-American line are at Philadelphia and the Georgia of the same line at New Orleans, where the North German Lloyd steamship Breslau also is laid up.

The Deutsch-Amerikan Petroleum Company has eight ships out of commission. The biggest, the Jupiter, of 10,073 gross tonnage, is at Norfolk. The others are the Delphin at Norfolk, the Buffalo and Phoebus at San Francisco, the Elms and Philadelphia and the Meppen, Nagen and Kiewa at this port.

—Other steamships stalled in American ports are the Hohenfels at Savannah, the Serapis and Neptune at San Francisco and Ockenfels at Boston, and at this port the Adamsturm, Portonia, Clara Mennig, Harburg and Maia.

The total Hamburg-American tonnage in round numbers at all American portsis 250,000; North German Lloyd, 150,000; Deutsch-Amerikan Petroleum Company, 50,000; other steamships in American waters, $30,000.

WATERSHED CORPORATION WILL MEET MARCH 1

The Board of Directors of the Oswego River Watershed Corporation met at the rooms of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce Friday and made arrangements for the annual meeting of the organization, which will be held in Syracuse, March 1. The board selected Richard W. Carr of Oswego as permanent secretary at a salary of $1200 a year. President F. A. Emerick of Oswego presided at the meeting.

J. Walter Ackerman, an engineer from Auburn, was in attendance at the meeting in the capacity of advisory expert on certain water problemns now before the directors, and to come before the stockholders at the annual meeting. There are seventy members making up the corporation, and the majority of them will be at Syracuse the first Monday in March.

The directors present at the session included the following: F. A. Emerick, president; R. F. Whitney of Oswego, H. L. Paddock and J. H. Howe of Fulton, A. D. Merry and C. E. Loomis of Phoenix, S. B. Storer of Baldwinsville, P. B. Kendig and H. R. Micks of Seneca Falls, and C. W. Tooke of Skaneateles.

CALAMITY.

Count up man's calamities and who would seem happy? But, in truth, calamity leaves fully half of your life untouched.—Charles Buxton.

DEAR LITTLE ELF

BY I. E. HYDE FULTON N. Y.

THE little god of earthly arts, who holds his sway with human hearts, is on his way. You may not think that he's sincere, you do not know him well I fear. You will some day. Just wait until you meet the lad, and when you do you'll be so glad, you'll hug yourself. For just as true as you're alive he'll make your spirits all revive, this little elf. He'll whisper all the joys of yore, until you think Hebe's at your door with cup of youth. Don't tell me that you are surprised, you really must not close your eyes to Cupid's truth. They say he shoots his darts so straight they pierce you through and mark your fate, and, then you know by little flutters of your heart, that archer Cupid's done his part. Then on he'll go. He'll string another arrow up and dip the point into Hebe's cup and aim again. And as he lets his arrow fly, he'll hit some maiden passing by, not all in vain. For well he knows that in this game, all maidens' hearts respond the same when pierced by love. So Cupid, keep on shooting darts. The love you put in human hearts comes from above.

DIVING FOR THE CROSS

Greeks the Greatest of Swimmers and Divers

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 8.—The cross-diving ceremony, which is a part of the observance of the Feast of Epiphany was recently participated in by several thousand Greek sponge divers at Tarpon Springs, Key West, and other points along the Florida coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Mediterranean and other waters have been much depleted of sponges in recent years, causing the immigration to Florida of many Greeks, the greatest divers and swimmers in the world.

During the Feast of Epiphany scores of sponge boats, carrying all Greek men, women and children of the sponge centers, put out from the bays into the deeper waters of the Gulf. Following the offering of prayers and singing of songs, a large iron cross is thrown into the water, and the strongest swimmers and most fearless divers go overboard to recover it.

Recovery of the cross is taken as an omen of a successful year, while it is confidently believed that ill luck and disaster will come to the colonies in case it is allowed to remain in the deep. Therefore, the search, thought fraught with danger, is seldom given up until the cross is recovered. Deep running water is preferred to still water, and if the depth allows, the champions who are designated to recover the cross dive from immense heights in order to attain the greatest possible depth in their downward flight.

If the waters are too deep for diving without artificial aid, diving bells are used. Even with the aid of bells, though, the lives of the divers are endangered, as they are often forced to attain so great a depth that the pressure of the salt waters drives the blood from their nostrils and ears and prevents the expansion of their lungs. In more than one instance in recent years, strong-lunged divers have been lifeless when brought to the surface.

Three thousand Greeks will participate in the various events of the Gasparilla Carnival at Tampa, February 12 to 16, inclusive, and arrangements have been made to have the champion divers entertain the visitors from winter-bound states with their marvelous aquatic feats. The cross-diving ceremony is, of course, held too sacred for the presentation during any other than a religious festival, but visitors will be given an opportunity to witness diving operations in their every feature.

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

CLARK IRISH HARP

IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

Get the Hugo Beatitt & Co. In "Domestic Scenes" By Gross



INFORMAL DRESS REQUIRED ONLY

Elks Wish It to Be Known That Evening Dress Is Non-essential

Officers of B. P. O. E. lodge, including Exalted Ruler J. W. Stevenson have announced that in every sense the charity ball to be held Monday, February 15, will be informal; that those who purchase tickets and attend this worthy entertainment need feel no embarrassment from the fact that they are not given to appearing in public in evening dress; but that man or woman, anybody and everybody will be given the benefit of Elk hospitality irregardless of the conventionalities of society life.

Private invitations to this charity ball are taboo, but the price of admission is made extremely low, $1.00 for each ticket, the proceeds going in the end to the fund that will maintain for this city a visiting nurse. The sale of tickets is in the hands of the Women's Auxiliary of the Lee Memorial hospital.

No restrictions are to be placed upon the dances at the ball. There will be the rag-time, the trots, hesitations and many of the familiar square sets, the regular two-steps and waltzes

Mayor Fox has selected the following gentlemen as aids to serve on the reception committee: J. W. Stevenson, M. A. Strumahan, O. S. Bogardus, J. E. Boland, W. L. Woodbury, J. R. Sullivan, R. J. Currier, M. B. Hargrave and L. F. Cornell.

An orchestra of rare ability will furnish the dance music, the members being made up of the following men: M. E. Reynolds and A. F. Buell, violins; David Carrol, piano; Andrew Crow, cornet; F. G. Barnes, flute; Henry Bogue, clarinet; F. G. Newton, trombone; L. A. Richardson, cello; Edward Pooler, bass viol and Herbert Adkins, drums, traps, etc.

1912 FORD CARS.

Automobile experts have always held that the 1912 Ford was the best model ever built. Whether or not this is true, the Van Wagenen Corporation has for sale a 1912 Ford in fine shap and the price is low if bought soon.—Adv.

Portland, Me.—A package, believ-to be an explosive, was found on the government bridge at St. John, N. B., early today, according to a report reaching here. The police are making a thorough investigation.

Genevieve Champ Clark Talks Practical Patriotism

"Be patriotic and insist on American goods," says Genevieve Champ Clark, beautiful daughter of Speaker of the House of Representative. Miss Clark sends this message to American women. Buying goods "Made in U. S. A." will give employment to many now out of work, will raise the quality of American made articles, will teach us self reliance as a nation, and will make foreigners respect our products because we respect them ourselves. She has written the following article endorsing the work of the Women's National Made in U. S. A. League, of which she is an honorary chairman:

Now is the American woman's golden opportunity for practical patriotism. Perhaps some people may think that it is grossly material to say that the European war has given us a glorious opportunity for patriotism. These same people think that we should be paying our attention rather to the stricken countries of Europe. Let us help them when we can and as much as we can but let us not forget that unlike charity "patriotism is strictly a home industry."

To recur to the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, without which no story is complete, not since the days of the early settlement of our country have the woman had such a wonderful opportunity for helping home industries. In thise days they established them. The women were in short—the home industries. Long since have the manufactures passed put of their hands. They have passed on with growing civilization, not to their daughters' hands but their sons' and their sons' sons. And in the place of the loom in every moiest home with the women of the household as the manufacturers we find stupendous machinery lodged in great factories and worked by thousands of men and women.

The world is a circular affair, so, in a circle, it has come back until it is the women of the country in whose hands the present economic situation really rests. Their grandmothers bore their economies responsibilities well. But in the generations in which we have been devoting our attention to bridge whist we may have forgotten our responsibilities. We may not recognize them but they are the same.

Now there is a great movement on foot. It is called the "Made in U. S. A." movement. It is backed by men and women whose interests are patriotic. These men and women are organizing in order that this symbol may represent excellence and may not be the means of putting shoddy goods on the market. The women will be entirely willing to buy things "Made in U. S. A." and the people who have this movement in charge are determined that the patriotism of American women shall be justified by getting high class, standard goods. It is poor patriotism to buy shoddy goods "Made in U. S. A." because it is made in the U. S. A. The true patriotism to help our manufacturer to make his goods superior to any other. And the duty of the manufacturer and producer is to encourage us to be patriotic by each one not allowing any man of any country to excel him in his own line.

It's Meaning

I think that this is what my father would call "reciprocity." "I asked him the definition of that word once and his answer was "You pat my back and I'll pat yours." So the real meaning of the Made in U. S. A. movement is reciprocity between the American manufacturer and the American consumer.

The time has come when the American women can very profitably emulate the example of the German women who by their perservenance and practical patriotism made the slogan "Made in Germany" a synonym for excellence. The success of the slogan "Made in U. S. A." depends largely upon the women of the land and manufacturers. The women of this country are the purchasing agents. They do the buying and with them rests the fats of the "Made in U. S. A." movement.

But the old French saying "Rank imposes obligation," is not amiss. Since the woman have the power she has also the responsibility. We must look sharp that we do not shirk. It is no special group of women's business. It is the business and the duty of every women in this country.

It makes me feel rather silly to think of a story my tailor told me. He said that he had for years been a designer for a famous Parisian tailor. And that his talent had been in no way impaired by his removal to the United States. That he had to pay exorbitant prices for the designs of one of his pupils in Paris in order that he might successfully carry on his business here. I think it was indignation at such performance as that which a few years ago prompted the American tailors to start a propagand a for American clothes for American women. The held a great convention. And the designs were beautiful. Did this succeed? It did not. Why? Because American women had to have garments with a Paris label. I regret to say that a great many of the Paris labels for which we paid such exorbitants prices were sold and bought by the yard and sewed into American garments. I don't think it is very American to be dependent upon anybody for anything. Nationally speaking, this is our time to live down our past clinging vine tendencies. Not only modistes but manufactures of our country. Would it not be a great thing to make things "Made in U. S. A." so popular that the manufacturers who for years with the spirit of self preservation have marked their goods with foreign labels have to change and put on "Made in U. S. A." ones?

Woman—Made Prosperity

Let us develop a national pride in everything "Made in U. S. A." Only with this pride to back, it will our trade mark be effective. We are proud of our great natural resources. Let us be able by the time that Europe has adjusted her differences and can give us her attention to show her our new pride in our manufactured products. Natural resources are accidents—products and manufacturers we get by the sweat of our national brow. Let quit bowing and scraping to things "imported" and give preference and honor to things made at home. This is the crux of the situation. We will demand goods made in U. S. A., w will give preference to them on every occasion and the most vital point in the whole affair is that American made goods must be worthy of this preference.

The country's prosperity in the future is in the hands of the American woman. Therefore it develops upon her to bear this solemn duty in mind even in individual purchases. We should carry this thought into the shops with us and in all cases ask first for American made goods.

Doubtless there will be many things that we will ask for that at first we cannot get. In that case, we will have to buy foreign products. But if enough of us ask continuously for any product whatsoever there will be some thoughtful manufacturer who will begin at once manufacturing the article. Think of the tremendous amount of work that would be given to the unemployed through the sheer force of women purchasing agents. Every new industry started by the demand of American women would be a medium of livelihood to many thousands of persons. Economically speaking that would be knitting up the loose ends. It would do away with the great mass of the so-called unemployed. It would give work to thousands in the manufacture of necessities and luxuries which the American women demand. It would make the American business men more prosperous. And it would, I am sure, give the American women untold satisfaction.

It can be done. It was the American woman consumer who made the foreign label necessary. Has she lost her power that she cannot make "Made in U. S. A." labels equally necessary? In connection with this great movement the women have organized what is called the Woman's National Made in U. S. A. league. It is purely upon non partisan and for patriotic purposes only. Its object is not help one interest or industry more than any other. Its members are asked to support and encourage, whenever possible, American made goods. There are no dues or other financial obligations connected with this league and it is hoped that every American woman can find it convenient to become a member. Its plan of campaign is strikingly simple. Any woman can participate therein.

All that is required is to sign and send to the National headquarters of the League in Washington a pledge which reads:

Buying everything, whenever possible, Made in U. S. A. is practical patriotism.

Pledge of Membership.

Woman's National Made in U. S. A. league.

"I pledge myself for the welfare of our country, while the war lasts, to demand and buy everything, whenever possible, 'Made in U. S. A.' and urge my friends to do likewise."

Name .....

Address .....

Sign and send to the National Headquarters Woman's National Made in U. S. A. league, 1329 E. Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. and help your fellow country men and women in all parts of the United States. There are no dues.

This is an exact replica of the pledge. Any women who cares to do may clip the pledge from this story and use it as her pledge.

The whole story is simply this "whenever possible" to buy everything "Made in U. S. A." at least inquire for them and urge others to do the same.

PRIICE OF EGGS HIGH

Easter Eggs Will Be Higher This Year Than Ever Before, Say Dealers Because of War.

Among the most up-to-date jokes is one which runs something like this:

"I see the price of eggs has gone up on account of the war?"

"What? Are they throwing them at each other now?"

No, they are not throwing them at each other, but nevertheless the price for strictly fresh eggs is high and the war is directly responsible for it. Easter eggs will be higher this year than ever before, the dealers expect.

The present retail market price of strictly fresh eggs is 38 to 42 cents. These quotations agree with the prices of several local dealers.

In regard to the egg question, Menlo M. Griffith of Glen Farm, who conducts an extensive retail business throughout the city and is the proprietor of one of the best equipped poultry plants in Central New York, has been consulted. Perhaps no one in this section is in closer connection with the egg business than Mr. Griffiths, and in giving his opinion he said:

"The price of eggs will not go as low as usual this spring, and while they may reach 25 cents per dozen they will not remain long at that price. The bulk of the eggs on the market are produced by the commercial poultry plants. The men who conduct these plants make a specialty of poultry husbandry. The farmers who follow various agricultural lines could not possibly be depended upon for the supply needed.

"The men conducting these plants generally buy their grains and feed for their stock, and as their acreage usually is not large enough and they do not have the time to apply to the raising of grain, they are obliged to pay practically the market prices for the feed. Since the first of the year there has been an advance of 20 percent in grains, and at present there is no sign of a let up in the advance. The higher the cost of feed the higher will be the cost of egg production, and there is no question but what the war is directly responsible for the advanced prices of grain, thus affecting the egg and poultry market."

Hopeless.

After he had taken a place in Scotland and gone in for golf he believed after a few months on the green that he was making splendid progress. So one morning he asked the crusty old caddy, "Well, Saunders, how am I getting on?"

Saunders answered gruffly, "Yer no makin' a fool o' yerself, but ye'll never be a gowfer."—Argonaut.

LEAGUE HELPS ALL LABOR

Speakers Urge Buying of Merchandise that is Made Under Good Conditions

Utica, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, spoke to the LaTosca Club at the Mohawk Valley Cap Factory yesterday noon and at the New Century Club yesterday afternoon. Miss Emma B. Beard, president of the State Consumers' League, introduced Mrs. elley to the LaTosca girls. The excellent conditions under which the employes at the Mohawk Valley Cap Factory work were mentioned and Mrs. Kelley told of the contrast between these conditions and those that prevail in some States. She said the cotton used here was perhaps picked by children of tender years, who ought to be in school. She spoke of the employment of children in making willow plumes, which were much worn on hats and which she said are not now in demand.

Mrs. Kelley urged the buyers of merchandise to give their support to those men who try to maintain sanitary and decent working conditions. She spoke of the time when the local league was active, and kept the larger organizations informed as to the conditions, and she hoped that the league was again reviving to do effective work.

Mrs. Kelley said the women should know if the local garment factories are run according to the requirements. She also protested against the tendency of the times in which girls of foreign birth or parentage grow up with the intention of always being factory workers. When they marry they know that the husband will not receive enough to support the family and the children are put in day nurseries and the need of baby welfare work is found, milk stations are opened and city doctors and nurses are supplied to remedy these evils which are the result of the economic system. The speaker gave as the duty of the Consumers' League to know of these conditions and the law regarding them, and to hold over the industries the power of life and death through this knowledge. Furthermore, she showed how the unthinking, unenlightened, unconscientious public will prevent any attempt on the part of a merchant or manufacturer, unless he is of the most powerful, in doing anythig for the help. She cited instances of men in New ork and other cities who tried closing the stores at hours which would make it easier for the clerks. In return, these stores lost patronage and had to return to exist in competition with the others.

Asking Too Much.

Out of Work—Yes, sir, I once had a good situation at a Swiss hotel. I was the echo that answered when people shouted. But I got the sack.

Gentleman—How was that?

Out-of-Work—Why, a Russian fellow came one day and shouted out something and I couldn't answer back. —Stray Stories.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE—

Those who like things done well are the kind we want as patrons. Our unique washing system makes steady patronage.

Let the

Fulton Home Laundry

J. D. McINTYRE

DO YOUR WASHING

The Asher Ironing system we use gives the most pleasing finish and cannot tear or injure the fabric.

Phone 467

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second Street

This Is the Season

When you should have your home wired for Electricity. We will do the work AT COST.

AN ELECTRIC FLATIRON FREE

ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

TRAINING HANDS IN THE SCHOOLS

Progress of the Students Who Began In the Fall to Use Implements of Manufacture

Perhaps there is no other branch of our school work that is claiming as much enthusiasm as that of manual training. Both the grown-ups, who have taken time to watch the work, and the boys who are the workers are enthusiasts over this new department. To Instructor E. A. Lawton is due the success of this new department.

That the boys are proud of their work, and respect and esteem their instructor is shown by their close attention to the work assigned them.

On a blackboard that faces the class are mechanical drawings of which spoon holders, knife boxes, and match holders, etc. The dimensions are given both of length and breath, front and side view, and from these designs the boys work. The manual working department contains 16 work benches which cost $16.50 each; a small table saw, costing $188 and a jointer costing $125. The cost of equipment in this department averages about $2,000.00, and money spent for educational purposes was never better invested.

About 140 boys of the seventh and eighth grades are instructed to make very useful articles in this department, and the work turned out is both a credit to the children, and to their instructor, Mr. Lawton. Most of the work is made from oak of which the lumber room contains about $100 worth ready to be cut up, and made into useful articles. Each of the work benches is equipped with a sufficient number of tools for beginners, and these are as follow: One back saw, one mallet, one hammer, one bench brush, one pair of dividers, one Sloyd knife, one block plane, one foot rule, one bench hook, one guage, one bevel, two chisels, trice square, jack planers, one screw driver.

Good Mechanics.

It will be seen by a glance at this list that the children are really and truly little mechanics. But we do not wish the reader to imagine that the articles constructed by these boys are models that are destroyed in a week or a month. Such is not the case. Every article that is made is sold to the boy that makes it at a cost that but pays for the material used. For instance, a whisk-brown holder can be purchased by the boy that makes it for the price of five cents; a knife box for ten cents and a mission made stool that is as strong as the rock of Gibraltar can be had for one dollar. Of course, outsiders could not buy the articles for such a moderate sum, for they are really worth many times the price given.

When it is understood that the average age of the grade boys range from 12 to 15 years, and those of the high school class from 14 to 18 years, much credit is due Mr. Lawton for the handsome and useful articles the children are able to manufacture under his instructions.

There is no compulsion about the purchasing of the articles by the maker, if he wishes to purchase the article that he may take it home for his parents inspection, well and good; he has that privilege. But, if he does not care for it, and one of the other boys wants to help the cause along, he can buy it at the same price that it would have cost the maker.

Independent Industry.

Under the system now in vogue at the high school it will be but a short time when the manual training department will be an independent industry. It will pay for itself with the money obtained from the sale of the articles manufactured.

Hence, once more we claim, that money invested for educational purposes was never better spent.

In addition to the list of tools each bench is equipped with, there are in a large case extending along the west wall of the room, a great many more that can be loaned to the boys if needed. In this case are 5 different kinds of braces, 5 cross cut saws, 5 rip saws of the Diston pattern, a mitre box, a picture frame vise, a box of Russell Jennings bits, ranging from 1-4 to 1 inch, files, clamps, etc.

The brade boys work but 1 and 1-2 hours per week in this department, while their older comrades of the high school class labor about 2 and 1-4 hours.

The work accomplished is as good as that of any mechanic in any cabinet shop in the state, or county for that matter.

From what has been said of this department, it will be readily seen that the occupation is both of physical and mental benefit to the children. They exercise the use of their muscles while sawing, planing, and boring; and their mental facilities receive a like exercise, that can but be of benefit to the youths.

There is no unnecessary talking during the hours of working, as the time is so short the boys realize that to accomplish anything they must stick to their task continuously.

The Phillip's st. school, on the Oswego Falls side of the river, is also equipped for manual training. But it has no power machines as has the high school on this side.

When the boys are first brought into the class-room to work, they are first taught how to use a plane. When they have mastered the art of a planing a board correctly, they are then instructed to use the saw, and then the chisels, etc.

Perfect Work.

A given time having been employed with each of the tools, they are then taught how to cut out, mortice and tenant work, put the same together, and the work must be perfect to pass Mr. Lawton's inspection.

Those who have advanced to the top ring of the ladder and deserve credit for the work accomplished by their manly efforts are: Harold Gillespie, Robt. Powers, Carlton Rawlee, Aven Chesbro, Fred Eames, Neil Hunter, and Ralph Seymour. These boys are excellent mechanics in their youthful way, and a bright future is assured them if they continue as they have begun.

We only mention a few of the boy's names here, because they seem to have accomplished some of the more advanced make of articles.

Every boy in the department is skilfully inclined, and tries his utmost to keep pace with his comrades; such efforts cannot go unrewarded, and soon the grade boys will be able to accomplish what the high school boys are now doing.

Beginning next week many of these articles will be on display in the store windows of our merchants and the fathers and mothers of the boys will be able to see and judge for themselves if it pays to send boys to school now-a-days.

Some of our foremost citizens of today would give much if they could have had the chance that the boys of the manual training school now enjoy.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Margaret Byrns has returned to Fulton to enter the High school.

* * *

W. Collins of Syracuse has been the guest of his mother, Hannibal st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Goodjin of Syracuse have been the guests of friends and relatives in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Randall of New York have been the guest of his brother Mr. Bert Randall, S 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Scholtz have been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Watson.

* * *

Miss Imogene Paddock entertained yesterday at bridge whist.

* * *

Miss Mable Fajardeau and Miss Elizabeth Eckard spent yesterday in Oswego.

* * *

Miss Edna Hill entertained twenty friends at dinner last night at her home in S. 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Watson entertained on Thursday evening the Euchre club at a Hard Time social. Those present were attired in "hard time" fashion. Cards were played, after which a "hard time" dinner was served.

* * *

Miss Bertha Eckard is enjoying a week's vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Eckard.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Schlappi entertained at dinner last evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Otto Scholtz, Mr. and Mrs. William Storms, Mr. and Mrs. William Harper and son Frank.

* * *

Lester Irving James, an eleven-pound son, was born early this morning to Mr. and Mrs. Roy James, 360 Park st.

* * *

Frederick I. Tagoe of Oswego, a nephew of undertaker Joseph Young, left this morning for Toronto, Can., to resume his studies for the priesthood.

* * *

Master Phillip Davenport has received a substantial reward from F. G. Dolbear for the part the young lad played in saving his son's life.

* * *

The Literary club reorganized yesterday afternoon for the year at the home of Mrs. Chas. Olmstead. There is now membership of fifteen.

Buy your shoes and rubbers at Morton & Shattuck's going out of Business Sale.—Adv. 18

5,000 GOLD FISH JUST RECEIVED AT

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

ONYX BOWLERS' HIGH RECORDS

Seymour Puts Kibosh On Previous Scores; Onyx Players in Class By Themselves

The Onyx A. C. team defeated the Yacht club team at the Onyx bowling parlors last night.

There is some rivalry among the bowlers of the city league as to who is the champion; but the record scored last night by Seymour of the Onyx team puts all disputes aside. Seymour bowled high single game of 241, also high three game total of 669.

The Onyx team of the city league broke all bowling records of Fulton, making a total of 2,963.

YACHT CLUB.

Cole	158	177	138	473
Painter	144	175	149	478
Storms	174	232	160	566
Rear	203	190	226	619
Carlin	158	148	147	453
Totals	837	922	820	
Average				2589

ONYX A. C.

McCollum	189	193	176	558
Powel	201	216	196	613
Van Buskirk	208	158	148	514
Seymour	221	207	241	669
Stanning	181	215	213	609
Totals	1000	989	974	
Average				2963

Tonight the Amateur league will have their innings on the alleys. A match game between the Pirates and Tigers is to be bowled. The game will start at 8.00 o'clock.

WANTS TO JOIN THE BORROWED TIME CLUB.

Syracuse acknowledges at last Fulton's superior progressiveness. The news comes through G. D. Grannis of West Onondaga st. of that bustling, happy city.

Mr. Grannis, who is in his 89th year has written Secretary H. N. Gilbert of the Borrowed Time club to be made a member of this club. Syracuse boasts no such organizations.

It was at Bristol Hill that Mr. Grannis was born—in September, 1826. He lived in this vicinity until 1864.

The letter written by Mr. Grannis is a model in penmanship, and the expression is that the writer is "blessed with good eye-sight; can see to read or write, day or night, without glasses."

Mr. Grannis' name will undoubtedly be enrolled on the membership list of the Borrowed Time club.

TAXES ARE DUE.

The City Chamberlains office was a busy place yesterday, the payment of taxes keeping the entire office force busy throughout the day.

The lineup of property owners who responded to the call resembled that of a moving picture. A large sum of money was paid on the special improvement work along W. 3d st. and as yesterday was the last day for payment the rush began early and continued late in the day.

THE QUIRK.

Tonight a rare opportunity is offered the public in the presentation of "Fantasma," in 5 complete reels. This is a reproduction, in photo plays, of the famous Hanlon Bros. wonderful pantomine that for years played to capacity houses in all the principle cities, thus proving its pleasing qualities. Tomorrow, Kalem presents Miss Alice Joce, in a 4-reel dramatic production, "A Celebrated Case." The matinee prices are 5c, nights 5 and 10c.

WILL MANAGE SALES DEPT.

Frank Massaro has sold his grocery store at 210 Oneida st. to his brother Peter Massaro, of the Massaro Macaroni Co.

The store stock is being overhauled and fresh goods are being substituted.

Mr. Massaro sold to his brother that he might devote exclusive time in managing the sales department of macaroni company of which he is a member.

COLLECTORS BUSY.

The Water Works department is busy collecting water rents for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1914. All rents not paid before Jan. 20th, will have 10 per cent added to the original bill.

Buy your shoes and rubbers at Morton & Shattuck's going out of Business Sale.—Adv. 18

CELEBRATED THEIR 30th WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McGovern, celebrated the 30th anniversary of their marriage at their home in W. 3d st. last evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McGovern, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Ellis, William and Harold McGovern, the Misses Marguerite and Marie McGovern, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Goss and family, Miss Jane Sullivan, Edward Walsh and Miss Rose Walsh.

Cards were played, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Sullivan winning the first prize, and Wm. McGovern and Miss Rose Walsh winning the consolation. Music was enjoyed, many pleasing solos being rendered and a luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. McGovern were the recipients of many gifts and received hearty congratulations from a host of friends.

L. C. B. A. INSTALL OFFICERSR.

L. B. C. A., Branch No. 415, installed officers last night as follows: Pres. Miss Zita Dwyer; 1st vice pres., Mrs. Ella Gleason; 2nd vice pres., Miss Mayme Taylor; recorder, Mrs. Mable Stewart, assist. rec., Mrs. Mary Blake; financial sec'y., Miss Cora Sullivan; treas., Miss Agnes Frawley marshall, Mrs. Malinda Ranger, guard Mrs. Elizabeth McCormick, trustees, Mrs. Margaret Hartigan, Mrs. Elizabeth McCormick, Mrs. Margaret Hartigan.

After the installation refreshments were served and a musical enjoyed.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS MEET TONIGHT.

A meeting of the Royal Neighbors will take place tonight in the Woodman's hall. The officers elected at the last meeting will be installed. Neighbor Buckley of Syracuse will be present.

Luncheon will be served, and all members of the society are requested to attend.

WILL DEFEND THE CAPITOL

Salonica, Greece, Jan. 8—The Turks are preparing to defend Constantinople to the end. All the field artillery at Adrianople has been taken to the capital and only 4,000 troops have been left, according to advices received here today. 150,000 troops have been concentrated at Stenano, a suburb of the capital, for the defense of the capital and fortifications are being erected.

Miss Trixie Dix was bitten through the nose by her dog while teaching him to jump. Dr. Doane was called and the wound was cauterized.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Eggs For Sale—Strictly fresh; Phone 217b. m c

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason

ELEVATED CARS FAST ENOUGH FOR NEW YORKERS

New York, Jan. 8.—Thousands of New Yorkers deserted the subway lines today and went to work on the slower elevated or surface line because of two small fires that occurred in the tube last night owing to a general weakening of the entire electrical system resulting from Wednesday's accident.

Officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit company will take steps as rapidly as possible to restore public confidence. One of their first moves, it is said will be the elimination of all wooden cars now being used and the bricking in of the power cables to shut them off from the tunnel.

Both of these changes have been demanded for years by patrons of the subway and they are likely to be hastened by the investigations now being conducted by state, county and city officials.

RITCHIE IN TRIM.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Willie Ritchie former lightweight champion of the world, started training today for a series of fights that he hopes will eventually regain for him the title he lost to Freddie Welsh in London last summer.

Ritchie is still negotiating with a number of eastern boxing promoters and he will be ready to leave for the place that accepts his offer in a week.

OSHKOSH MAN FAVORED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 8.—Edie McGoorty of Oshkosh is a 10 to 6 favorite over "Fighting illy" Murray of San Francisco. The men meet tonight for ten rounds at 160 pounds, the winner to meet the victor of the Clabby-Gibbons bout in January.

MAGEE TO REMAIN.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 8.—George Stallings, manager of the Boston Braves, today denied reports that George Whitted, the Braves' outfielder, would be exchanged with the Phillies for Sherwood Magee.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY CHEESE AT LaPORTE'S GROCERY

RESOLVE

that you will send that family wash to us, instead of steaming up the house, interfering with the dinner and causing possible sickness

The Home Laundry

J. D. McINTYRE

is equipped to handle family washing in the best manner.

Soft water from Waterhouse Creek, used exclusively.

We call for bundles.

Phone 487

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GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Phone 119 55 N. First st.

THE BEST WAY

to make money grow is to start an account with the First National Bank and deposit your spare cash promptly each week.

Your funds are then secure and earn a good rate of interest. Your account is invited.

Four per cent. Paid in our Interest Department.

Be Here on Time

TOMORROW, 9 A. M.

To the First Five Customers Entering Our Store

We Will Give a

Cut Glass Water Set

WITH A DOLLAR PURCHASE

Butt's Cut Price Shoe Sale

FULTON, N. Y.

These persons received Water Sets yesterday:

MRS. FULFORD MRS. BARNARD MRS. BECK

MRS. KANE MRS. MATIS

NOTICE AGAINST DUMPING

The public is warned against dumping of refuse of any kind in the bed of the old Oswego Canal, without permission of the contractor.

S. A. ROSOFF

BOARD SIDED WITH THE NURSE

In Tuberculosis Hospital Fight Dr. Allen Was Unpopular With the Board

As a model to the stories of insubordination coming from last week's meeting of the Board of Managers of the tuberculosis hospital at Orwell, Dr. J. R. Allen, former superintendent of the institution, has made a statement which appeared in Saturday's Palladium. The statement:

"Ever since I accepted the superintendency there has been friction. Miss Kavanaugh was charged by me with insubordination. With such conditions the Hospital I found it absolutely impossible to get the best results. Finally I became tired of conditions and saw that the best way to end them was to suspend the nurse and I did so. Then came the hearing and the meeting with the Board of Managers. We had affidavits from both employes of the Hospital and inmates and I have them yet. I don't want to say anything further at this time. Those who know me best will appreciate the conditions under which I worked. It is not my understanding that the Board of Managers dismissed me. They told me that my resignation had been accepted."

* * *

When the announcement that Superintendent Allen had resigned or been dismissed reached the other employes of the Hospital they held a meeting and because of loyalty to the Doctor, resigned. They were Miss Anna Baker, and Miss Isabelle Southworth, nurses; Audrey Stowell, steward; Marion Mead, waitress; Rose Bowen, maid, and Seymour David, day janitor.

When Doctor Allen learned of their action he went to them, made a little speech in which he said that he appreciated very much their loyalty to him and urged them to reconsider their action, at least to stay with the Hospital and the patients until their places can be filled by other competent help, and they followed his advice.

The public should know, through the proper county officials, Doctor Allen says, of the manner in which the Hospital has been conducted and he intimates that the entire matter will be laid before them. While here he was to have a conference with Supervisor John W. Parkhurst, it was said. The story is that there may be some changes initiated among the Board of Managers.

ALLEN DISMISSED

Deposed Physician Waived Rights Under the Law.

It was learned Saturday that Dr. Allen had waived his rights under the law to conduct the hearing demanded by Miss Kavanaugh, former head nurse, charged with insubordination. Upon the physician's failure to resign he was dismissed, the vote being three to two, Dr. Albertson, of Oswego, H. Putnam Allen, of Fulton, and Semes Gallagher, of Cleveland, ebing against Dr. Allen, and A. S. Barker of Orwell and Dr. More of Pulaski being with him.

Dr. Allen has a large practice in the town of Orwell and is said to be very popular there. Miss Kavanaugh came here from Boston, Mass. She had also been employed in Rochestre and had the reputation of being a most efficient nurse.

Supervisors W. B. Harter of Parish and V. D. Pierce of Altmar, were also present at the hearing Friday. Mr. Gallagher, of Cleveland, took exception to the phraseology in the resignation presented by Superintendent Allen, in which he virtually accused members of the Board with having neglected to sustain him in his efforts for better things in hospital management. Dr. More and Mr. Barker thought that the Superintendent had a right to resign in any language that he saw fit, but the majority didn't want the language written into the record as it would be a reflection upon the Board of Managers.

Doctor Allen presented a resolution approving the work of Miss Kavanaugh while connected with the hospital and recommending her for positions that she might seek in the future, but there was objection to this from some of the members, who said that they were prepared to testify to Miss Kavanaugh's efficiency in personal communication, but didn't want to take public action. A fine testimonial was prepared, signed, and given to the retiring nurse.

It developed that there is a recent report extant from the State Charities Aid Association criticising the tuberculosis hospital. None of the Board of Managers would give out the criticism, declaring that all had promised to divulge nothing of the proceeeng on the ground that they wished to shield the institution from criticism in view of the fact that a large sum of money was recently appropriated by the oBard of Supervisors for enlargement and that it would not be desirable to inflame the public.

SUFFERED BAD CUT

Mrs. McNalley had Wrist Cut by the Bursting of a Jar of Fruit.

Mrs. McNally, of 215 W. Broadway, received a very painful injury yesterday afternoon while handling canned fruit. Mrs. McNulty had placed two of the cans in her left arm, and was reaching for another when the accident occurred. She either let the two cans come together with force enough to cause an explosion, or one of them was overcharged with the acid that generally accumulates in canned fruit.

However this might be one of the cans burst and cut the left wrist of Mrs. McNalley so severely that Doctors Preston and Terpenning were called to dress the injury.

The injured woman was alone at the time and, with blood gushing from the wound, she hastened next door and asked Mr. Murphy to telephone for a doctor.

When the doctors arrived it was discovered that the wound was about four inches in length and cut to the bone, severing the veins and arteries.

FULL TIME AT MILLS

Employes Wore Smiles this Morning. Good News Welcomed.

The wheels at the American Woolen Mills' started buzzing this morning and will continue to do so on full time hereafter. Th is will be good news to the many who have had a "hard row to hoe" since the winter season opened. It may take weeks and probably months for some of the poorer class of people to gain foothold once more, but with the mills running on full time this will be encouraging and should put strength into the business heart of our city.

There will be no night work for the present, for the officers desire to give everyone a chance to recuperate after so long an idleness. Nearly everyone seen entering the mills this morning wore smiles of joy, for they undoubtedly felt this the beginning of an era of prosperity for them again.

LIKES ICY BATH.

Donald Stewart, a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. John Harvie, and a senior at Hobart college took a 15 minute bath in the icy waters of Seneca Lake recently to show his belief that cold baths are beneficial.

The young man has many friends here who are interested in the recent stunt. While his home is in Syracuse he usually spends his summers in this city. He is a divinity student at Hobart and has supplied at the Zion Episcopal church in the absence of the regular pastor.

Y. M. C. A. Minstrels

Oswego, Feb. 8.—The annual minstrel show and amateur performance of the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at the Association auditorium February 11th and 12th.

The performance will be divided into two parts, the first being the regular minstrel act, while the second will be devoted to several feature acts, comprising the Keystone Comedy Kids, with John Young as Charles Chaplin. Joe Kinney will take the part of Mabel and Karl Kreutler will impersonate the Keystone Cop. The Ontario Four will also be on the musical program. Phil Bradley and Raymond Smith will be seen in a musical and dancing act.

The following will take part: End men Karl Kreutler, James Mack, Earl Perrett, Robert Dawson, George Case, John Young.

Chorus—Clarence Syrz, John Wright Phillip Bradley, William Gleason, John Roden, Edward Burke, George Earl, James Gleason, Walter Lee, Clyde Hess, Merle Hewitt, David Knight, Edmund Forsythe, Joseph McConkey, Arthur Scheutzow, Donald Bigelow, Lester Powell, Irwin Penny, Raymond Smith, Clair Meade, Joseph Kinney, John O'Gorman, Elliott Tully and Francis Quigley.

Old Foot Must Go

"Jimmie" Doyle, who for fifty years conducted a shoe repair shop in Wall street, north of Oneida, has retired from business at the age of 81. The place is being remodeled and repaired for a hotel, which will be conducted by Thomas DeMassa.

The old foot that has been a sort of landmark for at least a quarter of a century will be removed today and placed in storage.

THE QUIRK

FRIDAY, FEB. 12th

The Musical Treat of the Century

The De Koven Opera Co.

PRESENTING

The Nation's Funniest and most timeful Comic Opera

"ROBIN HOOD"

BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH — MUSIC BY REGNIALD De KOVEN

With a cast of Grand Opera Artists including Ivy Scott, Harold Blake, Cora Tracy, Jas. Stevens, George Shields, Lorena Carman, Phil Brauson, Tillie Salinger, F. J. McCarthy, Sol Solomon. A Grand Ensemble of Fifty. Augmented Orchestra.

This is the same great organization that created a furore at the Empire in Syracuse last season at high prices.

PRICES—Box Seats $2; Orchestra $1.50, $1; Balcony 75c, 50c; Gallery 25c.

Seats On Sale Wednesday Morning

MAIL ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE NOW

MILADY'S JEWELS.

Onyx with diamond is one of the best combinations in jewelry.

With plain shirt waists colored stone buttons and Egyptian jewelry should be worn.

A collar made of black velvet about three-quarters of an inch wide, with a rhinestone drop, is becoming to the elderly woman.

One of the most attractive novelties is a high dog collar of tulle trimmed with rhinestones, resembling the heavy jeweled collars. These collars look particularly well on young women.

New signets appear made of jet or black enamel, with the stones set flatly within their inky environment, where they seem to acquire special brilliancy.

So pronounced is the demand for silver, rhinestones and pearls, with jet or black enamel, that many excellent imitations of the more costly metals and semi-precious stones are to be had for a nominal figure.

EATING FOR HEALTH.

Moderation a Good Rule Both as to Kind and Quality of Food.

Always practice moderation in eating and always eat slowly, but you need not chew each mouthful a hundred times. The very fact of counting would make many people too nervous to digest anything. You will know when your food is masticated. The amount of food required depends on the kind and amount of labor performed each day.

A good rule is to eat just a little less than you crave. But a strong body must have a sufficient amount of fuel to keep in good working order, the same as a locomotive.

For dinner a soup, one kind of meat, not more than three vegetables, salad and a plain dessert with coffee are all one requires and are far better than a great variety.

A little lunch if you wish to do good work in the afternoon. For breakfast, either fruit or a cereal, egg or chop, roll and coffee are sufficient for almost any one.

Making Linen Wear.

Linen will wear much longer if it need not be used constantly. For instance, if half a dozen tablecloths are laid away in the linen closet the whole set should be in use, not two, three or whatever number is needed each week. In this way each cloth is not laundered nearly as often as if three were in constant use and three stored away. The result will be that the six will last much longer used in this way than if several were kept in reserve.

After the cloths have lost all usefulness as table coverings they can be cut up into napkins, hemmed and given a new lease on life. Linen should never be thrown away, as there is always some excellent use awaiting it, either as bandages, cloths for the ironing board, dust rags or a thousand and one of the other household purposes to which it can be put.

What's In a Name?

One summer a distinguished member of the French academy rented a cottage in Savoy, and when the time came for his return to Paris he went to say farewell to the owner of the cottage, a prosperous farmer's wife.

"I hope you will write your name in my album before you go," she said.

"With pleasure," he replied, and, taking a pen, he wrote his name in the book.

"Thanks," she said, "but won't you please tell me your profession, so that I can write it after your name?"

"Oh, put down 'landowner?'" he answered.

"But that isn't a profession," she said.

"Well, then, put down 'academician,'" was his answer.

This word seemed to puzzle her, and therefore he asked, with a smile, "Don't you know what an academician is?"

"Not quite," she answered, "but it's such a long word that the profession must be a splendid one."

A Chinese Proverb's Origin.

"He'll steal your shoes" is an expression which in China is used to describe an arrant knave and pilferer. The expression is hundreds of years old. A wealthy Chinaman, whose gorgeously embroidered shoes were the envy of the community, was, according to the legend, despoiled of his pride in the following manner: A rascal one day rushed up, gave the rich man a hearty blow on the back and, seizing the astonished gentleman's hat, pitched it upon a high wall. The next moment the fellow seemed to discover that it was not an old friend he was greeting so enthusiastically and apologised profusely.

"How shall I get my hat?" inquired the man with the beautiful shoes.

"Jump on my back, and you can reach it," replied the schemer.

The suggestion was carried out, but while the hatless man was reaching for his head covering the rascal slipped off the handsome shoes and made away, leaving the simple minded millionaire clutching the wall.

Right There.

"What had has the club on hand now?" "I believe it's palmistry."—Baltimore American.

Old Tin.

The expensiveness of pure tin accounts for the care with which it is handled. It is astonishing how little tin can be made to cover thousands of cans. Yet tin would be still more expensive than it is had not the following process been invented for its recovery at very low cost: Great heaps of empty cans (preferably washed and dried by mechanical means) are piled up in an airtight room. Warm chlorine gas is forced into the room, where it reaches every nook and corner of the cans. The warm gas has a tendency to unite with the tin and form the chemical volatile liquid. The mixture of gases, consisting of air, free chlorine and the vapor of tin chloride, is passed through a condenser, where the tin chloride is separated from the other gases, and by a simple chemical process the absolutely pure tin is precipitated.—New York World.

A Hint For Photographers.

Carbonate of soda is the accelerator for the reducing agent. With these developers, when they are dissolved alone in water, the image will ultimately appear, but it will come very slowly. Add a strong solution of carbonate of soda to the reducing agent and water and the image will fairly leap at you. The reduction of the bromide of silver has been tremendously hastened, and it is also more thorough and complete, the negative having much greater density. This is the safe mission of a carbonate of soda in the developer. It is to speed things up and complete the action.—Outing.

Why Lead Is So Heavy.

Although lead is the softest metal in general use, it is very dense—that is, its particles are very compactly united, and there is no room for air to circulate in between these particles. Most apparently solid substances are penetrated by more or less air, and this, of course, affects the weight in proportion to the bulk. A piece of wood is lighter than a piece of lead of exactly equal bulk because the little particles which make up the piece of wood are not very close together, and it contains a lot of air.—Boston Herald.

Looking Far Ahead.

The vivid imagination of childhood is as a fairy charm for magnifying possibilities. A small boy, being directed to empty his bulging pockets, brought forth among other strange treasures a circular piece of rubber. Asked its nature and purpose, he made answer: "Well, that's a real good washer. I'm going to start an automobile shop with it some day."—Pittsburgh Press.

No Idle Gossip.

"There's one thing I can say," said Mrs. Waggles, "and that is that I never indulge in idle gossip."

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "You must be given credit for industry in whatever you undertake."—Washington Star.

Hard Water.

The Papa—What's the baby crying about?

The Mamma—Oh, he's being washed!

"Oh, is the water as hard as that?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Too Much of One.

He—You do not seem to be so anxious for a flat now. She—How can I be? Didn't I marry you?—Baltimore American.

If fun is good, truth is still better and love best of all.—Thackeray.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Forsythe, So. 3d st., will leave on Sunday for a week's trip which will include New York and Bridgeport, Conn.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid of the First M. E. church will hold a rummage sale in the lower part of the telephone building next Thursday, and on Saturday a food sale will be held in conjunction.

* * *

The High School Athletic Association will give an entertainment at Church's hall Friday evening for the benefit of the piano fund. An exceptionally fine program is assured.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Marsh of Syracuse spent the week end with Mrs. Marsh's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Brooks, East Broadway.

* * *

A Grange supper will be given by Lower Oswego Falls Circle at Grange hall in S. 1st st., Feb. 13, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. James Cole and daughter spent Sunday in Phoenix, the guest of Mrs. Cole's sister, Mrs. Kirby.

* * *

The report of the W.C.T.U. meeting of Friday stated Rev. H. D. Holmes and Rev. M. G. Buck went on public record in favor of Equal Right. Rev. George Stockwell's name should have been used in place of that of Rev. H. D. Holmes'.

* * *

W. E. P. club was pleasantly entertained by Miss Edlen Burleigh at her home, West 4th st.. Cards were played, after which dainty refreshments were served.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—New modern, 10 rooms, gas and electric light, bath, furnace, all improvements, 608 South First St. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 47

Apartment to Rent—All modern improvements; $18 month; 517 Utica st. Inquire H. L. Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Phone 2520. tf.

TO RENT—South store in VanWagenen block; all of store or in part. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. Putnam Allen, or Glenn A. Ryther.

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman. tf.

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business people. Inquire 210 Cayuga St. 46

A. B. Mason — G. E. Mason

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK

You Never Know When

fire may occur at your home or burglars break in. It is best to be protected at all times. We have Safe Deposit Boxes to rent in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault.

$3.00 and Up per Year

Best Bill of the Season

THE QUIRK Pictures, 2:00 and 7:00 P. M. Vaudeville, 3:30 and 8:30 P. M

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

VAUDEVILLE

and PHOTOPLAYS

5 — HIGH CLASS ACTS — 5

GUS KEELEY & CO.

COMEDY, NOVELTY ACT WITH SPECIAL SCENERY

Late of the Barnum & Bailey Circus — **Brosius & Brown** — In clever antics on wheels and skates

Bernum Yant Co. — Comedy Variety Act

Isabella Sisters — Singers and Musicians

Dunn & Deen — Comedy, Sihging, Talking, Dancing

TUESDAY

"THROUGH FIRE TO FORTUNE" or "The SUNKEN VILLAGE"

LUBIN — 5 REELS

Ladies are especially invited to attend the popular Matinees. Prices, Children, 5c, Adults, 10c and 15c. Night: Gallery, 10c; Balcony, 15c, Lower Floor Reserved, 20c. SATURDAY—AMATEUR NIGHT.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Time' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERICK T. CARDOZE.

Albany, Feb. 6.—Instead of making the way easier for those who walk in the straight and narrow path, Assemblyman James H. Mead of Buffalo is likely to add obstructions to the paths of those who are opposed to the Demon Rum.

Assemblyman Mead has prepared a bill which will very likely bring joy to the hearts of those who oppose local option and do their utmost to see to it that there shall always be liquid refreshment available in villages and towns. The measure in question places an added burden of taxation upon residents of the cities and towns which have gone dry or which will go dry as the result of future elections.

Assemblyman Mead is a first year member and if unknown because of his brief public career, is likely to create enough comment through his bill to become for some little time a conspicuous figure in the legislature.

Liquor legislation has always been one of the most important subjects for the law-makers to consider. Innumerable organizations opposed to the spread of the liquor evil, as they term it, annually send their representatives to Albany to fight the bills favorable to manufacturers. In turn, a "lobby" is sent to the Capitol city to advocate the measures favorable to those who are in the liquor business. All manner of bills have been introduced bearing upon excise matters, but the Mead bill establishes a precedent.

The salient feature of the Mead Bill provides that if during the preceding year any town in the county shall have voted upon a question under section thirteen of the liquor tax law, the county treasurer shall file with the board of supervisors a statement of the amount of revenue to the county derived from the issue of liquor tax certificates in such town during the preceding excise year and which by reason of the determination of such question in the negative, will not be collected during the current year. The board of supervisors, says the bill, shall before making the levy provided by this section, deduct such amount from the total amount of taxes to be collected in the county, and shall levy the same upon such town in addition to the amount otherwise required to be levied pursuant to this section.

This means that those who voted for a "dry town" and succeeded by their votes in making it dry will be called upon to make up a portion of the revenue which is lacking because of a falling off of excise receipts in the county where the town is located.

Notwithstanding that the present administration is pledged to put in effect alterations in many departments of the state, it is not believed that it is the sense of the legislators to make any such alteration as this to the excise law. However, Assemblyman Mead has faith in his bill, which is to make its appearance shortly.

Just how the Mead bill will be received by the lawmakers and public in general is being awaited with interest. Those who have seen it, although they may not be experts, have expressed the opinion that it is likely to cause a furor in circleh where the battle cry is "down with the Demon Rum!"

As yet the charitable and reform organizations who are watching legislation have not fixed their wise and keen seeing eyes upon the rather unusual clause in the Mead bill, for the reason that the measure has just been drafted. When they do it is almost certain that there will be strident and loud voice applications for a hearing upon the proposition.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney and Co,. Props,. Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

STUNNING VEIL OF FILLET NET WITH SPRAWLING FIGURES.



The veils of the season are wonderfully attractive and decorative when properly selected and worn. The one illustrated is of silk fillet net and is covered with a sprawling vine. The edges are bound with satin ribbon.

Sunday-Grams

The real purpose of education is not to make cold storage plants out of our brains. The world has no use for pickled ideas. You are here to discipline your faculties so you may use them to help your fellow-men.

I can take you out today or tomorrow and show you hundreds of bleary-eyed mutts who are spending their time hanging around beer joints. They are fooling away enough time to educate themselves properly so that they could amount to something in this world.

Cut the word failure out of your vocubulary. Be a well-rounded proposition. Don't go through life like a man with mumps on one side of his face.

Men who keep their lungs filled with cigarette smoke haven't a chance of hitting the bullseye.

You may cheat and get by with it in college, but when you get out into the world all the water will be squeezed out of your stock. If you are a four-flusher and a false alarm, the world will find it out.

I don't fight the church, but the sins of the church. I'd die for the church, but I'll fight the shams of the church as long as I live.

You always get what you are looking for—anything you want. If you have come here this afternoon to pick up something you don't like, something to peddle around the neighborhood, I'll go out of my way to accommodate you. If you are looking for a scrap, get busy and you'll get what you came for.

You fight the devil your way and I'll fight him my way; but don't growl at me because I don't fight him your way, because if I did I would'nt be worth any more than you are.

Don't read the Bible like you do a novel—the last chapter first. If you read a novel in the same milk-and-water, cider-and-chalk, indifferent way you read the Bible, you'll get as little out of it as you do out of the Bible. I won't exclude the ministers from this. Some of them haven't even read the Bible through.

Every church, in my experience, is cursed with a bunch that makes the preacher a mere pawn of their dictation. The church is cursed with a few buttinskies who dictate the proposition and run the business. Here is one that won't let you tell him what to do.

We lie in our prayers and our actions. You lie when you join the church. You say you'll give up the world and repent of your sins when you can't. You are living a lie in the world.

Say, all the money I've lost in my time I was skinned out of by church members. Notice I didn't say Christians. It isn't the religion that's to blame, but the scoundrels who hide under the name of religion. I used to play baseball. I used to work on the railroads. I have been an athlete and I have loaned thousands of dollars to ball players, actors and actresses, but they never skinned me out of a cent.

"God likes to see a man leave the cellar and go to the roof garden of life. The humility that wants to sit in the shade and sip lemonade and say "Oh, it's so hot," is less pleasing to him."

Community Notes

Mr. Saisseline of New York city is spending some time in this city.

* * *

Prentice Church, son of William Church, has entered St. Bonaventure school.

* * *

Amos Beadle has sufficiently recovered from his illness, to resume business at the Adams express office.

* * *

Merritt Miller of this city has been at South Hannibal to attend the funeral services of his mother, Mrs. Merritt Miller, whose death occurred at the home of his brother at Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

* * *

Mrs. V. Stearns entertained the Pedro club of the West Side and a few other friends at her home Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Ray Boorman of the American Express Co., has recovered from an illness.

* * *

Miss Louise Van Scoy entertained at her home, West 1st st., Friday evening, fourteen of her young friends, it being Miss Louise's fourteenth birthday. After elaborate refreshments, music and games, the guests departed each one wishing her many happy returns for the day.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Guy has returned from a visit wth her mother.

EASTERN STAR FOR DISTRICT ORGANIZED

Syracuse Organization has Object of Promoting Sociability Among all Chapters.

Syracuse, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Mae Jones of this city was elected president of the newly formed Association of the Order of the Eastern Star of the 24th district, comprising Onondaga county, at the annual meeting and election held last Saturday evening in the Greyhound Building. Mrs. Jones is district deputy of the grand chapter of the order. The other officers elected for the ensuing year are:

Vice-president, Vernon Kasson of Marcellus, grand lecturer of New York state; recording secretary, Mrs. Margaret A. Bonsted of Clay; financial secretary, Mrs. Sada H. Button of Syracuse; treasurer, Mrs. Arlynne Mathews of Syracuse.

The Governoring Board will include Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond of this city, Mrs. Catherine Peck and Henry Peck of East Syracuse, each serving two years; Mrs. Mae Nolan and Mrs. Mary A. Martini both of this city, and J. Foster of Jordan, each elected for one year.

The constitution and by-laws were presented by and accepted from the committee consisting of Mrs. Mary Marsh, East Syracuse; Mrs. Blanch Allen, Skaneateles; Mrs. Nolan, Mr. Peck and Fred P. Martin of Solvay. Mr. Martin was chairman of the meeting until the new officers took their positions.

The association is composed of all matrons, patrons and grand officers, past and present, in the twenty-fourth district. Its object is to promote sociability among the chapters and to assist the residential grand officers in every manner possible.

In former years the grand officers have not had anyone with whom to consult whenever a technical question or important business confronted them in this district. Two years ago, at a meeting of several of the grand officers and O. E. S. officers, the question was brought up regarding the advisability and necessity for an organization that would be of practical assistance to the highest officers in the state chapter living in Onondaga county. From that meeting the association organized last Saturday was evolved.

The regular business meetings will be conducted the first Tuesdays in February and November, but the by laws allow the president to call a meeting whenever she deems it advisable.

Mrs. Jones is a past matron of Manlius Chapter and was made deputy by the Grand Chapter when it met last year in New York.

An Odd Fellows' Trip

Neathtawanta Lodge, I. O. O. F. will take to Oswego Tuesday evening several candidates who with them receive the first degree at the hands of the initiating team of Oswegatchie lodge. Garden Rule lodge of Phoenix will have candidates in Oswego the same evening.

R. U. IN UNEEDA WATCH CONTEST?

Leave your name at C. A. Beckwith's Shoe Store by February 10th, as this paper will print list of names, so your friends can help you by saving the labels from Uneeda Biscuit, Nabisco, Adora and Anola wrappers. It will surprise you how few labels it may need to win the prize, two gold watches and a gold piece. Adv.

Down Go Prices Before Inventory

To make a final clearance of all winter Suits and Overcoats before inventory and the arrival of spring goods, we have slashed prices still lower to make them go quick.

BLUE SERGE SUITS, BLACK SUITS AND STAPLE GRAY WORSTED SUITS INCLUDED, ALL SUITABLE FOR YEAR AROUND WEAR.

FUR COATS AND STORM ULSTERS BELOW COST

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY

To Get Standard Makes of Suits and Overcoats Such as HART SCHAFFNER & MARX, DOLAN-PERRIE CO., FRANKEL FIFTEEN AND OTHERS FROM WORLD'S BEST MAKERS, AT THESE LOW PRICES.

at $9

You have 50 Overcoats and 65 Suits to select from, all made in the very latest styles and some sold as high as $20.00.

at $11

We show you Suits and Overcoats in abundance. All the newest colorings and styles. At this price you have the pick of the FRANKEL FIFTEEN and many others that sold up to $25.00.

at $14

We have added many of the $19.85 line which makes this the greatest line of Suits and Overcoats ever shown at this price in Syracuse. None sold less than $20.00 and some as high as $28.00.

at $19

You have the pick of all of the high priced Suits and Overcoats in the house. The great majority of these Suits and Overcoats sold at $28.00 and $30.00.

Four Big Furnishing Specials

Hats		Shirts		Underwear	
$5.00 grade	$3.48	$2.50 grade	$1.88	$3.00 grade	$2.29
$4.00 grade	$2.98	$2.00 grade	$1.35	$2.00 grade	$1.88
$3.00 grade	$2.29	$1.50 grade	$1.15	$1.50 grade	$1.15
$2.00 grade	$1.00	$1.00 grade	79c	$1.00 grade	78c
		50c grade	39c	50c grade	39c

Neckwear

50c Neckwear, Fancy Silks, 35c, 3 for $1.00
$1.00 Neckwear, Fancy Silks, 65c, 2 for $1.25

THE DOLAN CO.

121-123 SOUTH SALINA STREET
[OLD STAND OF A. W. PALMER & SON]

War: Pathos and Humor

Berlin, Feb. 8.—To be saved in the nick of time in the midst of a seemingly hopeless hand-to-hand fight was the remarkable experience of three German volunteer soldiers from Berlin, one of them a lawyer in time of peace, the second one the head of a publishing house, the third one a teacher, all of them married and over forty years old.

They were among the soldiers storming Dixmude, which was held by Frenchmen, Turcos and a small number of Belgians. The fight was going on in the streets. The Germans were shot at from cellars and roofs. Turcos with bayonets fixed were standing in the house doors.

The three from Berlin were in the thick of the fight near the City Hall when suddenly quite a number of Turcos hurled themselves with terrible howls upon the Germans. The three from Berlin were hitting right and left and stabbing into the black mass. One of them, the publisher was shot in the head and fell. Turcos threw themselves upon him. The other two wanted to save him, but the lawyer also fell. He could not use his bayonet because it was too firmly settled in the breast of a French captain. And then there came the deliverance.

A bomb swept along and fell into the dense heap of humanity. One cry, only one cry, above all the terrific battle noise. Eight Turcos lay, torn to pieces, next to and on the stairs leading up to the City Hall.

The three volunteers from Berlin escaped with their lives. The lawyer had a hip laid open, from the teacher's left leg a fragment of the shell had torn great pieces of flesh. The publisher still lay unconscious where he had fallen, after having been shot in the head. At 8 o'clock in the evening he was dug out of a heap of dead bodies. He was revived and will live. The coats and sleeves of the three were pierced by bullets in many places and torn to shreds.

The three men have received the Iron Cross and two of them will soon be fighting again. But had that shell burst a second later, not one of the three would have been living.

In the German Trenches

Berlin, Feb. 6.—A professor of a Berlin High school, now serving as a captain of infantry at the western front, sent an interesting letter to a friend, a member of the stock company of the German Theater in Berlin. He writes:

"Thanks for the kindness you are showering upon me. You are overdoing it. We are doing nothing but our duty. Today's letter must necessarily be short, for I am busy superintending building operations. Just now I am engaged in erecting a winter castle for myself. It is about five yards square and three yards deep—in the ground. I have a glass door, a window, furniture, a bed, telephone, electric bells, etc.

"A piano is on the way. Sorry to say my last one was destroyed. By degrees we have built a whole village and two castles into the trenches. Even oil paintings we have in our living rooms.

"In the rear we established a canteen, modelled after a regular Berlin weissbeerstube. A fat Berliner who used to keep a weissbeer place in Berlin, is serving as barkeeper. We also have a bakery where we produce fresh rolls and cake. An old stable that was shot to pieces we turned into a bath room with a reading room annex where one can get the latest newspapers.

"I am myself living like a lord. I have carriages, horses, a cow, a dog, a cat, cooks and servants. I am just now engaged in organizing a singing society. It is my object to put each talent in its proper place.

"By telephone I direct the fire of the artillery. Day before yesterday I had five houses in Arras shot to pieces, because from the roofs of these houses they interfered with our building operations by firing at the masons and carpenters. Too bad we cannot have a theatrical performance out here. I should love to see a production of Schiller's Wallenstein."

The professor also sent his friend a parody on Faust which he has written in the trench.

There are a great many German teachers and professors serving as officers and soldiers at the front. More than one hundred teachers of the Berlin public schools alone have died on the battle field. Of the teachers of physical culture employed in the public gymnasiums of Berlin 140—almost one half of the whole staff, are serving under the colors. Twenty-two have been decorated for bravery, 26 wounded and 7 killed.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—How the Russians provided a fish dinner for the German population and soldiers of a little town in Masurian lake country of East Prussia Christmas Eve is told in a letter a German officer sent to his relatives in Berlin. "Nobody seemed to think of celebrating Christmas," he writes. "The Russians made energetic efforts to destroy the railroad station of our little town, our only means of communication with the Fatherland.

"All the rolling stock had to be made ready to be sent to the rear. Four long trains were made up and the whole population was told to be ready to evacuate. They were to take along the merest necessaries. All the rest of their belongings they were to leave behind.

"The sound of the bursting shells came nearer and nearer. Most of the shells dropped into a lake in front of the town. Then our artillery became busy and after a little while the enemy's guns were silenced. The people were glad they could remain in their homes. Some of them prepared Christmas trees and soon we heard the old familiar songs we used to sing when we were youngsters.

The next morning we discovered the lake in front of the town covered with fish. It appears the Russian shells had exploded under water and killed the fish. Soon the soldiers nd the boys of the town manned all available row boots, rafts and barges, which returned loaded with fish. All the soldiers ate fish dinners that Christmas day and in every house the family enjoyed a fine meal. The boys continued "fishing" in the afternoon, in spite of renewed shell firing by the Russians.

"There was keen competition among the "fishermen" as to who would "catch" the biggest fish. The prize was finally awarded to a little chap who brought home a splendid pike weighing about 20 pounds."

YES, SHE DID KNOW.

And Proved It to Her Critical Old Singing Master.

Many years ago, in an old French church in Berne, a great choir under the famous old leader, Father Reichel, was having its final rehearsal for the production of the "Messiah." The chorus had triumphantly sung through to the place where the soprano solo takes up the refrain, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth." The singer was a beautiful woman, whose voice had been faultlessly trained. As the tones came out high and clear the listeners were filled with wonder at her perfect technique. Her breathing was faultless, her note placing perfect, her enunciation beyond criticism.

After the final note there was a pause, and all eyes were turned toward the old conductor to catch his look of approval. Great was the surprise, however, when a sharp rap of the baton was heard, as a command for the orchestra to pause, and with a look of sorrow Father Reichel said to the singer, "My daughter, you do not really know that your Redeemer liveth, do you?"

With a flushed face she replied, "Why, yes, I think I do."

"Then sing it," he cried. "Sing it from your heart. Tell it to me so I and all who hear you will know and know that you know the joy and power of it." Then with an imperious gesture he mottoned for the orchestra to go over it again.

This time the young woman sang with no thought of herself or of technique and applause from her hearers. She sang the truth that she knew in her heart and experienced in her life and that she wished to send home to the hearts of the listeners. As the last notes died away there was no wonder at the craftsman's work but there were quickened hearts that had been moved by the glorious message they had received. As the singer stood forgetful of applause, the old master stepped up and with tears in his eyes kissed her on the forehead and said, "You do know, for you have told me."—Exchange.

CHASING THE RAINBOW.

Curious Legends That Are Told In Different Countries.

We have all of us heard stories of the treasure at the end of the rainbow. There is a pot of gold there, you know. And if we could only walk far enough, run fast enough, we might find it and be ever thereafter happy.

That is what our nurses tell us when we are children, isn't it?

And sometimes we learn that the rainbow is a bridge, and the thunder is the roar of the heavy wheels going over it.

These are the stories that we hear in childhood about the rainbow. Children of other lands hear many other stories.

In Greece nurses tell the children that if any one by chance stumbles over the end of the rainbow his or her sex is changed. A fine story that to tell a child! The little Greeks must run away from the ends of the rainbow instead of seeking them to find our pot of gold.

The little Turk hears from his nurse that if he can but touch the band of orange that spans the heavens in the rainbow his head will turn to silver, with rubies for eyes and teeth of gold.

In many parts of Russia the rainbow is called a pump, and in Hungary it is called "God's pump" and "Noah's pump."

In Russia, in some provinces, the wells are covered with strong platforms, so that the water cannot be drawn from them by the rainbow, and in other provinces it is said that three angels have charge of the rainbow—one to draw water through it from the earth, another to give water from it to the clouds and another to return the water to the earth in the form of rain.—Boston Herald.

Ypres in England.

We have the name of Ypres in England—in that of the Ypres tower at Rye, in Sussex, though local talk knows nothing of its proper pronunciation and broadly calls it the "Wipers tower." It is a twelfth century building, the oldest secular building of all the Cinque ports, and was at one time the only stronghold of the town, though later walls and gates were built. The reason for its name is to be found in the commonly accepted statement that it was built by William des Ypres, earl of Kent.—London Globe.

"Is It Possible?"

Prince George of Denmark was nicknamed Est-il-possible by James II. It is said that when the startling events of the revolution of 1688 succeeded one another with breathless rapidity the emotions of Prince George found vent in the repeated exclamation, "Est-il-possible?" King James, enumerating those who had forsaken him, said, "And Est-il-possible has gone too!"

A Lamblike Lion.

"Well, did you have that social lion at your reception that you were telling me about?"

"Oh, yes. He was there."

"And did he roar?"

"No. His wife was also present, and he could only bleat."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Meek Reproach.

Lady (who has given tramp a plate of scraps)—You must feel the humiliation of begging for food. Tramp—It's not that so much, mem. What hurts me is that I'm depriving the poor innocent fowls of a feed.—London Telegraph.

MIGHTY MAUNA LOA.

This Gigantic Volcano Is a Worthy Rival to Vesuvius.

The lofty volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands, rising above the ocean from 5,000 to nearly 14,000 feet, are only the summits of gigantic mountain masses that rise abruptly from the bottom of the Pacific. Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, stands 13,675 feet above sea level, but its slopes descend beneath the sea, as shown by deep sea soundings, with a grade fully equal to if not greater than that of the visible slopes. The same is generally true of the submarine slopes of other islands, and the depths attained by these continuous slopes, within thirty to fifty miles of the shores, vary from 14,000 to 19,000 feet. Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, if their true bases are considered to be at the bottom of the Pacific, are therefore mountains of as great an altitude as Mount Everest, or approximately 30,000 feet. In general the Hawaiian island group consists of summits of a gigantic submarine mountain chain which projects only its loftier peaks and domes above the water. On the island of Hawaii the volcanic forces are still in operation.

The one continuously active volcanic vent of the island is Kilauea, far down on the eastern flank of Mauna Loa—"the great mountain." No other volcano in the world approaches Mauna Loa in the vastness of its mass or in the magnitude of its eruptive activity. There are many volcanic peaks higher in the air, but most of them are planted upon elevated platforms, where they appear as mere cones of greater or less size. It is not yet known at what level the base of Mauna Loa is situated, but it is below the sea, probably far below.

Mauna Kea—"the white mountain"—is also a colossus among volcanoes. Its summit, 13,825 feet, is a trifle higher than that of Mauna Loa, but its slopes are steeper, and its base is therefore much smaller. The magnitude of Mauna Loa is due chiefly to the great area of its base, which is nearly elliptical in shape, with a major diameter of seventy-four miles and a minor diameter of fifty-three miles, measured at sea level.

In the aggregate of its eruptions Mauna Loa is also unrivaled. Some of the volcanoes of Iceland have been known to disgorge at a single outbreak masses of lava fully equal to those of Mauna Loa. But such outbursts are infrequent in Iceland, and a century has elapsed since any of such magnitude have occurred, though there have been several minor eruptions. The eruptions of Mauna Loa are all of great volume and occur irregularly, at an average interval of about eight years. In view of the total quantity of material it has disgorged during the last century no other volcano is at all comparable to it.—From a Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey.

Casting Metals.

As is well known, some metals are unsuitable for casting, while others, like iron, can readily be cast in any desired shape. The property of casting well is said to depend upon whether the metal contracts or expands on solidifying from the liquid form. Iron, like water, expands in solidifying, and hence the solid metal may be seen floating in the liquid iron about it. The expansion causes it to fill the die into which it is poured, and so it can be cast easily. Gold and silver contract in cooling and therefore are not suitable for casting.—Exchange.

"Valley of Dried Bones."

The island of Jamaica possesses a "valley of dried bones." It is near the Cunacuna gap, in the Maroon county. This valley, though in the heart of the "wet country," is bare of leaf and life. The limestone rock is hot. Giant trees, which seem to have been blighted suddenly, stand up gaunt and dead. Although vegetation seems to have been dense here in former years, nothing will grow now. During the hot season the temperature is almost unbearable. It is visited by seismic disturbances, which cause the dead trees and hot stones to rattle like dry bones.

Old Pension Plan.

They had a roundabout way of bestowing military pensions in the old days. Witness this official communication from the war office in the reign of Queen Anne. Her majesty; it runs, has been pleased to grant Fitton Minshull, a child, a commission as ensign in consequence of the loss of his father, who died in the service. And Fitton was at the same time granted furlough until further order, his army pay being sent regularly to his mother.—London Graphic.

Paradoxical Proposition.

"Do you use the word politics as singular or plural?" asked the person who is always wanting to know something.

"That has always puzzled me," replied Senator Sorghum. "There is nothing more singular than some of the pluralities that politics develops."—Washington Star.

The Wrong Place.

Lawyer—My client did not understand your honor, as he is very deaf. Magistrate—And he has come to this court for a hearing. Lawyer—Yes, your honor. Magistrate—Then tell him he had better go to a specialist.—Baltimore American.

The Cure.

"I thought Skinflint was dying?"

"He was, until he heard the doctor say something about paying the debt of nature, and he yelled for his clothes and got well."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sin writes histories, goodness is silent.—Goethe.

About Sports Generally

New York, Feb. 8.—"Big Ed" Reulbach stands out today as a living, breathing example of what may happen to a hireling of organized baseball who looks out for his own interests and those of his fellow hirelings.

"Big Ed" was "canned" by Charles Hercules Ebbets of Brooklyn, New York, not because he was "through" as a pitcher, but mainly because of these two little things—

(1) As an official of the Baseball Players' Fraternity "Big Ed" did his darndest to bring about better conditions for the players at the sacrifice of the magnates.

(2) "Big Ed" has had a warm spot in his heart for the Feds and very frequently told boss, Charles Hercules, that he thought the Feds were regular fellows.

Had "Big Ed" kept the peace as far s the Feds were concerned and had he been less active as a Fraternity man, he still would be on the Dodger's roster. But he didn't and, therefore, Charles Hercules injected the "canning" fluid into Edward and sent him on his way.

The Feds made Reulbach a big offer last winter but Ebbets met that offer. Not only did he meet it but he waited to hook up Reulbach to a five year contract. But Reulbach said:

"One year—that's all."

Later Ruelbach told us:

"I don't want to hook myself up to Ebbets for the rest of my days. I want to be a free agent after 1914 so I can deal with whom I please."

LL

Charley Herzog, manager of them there Reds, seems to be set on capturing all the catchers in sight. He landed the flirting Charlie Dooin a short time back and lays claim to Ivy Wingo, oncetime of the Cardinals. The Feds also claim Wingo but Charles says he has a better claim and that Ivy will cling to him.

In addition to this brace of backstops, Herzog has a Cuban Cent named Gonzales, or something like that, the Veteran Tom Clarke, and a squad of young fellows who assert that they too are catchers.

Herzog probably is loading up on catchers while the loading is good, figuring, probably, that later on he can trade off a pair of them for some pitchers, outfielders, infielders, bat boys and prospective directors for the Z inzinnadi Reds.

LL

"The arm of Chris Mathewson is gone," remarks one National League ball player. That may be true, but Chris hasn't lost his dome. People around certain parts of the country think Chris has been pitching with his arm for the last two or three years. That's an optical illusion.

The old time power and cunning left Matty's arm a few years ago and Chris has been pitching with his head ever since for an average around .700. So you see even though Matty has lost his arm he will be listed among the 1915 Giant pitchers.

LL

Dick Rudolph of the Boston Braves now deserves ranking alongside of Chris Columbus, De Soto and other discoverers.

Since the baseball season ended Dick has been "writing" newspaper articles. Just recently he announced this very important discovery.

"The main ssset of pitcher is control."

Bravo, Richard!"

HOT LINERS

By FRANK G. MENKE.

In Mexico they have a way
Of changing presidents every day.
It seems that almost every gent
Has called himself their president.,
If Pedro Garcia gets a bun
He takes in hand his trusty gun
Then proclamates both here and there
And takes the presidential chair;
So what's to stop that dark skinned scout,
Jack Johnson, if he wins that bout,
From naming himself president,
Because he beat that Willard gent.
(Though Jack has not yet knocked out Jess
The sport scribes say he will, they guess.)

* * *

The final, farewell installment of that thrilling, thrilling novel, "What I think about my little self," by Jess Willard (Famous cowpuncher):

Chapter 5.—"They (the public) have been telling me that Johnson will lick me. I know better.

(The End).

CURRENT SLANG HAS AN ANCIENT ORIGIN

"Kid," Applied to a Child, Dates Back to 1509—"Not in It" Used by Shakespeare.

Much of the current slang supposed to be modern is not new. For instance, "kid" (child) goes back as far at least as bassinger's "Old Law" (1509).

"I am old, you say. Yes; parlous old, kids, and you mark me well." Kidnap (to nab a kid) was certainly not a new word to De Foe or Bunyan.

"To skip out" is accounted slang, but in Wycliff's translation of the Bible we read. "Whanne barabus and poll herder, their, thei skipten out."

In "Ralph Roister Doister," the first English comedy, about the middle of the sixteenth century, an actor says, "Nay, dame, I will fire thee ut of my house," which certainly has a modern ring.

Goldsmith in "The Good Natured Man (1768) says, "If the man cose from the Cornish borough you must do him," and this will require no gloss for the modern reader.

"Not in it" is found in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." "They have a dance which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambois because they are not in it."

"Cut it out" goes back as far at least as Sheridan's "Critic" (1779). "The performers have cut it out."

The optimistic brakeman who had both legs cut off by a train and who, when a bystander tried to console him by saying he ought to be thankful he wasn't killed outright, replied, "I'm not kicking," was only using a Biblical expression, "Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifice?"

Mrs. Elizabeth Spicer Riggs

Mrs. Elizabeth Spicer Riggs, daughter of the late Siddey A. Spicer, of Lansington, N. Y., and Sarah Knibloe of Fulton, N. Y., and wife of Dr. James G. Riggs, principal of the Oswego State Normal and Training school, died Friday night at the family home, No. 135 West 5th st. She has been a partial invalid for a few years, and while her death was not unexpected the news was received as a shock by her intimate friends in this city and Oswego.

PUBLIC FUNDS ARE WASTED.

How Rural Taxpayers Are Being Mulcted.

BY THE COMPENSATION LAW.

Governor Whitman's Scathing Criticism of Extravagance by Commission—Unfair Competition With Private Business by the State—Law and Methods Are to Be Changed.

Albany—Governor Whitman has sent to the legislature the following special message on extravagance by the state workmen's compensation commission:

To the Legislature:

I find that the five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the legislature to meet the expenses of the workmen's compensation commission for the fiscal year commencing October first, 1914, is exhausted, and there is already a deficiency in that department of twenty-five thousand dollars. An appropriation made for twelve months was exhausted in three. Such a deficiency is caused either by the intentional failure to provide sufficient funds in an appropriation bill, or by great extravagance, or both. In this instance the unfortunate condition of the administration of the law by the workmen's compensation commission seems to be due to both causes. The law itself is an attempt to work a complete separation between employer and employee, so that they may not only be apart as separate interests, but that they may be opposing interests, when they should be a single and unified interest. In this attempt the law provides that in every case of accident, great and small, the whole transaction of adjustment and payment must be done through the workmen's compensation commission. The result shows that the attempt by the State to do the business of its citizens must inevitably cause enormous expense to the State government, besides the inconvenience and disorganization of private business and injury to private interests, whether of capital or labor. But pending a revision of the law, which shall remedy this fault, I deem it essential to maintain the good faith of the State toward those who are operating under the law to make an immediate appropriation which shall enable the commission to continue its operation under the present law for the brief time only required to revise and amend the law.

The present grave condition of the finances of the Commission is due as much to the gross extravagance and waste of the Commission in its organization as in the conduct of its business. The law creating the Commission provides that it shall have its principal office at Albany. Instead of this it has hired an office in the City of New York at an annual rental of thirty-five thousand dollars. Its bill for the furnishings of these offices is absurdly extravagant. The rate of compensation paid to employees is inexcusably high, one special counsel receiving ten thousand dollars for three months' services. The number of employees seems grossly excessive.

While the average expenditure of the Commission seems to have been up to this time in excess of a hundred thousand dollars a month, I shall recommend an appropriation for the balance of the fiscal year of not more than one-half of that amount, or a total appropriation of four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. While I am unwilling to recommend an appropriation insufficient for the effective operation of the Commission, I beg leave to communicate to the legislature my sincere hope that in the re-organization of the Commission, a way may be found to reduce the expenses of the commission to a figure considerably less than this.

(Signed) CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

This special message was prompted by a report from State Comptroller Travis in which he stated that his experts had made a searching investigation into the affairs of the compensation commission because that body reported its appropriation was exhausted and immediate funds were needed to carry on its work. His experts found that the commission had been extravagant in payment of excessive salaries, high rent for offices in New York and elsewhere and for "the costly furnishings therein, amounting almost to luxury."

Mahogany desks at $267, a couch at $50 and chairs at $51.25 are cited as examples.

The commission has several $10,000 subordinates, more at $7,500 and $5,000, and 11 deputies at $4,000 each. Had it not been for these lavish expenditures, the appropriation made by the legislature of 1914 to run the commission for the fiscal year would not have been exhausted before Jan. 28, 1915.

These paragraphs in the comptroller's report show how the up-to-date rural taxpayers are taxed to furnish cheap compensation insurance in the manufacturing districts:

Maintenance of Insurance Fund.—The law governing the Workmen's Compensation Commission provides that until January 1, 1917, all the expenses of the State Insurance Fund shall be borne by the State. There is nothing to indicate to what extent the Legislature intended to subsidize this fund, but the fact is that if this provision of law remains unchanged, and the cost of administering the fund continues as at present, the State will have contributed by January 1, 1917, over $460,000.

It is recommended that a study be made of this feature at once by experts of the State Insurance Department, to determine if this fund will be self-sustaining before the time now fixed. It is not unlikely that such examination would lead to a change in the law whereby this fund would be required to pay its own expenses after October 1, 1915. If this were done, $180,000—the yearly cost of the fund on the present basis of expenditure—could be cut from this appropriation now asked for. The commission, during the past six months, has issued policies at rates of 9 1/2 per cent. below commercial rates and since January 1st has put its rate 20 per cent. below those of commercial organizations. It is also proposed to rebate to the policy-holders 15 per cent. of their premiums. All this indicates a healthy condition of the Insurance Fund and apparently the taxpayers of the State are making it possible for employers to have low rates. The fund carries at present $366,469.86 in reserve for awards; $64,515.40 in reserve for catastrophes and an additional surplus of $178,697.35. Its liability for awards made amounts to $118,711.93 and there are pending claims, the awards upon which will probably increase the liability to $250,000.

The wisdom of the State maintaining an Insurance Fund on a subsidy basis, in order to provide low rates for employers, may seriously be doubted. It would seem that the experience of the past six months would be a better guide for the future than the theoretical basis upon which the present provisions of the law was founded.

CONSCRIPT ARMIES.

Military Rules in Force in the Various States of Europe.

Napoleon in 1798 first brought conscription into force, then it was adopted by Prussia after her defeat by the French at Jena in 1806. In most countries where conscription is in vogue every man on reaching a certain age—from nineteen to twenty-one—has to undergo a period of military training. This prevails in France and Germany, but in Russia a certain number of men is required only, and if this is exceeded the authorities decide from whom full service shall be exacted. Of course certain men are excused, such as the only sons or eldest sons of clergymen, etc.

In Spain and Portugal every man is not directly called upon, but each locality is obliged to furnish a certain number, the men being chosen by ballot. There is no standing army in Switzerland, but all ablebodied citizens serve in the militia, which is called upon to train a few weeks every year. Although compulsory service is the law of the land, the army in the Netherlands is mainly composed of volunteers.

It is considered by some people that conscription is unpopular, but in the rural districts of the countries where conscription is in force the inhabitants look forward to the time when they will be called upon as the only exciting change in their lives.

The best conscriptive countries have so legislated that when the conscript leaves the army suitable employment is found for him; also, another point in his favor, his period of service is not so long as that of the volunteer.—London Chronicle.

The Optimist.

Cheerful Old Lady—Well, dominie, the new churchyard's fillin' up real nicely, ain't it?—Puck.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Six Foot "Pocket" Knives.

A knife large enough to serve as a pencil sharpener for the biggest giant of the fairy tales was recently finished, after four years of labor, by a New England mechanic, says Popular Mechanics. When open the knife is six feet seven inches long from tip to tip of the opposite blades. Closed it measures three feet two and one-half inches. It is six and one-fourth inches wide and weighs forty-nine pounds two ounces. The blades are of tool steel, the springs of steel and the tips and inlaid name plate German silver. The handle is rosewood. It is so constructed that it can all be taken apart and put together again in a few minutes. The maker of this huge tool is a knife maker by trade employed in a Connecticut factory. He made this knife entirely by hand at home in his spare time in addition to doing other regular evening work. Before beginning this knife he had made many very small ones, one measuring seven-sixteenths of an inch closed and three-fourth inch open, having two blades and a pearl handle.

Transpositions.

Express by the same letters a rich fruit and how we would like to buy it.

Peach cheap.

Transpose sixty and it will show what every man says his lady love does.

LX—XL (excel).

The hardest and almost the heaviest substance in nature transposed will give the lightest.

Rock, cork.

What race horses do transposed will give a vessel used in making tea and which formerly contained the ashes of persons.

Run—urn.

Building a Campfire.

There are ways and ways of building a camp fire. An old Indian saying runs: "White man heap fool; make um big fire—can't get near. Injun make um little fire—git close. Ugh! Good!"

Two things are essential in the building of a fire—kindling and air. A fire must be built systematically. First get dry, small, dead branches, twigs, fir branches and other inflammable material. Place these on the ground. Be sure that air can draw under it and upward through it. Next place some heavier sticks, and so on until you have built the camp fire the required size.

A Story of Washington.

Abe Lincoln was not the only president who wished to abolish slavery. George Washington disapproved of slavery and said about the subject, "I wish from my soul that my state might be persuaded to abolish slavery."

One day Washington was out walking with one of his brother officers. A negro slave passed them and saluted the general. Immediately Washington responded by raising his hat.

"What!" said the officer. "Do you raise your hat to a negro?"

"Would you have me less polite than a negro slave?" asked Washington.

Maxims of Washington.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.

Speak not ill of the absent. It is unjust.

Commerce and industry are the best mines of a nation.

I never wish to promise more than I have a moral certainty of performing.

I shall never attempt to palliate my own foibles by exposing the errors of others.

Boy Scouts' Game.

First aid for spelling down is a good game for boy scouts. Two leaders are selected, and they choose sides. Everybody is in it. Sides line up. Scoutmaster announces the first aid subject, and one leader gives first symptom and second leader next point. It goes back and forth as in the old fashioned spelling bee. When case is finished another is named. A scout missing a point sits down.—Scout.

The Study of Astronomy.

A sharp schoolboy home for the holidays, wishing to inspire his little brother with awe for his learning, pointed to a star and said: "Do you see that small luminary? It's bigger than this wide world." "No, 'tain't!" said his brother. "Yes, it is," said the youthful scholar. "Then why is it that it don't keep the rain off?" was the triumphant rejoinder.

An Apt Answer.

"Where did Washington live after he retired from public life?" asked the teacher after reading the story of Washington to her class.

There was silence for a moment. Then little Georgie Brown at the end of the class popped up. "I know, teacher. He lived in the hearts of his countrymen."

Washington as a Marksman.

One story of Washington's marksmanship in his youth is to the effect that he could sight and fire a rifle with one hand. This was an extraordinary feat, indeed, for the firearms of that day were heavy and cumbersome, and the loading of the piece was a long and difficult operation.

Girl's Name Puzzle.

My whole, of course, you've often heard;
A name to many dear.
Read carefully and scan each word
You'll find it plainly here.

Answer.—The initial letter of each line spells the name—Mary.

FARMERS' CLUB HEARS TALKS ON FORESTRY

Prof. E. S. Babcock of Boonville Gave Instructive Address on Important Subject.

The Oneida County Farmers' Club at its regular meeting recently discussed "Forestry.

Two pamphlets, one entitled "Hints for the Wood Lot Owner," and the other, "Why Forests and Foresting Are Necessary to the State of New York," were passed among the members previous to the meeting. The latter contains some interesting facts on the State College of Forestry at Syracuse.

Prof. Babcock read a paper treating the subject of Forestry in an extensive manner, and at its conclusion he received a vote of thanks. In opening, he said: "We meet to consider a question that is vital to the prosperity of every nation on the globe. It has special significance to the welfare of our own people. Forestry of America is of importance because of the country's constantly increasing per capita use of wood, such consumption greatly exceeding that of any other country or age. A few years ago it was predicted that concrete and steel would relieve the strain upon the forest, yet, since their introduction as a partial substitute for wood fibre, more wood per capita and at an increased price has been used than ever before.

The present acreage of woodland in this country is about one-half of the original acreage. The original land acreage remains, yet the removal of too large a per cent of its forest growth has caused a perceptible change not only in the country's physical appearance but in its potential use."

Prof. Babcock gave some interesting statistics in regard to forestry and continuing, he said: "The last 50 years have witnessed untold waste in the American woodlands, a waste not confined to any particular decade or region, but manifestly evident in every decade and in every State. The annual loss of wood to the American people is more than sufficient to build half a million homes. The American people take from their forests each year three times the amount of its annual growth. There is en enormous consumption and prodigious waste in the woodlands of America.

Prof. Babcock spoke on the problem of waste and the efforts to overcome it. He gave some statistics relating to forestry in New York State and also in Oneida and adjoining counties. He spoke of the relations of forestry to the other assets of the farm, such as the streams, the birds, animals, slopes, etc., and gave examples of many other uses for which forestry is directly responsible.

Prof. Babcock said: "The responsibility for a large per cent of the youth leaving the farms, has been put upon the public school and a great many farmers put this indictment upon the public school system. Undoubtedly, much of the criticism is true, but not all. For in many instances, while the school has been trying to fit boys and girls for good citizenship, the farmer himself has been exploiting the soil and forest portions of the homestead, thereby reducing its potential value as a future home for his children."

Prof. Allen spoke of the European system of forestry. He spoke briefly, but complimentary of that system. He then turned his attention to stereopticon views, with which he illustrated his lecture. His lecture and the views contained many valuable hints in regard to forestry. His slides were not only confined to forestry in this State, but throughout the country.—Utica Observer.

Peach Will Be Sentenced

The decision of the CCourt of Appeals made Friday sustaining the constitutionality of the 'day of rest" law is interesting in Oswego county, as one of the defendants in the proceedings is William J. Peach of Pulaski, prominent in the milk and cheese industry.

Mr. Peach offered to act for cheese makers of the State in a test case of the law and was arrested at Pulaski last summer, it being alleged that certain employes of the cheese factory at Pulaski worked seven days in succession.

Mr. Peach asked for a writ of habeas corpus but his petition was dismissed by Justice Hubbs. The case was appealed to the Appellate Division, which sustained the law, and then to the Court of Appeals.

District Attorney F. D. Culkin said Saturday that when the remittitur had been received Mr. ePach would be taken before Justice Morton and sentence imposed.

Company Offers to Settle

The Fulton Light, Heat and Power Company has offered ..1675 in settlement of an action brought by Michael Dorogokupec for the death of his 7-year-old son. Surrogate Miller has been asked to permit the compromise and settle the account by paying the members of the family $1100 and Olmstead, VanBergen & Searl, Syracuse, attorneys, $575.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fire starting from an overheated today destroyed the Old South Side market house, with a loss of $100,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
SUPREME COURT,
OSWEGO COUNTY.

Celia Gaylord vs. James L. Jones and others, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Oswego County on the 21st day of January, 1915, I, the subscriber, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the City Hall, in the City of Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., on the 16th day of February, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real property in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, being part of Lots Numbers Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) of Block Number One Hundred Thirteen (113), according to a map of the Village of Fulton on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office, described as follows: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot Number Twelve; thence Northerly along the West line of Fourth Street One Hundred One (101) feet; thence Westerly on a line parallel with Broadway Eighty-eight (88) feet; thence Southerly on a line parallel with Fourth Street One Hundred One (101) feet to the North line of Broadway; thence Easterly Eighty-eight (88) feet to the place of beginning.

GILES S. PIPER, Referee.

Daniel A. Pierce; Plaintiff's Attorney, 204-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

You Have Only One Chance When You Hold a Sale of Merchandise

YOU STAKE ALL on the FORTUNES of ONE DAY or MORE

How very important it is, then that you do everything possible to insure in advance success. No reasonable expense should be spared Upon whether or not you have a crowd depends several hundreds dollars' difference in your receipts.

Do Not Try to Have a Sale Without the Help of The Fulton Evening Times

These Are the Reasons Why:

The Poster reaches at most only a few hundred people: The Evening Times is read each evening by approximately, 10,000 people.

The Poster is seen only by people when they are away from home. The Times goes into people's homes and finds them.

The Poster must be tacked up and distributed—a day or two of hard work for a man with a rig. The Times distributes the same information at every house in the city.

The Poster is not seen in bad weather, because people stay at home. That is just the time The Evening Times is read most carefully.

Under some circumstances it is advisable to have bills, but under all circumstances you should have advertising in The Evening Times. It is the advertising that does the business—every merchant will tell you so.

THE FULTON EVENING IMES

66 SOUTH FIRST STREET, FULTON, N. Y.

DEATH PENALTY FOR ONE WOMAN

Governor Opposes Bills Pending to Save Murderers and Murderesses

Albany, Feb 9.—Although there are 4850 persons confined in the four State prisons, there is but one woman who is charged with a capital offense. The lone woman who is awaiting electrocution or a reversal of the judgment of conviction is Madeline Ferola. This unfortunate young Italian woman stabbed the youth she was about to marry on a lonely bridge over the New York Central tracks at 149th street, New York city. Her appeal for a new trail is now before the Court of Appeals and a decision is expected within a short time.

Up to last week there were two women confined in the death house at Sing Sing prison. One was Mrs. Cynthia Buffon, a resident of the town of Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, who was convicted of having killed her husband, her young son and daughter by administering arsenic poison. The Court of Appeals last week gave her a new trial and the doors of the prison where she had been confined swung open and she was taken back to Cattaraugus county.

There has always been a decided expression of disapproval concerning the putting to death by the State of a woman, although there is on record in the State department of prisons the details concerning the electrocution of two females. The first one to meet death in this manner was Mrs. Martha N. Place who was sent to the chair on March 20, 199. Ten years later on the same date, Mrs. Mary Farmer was also electrocuted.

The crimes of both of these women were widely discussed at the time that they were committed and also when the time of their electrocution drew near. Every effort to save them from the chair was exerted but without avail. Details of their sensational passing were published broadcast, no detail being neglected.

In all probability when women are condemned to die in the future, the officials who will assist in the electrocutions at Sing Sing prison will be women, as it is necessary for their presence. While she awaits execution, Mrs. Ferola is guarded by two women attendants who have been placed over her as a death watch.

At the present time there are two bills before the legislature to abolish capital punishment. One, introduced by Assemblyman Ryan, changes the Penal law by making the penalty for murder, first degree, imprisonment for the natural life of the offender. The second bill, by Senator Dunnigan, is practically identical with that of Assemblyman Ryan's measure.

It is not likely that either of the above bills will become laws during the administration of Governor Whitman. One of the first public statements made by the new executive after taking office was a declaration against the abolition of capital punishment. Governor Whitman bases his opposition to the doing away with the electric chair upon his wide experience as district attorney of New York count. He feels that there is no other way to strike fear into the hearts of criminals than the method of punishmeut which is now and has been for a number of years metered to those who are convicted of murder, first degree. Even though the legislature should pass either of the bills aimed at the death penalty, Governor Whitman would veto it.

There have been a number of cases where women have killed, but one defense or another has saved them from conviction for murder, first degree. Insanity has been a favorite plea and more than one jury has based its verdict, and no doubt very properly, upon that defense.

It is frequently difficult to secure a jury because many openly declare their opposition to the death penalty.

News Oddities

Hoboken.—A sure sign of an early spring was recorded here when Police Lieutenant Martin Cassidy reported seeing a "flock" of Jersey mosquitoes.

Nianti, Vt.—The ground hog's action this year has been upheld by the appearance of hundreds of birds here. The native kingfisher, which is seldom seen here before April flew over this town.

West Haverstraw.—At last! cried Leslie C. Wilder as he entered his home holding out a small piece of paper. Then he fell dead. The paper was a check for $2250, his share of a legacy for which he had been fighting thirteen years.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—A carrier pigeon fell here bearing a message which read: "Dear Wife: I am alive and well in the Belgian trenches, but your brother has been killed." It was unsigned. The distance from the Belgian trenches is 4000 miles. A carrier pigeon's record flight is little more than 1000 miles.

Paterson, N. J.—"My client wants an 'eye' taken out," Harry L. Schoen announced to Judge Klenert. Later the court learned that the client, Hans Grodjerki wanted the "i" taken out of his name. The judge removed it.

New York—In her suit for separation, Mrs. Clarence D. Levey, 24 asserts that her husband, aged 64, paid Alma Rose $5 for a kiss and that the exchange was frequently effected.

A PAIR OF SIXES

Tonight at the Quirk, "A Pair of Sixes," that best of all farce comedies, with the same great cast and accessories that pleased so greatly in October will be presented complete in every detail. Tomorrow Gus Sun is sending five acts of vaudeville that bids fair to outclass any that has yet appeared. The Great feature photoplay, "Through Fire to Fortune," in 5 full reels, will be thrown in as extra measure.

ALLAN LINER DAMAGED

St. John's, N.E., Feb. 8.—The big Allan liner Mongolian arrived here shortly after midnight with a large hole in her bow caused by striking a rock outside the harbor. The forehead is full of water and the cargo will have to be discharged. The Mongolian sailed from Philadelphia on January 29 for Newfoundland and Scotland. She is a vessel of 3088 tons.

WHY DON'T THE KRUPP EXPERTS INVENT AN UMBRELLA GUN FOR SUBURBANITES?



—Fox in New York Evening Sun.

ADMIRALTY'S ACTION STIRS UP CRITICISM

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Feb. 8.—Every British merchantman will be ordered to hoist the flag of a neutral country whenever any emergency arises in which such action will be of assistance. This was made clear at the admiralty today closely following the announcement that the hoisting of the American flag on the liner Lusiatania had been in accordance with instructions direct from the government. England will use every resource permitted by international law to protect her shipping.

While the admiralty believes that the use of neutral flags is necessary on certain occasions, criticism of this method of protection is already heard here. The Daily Express takes the lead in objecting to the admiralty's plan. It calls the scheme a "subterfuge" and its opinion is shared by other leading newspapers.

They endorse the statement of the admiralty accusing the Germans of piracy because of their warning that neutral ships may suffer in the war zone fixed by the German admiralty, but intimate that England will lose prestige if its shipping has to be protected by the flags of non-belligerent nations.

"Since when has the Union Jack become a color to be hauled down timidly, or an inadequate protection on all the seas," asks the Daily Express, after sounding a warning that the admiralty's procedure will disquiet public opinion.

"There is nothing illegal or opposed to the conventions of civilized warfare in the use of a neutral flag by merchantmen or warships of belligerents to escape capture, but in our case above all others, such tactics will seem inexpedient and even humiliating to the British mind.

"The whole affair leaves a very disagreeable taste in the mouth of England. We do not presume to question or to criticise the dispositions of the admiralty, but our confidence in the admiralty and in the navy is such that we are bound to regret profoundly a resort to a subterfuge, which, while it in no way excuses the German piracy, may give the enemy and neutral nations an opportunity for the sneer which we are least inclined to tolerate."

It can be stated that this comment by the British press will not alter the attitude of the admiralty. Its officials are confident that hey have taken the proper action and expect no protest from nations whose flags are used. In this connection they cited today dispatches from the United States indorsing the action that was taken to protect the many Americans aboard the Lusitania.

BOTH SIDES HELD AT BAY IN THE EAST

Paris, Feb. 8.—Despite the critical situation in the eastern theatre of war, Austria is sending reinforcements to strengthen the German armies in Alsace-Lorraine. Artillery is also being transported from upper Austria and Bohemia. In the fighting east of St. Die and near Altkirche, a number of Austrian artillerymen were taken prisoners by the French. These prisoners told their captors that a large number of heavy Austrian guns have been concentrated near Strassburg and also at Metz and Muelhausen.

An artillery duel has been in progress alon gthe Aisne and Oise rivers. Farther to the north the Germans guns have been hurling lyddite shells of terrific power against the trenches captured by the French near Arras on February 4. Fighting is reported from the La basse district where the German and British infantry were at grips south of Festubert and west of Guinchy (Cumchy).

The German forces in Champagne defending the railway line running through Betheneville and Montheis are hard beset by the French operations on the Perthes-Beausejour-Massiges line. Attack and counter attack came in quick succession in that district where neither side is giving the other any rest.

In Alsaac the French lines now lie north and south of Nuelhausen as well as to the west of that German stronghold. The country has been devastated by warfare. Farms are deserted and towns and cities are in ruins from shell fire or conflagrations set by the bombardment. Hundreds of homeless have made their way to Strassburg.

THROWN FROM SLEIGH

Gilbert Green, a hostler of 7th and Buffalo streets received a bad scalp wound yesterday afternoon when the sleigh in which he was riding tipped over on the lower bridge.

Green was driving at a moderate pace when suddenly the right runner caught in the car rail thereby causing the cutter to tip over. The driver was thrown out, striking on his head rendering him unconcious. Dr. Gladman dressed the wounds and the injured man returned to his home.

Jersey City—Tibbey, the city hall cat, destroyed the evidence in an excise case when she tipped over two glasses of beer and lapped up the liquor.

SERVICE OF MUSIC

The vesper services at the Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon was given over to music entirely. A large congregation, perhaps one of the largest ever gathered in that church, heard with pleasure the various numbers given by the choir members, individually, in solos, as quarettes and as a whole.

Rev. Charles Robertson, the pastor, announced his text for next Sunday and extended an invitation for one and all to be present.

Dr. Robertson is a forceful, interesting speaker, and the vesper services have become exceedingly popular.

Opposed Ranch Sale

An additional dividend of ten per cent. was declared by the Hunter Arms Company trustees at a hearing before Judge Ray, in Norwich Saturday.

Judge Hill, representing Paul Bayne, opposed the sale of the Hunter $75,000 claim against Sleeper Ranch Company for $500. Decision was reserved. Levi Chapman, of Syracuse, secured an order permitting the sale of the Hunter Brothers' life insurance for surrender value.



The HENRY F. MILLER PLAYER PIANO

has a refining character that NO OTHER PIANO equals. It puts new life and new meaning to old familiar songs, it is THE IDEAL PLAYER PIANO.

PRICES RIGHT, TERMS SENSIBLE.

Hancock's Piano Store

247-249 West First Street

"The House of Quality" OSWEGO, N. Y.

Opportunity Knocks at Your Door

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER FOOTWEAR

will not be offered you in Fulton again at such ridiculously low prices as during our

BIG REMOVAL SALE

which is still booming and will continue until every pair of footwear in our present stock is sold

YOU MUST BUY FOR YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LET THE OPPORTUNITY SLIP!

OUR NECESSITY—Our New Store on First street is rapidly undergoing alterations, a new modern front is being installed and the interior is being transformed into the most up-todate shoe store interior in Northern New York. When these alterations are completed the BRAND NEW STOCK OF FOOTWEAR will be placed in the new store. REMEMBER! NOT ONE PAIR OF OUR PRESENT STOCK WILL BE MOVED TO THE NEW STORE. Therefore, to give you a new interest in our big removal sale and to doubly assure us that the entire present stock will be sold in the little time that remains to us to accomplish our purpose.

WE OFFER YOU ASTONISHING BARGAINS

Men's $6 and $7 Hanan Shoes..$4.95	Women's $3.50 Gun Metal Button Shoes $1.97
Men's $4.50 and $5 Ralstons.....$3.49	One lot Women's $3.50 and $4 Tan Shoes $1.97
Men's $3.50 Goodyear Welt Shoes $2.89	Women's $3 Patent Lace Shoes $1.79
Men's $3 Goodyear Welt Shoes $2.48	Women's $2.50 Gun Metal Button Shoes $1.48
Men's $2.50 Shoes.....$1.89	One lot Misses' and Children's $1.50 and $2 Shoes 79c
One lot Men's $3.50 Welts.....$1.89	Children's $1.50 2-buckle Overshoes 93c
Men's $3 Heavy 4-buckle Ball Band Overshoes $2.19	Women's Guaranteed Rubbers:...48c
Men's $2 Heavy 1-buckle Ball Band Overshoes $1.39	Children's $1.50 Rubber Boots.. $1.19
Men's $2.50 4-buckle Overshoes $1.59	All 10c Polish 4c
Men's Guaranteed Rubbers 68c	
Women's $3.50 Patent Leather Shoes $1.97	

STRANAHAN & LOVE

Our Present Store Is For Rent

FULTON CITY STREET CAR Time Table

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1915

SOUTHBOUND			DAILY	NORTHBOUND		
Leave Hannibal Street	Leave Trolley Station	Arrive D. L. & W. Station		Leave D. L. & W. Station	Leave Trolley Station	Arrive Hannibal Street
....	6 00	6 10		6 10	6 15	6 20
6 20	6 25	6 30		6 30	6 35	6 40
6 40	6 45	6 50		6 50	6 55	7 00
7 00	7 05	7 10		7 10	7 15	7 20
7 20	7 25	7 30		7 30	7 35	7 40
7 40	7 45	7 50		7 50	7 55	8 00
8 00	8 05	8 10		8 10	8 15	8 20
8 20	8 25	8 30		8 35	8 40	8 45
8 45	8 50	8 55		8 55	9 00	9 05
9 05	9 10	9 15		9 15	9 20	9 25
9 25	9 30	9 35		9 35	9 40	9 45
9 45	9 50	9 55		9 55	10 00	10 05
10 05	10 10	10 15		10 15	10 20	10 25
10 25	10 30	10 35		10 35	10 40	10 45
10 45	10 50	10 55		11 00	11 05	11 10
11 10	11 15	11 20		11 20	11 25	11 30
11 30	11 35	11 40		11 40	11 45	11 50
11 50	11 55	12 00		12 05	12 10	12 15
12 15	12 20	12 25		12 25	12 30	12 35
12 35	12 40	12 45		12 45	12 50	12 55
12 55	1 00	1 05		1 10	1 15	1 20
1 20	1 25	1 30		1 30	1 35	1 40
1 40	1 45	1 50		1 50	1 55	2 00
2 00	2 05	2 10		2 15	2 20	2 25
2 25	2 30	2 35		2 35	2 40	2 45
2 45	2 50	2 55		2 58	3 03	3 08
3 10	3 15	3 20		3 20	3 25	3 30
3 30	3 35	3 40		3 40	3 45	3 50
3 50	3 55	4 00		4 00	4 05	4 10
4 10	4 15	4 20		4 25	4 30	4 35
4 35	4 40	4 45		4 45	4 50	4 55
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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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SENATOR JONES READING FROM "THE NEW FREEDOM," HELD SENATE FLOOR FOURTEEN LONG HOURS

PRESIDENT'S OWN BOOK BLOCKED THE BILL

Washintgon, Feb. 9.—The Republican filibuster agains the administration's ship purchase bill dragged its weary way through the night and was maintained unbroken this forenoon. Senator Jones of Washington, who took the floor at 6.45 o'clock lase evening, was going strong when the sun peeped into the Senate chamber early this morning.

His only rest came when there were demands for a quorum and the roll was called, but he showed no signs of fatigue and the Republicans predicted that he would capture the long distance talking record of the Senate.

The Democrats watched warily for an opportunity to catch him napping, but the Senator had them at bay and continued his oratory while his sleepy colleagues drifted in and out of the chamber.

Some of the Senators had to be aroused to get them into the chamber and raise a quorum.

The administration senators, confident that they could pass the bill by one vote if they could ever secure ballot, stuck to their plan of holding the Senate in continuous session. They accepted the challenge of the measure's foes for an endurance test and asserted that the Senate would would be held in continuous session until the bill was passed.

The Republicans and insurgent Democrats accepted this counter-defiance and declared that if the Democrats kept their word they would still be in session on March 4 when the present Congress passes into history.

It was a peculiar coincidence that Senator Jones' chief ammunition during the night and early morning was "The new Freedom," which was written by Woodrow Wilson before he became President. The reading of the President's own words blocked the vote on the bill which he has made every possible effort to pass.

The Washington Senator read steadily from the President's book, pausing occasionally to further explain or to emphasize some particular point, thus taking up more time. His longest chance for rest—an hour and a half—came during the night when Senator Fletcher of Florida called for a quorum at 11.20 o'clock. Only the filibuster guard on each side, some ten or twelve members altogether, were present and the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to rout the sleeping senators. He had mustered only 36 by 12.45 and then Senator James of Kentucky, moved that the sergeant-at-arms be ordered to arrest and bring to the chamber the absentees, whom he named. One by one the sleepy lawmakers came into the Senate, Senator Cummins of Iowa, being the first to arrive. At 1.25 the required number were in their seats. Before Sentor Jones began reading the President's book to the Senate he chose a variety of subjects with which to deal. Among other things he read to the Senate the entire shipping bill, together with all amendments, making many comments as he went along.

He also read from newspapers and magazines on matters pertinent to the bill.

The Senate wing of the capitol resembled a dormitory more than a legislative building. The rooms of the committees on military affairs, commerce, Indian affairs and the office of the secretary of Senate, contained sleeping senators, cots having been placed in available places.

Senator Chilton of West Virginia, slept on a couch in the President's room. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, had a cot in his room while Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, who has the large office formerly used as the Senate postoffice, accommodated six or eight senators on cots and beds.

As the dawn brightened into daylight fresh senators dropped in to relieve their tired colleagues. Senator Kern, the majority leader, was among the first to arrive. Observing him, Sen. Jones paused and said:

"Good morning, Senator."

Jones then continued reading the "New Freedom."

Senator Jones surrendered the floor at 8.40 a.m. after having held it 13 hours and 55 minutes. His speech did not establish a new record for filibustering. Senator McCumbre of North Dakota succeeded him.

At 9.10 a.m. Senator Fletcher of Florida, asked that an order be issued bringing the absent senators into the chamber. His motion was adopted.

At 9.26, Senator Reed of Missouri, offered a motion placing all absent senators under arrest and compelling their continuous attendance in the chamber under penalty of punishment by the Senate.

Minority Leader Gallinger indignantly protested, declaring he would not submit to such dictation until he had to. He said he understood there were other minority senators who would join him in refusing to recognize such an edict.

Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, moved to strike out clause of the motion relating to a penalty and Senator Reed promptly moved to table this amendment. On a roll call vote, Senator Lippitt's motion was placed on the table, 37 memebers favoring this action and 20 opposing it.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ILL

Baltimroe, Feb. 9.—Cardinal Gibbons left Baltimore today for the country where he will rest for a few days. The Prelate has not been in the best of health for the past few days. Although in poor health Sunday the Cardinal did not hesitate to go into the pulpit and deliver a strong sermon.

He is suffering from nervousness and a slight affection of the throat.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

By BERNARD BELANCOURT.

Amsterdam, Feb. 9.—The Belgian town of Paschendaele and Langermarck have been captured by the Allies, according to a dispatch received here from the Sluis early today. It says that the Belgian troops took these places with the assistance of a large force of troops after a hard fight with the Germans.

Langermarck is north and Paschendaele is northeast of Ypres. Their occupation would imperil the German army whose center rests on Rulern.

* * *

St. Omar, France, by Wireless. The second battle in Flanders is steadily growing in violence., The Germans are bringing up reinforcements from around Rheims and they are being thrown around the Allies' lines. The German losses are enormous. The hospitals at Rouliers are overcrowded and wounded are pouring in night and day. The village of Middelkerke has been destroyed by the artillery of the Allies. Maaslage near Rouliers changed hands several times and most of the town has been ruined.

* * *

Petrograd, Feb. 9.—Unofficial reports are current here that a Russian fleet is attacking the German naval base at Danzig on the Bay of Danzig, an arm of the Baltic Sea. Tese reports are unconfirmed at the Admiralty.

GERMANY'S NEXT MOVE AWAITED IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Feb. 9.—That the situation created by Germany's declaration of a war zone around the British Isles is of the gravest character, is indicated here by high administration officials. President Wilson told callers that word is being awaited from Ambassador Gerard of the full explanation promised by Germany by this move and until this is recived no formal action will be taken by the U. S., either in protest or inquiry. The President intimated that the first German note fairly bristled with things the United States would like to know.

HARD FIGHTING IN THE ARGONNE DISTRICT

Paris, Feb. 9.—The hard fighting in the western theatre of war is on in the Argonne region where German and French troops are contesting for victory in a forest near Bagatelle. The result of this combat has not yet been decided according to an official statment issued by the War Office this afternoon. The statement follows:

"In Belgium there was an intermittent artillery battle yesterday. Ypres and Furnes were bombarded. The Belgian army destroyed a farmhouse from which the defenders had fled. Along the Las Basse highway we re-occupied a mill where the enemy had succeeded in establishing himself. Sossons was bombarded with lyddite projectiles. Along the Aisne front in the Champagne district our artillery effectively replied to the German batteries. On the Argonne the battle raging around Bagatelle developed in one of the thickest parts of the forest and therefore assumed a very confused character. The front was maintained in general on both sides."

BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN PRAISED BY FRENCH'S STAFF OFFICER

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Paris, Feb. 9.—Several strategic bridges built by German engineers in the flooded district of West Flanders, north of Dixmude, have been wrecked by French artillery. So accurate and efficient has the fire of the French and British artillery become, not only in Belgium, but in the valleys of the Oise, Aisne and Meuse rivers, that General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the allied armies issued a special order at main headquarters in which high praise was given to the cannoneers.

Col. Swinton of the staff of Field Marshall Sir John French, who writes the "eye witness" narratives, declares that the fire of the British gunners has attained a degree of efficiency hitherto unknown in that branch of the British service.

Official dispatches tell of an unbroken artillery duel in West Flanders, while heavy gun fire is also reported from the Aisne.

Between Albert and Bethune the Germans are continuing their attacks against the allies' field works.

Both sides are again claiming small success in Champagne and Argonne.

In the Woevre district the French are attempting to resume their advance against the German line of communiactions between Metz and St. Mihiel.

In the Vosges and Upper Alsace desultory fighting is going on in a snowstorm.

CZAR'S FORCES MOVE 10 MILES IN PRUSSIA

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograde, Feb. 9.—German losses in the battle of Borjimow are estimated at 27,000 men in dispatches received here today from Warsaw. Of these at least 15,000 were killed, according to the correspondent of the Novoe Vremya, who was at the battle front in the great conflict that raged along the line through Borjimow, Goumine and Wolaczye-Lowiczka when the Germans attempted to cut their way through the Russian lines in order to approch Warsaw.

He reports a lull in the fighting with the Russians holding to the positions they won at Kamion by a flank attack and the Germans maintaining their front west of Borjimow.

North of the Vistula, however, a great battle is raging in the region of Rypin, while a large Russian force has invaded East Prussia near Johannisburg in an attempt to flank the Germans who have succeeded in resisting every effort to drive them from their trenches near Mlawa. Having occupied Rypin, the Russians are trying to press on toward Gulbinj and Dobrazy, which their cavalry reached in January, only to be driven back with heavy losses.

To resist the Russian advance on the front extending from Johannesburg through the Mlawa and Rypin regions to the lower Vistula the Germans have concentrated about four army corps (160,000 men). They have also brought up many batteries, which have been mounted at every strategic point along this line, which is approximately 100 miles in length.

By their thrust at Johannisburg the Russians have penetrated East Prussia for a distance of ten miles. Their cavalry raiders again tearing up the Germans' frontier railway.

The official reports from the Russian general staff indicate that no decisive battle has yet been fought in the Carpathians or in the Gemmnen-Insterburg region of East Prussia. In Bukowina the Russians have been forced to evacuate some of the positions before numerically superior forces of the enemy, but their withdrawal was effected in good order and without material losses.

GERMANY MAY DECLARE ALL WATERS IN "WAR ZONE"

By JOHN C. FOSTER.

London, Feb. 9.—That Germany has been aroused to bitter wrath because the Lusitania hoisted the American flag is the declaration made by a news agency correspondent at Amsterdam. Telegraphing today he says that the Nieue Rotterdamsche Courtant has received the following dispatch from Berlin: "The German newspapers say that if the U. S. acquisce in the misuse of the American flag by the Lusitania it will be impossible for German submarines and other German warships to ascertain whether the vessels flying the neutral flag are really neutral or not.

"It would be sheer suicide for German submarines to have to make long investigations in the work which will be necessarily entailed after the 18. The newspapers add that there will no longer be any question of contraband or noncontraband in British waters, because all those waters will then be a war zone."

RUSSIANS CHASED FROM MOUNTAIN FORTRESSES BY AUSTRO-GERMANS

By Steven Burnett.

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Feb. 9.—Complete victory for the Austro-German army in Bukowina is claimed in an official statement issued at the war office today. The Russians have been driven out of the Carpathians on the borders of Transsylvania, it asserts and have been forced to retreat forty miles to the valley of the Upper Suczawa river.

"Our troops have been victorious in Bukowina," says the statement. "The Austrian and German forces have driven the enemy out of the snow filled Carpathians after heavy fighting. The Russians have retreated to the Upper Suczawa Valley with our troops in close pursuit.

"On February 7 our troops captured 400 Russians attempting to cover the retreat of their main forces. We also took seven guns and a quntity of supplies."

News Oddities

Paris.—Senator Herriot proposes to change the law making marriages possible by proxy so that the wives of troopers at the front can get pensions if their husbands are killed.

* * *

New York.—Charging that his sister, Mrs. Lancie B. McDonald, 60, was "scared into marriage" by Arthur McDonald, Harry L. Hawkins began action for annulment.

* * *

Winsted, Ct.—Determined to keep her new year's resolution to attend church every Sunday in 1915, Mrs. P. J. Darsey, who fell and broke her arm while on her way to church, sat through the full service and refused surgical aid until she got home.

* * *

Washington.—It required 12 men to carry the specially built coffin containing the remains of Harry Coleman. He was 36 years old and weighed 750 pounds.

WEATHER FORECAST

Probable snow flurries tonight and Wednesday. Moderate Northwest winds.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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February 9, 1915

Opinions

The Price of Neutrality

Is it not one of the ironies of fate that Uncle Sm, in trying to remain friends with everybody, should be gradually incurring the enmity of both sides in the European war? An American ambassador to one of the belligerent powers is quoted as saying; "We are going to be cordially detested by the whole world when this war is over." It is notorious that in both Great Britain and Germany disapproval of this country is openly expressed on every hand, each nationality accusing us of siding with the other.

Of course, this may be explained by reference to a fact of common psychological experience and observation—namely, that to persons in a passion there is nothing quite so completely exasperating as a refusal to join them in permitting emotion to govern reason. They can understand and even welcome violent opposition, but never calm indifference or cool neutrality. And it is particularly the would-be peacemaker who incurs their suspicions and hatred once they are thoroughly roused. Hi s'most careful advances are received with the hot hiss with which molten metal greets a drop of cold water.

That the United States remains neutral to the end, a course undoubtedly dictated by her best interests at the present time, and the belligerents reach a settlement which leaves no abiding international sore, it is not inconceivable that even Germany and England may become friends before some Germans and some Englishmen forgive Uncle Sam for his middle course.—The Globe.

Undeveloped Water Power

The rivers of the northeastern and middle eastern portions of the United States are the best known in the country and the earliest in point of development, and their usefulness as sources of power and centers of industry has been demonstrated for several generations. Nevertheless it has been shown by the work of the United States Geological Survey during past years and is demonstrated in one of the reports of the Survey that in spite of the long familiarity of manufacturers and industrial men in general with most of these rivers, the water resources they afford have not yet been appreciated and by no means developed to their fullest extent. In fact, there are very few rivers in this great region in which the development of waterpower has come anywhere near the maximum possible degree of usefulness.

The report mentioned, water supply paper 261, contains records of flow during several years of the principal rivers in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, which empty into the Atlantic Ocean. Beginning with the records of the St. John River basin, in the State of Maine, the report takes up successively all the principal streams and many of their important tributaries along the coast as far south as the Rappahannock, in Virginia. Among the records of interest is that of Connecticut river at Orford, N.H., covering the years 1907 to 1909. It shows that the highest discharge for the three-year period occurred on April 16, 1909, when the river flowed 49,700 cubic feet per second. The highest discharge in the year 1908 was 36,700 cubic feet per second, on April 30; the maximum flow for the year 1907 was 40,600 cubic feet per second, on May 3. The record further shows that the lowest stage was recorded in the year 1908, when, on September 28, only 288 cubic feet per second of water passed the Orford station. During that year the flow exceeded 1000 cubic feet per second in September and October during only one day, and in this two months' low water period the average flow was only 687 cubic feet per second. Potomac river, as another example, has during the period in which its flow has been observed by the Geological Survey produced a flood flow 470 times greater than that of low water. In developing a water supply enormous sums of money may be uselessly expended unless observations of this kind are made throughout the various stages of stream flow.

Copies of water supply paper 261 can be procured on application to the director of the Geological Survey at Washington.—Utica Herald.

No Surrender to Patronage Demands!

It is to be hoped that the report that Governor Whitman has knuckled under to Controller Travis on the Tax Department bill is not correct. The Governor proposed a bill which was logical in theory and should have resulted in better and more scientific handling of the state's tax affairs under proper administration. It would have removed much patronage from the Controller's disposal, and some responsibility and prestige from the office. It did not go quite far enough in depriving the Controller of the anomalous functions he now performs in levying certain taxes; but it made a good beginning.

Amendment of that bill to meet the Controller's objections would leave the patrongae in his hands, available for "organization" leaders. It would also leave comparatively little merit, other than a general declaration of principle, in the Governor's bill. The Governor has an issue in reforming the state's tax levying machinery and reorganizing it on a scientific basis, which he should not let any questions of political patronage or official antagonism obscure.—N. Y. Tribune.

Are You Going to Get Married?

Let us sell you the Wedding Ring

Notice our Window Display of Roger's Silverware

Price reduced to close out some of the patterns.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

PROGRESSIVE ONEIDA

Oneida, Feb. 7.—At the open meeting of the City Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. S. H. Goodwin plans for an Easter party were considered. A committee was named to designate the date and character of the entertainment.

Reports from ten working committees were given. The question of providing larger and more suitable quarters for the cooking and sewing classes instituted by the federation was discussed, and this problem will be given immediate attention.

Mrs. L. J. Myers, chairman of the Employment Bureau, which has headquarters at the Salvation Army Hall, gave an interesting report of industrial conditions. The bureau has provided employment for ten women, two women have been given permanent work and six were found temporary positions.

Sixteen men applied for work and twelve were given employment. The report of the Employment Bureau is striking evidence of the need of such an organization here, according to the executives of the federation.

Mrs. George F. Mills of the Charity Committee urged better co-operation of the various benevolent societies at Christmas time, that the city's poor will all be provided for.

An investigation of the Palmer-Owen child labor bill now before Congress is to be started by the federation in behalf of local interests.

The treasurer's report showed the organization to be on a sound financial basis.

This is enough to convince one that Oneida must be a good place to live in. Here one is sure interest in human welfare is a mighty factor in the community. The work of this kind belongs part and parcel to the women of every community. They are the logical ones to reach and serve humanity. They are the ones who, free from the cares of the business world which man lives in, find time to read, think and study on the mothering of humanity.

Oneida ranks first with progressive cities. When will Fulton fall in line?

BELGIAN CHILDREN SEND AID THANKS

Little Ones of Stricken Village Write Letter to U. S. Youngsters

A formal little letter, but signed with the scrawling signatures of thirty-one of the children of Lantin, has reached the headquarters here of the Commission for the Relief in Belgium. It is one of the few letters of the kind that the Germans have permitted to go out of the country. Minister Whitlock has the others in a big bundle in his office in Brussels.

The letter from Lantin is as follows:

"We have been greatly moved by your delicate attention in sending to the Belgian children some presents, which so many would have been unable to get this year but for your noble and beautiful inspiration.

"We, the children of Lantin, thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the clothes, toys and candies which you have been so kind as to send us.

"We keep for all our little friends in the United States our best recollections, and would like to send them each in turn our most sincere thanks.

"We beg you, Mr. President, to believe in our true gratitude, and please accept this expression of our deep respect."

Yolande Nys, Juliette Toitter and twenty-nine other youngsters thus send their thanks to the children of the United States for the Christmas cheer which helped them forget for a while the sadness that war has made in their country.

The commission has received also a description of how food is distributed when it arrives in Rotterdam.

"The cargo," the report says, "is put upon canal boats, which go from Holland waterways past the military inspection. Belgium is gridironed with canals, which have been repaired so that canal boats can take food to several hundred cammunes and distributing centres.

"The distribution, which is under the supervision of Americans, is done by the Comite National de Secours et Alimentation. The cost of these rations is nine francs each month, which consist of 300 grammes of bread, a portion of potatoes, coffee, salt, a litre of soup, containing vegetables and lump meat.

"Meal tickets are distributed, and the upper and middle classes who are able purchase food from the canteens. Children between three and twelve receive rations at the schools."

Ernest Schelling, pianist, will make his only appearance in America this season at Aeolian hall on March 3. He will be the soloist with the New York Symphony Club. All the proceeds of this concert will be given to the Polish Relief Fund. Schelling is a personal friend of Mme. Sembrich, president of the American Committee for Polish Relief, and of Paderewski, whose protege he was in his student days.

Citizens of Montclair have contributed more than $1.000 to a fund for war sufferers in Albania.

ADAMS HOUSE SOLD

Alonzo L. Adams, owner and proprietor of the Adams house at 65 East Bridge street, Oswego, announced yesterday that he had sold the hotel to the Joy brothers of Smithville, Jefferson county, former proprietors of the Windsor hotel at Phoenix. The consideration is understood to have been in the neighborhood of $16,000. Possession will be given on March 1.

The new owners will remodel the hotel interior. The Adams house has 40 rooms.

Mr. Adams has been proprietor of the Adams house for 22 years. He will retire from business.

ONEIDA MAN APPOINTED

Reports from Oneida are to the effect that the appointment of canal patrolman on the Erie canal will go to Bert VanHorn of Oneida. The salary has been $1800 but may be raised to $2400.

Economy and Saving.

A sort of paradox is the fact that thousands of people who make no effort to save a dollar when times are highly prosperous will develop and practice economy when work and opportunity are less plentiful. The best way, of course, is to try and save at least a little all the time, putting by a larger amount when earnings are at their height. As a nation we are not taught that economy, which makes France the banker of the world and whose accumulations come not from vast exports of natural resources, but from the combined small savings, consistently continued year after year, by the French people as a whole.

The French save partly because it has become hereditary and chiefly because the children are brought up that way and are taught the dignity of accumulation. We, on the contrary, in a spirit of false pride, are inclined to scorn the necessity of saving, as though it were something of which to be ashamed. If our present experiences shall teach us thrift it will be a strengthening of a great national weakness.—H. M. Windsor in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Superstitious Cures.

At an inquest in an English town on a five-month-old child the mother was said to have given it a decoction of snails and Demerara sugar as a cure for whooping cough. She put the snails, alive, into the sugar in a muslin bag, and the liquid filtrate was the medicine. It seems that the "snail" remedy is known in other parts of the country. Hot lemonade, hot treacle and elderberry sirup are also given by the poor as a cure, and a sugared infusion of snails may be just as efficacious as any of them.

Walks round the gas works with the suffering children are still practiced. Old women were great believers in this method of cure, and they used to be laughed at for their faith in it. There was method in their strange apparent madness, and one of the best known cures today is the vaporizing of fluids that give off compounds similar to those emanating from places where they make gas.—London Tatler.

An Indiscreet Memory.

"You and that very charming Miss Malcom were boy and girl friends, I'm told?"

"Yes."

"I saw you talking to her. You must have had a delightful time recalling early days?"

"Well, no. I tried to make it pleasant, but it didn't seem to work. I recalled to her how she climbed trees and fences when she was ten years old, and she gave me a freezing look. Then I asked her to remember how she was thrown from an overturned bobsled and went head foremost into a snowdrift and stuck there. 'You were seven years old,' I said, 'and I recall that you were'— What do you think she did?"

"I dunno."

"Said 'Sir!' and stalked away."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Hull of a Dreadnought.

An amazing amount of material goes to the making of a 22,000 ton battleship. Into the hull alone enter some 9,800 tons of steel and iron, an amount more than equal to the whole of the material from keel to fighting tops in many of the pre-Dreadnought war vessels. Of this amount of material over 6,000 tons is steel plating, 2,856 tons is for shapes, channeling and angle pieces; the weight of the rivets used exceeds 530 tons, these rivets ranging in diameter from three-eighths of an inch to one and one-half inches, and there are over 400 tons of specially shaped steel castings, ranging in weight from two to eighteen tons each. These figures include nothing for gun mounting or special armoring, but are for the mere construction of the bare hull alone.—London Express.

London, Ex-Watering Place.

Time was when London was a watering place, whose wells, if not rivaling Bath or Harrogate, were widely famed and frequented by people from all quarters. In South London there were quite a number of spas, Lambeth wells, which sold water for a penny a quart and gave it to the poor for nothing, St. George's wells, Sydenham wells and Dulwich wells being the best known.—London Graphic.

The Usual Way.

"My son, be careful to find out the inward depths of a woman's character value before you make a friend of her."

"That's all right, but if she's pretty why not take her at her face value?"—Baltimore American.

Not Immortal.

"Penley used to think his poems were immortal."

"What changed his opinion?"

"The editors 'killed' so many of them."—Boston Transcript.

Qualifications.

Caller—Pardon me, sir, but is there another artist in this building? Artist—There is not. There is, however, a man on the fourth floor who paints.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Domestic Harmony.

Louise—Does Howard get along happily with his wife? Julia—Yes. Some of his opinions coincide with hers and the others he keeps silent about.—Life.

All Around Him.

"I'm looking for spats."

"You ought to save my job for awhile," commented the weary floorwalker.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

War: Pathos and Humor

Berlin, Feb. 9.—Cigars and cigarettes are the most highly valued articles at the front. In an interesting letter, just received here, a German soldier tells of a trade where he exchanged 50 cigarettes for a whole steer. He writes:

"Most of our boys at the front are inveterate smokers. They know the value of a good weed. Some times a good smoke will make you forget that your stomach is empty.

"For the last two days I have been subsisting on bread and cigars. Our field kitchen—the goulash gun, as we call it—cannot come up to the battle line, and so we must live on what we carry in our knapsack. A heavy black cigar will tide you over for a day when there is nothing else to chew.

"A few days ago we were all longing for some fresh meat. There was none for miles around. Suddenlya Bavarian detachment came along, with a whole drove of cattle. First they refused to let us have any, but after some bargaining they traded a fat steer for fifty cigarettes.

"Every soldier in our army is supplied with two cigars every day at present. Besides almost everybody receives tobacco from home. But some of the cigars we received were terrible. They were so bad we could not smoke them. So we threw them over to the French, who eagerly gathered them in. They were so delighted that they gave us some cognac in exchange. This was before they commenced to smoke the cigars. After they had lighted them they got highly indignant and commenced to fire at us like mad.

"There were days when we had nothing to smoke but dried tea leaves and straw. Then again we have tobacco but nothing to light our pipe with. We are not permitted to have fire in the trenches, for the smoke would draw the enemy's fire. Matches are very scarce and our electric flashlights give light, but no fire. So one of my comrades has overcome come this difficulty by using a strong magnifying glass which he found in the pocket of a French officer killed in battle. This works all right when the sun is shining.

"At times cigars were so scarce we had to throw dice in order to decide how many puffs each one of us was entitled. I was unfortuiate enough to get only three puffs."

GIRL RISKED LIFE TO SAVE; BUT LOST OUT

Ridgefield, N. J., Feb. 8.—Belle Scheck, 12, is threatened with pneumonia today, following her heroic but futile efforts to save the life of her eight year old chum, Sarah Van Owen from a watery grave. The girls were skating. The ice was thin and they ventured too far out. Belle was in the lead when she heard a scream. She turned and saw her chum struggling in the water. Without an instant's hesitation Belle plunged into the open water, skates and all, to rescue Sarah. The laater could not swim. The little heroine clutched her chum's collar. She reached the edge of the ice, succeeded in placing Sarah upon it, but it was too frail and gave away again. Time and again she tried to get hold on the edge of the ice but each time it broke. Sarah's struggles hindered the would-be rescuer. She became exhausted and then womanlike she fainted. She was rescued but little Sarah's body was found under the ice. The little heroine was inconsolate today when she learned that her efforts to save her chum had proven futile.

THE QUIRK

FRIDAY, FEB. 12th

The Musical Treat of the Century

The De Koven Opera Co.

PRESENTING

The Nation's Funniest and most tuneful Comic Opera

"ROBIN HOOD"

BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH

MUSIC BY REGNIALD De KOVEN

With a cast of Grand Opera Artists including Ivy Scott, Harold Blake, Cora Tracy, James Stevens, George Shields, Lorena Carman, Phil Branson, Tillie Salinger, F. J. McCarthy, Sol Solomon. A Grand Ensemble of Fifty. Augmented Orchestra.

This is the same great organization that created a furore at the Empire in Syracuse last season at high prices.

PRICES—Box Seats $2; Orchestra $1.50, $1; Balcony 75c, 50c; Gallery 25c.

Seats On Sale Wednesday Morning

MAIL ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE NOW

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

Many children dislike milk as soon as they have passed their babyhood days. The food values it contains, however, are very essential to the proper growth of the child. Many mothers are therefore at a loss for ways in which to disguise the despised milk so as to make it palatable.

Probably one of the best ways is to give the child a pure coca, made entirely with milk. This should be made of a cocoa which has had part of the excess fat removed in its preparation, and in preparing the beverage it should be made very weak. Even if it has but a faint taste and color of cocoa, to the child who dislikes milk it will be very welcome.

Most children like cereals, and these can be cooked in milk instead of water. When served with plenty of milk the child eats unknowingly a goodly quantity of this food beverage.

These simple cream soups will also prove a welcome addition to the child's diet list:

Cream of Spinach Soup

Blend one tablespoonful of butter with one of flour, and add slowly two cups of cold milk. Stir until all is smooth and creamy. Add two cups of spinach pulp. Serve hot with croutons.

Oyster Stew

Drain a quart of oysters and put the liquor on the stove with a half cup boiling water, a little salt and pepper and let boil up once. Add oysters, piece of butter, half pint boiling milk and let come to a boil. Serve while hot.

A plain custard is nourishing and attractive to the average child.

Baked Custard

One pint of milk, three eggs, one-half teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls sugar. Beat yolks of eggs well, scald the milk and pour over the eggs sugar and salt, pour into a pudding dish or individual dishes and bake very slowly in a second pan with water in it until firm. Quick cooking ruins this kind of custard.

Baked Apple Dumplings

Peel and core eight tart, juicy apples, filling the sore cavity with sugar and a pinch of cinnamon or cloves. Make a soft crust as for baking powder biscuit; roll in a sheet about a quarter of an inch thick and cut in eight pieces. Set each apple in the center of a slice, and cover, pinching the edges together over the apple. Lay them side by side in a pudding dish, spread butter over them, and bake to a russet brown. Take from the oven, cut a little hole in the top of each dumpling, and pour in this aperture a sauce made of butter and sugar, dissolved in boiling water, with a little nutmeg grated in. Put a tablespoonful of this sauce in each dumpling; then place carefully on a platter and serve hot or cold, with rich, sweet cream and sugar.

Chocolate Cake

One-half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 3 tablespoons good cocoa, 1½ cups flour, 1 rounding teaspoon baking powder, ½ cup milk. Bake 40 minutes.

Itlaian Spgaghetti

Spaghetti.
1-4 cup olive oil.
1 medium sized onion.
A bit of garlic.
One-half cup diced lean beef or other meat.
2 tablespoons dried mushrooms.
1 cup lukewarm water.
Sprig rosemary.
Salt and pepper.
1 tablespoon Italian conserva or cooked tomatoes.

Cook the spaghetti as usual and serve with sauce made as follows: Pour the olive oil into a frying pan, chop the onion and bit of garlic and brown in the hot oil. Add the beef and fry until brown. Soak the mushrooms in a cup of lukewarm water, drain thoroughly, chop fine and add to the meat. Pour in the strained water and add rosemary, salt and a little pepper. One tablespoonful of Italian conserva gives a better flavor than cooked tomatoes, but the latter may be used. Cook slowly and thoroughly, adding hot water as needed. Pour over the spaghetti and cover with a generous sprinkling of grated cheese.

Macaroni

Macaroni, to the average American housekeeper, means an occasional dish to eke out a meal, or an ingredient of some kinds of soup. To the Italian housewife it is a staff of life like bread, and appears upon the family table almost as frequently. It is used in nearly every kind of soup and in several forms other than the familiar dish of baked macaroni and cheese which is prepared by boiling the macaroni in milk until tender and placing it in a buttered pie dish with alternate layers of grated cheese. Then it is covered with a mixture of two beaten eggs and two ounces of melted butter, baked and served very hot.

Some times there will be a goodly portion left over, and it can be used cold in a delicious fashion. Line a shallow salad dish with lettuce leaves, place on them thin slices of cold macaroni and cheese, and cover with mayonnaise dressing.

Macaroni Pudding

Take an equal quantity of ham and chicken and mince them fine. Then weigh out half the quantity of macaroni which has been boiled until tender, add it to the meat with two well beaten eggs, one ounce of butter, cayenne pepper and salt to taste, put in a basin and boil for two hours.

Bread Pudding

There are bread puddings and bread puddings. When made of remnants of bread varying in age, size and quality, and with a happy-go-lucky measurement of milk, sugar and spice, and it appears on the table with half swollen raisins, overbaked crust and a lumpy consistency, it well deserves the fate of being left untouched by the disappointed diner. But when made of good material, properly proportioned, and well served in some uncommon manner, or called by another name, it will tempt the most fastidious appetite.

A variation of the usual formula for steamed bread pudding will require the following materials:

2 cups of dry bread.
¼ cup butter.
½ cup molasses.
1 cup raisins.
1 cup of sweet milk.
1 egg.
½ teaspoon soda.
½ teaspoon cloves,
½ teaspoon cinnamon.
¼ teaspoon salt.

And if liked more fruity add one-half cup more of any other kind of fruit or nuts preferred.

Chop the bread fine, or crumble it if that be easier, seed the raisins and cut once or twice. If nuts are used crumble them into small pieces. Melt or soften the butter, add it to the bread, then add the other articles and let the mixture stand half an hour or until the bread is softened. Turn the mixture into two well buttered baking powder cans, cover and stand them in a steamer and let the water boil steadily for one hour. Serve with any preferred sauce.

Unusual Apple Pudding

When I recall some early specimens of the old fashioned apple pudding boiled in a bag and served with a crude molasses sauce, it seems that taste and fashion in cooking have changed greatly; there are few tables on which such a bag-pudding would be tolerated today. Sometimes, it is true, these puddings were light, but more often the water was not really boiling when the bag was dropped in or it was allowed to stop boiling at some critical time and a soggy sort of a dessert followed, that would today cause a family row or a change of boarding place.

Good ranges and fuel are so common that it is a very inefficient cook who would set forth a soggy, underdone pudding or pastry soaked on the under side.

When something different is craved there are little inventions of the cook that will displace pie once in a while and also take the place of so many molded jellies and creams which, good as they are, become tiresome. For one of these dainties pare and core half a dozen apples. Mix one-quarter cup of chopped nut meats, one-half cup of sugar and a little cinnamon and fill the centers of the apples, after setting them in a buttered baking dish. Add a little water and bake until the apples are tender but not broken and soft. Roll some rich pastry thin and cut in rounds and if it is puff paste all the better. Bake in a hot oven and cool. Place one apple on each round, dust with powdered sugar and serve instead of the customary wedge of pie.

Choice Creamery Butter
Fresh Eggs
FULL LINES OF THE BEST
CANNED GOODS
TEAS AND COFFEES
F. J. SWITZER
Phone 29 120-124 W. Broadway

SMART SCHOOL HAT IN DROOPING HELMET EFFECT OF CHIP STRAW.



Today's picture is of a jaunty school hat of red and natural colored chip straw. A narrow band of figured velvet, with an upright bow of velvet and satin ribbon, forms the scant trimming.

CANCER INCREASES DEATH CAUSES IN UNITED STATES

Washington, Feb. 9.—The deathrate for the United States in 1915 shows a slight increase over that of 1912, accordin gto figures published by the Census Bureau today. In 1913 the rate was 14.1 per 1000 population while in 1912 it was 13.9. Deaths from tuberculosis are decreasing and those from cancer increasing.

The total number of deaths in 1913 was 890,848. Washington had the lowest death rate of any of the States—8.5. New Hampshire led with 17.1.

Of the cities of 100,000 population and over, Seattle had the lowest death rate, 8.4; while Memphis had the highest, 20.8.

NO OPERATION ON SUNDAY

Evangelist Cancels Plan for Treatment for His Voice

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—Three times today "Billy" Sunday challenged the manhood of Philadelphia to "hit the trail," and the response was 274 at the morning service, 603 at the afternoon service and 633 at the night service, making a total of 1,510 for the day.

Although Sunday's voice was in such condition that an immediate surgical operation was considered advisable, the evangelist now will not consent to undergo treatment because of the publicity given his plans. This was the statement tonight of Dr. H. M. Goehring, of Pittsburgh, who came here today and confirmed the announcement of the arrangement for the operation printed in this city several days ago, which announcement the evangelist and members of his party denied.

Dr. Goehring expressed himself as "amazed at the atmosphere of mystery and deceit which has cloaked the entire matter."

"I made all arrangements with Mr. Sunday himself on January 24," he declared, "and I see no reason for suppressing the operation story. The published article was entirely correct except that we arranged for the work to be done February 7, today, instead of February 9, as was published."

OSWEGO HOTEL

Oswego, Feb. [illegible]. Endicott-Johnson Co. has leased the McGraw store in [illegible] and will take possession about April 1. The firm plans to put in a new front and will otherwise remodel the store, making it one of the handsomest in the city.

* * *

The Rev. H. D. Holmes, pastor of State Street M. E. church, in Fulton, preached at the First M. E. church here last evening, inaugurating a series of evangelistic services at that church which will continue this evening and every evening for two weeks except Saturday evening.

* * *

Father Hopkins, at St. Mary's church Sunday, announced that a Forty Hours' Devotion will be held in the church starting Sunday, February 21. He also announced that mite boxes will be given out to the members of the congregation, and he expects that those who deny themselves luxuries during Lent will put the money saved in the boxes for the benefit of the new church building fund. The contents of mite boxes last year netted over $1000.

* * *

G. H. Richards, who was badly injured in the collapse of the parochial school in Fulton last November, has filed an application for 128 weeks' compensation for the loss of an eye. He received but eight weeks' compensation, whereas it is claimed that for the loss of an eye the schedule calls for 128 weeks.

A conference will be held at the Mayor's room at the City Hall this evening between members of the Fire and Police Board, acting City Attorney Pidgeon and Mayor Hennessey, at which time the matter of formulating plans to include the firemen in the city pension plan will be discussed. It is probable that Mr. Pidgeon will be asked to prepare a bill for introduction into the Legislature which will bring about half pension for both police and firemen.

AND HANK WALKED

Hank Mott, of Fulton, and Fred Kanoop, of this city, had to walk in yesterday from Mexico, after having wrestled there on Saturday night. Two stories are gong tne rounds as a result of their pedestrian act. One story is to the effect that the train service was poor; another that the car fare was shy.—Palladium.

Fine Supposition.

"There comes the coal," thought the fireplace. "I suppose I ought to be grateful."

L. T. MILLER
ONEIDA STREET

Nothing nicer for Breakfast than
TRACY'S BOUQUET
We have a carefully selected line of TEAS COFFEES, SPICES
Careful and Prompt Attention and Delivery.

H. P. Allen & Son
THE BIG GROCERY
53 So. First Street
A COMPLETE AND WELL SELECTED LINE OF
CANNED GOODS
CORN, PEAS, SUCCOTASH, TOMATOES, ALSO THE WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF SOUPS, BOUILLONS, DRESSINGS, OLIVES, CANNED PINEAPPLE AND OTHER
OYSTERS
STANDARDS, SELECTS
ALSO SALT AND CANNED FISH—MACKEREL, SALMON, HERRING.
H. P. Allen & Son
Phone 32
H. Putnam Allen,
H. Putnam Allen, Jr.

Buy Your Groceries at the
Square Deal Cash Grocery
and we will give you a Square Deal

Crisco	23c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c
Compound	11c
Boss Pork	12c
Bacon	20c
Cloves	6c
Salt Mackerel	10c
8lb. Wheat	12c
Cr. Wheat	11c
Loose Cocoa	19c
Ground Nutmeg	6c, 5c
Baking Soda	4c
Corn Starch	6c
10 Salada	12c
5c Matches	3c
Ginger Snaps	7c
Marco Corn Flakes 5 pgk for	25c
Post Toasties 3 pkgs	20c
4 Bars Lenox Soap	10c
with order only	
Sterling Oleo	21c
R X Milk	11c
Coal Skuttles	30c and 35c
Peanut Butter	13c
Rex Oleo	15c
Worcestershire Sauce	5c
10c Bottle Blue	5c

SQUARE DEAL Cash Grocery Co.
Phone 464 210 Cayuga Street
SALE ALL THE WEEK

H. C. DANN & SON
MEATS FISH OYSTERS
OYSTERS, STANDARDS AND SELECTS, FRESH, SALT AND CANNED FISH. TRY OUR FRESH COD FISH THIS WEEK.
ONLY BEST WESTERN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK.
ALSO FULL LINE PORK PRODUCTS, CREAMERY BUTTER, HANELIS OLEOMARGARINE. FRESH STOCK CANNED GOODS.
PHONE 42 11 SOUTH SECOND STREET

USE BOUQUET COFFEE
and
HELP THE HOSPITAL
Until Further Notice, We Will Give Free With Every Pound of
BOUQUET COFFEE
Sold in Fulton, A Coupon worth One Cent Apiece When Returned to us by the
LEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Save your *Coupons*, and send them to the *Hospital*, as We Will Redeem Them Only When Returned to us by the Hospital.
BOUQUET COFFEE
is Blended from the Finest Coffees Grown, and has been the Leading High Grade Coffee sold in Central New York for over Twenty-Five Years.
Blended, Roasted and Packed by
O.V.Tracy & Company
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

LOCAL FOODSTUFF PRICES

What Staple Articles Cost in Local Markets

MEAT		POULTRY	
Ham	18c to 20c	Chicken (full dressed)	28c
Shoulder	16c to 18c	**DAIRY PRODUCTS**	
Corned Beef	15c-16c	Creamery Butter	38c, 40, 43c
Beef, Rib Roast	18c to 20c	Dairy Butter	35c
Beef, Sirloin Steak	26c	Eggs, Strictly Fresh	35c
Beef, Porterhouse Steak	28c	Honey Cap	20c-25c
Pork Loin	16c to 20c	Strained pt. jar	25c
Pork Chops	16c	Cheese (full cream)	20c
Pork Roast	18c to 20c	**VEGETABLES**	
Pork Steak	18c to 22c	Lettuce, head	10c
FRUITS		Cabbage	5c to 6c
Oranges, doz.	25c to 40c	Parsnips	lb. 4c
Grapefruit	3 for 25c	Potatoes,	bu. 60c
Bananas	20c	Carrots	peck, 20c
Lemons, doz.	25c-30c	Onions	peck, 25c
Apples	peck, 15c	Turnips	peck 25c
(Bushel	50c to 60c	Beans,	lb 7c
Cranberries, qt.	12c	Beans Lima,	lb 10c

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS
are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.
A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00
FULTON EVENING TIMES
Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

CLUB DISCUSSED VARIED TOPICS

The Shipping Bill Among Other Present Day Topics of Interest Discussed by Current Events Club

The Shipping Bill, our open air school, the new school laws, and the barge canal were topics discussed at the Current Events Club last night.

The meeting was held with Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Penfold and the appointed leaders were Messrs. L. W. Emerick and B. A. Reddington. Mr. Emerick opend the discussion with references to the open air school which yesterday began work. He explained the plan of the school to be for the purpose of enabling children handicapped physically in school work to build up under special treatment without discontinuing their studies. This, he has been shown is done by keeping the child constantly in the fresh air, partaking of warm, nourishing liquids mid-day and then lying at rest for a short period. Mr. Emerick stated further that the committee in charge of this work, and of which he is a member, wished to correct the impression that this treatment is for children suffering physical defects of tuberculer tendencies. The primal idea as shown was that any child handicapped from keeping up in his studies through physical reasons, and unable in the atmosphere or environment of the average schoolroom to build up physically, is given the privilege of the open air school. Mr. Emerick stated any one who would watch for the results to be obtained in the local open air school would no doubt be pleased as well as surprised at the wonderful results.

The shipping bill was tabled for discussion. Mr. Emerick claimed little knowledge of the bill except for the main feature, that of purposing the government purchase ships for the use of individual concerns and conducting the trade until such time as it might prove profitable. This, the speaker said, smacked of paternalism, and personally, does not believe the government should go into business in any line, particularly the freight, or shipping business, where competition has always been exceedingly keen

A short open discussion followed Mr. Emerick's talk and some fine points made.

Mr. Reddington spoke briefly on the barge canal works, comparing the state canal with that of the Panama canal. The topic had been pressed upon the speaker at short notice he stated, and as it was too big a topic to handle hastily he submitted but a simple outline.

Supt. Fairgrieve spoke of the new laws in regard to schools. He stated more legislative measures for schools had been enacted this year than that of any preceding time. Most of these measures Prof. Fairgrieve stated were for the benefit of rural schools. The growth of school laws, which in their infancy were bitterly scored as contrary to personal freedom, have since been deemed wise, and productive of great good in school growth.

The facts of legistation in regards to schools as set forth showed that more measures become statutes than the average person realizes.

The next meeting is scheduled to be held at the home of Mr. A. G. Gilbert.

BETTER THAN BOSTONIANS

Although "Robin Hood" is twenty-three years old, and Reginald De Koven has written many other work, this is the first time that he has lent his name to any company presenting his operas. The De Koven Opera Company, composed mostly of Grand Opera singers and headed by IvyScott of the Century Grand Opera, New York, will be heard at The Quirk, Friday, Feb. 12, and, radical as it may seem, Mr. DeKoven is authority for the statement that the vocal balance and calibre of the present company, suits him even better than did the original Bostonians. This is explained by the fact that in those days there was a certain amount of catering to the comedians of the organization, while the comedy roles are not neglected, the music is sung by singers possessing voices suited to the score, who were carefully selected from the grand opera houses of this country and Europe.

POLICE COURT

The case of Morris Kaplin against Eugene Kimball was in court this morning and resulted in an adjournment until Feb. 15.

The plaintiff sues to recover $40 and interest, the amount due on a promissory note payable to Mr. Kaplin's order.

Defendant answered that he and Kaplan lent their credit to Roumain Kimball, and it was agreed that each was to be liable for one-half of the amount of the note.

Eugene Kimball offered judgment of $20 with interest and costs, which was refused by Mr. Kaplin.

Attorney Ilman represents the plaintiff, and Attorney Cullen the defendant.

URGES ANTITOXIN FOR DIPHTHERIA

The State Department of Health has issued an appeal for a more general use of antitoxin in cases of diphtheria. In its appeal the department says:

"The State department provides antitoxin free, and it may be obtained from every health officer throughout the State and from numerous supply stations which have been established in cities, towns and villages during the last year.

"It is not always easy to be sure at first whether a case of sore throat is diphtheria or not. It is wise to give the antitoxin at once in any case of sore throat which is at all suspicious of diphtheria. On the third or fourth days of the disease there is twice as great a chance of a fatal result as on the first and second.

Bought Fine Home

H. C. Giesler has purchased through Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc., of Fulton, the very attractive property at 426 S. Fourth st., of Mrs. P. D. VanWagenen. Some interior decorating will be done at once and a garage erected as soon as weather conditions will permit. Mr. and Mrs. Giesler will occupy it for a home.

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC

IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.

CLARK IRISH HARP

IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

WANT BAND STAND MOVED

Eyesore In E. Park Comes In For Condemnation at Public Works Meeting

Commissioners Stevenson, Spencer and Garrett conducted business at last night's meeting of their board, that of Public Works. A motion was passed that the City Engineer's plan for changing the trolley tracks at 1st and Oneida sts., in accordance with the Board's desire, be placed on file with Engineer Hill.

Sidewalk rebates for 1913 will be paid according to a resolution offered by Mr. Stevenson and which was carried.

Complaints was lodged with the Board that there is insufficient drainage at Buffalo and 5th sts. Cellars in that vicinity at times become filled with water to a depth of 4 feet—higher than the furnace doors in the houses.

Superintendent Rumsey was ordered by the Board to inspect the seat of trouble and make a report as soon as possible.

Band Stand Goes

Mr. Stevenson offered a motion, in effect, that the material of which the bandstand in East Park is composed be given deserving poor people. Some discussion was indulged in relative to a new bandstand to be situated upon the ground north of 1st st. and between Rochester st. and the library. No definite action was taken in the matter.

The city funds were found to be of a proportion as to justify the payment of certain outstanding accounts. These accounts total $325.31 and were taken from the water fund.

The following list of names are property owners who will receive rebates for sidewalk improvement, the money to come from the improvement fund:

Edward Breeds, Pratt st.	$18.17
B. J. Sharp, Pratt st.	13.67
B. J. Sharp, Park st.	14.36
E. A. Raymond, Pratt st.	7.33
E. M. Doty, Park st.	9.08
J. T. Hargraves, W. 1st st.	12.00
Flora A. Wallace, 5th st.	9.17
C. H. Hulett, 5th st.	9.08
J. M. Piper, 5th and Pratt	39.33
Nettie Elmer, 5th and Pratt	9.08
Ida M. Bisnett, 5th and Pratt	9.08

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Vaughn of Mexico spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Vaughn's parents, R. H. McKay.

* * *

The Emergency Club will meet this Tuesday evening with Mrs. James Keeler at her home in Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Schem, who has been ill at her home Oneida st, is improving slowly.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Youmans and son of Buffalo st. have been spending the past two weeks with his sister, Mrs. Charles Mitchell and family of Syracuse.

* * *

The Royal Neighbors of America, Fulton camp, meet at the home of Neighbor Ernest Dewey tonight.

* * *

The Y. P. B. meeting will be held in the Baptist church Tuesday evening.

* * *

Miss Frances McCormack is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. T. Lynch in Geneva.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Allen of So. 6th st. visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Leach, Palermo Center last Sunday.

* * *

Miss Ruthaileen Gifford will be hostess to the Delta Alpha class of the First M. E. church on February 13, at her home, 324 Seneca st., at 5 o'clock. All members requested to be present. Dinner served at 6 o'clock.

* * *

A few o fthe young married people had an informal dance at the assembly rooms of the library last Friday evening.

* * *

Mrs. David Ford of Middleville, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Loweree of Berwick, Pa., are the guests of Miss Ruth Adams at her home in S. 4th street.

* * *

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Hollingsworth park and E. Broadway on Saturday, Feb. 6th, a son, Henry Newell.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Beauchamp and children who have been the guests of her sister's family, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Rox, for some time, returned last week to their home in Atlanta, Ga.

* * *

John Partrick of Oneida st.has been seriously ill but now is improving nicely.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter are the guests of Mrs. Hunter's sisters in New York.

* * *

William McCrea of West 1st st., will leave on Friday for a visit with his mother, Mrs. E. F. McCrea, at Rochester.

* * *

The Parish Aid's regular monthly meeting which was postponed will be held at the home of the president, Mrs. Oscar Hamnis, S. 3d st., Tuesday evening.

* * *

The Girls' Friendly Society of Zion Episcopal church meet this evening with Miss Elva Martins, Park st.

* * *

Mrs. H. A. Waugh and two daughters of Scriba are the guests of her mother, Mrs. Edith Stevenson at her home in Seneca st.

WILL MODIFY HIS OVERDRAFT BAN

Controller of Currency Listens to Complaints Made by Many Bankers.

John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, yesterday announced he will modify, if a logical way can be found, his recent order to National Banks that they must not permit overdrafts. His action is the result of the receipt of many letters from bankers who fear that great annyance and injury to business would follow a too rigid enforcement of the rule. Mr. Williams is considering modifying the order so that it will cure the abuse of overdrafts, yet prevent hardships to bank customers who unintentionally overdraw, or to those whose overdrafts may be abundantly secured.

As an indication of the extent of overdrafts, Mr. Williams said that in the last five years in the National Banks they had amounted to an annual average of $27,000,000. In one year they amounted to $47,000,000.

"This office," he added, "has recived many responses from banks in various sections of the country generally commending the efforts to abolish an evil which in some localities had assumed large proportions, and which had at times caused serious losses to many banks."

BASKET BALL LAST NIGHT

Rohrbough and Singleton excelled for State Street while Holly shone for the Baptists. The game was roughly played by both sides. The line up and score follows:

Boys Club			Baptist Church
Singleton	R.F.		Holly
Capt. Johnston	L.F.		Trask
			Bowman
Taylor	C		Capt. Petrie
Rohrbough	RG		Townsend
Thompson, Bryant	LG		Allen

Held goals, Rohrbough, 2; Taylor, 2; Johnson, 2; Singleton, 3; Holly 2; Trask, 1; Townsend, 1; Allen, 1; goals of fouls, Singleton, 1; Johnson, 1; Allen, 3; Holly, 2. Snow, referee.

CITY CHAMBERLAIN ISSUES LAST CALL

City Chamberlain Washburn will keep open office until 9 o'clock Thursday evening, that the property owners who have not yet paid their taxes may have an opportunity of doing so. Thursday will be the last day provided by law for the payment of taxes whereon fees shall not be added.

Painfully Correct Pronunciation.

There are Bostonians that, wishing to be infallibly correct, pronounce Cracow Crack-off. This seems to be unnecessary. The word has been thoroughly anglicized for many years. Nor is there any need of pronouncing Berlin as if the final syllable were spelled "lain." It is not necessary to speak of Wien or Muenchen or Venezia or Livorno. Prairie du Chien in good American is Prairie doo Cheen, and the word Des Moines, as pronounced by our fellow countrymen, would be incomprehensible to a Frenchman. The toughest word we know is Rheims. Linguists inform us that it should be pronounced nearly as "franc" in "rancid."—Boston Herald.

The Moor and His Horse.

The horsemastership of the Moors is primitive and entirely successful. A Moor never walks when he can ride and never by any chance gets off to ease his beast. The Moorish horse always spends his nights in the open. He is never groomed or clipped. His youth is passed wandering untended over the vast fields. When in work he gets all the barley he wants at night and a drink before his feed in the evening. From 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. he expects to work and to work hard without bite or sup. His saddle is a wooden tree superimposed on at least half a dozen folded blankets, the thickness of which often reaches six inches, and he never gets a sore back.

PHOENIX LOST THREE GAMES

Seymour Bowled the High Three Games Total of 570

The Tigers composed of members of the Amateur League defeated the Phoenix Regulars last night on the Onyx alley, score 2563 to 2261.

Martin bowled the high single game of 215, and Seymour the high three game total of 570.

The Fultonians captured all three games from Phoenix.

The score follows:

FULTON

Pringle	161	150	179	490
Durst	168	162	148	478
Stearns	146	167	184	497
Martin	215	177	136	528
Seymour	203	175	192	570
Totals	893	831	839	
Average				2563
Halstead	124	154	163	

PHOENIX REGULARS

P. Murphy	144	168	148	460
Bunsey	134	137	152	423
T. Murphy	166	144	150	460
Townsend	142	146	189	477
Totals	710	749	802	
Average				2261

The Fulton Mail Clerks defeated the Oswego Mail Clerks with a score of 2266 to 1978.

There wasn't a bowler on either side that reached the 200 mark; but Perkins of the Fulton team bowled the high single of 174. Storms of the same team bowled high three game total of 529.

The score follows:

FULTON MAIL CLERKS

Perkins	115	174	158	447
Brown	169	151	163	473
Storms	168	162	199	529
Frawley	159	173	116	448
Cox	124	143	102	369
Totals	725	803	738	
Average				2266

OSWEGO MAIL CLERKS

Mentro	130	113	134	377
Gook	152	146	143	441
Grant	141	114	130	385
Loyd	120	115	114	349
Newton	137	162	127	426
Totals	680	650	648	
Average				1978

VAUDEVLLE TONIGHT

Absolutely the best bill of the season, is what awaits your appearance at the Quirk tonight and two performances tomorrow. The acts are Brosius & Brown, comedy bicyclists & skaters, late of Barnum & Bailey's Circus; Gus Keeley & Co., Fun in a Sporting Goods Store; Bernum Yant Trio, Vaudeville in 1920; Isabelle Sisters, Singers and Musicians; Dunn & Deane, Comedians and Dancers.

The photoplay, "Through Fire to Fortune," or "The Sunken Village," is the feature picture for to-night. Tomorrow it is replaced by a Lubin masterpiece, The Weight of a Crown, and other reels of a high order.

SHUGRUE-WELSH TONIGHT

New York, Feb, 9.——Jos Shugrue expects to again defeat Freddie Welsh hwe nthey clash in a ten round bout tonight. The Jersey City fighter already has a popular decision over the light weight champion, and by winning tonight hopes to force the title-holder into a longer bout for the championship.

Welsh, on the other hand, predicts a defeat for the Jersey boy. The champion stated that in their last bout he was stale but that tonight the tide of battle will turn in his favor.

Both lads have trained hard for the go. Today they rested before weighing in at 2 p.m. The betting was practically even.

Relief for the Kidneys.

Mr. William J. Calpins, 343 Main street, Hartford, Conn., says:—"After having doctored for more than a year with best physicians in Hartford and getting no relief, I was advised by a druggist th Plainville, Ct., to try a bottle of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I was very nervous and had a complication of diseases, especially kidney trouble. I started to use Favorite Remedy and the first bottle gave me great relief. I continued its use for some time and was permanently cured. I sincerely recommend it to sufferers and discouraged in thinking there is no help for them." 40 years of success in kidney and liver disorders. Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for free sample.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—New modern, 10 rooms, gas and electric light, bath, furnace, all improvements, 608 South First St. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 47

Apartment to Rent—All modern improvements; $18 month; 547 Utica st. Inquire H. L. Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Phone 2520. tf.

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business people. Inquire 210 Cayuga St. 46

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

Flat to Rent—412 Erie. 48c

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Best Bill of the Season
THE QUIRK Pictures, 2:00 and 7:00 P. M. Vaudeville, 3:30 and 8:30 P. M.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
VAUDEVILLE
and PHOTOPLAYS
5 — HIGH CLASS ACTS — 5
GUS KEELEY & CO.
COMEDY, NOVELTY ACT WITH SPECIAL SCENERY
Late of the Barnum & Bailey Circus
Brosius & Brown
In clever antics on wheels and skates
Bernum Yant Co.
Comedy Variety Act
Isabella Sisters
Singers and Musicians
Dunn & Deane
Comedy, Singing, Talking, Dancing
TUESDAY
"THROUGH FIRE TO FORTUNE" or "The SUNKEN VILLAGE"
LUBIN — 5 REELS
Ladies are especially invited to attend the popular Matinees. Prices, Children, 5c, Adults, 10c and 15c. Night: Gallery, 10c; Balcony, 15c, Lower Floor Reserved, 20c. SATURDAY—AMATEUR NIGHT.

Those You Know

Mrs May Willard of S. 1st st., entained on Friday evening at her home at auction bridge.

* * *

Mrs. Walter Baldwin of Syracuse has been the guest of Mrs. May Willard at her home in S. 1st st.

* * *

Miss Anna Revels of S. 1st st. has had as guest for the week-end Miss Florence Waldorf of Syracuse university.

* * *

Mrs. George White of Rochester st. is again confined to the home with grippe.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas D. Lewis of New York is a guest in her son's family, Mr. and Mrs. Victor C. Lewis, S. 3d street.

* * *

Mrs. J. K. Steele of S. 3d st. spent Saturday in Syracuse on business.

* * *

The Junior class of the High school enjoyed a sleigh ride Friday night and were entertained at Mr. and Mrs. Roy Barker's of the Barker Farm district Road.

* * *

Harold Hills of Palermo was the guest for the week-end of Leland Root at his home in Utica street.

* * *

Mrs. John Perchway of North 5th st., who has been ill for the past week is not improving rapidly.

* * *

Mrs. Homer Gore of Jamesville is the guest of her daughter and family Attorney and Mrs. A. T. Jennings.

* * *

Mrs. R. Muir of Buffalo is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Switzer, North st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson were over-Sunday guests of Syracuse frieds.

* * *

Gordon True of Washington, D. C., is in the city, to be the guest for one week of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles True, Worth st.

* * *

Mrs. Jennie Burchim has been the recent guest of Fulton friends.

W. H. Pollard of West river road has been spending some time in Albany.

* * *

Miss Leah Paige of Utica has been the guests for a few days of her parents.

* * *

Miss Virginia Brennan of West 4th st. has been entertaining a friend from Syracuse.

* * *

Thomas Savary of this city has been spending a few days in Camden.

* * *

Miss Hazel Bidwell of Emery st., felt for Geneva Monday for a two weeks' visit with her sister(Mrs. D. F. Higgins.

* * *

Mrs. Walter Boomer of Rochester st. who has been quite ill, is improving.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marsh of Syracuse, who have been the guests of Mrs. Marsh's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Brooks, E. Broadway, have returned to their home.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Crane is the guest for the present of Mrs. E. T. Munger at her home in S. 5th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart spent the first of the week with their son, Frank in the West River road.

* * *

The P. K. E. Club held a dancing party on Friday evening at the Davis dancing hall.

Quick Action Needed.

A large number of workmen are injured and a number are killed every week in this State. The compensation law provides that the injured ones shall be paid at a specified rate for their injuries and that the widows and orphans of the killed shall also be compensated. But the funds for carrying on this work have been exhausted. The expense for conducting this commisson has been large and that fact has caused a tendency to overlook the important business of the commission—the payment of those who deserve the money.

There has been a great deal of scandal about the delays which owners of properties condemned for Barge canal use have suffered. But the delay which a maimed man or a destitute widow may suffer is infinitely worse. The great majority of the owners of canal properties have not suffered the misfortunes of seeing the means of their livelihood taken away. Only a piece of farm here and a slice there have been aptropriated, and finally full compensation is made with six per cent. interest on top because of the delay. Many have been known to work the delay for all it is worth, for six per cent. with the security of the State back of it is a good income.

The delays and obstacles which men and women injured in industry have suffered have been far more cruel and bitter than any delay in the payment for property could be. The law's delays and obstacles cried to heaven, until last year this State placed a workmen's compensation act upon the books with the hope of putting an end to that delay. The law succeeded in a large measure. Not only have workmen been compensated for injuries for which in the usual course they would have never been paid, but they received the payments far quicker than they could have obtained them through legal procedure up through the gauntlet of courts with the odds against them. Now the commission is practically out of business and, just as long as it stays out, delay occurs.

Manifestly, one of the most imporant jobs of the Legislature and the State administration is to get started the business of paying widows and orphans what rightfully belongs to them and to men wounded in industry what is theirs. That there is extravagance in the department, and that it was started upon lines that called for prodigal expenditure we have no doubt. But that is a thing that may be cured through the proper channels, and it should not be permitted to interfere with the working of the law. —News, Ithaca.

WATERTOWN HAS NEW Y. M. C. A.

Public Spirited Citizens Joined In Making It a Reality and the Finest

The Watertown Standard describes the opening of the brand new Y. M. C. A. building in that city as follows:

Through the generosity and industry of the citizens of Watertown, the city, is enabled to dedicate the finest newest and most useful building that it possesses. A mounment to the best spirit of the city the Y. M. C. A. will stand for years to come as a reminder to visitors as well as to the residents themselves, of the splendid, unselfish nature of the citizens of Watertown in responding to the need of a new building to house the association.

For ten days, more than 200 persons sought pledges form the people in order to make the possibility of having a building a reality. For ten days they worked and worried, while the large clock on the side of old Washington hall slowly moved around the circle, pointing to higher and higher amounts as the campaign progressed. It was necessary to have pledged the sum of $150,000 for the other $50,000 necessary, had been assured the association, by the will of E. M. Gates upon the death of his wife.

The suspense was almost dramatic when the end of the ten days drew near. Almost all of the money had been raised and it was felt to be most unfortunate if, in spite of all they could do, the 200 workers should fail in their efforts. But when the time finally ended, the hands of the clock, registered not the sum of $150,000 but that of $163,000.

The fund was given a great stimulus by nine pledges of $10,000 each. R. J. Buck, the president of the board of directors and one of the most enthusiastic workers for the new building was one of those who contdibuted $10,000. The others were: David M. Anderson, George C. Sherman, G. H. P. Gould, Fred M. Kirby, J. Munson Gamble, J. B. Taylor, J. B. Wise and O. G. Staples.

What the People Pledged

The citizens of Watertown, in pledges that varied from $5 to several hundred dollars, raised the sum of $72,131. Everyone was willing to help. Each citizen seemed to realize the value to the community of having such an institution equipped with all necessaries and that the end might be attained all who could possibly afford it responded to the appeal for funds.

The employes of the J. B. Wise plant raised the sum of $1,035 in which they were helped by Mr. Wise, exclusive of his gift of $10,000. The employes of the John Weekes & Son Company succeeded in getting together the sum of $502 while the employes of other businesses of the city, large and small, contributed in a body what they could.

The most successful team working for subscriptions was that captained by Floyd L. Carlisle. The members of the team raised the sum of $9,603. When the campaign was all over, the whole town seemed to be more spirited for with the assurance that the building was at last a reality, the people realized that they had done something of which they might justly be proud.

Building One of Beauty

The building itself would be conspicous for its beauty and simplicity in a city much larger than Watertown. Situated as it is in the most prominent section of the square, the eye of the stranger and the visitor falls upon it first of all upon coming into the city. The building is constructed in an adaption of the Italian Renaissance style, the first floor being of Indiana dimestone. The second story of the six is of terra cotta and the upper four are of texture brick with terra cotta trimmings. The most casual observer, even from a glance at the outside of the building may grasp the note of the warmth and brightness that is characteristic of its most minor details.

A few of the simpler dimensions may serve to give an idea of the ample size of the structure. The front on Washington street is 116 feet and the side on Public Square is 84 feet long. The greatest dimension of the building occurrs along its South side at right angles to Washington street and is 126 feet. The shape of the building is that of a rectangle having its long side on Washington street with an L extending back from its north end. The height from curb to cornice is 80 feet above which is a 40 foot steel flagpole.

TO RENT

South store in VanWagenen block; all of store or in part. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. Putnam Allen, or Glenn A. Ryther.—adv.

BIG PROBLEMS FOR MAGNATES

Certain Ones Refuse to Abide By 21-Men Layout; Fights Coming

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Feb. 9.—The magnates of the National League rolled up their sleeves today as they went into session at the Waldorf. There was need of being stripped for action, for those magnates must wrestle at this session with a tougher bunch of problems than ever before.

The magnates are expected to formulate some answer to the demands of the American association and the International league that the draft rule be lifted and that those two class A minor leagues henceforth shall be given major league recognition.

The chances are that the magnates will turn down the demands. The National leaguers and American leaguers want to monopolize the major league field. That's why they have fought the Federals, and it seems fairly sure that they will not let the two leagues into their select company.

The maganates will act upon the request for permission to transfer the Jersey City franchise to the Bronx section of New York city.

Some of the magnates arrived with the avowed purpose of having the league rescind its rule limiting the playing roster to 21 men after May 15. Most of the managers have stated that they cannot operate with only 21 men.

It I is likely, too, that the magnates will toss overboard the rule passed at the December meeting which bars teams brom beginning the training season before March 1. The failure of American league to adopt the same rule, and the fact that most of the managers have complained about the March 1 date, has convinced many of the magnates that the rule isn't a good one. The magnates will also adopt the schedule.

SYRACUSE MERCHANTS SHOW HOME PRODUCTS

Made-in-Syracuse Campaign to Open February 19. Souvenirs to be Distributed.

Syracuse, Feb. 9.—Sixty-one Syracuse manufacturers have been assigned windows in Salina street stores in which they will display products during the "Made-in-Syracuse" campaign Feb. 19 and 20.

Many more manufacturers have also requested reservations for space in local windows, and this will be allotted to them as soon as arrangements can be made with merchants.

Every shop window from the Erie canal to the end of the business district in South Salina street will be filled with goods made in the city. The merchants have willingly joined in the movement, and with the exception of one or two who are yet to be heard from, have turned over their street fronts to the Chamber of Commerce Committee.

Stamps, advertising made-in-Syracuse products, have been designed, and 100,000 of these will be distributed to manufacturers in this district.

Pennants and Buttons

Pennants inscribed "Buy Syracuse-made Goods" and buttons with the same slogan will also be distributed to concern willing to place them in their windows. Another set of cards with the words, "Watch This Window for Syracuse-made Goods, Feb. 19-20." will also be given to merchants who have given over their windows to the Campaign Committee.

A second and extremely important plan of the Chamber Committee came to a head yesterday, when a moving picture concern received a contract to take several thousand feet of film of large Syracuse manufacturing plants. According to the arrangement, any manufacturing concern so desiring may have pictures taken of its plant and processes of manufacture.

These films will be placed on view at local picture houses February 19 and 20, and will then be shipped to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be seen at the New York Statebuilding.

Syracuse Foods at Feast.

At the "Made-in-Syracuse" dinner February 18 nothing but food made in this city will be served. Much of this has been donated to the cause by bakers and manufacturers of food products. t is expected that several hundred will attend the banquet. Complete arrangements for this feature will be made at a meeting of the Entertainment Committee this afternoon.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

REMEMBERING DATES.

Mark Twain Had a Good Scheme and He Didn't Patent It.

"Dates are hard to remember because they consist of figures. Figures are monotonously unstriking in appearance, and they don't take hold. They form no picture, and so they give the eye no chance to help. Pictures are the thing. Pictures can make dates stick. They can make nearly anything stick, particularly if you make the pictures yourself. Indeed, that is the great point—make the pictures yourself. I know about this from experience. Thirty years ago I was delivering a memorized lecture every night, and every night I had to help myself with a page of notes to keep from getting myself mixed. The notes consisted of beginnings of sentences and were eleven in number, and they ran something like this:

"'In that region the weather'—

"'At that time it was a custom'—

"'But in California one never heard'—

"Eleven of them. They initiated the brief divisions of the lecture and protected me against slipping. But they all looked about alike on the page. They formed no picture. I had them by heart, but I could never with certainty remember the order of their succession. Therefore I always had to keep these notes by me and to look at them every little while. Once I mislaid them. You will not be able to imagine the terrors of that evening. I now saw that I must invent some other protection. So I got ten of the initial letters by heart in their proper order—I, A, B, and so on—and I went on the platform the next night with these marked in ink on my ten finger nails.

"But it didn't answer. I kept track of the fingers for awhile; then I lost it, and after that I was never quite sure which finger I had used last. I couldn't lick off a letter after using it, for, while that would have made success certain, it would also have provoked too much curiosity. There was curiosity enough without that. To the audience I seemed more interested in my finger nails than I was in my subject. One or two persons asked me afterward what was the matter with my hands.

"It was now that the idea of pictures occurred to me; then my troubles passed away. In two minutes I made six pictures with a pen, and they did the work of the eleven catch sentences, and did it perfectly. I threw the pictures away as soon as they were made, for I was sure I could shut my eyes and see them any time. That was a quarter of a century ago. The lecture vanished out of my head more than twenty years ago, but I could rewrite it from the pictures, for they remain." —Harper's Magazine.

COWED THE BAD MEN.

A General Who Didn't Fear Risking a Shot in His Back.

General Franks, a leader of many a dashing charge in India, held a unique position among his soldiers. They loved him for his courage, but were sometimes irritated by his strictness. Yet in spite of this exacting severity he was unexpectedly lenient when a large occasion demanded it.

One day when the regiment was "firing blank" a bullet whistled by him. He did not stop the firing, but when the number of rounds ordered had been completed he rode up to the line and said:

"Boys, there's a bad shot in the Tenth. He nearly shot my trumpeter, and what should I have said to the boy's mother? I don't want to know the blackguard's name. The officers will not examine the men's pouches."

This was on the eve of a campaign, and before action the senior major came to him and said: "Don't put yourself in front of the regiment tomorrow, sir. You know there are always one or two bad men in a regiment."

"Thank you, major," was the reply. "It's very kind of you. I might have given you a step."

When the Tenth was drawn up for the final advance he put himself at its head and called:

"Boys, I'm tould ye mane to shoot me today. Take my advice and don't shoot Tom Franks until the fighting's done, for ye won't find a better man to lade ye!"

The regiment answered with a cheer and carried the Sikh batteries with the bayonet rather than run the risk of shooting the beloved old fire eater at their head.—Washington Star.

More to Be Feared.

"Don't you get tired of finding fault?"

"No," replied the patient man of responsibilities. "I suppose people have a right to discover faults. What I object to is the man who assumes that faults exist and never troubles himself

NEARLY 20,000 STATE EMPLOYES

Their Salaries Amount to Nearly As Many Million Dollars In a Year

Albany, Feb. 9.—One of the reports submitted by Commissioner John H. Delaney of the Department of Efficiency and Economy to the Legislature is entitled "Descroption of the Government of the State of New York." It is a complete description of the functions, the organization and the activities of every unit of the State government, and is the first work of the kind to be prepared in any State. At the request of constitutional convention commission, a special edition is to be printed and each delegate to the constitutional convention, which meets in April of this year, is to receive a copy to be used as a hand book in the deliberations concerning the proposed changes in the State government.

The volume contains more than a thousand pages of text matter and charts which show in the most graphic manner the work performed by all the departments and the relations of one department and bureau to another. The exact duties of the departments and of each bureau or unit in a department or commission are given and the duties assigned to every employe in each divisional unit. No effort has ever been made before to present this information in a volume which would be available for reference and the information has never been compiled and assembled in this manner.

The 169 departments, boards, bureaus and commissions that compose the government of the State of New York are defined and described in the book. The duties of the 17,414 paid employes of the State, who receive annually total salaries aggregating $17,681,496 are individually defined. The honorary officers who receive no salary numbering 1167, also have their duties described.

The workings of the government through its various officers, boards, commissions and departments are shown in 128 charts which give a complete picture of the organization of the State's business and the extent of its control.

It is showin in the report that there are 17,414 paid employes in the State department, the aggregate salary for whom is $17,681,496. In addition to the above amount, there was appropriated or paid during 1914, to temporary per diem employes and for special services, $2,873,204. Moreover 8900 employes in State institutions receive board and lodging, estimated at $16 a month or were paid amounts in lieu thereof which aggregates approximately $1700 a year. That total annual payroll of the State is thus approximately $22,254,700.

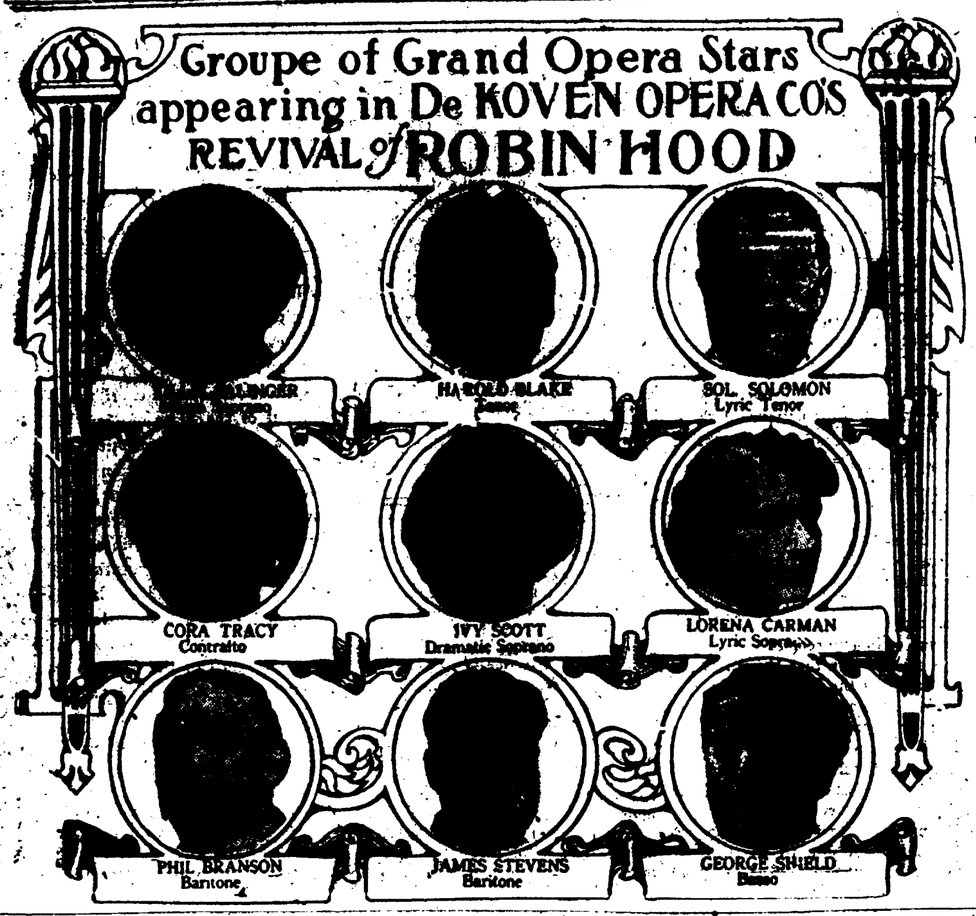
Commissioner Delaney points out that at least $3,031,273 additional is paid to State employes from other than State appropriations that is by cities, etc.

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JUST ARRIVED
Latest New York Dancing and Evening Dresses
SPECIAL SALE
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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10th
Fifty of the most beautiful Dresses for dancing and evening wear that we have ever shown. In latest Flare Models, and in all the newest shades and colors.
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Phone 144



JAMES BRANABI SENT TO ELMIRA

It Was at Judge Coville's First Term That the Alleged Blackhander Received Sentence

Oswego, Feb. 9.—Judge H. D. Coville presided at the regular trial term of County Court in this city yesterday. Immediately following the criminal calendar of 30 cases the civil calendar was called.

Following is a list of prisoners who pleaded guilty and were sentenced this afternoon:

John Bowley, charged with burglary and larceny in breaking into Carrol's blacksmith shop at Fulton last November and stealing a number of articles.

Ben Cantazarri, violation of Section 1897 of the penal law by carrying a revolver in this city about October 18 last without having a license. J. R. Pidgeon attorney.

Oliver Warner and Charles J. Pearl, burglary, third degree, and petit larceny, in breaking and enfering a store in Fulton kept by Cora Lewis, November 15, 1914, and stealing a quantity of tobacco, etc. Warner was also indicted on a similar charge for breaking into Earl Foster's and stealing a fur overcoat. J. R. Somers attorney.

Rosa Farrington and Fred Ross, improper relations, two indictments. Mrs. Farrington said that her husband left her nine years ago and she had not since heard from him. D. J. O'Sullivan attorney.

James Branabi, charged with assault, first degree, pleaded guilty to assault, second degree in the afternoon and was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

Alton Hicks, the young Virginian, who is charged with placing an obstruction on the O. & W. tracks near Ingall's Crossing last fall, shortly after the wreck at South Granby, changed his plea of not guilty to guilty.

The charge of assault in the second degree against Frank Dyett will probably be tried tomorrow. Mr. Dyett is accused of having struck Albert Peglow, from the effects of which he died about a year after which he died about a year later.

On the call of the jurors the following were excused: Charles Patchen, John L. Sage, and Lucian C. Carr, Williamstown; Richard Barry, E. T. Briggs, William Hollingsworth, Fulton, and William J. Peach and Miner Hubbard of Richland.

Gloversville Slasher Sentenced

Former District Attorney W. B. Baker of this county has just completed a successful prosecution at Johnstown, N. Y., sending Jose Micelo, an Italian, to prison for nine years on a charge of assault in the first degree. The Italian slashed Isaac Moses, secretary-treasurer of the Elite Glove Company of Gloversville, with a knife. Mr. Baker was counsel to the district attorney of that county and it was he who summed up the case. The opposing lawyer talked for four hours trying to save his client. The case attracted considerable attention in Johnstown and resulted in the calling in of Burns detectives.

BLACK LINGERIE.

Fad That Has Many Advocates Since It Became the Rage In Paris.

Black underwear seems to have an eternal attraction for the Parisienne, and there have been some among us on this side who have succumbed to its charms and even gone the length of having black silk sheets and pillowcases to match their black silken nightdresses.

Every now and again this penchant for black crops up, and at present it is asserting itself. It is certainly practical, and in some instances it is pretty.

Some black lingerie seen in a shop the other day was extremely fascinating. Made in the finest and thinnest of black Japanese silk or crepe de chine, each garment was lavishly inset and incrusted with dainty black valenciennes lace.

There are, of course, many women, especially fair haired women, to whom black is perhaps more becoming than any color, and to them a few sets of ebon underwear must be irresistible, but to most people a few camisoles of black silk with entredeux of filmy black lace are a useful possession to wear under transparent black blouses or even white ones.

Now that black is a decoration for walls and upholstery it is perhaps natural that its use should spread to even the decorative domain of lingerie and be worn by those who have a passion for having everything about them en suite.

SPRING LINGERIE.

New Models Are Distinctively Practical Both In Material and Trimming.

Petticoats are wider at the hem and have deeper flounces. Materials with more stiffness than formerly are featured. Subdued colors dominate, says the Dry Goods Economist.

Negligees show the influence of the new silhouette. Flounces and ruffles are used on wide foundations to create the distended effect. High waisted lines are featured.

Underwear is made of more practical materials and trimmings than was the case last season. The garments fit snugly over the hips, with greater fullness in the ruffles and skirt flounces.

Corsets now include practical models for all types of figures; low busts for misses and slender women; medium high for well developed figures. There is increasing interest in front laced models.

Brassieres follow two distinct tendencies. The one calls for soft materials without bones, the other for firm fabrics with flexible bones in front, back and side bust.

Lace Boudoir Cap.

Lace insertions whipped to strips of shirred net make a beautiful boudoir cap that can be trimmed with small ribbon roses and threaded with narrow ribbons in color, which are tied in bows at the side.

Another effective way to trim the cap of this type is with velvet baby ribbon.

Black on any color or on white is a particularly smart trimming and is to be one of the fashionable things in boudoir caps for the coming season.

It must be removed before laundering, but this takes little time.

Heartfelt Wish.

Pedestrian (to beggar)—I have little money to give you because I am a poet, and, what is more, my poems are not to be published until I am dead. Here's 10 cents. Beggar—Long life to ye, sir!—New York Weekly.

A CHILDREN'S HOME

New Building Proposed by Grand Commandery Knights Templar.

New York, Feb. 8.—Masonic bodies all over the State are planning to raise money for a new building to be erected by the Grand Commandery of Knight Templar as a children's home. One of the biggest benefits will be a ball to be given in Madison Square Garden, on March 5th, all of the proceeds of which will go toward the building fund.

The proposed children's home will be erected at Utica, N. Y., and its official name will be the Knights Templar Educational Building for Children. It will be a beautiful structuse and while much attention is to be paid to the architecture of it, it will also be practicable and serviceable.

The lower part will be of Medina brownstone and the upper walls of brick and buff terra cotta trimmings. The ground floor is to contain training scheols for the teaching of music, stenography and typewriting, sewing, cooking, laundry work and various other lines suitable for girls. Woodwork and machinery, along with mathematics, will be taught to the boys.

The boys will occupy the westerly half of the building and the girls the other side. Separate stairs will be used for both sides. Plans and specifications have been completed, bids have been received and the actual work is about to commence.

The bail to be held in Manhattan it is expected, will provide most of the funds, but the Grand Commandery has passed a resolution guaranteeing to make up any deficiencies.

SETTLEMENT EFFECTED

Surrogate Confirms Settlement In Action Against Electric Company.

An order was entered in Surrogate's Court yesterday confirming the settlement of the action of Michael Dorogokupec, as administrator of the estate of Michael Dorogokupec, an infant, deceased, against the Fulton Heat, Light & Power Company.

The child was killed by coming in contact with a live wire while at play.

The amount received, totaled $1575 and $100 expenses, and from this amount the company is directed to pay $575 to a firm of Syracuse attorneys, $456.57 to Wawara Dorogokupec, mother, and $643.43 to the father of the child.

A final decree was entered in the estate of Mrs. Mary J. Cullinan, administratrix. The estate was exempted from the transfer tax. Letters of administration were issued to Daniel A. Williams in the estate of his wife, Mrs. Florence Cullinan Williams. The value is $3000.

The will of George J. Emerson late of Rochester, who owned property in the town of Constantia, where his widow now resides, was admitted to probate.

1912 FORD CARS.

Automobile experts have always held that the 1912 Ford was the best model ever built. Whether or not this is true, the Van Wagenen Corporation has for sale a 1912 Ford in fine shap and the price is low if bought soon.—Adv.

German Women as Soldiers.

Something like a century ago Prussia rose against Napoleon, who was already weakened by the retreat from Moscow, and with the help of the Austrians and also of a very large body of Russians managed to drive the French army over the frontier, after defeating it in the tremendous two day struggle at Leipsig.

It appears that certain women played a prominent part in this fighting. Seventeen daughters of Prussia were at the front during this momentous conflict. They were most capable as soldiers, able to command and able to obey, as well as being capable of withstanding the hardships of campaigning. To cite some instances, Maria Werder, a woman of Silesia, was allowed to serve as a hussar in the same regiment as her husband, who was a wealthy landowner.

Elenora Prochaska is one of the better known of these heroines. She engaged, under the name of "Carl Renz," in the Light Horse when only eighteen, and several poets have sung of her courage. A monument to her memory stands in Potsdam.—Washington Star.

Some National Flowers.

Every one knows of the rose, shamrock and thistle as the floral emblems of England, Ireland and Scotland and the leek, though not a flower, for Wales. The sugar maple leaf is the emblem of Canada. Other nations and cities have all their floral emblems, and the lily seems to be the favorite. Italy has chosen the lily and also the city of Florence, known affectionately as "Giglio," which means lily, and the city itself is spoken of as "the Flower of Cities and the City of Flowers." France, of course, has the lily in the fleur-de-lis. Germany's is the cornflower, while Prussia's choice is the linden tree, and the most famous thoroughfare in Berlin is known as the Unter den Linden. Spain's emblem is the pomegranate, and its wonderful city of Granada is named after that fruit. Egypt, with the glories of the Nile, appropriately chooses the lotus. Athens has the violet, while Smyrna has the sweet scented migonette.—Pearson's Weekly.

Court Humor.

A legal journal gives the following instances of humor in German courts:

In Berlin an ironworker was sent to prison because he had laughed at a policeman. It appears that as this man was proceeding along a street one day his risibilities were aroused by the sight of a particularly stout policeman giving chase to a dog. The offender was promptly haled to court and "sent up" for scandal.

A German in attempting to board a moving train fractured his leg. After six months in a hospital he was discharged, whereupon the state railway department at once prosecuted him for "infringement of regulations." He was fined a sum equivalent to $5.

Upon entering an omnibus a man trod on the foot of a woman, who was so incensed by the incident that she remarked that he walked like a hen. For this term of reproach the lady was fined 20 marks.

Fifteenth Century Artists.

Artists in Italy in the fifteenth century were little better off than small shopkeepers. This is shown by the dowries they usually gave their daughters, which varied from $1,040 to $2,080, and it is related as an extraordinary instance that Andrea Mantegna gave his daughter $2,600 at the time of her marriage, which was about the close of the fifteenth century. Michelangelo, Raphael and Titian were the only painters of the fifteenth century who succeeded in attaining a position of ease. Michelangelo at his death left about $48,000, besides some real estate, to his nephew, Leonardo. Raphael's property was estimated to be worth $185,000, while Durer was worth at the time of his death only $31,650. In those days, however, pensions were frequently given to artists by sovereigns and cities.

Thorn Hedge of Ypres.

The town with the unpronounceable name, Ypres, once proved literally too thorny a problem for English besiegers. When Henry Spencer, bishop of Norwich, led his troops against it they tried in vain again and again to pierce the mass of thorn bushes that lined the exterior slopes of the ramparts; hence the image of Notre Dame-de-Thuine, "Our Lady of the Garden," in the Cathedral of St. Martin at Ypres and also the fair of Thuindag, fixed for the first Sunday in August in honor of the thorn hedge that saved the city.—London Opinion.

Educated Men.

It is the worst of educated men that they cannot speak about any great question till they have read everything that has been written about it, for fear that some one should say, "But have you read Schwartzenburg?" Then, if they have not read Schwartzenburg, they are done.—Tolstoy.

Real Power.

Nodd—Do you think it is true that a great, say a gigantic force, like the press of this country, is controlled by the advertisers? Topp—Why not the press? My wife is.—Life.

He Heard.

Diner—I've forgotten what I wanted to order, and I had it on the tip of my tongue. Waiter—What did you say about a tip, sir?—Brooklyn Times.

Boys In Spain.

In Spain boys under sixteen are not allowed to lift or carry more than sixteen pounds or push or draw heavy loads.

About Sports Generally

New York, Feb. 9.—Ty Cobb has taken it upon himself to "pan" the Federal League—the very same organization that enabled Tyrus to get a boost in salary from a reported $9000 a year to his present reported salary of $15,000 a year.

Ty who has been drawing down soft money this winter for permitting the use of his name to articles that undoubtedly are written by someone else, permits it to be said under his signature that "the Feds are using trickery, bribery" and other things to lure ball players from their insecure roosts in organized baseball.

Ty—or the man who writes for Ty—slips a cable when he tries to "pan" the Feds because of the "Rube" Marquard case. The writer of the article evidently punched out his stuff without having a full knowledge—or any real knowledge at all—concerning the Marquard affair.

The article staes: "Rube" Marquard, of the Giants, was induced to attempt to violate an iron-clad instrument binding him to the Giants for two years."

Marquard was not induced. The Brooklyn Federals didn't seek Marquard. Marquard sought them.

Here are the real facts in the Marquard case for Ty's benefit in future articles:

LL

John B. Foster told us the first part of the story, to wit:

"Marquard went to McGraw in the fall and wanted some advanced money. He didn't get it. Guess that made him sore and he went over to see the Wards."

From this point on we'll let Hy. Brewer, Eastern representative for the Federal League tell the story:

"Marquard hunted up Robert B. Ward, owner of the Brooklyn Federals and said he would like to sign up on a sliding scale of salary; that is, he wanted a certain salary if he won a certain number of games and a scale of bonuses for games won over that number. Marquard made that proposition voluntarily. He probably figured that his showing with the Giants in 1914 was poor and that Ward might not want him.

"Ward asked Marquard if he wasn't under contract with the Giants for 1915. Marquard answered:

"No, my contract expired this fall. I can't come to terms with the Gints for 1915 and I would like to sign up with you.

"Ward then told Marquard to go out, think it over for a few days and if he still wanted to sign to bring in an affidavit to the effect that he was not legally under contract to the Giants.

"Marquard came back a few days later, produced the affidavit, asked for $1500 advance money, got it and then signed a contract with the Brooklyn Federals."

LL

And now we ask our author—ballplayer—in face o fthese facts do you still think Marquard was induced?

Cobb ought to be the last person to heave rocks on the Feds. They did more for him than anyone else ever did or ever will do. They got a $6000 boast in salary for him.

When the Feds learned early in 1914 that Ty's contract with the Detroit Tigers had expired they made him a big offer. Ty, according to all reports at the time, gave that offer serious consideration. The Detroit owners heard about it and awoke to the fact that it was in danger of losing the greatest drawing card in organized baseball. The Detroit club at once met the Federal League offer and Ty remained "faithful."

LL

Cobb is a wonderful ball player, but it is a 1000 to 1 shot that if it hadn't been for the Feds the Detroit owners never would have given Cobb that big boost in salary even though he is worth $15,000 a year more.

If the Federal League had not acted as a club for Ty to use in 1914—if there had been no Federal League at all—do you think that the Detroit management voluntarily would have boosted Ty's pay from $9000 a year to the reported $15,000?

If the Feds hadn't given Ty that bludgeon the Tiger owners would have done to Ty what organized moguls always did to ball players, before the Feds came along—offer him any old salary they chose to give him, putting it up to him to accept it or get out of baseball altogether.

HOT LINERS

By FRANK G. MENKE.

When they find themselves hard up for jibes.
Ha, ha, ha! Here's fun in bales,
They've named the Chiefed team in Whales.
It's sure some dish for sporting scribes,
When they find themselves hard up for jibes.
They can pull off Jonah jokes galore,
Or harpoon jests, when feeling sore;
But best of all they can make it known
That the whale is famous for its bone.

* * *

Under the headline: "Sporting bulletins," a western newspaper printed a story stating that Sam Compers had been chased out of his bed by a fire.

* * *

The Brooklyn Dodgers possess the record of not finishing in the first division for twelve years.

Looks as if Jack Johnson really is going to carry out his threat to fight Jess Willard.

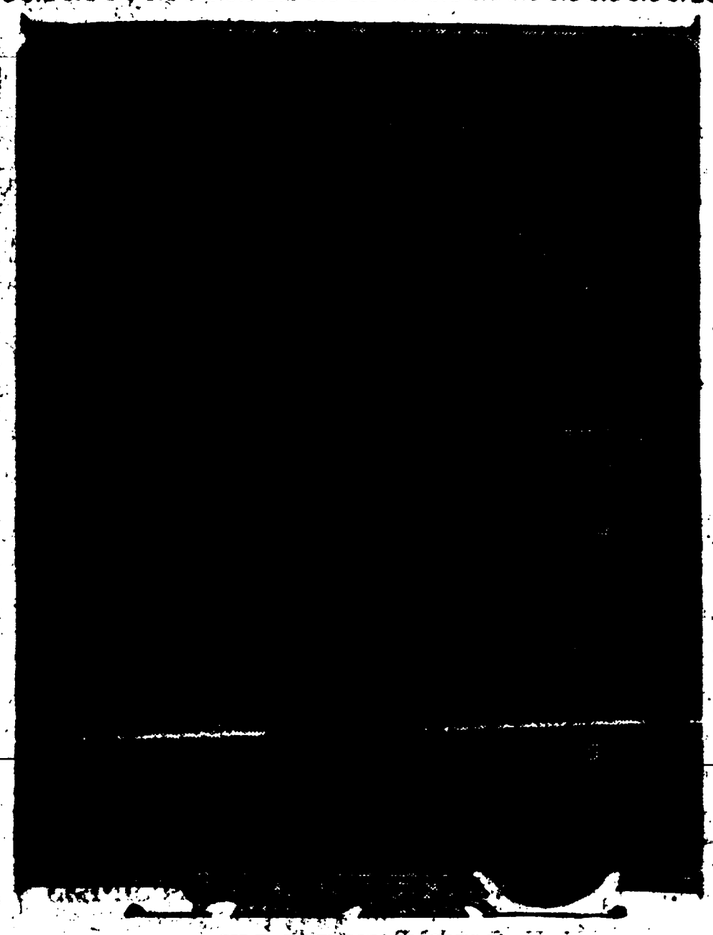
* * *

The promoters of the Willard-Johnson fight announce that there is room for an immense crowd in the arena they are building in Juarez. Which reminds us that there always was room fast season when the Naps played the Browns, but—

* * *

A Detroit newspaper suggests that ball players be spoken of in the way that one speaks of trotters and pacers; that is, adding their record after they name. A trotter is referred to as Jip the Jip, 2.10¼, and the suggestion is that Ty Cobb be referred to as Ty Cobb, .366.

Crocheted Boudoir Slippers Are Evolved on Popular Lines



SILK BOUDOIR SLIPPERS.

KNITTING and crocheting for the war sufferers of Europe have brought about a revival of interest in both these arts. Knitted and crocheted articles of all kinds are being made for the boudoir. Pictured here is a handsome pair of boudoir slippers. The design is carried out in knitting silk in the stitch ordinarily used for the yarn slippers. The straps are decorated with crochet buttons. The long straps at the back are made to pass around the leg several times in sandal style.

HANDSOME BOOKS.

They Impart a Distinctly Decorative Value to a Room.

Books possess a wonderful decorative value. They supply "atmosphere" and are in keeping with the architecture or decoration of any living room or library.

This is largely because the varied colors in which books are bound and the placing of books closely together in masses gives a certain domestic or "livable" air which imparts an informal character to a living room.

This quality is appreciated not only by those who are lovers of books, but also by those who value them chiefly for their indefinable atmosphere.

A living room where the walls are lined with low shelves or cases filled with books in varicolored bindings possesses a homelike air. Books also have the advantage of filling up awkward angles and corners where nothing else seems to look well.

A shallow alcove or the space within an unused doorway when fitted with shelves well filled with volumes ceases to be awkward and useless and becomes a decorative asset.

There are frequently such useless spaces in bedrooms or in upper floor halls or even upon the landings of wide stairways in country homes, and the use of books in any of these places helps wonderfully in creating the "intimate" air so greatly to be desired.

SASH CURTAINS.

Very Effective Ones Are Fashioned of Scrim and Net.

Sash curtains should be measured from the top of the inside of the window casement to the sill, allowing two inches at the top and bottom.

The top is turned and stitched through the center, which allows for small beading and the casing for the brass rod.

The hem is turned in at the bottom, so that the curtains just escape the sill.

The curtains may be perfectly plain or finished with lace edging. A narrow gimp braid is sometimes used as a finish for sash curtain. The French stripe nets, or Brussels net, are always nice.

Scrim and a quality of voile made for curtain purposes are also used, especially when a less transparent material than net is desired.

Punch work is very easily and effectively done on scrim because the mesh is coarse.

Bureau covers and centerpieces may be elaborately inset with heavy lace and the spaces in the design filled in with punch work.

The lace may be simply appliqued rather than to cut the material underneath, because scrim ravels easily, but being of a coarse weave it is not objectionable under the lace pattern.

Sliced Lemon Pie.

After you have carefully lined a pie plate with pie crust put in a cupful of sugar. Pare one large lemon or two small ones, taking care to leave none of the white rind. Slice thin, removing all seeds. Arrange slices evenly in pie. Put on a top crust, pinching down well so that juice does not escape. Bake fifteen minutes. Serve cold.

THE EVENING SHOE.

The well dressed foot is one of the most attractive parts of a costume. If it falls below the standard of the rest of the costume it will detract from the beauty of the whole. When women don the evening gown or the beautiful afternoon costume there must be at the same time a change in the slippers or shoes that should complete the idea.

* *

There have been many changes for the better in the matter of slippers. The long vamp in evening slippers has arrived. When you consider the extremely short vamp that gives a pudgy look to any foot the beauty is gone. Now at least a foot looks like a foot, which is a pleasing fact to note.

* *

This season there is a strong predilection for bronze in shoes and slippers. In the beaded pair of slippers here shown the bronze is made doubly sure of its success by beads and leather in the same color. The vamp, toe and straps are covered with glittering beads, and the slippers are an important finish to any dress for afternoon or evening.

* *

The roman striped silk upper on leather is a new thing and bids for favor for afternoon. This has the straps and back of silk, and, although the silk has not the wearing quality of leather, it is used at just the right places to escape wear and yet add to the general effect. To a plain dress or one that has any of the roman colors these slippers will be a decided addition.

* *

On gold brocade there is a trimming of a jeweled buckle that has a cameo for its center and gives a wonderful finish to the material. Such a pair of shoes will complete the costume of metallic brocade or scintillating beads and sequins.

Toy Scrub Brushes.

Little five and ten cent scrubbing brushes are most helpful things in a kitchen. One kept on the washstand in the bathroom will be found convenient for cleaning soap dishes and the washbowl. They are handy to use in cleaning a stove and for other rough work. One should be kept expressly for cleaning grates, for which there is nothing better, as it removes all soot, is lintless and has no fibers to catch fire easily.

Expert Needlework.

When drawing threads for hemstitching or drawn work, wet a small brush, rub over it white soap until it lathers, then scrub the threads that you are going to draw.

You will be greatly astonished to find how easily they will come out without breaking when you treat the goods in this manner.

Snap Fasteners For Veils.

Some women sew small snap fasteners to the brim of the motor bonnet and also to several veils, so that a change of veils may be effected quickly when the costume calls for particular color, or when one veil has become damp or dusty midway of the trip.

Her Punishment

A Story For Washington's Birthday

By F. A. MITCHEL

One morning during the American Revolution when the British were in possession of New York city John Armitage, a captain in one of the regiments quartered there, called at headquarters and asked for a short leave of absence. The officer whose duty it was to attend to the matter of leaves, passes, etc., looked up at the applicant, a handsome and refined young fellow, and said:

"Captain, I venture that you are intending to visit some fair lady. If so I cannot grant you a leave, for the general has more fear of these Yankee rebel lassies than a whole brigade of the men."

"I admit, major," replied Armitage, "that I propose to visit a Yankee girl, but she is not a rebel. She is with us in loyalty to the king."

"Are your intentions serious, captain?"

"My purpose in making this trip is serious indeed. The lady is wooed by an officer of Washington's army whom her father wishes her to marry. She has written me a note urging me to come to her. I fear that pressure is being brought to bear upon her to induce her to marry my rival."

Major Harrington thought a few moments, then asked:

"Where do you propose to go?"

"To Morristown."

"Washington's headquarters?"

"Yes."

Again a few moments were passed in reflection; then the aid spoke again:

"This is a dangerous visit you are about to make, captain. I fear the general would not approve of it."

"Put yourself in my place, major."

"Ah, you sly dog, you know how to plead. All the world loves a lover. I will grant the leave, and if you are caught I shall doubtless be relieved from duty on the general's staff. Be careful that you are not taken and hanged for a spy."

"If I am hanged it will be for love."

Armitage, in mufti, hired a man to pull him over the river directly opposite the fort on the southernmost point of Manhattan island. He landed in the then village of Jersey City. There he took horse, crossed the meadows, passed through Elizabethtown and at nightfall, having left his horse at a roadside inn on the outskirts of Morristown, proceeded on foot to the square about which that city is located.

In a dwelling on the west side of the square lived Winifred Dudley, the lady from whom Armitage had received the summons that had brought him to Morristown. The blinds of the living room were open, and by the light of logs burning on the hearth within the captain could see into the room and that it was vacant. This gave him courage. His chief dread was that some American officer might be calling at the house, and, if so, he would be in this room. So the young Briton walked boldly up to the door and tapped on it with the ring which hung from the mouth of a metal lion. Winifred Dudley, who was on the watch for her lover, ran hastily down the staircase and admitted him, first drawing the window curtains in the living room.

"The time of your arrival is unfortunate," said Winifred. "Captain Wharton, whom my father is anxious that I should marry, has sent me word that he will call this evening for his final answer."

The words were scarcely uttered when the sound of a horse's splutter was heard without and the clank of side arms as some one dismounted.

In the living room was a large closet. Winifred hurried her lover into this closet. A moment later there was a knock at the front door, and she admitted Captain Wharton, an American dragoon.

"How, now, little one!" exclaimed the captain. "You are all in a flutter. Surely the decision I come for cannot have wrought such agitation. If you love me you must be pleased to tell me so; if not—well, in that case I must bear the blow as best I can."

He had clasped the hand she offered him by way of salutation and, holding it, looked into her face wistfully. But he saw no encouragement and, dropping the hand, walked beside her into the living room and gloomily took the seat she offered him.

"I regret, Captain Wharton," she said, "that my answer to the great honor you have done me must be the same as it has been. My father is an ardent patriot and wished me to wed with one of patriot sympathies. But we are a divided family. My sympathies are all with the king. That you may consider my answer final I will reveal to you that I have given my heart to a British officer."

Captain Wharton at this announcement stood with bowed head and in silence. That silence was broken by a loud rap at the door. Winifred started and turned pale. Then, going to the door, she threw it open. A citizen attended by several soldiers entered.

"This man," said one of the soldiers, pointing to the citizen, "saw a man who does not belong to this place stop at a tavern at nightfall and steal between our pickets. He came to this house. We have been ordered to find him and call upon him to give an account of himself."

"Are you sure he came in here?" asked Winifred.

"I am," replied the citizen.

"We have been ordered to search the house," said the soldier who had spoken.

"You will do no such thing," said Captain Wharton. "In support of Miss Dudley's testimony I give you my word of honor as an officer and a gentleman that there is no such person here."

There was a brief silence, at the end of which the recently arrived party were turning to leave the house when the closet door was thrown open and a man in citizen's dress stepped forth.

"I cannot permit any one to bear false witness in my behalf," he said. "This person," pointing to the citizen, "is correct. At nightfall I left the tavern and came here to call upon Miss Dudley at her invitation."

Captain Wharton turned his eyes from the Englishman to Winifred, then back to Wharton.

"Who are you, sir?" he asked.

"Captain John Armitage of the British army."

"And in our lines in citizen's clothes!"

"Miss Dudley will bear me out that I came upon her invitation."

"For what purpose?" asked the citizen.

"That does not concern you. I did not come for military information."

"You need not remain here any longer," said Captain Wharton to the searching party. "I will be responsible for this gentleman."

This order, coming from an officer, was enough for those to whom it was addressed and was obeyed. When the men were gone Wharton said:

"Would that I could conscientiously let this matter drop here! My duty as a soldier and to my country compels me to act. I must report your presence here, Captain Armitage, to our commander. If you are not here as a spy you have nothing to fear. I deem it best for your interest that I report the matter privately to General Washington. Give me your parole that you will remain here till you hear from me."

"It is given with thanks."

While this scene was being enacted Winifred, terror stricken for her lover, was crouching beside him. Wharton, with a bow to her, turned, and in another moment they heard him mount and ride away.

It was not long before an orderly rode up to the house and delivered an order for John Armitage and Winifred Dudley to proceed to headquarters. Winifred, having protected herself against the cold, with her lover descended the side of the hill on which Morristown is built, then ascended the slope that led to General Washington's headquarters. They were conducted into his private office in rear of the building. The general rose to receive them, then closed the door, shutting out all but himself and them.

"I understand, sir," he said to Armitage, "that you have admitted that you are a captain in the British army. You are within our lines in citizen's apparel. Will you inform me, sir, why I should not order a court martial to try you on the charge of being a spy?"

"I can only assure you, general, that I came here in reply to a written request from Miss Dudley. When I received it I had no knowledge what was her motive in asking me to come."

"But you know now?"

"I do."

The general thought a few moments, then said, "It is imperative that I have an explanation for your being here; otherwise I must treat you as a spy."

During this brief dialogue Winifred's feelings were pent up and now burst forth.

"General," she cried in agony, "I am the spy. There is another matter between me and Captain Armitage than conveying information to the British, but this was not my real reason for summoning him. I have been taking note of the troops gathered here and other matters pertaining to your army and sent for Captain Armitage to come and carry the information to General Howe. But lest my letter should be intercepted I told him that my father was trying to persuade me to marry a rival—one of your officers. Captain Armitage had no knowledge whatever that I had any other motive for summoning him. I have forfeited my life. Execute me for a spy. No trial is needed; here is the evidence."

She handed General Washington the notes she had made and which she had intended to send by Captain Armitage to General Howe. He scanned them, then looked up at the couple in mute surprise. After deliberation he said:

"Captain Armitage, you cannot be convicted on this the only evidence I have in your case. Had you been caught with this information on you nothing could have saved you. But this lady has been convicted by her own confession and must suffer the penalty."

"Oh, general!" exclaimed Armitage imploringly.

"If Miss Dudley were a man," pursued the general, "it would be my duty to order a court martial, which would undoubtedly convict her. Since she is a woman I shall place her beyond our lines, where she can do no harm."

"But, general," cried Armitage, "what can she, a woman, do without your lines?"

"She can go with you."

"Her reputation"—

"Need not suffer."

"How so?"

"Orderly!" cried the general, opening the door. A soldier appeared, and the general directed him to go for a chaplain. When that person appeared he was directed to marry the couple. After the ceremony the general called for an officer of his staff, to whom he said:

"Put these two beyond our lines and see that they do not get back here."

PROPERTY TRANSFERS

George J. Skinner has been substituted for Love & Keating of Buffalo as attorney for Lupier & Remick joint defendants with the Camden Water Wheel Works in the actions of Ray McCarthy, Benjamin F. Hull and James McDonald for damages for alleged negligence.

An order was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office changing the time for filing answer in the action of C. Green Brainard vs. Brosemer Brewing Company from twenty to ten days. The order was made by County Judge Coville. The action is a dispute over the sale of hops.

Wallace D. Pritchard has old property in Volney to George E. Pritchard for $1600.

A deed transferring property in Pulaski from Burns E. Parkhurst to John W. Parkhurst was filed yesterday.

Florence Miller has sold property in Constantia to Orville H. Smith. Terms private.

Davie Kee has sold property in Mexico to Lydia Chase. Terms private.

HUNTER CASE REFERRED

Oswego, Feb. 8.—Judge Ray of U. S. District Court has referred the case of the Hunter Bros. Paper Company vs. the Hunter Arms Company to Referee in Bankruptcy Avery S. Wright. E. J. Mizen is attorney for creditors of the Hunter Bros. Paper Company and action is brought against the Arms Company, whose affairs are still in bankruptcy court, to recover certain sums of money which it is claimed were converted from the paper company to the Arms Company. This is first reference case in the Hunter affairs which Judge Ray has sent to alocal attorney. There is about $35,000 involved in the present case.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

You Have Only One Chance When You Hold a Sale of Merchandise

YOU STAKE ALL on the FORTUNES of ONE DAY or MORE

How very important it is, then that you do everything possible to insure in advance success. No reasonable expense should be spared Upon whether or not you have a crowd depends several hundreds dollars' difference in your receipts.

Do Not Try to Have a Sale Without the Help of The Fulton Evening Times

These Are the Reasons Why:

The Poster reaches at most only a few hundred people: The Evening Times is read each evening by approximately, 10,000 people.

The Poster is seen only by people when they are away from home. The Times goes into people's homes and finds them.

The Poster must be tacked up and distributed—a day or two of hard work for a man with a rig. The Times distributes the same information at every house in the city.

The Poster is not seen in bad weather, because people stay at home. That is just the time The Evening Times is read most carefully.

Under some circumstances it is advisable to have bills, but under all circumstances you should have advertising in The Evening Times. It is the advertising that does the business—every merchant will tell you so.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

66 SOUTH FIRST STREET, FULTON, N. Y.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardozo Tells Time' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, Feb. 9.—The "antis" had their inning in the Assembly chambers here this evening. The forces against woman suffrage were led by Alice Hill Chittenden, president of the New York State Association opposed to Woman Suffrage. She reviewed the case against giving the vote to women at length.

"This measure goes before the voters without the endorsement of either the Republican or Democratic party," said Miss Chittenden, "for although both parties had a plank in their state platforms in 1912, and again in 1914, favoring the submission of this question to the electors, neither party declared itself in favor of woman suffrage per se.

"Please remember this fact, Mr. Voter, if any suffrage orator tries to persuade you that you are in duty bound to vote for this amendment because your party endorsed it. In the ballot for every woman—not only considering this subject you must also remember, that woman suffrage means ith ballot for every woman—not only for your female relatives and friends, and since it is a truism that the average woman is no better than the average man, by enfranchising women, you are merely going to duplicate the present elements in the electorate.

"Woman suffrage is not a question of individual right or desire. It is a racial question as well as a serious governmental one. The point for women to consider is, will women as a sex be a valuable contributing force in the electorate? We anti-Suffragists recognize that voting is a small part of the political activity essential to popular government, and we believe that woman, by reason of her sex limitations is not fitted to enter into such activities to a sufficiently sustained degree to make her strong factor in government. Women are citizens without the ballot, but the state requires a different service from its men and women citizens. Man's political service to the state is counterbalanced by woman's service in the home. If there were no families and no homes there would be no state. One service is fully as important as the, but they can never be identical.

"Two years ago, when the wave of Progessivism swept over the country, woman suffrage gained a considerable impetus. In 1913 three States, Oregon, Kansas and Arizona, extended full suffrage to women, and a few months later partial suffrage was attained in Illinois. The suffragsits of that state, knowing that a constitutional amendment would be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, cleverly devised a scheme to extend suffrage to women, enabling them to vote for offices not mentioned in the constitution. This bill was railroaded through the legislature by a strong lobby and was regarded as a great suffrage victory.

The publicity accorded the agitation of this question, and the noise and clamor of its advocates, have caused some people to jump to the conclusion that woman suffrage was inevitable, and that the country had better swallow the dose and be done with it. But we Anti-Suffragists who do more thinking than talking, realized that with the wane of radicalism, and the decline of the Progressive Party, would come the wane of the woman suffrage movement, and our clarion cry since we began our campaign in the western states six months ago, has been, 'Woman suffrage is not sure to come.' It can be restricted within its present limits by the energetic and concerted action of the man and women who are opposed to it. For instance the suffrage movement has not gained a foot of territory through the vote of the male electorate, east of the Mississippi river. Not one of the New England States, not one of the middle states, not one of the southern States, not on the middle western States, has given full suffrage to women.

Nor is this all Every State east of the Mississippi in which the proposal to give the ballot to women has been submitted to the voters has defeated it by an overwhelming majority. Within the past two years woman suffrage has been defeated in Michigan by a majority of 96,144. In Nebraska by a majority of 10,104, in Missouri by a majority of 140,206, and in North and South Dakota by substantial majorities. Ohio has defeated this proposition twice in recent years in 1912 by a mjority of 87fi455 and in 1914 by the increased majority of 182,905.

The suffragists display a map of the United States, on which are the woman suffrage states in the West are white, while the eastern States are black. They talk about the vast area of these States, and tell us that New York State could be dropped in Montana and be utterly lost. But AREA DOES NOT VOTE. The suffragists fail to tel ltheir audiences that the entire population of those twelve woman suffrage States is about nine hundred thousand less, than the population of the State of New York. The population of Montana is about half the population of the city of Boston. There are fewer inhabitants in the State of Nevada than in the city of Lawrence, Mass. The density of the population of all those twelve States plus the State of Illinois, where women have partial suffragists fail to tell their audiences square mile, while the density of the population of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylavania and New Jersey, which States will vote on this question next Autumn, is 279.7 persons per square mile. The question may be asked, What bearing has the density of population upon the question of woman suffrage? It is a true statement that the larger the community the more corrupt its politics, so even if woman suffrage had been the unqaulified success its advocates claim, in those sparsely settled western States, it would be a wholly different proposition in our densely populated states in the east.

JAP CRUISER BEARS MARKS OF BATTLE

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 9.—Rumors that the wrecked Japanese cruiser Asama, which is ashore off the coast of lower California, had been in battle with a German warship, were revived here today following the arrival of the United States cruisers San Diego and Raleigh from the scene. Members of the crew of both these vessels refused to confirm or deny the reports, declaring that they had orders direct from Washington to say nothing for neutrality reasons. The unofficial rumors had it that the Japanese ship was so badly crippled that her commander ran her ashore, in Turtle Bay to prevent her from sinking. The American ships were sent to aid her crew.

Dictionary Readers.

That the natives of Nigeria are capable of advanced forms of education is apparently proved by this little incident told by Constance Larymore in "A Resident's Wife in Nigeria:"

"My husband told me that in the course of the patrol they passed through a valley where the inhabitants of the rocks and hills above apparently made their homes in holes and caves. One member of the party idly asked what was the scientific name for cave dwellers, the word having slipped his memory for the moment. No one appeared to be able to supply the word. But then the native interpreter, plodding along behind, came up, saying: 'Pardon me, sir. Don't you mean troglodytes?'

"The Englishman, amazed, asked where he had ever heard such a word, and 'George' replied placidly, 'I was reading a dictionary one day and saw it.'

"I cannot imagine myself reading a German or Italian dictionary for pleasure and storing in my mind for future use conversationally a specially unusual scientific term. I only wish I could."

Spartans Kept In Trim.

The ancient Spartans paid as much attention to the rearing of men as cattle dealers in this country and England in modern times do to the breeding of cattle. They took charge of firmness and looseness of men's flesh, and regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful, in a free state, for any citizen to extend his body.

Those who dared to grow too fat or too soft for military exercise and the service of Sparta were soundly whipped.

In one particular instance, that of Nauclis, the son of Polytus, the offender was brought before the Ephori and a meeting of the whole people of Sparta, at which his unlawful fatness was publicly exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass and give up his culpable mode of living, which was declared to be more worthy of an Ionian than a son of Lacedaemon.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Napoleonic Famine Scare.

Britain was on the verge of a bread famine during the Napoleonic wars, and in 1800 a law was enacted prohibiting the sale of bread till it had been out of the oven at least twenty-four hours. "Food was so scarce and dear," writes F. W. Hackwood, "that a portion of the population refused to starve in silence, and rioting broke out in many parts of England. * * * A royal grant of £500 was made to one Thomas Toden to enable him to prosecute a discovery made by him of a 'paste' as a substitute for wheat flour. * * * The unfortunate seamen fighting Great Britain's battle on the high seas had to subsist on biscuits so badly made that when the weevils were knocked out there often remained nothing but empty shells." A plentiful harvest the following year saved the situation.—London Standard.

WAR STRENGTH OF S. AMERICA

Ten Nation Have 140,000 Men Under Arms; Three Have Navies

South American nations are poorly prepared for war, according to European standard. Only three of them, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, maintain armies as large as one of the several hundred divisions now fighting in Germany. Those three, again, are the only ones provided with a modern navy. Each of the A. B. C. nations had two first-class dreadnaughts, with a sprinkling of older and smaller craft.

Brazil keeps the largest number of men permanently under arms. It has an army of 23,000 and a gendarmerie of 21,000. The latter, of course, is a police force, but has a military organization and is intended to furnish rifle regiments in case of war. Brazil's artillery, excluding coast defense is larger than that of the United States. It has five regiments of 36 guns each of field artillery, nine horse artillery batteries (36 guns), five howitzer batteries and six mountain batteries, a total of 224 guns, mostly 7.5 Krupps. Brazil's system of compulsory service gives it a reserve of about 200,000 partly trained men who would mobilize at predetermined centers in the event of war. Poor railroad facilities would make it impossible for more than 40,000 or 50,000 men to be assembled at any point within several weeks.

Argentina has a standing army of 24,000 men and a trained field army of 174,000. All those have served from three months to a year in active service and later annual periods of from two to four weeks. The Argentine army's training, like Brazil's, has been on the French plan. Both, however, use Mauser rifles and Krupp artillery. Argentina probably could mobilize its entire 174,000 men near Buenos Ayres within a month or so. At the same time the territorial guard and national guard of as many more older and partly trained men could be prepared to assemble.

Chile's army is based on a defense against Argentina. It has 27,500 men in arms with a trained reserve of about 175,000. Colonel Roosevelt paid the Chilean army a high compliment after his recent visit. Its early training was by a German commission, which has since been modified by Chilean Military Academy. It probably is the most efficient of any South American army. Many of its higher officers had valuable training in the Peruvian war, where the Chilean soldiers fought well.

Chile's navy was quite powerful twenty years ago. It later declined. A rejuvenation took place when Brazil and Argentina began building dreadnaughts. Now each nation has a fleet almost equal in paper strength. Argentina has no submarines, while Brazil and Chile have three each. The personnel is about 6,000 in each service, all largely land trained.

Peru has the next army of importance. Before the Peru-Chile war it ranked first grade in South America. The war almost wiped the army out. In late years it has been reorganized by French officers and now is a compact and efficient force of 12,000 in all ranks. Thirty thousand reservists are subject to call to make a field army. Approximately half of the active army is used as a national constabulary. Ultimately, Peru's ambition is to have a trained field army of 150,000 men with second reserve troops sufficient to swell that to 250,000.

Peru's navy has languished since its memorable defeat by Chili. A few old cruisers remain, which are indifferently manned. About 2,000 men compose the naval force. It would be dangerous only to commercial vessels.

The armies of Bolivia, Columbia, Venezula, Ecuador and Paraguay are of small fighting value and few in numbers. Uruguay maintains 10,400 first line troops, admirably trained, as a peace strength. It also has 5,000 State constabulary, trained as infantrymen. In addition, there is a well organized reserve sufficient to bring the field army up to 50,000 men. Because of the country"s relatively small area Uruguay probably could invade Brazil successfully and maintain a war on Brazilian territory for many months. The army was first under German influence, but now is discarding its Krupp and buying Schneider Cruesot 7.5 guns, such as the French army uses.

Ecuador has a most imposing paper army, but it is doubtful whether a third of it would be available, and that probably poorly trained. It has about 7,500 under arms at all times and claims 50,000 trained reservists. Bolivia recently placed its army under German control. The result was an increase in proficiency and a surprise to tourists of seeing helmeted Indians march the goose step through La Paz. It consists of about 4,000 first line troops and 45,000 trained and untrained reserves.

Altogether, South America with a population less than the United States, keeps standing armies of nearly 140,000 men, with about 700,000 first line reserves. The total navies would give a battle squadron of six dreadnaughts.

REPORT THAT HUSON WILL SHORTLY RESIGN

Albany, Feb. 9.—It is said today that State Commissioner Huson will shortly resign his office. Mr. Huson declined to discuss the matter. For some time investigators of the State Comptroller's office have been going over the records of the Department of Agriculture. No criminality was found but but some lax methods in business were found. The result of the inquiry will be made public in a few days.

TRWO MEN HURT IN WRECK AT CAYUGA

Syracuse, Feb.9.—Two men were seriously injured and several slightly hurt in a head-on collision on the Auburn branch of the N. Y. C. this morning at 8.40. The accident occurred when train No. 3 ran into an open switch in the village of Cayuga and crashed into a waiting freight train. George Burns of Rochester, who was in the passenger train, was badly hurt and it is feared that he is fatally hurt. An Albany salesman was badly hurt. A special train and several autos carrying nurses and hpysicians were run from Auburn.

STORM IIN IRELAND

Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 9.—A terrific storm has been sweeping over Ireland within the last 24 hours. It raged with unabated violence causing tremendous damage, crippling the railroad traffic and disabling overhead wire service.

Napoleon.

After he had taken a place in Scotland and gone in for golf he believed after a few months on the green that he was making splendid progress. So one morning he asked the crusty old caddy, "Well, Saunders, how am I getting on?"

Saunders answered gruffly, "Yer no makin' a fool o' yerself, but ye'll never be a gowfer."—Argonaut.

30 IN BREAD LINE WOULD SELL BLOOD

Offer of $15 by Bellevue Physician Meets Quick Response—Life Fuild Needed for Woman.

Announcement of an opportunity to earn $15 in exchange for a quart of blood attracted applicants among the men in the Knickboeker Hotel bread line yesterday afternoon. Out of the throng Dr. M. L. Morris, of Bellevue hospital, picked thirty of the more likely applicants, who were directed to report at the hospital this morning for tests.

The blood is needed for Mrs. Florence Leonard, thirty-nine years old of No. 299 West Twelfth street, who is in the hospital with an abdominal growth that has caused many hemorrhages. She has become so weak that the physicians consider blood transfusion necessary to save her life.

Her husband, a waiter out of work, was unable to provide funds, so Dr. George O'Hanlon, the medical superintendent, decided to offer $15 out of a fund for such emergencies after the husband's blood had been found to be unsuitable. Difficulty at first was experienced in finding any one willing to submit to a transfusion operation for the stipulated price.

There was no such trouble at the Knickerbocker bread line. Each man tentatively selected received a card. The one picked out will have a vein opened and his blood will be injected into Mrs. Leonard by the method introduced here by Dr. Lindmann.

VANDEVERE NOMINATED

Albany, Feb. 9.—Both homes of the Legislature at noon today nominated Dr. Albert Vandevere of Albany to be a member of the Board of Regents for 12 years from April 1. Tomorrow the Senate and Assembly will have a joint session at which the journal will be compared and a candidate elected. There was no opposition to Dr. Vandevere.

SENATE STANDS BY HOUSE

Albany, Feb. 9.—By a vote of 31 to 10 the Senate today passed the bill abolishing the State Commission of Efficiency and Economy. Having passed the Assembly where it originated it now goes to the overnor.

CALAMITY.

Count up man's calamities and who would seem happy? But, in truth, calamity leaves fully half of your life untouched.—Charles Buxton.



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FULTON CITY STREET CAR Time Table

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1915

SOUTHBOUND			DAILY	NORTHBOUND		
Leave Hannibal Street	Leave Trolley Station	Arrive D. L. & W. Station		Leave D. L. & W. Station	Leave Trolley Station	Arrive Hannibal Street
....	6 00	6 10		6 10	6 15	6 20
6 20	6 25	6 30		6 30	6 35	6 40
6 40	6 45	6 50		6 50	6 55	7 00
7 00	7 05	7 10		7 10	7 15	7 20
7 20	7 25	7 30		7 30	7 35	7 40
7 40	7 45	7 50		7 50	7 55	8 00
8 00	8 05	8 10		8 10	8 15	8 20
8 20	8 25	8 30		8 35	8 40	8 45
8 45	8 50	8 55		8 55	9 00	9 05
9 05	9 10	9 15		9 15	9 20	9 25
9 25	9 30	9 35		9 35	9 40	9 45
9 45	9 50	9 55		9 55	10 00	10 05
10 05	10 10	10 15		10 15	10 20	10 25
10 25	10 30	10 35		10 35	10 40	10 45
10 45	10 50	10 55		11 00	11 05	11 10
11 10	11 15	11 20		11 20	11 25	11 30
11 30	11 35	11 40		11 40	11 45	11 50
11 50	11 55	12 00		12 00	12 10	12 15
12 15	12 20	12 25		12 25	12 30	12 35
12 35	12 40	12 45		12 45	12 50	12 55
12 55	1 00	1 05		1 10	1 15	1 20
1 20	1 25	1 30		1 30	1 35	1 40
1 40	1 45	1 50		1 50	1 55	2 00
2 00	2 05	2 10		2 15	2 20	2 25
2 25	2 30	2 35		2 35	2 40	2 45
2 45	2 50	2 55		2 58	3 03	3 08
3 10	3 15	3 20		3 20	3 25	3 30
3 30	3 35	3 40		3 40	3 45	3 50
3 50	3 55	4 00		4 00	4 05	4 10
4 10	4 15	4 20		4 25	4 30	4 35
4 35	4 40	4 45		4 45	4 50	4 55
4 55	5 00	5 05		5 05	5 10	5 15
5 15	5 20	5 25		5 30	5 35	5 40
5 40	5 45	5 50		5 50	5 55	6 00
6 00	6 05	6 10		6 10	6 15	6 20
6 20	6 25	6 30		6 35	6 40	6 45
6 45	6 50	6 55		6 55	7 00	7 05
7 05	7 10	7 15		7 15	7 20	7 25
7 25	7 30	7 35		7 35	7 40	7 45
7 45	7 50	7 55		7 55	8 00	8 05
8 05	8 10	8 15		8 15	8 20	8 25
8 25	8 30	8 35		8 35	8 40	8 45
8 45	8 50	8 55		8 55	9 00	9 05
9 05	9 10	9 15		9 15	9 20	9 25
9 25	9 30	9 35		9 35	9 40	9 45
9 45	9 50	9 55		10 02	10 07	10 12
10 12	10 17	10 22		10 22	10 27	10 32
10 35	10 40	10 45		10 45	10 50	10 55
11 00	11 05	11 10		11 10	11 16	....

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February 10, 1915

Opinions

Our Flag on Lusitania

Passengers on the Cunard liner Lusitania, who arrived at Birmingham, England, yesterday, state that when the vessel was off the coast of Ireland Saturday she received a wireless message from the British Admiralty directing that she hoist the American flag. She did so and sailed under it to Liverpool. In an announcement made last night the British Foreign Office says:

"The British Government has always considered the use of the British colors by foreign vessels legitimate for the purpose of escaping capture. Such practice not only involves no breach of international law, but is specifically recognized by the law of this country in the merchant shipping act of 1894. In instructions to British consuls in 1914 it is stated 'A ship is liable to capture if a British character is improperly assumed except for the purpose of escaping capture.' As we have in practice not objected to foreign merchant vessels using the British merchant flag as a ruse for the purpose of evading capture at sea at the hands of a belligerent, so we should maintain that in the converse case a British merchant vessel committed no breach of international law in assuming neutral colors for a similar purpose if she thought fit."

The incident of the use of our flag by the Lusitania was the subject of a conference in the White House yesterday between the President and Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department. The suggestion that the United States will protest against the use of the flag is not regarded seriously by the Washington administration, but the fact that Great Britain may be making a practice of using the Stars and Stripes as a blind to German submarines and aircraft is likely to be made the occasion for an inquiry, followed by representations to the British Government that such acts are calculated to work a hardship against American merchant vessels in the proclaimed zones. There is nothing in the German declaration or in the explanatory memorandum furnished to our Government as a supplement thereto which indicates that Germany will not take summary action against a vessel which she may suspect of flying a neutral flag for purposes of deception. It was pointed out by a high authority yesterday that the use of submarines marks a new era in the international custom governing the search or seizure of vessels in time of war, just as it marks a new era in sea warfare itself. The submarine is unable to send a boarding party to ascertain the actual facts regarding the claim to a nationality which the ensign sets forth. It will, therefore, be necessary when a German submarine stops a suspicious craft, for the latter to lower away and send aboard the submarine her proofs of identity. Should this course be invariably followed it will materially simplify the problem which the German declaration sets for neutral marines.

No briefly considered nor impulsive action is expected from the administration authorities, but at the same time there is cognizance of the fact that the use of the American flag by merchant vessels of the belligerent forces with intent to deceive will not be popular publicly in the United States, and the administration is anxious to arrive as quickly as possible at a definite understanding with Great Britain and the other belligerent powers among the allies as to the extent to which thhe practice will be pursued. Precedents to the contrary notwithstanding, it is felt in Washington that if the German threats coupled with the British practice become a menace to American commerce the American Government will have to speak, and it is the form of this utterance which is giving the administration concern. — Dispatch, Utica.

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GIVE FAIR PLAY

The anti-German press of the United States seems to be misinformed as to the objects of the Neutrality League, which was founded in Washington last week. Surely there is nothing un-American in the desire that this country remain absolutely neutral in every possible sense of that world. We are not neutral when we supply the enemies of Germany with all the munitions of war which they desire to buy from us. Not one of the neutral State of Europe is selling war material to any of the belligerent countries. Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, etc., have placed embargoes on the exportation of arms and ammunition and only in this country, where there has been more pious cant about universal peace than in any other country in the world, do we stultify ourselves by supplying the belligerents with death-dealing paraphernalia. A few days ago the Duke of the Abruzzi, a member of Italy's ruling house, branded the attitude of the United States as the greatest crime of the age. And so think all men in whom every trace of idealism has not been obliterated by commercialism or blind partisanship. The Neutral League does not consist exclusively of men of German blood, as the anti-German press leads its readers to believe. Friends of neutrality of many nationalities are numbered among its members, and they will no doubt resort to every legitimate means to compel this country to follow a course which the most elementary sense of decency and fair play should have dictated long ago.

SOME KING

The things that are most precious, most valuable, are the very things money cannot buy. And still the world weighs a man's success by his money.

Put on the scales good health and modest means; then throw on the other side poor health and plenty of money. Pound for pound, which will you have?

If you are a man with modest means and good health and a position of promise, do not let the money of the boss bother you. I've noticed that the law of compensation works full time in matters of money. At about the hour that a man arrives with a bunch of money he looks around for his health.

This is to encourage and to enthuse men with small means, and to incite them to be satisfied with what is more than money—good health.

If you are well, hungry, and have four or five mouths to feed, you are king of the greatest empire in all the world—the home. And that's some king, believe me.—Van Amburg, in Silent Partner.

Church and Saloon

Is it true that the saloons are more active in feeding the hungry, raising the fallen and cheering the disheartened than the churches? In a letter to this paper a correspondent has much to say of the character of what follows:

It is a fact only too well known to the church and to everyone who cares to look around a little that when a man is "down and out" and has no friends and no other place to go the saloons will always take him in, feed and warm him and give him the companionship he craves. They are always warm and bright and full of good cheer, and he forgets for a time the rebuffs of an indifferent world and enjoys himself with the goods the gods or the saloon supplies. And of course he goes again, and as often as he may return he is made welcome; not one day in the week, but six days.

We should rather say that there is a little overstatement here, for the church and everyone do not know of this condition. If the writer of the letter will dress himself somewhat shabbily and make a round of the saloons in search of a free lunch, a free glass of beer and free warmth and companionship, not on one day, but on a number of consecutive days, his idea of the "good cheer" of the saloon may be quite materially modified. He will find that his approaches to the free-lunch counter are marked with much attention by the saloonkeeper or his employees, and if he escapes "ejectment for cause" on his second appearance he may thank his gods he speaks of.

To be sure, generous sentiment retains lodgment in human hearts in every stratum of society. There are generous saloonkeepers and there are more who are free with money that comes easily; but everyone hasn't remarked that the liquor business is a school for the development of the finer human feelings. Part of the saloonkeeper's stock in trade is affability, but he expects it to yield dividends. On occasion, he can substitute for it, in less time than it takes to shift automobile speed gears, a most robustious brand of "wholesoled" incivility. He is decdedly not the head of o charity-dispensing organization.

The church may properly be blamed for fixing its eyes too steadfastly on some distant heaven, to the neglect of the work to be done on earth; but its doors are much more widely open than they used to be, and, if not everyone, a good many persons find it much more responsive to appeals at this time of much distress than is the saloon. Modern spiritual optics has already done a good deal to correct the vision of the church.—Democrat, Rochester.

IF

From Town Topics

If you can wear your flannels when your neighbors
Are shedding theirs and poking fun at you
If you can take precautions, though your labors
Are watched and criticised by quite a few;

If you can swallow sulphur and molasses,
And calmly wear red flannels round your throat;
And take bad doses from alternate glasses,
Until you feel your very heart afloat;

If you can catch a cold and keep your temper,
While all your friends suggest a dozen cures;
If you have influenza and distemper,
Yet sympathize with cases "worse than yours";

If you hear "How is your cold?" and answer sweetly,
Or hear "I told you so," and not get cross;
If suddenly you lose your voice completely,
And never breathe a word about your loss;

If you can stick to rubbers and umbrella
When all the world is wearing summer suits,
And smile benignly at the other fellow
When he makes fun of you with jeers and hoots;

If you can grapple with that tired feeling,
And force yourself to work that must be done;
Then summer time your ills will soon be healing,
And probably you'll live till fall, my son.

The Keystone State.

There are several theories as to how Pennsylvania came to be called the Keystone State. The one most generally accepted and the one most dear to all who own Pennsylvania as their native state, is that Pennsylvania decided the great issue of American independence.

At the meeting of the Continental congress in Philadelphia July 4, 1776, the vote adopting the Declaration was taken by states. Of the thirteen original states six had already voted in the affirmative and six in the negative, when the delegation from Pennsylvania came in. John Morton casting the deciding vote in the affirmative. Thus Pennsylvania, by her vote, decided and was named the Keystone State.

Another reason advanced is that in constructing a bridge between Pennsylvania avenue and Georgetown, Washington, a single arch was erected of stone left from building the walls of the capitol. On the thirteen "voussoirs" or arch stones, the names of the thirteen states were engraved. Pennsylvania, falling in the keystone of the arch, became still more widely known as the Keystone State.—Philadelphia Press.

Lubbock and the Bees.

In "Ants, Bees and Wasps" it is related that one summer some fifty years ago Sir John Lubbock became interested in a curious parasite of the bumblebee. He wished to complete his investigations, but as the winter came on did not know where to get the bees, so he advertised.

In reply to his advertisement a man wrote offering him a supply of bees at one and six apiece. The price was high, but in the cause of science Lubbock did not demur, only when he had bought all the bees he required he wrote to the man and said, "Now that I have had the bees, for which I am greatly obliged, would you kindly tell me, to satisfy my curiosity, how you are able to procure them at this time of year?" The man wrote back quite courteously, but quite firmly, saying: "No. Since I can sell the bees at eighteenpence each, I think it pays me better to go on doing so than to tell anybody else how to procure them."

The Alaskans.

According to the government statistics, the natives of Alaska are about 26,000 in number, and they are spread over more than 350,000 of the 590,000 square miles of the territory. Their small settlements extend along 10,000 miles of coast and on both sides of the Yukon river and its tributaries, for a distance of more than 2,500 miles. One of the supervision districts contains a full 100,000 square miles. The others average more than 65,000 square miles each. Of the natives of Alaska approximately 11,000 belong to six tribes of Indians in northeastern and southern Alaska and in the valley of the Yukon. About 11,000 are Eskimos on the western and northwestern coasts, along the Bering sea, the Bering strait and the Arctic ocean. Something more than 3,000 are Aleuts and mixed races through the Aleutian islands.—Christian Herald.

The Admirable Towser.

"I've got the most wonderful dog in the world—the smartest, I mean," said one of a party camping in Canada last fall. "When I bring out my rifle he knows I'm going after deer, and he never offers to follow me, but if he sees me reach for my shotgun he knows that means partridges, and when I get to the woods I find him there waiting for me. Actually that dog knows the difference between a rifle and a shotgun."

"That's nothing," said another of the party from his place at the other side of the fire. "You fellows have seen my little Towser, haven't you? Well, when I begin to get out my fishing kit Towser runs up behind the barn and begins digging worms."—Saturday Evening Post.

Our Postal Service.

The beginning of the postal service in what is now the United States dates from 1639, when a house in Boston was employed for the receipt of letters for and from the old world. In 1672 the government of New York colony established a post to go monthly from New York to Boston. A general postoffice was established in Virginia in 1692 and in Philadelphia in 1698. In 1789, when the federal government went into operation, the number of offices in the thirteen states was only about seventy-five.—New York American.

Chinese Language.

Where the Chinese language, written or spoken, came from nobody knows any more than they know where the original Chinese themselves came from. But it is probable that the primary Chinese characters existed 4,000 years ago pretty much as they do today.

A Gentle Reminder.

He—Have you decided what you will wear at the next german? She—That depends somewhat on the flowers that are sent me. I have a perfectly dear gown that, with a dozen jack roses, would be just too sweet for anything.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

What We Remember.

The will governs the memory. We forget what does not concern us; we remember what is of lasting importance to the will.—Friedrich Paulsen in "Introduction to Philosophy."

Greed perhaps has made more gamblers than avarice, more drunkards than thirst and perhaps as many suicides as despair.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS

I DREAMED a dream, the other night. I saw a sign that caused a fright. The words were these before my sight—Keep Off the Grass. I saw the crowd halt in the street. It seemed as tho' they'd met defeat. They saw that sign that meant retreat—Keep off the grass. I could not find a reason why the crowd should halt or pass it by. A few would falter, then, they'd cry—Keep off the grass. Of all the idiotatic sounds that comes acreeping o'er snow mounds is that which some poor boob compounds—Keep off the grass. While winter's here, why can't we live as tho' we meant our best to give? Don't let your grit slide through the sieve—Keep off the grass. The time will come and don't you fear. The sweetest time in all the year, the season when in truth we'll hear—Keep off the grass. Our boys won't dare to toss a ball for fear they'll hear the neighbors call, "You need your ears cuffed 'till you bawl, keep off my grass." And—when our blades begin to sprout, our neighbor's dog will be let out to scratch and dig and then we shout, 'keep off the grass.' But such is life from day to day; on—qui-vive—pivot we all sway. It seems we've tuned our tongues to say—keep off the grass.

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

CHURCHES AND THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT

Prof. Rauchenbusch Declared The Churches are Awakening to the Social Movement.

Appreciative of the marked increase of interest in the social movement, Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch of the Rochester Theological Seminary, who was in Syracuse Monday to address the Commonweal Club, of which Miss Mabel E. Todd is president, declared that the ministers are now wide awake to the importance of this issue.

Professor Rauschenbusch occupies the chair of church history at the seminary, and has given the social question careful study for many years. Tow of his books, "Christianty and Social Crisis" and "Christianizing the Social Order," are especially well known, and Professor Rauschenbusch is called upon for a greater number of lectures than he is able to deliver because of his duties in the ceminary, together with extensive writings.

Professor Rauschenbusch is of the opinion that the fault with the church rested for many years in the fact that it was dealing too much with the individual, and therefore failed in getting hold of the causes that depressed the calsses.

"The social movement, "is not socialism. It is broader. It stands for all the good movements. The total of it all is the conscientious effort to do away with all human misery. In the olden days misery existed. Discontent was held down in the beginning. Now there is a world-wide intelligent movement. The main forces at work are moral, religious, organization, spread of education and the selfish desire. The latter has its place because it tends to make the individual advance."

Professor Rauschenbusch was received by a large audience last night at Apollo Hall in the Clark Music building. This was the first of a series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the new club aloog similar lines. Professor Rauschenbusch was entertained during his stay in the city by Prof. W. C. Lowe, No. 728 Ackerman avenue.

For curb, rub in thoroughly Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. —Adv.

Skirts, Then and Now
From Browning's Magazine

Whene'er we took our walks abroad
Not many months ago
My love with mincing footsteps trod
And moved exceeding slow.

Had she perchance once toppled o'er
She could but feebly kick
Until somebody should restore
Her to her perpendic.

When she would board a trolley car
Without the help of me
She found the step was much too far
And hopped up like a flea.

When now her walks abroad she takes
In skirts no longer tight
Her strides are of the sort that makes
Me trot to keep in sight.

Should she capsize she'd quickly right
Like that self-righting thing.
The clown who does for our delighht
His flipflops in the ring.

And when the trolley car she halts
Her skirts are so aloof
One would not marvel should her vaults
Negotiate the roof

ALTON HICKS PLEAD GUILTY

With Others Convicted He Will Be Arraigned Thursday for Sentence

Thomas Maera, a well known resident of Oswego was found guilty by a jury in County Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, first degree. The case went to trial before Judge Henry D. Coville Monday afternoon.

It was alleged that the defendant stole a quantity of shoes and other goods from merchandise cars in the freight yards of the New York Central Railroad. After receiving the verdict Judge Coville announced that he would defer sentence until Thursday.

District-Attorney Francis D. Culkin and his assistant, Don C. Conley conducted the prosecution, while the defendant was represented by Dennis O'Sullivan.

Alton Hicks, the Southern youth indicted on a charge of placing an obstruction on the tracks of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad in this vicinity of Fulton last October was arraigned before Judge Coville and entered a plea of guilty. Hicks is 19 years of age. Sentence in this case was also deferred until Thursday.

The case of Natala Muscato, indicted on a charge of assault, second degree, went to trial late Tuesday. The crime was alleged to have been committed in the city of Fulton May 4 last year, when it is claimed he slashed a young man named Fred Bogley across the face with a knife. The complainant received a deep wound extending across the left side of his face from his ear to his mouth.

Jay Gray of Oswego was sentenced to a term in Elmira Reformatory for breaking his parole. He was recently convicted in Police Court on a charge of larceny.

John Bowley, after pleading guilty to a charge of burglary, third degree, and petit larceny, was given a suspended sentence and placed in the custody of Probation Officer W. J. Dempsey. Rosa Farrington and Fred Rosa, who pleaded guilty to violations of the penal law, were given suspended sentences.

Ben Canatazarri, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and six months in the County Jail. The jail sentence was suspended.

Oliver Warner and Charles J. Pearl indicted jointly on a charge of burglary and larceny, pleaded guilty. They were given suspended sentences and ordered to report to the probation officer.

KURTZ WON FIGHT

Rochester, Feb. 9.—Dave Kurtz of Newark N. J., defeated Jerry Cole of Erie, Pa., in a ten round bout at the Monroe A. C. here last night, Kurtz had the bets of the argument all the way.

For old sores, indolent ulcers, poisoned wounds or grangrene on domestic animals, apply Hanford's Balsam. —Adv.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. Martha Brown is reported as improving slowly after having suffered a shock.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lane are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on January 25th.

Frank Roy of Sodus spent the first of last week with his family here.

John Hallan, who has been in a critical condition with pneumonia is slightly better.

Hannibal Lodge, F. and A. M., conferred the second degree on a class of five candidates Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Hopper spent last week in Oswego attending the State range.

O. J. Adamy, who is engaged in carpenter work in Syracuse, spent the last of the wek at home.

N. B. Brower, Pulaski, father of the publisher of Hannibal News, celebrated his ninty-second birthday February 1st. He enjoys good health and is remarkably active considering his age.

Born to Rev. and Mrs. Belden E. Pratt, a daughter, Ella Patience, on January 26th. Rev. Pratt was formerly pastor of the M. E. church in this place.

Mrs. Ida Irvin, who has been spending some time at the home of Henry Kospinski, Fruit Valley, has returned home.

The will of Walter S. Hewitt of Sterling has been admitted to probate and letters granted to Charles A. Cox. The estate includes $1,400 personal and $2,300 real estate, which is left by will, to the widow.

Mrs. Fred Hammond is reported quite ill.

Isaac Dolph, an old resident of this town, died February 5th at his home west of this village.

Hannibal Center range are arranging for a Washington Birthday Social for February 19th.

Earl Engle is seriously ill with typhoid pneumonia at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Ann McDonald. Mrs. Floyd Fullerton is caring for him.

The moving picture entertainments at Day's Hall are proving very popular with the young people (and some older ones) of this place. The photo-play, "The Tenth Commandment" was a feature of the entertainment Saturday evening.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the M. E. Church will meet in the church parlors Wednesday p. m., February 10th. Tea will be served.

The Willing Workers of the Presbyterian church met at the home of Mrs. E. W. Rice Saturday p. m. A dainty luncheon was served after the program.

Mrs. Redway of Elbridge is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wells spent Thursday and Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Milton Westover.

The "Truth Seekers" class of the Baptist church will hold a business meeting at the home of Mrs. Paul Brown Wednesday, February 10th, at 10 o'clock. Light refreshments will be served.

The W. C. T. U. held a special meeting at the home of Mrs. E. L. Gardenier Thursday p. m. Mrs. Fred Lockwood had charge of the program.

Mrs. Hattie Fravor, Fulton, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lane.

The Rev. F. W. Dunning received a box of cut flowers from England February 2. They were picked in the open air and mailed January 19th and consisted of daisys, jasmine, violets and gorse.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brewster, former Hannibal people, will celebrated their 48th wedding anniversary at their winter home in Datona Beach, Florida, February 10th. A dinner and excursion on the river will be enjoyed by a number of northern friends who are spending the winter in the south. Among them are Prof. and Mrs. Amos Farnham, Gilman Davis, Oswego, and family and Dr. and Mrs. I. C. Curtis of Fulton.

The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Adsitt is ill with scarlet fever. Dr. Acker attends. The house is quarantined.

David Phillips of North Hannibal is still very ill.

Mrs. James Gray has returned home after spending last week with friends in Oswego and Minetto.

George Crofoot is improving after a severe illness and his friends are glad he will soon be out again.

Dr. Ira Curtis recently sent a box of oranges, lemons and grape fruit to Mr. Nicholas Miller. The fruit was grown in his own orchard.

Mrs. Edgar Barlow has so far recovered from her recent operation at Crouse Irving Hospital, Syracuse, as to return to her home.

Huldah Chapter, No. 485, O. E. S. installed the following officers January 26th: Worthy matron, Mildred Jackson; associate matron, Winifred Brackett; treasurer Zilpha Powers; secretary, Etta Naracon; conductress, Edna Kellogg; associate conductress; Emily Cox; chaplain, Ellen Porter; Marshall, Mary Byrne; historian, Etta Van Auken; pianist, Estelle Hyatt; warden, Ada Van Auken; Ada, Louisa Byrne; Ruth, Mabel Crandall; Esther, Myrta Wells; Martha, Lena Jerrett; Electa, Agnes Althouse; trustees, Phila Byrne, Helen Matteson and Mirian Acker. Mrs. Charles Haven acted as installing officer. Mrs. Haven and Jerome Hyatt as marshalls.

Miss Agnes Althouse is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Bickett of Lewiston, N. Y.

Miss Ada Engle entertained the faculty of Red Creek High school at her home one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Foster of North Rose have been the guests of Mrs. and Mrs. John McFarland.

PALERMO VILLAGE

Mrs. Ann Bourlier has been visiting Mrs. Catherine Babcock the past week.

Gilbert Fletcher is very ill. George Pluff of Clifford is caring for him.

J. M. Vincent and John Trimble were guests of Mr. Vincents' brother, Edwin Vincent, and family of Scriba on Sunday.

Leo Greene, who has been attending Business College at Syracuse, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Collins and daughter of Gilberts Mills were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Loomis last Sunday.

Mrs. Frank J. Marshall was in Oswego last week to attend the State Grange. She was a guest at the home of her nephew, Jesse Smith and family.

John Fletcher of New Haven was in town Sunday to see his father, Gilbert Fletcher, who is ill.

Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble received word last week of the sudden death of her uncle, Evan T. Roberts, state librarian at Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Roberts visited his neice here two years ago.

Several from this place attended the home talent play, Josiah's Courtship, at Clifford on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Trimble spent Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Loomis.

The Ladies' Benevolent Circle will meet at the home of Miss Clara Hills on Thursday afternoon and evening, Reb. 11. Supper will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock. Everyone is invited to attend.

GILBERTS MILLS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Collins, Mrs. H. D. Becker and Mrs. George Garrison attended the State Grange at Oswego from this place last week.

Mrs. S. P. Willis was the week end guest of her son, Earl, at Mexico.

Mrs. F. M. Blanchard visited Mrs. Maud Bowering, Phoenix, last week.

The L. A. S. will hold a Valentine Social at the home of Mrs. George Garrison Thursday evening.

Mrs. Amelia Corey visited her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Smith, at Caughdenoy Sunday.

Mr. Edwards, a student from Auburn Theological Seminary, will preach in place of Rev. Schurge next Sunday.

PHOENIIX

Mrs. Simon Gallogher will leave on Friday for Biminghamton to visit her son, Harlie Gallagher.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah Morgan and Myrtle Sivers visited friends in Fulton yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. William Spaulding spent yesterday afternoon in Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. Delbert Sivers, who has been ill, is gaining.

* * *

L. A. Mink and friend attended the Quirk last night in Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Hills of Palermo is a guest of Mrs. L. G. Hait.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Jones of Fulton street and Mrs. Dobinson of McCoon street are spending the day in Fulton.

* * *

L. G. Hart, who is employed in Rome, spent Sunday here with his family, returning Monday to Rome.

DISTRICT NO. 14

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Wilkinson of East Pembroke; Mr. and Mrs. Olin Clark of Albion, were guests at Fay King's.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rumsey were Sunday guests at Guy V. Fuller's.

Several persons attended the Grange at Oswego last week.

G. L. Rumsey made a business trip to Syracuse last Wednesday.

William Dewey and family were Sunday guests of their parents at Fulton.

Earl Davis has been visiting his grandparents for a short time.

THE BUILDER'S TROWEL

THE young man just returning from college has allowed the idea to grow up in his mind tht the world is clamoring for him with open arms—that people are gathering along the "side lines" to watch his going and coming.

From the college he expects to step among business firms and men of affairs, either as a Diplomat to some foreign country, Manager of a Steamship Line, or as a Railroad Broker.

The man who starts at the bottom is the man who learns the principle on which the institution is founded. Dip deep enough toward the bottom of a thing and you will find the rock on which it stands.

Most men of influence and character and who have acquired fortunes, have once been poor. The man who has developed a great business, or the man who has developed great character, the man who has amassed great wealth, is the man who laid the foundation with his own trowel.

No man can direct the policies or plans of a business until he knows the various channels through which money should be spent. No man can start half way up the scale and make the greatest possible success, because he can never really know what is going on under him.

He is not familiar with what is being done "down stairs." Possible extravagance and error in one-half of the business are unknown to him. A part of the very thing he is supposed to direct is a mystery, hidden away under the partition of inexperience.

The things that have really bettered the world, improved humanity and added to our happiness, are things born of inspiration, adversity, hardship and poverty.

No cult will ever be founded to take the place of the school of experience. The big things of the world are not done on blackboards. Experience is the thing that gives us poise, power, personality——the thing that writes into our being that peculiar, indefinable something that inspires confidence in other men.

CIVIC LEAGUE FORMED FOR EAST SYRACUSE

New Organization Will Take Up Problems for Improving Village's General Conditions

East Syracuse, Feb. 9.—The Civic League of East Syracuse was the name given the new organization formed last night at a meeting held in the High school building. Thirty-four names were signed as members, but this number will undoubtedly be largely increased as the league goes on. The meeting last night was the culmination of a meeting held two weeks ago. The committee appointed at the initial meeting to draft rules and by-laws for the governing of the league reported last night the tentative rules had been prepared, the same being read to those present. It was decided to postpone the adoption of the rules and by-laws until another meeting, in order that those connected with the organization might have time to consider them, the organization, however, accepting them as a basis.

The scope and character of the league will be along general lines for improvement in matters which will be brought to the attention of the league, whose work will be to accomplish things for the general betterment of conditions in the community. The league will be non-political and non-sectarian in character. Public questions of importance and interest pertaining to all parties will be discussed for the growth, development and prosperity of the village. The league will seek to broaden its field of operations in all directions, taking up, discussing and endeavoring to solve problems that will be for the general good of the community. The league will not confine its efforts to any one particular problem, but extend its efforts in a general way as problems may from time to time confront it.

BURNED IN NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 9.—Florence Bunschrew, 16, was suffocated to death and her mother, younger sister and two brothers were badly burned in a fire early today which swept through the three-story frame dwelling at 263 East 141st st., the Braonx. The girl was caught in her room and could not escape. The mother and younger children were injured in their dash through the flames to the street.

Advertised Letters

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice, February 10, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men: Clark, Henry T.

Women: Britton, Miss Edna, 2; King, Miss Trauline Rosa; Savey, Miss Sucie; Bertrand, Mrs. George; Losee, Mrs. Burz.

Peter T. Conley, P. M.

AUCTION—Of farm and household articles; live stock, implements, furniture, etc., on Thursday, Feb. 18, at residence of late James Henry Calkins, 1 mile west of Palermo Center. 85c

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Time' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, Feb. 11.—Four weeks of full legislation have resulted in the introduction of nine hundred and ninety-five bills; last year upon the same date, February 6, eight hundred and sixty-ofur measures had been offered.

Attempts to check the avalanche of legislation each year have proved that there is no stopping the members from presenting more bills than can ever be hoped to be properly examined by the senators and assemblymen. The uniform charter law, the creating of the State bill drafting commission and other steps taken with the hope of steming the documentary tide have not yet done so.

The fact that there are so many bills presented this year may be attributed to the reform wave which has been dashed upon the shores of the law-making land of the State. As a matter of fact all of the measures offered in the senate and assembly do not originate with the senators and assemblymen. There is—nothing which can prevent a citizen from having any old of a bill offered, providing he has a friend in the legislature and the bill has been properly drawn up. The bill drafting commisson will do your researching for you and prepare your ideas in official fashion. You do not even have to furnish paper; the cost is nothing.

Bills carrying appropriations are always the most numerous every year. Amendments to existing laws are classified as they are introduced, but all measures carrying appropriations go to the ways and means committee in the assembly.

There are nearly fifty proposed amendments to the Civil code already in, with many more to follow. There are also a score or more proposed amendments to the Criminal Code. A great many changes in the Conservation law have been advocated by legislators, while the proposed alterations to the Educational law are also numerous. It cannot be said that the Health law has been neglected as regards proposed amendments, nor has the Highway law been overlooked in this pacticular.

The Banking law and the Insurance law have been left pretty much alone and probably will be, unless Comptroller ravis finds thinsg awry in the banking department which may mean legislation to reorganize that department.

New York city bills are anything btu scarce and the same condition prevails as regards railroad legislation. There are thirty-odd bills aimed at the Penal law, and nearly a score at the Tax law, with the big measure reorganizing the State ta commission still pending. The town law has come in for considerable legislative attention as has the County law.

There cannot be much additional legislation directed at professions in that dentists, veterinarians, chiropodists, optometrists and embalmers have all come in for attentjon. Even the barber has been singled out for legislative scrutiny as has been the nurse and even the lawyer.

The present session having just begun, it is likely tht during the remainder of February and the first two weeks in March hundreds of measures will be added to the ones which have already been printed.

Practically two-thirds of the legislation introduced each year never leaves the committee rooms and thus do not appear on the daily calendars.

The Pig In Water.

Of pigs it is commonly reported that so queerly fashioned are they that if they attempt to swim they cut their throats with their fore feet, but this is only an old wife's fable. Whether wild or tame, they are all good swimmers, though, owing to the shortness of their legs, they just touch their throats with their fore feet and beat the water very high. Many of the islands of the southern seas are now inhabited by wild pigs, which are the descendants of those which have swum ashore from wrecked vessels.—Pearson's Weekly.

Bound to Occur.

"And no one has ever been found for the Sahara desert?"

"No; but I am confident it is only a question of time when some enthusiast will come along and lay it out in golf links."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Misfortune.

The Poet—Poets are born, not made.

The Girl—I know. I wasn't blaming you.—Boston Transcript.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

THE QUIRK

FRIDAY, FEB. 12th

The Musical Treat of the Century

The De Koven Opera Co.

PRESENTING

The Nation's Funniest and most tuneful Comic Opera

"ROBIN HOOD"

BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH — MUSIC BY REGNIALD De KOVEN

With a cast of Grand Opera Artists including Ivy Scott, Harold Blake, Cora Tracy, James Stevens, George Shields, Lorena Carman, Phil Branson, Tillie Salinger, F. J. McCarthy, Sol Solomon. A Grand Ensemble of Fifty. Augmented Orchestra.

This is the same great organization that created a furore at the Empire in Syracuse last season at high prices.

PRICES—Box Seats $2; Orchestra $1.50, $1; Balcony 75c, 50c; Gallery 25c.

Seats On Sale Wednesday Morning

MAIL ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTTANCE NOW

MILL RUSHED WITH ORDERS

Spanswick Plant Will Work Day and Night to Keep Apace of Orders

The W. H. Spanswick (Monarch Knitting Mills) is now on the threshold of its greatest year of prosperity. Orders are accumalating so rapidly that as soon as W. H. Spanwick can secure experienced employes the plant will run day and night for at least months. At present there are 22 knitting machines running and others are to be installed. Four operators take care of the machines, keeping them in running order.

In the northeast corner of the building is a winder having 30 spindles, and this machine prepares spools for the knitting machines.

In the northwest corner of the building are long tables where about a dozen women fold garments, and prepare them for shipment.

Work throughout the mill is done mostly by girls, and the speed and deftness by which they operate seems miraculous.

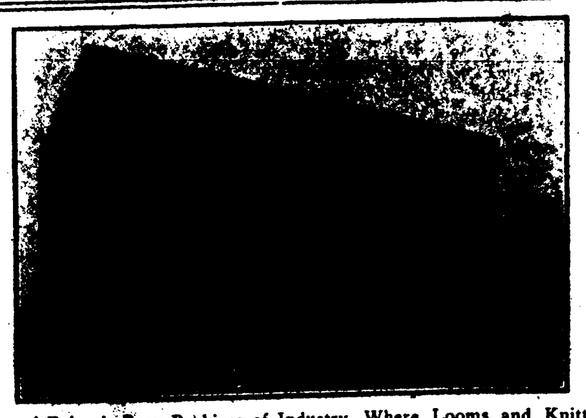
Knitting machines in the mill when ed a shirt finisher, and will face and will be evenly knitted all around the body of the cloth.

The woven cloth falls from the machines upon a machine resembling a clotheswringer, or it is wound upon a spool. About 50 yards is required to a cut before being removed from the machine.

Continuing our inspection to the second floor one is introduced to Henry Watt, the foreman. Mr. Watts who gladly explains the workings of the large finishing room, the speed and operation of the many different machines. The first machine shown is one that puts the edge on wash cloths. This is a sewing machine having a speed of 3000 stitches per minute.

The next is a garment finisher and the girl operating the machine can sew the bands on 125 dozen per day. The deftness displayed by the operator shows long experience. In fact every one of the 40 girls employed under Mr. Watt's instructions shows marked skill in her particular line of work.

There are 38 Singer sewing machines upon this floor all driven by motor power, for it seems that in this work, speed is essential.



One of Fulton's Busy Beehives of Industry, Where Looms and Knitting Machinery Will Hum Day and Night.

Another machine in the northeast corner has two distinct motions at the same time. This machine is call-rapidity with which shee can face and bind 200 dozen shirts a day. The young woman who operates the machine earns from $8 to $12 per week. She, too, is an expert in her work, and deserves special mention for the arpidity with which she can face and cut the hundreds of garments that pass through her hands daily.

During the days of the hand work a woman could bind but 20 dozen garments per day; but with the high power speed sewers now installed at these mills, 200 dozen a day are bound with comparative ease.

The button sewer is a machine of much interest. A button is placed on a sort of shelf by the operator, and upon a slight pressure of the right foot upon a pedal the operation begins. The button has four holes and with a certain number of stitches in each button; the thread is tied and cut before it is again brought to a stop.

The girl operating this machine can sew buttons on 200 dozen shirts a day.

After the goods have been packed in long cases, they are taken to the basement and the covers nailed down ready, for shipment.

The entire plant is well lighted and heated, and under Mr. Spanwick's management has improved, until now it is impossible to keep up with the large orders that come in daily.

The plant was established about five years ago, and has manufactured children's underwear from the beginning. Besides the two-piece suits, the company also manufacturers combination suits which are equal in work manship and cloth to any others manufactured article.

The building is of three stories in height and covers about 15,000 square feet of floor space.

The manufacturing of knitted wash cloths was the foundation of the present large plant, and from a small beginning with a limited amount of capital, the firm has make rapid gains until now there are no clouds upon the horizon of its prosperity.

Mr. Spanswick and his assistants are to be congratulated upon their endeavors, and the prosperity now enjoyed is evidence that the manufacturer must "work to win,' and 'Mr. Spanswick can be seen day after day about the plant constantly working and clearing the track for further enterprise.

It was this determination of making things go and pay for their usage that has placed the Spanswick Knitting Company where it stands today, an asset in the community.

HOSPITAL ACKNOWLEDGES LIBERAL DONATIONS

The Hospital gratefully acknowledges the following donations for January, 1915:

Women's Auxiliary: 6 gowns, 10 blankets, 2 knives, thread, groceries.

Mrs. R. D. Parsons: bath robe.

Mrs. A. T. Jennings: magazines, 2 cans fruit.

Miss Helen Miller: magazines.

Dr. Fox: 3 bushel apples.

Mrs. McKinstry: pair slippers.

Mrs. John Hunter: magazines, 4 cans fruit, 2 cups jelly.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Streeter: canned fruit, gallon of honey.

Mrs. James Hunter: 2 cans fruit.

Mrs. E. J. Penfield: 2 cans fruit.

Mrs. D. Lipsky: 2 cans fruit.

Mrs. T. H. Marvin: 2 cans pickles.

Mrs. G. C. Webb: 2 cans pickles.

Mrs. Julius Weeks: 1 can fruit, 10 cups jelly, 1 can chili sauce.

Mr. and Mrs. Stratton: eggs, chicken, 2 cans fruit, 1 cup jelly, 1 bushel apples.

Mrs. O. A. Dunsmore, Mrs. E. E. Hart, Mrs. George Caylor, Mrs. Elbert Frost, Mrs. F. C. Boigeol, Mrs. Love: canned fruit.

Basket committee: Mrs. True, Mrs. Lipsky, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Clark, Miss Miller.

The Visiting Nurse committee acknowledges the following donations: From 1914, (not previously acknowledged)

Mrs. Charles Teal, $1.00; Mrs. H. P. Allen, $1.00; Mrs. Wm. Grout, $1.00.

For 1915:

Fulton Fuel and Light Co., $10.00; Civic League, $18.00; Mrs. Wm. Patterson, $1.00; Miss Julia Gilbert, (tea), $5.25; Mrs. A. T. Jennings, (tea), $1.75.

THE QUIRK LAST NIGHT

The vaudeville program at The Quirk last night was an exceptionally good one. Comedy gave the audience plenty of food for laughter.

Gus Kelly and company, two men and a woman, displayed the art of bag punching. Two of the comedians managed to keep five bags moving at one time, finished with a burlesque on boxing.

The Isabelle Sisters, musicians, were very good, as were Bernum, Yanb, Trio Lightning Change Artists.

Dunn and Deane, Spanish dancing and imitators of animals, whistling, etc., were a scream and keep the audience in roars of laughter.

Brasins and Brown closed the show. The roller skating and trick bicycle riding of this pair proved to be on a par with anything ever seen in Fulton.

The feature photo play is Lubin 3-reel drama "The Weight of a Crown," supplemented by 3 others of high order.

EVANGELISTIIC SERVIICES

Yesterday's Palladium says: There was a large congregation present last evening, at the evangelistic meeting held at the First M. E. church and addressed by the Rev. George Stockwell of Fulton. Mr. Stockwell's theme, The Holy Spirit, covered the results that follow the Holy Spirit residing in human life. Aside from the eloquent sermon the congregation enjoyed an excellent musical program by the First M. E. choir, assisted by the church orchestra.

The regular afternoon service of Bible readings to be held afternoons was led today by Mr. Stockwell. There was a large attendance.

The Rev. Mr. Stockwell will also preach at this evening's service.

An Appeal

Kind-hearted people, save a crumb
And to the birds be giving;
Their tootsies are so cold and numb
They can't scratch for a living.

TO ENTERTAIN FOR BENEFIT

The High School Pupils to Give Jolly Good Program For Benefit

On Friday of this week in Church's hall at 8 o'clock the members of the High school will give an entertainment for the benefit of the piano fund and the Athletic Association.

Part I is a miscellaneous program of recitations and musical numbers. Part II an extremely funny farce of about forty-five minutes' length. The reciations are also humorous. Come and have a good laugh. The program follows:

PART I.

High School Orchestra

The Tar's Farewell.....Adams

Recitation—Mrs. Partree's Stratagem
Ethel Knapp

Folk Song.....Mendelssohn
Girls' Chorus

Recitations—
(a) Dot Long Handled Dipper
(b) Der Oak und der Vine
Leland Carner

Solo—"O Come with Me in the Summer Night.....Van der Stucker
Marion Lake

Harp Selection—
Herman Randall

Recitation—A Telephone Romance
Ethel Knapp

(a) Sailing.....Tosti
(b) Vacation Song.....Verdi
Girls' Corus

Where are You Going to, My Pretty Maid.....Caldicott
Glee Club
High School Orchestra

PART II

Obstinacy.....by Peacock

Cast of Characters

George.....John Lynch
Lizzie.....Marian Shattuck
Negro servants.
Robert Austin.....James Fairgrieve
Grace Austin.....Ethel Washburne
A Newly Married Couple
Mr. Kent.....Harold Caffrey
Mrs. Kent.....Ethel Knapp
Grace Austin's Parents

Scene—Diningroom in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin.

Time—Now.

BOWLING NOTES

The Gun Workers and the Electric Light squad bowled three games on the Mulcahey's allies last night. The Lights beat the Workers by 52 points. The score follows:

Gun Works			
Chubb	164	163	140
Chalifoux	142	102	125
Burdick	113	150	153
Parks	147	156	117
Totals	708	730	697
Electric Light			
Storms	155	201	144
Marvin	112	113	111
Harding	148	112	115
Suydam	153	153	144
Carvey	108	120	131
Totals	676	699	645

Next game, Tuesday 16, in Mulcahey's allies.

SHUGRUE ONE OF THE PINK TEA ARTISTS

New York, Feb. 10.—A bout between second raters would have furnished the fistic fan more excitement than that produced last night in the ten round go between Joe Shugrue and Freddie Welsh.

The champion and the near champion went through their combat as if it were a pin ktea affair. When the bout began to get warm and it looked as if some hard blows were about to be landed, the fighters clinched. And they indulged in more hugging tactics than exchanges of blows. Shugrue appeared eager to mix it up, but he did not have the attack to get by the clever champion and his clumsy eagerness served to mess the event completely. Welsh gave a fine exhibition of the scientific fighter, but outside of the first round he gave no outward sign of real ability as a champion.

PIPP HOLDS BACK

Detroit, Feb. 10.—Walter Pipp, Detroit first baseman has refused to join the New York Yankees unless given a larger salary than his last contract with the local team calls for.

1912 FORD CARS.

Automobile experts have always held that the 1912 Ford was the best model ever built. Whether or not this is true, the Van Wagenen Corporation has for sale a 1912 Ford in fine shap and the price is low if bought soon.—Adv.

Community Notes

Mrs. B. C. Brown of S. 4th st., entertained with cards on Monday evening.

* * *

Mrs. A. Wettengell of Rome is the guest of Miss Ellen Emerick at her home in Buffalo st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Douglas of Red Creek are visiting relatives and friends in the city.

* * *

The last euchre party before the Lenten season will be held in the rooms of C. R. B. A. on the west side Thursday night. Prizes will be given and refreshments served.

* * *

A food sale will held under the auspices of Bethany class of State st. church at Druce's hardware store Saturday, Feb. 13. ressed meats and all kinds of homemade bakestuffs will be offered.

* * *

Peter Boigeol of Central Square; Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Otts and son of Weedsport; Mr. and Mrs. William Spencer of Phoenix; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chesbro, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Boigeol during the past week.

* * *

Manager Stauring of the Onyx bowling alleys was in Syracuse yesterday on business.

* * *

Charles Wait, general manager of the Spar company of Crown Point, N. Y., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spanswick of Cayuga st. the past two days.

* * *

Francis D. Hill is in Oneida today on business.

All kinds of lameness relieved by Hanford's Balsam. —Adv.

GOOD TIME TONIGHT

Ensign Fitzgerald announces a good time for everybody attending tonight's services at the Salvation Army hall. The Oswego Corps will be represented by Captain Purveance, Ensign Brown and their comrades.

For fresh cuts wet the wound occasionally with Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. —Adv.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

FOR SALE—Poultry plant equipment; Cypher's brooder (nearly new), oat sprouter, coops, fencing, hoppers, fountains trays, etc. To be sold cheap. Frank E. Wooley, 114 W. 2nd street. —45c

House to Rent—New modern, 10 rooms, gas and electric light, bath, furnace, all improvements, 608 South First St. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 47

Apartment to Rent—All modern improvements; $18 month; 517 Utica st. Inquire H. L. Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Phone 2520. tf.

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business people. Inquire 210 Cayuga St. 46

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gaidman. tf.

FOR SALE—A Fairbred Holstein-Freisian bull for sale. Inquire. Times office. 45

FOR SALE—A 6-year old work horse. Inquire 807 Hannibal st. —46c

Flat to Rent—412 Erie. 46c

It Is Economy to Buy
Lehigh Valley Coal
as it lasts longer
L. P. SMITH COMPANY

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery.

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

Your Shoes
Do They Need
Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.
Skates Sharpened too

We Want Your ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

BUY A BRICK OF
Pure Cream Butter
Made at Harbor Farms
Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Up-to-Date Tailoring
in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
2d and Cayuga

HENRY'S
Baggage, Express, and Open Sheds
Phone 585
Freight Hauling a specialty.
Piano Moving with experienced men.
Office, Residence and stables,
207 Seneca St.
HENRY ALKENBRACK, Prop.

Roy's Quick Shoe Repair
Safety Razor Blades sharpened to a hair test—cut better than new. Razors concaved and honed. Razor handles always in Stock. Edge Tools sharpened. Cork Heel Pads, Cork Arch supports. Leather and Shoe Findings. SKATES SHARPENED.
110 Cayuga street
Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

COAL
Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined.
WOOD
Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires
COKE
The best Gas Coke
THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
Phone 67 102 Broadway

KLEEN-MAID
COTTAGE CHEESE
Clean made at the Harbor Farms
Sold at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason
David & Mason Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.
Phone 119 55 N. First st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
You Never Know When
fire may occur at your home or burglars break in. It is best to be protected at all times. We have Safe Deposit Boxes to rent in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault
$3.00 and Up per Year

A HOUSEHOLD TONIC
IS THE ONE, AND ONLY ONE, REAL WAY OF EXPRESSING THE EFFECT THAT AN IRISH HARP HAS UPON THE FAMILY.
CLARK IRISH HARP
IS TO BUY ONE THAT IS FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE AND ON EASY TERMS. ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS HARP BY CALLING AT
EVENING TIMES OFFICE

FORMER MAYOR DIED TODAY

James A. Foster Was a Resident of This City for Forty Years. Was Born In Canada

James Alvah Foster, 66 years old died at an early hour this morning at his home, 208 So. Fourth st., following an illness oftyphoid fever.

In the death of Mr. Foster Fulton loses a citizen of sterling worth and integrity, a man, who at all times was interested in the improvement and welfare of this city.

Mr. Foster was born at Whitby, Canada, in 1849, and came to Fulton at the age of 26. With assistance of his brother, Charles Foster, he established the Foster Bros.' Knife Works. Later the company became incorporated and two brothers, C. F. and I. M. Foster, also a son, C. Earl Foster became identified with the firm. Mr. Foster was the president of the firm.

When Oswego Falls and Fulton proper merged as a city in 1902 Mr. Foster was chosen as the first mayor. and filled with ability that office for three years. George Broker succeeded Mr. Foster as mayor, and under Mayor Brooker's administration Mr. Foster became superintendent of public works.

Mr. Foster was a member of the Citizens' club, Nicotine club, the local B. P. O. E. and F. and A. M. orders.

Surviving besides his widow are two sisters, Mrs. David McClure of this city and Mrs. E. M. Worden of New York, also three brothers, John, C. Langdon and Charles S. Foster, all of this city.

The funeral will be held Friday at 2 p.m. from the family home in So. 4th st.

K. OF. C. ENTERTAINMENT

Last night at the K. of C. rooms a meeting was held and captains were elected for the teams to play a series of 3 games of 45's.

Capt. Thomas McCovern's teams was made up from the following members: Roach, Carroll, Sweeney, Mr. Govern, Brosnahan, Culkin, T. McGovern, Goss and W. Watson; won 16 games.

Capt. Schenider's team was composed of Davenport, Malone, Martin, Doyle, O'Hara, Fred Miller, F. Schneider, T. Sullivan, and D. M. Sullivan. Sixteen games were won.

Captain Flynn's team was Frawley, McCormack, Roney, Conley, M. Sullivan, W. Brennan, I. Fynn, John Timothey and Joe Conners. Thirteen games won.

After the games Frank Massaro gave a spaghetti supper.

An entertainment followed the supper in which Edward Rugg gave several recitations, John Frawley, saxophone solos by A. R. Currier, and F. La Porte performed many marvelous feats in the art of acting.

Lawrence Sullivan gave an interesting talk on "Shadowgraph" illustrating his talk with pictures.

COLLEGE WOMEN TO DINE

The college woman's banquet will be held at Lewis' tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock. The following have responded to an invitation to be present: Mrs. L. P. Smith, Mrs. Berta Lee Royce, Mrs. R. E. Goodjon, Mrs. A. T. Jennings, Mrs. G. W. Braun, Mrs. L. D. Wilcox, Dr. H M Doane, Mrs. A. E. Roberts, Miss Alta Thompson, Mrs. Lora White Kesler, Mrs. David Lipsky, Mrs. D. Katz, Miss Kate Gilbert, Mrs. Charles Olmstead, Miss Marion Edwards, Miss Marion Dickerman, Miss Blanch Hall, Mrs. Ruth Adams, Mrs. Wm. Carr, Miss Nancy Cook and Mrs. B. A. Reddington.

The honor guests are Mrs. L. W. Mott or Oswego and Mrs. Cora Dodson Graham of Syracuse.

An especially fine menue has been planned and speeches and toasts will for ma part of the evening's program.

E STRIK RIOT; 1 SHOT

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 10—One strike sympathizer was shot and is in a critical condition in a hospital and Sam Lehman, superintendent of the plant, is under arrest today, accused of the shooting as a result of a strike riot in front of a hat and cap factory here. The injured man is Max Taskin, who is shot in the left side of the chin, the bullet passing up and out of the top of his head.

VILLA LEADS AND IS WINNING A FIGHT

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 10.—Fifteen thousand troops are reported to have attacked Guadalajaira, Mex., early today and heavy fighting is said to be going on there today. Gen. Villa is said to be leading the troops in person and the soldiers are reported to have already taken a part of the city, according to advices received from convention cources.

CHARITY.

It is an old saying that charity begins at home, but this is no reason it should not go abroad. A man should live with the world as a citizen of the world. He may have a preference for the particular quarter or square or even alley in which he lives, but he should have a generous feeling for the welfare of the whole.—Cumberland.

Giddy Amusement.

A young working man mother in one of the parks the other day was overheard proposing fresh entertainment to a family party consisting of three or four little children and a grown up sister. "Come on," she said, "and I'll take you to see your grandma's grave." "I don't see much in that," dissented her sister. "Well," replied the mother thoughtfully, "I'd rather see a grave than a wedding. You do know the grave's the end of it."—Manchester Guardian.

CALAMITY.

Countryman's calamities and who would seem happy? But, in truth, calamity leaves fully half of your life untouched.—Charles Dudley.

HOUSEWIVES ARE WARNED

Commissioner Hartigan Recalls the Sugar Panic of the Fall of 1914

New York, Feb. 10.—Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, sounded yesterday a note of warning against the creation of an abnormal demand for flour by housewives who in fear of a wheat and flour famine might think it wise to lay in large quantities of flour at this time

"The public may well keep in mind," he said, "the experience had in the months of August, September and October, 1914, in the panicky condition attending the rise in price of sugar. During those three months there was a frenzied demand for sugar, which forced the price far beyond normal. Housewives laid in considerable quantities for the future.

"Figures furnished by experts show that while there is great demand for wheat and flour for export, nevertheless the supply left on hand to be carried over until the summer crop of 1915 will be sufficient for the needs in home consumption of wheat and flour."

William Steinmetz, president of the United Master Bakers of New York, said yesterday: "There are well defined rumors that the price of a five cent loaf of bread will be raised to six cents next week, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday. Our association has taken no action."

A. J. Gunderson, vice-president of the New York State Bakers' Association, said: "There is no change in the situation up to date. So far as we are concerned we have adopted a policy of 'watchful waiting.' Rumors now going around are all gossip. All are rumors except the increased price of flour. That's a relity. If the price of flour does not come down the price of bread will have to go up."

Commissioner Hartigan sent telegrams yesterday to the United States Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Department of Commerce asking for first hand information as to the attitude of the Government regarding wheat and wheat prices and the threatened raise in the cost of bread.

The telegram to Attorney-General Gregory was in part as follows: "What action, if any, is the United States Government taking with a view to eliminating the alleged illegitimate speculative rise in the price of wheat? Would it not be advantageous to the public to stop illegitimate speculative wheat in transit between the States on the ground of public policy, prosecution to follow under Federal law? In your opinion should Federal law be enacted to prohibit speculation in foodstuffs on exchanges?"

Of Secretary Redfield he asked: "In view of export figures daily indicating that the United States will soon have the balance of trade and become a debtor instead of a creditor nation, do you believe it advisable that embargo be placed on foodstuffs for export? Export statistices showing that our ordinary articles of export are not wanted now in Europe and munitions of war predominate, would you advise, in view of high price of wheat and consequent increase in price of loaf of bread or a reduced size of loaf, that some form of stoppage of wheat for export be applied?"

The telegram to Secretary Houston asked: "In your opinion will present supply of wheat be sufficient to carry over to June 30, date of summer crop, and be available at reasonably moderate prices? In your opinion is there any reason for apprehension that the constant demand for wheat for foreign export will cause in any part of the country a wheat famine between now and the distribution of the harvest crop of 1915?"

Calls Apprehension "Undue."

In each telegram Commissioner Hartigan explained that the inquiries were made "with the purpose of allaying undue excitement in the public mind if the price of bread is generally in creased and for the purpose of urging necessary legislation."

A representative of one of the largest baking concerns in the United States having stores and agencies in Eastern States advised Mr. Hartigan yesterday that on Saturday next it intends to raise the price of bread unless there is a drop in the prite of wheat.

Another large baking concern told Mr. Hartigan that if an embargo was placed on wheat it would tend to dishearten the farmers in raising future crops, and a large decrease could reasonably be expected, while bankers would seriously object. Eight months ago, he said, bankers were worrying about their credits in Europe, and now gold is coming in in large quantities and they are approaching a sound financial basis.

A representative of a large milling concern told the commissioner that railroads are experiencing much difficulty in clearing the way for cars containing millions of bushels of wheat en route to the seaboard for export.

Wheat exports in November, 1914, amounted to 19,181,602 bushels against 3,850,392 bushels in November, 1913. In November, 1914, 1,485,024 barrels of wheat flour were exported, against 1,273,123 barrels in the corresponding month a year before.

JOHNSON WANTS TIME

Barbados, Feb. 10.—Jack Johnson, world's champion heavy weight pugilist, stated today that he wished to secure a ten day postponement of his fight with eJss Willard at Juarez. He said that he needed more time to get into good shape. He is trying to get into communication with Jack Curley, promoter of the battle.

Johnson also said that he would leave this afernoon for Havana, where he would begin his heavy training. He has been doing light work here since his arrival from Buenos Ayres.

The Juarez fight is scheduled to take place March 6th. If Johnson's request is granted it will take place March 16.

REPORTED EXECUTION OF REBEL LEADER

Pretoria, South Africa, Feb. 10.—The Pretoria News states that Lieut-Col. Maritz, who instigated the Boer rebellion, has been executed by the Germans on a charge of treachery. There is no confirmation of this report.

Lieut-Col. Maritz fled into erman Southwest Africa when the Boer rebellion collapsed.

LOUISE T. SESSIONS,

Mrs. Louise T. Sessions, 83, died Monday afternoon, at the home of Claude Gilbert, 312 W. 5th st. Funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 9:30, burial to be made in Homer, N. Y.

RITCHIE COMING EAST

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—Willie Ritchie, started east today to begin training in New York for his ten round bout with Freddie Welsh on March 11.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 10.—Smallpox today prevented the Arizona Legislature from meeting. W. B. Lanier, reading clerk of the House, was stricken with the disease and the legislative body adjourned for two days. Governor Hunt was among those exposed to the disease. He and many State officers were vaccinated and the State House is being fumigated.

THE GREATEST RAILROAD.

Africa's Famous Cape to Cairo Line Will Be Unique.

When all the great railroad trunks of the world have been built, a decade or two hence, four of them will appear upon the map in heavy black, indicating that they surpass all others in importance. These will be: The Pan-American, from the arctic wastes of Canada to the strait of Magellan; the Transsiberian, from the Atlantic to the Pacific across northern Europe and Asia; the Transpersian or some other line, from the southeast of Europe to India, and the Cape to Cairo.

The Pan-American and the Indo-European railways may surpass the Cape to Cairo as commercial arteries, and the Transsiberian will doubtless figure more potently as a strategic line, but for the sheer interest of the country traversed—for the picturesque variety and romantic appeal of the panoramas running like double cinematograph films past the car windows—the great African trunk can never know a rival.

Six thousand miles across 65 degrees of latitude; a score of climates, and the lands of a hundred different peoples or tribes; the second longest of the world's rivers and two of its largest lakes; the greatest dam ever built, conserving water for the world's richest lands; the most imposing and ancient of all temples; the greatest waterfall, and the most important gold and diamond mines, and finally one of the last great expanses of real wilderness, the only place in the world where the wild beasts of the jungle may be seen in their primitive state from a train—all these seen, traversed or experienced in twelve days! Surely there can never be another such railway as this.—Lewis R. Freeman in World's Work.

The Oldest Warfare.

They were talking of the great wars fought in the days when this old world was considerably younger.

"But, you know," said Pant, "it always seems to me that those old warriors were very much like our modern financiers."

"What on earth do you mean?" asked Hint.

"Well, they were always investing some one else's capital, weren't they?"—London Mail.

Those You Know

Ex-city chamberlain and Mrs. Fred A. Summerville attended the funeral of the former's uncle, Lyman A. Fowler, at Baldwinsville yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Sweeney were recent guests at J. H. Summerville's at Granby Center.

* * *

Curtis Austin returned to his school duties at Syracuse University yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. Richard Crouse, West 4th st., has recovered from an illness.

* * *

Mrs. Jay Rude is ill at her home on the Chase Road.

* * *

Mrs. R. Burt is ill at her home in West 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Martha Howe and Mrs. J. H. Howe and daughter Priscilla leave Monday for a two months' visit in Florida and other points.

* * *

Miss Imogene Paddock entertained a party of friends at her home Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. C. A. Lamb entertained at her home, 304 Worth st., Tuesday afternoon a large number of her friends, from four to five.

* * *

Miss Francis McCormack of Hannibal st. is a guest of Mrs. C. T. Lynch in Geneva.

* * *

The Delta Alpha Class of the Congregational church will be entertained Friday evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Charles Olmstead, 266 West 1st st.

* * *

The ladies of the Columbia Circle will have a benefit entertainment at the Happy Hour theatre Thursday, February 11th, afternoon and evening. This surely is a worthy cause and every one should respond and help the ladies of the G. A. R.

* * *

Mrs. M. B. Hargrave will entertain the next meeting of the Select Embroidery club at her home, West 1st st.

* * *

The Parish Aid of Zion Episcopal church will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. M. J. Peters, Cayuga and S. 3d sts.

* * *

On Friday evening forty of the Phoenix High School Glee club, via trolley and straw ride, surprised Miss Cassie Wells at her home in Park st. The evening was pleasantly spent with music and games, after which refreshments were served.

* * *

Mrs. Mattie Barker of Rochester st. was the guest of friends in Syracuse the first of the week.

* * *

Mrs. Anthony A. Dean of the East River road who has been quite ill with grippe, is improving.

* * *

The Philathea Needle club met this Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Mortimer Rust, Buffalo st.

* * *

Last Wednesday evening Miss Merrell Wells entertained her Sunday school class at her home in Park street.

IRELAND'S LOSS OVER TWO MILLION DOLLARS

Belfast, Feb. 10—Loss caused by the terrible storm of Monday and Tuesday was estimated today at $2,500,00. A heavy wind is still blowing, but the worst is said to be over. Telegraphic communication is being slowly restored.

ANOTHER

Muck Farm FOR SALE

Within Three Miles of This City

INVESTIGATE QUICKLY

Frederick G. Spencer

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

Wednesday

Eighth Episode of the

MASTER KEY

A Woman's Debt (2 parts)

Featuring Cleo Madison and Four other pictures

Thursday

LIFE'S BITTER DREGS

in 4 parts

Reunited (in 2 Parts)

Benefit Performance for the Ladies of the G. A. R.

10c—Admission—10c

HIPPODROME and THE STAR

Today—the Best Moving Picture Shows—Today

WAITER NO. 5	Pathe News, No. 1, 1915
Bunny's Little Brother (2 reels)	A Girl from the West
Butterfly's Wings	A Gypsy Madcap
"Eats," A Wise Detective	Fable of Aggie
	The Iron Master (2 reels)

107 Oneida Street—5c—206 West Broadway

Best Bill of the Season

THE QUIRK Pictures, 2:00 and 7:00 P. M. Vaudeville, 3:30 and 8:30 P. M.

TO-NIGHT

VAUDEVILLE

and PHOTOPLAYS

5 — HIGH CLASS ACTS — 5

GUS KEELEY & CO

COMEDY, NOVELTY ACT WITH SPECIAL SCENERY

Late of the Barnum & Bailey Circus
Brosius & Brown
In clever antics on wheels and skates

Bernum Yant Co.
Comedy Variety Act

Isabella Sisters
Singers and Musicians

Dunn & Deane
Comedy, Singing, Talking, Dancing

"THE WEIGHT OF A CROWN" Lubin—3 Reels and OTHER REELS OF A HIGH ORDER

Ladies are especially invited to attend the popular Matinees. Prices, Children, 5c, Adults, 10c and 15c. Night: Gallery, 10c; Balcony, 15c, Lower Floor Reserved, 20c. SATURDAY—AMATEUR NIGHT.

THE QUIRK, Thursday, Feb. 11

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War: Pathos and Humor

A Woman's Escape From Belgium

London, Feb. 10.—Here is the story of a woman's escape from Belgium. She is a London solicitor's wife and the daughter of a Belgian army officer. After five months' separation she has rejoined her husband in England.

Caught in Belgium when the Germans swept over the land, she found no opportunity to get out until in December she obtained a conditional passport entitling her to travel within the eastern half of Belgium.

"Then," she says, "I 'contracted' with one of those shady 'general and commission agents' who make a specialty of conveying passengers in unlawful fashion across the Dutch frontier, and I left the Belgian capital as one of a party of ten under his guidance."

The railways being closed to them, they had to proceed by easy stages on foot or in country cabs when they could get them to the frontier town of X———, and put up at an inn while the contractor hurried to the "Kommandatur," or office, of the local German administrators. He returned looking "rather glum," saying that they had each to apply in person.

"We entered the Kommandatur, and the trap so cunningly laid for us by the Germans, to find ourselves placed under immediate arrest. Each of us in turn was closely cross-examined and re-examined, both publicly and in private, by a Prussian colonel and lieutenant, and then, certain contradictions having struck our warders, we were searched one by one in a neighboring room; the women, at any rate, in most horrible fashion, hardly an inch of their clothing or of their person escaping the fingers of the searcher, a 'nun' of whose real profession and sex I am still in doubt.

"On hearing the order for the search one of my lady companions, a well known Brussels actress, swooned, or pretended to. And when a male companion of hers failed to reappear the mystery was explained to us by the old colonel, who told us that a secret code and official reports to the Belgian government had been found hidden away in the lining of his jacket. He was a spy and would be at once conveyed to the citadel of Antwerp and dealt with. "Tomorrow, pouf! pouf!' grimly added the Prussian veteran, by way of comment. As for ourselves, as we were, to all appearances, associated with such a person, we would at least be detained as 'suspects' pending further inquiries."

Not until nearly midnight were they allowed to return to the inn, which they did under an armed escort. "Sadly we sat in the diningroom, bewailing our misfortunes, when all of a sudden the young actress, now in tears, confessed to us that she, too, was a Belgian secret agent—in fact the partner of the doomed man—and that upstairs, in her bag, there were State papers of considerable importance. She begged us, therefore, as patriots, in case she was arrested, to burn those papers.

"A little later—about two o'clock—in comes a German N. C. O. and an escort to order forcibly her return to the Kommandatur. Completely collected now, she bade us au revoir with a nervous smile and a glance which I shall never forget. When she had gone one of us glided up to the bedroom to fetch the precious papers. The question was how to destroy them without attracting the attention of the sentries placed before our window. There was no other fire burning in the house save in the diningroom. Then one of us, again a woman, hit upon a novel plan for disposing of the papers. We moved the table and, as if to pass the time, started dancing all around the room end in front of the hearth. And then as each of our 'merry' party neared the fireplace he or she flung a share of the papers into the flames until the whole lot were consumed. Then upon some abrupt remark by one of the sentries we quited down very gradually to allay any lurking suspicions in his mind.

"At dawn a German N. C. O. arrived from the Kommandtur and politely told us in excellent French that his chiefs were satisfied of our innocence in the matter, but that as no one could leave the country without a special permit from the Governor General we should have to return to Brussels by the way we had come, this time under German supervision. As for our former guide, he was in a fortress."

But back in Brussels she determined to have another try. "After spending a sorrowful and memorable night in the fortress city I accepted a rather timid offer by a gentleman, who possessed a privileged 'permit' to cross the Dutch border, to accompany him and his wife. He was, however, very much unnerved at the thought of the punishment that might befall him in the event of his administrative and social misdemeanor being found out.

"Still, one fine morning, about five o'clock, off we went, the two of us, in a carriage driven by a courageous 'jobber.' As we drove along we encountered crowds of would-be emigrants, who had been roughly sent back by the German frontier guards, and who shouted to us again and again: 'It is no use trying. They won't let you through.' My escort got nervous at this point, and suggested giving up the attempt altogether. But I would not hear of this, and alternately coaxed and lured.

"So on we go. Suddenly we pull up. Two sentries, with fixed bayonets, appear at the horse's head and cry 'Halt! No joke, this. Only the other day a whole party were shot down for failing to stop when ordered. A moment later both doors of our carriage are simultaneously thrown open by two German officers, one on each side, who demand our passports.

"'Husband and wife'? A timid 'Yes.'

"The danger climax is reached. Will they notice that our passports bear different names and different conditions? The officer who is inspecting my 'husband's' permit grunts his approval, and inquires of his colleague regarding mine. The colleague in reply points out to me that my passport does not authorize me to travel across the frontier. I explain that I should like to see my husband to the frontier limit, adding with a smile, 'Surely, sir, you will understand that wish. tI is a pleasure to meet people who speak French so well, and to whom one can explain things.'

"My German officer beams, my reference to his linguistic accomplishments evidently pleasing him, and, with a friendly nod to the driver, says: All right, go ahead.' And soon we are in sight of th frontier village—half Belgian, half Dutch. We are both all of a tremble, he and I. There is still a German post to face before we reach the land of freedom. We take leave, with many thanks, of our brave and devoted driver. He says only one thing, 'Be cool. Be cool!'

"Timidly on foot we approach the frontier, in our nervous anxiety almost waving our passports in the faces of the sentries on guard. A N. C. O. appears and glances at my 'husband's' document and as I interpose the remark 'those officers over there gave us permission to go through,' does not even look at mine, but is content to say, 'You may pass.'

"We are across. Oh, what a thrill! Free once more! We can hardly believe it, and to make sure of it repeatedly inquire of the people in the streets if we are in Holland. They laugh. 'Oh, yes, you are quite safe.' And now up rushes an automobile, ever on the lookout for 'fugitives.' A dollar a head will take us to the neighboring town, when I can wire to my other 'husband,' who has been waiting for me at Flushing. And as our car whizzes off I proudly pin on my breast the hitherto forbidden cockade of Belgium's heroic black, yellow and red."

Here's a Delightful Spring Hat For the Pretty Little Maiden



BONNET SHAPED HAT.

One cannot but approve of the bonnet shaped hats which are shown for spring. They are designed not only for small folks, but for misses and adults of not too mature years. A pretty hat of this kind is pictured here. It is of fine straw in two tones and is trimmed with satin ribbon of a shade to match the darker tone in the straw. A fancy bow in which a tiny flower is knotted is adjusted at the side.

Interesting Bible Point.

Commentators cannot fix the date of Joseph the carpenter's death, says the Christian Herald. Some hold that it must have taken place before Jesus began his public ministry. In support of this they point to the fact that Joseph is not mentioned in connection with the wedding feast at Cana. Others believe that Joseph must have passed away before the crucifixion; otherwise he would have been at the cross with Mary. Under the circumstances nothing definite can be stated on the matter. Christian tradition asserts that Joseph was over eighty when espoused and that he lived to be a very old man. The "upper room" mentioned in Acts i, where the first gathering of disciples and converts was held after the ascension, may have been in the house of one of the apostles (of John or Mark, as some suppose), but the general view is that it was probably the upper chamber in a house the owners of which made it a custom to hire out such rooms for meeting purposes. This custom, it is claimed, was known in Jerusalem long before Christ.

Waters of the Nile.

The waters of the upper Nile start to rise about June 15, reaching the greatest height at the autumnal equinox, and then gradually subsiding until the following April. That the Nile should thus save the country from total barrenness and make it one of the most fertile lands of the earth is reason sufficient for the bestowal on the mighty stream of the name of "the most holy river" and that the good Mussulmans of Egypt should believe that it has its source in paradise. In ancient times the river had its appointed priests, festivals and sacrifices, and if its rising were delayed a single day they took the most beautiful girl they could find, dressed her richly and drowned her in the waters as a sacrifice to turn away the wrath of the river god and merit his favor. The quality of the Nile water has been highly extolled. Some have said that it is to other waters what champagne is among wines. The priest of Apis would not give it to the sacred bull lest he should become too fat.

Lucky Stroke.

"Did you save anything in that hotel fire?" "Yes, my hotel bill."—Baltimore American.

As Good as a Clock.

When Rossini, the Italian composer, who was noted for his punctuality, was director of the Theatre Italien in Paris he used to attend the rehearsals every morning. Precisely as the clock struck 9 he came out of his house and hailed the nearest cab. Eventually a certain cabman noticed it and was at the master's door each morning. As soon as Rossini entered the cab the driver would look at his watch and then drive off at a good pace. This proceeding was repeated every day. Rossini often wondered whether the driver looked at his watch to see how much time he had to get to the theater.

Finally one day he said, "My friend, why do you always look at your watch as soon as I enter your cab?"

"Monsieur will pardon me," replied the cabman, laughing, "but I do it to see whether my watch is right."—Novellen-Schatz.

Won a Title.

December, 1854, when Napoleon III. offered to send re-enforcements of 20,000 men to the Crimea if the British would convey them, the government was on the point of declining on the ground that no transports were available for such work. It was eventually decided to ask some of the great steamship companies for assistance, and at the next cabinet Sir James Graham announced that this had been done. "Mr. Cunard," he added, "can provide immediate transport for 8,000 men, leaving the question of payment to be decided subsequently by arbitration." "What is Mr. Cunard's Christian name?" asked Palmerston. "Samuel," replied Graham. "Sir Samuel," said Palmerston, with emphasis on the "Sir." And at the close of the war the ship owner was created a baronet.—London Chronicle.

A Card Problem.

Can any reader, asks a writer in the Strand Magazine, verify and explain the following, brought to my notice recently? Deal out four whist hands, purposely making a misdeal—i. e., two cards to one hand. Pick up the hands, shuffle to an extent and then redeal—properly this time. It will be found in nine cases out of ten that one of the hands contains either a singleton (one card of a suit) or lacks a suit altogether. I have tried this repeatedly and nearly always with the same re-

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Feb. 10.—Ed. G. Barrows, who presides for the International League, has come to the conclusion that this is a harsh cruel world. Ed is doing everything that he can to hold his league together, but pretty nearly every morning he awakens to find that some newspaper gent has shot his league to pieces and dumped the pieces into a scrap heap.

Busting the International League seems to be one of the most popular winter sports among the newspaper folks here and hereabouts. When the boys have nothing else to write about, they draw their typewriters up close and pound the International League into bankruptcy.

Barrows admits that the League isn't in what might be called a strategic position. And Barrows doesn't try to kid the public into believing that it is. Barrows, in his statement concerning the International League, had been playing fair. He admits, frankly, that the League's affairs aren't in extremely good shape, but he says that this condition doesn't mean the dissolution of the League.

And we believe what Barrows says. Barrows, in denying the various reports that the league is going to turn up its toes and furnish a job for the undertaker, puts forth some logical reasons. Here they are:

"The magnates of the International League have about one million at stake. That covers stands, grounds, players and similar assets. Among the magnates in the league are Joseph Lannin, owner of the Red Sox; Charles Ebbets, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers, and other men who have been identified with baseball for more than a score of years.

"Those men have too much at stake to quit simply because the going just now is a bit rough. It is true that the 1914 season was not much of a financial succes for us.

"The 1915 season outlook isn't extremely bright. But the men who are identified with the International League aren't in the game for just a year or two. They are sticker—and they are good sportsmen. They know they can't always win and they are willing to suffer a loss, if necessary, hopeful that better times are coming in the near future.

"The International League will open the 1915 season, just what the circuit will be has not been decided, as yet. There is plenty of time. The Jersey City-Syracuse proposition has held us up, but we expect to make some definite arrangement concerning the Jersey City transfer very shortly.

"It is possible—but not probable—that we will operate with a six club circuit in 1915. That matter is under consideration but it is being considered only in a vague way. Our present plans call for an eight club circuit."

The newspaper gang that is making life unhappy for Barrows, prints yarns that seem to have no basic foundation. They do not quote any actual person as passing out the reports concerning the alleged deplorable conditions of the International League. They merely state that "I hear that the International League is close to bankruptcy" or that "reports from the inside have it that the International League won't open the season."

Those yarns, that attempt to show that the International League is in the brink of ruin, make statements to this effect:

"The owners of the Buffalo club are in financial straits and are not keen about putting more money into the league; the war has effected sports in Toronto and Montreal and the drawing power of baseball there will be reduced to a minimum this year; Richmond, which takes Baltimore's place, is an uncertain position; Newark has soured on the International League, feeling it ought to have major league representation, and with "Wild Bill' Donovan removed from the managerial job, Providence won't support the club as it did in other years."

Stories of that kind do harm to the league, harm to the club owners and they do no one good," said Barrows. "They can be classed as stories that are little better than 'pipe stories', for the conditions cited by those writers are gross exaggerations of real conditions, and they tend to give the public the wrong impression concerning the International League, its present and its future."

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke.

Adapted from a popular, so to speak, song after reading about the rush of youngsters, who are after the mascotin' job on the Yankees:

I didn't raise my boy to be a mascot,
I do not want him on the firing line;
I do not want to see him on a grass plot,
Engaged in bawling out the other nine.
I do not want to have him fighting jinxes,
I think there's better things in life for him,
I do not want to see him ragging umpires;
And listening to the talk of Heinie Zim.

Freddie Welsh and Young Shugrue are scheduled to perform a 30-minute hugging match here tonight.

'Twas ever thus in those no-decision affairs.

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A Woman Hater

How She Won Him

By IDA SPEED

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Women folks can usually git the wildest kind of fellers to eatin' out of their hands by just feedin' 'em flattery.

The sorriest horse in the world can tell the difference between just good smellin' feed and the kind that will stick to his ribs, but it's just once in awhile you'll find a man that knows what's good for his soul.

Bill Christy was this kind. He was also the handsomest man I ever saw.

He come to work at the Walkin' Stick ranch and went by the name Chris.

He had so much energy he worked the rest of us to death tryin' to keep up with him. There wasn't any undertakin' he wasn't equal to except one that had women connected with it. He just wouldn't stand for the skirts, and his favorite pony, Limbo, was just like him in this respect.

Ed Beverstock, owner of the Walkin' Stick, had been married just a year. His wife had been to school back east and liked to put it on strong. She brought a cook with her, and us boys was so tired of batchin' that we welcomed her right now.

When summer came Mrs. Ed takes up a notion to have a big house party. So she invites a crowd out from town and also Mr. Lawson, the rich, unmarried owner of the D Blanks, a neighborin' ranch. Ed tells us boys he has hired a band of three pieces at $25 a day to play for the dancin'.

"You fellers have at it," he says. "Your pay goes on just the same, but you are paid to show the company a good time."

The evenin' before the bunch arrived the wind stopped blowin', and so naturally the windmills stopped pumpin'. No matter how many fiestas are in progress, cattle still want to drink water.

"This is too bad," Ed says, "but you fellers can take turns runnin' the engine so none of you will miss much of the fun."

"No need of that," says Chris. "I'll run the engine night and day. This is where I slough."

The whole house party centered around Delia Dumont, a schoolmate of Mrs. Ed's, who had never been in the west before. She seemed powerful pleased with our way of doin' things.

By the first evenin' they all got on to Chris not likin' the girls, and every female in the bunch begins to make a smoke at him. They nearly badgered him to death, but timidity ain't a failin' with Chris, and he held his own.

The second mornin' several couples of us have just come in from a ride and are loungin' on the front gallery, with our saddles on the fence, where we've left 'em.

Chris rides up in a gallop on Limbo and throws the bridle over his pony's head and makes for the dog house, which is our name for the bunk house in this country. He never looks at us, but runs in for a pair of pliers to fix somethin' about the engine.

Dee Dumont runs out to Limbo, intendin' to put her saddle on him for fun and show us a stunt, though nobody knew her intention.

Dee don't know about western saddles, so she starts to pull this one off, and, it bein' strapped to Limbo, he begins to kick, and Dee trips over a root and falls. In a second or two Limbo has made some bad dents in $75 of Bill Christy's increment invested in that hand carved saddle. We all run to Dee, but Chris beats us.

He helps her up without even askin' if she's hurt and then calls Limbo some awful hard names, tellin' him to come there.

"I'm so sorry about your saddle, Mr. Christy," says Dee. "I was just seized with a wild desire to ride your pretty pony. I do hope you'll forgive me. It was all my fault."

"Limbo won't stand for women," he says and rides off.

The last night of the house party the wind began to blow so the engine wasn't needed.

Ed Beverstock looked up his engineerman.

"Step to it tonight, Chris," he says. "It's your last chance, and the ladies are all anxious to dance with you."

There wasn't any gettin' around it, so Chris washed up and put on his serge clothes and a soft white shirt and a dark blue strip of tie down the front.

"Wonder if he dances as well as he looks," says Miss Hubbard, the schoolteacher from Headwater.

"Divinely," says Mrs. Ed. "I don't know what might have happened if I'd seen him before I saw my husband."

"Nothin', believe me!" says Dee Dumont, and they all laugh.

Dee had been the life of the crowd all week, teachin' us turkey trots and aviation glides and learnin' our fancy stunts like "Put Your Little Foot" and "Comin' Thro' the Rye," that was so old they was new to her.

I had just had a twostep with her and kept sayin' to myself that tomorrow was the last, and I was half glad.

Dee makes for the back door of the big, broad hall, where Chris is smokin' and chattin' the musicians. I'm trailin' along after her, and Lawson saunters up just as we do.

Chris has been dancin' every time, but has never got around to Dee.

"Mr. Christy," says Dee, "if they'll play for us I'll teach you the turkey trot next time." And she smiles at him and the musicians too.

"Thanks," says Chris, throwin' away his cigarette, "but I've got this number. Try me again."

She turns away to hide the way her lips is quiverin'.

Lawson steps up.

"Miss Dumont," he says, "may I have the honor?"

I was glad he accented honor. I liked him better than I did Chris right then.

But don't you know before the dance broke up Chris asked her to waltz with him, and she did.

I tell the whole outfit goodby at breakfast the next mornin' and make a sneak. You know how it is the day after. I was sleepy, and we was goin' to round up and brand the next week. Some of the boys had to drive the visitors and musicians to the railroad; others helped to clean up at the house.

Chris had been down tinkerin' with the engine since before day. I intended to help him, but when I got down to the tank he was inside the shack and didn't see me. He had an old cot out at one side of the engine house screened by a clump of mesquite. I dropped down on it.

I could see a blur of green made by the Bermuda grass on the bank of the tank and the droopin' willows that bend to the water's edge. There was no sound but the creak of the windmills and an occasional unpretty word that Chris let go at the engine he was tryin' to fix. The ranch house was a quarter of a mile away, so I was surprised to see through my half closed eyes a white spot against the green.

This kinder woke me up, and at the same time Chris said an awful word and hurled his monkey wrench through the door of the engine house.

There was a big splash and a little scream. Chris come runnin' out on the bank.

"Did it strike you?" he says, with more excitement in his voice than I had ever heard before.

"No," says Miss Delia Dumont, holdin' her handkerchief to her face, "it only splashed mud and slime on my clean white linen. And I suppose the curl has all come out of my hair and my face is wet and dirty. No, it didn't strike me," she repeats. "Aren't you sorry that it didn't?"

"Why, no," says Chris, and there was laughter in his voice now. "Why should I want to hurt you?"

"Because," she says, "that seems to have been your sole aim in life durin' the last week—that, and makin' me ridiculous. I want you to know that I have not forgotten your failure to accept my apology when I tried to remove your saddle and got it all scarred up. I shall never forget your rudeness when I asked you to dance with me."

"I couldn't stand my partner up, could I?" asks Chris, innocent. "I asked you to try me again," he says. "And, besides, Lawson was there. He's one of your gallant scouts."

"Yes, he is," she says, "but I sacrificed his friendship in dancin' with you afterward. He said if I had had one ounce of independence I would not have done it."—

"Well, I don't know that you would," says Chris, thoughtful.

At that she boiled over.

"You brute!" she says quick and furious. "You are the most insultin' man I've ever known. All the rest have seemed to want to please me. I'll tell you why I danced with you, though I scorned to tell Lawson. It was because Eve asked me to overlook your —peculiarities."

The way she said that last word made old Chris wince a little.

"She told me you practically owned this ranch and had been backin' Ed all this time; that without your money it could not run. She is afraid to cross you, but I'm not. Because you are good lookin' and conceited you believe all women are attracted to you."

"And now you've told me what I am and what I think," says Chris, cool and calm, "maybe you'll tell me how you happened to come down to the engine house this mornin'."

"I was leavin' today," she says, "and I could not go until I had seen you. I wanted to tell you that if this was my ranch you shouldn't stay on it a day; no, not an hour. I hate you. I loathe and detest you! You dog!"

But before she got the last word out he had her in his arms. He kept pushin' back the little curl that falls against her face and kissin' the spot beneath it.

"Why, you little cat!" he says delighted. "You have got a temper. Thank goodness you are not one of the spineless kind. This is all you lacked to make you perfect in my sight. I'd begun to despair of your havin' any spirit. I'd almost made up my mind I'd have to lose you, but now —now! Why, it's my ranch," he says, "and you shall stay on it—always!"

She was struggin' hard to git away from him.

"You beauty!" he says, low and caressin'. "You darlin'! My, how I can love you!"

He kept holdin' her that way and kissin' her face and hair because she would not give him her lips.

"Stop!" she says at last. "Stop holdin' my arms this minute!"

There was somethin' in her tone that made him let her go and step back a little. I expect he thought she was goin' to slap his face—I did.

I'm goin' to tell you what she done.

She puts her arms around his neck and holds up her lips to be kissed.

I hear him draw a sharp breath.

"You old dog!" she says when he gives her a chance to speak.

Funny what a difference that word "old" made!

A Miser's Money

And How It Was Turned to a Useful Purpose

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

John Borlan was a country boy who had gone to the city to make his fortune. He had parted, the night before leaving home, with Mabel Burroughs at the gate of her father's home, both pledging themselves to be true to each other till John's return, when he had become successful, and they would be married.

Mabel was a practical girl. She had known of other young men going to the city to make their fortunes, some of whom had come back threadbare and hungry and some remained away, but she had never heard of any of them making fortunes. One had been crushed under the wheels of the juggernaut car that rolls over those who fail in the struggle in a great city. While John was picturing to her how he would work early and late, saving all he made except for a bare living, she listened doubtingly.

"Anyway, Johnny, whether you come back rich or poor, you'll find me here waiting for you, and I'll welcome you just as heartily if you are poor as if you are rich. But against one thing let me caution you. If you find that the battle is going against you come back. Don't stay in the city to be crushed."

John promised, and with a long embrace they parted.

When John rolled on the raised tracks through the outskirts of the city and saw the miles and miles of houses, the throngs, the traffic, his heart sank within him. But he repressed the feeling of despondency, gritted his teeth and resolved that he would succeed. He had read the story of Whittington, who went to London a poor boy, became discouraged at the sight of the great city in the distance and resolved to go back to his home. But he heard the bells ringing, and they seemed to say, "Turn again, Whittington, lord mayor of London." He entered the city and became enormously rich.

This story, familiar to many a schoolboy, came back to John Borlan and gave him courage. When he alighted from the train he felt strong enough to breast the tide that seemed rising to oppose him.

The game of life is similar to a game of cards. If we have good cards, which is the same as having good luck, we win. A few there are with such aptitude for the game that they may win with poor cards; but, generally speaking, poor cards mean the loss of the game. In other words, success comes with opportunity.

John Borlan found one bit of opportunity in the city or, what is the same thing, a bit of luck. But this did not come to him for several years after he had entered the fray there. On his arrival he spent a month looking for a job and just as his money ran out found one in running an elevator. A gentleman whose business was in the building took a fancy to him and gave him a subordinate position. But this man failed, and John was thrown out. Again he walked the streets hunting a job.

John's hardships are not interesting, and I will pass over them for his opportunity. After drifting a long while, sometimes earning a few dollars a week and sometimes hungry for food, when in the latter condition he remembered his promise to Mabel that if he found the battle going against him he would go back to the country. At the time of his arrival he had put away enough to pay his fare on the train, but he had spent it for sustenance. He had no money to take him home, but he resolved to keep his promise and would set out the next morning to tramp the distance.

To one person in the metropolis he resolved to say goodby. That was the man who had given him a position when he was running an elevator. On his way to this friend he saw at his feet on the sidewalk a pocketbook. He picked it up. It was rectangular in form, about six inches long by three wide, just large enough to hold a bank bill not folded. Opening it, he found a number of such bills inside. He closed the pocketbook without counting them and looked about to see if any eye was upon him. Since no one seemed to be observing him he thrust his find into his pocket, for he desired to have time to think over what he should do in the premises. Finding a place where he would be alone he counted the money he had found. There was $354.

Johnny was one of those men who cannot bring themselves to appropriate anything belonging to another. Besides, he had the sense to discover that anything so appropriated would do him no good and might do him harm. He certainly could not return to Mabel without an effort to find the owner of this money for she would condemn him if he did. He knew that the owner would advertise the loss of his property, and it was his duty to look for such advertisement.

The next morning he went to a newspaper stand kept by a man he knew and received permission to examine the principal journals. He found a notice of the loss just the other of half the contents for the return of the pocketbook at a given location.

Johnny went to the place named and found a seedy looking man who proved to him that he was the owner of the pocketbook by giving the exact number of bills it contained. John was about to extract the reward when the owner said to him:

"There were certain vouchers in the pocketbook which are more valuable to me than money. Are they with the bills?"

"There are no vouchers and were none when I found the pocketbook," was John's reply.

The man began to storm at John, calling him a thief, and while doing so attempted to snatch the pocketbook. John resisted, and a scuffle ensued. Tenants in rooms adjoining came in and, seeing what was taking place, called the police, and the two opponents were arrested and taken to a station.

When the case came up for examination the justice directed that the owner of the property in question bring suit against John for the recovery of his property. This having been done, the justice assigned John counsel, and the case of Hargrave versus Borlan was tried at once.

Hargrave told how he had lost his pocketbook. He had been walking the street when he was jostled by some men. He shouted for the police, and the men ran. On reaching home he discovered his loss. He supposed that the robbers had dropped the pocketbook in their flight.

John's counsel, a lawyer named Dexter, advised his client to summon as many persons as possible who knew him to testify to his honesty. This was done, and quite a number were present. After taking their testimony Dexter called Hargrave to the stand.

"Why did you not mention in your advertisement," asked the lawyer, "the vouchers you claim were in the pocketbook?"

"Because they were not money and of no value to any one but me."

"What was the nature of the vouchers?"

The witness hesitated, then claimed that they were receipted bills for money expended.

Before the case went to the jury Dexter claimed that he had proved John's good character and that there was neither any evidence that he had stolen the vouchers nor any necessity for such evidence, because if he had been a thief he would have taken the money and left the vouchers instead of taking the vouchers and leaving the money. He also claimed that his client had a cause of action against Hargrave for slander and that the evidence had shown the plaintiff to be a miser. To this the judge added instructions that were favorable to the defendant.

When the verdict was brought in the foreman said that the jury had found for the defendant. Since the pocketbook contained other articles than had been mentioned by the advertiser, it could not be the one for which he had advertised. Therefore the property belonged to the defendant until a claimant for it could prove that it was his.

Before John and his counsel had left the court Hargrave's counsel came to John and offered, on behalf of his client, all the money that was in it and $100 for the book. Dexter at once became suspicious and made an examination of the pocketbook. One side being remarkable for its thickness, he inserted his knife between it and the lining and took out seven $1,000 bills.

He at once called his client to him for a private conference and showed him the find. John was astonished, but he had decided to return both the money he had found and the pocketbook to Hargrave, to whom he believed it rightfully belonged. He now took the same ground with respect to the concealed bills.

"You will do no such thing," said the lawyer. "I am acting in your interest, and it is my business to protect you in your rights. The miser tried to beat you out of the reward offered and accused you of being a thief. Leave the matter to me and I will make an equitable settlement for you."

John finally consented to abide by whatever his counsel did in the matter, and after a long conference with Hargrave's attorney John's lawyer announced that a compromise had been effected by which one-half of all the contents should go to John and the rest to Hargrave, this being the reward offered in the advertisement for the property.

"And now, young man," added Dexter, "I would advise you to take the money that has come to you and go back to the country. You are not fitted to make your way in the city. There is plenty of honesty here, but there is a lot of sharp practice. You would be better where you were born and raised. If you remain here this money will soon slip through your fingers."

When John asked his lawyer for his bill for legal services he was surprised at the modest charge of $10.

John returned to the country with his capital and found Mabel waiting for him. Notwithstanding his lawyer's opinion she did not like to have him take money that he had found. After much conferepce they decided to use it for a starter and if they succeeded in rolling up a snowball to resign it. John bought a farm. They were married and prospered. At the end of five years they inquired for the miser from whom it had been derived and, finding that he had died, gave the funds to charity.

It was thus that John Borlan found his opportunity. But he never referred to it with pleasure and felt relieved when he turned it over to those who he considered had a better right to it than himself. To this his friends assert that Providence designed him as an agent to turn it into a useful channel.

DRUDGERY.

We may set it down as a great truth that the sense of monotony and drudgery in our work generally shows that we have come to put our emphasis in the wrong place; that we have become concerned more in getting our work done and off our hands than in the way we are doing it. Change the emphasis to the latter and the situation will be mastered, the sense of drudgery will vanish, and the life and the work will have another aspect.—Simons.

Heartfelt Wish.

Pedestrian (to beggar)—I have little money to give you because I am a poet, and, what is more, my poems are not to be published until I am dead. Here's 10 cents. Beggar—Long life to ye, sir!—New York Weekly.

Nice Outlook.

"When we are married," she cooed, "I shall keep you in love with me always. I know the way."

"And what is your recipe, dear?" he asked, drawing her closer.

"I shall spend heaps and heaps of money on nice dresses and always look as pretty as I can."—Cleveland Leader.

Got Insulted.

In England it is quite common, instead of saying "Hello" when using the telephone to ask, "Are you there?"

An American who heard it for the first time, thinking some one was endeavoring to have some fun at his expense, replied "No," and hung up the receiver.—Exchange.

Located.

"What's become of the solitary horseman who used to appear in the first chapter of the novel, outlined against the horizon on the top of the hill?"

"He is probably at the bottom of the same hill in an automobile with his engine stalled."—Puck.

Seven by the Average.

Knicker—How big is your boy?

Bocker—He takes a ten-year-old suit and a four-year-old car seat. He averages seven."—New York Sun.

The sandal tree imparts its fragrance even to the ax that hews it.—Hindu Proverb.

You Have Only One Chance When You Hold a Sale of Merchandise

YOU STAKE ALL on the FORTUNES of ONE DAY or MORE

How very important it is, then that you do everything possible to insure in advance success. No reasonable expense should be spared Upon whether or not you have a crowd depends several hundreds dollars' difference in your receipts.

Do Not Try to Have a Sale Without the Help of The Fulton Evening Times

These Are the Reasons Why:

The Poster reaches at most only a few hundred people: The Evening Times is read each evening by approximately, 10,000 people.

The Poster is seen only by people when they are away from home. The Times goes into people's homes and finds them.

The Poster must be tacked up and distributed—a day or two of hard work for a man with a rig. The Times distributes the same information at every home in the city.

The Poster is not seen in bad weather, because people stay at home. That is just the time The Evening Times is read most carefully.

Under some circumstances it is advisable to have bills, but under all circumstances you should have advertising in The Evening Times. It is the advertising that does the business—every merchant will tell you so.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

66 SOUTH FIRST STREET, FULTON, N. Y.

NEW OFFICIAL'S ECONOMY STREAK

Civil Service Commissioner Rice Leads in Faculty of Sewing Expense

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 10.—Office seekers in search of lucrative State places which are not fenced in by barb-wire civil service regulations, will doubtless discover that the new civil service commission is to be less lenient than the old.

For the first time in the recollection of the employes of the civil service department a commissioner has settled down as a regular visitor at the office. Every morning he is the first to arrive and every evening the last to leave. The energetic commissioner is William Goreham Rice, Democratic member. The fact that he is a resident of Albany and resides within two blocks of the Capitol makes his daily visits convenient. Being a man of considerable means he is so situated that he can devote the major portion of hi stime to the requirements of his office, which he does.

Not since the early "eighties" has there been a State civil service commissioner from the city of Albany. Then George H. Thatcher and James H. Manning served. Neither, however, attempted to vie with the employees from the standpoint of punctuality or application to duty upon such an extended scale as is the apparent policy of Commissioner Rice.

Shortly after his appointment and confirmation by the Senate, Commissioner Rice was ready for all comers. Without notice a handsome desk was carried into the main office of the civil service commission by four stalwart and muscular porters and deposted in the most desirable portion of the room. The desk was a capacious one containing many pidgeon holes—of a nature capable of holding innumerable applications for snap places should such applications be thus relegated.

When Secretary John C. Birdseye was congratulated upon having secured new furniture he shook his head and denied that the desk was for him. The truth of his statement was exemplified when early the next morning Commissioner Rice briskly made his appearance before the clock had struck nine and sank down in the yawning chair to attack the documents which he carried.

Commissioner Rice intends that nothing shall go on in the civil service department unless he knows of it. He has taken personal charge of the office. While the interest he takes in his new duties is generally favorably commented upon he nevertheless has come in for not a little notoriety because of the precedent he has established. Already he has started on to save money for his department, havselected the paper for the commission which is to cost considerably less than that used by the Democratic commissoin.

Commissioner Rice has a fine grasp upon State affairs. As secretary to the late Governor B. Hill he learned many things about the many departments which he will now turn to good account.

That there is going to be numerous reforms in civil service circles has been promised by Gevernor Whitman and the new commissoin as well. At the present time the three commissioners are going over the proceedings of their predecessors with exceeding care.

Already complaints have been filed with Governor Whitman's commission as to the methods employed by the Glynn commission in conducting competitive examinations. Favoritism in preparing papers, and questions so that certain candidates might be given an advantage, is claimed in one of the complaints which the new commission is carefully investigating.

"WALK-OVER PRICES"

THIS WEEK

Thursday, Feb. 11th
Friday, Feb. 12th
Saturday, Feb 13th.

SPECIALS

35c Tea Kettles at 25c
20c Coffee Pots at 10c
Valentines, Postcards, etc.

SPECIALS

Monday, Feb. 15th
Tuesday, Feb. 16th.
Wednesday, Feb. 17th.

50c Aprons at 39c
50c Sheets at .....39c.

J. H. St. Louis & Co
24 South First Street
FULTON, N. Y.

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES.



—Carter in New York Evening Sun.

CARNEGIE ALASKA-SIBERIA MOTION PICTURE

Lovers of nature study and animals will have in inning at the Quirk Thurs day Feb. 11, when the illustrated reports of the Carnegie Museum Alaska-Siberia expedition will be given by means of the motion pictures taken by Capt. Kleinschmidt throughout the cruise. Arctic monsters of land and sea, mighty glaciers moving majestically down the mountain sides, icebergs in formation and afloat, and the wild life of the frigid north are shown in all phases.

Herds of seal on rock bound rookeries, polar bears swimming and diving, hordes of walrus, moose and caribou in their native haunts, sheep on their snowclad fastness, and enormous colonies of Arctic birds, native sports and afield, hunting the big game animals which provide their every need of subsistence. Comedy is furnished throughout the family life of the creatures, particularly the readiness of huge animals, such as the bear, to correct their offspring, by the old-fashioned method of spanking. Excitement is provided by the films that show the chase and capture of the polar bear and the giant walrus by means of the lasso, and seal, moose and mountain sheep hunts in all their details.

The pictures have been exhibited before the American Museum of Natural history in New York and the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg, where they received the unqualified endorsement of prominent naturalists and educators. They were then placed on view before the general public as a theatrical attraction, and enjoyed a brilliant eight weeks' engagement at the Maxine Elliott and Broadway theatres, New York City and the Savoy theatre, San Francisco, and Mort Singer's Palace theatre, Chicago.

An explanatory lecture by T. D. Jackman, who was a member of the expedition.

LUCKY CARRIERS

If you go into the Post Office don't mention bowling to any of the clerks or carriers. The squad representing the local office and comprising Mentro, Lloyd, Grant, Cook and Newcomb, opposed the Fulton Post Office bowling team on the Onyx alleys in Fulton last evening. Although the locals dropped three straight to the Fultonians they have no fault to find with their treatment. They were escorted to the Elks' Club by a committee and there were served with an elaborate supper, cigars, etc., a gift of Postmaster Connolly, of Fulton. At the alleys the locals found a large crowd of Fulton rooters on hand. Everything had moved nicely up to this time, but at the opening of the match the trouble started and all friendship ceased when the Fultonians got their eye on the head pin. Ernest Mentro, manager of the locals, stated this morning that the Fulton bunch were getting strikes by nailing numbers seven and ten. Gutter balls and fouls were common in the Oswego ranks and at the end of the match Captain Newcomb, of Oswego, ordered the score sheet destroyed.

Plans are being formulated at the local office for a banquet to be tendered the Fulton carriers within the next two weeks.

GERMAN SHELLS FIRED SOISSONS; A TARGET

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Paris, Feb. 10.—A slight gain for the British northeast of Ypres, in West Flanders, is reported in a dispatch from St. Omer which says: "It had become necessary for the British to evacuate some of their trenches because they had become so foul and unsanitary that they were untenable. Details of troops, armed with picks and shovels, were sent forwrd at night and a new line of works was begun a little in advance of the old ones. Although the troops were fired upon by the Germans the darkness prevented accurate firing. The next night the works were completed and they were occupied under the fire of the German artillery. It was exciting and dangerous work but the British soldiers threw themselves into the task with the hearty enthusiasm which has marked all their labors."

Numerous artillery duels were reported all along the line. It is now learned that the massing of fresh French reserves around Soissons was responsible for the bombardment of that city by the Germans on the Aisne. German aerial scouts reported the French troop movements and soon the Kaisers' artillery was throwing shells not only into Soissons, but on both sides and behind the town. At one time Soissons was on fire and the dense clouds of black smoke which rolled heavenward gave the Germans a good target.

In the Argonne and in the district northeast of Amiens German attacks of more or less intensity took place. A deadlock seems to have developed for the time being in front of Muelhausen, in Upper Alsace.

Belgian refugess in northern France give a gloomy picture of conditions in Belgium. Before the war Termonde and St. Gilles had a combined population of 16,000. Now about 7000 persons remain in these Belgian towns. Less than 10 per cent of the houses in Termonde are standing. Real famine is raging and thousands of cases of serious illness are unattended because there are no doctors left.

BONI'S SUIT REJECTED

Paris, Feb. 10.—Following the delivery of arguments in the third trial, the Rota Tribunal of the Roman Catholic church, has rejected Count Boni de Castellan's suit for the annulment of his marriage to Anna Gould, now Duchess De Tallyrand, according to a private dispatch from Rome today. This litigation has been before the Vatican court for several years.

INSPECTION DESIRED

Judge Ray insists that before an offer of $500 for the claim of $79,000 of the Hunter Arms Company against the Sleeper Ranch Company of Wyoming, is considered in any way, some one interested in the arms company must go to Wyoming and make an investigation of the value of the property and the maunt which would be likely to be realized on the claim if it were prosecuted.

For callous or hard lumps on domestic animals apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. Rub it on thoroughly. —Adv.

WOULD GO BILLY SUNDAY ONE BETTER

The late celebrated Peter Vinegar, who in days gone by used to make periodical visits to Danville, says the Advocate, for the purpose of delivering his sermons, remarkable on account of their startling texts, on one occasion spoke to a large assemblage of the colored population and a few whites at the old colored Methodist church on Walnut street. He arose, raised his spectacles from his eyes, and said:

"My beloved brederen and sisteren, I take my tex' dis evenin' in dat portion uv de Scriptur' whar de 'Postle Paul pints his pistol at de 'Phesians, an' whar it says, 'Whar de hen scratches dar's de worm, 'ceptin' de case whar sum previus hen hav bin dar.'" He then proceeded to tell his hearers what a horrible personal appearance the devil presented, with the following description: "His eyes look like two balls uv fire, his teef like two skinned saplins, his ears hang down like a 'baccer leaf an' his bref smoke like a tar kittle." That night Peter made many coaverts.

FOR SALE

A very desirable building lot 40x100 in Oneida st., between 3d and 4th sts. Paved street, sewer, water and gas connections already in the center of the lot.

Will be sold on easy terms to the right party.

Also desirable building lots on W. 5th st. First Ward Fulton, N. Y.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN. —Adv 44

FULTON PASTOR AT LEAGUE MEET

Epworthians Go to Camden This Week to Attend Conference

Camden will be the mecca Thursday and Friday of this week for the Ontario district, Epworth League of the Northern N. Y. Conference. The meetings will be held in the First M. E. church and a musical programme will be presented and Miss Edith W. Townsend of Mexico, an accomplished soprano soloist, will assist. A request is made that all who contemplate attending the convention forward their names to Rev. Frederick Maunder, pastor of the M. E. church at Camden.

The convention will open at one o'clock Friday afternoon with a devotional service by Rev. R. K. Sheffield of Vernon. Rev. H. D. Holmes of Fulton will be the first speaker. His theme will be "The Epworthian's Stewardship."

Other speakers scheduled and their subjects include: Rev. F. W. Dunning of Hannibal, Witnessing That Wins; Rev. W. T. Clemens of Syracuse, superintendent of the State Employment Bureau, Social Service; a Soul Winner's Secret, and Rev. Albert P. Palmer of Pulaski, Won by Intercession. A business session will follow at which reports from officers will be presented.

The night session on Friday will open with a song and praise service, conducted by the chair, and devotions by Rev. Charles E. Miller of Rome, district superintendent. Miss Edith W. Townsend of Mexico will sing a solo. A feature of the session will be a lecture by Rev. William H. English of Oswego, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, who will speak on "Abraham Lincoln."

The first session Saturday morning will open at 8 o'clock with morning watch hours, conducted by Rev. Ernest C. Love of Central Square, first vice president of the district. A business session will follow and officers will be elected.

Miss S. Mildred Blount of Lacona will be the first speaker. Her theme will have to do with "Recreation and Culture; a Soul Winner's Asset." Rev. Spencer Bacon Owens of Orwell will follow with an address on "The Junior League; Christians in the Making. Rev. C. C. Townsend of Mexico will speak on Winning 'Round the World. The morning session will close with the installation service by the district superintendent, Rev. Charles E. Miller Rome.

Rev. Dr. George F. Shepherd of Rome will give the final address on "In Conclusion" at the afternoon session.

New York.—Hurrying his supper so he might take his children to the movies, William Ross choked to death on a piece of steak.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.

The automobile business offers wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are fitted to fill good positions. Individual instruction so you can make good in positions that pay good salaries. Write today for full particulars. Now is the time to start.

UNION GARAGE,
Union and Barrett Sts., Schenectady, N. Y.

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247-249 West First Street
"The House of Quality" OSWEGO, N. Y.

FULTON CITY STREET CAR Time Table

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1915

SOUTHBOUND DAILY			NORTHBOUND DAILY		
Leave Hannibal Street	Leave Trolley Station	Arrive D. L. & W. Station	Leave D. L. & W. Station	Leave Trolley Station	Arrive Hannibal Street
....	6 00	6 10	6 10	6 15	6 20
6 20	6 25	6 30	6 30	6 35	6 40
6 40	6 45	6 50	6 50	6 55	7 00
7 00	7 05	7 10	7 10	7 15	7 20
7 20	7 25	7 30	7 30	7 35	7 40
7 40	7 45	7 50	7 50	7 55	8 00
8 00	8 05	8 10	8 10	8 15	8 20
8 20	8 25	8 30	8 35	8 40	8 45
8 45	8 50	8 55	8 55	9 00	9 05
9 05	9 10	9 15	9 15	9 20	9 25
9 25	9 30	9 35	9 35	9 40	9 45
9 45	9 50	9 55	9 55	10 00	10 05
10 05	10 10	10 15	10 15	10 20	10 25
10 25	10 30	10 35	10 35	10 40	10 45
10 45	10 50	10 55	11 00	11 05	11 10
11 10	11 15	11 20	11 20	11 25	11 30
11 30	11 35	11 40	11 40	11 45	11 50
11 50	11 55	12 00	12 05	12 10	12 15
12 15	12 20	12 25	12 25	12 30	12 35
12 35	12 40	12 45	12 45	12 50	12 55
12 55	1 00	1 05	1 10	1 15	1 20
1 20	1 25	1 30	1 30	1 35	1 40
1 40	1 45	1 50	1 50	1 55	2 00
2 00	2 05	2 10	2 15	2 20	2 25
2 25	2 30	2 35	2 35	2 40	2 45
2 45	2 50	2 55	2 55	3 00	3 05
3 10	3 15	3 20	3 20	3 25	3 30
3 30	3 35	3 40	3 40	3 45	3 50
3 50	3 55	4 00	4 00	4 05	4 10
4 10	4 15	4 20	4 20	4 25	4 30
4 35	4 40	4 45	4 45	4 50	4 55
4 55	5 00	5 05	5 05	5 10	5 15
5 15	5 20	5 25	5 30	5 35	5 40
5 40	5 45	5 50	5 50	5 55	6 00
6 00	6 05	6 10	6 10	6 15	6 20
6 20	6 25	6 30	6 35	6 40	6 45
6 45	6 50	6 55	6 55	7 00	7 05
7 05	7 10	7 15	7 15	7 20	7 25
7 25	7 30	7 35	7 35	7 40	7 45
7 45	7 50	7 55	7 55	8 00	8 05
8 05	8 10	8 15	8 15	8 20	8 25
8 25	8 30	8 35	8 35	8 40	8 45
8 45	8 50	8 55	8 55	9 00	9 05
9 05	9 10	9 15	9 15	9 20	9 25
9 25	9 30	9 35	9 35	9 40	9 45
9 45	9 50	9 55	10 02	10 07	10 12
10 12	10 17	10 22	10 22	10 27	10 32
10 35	10 40	10 45	10 45	10 50	10 55
11 00	11 05	11 10	11 10	11 16	....

Light face type denotes A.M. — Black face type denotes P.M.

Cut this out and save it or ask Ticket Agent for Vest Pocket Copy.

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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Volume 1, No. 46. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1915. International News Service. Price One Cent.

VON BUELOW TAKES COMMAND; MAY CUT HIS WAY TO COAST

Kaiser Making Ready for Change of Commanders, Is a Danish Newspaper Report

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Paris, Feb. 11.—Another furious effort of the Germans to break through the Anglo-French lines near La Basse, in France, is expected. French aerial scouts report a movement of part of the armies of Grand Duke Albrecht of Wuerttemburg and Field Marshal Von Buelow to strenghten the German front between Bethune and Arras. Although it has generally been supposed that the Grown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has been in command of the Kaiser's forces which have been delivecing smashing attacks against the British North and South of the La Basse canal.

It is now reported that Field Marshall Von Buelow has been put in command of the operations in that region. If this is true it means that the important task of piercing the allies' line east of Amiens has been entrusted to VonBuelow, the onlyy German general in the western theatre of war to be elevated to the rank of field marshal since the war began. It is evident that the Germans have not given up the idea of cutting through to the English Channel through Amiens or Arras in order to cut off the French, British and Belgian forces operating east of Calais and in West Flanders.

Official dispatches report a renewal of fighting in the woods around Bagatelle in the Argonne region. It is also stated that the Germans holding the line near Manonville, in Lorraine, have been compelled to flia back. In the Vosges attacks by the German landwehr were checked by the heavy artillery fire of the French.

The artillery duelling in Belgian continues without interruption. The Belgian troops holding a position among the dunes on the North sea coast have been violently shelled.

President Poincare of France has arrived at the front. Before his return he will confer decorations upon a number of French officers and privates who have won distinction through bravery in the recent fighting.

German prisoners, takein in the Aisne valley, report that the rations of the German troops have been cut down.

VON MOLTKE TO COMMAND THE EASTERN FRONT

Copenhagen, Feb. 11.—Close observers of conditions in Germany asserted today that the hurried return of Emperor William from the Eastern front and his conference with General VonMoltke and other army leaders in Berlin indicated that he was dissatisfied with his army's efforts.

They predicted another shake up in the army by which General Von Moltke would become chief of the general staff and General Von Falkenhayn would return to his work at the war office. They say the fact that General Valkenhayn was not present at the conferences held by the Emporer last night is most significant. General Von Moltke has now completely recovered from his attack of illness.

The Danish newspapers describe Emperor William's conferences in Berlin last night as "a hasty council of war to diseuss ac ritical situation." The National Tidende's Berlin correspondent hints thta the German capital is being kept ignorant of the fearful slaughter in the Eastern theatre and declares that the mysterious silence there forebodes great events which may change the course of the war.

"Because of the strictness of the censorship I cannot do more than indicate the expected happenings," he concludes.

BERLIN REPORTS IT IS SATISFIED WITH STATUS

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—Emperor William held a series of important conferences last night at the Imperial palace during which important phases of the military and internal situation were discussed. The Emperor informed his visitors that he was thoroughly satisfied with conditions as he found them on his tour of inspection in the eastern war theatre and is said to have predicted a complete triumph for the German troops over the Russians.

Among those who conferred with the Emperor were Gen. Von Moltke, former head of the general staff. He discussed the military situation with these officers thoroughly and later received the ministers of commerce and finance.

After the conference ended, the officials were entertained at dinner by the Kaiser and Kaiserin in celebration of the anniversary of the Emperor's becoming honorary colonel of the First guards regiment.

LONDON SAYS U. S. NOTE ALLAYS ALL APPREHENSION

London, Feb. 11.—The British Foreign Office today received from the U. S. Government a note of inquiry relative to the use of flags on English ships.

While the Government declines to give it out until Washington says so, it is said thatthe note is of a friendly nature and will cause no complications. An answer setting forth the position of Great Britain will be sent as soon as possible. The Government understands that a note has also been ent from Wahington to Berlin asking what methods the German Government will use in carrying out its proclamation of a war zone in British waters.

AFTER 80 HOURS FIGHT IS A DRAW

One Hundred Twenty Thousand Men Surge Along Ten Mile Front in Mountain

Petrograd, Feb. 11.—Despite their terrific losses in the battle of Koziowa, the German and Austrians are continuing their attacks upon the Russian positions there. The conflict has now been in progess for eighty hours and no decision has been reached. Despatches from Lemburg declare that the ferocity of the German assaults exceeds even that shown in the battle of Borjimow.

Thus far the Russians have succeeded in maintaining their hold upon the heigths of Koziowa, which are the key to possession of Tucholka Pass. In bringing up the ir fresh troops the Germans and Austrians are subjected to a heavy cross fire that results in terrible losses.

Because of this the chief movements of the Teutonic troops are made at night. To balk the efforts of the German and Austrian troops to bring up superior forces under cover of darkness, the Russians keep great bonfires burning all night. In the dim light afforded by these fires the bayonet ghts are of constant occurrence, the Russians charging their foes with sold steel as soon as they appear.

The use of bonfires by the Russians resulted in a clever counter-scheme on the part of the Germans. The latter sent out a number of aeroplanes on Monday to drop bombs upon these fires and they succeeded in scattering a number of the blazes. Learning from this experiment, the Russians the next day mounted guns near each fire and when the aviators again appeared they were met with a fire that compelled them to rise high in the air, when they were unable to drop bombs with any accuracy.

While the popular interest centers in the Carparthian campaign, the military experts here are closely watching the situation in East Russian, where the Germans and Russians are now locked in battel over a front of fifty miles stretching southward from the Memel river.

According to the expert of the Bourse Gazette, more than 120,00 men are engaged in this conflict, which may be called the "Battle of Three Rivers," it is being fought on the banks of the Memel, Inster and Schechuppe rivers. The heaviest fighting is now in the district about Lasdehnen.

This town is now held by the Russians, but the German front is in the form of a half circle west of Lasdehnen. On the plain between the Memel and the Schechuppe the Germans have dug nine lines of trenches that can be taken by assault only with heavy losses.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

London, Feb. 11.—The possibility of a British blockade of the German oast coast was voiced to the House of Commons by Premier Asquith today. The Premier said that the British Government is considering thatt "this measure will paralyze the small remnant of German trade as the result of the flagrant breaches of the rules of international warfare by Gefman." The Premier was questioned upon the matter of contraband and, in reply revealed the fact that the Government has under consideration measures retaliatory measures against ermany.

* * *

Paris, Feb. 11.The battle-scarred Argonne region is again being drenched by the blood of the opposing German and rFench soldiers. An official statement issued here this afternoon tells of hard fighting around Fort Marie Therese. It says that the German losses were heavy and also admits that those of the Fresch were serious, altho they held their ground.' The statement says the Germans attacked a forest north of Mesnil-Les-Hurlus, which was recently captured by the French, but weere repulsed.

* * *

Copenhagen, Feb. 11.—The reports from Berlin say that it is rumored there that the Germans have evacuated Insterburg, E. russia.

Insterburg is an important manufacturing town of 32,000 inhabitants, 35 miles from the Russian frontier. It is 60 miles from Koenigsburg.

* * *

Berlin, Feb. 11—By Wireless—Resumption of the German offensive in the Argonne region of France has resulted in the capture of more than 300 soldiers and 8 guns, according to an official report frfom Great Headquarters received here today.

* * *

Paris, Feb, 11.—The French news agency today announced receipt of a dispatch from Petrograd stating that the Germans had evacuated Lodz, Poland.

NO PAY FOR MANY OF STATE'S EMPLOYES

Albany, Feb. 11.—Employes of the various state and county departments and the First District Public Service Commission who have exceeded the two months' period allowed by law, will not be paid. The State Civil Service Commission today gave notice that about 100 persons are affected by this order—The Workmen's Compensation Commission, the State Hospital Commission, the Departments of Public Works, Highways and Agriculture, and employes of the Fiscal Superintendent are all included.

EX-MAYOR'S FUNERAL

The funeral services for ex-mayor John A. Foster will be strictly private in nature, but that his friends may have an opportunity of view the remains, the family home will be opened tonight and tomorrow forenoon for that purpose. The services will be held at the Foster home, 208 S. 4th st. at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

SENATE'S FAVORABLE REPORT

Albany, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture today made a favorable report on the bill which reorganizes the State Fair Commission.

Under the terms of the bill a new commissioner will have power to appint a superintendent. The salary of the commissoner will be redpced from $3000 to $2000.

NEWARK WANTS SINCLAIR

Tules, Okl., Feb. 11.—Larry Cheney, the star pitcher of the Chicago Cubs may jump to the Newark Federal league club. Harry J. Sinclair, who was announced as the enw angle of the third league is a close friend of the big hurler and it is said that Cheney's unexpected trip from Florida last week, was for the purpose of talking terms with Sinclair.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy tonight and Friday, with fresh southwest winds.

NO COMPROMISE, SAYS PRESIDENT

But the Senators Hope for Such Action, As the Democrats Have Given Up Hope of Putting Nation in Shipping Business

President Wilson will stand pat on the Ship Purchase bill, it was announced at the White House today. No compromise will be accepted, and the Gore Bill as it now stands will be adhered to bythe Administration until the end. If necessary, the President will bo before the country on the measure. If this measure is defeated at the present session of the Senate, an extra session will probably be called to pass it. Action in the House is beconsidered now as the result of the conference held by President Wilson today, with Senators Fletcher and Simons and Representative Kitchen, joint leader of the House.....

Washington, Feb. 11.—Most of the members of the Senate slept late today to make up for the slumber lost in the record-breaking session precipitated by the filibuster on the administration's ship purchase bill. Leaders in the opposing camps were up and about early, however, laying their plans for a renewal of the fight that terminated when an adjournment was forced last evening by an alliance of the Republicans and Democratic insurgents.

Conferences were held before the Senate was again called to order. These were held in secret by those participatin in them, but opponents of the measure that had held the Senate in a continuous session of 54 hours and 10 minutes declared that the administration forces would have to ocmpromise. No sign of surrender came from the White House in the early morning however.

The fate of the President's measure to put the United States government in the shipping business was more uncertain than ever when the Senate assembled. With the return of Senators Norris and Kenyon, Progressive Republicans to the side of the allies, the administration's Democrats now able to muster only 46 votes to 48 for their opponents. It was this vote that forced adjournment, and made an extra session of Congress after March 4 practically certain, the leaders of both houses concede.

It was the plan of the Democratic chiefs today to press Senator Fletcher's motion to recommit the bill with the instructions for its amendment to satisfy the Progressive Republicans. But with Senators Norris and Kenyon convinced that further efforts to pass a shipping bill this session are futile, the bills opponents declared that this motion would be defeated and that Senator Clark's suggestion to refer back the bill without instructions would eventually prevail. Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, conceded that it could not be sent back with instructions. There was some talk or trying to get the Gore bill out of committee, but Republicans promptly served notice that the filibuster would be renewed against this.

Senator Hardwick, one of the bolting Democrats, suggested a party conference to try to reach a compromise and prospects were that this course would be followed.

2450 YEARS LOST BY LABOR IN '14

Strikes and Lockouts Cost Working Men of This State Nearly 1,000,000 Days

Albany, Feb. 11.—Twenty-four and a half centuries is the aggregate of time lost by workmen through industrial disputes in New York state in 1914, but tremendous as this total is it is but a trifle more than ten per cent. of the previous year's aggregate. These figures will be shown in the forthcoming annual report of State Labor Commissioner James H. Lynch in connection with the work done by the labor department's bureau of mediation and arbitration.

The years of 1913 and 1914 show a striking contrast in the amount of labor disputes in the State, according to Commissioner Lynch's report. While 1913 with the unusually large number of 268 strikes and lockouts broke all records as to the number of workmen involved and the time lost, 1914 produced less than half as many strikes and lockouts with the number of workers participating was about one fifth of the previous year and the time lost was 889,087 days as compared with 7,741,247 for the ear 1913. Last year's strikes and lockouts numbered 125. There were 36 strikes that were successful, 38 that were partially successful and 49 that were lost.

Lower Rates to the Pacific

Washington, Feb. 11.—Because of competition through the Panama canal, transcontinental railroads today were permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to charge lower rates from Eastern points to Pacific coast terminals than to intermediate points. With a few specific exceptions the decision permits a reduction in the long haul rates.

The decision was in what was known as the Intermountain rate case and was regarded as second in importance only to the 5 per cent. case.

MASSARO BUYS TRUE MILL

The Macaroni Industry; Quarters to be Enlarged; Bridge May Join Buildings

The Oswego River Mills, for many years occupied by the True Brothers, in the manufacture of flour, has been purchased by the Peter Massaro Co.

The building has four floors and basement, and the dimensions are 80x45 feet. This will give Mr. Massaro an additional 18,000 more feet of floor space.

Owing to the European war, it is impossible to import macaroni from Italy, and the demand for the food in the United States is increasing daily.

The Massaro Co. is at present enlarging the Wall st. plant now used for the manufacture of the food, and as soon as machinery can be installed and repairs made in the mill building just purchased, the macaroni making will jump by leaps and bounds, or until the output reaches three times that of the present.

The True mill building was used as a warehouse in the balmy days of the Oswego canal, and was built by J. J. Walcott.

About 45 years ago it was converted into a flour mill by the Gilbert Bros., and since that time the mill has been enlarged.

A bill has passed the Legislature giving the muncipalaties the first right to bid in on canal property not occupied by the Barge canal.

Another bill, however, is now before the Legislature giving this privilege to the adjoining property owners. Should this bill become a law there is no reason why the Massaro Company could not build a bridge across the old Oswego canal and join together the old macaroni plant with the True mill.

HANFORD A FED

Chicago, Ill. 11—President Weeghman of the Whales announced today that he had signed outfielder Charlie Hanford. Weeghan bought the player from the Buffalo Federals.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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H. R. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
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February 11, 1915

Opinions

A Proposed Bird Refuge

The proposal to make a game and bird refuge of Nine Mile Swamp near Watervilie is a good one. There should be such refuges all over the State and all over the nation. Refuges are a simple and cheap method of propagating game and useful insect-eating birds. They are more important than game farms and far cheaper to maintain. A game refuge needs no superintendent and employs no keepers. It requires little more than the watchfulness of an efficient game protector. An unhunted patch of wood soon teems with game which spreads to other patches of woods, and there hunters may kill if they must.

The greatest use of a refuge, however, is the shelter and protection it affords to insectiverous birds. It is now a well settled belief that birds do an immense amount of good in keeping down insect life which otherwise would do untold damage to crops. But birds maintain a balance of nature. Patches of woods where the birds may nest undisturbed at any time of the year are very useful in maintaining bird life.—Utica Observer.

A Senator's Speech

By casually looking through Senator Gallinger's filibuster speech against the shipping bill ,one observes that he made such bright arguments as follows against the measure: "Senate bill 3739 passed the Senate July 12, 1890. * * * The persuasive argument made by the senior Senator from New York might well have concluded this discussion. * * * Never in the history of the world has there been an organization or any body of men so weary, worn and completely spent as this present Congress of ours. * * * I read the following newspaper article * * * There are two bills dear to the Democratic heart. * * * I now read three columns of an argument against government ownership of telephones and telegraphs." Senator Gallinger followed by reading a report of the Chamber o: Commerce and some editorials from newspapers. Some one suggested an absence of a quorum,and while the roll call was being taken of the 67 Senators present, Senator Callinger had time to catch his breath. Then he continued for some hours more.

The speech is not remarkable for brevity, conciseness, continuity, adherence to theme, or for other rhetorical qualities. tI is, however, an example of long-windedness—an example of how the great Senate of the United States is carrying on its business.—The News.

KLEEN-MAID
COTTAGE CHEESE
Clean made at the Harbor Farms
Sold at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Are You Going
to
Get Married?
Let us sell you the Wedding Ring
Notice our Window Display of
Roger's Silverware
Price reduced to close out some of the patterns.
Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

MOTHERS' PENSION BILL

Judge Aaron J. Levy as head of the State Commission for the investigation of widowed mother's pensions, marshalled a strong force of supporters of such pensions before thhe Senate Judiciary committee and the Assembly Social Welfare committee at a hearing early in the week. It is believed the best features of the bill will be welded into one bill.

There has been no proposed bill for direct human welfare that has caused more discussion than the Mother's Pension Bill. The bill has met severe opposition. Advocates of the bills declared widow's pensions would not involve the state in any great outlay of money, for the funds now used in keeping children of widowed mothers in institutions could be turned over to the mothers and the families, and the families kept together. It was argued the breaking up of homes by placing children in institutions was one of the greatest causes of crime. Judge Levy claimed 55 per cent of the inmates of prisons were inmates of institutions when children.

There seems but "one fly in the ointment" in this case of working for the bill and that is the pity the mothers cannot raise their voices via ballot and make known what is their desire. This is the affair of mothers. Mothers should know best whether they wish to keep their children or to place them in institutions.

And yet there are at this age people who do not see that the ballot and the home have any relation.

THE GOVENOR'S STAND

Governor Whitman has let it be known that he has no intention of taking the back track on his proposal to remove from the Controller the power to levy corporation taxes and place it in the new Tax Department. That is one of the most important features of the Governor's tax reform bill. Lacking it the bill will be like "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. It is, therefore, gratifying to have authoritative denial of the recent reports that the Governor and Controller Travis had compromised this question.

It is bad theory and worse practice to have the Controller's office levying taxes. That function of government belongs in whatever agency there is to handle tax matters; it does not belong in an office which is primarily and chiefly an auditor's bureau for the state. Transferring it would disturb job holders and the distribution of future patronage. That is a mighty slim reason for opposition. Yet it is the best and strongest which has appeared against the bill. It certainly should not prevail.—New York Tribune.

Community Notes

Revs. George Stockwell and H. D. Holmes are in Oswego this week assisting the pastors of M. E. churches in their evangelistic services.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moss of this city were recently entertained by Mr. and Mrs. H. Collins at their home, Gilberts' Mills.

* * *

The State st. Queen Esther society were entertained Monday evening by Miss Mildred Kellogg at her home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Stranahan have had as their guest Miss Louise Mackin of Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. H. C. Geisler has been entertaining Miss Jessie Leech of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Alma VanBuren of Rochester st. is ill at her home.

* * *

W. J. Hartnett of Worth st. has been spending the past week in Ohio on a business trip.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Piper have been entertaining their son, Ray D. Piper, of Boston at their home in Oneida st. for a few days.

* * *

Ralph Dutton of Ilion is spending a short vacation at the Dutton homestead on Honey Hill, West Side.

* * *

Miss Greta Lewis of Rose Hill, N.Y. was the over Sunday guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewis, West 4th st.

PLAY BALL

By I. E. Hyde

I said I was not counting foes,
By snubbing Sammy's baby's nose,
But, Gee! I've trod on daddy's toes
Right hard, I guess.

I'm sure that Fulton must be pleased
To find a Yankee can be teased
By a Canuck, because she breezed
A pun—no less.

I do perceive your wit is keen,
I wonder if you're fat or lean,
Do tell us if you're ever seen
A moon of cheese.

Poor Sammy's youngster;- did you bawl?
And did you hear dad's eagle squawl?
And did you see him slip and fall,
And hear him wheeze?

Now take your pen or pencil, son,
And give the press another pun
I'm sure you'd like to see me run
And H(y)de twice more.

But, Yankee courage is,—alright -
I will confess—for by this might
"When son gets pinched, then dad will fight"
O, Morey! ——"more."

THE QUIRK

The Alaska-Siberia Game Hunting motion pictures at The Quirk premier public presentation in this state of wild life of the Artic regions; the engagement will begin Thursday, Feb. 11.

This great set of films was secured by Capt. F. E. Kleinschmidt, commander of the expedition, during a long cruise throughout the ice locked coasts of the American and Asiatic Northland in quest of specimens and scientific data. It is a sensational presentment of polar bear, sea lion, walrus, seal, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, fox, Arctic birds, etc. In their native wilds their family and habits are shown in a series of stirring scenes from nature's great and everlasting drama. The intrusion of man in their vast solitudes resulted in hand to hand battles with the giant bear and tusked monsters of the deep, often with no other weapons save a lariat of hide, all of which are graphically recorded on the films.

Bears diving under icefloes and fighting with the pursuers, walrus battling to their death over possession of their homes, seals at play on their rookries, moose and caribou in large numbers, mountain sheep on their snowclad peaks, and myriads of birds on their icebound island homes; these and many similar subjects are depicted and fully described. The pictures received the unqualified endorsement of naturalists and educators when presented before the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg and the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, and when placed on public view in one of New York's largest and most exclusive houses, The Broadway Theatre, crowded that playhouse during a two months' run which extended into the middle of the summer. Two hours of wholesome entertainment is furnished by the wonderful pictures. A complete two hour entertainment with a descriptive lecture devoid of technical terms is as interesting feature of every performance by T. D. Jackman, a member of the expedition.

HARRIETT L. MASON

Harriett L. Mason, 73, died at home, 362 So. 6th st., last evening. Mrs. Mason was one of the old time residents of Fulton, and was beloved by a host of friends throughout this section.

Surviving is the husband and two daughters, Mrs. Charles W Chaffee of Davis, W. Va., and Mrs. E. Jardine of this city. Also three grand children, Dr. B. T. Mason, Enos Jardine, jr., of this city and C. Lloyd Chaffee of Milwaukee, Wis.

The funeral will be held from the home Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be made at Gilbert Mills.

The Royal Neighbors will meet tomorrow evening in the M. W. A. hall in E. 1st st.

GERMANS FEAR DUTCH ALLIANCE

Half Million German Troops Waiting to Invade English Soil

London, Feb. —.—Besides Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Italy, it is quite probable that Holland will enter the war soon. The Germans seem to have less doubts about the advent of the Netherlands and as combatant than the Allies. An American who has just arrived here after extended travels in Germany makes this clear.

The Kaiser has concentrated two full army corps near the German-Dutch border, he said, and many troops have been placed on Belgian-Dutch border. Defense works have also been erected in the latter region.

Germans realize that the open hostility of Holland would be a great blow to their cause. They believe the Allies have no chance to push them out of Belgium if Holland remains neutral, but both in Berlin and at the Hague, it is realized that a declaration of war would be a blow at the heart of Germany. It would imperil the rich Westphalian mining and industrial district.

The Dutch believe that if Germany wins this war the Netherlands will be part of Germany in all but name. Many argue that this reason should be strong enough to induce Holland to cast in her lot with the Allies. The entry of Rumania or Italy in the lists against the Teutonic nations would go a long way to bringing the Dutch too.

There are rumors in Germany, said this American, that an army of 250,000 is concentrated at Bremen waiting a favorable opportunity to invade England. He said:

"I visited much of the Rhine district, and at Cologne there are 100,000 troops concentrated, 40,000 at Duesseldorf, and 100,000 at Wesel Germany will have more than 2,000,000 men in the western area of war by spring. As for food, there is not the slightest indication of a shortage, and much laughter is caused among Germans by the phathetic accounts of their supposed sad plight, as related in the English press. German officials are well aware that British officials know Germany can hold out for two years or more.

FINAL DECREE FILED

The final decree in the divorce action of Florence M. Durst vs. Arthur E. Durst, of this city, tried last October, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The summons and complaint in the action of the Haberle Crystal Spring Brewing Company vs. Paul Kowalski, and others of this city, to recover on promissory notes, for which Fulton property was given as security to the amount of $806, was filed yesterday.

The order confirming the decision of Justice's Court in the action of M. B. Crawford vs. F. F. Glasford, was filed and judgment settled for $90.13.

OPPOSE CHANGES IN LAW

Frank W. Gallagher, of Oswego; and a member of the trades and labor assembly, was selected by that Council Tuesday night to represent them at Albany on Thursday next in opposition to changes in the compensation law. The Trades and Labor Assembly, as well as similar bodies of working men in other cities, are anxious that the compensation law be sustained in its present form and the Compensation Commission and Deputy Commissioners also.

Mr. Gallagher will also represent the Electrical Workers' Union, being secretary of that union.

M. W. A. TOURNAMENT

Barker, sr., against Hyde, jr., played two games of pool last night in the M. W. A. tournament, result, a score of 50 to 37 in favor of Captain Barker. The captain then placed Campbell against Hawks, the former winning by a score of 50 to 44. This last game was watched with interest by the big crowd present. It was an even, clean game from start to finish.

The membership contest continues to grow, with the Hyde team in the lead.

PAID YOUR TAXES?

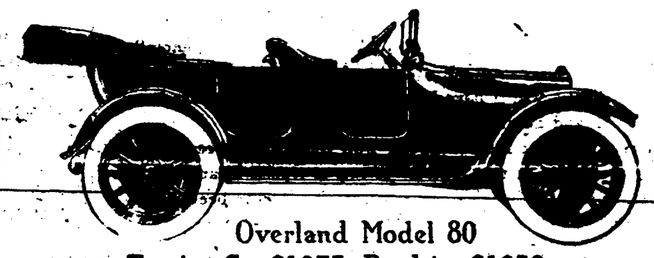
City Chamberlain Washburn announces that today is the last day to pay taxes without fees.

The office will be closed all day tomorrow owing to Lincoln's birthday, but will remain open tonight between 6 and 9 o'clock to give the party one an opportunity.

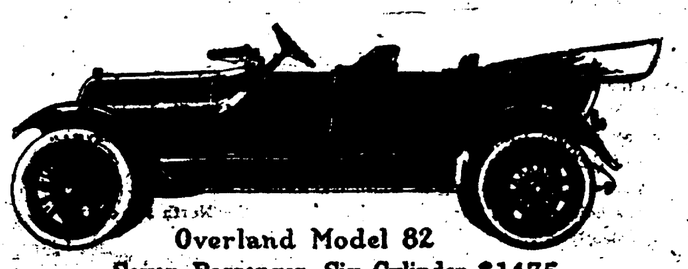
Overland



Overland Model 81
Touring Car $850, Roadster $795



Overland Model 80
Touring Car $1075, Roadster $1050



Overland Model 82
Seven Passenger, Six Cylinder $1475

FOUR OF THESE 1915 MODELS NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE SHOWROOMS OF

VAN-WAGENEN, Inc.

Miss Mary Wells of this city has been spending a few days in Baldwinsville with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McBride entertained informally at dinner recently at their home, Worth st.

S. LIPSKY & SON S. LIPSKY & SON
Be Sure and Attend the Charity Ball
ELK'S TEMPLE
For the Benefit of the Visiting Nurse
Monday, Feb. 15
Tickets for Sale Here



Evening Dress Necessities
Can Be Supplied Here
SHIRTS TIES
VESTS
STUDS HOSE
GLOVES
STYLEPLUS FULL DRESS SUITS, $17
The biggest value in Evening Dress clothes ever offered.
S. LIPSKY & SON
27 First Street Lewis Block Fulton, N. Y.

FEDS WILL HIKE SOON TO CAMP

They Will Steal Some of Organized Base Ball Glory

New York, Feb. 11.—It seems just a day or two since we heard the echo of "Hank" Gowdy's home run smash in that world series battle, yet here we are right on the eve, as one might say, of the 1915 baseball season.

A week or ten days more and the advance guard of the players in the American, National and Federal leagues will be traveling southward for the purpose of working sundry kinks out of their systems. The main squads will be well along on their way before March 1st, in most cases. What's that? The "no training-before-March 1st," rule? Sure, there is such a rule. But rules, like eggs are made to be broken. Laws, like automobiles, can be dodged. And that's what the Organized Baseball folks are going to do.

The "no-training-before-March 1st" rule was adapted by the magnates last winter when they were all excited about that economy stuff. They were in a mode at that time where they would have hacked off a couple of their legs if someone had told that such an action would result in economy. This rule was adopted by the magnates as a means of saving in training camp bills.

The magnates thought by adopting the rule they had accomplished a needed reform. But the managers didn't. They yowled. Most of the managers said that March 1st wasn't early enough to begin training. Furthermore some one argued that if the American and National League clubs didn't go into training until after March 1st it would give the Feds a chance to grab a lot of early publicity by sending their teams south during February.

That the magnates took a tumble to themselves and word was passed along the line that "rules is rules" don't let rules stand in your way too much."

There is nothing in the wording of the new rule, as we interpret it, that bars a manager from sending his battery men to some place south of the Mason and Dixon line two weeks or so before March 1st, just so long as he doesn't send the men to the regular camp. Because there is no rule against this, it is a fairly safe wager that some of the pitchers and catchers will be working out in the south quite some time before March 1st.

Here are the places where the teams will train and the dates of their departure for the camps:

American League

Athletics, Jacksonville, Fla., February 26; Red Sox, Hot Springs, Ark., March 1st, March 14th; Senators, Charlottsville, Va., February 25th, March 1st; Indians, San Antonio, Tex., February 26; White Sox, Paso Robles, Cal., February 16; Tigers, Gulfport, Miss., March 1st; Browns, Houston, Tex., February 27; Yankees, Savanah, Ga., February 24.

National League

Giants, Marlin, Tex., February 25; Phillies, St. Petersburg, Fla., February 26; Dodgers, Daytona, Fla., February 24; Braves, Macon, Ga., February 27; Pirates, Duncan Springs, Ky., Hot Springs, Ark., March 8, March 15th; Cardinals, San Antonio, Tex., February 27; Cubs, Tampa, Fla., February 26; Reds, Alexandra, La., Corington, Ky., February 28.

Federal League

Pittsburg, Augusta, Ga., March 1st; Baltimore, Fayetteville, N. C., March 10; Buffalo, Athens, Ga., March 1st, March 10th; Brooklyn, Brown's Wells Miss., February 25; St. Louis, Havana, Cuba, February 25; Chicago, Shreveport, La., February 28; Indianapolis, Valdosta, Ga., February 28; Kansas City, Wichita Falls, Tex., February 25.

Seven passenger, six-cylinder Overland, on exhibition. VanWagenen..52

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Pure Cream Butter
Made at Harbor Farms
Sold only at
LAPORTE'S GROCERY

It is Economy to Buy
Lehigh Valley Coal
as it lasts longer
L. P. SMITH COMPANY

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street



HENRY F. MILLER
PLAYER PIANO
...refining character that NO ...ER PIANO equals. It puts ...e and new meaning to old fam...ngs, it is THE IDEAL PLAY...IANO.
...ICES RIGHT, TERMS SEN...LE.
Hancock's Piano Store
247-249 West First Street
"The House of Quality" OSWEGO, N. Y.

You Never Know When
fire may occur at your home or burglars break in. It is best to be protected at all times. We have Safe Deposit Boxes to rent in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault
$3.00 and Up per Year

THE QUIRK, Thursday, Feb. 11
CONTINUOUS 2:00 to 10:30
6 REELS, 40 SLIDES
CARNEGIE ALASKA-SIBERIA
Arctic Hunt Motion Pictures
The Frozen North Polar Life Pictured
Old Folk and Young Who Like Excitement Will Hugely Enjoy these Intimate Arctic Pictures. A 2-Hour Entertainment With Explantory Lecture by T. D. Jackman
MATINEE—Balcony, 5c; Lower floor, 10c.
NIGHT—Balcony, 10c; Lower floor, 15c.

MOVIES AID PENSION BILL

Films Shown in Behalf of Mothers' Pension Bill; Speaker Pleaded

Albany, Feb. 11.—A dozen speakers aided by three thousand feet of motion picture film depicting the troubles of a family parted by poveryt, spoke in behalf of the mothers' pension bill before the Legislative Committee in the Assembly today. Three speakers appeared to oppose the bill.

The measure, drawn by Senator Mills and Assemblyman McCue, would grant to dependent, worthy widowed mothers the amount of money for the support of their children that it would cost to keep them in a public institution. A state board would pass on the merits of all applications. The chief argument advanced in its behalf is that the mother is better prepared for caring for her children than any institution.

"We must give aid to the poor," Robert W. Hebbard, secretary of the State Board of Charities, declared. "They cannot be relieved by our various charities. There must be created a system of taxation that will make the rich man, the stingy man, the careless man and the selfish man give equally with the others."

"But will a pension system not greatly increase the number of dependent mothers?" Senator Gilchrist, of Brooklyn, interrupted.

"It will cost no more under this bill than any community wants to pay," Hebbard explained. "Boards will pass on all calims. Furthermore, it should make no difference how much this relief will cost: If the people are worthy, they should have help."

Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, who was a member of the Levy commission, appointed in 1913 to investigate the mothers' pension situation in this and other countries, said she was first drawn into the work by learning that the state had provided care for a sick cow and its calf but not for an ill mother and her dependent children who owned the cow.

"We are trying to conserve the fish, the forest and the cattle, but we have yet to take the first step toward conserving the child," she said.

Fifty Per Cent. Children

Fifty per cent. of the cases attended by charitable institutions were those of children, she declared, and added that it would cost no more to give the relief through mothers than through institutions and better results would accrue. Miss Loeb accused persons who hold positions in charitable institutions of fighting the bill. In Westchester county alone, she said, there are 150 persons with the right to commit children to institutions.

"The reason we have so much opposition to this bill is that the charitable job is placed in jeopardy by it," she declared.

Dr. Abraham Korn and Charles W. Eidt, both representing New York taxpayers' associations, and William Brown, representing a part of the United Real Estate Owners of New York city spoke against the bill. They insisted that passage of the bill would mean an increase in taxes.

Judge Aaron J. Levy presided at the meeting. Others who spoke in behalf of the measure were Professor Felix Adler, head of the Ethical Culture Society, of New York; former Senator George Green, of Binghamton; John L. Elliot, President of the Hudson Guild of New York; Mrs. Hannah Einstein, president of the Widowed Mothers' Association of New York; William Hand, a magazine writer; Mrs. George Simkevitch, of the Greenwich Village Settlement; John J. Henley, of New York State Federation of Labor, and Judge Cornelius Collins, of New York.

HOT LINERS

BY F. G. MENKE

The baseball teams are going South
To fit themselves to play——
It is a joyous life down there,
Free grub three times a day.

John M. Ward struck it right when he classed the minors as the Belgians of the present baseball war.

Notice how the big moguls are looking out for them? They refused to allow the Jersey City team to be transferred to the Bronx.

It is cold in ElPaso today. The chilly atmosphere has permeated Jess Willard's big frame. Reason — Jack Johnson has sailed for Mexico.

There are some big bank rolls at the National league meeting and bids of thousands for players are numerous. Wonder if the managers are kidding?

OSWEGO'S CORPS CAME TO TOWN

Ensign Fitzgerald's Promise Was Made Good by the Aid of Able Speakers

When Ensign Fitzgerald promised a good time to those who would attend the Salvation Army meeting last night, he knew whereof he spoke. He knew that in the Oswego visitors were comrades who had a large supply of humor and wit in their makeup, and at the hat night's meeting these elements seemed to pour from every pore of their skin.

Captain Purveance accompanied by Ensign Brown, Sergeant Major Metford, and a number of comrades, all of the Oswego barracks, were here to give the Fultonians a good time, and the large audience that gathered at the army hall last night in anticipation of an extra treat got what they looked for.

During the time for testimonies Ensign Brown, the life and wit of the visitors, told a story of the children; how they became mischievous at times and caused their attendants no end of worry. "So, to avoid all that," said the Ensign, "we have brought along with us tonight, a few of the mischievons ones, and a few of the good ones." And this proved later to be a fact.

Many converts were with the visitors. They testified that they were much happier in their new occupation (saving souls for God) than they ever could have been, in the life they formerly led.

Sergeant Metford: "I rejoice tonight to be able to raise my voice in God's mercy—the God that can take the rum and whiskey out of men's hearts and bring them to a life of perfect happiness. It makes no difference at what hour, or in what place, you go to God, he will let you in; and I know he will help you to lead a life of love and happiness just as he has helped me."

Love for the Army.

Captain Purveance: "I love the Salvation Army, because, everyone in testifying to God's saving power, preaches part of the sermon. If I had to depend upon preaching a sermon of one, two or three hours' duration, I'm afraid I never would be employed.

"What a power Jesus has over our lives; how willing He is to save men and women from sin if they but come to Him. The trouble is, we sometimes forget to call upon God in the time of trouble.

"If we start out with a determination to do better we shall do better. It pays to serve God. If I were to tell you of all the good derived from serving God, I'd be here until tomorrow morning. The man or woman who is steeped in sin has rejected God's mercy so often that they have become hardened. You have been asked so often to come forward, and you have so often refused, that it has become natural to you.

"There are a great many people who want to come into God's sheltering arms, but they are either too lazy, or they are afraid of what their neighbors may say about them. When they are sick, physically or mentally, they send for a doctor; but when their souls are sick with sin, they are too lazy to ask God to heal their wounds. He will never come to you unless you make an effort to go to Him.

"I do not know which is the worst, 'chewing the rag', or chewing tobacco. Either one is bad in itself. In 'chewing the rag' you generally talk about your neighbors, and that is just as much a sin as any other in the sight of God. When you are tempted to sin, the spirit of God will warn you against it; some people call it your conscience, but call it what you may, you are warned against that sin, and you let the warning pass you by unheeded."

A Comrade Cured

Comrade Woods spoke of how at one time he cleaned out saloons and washed spittoons that he might get a drink. The drink had such a firm hold upon him that he could think of nothing else but drink. "But thank God, since I have given my soul to God, I no longer have a desire for the stuff."

At this point, a baby, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Woods, dropped a milk bottle to the floor. The bottle was smashed, letting the contents flow over the floor.

Captain Purveance, remarked: "A great many people resemble the infant in the cab. A few minutes ago it had settled itself down to enjoy a meal, and was contented and happy, but without a moment's warning its pleasure was taken away, and it had to go without its supper. Therefore its enjoyment was gone. That is the way with many people. They believe that they are enjoying themselves in this world, but the moment they seem to be happiest their pleasure is taken from them. God is over us all; he controls our destinies; we are His subjects, and unless we serve Him faithfully in this life, we cannot hope for reward in the future.

"We have tried to tell you the message of God in a simple way, that you may understand, and I ask you to examine your conscience and let that dictate to you whether you are in need of God's all serving power or not, and tonight we appeal to you through that conscience to come to Jesus."

Ensign Brown and Mrs. Metford entertained by singing.

FIREMEN'S GOOD FORTUNE

Oswego, Feb. 11.—A check for $100 was received yesterday by Chief Robert G. Blackburn, of the fire department, from the Schwill Malting Co., of Chicago. A letter signed by Oscar J. Ruh, secretary of the company, stated the money was in appreciation of the work which the firemen did when the company's plant burned and is to be placed to the credit of the pension fund of the department.

WANTS POSTMASTERSHIP

Ex-Judge L. C. Rowe circulated yesterday among friends in Oswego, his petition for the postmastership of that city.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
Thursday
LIFE'S BITTER DREGS
in 4 parts
Reunited (in 2 Parts)
Benefit Performance
for the Ladies of the G. A. R.
10c—Admission—10c

CORSET FITTINGS IN MOVING PICTURES
Special Matinees for Ladies Only at the Hippodrome,
Tuesday, Feb. 16th
See Gossard Corsets on Living Figures. Every figure type shown in the film can be fitted at the
DIX STORE
9 South Second Street

HIPPODROME and THE STAR
Today—the Best Moving Picture Shows—Today
Hate that Withers (2 reels)
Netty and Letty
A Millinery Mixup
Love's Magnet
Jimmie Hayes and Muriel
Bunny's Little Brother (2 reels)
Waiter No. 5 "Eats"
Butterfly's Wings
A Wise Detective
107 Oneida Street—5c—206 West Broadway

Electricity In the Home
is Clean, Safe and Efficient. Let us give you an estimate on wiring your home.
REMEMBER OUR FREE
FLAT IRON OFFER
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

THE QUIRK
FRIDAY, FEB. 12th
The Musical Treat of the Century
The De Koven Opera Co.
PRESENTING
The Nation's Funniest and most tuneful Comic Opera
"ROBIN HOOD"
BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH
MUSIC BY REGNIALD De KOVEN
With a cast of Grand Opera Artists including Ivy Scott, Harold Blake, Cora Tracy, James Stevens, George Shields, Lorena Carman, Phil Branson, Tillie Salinger, F. J. McCarthy, Sol Solomon. A Grand Ensemble of Fifty. Augmented Orchestra.
This is the same great organization that created a furore at the Empire in Syracuse last season at high prices.
PRICES—Box Seats $2; Orchestra $1.50, $1; Balcony 75c, 50c; Gallery 25c.
Seats On Sale Wednesday Morning
MAIL ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE NOW

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

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RUSSIANS PREPARE FOR STRUGGLE THAT MAY BE DECISIVE

Czar's Forces, Howeve[illegible] Driven From East Prussia [illegible]Acknowledgment of Official Statement Issued Today

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Feb. 12.—Heavy reinforcements which the Germans are receiving have practically driven the Russians out of East Prussia it was admitted in an official statement issued by the general headquarters today. The statement says, however, that the Russians are falling back simply to rearrange thei rforces and effect a greater concentration, which arrangement can best be made on Russian territory.

Dealing with the general situation the statement says that small encounters have taken place on the right bank of the Vistula, cannonades on the left of that river and in the Carpathians all attacks by the Austro-German forces have been repulsed.

The official statement follows: "It was recently definitely ascertained that a new army corps had appeared in East Prussia, formed partly from Prussian troops from the western front, partly from new recruits and partly from reserve forces. This radically changes the situation and necessitates the falling back of our troops in order to assure the possibility of rearranging them and effecting a greater concentration.

"Such an object can best be attained on our own territory and in the shadow of our own fortresses. It must be presumed that we are on the eve of a great long operation which ought definitely to decide the struggle in eastern Prussia.

"These circumstances will render necessary some brevity in our communications regarding future fighting, taking into account the strict necessity for keeping our operations secret. On the right bank of the Vistula some small encounters have taken plaee in the direction of Myschentez, toward Ostrolenka, and in the region of Serpec, on the Skrwa river.

"On the left bank of the Vistula there have been only cannonades.

"In the Carpathians the enemy has made attacks to the west of Meze Laborez in the direction of Iablenow to the east of the Uzsck pass. We repulsed all these attacks and also a German offensive on the heights of Koziouvau.

"After 22 ineffectual attempts the Germans succeeded in occupying with large forces and after a sanguinary attack, the heights of Koziouka, but they were dislodged after a fierce bayonet fight and left 400 dead on the field.

"We seized the heights near Rabbe, to the east of Lupkow pass, after a hard fight and captured as many as 1000 prisoners.

"The garrison at Przemysl is exhausting itself with vain sorties. It keeps up an irregular fire upon our investing troops.

"In the Black sea the Russians sunk a Turkish transport, laden with 50,000 pounds of provisions."

SCYTHE-LIKE, RUSSIAN GUNS KILLED 40,000

Paris, Feb. 12.—German attacks in Poland completely stopped and the Kaiser's forces have lost 40,000 men in killed alone according to an official statement issued by the War office this afternoon.

The statement says:

"The German attacks in Poland appear to have been completely checked by the Russians. The losses inflicted by the Czar's troops surpass the worst carnage since the war began. The number of Germans killed is 40,000. The reason for the failure of the German attacks being the severe cold, being 7 or 8 degrees below zero, and the inability of the Germans to attack except in close formation. An eyewitness of the attack says that the Russian guns mowed down the ranks of the enemy lik a scythe."

HORSE FLESH AND BOOTS, SOLDIER'S DIET

By Francis Lavelle Murray.

Petrograd, Feb. 12.—The Austrian garrison at Przesysl, the Gal[illegible] fortress which is being besieged by the Russians, are subsisting [illegible] horse flesh, according to deserters from the Austrian army who [illegible] entered the Russian lines. The garrison in the town numbers [illegible],000 men and the commander says he will not surrender. The [illegible] flesh is preserved and prepared within the fortress. The [illegible]rian commander declared that if the supply of food becomes [illegible]usted he will compel soldiers to eat their own boots.

Seven hundred porters and drivers, mostly Jews, were ordered [illegible]ve th fortress owing to the lack of food. They came to the [illegible]n lines, but the Czar's commander sen them back because they [illegible] not prisoners of war. The commander at Przemysl insisted [illegible]leave town and they were finally given shelter within the Rus[illegible]nes.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—One officer and 33 soldiers were drowned [illegible] when the steamer Lazarc entering port struck on a rock. The [illegible] returned home, their time having expired.

PARING DOWN SALARY LIST

Baseball Magnates Oppose Continuation of Expensive National Commission

By Frank G. Menke

New York, Feb. 12.—There is a strong possibility that the National baseball commission will be dissolved upon demands of the magnates of the American and National Leagues, even if Judge Landis, in his decision, does not make such a recommendation.

The magnates, after ten years of experiment with the National commission have concluded that it is an unnecessary body and one that is far too costly to continue in force longer merely for ornamental purposes.

The annual expenses of the national commission are close to $50,000. Over a stretch of ten years it will be seen that the natural commission has cost the magnates, who had had to "chip in" for its upkeep, a total of about a half million dollars.

Secretary Bruce gets $6000 a year and the clerks and stenographers of the commission down a total of about $12,000 more.

The other items consist of traveling expenses, etc.

John K. Tener, president of the National league and Ban Johnson, president of the American league are members of the national committee, but they do not get any salary for their work as members.

There has been a feeling among the big league magnates for some time that the commission isn ot worth its keep. Since the retrenchment policy has been adopted by the magnates as regards their own teams, some of the magnates have suggested that a further step in retrenchment be taken by the abolishment of the commission.

It is pointed out by several of the magnates that the commission's main job lately has been to selve minor league problems and that there is no need for a commission to handle the affairs of the big leaguers, as they're to handle themselves.

"The minor leaguers who do not pay for the keep of the commission get the benefit of its existence, while the major leagues who have contributed about $500,000 for the upkeep of the commission get no benefit," said one National league magnate. "So what's the use of maintaining the commission. We are going to get busy and try to put the national commission out of business if Landis doesn't beat us to it."

GRAND TRUNK SUSPECTS PLOT

Canadian Railway Officials Fear Dynamiters Are Ready to Wreck Their Property

Portland Me., Feb. 12.—The Grand Trunk railway from its headquarters in Montreal has sent an official warning to all its agents in the U. S. and Canada of a plot to dynamite property owned by the railway.

This warning is to the effect that the plot was hatched in California and that the plotters are now speeding across the country towards the East.

Following this notification steps have been taken to guard the property here, according to dispatches today.

Plain clothes men from the Portland police department are on watch day and night over the elevators, freight and passenger yards here.

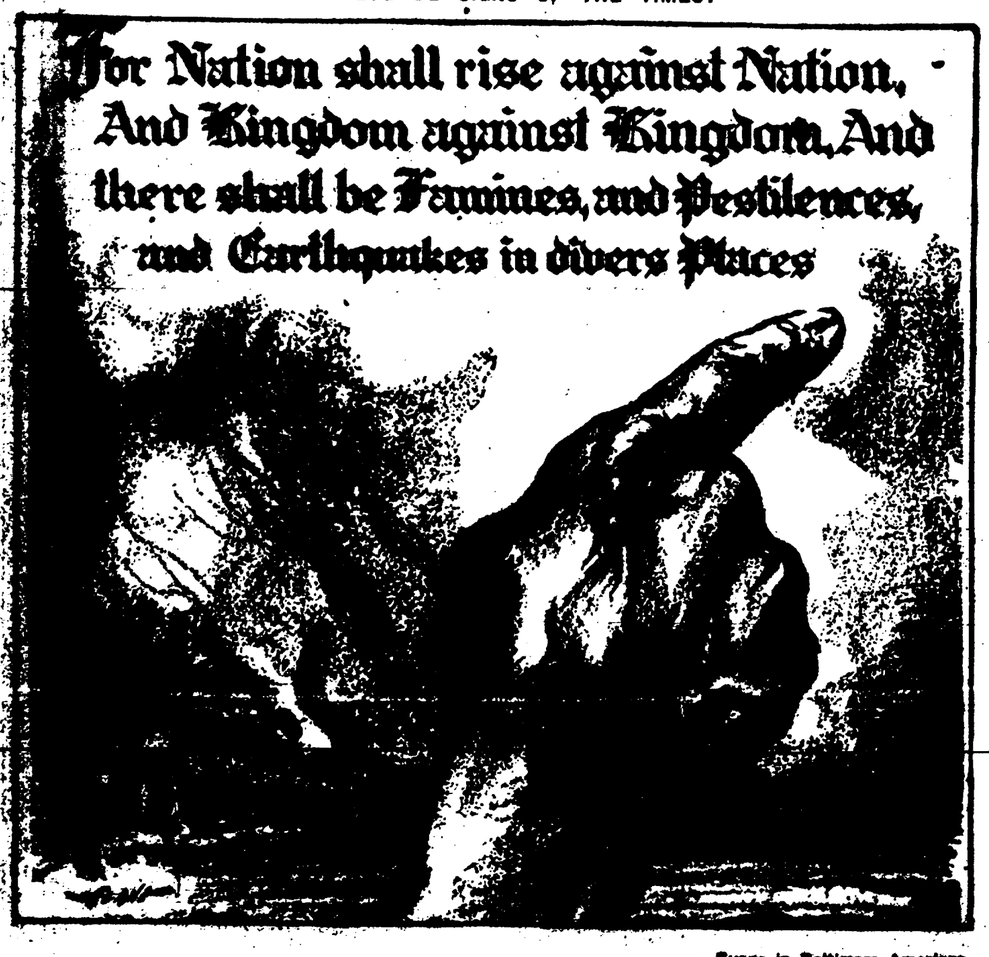
John M. Riddell, Portland agent of the Grand Trunk, was the first man to be notified of the plot. After the warning from Montreal he called on the police for protection of all Grand Trunk property in this city. Two suspciious characters were ejected from the company's property here.

Throughout Canada close watch is being kept on all the railroad properly. Suspicious persons are being trailed by detectives and every effort is being made to discover those responsible for the origin of the plan to destroy the property.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy tonight and Saturday; probable snow flurries. Colder with fresh shifting winds.

CAN THESE BE SIGNS OF THE TIMES?



—Evans in Baltimore American.

SENATORS PLAN A CLEVER RUSE

Smoot Declares There Shall Be No Compromise With Democrats

Washington, Feb. 12.—Uncertainty marked today's maneuvers in the struggle over the shipping bill.

Administration Senators and House leaders set to work to lay out a new course by which the Gore bill assured of a majority in the Senate, might be rushed through the House as an amendment to the Week's naval mail shipping bill, and sent to the Senate as a conference report.

Republican strategists of both houses were in council to prevent such a move. They proposed a filibuster against the sundry civil appropriation bill in the House and in this way delay the adoption of a special rule by which the shipping measure might be considered by the lower branch of Congress.

Reports of a compromise in the Senate between the administration Democrats and the recalcitrants of that body denied yesterday by Senator Hitchcock, cropped up again. But the situation was said to hold better prospects for an agreement by the Democratic organization and their Progressive Republicans allies—La Follette, Kenyon and Norris—to vote to take up other legislation until the House shall have acted upon the shipping measure.

Senator Smott, who is opposed even to an emergency measure for government ownership of merchant vessels, declared that the Republicans would continue the filibuster, rather than let the Democrats hold the measure over their heads, while disposing of other bills. He intimated that the Republicans would block all business until the shipping measure actually was abandoned.

NEW YORK OBSERVED DAY

New York, Feb. 12.—New York is today paying its annual tribute at the shrine of Abraham Lincoln. Most of the city is observing the day as a holiday. Numerous public and semi-public celebrations were held.

All markets were closed today on account of Lincoln's birthday,

23 SAVED FROM FIRE

New York, Feb. 12.—Twenty-three persons, asleep were rescued by police and firemen today when fire swept through the apartment house at 275 Metropolitan avenue, Brooklyn. Most of those rescued were overcome by smoke.

FIRM TONE OF NOTES STARTLES DIPLOMATS

They Believe the Declaration to Protect American Merchant Marine May Lead to Trouble With Germany

Washington, Feb. 12.—That the notes sent by the United States to Germany and Great Britain, in effect serving notice that the American flag and American rights must be respected will open long diplomatic negotiations which will establishd the basis for international rules for the use of neutral flags and submarine warfare on merchant vessels, was the belief in administration circles today.

It was pointed out by officials that the government thought it best to speak plainly on these notes at the time rather than wait until the public might be aroused by some loss of American life or property. Washington believes that notes will produce an excellent effect in both the United States and other neutral nations.

Something of a sensation was created among the diplomats in Washington when they read the text of the notes. The drastic character, especially of the German note had not been anticipated and diplomats indicated that it virtually commits the United States to a course of action which may lead to trouble with Germany unless the latter reverses its announced policy of using submarines on merchantmen, carrying supplies to Great Britain.

Compared to the note sent to Great Britain the German document was regarded as much more severe. It is pointed out that it places this nation in entire antagonism to the so-called "paper blockade" of Great Britain by Germany. American shipping must be protected at any cost, says the State department note, and this government will not tolerate even the suggestion that steamships of this country may be blown up accidentally by occasional German submarines.

In adopting this course, it was stated, the American government was acting under recognized principles of international law as neutrals had a right to exepct to receive recognition.

The same was said to be true of the issue involved between the United States and Great Britain.

LONDON SILENT; PAPERS BLAME GERMAN GOV'T.

London, Feb. 12.—The Foreign Office today maintained a silent attitude on the American note to Great Britain concerning the sinking of American ships or the use of the American flag. Sir Edward Gray, Foreign Minister, will call the cabinet into session as soon as the full text of the note is received.

The newspapers commenting on the note assert that Great Britain is acting not only in national interest, but in the interest of civilization. Germany is blamed for the whole situation, says the editorial.

London, Feb. 12.—A Rotterdam dispatch to the Mail says that 35 German soldiers were killed when aviators of the allies dropped bombs on Antwerp.

THE
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February 12, 1915

Opinions

North Country Angry.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt did not say that the moss was thick up in St. Lawrence county and she did not imply that the North Country has an undue share of illiteracy. She was reported as having said these things at an alumni banquet of St. Lawrence university, and when the folks up north read what had been said about them they were angry and wrote Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt that they were angry. They enclosed some clippings for Northern New York to show that the editors correctly reflected their opinion. But it all truns out that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said no such things and she writes to one of the aforesaid editors to say that she didn't.

But why should the people of the North resent being called illiterates and mossbacks? Havent' we been hearing for months that literacy is no test for honesty and character? Have we not become quite convinced that an illiterate population is just as good as any other kind of population and it is to be accepted as such in the home of this self-governing nation? The North Country had no right, therefore, to get angry, even if Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt had said what she did not say.—The Clarion.

Both Pay the Freight

Who pays the freight? In a report submitted to Congress a few days ago the statement was made that the American farmer and the manufacturer paid it on goods sent abroad. A member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York declares that the purchaser pays the bill. Both are right, but more specially the member of the Chamber of Commerce.

The European must consider the cost of what he buys and the freight enters into that cost. Because of a high freight bill he is unable to pay for an article what he might pay if he didn't have to pay so much freight. It influences his bidding for wheat, cotton, arms and the most necessary goods, as well as what he bids for things which are not so necessary. The freight bill can go to a point where the European must either cease to buy, or must pay less for what he takes. That is the limit of the tendency.

So it is a mistake to believe that it doesn't matter to the American manufacturer what the freight may be so long as the European pays the bill.

If the purchaser pays the entire freight, manufacturers, lumber dealers and other shippers would not be so anxious to keep down freight rates on railroads. Farmers also have had experiences about paying the freight in making shipments of produce. While the freight bill affects more directly the purchaser, it makes a difference also to the shipper.—Utica Herald.

Are You Going
to
Get Married?

Let us sell you the Wedding Ring

Notice our Window Display of Roger's Silverware

Price reduced to close out some of the patterns.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

THE PERFECT TRIBUTE

MARY RAYMOND SHIPMAN ANDREWS

ON the morning of November 18, 1863, a special train drew out from Washington, carrying a distinguished company. The presence with them of the Marine Band from the Navy Yard spoke a public occasion to come, and among the travellers there were those who might be gathered only for an occasion of importance. There were judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; there were heads of departments; the general-in-chief of the army and his staff; members of the cabinet. In their midst, as they stood about the car before settling for the journey, towered a man sad, preoccupied, unassuming; a man awkward and ill-dressed; a man, as he leaned slouchingly against the wall, of no grace of look or manner, in whose haggered face seemed to be the suffering of the sins of the world. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, journeyed with his party to assist at the consecration, the next day, of the national cemetery at Gettysburg. The quiet November landscape slipped past the rattling train, and the President's deep-set eyes stared out at it gravely, a bit listlessly. From time to time he talked with those who were about him; from time to time there were flashes of that quaint wit which is linked, as his greatness, with his name, but his mind was today dispirited, unhopeful. The weight of his shoulders seemed pressing more heavily than he had courage to press back against it, the responsibility of one almost a dictator in a wide, war-torn country came near to crushing, at times, the mere human soul and body. There was, moreover, a speech to be made tomorrow to thousands who would expect their President to say something to them worth the listening of a people who were making history; something brilliant, eloquent, strong. The melancholy gaze glittered with a grim smile. He—Abraham Lincoln—the lad bred in a cabin, tutored in rough schools here and there, fighting for, snatching at crumbs of learning that fell from rich tables, struggling to a hard knowledge which well knew its own limitations—it was he whom this was expected. He glanced across the car. Edward Everett sat there, the orator of the following day, the finished gentleman, the careful student, the heir of traditions of learning and breeding, of scholarly instincts and resources. The self-made President gazed at him wistfully. From him the people might expect and would get a balanced and polished oration. For that end he had been born, and inheritance and opportunity and inclination had worked together for that end's perfection. While Lincoln had wrested from a scanty schooling a command of English clear and forcible always, but, he feared, in finish and in breadth—of what use was it for such a one to try to fashion a speech fit to take a place by side of Everett's silver sentences? He sighed. Yet the people had a right to the best he could give, and he would give them his best; at least he could see to it that the words were real and were short; at least he would not, so, exhaust their patience. And the work might as well be done now in the leisure of the journey. He put a hand, big, powerful, labor-knotted, into first one sagging pocket and then another, in search of a pencil, and drew out one broken across the end. He glanced about inquiringly—there was nothing to write upon. Across the car the Secretary of State had just opened a package of books and their wrapping of brown paper lay on the floor, torn carelessly in a zigzag. The President stretched a long arm.

"Mr. Seward, may I have this to do a little writing?" he asked, and the Secretary protested, insisting on finding better material.

But Lincoln, with few words, had his way, and soon the untidy stump of a pencil was at work and the great head, the deep-lined face, bent over Seward's bit of brown paper, the whole man absorbed in his task.

Earnestly, with that "capacity for taking infinite pains" which has been defined as genius, he labored as the hours flew, building together close-fitted word on word, sentence on sentence. As the sculptor must dream the statue prisoned in the marble, as the artist must dream the picture to come from the brilliant unmeaning of his palette, as the musician dreams a song, so he who writes must have a vision of his finished work before he touches, to begin it, a medium more elastic, more vivid, more powerful than any other—words—prismatic bits of humanity, old as the Pharaohs, new as the Arabs of the street, broken, sparkling, alive, from the age-long life of the race. Abraham Lincoln, with clear thought in his mind of what he would say, found the sentences that came to him colorless, wooden. A wonder flashed over him once or twice of Everett's skill with these symbols which, it seemed to him, were to the Bostonian a keyboard facile to make music, to Lincoln tools to do his labor. He put the idea aside, for it hindered him. As he found the sword fitted to his hand he must fight with it; it might be that he, as well as Everett, could say that which should go straight from him to his people, to the nation who struggled at his back towards a goal. At least each syllable he said should be chiselled from the rock of his sincerity. So he cut here and there an adjective, here and there a phrase, baring the heart of his thought, leaving no ribbon or flower of rhetoric to flutter in the eyes of those with whom he would be utterly honest. And when he had done he read the speech and dropped it from his hand to the floor and stared again from the window. It was the best he could do, and it was a failure. So, with the pang of the workman who believes his work done wrong he lifted and folded the torn bit of paper and put it in his pocket, and put aside the thought of it, as of a bad thing which he might not better, and turned and talked cheerfully with his friends.

LL

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the day following, on November 19, 1863, a vast, silent multitude billowed, like waves of the sea, over what had been not long before the battle-field of Gettysburg. There were wounded soldiers there who had beaten their way four months before through a singing fire across these quiet fields, who had seen the men die who were buried there; there were troops, grave and responsible; who must soon go again into battle; there were the rank and file of an everyday American gathering in surging thousands; and above them all, on the open-air platform, there were the leaders of the land, the pilots who today lifted a hand from the wheel of the ship of state to salute the memory of those gone down in the storm. Most of the men in that group of honor are now passed over to the majority, but their names are not dead in American history—great ghosts who walk still in the annals of their country, their flesh-and-blood faces were turned attentively that bright, still November afternoon towards the orator of the day, whose voice held the audience.

LL

For two hours Everett spoke and the throng listened untired, fascinated by the dignity of his high-bred look and manner almost as much, perhaps, as by the speech which has taken a place in literature. As he had been expected to speak he spoke, of the great battle, of the causes of the war, of the results to come after. It was an oration which missed no shade of expression, no reach of grasp. Yet there were those in the multitude, sympathetic to a unit as it was with the Northern cause, who grew restless when this man who had been crowned with so thick a laurel wreath by Americans spoke of Americans as rebels, of a cause for which honest Americans were giving their lives as a crime. The days were war days, and men's passions were inflamed, yet there were men who listened to Edward Everett who believed that his great speech would have been greater unenforced with bitterness.

As the clear, cultivated voice fell into silence, the mass of people burst into a storm of applause, for they knew that they had heard an oration which was an event. They clapped and cheered him again and again and again, as good citizens acclaim a man worthy of honor whom they have delighted to honor. At last, as the ex-Governor of Massachusetts, the ex-ambassador to England, the ex-Secretary of State, the ex-Senator of the United States—handsome, distinguished, graceful, sure of voice and of movement—took his seat, a tall, gaunt figure detached itself from the group on the platform and slouched slowly across the open space and stood facing the audience. A stir and a whisper brushed over the field of humanity, as if a breeze had rippled a monstrous bed of poppies. This was the President. A quivering silence settled down and every eye was wide to watch this strange, disappointing appearance, every ear alert to catch the first sound of his voice. Suddenly the voice came, in a queer, squeaking falsetto. The effect on the audience was irrepressible, ghastly. After Everett's deep tones, after the strain of expectancy, this extraordinary, gaunt apparition, this high thin sound from the huge body, were too much for the American crowd's sense of humor, always stronger than its sense of reverence. A suppressed yet unmistakable titter caught the throng, ran through it, and was gone. Yet no one who knew the President's face could doubt that he had heard it and had understood. Calmly enough, after a pause almost too slight to be recognized, he went on, and in a dozen words his tones had gathered volume, he had come to his power and dignity. There was no smile now on any face of those who listened. People stopped breathing rather, as if they feared to miss an inflection. A loose-hung figure, six feet four inches high, he towered above them, conscious of and quietly ignoring the bad first impression, unconscious of a charm of personality which reversed that impression within a sentence. That these were his people was his only thought. He had something to say to them; what did it matter about him or his voice?

"Fourscore and seven years ago," spoke the President, "our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

TT

There was no sound from the silent, vast assembly. The President's large figure stood before them, at first inspired, glorified with the thrill and swing of his words, lapsing slowly in the stillness into lax, ungraceful lines. He stared at them a moment with sad eyes full of gentleness, of resignation, and in the deep quiet they stared at him. Not a hand was lifted in applause. Slowly the big, awkward man slouched back across the platform and sank into his seat, and yet there was no sound of approval, of recognition from the audience; only a long sigh ran like a ripple on an ocean through rank after rank. In Lincoln's heart a throb of pain answered it. His speech had been, as he feared it would be, a failure. As he gazed steadily at these his countrymen who would not give him even a little perfunctory applause for his best effort, he knew that the disappointment of it cut into his soul. And then he was aware that there was music, the choir was singing a dirge; his part was done, and his part had failed.

When the ceremonies were over Everett at once found the President. "Mr. President," he began, "your speech—" but Lincoln had interrupted, flashing a kindly smile down at him, laying a hand on his shoulder.

"We'll manage not to talk about my speech, Mr. Everett," he said. "This isn't the first time I've felt that my dignity ought not to permit me to be a public speaker."

He went on in a few cordial sentences to pay tribute to the orator of the occasion. Everett listened thoughtfully and when the chief had done," Mr. President," he said simply, "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

MARCHING TROOPS

Caring For the Feet of an Army Is a Vital Matter.

AS IMPORTANT AS FIT FOOD.

The Manner In Which the Sock and Shoe Problem Was Solved by Our Military Men Has Given Uncle Sam the Best Shod Soldiers In the World.

The care of soldiers' feet is one of the important things in war. A soldier is no better than his feet. Many things enter into the sum total of military efficiency, but two of the great factors making for efficiency in troops are marksmanship and marching power. Infantry that cannot march would be as unfit as infantry that could not shoot. It may be because of the importance of the feet in infantry that the men of that branch of the service are called "foot troops." Infantry without good feet would be more useless than cavalry without mounts, artillery without cannon or a flying corps without an aeroplane.

Napoleon has been credited with saying that an army marches upon its stomach, which, of course, is true as far as it goes. Soldiers to bring or maintain their efficiency at the highest point must be adequately fed, and a world of endeavor has been put forth by brainy men to insure the proper supply of food, to put into the ration the constituents needed by the human system and to have the food well cooked. But it is just as true, figuratively as well as literally, that an army marches on its feet.

When a recruit or a prospective recruit comes up for his physical examination the examining surgeon gives just about as much attention to the applicant's feet as to his lungs, heart, kidneys, teeth, vision and hearing. He will not pass a man with flat feet, because that man could not march. He will insist on a certain amount of arch to the foot. Too high an arch, which, however, is rare in men, would result in his rejection. Any defect in the feet which would militate against his endurance on the march would be a cause for rejection of the man.

With the recognition of the importance of the soldier's foot came long and earnest study and experimentation with the soldier's sock and his shoe. The sock question was soon satisfactorily adjusted. The necessity of frequent bathing of the feet, especially on the march, was early determined on, and woolen socks, light or heavy, according to the season, were decided on for marching men. Fresh and clean socks are insisted on, and a sock with a hole in it or a sock that has been darned is not to be worn. At least that is the idea as developed in the American military service. In the matter of the fit of a soldier's socks it is prescribed in regulations that "the socks will be large enough to permit free movement of the toes, but not so loose as to permit of wrinkling."

When it came down to the study of the shoe the military men had a serious problem which it is believed in this country to have been correctly solved and with the result that the men of the American army are the best shod troops in the world. The cost of the United States army shoe, garrison or marching, is in round figures $3, and so popular is it with the men of the army that they rarely buy a pair of private shoes for use when absent from post on pass or on furlough. The quartermaster shoe of the present day is considered an excellent specimen of the shoemaker's art and is vastly different in fit and finish from the army shoe of a generation ago.

In those states where these shoes are issued by the national government to the organized militia it is one of the perplexities of the national guard officers to keep their men from wearing the shoes in civil life.

Before the foot and shoe fit question came under the study of men concerned with the efficiency of troops there was always a great deal of foot soreness among the soldiers on the march. This trouble was always severe and annoying among new troops and among old troops with new shoes. The old idea was to equip a soldier with a pair of shoes that would wear long. The strutiness and durability of the shoe was the main consideration. There was very little consideration for the foot that went inside the shoe. If the shoe was large enough and not very much too large for the man the matter was thought to be settled. Foot trouble among regular troops on the march has been greatly reduced, but of course has not been eliminated. Probably that ideal never will be attained.

A soldier's marching efficiency depends not alone on the size or what is commonly called the "fit" of the shoe, but on the shape. It has been said that Dr. Herman Meyer was the first to formulate the theory that the great toe must lie in such a position that its axis when carried backward shall pass through the center of the heel. The foot is a lever of the second class; the fulcrum is at the ball and great toe and power at the heel, which is transmitted through the tendo-Achilles from the calf muscles and the weight of the body between. This lever is the prime factor in walking or marching. The leg and body muscles balance the load or shift the levers, which are the feet. —Washington Star.

The great thing in the world is not so much to seek happiness as to seek a power that will support.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

Science and Economy in using Left Overs.

Recipes to one with or without initiative and real inventive ability, are of value. There are many who so combine the knowledge of fundamental principles with inventive talent and independent thought that they, by judicious adaptations and changes, can use whatever of food they possess to best advantage, regardless of varying amounts or missing ingredients called for in some special rule.

We seldom have the kinds or quantities of good left overs from an abundant dinner or feast so that we can exactly follow any recipe. The average housewife, who will persist in using her own judgment and utilize every reasonably good scrap of remaining meat, vegetbles or dressings, stocks, pot liquors (where not too salt) and other clean food values, can compound delicacies which will, at little cost of money, and often with small labor, produce better food than her less careful neighbor who throws away, or unintelligently uses even better materials.

Cabbage Salad.

Perhaps we had some cabbage left from Sunday's salad. Here is a different recipe for dressing.

Four four cups of chopped cabbage, mix two tablespoons melted butter, one-holf cup thin cream, two beaten eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, a teaspoon sugar, a little pepper, two tablespoons vinegar. Heat over hot water until thickened. Pour over the cabbage and let get cold before serving.

These egg dressings are rather expensive if made with fresh eggs at their present price; we would use storage eggs.

A Never Failing Mince Meat.

This recipe is convenient for those who wish to make only a small quantity and to have an exact measure for everything. One cup of cold boiled beef, chopped fine, three cups of chopped apples, one cup of seeded raisins, one cup of currants, one-fourth cup citron, shaved, one cup granulated sugar, one cup of brown sugar, one cup of meat liquor, one-half teaspoon of cloves, one spoon of mace, one spoon of salt, juice and grated rind of one lemon and one orange and one cup of currant or raspberry shrub.

Mix all the materials thoroughly and cook until the apple looks clear. Put it into glass jars and seal as usual.

Broiled Oysters on Toast

Rinse the oysters, dipping each one separately in a bowl of cold water, then dry on a cloth. Strain the oyster liquor through a fine sieve, scald and skim it, then add to it an equal quantity of hot milk and salt and pepper to taste, and thicken slightly. Toast thin slices of bread a delicate brown and stand where they will keep hot and crisp. Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, 1-4 of a teaspoonful of white pepper and one tablespoonful of parsley, then rub in slowly one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Rub the broiler—which should be a special one with the wire net close together—with a bit of suet. Dip each oyster into melted butter or olive oil, arrange in the broler and broil them quickly over a bright fire, turning several times until the gills curl. Put a spoonful of the prepared oyster juice on each piece of toast, place on it three or four of the oysters, drop on them a small bit of the prepared butter and send at once to the table.

Jellied Salmon, Cucumber Sauce

One can salmon, onehalf tablespoonful salt, one-half tablespoonful sugar, onehalf tablespoonful flour, one teaspoonful mustard, few grains cayenne, yolks of two eggs, one and a half tablespoonfuls melted butter, three-fourths tablespoonfuls granulated gelatine. Two tablespoonfuls cold water. Remove salmon from tin, rince thoroughly with hot water and separate in flakes. Mix dry ingredients, add egg yolks, butter, milk and vinegar. Cook over boiling water, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Add gelatin soaked in cold water, strain and add to salmon. Stand until set. Serve in individual moulds with following sauce: Beat one-half cupful heavy cream until stiff, and pinch salt, pinch pepper and two tablespoonfuls vinegar, then add one cucumber, peeled and chopped.

Mock Cream Pie

1 pint milk
½ cup sugar
4 level tablespoons cornstarch
2 level teaspoons butter
2 eggs
pinch salt
2 tablespoons powdered sugar
Flavor as desired.

Mix together the cornstarch and sugar, beat with the egg yolks. When milk comes to a boil add the butter, the egg mixture and salt. Bake in paste lined plate. Beat whites of eggs stiff with the powdered sugar and frost the pie. Brown a little in oven.

Rye Gems

Sift together a cup of rye meal, a cup of flour, two rounding teaspoons baking powder and a little salt, Stir in a tablespoon molasses or sugar and a little shortening or not. Mix with a cup of milk or milk and water. Bake in hot oven.

Old Fashioned Doughnuts

One egg, well beaten, add twothirds cupful of sugar, onehalf cupful sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful dry ginger and nutmeg, onehalf teaspoonful cream of tartar sifted with the flour; try cupful and half of flour, more if needed; roll out. These are delicious.

Marguerites

Whites of three eggs, one quart of peanuts (in shell), one teaspoonful vanilla, one and one-half or two cupfuls powdered sugar; heat whites of eggs very stiff, chop peanuts rather fine; mix all together and drop on saltine crackers, brown lightly in oven.

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Salt Mackerel	10c
Sh. Wheat	12c
Cr. Wheat	11c
Loose Cocoa	19c
Ground Nutmeg	5c
Baking Soda	4c
Corn Starch	6c
10 Salsoda	12c
5c Matches	3c
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Worcestershire Sauce	5c
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WRONG DIAGNOSIS UPSETS MIND

North Tonawanda, Feb. 10.—Rev. George B. Evans, former pastor of the Christian Tabernacle church on Oliver street, and until recently pastor of the Christian church in Cortland, O., was yesterday committed to the Buffalo State hospital, following an examination for his sanity by Dr. A. J. Martin and Dr. Pemberton Lundy. Rev. Evans is said to be afflicted with spasmodic fits of insanity during which he becomes very violent.

Rev. Evans, according to the physicians who examined him, was rendered mentally unbalanced in a strange manner. It seems that while residing in Cortland he came in contact with a visiting nurse who was canvassing various Ohio cities, searching out incipient tuberculosis cases, and was informed that he had symptoms of the disease. Constant worry over his supposed plight, it is said, caused Rev. Evans to go into spells of insanity during which he was extremely dangerous.

The pastor finally suffered a nervous breakdown less than a month ago and decided to go to a sanitarium on the Hudson to regain his health. It was while there that Rev. Evans learned that he was not suffering from tuberculosis but his condition was a form of insanity.

He then returned to North Tonawanda, and it was at his own request it is said, that he was committed to the State asylum. The belief is expressed that Mr. Evans will recover his balance quickly under the treatment which he is to receive. Rev. Evans conducted a successful pastorate in North Tonawanda for several years and is very well known throughout the Twin Cities.

New York—The "milk of my goats is good for rheumatism," said James Modey, when arraigned before Magistrate Geismar on a charge that his animals ate the wash off a neighbor's line.

AUBURN WOMEN DISCUSS CITY TOPICS

"Know Your City" Discussed by Auburn Women in a Series of Talks.

Auburn, Feb. 12.—Seven speakers were heard in the fourth of the series of "Know Your City" talks held in the parlors of the Women's Union this afternoon. The particular subject was, "Auburn Institutions."

Mrs. C. P. Burr, discussing "The City Hospital," told how it was managed by a board which regulated the affairs of expenditures.

"The Home," was the topic assigned Mrs. Henry D. Hervey. Mrs. C. M. Knapp considered "The Children's Home," giving a history of the institution from the time it was started.

W. E. Axton, secretary of the Prisoners Aid Society, talked about "The Prison," and told what the Prisoners Aid League was trying to do for members of the Mutual Welfare League, composed of the convicts who were actuated by a desire to lead better lives on their release from prison.

Mrs. Gertrude Talbot lectured on the work being done at the Sunnycrest Sanatorium. Arthur L. Smith, county superintendent of the poor, described how the County Home was run and the employment on the farm of many of the county's indigent poor.

"The Day Nursery" was the subject assigned Miss Rosamond Underwood, but she was unable to be present and the topic was presented by Miss Evelyn Smith.

POLITICIANS IN DANGER

New Suffrage Body to Win Them or Harry Them

The Congressional Union, which lately opened headquarters at 13 East 41st street, New York, will hold its first New York mass meeting February 22 at 8 o'clock p. m., at Cooper Union. And take it from Miss Doris Stevens, who is running the headquarters, this will also be the first real politicial meeting held by suffragists in this city.

It is really political, because its purpose is to boom the federal amendment and harry the politicians who do not support that measure.

There are hopes that Senators Root and O'Gorman will attend the meeting and speak. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont wrote to ask them, but they haven't answered yet.

Speakers who have agreed to talk are Senator Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas; Herman A. Metz, Charles Edward Russell, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Miss Alice Paul and Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, Mrs. John Rogers, jr., will preside.

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TRACY'S BOUQUET
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Careful and Prompt Attention and Delivery.

TAMPA'S FETE IN FULL SWING

It Celebrates the Life of a Bold, Bad Pirate of the Gulf Coast

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 12.—Reproducing scenes enacted during the days of piracy on the Spanish Main and Gulf of Mexico, all Tampa's citizens will stage today and the three succeeding days, the tenth annual Gasparilla Carnival, which derives its name from one of the most daring and cruel high-sea thieves that ever "scuttled a ship or slit a throat."

Many noted Americans and foreign diplomats have attended Tampa's celebrations in the past, and a larger number will accept the "Cigar Citys" hospitality this year as the tourist season is at its height.

"Overboard with the men, but save the women," was the command of Gasparilla to his crew, and many a maid and matron were held captive by the band on Gasparilla Isle, upon which the prosperous port of Boca Brande is now located, while their fathers, husbands and brothers are forced to "walk the plank" and find rest in the coral beds beneath the waters.

Ten times has the ghost of Gasparilla and his phantom crew invaded Tampa, but the fierce-visaged brigands of today come in the cause of peace and pleasure, and not for blood or gold.

Gasparilla was originally a member of the crew of LaFitte, the French terror, whose followers looted scores of ships and the nsought refuge in the Barataria, Atchalafalya and Plaquemine bayons and other sequestered spots in the Louisiana coast. A determined soul, Gasparilla would not brock authority, and after a desperate fight with LaFitte, he, with a "chosen few," sailed from the pirate nest on the Louisiana shore to the coast of Florida. He located and erected on Gasparill Isle an immense but crude mansion, from which his men sallied forth after defenceless merchantmen and brought in a harvest of Spanish gold, jewels and fair women, who reluctantly played the tragic rules of beauties of the "Court of Gasparilla." Gasparilla isle, located at the mouth of Charlottee harbor, still bears the pirate's name.

Gasparilla's penchant for capturing pretty women finally proved the cause of his undoing; for the United States, after many futile efforts to capture him, sent a gunboat into the Gulf waters with instructions to the officers and men that they not return till they had captured or killed the pirate and his men. This order followed some particularly revolting deed of the crew and the gunboat, after a search covering many weeks, cornered the pirates in Lemon bay, while they were making foh their castle through Gasparilla sound. A desperate battle ensued, in which most of the pirates were killed, and Gasparilla, while bleeding from many wounds, but fighting savagely, was hanged to the yart arm of the government ship. This battle ended the reign of piracy on the Florida coast.

For three years a party has been searching, at great expense, for $10,001.00, which Gasparilla is said to have buried in a cement-sheated ship's long boat, near the mouth of Coral Creek. The men are in possession of a map, owned by a descendant of one of Gasparilla's crew, which points out the spot where the treasure was buried. They have found nothing, in spite of which they continue the searih year after year. One local contractor has spent more than $4000 in his quest for the hidden treasure.

BARTHOLOMEY COMPANY'S SCHEDULE FILED IN UTICA

Utica, Feb. 12.—The schedules of liabilities and assets of Bartholomey Fruit Co., involuntary bankrupt of Fulton, have been filed in, Federal Court at Utica. They show debts of $5039 and assets $809. Taxes amount to $34, secured claims $127 and unsecured, $4,678. Of the assets a horse is valued $150, accounts $202, unliquidated claims $210 and personal property $115. H. Rudner of Oswego is a creditor for $28. Fulton creditors are Streeter & Van Sanford, $20; William Barrett, $45; George B. Palmer, $38; Citizen's National Bank, $150; Sllis Sadler, $30; Fulton Light, Heat and Power Co., $30; Nathan Kronman & Co., $26; Loveland Bros., $850, and Bishop & Babcock, $46. Other creditors are of Syracuse, New York and elsewhere.

Batavia Enterprise.

Directors of the Batavia Board of Trade met at their office one evening recently and discussed plans for the campaign today to raise $5,000 to give as a bonus to the Ross Food Company to establish its plant in Batavia. All the directors were enthusiastic over the coming campaign and the belief was general that the feat of raising the money could be accomplished within a single day.

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TO GET THE BEST FOR A SUNDAY DINNER, WE BUY ONLY THE BEST. WE DON'T BUY BOLOGNA COWS AND PUT IT ON OUR CUSTOMERS FOR BEST WESTERN BEEF. WE DON'T BUY CAR LOTS, BUT THAT WHICH IS THE BEST QUALITY. LOOK OUR STOCK OVER AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELF. BE SURE AND BE HERE SATURDAY EARLY AND GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR. WE GIVE VALUE EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.
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A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00
FULTON EVENING TIMES
Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

LOCAL FOODSTUFF PRICES
What Staple Articles Cost in Local Markets

MEAT		POULTRY	
Ham	18c to 20c	Chicken (full dressed)	20c
Shoulder	16c to 18c	**DAIRY PRODUCTS**	
Corned Beef	15c-16c	Creamery Butter	38c, 40, 43c
Beef, Rib Roast	18c to 20c	Dairy Butter	35c
Beef, Sirfoin Steak	26c	Eggs, Strictly Fresh	35c
Beef, Porterhouse Steak	28c	Honey Cap	20c-25c
Pork Loin	16c to 20c	Strained pt. jar	25c
Pork Chops	16c	Cheese (full cream)	20c
Pork Roast	18c to 20c	**VEGETABLES**	
Pork Steak	18c to 22c	Lettuce, head	10c
FRUITS		Cabbage	5c to 6c
Oranges, doz.	25c to 40c	Parsnips	lb. 4c
Grapefruit	3 for 25c	Potatoes,	bu. 60c
Bananas	20c	Carrots	peck, 20c
Lemons, doz.	25c-30c	Onions	peck, 25c
Apples	peck, 15c	Turnips	peck 25c
(Bushel	50c to 60c	Beans,	lb 7c
Cranberries, qt.	12c	Beans Lima,	lb 10c

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SCOUT NEWS; HIKE PLANNED

Scouts Will All Join in a 3 Mile Hike on Saturday

The United Boy Scouts of Fulton, accompanied by Scoutmasters Holmes, Buck, Rice, Gilbert, Robinson and Morin, will hike for three miles in the open to the north as a crow flies.

The meeting point has been designated as East Park and the hour at 1:30. Each scout is requested to bring his tin cup and spoon and the foundation for an appetite.

* * *

The rank of 1st scout has been conferred upon Hadwin Fitch, West Side Troop 1.

* * *

M. LeRoy Wise, Scribe for Troop 1, sends the following report:

On Tuesday, February ninth, troop 1 assembled to hear a talk on Alaska by Mr. W. D. Carr. Mr. Carr was unfortunately prevented by a bad cold from being present.

Scoutmaster Robinson called the meeting to order and outlined the plans for a contest. Points are to be given for general good scout work. Scoutmaster Robinson will act as judge and award points. A supper will be given to the highest ranking patrol. A first prize of a dollar and a second prize of a regulation watch fob will be given to the two highest individual scouts.

The eagle patrol was awarded the first ten points to be given in a snappy first aid game.

Twenty-five points were offered to the first boy to make and successfully use a bow drill.

A test semaphore spelldown were planned for the next meeting and lights were out at eight forty-five.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, of 401 Hannibal st., are visiting relatives at Montezuma, N.Y.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Hackett of 309 Cayuga street are spending a short time in Utica.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George De Long have been the guests of out of town friends.

* * *

A party of young people from Fulton High School were in Granby Center last night for a straw ride. An oyster supper and dancing were enjoyed. Miss Nancy Cook chaperoned the party.

* * *

Miss Mildred Smith of Elmira is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hewitt, 314 Cayuga street.

* * *

David L. VanBuren of Rotterdam, N. Y., is called here to attend his mother, Mrs. L. VanBuren, 421 Rochester street, who is very ill.

* * *

Meyer Finglo, salesman in the H. Amdursky store, is in the Dr. Wallace hospital, Syracuse.

* * *

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jacoborites on Feb. 10.

* * *

Miss Ida Patten has been entertaining Miss Mabel E. Hogeboom.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick Scholtz, entertained very pleasantly the members of the Amaranth Court at cards, at her home in S. Fourth street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gilman have been the guests of Fulton friends and relatives for a few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hillick had as over-Sunday guests, Mrs. Pritchard and daughter, Ruth.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Robinson, who has been ill at her home in Cayuga street, is improving in health.

* * *

George Simons, of Oswego, formerly of Fulton, has been ill at his home.

* * *

Mrs. Earl Hills of Palermo has been the guest of friends and relatives in the city for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. Helen Wright of Mt. Pleasant is visiting friends in the city.

SOMETHING NEW

With the same earnestness and courtesy which greeted you during seven years of laundry experience

FRANK LaVECK

wishes to announce to the people of Fulton, he has, with the most modern machinery, once more embarked in the laundry business and solicits their patronage.

THE IDEAL FAMILY WASH

Phone 31

PHILIPS STREET BOYS BEAT THE TIGERS

Cleary and Taylor Played Telling Points for the Winners

The Phillips street school basketball team scored a decisive victory over the West Side Tigers on the Phillips street court Thursday afternoon. The score was 11 to 6.

The Tigers, composed of former Phillips street basketball stars, showed some excellent pass work, and at times bewildered the grammar school outfit, but seemed unable to locate the basket when they had the opportunity.

On the contrary the Phillips street boys excelled in shooting but were unable to pass effectively. Pooler made two successful long shots, and, by getting the jump on the opposing center in nearly every case, was a factor in winning the game for the grammar school boys. The work of Fisk and Dewey for the Tigers and Cleary and Taylor for Phillips street deserves mention.

The line up:

P. S. S.		Tigers
Cleary	Forward	H. Dingle
F. Taylor	Forward	Dewey
Pooler	Center	Fish
Mahar	Guard	H. Taylor
W. Dingle	Guard	Church

EARLY MORNING FIRE

The fire department was called this morning at 7:15 to answer an alarm sent in from box 37. The fire was in the rear part of a building owned and occupied by Mrs. Sanford, 7 So. 4th st.

The fire had worked itself back of a concrete fireplace and gave the firemen a deal of trouble before it was entirely put out. A part of the kitchen ceiling was cut away in order to locate the blaze, and when this was done the department's work began. For more than an hour the boys worked with axe, pick and bar cleaving off the concrete that they might get at the seat of trouble. The loss is covered fully by insurance.

PENNY SOCIAL

Nehasne Lodge No. 269 will hold a penny supper and social Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 6:30 p.m. at I.O.O.F. hall. After supper an entertainment will be given and a social time will follow. All I.O.O.F. members, Rebekahs and their families are urged to be present. One cent is the maximum price to be exacted for the supper and entertainment.

Crosse & Blackwell's
MALT & TARRAGON VINEGAR
SOUR PICKLES, CHOW CHOW
and WHITE ONIONS at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Whole Pork Loins	12½c	Whole or Half Skin Back Ham	15c
Roasting Pork	13c and 14c	Sliced Ham	19c
Pork Steak & Chops	13c & 14c	Small Lean Calies Ham	11c
Whole Fresh Shoulders	11c	Whole Strip Boneless Bacon	18c
Whole Fresh Shoulders	14½c	Pure Leaf Lard	13c, 8 lbs. $1.00
Real Spring Lamb Chops	12½ to 16c	Best Process Butter	29c
Real Spring Leg of Lamb	15½c	Best Creamery Butter	34c
Wester Steer Beef Stew	8 to 14c	Guaranteed Eggs	28c
Prime Rib Roast Beef	15c	Fresh Pigs' Liver	7c
		Frankfurters	13c, 2 lbs. 25c

TAYLOR & WILCOX MARKETS

56 SOUTH FIRST STREET Phone 2126 — 370 WEST THIRD ST. Phone 1399

COLLEGE WOMEN HEARD SPEAKER

Twenty-Seven Women Gathered at Table, Enjoyed the Comradie, and Heard Able Talk On "Justice"

Twenty-seven college women were present at the banquet held at the Lewis House last evening. Syracuse University had twenty representatives, Smith college three, Oberlin two and Northwestern University two.

An elaborate menu was served and the rooms and tables were prettily trimmed with smilax and narcissus. Violet tapers were used and the favors were knots of English violets and hand painted place cards.

Mrs. Cora Dodson Graham of Syracuse was the chief speaker of the evening, and her subject was "Justice." Drawing from fable, verse and history Mrs. Graham showed that the deep underlying motive of the charity of the past and the social service of the present is that of justice.

The tendency of the age in all ways today is that of justice, or helpfulness. Even the present great unrest in religion, which some regard as though we are on the brink of a precipice, is proof that we are living in a greater age of helpfulness. In the past the church prepared for the after life purely, and now the care is for the present. The church is now seeking to carry helpfulness and justice to the masses for their present.

In ancient times Mrs. Graham showed with well chosen illustrated phrases, the savages had their ceremonies to convey the meaning that all barriers between them as a people were burned or moved away. Today there are ceremonies, or works which illustrate the same desire for justice, and this is when a community establishes playgrounds, interests itself in the working girl or otherwise is helpful to its people. Community interest is the root of justice, and charity and "social service," an abused term, was, and is, actuated by this desire for justice.

The entering of women into new fields is but the outgrowth of the desire to shoulder responsibility for the growth of justice, the speaker stated, and in all lines of philanthrophy, temperance or charity work the same desire is to be found back of each plan.

Mrs. Graham is a gifted, talented speaker and left a deep impression with those who heard her.

After the dinner Syracuse challenged in song the other representatives to make themselves heard but they failed to respond.

Mrs. L. P. Smith, Mrs. Bertha Lee Royce, Mrs. F. E. Goodjon, Mrs. A. T. Jennings, Mrs. G. W. Braun, Mrs. L. D. Wilcox, Dr. H. M. Doane, Mrs. A. E. Roberts, Miss Alta Thompson, Mrs. Lora White Kesler, Mrs. David Lipsky, Mrs. D. Katz, Miss Kate Gilbert, Mrs. Charles Olmstead, Miss Marion Edwards, Miss Marion Dickerman, Miss Blanch Hall, Miss Ruth Adams, Mrs. Wm. Carr, Miss Nancy Cook, Mrs. L. A. Palmer, Mrs. J. S. Weeks, Mrs. L. W. Mott, of Oswego; Mrs. Cora Dodson Graham, of Syracuse; Miss Lowery Berwick, Penn., and Miss Mary Wells.

Mrs. Lora White Kesler introduced Mrs. Graham.

A DAY LETTER

DAN DARLEIGH,
Manager Quirk Theatre,
Fulton, N. Y.

The De Koven Opera Co. sang Robin Hood last night at Richardson Theatre, Oswego, as it has never been sung before. Soloists and choruses could not be surpassed in the rendering, collectively and individually. The cast gave on of the best operatic performances ever seen here. F. R. Bosworth, Manager.

* * *

The De Koven Opera Company will present the celebrated light opera "Robin Hood," at The Quirk tonight.

This organization is the same which presented the famous classic at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, last season in a splendid production which was one of the successful features of the musical season in that city. Ivy Scott, of the Century Grand Opera, New York, will again sing the role of Maid Marian. Cora Tracy will sing Alan-a-Dale, and F. J. McCarthy will be seen in the role of Friar Tuck. The supporting company is the same which gave such efficient support during the new York engagement. The fine singing chorus and original production remain intact.

ARCHIMEDES AND HIS LEVER.

The Feat of Raising the Earth From a Scientific Viewpoint.

"Give me a fulcrum and a place on which to stand and I will raise the earth from its place!" That is a saying popularly attributed to Archimedes. If the required conditions were possible the feat might be performed, but in addition to providing a fulcrum and a place on which to stand Archimedes would also have to be furnished an indefinite lease of life.

To raise the earth a height of one inch by the force which Archimedes would have been capable of exerting would take not only an extremely long lever, but an extremely long time, as can be readily shown.

We shall assume the following data in our calculation: That the earth is a sphere 7,926 miles in diameter and that 5.5 is its mean density; also that the lever has no weight. Should we design a real lever it would be of such enormous size and weight that Archimedes' weight would be a negligible quantity.

If the earth is 7,926 miles in diameter the volume is about 261,000,000,000 cubic miles, or 38,400,000,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, and if the density is 5.5 the weight per cubic foot would be about 344 pounds, which multiplied by the volume would give as the weight of the earth 13,209,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 pounds. We shall assume, further, that Archimedes weighed 150 pounds and that "the place on which to stand" was some distant star; then, if the fulcrum is one mile from the point of application of the lever to the earth the length of the power arm of the lever, or the distance of Archimedes' "standing place," would have to be 88,064,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles.

To move the earth a distance of one inch Archimedes' end of the lever would have to move through a distance of 1,388,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles. Now, if Archimedes should take hold of the end of the lever and apply his weight of 150 pounds to it and should move off into space with the velocity of light, or 186,000 miles a second, it would take him 237,000 years to finish the job he proposed, so that now, nearly 2,200 years after making the famous dictum, he would barely have started the undertaking.—C. O. Sandstrom in Scientific American.

Unnecessary Alarm.

When Frederick the Great, at the beginning of the Seven Years' war, was in possession of Dresden he went to view the works of art in the royal picture gallery. The gallery director, Reidel, took the king through all the rooms and explained each picture as they went along. Frederick expressed his unreserved admiration for all the pictures, but when he came before a certain painting by Correggio he stopped, viewing it with particular interest.

"If you are willing," he said suddenly, "I should like to have that picture"—

Reidel gasped, for he expected the king to say that he wished the picture for himself. But the king noticed his anxiety and, striking him on the shoulder, said, laughing:

"If you are willing I should like to have that picture copied!"—Youth's Companion.

Bore and Caliber.

The bore of a shotgun is determined by the circumference of any one of a given number of lead balls of equal weight, the total weight of which is one pound. For instance, the circumference of the barrel of a ten bore shotgun is equal to the circumference of any one of ten lead balls of equal weight the total weight of which is one pound.

The caliber of a rifle is the diameter of the bore of its barrel measured in hundredths of an inch. The diameter of the bore of a 32 caliber rifle is thirty-two hundredths of an inch.—Philadelphia Press.

A Musical Tyrant.

Gluck as a conductor is said to have been an unmerciful tyrant. Frequently the musicians would have to repeat a passage twenty times before he was satisfied. The members of the Vienna court orchestra complained of this hard usage to the emperor, Joseph II., who appeased them by agreeing to give them 2 ducats instead of 1 ducat for every performance at which Gluck should conduct.

A Prophetic Writer.

In practical science the most marvelously prophetic writer was the Marquis of Worcester, who in his "Century of Inventions," published in 1663, described the steam engine, the telegraph, the torpedo, the range finder, the hydraulic press, portable military pontoons, majoches and many other things which have come into use within the last hundred years.—St. James Gazette.

The Wretch!

The general joker was watching a suffragette and anti playing anagrams.

"Here is one women should know how to use," said the genial joker, giving them the letters stove.

"It's votes!" cried the suffragette.

"Guess again," said the anti. "It's stove."—Judge.

Politeness.

"How is it that a man can carry an umbrella over another man's wife more satisfactorily than he can ove his own wife?" "He cannot. He just thinks he can because the other man's wife is too polite to tell him what she thinks of his clumsiness."—Houston Post.

There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words.—Landor.

CHAUTAUQUA TO COME AGAIN

Time Set Is About July 15th; Judge Lindsey, Ott, Knox and Other Speakers Scheduled

Charles Dalgetty, the advance agent for the Ridpah Lyceum Bureau met today a committee from Chamber of Commerce and plans for a Chautauqua week were completed. The second or third week in July is the time set for the big joy week.

Mr. Dalgetty gave a brief outline of the attractions scheduled. Ben Lindsey, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Denver, the friend of children, has a part on the program which of itself should prove one of the strongest of drawing points. Everyone in Fulton and for miles around will want to hear Judge Lindsey.

Hon. Frank J. Cannon, the first U. S. Senator from Utah, organizer of the Republican party of Utah, Editor of the Rocky Mountain News, world traveler, author and orator will speak on the one subject so vital an issue, Mormonism, and his long fight on Polygamy.

Edward Amherst Ott, one of the best known orators in the country, and author of "Sour Grapes," a lecture he has delivered over eleven hundred times, will prove a host in himself.

The Ben Greet Players, the Aida Quarette, the Weatherwax Brother Quartette will bring gems of fun and pleasure from the music and play world.

Ralph Bingham will have charge of joy night. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage says of him, "Bless Bingham and all the apostolic college of humorists. The man that makes me laugh is my benefactor. God bless the punsters for they slap follies and absurdities which all the sermons of the pulpits cannot reach. Bingham is a master."

Other good parts of program are in the planning, and were not ready for announcement. The best is promised.

John Knox, business efficiency man, who left such an impression with those who heard him last year, will appear and give a follow-up talk on his lecture last summer.

A highly interesting number will be a suffrage debate. The best speakers to b found on both sides will be heard. Everyone will want to hear this debate on this very live issue.

A banjo quartette of girls is slated, and C. Pol Plancon, a noted baritone, will be heard with the Aida Quartette.

Enthusiasm over knowing the Chautauqua will be with us again is decidedly marked whereever the subject is broached. President Penfield of the Chamber of Commerce and a corps of workers will endeavor to aid in making the Chautauqua this year a success that will far outreach that of last year.

No one attraction could come to the community which would give greater value for the amount of money expended.

Clean, hearty, wholesome and with real intellectual merit Fulton will again welcome the Chautauqua.

ENJOYED SLEIGH RIDE

The Salvation Army last night gave a straw ride to about 60 children and the joyful shoutings all along the line between the army and Minneto rewarded Ensign Fitzgerald for his pains-taking efforts in behalf of the children. With horns blowing and the singing of songs, the children were driven over most of the streets of the city shouting their battle cry of:

Rah! Rah! Rah!
Who are we? We are the children of the great S. A.
Are we in it?
Well, I guess!
Fulton, Fulton; Yes! Yes! Yes!

Elmer Taylor and R. S. McCully very kindly donated the teams which was appreciated by Ensign Fitzgerald and the children.

Next Sunday afternoon the children will be given a talk by John Smith who will speak to them upon a series of topics.

NAMES OMITTED

In the hospital donation in Wednesday's Evening Times the names of Mrs. L. D. Streeter, Mrs. Edwin Foster, Mrs. Harvey Wise and Mrs. Lord were omitted.

It is Economy to Buy
Lehigh Valley Coal
as it lasts longer
L. P. SMITH COMPANY

BUY A BRICK OF
Pure Cream Butter
Made at Harbor Farms
Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

S. LIPSKY & SON S. LIPSKY & SON

Be Sure and Attend the Charity Ball

ELK'S TEMPLE

For the Benefit of the Visiting Nurse



Monday, Feb. 15

Tickets for Sale Here

Evening Dress Necessities

Can Be Supplied Here

SHIRTS TIES
VESTS
STUDS HOSE
GLOVES

Styleplus Clothes $17

STYLEPLUS FULL DRESS SUITS, $17

The biggest value in Evening Dress clothes ever offered.

S. LIPSKY & SON

27 First Street Lewis Block Fulton, N. Y.

SCHOOL BILL STIRS CREEDS

Bill Provides for Reading of Bible Verse in State's Public Schools

BY FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 12.—More than mildly stirred up are Hebrews and certain Roman Catholic members of the legislature over the Greiner-Tallett bill which aims to have verses from the Bible read each day in all of the public schools of the State.

Because of the ardent opposition which has been marshalled, it has already been found necessary to amend the bill in question and to recommit it to committee for the purpose of holding a hearing. The date of the hearing is February 16. At that time a large delegation will petition the members of the Assembly committee on education to prevent the Greiner-Tallett measure from going to a vote on the floor.

It may be interesting to know that Senator Greiner of Buffalo introduced the Bible reading measure in the interests of powerful organizations in his home city. Assemblyman Tallett says that the bill be introduced was handed him and that he has no interest in it other than that he thinks that it is a good thing to have the Bible read each morning as it starts the day right.

"I have been president of the board of education in my home town for many years and I am convinced that my constituents desire my bill enacted," says Assemblyman Tallett.

"In Greater New York the Bible is read in the public schools, and although we feared much opposition from that city no letters asking for a hearing were sent to me. The education law of New York city and that regulating the schools of the State are entirely different, hence my bill which amends the state education law. Senator Greiner's bill is identical."

After the Greiner-Tallett bill had made its appearance, Assemblyman Simon Adler of Rochester and Assemblyman Mark Goldberg of New York began to receive communications from Jewish organizations and private citizens asking for a hearing and protesting against the provisions of the measure in question. This resulted in an important amendment which has been made to the bill which removes the clause making it mandatory for the Bible to be read and gives to trustees of schools the right to determine whether or not it shall be.

Three State departments are to move on May first and the work of transferring the records of such departments has begun. The offices of the comptroller, State engineer and surveyor and State superintendent of banks are to be moved to the newly erected New York State Telephone building, which is located on State street half a block below the Capitol.

The present quarters of the three departments mentioned are to be given over to the use of the Court of Appeals. Numerous changes are to be made to the old state house which when completed will be known as the Temple of Justice. Preparations were made during the administration of former Governor John A. Dix to devote all of the space in the historic old structure to the members of the highest court in the State.

It is not expected that the present legislature will provide any funds for the acquisition of land immediately west of the Capitol upon which the proposed State office building will stand at some future time. At the present time over $150,000 is being spent yearly for the renting of quarters situated outside of the Capitol for State officials.

Not for a year or more will the Court of Appeals be moved to the Temple of Justice. It is calculated that it will take many months to remodel the old State house.

ALTON HICKS IS SENT TO ELMIRA REFORMATORY

Thomas Maers was sentenced to ten years in Auburn State prison by County Judge Coville in County Court Friday afternoon. This is the heaviest sentence imposed in some time outside of homicides and was earned by Maers because of four previous convictions. It was the minimum sentence for an habitual criminal. Good behavior an Maers' part may earn him a commutation to about seven years. He will be sent to Clinton prison at Dannemora where all third term offenders are confined.

Daniel O'Sullivan, attorney for Maers, made a plea for clemency, acknowledged that Maers had a fair trial and that he knew that the Court must give him ten years' sentence. Maers wept copiously during the proceeding but braced up when sentence was passed.

Attorney Joseph P. O'Connor made a pathetic and stirring plea for the release of his client, Alton Hicks of Virginia, charged with placing an obstruction on the O. & W. track near Fulton, and he was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory. Good behavior will get him out in thirteen months. Mr. O'Connor wanted him sent home to his father. He said the boy never had a chance, his mother having died when he was four years old. He had been boarded out in the vicinity of his home and left to come north where he had heard there was a lot of money.

Assistant District Attorney Colony opposed clemency and said the probable consequences were too grave to be overlooked. Judge Coville said it would do the boy good to go to Elmira.

JARVIS COOPER

Jasvis Cooper, 83, died at his home, 861 Oneida st., at an earl yhour this morning.

Mr. Cooper was home in theb? (

Mr. Cooper was born in the village of Philadelphia, and later in life lived at Tonawanda before coming to Fulton last April.

Surviving is one son, Jesse A. Cooper, of this city, and six grandchildren. Mrs. Cooper died in 1907.

The funeral will be held from the home, Sunday at 4 p.m. The Rev. M. G. Buck will officiate. Interment will be made at Mt. Adnah.

LEWIS WELLS

Louis, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wells, died yesterday morning at the home of the parents, 62 Eleventh st. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

HARRIET A. OWEN

The death of Harriet A. Owen, 78, occurred this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Bateman, Volney Center, after a long illness.

Mrs. Owen was one of the oldest residents of Volney. She and her husband, the late Charles Owen, having occupied the Owen and Nelson farm for a great many years.

The funeral will be held from the home Sunday at 2 p.m.

The Rev. George M. Ward will officiate. Burial will be made in Mt. Adnah.

BOWLING NOTES

The Tigers of the Amateur League, defeated the Independents last night on the Onyx alleys by a score of 2509 to 2324. No professional bowling was shown on either side; altho Mace, of the Tigers, bowled nearest ot it.

Mace's score for the singles was 202, and he also bowled the high three game total of 547.

The score follows:

Tigers				
Waterhouse	176	136	126	438
Mace	178	174	202	554
Barnes	22	174	151	547
Hill	154	137	156	447
Durst	179	174	170	523
Totals	09	795	805	2509
Independents				
Campbell	180	179	173	532
Ravey	162	126	111	399
Johnson	168	150	113	431
LeRoy	137	150	185	472
Dings	174	170	146	490
Totals	821	775	734	2324

CASSIDY'S CASE ARJOURNED

Jail Breaker Will Not Be Tried at Providence Until February 18.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 12.—Frank P. Cassidy, who escaped from the county jail in Syracuse on January 24 and who was later captured here for alleged highway robbery, did not go on trial in the Sixth District Court yesterday, as planned, his case being continued at his request for one week.

Cassidy is charged with being implicated in the holding up of a street car conductor in North Providence on January 30, John Hazard having already pleaded guilty to the charge.

The jail breaker has retained Thos. J. Dorney, a criminal lawyer, as his counsel, but Mr. Dorney is engaged in another case in the Superior Court at the present time and could not be in court. The case will come up February 18.

WATERTOWN MAN QUIETED A SUNDAY CROWD

Watertown, Feb. 12—Pulling one of Billy Sunday's song books from his pocket, Rev. James H. Larson, pastor of Emmanuel Congregational church in this city, became a powerful factor in quieting a restless spirit that prevailed in Philadelphia last Sunday morning when 5,000 or more men were standing awaiting an opportunity of entering the huge tabernacle where the noted baseball evangelist is holding his meetings. The idea caught with the men in an instant. Hardly had Rev. Mr. Larson reached the third word in the first verse of "Brighten the Little Corner Where You Are," a favorite with Sunday's crowds, that the whole mass of men lifted up their voices and joined in. The unruly feeling passed in a second.

SYRACUSE BUNDLE DAY

All organized "Bundle Day" campaign for Syracuse has been started under the direction of Mrs. Max H. Schwartz, and will be prosecuted until sufficient clothing has been collected. The bundles will then be distributed to those who are in most need of garments.

The object of the campaign is to collect warm clothing, in good condition, for men, women and children. According to Mrs. Schwartz, the need is very pressing, and many cases have been found which have not been reached by other charities.

Shoes for men are needed especially. It is said that many men out of employment have worn their shoes out tramping the streets looking for work, and it is the intention of the workers for "Bundle Day" to remedy these conditions as far as possible.

Folly of Ship Purchase Bill

In an article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, William D. Winsor, a shipping expert, points out clearly the folly of the Government ship purchase bill. All the indications, he says, point to the intention of the Government to purchase vessels from the fleet of German steamers now interned in various ports of this country. Leaving out entirely the question of international complications which would undoubtedly arise in the event of such purchase and operation by the Government, he proceeds to consider the matter entirely from a practical business point of view.

Mr. Winsor gives the tonnage, speed in knots and first, second and steerage passenger accommodations of eight vessels of the Hamburg-American line and seven of the North German Lloyd line. The figures show that these vessels are designed and constructed primarily for passenger traffic and freight is of secondary importance. Speed is a necessary requisite, in order to obtain which the lines of the steamers are very fine and not those which give the greatest cargo capacity. Their boiler and engine power and consequent consumption of coal are very great. They are constructed in every way with a view to the carrying of passengers, and the space taken up for their accommodation is a very large percentage of the carrying capacity of the hull. To cater to the tastes of the present first-class ocean travel they are fitted in a most luxurious manner; in fact, they are floating hotels. One can hardly imagine that the ignorance and want of knowledge shown by the authorities at Washington in this matter would go so far as to lead them to engage in the passenger business, which includes transportation of immigrants in the steerage, all of which involves the establishment of thousands of agencies all over this country and Europe, to say nothing of the necessarily large stewards' department, provisioning of the ships and equipment of the table. If they did not engage in the passenger traffic everything in the equipment pertaining to this would be worse than no use and an incumbrance. Therefore, if they were confined to the freight trade, the whole equipment of each vessel would have to be torn out and the ship adapted for freight purposes, the expense of which would be enormous; and even if this were done the lines and model of the steamer would not permit of loading her to full capacity, and the expense of running her owing to her engine equipment would be very high. In view of all this, the project seems to be absolutely indefensible from a business point of view and could only result in a very great loss.

It is stated to be the intention of the administration to build up the American merchant marine. But the few steamships that we have left in the foreign trade could not contend against a Government-owned line, which made no charge in its operation of interest on investment or depreciation and which carried its own insurance. Every one of these items has got to be considered in the long run, and should they materialize they would result in a deficit which would be met by the Treasury and become the basis of further taxation. Even supposing (which Mr. Winsor does not admit) that in the abnormal condition of very high ocean rates now prevailing there should be an apparent profit, on the return to former and normal conditions the losses would be enormous for reasons already given. Competition under such conditions would be still more difficult and impossible than it is today against the subsidized lines of foreign nations, and the result would be to drive the few remaining steamships which we have left off the ocean.

Mr. Winsor says that the payment of a few millions in the way of subsidy would at once lead to the building up of the American merchant marine, and in addition to the saving of the vast sums now paid to foreign countries in freight money, our shipyards would hum with industry where thousands of wage earners would be employed, and the effect would be seen in the ore beds, the coal fields, the steel plants and all the numerous industries which contribute to the building up of a steamship. The fleet thus created would be truly American.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Mme. Emmy Destin, a Metropolitan opera prima donna, has taken out her first papers for citizenship in the United States. She says that she loves America because "it is so beautiful."

Perhaps she has been reading the clause in the Constitution which says that "no state shall pass a law abridging the privileges or immunities of citizenship," and she wants, in these troublesome times, the shelter of the American Flag. Mme. Destin is engaged to an Arabian.

Perhaps when she discovers that her marriage has made her citizenship null and void and converted her into an Arabian she may not think American "so beautiful," at least in its treatment of women citizens.

* * *

At the rate at which legislatures all over the country are giving record-breaking majorities in favor of woman suffrage, added to the fact that the great up-lift organizations of the nation are all practically on record as in its favor, and coupled with the incident that a thousand suffragists and but a hundred antisuffragists made the sacrifice of time and money involved in going to Washington and sat through the long hours of the woman suffrage debate in order to show Congress the depth of their interest in the issue—from all this we must conclude that it is no longer true to assert that the majority of the American people are not in favor of votes for women. To longer make that claim would be equivalent to admitting that representative bodies in America no longer reflect the opinions of the people.

* * *

The women of Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan and Nebraska have taken a leaf out of the note book of the women of Illinois and are working to secure from their respective legislatures the gift of Presidential suffrage.

Heartfelt Wish.

Pedestrian (to beggar)—I have little money to give you because I am a poet, and, what is more, my poems are not to be published until I am dead. Here's 10 cents. Beggar—Long life to ye, sir!—New York Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—New modern, 10 rooms, gas and electric light, bath, furnace, all improvements, 608 South First St. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 47

Apartment to Rent.—All modern improvements; $18 month; 517 Utica st. Inquire H. L. Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Phone 2520. tf.

HOUSE TO RENT—Desirable lower flat of six rooms; furnace heat. Inquire A. E. Wilson, 509 Buffalo street. Phone 3412. —48

Wanted Young Man—Ambitious and steady, about 18 or 20, who wishes to learn a trade. Answer by writing W. G. care Times office. 48c

Young Woman Wanted—Light office work, including bookkeeping; moderate wages. Apply by letter, A, Times office. tf.

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdsmac. tf.

For Sale—A thoroughbred Holstein-Freisian bull for sale. Inquire Times office. 47

To Rent—501 Highland st. Inquire Ada Wright. 49

Flat to Rent—412 Erie. 48c

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War: Pathos and Humor

AN ARMY IN THE FOREST

By E. Ashmead-Bartlett

Special Correspondent of the International News Service and London Daily Telegraph.

Nancy, Feb. 12.—If anyone wants to see a modern army it is no use visiting the theatre of war. The only place to go is to a cinematograph show. There you will find troops marching and fighting in a manner you never see at the front. I have been motoring about Lorraine for three days. I have seen the German outposts, and in the distance the great fortress of Metz. I have been to the front French lines, or rather these lines have been pointed out to me. But I have never seen more than two or three soldiers at a time. I have seen small columns of smoke rolling upwards from the snow-clad forests, and once I caught a glimpse of what looked like a green Indian wigwam in the very outskirts of a wood, and that is all. Yet these same woods contain thousands and thousands of armed warriors ever on the look-out, who are gazing across the frontier at the other woods, which conceal countless thousands of soldiers of the Kaiser.

I once walked on what looked like a firm ground, strewn with branches of trees, and nearly fell into a pit. On looking down I saw the grim muzzle of a gun. That is all I saw of the French artillery. I am now speaking of the troops actually holding the front lines facing the German positions on the other side of the frontier. In the villages behind these lines there is plenty of life and animation. Here one sees the French Reserves making themslves as comfortable as circumstances will permit, admist the ruin of what were once the homes of a large and prosperous peasant population. Here let me say that never before have I seen such an awful state of desolation as prevails over the whole of this immense track of country over which the armies fought in August and September.

Belgium is bad enough, but French Lorraine looks exactly as if it has been devastated by a gigantic earthquake, which has shaken down all the towns and villages into a mass of shapeless, smoke-blackened ruins. The civilian population has almost entirely disappeared. They are scattered all over France, staying with friends, or in centres provided by the Government. Many of these villages were destroyed by artillery fire, or in the course of desperate hand-to-hand fights for their possession; but the majority are the deliberate work of destruction.

Apart from the absence of the civilian population and the destroyed towns and villages, the whole of this part of Lorraine presents an extraordinary spectacle, because practically every yard of it —at least, of parts we visited —has been absolutely shot to pieces by the concentrated fire of the French and German guns.

There are great shell holes everywhere. The shells remain exactly where they fell in this combat of giants. The deserted land has not since been ploughed and it is easy to follow the various phases of the battle as the tide of invasion advanced or recoiled by the deep holes made by the shrapnel and heavy artillery.

Everywhere the ground is serried with trenches, now half filled with ice and snow. You see some of these in regular formation, where the French and German infantry occupied an entrenched position, and had time to dig themselves in. Others are more shelter trenches, thrown up hastily during some attack when the advancing infantry could make no further progress, and merely tried to hold their own on the ground thus gained. The more gruesome relics of this gigantic battle are the innumerable little mounds of earth, some surmounted by crosses of wood and the kepis of the fallen. Names scrawled in pencil on these crosses are now rapidly disappearing under the stress of wind, rain and snow. Elsewhere are huge nameless graves which are filled with the unknown heroes, where friend and foe lie side by side.

The most terrible and mournful sights are those where you find hundreds of crosses concentrated in a very small area in front of some impregnable hill or wood. This is where you are told sadly by the officer who is accompanying you a great attack failed. In one lowlying valley 700 French graves lie in a space 200 yards wide and about fifty broad. This regiment attacked the Germans during a fog. They were given away by a spy, and were mowed down almost to a man. The wounded had to be left just where they fell, and most of them perished from thirst and starvation. In another small wood we were shown the treen absolutely mowed down by the French shrapnel fire. It looked as if it had been swept by some whirlwind.

A Saxon Brigade, which had taken the trenches in front, attempted a further advance in open formation followed by close columns. They were allowed to advance some distance when suddenly forty-eight of the French 75's were turned on them. They were swept away in hundreds. The men lost their heads, and ran round in circles, and then broke for cover of this woods. Here they were caught in a death-trap and over 3,000 dead bodies were interred here alone.

These are only a few of the incidents and scenes which were repeated everywhere during this awful effort of the Germans to break through the Trouee de Hirecourt, and to drive the French army into the fortress of Toul.

Nothing shows more clearly the devasting effects of modern artillery fire than the way the trees have been swept clear of their branches by the passage of the shells. The roads of Lorraine are lined on both sides by aspens. These are now in a melancholy state.

Some have been broken in half. Others have all their upper branches swept away; some have escaped altogether, and hold themselves proudly in strange contrast to their battered neighbors. Most of the main roads were half destroyed by the holes made by the shells, but those have been filled in to allow of the passage of transport and motor-cars.

When walking over the ground over which some particularly desperate fight has been waged, you have to keep a sharp look out otherwise you will very likely fall into a hole some 5 feet deep made by one of the great howitzers which has become filled up with drifting snow. Clad in its winter mantle, with an icy wind shivering through you, and deserted by all except occasional bands of soldiers quartered amidst the ruined houses, and by the few peasants who still cling to their cellars, the whole country presents to the eye an indescribable spectacle of misery and melancholy.

Standing on the summit of the hill of St. Genevieve, I had a splendid view of the ground for miles and miles around. Unfortunately, the day was not clear, but in the distance, twenty miles away, I could just discern the outline of Metz. To the north, towards the Argonne from the Boie Le Petre, the great guns were thundering away, for from this position the French artillery has already commenced to bombard the outer works of Metz.

But it must not be imagined that anything in the nature of a siege has commenced or is likely to commence. Metz will fall when peace is signed. It would require too great an army, and would lock up too many men to undertake a regular siege at this stage, when the Germans can still put formidable armies in the field.

RUSSIANS HAVE SUNK 50 TURKISH SHIPS

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Feb. Feb. 11.—More than fifty Turkish sailing ships have been sunk by the Russian fleet in the Black sea during its recent operations, its was officially announced at the Admiralty today. At Trebizond, which was bombarded on February 8, heavy damage was caused by the Russian warship, which succeeded in smashing three batteries operated by Ottoman gunners defending the port.

The entire shore of Asia Minor between Platana and Rize, a distance of over sixty miles, has been shelled by the Russians and three important bridges destroyed.

Details of the fleet's operations were given in the following statement issued at the Admiralty:

"On February 8 our torpedo boat destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded three of the Turkish batteries at Trebizond and wrecked them. Other heavy damage was done there. Our warships later desroyed two bridges in the region of Platana and a third to the west of Rize.

"In the course of its operations the Russian fleet sank more than fifty of the enemy's sailing ships."

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 11.—A sensation was caused today by the arrest of seven men on the charge that they conspired to blow up the great government depot near Sofia. The plot was discovered when asentinel was attacked and succeeded in arresting his assailant. While the identity of the prisoners taken today was kept secret, it is rumored that they are Servians.

Nish, Servia, via London, Feb. 11—Official announcement was made here today that in an artillery battle at Orsova on the Danube river, the Austrian guns had been completely silenced and four batteries destroyed by the Servian artillery. Austrian troops tried to cross the Danube Tuesday night, but were discovered by the searchlights of the Servians and every boat was sunk.

Athens, Feb. 11.—It is reported from the Bulgarian naval patrol station at Dedeagatch that an aviator from the Anglo-French fleet in the Aegean sea flew over Constantinople and dropped bombs. It is supposed that he is one of the airmen who recently bombarded Adrianople. A number of aviators are attached to the international fleet bombarding the Turkish forts at the western end of the Dardanelles.

Private advices from Constantinople state that since Field Marshal Von der Getz of the German army has been made military dictator of the Turkish capital he has taken elaborate precautions to guard the city from aerial attacks.

It is about 170 miles from the fleet to Constantinople.

Falmouth, Eng, Feb. 11.—The cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina was seized by order of the British Government today. Its final disposition will be decided by a prize court. The ship herself will be permitted to depart.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—Eighteen thousand canes have been donated to the German government for distribution among soldiers who have been crippled in the war. The gift came from all parts of the Empire.

FRANK ZAIA'S ASSAILANT FOUND GUILTY YESTERDAY

Oswego, Feb. 12.—Natala Muscato was tried Wednesday before Judge H. D. Coville on a charge of assault in the second degree on Frank Zaia in Fulton several months ago. Muscato has not been in custody and his case was not on the calendar for trial until Monday afternoon when he appeared in court and was arraigned. He pleaded not guilty. He is charged with having slashed Zaia across the face with a knife at Fulton on May 4 last.

Zaia alleges that Muscato came into his saloon at Fulton and after asking for a glass of beer, drew a knife and inflicted the wound. A scar extending from the left eye to the chin is visible evidence of the assault. Muscato denied that he had committed the crime, saying that he had never been in Zaia's place and does not know him. James R. Somers made a strong plea for his client.

Muscato was found guilty and was sentenced today.

It was expected that Tony Cottispotti of Fulton, indicted on a charge of perjury in connection with the Branabi assault case for swearing to an alibi for Branabi, would plead guilty this morning, but when the time came he refused. The accused did not want to be sent either to Elimira Reformatory or Auburn prison for one year. The uncertainty in this case kept the court idle after the retirement of the Muscato jury.

LACONA MILK COMPANY A PURELY LOCAL ISSUE

Oswego, Feb. 12.—The incorporation papers of the Lacona Milk Corporation were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The company has a capital stock of $8,000 divided into shares of $10 each and the stock is held by residents of Lacona and vicinity. It is authorized to deal in milk and cream and milk products. There is a clause giving stockholders the right to purchase the shares of any member retiring from the company. The directors for the first year are Andy T. Blount, W. J. Snyder, Henry Snyder, W. S. Goodrich, Jay L. Upton, Roscoe Sargent, Pitt Barker, M. J. Upton and J. G. Snyder.

MASONS IN WYOMING

The Masonic Building and Redemption Fund Committee, with headquarters at the home of the chairman, E. R. Ramsey, Penn Yan, N.Y., has an up-to-date method of raising money for Masonic benefit. Mr. Ramsey and a friend, J. H. Trumbull, on a hunting trip last fall took some splendid moving pictures of the Wyoming wilderness life just as it is and just as a tenderfoot will find it if the wanderlust takes him there. These chaps spent six weeks in the famous Jackson Hole country, and had an expert camera man with them who caught everything that happened when the light permitted, and there were plenty of happenings, for he made four reels of wonderful pictures. (And that's on the square.—E. R. Ramsey, Milo, 108.) They hope to show these pictures under the auspices of 1,000 lodges, and if their ambition is achieved they will have earned many thousands of dollars for New York State lodges. The Grand Master gave his sanction, or authority, a committee was appointed, and the work is being carried forward in a very aggressive manner. This committee has planned a very careful campaign and ought to succeed for everybody interested gets a share. In addition to the local lodge's share of the box office receipts, there is a cash prize of $500 to be paid by the committee to all lodges showing the best returns per capita membership, thus giving ll lodges an equal chance. Our lodge should win this $500, for we all go to the movies, and it is said that "Two Masons in Wild Yyoming" is worth seeing more than once.

DACIA AT LAST GETS AWAY FROM AMERICA

Norfolk, Va., Feb 12.—Off on a voyage that may prove her last and one that may involve the United States in serious international complications, the American steamship Dacia steamed from this port today. She is laden with cotton. When the Dacia sailed the Stars and Stripes were flying both fore and aft. With the exception of seven me nthe crew is American. The seven are Hollanders and Swedes.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Feb. 12—Organized Baseball realizes now that it made a fatal error when it decided to fight the Feds instead of voting them big league membership in its organization. But it has realized it too late.

The war has cost the Organized Baseball magnates hundreds of thousands of dollars; it has overloaded their payrolls with high salaried ball players; it has robbed the game of much of its old time sentiment; it has lost to Organized Baseball many of its stars, and, before the war is over it may cost it its life.

The Feds, on the other hand, have lost but little. Some of their clubs lost money last year but that was to be expected. Any new venture must expect to suffer a financial loss in its first year's business.

Had Organized Baseball recognized the Feds a year ago or even six monthhs ago, Organized Baseball would have lost but little by that action. The Feds, of course, have two clubs in Chicago and St. Louis where Organized Baseball has two teams each but that matter could have been adjusted. Without doubt, the Feds would have been willing to shift those Chicago and St. Louis franchises to other western cities, if that had been included in the price of peace.

But Organized Baseball was bull-headed and light-headed. It didn't recognize danger even though the red lights showed. It chose to take a haughty and spoofing attitude toward the Feds. Instead of fighting the Feds it attempted either to ignore them or to frighten them by issuing silly sounding statements. Instead of battling the Feds, bankroll with bankroll, Organized Baseball stood idly by and called the Feds "jokes" while the Feds were busily engaged in capturing Organized Baseball talent.

Organized Baseball leaders were too thick headed to recognize the Federal League menace when it first appeared. Danger confronted and instead of avoiding it, Organized Baseball ran into it, full speed ahead.

The only thing the Federal League asked was major league recognition, and Organized Baseball refused it. The American and National League magnates, rather than permit anyone else in their select company, slammed shut the doors. It has paid a huge price for its action.

The Feds have been gaining in power, in prestige and in the estimation of the public each day. Each day Organized Baseball is losing in power, prestige and public esteem. Every star that leaves organized baseball and goes to the Feds strenghtens the major league claims of the Feds, and it makes Organized Baseball just that much weaker. The Feds have corraled over 100 Organized Players and they haven't ceased their raiding tactics.

The public for a long, long time exhibited only a passive interest in the Feds. It believed what some of the Organized Leaders said—that the Feds were jokes, that the league was a "fly-by-night" proposition and was sure to bust any minute. But a great change has come in public sentiment in the last few months.

The Feds, by completing the 1914 season, convinced the skeptics of their intended permanency in the baseball world. The Feds have convinced the public of the truth of their early assertions—that they have unlimited bankrolls and that they intend to get every organized baseball star that money can induce.

The organized magnates, if you have noticed, no longer spoof the Feds; no longer do they try to assure you that the Feds are just a laughing matter. They are awake to the peril now—very widely awake. But they have aroused from the coma a bit too late.

The Feds are here—and they are going to stay, and the public, won by the game, winning fight the Feds have made, repat for them the toast that Rip Van Winkle once drank—"May you live long—and may you prosper."

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke.

Suppose our pal, Jack Johnson, in his Senegambian way,
Should carry out the threat he made down South the other day,
And make the trip to Mexico high up by aeroplane,
To dodge the Carranzistas who to capture him are fain;
We have hunch (a good strong hunch) that muddles would arise,
When folks looked up and saw this cloud go sailing through the skies,
The weather prophets sure would hoist the flags for gales,
While captains far out in the sea would bellow like bull whales.
But maybe when all's said and done these signals may prove right
For Mr. Willard when he meets J. Johnson in their fight.

Willie Ritchie has visions of knocking out Freddie Welsh and regaining the championship. Wonder how Willie is going to do it in ten rounds when he couldn't do it in twenty before?

The National league magnates are likely to endorse a "votes for women" movement. They are all het up after the way they were addressed by Mrs. Melon Britton, their fellow magnate. The owner of the Cardinals batted a thousand and showed that she knew baseball from A to Z.

The Yankees ought to be a good ball team this year—they have an angel on the team, in the person of Aragon, the Cuban infielder.

FROM BRAVE TO FED.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 12.—Leslie Mann, outfielder of the Boston Braves, ha signed a two year contract with the Chicago Federals, according to a Chicago Federals according to a statement made yesterday by Channing Mann, a brother of the player. Channing stated that Mann will get about the same salary he was to have received from the Boston club—$3000. In the Federal contract there is no ten days' clause. Mann received a bonus of $1000.

MEETING OF CREDITORS

Notice received Wednesday of a call for the Canadian creditors of the Battle Island Paper Company at Chicoutimi on February 18th at 10 a.m. to consider a judgment rendered in the Superior Court of the District of Chicoutimi on January 23d, 1915, in favor of Agesilas Lepage for $36,950.43, the amount due for the labor of cutting the pulpwood that for a year past has lain the Mars river. The wood has a value exceeding $50,000.

Capturing a Bride

Failure Meant Her Death.

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

On the western coast of Central America is a tribe of Indians who are very proud of their ancestry, tracing it to the Aztecs, who were a semi-civilized people. They trade with other races, but marry only among themselves. Nature in tropical climates supplies food in such superabundance that the natives may exchange what they don't need for what will provide other necessaries than food.

The principal food produced among this tribe of Central America is cocoanuts. The Indians do not need to climb the trees to gather them, for when they are ripe they fall to the ground. All day at the harvest season there is a constant dropping, and at night one who is unaccustomed to the sound will be kept awake by it.

There seems to be a natural law that those who don't have to work for a living consider themselves better than those who do. Whether it was this immunity from labor or the fact of the blue Aztec blood in their veins, these Indians would admit of no union among their people with any other. Their cocoanuts brought ships to their shores, and the sailors necessarily came ashore to load them. This was always done by daylight, but when night came every man on the island must leave.

The Aztecs described by the Spanish conquerors were a delicately made race, and some of their women in their dusky way were beautiful. So it was with these Indians of Central America. They would go to the shore in groups while the sailors were loading their boats with cocoanuts, and doubtless there were glances between them and the Jack tars. But the girls knew that there must be no further courting, for should there be the life of one or both would be forfeited.

One day a ship was loading cocoanuts on the shore of these proud people. Several girls stood on the bank watching the yawls come to the beach, take on a load of cocoanuts and start back for the ship. This getting a boat over the breakers is always an entertaining sight. Several men walking in the shallow water would push the boat out to where the oars might take hold; then the oarsmen, watching an opportunity between waves, would pull lustily in order to pass the next wave before it broke. Unless the boat was skillfully handled it was liable to be capsized.

The morning when the girls were watching the sailors the breakers were quite high. The rudder of a boat coming from the ship was unshipped by striking a bar a short distance from the shore, and the coxswain not being able to keep her straight for the shore, her side was turned to the incoming waves, and she was capsized. Some of the men in her got ashore, and some were drowned. One was washed ashore some distance below where the boat was to have landed. There he lay, rolled hither and thither by each succeeding line of foam that slid high up on the beach.

The men who succeeded in getting ashore alive were helped by the girls, who waded into the water for the purpose. One girl, seeing the body that had been washed ashore some distance from the others, ran to him.

Lying unconscious on the sands, his light curly hair stirred by the ever moving water, he was a picture of manly beauty. He was Ned Phillips, considered by his mates the daredevil of their number. He never went ashore that he did not get into a scrape and on several occasions had been saved by some of them from getting killed.

The girl kneeled by him and lifted his head in her arms. Whether it was their warmth or the change of position or that he had been revived by the air, he opened his eyes and looked into a dusky face with sympathetic eyes, all of which seemed very beautiful to him. He had become exhausted shortly before being thrown up on the beach and was therefore not very far gone. He returned the look of sympathy with one of gratitude, admiration, love. Then, staggering to his feet, he pulled himself together, and the two rejoined the others.

But Ned was not in condition for anything but rest. He lay down on the sand, and the girl who had raised him from the water sat by him and fanned him with a tropical leaf. For a time the other girls stood about them looking down at Ned's pale face and limp figure. But young people soon detest the mating of those about them, and one by one the girls stole away and left them together. Presently one of the other girls came and whispered something in the ear of Ned's mate, and with a frightened look she rejoined the others. Some native men were coming.

In due time, the sea having gone down, the process of loading was resumed. Phillips, with two other men who had suffered by the spill, was left on shore to recuperate. This was bad policy so far as he was concerned, for the girls resumed their position as watchers, and Ned caught a few moments when no native men were present to endeavor by signs and a few Spanish words he knew—some of which the girl who had taken him in her arms understood—that he was grateful.

Forbidden fruit is the sweetest. This girl knew that by encouraging this white man she was bringing upon herself the penalty of death, and Ned, too, was aware of the fact. While native men were present both were circumspect; when no one except sailors saw them they failed to conceal the bonds that were quickly being bound around them.

An old adage is "Love laughs at locksmiths." There were no locks and keys for these lovers, but there were plenty of persons to note what was going on between them. How they managed to secure a few moments now and again without being seen by any of the natives or whether they were seen by some who did not betray them is a matter which does not appear. The sailors would do anything in their power to protect Ned, and it may be that the girl had friends of her own sex who would screen her.

The weather proving at times unpropitious the loading of the ship was delayed, and Ned Phillips' love affair had time to grow strong. Either luck favored him or friends helped the pair to avoid detection until the ship was ready to sail; then the storm broke over the heads of the white sailor and the Indian girl.

Ned had become so infatuated that he resolved to attempt to carry his love away with him. The girl, though loath to leave those who had been all the world to her for a new life of which she knew nothing, was ready to make the plunge, though she realized that if she failed in the attempt her life would be forfeited. The evening before the ship was to sail Ned pulled ashore alone in one of the ship's boats. The Indian girl was concealed in a grove of cocoanut trees some fifty yards from the verge. She had recently been suspected and was watched by one who saw her enter the grove. When this person saw Ned coming he gave the alarm, but too late to prevent the girl from getting into the boat.

There was but little sea rolling, and Ned was pulling from the shore when a short distance up the beach the girl saw a party of Indian men hurrying a canoe to the water. A race was at hand, with two lives at stake. Ned's muscle was equal to a spirited pull, and he gave way at once with all his strength. The girl sat in the stern and covered her face with her hands.

A ship's boat is not usually made for one pair of oars. Although Ned had the smallest one of the lot, it was very heavy. But so much depended upon the effort that he had strength far beyond what was natural to him. His distance from the ship was a trifle less than that of the natives, but they could pull much faster than he. They were gaining on him, and he saw that despite the marvelous effort he was putting forth they would intercept him when the girl, who faced the ship, took her hands from her eyes, and a newly awakened hope shone in her face. Ned burned to have a look at what she saw, but dared not cease rowing long enough to do so. But by signs she contrived to tell him that a boat was being lowered from the ship, and in another moment it was full of men and coming toward them.

There were now two points at issue—first, to save their lives the lovers must meet the ship's boat before the Indians could overtake them; second, if they succeeded in this a fight must occur between the rescue party and the pursuers. On came the sailors, now and again some one of the oarsmen in his haste striking the water and sending up the spray. On came the Indians, paddling carefully, but rapidly. Ned could see only the latter and knew that unless his friends were pretty near it would be all up with him and his love.

He saw a man in the bow of one of the canoes raise a spear and aim it at the girl. While it was coming from the canoe Ned turned the boat just in time to save her. The man took up another spear and was about to hurl it when there was a report, and the spearman dropped. He had been shot from the ship's boat.

The three boats now came together. The canoe contained, among others, the father of the girl, who was bent on killing both his daughter and the man who was carrying her away from her people. The sailors, not wishing to kill the Indians, fought with their oars. The Indians had had time only to collect a few spears, and they were soon sinking to the bottom without having done any serious damage. Ned kept his eye on any one who showed signs of injuring the girl, and no sooner was a blow aimed at her than he parried it with his oar. Finally with a blow he sent one of her enemies into the water and upset the canoe.

This ended the fight. While the Indians were hanging on to their canoe a man in the ship's boat threw Ned a rope. All gave way, and Ned and the girl were pulled to safety.

When the lovers were taken aboard the ship the crew, who had been watching the flight and the fight, greeted them with a lusty cheer. Even the captain, whose duty it was to keep his men from interfering with the natives, with whom he traded, could not refrain from a hearty welcome.

Contrary to what might have been expected, the match turned out a happy one. Ned concluded to leave a seafaring life and settled down on the coast of New England, where he engaged in fishing. He has accumulated some means and owns the house in which he lives. He has several stalwart sons and comely daughters of a darker hue than himself, but lighter than their mother, to whom he has often told the story of how she was captured with a death penalty hanging over her.

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FALLING A MILE.

Curious Effect of Dropping Rocks Down a Deep Mine Shaft.

In reference to the deep mine shafts at Calumet some experiments conducted by members of the faculty of the Michigan College of Mines are interesting. It had been noticed that in the vertical shafts at the Tamarack mine if some ore or rock were spilled near the surface men working in the bottom of the shaft a mile below were not much bothered and sometimes only observed "a little dust." It is stated that a car of broken rock could be dumped into the shaft without injury to a man standing directly underneath a mile down.

The reason is that the rock would never reach the bottom, but would lodge in the sides of the shaft on the timbers that protrude a few inches at intervals—that is, the rock would not fall straight, since these shafts are exactly vertical.

In the experiments conducted two round metal balls were dropped into the center of a shaft by burning threads by which they were suspended, so as to give them no lateral motion. It was tried to catch the balls in a box of clay in the bottom of the shaft. None of them was caught. One ball was never found afterward. The other was found in the east wall of the shaft only a few hundred feet below the surface.

The explanation is that the earth is revolving from west to east, which gave the ball an eastward component in its fall because a particle on the surface of the earth is traveling at a higher rate of speed than one nearer the center, although at the same angular velocity. Thus a ball or rock dropped in the shaft will strike the east wall a few hundred feet from the surface, possibly then rebounding several times in its drop until it lodges on a timber or on a level.—Engineering Magazine.

THE FREEZING OF LIGHT.

Radium Rays Congeal at a Temperature of Minus 312 Degrees.

The world stood with gaping mouth and baited breath when science announced the phenomenon of frozen air, but wonderment has probably reached its limit when one learns that such an intangible and weightless thing as light has been frozen.

It is customary to speak of the enormous generative power of heat, but more astounding still is the fact that by means of cold a force may be imprisoned and retained which when liberated traverses space at a velocity of 186,000 miles per second.

Like all great discoveries, the process is exceedingly simple and based upon formulas that one marvels at not having been employed long ago. Radium emits light which is called "emanation," and this "emanation" is nothing more or less than a gas. It is possible to freeze all gases, and when "emanation" is subjected to a temperature of 312 degrees below zero it becomes congealed.

The strangest feature of the phenomenon, however, is to be observed when the "emanation" commences to thaw, when from the surface of the surrounding liquid air brilliant spangles of light streams upward, producing a most beautiful and dazzling effect.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

An Appeal to Vanity.

A Mussulman general gained a victory over the Greeks and captured their leader. Having summoned the prisoner into his tent, he asked him what treatment he expected from his conqueror. "If you make war like a king," replied the Greek, "release me; if you make it like a trader, sell me; if you make it like a butcher, slaughter me." The Mussulman pensioned the

FOR SLENDER WOMEN.

Though Somewhat Passe, the Tunic Has Many Charms.



GOWNS AND SKIRTS MORE.

Fashion is expected to swing away from the tunic, but many tunics and tiered gowns will doubtless be worn for a time. Certain designers still favor them, and certain types of women still find them becoming. There is no doubt that they are a boon to the very slim. The gown pictured here is an evening model in satin with silver embroidered overdress of gauze. A drapery of the embroidered gauze over the shoulders maintains the sleeveless effect. Charming and artistic, this gown is of almost Greek simplicity in line.

It was at one time the practice to allow the inmates of the Abraham ward of Bethlehem hospital, London, to go about begging for the benefit of the hospital. Certain vagrants imposed on the charitably inclined by pretending to be actual inmates and were there-fore known as "Abram-men," hence the term Abram-man, one who obtains money by shamming sickness.—London Express.

The Supreme Test.

"Do you think Grace Brown is perfect, my son?"

"Why, yes, mother."

"Have you given her temper the supreme test?"

"What's that, mother?"

"Calling up a wrong number on the telephone with a cross operator at the other end and somebody trying to break in on the line."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Twixt Scylla and Charybdis.

"What are you so worried about?"

"My rich uncle wants to see me about his will and I'm afraid if I tell him that I am doing well that he will leave his money to his poor relations, while if I say that I am not doing well he'll leave it to a worthier one than myself."—Philadelphia Ledger.

WHY RIVERS OVERFLOW.

Some Streams Make Their Beds Too Small For Flood Tides.

"A river is not made to order. It is nothing more nor less than the accidental path made by water in following the line of least resistance," writes Arthur E. Morgan in an article on "Why Rivers Overflow," published in the Scientific American. Mr. Morgan goes on to show that the average river has found or made a channel that suffices for it in ordinary times, but that in flood tide is not large enough to carry off the water. Some of the figures he gives explain perfectly why certain rivers are in the habit of overflowing.

The Coldwater river, where it enters the flat lands from the hills in northern Mississippi, has a capacity of 900 cubic feet per second when full to the top of its banks. At maximum flood, however, 100,000 cubic feet per second pour down it, and it has to overflow.

The St. Francis river on the boundary between Arkansas and Missouri can take care of from 500 to 5,000 cubic feet per second, but in flood-time it has 160,000, and the surplus must overflow. The Miami river in Ohio has a normal capacity, varying at different points from 6 per cent to 5 per cent of its maximum overflow. The Mississippi, near the mouth of the Red river, has a normal flow of 200,000 cubic feet a second; when full to the top of its banks it can carry about 1,000,000 cubic feet. When all its tributaries are in flood it has to carry 2,500,000 cubic feet a second. As its banks are higher than the surrounding plains, these inevitably receive the overflow.

Homemade Silver Polish.

To make the best silver polisher and cleaner known, take a bottle of ammonia as sold in most grocery stores, and to this add two ounces of whiting, and just a few drops of oxalic acid. In this way you will procure for the expenditure of 15 cents as much of the best silver polish as can be purchased for $1 in most of the prominent drug stores. This same polish is so cheap when homemade that the housewife will not find it too expensive to use it in polishing all of the cutlery and also the brass doorknobs or any other bright metal fixtures about the house.—National Magazine.

A Woman's Strategy.

"I once heard of a sadly henpecked man who made friends with a mouse, and by keeping the little animal always about him he contrived to get the upper hand."

"A strange story. How long did that state of affairs continue?"

"Only a short while. The man's wife introduced a cat, and the moment the cat pounced on the mouse she pounced on her husband."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Getting Along.

"Lemme see, how old is your daughter?"

"I always have to stop and think. Anyway, she must be getting on. Yesterday I heard her contemptuously refer to the youngsters at a nearby preparatory school as a parcel of little boys."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Care Required.

"Good heavens," said the impatient friend, "are you writing yet? Does it take four pages to tell her you will see her tomorrow night?"

"No," said the weary writer, "but it takes eight pages to tell her I can't."—New York Times.

Tight.

"He's close fisted, isn't he?"

"I should say he is. Why, man, he won't even give up any of his bad habits."—Detroit Free Press.

Caught.

"How is it I didn't see you at the charity meeting last night?"

"It was I who passed the plate around!"—Judge.

Points for Mothers

Presidential Game.

"Who's who?" is a good game for Feb. 22. One may easily obtain penny pictures of United States presidents. Secure about six sets of, say, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

Paste these pictures on cardboard. Then cut them in quarters and shuffle them together on a large table. Let the contestants work in couples around the large table. To the couple who first succeed in completing a set goes an appropriate prize, such as a neatly framed print of Washington for the boy and a box of candy tied with patriotic ribbon for the girl.

Naming the presidents is an instructive games. The children choose sides for this just as in the old fashioned spelling match. After the sides have been chosen the hostess names one side Republican, the other Democratic. She tells them she wants to find out which party is most familiar with the full names of the presideuts of the United States from George Washington down to Woodrow Wilson. Paper and pencils are provided each contestant. The winning party, of course, is the one whose papers show the greater number of correctly named presidents.

This game may be followed by an individual contest on the naming of all the states in the Union, the prize going to the one who first completes the task.

Nursery Play Tray.

A truly invaluable nursery possession is a tray of sand which will fit upon a child's small table or even rest solidly upon the floor. The tray should have upright borders not less than four inches in height—and a little higher is better—and should contain a heap of clean sand. This, when slightly moistened, can be "built" into all manner of fascinating objects, from the elementary "castle" of babyhood to a complete railway line, with station, bridges and tunnel, through which toy trains can be run, or the daintiest of miniature gardens planted with twigs and leaves and bordered with massive "rocks" formed of stones, over which more flowers will trail, or a fortified town in which the soldiers, with cannon and the rest—naturally so popular this year—can attack and defend to the endless amusement of the young owner. This tray need take up no appreciable room when not in use, for the little owner can soon be taught to scoop the sand up and put it in a closed receptacle. Then the empty tray may stand quite out of the way until the next time it is used.

Washington's Birthday Party.

At a children's party one hostess supplied the little girls with colonial caps patterned after the kind that Martha Washington affected, with a fichu or kerchief made of white crape paper. A belt, a sword and a cocked hat were given to each small boy.

Thus adorned, the youngsters were seated at a round table, in the center of which was a huge Jack Horner cherry pie made of red crape paper and trimmed in artificial cherries and surmounted with figures of George and Martha. From this centerpiece extending to every child's plate were narrow red ribbons. At the hostess' signal the pie was opened, every child pulled on his ribbon and extracted from the pie a little prize.

Cherry Tree Game.

Cutting down the cherry tree is an amusing game for Washington's birthday. A small tree or shrub from which all the lower branches have been cut is set in a deep box of sand and two strong cleats nailed to it on each side and to the top edge of the box. Each contestant is blindfolded, given a small toy hatchet and told to cut down the tree.

If he succeeds in knocking it down, which he can do if he strikes exactly parallel with the cleats, he receives as a prize one of the imitation bark covered stumps filled with bonbons.

The fun of the game is in watching the ridiculous antics of the contestants in hitting out at empty air.

Nice Hair Ribbons.

A little girl's hair ribbon musses very quickly if tied each time it is used. Instead of tying make the ribbon into a bow and tie the latter to the hair with a short piece of baby ribbon, the same color as the bow, slipped through the knot. By this means the bow is fastened to the hair securely and is always kept fresh.

Keeping Baby In Bed.

To prevent a baby from rolling off a bed spread a large cotton quilt or piece of denim between the springs and the mattress, letting it hang over the sides to a depth of twenty inches or more. Sew strong tapes firmly to each corner of the quilt or cloth, turn upward and then tie securely to the bedposts.

Drying Children's Hair.

Drying the children's hair will not take half as long if the towels are heated. With a radiator it is a simple matter to keep several towels warm, and by using them in rotation it is surprising how fast the hair may be dried. Do not have them too hot, but quite warm.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Time' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

BY FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 12.—Perhaps the most pertient illustration of the spirit of economy which has been incorporated in the very being of the State officials from the highest to the most humble, is the letter which chairman Walter W. Law of the assembly committee on penal institutions has sent out to the members of that committee.

The letter,which follows, brought the committeemen face to face with the fact that this year legislative junkets will be expensive and not mere time-killing, luxurious excursions which would be paid for by the state.

"The Committee on Penal Institutions," reads the letter, "has arranged to visit Sing Sing prison on Thursday, the 8th of February. It is proposed to leave Albany at 8:10 in the morning. Lunch will be provided in the prison and the return trip can be made so as to reach the Albany at about in the evening. As there is no appropriation from which the traveling expenses of the members can be paid, it will be necessary for each member to pay his own railroad fare."

Never before has such a letter unfolded before the eyes of New York state legislators and the members of the committee on Penal Institutions are wondering whether it is within their rights to decline the invitation with thanks.

Chairman Law expects to take the majority of the members of the committee to Ossining with him, the personal levy notwithstanding. He says that in that it is the duty of the committee of which he is the chairman to pay an annual visit of inspection to Sing Sing prison, such visit will be made.

"I know that it is rather unusual to ask the members of the committee to pay their own car fare," said he, "but there is no other way. I thought it best to notify the members who are on my committee that they would be expected to meet their own expenses so far as transportation is concerned; most of them were surprised."

It is expected that State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley will accompany the legislative committee upon its pilgramage. Superintendent Riley will conduct the law-makers all over the grim stone building where nearly twelve hundred prisoners are confined. Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, the millionaire warden will also be on hand to explain the reforms which he advocates.

Just why no money has been set aside to pay the expenses of the committee on penal institutions is not explained. During previous years there has always been a fund available for just such a purpose. The junkets of legislative, committee have been among the pleasurable incidents in connection with legislation. Charged with the duty of making everybody comfortable, the sergeant-at-arms has in the past made elaborate arrangements for the well being of the members of this or that committee and it has never been noised about that there was any lack of good cheer in spite of the pilgramages of the past.

In order to take his committee to the soldiers home at Bath. Chairman Montgomery found it necessary to pass a resolution passed by the assembly appropriating $500 for that purpose. There are eleven members of the committee.

Chairman Law of the committee on penal institutions for some reason or other did not offer a similar resolution. Instead he informed each member of his committee to the effect that the situation required them to pay their own car fares. Assemblyman Law makes no other explanation than the contents of his letter.

MORS IS WATCHED

White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Fearing that Frederick Mors, confessed killer of eight aged inmates of the Odd Fellows' home, that he would take his life the authorities of West Chester count today placed a guard in the cell with him. A move will be made immediately to have Mors indicted by the Grand Jury, and in the meantime every effort is being made to substantiate the tale told by the prosecution.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN CANAL ZONE

Panama, Feb. 12.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in the canal zone today. The canal was not damaged.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Germans are again bombarding Tracy-le-Mont, says an official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon.

The statement follows:

"Between the sea and the river Somme there were artillery conflicts yesterday. To the south of Las Boisselle the enemy exploded a mine at the ned of our trenches, but we nevertheless maintained our position. From the Somme to the Argonne there is nothing to report, except the bombardment at Tracy-Le-Mont by the enemy and the activity of our own artillery near Rheims and Soissons. In the Wolver there was a vigorous cannonade on the part of the Germans before Rambucourt and the woods of Las Hazelle."

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.—A Sluis dispatch says that heavy gun firiing is again being heard along the Belgian coast. tI is believed that guns from the English warships are agin bombarding towns held by the Germans.

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.—Large bodies of German troops are being taken from the West Flanders war zone for service in the Eastern theatre of war. Railway traffic has been suspended for several days. From February 1 to February 6 large forces were transferred from the western theatre of war to East Prussia.

Berlin, Feb. 12, via Amsterdam.—Emperor William left again today for the eastern theatre of war.

GERMAN BRIGADE SHOT TO PIECES AT BAGATELLE

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Paris, Feb. 12.—Whipped to a standstill in the most violent artillery duel in Alsace since the war started, the Germans at the other end of the line today violently bombarded Nieuport and the banks of the Yser, where the allies are entrenched. No material damage was done to the Germans' big guns. The allies' fire, it is stated, was most effective.

Tremendous slaughter marks the terrific battel around Bagatelle.

After four days of desperate fighting, the Argenne battle reached its climax when the Germans charged down on the French fortifications at Marie Therese in solid column, four abreast, across a front more than 500 yards wide. The guns of the fort poured a deadly shell fire into the solid ranks as they were well within range. The line of columns wavered under the withering fire, but they still came on. When within easy rifle range the quickfierers and musketry of the French sent in a shower of bullets that was a veritable hurricane of death.

The carnage was more than human courage could withstand and column after column broke, crumbled and turned leaving large number of dead on the field.

The Germans engaged numbered a full brigade.

Renewing the battle, the Germans attacked with artillery and bombs hurled by mortars. The Germans were rolled back.

MORE BIG GERMAN GUNS ARE TRAINED ON WARSAW

Berlin, Feb. 12.—Fighting in Poland between the Russians and German troops continues with unabated violence, according to official advices received here today. The advices state that the Germans have made some progress toward Warsaw and have brought up some big guns to attack the forts about that town. The Germans recognize that it will be necessary for them to capture the widely extending field of forts around Warsaw before it will be possible to capture the inner forts.

BRITISH PASS WAR MEASURE

London, Feb. 12.—The transfer of any British ship, registered in the United Kingdom, or any share therein, to persons who are not qualified to own such vessels, is made prohibitive in a bill effective today. The only exception is that the board of trade may approve such transfer.

Any person making such transfer, without this approval will be guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill is effective during the continuation of the war.

GERMAN BLOCKADE THREAT MAKES FEW EXCEPTIONS

Copenhagen, Feb. 12.—That Germany did not mean that the blockade of the English coast should make neutral trade impossible was the statement published today in the Neue Hamburger Zeitung. The paper says that the German declaration was meant as a warning to neutrals against the dangers in the Englishh waters and that Germany would not accept the responsibility for the safety of neutral ships sailing in these waters.

There was no talk about hostile measures being taken against neutral shipping, the papers states, the German admiralty's intention bein gto refrain from such measures, provided neutral ships by mutual understanding do not carry contraband.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS

Parkersburg, W.V., Feb. 12.—Taking of testimony in the impeachment charges against Judge A. G. Bacon of the United States District Court was begun here today by a subcommittees of the Judiciary committee of the House of Representatives composed of Congressman McGillicudy of Maine, Danforth of New York and Card of Ohio. The proceedings had their origin in the labor unions of Wheeling and grew out of a coal strike of coal miners and colliers.

The men of Zion Episcopal church will hold an informal social Tuesday evening at the rector's residence, 3d and Cayuga sts.

News Oddities

New York.—Against her brother's wishes, Miss Fannie Batzker stole out to give her sweetheart, Paul Gier, one last kiss. Paul took the kiss and with it, according to the charge the end of Fannie's nose. Paul was arrested on a charge of assault.

* * *

Topeka, Kans.—Kansas women under 45 who paint or powder their faces or wear earrings "for the purpose of creating a false impression" will be guilty of misdemeanors and subject to fines, if a bill introduced in the Legislature becomes a law.

* * *

New York.—Music was responsible for the marriage of Frank H. Mather and Mary P. Hunt, and music resulted in parting them. They met, while singing in a choir. Mather, charged with desertion, declared his wife's love for music made her indifferent to domestic duties.

A MARK OF RESPECT

Fulton business palces were today closed for one hour. The action was in response to a call issued by the Chamber of Commerce. The funeral took place at 2 o'clock, and the action of the business men was a touching token of their esteem and reverence for the man who had been Fulton's first mayor.

FANNY CROSBY DEAD

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb.12.—Fanny Crosby, blind hymin writer, "author of about 8,000 hymns, died here this morning after a long illness. She would have been 85 years old on March 24.

STATE CONVENTION BILL MAKES ITS APPEARANCE

Albnay, Feb. 12.—The return of the State Convention is provided for in a bill to be introduced in the Senate by Senator Argetsimger.

The measure is now in the hands of the bill drafting commitee make other amendments to the election law. Drastic amendments to the election law are provided for in the Republican platform for the present administration and the Argetsimger bill is said to be a measure favored by that party.

NEW SPANISH SHIP YARDS AT BILBOA

London, Feb. 12.—The Times says that a Spanish naval construction company is erectein, at Bilboa, Spain, ship building yards for the construction of merchant vessels. Among the first to be built will be 20 liners for a trans-Atlantic company. Sixty per cent. of the capital for the new yards is held by Spaniards and the remainder by several of the leading ship building firms of England.

WILHELMIINA OWNERS ASK FOR MORE TIME

London, Feb. 12.—American Ambassador Page today as instructed by the State Department to ask the Foreign Office to delay for a short period the placing of the case of the the cargo of the steamer Wilhelmina in prize court for adjudication; in order that the owners of the cargo may have further time in which to make out a strong case.

CHLOROFORM IN FICTION.

It Acts in a Manner That Surprises the Medical Experts.

Every now and then stories appear about individuals and even whole households being chloroformed by enterprising burglars. A report of that kind in New York city induced the New York Herald to interview a number of experts on the subject with the result of obtaining a verdict that should effectively dispose of that sort of fiction for all time, but probably will not, as previous exposures have failed.

These medical witnesses pointed out it generally requires the undivided attention of two surgeons and several nurses to induce a willing patient to yield to the fumes. If, it is suggested, the burglars have found a more expeditious mode of administration the medical world would be glad to hear of it. Dr. James J. Walsh, an authority on anaesthesia, said that the application of a chloroform soaked cloth to a victim's nostrils would produce a burning sensation that would at once arouse the sleeper.

Dr. J. T. Gwathmey, author of a text book on anaesthesia, said bluntly that it is not possible to chloroform a grown person while asleep. Another expert said he could not see how a person could be anaesthetized without realising the fact and instances a slight woman patient who required four attendants to hold her while being put under the influence of chloroform on the operating table.

Tales of wholesale chloroforming, either by saturated cloths or atomizers, may therefore, in view of this testimony, be relegated to the realm of the imaginary.

FORCE OF TRUTH.

Wait not till you are backed by numbers. Wait not until you are sure of an echo from a crowd. The fewer the voices there are on the side of truth the more distinct and strong must be your own.—Channing.

Sheridan's Spelling.

The author of "The School For Scandal" had highly original views on the rules of spelling. In his "Critic" days, for instance, a "thing" to Sheridan was always a "think," and never by any chance did he remember that a "which" or a "where" to be really respectable must needs possess an "aitch" apiece. This rule of omission he also followed, sheeplike, in "wether" for "whether." Moreover, he scorned the use of a double "m" or a double "s." For example, "blessedness" was always "blesedness."

PHOENIX NEWS

Burton Smith has bought John Wing's farm on the West Side. He will take possession March 1st.

Mrs. Sommers VanDoren is rapidly improving and will return to her home next week, Wednesday.

Burton Morgan of Pennellville was a guest at Dell Siver's yesterday.

F. W. Morgan of Pennellville was visiting friends in town yesterday.

Burton Sivers and Frank Carlton spent Thursday in Fulton with friends

Don't forget the big show Tuesday night, at Windsor opera house, "Uncle Rube", is the play.

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VON BERNSDORFF WARNS THE U. S.

He Anticipates England's Probable Action and Threatens Suffering to American Shipping

Washington, Feb. 13.—The German Government today warned the United States that if the British Government does not permit the steamer Wilhelmina with her cargo of foodstufts to go through to German the Berlin authorities in retaliation against England my indirectly have a serious effect upon American shipping. Count Von Bernsdorff, German Ambassador acting on instructions from the German Foreign Office urged Secretary Bryan to call Great Britain's attention to the German Government's guarantee that the Wilhelmina 's cargo be used only for the civilian population of Germany. He impressed upon Secretary Bryan the advisability of accepting this guarantee. The German Ambassador suggested that serious consequences would follow an unfavorable decision in the prize court in the Wilhelmina case.

German's position as outlined by Secretary Bryan is that the United States which is vitally concerned in the continuance of neutral trade, "Should not acquisece in any action by Great Britain designed to starve out the civil population of Germany.

Vn Bernsdorff declared that if the British Prize Court should uphold the seizure of the Wilhelmina's cargo such measures will be taken at once as Germany finds most expedient to retailiate. He emphasized the Statement that such steps would operate against the interest of the United States Government.

He said further to satisfy England that the German guarantees were bona-fide, the German Government is willing that consular agents of the United States would supervise the distribution of the cargo when it reaches its destination.

NEUTRAL NATIONS LOOKING TO U. S.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Satisfied with the general approval given in this country to the notes sent to Germany and England serving notice that thiis government proposes to uphold its rights on the high seas, the administration today awaited official word from its ambassadors at Berlin and London.

Opinions of diplomats varied as to the nature of the replies from Germany and Great Britain, but the reports of the neutral nations appeared to be a unit in approving the strong tone of the American notes.

There were suggestions in governmen circles that the lead of the United States would be followed by other nations not at war. It was intimated that the three Scandanavian countries particularly might be expected to join in representations to both Germany and Great Britain. Separate suggestions from other neutral countries followed the arguments in the American note also were regarded as strong possibilities.

Emphasis today was placed by administration officials on the point that in the note to Germany that this government took a firm stand on international right, long established nd backed up by precedented almost without number. This is that a merchant vessel having no means of protectin gherself frim an attack by a warship, must be given the right to surrender and thus protect her passengers and crew before bein fired on.

It also was suggested that the sending of a strong warning to Germany was recognized by the administration as necessary to guard aginst the development of a critical situation, should an American ship be sunk, such as arose following the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor.

CHASSEURS OPEN PATH THAT LEADS TO RHINE

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Feb. 13.—By a brilliant charge in snowclad Alsace the French chasseurs captured a high spur north of Hartmannsweiler Kopf, driving out the Germans and inflicting severe losses on them. The position, which is 2889 feet above sea level was held by the Germans in force and the attack was mde under difficulties beacuse of the rugged and wooded nature of the slopes, which are covered with snow.

The hardy chasseurs, however, who have distinguished themselves more than once during the war, again demonstrated their worth. Their victory will be great help in the French in their drive through upper Alsace toward the Rhine.

The German infantry attacks along the battle front has not diminished in activity. The Kaiser's forces are resorting to the throwing of bombs and hand grenades.

The German offensive in the Argonne is becoming active, according to unofficial reports, nd General Joffre is making efforts to combat the movement.

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—The Porte has forwarded a protest to neutral countries against the Russins on account of their sinking of the American steamer Washington, which was reported to have been sunk in the Black sea by Russian warships.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT, TAKEN UNAWARES, FAIL TO FOIL BOLD BRITISH AVIATORS

England's Time For Boasting Has Come; Fears Dissipated of a Complete German Blockade

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Feb. 13.—All England is rejoicing today. The successful raid by British airships on the Germans' position in Belgium has given the public confidence that the country will be able to check the threatened blockade of the British isles by the Germans.

The raid was the greatest in the history of the war. Over thirty aeroplanes and seplanes, under command of Wing Commander Sampson, took part in the raid and not a single machine or pilot was lost. Two machines were damaged. Claude Graham-White had the misfortune to fall into the sea, but he and his plane were rescued by a French gunboat off Nieuport and taken into Dunkirk.

The public is awaiting more details of the successful raid. From the official report issued of the raid it is known that the English raiders covered a wide area in their operation and inflicted great damage on these positions in Belgium held by the Germans.

German gun positions in various towns were assailed and British observers report that they left behind them a train of ruins and burning buildings from which German soldiers were driven in dismay by the hail of deadly missiles.

Middlekerke, Bruges, Ostend and Blankenburgh, were the principal points of attack. Other small places where German troops were assembled, were also targets for the British explosives.

The German air pilots were taken unawares and no hostile craft was encountered by the British. The German artillery—men and those in charge of the air craft guns mounted in every occupied Belgian town were surprised, too, and did not open until the British had swept by and the damage had been done.

The raid is an evidence that England intends to wage unrelenting war upon the German submarines. It is reported that a strong force of destroyers has been ordered to patrol duty with a view of keeping their submarines out of French and British waters.

London papers are filled with praise for the daring aviators, nd say that the success attending the raid will bring dismay to the heart of the Germans.

"The Germans may boast, but they are not to have their own way in the operations intended for next week," says the Chronicle.

PETROGRAD SCENTS OFFICIAL DECEPTION

Public Has Lost Patience With Those Responsible for False Reports of Invasion

Petrograd, Feb. 13.—Gloom pervaded the Russian capital today. Despite the Russians retirement from East Prussia which was for the purpose of choosing their own battleground, the public is showing uneasiness over the situation. They cannot understand why after receiving optimistic reports of the steady advance of the Czar's forces in to German territory the statement he issued showing that the offensive of the Russians was kept back, and that they were driven 80 miles into their own territory.

The determined nature of the German operations in the Mazurian lakes has been effective. It is believed here that this latest move is but the beginning of a series of active operations which may definitely settle the struggle on the Eastern Prussian frontier.

GREECE DEMANDS OF TURKS REPENTANCE

Athens, Feb. 13.—Greece has lodged a vigorous protest with Turkey against the action of the secret police in Constantinople in insulting M. Panas, the Greek minister. The Grand Vizier has expressed his regret over the incident and replied to the Greek protest that he would bring the matter to the notice of his government immediately.

The following reparation is demanded by Greece:

That the prefect of police pay personal visit to M. Panas and in the presence of the entire staff of the Greek legation ak pardon for the incident;

That the person guilty of the insult be dismissed immediately, be brought before a court and punished;

That the Turkish government publish a statement making known what satisfaction has been given.

The Turkish government, it is said, will agree to Greece's demands.

Washington, Feb. 13.—American Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople today notified the State Department that the Archipelago American steamship Washington was fired upon in the harbor of Cibotrezon and the Russian fleet returned the fire which the Turkish commander at that place opened on the ship. No action will be taken until a full report is made as to whether the American ship has any status.

GENERAL MILES PRAISES WILSON

Old Warrior Tells Albany S. of V. That World Peace Is Coming

Albany, Feb. 13.—Praising the attitude of President Wilson in sending his message of warning to Germany and England, General Nelson A. Miles retired, in addressing Albany Sons of Veterans last night, declared that American manhood should be proud of the position taken by the chief executive.

General Miles said that it was just and proper that President Wilson should inform Englan dthat the Stars and Stripes could not be used to protect her ships. He urged that American rights and independence be ever preserved and that the message of the President be loyally backed by all citizens of the United States.

The distinguished soldier said that thed uration of the European war was enigmatical and that it might continue until one or more countries had exhausted their resources.

Concluding, he expressed the hope that honorable peace might be preserved on the part of the United States andp redicted that when the war clouds finally rolled away that the curtain would be rung down upon warfare forever, a court of arbitration would doubtless be formed for the purpose of settling all future controversies, he declared.

The occasion of the remarks of General Miles was a banquet in honor of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by Philip H. Sheridan Camp, Sons of Veterans.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LOSSES CASE BEFORE COMMISSION

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today notified the Southern Pacific railroad that it will order the line to dispose of the Pacific Mail steamship company unless the railroad agrees not to operate vessels beyond Balbo on the Panama canal zone. The Southern Pacific will be allowed sixty days to amend its petition for permission to operate the water line under the Panama canal act, so as to incorporate this pledge.

WOULD IMPRISON BOXERS

Madison, Wis., Feb. 13.—A bill has been introduced in the Assembly, which if passed, will make those present at boxing or sparring exhibitions, together with the boxers, liable for punishment by imprisonment in the state prison for from three to five years or a fine of from $100 to $1,000.

STEAMERS SAILING

New Yor, Feb. 13.—Steamers sailing today: Philadelphia for Liverpool; Oruna for Liverpool America for Nayles and Genoa.

Due to arrive today: Negantic from Liverpool; Nieuw from Amsterdam; Campaia from Madeira.

WEATHER FORECASST

Rain or snow tonight. Sunday warmer. From lower lake fresh east wind.

BERLIN ADMITS RAID, DENYING SERIOUS RESULTS

Berlin, by Wireless, Feb. 13.—Activity of the Allies' aviators along the Belgian coast was admitted in a statement issued from German headquarters this afternoon. The statement says that the bombs dropped by the aviators only damaged property belonging to civlilians and inflicted but slight losses from a military standpoint.

French attacks in the Vosges district were repulsed. Russian opposition in East Prussi has been broken down.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Feb. 13.—The Germans are taking a vigorous offensive in the region of Verdun, but their attacks on the French trenches in that vicinity has been repulsed, says an official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon.

A squadron of German aeroplanes flew over Verdun but no damage is reported. The statement says that the Germans violently bombarded Nieuport and Ypres, but that the French artillery effectively replied to the cannonade. Great activity is manifested on both sides in the Champagne region.

Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—The German campaign in East Prussia is being conducted by General Eichhorn, according to a dispatch from Berlin today. General Eichhorn was to have taken command of the troops in the western theatre of war, but the fact that he was suffering from typhoid when the war broke out prevented him from taking an active part. Field Marshal VonHindenburg is conducting operations from Insterburg, where he has maintained his headquarters for a week. The Kaiser arrived there yesterday.

London, Feb. 13.—German submarines are believed to be active again in destroying British commercial ships. The new cargo steamer Torquay was towed into Scarborough harbor last night in a sinking conldition. She was either torpedoed or struck a mine eight miles east of that port. One man was killed and two injured.

Nothing has been heard of the British steamers Oriole and London Trader since January 30. Reports of a disaster to the latter have been circulated, and it now certain that both of these vessels were sunk by a German submarine.

Athens, Feb. 13.—Three hundred Albanians crossed the Montenegrin frontier today and attacked the outposts. They were driven off after losing forty killed and fifty persons.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. B. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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February 13, 1915

Opinions

Give Business a Chance

About the time any business begins to move along smoothly and is earning profits, it gets a jolt from Washington. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with business. It is suffering from shock, sympathetic hysteria, neurasthenia, superinduced by politics. The logical, sensible, way out is a defined area of free operation for business, but no sooner is the area defined than Congress undertakes a new definition. There are intelligent men who are convinced that Congress not in session would be worth $1,000,000 a day to the country. It is a pity that men who live in Washington so soon get out of touch with conditions in the Nation itself.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

A Wretch

The French captain who murdered his wife because her desires to be near him jeopardized his chances for decoration with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, will go down as the most contemptible wretch in the history of the war.

No doubt he will sink into oblivion just as he fell into the lowest depth of degradation, and the world will never hear of him again. But surely there must be some tribunal before which he will meet justice. His fellow-officers told him that the presence of his wife was objectionable; that his chances for being cashiered were multiplied, daily, by her remaining near him. His ambition was unbounded and with one blow he crushed her.

He tried to mount the pedestal of honor on the dead body of his wife and a court-martial was his reward. No other term describes this sort of man quite so well as wretch.—Times, St. Louis.

When Is a Duck a Deer?

In the latest issue of Mr. McAdoo's relaxing journal (Treasury Decisions) we find that the Board of General Appraisers has been solemnly considering whether a game bird, with its head, feet and feathers on, and undrawn, can be classified as dressed game. It has decided that when a game bird has its clothes on, it is not dressed, and when it has been plucked and drawn, it is dressed, and that it is entitled to a lower rate of duty when dressed, that is, undressed, than when undressed, that is, dressed. The situation becomes even more interesting when we are told, in the formal language of a julicial decision, that the feathered bird is venison within the meaning of the distinction drawn by Congress. So a duck is not a duck when it passes through the custom house, but a deer.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Railroads Beginning to Get Justice

The Interstate Commerce Commission's new and saner attitude toward the railroads was emphasized yesterday in the so-called "inter-mountain rates" decision. The transcontinental roads have to face the problem of all-water route competition through the Panama Canal, and they have been anxious to get official support for the practice of making lower through rates to the Pacific Coast from points east of the Mississippi River without having to lower correspondingly rates to interior mountain points.

The concessions they asked for some years ago were refused by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the ground that they were in conflict with the "long and short haul" provisions of the interstate commerce act. The commission created a zone system through which rates were to be stabilized. The Commerce Court suspended that action, but on appeal to the Supreme Court the commission's power to create zones was confirmed. The Supreme Court held, however, that the commission, in interpreting the "long and short haul" clause, could exercise discretion in making allowance for the effects on through transportation rates of competition by way of the Panama route.

In yesterday's order the commission took the Supreme Court's hint and made fairly liberal concessions in the way of permitting discriminations in through rates. These discriminations cannot but benefit the country as a whole. The East and the Middle West will get cheaper rail transportation to the Pacific, the manufacturers and producers of the Mississippi Valley will be relieved of a handicap against them and in favor of the Atlantic Coast created by the opening of the Panama Canal, and the railroads will be enabled to retain a good deal of through trans-continental business which otherwise they would lose. The inter-mountain states will be only negatively injured. They could not get any benefit out of a retention of the higher through rates to the coast, although everybody else might suffer from them.

The rational consideration now given to the railroads is one of the brightest promises of industrial readjustment. If the carriers can re-establish their credit and earning power the problem of winning back prosperity will be amazingly simplified.—Tribune, New York.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. Cheney and Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

COMMONSENCE NOT COMMON

As someone has somewhere said, the most uncommon thing is common sence.

We've tried planting citizens 290,000 to the square mile; we've tried growing them in rooms without light and air; tried raising them in cellars; tried growing them with a minimum of food; tried training the young plants on the streets, and in the unsupervised dance halls, cheap theatres and low grade amusement parks, feeding them, too often, on whiskey and vulgar suggestions and then—when we raise a sickly stunted growth, and find in addition, that we have lost a lot of good seed—we exclim, "Oh, isn't this dreadful! What shall we do?" And we answer our own question by doing the same thing all over again.

This is the way the American City talks right from the bottom of the matter in one of its recent issues. Then it goes on still more to say.—

To produce a healthy happy efficient citizenship is the highest municipal aspiration. How intellegently are we striving towards such a goal? To attain it, our chief need is that each citizen shall be interested, not only in his own welfare and contentment, but in that of every other citizen.

Every thought in the above expression is packed wifh common sence, that most uncommon thing, and is just as applicable to Fulton as any other place, and there's no time like the present—to begin thinking.

ONE ON WORK

To some men, work is a bread-and-butter problem. To others, it is an opportunity to advance. Work is the university where the best men of the world attend.

Some men can never quite understand why the Creator did not hang ham and eggs on trees. Pick up a sample of a man's work, and you have a sample of the man.

There are two ways to get out of work. One is to work out, and the other is to rust out. If you rust out, they will carry you, without cost to you, over the hills to the county farm. The way you work determines your destiny, and all of the whining, grumbling and feeling sorry for yourself this side of Old Mexico (which means some other place) will never change this inviolate condition one little bit.

When I hear some poor boob say that the world owes him a living, I have the self-satisfaction of knowing that he will have to hustle if he collects the bill.—Silent Partner.

Wanted---A Public Service Commission to Serve the Public

It is becoming from the work of the legislative committee investigating the Public Service Commission that there is nothing in particular the matter with that body save its members. The law is good. The machine built up under that law has operated well enough; complaints on the average have received adequate investigation, and where justified remedial orders have been issued. That much was largely routine procedure. But where the commissioners should have taken hold in the public interest the policy of state regulation of public utilities has broken down. A careful study of the testimony of Messrs. McCall and Wood indicates the reason. They did not know what the commission was doing. They did not keep track of the orders issued against the Interborough, to take a specific case, and they did not have any idea of the persistent flouting of the commission's orders and authority by that company. Moreover, they have indicated a predisposition to accept any excuses the Interborough offered, or even to make excuses for it. Mr. McCall has said he thought the company, "was doing all that could be expected." Mr. Wood "trusted Hedley," with whom he had been more or less friendly for fifteen years.

When Governor Dix abandoned Governor Hughes's standards for appointment to the Public Service commissions and took these $15,000 a year places as political spoils, he started the deterioration which has ended in McCall and Wood. Tht was a lamentable thing for the public. Fortunately it can be changed easily. There is slight restriction on the power of the Governor to remove a public service commissioner. A state of affairs like that disclosed by the legislative committee's investigation surely warrants removal of some commissioners. Since Governor Roosevelt signed the special franchise tax law, the Public Service commissions law of Governor Hughes is the biggest advance in the relations of public toward corporations in this State. The policy of corporation regulation is too good to be discredited or broken down by maladministration. The public has too much at stake to rest content while the law is permitted to fail of its purpose because of administrators who neglect or refuse to take advantage of its provisions.

The present Public Service Commission has not served the public as the public should and could be served. It is time to have in office a commission which can and will enforce the law, even to the point of setting in motion criminal actions against violators of its orders.—Tribune, N.Y.

OVER YONDER.



—Greene in New York Telegram.

JUDGE COVILLE AWARDS JOE $90

It Was Compensation For Four Months Spent in County Jail

Oswego, Feb. 13.—Joe Morello, the young West side Italian, who was pursued and attacked by the Fulton blackhand gang, was awarded $90 by Judge Coville in County Court yesterday. District Attorney Culkin recommended the award.

The first thing Joe did was to purchase a new outfit of clothing to replace the clothes he has worn since last October, when he was committed to the County Jail as a material witness against the conspirators.

The award was made under a new law which became effective September 1 last, giving the courts discretion to authorize the payment of a certain sum, if, in their discretion, the witness is in need of such help. Morello has been confined in the jail, partly for his own protection and because of the necessity of having him testify for the people against Jim Branabi, who was charged with having shot him in the arm in carrying out the black hand plot.

Morello aided the authorities greatly in their fight against the gang, with the result that all have pleaded guilty and their cases disposed of. Branabi has been sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

Frank Fostoglia, one of the conspirators, pleaded guilty yesterday and was given a suspended sentence of four months in the County Jail.

Natale Muscato of Fulton was given a sentence of not more than two years and four months nor less than one year and six months in Auburn prison, for assault in the first degree. He used a knife in an argument in Fulton last summer. His attorney, James R. Somers, seeks a new trial on the ground of mistaken identity.

Josephh O'Connor is attempting to get a suspended sentence for Guiseppo Froio, who pleaded guilty to assault in the first degree earlier in the week. Mr. O'Connor says the prisoner's brother will take him to West Virginia, where he has a job for him. Action was deferred.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

On February 6 three women were indicted at Pikeville, Kentucky, for selling their votes at a dollar each at the last school election.

"There! didn't we tell you that women would sell their votes and that in politics they would be just as bad as men," do I hear you say?

Well, not "just as bad," for with these erring women is to be tried a number of men who committed fraud at the August primaries and the number is 1100. Comparison makes those three women look as insignificant as the militant suffrage movement in England in the light of the present European war.

TO RENT

South store in VanWagenen block; all of store or in part. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. Putnam Allen, or Glenn A. Ryther.—adv.

MUSINGS OF AN OLD TIMER

(These papers are an exclusive feature of the Fulton Evening Times)

GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS

"Your young men shall dream dreams."

To claim acquaintance with a character who departed this life almost eighty years ago would be absurd. In writing of the pathetically romantic career of the departed pioneer of Oswego county, who entered life burdened with such a superabundance of Christian names, you must grant me the novelist's license of conceiving the man from the records others left of him rather than any pretense of direct knowledge.

This capitalist of the days gone by whose activities and ambitions came to a close almost eighty years ago when he passed away at the age of eighty-four (August 14, 1836) well deserves a place in the memory of the present residents of this county.

Like his equally prominent partner's, the Roosevelts (John and Nicholas) and G. C. Schroeppel, George Frederick William Augustus Scriba foresaw things much as the dreamers and achievers of today see them. That is not as they do become but as they would like to achieve them.

Who among you can say that the failures of dreams and fondly cherished projects indicate anything more than the truth of "man proposes, God disposes." Shall we venture to criticise the foresight of such a courageous pioneer because his plans met with disaster one after one?

Should we not rather admire the dare-to-do spirit that tried to plant this region with man-conceived city sites, where nothing but "the forest primeval" existed. "the forest primeval" existed?

Before entering on the details of this century old romance of the county's commercial history let us stop a moment to wonder if there was anything isgnificant in the fact that anything insignificpt in the fact that every one of these men were Holland Dutch? It is not my purpose to tarry on the point, simply to say that George Scriba was but one of this group of illustrious Hollanders in America.

The Roosevelts have applied to the land commissioners of the then new State of New York (1791) for the purchase of the lands between Oneida lake and river, Onondaga (now the Oswego) and Lake Ontario, bounding a recently granted section on the west—referring to Macomb's patent.

Only waiting for a superficial survey the enterprising Roosevelts sold their contract to Scriba, April 7, 1792. Mr. Scriba took steps to occupy the land almost immediately although his title, or patent, was not issued until December, 1794. Talk about enterprise being a modern commodity!

This little slice of land figured up to 499,135 acres after sundry and several deductions were made to individuals and the State as well as "all Gold and Silver mines and five acres of every hundred for highways." "To have and to hold * * as a good and indefeasible estate of inheritance forever, on condition nevertheless that within the term of seven years there shall be one family actually settled on said tract of land hereby granted for every six hundred and forty acres thereof, otherwise these letter patents and the estate hereby granted shall cease, determine and become void."

George Scriba's fortune was generally admitted to have been at least $1,500,000 and the land was secured with the obvious intention of founding a commercial empire.

At "Rotterdam" which occupied the site of the present village of Constantia, this early promotor conceived an entry port to his "land." His notion was that goods could be transported on Oneida lake and up what is now Scriba creek to the watershed rise. Here a portage or carriage of six or seven miles brought one to the Salmon Creek.

Again launching the shallow boats or bateau the journey of ten or twelve miles to the lake brought one to Vera Cruz where a lake port harbor would outrival Oswego. One can see the same spirit of saving time and distance that has led railroad builders to eliminate distances.

In other words Scriba and his friends considered that he was "putting one over" on Nature who had insisted on wandering crookedly westward then northward to the lake (Ontario). Of course it was not till after his fortune had been exhausted that the harbor scheme was found unfeasible.

Today, no one contests Nature's route, for this very summer will see the first use of the latest state-built waterway along her pathway.

Yet this man's attempt at empire building left us names bewilderingly out of place like Mexico, Texas and Vera Cruz, the source of which can easily be traced.

It is related of Scriba's long vanished city to be, Rotterdam, that the store he built and stocked carried a stock worth $10.00—considered truly wonderful in those times.

His dams and wharfs, built by agents, were so flimsy and inefficient that money must be constantly used to construct them.

Likewise at Texas and Vera Cruz even more elaborate plans and expenditures were disrupted.

Representatives of a French company who visited Rotterdam in 1793 on their inspection of the Black river country said of the place in their report to the "Castorland Company": "We took a view of the site of the future city. It is a moderately elevated, sandy plateau, with a view of the lake (Oneida) and the islands (Frenchman's and Dunham's). At present the settlement comprises a saw mill and three log houses. Mr. Scriba intends to open a road from this place to Little Salmon creek, which is twenty-four miles by land (total distance) saving more than sixty miles over the water route. * * * It is probable that this will become the route of trade from the lakes(!)

—JAMES.

Heartfelt Wish.

Pedestrian (to beggar)—I have little money to give you because I am a poet, and, what is more, my poems are not to be published until I am dead. Here's 10 cents. Beggar—Long life to ye, sir!—New York Weekly.

U. S. CHURCHES GROWING FAST

Statistics Show Religious Bodies Have No Cause to Feel Discouraged Over Results

New York, Feb. 13—Statistics made public today by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America show the religious bodies of the United States have no cause to be discouraged over the results of the year 1914. The new communicants or members added made good all the losses by death, expulsion or withdrawal, and left a surplus of nearly three-quarters of a million.

That is, the total membership is 763,078 greater than it was in 1913. This is an average increase of two per cent, for all bodies great and small, Christian and non-Christian. Tables prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, and issued by the council show in detail the pains and losses of the year.

The grand total of members is now 38,708,149. All the larger denominations share in the increase. Baptists gained 122,125; Eastern Orthodox Churches, 36,500; the Roman Catholic church, 136,850; the Lutherans, 56,248; the German Evangelical Synod, representing the State Church of Prussia, 29,315; the Methodists, 231,460; the Presbyterians, 56,019; the Protestant Episcopal church, 28,641.

The Protestant Episcopal church has crossed the million line, having gained 86,468 since 1910, and over 300,000 since 1900.

The Roman Catholic Church has gained nearly a million and a quarter since 1910 and more than five and a half millions since 1900.

The Methodist Episcopal church, the second largest denomination, gained 187,487 in 1914 and nearly 700,000 since 1900.

The thirty churches, constituting the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America, report nearly 17,500,000 members, somewhat less than half of the aggregate for all denominations, with 103,000 ministers and nearly 139,000 churches. These bodies have a net increase of over 500,000 members, or more than two thirds of the entire increase of all bodies.

There are nine denominations which have a million and upward—the Roman Catholic, 13,794,637; the Methodist Episcopal, 3,603,265; the Southern Baptist, 1,529,217; the National Baptist (colored) 2,018,868; the Methodist Episcopal, South, 2,005,707; the Presbyterian, Northern, 1,442,498; the Disciples of Christ, 1,363,163; the Northern Baptist Convention, 1,238,323, and the Protestant Episcopal, 1,015,238. These seven denominations aggregate over 29,000,000 members, or more than three-fourths of the entire aggregate of the 170 religious bodies.

The effects on church membership of the European war in narrowing the stream of immigration were probably quite small, as only the last five months of the year were involved. The emigration of men to take part in the great conflict would not be a very large factor for the same reason. The German bodies—Lutheran, Reformed and the representative of the Prussian State Church, all show unusual gains for 1914.

The total increase of ministers was 3212, which is unusually large, while the total increase of churches was 1441, which is unusually small.

YOUTHFUL SPRING GOWN.

Smart Model In Black and White For Afternoon Wear.



WHITE VOILE GOWN.

Among the white fabrics which will be popular for the spring afternoon frock one may mention voile with a good deal of confidence, since the majority of fashion designers look upon this fabric with favor. One has a charming example of its use in the gown illustrated, which is an afternoon creation suitable for the smart tea, luncheon, bridge or the informal dance. The gown is of white voile, cleverly embroidered with black and with the wide girdle and sash of black velvet ribbon. One notices with interest the narrow plaiting which trims the little jacket and appears in three undulating lines on the skirt. The hat is a wide brimmed spring model, well adapted for Easter wear.

Shoes For Spring.

Shoe styles show a distinct trend toward the military type of button and lace boots in women's high footwear, with the button boot characterized by military braids and eagle brass buttons, says the Dry Good Economist. In low shoes for women the short tongue colonial and the small tongue pump will predominate, closely followed by novelty strap effects in the medium grades. The gaiter effect will be carried into low shoes, and black and white combinations will be received with much favor. In men's shoes the tendency is toward the larger use of the cloth top button boots.

EXPORTS ROLL UP IN VOLUME

Dun's Review Reports Enormous Excess of Exports In Favor of U. S.

New York, Feb. 13—Most of the developments of the week are along lines of further strengthening of confidence and a moderate, though perceptible, expansion in trade activity. Nothing illustrates more vividly the enormous gains made in the last six months than the decline in foreign exchange to quotations far below the usual gold import point, but while some gold has been drawn from Canada, money is in so ample supply that large shipments are not now needed; indeed credit supplies are so great that, following the example of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central has announced a new $100,000,000 bond issue. Financially, the United States is becoming sounder and stronger every day. The European war still hangs as a cloud over the situation and questions of the rights of neutrals are acute and render still more difficult the shipping problem. Exports however continue in great volume, creating a big balance of international trade in favor of this country, and more than offsetting the return of American securities from abroad. During the latest week the excess of exports amounted to the great sum of $37,134,000. The outward movement of cotton, aggregating in nine weeks over 2,600,000 bales, has changed conditions in the South from depression and alarm to a feeling of comparative security, which must increase steadily. The services of the Cotton Pool have not been required. Railroad earnings in January showed a decline from the previous year of 10.3 per cent., but traffic conditions are improving, and equipment orders are being placed, though in conservative volume. In iron and steel, these demands in connection with large export sales, are encouraging features, and an optimistic review of trade conditions by the chief executive of the Steel Corporation was one of the events of the week. Retail trade is for the moment rather inactive, but reports indicate generally low stocks. A feeling of confidence prevails, particularly in sections favored by the high prices for farm products. Cotton goods continue firm. The silk trade is irregular, but conditions are described as generally satisfactory. Higher prices for woolen goods, due to the strength of raw wool, tend to restrict demand, but the volume of business is believed to be well in advance of last year.

Early Deliveries

There is further enlargement of output in certain departments of iron and steel and the leading interest, which gained 411,928 tons in unfilled orders during January, now has about 55 per cent. of capacity active. Numerous inquiries are appearing for track supplies, and spike factories in the Pittsburgh district are increasing working time. New building work, however, continues quite, although prices are firmer on forward business and $1.20 is the minimum for plates, shapes and for the last half. A better ton prevails in crude steel and, as a rule, $20, Pittsburgh, is maintained for Bessemer and open hearth billets, while moderate sales of pig iron and reported at practically unchanged quotations. On the other hand, averages for January show slight losses as compared with December. For the first time in weeks, production of coke shows an increase, additional capacity having been provided for by the leading steel makers. Demand is broadening but thus far prices reflect little or no improvement.

Large numbers of retailers have appeared in the dry goods markets and are buying in small lots for early deliveries. Very fair orders are received from traveling salesmen for domestic, flannels and fall lines of wash fabrics, while bleached cottons continue in steady demand. Prints are quiet, but ginghams are in better request, although some lots of the latter are being offered for quick sales at low figures. There is a continued inquiry for duck for export and the mills are more actively engaged than in recent previous monthsh. Indications point to a broad spring distribution of white and printed goods, but the dyestuffs difficulty remains a hindrance in the colored goods division. In woolens and worsteds, large sales of broadcloths have been made for fall delivery, but staple serges and similar merchandise are not being freely taken. While spring trade from domestic sources in men's wear is barely half of normal, some of the larger mills are comfortably supplied with business as a result of the large foreign contracts.

The question of styles still causes uncertainty and hesitation in footwear, but buyers appear more confident and are now contracting fairly liberally. Most manufacturers of men's shoes are moderately busy and it is expected that before long sufficient business will have been booked to bring the output of the plants up to normal capacity. Many novelties are displayed in women's lines, but patent leathers continue the best sellers and numerous additional orders of good size have been placed.

WHAT THE COOK BOOK SAYS.

If you would have your fried eggs look pink and beautiful fry them one at a time in a good deal of fat and give them your undivided attention. As they are cooking take a spoon and continually pour the hot fat over them until they are done. An egg that is a little stale is almost sure to break its yolk when it is put into the pan.

You can warm over meat much more quickly if you wrap it in greased paper. The steam will prevent the meat from becoming hard and dry.

A very quick way to cool a hot liquid is to pass it through a clean cloth saturated with cold water. And if the liquid is soup no trace of grease will remain.

Pickles will never become moldy if you put a tiny bag of mustard in the top of the receptacle in which they are kept.

Don't forget to close the refrigerator door each time you use the box. The ice will last much longer.

To keep pancakes from being greasy and flabby do not have the batter too thick, and be sure that the fat is piping hot.

OSWEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICERS

F. B. Shepherd Elected President at Annual Meeting.

Oswego, Feb. 3.—One hundred members of the Chamber of Commerce, Inc., gathered in Fitzhugh hall Thursday night to elect officers, adopt new by-laws, listen to reports and prepare for an active capaign for the betterment of Oswego. The report of the nominating committees was accepted and the officers suggested were elected without a dissenting vote. The officers are:

President, Frederick B. Shepherd, vice-president, T. P. Kingsford, R. A. Wowned, Thomas Burden and George E. Farrell; treasurer, John S. Parsons; secretary, Webb G. Cooper; Board of Managers, F. A. Emerick, John H. Hourigan, John D. Higgins, George J. Hessler, H. D. Fisher, H. H. Alexander, L. W. Mott, George H. Campbell, Clark Morrison, A. R. Hunt W. V. Burr, Niel Gray, Jr., A. F. McCarthy, N. L. Bates, W. J. Dowdle, J. C. Churchill, H. J Cooper, Dr. R. K. Piez, Elisha, B. Powell, Kirk White, H. I. Pratt, C. H. Bond, Frank Schilling, Frederick O. Clarke, James P. Doyle, F. W. Barnes, John K. O'Connor, Charles N. Bulger and A. C. Hall.

During the course of retiring President Kingsford's remarks the subject of the work now being done by Canada in enlarging the Welland canal so that the largest freighters on the upper lakes will be able to reach Lake Ontario. This will mean that Oswego will have to have a deeper harbor and Mr. Kingsford reported that Congressman Mott had been very active in obtaining a harbor survey and would keep Oswego's needs before Congress and the War Department. He urged the necessity of a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side and said that if any of the enemies of England should destroy locks in the present Welland canal it would tie up American shipping as well as the Canadian boats.

Mr. Kingsford spoke at some length on the work of the trade extension committtee and said it had carried thrugh a number of successful projects. He mentioned Dollar Day, Christmas Trade Week, Apple Week and the trips made to nearby towns and villages both east and west of Oswego. He said these had all been very successful last year and would probably be repeated.

RICHARD CROKER AND HIS BRIDE AT PALM BEACH.



MR. AND MRS. RICHARD CROKER AT THEIR PALM BEACH BUNGALOW.

The presence in the Palm Beach colony this winter of Mr. Richard Croker, well known politician of New York city, and his Indian bride has aroused great interest. Mr. Croker's bungalow has been the scene of many impromptu gatherings and friends have been very enthusiastic over the delightful manner in which Mrs. Croker entertains. Mr. and Mrs. Croker were married in New York November 26 last. The bride, who is young and attractive, was Miss Dula Benton Edmonson, and is rather proud of her Indian parentage. About the spacious gardens of the Croker cottage Mrs. Croker often wears a picturesque Indian costume. She and Mr. Croker genially posed for the camera recently, and herewith is the interesting result.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

Are You Going to Get Married?

Let us sell you the Wedding Ring

Notice our Window Display of Roger's Silverware

Price reduced to close out some of the patterns.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

Electricity In the Home

is Clean, Safe and Efficient. Let us give you an estimate on wiring your home.

REMEMBER OUR FREE FLAT IRON OFFER

THE ELECTRIC CO.

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SLAIN BY R COMRADE

From a Fist Resented Knife Thrust That Had Fatal Result

, Feb. 13.—Wright A. Ed- , jr., a 14-year-old choir boy, rested early today, charged murder of John Sidney Good- Both boys are members of r of the Church of St. John ngelist in Bowdoin street. was stabbed with a knife and in Park st. He was hur- to the city hopital but died with- ining conciousness.

tragedy was the outcome of a quarrel which started in the last night, during the weekly

Saunderson boy, weighs less pounds and is sickly in ap- was arrested at his father's 28 Franklin st., Cambridge. id:

dwin was always picking on rehearsals. Last night, after I came up Bowdein st. Near the State house annex, in came up to me. He struck ice. Then I took my knife and him. I ran and he ran after but I got away."

boy, who was terrified to learn Goodwin was dead, sobbed but he did not mean to hurt him but only wanted to keep him from him again.

Saunston was held in $1000 bail continued hearing on Friday by Baker in City Juvenile Court. original charge of murder was ced to manslaughter by the Judge

Community Notes

Wilson has returned after several weeks at Roosevelt.

* * *

Lewis Pelo was a recent visi- Mrs. C. J. Butcher at Palermo.

* * *

Bertha Winks, who has been her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Winks, of Roosevelt, has re- to her home here.

* * *

Leroy Ure of Hastings is vis- her son, Mr. Fred Ure, of Cay- street.

* * *

Whitney has returned after several weeks with friends ida county.

* * *

Warren Gardner, who has been ill at her home in North st. for several weeks, is im-

* * *

and Mrs. Fred Summerville of 1st at., have been annoyed by of marital difficulties, that

ELL BROS.

BING and HEATING

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17 N. Second Street

TICULAR PLE—

e who like things done are the kind we want as s. Our unique washing makes steady patronage.

Let the

n Home Laundry

J. D. McINTYRE

O YOUR WASHING

e Asher Ironing system we gives the most pleasing fin- and cannot tear or injure the

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were to be aire Supreme Court. These stories ar declared by the interested persons to be entirely without a foundation.

* * *

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chubb of Amboy were the guests last week of Mrs. Silas Merritt of Emory street.

* * *

Mrs. Hiram Chaffee, Davis, W. Virginia, is in the city, called here by the death of her mother, Mrs. Stephen Mason.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Collins of Morse is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Moore, of South 5th st.

* * *

Clarence Edley and daughter, Margrette, spent last week at C. J. Butcher's at Palermo.

* * *

Howard Wilcox of Pennellville visited friends here Thursday.

* * *

Dr. R. Muir of Gowanda, N.Y., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Switzer at their home in Worth st.

* * *

John Gillard is seriously ill at his home in Walradt st.

* * *

Miss Mattie Vant of Oneida st., has been the guest of Mrs. Royal Schaffer in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whittemore of Syracuse has been the guests of Fulton friends for some time.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Croak has returned from Mexico where she was called to attend the funeral of a relative.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Stevens of Skaneateles was the week end guest of Mrs. Chas. True, Worth st.

* * *

Homer Smith arrived home from New York last night to be the over Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, of Gansevoort st., and while at home will celebrate his twenty-first birthday.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Cooper of Fourth st, is recovering from her recent illness.

THE UPLIFTERS

The Up-Lifters, the Sunday school class of Mrs. C. E. Wilson of the State street M. E. church, held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Miss Leah R. Klein, at 308 Leitch st., last evening.

A strawride was enjoyed by the young women, accompanied by their teacher, after which refreshments were served and the monthly business meeting held. The balance of the evening was spent in music and the singing of several selections by the entire company.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS MET

The Royal Neighbors held a regularly slated meeting last night and three candidates for membership were elected. Visiting Neighbor Ballinger, formerly of Colorado, was present. He presented to the membership some new and original ideas.

Neighbor Patrick will be entertainer at the next social, to be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 23. Those who may be interested in the lodge are urged to attend the coming meeting.

LAST NIGHT'S BOXING

New Orleans, Feb. 13.—Frankie Burns of Jersey City was given a decision over Arthur Simons of New Orleans at the end of their 20 round bout last night.

Mat Brock of Cleveland won the decision over Bobbie Reynolds of New York at the end of the twelfth round of their scheduled twenty round bout.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 13.—Walter Clarkson, a local semi-professional twirler, has been asked to report to the New York Yankees at Savannah next month. Clarkson was recommended by scout Arthur Irwin.

NOISE LEAD TO SUICIDE

New Yor., Feb. 13.—Fearing that a "roaring in his brain" from an overdose of quinine meant insanity, Walter E. Denizen, 18, jumped from a fourth story window of his home at 374 Sumner ave., Brooklyn, today and was killed. He was ill from grippe and had taken the quinine to cure him.

SHIPPING BILL CAN NOT PASS

This Is Belief of Republicans; But Filibustering Has Not Ended

Washington, Feb. 13.—In new trenches in the House and reorganized, foolowing their rout in the Senate, the administration forces today put the final work on their defenses for their ship purchase battle in the lower body next week.

The leaders, however, were far from hopeful of success. They were assured of their inability to put through a compromise measure under the "gag" rule in the House, but they were convince that the solid front of the "allies" in the Senate could not be battered down by March 4. This was conceded by Rrepresentative Claude Kitchin, Democratic leader-elect.

The plan as finally agreed to, and approved by President Wilson, is to tack the Gore bill to the enacting clause of the Weeks' naval mail measure, and add an amendment providing that ships operated under the new act shall be turned over to the navy two years after the ending of the war.

In the Senate the Republicans smiled today at the suggestion that their filibuster was nearing its end. They said that no shipping bill could be passed there this session.

The loss off Senator Kenyon's vote yesterday when Senator Reed sought to secure a vote on the bill on February 18 was a surprise and Democrats attempted to bring back Kenyon to their lines. Senator LaFollette, who has steadily upheld the administration measure, joined in the effort. Republican leaders did not count too much on Kenyon for the vote tied, the Democrats still could carry a roll call with the aid of the Vice-President. So the "allies" saw no prospect other than filibuster to prevent a roll call on the pending measure for general restrictions of debate.

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Quinquagesima Sunday, Feb. 14th. Holy Communion, 8:00 a.m.; Sunday school, 9.30 a.m.; matins and sermon, 10.45 a.m.; evensong and sermon, 5:00 p.m.

Free Methodist Church

C. C. Watson, Pastor.

Preaching Sunday morning at 10.30. Subject, "The Secrets and Values of Saintship." Sunday school at 11:45. Young people's meeting at 6. Preaching at 7. Evening subject, "The Permanent Standard of Descipleship." Class meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

The regular services will be held on Sunday at the 'church of the Cordial welcome' on the "Busy corner," 3d and Utica sts. You will find a hearty and cordial welcome and a warm clasp of the hand. Strangers are extended a cordial invitation. The services are as follows:

Choir and deacons' prayer service, 10 a.m.; preaching service, 10.30 a.m. This is the regular monthly "children's church." All the children of the church will sit together and the new junior choir will sing an anthem and the pastor will preach on "Pitchers and Lamps." Bible school, 12 m. Christian Endeavor, 6 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at this service.

Bible Study club Monday evening, 7.30 p.m. By request this club has been opened to any who wish to attend regardless of church affiliation, for a systematic study of the Bible. Prayer service Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock.

Congregational Church

Rev. Charles Olmstead, Pastor

On Wednesday afternoon, thirty-five ladies met at theparsonage for the monthly meeting of the missionary union. Mrs. H. A. Flint, of Syracuse, president of Central Associatiodn, was the speaker and gave a forceful address.

On Wednesday evening the Brotherhood met at the church for a social hour. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Lyman Sherman; vice-president, Chas. D. Chesbro; secretary and treasurer, Nicholas Mansfield, Jr.; teacher, G. B. Fairman. Plans for future work were discussed.

The Delta Alpha class was entertained at the parsonage last evening. There was a large attendance.

Tomorrow morning the services will be in recognition of the peace centennial and in the evening a Lincoln memorial service will be held.

Next Wednesday evening the C. E. Society will welcome the Fulton Young People's Union at which some Oswego delegates will be present, and Harold Waite, Christian Endeavor field secretary for New York will speak.

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Worship by families at 10:30. The first sermon of a series of three, preparatory to the special March meetings, on the theme, "Ahab and Elijah on Carmel."

At 10 o'clock, a prayer meeting for all, when special exertion will be made for a deepening of the spiritual life.

Bible school at noon.

Vespers at 5, when the first of the February lecture-sermon will be given on the theme, "The Truth or Its Vehicle." This lecture will deal with some of the contention of higher criticism and the new theology. All should hear this lecture who have been disturbed with honest doubt about various portions of the Bible.

BERWALD WINS PRIZE

Syracuse Pianist and Musician in Composition Competition.

Syracuse, Feb. 13.—Prof. William Berwald of Syracuse university pianist and composer, was notified yesterday that he had been awarded the prize of $250 for an overture entered in the competition under the auspices of the Illinois Teachers Association.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which comes here for the May Festival, will play Professor Berwald's work at a concert in Chicago on Mar. 11. It is written in the nature of a symphonici poem and takes fifteen minutes to perform.

THE CUNNING OF CROWS.

In India These Birds Have Been Labeled "Shreds of Satan."

Travelers in the orient have much to say about the Indian crow, a bird that for uncanny knowingness and prankish audacity, has perhaps no equal. Corvus splendens—thus have ornithologists flatteringly labeled him. But a naturalist who knows the Indian crows at first hand has called them "shreds of Satan, cinders from Tartarus." To give these impish creatures their due, however, it should be said that life in India is not a little enlivened by their presence. A correspondent witnessed the following incident:

A small hawk had seized a little bird and perched on a leafless branch to devour his prey. The spectacle drew two crows to the spot. They hopped and flapped from branch to branch, noisily discussing the strategy of their intended raid.

Then one of them quietly slipped away through the surrounding foliage. At the same time his mate flew in front of the perching hawk and, hovering within a foot of his beak, maintained a bustling menace of snatching the titbit. That effectively compelled the attention of the hawk. His prey firmly grasped beneath his feet, he angrily hissed and lunged at the hovering nuisance. So lively was the skirmish that the human onlooker forgot the existence of the second crow. But now that wily bird reappeared some distance in the rear of his destined victim. With stealthy sidlings and short, noiseless flights, he drew near. Then he made a swift dash, seized the hawk's long, barred tail by the tip, hung on it with his full weight and toppled the luckless hawk in a complete back somersault from the branch! The released titbit was instantly seized by the first crow, and the clever pair bore off their booty with much triumphant cawing.—Youth's Companion.



PIANOS

There is a quality in the tone of the HENRY F. MILLER PIANO that is well worth listening to, IT IS THAT HUMAN VOICE QUALITY that thrills the music lover. IT SATISFIES.

A Piano that stays as it was built and IT IS BUILT TO STAY. IT is a Piano of refined quality. THE PRICE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER PIANO, when Piano value is questioned. It has appealed to thousands of refined musicians, it will appeal TO YOU.

Try them and examine them at

Hancock's Piano Store

247 and 249 West First Street

Oswego, N. Y.

MURDERED MAN FOUND UNDER BUGGY SEAT

Baltimore, Feb. 13.—The entire police force of Baltimore county is today busily engaged in an attempt to unravel the mysterious murder of a well-dressed young man of about 25, whose body was discovered late last night on a lonely road, wedged tightly under the seat of a buggy. There was a shot through the forehead which must have caused instant death.

A five barreled revolver, with one chamber discharged was under the victim's derby hat. Nothing to definitely established the man's identity has yet been found.

The police believe that the mtn was slain for other purposes than robbery and that the crim was committed in the city proper and that efforts were made to dispose of the body in the country.

Convenience in Scales.

The new spring scales for household and nursery use have an adjustable tube which makes it possible to weigh the contents of a box or basket hung on the book without having to deduct the weight of the empty receptacle. The empty basket is hung on the book first by itself and the inner tube scale adjusted to the "O" mark. Then whatever is to be weighed is placed in the basket and the weight is registered.

Apple Batter Pudding.

Take six cooking apples and peel and core them without slicing. Now fill up the cavities with sugar and cloves. Have ready a good light batter, and when you have placed the apples in a buttered dish pour this over them. One and a half hours' baking in a moderate oven is necessary.

Finest Choir in the World.

Russia possesses the world's finest choir. This is in the Cathedral of Alexander Nevski in Petrograd and is attached to a convent erected in honor of the patron saint of Russia. It consists of about thirty members, all monks, chosen from the best singers in all the Russian monasteries. Their voices are amazingly sweet and strong, and every member of the choir can, it is said, shatter an ordinary glass into fragments merely by singing into it, so powerful are the vibrations of each voice. These monks are trained as rigorously as any opera singer, and their whole duty at the monastery is to assist at the music at mass in the morning and vespers in the afternoon.

Right There.

"What fad has the club on hand now?" "I believe it's palmistry."—Baltimore American.

News Nuggets

Millington, N. J.—A stolen "homing cow", owned by R. B. Runyon, escaped from the thieves, returned home and broke into its stable.

* * *

Riverhead, N.Y.—David Benjamin, 91, has taken out a license to hunt for the next twelve months. He has been hunting deer and foxes for sixty years, and expects a good season.

* * *

Hempstead, N. Y.—After paying six dollars a month for seventeen years for a vault, relatives are still undecided as to where they will bury Fred Abel, a soldier, who died at Tampa, Fla.

* * *

Ossining, N. Y.—The 1600 inmates of Sing Sing prison are submitting titles from which will be selected the name for the moving pictures of a convict seeking a new start. Fifty dollars has been offered for the best title.

* * *

Amsterdam.—Three French officers who were prisoners of war at Mainz escaped today, but two were later recaptured.

WORLD'S WAYS ARE EAST INDIAN WAYS

Cacutta, Feb. 13.—A daring robbery took place in the suburbs of Calcutta today. Three natives, armed with revolvers, entered the Popular Gardens in a taxicab, held up a cab containing three Indians who were taking several thousand rupees to pay employes of a jute mill, and robbed the custodians of the money. They escaped after threatening any one who barred their way.

MOTT MADE SIGNATURE A PERMANENT THING

Washington, D.C., Feb. 13.—The signature of Representative Mott, written in ink that is said will never fade, was placed with those of other congressmen in the corner stone of the Lincoln Memorial building by request of the Lincoln Memorial commission.

PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 13.—A statewide peace conference called by Governor Capper to create public sentiment in favor of permanent peace among the nations, opened here today.

VALENTINE OFFERINGS

607 Utica Sstreet

Two family flat, 6 rooms and bath in each; modern plumbing, heat and lights; cement walks; all kinds of fruit on lot 66x100. Very attractive property for $3800.00.

382 Park Street—New house, 8 rooms and bath, up-to-date in everything; cheap for cash or will exchange for small farm.

The Birdsall Block, 15-17-19 Second Street. An unusual opportunity for an investment.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc., Fulton, N.Y.

REAL ESTATE

421 Rochester St.—Mrs. L. A. Vanburen's house, 12-room house and a large corner lot, convenient location and can be bought right

823 Hannibal St.—Very cozy home, equipped with electricity, gas, furnace and toilet; chicken house and two large lots, 66x148 each. Price $2600.

509 Pratt St.—The new and up-to-date home of Almon Rogers. This is one of Fulton's most attractive new houses, price cut for prompt sale this spring.

105-107 South 4th St.—The B. C. Brown property, one of the largest and best constructed double houses in the city; very reasonable price.

STREETER & VAN SANFORD 110 1-2 Oneida Street

THE QUIRK Tonight

THE GREAT PATHE SENSATION

"Sport and Travel in Central Africa"

in FIVE REELS

also AMATEUR NIGHT

Night 5c and 10c.

SUNDAY

"The Taint" Pathe American 4-Reel-4 Drama

"The Finger Prints of Fate" 2-Reel Thanhouser Drama

AND OTHERS

Prices Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

We Again Assert That

WE MAKE THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY ICE CREAM IN THE CITY

TRY OUR HIGH GRADE HOT DRINKS

George Washington Coffee

Runkel and Huyler's Chocolate and Cocoa

Phone 80 THE ONYX First Street

HIPPODROME and THE STAR

5c Saturday 5c

The Girl from Thunder Mt.

Ham—The Iceman

Little Miss Make-believe

Jector James, one other

Sunday

To Make the Nation Perfect

Call of the Heart

It's a Bear. A Close Call

An Embrassing Predicament

5c Saturday 5c

Too Much Burglar

The Wolf's Daughter

The Way Back

Pathe News, No. 2, 1915

and one other

Sunday

Ham—The Iceman.

Jealous James

The Girl from Thunder Mt.

Little Miss Makebelieve

107 Oneida Street—5c

CITY'S MAYOR GIVES APPROVAL

Women Get Mayor, Sec'y of Chamber of Commerce and Others to Publicly Approve of Suffrage

Watertown, Feb. 13.—The Watertown Suffrage League held its jubilee meeting last evening at the home of Mrs. W. S. Quemer in Academy street. About 50 guests were present with a fair sprinkling of men.

The program consisted of music, speeches and open discussion followed by refreshments. The chief event of the evening was a series of congratulatory addresses by Mayor I. R. Breen, Secretary F. H. Lamon of the chamber of commerce and Louis de L. Berg, secretary of the Rotary club.

Mayor Breen Talks

Mayor Breen was received with much applause. He dwelt on the long, hard fight the women had made, wished victory for the suffrage amendment and promised aid wherever they needed a boost. The mayor was in a witty vein. He said, alluding to the present water power agitation that he hoped if women became holders of public office they would be able to keep out of such trouble.

Mr. Berg an Aged Suffragist.

Mr. Berg, who was next introduced, announced that he believed himself to have been a suffragist longer than most others present. He remembered suffrage meetings being held in his mother's house under the leadership of the late Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake when he was a boy. He was especially proud that fate had permitted him to be associted so early with a movement which engendered so much of breadth and progress. His tales of suffrage experiences were highly appreciated.

Lamon Buttoned Up

Mr. Lamon convulsed his audience by proclaiming his trouble. He was in hot water all the time. It had been one "dam" question Tuesday and another one last evening. He offered the heartiest congratulations and wishes for success, stating pointedly that he had been a suffragist long before it had been "wished upon him." He did not wear a suffrage button, however, he said, because he had great difficulty keeping on the buttons he already wore.

Mr. Lamon then told of his own experiences in securing a constitutional amendmen on the water question, saying he thought the women's task was easier.

Mrs. Lamon, president of the league said there was no question now that these gentlemen had shown the courage of their convictions that others would be willing to be associated with the suffrage cause.

At the business meeting of the league held early in the evening six new members were received. A report from Mrs. Lamon's recital of February 5 was given, showing the proceeds to be $37. Attention was called to the fact that the hitherto supposedly invulnerable South had been invaded by the suffragists to the extent that four states, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and West Virginia had passed in their legislatures in both houses or one, by large majorities, bills to submit suffrage amendments to the people, while South Carolina, most conservative of all, was about to act on the question.

HALBERT PARKE

Halbert Parke, 79, died at his home in Lysander last night after a long illness. He was a resident of Lysander for 50 years and was well known.

Besides his wife he is survived by four sons, Fred D., Andrew and George of this city, and William of Syracuse, also two daughters, Mrs. Lyman Bargey and Miss Pearl Parke of Fulton.

The funeral will be held Sunday at 10 o'clock from the home and burial will be made at Jacksonville.

THE SULTAN PLEASED

Delhi, Feb. 13.—The Viceroy of India visited Muscat today where he was recived by the Sultan, who expressed the deepest gratitude for British support and friendship. He gave assurances that the cordial relations now existing would be strengthened. The Viceroy also called on many French and American residents and inspected the militia.

MISS JOHNSON DEFIES STYLES

This Well Known Lecturer Believes the Women Should Demand Sane Styles

Brooklyn, Feb. 13.—Concluding her Brooklyn Institute series of lectures in the lecture hall, Academy of Music, Monday afternoon, Miss Helen Louise Johnson admonished feminine listeners not only to give thought to the food they put on the table for their families, but to the clothing they wear. "One of the awful things in this world," said Miss Johnson, "is that we only wear our clothes three months nowadays, and then they are out of style." She emphasized the fact that this demand for changes in style not only has a bad influence on the working girl and the standards set, but it throws many girls out of work because of changing seasons.

"For the last three or four years," said Miss Johnson, "women have had artistic and hygienic clothes. They have been artistic in outline and drapery, hygienic because throat and waist have been unconfined, sanitary because they did not drag in the street, and economical because they have taken comparatively little material and were easy to wash and iron. Now we all have to face a new problem of style, and I, for one, defy my dressmaker when she says I must have a full skirt. I refuse to look like a lady penwiper!

"Let us show our bravery and stop right here. The time has come for us all to get together and stick to the present styles that are artistic and hygenic. On this question of courage, judgment, thought, willingness to be laughed at, we can grow so sensible that men will want to give us the vote. And remember, if we want good textiles, and demand them from our manufacturers, we will be willing to wear them as long as our grandmothers did, and not discard them in three months."

Miss Johnson's lecture was devoted to a discussion of "Safe Food and Its Purchase." She considered the buying of foods in bulk instead of in packages, and believed that for the benefit of the woman with a very limited income, all women ought to demand such foods as cereals in bulk. But she counseled against buying anything just because it is cheap, as this is not always economy. The Farmers' Bulletins on cereal foods, sent out by the department of agriculture, she advised every woman to read and study, and also the bulletins of the Main experiment station. Miss Johnson considered cereals in detail, answering several questions regarding them that had been sent to her. They provide a balanced food, she said, for though possessing every nutriment but fat, we get the fat by adding cream and sugar. Macaroni is another food that Miss Johnson believes excellent, though if it is to be made in the United States, must demand that it be as good as the foreign product.

MRS. BELL'S COKE LETTER

Mrs. S. was standing looking out of the window, and wondering if the ladies of the club who were to meet with her that afternoon would venture out. She was ready, a good supper was ready, and the atmosphere of the house as balmy as June. But outside the thermometer registered zero, and a gale was blowing to add misery to the frozen world.

The doorbell ringing a dozen times in succession, and there they were.

Mrs. S.—"I was just wondering if you would venture out."

Mrs. P. "Well, if it were at any other house we wouldn't have, but we all knew we could count on delightful warmth as soon as we got inside your door. I don't see how it is that you are always so cosy here—it must be the house. Why our place is never comfortable until about time to retire, and goodness knows John uses enough coal—the best coal, too, but it takes so long for the heat to come up, and every wind seems to effect its heating capacity."

Mrs. S.: "Well, while you ladies embroider I will tell you the secret of our comfort, and its not due to the house, but to the genuine Gas Coke that we get from the Fulton Fuel and Light Co. You know when James had to be away the winter of 1911, and I had to attend the furnace, not being able to get a reliable man, the first question that arose, was, how could I handle the heavy coal, not being strong? And then we remembered about the advertisement on coke, and determined to buy a ton. That was the beginning of joy for us, and never will anything else find its way into our coal bin. Only five dollars a ton, and the ton looks like a little mountain in the bin."

Mrs. P.: "Oh, yes; but it forever needs attention or it goes out."

Mrs. S.: "Well I guess not, mind, there are no clinkers in coke, and no waste. I only attend our furnace three times a day and shake it once, and it never goes out from October until April. And during that time we have no dust, gas or dirt. A ton lasts as long as a ton of hard coal, and it's light to handle, and above all, ladies, it doesn't tarnish my silver as the hard coal always did, and its always warm. Never any cold hours with the Genuine Gas Coke—the heat is always in it—I advise you all to try it and be convinced, and then I won't freeze when I spend the afternoon with you. The Fulton Fuel and Light Co. always have it on hand, and deliver promptly. Now remember, the good points to tell your husbands: cheaper than coal, lasts as long, light to handle, no dust, gas, or dirt, no waste, or clinkers, doesn't tarnish the silver, and always insures a warm, cosy house. These are my reasons for using coke. Come to supper!"

MRS. EMMA BELL,
419 Buffalo St. adv.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Apartment to Rent—All modern improvements; $18 month; 517 Utica st. Inquire H. L. Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Phone 2520. tf.

HOUSE TO RENT—Desirable lower flat of six rooms; furnace heat. Inquire A. E. Wesden, 508 Buffalo street. Phone 3432. —48

Wanted Young Man—Ambitious and steady, about 18 or 20, who wishes to learn a trade. Answer by writing W. G. care Times office. 48c

Young Woman Wanted—Light office work, including bookkeeping; moderate wages. Apply by letter, A, Times office. tf

To Rent—South side of double house owned by D. E. Wadsworth, 623 4th st. Vacant March 1. 50c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gaidman. tf.

To Rent—501 Highland st. Inquire Ada Wright. 49

Flat to Rent—412 Erie. 48c

Feature Photo-plays

At The Quirk tonight, the Pathe sensational 5-reel feature, "Sport and Travel in Central Africa," will be presented for the first time in Fulton. Other reels complete a full program. For tomorrow a hsow composed of features of a varied character, offers "The Taint;" a 4-reel Pathe drama; "The Fingerprines of Fate"; a Thanhouser 2-reel drama, and sufficient comedy reels to make up an eight-reel program. Prices 5c, 10c. No higher.

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TO TIMES READERS

¶ The rapid growth of the Evening Times' Subscription list, the transferring of our weekly subscribers to the Daily Times per request and the placing of the Circulation System upon a practical basis has been no small task.

TO INSURE YOU

the best possible service and to satisfy ourselves that our collections for subscriptions are received in a manner entirely business like, and from which no possible annoyance could come to you, a card system is rapidly being inaugurated by The Evening Times.

¶ In order that this work may be facilitated, would-be subscribers are requested to give to the carrier boys on the city routes his or her name, or to hello to the Circulation Department of this paper for further particulars of our plan of getting us to leave The Times at your address.

Boost For Fulton, By Keeping Up With The Times

War: Pathos and Humor

Paris, Feb. 13.—The following letter from a French private describes the desperate battle of Soissons. The simplicity of it, and its sincerity, reveals the character of this fighting more vividly than could be written in official dispatches.

MY VERY DEAR YVONNE:

Thanks to God, I am still here and my health is good. As everyone expected, the days of sacrifice have come. I know my Yvonne is strong in spirit, nd that she has no false illusions. So that you may understand I am going to tell you frankly about the terrible days of the 8th and 9th.

As I told you we were at N——— from the evening of the 1st of January. Happy and calm we enjoyed a well-earned rest. On the evening of the 7th an unexpected order comes along: "Everybody to be ready, without haversack, and with 200 cartridges."

At about 5 o'clock in the evening off we go, cross S———and get on the plateau, the rest of the night being spent in the grottoes. Here we are then fixed up; we have got to attack and take the German trenches.

That night I did not sleep. By the light of my little lamp I arranged my small affairs, and was not alone in the work. Nearly the whole company felt the need of writing and of self-expression. Between the comrades there was a gripping of hands, and we comforted each other. Eight o'clock in the morning comes. Our artillery opens fire and for an hour sprinkles the enemy's trenches with more than 2,000 shells. During this time our own battalion gets into the trenches. The German trenches are only 50 metres away. The artillery comes to a dead stop; it is now 9 o'clock.

But our commandant, a man with a soul, wants to profit by the moral effect which our artillery has produced on the Germans. He orders the charge to be sounded, and darts forward first, followed by the two companies. In 20 minutes the first line of trenches was captured. The fine example given by our commandant is great, but it cost him his life, and his adjutant was killed by his side.

Our losses in the attack were not very large. But the counter-attack of the Germans was inevitable. It was then that the 9th and 10th companies came into action. It is 10 o'clock at night. The order comes to occupy the captured trenches. Until 3 o'clock in the morning the positions are strengthened. The crumbling trenches are dug out, and we get rid of the corpses, German and French.

All of a sudden a great cry is raised by a thousand voices:

"The Boches are coming on at the charge!"

Everbody leaps up. The Germans are already on the edge of the trench. * * * Oh, dear Yvonne! Oh, the horrible vision, the horrible carnage! * * * Everyone has understood, and knows that he has to defend his life. At every turn the Germans are killed, the bayonet works. They are impaled. For my part, I saw red. Death soared over my head, and I did not think about it.

The edge of the trench is liberated. But how can I describe this scene to you, and how is it that I am not mad? It is terrifying; the crying of the wounded, the shouting of defenders and assailants. * * * At last the Germans fall back. The lieutenant proves himself worthy of his task; in a clear voice he orders volley firing. But the "Boches" reply, and they come back crawling on all fours. How many of us fell under the bullets!

In our corner there is nothing but a heap of corpses. There is the smell of blood. The screaming of the wounded tears your heart out. But all that puts us in a rage. In volleys we keep on firing. Dawn comes to deliver us. The enemy was thrust back. Oh! How our dead were revenged! Over the parapet of the trench in the field one can only see corpses, corpses which are going to stay where they lie. This savage war does not allow the burial of the dead.

About midday the Germans renew their attack. This time we can see them advancing in close order. With a grip on our rifles we wait for them, for they were too far away to be fired at. They are going to swarm upon us, but we shall defend ourselves. Suddenly our 75 begins to vomit, the German column having been signalled. Ah! Fine work! The shells are well directed and fall into the middle of things—arms, legs, bodies, bits of men were scattered about. Thanks to our artillery we were saved this time.

But they are obstinate devils, those "Boches," At about 4 o'clock in the evening they began another attack, but it was feeble, and our shells stopped them. At 7 o'clock we were relieved.

We returned to N——— the same vening. For two days of battle I had eaten nothing. Like most of us I had terrible stomach pains and fever.

Today all one's nerves are relaxed. I am dazed to find myself here, alive. It is true that my confidence had not abandoned me. The hand-to-hand fighting, which I had feared so much, had come and I had survived.

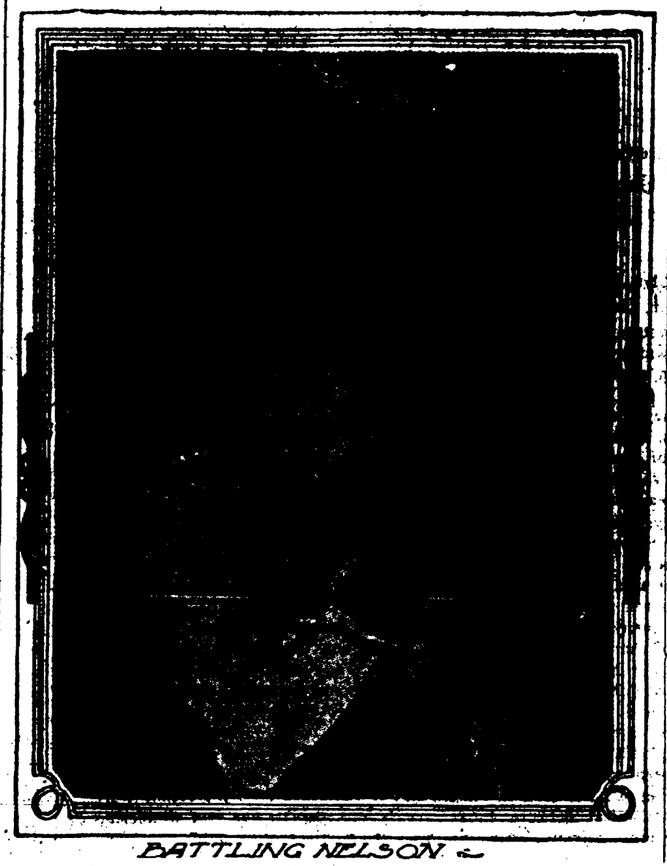
Most of my comrades had stuck the enemy on their bayonets. I, for some reason not to be defined, had not brought myself to do this; but every time my lucky aim floored the man who leaped at me. More than 20 times in ten minutes this incident was repeated. Every time my eye was quicker than my enemy's. I had not budged from my place. I don't wish to boast, but I did not thin kof death, because on the eve of battle I had prepared myself well for it.

Oh! this war! how horrible it is. But God will pardon me the things I have done because the Right is on our side. I wish to say no more about it.

I have received all your letters. They give me joy. Embrace all your family for me.

Your Ferdinand, who kisses you a thousand times.

BATTLING NELSON TO BOX IN HAVANA RING



BATTLING NELSON

According to a cable received from his promoter at Havana, "Battling" Nelson is to box there in the near future, but who his opponent will be is still unknown. The one-time champion is anxious for another bout and is ready to fight any one the promoters put him on with.

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke.

Among the recruits on the golf links
(A previous stranger to them)
Accoutered with mallets and pellets,
Is numbered the umpire, Bill Klem.
Now, Klem is a masterful person,
Of poise and of powerful will,
But he lost all his calmness of temper,
When he started to wallop the pill.
When players waved ball bats like war clubs
Mister Klem never flinched from the jam,
And his strongest expression was "Kercy,"
Where now he ejaculates—
Mister Klem never flinched from fanatics,
When they charged on the field with a yell
And he muttered, "Tut, tut!" to the bleachers,
Where he ejaculates———

At this writing it seems as if the International leaguers have as much chance of breaking into the New York field as Packey McFarland has of getting back to 133 pounds.

Or as the Reds have of winning a pennant.

Or as the Kaiser has of taking dinner with King George and Czar Nick a fortnight hence.

One might go further in making comparasions of the smallness International's chances, but what's the use? The big leaguers control the Greater New York territory—and they insist upon keeping it.

Jess Willard continues to train for that fiht. The Naps. Reds and Browns have been trained each year for a decade or two and what's come of it?

How Dr. Holmes Felt.

Dr. Oliver W. Holmes was small in stature. Upon one occasion he was present at a meeting which happened to be attended by a number of very large men, thus making his diminutive size rather conspicuous in contrast. One of these men—doubtless wishing to make him feel at ease—came up to him and said:

"Well, Dr. Holmes, I should think you would feel rather small among all these fellows."

"I do," replied the doctor; "I feel like a 3 cent piece among a lot of pennies."

Suicides in China.

The Chinese look upon all suicides with honor except when the suicide is from trouble caused by gambling. Frequently if a Chinaman insults another the quarrel is followed by the suicide of the insulted man, who thinks he has cast ignominy on his aggressor by taking his own life.

Good Idea.

Little Margie had watched a man tune the piano and who told it was for the purpose of improving the sound. One day when her infant brother was crying she said, "Mamma, can't I telephone for the baby tuner?"—Chicago News.

Passing Judgment.

Producer—The comedians seemed nervous. What they needed was life. Critic—You're too severe! Twenty years would be enough.—Judge.

The Bible.

The Bible has been so called only for the last 700 years. It was formerly called "The Books" or the "Divine Library."

Frugality, when all is spent, comes too late.—Seneca.

CONTRACT PROVIDES FOR SALE OF LIGHTS TO CITY

Oswego, Feb. 13.—Commissioner of Works C. W. Linsley yesterday opened bids for lighting the city for a five year period, or less, according to whether the city secures the right to develop power at the new high dam for its own uses. The People's Gas and Electric Company was the only bid and the tender submitted by Attorney Harry C. Mizen in behalf of the company was based on the expectation that the city will go into the power business and the rates submitted were on a sliding scale. For five years the company is willing to furnish light at a flat rate per annum of $66 for each light, for four years and less than five years, $67.52; for three years and less than four years, $69.04; for less than three years, $70.56; for less than two years, $7208, for less than one years, $77. The city will commence using lights at the lowest rate of $66, the contract providing that at any time the city can serve six months' notice to the company to discontinue service, and it further provides that the city shall within that period make payments based on the length of service for which it has permitted the contract to stand.

"How comes it," demands the "Woman's Protest," "that the suffragists all come from the non-suffrage states?

"For the same reason," Comments Alice Dues Miller in the New York Tribune, "that there are no Votes for Men Leagues in all this broad democracy."

GEORGE HERMAN

Minetto, Feb. 13.—George Herman, one of the veteran employes of the Minetto Shade Cloth factory, died yesterday morning at his home. He had been in poor health about a month but only took to his bed Monday last. Mr. Herman was born in Germany but came here when a child and had lived in Minetto ever since. He was a painter and had been employed at the factory for 35 years. He was sincerely respected in the community.

Surviving him are three daughters, Mrs. Mary McCulloch, Mrs. Anna Modry and Miss Harriet Herman, and one son, Burton Herman, all of Minetto. He was a member of Oswego lodge No. 127, F. and A. M.

The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the house and 2.30 o'clock at Page Memorial chapel, Riverside, where Masonic services will be conducted.

THE ESTATE OF MRS. MALONE

Letters were asked in Surrogate's Court yesterday by Charles Malone on the estate of his wife, Bridget Malone, who died in Fulton February 2d, leaving $1.000.

Letters have also been asked on the estate of Theophilus Dyette, who left $1,000 personal and $1,400 real.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Feb. 13.—Jimmy Gilmore, proxy for the Federal League seems to have unconsciously forced the leaders of the American and National Leagues to go to the assistance of the floundering International League.

The International was dealt an awful wallop in 1914 by the Feds who invaded Buffalo and Baltimore territory. Those two towns formerly were Internationl strongholds. The Feds grabbed off practically all the Baltimore patronage and the bulk of it in Buffalo.

The terrific losses sustained by the several of the International League clubs in 1914 and the gloomy outlook for 1915 caused the International League magnates to shriek for help from the big fellows who had agreed to help themwherever help was needed.

But the Internationals shrieked for a long time in vain. The American and National League folks were having troubles of their own. They didn't care about anybody else's troubles much less getting mixed up in them.

They were too busy fighting their own battles to give the little fellows a bit of help.

Very soon rumors began floating around that the International League might not open in 1915. T'was whispered that some of the International magnates, deserted by their big league brethern, were reduced to the point of despair. They had lost in the 1914 battle with the Feds at a time when the Feds were comparatively weak. With the Feds stronger thn ever in 1915 it looked like a certain losing proposition for the International.

Some of the International League magnates as a last resort put their clubs on the market, offering them for sale at bargain prices. But no one came forth who wanted to buy, and that made the International magnates more panicky than ever.

The big league magnates paid but scant attention to the International League plight at first. That was the International League's own business. If the International league couldn't swim it could sink. The American and National League magnates had no oars to lend. They needed all they had. Oh, yes, now that you mention it the big league magnates under the provisions of the Ntional agreement, were bound to help the little fellows in times of trouble, but that agreement was made in times of peace. Its easy to make such an agreement at such a time. But keeping that agreement in time of war—oh, that's something else.

Just when the International leaguers were enshrouded in deepest gloom, Jimmy Gilmore busted into the public prints with a few words that acted like magic for the Internationals. Jimmy said he was figuring on forming a minor league in the East, Presto! The aid that the International had begged for so long and so vainly from the American and National leaguers was forthcoming.

Gilmore's announcement, and his trip East in keeping with the announced plans awakened the National and American leagues to the new peril. If they didn't give immediate help to the International League it might go out of business and leave a rich unfortified field in which Gilmore could plant a high class minor league.

The big leagues in organized baseball realized that if the International League quit business it would leave six big cities without baseball representation: Newark, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.; Providence, R. I.; Montreal, Quebec, Tornoto, Ontario, and Rochester, New York. And it would give the Feds a chance to jump into those cities with a club nd establish a big minor league.

So the big league folks are said to hve gotten together found out what sort of assistnce the International wanted and agreed to give it, thus saving the International League from possible dissolution nd incidentally closing to the Feds six big cities when they might have operated a minor league without opposition.

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AN INVESTMENT IN LOVE

It Was a Complicated Business.

By EUGENE A. VOGT

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Glenwish Johnson sat in the private office of the Acme-Johnson Grocery company, of which commanding establishment he was president and practically sole owner.

Curtis, the confidential young man of Johnson's own business rearing, was with him, as usual, at this hour—4 o'clock—to receive his superior's final instructions for the day.

"Well," concluded Mr. Johnson in that icy tone the meaning of which none knew better than Curtis, "that's settled. If that Marden note is not paid tomorrow you go ahead and foreclose the mortgage. This presuming on old friendship and that sort of rot will not go. I've renewed it once, and I'm tired of it."

Curtis smiled and nodded as he shut down the top of his chief's desk. The latter had turned to go, but stopped suddenly.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "I almost forgot. My little girl is twenty-one today." The diplomatic Curtis merely smiled his congratulations. "Hand me my private check book, Curt," ordered Johnson. "I'll take it home with me."

Emil, the porter of Charles Thran's leaf tobacco establishment on Water street, New York, was the first member of that firm's force to gasp as Edna, Glenwish Johnson's daughter, alighted from her electric car and briskly entered his part of the house.

"I should like to see Miss Grace Marden, Mr. Thran's stenographer," she said sweetly.

"Right in there, lidy," he said, pointing toward the inner office.

"Hello, Edna," came Thran's voice, cheery and cordial. "What on earth brings you way down to Water street?"

"I came down to see Grace on business, Mr. Thran. You don't mind letting me speak to her in private for a few minutes?"

Thran patted the girl's cheek with the familiarity of a very old friend and ceremoniously bowed himself out of his own office, softly closing the door behind him. Presently, however, the door of the private office opened and Edna stood at the threshold, her face rather pale and her pose unsteady.

"Please come in, Mr. Thran," she pleaded tremulously.

Mr. Thran re-entered his sanctum only to find that his troubles had just begun. His young stenographer was huddled in her chair disturbingly near the verge of tears.

"I can't do a thing with her, Mr. Thran," began Edna fiercely. "I do wish you would make her do it: I can't."

"What is it, Edna?" he inquired, with real concern.

"The whole thing in a nutshell is this: Mr. Marden, this foolish girl's father, owes papa $5,000, and if it isn't paid before 3 o'clock today papa says he will foreclose the mortgage or something, and Grace and Uncle Bully John Marden will be homeless. Now, I was twenty-one yesterday, and papa gave me a check for $5,000 as a birthday gift. I was so happy about it, knowing that it would just cover the amount Uncle John owes papa, and now Grace—Grace—she won't take it. Please make her take it, Mr. Thran."

"Please, Mr. Thran," now came appealingly from the other girl, "please do not try to make me do this thing. God knows I appreciate Edna's motives, and I love her all the more for her kindly intentions. But I cannot take this money from her."

"Edna," he said very tenderly, "you are a very kind, dear girl, and I am proud to know you. But you do not understand, my dear. I am truly very sorry for both of you."

* * * * * * *

Johnson would gladly have paid the five thousand himself, but was afraid of that man Curtis. After twelve years of patient work to make a real business man out of his young confidential man Johnson did not dare to make so sentimental a proposition.

So he had carefully planned it all, had presented Edna with the check and an admonition to invest it as she saw fit, and then dexterously apprised her of Marden's indebtedness to him and the inevitable consequences of a failure to meet the note the next day.

Johnson only heard of the miscarriage of his plan at about 2 o'clock that afternoon. Returning to his private office from luncheon at that hour, he found his daughter on the verge of tears with the check in her hand.

"Oh, papa, Grace won't take the check, won't let me help her—me, her best friend."

He turned to his daughter, smiling grimly. The girl placed the piece of paper she had been holding in his hands.

"Come along with me, dearie. You do not have to ask Grace Marden or any one else to pay that note. All you need do is to go over to the bank and pay it. But as my check is not certified and, besides, you have never been inside of a real commercial bank I'll go with you if you will let me."

Edna rewarded her father with a grateful hug and kiss, and they traversed the outer offices. Glen Johnson, accompanied by his daughter, walked authoritatively up to the note teller's window of one of New York's largest banking institutions.

"How do you do, Mr. Johnson?" greeted the man behind the bars respectfully.

"All right," responded the other cordially. "You have a note here for collection, $5,000, John Marden, maker, to my order. This lady wishes to pay it. Want me to certify it?"

The note teller scrutinized the check.

"Oh," remarked Smith, still smiling amusedly, "the check is all right, of course, but I can't take it. The note has been paid, Mr. Johnson."

"Paid?"

"Most unusual thing about this collection," resumed the teller. "It seems everybody wants to pay it. You are the third party to attempt to do so. It wasn't more than ten minutes ago that Miss Grace Marden came in to pay it. She presented a certified check signed by Charles Thran"—

"Oh, Mr. Thran!" interposed Edna gleefully. "So he paid it himself. Isn't that noble of him?"

"Mr. Thran's intentions were good," proceeded the teller, "but he was too late by at least half an hour; but, of course," and here the teller risked a sly wink at Edna's father, "you know who really paid it, Mr. Johnson."

"I! I!" exploded the latter. "Do you think I came over here with my daughter to make a fool of myself?"

"I—I—really, I beg your pardon," stammered Smith. "But naturally I thought you knew when your own Mr. Curtis paid the note."

"It's all right, Mr. Smith," muttered Johnson, stroking his brow. "Come, Edna, let us go."

Johnson was still nervously clutching his daughter's hand as they passed through the outer offices of the Acme-Johnson Grocery company.

Just before he ushered the girl into the private office he ordered the office boy to send in Mr. Curtis at once. The culprit entered with his usual placid air.

"Hear anything about the Marden note?" asked Johnson leadingly.

"Yes, sir," replied Curtis dryly. "The note has been paid."

"Oh, it has, has it?" asked the chief sarcastically. "How do you know that since you haven't been to the bank today?"

The smile on the confidential young man's face was serene.

"I've been at the bank, Mr. Johnson," he said calmly. "I went there for the purpose of paying the Marden note."

"And you paid it?"

"I paid it."

"You paid it," repeated Johnson, riled by the other's nonchalance. "We know you paid it, but why? You—in heaven's name! Why did you pay it? There is something behind all this, and I want to know it."

"There is a great deal behind it, Mr. Johnson," admitted Curtis cheerfully. "My life's happiness is behind it. Grace Marden has promised to become my wife."

"And you thought you would do a very wise thing by paying her father's note?" demanded Johnson.

"I thought so," replied the young man with just the slightest note of doubt in his voice. The elder man turned abruptly to his desk.

"I am sure," soothed his daughter, "that you are to be congratulated, Mr. Curtis. And your paying the note was a very noble act."

"Thank you," replied Curtis sheepishly as he took the dainty hand she had extended.

Ungallantly and ungratefully, he wished the radiant young woman showering him with appreciation would suffer him to get away or—better yet—would depart herself and leave him to have it out with her imperious, heartless father alone.

But suddenly Johnson rose to his feet. The young assistant's worried expression gave way to a triumphant grin at sight of the changed countenance of his chief, for the good, old fighting gleam shone in those eyes once more. Johnson handed the young man a check he had written.

"Now, listen here, Curt," he said sharply. Curtis knew the tone and hearkened attentively. "This is an order, and if it isn't carried out to the letter I'll fire you." Johnson's gray eyes softened as he continued: "Curt, you have put your good self in a fix. Bully John's daughter is too proud to stand for what you have just done. Don't I know the girl? Now, boy, you go over to the bank and stop that fool deal you just made. Now, you listen to me!" as Curtis made a gesture of protest. "Listen to sense, will you, even if you are in love! You go over to the bank and do as I say. Then you come back here with that abominable note. And then it's my move. I'll write Marden a letter, agreeing to extend that infernal note of his another four months. I'll tell him—er—anything—changed my mind or something. Well, never mind—what I tell him that's none of your business nor," turning to his daughter, who had laughed audibly, "any of yours either, madam. That saves the girl's pride and relieves the old man's anxiety. Now, listen to me, you two—two—well, never mind!" for Edna had laughed irreverently again. "I want you to know this much. I pay the $5,000—do you get that? I—Glenwish Johnson—and no other living man, or woman either! Now, Curt, scoot!"

Curtis having "scooted," father and daughter faced each other with a new and better understanding.

"I am so proud of you," she murmured. Glen Johnson caught the tears in her voice even before he saw them on her cheeks.

"You mustn't cry about it, girlie," he said tenderly.

But she did cry about it, while her happy father held her very close to his breast, for he knew that every tear she shed was a token of her new love and reverence for himself.

For the Children

Little Miss Brown All Ready For the Plunge.



Photo by American Press Association.

Among a score or so of girl swimmers who took part in the racing and diving contests at the recent Sportsman's Show in New York city none attracted so much attention as Miss Catherine Brown. She was the youngest of the lot and surely the handsomest. Miss Catherine is only five years old, but she has been an expert swimmer ever since she was able to walk. Her father, Commodore Alfred Brown of the American Life Saving society, is a professional swimmer, and he used to take Catherine out in Flushing bay when she was a baby. In fact, she is not much more than that yet. But under his tutelage she has become an expert diver and is able to swim long distances. Her home is in Flushing, a part of New York city.

Washington's Birthday, Old Style.

Of course we of the present day wouldn't even dream of allowing the 22d of February to pass without observing it as the birthday of George Washington. But there was a time when it was not celebrated on that day. This was due to the fact that some of the states kept the old style calendar long after sister states and other countries had changed to the new.

So we find as late as 1815 the 11th of February being observed as his birthday. In that year a stone to mark his birthplace was set up in Westmoreland county, Va., bearing the inscription, "Here the 11th of February, 1732, George Washington was born."

George Washington's Way.

Boys and girls, you can learn this among the many lessons derived from Washington's life and actions. Washington believed in the equality of things. Once he was traveling with his servant and stopped at an inn. When the landlord handed him the bill he found the charge to be 3s. 9d. for himself and only 3 shillings for his servant.

"How is this?" asked Washington. "My servant eats as much as I." And he paid the extra ninepence to the astonished host.

Washington's Great Feat.

Two boys were standing on the water's edge of the Potomac. The bigger boy was bragging of his uncle as a great pitcher. "Why, do you know," he said, "he could stand here and throw a stone clear across the river. Did you ever hear of such a feat before?"

"Sure!" exclaimed the other. "George Washington chucked a ling clear across the Atlantic ocean."

Sayings of Washington.

Associate with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation.

It is better to be alone than in bad company.

Be courteous to all, but intimate with few.

Let those be well tried before you give them your confidence.

Washington's First Command.

The first military command held by the future commander of the continental army was that of a cornstalk brigade. Toy guns and swords were luxuries unheard of in the colonies, and when the boys wished to become soldiers they armed themselves with cornstalks.

Geographical Names.

What is known as the "hollow land?" Holland.

What is known as the "prospect mountain?" Montevideo.

What is known as the "swift river?" Tallapoosa, Ala.

What is known as the "cat's throat?" Tattegat.

Charade.

Soft and still o'er the woods and fields
My first unto Aurora yields.
Neath the oak's wide spreading boughs,
Shelling second, comes the cows.
Brown my whole in bulgun high;
He who eats the fruit will die.
Answer: Night, chest—nightshade.

Cookery Points

Oyster Stews.

There are many receipes for oyster stews. One must be careful about the length of time the stew is cooked. The special point is to achieve a broth that is piping hot and filled with plenty of oysters. The oysters must be cooked enough to be shriveled. If thickened with eggs or flour the broth must be smooth and creamy, not a pasty, lumpy, curdled fluid.

To avoid imperfections strain the oyster liquid to free it from sand and shell; rub together the butter and flour used for thickening until thoroughly kneaded and stir until smooth and even. Care must be taken in measuring the flour for a cream soup. One tablespoonful to the same quantity of butter or one ounce of each by weight will usually make a quart of cream soup of the right thickness.

An excellent cream soup with oysters is made by heating one quart of oysters in their liquor, with enough cold water added to make a quart of broth. When the boiling point is reached rub the oysters through a sieve until fine, pour the liquor over the pulp and set aside where it will keep warm. Blend two ounces of butter with two of flour and stir until it bubbles briskly. Add one quart of hot milk gradually and when smooth add the oysters and liquor. Season with salt and red pepper to taste.

Dishes For Lenten Eggs.

Most of the novelty kitchen devices sold over American counters originated in Germany. German cooks delight in making many novel and special dishes in which to serve special foods. This is very likely owing to the fact that the German housewife likes to use odd shaped and gayly colored dishes on her table.

In the breakfast eggs are the quaintest little dishes of majolica. Some of them are covered and some uncovered. Many of them rest over a dish designed to hold warm water and thus keep the eggs from cooling off. A design which is especially pleasing was an arrangement of twelve little nests in the shape of half eggshells grouped around a brown hare which was standing up quaintly on its hind legs and which served a point of usefulness as a convenient handle to the dish.

Another egg set arranged in much the same fashion had a little yellow chicken, life size, as the handle and center decoration. One covered dish was topped by a comfortable looking hen with her wings spread out as if she were sitting on a nest. In all there were perhaps a dozen different designs in this attractively colored majolica ware which has the advantage of being reasonably priced.

Baked Potatoes and Eggplant.

It is better always to help the steam to escape from baked potatoes by pricking them either before they are put into the oven about three times with a steel fork or when they are nearly done and the water in them has a good deal expanded in steam. Once in awhile a potato will burst if this is not done, and this makes work as well as loss.

And speaking of bursting, there is no explosion on a small scale that is much louder or has a more complete scattering of substance as its accompaniment than from an eggplant which is not pricked in time, some time before it is soft. This sort of thing is perhaps more likely to happen if the vegetable is put in the oven straight from the refrigerator.

In the course of baking the skin of this vegetable becomes drier and drier until it is stiff and hard as the hardest leather and as shiny as that called patent. The vegetable being so largely water, when this is thoroughly hot and begins to turn to steam, the cook should provide a vent; otherwise she will lose her eggplant, get a good fright and have a very messy oven to clean.

Cream Puff Shells.

Cream puff shells, which are not at all difficult to make, are a great help in arranging dainty meals. Not only for desserts and entrees, but for the main course at luncheon, they may be used to advantage.

The shells, filled with a salad or aspic jelly, are something of a novelty, and as they lend themselves to attractive garnishing they have much in their favor.

For desserts they may be used in many ways. Filled with ice cream, fresh or cooked fruit topped with whipped cream or meringue or with any one of the numerous cold custards or a blancmange, they will not fail to find a welcome.

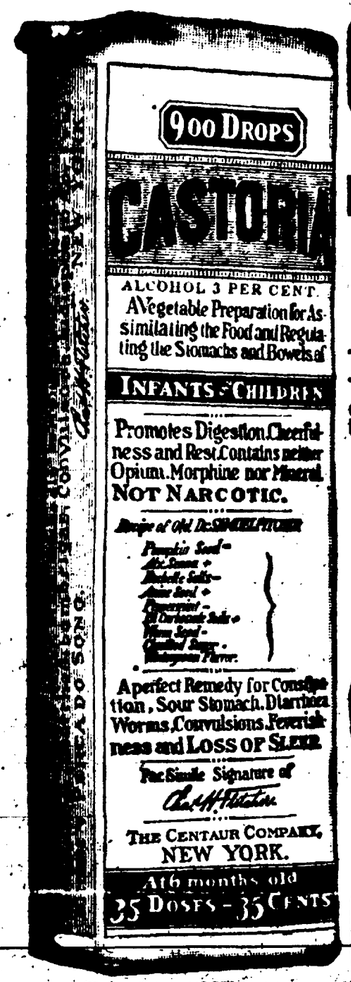
Keeping Lemons.

Lemons can be kept a long time without becoming dry if put into a jar of water with a lid. The water should be changed once a week if they are to be kept long. When used they will be quite as firm as when fresh and, if anything, more juicy.

The juice of a lemon added to a pan of water will freshen wilted vegetables. Let them stand in it for an hour.

Boiling Rice.

When boiling rice add a little lemon juice to the water. This will give it a nice white appearance and make it dry and fluffy.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Woman's World

Executive Ability Akin to Her Father's, Miss Morgan's Gift.



Photo by American Press Association.

MISS ANNE MORGAN.

Miss Anne Morgan, youngest daughter of the late financier of that name, seems to have inherited some of his remarkable executive ability. Since her father's death she has been the leader in several philanthropic schemes unusual in scope and striking in their success.

One of her most successful projects has been the vacation savings fund, out of which grew many projects for the benefit of working women. One of these is a lunch room and club for girls on Thirty-ninth street, New York. A second lunch service combined with a dance hall has been opened in the Strand theater building. The Lafayette fund, whose object is to supply emergency kits for the soldiers of France, is a hobby which has enlisted her interest as well as that of many other society women. The vacation war relief committee, in which Miss Morgan is interested, supplies work to girls who are out of employment. The work consists in the sewing of garments for the war sufferers in Europe.

Altogether Miss Morgan seems to be a busy and resourceful woman and rather notable for the practical and original turn of her philanthropies.

Glove bracelets are an innovation of the season and exceptionally popular. They are made in the old gate pattern or pointed and fastened with a clasp. Worn over the glove and at its upper edge, they hold the top of the long glove in place on the arm.

HOLIDAY FARE.

Here is an attractive, economical and easily prepared refreshment menu for an evening function on Washington's birthday:

Grapefruit Cocktail With Maraschino Cherries.
Tomato Jelly.
Egg and Head Lettuce Salad.
Hatchet Shaped Sandwiches.
Coffee.
Apple and Cherry Tarts or Ice Cream and Small Red and White Frosted Cakes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
SUPREME COURT,
OSWEGO COUNTY.

Celia Gaylord vs. James L. Jones and others, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Oswego County on the 21st day of January, 1915, I, the subscriber, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the City Hall, in the City of Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., on the 16th day of February, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the real property in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego and State of New York, being part of Lots Numbers Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) of Block Number One Hundred Thirteen (113), according to a map of the Village of Fulton on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office, described as follows: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot Number Twelve; thence Northerly along the West line of Fourth Street One Hundred One (101) feet; thence Westerly on a line parallel with Broadway, Eighty-eight (88) feet; thence Southerly on a line parallel with Fourth Street One Hundred One (101) feet to the North line of Broadway; thence Easterly Eighty-eight (88) feet to the place of beginning.

GILES S. PIPER, Referee.

Daniel A. Pierce, Plaintiff's Attorney, 204-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A. D. 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stock-Holders.

Notice is Hereby Given, That a special meeting of the stockholders of the Beaver Meadow Produce Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 516 Broadway, in the City of Fulton, N. Y., on the 1st day of March, 1915, at 8 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said Company from $30.000.00, its present capital stock, consisting of 300 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to $50.000.00, to consist of 500 shares of the par value of $100.00 each. Dated February 12, 1915.

Beaver Meadow Produce Co., Inc.
By Karl P. Dryer,
Vice-President,
and L. Max Dryer,
Secretary.

THE HOME: SUNDAY'S SERMON

Mr. Sunday's sermon Friday night was on "The Home." He said:

I am indebted to a friend for a part of my sermon tonight. I have read everything I can get hold of, and my friends are constantly sending me clippings that I don't know whom to credit for them. If I can find anything to give the devil a run for his money, I use it. You can't name a book of science, history or philosophy that I haven't read to get something to preach.

My text is Genesis xviii, 19: "For I know him that he will command his children and his household after him."

I would like to throw myself tonight on your prayerful sympathy that I may arrest the attention of this audience and grip the hearts that you may forget the speaker and go with me to the most sacred spot to rich and poor alike on this globe.

The spot around which clusters more sweet associations and precious memories than any other place in all the world—the home. The longer I live and the more I visit up and down this land and see the joys and sorrows, the success and failures of men and women, the more thoroughly I become convinced with the fact that the greatest institution of the American people today is the home. Every home should be the center of all that is elevating, inspiring and uplifting, and every home should be dead to anything that disgraces and pollutes it; to anything biting and infectious that tries to straggle across the threshold of the home to pollute that sacred spot.

'Home' Has Many Meanings

I think the proper or improper settlement of the home question, whether it is a house of joy or sorrow, weal or woe, is more with the man or woman than any other problem. You can build your palaces, you can amass your fortunes; you can spread Persian rugs on your floors; you can sit beneath the flash of the candelabra; you can push a button and have a retinue of servants waiting on you, you can loll upon silken cushions, you can roll down the street in the most magnificent and faultless equipages, but I say to you, nothing can make happy the father and mother of a Godless, drunken loafer of a boy, or a frivolous, coquettish, flirty, good-for-nothing, manicured-fingered lady of any empty-headed girl that makes you hang your head in shame and disgrace that you ever gave her birth.

You can ask ten men for a definition of home, and they will give you ten different definitions. The one will say it is the love of hearth; the next, plenty to eat on the table, plenty to wear, warmth and comfort, intelligence and devotion; a greeting with a kiss when you come in; a regrettable goodby when you leave.

To another home is a place where want looks out from squalor, vice, hunger and a damp air, shivering with oaths and blasphemy, where the meal is an empty table, where obscene songs are the lullabys of the children and they are thieves and robbers, where there is no Bible or Sabbath, every face is a picture of want. A home with nothing more than four walls and a roof, the vestibule to the pit, the doormat of hell, a chain forging links to bind them down to perdition.

Defects in Homes Dangerous

Not only peace and happiness center about the home, but all that is moral and religious as well. I believe the downfall of most men and women can be traced to some defect in the home. Every blackleg, gambler, every drunkard rolling and staggering and spluttering, every woman of the redlight district who is selling her virtue, was once pure as the morning dew.

No drunkard ever intended to be a drunkard. The man who says I can drink or let it alone—I notice they never let it alone—the man who tells me he can drink or let it alone lies.

The drunkard begins with the moderate drinker. One of the curses of the world today is the moderate drinker, and not the immoderate drinkers.

Nearly one-half of the inmates of the reformatory, committed there for crimes, commit the crimes for which they are sent there while in a state of involuntary or involuntary vagrancy. The genesis of vagrancy; it is a big question to answer in one sermon, but I am going to say something about that later. One-tenth of them have lost their parents; one-half have lost either father or mother, and 65 per cent are from homes where the parents have been divorced.

So, broken homes and broken lives seem to go hand in hand; they are inseparably connected. Many times sons and daughters are brought up in idleness, unrestrained in the expenditure of their money, rapidly acquiring prodigate habits, they figure in escapades that scandalize society, indulge in fast horses, gambling, men and women, and the diversions of the indolent rich, racing, lust and passions, and at last they go to a premature grave and are remembered only for the dissolute lives they led.

Society Knows Little Religion

About women of the smart set, little can be said in justification. They are silly, frivolous, extravagant, they have thrown to the winds all modesty prudence, religion, and the virtues that are so attractive in women, and have allowed themselves to be flattered, cajoled and bamboozled by a lot of jilted jays with cracked characters, and they turn their homes into third rate gambling dens and booze joints.

They have vaudeville in their homes they indulge in gambling, and the average society women today is more familiar with poker chips and the names of fancy wines and champagne than she is with the relics of classic literature and she couldn't quote a verse of scripture from God's holy word to save her good-for-nothing hide.

One of the prettiest pictures that God has ever painted or the world ever looked at is a father and mother that love Jesus Christ and they take hold of the hand of their oldest child and the next oldest child, and the next child, down the line to the youngest, and the whole family go shouting and singing into glory.

The Blackest Picture in World

The blackest picture in the world is to see a father who sneers and mocks at God and a mother without Christ. The worst monstrosity is the mother without Christ with her children playing around her knees and never receiving from her lips a word about Christ, or hear her mention the name of God. If you see them locking arms, taking hold of the hands of the oldest child and the next, and the next, and on down to the youngest, and that whole family going on to hell.

I want to tell you that this is a picture of many a home in Philadelphia. There is many a man in Philadelphia who hasn't anything but his money. He is the poorest man in the world, if he has nothing but money.

You train a child in the way it should go, and when it is old it will not depart from its training. I believe that if a child is properly trained, it will not often go astray.

Legislature Is 'Pickled'

The normal way to get rid of drunkards is to stop raising drunkards. I don't know what you'll do in Pennsylvania, for your legislature looks as if it was soaked and pickled in alcohol. The normal way to get rid of thieves is to stop producing thieves. There are multitudes of families that are just living. When a child comes into the home, if it is a boy, that boy is a thief, and if it is a girl, that is another prostitute.

Our national life will never rise higher than the home life. The home life will never rise higher than you as individuals. Gladstone said one day talking with Mr. Talmage: "A man can talk about the questions of the day, but there is but one question; settle that and you will settle all others, and that is the question of religion in the home." That is where to settle that question; that is where to settle every financial, political, psychological question that comes up. That's the place.

You women can make a hell of a home or a heaven of a home. Don't turn your old gatling gun tongue loose and rip everybody up and rip your husband up and send them out of their homes. If I were going to investigate your piety, I would ask the girl who works for you. If I were going to find out what kind of a business man you are I would ask the clerks who stand behind your counter. I wouldn't go to the preacher. No.

This talk about the land of the free is discounted when the children look like a rummage sale in a second-hand store; with uncombed hair, ripped pants, buttons off, stockings hanging down. It doesn't take the wisdom of truth to see that mother is too busy with her social duties, clubs to pay much attention to the kids.

Story About Grady

Whenever you go to Atlanta, her citizens will take you to Piedmont Square, and say, "Look at that statue," and you say, "Who is it?" And they will answer, "That is our Henry" "Henry, who?" "Henry W. Grady." Did you ever hear how our Henry disappeared from home for three days?

Henry W. Grady, whose life was too short—when he was a young man, left the south and went to New York. In walking down the street one day he noticed a crepe on a door, four doors away. He asked his landlady if some one had died. She said, "Oh, yes, I heard there was a woman over there sick and I guess she's dead." Haven't you been over to see her?" "No, I am too busy." "Had she any children?" "Yes, four or five." "When is the funeral?" "This afternoon." "Are you going?" "No."

Henry walked away and said, "This is no place for Henry W. Grady. I am going down south where, when the neighbor takes sick we are not so busy to go and see them and comfort them, and when they die we are not so busy that we can't carry a few flowers. The least we can do is to see if we can't help them bear their burdens and stand by them."

And he left the north and went south and became the brilliant editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Men swear by his editorials in the south. One of the most beautiful things in the English language is his, "The Cavalier Among the Roundheads." His editorials in the Atlanta Constitution were gems.

He found himself drifting away from God that his old mother had taught him, and he packed his grip and bought a ticket and went out into the country—miles and miles into the country in the wilderness of Georgia, where his mother lived and he was born. She had refused to leave her old homestead and live in his big house with her brilliant son in Atlanta. He went to the farm and on past the pump, and into the kitchen, and when he said, "Mother, I am drifting away from God," she came back and she took his grip up the stairway into his old room, and she baked him some corn pones and fried him some hog jowl, made him hominy and mothered and kissed him like he was a boy, and she took him on her lap and she hugged and kissed him like he was a boy, and when it was time to go to bed she went upstairs with him and she tucked him in and kissed him goodnight. She did that for three days, and when he returned to old Atlanta he came back with Jesus Christ, and he has never lost him since, from that day to this day.

The Real Capital of the Nation

Henry Grady went to Washington and he stood on Pennsylvania avenue and looked up at the hill where the capitol stands, and he said that is the capitol of my nation, the capitol where the laws are made, and the tears rolled down his cheeks and later when he went back to Atlanta, to his home in the southland, he wrote an editorial in the Atlanta Constitution, in which he said, "I was wrong when I said that was the capitol of our nation; the capitol of our nation is where the children are taught to love God, whether it be a palace or a log hut. And what this nation needs is more Christian homes."

High-minded men, they make the nation great.

I believe in blood; I believe in good blood, bad blood, honest blood and thieving blood; in heroic blood and cowardly blood, in virtuous blood, licentious blood, in drinking blood and sober blood. The lips of the Hapsburg tell of licentiousness. Those of the Stuarts tell of cruelty, bigotry and sensuality, from Mary, Queen of Scots, down to Charles I and Charles II, James I, who showed the world what a fool a Scotchman can be when he is a fool—down to King James II.

Scotch blood stands for stubbornness. They are full of persistency, bulldog tenacity and stick-to-itiveness. I know a lot about the Scotch. Mrs. Sunday is full-blooded Scotch. English blood speaks of reverence for the kingly power and love of the past. That is shown by the $50,000,000 England spent to put a crown on George's block. Danish blood stands for religious fervor and zeal for God.

Jewish blood tells of capacity to make money as truly in these days as in the days of Abraham. According to our standards, Abraham was a pretty wealthy man, with one and a half millions. And Solomon was worth more than five billions. He could have had J. P. Morgan for his chauffeur, John D. Rockfeller to mow his lawn and Andrew Carnegie to black his boots.

Good Home Better Than Laws

The mother of Nero was an old murderess and it is no wonder that her son, soaked with booze, fiddled while he watched Rome burn. He made fire brands of Christians and laughed at their sufferings, becaue they would not forsake their Christ. The mother of Patrick Henry was eloquent and that is the reason every boy and girl knows "Give me liberty or give me death."

Phillip Dodridge's mother taught him Bibical stories from the old Dutch tile of the kitchen fireplace. Authority and example are needed in the home today more than ever in the history of the nation. I have met upon the arena of conflict every form of man and beast you can imagine that I'd meet in the fight for decency; and I am convinced tonight that neither law or gospel can make a nation without home authority and home example. The boy who has a wholesome home and surroundings and judicious control and moral living included does not often find his way to your state reformatory.

Parental neglect is the cause of most of juvenile delinquency. That parent who is afraid to correct the child may be compelled to see the state of Pennsylvania correct him in the reformatory.

"Tied to mother's apron strings." This is an acient term of reproach designed to separate pimply youths with peak heads from their last vestige of self-restraint and self-respect. The sneering of this phrase will convert a fairly decent boy into a loud-mouthed, swaggering tough, with a vocabulary that would make a bowery bum sound like a piker and give the boy all the refined tastes of a wharf rat. The symptoms are his ability to absorb more fine cut than would fill a two-story cuspidor, a lying tongue that would make old Ananias look like a chromo of truth crushed to earth.

'Independence' of Youth

When a boy begins to call his father "Old man," and puts in a good share of the night trying to win the jackpot, lays up against a quart of red-eye in a suds parlor, crawls into the hay at 4 a. m. from the last dance with a three-step headache, the chances are some cheap sports called up him to assert his independence of the strings dangling from about his mother's waist.

The boy who allows himself to be laughed into a cheap imitation of a three-carat sport is a weak sissy. The indifference of some fool parents helps the game along. The father who crawls under the blankets at 8 and allows his son to give the cops a merry chase until the cocks crow will need a four-section fire ladder to get a look into heaven. Some parents are so afraid their sons will be called a milk sop that they let down the bars. I notice the boy who is tied to his mother's apron strings usually cannot tell four aces from alfalfa, but when there are forty applicants for a job, his tag is No. 1, blue.

The sporty guy with a green vest puffed eyelids, looks about as good to a hard-headed merchant as counterfeit money. I would rather be tied to mothers' apron strings than looked up to as having an appetite for 60-cent booze and a consuming desire to steal the next jackpot with a pair of fours.

Anarchy Born in the Home

Anarchy is not born in the dens of the Nihilists or the slums of the Haymarket, but in the home. What the child is in the home, he will be in the streets and in public. How me! Many millions of farmers in this country are being taught how to take care of the hog, what slop to feed him, how to feed him, to add a few extra pounds to his flesh and an extra curl to his tail.

And we have got in this country twenty-three universities that have a department for the study of the American boy. In other words, we think more of slopping and feeding the hog than of feeding and training the boy and keeping him out of hell. We are going raffy over money; we are commercially crazy.

If a boy will not obey his father and mother, he will not obey the social and moral law. One of the danger signs of our times is the curse of idle mothers. Many a woman never darns a stocking or patches a pair of pants.

They manage to drag their old carasses to meals, and if they ever go out, it is to some entertainmen, some bridge whist party, some Dutch lunch or out to some opera, and out to some fashionable milliner; that eternal routine of bride whist, dressmakers, milliners; they beat that little path. They never go out to help the poor, they never try to do anything in the homes of squalor or want; they never try to bridge the chasm and meet the fellow with the dinner bucket. If he goes to church, he thinks they are too stuck up, great big stiffs, and he tells them to go plump to hell.

And if you die and they keep it out of the newspapers, no one will ever miss you. Not even your husband, only when he gets your millinery bill showed under his nose.

Monuments for Mothers, Too.

The training of a Martin Luther or a John Bunyan is greater than the training of a Caesar or an Alexander the Great. To launch a boy for Christ is better than launching a battleship or a cruiser.

That glittering pillar down there on the banks of the Potomac is not George Washington's monument, but it is his mother's monument, too.

Back in 1850 an American went across the seas, died and was buried in a foreign land. Who was it sleeping in that coffin which was brought back on the deck of an ocean liner ploughing the seas? What battle had he fought? None. What statue had he carved? None. What great oration had he delivered? None. He had simply written a little song. John Howard Paine had written, "Be It Ever So Humble, There's No Place Like Home."

Indorses Woman Suffrage

It is certain that if children are entertained properly in their homes they will not go outside and learn the vice of the grog shop and dens of vice. The morals of the American youth are being crushed and mangled by their suppers, booze parties, card games and silly empty social functions. I believe women should have more power in government. Let them vote, because it is apparent that the men in Pennsylvania have failed in their duty.

The home has been discarded, trampled under the dust and punched into oblivion by the politicians who are afraid to give women the ballot. Don't thing for a moment that they are not afraid. They tremble when they realize what women will do when they obtain the ballot. I don't know what you'll do in Pennsylvania, for your legislature looks as if it was soaked and pickled in alcohol.

If you men haven't decency enough, to enact laws to protect the homes, then give the women a chance to vote, and they'll do it.

If I remember rightly, we had a war in thic country once because of taxation without representation. Nine-tenths of the opposition to woman suffrage crawled and wriggled out of the breweries and the distilleries. They know that when the women go to the polls and drop a ballot it will be the doom of the grog shop.

It makes me sick to see some weasel-eyed, drunken, whisy-soaked degenerate depositing a ballot and keeping clean women away. The nation that refuses to grant the requests and calls of women to protect the homes from the forces that are eating out their vitals is doomed to oblivion, whether it is this or any other nation.

Mother the Bulwark of Nation.

The mother is the bulwark of this nation, and it is for her to assume the responsibility of the home; but she must have the support of a husband who realizes his duty and privilege, too. Many mothers think that to keep their names on the social register they must have wine and booze to treat some frizzle-headed old fool who will call. If the old fool doesn't like you because you don't treat her—let her go to the devil... .... The world owes a debt of gratitude to the mother. Bob Ingersoll said at one time that it took one mother to make a home and 100 men to make a company.

The history of the world has shown that its greatest characters owe their successes to their mothers. Susanna Wesley was not only the mother of John Wesley, but the mother of the Methodist Church.

SHEDDING THE COCOON

THE butterfly never touches its wings to the breeze, never spreads its beautiful colors out against the rays of the sun, until it sheds its cocoon—and starts away to fulfill that mission in life so mysterious yet so perfectly planned.

Every man who is going anywhere, is running a race against his own ignorance, prejudice, indifference, incompetency, and inexperience. These are the competitors lined up against you in every fight you make all down the trail. You cannot go into partnership with these competitors, because they will smother and destroy you—and the only way to win the race is to out-distance them.

One of the first notions that steal into the mind of the man who has gone a little way toward success is, that he must not teach others below him the things that are of fundamental importance in the work he is doing. The uneducated, the shortsighted, the undeveloped man is afraid that a plan which gives his knowledge to someone else will eat away the foundation of his own advancement. The biggest hour, or the biggest day in the life of any man, is the hour or the day in which he grows out and beyond his position.

The problem of every man is to discard the chains that tie his hands and feet—the things that hold him down. And the man who gives away what he knows, who passes every good thing along to some one else, is the man who gets the most out of the world after all. He is the man who will be pointed out in the crowd, or in the mob, as the man who is not afraid—because he has nothing to fear.

The man who trains his assistants to do his work in accord with his idea; the man who hands the key to every situation to someone else below him, is the man who is making progress—fastest and surest. We build as we are assisted to build—and we are assisted to build as we teach others to do our work.

No man prepares himself for greater opportunity until he prepares someone else for the opportunity he has already accepted and lived up to. No man takes a bigger and more important place in business or in life unless he has prepared the way for someone else to do the work he is leaving. It is the way of life, the way of evolution, the way along which life's greatest, highest and finest success is attained.

And there is something in the world after all besides money. Money is necessary, but money is only a part of the game—a very necessary part, yes—and every man should look to the fact wisely and well that both necessities and opportunities are provided for.

But in making money let us not forget to be men—and as David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University says, "Every man must be his own companion throughout his entire life, and only the educated, well-rounded man is fit company for himself."

CHARGE OF CONVERSION

Mrs. Sarah Jones, wife of Avery Jones, of the East river road, in the town of Volney, today instituted proceedings against Oakes Ames, a lumber dealer of Mexico, and William Jennings of Palermo.

Mrs. Jones charges conversion of a quantity of cherry and chestnut logs, to the value of $125.

The case is to be tried before justice of the peace F. J. Marshall of Palermo, February 27.

Attorney J. F. Cullen represents the plaintiff.

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PROCLAMATION SET FOR FEB. 18

United Action for Protection of Neutral Shipping Rests Upon England's Change of Attitude as to Foodstuffs

By Frederick Werner

Berlin, Feb. 15.—via Amsterdam.—While some of the German papers continue to show irritation over the attitude of the United States on German's declaration of a war zone about Great Britain and its warning to neutral shipping official utterances are tending to curb them. It is known that the German government is confident of effecting an understanding that will establish the fect that Germany intends to wage no campaign of wnton destruction against neutral shipping but is taking steps to cut off England's food supplies that are entirely proper under the circumstances.

It became known today that Foreign Minister Von Jagow has kept in communication with Emperor William, who has returned to the front, and the note of reply to the American note to be given to Ambassador Gerard will first be submitted to the Emperor for his approval. It was reported here today that Ambassador Gerard would be invited to visit the Kaiser and discuss the issue with him, but no official confirmtion of this report was obtainable.

In the meantime the foreign office is working rapidly on the note of reply, as the war zone proclamation is to go into effect in three days. It is hoped by the foreign office that the reply can be transmitted to Washington by Tuesday. Some points were cleared up at a conference on Saturday evening between Herr Von Jagew and Ambassador Gerard and it is expected that the rest can be settled without difficulty.

No attempt is made to conceal the fact that the issue centering about the steamer Wilhelmina is the crux of the situation. Germany feels that England, in seizing the cargo of the ship, has declared its purpose of starving the people of Germany.

If the United States could induce England to alter her position as to foodstuffs consigned to the civilian population of Germany, it is hinted here that an agreement could be reached by which all the belligerents could unite for the protection of neutral shipping.

The Koelnischet Zeitung, which has published several editorials criticizing "Amaericn neutrality," has renewed its attacks since the receipt of the United States note, which the foreign office considers conciliatory in its entirety and a frank exposition of American views.

"From the German point of view, the contents of the United States note is not to be considered in a concilliatory manner only," says the newspaper today. It then continues with a statement as to what it considers a proper reply for Germany to make.

The Lekal Anzeiger also sharply criticizes the American note. It says: "The note is inaccurate. It does not take into consideration the situation in the war as this has developed at sea without any fault on the part of Germany. Any recognition of the action which Germany is compelled, by this defense against the superior British power at sea, to take is lacking in the note.

We are obliged and have decided to take all the consequences. Germany will have all the explanations which seem to be required at Washington. In the meantime February 18 will come and with it the time to act will have arrived."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

London, Feb. 15.—Great Britain is preparing for a period of great naval activity. It is announced here that the publication of the British naval list has been indefinitely suspended. It is the first time in history that such action has occurred. While their locations are kept secret it is known that British submarines have been detached from their main bases and have been stationed at various points where they can oppose the German under water attacks on Feb. 18.

Cettinje, Montenegro. Feb. 15.—The Austrian fleet has begun a bombardment of Antivari, the port of Montenegro. Firing can be heard here. The Austrian ships came out of their base in the Gulf of Cattare on Sunday morning and began shelling Antivaria as soon as they arrived off that port.

Venice, Feb. 15.—Servian troops are being sent against the Albanian irregulars who invaded Servia in the department of Prisrend, according to a news agency dispatch from Nish. It is stated that German gents supplied the Albanians with arms and influenced them to take the field gainst the Serbs. The Italian and Greek governments are watching developments in Albania very closely, both nations being intimately concerned with the future status of Albania.

Geneva, Feb. 15.—Following an outpost clash a vigorous engagement has developed between French and German forces in the valley of the Lauch river, in upper Alsace. The French have been able to mass a heavy force of men in that region, owing to their victories at Thann and Cernay and they have been exerting severe pressure against the German works west of Colmar.

Madrid, Feb. 15.—It was reported in official circles today that Spain is prepared to take concurrent action with the United States regarding the German declaration of a war zone around England, if the neutral powers agree to act in concert. The attitude of the government has been one of reserv, but the press professed astonishment at the German blockade.

FATHERLAND'S TROOPERS HURL BACK CZAR'S BEST BRANCHES OF SERVICE

13,000 TEUTONIC ALLIES CAPTURED

Petrograd Continues, In Spite of Authentic News of Reverses to Send Out News of Russian Successes

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Feb. 15.—While it is admitted here that another German invasion of Russia is in full swing along the 100-mile front from the River Niemen to Grajece, the Russians claim to have checked the troops of the Kaiser advancing from Lyck and to have inflicted heavy losses upon them. In addition, it is asserted, the Russian successes in the Carpathians have more than offset the temporary gains of the Germans in the North.

Ten days of fighting in the Carpathians, according to a dispatch from Lemburg, has resulted in the capture of more than 13,000 Austro-German troops. The Teutonic allies have suffered a setback in their attempt to relieve Przemysl by a defeat at Smolnik, in the valley of the upper San river east of Lupkew pass. The Austro-German positions in the valley and on the western heights were captured in a bayonet charge by the Russians. The Austro-German troops withdrew from that district on Saturday, leaving about half a regiment to cover the retreat. Pratically all of the troops left behind were taken prisoners.

To the southwest of Dukla pass the Russians are continuing their offensive on Hungarian territory, though meeting with stubborn resistance. The Russians have thus far been unable to force their way past the Bartfeld-Svidnik front to strike at their foes' line of communication in the interior of Hungary, but they have successfully repulsed the Austro-German attacks and forced the Teutonic troops to fall back slightly.

While no important developments are reported from Bukowina, it is asserted here that the Russians are holding their new positions there tenaciously and that the fierceness of the Austro-German attacks have abated.

POLICE CHIEF SHOT; FOUR MEN HELD

Alleged Assailants Captured After Long Pursuit Made By Soldiers and Civilians

Hingham, Mass., Feb. 15.—After an exciting chase by United States marines, the militia, the police of several South Shore towns and hundreds of citizens, four men were detained in connection with the shooting of Washington Irving James, Hingham's chief of police. James is in a critical condition as a result of three wounds which he received. Last night Patrolman Heffernen had arrested an Italian for drunkenness. Later Jmes was standing in front of the station when three Italians approached. It is supposed demanded the release of the arrested man. A moment later five shots were fired and aJmes was shot down.
and James was shot down.
tive had been surrounded on the government reservation at the United States naval magazine in Hingham.

MRS. WHITE SAVED CHILD FROM HUNGER

New York, Feb. 15.—There is one woman in this world whose head had not been turned by wealth. She has not forgotten the trials and discouragements she faced when she was seeking fame on the stage. She is Mrs. Archibald S. White, wife of a Cincinnati millionaire, who a few years ago was Miss Olive Celeste Moore, actress.

Mrs. White saw a little ragged girl weeping outside a Broadway restaurant. It was raining. The former actress got out of her limousine and inquired the child's trouble. The little girl could not sell her papers; her father was out of work; their home was poverty-stricken. Mrs. White took the child by the hand and led her into the brilliantly lighted palace. From table to table this woman in silks and furs led the ragged little urchin and personally offered the papers for sale. They went in a jiffy. Fifty dollars was raised for the child. Then she was given a meal the like of which she neve a enjoyed before. And she was sent home in style—in a limousine—happy in the thought that the wolf had been kept from the door.

Von Hindenburg Remains Master of Situation In East Prussia; Begins Operations for Decisive Battle

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Feb. 15. via Amsterdam.—In the fastest series of offensive movements that has marked the operations in the eastern theatre of war. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army has cleared the Russins from all the districts of East Prussia and has in turn invaded the Czar's territory. Dispatches received here from Breslau today stated that. following their success in the Gumbinnen district, the German troops had rolled the Russians back in their attacks before Lyck and near Johannisburg and had begun n assault on the Russian positions in the vicinity of Grajeve, on the road to Ossowacie, which commands the crossing of the Bobr river.

North of Suwalki the Germans have also penetrated Russian territory and a battle is developing in the district from which the Germans were forced to retire a few months ago because of weather conditions which prevented their bringing up the forces necessary to oust the Russian troops massed against them.

The return of Emperor William to the eastern theatre after his sudden return here is believed to indicate that the German rmies will be for several weeks in the zone where they have again clinched with the Russians. The next scene of violent conflicts is expected to be before Ossowic, whose fall would allow the Germans to strike at the rear of the Russians defending Warsaw.

OTTAWA TOO, HAS ITS AEROPLANE SCARE

Like Unto London the Capital City Was Plunged Into Precautionary Darkness

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 15.—Excitement reigned in this city last night and early today, following the receipt of a message from Brockville stating that three aeroplanes had crossed the St. Lawrence river, presumably from New York State and were headed this way.

The military authorities could not account for the pressence of the air craft unless they were hostile machines, bent upon doing damage to government institutions or harm to government officials. Although strict watch was kept, the machines were not sighted over this city.

Ottawa was in darkness all night, even the Royal Mint being dark for the first time in history.

Premier Borden is in this city, but the Duke of Connaught, the Canadian Governor-General, is absent.

SMALL GERMAN FORCE ROUTED FRENCH AT NIGHT

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Paris, Feb. 15.—The Weevre district between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers, is again the scene of hard fighting. After the capture of a strong position on the heights flnking the valley of the Mad river, northwest of Pont-a-Moussen, the French began delivering fierce counter attacks to dislodge the Kaiser's forces.

The village of Norrey was taken by the German in a surprise attack at night. It was the scene of a terrible encounter in the darkness during which it was set on fire in several palces. The weather was cold and the ground was covered with snow.

The French outpost, stationed at the edge of a forest, was surprised by German soldiers who crept up through the darkness. With machine guns ready for action, the Germans then pressed forward into the village streets.

When the alarm was given the French troops opened fire from the windows of the houses in which they had been billeted. The German sharpshooters, taking refuge in other houses, fired at the flashes of the French rifles.

Norrey is upon high ground, dominating a considerable amount of territory around it. Its capture marked the first important step in the campaign of the Germans to win back the territory lost to the French a number of weeks ago.

The strength of the German forces in the region north of Pont-a-Mousson threatens the position of the French forces southwest of Metz.

Artillery duels are occurring elsewhere upon the line. It is reported that the Germans have burned a number of villages within the French lines by dropping fire bombs upon them. This destruction was evidently intended to wipe out buildings which otherwise would have afforded shelter for the French troops and to facilitate the German artillery fire.

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February 15, 1915

Opinions

Pass the Federal Workmen's Compensation Act!

Awaiting action in both houses of Congress is a measure, known as the Kern-McGillicuddy bill,providing for a system of compensation for the government's employes in case of injury or death. The bill should not wait longer; it should be reported and adopted. It is altogether a desirable measure, and one which would among other benefits be an economy in that it would relieve Congress of the annual flood of special claim bills.

The United States, which should be a leader, lags behind other countries in making provision for its civilian employes injured in its service. The compensation law of 1908 covers only about one-quarter of the 400,000 workers. Others have to present claims by way of a special bill, involving a long lobbying process with all the inconveniences and injustices which accompany that way of doing business. Meantime the injured man or the family of the employe killed in duty may be in want, starving or public charges. The Department of Labor approves this measure. Decency and justice are bound to be promoted by its becoming law.—Tribune, N.Y.

Inconsistency of Labor Leaders

Why it is that many of those who are most insistent in the demand for limitation of immigration are the most ardent in their advocacy of the free and unlimited importation of the product of that same labor, provided only that it be made abroad instead of at home?

They insist on the one hand that the American manufacturer should be exposed in the marketing of his product to the direct competition of the cheap output of the cheap labor of foreign lands, and on the other hand that the foreign producer be protected through the limitation of the labor supply in the United States.

These men hug the delusion that they can compel the American manufacturer to pay high wages to the men he employs, and at the same time enable these employes to buy the product of pauper labor abroad at a lower price than the cost of production of the same articles in the United States.

Under this arrangement where do these demagogues suppose the product of the highly paid labor of the United States is going to be marketed? If not among ourselves,then certainly not among the cheap labor markets of Europe and the Orient.

The truth is, of course, that all these men aim at is injury of the American employing producer. They shut their eyes to the fact that the blows aimed at him must inevitably fall upon the whole industrial structure. They choose to ignore the fact that when an American manufacturer is put out of business the men he employs are thrown out of employment. They would make it just as expensive as possible for the American manufacturer to produce, and then they would give the freest possible access of the foreign employer of cheap labor, unaffected by this legislation to the American market.

The double program of attack upon the American manufacturer, that of making it expensive for him to produce in this country and then exposing his product to coolie, peasant and serf competition, has destroyed the employment of something like three million men in the United States. Their loss in wages in a single year vastly overbalances the advantages secured through legislation and organization for labor in the United States in the last dozen years.

The intelligent attitude on the part of sincere labor leaders would be, of course, that the difference in wages, hours of labor and conditions of labor, as between the American producer and the foreign producer, should be equalized through Tariff Protection. It is of course absolutely certain that without such legislation the competitive position of the American producer cannot be maintained. Organizations sincerely seeking the promotion of the welfare of labor rather than mere political prestige and patronage would also be as active in bringing about modern labor legislation and factory legislation in the States dominated by their associates in party leadership as in Northern States, but the fact stands out that a policy very different from this is being pursued, so that the New England manufacturer, for instance, restricted by modern labor and factory legislation, is at a great disadvantage in competition with the manufacturer of the Carolinas, where such measures have not been urged with the zeal manifested north of the Ohio, for reasons not clearly explained.

In fact a coterie of powerful labor politicians actively affiliates itself with political leaders representing in public life the very commonwealths most laggard in the enactment of modern labor legislation, and assists in the maintenance of these very politicians in power. It suppresses all reference to the desperate situation of unemployment which has followed in the wake of the policies of this administration. It pretends to believe that crusades against the employer are inevitably beneficial to the men who find employment in American industries, and joins in full cry in every movement which would tend to put American manufacturing, farming and shipping interests at a disadvantage as compared with their foreign competitors.

Doubtless some leader will yet arise from the ranks of labor to challenge such subordination of the true interests of labor to political machination, the results of which are to advance individual interests, but which lead labor through a soup house to the poor house.—Tribune, Chicago.

Are You Going to Get Married?

Let us sell you the Wedding Ring

Notice our Window Display of Roger's Silverware

Price reduced to close out some of the patterns.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

FULTON AND A JUNIOR CLUB

The idea of a Junior Club is not original with the Commercial Club of Belle Fourche, for many commercial organizations today have some kind of a young people's auxiliary. But to Belle Fourche doubtless belongs the credit of putting into the hands of its Junior Club the active administration of a city department.

It was last May that the board of directors of the Commercial Club of Belle Fourche decided that the purely educational period of its Junior Club was over and that the advertising end of the city should be turned over to the Juniors. Belle Fourche has the commission form of government. The city commissioners, acting under a recent law, levied a one mill tax for the purpose of advertising the city. This was turned over to the Junior Club, together with the Commercial Club's advertising budget, and the details of the city's advertising are now being carried on by the young people.

Under their direction 2,000 feet of motion pictures are now being taken of the city and surrounding country. These pictures will be used in going after conventions and in entertaining visiting delegations, all of which comes under advertising and falls to the lot of this organization. Because of the uniqueness of this idea, 500 feet of these pictures have been bought by one of the leading motion picture companies and will be widely shown this fall and winter.

Visiting automobiles are not allowed to leave the city without a Belle Fourche pennant stuck on them somewhere. Strangers visiting here are met at the depots or hotels and given club room privilege cards good for ten days. Ten thousand metal pins are now being made for use in convention work. The design is of a hatchet with the words, "Burn the Hatchet—Boost for Belle Fourche—Everybody is doing it."

The Junior Club at present has a membership of seventy-five. The age limit is fourteen to twenty-one. The Club officers consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors consists of five members. A committee of the whole constitutes the advertising committee on conventions, finance, and entertainment.

Belle Fourche and western South Dakota never received such advertising as they are now getting at the hands of the Junior Commercial Club.

In view of the fact that Fulton is preparing ammunition for a Boost Campaign, the above suggestion is worthy of serious consideration.

Why not gather the energy of Fulton's young people and direct it in a way that will be both profitable to the individual and to the city?

Under the tutelage of our school, the Chamber of Commerce and individual citizens, an enthusiastic body of young people could easily be developed to advertise boost and popularize the city,in away which older heads could scarcely keep up with. In addition the young people would receive an enlightened conception of Fulton's needs and possibilities and thereby the foundation laid for intelligent,, cooperative citizenship.

There is perhaps no one subject throughout the length and breadth of the land which is so completely ignored in the training of the masses of young people as that of citizen training, yet which is of such vital importance, not alone in the city, but for the state and nation as well.

Sup't Fairgrieve always shows a genuine interest in any good that comes to the students, the schools and the city. There are citizens of Fulton who would lead the young people successfully in such a movement, and the success that has been attained in Belle Fourche and other places where the plan has been tried could easily be realized.

TO START SOMETHING

Some folks seem to think work is a punishment. Plenty of men dream and hope for the day when they will not be obliged to work. Without work, life would be a baseless fabric, a groundless, unsubstantial blank. Work is the greatest gift we have, save one, and that is good health.

Without work, men would mentally melt away, physically fade out, morally dissolve. The country would be made up of John Does and Richard Roes. Business would be moonshine, with but one ultimate end—a terrible awakening.

I can conceive of no one thing so fearful as forced idleness. I know of no man so low down the ladder of life as a loafer. Idleness is what supports Reno.

The nodding, sluggish, drowsy, indolent man who waits on Providence is the most expensive mistake on your pay roll.

When Fate takes from me the power to work, I want to die. I do not mean the power to dig ditches, to plow, or to climb steel structures, but I mean the power to work; and work is largely done above the neck. The man who depends upon his hands nd his feet is an automatic machine, and you can get these for a small sum now.

This statement is made to start something—to get men who work hard, to think more. I know it's pretty rough, but it takes rough stuff to start something.—Silent Partner.

Theory Versus Practice

Jacob Hohlman, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Denver, Col., is a man whose heart throbs with sympathy for the poor. To such an extent, does it pulsate that he was recently appointed chairman of a municipal committee to relieve the distress of the unemployed in that city.

He entered upon his work with ardor. First he made an exhaustive investigation of conditions and the causes which had brought them about. Then he gathered statistics, bushels and bushels of them, which he classified and arranged and tabulated and drew inferences from and speculated on until he was tired, but well satisfied with what he had learned. And finally he made a report—a perfectly beautiful report—in which he reviewed the entire situation, discussed the causes which led to poverty and the reasons for unemployment and deplored existing conditions. It was really a great effort, but it did nothing toward relieving those conditions or affording any more work for the idle.

In the meantime, and while he was thus laboriously engaged in work for the good of humanity, Mrs. Hohlman, who is something of a practical philanthropist, had made an inspection of the 43 pieces of rentable property owned by her husband, and had found that there was much that might be done to make them comfortable for the occupants.

Then, instead of sitting down and making a report to any association, she went out into the city and gathered together a small army of unemployed workmen—17 plumbers, 22 carpenters, a dozen or so glaziers and a number of handy men for assistants—and at their head she made the rounds of the buildings, repairing leaky roofs, fixing up broken water pipes, and making various and sundry repairs and improvements, which served and threefold purpose of providing work for some of the unemployed, making the houses and flats better fit to live in, and increasing the rentable value of the property.

Inspired by her example, other property owners began to anticipate the spring repairing, and now, so it is reported, a large percentage of Denver's workmen out of steady employment are engaged at tasks that can be done now quite as well as later, and are earning their own living again. The contrast between these two methods of helping the poor to live through the winter is striking, and gives an object lesson of the difference between theoretical and practical philanthropy.—News, Batavia.

SWEET THOUGHTS

By I. E. Hyde, Fulton

We all have our loves of a life time,
And of course you know I have had mine
Time has passed, but he's still in my memory,
My sweetheart, so stalward and fine

His eyes were deep pools of brown liquid,
His cheeks were as soft as a glove
His neck had the strength of old Nero
To me, you were perfect my love.

His features I can't quite describe them,
His form would Apollo shame,
My friend was the truest and noblest,
And answered—Sir Richard— by name.

I read him my lessons at even'
We shared each the other, our joys
There were others—Oh, yes; there were others,
But he was the pick of the boys.

I told him my secrets and troubles
He'd listen with countenance serene
I told him my prayers and confessions
His sympathies always were keen.

When lonely, we'd walk by the river,
When happy we'd race down the lane.
And when I grew tired of wandering
He'd carry me home again.

And then, came a day when we parted
I left him so sad and heart sick,
To the end, I'll never forget you—
My faithful old saddle horse—"Dick."

I'm lonely so lonely without him,
E'en now tears are flooding my eyes
If there's not one horse spirit in heaven
My soul will be sadly surprised.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 20 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Public Defender vs. Prosecuting Attorney

By JOHN F. SMITH

Jack Johnson is acknowledged as the champion pugilist of the world, and, because he earned the title by hard fought battles and, against terrible odds, it is just that he should be, and is seconded, as the foremost pugilist of the times.

But there is another fighter (although not of pugilistic fame) who deserves some credit for the good he has done. He does not don a pair of eight-ounce gloves and fight his battles in a twenty-four-foot ring; neither is he a seeker of notoriety, but with the knowledge of all that is right and just he bows before a court of justice and defends those who are unable to secure counsel.

To buck aginst a public prosecutor who has might and power back of him, one must be possessed of an equal amount of knowledge as his able opponent, It sometimes happens, however, that the judge, who has the power to furnish counsel for those who have no means to secure the same, will appoint a novice in the game of law to defend a prisoner charged with a severe crime.

In cases of this kind, what chance has the novice against a man having all points of the constitutional law at his command?

There can be but one ending. The prosecutor will back the novice off his feet and another victim is led to slaughter. The victim in this case is the prisoner; and guilty or innocent, he must suffer because he had not able counsel to defend his case.

There is but one way, and only one way, by which every man, guilty or innocent, can secure and be assured of justice—that way is through the office of A PUBLIC DEFENDER.

The people nominate and elect an able attorney to defend the people's property, and it is right that this should be. But is it not also right and justifiable that another able attorney shall be nominated and elected to defend prisoners charged with crime?

Los Angelos, Cal., and Evansville, Ind., have such officers, and from the reports received those officers have proved to be paying investments to the public.

Oswego county can, and should support a Public Defender. The citizens would feel better and safer with one, the taxpayers would have to pay less taxes if such an office were to be created; and, best of all, the poor fellow charged with felony would feel secure in having an able attorney to defend him.

Perhaps, dear reader, you yourself may some day be in need of able counsel, and now is the time to boost the game while the boosting is good.

Think it over!

A Movement For Better Motion Pictures

The Woman's Home Companion has started a movement for better motion pictures. Several hundred films will be sumitted to the editors of that magazine each month in advance of their release to the motion picture houses. From these the editors will select from 40 to 75 which, in their estimation, are especially commendable both from an artistic and ethical standpoint. The names of these films will be published in the magazine. These films are recommended to women's clubs, to librarians, to teachers, and to parents as clean, wholesome, educational and entertaining exhibits worthy of patronage. Of the importance of elevating motion pictures in the United States, the March Woman's Home Companion says in part:

"Within the last few years there have sprung up in your community branches of a new institution which draws to itself every week more young people than are in the churches on Sunday; more young people than are in the schools on week-days; an institution whose influence on our young people, in the judgment of educators, is second only to the influence of the family, the church and the schools. Yet of this institution, and the men behind it, and its possibilities for good, the average parent has not yet taken the trouble to make himself or herself informed.

"The church has its pastors and governing committees; the school is watched over jealously by associations of parents and teachers. The motion picture theatre, which draws as many children as either,for almost, as many hours in the week as either; is not yet taken seriously by thousands of us. And yet the motion picture theatre has unquestionably come to remain—a permanent, potent factor in our lives.

GREEN ISLAND CHILDREN CAPTURE DEER IN STREET

Albany, Feb. 13.—A doe which has been causing considerable excitement in the streets of Green Island the last few days was captured Wednesday afternoon in Hudson avenue after an exciting chase which was participated in by several hundred school children.

It will probably be taken to the north woods and given its liberty.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

"SANITO"
COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced imported German utensils so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Time' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Feb. 15.—From the standpoint of dispatch the present legislative session stands out as a conspicuous example of hewing to the line without delay. In session scarcely a month, the law-makers have already prepared measures covering all of the recommendations set forth in the first annual message of Governor Whitman to the senate and the Assembly.

The law-makers appeared at the Capitol to legislate on Jan. 13, after a brief recess. On that day Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman, majority leader and Thorn, started the ball of Governor Whitman's desires rolling by introducing bills to abolish the commissioner of efficiency and economy and the State fire marshal. These bills were the first two measures presented for the session.

During the weeks that followed, legislative attention was given civil service matters, the Workmen's Compensation Law, the conservation commission, the department of highways, the board of claims, the tax commission, and the election commission; leaving practically nothing in the governor's message unattended to.

Such a volumne of important legislation presented within the first four weeks of a session is without precedent. In addition, both houses favorably passed upon the proposed Constitutional amendment granting to women the right to vote as requested by the executive.

Notwithstanding all this, Comptroller Travis set a small army of his investigators at work probing legislative State deartments and a legislative committee, known as the Thompson committee was named to probe the affairs of the public service commissions.

As the result of the determination of the Republican leaders to make sure that the recommendations of the governor be immediately disposed of to his satisfaction, local bills have been held back and there is some dissatisfaction among the legislators because of the slow progress of their measures. In previous years the custom has been to first dispose of local legislation and then proceed with the administration measures. The result has usually been that the sesion has been drawn out beyond the desired length.

Even now the leaders are talking over the question of taking a recess in April so that the members of the Constitutional Convention can organize, so it is fair to assume that all of March will be necessary to clear the legislative decks and that several weeks of April may be utilized also.

The result of the probe into the public service commission may have a far more reaching effect than was at first supposed when the Thompson committee was appointed. Neither Senator Brown, the majority leader in the upper house, or Assemblyman Hinman, majority leader of the Assembly are sure that there will be a legislative investigation into the financial affairs of New York city. Senator Brown says that his attitude will be based upon the desires of the residents of the metropolis.

"New York city is an important place and forms a large share of the State," he says. "The legislature is naturally deeply interested in its affairs. I am not committed one way or the other as regards the rumored investigation. I am awaiting public sentiment. The legislature stands ready to assist the municipal authorities in bettering conditions there. The civic debt is enormous and if it can be lessened by legislation, why should not such a step be taken?" This is as far as the Senate leader will go at this time in relation to the rumored metropolitan probe.

HOW VOCATIONAL PUPILS DIVIDE THEIR TIME

Week in School, Then a Like Time at Work is the Plan.

New York, Feb. 15.—The most noteworthy attempt that the city has made to give young people not training for college, but training for real life as the boys and girls will live it in factories, offices and shops, is now under way, according to Benjamin C. Gruenberg, secretary of the New York Association for Vocational Guidance.

"Two of the greatest educators in the country—Dean Schneider, of the University of Cincinnati, and William Wirt, of Gary Ind.—have been brought here to help in the reorganization of the schools," said Mr. Gruenberg.

"I hear that Mr. Wirt has been put under the direction of a member of the Board of Superintendents who is not in sympathy with his work and has hampered it in various ways, with a consequent waste of the city's money," I said; but Mr. Gruenberg didn't know about that.

"I know more of Dean Schneider's work," he said. "He takes young people at about sixteen when they are ready to go to work or to a technical school."

What Dean Schneider Does.

Of course, no school can reproduce the exact conditions of an office or factory. There's no doubt that the best place to learn to work is in a workshop. But, on the other hand, no industry or business can be conducted efficiently if skilled workmen have to use their time in teaching the unskilled.

Dean Schneider's plan is this: A boy or girl spends one week in school and the next in a factory or shop. Then back to the school, and so on for two or three years.

The young people work in pairs. One of the partners is always in the shop when the other is in the school. The employer is simply employing two boys to fill the place of one. Each is earning half the regular wage, and each is spending three days a week in school.

Here he studies the theory of his shop work. An instructor goes with the boys from the school to the factory and supervisers and teaches them there. He learns in this way just what is required of them and is able to help them to meet their difficulties in the best way.

"We have one group of high school boys now at work in a machine shop; another group in the drafting department of a large factory," said Mr. Gruenberg. "We have several groups of girls in the offices of publishing and mail order houses."

Heartfelt Wish.

Pedestrian (to beggar)—I have little money to give you because I am a poet, and, what is more, my poems are not to be published until I am dead. Here's 10 cents. Beggar—Long life to ye, sir!—New York Weekly.

PLAN REVIVED AT ONEIDA TO ERECT MEMORIAL SHAFT

Miss Hammond, Financial Secretary of General Committee, Urges Early Action.

Oneida, Feb. 15.—Miss E. M. Hammond, financial secretary of the General Committee named from several civic and labor organizations of the city tonight urged the continuance of the campaign for the erection of a memorial shaft.

Two years ago the General Committee made preparation for the expenditure of $3,000 for a soldiers and sailors monument and plans for a suitable design were drawn. The specifications were favorably received and the committee was on the point of accepting when the proposition was allowed to die. Since that time nothing has been done.

Miss Hammond said in nearly every city such a memorial had been erected in honor of the dead soldiers and sailors. This city, she declared, should not prove an exception to the general rule and I believe that work should again be started by the committee.

The site of the proposed monument has been selected. The most ideal location is at the intersection of Elizabeth and Main streets in the opinion of the committee which went over the matter two years ago.

MAGEE LEAVES TONIGHT

Sherwood Magee, an outfielder for the Philadelphia National will leave tonight for the Quaker City, to take part in a sporting writers' dinner. For ten years Magee has been and invited guest at these affairs, which have become famous for their completeness.

Magee was last fall traded to Boston. Immediately after the dinner he will leave for the "Bean city", to join his team before going south, to Macon, Ga., for training and the practise games.

Magee's batting average for the past eleven years has not been less than 270, and for 1910 and 1914 he reached the 321 mark. This record places him well in the front rank of base-ball sluggers.

The many friends of Magee in this city wish him a successful season with the Brades.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

JURORS FOR MARCH TERM

Justice Emerson Will Preside in Supreme Court.

The following grand and trial jurors have been drawn to serve at the March term of Supreme Court, Oswego, to be presided over by Justice Emerson:

Grand Jurors, 24

Oswego—Leon Shufelt, William Lacy, John Carrol, John McCann, Clarence Kane, Michael Ulton, Edward Matthews, William Kane.

Scriba—Burton G. Jones, Albert B. Simpson.

Schroeppel—Sanford Willis.

Granby—Lawton D. Beardsley, Chester Wells, Ward Southward.

Fulton—S. D. Rumsey.

Albion—Fred Demelt.

New Haven—Edwin R. Butler.

Sandy Creek—Charles V. Taylor.

West Monroe—Harry H. Hubbard.

Hastings—Clarence Piquet, Frank Fellers.

Richland—Andrey Price.

Palermo—Clarence Clark.

Orwell—John J. Hilton.

Trial Jurors, 48

Oswego—Robert J. Martin, Frank E. Smith, Henry Schulz, George Martin, Alexander Guyett, R. F. D.; Reinhold Paschke, Adelbert France, R. F. D.; James B. Manor, Edward H. Tracy, Charles Denton, R. F. D.; Fred A. Todd, Albert Monette, Napoleon Marion, George H. Ferris, R. F. D.; Ephraim Parkhurst, R. F. D.

Hannibal—Glenn Cooper.

Sandy Creek—Jay Stacy, John Coffey, John Borden.

Parish—Claude Talcott.

Orwell—Thomas Jeans, Arthur E. Olmstead.

Richland—George W. Douglas, Fred Shepard, Charles E. Stowell.

Fulton—Almon D. Keller, Allen A. Simons, R. F. D.; H. Putnam Allen, George A. Myers, R. F. D.; Bertram Rumsey, R. F. D.

Granby—Benjamin A. Moody.

New Haven—Wilber Coe, Thomas E. Shannon, Allen D. Marks.

Constantia—William Whipple, William Landers.

West Monroe—David Clement, William Piquet.

Williamstown—Keppy Carr.

Mexico—William Hamilton, William H. Norton, John Ely, R. F. D.

Hastings—Lewis Pierce.

Scriba—Frank Priest.

Albion—William Olin, Charles H. Barnes.

ROUND ABOUT

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University told the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce in an address on "The War and American Rights," that it was unfortunate that this Government did not protest when Germany and England sowed mines in the North Sea and thus, as he argued, violated the principle of the freedom of the seas. He also criticised the British attitude on foodstuffs.

* * *

American Red Cross agents report that medical supplies furnished by their organizations have been distributed among the 150,000 German and Austrian war prisoners in Siberia. This work is being done by Russian agents, inasmuch as the Russian Government refused to permit an American expedition from Pekin to visit the prison camps.

* * *

A ton and a half of lace made by destitute Belgian lacemakers reached London Friday and will be offered for sale there and probably in America, providing the heavy duty on the lace can be lifted because of the circumstances. The lace was brought out under the auspices of the Belgian Relief Commission. It is valued at $100,000.

* * *

William Emmons, heir to a large fortune and member of an aristocratic Boston family, died in a lodging house in Bridgeport, Conn., Friday. Though he was often urged by his relatives to return home, for many years he had preferred to live among the unfortunates of the city, dispensing among them what money came to him.

* * *

What's the matter with Oregon? In that state, where it has been supposed that the voters were ready to fall all over themselves at any and all times for the pleasure of voting, a bill for compulsory voting is before the Legislature.

* * *

On the theory that ears were made forpractical, not ornamental purposes, Kansas is preparing to enact a law prohibiting their use to hang pendants or anything in the jewelry line from. And it also has an idea that paint and powder can better be applied to other things than human faces.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Beckwith have been guests of Syracuse friends.

TO TIMES READERS

¶ The rapid growth of the Evening Times' Subscription list, the transferring of our weekly subscribers to the Daily Times per request and the placing of the Circulation System upon a practical basis has been no small task.

TO INSURE YOU

the best possible service and to satisfy ourselves that our collections for subscriptions are received in a manner entirely business like, and from which no possible annoyance could come to you, a card system is rapidly being inaugurated by The Evening Times.

¶ In order that this work may be facilitated, would-be subscribers are requested to give to the carrier boys on the city routes his or her name, or to hello to the Circulation Department of this paper for further particulars of our plan of getting us to leave The Times at your address.

Boost For Fulton, By Keeping Up With The Times

JOHN SMITH'S SUNDAY ADDRESS

Times' Reporter Holds Attention of Salvation Army Sunday School Classes

John Smith gave a heart-to-heart talk to the Sunday school class at Salvation Army hall yesterday afternoon. The class attention given by the scholars to the speaker was evidence enough that the address was as interesting as it was beneficial.

Mr. Smith's remarks were in part as follows:

"Education lifts the veil that, like a curtain, hangs between the perceptive faculties of the human mind and life's unrealized higher possibilities. Therefor the aim and end of all education is to unfold and develop to the highest point of efficiency our physical as well as our mental powers. Never before was education more essential to success than it is today.

"Life is a race in which, barring accidents, the best man wins, and the best man is generally the one who has acquired the advantages gained in the public schools."

Mr. Smith explained to the children the difficulties that confronted Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield and Brooker T. Washington. "There were self-made men," said Mr. Smith, "for the education they had had to be obtained through their own ambition in order to better their conditions. How successful they were, all of you who have read history know. Jackson, Lincoln, and Garfield became Presidents of the United States, and Brooker T. Washington, although a colored man, is without a doubt the most influential and the most powerful man of his race in the world today."

Mr. Smith at this point read a verse taken from "The Billboard," which says:

"The road is long and hard, I bid thee go slow; 'Till experience comes and teaches thee what way to go."

Mr. Smith closed his address by warning the boys to attend school regularly, obey their parents' wishes, and get the Gospel of Jesus Christ in their hearts, and they would not go far wrong.

Those You Know

Mrs. F. W. Austin and Mrs. Fred A. Summerville spent Saturday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. William Ellis is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Smith of SSyracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Louise Bargey attended the funeral of her father, H. Parks, at Jacksonville yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. Ida White, West Second street, returned to her home Saturday after spending the winter with her daughter in Auburn.

* * *

George Gifford of West 1st street had the misfortune to fall and fracture his shoulder while working in the Woolen mills last Friday. This seems more than unfortunate as Mrs. Gifford has been ill nearly all of the winter.

* * *

Mrs. Ula Long, Syracuse, is spending some time with her sister, Miss Eva Palmer, Pratt street.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Partrick, North Rose, was the over-Sunday guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burns.

* * *

James McCoy, Hannibal street, left for Ilion this morning where he has accepted a position in the Gun Works.

* * *

Miss Maude Marden, West First street, was in Syracuse Saturday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sharp are entertaining the Misses Dennison of Hannibal.

* * *

Miss Marie Stege of Syracuse was the over-Sunday guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bennett and children will return to their home in this city this week after spending the winter with Mrs. Bennett's parents in Baldwinsville.

* * *

Deerlin Van Alstine will give a straw ride to a party of friends tomorrow night. The party will go to Volney Center, and after dancing, a supper will be served.

* * *

The senior class of Fulton high school was entertained at the home of Leland Carner, in West 1st street, Saturday evening. The affair was a Valentine party. After indulging in games and music the company was served with dainty refreshments. Twenty-eight were present.

* * *

The Epworth League of the First M. E. church will hold an important business meeting in the League rooms this evening at 8 o'clock.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE—

Those who like things done well are the kind we want as patrons. Our unique washing system makes steady patronage.

Let the

Fulton Home Laundry

J. D. McINTYRE

DO YOUR WASHING

The Asher Ironing system we use gives the most pleasing finish and cannot tear or injure the fabric.

Phone 487

Phelps—Sponeberg

A Sunday afternoon wedding ceremony was preformed by the Rev. C. L. Peck at the parsonage of the First M. E. church, when Miss Eliza E. Phelps, daughter of Homer Phelps, 217 Cayuga street, became the bride of Raymond Sponeberg of Phoenix (near Ingalls Crossing). The young people were attended by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Rafferty and the ceremony was witnessed by the bride's sister, Mildred, and others.

Mrs. Sponeberg was formerly a school teacher in the Ingalls district and Mr. Sponeberg is a well known farmer there.

PLACING OF SIGNS

Offenders Will be Asked to Part With $10; Ordinance to be Obeyed

Marshall John Youngs is busy today placing signs along the Oswego Canal forbidding the dumping of rubbish in the canal. A fine of $10 will be imposed as the penalty for offenders who violate the city ordinance, and the Board of Health will be watchful that offenders be severely dealth with.

WHO! WHEN! WHAT?

Who? Harold A. Waite. When? Wednesday evening, Feb. 17. Where? Congregational church. What? Mass meeting of Young Peojle's City Union, to hear an address by Mr. Waite. Remarks. A social time after the meeting to become acquainted with Mr. Waite. All Epworth League and C. E. members, young and old, are cordially invited.

TO GIVE FEAST

The City Bowling League will give a supper at Hotel Reynolds, West side, tomorrow night. All members of the League are requested to be in attendance.

TO KILL GAMBLING

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.—An executive order from the State house will be sent today to the House by Governor Ralston to "kill the race track gambling bill." If the bill goes to the Governor the executive veto will be used.

TO RENT

South store in VanWagenen block; all of store or in part. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. Putnam Allen, or Glenn A. Ryther.—adv.

We Again Assert That

WE MAKE THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY ICE CREAM IN THE CITY

TRY OUR HIGH GRADE HOT DRINKS

George Washington Coffee

Runkel and Huyler's Chocolate and Cocoa

Phone 80 **THE ONYX** First Street

BEES DRIVEN FROM HOME

One Year's Work Showed Big Mass of Honey; Little "Busy Bodies" Deserve Sympathy

One year lost spring a Queen bee with her followers alighted on the roof of I. L. Graham of Atkins Corners, and decided to make their future home there. Though a large knot hole in the cornice the bees began to swarm, and when arrangment had been made to gather in a supply was sent out to gather in a supply of sweets for the winter.

Last Sunday, Graham with a couple of friends, drove the bees from their home, then pulled enough plaster, lath, e tc., from the interior of the dwelling so that they could get at the honey storage. The bees had been living upon their winter supply all season, and still there were between 40 and 50 pounds left for Graham and his friends.

Mr. Graham decided not to sell the the honey, but to keep it for his own use, and with the exception of a few pounds given to the friends who helped him the remainder was stored away in pails for future use.

Nature lovers will wonder what became of the busy little fellows and their queen.

SHADE TREE AREAS AS BREATHING PLACES

Suggestive plans have been prepared recently by the Landscape Engineer of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University for a fifteen acre public park in the city of Amsterdam, N. Y. The location of the grounds for the park is along the Mohawk river on the historical homestead of Sir Guy Johnson famous in Revolutionary times. The property is located within ten minute walk from the center of the city. Aside from the historical value of the land, the natural topographic features are such as to make the land additionally valuable for park development. The plan calls for decidedly useful park features such as a plot of five tennis courts which will be inviting to the people of the city of all ages; an athletic field containing football and baseball provisions for summer use and a skating field for winter use; a children's playground where the small boys and girls can have use of a well equipped playground under sheltering shahde trees; a public bathhouse situated at a point along the bank of the river where a good bathing beach may be developed; and boat landings to accommodate the boating both up and down the Mohawk. At one end of the park is shown a large artificial water area and in appropriate places throughout the ground trees, shrubs and flowers are recomended. Pleasing walks and trails make all features easily accessible. Near the center of the property is the old Guy Johnson Mansion which will be used as a museum and park shelter house. This is the beginning in the city of Amsterdam for the establishment of a city park. There are many other towns and cities along the Mohawk river that have equally good opportunities for the development of public shade tree areas and recreation grounds.

CLEARING SNOW HEAPS

Supt. Rumsey has a gang of workmen today clearing the sewers and leveling the snow that has been piled up in a dangerous condition along Oneida st. Especially is this true of 4th and Oneida st. where traffic is heavy and the sewers in bad shape.

For some time past the corner occupied by Waldhorn store has been a menace to pedestrians who travel in that direction and Supt. Rumsey's action today is deserving of praise from the general public.

ARRESTED FOR NONSUPPORT HE HANGED HIMSELF

NewoYrk, Feb. 15.—Out of work and despondent because his wife had him arrested for nonsupport, Conrad Spunlick, 34, hanged himself with a belt in his cell in the East 70th st. police station today. He told the magistrate that he was willing to support his wife, but had been unable to find work. He was taken to a cell, brooding over his troubles, smoked a cigarette, then took his life.

HOW TO LIVE LONG

Chicago, Feb. 15.—If you want to live long follow the habits of Franklin Newhall, 90 years old, who believes that he has solved the problem. Here is his recipe:

Sleep from 6 to 8 hours at night; chop down a tree or two for firewood each day; mow with the scythe; become a gardener.

To be sold cheap—2 heavy wagons; 2 pair sleighs. True Brothers, 19 N. 1st., Fulton. 49

YESTERDAY IN PULPIT AND PEW

Fulton Pastors Address Earnest Worshipers; Rev. Mr. Buck Told of Christ's Greatness

Rev. W. G. Buck preached a sermon yesterday on "The Greatness of Christ." Among other things he said:

"Having invented no labor saving machine and no steamboat, the harvesters and mills and steamboats this very year offer their tribute in the cargoes sent in his name to the starving and wretched victims of the awful war that is now consuming the best of Europe.

"Having never written a book, a million have been written about Him and his hold upon the literary world is growing stronger each year.

"Having never invented a printing press, 1000 are kept busy every day publishing His words.

Having never sung a song for 2000 years. He has entered into the world's music from its lullabys to its oratories.

Having never written a line of peotry, He has inspired the poetic genius of the world's sweetest singers.

Having never painted a picture, He has been the subject for all the great artists the world has ever had.

Having built no colleges, three out of every four in the world are established in His name.

Having left no monument, a thousand, thousand chapels, eatherdals and temples are erected in His memory, and more than 400,000,000 loving hearts lift every week songs of praise to His name.

He found not fame in any earthly sphere but not one of the world's great inventors, scientists, financiers, educators, philosophers, artists, musicians, poets, statesmen, orators, politicians, warriors or religionists, would hestitate one moment to say, "I am not worthy to unfasten the latchet of his shoes."

Christianity offers to the world a divine book.

Christionity offers to the world a redeemed society, the church.

Christianity offers to the world a perfect system of religion.

Christianity presents to the world a peerless personality.

Christianity supplies all our needs.

At the after-meeting held last night there were five adults who manifested a desire to lead a Christian life.

The Rev. C. S. Robertson at the Presbyterian church at the vesper services spoke on Truth.

This new-old topic is ever inspiring, and the Rev. Robertson handling it in his direct forceful manner made it doubly interesting. In homely, well chosen phrases he showed that Truth is ever pure and perfect, it alone needs no fine manner or flowery language to make itself known. Ancestry, station in life, wealth and superiority alike are as nothing when Truth in its utter simplicity stands before them.

Truth does not dwell in pleasant places always, Dr. Robertson pointed out, and, indeed it is often that this "pearl without price" is seen gleaming from the most sordid surroundings. Good breeding and a superior manner of speech is oftimes but the mask of that which is devoid of the principles of Truth. Hypocrisy and make-believe are the elements that kill rather than nourish that best of all the virtues, plain, sustaining far-reaching Truth.

Baptist Church Notes

The Philathea Class of the Bible school will hold one of its famous suppers in the church dining hall, Feb. 27.

* * *

The Women's Missionary Circle will meet Wednesday afternoon in the church parlors at 3 o'clock. Tea will be served from 5:30 to 7 by Mrs. Fred Trask's committee.

* * *

The King's Daughters will meet Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. E. E. Hart, in Oneida street to discuss matters of importance. All members are requested to attend.

* * *

Next Sunday the Masonic Lodges of Oswego and Fulton will attend a special service at the Baptist church. Rev. W. G. Buck will lecture on the "Life and Exploits of Washington."

LONDON'S NEW PAPER

London, Feb. 15.—It is reliably reported that a new newspaper, to be financed with Standard Oil capital, is to be started in London.

Seven passenger, six-cylinder Overland, on exhibition. VanWagenen. 55

MRS. HILDRETH HONORED BY HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE

Syracuse, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Albert H. Hildreth of Comstock avenue, president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, has accepted an invitation from Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives League of America, to become vice-president of the latter organization. The offer was made in a letter received yesterday by Mrs. Hildreth from Mrs. Heath.

Although there is no branch of the Housewives League in this city, members of the State Federation in this city are co-operating with the league, which is a member of the state organigation. Mrs. Hilbreth is in favor of the establishment of a branch of the Housewives League here and hopes that it will be formed soon.

Speaking of the bread making contest for women of New York city, which has been originated by Mrs. Heath, to take place from February 22 to 27, Mrs. Hildreth yesterday declared herself heartily in favor of the plan and urged a similar contest for housewives and home women of this city. Mrs. Heath's contest is an outcome of the advance in price of bread in New York city to 6 cents a loaf and is intended to revive the art of bread manking in the home in order to offset the advance.

"I think that Mrs. Heath's organization has done more than any other to keep the prices of commodities from soaring any higher than they now are," said Mrs. Hildreth yesterday. "It would be a fine thing if there could be a bread making contest, open to home women, in this city."

The Albany branch of the Housewives League will have a bread making contest the latter part of this month, in connection with the contest in New York. Mrs. Heath has made the condition in the contests that only white and entire wheat yeast bread, tea biscuits and muffins made with baking powder will be eligible.

Mrs. Hildreth will go to Auburn this morning, where she will visit the prison and talk to the women and men prisoners. This will be one of the visits to penal institutions in this state which Mrs. Hildreth will make in the interests of prison reform work. The State Federation has taken up this work and will continue it this year in co-operation with the association which is trying to remedy conditions in prisons and jails of the state.

PHOTO-PLAYS FEATURES

Tonight Pathe offers the splendid 4-reel dramatic masterpiece, "The Treasure of Abdar Rahman." Two other reels are added to complete the regular 6 reel programme. Tomorrow in addition to the 5 acts of Gus Sun Vaudeville, two 3 reel features will be shown. One of them, a K. & E. 3-reel drama, "The Road to Yesterday," will be of interest to many who have read the book and have not had an opportunity to see the play. The other will be of equal interest as it features Kathlyn Williams, and Selig has spared no pains in keeping up his grand reputation in this 3-reel wonder, "In Tune with the Wilds."

To be sold cheap—2 heavy wagons; 2 pair sleighs. True Brothers, 19 N. 1st., Fulton. 49

Overland six-cylinder on exhibition at showroom. VanWagenen, Inc., Adv.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

DANCE TONIGHT FOR CHARITY

Success Anticipated. Sale of Tickets Has Been Good. No Extra Fee to Be Asked For Supper

The charity dance at the Elks lodge this evening promises to be a social and financial success. The new flood just placed in the ball room bids fair to be a tempting place to "hesitate," fox-trot or just waltz.

The decorations have today been completed and the colors of the order with that of the foliage make the room an attractive bower.

Mrs. G. C. Webb, president of the auxiliary, is pleased with the interest shown by the public, and with the committee in charge has endeavored to make the affair one which will be an event of importance.

The Elks orchestra, composed of the following members will furnish the music. They are M. E. Reynolds, A. F. Buell, David Carroll, Andrew Crow, F. G. Barnes, Henry Bogue, F. G. Newton, L. A. Richardson, Edward Pooler and Herbert Adkins.

The reception committee headed by Mayor Fox is composed of the following: J. W. Stevenson, M. A. Stranahan, O. S. Bogardus, John E. Boland, J. R. Sullivan, R. J. Currier, M. B. Hargrave and L. F. Cornell.

The affair is informal and is open to the public. Evening dress is not specified on the tickets, in fact "claw hammer and fish tail" will be taboo that the informal note may add to the attendance at the dance.

The ticket of admission also includes the supper ticket. No extra charge is to be made. The committee this morning found current a rumor that the supper ticket would call for an extra fee, and this the members desire to correct. The tickets are one dollar each and includes both dancing and refreshments.

ROME INUNDATED

Rome, Feb. 15.—Twenty-five hundred persons are homeless as a result of the floods in western Italy. Many buildings in the loy lying sections of Rome have been damaged by the waters of the Tiber, which is out of its banks. King Victor Emmanuel is personally directing relief measures.

The Leonine city, as the Vatican quarter of Rome is called is flooded. The Pope spent considerable time looking from the windows of his chamber and library upon the flood scenes.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

"A Smalltown Girl"
(in 3 parts)
Featuring Pauline Bush
AND 4 OTHER REELS
5c—ADMISSION—5c

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House With Nice Barn

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Fulton French Dyeing and Cleaning Co.
Third and Seneca Streets Fulton

HIPPODROME and THE STAR

MONDAY—The Best Moving Picture Shows—MONDAY

"Any Woman's Choice" featuring Francis Bushman, 2 parts
"Devil and Mrs. Walker"
"Deacon's Son"
"Four Minutes Gate"

Call of the Heart
It's a Bear. A Close Call
An Embrassing Predicament
"To Make the Nation Prosper"

108 Oneida Street—5c—206 West Broadway

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YOU GET BOTH HERE AND BEST QUALITY
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SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY

Best Minnesota Flour		Corn Starch	6c
½ sack	$2.00	10 Salsoda	12c
¼ sack	$1.00	5c Matches	3c
Crisco	23c	Ginger Snaps	7c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c	Marco Corn Flakes 5 pgk for	25c
Compound	11c	Post Toasties 3 pkgs	20c
Bean Pork	12c	4 Bars Lenox Soap	10c
Bacon	20c	(with order only)	
Ciscoes	6c	Sterling Oleo	21c
Salt Mackerel	10c	R X Milk	11c
Sh. Wheat	12c	Coal Skuttles	30c and 35c
Cr. Wheat	11c	Peanut Butter	13c
Loose Cocoa	19c	Rex Oleo	15c
Ground Nutmeg	oz, 5c	Worcestershire Sauce	5c
Baking Soda	4c	10c Bottle Blue	5c

Phone 464 **SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY CO.** 210 Cayuga Street

Get the Walker and Wife In "Unsympathetic Symphorosa" By Gross



ACTION BROUGHT FOR EXPENSES

Anna M. Halloran Asks $945 for Expenses Incurred for Board and Education

An action has been entered in supreme court by Anna M. Halloran against Frank F. Wilson to recover $945.00 for board and education of a son also for the board of Mrs. Halloran.

The plaintiff is the wife of William F. Halloran, ex-supervisor of the third ward. The defendant is a son of Mrs. J. W. Snyder and the late Frank Wilson, formerly a liveryman of this city. Mrs. Snyder is now living in Cleveland, Ohio, and notice will be forwarded to her concerning the action taken by the plaintiff.

The defendant's infant son, Bernard D. Wilson, it is claimed, was boarded and educated at the expense of the plaintiff from June 23, 1907, to Feb. 1, 1915, and the board and care of Marie F. Wilson, defendant's wife, from June 23, 1907, to July 1, 1908.

The action is to recover the amount due for the support of the mother and son.

County Judge Coville today granted an order directing the serving of the summons.

Attorney John F. Cullen represents the plaintiff. The papers were filed in the county clerk's office today.

Attorney H. L. Gilman representing Attorney Cullen, secured the order from County Judge Coville today.

Community Notes

Mrs. A. Crouch of Phillips st., entertained on Thursday her circle of the Congregational church.

* * *

The mothers' meeting of the First M. E. church, under the leadership of Deaconess Theresa Brown, Friday afternoon, was an enthusiastic one. Several able addresses were made inspiring every one present to do better work. Music and a social time closed the afternoon.

* * *

Henry Vanburen of this city has been visiting out of town relatives.

* * *

Mrs. John Dickerson of South Granby has been spending a few days in the city with her niece, Mrs. Edward Palmer, who is very ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Switzer of the West Side are visiting Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Guile at Canton.

* * *

Miss Ruth Adams is entertaining out of town friends at her home S. 4th st.

* * *

Miss Jessie Suydam left Saturday for New York. From there she will go to Gloversville where she has taken a position.

* * *

The Rev. and Mrs. Frederick Chubb of Amboy Center have been spending the past week with Mrs. Silas Merritt, in Emery st.

* * *

John Murphy, the West Side hardware merchant, is seriously ill at his home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Pringle, who were married last Thursday in Messena, were guests of Francis Hill of Minetto over Saturday. The newlyweds will visit friends and relatives in Fulton, Minetto and Martville before leaving for Messena, where they intend to make their future home.

* * *

City Chamberlain Washburn is suffering as a result of inflamation of the tissue of the eye and today troubled him to such an extent that he was obliged to go to his home.

* * *

John Painter, a clerk in the Water Dep't., was obliged to give up his duties and remain to his home as a result of la grippe.

TWO ARRESTS MADE

Heroin was Sold to Persons in Syracuse.

Syracuse, Feb. 15.—Two more arrests were made yesterday in Chief Cadin's crusade against drug peddlers in Syracuse. Willis Clark and Frank Ross, both colored, were taken into custody by Detective John Donovan and Edward Buell, a private detective. The men are charged with selling heroin.

George Davis, colored, arrested as an alleged peddler, Friday, made a statement to the police yesterday. In it he said that two of his prescriptions were written by Dr. Philo C. Hubbell and not by Dr. Silas Hubbell. The police misunderstood the name of the doctor when Davis was first questioned.

The two men arrested yesterday made no statements to the police, but a quantity of heroin was found in their possession when they were arrested in a Grape street house.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy tonight and Tuesday. Colder tonight with strong west wind.

PIANOS

Would you buy a horse or a dog without first talking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?

Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?

Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?

The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.

See them, critically try them at

Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

Germany's Note Is Made Public

Ambassador Says Great Britain Has Departed From All Rules of Law

Washington, Feb. 15.—The German government in a note to the United States submitted to the State Department today from Ambassador Bernsdorff, declared that Germany is willing to retrieve from its announced intention to attack British merchantmen, if Great Britain will cease interference with shipments of foodstuffs destined for the civil population of Germany.

The note asserted that the war zone proclamation was a retaliatory means adopted as a result of Great Britain's departure from rules of international law and her purpose to starve out her civil population.

German Newspaper Sees In Note a Bluff

Amsterdam, Feb. 15.—War between the United States and Germany is considered as a possibility in a neditorial in the weekly German publication, Montag Zeitung, copies of which reached here today. With the other weekly paper it publishes an enthusiastic article on the "Fateful February 18," and asks: "What harm can American do? She has no army. Her fleet dare not approach nearer our shores than does the English fleet. The expulsion of Germans from America would mean her ruin. America's threats are simply ridiculous. It would be still more ridiculous for us to take them in earnest."

The other weeklies protest in violent language against alleged American partisanship for the allies and urge the government to resist what they call American pressure."

KING CALMLY FACED AUSTRIAN AVIATORS

Cettinje, Montenegro, Feb. 15.—Two Austrian aeroplanes bombarded the Montenegrin royal palace at Rieka on Sunday and a number of bullets fell near the spot where King Nicholasfi the Queen and other members of the family were standing. When the alarm was given the members of the royal family left the palace and remained in the courtyard, from which spot they watched the hostile aerial machines. When over the palace the Austrian aviators opened fire with machine guns and a number of bullets fell within a few yards of the King and Queen and the royal princesses. Finally the machines left.

King Nicholas and his family have been accustomed to spending the winter at Rieka, which is about six miles southeast of Cettinje.

GERMAN REVERSES NEAR LAS BASSE, SAYS PARIS

Paris, Feb. 15.—Another setback for the Germans having to cut through the Allies' lines between Dethune and Las Basse is announced in an official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon. It states that on the road between the two towns the French have succeded in capturing a trench about 250 yards long. The statement also reveals that the Germans have brought into action a heavy mortar for the fighting, but it is stated that the French artillery shows its superiority over the German artillery.

The French succeeded in driving back the Germans near Leroy.

GENERAL STAFF REPORTS SUCCESSES IN FLANDERS

Berlin, by Wireless, Feb. 15.—An important gain for the German troops operating in Flanders is announced in an official report issued by the German General Staff given out here this afternoon. It says that the enemy's positions along the front of more than half a mile were captured near St. Lois and that they were successfully held despite counter attacks. British troops are believed to be opposing the Germans in this region which is south of Ypres.

Deal, Eng., Feb. 15.—The British steamer, Wavelet, struck a mine off the coast today and had to be beached near Deal. Twelve of her crew were drowned when a boat in which they were trying to reach shore was captized. The Wavelet was bound from Pensacpla to Deal.

Paris, Feb. 15.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Herald reiterates the report that the Germans have evacuated Lods, Poland. It is also reported that they are preparing to abandon Lowiez.

BARROW THE MAN OF THE BASEBALL HOUR

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Feb. 15.—The future of the International league will probably be decided at a meeting of that organization held here today. President Barrow is determined to save the league. He is being back by all the club owners. They believe that the depression in the National game is only temporary and that matters will adjust themselves to normal conditions in another season. Barrow hs not given up his plan to have the Jersey City team transferred to the Bronx. He may also invade New England territory and has under consideration Worcester, Hartford and Springfield as possible cities to which transfers may be made.

The league has several knotty problems to thresh out before the meeting adjourns. They are:

The adoption of the schedule;
The redutcion of salaries of all players;
The reduction of the number of players;
The hiring of only player-managers;
Each club owner to put up $10,000 as an emergency fund;
The cutting short of the spring training trips.

News Nuggets

Paris—A company of French infantry which captured a German trench found a French mortar which had been captured by the Germans in 1870.

* * *

Petrograd—The Germans in the Carpathians are using "Fire-spouters against the Russian bayonet charges. The device is a tube through which burning oil is forced for a distance of eight yards, covering with flame everything it touches.

* * *

New York.—Following an argument as to which could eat the more, Abraham Jakowski and a stranger began eating mince pies. The stranger quit after the second pie. Jakowski ate three pies, was stricken with acute indigestion and died just as the doctor arrived.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Apartment to Rent—All modern improvements; $18 Month; 517 Utica st. Inquire H. L. Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Phone 2520. tf.

To Rent—South side of double house owned by D. E. Wadsworth, 623 4th st. Vacant March 1. 50c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman tf.

To Rent—501 Highland st. Inquire Ada Wright. 49

Big Dance Tomorrow
CHURCHES' HALL, February, 16
REYNOLDS' ORCHESTRA

A Beautiful Line of
SPRING HATS
Just Received at
MRS. P. E. JONES'
Millinery Store
210 Cayuga Street

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Ask us for a demonstration of the Electric Washer. Cost to operate less than One Cent per hour.

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THE QUIRK Tonight

THE PATHE DRAMA
"The Treasure of Abdar Rahman"
(in 4 parts)
and Two Others
Admission 5c and 10c

TO-MORROW
K. & E. PRESENT
"Road to Yesterday"
(3 parts)
SELIG
"In Tune With the Wilds"
with KATHLYN WILLIAMS

THE QUIRK THEATRE

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16-17
AFTERNOON and NIGHT

Gus Sun's Vaudeville
5— BIG ACTS — 5

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
MILLS MOULTON CO.
Feature Travesty Artists

SONIA
Vaudeville's Greatest Violinist

MAJOR WRIGHT'S Dancing Boys
Comedians, Singers, Dancers,

Those Eccentric Servers of Juggling Comedy
BOOTHE & BOOTHE
Some Talking, Some Singing
Some Comedy Juggling

The Only Act of Its Kind in Vaudeville
The Three Romans
Equilibristic Ladder Act and Roman Statuary

REGULAR REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS

PRICES: Matinee, Balcony, 10c, Lower Floor, 15c, Evening, Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats, 20c.
SEATS NOW SELLING

THURSDAY—Joe Welch Comedy Moving Picture Time Lock 777
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—Tillie's Punctured Romance

War: Pathos and Humor

Kragtuyevatz, Servia, Feb. 15.—While visiting an old friend, a high officer actively engaged in the Serbian operations, discussed several topics full of interest. Asked his opinion with regard to the Austrian menace of a new invasion of Serbia with a huge army composed of Austro-Hungarian and German troops, he answered:

"We are doing our duty, re-organizing the army, increasing daily its might, and, if God will, we shall be victorious as heretofore."

Passing on to the general situation, he said:

"The Allies can be perfectly satisfied with the results achieved during last year against the Teutonic combination. Nobody can doubt that the Germans will be definitely routed, there remains the question of how aim can be obtained as soon as possible with the least sacrifices. No doubt Germany will continue a stubborn resistance, counting on exhausting her adversaries, or she may sacrifice her allies—Austro-Hungary and Turkey—and endeavor to conclude peace, leaving her power unbroken and Europe eternally menaced with new bloodshed and horrors."

"When do you forsee the end of the war?"

"It is difficult to make predictions, but the newspapers were well informed in saying at the beginning of the present struggle that the war would last a long time, thereby encouraging people not to lose heart.

"The fighting of the western front has assumed the character of siege battles, and can be prolonged indefinitely. It appears, moreover that Germany, after having vainly attempted to deal a decisive blow to the Russians upon the Vistula, and having exhausted her offensive energy will also pass to a war of entrenchments in the Russian theatre. Relying upon the first-class fortresses of Koningsberg, Thorn, Posen, and Cracow and having a most admirable system of railway lines, the Germans, on the defensive, detain overwhelming Russian forces, which for offensive purposes will badly feel the lack of roads and railway lines.

"We must remember that Germany has for long been preparing for the present war, and has used all the technical means which would give her any advantage on both fronts. It remains to attack Germany from where she never expected the blow, and accordingly is unable to parry it. Sound strategy demands a concentration of forces; but every rule has exceptions, and a strong diversion thoroughly prepared can give the happy results.

"Undoubtedly Germany would be lost if Great Britain landed considerable bodies of troops in Holland or Denmark.

"But if the Allies would prepare a strong diversion from the South through Austria-Hungary it would have all the desirable advantages. Really, we wonder why the Allies have not already paid attention to and used fully the strategical position offered by Servia and the countries inhabited by Serbian people. Serbia has already rendered enormous services to the common cause, but her forces are too small to be able to undertake a successful offensive on a great scale.

"If the Allies, aiming at a definite success, should desire to reinforce the Serbian front and enable the Serbian troops to undertake a strong offensive it would have incalculable advantages.

"Firstly, the Allies armies, advancing through Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Croatia, would orgainze the resistance of the southern Slavs, who are already in a state of dangerous effervescence awaiting the first auspicious moment for open revolt. The approach of the Allied armies nearer Vienna and Budapest would accelerate the secession of the Magyar and revolution in Bohemia. Then Austria-Hungary would hardly give further resistance, nd the Russian troops now in the Carpathians would join the Allies on the banks of the Danube.

"After getting a firm base in Austria, the Allied armies would menace Germany seriously from the south, a quarter from which they neverexpected the blow. The Germans would be obliged to turn their front and change their whole plan of campaign. Then the offensive in the direction of the Rhine and through Silesia would be fast and decisive.

"It is my first conviction," concluded my friend, "that if the Allies remain faithful in their deterination to bring present struggle to the end they desire they must sooner or later begin such a plan. Of course, if Roumania enters the war she may play the part contained in the above idea."

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OPTOMETRISTS.

DR. G. M. McWHARF, Optometrist, 113 Rochester st. Fulton. Glasses fitted to correct all kinds of defective vision. Examination of the eyes free. Have had twenty years' experience. Complicated cases fitted when others fail. Will answer all calls. Phone No. 2286.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

H. S. ORCHARD Dental Parlors. Office 112 Oneida st. Phone 444

DEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

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All standard makes—liberal terms—also ribbons, carbons, manifold bond stationary, etc. Agency for the American adding machines. Charles Sage 365 Park St. Phone 3304

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CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service—Phone 280 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 320 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers. Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

The automobile business offers wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are fitted to fill good positions. Individual instruction so you can make good in positions that pay good salaries. Write today for full particulars. Now is the time to start.

UNION GARAGE, Union and Butler Sts., Syracuse, N. Y.

WHEN REED RULED

And Raised a Row in Congress by Counting a Quorum.

HOW THE QUESTION AROSE.

The Issue That Moved the "Czar" to Overturn Both Democratic and Republican Precedents and Put the House in an Uproar.

In his "Life of Thomas Brackett Reed," popularly known as "Czar" Reed, Samuel W. McCall relates how the great question of the quorum that was counted arose. The famous issue came up shortly after Reed's re-election as speaker in December, 1889. The Republicans had so narrow a majority that business would have been difficult even without the filibustering of the opposition.

On Jan. 29, 1890, Dalzell reported from the committee on elections an award of a contested seat to a Republican.

"Crisp raised the question of consideration, and only 166 members responded, or two less than a quorum. Not merely was it beyond the power of the Republicans to produce a quorum at that time, but it appeared equally certain that they would not be able to produce one at any time during that congress.

"Reed had carefully planned to meet the emergency which had long seemed to him inevitable and had determined upon his course. But the element of doubt was whether his party associates in the house would sanction the radical course which he meditated. He was intending to overturn not merely Democratic precedents, but Republican precedents as well.

"Times almost without number the leaders of his own party had maintained that the constitutional quorum was to be determined by the roll call and not by the bodily presence of members. The position had never seriously been questioned that if a majority of the representatives failed to answer to their names on the calling of the roll there was no quorum present for the transaction of business, even if every member might actually be present in the hall of the house. * * *

"Instead of ordering the roll to be called again Reed calmly said, 'The chair directs the clerk to record the names of the following members present and refusing to vote.' He then proceeded to name a number of Democrats and among them Carlisle and other Democratic leaders who were present when their names were called and who refrained from voting.

"At once the house was in an uproar. There was an explosion as violent as was ever witnessed in a legislative body. The speaker's recital of the names was interrupted by passionate remonstrance. His course was denounced as revolutionary. For a considerable time the tumult stopped the business of the house. Reed remained unruffled; and when the noise would for a moment subside he would add to his count of Democrats present and not voting.

"One member of much dignity, but not conspicuous for sense of humor, gravely arose with a book in his hand and said, 'I deny your right, Mr. Speaker, to count me as present, and I desire to read from the parliamentary law on that subject.' Reed raised a hearty laugh by coolly saying in reply and with his customary drawl: 'The chair is making a statement of fact that the gentleman from Kentucky is present. Does he deny it?'

"After the noise had subsided sufficiently for the speaker to make a connected statement he proceeded to state the question to the house: 'The chair treats this subject in orderly fashion and will submit his opinion to the house, which, if not acquiesced in by the house, can be overruled on an appeal taken from the decision.'

"He then proceeded to state his opinion in a few words. Referring to the constitutional power of the house to compel the attendance of absent members, he said: 'If members can be present and refuse to exercise their function—to wit, not be counted as a quorum—that provision would seem to be entirely negatory. Inasmuch as the constitution only provides for their attendance, that attendance is enough. If more was needed the constitution would have provided for more.'"

Disorder was renewed, but after a hot debate the ruling was sustained, Reed's party standing by him to a man, and the supreme court subsequently confirmed the point.

Art of Throwing Kisses.

"Young men of this country do not know how to throw a kiss gracefully," said a college professor. "It takes a young Mexican to perform the act gracefully.

"He brings the tips of his fingers together, touches them gently with his lips and, spreading his hand out as he makes the throw, wafts five sweet kisses in his ladylove by five different routes."—Chicago Tribune.

Misleading.

Ethel (aged seven)—Does the earth get hungry? Mamma—Of course not. Why do you ask such a question? Ethel—Well, I heard papa just now reading that the earth swallowed two miners an' a shanty.—Woman's Home Companion.

Precepts are like seeds, they are little things which do much good.—Seneca.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Spark Gap Electrodes.

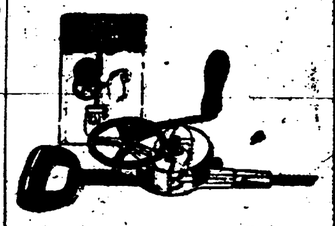
In order to determine the effect of certain metals on electric sparks Professor Daniel M. Rich of the University of Michigan has been conducting some very interesting experiments, says the Scientific American. He has found by photographic records that on producing a spark with an alternating current between a copper electrode and a zinc electrode a certain number of sparks were given off from the copper electrode during one half cycle, while in the following half cycle, when the current was reversed, more sparks were given off from the zinc electrode. Professor Rich believes that the cause of this is that the potential must reach a higher value before it will jump from the copper. Very curiously there was always an even number of sparks from one electrode and an odd number from the other; also the last spark always occurred from the electrode having the higher breakdown value. This surprising effect may be due to the ionizing of the arc, Professor Rich believes.

Extinguishing a Candle.

An ingenious method of extinguishing a candle when it burns down to a certain point is worked as follows: Tie a string around the candle at the desired point, then take the string through the usual loop support or ring at the base of the candlestick, then pass it up to a pair of pulleys on ceiling or wall, bring down the end of the cord just above the candle and tie on a light extinguisher, which thus hangs over the candle. Nails or hooks can be used instead of pulleys for the cord. When the candle burns down to the string this is detached and lets the extinguisher drop upon the candle. The device should, of course, be tried to make sure that the cord works easily in the different supports.—Scientific American.

Mechanical Hammer Drill.

A recent invention for the use of electrical workers and mechanics eliminates the strain and drudgery of drilling by hand and substitutes centrifugal force for main strength. It consists of a hand drill operated by a



CRANK OPERATED HAND DRILL.

crank in which revolving hammers pivoted to a steel spider strike the head of the drill rapidly. It is so geared that thirteen blows are struck to each revolution of the handle. For drilling holes in concrete, brick, stone and tile the new device enables the workmen to more than double their efficiency without fatigue.

Hint For Car Drivers.

The correct way to take a water splash in the road is to go through it on one of the low gears—either the first or the second in a four speed box, and to go through quite slowly and gently. If of a depth of more than a few inches it should never be rushed. If the engine is turning at a high speed and a deep water splash is rushed there is always danger of some water being drawn up through the induction pipe into the engine, and then, as it refuses to be compressed in the same way as the gas, the cylinder head is blown off or the piston broken. Even a deep water splash can be successfully negotiated if the car is taken through very slowly on the low gear.—Automobile Dealer and Repairer.

Keeping Nuts Secure.

The addition of a lock nut is nearly always effective in maintaining the tightness of a bolt or nut, but in many cases there is no room available. In such cases, if the nut and screw are moistened, the consequent slight rusting which takes place will render the nut secure. A coat of quick drying paint will often serve the same purpose. If a special nut is not obtainable a spring washer should be used. This takes up very little room and is very efficient when new, but if the nut is to be frequently unscrewed the sharp ends will become damaged and the washer will be less effective.

Wrappers For Tires.

Wrappers for spare wheels or tires are desirable in the first place, these covers render cleaning an easy matter, but the most important point is that they protect the tire from exposure to sun and moisture. If the spare tire has been used and is wet or gashed the moisture getting in starts the process of rotting, which will be accelerated each time the car is used in the rain or washed. In the summer also a spare tire, although not used, is exposed to the harmful effects of direct sunlight if it be left uncovered in position on the car.

Quick Radiator Repair.

If there is a crack in a pipe or tank or even in the radiator and no soldering equipment is at hand, common resin, melted and run over the leak to a depth of a quarter of an inch, will serve temporarily to stop the gap. If a little more permanent job is desired a bit of leather placed over the hole before running the resin makes a workmanlike job of it.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Feb. 15.—Joe Lannin, who owns the Boston Red Sox was confident that the Sox would win the 1915 American League pennant until the sport writing crowd began to share the same feeling—and to voice it.

"And now I'm afraid that I've been jinxed," declares the genial Joseph. "The newspaper boys didn't know they were jinxing me but I've got a little feeling that they have. You know they unintentionally jinxed the Giants in 1914, they jinxed the Athletics in 1912, and they've jinxed a lot of other teams by picking them as "sure winners."

Lannin is of the opinion that a feeling of overconfidence may prevail among the Red Sox because so many sporting persons are picking them to grab the American League bunting this summer.

I think I've got the talent that is necessary fora pennant winner," said Lannin, "and if the boys will go out and fight all the way there seems to be a good chance of their landing on top. But they must fight. I don't want my boys to get the idea that they have an easy task. If they do, the pennant chances are gone, and so I want to keep my men from becoming afflicted with over confidence—a feeling that might come to them from reading all the nice things the newspaper boys have to say about my 1915 team."

Robert Lee Hedges, owner of the St. Louis Browns is considerably amused by the fact that other magnates are pursuing him in an attempt to give some of his players."

"Gosh, I have to laugh," remarked Hedges, whereupon he laughed. "Here's me, the fellow who spent a major portion of his baseball life doing nothing else but chase after other magnates in an effort to buy a few of their stars. But nary a star could I get.

"A few years ago I quit the vain pursuit. I decided we'd develop a few stars of our own. You see. I'd grown tired of chasing around.

"Did we develop any? Say from the way the other magnates chase me now you'd think I had a million wonderful ball players. And that's what makes me laugh—this universal situation. Think of it—Robert Lee Hedges, the pursuer of other days, is now the pursued. Isn't it funny?"

Hedges, by the way, is doing unto others what used to be done to him. He is turning down pleas from other magnates who want his good players.

"The other fellows want Shotten, Wellman, Hamilton and some of my other good players," said Hedges. "They want them very, very much. It happens that I also want them. Therefore, I ask—where do you think those fellows will play in 1915?"

Everybody seems to be doing now what Johnny McGraw started doing a number of years ago—the employment of a veteran coach to train the young pitchers.

McGraw's old team mate, Wilbert Robinson, was looking for a job some years ago. He applied to McGraw. Robinson was too old and too bulky to play. McGraw was just about to turn down Robinson when he thought about the coaching idea.

Robinson was a great catcher in the old days and he always had accomplished great results in handling young pitches.

"You're hired," McGraw said to Robinson. "Your title is accomplished great results in handling young pitchers.

Robinson made good. He labored long and patiently with "Rube" Marquard—but he got results. "Jeff" Tesreau was as wild as a Zulu warrior when he was turned over to Robinson for "treatment." Tesereau today ranks as one of the great pitchers in baseball. Robinson made a good pitcher out of "Al" Demaree.

The success of Robinson with the Giant recruits has influenced most of the other big league managers to hire a veteran catcher to coach the yearling twirlers.

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke.

You may spoof and you may ha-ha.
Them Feds if you will,
But darned if them there guys ain't
A 'stickin' around still.

"Still," as above means yet—not quietly.

Dear Sir:—Why doesn't Ban Johnson "kill" the Federal league with statments like he used to?—C. M. K.

For the same reason that the allied supporters are no longer issuing statements about "we'll crush Germany in three months."

The boxing game in New York city gives off a more offensive odor as time goes on.

Fake interviews:—

"I know Jack Johnson is my master in every department of the ring game and I know he will whip me easily."—Jess Willard.

"How do you feel about 1915?" Jim Gaffney, owner of the Braves, was asked.

So, so," replied the genial Jim. "I am sure that the Braves will win the pennant if we finish in first place."

Can any one be more confident about anything than Gaffney?

"How do you feel about the 1914 Naps?" was asked of Joe Birmingham, who managed them.

"Say, is yours a family newspaper?" countered Joe.

"Yep."

"Well, I ain't ain't nuthin' then."

A Musical Tyrant.

Gluck as a conductor is said to have been an unmerciful tyrant. Frequently the musicians would have to repeat a passage twenty times before he was satisfied. The members of the Vienna court orchestra complained of this hard usage to the emperor, Joseph II., who appeased them by agreeing to give them 2 ducats instead of 1 ducat for every performance at which Gluck should conduct.

A Prophetic Writer.

In practical science the most marvelously prophetic writer was the Marquis of Worcester, who in his "Century of Inventions," published in 1663, described the steam engine, the telegraph, the torpedo, the range finder, the hydraulic press, portable military pontoons, matches and many other things which have come into use within the last hundred years.—St. James' Gazette.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY GIFT

It Was a Cartload of Roses.

By F. A. MITCHEL

The map of that part of Europe in which began the great European war has been changing ever since it was a part of ancient Gaul. Centuries ago there was a kingdom composed largely of what is now Flanders. The capital was probably Ghent, though the time of my story is so remote that one cannot be sure about this. The country was then governed by a queen who had the same name as the present ruler of Holland—Wilhelmina.

One day a farmer living on the outskirts of the capital said to his son, a strapping young man just come of age:

"Hans, I wish you to take into town a cartload of flowers. I learn that tomorrow is the queen's birthday, and there will be a great demand for the flowers on the part of courtiers to bestow upon her majesty. I hear she is both young and beautiful and that she will take a husband from one of her own subjects. Therefore many gallants will wish to bestow gifts upon her, and there is no gift that will so touch a woman's heart as flowers."

Hans obeyed his father. Going out to the barn, he harnessed a mule to a cart and then drove it into the garden. It was the month of June, and there were many roses in bud and in bloom. Hans loved the roses better than any other flower and put so many in the cart that there was no room for any other flowers. However, he knew that roses brought the best price, so he concluded to leave the load as it was. Then going to his room he put on the clothes he usually wore to the city, a doublet of dark blue and hose to match. Then girding on his sword—every one wore a sword in those days—he mounted his cart and drove the mule toward the capital.

Hans had no sooner reached the outskirts of the city than he met a young man in a very brilliant costume and with feathers on his hat and other marks of being a noble. Seeing the roses in the cart, his eyes lighted with pleasure.

"How much for your roses?" he asked Hans.

"They are not for sale at present," replied the countryman. "If they are wanted here they will bring a better price when I approach the palace, for this is the queen's birthday, and there will be many gallants wanting flowers for gifts to her majesty."

The man abused Hans for a country bumpkin, but Hans drove on, paying no attention to him. Hans was stopped many times by courtiers, sometimes men, sometimes women, and received many offers for his load, but he drove on, always saying, "If you are willing to give so much here what will I be offered when I reach the market place in the center of the city?"

Finally he stopped his mule at the palace gates and was about to drive into the courtyard when he was stopped by a sentry.

"I have a gift for her majesty Queen Wilhelmina," said Hans. "Let me pass."

The chamberlain happened to be looking out of a window at the time and, seeing a cartload of roses below, bethought himself that there was a fine opportunity to buy flowers with which to decorate the throne room, in which his royal mistress would that day receive her birthday congratulations. Running down and out, he said to Hans:

"How much for your roses, my man?"

"They are not for sale."

"But you must sell them. I wish to buy them for the queen. I will give you a thousand florins for them."

"I intend them for a birthday gift to her majesty."

The chamberlain looked at Hans as if he thought him daft.

"Come, come," he said coaxingly. "Don't be a fool. The queen will not accept a gift from such as you. But she must have your roses. So many are not to be had elsewhere. Drive them into the courtyard, and I will pay you."

"I will drive them into the courtyard, but only as a gift for her majesty," replied Hans.

"We will see about that," cried the chamberlain angrily, and, taking the mule by the bridle, he led him through the gateway into the court and stopped before a door of the palace. Then he went inside to summon servants to carry in the roses while he obtained the money to pay for them. He returned, leading half a dozen lackeys with baskets, and he held in his hands a bag containing a thousand florins. He found Hans standing before his cart with folded arms.

"Get out of my way," said the chamberlain.

"If you touch one of the flowers," said Hans, drawing his sword, "I will make a hole in you."

"Treason!" cried the chamberlain. "Guards!"

A dozen soldiers came running to the scene. The queen, hearing the words "Treason!" and "Guards!" and fearing a plot or a revolution, put her head out through an upper window and asked to know what was the matter.

The chamberlain, "refuses to sell his roses, which I wish to decorate the throne room for your majesty's reception today."

"Perhaps you have not offered him enough for them," said the queen.

"I have offered him a thousand florins."

"That surely should be sufficient. Why will you not sell me your roses, my good man?"

"Because I have brought them for a birthday gift for your majesty."

"A birthday gift!" exclaimed the queen, surprised.

"I have told him," put in the chamberlain, "that your majesty would not accept a gift from such as he."

The queen looked down on the scene below for a few moments without speaking. "The fellow," she said to herself, "has some boon which he wishes in return for his gift." Aloud she said:

"I will accept your roses. Is there anything I can do for you to show my appreciation for your offering?"

"None, your majesty."

The queen was taken aback at this, but since she had given her royal acceptance of the gift she could not take it back. So she thanked Hans, and the lackeys carried in the roses, and Hans drove away, the courtiers and others who had collected laughing in their sleeves at him.

Hans drove back to the farm, where his father, seeing the cart empty, asked him how much he had received for the roses.

"Nothing," Hans replied. "I presented them to the queen for a birthday gift."

Hans told his father what had occurred. The old man was much pleased [illegible] his son told him that when the queen asked him what she could do for him he had said "nothing." Then the father abused him for a fool. But Hans replied that if showing one's loyalty to one's sovereign were being a fool then he was glad to be one.

Queen Wilhelmina waited a month before taking any further action in the matter of her gift of roses, then made inquiries as to whether Hans had sent in any request for a favor of any kind. When she was told that he had not she thought a great deal about Hans and what she should do in the matter. She considered it beneath the dignity of a queen to accept a gift from a subject, certainly not one of lowly origin. She sent for him, and when he appeared she said to him:

"I have need for your services. I am going to try you in the diplomatic service. There is a boundary dispute between me and King Carl, whose dominions adjoin mine on the east. My prime minister will instruct you as to the matter, after which I wish you to proceed to King Carl and make as good a settlement as you can."

"But, your majesty," Hans stammered, "I am but a countryman, unskilled in"—

"Something tells me," the queen interrupted, "that what others have learned by study and experience you know intuitively. This is not a request, but a command. Go and on your return report to me what you have done. My chamberlain will provide you with the necessary funds."

Hans, after acquainting himself with the case he was to handle, dressed in proper apparel, went at the head of an embassy to King Carl, and, being closeted with him, the king steeled himself against the ambassador as he had against others. But Hans began at once to gain his confidence. He learned from the king on what he had set his heart and relinquished all claim to it. This enabled him to get what the queen wanted. The result was that he made a very satisfactory agreement. When he returned and reported what he had done the queen was very much pleased. She created him a noble and placed him at the head of all her diplomats.

Hans, after acquainting himself with sent his father a thousand florins, the amount he had been offered for the roses, and the old man, who had heard of his son's preferment, about which every one was talking, wondered how such a fool had been able to achieve such honors so far beyond his station.

Hans grew continually in influence. Those were warlike times, and ambassadors had tried to gain their ends by threatening war, and if they did not try threats they resorted to chicanery. Hans' plan was always the one he had tried with King Carl. He sought to discover what was for the best interests of both parties and when he had done so to convince the sovereign with whom he dealt of the fact. In this way he achieved a reputation for statecraft which was really nothing but common sense and a liberality which in the end resulted in his sovereign's profit.

One day Queen Wilhelmina asked Hans what she could do for him beyond what she had done to repay him for the valuable services he had rendered her in preventing war.

"Permit me," replied Hans, "on your next birthday to send you a cartload of roses."

When Queen Wilhelmina was assured that Hans would name no other favor she granted it, and on the anniversary of the day that he had made the first gift he made another, only this time the cart was driven by one of his servants. When Hans went to the palace to offer his congratulations, instead, as before, of being informed by the chamberlain that the queen would not accept a gift from such as he, that functionary announced to him that her majesty had decided that a proposition of marriage from him would be agreeable to her.

There was much debate among the queen's subjects who knew the story of Hans' birthday gift whether he made it simply as an act of homage to a sovereign of whether he aspired to her heart and hand. But no one except Hans knew that, and he never [illegible]

Woman's World

Ex-President Cleveland's Daughter Studying Nursing.



Photo by American Press Association.

MISS ESTHER CLEVELAND.

Miss Esther Cleveland is a member of the class in nursing which is conducted at the central branch of the Young Women's Christian association, New York. Many other young women of society are included in the class. Among them are Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll and Miss Elizabeth Hibben, daughter of the president of Princeton university. Many of the women of the class expect to put their knowledge to practical use by nursing wounded soldiers of the allied armies in France and England.

This class has always been a popular one, and this year it has been especially so with women of society.

Many of the members have friends whose chateaux in France or country houses in the south of England have been turned into convalescent hospitals, and it is to these homes, as a rule, that the graduate trained attendants will make their way next spring.

Miss Esther is the eldest of the late President Cleveland's children. She was a White House baby. Born in 1893, she is now twenty-one years old. She has always been exceedingly popular in Princeton, where the family make their home. The former Mrs. Cleveland, who married a second time, is now Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY FAVORS.

For the Washington's birthday dinner favor, souvenir or gift pretty and appropriate boxes are shown in the shops. Two popular designs are pictured here. One of them is a box



FANCY CANDY BOXES.

surmounted by a doll's head, tricked out with flowing locks and a long beard to represent Yankee Doodle or that famous personage known as Uncle Sam. The other box is a miniature drum with crossed drumsticks on the side, tied together with red, white and blue ribbon. The head of the drum may be removed and the interior filled with candies.

Light Window Shades.

If in doubt what kind of shades to select for your windows use cream shades, not a dead white, and you will be pleased with the effect both from the inside and out. A good quality of "Holland" shade in cream with no trimming whatever beyond a good cord to raise and lower it by is a good choice in shades. The cream pebble dash with brown trimmings is always good and equally so with dark green trim.

Silks For Spring.

With plain pongee is used flowered pongee, the latter being employed for the long sleeves, the girdle and skirt trimming.

Of course there are foulards in striped, checked and flowered designs, and lovely crapes and soft jerseys lend variety to the choice for spring dresses and [illegible]

Milady's Mirror

Oatmeal For the Skin.

Never wash the face just before going out into the fresh air or just after coming in. Nothing is more injurious to the skin. Washing the face with oatmeal takes off the greasy look and leaves the skin like velvet. A few drops of ammonia in the water with which the face is bathed is also excellent for an oily skin and gives a fresh coloring by bringing the blood to the surface. If the skin has already too much color borax should be used in place of the ammonia.

When the face is constantly pale bathe it in cold water, rub briskly with a soft towel and apply daily the following preparation: Two ounces of glycerin, one ounce of diluted liquid ammonia and four ounces of water. Rub well into the skin, then wipe carefully. If any irritation is felt the glycerin should be increased.

The following lotion will be found the most satisfactory and the least harmful of any of the preparations for softening and whitening the skin: Boil two tablespoonfuls of fine oatmeal in sufficient soft water to make a thin gruel, and strain carefully. When cool add a lemon with a dessertspoonful of wine. Keep on the toilet table, making a fresh supply once in about ten days. Bathe the face with this every night before retiring. Do not wipe entirely off, but leave the skin a little damp. In the morning wash in tepid water and oatmeal in the proportion of a tablespoonful of oatmeal to a quart of water. Dry the face thoroughly and put on thinly a little cold cream.

Care of the Face.

Daily attention to the face is the price of beauty. With the tips of the fingers massage the forehead from temple to temple with a rotary motion, then glide down to the chin and work upward from the chin close to the side of the nose to the eyes. Glide down again, each time a little further back, and repeat the motion until the face has been covered. Next work under the eyes with the middle finger from the nose outward to the corners of the eyes. Remember that the movement should be rotary and always up and out toward the ears.

A good cleansing cream should be used on the face at least once a day. Water and soap do not remove the dust sufficiently well. Such a cream may be made as follows: Take and combine oil of sweet almonds, four ounces; white vaseline, one ounce; white wax, one ounce, and extract of violets, ten drops.

To prepare an excellent massage cream take oil of sweet almonds, three ounces; lanoline, one ounce; cucumber juice, two drams; white wax, two drams; spermaceti, two drams; tincture of benzoin, thirty drops, and oil of rose, ten drops.

Mechanical massage will reduce a double chin.

Lemon Juice as a Beautifier.

To bleach the skin and nails of sunburn, to refine coarse pores and soften the skin, lemon juice is invaluable. Where the juice is too astringent, as is the case where the skin is very sensitive, add a little glycerin, rosewater or witch hazel. See that the proportions are not over one-third strength.

Dip the finger tips in the juice and rub over the hands, or take a bit of absorbent cotton, allowing it to dry on for five minutes; then wash off in warm water and a soap containing a bleaching astringent, such as elderflower, benzoin, boric acid or similar specifics.

Direct application of the lemon juice is more effective. Do not remove all the juice. Slice the four sides of the lemon so that it lays flat and readily reaches all crevices in the nails. When the wrists or arms are also in need of renovation apply the same treatment there, otherwise a ring of tan is sure to show.

Hollows Under the Eyes.

Hollows under the eyes can be filled out by correct massage. Apply a good skin food, place the first finger on the eyelid close to the nose, move halfway to the ear, coming back under the eye to the starting point. This is an effective treatment for crow's feet, since it pans them flat and smooths the groove-ful cuticle.

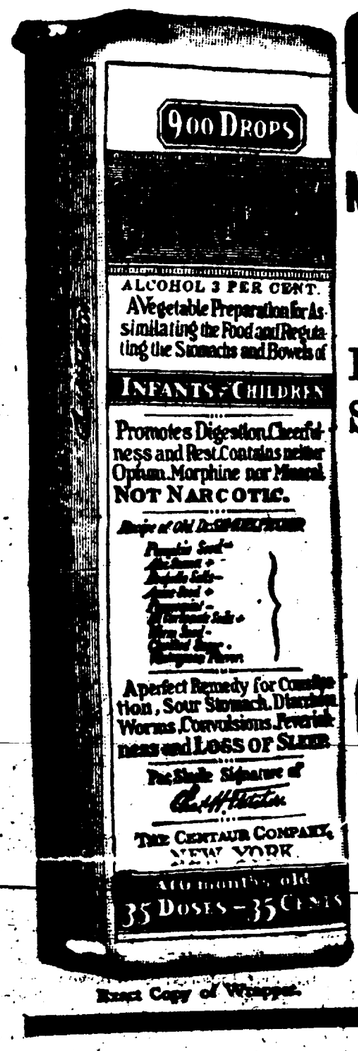
Sluggish circulation, general malnutrition of the body; worry, loss of sleep and a rundown constitution will bring hollows under the eyes. Therefore put yourself on a rational diet, rest all you can, exercise out of doors every day and take a refreshing bath every morning.

Eyebrow Tonic.

A good tonic for the eyebrows is made with two ounces of red vaseline, one dram of tincture of cantharides, fifteen drops of oil of lavender, fifteen drops of the oil of rosemary. Apply nightly and morning with a tiny brush. This can also be used on the eyelashes, but must not be allowed to get in the eyes, since any oily preparation will inflame them.

For a Tall or Short Woman.

The tall woman may lessen her height with tucks; the short woman may lengthen hers with plaits.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DOUBLY POCKETED COAT.

Spring Outdoor Costume That Is Quaintly Picturesque.



SPORTS HAT AND COAT.

This sports coat of tan and white plaid worsted has huge patch pockets both above and below the belt. The belt is held in place by wide straps of brown cloth, which material forms the buckle and faces the collar. One notes with interest the new outing hat shaped like a sou'wester. The gown worn has a deep plait in front.

LINGERIE COLLARS.

Easy Way to Wash and Iron Thin Neckwear.

See that the collars and cuffs are quite dry after washing before attempting to starch them. Place them in a clean, dry towel and have ready a basin of well made cold water starch.

Mix the starch up well from the bottom, lay in as many collars as the starch will easily cover at one time and let the starch soak well through them.

Squeeze them with the hands in the starch; then wring as dry as possible. Draw them out straight and lay smoothly on a towel, but do not put one on top of the other; roll each one separately between the towel. Leave for half an hour before ironing, but do not let them get too dry.

When ready to iron spread wrong side uppermost and iron first one side and then the other. Iron slowly at first, then more and more quickly until there is a glossy surface and the collar is dry.

The right side naturally requires the most ironing, but the wrong side must be ironed quite smooth. Lift the collar occasionally when ironing to let the steam escape and dry the short ends with the iron. A teaspoonful of powdered borax in cold starch will give an added stiffness to linen.

Traveling Brushes.

Two flat clothes brushes packed into flat pockets of a leather case are sold in the shops. They are very convenient for the traveler, as they can be stowed away in the pocket of a suit case in an almost imperceptible space. They are likewise convenient for a man to carry in his overcoat pocket. They have black wood backs, and the bristles of one are gray, of the other white. The gray one is stiffer.

WHAT A GIRL SHOULD REMEMBER.

There are some things that a girl is richer for remembering and the poorer for forgetting. Here they are, and it is possible for most of us to acquire them without much expense; in some instances without any outlay at all.

Every girl should know how to sew and make dresses.

To cook and clean.

To mend her own and the household things.

To dress neatly and becomingly and daintily.

To keep a secret and respect confidences.

To be self reliant and resourceful.

To keep a house tidy and have a place for everything.

To respect old age.

To be above gossiping or listening to slander.

To control her temper.

To care for the sick and the young.

If she has these accomplishments then she need not trouble very much if fate has denied her the chance of acquiring some others that may be a trifle more fashionable, but are certainly not so delightful and useful.

No "Rooms For Rent."

"In London the good woman who has furnished lodgings to let never puts out that sign, 'Room For Rent,' so familiar in the cities of the United States," said a traveler. "Instead she displays the single word 'Residence.' That sounds queer to us, and until the Yankee visitor becomes wise as to its meaning he wonders what its purpose might be. Any native will tell him that such a legend means the occupants of the house will rent a part thereof to one who is seeking a place to reside in. So, if you are in England and wish to rent a furnished apartment or room, wherever you see the word 'Residence' go boldly in and state your mission."—Baltimore American.

An Unfair Example.

Professor—If I fail to give a correct answer to any problem in mathematics that any one present offers me I agree to forfeit the sum of $10. Voice in Audience—Make the date of my wife's birth agree with her present age.—Life.

Romance Versus Reality.

For about three months she regards her wedding day as the greatest day in history, but later on she gets so that she regards pay day as the greatest day in history.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

They who know not how to pay agreeably, though they have learned many things, are still ignorant.—Quesnel.

BAKE BREAD NEW SLOGAN

Housewives' League Decides to Teach Bakers a Moral Lesson. Four Cents Cost Per Loaf

Bake your own bread. You can do it for four cents a loaf. This is the slogan of the National Housewives' League since the bakers' audaciously, in the housewives' opinion, have advanced the price to six cents. Why even pay the old price? Just start a little boycott of your own at home and give the bakers a chance to come to their senses. This is the sermon that Mrs. Heath, president of the league, and her associates are going to preach hard.

The league is starting a campaign for education along that line. Mrs. Emma G. Bossong, teacher of domestic science at the league headquarters, 27 West Forty-fifth street, gave out a recipe recently which will do the trick for four cents, or four and a quarter cents if you are very particular and use milk instead of water. Here it is:

Four cups of luke warm water
One cake of yeast
Two teaspoonfuls of salt
Two teaspoonfuls of sugar
One tablespoonful of shortening
Eight cups of flour.

This recipe will make four loaves of regulation size bread at a cost of four cents each. And this is just the way to go about it to get the best results, according to Mrs. Bossong:

How It Is Done

"Dissolve the yeast in a small quantity of water; add salt, sugar and shortening; add flour gradually to make a stiff batter; beat thoroughly, and add more flour to make a stiff dough; knead on a floured board, adding a very little flour while kneading; knead till free from all stickiness; place dough in a bowl and cover it, letting it stand in a warm place until doubled in size (about three hours); mould into loaves and place in a warm place until doubled in size again; bake in a moderately hot oven for about three-quarters of an hour.'

There you have it. Now there is no excuse why any housewife, who enjoys the proper facilities, should bother about the high price of bread.

While the Housewives' League is conducting a "made-at-home" campaign and the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply is making a study of wheat bread substitutes, Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures is determined to see to it that the people who do buy bread at advanced prices, or any old price for that matter, shall know just how much weight they are getting.

Until Alderman Dowling's ordinance, fixing a standard loaf of one pound is adopted, Commissioner Hartigan can't compel the baker to make a loaf of any specific size. The Brooks law, enacted by the Legislature, however, gives him the power to compel the baker to label his bread with its exact weight, whatever that may be.

There has been some difficulty in satisfactorily enforcing the Brooks law, owing to the delay and red tape required in dealing with the cases of violating through state channels. The limited number of inspectors has been another handicap. Commissioner Hartigan said recently that he intended to ask Attorney General Woodbury to designate a deputy to attend to these cases. In this way he hopes to have violations promptly taken up and penalties speedily dealt out.

Moral Effect on Bakers

"This method, with a Deputy Attorney General right at hand, would have a fine moral effect on the bakers,' said Commissioner Hartigan. "They will realize that we mean to enforce the law to the letter, and violations will begin to fall off. Every one of the inspectors in the bureau will be out combing the city for violations. If we find some of them antagonistic, as has often been the case, I shall ask Police Commissioner Woods or Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein to send men around with the inspectors for their protection."

Commissioner Hartigan asserted that his own investigation indicated that the wheat bread bakers could keep the price down to five cents and still make a fair profit. He said that several large bakers had given him figures which appeared to demonstrate that fact.

A mass meeting will be held on the East Side shortly, at Christdora House, 147 Avenue B, to discuss the advance in the price of bread. Some of the city officials are expected to address the meeting.

A good many of the cities and towns in New Jersey are following the lead of New York and raising the price of bread six cents. The higher price has gone into effect in many of the bakeshops in Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, Washington and other places.—Tribune, N.Y.

DIRECTING A BATTLE.

How the General Staff Keeps In Touch With the Firing Line.

In wartime the many threads leading from the long battle line at length reach a common point, which is the headquarters of the general staff. The activity of each officer attached to the general staff is therefore of the greatest importance for the success of every military enterprise.

During the action every officer of the staff is at the immediate disposal of the commanding general and assists him in the carrying out of orders.

Among the duties of the staff officer during action belong the gathering and compilation of reports which are constantly pouring in to headquarters and which give intimation of the progress of the battle. The staff officer must observe the needs of the troops in action. He must keep a close watch on their supply of ammunition. He must see that their commanders properly execute the orders of the commanding general. He must look after the wounded, see that they are properly treated and sent to lazarets. He must see to it that prisoners are properly cared for and that the commissariat is adequately provided for and the provisioning of the troops.

Sometimes the commanding general intrusts a staff officer with the observation of the action of the opposing forces which may be beyond the view of headquarters, or he may be sent to the firing line with important orders to commanders there, which, however, the staff officer has authority to alter if in his judgment this is necessary.

During defense movements it is of particular importance to observe closely the movements of the opposing forces in order to make preparation for counted moves, such as advances, retreats, the sending of re-enforcements and other movements of troops. The execution of these movements falls within the province of the staff officer.

The training of the staff officer is very thorough. A complete practical course in military science, extending over many years of active service with various bodies of troops, is augmented by years of study at the war college, which embraces the last word in the theoretical science of modern warfare.—New York Tribune.

BEARD OF THE TURK.

It Is Sacred, For by It He Pledges His Word and Honor.

Some years ago the German Colonel von Schlichting, instructor to the Ottoman army, was shot dead on parade at Yildiz kiosk by a young Albanian soldier, Hadji Bairam, because the German in correcting the faulty pose of the soldier's head touched his chin with his riding whip.

Unfortunately the colonel did not know or did not remember that to touch a Mussulman's chin is a grave offense from a religious viewpoint. It is by the beard of the prophet or his own beard that he swears allegiance and makes his vows and promises. According to a Turkish general, an Albanian would kill his own father if he laid hands upon his son's head in so disrespectful a manner. A Mohammedan military service is simply a religious duty, and it implies a voluntary submission to discipline. But Turkish officers know better than to touch their men rudely or even to shout at them.

Of course it was a very regretable misunderstanding, and the sultan sent a telegram to the kaiser to express his sorrow, and an imperial Ottoman prince and three Turkish ministers followed the victim's hearse to the cemetery. But in the interests of discipline the murderer had to die despite an appeal for a reprieve from the colonel's widow.

The Albanian was shot by ten men of his own battalion, and when he was asked before the execution if he repented of the deed he replied twice in a firm voice, "No!"—Washington Star.

Some Forgotten Slang.

The cheese. It is the forgotten slang. But there were days when the proper man was not the Champagne Charlie or anything else but the "cheese." And the negative was "Oh, cheese it!" as a request to refrain from anything. And the origin was a song:

Ain't I the cheese,
Ain't I the cheese,
Walking the park
With my happy Louise?
—London Chronicle.

Resourceful.

Blondine — Gerty Giddygad is the most resourceful girl I know.

Brunette—In what way?

"The other day the young man she is trying to land for a husband called her attention to a spot of powder on her nose."

"Well, well"—

"And Gerty said, 'I always do that every time I eat marshmallows.'"—Youngstown Telegram.

He Rode.

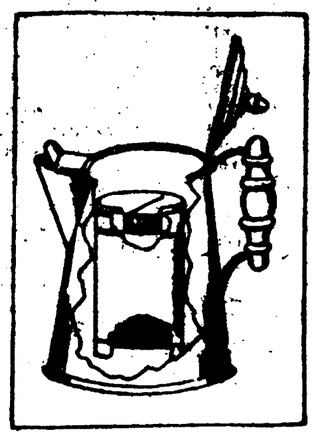
While walking along a dusty road in Illinois in his circuit days Lincoln was overtaken by a stranger driving to town. "Will you have the goodness to take my overcoat to town for me?" asked Lincoln.

"With pleasure. But how will you get it again?"

"Oh, very readily! I intend to remain in it," was Lincoln's prompt reply.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Percolator That May Be Used In Any Coffeepot.



A Pennsylvania man has brought the percolating system within the reach of all by inventing an aluminium percolator which is a separate article and which can be used in any tea or coffee pot or in the preparation of cereal drinks. This man, instead of building the pot with the necessary apparatus in it, has made the apparatus alone. It consists of an aluminium cylinder, one end of which is perforated and the other end of which has a perforated cup, detachable, within it. The coffee is placed in the top cup and the cylinder stood in the pot, which is partially filled with water. As the water boils it bubbles through the cylinder and absorbs the flavor of the coffee.

Correct Way to Boil Meat.

Have the water boiling and then plunge in the meat, so that the sudden heat will seal up the surface and keep in the good red juices. Allow this hardening of the albumen to continue for about five minutes; then pull to one side and keep at simmering point until the meat is cooked through. In simmering the water should hardly move at all, but just bubble slighly at one side of the saucepan. The time differs for the various meats—beef and mutton fifteen minutes to the pound and fifteen minutes over; veal and lamb, twenty to the pound and twenty over; pork twenty-five to the pound and twenty-five over. If the joint is thin, like the breast of veal, allow from two to two and a half hours for any weight over a pound. Keep the lid on the saucepan and skim after the water or stock has come to the boiling point.

Squirrel Pie.

Arrange thin slices of bacon in the bottom of a deep baking dish, season with salt and pepper, add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of powdered mixed herbs and one cupful of white sauce. Cut two squirrels into pieces, season with salt and pepper and arrange the pieces over the bacon and herbs; then put in a layer of four hard cooked eggs, sliced, and one cupful of white sauce. Wet the edge of the dish, lay a rim of puff paste on it, wet again and cover the whole with pastry. Brush the surface with beaten egg, make a few incisions and cut a hole in the center. Bake in a hot oven for an hour, pour half a cupful of white sauce through the hole and serve hot.—Country Gentleman.

Points on Buying Meats.

When buying beef see that it is purplish when first cut and becomes bright red and moist. It should be firm and elastic to touch and the fat of a light creamy color, never really yellow. Veal should have a light pink flesh, with plenty of white fat. The bones should be small and the breastbone soft and red. Veal does not keep as well as other meat. Mutton and lamb should have finely grained firm flesh, with clear white fat. In the mature animal the flesh is a dull red; in the lamb it is a delicate pink. Good pork has a closely grained, smooth flesh, firm and bright, with solid white fat and thin skin free from wrinkles or spots.

Planked Steak.

Wipe the steak and just sear it in a hot pan. Then put on the plank and finish the cooking in the oven. A sirloin steak an inch thick will take about twelve minutes to cook. After it has been about six minutes in the oven take it out and arrange mashed potatoes all around, then return to the oven for six more, so as to have the potatoes nicely browned. When finished place the plank on a large platter and garnish with parsley and sliced lemon. The planks are made of oak.

Bean Croquettes.

Two cupfuls of cooked beans, baked or boiled; two tablespoonfuls of butter, three cupfuls of corn flakes, three tablespoonfuls of tomato, one teaspoonful of salt. Form into croquettes, bake in hot oven and serve with the following white sauce: One cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook together, stirring until smooth and thick.

Salmon Loaf.

Mix the contents of a can of salmon, half a cupful of cracker crumbs, a beaten egg, half a cupful of milk and pepper and salt to taste; steam in a mold for an hour and serve hot with white or drawn butter sauce to which a beaten egg is added just before the sauce is taken from the fire.

MUSCLE WINS OVER BRAINS

Strange Courtship of a Would Be Athlete.

Whatever we do we do better if possessed of a natural faculty for its accomplishment. What we do well we are apt to do easily. What we do easily we are apt to depreciate. Therefore we are prone to grieve that for which we have no aptitude.

Wilbur Parks while at college carried off prizes as readily as a chicken picks up grains of corn. Indeed, the winning of intellectual honors was so simple a matter to him that he couldn't understand why all students couldn't do the same. What Mr. Parks coveted was success in athletics, and he especially desired to be prominent as a boating man. He had not the physique to gain him an entrance into the university crew, but felt it possible for him to stand well as an oarsman.

Parks spent his vacation before entering upon his senior year at Lake M. and sent his own boat up by rail. At the hotel where he stopped were a couple of college girls, one of whom had no end of conditions consequent upon her last examinations to make up and should have been studying rather than summering. The other, Josephine Banning, was rich, and it made little difference practically whether she got a diploma or not, but Alida Lane was poor and doomed to the drudgery of a schoolroom, and her degree was of the greatest importance to her. Since the needful is seldom bestowed in the right place, Miss Banning was a good scholar, while Miss Lane dragged along at the foot of her class. However, the latter was pretty, and there was hope for her in another direction. Parks met the two girls and devoted himself to Miss Banning.

One morning Parks was pulling leisurely on the sunlit bosom of the lake in his skeleton boat, when, hearing the sounds of oars ahead, he turned and saw Alida Lane in a light lapstreak she had hired at the landing. Not averse to company, Parks gave a few strokes with his long sweeps with a view to taking position beside her, then turned his head to speak. To his surprise, her boat was not on his quarter, but about as far ahead as he had first seen it. He gave a dozen more strokes, and turned again to look. He had not gained half a length. Then he began to exert himself, but when Wilbur Parks exerted himself he was sure to do poorly. He put his oars in too deep and took them out with a jerk. Miss Lane stopped rowing and let him come alongside.

"You don't 'feather' right," she said.

Parks, red as a lobster, looked at her with an expression denoting that he did not care to be taught rowing by a girl.

"Your strokes are too fast for such long sweeps," she went on. "You're giving as many to the minute as I with these paddles."

Parks didn't deign to reply.

"Oh," said the girl, pulling on, "I beg your pardon. I didn't intend"—

Either she didn't finish the sentence or Parks didn't hear the end. At any rate, though he worked hard, she pulled away from him.

The young man's emotions were like the rumbling of volcanic forces. What were all the scholarly prizes he had taken against this ignominious defeat by a girl. Had she beaten him intellectually he would not have much minded it, but for a man to be worsted in the matter of a man's natural endowment—strength—by a girl whose principal weapon should be weakness, was humiliating indeed. He hated Miss Lane, and when a man begins to take enough interest in a woman to hate her he is in a dangerous way.

The matter might have stood at rest here had not a sudden shower come up when the guests were having a lawn party at some distance from the hotel. Parks was walking briskly for cover when Miss Lane ran by him. Instinctively he began to race her, but when he reached the piazza she was sitting in a hammock fanning herself.

After this there was more bad blood between Mr. Parks and Miss Lane, and they barely spoke to each other.

One morning Miss Lane went to the landing for a row. There was not a boat to be had, and she was about to retrace her steps when, looking out on the lake, she was just in time to see a collision between a punt and Wilbur Parks' shell. Both oarsmen were spilled in the water, the amateur swimming for shore. Parks clinging to one of the boats.

Had the girl let him alone he would have been picked up presently and no damage done, but she saw her advantage and grasped it. Taking off only her shoes, she plunged in and swam for him. Parks saw her coming and, preferring death to being saved by her, left his boat and tried to swim for the landing. When they met he was exhausted. The girl managed to get his arm over her shoulder and around her neck and carried him to shore.

After that Parks suddenly discovered that his hatred for his preserver was of a very peculiar kind. Indeed, he disliked her so much that he became her slave. The next June he left college with high scholarly honors, while Miss Lane left by the back door—that is, without a degree. But Parks gained in her the athletic attainments he prised, and she gained a husband. She worships Parks' intellectual endowments, and he is very proud that his wife is the best oarswoman and swimmer at the summer colony of which they are members.

$40,000 FIRE LOSS IN NORTHERN VILLAGE

Ogdensburg, Feb. 15.—The village of Hammond, twenty-two miles from here, was swept by fire last night, and the general store of W. A. Laidlaws, the town hall and the Hammond Advertiser printing plant was destroyed. The fire also spread to the Hammond National Bank building, but the firemen succeeded in saving this structure. The loss exceeded $40,000. Help was summoned from Ogdensburg.

Amsterdam, Feb. 15.—It is reported here that Emperor William will arrive at Cuxhaven on Thursday, February 18, to visit the submarine flotilla that will the next day inaugurate its undersea warfare again st England and her shipping.

Private advices from Berlin state that Admiral Von Tirpitz has already arrived at Cuxhaven and that the new campaign against Great Britain will begin at midnight on Thursday.

ANOTHER CHURCH FIRE

Syracuse, Feb. 15.—Fire, believed to have been caused by an overheated furnace, pratically destroyed the Bellevue Avenue M. E. church early yesterday morning. The interior of the building was burned out, and the church furniture destroyed.

Since January 1, 1914, there has been a nepidemic of church fires in Syracuse. The University M. E. church was burned to the ground a year ago and last month Calvary Baptist church was destroyed. The Centenary M. E. Church was damaged last August. The Church of the Savior burned January 7, 1912, and Good Will church, February 22, 1912.

An reror in sending the telephone alarm to the various hose and truck companies delayed the arrival of the fire fighters more than a quarter of an hour yesterday. As result the building was in flames when the firemen arrived. The church was saved from complete destruction after more than three hours' work.

AMBASSADOR URGED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION

Madrid, Feb. 15.—An extraordinary cabinet meeting was called today to discuss the expulsion of Minister Baro from Mexico. It was officially announced later that no official steps had been taken, but the Spanish Ambassador at Washington was urged to get into communication with Senor Baro as soon as possible to take steps to insure the Spanish subjects in Mexico.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT,
COUNTY OF OSWEGO,
State of New York;
Anna N. Halloran, Plaintiff,
against
Frank F. Wilson, Defendant.
To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in Oswego County.
Dated February 3, 1915.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida street,
Fulton, N. Y.

To Frank F. Wilson, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry D. Colvile, Oswego County Judge, dated February 15, 1915, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the clerk of Oswego County, at Oswego, N. Y.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida Street,
Fulton, N. Y.

2-15-7t

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VISITORS
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WILL BE SOLD
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON
At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year.

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00 and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $8,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $4,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent. interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1945.

Temporary recipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These Bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds.

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.
Albany, February 13, 1915.

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

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CHURCHILL SAYS GERMANY'S POLICY IS ONE OF PIRACY

Claims the Empire Weakens, and That Britain Accepts the Challenge; Press Lauds Admiralty

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Feb. 16.—"No compromise." This is the attitude of the British government today in reference to the proposal transmitted through the American government that if England will permit the passage of foodstuffs for the civilians of the Kaiser's empire the Berlin admiralty will rescind its order establishing a war zone about the British Isles.

That the government has the full support of the public is shown by the enthusiasm aroused by the declaration of Winston Spencer Churchhill, first lord of the admiralty, that "Germany cannot be allowed to adopt a policy of open piracy and murder." The London newspapers declare that Germany's proffer is an indication that the Kaiser's government is weakening before the storm aroused in neutral countries such as the United States, Italy and Holland by its warning that neutral shipping is liable to suffer.

The comment of the press may be summarized thus:

"Germany has challenged us. We have accepted the challenge. Now let Germany begin its operations. In declaring a blockade of British coasts it has defied the very instrument of warfare of which it is in terror—the British fleet."

The London Times gives high praise to the navy and to the work of Churchill, asserting that the navy has and is exerting a powerful influence upon the fortunes of the land campaign.

"The result is visible in the desperate and futile threats now being uttered by the German government, threats which Churchill promptly met with a contemptuous condemnation," the Times continues. "The submarine menaced has had no great effect upon the war, nor is it likely to modify, at this stage, the grip in which the German navy is lightly held."

English naval critics assert that the German threat to sow mines in the waters along the coasts promises nothing new, citing the fact that numerous neutral as well as British merchantmen have already been badly damaged or sunk by these floating instruments of war.

Though Holland has protested to Germany against its action, the Dutch government is the first to act upon the warning that neutral ships will be imperilled in British and French waters. The Royal Dutch steamship company has cancelled its sailings to the French ports and other companies are expected to do the same.

BRITISH FALL BACK BEFORE GERMAN ARTILLERY

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Again are the Germans concentrating their pressure against the British on the northern end of the Allies' battle line and it is officially claimed by the Kaiser's government that the invaders have made a material gain on the Ypress-Menin road in West Flanders. According to the German war office, the English have lost some trenches near St. Eloi, which is 2½ miles south of Ypres. If this claim is truthful it means that the British, holding the front south of Ypres, has been compelled to fall back about seven miles.

All official information which has come from the French and British war offices, has indicated that the Allies' front in West Flanders was east of Wytschate, Zillebeke and Gheluvelt.The British have held Ypres for months, although the town has been within range of the heavy German mortars which bombarded it from time to time.

It has been customary for the Germans in Belgium to bombard the Belgian, French and British trenches every day. If the cannonade were unusually heavy, the allies might know it would be followed by an infantry attack. Otherwise the Germans were content to take the chances of killing a few of the enemy with their desultory fire.

Near Bethune, La Bassee, Arras and in the Aisne valley the French artillery has been engaged in throwing heavy lyddite shells against the German field works, some of which were made untenable by the artillery fire. North of Verdun fighting for possession of the trenches is again in progress.

East of the Meuse in the Woevre district, in the Vosges and in Alsace-Lorraine hard fighting is in progress in the mountain valleys which are deep with snow. The Germans have been carrying on an intermittent big gun fire against the cities held by the French, damaging them heavily.

WILHEMINA CASE WILL NOT AROUSE THE EAGLE

By JOHN C. FOSTER.

Falmouth, Eng., Feb. 16.—More mystery was added to the already puzzling situation of which the American steamer Wilhelmina is the center today. Arthur Hays, who represents the owners of the Wilhelmina's cargo arrived this afternoon from London, where he had consulted the American ambassador and held a long conference with Captain Brewer of the steamer.

Neither would tell what advice had been given by Ambassador Page, but Mr. Hays said:

"We have good reason to believe that the difficulties which have arisen will soon be overcome. There is no danger of any serious complications."

The cargo was still aboard the Wilhelmina today despite the announcement of the British government that it would be taken before a prize court. While it is in the custody of the authorities it has been undisturbed while repairs are being made on the vessel.

England Rejects Germany's Proposition

London, Feb. 16.—Germany's proposal that England abandon her embargo on foodstuffs consigned to German civilians in return for Germany calling off her submarine campaign against English merchant shipping was presented to the cabinet in extra session by Foreign Secretary Grey today. According to reliable reports the German proposal was rejected in its entirety. At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting it was announced that King George would hold a privy council late today or tomorrow. It is expected that at the council the King will sign a proclamation prohibiting the transportation of food stuffs to Germany, and setting for the various retaliatory methods adopted against Germany because of the threatened blockade. After Sir Edward Grey had presented to the cabinet the proposition of compromise presented by Germany the members were informed by Winston Churchill, Lord of the Admiralty, of the plans that have been made to retaliate against Germany. These are understood to include a blockade of the German coast. Announcement was made today that Premier Asquith will be asked in Parliament tomorrow whether the Government will consider the establishment of a joint prize court consisting of representatives of the United States and England, with a view to avoiding a recurrence of the dispute between neutral trade nations.

GERMANY PROMISES CAREFUL CAMPAIGN

Says Real Danger Lies In England's Policy of Flying Flags of Neutral Nations

BY FREDERICK WERNER

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Feb. 16.—Germany's expectation that neutral countries would protest against the proclamation of a war zone around the British Isles and along the French coast has been amply fulfilled. Thus far six countries, the United States, Holland, Italy, Greece, Norway and Denmark have made representations through their envoys here to the foreign office.

While these representations are in effect protests, they are couched in friendly terms and are to be answered in the same manner. A preliminary reply has already been sent to the United States, Italy and Holland, the International News Service was informed at the foreign office today and Denmark, Greece and Norway will be answered immediately. Sweden has thus far taken no action, but is expected to do so.

The replies made by the German government place full responsibility for the situation upon England, pointing out that the action of that country in cutting off the food supplies of German civilians has forced Germany to adopt retaliatory methods.

Assurances are given that German's naval forces will do everything in their power to avoid injuring neutral shipping, but is asserted that England's policy of having its vessels fly the flags of neutral countries endangers the ships of these nations.

The German statement is a full exposition of the admiralty's attitude and its desire to maintain the friendly international relations now existing between the Empire and the neutral countries, but it is also a firm avowal that this government will remain firm in its policy of exterminating England's mercant vessels as long as England maintains its policy of "starve Germany."

"We are confident that the neutral countries will understand Germany's position thoroughly as a result of the replies sent to their notes of inquiry," says the Tages-Zeitung editorially today. "We have accepted the conditions laid down by England. She, and she alone, is responsible for the situation that threatened for a time to cause misunderstandings between Germany and the neutral countries. This has been cleared up. Now England will have to answer for the policy that caused our action."

The Kreuz Zeitung speaks in a similar strain, though showing no change in its attitude toward what it calls "American unneutrality."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, by wireless, Feb. 16.—Zeppelin airships will assist in the blockade of the English coast, says the Vossischezeitung, an official authority today. It is understood the aircraft will be used to drop bombs upon British ships that escape from submarine lines which will be established in British waters. The Lokalanzeiter states that Germany is prepared to strew the British coast with mines. This statement aroused the belief here that German mine layers are hidden in inaccessible recesses of the British coast and are ready to move as soon as the blockade is begun.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—The capture of Klock and Bielsk, two towns in northern Poland on the right bank of the Vistula river is announced in an official report made by the German General Staff issued here this afternoon. It stated that the towns were captured after a two hours' fight, which resulted in the capture of 1000 prisoners. The report also claims success on the Eastern Prussian frontier. The announcement of the capture of Klock is the most important since the news of the Russian defeat in E. Prussia.

WILSON FAVORS CLOTURE

Washington, Feb. 16.—President Wilson made it clear today that he afvors cloture in the Senate. He told callers today that he advocates a general rule limiting debate as part of the process of revising the procedure.

SIGNS OF SPRING

Wellington, N. J., Feb. 16.—Fuzzy brown caterpillars and hot-tailed wasps have made their appearance here. Robins and bluebirds were seen last week. Gardeners are getting out their spades and trowels.

SPEAKER CLARK RALLIES PARTY

All Night Caucus Results In Adoption of Administration Measure, Due to Speaker's Strength

Washington, Feb. 16.—A test in the House today indicated the passage of the ship purchase bill by that body. By a vote of 111 to 86 the House ordered the previous question on the special rule making the shipping bill in order. The effect of this rule was to limit the debate to 20 minutes on the rule followed by 6 hours' debate on the shipping bill itself.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Speaker Champ Clark came to the aid of the adminsitration ship purchase bill in the House Democratic caucus and rallied the wavering members, with the result that the caucus early today after an all night discussion, adopted the measure by a vote of 154 to 29. It was announced that seventeen Democrats, among them Majority Leader-elect Kitchin and Representative Fitzgerald of New York will not vote for the bill when it is taken up in the House and put through under the secial rule limiting debate to six hours.

The vote was taken at 2.30 o'clock this morning and the caucus then adjourned.

Speaker Clark brought many wavering members back into line with this word of warning:

"You have wandered in the wilderness for sixteen years and you will wander there again unless you follow the leadership of your party."

The Speaker pointed out that while he is opposed to the theory of government ownership, the ship bill was an emergency measure and the House should ont stand in the way of its passage because the Senate probably would filibuster against it "until dooms day."

The first vote, which showed the effect of the Speaker's advice, was taken shortly before 1 o'clock when a suggestion by Representative Page of North Carolina that the ships acquired under the act be excluded from the merchant trade two years after the European war had ended, was defeated, 118 to 38.

Representative Fitzgerald joined Representative Page in opposing the bill. He announced he could not be bound by caucus action because of his view against government ownership in any form.

Representative Hefelin of Alabama helped the fight when he announced he had information that President Wilson had decided to abandon the extra session idea. Hefelin stated that the executive would be willing to put the issue up to the people if the House passes the bill and the Senate Republicans continue their filibuter.

Senate leaders today planned to "hark time" by discussing the proposals for general and special cloture of debate. They proposed to keep away from discussion of the shipping bill until the house shall have passed the substitute for the week's naval mail line measure. Then "there will be something doing," it was stated.

PRESIDENT HAS ENGLAND'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE

Washington, Feb. 16.—The whole text of England's reply to the American note of Dec. 26, protesting against interference against American shipping at sea was taken up by President Wilson personally today. It required several days to translate the document from the diplomatic code, the reply being of such length as to fill 6 columns of a newspaper. The reply was taken from the State Department t othe White House by Secretary Bryan. The text will probably be given out simultaneously in London and Washington.

RUSSIANS FEAR NOT COLD STEEL LUNGES

Petrograd, Feb. 16.—Warmer weather has again come to the aid of the Russians who have retired from East Prussia to the shelter of fortified positions on their own soil before the fierce attacks of the great army massed by General VonHindenburg and as a result it was predicted by military observers here today that the new Teutonic invasion of Russia will end in a complete collapse.

A thaw has set in the northern arena and conditions similar to those which resulted in the defeat of the Germans on the Niemen a few months ago again prevail. The soil that had been frozen by the terrific cold of January has again turned to swamp and the Germans will be unable to transport their artillery. tI was their lack of guns that forced them to retreat from Suwalki and Augustowe on their previous invasion.

Russian critics declare that in fighting with cold steel the troops of Grand Duke Nicholas are far superior to those of the German commander. The Germans fight brilliantly, they admit, but they lack the dogged courage and determination that give the Russians the better of the contest with the bayonet.

The fear openly expressed in some quarters that the German advance northeast from Lyck and the Mazurian lake region might strike at the rear of the Russians at Warsaw and compel the evacuation of that city and the fortress of Neve Geergieevsk is declared baseless by the war expert of the Bourse Gazette.

"The positions of the Russians along the Bebr and Narew rivers are impregnable," he said today. "Supported by the fortresses of Ossowiec, Lemza and Pultsk, the Russians can defy any attempt to create the natural barriers formed by these streams."

Latest reports from the Carparthians show that hard fighting continues there with the Austro-German forces trying to shatter the Russian front without any effect. The situation in Bukowina is declared by the war office to be unchanged.

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February 16, 1915

Opinions

A Foodstuffs Embargo Inadvisable.

There are obvious reasons why the United States should impose an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs only as a last resort. One of them is the desperate need of these foodstuffs among the non-combatants of Europe. Those who argue that by suspending the exportation of our wheat and flour and other materials we could starve European belligerents into concluding treaties of peace, do not take into consideration the suffering which this would entail on the part of innocent and helpless millions. Some of our exported foodstuffs may find their way to the trenches, but the bulk of them is consumed by the non-combatants at home, a large percentage of whom are much less able to endure privation than their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons at the front. It would seem highly inconsistent, to say the least, for a nation which is feeding Belgium for nothing to refuse to feed for cash a much larger number of equally innocent victims of the great war.

There is another argument, an economic one, against the proposed embargo. It is the first duty of our national government to protect American citizens from starvation, regardless of the demands of international altrusim. But the only American citizens in danger of starvation at present are those out of employment, and they, for the greater part, can't afford bread at any price. The government, to solve their problem, should encourage the increase of employment, the return of prosperity, rather than by forbidding the export of foodstuffs seek to depress the price of bread. The latter course would cut a large part of our present highly lucrative foreign commerce, cause financial disaster and greatly increase unemployment.

In this case, therefore, both self-interest and altruism dictate the continued exportation of American foodstuffs, at least until the pinch becomes much greater.—N. Y. Tribune.

Getting Good Men for Office.

Governor Whitman has now reached the stage of experience where he laments the difficulty of getting the kind of men he wants to take office to accept the offices which he offers. Yet the Governor, in the few appointments he has made so far, has set a pretty high standard and has been able to induce the kind of men he wanted to take office under him. Mr. Perkins, the District Attorney of New York County, and the new members of the State Civil Service Commission are examples of the possibility of getting a high type of public official when the conditions are right.

It is hard to get goo men—desirable men of unimpeachable repute and ability—to take an office which they understand to be "political." There are plenty of men who have genuine public spirit and a willingness to render public service, provided there are not strings on them in the exercise of the duties put up to them for consideration. A political Governor, like Mr. Dix or Mr. Sulzer, has no ability to convince real men, big men, that there is a place for them in his administration which they could fill without loss of prestige and self-respect. Mr. Hughes did not experience that difficulty. If Governor Whitman follows the Hughes road in administration it may safely be predicted that he will find no more difficulty than Mr. Hughes did in making appointments creditable to him and to the public service—The Globe.

EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE

The abandonment of the ship purchase bill was urged last night by the members of the Democratic national Committee when the President was warned to abandon the shipping bill for an extra session of Congress would chalk a disastrous score against the party. However, the President was determined to force action on the shipping bill at this session.

President Wilson will leave for San Fracisco on March 10 and is planning in making the ship fight an issue in his speechmaking tour. The traits of the "schoolmaster" are again evident in this case. The "master" is about to leave the room and the boys must have their talk completed on time.

Of the present Congress only fifteen and one-half working days remain. If this issue is brought to a close, and there is no extra session, the President will begin to shape public sentiment for a resumption of the struggle next fall. Should the bill not be brought to action a long session of the new Congress, running far into the summer is probable.

THE BIBLE BILL MAY BE FOUGHT

Greiner-Tallett Measure For Reading In School Bitterly Opposed

New York, Feb. 16.—Prominent Jews throughout this state are fighting to defeat the Greiner-Tallett bill, which requires the daily reading of ten verses of the Bible in all public schools. The measure comes up for final hearing in the Legislature next Tuesday. They are determined to kill the bill, and today ministers of several Jewish congregations of this city will petition their followers to fight the measure as an outrage. Several will make the journey to Albany for that purpose.

The Rev. O. R. Miller is behind the Bible-reading bill. He has sent circulars to hundreds of Protestant churches throughout the state urging congregations to petition Assemblymen and Senators to pass the bill. It was ready for final passage on Wednesday of last week, but hundreds of letters from Jewish ministers and others halted its passage for further consideration.

So intense is Jewish feeling against the measure that men in all walks of life have expressed their opinions by writing to the authors of the bill, Assemblyman Greiner and Tallett. "No real Jews can accept such a measure without fighting against it first," was the statement made yesterday by a rabbi of national fame.

Rabbi Silverman Opposes It.

"I am absolutely opposed to the bill providing Bible reading," said the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, yesterday. "I am opposed to it even if it should make provision for reading the Old Testament as well as the New. I see in this bill an entering wedge for Catholics to base their demand for state support for their parochial schools. I am just as much against reading the Bible in the public schools as I would be against the reading of Mrs. Eddy's Christian Science book, or the Koran, or some other sacred book of the East.

"Just as soon would I think of suggesting the reading of Brigham Young's revelations from God. If our Bible may be read in our public schools there is no reason why any of the other books mentioned cannot be read. The principle on which I base my opposition is that religion as such must be absolutely divorced from the curriculum of studies or from any courses of reading in the public schools.

"Patriotism and respect for the law belong to the curriculum of the public school, but theology never, either directly or indirectly. The Constitution of our country is based on the separation of Church from State. I believe that the inculcation of religion through Bible reading in the schools is a violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States.

"Some may claim that the Bible should be read merely as literature, but that is neither the purpose of Bible reading nor is it the result. I know what the purpose behind this movement is, and I must say it is far from observing the constitutional rights of every man and woman in this conntry. If the plea that the Bible is good literature is advanced I will answer with the statement that there is plenty of literature to be read besides selecting a book whose only purpose is to teach religion."

Work of Sunday Schools

"If it is contended that the Bible is the best literature, I will answer again that such reading is covered by our Sunday schools, which have been created for that purpose. If it is claimed that not all the children attend the Sunday schools, the answer is that that is none of the business of the missionaries and evangelists who are behind this Bible reading movement."

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts of New York, has also protested against the Greiner-Tallett bill. "I do not for a moment favor the carrying of religious prificiples into our public school," said Mr. Wallstein. "The ethical principles common to all faiths can be taught without use of the Scriptures, as proposed. Their use in the manner provided in Mr. Tallett's bill will, it seems to me, either introduce the religious faith of some school children on all of them, or it will make for the classification of school children on the basis solely of religious belief. Both results are pernicious and both are distinctly un-American. Again, I wish to urge very strongly against even a suggestion of the measure."

Ex-Judge Leon Sanders, who, as grand master of the Independent Order of British Abraham, an organization enrolling 200,000 Jews, really represents more than a million of his faith in this state, is especially strong in his denunciation of the Tallett bill, and calls it a miserable meddling with matters that had best be left alone.

"It would mean the opening wedge to make our schools sectarian," said Mr. Sanders. "Today we have one measure threatening the private liberties of New York's citizens. Tomorrow there will be something else. This is not a matter of small importance. It is of untmost importance, and both Jew and Gentile should wake up to its magnitude and what it means to encroach on the private liberties of the citizens of this state. Religion under any circumstances should not be injected into a public school system, but should unconditionally be left to our churches and Sunday schools.

Fears Abuse Would Result

"While Bible reading in itself cannot do children any harm, and is to a great extent elevating and instructive, it will without the shadow of doubt lead to very grave abuses. Jewish children in classroom would be embarrassed if certain sections of the Bible, such as the crucifixion of Christ should be mentioned. Other children would feel a spirit of enmity toward them. With this result in democracy? The bill will lead us back to the dark ages of hate if it should be passed. Why should a happy condition of tolerance be disturbed, and why should unwelcome skeletons be dug up? Unless there is some motive behind this bill there can be no other reasons for disturbing a healthy condition that has existed since the public school system came in vogue."

"Reactionary to the highest degree," is the manner in which Representative-elect Meyer London, who is the first Socialist candidate to be elected from this state, describes the attempt to pass the Greiner-Tallett bill. "It is an outrageous invasion of public rights," said Mr. London, "and it is absolutely unconstitutional. It is an infringement on the rights of the state and religion. The men who elected me to Congress are absolutely opposed to the bill.

"All Jews must be opposed to the measure. There are other ways of teaching moral tenets than by foisting Bible reading on the children of this state. The individual should be left alone, to do whatever he pleases so long as he doesn't infringe on the laws of the land. The introduction of Bible reading in our public schools does not fit in with the progessiveness and outlook of this state."

SEEK AID OF LOCAL CLUB

President O'Grady of the Local Game and Gun Club Received Letter Asking Aid in Legislation

Bernard O'Grady, president of the Fulton Game and Gun Club, also a member of the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League received a letter today from president George A. Lawyer of Watertown asking for his assistance in having a bill, now before the Senate favoring the killing of doe. The bill (No. 124) designed for this purpose has been reported favorably by the assembly committtee on conservation.

The letter follows:

"It will indeed be humiliating to the sportsmen of this state to have this backward step taken. The present law in its practical working has demonstrated beyond any doubt that it is accomplishing all that its friends claimed for it. It is not only conserving the deer, which are rapidly increasing in numbers and size, but more important it is protecting human lives.

"The claim that some doe are now being killed is no argument against the present law; as well may it be said that because some man wilfully kills another, the killing of human beings should be made lawful.

"The words 'having horns not less than three inches in length,' are a 'safety first' sign, which makes every law-respecting hunter stop, look and listen. The observance of this law means that our deer supply will never be exhausted and that no hunter will ever be mistaken for a deer.

"You should at once vigorously oppose the passage of the above bills. See to it that dozens of personal letters are sent to your members in the legislature. If possible see them personally and secure from them a pledge to do all in their power to defeat this bill. Do it now; there is no time to wait.

"It is also very important that you follow the same course with Senator Wilson's bill (S. 208) and Assemblyman Hopkin's bill (A. 566), which would make it a misdemeanor for any person to hunt or fish on the land of another without first having obtained the written permission of the owner. This drastic legislation would forever end free hunting and fishing in this state. It is bad in principle, impracticable to enforce, and would work the greatest hardship to the sportsmen.

"Other important bills (A. 247, 292, and 301) would divert the hunting license money and give one-half of the revenue from license and penalties to the towns to be used, not for the protection of fish and game, but in any way the towns see fit. The sportsmen can never stand for the enactment of this law.

"Still other bills (S. 166 and 167-a, 293 and 294) would amend the court procedure so as to compel the prosecution of a violator in the town where the offence was committed, or if the offender resides in another county, in the town where he resides. Evidently this measure is backed by those who would like to violate the law with impunity. Under such a law it would be almost impossible to secure a conviction.

"In addition to this we have a vast amount of work on our hands to secure the enactment of laws recommended by the league. We hope to secure a better transportation law, without which all other laws will become ineffective; we are after more game farms and game refuges; an increased protective force with larger salaries; we want guides licensed; we must help to straighten out the migratory bird law and secure the much needed protection of such birds in the southern states. There are other very important measures absolutely essential for the proper protection of our fish and game."

It will be seen by the above appeal that the members of the Fish and Game League are hot on the trial of violaters of the law, and they showed the co-operative backing of every citizen in the state whether he or she be a member of the league or not. The young doe that scamper about our forests in the Adirondacks need to be prserved, as do also the many species of birds.

The above letter is worthy the approval of every sportsman and should be supported by theose who desire fair play in the preservation of game.

Call and see the new Overland 7-passenger, six cylinder touring car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Overland six-cylinder on exhibition at showroom. VanWagenen, Inc., Adv.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. George Moone are receiving congratulations over the birth of a daughter.

* * *

Mr. William Minard and family were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCausey.

* * *

Miss Blanche Collins of Morse visited relatives here Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Collins is spending several days at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Moone.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. R. Muir returned yesterday to their home at Gowanda, N. Y., after visiting relatives and friends in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Burritt and son have been spending some time with friends in this city.

* * *

Miss Ruth Smith of this city has been visiting friends and relatives in Camden for a short time.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Archie Distin and son of Syracuse and Miss Florence Distin of Cazenovia were over Sunday guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Distin, 316 Hannibal st.

* * *

Arthur C. Sheffield of Almond was in the city Saturday night calling on friends. Mr. Sheffield is supervisor of official tesing at Cornell university; he left Sunday morning for Hamilton, N. Y., where he will be located for some time.

* * *

Miss Helen Ware and Mrs. Laura Hawks have been for a few days the guests of Fulton friends.

L. T. MILLER
ONEIDA STREET
Fresh Vegetables
Lettuce Spanish Onions
Cabbage
Onions Celery
Cranberries
Apples Canned Fruit
15 Sweet Oranges 25c
Olives Pickles

A Beautiful Line of
SPRING HATS
Just Received at
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A. B. Mason G. E. Mason
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GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.
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WANTED
House With Nice Barn
ADDRESS
Fulton French Dyeing and Cleaning Co.
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PIANOS
Would you buy a horse or a dog without first looking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?
Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?
Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?
The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.
See them, critically try them at
Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

Does Wash Day Tire You?
Ask us for a demonstration of the Electric Washer. Cost to operate less than One Cent per hour.
EASY TERMS
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

We Again Assert That
WE MAKE THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY ICE CREAM IN THE CITY
TRY OUR HIGH GRADE HOT DRINKS
George Washington Coffee
Runkel and Huyler's Chocolate and Cocoa
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STATE OF NEW YORK
4¼ Per Cent GOLD BONDS

Exempt from Taxation, Including the Federal Income Tax

AMOUNTING TO

$27,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

WILL BE SOLD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year.

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00 and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $8,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $4,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent. interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1945.

Temporary recipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These Bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds.

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, February 11, 1915.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

Many good cooks have an aversion for canned goods. This is an old fashioned idea, for with the modern canning facilities vegetables are as cheaply and tastefully prepared as from buying the vegetables in the bulk.

Following are a number of tasteful dishes made from canned peas:

In the first place always drain all of the liquor from the peas as soon as you have opened the can, soak them in very cold water for ten minutes to remove the canned flavor, and drain. Then put on the fire in boiling water, which you have seasoned with a salt spoonful of salt and a tablespoon of sugar. Boil for five minutes, drain and serve with butter, pepper and salt. This is the simplest way of serving canned peas. For variation you may add a sprig of mint and a small onion to the boiling water, removing them before serving the peas.

Peas and Celery make a delightful dish. Cook two cups of raw celery cut in dice in enough boiling water to cover till tender. Drain off the liquid and measure out one cup, thicken with two tablespoons of flour rubbed smooth with one of butter, boil till smooth and add the celery and one can of peas which have been previously soaked in cold water. This is very dainty in ramikins and slightly browned in the oven.

Peas with Lettuce are also savory and novel. Wash a small head of lettuce and cut into small pieces; drain and soak a can of peas, and put on the fire with the lettuce and half a cup of water, a small onion, teaspoon of sugar, tablespoon of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Simmer till the lettuce is quite tender; by this time the water will have evaporated and the vegetables will be ready to serve.

Peas in Croustades makes a fanciful little dish suitable for a company luncheon or dinner. Baking powder biscuits or thick slices of stale bread form the croustades; if biscuits are used scoop out the centres and brown in the oven; drop a bit of butter in each one and fill with creamed peas. The bread should be cut in rounds, the centres removed then treated like the biscuits.

Puree of green peas will be a nice change from the more heavy soups. Drain the peas, soak and cook slowly in boiling water till very tender. Then press them through a strainer. Add two cups of hot milk, a teaspoon of salt, a little paprika, tablespoon of butter and cook for a few moments; serve with little squares of toasted bread.

Green Pea Souffle is not unlike the puree except that it is served as a vegetable, or for a luncheon dish when it makes an excellent substitute for meat. Mash a can of peas that have been drained, soaked and boiled, and add the beaten yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Let all become quite cold, then add the whipped whites of the eggs and a quarter of a cup of cream. Bake in a buttered dish and serve immediately.

Green Pea Griddle Cakes are also good for luncheon. Mash can of peas, rub through a sieve and season with butter, pepper and salt. Add two eggs well beaten, a large cup of milk, half a cup of flour into which you have stirred half teaspoon of baking powder, beat well and bake on a hot, greased griddle. Serve with sausage or any meat that you prefer.

There are seven delicious and brand new ways of serving canned peas, and they will all be liked immensely.

Wednesday's menus:—

BREAKFAST
Stewed Figs
Creamed Hash on Toast
Coffee

LUNCHEON
Puree of Green Peas
Cold Sliced Beef a la Mode
Toasted Crackers and Cheese
Cocoa

DINNER
Boiled Lamb Chops
Stuffed Potatoes, Peas and Celery
Water Cress Salad
Marshmallow Apple Pie
Coffee

Creamed Hash on Toast—Slice enough of the cold beef a la mode from tonight's dinner for luncheon tomorrow, and chop the remainder very fine. Season with pepper and salt and add a teaspoon of chopped onion, and a tablespoon of chopped parsley. Make a cup of cream sauce (you can use your white thickening for this if you have it ready), and stir in the meat. Heat thoroughly and serve on toast.

Toasted Crackers and Cheese—Cover the little round snowflake crackers with grated cheese, and set in a hot oven till brown. These are also nice with salad or preserves.

Marshmallow Apple Pie—Line a pie tin with rather rich pastry, fill with thinly sliced apples, add a generous amount of sugar, bits of butter and a cup of milk, sprinkle with nutmeg and bake till the apples are tender. Then place a layer of marshmallows over the top of the pie and return to the oven till they have melted. Serve warm.

Baled hay, straw, shavings. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

SHOW MODEL OF NATIONAL SHRINE

Catholic Women Exhibit Plan for Monument at Washington

New York, Feb. 16.—Under the immediate supervision of the New York Chapter of the National Organization of Catholic Women of the United States of America there was a private view Saturday in the Dreicer Building, southwest corner of Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue, of the proposed model and plans of the national shrine of the Immaculate Conception, to be erected on the grounds of the Catholic University, at Washington.

Mrs. Francis Burral Hoffman, who was in charge of the exhibition yesterday, is the mother of the architect, Francis Burrall Hoffman, jr., who drew the plans for the shrine and executed the large plaster model. This was much admired by the throng of society folk who visited the exhibition, which is on the ground floor of the building, just across the way from St. Thomas's church.

Those who inspected the model of the shrine, which is really a large cathedral-like edifice, and who contributed to the already large fund for its erection, were Mrs. Jacob Phillips, Mrs. Stuart, Pullman West, Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. John Wysong, Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. John Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCann, Mrs. Feitner and Mrs Preston Satterthwaite.

The exhibition will be open today by invitation, and tomorrow it will be viewed by the public, remaining open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., until February 22. The committee in charge tomorrow will be Cardinal Farley, Countess Leary, Mrs. Edward Hawke, jr., Mrs. P. Henry Dugro and Mrs. Henry W. Taft. On Tuesday Mrs. Andrew Dougherty, Mrs. John G. Agar and Mrs. Walter A. Burke will be in charge, and on Wednesday Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien and Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty.

There will be music in the afternoon and evening each day. After the exhibition the model will be sent to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where a committee of Catholic women of San Francisco will be in charge.

A few years ago the late Pope Pius placed the United States of America under the specia patronage and protection of the Virgin Mary. Prompted by this act, a number of prominent Catholic women decided, a year and a half ago, to form a national organization of Catholic women of the United States, for the purpose of erecting a shrine in honor of the Virgin and her Immaculate Conception. A site was chosen on the grounds of the Catholic University, at Washington, D. C. Since the object was national, it was considered appropriate that the shrine should rise among the other splendid buildings that decorate the national capital.

The late Pope Pius was deeply interested in the work and sent a large personal contribution to further the object. He also sent an apostolic letter to Cardinal Gibbons.

There are at present three chapters in active operation. They are located in New York, Washington and Baltimore. The headquarters of the New York chapter is at 15 Broad street. The success of the women has been great, and a large sum has been collected.

Those You Know

Mrs. Harry Watson, who has been ill for the past week, is improved.

* * *

Mrs. George Vincent visited friends at Minetto Saturday.

* * *

Mr. Sala Curtiss attended the funeral of his cousin, Mrs. Charles Owen at Volney Center Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Lewis Pelo is confined to the house with the grippe.

* * *

Mrs. Clark Porter visited at the home of Mrs. George Vincent Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Hare of this city is a guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Miss Imogene Paddock of S. 4th st., has as her guest Miss Mildred Myers of Oneida.

* * *

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the First M. E. church will meet at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. Z. Wolover, 523 Oneida st. Leader, Mrs. F. C. Ives; topic, "The Red Man and the Government." All members are urged to be present.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Weatherby and daughter Mabel were guests of Syracuse friends yesterday.

* * *

Edward Joslin is in Syracuse attending the hardware dealers' convention.

* * *

Mrs. Adelaide Tuthill of Oswego is visiting Mrs. Frank E. Hill of 7 N. 3d st.

* * *

Miss Pauline Joslin who is attending the Academy of the Holy Name, was the over-Sunday guest of her father, Edward Joslin.

* * *

Miss Alma Van Buren of Rochester st., has been confined to her home for some time by illness.

* * *

Miss Vivian Caffrey is ill at her home in S. 4th st.

* * *

Miss Jennie DeForest of West 1st st., has returned to her home after a visit with friends in Utica.

* * *

Mr. andMrs. Lewis Rhodes of Cayuga st., are visiting relatives in Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. George Kellog, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Charles R. Lee, at their home S. 1st st., returned to her home in Greene the last of the week.

* * *

Mrs. May Willard entertained at her home in S. 1st st., last Tuesday night at tea, and Friday evening with a bride's party.

* * *

Miss Julia Gilbert of Rochester st. is visiting her brother's family, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Gilbert in Philadelphia.

* * *

Charles J. O'Brien of Yale is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O. O'Brien, S. 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. D. L. Lipsky of S. 4th st., entertained at luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. A. Wettengell of Rome.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Allen of S. 3d st., entertained at bridge on Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. A. Wettengell of Rome.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Hunter of S. 4th st., entertained in honor of Mrs. Wellengell at bridge on Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Mattie Howe, Mrs. Harry Howe and little daughter, left Monday morning for Orlando, Florida, where they will join Mrs. William H. aPtterson and Mrs. Ethel Dunham.

* * *

The Fulton Shakespeare club will meet on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Miss Ellen Emerick in Buffalo st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Justin J. Morrill of S. 4th st., are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Burns of Alton.

MINUTES IN MANHATTAN

By Gotham Knickerbocker

International News Service Special Dispatch

New York, Feb. 16.—The New York subway company selects its burliest and hoarsest employes to act as platform guards.

It might be thought a waste of good money by some to pay $10 to $12 a week for uniformed ushers to trains, when the passengers could just as well step into the trains, and find seats for themselves. But such a thought could only find lodgment in the brain of some denizen of Medicine Hat, whose opinions on many subjects would be much more reasonable than those of the conceited dyed-in-the-wool subwaiter.

The latter may be densely ignorant and believe the world ends in a void just west of Hoboken, but he knows that each platform guard is supposed to and does earn just 50 cents for the subway company whenever he slams a door.

Unassisted, the passengers would only crowd into the door until they filled the space, touching each other solidly on every side. Then from the rear comes the guard, roaring, "Step into the car! Move inside!"

About the door is a fringe of those who would get in but cannot. Into them the guard catapults. He spreads his arms wide; like Atlas holding the earth, and by some inconceivable summoning of brute force, he forces ten persons through the door.

Some of those already in slip up and down, and perhaps a few dislocate shoulder or so. But holding his victims in with one arm, the guard holds the door with the other. Perhaps he finds he has gone too far and the edge of the door blackens the eye of some tired business man who is half in, half out. Then the guard seizes one or two of the outermost passengers, cries "Don't be rough," and throws them back onto the platform. In these cases it is usually found the guard has made a mistake and shoves in twelve or fifteen instead of the regulation ten.

The largest and strongest guards are to be found at the Fourteenth street station of the subway. Here the "rush" is the greatest. The passengers are mostly little $6-a-week sweatshop girls, but these are soft and yielding and can be packed much closer than the harder and more angular type of passenger getting on at Wall street. The best guards come from Eastport, Me., which is also noted for a certain small fish, highly prized by epicures.

Chiyo Sin leads a dog's life of it. He is Chinese and his only servant is a Japanese valet, who doesn't speak a word of the language of Confucius, Li Hung Chang and Yuan Shih Kai. Adachi, the man servant, isn't even able to understand English, a language in which Mr. Chiyo gets along very well because he has spent many years in this country.

Adachi tries hard, but what can a Nipponese know about a Mandarin of ancient lineage? Think of serving him with dried bread, crumbs and raw meat with flavorings of onions, carrots, spinach, and lettuce! Chiyo Sin has not tasted birds' nest soup or sharks' fins for a flea's age. So stupid!

But don't think from this comparison that Chiyo Sin is familiar with fl——, what a hateful word. Of course in that respect Adachi is perfect. Every morning he combs and brushes Mr. Chiyo's glossy hair until it shines and puts boraic acid in his eyes and manicures his nails.

But it is tedious to have such an illiterate servant as Adachi, and Chiyo Sin is always glad when he arrives at the St. Regis or the Waldorf and has plenty of other Pekingese to talk to. Then he even sticks out his chest, tilts his stubby nose and is proud because he is the only dog in the world with a Japanese valet.

CROWN OLIVE OIL
100% PURE
in Pints, Quarts, and Gallons
For Sale at
LaPorte's Grocery
HELLO 75

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
DISCOUNT SALE

Our store is to be completely remodeled: New front, new ceiling, new floor and newly decorated throughout.

In order to reduce our large stock of merchandise before such alterations, beginning Wednesday morning, February 17th, and continuing throughout the week, to all who will DELIVER their own purchases we will allow a 5 per cent. discount on all sales of twenty cents (20c) or over (excepting sugar). Those who wish to take advantage of the above discount and where delivery by us is made we will charge ten cents (10c) for each delivery. Otherwise regular prices will prevail and delivery as usual.

We shall be pleased to receive your orders in person or by phone.

KELLER & WILSON
PHONE 143 123 Cayuga Street

H. C. DANN & SON
MEATS FISH OYSTERS
OYSTERS, STANDARDS AN D SELECTS FRESH, SALT AND CANNED FISH. TRY OUR FRESH COD FISH THIS WEEK
ONLY BEST WESTERN BE FF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK ALSO FULL LINE PORK PRODUCTS, CREAMERY BUTTER, HANELIS OL EOMARGARINE. FRESH STOCK CANNED GOODS.
PHONE 42 H South Second Street

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
53-55 SOUTH FIRST STREET
FOR SALE
Everything in Fine Groceries
Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Seeds Fine Teas and Coffee
1 Large Store Cooler 1 National Cash Register
1 Large Safe, 2 Show Cases and 2 Counters
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH
CALL US ON PHONE 32

USE BOUQUET COFFEE
and
HELP THE HOSPITAL
Until Further Notice, We Will Give Free With Every Pound of
BOUQUET COFFEE
Sold in Fulton, A Coupon worth One Cent Apiece When Returned to us by the
LEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Save your *Coupons*, and send them to the *Hospital*, asWe Will Redeem Them Only When Returned to us by the Hospital.
BOUQUET COFFEE
is Blended from the Finest Coffees Grown, and has been the Leading High Grade Coffee sold in Central New York for over Twenty-Five Years.
Blended, Roasted and Packed by
O.V.Tracy & Company
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

CHARITY BALL SCORED SUCCESS

About Five Hundred Persons Attended; A Splendid Social Affair

The charity ball given at the Elks' home last evening was one of the most successful social events ever attempted in this city. Fully five hundred persons were in attendance. Guests from Oswego, Phoenix, Syracuse and other out of town places were present. The younger social set of Fulton was well represented.

The music for the evening given by the orchestra was especially fine and the floor was declared ideal by those who tripped to the merry strains of music in the various new and old dances.

The ballroom presented a pretty picture in its decorations of foliage, festoons, banners, flags and bunting. The many handsome gowns of variety and design also added to the attractiveness of the scene.

Dancing began promptly on the hour of eight and continued well in the morning hours. A buffet luncheon was served at midnight.

The net amount realized for the benefit of the hospital auxiliary has not been determined, but it is believed the amount will be a substantial one and will relieve the anxiety for some time of those in charge of the visiting nurse work.

The efforts of those in charge of the affair are to be commended, and it is a credit to the public interest that the affair could be made possible a success.

This is the type of work that makes for a community interest.

MOCK MARRIAGE ENJOYED

The Delta Alpha class of the First M. E. church met with Miss Ruthai Mae Gifford, Seneca st., on Saturday evening. A mock marriage with full details caused plenty of fun.

There were seventeen girls present. Mrs. H. J. Wilson, the teacher, was also present.

Music and refreshments contributed to the evening's enjoyment.

A DAFFODIL TEA

Mrs. Charles R. Lee will entertain at a "Daffodil Tea" at 6 o'clock this evening. Covers for fifty will be laid and the color scheme is yellow and green.

The honor guests will be Mrs. Ira Lee and Mrs. Harry Lee of Syracuse and Miss Bessie Kellogg of Chittenango.

Community Notes

The Woman's Missionary meeting of the First Baptist church will be held in the church parlors on Wednesday afternoon. The topic, "The New America."

* * *

Frederick Wolcott of Cayuga st., was in Oswego Monday on business and also the guest of his sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Rude.

* * *

Miss Nellie Rice with Miss Adelaide Lowrey on Friday evening at the former's home, S. 3d st., entertained the Sunday school Bible class of the Presbyterian church.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Schaffer of Syracuse were the over Sunday guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schaeffer, So. 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. Parkall, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. H. E. Lawrence for some time, has returned to her home in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Massaro is confined to her home by illness.

* * *

Mrs. Carrie Smith of Utica st., spent some time recently the guest of her nephew, Attorney Pierce, of Syracuse.

* * *

The W.C.T.U. will hold a rummage sale for three days of this week, Feb. 19, 20, at 35 S. 1st st. On Saturday a food sale will be held at the L. P. Smith hardware store. Members are invited to make contributions.

* * *

B. C. Brown now of Rochester spent the week-end with his family at their home in So. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Waring of Utica st., spent some time in Syracuse recently.

* * *

Mr. Harold Reed of Herkimer is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Reed, of Emery st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith have returned home after a short visit spent with Mrs. Smith's parents at Montezuma.

* * *

A son was born yesterday afternoon to Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Severance of W. 1st st.

* * *

A daughter, Evaline, was born Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. George Moone.

* * *

The Burroughs Nature club meeting, scheduled for tonight, has been postponed until Tuesday, Feb. 23, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Whitaker, 4th and Sstate sts.

* * *

Mrs. Wettengell, who has been the guest of Miss Ellen Emerick at her home, Buffalo st, has returned to her home at Rome.

* * *

H. W. Shipman is in New York attending a meeting of manufacturers of merchandise handled at his store.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Dingman have leased and will occupy Mrs. Mary Butler's home on S. 3d st., recently purchased by H. Rosenbloom.

* * *

The King's Daughters of the First Baptist church met this Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. E. E. Hart, at her home, Oneida st.

SHE FOUND KIND OFFICERS

They Helped Woman in Distress, Who Wouldn't Give up Fight

New York, Feb. 16.—There is one woman today who knows that all policemen are not hard hearted. Mrs. Catherine Gilligan was to have been dispossessed. Police Captain Duggan found that her husband, Thomas, a chauffeur, had been out of work for six months and for several weeks suffered from a bronchial trouble. The woman was ill—the constant care of her sick husband and the worry of providing for him and their two children, Anna, two years old, and Mary, five weeks old, had undermined her health. With pitiful pride she shrank from charity. She tried hard to keep up. The police found work for Gilligan.

"You're good men," said Mrs. Gilligan at the station, "but Tom can't take the job. You'd better be finding some one else that needs it. He can't go out in this weather (it was raining) and him hardly out of a sick bed. He has no shoes."

Then the police searched their lockers. A pair of footgear was brought out. The woman selected one to fit her husband. Then they spoke of her own physical condition and wanted to send her to a sanitarium. She became frightened. She did not want to be separated from her loved ones.

"I know I can't stay here and live, but I can't be separated from my babies." The kind hearted policemen did not press her but took up a collection for the poverty stricken family.

COMISKY GETS AWAY

Chicago, Feb. 16.—With about 65 persons on board, the White Sox special will leave tonight for California.

Manager Rowland said twenty-two ball players would be aboard the train.

Many of the players will have their wives along, and several friends of President Comisky will make the trip.

Manager Rowland will have thirty ball players in camp at Pase Robles.

GAYLORD HOME SOLD

This morning at the city hall the Gaylord home in So. 4th st., was sold at public auction.

Jmes A. Gaylord, husband of the owner, Celia Gaylord, of Syracuse, bid in the property for $7,200 through his attorney, Daniel A. Pierce.

Attorney Giles S. Piper acted as referee in the sale.

A. W. Wiltsie, Claude E. Guile, Lee Edgerton, Louis W. Emerick, Herbert J. Wilson, L. R. Scudder and J. D. Dyer participated in the bidding.

The homestead is one of the finest in the city. The interior is finely finished in every detail. The property was owned formerly under a land contract by Nellie A. Jones of this city.

REAL VAUDEVILLE

No matter what previous engagements one may have made for tonight, or tomorrow, it will be incomplete unless a visit to The Quirk is included. This assertion is based on the fact that the vaudeville to be presented there is the best seen this season, and that is saying a whole lot. Word has been passed to Gus Sun to, as fast as possible, improve the quality of acts. This means increased cost, which means more expense to the theatre management with the price of admission remaining the same. The feature photoplays that are shown in conjunction are fully explained in the ad in another column.

BOWLING NOTES

A new bowling league has been organized in Fulton, and will be known as the Tri-city League. There will be two teams representing Fulton, also one from Phoenix, and one from Baldwinsville.

The first game of the series will be bowled on the Onyx alleys tonight between the Shamrocks of this city and a team from Phoenix.

* * *

Manager Stauring will hold a two-man sweepstakes tournament on the Onyx alleys Friday, Feb. 19th. There will be teams from Oswego, Fulton, Phoenix and Baldwinsville take part, and a big time is anticipated.

COMMON COUNCIL

The common council met last night in the city clerk's office, voting to sell bonds for the Erie st. school building to the amount of $28,100. Bids will be received until Feb. 25, 8 p.m.

RACING BILL WITH GOVERNOR BOYLE

Carson City, Nev. Feb. 16.—The pari-matuel bill amending the anti-gambling law so as to legalize betting on horse racing on the pari-matuel system passed the Assembly 38 to 12 and went to Governor Boyle today for his signature.

SEAMAN KILLED IN A BOUT

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 16.—An inquiry was begun today into the death of A. V. Brown, a seaman on the cruiser North Dakota at the Puget Sound navy yard, who died from injuries received during a boxing bout on the cruiser West Virginia with Clarence Salmon, another seaman.

Oleo Tax and Cost of Living

Oleomargarine is a substitute for butter. It is used in thousands of homes and is regarded as a wholesome food. It is cheaper than butter, even though taxed something like 10 cents per pound.

The tax on oleo is a "protection" to the farmer. In other words, many are made to pay this added cost because of class legislation passed in behalf of farmers.

There are so many consumers of butter, who would remain consumers of butter if oleomargarine sold minus the tax, that it is not likely that, if the tax were removed from oleo, the price of butter would be affected. But the price of oleo would be considerably affected. That would help many of us who have a difficult time to get sufficient to eat and to wear. It is true that farmers on the average do not make a great deal of money, if we are to believe the statistics; but they have plenty to eat and sufficient to keep themselves warm and sheltered. That is much more than thousands of persons living in the cities can say. These persons would be benefited by anything which would relieve the cost of living.—Observer, Utica.

Proposes Voting by Mail

Albany, Feb. 16.—Senator Gilchrist introduced today a concurrent resolution providing for an amendment to Section 4, Article 2, of the constitution, to permit actors, traveling men and others who find themselves away from home on registration days and on Election Day to vote and register by mail.

ROSENBLOOM CO. LEASED STORE

The Store Formerly Occupied by James L. Jones to be New Quarters for this Firm

H. Rosenbloom, who for the past 38 years has conducted a men's furnishing store at 17 S. 1st st., dealing in clothing, shoes, rubbers, etc., has leased the store formerly occupied by James L. Jones, 53 S. 1st st., and, as soon as alterations and repairs are made will move his stock to the new place. Mr. Rosenbloom expects that the place will be ready for occupancy on or about April 1st.

An entire new line of men's furnishings, shoes, rubbers, trunks, traveling bags, etc., will stock the store and Mr. Rosebloom's aim is to have one of the most modern stores of its kind in this section.

The store to be vacated by the H. Rosenbloom Co. will be immediately occupied by the B. S. McKinstry Co., which will also add to its stock and make decided improvements in the arrangements and general attractiveness of the store itself.

The business section of the city will experience a number of changes this spring, and many exterior improvements are to be made as a result.

The "biggest little city" is steadily pushing a prospering business face to the front, and if the improvements noted during the past ten years are a sign post of progress, Fulton will continue "to keep on keeping on."

Here's to the progessive ones!

BASKETBALL GAME

The Boy's Club defeated the Junior Knights in an exciting game at the city hall court last night by a score of 30-13. Singleton and Rohrbough excelled for the Boy's Club, while Wheelhouse played an excellent game for the Junior Knights.

The lineup follows:

Boys' Club		Junior Knights
Singleton	L.F.	Wellwood
Johnson	R.F.	Wheelhouse
Taylor	C.	Wallace
Rohrbough	L.C.	Munger
Rogers & Townson	R.C.	Barnes

Field Goals—Wheelhouse, 3; Munger, 2; Singleton, 5; Johnson, 3; Rohrbough, 4; Taylor, 1. Foul goals—Singleton, 1; oJhnson, 2; Rohrbough, 2; Wellwood, 1; Munger, 2. Referee, Caffrey.

WELSH DOWNED ANDERSON

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 16.—Freddie Welsh showed his class as champion last night when he defeated Jimmie Anderson of Indianpolis, reputed to be the hardest hitting lightweight in the country, in a six round bout. Anderson lasted through constant holding. Welsh landed ten blows to Anderson's one.

Seven passenger, six-cylinder Overland, on exhibition. VanWagenen. 55

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—South side of double house owned by D. E. Wadsworth, 263 4th st. Vacant March 1. Address D. E. Wadsworth, Wolcott, N.Y. Phone 137 F24. 50c

Apartment to Rent—All modern improvements; $18 month; 517 Utica st. Inquire H. L. Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Phone 2520. tf.

Wanted to Rent—From Mar. 1 or April 1, modern eight or nine room house in good location. Phone 2573. 50c

Modern House to Rent—105 East 4th street. Inquire 107 East 4th street. B. C. Brown, Phone 2339. 52

Board Wanted—In private family; central location. Address M. Z., Times office. tf

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business. Inquire 210 Cayuga st. 54

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman tf.

Upper and Lower Flat to Rent—Inquire 262 S. 5th st. 50

For Sale—200 bushels of carrots. R. N. Baily, 118 N. 6th st. 56c

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
WEDNESDAY
9th Episode
THE MASTER KEY
SMUGGLERS' ISLAND—2 Parts
With Francis Ford and Grace Cunard and Four Others
10c—BIG SHOW—10c

JAMES HENRY ALKENBRACK

The death of James Henry Alkenbrack, age 37, ocurred this morning at his home, 207 Seneca street after a long illness.

Mr. Alkenbrack had lived in Fulton all his life and was well and favorably known, and for many years he has conducted the Henry express. He was a member of Hiram lodge, F. and A. M., No. 144, and the Neahtawanta lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 245. He had often held offices in both of the lodges and is highly spoken of as an honorable and efficient officer.

Surviving besides the widow are three children, Clarence, Stanley, and Viola, all of this city; his father, James Lee Alkenbrack of Holt, Minn., and one sister, Mrs. Edith Smith of London, Ont.

The funeral will be held from the family home at 2:30 Thursday afternoon. Rev. George E. Stockwell will officiate.

Interment will be made at Mt. Adnah.

E. C. VAN VALKENBERG

E. C. Van Valkenberg, 60, a well-known distiller of Hagerstown, Md., died on Feb. 13th. He was the son of D. and Elizabeth Van Valkenberg. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Valkenberg, who made her home with Edwin B. Abbey of Fulton, died about four years ago. E. C. Van Valkenberg was born in Oswego and spent much time in this city, where he was well known by ah ost of friends. before taking up his residence in the south. He is survived by his wife, Marshall, and the following children, Inez I., and W. Dixon. Burial was made in Hagerstown.

FIRE MARSHAL BILL SIGNED

Albany, Feb. 16.—In the eleventh hour Governor Whitman has signed the Bill abolishing the office of fire marshal. The bill was signed last night and the matter made public today. The measure abolishing the office of fire marshal was the second bill introduced at this session. The time limit in which the Governor might veto the bill expires today.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Wednesday with moderate West winds.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

27 FREIGHTERS FACE DANGER

Will Arrive in War Zone After German Order is Effective

New York, Feb. 16.—Twenty-seven steamships, sailing from New York, face the torpedoes and mines of the Germans in the waters around England, for all of the vessels will arrive after February 18 when the war zone proclamation by the German admiralty goes into effect. Two of the ships are passenger vessels, the largest being the Adriatic of the White Star line, which should arrive in Liverpool on the 19th. The other is the steamship Bergensfjord, a Norwegian vessel, which will be in the North sea after Thursday.

The complete list of steamships and their nationalities follow:

Aymeric, British, for Rotterdam; Suruga, American, for Gothenburg; Wieringen, Dutch, for Rotterdam; Sommelsdyk, Dutch, for Rotterdam; Stegelberg, Norwegian, for Svenberg; Chatton, British, for Cardiff; Cushing, American, for Copenhagen; Suram, British, for London; Ghazee, British, for Hull; Bergensfjord, Norwegian, for Bergen; Kansan, American, for London; Vectric, British, for Havre; Cries, Greek, for Rotterdam; Adriatic, British, for Liverpool; Vidar, Swedish, for Copenhagen; Francisco, British, for Hull; Kansas City, British, for Bristol; Northern, British, for Havre; Cornelis, Dutch, for Rotterdam; Great City, British, for Rotterdam; New York, Dutch, for London; Philadelphia, American, for Liverpool; Vienna, British, for Havre; Manhattan, British, for London; Orduna, British, for Liverpool; Niagara, French, for Havre; Menominee, British, for London.

All the vessels are heavily laden with freight.

Ask about auto tires and new prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
TONIGHT
FATHERS THREE—2 Parts
THE HICKTOWN RIVAL
HOW TO DO IT AND WHY or CUTEY AT COLLEGE
5c—ADMISSION—6 REELS—5c

HIPPODROME and THE STAR
TO-DAY—The Best Moving Picture Shows—TO-DAY
Mayor's Secretary (2 reels)
A Mother's Way
A Maid of War Golden Hope
His Dominant Passion
Tuesday Matinee
At Hippodrome Theatre Only
Special for Ladies Only—Fitting Gossard Corsets and Latest Styles in Hats and Gowns
"Any Woman's Choice" featuring Francis Bushman, 2 reels
"Devil and Mrs. Walker"
"Deacon's Son"
"Andy and the Redskins"
"Four Minutes Gate"
108 Oneida Street—5c—206 West Broadway

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
VISITORS
TO THE
Panama-Pacific Exposition
will find the most convenient medium for carrying their funds is in the form of our Travelers' Checks. They are Safe and Available everywhere.

THE QUIRK Tonight
K. & E. PRESENT
"Road to Yesterday" (3 Reels)
"In Tune With the Wilds" Selig, 3 Reels
with KATHLYN WILLIAMS
and VAUDEVILLE
TO-MORROW
"The Tell Tale Hand" Essany 3 Reels
featuring C. M. ANDERSON
"The Spy's Fate" Lubin 3 Reels
and VAUDEVILLE

THE QUIRK THEATRE
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16-17
AFTERNOON and NIGHT
Gus Sun's Vaudeville
5—BIG ACTS—5
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
MILLS MOULTON CO.
Feature Travesty Artists
SONIA
Vaudeville's Greatest Violinist
Those Eccentric Servers of Juggling Comedy
BOOTHE & BOOTHE
Some Talking, Some Singing
Some Comedy Juggling
MAJOR WRIGHT'S Dancing Boys
Comedians, Singers, Dancers,
The Only Act of Its Kind in Vaudeville
The Three Romans
Equilibristic Ladder Act and Roman Statuary
REGULAR REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS
PRICES: Matinee, Balcony, 10c, Lower Floor, 15c, Evening, Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats, 20c.
SEATS NOW SELLING
THURSDAY—Joe Welsh Comedy Moving Picture Time Lock 777
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—Tillie's Punctured Romance

Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance $3.00 a Year

Volume 1, No. 51 Established, Dec. 17, 1914. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1915 International News Service. Price One Cent.

ENGLISH MOSQUITO FLEET TO AID IN SURPRISES WAITING FOR GERMANY

All Britain Remains Confident of Ability to Dissipate Anticipated Submarine Blockade

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Feb. 17.—With her naval plans completed to meet the submarine campaign which Germany will launch against her tomorrow, England awaited the issue today with all calmness, confident in her ability not only to ward off the German attacks, but also to effect a blockade of the German coast that will shorten the war.

Rejoicing over the latest successful raid of the British aviation corps upon the German naval base at Zeebrugge, Belgium, was increased today by repots that the bombs dropped by the aeroplanes had seriously damaged three German submarines. Advices to this effect were received from Amsterdam, the dispatches also stating that it will be impossible for the Germans to repair these submarines at Zeebrugge.

The attack upon Zeebrugge and the placing of a prize crew upon the American steamer Wilhelmina which is at Falmouth with a cargo of foodstuffs consigned to Germany, are taken here today as the answer of the government to the German proposal of compromise.

The next active step is expected to be the establishment of a blockade of the German coast that will prevent any food supplies reaching Germany by water.

The admission made by Admiral Behanke of the German marine department that Germany has not enough food to feed her civilian population since England cut off her supplies, has strengthened the determination of Great Britain to wage a relentless camgaign against Germany. The British government is confident that it will be able to place an embargo on the food supplies which Germany needs.

For the last 24 hours there has been great activity at the admiralty. Winston Spencer Churchill and his assistants spent the greater part of last night there.

No information as to the cause of this activity was given out, but the quiet air of confidence by the admiralty attaches today spoke louder than words. There is a unanimous belief that if the German submarines enter British waters they will receive a great surprise. What the nature of this surprise is cannot be divulged but there is no doubt that England has been prepared for this submarine warfare for months.

Steam trawlers have been enlisted as auxiliary naval vessels through the proffer of rewards. Five thousand dollars is to be given to any of the vessels that sink a German submarine. A similar amount will be paid for information that results in the sinking or capturing of a German warship. Smaller rewards will be paid for other services in behalf of the navy.

With these trawlers on the lookout, the British navy will be equipped with a "mosquito fleet" that is invaluable.

Many applications for additional insurance poured into Lloyds today. They came from owners of merchant vessels who intend to keep their ships in operation.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Havre, France, Feb. 17.—The British Carrier Delwick was torpedoed by a German submarine Monday night in the English channel off Ettretat. Captain Hunter of the Delwick declared on his arrival that the German craft had fired a torpedo without wrning. The torpedo struck under the water line and the boat went down in 20 minutes. Capt. Hunter ordered his men away in the boats.

On their way toward the French coast the crew saw the submarine three times. A few members of the crew of the Delwick are missing. Twenty-two men were picked up by a French cruiser and brought to Havre and seven others rowed to Sevant.

LL

Paris, Feb. 17.—Official announcement was made by the Minister of Marine this afternoon tht a German submarine sank the French steamer Lille de Ville yesterday off Harfur. The ship was torpedoed while on her way to Dunkirk from Cherbourg. The submarine was the U16.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—German ambassadors and ministers in neutral countries, it was announced here today, have handed to governments to which they are accredited a final warning for neutral shipping to avoid the war zone, as declared and defined in the German admiralty's warning.

New York, Feb. 17—The Oscar II, SScanadvian-American liner which left this port Feb. 4, with 600 passengers, was picked up by a British cruiser and taken to Kirkwall Sunday, according to a cable received by the company officials here today.

The line officials believe the steamer is being held until her cargo can be examined. The ship was overdue and this aroused fears that she was sunk by a mine.

Petrograd, FFeb. 17.—German troops are reported in a dispatch from Warsaw to be evacuating the town of Pietrokow, an important railway center in southwestern Poland, because of an outbreak of disease there. It states tht the outbreak has become an epidemic and that the German troops are being decimated.

NEW YORK PROBE A POSSIBILITY

Governor Wants to See a Few Things Cleared Up In The Big City

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 18—Senator George L. Thompson of Niagara Falls, chairman of the legislatice committee which is investigating the public service commissions, may be the important link in the chain of possiblity with reference to the probing of the finances of the city of New York by the legislature.

Members of both the senate and assembly are awaiting with considerable expectancy the report which Senator Thompson will make concerning his findings. This report will be made public about the middle of March.

Two resolutions have been introduced providing for a legislative committee to examine the finances of Greater New York with a view of providing remedial legislation. The Republican leaders appear to be disinclined to adopt either at this time. One reason is that Senator Lawson, who introduced one of the resolutions is a first year man and that Senator Bennett, who introduced the other is not accepted as a rock-ribbed Republican. The second reason is that unless there is reasonable possibility of unearthing substantial evidence of mismanagement, the probe should not takep lace.

Where Senator Thompson comes in as the prospect connecting link is that his report may be of such a nature as to showthat subway contracts and other investments and expenditure which have beeh authorized by the public service commission, first district, have been of such a character as to indicate irregularity or loose methods, or worse.

"If your report exploits grave subway contract mismanagment or other conditions which have resulted in extravagance and waste of public monies, how will your committee have accomplished anything definite if its pathfinding is not followed up by an attempt to stop leaks by another investigating committee?" Senator Thompson was asked.

"I do not care to talk for publication nor to say anything about what our committee has discovered," replied Senator Thompson. "If the forthcoming report discloses what you suggest it may, there might be a city probe authorized."

Republican legislators seem to feel that the Democratic party in New York city has operated to its own detriment and that that fact has been established. This being so, they argue, why a probe of the finances of New York city?

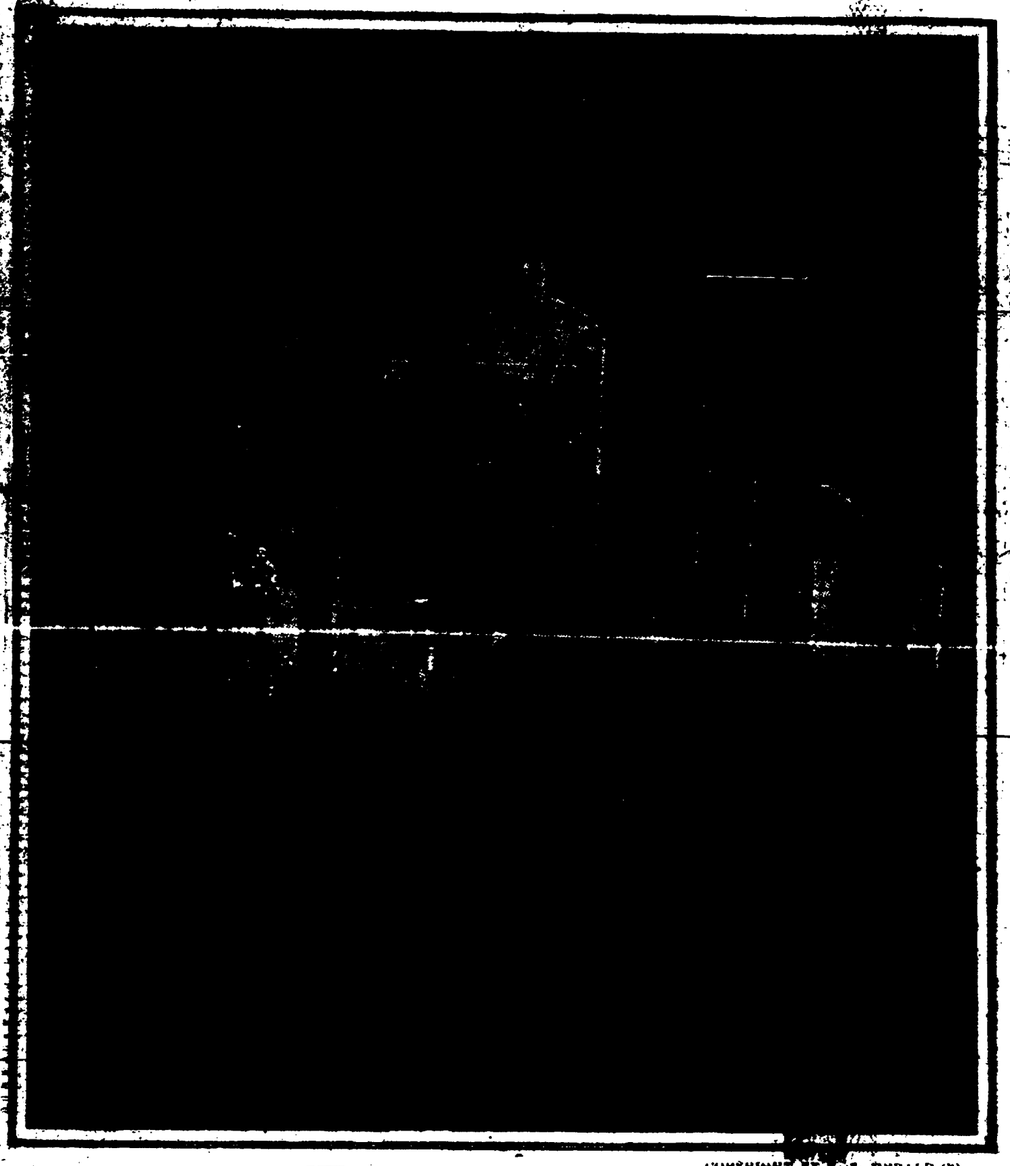
Governor Whitman is interested in the probe possibility. Along just what lines his interest lies has as yet not been disclosed. As a New Yorker he is familiar with what has been going on there. His official position as district attorney of New York county put him in touch with the innermost working of the administration of the past five years there. Whether as governor he believes that he should become identified with the much discussed proposition of a probe is to be diselosed at his leisure.

As a matter of fact concurrent resolutions if adopted by both the senate and assembly become operative without executive intervention, as the governor has no power to either approve or veto. Thus, should both houses adopt a resolution to investigate the financial condition in New York city the naming of the members of such committee by the presiding officers of the two houses would start the investigation ball merrily rolling.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Thursday with rising temperature Thursday. Moderate variable winds.

HOW ZEPPELINS COMMUNICATE WITH OUTSIDE WORLD.



THE WIRELESS CABIN ON A ZEPPELIN. COPYRIGHT BY N. Y. HERALD CO.

This picture, drawn specially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, by G. H. Davis, shows the wireless equipment of a Zeppelin. The modern Zeppelin is equipped with a wireless apparatus with a range of 120 miles. The aerial consists of 750 feet of phosphor-bronze wire, which hangs from the airship with a [illegible] and when not in use is wound around the wheel, seen in the illustration. At night, when wireless waves are most efficient, a Zeppelin over England could easily communicate with the wonderful system of wireless stations in Germany.

COLORADO HAS INDIAN UPRISING; FIGHTS OCCUR

Denver, Colo., Feb. 17.—Fifty heavily armed men, led by United States Marshal Mebeker, set out at daybreak to give battle to fifty Piute Indians from the rservation in southwestern Utah, who went upon the war path. The Indians, equipped with plenty of provisions and ammunition, are entrenched in the mountains. A number of whites who attempted to approach the Indians' stronghold to open a parley were driven off and a desperate fight between Marshal Mebeker's posse and the Piutes seemed inevitable. All the women and children are being removed from the district where the uprising occurred.

TRAVIS REPORT FLAYS CONDUCT OF DEPARTMENT

Albany, Feb. 17.—Abuse of civil service rules, unwarranted and enormous increases in appropriations and criticism of the form of the appropriations for the expenses of the State Commissoner of Agriculture finds ample space in the reports of Comptroller Travis following his investigation into the affairs of the State Agricultural Department made public today. It is recommended in the report that $102,000 be cut from the appropriation after the facts have been laid bare that the net increase of $204,453 in the expenditures of 1914 over 1910, $100,436 was unwarranted.

FIRE AT JAMESTOWN

Jamestown, Feb. 17.—The main buildings and dormitories of the Chamberlain Military Institute at Randolph, were destroyed by fire early today. Thirty-five cadets, asleep in the dormitories when the fire broke out, escaped, but many lost their personal effects. The loss was $75,000.

BOMB UNROOFED TENEMENT

New York, Feb. 17.—Another tenement house bomb outrage took place early today when an explosion unroofed the building at 323 East 48th st., badly injuring one tenant and caused twenty families to flee panic stricken into the street.

THIS WEEK WILL SEE END OF FIGHT

Nineteen Democrats Vote Against Ship Purchase Bill; No Republicans Voted For It

Washington, Feb. 17.—The United States Senate today became the final arbiter of the fate of the ship purchase bill, when the measure put through the lower body at 1.24 o'clock this morning by a vote of 215 to 121, was sent over to it. Leaders on both sides declared that the bill either will be awaiting President Wilson's signature by the end of the week or will be laid aside with all hope gone at this session. This prospect seemed to favor the latter, as the Republicans were determined to continue their filibuster.

The method of pressing the House bill in the Senate was under discussion when the hour for convening arrived. The leaders were planning to ask for a conference as the Week's naval mail line bill, which was made part of the House ship bill, has passed the Senate. This move would deprive the upper House of a chance to amend the bill as it then would come before the Senate as conference report not subject to change. Such a course, however, the Democratic leaders recognized, would make it impossible to prevent a Republican filibuster.

In sharp contrast to the strained situation developed in the Senate over this matter, the House made a festival of passage of the bill and had so good a time that Speaker Clark was compelled to suggest that it was "Neither a beer garden nor a vaudeville show." Even the Republican filibuter was not as cindictive as it could have been. Minority Leader Mann demanded only fifteen roll calls when he could have forced 63, and suddenly permitted a vote after the members had prepared to sit through the night. There were many speeches for and against the bill, but the orators did not appear to treat the situation seriously. Members entered the chamber whenevr a quorum call was ordered, but merrily vanished as soon as the roll was completed.

On the finl roll call nineteen Democrats bolted their party and voted against the bill. They were: Bathrick, of Ohio; Borchers, of Illinois; Callaway, of Texas; Dies, of Texas; Donohue, of Pennsylvania; Fitzgerald, of New York; Gerry, of Rhode Island; Gordon, of Ohio; Jones, of Virginia; Kindel, of Colorado; Kitchin, of North Carolina; Morrison, of Indiana; Moss, of Indiana; Page, of North Carolina; Saunders, of Virginia; Slayden, of Texas; Whitacre, of Ohio; White, of Ohio; Witherspoon, of Mississippi.

No Republicans voted for the bill, but five Progessives gave it their support, as follows: Bryan, of Washington; Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Lafferty, of Oregon; Macdonald, of Michigan; Murdock, of Kansas.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
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Weekly

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February 17, 1915

Opinions

Best Get Back Home Trade First

The Philadelphia Public Ledger of February 5 published an interview with Nathan T. Folwell, president of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, in which Mr. Folwell is quoted as saying:

"Had there been no European war either there would have been a decided reduction in wages or the mills of my firm, as well as those of other manufacturers similarly situated, would undoubtedly have been forced to shut down as a direct consequence of the Tariff reduction put into force by the present Washington administration. But owing to the failure of our English, Belgian, German and Austrian competitors properly to look after their American trade since hostilities began in Europe, we have been able to keep going at near full capacity in our Collingwood mills.

"Our plant is really a miniature Bradford, England. Only we pay double the wages paid at the English worsted center, and operate under the disadvantages of poorer climatic conditions for spinning. Nor do we get any more work out of our employes than our foreign competitors do, for our looms run at practically the same rate of speed as theirs, which quite effectually disposes of the stock argument of American Free Traders that our mill hands are superior to the European toilers in efficiency. They are unquestionably superior in intelligence, but their skill as workers is identical with theskill of the foreign mill hands, because both are under the control of the self-same machinery, which is fixed as to output."

In the same interview Mr. Folwell expressed the belief that the best trade opportunities for American manufacturers are right here in this country. He was not particularly interested in the South American market. "If the Bradford people can pay a 35 per cent. duty and shipping charges in competition with American mills, and still undersell us," he said, "it is hardly reasonable to suppose that we can manufacture and ship our textile goods to South America and have a profit."

There is practical sound sense in this preference for the home market as against world markets. The main thing for American producers to study is how to rescue the American market from the slough of Free-Trade depression. That accomplished thru restored Protection, it will be time enough to figure out how to compete in other markets with the cheap labor production of foreign countries.—American Economist.

Belgium and Poland

Almost side by side in yesterday's news columns appeared a report by the Rockefeller Foundation on conditions in Belgium and Henryk Sienkiewicz's picture of devastated Poland. Both of these countries, completely innocent of those blunders of ambition and politics which made the war possible, have yet been completely sacrificed as battlegrounds and have suffered from the European conflict much more than all the rest of the world put together.

The two descriptions of desolation have, naturally, a great deal in common—trampled harvests, ruined industries, mangled villages, outrage, sorrow, destitution, indescribable human suffering. There is practically nothing to choose between the two in the point of material and physical loss and woe. But when we come come to the thing which counts more than all of these, national self-respect and pride in grief, we find these war-scourged countries as far apart as the mind can conceive.

Belgium suffers unbelievably, but Belgians may hold their heads higher than their conquerors, higher even than their allies, and they may die happy in their martyrdom. They have sacrified everything for an idea.

"What is the position of Poland?" writes the famous novelist. "She had nothing to do with the war, but is conquered and partitioned. She is not one of the belligerent nations, yet a million and a half of her sons are fighting fratricidal battles in armies of three different warring states. Our country has been made the cockpit of Europe and devastated from end to end. Three-quarters of a million of our children are fighting in the Russian army and another three-quarters of a million are bearing the arms of Austria."

Poor Poland, torn apart by her own sons in the interests of her conquerors, suffers for no idea and has no consolation. Her destruction seems the most abysmal of the war's disasters.—The Globe.

"Billy" Sunday

The New York World says "the eagerness of 400 Protestant ministers to get Billy Sunday to come to reform New York is a humiliating confession of their own failure in their profession. If they had been doing their work properly, there would be no need of these doctors of the soul calling upon an advertising quack to come and heal their patients."

This reminds us that the New York Times last Sunday printed an article in which it showed that "Billy" Sunday, when he delivered a Decoration Day oration in Beaver's Falls, Pa., in 1912, stole almost word for word Colonel Ingersoll's Decoration Day oration delivered in New York city in 1882, just 30 years before. The Times printed Colonel Ingersoll's lecture delivered in 1882 and "Billy" Sunday's speech delivered in 1912 in parallel columns showing that Sunday's speech was taken almost word for word from Ingersoll. This, of course, was not exactly honest or ethical, but perhaps you could not expect a baseball player who has turned evangelist to have a very nice conception of Christian ethics. However that may be, we do not see as the taking of Ingersoll's Decoration day oration and palming it off as his own did any particular harm because it created a great impression upon the audience and was so much better than anything that Sunday could have said himself that it is a question if the result was not a good one and probably Sunday thought that the end justified the means.

There is one thing in connection with this incident, however, that has escaped the attention of the Times and that is the fact that after Sunday stole and delivered Ingersoll's lecture, he got it copyrighted as his own. This would look as though Sunday had a commercial side to his nature as well as an emotional side.

We, however, look upon "Billy" Sunday a little differently than a great many. While he resorts to sensational methods, while he has a very crude idea of ethics and while he seems to be actuated quite as much by the desire for money as anything else and while he takes everything in sight and appropriates it to his own use and presents the thoughts of others as his own, yet there is another side to the question.

"Billy" Sunday has animation, emotion and ability. He knows how to appeal to the great mass of people. He knows how to stir their emotions and fire their hearts with enthusiasm and in view of the fact that he is doing this along the line of urging them to lead better lives he is entitled to credit for accomplishing much good even though his methods are not the nicest. There are a great many people who can only be reached by the methods employed by Sunday. There are a great many people in the world who can only be roused to action and to better lives by being frightened with a fear of hell and it is necessary to keep raking the coals over their heads and picturing the horrors of Hades in order to arouse them and stimulate them to be better and do better.

Along the line of frightening people to leave off their old ways of sin temporarily, at least, and walk in a new and better path, Sunday is doing a good work and in his line he has no rival.—Republican, Lyons.

REFORM WORKERS

Reform workers ofttimes in their zeal stir the pot so vigorously that they become unconscious of the unmixable qualities of the ingredients. Qualities of opposite nature, as oil and water, refuse to mix, and were one to stir till the very bottom drops from the kettle they still would refuse to mix.

Within every village or city are to be found the two unmixable quantities of humanity. The one is found in his home enjoying the warmth and cheer of his fireside, or in the comfortably cushioned pew of the church to which he contributes, or at the club or lodge discussing with his comrades the questions of the day.

The other quality seeks one of the few attractive spots open to him where, in his rough coat and unpolished manner, simple tolerance lets him at least look on. Perhaps these spots may be a street corner, sunny and peopled, or a waiting room in the station, or the saloon—just a place to be with people, to rest in warmth and to feel as a part in the world.

Untrained, untutored, uncultured these individuals in their little place in the sun have unbridled their emotions and so the man of the bule coat and the Reformer, too, cries "Move On!"

Move On? Where—to the next corner? "Go home," says the Reformer with emphasis on the word home, and as he carefully enters the portal of his own home he casts over his shoulder a reproachful glance at the retreating figure.

"Home" and the figure under the rough coat—are in all probabilities strangers in the true sence of the word and its meaning. "Home" to these two unmixable quantities of humanity is, indeed, an unexplored region. Perhaps a better, better brighter world could grow were each to know the "home" of the other.

THERE IS NO FAILURE

There should be no such thing as failure. There is a point where some men give up, quit, and lie down. Failure is the end of effort.

War does not end with one battle. Business is not built by one stroke. Failure does not mean final, unless you accept it as the finis. The biggest and the best men in this country have "failed" once, twice, and many of them a dozen times; but they never gave up, and for this reason they never really failed. The point is, don't give up.

You think you have trouble. You feel you are about to fail. Trouble! You don't know the full meaning of the word "trouble."

Suppose you were in the position that your neighbor is, down the street. Go out on the walk and watch the people pass by. See how many you would like to exchange positions with. Most of them have kicked a hat with a brick under it, but they continue to limp along and smile.

Did you ever notice that the tide turns when it reaches its highest point? And it is so with trouble. Just when you feel you can't hang on any longer, this is the time to hang on.—Silent Partner.

A Ship Purchase Bill Needed

The Senate adopted Monday a resolution ordering an inquiry into the interests and influences alleged to be behind the project to purchase merchant ships for governmental use, as well as behind the opposition to that project. A full and free investigation is desirable.

It has been charged that selfish interests are opposing the creation of a government-owned ocean transportation service. Owners of American shipping are fully justified in protesting against a scheme which would put the government into unfair competition with them, since it would be of no particular consequence to the government whether it operated its transportation lines at a profit or a loss. But the relatively small private shipping interest in this country could make no headway against an emergency plan such as the administration claims to be fathering, if there was any real national emergency in sight. The opposition shown to the President's plan is too powerful and too widespread to be due to any special interest. It is based on the fact that the experiment which the President advises is generally recognized to be economically unsound and impracticable and to be highly dangerous so far as our foreign relations are concerned.

It is far more important for Congress to inquire into the influences which are pushing the bill. Apart from the President's obstinacy in sticking to a losing cause and the itch for larger power which afflicts one of his closest advisers, who is destined to be named as a member of the federal Shipping Board, there may be interests behind the bill which have planned to benefit financially from the purchase of interned and non-interned merchantmen. It would be better to get to the bottom of these mysteries before trying to railroad through Congress a measure which is not understood by the country and which no political party has ever approved.—Tribune, New York.

"TOWN HEALTH DAY"

Volney Center to Observe Day on Feb. 19. Dr. Sears to Speak.

Dr. Robert Simpson, health officer of the town of Volney, assisted by the board of health, is planning for a "Town of Health Day," Friday, Feb. 19, at the town hall at Volney Center. Dr. F. W. Sears of Syracuse district, sanitary supervisor of Onondaga, Oswego and Cayuga counties will deliver an address on the prevention of communicable diseases and Dr. Fred M. Meader of the State Department of Health, in charge of the division of communicable diseases, will give an address illustrated with stereopticon views. Exercises will begin promptly at one o'clock, Friday afternoon, Feb. 19. Everybody is cordially invited to attend this health day meeting, especially the teachers and pupils of the several district schools in the town of Volney. The ladies aid of the Bristol church will serve supper at the close of the exercises.

The Star-Spangled Banner

Adapted for British use and respectfully dedicated to the British Admiralty.

Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we spurned at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight
We have always regarded as gauche and ill-seeming;
But the submarine scare and the bombs in the air
Have made us content that our flag is not there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner now wave
To insure that no Briton can e'er be a slave?

On the shore dimly see through the mist of the deep,
Where the Kaiser's grim host in dread silence reposes.
"What is that?" he exclaims, "do I wake or I sleep?
What flag now the breeze half conceals, half discloses?"
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
And Old Glory reflected now shines on the stream.
" 'Tis the star-spangled banner, intended to wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Oh, thus be it ever when Frenchmen shall stand
Between our loved homes and the loss we might suffer.
Blest with victory and peace by our Allies' firm stand,
And by brave little Belgium, which served as a buffer.
Then conquer we must for the Yankees we trust
To kindly forget we are ever unjust;
And the star-spangled banner we earnestly crave
May enable Britannia to still rule the wave.

—Betsy Ross, in the New York Evening Post.

Hanford's Balsam takes the lameness out when thoroughly rubbed in. For colds use Hanford's Balsam. —Adv.

Our Borrowed Timers

By Rev. C. L. Peck.

THERE are clubs, a great multitude—clubs galore,
Clubs by the hundred, and then some more.
Of every conceivable nature and name,
Clubs that are obsolete—clubs of great fame.
But a club based on years—some ten and three score,
A "Borrowed Time Club,"—I've not heard of before.
Indeed I am told it is something unique,
That you'll find but one other wherever you seek.
A "club," not a knocker, inflicting a sting,
Tho' it may "make a hit" or "strike" a good thing.
But a bunch of good fellows with juvenile hearts,
Of royal connection and noble good parts,
Like "The Boys" the good Doctor recked "twenty to-night"
And paid such enconiums—witty and bright,
They're twenty indeed—just an even score,
They're as old as their feelings—not a day more.
Not mere "Borrowed Timers"—Good Timers as well,
Their gatherings are jolly, their programs are "swell."
Class not Borrowed Timers as mere "Out-of-Daters,"
Nor dare to define them as poor "Second Raters."
As truly progressive they're up with the times,
Searching out great movements by men of all climes.
They're Timers, and Time is the stuff we all want,
Demanding, expecting, a liberal grant.
And wonderful movements the records would show
Had we only more time for achievement below.
Our good Borrowed Timers propose to improve
The time thus allotted with freedom to move.
But why Borrowed Timers, what curious notion
Applied such a name to these sons of devotion?
Why can't we all borrow, buy, beg or steal
A few added years as a field for our zeal?
Has old Father Time stopped to sharpen his scythe
When approaching the realm of these youngsters blithe?
O'r like Joshua ordered the "sun to stand still,"
To give them a chance to accomplish their will?
The Scriptural limit is three score and ten,
They've completed the roun-up and gone on again,
Borrowed from eternity's great shoreless sea,
And probation extended by special decree,
And the extra that's borrowed they need not repay;
No interest is reckoned for a single day.
Borrowed Time's a misnomer—the notion's all bosh.
'Tis an out and out grant, and the fabric will wash,
And its members apprize the endowment so high,
They're bound to improve as the years multiply.
These fathers a valuable lesson impart,
Bearing fruit in old age and keeping good hearts.
They're happy, God bless them, may blessings increase
'Till they enter the land where Time's office shall cease.

Does Wash Day Tire You?

Ask us for a demonstration of the Electric Washer. Cost to operate less than One Cent per hour.

EASY TERMS

THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Time' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 17.—Handicapped as the result of the small appropriation made last year by the legislature, the national guard, through its highest officers, will ask the law-makers to set aside $250,000 so that during 1915, there may be ample opportunity for field practice.

In this era of lowering war clouds, both Major General John F. O'Ryan and Adjutant General Stotsbary, believe that the legislature will not again pass by the demands of the citizen soldiery, but will promptly make provision for the appropriation desired. A bill providing for the amount mentioned has been prepared at national guard headquarters and is expected to be introduced this week.

High officers in the national guard call attention to the fact that under the provisions of the State Constitution, the national guard is required to be ready for war and that the legislature are directed to make provisions for such preparation. They hold that without field practice no militia organization can be properly termed prepared.

If the $250,000 as desired is appropriated, it is planned that there shall be field service of ten days' duration for two periods for the First and Second brigades of New York and Brooklyn together with a proper proportion of artillery, cavalry, engineers and sanitary troops. Later the Third and Fourth brigades, up-state organizations, will be sent into the field. In addition, it is planned to open an infantry and medical school at Peakskill for officers.

Last year there was no field or practice service for the guard because no appropriation was made. It is true that $60,000 was finally set abide, but this around was not available until October 14, too late to be of use for 1914.

Field service is regarded by national guard officers as most important for the instruction and finishing of troops, because no such service was possible last year it is far more important that there should be this year, they point out.

Although economy is the watchword this session, national guard officials are determined that the State militia shall not suffer again if they can help it. They maintain that unless adequate funds are raised to maintain the guard as it should be maintained there is little use for its maintenance as an unprepared organization,

In spite of the fact that the Mexican problem faced the Federal government last year, the legislature saw fit to cut down the appropriation asked by Adjutant General Hamilton. This attitude is quite unexplainable to high national guard officers. While fearful that the lawmakers may take a similar position this year, they believe that they can impress them that it will be unwise to again withhold from the citizen soldiers the funds they so badly need for the completion of war knowledge.

State camp and practice marches have always encouraged enlistments. From year to year the rank and file have looked forward to a fortnight in the open. To do away with such training would be to materially curtail enlistments, it is believed.

Although the armories have their use, they cannot provide every practice feature of the life of a soldier. Both officers and men realize this and there will be an organized effort on their part soon to prevail upon the legislators to grant the request of both the major general and the adjutant general that $250,000 be appropriated before the session comes to a conclusion, for the national guard of the State.

WHITCOMBE DISTRICT

Mrs. Guy Rumsey entertained the Ladies' Birthday club Saturday afternoon.

Will Russell of Jacksonville was a recent caller at E. Davis's.

Mrs. William Stratton recently sustained a scalded arm.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis are spending the week in Baldwinsville and Syracuse.

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh is itself an antiseptic and the use of any other remedy before applying it is unnecessary. —Adv.

CAMERA MAN'S CLOSE SHAVE

Officer Detailed for Hazardous Job Within 20 Yards of Enemy's Lines

Paris, Feb. 17.—The current issue of "L'Illustration," France's leading pictorial weekly, contains a remarkable story and a remarkable photograph of an incident which occurred ten days ago in the famous forest of the Argonne. Both picture and narrative are the work of a French junior officer, who writes:

The General one morning said to me, "I want you to make your way to our first line, and if possible photograph the German trenches twenty yards away. Mind you keep your wits about you, for the enemy shoots the first kepi he sees and the moment he hears a sound!"

Amid a mass of branches I perceived our lads. A lieutenant, warned by telephone, was expecting me. In a pentrating whisper he said, 'Hish! they're only 15 metres off." I soon reached a faggot hedge, and peeping through, with the aid of a field-glass, I could distinguish a heap of fresh soil ahead. It was the German trenches.

"Dont' look too long," said the lieutenant in my ear, "or a bullet will whip that periscope from your hand. What we'd like to know is whether they're 'bad boys' or 'good boys.'"

By "bad boys" he meant the Prussians who filing grenades, bombs, or mineawerfer shells morning, noon, and night; and by "good boys" the Saxons, who are lazier, and leave us in peace for hours at a stretch.

We kept as still as mice all the while, watching intently. Suddenly the lieutenant began to whistle the popular German song,

Drunten im Unterland,
Ei! da ist's so wunderschon.
In the valley below
How glorious the life!

He stopped. We never moved a muscle. Then from the trench opposite came the concluding couplet, whistled in the same key:

Ei da ist's so wunderschon,
Da Mocht' Mich Jager sein!
How glorious the life
With the huntsmen you know!

I could hardly believe my ears. At my side a soldier exclaimed, "Look! there's a German. That's the first we've seen alive since the war began.

"Hold your tongue! Do you want to be bombarded?" This from lieutenant.

"Heavens!" pursued the soldier, whom artillery has made deaf, "there is a couple, one with a green cap and something on it."

With my glass I could easily see two German heads just appearing above their parapet of earth—a sharpshooter and a Bavarian infantryman.

They saw the blue kapi of our imprudent "piou-piou." In genial tones they called out, "Guden Morgen Kamarade." (Good morning, comrade.) Then other heads appeared. I counted five; one belonged to an officer. This seemed to be the psychological moment to get a useful and curious record. So I handed the lieutenant the camera and he held it above the trench and cried out, "Photographir-en?"

"Ia, Ia," called back the Germans, whose round faces broke into a broad smile.

I quickly scaled our trench and, getting possession of the kodak, I stretched myself flat on the loose soil and focussed the German trench. "Click," and with a salute to the enemy I dropped back into the trench just as a cherry, "Dank" came across the intervening space.

They seemed quite happy. One of them went so far as to throw us a packet of cigarettes. A bough stopped it, and instantly a German came out of his trench apparently with the object of picking it up and handing it to us. But the lieutenant, with a grim smile, pointed a revolver at him; the Teuton returned, and the cigarettes stayed where they were.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice, Feb. 17, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men.—Bennette, E. W., Clark, John C., Cross, W. A., Pike, Chas. J., Demming, Bros.

Women.—Brooks, Miss Elizabeth,; Newman, Miss Anna, Green, Mrs. Susan; Legault, Mrs. Blanche; Miller, Mrs. Ernest; Willson, Mrs. L. M.

PETER. T. CONLEY, P.M.

TO PURCHASE AUTOMOBILE

The members of the Oswego county farm bureau association and the directors are to purchase E. V. Underwood a new automobile this year. The first mode of conveyance was a motorcycle, and this was followed by a cheap friction drive automobile, which became used up last fall. An automobile is held to be absolutely essential by the State and Federal authorities if Mr. Underwood is to do any good in this county.—Thimes.



E. H. Harriman Memorial Gold Medal

New York Central R. R. Wins Harriman Medal

Awarded by the American Museum of Safety

Among the safety points scored by the New York Central are block signals, improved roadbed, steel equipment, modern safety devices, a safety bureau, the elimination of curves and grade crossings, high standard of efficiency of employees, improved ventilation, cleaning and disinfecting.

Prof. Frederick R. Hutton, of Columbia University and one of the trustees of the Museum of Safety, stated that the record of the *New York Central* had been remarkable *in that not one passenger had been killed in a train accident on the road in four years,* and that during this time *the number of passengers actually carried on its trains equalled twice the population of the United States.*



TO TIMES READERS

¶ The rapid growth of the Evening Times' Subscription list, the transferring of our weekly subscribers to the Daily Times per request and the placing of the Circulation System upon a practical basis has been no small task.

TO INSURE YOU

the best possible service and to satisfy ourselves that our collections for subscriptions are received in a manner entirely business like, and from which no possible annoyance could come to you, a card system is rapidly being inaugurated by The Evening Times.

¶ In order that this work may be facilitated, would-be subscribers are requested to give to the carrier boys on the city routes his or her name, or to hello to the Circulation Department of this paper for further particulars of our plan of getting us to leave The Times at your address.

Boost For Fulton, By Keeping Up With The Times

COST PER PUPILS IN 10 N. Y. CITIES

Fulton Ranks Low In Comparison to 51 of State's Cities

The annual report just issued by the State Education Department shows that the annual cost per pupil based on average daily attendance to the City of Fulton was $29.60. This was the fifth lowest in the 51 cities of the State.

The average annual cost per pupil in cities was.....$58.17
The average annual cost per pupilin towns was..... 41.07
The average annual cost per pupil in the State was..... 53.43

Several features, including average daily attendance per teacher, total enrollment per teacher, etc., have much to do in getting the cost per pupil to a city or town.

This is just estimate of the actual conditions as may be seen from the following statistics that the State Education reports for the five lowest and the five highest are given.

Number of children in city over 5 and under 18 years old to each qualified teacher (lowest)—Cortland, 46; Oswego, 64; Binghamton, 36; Ogdensburg, 57; Fulton, 34.

Whole number of children attending school any portion of the year for each qualified teacher—lowest (read cities in order of preceding paragrph) 35, 37; 33; 34; 39.

Average daily attendance per teacher—lowest (cities in order of first paragraph) 29; 29; 27; 28; 32.

Percentage of daily attendance based on total enrollment—lowest (read cities in order of first paragraph) 83.3; 78.6; 82.4; 81; 82.2.

Cost per pupil based on average daily attendance, lowest (read cities in order of first paragraph) 028.20; 028.30; 028.69; $29.37; $29.60.

Number of children in city over 5 and under 18 years old to each qualified teacher: New Rochelle, 39; Pough keepsie, 44; Ithaca, 36; Troy, 46; Rome, 48.

Whole number of children attending school any portion of the year for each qualified teacher (read cities appearing in preceding paragraph) 32; 41; 35; 30; 36.

Average daily attendance per teacher (read cities appearing in first paragraph) 26; 33; 38; 23; 28.

Percentage of daily attendance based on total enrollment (read cities appearing in first paragraph) 80.3; 74.4; 78.1; 77.3; 76.8.

Cost per pupil based on average daily attendance (read cities appearing in first paragraph) $84.55; $81.55; $73.85; $66.44; $62.64.

For the first time since Fulton became a city, all pupils are this term attending school on full time. Last year 328 pupils, owing to the crowded conditions, could attend school only half a day. The favorable conditions for housing school children this term comes from the parochial school taking 147 pupils; the completion of the new Oak st. and Erie st. buildings; and the Board of Education retaining four school rooms in the Falley Seminary building.

There are present 1987 pupils attending the public schools as follows:

High School	339
Phillips St. School	363
Erie St. School	299
State St. School	298
Fourth St. School	267
Oak St. School	265
Academy St. School	116
Walradt St. School	40
Total	1987

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

The J. L. Jones Property, corner Fourth and Broadway. This is a beautiful home and one of the best and most desirable in the city of Fulton.

Inquire of
Streeter & VanSanford
110½ Oneida St.

3--RARE VALUES--3

IN

Slightly Used

PIANOS

SHULTZ—Upright Grand Regular Price, $450 to be sold at..... $265

STUYVESANT—Upright like new, made by Aeolian Co. Regular $350, to go at..... $245

KINGSBURY—Upright Regular $325, Second Hand, to go at..... $75.

An Opportunity of a Lifetime to Get Big Bargains

Bogue Piano House
61 First Street

Pulpit and Pew

Services at St. Marys'

The Rev. Father Lindsman of St. Marys' church of Immaculate Conception has announced that each Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. services will be held at the church with special sermons by out of town priests.

Every Friday evening at 7:45 the stations of the Cross will be observed, and every morning during Lent children's mass will be held.

Salvation Army Siege

The Jubilee Siege of the Salvation Army which opened Jan. 15 will be brought to a close this week. Ensign Fitzgerald regards the harvest as having been a bountiful one,—one hundred and nine persons during this time have professed faith, and entered the ranks of workers.

Next Sunday will be "Public Enrollment Day."

NEW BOOKS

The following is a partial list of the new books at the library:

Fiction

Bosher, How it Happened; Connor, Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail; Johnston, The Witch; Lincoln, Kent Knowles, Quahaug; Lippman, Martha & Cupid; Norris, Saturday's Child; Parker, You Never Know Your Luck; Rice, Honorable Percival; Richmond, Twenty-fourth of June; Rinehart, Street of Seven Stars; Watts, Rise of Jennie Cushing; Williamson, Soldier of the Legion.

Juvenile

Bemister, Indian Legends; Brown, When Max Came; Carpenter, How the World is clothed; Eaton, Boy Scouts on the Lost Trail; Jacobs, Blue Bonnet in Boston; Scott, Jean Cabot in the British Isles.

Miscellaneous

Cummock, Choice Readings; McClure, My Autobiography; Mangold, Problems of Child Welfare; Osborne, Within Prison Walls; Talbot, Moving Pictures.

WHO IS HAROLD WAITE?

Harold A. Waite, who will lecture tonight at the Congregational church, to the membership of the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor, has been recently released from a position as field secretary of the last-named society in Ontario, Can.

During three years of his life Mr. Waite was secretary-treasurer of the Pocket Testament League of Canada, which has more than 1500 branches and 100,000 members. He is described as a splendid worker among young people.

During the first three months of 1915 Mr. Waite will serve as field secretary for the C. E. societies of New York State.

Call and see the new Overland 7-passenger, six cylinder touring car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

THE QUIRK—To-morrow

JOE WELCH in "TIME LOCK No. 776"
(IN SIX PARTS)
Joe Welch, The Best Known Comedian on Earth

TO-NIGHT

"The Tell Tale Hand" Essana 3 Reels
featuring C. M. ANDERSON

"The Spy's Fate" Lubin 3 Reels

29 ELIGIBLES FOR GRADUATION

Principal Wilcox Announces Names of Students Who May Graduate In June

The following are the members of the high school senior class whose credentials and class standings have warranted Principal Wilcox to recommend for graduation on June next:

Evadene Austin, Margaret Clark, Eliza Hubbard, Rose King, Isabel Merriam, Florence Moody, Eryma Paige, Lola Palmer, Amelia Rolfe, Lillian Simons, Jessie Wilcox, Muriel Winters, Harold Caffrey, Leland Carner, Mathew Frawley, Harold Gillespie, Dempster Hill, Earl Hopkins, Ramon Lewis, Harry Lynch, Frederick Martin, Marshal Penfield, Bernard Reswick, Leland Root, Albert Sanford, Howard Shaff, Andrew Sharp, Edward Sullivan, Harold Thompson.

There are several more who may meet the requirements and be admitted to membership on May 3rd under the following conditions:

1. Providing they are taking subjects which will earn a Regents' diploma at the June examinations.

2. Providing their class standing this term in each subject necessary to secure a Rengents' diploma is, on April 30, 75 per cent. or more.

The earning of a Rengents' diploma is considered a minimum qualification for graduation from the high school. The Classical, Scientific, Normal and Commercial Courses printed in the School Manual each more than meets the requirements for a Regents' diploma. The school officials feel that a well balanced course of study must be taken by all high school students who wish to be graduated and that the minimum qualifications will be met at the June examinations.

"TIME LOCK 776"

Regular Melodrama in Six Parts With Joe Welch in Leading Role.

To those who like the real thing in melodrama we can heartily recommend this offering "Time Lock 776" made by the Photo Drama Company. This reviewer enjoyed all of its six reels and didn't find a dry inch in it; but it is all melodrama. The thing he enjoyed in it is the types; they are delightful. The good human acting furnishes many a moment enjoyable to both mind and heart.

Hal Reid, the author of "Human Hearts" wrote and directed it. Joe Welch plays the big, human heart character, a kindly watchmaker, most delightfully. The daughter of the watchmaker is a winsome heroine played by Dora Dean. The hero is Edward Carewe and he is working as a clerk for a broker, David Wall, the heavy villian. Behind the broker is the scheming woman his accomplice, played by Mae Georgina. On the other side of the story is a band of counterfeiters with the old hag, Adella Barker, a fence; the tough Fred McKaye and the chief, Edward Sullivan, an Italian. Strung through the tale are other fine characters including one dandy tough cop, Peter Burns, and a poor old woman starving with her two children whom the pawnbroker helps, a rich uncle of the two children, Hal Reid, and the secret service man, John Starkey, etc.

The story making good use of all these characters had to be fairly elaborate. It has something doing all the time. Very truly that something is often twent, thirt kind; is intended to be just that, knowing that there were many who like it now and then. It is a picture that will please old and young, even with the critical we believe that nearly every one likes to be uncritical at times. It ought to be acceptable.

It is a picture that will amuse the tired business man, will feed the romantic, and stir the simple hearted spectator. The photography and staging are excellent. At The Quirk Thursday, Feb. 18.

MEETIING POSTPONED

The meeting of the Current Events club which is on the program for next Monday evening has been postponed one week, and in place of A. G. Gilbert being the host, Rev. and Mrs. M. J. Peters will entertain.

There will be no change in the leaders as noted on the program.

Baker—Schermerhorn

G. R. Schermerhorn of Oswego and Miss Lillian Alice Baker of this city, were married in Syracuse Saturday, by Rev. J. H. Burchitt. Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn will make their home in Oswego.

BOARD DISCUSS SPRINKLING TAX

Schools May Not Be Taxed For Street Sprinkling; School Entertainments Approved

The Board of Education met last night at the High school building. The members present were: President L. C. Foster, Dr. Gladman, A. T. Jennings, J. R. Sullivan and D. C. Case. The minutes from the last meeting were read and approved.

A list of the names of twenty-nine pupils who have qualified to take examinations for Regents' diplomas was read by President Foster and recommended by Supt. Fairgrieve. Dr. Gladman further recommended that any pupils showing improvement in work between now and the time set for examinations, May 3, that Supt. Fairgrieve add the names of such pupils qualified for graduation to this list without further discussion from the Board.

The question of insurance on the school buildings was again taken up at last night's meeting and it was shown that an average of $21,000 on building and $1,0000 on furniture in each school is now being carried, making a total of $133,500 on all, and at a cost to the city of $440 per annum. The most of these policies expire on or about March 15, 1915. All policies are about equally divided between the agencies in this city.

The question of the sprinkling tax was taken up. Attorney Jennings had studied the question and read from certain statues that school property is exempt from all taxation inasmuch as the schools are city property the city cannot impose a tax for sprinkling or other purposes upon such property as the city cannot tax itself.

Attorney Jennings further informed the board that in St. Louis, Mo., a case of this kind was tried out in the courts and the city won out, but in other cities where like cases were tried the schools won out on the plea that the schools are city property and therefore cannot be taxed by the city.

A motion was made and carried to have the taxation bill placed on the table until the city attorney could be consulted regarding the advisability of paying a city tax on city property.

At the last meeting of the board it was recommended that a bill amounting to $75.35 be paid to the sidewalk improvement fund, which was done. The city chamberlaine returned a check to the board for this amount stating this bill should be paid from the sidewalk improvement fund. On motion of Mr. Case the check was returned with appreciation.

The question of the schools giving a public entertainment was next taken up and fully discussed. Such entertainments it was generally conceded are of benefit for the stimulating of a school spirit, both through the public in general and the pupils also. Athletic, too came in for the approval of the board, thereby demonstrating the fact that a memory of boyhood days had not been consigned to the dim past.

President Foster exhibited a loose leaf book, a gift of the government, which describes the benefits of proper food, dealing with proportion, composition and general value.

Several small bills totaling $195.00 were ordered paid.

The board adjoruned until March 2.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Irving O. Babcock to Jessie O. Babcock, property in Oswego, consideration $1.00.

Henry D. Washburn and wife to Mabel C. Hunter and Elizabeth Hunter, property in Scriba; consideration $1.00.

David Phillips to Mary Adelad Phillips and wife, property in Granby; consideration $1.00.

Anna West and Ella May West, as executors, to John W. Potter and Pear Potter, property in Orwell, two parcels: consideration for each piece $1.00.

Harriet Owens to Mary L. Owens, property in Volney, consideration $1.

UNDERWOOD COMING

E. Victor Underwood, manager of the Oswego county farm bureau and agent of U. S. Department of Agriculture, will give a lecture before the Chamber of Commerce, in its rooms, Friday evening, Feb. 19th, at 7:30. All members are requested to be present as well as others who may be interested. There will be a smoker and luncheon after the lecture.

A. BRISTOL, Secretary.

Overland six-cylinder on exhibition at showroom. VanWagenen, Inc., Adv.

INSTALLATION SERVICES

Washington's Birthday Anniversary to Mark Impresive Ceremonies at Presbyterian Church

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robertson will be formally installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Monday night, Feb. 22, at 7:30 o'clock. The installation will be performed by a special meeting of the Syracuse Presbytery. The meeting will be presided over by the Rev. Albert C. Fulton, S. T. D., moderator of the Presbytery, and pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Syracuse. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. John Murdock McInnis, pastor of the South Presbyterian church of Syracuse. The charge to the people will be made by the Rev. George W. Wellburn of Scranton, Pa., former pastor of the local church. The charge to the pastor will be made by the Rev. Samuel W. Steele, D. D. pastor of Grace Presbyterian church, Oswego. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Frederick W. Fuess, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Baldwinsville.

The public is most cordially invited to attend these installation services.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Duane Taber of Constantia have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Milo Warner, Leitch street.

* * *

Mrs. W. M. Dunham of Syracuse is visiting friends in the city.

* * *

George Deniston of S. 3d street, who has been confined to the house for the past ten days with tonsilitis, is improving nicely.

* * *

John W. Wilson of Utica street is attending the State Retail Hardware convention, being held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse today.

* * *

George Franklin was the guest of friends in Syracuse Tuesday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Foster and family of Syracuse, who have been the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster, Highland st., and Mr. and Mrs. John Shaver of Syracuse have returned to their homes.

* * *

Mrs. William L. Forsythe, Park st., is confined to the house with an attack of tonsilitis.

* * *

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster of Fay street on Monday a daughter.

* * *

Mrs. Jessie Wright of Syracuse was in the city Monday calling on friends and attended the Charity Ball Monday evening.

* * *

Mrs. A. Williamson is seriously ill at her home in Granby.

* * *

Mrs. E. S. Brown will entertain at her home in South 3d street on Saturday in honor of Miss Lena Abbott of Syracuse.

* * *

P. Frazier of the West river road is ill at his home.

* * *

Dr. H. S. Orchard has returned to his home and his many friends are pleased to hear of his great improvement in health.

* * *

Mrs. E. F. McCrea and William McCra, who have been the guests of Mrs. Marden of West 1st st., left on Tuesday for New York. From there they will go by water to their home in Texas.

* * *

A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Meyers, 5th and Highland streets.

* * *

W. L. Forsythe left Monday night for a business trip to New York.

* * *

Mrs. John Spencer of West 2nd st., left today, Wednesday, for a visit with friends in Auburn.

* * *

Miss Frances Forsythe, librarian, entertained informally at her home in Rochester street, recently.

* * *

Miss Imogene Paddock left the first of the week for an indefinite stay in New York city.

* * *

L. J. Palmer and E. A. Austin are attending the hardware men's convention in Syracuse.

* * *

Dr. G. G. Whitaker of S. 4th st., who has been confined to the house by illness since December, is again able to be out.

* * *

Maynard Goodfellow has returned from a visit to New York, where he has been for sometime.

WOODMEN, ATTENTION!

The attention is called of the M. W. A. to the pool tournament, particularly the game to be played tonight, at the hall. This game will be called at 7:30 sharp. Two games will be played at the close of the meeting.

The membership contest is waxing warm, and all members are requested to each day bear it in mind.

A Beautiful Line of SPRING HATS
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House With Nice Barn

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Fulton French Dyeing and Cleaning Co.

Third and Seneca Streets Fulton

PIANOS

Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?

Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?

Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?

The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.

See them, critically try them at

Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

W. H. PATTERSON

Inventory Is Over

Now for a Clean Sweep

Each

Your choice of any Ladies' or Misses' Wool Suit...$5.00

Ladies' and Misses' Coats that were up to $22.50 for $5.00

Ladies' Wool Skirts were up to $5.00 for..... $1.00

Ladies' Wool, Lace and Silk Dresses, were up to $25.00, now.....$7.50

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WE MAKE THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY ICE CREAM IN THE CITY

TRY OUR HIGH GRADE HOT DRINKS

George Washington Coffee
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Phone 80 **THE ONYX** First Street

HOME GARDENS ARE POPULAR

Magazine Editor Explains Culture of Flower; Mistakes In Growing

Syracuse, Feb. 17.—The aesthetics of amateur gardening in America has developed rapidly in the last decade, according to Leonard Barron, editor of The Garden Magazine, who Tuesday night addressed members of the Syracuse Rose Society at the Onondaga.

Mr. Barron received his technical education in the Royal Horticultural Gardens in London. He has been in this country twenty years as editor of agricultural and horticultural magazines, and is regarded as an authority.

"There is a steady growth of popular interest in developing and beautifying side yards and rear gardens of residences in this country," Mr. Barron said yesterday afternoon. "The general public has become acutely critical as to stock for flower beds and more pretentious gardens, approaching in this regard the traditional exactness of their English cousins.

Show More Knowledge

"Formerly Americans bought shrubs and flowers by the dozen without discrimination as to the character of the location in which they were to be placed or with any comprehensive aesthetical plan in view. This is no longer so. Orders to horticulturists are accompanied by the names of the plants and shrubs desired, showing a general knowledge of the subject. A willingness to pay high prices for good stock is also manifest."

"What America Needs in Roses" was the topic of Mr. Barron's address before the Rose Society. In the audience were many prominent residents of the city who are interested in flower culture.

"In rose culture," Mr. Barron said, "America has made a vital mistake. It has tried to adapt the roses of England and France, grown there in small areas, to the entire country, a climatic impossibility. In the United States there are many radically different climates, and roses which thrive in one section will not grow in another.

"The climate and soil of the Northwestern territory are the most ideal in the world for rose culture. Portland, Ore., is known as the 'Rose City.' In California conditions are especially favorable to the cultivation of tender varieties.

Poor Climatic Conditions

"There is a peculiar situation in the Northeastern states, including New York, in that it includes the greatest number of lovers of roses with the worst possible climatic conditions in which to grow these flowers."

"Considerable work has been done in utilizing and developing the hybrid climbers, a product of Western China, in this section of the country," the speaker continued. "All one has to do is to set out the plant and it grows.

"There are other varieties of roses from China, hardly in character, which will stand the rigorous weather conditions of extreme heat and cold, characteristic of New York state."

President Mills explained further plans for the University rose garden and announced that several donations of plants for the fifty-four beds contemplated had been received. Among the donors are the Syracuse Botonical Club, bed of twenty-five; Robert Pyle of West Grove, Pa., one of the judges at the rose show last June, bed of twenty-five varieties, and Hamlet Worker of Camillus, bed of twenty-five Lady Hillington.

Reports showed that the last year was the most successful in the history of the society.

BOWLING NOTES

The mail carriers were defeated last night by the bartenders, score 2254 to 2035. Murphy, of the bartenders, scored the high single game. He bowled 198. David Welsh, of the bartenders, scored the high three-game total of 504.

The score:

Bartenders	1	2	3	Total
B. Welch	116	128	154	398
Clarke	141	159	136	436
Murphy	122	159	198	479
Welch	166	158	180	504
Mead	176	121	130	427
Totals	721	725	808	2254

Mail Clerks	1	2	3	Total
Perkins	141	186	144	471
Brown	137	138	117	382
Storrus	142	152	195	489
Waugh	126	97	108	331
Barker	109	125	118	352
Totals	655	698	682	2035

BOWLERS DINED

There was mirth and goodfellowship at last night's dinner, held at Hotel Reynolds, West Broadway, and then there was some business transacted, for it was resolved to reorganize the city bowling league. A new schedule will be arranged and some evening next week the first game will be played.

During the jolly moments, a pair of handcuffs was slipped over the wrists of Mr. O'Brien, who declined to stand for the insult, and he promptly managed to free his extremities without the use of a key.

Manager Stauring of the Onyx alleys was toastmaster. Responses to toasts were made by Sealer of Weights and Measures H. M. O'Brien and "Effie" Brown of the West Side bowling team.

POLICE COURT

The criminal action case that was to come up in court this morning which involved Dan York, defendant, and Helen Monta, plaintiff, for violation of Section 720 of the penal code, has been postponed until March 2d.

The case will be tried before Judge Wilson in city court.

Attorney James R. Somers appears for the defendant and Attorney John F. Cullen for the plaintiff.

A criminal action to recover $250 for board, room and rent, from Thos. Jasack, a Pole, has been instituted by Paul Sajdyra: Both are Polish residents of the West Side, and the case is to be tried in city court tomorrow before Judge Wilson.

Attorney R. J. Pendergast appears for the defendant and Attorney J. F. Cullen for the plaintiff.

MASONIC FUNERAL

The funeral services for the late J. H. Alkenbrach will be held from the family home, 207 Seneca st., tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., will have charge of the funeral. Elks lodge will also attend in a body, and the Rev. George Stockwell will officiate. Interment will be made at Mt. Adnah.

Ask about auto tires and new prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

ONLY

$700 of the Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.'s First Perferred 6-7% Stock for sale. This is your opportunity to get this stock.

FULTON LIGHT HEAT & POWER COMPANY

Under Supervision of Public Service Commission

PUBLIC CONTROL FOR TREES

Preservation of Trees Planned in Same Manner as Any Street Improvement

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse university is urging the municipalities of the State to take up public control of street tree planting and preservation in the same manner as public control is exercised over other street improvments. During the past year the college has made investigation of the shade trees in many cities and towns of the State including New York city, Syracuse, Binghamton, Amsterdam, Mount Vernon, Newburgh and Oean, It has been found that thousands of shade trees are dying along the streets of the cities due to past mistake in selection of varieties and in spacing the trees at time of planting which has forced the trees to grow with weakened vitality, inviting decay by tree diseases and b ythe attacks of insect pests. There is a great need for aystematic work in planting trees to replace those that have failed to fill in the many unplanted areas along city streets. It has been estimated that within the cities of the State there are 20,000 miles of streets capable of sustaining a growth of 5,000,000 shade trees which can be made worth $100,000,000 in increased property value.

Recent investigations in Broome, Chenango and Otsego counties by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse university show that the towns and villages in these counties have an opportunity to improve the streets and roadways by planting good varieties of shade trees to replace those that have failed to grow and to fill in the unplanted spaces of the streets and highways. The number of trees of really undesirable sorts that are being planted is surprising. The Carolina poplar and soft maple have been quite generally planted. Both of these trees are quick growing which probably is the only reason why these have been planted. However, these trees should be rarely planted and only as temporary trees between other more permanent varieties such as elm, Norway maple and red and pin oaks. In order to maintain a growth of desirable shade trees in the cities and towns much care at the time of planting should be exercised in the choice of a good variety, a location that will allow plenty of room for uniform development and a thorough preparation of soil in which the trees may make a luxuriant growth.

"IT WAS JUST RIGHT"

Searchers of diversion from worldly cares found sufficient quantity and quality in the really high-class vaudeville and photo features as presented at The Quirk yesterday. Boothe and Boothe, in a little of everything, are there and deliver the goods just right; Sonia is rightfully styled the best lady violinist in vaudeville; Major Wright's Dancing Bugs present an out of the ordinary act; Mills and Moulton, in their travesty act, are one round of laughter, and the Three Romans are a fitting climax to the bill with a most beautiful and noved gymnastic act. The two feature pictures, "The Tell Tale Hand," an Essanay featuring G. M. Anderson, and the Lubin, "The Spy's Fate," are all that could be desired.

ENTERTAIN FOR HOSPITAL

Mrs. A. E. Roberts entertained at her home in So. 4th st., this afternoon the Work Bag Tea Party. The proceeds are to be devoted to the hospital fund.

THE QUIRK THEATRE

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16-17

AFTERNOON and NIGHT

Gus Sun's Vaudeville

5 — BIG ACTS — 5

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

MILLS MOULTON CO.

Feature Travesty Artists

SONIA

Vaudeville's Greatest Violinist

Those Eccentric Servers of Juggling Comedy

BOOTHE & BOOTHE

Some Talking, Some Singing Some Comedy Juggling

MAJOR WRIGHT'S Dancing Boys

Comedians, Singers, Dancers,

The Only Act of Its Kind in Vaudeville

The Three Romans

Equilibristic Ladder Act and Roman Statuary

REGULAR REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS

PRICES: Matinee, Balcony, 10c, Lower Floor, 15c, Evening, Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats, 20c.

SEATS NOW SELLING

THURSDAY—Joe Welsh Comedy Moving Picture Time Lock 777

FRIDAY and SATURDAY—Tillie's Punctured Romance

Fulton Keynotes

The Fortnightly Shakespeare club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Marie Sanford, S. 4th st. The study was Richard III, 3d Act.

* * *

Miss May Byron of Sherburne is spending the week with the family of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cook S. 3d st.

* * *

City Chamberlain Washburne is still unable to attend his duties at the city hall, because of eye trouble.

* * *

John Painter, jr., of the Water Department, and Charity Commissioner Woodbury are kept indoors as the result of contracting severe colds.

* * *

Miss Anna Grems of McConnellsville, N. Y., is the guest of Mrs. H. W. Schlappi.

Liverymen recommend Hanford's Balsam as a valuable remedy to be always kept on hand. —Adv.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

The Weathercocks.

Any number of players may take part in this game, which is really good fun.

The four corners of the room are named after the four points of the compass, north being diagonal to south and east diagonal to west.

One of the players is called the wind; the rest are weathercocks. The latter should stand in a line in the center of the room. When the wind points to one corner, calling out the name of that cardinal point, the weathercocks must immediately face the opposite point. Thus if the wind says south they face north, and so on. If he should name a point they are already facing they must remain perfectly still.

When the wind cries "Variable!" the weathercocks must raise themselves to their toes and sway back and forth until the name of one of the cardinal points is again called, when, as before, they turn to the opposite point.

Whenever the wind calls "Storm!" or "Tempest!" each vane must whirl entirely around three times. Any player failing to obey any one of these directions, which are more confusing than they sound, must forfeit some article, such as handkerchief, ribbon or trinket, to be redeemed by a humorous "stunt" after the game is over.

Naval Arithmetic.

Example: What number becomes even by subtracting one? Answer—8-even.

1. What number by adding one becomes sound?
2. What number by adding one becomes isolated?
3. What number by inserting one becomes fine meal?
4. What number by subtracting one becomes a vegetable growth?
5. What number by subtracting one becomes a preposition?
6. What number by subtracting one becomes an exclamation of contempt?
7. What number by subtracting one becomes a costly material?

Answers—1. one-tone; 2. one-lone; 3. four-flour; 4. three-tree; 5. two-to; 6. five-fie; 7. four-fur.

Big Boy Scout Camp.

A camp on the Desplaines river not far from Chicago for boy scouts is in development. A rustic building, a deep woods, and fifteen acres of land to scout over are included in the plans. The camp is expected to be ready in the early spring, according to D. W. Pollard, the executive secretary. The camp will be near the game farm, and a director will be in charge all the time. The purpose is to take 500 boys at week ends to show them what the country is like. They will cook their own food. Then they will be taught to work. Gardens will be allotted to the boys and an agriculturist will give them instruction and practice in intensive farming. Naturalists will give field lectures on birds and trees.

Facts About Rivers.

The Tiber is only 230 miles long.

The Zambezi, in South Africa, is 1,800 miles in length.

Slow rivers flow at the rate of three to seven miles an hour.

Twelve creeks in the United States bear the name of the Rhine.

Every ancient city of note was located on or near the sea or a river.

For over 1,200 miles the Nile does not receive a single tributary stream.

The Ganges is 1,570 miles long and drains an area of 750,000 square miles.

The Mississippi and its tributaries drain an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

The river Jordan has its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.

Smallest Boy Scout.

The smallest boy scout in the world lives at Blue Springs, Mo., just a little way from Kansas City. His name is Arthur Portwood. He is exactly twenty-nine inches high and weighs thirty five pounds. Arthur is fourteen years old and in the sixth grade in school. He is the Tiny Tim of the Blue Springs boy scouts and goes with them on all their hikes. "Course, sometimes they carry me," he explained gravely, "my legs are so short I can't keep up with them when they go fast; but they always take me with them, and I attend every meeting."—Kansas City Star.

Numerical Puzzle.

I am formed of nine letters and am called a prince. In order to acquaint myself personally with my subjects and with their real needs I often take long journeys about my country, accompanied only by my bodyguard, which I call "the faithful 3, 4, 5." Whenever I am weary they make use of my 1, 2, 3 and prepare for me my 6, 9, 7, which I drink in my 3, 4, 5, 6. What am I?

Answer.—Potentate. Words—ten, pot, tea, tent.

When Mother Cooks.

Whenever I am out at play
And smell that goody smell
That mother makes on cookin' day,
I don't put ball or gun away—
I just drop things and yell!

I rush right to the kitchen door
To pinch and taste and look;
I do not care about the score
Or tops or marbles any more
When mother's goin' to cook!

Perhaps it's bread to send to town,
Or maybe pies to bake,
Or doughnuts bobbin' up and down
In meltin' lard till they are brown,
Or even raisin cake.

When mother says, "My little man,
You'll find in yonder nook
A piece of dough and patty pan,
Just make yourself one—if you can!"
You ought to see ME cook!

—New York Press.

ARGUE AGAINST BIBLE READINGS

One Spokesman Claims Measure Violates Section of State Constitution

Albany, Feb. 17.—Favorable action on the Tallet bill intended to provide for the reading of ten verses from a Bible in every public school in the state at the opening of each school day was taken yesterday by the Assembly Education Committee by a vote of nine to two.

The bill as will be reported would provide for reading from "the Holy Bible," and it was pointed out this would make permissable reading from the Duoay Bible, the St. James version, or the Old or New Testament, thus covering many denominations.

The question of the constitutionality of the measure was raised by several of its opponents, among them being Phillip H. Donnelly of Rochester, representing the State Federation of German Catholic Societies. He said the bill is a plain violation of a section of the state constitution.

"The section," he said, "prohibits the use of the state's property or money for the maintenance of any school in which any denominational tenet is taught and the Court of Appeals has held that that covers teaching in the public schools of a sectarian influence. I claim that the reading of the Bible will have sectarian influence. Report the bill out, amended in any way that you want, and we will bring a test case in the courts of the state that will declare the law unconstitutional."

Among others who spoke against the bill were Assemblymen Alfred E. Smith, Joseph Steinberg, Simon L. Adler and Sidney Scharlin and Michael Schaap, who was Progressive leader in the Assembly last year.

They argued that the bill was un-American and unpatriotic in that it conflicts with the separation of the church and state.

Senator William P. Greiner, who has a similar bill in the Senate; Senator S. A. Jones and several Protestant ministers spoke for the bill. Rev. C. W. Leitzell of Albany asserted that crime is on the increase in this state because more attention is paid in the public schools to intellectual than moral training.

Assemblyman Smith in voicing his opposition suggested that if the committee deemed such a bill desirable it should provide for a common prayer for children of all faiths.

Those You Know

Mrs. John Henderson of S. 4th st. left Monday for a week's visit with her son, John, and daughter, Mrs. Kussie.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Upson of Palermo is the guest of her granddaughter, Mrs. Warren Miller, Emery street.

* * *

Samuel McCordy of S. 3d st., on Sunday celebrated his 84th birthday. There were present as guests, S. T. McCordy of Amsterdam, C. A. McCordy, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Goldall of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Kimball and family of Fulton, beside the immediate family, and F. E. McCordy, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. McCordy and family.

* * *

Miss Retta Root of Utica st., who has been ill for the past two weeks, is somewhat improved.

* * *

Mrs. Millie Gilbert of West 3d st., entertained the Ladies of Circle No. 9 of the Congregational church at a Valentine supper.

* * *

Mrs. Jay Hollingsworth left last week to join her husband at BuHah, where he has been for some time, and where they will make their future home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter of E. Broadway, who have been in New York, returned Friday for a short time, and the first of the week again left for the metropolis.

* * *

Mrs. W. G. Morton of Academy st., is the guest of friends in New York city.

* * *

Daniel B. Kane of Ganesvoort st., who has suffered a relapse, is slowly improving.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—Poultry plant equipment; Cypher's brooder (nearly new), oat sprouter, coops, fencing, hoppers, fountains, trays, etc. To be sold cheap. Frank E. Wooley, 114 W. 2d st. 51c

To Rent—South side of double house owned by D. E. Wadsworth, 263 4th st. Vacant March 1. Address D. E. Wadsworth, Wolcott, N.Y. Phone 137 F24. 50c

LOST—Ladies' gold watch and pin; between Volney Center and Fulton. Return to Conley Bros. and receive reward. 53c

Apartment to Rent—All modern improvements; $18 month; 517 Utica st. Inquire H. L. Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Phone 2520. tf.

Board Wanted—In private family; central location. Address M. Z., Times office. tf

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business. Inquire 210 Cayuga st. 54

Modern House to Rent.—105 East 4th street. Inquire 107 East 4th street. B. C. Brown, Phone 2339. 52

Housework Wanted—In country by woman with little girl. Inquire 710 Seneca st. 51c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gaidman. tf.

For Sale—200 bushels of carrots. R. N. Baily, 118 N. 6th st. 56c

Last Call

LADIES

$3.50 Rubber sole shoes $2.39

$1.25 Felt house slippers 59c

These go on sale Friday

9. a. m.

C. A. BECKWITH

39 First St. Fulton, N. Y.

Nation-wide Special Sale

HOTEL STYLE

OSTERMOOR



Regular $23.50 Full Size—6 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.

All built (not stuffed) layer-wise, in the Ostermoor way, and are much better even than the regular Ostermoor Mattress. Weigh 50 pounds, 5 pounds more than regular, and are even more luxuriously comfortable. Coverings are the most expensive Tickings made, both Dust-Proof Satin Finish and French Mercerized Art Twill. One of the biggest opportunities ever offered our customers.

Sale Price $16.50

Get Them at

J. R. Sullivan's

Big West Side Store

Cor. W. Broadway and 2nd. St.

At the Front With the Prussian Army

BY GRANVILLE FORTESCUE

Sochaczef, Feb. 16.—Sochaczef is the skeleton of a town. The rafters and wreckage of its houses stick up from the ground like carrion-picked carcase in the desert. A month has passed since the Germans were stopped at the Bzura, and during that time Sochaszef has been incessantly under fire. When I was first here the town had suffered only from the enemy's field artillery; now it has been battered beyond all recognition by the German siege guns.

With Sochaczef as your center, taking a mile radius, measure north along the Bzura to the east, and then to the south on the same river, and you will have a sigment pockmarked with shell holes—alone 2 feet excavations, made by small shells, but enormous pits that mark where the 12-inch projectiles of the great cannon have exploded. One of these excavations was directly in the center of a road about 1,000 yards east of Sochaczef. My companion, Mr. Berson, described it as "big enough to bury an elephant in." This is hardly an exaggeration for I took a photograph of another such hole, with two officers standing one above the other, and yet not reaching its rim.

The town shows the frightful ravages produced by these giant shells. Houses have literally been disintegrated when these cones of explosives have touched them. A whole block of buildings have smashed into the street in an indistinguishable pile of rubble. One house stands with its front torn off, and the kitchen and the bedroom above it exposed to view, showing the pitiable disarray of the household goods. Not a soul treads the silent streets; the fear-stricken populace long ago have fled.

My friends, the Siberian Fusiliers, have been relieved and their places taken by another regiment. With characteristic Russian hospitality, Major Cokolowski invited me to the commodious cavern that serves as his quarters. Going underground from the bright sunlight, I could not help thinking that the modern soldier had developed the characteristics of the mole. He lives underground, and displays the greatest activity at night. By the dim rays of a single candle, I make out a table covered with the out line of the orders for the day. The adjutant sits before it, and the routine of the regiment goes on underground exactly as if they were living normal existence in barracks.

After a short visit, I went with two Russian officers to the observation stations. This was in the garret of a half-wrecked brick building, overlooking a bridge across the Bzura. The river looked fresh and blue in the sunlight; the snow had disappeared, and the ground before the German positions was green with winter wheat.

The enemy's trenches are hardly 500 yards distant. A line of raw earth marks their position. At the back of their trenches, near a wood are the artillery positions, and beyond these, some white buildings which the Russian officers tell me are hangars. Six aeroplanes are housed there. In addition to bombs, it is said that they are fitted with specially constructed one-pounders.

The Germans showed little sign of life along the front and this seemed a favorable moment for entering the trenches. There are elaborately constructed saps that lead to a position on the bank of the Bzura, and there is an order which says that officers passing to and from the front line should use this approach. But there is a short cut, and as traversing it is spiced with danger small parties always take this route. It is an open stretch of about fifty yards, commanded by the German sharpshooters' trench.

The game is to run that fifty yards and not get hit. The adjutant went first. He was halfway across, when three bullets plastered themselves against the bricks above his head. My turn was second. I knew the game, as I had practiced it from the sharpshooter's point of view myself. I knew the whole squad would be ready to welcome me, so I started out to beat the fifty yard record. I had time to count eight twanging shots before I was safe beside the adjutant. I felt like a clay deer in a shooting gallery under cover.

I turned to enjoy watching the others making their dash. The way into the trenches leads through a cemetery, a grim road enough for men whose profession is killing.

The east bank of the Bzura rise thirty feet from the river. Along this crest the trenches are constructed; they are not elaborately built, but have plenty of head cover. The men sleep most of the day, leaving only a guard to watch the enemy's movements. Rifles always lie in the loopholes, and every few yards a shelf is dug in the wall of earth for a box of extra ammunition.

It is not the enemy's attack, but the weather, which most affects the spirits of the men. A week of alternate snow and rain is enough to discourage men comfortably housed above ground, to say nothing of soldiers who have spend days and nights in damp dug-outs. Today's bright sunshine has started the Russian soldiers singing.

We stopped at the company officers' quarters for lunch in a comfortable cavern. Captain Melinkof welcomed us to what he called his two-roomed subterranean flat with all modern conveniences. The door, taken from a house in Sochaczef, divided the kitchen from office living and sleeping room. A stove was crackling in one corner. A coffee pot was put on to boil as we entered. Two iron beds, a table, and two stools complete the furniture. The officers were delighted with our visit. They complained most of the monotony of the life. It is hard to conceive a position subject to constant night attack and always suffering more or less from shell fire as being monotonous, but it was just the sameness of these incidents that annoyed the officers.

The meal was served with cheerful informality. I have only met in the American army. Coffee, black bread, thin slices of bacon and fat, with white bread, as a delicacy, is the lunch ration. While we ate, the oerie buzz of the field telephone sounded. "Is there any chance on your front?" was the question that came over the wire.

"All quiet here," was the answer, after one of the officers had taken a hasty survey; but he had hardly replied when a German battery opened. Its target was a group of Russian guns well in the rear.

Durin gthe rest of the meal an officer kept count of the shells that whistled overhead—forty-three in the course of an hour, and no damage. The trench cat purred against my ankles, begging her share of lunch. Sometimes our voice would be drowned by the curious blast which a shot fired from the trenches make. The pickets at the loopholes let go at anything that shows above the enemy's trenches.

The whirr of the aeroplane sounded overhead, and we came out to see a Russian flier start on a reconnaissance over the German lines. Suddenly four white balls of smoke appeared in the sky, below him, but he never swerved from his course.

THE VALUE OF BALL PLAYERS

By Frank G. Menke

New York, Feb. 17th.—There's a heated debate going on just now in baseball circles over this subject:

"Is a married ball player of more value to a club than a bachelor ball player?"

One faction—the wedded faction—asserts loudly that the wedded gent is more valuable to the club, while another faction—the unwedded gents— take the opposite viewpoint. It looks like a deadlock.

The wedded fellow says that after a ball player gets married he quits frivoling and that the less frivoling the better it is for the ball club as a whole. That faction asserts that after a ball player gets married he becomes steadier in his habits; he doesn't stay out all night, or even half the night. He realizes that he has a family responsibilities and that he must keep working so as to hold his job and thus keep the wolf from the doorstep.

Ollie O'Mara, who shortstops for the Brooklyn Dodgers, and who is spokesman for the bachelor gang, has this to say:

"As soon as a guy gets married he begins to go back. He loses his pep and he loses his nerve. He no longer takes the chance that he did in the past. He doesn't try the long shots on bases that he did before he got hooked up.

"A married fellow detracts from team spirit instead of getting around with the boys in the evening, he ducks off into some corner and writes a letter to his wife. Then he sneaks off for bed. The married fellow won't get into a card game unless the limit is about ten blue chips for a penny.

"A married ball player doesn't sass an umpire as an umpire sometimes needs to be sassed. Why? Oh because the married fellow fears a fine and a later accounting to wifey for the shyness in the pay envelope.

"The unmarried ball player plays baseball all the time—on the field, on the Pullmans and in the hotel lobbies. As soon as fellow gets married he plays the game only on the ball field. At all other times he plays the love game. And baseball and love don't mix."

Seems to us as if Ollie's words are going to be used against him someday. Ollie is a good looking young fellow of the heroic type of athletic, he's a Beau Brummel dresser and he's made a perfectly tre-ee-mondous hit with the girlie fans in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Dodger home attendance perked up wonderfully last spring while Ollie was cavorting on the green and quite a bulky portion of the increased patronage came from the shy, sweet maidens that bloom in Brooklyn. Every time Ollie ambled to the plate he was greeted with lady-like plaudits and whenever he pulled a sizzling play around shortfield he got a round of applause from feminine throats.

One day Ollie went out and busted his leg and was carried off to a hospital. From that day on the feminine attendance at the Dodgers' Park showed a decided falling off; but the visitors' lists at the hospital where Ollie was confined, grew to astonishing proportions.

So, you see, Ollie had better be careful about how he spools matrimony because someday———.

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

While travelling in the land of dreams I met a bearded scout,
Who seemed to have no end of dope which he was handing out.
I sidled up beside the chap and whispered in his ear:
"Do you suppose that Jack and Jess will hold their fight this year?"
The bearded scout looked very wise, then slowly winked one eye,
He tapped one foot upon the ground and nodded to the sky.
He drew me off into a nook and whispered soft and low:
"The lads may meet and punch a bit, but as for fighting—NO."

Fake Interviews:

"I have a warm spot in my heart for all umpires."—John McGraw.

"I love the umpires."—Heine the Zim.

If Jack Johnson hopes to get into Mexico via the aerial route a Zeppelin will be necessary, if reports as to his present weight are true.

Jess Willard is making noble efforts to develop speed. Does he expect to do an extra amount of sprinting?

Folks who call football a rough game may read this:

"Hugh Blacklock, one of the football stars of Michigan agricultural college, has quit playing hockey. He says the game is too rough."—Detroit News.

It's all over for Jess Willard. The famous jinxer—James J. Corbett—has picked Jess to beat Jack Johnson.

A sport page item says: "Officials of the amateur athletic union have made a ruling that women's swimmers, competing in aquatic contests must wear more modest suits.

She wore the sweetest bathing suit,
The color scheme was pink.
It made the Johnnies strain their eyes,
It made the women blink.
(The color scheme was pink, we said)
The lines were very bold.
And now the maid who wore the suit
Has got an awful cold.

Clark Griffiths, manager of the Senators, is recovering gradually from the shock he received when Howard Ehmke, recently graduated from the Los Angeles club, asked for a $6,000 per year contract.

No, Mr. Ehmke, didn't get the contract, not yet.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

New York, Feb. 16.—And now that the Jack Johnson-Jess Willard affair seems fairly certain of being staged, as per schedule, we venture forth with his prediction:

There are a number of reasons why we pick Johnson, but the most important one is that he comes of the negro race—of a race that can grow old in years and yet retain its endurance; of a race that can indulge in wild dissipation and not lose much of its physical power.

Those who believe Willard has a fair chance for victory come to such a belief not because they think Willard is a great fighter. They know he isn't a wonder, but they think that the negro champion has "gone back" so far that any ordinary fighter can beat him. They think that added years and an intemperate life have reduced the once-time king of the pugilistic world to a point where he will become easy prey for any type of ring foe.

Those who figure thusly figure wrongly, in our opinion. Johnson is 36 years old. There is no denying that, nor is there any denying the fact that he has dissiapated. The extent of his dissipation is an open question, but those who are close to Johnson say that the reports of his swimming in champagne and doing like stunts are gross exaggerations. But in our opinion the added years and the dissipation, no matter how wild it has been, have not reduced Johnson to the point where he will not be able to hand Willard, the white giant, a beautiful lamming.

Johnson was 36 years old when he fought Frank Moran in Paris last June. At the time, many figured that Johnson had "gone back" so far that Moran had a chance against him. What happened?

Johnson, the "physical wreck" simply toyed with Moran during those 20 rounds. He could have knocked out Moran in any round that he chose, but he elected that the white man should stay the limit. Moran did not furnish Johnson a battle. The negro didn't have to extend himself, yet several times during those 20 rounds he cut loose. Those who were at the ringside say that the old Johnson speed, the old Johnson endurance and the old Johnson punch are still there.

Johnson, 36 years old, and reported as a physical wreck, came out of that scrap with hardly a mark on him. He was as fresh and as cool as when he entered the ring. On the other hand, Moran, who is nine years younger than Johnson and who was touted as being physically perfect, was near a point of collapse, when the last gong sounded.

But you needn't stop with Johnson in putting to the test our theory that a negro can stand more physical mistreatment than a white man. The records of Sam Langford and Joe Jeanette, the other two negro heavyweights, will bear us out. Go back further into ring history and you will find that the negroes who mixed in the fight game seemed just as able to withstand the ravages of age and physical excesses.

Langford has been fighting almost constantly for 13 years—and living a free and easy life during all those years. Langford rarely trains for his battles. For 13 years he has been living the careless kind of life that probably would send a white fighter to his grave in three or four years, yet today that same Sam Langford is able to send the best white fighter in the world to the pugilistic scrap heap.

Langford is a fighter—not a pugilistic loafer. During 1914, after 12 years in the ring game, he mingled in 17 ring battles—an average of one scrap in every three weeks. The only reason he didn't fight oftener was because he couldn't get any more matches.

Joe Jeanette, the other ebony hued heavyweight, is 34 years old—2 years younger than Johnson. He horned into the fighting game back in 1904 and has been at it ever since, fighting every time a match was offered and not stopping to quibble about terms.

Jeanette fought 16 battles in 1911, twenty-two in 1912, thirteen in 1913 and 14 in 1914—an average of about one battle in every three weeks over a four year stretch—a record that no white fighter of the past or present can equal.

And so in face of that the negro fighters have done—and are doing—in spite of their added years and careless living, it seems to us that it is a bit unsafe to bet on Willard if you are banking on his meeting a physical wreck in the person of Jack Johnson.

STATE OF NEW YORK

4¼ Per Cent GOLD BONDS

Exempt from Taxation, Including the Federal Income Tax

AMOUNTING TO

$27,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

WILL BE SOLD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year.

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00 and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $8,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $4,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent. interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1946.

Temporary recipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These Bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds.

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, February 13, 1915.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Ray McIntyre attended the farmers' week lectures held at Cornell university last week.

The funeral of Ross Cummins, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Cummins was held at the home Friday afternoon at one o'clock.

Verne Metcalf is very much improved from his recent illness.

Mr. Merritt D. Miller of Fulton and Miss Wava Halstead of, Hannibal were married at the M. E. parsonage Wednesday, afternoon, Feb. 10th.

William Chilson, jr., was in New York last week where he entered a number of fowls for the Madison Square poutry show.

Mrs. Ella Vanauken is in New York where she will spend a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. James Stewart.

Rev. Paul Brown opened evangelistic meetings at Fillmore, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 16. Mrs. Wright, the harpist and solo singer, who has been helping him for some time, is filling an engagement in Oregon, Ill. Her place is filled by Mr. Lee Mosso, of Sayre, Pa., who is a soloist and Bible teacher.

The Political and Domestic Economy club will hold a Washington's birthday banquet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stevenson, Feb. 22, at eight o'clock. Price 50 cents per plate.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Powell of Huron were guests of friends in town last week.

Mr. Valentine Gifford of Redfield spent last week in town.

Messrs. F. A. Green and John McVicker of Onondaga Valley visited friends in town last week.

Bion Shutts of North Hannibal is moving to Baldwinsville.

Mrs. Anderson, who has been spending the past month with Mrs. E. Tucker, has returned to her home in Victory.

The ladies' missionary society of the Presbyterian church will meet in the church parlor Wednesday afternoon. Supper will be served as usual.

Miss Grace Dunlap of Oswego normal, was the guest the first of last week of Miss Mabel Crandall.

G. J. Shutts has been confined to the house by illness the past week.

Mrs. William Battles and daughter, Bessie, of New Haven were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown last week.

The W.C.T.U. will hold an "Old Time Social" at the home of Mrs. E. W. Rice, Friday evening, February 19th. Refreshments will be served and a silver collection taken.

A very interesting and pleasing program was given at Golden Sheaf Grange by the leaders of the contest, now in progress. Miss Sadie Adams and Mr. Raymond Shutts. Among the notable features of the program were a talk on manual training by E. W. Lonis; a recitation in dialect, "The Reply Discourteous," by Maurice Hall; a talk on the life of Lincoln by Mrs. E. L. Gardenier, and solos by Mrs. H. Wheeler and Misses Sadie Adams and Mabel Eckard. Four new names have been received for membership. We have the promise of just as good a program next week, if not better. Everybody come and enjoy the good times. The following points will be allowed: for new members, 50 points; re-instatements, 25; original paper or five minutes talk, 25; recitation, 20; quartette, 20; duet, 15; solo, 10; reading, 10; attendance, 10; quotations, 5.

Roy Hammond, who has been in the western part of theState for several months has returned home.

Mrs. Irland, whose second operation has left her very low, is reported as improving slowly.

Hannibal Center Grange will hold a Washington birthday social Friday evening, February 19th. Refreshments will be served for 10 cents.

Paul Plantz, the four-months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Plantz, died Tuesday, February 9th.

F. C. Hammond, who was very ill is improving.

PHOENIX ITEMS

Mrs. Bessie Ware of Fulton is a guest at the Howard house.

Mrs. Frank New of Pennellville is visiting her mother, Mrs. York, of FFulton street.

L. A. Mink is in Buffalo on business.

Burton Morgan was in town yesterday on business.

Mrs. Otis Piether is ill.

Mrs. John Davis, who has long been a sufferer, is improving.

K. N. Sweet is in New York for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Sivers entertained a number of friends at their home Monday evening. A good time was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Sarah Morgan is visiting Mrs. Bradley Clark at Lampson for a few days.

Mrs. John Davis is suffering from an attack of neuralgia.

Almon Watson is suffering from rheumatism.

John Jolly has purchased the Howard hotel and will take possession Feb. 19.

L. A. Mink will conduct a hotel at Buffalo after March 1.

L. A. Mink will give an old-fashioned farewell dance to his hosts Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Don't forget "Uncle Rube" Tuesday at the Windsor opera house.

MT. PLEASANT

The L. A. S. meets this Wednesday with Mrs. Albert Paddock.

Rev. Mr. Williams admitted a class of five on probation Sunday morning. This is the second class admitted with more to come.

Rev. Mr. Williams, George Paddock and Adelbert Myers were in Camden Friday and Saturday of last week attending the Epworth League convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sheldon are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Vant have returned from their honeymoon and Mrs Vant has resumed her school at South Scriba.

The Wesleyans enjoyed a fine time at the home of Ernest Rowlee, at a Valentine social Friday evening. Miss Leila Osborne won a box of confectionery for the best impersonation of a valentine. Miss Gladys Peckham was one vote behind her. The gentlemen did the voting.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Howard were week-end guests of their brother in Syracuse.

Luddington Sunday school is gaining each Sunday under the direction of Mrs. Fred Showers as superintendent. E. R. Redhead of Fulton accompanied Mr. Brown last Sunday and assisted in the services.

O. Cole has one thumb amputated, the one injured at the saw mill some time ago.

Miss Ruth Bartlett is ill. Mre. Earl Rowlee is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hogan of Scriba were recent guests of their sister, Mrs. Kate Cole.

Miss Gertrude Haskins of Fulton was a recent guest at Shibel Williams'.

OSWEGO TOWN BOARD MUST CALL FOR ELECTION

Minetto, Feb. 17.—As the result of a conference between County Superintendent E. A. Howard, Supervisor R. L. Callison of Oswego town and County Attorney W. M. Gallagher, held Monday at Mr. Howard's office, a meeting of the town board of Oswego town will be held either Saturday or Manday next to decide upon a date for a special election of taxpayers to authorize an issue of bonds for the proposed Minetto bridge. The time for the meeting has been left open because of the desire to have present William Meuser of the Concrete-Steel Engineering Company, architect of the bridge, to explain certain features of the cost, etc.

The town of Volney must also be considered in any action on the proposed bridge, but as the petition for an election came from Oswego town taxpayers, this town only is for the present concerned.

The proposed meeting of the Oswego town board is made necessary by the fact that a petition for a bonding election has been offered by twenty-five residents of the town living at or near Minetto. It is not believed that the petitioners are actuated by a friendly spirit, as some of the petitioners were active opponents of the concrete bridge on the new site. The town authorities have done nothing toward holding a special election, as it was desired to know definitely what amount it was necessary to raise. This could not be done until it was certain what amount the State would appropriate for the structure.

The town law provides that the town board must order a special election on the request in writing of twenty-five bona fide taxpayers of a town. Under this law it is mandatory on the town board to take such action.

IN MEMORIAM

Henrietta L. Mason, wife of S. P. Mason, who died February 10 was born in the town of Columbia, Herkimer county, in 1841. Had Mrs. Mason lived but 12 days longer the 56th anniversary of her marriage to Mr. Mason would have been realized.

Mrs. Mason was a woman loved for her simple, helpful life. At all times she was a true friend and neighbor and a loving wife and mother. Early in life she became a member of the Free Will Baptist church of Gilbert's Mills, at which place she resided with her husband until five years ago. Since then Fulton had been her home.

Dr. Mason, of Phoenix, Mrs. C. W. Chaffee of W. Virginia and Mrs. E. E. Jardine of this city are the children surviving. S. P. Mason, the husband also survives.

Interment was made at Gilberts Mills.

For the Children

A Titled English Girl Who Likes Lawn Tennis.



Photo by American Press Association.

Quite a noted tennis player is this little girl here pictured. She is an English girl, and her name is Lady Rosamond Butler, quite a high sounding title for one so young. In England, however, it is not at all unusual for some small person to bear a big name. Lady Rosamond is very fond of racket and ball and is said to be very skillful. Tennis is an excellent outdoor sport and is deservedly popular in this country. In winter, of course, there is not much opportunity to play the game, as it is essentially a game to be played in the open air. Some folks have indoor courts and keep up practice all the year.

Game of Tip Cat.

This is a common sport among boys, more particularly in the country. It has a great advantage in being easily made with a common knife. The piece of wood which is called the "cat" is about six inches in length and from one and a half to two inches in diameter, gradually tapering from the middle to each end.

The cudgel with which the game is played is about the length and thickness of a common hoopstick.

The player, taking this in his right hand, strikes one end of the cat smartly, which causes it to rise in the air high enough to be struck before it again falls to the ground.

There are several ways of playing the game of cat. The most common is to make a ring, selecting a piece of flat ground. One bo holds a piece of string that will make the circle required at the center, and another one takes the extremity of the line, and with a piece of chalk he walks round and forms the ring. The player takes his stand in the middle, and his business is to strike the cat outside the ring. Should he fail in doing so he is out, and the next player takes his place; if successful he judges with his eye the distance the cat is driven from the center of the ring and calls for a number to be scored for his side. If the number named be found to exceed the same number of lengths of the stick he is out. If, on the contrary, it does not he obtains his call.

Some Hints on Fire Making.

To begin with, dry wood must be used to get the fire started, and after it is once going you should mix green wood with the dry. Birch bark is about the best thing to start with, or pine needles and other things may be used. On top of the birch bark small dry twigs should be laid. Around all this a sort of blockhouse of larger wood should be built. The whole fire should be built between two green logs about four or five inches in diameter, if such logs are easily procured. If not, the fire should be built inside a three sided wall of rocks. The opening should be turned toward the wind. Never choke a fire by piling on too much wood. Grass is a poor substitute for birch bark, as also are leaves.

A Potato Race.

Put ten medium sized potatoes in a pile for each contestant and about twenty feet away from each pile a pan. Provide each contestant with a teaspoon and at a given signal let all start to transfer the potatoes to the pans. The potatoes are not to be touched with either hand. The contestant who first gets the ten potatoes into his pan is winner. The larger the potatoes selected the greater is the skill required. Entries may be limited to men, women, girls under twelve, and so on.—Country Gentleman.

Politeness Pays.

A little tramp dog met a nice little cat.
And he bowed most politely and took off his hat.
"Good evening, good evening!" so sweetly said he,
That pussy invited him home to tea.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Archduke Frederick, Head of the Austrian Army.



Archduke Frederick of Austria, directing head of the entire Austrian army, is a cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph. Frederick is acting head of the army because of the age and feebleness of the emperor. General von Hoetzendorf, chief of staff, who is second in command, is the strategical expert and author of Austria's plans of campaign in the present war. So far as is known the archduke has not visited the battle lines. He is reported to have been deeply chagrined from the failure of the Austrian campaign against Servia.

Rather remotely, Archduke Frederick has American connections by marriage. His wife, former Princess Isabelle of Croy, is the aunt of the Duke of Croy, who married Miss Nancy Leishman, daughter of the former ambassador to Germany. Archduke Frederick is the richest man in Austria and also the most wealthy member of the Austrian imperial family. His income is said to be more than $2,000,000 a year and is remarkable because Austria is not a country of very rich men. Less than thirty citizens of the empire have incomes of more than $200,000.

Archduke Frederick is fifty-eight years of age and is the father of seven daughters and one son. It was not until July, 1897, that a son and heir was born to him. The archduke is a brother of the dowager Queen Maria Christina of Spain, and during the Spanish-American war he spent much time at Madrid in the role of military adviser to his sister.

The King of Roumania.

When Ferdinand I. succeeded his uncle, King Charles I., as king of Roumania last October he faced a serious situation. A member by birth of the German Hohenzollerns and cousin of Kaiser Wilhelm, he found himself at the age of forty-nine called to rule a people alien in blood, language and sympathies.

By personal inclination the new king, like his late uncle, found himself drawn toward the German emperor. His subjects, however, are anti-German and favor the triple entente. As matters stand the tendency in Roumania is to take the allies' side. The people are said to be anxious for war and the ministers have been represented as hesitating on the verge of declaration of hostilities. Already the army is in process of mobilization and any day may see the actual outbreak.



FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA.

King Ferdinand I. is the son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and by royal decree of March 18, 1889, was declared Prince of Roumania and heir apparent to the throne, with the right of hereditary succession. His wife was the Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, a brother of King Edward VII of England. She therefore is the first cousin of King George V. The couple have five children. Prince Carol, the heir apparent, is just past twenty-one and is a lieutenant in the Roumanian army.

SCHOOL MARKETS AND PRIZES

Successful Career of New England Plans That Instruct in Marketing

In Norwalk, Conn., the Woman's Civic League is offering prizes to the grade school children for excellency in gardening. The Outlook gives an account of the enterprise:

"For three years the League has offered money prizes to the children of the graded schools for the best-kept gardens. The prizes have been competed for eagerly and well earned. This year it occurred to the Committee that some outlet for the vegetables and flowers raised would be useful both to the competitors and to the townspeople. As a result, the Children's Market was established. It was held every Saturday morning from eight to ten in front of the Norwalk hotel, and was a success. The details were carefully thought out and the organization was complete. A young teacher was engaged and paid by the League as manager of the market under the direction of the Committee. Part of her duty was to make the rounds of the greengrocers' shops each Friday night and ascertain the current charges. From these data she set the price for each product the children brought. The testimony of the buyers was invariably that the food was the best to be procured anywhere, and the same people came regularly, bringing their baskets to take home purchases. The flower display increased each week and made a fine showing.

The children themselves were the most vital exhibit. The oldest was thirteen, and several were but five and seven. They had raised their own vegetables and flowers, as was carefully ascertained by the garden visitors.

"The enterprise has aroused widespread attention and should prove stimulating. The garden contest and the market seem significant for two reasons. The advantage of bringing the producer and the consumer directly together is evident, and the incentive to the little farmers to carry on their work is important.

"A large proportion of the successful prize-winners have been the same each year. There are wonderfully interesting agriculturists among them. The fathers of many own their little farms back in the country. Yet heretofore the moment Mary and John reached fourteen, the age in Connecticut when children can be pushed into a factory, in they went. It is highly probable that children who show marked talent in doing the thing they love could make the little farm pay. Among other successful venders, one is a girl of twelve with seven younger brothers and sisters. She has, entirely lone, cultivated half an acre for two years, this summer making about thirty-five dollars and winning a prize of five dollars."

WILLS PROBATED

Citations to prove the will of Catherine Garahan, of Oswego, were filed Monday in the Surrogate's office. The will was filed February 13th.

The will of former Mayor James A. Foster, of Fulton, was probated Monday. He leaves an estate listed at $9.000 in value, $5,000 in personal and $4.000 in real estate. Two-thirds of the estate is left in trust for the widow and two sons. Norman W. and Chas. Earl are named as trustees. With death of the widow the estate is divided equally between three sons, the third being Victor Foster. None of the stock in the Foster Brothers-Chatillon Knife Works is to be sold without the consent of Charles E. Foster.

Surrogate Miller signed an order Monday appointing Avery S. Wright, to examine into all guardians' accounts that have passed the Surrogate's hands within the past year.

The signed order of Surrogate Clayton I. Miller administered to probate the will of Betsey Hunter, of the town of Hastings yesterday. Truman E. A. Cook is the executor.

The will of Mary Pringle Calkins was filed in the Surrogate's office Tuesday. Letters were issued to Frank Pringle, a son, of Fulton. Personal property $1,000, no real estate. The will leaves two hundred dollars to William Pringle, a son, and the balance to Frank W. Pringle.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Fulton, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1915.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Woolen Company of New York will be held at the Company's principal office in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, State of New York, on Wednesday, March 3, 1915, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing two Directors to serve until 1917 and two Directors to serve until 1918, receiving and acting upon reports of officers, and to transact such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

WALLACE B. FLINT,
Secretary.

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110 Cayuga street
Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

RUSSIAN TENTH ARMY CRUSHED IN E. PRUSSIA

Kaiser Witnessed Complete Rout of Czar's Army of 200,000 Men

By Frederick Werner.

Berlin, Feb. 17, by wireless.—The tremendous victory of the Germans over the Russians in East Prussia was won under the eyes of Emperor William. More than 50,000 prisoners were taken by the Germans, who also captured more than fifty cannon and sixty machine guns.

Only a remnant of the Russian army, which consisted of more than 200,000 men, succeeded in escaping across the frontier into Russia. A vast quantity of ammunition and other war supplies was abandoned by the Czar's troops in their fight.

These facts are set forth in an official statement issued at the war office today.

The conflict lasted for nine days in the Mazurian lake region and terminated in a decisive triumph for the Germans. The victory was later celebrated in the town of Lick, where Emperor William personally congratulated his soldiers, who sang "Deutschland Uber Alles" in their exultation.

The war office statement, which is based upon an official report from the German staff, follows:

"In a battle lasting nine days in the Mazurian lakes district, the Russian Tenth army, consisting of eleven infantry divisions and several cavalry divisions, was not only driven out of its strongly entrenched positions east of the Lake Plateau, but was also driven over the frontier, being utterly defeated at almost every point.

(A division of infantry consists of 18,000 men. The Russian infantry in this battle, therefore, numbered 198,000 men, and with the cavalry divisions the Tenth army was well over 200,000.

"Only remnants of the Russian army managed to escape to the woods east of Suwalki and Augustowe (in Russia), where they are being pursued.

"The enemy's losses were very high. The number of prisoners taken by the German troops has not yet been ascertained definitely, but it was certainly over 50,000. We captured more than fifty cannon and 60 machine gunns. A vast quantity of war material was also taken, but no figures are yet available.

"Emperor William was present at the decisive conflict in the center of the fighting line.

"The victory was won by the veteran East Prussian troops and by other troops, who, though young, proved their worth in achievement.

"These troops supported the fighting under the most fearful weather conditions due to torrential rains. They marched and fought day and night and their achievements against such a stubborn enemy are beyond all praise.

"Field-Marshal Von Hindenburg directed the operations, which were carried out by the masterly hand of Lieutenant General Von Eichborn and General Von Buelow.

"An important epoch in the war was marked by the battle for Lick, which offered the Russians a firm point of support.

"The Germans succeeded under the eyes of Emperor William in driving the enemy out of town on January 14. Immediately afterwards the Emperor appeared on the street. The German warriors exultantly pressed about the Emperor, who spoke personally to many men and officers.

"Suddenly "the national anthem, "Dutschland Ueber Alles, rang out.

"Later the Emperor visited the outskirts of the town and was greeted by other troops stationed there. He delivered an enthuiastic speech to two battalions of Pomeranian grandiers in which he praised highly the achievements of the troops."

PETROGRAD SAYS ORDER ATTENDED WITHDRAWAL

By Francis Lavelle Murray.

Petrograd, Feb. 17.—Russian troops have effected orderly withdrawal from all points on their front where their positions were menaced by the terrific offensive of the Germans and their Austrian allies, it was announced here today. The withdrawal from East Prussia and southern Bukowina was caused by the apprentice of great opposing armies and not to any decisive battles resulting in Russian defeats, the war office claims.

Military experts assert that Russia's superior resources permit her to adopt a policy of attrition, which will result in the ultimate collapse of the German's offensive because of the heavy losses that will necessarily fall upon armies continually attacking.

The German claim that General Von Hindenberg has won a great victory in Eastern Prussia are denied here. It is admitted that the Germans are again advancing upon Ossiwiek, but the falling back of the Russian army is declared to have been due to the appearance of German forces numerically superior to the Russians and not to any defeat suffered by them.

ALLIES PRESSING ENEMY WHO CHASED RUSSIANS

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Feb. 17.—That both the British and French troops are taking the offensive in the western theatre of war was shown by an official report from the German General Staff issued here today.

This offensiveness is attributed to efforts on the part of the allies to weaken the pressure which the Germans are bringing against the Russians.

The General Staff reports that the assaults of the French and British troops were repulsed yesterday through very strong opposition, with the exception of points in Champagne where French troops succeeded in repulsing German attacks.

BRITISH UNABLE TO STAND GERMAN RUSH

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Paris, Feb. 17.—Persistent reports that the Germans have evacuated Ostend are shown to be false by official dispatches from the front otday, stating that a small British squadron is bombarding the German troops holding that Belgian city.

The French have strengthened their position in the Champagne region and there is ground for the belief that a part of the British army has reinforced the French in that district. The French who captured some trenches in that region have been able to hold them despite the vigorous counter attacks of the invaders.

In the forest of La Petre, to the north of Pent-a-Mousson, rFench artillery destroped some German defensive works. The woods were set on fire by exploding shells and the Germans had to abandon some of their works by fire.

It is now known that the fighting in West Flanders on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday was more violent than was at first believed. The British lost heavily in the bloody assaults made by the Germans against the English trenches. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place in the field works in which the men on both sides fought like demons.

Shouting "For the Fatherland," the Germans drove against the British in a smashing onrush, disregarding showers of bullets. Once inside of the English redoubts the Germans fought with the bayonet and swung their rifles like war clubs. The English fought gallantly, but they could not withstand the furious attacks of the Teutonic hosts. The English were compelled to fall back, but later delivered counter attacks with an aggressiveness and spirit which equalled the assaults of the Germans.

TIME LIMIT SET FOR GREEK ULTIMATUM

By Burton L. FFrazie.

Bucharest, Russia, Feb. 17—War between Greece and Turkey is declared by diplomats here to be imminent. A dispatch from Athens states that the Turkish minister to Greece has left for Constantinople and that members of the Greek legation in the Ottoman capital are preparing to depart for Athens, whither Minister Panas has already gone.

The departure of the Turkish minister from Athens is said to have followed the delivery of an ultimatum from Greece demanding an apology for insults to the Greek naval attache at Constantinople and assurances that he would hereafter be shown every mark of courtesy.

According to private advices, the time limit on this ultimatum expires at 6 p.m. Thursday.

PRESIDENT SAYS REPORT IS OUTRAGEOUS

Washington, Feb. 17—The tension existing between the United States and belligerent nations in the European conflict was relaxed today by a reassuring word at the White House, that President Wilson is confident the international situation will be cleared without embroiling this nation in war.

The report published in a New York newspaper today saying the President was disturbed over the situation was declared by the White House as "outrageous."

WASHINGTON RECEIVES GERMANY'S REPLY

Berlin, by Amsterdam, Feb. 17.—Ambassador Gerard today transmitted to Washington thec omplete reply of Germany to the note of the United States inquiring as to what precautions Germany would take for a neutral shipping in the submarine warfare against England. It was onnounced here that German's answer would not be given out here, but it was stated that it was in the same spirit of friendliness that has been shown in the preliminary reply to the German embassy at Washington.

Nish, Servia, Feb. 17.—Albanian troops are attacking the Servians along the entire frontier, it was announced here today. On Monday the Albanians invded the department of Okhrida, southwestern Servia, and forced the numerically weaker Servians to retire. They captured the town of Schjafassan Tuesday.

Fighting raged all day Sunday about Revatz and continued Monday and Tuesday.

The Christians living at Rodefievae, Lina and other frontier places have taken refuge at Stronga.

There ws fighting yesterday in the vicinity of Prisrend, in which the Servians lost thirty killed and wounded, but Prisrend is now believed to be out of danger as large Servian forces have been hurried to tht region. These troops expect to enter Vranitze, just across the frontier in Albania, very shortly.

WAR ARTICLES

By Teddy Robinson

I am still neutral, I have read
How one side violates its dead,
And how the others slash the foe
That's false—that I also know;
French, German, British, Russian,
Turk—
I've read about their awful work!

I know one's savage catechism,
The other's civil barbarism;
One has an ancient, bloody creed,
The other loves to stab and bleed
The enemy, whoever it
May be. I've heard every bit.

I still am neutral. I have felt,
(Being part Saxon and part Celt,
With something of the Latin, Slav,
Teuton and Tartar). Well, I have
Decided that this racial strife
Adds naught to death and naught to life.

By thinking of my family,
I know how all this fight can be;
My father hates my brother-in-law,
My sister hates my mother-in-law;
I cannot bear my uncle's son—
And that is how the thing is done.

Of course, I'm more than conscious that
I ought to love my neighbor's cat,
Which wakes me up at half-past four;
But he should love my dog the more
Which wakes him at half-past three.
We don't. And that's why wars must be!

BAKER LEAVES THE GAME; BACK TO THE PLOWSHARE

Philadelphia, FFeb. 17.—Connie Mack will have to mold his Athletics from the bottom. His $100,000 infield has been shattered; the twirlers who brought fame and glory to the team have gone. The latest desertion from the ranks of baseball is "Home Run" Baker, hero of the World's Series of 1911 and 1913.. Baker is through with baseball. Although signed up for two years more the call of the farm is louder than the call of the Idiamond. Baker wants to plough the ground. He is tired of hearing the plaudits of the thousands of fans.

With both Baker and Eddie Collins out of his infield and Bender, Plank and Coombs off the firing line, Mack's task this year will be a huge one. But Connie smiles and says "Wait."

THE CUNNING OF CROWS.

In India These Birds Have Been Labeled "Shreds of Satan."

Travelers in the orient have much to say about the Indian crow, a bird that for uncanny knowingness and prankish audacity has perhaps no equal. Corvus splendens—thus have ornithologists flatteringly labeled him. But a naturalist who knows the Indian crows at first hand has called them "shreds of Satan, cinders from Tartarus." To give these impish creatures their due, however, it should be said that life in India is not a little enlivened by their presence. A correspondent witnessed the following incident:

A small hawk had seized a little bird and perched on a leafless branch to devour his prey. The spectacle drew two crows to the spot. They hopped and flapped from branch to branch, noisily discussing the strategy of their intended raid.

Then one of them quietly slipped away through the surrounding foliage. At the same time his mate flew in front of the perching hawk and, hovering within a foot of his beak, maintained a bustling menace of snatching the titbit. That effectively compelled the attention of the hawk. His prey firmly grasped beneath his feet, he angrily hissed and lunged at the hovering nuisance. So lively was the skirmish that the human onlooker forgot the existence of the second crow. But now that wily bird reappeared some distance in the rear of his destined victim. With stealthy sidlings and short, noiseless flights, he drew near. Then he made a swift dash, seized the hawk's long, barred tail by the tip, hung on it with his full weight and toppled the luckless hawk in a complete back somersault from the branch! The released titbit was instantly seized by the first crow, and the clever pair bore off their booty with much triumphant cawing.—Youth's Companion.

Baled hay, straw, shavings,. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

Ask anybody about it—Hanford's Balsam. —Adv.

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JOHNSON MIGHT BE KIDNAPED

Curley Confident the Battle Will Be Fought on Mexican Soil

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 17.—Jack Johnson will arrive inJuarez next Monday and the day he arrives he will be in shape to step into the ring with Jess Willard, Jack Curley, promoter of the fight said today.

Johnson, according to Curley, is today close to the Mexican coast. Where he will land and what route he will take to reach Juarez, Curley now has and says he will continue to keep absolutely secret. All he will say is that Johnson has touched at Cuba and si well on the ocean.

"Both Johnson and Willard will step into the ring on March 6," said Curley. "There is no possibility of the fight being postponed. Johnson since he left England, has had three trainers with him. He has been in constant training while on shipboard and will arrive in Juarez almost ready to enter the ring the hour he arrives. He will not ask for any postponement for training."

Johnson, when he arrives at Juarez, will be more elaborately guarded than General Panco Villa. In a statement made to Curley today, a brother of Villa stated that he had arranged for a personal guard of ten picked men, who would constantly be with the big negro. A large house in Juarez next to the one in which Villa lives when he is in Juarez, which is the home house, by the way, in which the Englishman, William S. Benton, was murdered, has been reserved for the champion.

Extra precautions are being taken, according to the Juarez military authorities to prevent Johnson's being kidnaped. Under no circumstances will be the big fighter be turned over to United States authorities. This statement is made on the authority of Jack Curley, General Villa's brother and the military and municipal authorities of Juarez.

Work on the big arena for the fight, which is to be located on the course of the Juarez race track, will begin ten days before the fight.

Willard is in splendid shape for the fight and his condition is rapidly shortening the odds that at first favored the negro. Willard is guarded night and day at his camp and for two weeks has been putting in regular training. Many who had heavily backed the negro when Willard first began training are now hedging.

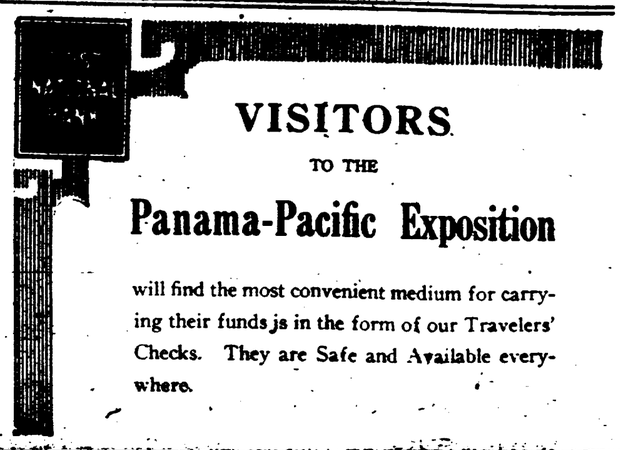
Seven passenger, six-cylinder Overland, on exhibition. VanWagenen. 55

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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FIVE BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS SUNK BY GERMANY'S CRUISER KRONPRINZ WILHELM

GALICIAN TOWN LOST TO AUSTRIANS

By Steven Burnett.

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Feb. 18.—The capture by Austrian troops of the important Galician railway center of Kolomea on the Pruth river is announced in an official statement issued at the war office today. The statement also tells of the capture of more than 6,000 Russians, 2,000 having been taken at Kolomea and 4,040 in the Carpathians.

Kolomea is 96 miles southeast of Lemberg and 45 miles northwest of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina. It controls the railroad line between Stanislau and Czernowitz and its capture splits the Russian forces that have been driven back to these two cities.

The official statement follows: "After two days of hard fighting we captured Kolomea on the afternoon of February 16. Stubborn encounters occurred south of the town near Kluezow and Wiznitz before Kolomea was taken.

"The Sussians made strong efforts to hold Kolomea, moving up considerable reinforcements for its protection. Their heavy counter attacks were repeatedly repulsed as our troops advanced. Our artillery was operated with good effect, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. At 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon we succeeded in driving the enemy from his last position by a general attack, notwithstanding resolute resistance. In the same attack by which we captured Kolomea we also prevented the enemy from blowing up the bridge over the Pruth river. As the Russians retreated we occupied the town. We captured 2,000 prisoners, seven machine guns and two cannon.

"Hard fighting which has taken on the aspect of a general battle continues in the Carpathians as far as Wyzkow. The battle is being fought with great ferocity. Our troops have brought in 4,040 more prisoners."

KAISER LEAVES FOR GERMAN NAVAL BASES

By FREDERICK WERNER

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Via Amsterdam.—Official announcement was made today that Emperior William had returned from the eastern front for a short stay in Berlin. This news was received with enthusiasm by the public coming as it did on the same day that the Germany opens her submarine campaig nagainst England.

While no announcement has been made as to what section of the Empire the Emperior will visit next, semi-official intimations were made today that he would visit Cuxhaven, Wilhelmshaven, and Heligoland, the German naval bases, and then proceed to the western battle front.

While enthuiasm was caused here by the news of the destruction of the British collier Dulwich and the French steamer Ville de Lille in the English channel, the general public takes the opening of submarine warfare with calmness.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Feb. 18.—Several successes for the allies along the entire battle front are claimed in an official statement issued this afternoon. The French have made a particularly important gain between the Argonne and the Meuse river, advancing 400 yards.

The French also captured two lines or German trenches to the north of Aarras causing heavy losses to the enemy. They captured a bomb thrower and severeal hundred bombs. In the valley of the Aisne and in the sector of Reims there were artillery combats in which the French gained the advantage.

Berlin, by Wireless, Feb. 18.—An official report from the German General Staff issued here this afternoon admits that the British troops on the road near Lisle have made gains and are continuing their offensive against the right wing of the German forces, and that the French attacks in Champagne have ceased.

London, Feb. 18.—Turkey has apolized to Greece for teh arrest of the Greek naval attache at Constantinople, according to a dispatch from Athens and danger of war between the two couuntries has been removed for the time being. The naval attache also received a personal apology from the Constantinople chief of police in the presence of the Greek legation staff.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Feb. 18.—The Scandanavian liner Oscar II, which was held up by a British cruiser off the coast of Scotland until search could be made for contraband among her cargo, is expected to reach Cshristiansand tonight. After leaving Kirkwall, Scotland, into which port she had been taken for search, the Oscar II was allowed to continue her voyage to Scandanavian ports.

New York, Feb. 18.—An evening newspaper publishes a dispatch as coming from its correspondent in Berlin, by wireless. The head of the Admiralty information bureau says:

"We have receide the information that it is the intention of England to torpedo the first incoming American steamship and charge this to the German submarines."

Lierpool. Feb. 18.—The Whlte Star liner Adriatic arrived here today. She made the voyage across the Atlantis without incident.

* * *

New York, Feb. 18.—The Adriatic left here on Feb. 1 with 450 passengers including a number of prominent Americans.

Short Sharp Attack Off South American Coast Scores a Point for "Blockade Day"

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 18.—Four British steamers and a British schooner of a total tonnage of 11,874 have been sunk off the East coast of South America by the German converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, which before the war was a North German Lloyd liner. This was learned today from Captain Dreyer of the German steamer Holger, which arrived last night bringing 314 persons comprising the crews of the destroyed English ships.

The steamers sunk by the Kronprinz Wilhelm were the Highland Brae, 4824 tons; the Petare, 2810 tons; the Hemisphere, 2230 tons, and the Semantha, 1811 tons. The three-masted schooner, Wilfred M., 199 tons, was also sent to the bottom by the cruiser.

After the vessels had been sunk by the Kronprinz Wilhelm the Holger was summoned from Pernambuco, by the captain of the cruiser to take on board the passengers and crews of the British vessels. After leaving the Kronpinz Wilhelm the Holger was pursued to Montevido by two British cruisers, but succeeded in escaping owing to a heavy fog.

The Highland Brae, which was the most important victim of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, was sunk two weeks after leaving London for Buenos Ayres. She was sunk near the Brazilian port of Pernambuco after her cargo, coal, crew and passengers had been removed to the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The passengers stated that they had received good treatment from the Germans, both on the cruiser and on the Holger, to which they were transferred near the Brazilian coast a few days after the Highland Brae was sunk.

They complained, however, of a lack of comfort on board the Holger, which is a coal carrying tramp.

Captain Dreyer of the Holger stated that after he left Pernambuco in response to an aerogram from the cruiser he had considerable trouble in locating the Kronprinz Wilhelm. She was on the high seas for several days before she came up to the cruiser.

The Holger, which is bringing a cargo from Bremen, had a crew of forty men, who will be compelled to remain here because they have no health certificates.

The Highland Brae was built in 1910; the Hemisphere in 1897; the Semantha in 1899 and the Wilfred M. in 1908.

KEEP SHIPS AWAY FROM WAR ZONE

Empire In Reply to Note Emphasizes Necessity for Taking Drastic Attitude Against Great Britain

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Germany's reply to the note of the United States protesting against the submarine blockade of the British coasts set forth firmly the petition of Germany, but at the same time the doument is couched in cordial terms and shows a spirit of friendliness towards America. The German reply, which has been transmitted to Washington by American Ambassador Gerard, explains that German's drastic naval policy toward Great Britain was made necessary by the attempts of England to cut off the food supply of German's civil population.

A summary of the contents of the Germany reply was secured by the International News Service today. One of the proposals contained in the document is the suggestion that the Declaration of London be ratified, in accordance with a suggestion made by the United States at the outbreak of the war, thus enabling Germany to import food and raw material. With this artification, it is pointed out, Germany would be in a position to modify her maritime policy.

The German reply is begun with the following expression of friendship toward the United States:

"The Imperial government has examined the communications from the United States government in the same good will and friendship by which the communication seems to have been dictated.

"The Imperial Government is in accord with the United States Government in that for both parties it is to a high degree desirable to avoid any misunderstanding which might arise from the measures announced by the German admiralty and to provide against the occurrence of incidents which might trouble the friendly relations which so far happily exist between the two governments.

"With regard to assuring the friendly relations, the Imperial Government believes it may all the more reckon on a full understanding with the United States, as the procedure announced by the German admiralty, which is fully explained in the note of February 4 is in no way directed against the legitaimate commerce or legitimate shipping of neutrals, but represents solely a measure of self defense imposed on Germany by her vital interests against England's method of warfare, which is contrary to international law, which, so far, no protests by neutrals have succeeded in bringing back to the generally recognized principles as they existed before the outbreak of th war."

Regarding the flag question the German government recommends that American ships avoid the war zone around England. The hope is expressed that the United States will fully respect the struggle of Germany for her national existence and will fully understand and appreciate the motives that impelled the proclamation of a war zone in English waters.

The German government also suggests that the United States govern-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

HUSON SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED

Albany, Feb. 18.—Explanation of the resignation of Calvin J. Huson as State Commissioner of Agriculture, which is to take effect March 1 and concerning which Governor Whitman and Commissioner Huson have kept silent, was made here today. Although Huson denied he has resigned it is learned from authentic sources that his resignation was sent to Gov. Whitman last Monday. An important lik made in the chain of reason why the resignation has been kept secret is that negotiations were made by Commissioner Huson to resign so that Comptroller Travis would not proceed against him. When the question was asked Comptroller Travis if there was any truth in the report that he had found extremely damaging evidence against Commissioner Huson he would make no statment other than to say: "The teeth had been drawn from the report."

The original report filed with Gov. Whitman by Comptroller Travis was filed three weeks ago.

RUSSIANS SNATCH SLIGHT VICTORY FROM GERMANS

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Feb. 18.—At bay in their positions in northern Poland on the right bank of the Vistula river, the Russians are withstanding terrific attacks by the German forces advancing from Thorn and Soldau. Reports received here today stated that the German drive was being checked on the Pleck-Raciene front, where the battle is raging with great intensity.

Further Russian successes in the Carpathians were announced by the general staff, these including the capture of more than 1,400 prisoners at one point tand the complete annihilation of a German battalion at another. Most of the men in the battalion were killed by Russian bayonets. The survivors were captured.

The official report of the general staff says:

"On the banks of the Vistula the fighting is proceeding in the same regions as yesterday with extreme desperation in certain sections, particularly about Plock.

"In the Niemen region (east of the German frontier) only patrols of the enemy have been encountered by our troops.

"There is no change on the left bank of the Vistula (the Bzura-Rawka front west of Warsaw.)

"In Galicia we repulsed an attack yesterday in the front of Khava-Vikeretch with heavy loss to the enemy. Farther east the enemy sought to attack us, but was unsuccessful in the Lubne-Studenne region. In repulsing this attack we captured more than 1,400 men and three machine guns.

"On the front from Koziowa to Wyzkow pass the Germans delivered a series of sustained impetuous attacks, pushing forward vigorously in the direction of Wyszkow. All were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Almost a whole battalion was bayonetted. The survivors were captured.

"The situation in Bukewina is unchanged."

GERMANS BREAK DOWN; FRENCH MAKE GAINS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK

Paris, Feb. 18.—The new offensive movement by the allies now extends over the greater part of the battle line and hard attacks have been delivered at half a dozen different points. Gains made by the French in the Champagne district are considered unusually important because of the nearness of the French to the German lines of communication in that region now. German prisoners taken in that part of the field were in bad condition from exposure and lack of food. They declared that many men in the trenches, both officers and privates have gone violently insane from the exposure, the strain of constant fighting and the horrible sights which continually greeted their eyes.

Sniping operations on a big scale, as well as fierce cannonades are reported from West Flanders. In Alsace the French are strenghtening their positions.

This gigantic conflict has now been in progress for more than 22 weeks with only one important and one decisive development. This was the breakdown of the German forces defending Alsace and the invasion of Alsace-Lorraine by the French.

It is believed that Emperor William will shortly pay another visit to the western front and that his appearance will be the signal for another series of German assaults similar to those made along the Aisne, northeast of Soissons.

TROOPS OCCUPY ROME TO PREVENT OUTBREAKS

Rome, Feb. 18.—Ten thousand Italian troops marched into Rome at dawn today and took up positions where they would be at an advantage if any outbreaks occurred at the demonstration in favor of France and her allies arranged for this afternoon. The demonstration was arranged by the leaders of the Democrats, Republicans and Nationalists as a patriotic movement to support action for intervention in the war by parliament, which reconvened today. Heavy guards of soldiers were thrown about the government building and about that occupied by the ministry. Soldjers were also placed about the German and Austrian embassies.

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February 18, 1915

Opinions

Obstinacy Carried to Folly.

Who is in favor of the Ship Purchase bill except the President of the United States and Secretary McAdoo? Why should Mr. Wilson have spoken in Indianapolis of the opposition to his measure as opposition to the will of the people, when the people seem to be either indifferent or antagonistic? Why should he go so far as to "indicate to individual Congressmen that he is determined" to summon an extra session unless this hobby of his is made law before the statutory adjournment of Congress, two weeks and a half hence? It is an exercise of power, a demonstration of unyielding purpose, that might be not only excused but justified in the case of a great national emergency, when a few stiff-necked politicians were standing out against an overwhelming popular demand, but who can excuse or justify it when it is the overriding of the reluctance or hostility of the elected representatives of the people by a man obstinately bent on a pet project of his own?

And what is the argument for this chameleon bill, which changes its hue overnight? What is left of it now, after all the changes that have been made in it, except an appeal to the persons who believe in Government ownership? What is Government ownership but the beginning of State socialism? There is, it is true, a sentiment for it in the South, where it is mistakenly believed that it would benefit the cotton industry; but the fact that an overwhelming Democratic majority in the House has to exert every effort to hold its men in line shows clearly that not even the Southerners are universally subject to this delusion. Some of the strongest protests against the measure have come fromSoutherners, such, for instance, as those strong and true words of Representative Dies on Saturday: "Once we embark this Government in socialism and Government ownership there is no turning back."

If there is any demand for it in the North it is that of Socialists or near-Socialists, such as Senator La Follette, who seems to object to it only because it does not in terms commit the nation forever to Government ownership. The Socialists and near-Socialists are men and voters, and have a right to have their opinions respectfully considered; but they are not yet in a majority, and there is no occasion to use the utmost power of the Executive to force through, against the judgment of Congress, a measure pleasing only to them and regarded with apathy or aversion by all the rest of the people, save only a faction in the South.

And now we hear that in order to jam through this undesired and unfriended bill measures or cloture are to be applied that make the worst days of Reedism seem like an era of real democracy and free speech. We hear of a proposal to force its passage in the House by a cutting down even of the pretense of debate and deliberation which used to exist in Cannon's days; of prohibiting all amendments except those framed in secret conclave in advance, and of strangling argument under a special rule. We hear of a proposal to apply cloture to the Senate. When the Democrats came into power in 1911 the first thing they did was to amend the Reed rules and give an air of democracy to them; now they propose to extend those rules to the Senate, hitherto safe from gag law under even Republican domination. And for what? To save the country, to avert some great national danger, to crush some impudent minority which is defying the popular will? No; it is proposed to place the Senate under the tyranny of a partisan majority and to make more rigid and intolerable the tyranny that already exists in the House, just to save a bill that the conscience and judgment of the nation evidently disapprove, but which one mon—the President of the United States—has obsfinately set his heart on.

This curious frenzy can be carried to success only in an extra session of Congress. That body, despite its patience, has revolted at last. The resolution for an investigation of lobbying influences, passed yesterday, makes it as certain as anything can be that the bill cannot be pushed through at this session, whatever the President may do. But it does not prevent his calling an extra sesion and applying the same methods of cbercion there; and his attitude throughout makes it extremely probable that this is what he will do. Indeed, he can hardly avoid it; for only seventeen days remain of the session, even should Congress work on Sundays, and that is insufficient time for the passing of the great supply bills, which are the real business o fa short session, but which have been sacrified to the Administration's insistence on forcing this bill through.—Times, N. Y.

THE LOCAL PAPER HAS SOUL

Behind the big advertising blotches on top of buildings, on barns, fences, and at the side of the road, there is nothing but wind; dead wood is behind the advertising placards in the trolley cars; there is soul behind the advertising contained in a living, pulsating newspaper, because every good newspaper has a soul, and this makes its advertising effective and valuable.

A live newspaper is one that goes into every home in the community it endeavors to serve. Live advertising that produces results is to be found in the papers that are not so large that an ordinary advertisement is lost in them, like a diamond in a heap of cobblestones. While the large papers, too, have souls, it is the small paper going into the homes because it is wanted there that gives the advertiser the results to which he is entitled. It cannot be disputed that there is soul and activity in the large newspaper, and in the full page advertisements contained in it, but how much of the real live tissue shows itself in the advertising matter of the small city merchant especially when it has to stand face to face with the big brother on an opposing page?

The big city paper has its field—a large one, a field that brings returns to the big city patrons of its advertising columns. Its circulation may be numbered by the thousands of copies, but is it really backed as an advertising medium by a soul?

Not much! Because it does not contain a bit of mutual or community interest. Itl does not bring together the people of this or any other community. It therefore ceases to be a paper with a soul; it becomes a thing without drawing power, because it is neither part or parcel of the people who take pride in their homes and home town.

GREAT COUNTRY, THIS

It takes an army of twenty thousand in Europe to destroy a railroad. In this country a few directors can accomplish the trick. Truly, this is a great country. And speakin' of this country, it takes a lot of politeness and a heap of patience to own even the Panama canal.

The way things are goin' here, it won't be long until parents will be sent to bed without their supper because they talk back to the children. It's a great country, this. In Massachusetts, one man has been fifteen years piecing a quilt, and they have failed to get him in the insane asylum. In this country some people get pinched by want and cold, and others by the cop.

But somehow, these days can't compare with the good old times of long ago, when Dad used to buy me a twelve-year-old suit, and then crowd me into a six-year-old seat on the local train goin' home. Those were the happy days!—Silent Partner.

DOINGS IN SUFFRAGE WORLD

New Jersey and Massachusetts have been added to the States in which the voters will decide next fall whether the franchise shall be extended to women. Legislatures in these States passed the necessary resolutions.

In South Dakota the Senate rejected the measure to let women vote on municipal issues.

A bill granting limited suffrage, providing that women be permitted to vote only for statutory officers, chosen by the people, was introduced in the Indiana Legislation.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has appealed to the lawmakers of Rhode Island to support the measure for Presidential suffrage now before the Legislature.

UNDERWOOD COMIING

E. Victor Underwood, manager of the Oswego county farm bureau and agent of U. S. Department of Agriculture, will give a lecture before the Chamber of Commerce in its rooms, Friday evening, Feb. 19th, at 7:30. All members are requested to be present as well as others who may be interested. There will be a smoker and luncheon after the lecture.

A. BRIISTOL, Secretary.

Found! Five Dollar Gold Piece

Owner must leave the most Uneeda, Adora, Anola or Nabisco labels at C. A. Beckwith's shoe store by six p. m., March 6th.

Two Gold Watches for the two having the most labels by April 17th. Save the labels. Adv.

Call and see the new Overland 7-passenger, six cylinder touring car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

SUPREME COURT, MARCH TERM

Many Old Actions Appear for Trial; Negligence Actions on the Calendar

The calendar for the March term of Supreme Court to be held at the Court House, Oswego, March 1, Justice E. C. Emerson presiding was complied yesterday by County Clerk Louis A. Coulter. Indications are that the calendar will be as large as customary. Among the cases noted are the following:

Patrick McCarthy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. railroad. Negligence.

Jennie Jones vs. N. Y. C. Negligence.

Joseph Dashnau vs. N. Y. C. Negligence.

James Decker vs. City of Fulton. Negligence.

Lillian S. Mount vs. Edwin F. Palmer, as executor, et al. An action to set aside the will of Elijah Lake, deceased.

Samuel Waldhorn vs. City of Fulton. Negligence.

Evarts Bassinger vs. City of Fulton. Negligence.

May Sharp vs. Amos L. Woodworth. Fraud.

Moses Petrie vs. Edgar Munson. Fraud.

John K. Lynch vs. Albert P. Merriam. Contract.

Willard M. Barker, Irving Webster, Lloyd Webster vs. F. D. Van Waganen, Inc. Negligence.

Adelia Barr vs. Frederick T. Cahill. Action to recover payment on a $250 promissoiry note.

Patrick Carolin vs. City of Oswego. Negligence.

Jennie R. Medley vs.Melissa L. Bellard, et al. Negligence.

Jennie Newmair vs. Village of Pulaski. Negligence.

Edwin Newmair vs. Village of Pulaski. Negligence.

George M. Blowers and Hannah M. Blowers vs. Edgar Munson. Fraud.

Louise W. Whitaker vs. the Delaware & Hudson Company. Negligence.

Edward J. Guirey vs. Seneca Improvement Co., Inc. Negligence.

Edward J. Guirey vs. Seneca River Power Co. Negligence.

John Buskey vs. Henry P. Burgard Company. Negligence.

Joseph A. Reisler vs. Henry P. Burgard Company. Negligence.

Edith Spade vs. William J. O'Brien. Action on contract to collect for services as housekeeper.

Ross K. Warren, an infant, by guardian ad litem vs. Neatahwanta Produce Co. Negligence.

William White vs. Harry T. Seymour. Trespass.

William Gallagher vs. Edward L. Walsh, et al. Assault.

William A. Winden vs. Charles Davis. Assault.

Eleanor Van Wagenen vs. Wesley O. Paddock. Contract.

Thomas P. Kingsford and another vs. J. A. Cullen, et al. Damages for breach of contract.

John L. Lyttle, as trustee in bankruptcy vs. Reynoldsville Brick and Tile Co. Damages for breach of contract.

John LaMoya vs. Henry P. Burgard. Negligence.

Edwin F. Palmer vs. D. L. & W. Negligence.

Charles Haskell vs. Willard L. French. Contract.

Walter F. Rinker and Ulysses Lewis vs. John F. Brosemer. To recover on contract.

Harley U. Pontius vs. Lawrence J. Farmer. Contract.

Lucretia Dragona, as administratrix of estate of Raffaelo Dragona, deceased, vs. Francis F. Donovan. Action for alleged negligence. Dragona was struck and killed by an automobile driven by Mr. Donovan, who was declared blameless by the coroner.

Albert S. Chapman vs. M. C. Ryan Company. Negligence.

Margaret Moran vs. D., L. & W. Negligence.

Orman D. Eggleston vs. Arthur Kline. Assault.

John Corbett vs. City of Oswego.

Josephine Mesek vs. Richard Norris.

James Bough vs. N. Y., O. & W.

Richard Cavanaugh vs. N. Y., O. & W.

William H. Kane vs. N. Y., O. & W.

Victor I. Greenfield vs. Vaughn Wilcox. Negligence.

Knights May Have Home

Oswego City Knights of Columbus are considering a proposition to establish a permanent home in that city. A meeting for the discussion of the subject will be held tomorrow night.

LEGAL WORK YESTERDAY

Oswego, Feb. 18.—Judgments were filed in the County Clerk's office in the actions of A. J. Thompson vs. New York Central and Lena B. Hengerer vs. Louis Levi and Joseph Levi.

An interlocutory decree of divorce has been filed in favor of the plaintiff in the action of Mary J. Burnett vs. Adelbert C. Burnett.

William Lanning has been appointed guardian of Thomas and William Lanning in the action of Frank L. Ingersoll vs. Thomas Lanning, et al., to recover $150 dagame for the death of dogs.

Kernan & Kernan of Utica have been substituted for C. N. Bulger, as attorney of record for the defendant in the action of Francis J. Donovan vs. Ontario Knitting company, which is now on appeal. The substitution is made by consent of Judge Bulger.

A labor bond for $3,100 has been filed by Clarence Gruner, contractor on the terminal work at Brewerton, this county.

Eleanor VanWagenen has sold property at Fourth and Division streets, Fulton, to H. C. Giesler and wife. Terms private.

E. H. Farrell has sold property in Duer street, Oswego, to Adelbert E. Baker for $200.

Walter W. Drury has sold property in Fulton to D. B. Kane for $1,600.

Final judgment for foreclosure and sale has been made in the action of Vesta O'Brien and the First National Bank of Lacona vs. John Brandt.

The summons and complaint in the action of Joseph Heimerl vs. John Heimerl, jr., to partition an estate in Amboy, was filed today.

Fulton Keynotes

The K. of C. held card game of 45's at their rooms last night.

* * *

The Men's club of the Zion club were entertained at an informal social and smoker at the residence of Rev. M. J. Peters last night.

* * *

George Baker is in the city visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baker, Cayuga street.

* * *

Mrs. Lawrence Perkins of Ithaca is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Munger, Sixth street.

* * *

Mrs. John Hollenbeck of Palermo is the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. George Carner will entertain the West side P. T. Embroidery club at her home, 177 West First street, Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. L. P. Smith of Oneida street spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah Wilson of Cherry Valley is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson at their home in Oneida street.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Hartnett of 308 Worth street, was at home to a number of her friends on Tuesday afternoon, from four to six.

* * *

Bert Groves of this city has been spending a few days at Adams having been called there by the death of his father, John Groves, a life long resident of Adams.

* * *

Master Orley Appleton of Emery street entertained a number of his boy friends at his home yesterday, the occasion being his tenth birthday.

* * *

Miss Mary Carroll, 162 West 7th street, entertained at her home in honor of Miss Alice Muir of Worcester, Mass.

OSWEGO'S HIGH SCHOOL SAID TO BE OVERCROWDED

Oswego, Feb. 18.—The Department of Education is confronted with a problem of furnishing more room for students in the Oswego High school, according to a statement made yesterday by Superintendent of Schools Charles W. Richards. Tuesday afternoon members of the department and Mr. Richards paid a visit of inspection to the High school building and its annexes and there saw at first hand the over crowded conditions which have existed since the middle of January. There are now 730 students registered and regularly attending the High school. With the main building, the portable school house, and the annex, there are seating accommodations for 650 students. Where the others get seats Mr. Richards couldn't state, but he has the word of Principal Leighton that every student has a seat of some sort.

Seven passenger, six-cylinder Overland, on exhibition. VanWagenen. 55

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
DISCOUNT SALE
Our store is to be completely remodeled. New front, new ceiling, new floor and newly decorated throughout.
In order to reduce our large stock of merchandise before such alterations beginning Wednesday morning, February 17th, and continuing throughout the week, to all who will DELIVER their own purchases we will allow a 5 per cent. discount on all sales of twenty cents (20c) or over (excepting sugar). Those who wish to take advantage of the above discount and where delivery by us is made we will charge ten cents (10c) for each delivery. Otherwise regular prices will prevail and delivery as usual.
We shall be pleased to receive your orders in person or by phone.
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OVERCOATS
We Are Bound to Clean Up the Balance of our Overcoat Stock
$24, $22, $20 Fine Overcoats
Only a few left, these to go at . . $14.00
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now cut to . . . $11.00
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IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY YOUR OVERCOAT NOW FOR NEXT YEAR
BIG CLEAN-UP IN CHILDREN'S SUITS
$1.95, $2.45, $2.95
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27 First Street, Fulton, N. Y.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Time' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 18—Legislation for organized labor, which has been prolific during the past few years and has been most satisfactory to union men, has by no means been neglected during the present session. There are a number of bills in committee which have a direct bearing upon hours of labor and matters which are aimed to better generally the conditions under which work by the day is done.

State Railway Employees are interested in a number of bills and will seek to have them placed upon the statute books. The measures advocated include an amendment to the workmen's compensation law through which employees who are injured may obtain benefits from the day of their misfortune instead of from a date two weeks later; a measure to compel the traction companies in the State to run each car with a crew of not less than two men. In Lockport and a few of the smaller cities the companies are said to be running "bob-tail" cars which have no conductors. The passenger drops his fare into a box.

The McCue Mothers' Pension Bill is endorsed by the State Federation of Labor. The measure in question takes children out of Orphan Asylums and gives them to their widowed mothers, paying her the same amount that is at present allowed out of the public funds for their maintenance at these institutions.

The bill by Assemblyman McNab making it a misdemeanor to fraudulently represent one's self as a member of a labor organization is another measure which finds universal favor with representatives and members of organized labor bodies.

There are a group of bills before both the Senate and Assembly which provide for days of rest and shorter hours; all of these measures are approved by those who are watching out for the well being of the laboring man and woman of the State.

Senator George F. Thompson has introduced a bill which permits employees engaged in the work of any industrial or manufacturing process to work more than eight hours a day during a peroid of shift or tour rotation, which shift or tour rotation shall not, however, be made more often than once a week.

A bill has been introduced by Assemblyman Landon which permits the employment of a female over sixteen years of age, more than nine hours a day in a mercantile establishment for the purpose of making one or more shorter working days instead of a shorter work day on some other day in the week.

The provisions of a measure presented by Assemblyman McNab, changes the time during which a minor under sixteen may work in a factory, from six days a week to forty-four hours a week. In the case of male minors under eighteen years of age and female minors under twenty-one years of age, the period of work is reduced from fifty-four to forty-eight hours a week and from nine to eight hours a day.

Three bills which await final attention are disapproved by the advocates of organized labor legislation. These bills exempt from the provisions of the Labor Law women and female minors over eighteen years of age employed in canning establishments between June 15th and October 15th each year; by exempting canning establishments from the one day in rest provisions of the Labor law; providing that females in canning establishments between June 15 and October 15, may be employed between the hours of 6 a. m. and 12 p. m. instead of between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p. m.

REFEREE IS BLAMED FOR LOSS OF GAME

At least five meteoric young men showered into the city last night, and by way of pasttime they played a game of basketball with the Tiger Juniors of Fulton. The game proved to be anything but a dry affair, provided the score is a criterion, for when the dust aroused by the meteoric dashes by the Oswegonians had cleared away the Juniors found they had lost a game to the time of 30—29. Of course that score should have told a different tale. The element preventing it was "de referee," as one doughty Tiger warior put it. At any rate, the Y. M. C. A. Meteors put it on, and Kinney and Johnson of that team had a lot to do with the putting.

It must not be taken for granted that the Tigers slept while getting the trimming, as "Honny" Barnes and R. Foster featured a few features, too.

In order that the Referee Prevost could not escape Arthur Perkins 'tended door.

The lineup:

Meteors		Tigers
Parhatt	Center	Waterhouse
		Gosich
McCarthy	Right guard	Barnes
Burke	Right field	Larrabee
Johnson	Left guard	Murphy
Kinney	Left field	Foster

Charged With Professionalism

A letter from Joe Basloe written in Duluth contains the information that his Oswego basketball team has been barred from the amateur tournament at San Francisco for accepting money for games on the way out. Bas is just as well satisfied as he holds the opinion that the tournament won't amount to much. Fond Du Lac Minneapolis and Toledo have also barred for the same reason.

Those You Know

The D. A. R. will observe Washington's birthday by meeting with Mrs. A. P. Bradt at her home in Hannibal street. The program will be in charge of Miss Ada Wright. Sketches will be given from the life of Washington with questions in history. Supper will be served at 5 p. m.

* * *

Attorney and Mrs. Frederick Spencer entertained informally at their home in Academy street Wednesday evening.

* * *

Raymond Crowe of Syracuse is the guest of his brother, Andred Crowe, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Keeler, Oneida street.

* * *

Circle No. 5 of the Congregational church will give an oyster supper on Saturday evening, in the church parlors.

* * *

Harold A. Reed of Herkimer has returned after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Read.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Watson have been entertaining Miss Ethel Cook of Oswego at their home in Emery st.

* * *

Mrs. Russell Draper entertained at her home last Thursday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Mace of Syracuse were the recent guests of relatives in the city.

* * *

The members of the Junior League of the State Street M. E. church are giving funds for educating a little boy at Baroba Camp, India.

* * *

The Midweek service of the State Street M. E. church at 7:30 p. m. will be a rally service. Morning class meetings at 9:30.

* * *

An entertainment under the auspices of the Ladies Aid society of the State Street M. E. church will be given on Friday evening in the church parlors. Miss Elinor H. Hodges of Emerson College will entertain.

Overland six-cylinder on exhibition at showroom. VanWagenen, Inc.. Adv.

Ask about auto tires and new prices. VanWagenen, Inc.

3--RARE VALUES--3

IN

Slightly Used

PIANOS

SHULTZ—Upright Grand Regular Price, $450 to be sold at..... $265

STUYVESANT—Upright like new, made by Aeolian Co. Regular $350, to go at..... $245

KINGSBURY—Upright Regular $325; Second Hand, to go at..... $75

An Opportunity of a Lifetime to Get Big Bargains

Bogue Piano House

61 First Street

JESS DISCOUNTS JACK'S RECORD

But Willard Has Not Done Better Than to Beat Beaten Fellows

By FRANK G. MENKE

New York, Feb. 18.—The records of Jack Johnson and Jess Willard effectively shoot to pieces some of the recent utterances of Jess Willard, who has been spending part of his time spoofing the past doing of Johnson and praising his own.

"Johnson has scored only 11 or 12 knockouts," said Willard. The records show that Johnson has scored 26. Willard has scored 17 knockouts. Take a squint at the "fighters" that he hask nocked out. Not one of Willard's victims can be regarded as better than a third rater. Most of them are fourth and fifth raters—the type of "fighters" that would be "soft pickings" for a hard hitting lightweight.

Against the second rate fighters Willard has been turned back and beaten. Gunboat Smith, who is about one half of Willard's size, beat Willard in that 20-round affair in 'Frisco, and both Luther McCarty and Arthur Pelkey were given the popular decision over Willard. Tom McMahon, a joke fighter, tackled Willard in a 12-round bout in Youngstown, Ohio, last March and gave "the greatest heavyweight pugilist in the world" a thorough beating.

Here are some of the records of the pugilists who are scheduled to meet March 6th in Juarez, Mexico.

JACK JOHNSON

Born March 31, 1878, in Galveston, Tex., height, 6 ft.; weight, 200 pounds.

Year	Opponent	Won
1901—	Horace Miles	K.O. 6R
"	John Lee	K.O. 15R
"	Charley Brooks	K.O. 2R
"	Jack McCormick	K.O. 6R
1902—	Dan Murphy	K.O. 10R
"	Ed Johnson	K.O. 10R
"	Joe Kennedy	K.O. 4R
"	Jack Jeffries	K.O. 5R
"	Klondyke	K.O. 13R
"	Bob White	Dec. 5R
"	Jim Scanlon	Dec. 17R
"	Pete Everett	Dec. 20R
"	Frank Child	Dec. 12R
"	Geo. Gardiner	Dec. 20R
"	Fred Russell	Dec. 6R
"	Hank Griffin	Dec. 15R
"	Billy Stift	Dec. 10R
"	Hank Griffin	Dec. 20R
1903—	Joe Butler	K.O. 3R
"	"Denver Ed" Martin	Dec. 20R
"	Sam McVey	Dec. 20R
"	Sandy Ferguson	Dec.
"	Sam McVey	Dec. 15R
1904—	Sam McVey	K.O. 20R
"	Ed Martin	K.O. 2R
"	Frank Childs	Dec. 6R
1905—	Jim Jeffrods	K.O. 4R
"	Walter Johnson	K.O. 3R
"	Morris Harris	K.O. 1R
"	Black Bill	Dec. 4R
"	Sandy Ferguson	Foul 6R
1906—	Charles Hoghley	K.O. 1R
"	Joe Jeanette	Dec. 15R
"	Sam Langford	Dec. 15R
1907—	Peter Felix	K.O. 1R
"	Jim Lang	K.O. 9R
"	Charley Cutler	K.O. 1R
"	Jim Flynn	K.O. 11R
"	Bob Fitzsimmons	Dec. 2R
1908—	Tommy Burns	K.O. 14R
"	Ben Taylor	K.O. 8R
1909—	Stanley Ketchell	K.O. 15R
1910—	Jim Jeffries	K.O. 15R
1912—	Jim Flynn	Dec. 9R
1914—	Frank Moran	Dec. 20R

Year	Opponent	Lost	Draw	ND
1901—	Klondyke	20R		
"	J. Choynski	K.O. 3R		
1903—	Sandy Ferguson	6R		
1904—	Black Bill	6R		
1905—	Marvin Hart	Dec. 2R		
"	Joe Jeanette	Foul 2R		
"	Joe Jeanette	3R		
"	Jack Monroe	6R		
"	Black Bill	3R		
"	Joe Grim	6R		
"	Joe Jeanette	6R		
"	Young Peter Jackson	12R		
1906—	Joe Jeanette	6R		
"	Jim Jeffrods	6R		
"	Billy Dunning	10R		
"	Joe Jeanette	10R		
1907—	Sailor Burke	6R		
1909—	Tony Ross	6R		
"	Al Kaufmann	10R		
"	Jack O'Brien	6R		
1913—	Jim Johnson	10R		

Summary of Johnson's Record

Won by Knockout	26
Won by Decision	21
Won on Foul	1
Lost by Knockout	1
Lost on Decision	1
Lost on Foul	1
Draws	5
No Decision Fights	13
Total Fights	69

Note—In practically every one of the no decision fights the popular verdict was given in favor of Johnson.

JESS WILLLARD

Born Dec. 29, 1887, in Kansas; height, 6 ft. 7 ins.; weight 230 pounds.

Year	Opponent	Won
1911—	Ed Burke	K.O. 3R
"	Louis Fink	K.O. 3R
"	Al Mandeno	K.O. 4R
"	Joe Cavanaugh	K.O. 11R
"	Ben Shiller	K.O. 4R
"	Frank Lyon	Dec. 10R
"	Mike Cominsky	Dec. 10R
1912—	John Young	K.O. 3R
"	Frank Bowers	K.O. 3R
"	John Young	K.O. 5R
"	Sailor White	K.O. 1R
"	Soldier Kearns	K.O. 8R
1913—	Frank Bauer	K.O. 5R
"	Jack Leon	K.O. 4R
"	"Bull" Young	K.O. 11R
"	One Round Hogan	K.O. 2R
"	George Rodel	K.O. 9R
"	Al Williams	Dec. 8R
"	Jack Reed	Dec. 2R
1914—	Dan Daily	K.O. 9R
"	George Rodel	K.O. 8R

Year	Opponent	Lost	Draw	ND
1911—	Louis Fink	Foul 10R		
1912—	Arthur Pelkey	10R		
"	Luther McCarty	10R		
1913—	Carl Morris	10R		
"	Gunboat Smith	Dec. 20R		
"	Charley Miller	4R		
"	George Rodel	10R		
1914—	Tom McMahon	Dec. 20R		

Summary of Willard's Record

Won by Knockout	17
Won by Decision	4
Lost on Foul	1
Lost on Decision	2
Draws	1
No Decision Fights	4
Total Fights	29

Last Call

LADIES

$3.50 Rubber sole shoes $2.39

$1.25 Felt house slippers 59c

These go on sale Friday

9. a. m.

C. A. BECKWITH

39 First St. Fulton, N. Y.

PIANOS

Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?

Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 30 years?

Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?

The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.

See them, critically try them at

Hancock's Piano Store

247 and 249 West First Street

Oswego, N. Y.

VISITORS

TO THE

Panama-Pacific Exposition

will find the most convenient medium for carrying their funds is in the form of our Travelers' Checks. They are Safe and Available everywhere.

PRIVATE MAIL BOX NOW SAFE

Law Protects Receptacles Erected for Carrier's Convenience

Citizens who have placed receptacles for mail on their houses and residents of rural districts who have placed boxes on trees, fence posts or other places in front of their homes, for the convenience of carriers, have now the assurance that their mail is protected by law as fully as is that in the regular mail boxes on street corners. It is a very serious offense to tamper with mail left in a United States mail box. It is now just as serious to disturb that left in a receptacle placed on a house or other place by a private citizen for the convenience of a carrier.

An amendment to the postal laws and regulations passed on January 7, reads as follows:

"Any letter box or other receptacle intended or used for the receipt or delivery of mail matter on any city delivery route, rural delivery route, star route, or other mail route, is hereby designated a letter box for the receipt or delivery of mail matter within the meaning of the act of March 4, 1909, section 19."

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second Street

ONLY

$700 of the Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.'s First Perferred 6-7% Stock for sale. This is your opportunity to get this stock.

FULTON LIGHT HEAT & POWER COMPANY

Under Supervision of Public Service Commission.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

The J. L. Jones Property, corner Fourth and Broadway. This is a beautiful home and one of the best and most desirable in the city of Fulton.

Inquire of

Streeter & VanSanford

110½ Oneida St.

HENRY'S

Baggage, Express, and Open Sheds

Phone 585

Freight Hauling a specialty. Piano Moving with experienced men. Office, Residence and stables, 207 Seneca St.

HENRY ALKENBRACK, Prop.

HIPPODROME and THE STAR

TO-DAY—The Best Moving Picture Shows—TO-DAY

Pathe News No. 4, 1915
Plot at the Railroad Cut
In Quest of a Story
Cause for Thanksgiving
Buster Brown's Education
B. B. & The Greaser

Mysterious Mr. Davey
THE SINGLE ACT (2 reels)
Touch Luck Smith
Through Eyes of Love
The Loan Shark King

108 Oneida Street—5c—206 West Broadway

We Again Assert That

WE MAKE THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY ICE CREAM IN THE CITY

TRY OUR HIGH GRADE HOT DRINKS

George Washington Coffee
Runkel and Huyler's Chocolate and Cocoa

Phone 80 THE ONYX First Street

SAVE TIME, MONEY and PATIENCE

Have Your House Wired for Electricity and Enjoy the Electric Washing Machine, Vacuum Cleaner, Electric Toaster, Percolator, Etc.

ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

STATE OF NEW YORK

4¼ Per Cent GOLD BONDS

Exempt from Taxation, Including the Federal Income Tax

AMOUNTING TO

$27,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

WILL BE SOLD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year.

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00 and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $8,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $4,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent. interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1945.

Temporary recipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These Bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds.

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, February 13, 1915.

HARDWARE MEN ARE CHEERFUL

Business Conditions Improving; That Outlook is Bright; That Prices Will Stiffen

Syracuse, Feb, 18.—Two hundred traveling salesmen, associate members of the New York State Retail Hardware Association, which is holding its annual convention at the Yates, report tangible evidence of improved business conditions in nearly all sections of the state, according to William P. Foster of Rochester, president of the associate members' organization.

Speaking from his own experience in the general hardware trade, Mr. Foster yesterday declared that business has been "picking up," particularly during the past six weeks, and that unless the European war brings new and serious complications things ought to be "humming" by the middle of the year.

"The stiffening of the metal markets is causing many hardware merchants to place orders before prices go higher," Mr. Foster continued. "We—the traveling men—are not here to urge sales, but I observe that some good business has been secured today from retail dealers, we see the advantage of replenishing stocks at this time.

"Stocks are lower than ordinarily in the country districts, but a buying tendency is encouraging the hardware merchants to purchase goods. While some of the manufacturing communities have been hit hard by the industrial depression, those largely dependent on agricultural interests for trade are flourishing."

GENEROUS SUM REALIZED

The Amount of $276 Turned Into Treasury for Visiting Nurse Work.

The woman's auxiliary of the hospital announces the amount realized from the charity ball for the visiting nurse fund to be $276. The amount directly gathered from the sale of tickets by the auxiliary was $203. In addition the Elks committee has turned over $73, this the amount cleared by the lodge after the expenses of the affair had been met.

The public generally is appreciative of the opportunity afforded by the Elks to raise the funds for carrying on this good work. Commendation and congratulations are both due from the public.

MICHAEL HARTY

Michael Harty, 88, died this morning at his home, 307 Highland st.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. B. G. McGrath of Oswego and Mrs. John Reynolds, also one son, James Harty, both of this city.

The funeral services will be held at 9 o'clock Saturday morning at the hom and at 9:30 from the Church of Immaculate Conception. Burial will be made at St. Mary's. Friends are asked to omit flowers.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE MEETIING

The Woman's League meeting will be held at the library tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The annual election of officers will take place and the addition of two new departments to the league will be made.

Each old member is urged to be present. Any new members will be welcomed. The league is ambitious to rank with other small but progressive cities along civic lines, and it is believes Fulton women are surely awakening to their splendid possibilities in human welfare work.

HART-MORTON

The wedding this morning of Ernest Morton of 113 Oak st., and Miss Eva Hart, 103 S. 7th st., came as quite a surprise to the numerous friends of the young persons.

Early this bright morning City Clerk Scudder issued to them a license, whereupon the parsonage of the Congregational church was visited. There a cordial welcome awaited them as the genial pastor, the Rev. Charles Olmstead, while surprised when he learned the object of the visit, soon performed the wedding ceremony. Immediately Mr. and Mrs. Morton left the parsonage for the home of the groom's father, William Morton, 113 Oak st., from whence the sound of wedding bells issued.

Mr. Morton is a cloth inspector at the American Woolen Co.'s plant. Mrs. Morton has a large circle of friends in this city where she has lived always. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hart, 103 S. 7th st.

JEROME MILLER

Jerome Miller, 82, a former well known boat builder of this city, died yesterday at Ithaca, and the body will be brought here on the 11:40 train Friday and placed in the receiving vault at Mt. Adnah cemetery until spring when interment will be made in the family lot.

Undertaker E. S. Brown is in charge of arrangements.

MISS HODGES WILL READ

Miss Eleanor Howe Hodges of the Boston School of Oratory, will entertain an audience tomorrow evening in the State st. M. E. church, by giving a series of readings.

Miss Hodges enjoys a fine reputation as an entertainer in a literary way and the women of the church are indeed fortunate in securing her services.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEBREW COMEDIAN

Tonight only at The Quirk can be seen the great Joe Welch as Isaac Abrahams in one of the most extraordinary photo play stories ever produced with an all star cast. Tomorrow the laughing event of years comes for two days. It is "Tillie's Punctured Romance," in six reels, produced by the Keystone Co., featuring Marie Dressler, Chas. Chaplin and Mabel Normand; a big scream from start to finish. Prices, 5-10-15c.

M. W. A. CONTEST

Captain Hyde's team jumped into the lead last night in the membership contest, by the addition of three candidates, making the score, Hyde team 14; Middleton 10.

In the pool tournament, Middleton, in two fast games, defeated Barnes by a score of 50—23. Palmer defeated Roy, score 50—40.

ZELAND ARRIVES AT LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 18.—The British liner Zeeland from Halifax, N.S., and Portland, Me., arrived here this afternoon, having passed through the Irish sea without a mishap.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Friday, with a rising temperature. Fresh east winds.

THE QUIRK—To-night

JOE WELCH in "TIME LOCK No. 776"
(IN SIX PARTS)

5c Joe Welch, The Best Known Comedian on Earth 10c

MARIE DRESSLER, CHAS. CHAPLIN and MABEL NORMAND in the KEYSTONE COMEDY
"TILLIES PUNCTURED ROMANCE"
6—Reels—6 Combined in One Big Scream of Fun

PRICES: 5c, 10c, 15c

O. HENDERSON & CO.

WEEK END SALE

Friday and Saturday
FEBRUARY 19 and 20th

50c Ladies' Knit Pants and Vest 25c each

$1.00 Colored Petticoats, slightly shop worn . . . . . 50c each

KEEP SHIPS AWAY FROM WAR ZONE

(Continued from Page One)

ment cause all American ships passing through the war zone waters be accompanied by convoys of warships flying the United States ensign. It is emphatically pointed out in this connection that only those ships carrying no contraband should be convoyed.

Though the German government inclines to consider every measure possible to guard the shipping of neutral nations, there are two circumstances which demand consideration:

First, the use of foreign flags by British merchant ships; second, the carrying of contraband of war in merchant ships of neutral countries.

In regard to the carrying of contraband in neutral ships the Imperial government expresses the hope that the United States government will be induced to observe the conduct which is in agreement with a "real spirit of neutrality."

(Germany's references to the transportation of contraband is directed toward the shipment of guns, ammunition and other war munitions which have been made to England and France from American ports since the war began.)

It is pointed out that Germany gave ample time (fourteen days) for neutral countries to prepare to meet war zone conditions. In other words the ships which have sailed for English waters since the German proclamation was posted, have voluntarily accepted responsibility for the dangers attending the voyage.

The lengthy document vigorously defends Germany's present course throughout.

Athens, Feb. 18.—Official announcement is made here today that Greece has accepted the Turkish apologies for the arrest of the Greek naval attache at Constantinople, and that the incident is practically closed.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Feb. 18.—The Juarez race track officials deserve a commending slap upon their spinal columns for their recent action in putting into force a rule concerning apprentice jockeys that will do much to make the racing game more honest.

The officials long ago realized that if they could devise some rules that would reduce to a minimum the number of plausible excuses that horse owners could resort to when the favorite horse lost the race, or when an outsider won, that they would be taking a long step toward the goal of honest and clean racing.

So they passed this rule:

"Hereafter the apprentice allowance will be permitted only on the horses owned by persons holding the contracts on apprentice riders. This will not apply to horses trained by such employers unless they have ownership in them."

That rule means much for the racing game. In the past the apprentice jockeys have figured—unconsciously perhaps—in many crooked races. There are several ways in which the crooked owners worked things through the medium of apprentice jockeys. The most popular method was this:

Let's say Bill Hanger owned a horse named Kinky Kink, who was compelled to carry 100 pounds in jockey weight. Kinky Kink couldn't do very well with a 100 pound load, but he always was sure to be in the fight with a 95 pound load.

The public knew this. It also knew that Owner Hanger had no apprentice jockeys—that he always rode the expert jockeys who must carry 100 pounds. Therefore, the public never bet on Hanger's horse; at least, not in any amounts.

The race on this particular day is fixed for Kinky Kink to win. The owner of the horse knows that his only chance to win is to put in an apprentice jockey, because the rule provides that whenever an apprentice jockey rides the horse is given a five pound allowance. That is, if the horse, under the rules, is scheduled to carry 100 pounds regular jockey weight, he need carry only 95 pounds if an apprentice rides him.

At the last minute, the owner of Kinky Kink put a 95 pound jockey on the horse's back. With such little weight Kinky Kink can go at his best—and he usually wins.

The public probably bet heavily on the other horses in the race. They never figured Kinky Kink to have a chance because they know he can't carry 100 pounds jockey weight and they didn't learn about theswitch in jockeys until the horses were at the post or had left it.

This switching practice has been carried on extensively in the past and every time it has been the public that has been stung. The public rarely figured that the owner Kinky Kink and horses of his kind would be handled by apprentice jockeys because the owner of the horse did not employ apprentice jockeys.

The crooked owners "crossed" the owner at the last minute and there was nothing in the rules to prevent the borrowing and the switching of riders.

The Juarez rule prevents further borrowing. An apprentice jockey cannot ride a horse and get the five pound allowance unless he is regularly employed by the owner of the horse. An owner, in future, who wants to use apprentice jockeys must make public the fact that he is meploying apprentice jockeys. That will act as a "tip-off" to the public and remove at least one of the many practices of crooked race horse owners to "flim" the public.

Community Notes

Circle No. 5 of the Congregational church will serve an oyster supper on the evening of Saturday, the 20th.

* * *

Miss Revels of the Henderson store will spend a portion of next week in New York city.

* * *

Everyone should have the opportunity of seeing a pair of one-time shoes Ensign Fitzgerald took from the feet of a little brown-eyed waif of six years yesterday afternoon. What a story was written in the lines of those sole-less mates! One a woman's high heel shoe, the other that of a one-time baby shoe, both without that strip of leather known as "sole."

* * *

The Spring-like note in the atmosphere has been most perceptible, and milady is busy on plans for the Easter bonnet and gown, of which Dame Fashion promises bewildering creations.

The Van Wagenen, Inc., will make a specialty this seasoon of incubators and brooders. Stock is already being shown. Adv. 59

JACK WOULD COME AWAY FROM TROUBLED EUROPE

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Jack Johnson is anxious to come back to the United States. He has opened negotiations with the government in an endeavor to strike a bargain for his home coming.

District Attorney Charles F. Clyne announced today that an emissary representing the fighter called on him. "I am not at liberty to disclose the agent's name," Mr. Clyne said. "No bargain was made. If Johnson comes back from Europe we will be here ready to receive him."

RESORT HOTEL BURNS

Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 18.—Practically the entire business section of Ebensburg, mountain summer resort and county seat of Cambria county, was wiped out by fire today. The fire broke out in the poolroom of the Mountain house. Every building in block from the Mountain house to the courthouse was destroyed. The loss was about $300,000. The courthouse was not damaged, although the building adjoining it was destroyed. Fire companies from many northern Cambria towns were summoned to assist the Ebensburg compaies.

PRAYING THAT JIM CROW CARS SHALL NOT COME

Washington, Feb. 18.—Negroes in the capital today started to fast for three days and to pray for forty in an effort to create sentiment against the bill now in Congress providing "Jim Crow" street cars in Washington.

Prayers that the bill will be defeated were offered at special services in all the negroe churchhes in the city. Negro clergymen from other cities are here aiding in the campaign of prayer.

CAR BARN BURNS

Westboro, Mass., Feb. 18.—The big Boston & Worcester railway car barn was burned today with a loss of about $100,000. The flames also destroyed eighty interurban passenger cars.

FORK AND HOE PLANT BURNS

Binghamton, Feb. 18.—The plant of the American Fork and Hoe Co., was destroyed by fire today, with $100,000 loss.

KING DISSOLVES PARIAMENT

Madrid, Feb. 18.—An economic and financial crisis has devoleped in Spain. King Alfonso today signed a decree adjourning Parliament indefinitelq, in spite of the fact that important bilsl are pending. The Premier announced that the governement is compelled to devote all its attention to applying the law recently passed to meet the doestic expenses.

Baled hay, straw, shavings,. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch and pin; between Volney Center and Fulton. Return to Conley Bros. and receive reward. 53c

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business. Inquire 210 Cayuga st. 54

Modern House to Rent.—105 East 4th street. Inquire 107 East 4th street. B. C. Brown, Phone 2339. 52

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

For Sale—200 bushels of carrots. R. N. Baily, 118 N. 6th st. 56c

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BREAD WAR NOW COSTS GERMANY NEARLY MILLION

Two Zeppelins On Scout Duty Lost On North Sea Island

By Herbert Temple

London, Feb. 19.—English ships have thus far escaped destruction or damage in the "bread war" in which German submarines and airships are co-operating in an attempt to cut off England's food supply. The only losses suffered thus far by either of the belligerent nations has been suffered by Germany. Two great Zeppelin airships of the fleet that the Germans are using to patrol the North sea and to flash to submarines word of the approach of cargo ships have already been wrecked upon the coast of Denmark.

With the war zone proclamation in effect for less than two days the Germans have thus suffereda monetary loss of $600,000, the cost of the Zeppelins lost off Denmark, not having been less than $300,000 each.

That Germany had carried out her threat to use the Zeppelins in her new campaign against England was definitely confirmed today by dispatches from Rotterdam telling how the Dutch steamer Helena was held up by the Zepplin L-5 in the North sea. The best description of the incident was given by the correspondent of the Daily Express, who telegraphed as follows:

"The captain of the Dutch steamer Helena has just described to me how his ship was held up forty miles from Haake Lightship in the North sea by a German airship which descened near the sea and hoisted signals orderin gthe steamer to heave to.

"The Helena was overhauled by Zeppelin L-5 at 10 a.m. The morning was clear and in the sunshine the airship was seen at a great altitude approaching swiftly from the direction of the coast and rocking like a schooner in a rought sea. It flew directly over the Helena, whose crew distinctly saw fifteen or twenty persons in its cars, which were connected by a covered gangway. The men wore dark, close-fitting tunics, caps like hoods and goggles.

"They watched the Helena through glasses in a kind of turret in the fore part of the airship. The crew of a quick firing gun were at their stations and a great naval ensign flew at the stern of the gas bag.

"The airship circled the Helena twice, then appeared to be satisfied and after exchanging signals returned in the direction of the coast."

According to dispatches from Copenhagen the Zeppelin wrecked off Esjberg yesterday was the L-4, whose sister ship, the L-3, was destroyed on France island the day before. The L-4 was in command of Captain Count Platen-Hallertund. Four men of her crew are missing.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily News declares that the survivors of the L-4 attempted to conceal their identity when taken to Esjberg.

"The Germans declared at the official inquiry at Esjberg," he says, "that they had escaped from a wrecked fishing boat which struck a mine, but the magistrate refused to credit their story. Then they confessed that they were survivors from a Zeppelin.

They tried to steer in the teeth of the gale, but the motor smashed

"In Wednesday's night storm the airship got into difficulties. as they neared shore, and, driven down by the snow, the captain gave orders to set the ship on fire and leap for their lives.

"The whole ship was ablaze as the men leaped overboard from a fair height, some two or three miles from shore.

"There were fifteen men on board and four were lost. The survivors swam about, clinging to the wreckage, and eventually reached shore near Varde, where, realizing they were on neutral ground they made for the railway station and tried to escape by a passing train. One man broke both legs in jumping from the Zeppelin.

The men will be interned at Odense.

U-16 SENDS FRENCH STEAMER TO BOTTOM

Havre, France, Feb. 19.—The French steamer Dinorah was torpedoed early today without warning by a German submarine a few miles from the French port of Giette. The German torpedo failed to sink the Dinorah but stove in a plate below the waterline. The steamer was kept afloat by the crew at her pumps and she was towed into Giette. This is believed to be the first case of a German submarine attacking one of the allies' vessels since the declaration of the war zone went into effect. The Dinorah was being towed outside when she was attacked. The submarine is believed to be the U-16 which sank the steamer Ville de Lillie on Tuesday. Several fishing boats were in the vicinity when the Dinorah was attacked. These fled into Giette and assistance was promptly given to the steamer Dinorah when the news was also flashed to the French naval base.

Following the torpedoing of the Dinorah it was announced that all sea travel between Giette and England would be discontinued immediately,

London, Feb. 19.—The Norwegian steamer Belbridge struck a mine off Dover today, according to the Exchange Telegraph Co. The Belbrige was bound from New Orleans to Amsterdam. The crew was rescued.

This is the first neutral vessel to have suffered damage since the German war zone proclamation went into effect.

NO CONCESSION SEEN IN REPLY

Cabinet Officials Believe Neutral Vessels Should Keep Away From War Zone Waters

Washington, Feb. 19.—The most important cabinet meeting in many months was held today in President Wilson's library, and the issue between the United States and Germany over the war zone declaration practically was the sole topic of discussion.

The German reply to the Ambassador's note was dissected and it is understood that the current of action and the policy for United States to follow in the event that a German submarine might sink an American ship was gone into. The prevailing temper of mind in Washington today was that this Government would state the possibility of being drawn into the European conflict if an American ship is sunk... Most of officials, however, refuse to believe that Germany will permit an American ship to be torpedoed, because of the consequences of such an act. Administration officials expect find the slightest concession to the United States in the German reply to the American protest. They believe that it makes the warning stronger for all neutral vessels to keep out of British waters.

THE EXPRESS SAFE; BANDITS MADE ESCAPE

Washington, Feb. 19.—Police of Washington and sheriffs and constables of Virginai counties near the capital today are searching for the two bandits who threw the express safe off the Atlantic Coast Line Florida Special soon after the train left here.

The men, wearing masks, appeared just after the flyer left Alexandria and bound and gagged Messenger Chambliss. They could not open the safe so they rolled it from the car and jumped when the train slowed down for a grade near Franconia. The bandits got nothing for their work, for the strongbox was empty.

GOVERNOR IN WATERTOWN

Albany, Feb. 19.—Governor Whitman left Albany at noon today for Watertown where he wil laddress the Lincoln League. The Governor will return to Albany tonight and leave for New York. Tomorrow night he will attend the anniversary of the 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G. in Brooklyn.

BURNS BEATEN

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 19.—Joe Bailey, former light-weight champion of Canada, regained the title here last night, defeating "Rough House" Burns in a 20-round bout.

STEAMSHIPS STAY IN PORT

New York, Feb. 19.—No steamers left this port today.

IN LOCAL COURT

The civil action case growing out of a debt of $350, between Eugene Ingraham, plaintiff, and John Belaski, defendant, was being tried out in city court today before Judge Wilson.

The courtroom was filled with mechanics of various trades. The trial will in all probability last two or three days, as many witnesses are to be examined on both sides.

The suit is for claims growing out of a contract in which the plaintiff built a house for the defendant.

Attorney C. E. Guile appeared for the plaintiff and Attorney F. G. Spencer for the defendant.

SAFETY FIRST.



—Kirby in New York World.

JOHNSON NEAR BATTLE GROUND

Willard Rounds Into Shape to Meet the "Big Smoke" And Win Fortune

By LEWIS T. MATSON

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 19.—"Fight! Fight! Fight!" Thatis what every one in Juarez and El Paso is talking about today. But it is not the revolution in Mexico they have in mind. It is the coming fight between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard.

Now that the apprehension over Jack Johnson's whereabouts has been cleared up the doing in fistic circles has taken on added interest. Word from Tampico that the big black champion had arrived there and was leaving today for Juarez (the scene of the battle ground, has spurred those staging the great bout to greater activity.

In Jess Willard's training camp "hard work" was the rule. The big cowboy has been taking things rather easily, owing to the uncertainty as to whether the "big smoke" would arrive here on time. Now that the champion is on his way Willard started today to put in some hard licks to his training, in order to put himself in the best physical condition when he steps into the ring to try and win the title and incidentally the fortune that goes with it.

Johnson's training quarters have already been selected. They will be just on the outskirts of Juarez where the big black will finish up his training. Reports from Tampico say that Johnson is already in good condition, showing that he has put in some hard licks for his coming match, and that he would requier only about ten days to put himself in shape.

TWIN HAD TO QUIT

New York, Feb. 19.—Jack (Twin) Sullivan of Boston is not the same fighter he was in days gone by. He essayed a come back stunt last night with Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant, but was forced to quit in the sixth round. He made the mistake of going against a younger and stronger man and only his pluck, craftiness and ring generalship carried him along as long as he did last.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Saturday, with moderate east and northeast winds.

RUSSIANS MASS 300,000 TROOPS

Will Be Used to Drive Back Germans Who Have Advanced Seventy-Five Miles

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograde, Feb. 19.—The latest official report of operations issued here says: "On the front from the Niemen to the Vistula fighting continued on February 17. It was of a particularly desperate character in the region of Augustowe and also in the region from Sierpec to Plock.

"On the left bank of the Vistula (west of Warsaw) calm prevailed.

"In the Carpathians the Russians repelled a series of persistent attacks on the Austrian front at Svidinik. On the upper San and in the regions of Koziowa, Tucla, Szenchouwa, Wyszkow and Klauz we are continuing to repel incessant German attacks. The Russians are now delivering a series of successful counter attacks."

German armies are continuing thei terrific attacks upon the 300 mile Russian front between the Niemen and Vistula rivers, but it is officially claimed here that the troops of Grand Duke Nicholas are successfully withstanding the assaults. In the Carpathians, because of indications that the Austro-German attacks there are weakening, the Russian troops have in turn opened an offensive and have gained a number of successes with their counter attacks.

On the northern front, Russian reinforcements have been sent to the region of Augustowe and Plock over the new military railways which have been constructed since the war began and it was asserted here today that the armies of Field Von Hindenberg are now confronted by 300,000 fresh Russian troops who will take the offensive as soon as the German's heavy losses compel them to slacken their attacks.

Claims made by the German war office that 64,000 Russians retired from East Prussia were branded as "absurd" by Minister of War Sukhomlinoff. Today, he reiterated the claim that the Russians effected their withdrawal from German territory without severe losses either in men or equipment.

An official statement issued at midnight admitted that the Russians in Bukewina had retired to the North bank of the Pruth river, but the military experts here declared this would have no effect on the Russian campaign in Galicia. The correspondent of the Bourse Gazette at Lemberg telegraphed today that the Russians had gained all approaches to Usek pass and that two columns were concentrating upon Ungvar pass, the capture of which will permit the Russians to pour into Hungary.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—Capture of the Russian town of Pottegan, 18 miles northeast of Pilsit, is announced today in the official report from the German General Staff. It also claims other successes in the eastern theatre of war, as well as in the western, where hill No. 600 in the Vosges was taken by storm.

According to the official report the Germans attempted to resume their offensive in the Champagne district of France, but their attempts relaxed under the fire of the artillery.

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W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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February 19, 1915

Opinions

Carrying Children to School.

At least 43 States authorize the transportation of pupils to public schools at the expense of school districts, according to a bulletine by A. C. Monahan of the United States Bureau of Education. In certain States transportation at public expense is permissive only, in others obligatory. Ohio, for example, requires transportation for children two miles or more from the school, while other States require transportation when the distance is 1½ miles or more. In several of the States the school authorities may pay parents or guardians a fixed amount per day for transportation while Maine, Vermont, Minnesota, South Dakota and Oregon permit payment for room and board for pupils in homes convenient to the schools where the cost of so doing does not exceed the cost of transportation.

As to the means of transportation, the bulletin says sentiment seems to favor the school wagon where properly managed; yet while the wagon is the usual form of conveyance furnished, many children are transported by steam railroads, electric cars, automobiles and even by gasoline launches Competent drivers are essential in any plan for transportation. The character of the driver is so important that State legislation in some instances, for example Wisconsin, requires that each driver contracted with must be of excellent moral character, trustworthy and responsible, and must furnish a safe team with suitable conveyance. The kind of wagons used is regarded as so important that many States purchase their own wagons and hire only drivers and teams. The best wagons are those where the driver sits inside with the children, and where there are glass sides instead of curtains. In cold weather rugs and lap-robes are used and sometimes wagons are heated by means of oil stoves.

The cost per pupil for transportation, as given by the bulletin, ranges from 10 to 18 cents per day. The average expense for the school year is about $23 per pupil.

The Value of the Mayor's Bread Letter.

The letter of Mayor Mitchel to President Wilson on the bread question, which was considered at the Cabinet meeting in Washington yesterday, will serve two good purposes. It will tend to hasten a comprehensive investigation of the foodstuffs situation in this country, and it may also discourage an artificial advance in the price of wheat.

It is a national problem which we are facing, and while local investigations may prove valuable in unearthing local conspiracies among bakers the inadequacy of city or state inquiries to go to the bottom of the matter is only too apparent. Here in New York, for example, the authorities cannot compel the testimony of the big Chicago operators, against whom the burden of complaint rests. On the other hand, the preparations of the Attorney General to look thoroughly into the situation so far as this state is concerned have undoubtedly had something to do with the recent break in wheat quotations.

Let us have, then, a thoroughgoing federal investigation of the whole problem, touching on every factor involved, from the wheat field to the dinner table. By all means let us have it before any such rash thing as an embargo is attempted, with the consequent crippling of our foreign commerce an da great increase of unemployment. In the meantime, however, it will be well if the rabid wheat speculators remember that to the possibility of an opening of the Dardanelles and the release of Russian grain stores there is added that of a limitation on American export of wheat, provided they become unreasonably energetic on the bull side.—Tribune, N. Y.

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SPEAKING OF GYMNASIUMS

We must some day have a new high school, and when that time comes every person in Fulton should have a lively interest in every nook and corner of the building. The one most planned room in such a building should be a gymnasium, and that of the most modern type.

E. F. Guilbert writes in the American City a most inspiring article on Public School Gymnasiums. He says:

"The gymnasium has become a very important factor in school planning, as a modern grammar school is almost invariably provided with one, and a high school is practically never without one, and frequently has two."

Newark, N. J., is used as an illustration of a most modern school gymnasium which is arranged for the use of both the boys and girls, and should be the pride and joy of the pupils.

Many near at home places have, in building new schools, arranged them that they may be used as community centers. Here the school entertainments are held the women's clubs meet, the speakers of general interest are heard here by th people of a community, and as a result a keener interest in public affairs grows through the commonest meeting place. The little red school house in bygone days was the mecca on all occasions, and kept alive the community interest for the people.

Today if the boys and girls give an entertainment the expense of paying for the use of suitable place kills the joy of "doing things." Open meetings for public enlightenment are often tabooed because of the expense connected with securing a place both large and comfortable to accommodate even an audience of moderate size.

Syracuse, at Bellevue Heights, has such a school. An inspection of it by emissaries from Fulton would perhaps help to pave the way for "what's right" in our city.

Two Aspects of the Sale of Abandoned Canal Lands

As a resident of this city Governor Whitman belongs in the ranks of those citizens who share in the ownership of the State canal lands but who are so situated geographically that distribution of these lands for less than their market value can work injury to them. This is not the condition in the settlements in which this property lies. If Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo—there are dozens of other towns similarly circumstanced—can buy the abandoned canal bed for half, or a quarter, or a tenth of its worth, they can make large profits on the transactions; and the loss will fall on the people of the State outside these especially fortunate communities.

One of the sensible and praise-worthy acts of Governor Glynn was his refusal to permit the sale of abandoned canal lands for less than a fair price. He was besought so to do, but declined to sacrifice for the profit of the few the property of the many. He held that the real estate belonging to the State should be administered for the good of all its people, and not in the interest of any community or individual.

The proposal to utilize these lands for sectional advantage is now fathered in the Legislature by representatives of the party to which Governor Whitman belongs. But his duty and his obligation are to the whole State. These should lead him to a position like Governor Glynn's; and if he needs practical consideration to strengthen his spinal column he may well give earnest thought to the possible amelioration of the State's financial condition to be attained through business management of this extremely valuable property.—Sun, N.Y.

Farm Bureau Work

There are 26 farm bureaus in this State and, among other activities, they assisted 427 farmers last year in obtaining farm laborers. These bureaus made 882 farm surveys. A farm survey isn't measuring the number of acres a farmer has in his farm. A farm survey is similar to a city survey, or an overhauling of a manufacturing plant by an efficiency expert. This kind of survey is calculated to cut out the boarder cows, eliminate waste motions, do away with wastes generally and direct the farm activities toward the most profitable breeds, crops, etc. It may be assumed that the productivity of the farms surveyed was considerably increased.

The bureaus also helped 151 farmers in keeping accounts. The agents visited 13,400 farms and talked cows, hens, pigs, hay and other farm subjects and they also addressed 1,436 meetings where they gave similar lines of talk. The agents helped to plan 138 drainage systems, 86 farm buildings and 22 silos, and thus the latest and best ideas in this work were brought to the farm. Moreover, the agents preached alfalfa and supervised the growing of 1,323 acres of that crop.

The farm bureau in Oneida county, under the direction of Agent George W. Bush is doing a large amount of high grade work. It is worth nothing that the bureaus collectively are likewise increasing the production and the profits of the farms in this State. At the same time the increased production means a damper to rising food prices. it makes a broader and stronger foundation for industry. It works toward the general welfare. The farm bureau is one of the most important institutions established in the State in recent years.—Observer, Utica.

Call and see the new Overland 7-passenger, six cylinder touring car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Fitch entertained friends from out of town recently.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Burns have been entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Harry Partrick of North Rose.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. George of S. 2d street, was very happily surprised by a number of her friends on her birthday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Dines were guests of Oswego friends Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Lewis and Mrs. Charles True called on friends in Oswego yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. R. O. Fiske of Ingalls Crossing has been the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. W. M. Pratt and Mrs. Charles Anderson were over Sunday guests of Syracuse friends.

WINTER, BEAUTIFUL WINTER

By J. E. Hyde, Fulton

The beautiful snow is falling
In flakes of crystal dew.
I would not miss the glorious sight
For anything; Would you?
Coasting and skiing in winter
Are sports we all so love.
The creak of our sleds, and laughter,
And stars a'twinkle above.

Oh give to me a moonlight night,
Or a winter's evening cold.
The winter's sports I would not change
For a million tons of gold.

I love to think of skating rinks,
And my chums of long ago.
Toboggan slides, and hockey games,
And straw rides with my beau.
The bells agingling sweet and loud
Sing melodies so clear.
Yes; I will vote the wintertime
The best of all the year.

Seven passenger, six-cylinder Overland, on exhibition. VanWagenen. 55

BISHOP ISSUES LENTEN LETTER

In It He Urges Self-Denial As a Becoming Celebration of the Season

The Rt. Rev. Charles T. Olmstead, bishop of Central New York, has issued the following Lenten letter, which was read Wednesday in all Episcopal church of this diocese:

My Dear Brethen:

I greet you once more, at the beginning of another Lenten season, earnestly praying that it may be a time of true spiritual progress for us all—a forward movement in the growth in grace.

We are called upon in Lent to make a special effort in the way of self-denial; and it seems to me that I cannot do better at this time than to ask you to unite with me in a brief meditation on that subject.

What do we understand by self-denial? Perhaps there are some people who imagine that it refers only to fasting from material food. But while that is certainly included in the meaning of the term, it is by no means an exhaustive definition. Regarding it, however, in that most literal sense, let us observe that, as abstinence from more or less of meat and drink, fasting is a thing which it might be well for us to practice more systematically than, I imagine, we usually do, and that for two reasons—First, because there are certainly some who are addicted to the habit of more or less excess in the indulgenceof those appetities and the exercise of occasional self-denial in such things would lead to a more becoming abstemiousness. And, second, because we should thereby be enabled to give more generously of our means for the benefit of the Church and of those who are in need. And this second reason would apply, no doubt, with still more force, to self-denial in the gratification of those other desires, for which the world affords such abundant opportunity—not merely the wearing of fine clothes and jewels, but the taking part in amusements and all sorts of entertainments. One can hardly help thinking in these days, when people are so eager to be amused, and the means of gratifying them in that way are so numerous and ready at hand, of those ancient Romans during the Empire, of whom it was said that they were constantly crying out for "bread and circuses." We would not pretend to deny, of course, that we all need and ought to have a certain reasonable amount of recreation, just as we require food and drink to sustain our bodies; but it calls for a measure of self-denial all the year round to keep human beings "temperate in all things," according to the Apostle's rule. And when we read such statements as that which was published in the last issue of The Gospel Messenger, to the effect that during the past year the American people spent nearly two billion dollars for strong drink, nearly a billion for tobacco, several millions for confectionery and soft drinks, and even $15,000,000 for chewing gum, while only $7,500,000 went for the spread of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the nations of the world—then we can see where a reasonable degree of self-denial might well come in for our own good and for the good of all mankind, particularly at this time, when human suffering is so intensified by the dreadful conflict across the sea.

But this is by no means the only kind of self-denial that we human beings need—it should go deeper into the life and character. Self manifests its evil propensities in more subtle forms than those of which we have been speaking. They are not so gross, perhaps, but they are more dangerous to the spiritual life. They have to do with what may be called "the worship of Self." We call it "pride" or "self-conceit"—self-will, which must have its own way, no matter to whom it may cause inconcenience or discomfort—disobedience which will injure the quiet working of the nation or the Church, that its own sweet will may be accomplished. It is selfishness of this sort that has brought about the disruption of the Church of Christ into so many jarring sects, and we are having the most terrible illustration of a similar spirit among the nations in the awful war now raging in Europe. If Christian people had followed their Master in the practice of self-denial, we should never have beheld such heart-rending tragedies. It is for this reason, therefore, that the Lord Himself said: "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me." This is the reason, in a measure, why He was actually crucified. The Cross is the sign and emblem of the crossing of the human will, and Jesus not only denied himself by refusing "the Kingdoms of the world and the glory of them," but He submitted to the agony of dying on the Cross, that He might the more effectually persuade us to follow in His footsteps. Self-denial, therefor, is really the only way of salvation. Let us be more fervent than ever, dear brethren, in offering that petition of the Litany—"By Thy Cross and Passion, Good Lord, deliver us."

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Aperson whom the Wyoming newspapers have described as "a sweet modest little woman," Mrs. Morna Wood by name, is a member of the Wyoming House of Representatives.

According to the press reports her presence in the political vortex has not blighted the flower of chivalry but caused it to blossom as the rose.

In ten months the vote on woman suffrage in New York State is going to be taken. The suffragists are mobilizing their forces. The New York electorate may not be converted but it cannot escape being enlightened. One rapid firing gun that will be turned on every voter is the folllowing questionaire:

If women do not need the vote in New York State why does the law give as "courtesy" to the man the life use of all the real property of his deceased wife, and give as "dower" to the woman but the life use of one-third of the real property of her husband?

Why does the wife receive but half the personal property if her husband dies intestate and without descendants, and the husband in similar circumstances receives it all?

These and many more are the questions to be fired at the voter who must either explain or agree to vote "yes" on the woman suffrage amendment.

Disfranchisement is nothing, says the pacifier to the irate suffragist, the people living in the district of Columbia have no vote and they aren't making a fuss all the time.

That may be so,answers the suffragist, but the U. S. Government pays almost half the taxes for the District of Columbia but whatever it does to women it never remits any of their taxes.

"If the mother of John D. Rockefeller had been a better woman," said Mother Jones in an interview during the hearing before the Industrial Commission in New Yark city he would not be the owner of mines where men and women and children are slaughtered."

Since the greatest government in the world has not been able to keep John D. from owning the earth it is difficult to understand how one woman could keep him from owning Colorado fuel and iron mining stock.

The mother can't control the food, let alone the morals of her children. She takes the milk out of the bottle and politics has put it in. She teaches her boy to pray and politics winks while he is taught to gamble. Her quests for justice, it was President Wilson who said it, will lead her into the confines of politics. And to go voteless into politics is like going on the golf links without any golf balls.

Conservative old Massachusetts that originally only admitted Congregationalists in good and regular standing to the ballot box has passed a bill in its Senate eleven to one in favor of admitting women who originally in the good old days were not admitted to the school house except in summer when the boys were haying.

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PRIM PUSSY WILLOW

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

Prim Pussy Willow, you are here. We know you've broke the winter sere. For this we're very glad. And Pussy Willow we now see how very stylish you can be. Your color is the fad. You don the soft grey of the dawn, and next the warmth and hue of fawn, and then you change to cream. We find that as the sun comes near, you change your robe for white so clear. Pictorial you do seem. Dear Pussy Willow; you may smile, but you're a connoisseur of style; admit that we are right. Be thankful then, dear little Miss. We love your pose; your cheek we kiss; you are a lovely mite.

Your sunny face does radiate
The sunshine into mortals.
We welcome you, dear little puss;
You bring us to the portals
of springtime night. You are the first to let your cherry blossoms burst so early in the season.
All thanks to thee, dear little girl;
Your soft bud is—a pussy pearl.

CROWN OLIVE OIL
100% PURE
in Pints, Quarts, and Gallons
For Sale at
LaPorte's Grocery
HELLO 75

FOR SALE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
At Mrs. F. D. Van Wagenen's 426 So. 4th st., A COOKING RANGE with gas attachments, BOOKCASES, WARDROBE, TWO VIOLINS, COUCHES, BEDROOM SET and OTHER HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS.

SPRING IS ON THE WAY
Men's and Ladies'
SPRING GARMENTS
made to order, all work done right here, under my personal supervision. My business has grown by satisfying people.
L. FOX, Home Tailor
CLEANING AND PRESSING
19 S. First St. (over Bush & Smith's)

PIANOS
Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?
Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?
Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?
The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.
See them, critically try them at
Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

HIDDEN AMONG THE STUFF

A SUNDAY SERMON

Billy Sunday preached in Philedalphia Saturday night on the topic, "Hidden Among the Stuff." He said:

Text: I Sam. x. 22.—"Behold, he hath hid himself among the stuff."

It is with some reluctance I speak about how a man failed. I would much rather tell you of some signal success in life, but some times the study of failure is more fruitful than the study of conquest.

I am speaking tonight with the hope that where Saul went wrong you'll go right so that when you are called to be king or queen of that inner kingdom of men and of women you may be one of God's noblemen, and come to your coronation, not like Saul, allowing the "stuff" of the world to cover up kingliness and queenliness.

It arouses one's contempt to see a big man, a man born for big things, doing small mean, contemptible things. There are some things we can almost excuse in a little, weak, puny, weazened man, that would be an unpardonble sin for a big man.

We can forgive Zaccheus for climbing a tree in order to catch a glimpse of Jesus, but we cannot forgive Saul for crawling into a hole and pulling the camp luggage in after him. Before we get him out, now that we know where he is, let me refresh your memory.

(1) I do not like his ancestry. His father was a man of wealth and of power. He and his son had no thought about things which counted most in life; they were too busy breed ing asses to think much about the hope of Israel and who the God that made the nation was.

In all the years that Samuel ruled the nation, and stood as God's representative, Saul never heard of him, didn't know him, had never met him. Kish, Saul's father, never said, "Come, my son, the Lord's prophet is to pass, let us listen to his words, hear his judgments."

No; Kish was too busy with his stock farm. He never went to church on Sunday; that was the day he looked over the stock. He cared more for his farm stock than for God's tabernacle. Sunday was a good time to plan and figure up, but he never solved the problem "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

The descendants of Kish are like many who live in the streets in this and every other town, too busy six days a week to think of souls, and on the seventh they say, "Too tired to go to church today," so they get a paper, fill their pipe, put on their slippers and sit down and sit idly by while people are going down to hell. They grow sodden and surfeited by the mercies of God, they spurn Christ and purity.

O Kish, breeder of asses, too busy to go to church, let me show you a son. I passed over Gilboa, marked the place where he fell a suicide. The Philistines cut off his head and nailed his body to the wall.

Here is a young scion of respectability, staggering along with boisterous mates, blowing whiffs of foul cigarette smoke into the faces of decency. Somewhere there's a mother's heart that is breaking, a father's hair whitening with grief over a wayward son, but he has had a taste of hell's poisonous broth(his blood is tingling with the virus of damnation, with which he has been inoculated in the cesspools of shame; to him a mother's love, to him a father's hope, a sister's tears are as nothing. He has passed the rubicon of virtue, and the bridge has been burned behind him.

Old-Fashioned Mothers Are Vanishing Race.

Here goes a fallen angel, once the pure beloved idol of a happy home; out of her eyes vanished gentle modesty, once her sweetest charm. In its place has come a look of bold intensity, glittering glare, which resembles the deadly gleam in the eyes of the sinuous snake as it coils to strike its prey.

She loved not wisely, but too well. Clinging hands could not stay the mad flight down the toboggan into hell.

She has thrown away all that was dear to woman's pure ambition. The world knows her only as one to avoid. Respectability pulls its garments aside as she passes. Her gaudy raiment and seductive glances attract none but the depraved.

My hope and prayer is that some of the fathers and mothers who may be listeing to me tonight will not live to read the black headlines which will tell of the shame of children whose bodies they have nourished, but whose souls have been starved in their own parlors. Thank God there are still a few old-fashioned mothers left, but like the veterans of the civil war they are becoming a vanishing remnant.

Saul was called to a crown, but was found hidden among the stuff. You may say the reason he hid is because he was so modest. Perhaps that may be, but it's an awful thing for a man to be as modest as that when he stands face to face with the duties and hardships of this life.

I can tell you what your life is going to be by the way you start. When we have to do common things is when the yellow shows in you, if you have a streak of it.

Judging Saul by his after life, I am compelled to view his act as that of a man shirking from toil, because it was strenuous and difficult. It was not a breakfast job to be king of Israel. It was almost as big a task as being president of Mexico.

There are mountains to climb, there are hills and precipices, cataracts, caverns, and pitfalls and slime pits all along the way, but it is also true there are shady valleys, cozy nooks, gardens of flowers, and days radiant with the sunlight. There will be storms and clouds, there will be days when the cares and sorrows will press heavily and almost crush us into the grave; there are steeps to climb if we ever reach the pinnacle of success; there are streams to ford if we would grasp the crown of victory.

Need Earnest Men and Pure Women.

The spirit that actuated Saul controls many splendid men, who have in them the making of better King Sauls, ruling over a greater kingdom than he ruled, but they are "hiding themselves among the stuff."

They are hiding behind stocks, bonds, drygoods, politics, infidelity, impurity, whiskey, beer bottles, Sunday baseball, golf and a host of other things. Their genuineness, nobility and integrity are lost in the search for fortune. Don't get lost in the stuff.

We want young men, men who will be courageous and chivalrous, manly and thoughtful, who can say NO and mean it, who will love their homes better than the street, who respect womanhood and hate vice in any form, who love the Bible more than billiards, virtue more than vice.

We want girls who form lofty ideals of womanhood, who think more of decency than dress, gentleness than grossness, who will grow up to be good women, loyal wives and fond mothers, who think more of firmness than folly, cradles than cards, who do not despise the kitchen, who can distinguish a gentleman from a scoundrel, who prefer a workingman for a husband rather than a loafer or a dude.

A serious purpose may be lost in the search for pleasure. You may become a toy in the social life, a mere plaything attracted by anything that tickles your fancy and gives a new sensation.

When I see men called to high duties in royal service I cannot bear to see them hide among the stuff, and forgo and pass up a chance for a crown or a kingdom and become chained to some habit or evil influence.

There are slaves of fashion, women who are claimed to the Moloch of pride and vanity, all noble longings and ambitions of motherhood dead. To them the humbler joys of life are bitter ashes, the quiet paths of domestic peace have no charms for them.

Others are chained to mammon. The man or woman whose only idol is gold is one of the most unhappy and miserable of all. Vast accumulations bring cares and responsibilities, rob life of its sweetest pleasures, develop mean selfish characteristics. It drives its victims to a grave over which no tears are shed, it fills coffins over which no loving heads linger.

"Stuff" It Transient; Manhood Is Eternal.

What would have happened if Washington had shirked his duty, or if Lincoln had not been ready for the great task?

Don't shirk God's great tasks for meaner ones. If anybody can afford to spend life aimlessly, it's not you. God has called you to a great life and purpose. You have heard the call, but are dallying with "stuff."

Remember that "stuff" is transient; Christian manhood is eternal. Samson had strength but failed; Absalom had beauty, but failed. Alexander had the "power of conquest," but he died by the cup of poison; Ingersoll had eloquence, but failed.

The outward things men struggle for are but "stuff," in the great exigencies of life.

The Lord kept track of Saul, and God hasn't forgotten where you are. sion of a father your every effort, His heart aches to drag you from among the luggage and give you a place in His kingdom.

Young man, I appeal to you. The wealth of the world, intellectual, moral, financial and social, is within your reach. Grapple with it all, but use it for great purposes, unselfish service. Don't hide among it, or shirk your crown.

Girls, I appeal to you, Your call to queenliness is loud; do you hear it?

If you spend your years in a silly round of dances, clubs, dance, the opera, and all the inane accessories of so-called society, you will find at last that you have "hidden yourself among valueless stuff."

Men of business, men of professions let me appeal to you. Saul knew his duty, he knew his destiny, so do you.

Rise to the importance of your opportunity, take your crown which God offers and be a king. Don't hide in the "stuff."

God has given no uncertain call. Don't allow the tinsel of selfish purposes to blind you to the pure gold of righteousness. Only the man who pays attention to duty regardless of all else will find his way into the Kingdom and leave the world poorer when the Lord calls him home.

Live the Christian life. Children will love you, women will admire you, men will respect you, God will crown your life with success, and when the twilight of your life mingles with the purpling dawn of eternity, men will speak your name with honor, and baptize your grave with tears when the Lord attunes for you the evening chimes of life.

PALERMO

Miss Mary Farley, who is teaching in Oswego, spent Sunday at her home here.

* * *

Mrs. Harlon Wright, who has been ill with tonsilitis, is improved.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Collins has been spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. George Moone.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Parsons of Fulton, but a former resident of this place, who has been confined to the house the past four weeks by sickness, is now able to be about.

* * *

Mrs. Oscar Coville, who has been ill with pneumonia, is gaining slowly.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Dashman of Martville, were recent visitors at Fred Collins'.

AMATEURS AT MT. PLEASANT

"The Cuban Spy," a historical drama in four acts, will be presented by local grange talent at Mt Pleasant Grange hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, February 26 and 27. This play is replete with events which are supposed to have occurred prior to Cuba's struggle for independence, and has an abundance of comedy. Good music will be in attendance. Supper will be served. The cast of characters follows:

"Little Cuba," Mertice Hill; "Richard Carson," Charles Parker; "Roderigo Valdez," Myron Osborne; "Jasper," Ernest Simons; "Lopez," George Parker; "Phelin McNab," Frank Fairbank; "Carl Weisbeer," Charles Potter; "Jerry," negro, Clarence Howard; "Bridget Monahan," Josie Potter; "Sophie," Mabel Parker; sailors, Edward Kellar and Bernard Howard.

TO TIMES READERS

¶ The rapid growth of the Evening Times' Subscription list, the transferring of our weekly subscribers to the Daily Times per request and the placing of the Circulation System upon a practical basis has been no small task.

TO INSURE YOU

the best possible service and to satisfy ourselves that our collections for subscriptions are received in a manner entirely business like, and from which no possible annoyance could come to you, a card system is rapidly being inaugurated by The Evening Times.

¶ In order that this work may be facilitated, would-be subscribers are requested to give to the carrier boys on the city routes his or her name, or to hello to the Circulation Department of this paper for further particulars of our plan of getting us to leave The Times at your address.

Boost For Fulton, By Keeping Up With The Times

SCOUTS HIKED TO THE WOODS

They Voted the Afternoon One of the Most Successful Outings of the Year

By M. Le Roy Wise, Scriba, Troop 1

A person walking past the park last Saturday might have seen quite a mob formation. This was for a peaceful purpose however. The boy scouts of Fulton were gathering for a hike. About forty-five boys, equipped with either skiis or snowshoes, reported for a good time.

Commissioner Morin, Scoutmasters Robinson, Rice and Gilbert, and assistants Dale and Beebe accompanied the party.

The skiing was excellent and, after covering three miles at good time, a halt was made in Howard's woods, where a fire-lighting contest was held. Troop 2 had a fire going and coffee boiling first. Soon afterwards coffee was served with doughnuts.

When it was learned that marshmallows were to be a part of the menu every boy was on good behavior—for a little while. When the bottom of the box began to show through a general scramble took place. After it was over the boys came out of it with smiles and confectionery sugar on their faces.

Late in the afternoon Scout Murdock was awarded a second class badge and a start was made for home.

The Inter-Patrol Contest in Troop 1 now stands as follows: Eagle Patrol 128, Hawk Patrol 104, Lion Patrol 89. A test meeting for the Lion Patrol was held Tuesday evening of this week and the boys studied on the semaphore.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 3d, will be the next regular meeting of Troop 1. An interesting program is planned including the talk by Mr. W. D. Carr on Alaska.

Monday evening, Feb. 22d, at 7:30 the basketball team meet the Meteor club of Oswego at the city hall. The scouts who play are: Leroy Prevost and Leon Foster, forwards; Carlyle Pooler, center; Ralph Foster and Hadwin Fitch, guards. Five and ten cents admission will be charged to cover expenses.

GUESTS MUST "GET THE HOOK" FOR VESTS

The following rule will be added to the list of instructions to guests, tacked on every door at the hotel at No. 311 South Clinton st., Syracuse:

"Don't hang your vest on the stovepipe."

A guest at the hotel recently was sufficiently careless to use the damper on the pipe for a clothes rack. A telephone alarm of fire was sounded at 6 o'clock and Engine Company No. 6 was on the scene within a few minutes.

Guests and employes of the hotel succeeded in checking the flames before the arrival of the firemen. The guest lost his vest, but no other damage was done.

A Pochahontas Entertained

It will be many days before Kiowa Council, 132, Degree of Pochahontas, members, can outshine their efforts of last Wednesday evening, when an entertainment and dinner such as only the good women are able to provide was spread before about 100 persons, members and friends.

Sea foods were the principal articles of diet at dinner, and the rooms in Red Men's hall, the scene of the affair, were gaily and prettily decorated in purple and white.

The Council gave the dinner in honor of the Great Pochahontas of the Great Council of N. Y. State, Mrs. Vanalstand and Mr. Vanalstand of Amsterdam; Mrs. Gere, Past Great Pochahontas, and Mr. Gere of Syracuse.

The Y. P. B. Meeting

The Y. P. B. will hold its regular meeting Moday evening, Feb. 22, at State Street M. E. Chruch. All young people interested in the work are invited, and the committee urges everyone to hear Miss Maude Perkins, State Supt., of the Y. P. B., who is to give a talk before the society. She is a wide-awake speaker and is thoroughly capable of convincing the young people of the opportunity and privilege in enlisting.

The W. C. T. U. will be the honored guests and a special invitation is extended to all pastors.

Refreshments will be served.

Overland six-cylinder on exhibition at showroom. VanWagenen, Inc. Adv.

HOOKING A SHARK.

It's an Exciting Sport Even if One Doesn't See the Fish.

Fishing for sharks off the pier at Palm Beach is a Brobdingnagian sport. You fish with clotheslines and a hook the size of a split anchor. Half of some great fish is slipped on your hook for bait. You throw it off the pier and fasten the end of the line to the railing and then take out your detective story and read.

Sometimes you get a bite; sometimes you don't. At evening the colored gentleman in charge of the shark fishing on the pier goes around and takes in the lines. That is itself is on rare occasions an exciting sport.

Once a New York vacationist was standing on the pier enjoying the sunset after a day's fruitless angling when he heard a shout from the colored gentleman, who had discovered a shark on one of the lines that had been left out. The colored gentleman was having trouble in handling the beast, so the New Yorker went to his assistance. Together they pulled and hauled at the line in vain. Another man on the pier joined in, and then the three braced their feet against the rail and tugged for all they were worth. But in spite of all they could do the line slipped gradually through their fingers.

Finally all the slack was used up, and the rope, coming taut against the rail, snapped like a thread. The New Yorker has always wished he could have had just one look at that shark.—New York Post.

MARTEL AND POITIERS.

The Man and Battle That Saved Europe From the Saracen Yoke.

A traveler approaching the city of Poitiers, France, would hardly believe that it was around the site of that small city that the battle which saved all Europe from the Saracen yoke was fought. The man who commanded the French in that great battle was Charles, who afterward received the surname Martel, "the hammer," from his mighty prowess in that fight.

He baffled the Saracen invasion by his great victory at Poitiers. The Saracens had mastered all Asia and conquered Spain. Nothing could withstand their arms, and the Crescent bore death and desolation before it wherever it went. The Mohammedans determined to conquer all Europe in the name of the Prophet. Spain had fallen, and France was next. The two armies met at Poitiers. The strife was bloody, for the Saracens had the prestige of former victories and the advantage of numbers; France had the wisdom of Martel. That wisdom triumphed, and the Mohammedan was hurled back, a broken power. This victory saved Europe from want and desolation, for the brave people would have suffered anything sooner than embrace Mohammedanism. The great champion of Christian civilization lived nine years after his famous triumph at Poitiers and died in the year 741.—Irish World.

Force of Drops of Water.

It seems almost incredible that so small a thing as a drop of rain should injure the propeller of an aeroplane, but such is the case. At so great a speed does the propeller revolve—1,200 revolutions a minute as a matter of fact—that a rain drop hits it with such enormous force as to chip a piece of the wood away. Some idea of the hardships entailed by flying through the rain at sixty miles an hour may be gathered from the fact that an aviator who recently went through such an experience, alighted with the edge of his propeller fretted as though it had been gnawed by rats. The rain drops had chipped pieces out of the blades and also bruised the aviator's face, owing to the force with which they hit against his flesh.—London Spectator.

Antiquity of "A Regular Shindy."

The antiquity of many familiar terms is surprising when it is known. Many people are not aware that "What the dickens!" occurs in Shakespeare, but fewer still will be prepared to hear that the phrase "a regular shindy" is found in an author's note to a poem called "The Polish Kingdom," published in 1570. A writer quotes this note, which refers to the celebration of Maundy Thursday, "Midnight services are held in church, the lights are put out, and a regular shindy follows, men being hurled and wounded."—London Globe.

Fine Language.

As a rule the educated native of West Africa, like his Indian brother, loves high flown language. A clerk some time ago sent a report complaining that the cartridges of the police at his station often misfired. This is how he put it: "It is ridiculous to report that the firearms of the police when pointed at the firmament refuse to give explosive sound."—London Saturday Review.

Of the Past.

Geologists say that several species of man have entirely disappeared from the earth. Doubtless these last species include the nice old gentleman who used to pull off his boots of an evening with the help of the bootjack.—Chicago News.

The Fourth Estate.

The expression "fourth estate" was first used by Thomas Carlyle and was applied to the editors during the period of the French revolution.

Impudent.

Registrar—How old are you, madam? She—I've seen nineteen summers, sir. Registrar—How long have you been blind?—Brooklyn Eagle.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Time' Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 20.—That the method of making appropriations for agricultural institutions for the State as at present followed by the legislature is decidedly wrong, is the general impression among men versed on agricultural credits. This fact was brought out at a hearing before the ways and means committee on a bill appropriating $30,000 for a demonstration building for the State agricultural school at Alfred University.

While there is a pressing need for schools to meet the agricultural needs of the State, such schools are being constructed without regard to uniformity of curriculum and as a general thing spring to life as the result of the efforts made to secure the necessary appropriations by the members of the legislature from the district in which the proposed school is to be located regardless of the agricultural needs of the community. This was the view point taken by several of the speakers.

It has now been proposed that an agricultural commission to be appointed by the governor and comprising men who are in no way connected with any agricultural school, be appointed to look into the needs of the entire State and devise a more comprehensive method of developing the agricultural school system.

Another proposal advanced was that one of the deputy commissioners of agricultural be placed at the head of the agricultural school system rather than that the State education department have jurisdiction over it.

It is desired by those deeply interested in agricultural education adequately equipped schools be located in at least six different sections of the State each school to work out the agricultural problems of the community in which it is located. Cornell university is favored as the head school or university, that the State annually provides liberally for that institution along agricultural lines. It was suggested that the State university at Ithaca be made a finishing institution where the final instruction upon agricultural matters be given.

There are at present eight different bills before the members of the legislature carrying appropriations for agricultural schools now in existence. Several additional schools are being contemplated. The agricultural schools which are now being supported either wholly or in part by the State are: at Ithaca, Canton, the St. Lawrence school, the Morrisville school; the Alfred school at Alfred; the Delaware county school at Delhi and the Cobleskill school at Cobleskill. In addition there is the new agricultural school at Syracuse which is self-supporting and the proposed new school for Long Island.

The schools at St. Lawrence and Alfred are well established, Morrisville are struggling, Cobleskill is a cattle school and the Long Island school necessarily has not opened.

As a result of the criticism which was raised at the recent hearing upon the bill carrying the appropriation mentioned above, a bill is to be introduced which will aim to remedy the conditions said to exist relative to haphazard methods in dispensing agricultural instruction said to exist. As a matter of fact, the State's appropriations each year for agricultural propositions aggregate a far larger sum than is generally known.

The general scheme outlined may be incorporated into the plan to reorganize the State department of agriculture now being worked out.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

City Clerk Scudder issued a marriage license yesterday afternoon to Cora B. Coe and William Thorpe, both of this city.

Cupid's darts seem to have been unusually telling in this city since the new year was rung in. Twenty-seven marriage licenses have been issued to date.

Cupid, Clerk Scudder, the ministers and jewelers are allied forces evidently.

MUCK LAND SOLD

Nine Acres of Cultivated Land Purchased by South Lima Man.

Yesterday M. W. Roberts of South Lima purchased of Guy V. Fuller of Fulton nine acres of cultivated muck land at So. Granby. Mr. Roberts in the spring will place under cultivation the tract and celery will be the main crop.

ELKS WILL HAVE BOWLING ALLEYS IN HOME

In addition to recent improvements made by the B. P. O. E. lodge, which included a splendid dancing floor, the early installation of facilities for further amusement of the membership is planned. New billiard and pool parlors and a bowling alley are numbered among the improvements to come, the work to begin about March 1.

At last night's meeting a class of 20 candidates was initated with the lodge At the conclusion of the ceremonies an appetizing fish supper was served, to which about 100 men did full justice.

M. W. A. ACTIVE

Coupled with the pool and membership contests of the Modern Woodmen of American lodge, one move source of amusement is to be furnished to the members, and that is, a theater party at the Happy Hour on Mar. 8. Manager Prowda has arranged for the production of a feature picture show, both afternoon and evening of that day. Seven hundred tickets have been so far sold for the show, and the lodge entertainment committee feel quite proud of that fact. This committee is comprised of the following men: James Cole, Orrie Palmer and A. M. Roy.

THE ONE BIG LAUGH

It is almost impossible to write a lucid description of the great Keystone 6 reel comedy, "Tillie's Punctured Romance," that is to hold forth ath The Quirk tonight and tomorrow only. Everybody who has followed the careers of noted theatrical people cannot fail to recognize in Marie Dressler one of the greatest comedy actresses of the age. Charles Chaplin with his little moustache, big feet and comical gestures and Mabel Normand, the girl that gets the bumps, assist Marie in furnishing the greatest one big laugh moving picture ever shown. Don't miss it as a tonic, it is good for six months' good health.

"ALL ROADS LEAD, ETC."

All roads lead to Fulton. A Buffalo man today bought in this city a side of pork which his eye "lingered longer" upon than did his hand upon his purse strings.

The stranger in passing the market of Taylor and Wilcox saw the meat, entered the shop and in the twinkle of an eye Mr. Taylor had the money and the Buffalonian the pork. The meat later was expressed to the man's home in Buffalo, which, by the way, is but one block from the packing house of Jacob Dodd in that city.

Buy in Fulton? Why not?

MORIN WINS CUSHION MATCH

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Charles Morin swept little Jerome Keogh of Rochester, off his feet last night in an interstate three cushion league match; the Chicago star defeating the former pocket champion 5 to 26 in 63 innings.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. D. Griffiths of this city have been visiting out of town friends for a few days.

* * *

The pleasant home of Mrs. George Carner, W. First street, was a scene or beauty and pleasure yesterday afternoon as the members of the West Side P. T. Embroidery club were entertained in a pleasing manner by the hostess. The home was elaborately decorated with long strings of small red hearts running from corner to corner of each of the rooms. An elaborate luncheon was served and while the ladies chatted almost continously much work was accomplished and at 6 o'clock the guests reluctantly said good night, assuring Mrs. Carner that the meeting was a great success.

* * *

A birthday supper is scheduled to be one of the nearby attractions of the Philathea class of the Baptist church, to be held Feb. 27, from 5 to 8 p. m., in the church dining room.

* * *

John Painter, of the water works department, who has been ill for the past few days with tonsilitis, reported for duty this morning.

* * *

Mrs. E. M. Bonner, of North 7th st., is confined to her home, and is seriously ill with tonsilitis.

* * *

Chamber of Commerce meeting tonighht. It is everybody's business to get there on time.

* * *

Mrs. Daniel Pringle visited her daughter, Mrs. Edith Palmer, at Wolcott, last week.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Prentiss and daughter, visited Mrs. G. J. Foster of Oneida st. Wednesday.

HIGHWAY LAW MAY BE AMENDED; NEW FEES

Albany, Feb. 19.—Fees for the registration of motor veheciles are proposed in a bill amending the highway law introduced yesterday by Senator Charles J. Hewitt of Cayuga county. The rates are as follows:

Motor vehicles other than electric of twenty-five horse power or less, $10; vehicles of over twenty-five and less than forty horse power, $20; vehicles of over forty and less than fifty horse power, $30; vehicles of over fifty horse power, $50; vehicles used for commercial purposes and weighing over 4,000 pounds, $10 additional; motor vehecile propelled by electricity, $10; motor vehicle propelled by electricity and used for commercial purposes weighing over 4,000 pounds, $10 additional.

To these fees are to be added $5 to the minimum fee for each passemger seating capacity and $25 to the minimum fee for each ton of carrying capacity of baggage or freight of a vehicle operated as a bus.

The present fees are $5 for motor vehicles of twenty-five horse power or less; $10 for vehicles of twenty-five horse power and less than thirty-five horse power; $15 for vehicles of thirty-five horse power and less than fifty horse power and $25 for those of over fifty horse power.

ROSEMARY CLUB

The Misses Nellie and Bertha Prime entertained the Rosemary club Thursday evening at their home in 2d st. Music and dancing were enjoyed until eleven o'clock, when a dainty supper was served, after which the "Rosemaries" took their departure. The club will hold its next meeting at the home of Miss Frances Yoman.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
Friday
"Their Island of Happiness"—2 parts
"Animated Weekly"
"The Dude Raffles" and 2 Others
5c—Admission—5c

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
Saturday
"The House of Fear"—in 3 parts
"A Melodrama of Mystery and Thrills"
and 3 Other Fine Pictures
5c—Admission—5c

SUNSHINE SEWING CIRCLE

The Sunshine Sewing Circle met last night at home of Miss Pearl Hackett, Emery st. Several applications for membership were received; these will be considered at the next meeting, to be held at the home of Miss Hazel Bonner of 7 N. 7th st., next Thursday evening.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

LOST—Ladies' gold watch and pin; between Volney Center and Fulton. Return to Conley Bros. and receive reward. 53c

Wanted—Woman for housework and care of two babies. Address C, Times office or apply 712 Oneida. 53c

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business. Inquire 210 Cayuga st. 54

Modern House to Rent.—105 East 4th street. Inquire 107 East 4th street. B. C. Brown, Phone 2339. 52

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

For Sale—200 bushels of carrots. R. N. Baily, 118 N. 6th st. 56c

LADIES

During February, until March 15th, I will take orders and make suits for $10.00, when goods are furnished.

STOKE, the Tailor
Phone 423
OSWEGO, N. Y.

WANTED
House With Nice Barn
ADDRESS
Fulton French Dyeing and Cleaning Co.
Third and Seneca Streets Fulton

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND
Prof. Eastman's
BAKING SCHOOL
To be Conducted in Our Housefurnishing Department
Beginning MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22
FREE CLASSES DAILY FREE LECTURES DAILY
at 2:30 EACH AFTERNOON

We have arranged with Prof. Eastman, President of the National Pure Food Health Club of Chicago, to deliver free lectures on Foods, Health and Scientific Baking in our store every afternoon, for a short period, at 2.30 o'clock.

ALL CAKES STARTED IN COLD OVEN
(No Baking Powders Used)
CAKE MOLDS REQUIRE NO GREASING

Prof. Eastman has a national reputation and is the author of the COLD OVEN SYSTEM of pure food making. His lectures are along economic lines and to promote health. If you care to learn scientific, healthful cake making, this is your opportunty.

Daily Baking Exhibits to which all are invited to attend.

Remember this all Free—with the COMPLIMENTS of the KATZ & CO. STORE—which we have contracted for at a considerable expense for the benefit of our customers and friends.

ABSOLUTELY FREE AMPLE SEATING CAPACITY
ALL WELCOME

The baking will be done on two modern gas cabinet stoves.
Watch for further announcements.

FINAL CLEAN-UP on a few SUITS and COATS
Sold to $35.00 . . . . . for $9.98
Sold to $20.00 . . . . . for $4.98
Sold to $15.00 . . . . . for $1.98

SEE OUR DISPLAY OF NEW 1915 MERCHANDISE

M. KATZ & CO.
63-65 South First Street

REMOVE ROADS FROM POLITICS

State's Autoists Would Have Department a Constitutional Office

Albany, Feb. 19.—The law and legislative committee of the New York State Automobile Association at a meeting held in this city yesterday, unamimously voted to instruct its general counsel Melvin Bender, to take steps to bring before the constitutional convention which is to be assembled in the coming summer, a measure providing for the establishment of the office of superintendent of State Highways as a constitutional office and thus remove it from State politics and prevent it from being a football of party factions.

A letter has been written by A. J. Deer, president of the Association to the 75 offiliated clubs, asking the cooperation of these clubs in the work of bringing this important question before every delegate of the convention, who resides in the district where the club is located. It is proposed to have a complete statement made of all the objections to the present method of selecting highway commissioners and a history of the highway work which can be presented to the delegates in a proper manner.

"Since the establishment of the present general scheme of State Highway improvement, a statement issued by the Executive Committee of the New York State Automobile Association reads, "there has been three radically different methods tried out and unless something is done to make permanent the Highway organization, the road work will suffer irreparable damage and loss.

In the first place, the law provided for three commissioners with practically equal power. This was the Hughes Highway Commission. When the Democratic regime came into power, this old commission was abolished and a different method was inaugurated, whereby two other State officials were made commissioners in conjunction with the Highway Commission, but the two state officials were chiefly an advisory board, this was found to be so inefficient that the system was changed to the present method of administration, by which there is one commissioner and at the time of this writing, there is a bill in the Legislature to change the Department for the third time and provides for three Highway Commissioners. The Law and Legislative Committee of the New York State Automobile Association has decided that the only practical and sensible solution for this unfortunate condition is to have the Constitutional Convention provide that the office of Highway Comissioner shall not be subiect to the changes of the political parties."

SYRACUSE WOMEN SEE HUGO SIGN SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION

Watch Official Act Which Allows Vote on Franchise Question at Next Election.

Four Syracuse women returned yesterday from Albany, where they witnessed Francis M. Hugo, secretary of theate, sign the resolution to permit balloting next fall on the suffrage amendment to the constitution. About 150 men and suffragists from all parts of the state went to Secretary Hugo's office at noon to see the official action.

The delegation from Syracuse, which represented the Woman's Political Union of Central New York, included Mrs. Jeseph M. Hill, Mrs. John D. Pennock, Mrs. James P. Shanahan and Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt.

After the resolution was signed Mrs. Brannan presented the following speakers: Miss Alberta Hill, Miss Florence Kelley, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Edward Hale and Mrs. Blauvelt of this city. Mrs. Blauvelt spoke for the Women's Political Union of Central New York.

Thesigning of the resolution completes every legal step necessary for putting the amendment before the voters of New York for approval or disapproval next election. The amendment reads the same as Article 2 of the Constitution of the state in the relation of qualification to voters, except that the word male was struck out and the following was added: "Provided that a citizen by marriage shall have been an inhabitant of the United States for five years."

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Roberts of So. 4th st., is entertaining a party of friends.

* * *

Gordon Chandler of So. Granby has purchased the Keller homestead at 815 Emery st.

* * *

John E. Roberts of Morrisville, is spending the week in the home of his son, A. E. Roberts, of So. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Underwood of Syracuse was enterained at the home of Mrs. A. E. Roberts yesterday.

* * *

Myron Stranahan's condition is reported by Dr. Fox as being greatly improved, so much so that the former sheriff may be allowed to leave the sick bed tomorrow.

* * *

City Engineer Hill is ill at his home with tonsilitis.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Upson of Palermo visited relatives here last week.

* * *

Frank and Fred Wadsworth received news Thursday of the death of their aunt, Mrs. Amanda Wadsworth, at her home in Wolcott. Mrs. Wadsworth had often visited her relatives here.

* * *

Mrs. G. B. Deuel of Seneca street, is ill.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Feb. 19.—Those who spoofed us a year ago when we remarked that the Federal League was here to stay spoof no longer. And those who took exceptions to our statement that there was room—and ample room—for a third major league aren't taking exceptions any longer. They are beginning to agree with us.

Ten years ago there wasn't room for three big leagues. Even five years ago there wasn't. But there is today. There is more room today for three big leagues than there was for two big leagues at the time that the American League horned its way into the big league show.

The population of Greater New York was 3,437,202 in 1900. The population at that time was figured to be large enough to support three major league clubs—Yankees, Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers. Splitting the population three ways meant that each club had about 1,000,000 persons to draw from. The population of Greater New York now is about 5,700,000—enough to support five major league clubs—and still have over 1,000,000 persons to draw from.

Chicago's population in 1902-03 was 1,700,000. That means that each club had 850,000 persons to draw from. The population to day is about 2,400,000, which split three ways would leave 800,000 population for each club.

Baltimore's population now is around 600,000—a population greater than Washington, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh or Detroit. Baltimore certainly deserves the major league rating that the Feds gave to it. Buffalo is another city that the Feds gave a major league status. They were justified in doing it. Buffalo's population today is about 450,000, a population far greater than that of Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or Washington back in 1902-03.

Newark, N. J., is more justly entitled to a major league franchise today than were Detroit, Cincinnati or Washington back in 1902-03. Newark's population today is about 375,000 while the population of Detroit in 1903 was about 300,000, Washington's around 290,000 and Cincinnati's 335,000.

The Feds in their first year out made three mistakes as to granting franchises. Indianapolis and Kansas City are too small for major league ball. The population of Indianapolis now is around 250,000, while that of Kansas City is about 260,000. The Feds rectified the Kansas City error recently by transferring the franchise. Probably in 1916 they will transfer the Indianapolis franchise to Cleveland or Detroit. Either of those cities, with populations over the 600,000 mark are able to support continuous baseball.

The other error was in placing a team in St. Louis. The Missouri city is a great baseball town but it is doubtful if it can support three major league clubs, within the next five years. The population of the town is only about 700,000—a bit too small to give baseball support to three clubs.

The Feds may decide to continue in St. Louis and let it be the survival of the fittest. Two good clubs can operate at a profit in St. Louis and the Feds may take a permanent chance on their club being one of those two.

If the Feds decided to shift the St. Louis franchise they could take in Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati or Milwaukee. Cincinnati with its 400,000 population would support continuous baseball. Milwaukee, which hasn't major league representation, is a good baseball town and probably would support a big league club. Its population is over the 400,000 mark—a population bigger than Washington or Cincinnati.

Interest in baseball is keener today than it was ten years ago and the ratio of fans per 10,000 population is far greater today than it was ten years ago. Those are facts than cannot be disputed.

Therefore, don't you agree with us that there is room for a third big league—and ample room?

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke.

Perhaps you have noticed in days gone by
The habit of Corbett, the gent,
Of making predictions on coming events
Which showed that his judgment was bent.
Now, Jeems is a scout whom every one loves,
But when it comes down to the job
Of picking a winner, especially in fights,
Why, he is a bit of a slob.

And so it behooves Mr. Willard, the pug,
To get up and protest with a yell,
For Corbett has picked him to beat the big black
At the very first tap of the bell.

Fake interviews:—

"I am too old to fight any longer, so I've quit the fighting game."—Battling Nelson.

Chicago papers state that "the White Sox manager took 30 ball players to the Pase Robles training camp." Thirty BALL PLAYERS?

Jim Gilmore, prexy of the Feds, is resting up by getting a bit of golfing in Pinehurst, N. C.

Here is a suggestion for the promoters of the Johnson-Willard fight who are trying to get Johnson into Mexico beyond the reach of General Carranza:

John Tener, prexy of the National league, is resting up by working. Probably the National league figures that Tener had enough rest while serving as Governor of Pennsylvania.

"I have a team of youngsters and they may do some surprising things in 1915," says Joe Birmingham, who manages the Indians. All right, Joe, all right.

Load Johnson into a 42 centimetre gun, place gun aboard boat in Vera Cruz harbor and then let loose. Johnson will be carried clear of Carranza territory.

SYRACUSE MARKETS

Vegetables	
Beans, per bu	2.75
Beets, per bu	30-35
Cabbage, per doz	25-35
Cabbage, red	35-55
Carrots, per bu	30-35
Celery, per doz	35-50
Endives, a doz	20
Lettuce, leaf, per doz	8-12
Parsnip, per bu	50-60
Parsley, per doz	40-45
Onions, per bu	60-70
Silver Skin onions, per bu	40-50
Potatoes, per bu	35-50
Pumpkins, each	05
Squash, per lb	1½
Turnips, per bu	30-35
Fruits	
Apples, per bu	40-50
Miscellaneous	
Honey, per qt	50
Maple Syrup, per gal	1.00-1.25
Popcorn, per bu	1.00-1.25
Pork, dressed, per lb	9-11
Beef, dressed, per lb	11-12
Veal, dressed	14-15
Farmyard and Dairy	
Turkey, per lb	20
dod ressedfi per lb	32-35
Fowls, live, per lb, in craes	14-16
do dressedfi per lb	24-25
Springers, live, per lb., single	15-17
do dressed, per lb	24-25
Geese, live, per lb	15-17
do dressed, per lb	23-25
Ducks, live, per lb	15-17
do dressed, per lb	24-25
Guinea hens, per lb	15-17
Pigeons, per pair	25-50
Rabbits, live, per pair	75-1.00
do dressed, per lb	15-20
Eggs, current receipts, per doz	35-38
Duck eggs, doz	45-48
Dairy butter, per lb	34-36
Hay and Straw	
Hay, prime, per ton	16.00-17.00
Alfalfa, per ton	14.00-16.00
Oat straw, per ton	10.00-12.00
Rye straw, per ton	16.00-18.00
Wheat straw, per ton	10.00-12.00

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING RECORDS ARS SMASHED

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 19.—I. B. A. tournament bowling records were smashed to smithereens last night when the Doris five man team of St. Paul made 3014, taking first place. This is the highest five-man team score recorded since the Genesees of Rochester, N. Y., rolled 3035 in the National bowling congress meeting in 1914.

We have a stock of galvanized roofing and siding for private garages. Place your order now and have it ready. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv. 59

WHEAT TRADING YESTERDAY

3,000,000 Bushels Sold on Chicago Market; Prices Soon; Liberal Buying

Chicago, Fed. 19.—Export demand broader than ever whirled the price of wheat upward yesterday after a break of 4½c that was largely due to the deallocks over the so-called submarine war zone. The market finished strong at 1⅛@1¼c net advance. Corn gained ⅛@½c to ⅝@¾c, and oats ⅛cto ⅛@¼c. In provisions the outcome ranged from a shade to 27½c decline.

Developments in the wheat pit were in many respects the most surprising since the war began. It was the general belief early in the day that the hazard to ocean-ging vessels had been so augmented that a material if not total stoppage of exports to England from the United States might be looked or—at least during a short period. Heavy liquidating sales here by owners was the immediate consequence, and accordingly there were soon on record smashing declines in values.

It was when the selling was bordering on a semi-panic that export purchasing of wheat was started in deficance of German's blockade. Quotations now mounted as rapidly as beforehand they had plunged down grade. England was said to be in the lead in the buying, with France, Italy, Greece and Holland pressing close behind.

As the end of the session approached estimates were current that 3,000,000 bushels had been disposed of to Europe, the biggest total for one day this season. In this connection bull leaders were declaring that actual farm stock were much less than had been assumed at Washington and that a million a day rate of exports would surely mean famine.

Corn, like wheat, had an early break and later a strong rally. Reasons in regard to both cereals were much alike. Sales of cash corn had during the day aggregated 1,350,000 bushels, mostly to exporters.

Weakness in the hog market prevented as thorough a recovery in provisions as in grain. Besides cash demand for provisions was reported to be very slow.

Baled hay, straw, shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

HIPPODROME and THE STAR

TO-DAY—The Best Moving Picture Shows—TO-DAY

Mender of Nets
HOW TO DO IT AND WHY
(2 reels)
The Lion Hunter
The Long Lane
Buster Brown on Care and Treatment of Goats

Pathe News No. 4, 1915
Plot at the Railroad Cut
In Quest of a Story
Cause for Thanksgiving
Buster Brown's Education
B. B. & The Greaser

108 Oneida Street—5c—206 West Broadway

We Again Assert That
WE MAKE THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY ICE CREAM IN THE CITY
TRY OUR HIGH GRADE HOT DRINKS
George Washington Coffee
Runkel and Huyler's Chocolate and Cocoa
Phone 80 **THE ONYX** First Street

At The QUIRK THEATRE
Friday and Saturday, February 19th and 20th
Continuous 2 to 10:30
THE FUNNIEST moving picture photoplay you ever saw
A laugh every minute and then some more
MARIE DRESSLER, the FUNNIEST photoplay actress in the the country, with CHAS. CHAPLIN and MABEL NORMAND all whom you know right well, all combined in one scream of fun entitled
"TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE"
Prices: Children 5c Balcony 10c Lower Floor 15c

SAVE TIME, MONEY and PATIENCE
Have Your House Wired for Electricity and Enjoy the Electric Washing Machine, Vacuum Cleaner, Electric Toaster, Percolator, Etc.
ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

Nation-wide Special Sale
HOTEL STYLE
OSTERMOOR



Regular $23.50
Full Size—6 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 6 in.
All built (not stuffed) layer-wise, in the Ostermoor way, and are much better even than the regular Ostermoor Mattress. Weigh 50 pounds, 5 pounds more than regular, and are even more luxuriously comfortable. Coverings are the most expensive Tickings made, both Dust-Proof Satin Finish and French Mercerized Art Twill. One of the biggest opportunities ever offered our customers.
Sale Price $16.50
Get Them at
J. R. Sullivan's
Big West Side Store
Cor. W. Broadway and 2nd. St.

CASH FOR CHARITY

Beginning Monday, February 22nd, all our 16 retail stores will for one week set aside each day for charitable purposes

10% OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF OUR SALES

In Fulton this 10% will be donated at the end of the week to the SALVATION ARMY, to purchase Food and Clothing

EACH DAY CASH WILL BE SHOWN IN OUR WINDOW

WATCH IT GROW!

A Purchase Will Help the Needy and Put Good Shoes On Your Feet.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S FINE FOOTWEAR and RUBBERS

WE OPERATE 16 RETAIL STORES

Endicott, Johnson & Company

"THE TANNERY SHOE STORE"

51 SOUTH FIRST STREET **FULTON, NEW YORK**

British Show Mercy to Turkish Spy

By W. T. MASSEY,

Special Correspondent of the International News SService and London Daily Telegraph.

Cairo, Feb. 18.—The Turks have a spy system arranged on the German model. Punishment has been meted out to some of the spies, and the seed they have attempted to sow has generally fallen on barren soil. A typical example of the efforts of German-inspired Turks to stir up strife is given in the report of a court-martial of an ex-soldier of the Soudanese army.

Almaz Abdullah, a native of the Soudan, was in the 9th Soudanese till 1900, when he joined the Egyptian Coast Guards, and was promoted Yukbashi in 1907. Five years later he was convicted of conniving at smuggling and was discharged. He joined the Turkish leader, Enver Pasha, at Derna, who showed him special consideration. Later he went to Constantinople, where Enver had him trained by German officers, his color ad nationality makinghim a peculirly suitaable emissarry to the Soudan. He was attached to Enver's staff. He received a commission, and later was appointed to the guard of ex-Sultan, Abdul Hamid. He recently came on a mission to Cairo, where he was in close conection with the Ottoman Commissariate, and was seen later in the western frontier of Egypt. Then he made his way to Jeddah.

The story of his arrival at Port Soudan and his attempt to suborn the allegiance of the army appears in the report of the proceedings of the court martial.

The trial took place on December 7 and 8. The accused is a tall, thin man, of black Soudanese type. He wore the uniform of Turkish Bimbashi. The charges against him were first, spying as defined by Hague Convention, 1907; and, second, war treason by endeavoring clandestinely to seduce officers of the 3d battalion from their duty.

The accused pleaded not guilty to both charges. The witnesses include Bimb, Mohammed Eff, Amin and Pagh, Abel Ghani Eff, Lutfi, of the 3d battalion. From their evidence, and the admissions of the accused, it appears that accused was now Bimbalii in the Turkish army. On November 1, after the war was declared against Turkey, accused received instructions from the Vali of Jeddah, and sailed, in a lambuk, with six others. On November 11 at night they appeared at the village of Takarna, outside Port Soudan, dressed like ordinary natives.

On november 16, the accused, wearing mufti, accosted an orderly outside the Egyptian officers, quarters, in Port Soudan, and asked for the Bashi of the 3d battalion, and instructed an orderly to tell the Bimbashi when he came in, that a Turkish officer had come to talk secretly with him. To all others the orderly was to say that a beggar had been there.

At 7 a.m. the accused called, again wearing mufti, and interviewed the Bimbashi and the Sagh, and stated that he had come from Constantinople on behalf of Enver, on a secret mission to see the Egyptian officers, and to learn their ideas about the war and the course they would take if the Turks came, and he proceeded to make suggestions to seduce the officers from their duty.

With the utmost loyalty and discretion, the Bimbashi, assisted by the other officers, drew the accused on, and then, making an excuse to leave the room, communicated with Wilson Pasha, the Governor, who came to the mess, when the accused was arrested and searched.

A Turkish cipher and notebook were found on him, and his uniform as Bimbashi, with many documents in his bagge, were subsequently discovered in the Takarna village.

The prisoner said he was on leave, and was merely conveying a message from the Vali of Jeddah to the senior Egyptian officer, Port Soudan, and that he wore mufti because he had lost the key of his valise.

The court found the accused guilty of both charges, and passed upon him sentence of death by shooting.

After the promulgation of the sentence, the prisoner gave information regarding the intentions of the Turkish Government, and of individuals employed in designs against Egypt and the Soudan.

In consideration of the importance of the disclosures, the Governor-General commuted the sentence to one of imprisonment for life.

RICHARDS APPOINTED

Oswego, Feb. 19.—Word was received in this city last night that Willard C. Richards of Parish, chairman of the Oswego County Republican committee, had been appointed deputy state compensation commissioner to succeed John Fitzgibbons, who resigned last Saturday, following the exhausting of the appropriation for the maintenance of the office and the payment of salaries.

Mr. Richards' friends in this city are jubilant over the announcement and assert that he will make a record in his new position which will be hard to equal. He is known as a man who deals with all in a fair and impartial manner and will be inclined to listen to both sides of all cases which are brought before him and then deliver his judgments according to the evidence as laid before him and with the idea of administering equal justice to all.

The Van Wagenen, Inc., will make a specialty this seasoon of incubators and brooders. Stock is already being shown. Adv. 59

MATTERS OF RECORD

Fidelia E. Coville has sold property in Central Square to William Church; terms private.

Property in Schroeppel has been sold by Benjamin F. Hess, as executor to Forrest L. Hess; terms private.

Adelaide E. Wright has sold property in Schroeppel to Adam Seafring; terms private.

Carrie B. Foster has sold property in Volney to Helen F. Jennings; terms private.

An interlocutory decree of separation has been filed in the action of Harold W. Hill vs. Lena Hill.

An order permitting the adoption of Rosa Frances Wiley by Henry C. Low and Minnie Low of Hastings and permitting Miss Wiley to take the name of Frances Wiley Low was filed yesterday.

Henry Kaprow has sold property at East Tenth and Utica sts., Oswego, to Wolf Rumberg.

The judgment in the action of Thomas Connolly vs. D., L. & W. R.R. Company is for $170.76, according to the papers filed yesterday.

BREVITY OF ENGLISH.

Its Advantage In This Respect Over French and German.

In an international report, printed in parallel columns in French, German and English, the three versions being exact translations of each other, the English report invariably finished first; sometimes it won by a whole page. As a rule, the French report was the most diffuse.

This brevity of English is partly explained by the fact that English is made up to an extraordinary extent of words of one syllable. Its nouns having (unlike the German) lost all their inflections except the possessive "s," have become mere roots, a very large proportion of them monosyllabic. In Germany a monosyllable root practically always gets an extra syllable tacked on by way of case ending. In the second place English has little of the elaborate and explicit machinery of structure that French has, so it saves space in prepositions and such paraphernalia. Instead, English has what the grammarians call incipient agglutination—that is, sticking words together in groups without either prepositions or case endings to connect them.

An example of the former kind of brevity is a word like "earthquake," two syllables, compared with the German "erdbeben," three syllables, and the French "tremblement de terre," five syllables. An example of the terseness of English would be a phrase like, "I have been to the house and have now come back," every word a single syllable. In a telegram this would be just as intelligible in the form "Been house now back." You cannot carry that sort of thing far in any other European language.—Manchester Guardian.

THE STATE OF FRANKLIN.

It Had a Short Life In What Is Now Eastern Tennessee.

In 1784 North Carolina, growing impatient of the burden that her western settlements had imposed upon her treasury and irritated by the complaints of the people of these sections, passed an act conveying to the federal government all the lands that now constitute the state of Tennessee.

The people of the country that is now eastern Tennessee, feeling themselves left without a government, made haste to organize themselves into an independent commonwealth, which they called, as a tribute to the illustrious philosopher, the state of Franklin. These people applied for admission into the Union; but, the federal government being slow and unwilling to act and North Carolina having repealed the act of cession of her western province to the Union, the state of Franklin came into very troubled waters for some years.

Some efforts were made to persuade the Kentuckians to join themselves to the state of Franklin, a provision having been made for such co-operation in the constitution of the experiment, but they came to nothing. The new state gradually fell to pieces, and in 1787 its brilliant and able governor, John Sevier, was put on trial for high treason. He was released by a daring rescue and subsequently pardoned and restored in name to the leadership, which he never lost in the affections of his people. In 1787 the last legislature of the state of Franklin held its session at Greenville.—Philadelphia Press.

Napoleon's Confidence.

Just before his marriage Napoleon received the appointment of commander in chief of the army of Italy. He was then twenty-six. "You are rather young," said one of the directors, "to assume responsibility so weighty and to take command over veteran generals."

"In one year," Napoleon replied, "I shall be old or dead."

"We can place you in command of men only," said Carnot, "for the troops are in need of everything, and we can furnish you with no money to provide supplies."

"Give me only men enough," Napoleon answered, "and I ask for nothing more; I will be answerable for the result."—"Table Talk and Opinions of Napoleon Buonaparte."

Pure Bred Arab Horses.

In Cairo there is a society for preserving the pure bred Arab horse. It is said that recent changes in the lives and habits of the Bedouins have resulted in the deterioration of these horses. A practical horseman of wide experience says that as a rule the Arab horse is now no better treated than our own horses, whatever may have been true of the old days when such poems as "The Arab to His Steed" were written.

A Troublemaker.

"Why did you tell my wife that before I met her I promised to love you forever?"

"Well, didn't you?"

"Sure I did, but that's no kind of conversation to go to a man's wife with."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Fulfilled.

Mrs. Gnaggs—Before we were married you used to say you could listen to my sweet voice all night. Mr. Gnaggs—Well, at that time I had no idea I'd ever have to do it.—Judge.

Ask about auto tires and new prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

LENTEN FISH RECIPES

While to many people fish is always "just fish," there are a number of ways in which this food may be served which will add greater variety to the Lenten diet.

Salmon a la India.

Slice one-half pound of cooked salmon. Heat one tablespoonful of butter; add two small onions chopped fine, one tablespoonful of cocoanut and two hard-boiled eggs, chopped. Cook a few minutes and add one pint of milk and boil up once. Add the fish, one teaspoonful of curry powder, one teaspoonful of paprika, and a pinch of salt. Cook for three minutes; stir in two teaspoonfuls of cold boiled rice, and serve hot on toast.

Boiled Fish, Russian Sauce.

Clean and wash a whole fish. Boil with one sliced onion, one-half cupful of vinegar, two slices of lemon and a sprig of parsley. Cook until tender. Remove the fish. Add to the liquid in which it has cooked one tablespoonful of brown sugar, a pinch of ginger, cinnamon and nutmeg and the juice of a lemon. Boil well and thicken with the yolks of two beaten eggs, and pour over the fish. This may be served hot or cold, garnished with slices of lemon, olives and parsley.

Baked Mackerel.

Place mackerel in a baking dish; sprinkle with salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Cover with bread crumbs and bits of butter and pour over it one cupful of cream. Bake until well browned.

Spiced Codfish.

Two pounds of codfish steaks, washed and salted. Mince two ounces of garlic, two sprigs of parsley, one tablespoonful of thyme and two bay leaves very fine. Add a pinch of paprika. Roll fish in this mixture. Fry two sliced onions in butter, add one cupful of stewed tomatoes, the juice of one lemon and two cupfuls of water. Boil up once; add the fish, and boil until tender. Place fish on platter; thicken the liquid in which it has been cooked by adding one tablespoonful of flour mixed to a smooth paste with one tablespoonful of butter. Boil, and pour over the fish.

Baked Shad.

Season and stuff shad with ten oysters and the same quantity of mushrooms, chopped, and seasoned with salt and pepper. Place in a well buttered baking dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs and parsleyy. Add one cupful of tomato sauce and dot the top with bits of butter. Bake until done. Serve with celery and apple salad, with French dressing.

Boiled Sea Trout.

Place trout in one quart of boiling water. Add one sliced onion, one carrot chopped, two sprigs of parsley, one bay leaf, a few peppercorns and one tablespoonful of butter. Boil until tender. Remove from kettle. Beat two eggs well; add one-half cupful of cream, and mix with the water in which the fish was boiled. Heat thoroughly and pour over the fish. Garnish with parsley.

Herring Salad

Soak herrings over night in cold water. Cut off the head and skin and cut in small pieces. To two cupfuls of herring add three cupfuls of sour apples, two pickles, chopped, three hardboiled eggs, sliced, one onion and a few olives, chopped. Put into bowl; add one-half teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of sugar, pepper and salt. Add one-fourth cupful of vinegar, and mix all well together. Garnish with sliced lemon and parsley.

Shrimp Salad

Drain one cupful of shrimps add one can of sardines; cut into small pieces. Add two hard-boiled eggs, one small onion, a few capers and gherkins, chopped fine, and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Mix well with one-fourth cupful of vinegar. Line salad bowl with crisp lettuce leaves; add the salad and serve with mayonnaise.

Fish and Oyster Soup

Boil a large white fish in two quarts of water; season with salt and a dash of paprika. Add one sliced onion, two leeks cut fine, two sprigs of parsley and one bay leaf. Cook for one hour; remove the fish. Add one tablespoonful of butter and one quart of oysters. Boil ten minutes. Add one cupful of hot cream and serve.

Deviled Fish

Take a large fish and wash. Cut open along the backbone and remove all the fish from the skin and chop fine. Fry one onion in butter; add two cupfuls of bread crumbs, moistened with melted butter. Take from the fire and mix with the baked fish. Add two eggs and chopped parsley; season with salt, pepper, a pinch of cloves and mustard. Fill the skin of the fish with the mixture and boil with two sliced onions, a few slices of lemon, some parsley and a tablespoonful of butter until tender. This may be served hot or cold.

Fried Halibut, Spanish Sauce

Wash, season and roll in flour halibut steaks and fry in butter until brown. Heat one tablespoonful of butter; add one chopped onion and one cupful of tomatoes; fry until brown; add one tablespoonful of flour and one cupful of water, also one tablespoonful of parsley, one bay leaf, salt and pepper. Cook and add the slices of halibut. Heat thoroughly and serve.

Bluefish a la Toulonaise

Slice the fish; season with salt, pepper, cloves, lemon juice and parsley. Roll in flour and fry in hot butter and garnish with lemon juices and parsley. Serve with lettuce salad with French dressing.

Madras Baked Halibut.

Season a halibut or any desired white fish with salt, pepper, ginger and curry powder. Place in a baking pan with one sliced onion, two chopped green peppers and a sprig of parsley. Pour over two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one cupful of hot water. Sprinkle with flour and bake until a delicate brown. Garnish with lemon slices, parsley or mint.

BREAD, 3½ CENTS A LOAF

Housewives' League Showing How It May Be Made.

New York, Feb. 19.—Bread at three and one-half cents a loaf is the aim of the Housewives' League, but those who enjoy the staff of life at that low figure will have to make it. In order that no women can have the excuse of not knowing how, the league has its cooking expert, Miss Emma G. Bossom, at the headquarters, 25 West Forty-fifth st., teaching housewives and those who aspire to be housewives the art of baking bread and biscuits that will melt in the mouth.

Many of the pupils expect to win prizes in the bread-making contest that has opened. The awards will be made Feb. 27, but all contestants must register this week. The first prize is $5 and the blue ribbon, the second prize $3 and a white ribbon, and the third prize $1 and a yellow ribbon. There will be a first, second and third prize for each borough.

It is said that, with flour at $8.50 a barrel, bread can be made for three and one-half cents a fair-sized loaf.

A Combination Gas and Fireless Cooker

The convenience and economy of the fireless cooker has stimulated inventors to combine in one range, the apparatus for first cooking the food, and heating a retaining compartment, and then, by heavily insulated walls, conserving the heat until the operation is completed. A gas range has been patented which unites these functions in an ingenius manner. One compartment is arranged with gas burners above and below, the heat from which is directed upon thick walls those outer covering is asbestos or similar nonconducting material.

— MRS. SAMUEL REES

Mrs. N. A. Stanton, 409 Erie street this city, has received from Omaha, Neb., newspaper clippings relative to the death of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Rees, who, before removing to Omaha back in the '60s was well known in Fulton.

Mrs. Rees died Feb. 8 and was buried Feb. 10. Her husband, Samuel Rees, is known as a pioneer printer of Omaha. Out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Rees every commercial printing press in the Nebraska city was stopped during the funeral hour.

Mrs. Rees had planned her own funeral which was in charge entirely of the Order of Eastern Star. The pall bearers were members of the first class which graduated from the Omaha high school. All were taught by Mrs. Rees.

Mrs. Rees is survived by her husband, Samuel Rees, sr.; Samuel Rees, jr., a son, and Miss Henrietta Rees, a daughter. Two sisters, Miss Jennie McKoon of Omaha and Mrs. Nancy Stanton of this city, also survive.

WILL ADDRESS AUBURN KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Francis E. Cullen of Oswego will in all probability make an address to the K. of C. lodge of Auburn on St. Patrick's day.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Washing Machine That Operates on a New Principle.



In a new washing machine there are neither gears nor belts, says Popular Mechanics. A small electric motor fastened beneath the tub is connected with a fan or propeller within the tub, and the fan sends a constant stream of hot suds through the soiled clothing contained in a movable cylinder which is slowly revolved by the action of the stream of hot water upon it. The only manual labor involved is that of placing the soiled clothing in the receptacle and filling the tub with a sufficient quantity of hot water. When the washing is completed the cylinder is lifted above the level of the water and the clothing run through an electric wringer attached to the top of the tub.

Boston Brown Bread.

Two cupfuls of buttermilk, one cupful of graham flour, one cupful of cornmeal, one-half cupful of white flour, one-half cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of baking soda and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix all together and bake very slowly until done. Round tin molds sold specially for brown bread make attractive loaves. Lacking these, pound baking powder cans answer the purpose very nicely. Fill about two-thirds full. Two tablespoonfuls of melted butter add to the richness of this bread, but are not essential. Nuts or raisins may also be used in the mixture, as desired.

Oyster Chowder.

Cut one-half cupful of finely diced pork into a saucepan; fry slowly until slightly browned and the fat tried out; then add one pint of thinly sliced raw potatoes and cook until half done. Mix two level tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with one-fourth cupful of cold milk; add three cupfuls of scalded milk; then cook until the cornstarch is well done; season with salt and paprika. Wash, drain and free from bits of shells two cupfuls of small oysters, add to cooked mixture and allow to simmer until oysters ruffle; then add one tablespoonful of butter. Serve with crisp crackers.

Amber Marmalade.

Shave thin one each of lemon, orange and grapefruit, rejecting only seeds and cores. Measure and add three times as much water as there is of the fruit. Let stand over night; then boil ten minutes. Set aside for twenty-four hours; then add equal weight (or measure) of granulated sugar and boil briskly until it jellies, stirring only to prevent it sticking to the bottom of the dish. Pour into tumblers and seal with paraffin. This makes from ten to twelve glasses.

Oyster Soup.

Take one pint of oysters that are free from any particle of shell, put them in a colander to drain, add one-half pint of water to the liquor, then add one pint of boiling milk and the oysters. Let them cook one minute, or until they are well plumped. Season with butter and pepper and a little salt. Serve in hot soup plates with a crushed soda cracker in each one.

Rice, Spanish Style.

Cook until soft one cupful of rice. Drain and set aside. Cut four slices of bacon in strips and fry in a spider. When it is brown add one onion cut fine and cook without burning until tender. Into the same frying pan put one cupful of cooked tomatoes. Season with salt and red pepper to taste. Add the rice and cook down quite thick.

Restoring Dingy Towels.

Dingy towels may frequently be restored to normal whiteness by putting them in a kettle of cold water, adding white soap shavings and lemon juice and letting come slowly to a boil. Rinse in tepid water, then blue water and hang in the sun.

Ham Patties.

Chop fine about a pint of cold cooked ham, add three cupfuls of bread-crumbs, three beaten eggs and sweet milk to make a soft batter. Drop into gem pans, dot with butter, dust with crumbs and bake until nicely browned.

Brown Cookies.

One cupful brown sugar, one-half cupful butter and lard mixed, one egg, three tablespoonfuls sweet milk, one rounded teaspoonful ginger, one of soda. Mix stiff with flour and roll thin. Bake a nice brown.

Polishing Cut Glass.

Cut glass may be given a brilliant polish by washing first in hot suds, then dipping into cold water in which a handful of starch has dissolved. Allow glasses to drain before polishing with dry cloth.

Claims Injuries by Autos

Judge Coville has signed an order appointing Katherine Baker, as guardian ad litem of B. Gladys Baker, 14 years old, for the purpose of bringing an action for damages for alleged negligence against M. P. Neal of Oswego, for running into and striking the plaintiff with an automobile, near the Baker home in the town of Volney, May 16, 1914. It is alleged that the child's foot and leg were badly injured.

YES, THEY KNOW! WHO?

The people that want good Meats, Canned Goods, Vegetables, go to DANN & SON'S MARKET where they can get first class Beef, Pork and Lamb and Smoked Meats. WE HAVE FOR SATURDAY—

Beef Stews	8c to 14c	Frankforts	14c to 16c
Steaks	16c to 26c	Whole Pork Loins	12½c
Also some at	14c and 18c	Part Pork Loins	15c
Rib Roasts	14c and 18c	Pork	14c to 18c
Rump Roasts	16c and up	Pork Roasts	13c, 16c
Hams, skinback	15c	Hamburg or Pan Sausage, 3 for	25c
Hams, sliced	19c	Farmers Sausage	18c
Bacon	18c	Corn and Peas	3 cans for 25c
		Corned Beef	8c to 16c

H. C. DANN & SON

PHONE 42 — 11 SOUTH SECOND STREET

In Appreciation of Your Loyal Support in Good Times, We Are Returning to You these

HARD TIME PRICES

Whole Small Lean Pork Loins	11¾c	Whole or Half Skinned Back Ham	15c
Whole Small Lean Fresh Shoulders	11c	Sliced Ham	19c
Home Grown Pig Side Pork	12c	California Hams	11c
3 lbs. pan Sausage or Hamburg	25c	Small Legs of Lamb	15½c
Whole Fresh Ham	14½c	Lamb Chops	12½c to 16c
Whole Strip Boneless Bacon	18c	Lamb Stew	8c to 12½c
Pork Steak & Chops	13c & 14c	High Grade Process Butter,	29c
Fresh Pig Liver, 7c	4 lbs. 25c	High Grade Creamery Butter	34c
Pig Hearts	8c lb.	Guaranteed Eggs	25c
		3 cans Best Peas, Corn or Tomatoes	25c

TAYLOR & WILCOX MARKETS

USE BOUQUET COFFEE

—and

HELP THE HOSPITAL

Until Further Notice, We Will Give Free With Every Pound of

BOUQUET COFFEE

Sold in Fulton, A Coupon worth One Cent Apiece When Returned to us by the

LEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Save your *Coupons*, and send them to the *Hospital*, as We Will Redeem Them Only When Returned to us by the Hospital.

BOUQUET COFFEE

is Blended from the Finest Coffees Grown, and has been the Leading High Grade Coffee sold in Central New York for over Twenty-Five Years.

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ONEIDA STREET

Fresh Vegetables

Lettuce — Spanish Onions

Cabbage

Onions — Celery

Cranberries

Apples — Canned Fruit

15 Sweet Oranges 25c

Olives — Pickles

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53-55 SOUTH FIRST STREET

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Everything in Fine Groceries

Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Goods — Fine Teas and Coffee

1 Large Store Cooler — 1 National Cash Register

1 Large Safe, 2 Show Cases and 2 Counters

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH

CALL US ON PHONE 32

A Square Deal Means A Fair Deal—More For Your Money

YOU GET BOTH HERE AND BEST QUALITY

Takes less to go 'round, if you buy at the

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY

Best Minnesota Flour		Corn Starch	6c
¼ sack	$2.00	10 Salsoda	12c
⅛ sack	$1.00	5c Matches	3c
Crisco	23c	Ginger Snaps	7c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c	Marco Corn Flakes 5 pgk for	25c
Compound	11c	Post Toasties 3 pkgs	20c
Bean Pork	12c	4 Bars Lenox Soap	10c
Bacon	20c	(with order only)	
Ciscoes	6c	Sterling Oleo	21c
Salt Mackerel	10c	R X Milk	11c
Sh. Wheat	11c	Coal Skuttles	30c and 35c
Cr. Wheat	12c	Peanut Butter	13c
Loose Cocoa	19c	Rex Oleo	15c
Ground Nutmeg	2oz, 5c	Worcestershire Sauce	5c
Baking Soda	4c	10c Bottle Blue	5c

Floor — SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY CO. — 210 Cayuga Street

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

RUSSIANS, SAYS VIENNA SENT BACK 75 MILES

By Steven Burnett.

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Feb. 19.—Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, has been captured from the Russians, it was announced in an official report from the Austrian general staff given out here today. The Russians have retreated across the Pruth river.

In their offensive operations of the last three weeks the Austrian and German troops have forced the Russians back 75 miles and have themselves made a corresponding advance. With the Germanic allies steadily advancing in Bukowina and southeastern Galicia compelled to retreat from central, southern and western Galicia, Vienna military experts predict that the Russians will be comin.

The general staff's report follows:

"In Bukewina the enemy has been driven beyond the Pruth. Czernewitz was occupied by our troops Wednesday afternoon. The Russians departed from there in the direction of Novesialica.

"Novesielica is in Russia at the junction of the Pruth and Rasindka rivers."

"Stubborn fighting continues in the Carpathians. All the Russian attack have been beaten off with heavy losses to their troops.

"On the Carpathian front from Dukla pass to the vicinity of Wyszkow the situation is generally unchanged.

"Almost everywhere along this front there is heavy fighting. Numerous attacks atempted by the Russians against the German and Austrian position have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. At one point we took 320 more prisoners.

"By our occupation of Kolomea the Russians lost an important vantage point.

"In East Galicia, south of the Dneister, the action of hostile reinforcements from the direction of Stanislau led yesterday to somewhat important fighting north of Nadworna and northwest of Kolomea.

"A battle is proceeding in Russian Poland. In western Galicia there have been only artillery duels and unimportant skirmishes."

GERMANS BOMBARD OWN CITY TO CATCH FRENCH

By Franklin P. Merrick.

Paris, Feb. 19.—The French army of invasion in Lorraine has been reinforced and has renewed its drive in the direction of Metz. One of the developments in the fighting in this district was the battel of Norroy, north of Pont-a-Mousson. The Germans, after being driven out of Norroy at the point of the bayonet, began to bombard the French positions in the town and severe havoc has been caused by the sheels.

Metz is one of the most strongly fortified cities on the German frontier, being surrounded by a triple circle of forts of almost impregnable strength. One of the objects of the French in pressing toward Metz is to cut the communication between the German stronghold and the German troops fighting on the heights of the Meuse.

The connonade of the German artillery at Nooroy, at Thann and at Cernay shows that the Kaiser's forces have no hesitation of shelling German towns and sities when they think that such a bombardment wil lresult in death of French soldiers.

The artillery duess along the northern end of the battle line continue unbroken. From the North sea to the Oise river about 2,000 big gusn are engaged on both sides.

The fighting between Rheims and the Argonne forest has been of greater intensiyt than the tensely worded bulletins of the FrFench war office indicated. In the struggle near Bausejour, north of the Rheims-Triaucourt highway, one trench changed hands seven times. In numerous insances Frenh and German soldiers were found deadlocked in each others arms. They had struggled to kill each other while consciousness was left in them. There was a bitter hand-to-hand struggle in the trenches north of the river Tourbe, a small, sluggish stream flowing in a northeasterly direction to the Aisne. There the soldiers fought with any weapon that came to hand, rifles, knives, swords, bayonets, clubs and even picks and shovels which had been used for trench building. Scores of dead bodies were found without any bullet wounds upon them.

North of Verdun, on the Meuse, the Germans are trying to win back some territory lost to the French. The battle is being carried on with artillery and small arms.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

By Henry L. Perry

Geneva, Switzerland, Feb. 19.—German aviators attempted to blow up the French forts at Belfort with bombs on Wednesday, but were driven off by the batteries there.

They later dropped three bombs on the railway station near Montbeliard. Several civilians and soldiers were killed, but small property damage was done.

In an attempt to destroy the Viellard iron works at Mesiry, which have been turned into a gun manufacturing plant, the German aircraft dropped sixty bombs, but none of them caused serious damage.

Paris, Feb. 19.—French successes in the Vosges mountains and in the Argonne region are announced in an official statement issued at the war office this afternoon. Two infantry attacks made by the Germans in the Vosges in an attempt to stop the French offensive directed at Metz were attempted.

In the Argonne four bomb throwers were captured. The conflict yesterday in the Aisne district and in the vicinity of Rheims was confined to an artillery duel.

Madrid, Feb. 19.—All Spanish vessels were notified by the government today to stop and deliver their papers as soon as they are signalled by a submarine in British or French waters. This precautionary measure is designed to prevent the sinking of Spanish ships by the Germans by mistake.

SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

F. P. Walsh, Chairman Industrial Commission.

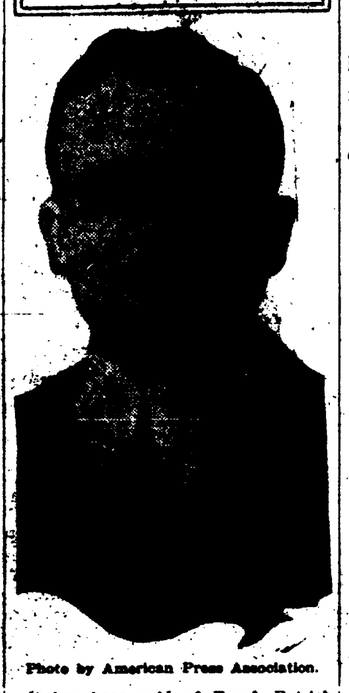


Photo by American Press Association.

It has been said of Frank Patrick Walsh, chairman of the federal commission on industrial relations, that he is one of the most remarkable men in public life. He hails from Kansas City, Mo., where he is known as the man who does things in an interesting way. He is a lawyer by profession and at one time was counsel for a powerful street railway corporation, but resigned the position in order that he might be unhampered by monopolistic influences. Since then he has built up a big practice and has acquired a large income.

Mr. Walsh was one of the prime movers in the social center idea and would restore the old freedom of community debate by opening the schoolhouses as centers of meeting and debate of public questions. Several years ago he was chairman of a Missouri Democratic state convention that declared for state wide primaries and had the satisfaction of seeing that reform become a law.

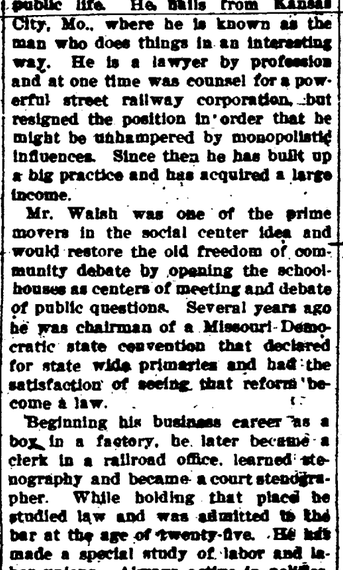
Beginning his business career as a boy in a factory, he later became a clerk in a railroad office, learned stenography and became a court stenographer. While holding that place he studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-five. He has made a special study of labor and labor unions. Always active in politics, Mr. Walsh never held an office except that of assistant city counselor by appointment; also he was chairman of the Kansas City civil service commission, which was an honorary position.

Since the commission began work a little over a year ago it has held sessions in nearly every large city in the country.

A South Dakota Statesman.

When the new senators, elected last November, assemble at the capitol to take the oath of office that admonishes and binds them to perform faithfully their duties as members of the national government some changes will be noted.

Last November when the first election news was disseminated it appeared that Coe I. Crawford, Republican, who for six years has represented the commonwealth of South Dako-



ED S. JOHNSON.

ta, would succeed himself. The final tally of votes, however, showed that Ed S. Johnson, a Democrat, had won the honor. When Senator Crawford was elected six years ago he won by a big vote. Last election Ed Johnson beat him handily.

The new senator, by the way, is something of a character. He is a fundamental as well as a political Democrat. That is probably the reason he was chosen to represent South Dakota in the United States senate. He lives in Yankton and is universally and commonly known as Ed. No frills for Senator Ed S. Johnson. He desires to be known as just plain Ed, and so history in all probability will record him.

Kipling Tells English to Keep Quiet

By Herbert Temple.

London, Feb. 19.—Rudyard Kipling is heading a movement here to give the British soldiers more music. He believes this will not only cheer the troops but will aid recruiting.

At a meeting held in the Mansion House for the purpose of creating band sentiment, Mr. Kipling said:

"The most useful thing that a civilian can do in these busy days is to speak as little as possible, and if he feels moved to write, to confine his efforts to his check book. But this is an exception to that very sound rule. We do not know the present strength of the new armies. Even if we did it would not be necessary to make it public. But we may assume that there are several battalions in Great Britain which were not in existence at the end of last July, and some of them are in London. Nor is it any part of our national policy to explain how far these battalions are prepared for the work which is ahead of them. They were born quite rightly in silence, but that is no reason they should continue to walk in silence for the rest of their lives.

"Unfortunately up to the present most of them have been obliged to walk in silence or to no better accompaniment than whistles and concertinas and other meritorious but inadequate instruments of music with which they have provided themselves. In the beginning this did not matter so much. More urgent needs had to be met; but now that the new armies are what they are, we, who cannot assist them by joining their ranks, owe it to them to provide them with more worthy music for their help, their gratification and their honor.

"I am not a musician, so if I speak as a barbarian I must ask you and several gentlemen on the platform here to forgive me. From the lowest point of view a few drums and fifes in the battalion mean at least five extra miles in a route march, quite apart from the fact that they can swing a battalion back to quarters happy and composed in its mind, no matter how wet or tired its body may be. Even when there is no route marching the mere come and go, the roll and flourishing of drums and fifes around the barracks is as warming and cheering as the sight of a fire in a room.

"A band, not necessarily a full band, but a band of a dozen brasses and wood-winds, is immensely valuable in the district where men are billeted. It revives memories, it quickens association, it opens and unites the hearts of men more surely than any other agency. I wonder whether I should say this—the tunes that it employs and the words that go with tha ttune are sometimes very remote from heroism or devotion, but the magic and the compelling power in them, and it makes men's souls realize certain truths that their minds might doubt.

"A wise and sympathetic bandmaster—and the masters that I have met have been tha:—can lift a battalion out of depression, cheer it in sickness and steady and recall it to itself in times of almost unenduring stress.

"Our new armies have been badly served in this essential. Of all the admirable qualities which they have shown none is more wonderful than the spirit which has carried them through the laborious and distasteful groundwork of their calling without one note of music, except that which the same indomintable spirit provided out of their own heads. We have all seen them marching through the country, through the streets of London in absolute silence and the crowds through which they passed as silent as themselves for the lack of the one medium that could convey and glorify the thoughs that are in us all today.

"We are a tongue-tied brood at the best. The hands can declare on our behalf without shame and without shyness something of what we all feel and help us to reach a hand toward the men who have risen up to save us."

PRESS CRITICISES U. S. ATTITUDE THAT PERMITS SELLING GUNS TO ALLIES; BUT NO FOOD TO GERMANY

By FREDERICK WERNER

Berlin, Feb. 19, via Amsterdam.—Germany's reply to the United States is indorsed today by all the Berlin newspapers, which also continue their criticism of American "uneutrality." Thisi s based upon the pointed statement by the government that the allies are being furnished with weapons and munitions of war by American concerns.

Die Post isp articularly caustic in its comments on Americans, saying: "When something does not suit the Yankees' business they are accustomed to raising as a threatening bugaboo as great a sabre-rattling noise as possible. They calculate on the state thus alarmed creeping promptly to her heel. If this effect is not produced, if the threatened state pays no attention and shrows it can't be bluffed, the yelping pack of Yankees soon quiet down."

Count Von Reventlow, naval critic of the Tages Zeitung, shows more than his usual bitterness today. He says in his article that "America is trying to speak to Germany in an altogether unsuitable way. She has grown accustomed to dealing with Mexican pretenders."

TRAVEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CONTINENT TO BE STOPPED

Washington, Feb. 19.—Ambassador Page at London today cabled the State Department that the British Admiralty had suspended all travel between England and the Continent until further notice. The Ambassador's message merely told of the Admiralty's decision and gave no explanation of the action by the British authorities. The State Department attributed it to mean that Great Britain is greatly alarmed over the prospects of the German submarine campaign against British vessels, and it is believed to forecast the early issuance by England of a proclamation against Germany by retaliation.

JEWS URGE VETO OF BIBLE BILL

New York Rabbis Told School Measure Will Pass; Rest Hope With Whitman

New York, Feb. 19.—The Greiner-Talbot bill, requiring the reading of at least ten verses of the Bible daily in all public schools will become law unless Governor Whitman vetoes it, according to information that reached promiinent Jews in the city yesterday. Convinced that the Senate and the Assembly will pass the measure, increased efforts are being made to obtain the Governor's veto.

Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, president of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers, has called a meeting at Temple Emanu-El today, when all the habbis in New York will join in resolutions denouncing the bill. Rabbi M. H. Harris, president of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, has arranged for the holding of a conference this week at which similar resolutions will be adopted.

In denouncing the bill Rabbi Grossman said yesterday:

"We have sent to Albany a protest against the bill in the name of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers and also in the name of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis. We are absolutely opposed to a compulsory reading of the Bible in the public schools. You cannot discriminate between the technical and sectarian passage in the Bible. You cannot draw the line."

Senator Greiner has made statements to the effect that State Commission of Education Finley was in favor of the bill. John H. Finnegan, First Assistant Commissioner of Education, denies that the department is in favor of the measure. He added that local education boards throughoue the State are opposed to the bill.

Assemblyman Scharlin, of the 8th District, which takes in the largest Jewish section in the city, called the bill an "outrage against the Constitutional rights of the citizens of the state." He said: "It is an opening attempt to bring in religion into the public schools. We cannot leave the reading of the Bible to be trusted to men of narrow minds."

The "Jewish Daily News," in its editorial columns yesterday said: "It seems as if the Assembly will take up the recommendation of the Committee on Education and pass the bill and that the measure will also go through the Senate. Our only hope as Jews is to appeal to Governor Whitman."

The Balance of Nature.

If everything born lived, the tenth generation of a single aphis would equal in actual weight some 1,000,000,000 men, each weighing some twenty stone, and all in ten days. The common house fly could produce 20,000,000 in a single season. Of 700 spider eggs laid by a common garden spider only two finally survive. In fifteen years each pair of birds would have increased to more than 2,000,000,000. Twice the average number of birds existing perish yearly. Even a pair of elephants in five centuries would become the progenitors of 15,000,000 elephants. Nature keeps down the numbers by starvation and other methods. —Pearson's.

Bad Taste as Seen in Japan.

Dr. Aston, the scholarly Japanese secretary to the British legation in Tokyo, summarized what Kenko, the fourteenth century writer of "Tsurezure Gusa," considered to be "bad taste," thus:

Too much furniture in one's living room.

Too many pens in a stand.

Too many Buddhas in a private shrine.

Too many rocks, trees and herbs in a garden.

Too many words when men meet.

Too many books in a bookcase there can never be, nor can there be too much litter in a dust heap.—London Saturday Review.

A Rothschild Arsenal.

The Austrian Rothschilds are the only members of the family to manufacture armaments. As proprietor of the Wittkowitz iron works in Moravia, Baron Louis de Rothschild, the head of the Austrian branch, furnishes the army with metal for its guns and the navy with armor-plates. These huge works, the technical organization of which is perfect in every detail, have grown out of a small foundry purchased by the late Baron Albert de Rothschild. The development of the Austrian railway system is also closely connected with the Rothschilds. They financed the two largest lines in the empire—the north and south lines—and still hold a good portion of the shares.

The Usual Thing.

"What's the proper thing at a wedding?"

"Wish the pair happiness and tell everybody else there's no earthly chance for it."—Louisville Courier Journal.

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20 GERMAN SUBMARINES WAITING TO PREY UPON BRITAIN'S MERCHANTMEN

BRITISH AWAIT COMING EVENTS WITH MISGIVINGS

BY HERBERT TEMPLE

London, Feb. 20.—England is isolated from the continent of Europe today as far as British shipping is concerned. No English ships have left east coast points since 6 o'clock last evening and it is probable that traffic will be held up indefinitely awaiting information from the admiralty that there is no further danger from German submarines.

Reports were received here this forenoon that a German submarine had been sighted off Southampton, headquarters of the transport service which has been conveying British troops to France, but the admiralty declined to affirm or deny the rumors.

British naval officers now in London believe that Germany has from fifteen to twenty submarines lurking off the English coast. None has yet attempted, however, to attack English warships.

While the admiralty has announced that the Norwegian tank steamer Balbridge which was crippled off Dover yesterday, was torpedoed, there is an inclination among naval experts to await an official examination of the vessel before accepting this statement. They believed that a torpedo striking the Balbridge which would have sunk instead of crippling her and generally accepted the first reports that she hit a mine. The ship is now on her way to London having left Walmer this morning in tow.

None of the crew of the Balbridge was lost. Preparations were made to launch her boats after she was crippled, but this was found unnecessary.

ENGLAND WILL NOT BROOK INTERFERENCE

BY HERBERT TEMPLE

London, Feb. 20.—All food consigned to Germany will be declared absolute contraband by the British governement. A proclamation to this effect will be issued within a very short time. All doubt as to the future action of Great Bsitain has been removed by the note transmitted to the United States which states that the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina will be disposed of by the action of a prize court.

The note is in effect an emphatic though courteous warning that England expects no interference from neutral nations with the policy that it has decided upon as a result of the German government taking control of all food within the Empire. This warning is conveyed in a paragraph of the note saying that the British government confidently expects "such action (a food embargo) will not be challenged on the part of neutral states by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rests on their forming an integral part of that system of international doctrine," which Germany, "boasts the liberty and intention to disregard."

That Germany bungled in handling the food situation is the assertion made by British experts in international law. They declare that her action in commandeering food and placing it under control of the government was one of the gravest errors she has made.

In this connection it is learned that the British government had already drawn up a proclamation placing an embargo upon food consigned to Germany when it received notification that Germany had altered her stand. This caused a delay in England's final action.

This phase of the situation is treated of in the note to the United States with a statement that notice has just been received of the repeal by Germany of Article 45 of the German decree. This article held that all grain and flour imported into Germany after January 31 should be delivered only to certain organizations under direct government control or to municipal authorities.

Great Britain claims that Article 45 was repealed by Germany in order to "render difficult the anticipated proceedings against the Wilhelmina," and that it will be necessary for ap rize court to determine how far the ostensible reversal by Germany affects imported food.

TEUTONS BUCKING LINE TO KEEP OUT NEW TROOPS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK

Paris, Feb. 20.—For exactly twenty-three weeks northeastern France has rocked beneath the crash of battle. The mighty engagement, which now extends over a line stretching from the North sea to the Swiss frontier, began just twenty-three weeks ago today as the battle of the Aisne when the retreating hosts of General Alexander Von Kluck made their stand upon the heigthhs north of Soissons. Since that time the battle front has been extended over the territory of two more nations—Belgium and Germany and some of the fiercest fighting that has marked the course of this gigantic conflict has taken place in West Flanders and Alsace-Lorraine.

Official dispatches from the north state that the Germans have again resumed their attacks against the British forces lying near Ypres. It is believed in some quarters that this is the opening of a strong offisive movement by the Germans, who evidently hope to strike some hard blows while preventing the transfer of any more English troops from the British Isles to the coast of France by means of a submarine blockade.

An effort of the Germans to gain a position dominateing the pass of Bonhomme in the Vosges ended in failure. The Germans managed to get a foothold upon Hill No. 607, but were attacked by a company of French and put to flight. Although the French were outnumbered, the German forces engaged in this action were reservists, unused to the terrors of battle, and they fled before the rushes of the seasoned French veterans.

A REAL FIGHTER.



"THE SMALLEST RECRUIT IN GERMANY" ON GUARD AT CROWN PRINCE'S PALACE IN BERLIN

$50,000,000 FAIR OPENED TODAY

Inauspicious Weather Conditions the Only Drawback to Otherwise Brilliant Affair

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—The Panama-Pacific international exposition—San Francisco's $50,000,0000 fair—was opened to the world today.

Amid the booming of giant guns, the shrieking of tens of thousands of whistles, and the earsplitting din of noise making instruments of every description the 200 gates leading to the Wonder City were thrown open to the thousands upon thousands of persons who have been gathering here for the past ten days to take part in the opening ceremonies.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock when the gates opened, more than 50,000 San Franciscans formed in marching order on Van Ness avenue and marched to the exposition grounds. The procession was headed by Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California, and James Rolph, jr., mayor of San Francisco. Following them in organized bodies were the members of civic organizations, fraternal orders, clubs and thousands of individual marchers—men, women and children.

The only thing that in any way marred the opening was the weather conditions. Ominous clouds hung over the city during the morning hours and threatened a downpour of rain.

SENATORS LOSE HOPE FOR SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Washington, Feb. 20.—Hope that the senate would again take up the ship purchase bill fight this session dwindled almost to the vanishing point today. The slow progress made on the appropriation bills, in the opinion of many members, forecasts the passing of the measure.

Much time has been taken upon [illegible] and judicial [illegible], the [illegible] fifteen supply bills, [illegible] passed.

WON AT BILLIARDS

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—Frank Benson, of St. Louis defeated Jerome Keogh of Rochester, N. Y., 50 to 45 last night in an interstate billiard league game which went 81 innings. High runs, Keogh, 6 Benson, 5.

WEATHER FORECAST

Tonight and Sunday: cloudy with [illegible] winds.

DARN THOSE PIGS ANYWAY!



—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TENSITY IS NOT YET RELAXING

Great Britain's Attitude Considered In Washington As Quite Unfair Toward Neutrals

Washington, Feb. 20.—Great Britain's official declaration in defense of the use by British merchant ships of neutral flags today failed to change the international situation arising out of the war zone and flag question, in the opinion of administaration officials, except that it possibly opened the way for further exchange of diplomatic notes between the United States and England and the United States and Germany.

At the same time it was admitted that the blowing up by a mine of an American ship might bring the issue to a crisis, and the feeling of appresension still prevailed in official circles. The general opinion that no effort would be made by the Washington government to halt American commerce with Europe was unaltered and this taken in connection with German's disclaimer of responsibility for anything that might happen to neutral ships either from submarines or mines, served to keep up the anxiety.

There still was a wide range of views as to what the next move of this government would be as the White House and State department continued their policy of silence, but it was believed in some quarters that German's arguments so far had presented no excuse for attacks on ships flying neutral flags without first verifying their character. It was insisted that the rules of international law required that visit and search be employed in dealing with all merchant craft.

In the matter of the destruction of a ship by a mine it was pointed out such an attack while it doubtless would force this government to resort to strong measures, would compel the U. S. first to determine what nation was the offender as both Great Britain and Germany appea rto be sowing mines. The point was emphasized that in matters of international character much authority was vested in the President and it was believed that if any American ships were attacked his action would be guided largely by the circumstances in each case.

LUSITANIA ARRIVES

New York, Feb. 20.—With 432 passengers on board the Cunard liner Lusitania arrived today from Liverpool. She used the British flag all the way over and did not strike an hostile submarines. Among the passengers were H. R. Pyne of the staff of the United States embassy at Berlin and Major Henry of the United States embassy at Paris.

WASHINGTON FEARS ARRIVAL HERE OF FLOATING MINES

Germany Cannot Shift Full Responsibility for Damage Done American Shipping

Washington, Feb. 20.—The United States will not accept Germany's [illegible] of responsibility in sinking an American merchantman by German submarines if any are sunk. This will be made entirely clear in the reply to the German note sent by the United State, it was learned today. The note will not be belligerent in manner, it is stated, but will leave no doubt of the American position. This will be sent to the Foreign Office next week. It is now understood that Councillor Lansing is drafting it at the direction of President Wilson. One of the gravest factors in the situation is the threat of Germany to place floating mines in the shipping area surrounding Great Britain. These floating mines can be carried anywhere by the currents of the Atlantic, and quite conceivably might blow up a ship in American coast waters. It is stated by certain officials that their use is a clear violation of the Hague convention and it is likely that this may form a central feature as a reply to the American note..... ....

THREE DARDANELLE FORTS SILENCED BY TWO FLEETS

London, Feb. 20.—The Turkish forts defending the western entrance of the Dardanelle, upon the European side, have been silenced by the Anglo-FFrench fleets. This information is given out by the British admiralty today. Some of the warships were hit by shells from Turkish guns.

This supplementl information was given out by the British Admiralty: "Three of the Turkish forts being outarged by the guns of the warships did not reply. A portion of the battleship force was ordered inshore to engage the forts at closer range with a secondary armament. The allies' fleet was made up of British battleships, battlecruisers and a French squadron. The entire fleet was under command of Vice Admiral hockville Hamilton carden, whoe flagship, is the Indefatigable.

GERMANY WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM POLAND

BL FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY

Petrograd, Feb. 20.—Complete collapse of the German campaign in northern Poland against the fortress of Novos Georgievsk, which prevents an attack upon Warsaw from the northwest, was predicted today by Russian military experts. It is announced at the war office that the strength of the German attacks on the Sierpec lock front has perceptibly increased. Further fighting is expected there, as the Germans, checked by the stubborn defensive and deep mud in the Augustowa region, are apparently withdrawing troops from the front south of the Niemen river and transferring them to northern Poland.

Well informed Russian observers assert that the German drive against theSierpec-Plock front and their attempts to reach Lomza and Ossowiec constitute the supreme effort of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to capture Warsaw, the efforts to reach the Polish capital from the west having entirely failed.

German prisoners taken west of Warsaw are arriving here in great numbers.They assert that Emperor William himself forbade the sacrifice of any more troops in what he believed to be a hopeless attempt to smash through the Russian lines on the Bzura-Rawka front and forced Von Hindenburg to change his tactics.

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February 20, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

MARS ON THE JOB.

WE roll in the clover when one war is over and dream of perpetual peace. We holler, by golly! "Enough of this folly; the roar of the cannon must cease." We talk of disarming—the blessings of farming—the price of a dreadnought, and then—ker-plunk! goes the bubble; a little more trouble, the nations are at it again. There's no use in trying, in wailing or crying—a clever old schemer is Mars. He goes to bed sleeping with one optic peeping—he opens afresh the old scars. The white feathered pigeon will float like a widgeon on oil-poured waters of peace, till Mars, with his scowl, will scare the poor fowl and then take another long lease. He laughs at poor Andy, the Bonnie Scot dandy, and merrily chuckles at Bryan. He roars at their chatter; their talk doesn't matter—he sticks like the green ivy vine. We're cocksure to catch it, although the old hatchet is buried deep under the ground. You can't get him worried; wherever it's buried the old boy is hanging around. For nations will battle and muskets will rattle—the white dove of peace waxeth sore. But just for the present we've got to look pleasant and bow down to Mars, god of war.

Opinions

Washington the Farmer

Valuable lessons may nearly always be drawn from the study of great men's lives, even though for greatness there is no pattern. The birthday of George Washington is a fit occasion for considering what in his career might be most helpful and stimulating to us in our own smaller orbits. Tradition and time have made him remote from us; the very phrase, the Father of his Country, has transported him from the sphere of men who merely are, or hope to be, fathers of families. Yet he touched life at so many points and left such complete and revealing records of his homely interests that for the ordinary American not even Lincoln's life is more suggestive. Indeed, of the two, Washington comes more completely within the plain man's comprehension; in Lincoln there was more of the mystic; imagination played a larger part in his achievements than in Washington's.

The distinguished characteristic exemplified in Washington's private life is his love of the land. If you read his dairy and his Mount Vernon letters, with their full and explicit details of planting and harvesting, their records of experiment for increasing production and improving the quality of the crop, their indications of accurate knowledge and minute interest in the whole world of outdoors, you will feel ashamed to think how little you have done or are doing with your own small piece of land—you would hate to have George Washington come and look at it. You will be stimulated by reading those agricultural notes of his; you will want to do better work with your own place. And if you do not own a piece of land, reading his life and his letters will make you want to own one; it will give you the healthy interest in the soil, in birds, and dogs, and horses, that perhaps you lack. In his private capacity Washington was a great producer; some measure of his productive energy we should be glad to encourage in ourselves and in our sons.

Thinking of the dollar—trading, haggling, buying and selling—is inseparable from the life of the ordinary American, and it had its part in Washington's life, too; but he did not allow it to usurp the main place, even when he was leading the life of a private citizen. He loved the land, he tried to understand it and all that grew and flourished on it, and he tried to make it better and more fruitful.

He would have little patience with the slack farmers of today; he would have still less with those clerks and money changers whose thoughts never reach beyond the city streets, and whose dream of achievement is to own a city house and a limousine.

To read the quiet records of Washington's home life should be as invigorating to a thoughtful young man as to read the narratives of his campaigns—and even more useful.—Youth's Companion

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A Pretense

In sandbagging the new White House Ship Purchase Bill through the House at 1:25 o'clock in the morning, after more than 14 hours of so-called debate, the Administration was making only a pretense of legislation. Legislation was not its purpose. What it intended to do was to exert a last coercion on the Senate. It will fail. What it may do in the extra session—if an extra session is impending because of the President's most unreasonable insistence on putting this bill ahead of the great supply bills—may be debated; but the Senate's temper is up at last and it will not be cowed, nor will it permit its ancient and excellent habit of deliberation to be changed for so slight and unexplained a reason. It may yield if an extra session is actually called; but the Sixty-third Congress will not have that weakness to apologize for at the bar of history. The apology, if it is ever made, will be made by the Sixty-fourth.—Times, N.Y.

Baled hay, straw, shavings,. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

HONESTY.

If honesty is the best policy in business it is also the best policy when one has done wrong and is confronted with the question whether he shall confess everything frankly or make excuses. A transparent excuse is worse than none at all.

AN UNUSUAL PROCEEDING

The minister of a church at Navarino who refused to allow Rev. Dr. F. W. Betts of Syracuse to conduct a funeral service in his church is being severely criticised for his action. It is, indeed, rare that so bigoted a type of the old time shool is found, and he should be regarded as a fossil in curiosity.

Rev. Broadway when requested by relatives to permit the Rev. Dr. Betts, a Universalist, to conduct services at the funeral of G. I. Rathbun of that place, refused point blank because of the Rev. Dr. Betts' faith. Rev. Broadway did not wish his parishioners to hear a minister of the Universalist faith which does not believe in hell.

This is an age when intelligent people everywhere are not content with waiting to come in contact with thinkers and speakers of opposite thought, but are seeking them out. It is not uncommon to find ministers introducing speakers from their pulpits who are of a different faith, and indeed, this is but the natural, the sincere way of living.

The Rev. Broadway evidently is turning the wheel of learning backwards rather than forward. However, it is a gladsome thing to know few ministers possess such an absence of breadth of vision. His actions have every evidence he must be possessed of a very puny faith in his own teachings or preachings, else he would not be frightened at the idea even of five Universalist ministers entering his church five abreast for five consecutive days. Much less then should he have locked the door on one lone man and a group of sorrowing American people with minds of their own.

The good people of Rev. Broadway's congregation would do well to resent such an insult upon their thinking capacity—or better yet, feel complimented that their pastor led them away lest they think.

THE STATE CONVENTION

Any attempt to abrogate the direct nomination of candidates for state office, such as the Republican Senators in conference have bound themselves to support, is most unwise. This state has tried the direct primary, and, barring imperfections in the law, is satisfied with it. To go back now and undo the law would be a case of reaction, and the party responsible for it would be certain to suffer. It would be the first time for any state in the country which has tried the direct primary in any degree to go backward.

If Senator Argetsinger's measure is intended to substitute a convention's nomination for the decision of the voters in the primary, it will be a complete defiance of the direct nomination theory. If it is intended, by the clumsy device of a pre-primary and a state convention, to furnish some agency for the consultation of party leaders on state candidacies before the primary, it is inept in its choice of machinery.

The Hinman-Green bill—the Hughes measure—recognized the desirability of such opportunity for consultation and conference, and furnished it by providing for a state committee meeting to designate a ticket of candidates, whose names should be submitted to the voters on the primary ballot along with any other nominations which groups of party members chose to make. That was a simple, workable scheme. The party committee—the "organization"—in each political unit had the duty to suggest a ticket before the primary, but the suggestion had to be ratified by the voters at the primary, in competition with other candidacies.

The Hughes plan is better than the convention plan. But it would be better still to give the present law an adequate try-out.—N. Y. Tribune.

A PASTORAL PLAYHOUSE

Wonderful Open Air Theatre in the Heart of the Alps.

What is probably the most perfect pastoral theater in Europe is situated in the heart of the Alps—at Interlaken, in Switzerland. This unique "play house" is open to all the winds that blow, and its roof is formed—in the most favorable circumstances—by the blue canopy of the sky. It is not always thus, however, and it has not infrequently happened that the hue of the canopy has been less inviting and that players and spectators alike have experienced the interlude of a heavy downpour which was not in the program.

The open air theater at Interlaken is used for performances of Schiller's great drama, "William Tell," for which it is by nature admirably adapted. The stage is a rising meadow framed on three sides by dense woods of beech and pine, with a "backcloth" of grim, gray rock towering toward the sky beyond. Away to the right stretches a huge semi-circle of mountain peaks, 9,000 and 10,000 feet high, and behind the spectator tower the great peaks of the Bernese Oberland—the Jungfrau, Monch and Eiger, with their burden of eternal snows.

Nature in accommodating mood has provided the entrances and exits of this unique theater—passages in the woods through which gallop with thundering of hoofs on hard ground the mail clad troopers of the tyrannical governor. The cattle, goats and sheep which appear in the first scene—the return of the flocks and herds from the Alpine pastures—approach down the steep path in the woods on the right and are heard long before they are visible, the tinkling and clanging of their bells mingling harmoniously with the long drawn notes of the huge wooden Alpine horn, seven feet in length, and forming an appropriate overture.—Wide World Magazine.

The Van Wagenen, Inc., will make a specialty this seasoon of incubators and brooders. Stock is already being shown. Adv. 39

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

A Geography Party.

A geography party will prove especially interesting to school children and is easily planned. Procure a large map of the United States and paste it upon rather heavy cardboard. When this has thoroughly dried cut out each state and mark on the back with numbers, being careful not to number them according to their positions.

Before the arrival of the guests hide the states about the room in which the company is to be entertained.

When the guests arrive provide each with a small map and a pencil. They then follow whatever route they choose, the game being to find as many of the states as possible, and upon their own map mark the number which they believe to correspond. If Ohio is marked "10," as they find it or think they find it, they mark "10" upon the state in their small map which they think must be Ohio and then continue the search, marking each state which they find in the same way.

The task is not an easy one, as several of the states closely resemble each other in outline, and the one correctly placing the largest number of numerals is entitled to the prize.

It is of course unnecessary to say that on the small map the states are outlined, but not named. The maps are easily made by the use of transfer paper, or they can be drawn upon any thin paper by holding a small map against a windowpane and drawing from this upon any thin paper the outlines of the states.

Think For Yourself.

Thinking for yourself is not necessarily differing to any startling extent from your companions. Two pupils in school may work out a problem by entirely different methods, but if they work correctly they reach the same result. That is as it should be, but if the two students sit side by side and the one copies down the other's figures mechanically that is what too often happens. Make a habit of thinking. Don't accept conclusions ready made. Don't satisfy your mind with predigested food. This should not make you singular among your fellows, for if your method of reasoning is correct it will bring you, in the vast majority of cases, to the same conclusions held by the world at large. The difference will be in you. Thinking for yourself instead of accepting the results of others' thoughts makes the same difference to you that it does to the student who works his problem independently instead of copying it from his classmate's paper. Be ambitious to be something more than a convenient receptacle for other people's ideas.

The Game of Pig.

There must be three or more players for this game, each with a broom handle or a stick about that size and length. Dig a hole about six inches in diameter and if there are four players dig three other ones about five feet from the first and about seven feet apart. One player must be the pig driver—the pig is a tin can—who tries to knock the pig into the central hole with his stick, while the others try to knock the pig away. The driver tries to put his stick into the hole of another player while the other is knocking the pig away. If he does this the owner of the hole must give it up and be the driver himself. Or, if he knocks the can into the central hole, all the players have to change holes, giving him a chance for one. This is a very interesting game if there are five or six players.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Exhibit of Fishes.

The New York Aquarium society recently held an exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History and showed little fishes of all shapes and colors, the largest scarcely five inches in length. Fishes from the water troughs of India, the fish ponds of China and Japan, the tepid swamps of South America, tributaries of the Kongo and the Nile were exhibited as well as the goldfish and small wild fish from temperate zones. Among the more interesting are the butterfly fish and the mouth breeder, which carries its eggs in its mouth, both from Africa; the armored catfish from tropical America and the fighting fish.

Thanks Boy Scouts.

A letter has been received by the council of the Boy Scouts of America from Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, chief scout of the Boy Scouts of England, acknowledging the presentation of thanks medals by the American organization through United States Ambassador Page to the British boy scouts who assisted American war refugees.

A Wishing Ring.

I wish I had
A wishing ring
That fairies
Gave to me.
So I could wish
For everything
That I would
Like to be.

I'd want a castle
And some curls
(Instead of
Braids to wear),
For I just think
That little girls
Look sweet
In curly hair!

And I just know
The very thing
To make it
All come true
—I wish I had
A wishing ring.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

ALL HAIL

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

All hail, to thee, George Washington, the father of our land. All reverence and esteem to thee. At thy brave name we stand. We hope that parents will instil and let the trait hold sway. Your thoughtful, quiet, childhood's pose in our young boys today. We choose the study of thy life our beings to inspire; and as we read of thee there strikes a patriotic fire. And when conventions meet again to choose the noble men to deal with history, war or strife, our thoughts fly back again to that brave man who conquered strife by skill and judgment great. We'll ne'r grow cold, for thoughts of thee revive and animate. And to our land we dedicate, through thee, our purest thought. If we all honor truth as thee, what wonders can be wrought.

For truth is truth, since God is God;
And truth the day must win;
To doubt, would be disloyality;
To falter, would be sin.

ROUND ABOUT

Cardinal Gibbons said Thursday: "Think for a moment what this war means, if you can—I cannot. When one life is lost on board ship all the country is startled. When the Titanic sank with more than 1,000 of its passengers the world was horrified. That was a thing that occurred only once. Loss of life in great numbers occurs only once in a while. But now, in this greatest war of the world, a thousand, nay, ten thousand, lives are being sacrified every hour the war continues."

At a secret conference of Republican Senators in Albany Thursday, it was determined, it is reported, to undertake a general revision of the Election Law. One definite suggestion made at the conference has in view a change in the primary law to permit the name of a party candidate against whom there is no opposition to go on the direct primary ballot without the formality of obtaining petitions. Under the plan conteniplated by the Republicans, an unofficial State convention is to be held to recommend candidates for States offices. At the conference it was suggested that the law should be amended to provide that if after two weeks no opposition candidates for such nominations have appeared, the names of the candidates suggested by the convention should be placed on the primary ballot automatically. Other amendments contemplate doing away with all rural election boards and simplifying the election machinery generally along lines already suggested by Governor Whitman.

A meter, placed on the pipe line by the Government, would indicate the flow of beer and the tax to be paid.

In a trial warble recently, John McCormack demonstrated to a shivering audience of musical critics that he could make his voice heard through out the new Yale Bowl. He visited the vast football inclosure to prove that it was practicable to give an outdoor concert to an audience of 71,000 people. The critics were convinced. It is now expected that an outdoor oratorio will be given in the Bowl about June 1 by some of the most prominent American soloists.

General Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, continues to carry out his settled policy of weeding out those in the higher ranks of the army in favor of younger and more active men. Recently the appointment list, made public by him contained the names of nine generals of division who have been placed on the resevre list and succeeded by men promoted to brigadier generalships.

The Balance of Nature.

If everything born lived, the tenth generation of a single aphis would equal in actual weight some 1,000,000,000 men, each weighing some twenty stone, and all in ten days. The common house fly could produce 20,000,000 in a single season. Of 700 spider eggs laid by a common garden spider only two finally survive. In fifteen years each pair of birds would have increased to more than 2,000,000,000. Twice the average number of birds existing perish yearly. Even a pair of elephants in five centuries would become the progenitors of 15,000,000 elephants. Nature keeps down the numbers by starvation and other methods. —Pearson's.

The Usual Thing.

"What's the proper thing at a wedding?"

"Wish the pair happiness and tell everybody else there's no earthly chance for it."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Community Notes

The West Side Sew and So Embroidery club was pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Harry Alexander, West Broadway, Wednesday afternoon. The club will meet next Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. William Woodward, 107 W. 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Seymour Shaff has returned from a visit to her daughter Eva, who is teaching at Central Square.

* * *

Mrs. Julia Parker, West 1st st., is able to be out of doors, after a long illness.

* * *

Mrs. Fred A. Summerville spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. Walter Reynolds, at Oswego.

* * *

George Blakeman of Little Utica recently visited relatives here.

* * *

Mrs. George White of Rochester st., entertained the Euchre club at her home Tuesday evening. Cards were played and the prizes were awarded to Mrs. Williams, Mrs. O'Brien and Miss Anna Murray. Members of the club presented Mrs. White with a beautiful picture, after which dainty refreshments were served.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

FOR SALE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
At Mrs. F. D. Van Wagenen's 426 So. 4th st., A COOKING RANGE with gas attachments, BOOKCASES, WARDROBE, TWO VIOLINS, COUCHES, BEDROOM SET and OTHER HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS.

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PIANOS
Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?
Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?
Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?
The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.
See them, critically try them at
Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street

Good Form

Neighborhood Courtesy.

"Some years ago we moved from our home town—the town we were born and reared in and where all our friends and kinsfolk lived," said the neighborly woman. "The new town was a railroad and river town. I thought we would soon have neighbors and in time friends. I did get acquainted soon with one woman, but she moved away. She recommended some other friends of hers to me. I intended to call, but never did, my boys, my work and my home keeping me busy.

"After awhile I grew to be like the people around me, tending to my own business and making no calls. But I was lonely. One of my children came down with scarlet fever. We were quarantined. It made little difference, as no one had the habit of coming to our house, anyhow, or I of going to other people's houses. The third day of the quarantine I heard a step in the back yard and rushed to the door, thinking the deliveryman had not seen the sign.

"It was my nearest neighbor. She had a dish of something in her hand. 'For the sick little fellow,' she said. 'I'm sorry I can't come in and give it to him myself.' I stood looking at her amazed. 'I hope you are not offended,' she said.

"Offended! She never can know how good she looked to me.

"We became friends after that. Through her I met other neighbors. We never tire of doing good turns for each other. It has made life a thousand times more worth living for me."

Solving a Social Problem.

A young matron who had asked six friends to luncheon suddenly found herself without a maid. She was equal to the occasion, however, and on their arrival said nothing to her guests about the very important missing member of her household.

Before going to the dining room each guest was handed a ribbon bow, to which was attached a safety pin, and told to find her place by matching the colors at the places. It did not take long to appropriate the pretty aprons with the strings of ribbon to match each bow. They were made of large colored handkerchiefs, and the point forming the bib was pinned up by the safety pin and bow.

Anchovy canapes formed the first course. After they were eaten the hostess turned to the guest at her right and said, "Look under your plate and do what the card says." And the little card bore this request, "Please remove the plates and bring in the soup." Amid much merriment this was accomplished, the bouillon being already on a tray over the gas, which was turned low. Another guest removed the cups and brought in the next course. Minute directions were on each card. The hostess did not find it necessary to leave the table, and the absence of the maid was voted to have made the party a great success. Every one declared that the aprons were the most acceptable of souvenirs.

Etiquette of Mourning.

A widow who intends to leave off her mourning in due time wears a crape bonnet and a long veil and crape trimmed gowns a year. After this dull black, suitably relieved by white and lilac touches, should be worn for a year. When two years have passed colors may be worn.

As long as the crape veil and crape trimmed gowns are worn a woman should refrain from participation in all social gayeties. After six months a widow may attend concerts and matinee performances at the theater. When the crape trimmings are put off small dinners and luncheons and night performances at the theater or opera may be attended.

Of course these are conventional rules, which she may follow if she wishes. They are not adhered to by every one, for people are becoming more liberal about mourning and are following their own inclinations regarding the matter rather than doing as some one else has done under similar circumstances.

Lenten Entertaining.

Lent this year begins on Feb. 17. While the forty days which follow Ash Wednesday will be more or less generally observed as a time for fasting, still many informal luncheons and dinners will be given, and the ever old but not less interesting "Lenten sewing circles" will hold a conspicuous place among the entertainments of the paschal season. Knitting bees will also be popular.

The day immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, known as Shrove Tuesday or Pancake Tuesday, has been observed as a day of feasting since A. D. 250. In some sections of our country the carnival of the Mardi Gras is held at this time, and much merrymaking ensues, in which the pancake or shrove cake plays an important part.

Fine Supposition.

"There comes the coal," thought the fireplace. "I suppose I ought to be grateful."

Woman's World

Miss McCalmont, Efficiency Expert In Regard to Hospitals.



MISS MABEL M'CALMONT.

Miss Mabel E. McCalmont is a hospital consultant. She has a home in Brooklyn, a registration address in California, and she works wherever her commissions take her. She received her diploma as a trained nurse from the National Homeopathic hospital in Washington. Later she became superintendent of St. Luke's hospital in Baltimore. It was while she was in Baltimore that she met a director in Philippine health affairs, who persuaded her to go to Manila.

In 1908 she took the civil service examination and became superintendent of the Civil hospital in Manila, as well as supervising nurse of the board of health. This work led to the position of chief of the division of hospital construction and equipment. She returned to New York in 1911. She had seen—what numbers of the public are constantly hearing referred to—the waste of money and materials and the inefficient management in hospitals. Having been "on the inside," she knew just how difficult a perfect organization is to effect. Thus her plan: Why not create the position of one, with practical experience, whose time may be devoted entirely to solving the problems of hospitals effectively?

Thus it was she originated the profession of which she is the sole feminine member, that of consulting expert in regard to hospitals. She has frequently given advice of the highest value in the case of hospitals seeking to secure more economical and efficient service.

CHIC DANCE GOWN.

Coquettish Flounced Creation Shown Among Spring Models.

The frilled or flounced frock is conspicuous among the models which fashionable modistes are pushing for spring.



NET DANCE DRESS.

Frills are of various sizes, but those of moderate width seem most popular.

A dance frock of black satin is illustrated here. The skirt is draped with a series of black net flounces edged with velvet. The long waisted bodice of black velvet is softly wrinkled, with low placed velvet flowers and shoulder straps of large jet beads.

Cutting.

Lord Chatham said of the members of Lord North's cabinet: "They have brought themselves where ordinary inability never arrives and nothing but first rate geniuses in incapacity can reach."

Points for Mothers

Children's Friendships.

The friendships that children form have a far deeper influence over their lives than many parents realize.

It is not an easy matter to influence children in the formation of friendships, for even at the beginning that seems to be a matter of personal selection. There never yet was a child who did not hate the children whom his parents talked about as particularly desirable for companions. If let alone he might have chosen them of his own accord for playmates, but not after hearing too much about their virtues.

Friendship, like love, can never be created by talking too much about it. There are other ways, however, of influencing both boys and girls, and a little tact on the mother's part will accomplish wonders. It is not always pleasant or convenient to entertain a horde of children when only one playmate would be more desirable, but the old saying that there is safety in numbers is never better exemplified than in the bringing up of children. There are more quarrels, to be sure, but sensitive edges are rubbed off when exposed to the good natured but quite honest criticism of many playmates.

It is the guiding hand on the reins, the light touch that controls the most spirited horses. They respond quickly to firmness, but resent being pulled in with a jerk. A word here, a suggestion there, little plans for children's happiness that may cause many a sacrifice of comfort on the parents' part, have often nipped in the bud undesirable associations and ended, before they were really well started, friendships that would bring no lasting happiness.

The Model Nursemaid.

The children's nursemaid should be neat and have a good disposition. Irritable manners and harshness have no place in the nursery, for they soon make the little ones sullen and bad tempered. By her influence as well as by their play and games she should make them feel the value of good manners, unselfishness and perseverance.

She should insist on obedience from even the smallest child. This once learned will give the nursery an air of sunshine and contentment it cannot otherwise have. Still she must realise that good discipline does not mean tyranny and hard discipline. Punishment should only be used as a means of last resource. Then it should be to deprive the child of some simple pleasure. Any severe punishment should be left to the parents.

It is nurse's business to see that the nursery is supplied with toys to amuse the children so there may be toys for all, but it is equally important to let the children feel that the toys are owned in common. She should direct their play and games, but let all the children pick up their toys and put them away after they have finished with them.

In her personal habits and appearance she should be neat and clean. Her work is clean, so there is no excuse for dirty hands and soiled aprons.

When Lessons Tire the Child.

"The child does not pay attention," the teacher says of the little boy or girl in the kindergarten, whose mind seems to be upon the thing that is being done and yet cannot accomplish it. But it very often happens that the child is not capable of concentrating attention for very long upon one thing. He watches the play or the drawing very carefully for a certain length of time; then he wearies through no fault of his own, but because of brain fatigue, and his eyes wander to the shape of the pencil he is holding or possibly to the waving leaves of the tree outside the window.

Mothers who study their children carefully can tell just how long they can hold the attention of the child without wearying it, but the teacher, having so many to think about, may not realise that she is tiring the child with the lesson.

Many children that are voted stupid by parents or children are only slow in their mental processes and require great patience and care in the first years in the nursery or school. Let the lesson be a little longer each day, and as soon as the child seems tired change to something else.

"Decimation."

A popular error which recurs with unvarying regularity whenever military engagements are reported is the use of the word "decimated" to imply a crushing defeat or something approaching annihilation. Yet, as a moment's consideration of the real meaning of the word suffices to show, the word is so used quite erroneously. "Decimation" means the destruction of one-tenth part of the force involved, and the loss of one in ten, though sufficiently serious, certainly does not mean anything like that wholesale destruction usually meant when "decimation" is talked of. Losses of one in three or one in four have been sustained by forces which still maintained their cohesion and discipline.—Westminster Gazette.

TO TIMES READERS

¶ The rapid growth of the Evening Times' Subscription list, the transferring of our weekly subscribers to the Daily Times per request and the placing of the Circulation System upon a practical basis has been no small task.

TO INSURE YOU

the best possible service and to satisfy ourselves that our collections for subscriptions are received in a manner entirely business like, and from which no possible annoyance could come to you, a card system is rapidly being inaugurated by The Evening Times.

¶ In order that this work may be facilitated, would-be subscribers are requested to give to the carrier boys on the city routes his or her name, or to hello to the Circulation Department of this paper for further particulars of our plan of getting us to leave The Times at your address.

Boost For Fulton, By Keeping Up With The Times

E. V. UNDERWOOD TALKS FARMING

Says That If Right Methods Were Used Vacant Oswego Co. Farms Would Be Things of the Past

Last night the Chamber of Commerce listened to a most interesting talk on the work of the County Farm Bureau Association setting forth clearly just what has been done, what is being done and what greater results can be accomplished by organized co-operation from all sections of the county.

E. Victor Underwood, manager of the Oswego County Farm Bureau, addressed a large gathering in the meeting room of the Chamber of Commerce and, after finishing his most thorough treatise on farm management in all its details, outlining a plan for a complete organization among those interested in farming, dairying in its various branches, answered all inquiries from the members who were seeking information.

Mr. Underwood divided his theme into two parts: First, a preliminary program to introduce farm bureau work through the farm bureau manager; Second, a permanent program through the manager of farm bureaus by means of a system of projects.

In the first instance, all personal requests for information will be gladly furnished by the farm bureau manager relative to farm management, farm organization. The use of lime, fertilizer, tests, establishment of alfalfa, seed treatment and testing, orchard renovation, balancing rations, poultry improvement, drainage needs and methods and through organization, with the aid of local committeemen. Co-operation should be established for the spreading of information statistics, etc., between the granges and other local and county-wide organizations, by means of field demonstrations, by means of farmers' institutes, extention schools, schoolhouse meetings; "The Farmers' Exchange," a four-page pamphlet containing lists of prices and dealers in fertilizers and latest farm implements, boys and girls clubs, corn centests, study of statistics and careful observation, orderly arrangement of this material in publications, showing tests, their success or failures in different sections of the country.

In the second part of Mr. Underwood's program he divided his system into primary problems and secondary problems. Under the first head he spoke at length on the methods of increasing the profitableness of farming, stating there must first be an analysis of business and a farm management survey made to stop leaks and emphasize strong features; measure of by known standards the productions from various sources and, as a result, dispensing with all non-paying productions.

Under the head of saving money Mr. Underwood showed by co-operative methods of buying fertilizer the cots to individuals would be greatly lessened. Then by a knowledge of the needs of different sections better distribution would be had and a lower cost of production could be brought about by several different methods carefully worked out with the aid of the cultivation of Vetch.

A further aid to better returns would be accomplished by standardizing crop-development, resulting in a better quality and grade.

Mr. Underwood is a strong advocate of teaching farming in schools which he states will be soon brought about with the co-operation of the district superintendent, but the greatest aid to farm development would be had through the establishment and extension of the farm bureau association which, in turn, would co-operate with granges, farmers' clubs and all other organizations interested in agricultural pursuits.

The following is an extract pulished by the Oswego Farm Bureau showing the use and need of lime in this section.

Lime in the form of calcium carbonate is a essential constituent of fertile soils. Alfalfa, clover, peas, beans and other crops can hardly be grown with success unless lime is present. The results from the addition of lime do not come with a rush, but slowly and uniformly. It does not take the place of manure and fertilizer, but aids them in producing better yields. Whether or not you need to apply lime on your particular farm, can be answered by yourself. Is your clover a failure? Do you find mossa in your meadows and pastures? Are you troubled with sorrel, paintbrush or strawberries? If so, you have a fairly good assurance that lime is needed on your farm, or at least, on certain fields of your farm.

It is unfortunate that we have so many misleading names applied to lime. For practical purposes there are three forms used—calcium carbonate (ground limestone), quick lime (oxide, burned lime, lump lime), and hydrated (slaked lime).

Calcium carbonate is the form which is more often used. It occurs in the for mof limestone, shells or marl and should contain at least 90 per cent of calcium carbonate.

Quick lime or freshly burned lime is made by heating raw stone in a kiln. It is the most concentrated form of lime obtainable. The application to the soil of fershh burned lime, after slaking has taken place(has perhaps an advantage in that it is in a finer state or condition than the other forms of lime, and consequently comes in more intimate contact with the soils.

Hydrated or slaked lime is prepared by treating quick lime with about one-third its weight of water. In as much as it is already slaked it is less disagreeable to handle than burned lime.

There is a relation between the amounts of these various forms which should he used, to get the same results.

2000 pounds Ground limestone.
1500 pounds of hydrated lime.
1200 pounds of quick lime.

As soon as the hydrated or oxide forms are added, they readily change over into the carbonate form, so that we are confronted with the question: which is the most economical way to replenish the soil with calcium carbonate.

The prices of the different forms on the basis of actual calcium or calcium and magnesium present, must be taken into account in deciding calcium carbonate.

"Seven years' experience at the Ohio Station, eleven years' at Maryland, together with much other evidence from this and from foreign countries, have shown that finely pulverized limestone gives at least as good results and often better than its equivalent in burned lime. These experiments cover soils of various types, containing much and little organic matter and they deal with small, medium and large applications of lime." (Leaflet X, Geneva Station.)

Moderate applications made often are more valuable than larger applications. In this country two tons per acre is a fair average when ground limestone is used. In preparing land for alfalfa an application of more than two tons undoubtedly will be required. Until the time when clover shows a noral growth an application of a ton or two of lime during the crop rotation will be found to be an advantage.

Ground limestone can be spread on the soil at any time of the year without injury to the crops. It is a good plan to distribute it on plowed land and harrow it. It is well to apply ahead of nurse crop that is used for clover.

Wood ashes and lime should not be mixed with yard manure, bone tankage, fish scrapi dried blood, sulphate of ammonia, acid phosphate, nor with mixtures containing these substances.

The lecture was one which was listened to with very earnest attention and those who heard Mr. Underwood last night must surely agree with him in his plan for securing the organized co-operation of every farmer in the county.

The fee for membership in the Farm Bureau Association will be but one dollar, half of which will be used for printing and distributing the information and data collected from time to time in different parts of the county, which will show the cheaper and best plans to purchase fertilizer and all the newest and best farm implements on the market.

The Chamber of Commerce thanked Mr. Underwood for his pleasant and instructive talk and adjourned to partake of a toothsome luncheon prepared for the members and their guests.

FEW ACRES—NEAR TOWN

One Mile Out—3 acres garden land on Hannibal road, good house, fine apple orchard, poultry house, 14x40.....$1600

At Stop 28—New 5-room bungalow, large verandas, 1 acre of land $1600

In South End—On Maple Ave., fine new 9-room house, basement barn; 7 acres. Dandy for early vegetables & poultry $2500

17½ South Second St.—Rooming house, 14 furnished rooms, family flat of 6 rooms, all conveniences for $400

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc., Fulton, N.Y.

At The QUIRK THEATRE

To-Night Only

THE FUNNIEST moving picture photoplay you ever saw
A laugh every minute and then some more

MARIE DRESSLER, the FUNNIEST photoplay actress in the the country, with CHAS. CHAPLIN and MABEL NORMAND all whom you know right well, all combined in one scream of fun entitled

"TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE"

Prices: Children 5c Balcony 10c Lower Floor 15c

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, Feb. 21st, 1915, First Sunday in Lent.

Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.; Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong and Sermon, 5 p. m.;

Christian Science

55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays, 10:45 a.m.; Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily, 3 to 5 p.m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome. Subject for Sunday, "Mind." Golden Text, Isaiah, 2:5. Responsive reading, Isaiah, 60: 1-5, 11, 18-22.

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Special prayer service at 10. Worship by families at 10.30, with sermon on the theme, "Feeling and Religion." Vespers at 5, with second sermon—lecture on the question, "Is Man a Copy of God?" Endeavor meeting at 6. Experience meeting of organized workers at 6. Installation of pastor Monday night at 7.30. The series of special meetings will begin Sunday, March 7, when the pastor will preach nightly a series of sermons of unusual interest. He will be assisted by Charles F. Allen of New Jersey, who is one of the finest chorus leaders of the country, formerly with Jay Wilbert Chapman.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister.

The members of the church of the cordial welcome extends an invitation to all who do not attend church anywhere and to all strangers in the city to worship with them on the Lord's day. Services are as follows: Deacon's prayer service, 10 a. m.; preaching service, 10:30 a. m.; subject of sermon, "Lost Power"; Bible school, 12 m.; Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m.; evening worship, 7 p. m., subject, "Lessons from the life of Washington"; a service appropriate to the season.

Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., will attend divine service in the evening.

Bible Study club meets 7:30 Monday evening. An invitation is extended to any one who wishes to study the Bible to come.

Congregational Church

Rev. Chas. Olmstead, Pastor

The Christian Endeavor society held its monthly business meeting on Monday evening at the home of Miss Bertha Palmer. Next Tuesday evening the society will hold a Washington's birthday social at the church. All who are willing are invited to dress in costumes appropriate for the occasion. An excellent programme will be rendered and refreshments served.

There was a large attendance of the Young People's Union at the church on Wednesday evening to hear the address of Field Secretary Harold A. Waite. The Brotherhood orchestra of the First M. E. church and others furnished music during the social hour.

Circle No. 7 met on Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. Burns and Circle No. 1 at the home of Mrs. Charles D. Chesbro. Friday Mrs. W. D. Edgarton entertained Circle No. 4 of which she is chairman. Mrs. Lyman Sherman entertained Circle No. 8 the same day. Circle No. 5 serves an oyster supper at the church this evening.

At the services tomorrow an inspirational topic has been selected for the morning, "An Appeal for Preparation," will be the theme for the evening sermon.

GRANGE ENTERTAINMENT

Music, Dancing and Social Hour Enjoyed by the Gragers and Their Friends

The members of the local Grange last night and their friends enjoyed an entertainment of music, vocal and instrumental, and recitations at the Grange Hall in 1st st. The program was as follows:

Selection by Palmer's orchestra; recitation, Gladys Stewart; song, Elizabeth Mahar; recitation, Grace McCollum; song, Pearl Ellis; dialogue, Little Girls; recitation. Lenora Eames; song, Isabell Ware; recitation, Ruth Davis; vocal, Anchored, Gustave Amsermet; selection, Palmer's orchestra; violin and piano selection, Mr. Ellis and Miss Elder; song, America by assembly; tableau, The Little Flower Girl, Gladys Stewart; music, Harold Gillespie; recitation, Edgar Stewart; recitation, The Hardshell Baptist, Mr. Hubbard; music, Mildred Clute; song, Pearl Ellis; recitation, Lenore Eames; music, selection from l'Travatore, Mrs. Harvey MacMurchey; recitation, Florence Moody; selection, Palmer's orchestra; tabeleau, Good Night.

Dancing and a social session followed the entertainment.

TEXAS TAKES RECRUITS

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20.—The U. S. warship Texas, which is under orders to sail during the day for Guantanamo, Cuba, has taken on board 300 men for the Atlantic fleet now in Cuban waters.

Seven passenger, six-cylinder Overland, on exhibition. VanWagenen. 55

Those You Know

Mrs. C. Pritchard of this city is entertaining her mother, Mrs. F. M. Blanchard, from out of town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Druce of this city have been the guests of friends at Vermillion.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Bush and Mrs. A. L. Hall of Hannibal street were guests of Oswego friends Thursday and attended the evangelistic service in the evening.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Birdsall of Hannibal st., has been the guest of Phoenix friends.

* * *

Mrs. Marden of West First street is confined to her home by illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Keller of Hannibal st. are entertaining out of town friends.

* * *

Dr. A. L. Hall of this city recently received a box of choice raisins from his friend, Dr. E. T. Rulison of California.

* * *

Miss Garney White of West First street is the over-Sunday guests of friends at South Granby.

* * *

Mrs. George Wickes was given a house warming last night, by a number of friends. A pleasant evening was spent by everybody.

* * *

Mrs. Alvena Greenwood has been entertaining the La Grippe for the past week.

* * *

The Massaro Macaroni Co., of this city, entered judgment yesterday in the County Clerk's office amounting to $164.84 against Salvatore Battaglia also of this city.

* * *

Miss Bessie Petrie is ill at her home in Ganesvoort street.

* * *

Miss Esther Shattuck is recovering from her severe illness at her home in Hannibal street.

* * *

Mrs. Stevens and daughter, Bessie, of Schenectady, formerly of Fulton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Baker in Cayuga street.

Call and see the new Overland 7-passenger, six cylinder touring car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

SALVATION ARMY REPORT

Since the 3d of Jan., 1915, 35 open air meetings have been held and 56 indoor meetings. One thousand eight hundred and forty people have attended these meetings, one hundred and nine men, women and children have professed conversion. There is a well organized Sunday school, which taxes the capacity of the hall. The soldiers are a loyal, hard working band of men and women and render great assistance to Ensign and Mrs. Fitzgerald. The quarterly report follows: One hundred and fifty-eight hours have been spent in visiting the needy and a great deal done that only the personal supervision can accomplish. Thirty-four men have been given lodging, supper and breakfast and often some necessary garments given. One hundred and eighty-six pairs of shoes have been given out. Five hundred garments have been given to men, women and children. In food, 600 loaves of bread, hundreds of fried cakes and cookies, 22 packages of rolled oats, 3 pounds of tea, 5 pounds of coffee, 10 pounds of rice, 10 pounds of sugar, peck of beans, 38 cans of fruit, 2 cases of can corn and beans, 20 bushels of potatoes, 6 bushels of onions, 72 cabbages, 2 bushel turnips, 2 bushels carrots, 10 bushels apples, $11 has been paid out for transportation and medical purposes. In bedding, 7 quilts, 2 pair of blankets, 8 pillow cases, 5 sheets and many other incidentals too numerous to mention. Ensign and Mrs. Fitzgerald thank the farmers who were so liberal at Christmas time in donating potatoes and farm produce and also all kind friends who have assisted in the labor of love.

MENDING NETS AND LIVES

Broken Nets Are Like Broken Lives, Which God Can Mend.

At the First Methodist church in Owego Thursday evening the Rev. H. D. Holmes of this city preached on Mending Nets and Lives He took his text from the Gospel account of St. Simon and St. Andrew, sons of Zebedee, who were called from mending nets to become "fishers of men." as Apostles of the Son of God. Mr. Holmes said that broken nets are like broken lives. Wear would have a bad effect on both. Temptations that assail the soul are like the rocks that rend the nets. The grace of God is the power that mends the lives.-Times

FAR FROM TIPPERARY

A STORY OF

Love and War

BY

GUSTAV KOBBE

Three chapters of this story are printed on Page 7 of This Issue of the

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Read the story tonight, it will hold your interest until the next installment appears, Tuesday, February 23

GOVERNOR WANTS LAW CHANGED

Comptroller Travis and the Governor May Be Drawn Into Strained Relations

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 20.—Those who are following legislation at Albany are wondering when the measuring of lances for the joust upon the bill to reorganize the State tax commission, will take place between Governor Whitman and State Comptroller Travis. The bill in question is now in committee and will remain there until after the hearing which will be held next week.

There are many who predict that Comptroller Travis will be successful in his endeavor to prevent that portion of the bill which divides the jurisdiction as regards the corporation tax bureau of the comptroller, from being incorporated in the bill. Those who take this view of the impending fight point out that being versed in legislative matters, having been a senator, Comptroller Travis will be able to aid his own cause. They say in addition, that the friends that the comptroller still has in both houses may outweigh the desires of the Governor, who by virtue of his high office is supposed to be above individual interest in any measure.

While it is known that Governor Whitman desires that the bill reorganizing the State tax commission shall pass without any amendment, it has not been hinted that his interest in the bill is based upon anything but the belief that the corporation tax bureau be divided. The executive has taken his stand for the bill as drawn and is convinced that he should not alter his original viewpoint. The insinuation that he is trying to create places for friends or is acting in a stubborn manner in consequence, is not credited here.

The reason why Comptroller Travis has taken so determined a stand upon the reorganization bill is explained as indicating his belief that the amendment, so far as it effects his department, would be decidely unwise.

The section of the bill under consideration to which he so strenuously objects, divides the present corporation tax bureau into two bureaus; one having to do with assessments under the proposed new board of State tax commissioners, the other leaving in the hands of the comptroller the collecting of the taxes. This, the comptroller claims will cause a duplication and in some instances, particularly where appeals are taken from assessments, will increase the amount of work three or four times over.

As a matter of fact, only one position is affected by the proposed plan, that of the corporation tax commissioner in New York city. The main objection of the comptroller is based upon his belief that the governor's plan would large ly increase the cost of collecting the revenue. He holds that no evidence has as yet been produced to show that better results would be obtained by adopting the contemplated division, but maintains that such a system would bring about many complications in the collection of about $11,000.000 of indirect taxes which the corporation bureau now gathers in each year. These taxes are of no direct interest to local taxing districts, he points out.

That comptroller Travis will eventually succeed in having the tax bill amended appears certain. If amended and vetoed,it will be all in the game of politics he is playing, his close friends say. All he wishes is to prevent the bill under consideration from passing in its orginal form.

Governor Whitman has not said that he would approve the bill should it come to him containing the amendment Comptroller Travis desires. Neither has he said he would vetoe it. Meanwhile the fight continues.

THE GREATEST YET

The 6-reel Keystone comedy, "Tillie's Punctured Romance," featuring Marie Dressler, Charlie Chaplin and Mabel Normand more than filled all advance promises as a laugh producer. Absolutely nothing of its equal has ever been attempted in the movie line. Elaborate settings used in its production add attractiveness and are pleasing to the eye. The plot while simple in nature is just anough to bring to an uproarious climax ehis meritorious offering. Tonight until 10.30 for the last time.

NOT SHELVED

A message reached The Times this morning that "Observer" is soon to be heard from again on some topics pertaining to Fulton. "Observer's" letters fairly bristle with ideas. Our many readers who expressed pleasure in reading the letters will be glad to have him come back again.

RETURNED FROM TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter have returned from New York where Mr. Hunter has been on business connected with the Hunter Arms Co.

Mr. Hunter denies the story that the company is to manufacture rifles, but that a large order for shot guns is being considered.

THE O. U. A. M. TO ENTERTAIN

The order of United American Mechanics will entertain at their rooms Monday night. The ladies will be present, and cards and dancing will be a part of the evening's program. A supper will also be served.

Fulton Keynotes

Lawrence Dixon of this city has been for a few days the guest of friends in Syracuse.

* * *

True Bros., having sold our mill property and given possession of same, all accounts due us may be paid to George E. True at his residence, No. 6 No. 3d st., City.—adv. 55

* * *

Mrs. Earl S. Brown will entertain this evening at her home, 170 S. 3d st., in honor of Miss Lena M. Abbott of Syracuse, whose marriage to Oliver Bradley will take place in the near future. A shower of miscellaneous articles will be one of the evening's diversions.

BOER LEADER'S STORY OF RECENT REBELLION

Johannesburg, South Africa, Feb. 20.—The circumstances attending the desertion of Lieutenant Col. Maritz, one of the leaders of the rebellious Boers, were published today in the Transvaal Leader. Albert Miller, quartermaster of the Union defense forces, who furnished the information, said that last October Maritz massed 600 soldiers of the Union defense force on the frontier of German Southwest Africa where ther were a number of German troops. Maritz then renounced his allegiance to Great Britain and ordered all his men to proclaim their loyalty to Germany. All execpt ten deserted to the German forces. The ten loyalists were arrested but afterward released.

HIPPODROME and THE STAR

TO-DAY—The Best Moving Picture Shows—TO-DAY

Joey and His Trombone
PUEBLO LEGEND (2 reels)
Servant Girl's Legacy
The Man Hater
Fate's Midnight Hour

Mender of Nets
HOW TO DO IT AND WHY (2 reels)
The Lion Hunter
The Long Lane
Buster Brown on Care and Treatment of Goats

108 Oneida Street—5c—206 West Broadway

SAVE TIME, MONEY and PATIENCE

Have Your House Wired for Electricity and Enjoy the Electric Washing Machine, Vacuum Cleaner, Electric Toaster, Percolator, Etc.

ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

GERMANS CONFIRM LOSS OF AIRCRAFT

BL FREDERICK WERNER

Berlin, Feb. 20.—via Amsterdam—The German amiralty announced today that German submarines had successfully opened their campaign against the merchant shipping of France and England in retaliation for Great Britain's policy of starvation. It stated that the submarine U-16 had been successful in its operations in the English Channel, but gace no details as to what it had accomplished. The U-16 is one of the ship vessels whose construction was begun in 1911-12. They were constructed in secret and are believed to be the most powerful underwater craft in the world.

An official announcement that the Zeppelin ships L-3 and L-4 had been lost in a storm off the coast of Denmark caused some dismay today in the camp of the military experts who have long advocated the use of the Zeppelins. They asserted, however, that the fact that no Zeppelins have been lost as a result of battles in the ir had dmonstrated the worth of these machines.

GERMANS CAPTURE TWO STRONG FRENCH TOWNS

Berlin by wireless, Feb. 20.—The capture of two towns in the Vosges mountains by the Germans is a strong offensive movement against the French troops southwest of Colmar, is announced in an official report from the German General Staff issued here this afternoon. The towns taken by the Germans are Metzral and Sondermath. Hard fighting is in progress at other points in the Vosges mountains where the Germans have stormed heights held by their foes. The German General Staff admits a slight setback for the Germans in the Champagne region in France where the French have succeeded in entering some of the German advanced trenches. In northern Poland, it says, the Russians have been driven back from several points.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Paris, Feb. 20.—Attempts by the Germans to capture French trenches to the east of Ypres resulted in heavy losses to the attacking force, according to this afternoons 'official statement by the War Office. The Germans brought up heavy forces for this attack and charged with the bayonet. Their attack was repulsed, however, the French artillery shelling the reserves who supported the assault. The Germans have apparently brought up new artillery to replace that which has been worn out by constant use in Flanders, They bombarded Wains, a suburb of Nieuport directly on the coast yesterday. There was great artillery activity from the Lys to the Oise along the Aisne and in the region of Berry-au-Bac. It is now known that the losses of the enemy in Champagne in the last few days has been considerable.

Gibraltar, Feb. 20.—The Spanish fleet sailed from Algeciras for Carthagena today. A torpedoeboat flotilla will be kept on patrol duty along the Riff coast of Morocco.

Copenhagen, Feb. 20.—Representative of Denmark, Norway and Sweden met in conference here today to decide what action should be taken on Germany's proposal that Scandanavian warships convey merchantmen of the three countries through the war zone.

The final decision is to be reached regardless of any position taken by the United States.

In the meantime tehere has been no interruption in Danish sea traffic. Ships are leaving for England as usual.

Copenhagen, Feb. 20.—The Norwegian steamer Bjorke struck a mine in the North sea today while bound from Leith to Narstow with a cargo of coal, and foundered. The crew was saved.

Swansea, Wales, Feb. 20.—The German submarine blockade has had practically no effect upon shipping at this port.Everything was normal today.

Koenigsberg, Ger., Feb. 20, via Berlin and Amsterdam.—Thirty-one men were killed and more than fifty injured yesterday when an explosion wrecked the Juditten gas works near ehere.

Amsterdam, FFeb. 20.—A Berlin dispatch printed by an Amsterdam newspaper today declares that the Germans in their great victory in East Prussia, captured Russian funds of 250,000 roubles ($127,000).

Make Sure of Your Obligations

Washington, Feb. 20.—If you do not own property valued at $715.48 you are being cheated out of your rights. The Census Bureau today announced that all property in the United States in 1912 subject to ad valorem taxation had an assessed valuation of $69,452,936,109, an increase in ten years of $34,114,619,221, or 96.5 per cent.

The net debt of the federal and State government and all minor civil divisions in U. S. in 1913 was $4,850,460,713, or $49.97 per capita.

The national government's share was $1,028,564,055, or $10.59 per capita and that of the States $45,942,305 or $3.57 for each person.

KNOCKOUT FOR BOXING

Indianapolis, Feb. 20.—The Witz bill which sought to legalize boxing contests and to create a state athletic commissioner, has been pigeonholed by the committee on judiciary in the House.

Professor Fritchie of the Batavia high school, is the guest of Joseph W. Branche of Rochester st.

Ask about auto tires and new prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

MARY FILISKI

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Filiski of 223 W. 1st st. died this noon after a short illness at the age of 6 weeks.

The funeral will be held from the church of the Immaculate Conception tomorrow afternoon.

Burial at St. Mary's cemetery.

FULTON FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING CO.
will be located at
229 ONEIDA STREET
on March 1st.

GUERNSEY
THE PLUMBER

On your way down-town drop in and see our line of Bathroom Fixtures.

Prompt attention given to all Repair Work.

Arthur J. Guernsey
"The Oneida Street Plumber"
227 ONEIDA STREET
Office phone 1591. Home phone 3335

BOLI MURDER CLUE POSSIBLE

Chief Dyer of Fulton and District Attorney Culkin of Oswego Are Working on New Clues

The many residents of Fulton, Phoenix and surrounding districts will be surprised to learn that a new clue in the Boli murder case has set the entire police force of Oswego county at work.

Today District Attorney Culkins is in New Haven following up that end of the case, while Chief Dyer is spreading the drag net about Fulton.

The story, as published in last night's Times (Oswego), that a confession has been made by a woman who at one time was believed to have some connection with the murder is without foundation.

John and Peter Boli were hermits, livining near Phoenix, and after the brutal murder that took place October, 1908, the remains were taken to Hake's undertaking parlors, at Phoenix for an autopsy which was performed by Dr. Cusick.

Sheriff Taff and under Sheriff Ed. Vickery worked on the case immediately and followed clues that lead as far as Lyons, but nothing tangible was obtained at that time. For many years the mysterious case has baffled the police authorities of Oswego and Onondaga counties, and despite the fact that a reward of $1,000 was offered by the Board of Supervisors, still clue was obtainable.

Several suspects were arrested, but upon investigation it was shown that they were not in the vicinity at the time of the murder. Amongst these w.r. Wm. Bullard; but Bullard proved an alibi by showing that he was attending a county fair at Kane, Pa., at the time.

Another was Frank Nalley, of Syracuse, an insurance agent, well known throughout this vicinity. Nally was held all winter but was finally discharged by the grand jury because of of evidence.

The murder attracted the attention of the entire State, and and for many weeks the best known officers of the State worked day and night to bring the guilty parties to justice but without avail.

At present nothing definite can be learned at the office of the Chief, nor from District Attorney Culkin, who states that just now there is nothing to say except that he is investigating certain clues.

U. S. Marines Quell Ardor of Rebels

Cape Haitiien, Haiti, Feb. 20.—The march of the revolutionary forces of General Guillaume against Port-au-Prince has been stopped as the result of the landing of 400 United States marines in the capital. General Monplaisir, the government commander, was dropped near St. Marc, while trying to swim to a Haitien gunboat following the defeat of his troops. Four United States warships are in the harbor at Port-au-Prince and the situation there is described as critical.

SMOTHERED WHILE SLEEPING

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Froina Legdas, 60, and her daughter, Ouramit, 18, were killed in a fire in their lodging house early today. The mother's charred body was found in a third floor doorway. The daughter was found in her bed, where she had been suffocated while asleep.

SARAH TO LOSE A LEG

Paris, Feb. 20.—Friends of Sarah Bernhardt were informed today that the famous actress would be operated upon tomorrow at Bordeaux by Prof. Pozzi, the noted Paris surgeon, it having been found necessary to amputate her leg.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Lost, Fur neckpiece Saturday noon between trolley station and People's Hardware. Leave at People's Hardware.

For Sale—Roll-top desk, 32x50; 46 inches in height; in first class condition. 155 W. 4th st. Phone 4541.

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business. Inquire 210 Cayuga st. 54

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

For Sale—200 bushels of carrots. R. N. Baily, 118 N. 6th st. 56c

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

THE First National Bank is exceptionally well prepared to look after your banking business in the most approved manner. Every detail will have our prompt, careful attention.

Checking accounts are solicited.

WE URGE YOU
to attend the
Baking Demonstrations
given at the
KATZ STORE
EACH AFTERNOON
The work will be done on a
W. E. MOSS Special Cabinet Gas Range
PROF. EASTMAN will tell you how to save on your GAS BILL and your BILL OF FARE.

THE GAS COMPANY
PHONE 198

AHEARN WANTS TO KEEP HIS JOB

Governor Whitman Would Abolish the Office of State Fire Marshall; Official May Remain

Albany, Jan. 8.—Now that the Republican party has come back into power in the state of New York, consistent efforts are to be made by Republican newspapers to advocate Republicanism. On January 14, there is to be a meeting in Albany of the Republican Editorial Association of the state of New York, of which John A. Sleicher of New York, editor of Judge and Leslie's Weekly, is president. When this meeting is held, ways and means of presenting to the people complete details of the efforts of the Republican party to improve conditions in the state, through the medium of state newspapers, will be considered.

Charles H. Betts, editor of the Lyons Republican and a former president of the association, in speaking of the proposed plan of the Republican editors said:

"We believe that the people should receive the truth concerning the deliberations of the legislature. The best way of giving them the truth is through the newspapers. Republican editors will see to it that worthy action on the part of the legislators is not slighted or distorted by Democratic treatment in the press.

Senator Alfred J. Gilschrist of the Tenth Kings district, is receiving much homage about the Capitol from strangers who take him for William Barnes, the Republican leader. Senator Gilchrist is a heavier man physically than Barnes and his complexion is a trifle more ruddy, nevertheless his facial resemblance to the Old Guard Chief is striking. His nose is acquiline and he has the same set jaw, smooth face and wealth of dark hair.

"I have frequently been taken for Barnes," said Gilchrist to a friend, after a stranger had bowed to him with the salutation: "How do you do, Mr. Barnes."

"You may look like him, but I'd rather do business with Barnes than you just now," replied the friend.

For the first time since the Capitol fire, the Assembly Chamber is dressed in fresh apparel. When the members of the lower house took their seats this year, they found a new carpet, reupholstered desks and chairs, sand blasted walls from which all traces of the fire had been removed, new hangings and new chandeliers. The spacious chamber is most inviting in its new trimmings.

Memorial exercises in honor of the late Edwin A. Merrit, Jr., for years Republican leader of the lower house and for one session Speaker, will attract to the state Capitol hundreds of his former friends, former associates and public officials. The exercises have been set for January 20, and will be held in the hall where his voice was so often raised in debate and in concise explanation of entangled bits of legislation.

The passing of Merritt has caused a void in the ranks of the Republican party which will be difficult to fill. There are few members of the house who were members when the dead legislator first made his appearance at the Capitol.

State Fire Marshal Thomas F. Ahearn is hoping that his department will be permitted to remain a part of the state government in spite of the recommendation of Governor Whitman that it be abolished. The State Fire Marshal is of the opinion that when the debate is had upon the forth coming bill to legislate him out of office, that he can convince the legislators that his department has been of vital importance in relation to the installation of a safety device on build ings under his jurisdiction. Some provision may be made for the retention of Marshal Ahearn, whose record as a firefighter in New York is a notable one. It is generally conceded by legislators however, that the department, with its wealth of lucrative positions, must be abolished.

The election of Ernest Fay, as clerk of the Senate to succeed Patrick E. McCabe, was accomplished without the nomination of a Democratic candidate, a precedent in legislative caucuses here. Fay has served as assistant clerk for more than a score of years.

French Offensive Gains In Flanders

Paris, Jan. 8.—Capture by French troops of Burnhaupt-Le-Haut, only 8 miles southwest of Mulhausen, is announced in an official statement issued here this afternoon. This statement also says the French troops have assumed their offensive in Flanders and have gained some ground in Lombartzyde. At other points on the long battle front extending from Switzerland to the North sea coast the French have advanced their trenches.

They are now complete masters of Hill No. 425, they having driven the Germans from their positionhs The statement also admits that the Germans had a slight success in the Argonne region in blowing up some trenches and forcing the French back 20 yards.

Insult to Italian Flag Not Regretted

Rome, Jan. 8.—Secret messages sent to the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople today contained orders to leave the Turk capital at 6 p. m. Saturday as well as all members of the embassy's staff and turn its affairs over to Ambassador Morgenthau. Turkey has been given till Saturday evening to apologize for the British consul in the Italian consulate at Podeiga, but it is believed here that Italy's demand, including the salute to the flag, is not regretted. The rupture of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Italy is certain, diplomats say, and this will be followed by forcible action.

INSTALLATION MONDAY.

Neahtawanta Lodge Will Give Another Exposition of Second Degree Work.

Owing to the inability of the District Deputy to perform a trio of duties on one evening—that of installing officers in three lodges of Odd Fellows—a special meeting of Neahtawanta Lodge will be held Monday evening, Jan. 11. At the same meeting there will be rehearsal of the second degree, this in preparation for a trip to Phoenix Tuesday evening, where that degree will be given to two Fulton candidates.

In this connection, it is pretty well known by Odd Fellows in this and surrounding places, that Neahtawanta Lodge is famous for its ability to present in an effective manner the second degree of the order; Phoenix is noted for the excellence of its work in administering the first degree, and Oswego's lodge for that of the final or third degree.

MAY FIGHT IN CUBA.

New York, Jan. 8.—Juarez, Mex., or Havana, Cuba, will be the scene of the heavy weight championship fight between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard. The selection probably will be made this afternoon and the indications are that Billy Gibson will succeed in his efforts to have the battle held in Havana.

Voting in Spain.

Voting in Spain is held to be a duty to the community, not merely a privilege of the individual, and neglect of civic obligations carries its own penalty. Male adults of legal age and under seventy, with the exception of priests, notaries and judges, are required to vote in municipal elections. Failure to cast a ballot is punishable by having one's name published as censure for neglect, by having taxes increased 2 per cent, by suffering a deduction of 1 per cent in salary if employed in the public service and for the second offense the loss of right to hold elective or appointive office. — Exchange.

First English Newspaper.

The first newspaper printed in the English language, with its old English type and its quaint account of events in foreign countries, was a pamphlet issued in 1621. Its title, "Corrant or Nevves from Italie, Germanie, France, and other places," is as curious as its contents. For many years it had been supposed that no copy of the Corrant was in existence, but there is in London a copy of this interesting document which is carefully preserved.—London Mail.

ADMINISTRATION DISCOURAGED

Prospects For Immediate Peace Seem Remote; Villa Wants to Push Forward

Washington, Jan. 8.—Administration officials today plainly were disturbed over conditions in Mexico and they have begun to worry about the apparent failure of their plans for the pacification of the Republic at least for the month.

Prompted by conflicting reports from various sources as to the conditions throughout the country, the state department has summoned to Washington Paul Canova, its special agent at Mexico City, to give at first hand an account of the real situation in the troubled country.

With Carranza's army reported within sixty miles of the Mexican capital and with the Naco situation still far from settled officials and diplomats agree that prospects for immediate peace are remote.

Reports from the border today that General Villa had determined to join his forces in Sonora and make an attempt to drive General Hill and his Carranza troops out of Naco added to the uneasiness of administration officials. It was reported that Villa has decided that this is the only way to bring the border fighting to an end, but military men here could not see how the American part of the town and the residents on this side of the line could escape the perils of such an assault.

Ottoman Officials Panic Stricken

London, Jan. 8.—A news agency dispatch from Sofia states that the Turkish government is panic stricken and is preparing to go to Adrianople. Several trains with steam up are awaiting at Stamboul, in the English section of the city, to relieve any emergencies, should quick transportation of officials and records out of the city be necessary. All funds of the treasury have been placed in barrels that can be put on these trains on short notice. According to the dispatch the authorities at Constantinople fear not only attacks from the outside, but are in constant alarm over internal disorders, several of which have been nipped within the last few days.

Mexican Crisis Is Now Imminent

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 8.—Relations between provisional President Guiteras of Mexico and almost all the diplomats in Mexico City have been broken off according to advices received here today. These advices report that Guitteras has insulted many of the envoys at the capital and that they refuse to have any further relations with his government. This news quickly following reports from Mexico City that Guitteras is practically a prisoner of the guards chosen by Gen. Villa indicates that a crisis is approaching in the southern Republic.

TURKEY LOSES VESSELS.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The French foreign office announced today that the Turkish cruiser Midjidieh has been badly damaged and that two Turkish transports have been sunk by a Russian warship and a mine. This statement was issued:

"A Turkish transport was sunk by a mine on Jan. 2 in the Bosphorus. On Jan. 5 another transport convoyed by the cruiser Midjidieh was sunk in the Black sea, between Sinope and Tregizond. Two Russian war ships attacked the Midjidieh and badly damaged her."

WEATHER FORECAST.

The weather for today moderate, tonight much colder, and Saturday fair.

PRESIDENT WILSON PLANS SEVEN WEEKS' TRIP.

Washington, Jan. 8. — President Wilson expects his trip to the Panama canal, the San Diego and the San Francisco expositions and his speaking tour afterward to last from March 5 to May 1. He told callers today he planned to be away from Washington for that period, unless business necessitates his presence here.

An invitation to include the Pacific Northwest states in the itinerary was extended to the President today. He promised to take in those states if possible.

CUTTING UP CITY TREES.

Watertown, Jan. 8.—Work will be given to several more of the city's unemployed tomorrow, when a number of trees which have been cut from in front of the new Masonic Temple in Washington st. will be sawed into cord wood. The trees have been moved to the vacant lot in the rear of the City Hall and at least a half-dozen men will be put at work.

The trees are expected to produce a considerable quantity of wood, which will be sold after it has been cut up by the men. The money will be used to help the poor of the city.

WHAT IS AN AMATEUR?

New York, Jan. 8.—A merry fight was in prospect today as golf leaders gathered here for the meeting of the U. S. golf association which will be held tonight. A conflict was expected over efforts to alter the rule defining an amateur golfer.

WHITE VS. BLACK.

Kenosha, Wis. Jan. 8.—The first battle between negro fighters in Wisconsin since legal boxing became effective in this state will be staged here on January 15 when Sam Langford and Sam McVey will clash for ten rounds.

EDDIE WITH WHITE SOX.

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Jan. 8.—Eddie Collins will be playing for the White Sox for five years if he lives. There is no truth in the report from New York that he is to be turned over to the Yankees, said President Comiskey of the White Sox today.

Community Notes

Mrs. Tuttle of Sodus is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Goodjin in Buffalo st.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Croak, is spending a few days with Syracuse friends.

* * *

Richard Harrison, with Attorney F. G. Spencer, has returned from a brief vacation spent in New York city.

* * *

The Delta Alpha class of the First M. E. church will meet Saturday evening Jan. 9 at 7.30 o'clock with Miss Osia. Rumsey, 356 S. 6th st.

* * *

George Reynolds has been confined to the house with a fractured ankle but is again able to be out.

* * *

Mrs. Sidney Hammond, Oak st., is in a serious condition as the result of a fall on the ice.

* * *

Mrs. Malloy, W. Broadway on hearing some one enter the hall yesterday opened the door and found there a foreigner with a jug in each hand. He explained he was celebrating Christmas.

* * *

Yesterday was the Russian Christmas. Many of the Polish people had prepared a feast. Small roasted pigs and feast bread figured among the choice eatables.

* * *

Mrs. M. Pooler is the week-end guest of Mrs. E. F. Palmer of W. Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. H. J. Terpenning and son Norwood of W. Broadway are recovering from illness.

* * *

Mrs. Greenwood of W. 2d st entertained a party of ladies Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a birthday club.

* * *

E. F. Palmer of W. Broadway was in Syracuse on business yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Ice cutting has commenced on Lake Neahtawanta.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Grey of W. 1st st. is home from a two weeks visit to her brother's in Ringston, N. Y.

* * *

Miss Julia Mahoney of Syracuse is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Jones of Worth st.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS UNDER MILITARY GUARD.

Buffalo, Jan. 8.—Corporal A. Kayor, Private Edmund McIntosh and Private Leslie Kinsman, the three Canadian soldiers accused of having fired the shots which killed Walter Smith, and wounded Charles Dorsch, the two Buffalo hunters were arrested by the military authorities this morning and locked up in the guard house at Fort Erie, Ont., pending the service of warrants charging them with murder. The warrants are expected to be issued by Crown Attorney T. D. Cowper of Welland some time today.

Boston Head Lettuce
Cucumbers Radishes
Canastota Celery
French Endive and Parsley
AT
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

— You may not have a —
BLACK CAT
But if you have
Black's Bread
to eat at your table you will be just as lucky.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR OUR BANQUET, MILK OR SUNDAY
Brands 5c a loaf.

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT.
The Edison Co.'s wonderful spectacular production.
"FANTASMA"
In 5 parts as originally played by the famous Hanlon Bros.
And Real Amateurs.
Balcony 5c, Main Floor 10c.

TOMORROW
Kalem Presents
Alice Joyce
In a 4 reel Drama
"A CELEBRATED CASE,"
Also other reels.
Matinee 5c.
Night, Balcony 5c, Main Floor

OUR PRE-INVENTORY SALE
OF
MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING
BEGINS JANUARY 8th
Everything in the line of Clothing Must Be Sold in 10 Days, as We Must Have the Money

MEN'S OVERCOATS
10.00 Coats at 6.50, 12.00 Coats at 7.00, 14.00 Coats at 8.50, 15.00 Coats at 9.78, 18.00 Coats at 12.98, 20.00 Coats at 13.98, 22.00 Coats at 14.95

BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
9.00 Coats at 5.50, 8.00 Coats at 4.50, 6.00 Coats at 4.00, 5.00 Coats at 3.50, 4.00 Coats at 2.50.

MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
10.00 Suits at 7.00, 12.00 Suits at 7.75, 14.00 Suits at 9.00, 15.00 Suits at 10.98, 18.00 Suits at 13.95, 20.00 Suits at 14.95.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS
Ages 8 to 18 Years
2.50 Suits at 1.98, 3.50 Suits at 2.25, 4.00 Suits at 2.78, 5.00 Suits at 3.50, 6.00 Suits at 3.98.

MEN'S MACKINAWS
9.00 Mackinaws at 6.50, 8.00 Mackinaws at 4.98, 6.00 Mackinaws at 4.25, 5.00 Mackinaws at 3.50.

BOY'S MACKINAWS, $5.00 kind at $3.50
WE HAVE LOTS OF BARGAINS IN SWEATERS
Come in and we will convince you that we have some great bargins in Clothing
HARRY A. ALLEN
111 CAYUGA STREET FULTON, N. Y.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION OPENED TODAY

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—Standing amid a group of California "native sons," President Wilson pressed an electric button placed exactly in the center of the Capitol rotunda today and thus sent a telegraphic flash to the Golden Gate which formally opened the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Besides the President many diplomatists, legislators and other prominent men were guests of the Californias. By an ingenious plan, devised by Frederic Bulkeley Hyde, the head of the Washington-California, the flash which the President sent to the exposition at the same time lights up in electric flame the message "The Exposition is now open" in many cities throughout the country and this messagewas also sent to all the territories and possessions of the United States including Alaska, the Philippines, Porto Rico,H awaii, Samoa, Guam and the Panama zone.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, is in San Francisco at the opening ceremonies today as the personal representative of the President. The choice of Mr. Lane is a happy one, since he is a Californian by adoption, if not by birth, and is popular on the coast.

The Washington group of Californians have on their schedule several celebrations in honor of the opening of the exposition including a big banquet.

* * *

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—A flash from President Wilson in Washington today formally opened the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the greatest world's fair of all time.

Not only the magnificent two and a half mile stretch of the exposition grounds along the bay, but the whole of San Francisco is gay with flags and other elaborate decorations, while the crowds in the streets are unprecedented.

All California is giving itself up to a gala day. Throughout the State great enthusiasm is manifest. If the feeling of the Coast proves contagious to the rest of the country the success of California's big undertaking is assured.

There are elaborate ceremonies today in honor of the opening of the exposition. These include much speech-making and several large banquets.

Visitors to the exposition grounds who had seen several other world's fairs were unanimous in praising the efforts of the promoters. Never before has a great exposition opened with so few details of the promoters. Never before has a great exposition opened with so few details of the complete whole still awaiting the hand of the carpenter and the decorator.

As to the effect of the war on the fair, it will be felt only slightly, in the direction of diminished European attendance and European exhibitions. But these will be more than compensated for b ythe increased attendance from the Western World. The great army of tourists which every summer pours across the Atlantic, Californians know, will march this year to the Golden Gate for its holidays.

The exposition consists of 250 buildings in three main groups lying in garden plots and sunken pools. It stretches in a glittering band half a mile wide along the southern shore of San Francisco bay.

It has cost $50,000,000. Of this $12,500,000 was raised by this city, $5,000,000 by the State of California, and $2,500,000 by the fifty-eight California counties. The foreign and State participation represents $10,000,000, the amusement zone $10,000,000 and the outlay by individual exhibitors another $10,000,000.

There are 80,000 individual exhibitors represented, with displays ranged along forty-seven miles of exhibit aisles in eleven of the main exhibit palaces. There are other miles of exhibit in the buildings of the States and the pavillions of the nations and a nine-acre horticultural garden, apart from the five across in the Palace of horticulture.

Forty-five foreign nations are represented, many of them having increased their space since the war. Forty-three of the States and territories of the United States are represented. Of the nations, participation ranges from the $1,700,000 appropriation of the Argentina Republic to $50,000. Of the State outside of California New York leads with approximately $1,000,000, including the appropriation of New York city for a building and participation. Twenty-eight States and territories have official buildings. Twenty-four foreign nations have pavilions. In addition to the representation is that of the fifty-eight counties of California, all of which have individual displays of products in the $2,000,000 California building, the largest structure on the grounds apart from the group of main exhibit palaces.

Enterin gthrough the main gates at Scott street one is immediately within the South Gardens, 900 feet in length, 500 feet in width, and three lagoons and rich spaces of pansies in bloom. There are 200,000 pansy plants blooming now. In two months they will give way to 200,000 daffodils and two months later to jonquils, and so on, until the end of the exposition.

To the east, and commanding that end of the gardens is Festival Hall where the greatest pipe organ in the world is installed. Here will center the intellectual musical and dramatic life of the fair. Its inspiring dome, 152 feet in diameter and 185 feet in height, the Palace of Horticulture commands the west side of the gardens. The dome is after the mosque of the Sultan Ahmed I, at Constantinople.

To the immediate right of the entrance gates is the Press Building, where the correspondents will have headquarters and the San Francisco Press Club will maintain open house. To the immediate right is the Young Women's Christian Association building.

Facing the exposition gates as one enters is the Fountain of Energy in the middle lagoon, symbolizing the power and the force that made possible the building of the Panama Canal.

Across the South Gardens are the Tower of Jewels and the facades of four of the main exhibit palaces, linked, with the four that face north and San Francisco bay, into a unit by colonnades. To the extreme right is the Palace of Varied Industries and next to it the Palace of Manufacture, the Court of Flowers separating the two. Then comes the lofty Tower of Jewels, with an acre of ground at its base, rising in successively diminishing platforms richly embellished with sculpture. To the left of the Tower is the Palace of Liberal Arts and then the Palace of Education and Social welfare, the Court of Palms separating these two. The approaches to the courts of Palms and Flowers are marked by Italian flowers, 200 feet in height.

By the tower gate under the Tower of Jewels, is the southern approach to the Court of the Universe in a general way recalling the Plaza of St. Peter's.The North approach to this court is commanded by the Column of Progress, 160 feet in height, symbolizing the march of civilization.

Two other large courts are in this main group of eight exhibit palaces; the Court of Abundance, lavish with Oriental suggestion, and the Court of the Four seasons.

The total length of this superb group of exhibit palaces east and west is 1,756 feet and north and south 1,235 feet.

East of the main group, and across the Avenue of Progress, is the Palace of Machinery, 968 feet in length, 368 feet in width.

West of the main group, across the Avenue of Administration and the Fine Arts lagoon, is the Palace of Fine Arts, its eleven hundred feet of Graeco-Roman colonnades curving around the foliaged shore of the lagoon. An unexpected result of the European war has been to bring her priceless masterpieces from old world galleries for safe keeping from the possibility of invading armies.

These latter two, with the eight of the "walled city" group and the Horticultural Palace, comprise the group of eleven main buildings.

The third or western group of buildings constitutes the amusement zone, one hundred structures flanking both sides of a 3,000 foot avenue. Of 7,000 appliacnts for space only one hundred were selected and each concessionarire was compelled to pass a test in order that the newest and swiftest features of amusement and instruction that the premier showmen of the world could present would be offered. First in concession space is Frederick Thompson, of Luna Park and the Hippodrome, with seventeen acres of toyland for grown ups. Next Comes Kumeto Kushibiki, with Japan Beautiful—a transplanted bit of Nippon. Kushibiki has been for twenty-five years managing Japanese concessions and exhibits at world fairs. There is a '49 camp in charge of the only "Sam" Davis with Mark Twain's original cabin from the Tuolumne and a Jimtown daily with "Sam" as editor. The Panama Canal—about which the entire celebration centers—is shown, covering an acre of ground and complete even to the last pump and valve.

YACHT CLUB AS NAVAL RESERVES

Training Ship May Be Brought to Oswego for Cruising the Coming Summer

Word comes from Oswego that Commodore James Parker of the Yacht club there is about to launch a movement for the organization of an Oswego naval reserve corps. Speaker Sweet will be appealed to in behalf of the project, and it is said that Congressman Mott looks upon the idea with favor. The Congressman has suggested to Commodore Parker that the Fulton Yacht club should be made a valuable and efficient adjunct to the organization.

Commander E. N. Walbridge, Ensign W G. Graham, of Rochester, and Lieutenant Harrison J. Angley, of Watertown, will be invited to come here at the proper time as representatives of the Fourth Battalion of the Naval Reserves.

The gentlemen named have recently attended the naval-militia conference in Washington, at which more than forty naval militiamen were present from all parts of the United States.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels was the principal speaker at the dinner held on Tuesday evening.

At the meeting it was recommended that the uniform of the officers and men of the naval militia conform exactly to the United States Navy regulations This is practically effective in New York State now, and will undoubtedly be effective in other States soon, as it needs only the signature of Secretary Daniels and the Governor of each State to make the order effective in that State.

The organization of a naval reserve corps in Oswego has been agitated for a number of years and if Commodore Parker is successful a training ship for Oswego will be obtained and a cruise of the lake will be made the coming season.

CLERK HAMER A MILLER

T. W. Hamer, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, has bought an interest in the Stevens Milling & Feeding Co., which has recently been incorporated for $15,000, to take over the Harding grist mill, and will be the local manager.

MARY ANTIN TO SPEAK IIN SYRACUSE

Known Throughout Country for Writings and for Work Among Immigrants of Race in Slums.

Syracuse, Feb. 20.—Mary Antin, known throughout this country as the author of "The Promised Land" and "The Foreigner Who Knocks at Your Door," will deliver a lecture in this city March 13, under the auspices of the Women's Alliance of May Memorial church. The lecture will be given in the auditorium of the church and will be open to the public.

Miss Antin, in private life, is Mrs. Grabau, wife of Prof. Amadeus W. Grabau of Columbia University. The story of her life is one of the most interesting ever told to the public. The work which she has accomplished among the Jewish immigrants in this country is known the world over among sociological workers.

The books which Miss Antin has written and which have been circulated widely throughout the country, incorporate the experiences of her life from the time she left her home in Polotzk, Russia, in 1894, with her parents. She was born in 1881, and until her possibilities were recognized by Edward Everett Hale and his daughter in Boston, life had held little prospect of a great future for the girl.

The family came from Russia to Boston and found a home on the North Side, the section of immigrants and poor people. There the girl lived with little anticipation of what the future was to bring. Mr. Hale and his daughter found her in these surroundings and recognized in her the character and mind which would develop her into a great woman.

Miss Antin went to the public schools of Boston and later graduated from the Latin School for Girls there. She then entered the Teachers College at Columbia University and was graduated from there in 1904. While a student in the college in 1901 she was married to Prof. Grabau.

The first literary work published by Miss Antin was "From Polotzk to Boston," in which she details the persecutions which her family and others of their race met in their attempt to escape from Russia and make a home in "the promised land."

We have a stock of galvanized roofing and siding for private garages. Place your order now and have it ready. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv. 59

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

New York, Feb. 20.—Chocolate caramels have supplanted liquids as a refreshing influence during the meetings of the National League magnates.

Ain't it astonishing?

The newspaper gang ambled into the magnates' room in the Waldorf immediately after the magnates had concluded their recent meeting. Did they see empty beer and champagne bottles here, there and everywhere? Nope! All they saw was a box labeled "chocolates" containing three uneaten caramels.

"What the——" began the scribes in chorus when they were interrupted by Mrs. Helen Hathaway Britton, owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, and the only big league woman magnate in this wide, wide world.

"Sh! boys; remember that a lady is present," laughed Mrs. Britton, who emerged from a corner in the room where she and her husband had been talking with President Tener.

"Righto, Mrs. Britton," responded the gang. "But these here chocolates—how the dickens did they get into this room—the last place in the world where they might be expected to be?"

"I brought them," was the answer. "I had to pass up lunch so as to get to this meeting on time and so I brought along the box of chocolates so that I might eat some during the meeting to keep from starving."

"Bring a full box?" asked one intrepid explorer for news.

Yes—two pounds."

"Ah—er—did you—that is—the two pounds—you didn't——

Mrs. Britton broke into the hesitating question with a ripple of laughter.

"Dear me, no; I didn't eat the whole two pounds," she said "I had help. There are the helpers," and Mrs. Britton's arm described a circle that included all the magnates, Secretary John Heydler and President Tener.

"Yes, they did help me eat those chocolates," asserted Mrs. Britton, seeing a look of incredulity on the faces of the reporter folks." And do you know that those men ate those chocolates with as much gusto as a high school girl. They just ate and ate and ate—and it did my heart good to see those great big grown men enjoying candy so much."

"Didn't do the supply of chocolates much good," hazarded a reporter, peering into the near empty box. "Only about three of the chocolates left. What's the matter with them?"

"Why, nothing," answered Mrs. Britton.

"How comes it that they left those three?" asked the reporter.

Mrs. Britton looked at the reporter quizzically for a moment—and then a great light dawned on her.

"Oh, they left those for you," she laughed. "Take them—they're awfully good."

"They are," answered the scribe, munching two at one time. "Taste like $1 per pound variety."

Looking in the direction of Secretary Heydler, the reporter yelled:

"Hey, John, is this chocolate diet going to be a regular thing hereafter?"

"Sure," answered Heydler." The league voted in favor of it—that is, it voted unofficially."

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

"I never felt so fit before,"
Says Willard of his plight;
"And you can take this tip from me:
I sure will win that fight."
"I'm feeling like a two-year-old,"
Says Johnson with a grin;
"And if you want to make some dough
Just bet on me to win."

Wonder what Hughie Jennings meant when he said that "I think my team has a chance in 1915."?

Fake interviews:
"I love Ban Johnson."—Jim Gilmore.

Freddie Welsh east only one meal a day. That seems enough to nourish him for the "work" he does.

Reports from Havana state that since John McGraw began golfing the Cuban links look as if some one had spent many days plowing with a steam shovel.

"It's fierce, this dancing fad;
Has got the people bugs,"
Remarked a fight fan sadly,
As he talked about the pugs.
"I know some first rate fighting blokes,"
The fight fan said to me.
"But since this dance craze started they
Are dippy as can be.
Instead of knocking each other about
When they get in the ring
They open up with loving hugs
Then dance like anything."

The northbound swallows will soon be meeting the southbound ball players.

Don't get us mixed please. The swallows we mean are birds.

"Wehaven't a chance in 1915," Manager Clark Griffith of the Senators.

Ban Johnson, prexy of the American league, is resting up by doing a bit of hunting in the West.

Wonder if John McGraw is still waiting for the Braves to—well, A 1, you know what John waited for, don't you?

Far From Tipperary

A Story of
Love and War
By
Gustav Kobbe

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THERE was a volley. Bullets whistled past me. At the same moment Cambrai stumbled and fell.

Slipping off his back, I quickly rolled into a clump of bushes that fringed the woods through which the road led, and called to my mount:—

"Dead horse! Dead horse!"

Cambrai not only was my faithful charger—he also was one of my greatest pets. I had taught him tricks enough to make a circus horse of him had I wanted to. At my command he settled himself down in the slight depression beside the road and lay perfectly still.

The ruse worked. The pursuing cavalry, having seen my mount fall, and sure their carbines had brought me down with it, swept on.

"Live horse!" Cambrai and I rose with deliberation from our undignified predicament—he by the roadside, I in the clump of bushes. I gave a low call. He quietly walked into the woods and waited just beyond my place of concealment. Extricating myself from the tangle of undergrowth, I took him by the bridle and led him further into the forest.

All day long my command, supported by a small force of artillery, had been fighting a rear guard action, charging the van of the pursuing enemy, driving it back on its supports, then retreating to the shelter of our guns, which had utilized the breathing spell to withdraw to another position. This manoeuvre we had repeated again and again. That we had not been drawn into a trap and annihilated, that each time we had been able to fall back in good order upon our guns, I attributed to the fact that the enemy felt the effect of the savage fighting involved by the steady drive he had been making for the last four days on our left wing even more than we, though that seemed impossible. For, if ever a horse and a human being were tired Cambrai and I were. But there was one thing to keep us buoyed up. By rights we should have been killed twenty times over. Here we were, however, alive and without a scratch.

That was luck. Was it at an end now? We were stragglers, Cambrai and I. Just how we had been cut off I shall not attempt to explain in detail. Under a hail of shot and shell we of the rear guard held on till word came that our main force had been able to effect its retirement upon the position where it proposed to make its next stand. At that moment the enemy launched at us a fresh squadron of cavalry, evidently newly arrived reinforcements, and we were obliged to scatter. But though many must have been cut off like myself, and even a gun or two captured, the loss was slight compared with what we had accomplished day after day in enabling our army to retire with line unbroken to new positions, there to hold fast for another day against the steady pounding of an enemy vastly superior in numbers and constantly endeavoring to envelop us in a turning movement.

I was so tired that I could have lain down and gone to sleep before penetrating beyond the fringe of the forest, and my horse was ready to join me. But I wanted to go far enough in to avoid all chance of capture. Fatigued as I knew the enemy to be, I was sure such fresh troops as he had been able to bring up would be sent forward to be followed after a few hours' rest by those who had been fighting. All roads, even the small wooded one from which I had rolled into the bushes, might be utilized. It was well to place a safe distance between it and myself.

As I proceeded deeper into the woods I observed ahead of me a faint glow. Stopping and carefully watching it, I made up my mind it was a small fire, possibly a couple of hundred yards from where I stood. Cambrai was uneasy. A moment later, with a recklessness that seemed unaccountable in one so wise, he let out a whinny that was answered immediately. Instantly in the glow ahead shadowy forms sprang to their feet. Were they of friend or foe? The quicker I made sure the better.

Pursing my lips I whistled. "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," the song that had swept like wildfire through our ranks and had become the marching song of the British army and had even been caught up by the French.

Back came the answer, the same tune, so that I knew the men ahead of me to be friends. Again I whistled; this time the recall, with a twist peculiar to my regiment.

Back came the signal, with the same peculiar twist. It was evident that among those who had been alarmed by Cambrai's vocal exercise there was an officer or trooper of the Fifth Dragoons. I now could see silhouettes of horses under the trees. It is my belief that Cambrai recognized them.

I hurried forward. As I came within the light of the fire a voice called out, "Major Carden!" Opposite me I saw Lieutenant Norman Heathcote, of my squadron. "Break ranks!" I ordered; for the men, weary though they must have been, had formed in line as soon as they discovered who I was. One of them took charge of Cambrai, which was the pride of the squadron, while I joined Heathcote.

Good soldier that he was, he had kept together the small body of men with whom he had escaped into the shelter of the forest, and, what was more, had seen to it that they had retained their mounts. It was not every man for himself, but the platoon for one another. There were rations in their haversacks. He had pooled them and figured out for how many days they would provide subsistence in case it was necessary to remain in hiding. In other ways he had proved himself a careful, resourceful officer, and there was no question of his gallantry in the field. A mere handful of men, some twenty perhaps, had escaped with him. But they were fully armed and equipped and with their mounts formed the nucleus of a small, mobile force that had stood the test of the severest kind of fighting—the fighting that most sorely tries men's souls, because it is not undertaken with the hope of achieving victory, but to save a retirement from being turned into a rout. They also were men of my own squadron; men between whom and myself there existed a rapport that would make them follow me over the brink of a precipice.

These facts inspired me with a plan which so thrilled me that, had I not been completely worn out, I would have communicated it then and there to Heathcote. As it was, I nibbled at an army biscuit, made sure that Cambrai had been cared for, then threw myself down for the first good long sleep I had had since the Germans began their drive through Belgium into France.

II.

No one who like myself had been through the South African war could fail to appreciate what can be accomplished by a small, highly mobile force suddenly appearing anywhere from nowhere and with equal suddenness disappearing into the unknown. It was the thought that the stragglers from the rear guard who had escaped into the forest, and of whom there probably were more than the handful Heathcote had succeeded in keeping together, might be organized into such a force that thrilled me. I would be the ranking officer, and as such in command of this little force. Here I would be absolutely independent and acting wholly on my own initiative, because thrown wholly on my own resources. How could such a situation fail to appeal to an officer of cavalry, a branch of the service in which quick thought and quicker action are imperative? Moreover, I would be utilizing the services of men who ordinarily would be ineffective because mere stragglers. By just so much I would be reinforcing British arms. Weary though I was, I could not refrain from thoughts like these as through heavy eyelids I saw the glow of the fire grow dimmer.

When next I opened my eyes daylight was seeping through the branches overhead. Heathcote and some of the men already were awake. They appeared to be listening to some distant sound, which I, too, began to catch. It was a faint but prolonged and continuous rumble, and it came from a direction opposite to that from which I had entered the woods. Again I had to thank the luck that had taken me through the war, for I knew at once the meaning of that ominous sound.

Evidently we lay in a part of the forest between the wooded road by which I had made my escape and a main highway that pierced the woods on the east and along which the enemy's artillery train was now proceeding. For to an ear trained in actual campaigning that long growl, like the roll of thunder very far off, meant wheels of guns and caissons. It was likely that the enemy, in his effort to encompass the turning and destruction of the Allies' left flank, would give his weary forces but little time to recuperate before sending them in pursuit of an army he believed already half shattered by his assaults with overwhelming numbers. Troops doubtless had been going forward all night. Even now their van might be deploying against the position on which our wing of the army had retired. What a drive! What troops they were to be able to stand the wearing pace at which it was being made! But what troops also were ours to be able to retire in good order before the numbers that were being hurled against them! Marvellous as was the force of that great forward movement, even more so was the science of that great retreat. That it would finally wear out the enemy, and that in turn our own army would be in a position to assume the offensive—of that I had not the shadow of a doubt. When that moment came my small but mobile force could strike wherever opportunity offered and thus add to the enemy's discomfiture.

All this, however, was idle speculation now. It was time to act, not to sit and think; not to take it for granted that something was going to happen, but to be prepared for whatever turn affairs might take. But if I could not be sure of the future, one thing I was sure of—the temper of my men. They were troopers of a crack regiment of British cavalry. Not they the ones, however disheartening constant retirement under merciless pounding, to prefer loafing around in a woods to what I had to propose.

Was my idea received with enthusiasm? That would hardly describe the sensation that I saw mounting in the expression on the men's faces, in their heightened coloring, in the growing restlessness that pervaded them as they stood before me and harkened to the plan I was unfolding to the accompaniment of the distant rumble of moving artillery not our own. Sloughed off in a moment was all sense of the adverse fortunes of the war so far as it had gone. The lieutenant, the troopers, they seemed but to be waiting for my last word to leap into the saddle. If I had been thrilled, they were ecstatic, too eager and needing to be restrained. I believe if I had ordered Heathcote to take a squad of men and attack the guns rumbling along the east he would have dashed off on the adventure, though it could only have meant annihilation. Such was the stuff they were made of. How glorious to lead men like that!

Raising a restraining hand, I explained further that if there were other soldiers in the forest who had been cut off from their commands I wanted to add them to mine. It was likely that the sound of the passing artillery train had driven them well into the woods, so that we should be able to discover them and bring them in without having to look far for them. I left the organizing of the searching parties to Heathcote and watched with much satisfaction the cheerful spirit with which they moved off to their work, however prosaic an opening of operations it may have seemed to them.

What I wanted was a force that would be large enough, but not unwieldy. I had to bear in mind the need of keeping in concealment most of the time in a forest. Too large a number would betray our presence. There would be passing of supply and ammunition trains, or bodies of the enemy's troops brought up in reserve; all the activity that goes on in the rear of an army obliged to keep open its lines of communication. To harass this line and delay its forward movement by suddenly falling upon and attacking any part of it seemed to me wholly feasible. But my force had to be one that could vanish as quickly as it appeared.

From this point of view the round-up made by the parties I had sent out was most successful. To be as brief as possible, I will say that eventually I found myself with a mixed command of about two hundred men. Some sixty of these were dragoons. I made of them a squadron of two troops with Heathcote in command, two other lieutenants, juniors to him, each taking a troop and "non-coms" acting as lieutenants. There was enough infantry for a skeleton battalion officered much in the same way. Fortunately there had been gathered in a field gun and caisson with a complement of cannoneers and a platoon of rapid firers. The field gun we christened "Busy Bertha," a takeoff on the huge Krupp siege ordnance, the "Beautiful Berthas," of the Germans. The rapid firers we called "Ginger Pops," from a comic picture page of the Paris HERALD that one of the men had in his pocket. Somehow the name seemed to suit these guns, which were Belgian, and with their men had been caught up and swept along in the retreat from Belgium. That they had been saved from capture was due to the fact that they were drawn by highly trained dogs, which, when the men had plunged into the forest to evade the enemy had promptly followed, giving a marvellous exhibition of skill and intelligence in the manner in which they avoided getting the wheels caught in trees and other obstacles.

Thus I had a mixed command of cavalry, infantry and artillery—in effect, a brigade in miniature.

(To be continued Feb. 23)

MILLINERY NOVELTY.

Conical Crowned Hat With Bugs Ornamenting the Bows.

Pictured here is a very novel hat of delft blue moire ribbon, which is quilted on the foundation. The crown is a conical one. An erect bow rises



DELFT BLUE HAT.

straight from the apex of the crown. The bow is held in place by fancy ornaments in the shape of jeweled bugs. This novel chapeau was designed by Ora Cne.

Girdle Daggers.

The new girdle fasteners are huge dagger shaped brooches like the old shawl pins. One with topazes and dark brown enamel is in a mounting of engraved silver. Another has amethysts in graduated sizes in a row from its long, slim point to the head, which is an inch across.

Stuck.

"I understand you are stuck on my new book." "Yes, I bought one."—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Ingenious Courtship

By WILLARD BLAKEMAN

Mrs. Martindale, realizing the dangers which beset young persons who step into matrimonial traps, desired that her daughter should be settled matrimonially while her mother lived and that she should marry a good man. Edward Sawyer was the person on whom Mrs. Martindale had fixed her intentions for her daughter. One day she said to him:

"Edward, I have noticed that you seem pleased with Gwen. I wish to see her settled before I leave her. If you wish to marry her I will help you to win her. If not, I shall try to make a match for her elsewhere."

"You have not been deceived in my partiality for Gwen, Mrs. Martindale, but I don't see that Gwen has any special partiality for me."

"Gwen is romantic and needs to be won by romance. That is why I fear for her. Some worthless fellow is liable to appeal to her in that way and marry her. I value that which is practical in you and wish that you might sink it temporarily, be a bit sentimental, catch Gwen and marry her. After marriage I am sure your good sense and wisdom will hold her."

Mr. Sawyer sat evidently turning something over in his mind, then assured Mrs. Martindale that, although he would be glad to win her daughter, he feared that he was too matter of fact to please her.

One day Gwen received a note which put her in a flutter. The writer declared that he had known her for some time; that he had loved her from the moment he first saw her; that he had forborne to give her the slightest inkling of his affection because he had not observed any predisposition on her part for him. He was a believer in love from the beginning. He knew the woman he wanted the moment he met her and felt sure that if she wanted him she would know him. While he would not make himself known, he could not refrain from telling her that he loved her.

In a few weeks came a second letter. In it her correspondent said that he was impelled to write to her, though he had no information of himself to communicate. He had met her once since he had written the first letter, but had observed nothing in her greeting to give him any reason to think that she had chosen him as he had chosen her. Nevertheless he had a faint hope that there might be some subtle medium of transference which would enable his love to kindle its like in her.

Whether or not this medium existed, Gwen's heart went out to this unknown lover, or, rather, to a being whom she created. She was troubled that he did not enable her to make even a written reply by giving her an address. But one day she received a letter in which he said that he was ill and was pining for a word from her. If he did not get it he feared for the result. An address was given, but she was assured that she would not be able, even if she desired, to trace him.

Gwen did not find the difficulty to be expected in writing a reply, because she wrote to one created by her own fancy. She did not intend to write a loving letter to an unknown man. She thought she merely expressed sympathy. But sympathy is so nearly akin to love that the expression of the one will often do for the other.

The stranger having given an address where a letter might reach him, quite a brisk correspondence sprang up between him and Gwen. She suggested that he make himself known, that if they could not be lovers they might at least be friends, and she longed to do something to show her appreciation of his preference for her. To this he replied that he was sure that when she knew which of her acquaintances he was, that he was a plain, ordinary man, she could not refrain from showing her disappointment. Nor would she believe that one she had known could have so long concealed the love buried away down in his breast.

To this she replied that such a discovery could not but interest her and might turn the scale in his favor. After much urging and the expression of many misgivings he consented to make himself known. He agreed to call upon her on a certain evening. When that evening arrived she spent much time before her glass arranging her costume, and when she heard the ring of the doorbell her heart leaped into her throat. She went downstairs, trembling with anticipation.

"Why, Ned Sawyer!"

Sawyer shrank back as though fearing she was about to cast a blight upon him.

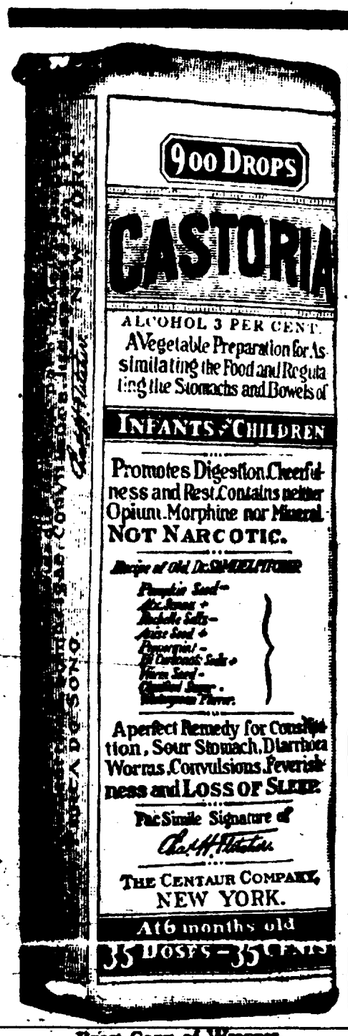
"Can it be," Gwen added, a slight color rising in her cheeks, "that you have so long lived near me, have seen me so often and yet have been able to conceal what you have expressed in those lovely letters?"

"Oh, Gwen, tell me, are you—do you wish I had turned out to be some one else?"

"Why, Ned, do you mean to tell me that you haven't known that I"—

He clasped her to his breast. "No; had I even suspected it I would not have wasted so much time on this confounded"—

He checked himself in time to prevent spoiling what he had accomplished.



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CASTORIA

How Warships Communicate.

Every battleship at sea has its wireless installation adjusted so that it can send and receive signals and messages to other squadrons at sea or in harbor and to stations ashore. For the purpose of obtaining information as to the whereabout of the enemy and guarding against surprises wireless telegraphy is, of course, invaluable, says the Wireless World. A great number of cruisers are sent out ahead and spread a number of miles across. The duty of these ships is to keep a thorough lookout and report to the ship in the battle fleet looking out on their particular wave length. This ship in turn reports by semaphore or Morse lamp to the admiral of the battle fleet. The cruisers are sometimes assisted by torpedo boat destroyers. Now, if thirty of these ships are used it will be readily seen that the area of their vision is enormous, and it would be almost impossible for a fleet to pass unobserved. Immediately any of the ships sight the enemy's squadron they would report at once by wireless, stating the number of ships sighted, with their speed, latitude and longitude, etc. The admiral would then give his orders, also by wireless.—Pearson's Weekly.

Queerest Dolls in the World.

The dollies played with by little Mohammedan children are sadly unique. They are not allowed any features and are, in fact, little more than mere bundles of rags rolled up. Mrs. Penny in "Southern India" recalls the reason for this deficiency. The Moslems believe that any human figure that is made by man will receive life at the last day and will reproach its maker for having brought it into existence without having the power to endow it with human and spiritual privileges. One feels that the prophet might have compromised a little when it came to dolls, especially in view of what was later to happen.

When British rupees were first circulated in India the figure of the sovereign in relief was regarded with distrust. Fortunately for the peace of the merchant the eye was so small as to be almost invisible. Through this loophole the followers of the prophet found a way of escape from the difficulty, deciding that no harm would come in the use of the money.

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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SUNDAY TAKES CHRIST'S PRAYER FOR SERMON

Last Sunday forenoon Mr. Sunday preached in Philadelphia on the subject "Gethsemane." His text was from Luke xxii, 24:—

"And being in agony, He prayed more earnestly; and His sweat was, as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground."

Mr. Sunday said:—

Infidels have seized on certain verses of Scripture and have given as reasons for their unbelief that the statement therein contained did not agree with their opinion. One of these verses is the one that I have just read: "And being in great agony He prayed more earnestly; and His sweat was, as it were, great drops of blood falling down to the ground."

For, says the infidel, it is a physical impossibility for men to sweat blood. This is a lot of nonsense. Because you have two good eyes and have always known good sight, should you say that are no blind? They have never heard of such a thing happening they say. All right; but because you say that man has never sweat blood, don't say that God didn't.

When I was a boy I used to hear men say that the Bible couldn't be true, for it was impossible for a man to fast for forty days and live. They thought that settled it. Then along came Dr. Tanner and he fasted for forty days. That was the first time. He fasted again for forty-six days, and he fasted a third time for sixty-two days, and after that we didn't hear any more about a fast of forty days being impossible. The infidels quit quoting Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" on that point.

When a man gets chesty and puts his old theories up against God, then God always brings a man forward to show that he is an old marplot and an old liar.

Gets Word His Son is in Prison

Dr. Witherow, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Chicago—he went there from Boston—says he knew of a man who had a wayward son. He hadn't heard from that boy for nine years. Then, one day, they sent him word that his son was in prison. He had committed a murder and he had been tried and convicted and was about to be executed. He had refused to tell anything about his family until he was face to face with death, then he told them and they wrote to the father to ask him what should be done with the body.

Dr. Witherow said that in his agony that father sweat drops of blood.

If an earthly father sweats drops of blood for one son who has gone wrong is it strange that Jesus should sweat drops of blood for all men when they were in danger of hell?

When Jesus sweat drops of blood there in the garden it was a new sight for the angels. They had seen their brother angels rebel against God, and they had seen the conflict which followed and they had seen these rebel angels hurled over the battlements of heaven. They had seen Sennacherib come up with his men, and they had seen 180,000 Assyrians laid low by the sword when the angel of God smote them in the night. They had seen Shadrach, Messach and Adebnego cast into a fiery furnace for refusing to bow themselves down to idols, and had seen them come out from it unharmed. They had seen the brave Daniel hurled into the lion's den for refusing to bow the knee to anyone save Jehovah and they had seen him come out from that den of wild beasts alive. But never before had the angels beheld such a sight as when they looked down on the garden of Gethsemane and saw the son of God kneeling there sweating drops of blood as He agonized over man.

In this text there are many lessons valuable to us, and especially valuable just at this stage of the campaign.

The first lesson is that the divine cup is bitter. It is bitter to fallen angels and fallen man, and it was bitter to the fallen Christ. Think of the sight. Think of Jesus staining His garments with the bloody sweat, not because of any sin or fault of His own for He was without sin, but because of His anguish over man.

God Hates Sin, So Do All Men

God hates sin, and so do I. So will every man on this earth who lays any claim to decency. If you don't hate sin, you will if you ever change your ways and try to be decent.

He didn't sweat those drops of blood because of any physical suffering. It wasn't because of any fear of death, for if Jesus had been afraid to die He would have been a coward, and He wasn't a crowd, although He was willing to die if God said so. I don't want to die. I want to stay here as long as I can, and so did Jesus, but He wasn't afraid to die. No. It was because of His grief for man.

A great martyr said as he stood in the midst of the flames that were devouring him: "Though you see the flesh fall from my bones, I absolutely feel no pain."

If you ever had any doubt about a literal hell, a fiery hell, where the wicked must remain forever, it would all vanish as I see Jesus Chirst in Gethsemane, agonizing because men would not accept him and were going to hell.

Yet, it was a bitter cup for Jesus. God pressed it to His lips and told Him to drink, Jesus said, "Isn't there some way in which I can avoid this?" But God said, "No, there is no other way," and Jesus drank the cup.

We learn still another lesson—the power of prayer.

Oh, don't be careless professors of Christianity for another minute! Don't you dare to make a cold, formal prayer when you come to address Almighty God! Don't you dare to regard this campaign in a critical and carping way.

You're a big fool to go to hell, but it'll be your own fault if you do. God doesn't want you to go there, but He can't stop you. He has sacrificed His Son to keep you out of hell, and what more could He do? I am doing all I can to keep you out of hell. I have stood here and preached to you and I've done all that I could, and if you won't be saved, all right-go to hell.

When Jesus was being led out to be sacrificed women followed Him and wept, and He turned to them and said: "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for Me, but weep for yourselves and for your children." For, He said, "For if they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?" Jesus meant that they shouldn't weep for Him, but for those who were about to crucify Him; He meant that there was more reason to weep for them than to weep for Him.

So don't weep for other's troubles; weep for your own soul. Don't worry about my vocabulary, sister; get on your knees and pray for your salvation. Don't worry over my eccentricities; you'd better look after your own faults.

Every man and every woman that God has used to halt this sin-cursed world and set it going Godward has been a Christian of prayer. Martin Luther arose from his bed and prayed at night, and when the break of day came he called his wife and said to her: "It has come." History records that on that very day King Charles granted religious toleration, a thing for which Luther had prayed.

John Knox, whom his queen feared more than any other man, was in such agony of prayer that he ran out into the street and fell on his face and cried, "Oh, God give me Scotland, or I'll die." And God gave him Scotland, and not only that, He threw England in for good measure.

Save Souls the Time is Ripe

I believe that if you will pray as you ought to pray, you will have more people at the altar in the next week than you have had in all the weeks that have passed.

You have never had the people of this community in such a frame of mind as they are in now, and you may never have things as they now are again. Now is the time to save souls.

If you can't save them now, God pity you, for you never will.

An old infidel—a blacksmith—said that he could refute any argument that a Christian could make. There was an old deacon there—he was a Baptist, and he heard of it. He told his wife and they got down on their knees and prayed until 3 o'clock in the morning. That morning the old deacon hitched up and drove over to see the man. He went into the blacksmith shop and the infidel was standing there, and the deacon stood before him. He said: "My wife and I prayed for you until 3 o'clock this morning." Then his eyes filled with tears and he sobbed and turned away. He couldn't think of one of the arguments he had prepared. He drove back home, and when he got there he said to his wife: "I've made an old fool of myself. It was all for nothing. When I saw him I just told him that we had been praying for him, and I broke down and couldn't think of another thing, and came home."

In the meantime the infidel went into his own house and he said to his wife, "I heard a new argument this morning." She said, "What was that?" "Why," he said, "the old deacon drove in to see me this morning and told me that he and his wife had prayed for me until 3 o'clock in the morning. Then he sobbed and went away." And the infidel said, "Let's hitch up and go over and see him. I'd like to talk to him." They drove over and he told the deacon why he had come, and it wasn't long before the deacon had him on his knees and he was saved.

A mother had some daughters, and they were frivolous and coquettish girls. She couldn't get them to give up their pleasures and live for God. She prayed for them and finally one day she said to them, "I'm ashamed of you. I'm almost sorry that I bore you and held you on my knees. You care more for others than you do for your God or your mother. Others ask you to go with them, and you go. I ask you to go with me, and you won't go. I'm going into my closet and I'm going to pray for you. I don't know that I shall ever come out alive."

She went in and prayed. The hours went by and still she prayed. Finally there was a knock at the door, and one of her daughters stood there. She was weeping and she said, "Mother, I want to be saved. I've come to pray with you." So the two of them prayed and the hours went by, and presently another daughter came and joined them there, and before night came, all those girls had found Jesus.

Then we learn a lesson of the spirit of deep concern over soul.

The spirit of concern that we find in the Bible puts to shade many who are in Philadelphia. Some of you have been coming to this Tabernacle ever since the meetings were begun, but you have simply sat here. You haven't put forth a hand to bring any one to Christ. If you are one of those, you are absolutely worthless so far as God is concerned. You are of no use to Him and He looks on you as an unprofitable servant. How can you sit by while souls are going to hell? What are you going to say to God about it after awhile?

Go and see an unsaved person die, and read the obituary notices, and realize that he died unsaved, and then see what you think of it!

Some one may say, "How do I know how God feels about it?" How do I know whether He is really concerned over sinners? I know it. It would be a sin of presumption if I did not. If God cared as little for the souls of men as some of you care, not a soul ever would have been saved.

It is not possible for a human mind to have a greater conception of God than is revealed to us in Jesus Christ. For a man to say he loves God and then turn his back on Jesus Christ is an insult to the Almighty. You will find in Him just what your heart has been looking for, and you'll find it nowhere else.

I can see Jesus in the garden looking down on Jerusalem and saying, "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stoned them which are sent unto thee, how often would I gather thy children together even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." It is a matter of history that from that day Jesus turned away from the Jews. He never appealed to them again, but turned to the Gentiles—but God's got a plan for the Jews. So Jesus is God made manifest in the flesh.

Did you ever weep over the sins of the people? Did you ever weep over the evil of the multitude? If you never did, then there's something wrong with your religion.

Dr. Chapman, the evangelist with whom I worked, became concerned for one young man. He felt that he ought to speak to him, but he feared that he might show more zeal than knowledge. He felt the man might be offended if he went to him in that way. He had the wrong idea. If any one is offended because you try to do right, let them go. If any one is offended because you ask them to be a Christian, let them go to hell. You've done your duty. He thought it over and made up his mind to speak that very night. The young man did not come that night, so on the next day Dr. Chapman drove out in a cutter to see him. He met the man and said: "I want you to be a Christian."

The man was angry. He said: "You blankenty-blank little preacher, I don't want you to come to me about that." Dr. Chapman turned and left him and drove away. He caught cold while driving out there and it stayed with him that winter, and soon after he left the place and took up evangelistic work.

One night ten years after, he was holding a meeting at Saratoga, when he saw a man coming down the aisle.

"Don't you know me?" the man asked. Dr. Chapman didn't know him.

"Why," the man said, "I'm Benedict, from Schuylerville. I'm the man who cursed you when you drove out to my home and asked me to be a Christian. I want to be a Christian now."

"What has changed you?" Dr. Chapman asked.

Oh, if you knew the power of tears for the sinner. If you only felt enough concern to weep over those who are in danger of being lost. The sight of such tears would win many souls for Christ.

Elder of Church was not Living Right

One morning when I was out in Iowa a woman came to my door and knocked and said that a man wanted to see me. I found that he was a church member—a ruling elder. He told me that he had not been living right.

"How can I get right?" he asked.

I told him that his confession must be as public as his sin had been great. I told him that he would have to stand up and tell the people that he hadn't been living right and promise that with Gods' help he would do better.

He said: "Oh, I can't do that."

"All right," I said, "but if you aren't willing to do what you must do to get right, what did you come to me for?"

He finally said he would do it, and he did. Then he asked me to pray for him, and I did. Then he asked to pray for his son Ernest, and I prayed for him at intervals that day. The boy was at Shenandoah—that was out in Western Iowa—going to school. He didn't go with his class that day. Late that night there was a knock at the door and when they opened it, Ernest was there. He had walked sixteen or seventeen miles to get home, and he was almost frozen.

"I'll tell you," the man said, "I never heard a sermon that touch me nor a song. It was your tears—the tears that were in your eyes as I cursed you and you turned away. I've never been able to forget them. I've never had a day's peace since that moment." .....

"What's wrong?" the father asked.

"Oh, father, I'm an awful sinner," the boy said.

They called his mother and they got him warm. Today he is preaching the gospel to the heathen.

God shot the arrow of conviction over fifteen miles that day in answer to our prayers.

If the church people get right, the whole world will get right. The world is challenging the church, instead of the church challenging the world. If it was as easy to get the church on its knees as it is to get the unsaved world into the kingdom, we wouldn't have any more trouble about religion. And God can't save you unless you're willing. He won't coerce you to it.

I often think of what Bob Ingersoll might have been if he had only been turned into Christianity. What a power for God that man could have been!

I often think what a power Voltaire could have been for God—that brilliant man over whose writings many have stumbled to hell, Voltaire became an infidel after memorizing a short poem on unbelief when he was a small boy.

Carey translated the Bible into twenty-four languages and dialects.

Finney brought 1,000,000 into the kingdom of God.

Moody brought hundreds of thousands to Christ.

Jesus in a Hurry to Save the World

I have never seen a minister who preached doctrines and creeds and evolution and all such things and who had any real concern for the souls of his people. Jesus Christ is in a hurry to save this world, and there never was an age when people were so hungry for the truth as they are today.

The angels don't care anything about a railroad in Alaska. What do the angels care about political principles? What do they care about a forty-story skyscrapers or reclaiming the deserts of the west? What do they care about pictures, art or science The only thing they're interested in is the salvation of man. If you want to make the bells of heaven ring, get down on your knees. Nothing will swing open the prison doors and bring men out of sin like prayer.

I never see a man or a woman or boy or girl but I do not think that God has a plan for them, and wonder what it is. He has a plan for each of us. He will use each of us to His glory if we will only let Him. We can defeat His plan if we want to.

Finally, we find that God honors this spirit in deep concern for the unsaved.

If you haven't got in your heart an agonized concern for the unsaved—even if you are a deacon or an elder, yes, even if you are a preacher—go right down there in front and fall in the sawdust and ask God to forgive you.

Nothing makes such joy in heaven as the salvation of a soul. Kneel by that old drunkard there, kneel by that fallen women, kneel by that thief, and you will set the bells of heaven a ringing. The angels don't care about your social position, they don't care about your culture. It's the salvation of sinners the angels care about.

Billy Sunday, the evangelist, is accused of stealing the thoughts, phrases, and even sentences of Robert G. Ingersoll by the Truth Seeker, an agnostic paper published in Philadelphia. The paper quotes in parallel columns sentences by Sunday, delivered to soldiers in Beaver Falls, and sentences delivered by Ingersoll in the Academy of Music, New York, May 30, 1882. The train of thought, even in the longest sentences and paragraphs, is almost identical.

Here are a few of the corresponding sentences of both orations:

SUNDAY	INGERSOLL
This is a day for memory and for tears. A mighty nation bends before its honored graves and pays to noble dust the tearful tribute of its love. Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the human heart. —Beaver Times, May 27, 1912, page 1, column 5.	This is a day for memory and tears. A mighty nation bends above its honored graves, and pays to noble dust the tribute of its love. Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the heart.—Complete Works, Vol. IX, page 419.
* * *	* * *
Again we tell the story of our country's life, recount the lofty deeds of vanished years, the toil and suffering, the defeats and victories of heroic men, of men who made our nation great and free.—Ibid.	Today we tell the history of our country's life, recount the lofty deds of vanished years, the toil and suffering, the defeats and victories of heroic men, of men who made our nation great and free.—Ibid page 420.
* * *	* * *
On this day the great struggle between the colonists and the kings should be told. We should tell our children of the contest, first for justice, then for freedom. We should tell them of the Declaration of ndependence, the chart and compass of all human rights. All men are equal and have the same right to life, liberty, and to joy.—Ibid.	On this day the story of the great struggle between the colonists and the kings should be told. We should tell our children of the contest, first for justice, then for freedom. We should tell them the history of the Declaration of Independence the chart and compass of all human rights: All men are equal and have the right to life, toliberty, and joy.—Ibid, page 422.
* * *	* * *
This declaration uncrowned kings and wrested from the hands of titled tyranny the scepter of usurped and arbitrary power. It opened all the paths to fame and put the star of hope above the poor man's babe.—	This declaration uncrowned kings and wrested from the hands of titled tyranny the scepter of usurped and arbitrary power. * * * It opened all the paths to fame, and put the star of hope above the cradle of the poor man's babe.—Ibid.
* * *	* * *
England was then the mightest of nations, mistress of every sea, and yet our fathers, poor and few, refied her power.—Ibid	England was then the mightest of nations, mistress of every sea, and yet our fathers, poor and few, defied her power.—Ibid
* * *	* * *
They had the brain and the heart, the wisdom and the courage to utter and defend these words: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." In the defense of this self-evident truth the war of the Revolution was waged and won.—Ibid, page 8, column 5.	They had the brain and heart, the wisdom and courage to utter and defend these words: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." In defense of this sublime and self-evident truth the war was waged and won.—Ibid, page 423.

* * * * * * *

When shown the article in the Truth Seeker Billy Sunday branded it as "trumped-up lies."

The evangelist explained that he had been told he was using a part of Ingersoll's famous speech, but that he had never read a line of Ingersoll. People, he said, sent him clippings, among which was "some good stuff," which he used. Afterward he was informed it was from the Ingersoll speech.

COUNTY COURT ADJOURNS

After being out four hours a jury in the case of Guiseppi Biancavilla gainst Attorney John K. O'Connor brought in a sealed verdict of $200 for the plaintiff. Retiring at six o'clock Thursday night they were instructed by Judge Henry D. Coville to return with a sealed verdict, which was read at 10 o'clock yesterday. The usual motion to set aside the verdict was made by counsel for Mr O'Connor and denied. Mr. O'Connor is protected from loss by an indemnity bond.

Judge Coville adjourned County Court until March 8th.

LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Woman's Civic League was held at the library yesterday afternoon. Two new departments were added to the League those of music and art.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. G. W. Braun; vice-president, Miss Ada Thayer; treasurer Mrs. Jesse Morrill; secretary, Mrs. Charles Sage.

The heads of the different departments have not yet been named.

PHOENIX ITEMS

L. A. Mink spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. John Davis remains in poor health.

* * *

C. D. Ash is in New York on business.

* * *

K. N. Sweet has returned from a trip to New York city.

* * *

Almon Watson does not improve. He is a great sufferer from rheumatism.

* * *

Mrs. Leondar Green is improving in health.

* * *

Glen Hooker was in town recently on business.

* * *

James Brown of Baldwinsville is a guest of friends here.

* * *

Mrs. Billings of Fulton is a guest of her mother, Mrs. York, of Fulton st.

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"A Herald of Progress"

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FROM GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

"No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. Reposing between the maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and solid rewards of public prosperity, the propitious smiles of heaven will fall upon this nation which so regards the external rules of order and right which heaven itself has ordained."

RUSSIANS ADMIT LOSS OF 10th ARMY

Germans and Russians Still Locking Horns Along Great German Front

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograde, Feb. 22.—The first detailed story of the Russian retreat from East Prussia was issued by the war office today together with an announcement that during the last two days the Russians have captured about 1000 German prisoners in Galicia. The war offices communique shows that the Tenth Russian army had a narrow escape from destruction, but that it finally extricated itself though heavy losses were inflicted on both sides.

The recent German losses in Galicia were suffered in fighting southwest of Tarnow, the Teutonic troops having attempted an offensive in the region of Zakliczyn which was repulsed.

The statement of the war office follows:

"The Germans having convinced themselves after a series of exceptionally tenacious and obstinate attacks, which cost them innumerable victims, of the impossibility of piercing our positions on the left bank of the Vistula, proceeded at the end of January to carry out a new plan.

"Having concluded the formation in the interior of their country of several new corps, they decided to continue the transportation of troops from the western front in order to bring them into operation against us. The Germans making use of their highly organized network of railroads, set great forces in motion in Eastern Prussia with the intention of defeating our Tenth army, which occupied strong positions along the Angerapp river and the Mazurian lakes.

"To insure the state of this stroke the Germans transported part of their contingents from the Bzura-Rawka front to the right bank of the Vistula.

"The German concentration in Eastern Prussia was disclosed February 4, but the extent of the concentration could only be established some days later. Not being able, owing to the lack of railways, to assemble with the necessary rapidity on the Eastern Prussia front forces indispensible to meet this development adequately, we decided to withdraw the above mentioned army from Eastern Prussia to the frontier and, farther towards the Niemen and Bobr rivers. In this movement the right wing of the Tenth army pressed by great forces was threatened with envelopment. The right flank was forced into a very rapid turning movement in the direction of Kovno. This rapid movement exposed the flank of a following corps which consequently found itself in a difficult position. Only isolated elements succeeded in escaping. (This tends to confirm official bulletins in Berlin that the Russians suffered terrific losses in Prussia. A Russian corps numbers from 40,000 to 50,000 men.)

"The other corps of the Tenth army fell back in the direction assigned them, fighting stubbornly, incessantly and valiantly, repulsing the enemy's attacks and inflicting upon his heavy losses, while all the time having to overcome incredible difficulties caused by the deep snow which blotted out all roads. As the roads were quite impassible motor transports and vans could not move. Supply trains were delayed, often not reaching their destination at all.

"The corps forming the left wing of the Tenth army held off the enemy nine days in the country which under ordinary circumstances can be traversed in four days. On February 19-20 these corps, retiring by way of Augustowe, emerged from the fighting area and occupied the positions assigned them.

"At the present moment fighting on the German front continues in the vicinity of Radziow and half way between Plock and Plansk. In some places the engagements are ofa very stubborn nature. On the right bank of the Vistula, on the roads to Plock, Austrian elements have been discovered among the German troops.

"During the last two days we have captured about 1000 Germans in Galicia. The enemy on February 19-29, after a preparatory bombardment, took the offensive to the north of Zakliczyn, but was repulsed after three attacks."

Berlin, by Wireless, Feb. 22.—German attacks upon the Allies' troops in the vicinity of Ypres are being maintained and are resulting successfully. It was announced at the war office today that the German troops captured a trench on Sunday east of Ypres and that all of the enemy's counter attacks in attempting to recapture this position had failed.

U.S. CANNOT HOLD GERMANY LIABLE

Washington Opinions Indicate That Nothing Is Due Beyond Usual Formalities

Washington, Feb. 22.—That a serious but not alarming situation has been defeated by the blowing up of the American cotton ship Evelyn off Borkum island in the North sea is the opinion of administration officials today. They waited anxiously for details of the disaster from Ambassador Page at London and Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, who were directed by President Wilson to investigate and report promptly to Washington. Pending the receipt of full information, it was stated that the Washington [illegible] will proceed cautiously.

The meager dispatch from American Consul Fee at Bremen, reporting the matter, showed that the Evelyn went down off a German island. She probably struck a mine. It was contended by officials that if this were found to be the case, there would be no ground for action by this government other than a request of Germany for an explanation and a probable case for damages. Legal experts of the country agree that the laying of mines is not barred by any international agreement now in effect. It also was suggested that Borkum is one of a chain of islands just south of the port of of Bremen and forms part of the coast defenses of Germany.

The Washington government also found ground for hope that serious consequences could be avoided in the fact that the Evelyn went down outside the war zone established by Germany and none of her crew lost. Much weight was placed on the explanation Captain Smith of the Evelyn would offer as to what course his vessel took through the North sea and whether he had received notice of the mining of the waters in the vicinity of Borkum island.

Members of Congress took a serious view of the matter and generally indicated that it called for watchfulness on the part of this government to guard against reptitions of such accidents. They were inclined, however, to place confidence in the ability of the President and his advisers to handle the situation.

The State Department today announced that pending a comprehensive report from its diplomatic officers on the sinking of the American steamer Evelyn this Government's rejoinders to the English and German notes on the flying of neutral flags and submarine warfare will be postponed. The department has instructed American Consul See at Bremen to collect and forward all details as to the manner of the Evelyns' destruction.

GARDNER SAYS COAST DEFENSCES ARE INADEQUATE

Washington, Feb. 22. — Declaring that some of prinncipal coasts of the United States are not safe from bombardment and that reports of the recent hearings before the House appropriation committee did not disclose a satisfactory condition, Representative Gardner spoke in the Hous today in favor of grrater coast defences. Gardner declared the coast defence guns are only 73 per cent of the amount of ammunition allotted for them and the pending fortifications bill raised the percentage to only 74½ per cent of the minimin amount required.

PIUTES WAGING RECIPIENT WAR

Made Up of Outlaws, Determined to Fight Until Last Man Stands

Cortez, Colo., Feb. 22.—Renegade Piute Indians who defeated United States deputy marshals yesterday in a fight near Bluff, Utah, in which two Indians and a white man were killed, are reported in a telephone message received here early today to have attacked the town of Bluff, Utah, last night. The telephone message which came from Monticello, Utah, said that the Indians had oured several volleys into Bluff and that a small force of deputies there was in danger of being annihilated by the Indians.

Additional deputies are trying to reach Bluff, but at last reports they were proceeding through a heavy snow storm that permitted them to travel only slowly.

Indian police at Shiprock Agency, N. M., have been summoned to the scene.

The white man killed was Joe Aiken, a wealthy raiser of Dolores, Col., and an expert rifle shot. As Aiken fell, the whites, who had been trying to take the Indians by surprise, rolled from their ponies into the snow and began firing whenever an Indian showed himself. After a few volleys had been fired U. S. Marshal Aquila Nebeker sent Mancos, Jim, a former Indian outlaw to parley with Tse Na Gatt, leader of the Outlaws. The parley lasted some time and then Mancos Jim returned with this message:

"We will fight until we are killed."

Marshal Nebeker said that one of the Indians who fell was dressed like a squaw and seemed to be a woman. This led to the belief that the Indian men and women were fighting side by side. All are armed with modern Winchester rifles.

Tse Na Gatt has been on the warpath since last October when he defied the federa authorities after being indicted for the murder of a Mexican.

The sheriff of San Juan county today requested the Governor of Utah to ask that federal troops be sent out to deal with the Indians in his district.

SPEAKER SWEET ANGERED AT BROWN'S STATEMENT

Albany, Feb. 22.—Speaker Sweet of the Assembly today explained his position in desiring the Legislature to adjourne on April 2. Senator Brown, the Majority leader, stated last week that the Legislature was not ready to consider adjournment. This angered the Speaker, who said, "I am for economy. If the Legislators would work more than two days of the week, the state would save several thousand dollars a day on expenses, and itw would be possible to clean up all work before April 2 without difficulty. As a matter of fact, on Thursday of each week most of the members have returned to their homes and it is impossible to take up most of the bills on the calendar for those days." Speaker Sweet confered with the Governor today and told the Executive he was anxious to save the State as much money as possible.

ENGLAND HAS BIG STRIKE

Lodon, Eng., Feb. 22.—In all but one employes of the important shipyards on the upper Clyde river struck today. 10,000 men were made idle.

JOFFRE PUSHES FORWARD RESERVES

He Believes Germans Ready for One of the Strongest Fights Yet in Aisne

Paris, Feb. 22.—Confidence that the German attacks in Champagne in the Argonne and in the Aisne valleyes have been effectively checked, General Joffre is now sending large forces of the allies to the right wing where the Germans are preparing for another onslaughter. The reserves recently mustered into the active army form the greater part of these reinforcements, but veteran troops have also been sent into the valley of the Aisne. The Germans have also succeeded in building some bridges on the Lille canal and have been shelling the allies' positions preparatory for a general advance near Warrington. The official statement issued this afternoon says that at Eparges the French gained some ground at one point and withdrew slightly at one other [illegible].

In Alsace on both banks of the Fecht river the French advance guards wered riven back upon the line of resistance which they strongly occupied. The enemy attacked in massed formation which caused him heavy losses.

[illegible] BATTLESHIP DISABLED BY TURKS

By Ludwig Von Klein.

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—Three British and French warships were badly damaged by the return fire of the Dardanelles forts in the bombardment of last Friday, it was announced at the Turkish ministry of marine today. The flagship of the attacking allies' fleet, a British battleship, was so seriously crippled that it had to be towed from the scene by destroyers, according to an official statement issued here.

The official statement follows: "The allied fleet has not renewed its bombardment of the Dardanelles forts which inflicted heavy damage on the attacking fleet Friday. The enemy's fleet consisting of four English and four French warships opened the bombardment on Friday with guns of the largest calibre. The Ottoman artillerists did not return the fire until the enemy approached close. The allied squadron approached, thinking the fortresses had been silenced. At this moment the Ottoman artillery fired 18 shots, only four of which failed to hit the mark. All the others struck home.

The Admiral's ship, a British battelship of the first class, suffered heavy damage and was towed out of the battle line by torpedo boats. Two others of the enemy's ships were disabled. After wasting 600 shells, the enemy, three of whose units were almost useless, were commelled to retire."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Rome, Feb. 22.—Riots occurred in many cities throughout Italy today in connection with demonstrations in favor of this country goin gto war against the Germans. Dispatches received from Milan, Purin and a number of other cities in the northern part of the kingdom state that hostile demonstrations were directed against Austria and that in many other places troops were necessary to preserve order. Eight socialists were wounded in a fight.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The greatest mountain batttle of history is now raging in the Carpathians. The Russians are displaying the greatest possible tenacity in their efforts to gain victory, but thus far all reports from German and Austrian headquarters say that the Czar's troops are bein gsteadily forced out of Galicia.

Plymouth, England, Feb. 22.— The Australian mail boat Maloja, carrying 400 passengers, was fired on five times by an unknown armed merchantman as she was entering the English channel, says the Western Daily Mercurq. The incident occurred on Friday. Instead of stopping as ordered the Maloja increased her speed and steamed on for this harbor.

Copenhagen, Feb. 22.—Danish marine circles today received information that the German cotton steamer Austrian which is ashore near Malmore struck a German mine and had to be beached to escape sinking.

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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February 22, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE OLD DAYS

THEY talk about the good old days, the days of long ago—when people lived the modest and simple life, you know. Reformers say we're living in a time of graft and greed—they say we're breaking records with our modern life of speed. The graybeard sadly shakes his head and heaves a heavy sigh. He says the present can't compare with former days gone by. We hear the benedictions poured on good old days of yore—we almost wish that we were born a little while before. They had some things we haven't got in those days, I agree, but just the same the modern time is good enough for me. They travelled by canal boats with the swiftness of a snail. Nor did they go much faster by the omnibus or rail. They used no gas to fix your teeth in blessed days of yore—the dentist yanked your moler till you landed on the floor. You wet your thirsty whistle in the old days, so they tell, by drinking from a bucket that you lowered in a well. If sickness would befall you and you voiced a painful screech, they'd hustle for a doctor, who would bleed you with a leech. They had no elevators and they lumbered up the stair until they shook their systems from their insteps to their hair. Their lives were slow and peaceful and the times were picturesque, but seems to me some things they did just bordered on burlesque. Why should we worry what they did in those days, anyhow? I'm doggoned glad I'm living, and I'm glad I'm living now.

Opinions

Pensions for Widowed Mothers

It is to be regretted that a wholehearted support cannot be given to such a measure as pensions for widowed mothers. But whenever the public treasury is tapped for any purpose, no matter how lofty, there is almost always the gravest danger lest the spout be opened wide and freely. That is one of the serious things about this mothers' pension bill, which has been introduced in the Legislature. A pension for widowed mothers to enable them to bring up their children decently? What can be more reasonable? There are other things which are quite as reasonable for the government to undertake, but questions of administration forbid. There are some things which the government can't do.

Of course, governments can administer a pension system. At present the United States is paying out upwards of $150,000,000 a year to persons who were connected in one way and another largely by marriage, with the Civil War. But millions of that money are going to men and women who are utterly unworthy of it. That is one of the dangers of a government pension. It is so easy for government officials to hand out public funds.

There is that other danger of weakening the fiber of the people. There is already a sufficient number of people who believe that the government owes them a living and are willing to take the government by the throat to wrench it out. What will be the effect upon the minds of youths who were supported by the State? Possibly not very serious, for the State already provides an education. But providing a living is a little different. It is a short step from that to the idea that the State should also provide the young man with a job when his mother gets through bringing him up. How far do the people want to go with this sort of thing? How far is it safe to go?

There is a certain quality known as self reliance. Not much is heard of it these days. A great many people are running to the government to get it to do something for them and become very angry when it isn't done. This begging is not confined to the lowly and the pitifully unfortunate; in fact, the greatest noise is made by those who earn enough to pay an income tax, even if they don't pay it, or only part of it. Many people have forgotten that they can do a great deal for themselves.

If the genuinely needy widow mothers could be helped, and those alone and to a proper degree and no further, nothing could be said against a pension for their benefit. But for the State to undertake what relatives ought to do, and to face the other dangers of pensions is another matter. The Legislature hasn't an easy problem to solve.—Observer, Utica.

The Navy Chance for Self-made Men

American and altogether commendable is the system inaugurated by Secretary Daniels, which finds a conspicuous illustration in the fact, that now, for the first time in the history of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, there are at that school six young men who began as common sailors, who have risen from the ranks, so to speak, and by passing examinations have won the privilege of being trained for officers in the United States navy.

It is time for the bars of caste exclusiveness to be broken down both at Annapolis and West Point. It is a safe prediction that more will be heard of those six sailor lads who have had to win their own way, and more surprising things have happened, than for some or all of them to gain high rank in the service to which they have devoted themselves.

Whether in the vocations of peace, or the training for war, a country never loses by giving the self-made man a chance. Many of the best military and naval officers have had to hew their own way to promotion, and this country, of all others, ought to offer the fewest hindrances to laudable ambition.

These six new sailor-boys at Annapolis mean less of the taint of snobbishness in our military or naval school, and they furnish an American exemplification of the principle, that "the career is open to merit."—Times, Buffalo.

STOP WORRYING

Most men who think, who take the trouble to compare conditions as they were with the existing ones know that things usually get righted around, if we give them time. Most men who fail to think get excited over the blackboard future—over the hobgoblins that they feel are bound to get them, or their neighbors.

There are in this city a few good people who are worrying over the amusements provided by proprietors of moving picture houses. Others are fretting and foaming over a statement that churches are dying out, and that these houses of worship will be eventually converted into club houses or garages.

Bosh! Women and men will worry. In fact, men of mechanical turn of mind have been known to worry about mechanics and let their wives pound through a big Monday wash, without once helping with the pounder or turning the wringer.

To such men we say, stop worrying, and go to work. To the women and men of Fulton who are worrying over the open Sunday moving picture houses, we say, stop it, and get to work to provide for the hundreds of patrons of those houses a better place of amusement. To the same women and men, we say, do not be a party to destructive reform, but get busy at the wash board by constructing amusements that will have stronger drawing power than is provided by the churches of this and other cities. We say to the same women and men that by becoming a party to a movement that might eventually close the Fulton moving picture houses on the Lord's day, you will be giving over your energies to a cause that is founded upon a purely commercial and selfish end.

There are in this and other cities of the same size, and larger, hundreds and thousands of persons whose opportunities are limited in the matter of amusements and diversions that wipe from the brain cells the cobwebs of everyday life in the mill, the workshop, the store, and in fact, the drudgery connected with the preparation of meals, etc. in the home. All week long these souls are prevented from satiating their desire for amusement. They are not sought after by the pew holders of our churches. Several reasons exist for this fact which is a very well known fact to the objects of this mention. When the Sunday comes these workers in shop, factory, store, etc. feel that at last they can take the relaxation that is their due; that then they can spare the time from their hours of rest and devote one or two of them to looking upon the moving film. In the moving picture house those persons find warmth—a welcome awaits them. In so far as the family is concerned the patrons of the Sunday movies have been a unit.

Is there a woman or a man in this city who believes that the patrons of the Sunday movies as we have described them would, were the houses to remain closed, be found in our churches? Never. Does the reader believe that were the Sunday movies to remain closed one could find in many of this city's homes the family as a unit? No. Instead we should find in entirely too many instances that the male portion of the family had gone its way for enjoyment leaving the rest of the circle to shift for itself.

Has the reader investigated ever the moving picture houses of this city? Has he watched the complexion of the crowds of men, women and children who frequent the places? If he has not, then it is his duty to stop worrying and get to work.

An investigation will convince the reader that under no circumstances, or until the advent of the millenium, can we hope to drive into our churches hundreds of the persons who may be seen entering or leaving on Sunday afternoons.

Reform when of a constructive nature has the endorsement of this newspaper. We do not believe good can be accomplished by getting excited over a blackboarded future. Sunday moving picture theaters should not be hobgoblins, but instead they should be made into agencies for good. Why, pray, worry over the open Sunday amusement places, but why not, pray, worry over a way to improve the character of their films—that is, if the character of the films needs improving. Let us try the suggestion. Don't make of the Sunday movies an awful hobgoblin, but let's go to work to make them better—a something that will have educational value, or that will eventually help to fill many of the empty pews in our churches.

Why destroy without first constructing a better vehicle?

Why not become a party to a few thoughts, rather than to let ourselves be carried away by the selfish motives of the man who has not thought.

If we first construct before we destroy, things will get righted around—and then and then only may the reader of The Fulton Evening Times find this paper aligned upon the side of the man who has taken from his wife's hand the pound that does the family wash.

AUBURN GETS STEAD

Auburn Feb. 22.—Rev. F. Herbert Stead of London, England, is to be the minister-in-residence at Auburn theological seminary, March 1-3. Mr. Stead has for twenty years been the head of the Robert Browning Settlement which is rendering such effective service in the heart of London. He is one of the ablest and most widely known of English social workers. Mr. Stead will preach in the Seminary chapel at 7:30 p.m. on March 1st and on the two succeeding days will deliver lectures and hold conferences with the students.

We have a stock of galvanized roofing and siding for private garages. Place your order now and have it ready. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv. 59

OBSERVER AGAIN IN EVIDENCE

In the Following Letter He Gives Us His Views on The Fulton Daily and Sabbath Observance

Editor Evening Times:

As a few words of introduction, permit me to acknowledge receipt of several inquiries as to what had become of OBSERVER during thhe stirring times which Fulton citizens have been enjoying since the writer, to all appearances, dropped out of sight. We have been waiting, as it were, for the noise of Brother Joslin's heavy guns which he stated he was going to turn on us after the State Fair. As he seemed content to turn light artillery on the worthy President of the Fulton Chamber of Commerce instead, we concluded that in our case he decided that discretion is better than valor, and, as one of the Fulton clergy has since agreed with the different views expressed by us, we conclude that the pleasant little controversy is at an end.

The writer at this time, wishes to congratulate the people of Fulton on their daily paper—a long felt want—and to thank the publishers for their kindness in sending us copies of same. It is with pleasure that we have been privileged to read a real daily published in a city where the knowing ones looked wise and predicted failure. The people demand news—first handed; and we believe that The Evening Times will meet all demands, both as a medium for distributing the latest news, and as an efficient means of advertising Fulton as a desirable city in which to locate. We are convinced that it is the aim of the publishers to lead Fulton to a greater era of prosperity.

Reasoning between the lines, "Observer," whose main business is to observe, learns that several questions of importance are now before the people of Fulton. At your request, we will take up these different subjects, one by one, and give you our humble opinion on each in turn; not for the purpose of creating a long winded discussion with some one whose views may differ with ours, but, with the main object in view of arousing a few thoughts in the breasts of those who are too likely to be wrapped in a mantle of prejudice.

The first, and the particular one we shall dwell upon in this letter, is, the Sunday moving pictures.

It is useless to consume space to describe a moving picture show—the large and varied subjects which one will behold on the screen if they attend from time to time. To mention the fact thhat a large army of people are employed at the present time at the different studios and film manufacturing plants and theatres—as I stated above, this information would seem an old story to all: but, whether you believe it or not, there are people in this great and enlightened country of ours today, who have never been in a picture house or witnessed a production of the silent drama. Some strict churchmen have denounced them as works of Satan and not fit for a moral man or woman to witness either week day or Sunday. I do not intend to argue the matter at this time or to defend the moral side of moving pictures. What I wish to ask, is this, is it a wise move on the part of the clergy to force the closing of picture houses on Sunday afternoon and evening in the event that they are being conducted with all due respect to city ordinances?

Have our different clergymen investigated the matter in every sense, from every agle and with a view of respecting the civil rights and privileges of others? Certain clergymen have made themselves prominent by leading crusades against different forms of vice—not alone from the pulpit, but, by resorting to legal means. The question of whether or not they were doing their duty is a question too lengthy to be debated at this time.

By using legal methods in closing the Sunday pictures, what do we gain? We may point with pride at their closed doors and proclaim "VICTORY" and a step toward a clean city; BUT, what becomes of the crowd that by your action in closing this resort, you have been the means of turning loose on our streets? They are going to seek other forms of amusement. Mr. Reformer, and the Good Lord only knows where or how their quest for amusement will end. Is it human nature to be forced? Can we compel the great American masses to attend means of Grace, or remain quietly within the walls of their own homes if we cut off their particular means of amusement? Who, as a rule, attend the Sunday picture shows? Is it the business or profesional men? Is it the Church members? Investigate, and you will find, in most cases it is the wage earners—the masses as we are disposed to call them. The small fellow who cannot afford to own an Auto takes his wife and family on a Sunday afternoon to enjoy some cheap amusement. Our Clergy proclaim from the pulpit that it is wrong, that such practices are a stain on our fair city, etc.—but, Mr. Preacher, what about your own members who are breaking the Sabbath by means of a high power motor car or enjoying themselves at their week end resorts? The Alderman who voted to close Sunday pictures, because his religious belief taught him it was a sin, hesitates not to accept a friend's invitation on Sunday afternoon to take a little spin across country. The religion taught by Jesus, was one of fairness to all. It did not teach us to prohibit others from doing something that suited their taste simply because it did not appeal to ours.

Henry Ward Beecher, attended the theatre. He satisfied himself whether or not it was an unfit place for us to go for amusement. Dr. Charles Parkhurst went through the slums of New York in order to see for himself to what exteht vice existed therein. Preachers of today should attend the picture shows if they really wish to be fair in the views they express regarding them.

Sunday pictures are a violation of a Holy Sabbath—we admit that. Sunday motor rides also come under the same head—they are wrong. Any pleasure, according to the old time Jewish Sabbath; is a sin; for, we are taught that in those days, on the evening of the sixth day every thing was laid aside uptil the time should arrive to commence their following week's work. They spent the Sabbath in rest and meditation. How does this method compare with our present American day of rest? The attendant of the picture shows on Sunday breaks the Sabbath—the man or woman who performs manual labor on the sacred day is guilty of the same crime—and, the employer who compels his men to work on Sunday while he attends Church himself breaks the Holy Day worse than any of the above. The housewife who toils and fusses over a special Sunday dinner in honor of the Rev. Blank and wife, also breaks the Sabbath. So, where will it end when we once start to unravel the snarl we get into by preaching quiet Sunday.

In our humble opinion, our only antidote for Sunday amusements is, either, make them decidedly unpopular by staying away, or, by means of moral suasion prevail upon people to let them severely alone. Start with the proprietors—change his ideas first—don't make him your sworn enemy by having the law on him—it's human nature to "get back", is it not? Then when you have convinced the people that they are in wrong by participating in these sinful amusements give them some thing to take the place of what they have lost—something better. It's all up to you, Good People, to gain your ends and also make the operation painless. American people must be amused, try and devise some means of doing it. Don't deprive them of any thing until you can replace it with something better.

What about that Y. M. C. A.?

OBSERVER

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Edward Croak entertained a few friends informally Friday at tea.

* * *

The juniors and intermediates of the First M. E. church enjoyed a straw ride to Volney Center Friday evening. An oyster supper at the church greeted their return.

* * *

Mrs. Hyde of Auburn is the guest for a few days of Mrs. F. K. Jones, Cayuga st.

* * *

Miss Helen Boutin of Oswego was the over Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs William Brault, Walradt st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leland F. Ives of Syracuse called on Fulton friends Sunday.

* * *

Rev. J. Stallwood of Oswego and Rev. Stockwell of First M. E. church this city, exchhanged pulpits Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. G. W. Morton of Academy st., is the guest of friends in New York city.

* * *

The Amaranth guild held an enjoyable session Friday afternoon, entertaining then a number of men friends and husbands at a six o'clock dinner.

* * *

Miss Lena Abbott of Syracuse is speeding some time in Fulton with old time friends.

EUREKA!

BY
L. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

Keep cool, dear stranger, while in town for fear you have a pain. Our city's pinning on her curls, she's coming to the main. It won't be long before she wins, she's climbing to the top. Then every one in Fulton will be dancing "Fulton Hop." There's hundreds helping Fulton grow—there's thousands looking on. auld mon." If the thousands would take hold the beam They stand with arms akimbo, and cry—"Go easy now, and push, instead of grunt, they'd soon cry with the hundreds "This pushing is a stunt." They'd find their health improving; they'd wear a sunny smile, their hair would not get snarly, their tempers would not rile; they'd laugh instead of cry and then their feet would not play tag; they'd stop that bum old grumbling and that eternal nag; they'd wear a rose upon their coat, they'd wear a ribbon blue; you'd know just by their pleasant phiz, they joined the faithful few. We need the people who take hold and lift through thick and thin, we need the men and women who work hard and do not grin. We know that Fulton has that class, we know they are in town. Come, board our train, dear people; for Eureka we are bound, flow take a strong hold of that beam—Hip, hip—hurrah, now, heave; don't lag, dear comrades; keep it up. Great wonders we'll achieve.

PIANOS

Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?

Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?

Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?

The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.

See them, critically try them at

Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

Milady's Mirror

The Beautiful Profile.

It is in profile that the features show perfection or defect. A face that to front view appears symmetrical may in profile present angles and hollows and features that are too sharply delineated for beauty. So study your side view in the mirror.

Note whether the side line of the head is too long. If it is draw the hair a little farther down over the temples and if the line of the face is too long bring the hair forward a bit.

Carrying the chin uptilted ever so slightly diminishes the apparent length of the facial outline and seems to elongate the curve of the throat. If the head is tipped a trifle to the side and back, presenting a broad side face, a good shoulder line is effected, but if either throat or face is thin beware. Hollows will deepen, and the line of the jaw will become a sharp edge.

If the neck and face are too fat the fat is apt to accumulate at this particular point. Sometimes the neck is flat in front and bulging at the sides. Here the side view is distinctly not beautiful. To correct either of these defects practice the head bending exercise. Bend the head from the base of the neck first to one side as far as possible and then to the other, repeating the movements several times.

Removing Dust.

Dust is insidious. A wash cloth and warm water at best remove but little of it from the face. If you really wish to see how much dust the face can take up in a walk take a damp wash cloth when you arrive home and dip it in your cold cream jar. Then scrub face and neck. The wash cloth will be so black that one is horror struck to think that so much dust has been carried on the face even for a short while.

For some reason soap and water do not seem to remove the dust as well as cold cream and warm water. The face should then be sponged off with cold water to tighten the pores, which have been opened by the warm water and dusted with powder that has been chosen to match the color of the skin as nearly as possible. This powder should be wiped off till not a bit of it shows, for nothing is more disagreeable than smears of it on the face.

Her Ideal.

He—What is your masculine ideal? She—A man who has both sand and dust.—Chicago News.

Drink Plenty of Water.

If you would have a clear complexion drink plenty of water between meals and exercise out of doors every day.

Cold water stimulates the membranes of the stomach, and hot water soothes them.

Sipping either is better than swallowing rapidly, and when the taste of hot water is unpalatable a pinch of salt or a dash of lemon juice will improve it. A pinch of soda with the lemon juice is even better.

A rational habit of drinking water will not only improve the health, but will preserve it. Water and milk are both very good to keep the kidneys acting well.

For Tender Feet.

Carbolated vaseline, well rubbed into the skin, is said to be excellent for frostbites.

Where the skin is broken zinc oxide is sometimes very healing.

White cotton stockings should be drawn on the feet, when any cream is used.

Massage after a warm foot bath helps to stimulate the circulation where there is a proneness to cold feet and is a preventive of frostbite.

A little salt added to the foot bath will harden too delicate skin.

When Hair Darkens.

Light hair grows darker as one grows older. The woman who is troubled by her hair darkening might add the juice from half a lemon to next to the last rinsing water when she washes her hair. If her hair is not too dry it will not harm it to put a teaspoonful of borax in the shampoo bath.

A hair restorer is composed of twice as much Jamaica rum as castor oil and a few drops of either oil of roses or lavender. Rub it well into the scalp, being careful not to have any more than possible touch the hair.

Sties on the Eyelid.

Sties are occasioned by the irritation of the hair follicle out of which an eyelash springs. They should be opened as soon as the pus is formed, for they will not get well as long as the pus remains.

For inflammation of the follicles and scaliness add to an ounce of vaseline fifteen grains of precipitated sulphur. In applying this ointment it is well to warm it a little.

Unconscious Frowns.

Don't narrow your eyes when you wish to be impressive. If you draw your mouth into a button and allow deep lines to pucker between your eyes you will acquire a habitual cross expression. Is anything more unpleasant than an angry face with its features tied in veritable knots?

BELTED GOWNS.

Quaint Variations of This Style Favored For Youthful Figures.



BELTED SPRING SUIT.

The belted suit or the suit with the simulated belt is promised as a style leader among spring costumes. White, tan, putty and neutral shades prevail for these gowns.

A jaunty spring suit of white broadcloth is shown here. The skirt, partially circular, is laid in inverted box plaits in front. The loosely fitting jacket is belted with white kid and has a cutaway peplum falling in points at the side. Trimmings are of white novelty buttons. Worn with it is a wide brimmed sailor hat of blue satin.

Young, but Accomplished.

Woman—Does that parrot swear? Dealer—Very prettily, mum, for so young a bird.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

Worry About Work Doesn't Pay in the Long Run.

Business women frequently allow their responsibilities to weigh too heavily upon them. They do not forget their cares, but take them home, discuss them at the dinner table, take them to bed and once more they are heard at the breakfast table.

It is small wonder that business eventually drives them and the family to the point of tense nerves and much unhappiness.

The brain should not be robbed of its peace, especially at night, for nothing wears off its finer edge more quickly than worry, which naturally encourages insomnia.

Every effort should be made to indulge in outdoor diversions, active and passive, so as to suit one's needs and moods.

Long hours of office work and household labor shoud be followed by periods of play, mental or physical relaxation, which serve as a balance wheel. Depression is sometimes due to too little physical exercise. Few people suffer from fatigue where the circulation is normally active.

Trying to Cure Insomnia.

The immediate cause of insomnia is the presence of too much blood in the brain. The feet go to sleep first, so use a hot water bag or a soapstone first of all to see if you cannot draw the blood to the extremities or soak the feet in hot mustard water just before retiring, but you must not do this too often.

If very nervous put a mustard plaster at the back of the neck. The little ones already prepared and sold at the drug store for 5 cents each are nice for this purpose. One of the simplest and usually an effective method is to place a hot water bottle on the stomach. Never use drugs. They deaden, but do not heal.

Why Boards Have Knots.

Some boards have knots because they are made from trees having many branches. The knot in the board is part of the root of the branch in the trunk of the tree. When you see a knot it means that before the tree was cut down and the log sawed up into boards the limb was growing out from the inside of the tree at the spot where the knot occurs. The wood in the knot is harder than the rest of the board because more strength is needed at the base of a branch and in that part of it growing in the tree than in other parts. This is necessary to make the branch strong enough to support not only itself, but also the smaller limbs growing out from it.—Boston Herald.

Other men are lenses through which we read our own minds.—Emerson.

THE KNAPSACK BELT.

New Suit That Shows This Sartorial Embellishment.



GABARDINE AFTERNOON GOWN.

An afternoon frock of sand colored silk gabardine, the full skirt gathered and plaited and hemmed with a stiff corded band, is pictured here. The bodice is long sleeved and high collared, the belt crossing in knapsack fashion over a tiny peplum at the back. Trimmings of dark blue embroidery and small self covered buttons adorn the frock.

In For It.

Modest Suitor—I have only $5,000 a year, sir, but I think I will be able to support your daughter on that. Father (enthusiastically) — Support her, my dear boy! Why, you can support her entire family on it!—Boston Transcript.

SPRING GARMENTS.

Fuller Skirts Characteristic of the New Season's Styles.

The fuller skirt is the notable feature of the new season styles. It is accompanied by simple bodices, with high neck, narrow shoulders and long sleeves. The waist line is either normal or raised, says the Dry Goods Economist, speaking of spring fashions.

Suit coats include tailored and demi-tailored effects, with preference for the tailored. Tailored coats with belts placed at a high or slightly raised waist line are particularly strong at present. Flare effects are also emphasized.

Separate coats have considerable flare at the bottom edge and are being shown in three-quarter length or slightly shorter. High waist line effects are very prominent, and belts are being freely used.

Skirts of dresses and suits and also separate skirts include the circular and gathered forms, together with box and side plaited effects. Dress skirts include the ruffled and tiered designs, together with a limited number of voluminous tunics accompanying narrow underskirts. Yokes are used on many of the new skirts.

Bandeau For the Hair.

A hair ornament that is very attractive and one that would make an acceptable gift is of rhinestones mounted on blue velvet. There is a narrow bandeau to go about the head and two curved ends that stand upright. They are all formed of a string of rhinestones held on a wired twist of sapphire blue velvet.

A Blackboard For the Children.

Many mothers want something to entertain the young child so well and so long that they may read or sew or attend to household duties undisturbed for an hour at a time.

One good suggestion is a blackboard and a package of colored chalks.

It has been found that children work longest over blackboards, probably owing to the ease and the fun of erasing, an act of destruction which delights them and yet in some way is passed unchided by the superior powers. Next to this they like crayons and chalk on paper, and least of all paint.

They enjoy the water and the messing for a time, but the spreading of the paint, while they imagine it to be an ocean, seems to detract from the clarity of the image which the child had in view when he started.

Amusing sketches and actual school work may be undertaken on the blackboard. As to the board itself, a small, light, unbreakable easel shaped board worth a dollar or less is the one best liked and best suited to the children.

TO TIMES READERS

¶ The rapid growth of the Evening Times' Subscription list, the transferring of our weekly subscribers to the Daily Times per request and the placing of the Circulation System upon a practical basis has been no small task.

TO INSURE YOU

the best possible service and to satisfy ourselves that our collections for subscriptions are received in a manner entirely business like, and from which no possible annoyance could come to you, a card system is rapidly being inaugurated by The Evening Times.

¶ In order that this work may be facilitated, would-be subscribers are requested to give to the carrier boys on the city routes his or her name, or to hello to the Circulation Department of this paper for further particulars of our plan of getting us to leave The Times at your address.

Boost For Fulton, By Keeping Up With The Times

COOKING SCHOOL OPENED TODAY

Prof. Eastman Will Give a Series of Free Cooking Lessons at the Katz Store

Beginning today and continuing every afternoon from 2:30 until 4 o'clock, W. F. Eastman, president of the National Pure Food Health Club of Chicago, will give to the public, a course of lectures and a demonstration in baking in the basement of the Katz Company, First street store. Mr. Eastman was formerly professor at Lead College, Black Hills, in the western part of South Dakota for twenty years and for five years was president of the university. He comes highly recommended, being an exceptional authority in his line. The principal object of the club organization is to promote home and food reform and to unite all in a general system of home education, promoting health by proper diet and exercise, abdominal breathing, the study of physical, mental and the spiritual laws.

Cooking Schools

Cooking schools at the present time are established throughout twelve states in this country and they are meeting with great success everywhere. President Eastman of the national organization, expects shortly to perfect such an organization in New York State. All newly organized local clubs will become federated with the State body in which this reform movement will be carried on most extensively. After these clubs and cooking schools are thoroughly established, the officials expect to go before each State legislature and endeavor to have bills passed covering these paramount reforms. Training schools under the care of the local clubs will also be maintained and funds will be secured for this purpose.

Favors Eugenics

Professor Eastman for a great number of years has seen the needs for specializing along pure food reforms. He says the standard for marriage should be raised, in most states it is too low, to be of legal age and unmarried and able to raise the statutory fee is not enough. In advocating the standard, all should be industrious, moral and free from hereditary taint, every bride-elect should give satisfactory proof that she has taken training in the latest food study, and their preparation to promote health, before assuming her sacred duties in a home.

The National Pure Food Health Club has its headquarters in Chicago and since its organization in this country, a great work has been accomplished in the designing and protecting the laws and advocating reform throughout this country. The officers of the national club are: Mr. W. Fillmore Eastman, national president; B. P. Snell, secretary-treasurer; and C. K. Lipplatt, business manager.

Made Angel Food Today

Angel food was made before the audience today and the technique explained so anyone can make the beautiful cake and have them healthful and nourishing. These classes and lectures are at 2:30 o'clock each day and are free to all. Prof. Eastman said:

"How many of you make Angel Food? Only one hand went up. As this is one of our most popular cakes I want you all to learn how to make it. All our cakes are started in a cold oven. We use no baking powder. Our cake molds do not require any greasing for any kind of cake. They are sanitary and healthful. They are made of the best charcoal tin and are not expensive. Pure food cakes are made from carefully selected material and contain no adulterations of any kind. The chemistry is right to be healthful. Three things to know and you will be successful:

(a) How to select the right material.

(b) How to combine it in proper form.

(c) How to manage the oven.

In selecting the material for a cake we must consider the flour and sugar. The advantage of cream of tartar and soda over any kind of baking powder, and the advantage of Snell's flavoring powder over the liquid or alcohol extract. We have a chapter in our book on material for cakes that is educational. It also explains the cold oven system of baking fully. We use soft winter wheat flour. We use fine granulated cane sugar. We dot not like beet sugar for either cake or jelly. Samples were here exhibited of cake made from bothe kinds of sugar. If you use beet sugar you will get beat and if you try to make an Angel Food with it you will get a "swamp angel."

During the canning and preserving season the sugar question is most difficult. Baking powders are the pure cream of tartar and soda, and do their own measuring and mixing. We teach people how to bake with worst thing the housewife has to deal with. The only way to reform the devil is to let him alone. The way to reform baking powder is not us it. If this reform is adopted by the American people it will save the home makers about ninety millions per year. This means to improve the condition of the toiling masses who are always in a majority. The W. C. T. U. endorse the use of our flavoring powders and keep them for sale in many places. Our oven system is scientific and ensures success.

All cakes should be raised before they are baked. We have the time worked out for you for each cake. We tell you how to manage your heat to be successful and happy.

WILSON J. COOPER

The death of Wilson J. Cooper, in his 89th year, occurred yesterday after a long illness at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John H. Sadley, 209 Broadway.

Mr. Cooper was born at Brownville in 1826, and at an early age moved to Hannibal, opening there a merchant tailoring establishment. He was one of the early pioneers of Fulton and for many years drove stage between this city and Hannibal.

Surviving Mr. Cooper are two daughters, Mrs. Viona Humm, of Jordan; Mrs. John H. Sadley, of this city; and one son, William G. Cooper, of Hastings, Minn.

Funeral services will be held from the home of Mrs. Sadley tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Burial at Hannibal. Rev. W. G. Bassett will officiate at the services.

LENA MAY GORHAM

Mrs. Lena May Gorham, 40 years old, died at the family home in N. 7th st., near Ontario, this morning, after a long illness.

Mrs. Gorham is survived by her husband, two children, Howard and Doris; two sisters, Mrs. Hattie Briggs of Syracuse and Miss May Young of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; also one brother, Tracey Young, of Palermo.

The Rev. W. G. Bassett will conduct the funeral services, which iwll be held at the Gorham home Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. Burial at Mt. Adnah.

THE REV. R. J. PHILLIPS AT ZION EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Rev. Rozelle J. Phillips will occupy the pulpit at the evening service in Zion church tomorrow evening, Feb. 23d, at 730 o'clock.

LENTEN SERVICES

During the Lenten period there will be a number of visiting priests at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the first of these is the Rev. Father McCormack of Mexico, who will preach Wednesday evening.

Miss Dorothy Webb of S. 3d st., is spending a few days with friends at Hannibal.

Ask about auto tires and new prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

THE QUIRK

MONDAY—"The Tangle" (4-Reel Vitagraph) and Others
Mat, 5c; Night 5c and 10c

TUESDAY—"The Billionaire" (3-Reel K. & E.)
"The Death Sign At High Noon" (3-Reel Kalem)
Mat, 5c; Night 5c and 10c

WEDNESDAY—5 Acts Gus Sun Vaudeville
"The Boundary Rider" in 5 Reels, and others.
Mat., 10-15c; Night, 10-15-20c.

THURSDAY—"Arizona" A Big Feature
AMATEURS
5c-10c.

STATE WEEDING OUT IS COMING

Have No More of Blacksmiths Holding Stenographic Positions

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

(Albany Manager of the International News Service.)

Albany, Feb. 22.—An examination with questions as pointed as any asked by the State civil service commission is being made of employes of the State by Senate finance committee to determine if there are those on pay rolls who could be eliminated without crippling the service.

Firm in his belief that there are a number of employes in the several State departments who are engaged in outside work, Senator Sage, chairman of the finance committee is behind the move to learn if he is correct in his belief. Every employe in the State has been sent a huge blank containing a list of questions and plenty of space in which to write down the answers.

Among the questions are these:

Legal residence at time of entering the State service.

Title of office or position.

Duties (specify in detail)

Time devoted to duties, hours per day, days per week, weeks per year.

When appointed or elected to present position?

Term of office or employment; is it fixed by statute or otherwise?

By whom appointed to present position?

By what authority (give section of statute)?

Class, competitive or otherwise.

Date of examination, if any for present position.

If appointed in exempt class how long prior to appointment was position so classified.

Occupation at time of entering State service.

What other occupation or business, if any, in 1914. Fees received in 1914 if any; reimbursements for expenses in 1914, if any; other payments of any kind in 1914 to each individual.

Detailed statement of positions held by each individual giving date and length of service in each position and salary of each and all changes in salary.

It is said that the reason why the most pointed of the above questions are asked is because under the administration of William Sulzer and Martin H. Glynn a number of places which had at one time been in the classified service were made exempt and that also places which were exempt were made permanent. Many persons are holding State positions, Senator Sage says, who in his judgment are not entitled to occupy the places to which they were appointed.

In order that a thorough investigation might be made of the question of fitness for office, the entire finance committee has divided itself into subcommittees to visit the various State departments. One member of the committee is a sub-committee and with him on his visits there goes a memebr of the Senate not in the finance committee. The discovery has been made already that there is a blacksmith who is being paid for stenographic services.

All the above questions must be answered and the entire examination ended by March 15th of the present year. The finance committee will pass upon the fitness of the employes to continue to hold office and will submit its report to the legislature for adequate remedial legislation.

The new civil service commission is also making an investigation as to the personnel of the State employes and in eaddition is looking into the number of places which were exempted and placed in the classified list by the commission which preceded it.

THORPE—COLE

The marriage of William N. Thorpe to Miss Cora B. Cole, both of Fulton, took place at the parsonage of the State Street Methodist church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Howard D. Holmes performed the ceremony. The couple were attended by Fred M., and Lillian B. Wells.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

The fourth degree assembly tomorrow evening will be followed by the regular meeting of the Council. Every member of the order is invited and expected to attend.

Mrs. Terry of New York, who has been assisting berm other, Mrs. E. V. VanWagenen, in closing her home here, returned to the metropolis this morning.

GRASSHOPPERS IN FULTON

Little Girl Captured Some of Them Yesterday. Robin Also Seen.

Yesterday afternoon a number of children were sliding down 7th street hill, near Highland, and were surprized to see several small grasshoppers jumping about over the snow. A little Miss, about seven years of age, Libbie Phillips by name, capture two of the insects and took them home to show her mother, who, very kindly preserved the hoppers in a glass for our reporter's inspection.

The little things seemed more dead than alive last night, but that might have been caused from their close confinement, for, after a little coaxing and careful handling, they began to hop about the room, much to the delight of the children.

John S. Frawley of the West Side reports having seen a robin on First street yesterday morning. Frawley claims that the bird very much resembled a robin that has built its nest in a large maple tree in Hannibal st. for a number of years.

It seems that the bird at one time was in captivity and the jailer had placed a small band about its right leg before liberating it. The robin seen by Frawley had just such a band upon its leg, and hence, Frawley's belief that this bird was the same one as has been seen for several years in that locality.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LIVING REPRESENTATIVE

As hereditary representative of George Washington in the Society of the Cincinnati and in virtue of direct, incontestable descent from an older half brother and a younger full brother of the first President, William Lanier Washington, of New York city is recognized as the head of the Washington family. The distinction of representing the Father of His Country in the Cincinnati, the society of descendants of officers who served in the American army in the Revolutionary war, is most interesting in itself, since it carries with it recognition by historians and genealogists as being the leading male member of the Washington family.

Mr. Washington has said, however, that there are others equally as closely related to Washington himself and that he cannot and does not claim exclusively relationship to George Washington.

He is directly descended from Augustine Washington 2d, the eldest half brother of George Washington, who left issue. His only son, Colonel William Augustine Washington, married Jane Washington, the eldest child of Colonel John Augustine Washington, who was a full brother of George Washington. It is from this union of a nephew and niece of George Washington that William Lanier Washington is descended in the eldest male line.

A BABEL OF TONGUES.

The World's Languages Now and What May Be in the Future.

How many men, if asked how many languages there are in the world, could give anything like an accurate answer? The average man's knowledge or ability to speak languages rarely exceeds two besides his native tongue.

It may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that there are over 4,000 languages spoken by mankind, while the number of dialects exceeds this. There are more than sixty vocabularies in Brazil, and in Mexico the Nahua is broken up into some 700 dialects. There are hundreds in Borneo, and in Australia there is no classifying the complexities. Let us assume that fifty dialects, on an average, belong to each language and we have the colossal total of 200,000 linguistic abilities.

A century hence the probability is that there will only be four languages of importance in the world. Central Europe may produce a newer and more straightforward German language. Imperial English may reign alone over the North American continent, while a more businesslike Spanish will be used in South American states. Then Russia may take on some more rich Slavonic dialect, which will blend the races of eastern Europe and central Asia into a harmonious federation. So that in future these four languages will enter into what may be a never ending competition.—Exchange.

Dangerous Proficiency.

"What was the matter with your last cook?"

"She was too good."

"Too good?"

"Yes. During the month she was with us my wife gained twenty pounds."

"Gracious! What did you do with her?"

"My wife?"

"No, the cook."

"My wife very cordially recommended her to a woman she hates."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hair Curlers.

Curlers of any description are none too good for the hair, but the kinds where the hot iron does not come in contact with the hair itself are best. Then the kid one, where no iron at all is used, is better still.

ERRORS OF SCULPTORS.

Statues in England Noted For Crude Blunders in Modeling.

Some of the statues in public places in England are notable for certain unique symbols or glaring errors in modeling. One of the former kind is the statue of Sir Anthony Ashley at Wimborne, Dorset. Carved out of a stone at the feet of the figure is a faithful representation of a cabbage, indicating that Sir Anthony introduced the vegetable from Holland into England.

Even more peculiar is the carving on one of the four panels on the Queen Victoria statue in George square, Glasgow. The subject is the knighting of James Anderson, the lord provost of that city. As no sword was available the ceremony was performed with an umbrella, and the substitute has been copied by the sculptor. This same statue is incorrect in one important detail. The stately pose of the horse is negatived by the position of the hind legs—a position which is only possible when a horse is racing at full speed.

Perhaps the worst equestrian statue in the world is that erected in front of Trinity college, Dublin, to the memory of King William III. Among other faults, one of the forelegs of the horse is straight and the other curved considerably, yet both hoofs kept side by side on the pedestal.—London Spare Moments.

Our Longest Canal.

The longest canal in the United States is the Erie canal, which covers a distance of 387 miles. The Florida East Coast canal is 350 miles long and runs from Mayport, Fla., to Miami. The Miami and Erie canal, between Cincinnati and Toledo, O., is 274 miles long. There are three canals in Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill Navigation company, between Mill Creek and Philadelphia, 108 miles; the Pennsylvania, between Columbia, Northumberland and Wilkesbarre, 198 miles, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, between Coalport and Easton, 108 miles long. The longest canal in Europe is the Berlin-Stettin, 120, and the next longest, the Suez, 108 miles.—Philadelphia Press.

Beauty of Zambezi Falls.

To realize fully the wondrous beauty of the Zambesi falls, Rhodesia, one must have time to linger and watch the ever changing scene. The depths of the chasm below are veiled from sight by the rising columns of opalescent mist, and above the yawning abyss the sun glints and sparkles, weaving the drops into a magnificent rainbow. Three hundred feet below roars and boils the swirling flood as it emerges from the Boiling Pot, rushing on down the zigzag gorge between towering cliffs of rock, narrow, fierce and of unfathomable depth.—African World.

She Was Frank.

The moving picture director was having trouble in getting one of the scenes right. The girl was supposed to resist an attempt to kiss her, but the rehearsal was far from satisfactory.

"Think, now," said the director, coaching her, "haven't you ever tried to stop a young man from kissing you?"

"No," was the girl's frank reply.—London Answers.

Modern Superciliousness.

"My ancestors came over in the Mayflower."

"Yes?" rejoined Mrs. Cumrox. "I understand that the fare was really quite low. But, gracious me, the boat must have been terribly overcrowded."—Washington Star.

Fairly Warned.

Cholly—Before I met you I thought of nothing but making money. Ethel—Well, keep right on! Pop ain't so rich as folks think!—Dallas News.

A Matter of Taste.

The Woman—I'd rather live on bread and water than on charity. The Tramp—Yes, mum; there's no accountin' fer taste.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Luck counts once in awhile; brains count all the time.—W. H. Lough.

Those You Know

Mrs. Harry DeForest of New York city is the guest for a short time of her mother, Mrs. Eleanor Van Wagenen, S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Switzer entertained friends from Oswego recentely.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morrill have had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Burns of Alton.

* * *

Mrs. Charles R. Lee and Mrs. May Willard are in New York.

* * *

George Johnston is ill at his home in S. 3d street.

* * *

Charles Morrell, the young man who sustained serious injuries when the roof of the parochial school building caved in last October, has been discharged from the Lee Memorial hospital. He is now at his home, 7th and Seneca streets.

* * *

Mrs. Cora Worden of New York is the guest of relatives in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David VanBuren of Schenectady are in this city because of the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. Alma Van Buren of Rochester street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Rappole have leased a suite of rooms of Mrs. Lucy Pratt in Cayuga street.

* * *

Ambrose Parmeter has sold his house and lot to James Keller of Emery street.

* * *

Virgil Salsbury and family will occupy Mrs. Matilda Clark's house in Emory st. the coming year.

* * *

Mrs. Leroy Ure of Hastings, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned home.

* * *

The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ure, who has been ill with pneumonia is improving.

PHOTO FEATURES

In presenting the 5-reel masterpiece, "The Tangle," at The Quirk today the Vitagraph Co., one of the great military photo-plays of the present day. Intensely interesting, thrilling at times with not a dull moment it appeals to every one. Another reel of the same quality rounds out an excellent program. Tomorrow K. & E. present the 3 reel Vitagraph, "The Billionaire" and Kalem offers a rousing 3 reel drama in "The Death Sign at High Noon." Matinee, 5; night, 5c and 10c.

ANNUAL MEETING

To the Stockholders of the People's Hardware Co. Inc.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the People's Hardware Co. Inc. will be held at the office of said Corporation at No. 11 S. 1st st. in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, State of New York, on the Second Monday in March, (March 8th, 1915) at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) EDWARD JOSLIN,
President;
JOHN W. DISTIN,
Secretary.

Fulton, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1915.

FULTON FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING CO.
will be located at
229 ONEIDA STREET
on March 1st.

ATTEND THE
BAKING SCHOOL
Conducted by
PROF. EASTMAN
of the National Pure Food Health Club of Chicago
Free Lectures and Free Classes Daily
ABSOLUTELY FREE
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2:30
M. KATZ & CO.
63 South First Street

NEW YORK'S NEW FASHION TIPS

New Hats, Neckwear, Color Combinations;. Death of the "Slouch;" New Silhouette

New York, Feb. 19.—Hats of silk, satin and panne velvet are very smartly endorsed for the present wear here, and those that have a touch of straw in their make up will be useful for a long thime to come. Small turban shapes are rather in the lead, but sailors and a little round crowned Derby shape run them a close second.



McCall Design

Contrasting color notes are the salient feature in most of the new hats, and this is obtained in a great variety of ways. The spotting of the tremendously popular sailor tie, that circles so many of the crowns, ending with the characteristic floating ends that Jackies wear in a breezy fashion whihch the girls closely follow. Small dahlias of vivid colorings are prime favorites for hat garniture, grapes and diminutive fruits are also popular and a melange of color is the usual thing, rather than any single tone.

An Advance Model

An advance model pretty and practical, was a small Tipperary turban, the crown of black satin, the brim of plaided straw in green, and blue mixture. Right at the front standing out above the crown was a disk shape ornament of knife pleated silk and net. Except for the sailor tie this was the sole and sufficient ornament. A Derby of satiny split straw tipped at a rather rakish angle, had no other trimming than a loose strap of its own material and one of the double ended jet pins that are so fashionably perched askew at any desirded point on the crowns of the various small shapes which are nearly or quite brimless as well as on wide brimmed sailor types.

One notices a tendency to combine putty shades with navy blue, in many of the late dress creations. Often this takes the form of a blue silk or satin blouse, the sleeves and skirt developed in putty color, or the blue will appear in the sleeves and girdle. reen is similarly employed for contrast but is not so good with putty as with black. One sees quite a bit of peacock blue as a trimming contrast, and narrow fancy ribbons in this shade with red and other vivid tints in their pattern are used, braid fashion, on hats and waists, with attractive results. Navy blue and very dark purple is a peculiarly French combination and dashes of coral pink bring out the lines in otherwise tame looking white suits and blouses.

The New Silhouette

Trig and natty is the new fashionable silhouette, with not a trace left of the "slouch" of a year ago. However loose the dress my hang below, it is fitted at the bust, and the figure held erect in true military fashion, with a well-modelled corset having enough bones to secure trim outlines.

There is nothing stiff or awkard in the fashionable poise, quite the contrary and a pretty girl looks her best in the new Spring models.

Net dresses of the old time flounced sort the edges of the flounce bound with silk or satin, or trimmed with bead edgings, silk quiltings, etc., are very much liked, and are an excellent investment for the woman who wants to get the utmost wear from her fussy frock. For a mourning dress toilet few selections are as satisfactory. The flounces are rather smartest cut straight and gathered, in overlapping style. The number to a skirt depending on the height and taste of the wearer.

Accordeon plaited dresses of three or more tiers are very good style, the satin bindings of the flounces producing the correct flare.

The girlish set has adopted enthusiastically the frilly type of neck dressing that covers the neck to the chin. The sort of thing familiar in Sarah Bernhardt's pictures, and in medieval portraits. This seems a little queer with a tailor-made rig, but one soon gets used to it, and the transparent white frill is a boon to screen signs of wear under the chin, but the style is trying if the neck is short.

The various wide ruches and collars that end just in front of the shoulder line, mounted on black velvet bands, either plain or ornamented, are so smart and generally becoming that their popularity is easy to understand, while the fact that the high collared plain net gamp is once more worn by nearly everyone is good news to practical women who like their easy adjustment and becoming freshness.

Lucy Carter.

Lunar Vegetation.

Professor Pickering of the Harvard astronomical observatory declares that there is nothing less true than that the moon is without air, water or vegetation. There are certain large lunar areas that darken toward lunar noon and fade out toward lunar sunset. They correspond in some degree to the so called Martian seas, and Professor Pickering uses the term "fields" to describe these plains or slopes, which he believes to be covered with vegetation. He is convinced that the dark fields to be seen during the lunar summer do not owe their blackness to shadow, for you can see them at full moon when shadows are absolutely invisible. The blue-black color of the fields and canals, he argues, can therefore be owing only to a discoloration of the surface that comes alike on slopes and levels in the lunar summer, and that is invisible in the spring and autumn. We know of no mineral that acts in that manner, and the only possible explanation seems to be that it is the result of a covering of vegetation.—Youth's Companion.

The Smoker's Paradise.

Mexico may be called the smoker's paradise—plenty of good, cheap tobacco in that country, where the leaf grows freely. Furthermore, no tax is levied upon it. One may buy in Mexico a cigar, every bit as good as the average ten cent brand in this country, for a sum equivalent to two and a half cents of our money. Cigarettes are cheap in proportion. To protect the domestic article Mexico levies a prohibitive tax upon imported tobacco, so that no Mexican thinks of buying an American cigar. The laboring classes are able to buy two boxes of cigarettes, containing ten each, for two and a half cents in our money. The tobacco in these is the sun dried natural leaf and of coarse grade, with coarse paper wrappings. The market is abundantly supplied also with cigarettes of high grade tobacco in the best paper wrappings. For the most part the Mexican takes his tobacco in the form of cigarettes.—New York Tribune.

The Chins of Burma.

The Chins of Burma are divided into a large number of clans, and a man may not marry a woman of his own clan, but after the marriage ceremonies are over the wife is initiated into her husband's clan and has her wrists wrapped round with cotton yarn as a witness to all evil spirits that she is under the guardianship of the kun, or ancestry, of her husband. The Chins are afraid of witches; but, as has been the case with other peoples, they find great difficulty in learning for certain whether a given woman is a witch or not. If they knew it they would certainly drive the woman out of the village and perhaps resort to further violence. Like the Burmese, they believe that witches have the power by their incantations to introduce foreign matters into the bodies of those whom they hate and so to cause them to die.

The First London Directory.

The great family of Smith, Brown, Jones and Robinson had not spread so far over London when the first directory was published as it has now. Only eighteen Smiths, ten Browns, nine Joneses and four Robinsons figure in it, the Cooks, Halls, Hills and Kings being almost as numerous. There were then but five London bankers, or "goldsmiths that keep running cash," as the directory describes them—Richard Blanchard & Child, at the Marygold, in Fleet street; Mr. Coggs, in the Strand, at the King's Head; Benjamin Hinton, at the Flower de Luce, in Lombard street; James Herriott, at the Naked Boy, in Fleet street, and James Johnson, at the Three Flower de Luces, in Lombard street.—London Graphic.

Dresses and Flowers.

If you have had a waist or a light dress stained by wearing a bunch of flowers you will appreciate how much trouble might be saved by owning a chamois case to cover the stem. Make this by stitching into shape a piece of chamois the desired size. Into this case may be slipped the stems of any short-stemmed flowers, and then they may be carried or worn without staining waist, glove or gown.—Exchange.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. Feb. 20.—State banking department officials are well pleased with the operation of the land bank, created last year to fill a void in the rural districts of the State. The law has proved so substantial and adequate that there will be no legislation this year aimed to amend or strengthen it.

The land bank commenced business with a capital of $100,000. It has a membership of over forty savings and loan associations located throughout the State with resources totaling over $16,000,000. A number of associations of this character are expected to join the bank in the near future.

The problem that the land bank is called upon to solve is that of financing the refunding of the land mortgage indebtedness of the people of the State of New York so far as they themselves desire it to be placed upon the amortization plan. The purpose of the bank is to afford people the opportunity to rid themselves of mortgage indebtedness by making installment payments. It contemplates the wiping out of renewal charges on loans by writing the mortgage for a term of years sufficient to enable the borrower to pay his debts and clear his property of incumbrance. Debtors of this class alone may be helped by the land bank.

Incidentally the land bank will secure mortgage money for these people at the lowest possible rate of interest and will give this borrowing class all over the State alike, the benefit in this particular of fair interest rates. There will come a State-wide flat rate or interest, the maximum that can be obtained in the current money markets of the country. That these are pressing matters is unquestionably proven by the interest that has been aroused in all parts of the state and by the correspondence which has been received by the institution since its incorporation a few weeks ago.

Under the law authorizing the land bank its principal office is in the city of New York. Its officers are B. G. Parker, Gouverneur; vice presidents, D. B. Hutton, Brooklyn; W. H. Judson, New York; B. E. Stanton, Troy; J. G. Farwell, Geneva; secretary-treasurer, John J. Dillon, New York; managing director, Edwin F. Howell, New York.

According to Managing Director Howell, the payment of mortgage loans is not new in this country. In fact, to a greater or less extent, there are small community land banks in every State of the Union. In the State of New York these local banks are known in the banking law as savings and loan associations. There are about two hundred and fifty of them in operation with about $70,000,000 already invested in amortizing mortgages, with a trained corps of appraisers and credit men located in all parts of the State and using for the purpose funds derived from the people of their own communities.

Director Howell points out that instead of the mere two hundred and fifty societies now in existence there should be fifteen hundred such community associations in this State. He points out that New Jersey has seven hundred of them with two hundred and fifty thousand members and $125,000,000 invested in amortizing mortgages. New York, he says with nearly four times the population, has little more than one-third the number of organizations.

It is the further contention of Director Howell that all the benefits that any community will derive from the land bank in the way of interest rates for money relief from unfair renewal charges and the opportunity to repay mortgage debts by amortization, will come to that community only by its own efforts.

CUT FLOWER THIEF SHOT

New York, Feb. 22.—Because he failed to halt when commanded a burglar still unidentified, was shot and killed today by mounted policeman Charles O. Dunhauser. The burglar was fleeing from the greenhouses of Henry Brockman, in Brooklyn, and it is believed his death solves the mystery of recent losses by thievery of large quantities of valuable cut flowers from numerous greenhouses.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CURLEY SAYS NO FIGHTING

Claims It's Impossible for Johnson to Be Fit to Enter Ring Mar. 6

By LEWIS T. MATSON

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 22.-Like a bomb froma clear sky the fistic dope went awry today. Jack Johnson's appearance is awaited. Reports earlier in the week had stated that the champion after landing at Tampico was making his way to Juarez, the scene of his fight with Jess Willard on March 6.

And now the fan sees nothing but a postponement of the big fight. With the original date less than two weeks off, and Johnson miles away from the scene of the battlefield, it is impossible that the champion can arrive here and be in per fect condition to defend his title. An unless he is in perfect condition the bout will be postponed.

Jack Curley, the promoter, says:

"There can be no fluke in this contest," he said today. "John son must be in condition when he enters the ring. Both men must be fit when they enter the ring."

In the meantime the arrival of Johnson in Havana has not stopped the workouts in the Wilard camp. The challenger is going through stiff paces every day and his handlers say there will be no let up in his work.

The reports from Havana that Johnson would fight Sam McVey, in the Cuban capital before the Juarez is causing considerable comment here.

BERNHART SHOWS ALL HER OLD-TIME GRIT

London, Feb. 22.—A news agency dispatch from Bordeaux says that Mme. Sarah Bernart's right leg was amputated at the hospital of St. Augustin of Arcachon there today.

"The world's greatest actress went to the operating room without any break in the fortitude that she has steadily shown," the dispatch added. "The operation was performed by Prof. Pozzi of Paris, assisted by local [illegible] They declar the operation a complete success.

SYRACUSE MARKETS

Vegetables	
Beans, per bu	2.75
Beets, per bu	30-35
Cabbage, per doz	25-35
Cabbage, red	35-55
Carrots, per bu	30-35
Celery, per doz	35-50
Endives, a doz	20
Lettuce, leaf, per doz	8-12
Parsnip, per bu	50-60
Paraley, per doz	40-45
Onions, per bu	60-70
Silver Skin onions, per bu	40-50
Potatoes, per bu	35-50
Pumpkins, each	05
Squash, per lb	1¼
Turnips, per bu	30-35
Fruits	
Apples, per bu	40-50
Miscellaneous	
Honey, per qt	50
Maple Syrup, per gal	1.00-1.25
Popcorn, per bu	1.00-1.25
Pork, dressed, per lb	9-11
Beef, dressed, per lb	11-12
Veal, dressed	14-15
Farmyard and Dairy	
Turkey, per lb	20
do ressedfi per lb	32-35
Fowls, live, per lb, in craes	14-16
do dressedfi per lb	24-25
Springers, live, per lb., single	15-17
do dressed, per lb	24-25
Geese, live, per lb	15-17
do dressed, per lb	23-25
Ducks, live, per lb	15-17
do dressed, per lb	24-25
Guinea hens, per lb	15-17
Pigeons, per pair	25-50
Rabbits, live, per pair	75-1.00
do dressed, per lb	15-20
Eggs, current receipts, per doz	35-38
Duck eggs, doz	45-48
Dairy butter, per lb	34-36
Hay and Straw	
Hay, prime, per ton	16.00-17.00
Alfalfa, per ton	14.00-16.00
Oat straw, per ton	10.00-12.00
Rye straw, per ton	16.00-18.00
Wheat straw, per ton	10.00-12.00

Relics of Old Persia.

Shuster, the old capital of Persia, is one of Iran's wonder cities. In the dawn of Persian civilization it took a leading part. On the bank of the only navigable river the country can boast, the city gets its name from the famous ruler, Shapur, who built great irrigating dams and a noble bridge across the Karun, now wrongly credited to the emperor Valerian. Sixteen hundred years have left the great bridge, a quarter of a mile in length, with yawning gaps, but the water of the river runs today through the channels and tunnels made to fertilize a land that had not yet been overrun by the Arabic barbarians who destroyed the culture of Persia.—London Mail.

ONE BOY IN FIVE SKILLED WORKER

New York Reports Show That Few Lads Get Training for Various Trades

New York, Feb. 22.—"Only about one boy in five is a skilled worker," reports Dr. Hyman Cohen, principal of Evening Recreation Centre No. 3.

"There is four times as much suffering from unemployment among the unskilled as among the skilled," he said.

Dr. Cohen's figures are based upon a study of the boys who attend his centre, but they are supported by other studies. Dr. George H. Chatfield, of the Permanent Census Board reported concerning 140,000 young people who had left the public schools.

"The most striking feature is the relatively small representation of workers in skilled trades, even among those between sixteen and eighteen years of age," he said. "If the years between fourteen and eighteen years are not to serve as the period of initial training essential to the development of skill in the earlier years of maturity, it may well be asked when such training is to be expected and how the transfer to skilled occupations will be made."

The public schools are failing to prepare young people for happy and efficient lives. Let us change them. Why not?

The committee oppointed to study the teacher-mothers and Board of Education subject is said to have decided that teacher-mothers are to be compelled to stay out of school for two years when their babies are born.

Some of these teachers say they don't want to stay out; their doctors say that it is not necessary.

Do you remember the policeman who said: "It is not because I hate you that I beat you, but because I have the authority to do so"?

A few days ago Susan Look Avery died at Wyoming, N. Y., at the age of ninety-seven. When, as a young girl, she became a school teacher in Kentucky, she met squarely the great social problem of her generation, and in a slave community she became an abolitionist.

For three generations she remained a leader.

Speaking at a public dinner when she was ninety-four years old, she said:

"Voltaire was quite right when he said: 'It is more difficule and more meritorious to win men from their prejudices than to civilize barbarians.' 'The strongest force in human affairs is inertia.' 'It is bad for the ignorant and vicious to do ill, but it is worse for the educated and the honest to do nothing.'"

I don't know much about schools. Fourteen years of study are not enough for that tremendous problem, the greatest that our generation has to solve.

But what I know about them forces me to believe that the people who say "Leave the schools alone" are either ignorant or selfish.

"What do you do best here?" I asked one of the teachers at Erasmus Hall.

"Make friends," she replied at once. "There are three thousand five hundred boys and girls here, and I don't think that one is lonely.

"We have a great many clubs—nearly fifty—groups of young people working and playing together, carrying out their own ideas in their own way. They have camera clubs, walking clubs, dramatic, glee, debating, and even shooting clubs."

As we passed through the corridors—it was after school hours—I saw rooms fairly bubbling with boys and girls, very active and very gay. There was a fine atmosphere of freedom, freindliness and purpose.

"Do they work as well as they play?" I asked my friend.

"Indeed they do," she replied. "An unusually large proportion of our students enter college. But the boys and girls at Erasmus Hall work not only for their own success; they work for each other.

"The members of the X, Y, Z Club for example, are honor students in mathematics. Every day for the last ten years some of the X Y Z's have stayed after school to help backward students, to keep them from failing. Other clubs are doing similar work in other subjects."

There is no teachers' council in Erasmus Hall, and thhe General Organization of the students has control of after school activities only. There seems to be much spontaneous activity and voluntary co-operation, with little organized democracy.

Possibly the latter is unnecessary where we have the former. I don't know.

Community Notes

A nine-pound boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fitzgerald, Oneida street, this morning.

* * *

"Art" Bell of Oswego, was in the city yesterday the guest of Joseph A. Young.

* * *

Miss Roberts of Syracuse spent today with her brother, A. E. Roberts in S. 4th st.

* * *

True Bros., having sold our mill property and given possession of same, all accounts due us may be paid to George E. True at his residence, No. 5 North 3d st., City.—adv. 55

* * *

Oliver Bradley of Syracuse is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chubb, West 1st st.

* * *

William F. Merrill of the high school, spent the week-end with friends at Hannibal.

* * *

Miss Amada Van Dwyer is spending ashort visit with her parents at Horseheads, N. Y.

* * *

Miss Lon Abbott of Syracuse is the guest of her brother, Leon Abbott of E. 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Charles J. Bacon of Syracuse is spending a few days with Mrs. S. D. Koller, 217 Oneida st.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Whittaker entertained the L. O. P. H. club at her home, 4th and State sts., Saturday afternoon at a luncheon in honor of Miss Kate Gilbertwhose engagement has been announced to Attorney Arthur Lewis Rice.

* * *

Prof. Eastman is giving a series of free cooking lessons at the Katz store each afternoon. Watch our Domestic Economy Dept. for Prof. Eastman's recipes.

* * *

Miss Harriett Taft of Homer, was the week end guest of Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Peck of Oneida st.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

For Rent—Lower apartment, also cottage for rent. Inquire 417 Buffalo st. 60c

For Rent—House with garden at 1123 Emery st.; place for chickens. Reasonable rent. Inquire 409 Buffalo st. tf.

To Rent—Lower flat, 419 Oneida st. Moderate rent. Inquire 519 Oneida st. 56c

For Sale—200 bushels of carrots. R. N. Baily, 118 N. 6th st. 56c

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MAKE THE HOME COMPLETE
by installing ELECTRIC LIGHTS. Now is the time to have the worth AT COST.
ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

BRITISH OFFICERS RUN GAMBLING CLUB IN FRANCE

London, Feb. 22.—A lot of comment has been stirred up by "Popers," as the club attached to British army headquarters in France is called.

Gambling for high stakes takes place there. French officers who have visited Popers as guests of Englishmen have often come away poorer.

Popers derives its name from the initials of the five officers in the Guards who formed it. All officers who pay $50 are admitted. It was thought absurd to make it possible for a man to be blackballed one hour and shot in defence of his country the next.

Popers is a fairly large, square, portable corrugated iron building, or rather room, that can be packed and got ready to move when headquarters shift. It can contain about fifty persons, is comfortably furnished and has a bar at one end, where drinks can be obtained at about four times the prices charged in the best London clubs. Popers is open day and night. A few content themselves with "auction," but poker and baccarat are the big attractions.

Officers coming in from the trenches for a twenty-four hours' rest have been known to spend the whole of it at Popers, except such time as it takes them to get a hot bath and a change into clean underwear and khaki. You see men sitting at the green baize covered tables at Popers winning or losing hundreds, even thousands(who in a few hours will be on their way to the trenches, or who have come safely out of a desperate assault made on a German position four or five hours before.

George Wyndham, the night before he went into the action in which he received the wounds from which he died, lost $9,000 in three hours at Popers, and another officer in the Life Guards, killed in the same action, left Popers at 2 a.m. with a check from Mr. Behrens, a nephew of Lord Rothschild and a lieutenant in the 10th Hussars, for $4,000 in his pocket. The Prince of Wales is a frequene visitor at Popers; so is Prince Arthur of Connaught There was a big night at Popers just before Christmas, when General Joffre, with some of his staff, paid a visit to the British headquarters.

One French staff officer lost $500, another came away $2500 to the good, and the Prince of Wales won $1,500 as the result of a six hours' flutter. Prince Arthur of Connaught is reputedly a loser and one of the unluckiest gamblers at headquarters. Three nights in succession his royal highness lost $7,500, $2,500 and $2,000.

General French permits the existence of Popers on certain conditions. These are that no officer shall have to retire from the service on account of his losses or be involved in any transaction due to his losses that would necessitate his being cashiered and that no women enter the club. Several women, who are relatives or friends of officers, visit headquarters, and it is the particular desire of some of them to visit Popers, but so far, despite all the clever intriguing of these women, they have been rigidly debarred from enjoying a night at Popers.

There is, indeed, a story that the wife of a peer in the Life Guards took part in a flutter at Popers clad as an officer, but the story has not been well substantiated. If it were it would certainly result in the end of the headquarters Monte Carlo.

ROUND ABOUT

Charles Schwab left today for an exteuded trip to the San Francisco Exposition. En route Mr. Schwab will witness the Johnson-Willard bout in Juarez, Mexico next month. On the return trip he will stop at Seattle, Lincoln, DesMoines, Salt Lake City, Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland and other points of interest. His cousin, Mrs. Henry Greenagel, will accompany him to the Exposition.

"Billy" Sunday is the best money-making evangelist in the world, receiving enormous sums for his work. In fact he has got to the point now where it is doubtful if he would consider a campaign with less than $25,000 in sight. In a recent issue of the Democrat and Chronicle a Bergen man had a communication in which he quotes a paragraph from the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times giving a few of "Billy's collections. Here they are: Columbus, O., $20,029; McKeesport, Pa., $13,438; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., $23,188; Johnstown, Pa., $16,008; Toledo, O., $15,423; Newcastle, Pa., $14,000; Pittsburgh, $44,288. A total of $146,374. In addition the Gazette-Times said that he made $12,000 out of his hymn books in Pittsburgh.

Louisa Y. Foote, widow of J. B. Foote of Sodus, is engaged, at the age of 88 years, in writing her memories on a typewriter at the home of her son, W. Y. Foote, of Syracuse. Mrs. Foote does all her work without the aid of eyeglasses and her mental faculties are as keen as those of a person many years her junior. She was born in Dewitt, N. Y. Her father was an itinerant Methodist preacher and traveled from Dewitt to Watertown, six weeks being required for the journey. His daughter has seen primitive methods give way to such wonders as the Erie canal, then street railways. She was one of the first women to ride on horse cars and witnessed the laying of the first ties of the New York Central railroad in this section. She believes the women of today live longer and endure less drudgery. Mrs. Foote is well remembered by many in the vicinity of Sodus from her husband's pastorate there.

Gas and electric rate schdules must hereafter be filed with the Public Service Commission and kept in convenient form for inspection in the offices of all corporations and municipalities where contracts for such service are made or payment for same received. This order of the Public Service Commission went into effect this week. It is hoped through this means to prevent discrimination. The rate schedules must be printed on some model form and be available to all customers. They must give both present and proposed rates, regulations, privileges and facilities under each rule.

Formal denial that the Hamburg-American line had ever contemplated the sale of its ships interned in American ports to the United States Government was made recently before the special Senate investigating committee by William G. Sickel, vice director of the steamship company. Out of the Hamburg-American fleet of 40 vessels, Mr. Sickel said, only nine were for sale, and these were old freighters. The line was prepared, he added, according to advices received from Germany, to hold its vessels for five years.

The Costly Legislature.

Senator Bennett is not likely to make himself popular with his colleagues by calling for an investigation of legislative expenditures, but he is doing good service nevertheless. The Legislature of 1914, he shows by compilation of statistics, cost the taxpayers more than $7,000 per member, exclusive of the $1,500 a year salary and the allowance for mileage. That is approximately the rate of expenditure for recent legislatures.

The money goes for printing, clerk hire, supplies—which in some years have included everywhere from spring water to playing cards and cologne—and expenses of the numerous legislative investigations which have been popular lately, with their "honest graft" in the way of counsel fees, clerk hire, stenographers' minutes and the like. This rate of expenditure makes each legislator, whose salary is modest enough, figure out about $10,000 a year in cost to the state.

One great trouble is that the legislators—most of them—are not $10,000 a year men. The legislative methods impose huge expenses on the state which are unwarranted. There is politics—small, job-grabbing politics—in the distribution of clerks' places, and there are clerks and stenographers drawing pay from the state who are of no more use than teeth are to a hen. The "contingent funds" are grab bags for expenditures many of which no efficient business house would sanction for a moment in the conduct of its affairs. Most of the legislative investigations are a sheer waste of money, so far as production of results in laws is concerned, and there are few in the memory of the present political generation which have not been more junket than investigation.

Senator Bennett can do good public service by hammering away on this line. The present administration is talking economy at the top of its lungs. Maybe it will really try to save money which is shamefully wasted by the Legislature, if enough attention is called to the waste.—Tribune, N.Y.

The Van Wagenen, Inc., will make a specialty this seasoon of incubators and brooders. Stock is already being shown. Adv. 99

MINUTES IN MANHATTAN

By Gotham Knickerbocker

International News Service Special Dispatch

New York, Feb. 22.—New York is never tired of discussing the mystery of the Wendels. No one has ever suggested an even probable explanation of the strangest family in America.

The four Wendel sisters have $60,000,000.

Three unmarried sisters live on Fifth avenue in an antique $5,000 house on a lot assessed at $1,897,000. The fourth (married) lives on Central Park West.

The four sisters have been enormously wealthy from birth.

They have never ridden in an auto.

hey have never been on a yacht.

They have never attended a theatre.

They have not been in a church for twenty years.

They never wear any article of jewelry.

They have never used a telephone.

They have never used an elevator.

They never give a social entertainment or receive callers.

So far as known, they have never given money to charity.

Like little grey mice in an abandoned church, the three Wendel sisters flit about their strikingly ugly big house just opposite the Union League Club. A great department store has reared itself across the street on one side. A tall office buildings overlooks another side. The magnificent new New York public library is one block away. Their home lies midway between the imposing Grand Central and Pennsylvania terminals. The subway half circles them, being one block away on the east. They dwell in what has just become the heart of the fashionable shopping section. Before their doors streams the most magnificent procession of private vehicles to be seen anywhere in the Western Hemisphere, if not in the world. What is behind those doors?

Now and then an old employe of the great Wendel estate, second in wealth only to the holdings of the Astors, passes into the hall, the floor of which shows bare tiles in geometrical patterns without covering. The hall is reached by three sets of doors. In the rear of the hall is a great wooden stairway, and from the massive balustrade a ponderous iron gas jet gives a faint glimmer of light. The Wendels do not use electricity. Don't they approve of it? Nobody knows.

From the hall open the library, parlor and diningroom, all kept exactly as they were when the builder of the house, John Wendel, died in 1859. The floor, of colored tiles, is scarcely relieved of its bareness by the small rug under the great mahogany table in the center of the room. The furniture is all old and massive. Every picture on the wall, as throughout the house, is covered with white muslin, winter and summer. What is on the floors above I cannot tell you.

Although the building is four stories and a half high, there is no elevator or dumbwaiter. Two middle aged maids wait on the three strange sisters. All the sisters are clad in the same way. They wear black dresses, cut in the style of two generations back. They make their own clothes and wear them until slightly shiny. Their gray hair is drawn tightly back from their foreheads.

On two sides of their house the Wendel sisters have a yard, encompassed by a high wall. This yard is worth about a million dollars. The sisters take exercise here, but only in the evening, when no one can look down upon them from the high buildings nearby.

The life of the fourth sister, Mrs. Luther A. Swope, is almost a replica of her sisters, but she does venture twice a week to the little old fashioned Wendel office at 175 Broadway, bare of telephone or modern office fixture, where the Wendel estate centers its business. She is a slendered, square shouldered woman, who dresses in the styles of 1880 like her sisters. But she is not quite so shrinking as they, she has the firm jaw of her brother, John D. Wendel, who died last December at Santa Monica, Cal., and to her the three maiden sisters turn over the responsibilities of the $60,000,000 fortune.

Aside from Mrs. Swope's regular visits to the Wendel offices the only excursion of the strange quartet into the light of day are their spring trips to their country place at Irvington-on-the-Hudson and the fall trips back to New York. The Irvington estate is even more sequestered than the Fifth avenue dwelling. There is a high surrounding wall. Scarcely a neighbor remiembers ever seeing one of the sisters' faces, except when they arrive for the hot season and when they leave.

Their sole vehicle at Irvington is a two-seated family carry-all, of a type popular in the seventies. It apparently dates from that period. A dealer who has delivered milk and groceries to the house every summer for ten years says he never has seen any of the sisters.

Mrs. Swope's husband is past eighty. They have no children. There were seven members in this generation of the Wendel family and only these four sisters remain. Where will the money go when they die? Will a distant relative some day paint the White Way red with their millions?

Can you suggest what makes these sisters lead this dreary, misanthropic life? Have you your solution of the mystery?

PHOENIX ITEMS

Speaker T. C. Sweet is home with his family for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. E. H. Smith is somewhhat improved from her recent illness.

* * *

The charter election will be held three weeks from tomorrow. Regular party nominations must be filed with the Village Clerk on or before Mar. 1.

* * *

A liitle daughter has arrived in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Perley Lytle.

* * *

The Idle Hour book club will meet with Mre. E. E. Crandall this afternoon.

* * *

Post Joe Gould, No. 145, G. A. R., of Phoenix, will hold its annual campfire Tuesday evening, March 2d. Supper from 5 until 8 o'clock; the public is invited.

* * *

A daughter has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ray.

* * *

The February meeting of the Independent Helpers of the Congregational church will be held Tuesday evening in the chapel.

* * *

Robert Bishop is very ill with pneumonia. A trained nurse from Syracuse is caring for him.

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About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke.

New York, Feb. 22.—"Hap" Myers, who first based for the Braves in 1913, wandered into the Boston clubhouse in the middle of the 1913 summer, wearing a necktie that had all the colors of the rainbow—and 18 additional ones.

Manager George Stallings, the most superstitious man in baseball, saw Myers enter, saw the necktie, and nearly threw a fit. Then he hustled off into the presence of owner Jim Gaffney.

"I've found the jinx—I've found it," gasped Stallings.

"You have?" countered Gaffney, who was as much interested in finding the jinx as was Stallings. The Braves were in the throes of a long losing streak and Gaffney was disgusted with the team.

"Yes, I've found it; that Hap Myers is wearing it. But he's worn it for the last time."

"What is it?"

"That necktie of his—that horrible looking sight, that he drapes down from his collar," snapped Stallings. "No wonder we can't win. No wonder we are jinxed. That necktie would hoodoo anybody. But I'll fix it."

Stallings went back to the clubhouse. Myers was there alone. The other players already were on the field in uniform.

"Why aren't you in uniform!" howled Stallings at Myers.

"I got a sore arm, boss, and I'd like to be excused from———"

"You hop into your uniform, and if you ain't in it in five minutes I'll bust your nose," snarled Stallings.

Myers was in uniform within four minutes.

"Now get out into the field," was Stallings' comment. Hardly had Myers left the clubhouse when Stallings nabbed that necktie, rushed out with it and found a street urchin.

"Here, kid," said Stallings. "Here's a necktie and a $1 bill. Drop that necktie into the bag and keep the $1 for yourself."

Stallings was back on the field a few minutes later, Myers came up.

"Boss, I'm not tryin gto soldier—honest I ain't," he said, "my wing is on the fritz. Hurts like blazes."

"Oh, all right," said Stallings, strangely kind and lenient. "You're through for the day, Hap. Hope your arm is all right tomorrow."

Myers hiked for the clubhouse. Fifteen minutes later he rushed back to the field partly dressed in his street clothes.

"Hey, you, Stallings, I've been robbed—robbed I tell you," yelled Myers.

"Quit yelling and tell me what you've lost," said Stallings, suppressing a chuckle.

"Lost? Who said lost?" wailed Myers. "I tell you I have been robbed—robbed—robbed—do you get me?"

"Of what?"

"My necktie—the best necktie I ever had. There wasn't a necktie in Boston to equal it. I thought more of that necktie—"

"Oh, shut up," commented Stallings. "What's the use of yowling about a necktie—especially such a necktie. You're lucky you weren't pinched wearing it."

"That was a good necktie," retorted Myers. "A darned good one if you want to know; it cost me $2."

"All right, charge it up to the club and make the price $3," responded Stallings. "It's worth that much to get rid of it." The Braves won the game that day and Stallings sought out Gaffney and said, "Told you so, didn't I?"

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

"I do not want the Iron Cross,"
A pitcher said to me;
"Al though I know it is a sign
"Of mighty bravery.
"I do not want the Iron Cross,
"Though it's a precious thing,
"But there's one object I desire,
"And that's an iron wing."

Branch Rickey, manager of the Browns, recently said that he did not expect his team to win the 1915 pennant. That makes it unanimous.

Fake interviews:—

"I am in the fighting game for the love of it—not for the money."—Willie Ritchie.

Vic Saier, first sacker of the Cubs, has tabulated all newspaper reports of the numbers killed in the European war. Vic says his figures show that 2,010,634,819 warriors have been killed to date.

It's easy enough for a ball player to "retire" in the winter, but in the spring time comes the change of mind.

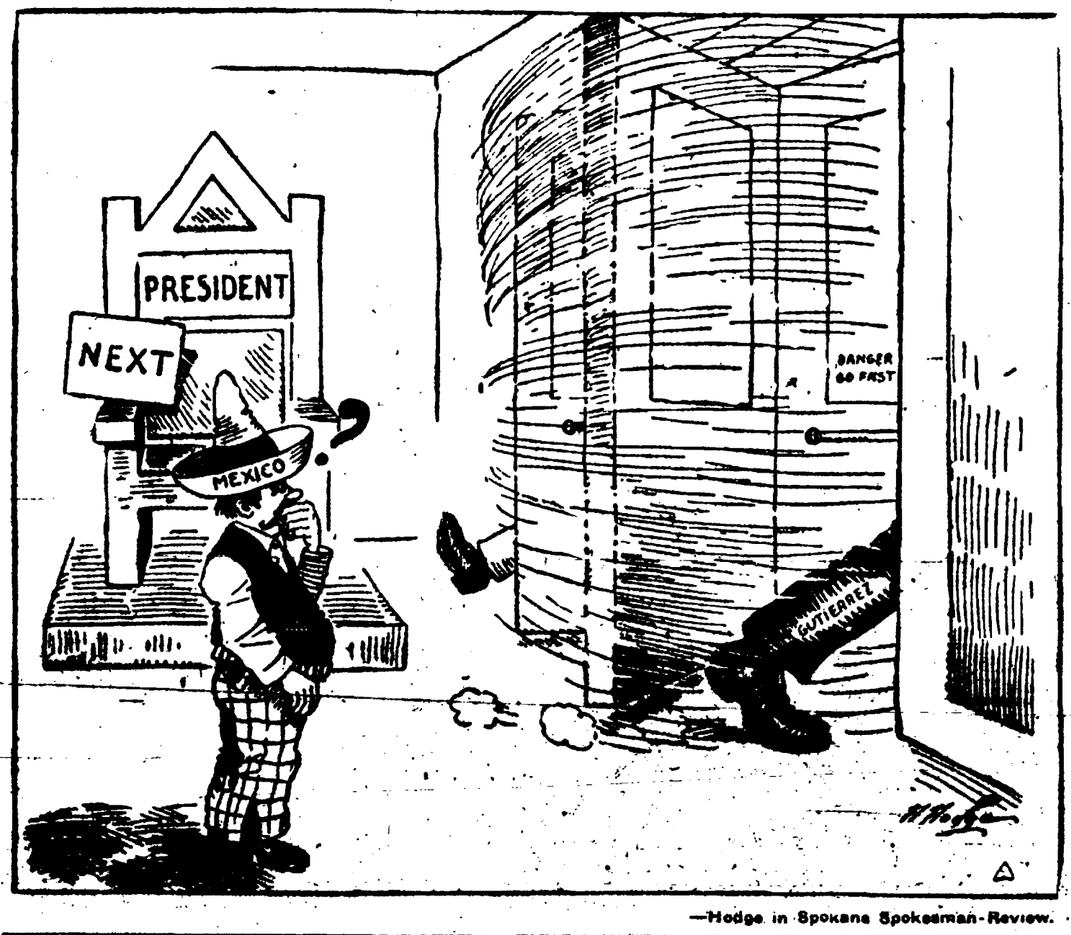
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—Hodge in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

A Mind Reading Craze

By MARTHA V. MONROE

A mind reader had come to town and had given some astonishing public exhibitions. But this had not the effect on the beau monde of an exhibition he gave at the house of Mrs. MacGruder, one of society's leaders. This private entertainment made him fashionable, and every young man who had shaken his brains down into his heels at cotillion parties and every young girl whose aristocratic manners and conserved beauty had given her the right to look down on her sisters who had the brains to take down the dictation of a scientific constructor or a merchant prince was talking about mind reading.

Pete Barnical and Lucy Witridge were sitting together, she on a sofa, he in a chair opposite her. He was holding a skein of yarn on his hands which she was winding into a ball.

"I have heard," said Miss Witridge, "that Mrs. Powelton is very much displeased that Mrs. MacGruder got ahead of her by giving that mind reading exhibition at her house. You see, all society is talking about it. Of course it is greatly to Mrs. MacGruder's credit to have introduced the matter."

"Did the mind reader find out who had the most mind?"

"I don't think that was his object. He told what people were thinking about."

"What were they thinking about?"

"What a question! It wasn't that which was wonderful; it was that he could tell without knowing what they were thinking about."

"How could he tell what he didn't know?"

She lifted her big brown liquid eyes from a tangle in the yarn she was straightening out to his with a kind of puzzled wonder.

"I didn't mean to say," she replied when she had given her brain time to work out an answer, "that he could tell what a person was thinking about without knowing it, but he didn't know it until—until"

"He found it out," supplied Pete.

"No, not that either. The remarkable feature of his performance was the way he found it out."

"How did he do it?"

"How did he do it? Why, he did it by"— She was stalled again.

"Perhaps he didn't know himself."

"That's it. He said he didn't know how he did it."

"What did he do?"

"He took Billy Perkins' hand and, blindfolded, led Billy to what he was thinking about. Then Mr. Horton wrote something on a piece of paper, folded it, put it in an envelope, put the envelope in a book, put the book on the top of the library, and then the"—

"Where did he put the library?"

"The library! He didn't put that anywhere. It was there already."

"Well, then what happened?"

"The mind reader told what was written on the paper, though he had been blindfolded all the time."

"That's nothing remarkable. I'll bet I can tell what you're thinking about this minute."

"I don't believe you can do any such thing."

"Try me. Think of something, and I'll tell you what it is."

"Very well; I've thought of something."

"A pumpkin."

There was contempt in her expression as she looked at him and replied that she wasn't thinking of any such thing.

"Yes, you were. You were thinking of Tom Baxter. You couldn't think of Tom Baxter without thinking of Tom Baxter's head. Tom Baxter's head is a pumpkin!"

"How ridiculous!" But she did not smile. Indeed, she made the exclamation because she didn't quite grasp the logical conclusion.

"I'll tell you what you do," he proceeded, not giving her time to think it all out. "You fix your mind on something and I'll lead you to it."

She spent some time selecting an object, then told him she was ready. He took her hand and led her to the piano.

"I didn't think of that at all," she said.

"I'll try again," he said, still holding her hand, and he led her to a clock on the mantel.

"Wrong again."

He led her to a tete-a-tete in the center of the room. She didn't say whether he was right or not, nor did he ask her. They sank into their respective seats on the tete-a-tete. He still held her hand.

"I can tell you what you are thinking about," he said.

"What?"

"Tom Baxter."

"I'm not."

"Me."

She did not reply to this. She lowered her eyes.

"And I can tell you," he went on, "what you think I'm thinking about."

"What?"

"You're thinking that I'm thinking that I—that I love you."

There was a great deal more of this intellectual conversation, but at this point it became what the world has heard very often, though it is a question if it tires persons. The mind reader had at least given a young man a reasonable excuse to propose.

But why he went so far out of his way to tell a simple truth that she wanted to hear only persons endowed with sentiment know, and they can't tell.

A Rapid Calculation Trick.

By means of a simple arrangement of numbers a calculation can be made which will easily puzzle any unsuspecting person. If the two numbers 41,096 and 83 be written out in multiplication form very few will endeavor to write down the answer directly without first going through the regular work. By placing the 3 in front of the 4 and the 8 back of the 6 the answer is obtained at once, thus: 41,096x83 equals 3,410,968. A larger number which can be treated in the same way is the following: 4,100,589,041,096x83 equals 341,-095,590,410,968.—Popular Mechanics.

HOW TO LOOK TALL.

There are a great many things a girl may do which will add inches to her appearance.

The first rule should be to keep the chin up.

Dress the neck either low or with a very high, tight collar.

The second rule should be to wear the hair dressed high on the head. Never wear a wide pompadour.

Wear gowns with long lines. Short girls should effect long gowns whenever the opportunity presents itself.

The short girl should avoid round trimmings, shoulder draperies and plaits. Her wraps should be long and narrow.

Hair ornaments should be worn high and never large. Hats should be narrow, with some smart feather trimming—narrow and straight up in the air.

Tennis will narrow the hips and strengthen the waist of a short girl.

Standing a great deal—well poised, not leaning against anything—will make one appear taller than one naturally is.

Some women believe that stripes add the appearance of height to a short, stout figure. This is not true.

Wheels and the World.

The history of the evolution of locomotion as well as an infinity of other studies of the keenest interest could all be centered in the wheel.

Without wheels we should have no watches, no steering at sea. We should be unable to utilize the waterfalls as motor force, nor should we have hundreds of other things of the utmost attraction and utility.

All our modern civilization has come to us on wheels. All we know about other countries, all the commerce we have established throughout the world and our means of wealth we owe to the wheel. It is difficult to imagine what the world would come to if suddenly all wheels vanished from our midst. No war, no famine, no revolution, could be one-hundredth part as effectual in putting us back centuries as the lack of wheels.

The romance of wheels has gone, never to return again. Wheels are now looked upon merely as accessories, whirling indifferently, faster and faster, but practically ignored.

He Saw the Battle.

There were no war correspondents in Wellington's time, but that his attitude toward such would have been friendly may be judged by a story told by Lady Dorothy Nevill.

At Waterloo the duke noticed a little man in plain clothes, mounted on a sturdy cob, who rode hither and thither in the thick of the fight. He had him brought to him to demand his business, whereupon the man explained that he was traveling for a Birmingham button maker and, chancing to be in Brussels and never having seen a battle, he was taking the opportunity of seeing this one. Wellington not only allowed him to continue his observations, but presently trusted him with a dispatch for one of his generals in the firing line. The safe delivery of the message was rewarded, in more peaceful times, by a comfortable government appointment. —London Opinion.

Plaging the Defendant.

A legal journal says that a suit brought by a portly man against a little man with a hacking cough had gone to the jury, at which time it appeared from the evidence and the instructions of the court that the big man had won the case. After half an hour the jury was called and asked if a verdict had been reached.

"No, your honor," replied the foreman. "We only want to know which is the defendant and which is the plaintiff."

"The large man sitting over there is the plaintiff, and the small gentleman here is the defendant," replied the judge.

The jury filed back to the jury room. In a few minutes they signaled that they had reached a verdict. The judge received it and read:

"We, the jury, find for the man with the consumption."

Early Hand Guns.

When Edward IV. returned to England, in 1471, ten years after he succeeded to the throne, he obtained some forces from his brother-in-law, the Duke of Burgundy, including 300 Flemings armed with hand guns, thus being the first to introduce these weapons into England. Afterward they became common. At first they were fired by the application of a lighted match to the touchhole by the hand. The match was a wick lighted and pressed against the powder in the pan. The invention of a lock to fire the powder in place of the hand was suggested by the trigger of the crossbow. The matchlock fired the arquebus, or harquebus, used by the soldiers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in projecting a ball which weighed nearly two ounces.—London Telegraph.

Hard Luck.

"Terrible predicament Jones was in."

"What was that?"

"Got in hot water and couldn't get anybody to bail him out."—Baltimore American.

TEN YEARS AFTER

By F. A. MITCHEL.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Aldrich were dining at a restaurant. They had been married ten years. Mrs. Aldrich sat looking about her, admiring or condemning the apparel of the ladies at other tables, while her husband read an evening paper.

"Tom," said the wife, "there's a bridal couple over there."

Tom looked about him.

"Where?"

"At the table by the middle window."

"Oh!"

"She has a lovely hat."

"How do you know they are bride and groom?"

"How do I know? Everything indicates it."

"What, for instance?"

"Well, in the first place, she is conscious. She looks just as I felt when you and I dined at the Summerset House the day after we were married."

"What else?"

"Look!"

The bride's glass stood midway between her and the man. He took it up and sipped the wine in it. The love-light shone in the eyes of both. He gently moved his own glass toward her, and she, too, sipped, with a repetition of the love glances.

"Very interesting," grunted Mr. Aldrich, resuming his paper.

The waiter brought the dinner. Mr. Aldrich was in the midst of the financial article, and his wife, not caring to wait for him to finish it, helped him to the viands, then helped herself. They ate the first course in silence, and while waiting for the second Mr. Aldrich resumed his paper.

"Tom," said Mrs. Aldrich.

"What?"

"Look."

He followed her eyes in the direction of the supposed bride and groom.

"Well?"

"Don't you see?"

"No, I don't."

"They are holding hands under the table—on the other side—next to the window."

"Touching," said Mr. Aldrich and resumed his paper. A page of advertisements of women's wear was exposed to his wife. She bent forward and scanned it.

When the next course came on Mr. Aldrich had finished the commercial reports and helped the viands. The only remark made during this course by the husband was, "The market closed strong;" the only one by the wife was, "Is my hat straight?"

Between the third and fourth courses Mr. Aldrich looked at his watch, toyed with his wineglass and made one remark: "I shall sell Mop tomorrow. Good sale, I'm sure." The wife replied, "I bought one yesterday."

Meanwhile the wife's attention was divided between the ladies' hats—she was thinking of buying one—and the bride and groom.

"Tom," she said presently, "look."

Again he turned his eyes, poising a mushroom on his fork while doing so. The bride and groom had risen, and the groom was holding the bride's coat for her. As she slipped it on her he folded it about her in a manner to denote excessive tenderness. She looked up into his eyes dove-like.

"Why don't you ever show me such attention?" asked Mrs. Aldrich.

"Because I don't wish to attract the attention of a restaurant full of people."

But Mrs. Aldrich did not hear. She had caught sight of a hat that pleased her.

"Just the thing to go with my tailor made suit. I wonder where she got it."

But at that moment the bride and groom sailed past her, the bride looking as if she were facing a battery of all the eyes in the restaurant, as indeed she was, and the groom looking defiant.

"I wonder," remarked Mrs. Aldrich, "why brides and grooms are so conscious of being observed and yet so bent on giving themselves away, especially in public places."

"Because they can't help it," replied her husband.

When the repast was finished and the bill was called for Mrs. Aldrich said:

"Do you remember that first dinner we had together after our wedding at the Summerset?"

"The Summerset?" trying to remember.

"Yes. You said to me, 'Anything more, sweetheart?' and when I replied 'Nothing' you said, 'Don't you think you would like an ice?' and when I said 'No' again you said, 'A little cordial to top off with?' And when I declined that you kept on asking me if I would have this and have that."

"How I must have bored you!"

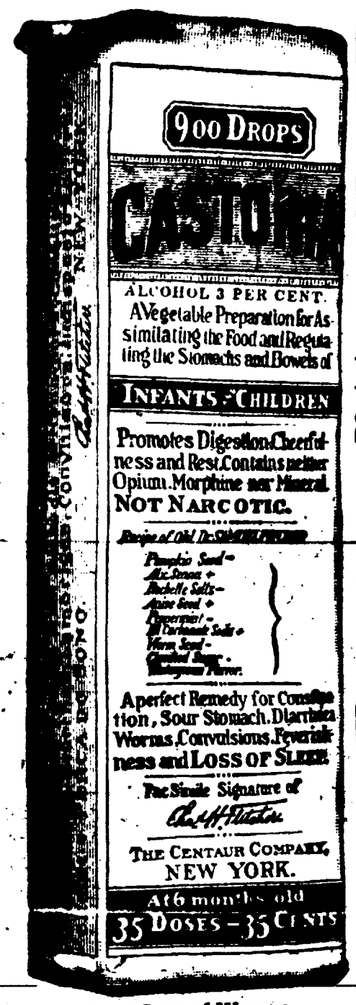
As he made the last remark the waiter laid the bill before him. He did not dispute it, but looked as if he would like to, though the charge was moderate.

"Do you remember, dear," asked his wife, "how at the Summerset, knowing that we were a bride and groom, they stuck you for $19.55 when the cost wasn't more than $7.25?"

"For heaven's sake, Edith, how have you managed to keep those figures in your head so many years?"

Mrs. Aldrich made no audible reply, but she made one inwardly. It was this:

"How is it that men so soon forget that which should be nearest to their hearts?"



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A Trick With Words.

An extraordinary memory was that of Dr. Addison Alexander of Princeton Theological seminary. His memory was not only tenacious of facts, but of mere words. For the amusement of young people he would sometimes say, "Now I am going to talk without thinking." He would then pour forth period after period of strange words and incongruous images harmonious and even rhythmical in sound, but wholly destitute of sense. If that seems an easy trick try to suspend your reason and give free rein to your fancy in periods that shall be grammatically correct and yet without meaning.—Youth's Companion.

THE HELPING HAND.

Only those who have extended a helping hand to those in distress know the quiet joy that is born of such good works. The secret of happiness, at least of the most assured and tranquil happiness that is possible in this life, is to be absorbed in the affairs of others and particularly in their troubles. The man who can be so absorbed is sure not to be miserable, because he will never be aware of his own misfortunes. For them he will substitute the misfortunes of others.

Aroused Suspicions.

His Wife—Oh, I'm so happy! Her Husband—That so? Who's in trouble? —Philadelphia Ledger.

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STEADY GAINS MADE IN TRADE

Dun's Review Says, Measured by Months, Business Improvement Is Remarkable

New York, Feb. 22.—Some further progress is noted in the direction of increased trade, although conditions are very irregular and do not apply with equal accuracy to all sections and all branches of business. The West, owing to the great demand and high prices for wheat, is more prosperous than other parts of the country. Conditions in the South have been improved by the larger exports of cotton, but that section still feels the effects of recent depressions, and there are many reports of delayed collections and small embarrassments being received. The big industrial centers, like Pittsburgh, experience the benefits of some increase in mill operations, but actual output remains much below normal. The improvement in the iron and steel industry, however, is distinctly encouraging. In the textile trades there is an irregular development, some lines being much busier than others, but the tendency is toward a wider distribution and firmer prices. Railroad earnings were 10.2 per cent. under last year in the first week of February, but there is a tendency to improvement, and recent successful railroad financing makes more hopeful the prospect for larger buying of supplies by the leading companies. Building operations are on a small scale as compared with other recent years. Agricutural conditions are eminently good and the winter wheat crop promises well. Shipping conditions are in an abnormal state, owing to the congestion at home and abroad, and commerce is carried on under extraordinary hazards and costs. The financial situation is in every respect favorable to this country. The sensational event of the week was the decline in foreign exchange to the lowest rates in nearly a half century, and nothing illustrates the tremendous change that has taken place in the financial position of the United States since last August better than this development. The decline in imports, and the extraordinary foreign purchases of domestic products, including wheat, cotton and war supplies, have created such a balance of trade that enormous imports of gold could be readily enforced if arrangements were not made to extend credit instead. The European conflict grows in intensity and some anxiety exists as to the effect upon commerce of the recent war zone declarations. Taking everything into consideration, while the business situation is still controlled by conservatism, prompted by unprecedented world conditions, it is steadily gaining in strength and activity.

Better Prices

Many of the staple lines of dry goods are in steady demand and several of the large mills are well supplied with business for some time to come. Prices are very firm and in some instances show a tendency to advance, although in certain directions trade is quiet and quotations somewhat irregular. The call for fine and fancy cottons is not up to normal, the tendency being not to order ahead except for well defined needs. Buying of cotton duck is in large volume and many important foreign shipments have been made, but duck for commercial purposese continues inactive. There is some improvement in the demand for spring hosiery and underwear, whereas the fall lines are still moving irregularly. In woolens and worsteds, advances have been made on fancy cassimeres, unfinished worsteds and some fancy overcoatings. Sales in the cloth markets are complicated by the unsettled conditions in raw wool. Many fancy dress goods lines are being opened and a large forward business in broad cloths has been transacted.

New England footwear manufacturers have received some fair-sized mail orders, but as a rule, the situation is governed by conservatism. Army contracts keep some factories busily engaged and one large eastern concern is reported to have business on hand aggregating 1,250,000 pairs. Duck fabric with leather trimmings is being taken by the French Government for summer military use. As to domestic trade, patents with cloth uppers continue the popular article in women's lines, while tan and dull calf are still the leading sellers in men's wear. Some slight improvement has appeared in leather within the past fortnight, buying being steadier and prices holding firm. Various lines have shared in the moderate betterment, including shoe leathers and also belting butts. Nothing particularly new has developed with regard to European military equipments, and there has been a gradual lessening of the foreign demand since the opening of the year.

BOMBS DROPPED ON ESSEX CITY

London Inclined to Discount Losses Incurred by Submarines off Coast of Ireland

By Herbert Temple.

London, Feb. 22.—Beset by land and by sea with German aircraft and submarines, the British isles today are more isolated than they have ever been before. The latest German air exploit, the dropping of bombs on Essex, at a point about thirty-five miles from London last night, has increased still higher the fears of the people of the English capital. British warships on patrol duty in the North sea reported seeing signal lights flashed from Zeppelins.

The activities of the German submarines has struck panic to the heart of British shipping. The sinking of the small Irish coasting steamer Downshire shows that the Germans are under orders to destroy all British merchant ships, inrrespective of size. The Downshire, which was sunk in the Irish sea by the U-12 was a small freighter of no importance.

The war ship patrols in the Irish sea and in the western part of the English Channel have been strengthened and the utmost vigilance is being exercised. Search for submarines is even being made out in the Atlantic, off the west coast of Ireland.

In the important harbors, such as Folkstone, Dover and Newcastle and Liverpool, artillery is kept ready for action on a moment's notice as it is feared that the German submarines may try to enter the ports and torpedo ships at anchor.

Army transports, plying between the British and French coasts are more strongly guarded than ever before. The passenger steamers are almost empty as no one goes on a sea trip these days unlsss ethere is imperative reason for it.

So far as known, only one German aeroplane took part in the Essex raid last night. The aeroplane was seen near Colchester fleeing toward the North seascoast. At Markstey some cottages were damaged, but no one was killed. The home of a family named Redjohn was damaged near Colchester. Near Coggeshall a bomb fell in a garden and an unexploded bomb was reported to have been found near Braintree. The German air raider escaped.

SUCCESS CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES AT COLMAR

By Franklin P. Merrick

Paris, Feb. 22.—A severe engagement has developed in front of Colmar, in the Vosges mountains, where the French and Germans are locked in a grapple for the possession of stratgetic heights along the Fecht river. Both sides are claiming successes in that vicinity. The struggle extends over a six mile front between the pass of Bonhomme and Colmar in the immediate vicinity of Sulzern, Hohrodberg, Hohrod and Weier-Im-Thal.

Despite storms of wind, rain and snow, the French fought their way to the hills held by the Germans and routed the Kaiser's forces from their trenches at the point of the bayonet. The battle battle front lies in the form of a crescent stretching to the northeast and to the southeast from the Sulzern. The Germans after being driven from their high position retreated toward the east but afterwards delivered counter attacks against the French. The French claim these attacks were repulsed; the Germans claim they were successful.

Along the northern end of the line artillery still plays the leading role, although there has been some infantry fighting near Ypres. In Champagne the French have consolidated their new positions near Lesmil, Perthes and Beasejour. German counter attacks in that region, as well as on the Meuse, were unsuccessful.

By Steven Burnett.

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—The capture by Austro-German troops of Stanislau, an important town of Galicia, 75 miles south-southeast of Lemberg was officially announced here today. The Russians, defeated successively at Delatyn, Nadwerna and Stanislau are retreating across the Dniester river with the Austro-German troops in pursuit.

London, Feb. 22.—The official press bureau today issued an official denial of the report sent from Berlin that a British army transport had been sunk by a German submarine.

By Frederick Werner.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—Official announcement was made at the admiralty today that all the crew of the American steamer Evelyn which was sunk by a mine off Borkum Island in the North sea on Saturday, had been rescued.

The vessel had passed safely through the war zone proclaimed by Germany on her way to Bremen when she hit the mine. A great hole was made in her starboard side through which the water poured and Captain Smith, seeing it would be impossible to beach her, ordered his crew to the boats.

BERNHART OPERATION SUCCESSFUL

Bodeaux, France, Feb. 22.—Mdme. ernhart was sceessfully operated upon this morning. Her right leg was amputated at the knee as the result of an injury sustained several years ago while playing "Joan of Arc." At noon the famous actress was coming out of the aenesthetic.

BUSINESS SECTION BURNS IN EAST ST. LOUIS

East St. Louis, Ill., FFeb. 22.—Fire early today destroyed nearly all the four city block which meet at St. Louis and Collinsville avenues in the heart of the business district. The loss is estimated from $25,000 to $500,000.

New York, Feb. 22.—No steamers sailed today.

YANKEE RESPECT FOR BELGIUM

Relief Work Incited by Her Peoples' Effort to Keep a Pledge

London, Feb. 22.—M. Paul Mussche librarian of the Belgian Parliament, writes from Brussels to the American Commission for Relief in Belgium as follows:

"In the warehouse kindly placed at the disposal of the commission at the port of Brussels we found cases of corned beef, pork and beans, evaporated milk, rolled oats, sacks of wheat, barrels of dried fish, and other cases of a more complex kind. They opened one of these before us. It contained a ham, three pots of jam covered with white paper, 25 kilos of apples, 50 kilos of potatoes and half a sausage. An inscription, almost effaced, showed that the case came from Hurstboro, Alabama. At the bottom of the case the employe discovered a soiled clip of paper, on which a hesitating hand had traced these words:

"To the unknown subject of a nation which is dying for respect of its word."

There were other cases, reaching to the top of the shed. Had they contained all the gold of Eldorado, they could not have moved us as much as this.

Thanks in the name of a martyrd nation, to the annoymous sender of the case from Hurstboro. May her example be followed.

Other cases bore different inscriptions. Amongst them we noticed a great many which came from Nova Scotia and on which was written in large letters the words: "For Belgium our brave allies, with the admiration and sympathy of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia."

With a sack of apples from Lower Grandville, Nova Scotia, came a letter addressed, "To whoever will find this letter in Belgium:

"Dear Belgains,

"Twenty-four of our neighbors met in my mother's house for the purpose of selecting these apples. We hope a great many Belgians will take refuge in our country where there is plenty of room and where we hope to continue enjoying peace.

"Perhaps the person who will receive this letter will be amongst those who will come here. If so, let him remember that the deepest sympathy and the greatest respect for your nation as also for its good King reign amongst the people of Lower Grandville, along the Annapoli basin.'

If only the misery reigning here in Belgium could be represented on a film, what an outburst of charity such a picture would cause in the great American Republic.

Peasants, without home or shelter, are seeking furtively in the depths of the woods some kilos of wheat which have escaped the enemy's notice. They grind it in a coffee-grinder to make a sort of reageltte, a thin cake as hard and indigestible as pebbles. We have gone back to prehistoric times. Man is a wolf to man hero, and our peasants, driven away by the burning of their destroyed homes, have not even caverns in which to take refuge.

It is easy to understand why peasants from the depths of the country take off their caps on the possing of the American Commission automobiles that fly the Stars and Stripes. In doing so they salute our only emblem of human sympathy and international solidarity.

Bad Taste as Seen in Japan.

Dr. Aston, the scholarly Japanese secretary to the British legation in Tokyo, summarized what Kenko, the fourteenth century writer of "Tsuresure Guse," considered to be "bad taste," thus:

Too much furniture in one's living room.

Too many pens in a stand.

Too many Buddhas in a private shrine.

Too many rocks, trees and herbs in a garden.

Too many words when men meet.

Too many books in a bookcase there can never be, nor can there be too much litter in a dust heap.—London Saturday Review.

Substitute For Butter.

Olive oil as a substitute for butter is responsible for the delicious flavor of many French and Italian dishes. The American housewife who experiments with oil as a butter substitute in cooking finds that it has many advantages. It does not burn as quickly as butter and therefore does not require so careful watching. It also lends a rich flavor which cannot be secured in any other way.

LITTLE CREDENCE GIVEN STORIES

Johnson Remains Favorite in Betting; Texas Reports His Condition as Good

By LEWIS T. MATSON

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 20.—The activity in fistic circles today was disturbed by rumors that Jack Johnson is not in the best of condition for his championship bout with Jess Willard and that the big black will not be able to enter the ring on March 6 in tiptop shape.

While the average public puts some stock in these reports, the wiseacres in the game do not view them with any degree of alarm. They say that the reports are being circulated to cut down the odds on the fight. Johnson is a big favorits in the betting—the odds being almost prohibitive—and the concensus is that reports of Johnson's condition are being circulated so that the gambling element can get some adequate returns for the odds they are offering. All is ready for the coming of the champion. His camp where he will put in the hard training licks has been put in shape and all the attendants are awaiting the arrival of the principal tomorrow.

Willard is going along in his training as smoothly as a new made road. He is following a systematic course of trainingand already is in fine condition. And all the challenger is confident that he will be the one that will bring the championship back to the white race.

A respectable woman with girl ten years old would like position as house keeper for widower. Good cook and housekeeper. Reference given and expected. Call at 206 Utica st. 55c

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FAR FROM TIPPERARY

A STORY OF

Love and War

BY

GUSTAV KOBBE

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Read the story tonight, it will hold your interest until the next installment appears, Thursday, February 25

THE FULTON

"A Herald

Volume 1, No. 56 Established, Dec. 17, 1914. TUESDAY,

NEW ELECTION BILL, BY ROCHESTER M... STATE THO...

Under the Argetsinger Bill As Presented Today, the Secretary of State Would Be Deprived of Many Functions

In addition to the bill introduced today to amend the election law, Senator Artsinger also presented a measure making a referendum of the question of restoring the state convention to designate state wide candidates.

Albany, Feb. 23.—Aimed to bring about greater efficiency in the operation of election machinery and to save a quarter of a million dollars, the bill by Senator Argetsinger of Rochester amending the election law generally made its appearance today.

These amendments are made to the section governing primaries. It puts forward primary election date two weeks, making it the seventh Tuesday before election, instead of the fifth Tuesday.

It provides that the major portion of all primary and election supplies shall be furnished by the state superintendent of elections.

It provides that enrollment envelopes shall be supplied without printed matter thereon, thus saving a substantial sum of money.

It provides for holding a pre-primary unofficial party convention composed of delegates from Assembly districts elected under rules or regulations adopted by the party; the convention will make recommendations for State-wide offices and positions. Full and complete opportunity is given for filing of independent designations for any such office or position.

It provides that when a party fails to make designations for all the offices to be filled, blank spaces must be retained on primary ballot so that voters of that party can write in their choice.

It discontinues the practice of combining election districts into primary districts and provides for the holding of primaries for all parties at one polling place, thus doing all they can with polling places and election officers.

This makes necessary the furnishing of twelve poll books in each of the election districts of the State, and provides that voters of all parties shall be entered in two books, with seperate columns to distinguish each party. The present law requires fourteen books.

It provides that in election districts not contained within a city or village of 5,000 or more inhabitants, a voter who was enrolled in one district for participation in the succeeding primary of his party shall not have his right to participate affected or impaired by the fact that he has ceased to be a resident of or has removed from such district during said interval.

It provides that historical cards shall be made for voters only petition is extended from three days to seven days.

It provides an easy and prompt adjudication by court review, where there is any conflict in party names or emblems.

Relative to the general election, the measure makes these changes:

It provides for one superintendent of election, instead of three; for one chief deputy, instead of three; and not more than ten principal deputies, instead of many times that number, as provided by the present law; it also provides for one principal office, instead of three as at present.

It transfers to state superintendent of elections all the duties now assigned to the secretary of state.

Where a voter was registered in the same district the previous year, he will not be required to answer any further questions than his name and address. This applies to all the State, except Greater New York.

It does away with the printing of registration lists, excepting counties containing cities of the first and second class, unless the board of supervisors is in such other counties shall direct that the same be done.

It provides for the registration of traveling salesmen by affidavit.

It abolishes the boards of election in all counties except Greater New York and provides for one commissioner of elections in counties containing a city of the first, second or third class.

tIprovides that historical cards shall be made for voters only where personal registrration is required, thus doing away with filling out cards for voters not registered personally.

Bad Indians Now In a Tight Place

Cortez, Colo., Feb. 23.—United States Deputy Marshals late last night turned the tables on the renegade Piute Indians, defeating them at the town of Bluff, Utah. Attacking the Indians under cover of darkness after keeping up to the positions held by the Red Men, the deputies drove them into thick brush. Reports received here today stated that the Indians would be unable to escape. In the night attack four Indians were killed and one white man wounded.

ROME, ITALY PARTLY UNDER TIBER'S WATERS

By BRIIXTON D. ALLAIRE.

Rome, Feb. 23.—For the sixt htime in two months the River Tiber is again at flood stage and a part of this city is under water. A considerable section of low lying ground in the Champagne district, in the compartment of Latium, is inundated and hundreds of persons are fleeing from their homes. Heavy rains, coupled with warm weather which melted the snow in the mountains of Latium and Abruzzi compartments caused sudden freshets of alarming dimensions.

RUSSIANS THINK GERMANS ARE WITHDRAWING

BL FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY

Petrograd, Feb. 23.—This is the day originally set by the German general staff for the triumphal entry of Emperor William's troops into Warsaw, according to officers captured by the Russians in northern Poland. The Germans, however, are still far from their goal.

Gains by the Russians in the Narew river region officially announced here are declared to have balked German's efforts to reach Warsaw from the northeast. The Germans have been thrust back from Lomza, it is stated at the war office, and the Russians pursuing them have recapfured Jedwabno and passed that town, again advancing toward the East Prussian frontier.

The inability to move reinforcements to help the Tenth army when it was recently caught in the jaws of the trap is no longer handicappin gthe Russians, as they are fighting close to their first line of forts. This is expected to turn the tide of victory to the Russians in the conflict now raging in northern Poland.

The Russian retreat from East Prussia was accompanied by a similar movement in Poland south of the German frontier. This left Mlawa in undisputed possession of the Germans. A battle has been raging at Przansysz for five days and at latest reports the conflict is a deadlock. The Germans are trying to swing their right flank through Racione Plonsk, but thus far their efforts have resulted only in the Russian's inflicting heavy losses upon the attacking troops and also in taking many prisoners.

After a lull of more than a week in the west front of Warsaw, the Germans have again resumed their offensive along the Bzura and Rawka rivers. The German activity in this region is believed by Russian officers now here to indicate that the troops sent from that district to East Prussia have again been transferred back.

The fighting in the Carpathians is continuing without either the Russians or the Austro-German armies winning [illegible]. The Russians claim slight local successes, but both [illegible] are making a gallant fight. Both [illegible] on the offensive and defensive.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, by Wireless, Feb. 23.—The capture of Fattle-Kopf, in the Vosges mountains by German troops was officially announced here today. The Germans stormed and took the French positions after hard fighting. Today's official report also tells of unsuccessful attacks made by French troops Nort hof Perthes in the Chaingpagne region and also Ailly and Appremont in the Meuse valley.

Amsterdam, Feb. 23.—Dutch officers at the frontier post of Eede sighted a Zepplin airship and a squadron of a dozen aeroplanes flying westward early Monday morning. They were apparently headed toward England.

Rotterdam, Feb. 23.—Another great Zeppelin airship is believed to have been destroyed by an explosion over the North sea. A dispatch received from Shiermonnikoog today stated that one of the German airships flew over that town Sunday and that later an explosion was heard to the northwest.

Petrograd, Feb. 23.—The reinforced Turkish army that is renewing its offensive against the Russians has met with another reverse, according to official advices received from Tiflis today. The commander of the Russian army in the Caucasus reported to the war office that the Ottoman troops had been repulsed on the Trans-Tschorokh on Sunday, being thrown back across the Olti-Tchai river.

RAILROAD MAN'S WIFE ROBBED

Los Angeles, Feb. 23.—Every detective in Los Angeles was assigned today to work upon one of the biggest and most mysterious diamond robberies ever reported to the authorities of Southern California. The victims were Mrs. A. F. Smith, wife of the president of the New York Central railway and her daughter -in-law, Mrs. Emory Smith. According to admissions made by the police today the robbers got booty valued at more than $50,000. The first estimates fixed the value of the loot at $15,000.

The robbery occurred in Bungalow No. 3 of the Beverly Hills hotel last evening while Mrs. Smith and her son and his wife were at dinner about four hours after they arrived here. This fact led the authorities to believe that the robbers followed the party across the continent from New York awaiting an opportunity to get the jewels from Mrs. Smith.

The robbers left no clew of value, but the police believe that the theft was committed by a man and a woman.

The robbers entered the bungalow with pass key. Rifling Mrs. Smith's jewel bag in the bureau drawer, they unlocked one of her suitcases and from this the bulk of the jewelry was taken.

Mrs. Smith was almost overcome when she realized she had lost a fortune in diamonds. Her son summoned the police and a cordon of special officers was thrown around the grounds of the hotel and a number of men and women were detained on the roads leading away from the fashionable resort.

SULLIVAN MAY UMPIRE

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Billy Sullivan, the veteran White Sox catcher, who was handed his unconditional release recently has decided to wire to President Johnson for a place o nthe staff of umpires this season. Sullivan has been with the American league since 1901.

...CH SUFFERS FROM GERMAN G...

French Lose Ground In the Vosges; Fi... Claim Successes In West Flanders

Twenty civilians have been killed and a score burned as the latest German bombardment of Rheims. 1500 shells have been thrown on the walled section of the city, and the section in which the Cathedral is located suffered severely. The Cathedral itself was badly damaged, having been smashed in by the German shells.

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK

Paris, Feb. 23.—Heavy damage was done to Rheims by the German bombardment of the city on Sunday and Monday. The Germans bombarded from two sides, the north and east and the Cathedral was struck a number of times. Many buildings were set on fire. The Germans used their biggest guns and it is believed that a dozen persons were killed and wounded by exploding shells. The cannonade was opened by the batteries stationed near Bourgogne and soon the artillery massed near Moronvillers joined in.

During the darkness flames sprang up from burning buildings, lighting up the sky for many miles. This furnished an excellent target for the German gunners who made the most of it. On Monday the sky was overcast by a thick pall of black smoke, which rolled upward in the conflagration. After a brief pause the German guns were again in action at dawn and shells began exploding in the streets all over the ruined city. The French batteries stationed to Rheims replied to the German fire and all day an artillery duel [illegible] the city.

The French trenches along the Vesle, southeast of Rheims, were also shelled b ythe Germans.

Both the British and Germans are claiming a success east of Ypres in West Flanders. On the North sea coast the French and British artillery has achieved a distinct advantage over the German guns. Along the Meuse the French and Germans are fighting for the possession of new high ground in order to push forward their artillery supports.

Along the valley of the Fecht river, between the pass of Bonhomme and Colmar, in the Vosges, the Freneh have been compelled to give some ground, but the fighting there continues without decisive result.

During gthe bombardment of Calais yesterday by a Zeppelin a number of bombs fell near the chief Belgian military hospital.

EVELYN WAS OUT OF COURSE, SAYS PRESIDENT

Washington, Feb. 23.—Captain Smith of the American steamship Evelyn, blown up by a mine in the North sea disobeyed orders and was entirely out of his course at the time of the explosion. This information has reached President Wilson, he told his callers today. The ship was, however, not in any war zone, the President stated and he indicated he did not look for any diplomatic or other complications to ensue. He had nothing further tosay. Anxiety at the State Department and at the Capitol over the blowing up of the Evelyn was somewhat increased, in view of the death by exposure of one of the men in the row boat picked up by a German patrol ship, another boat carrying members of the crew that met with disaster.

NEUTRAL VESSEL SENT TO BOTTOM OFF DOVER

London, Feb. 23.—The Norwegian steamer Regin was torpedoed and sunk in the English cannel by a German submarine off Dover today. The crew was saved. The first information of the disaster to the neutral vessel was received here this afternoon. A great hole was torn in the steel hold of the vessel. The captain learned that it would be impossible to keep the ship afloat and he ordered the crew to the boats. The Regin was a coal carrying vessel and was bound from New Castle-on-Tyne to Bordeaux, France. The Norwegian steamer Belridge was recently torpedoed in the same vicinity.

Bellfort, France, via Paris, Feb. 23.—French aviators successfully bombarded the German barracks at Muelhausen, Alsace, on Monday morning. They made a flight as far as Freiburg-im-Breisgau, eleven miles from the Rhine, and on their return dropped seven bombs upon the Muelhausen barracks. According to reports received here today the bombs killed about a dozen Germans and caused extensively damage to the barracks. All the French aviators returned safely to Belfort.

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February 23, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

BOOKS

SAY! Can you beat a cosey nook, a rocking chair, a good old book—when chilling breezes blow! What other pleasures can compare with books to drive away dull care—by Stevenson or Poe? And books like "David Copperfield," by Dickens, are a joyful relief from sorrow, grouch and gloom; and Kipling's works of army life just kick away old scowling strife—away back to the tomb. A good old book is bullet proof from pessimism's kicking foot—it keeps him to the rear; the man who does not like to read is like a dried up apple seed—he's somehow out of gear. I like to puff my jimmy pipe and run my glims o'er rows of type when nights are cold and bleak; a good old thrilling story book that holds a duke and a crook brings red blood to your cheek. James Whitcomb Riley sure struck home when he concocted that grand poem—"An Old Sweetheart of Mine"—and Walt Scott's "Lady of the Lake" would surely take a home made cake for reading, good and fine. And Mark Twain has 'em on the run—he spills some quaint and rocking fun in "Huckleberry Finn"—you read that volume and I swear, you'll laugh until you'll gasp for air—until your sides are thin. Sir Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes" makes hair stand upright on your domes—our courage almost quails; and how our innermost soul yearns for Whittier and Bobbie Burns, and Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales." There's Hugo, Bryant and Lowell, too—I've mentioned, friend, just but a few—and each man has his choice; but anyhow, you must admit, a good, old book is surely "it"—Oh, read, friend, and rejoice.

Opinions

An American Ship Gone in Von Tirpitz's Zone.

Within perhaps twenty-four hours of the opening of the Von Tirpitz programme of ravages on the high seas an American ship, the Evelyn, has been destroyed, though fortunately without loss of life. Yet, pending a clear revelation of all the facts, it will not be assumed by the Washington Administration and it ought not to be by the American people that this precipitates a crisis between Germany and the United States.

The Evelyn, according to the reports at hand, was not torpedoed by a submarine. If she had been, either deliberately or accidentally—granted that she was not resisting search or fleeing when summoned to submit to a visiting party—it would be for the Washington Administration to take not only immediate but forceful action; the American people would insist upon it and would not be denied.

But from the unofficial reports it appears that the Evelyn came into contact with a mine, as any other ship might have done in the last several months. Furthermore, there is a chance that the mine was out of its proper bearings.

Now it is an affront to civilization that mines have been so generally strewn and so negligently safe-guarded that one might drift anywhere on the wide ocean to work destruction to neutral ships and to neutral lives. It is an offense against humanity that anybody could so place and regulate a mine that under normal usage of the seas it might cause havoc to neutrals and friends no less than to belligeretns and enemies.

Nevertheless, if that particular mine floated away from the anchorage where it was intended to remain, if it was swept by currents and tide into the very waters which had been announced by the Von Tirpitz Admiralty as clear and safe, and if then it destroyed an American ship coursing those waters in full exercise of its rights and its confident reliance upon the word of the German Government that these were clear and safe waters, we might be outraged beyond expression at a reckless disregard of neutral property that ought to be secure and an abominable sacrifice of neutral life that ought to be sacred, but we should not be fairly justified in raising the issue of a ground for war.

If Von Tirpitz had never shocked civilization and dumfounded Christianity with his run-amuck proclamation the very thing which has befallen the Evelyn might have happened to her. For months those seas have been infested with mines. From the first there was always danger—because of the way the mine-strewing work was done and regulated—that an under-sea trap of destruction might drift into mid-ocean, or even into the harbor of New York.

So what came to the Evelyn might as easily have happened one day before as one day after the Von Tirpitz programme went into operation. The technical defense against willful responsibility, therefore, will be more easily set up than broken down, just as anybody might reasonably offer a plea of mitigation in the case of a runaway horse tearing along the crowded street of a city, wrecking property and maiming life.

Nevertheless, the fate of the neutral Evelyn, destroyed on the open sea by a Von Tirpitz mine, will draw taut the nerves of the American people in their anticipation of the next mishap or misdeed. It will sharpen the senses and stiffen the purpose of those in official charge of the welfare, the rights and the honor of this Nation.

Incubators and brooders our specialty. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv. 61

GET THE HOSE

That normal and healthy young animal, the small boy, again is vindicated. His unwashed face and his unkempt hair have received a scientific bill of health. His abhorrence of the bathtub bears the stamp of medical approval. The verdict is pronounced with all seriousness by Dr. Charles G. Hill of Baltimore.

Dr. Hill says the inception of certain grave symptoms is indicated by an excessive desire to wash and by abnormal fear of germs. Some of the doctor's patients are afflicted with such exaggerated fear of microbes that they wash their faces and hands at every opportunity.

Knowing that germs are dangerous, some folks arrive at a morbid fear of them, not knowing that they abound on all sides, more plentiful than the poor, who are said to be with us always.

Escape lies not in flight but in sturdy defiance. The doctor continues by saying that a healthy constitution, reasonable attention to diet, exercise and general hygiene are the most effective resistance.

To all of which must be said, it is surely true, but how many of us are impressed with a disposition to overdo precaution. How many of us believe that the business streets of our city, at the present moment, show an excessive desire upon the part of the citizens to have as it were clean faces.

Unfortunately we must face the mire of the business streets; we cannot escape, even by flight, the germs hidden in the sticky stuff, but we could by turning loose a few hundred gallons of clean water hurl defiance at those constitution-sapping "bugs" of which our medical friends tell us.

Get the hose!

THE VALUE OF FRATERNITIES

The club habit is ingrained in human nature. Wherever men have a little more than usual in common they form a club. It is so outside of college; it is so inside. No legislation can eradicate the tendency or seriously interfere with its expression.

The State of Texas is contemplating the abolition of college fraternities, presumably because they are considered undemocratic. If they are abolished local clubs, *sub rosa* or otherwise, will spring up to take their places as surely as Texans continue to send boys to college. Colonel James B. Curtis, chairman of the Inter-Fraternity Conference, says: "The abolition of groups in universities is impossible. Were it effected it would destroy the university itself. Groups of students have existed in all universities from their beginning to the present day."

The State of Texas must choose between local, unrecognized college clubs, with no reputation to maintain and little publicity to fear, and the chapters of national bodies with well established reputations and standards. Faculties in every college where the fraternity system obtains have frequently found appeals to fraternity pride an invaluable aid in enlisting support of the student body for moral and scholarly advancement. The influence of the national council of the fraternity is often a powerful lever to compel the reform of individual chapters. There could be no more wholesome regulation of undergraduate social life. It seems obvious that these advantages must be sacrificed with the substitution of local, unrecognized groups.

Some fraternities have traditions that are undemocratic. But most of them have a pride in their disregard of social or financial background when choosing new members. The more chapters a fraternity has the more rampant is its healthy Americanism. Fortunately, there are enough of fraternities to go 'round. No university in the country can boast a chapter of every one that exists. The remedy is not to abolish them, locally or nationally, but to encourage the multiplication of their chapters so that practically no students are without the opportunity to join one or another.—Tribune, N.Y.

THE BOBTAIL BUNCH

A member of the society of the scum, of the unwashed, of the riffraff, stood watching a well-dressed man go by in his fur-lined overcoat; and he muttered, and called the successful man "Old Skinflint."

Soon another man passed by with naught but a sweater on; his hands and his feet were cold and numb, but on his face he wore a smile, and he said to the down-and-outer, "Good morning!" Then the tag-rag tramp snarled back, "Smile away, you old fool, trying to pretend you ain't cold."

It is from this bobtail bunch that we get our inspiration to want to be more than a failure.

You were put here to work, and you are a lucky dog if you are physically able to perform this function.

When I see a man who doesn't like to work, I sometimes wish him the worst thing I can think of—that he can't work, just long enough to get him to want to work. It would prove pretty tough if you were unable to work.

And what is work? Work is nothing but fun when you like it. It's the workhouse when you don't. The point is, like it. Find the work that you like, and then go at it as though it were an opportunity and not a slavish task.—The Silent Partner.

CHILDREN PLEAD TO LEGISLATURE

East Side Leaders Will Send Six Small Boys and Girls as Delegates

Six children from the East Side New York, will travel to Albany to plead with legislators not to pass the bill which requires the daily reading of ten verses of the Bible in all the public schools of the state.

To show their elders there is perfect democracy about this little committee, three of the children will be girls. So announced Harry S. Schlacht, superintendent of the East Side Protective Association.

"The proper place to teach the Bible is at 26 Broadway," said Rabbi Isaac S. Moses. "In the offices of the Standard Oil Company the minds are fully developed and 'Thou salt not steal will be understood without any comment."

"Urge every one in the factories and stores where you work to write to his Assemblyman," advised Nathan Perlman, Assemblyman from the 6th District.

Stern Tells of Former Bill

Assemblyman Adolph Stern said that in March, 1908, a bill of like character had been proposed, and at that time there was only one protest in the Assembly. Mr. Stern said his protest then was efficient enough to have the bill legislated out of the Assembly.

"It is encouraging to see the people of the East Side taking such great interest in a state matter," he said. "How sad it would be if on a Friday night, while the Sabbath candles are being lit, a child should recite to its parents some obnoxious passage of the Bible that the teacher had read that morning."

Miss Sadie American, president of the Council of Jewish Women, also opposed the bill.

To create sentiment among the Assemblymen at Albany the East Side Protective Association appointed a committee of eight. Judge Aaron J. Levy is chairman. The other members are former Deputy Attorney General Edelson, ex-Assemblyman A. Stern, Alfred E. Smith, Democratic minority leader of the Assembly; Assemblyman Nathan D. Perlman, Miss Sadie American, Assemblyman Harry S. Schimmel and Harry S. Schlacht, superintendent of the East Side Protective Association.

Mr. Schlacht announced that the committee will go to Albany some time this week, and that another committee of state Senators will be appointed to create sentiment against the bill in the SSenate.

Preachers Back Measure

Dr. Alexander Griswold Cummins, rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, one of the most influential Protestant Episcopal clergymen of the state, declared himself yesterday as strongly in favor of the Greiner-Tallett bill.

"Opposition to this bill is not only narrow sectarianism," said Dr. Cummins when interviewed in Poughkeepsie. "It is also a dangerous repression of religious liberty. Such readings would have an elavating influence, and the only objection to them comes from people who fear their particular sect might suffer by the practice.

"Religious instruction, of course, is not to be thought of, but every one with a Christian point of view feels that the Bible is a book of inspiration. It should, then, be of benefit to every religious organization. The parts to be read could be chosen by a commission representing all denominations."

When asked whether Jewish and Catholic parents would not object to their children's hearing such readings Dr. Cummins said he thought no parents would object unless their religious leaders put them up to it. As the latter would have a voice in choosing the lessons, he thought there could be no valid ground for their opposition.

Dr. Jowett, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, agreed with Dr. Cummins in every particular. He was concerned, however, lest comment creep into the readings.

"I am thorough in favor of the bill," he said. "Bible reading is compulsory in English public schools and should be here. Opposition to it would disappear once it was tried. The only possible ground of objection would be the injection of comment by the reader. That, of course, would turn the thing into religious instruction, which is wholly objectionable. So long as that can be kept out of them the readings would be of very great benefit.

"Young people should be made familiar with the Bible because of its literary as well as moral and religious value. It is our greatest piece of literature, and as such should be included in our school curriculums."

SYRACUSE RANKS HIGH IN BASKETBALL WORLD

New York, Feb. 23.—A pair of gorgeously good English golfers will be bursting into our community very shortly, prepared to teach the young—and old—Americans how to shoot—golf balls.

One of them is Wilfred Reid. He'll do the teaching at the Sea View Golf Club, Atlantic City, N. J. The other is E. Gow, who will do likewise at the Sleepy Hollow Club, New York.

Reid ranks among the best professional golfers in the world. He has played for England against Scotland in every tournament since 1907. He won the Midland professional championship twice and has smashed so many records in the British Isles that it takes an adding machine to arrive at the total.

Reid, who is 30 years old, quit his job as instructor at the Banstead club, Surrey, England, so he could grab the Sea View job which pays better money:

Gow is a good golfer. He gained considerable fame in England. He was connected with the Way monor Golf Club, Waybridge, England, last year.

* * *

They grow some pretty nifty basketballers in the University of Syracuse. Over a stretch of four years Syracuse has won an enviable place in the basketball world.

The orange team since the beginning of the 1912 team has won 35 out of 42 games, scoring 1290 points against 894 by its foes.

On its home floor Syracuse seems to be invincible. The last game it lost on its home floor was to Oberlin in 1911—four years ago. Time and again Syracuse has gone against formidable foes before a home crowd but every time the orange colors have emerged triumphant.

Syracuse went through the 1914 season without suffering a defeat. It won 12 straight games that year.

Edmond A. Dollard, an alumnus of Syracuse, is the coach of the basketball squad. He's held down the same job for five years.

Here is what Dollard, as coach, has accomplished, with the Syracuse basketballers since the beginning of the 1912 season:

	Games		Total Scores	
Year	Won	Lost	Syracuse	Opponents
1912	11	3	397	286
1913	8	3	393	288
1914	12	0	369	214
1915 (to date)	4	1	131	106
Totals	35	7	1290	894

New York, Feb. 23.—Billy Sullivan quits the White Sox—and probably the Major Leagues—with a record of having caught and coached more famous pitchers than any backstop that ever figured in the national game.

Sullivan's fame as a catcher will last as long as baseball history remains. He was a wonderful catcher in his youth and even up to two years ago, after 17 years in professional baseball, he ranked as the White sox mainstay.

Sullivan, who was released unconditionally by the White Sox the other day, began his carrer in 1896 with the Dubuque (Iowa) team. In 1897 he was with Columbus (Ohio). In 1899 and 1900 he caught for the Boston Nationals, jumping to the White Sox in 1901.

Here is the list of famous pitchers that Sullivan has caught in his 17 years as a big leaguer:

1899—Nichols, Willis, Lewis.
1900—Nichols, Willis, Lewis, Dinneen, Pittinger, Bailey.
1901—Callahan, Piatt, Griffith, Patterson, Skopec, Harvey, Katoll, Hart.
1902—Griffith, Patterson, Callahan, Garvin, Piatt, Katoll, Skopec, McMacklin, E. Hughes, Durham.
1903—Callahan, Patterson, White, Flaherty, Owen, Dunkle, Altrock.
1904—Patterson, Owen, Altrock, White, Flaherty, Frank Smith, Stricklett, Ed Walsh, Dougherty.
1905—Altrock, Walsh, Owen, Patterson, White, Smith.
1906—Walsh, White, Owen, Patterson, Altrock, Smith, Fiene.
1907—Walsh, White, Smith, Altrock, Owen, Patterson, Fiene.
1908—Walsh, White, Smith, Altrock, Owen, Manuel, Nelson.
1909—Walsh, White, Smith, Altrock, Owen, Burns, Jim Scott, Fiene, Sutor, Olmstead.
1910—Walsh, White, Smith, Burns, I. Young, Scott, Lango, Olmstead.
1911—Walsh, White, Scott, Lange, Olmstead, Young, Baker, Hovlik, Mogridge.
1912—White, Walsh, Lango, Benz, Scott, Cicotte, Delhi, Mogridge, Taylor, Peters, Bell, Jordan.
1913—Walsh, White, Scott, Benz, Cicotte, Russell, Smith.
1914—Walsh, Scott, Benz, Cicotte, Russell, Faber, Wolfgang, Jasper.

THE QUIRK

Offers today as one-half of its program "The Billionaire," in 3 reels. This famous comedy was produced on the stage in all the large theaters of the United States by Klaw & Erlanger featuring the late Jerome Sykes in the leading role. The writer of this article has pleasant memories of the play as produced at the Wieting in Syracuse. The other half of the bill is "The Death Sign at High Noon," one of Kalem's noted western dramas in 3 parts, frontier days and ways in a vivid manner. Tomorrow Gus Sun sends 5 acts of vaudeville of the kind that always pleases. Pathe furnishes 6 reels of pictures, five of which are contained in "The Boundary Rider." The most show for the money.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Edith Smith of London, Ont., was the Sunday guest of Mrs. S. B. Ball.

* * *

Miss Hilda Bartlett of Rochester, N. Y., is the guest of her cousin, Miss Dorothy Clark, of 365 S. 4th st.

Relics of Old Persia.

Shuster, the old capital of Persia, is one of Iran's wonder cities. In the dawn of Persian civilisation it took a leading part. On the bank of the only navigable river the country can boast, the city gets its name from the famous ruler, Shapur, who built great irrigating dams and a noble bridge across the Karun, now wrongly credited to the emperor Valerian. Sixteen hundred years have left the great bridge, a quarter of a mile in length, with yawning gaps, but the water of the river runs today through the channels and tunnels made to fertilise a land that had not yet been overrun by the Arabic barbarians who destroyed the culture of Persia.—London Mail.

MASONIC LODGE ATTEND CHURCH

Baptist Church Pastor Dwelt at Length Upon Washington's Characteristics

The Baptist church was filled to capacity at Sunday night's services. The Masonic lodges of Oswego, Fulton and Phoenix attended in a body. The meeting was probably the largest ever attended in this city.

Leon Foster, the organist of the church, gave a short organ recital, and the choir rendered special athems suitable for the occasion.

Royal Schaffer, director of the choir sang a tenor solo, "Calvary," after which the Rev. M. G. Buck, D.D., delivered the lecture sermon on Washington which follows:

February, the stormy closing month of winter gave to America our Washington and our Lincoln. Of Washington it has been well said that he belonged to the whole world. No people can monopolize him exclusively. Like the tallest peak of the Himalayas, he towers above all the others, the pioneer of matchless self-sacrifice and masterly ability who first blazed the way thru the wilderness of caste, ambition, oppression and war to the successful establishment of government of by and for the people. Is it strange then that his name should be reverenced throughout the world and his birthday celebrated annually by the citizens of the great republic he founded?

That, in character and life, he is a model of well-rounded citizenship to which the rising generations may ever look up with admiration and profit all will agree. What made him so?

Now to the answer of that question lies the open secret of Washington's abiding influence in American history. His greatness was the greatness of service. It was through the surrender of ambition to patriotism, the sacrifice of personal comfort for public duty, that there was given to this man his grip on the love of his people. His life was laid without stint on the altar of national duty.

And this is the special aspect of Washington's character to which I invite your thoughts for a few minutes. Not Washington, the leader, masterful and inspiring, not Washington, the soldier, resourceful and dauntless, not Washington, the statesman, keen and prophetic. But including all these aspects Washington the servant of his people, his life a commentary on the Master's words, "Whosoever will be great among you let him be your minister and whosoever will be chief let him be your servant. The text you notice is Christ's definition of true greatness.

Matt 20: 26-27:—Whosoever will be great among you let him be your minister and whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant."

Washington served his counry by his devotion to a high ideal of public duty. He incarnated in his varied career, as truly as a man ever did, the conception of lofty purpose and unswerving integrity in national affairs.

Again Washington served his country by the creative influence of his personalty. I emphasize the word creative, National Crises, reveal two kinds of patriots: One is the epoch-marking man, the other is the epoch-making man.

The greatness of the first is representative, that of the second is creative. The epoch marking man interprets the aspirations of his own generation and gives them tongue and purpose. The epoch-making man on the other hand by his enthusiasm and genius creates other forces which give a new impulse to his own age. It may be said that Washington's career embodied at different times both of these types. He was an epoch-marking and epoch-making man. His patriotism was representative and it was also creative.

Washington served his country by his boundless faith in its future. Never in the darkest hour of defeat did this man question the righteousness of his cause or doubt for a moment its ultimate triumph. And yet no one who has read the inner history of this struggle can be blind to the fact that a belief in its ultimate triumph was no easy thing.

As to the reason of the life of this man we look back in his life's history and we see him beginning in his young boyhood laying the foundations for his career. By his obedience and affectionate devotion to his parents.

His father died while he was quite young and this drew him closer to his mother perhaps and his desire was to become a sea-faring man, but his mother persuaded to give it up even after his trunk was packed to start on his first voyage.

Again—Washington was a gentleman. Honest, conscientious upright, unselfish, courteous in all his associations in the transactions of his business, and in the discharge of all the duties which positions of trust and vital importance imposed. He could but win the respect and command the esteem of all good people. Being a gentleman in the best sense of the word, he was absolutely free from self-seeking and lived for the good of others, gave himself and the best that was in him for God and home and country and placed himself in the service of his country then in the throes of a mighty struggle for existence, laid his all—home, lands, social position and life itself upon freedom's altar a willing sacrifice to American liberty. What a character for emulation. What a model of true citizenship for our young men to fashion their lives after. What a standing rebuke to the selfish, ambitious place seeking and grafters in church and state.

Again Washington was a God-fearing Christian.

He believed the Bible to be God's inspired message to man and he believed in Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Redeemer of the world. He reverenced and obeyed the teaching of the man of Galilee. He belonged to and respected and contributed to the support of an orthodox branch of the Christian church.

In accord with his Christian faith he was a man of prayer. In evidence of this he is seen on his knees during the lonely night watches invoking the compassion and assistance of Almighty God in behalf of his freezing, starving soldiers at Valley Forge. Washington's prayers saved the heroes of '76 from starvation and Lincoln's prayers gave the Union Army victory at Gettysburg.

America is rich in the number and greatness of her heroes. Statesmen and philanthropists and at the head of them must ever stand the matchless and the imperishable fame of George Washington.

Some men do not realize, yes, it might be said that no man ever realizes the amount of good he does while living but those who follow after see that he builded greater than he knew, laying broader foundations than contemplated.

He built not alone for his own time but for the great future and pointed the right solution of many of the problems which were to arise in the years to come. He was indeed one of the most farsighted statesman of his generation and also having an almost prophetic vision. And so he remains an ever increasing influence for good in every part and sphere of action of the republic. And so after the lapse of years he is better appreciated, more perfectly understood and more thoroughly venerated and loved than when he lived.

And the secret of Washington's abiding hold upon the popular imagination and his abiding influence is, first of all in the moral seriousness of his life. While he was a man of eminently practical habit of mind yet his life and life's work were to him matters of solemn concern. He carried this seriousness into all the multifarious occupations. Nothing was little or trifling to him. This made him do his best in everything to which he set his hand, and when his power and influence became manifest he was kept from the possibility either of trifling or of self-seeking.

Benedict Arnold lived at the same time Washington did but you scarcely ever hear his name mentioned, while cities, markets, halls, clubs, streets and societies are named after Washington. People are attracted to that which is good and esteem character which is noble. They honor patriotic and upright men by using their names over generation after generation, while the name of a traitor is held in the utmost contempt.

America gave to France a statue of Lafayette of heroic size but she gave to the world the character of Washington in its colossal proportions and the world has erected its lofty pedestal.

"It is high," Gladstone said. "If among all the pedestals supplied by history for eminent public characters I saw one higher than all the rest and if I was asked to name its fittest occupant I should at once name Washington."

He incarnates our loftiest patriotic thought. Great forces focus in a person and from him radiate with clearer power and thus great men are at once the effect and cause of the events of their time. They meditate between principle and practice, between ideas and action. Of such leaders of the world's thought and action Washington was preeminent. And so we say long live the name of Washington. It is a proof that we esteem his life and the principles for which he stood.

Great is the power of man backed by the pow of good. Man and God—nothing impossible. All things will be swept down as before a mighty tornado. Washington without the power of God backing his native talent would not have been able to accomplish great things. But would have been swayed by every wind of doctrine that blew. But he had one great object in view and worked accordingly. Washington realized that he had to give an account to the creator of all manhind for the use or misuse of all his talents and realizing that and with the vision or the future of this country he with that great power from on high strove with his might and main that he might receive the reward—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys prepared for thee from the foundations of the earth. Let us go forth and live as he did in the fear of God and for the uplifting of mankind.

Non-Rusting PAILS

For the house, barn or for sap gathering a galvanized iron pail is the best.

Better than tin for sap gathering, as it will stand hard usage and will not rust.

10 or 12 Quart, 23c

By taking advantage of the jobber's overstock of these regular 35c and 40c pails, we can offer them at the above bargain prices.

Remember we do not deal in seconds, and these pails, as well as every other article in our stock, is First Class.

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7 South First Street

Chas. Merrill Doing Well

Charles Merrill, who sustained severe injuries to his back when the roof of the parochial school collapsed in October, is now at his home, 215 Erie street. Mrs. Merrill, his mother, announces that the young man's complete and ultimate recovery is certain, according to the advices of physicians.

Will Sew for Poor

The ladies of Elizabeth Chapter, Order Eastern Star are busily engaged these days at sewing for the poor and needy persons of our city. Accordingly they will meet with Mrs. H. R. Wheeler, 611 Erie st., Thursday afternoon for that purpose.

We have a stock of galvanized roofing and siding for private garages. Place your order now and have it ready. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv. 59

All womens' suits, coats and dresses will be closed out regardless of cost at New York Shop sale tomorrow.—adv.

JUNIOR KNIGHTS MET

A Happy Time Was Enjoyed; Toasts Were Given and Business Session Held.

The Junior Knights met last night in the Brotherhood rooms of the First M. E. church. The honored guests were the Delta Alphas and their teacher, Mrs. H. J. Wilson. A banquet was served; Curtis Austin acted as toastmaster, and the following responses were made: Some Class, Leland Root; Some Other Class, Lucille Stanley; George Washington, a Model Husband, Marion Shattuck; The Future of Our Class, Stanley Munger; I Can't Tell a Lie," Wayne Wellward.

The teachers of both classes responded to toasts, and H. L. Paddock also responded.

A business meeting and election of officers of the Junior Knights followed the toast list.

BOWLING NOTES

The Postoffice boys held the alleys at the Onyx last night; the Orioles defeating the Woodpeckers by a score of 2058 to 1880.

Not one of the "Postals" showed remarkable skill during the evening; but Storms of the Woodpeckers ran up the high single score of 187. The Orioles captured all three games by a good margin.

No games in the Tri-city League have been played yet, owing to a dispute over the form of the schedule.

The score for last night's game follows:

Orioles	1	2	3	Total
Cox	111	147	132	
Perk	141	125	124	
Brown	145	176	130	
Bort	106	159	179	
Jones	131	141	111	
Totals	634	748	676	2058

Woodpeckers	1	2	3	Total
Haskins	110	130	122	
Storms	110	187	140	
Frawley	136	132	103	
Rich	109	140	124	
Waugh	99	103	135	
Totals	564	692	624	1880

REAR WON

Rear captured first prize in the one-man sweepstakes held on the Odd Fellows' alleys last night at Baldwinsville, by bowling 579.

Staring secured second with a score of 559.

Community Notes

Marshall Penfield of Academy st., who has been ill for the past two weeks with pleurisy is gaining nicely.

* * *

Mrs. Judson North and son of Syracuse were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Justin J. Morrill at their home S. 4th street, Monday.

* * *

Mrs. J. K. Steele of S. 3d st., visited friends in Oswego Monday.

* * *

Mrs. William G. Ottman of East Broadway is confined to the house with la grippe.

* * *

R. Bruce McRae of S. 5th st. left the first of the week for Binghamton and from there will spend the week on a business trip in Pennsylvania.

* * *

Miss Ina Stewart spent the week-end with relatives in Syracuse.

* * *

The Girl's Friendly society of Zion Episcopal church met with Mrs. F. L. Jennings at her home in E. Broadway, Monday evening.

* * *

Mrs. Jessie Hines, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Petrie of Utica street, has returned to her home in Rochester.

* * *

Eugene Cushman of Schenectady was the over-Sunday guest of friends in Fulton.

* * *

Miss Georgiana Koch of Syracuse University was the week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Koch, S. Second street.

* * *

Rev. M. G. Buck's Sunday School class will give a banquet in the parlors of the First Baptist church of the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 24. The members of Mrs. R. B. Hubbard's Sunday School class will serve.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Morrill have returned from a trip to New York and Washington, D. C., where Mrs. Morrill has been for five weeks. Mr. Morrill joined Mrs. Morrill the last week in Washington.

* * *

Mrs. Egbert Carver of S. 3d street, has been confined to her home for the past two weeks by illness.

* * *

Don't miss the big sale of women's and misses' garments tomorrow at the New York Shop, Oneida st.—adv.

LOCAL IRELAND AND ITALY WAGE A WARFARE

Dog Fight Leads to Dne "Bigga Fight"—Ireland Abed.

For some time past there have been several fights between dogs belonging to James McNeil of 371 S. 1st st., and Joe Bennetti of 365 S. 4th st. Last Sunday both dogs came together once more, and when McNeil tried to seperate them, the Italian's dog bit McNeil on the right hand, lacerating three fingers.

A few hours later the Italian's dog once more came around to the Hall house, where McNeil is a boarder, looking for trouble, and this time found it. The lesson McNeil learned from interference was enough for one day, so he let the dogs fight it out. The Italian's dog has not been seen since.

However, when young George Marshall, also a boarder at Hall's, passed the Italian's house yesterday afternoon about one o'lock, Bennetti struck him across the left shoulder with a pickaxe handle. The same thing occurred when McNeil passed a few hours latter; only with more telling results this time.

Benneitti lay in wait for McNeil until he had passed the house occupied by the Italians, then crept upon him (McNeil) unawares and struck him a hard blow on the head felling to his knees. McNeil tried to get up, when the Italian again struck at him with the pick handle. This time McNeil threw up his arm to check the blow and received a painful injury upon the muscles of his right forearm.

As a result of the encounter today McNeil lies abed suffering painful injuries about the head, arm and hand. Dr. Jay was called to attend the injuries cause d both Bennetti and his dog.

Bennetti has threatened to kill all the Halls, McNeils and Marshalls in the neighborhood, and if not taken care of by the police soon may try to put his threats into effect.

SCOUTS PLAYED METEORS

The Boy Scouts of Troop I Beat Oswego Meteors

The Oswego Meteors were beaten by Boy Scouts of Troop II after a tie game had been played out on city court last night. The score was a tie, when the time was called, but the game was played out and the scouts won.

Prevost of the Scouts and Wilburn of the Meteors were the star players of the vening. Dan Hudson refereed the game, and about seventy-five persons were in attendance.

The return game will be played at Oswego on March 3.

BROKEN WRIST RESULTED FROM FALL ON ICY WALK

Mrs. Thomas Griffin of Utica st., sustained a broken wrist Sunday evening, the result of a fall upon an ice-covered sidewalk in 3d st. near Seneca. Until yesterday afternoon Mrs. Griffin gave but little attention to the injury. Becoming alarmed at the continued pain she called at the Lee Memorial hospital where an X-Ray examination showed the broken bone. Dr. E. A. Gladman dressed the injury and Mrs. Grffin returned to her home.

AUTO CLUB MEET

President of the Fulton Automobile club, R. L. McCully, and the directors, are planning for an informal supper and entertainment, to be held some evening during March, the object being to get as many as possible of the automobilists together for a special time, and to talk over plans for the coming season. All owners and their friends, including ladies, will be invited, whether members of the auto club or not. President McCully says the date will be announced as soon as arrangements are completed.

INSTALLING OF LOCAL PASTOR

The Rev. Chas. R. Robertson Was Formally Installed at Presbyterian Church Last Night

Last evening at the Presbyterian church were held the installation services for Rev. Chas. S. Robertson, pastor of the church.

The Rev. Dr. Steele of the Grace Presbyterian church of Oswego presided, and delivered the charge to Dr. Robertson. The Rev. Dr. Pierce of Baldwinsville gave the scriptural reading, and the prayer of installation was by the Rev. Mr. Fuess of Syracuse.

The Rev. A. M. Fulton of Syracuse preached the installation sermon, and Rev. G. W. Wellburn of Scranton delivered the charge to the people.

The theme chosen by the Rev. Mr. Fulton was taken from James 1:6,—"Pure Religion and Undefiled." The thought given was that there are many kinds, or types, of religion in the world, but not all types are pure and unspotted. The kind of religion which does not touch the foundation of a person's life ,Dr. Fulton pointed out, is not a pure religion. The kind of religion which does not serve the person that he may benefit his church, his community, and in turn the world is an empty religion.

The world today, Dr. Fulton said further, is full of religion; it is a great living force, and man is incurably a religious being; even the devils believe and tremble. The prime factor of religion is helpfulness to man, and when man and church do not serve the community toward better ends that community has the right to place a question mark after the creed of the church. Religion to be pure, and to be unspotted means service for God toward mankind.

The Rev. G. W. Wellburn in his charge to the people dwelt upon the great need today in building up the sinew of the church. At no time in the world's history, Rev. Wellburn stated has there been greater need for preparation by the church than at the present time—preparation, not for fighting ability but for leadership.

Never in the history of the civilized world, Rev. Welburn pointed out, has the church been so left out of the councils of the world than at the present time.

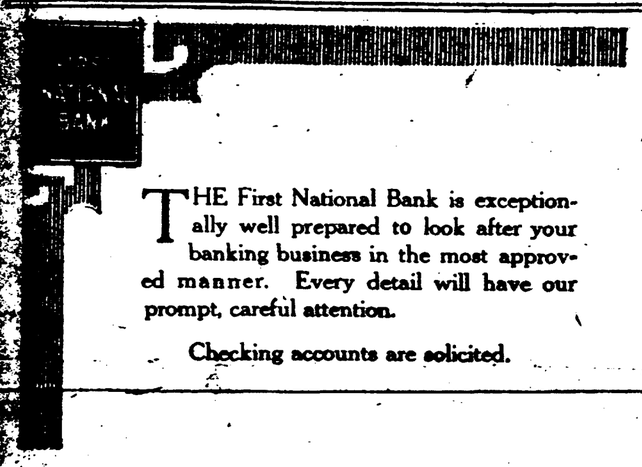
And, but a few months ago the leaders in religious circles, were declaring war to be impossible. In America our leaders say "We shall never fight," but wait! Let the church prepare, not to fight but for a mighty leadership.

Then in his old time grace of speech, Rev. Wellburn congratulated the people of the church upon having Dr. Robertson as their pastor, and expressed the assurance that the kindnesses that had been his while acting in the position now occupied by Dr. Robertson would in turn be meted out to their present pastor, and, that the church would become a still greater power in the community which it serves.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson gave the benediction, and an informal reception was held.

Dean Barry Fund

The Dean Barry monument committee of St. Paul's church, Oswego, met Sunday afternoon. Returns of the campaign to raise funds for the memorial were gone over and it was found that about $4300 has been subscribed and indications point to the fact that the fund will go between $10,000 and $12,000, over double what it was first planned to raise.



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AFTERNOON and NIGHT

Gus Sun's Vaudeville
5 — BIG ACTS — 5
A Gigantic and Meritorious Array of Headline Features—Look Them Over

RUTH PAGE and RAG TIME BOYS
COMEDY MUSICAL ACT

THE GABBERTS
EQUILIBRISTS
In Their Up Side Down Novelty

GEO. JOSEPHINE
PIERCE & KNOLL
"IN FOOLOLOGY"
Comedy, Singers and Dancers

Those Minstrel Boys
KELSO & SIDNEY
BLACKFACE COMEDIANS

Big Sensational Novelty
MORALES TRIO
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"IS IT WELL WITH THEE?"

DEMANDS BILLY SUNDAY

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Billy Sunday preached last night on the topic "Is it Well with Thee?" He said:—

Text: Second Book of Kings, 4th chapter, 26th verse: "Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with thy child?"

Fifty-three miles north of Jerusalem, eight miles from Tabor and four miles from Jezreel, there once stood the famous and unfortunate city of Shuman, situated in one of the most beautiful spots on the globe, surrounded by olive orchards and fields of waving grain,with babbling springs and shaded groves, an ideal place for an idcal home, and in that city there was such a home, presided over by one of the famous women of antiquity.

Elisha, the prophet, used to pass this home on his way to Mount Carmel and back again to the schools of the prophets at Jericho, of which he was head, and there was something in his actions that led this woman to conclude that he was a man of God, for she said one day to her husband:

"I preceive that a man of God is passing by us continually.

Women are of keener perception when it comes to things spirtually and morally than are men.

I perceive that probably her husband was too busy running the bank, or the farm, or "balled up" in politics. I preceive he had no time to think of bringing any influence beneath his roof that might be a moral or spiritual uplift to himself or his wife or his children.

I perceive that a man of God is passing by us continually.

And many a time, if God is ever brought beneath the roof, He will have to be brought there by the pleadings of the wife, and many a man has to have his attention called to things that are decent by his wife.

"I perceive that a man of God is passing by us continually."

She felt they were losing much. She wanted all the benefit that could accrue to her or her child by associating with a man that walked close with God.

"I perceive, husband, that a man of God is passing by us continually."

"Why don't we ask him to stop and come in and be a benediction and blessing to us?"

And she said to her husband:—

"Let's build for him a little room and place therein a bed, a stool, a pitcher and a candlestick that he can ever afterwards call that his home.

The suggestion evidently met with the approval of the husband for they did it, and ever afterwards the man of God, tired and worn on his journey, had a resting place, and he made that his home.

Laid the Dead Boy Upon Elisha's Bed

There was in that family an only child, and I can see him out in the field where his father was with the reapers, and the hot sun of the Oriental country beat down on his head and the boy threw his hands to his head and cried:—

"My head! My head! My head!"

And the father said to the servants: "Carry the lad to his mother."

And they bore him to the house.

An then, to my mind, occurs one of the saddest statements found upon the pages of the Old Testament. He sat upon his mother's knees until noon, and then died.

Broken-hearted, she carried him upstairs and laid upon the bed of the man of God; then turning to the young men, her servants, she said to them:—

"Saddle me a beast and drive on."

Down yonder at Mount Carmel was the man of God who, she believed, had power to bring to life the dead child. But there on the highway was the mother with her heart breaking; down there in the home at Shuman was the boy lying on the bed of the man of God, dead—and you have the picture.

And they went on and Elisha looked down the road and saw them coming, and he said to Gehazi, who was sort of a private secretary:—

"Yonder comes theShunamite. I wish you would see what she wants and what brings her hither."

And Gehazi ran down the road and met her and saluted her in the words of my text:—

"Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with thy child?"

She answered after the manner of Eastern salutation:

"It is well."

She drew near to the man of God, dismounted from the beast, fell upon her knees, threw her arms about him and wept.

Gehazi possibly thinking her insane, came, seized her by the shoulders and by sheer force was about to drag her away when the prophet of God put out his hand and stopped him, and said:—

"Do not so rudely use her. The poor woman's soul is vexed and troubled within her and God has not revealed to me the cause of her sorrow."

Send for Sky-pilot When Heart Breaks

Then he turned to the woman and asked her why she had come and why she wept. She told him her boy had died and believed by what she had seen and learned of him as she watched him pass her house and as he had been a guest in her home, that he walked close with God, and if there was anybody in all the nation that she believed had power with God it was that same man, and she made that trip to have him help her.

Yes, sir, when your heart is breaking the first man you want to get under your roof is the preacher, the man that walks close to God.

You don't want the dancing master then, nor the saloon keeper, nor the card prize winner.

When your hearts are breaking you want somebody that keeps in touch with God. Then you will send for the sky-pilot.

She said:—

"My boy is dead and I want you to go back and help me and bring to life again."

And Elisha said to Gehazi:—

"Gehazi, here, you take my staff and go lay that on the dead child that he may live."

I don't know, but I have always thought that God told him to do that.

What we want is a personal touch; there is too much of this other business. I think one of the curses of the church today seems to be a perpetual sign hanging from the pew:—

WANTED—A recipe whereby our work can be accomplished by proxy.

And they think if they drop a check in the plate, they are released from responsibility and absolved from any necessity for doing anything for God.

She said:—

"I want you to go with me."

And Elisha said to Gehazi:—

"Go lay the staff on the dead child that he live."

But she clung to him weeping and said:—

"As the Lord God liveth and as my soul liveth I will not let thee go."

And she compelled the man of God to accompany her home. He put everybody out of the room, out of the house. He walked into the chamber where the dead boy was lying on the bed, and we are told that he spread himself upon the dead child, put his face to the boy's face, his hands on the boy's hands, his heart to the boy's heart, and he prayed and God heard his prayer, and the heart in that child started like a huge pump and drove the blood through the veins and the arteries; his eyes moved, his lips trembled, he sat up and asked for his mother.

God Wants to Teach Importunity in Prayer

Elisha called to Gehazi and said:—"Carry the lad to his mother."

And the house of sorrow was turned into a home of mirth; that of grief into happiness; that of misery into joy, because the woman's confidence was not misplaced and God had heard the prayer of the man and restored the boy to life.

Now why do you suppose God gives us that beautiful and matchless story? I'll tell you.

That's simply an Old Testament incident; that is simply a pastoral incident of centuries and centuries ago, but there is a lesson in it that I think and feel is peculiarly applicable to this meeting tonight, and for that reason I bring you the message, and that is, God wants to teach us importunity in prayer, determination to accomplish the thing upon which our heart is set no matter what difficulties or obstacles may be in the way.

Years ago in Cincinnatti a minister had preached as best human wisdom could depict the life of God to a sin-cursed world, and as he was drawing to the close of his sermon the Lord seemed to say:—

"Make the application of your message personal. Ask if there is not one here that would like to be a Christian."

And he did what he hadn't done in that rich and fashionable church for years. He said to the people:—

"Let us bow our heads in prayer. If there is some one here that is sick and tired of sin and wants us to pray for you, lift your hand."

And as all were still, just then the door opened and a young man walked in, dropped in the rear seat, leaped to his feet, raised his hand and then cried out:

"Pray for me, sir; I am sick and tired of sin.'!

And the minister prayed. Then he hurried down the aisle and took the young man by the hand. He learned from him a sad story of prodigality and wandering. He learned that for eight years he had been a wanderer on earth; had heard nothing from home; knew not whether his parents were living or dead.

His Dying Old Father Wouldn't Let God Go

The minister advised him to write home and tell his parents what he had done. He didn't expect a reply from Brooklyn for four days. The fourth day no answer came; the fifth day no answer and he was worried.

The sixth day no answer and he was troubled. The seventh day and no answer and he was in distress. The eighth day and no answer and he was in agony.

The ninth day and the letter came, but the envelope was bordered with black. With tear-dimmed eyes and trembling hand he broke the seal and read something like this:—

"My Dear Son: The joy which your letter brought to our home and hearts was only exceeded by the sadness which was there at the same time, for as nearly as we can conclude, the same day and the same hour that you found Jesus Christ as your Saviour, your old father was going out into the skies.

"All day long he rolled and tossed upon his bed; his mind wandered up and down the earth, he knew not where, and ever and anon he would cry out in misery:—

" 'Oh, God, save my poor wandering drunken boy today.'

"We would turn his mind from you; and divert his attention from your prodigality and your sin, but ever and anon his mind would roam from place to place and he would cry out in sorrow:—

" 'Oh, God, save my poor wayward wandering, drunken boy today.'

"And just as he passed into the skies he cried:—

" 'Oh, God, save——'

"And he finished the prayer in the presence of Jesus."

Do you know the result? Down at the bottom of the letter the mother added this footnote. She said:—

"You are a Christian tonight because your old father would not let God go."

Oh, for men and women that could pray like like that or mothers that would forget, or husbands that would forget.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

$20 and $25 suits, coats and dresses. Your choice $5 at the big New York Shop sale tomorrow.—adv.

Those You Know

W. E. Oram of New York was the guest of friends in Fulton a part of last week.

* * *

Orin Fredenburg of S. 6th st. has been confined to the house for some time by illness.

* * *

Mrs. E. T. Munger of S. 5th street has been confined to her home with grippe for two weeks.

* * *

Miss Eva Rude of Oswego was the over-Sunday guest of relatives here.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart had as guests on Monday Mrs. Burr Rowlee, and Edgar and Gladys Stewart of the West River Road.

* * *

Miss Esther Chaplin of Baldwinsville was the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Roy Bailey, of N. 6th st.

* * *

Saturday the school girls are invited to hear a special cooking talk by Prof. Eastman.

* * *

Miss Fannie Perry of Worth st., is spending a few days with friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chubb of West 1st st., entertained a few friends informally yesterday at luncheon.

* * *

R. Burt of West 4th st., was the over-Sunday guest of his brother in Lysander.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Manley D. Brackett were in Ithaca to attend the farmers' week convention.

* * *

George Dennison of S. 3d st., is recovering from his recent illness.

* * *

James McCoy of Hannibal st., has secured a position at Ilion.

* * *

Miss Elsie Drury has been the receen guest of Hannibal friends.

* * *

Mrs. George North of the West Side has been in South Granby, called their by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. A. Williamson, formerly of this city.

* * *

Mrs. R. Burt entertained at her home Monday afternoon for Miss Gladys Wybron, treating eleven of Miss Glady's friends to a strawride. A delightful Washington supper awaited them on their return. The table was decorated with miniature cherry trees and flowers, tiny hatchets and assorted candies were the souvenirs. All of the youngsters were of the same mind that Mrs. Burt was the best lady they ever knew.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Boen of Syracuse is the guest of Mrs. George Hanna, Oneida st. She is also calling on her many Fulton friends. Mrs. Boen was a guest at the meeting which the D. A. R. held in observance of Washington's birthday at the home of Mrs. A. P. Bradt in Hannibel St. A carefully prepared program was planned by Miss Ada Wright touching on the life of Washington. Tea was served at 5 o'clock.

* * *

You may talk about grasshoppers on Washington's birthday to your heart's content, but it remains for Daniel Darleigh to cap the climax. At almost the same time that The Evening Times appeared yesterday containing the story of the second month's hopper, Mr. Darleigh informed this paper that flies were buzzing around a garbage barrel in his backyard.

* * *

The Parish Circle of Zion Episcopal church will meet with Mrs. F. L. Jennings Thursday afternoon to sew for the poor.

* * *

Mrs. William Works, 84 years old, is very ill of pneumonia at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Harding, Oneida street.

REFUSED THEATRICAL OFFER

Miss Zetta Babcock, daughter of E. T. Babcock, of Park st., refused on Friday last a flattering offer to join a theatrical company that is producing "Ben Hur."

$10, $12 and $15 winter coats at $2.95 at the New York Shop sale tomorrow.—adv.

An Effective Retort.

The late Rev. Patrick Watson, vicar of Earlsfield, was a great authority on the Holy Land, and he was also a stickler for accuracy. An amusing passage of arms once took place between him and the archbishop of Canterbury. A committee report was under consideration, and Mr. Watson objected to the heading "Removal of Premises" on the ground that the things inside the premises were removed and not the building.

Dr. Temple replied, "I suspect you often tell your wife the kettle boils, but it doesn't."

The meeting roared with laughter and passed on to the next business.—London News.

NO EXCUSE FOR IMPURITY TODAY

Boys and Girls Told They May Live As Purely As of Yore

The chapel of the State street Methodist church was filled last night with young boys and girls who listened to a most inspiring uplifting address.

Miss Maud B. Perkins, of Syracuse, President of the W.C.T.U. or Onondaga county, and organizer of the Young People's branch in this city, was the speaker of the evening, and her talk will no doubt be long remembered by all who heard her speak on moral lessons last night.

Miss Florence Kelly conducted the devotional exercises, and her prayers were inspiring as they were helpful to the cause that so many old and young people of this city are fighting and struggling for—temperance and purity.

The members of the W. C. T. U. headed by the President, Mrs. Sylvester, were in attendance. They were the honored guests of the young folks.

Miss Hart, president of the Young People's branch, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and began by asking the assembly to sing "True Hearted, Whole Hearted," a Y. P. B. song. The chorus closes with these words: "God is our leader; and His Will be done."

Miss Kelley read a verse from the Bible according to St. John, which was appropriate for the occasion, and closed with prayer.

President Hart then introduced the speaker of the evening, Miss Maud B. Perkins.

The speaker said, that she was glad to be with the boys and girls of Fulton once more, and announced that speakers and members of every branch of the W.C.T.U. from all over the State were coming here for one week in July, 2d to the 6th, and hold one of the largest parties ever held in this city.

She then claimed that New York State leads all other states in the union in the number of boys and girls who were members of the Young People's branch of the W.C.T.U.

"New York State has 1500 more young men belonging to our organization than any other one of the 48 states, and every one of these young men have signed the triple pledge. A great many more have signed the single pledge and from what I have been able to discover everyone of our large organization is keeping their promise to abstain from all alcoholic drinks.

"When the young people of today read the stories of their grandparents, and they learn the purity of those relatives of a generation or more ago, they ask themselves, 'why they did not live in those times?' There is no reason why you cannot live just as pure a life as did your grandparents, if you but watch and pray.

"All along the railroad lines between New York and the Pacific coast you will see signs that have a bearing one way or another upon prohibition, and by 1920, those that are living will see this whole country marching under the Prohibition banners of purity and temperance.

"Today there are more saloons in New York city than there are in 36 states in the south and southwest. Statistics show that every seventh girl in New York is a recruit of the white slave traffic, and for the year of 1914 there were 60,000 girls ruined by the vice in the United States.

"It is tiem that something is done to prevent it, and we relie upon the Young People's branch of the W. C. T. U. to help us crush this canker that has come into our midst. Every boy and girl of this organization should work and strive to abolish this traffic in souls and to drive the liquor habit out of this State.

"The habits and lives that you now lead will effect the coming generations. If you lead lives of purity, love and sobriety, those that follow in the future will also be pure and holy. If your life is spent in wastefulness and intemperance so will the children of the future be. This is called inheritance, and inheritance is a powerful organizer, either for good or for evil. Which do you choose?"

The speaker at this point gave many demonstrations of her meaning by reciting moral lessons that have come under her observation. For instance a young girl about the age of 23 had always lead a live of purity and yet was often attacked with the alcoholic liver complaint. She visited several doctors who told her her ailment, and she became insulted; until Miss Perkins, to satisfy her own mind and that of the young girl, called upon a specialist and, after describing the patient's trouble, the doctor remarked: "That if the girl had always lead a liife of purity and sobriety the disease must have been inherited. Upon investigation this was proven to be so. The father at one time had been a drunkard but from the time this little girl was a child of six had not touched a drop of alcoholic liquor, and now because of that father's intemperance the girl must go through life a physical wreck.

Continuing the speaker said, "You are building your characters today and in this wonderful land of opportunities there is a place for you, and the ones that demand and receive the highest salaries are those who neither smoke cigarettes or drink whiskey, beer or cider. The business world today demands that their employes shall be temperate they have no room for the other kind.

The speaker then cited the changes that transpired in the works of Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, and Thomas A. Edison's plant where the smoking of cigarettes are forbidden.

Miss Perkins then described a saloon keeper who went into a business place to pay a bill, and paid the debt with a check given by a hard working man who was an habitual drunkard, and as he paid the bill, the drunkard's little boy, sick and weak for the want of nourishment looked through a window into the store during the transaction. This is but one, or we might say two, of the many moral lessons the speaker gave to the young people last night to awaken their dormant powers and stimulate into their hearts the ambition to go out and fight for the good of the cause.

Miss Perkins described in detail the use license money is put to. The chief thing being the poor fund, and with alcohol out of the State there would be less poor people to draw upon charity, and there would be less money for the grafters to use in election campaigns.

The speaker then told of a meeting in Washington not long ago when North and South joined in singing "Home, Sweet Home" because the song written by Payne so many, many years ago was teeming with the purity of the soul.

"Can you imagine our future generations singing, "O, You Million Dollar Doll." Looking back after an age has passed away the many songs of old are still sung, but the songs written now-a-days, are doubtful. There is neither sentiment nor purity in them and the sooner forgotten the better for the public."

The meeting closed with a prayer by Mrs. Sylester, president of the local W.C.T.U.; after which a supper was served the guests in the basement of the chapel.

DEACONESS RESIGNES

Mrs. Theressa A. Brown, deaconess of the First M. E. church, has resigned her position. She will leave in April for her home in the West and later she will take up the deaconess work there.

Mrs. Brown has been a most efficient earnest worker and she will be greatly missed in charity work.

THE QUIRK

TODAY—"The Billionaire" (3-Reel K. & E.)
"The Death Sign At High Noon" (3-Reel Kalem)
Mat, 5c; Night 5c and 10c

WEDNESDAY—5 Acts Gus Sun Vaudeville
"The Boundary Rider" in 5 Reels, and others.
Mat., 10-15c; Night, 10-15-20c.

THURSDAY—"Arizona" A Big Feature
5c-10c. AMATEURS

FRIDAY—5 Acts Gus Sun Vaudeville
A Pathe's—"THE BOMB THROWERS"—3 Reels
Weekly No. 13—"WHIFFLE'S TOOTHACHE, "PLANTS IN CUBA"
Matinee: Children, 5c; Adults, 10c, 15c Night: 10c, 15c, 20c

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For the Children

Young German Patriots Saluting Kaiser Wilhelm.



Photo by American Press Association.

Young people, as a rule, are intensely patriotic. They believe—and it is natural they should—that no country equals their own native land. No other nation is so great and powerful and nowhere else are the soldiers so brave. It is entirely proper that one should cherish a love of country and home, for without patriotism to inspire it no nation would amount to much. The boys in the picture are German, and their picture was taken during a recent visit of the German emperor to Berlin. At the present time he does not spend much time at his capital, but more frequently is at the battle front. The boys, you will notice, are dressed in uniform. They were standing at their window so as to be able to see their loved ruler, and when he arrived opposite their place they saluted in true military fashion.

Double Beheadings.

1.—Remove the first letter from a word which signifies durable and leave a piece of furniture; behead again and leave a word that implies skill.

2.—Remove the first letter from a building material and leave a musical sound; take away the next letter and leave a unit.

3.—Remove the first letter from a part of darkness and leave a term of speed; behead again and leave a single spot.

4.—Remove the first letter from a grain and create warmth; behead again and learn what to do with the first word.

5.—Remove the first letter from an edge and leave a place of amusement; remove the next letter and you can write with it.

6.—Remove the first letter from the cost and leave a grain; behead again and leave something very cold.

7.—Remove the first letter from a shallow dish and you will be behind time; take away the next letter and it will be eaten.

Answers.—1. Stable, table, able. 2. Stone, tone, one. 3. Trace, race, ace. 4. Wheat, heat, eat. 5. Brink, rink, ink. 6. Price, rice, ice. 7. Plate, late, ate.

The Game of Teapot.

An amusing game to be played by any number is called "teapot." Let one player choose a word. The others are to guess the word. In order to do this they all ask questions which the word chooser must answer. This sounds simple. The difficulty, however, is that the chosen word must have two meanings, "roll," for instance, which may mean either the variety we enjoy for breakfast, or to turn over and over. Or it may be words spelled differently, but pronounced alike, such as "night" and "knight."

In answering the questions the player must use the meanings alternately, substituting "teapot" for the chosen word. Thus, suppose the word is "roll," the beginner might ask, "Does it belong to the vegetable kingdom?" The answer would be, "Teapot does belong to the vegetable kingdom."

Suppose the next player asks, "How would you get to the top of a high mountain?" The answer might be, "I could not teapot there." The successful guesser has the privilege of choosing the next word.

Advice For Hiking Scouts.

There are several things for boy scouts to remember when going on hikes. An old woodman gives the advice, "Never walk over anything you can walk around; never step on anything that you can step over." H. W. Gibson, in an article on the subject of hikes, advises a pace of two or three miles an hour and warns against excessive water drinking on the part of the hikers. He also advises that the scout carry only the things absolutely needed, rolled in blankets, poncho army style.—Chicago Tribune.

To lose money ill is indeed often a crime, but to get it ill is a worse one, and to spend it ill is worst of all.—Ruskin.

The Town of Hollowell

By EUNICE BLAKE

Edgar Wharton when he came of age inherited $10,000. He did not consider the amount sufficient to compete in trade with the larger concerns doing business in the city and formed a plan to go west and grow up with the country. But with the whole west to choose from he was at a loss where to betake himself.

One day he received a circular directing his attention to the town of Hollowell, in a new fledged state beyond the Missouri river. The circular named numerous advantages that Hollowell possessed. The climate was a perpetual summer; the earth was so rich that seeds dropped anywhere would produce in abundance; the water was as clear as crystal.

"That's just what I'm looking for!" exclaimed Edgar, and he went right off to his fiancee to tell her about it. She was so delighted with the description of Hollowell that she said nothing would please her better than to live in such a place, whereupon Edgar proposed that since the distance there and return was great they be married and go there to remain. To this the young lady agreed. They were wed, and, prepared to settle in Hollowell, they started west.

The circular was signed by one Alphonse Honeydieu, a real estate agent, who was selling town lots in Hollowell like hot cakes. Wharton wrote him that he was coming, and Mr. Honeydieu, who proved to be a French Canadian, met him at the station, a handsome brick structure that bespoke prosperity for the town. He took them to his house in a $3,000 auto and insisted on their being his guests while they looked about them. After a rest overnight he took them on a tour of inspection, calling their attention to various properties that he had sold and resold at rising prices, making a number of persons rich. On the outskirts of the town was a very large factory surrounded by a forest of noble trees, a part of which had been cut down and the timber removed. Mr. Honeydieu explained that the factory was used for the manufacture of wood paper and employed 2,000 hands. It was shut down at the time for the purpose of putting in additional machinery, but would be started again in a week or two.

Then the couple were driven back to the town and stopped at the library, which had been founded by Mr. Gardner Hollowell, the president and principal owner of the wood paper company. There was no one in the building except the librarian, a young woman who was spending her time embroidering. Mr. Honeydieu explained that books could be taken from the library and the citizens of Hollowell usually read them in their luxurious homes.

Mr. Honeydieu told Wharton that there was a tract of land that he thought he could get for him at a bargain in the direction toward which the town was growing. The owner had recently died and his estate must be settled within a given period. There was but little time to effect a sale, and he thought the property could be bought for a song. In a year or two it would be worth a fabulous sum. He drove the bride and groom out to look at it, and they were much pleased.

Wharton told Honeydieu that he wouldn't trouble him to take him and his wife in his auto any more. They would walk about and see the town for themselves. The real estate agent protested against this, saying that his car was especially intended for his clients; that he expected a dozen or two at once in a few days, but just now there was an interval. He couldn't think of permitting them to walk. Edgar insisted, and Honeydieu, when he found that he couldn't prevent Wharton from having his own way, reluctantly consented.

When they were alone Mrs. Wharton remarked to her husband that for such a prosperous place Hollowell looked very quiet. Mr. Wharton said that there were not so many persons in the streets as might have been expected. Meeting a man, Wharton stopped him and was on the point of asking him some questions about the location when Honeydieu swung around a corner in his car, interrupting the conversation by telling Wharton that he had got a price on the property he had shown him so low that it fairly took his breath away.

Mrs. Wharton expressed a desire to do some shopping and insisted on her husband accompanying her. This shut off Mr. Honeydieu, and the couple were left to themselves. Entering a dry goods store, a clerk who had evidently been asleep came forward.

"What's the matter with this place?" asked Mrs. Wharton. "There are a number of attractive buildings, and it looks prosperous, but there are few people in the streets, and there is an absence of hurry."

"I don't mind telling you," said the clerk, "since I'm going away tomorrow, that the town was built by the Wood Paper company. For some reason or other, tariff or trust, the plant has been left to rot away, and every one who bought property here at high prices is trying to sell out for what he can get."

The Whartons had left their baggage at the station. There they proceeded and took the next train for home. Wharton accepted a clerkship and invested his inheritance. He is doing very well.

Tibetans and Prayers.

The Tibetans are the most pre-eminent praying people on the face of the earth. They have praying stones, praying pyramids, praying flags flying over all the houses, praying wheels and praying mills and the universal prayer, "Om mani pad me haun," is never out of their mouths.—Exchange.

Crystal Wedding Anticipated.

"What did he send you for a wedding present?"

"Cut glass."

"Ah! Tableware, I suppose?"

"No; a necklace."—London Standard.

Greased Torpedoes.

It is not generally known that every torpedo is covered over with fine vaseline so as to make it run easily in its tube as well as to protect the valuable weapon from rust and sea water.

FASHION'S FOIBLES.

Blues of many shades will be worn in the spring.

Princess polonaises are promised for the coming season.

Wide tucks as trimmings are coming into favor.

There are no radical changes in corset lines.

The military note continues to influence woman's dress.

The Turkish skirt promises to become popular.

Each month brings with it a wider skirt.

The coat dress is at present the smartest and most practical affair worn.

On a few of the new skirts the hems are stiffened.

Some of the new skirts are literally four yards around.

There is a growing tendency toward combining fabrics for children's dresses, the high, broad belt and full gathered skirt.

Not a Bout Winner.

Tramp—Once I was well known as a wrestler, mum. Lady—And do you wrestle now? Tramp—Only wid poverty, mum.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Comparison more than reality makes men happy and can make them wretched.—Feltham.

NOVEL COMBINATION.

Checked Skirt With Kimono Jacket of Black Satin.



ATTRACTIVE SPRING SUIT.

An afternoon suit of shepherd checked serge and black lacquered satin in oriental design, the skirt consisting of straight gores of serge alternating with circular gores of the satin, is pictured here. The kimono jacket of satin, lined with white pussy willow taffeta, has edges banded with black silk military braid embroidered in gold and green. It is a fine specimen of the modiste's art in adapting Japanese ideas in regard to dress to the taste of the occident.

Young, but Accomplished.

Woman—Does that parrot swear? Dealer—Very prettily, mum, for so young a bird.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

TO TIMES READERS

¶ The rapid growth of the Evening Times' Subscription list, the transferring of our weekly subscribers to the Daily Times per request and the placing of the Circulation System upon a practical basis has been no small task.

TO INSURE YOU

the best possible service and to satisfy ourselves that our collections for subscriptions are received in a manner entirely business like, and from which no possible annoyance could come to you, a card system is rapidly being inaugurated by The Evening Times.

¶ In order that this work may be facilitated, would-be subscribers are requested to give to the carrier boys on the city routes his or her name, or to hello to the Circulation Department of this paper for further particulars of our plan of getting us to leave The Times at your address.

Boost For Fulton, By Keeping Up With The Times

Far From Tipperary

A Story of

Love and War

By

Gustav Kobbe

Copyright, by Gustav Kobbe.

(Continued from Saturday)

III.

It was Heathcote who told me that one of the Belgians was familiar with the forest. In the rolling country upon which it gave to the south was a château, where he had been employed as a hunter until the outbreak of the war, when his own country had called him to the colors.

Here was a find! I did not even know where our retreat had brought us to. Of what woods these were I was ignorant. On the surrounding country I had never laid eyes. As a preliminary to operations it would have been necessary to spend some time reconnoitring and to run the risk of securing some one of the neighborhood as a guide. Now here was one right among us.

I sent for the man and was favorably impressed with him. He had the quick, alert eye of the hunter. The woods, he told me, were the forest of Vervé. They belonged to the château of the same name. He had been in service there almost up to the outbreak of hostilities, when he had been called to the colors in Belgium.

"Mr. de Vervé, no doubt, is with the French army?"

"Yes. He is a colonel of Chasseurs d'Afrique."

"And madame?"

"She has sent the children to her sisters in Paris. She herself remained at the château."

"What about Mr. de Vervé's niece, Baronne de Favreille—Mlle. Henriette?"

"Baronne de Favreille has remained with her aunt."

Of course my questions had made him aware that I knew the family of Mr. de Vervé or was well informed about them. But he had no inkling of what it meant to me to learn that this was the forest of Vervé, and that Henriette was at the château.

She was my sister's dearest friend. They had met at a girls' school near Paris, had soon become chums and had continued close friends. Amy had been at the Château de Vervé, and it was barely six weeks before the wholly unexpected outbreak of the war that the charming French girl had left Carden Hall.

United in Henriette were the finest traits of French character, traits unknown to the casual traveller and even less to the tourist, because he judges the French by a certain style of their literature and by that side of Parisian life especially provided for the entertainment of foreigners. From generations of high born men and women Henriette had inherited the charm of manner that can never be taught, because it must be innate. She was a product of the country to which we owe the porcelains of Sèvres, and she was as elegant, exquisite and rare as the daintiest of these bibelots. Every country has its styles of beauty, ranging from the statuesque to the slender. But no country has produced anything so graceful, so delicate, so subtle and yet so true as the high born French ingénue. Vivacity, illuminated by culture; a lightness of touch that evades the merely trivial, but never permits the serious to become dull; a delicious coquetry that, however, always reveals at some point the true woman in the background; and, when occasion demands them, sincerity and courage—add to these a figure slender, supple, yet strong; the shapeliest of hands; eyes that sparkle; curls that laugh in the sunlight—and you have Henriette. As Claude says in "The Lady of Lyons," "How like you the picture?" (I hope I am quoting correctly. I rarely do.)

The original—not "The Lady of Lyons," but the Baronne de Favreille—meant so much to me that I never had been able to muster up courage to tell her how much. It is really disgraceful that a man who has led troops in battle should lose his grit when it comes to pronouncing the three monosyllables, "I love you." But, you see, in battle the greatest risk you run is of losing your life, whereas upon the answer to these three monosyllables also depends the answer to the question, "Is life worth living?"

Amy was simply disgusted with me for allowing Henriette to leave Carden Hall without having confessed my love for her. My sister was not aware of my fear of coming a cropper at the three little words I've mentioned. But when I pleaded this in extenuation she was even more disgusted.

"The idea," she said, "of you, who have twice been promoted for bravery in the face of the enemy, suddenly turning coward in the face of a splendid girl like Henriette!"

"Has she ever said anything to you?" I asked weakly.

"No," she answered, and none too pleasantly.

"Isn't that a sign that all the odds are against me?"

At this she gave me a look which plainly said, "How little you know about women!" and, without deigning further comment she resumed her book.

IV.

But now I was in the woods of Vervé and in that part of the forest which belonged to the owner of the château whose roof still sheltered Henriette.

Determined to see her? Of course I was, and at the earliest moment. Nor would I sneak into the château by a back way. Whatever the risk from the enemy, I would be admitted at the front door or not at all. I questioned the Belgian regarding the distance to the château. It was inconsiderable. Could he ride? Yes. It was evening; the night promised to be clear. I bade him choose a mount for himself among some riderless horses that my men had found in the forest and brought in.

Silvain, such being my Belgian guide's poetic and appropriate name—since he was a hunter and forester—reported to me shortly afterward that he was ready. We threaded our way along a narrow saddle path, little more in fact than a forest trail for mounted huntsmen. By and by the woods grew a little clearer and we found ourselves at their edge. We had ridden in single file, with Silvain ahead. I watched him carefully. He had found and taken the path without hesitation and with the assurance of one familiar with his surroundings.

Beyond the edge of the woods the country was rolling. On top of a large knoll, about a mile away, I saw the château with its square, squat, crenellated towers, relics of an earlier castle that had stood there in the Middle Ages, but had been partially destroyed in one of the wars of that ruthless period. The slope between where we stood and the building looked like pasturage and good riding. Bidding Silvain await my return, I gave Cambrai the word and we were off through the dusk toward the dark mass into which the château had deepened. As we scampered up the slope we hardly could have seemed more than swiftly moving shadows.

In the château itself were but few lights and these few on the main floor, probably a lamp or two in the entrance hall, which, if an ancient part of the building, would be of large dimensions and used both as hall and apartment. There was a crenellated wall and a gateway to the court. The gateway was flanked by turrets, but the gate was open. In these war times no man capable of going to the front would want to remain behind as seneschal, or even be allowed to. I rode into the court and, slackening Cambrai's pace to a walk, up to the door.

Even before I had ascended a few stone steps the door was swung back by an old servitor, who, though he tried to conceal his alarm, was plainly nervous. He had not had time to notify Henriette that some one had ridden into the courtyard, for from one of the darkened apartments off the entrance hall I distinguished her touch on the piano, and her light, sweet voice singing:—

"It's a long way to Tipperary"

as I had often heard her sing it in England. You can readily imagine how it appealed to me as the marching song of the English army in France when I tell you that when Henriette chanced to hear it while she was stopping at Carden Hall she was so charmed with it that she sang it over and over again. To describe the delicious inflection with which she pronounced "Tipperary" is impossible, nor could I do justice to the delicate suggestion of pathos with which her voice and manner clothed several of the lines. Now in the almost deserted reaches of the château the effect was even more distant and sad. How far we were from Tipperary—from Carden Hall! Would that before she left there I had had the courage to tell her in the words of the song that she was "the sweetest girl I knew."

But the old man was waiting. Casually, and as if making a social call in time of peace, I drew out my card case, extracted my visiting card, handed it to the man and told him to take it to the Baronne de Favreille. What a look of relief came into his face as he glanced at the card, and—from Amy's stay at the château and Henriette's visit to Carden Hall—at once knew who I was! He was too old to sprint, but the speed at which he managed to cross the hall and enter the apartment whence came the sweet, sad voice singing "It's a long way to Tipperary" was amazing.

Equally so was the swiftness with which Henriette came upon the scene. The song broke off. A graceful figure paused an instant in the doorway. The next a slender hand held mine and a voice half wonder, half joy spoke my name.

V.

Profound as were my feelings for Henriette, I yet did not permit myself to attach too much importance to the warm, even excited welcome she gave me. Think of the time and circumstance. A country that two armies had just fought over; a château, "whence," so to speak, "all but she had fled." For her aunt, instead of sending the children to Paris, as she had intended to, had taken them there herself and the swift events of the war had cut off her return. "We had expected so much more of Namur," said Henriette sadly. Picture to yourself the harried loneliness; then, into that loneliness suddenly to appear a friend, who also is the brother of her dearest girl intimate. Are these things not enough to account for a sweep of the emotions from one extreme to the other? At least that is the way I accounted for her quite evident joy at seeing me, which in other circumstances might have thrilled me with hope. There was also another factor to be considered. Men were depending upon me to lead them, and it behooved me to keep a clear head.

I was aided in this resolve by the need of explaining to her how I chanced to be there. It was not necessary for me to go into details of the war. It had swept past her like a nightmare on the level ground at the foot of the gentle hills, on one of which stood the Château de Vervé. My own commanding general, with his staff, had made the château his headquarters for a day. The next day one of the enemy's general officers and his staff had been there a few hours, then moved on rapidly with the advance of their army. They had been confident of crushing the Allies within a week. But Henriette had seen the orderly withdrawal of the British troops and noticed that the English general and his staff did not bear themselves like defeated men.

I outlined to her my own plans, to which she listened with eager interest.

"Splendid!" she exclaimed. "You English never know when you are beaten. As for yourself, you will be a general before the war is over! Perhaps I can be of help to you. Listen. In the woods, on the high ground behind the château, is a small hunting lodge with a long, low building with stalls for horses. You will be more protected there from discovery, and the wooded edge of the hill will afford you better opportunity for watching your chance to attack bodies of hostile troops. Besides (and this was said with a piquant arching of the eyebrows), if you should have the leisure to honor me with another visit, your camp will be nearer the château."

Of course that settled it. But before I could say so there was a low whinny from Cambrai. That meant a warning to me of something unusual.

I went out, followed by Henriette. There was a whirring sound far above. Looking up, I saw two aeroplanes. It was their noise that had made Cambrai whinny for me. The higher of the two was English. Evidently in reconnoitring the German lines it had ventured too far and a Taube had come up in its rear. The Englishman, pursued by the German, was now making a circle of many miles in an attempt to escape and get back to his own lines with the information he had gleaned. It was clear that our aviator was alone, while the German carried a rifleman and was steadily mounting to get within range of the Englishman and bring him down. At that very moment there was a flash and the crack of a rifle from the Taube. The English aviator swerved from his course in order to throw the German off his range. But as I watched the flying craft swing and turn, like huge black birds in the moonlight, it was only too evident that the Englishman was playing hide and seek with death. His machine was darting hither and thither in efforts to spoil the German's aim. Now it surged almost directly upward, now described a giant spiral, now rose, now gave a sudden swoop downward as if to gather headway for another climb. But always like a hawk after its prey the German followed each manoeuvre with a similar one.

There was a rapid footfall on the steps of the château. A moment later Henriette, who must have left me without my noticing it, was beside me. Gleaming in the moonlight was the barrel of a rifle which she held out to me. If I could kill or even only wing the German aviator it would result in the machine falling precipitately to destruction and fatally to the two men on it.

Many a time I have stood in the butts and shot at birds wheeling on high. To miss had merely meant no grouse for supper. But here an English soldier's life was at stake and with it the information he had gathered and perhaps of vital importance.

I took aim and fired. The Taube reeled and staggered, zigzagged and glided about in aimless fashion. Then from its dizzy height it plunged headlong into the woods, too far away for the smash-up to be heard from where I stood with Henriette.

The English aviator came down near the château. Hurried as he was to get back, the winging of the German airman from so unexpected a quarter was worth investigating. I told him about the command I had organized and what I expected to accomplish with it and requested him to report the facts to the commanding federal of my division, who had served with my father in India and been one of his closest friends.

Henriette and I watched him fly away. I then turned to mount.

"Cambrai!" she exclaimed, now she was able to take a good look at my charger, who was thrusting his head toward her. "Oh! he remembered that I always gave him sugar." Lightly she darted into the château and when she came back held out her open palm with the sugar in it, which Cambrai contentedly crunched.

"It made me think of your visit to us in England to hear you singing my favorite song when I came in." I had swung myself into the saddle and was looking down at her.

"Yes, it is a beautiful song—so lively and yet so sad. I have sung it many, many times to myself since I left Carden Hall."

Slowly I rode down the hill to where Silvain was awaiting me at the edge of the forest.

(To be Continued Thursday)

A Matter of Sentiment.

"The artist who painted that picture never could have gotten such a price from you as you paid the dealer."

"Of course not," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I have some professional pride of my own. If somebody gets a good bargain out of me I at least want the satisfaction of knowing it was another human man."—Washington Star.

ERRORS OF SCULPTORS.

Statues in England Noted For Crude Blunders in Modeling.

Some of the statues in public places in England are notable for certain unique symbols or glaring errors in modeling. One of the former kind is the statue of Sir Anthony Ashley at Wimborne, Dorset. Carved out of a stone at the feet of the figure is a faithful representation of a cabbage, indicating that Sir Anthony introduced the vegetable from Holland into England.

Even more peculiar is the carving on one of the four panels on the Queen Victoria statue in George square, Glasgow. The subject is the knighting of James Anderson, the lord provost of that city. As no sword was available the ceremony was performed with an umbrella, and the substitute has been copied by the sculptor. This same statue is incorrect in one important detail. The stately pose of the horse is negatived by the position of the hind legs—a position which is only possible when a horse is racing at full speed.

Perhaps the worst equestrian statue in the world is that erected in front of Trinity college, Dublin, to the memory of King William III. Among other faults, one of the forelegs of the horse is straight and the other curved considerably, yet both hoofs meet side by side on the pedestal.—London Spare Moments.

Our Longest Canal.

The longest canal in the United States is the Erie canal, which covers a distance of 387 miles. The Florida East Coast canal is 350 miles long and runs from Mayport, Fla., to Miami. The Miami and Erie canal, between Cincinnati and Toledo, O., is 274 miles long. There are three canals in Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill Navigation company, between Mill Creek and Philadelphia, 108 miles; the Pennsylvania, between Columbia, Northumberland and Wilkesbarre, 198 miles, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, between Coalport and Easton, 108 miles long. The longest canal in Europe is the Berlin-Stettin, 120, and the next longest, the Suez, 108 miles.—Philadelphia Press.

Beauty of Zambezi Falls.

To realize fully the wondrous beauty of the Zambezi falls, Rhodesia, one must have time to linger and watch the ever changing scene. The depths of the chasm below are veiled from sight by the rising columns of opalescent mist, and above the yawning abyss the sun glints and sparkles, weaving the drops into a magnificent rainbow. Three hundred feet below roars and boils the swirling flood as it emerges from the Boiling Pot, rushing on down the zigzag gorge between towering cliffs of rock, narrow, fierce and of unfathomable depth.—African World.

She Was Frank.

The moving picture director was having trouble in getting one of the scenes right. The girl was supposed to resist an attempt to kiss her, but the rehearsal was far from satisfactory.

"Think, now," said the director, coaching her, "haven't you ever tried to stop a young man from kissing you?"

"No," was the girl's frank reply.—London Answers.

Modern Superciliousness.

"My ancestors came over in the Mayflower."

"Yes?" rejoined Mrs. Cumrox. "I understand that the fare was really quite low. But, gracious me, the boat must have been terribly overcrowded."—Washington Star.

Fairly Warned.

Cholly—Before I met you I thought of nothing but making money. Ethel—Well, keep right on! Pop ain't so rich as folks think!—Dallas News.

A Matter of Taste.

The Woman—I'd rather live on bread and water than on charity. The Tramp—Yes, mum; there's no accountin' for taste.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Luck counts once in awhile; brains count all the time.—W. H. Lough.

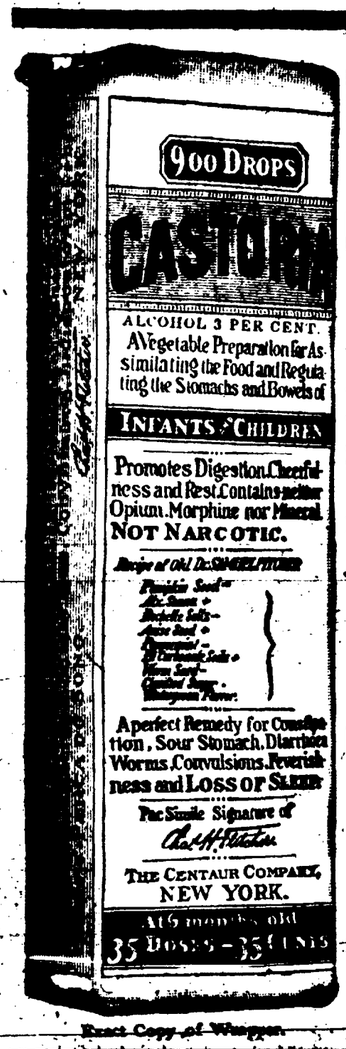
A BABEL OF TONGUES.

The World's Languages Now and What May Be in the Future.

How many men, if asked how many languages there are in the world, could give anything like an accurate answer? The average man's knowledge or ability to speak languages rarely exceeds two besides his native tongue.

It may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that there are over 4,000 languages spoken by mankind, while the number of dialects exceeds this. There are more than sixty vocabularies in Brazil, and in Mexico the Nahua is broken up into some 700 dialects. There are hundreds in Borneo, and in Australia there is no classifying the complexities. Let us assume that fifty dialects, on an average, belong to each language and we have the colossal total of 200,000 linguistic abilities.

A century hence the probability is that there will only be four languages of importance in the world. Central Europe may produce a newer and more straightforward German language. Imperial English may reign alone over the North American continent, while a more businesslike Spanish will be used in South American states. Then Russia may take on some more rich Slavonic dialect, which will blend the races of eastern Europe and central Asia into a harmonious federation. So also in future these four languages will settle into what may be a never ending competition.—Pittsburgh Gazette.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Drink Plenty of Water.

If you would have a clear complexion drink plenty of water between meals and exercise out of doors every day.

Cold water stimulates the membranes of the stomach, and hot water soothes them.

Sipping either is better than swallowing rapidly, and when the taste of hot water is unpalatable a pinch of salt or a dash of lemon juice will improve it. A pinch of soda with the lemon juice is even better.

A rational habit of drinking water will not only improve the health, but will preserve it. Water and milk are both very good to keep the kidneys acting well.

For Tender Feet.

Carbolated vaseline, well rubbed into the skin, is said to be excellent for frostbites.

Where the skin is broken zinc oxide is sometimes very healing.

White cotton stockings should be drawn on the feet, when any cream is used.

Massage after a warm foot bath helps to stimulate the circulation where there is a proneness to cold feet and is a preventive of frostbite.

A little salt added to the foot bath will harden too delicate skin.

When Hair Darkens.

Light hair grows darker as one grows older. The woman who is troubled by her hair darkening might add the juice from half a lemon to next to the last rinsing water when she washes her hair. If her hair is not too dry it will not harm it to put a teaspoonful of borax in the shampoo bath.

A hair restorer is composed of twice as much Jamaica rum as castor oil and a few drops of either oil of roses or lavender. Rub it well into the scalp, being careful not to have any more than possible touch the hair.

Sties on the Eyelid.

Sties are occasioned by the irritation of the hair follicle out of which an eyelash springs. They should be opened as soon as the pus is formed, for they will not get well as long as the pus remains.

For inflammation of the follicles and scaliness add to an ounce of vaseline fifteen grains of precipitated sulphur. In applying this ointment it is well to warm it a little.

Unconscious Frowns.

Don't narrow your eyes when you wish to be impressive. If you draw your mouth into a button and allow deep lines to pucker between your eyes you will acquire a habitual cross expression. Is anything more unpleasant than an angry face with its features tied in veritable knots?

Rothschild Arsenal.

The Austrian Rothschilds are the only members of the family to manufacture armaments. As proprietor of the Witkowitz iron works in Moravia, Baron Louis de Rothschild, the head of the Austrian branch, furnishes the army with metal for its guns and the navy with armor plates. These huge works, the technical organization of which is perfect in every detail, have grown out of a small foundry purchased by the late Baron Albert de Rothschild. The development of the Austrian railway system is also closely connected with the Rothschilds. They financed the two largest lines in the empire—the north and south lines—and still hold a good portion of the shares.

Other men are issues through which we read our own minds.—Emerson.

Their Longest Run.

"Your show was the worst we have ever had here," said the manager of the Hicksville Opera House as he handed the manager of the Fly-by-Night company his share of the box office receipts.

"That's queer," said the manager of the company. "Why, when we played in Chicago we had the longest run in the history of the city."

"I'm sorry," replied the manager of the opera house.

"Sorry about what?" demanded the manager of the company.

"Sorry the audience abandoned the chase," replied the manager of the opera house.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Badly Expressed.

Mabel—I don't believe you really meant it when you said you were anxious to hear me sing. Sam—Oh, I assure you I did! You see, I had never heard you sing before.—London Telegraph.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT,
COUNTY OF OSWEGO,
State of New York;
Anna N. Halloran, Plaintiff,
against
Frank F. Wilson, Defendant.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in Oswego County.
Dated February 3, 1915.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida street,
Fulton, N. Y.

To Frank F. Wilson, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry D. Coville, Oswego County Judge, dated February 15, 1915, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the clerk of Oswego County, at Oswego, N. Y.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida Street,
2-15-7t Fulton, N. Y.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is Hereby Given, That a special meeting of the stockholders of the Beaver Meadow Produce Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 516 Broadway, in the City of Fulton, N. Y., on the 1st day of March, 1915, at 8 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said Company from $30,000.00, its present capital stock, consisting of 300 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to $50,000.00, to consist of 500 shares of the par value of $100.00 each. Dated February 12, 1915.

Beaver Meadow Produce Co., Inc.
By Karl F. Dryer,
Vice-President,
and L. Mae Dryer,
Secretary.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 23.—Every person in the state who has a joint savings bank account with another, is interested in the outcome of a test case which State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis is about to take to the Court of Appeals for a final decision.

For the past decade it has been the custom to tax one-half of a joint bank account upon the death of the party interested is such account. However a few months ago a proceeding was started before Surrogate Newton Van Derzee in Albany county, which had for its object a test of the law. Surrogate Van Derzee held that these joint savings accounts were not taxable by the State; that nothing was transferred and that the survivor in interest had an absolute right to the account as it stood in the bank.

A different view of the matter was taken by William Schmer, who was at that time State comptroller and as a consequence he appealed to the Appellate Division which has just handed down a decision in which it affirms the position taken by Surrogate Van Derzee. Judge Woodward wrote the opinion of the court.

John S. Tilley, a manufacturer of ladders, died in Albany county on March 25, 1913. For about thirty-five years he and his wife had a joint savings bank account and at his death he had $28,481.49 on deposit. His wife did not appear to be interested in her husband's business, yet certain realestate which she owned was used for the business. Mrs. Tilley always had the possession of the bank books of deposit and the accounts were in both her own and the name of her husband.

Upon the death of Mr. Tilley the bank accounts became known and the appraiser made a finding that Mr. Tilley was the owner of half of the joint account and an order was accordingly made assessing the tax on the sum of $19,240.74. Mrs. Tilley took an appeal to the surrogate where it was reversed. From this order the State took an appeal in turn.

It was argued on the appeal that it "matters not whether the rights of the survivor accrued as alleged contractural rights, or as voluntary provisions, if the decendent intended that only at his death the survivor's title in interest should become absolute and fixed, a tax should be imposed of the transfer of his interest in the funds."

"But," writes Judge Woodward, "we are not here dealing with an equitable but a tax problem; we are not interested in the intent of the deceased but with the legal relations of the parties to these joint accounts. No special tax should be imposed upon the citizens unless it is within the letter and the spirit of the law, and the only question to be determined is whether the law has provided for the termination of joint accounts."

Judge Woodward then quotes Section 144 of the Banking law, declaring that when a deposit shall be made by any person in the names of such depositor and another person and in form to be paid to either of the survivor of them, such deposit thereupon and any additions there to made by either of such persons upon the making thereof, shall become the property of such persons as joint tenants and the same together with all interest thereon, shall be held for the exclusive use of the persons so named and may be paid to either during the lifetime of both, or to the survivor after the death of one of them." Such payments, Judge Woodward says and the receipt therefore is a sufficient release and discharge of the bank.

JOHNSON AFRAID TO GO TO JUAREZ

By LEWIS T. MATSON

El Paso, Tex. Feb. 23.—Despite the statements of Jack Curley, the promoter, and those interested with him, that the fight will surely take place, therre is a growing conviction that the championship battle between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard will not be fought at Juarez.

The reason is plain: Jack Johnson is afraid to come to Mexico. He does not want to be returned to the United States to answer the white slavery and fugitive from justice charges hanging over him. He believes he will be convicted again and face a term in prison. This would eliminate him from the pugilistic map, whether champion or not.

The fact that Johnson hinted that Havana would be a good place for the title bout to be decided bears out this contention. The big black knows he is safe in Cuba and he knows he may not be so in Mexico, especially in Juarez with only a bridge separating him from that country and the United States.

The announcement by Curley that the fight may have to be postponed is taken by those on the outside to mean that the promoter is rather dubious about pulling off the big go. He insists that if the fight is postponed it will be only for a week or so. El Paso wants the fight. The people here want to see a bout for the world's title. But how can they see one if the champion will not be here to step into the ring? And between the lines in Johnson's dispatches to Curley can be seen that fact that the "big smoke" is afraid to place his liberty in jeopardy.

Willard is anxious to fight the champion. He believes he will bring back the title to the white race. He has hopes of the bout being pulled off in Juarez, but if it cannot be done, he will go to Havana or any other place to fight Johnson.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

New York, Feb. 23.—Lemon Kegg, brother of one Orange Kegg, is a pugilist and not what his name implies. And, from all accounts, Lemon Kegg, who fights under the romantic ring name of Roger O'Malley, is one of the best feather-weights in these United States. At present he's the champion of the northwest.

Lemon, who was born in Johnstown, Pa., 22 years ago, realized at an early age that the name of Lemon Kegg was something of a handicap. He realized it even more when he busted into the ring game in 1910, just about the time when the word "lemon" was being used to describe joke fighters, joke ball players and other kinds of false alarms in the athletic world.

"They call me 'lemon' and I am 'lemon' mused Lemon Kegg. "There's no denying that. But I don't think I am a 'lemon' as a fighter. When some people yell 'lemon' at me I don't get sore about it, those who don't know that my name is 'lemon' will think they mean that I'm a lemon fighter."

Then it was that Lemon Kegg looked over a lot of fancy names that one could take upon one's self for prize ring purposes, and finally chose the name Roger O'Malley.

As Roger O'Malley, this Johnstown, Pa., boy has cut a wide swath in the pugilistic world in the past four years. His record is such that it entitles him to a battle with Johhny Kilbane, champion of the featherweight division, and Kilbane's manager has promised him an early bout if he keeps on flooring the other aspirants to the featherweight title as he has in the past.

O'Malley, who is being managed by Johnny Creeley, of Toledo, Ohio, has mingled in 47 fights. He has a punch like a mule's kick. Twenty-five of his fights have been won over the knockout route. In practically every one of his fights he has scored at least one knockdown. O'Malley never has been knocked out and only three times in his carreer has he lost on decisions.

O'Malley is the type of fighter that the fans like to see in action. He goes after his man at the tap of the gong—and he never lets up. He is a two-handed fighter, and he carries a terrific wallop in either mitt.

Lemon Kegg, alias Roger O'Malley, has a brother named Orange Kegg. He also is a feather-weight—a mighty good one. But he's not quite as good as his brother Lemon. This fellow Orange Kegg fights under his real name of Orange Kegg because an Orange Kegg is not as bad as a Lemon Kegg.

"Why were you boys named after circus fruits?" was asked of Lemon Kegg, alias Roger O'Malley.

"Darned if I know," answered Lemon Kegg. "Only possible reason I can figure out is that father or mother wanted girls at the time we came, and because we were boys they named me Lemon and named my brother Orange which is the next thing to a lemon."

Here is the record of Lemon Kegg, alias Roger O'Malley, since be began fighting in 1910:

Won by knockout	25
Won by decision	6
Won on foul	1
Draw	3
No decision	9
Lost on decision	3
Total fights	47

HOT LINERS

The war correspondents go South,
To the land of the spring training camp;
Each wears a big smile on his mouth,
And a joyous look in his lamp;
Each wears a big smile round his mouth,
And a joyous look in his lamp,
As the war correspondents go South
To the land of the spring training camp.

What do you think the bleacherites will do upon the first appearance in the box this season of Pitcher Hopper, of the Senators—the fellow who is said to have been swapped for a dog?

Fake interviews:
"I am in the market for a shortstop."—George Stallings.
"I'm off the umpires this season."—Heinzie the Zim.

"How much do you expect to hit this season?" was asked of Ty Cobb.

"Well," answered the slugging demon, "that all depends on what Joe Jackson does."

Tyrus, if you have noticed, doesn't shoot at any particular each year—that is, not any mark higher than from 10 to 25 above that of the runner up.

John J. McGraw plans to take 17 pitchers and Rube Marquard South with him.

The Brook Feds also plan to take Rube South with them.

Well, Rube's long enough to cut in half and allow each club enough for a suitable pitcher.

LEAGUE BEGINS COST TESTS

Contestants Giving Exact Expenditure for Materials in Each Loaf

New York, Feb. 23.—Still another investigation into the cost of bread began yesterday when the National Housewives' League's contest for the best home-made bread opened at No. 25 West 45th st., Mrs. Julian Heath, the president, announced.

Cash prizes have been offered by the league for the best yeast and the best baking powder bread. With every loaf submitted must go a ticket showing the ingredients and the cost of the materials. By tabulating this information Mrs. Heath hopes to discover what it actually costs to bake bread with flour at its present price, and whether the bakers are justified in raising prices.

The contest will continue the whole week, but housewives intending to exhibit their bread are asked t o register their names and addresses at the league's headquarters today. They will then receive the official blank, which must be filled out and presented with each loaf exhibited. Mrs. Heath desires that all women, whether members of the league or not, exhibit their skill in bread making.

Free lectures in bread making will be given throughout the week at the headquarters of the league by Emma G. Bossong, domestic science teacher of the league. Miss Bossong is prepared to answer any questions on the subject and will give practical demonstrations every afternoon. A woman may receive a lesson in bread making one day and then bake her loaves for the contest the next day.

Each exhibitor may submit either white or whole wheat loaves in the yeast bread and either tea biscuits or breakfast muffins in the baking powder class. The first prize will be $5 and a blue ribbon, the second $3 and a white ribbon, and the third $1 and a yellow ribbon. There will be a fed ribbon for honorable mention.

The blanks to be submitted with the bread call for information as to material used, cost of each ingredient, total cost, weight, time of preparation and kind of heat used in baking.

To-morrow William A. DeFord, Assistant District Attorney, will lay the evidence before the Grand Jury of an alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade in the selling of bread. On the same day the Attorney General's investigation at No. 299 Broadway will be continued. C. H. Canby, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, is expected to be present to testify as to the methods of wheat speculation in the pit.

Employes of the Ward Baking company who, it is alleged, made an agreement with their customers to all raise the price of bread also will be examined by Alfred L. Becker, Deputy Attorney General, in charge of the inquiry.

Grand clearance sale at the New York Shop tomorrow.—adv.

Boys Accepted Dare; Is Dead

Gouverneur, Feb. 23.—One boy is dead and another is in a serious condition today as the result of accpting a dare to enter an empty gasoline freight car. Davod McCarthy, 13, and his brother, Elmer, 9, were playing near the car with other boys and David entered the empty tank. He dared the others to follow him but the only one to accept the dare was his brother.

The two brothers lowered themselves in the basin in the container and hearing nothing from them the other boys raised an alarm. Elmer was found dead and his brother unconscious.

Your choice of the house. Any suit, coat or dress, $10. Values up to $50; at McDonald's New York Shop sale tomorrow.—adv.

The Van Wagenen, Inc., will make a specialty this seasoon of incubators and brooders. Stock is already being shown. Adv. 59

Shoe Repairing
JOSEPH CORTINI
128 E. Broadway
Near N. Y. C. Depot

R. L. McCully, manager of the VanWagenen Corporation, will be pleased to furnish auto license blanks, notary signature and any assistance possible, without charge, to automobile owners.—adv. 61.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

For Rent—Lower apartment, also cottage for rent. Inquire 417 Buffalo st. 60c

For Rent—House with garden at 1123 Emery st.; place for chickens. Reasonable rent. Inquire 409 Buffalo st. tf

To Rent—Lower flat, 419 Oneida st. Moderate rent. Inquire 519 Oneida st. 56c

Wanted—Agents. Inquire at 401 Cayuga st. Good proposition. 55c

For Sale—200 bushels of carrots. R. N. Baily, 118 N. 6th st. 56c

PIANOS

Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled!

Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?

Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?

The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.

See them, critically try them at

Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

FAR FROM TIPPERARY

A STORY OF

Love and War

BY

GUSTAV KOBBE

FULTON EVENING TIMES

CHAPTERS III, IV and V APPEAR TODAY

First installment appeared Saturday Night, next installment appears, Thursday, February 25th

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK BY U-16 IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Stringent Rules Intended to Prevent Continued Carnage of Vessels in Waters Infested With Submarines

By FREDERICK [illegible]

Berlin, Feb. 24.—by Wireless.—The admiralty issued a statement early today announcing that a British transport was sunk by a German submarine in the English channel. The statement follows: "A German submarine sank English transport No. 192 off Beachy Head at 4:45 p.m. yesterday."

* * *

Dover, Eng., Feb. 24.—An unidentified steamer sank this morning off Folkestone Pier. It is believed to have been torpedoed or to have struck a mine.

LATEST MINE AND SUBMARINE ACTIVITIES

Paris, Feb. 24.—The French ministry of marine today announced the receipt of the definite information that a German submarine which attacked the channel steamer Victoria on Monday was later sunk by a French torpedoboat. The submarine is believed to be the U-16, which has been attacking merchantships in the channel for a week. She was sent to the bottom off Cape Alprech, near Boulogne.

Dover, Eng., Feb. 24.—The British steamer Oakley of West Hartlepool was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine of Headstone today. All the members of the crew were landed. The Oakley was not far from Folkstone pier when she sank, indicating that the submarines are hugging more closely to the British coast. The Oakley was destroyed in the land traveled by English transports between France and English ports.

Copenhagen, Feb. 24.—A German submarine signalled the Swedish pilot boat Iris for assistance off Mundal last night. The Iris was unable to approach her because of mines and the submarine sank. It is believed she struck a mine.

Amsterdam, Feb. 24.—The Holland-American liner Moonderyk has gone ashore near Poorpershaven, according to a dispatch from the Hoop-of-Holland. Tugs have gone to her assistance. Rumors are current here that she struck a mine and had to be beached.

Stockholm, Feb. 24.—The Swedish steamer Stecia was sunk by a mine in the North sea. The marine bulletin posted here today announced her loss. She sailed from Liverpool on Feb. 2 with a crew of 18 and a cargo of 2600 tons.

PARIS CLAIMS U-16 WAS SENT TO BOTTOM

By Herbert Temple

London, Feb. 24.—The decisive result of German's submarine warfare against British shipping is an order from the English admiralty restricting all navigation in the Irish sea and the North channel, where a big section of the home fleet is stationed. Ships passing through the North channel must follow a certain route and they will not be allowed passage at night.

The Irish sea, the English channel and the North sea are swarming with submarines. In these waters the underwater craft have damaged or sunk about twelve ships since the "war zone" proclamation went into effect less than a week ago.

A dispatch from New Haven states that 18 members of the crew of the British collier Dranksome Chine were landed there. They report that the collier was torpedoed without warning about twenty miles from Beachy Head. The Branksome Chine left France Tuesday morning. The explosion was so great when the ship struck that her hatches were blown open. The vessel began to settle at once and the lifeboats were lowered.

A radiogram from Berlin conveys an official announcement to the effect that a British transport was sunk near Beachy Head, but the Germans evidently mistook the collier for a troop ship.

But the Germans have to pay their price for the consternation they are causing in British government circles and the panic they have struck into British shipping. A telegram from Paris announces that a German submarine, believed to be the U-16 had been sunk in the English channel by a French torpedo boat destroyer off Cape Alprech on Monday night.

An attempt to sink the Folkstone-Boulogne steamer Victoria proved unsuccessful. The packet was attacked in the darkness by a submarine which fired a torpedo across the bows of the vessel. The phosphorescent glow of the torpedo could be seen less than 30 yards in front of the Vicoria's bows. The attack took place within 4½ miles of Boulogne.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 24.—Public hearings which give opportunity to those opposed or in favor of legislation as the case may be, to be heard before the members of the committees to which the bills they are interested in have been referred, will be the legislative program for the next few weeks.

According to th method of procedure in both the senate and assembly, after a bill has been introduced it is referred to a committee. If the members of a committee fail to report it, the chances are that such measure will never get on the day calendar. There are methods of bringing a bill from committee, the most prevalent being to cause a vote to be taken to discharge a committee from further consideration of it.

Schedules have already been arranged which include some three score of bills which are to be aired before both senate and assembly committees. The forthcoming hearings include all manner of bills.

On March second there will be a hearing on the bill to prohibit the practice of vivisection in schools; on the measure to reduce telephone rates throughout the entire State.

On March third will be heard arguments pro and con on the Mills-Pinkman bill which seeks to create a department of markets in the city of New York. The Ryan bill which aims to abolish capital punishment will also be given a hearing on the same day. This bill is by no means a novel measure, having been introduced for the past few years, yet without favorable result. It is not believed that this bill will be reported this session, in that Governor Whitman is on record as being opposed to substituting life imprisonment for electrocution for those found guilty of murder first degree.

Senator Springs bill relative to compulsory vaccination, is to be given a hearing on March 4. This bill has created considerable comment during the present session since there has been considrable contraversy over the wisdom of forcing children to be vaccinated against the wishes of their parents when there is no outbreak of disease. On March 4, also the Norton bill relative to the sale of canal lands will be given a hearing. The Walters measure bearing upon the subject is to be given a hearing on March 4, too.

Still another bill which is to be given a hearing on March 4, is that of Senator Horton which prohibits the selling of drugs or medicine by mail or express direct to the user, except upon the written order or prescription of a physician. This bill aims to put an end to advertisements which leave the impression that the medicines and drugs have been advertised and furnished by the advice of a physician.

On March 10, State?wide prohibition will be the sole topic for hearings. The Wilson-Gillette bills will both be discussed on that date and one of the largest delegations of the session is expected in Albany. The Assembly chamber will be used for the hearing.

Another Liquor law amendment, the bill by Assemblyman Preswick, will be given a hearing on March 11. This measure prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in any city of the third class where there is a college or university supported wholly or in part by the State. The voters of such a city are to either or reject the proposition by a referendum. The measure has specific reference to the city of Ithaca, where Cornell university is located.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy and probably rain tonight, with fresh north winds.

RAPIDLY CONSTRUCTED ROADS IN MODERN WARFARE.



The above picture shows a road made by Germans in five hours in East Prussia, which afforded a rapid movement of troops, following a fierce engagement. There are emergencies occurring like this very often during the great conflict, when it is necessary to construct roads, when impossible passes are encountered, and quick action is most necessary in modern warfare.

CUBA SUITS JACK, MEXICO DOESN'T

Would Fight Willard in Havana; Begins to Look Favorable for That City

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 24.—The conviction is growing that the championship battle between aJck Johnson and Jess Willard will not be fought at Juarez on March 6 or at any other time. Preparations for the big go are at a standstill, the promoters do not know where they stand. Willard has stopped training. And all in all the outlook is very dubious.

The latest information from Cuba is that Johnson will not leave that island for Mexico. He will not take any chances of being held by General Casranza's troops and the probability of being turned over to the United States authorities. From all reports the "Big Smoke" appears to be well satisfied with his stay in Cuba and is not anxious to leave. He is willing to fight Willard at Havana and it is more than likely that the big fight will be pulled off there.

Willard himself has no hope of the fight being pulled off here. He has stopped training, giving the excuse that he does not want to go stale. He will not take up the hard work of conditioning himself until he finds out where the fight will take place.

Until Willard knows what Johnson is going to do there will nothing doing.

Jack Curley says the fight will be pulled off in Juarez on March 7 but he is the only one who thinks so.

WELSH TRAINED DOWN

Milwaukee, Feb. 24.—Freddie Welsh lightweight champion, arrived today to finish training for his fight with Charley White tomorrow night. He is only 1½ pounds over the weight, 135 pounds. White is a slight favorite in the betting.

JAMES HOLDS OUT

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—Bill James, the Braves' star twirler, on his way to Los Angles, said today that he would not join the world champions unless his claims for a $600 salary are met. His contract calls for $4000.

NO "ROUGHING" LAW

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The 'Emery ball' was driven out of the Federal league. A rule calling for a fine of $200 on a pitcher guilty of "roughing" the ball, will be passed at the Federal league meeing in Buffalo the end of the week.

FIRE THREATENED RECORDS IN PATENT OFFICE

Washington, Feb. 24.—Valuable records in the U. S. patent office were menaced early today by fire which started in basement of the building. Prompt work by the firemen saved from destruction the originals of some early patents which were stored in the room where the fire started.

WHITMAN FINDS FURTHER DIRECT TAX NEEDED

Last Administration's Claims of Economy Had No Basis for Existence

Albany, Feb. 24.—Calling attention to the fact that the administration of 1914 had evidently made a pretext of economy, that it had deliberately exhausted the financial surplus of the State by failing to levy a direct tax as provided by the Constitution, and that the claim that $11,000,000 had been saved, was an empty one, Governor Whitman today in a lengthy message to the Legislation reviews the State's finances as he finds them. He says that the balance of the proper resources as approved by the Legislature will have to be met by a direct tax to the amount of substantially $11,000,000 which the last had claimed to have saved. He says that a direct tax of that amount will not leave a dollar of surplus in the treasury on October 1, 1915, and will not provide the necessary funds to meet the State Sinking Fund contribution which may mean a further direct tax.

The Governor shows that the adjusted surplus at the beginning of the fiscal year up to 1914 was $8,517,733.88, and that here was a lapsed balance of former appropriations of $1,102,713.90. He also shows that the total resources to meet budget requirements for the fiscal year of 1915 ending September 30 was $62,881,234.88, and that appropriations were made by the administration of 1914 for $40,222,338.75 for general purposes and $7,677,138.99 for Sinking Fund appropriations.

The Governor calls attention to the fact that a deficiency bill having $5,000,000 has been made necessary already and that the $101,000,000 for the Barge canal has been exhausted, and that $4,000,000 must be immediately raised for outstanding contracts.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, by Wireless, Feb. 24.—Gains by the German troops in the Vosges region and in the fighting around Przasnysz, Russian Prquand, were officially announced here today. In the Vosges 500 more French soldiers have been captured, while in the other towns the Germans have taken 1200 Russians and captured two cannons. Russian attacks have been repulsed near Grodno, southwest of Warsaw and northeast of Lonza.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The continued French offensive in Champagne is resulting successfully, according to this afternoon's advice. It states that the French forces have made new progress south of Perthes and, that also, during yesterdays engagement in the direction of Aubrize resulted favorably to the French.

Dover, Eng., Feb. 24.—All hope for the government collier Branksome Chine of Cardiff, which was torpedoed in the English channel yesterday was abandoned at noon today. It is now believed that she has gone to the bottom, as she should have reached Dover several hours ago if she had managed to keep afloat.

* * *

The Branksome Chine is probably the ship referred to in the German announcement that a British transport was sunk by a German submarine.

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Feb. 24.—The government has taken over all stocks of flour, grain and produce.

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
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February 24, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray L. Hoppman

CIVILIZATION

THE caveman slammed his brother with a heavy wooden club. We lift our hands in horror at the antics of this dub. The red man chopped the paleface with the feathered tomahawk and danced in joyful manner when he heard the victim squawk. The savage in the jungle gayly grins from ear to ear a'stabbing missionaries with a poison pointed spear. We voice our indignation at the fierce, bloodthirsty Turk — too handy with the pistol and the scimitar and dirk. We read of middle ages with a horror that's intense and shiver when we think about the armor covered gents. The Puritan his victim put in pillory and rack and gave him sixty wallops for a trifle, on the back. The pirate tortured seamen on the high seas by the score. They did not waste affection in the awful days of yore. We thank our stars we're living in this grand enlightened age. We compliment ourselves for having reached this cultured stage. We teach the howling heathen that it's naughty, don't you know, to slam a loving brother with a mallet on the toe. And so we pride ourselves that we're as noble as can be. We're boastful of our culture and our high mentality. We're civilized, I tell you, though we use the Gatling gun to mow 'em down by the thousands as we put 'em on the run. We're civilized, I tell you, though we drop bombs from the sky and kill 'em by the hundreds in the twinkling of an eye. We're highly cultured mortals, though we use the submarine to sink a thousand sailors—from the ocean depths, unseen. Ah, yes, we're much more civilized than people were before. We've made a lot of progress in the noble art of war.

EAR MARKS OF PROGRESS

Professor Eastman, who is giving a series of free cooking lessons to the women of Fulton, has a message of progress for each woman attending these demonstrated cooking lessons.

Through the courtesy of Katz and Co., in whose store the lessons are daily given, and too, the generosity of the Gas Co., which contributes the use of two modern ranges and the fuel, the women of this city are enabled to receive free, valuable, modern, up-to-date lessons in home-making. The Katz Co., and the Gas Co., are both to be congratulated upon their modern methods as business heads in a community. These are activities such as make for community interest. It is such saving grace as this that keeps interest in Fulton rather than sending it to neighbor cities.

About sixty women attended the class yesterday and went away with pleased exclamations. On Saturday the school girls are especially invited to be present, and Professor Eastman will no doubt in his jolly, happy way give the girls a lesson that will in a new way make home making have an added charm.

SPORT

Farm Facts: By Peter Bradford

Every consumer is a market-maker.

The silo is the farmer's best friend.

In the country you keep your cheek close to the breast of Nature.

A cultivator under the shed is worth two left out in open weather.

Let farming become an abandoned profession, and everything would stop.

Help to organize rural life and make the country a better place to live in.

Good cultivation not only helps growing crops, but permanently improves the soil.

The proper preparation of ground works wonders in lessened cost of cultivation.

We can best serve our interests by giving all possible attention to marketing.

Production without thought to marketing is like building elaborately on foundation premises that are not true.

The man that owns the soil on which he lives is the only man whose feet do not rest on shifting sands.

As the season advances, the plow is the farmer's best friend, but when the season closes the silo comes in handy.

The commonly accepted theory that we are short on production is all wrong. We are short on marketing information.

Many wealthy corporations and individuals have been telling the farmer how to plow, when they should have been telling him where and when to market.

The problem of marketing is the biggest business proposition of any age or nation, and one that will require the combined efforts of all the agencies of civilization to solve.

Opinions

Germany's Resources

Certain of the salient features of Germany's growth and development in recent years are contained in a statement recently given to the press by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, a prominent American geogropher and statistician.

"Only Belgium, Holland, Japan and the United Kingdom," says Mr. Grosvenor, "have denser populations than Germany. That country manages to crowd a population of 67,000,000 people into a territory so small that you could add New England to it and still have an area smaller than the State of Texas. Possessing only one-fifteenth of the area of Europe, Germany produces one-seventh of Europe's wheat, one-fifth of its oats, one-fourth of its rye, and one-third of its potatoes.

"The average farm in Germany is very small. Out of a total of 5,756,000 farms nearly one-half are smaller than 2½ acres, and less than 700,000 are larger than 25 acres. Of our own 5,373,000 farms more than three-fifths contain upward of fifty acres."

According to the same authority the Germans use more commercial fertilizer than any other three nations on earth, the farms being developed by scientific methods of intensive farming. Germany imported farm produce to the value of a quarter of a billion dollars more than it exported during a recent year, and groceries and confections to the amount of $120,000,000 above the exports of those commodities.

During the past quarter of a century no other nation has made such a wonderful bid for foreign trade as Germany. While the trade of the United States increased 275 per cent. in that time, and Great Britain's increased 100 per cent., Germany's increased 300 per cent. The secret of this success lies in the efforts to meet every condition of every market into which German goods went. Germany's merchant marine in 25 years rose from a negligible quantity to 4850 ships, with a net registered tonnage of 3,153,000 tons, and employing 78,000 sailors.

"The theory of the German government is that every able-bodied man is entitled to work, and that the government must find something for him to do if he cannot find it himself. Wherever there is a disagreement between a laborer and his employer it must be settled in a court created for that purpose. Neither party is permitted by law to offer or to accept a compromise.

"The people of German cities live amid surroundings of the law that are different in theory and practice from our own. In Berlin, for instance, it is forbidden in apartment houses to water flowers except between the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning; no one can play a piano before 7 in the morning or after 9 at night; no bedding may be aired from a front window; bathing at night is forbidden; one may not employ a servant without complying with police regulations or change his residence without police sanction. The German justifies these things on the ground that while they may sometimes interfere with his convenience, by and large they protect him from annoyances much greater than those that they entail. He says they give him a freedom from annoyances without his household that are infinitely more bothersome than the restraints they impose within his household."

The habits of methods and system charactistic of German's agriculture, manufactures and commerce, go far to explain the secret of German military efficiency.—Times, Buffalo.

Democrat Admits Party Blundered

Representative Broussard of Louisiana, who has introduced a resolution repealing the provision of the Tariff law which would put sugar on the free list on May 1, 1916, says that in order to put the treasury in sound condition, the Democratic revenue laws must be revised.

In a statement which he gave out for publication, Mr. Broussard declared that the Tariff law has proved itself a failure as a revenue producer, that the revenue from the income tax has been inadequate, and that unless changes are made in the revenue acts, the deficit at the end of the next fiscal year will be something like $190,000,000.

This frank confession by a Democrat, that his party has blundered, brings to mind again President Wilson's significant omission, from his last speech, of any reference to the Tariff law and the "new freedom" which he used to say that measure had secured for American business.—Journal, Albany.

Sunday Scored

The Public Press of Northumberland has devoted much space recently to the cause of temperance and evangelism and we were surprised to note the following in last week's issue but express the same sentiments and gladly reproduce the editorial:

"Billy Sunday has taken away booze, he has taken away the theater, (which must include church entertainments and all home talent productions which savor of theatricals), moving pictures, cards and dancing, and now he would take away pool and billiards from the Y. M. C. A.'s. About the only "worldly" pleasure he has not taken away from folks is that of sitting in the tabernacle and hearing him send all folks to hell who do not agree with him, unless he still tolerates base ball—and he may even send his old standby game to perdition, when he once finds that it too, is sometimes corrupted by gambling pools. All reasonable and broad-minded folks recognize the fact that Billy does a great amount of good. He hits and condemns a great many things which deserve just such treatment, but like many another reformer and evangelist he is an extremist, and a great many things that he says must be taken with a grain of salt. Possibly it is necessary for him to be an extremist and fanatic to set the world on fire, but it is a question whether he would not wield a wider influence, reach and effect more people, were he a little more reasonable and not such an extremist. Of course, one may excuse his position in regard to amusements by the fact that he combines all the fascination of the theater, the movies, dancing, cards, pool and billiards in his tabernacle gymnasties, and he will permit no competition. If folks were to take his advice literally in regard to these amusements they would all sit around like mollycoddles. Billy may learn yet that he will have to allow folks to have a few pleasures anyhow."—Public Press, Northumberland, Pa.

ZAIA'S ALLEGED ASSAILANT TAKEN TO AUBURN PRISON

Sheriff W. L. Buck yesterday escorted three prisoners sentenced by Judge Coville for varying terms in the State prison at Auburn. Thomas Moore, convicted of burglary and larceny, was sentenced to ten years on account of being an habitual criminal. This was the minimum sentence under the law, Maers having been previously convicted five times, twice before for felonies. This was his third conviction for a felony and he became thus automtically an habitual criminal. He broke into and robbed freight cars owned by the New York Central, stealing shoes and other articles. It was charged that he also induced two boys, Charles Bradshaw and Ralph Roy, to rob freight cars. Both young men pleaded guilty. Maers will probably be transferred to Clinton prison at Dannemorra, where it is customary to confine all habitual criminals. Bradshaw was also taken along. He will serve a sentence of one year and seven months in Auburn prison. This is his first sentence.

Natali Muscato, who was convicted of assault in the first degree on Frank Zaia, of 117 N. 4th st., this city, must serve a sentence of not more than two years and four months nor less than one year and six months in Auburn. He claims that he is not guilty and his attorney, James R. Somers, has declared that he will appeal the case.

Antonio Cottispotti, convicted of perjury in connection with the Black Hand cases in this city, and who furnished the alibi for Jim Branabi in the Morello case, was taken to Onondaga penitentiary at Jamesville by Deputy Sheriff Papetino.

Alton Hicks, who was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory for placing an obstruction on the N. Y., O. & W. railway near Bunday's Crossing, in October last, will be taken there in the near future. Hicks must serve until discharged and will remain at the reformatory for fourteen months, which is the minimum term.

Jim Branabi, the alleged black hander of thisc ity, who pleaded guilty to assault in the second degree on Joe Morello, was also sentenced to the reformatory.

IT CAN BE DONE

BY I. E. HYDE FULTON N. Y.

I cannot find a reason why some people are so prone to cry: "It can't be done." Oh, shucks! Oh, fie! It can be done. I know that I am shouting facts. It's up to you, and you, old Slats; to place this statement on the racks. It can be done. But, if you sit and suck your thumb or, choose ragtime and stand and hum and let the other fellow drum. It can be done. I'll tell you this: Sir Old Kido; for this swift world you are too slow. Might better cash your checks and go. It can be done. Earth does not need a putty face, for things are moving at a pace. It seems we've challenged Mars a race. It can be done. We want the active on these runs. So now, move out, inertia sons; else heed my poor well meaning puns. It can be done.

We are closing out our HORSE BLANKETS at cost. W. McCully. —adv 56

Ask your dealer for the free booklet, "Useful Hints for Horse Owners" issued by G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturers of Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. —Adv

FULTON FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING CO.
will be located at
229 ONEIDA STREET
on March 1st.

PIANOS

Would you buy a horse of a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?

Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?

Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?

The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.

See them, critically try them at

Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

Not What a Man is Born

or what comes to him by chance or inheritance—but what he can do for himself makes a truly successful man of him.

What are you doing to better YOUR financial prospects?

An account with us is just what you need to help you accumulate funds for the future.

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

FAR FROM TIPPERARY

A STORY OF

Love and War

BY

GUSTAV KOBBE

FULTON EVENING TIMES

First installment appeared Saturday Night, next installment appears, Thursday, February 25th

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

What Prof. Eastman tells his cooking class. He both makes one laugh and think hard too. With his cakes he stirs in humor and science.

By Helen Hoyt.

There is nothing more heart-rending to the average housewife than a cake failure, and when that failure is one to nothing more or less tha an ill-shaped pan, which refuses to give up its contents without great difficulty and insists upon retaining half of the bottom, exasperation, pure and simple, is entirely to be forgiven. Baking utensils have been clecerly fashioned by various clever persons bent on the inevitable patent that is the twin brother to Genius as well as Vice is, (which makes them triplets, I suppose) and there have been such happily fashioned things placed out that are designed to eliminate the trouble of poor pans. The only trouble that one might find lurking in the existence of these very useful and desirable articles of kitchen comfort is the very important trouble of their being too expensive for the average woman's purse. The flexible knife, for instance, is a thing that every woman ought to have in her kitchen, for there is no knife so designed to save time and material as this knife which bends itself so willingly and wonderfully in curved basins of any size or shape. I suppose that if a woman would deprive herself of the little daily something that she does not need and would expend her pin money more segaciously she would find herself possessed of all the handy utensils so necessary, to good baking and cooking, and consequently to the happiness of her whole family.

Professor Eastman, the white-clad baker and "pure-food" cake expert, who is giving demonstrations of his methods and telling of his own experiences in cake baking in the Katz store, is also selling the most amazingly simple and highly useful utensils for that art that could possibly be procured anywhere, and he is selling them in a set, the "family set," at a very reasonable price, when one considers their high virtue of necessity. Prof. Eastman understands cake baking and eating and health in a really remarkable way, it might be said, and the way Professor Eastman can turn out cakes is the wonder of all the women in town. Just put the mixed batter in the oven and then light the gas. Mind, it isn't light the gas and then put the cake in, but it's put the cake in and then light the gas, a method at which a good many women openly gasped.

That is another of the Eastman ways of doing things. Another is, "Don't grease your caketins," In fact, Prof. Eastman does not call them tins or pans, but just what they are, moulds. His moulds are the kind that do not need greasing, for there is no difficulty whatever in taking a cake, entirely intact, from any one of them, and he has them for all kinds of cakes, layer, sponge, angel's food and any other kind that you can name.

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"By greasing the pan," says Prof. Eastman, "you take all support away from the cake and leave it slipping up and down in the pan, and not sticking to the pan as it should. The cake should stick to the sides of the pan, just as it will stick to your ribs, if you make the cake the right way. The grease won't let the cake get to the pan at all, and when you take your cake out of a greased pan you wonder why it is flimsy and sometimes you wonder why it falls like that."

The pans in which he bakes the best looking cakes you ever saw have a little knife-like arrangement in each end which slides up and down and when the cake is done, just pull these out and it is released from the pan at once without stocking. That is rather vague description so I guess you had better go and see the pans. (Which is one for, by the way, and two for Prof. Eastman).

Another Eastman proverb is, "Don't use baking powder but substitute cream of tartar and soda. It serves the same purpose and in the opinion of the bakers in general all baking powder is doped and in the manner of pure food experts who use pure food methods of doing things you will use no baking powder if you are on the lookout for good health.

Prof. Eastman lectured happily on the subject of health and illustrated his discourse with the story of his own experience that led him to take up the work of teaching others what is best for them to eat. He said that some years ago, at about the age when men are said to be in their prime, his health failed him entirely and he was said to be suffering with an incurable case of Bright's disease, which would leave him with about one more year to live. He was taking all the medicines and drugs that could be had to cure himself and he found nothing did him any good. Finally common sense told him that he was not eating the right things, that the body, the temple of man, was not being kept in the right sort of repair and had not for the past twenty years of his life, and that the food he was eating was the reason for it all. So he took up the study of what he should eat and the result was entire and complete cure, in a very short time. So delighted and thankful was he for the return of that most valuable thing that a man can have, health, that he took up the great work in which he is now engaged and he understands not only what one should eat, but also what ingredients are needed to form them and for the best benefit to the system. His method of baking pure, food cakes, is quite remarkable in its extreme simplicity and when one tastes them one is convinced that he is a born baker of cakes, despite the fact that he has at one time been a president of a college.

He advised thorough mastication, not only of heavier foods but also of soft foods, and particularly of starchy foods. Chew your food so that you swallow it involuntarily, he says, and understand that all the diseases and pains and illnesses that beset the health of human beings are due to the putrefaction of undigested, poorly masticated foods, which the system of bowels, kidneys and liver can not dispose of properly and hence can not rid the body of its waste matter.

Professorr Eastman's cakes are in themselves with the eating and to watch him bake them is a treat. But to hear him tell of the things one ought to eat, of pure food and of clean interior bodies, is worth a goodly amount of your time, so it is to be hoped that you will go to the store today and hear him.

The recipes used by Prof. Eastman in his two lessons have been that of Angel Food and Golden Loaf Butter cake. The recipes follow:

Angel Cake

Whites of 8 fresh eggs, or one cup; 1 cup flour; ½ teaspoonful of Snell's Flavoring Powder; 1 teaspoon of salt; 1¼ cups granulated sugar; ½ teaspoonful cream of tartar.

Golden Loaf Cake

½ cup butter; 2½ cups flour; ½ teaspoon soda; ½ teaspoon Snell's flavoring powder; 1¼ cups granulated sugar; 1 cup sweet milk; 1 teaspoon cream of tartar; 8 yolks of eggs.

Eastman Hints

Baking powders are dangerous.
Start all cakes in cold oven.
Greased tins are unsanitary.
Science is necessary.
Suitable materials important.
Eggless cakes in bread family.
First raise egg mixtures.
Bake egg mixtures after raising.
Bay window cake was cooked first.
Invert cakes in tin; let cool.
Never stir the milk into the creamed butter and sugar without flour.

An Effective Retort.

The late Rev. Patrick Watson, vicar of Earlsfield, was a great authority on the Holy Land, and he was also a stickler for accuracy. An amusing passage of arms once took place between him and the archbishop of Canterbury. A committee report was under consideration, and Mr. Watson objected to the heading "Removal of Premises" on the ground that the things inside the premises were removed and not the building.

Dr. Temple replied, "I suspect you often tell your wife the kettle boils, but it doesn't."

The meeting roared with laughter and passed on to the next business.—London News.

Queenly.

He—She's a thoroughly queenly woman. She—Yes, even her teeth have gold crowns.—Town Topics.

M'CRISKIN CASE GOES TO JURY

First Case of Its Kind Under New Law; Other Petitions Filed

[The Times]

For the first time since the law was enacted several months ago, a motion was made yesterday in Surrogate's Court for a jury trial of objections to a will. The form of procedure was invoked by Thomas L. McKay, attorney for Mrs. Lucy McCriskin McKay, who seeks to set aside the will of her grandfather, Patrick McCriskin. Mrs. McKay is the wife of James O. McKay, brother of Attorney McKay. The McCriskin estate, of which decedent's two sons, William P. and Henry McCriskin, are executors, is valued at $5,000 real and $2,790 personal. He left nothing to Mrs. McKay, who was his favorite grandaughter and who lived with him for many years. Bequests were made by Mr. McCriskin to his grandchildren, and $200 was divided between the three McKay children, but Mrs. McKay was not mentioned in the will. The residue of the estate was left to the sons, William and Henry. It is said that some time prior to his death Mr. McCriskin deeded much of his property to his family, Mrs. McKay getting one parcel. John J. White represents the executors.

Mrs. McKay claims that at the time of the making of the will her grandfather was not of sound mind and understanding and also that undue influence was used.

A jury trial was granted by Surrogate Miller and he will certify the case to the Supreme Court, it being stipulated for the calendar of the March term. The decision of the jury in the Supreme Court will be certified to the surrogate, who will then confirm it. Certifying the case to the Supreme Court obviates the expense for drawing a special jury to serve in Surrogate's Court.

A petition was filed yesterday for the probate of the will of Thomas McSweeney, late of Fulton, who left an estate valued at $6,000 real and $100 personel, to his wife, Mary McSweeney, who is made executrix.

The will of Margaret Manwarren, late of Mexico, disposes of an estate valued at several thousand dollars. The residue of the estate goes to Ella and Addie B. Hubbard, to be equally divided, the latter to receive at the death of another a farm at Texas, New York.

A petion was filed for letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Dolph, late of Hannibal, by his brother, Charles Dolph, of Sennett, Cayuga county. He left an estate of $400 personal and $800 real estate.

Letters of administration were applied for on the estate of George Herman, late of Minetto, by his daughter, Mrs. Anna B. Modry. He left an estate valued at $1,000.

Letters of probate were issued on the estate of Mrs. Catherine Garahan to her sister, Mrs. Patrick Judge, to whom the estate was bequeathed.

Letters of probate were issued on the estate of Lewis Gilmore, late of Oswego, to his widow. The will was filed several months ago.

Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Farrell, late of Oswego, were issued to George E. Farrell to administer $89 received by the estate from the Homestead Association of Utica. The estate was administered several years ago.

Sarah Althouse was appointed guardian of Raymond M. Althouse and Ella J. Althouse. The minors are legatees to the amount of $100 under the will of John F. Brown, late of Minetto.

FREE SWIMMING LESSONS

Oswego's Y.M.C.A. will in the spring teach boys of the city to swim, whether or not they are members of the organization. The swimming campaign will be in charge of the association physical director, J. B. Moore. Last year a campaign of the same kind was held and over 100 boys were taught to swim.

An educational campaign is also to be inaugurated through the assistance of the State Educational Department. A number of stereopticon views have been received showing views of Niagara Falls and other places of natural and historical interest. A lecturer, familiar with the places, will be secured and will explain the views.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Perrine of Syracuse, former residents of Fulton, were the guests of friends the first of the week.

* * *

The W.C.T.U. will hold a Francis Willard memorial service in the State street M. E. church on Friday afternoon. Leader, Mrs. H. D. Holmes.

* * *

On Friday evening a dramatic entertainment by local talent will be given in the State street M. E. church under the auspices of the Woman's home and Foreign Missionary Society.

* * *

An important meeting of the Epworth League of the State street M. E. church will be held at the close of the regular prayer meeting.

* * *

Mrs. Ralph Havens of Syracuse is the guest of Miss Frances Forsythe at her home, Rochester street.

* * *

Miss Marjorie Fairgrieve, who was the over Sunday guest of her parents, Prof. and Mrs. James K. Fairgrieve, has taken a position with the law firm of Creig Bros. and Rulison of Syracuse.

* * *

The Philathea class of the First Baptist church will hold a birthday supper in the church diningroom on Saturday, February 27. The tables will represent the twelve months of the year. Music during the supper hour by the Newtons. The public is invited to attend.

* * *

Miss Anna Revels of the O. Henderson store, is spending the week in New York city.

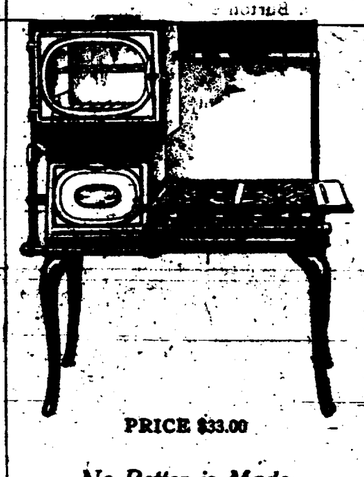
* * *

Miss Hattie Decker of this city was the recent guest of out of town friends.

We have a stock of galvanized roofing and siding for private garages. Place your order now and have it ready. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv. 59

Shoe Repairing
JOSEPH CORTINI
128 E. Broadway
Near N. Y. C. Depot

THE BAKING
for the Pure Food Demonstration at the Katz Store is being done on this Range.



PRICE $33.00
No Better is Made
THE GAS CO.

SEEDS
American ALFALFA, tested in Washington, 99.8% pure AUSTRIAN 2-ROW BARLEY, each kernel stools 3 to 6 stalks. ALBERTA CLUSTER OATS, a new hardy sort from the Canadian Northwest, yield 80 to 100 bu., wt. 45 lbs. High grade Seed Corn of strong vitality. GENUINE EUREKA, IOWA GOLD MINE, LEAMING, PRIDE OF NORTH pedigree stock, EARLY GREEN SOY BEANS, VETCH, IRISH COBLER AND LATE RUSSET POTATOES, IDEAL MANGEL BEET biggest yielder; grows high above ground, SEED BEANS, TELEPHONE PEAS and GARDEN SEEDS at special prices. TIMOTHY, CLOVER, ALSIKE, SPRING RYE, WHEAT, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, CYPHERS INCUBATORS and BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES. Game Stanchions and Carriers. Insecticides: Lime and Sulphur for early spray. Ask for Special Freight Paid Prices. Established 1866. 1915 Catalog Free.
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Everything for the Farm
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53-55 SOUTH FIRST STREET
FOR SALE
Everything in Fine Groceries
Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Seeds Fine Teas and Coffee
1 Large Store Cooler 1 National Cash Register
1 Large Safe, 2 Show Cases and 2 Counters
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH
CALL US ON PHONE 32

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E. O. BAKER
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Special This Week Only, Royal Blend Coffee, 25c lb.
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HELP THE HOSPITAL
Until Further Notice, We Will Give Free With Every Pound of
BOUQUET COFFEE
Sold in Fulton, A Coupon worth One Cent Apiece When Returned to us by the
LEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Save your *Coupons*, and send them to the *Hospital*, asWe Will Redeem Them Only When Returned to us by the Hospital.
BOUQUET COFFEE
is Blended from the Finest Coffees Grown, and has been the Leading High Grade Coffee sold in Central New York for over Twenty-Five Years.
Blended, Roasted and Packed by
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SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

H. C. DANN & SON
11 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Will be the place to buy your MEATS, FISH and CANNED GOODS also the best of BUTTER!
Special Prices on OLEO This Week

"SANITO"
COOKING UTENSILS
are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.
A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00
FULTON EVENING TIMES
Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

A CONVENTION OF YOUNG RIGHTS

Twelfth Annual Convention to Consider "Rights of the Chi d" In Buffalo

Buffalo, Feb. 24.—The International Religious Education Association will meet in Buffalo March 4.

This is the 12th annual convention of this association, and it now promises to eclipse all previous ones. It is expected that there will be at least 5,000 visitors come here to take part in the one topic, "The Rights of the Child."

There will be over 100 speakers of national fame, and over thirty meetings during the four days.

Among the well known speakers will be: President John H. Finley, of the University of the State of New York, Bishop Charles D. Williams of Michigan, Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Denver, Dr. Graham Taylor of Chicago, Rabbi Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia, Charles Stelzle of New York city, Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, President Robert L. Kelley of Earlham College, Prof. Franklin Johnson of Chicago, President George H. Hubbell of Lincoln Memorial University, Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot of Boston, President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University, Prof. Charles S. Gardner of Louisville, Prof. W. S. Athearn of Des Moines, Ia., and Prof. E. D. Burton of Chicago.

The International Religious Education Association is a body of men and women, ministers, college professors and presidents and others, who believe that our children should be trained in religion and that this should be gone about in the most efficient way. They are studying the problem of child nature and of religious teaching, and are working out the principles upon which all our teaching must build. Every year they bring together at a general convention the results of a year's work along some special line.

Besides the special sessions, led by the greatest authorities in the country on the various topics, there will be general sessions in the evening, addressed by such men as Walter Rauschenbusch and Graham Taylor.

PUBLIC RHETORICALS

Public rhetoricals will be held in the assembly room of the high school on Friday afternoon next, commencing at 1:30 o'clock.

Following is the program:

Which are You? ....
Evadne Austin
The Greatest Wonder of the Modern World ....
Leland Root
One Niche the Highest ..... Burritt
Earl Hopkins
The Importance of Business Training from a Commercial Standpoint..
Amelia Rolfe
Gordon's Reprieve ..... Adapted
Andrew Sharp
Domestic Economy ....
Eryma Paige
Jerry, the bobbin boy .....Adapted
Matthew Frawley
The Quarrantine ..... Montgomery
Rose King
Burns' Songs ....
Isabel Merriam
Arena Scene from Quo Vadis ...
..... Sienkiewicz
Harold Thompson

Pool Contest Closes

The Modern Woodmen of America pool contest, which has been in progress for several weeks, is coming to a close. Every member of the order should be in attendance tonight, and any member who desires to enter into the contest is invited as well.

The teams and the individual scores follow:

Barker's Team		Ives' Team	
A. M. Roy	26	I Cole	50
L. T. Barker	50	H. Ives	45
L. C. Hyde 37		N. W. Barker	50
D. Campbell 50		I. Hawks ...	44
George Roy 50		A. Palmer ...	40
W. Middleton ... 23		E. Barnes ...	50
Totals	236		275

Substitutes—F. L. Hyde, F. Darling, A. Laws and H. Seymour.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS

Mrs. John Partrick of the West Side entertained the Royal Neighbors last night. Music and refreshments amused the guests. Mrs. William Middleton will entertain the club at the next meeting, to be held in about two weeks.

CHURCHES WANT TO HOLD THEIR PRESENT PASTORS

At Monday night's quarterly conferences of the First and Trinity M. E. churches of Oswego, resolutions were unanimously adopted asking for the return of the two pastors who are at present serving those fields—the Rev. Jabez Stallwood and the Rev. Mr. English. Respecting the case of Mr. Stallwood the Palladium says:

"The resolution as adopted was couched in the strongest language. It recited Mr. Stallwood's strength as a pastor and as a preacher and asserted that it was imperative that he be returned to the church in order that the society can carry out its enterprise in the shape of the new church now rebuilt and being paid for.

BOWLING NOTES

Friends and members of the Onyx Bowling Alleys are arranging for a minstrel show to be held at the Quirk Theater March 8th, for the benefit of sending teams to Boston, Mass., to participate in the International bowling tournament.

Among those already selected are Rear and Stauring, Fulton's two best bowlers. These two men have always given a good account of themselves when sent to tournaments held at Atlantic city and Rochester.

Last Saturday night both men went to Baldwinsville and took part in the one man swwep stakes. Rear captured 1st prize, and Stauring 2d.

SETTLEMENTS MADE

An order settling and discontinuing the case of William H. Dewey, of this city, vs. the Empire United Railway's was filed in the county clerk's office yesterday. Mr. Dewey was struck by a snow plow in Fulton several months ago. John F. Cullen was his attorney.

The case of Leman J. Carrier vs. the Holstein-Friesian Association and F. L. Houghton has also been settled.

The Van Wagenen, Inc., will make a specialty this seasoon of incubators and brooders. Stock is already being shown. Adv. 59

HENDERSON'S 10 DAY 9 CENT SALE

Beginning Thursday Morning

Ladies' Vests	9c	2 Paper Pins	9c
Stamped Guest Towels	9c	2 Spools Cotton [*Coats*]	9c
Curtain Scrim	9c	2 Spools Basting Cotton	9c
Best Outing	9c	2 Spools Silkatine . .	9c
Hills Cotton	9c	2 Turkish Wash Cloths	9c
2 Yards Crash	9c	[*Peets*] Hooks and Eyes	9c
2 Yards Cheese Cloth .	9c	All Remnants	9c
2 Yards Yd. Challis .	9c	3 Cakes Bath Soap . .	9c
2 Yards Elastic	9c	2 Towels	9c
100 Yd. Spool [*Corticelli*]	9c	1 Towel	9c
Ladies' Collars	9c	Lace Pillow Sham . .	9c
Beads 25c to $1 . . .	9c	Lace Dresser Cover .	9c
Shirt Waist Cords . .	9c	Ribbons	9c
4 Rolls White Tape .	9c	2 Linen Handkerchiefs	9c
2 Orangewood Sticks .	9c	Hair Nets	9c
Fine Edge Emb. . .	9c	[*Stickevei*] Trimming .	9c
Fine Insertion	9c	Napkins, each	9c

O. HENDERSON CO.

Oneida Street Fulton, N. Y.

Portuguese People Falsely Represented as Eager to Fight Germany

Lisbon, Feb. 24.—(by mail to New York) Dozens of times dispatches have been sent out through English or French forces representing Portugal as about to plunge into the great war on the side of the Allies. Americans may well have wondered why this much heralded event failed to happen.

The British wish is father to the thought. There is a war party here, but the mass of the intelligent Portuguese realize clearly the folly of embarking on hostilities if the peace can possibly be kept. As in the case of Italy, sentiment for peace has been augmented steadily by the recurrent object lessons of misery caused by the war from Belgium, France, Poland and Serbia.

The war question has caused a grave political crisis in the Portuguese republic, now five years old. The country is now under a military government. The new cabinet is a war cabinet, but it found the opposition to its policy far greater than anticipated. One month after the war cabinet took office the President suspended it and called General Pimenta de Castro to form the military government which now rules.

The cabinet had put the control of the government into the hands of a secret revolutionary party called "The White Ants." The cabinet found its stumbling block in the army itself, for the Portuguese officers are opposed to joining an expedition to England.

The anti-war newspapers were severely suppressed, but nevertheless the insurrection against the war cabinet became so alarming that on January 20 sixty-four officers were arrested in Lisbon. Several officers retired when they learned they might be ordered to Great Britain.

The arrest of these leaders only added to the discontentment, and when it was seen that the movement was gaining power the military government was installed, ostensibly to take the Government away from the political factions and put it into the hands of the people. As Gen. Castro is opposed to sending troops to England until Portugal is threatened it is not likely that the war enthusiasts will have much to do with the new regime.

Gen. Castro's first act after assuming charge of the government was to release the sixty-four officers and restore their swords to them. He annulled the suspensions of the newspapers and re-established the freedom of the press.

The insurrection is merely an echo of the great popular belief that, despite official statements, Portugal has no cause for war in Africa. The Government has announced that Germans have invaded Angola and has given out the list of dead and wounded. But, despite popular hatred of Germany, the Government has failed to convince the public that it did not take the first step.

This belief has been strengthened by the surreptitions circulation of private letters, from reliable persons in Angola describing what has taken place.

When the first expedition went to Angola the commander had sealed orders which were not to be opened until his troops landed. Reports from Angola insist that these orders told him to attack the German province at once and take it by surprise. The attack was made berofe the troops were inspected, with the result that when it came time to shoot men armed with one make of rifle found that they had cartridges which should have been given to some one else. The sight of a Zeppelin flying over them added to the consternation of the troops. All the modern rifles had been sent to England.

These reports from relatives and reliable friends have strengthened the Portuguese determination to fight only when Portugal has a cause for war. Germany's patience with the tactics of the war party has added greatly to the belief that the Germans have not taken the initiative.

OSWEGO VOTED TODAY FOR BETTER STREETS

The special election for taxpayers to pass upon the proposition of increasing the Highway fund of the Oswego Department of Work by $14,000—from $21,000 at present—was held at the City Hall. While the general sentiment is in favor of the increase there is, of course, the danger that those advocating the increase will not make the effort they should to get to the polls.

Mayor Hennessey, the Common Council and the Chamber of Commerce have all gone on record as favoring the increase and Commissioner of Works Linsley in a letter to the Council requesting the special election gave some convincing reasons why the Highway fund should be enlarged.

Some of these reason as pointed out by Mr. Linsley follow:

The amount of the present Highway fund has been the same for about twenty years, namely, $21,000. During that time the price of labor and materials of construction have been constantly increasing so that a dollar spent today will not produce the results that it would twenty years ago. Inquiry has developed that the cities of Auburn, Watertown, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, New Rochelle and Newburg, N. Y., all cities of about Oswego's population, appropriate annually for their highway funds amounts more than double that of ours, the average amount appropriated for these six cities being $62,300 annually.

Commenting upon Oswego's streets, The Palladium says:

"Unquestionally the strongest argument for an increased highway fund is the condition of the dirt streets in the outlying sections of the city. These streets are poorly graded, have little or no drainage and are a disgrace to a city of Oswego's size, for the simple reason that there was enough money appropriated for the highway fund to permit any repair work to be done on them. A considerable improvement in a majority of these streets could be effected by proper grading and rolling, as in most cases good drainage, the fundamental essential of road building, is absolutely lacking. The funds of this department shold be of sufficient size to permit the employment of a road machine gang on both sides of the river each year, especially in the spring and early summer months. The meagre equipment of the department is mostly old and should be replaced with new equipment in order that satisfactory work may be done."

Fulton Keynotes

The Christian Endeavor of the First Baptist church held a social in the parlors of the Baptist church Tuesday evening.

* * *

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Friday at 3 o'clock at the State st. M. E. church. Frances Willard Memorial will be observed.

* * *

The Sunshine Sewing Circle will meet at the home of Miss Hazel Boomer, 7 north 7th st., tomorrow night. Several new members will be admitted and a good time is expected. A luncheon will be served to the guests.

* * *

Harry M. O'Brien was in Oswego today visiting friends, at the same time consulting with the sealer of weights and measures upon business matters.

* * *

Frank E. Sanderson has purchased a farm of F. W. Austin of this city; the farm is near Pulaski and contains 136 acres.

Office desk and chair, cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv. 61.

BUNKOED BY A GREEK

By M. QUAD

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The pair of us had been in Athens three or four days when a party of English excursionists who were making a tour arrived. Among them was an antiquary who was looked up to and respected for his knowledge of ancient history and ruins.

Professor Himstead, as he was named, had been charged to pick up all the old Greek manuscripts to be had for money, and it was his inquiries for such documents that doubtless led to our undoing. One day a man named Talanti, who had somewhat the manners and dress of a gentleman, brought the professor two ancient manuscripts as a present, and to show his further good will he announced a valuable discovery which had just been made on the island of Aegina, about forty miles distant. He was the owner of the island, and while his workmen were getting out some stone they had come across some rare treasures in art, but had developed only a small portion of them. They had partly uncovered a stone box which he believed held a large number of manuscripts and valuable coins, but he had delayed the opening of it that some of his friends might be present. Three or four of them were going to his island home tomorrow, and he would be glad to have on his yacht as many of us foreigners go along as could make it convenient.

Aside from the English party, there were Americans, Germans and Frenchmen to the number of twenty in Athens, and when the list was made up we numbered over forty, of whom ten were ladies. When we went on board there was considerable surprise at finding her the craft she was. She was nothing more than a trader, and her accommodations were of a primitive character.

My friend the professor could speak Greek, but when he entered into conversation with Mr. Talanti's friends he found them sulky enough. This excited our surprise, as they were supposed to be gentlemen. When we came to look them over we began to get a little suspicious.

As we approached the island we saw it was fairly covered with trees, yet it did not have a hospitable look. As we made a close approach we could see a couple of rude huts and a primitive jetty, but Mr. Talanti explained that his castle was hidden by the forest and that he was landing at that point to save us a long walk.

As soon as the craft was made fast the three eminent friends of Mr. Talanti suddenly produced pistols and knives and took their station by the gangway. The sailors divided into two parties, and, handling their naked knives in a menacing fashion, they drove the people into line.

When Professor Himstead had rubbed his eyes, scratched his head and got it into his brain that something not down on the program was going on Talanti mounted a box and smilingly observed:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you are now about to pass ashore to behold my wonderful discoveries, but each one of you is required to leave all money and jewelry behind you. I will see that everything is safely cared for!"

The men cried out in anger, but what could they do? I do not think there was a firearm among them, while the Greeks seemed overanxious to use their knives. There were protestations and threats of the law, but Talanti only smiled at them and ordered the work to go on. Each man in the crowd was regularly held up—that is, his pockets were thoroughly searched and everything of value taken. The women were requested to hand over, and each one had her watch and rings in hand as she moved up. In the course of half an hour every one was ashore, and then Talanti took off his hat, made a sweeping bow and sailed away with his piratical crew. He had no sooner gone than half a dozen villainous looking men came down from the hut.

They told us they were fishermen, but their actions belied their statement. Their first move was to demand cash, and great was their indignation and disappointment at being told that Talanti's crowd had taken the last coin. When sure of this they left us, and an hour later two genuine fishermen came ashore in their boat. There were a dozen vessels within five or six miles of us, and a dollar would have been big pay for them to go out and notify the nearest one of our situation; but, realizing our helplessness, they demanded the sum of $100.

It was almost dark when a battered old schooner came sailing up to take us off, and the terms were $2 a piece, to be paid in Athens. We spent a dreary night on deck and landed in the city at noon next day. Immediately notice was given to the various consuls and to the Greek government, but no one had any faith that anything would be accomplished. The government made loud promises and seemed to be making all possible efforts; but as a matter of fact, Mr. Talanti was not even pursued. He never could have put up such a job without a number of officials standing in with him and each and every one of them doubtless shared in the plunder when it was divided. It was said that the money and jewelry amounted to about $6,000, and the only consolation any of the victims had was the privilege of living a country where such things could be carried out.

"IS IT WELL WITH THEE?"

(Continued from Page Six)

ing hours, 2 to 4, and you are not an ordained minister. They have access at any time. And, third, that young man is in the emergency ward with a malignant disease. You can't see him."

My friend told him why he was there at that unseemly hour and pleaded so hard that the warden said:

"Well, Mr. Smith, you can see him. I will go with you. If you want to talk and pray with him you may, that's your privilege, Catholic or Protestant, but you can't touch him."

Found Young Scotchman Mass of Putrefaction

I will not tell you what my friend said he saw for two reasons—first, I haven't the language to describe or express it, and, second, you would not have the time nor the disposition to hear it, but suffice it to say in passing he looked up at the man who was a mass of putrefaction and corruption from head to foot.

Not a hair on his head, eyebrows fallen out, great chunks of putrefied flesh dropping from his bones. His fingers were separating, his teeth dropping out, and my friend looked upon the young Scotchman and recognized the haughty, Godless, arrogant young man of two years before, and when my friend made himself known the young man gazed, struggled and sat up and looked and he said:—

"My God, is it possible? Is it not awful, sir? Look at me, will you? I would give the world if I could be back where I was two years ago and heeded your advice."

He fell back on his pillow and beckoned to my friend. He stepped to his bedside, and the poor fellow, weak from exhaustion said:—

"Mr. Smith, I wish you would tell the young men of Chicago that they can't stem the tide of life, neither can they win its battles without Jesus Christ. If they think they can, tell them about me, will you?"

And I take it up and bring it to you, for the same devil that damns in old sin-cursed, whiskey-soaked gambling, bloated, harlot-ridden, Sabbath-breaking Chicago is the same devil and the same sin that will damn you in Philadelphia, that will damn you in your home, and you cannot win without Jesus Christ.

No. "Is it well with thee?"

Not if you are here without Jesus Christ for your Saviour. God pity you.

I would rather have standing room in Heaven than to own the world.

No. No. You can't win.

Say. Why? Why are you not as pure as a sunbeam?

Why are you not as sweet as a dewdrop?

Why are you not as lovely as the sunkissed Alps?

Why are you not as unchanging as a spring morning, pulsing with bird song?

Why? I'll tell you, sir.

God made those things and God can make you like those things if you will only let Him.

Don't Blame Others; You Are the Duck

You say:—

"Mr. Sunday, I had a bad start in life. I have come from bad stock. I have bad blood in my viens. I was born with the devil in me an with evil inclinations."

You can be born again with the devil out of you if you want to be, if you will give yourself to Jesus Christ and turn from your sins.

Certainly! Don't blame your parents. They brought you into the world, that's true, but you yielded to its sin when you came in. Don't blame them.

If you lived in a palace with a bad heart in you you would turn the palace into a slum.

You can't get small-pox, or scarlet fever or diptheria by crawling in between clean sheets.

If you turn a pole cat loose in a parlor you know which will change first, the pole cat or the parlor.

Sin doesn't start in a stale beer joint or a brothel. Sin started in the Garden of Eden, so I say don't blame society; you are a part of it.

Society is what it is and you have helped to make it what it is, and if you wanted to be different why didn't you follow Christ and set the example? So don't blame the church. That's the place for you to go to learn to do what you ought to do.

Don't sai.

"We are only human."

Don't blame the devil; all he can do is to tempt you, and there are not devils enough in hell to make you a drunkard if you don't want to be one, and there are not angels enough in heaven to make you walk home sober if you don't want to.

So be fair and square. Look yourself square in the face and say:—

"I'm the duck."

(Continued To-morrow)

Community Notes

The Bible Study class met Monday afternoon with Mrs. E. R. Redhead, S. 4th st. Mrs. R. R. Hubbard, leader.

* * *

Mrs. Addie Keller of West Broadway was called to Volney to care for her daughter, Mrs. Oliver Sykes, who is ill.

* * *

Mrs. W. D. Edgarton of Beach st., entertained Circle No. 4 of the Congregational church last Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Bertha Lee Royce entertained the Rev. George Welburn of Scranton during his stay in the city. Rev. Welburn returned to Scranton yesterday.

* * *

The L. O. P. H. club met with Miss Frances Forsythe Tuesday at her home in Rochester st.

* * *

Leon Foster of Syracuse university was the over-Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster, and delighted the congregation Sunday evening at the Baptist church with a fine organ recital.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. Stevens of Skaneateles are spending a few days in the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. Cook have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. White, out of town guests.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hartie Collins have been spending a few days with local friends.

* * *

Miss Smith of Oswego was the over Sunday guest of Mrs. Van Scoy, West 3d st.

* * *

Bert Slawson has been appointed custodian of the new post office building which will be opened March 1st.

* * *

Mrs. William Babcock of this city has been the guest of relatives at Palermo.

If you can't get Hanford's Balsam write G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Three sizes: 25c, 50c and $1.

MRS. CROAK INJURED

Mrs. Edward Croak of Cayuga st., lies in the hospital, the result of falling down a flight of stairs in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bradley in S. Fourth street.

Mrs. Croak had spent a pleasant evening. Preparing to leave for home she had donned her wraps in the second story of the house but in some way she missed a footing at the top of a flight of stairs, falling to the bottom. She was picked up in an unconscious condition and rushed to the hospital where Dr. Hall was called to give medical attention.

If your horse is lame, rub on thoroughly Hanford's Balsam.

Pomona Grange in March.

The quarterly session of Oswego County Pomona Grange will be held at the State Armory in Oswego Tuesday, March 9th. The chairmen of the local committees having charge of arrangements for the State Grange meeting held here will report.

AIR BRAKE COMPANY'S $15,000,000 CONTRACT

Watertown, Feb. 24.—A continued silence on the part of the New York Air Brake Company's officials relative to the landing of the huge contract for shells for the allies, does not prevent daily reports of news concerning the order in which all Watertown is intensely interested. According to one of the most prominent members of the Watertown chamber of commerce, the order is not of a million dollars but of thirty millions, one half or $15,000,000, coming to the local company and the remaining half being handled by the Westinghouse Company. According to report there will be two shifts of men employed in this city, each of 900 men, the plant being run day and night.

T. M. Embroidery Club

The T. M. Embroidery Club was entertained last evening at the home of Mrs. George B. Moore, Emery street.

After the usual routine business of the club a dainty supper was served and a delightful musical program was enjoyed.

The next meeting March 9, will be held with Mrs. Harold Grier.

Tires vulcanized — VanWagenen, Inc.—adv. 62.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

For Rent—Lower apartment, also cottage for rent. Inquire 417 Buffalo st. 60c

To Rent—Lower flat, 419 Oneida st. Moderate rent. Inquire 519 Oneida st. 56c

Wanted—Agents. Inquire at 401 Cayuga st. Good proposition. 55c

For Sale—200 bushels of carrots. R. N. Baily, 118 N. 6th st. 56c

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

106 Oneida Street **M. J. McDonald & Co.** FULTON, N. Y

Grand Clearance Sale

STARTS TOMORROW

Women's and Misses Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists and Skirts

Reduced for Quick Selling to the Most Ridiculous Prices Ever Known in Our Business Career

We Are Determined to Sell Without Reserve, Our Entire Stock

Former Selling Price, Cost or Value Is Not Considered. Our One Object is to Sell Within the Next Few Days, Every Garment in Our Shop

$1.50 and $2.00 Waists, Slips Petticoats and Kimonos **59c**	Chiffon, Lace and Crepe de Chine Waists **$1.95** Were $3.50 to $7.50	Lingerie, Voile and Silk Waists **95c** Values up to $5.00	Women's Extra Size Suits **$7.50** Were $25.00 and $30.00

WE ADVISE YOU TO BE ON HAND EARLY

CHILDRENS' COATS Were $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 ..... **$2.95**

WOMEN'S and MISSES' SUITS, Were $15.00 to $25.00 .....
WOMEN'S and MISSES' DRESSES Were $15.00 to $20.00 .....
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS Were $20.00 to $25.00 ..... **$5.00**

WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS Were $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 ..... **$2.95**

WOMEN'S and MISSES' SUITS Were $20.00 to $50.00 .....
WOMEN'S and MISSES' DRESSES Were $25.00 to $50.00 .....
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS Were $35.00 to $75.00 ..... **$10.00**

None C. O. D.
None on Approval
No Exchanges

"The New York Shop"
106 Oneida Street, Fulton

This Sale Continues Tomorrow and Until Entire Stock is Sold

HANNIBAL NEWS

Frank Day of Sodus, spent a few days in town last week.

Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Powers, is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Head have gone to Syracuse where they are conducting a motion picture business, which they purchased recently.

George Hammond is at work for Perkins' Rural Directory of Oswego. He will canvass Martville, Sterling and Fair Haven.

John Eckard will move to Crockett's where he will work for James Vandenberg next season.

Benjamin Gifford of Hannibal Center, will move to Hannibal and occupy the Broderick house.

Roy Hammond has gone to Cincinnatti to find employment.

Helen and Louise Hammond are ill.

Adelbert McIntyre, dhiropractic, who has occupied the Chamberlain house for the past few months, will move to Wolcott April 1st.

Frank Day has sold his residence on Auburn st. to William Byrne, and will make his home in Wolcott after April 1st.

It is reported that Rev. F. W. Dunning has bought the Cox house in Cayuga st.

Miss Hattie Taylor has returned from Fulton where she spent some time with Mrs. Manley Brackett.

Rev. Mr. Graham spent last week in town and has reorganized the Good Templars lodge. The following officers were elected: C. T., William Stevens; V. T., Julia Hill; P.C.T., Fred Lockwood; R.S., Mabel Cooper; F.S., Ross Hill; lodge deputy, E. L. Gardner. The meetings will be held Tuesday evenings at Matteson's hall.

Interest in the Grange contest is increasing with every meeting. The names of five candidates were brought in last Saturday evening. A large class will be initiated in first and second degrees Saturday evening, Feb. 27. Among the many good things in the last program were a paper on the European war, by C. W. Lomis; a paper on alfalfa, by Maurice Hall; a talk on old time politics, by P. A. Welling; reading, The Duties of a Patron, by H. Perkins; recitations by Mesdames Lomis and Manning and the Misses Sadie and Lula Adamy and F. Goodrowe; a solo by Mrs. Wheeler, "The Place where the Rainbow Ends," and a solo by Mabel Eckard, The Stuttering Boy and the Lisping Girl. The leaders will have two weeks to arrange for the next program. You will miss a good thing if you are not there. Don't miss it.

O. J. Adamy spent the week-end at home.

Miss Mae Bell gave a linen shower Saturday afternoon for Miss Maude Neville who is soon to be married.

Rev. Paul Brown occupied his pulpit in the Baptist church Sunday morning. At the close of the services his resignation was presented to the society. Mr. Brown will give his time to evangelistic work.

Miss Sadie Adamy is spending the first of the week with Miss Blanche Hall.

Harry Hewitt of Geneva, will occupy the Chamberlain house the coming year. Mr. Hewitt will have charge of the garage to be built by Cox & Rice this spring.

Robert and Marjorie Brackett of Fulton are visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wheeler and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Manley Brackett, the first of the week.

Mrs. L. P. Ball entertained the soap club Thursday. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. J. B. Burt is spending a few weeks in Buffalo with her daughter, Mrs. James Jackman.

Miss Aletha Wheeler is spending the week at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Hughes in Hamilton. Mr. Hughes was formerly pastor of the M. E. church in this place.

John Hallam is improving from his recent illness.

Mrs. William Randall of Fair Haven spent last week with her father, Wm. Gurk.

[illegible] Scott is recovering from a recent illness.

Mrs. Frank Willington spent the week-end in Weedsport.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. J. R. Naracon, Thursday, Feb. 25th, at 2.30. Subject, Press work and Literature.

Hannibal lodge F. & A. M. conferred the third degree on a class of five candidates at their regular meeting Wednesday night, after which a banquet was served.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Adamy were guests of Mr and Mrs. Richard Fleming Victory, the first of the week.

A. C. Hallowe has purchase a new Reo car of the Oswego County Auto Co.

By the death of George L. Can, which occurred at the home in Martville Tuesday, there remains but one surviving charter member of Hannibal lodge F. & A. M., N. B. Brower of Pulaski.

The moving picture entertainments continue to attract a large number of people outside of the village, sleighloads coming into town from all directions Wednesday and Saturday nights.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Skult and Frank Pierce of Fulton, and Mr. and Mrs. William Pierce of North Hannibal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper, the first of the week.

The orchestra and glee club of the high school will hold a concert the last of February or first of March for the purpose of raising funds to support a baseball team next spring. The date will be announced later.

Lewis Dunbar of Ira will work P. A. Welling's farm, known as the Ames place, the coming year.

PALERMO

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Minard of Fulton were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Washer.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Pelo visited her mother, Mrs. Alex Pelo, at Fulton last week.

* * *

The many friends of William Gorham extend sympathy to him upon the death of his wife. Mrs. Gorham resided here until moving to Fulton about seven years ago.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leeta Pelo are being congratulated upon the birth of a son.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Florence Baratier of Fulton were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Butcher.

* * *

Alex Pelo of Fulton spent Sunday here.

* * *

Mr. Gilbert Fletcher, whose death occurred at Ogdensburg, Saturday, was one of the oldest residents of this town.

* * *

Frank Hill has sold his farm. Mr. Hill being in poor health will retire from farming.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Sutton have moved to Phoenix, where they bought a house and lot.

* * *

Miss Blanche Collins visited friends at Fulton Tuesday.

MT. PLEASANT

The W. F. M. S. will meet Wednesday, March 2, with Mrs. Delos Distin. Mrs. Sidney Austin is committee on the program and the supper committee is composed of the following: chairman, Mrs. Ruth Streeter Bartlett, Mrs. Alfred Cole, Mrs. O. Cole, Mrs. Delos Distin, Mrs. J. W. Distin and Mrs. Byron Distin. Come and bring your friends.

Mrs. Sarah Kane of Fulton was a week-end guest of relatives and friends here.

Mr. Orlando Cole was removed to the Lee Memorial hospital for treatment to his injured hand. He has been in a critical condition but is slightly improved at present.

The Grange play, "The Cuban Spy", will be given at the hall February 26 and 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whittemore of Syracuse are in Volney to attend the anniversary of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Delos Distin.

James Bartlett has leased the Abner Lamb farm and will remove there soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Vant entertained a few young people last Friday evening.

Harlan Getman of Palermo visited his sister, Mrs. John Salsbury on Monday.

Mrs. Truman Grant spent the past week with her son, Arthur and family, in Bowens Corners.

Adelbert Whittemore spent a couple of days in Syracuse recently on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Salsbury of Palermo were recent guests of John Salsbury.

The descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Delos Distin assisted them in celebrating their 45th wedding anniversary, Tuesday, February 23d.

Mrs. Benton Cole has been ill with tonsilitis.

Mrs. Joseph Taylor of the Hawks District is dangerously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grant were recent guests at Truman Grant's.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

A number of person from here attended the birthday party of Ray Hill of East Minetto last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Spaulding entertained friends on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Samuel Graham of Battle Island spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mrs. Fred Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter Edna called on Mrs. Samuel Graham one day last week.

Mrs. Iva Dodge spent a few days last week with Goldia Graham at Battle Island.

Byron Wells has bought an anvil and blower for his shop.

Benjamin Congdon spent one day last week in Fulton.

George Babcock is gaining slowly from his recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Echard and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard and daughter Catherine, Misses Elizabeth and Bertha Echard, Mr. and Mrs. Benjiman Congdon and daughters, Clara and Thelma, all spent Saturday evening at Mr. Lamb's of the Kingdom.

Worlin Adams of Syracuse is spending some time with his sister, Mrs. Alice Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Graham and daughter Goldia, and Hudson Graham of Battle Island spent one evening last week at Mrs. Byron Well's.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Williams are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a girl.

Misses Greta and Iva Dodge spent Sunday at Battle Island.

Little Walter Adams was brought home Saturday from the hospital where he underwent an operation.

Edward Gardner has lost his horse.

A number of persons attended a party at Minetto at the home of Arthur Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Dumont and family spent Sunday with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter spent Sunday with Mrs. E. J. Echard.

Miss Gladys Spaulding called at E. J. Echard's one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Burchin called on Mrs. Samuel Graham at Battle Island on Friday.

Mrs. Lathrop has returned to Oswego to spend the remainder of the winter with her daughter.

Harvey Burchin and mother spent one day last week in Fulton.

Poets, Beware of the Spring Liars

New York, Feb. 24.—There is no record to the effect that Diogenes ever swung his lantern in the streets of Winsted, Ct.—famous wherever telegraph wires are strung as the home of the most truthful correspondent whoever sent in a space bill—but listen.

All in the same day, and from Winsted:

One robin! One bluebird; One swarm of bees, buzzing! One swarm of grasshoppers, hopping!

Add to this the temerity to announce at usual space rates that Fifth ave. has spring hats ready to ship—c.o.d—and you have it.

Either spring is here, or else aforesaid truthful correspondent's wife has come out barefooted for one of those spring hats.

There is a chance that Diogenes passed up Winstead, and there is another one that T. C. places domestic peace above reputation.

Anyway—it's a little bit of spring.

Wheels and the World.

The history of the evolution of locomotion as well as an infinity of other studies of the keenest interest could all be centered in the wheel.

Without wheels we should have no watches, no steering at sea. We should be unable to utilize the waterfalls as motor force, nor should we have hundreds of other things of the utmost attraction and utility.

All our modern civilization has come to us on wheels. All we know about other countries, all the commerce we have established throughout the world and our means of wealth we owe to the wheel. It is difficult to imagine [illegible] come to it suddenly all wheels vanished from our midst. No war, no famine, no revolution, could be one-hundredth part as effectual in putting us back centuries as the lack of wheels.

The romance of wheels has gone, never to return again. Wheels are now looked upon merely as accessories, whirling indifferently, faster and faster, but practically ignored.

He Saw the Battle.

There were no war correspondents in Wellington's time, but that his attitude toward such would have been friendly may be judged by a story told by Lady Dorothy Nevill.

At Waterloo the duke noticed a little man in plain clothes, mounted on a sturdy cob, who rode hither and thither in the thick of the fight. He had him brought to him to demand his business, whereupon the man explained that he was traveling for a Birmingham button maker and, chancing to be in Brussels and never having seen a battle, he was taking the opportunity of seeing this one. Wellington not only allowed him to continue his observations, but presently trusted him with a dispatch for one of his generals in the firing line. The safe delivery of the message was rewarded, in more peaceful times, by a comfortable government appointment. —London Opinion.

Placing the Defendant.

A legal journal says that a suit brought by a portly man against a little man with a hacking cough had gone to the jury, at which time it appeared from the evidence and the instructions of the court that the big man had won the case. After half an hour the jury was called and asked if a verdict had been reached.

"No, your honor," replied the foreman. "We only want to know which is the defendant and which is the plaintiff."

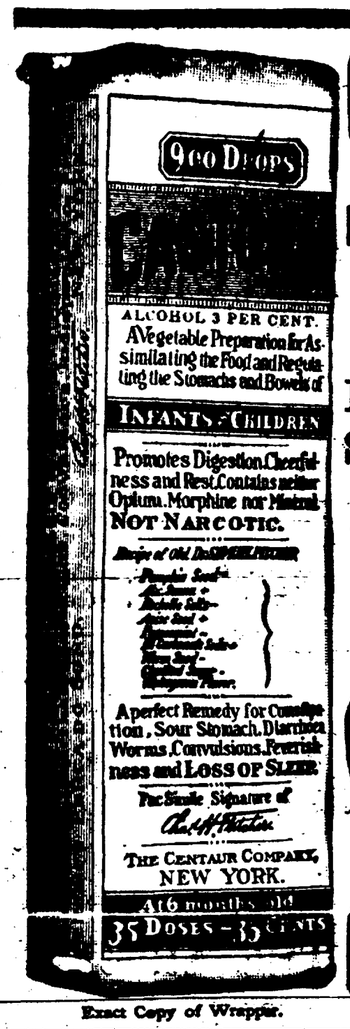
"The large man sitting over there is the plaintiff, and the small gentleman here is the defendant," replied the judge.

The jury filed back to the jury room. In a few minutes they signaled that they had reached a verdict. The judge received it and read:

"We, the jury, find for the man with the consumption."

Early Hand Guns.

When Edward IV. returned to England, in 1471, ten years after he succeeded to the throne, he obtained some forces from his brother-in-law, the Duke of Burgundy, including 300 Flemings armed with hand guns, thus being the first to introduce these weapons into England. Afterward they became common. At first they were fired by the application of a lighted match to the touchhole by the hand. The match was a wick lighted and pressed against the powder in the pan. The invention of a lock to fire the powder in place of the hand was suggested by the trigger of the crossbow. The matchlock fired the arquebus, or harquebus, used by the soldiers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in projecting a ball which weighed nearly two ounces.—London Telegraph.



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BELTED GOWNS.

Quaint Variations of This Style Favored For Youthful Figures.



BELTED SPRING SUIT.

The belted suit or the suit with the simulated belt is promised as a style leader among spring costumes. White, tan, putty and neutral shades prevail for these gowns.

A jaunty spring suit of white broadcloth is shown here. The skirt, partially circular, is laid in inverted box plaits in front. The loosely fitting jacket is belted with white kid and has a cutaway peplum falling in points at the side. Trimmings are of white novelty buttons. Worn with it is a wide brimmed sailor hat of blue satin.

Young, but Accomplished.

Woman—Does that parrot swear? Dealer—Very prettily, mum, for so young a bird.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CANNOT SHIP CATTLE OUT OF ERIE COUNTY

The federal quarantine on Erie Co. on account of the hoof and mouth disease, which was promulgated Saturday went into effect Monday. It means that Erie county cattle may not be shipped beyond the confines of the county.

There is no quarantine on the Buffalo stockyards. Cattle may be received in Buffalo [illegible] outside of New York State and immediately slaughtered, or may be received in Buffalo from any outside State such as Michigan and resold and shipped through to another State, such as Connecticut, providing they are immediately slaughtered when they arrive at their destination.

The entire area of the hog pen; the entire area of the sheep pens and most of the cattle pens have now been thoroughly disinfected. These disinfected yards are open for the reception of cattle provided they are destined for immediate slaughter, but no cattle may be yarded in the Buffalo stockyards.

Soreness removed by Hanford's Balsam, applied thoroughly. —Adv.

Ask for new prices on auto tires, also Ford supplies, including new style radiators, demountable rim wheels, slip covers, hand horns, speedometers, non-skid tires, chains. We will have a larger stock of oils, cements, patchers, tire guagers, etc., than ever. Van Wagenen, Inc.

adv. 61

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110 Cayuga street.
Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

FOR SALE
Trolley Farm, not quite 40 acres; Stop 32 right on premises; 2 miles from Fulton towards Oswego. Will be sold at public auction to highest bidder Tuesday, March 2d, at 10 a.m., at Barnes law office, 40 East Bridge St., Oswego. For particulars enquire
F. C. IVES
405 Worth St., Fulton.

YOUNG MEN WANTED
The automobile business offers wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are found to fill good positions. Individual instruction so you can make good in positions that pay good salaries. Write today for full particulars. Now is the time to start.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D. 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

AMERICAN COMMERCE ATTAINS GRAVE PLACE

Washington Anxiety Increases As Result of Sinking of Another Cotton-Laden Vessel

Washington, Feb. 24.—The anxiety of the Washington government to reach an early agreement with the belligerent European nations on the questions now pending between them was increased with the announcement today that another ship—the Carib—had been sunk in the North sea by a mine. Administration officials admitted that a serious situation exists. It was said the Secretary of State desired to remain in close touch with President Wilson and be in a position to receive the earliest news of oversea developments.

As in the case of the Evelyn, it is announced by the German government that the Carib was not following the course prescribed by the German admiralty. This, officials believe, if proved, will relieve the United States of necessity for diplomatic action. No effort was made by officials, however, to conceal that they consider the position of American commerce to be grave as the result of the retaliatory measures adopted against each other by the belligerents, and would welcome an early understanding between the nations.

FRENCH MAKE SLOW GAINS IN THE ARGONNE

By Franklin P. Merrick

Paris, Feb. 24.—While the French keep pounding away at the German left-center between Rheims and the Meuse river, the Germans continu their assaults against the British at the left end of the allies' battle front. On the North sea coast the Germans succeeded in making a gain and the French war office now admits that fighting is taking place west of Lombaertzyde.

Between Ypres and the French fronting the Germans have been making furious drives against the British trenches, the infantry attacks being varied by terrific artillery fire.

In the Champagne district, between Rheims and the Argonne forest, the French continue to move forward slowly. The Germans have been compelled to abandon three of their first line trenches and wered riven out of two other lines of field works at the point of the bayonet. Two other lines of redoubts were blown up. The country north of Perthes, Les Mesnil and Beausejour is a perfect network of trenches.

The Germans lost an artillery support between Perthes and Souime, northeast of Solaine.

In the valley of the Meuse, near St. Mihiel, the French have gained a further success and counter attacke of the Germans to force them from their new positions failed.

In the Vosges and upper Alsace attempts af the Germans to force the French back through the pass of Bonhomme have failed. Despite the blizzard which has been raging in the mountains, the Germans have continued to deliver attacks every day.

Artillery duels are in progress near the Oise, the Lys and along the Aisne. Heavy cannon fire is still in progress in the sector of Rheims. Batteries of high angle guns are being mounted as Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne where the base hospitals of the allies are located. It is now learned that considerable damage was done to the railway at Calais by bombs dropped from a Zeppelin on Monday.

ST. JOSEPH'S UNION

New Building Needed to House Big Number of Little Fellows. Substantial Brick Home Proposed

The Rev. Mallick I. Fitzpatrick, Rector of the Mission, 375 Lefayette street, New York City, is sending out circulars, asking all Catholics, and especially the members of St. Joseph's Union, for contributions.

The money received is to be used in building substantial brick buildings that will be more safe and more healthful than those now in use, which were built a quarter of a century ago.

When it is realized that there are at the present time about 700 orphan boys provided for by the society of which His Eminence John, Cardinal Farley, is the president, it is most evident that a vast amount of room is necessary to take care of the little fellows.

St. Joseph's Union has a large number of members, and if all would donate, if but ten cents the amount received would be greatly appreciated by the officers in charge, and would go a long way toward the uplifting of the poor orphan boys, and the erection of new buildings that will shelter them, and provide for their wants.

This is not restricted to St. Joseph's Union alone, neither is it necesary that one should be a Catholic to help a good cause along; all persons having a kind heart who wish to privde homes for the homeless, regardless of color, creed or nationalty have the privilege of sending contributions which will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

This plan of raising funds for the erection of new buildings has the cordial approval of Cardinal Farley and all bishops and priests of the order.

MEAGHER STEPPING INTO WELL-PAYING POSITION

It is believed in political circles that Frederick J. Meagher, secretary to Congressman Mott, is to receive an appointment in the office of Comptroller Travis, in Albany. The salary attached to the position is said to be $2500 yearly.

Mr. Meagher is due to resign as secretary to Congressman Mott about next Monday. He will be succeeded by John M. Gill of the Oswego Times' staff.

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STEADY GAINS MADE ALONG GALICIAN FRONT

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograde, Feb. 24.—In one month's operations in the Carpathian mountains the Russian armies have taken more than 48,000 prisoners and it is claimed at the war office today that the Czar's troops are slowly but steadily pressing on to complete victory along the entire Galician front.

The prisoners include both German and Austrian troops. The attacks of the Teutonic allies have been seriously weakened by their losses in artillery as well as men. The Russians now in possession of seventeen guns and 118 machine guns.

The Russian successes in the Carpathians are declared by Petrograd military experts to "Border on the miraculous," because of the severe weather conditions under which they were won. They assert that the gains in the southern theater of operations and the stopping of the German offensive in northern Poland presage complete victory over the Austro-German ramies which are now believed to be making their supreme efforts.

Tremendous losses have been inflicted on the Germans by the Russian artillery at Owsowiec.

The latest official report from the Russian staff covers the operations up to Monday. It follows:

"Stubborn fighting continued Sunday on the right banks of the Bobr and Narew rivers. At Owsowiec the advancing German forces were repelled by fire from the fortress. North of Lomza fighting is proceeding in the direction of Radzilow, Sezuczyn and Kolno. Despite the enemy's attacks made in considerable strength the Russians are holding the positions regained at Jedwabno. Terrific night attacks by the Germans proved fruitless, though they had the assistance of armored automobiles along the Szczuczyn-Kolno roads.

"The German offensive in the Przasysz region continues. The enemy attacked the town of Przasnysz, but was repelled every time.

"Towards Plonsk some villages are continually changing hands.

"On the south bank of the Vistula, to the south of Moghere the Russians exploded mines beneath the German positions. The cavities made by the explosions were subsequently occupied by the Russians, who captured three Maxims, some mine throwers and bombs and also took a number of prisoners. The total German losses amounted to about 500 men.

"In the Carpathians the Austrians shelled the cloisted south of Mezo-Laborcz with their twelve inch Howitzers. There have been persistent attacks upon our troops in the region of Mikow, Smolnik and Dirowa, but these have been repulsed with heavy losses.

"In the region of Kiowza Austrian troops have replaced the Germans.

"Fierce fighting has occurred south of Dolina and at Stanislau, where the enemy is in great force.

"From January 21 to February 20 in the Carpathians the Russians captured 691 officers, 47,640 men, seventeen guns, 118 Maxims and two aeroplanes."

NORROY FALLS AGAIN INTO HANDS OF FRENCH

By Franklin P. Merrick

Paris, Feb. 24.—Official details of the recapture by French troops of the village of Norroy were issued here today to disprove the claim made at Berlin that it was voluntarily evacuated by the Germans. Norroy is on a high loft of strategic importance north of Pont-a-Mousson.

The French version of the conflict there shows that it continued for five days and that the Germans were finally drive out on February 18. It was captured by soldiers of the 277th French regiment, who attacked with gfireat bravery. At the same time they drove the Germans from Signal Xon.

As a result of the retaking of Norroy the French fortified line in that region is again maintained unbroken.

The French victory was won by two companies, though the German forces consisted of two battalions.

BUSINESS BLOCK SOLD

The VanWagenen block in S. 1st st., has been sold to H. Rosenbloom and possession will be taken about April 1st.

Mr. Rosenbloom will occupy that part of the building formerly the Jones store and will continue to conduct a men's furnishing store. Several improvements will be made. A modern front will be given the store, thereby adding to the list of up-to-date business places in So. 1st st.

VAUDEVILLE DAY

The vaudeville bill now on at The Quirk is of such good quality that it is not necessary to go into detail regarding each one separately. The bill includes acts of all characters, some of which are absolutely new to this section. Something for everybody and all of it good. Feature pictures, six reels in all surely provide quantity sufficient to satisfy the most exacting.

Mr and Mrs. F. L. Sears of Worth st., have had as their guests, Mrs. George Wolever and two sons of Syracuse.

* * *

The Happy Hour class of the First M. E. Sunday school will hold a home made candy and cap sale at the Druse hardware store Saturday.

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh belongs in every stable.

VIOLATED GAME LAWS

Some of Those Convicted in This County During the Month of January

The following is a list of convictions in Oswego county for violations of the conservation law in relation to fish and game during the month of January, 1915.

Herbert Mandigo, Albion, hunting without a license, fined $11; Earl Smith, Richland, hunting with ferret, fined $25.25; Ashland Avery, Richland, hunting with a ferret, fined $25.25; Herbert Mandigo, Albion, hunting without a license, fined $11; Herbert Mandigo, Albion, hunting without a license, fined $11; Draper Stewart, Richland, possessing skunks out of season, fined $60.25; C. Crowell, Richland, fishing with more than fifteen tip-ups, fined $16; Ralph Coles, Granby, possessing birds for which there is no open season, fined $16; Ralph Coles, Granby, shooting a bird out of season, fined $16; Raymond G. Walker, Scriba, hunting without a license, fined $11; F. McPeak, Scriba, hunting without a license, fined $11; Donald H. Walker, Scriba, hunting without a license, fined $11; Joseph Zara, Scriba, digging out rabbits, fined $16; Bartato Famalaso, Scriba, operating ferrets, fined $16; Angelo Concotta, Scriba, operating ferrets, fined $16.

SENATE DID NOT CONCUR

Albany, Feb. 24.—The ssembly today refused to concur in the Senate Amendment—the Whitman compensation law by a vote of 82 to 30.

RAMSDEN CASE AT ROCHESTER

Prisoner Pleads Insanity Caused By Wife's Alleged Infidelity. Forty Witnesses For the Defense

Rochester, Feb. 24.—Picturing John F. J. Ramsden, jr., as a man driven insane by threatened loss of his wife's affections and breaking up of his home through intrusion of a second man in the person of Myron S. Melvin, John A. Millener opened the defendant's case at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the trial of Ramsden, charged with the murder of his wife, Florence Case Ramsden.

Using as his basic plea "unwritten law," Mr. Millener summarized his case dramatically. "We will amply prove," he said, "that beset by all these horrid thoughts, the man who wept over the moss-grown grave of his wife later on, became deranged under the awful strain and when reason snapped, he resorted to murder in his insane moments."

Melvin was painted as one who had no thought of the domestic felicity of the Ramsdens and deliberately set about to wean away from the husband, a weak frivolous women, one who was susceptible to kindnesses and attentions. Millener told of expensive clothing she wore, of presents made her by Melvin, of dinners in grill rooms, frequent auto trips and late home-comings.

Hotel Man on Stand

The first witness for the denfense was George W. Adams, proprietor of the Palmer House, Herkimer. He testified that Melvin and Mrs. Ramsden came together while at the hotel on August 8, 1914. George Flannigan, bell boy in the hotel, corroborated Mr. Adams, and added testimany about Ramsden's later visit to the hotel after evidence against the couple.

Frank A. Lewis, a chauffeur at the Palmer House, expressed the opinion that Ramsden, when he came to the hotel to find facts for his divorce suit, acted in an irrational manner. He said Ramsden talked rapidly, repeated questions, put his hands into empty pockets to find articles and did other unseemly things.

The last witness was Glenn C. Malone, a farmer, of Cicero Center, who was in Melvin's office, Onondaga County Savings Bank Building, September 21, when Ramsden was there talking with Mrs. Ramsden in an outer office. He said he heard Ramsden say to his wife: "Will you leave here? Will you come back to me? Don't let Melvin break up our home."

Mrs. Ramsden's reply, according to Malone, was: "Keep still, don't let the people here know all your business."

11 Witnesses for Prosecution.

The trial of Ramsden moved rapidly the prosecution opening and closing its case on the first day with eleven witnesse sworn and examined, and the defense recording the testimony of four witnesses.

Ramsden was a keen listener and quick to detect any material testimony for or against him. He often consulted his attorneys, offering suggestions and explanations. He sat on the edge of his swivel chair, his chin resting in his hand. Behind him sat his parents, his sister and brothers.

So far none of the relatives of Mrs. Ramsden have appeared in court, but it is understood they will appear later in the week. At least forty witnesses for the defense are in court.

Before the witnesses were called Justice Sutherland called the counsel and Ramsden to the bench and had written into the records a special plea of insanity in order to avoid technical error in the trial procedure.

Drs. Edward French and Irving G. Harris, coroner's physicians, testified to the nature and number of wounds upon the body of Mrs. Ramsden and the actual cause of death. They were questioned closely regarding the cloth ing worn by the woman and also about a diamond ring which it was claimed she wore. Neither witness saw a ring.

Wanted—Used Ford touring car, cheap for cash. B C. cr Times. adv62

BROWN'S BILL WOULD GIVE HERRING UNIVERSITY

The bill introduced yesterday in the Senate by Senator Brown will, if it passes give Watertown a university to be known as the Herring College, and to which W. P. Herring will devote his fortune of about $1,000,000.

The gift is the greatest ever made in the educational development of Watertown. The college will be devoted to furthering the education along all branches. It is said that manual training will be embraced to a considerable degree.

For stiff joints rub on and rub in Hanford's Balsam thoroughly.

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Better than tin for sap gathering, as it will stand hard usage and will not rust.

10 or 12 Quart, 23c

By taking advantage of the jobber's overstock of these regular 35c and 40c pails, we can offer them at the above bargain prices.

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PRICES: Matinee, Balcony, 10c, Lower Floor, 15c, Evening, Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats, 20c.
SEATS NOW SELLING
THURSDAY—"Arizona" the Great Play in 6 Parts
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—5 Acts Vaudeville and Pictures

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 58 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1915 | International News Service. | Price One Cent.

WAR BULLETINS THREE O'CLOCK FEB'Y 25, 1915

Salonica, Feb. 25.—The Anglo-French fleet is again bombarding Turkish forts on the Dardanelle. It is reported that the Turkish crown jewels have been removed from Constantinople to the interior of Asia Minor.

* * *

Portsmouth, Eng., Feb. 25.—The ship Western Coast has been sunk off Beachy Head, either by a mine or a German submarine. Her crew and passengers were landed here today. The Western Coast sailed from Liverpool. Members of the crew say there was a sudden explosion and the vessel began to settle at once. The boats were lowered and the crew and passengers were able to escape.

* * *

Rotterdam, Feb. 25.—The steamer City of Brussels which left this port five days ago for Belfast has not been heard from since and iis feared she was sunk by a mine or submarine.

* * *

South Shields, Eng., Feb. 25.—The crew of the British collier Deptford, which was sunk in the North sea off Scarborough last night, was brought here today. The Deptford is believed to have been torpedoed by a German submarine, although the crew did not see any hostile craft. The collier was bound from Granton to Chatham and was about five miles off Scarborough when she was suddenly torn apart by an explosion and sank rapidly. The ship's carpenter is missing. The Deptford was a vessel of 1208 tons, hailing from London.

* * *

Amsterdam, Feb. 25.—Thirty German soldiers are reported to have been killed and fifty wounded in the bombardment of Knocke, Belgium, by a British aviator. According to information from Zeebrugge the aviator dropped many bombs upon Knocke, some of which wrecked the tramway line. The airman escaped although fired upon many times.

* * *

London, Feb. 25.—A press dispatch from Rotterdam says that the Norwegian Orla sighted wreckage in the Englishh Channel which indicates that a British troop shhip had been sunk. Among the flotsam were uniforms, soldiers' caps and other articles of military clothing. The steamship Jervaux Abbey is also reported to have sighted similar wreckage.

CURLEY TO GET JOHNSON

But Indications Point to Black Man's Refusal to Leave Havana

By Lewis T. Matson

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 25.—In a final attempt to induce Jack Johnson to come to Mexico and fulfill his engagement to fight Jess Willard at Juarez, Jack Curley, the promoter of the contest, left for Havana today.

Curley believes that he can allay the champion's fears of dire calamity if he comes to Mexico, and was confident before leaving that he would bring the "Big Black" back with him, and that the championship go would be pulled off not later than March 17.

But Curley is alone in this belief. The concensus among the fight fans is that Johnson will not come to Mexico now or at any other time. He is just simply afraid—not afraid of meeting Willard in the ring—but afraid that the moment he steps on Mexican soil his liberty will be placed in jeopardy.

The latest reports from Havana are that Johnson willnot leave Cuba. He wired the promoters here that he will meet Willard but the fight must be pulled off in Havana.

And the general opinion is that Curley will have a hard job to convince the champion that he can leave Cuba with perfect safety.

Willard, after a day of idleness, again resumed light training today. He does not care where the fight takes place if he can meet the champion as he is confident of winning.

WEATHER FORECAST

Snow flurries tonight. Friday fair. Fresh west to northwest winds.

U. S. NEUTRALITY BECOMES STRAINED

Officialdom Continues to Be Anxious About Tone of Belligerants' Expected Reply

Washington, Feb. 25.—The solution of the war zone problem rests with Great Britain. The next move in the situation depends on that government.

This was the opinion of administration officials and diplomats in touch with the international questions arising out of the war. The confidential proposals of the United States to end the war zone have been submitted to England and Germany and the Washington authorities today wrapped their cloaks of silence around them more closely than ever to await the replies.

Intimations have come from Berlin that the Kaiser's advisers are inclined to accept the American suggestions, it is understood. No hint has been obtained as to the position of Great Britain and official Washington, therefore, waited with much anxiety the outcome of the present negotiations.

All circles in Washington officialdom are fully alive to the seriousness of the situation and realize that the path of the United States in the matter of neutrality is rough and uncertain. High officials are giving all their attention to the European situation. No effort is being made to conceal the belief in high quarters that should any American lives be lost as the result of the activities either of German or Great Britain, this government may be forced to change its present neutral attitude.

Meanwhile, the sinking of the Evelyn and the Carib has caused the war risk insurance bureau to take up the question of suspending further insurance on ships sailing to North European ports. This has been urged as a means of discouraging shipping from taking risks in the war zone. There also was heard a suggestion in some headquarters that [illegible] put an embargo on foodstuffs should her zone proposal be rejected, but this was not confirmed in any way.

RUSSIAN REGIMENTS CUT GERMAN'S LINES

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Feb. 25.—Official news of the breaking of the German lines in the Augustowo forest by two regiments of the Twenty-ninth division of the Russian army and the capture of three lines of trenches by the Russians on Height No. 901 in the Carpathians was given out today by the war office. The battle along the right bank of the Narew river between the armies of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and Grand Duke Nicholas is extending. Furious attacks are being delivered continuously by the Germans along a front extending from a point near Jebvabno on the Bobr river to a point near Bobzanov on the Vistula.

The official report follows: "Actions occurred on Tuesday north of Grodno, near Jastrzobne. In the Augustowo forest two regiments of the Twenty-ninth division, which had been surrounded by the Germans during the retreat from East Prussia, broke through the enemy's lines. Enemy patrols are trying to cross to the right bank of the Niemen. The battle on the right bank of the River Narew is extending. The Germans are delivering vigorous attacks along a front from the Bobr river in the district of Jebvabno as far as the Vistula in the region of Bobzanov. In the Przasnysz region the fighting is becomin gextraordinary severe.

"On the left of the Vistula we repelled weak attacks of the enemy in the village of Boguslav and Lopushke.

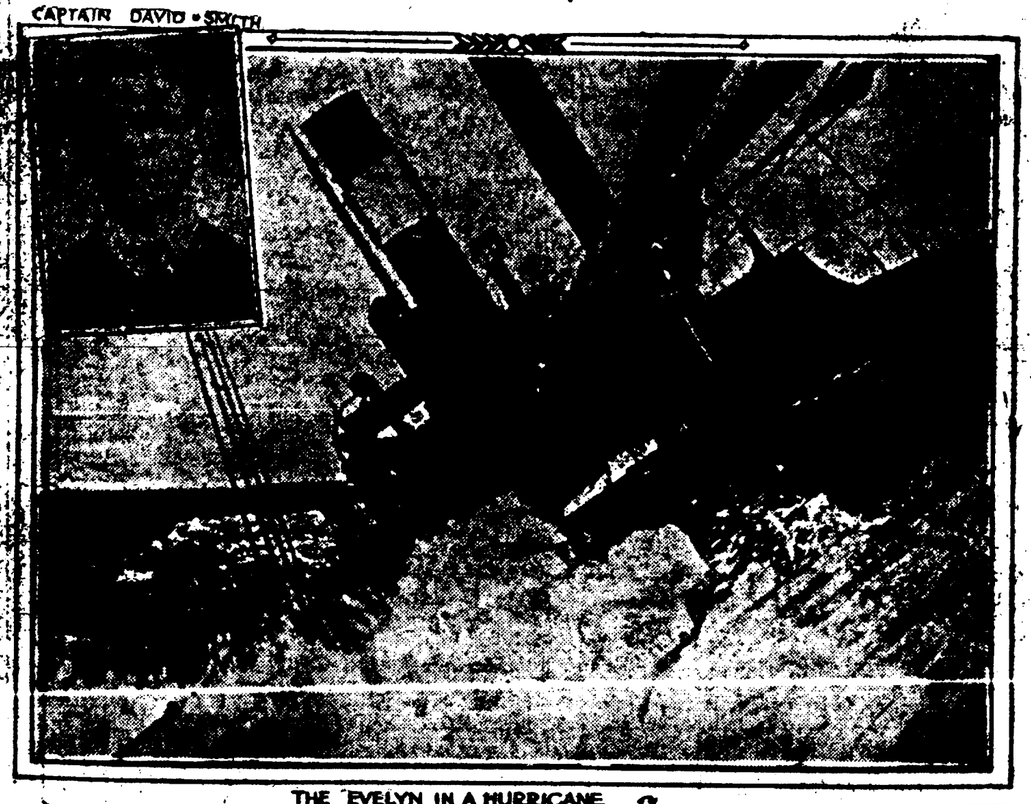
"In the Carpathians desperate fighting has occurred east of Lupkow, in the region of Munkacz. We have had a series of successes near Zavadka. At daybreak on the 22d (Monday) we captured three lines of trenches on Height No. 901, which is almost a sheer precipice. The Germans defending the trenches were either killed or capture.

German attacks south of Koziomoka were repulsed. South of Dukla Pass, after a stubborn fight, we carried a height on the right bank of the Rozanka. On the Doline-Galicz road we arrested an offensive movement which had been commenced by important forces of the enemy."

GERMANS WIN AGAIN IN EASTERN PRUSSIA

Berlin, by wireless, Feb. 25.—The capture of 10,000 Russians, 30 cannons, machine guns and a great quantity of war material at Przasnysz, as well as the city itself, is announced by the German war office today. The capture of 5,000 Russians in battles north of the Vistula river is also reported. The statement says the fighting continues along the Niemen, the Bobr and Narew rivers. The storming of Przasnysz with the capture of 10,000 Russians is regarded as one of the most important victories the Germans have won in East Prussia. The town is 58 miles north of Warsaw in Poland. The report attaches little importance in the western theater of war, saying that despite the desperate attacks there the battle front there is unchanged.

THE AMERICAN SHIP SUNK IN THE NORTH SEA.



THE EVELYN IN A HURRICANE

Herewith is shown a remarkable picture of the American steamship Evelyn, which was sunk by a mine in the North Sea while on her way to Bremen with a cargo of cotton for Germany. The picture shows the vessel in a hurricane on one of her trips in the Atlantic. The Evelyn, which is the first American vessel to meet with disaster as the result of the sea warfare of the European nations, was a vessel of 1,963 tonnage gross, and had been for many years engaged in the coastwise trade between Philadelphia and Galveston. The trip to Bremen was her maiden voyage to that point. Captain Smith, who is also pictured above, was commander of the vessel. He and a crew of twenty-seven were reported saved.

GERMAN SUBMARINES CLOSING UPON GREAT BRITAIN'S SHORES

U. S. Department Trying to Compromise War-Zone Bread-War Situation

By Herbert Temple

London, Feb. 25.—Germany's submarine war on Great Britain has entered a new phase. It is reported that Germany is sending a flotilla of trawlers into the North sea to plant mines upon the English coast.

Among the lates victims of the "bread war" are the steamers Rio Parana and Harpalion and the collier Deptford. A Belgian steamship is reported in distress off the Spanish coast while two steamers and the Spanish freighter Specia are overdue and may have been destroyed by mines or torpedoes. The Rio Parana was sunk off Eastbourne pier by a submarine. Her crew of thirty men were landed at New Haven. She was of 2000 tons burden and was laden with coal.

The British steamship Harpalion, bound from London to Newport News, Va., was sunk off Beachy Head and there is little doubt that she was torpedoed by a German submarine. Three Chinese members of her crew were killed. The vessel was struck amidships with terrific force and immediately disappeared.

One life was lost when the collier Deptford was torpedoed in the North sea off Scarborough.

No trace has yet been found of the armed merchant cruiser Clan Macnaughton, with 280 seamen on board, which has been missing for more than three weeks. She carried naval reservists.

A telegram from Madrid says that a large British steamer is sending out calls for assistance. She is 25 miles off Vares Point and no assistance is available.

Meanwhile German activity is increased. The British isles seemed to be ringed with German submarines.

The crews of many of the ships that have been torpedoed report seeing no hostile craft. Extra precautions are being taken to guard the ports following the torpedoing of a vessel close to her pier at Folkestone.

There were no outward indications today that the efforts of a certain neutral power (believed to be the United States) to effect an agreement between Germany and the allies by which the submarine warfare would end. The American State Department is attempting to persuade England to allow the shipment of food into Germany under certain conditions in return for which Germany would rescind the "war zone" proclamation. However, a big section of the press does not take kindly to the idea. The Standard, Daily Express and London Graphic declare their belief emphatically that the British government should not entertain any proposals which would allow the shipment of food into Germany under any conditions.

STEAMSHIPS SAILING

New York, Feb. 25.—Sailing today, Frederick III for Christiansand.

Due to arrive: Gibraltar from Gibraltar; Vard from Rotterdam; City of Naples from Bremen; Flandre from Rotterdam; Boyic from Manchester; Sant Anna from Palerom; Aurania, from Genoa; Zamora from Copenhagen; Potsdam from Rotterdam.

KAISER GIVES VON BUELOW THE ORDER OF MERIT

By FREDERICK WERNER

Berlin, Feb. 25.—After the terrific battles in the Masurian lakes district, the Kaiser sent to General Von Buelow the following telegram:

"After forced marches covering more than nine days, over snow-covered, frozen roads, your brave troops, shoulder to shoulder with their comrades operating in the north, succeeded by continual fighting, in breaking the tenacious resistance of the enemy, chasing him from German soil, surrounding him, crushingly defeating him.

"Therewith, under your approved guidance, we gained a success at arms which could not have been expected to be more brilliant.

"I express to your excellency and the troops under your command my imperial thanks and gratitude and confer upon you the Order of Merit."

Fighting to Declare Ramsden as Insane

Rochester, Feb. 25.—Endeavoring to bear out the defense's insanity contention, counsel for J. J. Ramsden, Syracuse wife murderer were filed before Supreme Court Justice Sutherland today. The State called to the stand former jailor Schmine, another jail attendant to show that the defendant following his arrest had exhibited unmistable signs of mental depression while confined in the jail. Schmine testified that Ramsden for a considerable time after the murder wept in his cell and repeatedly called for his wife.

OHIO'S DAY AT FAIR

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The Ohio building at the exposition is being dedicated today.

In the ceremonies the exposition was represented by President Moore, the State of California by Governor Johnson, the State of Ohio by Ralph D. Cole, who came as a special representative of Governor Willis of Ohio and the city of San Francisco by Mayor Rolph.

WHITMAN LAW AMENDED

Albany, Feb. 25.—Following the action of the caucus of Assemblymen last night the Assembly today amended the Whitman compensation commssion law by striking out the clause permitting a direct settlement between employes and employers.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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February 25, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

GOSSIP

"MISS BROWN," says Miss Dizzie to Miss Mary Jones, "is naught but a package of loose fitting bones." "Miss Jones," says Miss Dizzie, "is terribly fat; she's naught but a gossiping, silly old cat." They gossip (Miss Dizzie, Miss Jones and Miss Brown) and choice information goes floating 'round town. They analyze people and, first thing you know, the embers of jealousy kindle and grow. Some soul starts a rumor and in a short time it spreads like a tumor and eateth like lime. Miss Jones keeps on talking and then wonders why the people all give her the beich eye. Miss Brown goes out calling on Thursday each week and then returns home bawling 'cause neighbors won't speak. Miss Dizzie's offended cause some one has said, "There's nothing but troublesome thoughts in her head." Talk swells like a bubble and flows like a stream; it causes the trouble of pickles and cream. The talkative neighbor is sure a disgrace, as much out of place as a fly on your face. They won't let off talking, yet can't understand why people don't give them the fellowship hand. If people would stifle their wigwagging talk the neighborly spirit would win in a walk. If people would keep all they knew to themselves these choice bits of gossip would die on the shelves. But gossip's a habit that just sticks around; it flies like a rabbit escaping a hound. It's just like an endless and double linked chain—it travels the route and it comes back again. If scandalous gossip comes floating to you forget all about it and hide it from view.

Opinions

Borrowing

Borrowing is a habit delightfully easy to acquire; in fact, most confirmed borrowers hardly seem to need to acquire it. The child of ten borrows a knife, or a sled, or a hockey stick, takes it home, forgets to return it, and forgets to apologize, just as gayly as the octogenarian takes home an umbrella.

All sorts of life in common are great breeders of borrowing—especially the life at boarding schools and colleges. To take a friend's handkerchief, or hat, or coat, or books, or carefully stored dainties—can there be a greater proof of frienship? It seems so intimate!

And the borrowing never stops. Later on it seems more intimate to ask the same friend to indorse a note for $1,000. What a rude shock to intimacy it is if your friend ventures to refuse!

The borrower always has a good excuse. He has left his money at home, or he is sure to have the money to pay tomorrow; or she has plenty of clothes of her own, but nothing that suits the occasion so well as that fascinating little scarf of yours. Excuses are the only thing that nobody needs to borrow.

It is a dangerous, treacherous habit. It is a pestilent enemy to friendship. There always comes a time when the lender dreads the sight of the borrower; there always comes a time when the borrower thinks the lender cold, or unresponsive.

It is true that all borrowers believe that it should be a borrowing world. They all declare that they are as ready to lend as they are to borrow, and usually they are right—if they have anything to lend. Borrowing and improvidence are twin sisters, but they are so nearly related to that charming goddess, generosity, that they are likely to borrow more of her grace than they deserve. In reality, as Charles Lamb remarked long ago, the world is divided into borrowers and lenders, and the lenders are obliged to have enough for themselves and for the others also. But it takes self-denial, and forethought, and prudence to accomplish that. And then to be called mean, as is the usual fate of the lender, is somewhat hard.

For the permanent satisfaction of life it is better to belong to the lending class, and the way to do it to begin young. The next time you are tempted to borrow a nickel for a telephone message or a car fare, go without. You will get more than five cents' worth of character out of the effort.—Youth's Companion.

Can't Starve Each Other.

It is difficult to believe that England can actually starve Germany. Perhaps it can put the country on short rations by a blockade, depriving it of certain articles of food like wheat. But as for starving the country, that is another question. The country is said to have potatoes a-plenty. Fish is selling at normal prices. The country always has a surplus crop of rye, which is exported. It has some meat, a high protective tariff having been in force for years in order to increase the number of cattle for just such an emergency as the present one. The Germans are first-rate agriculturalists and in matters of scientific farming are in the front rank. England can change the bill of fare of Germany, cause some inconvenience and perhaps some suffering, but that is all. It can't starve the country as the North starved the South. To bring Germany to the condition of the South in this respect in 1864, England has a most difficult and long road to travel.

This is not to say that Britain's proposed blockade is not worth while. Changing German's diet may well be a factor toward bringing her to defeat. But it cannot be regarded as a large factor.

Germany's effort to sink English merchantmen, and even neutral merchant ships if they get in the way, is even more futile as a measure for bringing untimate victory to the Germans. Germman submarines can't bring starvation to the British Isles. The best that the Kaiser's boats can do is to dash out in the zone and sink a merchantman now and then. The vast majority of ships sailing in and out of the harbors of the Isles will go unharmed. Neutrals especially will be left alone.

The warfare of each of these countries against the private citizens of the other is not going to settle the issue. Ultimate victory must be decided upon the battlefields on the Continent.—Observer, Utica.

A CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

Would it be too early or yet taboo to talk of a clean-up campaign? Surely Fulton could stand having her face scoured, say in May? Aside from the enjoyment to establishing order and beauty in our midst there would be the value coming from every one working together for the home city. Some people never take an interest in home till they begin cleaning it.

Richmond, Va., had a remarkable clean-up campaign last spring, which was so thorough that never in the memory of any of its citizens had the city been so free from dirt and rubbish. The success of the campaign was due to efficient co-operation between the city authorities, the citizens' organizations, the newspapers and the school children. No extra expense was incurred by the city government, and the cost to the citizens for stationery, printing and postage was about $40.

Before the beginning of the campaign the condition of the streets, alleys, vacant lots and back yards was about as bad as it could be found in any city of its size in the country. Paper, rags, ashes, garbage and other refuse were scattered about everywhere, and in the poorer sections of the city the condition of the yards and alleys seemed hopeless.

The campaign was started by a resolution of the Administrative Board and the issue of a proclamation by the Mayor, setting aside May 5th to 17th as a clean-up period and calling upon the citizens to co-operate with the city authorities in making Richmond clean.

How the Work Was Divided.

A few days after the issue of the Mayor's proclamation, a conference was called by the latter at his office at which were present the mayor, the chief of police, the chief health officer, the chief sanitary inspector, the superintendent of street cleaning, the superintendent of schools and the secretary of the society for the betterment of housing and living conditions. At this conference, which lasted several hours, it was agreed that the chief health officer should issue 50,000 circulars and that the chief of police should have them distributed to every dwelling and business house in Richmond; that the superintendent of street cleaning should divide the city into four sections, each section to be visited on a different day during the first week, and again during the second week for garbage and rubbish, Friday and Saturday of each week being devoted to cleaning the streets and alleys; and that he should concentrate all his forces and all the men and teams which he could secure from other city departments in each section for the clean-up there; that the superintendent of public schools should issue instruction to all teachers of the public schools to substitute lectures on cleanliness for certain other studies during the clean-up campaign and that he should give a school holiday in each section of the city on the day designated by the superintendent of street cleaning; and that the society for the betterment of housing and living conditions should arrange for public meetings, prepare press notices and do such other things as might be necessary to arouse public interest in the campaign.

This program was carried out in every detail as agreed upon. The society for the betterment of housing and living conditions, in co-operation with the central council of social workers, arranged mass meetings for both white and colored people at which addresses were made by the mayor and the chief health officer, and by prominent representatives of the religious, business, labor and fraternal organizations of the city. Addresses were also made and resolutions adopted at meetings of church, labor and other organizations.

The superintendent of public schools distributed cards to all the public school children in Richmond on which they could certify, if they desired, that they had assisted in cleaning up their premises and that they would endeavor to keep Richmond clean. A set of pamphlets on cleanliness and sanitation was supplied to each teacher of the Richmond public schools by the state health department.

In the meantime a vigorous newspaper campaign was carried on, daily articles having been prepared and pictures taken for publication in all the daily papers.

When the time came for the clean-up, there was not a household in Richmond that had not been urged through the children, through circulars, and through the newspapers to participate in the campaign, and nearly everybody responded to the call.

During the two-weeks period, the superintendent of street cleaning and his assistants were on the streets and in the alleys from early until late, directing the work and seeing that it was properly done, and citizens went about urging occupants, and especially children, to clean up their premises.

Help from the Children

The activity of the children was the most conspicuous feature of the campaign and contributed more than anything else toward its success. Having been previously coached by the teachers, having been given a holiday, and having been supplied with certificates to sign, they naturally felt it their duty to do their part of the work. Besides, they were told that if the giving of a holiday should prove effective, it might become an annual custom. Of 11,418 certificates distributed by the superintendent of schools, 10,182, or 88 per cent., were signed by the pupils. The Boy Scouts also participated by not only cleaning their own premises, but by attacking vacant lots and, in the outlying sections, also the streets and alleys.

Visits made by the writer to the back yards and alleys in practically every section of the city immediately after the clean-up period, disclosed scarcely a yard that had not been cleaned up; mountains of ashes, garbage and other filth had been removed, and everyone appeared to be enthusiastic about the result.—American City.

Canada s Taxes

Canada needs more money. Canada is like practically all the countries in the world, for they all need more money. This is due, first to the unsettlement which preceded for months the war in Europe, and then to the shakedown of the war itself.

When countries need more money they tax their peoples. In the case of Canada the tax is being placed on banknote circulation, insurance premiums, telegraph messages, checks, bills of exchange, patent medicines, wines and other articles.

The tariff is likewise a method of taxation. Some folks argue that it is a beneficial institution which puts pep in a country's prosperity; but if that were true, it would be the only known tax which does a people good to pay and makes them richer after they have paid it than before. At any rate Canada needing the money, has lifted the general and intermediate tariff rates 7½ per cent. ad valorem. Whether the people pay the money to the government on patent medicines or in higher prices which it must pay for imported goods, the payment in each case is a tax.—Prese, Utica.

We have a stock of galvanized roofing and siding for private garages. Place your order now and have it ready. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv. 59

THE WORLD CHANGES AS WE CHANGE

A few days ago, a man who insists on taking a squint at things through the wrong end of the telescope and looking at life through a fog, complained that we are living in a very bad age of the world, and that it costs a great deal more to live now than it did a generation or so ago.

The price we pay for a thing, as a rule, is a pretty fair index to its actual value. This principle, however, does not apply to the escapades of the "cigarettist," the man who cultivates the "poker face," and a certain contingent that "hits up" the after-theatre cafes, seeking the attention of "bell-boys" and "powdered flunkies."

The fact of the matter is—the world has been fitted out as a respectable place to live in for only a comparatively little while. If we desire to abolish the comforts and pleasures of life, we can live just as cheaply now as did our forefathers in the "good old days" gone and forgotten.

We live more now than we did a generation or so ago. We have more happiness, more freedom, more money—better food, better health, finer clothes, better salaries, finer homes, prettier flowers and gardens, more parks, better buildings, less sickness, more fresh air and out-of-door sports, more conveniences, finer music, wider and more extended travel and better understanding and contact with each other and with the rest of the world.

The fact of the matter is, we are a wonderful people living in a wonderful age, and when we come right down to the last analysis, this is a mighty fine world after all. It is the only one we have ever seen, and certainly is as good as we deserve.

During the last fifty years, we have made the world over anew. The fact that it was not very good world in which to live until a few generations ago, was man's fault. The world changes only as man changes. The agencies of energy which we have harnessed and applied have been here since the beginning of time, awaiting the magic touch of intellect.

Not so many years ago, Congress refused an appropriation to establish a telegraph line, on the ground that it was the proposal of a "deluded and insane man." One Congressman said that "money may as well be appropriated for building a railroad to the moon." This man did not live to send home a night letter-gram, but his children have, and the other day a sort of telephone arrangement was installed in one of our great cities, whereby it is possible to sit at home in a Morris chair and have the news of the world given us just as quickly as it becomes news.

Then, the point is—if there is something wrong, if you have cause to complain—there is work for you to do. Simply "get right" with the world—live, laugh, and be glad.

FAR FROM TIPPERARY

A STORY OF

Love and War

BY

GUSTAV KOBBE

FULTON EVENING TIMES

See Page Seven. Next installment appears Saturday, February 27th

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

MOTHER, TYPICAL HOME QUEEN

Prof. Eastman Spoke Yesterday on "Why be a Specialist." Advancement in Home Making

Prof. Eastman yesterday afternoon initiated the members of the cooking class into the mysteries of Sunshine Cake, and too a funny looking black mixture which later turned out to be the most delicious of caramel icing.

As the professor worked he illustrated various points with funny, crinkly remarks and stories. Many of these were indeed of golden worth.

In making his story in regard to progress in homemaking interesting he told of his mother "when he first got acquainted with her." Queen of that household on the western frontier, the mother of six boys, she was the typical home woman.

Visions of the good things prepared in that home the professor easily recalled. He remembered the first "stove." It was a fireplace with a huge crane, and the ashes which were a prominent factor in the baking process. Then one day came a queer box like arrangement which was called a "stove." It was a source of wonder, and yet a pleasure. Next came the improved stove, one with a reservoir. The luxury of having hot water without first heating it in a kettle was indeed due to a wonderful invention.

Then there came a day when the professor and the other boys went home and lo, mother was using a gas range. Her years numbered 86 and it was her joy to have lived through the years of real advancement, and her extreme pleasure to cook dinner on a gas range at that time for her dear boys.

"Of course," said the professor, "we offered to assist her, but though she was a bit slow she refused and as her hands shook, when we were all finally seated at the table, and she was serving us no one commented except to ask her to hold out her hands. As she did so, and the dear, trembling wrinkled hands were held out, we all said 'mother's hands are the most beautiful in the whole world.' She had served us so nobly and beautifully throughout the many years."

The professor also stated that when the good mother was laid away people from a long distance came and wept—people who had known her not—because of her noble helpful life to all who needed her.

"Women today," said Professor Eastman, "do not do these things. It is not the style. Fashion demands that the doctor and nurse be summoned, and so helpfulness toward one's neighbor is fast becoming a lost art.

"Why be a specialist," was the real lecture of the afternoon and the main fact brought out was that the world is eagerly waiting for the man or woman who can do a certain work especially well. There is plenty of room at the top of the ladder always while mediocrity jostles at the lower rungs.

Next Saturday afternoon the high school girls will comprise the class. In the evening both men and women are invited to be present.

WOMEN'S BILL FAVORED

Suffrage Amendment Now Up to Delaware's Legislature

over, Del., Feb. 24.—In the Senate today the committee on revised statutes by unanimous vote reported favorably a bill amending the constitution giving women the right to vote.

As a similar measure has been reported favorably in the House, the Legislature may pass the amendment. A two-thirds affirmative vote in each house will be necessary in this event. The amendment must also be concurred in by the General Assembly two years hence. Then it would be a law without popular ratification.

F. J. SWITZER
West Broadway
HEADQUARTERS FOR
PURE FOOD SUPPLIES

FULTON FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING CO.
will be located at
229 ONEIDA STREET
on March 1st.

PIANOS

Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?

Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?

Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?

The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.

See them, critically try them at

Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

H. C. DANN & SON
11 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Will be the place to buy your MEATS, FISH and CANNED GOODS also the best of BUTTER
Special Prices on OLEO This Week

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
53-55 SOUTH FIRST STREET
FOR SALE
Everything in Fine Groceries
Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Seeds Fine Teas and Coffee
1 Large Store Cooler 1 National Cash Register
1 Large Safe, 2 Show Cases and 2 Counters
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH
CALL US ON PHONE 32

LOVE AND A PHOTOGRAPH

Story of the Wooing of a Sweet Country Maid.

Douglas Medway and his sister Clara were orphans. Douglas was ambitious both for himself and his sister. He wished to become a merchant in the city, and was desirous that Clara, who was a charming girl, should marry a city man. His plan was to sell the farm and set up a country store. This would take him to the city to buy goods, where he would make the acquaintance of business men through whom he would gradually work his way into a wider field.

Douglas carried out his plan. Before starting to the city his sister warned him to beware of city people and remember that he was not versed in city ways. To this he replied that he had letters to the firm of Burt & Richardson and would rely on them for advice.

Burt & Richardson were wholesale grocers. Douglas was received by Mr. Richardson, who said to him:

"You have goods to buy in so many different lines that you had better take one of our clerks to show you where you can buy cheapest."

Douglas gladly accepted the offer, and the clerk who was sent with him, Elbert Adams, put him right into the way of securing bargains, and by 4 o'clock all of the groceries had been purchased. Douglas had found Adams strictly a business man, and was much relieved on returning to the store to be introduced to a Mr. Merriman, who he understood had just dropped in and whose geniality captivated the young countryman at once.

"Merriman," said Mr. Richardson, "we are very busy just now and can't give Mr. Medway the attention he needs. Can't you devote yourself to him this evening?"

"I shall be most happy," said the genial Merriman.

The evening was a revelation to the young merchant. He saw the sights of the city in the most delightful fashion. He tried to pay his share of the expense, but Merriman would wink at the cashiers and remark to Douglas, "Wait till I go to your place; then it will be you who shall do the paying."

Douglas became confidential, showing his new friend a photograph of his sister. Merriman at once went into raptures over it, declaring the face to be the most beautiful he had ever seen. Then a secret desire crept into Douglas' breast. Merriman was just the match he would like for Clara.

The next morning Merriman spoke of the picture in such terms that Elbert Adams asked to see it. He gazed at it for some time, then handed it back without a word. Douglas would have been disappointed had he not been satisfied with Merriman's enthusiasm.

Douglas, having completed his purchases, hurried home to tell Clara that he had made the friend of his life, who had fallen in love with her picture and was dying to see her. He was to come up soon, when Douglas would return the favors he had received, but must necessarily do so in his own house. This would throw Merriman and Clara together. Clara made no opposition, but said she thought she would prefer a man devoted to his business.

Week after week passed, but nothing was heard of Mr. Merriman. Douglas was disappointed. When October came he wrote inviting Merriman to come up and make them a visit. The letter was answered by the firm, saying that Merriman was very busy. A few days later young Elbert Adams walked into the store in shooting costume and said he was on his way to his shooting club. Douglas invited him to supper, and from the moment he and Clara met they seemed desperately pleased with each other.

Adams did not get away to his shooting for several days, remained there but a short time and when he came back spent several days more in the company of Clara Medway. Douglas was troubled. He did not relish the idea of his sister taking a fancy to a mere clerk. He wished to keep her for the fascinating Merriman.

During the winter there was not a holiday that Adams did not appear and spend the whole of it with Clara. The more Douglas thought about the matter the more he was surprised. The man who had fallen in love with the picture had not taken the trouble to see the original. The man who had made no comments on the picture had fallen in love with the original.

One evening Douglas went home from the store and found Adams and Clara together. Indeed, they were very near together—they were in each other's arms. Adams on becoming aware of Douglas' presence turned and said to him:

"Do you remember showing me your sister's picture in the city on your visit there?"

"Yes, but you made no comment on it."

"Still water runs deep. I fell in love with it. I vowed that I would seek out its original and win her if possible. I have done both, and nothing remains but your consent."

"Clara can speak for herself—that is, if you are able"—

"I am now a member of the firm of Burt & Richardson."

"I confess," said Douglas, "that I always hoped that Mr. Merriman"—

"Merriman! Why, Merriman is our professional entertainer. The firm pays him a salary and all he spends on our customers. Besides, he's a married man."

"IS IT WELL WITH THEE?"

DEMANDS BILLY SUNDAY

{Continued from Yesterday}

Son, Facing Death, Put Blame on Father.

Put it up square to yourself. Don't put it up to society, or your parents, or the church, or to Adam and Eve.

Put it to yourself and say:

"I'm the lobster; this is the fellow."

Be decent. "Is it will with thee?"

"Is it well with thy husband?"

Get Their Religion From Strangers, Not Parents.

There are boys and girls, young people, if they ever walk the streets of heaven instead of groaning in hell it will be because of the influence of some stranger, it will be because of what somebody, not related to them by ties of flesh and blood, has done for your children.

God pity a boy or girl who has to call a man like that father, and a woman like that mother.

God pity a boy or girl, when all the Christianity they hear is from the lips of strangers, not from their own parents.

"Is it well with the child?"

What should you do?

I would speak to them. I tell you you spend too much time in society, too much time in club life, too much time in your lodge, too much time in your auxiliaries. You have too little time with your children.

You spend too little time on your knees praying to God to keep the home right for Jesus Christ.

Speak to them. Live right before them. Set them an example that will inspire them.

Dr. Hall, of Troy, N. Y., told me this story. He said:

"Previous to coming here I was located in Dundee, Scotland, and there was a man there who had been a drunkard and who was as noted as John B. Gough or as John G. Woolley is in this country.

"One night I had him come and deliver a lecture, and during the discourse a man came down the aisle and handed the man a note. He asked the audience if they would excuse him and he read the note.

"'Hurry over. Your boy is down here in an inn drunk.'

"He didn't know his boy was within hundreds of miles of him. He hurried to the inn, into the grog shop, went down a rickety stairway into a dark underground groggery and there leaning over a greasy card table, listening to the ribaldry and jests of incarnate fiends of both sexes which congregated in that cesspool of iniquity and quagmire of filth; he saw his boy so drunk he couldn't open his eyes.

The man that sits by your side, the man whose name you bear; the man for whose comfort you work; the man to please whom you stand and toil; the man who is the father of your children; the man who by the sweat of his brow and the expenditure of his brain and muscle force buys the clothes that cover your body and the food that satisfies and appeases you; the man whose image is woven in the fibres of your heart; the man for whose footsteps you listen; the man you swore to love, honor and cherish; the man for whom you left a good deal better home than he has ever given you; you turned your back on more happiness than he has ever given you. IS IT WELL WITH THY HUSBAND?

I believe the reason why so many women go to communion alone and to church alone, is because they fail to realize that without Jesus Christ they are lost. They seem to be satisfied as long as those husbands provide for their comfort and sustenance and they don't seem to wake up to the fact that their man may die in his present state of rebellion against God.

Is it well with thy husband?

A friend of mine was preaching in an eastern city. He had gone out to work among the audience to induce them to give their hearts to Christ, and a woman in the front row in the gallery cried out:

"Pray for my husband. He is sitting by my side. I believe he is listening to his last sermon. God is giving him his last chance."

And she sat down weeping.

God Gives You Chance During These Meetings.

Some women said to my friend:

"Go up on the platform and rebuke her for what we consider was a foolish thing to do."

He said:

"If you want to take the platform and take the responsibility, do it. How do I know, but that God told her to do it?"

The next afternoon, just before the beginning of the evening service, these same women came to my friend weeping and said:

"Forgive us for our lack of interest and sympathy, and won't you pray God to forgive us, as we have prayed? We heard that at 5 o'clock this afternoon that man sent a bullet crashing through his brain."

I believe God told that wife to say that that husband was listening to his funeral sermon. That was heaven or hell for him.

And I believe this series of meetings is the bell of God tolling out the destiny of human souls.

I believe as I breathe, that if men and women are not saved in these days eternal damnation will be their portion.

I believe God has let a lot of you men and women in this town live just to give you this last grand chance to see if you measure up to your poolroom, mountebank, pliable, plastic, sort of celluloid, pantesote, jap-a-lac reputation, or whether you had manhood and womanhood enough to step out for Jesus Christ and do His commandments.

"Is it well with thy husband?"

"Has your master gone to heaven?" asked some men of an old negro who had for thirty-two years been the body servant of a Southern planter.

"No, sir; massa never went to heaven."

"Why, Mose?"

"I'se been with him all these years, massa's made lots of trips; he always talked to me about where he was going, how long he was going to stay, what he wanted to take with him. I'se been with him thirty-two years, and I never heard him talk about heaven. He never got ready to go to that place."

No Plans Made for Journey After Death.

There are women who have been living beside a man for twenty-five years and you never heard him talk about heaven. You never heard him mention the name of God except as he cursed God. You never heard him mention the name of Jesus Christ except as he swore and blasphemed around the house, and bear me, if that man died tonight, you, the neighbors and the community would not have to guess twice where he went.

If his obituary notice would appear in the newspaper tomorrow night and crepe flutter from the door knob, the community would not have to guess twice where he went.

No thought of God. No plans for that journey.

There are men, if they would die tonight, all that would remain to remind the people that you ever lived here would simply be your name engraved in stone over some building that you owned; your name appearing as a director in some bank. There would not be any religious influence left behind you. You would not have contributed one mite to help anybody serve Jesus Christ.

God pity a man that lives a good-for-nothing life like that. All that would remain to remind the people of this country that you ever lived would be your name on the books of the assessor and the record and in the auditor's office. That is all that would remain to remind the people that you ever lived.

You would drop out and they would not miss you by the time the sun had set.

"Is it well with thy husband?"

"Is it getting night?" asked an old Scotch lady 92 years old. "Is it getting night?"

"Yes, Janet," said her husband, two years her senior.

She thought it was the close of day; he knew it was the end of her life.

She said:

"Are all the boys in?"

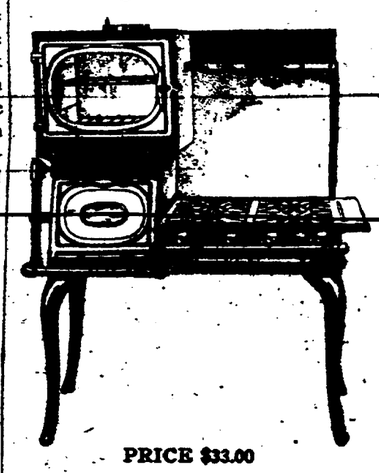
"Yes, Janet, the boys are all in."

The last one had gone to heaven four years before.

(Continued on Page Six)

Shoe Repairing
JOSEPH CORTINI
128 E. Broadway
Near N. Y. C. Depot

THE BAKING
for the Pure Food Demonstration at the Katz Store is being done on this Range.



PRICE $33.00
No Better is Made
THE GAS CO.

"SANITO"
COOKING UTENSILS
are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.
A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00
FULTON EVENING TIMES
Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

GOOD MORNING AT O. A. SCHOOL

Pupils Happy at Their Regular School Tasks. Good Discipline Noted

If your chance to say "Good morning" at the open air school you will find fifteen boys and girls happily at work on arithmetic or geography lessons much the same as other boys and girls in regular school work.

This morning Miss Rankin, the teacher, was reviewing with the pupils errors that had been made in a recent arithmetic test. The difference between the least common denominator and a common denominator, similar fractions and not similar fractions came in for as careful an examination as is given the more sturdy boys and girls in the other schools.

To the close observer it is easily noted that Miss Rankin is especially capable in her work as a special teacher. Pink cheeked, in close fitting cap and warm coat she quietly moved among the boys and girls. Here and there a restless little body needed a word or two. Then when the restlessness became generally evident there were a number of exercises which gave the muscles a chance to work off their desire for activity.

The children in their warm bags are as snug as can be. When they wish to place on the teacher's desk a completed paper they make the trip in a series of hops, skips and jumps. The queer bundly little figures, with the tassle on the toboggan cap bobbing from the rear, makes a funny sight, but by the expression on their little faces as they again return to their seats one knows the children think it the most natural way in the whole world. And why not? To reach the desk with one's feet in a bag one must hop, and hop is the word.

Through the cloth panes of the four windows a delightful sence of the great out of doors sifts in. The big trees nod their heads near by in happy approval. Inside everything is beautifully clean. On the pretty walls are a few pictures among them Lincoln's and Washington's. And as a finishing touch to the schoolroom, a red, red apple—that token of some childish affection—reposed on "teacher's" desk.

Indeed, there's such a happy atmosphere in connection with the open air school that one wants to go again. Perhaps that is the reason there has been but two absences since the school opened.

"At noon the children all remain for lunch," said Miss Rankin, and then they rest upon the cots while I wash the dishes. And so Miss Rankin "mother's" her boys and girls as well as teaches tem similar and dissimlar fractions.

Fulton has cause to be proud of her new school. The committee in charge is to be congratulated upon so successful an undertaking.

At the annual meeting of the branch of State Charities Aid society the following officers were elected:

H. L. Paddock, president; W. J. Lovejoy, first vice president; A. L. Rice, second vice president; A. E. Gladman, secretary; L. W. Emerick, treasurer; committee to conduct open air school, A. E. Gladman, J. R. Fairgrieve, J. F. Connors, L. W. Emerick and W. J. Lovejoy.

M. W. A. CONTESTS

Captain William Middleton's membership team secured 10 candidates for election to M. W. A. membership, and Captain Hyde comes second with 6 men. The race promises to be a close one between now and April 1, the date of closing, as the standing at present is, Hyde 22; Middleton 20.

In the pool tournament, in two games, Hyde and Darling scored 50 each for the Barker team; while for the Ives team Lawn scored 24 and Seymour 38, making grand totals for the teams 336 and 339 respectively. Thus Captain Ives' team has secured at present eleven points.

A number of members remain who wish to play in the pool contest—they should be present at the next meeting and without fail.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS

Initiation will be performed upon a class of candidates tomorrow evening in the M. W. A. rooms.

Chancellor, Mrs. Mary Hawley, who has been ill for several weeks, last night suffered another relapse. As Mrs. Hawley will be unable to attend tomorrow night's meeting Mrs. William Middleton will act as chancellor.

BOWLING NOTES

The Fort Stanwix canning factory employes held the alleys at the Onyx last night, and the No. 1 team defeated the No. 2 team by a score of 2050 to 2020.

Blake bowled the high single score, also the high 3 game total of 576.

The score follows:

Fort Stanwix, No. 2	1	2	3	Total
Todd	139	131	139	400
Tryon	111	123	142	396
Clark	120	166	153	439
Andrew	122	116	151	389
Prince	124	136	176	436
Totals	616	652	752	2020

Fort Stanwix, No. 1	1	2	3	Total
Blake	189	171	216	576
G. Seaton	161	151	158	470
Battles	76	109	95	280
L. Seaton	89	122	122	333
L. Todd	137	141	113	391
Totals	652	694	704	2050

* * *

The Barbers defeated the Bartenders on Mulcahy's alleys last night by a score of 2200 to 2126.

Campbell, of the Barbers, rolled the high single game of 212.

Following is the score:

Bartenders	1	2	3	Total
Clark	139	161	129	
B. Welch	175	186	146	
Ravey	120	158	139	
L. Welch	125	115	144	
Morrison	123	123	143	
Totals	682	743	701	2126

Barbers	1	2	3	Total
Campbell	15	172	212	
Venton	188	189	150	
Donovan	105	131	131	
Walker	122	134	133	
McLaughlin	148	96	131	
Totals	721	722	757	2200

In the two-man event the Barbers again turned the trick on the Bartenders winning by a score of 682 to 628.

Two-man Event			
B. Welch	132	202	
Clark	150	144	
Totals	282	346	628
Venton	166	164	
Campbell	132	220	
Totals	298	384	682

HENRY W. CALDWELL

Dr. Henry W. Caldwell, 74, one of the oldest physicians in the eastern section of this county, died last evening in the village of Pulaski, where he had lived since 1872.

Dr. Caldwell was born in West Monroe. He was a son of James G. and Eliza Williams Caldwell and a grandson of Dr. Henry Williams, a surgeon in the Third Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, during the war of 1812.

It was in 1858 that Dr. Caldwell commenced the study of medicine at West Monroe with his cousin, the late Dr. H. W. Leonard. He went to Michigan in 1860 and in August of the following year raised a part of a company and enlisted in Company A, Eighth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, as a corporal.

While in action at the battle of Wilmington Island, Ga., Dr. Caldwell was wounded, a minne ball passing through his lung, and he was left for dead on the battlefield. This was in April, 1862. He was then sent to the General Hospital at Hilton Head, S. C. A few months later he reported to his regiment for duty and was made hospital steward.

Dr. Caldwell continued as hospital steward until the winter of 1863. He was honorably discharged, owing to feeble health, and returned to West Monroe. Resuming the study of medicine, he was graduated from the university of Buffalo in 1866.

Dr. Caldwell arrived in Pulaski in 1872 and had since continued the practice of medicine up to within the past few weeks. He was a member of the Oswego County Medical Society, the Oneida County Medical Society, New York Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He was coroner of Oswego county from 1876 to 1885.

Besides being a member of the Masonic fraternity Dr. Caldwell was a member of Oswego Lodge of Elks and a past commander of J. B. Butler Post No. 111, G. A. R.

Surviving are two sons, James G. Caldwell of New York and Henry W. Caldwell of Rochester; one brother, Melvin Caldwell of Auburn, and a sister, Mrs. Anna Trumbull of Plattsburg.

FREDERICK J. SMITH

Frederick J. Smith, 68, died last night at Lee Memorial hospital. Mr. Smith had lived in Fulton all his life and for seven years was a member of the volunteer fire department.

Surviving are one sister, Miss Amanda Smith, and a brother, Albert Smith, both of this city.

MRS. MARY E. FULMER

Mrs. Mary E. Fulmer, mother of Mrs. C. L. Peck, died yesterday afternoon at her home in Moravia, N. Y., after a long, severe illness. She was eighty-four years old.

POLICE COURT

The case of James McNeil against Joe Bennetti occuring over a dog fight that took place last Sunday, and in which McNeil received painful injuries, was aired out in police court today before Judge Wilson.

The Judge gave both parties a sound lecture and gave Bennetti until Saturday to pay a $10 fine. A suspended sentence of 30 days in Oswego county jail was also given.

McNeil stated he did not wish the Italian punished too severely but wanted it understood that he (McNeil) could pass the Italian's place without being molested.

The Judge threatened Bennetti with a sentence of six months in jail if anything of a like nature occurred.

Frank Zaia acted as interpreter for the Italian.

A NON-SUPPORT CASE

The case of Mrs. Maude Austin against her husband, W. P. Austin, for non-support was in court this morning.

Mrs. Austin claims that her husband deserted her on November 17th without cause, and since that time has given but litttle toward her support.

The claimant is defended by attorney J. R. Somers, and the defendant by Attorney W. P. Hillick.

Advertised Letters

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice, Feb. 24, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men: Cailler, F. L.; Clark, E. F.; Cox, George A.; Edgar, E. J.; Hubbard, Archie A.; Larkins, Herbert.

Women: Cauke, Miss Anna; Morgl, Mrs. Phillip; LaRock, Miss Emy.

Cyclone Catarrh Cure Co.; Revenke & Rogers; Frank; 1622 Center street.

The Van Wagenen, Inc., will make a specialty this seasoon of incubators and brooders. Stock is already being shown. Adv. 59

OSWEGO VETERINARIAN GETS HOME FROM FRANCE

[The Times]

Dr. W. J. Ratigan, son of Mrs. Julia Ratigan of No. 97 Seneca st., Oswego, who has been in the French veterinary service, which has a large hospital case at Etaples, surprised his mother and family by arriving home yesterday. He came from Newport News, where he landed from France on Saturday last. His mother states that he is not going to return, as she prefers to keep him in neutral territory during the present unpleasantness.

Dr. Ratigan first went to France in charge of a shipment of 1,750 horses, purchased in this country by France for military purposes. His shipment had good luck and he was able to turn the horses over to the French authorities in good condition. A number of other shipments which have been sent over have suffered heavy losses in shipment as the result of a mysterious disease, which have led to charges that the Germans took pains to poison the feed before the horses left port.

The Oswego boy is anxious to get back to France, where there is a fine opportunity for his profession, with thousands of sick and wounded horses being sent back to bases daily, but he will probably remain in this country, as the result of the wishes of his mother. It is reported that Dr. Ratigan would remain in this country in the employ of the French government as an inspector to pass upon the merits of horses offered for sale to the government, but he is not making his intentions definitely known at the present time.

G. B. PALMER WILL BUILD

As an indication of a big increase in business George B. Palmer, commission merchant, has decided to build a large brick addition to his mill on West 1st st., to cost somewhere about $50,000. Plans are now under consideration.

O'BRIEN WILL ADDRESS CLUB

H. C. O'Brien, city sealer of weights and measures, has gone to Syracuse on matters connected with his department. Mr. O'Brien has received an invitation from the Sunshine Sewing club to address them at their next meeting on some domestic topic.

Those You Know

An intertuctory degree of annulment has been granted Harold W. Hill against Lena Hill.

* * *

Mrs. Lawrence Ranger is ill at her home in Utica street.

* * *

Ensign and Mrs. Albert Fitzgerald will go to Oswego tonight. They will conduct a street meeting at 7:30. A number of soldiers will accompany their officers.

* * *

Paul MacNamara is seriously ill with pneumonia at the home of his parents in S. First st.

* * *

R. Bruce McRae is in Pennsylvania on a business trip.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Alexander of W. Broadway entertained the Sew and So Embroidery club Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Platt of Syracuse were over-Sunday guests of relatives in this city.

MR. AND MRS. HUNTER MUST SHOW CAUSE

Claude B. Guile of Fulton, attorney representing creditors of John Hunter, bankrupt, has obtained an order from Referee Avery S. Wright directing John Hunter and his wife to show cause why certain property should not be turned over to be disposed of for the benefit of the creditors.

Mr. Guile alleges that Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have possession of certain property, which, he says, consists of cash, an automobile, certain real estate, including a valuable vacant lot in Fulton and he hopes, on March 6, when the order is made returnable, to be able to show that this property should be turned over to the creditors.

The hearing in the matter will be held before Referee in Bankruptcy Avery S. Wright, in his office in Oswego.

Ask for new prices on auto tires, also Ford supplies, including new style radiators, demountable rim wheels, slip covers, hand horns, speedometers, non-skid tires, chains. We will have a larger stock of oils, cements, patchers, tire guagers, etc., than ever. Van Wagenen, IInc.

adv. 61

HENDERSON'S 10 DAY

9 CENT SALE

Beginning Thursday Morning

Ladies' Vests	9c	2 Paper Pins	9c
Stamped Guest Towels	9c	2 Spools Cotton [*Coats*]	9c
Curtain Scrim	9c	2 Spools Basting Cotton	9c
Best Outing	9c	2 Spools Silkatine	9c
Hills Cotton	9c	2 Turkish Wash Cloths	9c
2 Yards Crash	9c	[*Peets*] Hooks and Eyes	9c
2 Yards Cheese Cloth	9c	All Remnants	9c
2 Yards Yd. Challis	9c	3 Cakes Bath Soap	9c
2 Yards Elastic	9c	*2* Towels	9c
100 Yd. Spool [*Corticelli*]	9c	1 Towel	9c
Ladies' Collars	9c	Lace Pillow Sham	9c
Beads 25c to $1	9c	Lace Dresser Cover	9c
Shirt Waist Cords	9c	Ribbons	9c
4 Rolls White Tape	9c	*2* Linen Handkerchiefs	9c
2 Orangewood Sticks	9c	Hair Nets	9c
Fine Edge Emb.	9c	[*Stickevei*] Trimming	9c
Fine Insertion	9c	Napkins, each	9c

O. HENDERSON CO.

Oneida Street Fulton, N. Y.

20c, 25c and 50c

HANDKERCHIEFS

FOR 7c

ON SALE

Beginning 9 a. m., SATURDAY ONLY

300 Handkerchiefs, comprising Pure Linen of finest *Lawn and Silk*, some of them can hardly be told from a real hand embroidered Handkerchief, so very fine and perfect is the stitching.

¶ These Handkerchiefs were purchased by us as an odd lot direct from the factory—at our own price. Ordinarily they would retail for 20c, 25c and 50c.

¶ The Henderchiefs may be seen in Our Window Now.

FOR SATURDAY ONLY, 7c

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

Professor Eastman, President of the National Pure Food Club of Chicago, will lecture to the High School girls Saturday at 2.30 o'clock, and to the women and men in the evening at 7.30. All lectures are absolutely free. Ample seating capacity. *ALL WELCOME.*

M. KATZ & CO.

63 South First Street

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

George Bothner, Wrestler, Tells Secret of Youth.

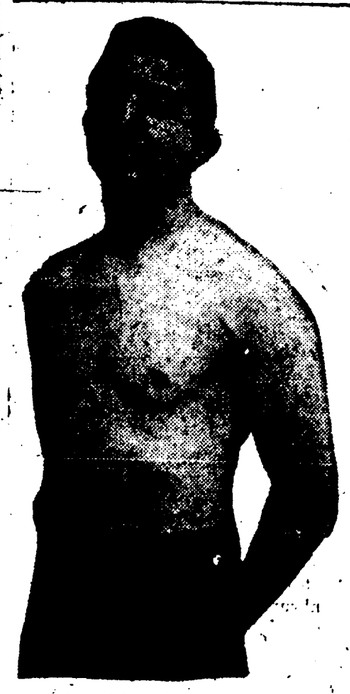


Photo by American Press Association.

George Bothner, who recently defeated Miyake, the Japanese expert, according to the experts has never had an equal as a defensive wrestler. In his contest with the Jap he proved that, despite all his forty-eight years, he is as agile as and a great deal stronger than many men twenty years his junior. Bothner is a native of New York city and began to learn wrestling when but thirteen years of age. When but a boy and weighing less than 125 pounds, while taking part in an amateur tournament, he won the championship in the 125 pound class and less than two hours later won the 158 pound title. During his seven years as an amateur Bothner never lost a contest.

"Any man can be strong and healthy if he will keep his pores open and will take plenty of exercise," says Bothner. "Men become old before their time because they eat too much and are lazy. No man should eat unless he feels hungry. Then he should eat in moderation. If the average man would exercise for fifteen minutes every day and would take a shower bath after his exertions he would not become a victim of gout or rheumatism. Heavy eating and no exercise insure these two dread diseases."

The Overworked Athlete.

The esteemed and earnest ball player has been referred to as an "overworked slave." Each schedule calls for 154 games. Of the 400 big leaguers enrolled last season only twenty-two worked in 150 games, nine in the National league and thirteen in the American. In the American league Sam Crawford, Donie Bush and Roger Peckenpaugh were the only players who worked in every game fought by their clubs. In the National league there wasn't an entry who failed to miss an afternoon's work.

Bush Surely Consistent.

Ownie Bush of the Tigers is a methodical and consistent person. He doesn't believe in doing a thing one way this time and another way the next time. To prove the marvelous consistency of Bush, note his records for 1913 and 1914: In 1913 Bush went to bat 593 times, made ninety-eight runs, made 149 hits and delivered nineteen two baggers. His average was .251. In 1914 Bush went to bat 598 times, scored ninety-seven runs, rapped 150 hits and smote eighteen two baggers. His average was .252.

Navin Will Let Main Go.

Miles Main, the pitcher, who dropped from Detroit to the Federals, is bound to the Tigers by a perfectly legal contract, without any ten day clause. The Detroit club, however, would be perfectly willing to drop the matter and let Main stay jumped, but it is understood the other American league magnates desire President Navin to insist that Main consider his obligations.

Negro Bouts For Wisconsin.

Negro boxers will be permitted to engage in contests with each other before boxing clubs in Wisconsin, but no bouts between white and negro contestants will be allowed, according to a ruling of the Wisconsin boxing commission, after having consulted with the attorney general. This ruling rescinds a former order, which forbade bouts between negroes in Wisconsin.

Naps to Be Indians In Future.

The Cleveland American league baseball team will hereafter be known as the "Indians," it was decided at a meeting of the club officials and baseball writers. The name "Naps" became obsolete when Napoleon Lajoie went to the Athletics. It was also decided at the meeting to agree on "Spiders" as a name for the Cleveland American association team.

Harvard Coach Favors Summer Ball G

Summer baseball games and a round robin series to decide the college championship is advocated by Coach Sexton of Harvard for next season.

WINTER SCHOOL SPORT

Basket-Ball Does Not Attain Deserved Popularity Generally

By Frank G. Menke

New York, Feb. 25.—Will someone please step forward and tell us why basketball isn't more popular with the rank and file of sport lovers?

It is a mystery to us—and to many thousands of others—why there is such little public interest in a game that provides as many thrills as football, calls for more skill and practically as much endurance as prize fighting and which is almost as fast and furious as hockey.

Weaklings cannot play basketball. It is a game that calls for all there is in the best conditioned athlete. It is a game where nimbleness of foot, alertness of brain, quickness of the eye and thoroughbred gameness are essential. It is a game for the red-blooded lovers of athletic contests, yet they give it the go-by. Why is it?

Basketball is a pretty game to watch, especially when the game is between two evenly matched teams. And, at times, it becomes a tough game. But withal, it is clean.

Basketball is a great winter favorite in small college towns. The attendance at the games is always good. But if two college teams staged a game in some foreign city of a metropolitan nature it wouldn't draw even at 50 cents a head.

In New York city and every other town where boxing bouts are allowed, the "fans" will pay from $2 to $10 to watch a pair of low brow pugs slam—or attempt to slam—each other for 30 minutes but those same fellows wouldn't pay 50 cents to see a crowd of college boys perform in a game that gives as many thrills in five minutes as prize fighting does in 60.

Of course, in all the cities where there are Y. M. C. A.'s and similar institutions, there are basketball games between picked teams of those institutions. But the interest in the games rarely extends beyond the membership of the organization. To draw crowds even to those games the promoters usually have to promise a dance after the game as an additional lure.

Probably the reason that basketball is not more popular is because so little publicity is given to the stars of the game. Basketball, as a game has been given a lot of publicity in years gone by, but little attention has been paid to the individual stars of the game.

Baseball is popular because such men as Ty Cobb, Eddie Collins, Tris Speaker, Larry Lajoie and Joe Jacobson have been flaunted before the public eye so much that it developed a desire to see those men perform. The individual prowess of Charles Brickley, Eddie Mahan, Tacks Hardwick, Harry Le Gove, Johnny Maulbetsch, heralded in the papers acted as the lure for football folks.

But who, outside of the little college towns, ever heard of a basketball star—of a man or men who rank in skill in their game as highly as do the Cobbs in baseball and the Brickleys in football, or the Packer, McFarland's in the ring game?

Scoreboard Boy Nearly Put One Over on the Scout

By Frank G. Menke

New York, Feb. 24.—Dick Kinsella, famous head hunter for the New York Giants, dropped off at Dallas, Texas, a few summers ago and at once was taken into custody by Joe Gardiner, manager of the Dallas club.

"Hooray, hooray," remarked Joe, "you're just the gent I want to see. I've got another Ty Cobb under cover here."

"Yeah," answered Dick, skeptical like.

"This guy, lemme tell you, Dick," answered Joe, "is some baby, some baby."

"Quite so; quite so," said the man hunter, his tone extremely bored. The Gardiner story was the same story that had poured into his ears at every city and tank town between Main and California.

"Get me right, Dick, get me right," pleaded Gardiner. "This boy is some bird as an outfielder. Come on out and give him a look."

"All right," answered Kinsella. "I've got a few hours to while away here."

Kinsella watched that outfielder that afternoon and as he watched the outfielder made three of the most wonderful catches that Kinsella ever saw in all his baseball career.

"What's his name?" asked Kinsella, in a tone which he hoped would disguise his admiration for the player.

"Duncan," answered Gardiner. "Ain't he a bird?"

"Fair—just Fair," answered Kinsella. "Guess I'll stop over an extra day and see what he does tomorrow."

The next day Duncan performed in even a more brilliant manner. In the early part of the game he made two great running backward catches and when he came in on a Texas league drive and got it at his shoetops, Kinsella was won over. Jimmy McAleer, in his palmiest days, never made a catch that beat that one.

"What's the price on this man Duncan?" asked Kinsella.

"Well, he's a good man and he ought to bring a pretty good bunch of mazuma," parried Gardiner.

"Well name the price—may be we can do business," said Kinsella. "I want that boy."

"Well, I should think about that—" began Gardiner, when up rushed one of the score boys.

"He Joe, did you see that catch? Wasn't it a pippin? Say, Joe, he's some baby, ain't he? Gee, if he could only throw—if he could only throw! Pretty tough luck for him, Joe, ain't it, that he can't heave the ball farther than second base?"

Oh, yes, Kinsella heard that score boy's remark, and like the Arab, he folded up his tent and beat it without bidding any fond adieus.

History does not tell what happened to that score card boy after he was left to the tender mercies of Gardiner.

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

Very shortly them time will be here
To speak of the rain as 'J'. Pluve."
A phrase that the ball writers smear—
A phrase that the fans all approve;
It's a phrase that the fans all approve,
And a phrase that the ball writers smear—
The speaking of rain as "J. Pluve."
In the season that soon will be here.

Fake interviews:

"I'm in an awful condition physically,"—Jack Johnson.

"I am convinced that the Federal League is a permanent and well meaning organization and that its existence is a great help to organized baseball."—Ban Johnson.

Some prize fight promoter would make a hit by staging a "battle royal" elmination contest for all the "white hopes."

Frank Baker seems to be retiring for the same reason that Patti retired so often—more mazuma.

A golfing expert wants the size of the hole enlarged to eight inches. Why stop there?

WOLGAST-CROSS BOUT OFF FOR TOMORROW

New York, Feb. 25.—Ad. Wolgast, former lightweight champion, is the hard luck kid of the prize ring. Once again he has been forced to call off a bout because of an injury to his arm. His right forearm was fractured after a stiff workout with his sparring partner. Wolgast was to have met Leach Cross in a ten-round bout tomorrow night and he expected to defeat the East Side dentist and pave the way for a bout with rFeddie Welsh, the champion. The former champion left the city late last night for the West. Johnny Dundee, the Italian scrapper, has been substituted for Wolgast.

WRITE CONFIDENT OF BEATING ENGLISHMEN

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 25.—Charlie White has hopes of being the lightweight champion after his bout with Freddie Welsh tonight. The Chicago fighter predicted today that he would stop the champion before the end of the ten-round affair and thus bring the championship back to America. The Englishman, however, says he is not worrying about the out come, and taht he will reverse the popular verdict that White received when the two boys clashed here a few months ago. White is a slight favorite in the betting.

NEWARK GETS FED CLUB, SAYS POWERS

New Yorkr, Feb. 25.—Patrick T. Powers announced today that he has placed the one-time Kansas City Federal league club in Newark, N. J. Powers said that not until Monday was the decision made between locating the team in the Bronx or Newark. The playing field of the Newark Federals will be the largest in the country. It will embrace part of the old oval at Harrison, N. J., a suburb of Newark, and also 140 building lots adjoining the oval.

C. B. Comstock, vice president of the Pittsburg Federals, on the man who designed the Brooklyn Feds concrete stadium, will have charge of the drawing of the plans for the Newark stands. Stands of a horseshoe shape will be erected in Newark. These will be ready for occupancy before the playing season opens and will accommodate 20,000 persons. They will be so built that the seating capacity can be increased at any time.

The entire plot of the playing field will be 550 by 620 feet. There will be parking space inside the grounds of automobiles.

The field is well located and is only 15 minutes' ride from downtown territory.

Fulton Keynotes

The Friendly Nine Birthday club was entertained by Mrs. Fred A. Summerville yesterday afternoon at her home in W. 1st street. Every member was present with the exception of one, Mrs. E. F. Palmer, who was prevented by illness. Several guests enjoyed the hospitality of the hostess and the club members.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bradley of S. 4th street have returned from a short visit in New York city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Skeel are home after spending a few weeks in Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have been entertaining friends from Scriba.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Weller has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Velma Newton Baldwin of Whitesboro as well as her son, Fay Newton, of Williams College, who was spending Sunday at their home.

* * *

At Miss Pearl Hackett's home in Emery street the Sunshine Sewing circle was entertained and the young ladies knitted tippets for the Belgians.

* * *

Prof. Eastman will give a "Health" talk on Friday afternoon and will demonstrate the baking of President Loaf Cake. Todays 'talk was on the "Baking Powder Evils," and the baking of biscuit was demonstrated.

For stiff joints rub on and rub in Hanford's Balsam thoroughly.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

For Rent—Lower apartment, also cottage for rent. Inquire 417 Buffalo st. 60c

For Sale—200 bushels of carrots. R. N. Baily, 118 N. 6th st. 56c

THE QUIRK

TO-DAY—"Arizona" A Big Feature
AMATEURS
5c-10c.

FRIDAY—5 Acts Gus Sun Vaudeville
CHAS. CHAPLIN in "HIS PRE-HISTORIC PAST"
4 Pathe's—"THE BOMB THROWERS"—3 Reels
Weekly No. 13—"WHIFFLE'S TOOTHACHE, "PLANTS IN CUBA"
Matinee: Children, 5c; Adults, 10c, 15c Night: 10c, 15c, 20c

SATURDAY—5 Acts Gus Sun Vaudeville
"MONEY"—2 Reels, Pathe
"WHEN WEALTH ASPIRED"—3 Reels, Pathe
"WEEKLY No. 14"—1 Reel, Pathe
Matinee: Children, 5c; Adults, 10c, 15c Night: 10c, 15c, 20c

106 Oneida St. CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN FULTON, N. Y.

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

CONTINUES TOMORROW

Women's and Misses' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts

Reduced for Quick Selling to the Most Ridiculous Prices Ever Known in Our Business Career

We Are Determined to Sell Without Reserve, Our Entire Stock

Former Selling Price, Cost or Value Is Not Considered. Our One Object is to Sell Within the Next Few Days, EveryGarment in Our Shop

$1.50 and $2.00 Waists, Slips, Petticoats and Kimonos **59c**	Chiffon, Lace and Crepe de Chine Waists **$1.95** Were $3.50 to $7.50	Lingerie, Voile Waists **95c** Values up to $5.00

CHILDREN'S COATS Were $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00..... **$2.95**
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS Were $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00..... **$2.95**

WOMEN'S and MISSES' SUITS Were $15.00 to $25.00.....
WOMEN'S and MISSES' DRESSES Were $15.00 to $20.00.....
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS Were $20.00 to $25.00..... **$5**
WOMEN'S and MISSES' SUITS Were $20.00 to $50.00.....
WOMEN'S and MISSES' DRESSES Were $25.00 to $50.00.....
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS Were $35.00 to $75.00..... **$10**

None C. O. D. None On Approval No Exchanges

"The New York Shop"

106 Oneida Street, Fulton

This Sale Continues Tomorrow and Until Entire Stock is Sole

"IS IT WELL WITH THEE?"

(Continued from Page Three)

She smiled and said:

"Husband, I'll soon be in, won't I?"

"Yes, Janet," said he as the tears rolled down his weatherbeaten face, as he thought he was soon to lose the partner of his life.

"You will soon be in."

They thought she had gone, but she came back from the skies. She slipped her arms about his neck and said:

"You will soon come in won't you? You won't wait long, will you?"

And he said—

"Yes, Janet, by the grace of God through Jesus Christ, it won't be long.

What of Your Child? Is It Well With Him?

There are mothers in this town that could not be true of.

The cross of Jesus Christ divides them.

"Is it well with thy husband?"

"Is it well with thy child?"

I have often tried to imagine Noah and his wife seated in the ark, contented, and the storm of God brewing to burst on the world, and one would turn to the other and say:

"Where are the boys?"

"Oh, they are out; they will be in late tonight. Leave the night lock so they can get in; they didn't take their key with them."

I can't imagine a father and mother tucking themselves in bed and letting their children gad the streets.

"Is it well with the child?"

Hear me a minute. You are interested in their education. You hire teachers, you tax the community, you build public schools and get the best money can buy.

You are concerned for their health. You will send for the doctor when they are ill. You work to give them three meals a day. You will buy them warm clothes for winter and cool clothes for summer. You are concerned for their health; but, great God, what about their souls?

I tell you, there are men in this town, there are fathers who are leading their boys as straight to hell as that two and two make four.

"Is it well with the child?"

If I was not a Christian do you know what I would do? I would walk down the aisle tonight, give my heart to God, and if I had a child I would go home, and if it was asleep I would get it out of bed, wash its face to waken it and I would say to it:

"You never hear your father pray. I want you to hear him pray."

I would get him on his knees and I would let that child that bears my name hear my voice in prayer.

They have heard you cuss, damn, blaspheme, mock and rail at the preacher and ridicule what I have been trying to do to keep you out of hell; I would let them hear me pray

And I tell you, a mother's arms and a mother's heart are a safe anchorage and there are not devils enough in hell to drag the children out of that harbor if they will only get in there.

"Is it well with the child?"

Listen! In your home there are boys and girls destined to rule in church and state.

Public school teacher, don't simply think of the little paltry salary, you draw from the school board at the end of the month.

You have the grandest, most noble, far-reaching work ever given to human beings, the shaping and molding of character. In your classes next week will be some boy or girl destined to rule in church or in state.

Upon which side of their life the influences are thrown will determine what they will be.

You Wait Too Long—It is Too Late.

Hear me! Some Oliver Cromwell that will dissolve parliament; some David Brainard that will change the Indian war-whoop into a Sabbath school; some Bethehoven who will touch the world's heart strings and make them sing; some Miss Dix who will soothe the brain of the crazed; some Clara Barton that will bind up the battle wound; some Frances E. Willard who will arouse the people to the ravages of the liquor traffic.

Yes, some one, I say, destined to rule in church and in state.

Some John Knox, who will make queens turn pale on their throne; some Martin Luther who will start a reformation.

Yes, but you wait too long. You wait until he curses you to your face before you teach him:

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

You wait until he staggers into your presence before you teach him:

"Look not on the wine when it is red."

You wait until he steals and is off for the penitentiary before you teach him:

"Thou shalt not steal."

You wait until he has robbed some girl of her virtue before you teach him:

"Thou shalt not commit adultery."

You wait too long.

It is too late to repair a ship after she has left the drydock. It is too late to take swimming lessons after the vessel begins to sink. It is too late to send for the insurance agent after the flames have burst through. It is too late to telephone for the life insurance agent after the doctors have shaken their heads and they have telephoned for the undertaker.

You wait too long. You are too late with your prayers, with your tears, with your sermons, with your songs, with your tabernacle, You are too late.

You are too late. You wait too long.

You wait until the devil wraps his tongs about them and drags them off shrieking to the pit, then you rush and try to save them. You are too late.

"Is it well with the child?"

Lived in His Memory Scenes of Boyhood.

I want to say to you that one of the brightest pictures that hangs upon the walls of my memory is the recollections of the days when as a little boy out in the log cabin on the frontier of Iowa, I knelt by mother's side.

I went back to the old farm some years ago to bury my brother. The first burying ground in that section of the State was on the old farm, and I went back to bury my brother.

The scenes had changed about the place. Faces I had known and loved had long since turned to dust.

Fingers that used to turn the pages of the Bible were obliterated and the old trees beneath which we boys used to play and swing had been felled by the woodsman's ax.

I stood and thought. The man became a child again and the long, weary nights of sin and of hardship became as though they never had been.

Once more with my gun on my shoulder and my favorite dog trailing at my heels, I walked through the pathless wood and sat on the old familiar logs and stumps, and as I sat and listened to the wild, weird harmonies of nature, a vision of the past opened.

The squirrel from the limb of the tree barked defiantly and I threw myself into an interrogation point, and when the gun cracked the squirrel fell at my feet.

I grabbed him and ran home to throw him down and receive compliments for my skill as a marksman.

And I saw the tapestry of the evening fall. I heard the lowing herds and saw them wind slowly o'er the lea and I listened to the tinkling bells that lulled the distant fold.

Once more I heard the shouts of childish glee. Once more I climbed the haystack for the hen's eggs. Once more we crossed the threshold and sat at our frugal meal. Once more mother drew the trundle bed from under the large one, and we boys, kneeling down, shut our eyes and clasping our little hands we said:

"Now, I lay me down to sleep, I pray thee, Lord, my soul to keep; if I should die before I wake, I pray thee, Lord, my soul to take. And this I ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

Stretched Mother's Love Till It Almost Broke.

I cried out then, as I feel like crying now:

Backward, turn backward, O time in thy flight.
Make me a child again, just for to-night.
Mother come back from that echoless shore.
Take me again to your heart as of yore.

In the old cradle I'm longing to sleep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

I want to go back to the orchard,
The orchard that used to be mine.
The apples are reddening and filling
The air with their wine.

I want to run on through the pasture
And let down the dusty old bars,
I want to find you there still waiting,
Your eyes like the twin stars.

Oh, nights you are weary and dreary,
And days there is something you lack
To the farm in the valley
I want to go back.

I say I will never forget. That is one of the brightest pictures that hangs on memory's wall.

I tell it to you with shame; I stretched the elastic bands of my mother's love until I thought they would break. I went so far into the dark and the wrong until I ceased to hear her praying or her pleadings.

I forgot her face, and I went so far that it seemed to me that one more step and the elastic bands of her love would break and I would be lost.

But thank God, friends, I never took that step. Little by little I yielded to the tender memories and recollections of my mother, little by little I was drawn away from the yawning abyss, and twenty-nine years ago, one dark and stormy night, I groped my woy out of the darkness into the arms of Jesus Christ, and I fell on my knees and said:

"God be merciful to me a sinner."

Thus I am here preaching to you to help you to Jesus Christ.

IS IT WELL? IS IT WELL?

The Game of Pig.

There must be three or more players for this game, each with a broom handle or a stick about that size and length. Dig a hole about six inches in diameter and if there are four players dig three other ones about five feet from the first and about seven feet apart. One player must be the pig driver—the pig is a tin can—who tries to knock the pig into the central hole with his stick, while the others try to knock the pig away. The driver tries to put his stick into the hole of another player while the other is knocking the pig away. If he does this the owner of the hole must give it up and be the driver himself. Or, if he knocks the can into the central hole, all the players have to change holes, giving him a chance for one. This is a very interesting game if there are five or six players.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Exhibit of Fishes.

The New York Aquarium society recently held an exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History and showed little fishes of all shapes and colors, the largest scarcely five inches in length. Fishes from the water troughs of India, the fish ponds of China and Japan, the tepid swamps of South America, tributaries of the Kongo and the Nile were exhibited as well as the goldfish and small wild fish from temperate zones. Among the more interesting are the butterfly fish and the mouth breeder, which carries its eggs in its mouth, both from Africa; the armored catfish from tropical America and the fighting fish.

Office desk and chair, cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv. 61.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

A Geography Party.

A geography party will prove especially interesting to school children and is easily planned. Procure a large map of the United States and paste it upon rather heavy cardboard. When this has thoroughly dried cut out each state and mark on the back with numbers, being careful not to number them according to their positions.

Before the arrival of the guests hide the states about the room in which the company is to be entertained.

When the guests arrive provide each with a small map and a pencil. They then follow whatever route they choose, the game being to find as many of the states as possible, and upon their own map mark the number which they believe to correspond. If Ohio is marked "10," as they find it or think they find it, they mark "10" upon the state in their small map which they think must be Ohio and then continue the search, marking each state which they find in the same way.

The task is not an easy one, as several of the states closely resemble each other in outline, and the one correctly placing the largest number of numerals is entitled to the prize.

It is of course unnecessary to say that on the small map the states are outlined, but not named. The maps are easily made by the use of transfer paper, or they can be drawn upon any thin paper by holding a small map against a windowpane and drawing from this upon any thin paper the outlines of the states.

Think For Yourself.

Thinking for yourself is not necessarily differing to any startling extent from your companions. Two pupils in school may work out a problem by entirely different methods, but if they work correctly they reach the same result. That is as it should be, but if the two students sit side by side and the one copies down the other's figures mechanically that is what too often happens. Make a habit of thinking. Don't accept conclusions ready made. Don't satisfy your mind with predigested food. This should not make you singular among your fellows, for if your method of reasoning is correct it will bring you, in the vast majority of cases, to the same conclusions held by the world at large. The difference will be in you. Thinking for yourself instead of accepting the results of others' thoughts makes the same difference to you that it does to the student who works his problem independently instead of copying it from his classmate's paper. Be ambitious to be something more than a convenient receptacle for other people's ideas.

TO TIMES READERS

¶ The rapid growth of the Evening Times' Subscription list, the transferring of our weekly subscribers to the Daily Times per request and the placing of the Circulation System upon a practical basis has been no small task.

TO INSURE YOU

the best possible service and to satisfy ourselves that our collections for subscriptions are received in a manner entirely business like, and from which no possible annoyance could come to you, a card system is rapidly being inaugurated by The Evening Times.

¶ In order that this work may be facilitated, would-be subscribers are requested to give to the carrier boys on the city routes his or her name, or to hello to the Circulation Department of this paper for further particulars of our plan of getting us to leave The Times at your address.

Boost For Fulton, By Keeping Up With The Times

BOTH: "HE SEEMS TO BE HUMAN."



—Fitzgerald in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE EUGENIC LAW

In Wisconsin It Lessens Marriages 4,000 In Year

Madison, Wis., Feb. 25.—The Wisconsin Eugenic Marriage Law, the first of its kind in the world, has now been in effect a little over a year and the results can be estimated. The state board of health has just reported that one effect is a lessening of the number of marriages contracted. It appears that about 4,000 couples less took the big jump in 1914 than in 1913.

In 1914, 17,245 regular ceremonials were reported and eighty-seven law marriages were recorded. In the previous year there had been 21,052 marriages.

The board of health does not believe the Eugenic Law is entirely responsible for the decline. It says:

"On account of the great prevalence of certain diseases in the State, it is only reasonable to expect that there would be some decline in the number of marriages reported if the Eugenic Law is properly enforced, on account of the inability on the part of the prospective bridegroom who is afflicted with either of these diseases to obtain a medical certificate. Undoubtedly some of the parties who were unable to pass the required examination or who suspected that they would not pass went out of the State to be married, and in other cases common law marriages was resorted to.

"It would, of course, be unjust to charge that all the bridegrooms who went out of the state to be married or who evaded the law by contracting common law marriages were so afflicted. In some instances the parties felt that the Eugenic Law was a serious infringement of their personal liberties and were married outside the State to avoid its provisions. In others common law marriage was reported to by perfectly healthy people purely because of the novelty of the ceremony and the knowledge that a marriage of this kind was fully binding to both parties.

"Statistics compiled by many other states and several foreign countries, show that, extending over a period of time, there is a marked decline in our marriage rate. This factor must be considered in making proper deductions from the figures presented. The industrial depression which has been upon us for more than a year is also responsible in a large measure. Statistics show that a financial depression seriously retards marriage in the same way that it produces a decline in the birth rate.

"Thoughtful persons who know of the ravages of certain diseases will agree that the actual number of marriages occurring in the State in a given period of time is not nearly as important to posterity as the general healthfulness of the contracting parties.

"The educational value of the Eugenic Marriage Law should not be lost sight of. A more fruitful campaign of education could not have been waged throughout this State than through the passage and enforcement of the law."

The report throws some light on the attitude of men and women toward matrimony. It would seem that for women once was enough; at least only 679 widows married again; while 938 widowers took another chance. However, the situation was reversed in the case of divorcees. Of the grass widows 320 married again, while only 286 men took a chance.

In 12,969, of the total number of marriages, both parties were native born, with both parents native; in 583 the groom was native and the bride foreign-born; in 1,479 cases the groom was foreign-born and the bride was native; in 2,121 marriages both parties were foreign-born. In 93 cases the nativity of one or both parties was unknown or not stated.

Old Enough.

"I understand Miss Whatyoumaycall is going to have a birthday party this evening," the fat plumber observed.

"Yep," answered the thin carpenter. "I've been invited."

"Did she keep her last birthday?"

"Yes; and I'll tell you in confidence I don't believe she ever intends to let go of it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

How He Got It.

"Say, pop, may I have another piece of cake?"

"Yes, Bobby, if you won't tell your mother."

(An interval of mastication.)

"Pop, may I have another piece of cake?"

"No."

"Then I'll tell mamma."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PICKING A PICKPOCKET.

Rules That Guide Chicago Detectives In Spotting Their Man.

How to tell a pickpocket when you see one—the feat is apparently not difficult, for all applicants who take the civil service examination to become Chicago detectives are required to have mastered it.

"What are the physical characteristics of pickpockets?" the would be thief catchers are asked.

And this is the answer they are expected to give:

"Pickpockets ordinarily travel in mobs and are of two distinct types—one small or medium stature, the other tall and muscular. As a general rule, the age runs from eighteen to thirty-five. Their hands are soft, show no signs of work, and the fingers of all except the 'stall' and particularly the fingers of the 'wire' are long and slender. Their eyes are shifting and furtive. Their complexion is generally sallow and without distinct color, this being due either to prison pallor in types or to the use of cocaine or other drugs. The cocaine users show drawn features and prominent cheek bones and usually have distinct rings around the eyes.

"The temperament of pickpockets is high strung because of the dangers of the profession or from the use of drugs. At the same time they are polite almost to the point of obsequiousness. They seldom carry weapons and rarely resort to force. On duty they dress to suit the occasion, generally well, but not conspicuously. They avoid wearing anything that might lead to identification."—Baltimore American.

OUR FIRST ELECTION.

Methods In the Days When Washington Was Chosen President.

At the first national election at which General Washington was chosen president only eleven of the thirteen states voted. North Carolina and Rhode Island not yet having entered the Union, and in only three—Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia—were popular elections held. In the other eight states the legislatures chose the electors. New York did not choose electors because of a feud between the anti-Federalist house and the Federalist senate.

One exciting incident was caused by the fear on the part of Alexander Hamilton that John Adams, who was on the ticket for vice president with Washington, was plotting to tie the vote, and thus by throwing the election into the national house of representatives defeat the Father of His Country for president. So real was this fear in Hamilton that he dispatched messengers on horses to Virginia, Connecticut and New Jersey to stampede the legislatures of the latter two states to Washington.

So long did it take to gather news that Washington was actually inaugurated president before some of the remote counties in Virginia had sent in their returns. In this first election there was only one ticket and there was no campaigning. There were only about 8,000,000 inhabitants in the country at that time, and the whole cost of getting up the machinery of this presidental election is estimated at less than $100,000.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Measures Here and Abroad.

A yard and a pound are "for all practical and most scientific purposes" (as the editor of Nature remarks) the same in the United States and in Great Britain. The United States gallon is only five-sixths of the imperial gallon and the United States bushel approximately thirty-two thirty-thirds of the imperial bushel. Our standard meter is the international prototype meter; that of Great Britain is shorter than ours by six-tenths of a micron, or .2364 billionths of an inch.

Far From Tipperary

A Story of

Love and War

By

Gustav Kobbe

Copyright, by Gustav Kobbe.

(Continued from Tuesday)

VI.

It is not my purpose to narrate in detail the operations of my command. Most of them were of minor importance, yet in their aggregate not ineffective. They required hard riding, rapid thinking, quick translation of thought into action. Sometimes in the brush with men dismounted and troopers and mounts lying low in hiding bodies of the enemy's troops passed so near that the neighing of a charger would have betrayed us and delivered us into their hands.

There we lay and waited for an opportunity to deliver an attack. It might be the cutting off of a couple of supply wagons that had been obliged to stop for repairs and now came lumbering along far in the rear of the main train, and inadequately guarded an exploit we repeated several times, thus replenishing our commissary at the foe's expense and securing fodder for our horses. These details may sound prosaic, but they are important factors in war. An army fights on its stomach. The enemy's supply trains helped to keep my command—man and beast—in fit condition.

Nor did we stop with his wagons. We destroyed two guns and a caisson that had been obliged to drop out of an artillery train for repairs. Being a highly mobile force we were able to choose points of operation far from our camp and in entirely different parts of the forest from it, strike quickly and withdraw. We were a raiding party, nearly always under cover, but able because of Silvain's knowledge of the terrain over which we operated to move with almost incredible swiftness. Narrow paths did not delay us, because the Belgian knew where they converged. We could split up our party and proceed with greater secrecy separately and in smaller numbers, yet rendezvous in the right place at the right time, throw our sudden attack into the open, scamper back into the woods and fade away, as if absorbed by the forest itself.

By reason of our fit condition we were as efficient as twice our number. My men were in fine fettle and ready for any call I might make upon them. I am convinced the only thing they dreaded was that in our raids we might scare up some British officer of higher rank than myself and therefore entitled to supersede me in command. I believe if they had seen one they would have looked the other way and ridden on, so determined were they not to serve under any one but me.

My most exciting experience was due to an inspiration of Henriette's. For it was she who told me, on one of my visits, of the broad, deep stream that skirted the southern edge of the Forest of Vervé and, about a mile after it entered the plain, was spanned by a stone bridge, which was the main crossing for the enemy's line of communication with the troops on his extreme right flank. To destroy it would be an achievement of vital importance.

"I have not told you about it before," said Henriette, "because the enemy has maintained a heavy guard there—much too heavy for you to attack. But I knew nothing would stop you if once I told you about it. To-day, however, the guard has been much reduced. It looks as if the enemy were rushing every available man to the front. I wonder why?"

I had asked myself that question, even before she had put it. All the while that the allied armies had been falling back before that terrific "drive" by an enemy in overwhelming force not a man of us but had felt that, if a rout could be averted, the time would come when, with the Army of Paris to aid the French and possible reinforcements from across the Channel for us, we ourselves would take a turn at laying on the whip! Had the opportunity come at last? Was the enemy in danger of having his own strategy tried on himself? Had his attempt to envelope the British army definitely failed? Somewhere to the south was he now exposed to the peril of an enveloping movement by us?

The guard at the bridge did not concern me much. I realised at once that my objective must be the bridge itself—the enemy's crossing—and so explained the situation to Henriette.

"Some dynamite, a piece of pipe and a clock will do the business."

"Just before the war broke out," said Henriette, "they were making a clearing in the forest and using dynamite to blow up the tree stumps. The work had to remain unfinished. Silvain will know where to find the explosive that was left over. There should be pipe in the repair house. A punt is kept on the river not far from where you reach the stream from camp."

The sky was overcast. It looked as if that very night might prove propitious for the attempt. I reminded Henriette that I needed a clock.

"Ah!" she exclaimed gayly, "shall we confer the honor of assisting in blowing up the bridge upon our timepiece of the period of Louis XV., or will the American alarm clock in the kitchen suffice for the purpose?"

"The Allies," I answered in the same spirit, "do not destroy precious relics. We will requisition our mechanical outfit from the kitchen."

We knew how serious was the mission on which I was going, but we sought to ignore it. So at leave-taking she simply said, "Au revoir, till to-morrow."

"Yes, till to-morrow. I have a previous engagement for to-night—on the river."

For a brief moment she lost her fine, brave poise. "War is fraught with blood and tears!" she cried; "the blood of men, the tears of women."

"But it's a long way to Tipperary," I said lightly, "and that's the way I feel about death."

VII.

Silvain was a good guide to the byways of the forest; but he was not a genius, or he would have told me about the river and the bridge, and that the latter was within striking distance of our camp.

"A river? A bridge?—Oh, yes; of course I show them."

His capacity of guide was impeccable, but one must not expect more of him, especially initiative.

"I show them." He promptly did, now that he had been questioned about them. Our raids invariably had taken us to points south of our camp, for the enemy who crossed our terrain came from Belgium, which lay in that direction. Now, however, Silvain led me southeast and by a wood road that became less marked as we proceeded, until when we reached the foot of a low hill it had almost vanished into the merest trail. The hill I found thickly wooded on our side. But toward the plain it fell away in bare reaches.

Cautiously approaching the outer fringe of trees and bushes, I peered in the direction indicated by Silvain. We were about on a line with where the stream, flowing from east to west, entered the forest. A mile above this point was the bridge—two arches resting on a pier in midstream and extending from there to either bank.

Through my field glasses I noted that the broad foundation on which the pier rested formed a shelf or ledge somewhat above the surface of the water. On this the bomb could be placed by any one who succeeded in floating unobserved down to the bridge and under it. There were troops on each side of the river, but the guard was not as strong as I would have expected to find had not Henriette told me of the withdrawal toward the front of part of the force. It was alert and watchful, however; and even while I was making these observations I was obliged to duck well behind a bush and signal to Silvain to remain in absolute concealment. For an officer walked out to the middle of the bridge and with his field glasses carefully swept the surrounding country, including the hill on which we were.

Besides its value as a point of observation, this hill was of great strategic importance to me. From it I could attack any ammunition or supply train intended for the extreme right of the enemy's line, and either ward off a counter-attack, or, as his trains had been coming forward under strong escort, withdraw my force into the woods, if assaulted in overwhelming numbers.

Here, then, on the morrow, I proposed to post my small but able artillery contingent—"Busy Bertha," the English field gun, and the "Ginger Pop," my Belgian rapid firers; also my infantry; men and guns to remain in concealment until the time came for action; while the cavalry was to operate from the woods below, as developments required. Meanwhile, I had not failed to observe a pontoon train with all material for a pontoon bridge parked near the river and intended, no doubt, to be thrown across the stream for use in addition to the stone structure.

At this moment I was obliged to duck again, for I saw the officer with the field glass once more approach the bridge. But this time, instead of examining the environs in all directions, he looked only toward the south. And now I heard a far away reverberation, a roll as of very distant thunder. Guns!—for the first time since I had fought my last rear guard action and, in order to avoid capture, had taken to the woods. No doubt the officer at the bridge had heard the sound just before I did, because I was so completely engrossed in formulating my strategy. Now, however, I was watching and listening.

Suddenly from a low ridge, about ten miles away, I saw a series of great white bubbles float skyward, then quickly fade away; to be succeeded, after the interval of time required for sound to travel so far, by the dull, heavy reverberation of large field guns. So often had I watched those white bubbles rise above the enemy's guns in action that there was no mistaking their origin. And the presence of the enemy only ten miles to the south? It could have but one meaning. He was retiring before the Allies, being driven back in turn and, if anything, more rapidly than he had been able to drive us. Under these circumstances the destruction of the bridge, if the adventure proved successful, no longer would threaten what was merely a line of communications; it would block a line of retreat!

When I returned to camp I detailed a squad under command of a sergeant of engineers who was with the infantry cautiously to clear a path for the guns up the rear of the hill, so that they could be run up into position in short order when the time came. Meanwhile an artillerist who was an expert in explosives had prepared the bomb, attached the works of a clock to it and stowed the apparatus in a cigar box, so that it only remained necessary to start the clock and set it at the right time for the explosion.

And now, to place it where it could do the most terrible damage!

(To be Continued Saturday)

A Blunt Excuse.

There is a story of an English clergyman who had taken temporary duty for a friend and who had the ill luck to injure his false teeth during the week. The plate was sent to the dentist for repairs, a faithful assurance being given that it should be returned by Sunday's post, but the dentist or the post proved faithless.

With the assistance of the clerk the clergyman managed to stumble through the prayers, but felt it would be useless to attempt to preach. He therefore instructed the clerk to make some excuse for him and dismiss the congregation. But his feelings may be better imagined than described when, in the seclusion of the vestry, he overheard the clerk in impressive tones thus deliver the excuse:

"Parson is very sorry, but it is his misfortune to be obliged to wear a set of artful teeth. They busted last Wednesday, and he ain't got them back from London today, as he was promised. I've helped him all I could through the service, but I can't do more for him. 'Tisn't any use for him going up in the pulpit, for you wouldn't understand a word he said, so he thinks you all may as well go home."

Wagging the Ears.

You will rarely find that a man who can wag his ears suffers from deafness. The reason for this is very simple. Wagging one's ears exercises them just as much as walking exercises the muscles of the legs. A great deal of deafness is caused by the muscles of the ears becoming stiff and refusing to respond quickly to the sound waves. Quite a large proportion of children can move their ears, just as they can move the skin on their forehead up and down, but as they grow up they lose their power through want of practice. It is a mistake to let a child lose this power, for it may mean the difference between good and bad hearing in after years. Dr. M. Fernet, the famous Paris doctor, has even gone so far as to suggest that people should be trained to wag their ears, just as they are trained to exercise any other muscles of the body.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Defining a Gentleman.

The true gentleman is the man whose conduct proceeds from good will and an acute sense of propriety and whose self control is equal to all emergencies; who does not make the poor man conscious of his poverty, the obscure man of his obscurity or any man of his inferiority or deformity; who is himself humbled if necessity compels him to humble another; who does not flatter wealth, cringe before power or boast of his own possessions or achievements; who speaks with frankness, but always with sincerity and sympathy, and whose deed follows his word; who thinks of the rights and feelings of others rather than of his own; who appears well in any company and who is at home what he seems to be abroad—a man with whom honor is sacred and virtue safe.—Dr. Wayland.

Notes Not Elaborate.

The bishop of St. Albans wrote that on a certain occasion he heard Bishop Wilberforce describe with such singular eloquence and power the effect on the soul of the clearing away of intellectual doubts that he begged to be shown the manuscript from which his friend had been preaching, as he wished to copy certain portions of the sermon.

Wilberforce handed him the document, turned to the page which contained the passage spoken of by the bishop and showed him a sheet of paper inscribed with the single word—fog.

It Would Help.

A facetious bishop went to preach a charity sermon a short time ago in a church. The rector said:

"I am grieved that you should have to come on such a windy day."

The bishop replied: "Tut, tut, my friend. Didn't I come to raise the wind?"—Wisconsin State Journal.

Greatest Railroad Terminal.

Chicago is a greater railroad center than New York, or any other place on earth. As a railroad terminal the Windy City bears the palm over all the world and will probably continue to do so for a long time to come.—New York American.

A Modern Trend.

"Then she doesn't think that two can live as cheaply as one?"

"No; her idea is that two ought to live as expensively as five or six."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Widows' Caps.

The widow's cap is as old as the days of Julius Caesar. An edict of Tiberius commanded all widows to wear the cap under penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment.

Beth.

Beth in the names of places mentioned in the Bible is the Hebrew word for "house." Thus, Beth-lehem is the house of bread; Bethshida, house of mercy.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 25.—Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo is evidently disgruntled at the action of the State civil service commission in refusing to grant his request that three cashiers in his automobile bureau be transferred from the competitive to the exempt class. Two separate requests were made by the secretary of state but both were denied.

To those who claim to be in touch with the innermost details of State politics, there was a reason for the refusal of the civil service commission. These well informed ones hint that it was because Mr. Hugo insisted upon running for the office of secretary of state against the desires of the Republican organization which preferred that Edward D. Cunningham of Ulster county should be the candidate for that office.

If this be true the feeling between Secretary Hugo and the Republican organization, if such a feeling existed, is not likely to be healed for some little time. There is nothing other than rumor and inference, however, to substantiate the ill feeling referred to. It is known that the present secretary of state had to make a busy campaign in order to win and it is also believed that he is not a subservient Republican.

Nothing has been heard of late concerning the bill introduced a number of weeks ago by Senator Christman which aimed to place the automobile bureau of the department of the secretary of state under the jurisdiction of the State department of highways. Secretary Hugo was demonstratively opposed to this bill and has evidently used effective methods to prevent its passage. This shows that he is not entirely without power and is regarded as a potent political factor by [illegible] especially is this true when taken into consideration with the declaration made some weeks ago by Senator Christman that he believed that his bill was a good one and that its passage and enactment would result in a considerable saving to the State. Economical measures have been popular with the present administration.

If the bill which has been introduced placing the administration of the State labor department with the secretary of state becomes a law, Secretary Hugo will have additional powers and considerable opportunity to secure additional patronage.

To counteract the reports which have been going the rounds that Secretary Hugo is in wrong with the Republican organization, it is pointed out by certain of the Legislative leaders that the turn down which Hugo received at the hands of the civil service commission was in the general order of things and that in spite of the fact that the three positions he desired exempted from examination had been classified within a few days of the expiring of the term of office of Governor Glynn, the attitude of the civil service commissioners is to be against making any more places exempt.

It is also declared that Secretary Hugo stands in well with the Republican majority in the legislature and with the leaders of the party who are not holding political places. The statements regarding the good standing of the secretary of state come from sources which should be absolutely authentic; all of which goes to show that much must be heard before the real truth surrounding a political situation can be learned.

Secrertary Hugo has nothing to say concerning his supposed strained relations with Republican leaders. Perhaps he does not think the rumors worth commenting upon.

SOME DIFFERENCE IN THE TEMPERATURE

A Year Ago Today the Mercury Was Below Zero

According to the Oswego Times, the daily rerport of the Weather Bureau in the Lake City, shows a vast difference in temperature between February 24, 1914, and February 24, 1915. One year ago yesterday the official thermometer registered 1 degree below zero at 8 o'clock in the morning while yesterday morning it stood at 45 degrees above zero with every indication of going higher during the day. The official local observer also reports that the ground is now free from snow, a condition which has not existed since the eighth of last December. So far this winter the snowfall has been a trifle below normal, the total fall, to date being 84.1 inches, while the average for the past twenty years has been 86.1 inches. There are still several days of winter left, nearly a month in fact, in which the extra two inches are sure to arrive. The greatest snowfall recorded in twenty years was 126.4 inches in 1912, while the least was 61.4 inches in 1906.

FREDERICK J. MEAGHER TAKES NEW JOB TODAY

Albany, Feb. 25.— Frederick J. Meagher of Oswego was yesterday appointed by State Comptroller Travis, examiner of court and trust funds. He will be associated with the New York City Bureau and the salary will be $3,500 a year. He entered upon his duties today.

Mr. Meagher's duties will be to summarize and condense the reports of the various trust fund examiners attached to the New York city office. These examiners are engaged to investigate the court and trust funds in which the State has an interest. They are expert accountants. Mr. Meagher will present the results of these examinations in a summary form, so that the facts may be apparent from a perusal of the summarized rreport.

BOARDING SCHOOL BURNS

Chicago, Feb. 25.—100 young girls, pupils of Mme. Starrett's fashionable school for girls, at 47th st. and Vincents ave., were driven from the building by fire today. Many had narrow escapes but none were injured. The school which was in an old fashioned building was destroyed.

LOOKS GOOD FOR LEWIS AS RICHARDS' ASSISTANT

William E. Lewis of Oswego will be undoubtedly first assistant to Deputy Compensation Commissioner W. C. Richards. The appointment was expected by Mr. Lewis' friends today, or it may come early tomorrow.

Tires vulcanized — VanWagenen. Inc.—adv. 62.

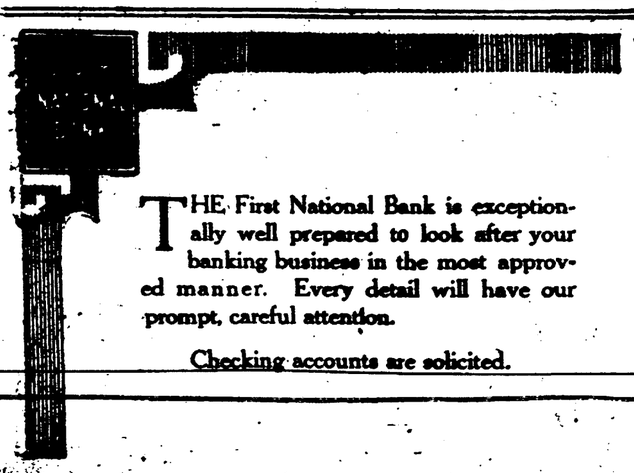
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RELEASED PRISONERS RETURN TO THEIR COLORS

By Franklin P. Merrick

Paris, Feb. 25.—German troops released by the German victory over the Russians in East Prussia are pouring back into Belgium to strengthen the German line in the western theatre of war. It is reported from Amsterdam that many troop trains passed through Belgium toward Liege and Brussels during the night for West Flanders.

The French have begun a new series of attacks against the Germans in the Champagne district. The scene of hard fighting in that region is moving westward from the vicinity of Perthes, Les Mesnil and Beausejour toward the Suippes river. It is evident that the French are trying to dislodge the Germans from some of their positions eastt of Rheims to prevent further bombardments of the city from the heights to the east. Artillery engagements are reported from the West Flanders and the Meuse valley. In the Vosges the Germans have opened a cannonade against Sulzerenx, in upper Alsace, which was recently taken by the French.

FRENCH FORBID PUBLISHING PHOTOGRAPHS IN NEWSPAPERS

Paris, Feb. 25.—Further progress by the French in the Champagne region and the repulse o fall German counter attacks were reported in the official statement issued this afternoon. A blockhouse and points of observation occupied by the Germans were stormed by French artillery near Lombartzyde. The statement says the German attack in the Argonne was broken up. An official note was also issued warning newspapers again publishing photos which might be made use of by the Germans. It points out that a Paris paper recently printed a picture of a priest saying mass among the troops. The Germans concluded that the French were in force in that village and shelled it killing hundreds.

RABBIS PROTEST THE BIBLE BILL

Joint Committee Going To Albany Will Represent 500,000 New York Jews

New York, Feb. 25.—"I regard the Bible too highly to allow it to be tampered with and spoiled in the inexperienced hands of public school officials."

This was said yesterday by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, at a special meeting in Temple Emanu-El of the executive committee of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis, which met to protest against the bill regarding daily reading of ten bible verses in all the public schools of the state.

The council elected a committee which will co-operate with the protest committee of the Board of Jewish Ministers. The two associations represent more than half a million Jews in this city. The joint committee will formulate their objections and will be represented when the Greiner-Tallett measure comes before the Legislature on March 2.

Dr. M. H. Harris, president of the Eastern Council, said the unanimous opinion of the rabbis in the city was absolutely against the bill. They hold that to make Bible reading mandatory in the public schools would be a blow at the constitutional principle of separating church affairs from those of the state.

"The moment this law would be put into practice sectarian difficulties would arise," said Dr. Harris. "In the first place, the Bible does not mean the same thing to the different citizens of this country. To the Christian it means Old and New Testaments; to the Jew only the Old Testament.

"In the second place, the Bible is not to be read in the original Hebrew but in translations. Certain passages in the Prophets and Psalms have been variously translated to suit the particular doctrines of particular churches.

"There are certain practical difficulties in reading the Bible in schools without comment. The Bible literature is difficult to understand without interpretation. This interpretation could not be given by the school teachers. We value the Bible too highly to have it presented by those not fully equipped for that purpose. The law as now worded would do justice to neither children nor Bible."

Besides Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Rabbi Harris, the other members of the executive committee of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis are Dr. Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanu-El; Dr. Rudolph Grossman, Dr. Clifton Levy and Rabbis Moses Kraff and Lyons, the latter two of Brooklyn.

We are closing out our HORSE BLANKETS at cost. W. McCully. —adv 56

FRANK'S TRIAL BEGAN TODAY

Lawyer's Battle In Court to Save Life of Mary Pheagan's Murderer

Washington Feb. 25.—Final arguments in the battle to save the life of Leo M. FFrank, of Atlanta, Ga., convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, were begun in the United States Supreme Court today.

Whether Frank could escape the sentence of death pronounced upon him by the Superior Court of Fulton county, Ga., because he was not present when the jury which found him guilty returned its verdict, was the specific legal question at issue. All the other constitutional and techniaal questions of procedure in the case were grouped around it.

The arguments were addressed to an appeal from the decision of the federal court of Georgia denying Frank's petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

The Supreme Court was asked by Frank's lawyers to grant the writ and reverse the lower court's decision. They argued that the absence of Frank from court when the verdict was returned nullified the death sentence and removed the prisoner from the jurisdiction of the court. They did not set up the claim that Frank could not be retried on the indictment for murder.

Loyis Marshall, of New York, an expert on constitutional questions, opened the case for Frank. He based his argument on these points:

That Frank's absence from the court room when the death verdict was brought in without his consent, and also the absence of his counsel, constituted a denial of the due process guarantee of the federal constitution and nullified the judgment of the court.

That threatened mob violence in the city of Atlanta while the trial was in progress interfered with the due course of justice.

That Frank's failure to raise jurisdictional questions at the time the verdict was returned did not prevent him from demanding his rights under the federal constitution.

That a habeas corpus proceeding was the proper course to determine the legality of his present detention in a Georgia jail.

For the State of Georgia, which opposed Frank's appeal, the lawyers were Attorney General Warren Grice and Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey. Their argument was not expected to be concluded until tomorrow.

An Advertising County

Santa Clara, Cal., is a county which has a board of supervisors, though the system of government is somewhat different from that found in this State. Santa Clara also has some agricultural lands, and it thinks that it has some climate. But the peculiar thing about Santa Clara and its board of supervisors is that they are national advertisers. They are advertising the attractiveness of the county. This is mentioned, because the other day a high State official recommended that a few thousand dollars meant for advertising the agricultural possibilities of this State be lopped off. The unavoidable inference is that if Santa Clara, which hasn't so very much to deliver, can afford to advertise, the Empire State, which has a great deal to produce, can afford to advertise. And when so many western people are thinking of the East as a good place in which to live and earn a living, it is rather important that this State point out how their notions are founded on fact.—News, Buffalo.

BIG BROTHERS SAVING BAD BOYS

Jewish Movement Having Great Influence on City's Juvenile Delinquents

New York.—More than three thousand bad boys of this city have been turned into respectable young citizens by the Jewish Big Brotherhood movement, according to Alexander H. Keminsky, general secretary of the organization. The Big Brothers, of whom there are 246, met recently for their fifth annual convention at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third street and Fifth Avenue.

Those who are behind the Jewish Big Brotherhood movement are Mortimer L. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, Cyrus L. Sulzberger and Justice Samuel Greenbaum. The organization was created in 1910 for the purpose of influencing boys just when they are about to go wrong. It has spread throughout this city and Brooklyn from an humble beginning on the East Side.

Children are referred to the organization by juvenile courts, public school officials, parents and others immediately interested in their reform. "We try to connect each of these children with a young man of character in the immediate neighborhood," said Mr. Kaminsky. "This young man acts the part of a big brother toward the boy, and by his interest and example we hope to have the delinquent unconsciously try to come up to a high standard of behavior. We have been successful in three thousand cases.

The big brother calls on the boy in his home, on the theory that one can't enter into real sympathy with the youngster until he knows the life he lives and the air he breathes. Another suggestion is to attempt to get the little brother who is not at school or at work back in school.

"Invite him to call at your office or home," Mr. Kaminsky instructed the Big Brothers. "Make him feel he is welcome. He must understand something of your life if you wish him to look on you as a brother. If he loves music or likes mechanical work, encourage his interest and find a chance for him to develop it. In summer try to place him in some settlement camp Do not give financial aid. Do not patronize. Above all, remember that you are a Big Brother, that you were once a boy and be patient. Your boy is not yet a man; it's your task to make him one."

APPROVE $14,000 INCREASE IN HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION

Taxpayers at Special Election in Oswego Vote in Favor by Large Count

Oswego, Feb. 25.—An increase of $14.000 in the highway fund of the Department of Public Works was authorized by the taxpayers at a special election yesterday. A total of 428 votes was cast of which 277 were for the proposition and 151 against. There were no void ballots.

The results of the election indicate little interest was manifested. The number of women that voted was exceedingly small as compared with other special elections.

The highway fund for many years has been $21,000 and the increase authorized today brings it up $35,000. Commissioner of Public Works C. W. Linsley in asking for the increase pointed out many street were in need of improvement and to properly carry on the work additional funds was necessarry.

BILLS ON PREVENTION OF DISEASE ARE DISCUSSED

Bills dealing with tuberculosis are now being considered in 32 state legislatures, accordng ito an announcement made today by The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

In six States, Alabama, Arizona, California, Iowa, Tennessee and Washington, bills are being considered which call for the reporting and registration of all living cases of tuberculosis. Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia are working for laws which will require that consumptives who refuse to observe sanitary regulations and are a menace to others may be removed and detained in hospitals. In Alabama, Arizona, California, Illinois, Maine and Missouri, legislation permitting the establishment of county or local hospitals for tuberculosis are being discussed, and in California, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Missouri and New Hampshire state subsidies of $3 to $5 per week per patient are being asked for such institutions. A more or less complete reorganization of the state health work is sought in several states, especially Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas and Arizona. In Indiana and Alabama bills providing for full-time county and city health officers are being considered.

As an aid in furthering these and similar bills, the National Association has issued a pamphlet entitled "Tuberculosis Legislation," which contains a digest of existing laws in this field with comments an comparisons of some of the most important ones.

POLICEMAN KILLED BY HIS BROTHER OFFICER

Jersey City, N.J., Feb. 25.—Patrolman Charles Hill of the Jersey City police force, met his death from the muzzle of a pistol in the hands of a brother policeman [illegible] following an altercation today. Five shots were fired, one of the bullets piercing Hill's heart. Cash was arrested and brought to police headquarters, where it is said admitted that he had slain Hill, but not until driven to it by the dead policeman. For more than a year, he said, there had been bad blood between them, Hill tomenting him because he had been on the force only nineteen months.

BRITISH KILLED IN AFRICA

Pretoria, Feb. 25.—The sole loss of the British in occupying Garub, German Southwest Africa, was Captain Demeillion killed and one sergeant taken prisoner, according to an official statement today.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE MEET IN BUFFALO

President Gilmore Promises Good Things for the Seceeders of Baseball

Buffalo, Feb. 26.—Almost every one holding an official position connected with the Federal league and its eight clubs answered the roll call today when the Federals went into session in a meeting that is the most importane ever held by the junior baseball organization.

President James A. Gilmore will pre side at the pow-wow which will last until tomorrow evening.

In additional to all the league officials the club presidents, secretaries and business managers, there were also present at the Hotel Iroquois today seven of the eight managers and all the umpires.

"We are going over the baseball situation, as it concerns our league from beginning to ending," said President Gilmore, just before the officials went into session. "Every rule in our book will be discussed and it is likely that some new rules will be drafted and some of the old ones dropped.

"One of the main purposes of this meeting is to bring about a complete understanding between all the managers, presidents and other officials. I want harmony and the get-together spirit to be the keynote of our organization, and I believe that this meeting, at which all of us will get acquainted, will be of the very best benefit.

"Explicit instructions will be given to the managers to make the men play baseball this summer—and play it to the limit of their ability. Last year because of the uncertainty as to our future in some quarters, there was a disposition on the players to do a bit of loafing.

"There will be no loafing in the Federal league in 1915. Any attempt on the part of the player to give only part of his efforts will be dealt with severely. The men we have hired were hired for the purpose of playing baseball—of producing for the benefit of the fans the very best baseball exhibitions that are possible. Any man who shirks his duty in this respect must take the consequences.

"The Federal rules last year as regards the power of umpires, were not clearly defined. At the meeting here these rules will be amended so there will be no questioning the fact that a Federal league umpire is the real boss of the diamond." The meeting today also served as a means of welcoming Pat Powers into the magnates' fold. Powers is now the owner of the Federal league club in Newark, N. J.

KANSIS CITY GRANTED TEMPORARY INJUNCTION

Chicago, Feb. 26.—The temporary injunction obtained by the Kansas City club restraining the Federal league from transferring the Kansas City franchise to Newark will tie up the annual meeting in Buffalo today.

It had been planned to transfer the Kansas City franchise to at Powers and Harry Sinclaire, who intended to operate it in Newarkr, N.J.

President Gilmore hinted before leaving that the league managers will overcome the present difficulty by transferring the Indianpolis club to the Newark promoters instead of the Kawfeds.

Hearing on the application to make the injunction permanent was set by Judge Baldwin for March 5.

NAVY PLUCKING BOARD LAID UPON SHELF

Washington, Feb. 26.—By a vote of 21 to 44 the Senate today killed the Navy plucking board. This action was taken by rejecting the Senate committee amendment to the navy appropriation bill continuing in the board of officers which, since 1899, has had the duty of retiring annually 15 of the officers of the higher grade who have passed the age of 55 years.

DUFFY APPOINTS DEPUTIES

Albany, Feb. 26.—State Highway Commissioner Duffy today appointed H. E. Breed of Cornwall as first deputy and F. W. Saar of Syracuse as second deputy.

WAR BULLETINS THREE O'CLOCK FEB'Y 26, 1915

Belin by way of Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—Three members of the crew of the American steamer Carib were lost when that steamer sank in the North sea. This information was received here today.

* * *

Berlin, Feb. 26.—Today's official war report consisted of only eight words as follows: "In the war theatre nothing of importance occurred yesterday."

* * *

Rotterdam, Feb. 26.—The Swedish steamer Svarton arrived at Ymuidem today with a big hole in her starboard bow. According to advices received here she either struck a mine or was hit by a torpedo.

* * *

London, Feb. 26.—A news agency dispatch from Copenhagen states that the report of the sinking of the American steamer Pamer has been confirmed by surviving members of her crew who were picked up by a Swedish ship. The sailors admit that the Pamer was sunk in the North sea by a mine.

* * *

Paris, Feb. 26.—Gains by both the French and British troops are claimed in this afternoon's official statement issued from the war office. British success was won on the Las Basse road while that of the French was gained in Champagne where the troops of Gen. Joffre advanced in the forest northwest of Perthes, and also to the north of Messanl-les-Hurlum. Fighting continues in Champagne where the Germans are attempting to check the offensive which the French troops are maintaining.

By Ludwig Von Klein

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam. Feb. 26.—A Russian defeat in the Caucasus north of Artwin by Turkish troops was officially announced here today. The Russians suffered heavy losses and were forced to retreat.

The statement issued at the war office follows:

"The battle that has been proceeding for some days in the vicinity of Bortschcha, north of Artwin, has ended in complete success for the Turkish troops. The Russians have retreated, suffering heavy loss."

Borthschacha is on theh Tschorokh river less than twenty miles south of the important Russian port of Batoun. It is within Russian territory.

London, Feb. 26.—The government today requested $215,000,000 additional for the war expenses of the year 1914-1915, bringing the total for the year to $1,810,000,000. The stimates for the year 1915-16 provide for an expenditure of $1,250,000,000. The total for the first two years of the war for England alone is $3,060,000,000.

* * *

Berlin, Feb. 26.—Georges Carpentier, the French heavy weight champion of Europe, has been wounded and taken prisoner by theh Germans, according to the Tagenblatt.

* * *

Cape Town, Feb. 26.—Dieut, Maritz, ringleader of the Boer revolt in South Africa, is reported to have been arrested and sent as a prisoner to Wendhuk.

* * *

Cardiff, Wales Feb. 26.—A German submarine is believed to have been destroyed on the coast of North Wales. Wreckage is being washed ashore. Among the debris there were found charts of German and English ports.

TRAIN GOES INTO RIVER; 20 PERSONS INJURED

Claremont, N.H., Feb. 26.—A score of people were injured in a wreck of the Boston & Maine passenger train which left Claremont at 7.05 a.m. today for Concord, N.H., and Boston and which struck a washout at Chandler, five miles below Claremont on the baank of the Claremont river. The Boston an Maine officers in this city reported that one of the coaches was partly submerge in the river and that twenty people are hurt.

MONTEREY ATTACKED

Washington, Feb. 26.—Gen. Gonzales, with a strong force of Carranza troops, today, began an attack on Monterey, Mexico, the Constitutionalist agency announced here today.

LINERS ORDERED TO STAY IN ENGLAND'S HARBORS

Holland Prepares to Declare War on Germany

By John C. Foster

London, Feb. 26.—Rater of insurance against Holland's participation in the war took a sudden jump today. This was due to semi-official reports here that the Dutch government is planning for war with Germany and that the Germans are making preparations for an aggressive offensive against Holland as soon as it joins the allies.

Dispatches from Amsterdam received today state that German troop trains passing through Aix la Chappelle are carrying soldiers to reinforce the forces now guarding the frontier between Belgium and Holland and that the Germans are building bridges over the Schelkt at Antwerp and Hoboken, across which heavy artillery can be transported for action against the Dutch.

Announcement was made today that no person can leave England for Holland without first securing a permit at the Home office. To get such a permit all applicants must give satisfactory proof of their purpose and furnish references.

Reported Arrival In Irish Sea of Submarines Basis of Admiralty's Latest Alarm

By Herbert Temple

London, Feb. 26.—Successful operations of German submarines in British waters have resulted in the issuance of secret orders for all trans-Atlantic liners to remain in port until further notice, according to reliable information secured here today. This news caused a sensation in maritime circles when it became known.

Officials refused to comment on the order and the admiralty maintained its customary reticence, but reports are in circulation that the British naval authorities have secured information that a fleet of submarines has succeeded in reaching the Irish sea and is lying in wait for the big liners.

Pending revocation of the order no Americans can leave for the United States from English ports. Those wishing to return to America can do so only by going to France and if they do this they risk their lives in the English channel.

ALLIED NAVIES MAKE HEADWAY AT GATEWAY TO TURKISH CAPITAL

By Herbert Temple

London, Feb. 26.—"On to Constantinople," is the slogan of the British naval experts today, as a result of the official announcement made by the admiralty late last night that the outer forts of the Dardanelles had been reduced by the Anglo-French fleet. They admit, however, that the allied fleet still fears a most formidable task.

The forts put out of action are two on the northern or European side of the Dardanelles and one on the Asiatic side. The rest of the Dardanelles is lined on both sides for a distance of about forty miles by other forts and defensive works. Mine fields have been laid by the Turks all along the Dardanelles and in the Sea of Marmora.

It probably will take several months for the French and British warships to force the entire passage of the Dardanelles, but naval experts in London declare that the opening success of the warships presages the capture of Constantinople.

All the London papers devote columns to the Dardanelles situation and give high praise to the work of the Frrench as well as the British warships. Rejoicing is general.

The outer Dardanelles forts fell under the concentrated fire of eight battleships, five of the British and three French, all under the command of Vive Admiral Carden. His flagship is the battleship Inflexible and the other battleships of Britain are the Agamemnon, Cornwallis, Vengeance and Triumph. The French battleships are the Gaulois, Suffern and Bauvet.

The battleships are accompanied by a strong force of cruisers, torpedoboats, and destroyers, as well as a number of submarines which will be used for the removal of great chain cables that the Turks have stretched across theh entrance to the Dardanelles.

VON HINDENBURG KEEPS MEN MOVING TO FRONT

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Feb. 26.—By another rapid shift of his troops, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has massed a German army believed to number at least 350,000 men on the front between the Bobr and Vistula rivers and is making desperate attacks in an attempt to cut through the Russians there before the newly assumed offensive of Grand Duke Nicholas' troops west of Warsaw compels the retreat of the weakened German army there.

It was admitted here today that the Germans had made some gains at Przasnysz, but their mass attacks upon the Russian positions cost them dearly. East of Przasnysz the Germans attempted to cross the river Orzyo at Krasnosielec, but they were mowed down by the Russian artillery on the east bank. The German objective in this region is Ostroleka, a fortfess on the Narew river.

Northeast of Ostroleka the Germans are maintaining their attempts to approach Ossowiec and bring their heavy artillery to bear upon that fortress. This has resulted in desperate hand to hand fighting in Szczuczyn, Plochowo, Wasosz and Bialoszewo. These towns have been practically destroyed.

The battles in the Carpathians continue without any decisive result. The number of prisoners taken by the Russians has been increased to more than 60,000.

AUSTRIAN MINE SENDS FRENCH CRUISER DOWN

Paris, Feb. 26.—Official announcement was made here today that the French destroyer Dague, a vessel of 720 tons, was sunk by an Austrian min in the Montenegrin port of Antizar Wednesday night. Thirty-eight men went down with the Dague. The following statement was issued at the Marine office today:

"The French torpedo boat Dague while convoying provisions for Montenegrins struck a mine in the port of Antizari at 9.30 o'clock Wednesday night and sank, thirty-eight of hher crew disappeared with her. The accident did not prevent the successful termination of the provisional expedition.

"The marine minister reports that the French cruiser Desaix made a demonstration at Akaba on Tuesday, supported by the guns of the ships, disbursed and pursued a small Turkish force occupying the village."

ELECTROCUTED 3 MURDERERS

Ossining, N.Y., Feb. 26.—In a triple execution in Sing Sing prison three slayers of women were put to death in the electric chair today. The three men who paid the penalty for murder were Robert Kane, Oscar Vogt and Vinzeno Campanelli. Only 27 minutes and 10 seconds were consumed in putting the men to death. They marched ito the chamber with heads erect and without faltering.

Kane was the first to go because of his weakness physically. He was strapped into the death chair at 5.56.20 and pronounced dead seven minutes later. Three contacts were used, the first of one minute's duration and the second and third of ten seconds each.

Vogt followed four minutes later and died after three contacts of one minute, fifteen and ten seconds respectively. Campanelli was last, also receiving the contacts of a minute, ten and five seconds each.

In each case a current of 1800 volts with an amperage of 7½ to 9 was used.

Vogt, of sturdier and more powerful build than the others, died hardest, while Campanelli, selected to go last because of his remarkable stoicism, died them ost quickly.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne was not present when the men were put to death, because of his aversion to capital punishment. The executions were in charge of Assistant Warden Johnson.

It is said before the three men met death they signed an appeal which will be made public in the fight to be made at Albany to do away with capital pnuishment.

Vogt, 40 years old, formerly a soldier in the Swiss army, murdered Miss Agnes Guth, a milliner, in New York, in 1913.

Campanelli, 38 years old, murdered his wife in New York in August, 1913, because on his return from Atlanta prison where he served a term for counterfeiting he found her living with another man. Only two weeks ago his little daughter tearfully begged District Attorney Perkins of New York to save her father's life.

Kane, 30 years old, killed Mrs. Anna Kleine at her home in Williamsburg. The shooting grew out of a love affair.

HUGO SENDS TWENTY HEADS INTO BASKET

Albany, Feb. 26.—Twenty employes were cut off by Secreay of State Hugo today, the dismissals to take effect on March 1. The employes include James A. Mackey of New York, chief of the automobile bureau; deputy chief Nugent, and Henry F. Jerge, both of Buffalo! Norman Hessberg, cashier, of Brooklyn; chief inspector W. J. Bryan and other inspectors; 6 stenographers, several laborers and a cashier were also dismissed.

Several of these positions will not be refilled, as Secretary Hugo says they are useless.

PRIEST DIES AFTER FORTY YEARS PASTORATE

Rome, N.Y., Feb. 26.—Rev. Father James O'Reilly, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Clinton, died today, aged 71. He was born in Ireland, ordained in the Albany, N.Y., diocese and was pastor of the Clinton church and several missions for nearly forty years.

ENGNEER AND FIREMAN FATALLY SCALDED

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 26.—A Big Four passenger train which left Chicago for Cincinnati late last night was wrecked early today near Templeton, Ind. None of the passengers were killed, but at least twenty were more or less injured, one of them, J. P. Seale, of Fairmount, probably fatally. Engineer Beggs of Indianapolis and Fireman Isom were so badly scalded taht their death is expected.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

New York, Feb. 26.—No steamers sailing today.

Due to arrive today: Bretagne from New Castle; Gibraltar from Gibraltar; City of Memphis from Bremen; Flandre from Rotterdam; Sant Anna from Palermo; Aurania from Genoa; Zamora from Copenhagen; Dante Alighieri from Genoa.

WEATHER FORECAST

Snow flurries tonight and somewhat colder Saturday; fresh northwest winds.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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February 26, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray L. Hoffman

HOME.

I've got an idea in my dome that there's no place like home, sweet home; be it a shanty old, a gilded palace or a shack—you're always glad to shinny back, I venture to make bold. Though, like the prodigal, you may decide to wander far away and live a life of glee, you'll be glad to turn your craft, reverse your prow and sail right back (this tip, pal, take from me). Where can you find such snow white spreads, such soft and downy feather beds—where else, friend as at home? You'll never get such grub to eat, such turnips, corn and well cooked meat, no matter where you roam. You do about just as you please; you lay around in happy ease, and pay a meagre board. If you're a little shy on dough, it's not a case of "pay, or go"—to this you will accord. When you consider how they sting you for a half done chicken wing, a cutlet or a steak; when you begin to realise that you're not eating home-made pies, the kind "ma used to make," then you'll begin to love your home; you'll never want to stray or roam—you'll want to stick like glue. There's nothing that you can compare with good grub and that homey air—I'm handing it to you. And then the freedom you enjoy; the little things that bringeth joy; that easy rocking chair. It's soup to nuts you can't produce a place that equals home—no use! What can with home compare?

Opinions

Erasmus

Erasmus wrote the "Praise of Follies." If he had only lived several hundred years later he could have included in this satirical work praise for the 300,000 illiterate men and women who ordinarily come to the United States severy year, and thus immitate the people who think that their coming is a fine thing for the country. But Erasmus believed very much in enlightenment. He was optimistic in its triumph.

Erasmus was a humanist. In his day they called him the German Socrates. They felt that he was the personal embodiment of the humanistic ideals. These ideals were the forerunner of modern scientific treatment. Humanism strove for reasonableness and worked for the enlightenment of humanity. To him reason was "a queen, a divine councilor."

Erasmus had some advanced ideas. He had an enthusiasm for peace and in this book on the education of a prince, he proposed an international tribunal for the settlement of disputes. He thought luxuries should be taxed, but the Penroses of his day thought that such a tax was an imposition and no doubt, thought it a tax of thrift, just as some folks regard our taxes on incomes. This giant of the humanistic movement in Northern Europe also urged the necessity of higher education for women. There were some people who thought such a notion was crazy. Erasmus, however, stuck to it.

Although Erasmus believed in the triumph of the intellect, he thought the whole world quite a farce. That hows how sympathetic the 20th century may be with the 16th. He thought that the few enlightened would get the best of the solid masses, and that question is still open to dispute.—Observer, Utica.

The Piutes

The trouble with the Piutes in Utah, which has precipitated the first armed hostility between white men and Indians in this country in over 20 years, was caused by the indictment for murder found against Hatch, a son of Chief Old Polk. The arrest of the murderer was resisted, and the chief and his son with about 175 followers in the camp at Bluff armed themselves. A posse of deputy United States marshals was despatched to round them up. A fight took place, in which a white man was killed and another wounded, while five Indians were killed and more wounded. Reinforcements for the posse were then ordered to the scene and soon it is probable that the uprising will be put down.

According to the experts who, at great expense to Uncle Sam, study our North American Indians, the Piutes are not bad Indians. They are found to be peaceable, moral and industrious. While apparently not so bright in intellect as the prairie tribes, they appear to possess more solidity of character. By their willingness and efficiency as workers they have made themselves necessary to the white farmers, and have been enabled to supply themselves with good clothing and many of the comforts of life; while on the other hand they have steadily resisted the vices of civilization, so that they are spoken of by one agent as presenting the singular anomaly of "improvement by contact with the whites." Also, according to the Bureau of Ethnology Handbook, "they are annually increasing in numbers, and are strong, healthy, active people." There are about 600 of these Piutes in Utah perrhaps 7,000 in all the arid Southwest. They are a branch of the Shoshones.

It is a grave pity that a majority of the able-bodied Piutes in Utah should be defying inevitable fate, in arms against the United States. If the blundering of any Government officials is responsible for this situation, the Washington administration should uncover all the facts. Justice, sympathetic justice, is what we owe to the North American Indians as wards of the Nation.—Herald-Dispatch.

REAL ALTRUISM

Why do the eyes of the east so often turn toward the west? New and bristling with life and a tendency to push ahead, we are constantly given a sample of the altruism of our western neighbor. The following is an illustration of the big brotherhood existent between big bodies, the main bodies of a community:

At a recent meeting of the Denver Chamber of Commerce a signal feature was the discussion of possibilities of co-operation between the churches and the Chamber of Commerce. It may be remarked that the precaution was taken of announcing in the invitations that no request for money would be made at the meeting. Both men and women attended, and the broad spirit of the occasion was shown by the fact that all religious denominations—Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish—were represented. Among the speakers were several clergymen, who asked for greater unselfishness in the citizen's relation to the community. The church, it was said, should assist by fostering this spirit, while the Chamber rof Commerce would give practical aid in placing the down-and-out man upon his feet. The following words of the prophet—who spoke to the point, even though not recorded as belonging to a chamber of commerce—were aptly quoted: "Seek ye the welfare of the city in which you dwell, and pray in its behalf, for in its welfare shall you fare well." The part of the church, according to one of the speakers, is to furnish impulse and inspiration. The Chamber of Commerce should eagerly co-operate, and the net result will be a city rich in moral and material resources.

One speaker, referring to co-operation as the keynote of the age, suggested practical methods of mutual aid between the church and the commercial organization. He proposed that the church and the Chamber of Commerce co-operate in assisting newcomers to establish themselves in satisfactory business relations, that the two organizations work together in making the foundations of all business increasingly just and equitable, and in bringing about conditions that will give every man a fair chance. It was suggested that the commercial organization might learn from the church a broader spirit of friendliness and fair play, while the church acknowledged itself eligible to receive instruction in practical business methods.

This discussion was held at the suggestion of members of the clergy, whose good sense in attaching themselves to a live commercial organization offers a suggestion for the churches of some other cities.

Those You Know

The Phileathea Class of the Baptist church will serve a supper tomorrow evening. A musical program will be given.

* * *

George Devendorf and family are to again take up their residence in this city.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Carver of S. Third st., is convalescing from an illness.

* * *

Miss Mildrerd Robarge of this city has been the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Henry A. Niven of Galesburg, Ills., was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt A. Switzer, Worth street.

* * *

Mrs. W. E. Moon entertained a few friends at her home, 264 West 1st st., Tuesday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whittemore of Syracuse have been spending the past week with rerlatives in the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Orville Fisk have been entertaining friends from Amsterdam.

* * *

Mrs. Olive Roby of Eaton spent last week with her son, William Gorham.

* * *

Miss Maud Newell, who is teaching at Amityville, will chaperone a party of students on a trip to Washington, D. C.

* * *

A son has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hinft of Brooklyn. Mrs. Hinft was formerly Miss Bertha Emerick.

Office desk and chair, cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv. 61

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardose Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 26.—Believing that many of the highway bridges of the State are unsafe because they have been constantly subjected to usage which calls for a far greater strain upon them than was intended when they were constructed, Assemblyman C. O. Pratt of Washington county has taken upon himself to see to it that new bridges are substituted.

Assemblyman Pratt stands firmly behind a resolution he has just introduced and regards the document as the first step toward the culmination of his attempt to safeguard the travelling public who patronize auto trucks and in fact all who have occasion to go over highway bridges located outside of cities. The resolution in question calls for an appropriation of $6,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a legislative joint committee of eight which is to investigate the conditions of these structures.

"My resolution is a most important one," said Assemblyman Pratt. "Many of the bridges which are now being used are not capable of long sustaining the enormous weights which pass over them. Some of the bridges were put up as far back as 1905 and their capacity was estimated at that time as being able to sustain four or five tons. Since that time auto trucks and busses carrying many tons have come into use greatly to the detriment of the safety of the public who use these bridges."

What strengthens the contention of Assemblyman Pratt that the highway bridges which have been built ten years ago, and even those constructed of later dates, are unsafe, is the fact that more than one have crashed down to destruction as the result of being taxed too heavily. In his annual report for 1914, the State commissioner of highways recommended that an act of the legislature be passed forbidding the hauling of more than fourteen tons over any of the highway bridges of the State which were located outside of cities. His request was significant in that many of the bridges over which heavily laden vans, auto trucks, steam rollers used for good road works and farm machinery now pass were not constructed to bear any such weight.

Assemblyman Pratt cites as an incident of the menace to life the average highway bridge erected ten years ago presents, the fact that members of his own family narrowly escaped injury and perhaps death while rirding on an auto bus which was loaded to its capacity and which all but crashed through a bridge of small resisting power.

"There was a bridge which went down near Schuylerville between Washington and Schuyler counties," says Assemblyman Pratt. "I know there are other records available which show that there are many highway bridges which should be immediately rebuilt. The bridges within the limits of cities are always stronger as heavy traffic has been anticipated in every instance. This is not true of the outlying bridges some of which were at one time toll bridges and have been standing for many years.

Speaker T. C. Sweet of the assembly stands with Assemblyman Pratt as regards the necessity of legislation to erect or reinforce the highway bridges of the State which are incapable of sustaining the fourteen ton test to which some may be subjected in accordance with the contention of the State highway department that "not more than fourteen tons" should be carried over them.

The reorganized highway department has not objected to the presentation of the Pratt resolution and has offered to assist the contemplated legislative committee with any data it may require.

OSWEGO TEAM WINS BASKET BALL SERIES

The Oswego basketball team won the championship series at Duluth, Minn., last Saturday night, defeating Fond Du Lac by a score of 24 to 7, in the third and final game. This result ought to make Oswego proud of the team that has borne the name of the Starch City throughout the West and made it possible for championship honors to come here. Manager Joe Basloe tells all about the wonderful victory in a characteristic letter to the sporting editor of the Oswego Times.

Tires vulcanized — VanWagenen, Inc.—adv. 62

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

EASTMAN GRAMS

Always use water or sweet milk where cream of tartar is used.

Good judgment and brains must be mixed with every cake well made.

Never stir milk into the creamed butter and eggs without the flour.

Never use wine and brandies in baking and cooking.

Remember, always use two portions of cream of tartar to one of soda.

Always use the proper tools in your kitchen.

Always use the best material for cooking.

With the price of wheat and flour soaring daily, the thrifty housewife is turning to other foods not so high in price and yet possessing the same nutritive qualities. Foremost among these is cornmeal.

Polenta

Polenta is an Italian dish, which may be varied in many ways. Sometimes cheese is added during the cooking, or it may be served with sauces.

One cup cornmeal, one teaspoonful of salt and three and one-half cupfuls of water. Put all ingredients into a double boiler and cook for four hours.

The following sauces are served with polenta:

Tomato Sauce

Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup thick strained tomato juice, salt and pepper.

Melt the butter, cook the flour thoroughly in it, add the fomato juice and seasonings and cook until smooth, stirring constantly.

Savory Sauce

Take two ounces of salt pork, bacon or sausage. Cut into small pieces. Heat until crisp. In the fat which fries out of the meat cook a small amount of finely chopped onion and a red or green pepper. Add one cupful of thick tomato juice and cook until it thickens. Season with salt, capers or finely chopped pickle and pour over the polenta.

Roast Pork with Batter Pudding

Roast a loin of pork in the usual manner and serve with the following batter pudding: One-fourth cupful of cornmeal, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of milk and three eggs.

Place the milk, cornmeal and salt in the top of a double boiler and cook about ten minutes. After the mixture has cooled add the eggs, well beaten. Grease gem tins thoroughly and add the pudding. Bake in a moderate oven and baste with drippings from the roast pork.

Cornmeal Fish Balls

Two cupfuls of cold polenta, one cupful of shredded codfish one egg and one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter.

Wash and soak the codfish to remove excess of salt. Combine the ingredients and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat. Drain on brown paper and serve.

Chicken and Cornmeal Croquettes

One cupful of cold polenta, a few drops of onion juice, salt and pepper, one cupful of chopped chicken and one egg.

Combine the ingredients. Make into pyramid shapes and fry in hot fat. Drain and serve. In making croquettes with cornmeal it is not necessary to roll them in egg and bred crumbs, as the meal will form a delicious golden brown crust when cooked in deep fat.

Meat from half a broiled chicken, one clove of garlic or half an onion, one-quarter teaspoonful of cayenne, one cupful of cornmeal, one teaspoonful of salt and two small red peppers.

Chop the chicken; season with the cayenne pepper, garlic or onion, finely chopped, and salt. Form the meat into little rolls about two inches long. Pour boiling water over the meal and stir. Use water enough to make a thick paste. Take a tablespoonful of the paste, pat it out flat and wrap a roll of chicken in it. Bake in a hot oven until a delicate brown and serve piping hot.

Beaten Cornbread

Three-quarters of a cupful of white cornmeal, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of lard three-quarters of a cupful of wheat flour and one-half teaspoonful of salt.

Mix and sift the dry ingredients and rub the lard thoroughly into the mixture by means of a fork. Add a little water, enough to moisten the mixture. Spread on a board and beat thoroughly with the rolling pin, folding it over frequently to introrduce air. Roll out about one-half inch thick, cut into small pieces and bake in a moderate oven.

Corn Muffins with Dates

One cupful of white corn meal, one teaspoonful of salt, one and one-quarter cupfuls of milk, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half cupful of dates cut into small pieces, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of wheat flour, one egg.

Cook together the first five ingredients for ten minutes in a double boiler. When cool add the eggs, the dates and the flour sifted with the baking powder. Beat thoroughly and bake in muffin pans in a quick oven.

Ask for new prices on auto tires, also Ford supplies, including new style radiators, demountable rim wheels, slip covers, hand horns, speedometers, non-skid tires, chains. We will have a larger stock of oils, cements, patchers, tire guagers, etc., than ever. Van Wagenen, Inc.

adv. 61

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1 Large Safe, 2 Show Cases and 2 Counters
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH
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AFTER DEATH—JUDGMENT

BILLY SUNDAY SERMON

Philadelphia.—Billy Sunday's sermon yesterday afternoon and evening was on the topic, "After death, judgment." He said:

Text: Hebrew ix. 27.—"And as it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this, the judgment.

I have chosen a text which every man here this afternoon will believe at least in part. Some may say, "I can't believe in Jesus Christ. I can't believe in the Bible. I can't believe in eternal life." Yet there is not one among you who will not agree with at least the first part of my text.

It is appointed to all men once to die. You believe that, don't you? You all agree that "it is appointed to all men once to die." You'll all accept that.

But my text adds, "And after death, the judgment."

If you admit the first proposition of the text, how can you have the audacity to repect the last part? By every rule of reason or logic, when you admit one part you must admit all.

Some men have been startled when the judgment has been mentioned. I know there are thousands of men in Philadelphia, hundreds of them here now, who, if they'd die today, would be lost. Not because they don't know, but because they put off accepting Christ.

If I could only make you realize what a risk you're taking, what a change there'd be! No man would put if off if he'd only realize. Some of you men here have been set to thinking in these past weeks. You have heard many sermons, but you are still outside the pale of God's mercy.

If I should say to you that a quarter after 2 o'clock tomorrow you would be in your coffin, you wouldn't sleep tonight. You'd be getting ready to meet the God you have forgotten, spurned and repudiated.

You would send for the preacher and you would try to prepare yourself to face God in judgment.

If I could tell you that this is the last week of your life, and that on next Sunday you would be a corpse, you would not think about business, you wouldn't worry whether bonds or stocks went up or down, you wouldn't care about politics, but you would think about your soul and you'd get ready to meet the God you have damned and defied.

You can't prove that this isn't your last day on earth.

Up in Canada there is a railroad which hangs red lights on one side of the track when all is safe, and on the other side when there is danger. For some of you the light is still on the side of danger. I hope I can say something that will show you the peril in which you stand.

Up to Every Man to Settle Question.

What a change there would be in your next life if you only accepted all of this text!

We have the words of Jesus that all those who believe in Him shall come into everlasting life with Him and that for them there shall be no judgment. We have this assurance of Paul that there is no judgment for those who are followers of Christ.

Whether you're a Christian or not a Christian, you'll all be there.

But I'm not worried about this judgment for myself. The Christian will not be there to be judged, but to receive the reward for his righteousness. The sinner will be judged.

Never in my life has my heart gone out to men as it has gone out to them in Philadelphia. Never more than now have I prayed for them. I have prayed that thousands of people shall come down these aisles and give me the honor of taking them by the hand in the name of Jesus Christ.

I am not concerned for myself, but for you. I have worked here as if my own salvation depended upon it. I couldn't have worked harder if it had. I am tired, so tired I sometimes feel that I'll fall into bed and not get up.

I have special reasons for choosing this text today. It's a personal question. It raises a question for you. You must settle it for yourself, and you must settle the question of accepting Jesus Christ for yourself.

If it were left to me to settle it, every man here would instantly take his stand on the side of God. But I can not settle it for you. Even God Almighty can't save a soul against the individual's will.

Two Women Who Would Die for Him.

I suppose that some of you men have people in the world who love you well enough to die for you.

I have—two, anyway. I know that Mrs. Sunday and my mother would.

But, no matter how dearly those near to you may love you, they cannot help you in the judgment. You must stand alone. You may have plenty of congenial associates in the club or the lodge of the church, but in judgment they can do nothing for you. You must stand alone.

When a man advises you to refuse to be a Christian, look the miserable cur in the face and say, "If I do, will you stand in my place in judgment?"

You may have read the story. Down in New York was a woman who said to her drunken son, "Let's go down to the police court and have the judge send you over to the island for a few weeks. Maybe you'll straighten up then and I can have some respect for you again."

Down they went to the police court and appeared before the judge. He asked who would make the charge and the mother sprang forward with the words on her lips. Then she stopped short, turned to her son and throwing her arms about his neck and cried out: "I can't, I can't. He's my son—I love him, and I can't." Then she fell at his feet dead.

As dearly as she had loved her drunken bloated loafing son she could not stand in the judgment.

Most men out of Jesus Christ are not honest. I don't mean that they lie and cheat and steal, but I do mean they're not honest about spiritual things.

They praise themselves for the belief to which they adhere when way down in their hearts they know they are not doing right.

If I were ill physically I'd see the best doctor I could find. If I had no desire to be a Christian, if I had no inclination to be right with the Almighty, I'd get right down on my knees and ask God to help me. There's no man I'd work harder to save than an honest skeptic, but I have no respect for the man who won't believe just because he doesn't.

I pray God that the words of my text will ring in your ears long after you've forgotten my face and long after the Tabernacle has been torn down; when I have gone to other States to preach the word of God. I pray that you'll hear them above the clash of hammers in your shops, above the din of exploding powder in the mines.

I pray that when you walk the streets the echo of your steps will cry, "The judgment! the judgment! the judgment!"

Religion isn't a matter of feeling or of emotion. It isn't doing just whatever you want to do. Suppose you worked for a firm, were given some orders to perform, then said: "I don't want to do it," You'd get your walking papers quick enough.

What God Will Say to the Hypocrites

You say there are hypocrites in the church. There are hypocrites in the church. There are hypocrites in the lodge, there are hypocrites everywhere But because some men are hypocrites is no reason why you should not do right.

There'll be no hypocrites in heaven. And if you want to get to heaven you'd better get into church with a few of them now.

On the day of judgment God will say to the hypocrite "Get over on the left there—your elevator will be going down in a few minutes.

I have every respect for an honest doubter. Some men are so constituted that they are naturally skeptical. Such a man can see the reasonableness of righteousness.

But I have no respect for the man who isn't honest about it.

When I was assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago I had H. L. Hastings, who edited an anti-infidel paper, send me 3,500 copies of it. Bob Ingersoll was delivering three lectures in McVicker's Theatre, and I had these copies distributed to the people on the sidewalk as they went in or out.

The first night Ingersoll had a big audience. The next night it was smaller, and on the third night it had dwindled almost to nothing.

Every day at noon, while Ingersoll was lecturing, Hastings would go to old Farwell hall and answer Ingersoll's statements of the night before. One night Ingersoll painted one of those wonderful word pictures for which he was justly famous. He was a master of the use of words. Men and women would applaud and cheer and wave their hats and handkerchiefs and the waves of sound would rise and fall like great waves of the sea.

(To be Continued Tomorrow)

The Van Wagenen, Inc., will make a specialty this seasoon of incubators and brooders. Stock is already being shown. Adv. 59

SPRING IS ON THE WAY
Men's and Ladies'
SPRING GARMENTS
made to order, all work done right here, under my personal supervision. My business has grown by satisfying people.
I. FOX, Home Tailor
CLEANING AND PRESSING
19 S. First St. (over Bush & Smith's)

PIANOS

Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?

Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?

Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?

The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.

See them, critically try them at

Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

The traditions of over half a century of highest grade piano manufacture are exemplified in the
Shoninger Piano
Musically and architecturally perfect. It delights the ear—the eye—the touch. Tone, action, durability and beauty are developed to the highest point.
Known to your father's father
The moderate cost of the Shoninger makes it possible for even the family of ordinary means to enjoy the enthusiastic sense of possession that accompanies the ownership of this highest grade instrument. Call and hear it—see it—try it.
BOGUE'S PIANO HOUSE
SHERATON MODEL


"MOVE ON" IS THE POST OFFICE MOTTO

Uncle Sam's Department in Our City Gives the Thought That the Spirit of the Time is to Move on

The safe and other equipment was transferred from the old, to the new Postoffice, yesterday by the Henry Transfer company.

The new federal building located at the corner of S. 1st and Broadway will be opened officially on Monday.

The new structure is a handsome building and a credit to the city of Fulton.

Contractor F. R. Pratt, who has had in charge the erection of the new building claims it to be one of the most complete, up-to-date post offices in the State of New York.

The entire interior is of modern design, handsomely decorated, and finished in oak and steel.

No doubt when the doors are opened to the public Monday morning at 8:00 o'clock a great many will gather to see how it seems to have an up-to-the-minute post office in our own city.

McCLOSKEY'S FESTIVAL CHORUS MEET SUNDAY

D. Byron McCloskey of Oswego is preparing to organize an auxiliary chorus that will participate in the great Syracuse musical festival May 10. The chorus will take part in the following numbers: Kermesse scene from Faust, Gounod; finals from act 1, Lohengrin, Wagner; Hymn to the Sun from Iris, Mascagni.

There is no financial obligation for the members of the chorus and a general invitation is extended to all singers who desire to participate that no ambitious singer may be deprived of the great benefits to be derived from this opportunity. Applications should be made at once at the rehearsals will start on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock and a full attendance is desired at that time.

Last spring Mr. McCloskey's company comprised about 60 voices, the possessors of which were greatly benefited as a result of the work.

New Freight Schedule

Many important changes and improvements in operating methods in the freight department of the Empire United Railways and associated lines, which have been under consideration for a long time, will become effective early next month. Among these is the operation of a fast electric freight service between Syracuse and Rochester and Oswego in trains of multiple cars.

For two weeks the company has been trying out intensive freight train operartions on the Syracuse-Oswego division with marked success, and this method of transporting merchandise will be followed on all lines of the system after Marrch 7th, when a new time table will be effective.

Fulton Keynotes

Keller and Wilson, grocers, have commenced extensive improvements to be made in their store in Cayuga st. Progress again!

* * *

The Current Events club will meet with Rev. and Mrs. M. J. Peters at their home, 240 Cayuga st., next Monday evening.

* * *

The Borrowed Time club will meet Monday afternoon at their rooms in the Presbyterian church. It will be guest day for the ladies.

* * *

Attorney A. T. Jennings and Dr. Gladman attended the Automobile show Thursday.

* * *

N. L. Whitaker and F. B. Dilts were in Syracuse last night attending the Automobile show.

* * *

William Smith, Francis Blake, and Frederick Wicks, have gone to Marcellus where they have an offer of a fine position given by the Woolen mills in that town. They will serve as inspectors of weaving on a large army order being put out by that mill.

SEEDS
American ALFALFA, tested in Washington, 99.86 pure. AUSTRIAN 2-ROW BARLEY, each kernel stools 3 to 6 stalks. ALBERTA CLUSTER OATS, a new hardy sort from the Canadian Northwest, yield 80 to 100 bu., wt. 45 lbs. High grade Seed Corn of strong vitality. GENUINE EUREKA, IOWA GOLD MINE, LEAMING, PRIDE OF NORTH pedigree stock. EARLY GREEN SOY BEANS, VETCH, IRISH COBLER AND LATE RUSSET POTATOES, IDEAL MANGEL BEET, biggest yielder; grows high above ground. SEED BEANS, TELEPHONE PEAS and GARDEN SEEDS at special prices. TIMOTHY, CLOVER, ALSIKE, SPRING RYE, WHEAT, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, CUTHERS INCUBATORS and BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES, Lamson Elevators and Carriers, Insecticides, Lime and Sulphur for early spraying.
Ask for Special Freight Paid Prices. Established 1866. 1915 Catalog Ready.
P. H. KELLING
Syracuse, N. Y.

SHIPBUILDING BOOMS

Not For 20 Years Have American Yards Been As Full of Work As at Present.

New York, Feb. 26.—American shipyards are building more ships today than at any time in the last twenty years. Men contemplating the building of ocean freight craft are hesitating a bit on account of the pending federal ship bill, but, despite this drawback, there have been orders placed for fifty large vessels since December 1 last. As many as sixty vessels are in contemplation for construction in the near future.

The Standard Oil Companies head the list with orders for several tank steamships, three or four of them probably larger than any tank steamship ever constructed before.

These are being built at Newport News, where is also going up a ship for Crowell and Thurlow of Boston, another for the New York and Port Rico Steamship Company and still another for the Luckenbach Steamship Company.

The Texas Company is having a large oil boat built at Quincy, Mass. There is much activity also at Sparrows Point, Md., and Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del.

In the latter city Harlan & Hollingsworth are building a tank steamship for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company of London, England. This order from Great Britain is an encouraging sign to friends of the American marine industry. It is presumed the vessel will be operated under the American flag in coastwise trade.

VAUDEVILLE

Today and tomorrow afternoon and evening only an all new bill of vaudeville and photoplays will be given the The Quirk and the management has a big surprise in store for the patrons in the way of an unusual feature act. They have been able to secure at a big expense "Ye Olde Home Choire," a big spectacular novelty singing act. introducing a repertoire of melodies old and new, from the period 1823 to date, with elegant costumes and special scenery. Ward and Radcliffe, in comedy singing and talking; Welch and Long, the nimble footed terspichorean artists, who do all kinds of dancing; Young Brothers, comedy acrobats, and the Juggling Johnsons, comedy-jugglers, also two funny motion pictures, make up the remainder of a great bill. Ladies' and children's special matinee. Night performances at 8:30. Reserved seats now selling. Phone 63.

GRANBY'S PLANT ADDITION

The Granby Pulp & Paper Co. is erecting a large wood conveyor in connection with its plant, to facilitate the handling of an increased stock of pulp wood.

Bonds Sold

The Common Council met at the City Hall last night, and sold to George B. Gibbons of New York city, bonds amounting to $28,100 for the payment of the new Erie street school. The school has been occupied since last September.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved sister, Lena Gorham, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That Riverside Council No. 89, Daughters of Liberty, of Fulton, N. Y., extend to her bereaved family our most sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow and bereavement, and

Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late sister, a copy be inserted in the newspapers and also added to our minutes, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Harriet Barker,
Grace Taylor,
Doris Devendorf,
Committee.

adv

ISAAC VAN DOREN WANTS MOTOR PLOW

The Evening Times is in receipt of a letter from Isaac E. VanDoren of Meridian, N. Y., who wants to learn all about a motor plow, which, according to a newpaper article he read, was used last fall by a man in Granby.

Mr. VanDoren awaits information about this plow and he should be addressed.

We have a stock of galvanized roofing and siding for private garages. Place your order now and have it ready. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv. 59

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason
David & Mason Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.
Phone 119 55 N. First st.


DIFFICULT READING
If you experience the slightest difficulty in reading—if your eyes feel strained, "drawn out," etc., it's nature's warning that something must be done to alleviate and remedy some defect in your vision.
A pair of correctly fitting glasses will not alone bring physical relief but they will tend to restore the vision to its natural state by relieving it of all strains, etc.
Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

THE QUIRK THEATRE
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEB. 26-27
AFTERNOON and NIGHT
GUS SUN'S VAUDEVILLE
5—BIG ACTS—5
Special Engagement At An Enormous Salary
"YE OLDE HOME CHOIRE"
SPECTACULAR NOVELTY SINGING ACT
Introducing a Repertoire of Melodies
SPARKING MUSIC ELEGANT COSTUMES SPECIAL SCENERY
WELCH & LONG
Those Nimbled Footed Boys
WARD & RADCLIFFE
Comedy, Singing, Talking
HARRY STERLING
Comedy Juggler
An Act for the Kiddies as well as the Grown Ups
Jacobs' Troupe of Trained Dogs
Introducing the Only Dancing Dogs in America
REGULAR REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS
PRICES: Matinee, Balcony, 10c, Lower Floor, 15c, Evening, Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats, 20c.
SEATS NOW SELLING
TO-DAY—Chas. Chaplin in "His Pre-Historic Past" 2-Reels Keystone
TUESDAY—Chickens" the Great Photo Play
WEDNESDAY—Vaudeville and Photoplays
THURSDAY—Cohen & Harris' "Officer 666" Photo Drama in 5-parts

GERMAN FAILURES AT VERDUN WERE COSTLY

By Franklin P. Merrick

Paris, Feb. 26.—French troops have successfully checked all attempts of the Germans to invest Verdun. The Kaiser's troops were repulsed time and time again when they sought to drive a wedge through the valley separating the heights of Verdun frrom the slopes of the Meuse. Exploding mines, followed by intense artillery fire, drove the Germans from their trenches near the village of Eparges, and resulted in the French capturing that town.

Repeated German counter attacks and attempts to recover the positions they had lost were all repulsed.

This information was contained in a review of recent operations issued by the war office today. The statement says:

"The investment of Verdun has been continuously one of the objectives of the German general staff and toward this end, the most important means have been employed. They have attempted fruitlessly to drive a wedge through the valley that separates the heghts of Verdun from thhe slopes o fthe Meuse proper.

"The village of Eparges is extended to the eastward by a number of outlying houses which arer crossed by the first line trenches of the Germans. At the head of the valley the enemy organized a very strong position, which position consisted of a great redoubt, bastioned at each extremity west and east and additionally safeguarded by two lines of trenches.

"The village of Eparges is now in our hands. Saint Remy was seized by the Germans by a surprise attack. An advance on our part in this region menaced the position of the Germans in the forest and the mauntains and indirectly, also, their occupaiton of St. Mihiel.

"On February 17, in the morning, we exploded a number of mines fronting the German fortified position and smashed the glacis of the outer works. This afforded a first protection to our troops for an assault. But the assault was reserved until our artillery could open a way for the further approach of our forces. We directed a particularly intense artillery fire against the German works and obtained remarkable results. All the accessory defenses were destroyed. The rapidity and precison of our fire, at the same time, produced an impression of terror upon the enemy. An officer of the Eighth Bavarian regiment who was made prisonerr declared that he had been unable to prevent a panic among his men. Most of them, he said, took to flight. Nearly all those who did not fly were killed and when the French appeared with the bayonet and their artillery of smaller calibre, the remainder were madep risonerrs without difficulty.

"In the general assault of our troops, the first immediate objective was the western Bastion of the Germans works. Our men at first occupied the shelter provided by the explosion of the mines and then successively the first and second line of German trenches which were part of the defensive. The whole western bastion was captured by us by direct assault. This assault was in the nature of a surprise to the Germans and when we saw the effect produced upon the enemy we continued the assault immediately and were also successful in capturing a part of the a redoubt. Our gain represented some 500 yards of trenches besides the works in our hands and our losses were small.

"On the night of February 17-18, the enemy began a bombardment of the positions he had lost. On the 19th, in the morning, he attempted, but without success, to counter attack. In the afternoon, the bombardment was renewed, with redoubled intensity. The enemy concentrated the fire of several pieces of 210 and 150 MM on the point they had lost but the damage done was easily repaired.

Community Notes

Mrs. Sarah Kane of S. 3d st., has been visiting out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Mitchell of Syracuse spent Wednesday in the city.

* * *

Miss Marrie Keller of Syracuse visited relatives here Monday.

* * *

The Rev. H. D. Holmes addressed a meeting of men at the N. Y. C. shops, Oswego, yesterday. The meeting was held at noon under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., railroad branch.

* * *

Miss Mary Young of Mt. Vernon has been here for several days by reason of the illness and death of her sister, Mrs. William Gorham.

* * *

Mrs. C. J. Butcher of Palermo visited friends in this city Wednesday.

* * *

John Klock of Roosevelt was in the city on business recently.

* * *

City Clerk Leon Scudder isued a marriage license yesterday to George Robinson and Nettie Guiles, both of this city.

* * *

Albert Quonce has returned to his Hannibal home after spending a few days as a guest of S. C. Hadden of W. 4th st. Mr. Quonce will become a benedict in March, when Miss Ethel Kimball of S. Hannibal will become his bride.

* * *

Grove A. Gilbert filed a lien on the First Baptist church yesterday, The lien is for paint furnished and was filed in Oswego.

* * *

Seargent and Mrs. Neal of Fort Ontario and Mr. and Mrs. John Otterrow of Oswego were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rhodes of Cayuga street.

* * *

Mrs. Julia Parker is the guest of Mrs. Aana Van Buren in Rochester st.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. Stewart has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Louis Cook.

* * *

Miss Mabel Candee of Emery st., is ill.

* * *

Andrew Crowe and James Keeler are ill at their homes in Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Henry DeForest has returned to New York.

* * *

John J. Jordan, manager of the Electric Co. is in Utica, attending a session of the Empire Gas and Electric association meeting.

* * *

R. L. McCully, president of the Fulton Automobile club, was one of a party of men entertained at luncheon at the Yates, in Syracuse, yestreday, by John W. Lee Jr., who is president of the automobile show association of that city.

* * *

Charles Chaplin returns to The Quirk tonight in "His Prehistoric Past." This play in one of the best drawing cards of the season.

SUPREME COURT MONDAY

The Calendar for March term of Supreme Court to be held in Oswego Monday, Justice Emerson presiding, holds 28 cases from Fulton out of a total of 77. Three of the actions arise out of alleged damages caused by flooding of cellars and basements during 1914 and later in the Waldhorn block.

Samuel Waldhorn, Andrew W. Stoneburgh and James Decker will ask for damages on account of street water reaching their basements from the street.

The Stoneburgh case has been on the calendar since Nov. 1911, and put over from time to time.

This action arises from the overflow of surface water upon Stoneburgh's property which is in the southern section of the city. Attorney Claude E. Guile represents Mr. Stoneburgh, while Hancock, Shriggs and Hancock, of Syracuse, represent Messrs. Waldhorn and Decker.

BOWLING NOTES

Manager Stauring of the Onyx bowling alleys, will hold a two-man sweepstake bowling contest tonight.

There will be three prizes offered for the winning teams.

Teams from Oswego, Baldwinsville, Phoenix and Fulton will participate in the games.

About fifteen teams will take part, and a large crowd is expected to witness the games.

The teams already entered are:

McCollum and G. Hill
O'Brien and Rear
Powell and Newton
Pringle and Durst
Brown and Stearns
VanBuren and Barry
Painter and Feeley
W. Hill and Martin
Seymour and Stauring
Kiley and Conklin
Sullivan and Page
Chubb and Storms.

FREDERICK J. SMITH

The funeral of Frederick J. Smith, who died at the Lee Memorial Hospital Wednesday night, will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 in the chapel at Mt. Adnah. The Rev. H. D. Holmes will officiate.

CONGRATULATIONS

A recent copy of the Fulton Times was sent by Oliver Nelson to his father, Murry Nelson, now stopping at Coldspring Harbor, L. I., N. Y., and it brought back this comment: "The Evening Times you sent me is quite a good paper for Fulton, I should say."

* * *

Murry Nelson is in his 85th year, is hale and hardy. He was born and resided here for many years and those who remember Fulton in it's early days will remember him and will be glad to learn that their old friend is vigorous and contented, even with eight score years to his credit. "May contentment always attend him."—[Ed.]

PRESIDENT'S ADVISERS REMAIN RETICENT

Washington, Feb. 26. — President Wilson and his cabinet today discussed theh action to be taken by this Government should the allies reject the proposals submitted by the Administration for mediation of the war zone problem. It was reported that possible steps in retaliation were taken up, but none of the official advisers of the President would give a hint as to what transpired at the meeting. They took the attitude that Great Britain had not yet indicated to this Government how she would receive the proposals and it would be imossible to discuss the situation in advance of such decision.

Village Wants Narrow Street

Williamstown has defeated a proposition to raise by taxation $3,000 for widening the highway through the village. There was a majority against the question of 14.

The State is to build a highway through the village as part of the State system and as the width is but sixteen feet the people of the village believed this would be far too narrow and advocated the bond issue for the proposed widening.

BUTTERFLIES ARE REPORTED

On the heels of the reports of young and lively grasshoppers in both Oswego town and Pulaski, comes another harbinger of spring, properly authenticated also. This time it is a large black butterfly, now the personal property of Charles Sivers of Fruit Valley. Mr. Sivers went out to his barn about 6 six o'clock this morning and noticed that his dog was acting peculiarly and seemed to be engaging in an earnest pursuit of something which was eventually cornered on an electric light wire leading into the barn. After a desperate struggle Mr. Sivers captured the intruder, which proved to be a particularly healthy and lively butterly. He now holds the insect in bondage to prove his statement. Moral—it's the early butterfly that gets caught.—Oswego Times.

WELSH WON THE FIGHT

Milwaukee, Feb. 26. — Freddie Welsh, world's lightweight champion, clearly outfought Charley White in eight of their ten rounds last night. White today admitted he "couldn't get at Welsh in ten rounds."

FOUGHT A DRAW

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—Dutch Brandt of Brooklyn and Frankie Burns of Jersey City fought a fast eight-round draw here last night.

CUBS SOUTH BOUND

Chicago, Feb. 26.—The Cubs will leave for Tampa, Fla., their training camp tonight.

The following will go with Manager Roger Bresnahah and Pres. Thomas: Zabel, Williams, Corriden, Schorr, Tyree, Allison, Robins, Standridge, Hargrave and Kluth.

Bresnahan will have about thirty players with him at the training camp. Some are already in Florida.

The Cubs will remain in Tampa until Marchh 31 and play exhibition games on the way north.

FITZ SOLD TO BOSTON

Toronto, Feb. 26.—President McCaffery of the Toronto Internationals announced that third baseman Eddie Fitzpatrick had been sold to the Boston Nationals.

HIGH SCHOOL GAME

The Victor baseball team of Oswego will tussle with Fulton high school five tonight in theh city hall court, game to be called at 8.15 o'clock.

Two Methods.

"I buy my wife everything she wants. How about you?"

"I keep mine wanting a few things, just to be sure that her interest in me is maintained."—Kansas City Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

For Rent—Lower apartment, also cottage for rent. Inquire 417 Buffalo st. 60c

TO RENT—501 Highland st. Inquire Ada Wright. 61

FLAT TO RENT—412 Erie st. 64

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
2-Reel Feature, PAULINE BUSH in
"The Measure of a Man"
Sterling Comedy
"Animated Weekly" and 2 Others
5c—Admission—5c

HARD TIME PRICES

Whole Small Lean Pork Loins	11½c	Pork Steak & Chops 13c & 14c	
Whole Small Lean Fresh Shoulders	10½c	Fresh Pig Liver, 7c	4 lbs. 25c
Home Grown Pig Side Pork	12c	Pig Hearts	8c lb.
3 lbs. pan Sausage or Hamburg	25c	Whole or Half Skinned Back Ham	14½c
Whole Fresh Ham	14½c	Sliced Ham	19c
Whole Strip Boneless Bacon	18c	California Hams	10½c
		Small Legs of Lamb	15½c
		Lamb Chops	14c to 16c
		Lamb Stew	6c to 12½c

TAYLOR & WILCOX MARKETS

FULTON FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING CO.
will be located at
229 ONEIDA STREET
on March 1st.

PUPILS WANTED
IN VOCAL INSTRUCTION
Inquire
FRANC LA LONDE
220 SENECA STREET

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

F. J. SWITZER
West Broadway
HEADQUARTERS FOR
PURE FOOD SUPPLIES

THE
Handkerchief Sale
Starts Saturday, at 9 A. M.
20, 25c and 50c value for 7c
Comprising Pure Linen, Fine Lawn and Silks
Prof. Eastman's Class for High School Girls
Saturday at 2:30 o'clock
and for Men and Women at 7:30 o'clock
ABSOLUTELY FREE
M. KATZ & CO.
63 South First Street

Dining Room Furniture
Bed Room Furniture
Library Furniture

A DISPLAY WHICH WE UNHESITATINGLY CLIAM TO BE THE LARGEST AND CLEANEST EVER EXHIBITED IN FULTON

Dining Tables, Chairs, Buffets and China Cabinets in Golden Oak and Mission Finish.

Brass Beds, Mahogany Beds, Circassion Walnut Beds, Birdseye Maple Beds and a complete line of Dressers, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables, etc. to match.

Library and Office Furniture in Golden Oak, Fumed Oak and Mahogany Finish, also Odd Chairs and Rockers in Oak and Mahogany, upholstered in Leather and Tapestry.

¶ We invite an inspection of our immense stock and will guarantee our terms and prices will please you.

J. R. SULLIVAN
West Broadway

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume I, No. 60 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1915 | International News Service. | Price One Cent.

FRENCH CRUISER ENTERS STRAIT GUARDED BY HEAVY KRUPP CANNON

Fleet Gets Within One Hundred Fifty Miles of Turkish Capital, Removing Many Floating Mines

News has reached Paris that the Anglo-French fleets have penetrated the Dardanelles to a point opposite the ruins of Dardneus, 14 miles from the entrance. The ports made a feeble effort to drive the ships but failed.

Three trains are being held under steam in Constantinople to convey the Sultan and officials into Asia Minor.

* * *

By Herbert Temple

London, Feb. 27.—Serious damage has been inflicted upon the inner Turkish forts guarding the Dardanelles by the international fleet of French and British warships, according to advices received today from Athens and Tenedos.

Thirty big men-of-war are hurling a tornado of shells against the Turkish works and so terrific is the cannonade that the thunder of the guns can be heard at the Island of Tenedos, 30 miles away.

In his official reports to the British admiralty Vice Admiral Sackville H. Carden reports that the allied fleet has made steady progress in its attacks upon the forts and that the work of reducing them is proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

The fact that a French cruiser has been able to enter the strait and sweep up some of the mines shows that the forts guarding the western entrance have been rendered practically helpless. The chief foorts wre Kum Kale, Helles Burnu, Yen Shehr and Sedd-el-Bahr. They were equipped with heavy Krupp guns but many of their cannon were outranged by the armaments on the fleet.

Two of the lighthouses north of Kum Kale were struck by shells and set on fire.

Even if it is true that the forts on both the European and Asiatic sides of the Dardanelles entrance were silenced and the fleet is able to enter the waterway, it is still a distance of 45 miles from the Sea of Marmora and it is still 100 miles from the Sea of Marmora to Constantinople. The entire waterway is lined with forts and thick with floating and submerged mines. Before the ships can approache Constantinople it would be necessary to sweep the strait free of mines.

Both sides of the Dardanelles are defended by new fortications which were built at the direction of German engineers. There is a continued line of these works at the narrowest point of the waterway—where the Dardanelles is only a mile wide.

The International fleet is equipped with aeroplanes which have done valuable work in recoinnoitering and range finding. The Turks have few, if any, high angle guns with which to attack the sky craft.

A number of German marines are fighting with the Turks. They are expert gunners and have been in charge of the big Krupps in the coast forts.

It is impossible to give an estimate of the Turkish losses, but they must have been heavy, owing to the accuracy of the fleet's fire. Some of the ships were struck by Turkish shells, but so far as known not a ship has been lost.

Berlin, by wireless, Feb. 27.—Renewal of the German drive against Verdin is announced in this afternoon's official report. It also tells of the capture of 11,000 more Russians in Poland. The Russians are apparently attempting a new offensive in Poland as their forces have suddenly appeared there. They have opened an attack along the Skorza river.

A Sensational Article

from the pen of Edward Joslin appears in this issue of The Evening Times.

Mr. Joslin takes one of the big city churches for his subject and incidentally calls upon one of this city's pastors for a reply. Every reader in Fulton wants to read the article. Be sure and get a copy at the various newsstands, or at The Fulton Evening Times office.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Feb. 27.—Another amendment to the Agricultural law has been prepared and is likely to be presanted to the law-makers in the very near future. The bill is backed by farmers and certain organizations affiliated with the State Grange and consequently is likely to be considered in a manner more than passing by the leaders.

There are several bills awaiting final disposition which affect the State department of agriculture. The most important thus far presented reorganized the State fair commission which has been closely identified with the agricultural department. The new bill changes the department of agriculture into a board of agriculture to consist of nine members all of whom shall be identified with agricultural conditions and who shall be appointed by the governor. Three of the proposed members of the board are to serve for one year, three for two and three for three years. The proposed board is to be non-partisan, not more than five members are to belong to the same political party.

The presiding officer of the board is to be a president who shall be elected by the members from among their number. There is also to be a secretary.

The peculiar part of the bill which has been already tentatively drafted, is the fact that it specifies that the nine members of the Agricultural Board shall serve without compensation, or if a salary is to go with the offices they are to be nominal, the minimum amount to be $250 and the maximum $500.

New Agricultural Bill

Practically the same jurisdiction is to be given the contemplated members of the Board of Agriculture as is now exercised by the commissioner of agriculture.

It is not known at this time who has been selected to introduce the new bill as those who are behind it are anxious to ake it certain that the measure will pass before any additional information is given out. As a matter of fact, responsibility for it was not even admitted officially by those behind it.

There is more than a ripple of turmoil in State agricultural circles at the present time which may be the reason why so little other than the text of the contemplated bill can be obtained. The resignation of Calvin J. Huson as State commissioner of highways is expected any day and there are a number of candidates for the place. Raymond A. Pearson, State commissioner of agriculture under Charles E. Hughes, former Assemblyman C. Fred Boshart and others are mentioned as having been substantially endorsed.

It is said that the investigation recently made by State Comptroller Eugene A. Travis into the State department of agriculture, has convinced farmers generally that their interests have not been more than pasers and that now that this fact has been exploited, or partially exploited, it is time to see to it that this condition shall no longer continue.

Whether there is real truth or no sively taken care of under the present system of administering the Agricultural law. It is also said that politics has played too great a part in the department to advance the cause of farm foundation for the rumor that the farmers have been aroused and are intent upon amending the agricultural law, the fact exists, however, that agricultural matters have occupied more legislative attention this session than in many years.

SOOTHING DYING MOMENTS OF A GERMAN SOLDIER.



"THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH"—AN INCIDENT ON THE BATTLEFIELD.
COPYRIGHT N. Y. HERALD FROM THE SPHERE.

Concerning this incident, drawn especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, a British soldier at the front in a letter says:—"I stopped for a few seconds by the side of a German who was dying. He was in great pain, and when I asked what I could do for him he said in a pathetic tone that went to my heart, 'Nothing unless you would be so good as to hold my hand until all is over.' I gave him my hand and stayed to the end. It seemed to comfort that poor chap a lot. He was able to speak good English, and we had quite a pleasant chat, considering the circumstances. He thought the war would last another year at least, but had no doubt that his own country would be beaten in the end. 'Our people didn't make enough allowance for the fighting spirit of the

PACIFIC COAST RACES START

Starting Three Abreast the Riders Indicated They Would Tear Holes in Records

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—The Grand Prix automobile race was run over the Panama-Pacific course today. Thirty starters, the largest number ever entered in the big event were in radiness when Starter Wagner began sending them away, three abreast and at fifteen second intervals, at 10.30 o'clock.

Earl Cooper, driving a Stutz; G. E. Ruckstahl in a Mercer and C. R. Newhouse, in a Delago, were in the first three racers to leave the starting line. With the crack of Starter Wagner's pistol they began their wild ride around the four mile course. Fifteen second later the starter's pistol cracked again and three other cars tore down the course at an 80 mile clip. In this second section were W. E. Taylor, driving an Alco; Caleb Bragg, driving a Californian, and Grover C. Bergdoll in an Erwin Special.

Then, in groups of three, followed in order, Jim Parsons, in a Parson's Special; Ivan R. Gates, Renault; Louis Nikrent, Mercer; Jack Lecain, Chevrolet; William Carlson, Maxwell; Captain Kennedy, Edwards Special; Louis Disbrow, Simplex; Tom Alley, Dusenberg; D. Resta, Peugeot; Barney Oldfield, Maxwell; Thomas McKelvy, Overland; R. C. Durant, Chevolet; E. Rickenbacker, Maxwell; Eddie Pullen, Mercer; Roy Francis, Francis-Blakeman Special; J. B. Marquis, Bugatti; Jack Gable, Tahis; Howard Milcox, Stutz; E. A. Hearns-Case; T. A. Tomasini, Tomasini; Huntley Gordon, Gordon Special; Ralph De Palma, Mercedes; Erwin Bergdoll, Benz; Arthur H. Klein, King; Hughie Hughes, Case; Harry Grant, Case; Gil Anderson, Stutz; Lou Gandy, Edwards Special, and Ed O'Donnell, Dusenberg.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

By Ludwig Von Klein.

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Feb. 27.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to assissinate Talat Bey, minister of the interior, last night in Stamboul. T hree shots were fired by the assassin.

Havre, France, Feb. 27.—A Britsh merchant ship was torpedoed in the English Channel early today by a German submarine off Saint Valery-sur-Somme, according to reports received here at noon.

These stated that the steamer had been able to keep afloat and had called for assistance from Dieppe. A French destroyer was sent to her help.

Christiana, Norawy, Feb. 27.—Several bodies wearing German naval uniforms were found today in the wreckage of a submarine washed up near Christiansand, according to dispatches received here. They assert there is no further doubt that the wrecked craft is the famous submarine U-9. All her crew of 25 men are believed to have perished.

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Lowsestost, Eng., Feb. 27.—A German military aeroplane has been lost in the North sea. A trawler today landed two German aviators who had been picked up in the water after clinging to the wreckage for two days. The men were turned over to the naval authorities. The ship was flying from Ostend to England when it was wrecked in a gale.

FOUR GERMAN AIRCRAFT COME TO GRIEF IN GALES

Rome, Feb. 27.—A Zeppelin airship was caught in a gale near Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic and blown out to sea, accordin gto dispatches received here today.

The airship was lost and all of her crew of 36 men were drowned. The craft was making a trial flight before sailing for an attack on the Motnenegrin port of Antizari when the disaster occurred.

Paris, Feb. 27.—Three German military aeroplanes were shot down by French gunners on Friday, one in the north of France and two on the eastern frontier near Belfort. The three pilots and two observers were taken prisoners.

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February 27, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE COUNTRY STORE

WANT to know who'll win the war? Go to Cornseed's country store. It's the greatest view exchange east of the old Rocky range. Village fathers gather there, from Pop Green to Deacon Blair. And they talk with zest and ire as they sit beside the fire. There's a flash in ev'ry eye as the talk runs loud and high. Ev'ry topic's on the slate from the war to fishing bait. Satan, I believe, would choke from the dense tobacco smoke. Doc Spriggs says the democrats have no brains beneath their hats. That's the spark that starts the flame. Up jump six with shouts of "Shame!" Then they argue loud and long—try to sift the right from wrong. Owner Cornseed spills the salt—said it was Cy Plantem's fault. Judson Martin burns his ear when he tries to prove that beer is more nourishing than tea—'course, the others won't agree. Ben Spanks says the time's remote when the women folk will vote. Pop Green says they ought to now. Then that starts another row. Oh, they talk from morn till late! Life is just one long debate. Durn it! It would be just grand if these fellows ruled our land. Ev'rything would be O. K. from Cape Cod to San José. Ev'rything would be just fine from St. Paul to Brandywine. Wilson sure would get a tip if he'd pack his leather grip, steal away from Washington—go to Oatville on the run. Hunt up the old country store—listen to advice galore. Ev'ryone would do his share, from Pop Green to Deacon Blair. Country stores win in a walk when it comes to slinging talk.

Opinions

Running Into Danger

Senator Argetsinger's election law contains so much that is good that it is regretted it also contains provisions which are regarded as strengthening organization and taking a step backward. As a matter of fact the present law is more favorable to organization than any law ever upon the statute books. It is also true that the masses do not like all the bother and trouble from petitions through the list. But there has been no serious complaint excepting from candidates. It isn't good politics to make easy the paths of candidates. It isn't good politics for the Republican party which went out of power in this state mainly because it opposed election and primary methods, which proved unpopular, to avail itself of the first opportunity upon return to power to upset what is termed progressive legislation. Already the theorists are shouting reaction and all the organization men cannot offset this charge, even though their cause has merit. There isn't anything to be made by running counter to the theorist. Let them become tired of the present law, that is its radical features, and the Argetsinger bill will be taken up by them as reform. In brief the Argetsinger bill accomplishes these things:

Restores the state conventions.

Provides for the designation of candidates by party committees, the state convention or petition.

Permits the use of party funds in primaries.

Substitutes for the Massachusetts ballot at the general election a hybrid party column ballot.

Puts forward primary day two weeks, making it the seventh Tuesday before the general election instead of the fifth.

Replaces the three superintendents of elections with one superintendent, and the three chief deputies by one chief deputy. In this provision $11,500 annually is saved.

Abolishes the limitation of 175 on the number of additional deputies to be appointed by the state superintendent of elections.

Provides for the registration by mail of traveling salesmen.

Provides for coterminous election and primary districts.

Eliminates the place of stay indefinition for residents.

Transfers from the secretary of state the duties of election printing to the state superintendent of elections.

Creates a school of instruction for inspectors and poll clerks, students to receive $1 for each session they attend.

Abolishes boards of elections except in New York city. Creates office of commissioner of elections in each county having cities of the first, second and third class. In other counties the duties of commission, where one is not appointed, may be performed by the county clerk.—Standard, Watertown.

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DEARTH OF SKILLED LABOR

The dearth of skilled labor is daily becoming more and more apparent to each business concern searching for the efficiency person. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker are all in the same plight. Again and again the same conviction is forced home that the school is the vital spot to attack.

Theodore Roosevelt at one time said, "If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of industrial, manual and technical training, the tendency is to unfit them for industrial work and to make them reluctant to go into it, or unfitted to do well if they do go into it."

This fact is painfully evident to the average employer. The greater number of high school graduates and many college graduates calmly upon graduation tuck their diplomas, or certificates under their arm, and walk forth with the assurance that the world in any path of business is ready to receive them. The mere fact that "graduate" is tacked to their name. Many a Greek scholar couldn't sell a palm leaf fan in August nor mend a broken window in December, yet would frown quite aptly upon a mortal were he to inquire as to the ability of this learned individual.

Adaptation and singleness of purpose is left out of the average individual's plan in an education. Now the world will always need its Greek scholars, but it too needs the efficient tinsmith, plumber, farmer or hod-carrier. If the Greek scholar would make a better hod-carrier, and the hod-carrier a better Greek scholar then let their places be filled correctly. Let the Greek scholar not feel that he has lost caste in the eyes of the world by doing the work he is really fitted for. Rather let him dignify Labor by doing that work which he is fitted to do—and do it exceedingly well. Let his greatest joy be not in the dollar earned, but instead feel the satisfaction that comes only from a task well done.

This is the opportunity of the vocational school. Every child given a real chance to find himself. Given the benefit of such early training, the odds at writing "Failure" over the door-post of middle age will be greater.

The manual training department in our school is the first step in this line in this community. Will it not be possible for Fulton to have a Technical High some day—not too far distant? Every good thing for this city, and any other city, cannot be hurried on, too quickly.

Good things, 'tis said, come slowly, but pushing hustles every load.

MITIGATE THE SUNDAY CHILL

The Association of Theatre Managers doubtless agreed with Mr. Bruere when he told them this was a "cold city" for strangers and seekers after harmless amusement on Sundays. It has been a cold city for them, too, when they sought to provide something in the way of theatrical entertainment other than "Sunday concerts." Yet Sunday is the great free day of the working folk—the day of days on which they want and need harmless recreation and amusement.

It would be a mighty good thing if, as the City Chamberlain suggested, there could be co-operation to alter this state of affairs. Several large cities of the country permit Sunday theatrical performances. It has not been noted that this contributes especially to moral degradation of the populace or of strangers within the gates. The same thing is true of Sunday baseball, which exists here only when played by amateur teams.

Obviously the day set apart for religious observance by a large proportion of the public should not become, by reason of amusements permitted, an offence to those engaged in religious services. To prevent that it is not necessary to maintain the existing rigidity regarding varieties of harmless pleasure the absence of which now sends many young people to worse places than theatres or baseball games in search of amusement.—Tribune, N. Y.

COLLEGE MEN AND POLITICS

President Hadley had in mind the student's profit rather than the country's good when he advised Yale men to shun politics until they had independent means. It goes without saying that for the man of initiative and energy politics is a poor field of endeavor. Commerce and the professions will better reward him. But if all college men capable of public service were to catch the dollar before entering politics, there would be a scarcity of good men in public life and those who came into the arena with independent means would have become unfitted to serve a republic which requires men of human nature, perhaps prone to weakness rather than those made arbitrary and impersonal in winning commercial success.

Politics is becoming a fine field for young college men. Public office is a good stepping stone. It isn't getting into politics which militates against the capable young man; it is staying in if he has exceptional ability. England draws public men from commerce, men who have won. But the American public wouldn't stand a day for the arbitrary rulings and the haughty treatment England gets from her administrators.—Standard, Watertown.

Food Supply vs. Wheat Speculation.

Timely and reassuring is the statemen submitted to President Wilson, by the Secretary of Agriculture, concerning the food supply of the United States. The figures issued by Secretary Houston show that the estimated wheat crop of the country in 1914, amounted to 891,000,000 bushels.

"The estimated surplus carried over from the 1913 crop was about 76,000,000 bushels. There was a total available supply of 900,000,000 bushels.

"The normal annual per capita consumption of wheat in the United States is about 5.5 bushels, 530,000,000 bushels should meet our normal domestic requirements for food; in addition 90,000,000 bushels are required annually for seeding; 610,000,000, therefore should supply the normal domestic demand. This would leave a surplus of 357,000,000 bushels. Of this surplus about 210,000,000 bushels were exported by January 30th. This left 147,000,000 bushels or 40,000,000 bushels more than our average annual export for the last five years, for export between February 1st and the appearance of the new crop, or for carrying over into the next crop year. This amount is sufficient to permit the export of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a day until July 1st, before which time the new crops will begin to be available. This is about the average recent exportation.

"As has been stated, the new American crop will begin to appear before July. The Argentine crop is now coming on the market.

"But suppose a shortage in wheat should develop in the next three months, what would be the situation? There is a great surplus in other food crops in the United States, a number of which can be used as substitutes. Wheat does not constitute more than twelve per cent. of the normal diet, about the same as poultry and eggs. Meat and dairy products constitute forty-eight per cent.; vegetables, eleven per cent.; fruits, nuts, sugar, fish, and other items the remaining nineteen per cent.

"It would seem the United States is not likely to be threatened with a shortage of food stuffs.'

bundance of food supply is as logical an argument as shortage against wheatpit gambling. With wheat plentiful there remains no pretext for creating artificial prices.—Times, Buffalo.

Lots of Talk; Little Action

England has been talking strong about what she is going to do to Germany in reprisal for the submarine blockade that country is maintaining against the British Isles. Thus far it has been all talk. While the Germans have been sinking merchantmen and the blowing up of neutral vessels by mines has caused a reign of terror to exist among shipping of all kinds, the English have done nothing but tell what they intend to do.

England is reputed to have the best navy in the world, at least one-third larger than that of Germany, yet it has been unable to check the activities of the German craft in the North Sea, and the submarines of the Kaiser are rooming about at will, getting in their deadly work.

So far the much vaunted British Navy has made the poorest kind of a showing, and if the English people begin to lose faith in its efficiency they can not be blamed. They certainly have a right to expect more from their naval fleet than has been accomplished during the seven months the war has been going on. —Palladium.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Nevada is not, after all, to become again the home of easy divorce. The bill which passed the Assembly in spite of the protests of the new women voters failed to pass the Senate. It was expected to pass the Senate but the protests grew more and more vehement. Petitions poured in from all over the state. According to one of the persons who circulated the petition in Rome nearly all of the signers were women.

The story might have had a less happy ending if Nevada women had not possessed direct political influence.

The women of Wisconsin will not take "no" for an answer. In spite of the fact that woman suffrage was denied them by a substantial majority of the voters a few years ago they are still urging the Legislature to submit the question again.

Last winter a bill to make mothers equal guardians of their children failed to pass. The suffragists use this fact to quiet any legislator hardy enough to assert that "women do not need the vote to get protection from the Legislature."

Miss Annie Peck, the celebrated mountain climber, has joined the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. This is the organization that is working to secure the federal amendment. Miss Peck is so zealous a suffragist that she planted a suffrage flag on the peak of a Peruvian mountain 21,000 miles above sea level.

Dieticians assert that women do not need as much food as men. Now along comes Rosika Schwimmer, eminent Hungarian suffragist and pacifist, and declares that disfranchisement results in cutting down the ration of a cow belonging to a woman.

The case she cites is that of the school master in Switzerland who not only gets a larger salarry than a woman schoolteacher but fodder for his cow, which is one of the perquisites, is cut down, if the teacher happens to be a woman. Yet there are people who believe that the question of suffrage is superficial and not related to vital issues.

Chairman Frank Walsh of the Industrial Relations Commission is a keen suffragist and, as his work has taken him all over the western states where women vote, his advocacy is a veritable gibralter to the cause. He does not however expect the women to introduce the millenium. He is far too sone for that. He says

"I don't say that these women will make over conditions. Women are human beings just like men. Women will vote with their class and work for their interests just as men do." He predicts that the solidarity which women are learning in the suffrage movement and which he considers one of the biggest things in life will be turned into other channels when the vote is won, become, in fact, a great engine for progress.

Dr. Wiley, food expert, declares that women's organizations have always been on the right side of every public question, from which he inferrs that their votes would be cast in the same way.

EFFICIENCY PLANS FOR NEW YORK SCHOOLS

By Henrietta Rodman

I talked with Mr. Wirt yesterday, and I gained some respect for "big business." As I understand "b. b.," it is ordinarily the management of large affairs for the benefit of a few people, but Mr. Wirt is a big business man, who manages large affairs for the benefit of the whole community.

He has apparently all the practical efficiency of the manager of a great corporation, but his shareholders are the parents of the school children and not the owners of stock.

"There are twelve schools in The Bronx," said Mr. Wirt, "with 10,000 more children than there are seats. As a result, most of the children are on part time. If you build enough schools to house these children by the usual system they will cost nearly $3,000,000. But $1,000,000 spent in reorganizing these schools according to the Gary system will take care of these 10,000 children and 2,000 more, will give them each a full school day of six hours and an all around development. They will have plenty of outdoor play, and indoors they will not only spend more time on reading, writing and arithmetic than they do now, but they will also spend a part of their time in science laboratories, swimming pools and shops of all kinds.

"Our mistake was at first that we built our schools almost entirely of classrooms. Classrooms cost $200 a pupil. Do you realize that a child can have a fine time in forty square feet of playground? Except in the most congested parts of the city classrooms cost much more than playgrounds.

"Then we have had auditoriums and gymnasiums which were empty when the children were in their classrooms. Our idea is to have classrooms, auditoriums, gymnasiums, shops, studios, and playgrounds all fully occupied all of the time. In this way the children get a much richer education for less money."

Not all the advantages of Mr. Wirt's system—which, by the way, he never mentions as his—can be realized at

ary schools can be made, and will be made, what we have always wanted for our children, but have not been wise enough to get. This is the greatest opportunity, I believe, that New York has ever had to get the best for the children.

Office desk and chair, cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv. 61.

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Jeweler & Optometrist
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FORWORD

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

Are you waiting for providence to send you a fly? If you are, you'll get the—"happy go by." No lazy frogs in Fulton. You may sit on the bank, and bask in the sun; you may play at mud pies and think it is fun to be a green backed sultan. But time and eternity roll swiftly by. You'll slip down your rope and then you will cry—"Oh! give me some work to do." But the work will be done, and your life will be ended. You've fooled away chance, your ways you've not mended; and that life you cannot renew. The prophets of old were all busy men; they didn't spread out like an old setting hen, and cluckity-cluck at their tetters. They got into harness and went at their work. They preached loud their gospel—"Your duty don't shirk." And shed not a tear at their fetters. And now I am sure we'll put on the collar and draw with a will; we won't be a loller, and gap like a lazy frog. There is work here in Fulton for you and for me. If we open our eyes I'm sure we will see out over our own misty fog. We'll all stand by and boost our home town. There's plenty to do if we'll but look around. Let's clean house in earnest this spring. We'll take down the shutters and open the doors. We'll brush out the cobwebs and scrub off the floors and "Forward" our watchword we'll ring.

SHALL THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE BE DESTROYED?

EDWARD JOSLIN CALLS FOR A REPLY

Should every church society in the United States take the same action towards the Anti-Saloon League of America that the First M. E. church of this city, through its official board, has taken and should every individual member of all Christian churches follow the same course in withholding financial support as the undersigned has done, under the influence of my church and pastor, then surely the Anti-Saloon League would be destroyed, for without the aid and support of the Christian church it could not exist.

Since a certain resolution, passed by the official board of the First Methodist Church of Fulton, forbidding the Anti-Saloon League the use of its church, etc., is being circulated, presumably broadcast, throughout the land, printed in an anonymous publication, attacking the New York State Superintendent of the League and belittling temperance; since presumably the roster of the churchmembership of the entire State, if not the entire country, is being used to circulate the aforesaid resolution and its accompanying profanity, therefore the question; "Shall the Anti-Saloon League be destroyed?"

Save the Church

It is humilating to the undersigned who is a member of the atoresaid church and its official board, to see the fair name of the church, which Christ called "His bride," dragged through the mire of such slime as the anonymous publication proves to be. The fair name of my church is surely in bad company associated in print with such abuse and profanity. Though not knowing the names of the perpetrators of this infamy, the question has been asked, did the church give its sanction to the publication of this resolution? Now that this thing has become public to a country, wide degree will not some one make use of the columns of The Evening Times in defence of the action of the official board that the fair name of the church may be spared further humilation and inasmuch as severe criticism is being heaped upon the church by those who should love and respect her sacred tenets,will not Dr. Stockwell make use of the columns of The Times and answer the criticisms being heaped upon the church, as well as to advise the undersigned and others who are troubled in conscience and mind since we are withholding support from the said Anti-Saloon League.

Now, Dr. Stockwell, the issue seems to be as follows: If Wm. H. Anderson, New York State Superintendent of the League, is guilty of forgery, extravagance, misappropriation of funds, and the assassination of the character of Christian gentlemen, then the official board has not gone far enough in censuring the State Superintendent and forbidding the League the use of its church. The critics say the action of the board is cowardly; that if Anderson is guilty, he should be prosecuted and placed behind prison bars. Then too it is said, if Anderson is a crook our beloved Bishop Wilson and the board of directors of the League consisting of eminent doctors of divinity are figure heads and not worthy the positions they occupy in the councils of the league; also as heads of their several churches of the living Christ, over which they preside and serve.

Wants Truth

Now, Dr. Stockwell, for the information and guidance of those of your members who are suffering from troubled conscience, because we know not whether we are right or wrong in withdrawing support from what we once believed to be the greatest active temperance force in America; is it, or is it not true as has been said that the Anti-Saloon League is the church of Christ in action? Is it, or is it not true that our own Bishop Wilson is National President of the League, and Rev. Dr. Baker, former President of our Methodist Wesleyan College, general superintendent, together with our own Bishop Burt and the several eminent doctors of divinity, constituting the board of directors? Also, are not every one of the New York State district superintendents Christian ministers, men of character and renown? Are the names as published in the organ of the Anti-Saloon League as holding the offices ascribed to each true facts or are they false?

We want to know the true facts and if it is deception that Anderson is publishing, I will give considerable money towards an expose, and his prosecution, if guilty. But if Anderson is a notorious crook, how can it be that he can conceal his crookedness and still hold the position of superintendent, surrounded by the eminent bishops and doctors of divinity comprising the published directorate?

Now, Dr. Stockwell, I am publishing this article partially in your defense,to draw you into printo,that you may clear up the accusations against you, before you leave this pastorate. It grieves me to hear the insinuation that you dragged the church into dirty politics out of revenge, because of the Sweet incident. I did not hear the Sweet debate and know not whether Assemblyman Sweet was the candidate ofthe Christian church and the real temperance forces or not. It is not necessary to go over the Sweet charges and counter charges in print as the people probably know all that, but if the Anti-Saloon League is guilty of criminalty as insinuated, it is your duty to expose it publicly and stop the fraud and collection of funds from innocent people elsewhere. Also, your influence with our board of bishops should be such that you should be able to silence Anderson within twenty-four hours if he is guilty. If you possess the evidence, I, stand ready to assist in any legitimate prosecution not political. If you do possess the evidence, let us clear up this matter and stop the scandal which is injuring the church and the temperance cause.

As for yself, I am disgusted with the mud throwing and so-called fighting among the several temperance reform organizations. The publications of no less than three such reform organizations reach me through the mails weekly. Petty jealousies lest one shall collect more money than the other. It is commendable of the liquor dealers that they stand together and fight not among themselves. Lest any one should infer from this article that I charge the liquor dealers with the theft of our official board resolution, and its publication in that blasphemous, anonymous publication, I absolve the liquor dealers from having anything to do with the printing and circulating of that vile sheet. I give them credit for the possession of more brains and more honor than that of stooping to such a foul act. The cheap, unscrupulous politician is the greatest enemy of the Christian church and American institutions in this day and age.

The temperance men of Fulton were made a laughing stock of last winter. As will be remembered mass meetings were advertised, printed posters were scattered broadcast throughout the city and men did assemble, at least three times in one of the city churches. Resolutions were adopted without number, money was subscribed and two sets of delegates were sent to Albany to appear before the legislature in support of special temperance legislation and what did it amount to? The political leaders of the State's honorable body, probably had a good laugh behind the backs of the several accredited delegates. Tricked again and made a laughing stock of was all we got for our money and pains.

For my part I am ashamed of my pretensions as a temperance man and will no longer advertise myself as such. In conversation with a saloon keeper not long since, I stated to him that I was a temperance man. I owe that man an apology. There are eight churches in the city of Fulton and I am told thirty-two saloons. The churches hold what they call a revival four weeks during the year; the saloons carry on a revival every day and night during the year, except Sundays.

QUESTION: Which are making the most converts in Fulton, the eight churches or the thirty-two saloons?

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD JOSLIN.

AN ITALIAN CHURCH

Communicants Expect to Hold First Mass Easter Sunday

At the largest gathering of Italians ever held in Oswego it was decided at a meeting at St. Louis' hall Thursday night to establish an Italiam parish in this city. Father Geremia of Syracuse made the principal address and said he would do all he could to help the people establish an Italian church in this city. A city with 2,250 Italian people should have a church in which to worship, Father Geremia said:

A committee with John Lapetino as chairman and composed of Angelo Peluso, Bartolo Famularo, Albert Damico, Joe Cosentino, Antonio Gilletto, Joe Paladino and Matthew Giovanni, was appointed to decide on a place in which services could be held. This committee is to meet at Angelo Peluso's store Monday evening, March 1, and report on what is being done. It is expected to hold the first service on Easter Sunday morning, conducted by Father Geremia, who is at present attached to St. Peter's churrch, Syracuse, where he has been for five years past.

The place best located for the purpose according to Chairman Lapetino is the hall over the Hennessey plumbing shop, formerly occupied by the Polish church, and if that place can be obtained it will be used for the present.—Times.

Matters of Record

A petition for letters of administration on the estate of Carlisle S. Buck, late of Hannibal, was filed yesterday by Ione L. Walker. The estate is valued at $2,000.

Catherine F. Woods, late of Oswego, by W. H. Quigley, J. H. Hourigan and A. E. Brosemer, shows the value of the personal property to be $3,010.03.

The Deputy's Visitor

Deputy Sheriff Charles Potter had a nocturnal visitor Thursday night or early Friday morning at his home at Minetto and is trying to decide whether it was a burglar or some hapless criminal seeking to surrender. o'clock in the morning by the growling of the dog. He rushed to the window and looking out saw a man,rather tall and poorly dressed, rushing away from the scene. Chief Potter restrained the dog and after a search of the house satisfied himself that nothing had been stolen. The man had not even gained an entrance.—Times.

Making Maple Sugar

New maple sugar, has appeared in the north country. A farmer near Gouverneur made 45 pounds on Monday and sold it yesterday for 18 cents a pound.

Valuable Farm Sold

The Jewett farm in the town of Scriba of 75 acres has been sold by Leon L. Jewett to Silas L. Sheldon. The consideration is given as $5,000.

Remember the Stewart clippers sold by VanWagenen, Inc., when you are ready to clip your horse.—adv. 65

SPRING WAVELETS

By A YACHTSMAN

Many people patiently wait during the long winter months for ground hog day and hope and pray that this little animal may not see its shadow; others sniff the atmosphere about this time to determine whether or not the skunk has aroused itself from its warm sleeping hole and ventured forth in search of food; some less superstitious consult the weather maps and take averages of previous years for their section of the country. But the only sure way to determine whether spring is here, or close by, is to stand one fine Sunday morning upon the lower bridge and look sharply down the raceway on the west side of the river and see if any of the boathouse doors are open, or the sound of scraping floats upward on the morning breeze.

Should these signs prevail Spring is either here or very very near, for as the barometer never fails to tell the coming of the storm, so does the pulse of each yachtsman quicken with the coming of Spring. His mind fills with pleasant anticipation as he wends his way down to the banks of the river to his boathouse and then begins with force and enthusiasm to overhaul his graceful launch for her spring plunge into the rushing waters of our spacious river.

This season will witness much activity among our yachtsmen. Last season the Fulton Yacht Club was successfully launched, its membership increased rapidly from a handful to almost 200. Every effort was made to procure a suitable clubhouse but it was determined to wait another season until the waterways were nearly completed before venturing on this step.

This summer we will find the locks at Fulton, Minetto and Oswego all completed, and in full operation, properly manned by men specially selected, ofter examination, for the responsible positions of lockmasters and assistants. The time for opening and closing all locks will be announced and the channel will be properly buoyed and marked. The 25 miles from Phoenix to Oswego will be navigable and those who are fortunate enough to own motor boats will have this beautiful stretch of water on which to spend their spare time in a healthful and restful sport.

The members of the yacht club have fully determined to have a clubhouse this year and each one is willing to contribute his mite, either in mechanical skill, or financial assistance, so that his hopes may be sure of realization.

Several new boats will, no doubt, be added to the fleet by about June 1st as the local boat builders have had many inquirirs for plans, prices, etc., from prospective buyers. Many of these inquiries were for the very latest models of speed craft, equipped with the best engines and all up-to-date appliances for comfort.

Commodore Parker of the Oswego Yacht Club has promised that just as soon as the locks are in operation the entire power fleet of his club will run from Oswego to Fulton, to visit the fleet of the Fulton Yacht Club and invite each member in true sailor fashion to partake of the hospitality of the new Oswego clubhouse on the lake, where the open door of welcome awaits each man.

Joe Barnum, the genial boniface of the Three River Point hotel, has already been in communication with Commodore Oliver with a view to arranging a visit to his pleasant resort, where a fish dinner and dance will be provided for all.

Congressman Mott has been trying to convince the government officials of the necessity of assigning a vessel to the port of Oswego for naval reserve practice and, should his efforts be successful, no doubt many members of the Fulton Yacht Club will join the movement for the marine education and naval training they may receive. This movement will be under the direction of one of the regular officers of the navy. Navigation, gunnery, signalling and the manual of arms will be taught during the summer cruise to be had on a government gunboat.

There are many other good things in store for the yachtsmen this summer, so it behooves each one to be prepared early this season so as to be able to take advantage of each one of the pleasures open to the lovers of this sport.

A TRUE YACHTSMAN.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

"Never Touched Me," Said Edison.

The Mar. American Magazine contains an interesting editorial about Thomas A. Edison and a chronology of his life and achievements, prepared by William H. Meadowroft, who for thirty years has been one of Edison's chief associates. The article is accompanied by a remarkable photograph of Mr. Edison. This photograph was rescued from the thick of the fire which devastated the Edison plant in December. The frame wasc harred and the glass covering the photograph was cracked and blackened by the heat, but the picture itself remained unmarked. The great inventor, with characteristic humor, scribbled on the margin, "Never touched me." An extract from the editorial accompanying the chronology follows:

"On December 9th the huge manufacturing plant of Thomas A. Edison, situated on the Valley road, Orange, New Jersey, was visited by a devastating fire which devoured buildings, apparatus and supplies, whose value can, at the time of writing, only be loosely estimated.

"The inventor watched the fire with one thing uppermost in his mind. What do you suppose it was? What would you be thinking about under those circumstances, with the labor of years, and nearly all you own in the world, going up in ruin and loss?

"Thomas A. Edison was intently examining the fire-resisting qualities of reinforced concrete construction, so that hereafter such buildings may be truly fire proof.

"'There's a mighty expensive experiment,' he said, pointing to the blazing pile, 'But it's a good one. There will be a modilization around here tomorrow if that stuff cools off enough, and when those buildings go up again, they'll go up fire proof.'

"What an example! Especially in these times, when so many show the white feather and croak about hard times or bad luck or some kind of petty trouble or grievance! Here is the living incarnation of American spirit and courage. Not a thought of the past! Not a regret, except for the single life lost—one of his workmen who died doing his duty! Not a hint of complaint or discouragement, but every power of thought and will concentrated on what he was going to do next. 'I'm sixty-seven years old,' he said, 'but I'm none too old to take a fresh start tomorrow morning. Nobody is ever too old to take a fresh start.'

"Was there ever anything finer, more magnificent and truly American than this? Can the inspiration of such an example ever weaken? Can one ever forget it, or let it lose its power over us? We take this occasion to publish a chronology of Edison's life, showing the things he has achieved in the realm of physical sciences. We are grateful for them. But we are most of all grateful for the ideal standard pattern of American bravery and spirit that we see outlined in bold relief against the blazing background of the Valley Road.

Ask for new prices on auto tires, also Ford supplies, including new style radiators, demountable rim wheels, slip covers, hand horns, speedometers, non-skid tires, chains. We will have a larger stock of oils, cements, patchers, tire guagers, etc., than ever. Van Wagenen, Inc.
adv. 61

SYRACUSE MARKETS

Vegetables	
Beans, per bu	2.75
Beets, per bu	30-35
Cabbage, per doz	25-35
Cabbage, red	35-55
Carrots, per bu	30-35
Celery, per doz	35-50
Endives, a doz	20
Lettuce, leaf, per doz	8-12
Parsnip, per bu	50-60
Parsley, per doz	40-45
Onions, per bu	60-70
Silver Skin onions, per bu	40-50
Potatoes, per bu	35-50
Pumpkins, each	05
Turnips, per bu	30-35
Miscellaneous	
Honey, per qt	50
Maple Syrup, per gal	1.00-1.25
Popcorn, per bu	1.00-1.25
Pork, dressed, per lb	9-11
Beef, dressed, per lb	11-12
Veal, dressed	14-15
Farmyard and Dairy	
Turkey, per lb	20
dod ressedfi per lb	32-35
Fowls, live, per lb, in craes	14-16
do dressedfi per lb	24-25
Springers, live, per lb., single	15-17
do dressed, per lb	24-25
Geese, live, per lb	15-17
do dressed, per lb	23-25
Ducks, live, per lb	15-17
do dressed, per lb	24-25
Guinea hens, per lb	15-17
Pigeons, per pair	25-50
Rabbits, live, per pair	75-1.00
do dressed, per lb	15-20
Eggs, current receipts, per doz	35-38
Duck eggs, doz	45-48
Dairy butter, per lb	34-36
Hay and Straw	
Hay, primet per ton	16.00-17.00
Oat straw, per ton	10.00-12.00
Rye straw, per ton	16.00-18.00
Wheat straw, per ton	10.00-12.00

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

GIRLS HEAR COOKING EXPERT

Didn't Realize Before That the Kitchen At Home Was Such a Truly Laboratory; Angel Food Demonstrated

A large class of girls from the high school heard Prof. Eastman this afternoon as he demonstrated the making of "Angel Food." Oh, yes, the professor said, there was something most significant in his choosing the angel's food in his lesson. He said he'd expect to be run out of town if he didn't give the girls a lesson that was just fitted—or perhaps merely appropriate—for the occasion.

First the girls were a little shy and wondered if they really were interested in cookery, and didn't it seem a little strange for a white robed man to be talking to them on the value of cream of tartar over that of baking powder, and suddenly in the midst of watching the professor sift the flour five, yes, five times, Dame Chemistry blossomed out in a new light.

Why of course there was a real little laboratory in mother's kitchen, but who would have guessed it? Surely, not even mother herself imagined such a thing. Then when the wonder and the seriousness of it all became apparent and the girls sat right on the edge of the chair so absorbed, the professor said such a very witty thing, and looked over his glasses in such a merry, kindly way that every one just laughed in the best kind of a way.

Finally the cake mixture was in the pans; the girls had oh-ed and oh-ed themselves into ecstacies over the beautiful golden mass, and had settled themselves to hear what the professor had to talk upon while the cakes were baking.

To tell all that was told the girls would be telling tales out of school. But one may be sure by the expression on the girl's faces that they had heard some wonderfully true and good things—and wasn't home really just the grandest place, and wouldn't the family get a taste of "Angel Food" at no late day, is what their shining eyes and eager faces told as in little groups, the lesson over, they passed from the room.

Oh, yes the girls thanked the Professor for remembering them and devoting an afternoon for their special pleasure and instruction, and the Professor beamed his acceptance, and as the girls moved on said sotto voice to his spatula and cake tins "Bless their hearts, every one of them."

This evening at 7:30 both men and women are invited to the lecture "The Relation of Food to Health and Efficiency" will be the topic.

A BOY'S MAN COMING

The Rev. M. G. Buck is reserving a real treat for the Boy Scouts and boys in general, to be given on April 11, in the Baptist church, or to be

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
"King Baggot"
"The Millionaire Engineer"
(a spectacular drama in 2-parts)
and 4 Others
5c—Admission—5c

COAL
Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined

WOOD
Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires

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The best Gas Coke

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correct, "the church of the cordial welcome."

This treat-to-be is in the nature of a man who is coming to Fulton at the suggestion of Mr. Buck for the especial purpose of getting acquainted with Fulton's boys. He is John R. Boardman of New York city, who is famous all over the U. S., east of the Mississippi river as one who can hold a boy's attention for a longer period than the allotted time.

THE BOWLERS' NOTES

The committee appointed by the Onyx bowling association is busily engaged securing talent for the benefit performance to be given at The Quirk theatre, Monday, March 8th.

The indications at present point to a successful entertainment. Many of Fulton's leading amateurs have volunteered their services to help the cause along.

The bowling team that will represent Fulton, if sent to Boston, will give Fulton recognition in the world of sport.

Teams which in the past have been sent to Atlantic City and Rochester have given a good account of themselves, and there is no reason why another team sent to Boston this year cannot do likewise.

"There are many ways," says an enthusiast, "that we can boost the city of Fulton, and among them is to send the bowlers to Boston. Get busy and do your share; the boys will do theirs."

Those who have volunteered their talent for the good of the cause are: Messrs. H. Wicks McCollum, Tallman Van Buren, LeRoy and Stevenson.

Thomas McCollum and George Hill proved a winning combination in the two-man bowling sweepstakes contests on the Onyx alleys last night. A total of 1136 pins was high for the evening. Sullivan and Paige, with a score of 1122, were second in the race, while Powell and Newton, with 1098, won third prize.

The scores:

Powell and Newton	1098
Seymour and Stauring	1074
VanBuren and Blake	1086
Brown and Stevens	1071
Venton and Barry	1086
Simpson and Mahlerwein	1041
W. Hill and Matin	957
Pringle and Durst	962
McCollum and G. Hill	1136
O'Brien and Rear	1084
Painter and Feeley	998
Sullivan and Paige	1122
Chubb and Brown	1045
Gordon and Carlin	996

ATTEND FUNERAL OF MRS. C. L. PECK'S MOTHER

Mrs. C. L. Peck left the city this morning in company with Mrs. J. J. Morrill to attend the funeral of Mrs. Peck's mother, who died after a long illness Thursday at her home in Moravia. She was 84 years old, and surviving her are two daughters, Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Mary Fordyce of Moravia.

OFFICER NORTON BROKE SHOULDER

Officer Norton, of the local police force is confined to his home with a broken shoulder. The officer reported for duty a week ago after a long illness, and the misfortune that overtook him yesterday morning is deeply regretted by his many friends and acquaintances.

POLICE COURT

The case of Paul Sedero against Thomas Sedelsky in a suit to recover a sum of money for rental of store and farm, was tried before city Judge Wilson this morning. Both the defendant and plaintiff are Polish.

Tires vulcanized — VanWagenen Inc.—adv. 62.

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We Will Wire Your Home AT COST
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THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector
The 2d Sunday in Lent:
Holy Communion.....8:00 A.M.
Sunday School.....9:30 A.M.
Matins and Sermon.....10.45 A.M.
Evensong and Sermon.....5:00 P.M.

Christian Science
55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays, 10.45 a.m.; on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p.m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome.

Subject for Sunday, Christ Jesus. Golden Text, Revelations 1:18. Responsive reading, Hebrews 3:1-9,12-14.

Congregational Church

Charles Olmstead, Pastor.

The Christian Endeavor society held a Washington social at the church on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. William Moon entertained Circle No. 1, on Tuesday afternoon; Mrs. Fred I. Palmer entertained Circle No. 4 on Wednesday afternoon; Mrs. Geo. Dingle entertained Circle No. 3 on Friday, and Mrs. George Pollard held a meeting of Circle No. 6 on the same afternoon.

Sunday morning the theme for the preaching service will be "The Highest Citizenship." In the evening the theme will be "A Parental Appeal."

Week-day Lenten Services at Zion Episcopal Church

During the Lenten season the week-day services at Zion church will be as follows:

Tuesdays—
Evening prayer and sermon, 7.30 p.m.
Wednesdays—
Litany, 10.00 a.m.; evening prayer and sermon, 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays—
Holy Communion, 10.00 a.m.
Fridays—
Evening prayer and sermon, 4.30 p.m.

At all the Tuesday evening services visiting clergymen will preach. The general public is cordially invited to attend and participate in all these services.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister.

On the corner of Utica and 3d sts., known as the "Busy Corner," stands the "Church of the Cordial Welcome." This church is open to the public and all who come will receive a hearty, cordial welcome. Strangers in the city especially invited. There are classes in the Bible school fitted to all ages and YOU are wanted.

The services for Sunday follow: Deacons' prayer service, 10 A.M.; preaching service, 10:30 A.M.; subject of sermon, "The Great Vision." Bible school 12 M.; Christian Endeavor, 6 P.M.; preaching service, 7:00 P.M.; subject of sermon, "What Makes men Great."

The lower chapel is to be decorated the, coming week—the gift of two members of the church.

It is expected that Rev. Dr. Sirrell of Auburn, will give his famous lecture, "Ireland and the Irish," under the auspices of the Young Men's Bible class, on St. Patrick's night, March 17th.

Miss Florence Carr of Fayetteville, a graduate of the Chicago training school, will be present at all the services on Sunday and will assist in the music—playing violin solos. A short organ recital will be given on Sunday night by the organist of the church. Leon Foster; violin solos by Mrs. Carr, and special anthems by choir. This is the regular monthly musical night.

The sermon Sunday night will be evangelistic in nature and a short after-meeting will be held in the chapel. All are invited to stay.

State St. M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor

The regular program for the services, Sunday, Feb. 27, will be followed. The theme for the sermon at the 10:30 a.m. service, is The Blessings of Head Winds. In the evening at 7 o'clock the, subject will be A Good Thing. At 12 o'clock will be held the regular session of the Bible school with classes for al lages. Every members of the morning congregaton in Sunday school and every member of the Sunday school in the morning service. Junior League at 3:30, important meeting for the children. Epworth League at 6 o'clock. If you are a stranger in town will be glad to share our church home with you. If you are without a church home there is room in ours for you. You will find a home-like church.

The Spring Session of the Ontario District Conference will be held in Central Square Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. It is expected that Bishop Hamilton, who is to preside at the annual conference in April at Oswego, will bep resent Tuesday afternoon. Dr. F. T. Keeney of Syracuse will preach Tuesday evening; Dr. George E. Stockwell of this city will preach Wednesday afternoon.

VAUDEVLLE AT THE QUIRK

Yesterday's offering was decided to be the best yet and containing feature acts entirely new in nature to this locality. Ye Olde Home Choire with the southern colonial mansion and flowery surroundings and the costumes of ye olden tyme, together with unusual voices rendering the songs of that time and those of today, proved an innovation. Harry Sterling is one of the best singles in vaudeville; Welch & Long put on a neat, versatile singing and dancing act; Ward and Radcliffe a rapid fire singing and talking farcical number, and Jacobs and his dogs an act entirely different from all other dog acts, one that the ladies and children go into extacies over, as the actors are all little darlings such as they would love to posses as pets. Tonight at 8.30 is the last opportunity to see this splendid bill.

Those You Know

Mrs. J. Sherman of Walton, is the guest for a few days of relatives in this city.

* * *

Daniel Hudson of West 1st st., leaves Monday for the Adirondacks where he proposes to study forestry.

* * *

Miss Laura Everetts of this city has been spending a week with out of town friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Cox of Hannibal street entertained over-Sunday guests from Baldwinsville.

* * *

Miss Elsie McIntosh of West 5th st., is slowly recovering from a recent illness.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Peck have had as their guest, Miss Harriet Taft of Homer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Manley Brackett have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wheeler of Hannibal.

* * *

Mrs. Edna Moore of Utica st., is visiting Mrs. Victor Loomis of Oneida.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Brennan of W. 1st st., are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. W. A. Judson of Fredonia.

* * *

Lawrence Sullivan of the West Side is ill.

* * *

Mrs. F. L. Cary of West Broadway is seriously ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Sands Gardner of S. 3d st., have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. John Snell of Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fay Rude of the Chase road are rejoicing in the birth of a daughter.

* * *

Louis Gomon, proprietor of the Hotel Royal, has sold his blooded trick dog, Ted, for $150.00. This well known animal will join a theatrical troupe where his clever tricks will be exhibited.

* * *

Paul Latour of the Granby Pulp & Paper Co., was called to Ticondaroga on account of the serious illness of his brother.

* * *

Miss Rose Tilden very pleasantly entertained the Royal Guards at her home at Stop 28 last evening. About twenty-five people were present. Music was the feature of the evening.

The Bride and the Sun.

The old adage, "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on,' is one that is unknown in some lands. A Breton bride, for instance, takes it as a bad sign should the day of her wedding dawn bright and sunny. Rain on her marriage morn is held to signify that all her tears are shed and that she will therefore have a happy married life. The day before the wedding is called the "weeping day," for the bride and her friends weep as much as possible, with the idea of getting the mourning over, so that only what is joyful may remain. In other countries this result is attained by drenching the bride with water.

Had Practiced.

Cardinal Richelieu once listened to an earnest sermon by a shoemaker. The man was simple and unaffected and apparently not at all dismayed by the presence of the cardinal.

"How could you preach to me with so much confidence?" Richelieu asked him in evident surprise.

"Monsigneur," replied the shoemaker, "I learned my sermon by reciting it to a field of cabbage heads in the midst of which was one red one, and this practice enabled me to preach to you."

FEWER ARRESTS MADE FOR PUBLIC INTOXICATION

Figures Presented by Chief of Police Warrant Some Comparison.

That movies must be exerting an influence for good in this city is evidenced by the small number of arrests for public intoxication made during this closing month.

Chief of Police presented last night his monthly report to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, reporting that the total number of arrests for public intoxication was ten. Five arrests were made on other charges, making a grand total of fifteen. These arrests were made upon charges of assault—third degree, 2; second degree, 1; disorderly persons, 1; for violations of Sec. 43; chapter 720, Penal Code, 1.

Twelve convictions were secured, and two cases remain undisposed of. One case only was held for the Grand Jury.

Fines imposed in Judge Wilson's court amounted to $70.00, of which there was collected $20.

There were fines imposed in January to the amount of $7 that were not collected until this month. One patrol call was made in February, and one patrolman (Boland) was absent from duty for two days.

Small Fire Record

Chief Waugh of the fire department reported to the Board that during February three alarms only were received at headquarters by telephone. The first fire of the month was in the Foster block, Cayuga st., on Feb. 3. On the 12th of the month an overheated fireplace in the home of Mrs. Marie Sanford, in 4th st., caused a slight financial loss. On Feb. 20 a smudge fire occurred in a hallway in the old Foster theatre, caused by the burning of papers and excelsior.

Origin of "God Save the King."

The origin of the phrase "God save the king" is, says a London journal, shrouded in mystery. It occurs in Coverdale's translations of the Bible, 1535. Froude has also quoted it as a watchword of the navy as early as 1545 with the countersign "Long to reign over us." Another but little known version was published at the time of the restoration. It begins:

God save Charles the king,
Our royal Roy;
Grant him long years to reign
In peace and joy.

Queenly.

He—She's a thoroughly queenly woman. She—Yes, even her teeth have gold crowns.—Town Topics.

EAGLE PATROL WINS CONTEST

Other News of Boy Scouts of City; Mr. Carr Captivates an Audience

William Carr, who has been in Alaska, gave a talk on that country to the scouts of Patrol I last Tuesday at troop headquarters. Mr. Carr explained the method of scientific gold mining and told of the hunting and fishing, the various Indian tribes, the climate and various phases of the life there. He related a few of his own interesting experiences.

When he told of crossing a river on fish there was a general gasp and questions of "how?" It sounded more probable after he had explained that it was spawning season and the salmon were going upstream in great numbers to lay eggs, but even then the boys wore dazed expressions.

Scout Commissioner W. P. Morin was present and after a short talk on thrift he presented Scout Fitch with the first class badge. Scout Fitch has had a fine record and is now ready to earn merit badges.

The next meeting is set for March ninth. Harvey VanBuren, U. S. N., will give the boys a talk.

The Inter-Patrol Contest stands at present as follows: Eagles, 161; Hawk 149; Lion, 102. Hadwin Fitch at present is high man, having won 25 points by becoming a First Class Scout. The Eagle Patrol won the 10 counts for the semaphore contest.

Horse for sale, VanWagenen, Inc. Adv. 65

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MUST BE SOLD

60 ACRES—17 acres of the choicest muck, having a depth of from 12 to 15 feet. Natural drainage. Irrigation furnished if needed, by springs from the gravelly banks. Developed and cultivated by an acknowledged expert on muck development. $300 per acre would be a conservative value of this 12 acres. The balance of the farm is a gravelly loam soil adapted to general farming and dairying. 5 acres good timber. Running water in pasture. Apple orchard of 50 trees and pear orchard of 80 trees. Both in fine bearing. Located on a main road 2½ miles from large manufacturing village and shipping point. 8-room house. Basement barn, 30x44. Silo, 12x20. It must be sold, so this $5000 farm can be bought for $3750. All farming tools for working both the upland and muckland included at the price.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Fulton, N.Y.

MARCH—Into a Home of Your Own

55 West 2d St.—7-room house, bath, furnace, electric light and gas, laundry tubs in cellar, beech floors down stairs, cypress trim throughout. Price with one lot, $2150; with extra lot, $2400.

West 1st St. Choice Property with one or two acres, $3100 to $3800.

Also Desirable Building Lots near trolley.

Beautiful East Side Home—Ten minutes' walk from the business section, complete improvement all through the house, open fireplace down stairs, nice large lawn and garage. Extremely low price and easy terms.

North 4th St. Residence—Modern 8-room house, bath, furnace, electric light and gas. Only $2100. Convenient location.

Farms $1400 and up.

110 1-2 Oneida St. STREETER & VAN SANFORD Fulton, N. Y.

THE QUIRK THEATRE
TO-DAY
AFTERNOON and NIGHT
GUS SUN'S VAUDEVILLE
5—BIG ACTS—5
Special Engagement At An Enormous Salary
"YE OLDE HOME CHOIRE"
SPECTACULAR NOVELTY SINGING ACT
Introducing a Repertoire of Melodies
SPARKLING MUSIC ELEGANT COSTUMES SPECIAL SCENERY
WELCH & LONG
Those Nimble Footed Boys
HARRY STERLING
Comedy Juggler
WARD & RADCLIFFE
Comedy, Singing, Talking
An Act for the Kiddies as well as the Grown Ups
Jacobs' Troupe of Trained Dogs
Introducing the Only Dancing Dogs in America
REGULAR REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS
PRICES: Matinee, Balcony, 10c, Lower Floor, 15c, Evening, Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats, 20c.
SEATS NOW SELLING
TUESDAY—"Checkers" the Great Photo Play
WEDNESDAY—Vaudeville and Photoplays
THURSDAY—Cohan & Harris "Officer 666" Photo Drama in 5-parts

BEFRIENDING LITTLE BIRDS

They Do Not Mind Winter Weather Alone, But They Suffer For Food

The birds about our windows and our doorsteps are considered dumb because we do not understand their language. Could we but comprehend the meaning of their chirping and twittering we should doubtless hear tales of suffering.

Birds suffer far more from lack of food in winter than from the cold which we imagine is their chief enemy. Nature has clothed their tiny bodies with warm garments of feathers,which protect them from the cold as well as from the wet, but nature has not endowed them with thrift. Unlike the bees, which toil during the summer to lay up a store of honey for the months when flowers no longer bloom, or the squirrels, which fill their homes in hollow trees with nuts, the birds flit about with little care or thought for the days of winter. And therefore they need our help and sympathy.

Food Supply Ceases in Winter

Food for the birds is easily obtained during the greater part of the year. Worms are easily had from the ground and insects from the air, and from open windows and doorways there are thrown many fragments which are valued by the birds. But with the approach of winter there come freezing of the ground and the total disappearance of insects, and windows and doors are kept tightly closed, so there comes an almost total cessation of the food supply at just the time when the cold of winter renders the need for abundant food even more insistent than ever.

In the country there are sources of food supply which are not often available for birds in the city. Barnyards and stables afford much of their sustenance,and even wind-swept corn fields are apt to offer some small amount of food, but these resources are denied to the birds which flit about the city's streets, building their nests and raising their young in nooks and in the crevices between buildings.

Befriending the birds costs barely nothing and involves only the slightest exertion. The scattering of a few bread crumbs or a little barley, rice, oatmeal or almost any kind of grain or cereal upon a window sill will attract the birds in throngs; and if they find that the dole is to be given each day they will appear at the proper time and wait until the window is opened and the food laid out for them.

At any meat market one may obtain a bit of suet, which the birds value as a rare delicacy. The animal fat supplies to their tiny bodies an added warmth, which is a protection against the cold. If the suet be tied or nailed in some place where it will be easy of access there will be a constant succession of birds in attendance at what to them is a holiday treat.

Suffer from Thirst

Birds suffer from thirst as well as from hunger during the winter, for during the cold weather most of their sources of water supply are frozen up. A small and very shallow pan filled with water sufficiently warm to remain unfrozen for an hour or two will quench the thirst of the throng of little feathered creatures who appear at the window sill to be fed.

Many friends of the birds, who might provide houses for them are apt to defer their benefactions until the coming of the mating season, in the early spring, but a bird house will be quickly tenanted at any time during the year. One need not wait for the passing of the winter to offer the shelter which the birds would so value. Often, where a real bird house cannot be had, the merest roof, beneath which the birds may take refuge from the driving storms, may easily be arranged.

A small wooden box may be fixed to an outside wall—perhaps just outside a window—to serve the dual capacity of a shelter and a feeding place. Such a box should be so placed that the open side is toward the south, for in that case it would usually be protected from the wind and the rain.

Such small kindnesses, which even the children can bestow upon the birds about our homes, will save many little lives. Birds have a purpose very fixed and definite in the economy of nature, and we have an obligation to them which can be paid in no way so acceptable to the birds as our remembering their need in winter.

WHITMAN WOULD HOLD TO PRESENT ELECTION LAW

Albany, Feb. 27.—It is very doubtful if Governor Whitman will sign his name to the Argetsinger bill which amends the general election law, both in the direction of direct primaries and the general election machinery. The Governor admitted today that he did not think that the directt primary law has a had a fair trial and that it should at least remain operatice another year. He will oppose, it is almost certain, any substitution to the present method of nomination.

REPUBLICANS TO AGAIN BLOCK PASSAGE OF BILL

Washington, Feb. 27.—Republican Senators when they learned today that an agreement had been reacehd on the Ship Purchase bill by the conferees today served notice that they would renew their filibustering. Senator Weeks said the measure would not be permitted to come to a vote this session. The confeerees refused to limit the life of the proposed act which their opponents of the bill had been fighting.

WHITMAN OPPOSSES CHANGE IN ALIEN LABOR LAW

Albany, Feb. 27—Governor Whitman let it be known today that he will not interfere with the Legislature in his dealingsw ith the proposition to amend the alien labor law, permitting aliens to be employed on State work, and that he favored a repeal of the statute which makes it impossible to secure such employment. It is possiblye that the Governor may send a special message bearing on this subject to the law makers.

FATHER AND SON MOVEMENT FOUNDED ON COMMON SENSE

Regarding the "Father and Son" movement which was recently launched, The Utica Press says: 'The 'Father and Son' movement is based on good common sense and is cetrain to be productive of positive benefit.

It emphasizes the importance of parental influence and association. It aim sto make the father the friend and companion of the son rather than the stern authority which is only feared.

COURT CONFIRMS BECKER JUDGMENT

Abany, Feb. 27.—District Attorney Perkins of New York today notified the Coutr of Appeals that on Monday he would have the Court confirm the judgment convicting Charles Becker of the murder of Herman Rosenthal. The grounds for this motion are that the appeal was not brought within six monts. In all probability the Court will deny the motion and fix a date for argument on appeal.

OPPOSED CHANGE OF STATE LABOR LAW

Abany, Feb. 27.—Gov. Whitman in discussing the bill seeking to place the state labor department under the jurisiction of the Secretary of State, today sai dthat he oubted that it would be wise to make this move. He pointedout that the labor department was once a department of the Secretary of State.

THE WEEKLY CLUB

The Weekly club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Younge Friday night. Music and cards were enjoyed, after which a supper was served. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Blennis, Mr. and Mrs. William Acker, Mr. and Mrs. George Laveck, Mr. and Mrs. William Youngs, and Alex. Youngs. The club will meet at William Youngs' next week.

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TRY OUR HIGH GRADE HOT DRINKS

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"THEN AND NOW" A GIRL'S ESSAY

Fulton As Found By a High School Girl Who Has Returned After a Long Absence

Miss Florence Moody, of the Fulton high school, is the writer of the following article which appeared originally in The Oracle for February

Twenty-five years ago my business compelled me to move from Fulton to San Francisco. I was obliged to leave my home on West First st. and my many Fulton friends and take up my residence among new surroundings. With the passing of years, these surroundings became familiar and new friends became old ones, but I shall never forget Fulton.

This year occurred my first opportunity to visit my former home. While I had naturally expected to find some changes, I was utterly unprepared for the Fulton which I actually found. I came in from Syracuse by trolley, a trip which would have been impossible when I left Fulton, for at that time no trolley was in existence here. It was nearing evening when I arrived, and as the car glided down First street in the gathering dusk, I was vaguely aware that things seemed strange; but in the excitement of greeting my friends at the station, surfoundings were forgotten. It was not until the next day that the magnitude of the change in Fulton was fully apparent to me.

The friend, whom I was visiting, eager to show me the growth and improvements of the city, suggested that we make a tour of inspection in his automobile. Afterwarrds it seemed to me that a series of exclamation points would make an excellent written record of my conversation during the ride.

The city had grown remarkably. New streets had been opened and settled and both old and new had been paved. Good roads had been constructed in every direction and electric lights and gas plants had been installed. Hundreds of buildings had been erected in the residential section. Great changes had been also made in the business parts. East 1st street I would not have recognized. There were several new blocks, new apartments and three new banks. In place of the old Universalist church stood a beautiful new theatre. Next to it was a picturesque little trolley station; farther up the street was a new library and beyond that a handsome new post office was in process of construction. As we heared the upper bridge, a jaunty little street car whizzed by us. I looked inquiringly at my friend. "Oh that's the car that runs to the D., L. & W. station," he said.

I was silent, picturing in memory the two skinny horses of former times as they strained and tugged in their effort to get the old rattling car over the shaky upper bridge.

But where was that bridge?

Gone! and in its place, spanning the old Oswego was a magnificent concrete structure with rows of lights, spacious driveways and paths for pedestrians. As we crossed, we stopped in the center that we might look down stream to observe the new barge canal now nearly completed, far away the dredge was busy and we tarried a few minutes to watch it in its fascinating work.

We passed on to the woolen mills Here I found that the two mills of my remembrance had grown to four and that in connection with these a dye house was under construction. My friend told me that about two thousand people were employed in these mills alone.

There were many other changes on the west side; two new school houses, a new freight station, the Aluminum works, the Fort Stanwix Canning factory, and many residences.

We returned to the east side by the lower bridge. This also was comparatively new, an iron structure having replaced the old wooden one of my day.

While crossing the bridge, I noticed, on a huge building, the sign "Smith Guns." In response to my inquiry, my friend explained that the plant was the celebrated Hunter Arms.

In the northern part of the city, we found several new paper mills, the Macaroni factory, the Knitting Mill and the new Erie st. school.

Leaving the business section, we went up 3d st. As we passed the remodelled Baptist church consisting of brick, concrete and cobblestones, I was instinctively reminded of my first day in Caesar class when I was taught that "All Gaul is divided into three parts."

In the next block, I noticed the great improvement in the Catholic church property. Houses had been moved and a parochial school was nearly completed.

Numerous changes had been made in the city park. There was a soldiers' monument. There were lights, tarred paths, benches and a water fountain. How different it all was from the straggly park twenty-five yars before!

Motoring up Fourth st. we stopped before a beautiful building which I discovered to be the well-equipped Lee Memorial Hospital. Farther up the street, I was shown the Nestle's Food and Peter's Chocolate Works.

Then we came around to the new standpipe where we had a wonderful birdseye view of the city.

"We have been nearly about the city," said my friend. "What is your verdict?"

"There has been great progress. It is all very interesting and beautiful, but it is all strange. It isn't really Fulton."

A queer little smile came over my friend's face. He said nothing but turned the car down a side street. In a few minutes we found ourselves in front of a brick building which I should have recognized had I come across it in Timbuctoo. It was in that edifice I had spent four years of my High school life.

"Let us go in," I said. "This is the first familiar place I have seen.

We entered the boys' hall, went up the dark and winding stairs to the chapel. Every step took me back into the past. On the threshold, we paused. There was the same old assembly hall, the low platform with its desk and row of chairs where the august faculty were wont to sit in days of yore. There was the same floor with its valleys and hummocks more pronounced than ever. Even the wall decoration and the cans for waste paper were the same, and in a distant corner I saw the banner of my class, dusty but still there. The school was having afternoon exercises and just as we entered the professor's voice rang out in the old familiar statement, "We will open our exercises by singing October."

I turned to my companion. "Yes," I said, "at last I have found Fulton."

"Oh," he said smiling. "Just come back at the end of another twenty-five years and perhaps you may find a new High School." F. M., '15.

GOOD INTENTIONS

Whole cities are paved with good intentions. Lots of little towns are surveyed with the determination to save something for future generations, like parks, lakes and drives.

Many a man means to provide a purse for a rainy day, to put away a little money in the savings bank for absolute necessity that is sure to knock sooner or later; but if no pressure is exercised, being human, he will skip weeks and sometimes months. Saving is a habit, and until you get the habit you skip. One way to get the habit is to start with a small sum in the savings bank, and never fail to add a little each week, even if you go hungry. Better to go hungry now, than when you are older grown.

If you don't get the full force of this meaning, skip a couple of good square meals, and get real hungry, and while the lining of your stomach flaps like an empty pocketbook, and you are weak, and in need of food, stop and think what it means to save.—Silent Partner.

Gouzales Begins Storming Monterey

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 27.—Twenty thousand Carransa troops under command of General Pable Gonzales opened a general attack on the city of Monterey at dawn today, according to advices received at Neuvo Laredo. One of the greatest battles of the revolution is said to be raging.

The Villa forces in Monterey number 14,000 men. They are well equipped with artillery which has been mounted on buildings in the outskirts of the city. Before opening his attack Gen. Gonzales demanded the surrender of Gen. Angeles Villa's troops, but the demand was rejected.

STEAMERS LEAVING PORT

New York, Feb. 27.—Steamers sailing today: Lusitania for Liverpool; Stampala for Naples; Rotterdam for Rotterdam; St. Paul for Liverpool; Kristianfjord for Bergen; Cymric for Liverpool.

Due to arrive today: Gibraltar from Gibraltar; City of Memphis from Bremen; Aurania from Genoa; Zamora fro Copenhagen; Casets from Naples.

SHODDY PLANT BURNS

Albany, Feb. 27.—The shoddy plant of W. J. Barnet & Son, of Rensselar, was totally destroyed by fire early today entailing a loss of $300,000. The fire was attacked by the entire Rensselar department, but it spread quickly and was soon beyond control. The firemen were able to save the adjoining buildings. The fire causes about 100 men to be thrown out of employment.

Reciprocity.

"I wish I could get some washing to take in."

"So do I."

"Well, you take mine, and I'll take yours. There's nothing like getting a start."—Pittsburgh Post.

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MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

For Rent—Lower apartment, also cottage for rent. Inquire 417 Buffalo st. 60c

TO RENT—501 Highland st. Inquire Ada Wright. 61

FLAT TO RENT—412 Erie st. 64

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Dining Tables, Chairs, Buffets and China Cabinets in Golden Oak and Mission Finish.

Brass Beds, Mahogany Beds, Circassion Walnut Beds, Birdseye Maple Beds and a complete line of Dressers, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables, etc. to match.

Library and Office Furniture in Golden Oak, Fumed Oak and Mahogany Finish, also Odd Chairs and Rockers in Oak and Mahogany, upholstered in Leather and Tapestry.

¶ We invite an inspection of our immense stock and will guarantee our terms and prices will please you.

J. R. SULLIVAN
West Broadway

SPRING PREDICTIONS

Player Writers Out With Their Powder as to Who's to be Who In 1915.

New York, Feb. 27th.—Boxing bouts are staged in the trenches and camps of the British soldiers between battles with their German foes in Belgium and northern France.

The English, during the past few yearrs have become very fond of the mitt game and when the call to arms forced the fight fans to forsake their home towns where boxing matches were staged, it was a severe blow to them. They went to the front because their country called—but they didn't forget their love for boxing.

Many of the recent letters from the front, written by the English soldiers tell of boxing bouts staged among the English regiments during lulls in the death grapple of the Germans and the allied armies. Elimination battles are staged first and then the championship battle follows.

Here is an extract from a lecture written by Private S. C. Tiddy of the second section of the First Cavalry Division; and which appeared a few weeks ago in the London Daily Chronicle:

"Last night a boxing contest was held (name of place deleted by censor and the words "somewhere in France substituted) by members of our column and some good contests were decided.

"The organizer of the meeting, Private Jones, A. S. C., is himself a boxerr of note in the north of England, having won 84 prizes. He claims the title of 9st, 6 lb. champion of the north.

"The principal event was a contest for the 9 st. 6 lb. championship of the column, which was won by private Portlock, after fighting his way through several hard rounds. Private Portlock has a nasty swing with his right, which when it "gets home" must be rather like stopping a "coal box," only, fortunately, there is no explosion.

"Pretty exhibitions of sparring were given by SSergeant Hodgkinson and Private Graham, both heavy-weights and first-class exponents of the "noble art," and Privates Williams and Tunningley. But perhaps the most interesting event was the meeting of Private Jones and M. von Deus, a refugee and 8st. 6lb. champion of Lille, France. After the fight the hat was passed round for the benefit of von Deus and 56 frances were subscribed.

"Lieutenant Kreitmayer, O. C., and the other officers honored the meeting with their company. Lieutenant Swan kindly held the watch. The referee was Corporal Holt, and the seconds Corporals White and Ebers. During the evening songs were sung by Mr. Wheelhouse, Private Attwood, Corporal Thomas, Private Davis, and a most successful program closed with the Marseillaise and God Save the King."

New York, Feb. 26.—Dick Rudolph, the author-pitcher, of them there Boston Braves, takes his pen in hand to inform the gaping multitude that:

"Of course, every one expects me to predict that the Braves will repeat as pennant winners in 1915 so I won't disappoint anybody. I'll say that the Braves will repeat, ond I'll go farther by saying that the Braves will cap another world's championship in October."

Gosh, we hope that Johnny Fener, boss of the National League, doesn't read the above. Fener is a humane sort of fellow and if he read what Dick had to say he'd award the pennant to the Braves right away and save the players on the seven other teams from spending the whole summer in fruitless endeavor. And then what would the National League fans do for diversion this summer?

Christ Mathewson, another of our famed author-pitcher, occasionally devotes his time to writing bits of advice for the magnates of organized baseball. Here is a sample from one of Christy's recent ventures in the literary field:

"Organized baseball must watch one thing in particular in connection with the Federal League's activity. All the ball players on the teams without good pennant chances will threaten to jump to the Federals in the hope that the league with which they are connected will consent to let them go to some stronger club, with pennant chances, in order to hold them in organized baseball. This would make the races in both circuits (American and National) lop sided."

S'all right, Chris, but why didn't you finish advising business when you started it? Why didn't you tell the magnates—and the readers of your column—what should be done in such a case? What would you do, Chris, if you were owner of the oncetime Naps and Joe Jackson, the outfielder, came up to you and said:

"I want to be traded to the Boston Red Sox or the Philadelphia Athletics. If you don't do it I'll jump to the Feds. What's your answer?"

What would you say to him, Chris?

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

There will be no fight in Mexico,
And you can bet this isn't a joke;
Johnson says to that land he won't go,
And I'm sure none would blame the big smoke.

Rube Marquard, the well known high jumper, has announced that he will not participate in the 1916 Olympic games.

Ty Cobb, who plays ball in the good old summer time also does a bit of time to authoring in the winter so as to keep the wolves from the front porch. Ty's favorite pastime is walloping the Feds. When he isn't doing that he tries to cheer up the folks in Detroit by telling them that the Tigers aren't so bad after all and that maybe they might amount to something in the 1915 pennant battle.

But Ty is somewhat alone in hoping for the best in Detroit. The Tigers don't look any stronger for 1915 than they did in 1914 and they never had a look in at the pennant after the first month's spurt.

Of course, one or two of the Tiger club pitchers may "come through" and lend a helping hand to Ty and Sam Crawford—"the wrecking crew"—but even if they do the Tigers won't look good enough for anything better than fourth place if the Red Sox, Athletics, and Senators live up to expectations.

Charley Ebbets is beginning to believe that the Federal league is centering its fight upon him. First they put a club in Brooklyn to compete with Charley's Dodgers and now they've put a club in Newark to buck his Internationals.

"It's a tough, cruel world," says Charles.

Fake interviews:

"Stories to the effect that I was hitfrom behind by Pat Newnam and several others are bunk. They hit me while I was looking at them."—John McGraw.

"Germany" Schaefer ought to succeed in his role as cheer leader for the Newark Federals. Schaefer could make an Egyptian mummy giggle—if the mummy was alive.

When told that Carranza would arrest him if he landed in Mexico Jack Johnson asked: "Who is this man Carranza—sport item.

"Who is this man Carranza?"
Asked Johnson with a shout;
"What men did that chap ever fight,
"And who did he knock out?
"I'll bet that I could whip him
"In an old time stand up fight
"If we were fighting for a purse
"And I was feeling right.
"Well, may be he's a bruiser
"And tough as he can be
"But it's mighty funny that
"He's never challenged me."

The convict team in Sing Sing prison has decided not to go South for its spring training.

Knockout Brown says he will continue to fight just as long as Dan McCann, his manager, needs the money. K. O. must expect to live to be 117.

Fake interviews:

"I am sorry I jumped to the Feds."—Jos Tinker.

The promoters of that Johnson-Willard affair will lose about $30,000 if the fight isn't staged in Juarez.

Harry Chapman, catcher of the St. Louis Feds is a candidate for being the eighth wonder of the world. He refused to predict that he would play the best game of his life in 1915.

"BOY PLUNGER" NOW BANKRUPT

Jesse Livermore Loses Fortune Made by Speculation.

OWES MORE THAN $100,000

Bought Mansion, Yacht and String of Automobiles After Stock Market Panic of 1907—Reported to Have Lost $3,000,000 When He Tried to Corner Cotton In 1908.

Jesse L. Livermore, the "boy plunger," who "ran a shoestring into a fortune" by Wall street manipulation, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He gives his liabilities as $102,474 and places no value on his assets, which are meager.

Mr. Livermore once described himself as a "bucket shop graduate." Born in Massachusetts in 1877, he went to work in a Boston broker's office at the age of sixteen, marking quotations on a bulletin board and receiving $6 a week.

With $30 saved out of his salary Livermore embarked on the stormy seas of speculation. He took his first plunge in one of the "bucket shops" in the Hub—and came out on top. Flushed with this success and with confidence in his luck, he abandoned his job and started trading for himself. Before he was twenty-one years old he had made a comfortable fortune.

In 1906 he went to New York, having tried Boston, Denver and Chicago and yearning for bigger game. When he started in New York his stake was $25,000. Before long this had been stretched into $250,000.

When the panic of 1907 came he had realized that overspeculation and overextension would be followed by disastrous liquidation and put out a short line of Union Pacific, Reading, Copper and Smelters. When the crash came he was able to cover every contract and start on a trip to Europe. He bought a mansion, a yacht and a string of automobiles, and Wall street spoke of him as a "wise young man."

Big Gambles in Cotton.

Then he became interested in cotton. On his return from Europe, after the situation here had cleared up, he found the cotton market oversold and everybody short. He sprang his big cotton coup and came out between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 ahead. Wall street was now convinced that he was a "wise young man."

In 1908 he tried to corner cotton and was reported to have lost about $3,000,000. After that he was not heard from again until 1913, when suit was brought against him by the liquidating partners of the stock Exchange firm of Mitchell & Co. Then he dropped out of view until the petition was filed. Most of the claims, the petition states, are judgments due on promissory notes given for transactions in the open market in 1913 and 1914.

At the time of his failure, in 1913, Livermore announced that he had invested $400,000 in an annuity which brought him an income of $20,000 and could not be touched. No mention of this is made in the bankruptcy petition. He lives with his wife at Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth street, New York.

In the petition filed the principal claims are: Mitchell & Co., $27,463; Murray Mitchell, $16,000; Chapman & Seaman $7,207; H. E. Bachman & Co. $9,740; Wagner, Dickerson & Co., $6,982, and Duryea, Tappin & Co., $6,355.

The assets include 5,000 shares of West Tonopah Consolidated Mining company, fifteen shares preferred and seven common of Long Island Motor Parkway stock, one share of stock of the Dunwoodie country club, and a claim against C. A. Litiare for $6,426.

RED JACKET CURE FOR RATS.

Sew on the Coats, Then Give Rodents Free Run.

Pointers on how to get rid of the ubiquitous rat, from sewing a red jacket on him to dipping him in tar, are contained in a bulletin just issued by the Massachusetts state board of agriculture and compiled by Edward H. Forbush, state ornithologist. The following advice as to how to conduct an exterminating warfare is contained in the bulletin:

"Use cats, terriers, particularly the fox terrier, and ferrets; sew a red jacket on a captive rat or paint him; then release him; place a collar and a bell on a live rat and release him; dip him in tar and liberate him; also place tar in rat holes, runs and burrows; sprinkle chloride of lime around rat habitats or use carbolic acid."

MANLESS OFFICE BUILDING.

Women of St. Louis to Erect Structure For Fair Sex Only.

A woman's office building, from which men will be barred as tenants and where there will be women elevator conductors and women office messengers, is to be built in the downtown district by the women's council of St. Louis, composed of fifty-four organizations and clubs.

The council will issue stock. It is planned to begin work on the project in the near future.

The architect will be a woman, and women will handle all of the business dealings in regard to the building.

Going the Limit.

"Men don't have a monopoly of reckless bravado."

"No?"

"Dolores says the latest fad in her set is telling each other their correct ages."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Bob Shawkey of the Philadelphia Athletics.

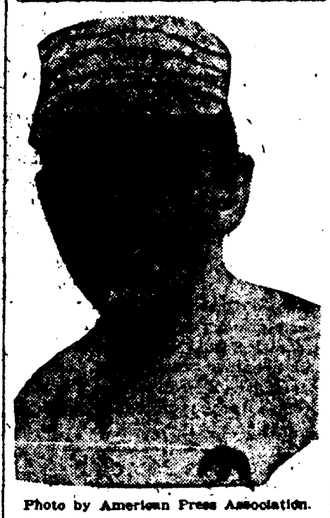


Photo by American Press Association.

Robert J. Shawkey, one of the pitchers on whom Connie Mack relies to keep the Athletics in the pennant race next year, had a fairly good record during the 1914 season. He finished third in rank among Connie's twirlers, taking part in thirty-eight games and having a percentage of 2.75 hits per game. Only Bressler and Bender had a higher percentage for the Mackites. Shawkey started the fourth game in the world's series contest, but was taken out at the end of the fifth inning after three runs had been scored off his delivery. Pennock finished the game without a run being made off him, but the game had already been lost. During the game Shawkey met with a mishap. He broke a bone in his left wrist (not his pitching arm), but did not know it at the time. Later he went on a hunting trip to Maine, but his wrist bothered him so much that he consulted a specialist, who discovered that one of the small bones was broken. So Mr. Shawkey is at present walking around with his arm in splints.

The Left Handed Twirlers.

In the table given here the work at bat of two of the leading batsmen of every team in the American league is given against all the left hand hurlers in the league. It shows that the curves and shoots handed out by this class of pitchers are slightly more puzzling to the star batsmen of B. B. Johnson's circuit than the stuff offered by the right handers.

Name.	Club.	A.B.	Hits	Average Regularly against L.H.	Ave.
Chapman,	Cleveland	61	24	.393	.278
Crawford,	Detroit	165	56	.227	.314
Collins,	Philadelphia	120	46	.333	.344
C. Walker,	St. Louis	91	30	.329	.289
Cobb,	Detroit	80	26	.325	.368
Fournier,	Chicago	74	24	.324	.311
Lewis,	Boston	124	39	.314	.278
Speaker,	Boston	143	44	.307	.322
Pratt,	St. Louis	107	33	.298	.282
Collins,	Chicago	144	42	.292	.274
Milan,	Washington	83	24	.283	.235
Cree,	New York	84	22	.262	.209
Baker,	Philadelphia	120	34	.261	.319
Foster,	Washington	127	56	.204	.252
Cook,	New York	81	13	.161	.253
Totals		1691	495	.292	.305

Ziegler Quits Auto Racing.

Discouraged by the jinx which has followed him persistently since his debut in the automobile racing game, William Ziegler, Jr., for years a backer of speed cars, has quit the sport and offered his machines for sale. Ziegler was hoodoed, it seems, almost before he started. First, Marquis, driving one of his cars in the 1914 Vanderbilt contest, hit the ditch when leading the field at eighty-seven miles an hour; next, Chassagne overturned in the 1914 Indianapolis 500 mile race, and finally Grant's car, when running better than ninety miles an hour in the last race at Corona, caught fire, and he was forced out of the contest.

Who Will Succeed McLean?

Who will succeed Robert McLean of Chicago as the international amateur ice skating champion? That is the question followers of the racing game are trying to answer. McLean brought his amateur career to an end the other day by fessing up to the fact that he had received $75 a week for performing on stage ice at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. McLean's crown naturally passed down to the runner-up in the indoor and outdoor race meetings last season. McLean's chief rival last winter was the Toronto whirlwind, Lot Rbe. The championship title therefore goes to Canada.

Best Leather For Baseballs.

Even more dangerous to the life and well being of the national pastime than the Feds, organized baseball and the warring magnates is the European war. So declares Curtis Guild, former United States minister to Russia. He remarked if trade with the czar's kingdom is not continued there will be no more baseball. Here's why, according to Guild:

"The only leather which will not stretch under sudden impact comes from the hides of Siberian ponies."

Wares to Be Wichita Manager.

Clyde Wares, an infielder of the St. Louis Americans, will be purchased and made manager of the Wichita Western league club.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

OPTOMETRISTS.

DR. G. M. McWHARF, Optometrist, 113 Rochester st. Fulton. Glasses fitted to correct all kinds of defective vision. Examination of the eyes free. Have had twenty years' experience. Complicated cases fitted when others fail. Will answer all calls. Phone No. 2286.

INSURANCE

Health, Accident, Federal Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich., $200,000.00 cash capital. John F. Cullen, general agent, 103½ Oneida st., Fulton, N. Y. Phone 251.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

Typewriters For Sale Or Rent.
All standard makes—liberal terms—also ribbons, carbons, manifold bond stationary, etc. Agency for the American adding machines. Charles Sage
365 Park St. Phone 3304

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP [illegible] South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM — Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to **GARRETT'S LIVERY,** at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is Hereby Given, That a special meeting of the stockholders of the Beaver Meadow Produce Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 516 Broadway, in the City of Fulton, N. Y., on the 1st day of March, 1915, at 8 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said Company from $30,000.00, its present capital stock, consisting of 300 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to $50,000.00, to consist of 500 shares of the par value of $100.00 each. Dated February 12, 1915.
Beaver Meadow Produce Co., Inc.
By Karl P. Dryer,
Vice-President,
and L. Mae Dryer,
Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

TROUBLES OF THE EUROPEAN FARMER.



—Brenetrup in San Francisco Chronicle.

KING ALBERT IN A RAGE.

Dramatic Scene When He Ordered the Execution of a Traitor.

No monarch loves his country more fervently than King Albert of Belgium, and a striking story is told of the drastic manner in which he punished a traitor who betrayed the Belgian army at Namur. The narrative was told to a reporter of the Cardiff Western Mail by a wounded Belgian officer who witnessed the incident.

When King Albert heard that one of his trusted commanders had proved a traitor he immediately ordered a court martial, and the man was sentenced to death. At the execution there was a memorable scene. King Albert was present, and when the doomed man stood up to be shot his majesty went up to him, took from him his sword and snapped it across his knee. The monarch's face was white with passion and his lips trembled with rage. Suddenly he grasped the disgraced officer's coat and tore from it every decoration, every button, every vestige of braid. The officer handed his revolver to the king and asked him to shoot him. The monarch flung the revolver back into his face, stepped back a few feet, signaled to the firing party, the air was rent with a volley, and the man was no more. He had paid the penalty of his treachery.

The Jitneys.

The jitney, in the picturesque and untrammeled language of certain parts of our country, is a five cent piece. By the simple process of transference it has now come to mean in a growing number of western cities a motorbus that runs regularly over a given route in competition with trolley lines or not, as the case may be, and carries passengers for a five cent fare. The city of its origin is a bit uncertain—though probably the idea came from the European cities, where a similar system has revolutionized urban and suburban transportation—but presumably it was in progressive California, for most of the cities there appear to be well fitted out with flying squadrons of jitneys.—Boston Herald.

German Princes War Victims.

The new Almanach de Gotha makes the statement that up to now seven German princes have been killed in the war—namely, Princes Frederick and Ernest of Saxe-Meiningen, Max of Hesse, Rudolf and Ernest of Lippe, Wolsath of Waldeck Pyrmont and Henry XLVI. of Reuss. It is also known that two members of the imperial Russian family have died on the battlefield, but the Almanach mentions only one, Prince Oleg.

The Longest Courtship.

The longest courtship on record was that between Franz Rosner and Anna Renner of Oberpolitz, Bohemia. They had been courting for seventy-five years, but repeatedly deferred the bridal day. At last Franz became fatally ill and was recently married on his deathbed at the age of 100 and died two days later. The age of the widow is ninety-three.—Exchange.

Table Manners.

When I am eating bread and cake
I never smack my lips;
And milk I always try to take
In quiet little sips.

At breakfast, luncheon and at tea
I hold my fork just right,
For little folks should always be
Exceedingly polite.

—Portland Oregonian.

Comparison more than reality makes men happy and can make them wretched.—Feltham.

HOME DECORATION.

Lace Is Important In House Adornment, So 'Tis Said.

Lace assumes more and more an important place in the domain of home furnishings. It is so important that upholsterers have to employ lacemakers and are obliged to make lace purchases on a considerable scale.

Among other things, pianos and windows are draped with lace.

The renaissance combines with lace of quite modern origin. And combining with all and second to none in fashion or effect is the old fashioned crochet. The present taste for crochet denotes a remarkable revival in this kind of thing.

Another revival besides it and making common cause with house and especially dr[illegible] is the equally old fashioned netting. For long years past this species of hand work has been left almost exclusively to fishermen and their industrious wives.

It served for fishing nets, and that was about all. But now it is coming back as fast as it can to the place it occupied, let us say, a hundred years ago, in the repertoire of fancy work for women.

Then was the time when dainty slipper cased feet were put forward and used in the service of the kind of fancy work known as knitting. Now machinery does a great deal of the work which human fingers, aided by the foot, used to do.

But whether wrought by fingers or machinery, it remains a fact that old fashioned netting is a distinct revival and that its presence in drawing rooms throws an air of fashion around them. The effects of embroidery upon it are now more artistic than of yore, nature as well as pictures often serving as models.

Spider Web Embroidery.

The new spider web embroidery is charming. The webs are used for backgrounds of floral designs, bright colored dragon flies and the like and sometimes stand out alone with only the residing spider upon them. The embroidered webs are alarmingly and delightfully natural, being usually of pale gray. They may be made in any color that you prefer, however, and a beautiful effect can be obtained by such a design in different shades of delft blue, the lightest shade being used for the webs. Spider web embroidery is being used upon luncheon sets, bureau sets and occasionally upon sofa pillows.

FADS AND FANCIES.

Boudoir caps have large bows made of wide ribbon.

Organdie will be a great favorite in cotton materials.

Simplicity is the keynote of the new shirt waist styles.

Dainty muslin collars, berthas and ruffles, recalling the mid-Victorian days, are among novel neckwear for spring.

New crocheted scarfs are being done with irregular patterns which suggest the art nouveau designs that come from Vienna.

WHEN SORROW COMES.

Life no doubt is paved with enjoyments, but we must all expect times of anxiety, of suffering and of sorrow, and when these come it is an inestimable comfort to have some deep interest which will, at any rate to some extent, enable us to escape from ourselves and keep us from brooding.—Sir John Lubbock.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Far From Tipperary

A Story of

Love and War

By

Gustav Kobbe

Copyright, by Gustav Kobbe.

(Continued from Thursday)

VIII.

Few great events are in themselves eventful or happen as the result of complicated planning. To achieve, one must be able to recognize the simplest means to an end and thoroughly prepare to use them, just as nature moves along the line of least resistance because it is thoroughly prepared to do so. In the same way, to me, as I look back upon this night, nothing seems remarkable save the simplicity of the proceeding.

Even before nightfall there began to descend from the overcast sky a drizzle that was as much mist as rain and became over the river a heavy, dripping fog. With night a darkness set in so thick that it seemed as if you could cut out chunks of it with a knife. No night could better have suited my enterprise.

Into the darkness we pushed off and with muffled oars began our trip down the river, keeping near the bank so as to row a straight course, for the fog was so thick over the channel that we might have rowed around in a circle without knowing it.

Once clear of the woods, we pulled out further from shore and proceeded with more caution. I could now hear the challenges of the sentries as they met on the bridge. But there also was a curious effect of echo, as if the fog or water threw back the voices. Several times I had Silvain stop rowing, for it was by the calls of the sentries that I gauged our diminishing distance from the bridge, and every time I noticed the effect I have mentioned. It might be natural, but it puzzled me.

Finally when Silvain rested on his oars and I listened for the sentries, their hail, when it came, made clear to me what was the cause of the supposed echo. Instead of only two challenges there were four. Two sentries paced the bridge, starting from either bank and meeting in the middle. This accounted for two of the four challenges. The two others came from below, from the river; one from beyond the bridge, the other from our side and between us and the structure. The fog that had aided us so far also had made the ever alert enemy much the more wary. Besides the watch on the bridge itself he had stationed sentinels in boats above and below it.

There was no time to lose. Advantage had to be taken of the fog both for the approach and the getaway. From the voice of the sentry I judged that the boat in our direction was anchored in midstream and that the bridge was not more than fifty feet ahead of us. I whispered to Silvain to pull into the shallow water. This had to be accomplished very slowly, because silently, and as it was we bumped into a log that was mired in the mud, so that if it hadn't been for a fender at the bow of the boat there might have been an audible thud.

I made fast the punt to the log, threw off my clothes and, having ascertained by a thrust of the oar that the water there was barely more than a foot deep, took the box with the bomb in my hands, stepped overboard and waded out nearly up to my armpits, then turned toward the bridge and slowly made my way along what evidently was the edge of the channel.

In such circumstances every step has its history, each yard gained its memoir. But at last I became aware by the even deeper shadow than that of drizzle, fog and night that I was under the arch of the bridge, while the slap-slap of water against stone told me where the pier was.

To gain a firm foothold for what I was about to do, I took a few steps into shallower water. The channel, which was about forty feet wide, was divided by the pier, so that this was but little more than twenty feet from where I stood, holding the box with the bomb in my outstretched hands and waiting for the challenge of the sentries, which I figured would drown the sound of the sudden movement I was about to make. I heard their measured tread approaching the middle of the bridge. A moment later came the challenge.

Bracing my feet against the bottom, I launched myself on my back in the direction of the pier. I held the box over my chest and out of the water. I was simply swimming on my back—kicking out with my legs and propelling myself with my feet. The smart slap of the ruffled current against the pier soon told me I was near it. I felt for bottom with my feet and found it, for, as I had assumed would be the case, mud and silt had gathered about the foundation.

To place the box on the ledge seemed the work of a second. Quickly I allowed myself to sink, swam as long a distance under water as I could, came up well above the bridge and, regaining a foothold on the edge of the channel, pushed my way [illegible] to the punt, climbed in and took the oars from Silvain, rowing being the simplest way of keeping warm while drying off sufficiently to don my clothes. For now I realized that the water had been cold and that it was only the excitement of the adventure that had kept me from feeling it before.

The bomb was set for midnight. It must have been about a quarter past eleven when I clambered into the punt. I pulled back to where the stream entered the forest, ran the nose of the boat against the bank, got into my clothes and waited. It could not have been for long, but every minute seemed an age fraught with failure. But I knew the bomb was there; and the last thing I had heard before I started to swim under water from the pier was the ticking of the clock. So I waited and waited.

Suddenly a glare, sullen, threatful, penetrated the curtain of mist and night, and as suddenly left all black again. A roar like that of a thousand cannon burst upon the air. From up stream came the thud of a heavy mass falling into the water. Then a deep silence brooded over the river.

IX.

With the first breath of dawn "Busy Bertha" and the "Ginger Pops" got under way to take position on the hill. My small force of infantry followed. The cavalry I led to a point in the woods between the chateau and the hill, from where it could quickly dash out into the open, yet remain in hiding until the psychological moment for action. Then I cantered back the way I had come until I caught up with the guns. A British "non-com," a fine soldier, had command of the fieldpiece and a Belgian sergeant was with the rapid firers.

Eager to learn the result of my night's work, I rode past the detachment to the top of the hill and dismounted. Cautiously I peered through a network of twigs and branches. Where the bridge had been there was destruction. The explosion had shattered the pier just above the foundation and let it down into the river, followed by the two arches. That was the heavy mass I had heard fall. Here and there fragments were thrust above the surface of the stream, which expressed its worry in a series of futile eddies. A stump of masonry on either bank was all that was left of the approaches.

A veil of night and rain and fog had enveloped this scene of death and ruin when it occurred, but it was plainly disclosed by the light of the morning sun. That it should not have been discovered by the ammunition train which I now saw approaching from the north was due to the furious, blinding speed at which the horses were being urged forward, as if not a moment was to be lost in getting the caissons to the firing line on the enemy's extreme right. Actually, however, it was not until the first caisson was almost on top of the river that the rider of the off leader saw a gaping void where a bridge should have been. To avoid plunging into the stream he was obliged to pull up so abruptly that the second caisson was almost upon the first before it could be checked. In fact, the shock of the sudden stop to the onward rush of the train was so severe that it ran through the entire length, throwing horses back on their haunches with a great rattle of chains and a creaking and straining of wheels and harness.

My men had come up and taken position. The "non-com" was aiming "Busy Bertha," carefully looking through the sight, then running his eye along the barrel, finally giving the breech an affectionate pat. A glint of sun played across the muzzle—a smile flitting over steel lips.

"The first caisson, sir?" asked the "non-com."

"Fire at will!" I ordered.

One of the cannoneers pulled the lanyard. There was a roar of discharge, a little leap of joy on the part of the gun. It was a splendid shot. The shell struck the caisson squarely in the middle, blew up its contents and hurled the wreck of the whole outfit over the brink of the ruined approach into the river. This left a clear space on the roadway, into which the second caisson was unwittingly drawn by its straining horses, whose efforts in pulling themselves up from their haunches had forced them forward.

Another shell, another roar, another little jump of joy and "Bertha" had strewn the road with the fragments of the second caisson.

An attack so sudden, from such an unexpected quarter, in a territory supposedly free from hostile forces and in the confusion resulting from the sudden stoppage of the train would have proved fatally disconcerting to almost any other soldiers. But I had always found the enemy prepared to an uncanny degree for any emergency. As if the force guarding the train had been drilled in the face of just such an attack as it was now compelled to meet, the men sprang from horses and caissons and seeking cover behind the roadway opened a heavy rifle fire on our position.

Two of my men, fatally hit, pitched forward, and rolling a little way down the slope, lay out in the open in full view of the hostile force. At once I ordered the field gun to cease firing and reduced the rifle fire of my infantry to a weak and desultory reply to the enemy's attack. The result was what I wanted. To our foes it seemed as if they had put the field gun out of commission by picking off the men who were serving it, and that they had only a handful of infantry to deal with. Already superior to us in numbers and with a rear guard of cavalry coming up at a gallop to add to these, they made ready to attack our position.

Their commanding officer waved his sword. The men sprang from behind the roadway and, deploying in open order, advanced on the run. It was a force at least three times as large as mine that was rapidly crossing the open terrain between the road, where two of their caissons [illegible] and the [illegible] of the hill from where an apparently slackening fire had been directed on them.

"Shrapnel, sir?" asked my artillery sergeant, who had caught the significance of what I was trying to accomplish.

I nodded assent, motioned the Belgians to be ready and got all my infantry into action. Under the sudden gust of lead from my rifles I saw the officer who was himself up fall back and straighten out in death. The line swept past him. Another officer took his place.

Again I nodded to my artillery sergeant. Once more did "Bertha" roar and jump and once more do herself proud. It was a perfectly timed shrapnel. It burst low over the onrushing line—and where it burst there was a gap. I waved a hand to the Belgians, and suddenly death was hammering out a staccato air that no pianist, no orchestra, could have approached for rapidity. Ludicrous as the comparison may seem to those who have never witnessed the effect of rapid firers, the advancing line melted away like sugar in hot coffee. A moment before it had been there; now it wasn't. Here and there a man stood, confused, bewildered, hesitating, only to drop in his tracks before he could make up his mind what to do.

And the enemy's cavalry? It had not waited to get directly on our front, but had left the road and was coming at our position from an angle. "Bertha" kissed it with a shrapnel, the rapid firers showered a round of leaden confetti on it. Then we had to stop. For out of the woods charged our own cavalry, caught the enemy on the oblique flank—and all was over.

(Continued Next Tuesday)

The Spinster's Hint.

A maiden well advanced in years used to wait every morning for the postman, a [illegible] of about her age, and ask him if there were not a letter for her. Several weeks passed thus, but the anxiously expected letter did not arrive. Finally one morning the postman said to her:

"Well, tomorrow you shall get your letter if I have to write it myself."

"That's right; do it," replied the old maid. "I shall be delighted to accept it."

"Well," said the postman, smiling, "what do you want me to write—a business letter or a love letter?"

"If you mean business, please write a love letter!" was her blushing reply.—London Scraps.

Ownership of the Air.

Our ancestors must have foreseen the aeroplane or they would not have embodied in the law the principle that he who owns the land owns the column of air above "usque ad coelum," or up to the skies. This can be traced back as far as the reign of Edward I., and from this time every authority to the present court of appeal has emphasized the right of every citizen not only to be king of his own castle, but of the sky above it.—London Chronicle.

Too Deep For Him.

A Britisher was announcing his views on things in general and summed up his own position by the statement, "Well, I've seen life." "But," said his American friend, "one of your own bright poets has said, 'Life's a joke.'" The Britisher is still exploring the remark.—New York Times.

Consistent.

She—This wait between the acts seems to me to be dreadfully long. He—Yes. You see, twenty years are supposed to elapse, and the management is simply trying to make the effect as realistic as possible.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Trimming the Barber.

The Head Barber—Sure, Mr. Allgall, I'll lend you a dollar. Glad to help you out. Mr. Allgall—Many thanks, old man. They're having a sale of safety razors around the corner, and I didn't want to miss it.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Every real and searching effort for self improvement is of itself a lesson of profound humility.

Antiquity of the Giant Sequoias.

Compared with the giant sequoias every other living thing in the world is a creature of today, and there are only a few evidences of man's handiwork still in existence—some of the ruins of ancient Greece and Assyria—that were constructed at an earlier date.

Well Supplied.

"How about the new cook?"

"She says she wants three nights out a week, beefsteak at every meal and a room with southern exposure."

"Has she any references?"

"No; all she has is preferences."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Rather Spiteful.

Mrs. Crawford—Has she really as good a memory as she claims? Mrs. Crabshaw—Only for certain things. She can remember if one hair had a bit made over or a skirt turned.—Judge.

Legal Amenities.

Judge—No two of the witnesses tell the same story. Lawyer—I arranged it that way, your honor. I didn't want the trial to be too monotonous for you.—Boston Transcript.

Lucky For Peter.

"I'm glad I'm not a goldfish," observed small Peter, "for in that case I'd have to stay in a bathtub all the time."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

[illegible] which is [illegible]—Ovid.

MINETTO POWER IS APPROVED

Public Service Commission Puts Its Stamp Upon Big Project

After careful examination by its engineers and accountants the up-State Public Service Commission, on the opinion of chairman Van Santvoord, has approved a method for the utilization of a large water power at Minetto owned by the Columbia Mills, Inc., and to be leased to the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company for use in its Syracuse and nearby lines, through the creation of a new company to develop the power.

The stock of the new company, called the Northern New York Power Corporation is to be taken by the Columbia Mills in part payment for its power. The bonds of the new company, interest and principal are also to be guaranteed by the Columbia Mills.

Though the Columbia Mills is a corporation organized under the business law, Chairman Van Santvoord holds that as it already sells a small amount of electricity to employes and other neighbors, it comes within the definition of an electrical corporation in the Public Service Commission's law, and as such its ownership of the stock of the other electric corporation must be approved by the Commission.

An Exception.

Though the opinion of the Commission makes plain that the general proposition of stock ownership of an electric corporation by a business corporation is not approved, it points out the following facts in this case:

"Possessed of valuable hydraulic power properties, water rights, easements, etc., which it is not in a position to develop and bring into present use, but upon which it is desirous of realizing, it proposes to transfer all of such property to the Northern New York Power Corporation, taking back from the latter all of its stock plus an amount in cash which shall together fairly represent the value of the property so to be transferred to the power corporation, which latter shall thereupon become a producer of light and power, for each of which there is current demand in the locality where the property is located."

The Northern New York Power Corporation is authorized to issue $900,000 of its 6 per cent. mortgage bonds at not less than 97 to net $873,000. Of this sum $350,000 is to be raised in cash to the Columbia Mills for its water rights, property, etc., and $455,000 is to go for the completion of the hydro-electric development. In addition the power corporation is to issue $500,000 capital stock. This, at 125, is to be turned over to the Columbia Mills, in payment of the balance on the property transferred. The Commission further approves the lease of the new company's thus acquired and developed hydro-electric property to the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Co.

In approving the franchise for the delivery of the new electric power to the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario system and the furnishing of the same to the Columbia Mills present customers, the Commission compels the companies to stipulate that they will not interfere with the business of the Peoples Gas & Electric Company which is serving the people of Oswego.

* * *

The Commission has also approved a new link in the chain of power transmission lines in the northern part of the state, by approving franchises of the St. Lawrence Transmission Co. to extend its lines from Norfolk to Hannawa Falls, there connect with the line of the Northern Power Company, and from Massena north to the Canadian border where connection is made with the lines of the Cedar Rapids Transmission Co. of Canada, connecting with the Cedar Rapids power with that at Hannawa Falls and elsewhere through the territory.

The Commission limits the use of these lines to transmission purposes only, through the villages of Norwood, Messena and Potsdam, and the towns of Pierrepont, Potsdam, Norfolk, Stockholm and Messena, for which the company holds franchises, but in which other local companies, such as the Norwood Electric Light & Power Co., are already doing a distributing business with the approval of the Commission.

* * *

The Commission has dismissed the complaint of the village of Solvay which sought to compel the New York State Railways to repave between its tracks on Milton ave., between Rrchard road and Bridge st. The Commission finds that the pavement complained of is dangerous to street traffic rather than to street railway traffic and believes that this is a subject for the village's action under the rialroad law rather than order by the commission. The order points out that under the railroad law the village may notify the railroad to pave, and if it fails to do so within twenty days it may do the work at the road's expense.

THE COMING MONTH

will probably be one in which the use of

GENUINE GAS COKE

will mean more to you than during any other month of the year.

¶ The abrupt changes of temperature are easily met with Gas Coke for Fuel—it's easy Kindling Quality makes it possible to change a smoldering warm day fire into a *Blazing Hot* one in 20 minutes.

¶ You don't have to roast, because you fear that *the wind will change.*

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THE GAS COMPANY

PHONE 198

ITALIAN PREMIER DEFENDS DECREE

By Brixton D. Allaire

Rome, Feb. 27.—A remarkable patriotic demonstration, indicating that Italy is rapidly drifting towards war with Austria, took place last night at the end of the session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. It began when Signor Turati, a Socialist, made a speech of protest against the decree prohibiting anti-war and pro-war demonstrations. The deputy declared that he felt sure that the people were opposed to war and would refuse to support hostilities, but before he could say more his voice was drowned in the chorus of cries which greeted his remark.

Premier Salandra then took the floor and defended the decree, saying: "While I do not know whether or not Italy will interfere, yet I am sure that, when the hour comes, every citizen without party distinction will answer the call of his king and country."

At these words every deputy arose and started to cheer for the King. The women in the galleries joined the demonstration by waving their handkerchiefs. The whole concourse then joined in singing the national anthem. Cheering again broke out which lasted four minutes. There were cries of "Hurrah for Trent and Trieste!" The Socialists tried to effect a counter demonstration against war, but they were howled down.

GERMANS TIGHTENING GRIP ON WARSAW

By FREDERICK WERNER

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Feb. 27.—While it is admitted that the Russian troops in Poland, reinforced upon the line to which they retreated after being defeated in East Prussia, are obstainately resisting the German advance, dispatches from the front received here today assert that the operations ar proceeding in a manner highly satisfactory to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

The Russians who succeeded in crossing the Bobr river early in the week have been driven back to the left bank and Ossowiec which guards the crossing between Grodno and Lomza, is being bombarded by German artillery. Two of the four forts on the right bank of the Bobr at Ossodie are reported to have been destroyed. Many houses in the town of Ossowiec, which lies on the left bank, are in flames.

None of the forts at Ossowiec are as strong as those destroyed by the German guns at Liege, Namur and Maubeuge and news of the fall of Ossowiec is expected momentarily by the German military experts.

With their advance to Wyszogrod, on the right bank of the Vistula, the Germans have affected a marked gain in their efforts to throw a circle of steel about Warsaw. The recently assumed Russian offensive southwest of Warsaw is taken here to be an attempt to force withdrawel of German troops from north of the Vistula to strengthen Genenera Von Mackenzen's forces.

That commander, however, is understood to have reported that his positions along the Bzunka and Rawaka rivers are practically impregnable and that he needs no assistance in withstanding the sporadic Russian assaults.

Constantinople, by way of Berlin and Amsterdam, Feb. 27.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Palat Bey, minister of the interior, last night in Stamboul. Three shots were fired by the assassin. The man who tried to kill him was tried by court martial, was found guilty and executed this morning.

RUSSIAN CLAIMS ARE OF OPTIMITIC NATURE

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Feb. 27.—General retreat of the German armies in Northern Poland was predicted at the war office today as a result of the Russian victory at Prsanysz. It was asserted that the Russian advance in the Przsanysz region had cut through the German front extending from the Niemen to the Vistula and that the troops of Grand Duke Nicholas were proceeding steadily toward the East Prussian frontier, thus menacing the Germans along the Niemen-Bobr-Narew front.

These German forces have succeeded in bringing their heavy artillery up before the fortress of Ossowiec. While this is a pivotal point in the Russian line of defense, war office attaches profess to have no anxiety over the situation there. They claim that with the Germans retreating in the Przsanysz region, those before Ossowiec will be unable to hold their positions.

To the northeast of Ossowiec along the Niemen river, desperate fighting is in progress in the swamp there where Germans suffered such severe losses in their invasion of Russian territory. At some points by the sacrifice of many men the Germans have succeeded in gaining temporary advantages, only to be wriven from their positions by conventrated Russian attacks. On Thursday they threw pontoon bridges across the Niemen north of Grodno and two divisions crossed upon these to the east bank.

Last Thursday night, however, three Russian regiments made a brilliant bayonet attack upon the Germans and drove them back to the west bank ofter fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Lacking artillery, the arriving of which had been delayed by the deep snow, volunteers to blow up the pontoon bridges were called. Fifteen men were selected. They attached bombs to the structures and shattered them.

Of the fifteen that volunteered for the task, however, only three returned unwounded. Seven were killed.

ALLIES AGREE UPON BLOCKADE OF E. AFRICA

By Herbert Temple

London, Feb. 27.—A blockade of the coast of German East Africa will go into effect at midnight Saturday night by order of the British government and it is expected that on Monday Premier Asquith will announce in detail the retaliatory methods against Germany upon which England, France, Russia, Servia and Belgium have agreed.

The government order as to German East African coast has removed, according to observers here the last doubt as to whether England will proclaim a blockade of the North sea coast of Germany. They assert that by March 15 a rin gof British warships will be in a position to halt every ship bound for Germany.

ARRAS FALL IN RUINS UNDER GERMAN FIRE

By Franklin P. Merrick

Paris, Feb. 27.—The Germans are gain bombarding Arras and Soissons as the result of French troops concentrations in those cities, accordin gto dispatches received in Paris today. The big German mortars have done terrific havoc at Arras and a great part of the city is in ruins. Despite rainy, foggy weather in West Flanders, artillery duelling is still in progress there. A considerable amount of French artillery has been placed at the disposal of the Belgians, who are shelling the German lines near Ostend.

Infantry fighting in the forests north of Verdun has cost the Germans heavily. In the Bois Forges peasants have been working for two days burying the dead and still many bodies remain upon the ground. There is a double bend in the river Meuse at that point, forming a letter "S." Ailly, which has been mentioned in the recent official dispatches, lies at the eastern extremeity of the lower bend. The French occupy a strong position on the eastern bank of the stream and are throwing shells across the river into the German lines on the west bank.

There has been no decisive result in the past few days fighting in the Vosges and Upper Alsace.

Athens, Feb. 27.—The Russian Black sea fleet is reported in advices received here to be trying to force the Bosphorus and Constantinople from the east. A bombardment of the ports from the Asiatic side is said to have opened yesterday. The Bosphorus is only 18 miles long and the Russian warships may reach Constantinople before the Anglo-French fleet.

DEMOCRAT POLITICIAN DIES

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 27.—William U. Hensel, who was a Democratic leader in Pennsylvania for many years, died here early today. He had been ill for some time and was taking a trip on the yacht of Don Cameron when his condition became critical. The yacht was turned toward Savannah and arrived here yesterday.

ROCHESTER SUFFERS BIG MORNING FIRE LOSS

Rochester, Feb. 27.—The fivestory building at 15-21 Elm street, just off Main street, was badly damaged by fire at an early hour this morning. Three alarms were sounded, calling all but a few companies to the scene. The fire, which started on the third floor, burned through to the roof before extinguished and ten manufacturing concerns suffered loss by fire and water. Lieutenant George Turpin of Truck No. 1 was seriously hurt. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

FIREMEN INJURED

New York, Feb. 27.—Eight firemen were injured, one seriously when a floor collapsed today during a fire in the six-story loft building at 29 West 21st street. John Middlestadt, who had just returned from sick leave occasioned by injuries in another fire, was rushed to the New York hospital in serious condition. The loss was $50,000.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably snow. Fresh northwest winds.

SAYS SHODDY SCHOOL SYSTEM

Ex-President Urges Standardization by Establishing National University

Cincinnati.—Professor William H. Taft, of Yale University, speaking before the convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association here recently said:

"The cause of free public education is more sacred and of more fundamental importance than almost any other before our people. It is one that awakens the profound interest of the people and commands the greatest and most willing self-sacrifice by the tax paying public. The consequence of this fervor is that school systems are not as much scrutinized as they should be. Indeed, it is now difficult for the public of a community to learn the facts as to the thoroughness of the discipline and of the knowledge imparted in their schools or of economy in the expenditure of their funds devoted to education. Parents are themselves not qualified to pass upon the result of a public school system in a town, county or district in such a way as to make their opinion the best criterion. Hence there is great opportunity for fustian and shoddy in the product concealed under a cloak of a pretentious curriculum and glowing annual reports.

"What we need in the country is an opportunity for standardization and comparsions of school systems in the different states and different cities. This, I think, we might have by establishing what Washington recommended —a national university in Washington.

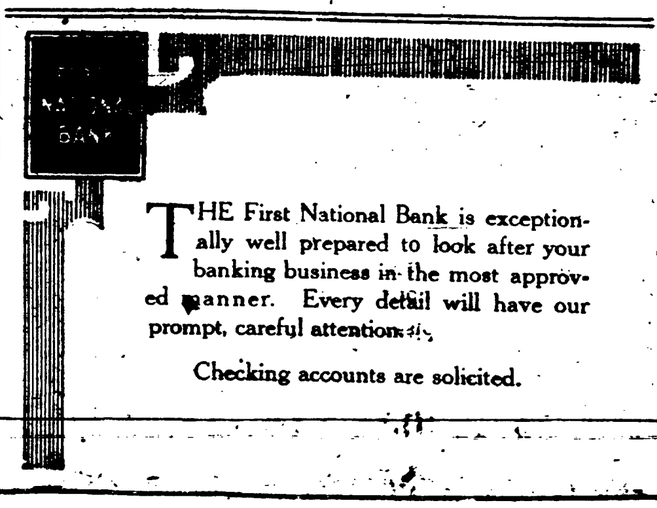
"The Bureau of Education might well be enlarged into a university, which should not be a teaching university but one with a corps of experts who could offer to the people of all the states and the people of all local communities, the opportunity of having their respective school systems examined and reported on as to proper scope, efficiency, thoroughness and economy.

"The pressure of the taxpayers upon their particular school authorities to apply for an examination and report would be so great that it would soon become equivalent to a compulsory system. It would stimulate school authorities to earnest work. It would eliminate shoddy, pretence and show, would minimize exploiting and publicity methods, and would give a proof of excellence and comparative high standing that would be incontestable."

A refusal to admit immigrants because of ignorance is an acknowledgement of this country's incompetence to deal with the immigrant question, according to Dr. Albert Shiels, Director of Reference and Research of the New York City Department of Education. Dr. Shiels contended that immigrant illiteracy constituted more than 90 per cent of the total illiteracy in large cities. In an analysis of both skilled and unskilled labor Dr. Shiels indicated that illiteracy and inability to speak and understand English handicapped by a proper distribution of skilled labor and isolated the immigrant in urban communities.

Cornmeal and Fig Pudding

One cupful cornmeal, six cupfuls milk, two eggs, one cupful molasses, one cupful finely chopped figs, one teaspoonful salt. Cook the cornmeal with four cupfuls of milk, add the figs and salt. When the mixture is cool add the eggs well beaten. Pour into a baking dish and bake in a moderate oven for three hours or more. When thoroughly cooked add the remainder of the milk, without stirring the pudding. This may be served with whipped cream or a custard sauce.



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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

l, No. 61 Established, Dec. 17, 1914. MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915 International News Service. Price One Cent.

ULTON'S $75,000 POST OFFICE OPENED TODAY

ly Risers Were on Hand to See ars and Stripes Raised to Top-mast by Postmaster's Nephew

Old Glory waved its starry folds this morning above the city's iful new post office. To Maurice Conley, nephew of Postmas- Conley, fell the honor of raising the national emblem. The hour at 6:30 and Old Sol rose in all his glory to make bright and ome, and even phophetic, the occasion for Fulton, "the biggest city known."

In its location at Broadway and First st., the fine structure, har- onious and artistic in every line, stands free and clear from every obstruction. The building occupies a space 60 feet by 90 feet, and is of two stories. The architecture is of Grecian design; five massive Doric columns mark the front of the building. The exterior is built of natural limestone brought from Indiana. The floors and roof are built of re-inforced concrete while the public lobby, subject to great wear, has a Tarrazzo floor which is made of marble chips and best Portland cement. This is a spacious room with many num- bered windows to serve mail; the money order department being at the south end.

The work room is very commodious and supplied with all the latest devices for doing rapid work. It is lighted from four skylights easily operated, for ventilation from the main floor, and several win- dows. There are two fire- and burglar-proof vaults in easy reach for postage stamps, envelopes and valuable papers.

The second floor contains six large rooms and several smaller rooms for needed cases. At the central front is the room that will be used for the civil service examiners. Proper desks and chairs, etc., form the furnishings of this room. The inspectors' "lookout" for general supervision has a well chosen location. The postmaster's room at the north is a large, beautifully furnished room. The walls in soft tan coloring, the brown of the woodwork, the handsome sturdy tables, desks and large chairs of simple, though fine design, and in finish corresponding to the woodwork, all go toward making this room, from the softly tinted ceiling to the harmonius brown rug covering the floor, a correct and modern setting for the youngest post- master Fulton has ever known. Peter I. Conley.

The painting and decorating is of marked quality. The white finish of the plaster throughout the building is hung with muslin to conceal any hair checking which might occur in the white coat, and to present a surface of rough though even texture for the finish.

The lead and oil with which the building is finished throughout is applied on the muslin and stippled into the fabric. The color scheme in work room and all offices is light tan; the ceiling extending to the picture molding. The side walls are a deeper shade, and with dark oak wainscoating.

The walls of the toilet rooms are of light green and are models of sanitary planning. Pumbling, bowls, floors, and every detail is perfectly constructed.

The lobby is finished in gray green, and quarter sawed white oak, which came from Minnesota, trim the lobby, and too the halls, and postmaster's room. This is finished in a soft brown tone and has a wax coating. All other wood work throughout the building is of North Carolina pine, stained medium oak, with gloss finish. The floors throughout are of maple.

OBSERVER COMMENDS JOSLIN

Upon another page of this issue appears a reply to Edward Joslin's attack leveled at one of this city's churches. Observer's letter offers a few vulnerable spots for attack, and readers will do well to read, ponder and--REPLY.

Magnificent Building the Product of Ability of Government Engineers and Contractor F. R. Pratt

The heating and lighting is complete. The building is equipped for the use of both gas and electricity. The plumbing is sanitary in every detail—the best having been used regardless of cost.

The basement contains a rest room for the rural carriers. It has individual lockers, tables, chairs, etc. Adjoining is a room with a perfectly appointed shower bath arrangement. Outside is a court like arrangement where the horses may be tethered.

The government contractors, John G. Unkefer and Co., with Frederick R. Pratt, vice president, were in charge of the work. The cost of the building, aside from the lot is $75,000. Of this sum $40,000 has been paid for labor and material purchased from local merchants and lumbermen. To skilled mechanics and other laborers $22,000 was paid. Similar postoffices are now in process of erection by this company in Kentucky and Ohio, also at Cortland, N. Y.

Within the last few years Mr. Pratt has had charge of govern- ment work in Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, South Carolina, Indiana and other states. Mr. Pratt was born at Gilbertsville but left home at an early age to make his way in the world. Fulton's fine postoffice is an example of how well he has succeeded.

The staff at the postoffice is as follows: P. T. Conley, P. M.; T. H. Hargrave, Asst. P.M.; clerks, W. N. Lalonde, J. T. Fassell, Florence Deuel, Anna Brannan; mailing division clerks, T. H. Per- kins, F. L. Jennings, W. H. Hornibrook; City carriers, Aurie Palmer, J. Cox, F. Hewitt, F. Haskins, R. Rich, B. Waugh, S. Frawley; rural carriers, F. Middleton, F. L. Darling, F. Boigeol, F. W. Austin, F. Blodgett, R. Crandall, E. Menter, Anna Palmer, J. Dunn; aux. clerk, F. Brown; sub carriers, J. Barker, J. Storm; engineer, B. Slanson.

The postoffice is open from 7 a.m. until 8 p.m. Money order department from 8 a.m. until 6 p. m.; lobby open at all times.

TURKISH FORTS SMASHED BY MONSTER ALLIES' GUNS

By Herbert Temple

London, Mar. 1.—With the Anglo-French fleet fifteen miles in- side of the Dardanelles, and the British and French flags flying over six of the reduced Turkish works, the bombardment of the inner forts continues with unabated fury. The British and French war fleet is now within three miles of the narrowest point of the strait and have already silenced the strongest of the forts defending the waterway. Never before in history, in any operations by land or by sea, has there been a cannonade of such fury as that which wrecked and smashed the Turkish forts on the Asiatic and European sides of the Dardanelles' entrance. Turkish works near Helles Burnu, Kum Kale, Sedd-El-Bahr, Erenkui and Kale Sultanie were supposed to be almost as impregnable as Gibraltar. In addition to the natural and the superimposed strength of the fortifications they were defended by guns of enormous calibre. But they proved no match against the powerful armaments of the fleet.

Dispatches from Athens state that, when Anglo-French forces were landed to take possession of the silenced Turkish forts they found a scene of such carnage as had seldom been witnessed upon a field of battle. Excavations seventy feet wide and thirty feet deep had been torn up by theb ursting of the shells; guns had been shat- tered, the fragments tearing asunder the bodies of the Turkish artill- erymen in the forts. Magazines had been exploded, sending a storm of exploding shells and wreckage through the steel and concrete masonry. Parts of human bodies and fragments of shattered arma- ments were found a mile and more away from the scene.

The Queen Elizabeth of Britishh navy and sister ships carrying 15-inch guns have joined the fleet and the mighty guns of these super- dreadnaughts, as powerful as the strongest of the Krupp mortars, are thundering against the remaining works.

Landing parties are preparing for extensive operations against the 65,000 Turks massed upon both sides of the Dardanelles east of Fort Nagura (a work that is still in action against the fleet). These forces, including French and British marines and artillery, have been landed on both the Asiatic and European sides of the waterway.

High in the sky, above the smoke shrouded ships and the flam- ing forts, French and British aeroplanes have hovered, dropping bombs upon the Turkish works or directing the fire of the ships.

Despite the efforts of the Turkish authorities to keep secret the success of the allies, it has become known in Constantinople and panic is reported to reign there. Thousands of persons are fleeing from the city taking their portable effects with them. The military precautions have been redoubled. Field Marshal Von der Goetz, of the German army, who is military dictator of Constantinople, is taking final and extreme meausres to save the city. The Turks have threatened to set the torch to the Turkish capital if it falls into the hands of the allies and there is little doubt that this threat will be carried out. The allied fleet is still far from Constantinople, but their present rate of progress gives indications that the fleet will be able to push through the Sea of Marmosa and thence to the Turkish capital.

As rapidly as the ships have advanced the channel of the water- way has been swept clear of mines. Hundreds of these mines were collected and destroyed.

NOT ONE GERMAN SUBMARINE LOST

This Is Germany's Claim, Since Beginning of Warfare Beneath Water's Surface

By Frederick Werner

Berlin, Mar. 1.—via Amsterdam.—Not a single German sub- marine has been lost in the under sea warfare against Great Britain and France, it was asserted at the admiralty today. Reports from French and British sources that from two to six German submarines had been destroyed since the blockade went into effect on February 18 were declared wholly untrue.

The success of the submarine operations is expected to have a marked effect upon the reply to the recent American note transmitted to Berlin. According to information from reliable sources, this reply which probably will be sent this week will inform the United States that Germany is unwilling to drop her submarine campaign against England.

Captain Persius, the famous naval critic of the Tageblatt, con- tributes an article today bearing out this belief. He says: "We must firt await for publication of the contents of the American note to our government. Then it will be possible to take up a definite posi- tion regarding the question whether a change in our naval policy shall be considered.

"It may already be stated that the activity of submarines which have begun promisingly, must continue. If any mitigation of our method of warfare were to be contemplated it could only be out of consideration for the interests of the neutral.

"Against England every means will be resorted to to attain our object."

Spanish Socialists Protest Neutrality

Madrid, Mar. 1.—Many demonstrations in which Spanish par- ticipation in the war was urged were held in Spain on Sunday. The most imposing gathering was at Barcelona, where Socialist radical speakers protested against Spain's attitude of neutrality and warmly upheld the cause of the allies.

Senor Lerroux declared that the Spaniards should change their attitude and co-operate with the allies in their triumphs, as Spain would otherwise be excluded from the peace conferences which will follow the conflict.

Ate the conclusion of the speech there were prolonged cheers and cries of "Long live France, England and Belgium."

At Valencia and Tuelva demonstrations of sympathy were held before the Belgian consulate.

GERMAN ARMIES MENACES GET TO FRENCH CAPITAL

By Franklin P. Merrick

Paris, Mar. 1.—Terrific efforts are being made by the French to break the German lines in the Champagne district in order to force a retirement of the German forces between the Aisne and Oise rivers. In the past five days at least thirty attacks have been made by the French against the German lines between Souain and Servor, north of Perthes, Beausejour and Les Hurlys. The German armies lying in the angle formed by the junction of the Aisne and Oise rivers will continue to be a menace to Paris until they are forced to retire. These amries are only forty miles from Paris and if General Von Kluck could pierce the French lines with a sudden movement near Soissons he could not only drive in the section of Paris, but could split the entire French forces in two. That the French war office regards the fighting in the Campagne as being of vital importance is shown b yespecial pains taken to enumerate small gains.

In West Flanders the Belgians are continuing their activity against the extreme German right using both infantry and artillery in their attacks. Heavy artillery fire is reported from the district northeast of Amiens and south of the Lys as well as in the valley of the Meuse.

In the Vosges mountains the struggle for strategic heights is becoming fiercer. The Germans have been reinforced with land- sturm united from southern Belgium where they have been used as patrols and as guards for the lines of communication.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

London, Mar. 1.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the British Gov- ernment had decided to prevent com- merce of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany. This means that no foodstuffs of any kind will be al- lowed to reach Germany. The em- bargo will also include all raw ma- terials. This action was taken by the British Government in retaliation for Germany's submarine warfare against English merchant shipping. England will now try to starve Germany into submission. It is understood notes were sent to all neutral countries in- cluding the United States stating Great Britain's intention before an- nouncement was made in the House of Commons. Premier Asquith's an- nouncement is of great importance to neutral nations including the United States.

Berlin, by wireless.—Sunday's fight ing in the western theatre was the firecest of the operations in the last two months. The French army in its attempt to cut through the German lines in Champagne and the Argonne is using great numbers of men. To region.

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day's official report says that in the fierce fighting in the Champagne yes- terday two French army corps repeat- edly attacked the German position.

The Hague, Mar. 1.—All Dutch officers on furlough were ordered to- day to rejoin their regiments. This action was taken after a conference between the foreign minister, and Queen Wilhelmina.

Paris, March 1.—French marines were placed on the American steamer Dacia at Brest today to relieve for ac- tive duty the sailors of the cruiser who captured a former Hamburg-Ameri- can ship at sea. The information was given otu by the French Ministry of Marine today that the French refusal to recognize the legality of this act will not made public until after the meeting of the court at Brest.

Paris, Mar. 1.—Following up their success in repusling the German at- tacks in the Vosges the French troops have taken the offensive north of Celles and the operations are pro- ceeding successfully in the western theatre. The French are also con- tinuing their gains in the Champagne

(Additional War News Page Four)

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March 1, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

CIDER

SWITCH off on the beer and the porter and whiskey, the ale and the stout and the vodka and wine. Away with the liquids that make you feel frisky, fall back on the harmless and sweet apple brine. Now what can compare with a draught of sweet cider that comes from the depths of the little brown jug? You've got as much chance as a fly with a spider to helplessly lie from this drink on the rug. Just drink all you want and you'll merely be merry; you won't walk around like a flat footed goose. You won't even act like a brainless canary, confining yourself to the old apple juice. I've yet to see mortals fight, quarrel and grapple and act like a fool or a sick lightning bug who limit themselves to the juice of the apple that comes from the depths of the little brown jug. Now what in the deuce can a fellow be thinking who parts with his wages for pretzels and beer, who spends all the night in promiscuous drinking and wakes in the morn with his head feeling queer? I can't understand why a man will go spilling the fluid down his throat known as "water of joy"; the stuff packs a punch that is dazing and killing; it plays with his life like a babe with a toy. Oh, part with the liquor and be a self guider! You'll travel through life with the speed of a tug. Just limit yourself to the sweet apple cider that comes from the depths of the little brown jug.

EXPRESSIONS POLITICAL OF EMPIRE STATE EDITORS

Condemnation of recklessness and extravagance and a desire to see that money is wisely spent is not hostility to the workmen's compensation law as a principle, however, the wasters try to so make it appear. The Republican party is not to blame that Governor Glynn adopting the law as his child failed to put aside money for its sustenance. The governor made a claim to economy based on failure to support his pet schemes. Now the mahogany desks, brass inkstand and generally ornamental crowd embracing about 500 Tammany men prior to election, comes forward with a demand for money from the party it worked against, condemns a desire to know where the money is going as hostility and objects to reduced salaries or to economy.—Watertown Standard.

* * *

A comparison with the votes cast for the candidates for president in 1912 when the Democratic candidate received 6,293,019, the Progressive candidate 4,119,507 and the Republican candidate 3,484,956, shows that in two years the Republican party jumped from last place into first.—Cortland Standard.

* * *

Republican State administraitno's in heritance financially from the Democrats, as stated by Comptroller Travis: "Five millian dollars' worth of unpaid bills, a shortage of $15,000,000 to finish our canal, and a budget calling for expenditures of $30,000,000 more than the income of the State." Governor Glynn practiced "economy" with a vengeance.—Newburgh News.

* * *

When an overwhelmingly Democratic legislature of a State, as almost unanimously Democratic as Texas, refuses to pass a resolution, indorsing President Wilson and his policies, it begins to look as if the people in all parts of the country were getting wise to the state of things.—Niagara Falls Gazette.

* * *

We venture to state that were a vote to be taken tomorrow, there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of the return to Republican policies at Washington. There is no doubt about how the business interests would vote and there is no doubt how the working man would vote. They are tired and sick of the whole situation all over the country and eagerly hope for the return of prosperity under Republican rule.—Pough keepsie Eagle.

REMOVE THE NOSTRUM

The Fulton Evening Times has been working earnestly to bring into the greatest possible prominence the great vitality of its columns as an advertising medium.

Its consistently sincere efforts have done much to turn the tide of favorable opinion to its columns. The people of this city and surrounding country appreciate the enterprise—they want the paper because it is the only home daily, and they like the idea of getting the news of the world in tabloid form.

In too many instances advertisers have but one thought—that in order to get results they must advertise in the medium that can boast of a great circulation. They do not ask the newspaper agent how that circulation came to reach its proportions, nor do they ask another question of vital importance to them, is that circulation the result of a great natural desire on the part of the public to have as a visitor each day that one particular paper?

These are questions the advertiser has a right to ask. He is the man who is spending money to secure returns, to get more business. He is the man who is furnishing sinews to the newspaper that he may get his wares before the homemakers, the women and the men who are the real buyers of the country.

Now why should the advertiser ask of the agent these questions? The answer may be contained in these words: First, because, unless the medium in which he is seeking to reach the people is giving something the people want, without the assistance of premiums, clubbing offers, etc., he is being cheated. The boasted circulation is the result of catch-penny schemes—it is unsubstantial, and, from the ethical point of view, does not give value for value received. The people are taking into their home that particular publication because they have been led to believe they are getting something for nothing, and the advertiser foots the bill.

* * *

GIVING IN THE DOING

The Fulton Evening Times has for its foundation a circulation that was not built upon anything but merit. In the paper the people of Fulton and surrounding territory have recognized the enterprise of its founders in giving them something that they have for years wanted—a home daily newspaper; a newspaper that would pay particular attention to home affairs, besides giving them as much as they need of the doings of the world. For many years the people of Fulton have wondered why the city that is classed as the "biggest little city in the Empire State" could not support its very own daily newspaper; why this city of 10,000 plus population could not be placed upon the same footing as other towns of equal population? They asked for something they wanted, and were given instead one day a week publications. At last their questions were answered. The only way to answer such questions as were asked is to do like Governor Whitman is endeavoring to do, in the matter of retrenchment—Retrench. This fact was recognized, and the evening visitor to the reader's home is the result. The Fulton Evening Times is a fact. It is here to stay, because the people want it, and wanting it they want to see it become successful, powerful and a credit to this section of New York State. They are doing their part, for they are loyal to the enterprise. Words do not alone imply loyalty, but in the case of The Fulton Evening Times and its claims for popularity there is something of a more substantial nature than mere words—there is the unmistakable evidence that the people of this city meant exactly what and all they have said. They pay their money for the paper and what is more, they kick at things when they do not get the paper, or do not get an opportunity to pay their money for it.

Hence the vitality of the youngster, but then there are other reasons why The Fulton Evening Times is a logical and potential factor. These we shall liberate from the cage as necessity demands of us.

* * *

WINNING CONFIDENCE

As a rule advertisers keep in close touch with the trend of the times. One glaring illustration of this was the action of a great mail order house in Chicago that threw out all patent medicines and nostrums. For many years that house did a thriving business in what is known as "standard" patent medicines. And the standard patent medicines simply mean those which have been widely advertised. There were at least two reasons why the great corporation made the move. One may have been a matter of conscience. The second was the doubtful effect on sensible customers in advertising patent medicines for sale. At any rate that corporation was alive to the situation. It recognized the fact that public sentiment was against patent medicines. This is one of the perquisites of greatness. Great merchants everywhere endeavor to hold the confidence, respect and esteem of the public. They secure access to the arteries of trade by keeping in touch with public sentiment. Big business men have their fingers constantly on the pulse of the public.

Now public sentiment is with The Fulton Evening Times. It is against the merchant who dares to ignore the value of this paper's columns as advertising mediums, and the same public sentiment ridicules the merchant who pays double space rates to have his advertising appear in juxtaposition to that of the big city merchant, in the big city daily. This is a plain statement of facts. Inquiry will demonstrate its truth.

* * *

FOOLISHNESS OF IT ALL

For the enlightment of the reader—not the advertiser—the foregoing paragraph means simply this:

The Fulton Evening Times is a vital force by reason of its circulation as an advertising medium. Its space rates are as low as consistent with sound business principles, yet you are treated to the spectacle upon every day of the week of seeing in the columns of the city dailies the announcements of merchants of Fulton who are paying more than twice or thrice the space rates charged by this paper for the privilege of bringing into our city the advertising of the big merchants and, in certain instances, these same men are the loudest in the hue and cry of "Trade at Home." Continuing, the spectacle witnessed by you every day of the week is that there are merchants of Fulton who buy in the city papers space to the amount of three or four inches, which appears upon one page, while upon a page immediately and directly opposite there is always to be found the announcement of the local merchant's large competitor.

"Buy at Home," yes, but can the merchant expect to get well quick; can he expect to cure the ailment known as the buy-away-from-home habit by taking the kind of medicine he is taking out of a spoon?

We say that the only way to effectually cure the Fulton and other town ailments is to throw out the nostrums—all mention of the things that do not speak for Fulton's independence and greatness.

Opinions

Against New Colleges

A dispatch from Watertown, the estimable little capital of Jefferson county, brings the melancholy news that a generous citizen of that Black River London, the Hon William Pitt Herring, is about to found there a college, Herring College, to perpetuate his name and to "further education in all its branches." Herring College! There are now in these United States nearly or quite 600 colleges, unversities and technological schools. In 1913 New York had 35, Pennsylvania 42, Illinois 32, Ohio 40, Iowa 26, Missouri 26, Tennessee 24, Virginia 23, Michigan 33, North Dakota 26 of these institutions—most of them superfluous, many of them meager of endowment and starved of instruction. * * * It is wiser to add to the plant of existing schools than to create new ones, destined to be permanently parochial and serving no real need. Less than 60 miles from Watertown is Canton, the site of St. Lawrence University. Why not help this or some other New York college? * * * There should be co-ordination and increase of educational powers, not weak, sporadic, flickering lights of pseudo-cultivation. In fact, to found a college now is mere waste. There are altogether too many already.—New York Sun.

A Gluttonous Institution.

The State spends a great deal of money on its big farm show, which is held every autumn at Syracuse. The show isn't altogether concerned with the practical business of increasing the quality and quantity of the State's produce, as every one knows who has attended a State fair.

It costs a lot of money to conduct this big annual show, and there is room for doubt whether or not it is worth the cost. Possibly its expense could be cut down with advantage to the much-abused taxpayer.

The State Fair Commission has some big ideas. It asks this year for $200,000 for a horticultural building on the grounds in Syracuse, and another $10,000 for "a woman's building." Incidentally, why confine the building to the edification of one "woman?" We suppose this building is to instruct the womenfolk how to cook, wash, take care of the baby and keep the hens off the back step.

The commission asks also for certain maintenance charges of $95,000, not to mention the trifling figure of $25,700 for salaries and expenses of the commissioners. All told, the big show would cost $420,700 this year, which would leave, of course, the horticultural and the woman's building for use next year.

We don't mappen to know how much the State has sunk in the fair grounds, but the interest charges and the depreciation must amount far up in the thousands of dollars.

The State Fair lasts a week and the $120,000 requested for this year for the mere running expenses is a considerable sum to ask for a six-day performance attendly chiefly by city and village folk. Quite a sizeable agricultural school could be run the year around for that amount.

The State Fair is too much of a "good thing." It ought to be dehorned. It ought to be sprayed with lime and sulphur to get rid of scale and other parasites. The rank growth needs thinning out. It should be trimmed. There ought to be a more scientific method of seed selection. The costly weed seeds should be eliminated. There are too many "boarders" in the stock. A large part of the fair has the foot and mouth disease and ought to be slaughtered. We expect to see some movement in this direction when the commission is reorganized through the operation of a law now in the Legislature. The thing that will help will be to give the State a commission of practical men. With a commission made up of such men as Fred W. Sessions of Utica, the State fair might be made a helpful institution, probably with the money it now costs.—Observer, Utica.

An Astounding Proposal

Through the representatives in Congress from Connecticut the Gompers party has put forward by resolution in the house of representatives a most astounding proposal. It is that the United States government shall assume liability of the consequences of labor union illegally and great immunity for law breaking and outrage by relieving the lawbreakers of the penalty thereof. It is proposed the government assume liability for the $290,000 judgment in the Danbury hatters' case. There is nation-wide sympathy for the unfortunate Danbury hatters, who will have all of their life savings taken from them if they are not relieved of a debt the law has charged against them.

The Danbury hatters were merely dupes of the big labor agitators who form the Gompers group. They ought to be relieved of the hardship by paying the cash penalty, but they ought not to be relieved by the government. The Gompers group ought to foot the bill, or devise some means by which it may be paid by public subscription. The United States government might as well go out of existence if it is to punish itself for the crimes it convicts its citizens of committing.—Albany Knickerbocker-Press.

Chicago Women

Carter H. Harrison has given Chicago straight reform government during his five terms as Mayor. On Tuesday the Democratic voters refused him a sixth nomiination. Ninety thousand women took part in the Democratic primary. They will now be called on to explain why they deserted reform and nominated a Sullivan man.

The explanation is more simple than flattering to the women. They did not vote as a separate sex, but as average residents of Chicago. The undefined "feeling" that Harrison had been Mayor long enough and the influence exerted by his powerful foes to oust him, had come to pervade the voting population, male and female.

Suffragists have always been wrong to demand votes for women on the promise that this extension of the franchise would purify politics. The only consistent and demonstrable argument in favor of female suffrage is that there can be no political democracy without. If political democracy is not essential to social justice, then equal suffrage is unimportant.—Telegraph, Philadelphia.

Mr. Barnes Sees the Point.

However one may differ with William Barnes—and the man incites opposition—it is always necessary to recognize that his comment reflects a real point of view and a constant opinion.

In saying that the attempt to pass the Argetsinger bill would provoke criticism, attack, party disorganization, he is absolutely correct, and his view coincides exactly with that of The Tribune.

He is equally right in criticising the ten thousand minimum fixed for signatures for petitions nominating candidates for Governor on the primary ballot. This is far too great a number.

As for the party convention, to indicate the party preferences for offices it is perfectly possible to hold it unofficially now. Only cowardice and fear of popular suspicion prevent such conventions. Leaders who are not afraid—and Mr. Barnes is of that number—could go ahead wth such gatherings and leave it to the people to decide whether they were actually open or boss ridden.

The short ballot, which must come, will simplify many difficulties and do much to restore the convention if it is actually needed. Meantime Mr. Barnes talks sound common sense when he warns the Republican Legislature to hold its hand this year in election law "reform."—Tribune, New York.

The End of the War

Every now and then the newspapers give prominence to a statement as to the time when this war will end. Let us not forget that at the beginning six weeks was suggested by some as its limit. During the fall it seemed to a very great many as though the spring would surely see the end of it. We know now that the end is not in sight and that guesses with regard to it are quite at random.

When General Sherman after three months of our Civil War ventured to suggest that the war might last three years and his expression found its way into the newspapers as a sensation the authorities at Washington were very much angered over it and Sherman so in unmistable terms. As a result Sherman was biter against reporters all during the rest of the war. He was right, however, and the administration quite wrong in the estimation as to the duration of the war.

If a similar wearing down process to that which proved necessary during the Civil War should be required to bring about the conclusion of the present war—and the feelings on both sides are quite as bitter—then even the longest estimate so far is not too long. In the meantime no one knows anything about it, and attempts to estimate when the war will end are the merest guesswork.—Herald, New York.

Office desk and chair, cheap, Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv. 61.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ANNUAL MEETING

To the Stockholders of the People's Hardware Co. Inc.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the People's Hardware Co. Inc. will be held at the office of said Corporation at No. 11 S. 1st st. in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, State of New York, on the Second Monday in March, (March 8th, 1915) at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) EDWARD JOSLIN, President;
JOHN W. DISTIN, Secretary.

Fulton, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1915.

FULTON FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING CO.
will be located at
229 ONEIDA STREET
on March 1st.

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

Shoe Repairing
JOSEPH CORTINI
128 E. Broadway
Near N. Y. C. Depot

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason

David & Mason Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.
Phone 119 55 N. First st.

SEEDS
American ALFALFA, tested in Washington, 99.86 pure. AUSTRIAN 2-ROW BARLEY, each kernel stools 3 to 6 stalks. ALBERTA CLUSTER OATS, a new hardy sort from the Canadian Northwest, yield 80 to 160 bu., wt. 45 lbs. High grade Seed Corn of strong vitality. GENUINE EUREKA, IOWA GOLD MINE, LEAMING, PRIDE OF NORTH pedigree stock. EARLY GREEN SOY BEANS, VETCH, IRISH COBLER AND LATE RUSSET POTATOES, IDEAL, MANGEL BEET, biggest yielder; grows high above ground. SEED BEANS, TELEPHONE PEAS and GARDEN SEEDS at special prices. TIMOTHY, CLOVER, ALSIKE, SPRING RYE, WHEAT, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, CYPHERS INCUBATORS and BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES. James Stanchions and Carriers, Insectitudes, Lime and Sulphur for early spraying.
Ask for Special Freight Paid Prices.
Established 1868. 1915 Catalog Free.
F. H. EBELING
Everything for the Farm
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PIANOS
Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?
Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?
Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?
The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.
See them, critically try them at
Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

MINUTES IN MANHATTAN

By Gotham Knickerbocker

International News Service Special Dispatch

New York, Mar. 1.—The Old Hoffman House, famous for early hal fa century, and one of Manhattan's leading hosteries in the palmy days, is to go.

It will follow the equally famous Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Bartholdi and the other landmarks at Twenty-third, Broadway and Fifth Avenue into that bourne from which no superannuated hotel returns.

With the passing of the Hoffman House, famed in song and story as well as in the hearts of the millions who have in times past made the old place their temporary home, there will be nothing left but Madison Square Garden to remind the old-timers of the days when Twenty-third street was the heart of the Great White Way, when Martin's at Twenty-fifth street was almost the northern limit of the night life district.

When the original Hoffman House was built, the ground cost $5,000. The plot now has been sold for $3,500,000. So much for the unearned increment. Along with the Hoffman House proper, the purchaser bought the old Hotel Albemarle, now an annex of the Hoffman House, and on the site of the two will be erected a sixteen-story office building.

The immediate success of the Hoffman House in its first days led to frequent additions, so that, up to a few years ago, the Hoffman, with the Albemarle included, occupied all the Broadway frontage at Twenty-fifth street.

In its best days, the Hoffman House vied with the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, which, some five years ago, gave way to an office sky-scraper. The Fifth Avenue was the headquarters of the Republicans and the rival Democrats took up a reservation in the Hoffman.

Grover Cleveland stopped there frequently and was staying there when elected to the Presidency the second time. Gen. Benjamin Butler and Gen. Winfield Scott were regular patrons of the hotel.

An outgrowth of the Fifth Avenue Hotel is the famous Amen Corner, an exclusive organization of newspaper men and politicians, who hold annual dinners and pull off stunts like those of the Gridiron Club in Washington.

Behind the elevator in the Fifth Avenue, adjacent to the buffet, there were two seats, joining at a right angle, and upholstered in red plush. These seats were hidden from the lobby, and formed an excellent place for quiet conversation. The late Senator Platt, former Gov. B. B. Odell, the late Mark Hanna and many other Republican politicians of that day, along with Sam Blythe, Eddie Riggs and other political writers used to meet there each afteernoon for conferences.

Somebody dubbed the red plush benches the Amen Corner and the name stuck. The formal organization grew out of it.

A romantic incident in the history of the Hoffman House happened in 1882. An eight story addition was built on the hotel, and S. Stokes was taken into partnership. Stokes had shot James Fisk, Jr., in 1872 and had done four years in Sing Sing for the shooting. Grover Cleveland, a patron of the house, became interested in Stokes, and as President, restored Stokes' citizenship.

It was while Stokes was connected with the Hoffman House that he installed in the Twenty-fourth street bar-room, an art collection that became famous the world over. No visitor's New York stay was complete until he had seen the Hoffman House art works.

It was the northward trend of New York's business and home life that wrote the death warrants for the Fifth Avenue, the Hoffman, the Bartholdi and the other downtown hotels. People moved uptown, Harlem, the Bronx, Washington Heights, and other far-northern districts blossomed with apartment houses. The retail stores followed the march.

The theatres, perforce, followed suit and this spelled ruin for downtown hotels. Visitors to the metropolis, here for a good time, go where the crowds are to found. There are a few of the regular visitors of other days, who are clinging to the old hotels. They stayed in the Fifth Avenue until it was closed and then went to the Hoffman. Now they are going to the Holland House, a few squares up Fifth Avenue.

The last old hotel to go was the Astor House, in lower Broadway, across from the post office. Somehow, the Astor House held its patrons for years after it was entirely absolete. It finally had to give away before the approach of a new subway.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

TRADE BALANCE FAVORS AMERICA

Dun's Review Sees Only Bright Prospects Ahead of Manufacturers

New York, March 1.—The volume of trade continues moderate, but is fairly well maintained. Any more rapid development of business activity and confidence is, for the time being, checked through the anxiety created b ythe growing intensity of the European war, and especially by the uncertainty as to the effect upon neutral shipping and oversea trade of the recent war zone order. The markets for both wheat and cotton have been conspicuously disturbed during the week by the foreign situation. There is, moreover, evidence in the stock market of larger foreign liquidation of securities, and the weakness of exchange also reflects the widespread perplexities of the international outlook. Meanwhile, the great volume of exports of food products, war materials and manufactured articles continues and in the latest week the trade balance in favor of this country aggregated about $32,000,000. February iron and steel business has been on a broader scale of production, with a hopeful outlook for March. In the textile markets there is fair activity and the cotton and woolen mills are well employed, but it is characteristic of the situation that while stocks in retailers' hands are not heavy, the latter are adopting the policy of buying only for immediate needs. This requires frequent purchases of comparatively small quantities, the aggregate of which is considerable. The railroads display some increase in confidence, although their earnings still fall short of last year, and the number of idle cars is greater. The boot and shoe industry reports moderate improvement. Advices from the leading commercial and industrial centers reflect a situation in which optimism is tempered by conservatism, and in which the rate of improvement varies in different sections of the country. The statistics of bank clearings show clearly how much larger the volume of transactions is in the Middle West as a result of the great demand for wheat and other cereals.

Quotations of iron and steel lack the stability of normal times and competition is keen for desirable business. Practically all departments are operating under enlarged capacity and the leading interest now has 34 furnaces active out of 59, while independent plants are running at from 50 to 75 per cent. Current demands afford encouragement, though orders from the railroads still develop slowly. Recent rail contracts involve about 20,000 tons and China is inquiring for 9,000 tons. Further lots of rails, wire rods, skelp and barb wire have been sold to the warring nations, but high ocean insurance complicates an already harassed shipping situation. A rapid advance in galvanized goods has resulted from the flurry in spelter, sheets having risen $8 a ton in the last fortnight to the highest poit in years.

This is the active season for retailers in the dry goods markets, and staple domestics, such as wide sheetings, pillows tubings, bleached cottons and linings, are in largest demand, while white goods and wash fabrics sell more freely than expected. Higher prives prevail for southern ginghams, which rules on a basis of 5c., or ½c. up from the extreme low point. War shipments of cotton duck continue large, but export trade with the Far East is negligible, except in the case of British East India. Now that arrangements have been made whereby foreign supplies of wool can be relied upon, relief is expressed in the finished material markets. Fancy woolen suitings are being bought actively for fall and values are advancing. Duplicate spring orders develop slowly, however, and considerable machinery is still unsupplied with summer business.

Ask for new prices on auto tires, also Ford supplies, including new style radiators, demountable rim wheels, slip covers, hand horns, speedometers, non-skid tires, chains. We will have a larger stock of oils, cements, patches, tire gauges, etc., than ever. Van Wagenen, IInc.

adv. 61

MAYORS PRAISE HEALTH WORK

Legislative Committee of State Conference Urges Adequate Appropriation for State Department

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 28.—On the ground that the educational campaign of the State Department of Health strengthens the work of local departments and gives it a backing without which local departments would be "unable efficiently to carry on such work," the State Conference of Mayors and Other City Officials thru its Legislative Committee, is urging adequate appropriations for the work of the State Department. The resolution adopted by the committee is being sent to all mayors and health officers by Mr. William P. Capes, secretary of the conference. The resolution cites the fact that the first conference of mayors devoted its entire program to "The City Healthful" and became thereby a pioneer in the agitation which brought about the demands for the present "Excellent State Health Law."

The preamble of the resolution cites the fact that the conference has persistently urged adequate appropriations by the State and its municipalities for public health work, and recommends the continuance of the educational campaign to bring about a further reduction in the State's death rate. The resolution notes with "satisfaction" that a beginning in this reduction was made last year.

The mayors and local health authorities are urged by this resolution to bring to the attention of their local representatives in the Legislature the necessity for an adequately supported state department of health that can assist in the development of local health activity.

OSWEGO'S CITIZENS OPPOSE OFFICIAL SALARY INCREASES

Concerning the proposition to make increases in city officials' salaries, the Oswego Times says: "The Times called attention briefly last night to the general objection on the part of taxpayers to increases in the salaries of city officials or the expenses of municipal government. The Times said that the burden of taxation was already quite as heavy as the taxpayer could bear without any further additions to the salary charges.

"The official figures as to municipal finances show that it is time for economy in the administration of city affairs. With a tax rate of $1.80 in 1914, one of the highest, if not the highest, in the history of the city, there is good reason for exercising restraint in city expenditures. Certainly, it is no time for increasing the salary of the city attorney from $1,200 to $2,000, as is proposed in a bill just introduced in the Legislature. This would be followed by salary advances in other city offices until quite an additional amount would be placed on the taxpaying property.

"The city budget for 1913 was $184,481, the assesed valuation was $12,891,108.62, the city tax rate was $1.52 per $100 and the county tax rate $1.56.

"The 1914 budget called for $230,550.38 the assessed valuation was $13,415,483.98, the city tax rate was $1.80 and the county tax rate was $1.34.

"These figures show that the budget inerease was $46,069.38, the valuation increase was $524,375.36 and the increase in the city tax rate was 28 cents per $100 valuation. The county rate shows a decrease, but this is due to the fact that there were no extraordinary appropriations for county purposes.

"The figures given are eloquent of the great increase in the cost of municipal administration in the past two years and is a warning to the city authorities to replace extravagance with economy. In spite of the raise of half a million dollars in valuation the budget was increased in greater proportion, making it necessary to impose a record-breaking tax rate."

Ties Bags by Machines

The Oswego Milling company has installed a new machine which ties seven bags a minute. With four of these machines in operation a total of 1,680 hundred pound bags are tied each hour. The record by hand is sixty bags an hour.—Times.

SPECIAL CABLE LETTERS

Victoria Cross Awarded by King George to Man Who Chased Four Companies of German Soldiers

Edinburgh, Mar. 1.—George Wilson of Edinburgh tells how he won the coveted Victoria Cross as follows:

"The proudest minute in my life was when the King pinned the Victoria Cross on my breast and talked to me for a few minutes.

" 'You're not a very big man but you've got a very big heart. Truly, I'm proud of my soldiers.' These were the words he used, and there were tears in his eyes. The King also asked me what were my feelings while I was going through the job, and I told him the thing I remembered best was when the German officer tried to shoot me with his revolver and I put the bayonet through him.

"After the retirement from Mons the H. L. I. came to a village called Verneuil, and we entrenched there. Not far off a few snipers were potting away. One of our officers got up out of the trench and was just kneeling down and putting the binoculars to his eyes when a bullet struck him. He rolled over dead. I was a few paces off, and turning to the next man I said, 'Poor Powell is over and I'll have revenge.'

"We tried all we could to locate the snipers, and I was lucky to get a good sight of them. Two bullets from my rifle did for them, and then we advanced cautiously nearer the enemy. When we were getting nearer I was surprised to see a number of spiked bayonets. I was taken aback for a second, but then I decided to make a rush for it.

"Shouting at the top of my voice, 'Charge, men, charge!' I rushed at them. They were taken by surprise and threw down their rifles. Two men in a Middlesex regiment came up and I told them to look after the Germans. There were eight of them.

"Further along I took up my position in a trench, but when I looked over I was horrified to see men lying about in all sorts of positions. Some were dead, and others were writhing in agony. I asked the man next me what was wrong, and he said, 'It's a Maxim, and it's not done with its work yet.'

"I stood up to see for myself. The machine gun of the Germans was not a great distance off, and I said to myself 'It will kill us all if something doesn't happen to it.' I thought I would at least have one shot, and got in position to fire. The officer told me to get down, but I was so excited that I ran forward. Besides me there was a man in the Middlesex regiment, and he turned to me and said, 'Jack, will you have a try to stop that gun?' I said I would, and he replied, 'I'll go with you.'

"By this time we had got beyond range of the officer's orders, for we had gone without permission.

"Then began a journey that as long as I live will ever remain in my memory.

"The Germans saw us coming and bullets flew thick around us. My pal struck in several places and dropped. I ran zig-zag and dropped on my knees to take a shot at the operators of the machine gun. My first shot knocked the man sitting on the Maxim backwards. His place was taken by another German, but he, too, I accounted for. How I escaped being hit myself I cannot explain. There seemed to me a good providence keeping guard over me.

"When four of the Germans were killed there only remained an officer beside the gun. He had crept behind it and was waiting for me with his automatic pistol ready.

"I rushed forward, yelling at the top of my voice, when the pistol started to spit. One bullet just passed the side of my head and my ear tingled. That was all the damage that German officer did. I sprang at him in wild fury and drove the bayonet straight into his body. He collapsed, and to withdraw the steel I had to put my foot on his face. My clothes were spattered with blood, but I felt much easier in mind, and I put down my rifle and turned to the belt containing the ammunition.

"There were over 700 rounds left. I shifted the Maxim round in the direction of the Germans. They were overa hundred yards off and massed in close formation. I started firing, and to my delight I saw big holes being made in their ranks, for it was impossible to miss them. They fell in bunches, and the heaps kept pilling up.

"The enemy now saw the deadly effect of their own gun being used against themselves and sent shells in my direction. They flew on all sides of me and threw up dirt and splinters, but not once was I struck. I continued working the Maxim until the Germans fled in disorder.

"There must have been four companies of Germans altogether, and I reckon the Maxim accounted for at least half their number—200 men.

"As there was no further use in me remaining where I was I took the gun and two boxes of ammunition back to our lines. I hadn't gone very far when I began to feel sickish, but once I came near our own lads I bucked up and an officer came to meet me.

" 'There's the d——d thing that's been causing all the damage,' I said to him, and he replied, 'You have done splendidly.'

"Then I was told that my comrade was stilling lying out in the open, and I told those near me that I would bring him in. They told me not to risk it, as the snipers were again busy potting. However, I wasn't going to rest until I had made an effort to save him.

"I reached my pal all safe and lifted him on my shoulder. When I had gone a few yards a terrible hail of bullets whizzed around us. I felt the finger of one of my hands tingle. A bullet had just grazed it. My poor mate was, however, struck several times, and he did not live long after I carried him into our lines.

"His dying words to me were—'Thank God you got that gun.' "

PROPERTY TRANSFERS

Property in E. 7th st., Oswego, has been sold by Luther Kingsbury to George H. Wright and wife. Terms private.

An order of discontinnance has been filed in the action of George Angelo vs. R. M. Barnett, for alleged negligence, a settlement having been made. J. R. Pidgeon was attorney for the plaintiff.

An undertaking in the sum of $250 has been given by the plaintiff as security for costs in the action of the Read Machinery Co., a Pennsylvania corporation, against the Massaro Macarnoi Company of Fulton.

J. W. Coe., jr., has instituted an action for petition against Albertina W. Coe, et al. The property is principally in the town of Lenox, Madison Co.

A transcript of judgment of $525.06 filed in Oneida county, in the action of J. B. Norton Co., Inc., vs J. E. Mathewson was filed Saturday.

Leonard I. Wicks has sold property in Constantia to Orville H. Smith for $225.

NORTHERN N. Y. CONFERENCE

Annual Spring Session To Begin In Central Square M. E. Church Tomorrow

Central Square, March 1.—Tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. will begin the annual spring session of the Northern N. Y. Conference, of the Ontario District. All meetings will be held in the First M. E. Church here. It is believed that Bishop Hamilton will be in attendance. The program follows: Afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be devotions, Rev. R. F. Thomas, Fernwood; roll call; appointment of committees; presentation of recommendation; conference on our rural work; the development of a rural charge, Rev. J. J. Johnston, South Hannibal; examination of candidates for license to preach, for admission on trial, and for orders: In Doctrine, Rev. I. J. Nourse, Rome. In Discipline, Rev. Frederick Maunder, Camden; address, Rev Samuel J. Greenfield, D. D., Field Secretary of the Conference Permanent Fund.

At the close of the afternoon session Dr. Greenfield and the pastors will meet at the parsonage for a conference.

Evening 7 o'clock: Rev. Charles E. Miller, District Superintendent, presiding; praise service by the Central Square choir; devotions, Rev. Roy K. Sheffield, Vernon; sermon, Rev. F. T. Keuney, D. D., Syracuse;

Wednesday's program: Morning — Devotions, Rev. George Dermott, Taberg; conference on permanent evangelism, 1. Leading others to Christ through parish visiting, Rev. Evan Evans, Constantia; 2. Leading others to Christ through the regular service, Rev. Arthur J. Green, Williamstown; 3. The religious training of children, Rev. Charles C. Townsend, Mexico; the baptized child; children's classes; receiving children into the church.

12 o'clock—Banquet; address, "Financing the Church", Frederick E. Sweetland, Oswego; address, "The Men's Forward Movement", Fenton E. MacCallum, M. D., Pulaski.

Afternoon, 2 o'clock—Devotions, Rev. Theophilus Wells, Northwestern; completion of business; action on recommendations: 1. For License to Preach; 2. In First, Second, Third and Fourth Years' Studies; 3. Recommendation for Admission on Trial; 4. Recommendation for Orders; evangelistic service: sermon by Rev. George E. Stockwell, D. D., Fulton, after service, Rev. Howard D. Holmes, Fulton.

STATE ST. M. E. CHURCH WEEKLY NOTICES

A meeting of the Scouts in their rooms this evening. Let every boy be present. Important meeting.

A service will be held in the chapel Tuesday evening at 7:30. Don't forget it. This is a continuation of the special services that have been held since the first of the year.

The regular mid-week service on Thursday evening. The life of our church depends in a large measure on our loyal support of these mid-week services.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies will hold their meeting at the home of Mrs. T. W. Singleton on Wednesday, March 3rd. Subject: "In Red Men's Land." Leader, Mrs. W. Fred Haskins.

The Couriers will hold an important meeting at the home of their teacher, Mrs. G. W. Flint, on Pratt street, Wednesday evening.

"It's a Long Way to Japan," but the members of the Brotherhood class will endeavor to help you spend a pleasant evening as far as possible in Japan. The committee having this Grand Fete in charge has some real Oriental surprises for you. A unique entertainment given and refreshments served. Friday evening, March 5. A silver offering taken proceeds toward the Church Bulletin. If you like the Bulletin that is placed in your hands every Sunday morning, just help liberally in this.

The Royal Guards will hold a food sale next Saturday in Druse's Hardware store in First street. The sale will begin at 9:30 a. m.

Regular meeting of the ueen Esthers at Mrs. Holmes' on Tuesday evening. All the girls will have supper together at 6:30.

Spring session of the District Conference will be held in Central Square Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Splendid speakers.

REV. KARL SCHWARTZ WILL PREACH TOMORROW

On Tuesday evening, March 2, the Rev. Karl Schwartz, rector of the church of he Savior, Syracuse, will preach at Zion church. The services will begin promptly at 7:30 p.m. and will not last over an hour. Dr. Schwartz has a good many friends in Fulton who will be glad of the opportunity of hearing him preach.

Visiting preachers have been secured for all the Tuesday evening services through the Lenten season.

VON HINDENBURG'S FORCES SENT BACK 11 MILES

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograde, Mar. 1.—The German invasion of Poland north of the Vistula river appears to be completely shattered. The Russians, on the offensive along the entire line from the Niemen to the Vistula are dealing tremendous blows to the forces of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

Official reports received here today record Russian successes in all sectors. In some the Germans have been driven back eleven miles. In the Przasnysz region, where the troops of Grank Duke Nicholas have driven a wedge into the German center and are advancing toward the East Prussian frontier again, the Russians are capturing village after village, taking from 500 to 800 prisoners in each.

As a result of the fighting of the last days more than 18,000 prisoners have fallen into Russian hands. The Germans have also lost many guns.

The Russian successes in the Przasnysz, have as was predicted, forced the retirement of the Germans before Ossodiec, according to the latest reports received here. Before Grodno the Germans are also weakening and the Russians are making attacks upon their foes.

The Grodno garrison is assisting in these operations.

The Germans encountered enormous difficulties on entering Russian territory and they seem to be in dire straits in some regions. Those taken prisoners say that several German corps have exhausted their ammunition.

The following statement was issued at the war office today:

"Prisoners and guns captured north of Grodno belong to the best German corps, the Twenty-first field corps, which in peace times was stationed on the French frontier. The initiative in the fighting north of Grodno has now passed to us.

"The Germans, notwithstanding their lack of success in the Jedwabno-Bohr region, continue their attacks, which are wanting in vigor and courage.

"Our troops are seen even in sectors where we are making no serious efforts. They anticipate the advances of the enemy and are ready to rush out and attack.

"Our progress in the Przasnysz has been considerable. In other sectors the Germans are making counter attacks and bringing up new reinforcements.

"Our front on all these sectors are advancing daily. German prisoners complain that their units are inextricably confused and that it is impossible for them to maintain a semblance of order. Their ammunition supply has ceased.

"Since February 22 we have driven the enemy back eleven miles in several sectors. In others, where counter attacks have been frequent, we have advanced from two to three miles.

Russian success in the operations against the Turks in the Caucasus is announced in the following official dispatch from Tiflis:

"The Russian advance forces have reached the River Khopatchai driving the enemy before them. On the other fronts the situation is unchanged."

Those You Know

George William Mason, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mason of 165 S. 2d st., has been very ill with tonsilitis.

* * *

Walter Bradley of S. 4th st., was home from New York over Sunday.

* * *

D. B. Kane of Ganesvoort st., is recovering from a severe illness.

* * *

Miss Lula Snyder of this city, has been visiting out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Hattie Briggs of Syracuse has been spending some time at the home of her brother, Mr. Gorham, in 7th st.

* * *

Curtis Draper of this city, has been called to Mexico owing to the death of a sister, Mrs. Henry Davis.

* * *

Miss Muriel Breads of this city was a guest at a formal reception given by the Delta Upsilon at the Eedgwick club, Syracuse, Wednesday evening. Miss Breads is a student at Syracuse university.

* * *

George B. Palmer is remodeling his home in Worth st.

* * *

Charles Ottman of Worth st., is ill. He is suffering with lumbago.

* * *

Mrs. Elmer Goodjon of Syracuse is the guest of Mrs. F. E. Goodjon, Buffalo st.

* * *

C. V. DeWitt, who has been ill, resumed his duties at the Knitting Mill this morning.

* * *

C. E. Perry, sales agent for the Monarch Knitting Mills, called at the mill Saturday. He reports business as good.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Naughton visited friends in Syracuse Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

The Girls Friendly society of Zion Episcopal church will meet tonight with Miss Cora Bache in Worth st.

* * *

Mrs. G. Thomas of Kellogg st., entertained Circle No. 9 of the Congregational church Saturday afternoon.

Horse for sale, VanWagenen, Inc. Adv. 85

BEHIND FRENCH LINES IN VOSGES

Diary of a Gendarme Gives Inside History to Operations In the Valley

By A. BEAUMONT

Central France, March 1.—I have just returned to the center after a visit to the extreme right of the operations in France, and nothing can give one a better impression of the vastness of the line of warfare. From Belfort to Epinal it is nearly seventy miles; from Epinal to Nancy, forty-six miles; from Nancy to Verdun, seventy-four miles; from Rheims to Soissons, forty-four miles. It is only by numerous detours, of course, that one can now follow this line, but after traveling for days and realizing that one has only to approach within fifteen or twenty miles of any point to hear the guns and perhaps the sound of a violent local engagement, one becomes more and more impressed with the immensity of the operations.

As I pushed through Nancy the arrival of the Prince of Wales was momentarily expected, and the announcement of his coming filled the people with joy. There was a pleasure in every face, for, as far as the records of the town went, no Prince of Wales had ever visited, as an ally, Nancy in arms. Picture postcards of the Prince were visible everywhere and offered for sale in the shops.

The violence and obstinacy of the struggle in this part of the field is shown by the record of a gendarme in a tiny village through which one passes, and which has been systematically shelled by the Germans for the last two months and more. The gendarme very simply entitles his record a 'diary of the bombardment.".

shells and no damage. Sunday, Nov. "October 30," he writes, "three in eight shells, one house badly damaged, four killed in one place and seven in another; a French battery took up a position and replied. Nov. 3, ten shells, one person wounded. Nov. 18, fifty shells, three rails smashed on the railway and immediately repaired and one killed. Nov. 20, six shells, four killed."

Thence daily to the end of the month three or four shells a day, some of which struck the village church. Dec. 3, twenty-one shells, one of which killed a man who had just come to get news about his family from the gendarme.

"Dec. 4, five shells, one of which killed two men and another cut off two fingers from one as he was shaking hands with a comrade. Dec. 10, our infantry advances on the Prussian lines, and the enemy makes a desperate resistance. Dec. 12, ten shells; Dec. 19, twenty-one shells. The first killed three men who were in M. M.'s barn, and the second completely destroyed the stables of M. X. without killing any of the animals. The third killed a sergeant.

"Another destroyed the upper floor of the house of M. P. and his sister, who was just laying the table, was not injured, but a fork which she was holding in her hand was broken in twain. At M. G.'s house two men were killed. Several shells fell into the river and threw up a big spray of water. Dec. 14, eight shells about nine a.m. and six others about three p.m. One traversed a wall nearly a yard thick and killed a man at a table. A German aeroplan flew over the station at 3.30 and ropped a bomb, killin gone man and wounding another. Dec. 15, twelve shells, one man killed and nine mules injured."

For six weeks the fighting near this little village, where the gendarme so placidly wrote down his notes after counting each shell, went on uninterruptedly and suddenly became very inense. He notes in fact, on Dec. 17, thirty-seven shells. On the three following days, no shells reached the place. The French guns set up in various points had, by that time, begun to bombard the German positions, and silenced some of the German guns. He writes on Dec. 20:

"The Germans are geeting it thick; our batteries of 75, 90, 120 and 155 clatimetre guns are making a devil of a racket. tI is like the continuous roll of thunder.

"The gendarme is delighted at last to note that the Germans are "getting it." One of their positions at a certain village has been taken. Dec. 22 the Germans retake the position. Dec. 23 the French again drive them out. Their 75 mm. guns are spreading havoc among the enemy.

Dec. 24, writes the gendarme, the cannonade is furious. The ground is shaking everywhere. Our battery near the church has fired on a German aeroplane without hitting it. It is three o'clock. The aeroplane con- D. There is is bombarded by a battinues its flight beyond the village of tery of our 75-guns, and hit by the third shell. The aeroplane drops like a stricken bird, all in flames, and the two German officers in it are burnt to death. The machine is completely destroyed.

Dec. 25, the French fired on a German aeroplan, and they fired on two of the French, both without any result. No more German shells have reached the village. The French had been bombarded by two guns hidden in a cellar, and since those two guns were discovered and silenced by the FFrench batteries, the Germans have not been able to reach the French in the village any more. But still the fighting goes on within hearing of the village, and the German and French battries are firing away day and night.

As I left the Vosges the tops of the hills were covered with white, and if the wounded suffer in fair weather, we may well imagine what they endure in the snow. In Alsace, I was told, there had been some particularly severe fighting last week around lower and upper Aspach and Mjchelbash, where the French and German trenches are within only a few hundred yards of each other. Between the trenches there are numerous barbed wire fences erected by both sides. The French received orders to clear the German wires, which they did in spite of a furious rifle fire. They moved on further to the edge of the German trenches, but finally had to fall back owing to superior numbers. In their retreat they were unable to take with them all the wounded owing to the barbed wire.

At dusk the Red Cross stretcher bearers approached with the Red Cross emblems and attempted to reach the wounded. Three times they tried to do so, and each time they were driven back by a furious rifle discharge from the German lines. Twice again during the night they tried to get near the wounded, raising hihg their mantles to show that they carried no flag. But still the Germans would not let them approach. It was not till the next day that some of the wounded were brought back. During the night several of their comrades had died from exposure in the snow.

German aeroplanes had been making repeated attempts recently to reach Belfort and one morning, at nine o'clock, three of them were seen coming up the Rhine over Piteerhausen.

Business Conditions Are Improving

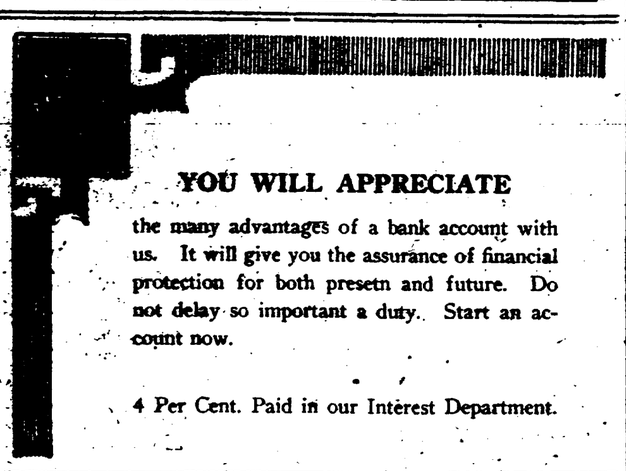
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THE QUIRK

TO-DAY—"Queen Margaret," Pathe 5 Reels
"Pete the Pedal Polisher," Pathe, 1 Reel
Admission: Matinee, 5c; Night, 5c, 10c

TUESDAY—The Great Racing Movie, "Checkers"
6 Great Parts 250 Novel Scenes
Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

WEDNESDAY—ONE DAY ONLY
5—Acts—5 GUS SUN VAUDEVILLE
Matinee: Children, 5c; Adults, 10c, 15c Night: 10c, 15c, 20c

THURSDAY—The Melodramatic Farce, "Officer 666"
IN 5 PARTS
Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c



WE ANNOUNCE

First Showing in New Spring 1915

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New 1915 Waists, sold at other stores at $1.25, . . 98c
100 New Pieces of Dress Ginghams at . . . 12 1-2c
50 New Pieces of 36-inch Percales at 12 1-2c
10 New Pieces of 36-inch Cretonnes at . . 10c to 25c
20 New Pieces of 36-inch Silkolines at 12 1-2c

PROF. EASTMAN WILL BAKE AND LECTURE THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM DURING THIS WEEK

TUESDAY—BAKING: Whole Wheat Bread. LECTURE: The Bread That Will Make Famous.
WEDNESDAY—BAKING: Dutch Apple Pie. LECTURE: How To Succeed.
THURSDAY—BAKING: Bambury Tarts LECTURE: The Twentieth Century Home.
FRIDAY—BAKING: White Spice Cake LECTURE: The Old and New Thought In Cooking.

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LIKENS SIN TO BRAMBLES, ETC.

Sunday Says There Never Was a Time When Sin Was So Easy

Sunday preached Saturday afternoon on the fir tree. His text was:—

Isaiah 55:13: Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree.

It takes very little spiritual discernment to see all the way through the Bible, especially the Old Testament, that God is talking to us in pictures. That's because, the laws of the mind require that mode of teaching. You try and communicate any kind of an idea to a child and you will see at once that without the help of pictures it is almost impossible. That is the way Jesus taught. There has never been a successful teacher in any age of the world's history who did not follow similar practice. When God wanted man to see anything He first told him what it was like. That was making word pictures.

You can bet He didn't come here on a vacation. While He was here He gave the human mind all that it was capable of holding.

I read "Without a parable spake He not unto any man." That's because He wasn't teaching to put in time, and so He used plenty of pictures to enable us to see important things which He came to enlighten us about.

There has never been a language that didn't have its beginning in pictures. You have all seen men who appeared to be speechless if their hands were tied. Take the Frenchman, for instance. He talks all over when he talks. He talks with his head, his shoulders, his arms, his eyes and body. Why? He wants others to see things the same way he sees them. This is also true of the German and the Jew. Especially is this true of the American Indian. He talks so largely in signs that deaf mutes can understand him.

In al our kindergardens and primary departments the teachers make much use of pictures. They must use pictures or they cannot teach anything. Pictures are always attractive one can read them so readily. There is never any brain fag in learning things we can see and grasp at a glance. That's wey the "movies" have taken such a strong hold upon the people—it's so much easier to read the story in pictures than in a printed book.

Some preachers would get along a whole lot better if they would use more illustrations. I am knocked by all sorts of knockers because I use so many.

Perhaps I don't use enough, and that's why I am handed so much criticism.

All minds in the formative period of life think in pictures, even before they are able to do any thinking in words. When God told Adam to name the animals it was the same as if God had said to him: "Study moving pictures."

The Bible is a great picture book. It is the most wonderful picture book ever made—never wears out. Children soon tire of the nursery pictures. You can go through the Bible and see all the pictures in it in a short time, and yet it thrills with new interest all the way along and never wears out.

The Bible keeps up with us all through life. When we grow it grows. As soon as we see one thing it shows us another. Before God undertook to say much about salvation He filled the Bible full of pictures to show us what it was like.

Perhaps Adam was in the Garden of Eden hundreds of years before he could find a name big enough for the lion. Probably spent months watching crickets and toads before his eyes were big enough to se the lion all at once. That's the way to lear things—a little at a time.

Some fools think they can learn all about God right off the reel. You are a fool if you think so. Most of you haven't learned the A B C's about God.

You're a lot of fools—I don't care who you are—if you think you have learned all that there is to be learned about God. You might live to be 1,000 years old and you could keep on learning about God.

Briars and Thorns Cut Out all Growth

In the text God has given us two contrasting pictures. A thing is made clearer by contrast. On the one hand we see the pictures of desolation, and over against that we find a scene of thrift and happiness.

There were no thorns or briars in this world until sin gained a foothold.

When the devil came he brought brambles and thorns, and has been making trouble ever since. When thorns and briars cover the field nothing can grow—everything else is choked out by the weeds and thistles.

The same is true with sin. Give sin the right to reign and it will cover the earth with desolation. Nothing good could flourish where thorns cover the land; it makes it the hiding place of snakes, lizards and all manner of unclean and loathsome reptiles. It's the same with wickedness.

Don't you know that every bad man in a community strengthens the devil's mortgage.

There was no trouble in this world until sin came into it and sowed the seeds of the brambles and thorns, from which sprang unrest and unhappiness and vice and evil and all the other things that have so often helped to make this poor, old world look as though the devil had a mortgage on it.

You would be a fool to go out and eeat brambles and thorns and pass up a nice omelet, wouldn't you? And yet you will go out and show a preference for the brambles and thorns of sin, instead of grasping the nicer things with which God strews your path.

You're a fool to pluck brambles and thorns when you know they mean dissolution, and the pretty flowers of happiness and contentment and virtue are to be so easily gathered.

Suppose the only ones in Philadelphia were sinners, and hen you would see what would happen to virtue. If you would rather have misery and misrule and briars and thorns, you can take the devil and go to the devil with him. Every bad man makes it easier for the devil to thrive in Philadelphia and to send more souls to hell, and every good man makes it harder for him to do business in your city.

I saw in one of your papers where two columns of saloons were advertised for sale right in your city. There will be more than that for sale before we get through. I believe that the people of this State, if the question were put up to them squarely, would wipe out the saloons in a jiffy.

All the Legislature has to do is to give Brumbaugh a chance to sign a local option bill, and it won't be long before the liquor people go out of business in your State.

I haven't anything against the bartender or the little saloon-keeper, personally. I'd help either of them if they were down and out, just as I would help any other man who is down and out. But you can take it from me that I am after booze and those who make it, to the limit.

I believe that every saloon in this Commonwealth will soon have to close up, just as I am sure that in every other part of the country we are going to see this weapon of the devil smashed.

If Gogernor Brumbaugh is given an opportunity, I know, Christian man that he is, that he will help to smash the booze evil. Just let the Legislature of Pennsylvtania give Brumbaugh a chance to sign a local option bill and you bet he'll sign and help to give this spawn of the devil the rinky-dink.

Just see how every hellish thing is hatched and hidden in the saloon—thievery, gambling, prostitution, graft corruption, wickedness of all kinds. The life of a bad man is more of a curse to the place in which he lives than a mass of matted thorns would be in a field.

His vote, his indifference helps to shield and shelter that which would tear down a home. His life is a curse. Nowhere can we find a bad man compared with anything good—always something worthless and devilish. You will notice this in reading the First Psalm. On the other hand is a simile for the good man—always something good—salt—light—and the Palm tree.

Thec hapter from which my text is taken is full of pictures, which are meant to show the blessedness of righteousness. There are enough pictures in one chapter from the Songs of Solomon to keep an artist busy the rest of his life. Take the Bible and go through it carefully and see for yourself, see that God wants us to realize that being religious in the way the Bible teaches makes us the brighest and happiest. "Instead of thorn shall come up the fir tree." There is not to be any amalgamation—it reads "thorn and fir." You see the thorn gives way to the fir.

Never a Time When Sin Was so Easy

I am satisfied that there has never been a time in the history of the world when it is harder to live a consistent Christian life than now.

There is too much, good Lord, good devil about some people's religion. They are walking a tight-rope with the devil. Some of you are afraid to come out for Jesus Christ because you fear you will lose a chance to put your feet under some society belwether's mahogany and drink her booze. You might offend some Unitarian.

I believe that the conflict between God and the devil, between right and wrong, between good and evil is hotter than ever in all the centuries that have gone before. I don't believe the allurements of sin were ever more fascinating or more insidious; I don't believe there was ever a time since Adam was turned out of the Garden of Eden when pitfalls were more dangerous or more deadly than today.

Never a time when religion has been reduced to so much form and ritualism.

In the mind of Jesus religion was not to build up the church. The church was to build up religion. Religion is not the end, but the means to the end. Religion does not consist in doing a lot of special things, but in doing all things in a special way, as God directs.

The Pharisees were the religious highbrows of their day. Jesus had no more use for moral snobs than society snobs.

BIRD HABITS SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD

Whether a bird is beneficial or injurious to farmers depends almost entirely on what it eats. The Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture has conducted, for some years, a study of the various common birds which are useful to farmers. In the case of the birds which feed to some extent on the crops of the farmers, the question of what they eat is of great importance and it is only by means of an examination of the stomachs of the birds that their regular food can be obtained. Within certain limits, birds eat the kind of food that is most accessible, and if their natural food has been destroyed, unintentionally, by the farmer, they sometimes injure the crops, when they would not otherwise do so if their habits were better understood.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a Bulletin No. 630, on the food habits of the common birds, which would be of great interest to any one interested in birds in relation to agriculture. Congressman Luther W. Mott has a limited supply of these bulletins and will be glad to send them to any one who applies.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

A smoker and musical entertainment will follow tomorrow night's initiation ceremonies. The third degree will be conferred upon a class of ten candidates.

A MUSICAL EVENING

Mr. and Mrs. L. Laveck were host an hostess at their Emery st. home Saturday evening, to a number of friends, among whom were G. W. Wilson and an orchestra. The musicians delighted the audience who were there prepared to enjoy the following excellent selections:

Bride Elect, March.....Sousa
Light Cavalry..Overture
Woodland Whispers—Flue Solo
F. G. Barnes
Walses Zanda.....Witmark
Entry of the Gladiators....J. C. Heed
Bridal Rose—Overture.....Lavelle
Reception Polka—Cornet solo
Burt Grover J. O. Casey
High Pride—March.....J. C. Heed

OBITUARY

On Sunday, Feb. 21, Lena Young Gorham, wife of William W. Gorham, died at her home on North Seventh street, this city. Mrs. Gorham was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Young of Palermo, N. Y., where she lived until her marriage. She attended Fulton High school and Training class, and taught for some time. Since her marriage she had lived most of the time in Fulton.

There are few of whom it could be more truly said that she lived for others. She had been in ill health much of the time for several years, but through it all her patience and courage made her appear stronger than she was. She was a woman of rare ability and originality, and loved to entertain her friends, who will long remember her hospitality. As wife, mother, sister and friend, she will be sorely missed. She is survived by her husband, two children, Howard W., and Doris M. Gorham; two sisters, Mrs. William Briggs of Syracuse and Miss May Young of Mount Vernon; and by two brothers, Charles W. Young of Seattle, Wash., and Tracy M. Young of Palermo.

BASKETBALL TONIGHT

State St. Boys' club will meet the Tigers in a game basketball tonight on the city hall court. This is the last game of the season for the Boys' club, and every rooter in the city should be on hand.

Remember the Stewart clippers sold by VanWagenen, Inc., when you are ready to clip your horse.—adv. 65

F. W. SARR HAS TAKEN UP NEW POSIITON

Received Appointment Last Week as Second Deputy Highway Commissioner.

Fred W. Sarr leaves Fulton today to assume his duties as second deputy highway commissioner at Albany at $6,000 per year.

Three years ago Mr. Sarr resigned as division engineer of the highway department to assume charge of the engineering work connected with the H. P. Burgard canal contract here in Fulton. The dams and locks built at Oswego and Minetto were constructed under his direction as was all the dredging on this level.

Upon the entry of the Whitman administration into power every effort was made to secure the very best assistance possible for the highway commissioner and Mr. Sarr's name was always among those mentioned. His appointment was announced last week, so he leaves Fulton today for Albany.

Those who had the privilege of knowing Mr. Sarr and his family will regret their leaving Fulton and are certaoin that they carry with them the esteem and best wishes of us all.

MRS. MARY HORNIBROOK CELEBRATED 76th BIRTHDAY

Mrs. Mary Hornibrook of Worth st., celebrated her 76th birthday on Saturday with a party. Twenty friends, all members of the Zion Episcopal church of which Mrs. Hornibrook has always been a member and regular attendant until recently, were present.

An enjoyable time was experienced by all present. Mrs. Hornibrook presided as the able and gracious hostess. Refreshments were served and many gifts were received by the aged lady.

AT THE QUIRK

The feature photo-play today is the Pathe hand colored masterpiece "Queen Margaret," in five complete reels. Those familiar with this make of pictures are assured of the same standard quality as in the past. Tomorrow the great racing play "Checkers," in six great parts and 250 novel scenes will furnish all that is desired in the movie line.

Fulton Keynotes

City Clerk Scudder and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Dolbear.

* * *

Miss Loretta A. Donahue is quite ill at her home in Walradt st.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Merten, 206 Utica st., entertained the birthday club Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 7 o'clock. She received from the guests and good friends who were absent, a number of handsome gifts. Pedro was played, Mrs. M. Watson winning first prize; Mrs. Holliday, second; Mrs. ost, third; Mrs. Alice Cook, consolation prize. Dainty refreshments were served.

* * *

The What-so-Ever society will meet with Mrs. William Clan Thursday afternoon.

* * *

City Clerk Scudder issued a marriage license this morning to Ida Nichols of this city, and William Venton of Syracuse.

* * *

Glenn Morgan of New Hartford, wast the over-Sunday guest of Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Holmes.

* * *

Miss Florence Stevens of West 1st st., entertained the Frilee Girls class Friday evening.

* * *

The Boy Scouts of the First Baptist church won a game of basket ball in tryout with the State Street Boy Scouts Saturday afternoon. Score 12 to 15.

CYRUS A. BUELL

Cyrus A. Buell, 70, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Curran, yesterday morning. He had been a resident of Fulton nearly all his life and was a veteran of the Civil war.

Surviving are three sons Geor,e Edward and Monta, also four daughters, Mrs. John Curran, Mrs. Lester Baldwin and Mrs. Arthur Larobee, all of this city, and Mrs. Peter McCann of Oswego.

Funeral notice to be given later.

P. T. DENHAM

Undertaker Earl S. Brown left for Syracuse this morning to bring to this city the body of P. T. Denham. Mr. Denham had been in ill health for some time. He had lived in Granby nearly all his life, was 80 years old at the time of his death.

He moved to Syracuse about five years ago.

He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Harriet Denham, and one son Wilber, of this city.

DEWEY—FFROST

The marriage of Richard A. Dewey of Scriba, and Miss Eva Jane Frost of Volney, took place at the State street M. E. parsonage Saturday evening.

The Rev. H. D. Holmes performed the ceremony. The couple were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Maloney.

Supplementary Proceedings

Attorney Frederick G. Spencer, for the Oswego County Independent Telephone Co., has instituted supplementary proceedings against Geo. Levi.

Attorney Herbt L. Gilmore is assigned as referee in the case.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Tuesay; moderate winds, mostly west to northwest.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted.—Ladies or men for fast selling article; experience unnecessary. Stamp for particulars. E. Miller, 84 East 7th st., Oswego. 61c

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gladman. tf.

TO RENT—501 Highland st. Inquire Ada Wright. 6[illegible]

Boarders Wanted—206 Utica street. Rooms to rent also. 63c

FLAT TO RENT—412 Erie st. 64

Get Into the Early MARCH Numbers of The Fulton Evening Times —Mr. Advertiser

DON'T THROW AWAY GOOD WILL

SEVERAL PUBLICITY EXPERTS RECENTLY GAVE THEIR OPINIONS ON PRESENT ADVERTISING CONDITIONS.

J. B. Shelffield, advertising director of Gimbel Brothers, New York city, in discussing the temptation to discontinue advertising, has the following to say:

"Probably more money is wasted in advertising by running consistently in a publication for a long time, and then suddenly dropping it, than in any other way.

"It amounts to deliberately throwing away the good will which the readers of that publication have built up for the advertiser's name and product.

"It is better to advertise moderately, but regularly, than to use larger copy spasmodically."

H. K. McCann, the well known advertising agent, says that persistent advertising pays, because:

"Advertising is friendly. It persaudes. Slowly but inevitably, it creates the attitude of good will and confidence. It brings customers—who stay. A business built up in this way is built on a firm foundation. It's the kind of success that lasts. But it cannot be done in a day—or a month. Nothing but persistent advertising will accomplish this sort of success."

TAKE THE ADVICE

of these experts and carry a daily announcement in the first Fulton Daily Evening Newspaper—THE FULTON EVENING TIMES—it reaches the homes of 2,500 persons—more than the combined circulation of the two out of town evening papers.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
[illegible] First Street [illegible] Fulton

CLEVELAND IN 1915

This Is An Off Year for Fellows Who Predict for the Naps.

By Frank G. Menke

Ed Bang, who writes for the Cleveland News, advises all comers to "Watch the Indians in 1915," and darned if we don't agree with Ed that the oncetime Naps might bear watching.

Among other things, Ed says:

"It has been history that every time a Cleveland Club was touted highly it has fallen down and that it has made its best showings when least expected."

Ed goes on to recite history.

From 1904 on to 1908 the sporting experts figured the Naps as possible pennant folks and each year the Naps smashed the figures by finishing a mile or two behind the parade. During the 1908 winter, the Naps weren't figured to have much of a look-in and what happened? These pesky Naps finished just one-half a game behind the pennant winning Tigers—a half game and no more—after the most thrilling pennant fight in the American League's history.

The Naps were untouted in 1913. No one figured that they had a chance, yet the Naps acted as runners up to the Athletics from the start practically to the finish of the 1913 season. Had it not been for those five or six straight beatings doled out to the Naps by the Senators on the "Nap's" last swing east in 1913 there might have been a different story to tell about the 1913 baseball season.

Because of their great work in 1913 the Naps were "doped" for 1-2-3 in the 1914 race. And the Naps finished eighth—so far down in the American League cellar that they nearly shoved out the foundations.

The 1915 Naps—newly nicknamed the Indians—are an uncertain proposition. Manager Joe Birmingham has a team of youngsters. They may deliver—and they may not. But no matter how poorly the 1915 team shows it is certain that it must be an improvement on that 1914 Cleveland outfit.

The pitching staff is giving Birmingham the most worry. On paper it looks good, but what will it do on the ball field is a question that won't find its answer until the test comes.

Folks on the outside are amazed because Birmingham is keeping Morton, a pitcher, whose 1914 record was oen victory and 13 defeats—a percentage of .071—probably the worst ever turned in by a major league pitcher over such a stretch of combats. Yet those who have seen Morton work assert that he will develop into one of the best pitchers in the game.

"That boy Morton is a comer," says Bang, one of the best judges of ball players in the country. "He has terrific speed, amazing curves and a good head. He's inclined to wildness but he probably will be cured of that next season.

Morton is a powerfully built kid and can stand the pace better than any man who has pitched for Cleveland in many years. Morton's showing in 1914 was miserable but it wasn't altogether his fault. The men behind him kicked away game after game and things broke badly for him all around. But watch him in 1915. If he gets control you'll see a real pitcher."

Lajoie's absence from the Indian lineup may be felt—and it may not. Larry hit only about .260 last year—a figure that Rogers, the new second-sacker, is expected to beat. Rogers is a pretty fielder and covers a lot of ground.

One of the main reasons for the poor showing of the 1914 Cleveland team was because the team was spent by internal strife. The cliques are said to have been broken up and the team now is weeded into one compact body. With new blood in the lineup, and unjinxed by the "deposters" pennant predictions it might be well to take Ed Bang's advice and

"Watch the Indians in 1915!"

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

I don't care if I never fight
For then I'll hold the crown
And still be in the limelight
And champion of world renown.—Jack Johnson.

Looka here, humane society! ! !
A New York headline writer says:—
"Penn anxiety to beat Yale,"
Sounds brutal, doesn't it.

However as one reads farther, one discovers that the story itself concerns an aquatic meet.

Fake interviews:

"Holidays are a nuisance."—C. Holiday Ebbets.

Mike Sexton, who presidents for the national association of minor leagues, says that the Federals and O. B. must kiss and make up if the game is to be saved.

All right, Mike; you're elected matchmaker.

Clarence Henry Roland, manager for those White Sox, has barred smoking. Since doing so Clarence thinks he'll need about 499 detectives to enforce the rule.

Before making any bets on which team will win the pennant this year wait until you find out which one signs up Josh Devore.

As a fetcher of luck, there's no one in Josh's class.

Highway Officials to Meet

The town highway superintendents of the county will meet at the Court House, Oswego, tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock for the annual conference. Third Deputy Commissioner of Highways W. F. Wilson of Albany will be in charge. All highway matters will be discussed and Commissioner Wilson will answer all questions submitted, the only restriction being that the question must be written and submitted before the opening of the meeting. This is made necessary owing to the limited time of Mr. Wilson's stay. There may be other speakers.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE CITY MANAGER.

It is sometimes argued that, although the city manager form has the obvious advantage of providing a trained executive head for the city government, the man cannot be found who is really expert in all the diverse affairs of a large municipality. But if the search for such a man would be fruitless is it not equally idle to expect under the commission form of government such degree and division of expert knowledge among the councilmen as will enable each of them to become an ideal department head?—American City.

MODEL CITY OF JUVENILES.

Municipality in Illinois Run by Young People of Both Sexes.

When the Educational Club of Ridgewood, Ill., confronted with the fact that it was doing much for the minds of adults, but was neglecting the children, decided to form a model city of juveniles within the city to train the young in practical citizenship, the idea was immediately popular among the children. The city has been organized and christened "Ridgewoodville" and has the distinction of being the most complete child city in the world.

The children have elected municipal officials, from mayor down, and now have a board of aldermen, police force, street department and all other essentials of the well modeled municipality. As a means of interesting boys and girls—yes, girls, too—in the responsibility of good citizenship and the science of municipal government the plan has proved a great success.

After the city was declared duly organized amid the enthusiasm of every boy and girl it was decided to visit the various city departments and offices of Ridgewood, Joliet and other neighboring cities to note how the affairs of each were conducted. The children, of course, were especially interested in the police and fire departments, and the municipal officials gladly showed them the operations of each. The chief of the Joliet fire department went so far as to offer the embryo juvenile city some spare apparatus of its fire department, an offer which was regretfully not taken advantage of because the child city had no buildings in which to house the equipment.

When it came to organizing the police department every boy was eager to be elected chief of police, but Herbert Schelk was unanimously chosen. The policemen were selected under civil service. The examination was practically the same as that required by the city of Joliet. Eight boys took the "quiz," and every one passed.

Ridgewoodville is governed entirely by its juvenile officials elected at a regular election by its juvenile citizens. No grownups hold office, although they attend meetings of the officials as advisers and citizens. Their advice the children are not bound to accept. It is in every sense a city of the children.

The youngsters divided the city into three wards. Two aldermen, one boy and a girl, are selected from each ward. The children are strong for equal suffrage, and the boys insist that the girls shall have a fair division of power in the government and in all other rights and privileges.

The problem of financing the juvenile city was one requiring more than ordinary attention. The department of parks and playgrounds came in for special attention. It was found that the only immediate expenditures faced were for athletic supplies, so the children spent their first city cash for athletics. A baseball nine was organized among the boys and a basket ball team among the girls.

Some of the adult advisers wanted an appropriation for streets, but the children replied that all the work would be done by the children, thus saving that expense.

A local bank cashier was secured to deliver an address on the issuing of municipal bonds, and the children were taken on a tour of one of the banks. City government in all its phases is being taught by lecture and act.

Sanitation in the South.

A remarkable instance of what a rural township can do in sanitation if it makes up its mind to be progressive is given in an article just published by the United States public health service. Cape Fear township, in New Hanover county, N. C., started out last summer on a sanitary campaign under the combined leadership of the county board of health, the state board of health and the United States public health service in Wilmington, N. C. As a result every house in the township has sanitary conveniences.

"If there is any other rural township in the entire south that can show a progress equal to this it ought to come to the fore and let itself be known," says the author of the article. "When a study of several hundred counties shows nearly one-half of the farm homes without any sanitary conveniences at all it is a matter of pride to point to the achievement of a township like Cape Fear, in New Hanover county, which demonstrates itself as being so far ahead of the average.

"While it has been repeatedly claimed by some public speakers that the south is making more rapid strides in improving its sanitation than any other part of the country, an examination of tens of thousands of farm homes in the south Atlantic states shows that there are yet many townships where the sanitary index is less than three on a scale of 100."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

PLAN NEW BELGIUM OF MODEL TOWNS.

Reconstructed Cities and Villages Will Represent Best Modern Types.

Plans are already under way on an international basis for the rebuilding of Belgium into one of the garden spots of the world. All the civilized nations will be invited to contribute ideas for the erection in the devastated cities, towns and villages of Belgium of model homes, which, while preserving as much as possible the picturesqueness of the buildings leveled by the guns of war, yet will exemplify the best examples of community building. A meeting of Belgians has been called in England under the auspices of the International Garden Cities and Town Planning association to consider plans for the reconstruction of homes in Belgium.

"Church and home, public building and farmstead are alike laid waste, and, with the exception of a tiny corner, the whole country presents a scene of desolation which the world has not before witnessed," says the magazine published by the association.

"But tomorrow the Belgians are going back, and the homeless wanderers who are now finding sanctuary in Holland, France and Britain have to return to take up again the broken thread of their life. To go back as things are at present will be to increase the hardship and to create a new risk arising from the remnants of the war and the destruction of sanitary organization. It would seem not inopportune, therefore, for such an association as the Garden Cities and Town Planning association to take the initiative in calling together the experts of the world to consider the replanning of the new Belgium."

Students of municipal planning in the United States are following with interest the attempt being made by high minded men and women of all countries to assist Belgium, not only with material means, but with ideas which, if they can be realized, will build a finer Belgium than the world has known. Incidentally it is noteworthy that the program of the international city planners takes no note of the German occupation of Belgium and assumes that the Teuton will not seek to impose his own ideas upon the scheme of Belgian rehabilitation.

MODERN FIRE BOATS.

New Type of Motive Power Has Appeared in Oil Burning Engine.

The origin of fire boats—or at least the use of them as fire extinguishers—came about through the efforts of firemen to subdue a stubborn fire on the river front in Liverpool many years ago, writes Thomas A. Clancy in the American City. After working for hours it was suggested that a scow or boat be procured; that the land engines be placed thereon and operate back of the burning buildings. This method was the principal factor in extinguishing the fire. Since that time we have attained our improved river front engine or fire boat, a marvel in its mechanism and an asset of great importance in controlling and extinguishing conflagrations, not only along river fronts, but, with the aid of pipe lines, at points a mile away.



FIRE BOATS AT WORK.

In the building of fire boats much depends upon the architect chosen to design them. Needless to say, he should be a master of his craft, and he should be given a free hand. Sufficient power of propelling engines and such construction of hull as to enable the boat to force a passage through any ice that may be encountered in the winter season are essential. Abundant capacity to furnish all the water needed, under high pressure equipment for at least six two-inch streams, should be assured. A pump would be provided for low pressure where a large body of water is required for distribution on the immediate river front, where it is not so much a question of pressure as quantity.

Within the past few years a new type of motive power has appeared in the oil burning Diesel marine engine. The advantage of the oil engine over steam, especially for fire boats, is that the former consumes only one-third of the fuel required to operate a steam plant, and, though coal is cheaper than oil, the greater efficiency of the oil engine more than offsets the reduced price of the coal.

THE ECONOMICS OF CITY PLANNING.

Thomas Adams, English Expert, Emphasizes Its Practical Phases.

"I am very glad to hear that among the objects of the American Civic association is that of getting rid of the impression that city planning has mainly to do with the large cities of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, and, indeed, that it is not solely concerned with these cities, but that one of the main functions of city planning is to deal with the small town and even with the small village community," so said Thomas Adams, the well known English town planning expert, now civic adviser to the commission of conservation of Canada, in opening an address at the recent convention of the American Civic association on the subject, "The Economic Basis of City Planning."

Continuing, Mr. Adams said: "Town planning does not deal with the beautification of the town, but town planning, I should rather like to put it, includes the embellishment of the external features of the town, both in regard to its public buildings and in regard to its transportation. But these matters are only part of what should be properly regarded as city planning. And when we come to analyze the fundamental things in city life we find that really we ought not to begin with the embellishment or with the beautiful in the city, but that after the route of civil life the two things that matter are the industrial and the residential, as the factories and home life. You want not only to look forward for the next thirty, forty or fifty years in regard to your park systems, but you want to make sure that in the next forty, fifty or sixty years every person who builds a new home will be secured against disease which may be created by anything that can be prevented. You want to make sure that the conditions shall be healthy in regard to housing as well as in regard to the general civic aspect of the city."

Mr. Adams emphasized the necessity of proper legislative steps to give municipalities power to carry out town planning schemes. He pointed out that to have a successful application of restrictive regulations there must be cooperation between the owner and the municipality. "If you leave the control of your building development until the buildings are up the owner is not going to submit to restrictions which will take away his property. If you go to him twelve years before he will join you in the proper health regulation which will help him properly to control and restrict the property so long as you restrict everybody else in the district accordingly."

In closing Mr Adams said: "Somebody said that you in America have no war. Have you not? You have got war with potential degradation and slum life just as we have in Europe, and you have to fight it. You have war with all these difficulties that breed preventable disease, with those difficulties that always confront us. I want to appeal to the American Civic association to be up and doing. Not only let it be said that this hemisphere is a place where there are liberty and freedom, politically speaking, but it is also a hemisphere of homes."

SYSTEM IN CITY BUILDING.

Same Principles Apply as in Commercial Development.

An important session of the convention of the American Civic association was recently held at Washington and was devoted to city planning, with John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass., vice president of the association, presiding. In introducing the subject he said:

"The subject allotted for this session is 'City Planning,' which needs in this association very little explanation because it strikes at the root of so many of our civic problems. I think that it is true that all successful enterprises of magnitude have been planned enterprises. They have not come about by chance. In city planning we recognise that millions of dollars in money and many things more precious than money have been wasted because of a lack of plan. Our streets, our parks, our recreation spaces, our houses and homes give ample evidence of all this. The first step, it would seem, toward the solution of our social and industrial problems is a comprehensive plan. We need transportation plans to solve our transportation problems; we need a zone plan to district our cities, to give stability to land values and to protect districts; we need an industrial district in order to give efficiency to industry, and we need a plan for homes for the workers because without a plan there is not the slightest prospect that they will be properly housed. Commercial efficiency rests upon rapid and cheap transportation of merchandise, upon the proper location of water and rail terminals and facilities, upon distributing routes and upon contented people in good homes with playgrounds."

An Annual Field Day.

Amenia, N. Y., is a small town which holds an annual field day, in which participate all the inhabitants of the village. Teams and not the individuals constitute the successful competitors and the people of Amenia believe that this novel competition has done much to increase their health and happiness.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

OPTOMETRISTS.

DR. G. M. McWHARF, Optometrist, 113 Rochester st. Fulton. Glasses fitted to correct all kinds of defective vision.—Examination of the eyes free. Have had twenty years' experience. Complicated cases fitted when others fail. Will answer all calls. Phone No. 2286.

INSURANCE

Health, Accident, Federal Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich., $200,000.00 cash capital. John F. Cullen, general agent, 103½ Oneida st., Fulton, N. Y. Phone 251.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

Typewriters For Sale Or Rent.
All standard makes—liberal terms—also ribbons, carbons, manifold bond stationary, etc. Agency for the American adding machines. Charles Sage
365 Park St. Phone 3304

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Special Meeting of Stock-Holders.

Notice is Hereby Given, That a special meeting of the stockholders of the Beaver Meadow Produce Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 516 Broadway, in the City of Fulton, N. Y., on the 1st day of March, 1915, at 8 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said Company from $30,000.00, its present capital stock, consisting of 300 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to $50,000.00, to consist of 500 shares of the par value of $100.00 each. Dated February 12, 1915.

Beaver Meadow Produce Co., Inc.
By Karl P. Dryer,
Vice-President,
and L. Mae Dryer,
Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

Woman's World

Mrs. Blatch Thinks Women Are Born Diplomats.



MRS. HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch made a ringing speech at Cooper Union, in New York, when 5,000 women met to protest against war. Her words were rewarded again and again with applause, but these brought forth tumult: "Men don't go into powder magazines carrying lighted matches, because they know the nature of powder. But they don't know human nature.

"All the diplomatic posts of the world should be filled with women because they are natural diplomats. The reason for their diplomacy is that they know human nature and, knowing it, have the grace and patience to handle it. Men are blind on the human nature side. When they attempt to handle questions involving men they handle them as they would cattle—by force or terror. With women they have a softer hand, though that is under protest. It is a concession to what men have long tolerated, though with a poor grace, woman's 'touchiness.'

"Women provide the curves of human nature, men the angles, and it is a curious comment that the curves understand the angles, but to the angles the curves remain to the last a mystery. Men have a glimmering sense of this extra knowledge of women, but not one of them has been clever enough or gallant enough to give it its right name. They have talked of women's intuition, their strange, half childlike, half animal scent of the true character, but not once have they applied the term that fits that rare and needful character. The word is 'penetration.'

"A man and woman stand beside the stream of human nature. Man sees the bright surface of it. He notes the swiftness or slowness of its current. A woman sees the mud and the pebbles at the bottom."

What Are Good Manners?

Many definitions have been given from time to time, but one of the best is the sort of manners which are guided by kindness and consideration for others. If you keep this in mind you need not be afraid of criticism. If you let your actions be guided by motives of kindness, if you consider others before yourself, you are bound to do the right thing—which is the kind thing—at the right time.

Of course there are various forms in social usage which can only be acquired by association with refined persons, but if this is denied one the seeker after good manners cannot go very far astray if he or she remembers to let kindness and consideration rule.

In these days when the average person is "out for himself," when selfishness is the predominant note of social and business intercourse, the man or woman who thinks of others and acts according to their wishes will soon be marked for a kindliness of manner which cannot be equaled by those who have been called to higher places in life.

Take Care of Shoes.

The care of the shoes is an absolute necessity with the new fashion of short dresses. The laced shoe has come in again for both morning and afternoon wear, though the type varies.

For morning the vamp has a finish of dull tan or black leather, with a light fawn or tan top. For afternoon the vamp is of patent leather and the top is of paler shade, is trimmed with a bit of the patent leather and is altogether a more decorative type of boot.

Cleaning Marble.

Marble is cleaned as follows: Pound together two ounces of washing soda, an ounce of powdered pumice stone and an ounce of whiting. Sift them through muslin. Make these ingredients into a cream with sufficient boiling water. Apply thickly with a brush, allow to dry, then wash off with hot water, dry and rub up with a soft cloth. All porcelain yellowed with iron sediment may be cleaned with muriatic acid.

Using Stale Bread.

Brown in oven every scrap of stale bread that is left, but don't scorch. Roll while hot and crisp, and sift. Use the fine crumbs for croquettes, etc.; the coarser for puddings, etc. Keep dry in glass jars or tin cans.

NEW SPORTS CLOTHES.

What the Smart Set Dons For Outdoor Recreation.

With devotees of riding enjoying themselves in the country, clothes for day wear at the smart estates become of the riding type.

This brings into consideration a most attractive display of smart neckwear, sports hats, trim shirts and blouses, the most swagger article in boot styles and a corresponding array of good looking sports suits.

Both corduroys and tweeds have their admirers. It is about six of one and a half dozen of the other in point of preference, so honors are even.

For walking suits corduroys are in high favor.

The costume shown by a leading shop forces this point home rather decidedly, for it is one of the new models designed for spring wear by a most exclusive patron of conservative but sports loving taste.

It is of green cotton corduroy. The coat is made with a smart yoke with the skirt part showing inverted pleats, which are belted in such fashion at the waist line that but a small portion of the belt need hang when the coat is worn unbuttoned.

The skirt is of circular cut, buttoned in front and with pockets set on just below the hips.

Falling Off.

Dobbins—I say, old fellow, you are getting thin since you retired from business.

Tobbins (ex-coal dealer)—That's right. You see, I don't weigh as much as I did.—Exchange.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Milady's Mirror

Care of Hairbrush.

Where possible it is very much better to have the hair brushed by a second person, more especially where it is long and heavy. A woman can hardly carry her arm from the scalp to the full length of the hair, and it snarls and tangles until more is pulled out than is right.

There is also a great difference in the sort of brush used. One with bristles that are too stiff will scratch the scalp, often make it very sore and so cause loosening of the hair; one with bristles that are too soft will not be of much use in reaching the skin and stimulating the growth of new hair. A brush that is not perfectly clean will cause dandruff, an oily condition and effectually prevent a healthy growth. So, much attention should be paid to not only the quality, but the cleanliness as well as to the proper setting of the bristles of the brush used daily.

There is a splendid English brush with black bristles that seems to be almost perfect. The effect is to bring about a healthy glow on the scalp, while the hair is left soft and shining after a thorough brushing. Rather high priced, a good brush of this sort will cost over $2, but lasts for years if washed properly, so the cost may be considered worth paying.

The washing of hair brushes is very simple, yet a certain course must be followed: Tepid water with a good soap, the bristles well rubbed with another brush, a comb passed through and through so the bottom of the rows may be touched; two lathers, rinsing in warm water, then in cold, and a rubbing lightly with a towel that does not leave lint. These are simple rules.

The drying should be done by laying the brushes bristles down in a dry, warm place, but not on a radiator or in a hot sun. The heat of either will loosen the bristles. Where very dusty, as after the hair has been filled with dust from a trip or high winds, a teaspoonful of ammonia may be added to the soapy water. This effectually cuts out the greasy dust.

Reason will show that by laying the brushes down on the bristles the water will run out, whereas if placed on the back it will soak into the wood and in time loosen every bristle.

A little sifted cornmeal dusted into brushes and then brushed out often takes away the daily accumulation of dirt where a hairbrush is used constantly, thus saving too many washings. The very particular woman will be utterly confounded to note the appearance of a cloth used to wipe her hairbrush while she is going through her daily application. Where the dirt comes from is a question that can never be answered; but she will be convinced that the most particular care is needed every day if she wishes her hair to be free from dirt and her toilet appointments as fastidiously neat as she thinks they should be.

Bright Eyes.

Keeping the eyes bright is by no means a difficult matter. Every woman knows the value of bright, sparkling eyes as an asset to beauty. First avoid all eye strain. One of the greatest mistakes many women make is that of putting off the wearing of glasses long after they are needed. If you need glasses use them. There is no need to wear them constantly. Keep them for work.

Don't wake in a bright light or sleep facing the window. Have your bedroom window open, but the room dark.

Every morning and night wash out your eyes with a weak solution of boric acid, about one teaspoonful of boric powder mixed in six ounces of hot water and allowed to get cool. Apply this with an eye cup, and after one week's use the benefit will be felt and seen.

Beauty Hints.

Nothing restores a tired body and brain more completely than a refreshing bath and a change into fresh, clean clothing.

Get into the habit of keeping several changes of shoes and change your shoes every night when you come home. It is a great rest to tired feet.

Cold water is a splendid preventive of wrinkles, making the skin firm and smooth. The face should be washed in cold water every morning.

If those who perspire freely would use a little ammonia in the water they bathe in every day it would keep the flesh clean and sweet, doing away with any disagreeable odor.

About Wearing Veils.

A good cream applied to the face, carefully wiped off and followed with a good face powder is better than a veil on very cold days. The veil becomes moist from the breath. This causes the skin to chap and roughen, and it takes several days to get the skin back to a normal condition. Repeated chapping will make the skin coarse and florid.

Massage Cream.

A massage cream may be made as follows: Take three ounces of oil of sweet almonds, an ounce of lanolin, two drams of cucumber juice, two drams of white wax, two drams of spermaceti, thirty drops of tincture of benzoin and ten drops of oil of rose. Combine these and place in a jar for use.

SPRING TAILLEUR.

Black and White Is a Combination Which Finds Much Favor.



A HATTY CREATION.

Black and white continually aspires for favor in the feminine sartorial world. The gown here pictured is one of the season's nattiest offerings. The skirt is not strikingly flaring. The cutaway fronts of the coat, the belt and the pockets, arranged in a slanting fashion, are all good style features. The little flare straw hat is trimmed only with a gay, red coq feather. Buttoned boots are worn with this girlish costume.

NEW SHIRT WAIST.

It Buttons Right Up Under the Chin. Sleeves Are Long.

The new shirt waist has no longer a decollete. It buttons up right under the chin in a high stock collar. The sleeve is set in either raglan or in a rather large armhole, and if it is a blouse model the sleeve attaches to the lining and not to the little bolero like outside blouse.

Georgette crapes, linens, voiles and embroidered batiste all make the most delightful waists. Little vests of plaited lingerie, organdie or net are often set in the front. Odd china buttons give a new touch to the more tailored types and Slavic embroideries a bit of color to the light white and sand colored voiles and linens.

Sleeves are long and in the shirt waists lightly gathered into a tight cuff. In the blouse models some of the imported styles show ruffled sleeves, some with a series of small puffs, others with a high puff at the shoulders, with a transparent loose sleeve that gathers into the wrist underneath.

Tailored morning skirts are of linen, crash and ratine, a corduroy stripe on a net ground. They are about three yards around the hem and cut two or three gored circular. Their style comes in this flare and in the smart way they are belted in at the waist.

Beautiful Tea Tray.

A beautiful tea tray can be made at home by getting from a picture shop the foundation for a glass bottomed tray. Ask him to give you a plain wooden frame with glass and back. The molding should be deep enough to form a good rim on the tray. You can set in this gay little bits of cross stitch embroidery yourself and cover the back of the frame with felt. Put in four little rubber headed tacks for feet, attach brass handles and you have a lovely gift.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN.

Queen Alexandra receives an annuity of $350,000 from the British government.

Violet is the color of the clothes of those who are now in mourning in Turkey.

There are more negro women than white women in South Carolina and Mississippi.

In the rural districts of New Jersey there are only 59,522 females as against 86,273 males.

Miss Delia C. Torrey, who during President Taft's administration became known as "Aunt Delia," has given a valuable piece of land to the town of Millbury, Mass., for a library.

As a reward for her valor while under fire Sister Julie Rigard, a nun, acting as a nurse in the Paris Military Hospital, has been decorated with the Legion of Honor by President Poincare of France.

Bowser's Appendicitis

He Expects It Along Any Minute.

By M. QUAD.

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When Mr. Bowser awoke the other morning he heaved a long sigh.

When he got out of bed he groaned as though in pain.

As he dressed himself he had visions of somber graveyards and weeping willows.

When he came downstairs he intended to tell Mrs. Bowser that the end of things for him was near, but something happened to stop him. He saw her looking at him in an ironical way and without the slightest note of pity. It cut him to the quick. She must know that he was suffering, and yet she could pitilessly look on and make game of him.

Mr. Bowser braced up like a bent bow springing back.

He took his seat at the table as its master should.

He ate with a dignity becoming a Bowser.

When he had finished the meal he rose and departed for the office without unbending. As he came home at the usual evening hour he sniffed and snuffed at the atmosphere of the hall and observed:

"I should say you had a boiled dinner waiting."

"One of the best you ever ate," replied Mrs. Bowser.

"That's very nice of you, I'm sure; but, unfortunately for me, I cannot partake of it."

"But why?"

"I got a little warning today that I think best to heed."

"What sort of warning?"

"Dr. MacCready was in the office on some business, and, hearing me utter



"I DO WISH YOU WOULD VISIT MY GRAVE."

an involuntary groan as I rose up, he began to question me. It wasn't five minutes before he announced that I would have to be very careful or fall a victim to appendicitis. He said I had all the symptoms of it."

"I don't believe any such talk, Mr. Bowser! I haven't heard you groan, involuntarily or otherwise, for a year. Did he charge you a fee for telling you this?"

"He made no charge, but, then, naturally"—

"Naturally you went and handed him over at least $5, while I am in need of a dozen different little things. You have no more cause to be afraid of appendicitis than I have of the Indian plague. Why do you let people work you like this?"

"Softly, now, softly!" he said, as he led the way to the dining room, instead of shouting "Woman!" at her. "Mrs. Bowser, I cannot be classed as an alarmist. Thousands of things have ailed me, and I have never said a word to you about them. I wasn't going to say a thing in this case, but, being put on a diet by the doctor, I had to make some explanations. I have known for months and months that the appendicitis was after me. I have figured that when it overtook me at last I would make a sneak for the hospital and have the operation performed before you knew anything about it. That is the way with me. I do my own worrying and planning."

"Well, what symptoms have you felt?" she asked.

"Pains in the back, roaring in the head, wakefulness and all that. There are days when black specks dance before my eyes. The other morning when I got up my teeth seemed too long."

"And that ass of a doctor made you believe these were symptoms of appendicitis!"

"I knew they were before he confirmed me. I have been saved by just one week."

"How?"

"I am going to follow the directions given me by the doctor."

"Did he tell you to sleep with your feet out of bed and breakfast, dine and sup on catnip?"

"No, ma'am, he didn't. He told me to live on milk and water for the next four days. That boiled dinner smells to heaven, but I can't touch a mouthful of it. It's either milk and water or death for me."

"Look here, now," she said, determined on one last argument, "I have known of as many as five cases of appendicitis right around here, and not one of them had the symptoms you mention. All that ails you is a little biliousness or rheumatism."

"I have got my warning, my dear."

"But you haven't got it from your own doctor."

"One doctor is the same as another when it's a case as serious as this. I'm as hungry as a wolf, but don't tempt me. One full meal would mean the ambulance and the hospital. I might possibly come out alive, but the chances are only one in a hundred. I seem to be fat and solid, Mrs. Bowser, but as a matter of fact I am too spirituelle to stand much pain."

Mrs. Bowser had to laugh. She would have had to had he been standing over her with an ax. She led the way upstairs and was for dropping the subject, but Mr. Bowser hadn't had his say yet.

"In case this milk and water diet doesn't stave off appendicitis and the results are fatal you will find all my business papers in the safe," he observed as he walked up and down.

"Very well."

"You will not be forced to marry to keep a roof over your head."

"No?"

"Naturally I would rather you would not marry at all, but I am not going to exact any promise. I do wish, however, that you would visit my grave once in awhile. I shan't know it, of course, but it will help you not to forget me."

"I shall visit it once in two weeks during good weather," she replied as she saw his lip trembling.

"That is all I ask. The doctor assured me that milk and water would stave off the impending danger, but I have a presentiment, Mrs. Bowser, a presentiment that appendicitis will come and terminate fatally."

"And I have a presentiment that I shall some day meet that fool of a doctor and tell him what I think of him. It's just biliousness that ails you, and a dose or two of calomel would set you to singing. There are yellow streaks under your eyes, and those mean biliousness and nothing else."

Mr. Bowser shook his head and heaved a sigh that finally terminated in a groan and brought the cat out from under the piano. Then he started down the hall and put on his hat.

"Are you going out?" was asked.

"I'm going after a quart of milk. I may wake up in the night and want a drink. I may also talk with the druggist if he isn't busy. I am sure he would help you about the funeral arrangements."

Mrs. Bowser was glad to have him go. She knew the druggist was a blunt spoken man and would diagnose the case pretty speedily. She therefore ran into a neighbor's for an hour. Mr. Bowser made his way to the druggist's, and not finding him rushed, he began:

"Doc, take a careful look at my face, will you?"

"Cert. Thinking of trading it off for a new one?"

"Does my phiz tell you anything?"

"Not much. It never did. The yellow streaks under your eyes show that you are bilious."

"What do pains in the back signify?"

"Rheumatism, generally."

"And roaring in the head?"

"A cold."

"And when your teeth seem too long."

"A little neuralgia in the jaws. Why, what do you think ails you?"

"I was told by a doctor this morning that these symptoms heralded an attack of appendicitis."

"Herald your grandmother! Somebody has been making a fool of you again. You may have appendicitis some day, but it won't come on that way. What did the so called doctor tell you to do?"

"Drink milk and water," sighed Mr. Bowser.

"You ought to be kept on that diet for the rest of your natural life. Didn't Mrs. Bowser say the fellow was a humbug?"

"Well—er—you know"—

"Of course she did, and of course he is. Go home and eat a hearty dinner. Eat as much as you want tomorrow and then take some calomel. Say, man, if you hadn't the wife you have somebody would get the socks off your feet."

Mr. Bowser didn't jaw back. He was too elated. Ten minutes later the cook was heaping the remains of that boiled dinner on the table, and he was eating like a Michigan lumberman. Mrs. Bowser came home and surprised him at it.

"Well, you saw the druggist?" she queried as he refilled his plate.

"The druggist? What about?"

"About your threatened appendicitis."

"I hadn't heard anything about being threatened."

"But you gave up $5 to a fool of a doctor this morning to tell you to live on a milk and water diet for the next four days."

"My dear woman," said Mr. Bowser between huge bites, "please go away. You are laboring under a hallucination. You have somehow got me mixed up with your uncle Joe or your brother Sam. Go away while I get a few mouthfuls to eat."

His View.

Ferris—I'm going to move.

Harris—What's the trouble?

Ferris—The fellows on each side of me ran for the same office this year.

Harris—What of that?

Ferris—Well, I can't stand it to live between a swelled head and a sore head.—Judge.

Eternal Change.

Said she: "What lovely fashions, dear!
They do so change from year to year!"
"There's per much change that I can see
In pocketbooks," responded he.
"They're were a little shorter, though,
And lighter than a year ago."
—Lippincott's.

OBSEVER JOINS FORCES WITH MR. JOSLIN

Commends the Worthy Gentleman On Stand He Takes Regarding The Anti-Saloon League

Editor Evening Times:

I have read and re-read the letter over the signature of Edward Joslin, which was printed in your issue of Feb. 27th, in which he states a few facts and asks some very pointed questions, which at this time should be answered in all due fairness to Mr. J., the anti-saloon league and the vast number of people who advocate temperance and who look to the church people to aid in the good work.

In former letters which have been printed in your valued publication, circumstances caused me to be on one side and Mr. Joslin on the other. Several important issues were discussed and, as you will remember the debate as to whether or not the church members were doing their duty toward strangers who entered the sacred edifice, waxed warm. I am pleased to state, that in this letter, the writer is inclined to stand with our worthy brother and commend him for his attitude toward the First Methodist church of this city.

From what we can gather by reading Mr. Joslin's letter, the official board of the First Methodist church has passed a resolution, which, is against, and, if carried out by all churches, would destroy the Anti-Saloon League. By reading further, we infer, that said resolution has been published broadcast, thus, placing this church on record as being an antagonist to a society whose sole aim is to destroy the saloon. The reason for all this, seems to be, that one, Anderson by name, is said to have betrayed his trust with this society, and for this reason it seems that the church has decided to ignore the whole society on account of the suspected shortcomings of one man.

The question that seems to distress Mr. J. is whether or not the church sanctioned the publication broadcast of the resolution that it passed regarding the Anti-Saloon League. I would say that if it was right and proper for to pass the resolution, then, there can be no great harm in publishing it. The question we wish to ask, is, was the board justified in passing this resolution and should the Anti-Saloon League be ostracized on account of the sins of one man who is connected with it? Is it fair to the other people of note who are engaged in so great a work as this league has attempted, to banish from its church the whole organization in order to rebuke one or even more officers who have betrayed their sacred trust? In our opinion, the board by this action has insulted and belittled Christian men of high standing as well as lending their aid indirectly to the liquor dealers. Why not purify the league instead of attempting to destroy it.

The ministers of the Gospel, and the church members in general, become indignant when the non-church-goers offer as an excuse for non-attendance, the fact they meet so many at church who are unworthy and unfit to be identified with the church. They point out to us that we are not to judge the church by the actions of its members; yet, the First Methodist church of Fulton goes on record as denouncing the Anti-Saloon League and forbidding its members the use of their church—all because it appears one man has gone wrong.

Mr. Joslin calls for a reply from Dr. Stockwell. No doubt the Reverend gentleman will comply with the demand and give a plausible explanation; but, no matter what may be the excuse for the action of the official board, the fact remains that they are not consistent with the argument stated above, which they are ever ready to use when their members' actions are censured.

To one who has attended this church, as a stranger, and received the chilly reception accorded to visitors, the action of the board will not seem strange. The policy of the institution, seems to be—a certain few banded together and with no wish to expand —a select circle, it would appear. There are two Methodist churches in Fulton and one is large enough to seat every church going Methodist in the city. Old residents (and some of the new comers) know the facts connected with the advent of the erection of the other church. In view of all the facts that can be brought out, I repeat, there is nothing strange in the action of the Christian gentlemen who agreed to banish from their sacred edifice the Anti-Saloon League.

Mr. Joslin hits the nail on the head when he recites the facts regarding the delegates who have been sent to Albany in the interests of the temperance movement. He speaks the truth when he admits that he is no temperance man when, by his own admission, we learn that he permitted himself to be induced to sign the resolution referred to. But, we admire the good brother just the same, as it is plainly evident he regrets his action and his statements prove that his heart is in the right place.

We will take the liberty to answer his question as to which is making the most converts—the eight churches or the thirty-two saloons. Without hesitation, we answer, the SALOONS; not because they are greater in number, but, because they attend to business a great deal better, and their work is more efficient than that of the churches. If the churches would use the same energy in the upbuilding of their work and go at it with the same zeal and business ability as the saloon man does toward building up his trade, they could increase their membership so that instead of having thirty-two saloons and eight churches, the figures could be reversed. As a right down business proposition the church is the weakest institution in the city of Fulton—especially the First Methodist. This may seem a strong statement, but facts prove it. A factory's product must be perfect or the industry will be idle for lack of orders. The wholesale merchant must make good his representations to his customers or lose his business. The retail merchant must have goods that are saleable, clerks that are civil and polite to customers, and the right prices, or the sheriff will take charge of his store. The churches must make good their doctrines in a practical way and their finished product (members) come up to samples described and advertised or the public will take no stock in them. A band of men or a single man who will preach against vice and then in an indirect manner aid and abet it deserves all the criticism that they may have heaped upon them. The milk peddler who refuses to deliver milk on Sunday so that he may attend church, and sells watered milk to his customers on a week day, is a hypocrite and the church would be much better without him. The merchant who uses the church as a means of increasing his sales should be given a wide berth. When our churches and church members use more practice and less theory, then, and not until then, will they flourish and attain the ends for which they are praying; and, without the aid of expensive evangelists, who are apt to create a stir while they are here and leave things deader than before when they depart.

OBSERVER.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March. 1.—Upon his return from an official visit to Sing Sing prison as chairman of the Assembly committee on penal institutions, Assemblyman Law of Westchester county, brought back with him a determination to devote his best efforts toward securing pensions for prison guards. Convinced long ago that such employes of the State should be provided for in their old age, Assemblyman Law some weeks ago introduced a bill to bring that result about; his visit to Sing Sing strengthened his views upon the question and in argument and legislative statute work as a law maker can carry his measure through it will become a law because it is generally believed to contain meritorious provisions.

The Law bill for prison employes pensions comes up for discussion tonight and its introducer is prepared to explain its intent and need. Armed with data and statistics he will endeavor to convince his brother assemblyman that the State can no longer afford to ignore the claims of prison guards for pensions.

"The whole trend of modern thought is that of pensioning deserving employes," said Assemblyman Law in an interview today. "Especially is this true in other States. In New York State we have hardly kept abreast of the pension provisions made by private corporations. The great railroad systems have set aside amounts which aggregate yearly $20000 to $1,400,600 for the pensioning of superannuate or disabled employes. The Western Union company has set $1,000,000 aside for this purpose and U. S. Steel corporation $8,000,000 to which Andrew Carnegie has added $4,000,000.

"One of the reasons that prison guards should be pensioned is because they are subjected to contagious diseases and violent assault. Their normal working hours are twelve hours a day with every alternate Sunday off and two weeks vacation a year. The maximum pay they can receive is $1,200 a year. If a prison guard is killed durin gthe performance of his duty there is no way in which his family will or can be compensated. there is no provision in the Workmen's Compensation law which can be applied to prison guards."

Assemblyman Law says that both the State prison department and the State Civil Service Commission favor the pension system for prison guards. He quotes from the latter department, which in its latest report it is set forth that "one of the greatest defects in our Civil Service system is the absence of a scheme of retirement or for pensioning superannuated employes."

Another advocate of pensions for aged employes of the State Assemblyman Law points out is George W. Perkins, the former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan. "Mr. Perkins told me," says Assemblyman Law, "that he is in favor of pensions not only because he has read of the system in books and studied the proposition, but also because he has seen the scheme in actual practice."

"Another feature well worth considering," continued Assemblyman Law, "is the fact that there are a number of guards in State prisons who are too old for actual service, yet who are kept on the payroll for charity. At the Elmire Reformatory there is a prison guard 85 years old. Still another reason why there should be a pension system for these men is that many of the best guards soon leave the service of the State when they learn what they must contend with."

AN OSWEGO TEAMSTER INJURED AT GRADE CROSSING

Oswego, Mar. 1.—William M. Burcham, a teamster employed by Walpole & Co., who lives in E. 2d st., near Utica, was struck by a Lackawanna shifting engine at W. Ninth and Utica streets at 8 o'clock Saturday morning and seriously injured. Mr. Burcham was driving a coal wagon across Ninth street and the engine, which was in the ash pit, backed out quickly, striking the rig. Mr. Burcham was thrown a considerable distance, the rig was overturned, scattering coal in all directions and the horse, breaking loose from the harness, ran away. The ambulance was called and removed the injured man to the hospital.

An examination of Mr. Burcham's injuries by hospital physicians showed that they were more serious than at first supposed. It was necesary to amputate his right leg at the knee, his left leg is broken at the ankle and his left arm fractured. He is also suffering from many cuts and bruises about the face and body and it is feared he may not recover. His condition is reported as being very critical.

This crossing, one of the most dangerous along Utica street, has never been protected by a flagman. Cars are left standing on the tracks, obstructing the view of teamsters, and that more accidents have not occurred is a miracle.

Tires vulcanized — VanWagenen. Inc.—adv. 62.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LYNCH NEUTRAL ON NEW STATUTE

Labor Commissioner Says Department Is Enforcing One of the Laws

Syracuse, March 1.—State Commissioner of Labor James M. Lynch at his home in this city last night declared that he will take no stand for or against the repeal of the anti-alien labor law.

The commissioner's decision to remain neutral in the fight is looked upon as an indication that the bill to repeal the anti-alien statute will be passed by the Legislature this week.

While the chief demand for the repeal comes from New York city because of the large subway contracts, Syracuse and Onondaga county as well as other up-state counties, are equally affected by the decision of the Court of Appeals, sustaining the law as constitutional but condemning it in principle.

A vast amount of work now under way or contemplated is effected by this law, which provides that alien labor shall not be employed in public work.

Work Affected by Law

The barge canal and terminals, all highway improvement, paving, sewer construction, the Onondaga creek improvement and disposal plant, the State College of Forestry Building, State Fair buildings, the Onondaga County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, County Home addition and all state, city, village, town and county work done under contract are affected by the present law.

The law provides that none except citizens of the United States may be employed. When the Court of Appeals sustained the law the State Department of Labor took steps to enforce it.

"The Department did not declare either for against the measure," said Commissioner Lynch last night. "When it was upheld by the courts we simply prepared to make it effective."

Opposition Expected

Opposition to the repeal of the measure is expectedw but it was predicted in Albany last night that the Legislature will decide to eliminate the anti-alien bar from the laws of the state.

In most cases, it is believed, continuing the law willl result in greatly increasing the cost of construction and in long delays in the completion of contracts. Aliens have been employed. generally for the heavier and coarses work.

The purpose of the act was to give citizens employment, and it is now contended that the law should be continued for the benefit of the unemployed citizens of the state. On the other hand, it is claimed, that citizens will not do the work that aliens have been engaged upon and that large public improvements will be held up.

Must Prove Citizenship

To avoid prosecution contractors will have to obtain proof of citizenship before putting men to work. The statements of the men themselves cannot be accepted as sufficient protection. Naturalization papers with proof of the person's identity or birth certificates, it is said, will be necessary before a man can be set to work in a sewer trench.

The position taken by Governor Whitman favoring the repeal of the law and the demands for this action coming from all parts of the state, it is believed, will be sufficient to secure the passage of the repeal measure. It is probabl that an emergency message will be sent to the Legislature by the Governor.

BANKRUPTCY COURT NEWS

Referee in Bankruptcy Avery S. Wright had a number of cases before him Saturday. The case of William F. Carpenter was adjourned as all of the principals in the case failed to appear. The case of Earl Manwarren of Minetto was adjourned until Mar. 20, to give Attorney Udelle Bartlett an opportunity to examine the bankrupt in behalf of creditors. William Bartholomey, President of the Bartholomey Food Products Co., of Fulton, was examined by Attorney A. T. Jennings. This case was also adjourned until the latter part of March. Hubert L. Gilman of Fulton was appointed trustee in this case. He filed a bond of $500.

The voluntary petitions in bankruptcy filed by Henry T. Neidlinger an Mrs. Josephine Gange Sheehy in Utica during the last week have been referred to Judge Wright. Hearings in both cases will be held the latter part of March.

LOWELL LIBRARY BURNS

Lowell, Mass., Mar. 1.—The Lowell public library was destroyed by fire today. The loss will probably reach $1000.000. The library with its memorial hall, contained man yhistorical and precious relics, notably war relica and flags of the famous Sixth Massachusetts Regiment which first drew blood in the Civil War. Rare paintings and statuary were lost. 15 minutes after the fire was discovered the southern end of the roof fell in. Two firemen were injured.

Safety.

"I've just been over to my brother-in-law's house trying to pour oil on troubled waters."

"An unpleasant duty, isn't it?"

"Yes. And if I'm ever called on for that kind of duty again I'm going to stand off at a safe distance and pour the oil through a hose."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

JAPAN WANTS SUBJECTS TO GO WHERE WANTED

Addressing the New York Press Club last night, Dr. T. Iyenaga, former secretary of the Japanese Foreign Office, said: "It would be far better for the Japanese Government to remove the Japanese laborers now in California and prevent further immigration, even at a cost of several million dollars, than to have this relatively small labor trouble prove a constant sore, and interfere materially with the broader and bigger problems which involve the welfare of two countries." He censured the "yellow press" for deliberately trying to destroy the friendly relations between Japan and the United States, and told the newspaper men it was their mission "to make the great peoples on opposite shores of the Pacific know and understand each other." According to Dr. Ivenaga, the difficulties on the coast grew up out of misunderstanding. He admitted that the Japanese laborers were largely at fault. They had steadfastly refused to learn the language, manners and customs of the Americans. He added: Manchuria, which is much larger than the Japanese Empire, and is only sparsely settled by the Chinese is the natural place for us to colonize. Then there is Siberia, although, of course, Russia might object. Again let me assert that the Japanese Government does not want its people to go where they are not wanted, but in a century, perhaps, this country and other countries may be glad to welcome a few of us."

GERM-TOWELS MUST GO

Amendment to the State sanitary code, passed by the last Legislature and adopted by the State Board of Health went into effect today.

The most important is the provisions which prohibit the use of the common towel and the common drinking cups in public places. This is the first step taken by the State to do away with germ-filled, public towels and drinking cups. Paper towels and cups may be used. The laws do not prohibit the use of cloth towels if small clean ones are provided for each person.

The regulations include some important rules for barber shops. This city's shops as a rule have adopted the required measures.

RAMSDEN'S SENTENCE CAUSED GREAT SURPRISE

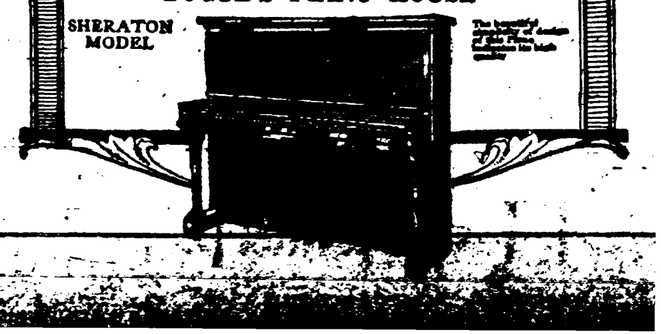
Rochester, March. 1.—At the opening of Supeme Court this morning F. J. Ramsden of Syracuse was put on trial here for the murder of his wife, Florence K. Ramsden, in this city on Nov. 2. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter first degree. He was sentenced to not less than 9 years 6 months, and not more than 19 years and 6 months in Auburn prison. This unexpected turn of the murder trial caused a great sensation in court circles. Even the jurymen expressed the opionion that Ramsden was insane when he committed the murder.

Asking Too Much.

Out of Work—Yes, sir, I once had a good situation at a Swiss hotel. I was the echo that answered when people shouted. But I got the sack.

Gentleman—How was that?

Out-of-Work—Why, a Russian fellow came one day and shouted out something and I couldn't answer back.—Stray Stories.

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BOGUE'S PIANO HOUSE
SHERATON MODEL


THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

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ANARCHISTS ATTEMPT TO BLOW-UP CATHEDRAL

Detectives Prevented Execution of Worst Plot Since the Day When Chicago Policemen Were Murdered

By Robert C. Cranston

New York, Mar. 2.—An amazing bomb plot concocted by anarchists—one designed to raze religious, financial edifices and the homes of JohnD . Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie—was revealed today when an attempt was made to destroy St. aPtrick's Cathedral in Fifth avenue. A lighted bomb was placed in the Cathedral while more than 700 men and women were attending early mass. The infernal machine was a powerful one, capable of killing a score or more of persons had it exploded, but the fuse was extinguished by a detective who had learned of the anarchists' plot after being admitted to memebership in their organization.

As he extinguished the fuse, other detectives arrested Frank Abarno, 24, and Charles Carbono, 18. In the possession of Abarno two bombs were found, Carbono is said to be the man who made the bombs. The two men are believed to be members of the Bresci gang of anarchists.

Shortly after the arrest of the two men the police also took into custody Frank Baldo, 23, who said he was a laboret.

Not since the Haymarket riots in Chicago, when a number of persons were killed by bombs, has there been revealed such a campaign of iolence as the anarchists intended should follow the destruction of the Cathedral.

The arrest of Arbano caused great excitment among the worshipers in the church. Arbano entered the church after being trailed b ydetectives. He knelt as if in prayer and lighted the fuse with a cigar he had concealed in his hand. Detective Barnetz disguised as a priest pounced on the man and stepped upon the lighted fuse. The further the police department went with the investigation the more amazing became the reign of terror which the anarchists attempted to inaugurate. Banks were to be raided and wholesale assassination of prominent rich men were planned. Armed with rifles and shotguns lawless bands wer to appear in all parts of the city shooting and robbing. Carnegie, J. D. Rockefeller, his son and Cornelius Vanderbilt were among those marked for death.

"Fair Play" and "Not a Methodist" Reply in this issue to "Observer's" caustic letter which appeared in last night's Times. Read and--REPLY

TEAMS ARRIVE IN THE SOUTH

Your Pets and His Pets Beneath Skies of Land of Corn, Hog and Hominy

Savannah, Ga., Mar. 2.—The Yankees were put through their first workout today with the arrival of the tardy members who failed to report yesterday. Manager Donovan made his players run the two miles from the hotel to the playing field and once there he gave thm no rest.

Marlin, Tex., Mar. 2.—Activity was the watch word in the Giants' training camp today. Manager McGraw and the 41 players under him practiced at two parks in order that all of the men would get plenty of work. The youngsters are showing superb form hoping to make the team.

San Antonio, Tex. Mar. 2.—"Just go your natural stride and take it easy," said Joe. Birmiingham this morning when the Cleveland Indians, began their second day's workout. Yesterday's practice was full of ginger and Birmingham believes in starting in slowly.

Alexandria, La., Mar. 2.—Practically all the players of the Cincinnati National league club entered camp today and spring practice began in earnest. The work today was light, mostly flying cathing and tossing the ball the pitchers.

Dayton, Fla. Mar. 2.—Manager Robinson had his men out early today and the Dodgers were put through some stiff paces in the first day's work out.

Gulfport, Miss., Mar. 2.—Indoor work was the order yesterday but today all the Tigers were in uniform and field work began. Sam Crawford who has been here two weeks is down to playing weight.

NEARLY 200 MINERS CAUGHT IN EXXPLOSION

Thermond, W. Va., Mar. 2.—As a result of a gas explosion in the Layland mines of the New River-Pocahontas Coal Co., at 8.25 o'clock this morning, 176 miners were entombed. Rescuers began work immediately after the xeplosion and penetrated the mine 100 feet. They found one miner with both legs broke and unconscious. They were unable to go further because of debris choking the entrance. Fire broke out after the explosion, also retarding the work of urther rescue.

MARINERS FORBIDDEN USE NORTHERLY CHANNEL

Washington, Mar. 2.—Consul General Skinner at London today cabled the State Department that the British Admiralty had issued a statement warning mariners that navigation was forbidden entirely in the Irish channel The admiralty also had decided that all traffic passing through the north channel must pass southward of Rathlin island.

WEATHER FORECAST

Party cloudy tonight and Wednesday. Colder tonight and Wednesday. Fresh northwest winds.

ROCKEFELLER SCORED ON COLORADO STRIKE BY HOUSE REPORT

It States He Has Done Nothing for the Uplifting of Army of Mine Employes

Washington, Mar. 2.—Harsh criticism of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and an injunction to the Colorado Coal mine operators to arbitrate were the keynotse of a report filed in the House today by a sub-comiitte of the mines and mining company, which investigated the Colorado coal strike.

"Greater interests than those of Mr. Rockefeller in these mines, or all the coal mining interests of Colorado," says the report, "have been submitted to arbitration and many lives would have been spared and men, women and children would be alive today who were sacrificed during this controversy had this course been pursued."

Rockefeller was declared "obstinate" and sarcastic reference was made to his philanthropic work in wider fields while dong little or nothing in Colorado.

The report did not attempt to fix, define, responsibility for the battles between the strikers and militia and mine guards in Colorado. It said both sides were guilty of lawlessness. That the militia appeared partial to the coal operatives and some members were guilty of brutality was asserted.

Chairman Foster and Representatives Evans and Sutherland signed the majority report. A minority report was presented by Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina who contended the majority exceeded its majority by becoming a vehicle of publicity.

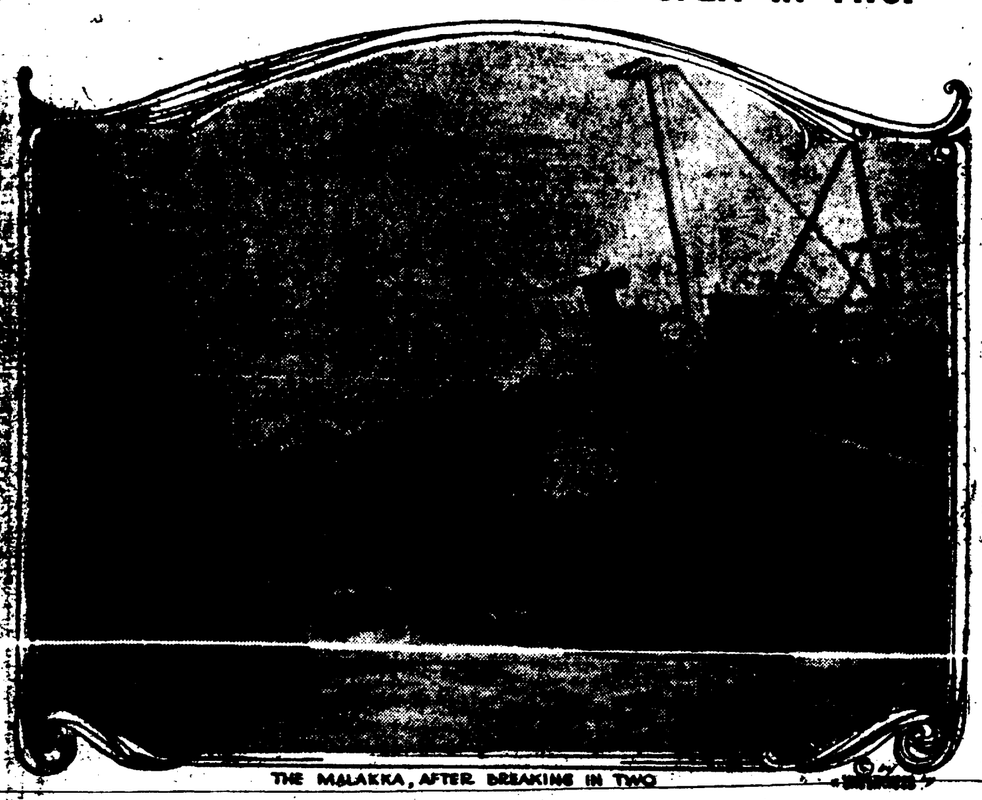
Representative Austin of Tennessee submitted a separate report filing all testimony taken and referring it to the industrial relations committee for any action deemed necessary.

The majority report finds: That the day of settling strikes by violence has gone past.

An intimation that if labor wars do not cease Congress may be

(Continued on Page Eight.)

WORLD'S LARGEST MOTOR SHIP SPLIT IN TWO.



THE MALAKKA, AFTER BREAKING IN TWO

The Malakka, a Danish motor ship, and the largest of its kind in the world, went aground in a storm and broke in two on Red Rock, Isle de Cedros, off Lower California, on December 18, when she was on her way from the Pacific ports to Copenhagen. She was starting on the return trip of her maiden voyage. She was built in Copenhagen and was commanded by Captain Van Deurs. The work of salving part of her cargo is under way. Her full cargo was valued at $1,000,000.

ENGLAND CAN CHOKE GERMANY'S TRADE

By Herbert Temple

London, Mar. 2.—England's embargo on food and raw materials destined for Germany is in full effect today and the British government is confident that it will be able to blockade the German coast successfully.

It was learned today that the delay in Great Britain in announcing its policy of reprisal against Germany was due to changes made necessary in the location of English warships in order to shut vessels off from the German coast.

These were completed Saturday and on Sunday a full report of the new disposition of the Britsh ships was transmitted by the admiralty to Premier Asquith. His announcement of the embargo came next day.

The action of the goverenment is hailed with jubilation by the London press, which has been impatiently demanding the "strangulation of Germany" ever since that country opened its submarines warfare. While it is admitted that protests from neutral countries probably will follow the embargo proclamation, the various naval experts on the newspapers here are united in declaring that the precedent set in the American Civil War is sufficint to justify the blockade.

MERCHANT VESSEL RAMS GERMAN SUBMARINE

Weymouth, Eng., Mar. 2.—A naval tug was sent out today to search for wreckage of a German submarine which is believed to have been destroyed by the steamer Thordis in the English channel off this port yesterday. According to Captain John W. Bell of the Thoris a submarine fired a torpedo at his ship, but it missed. Then the Thordis was sent ahead at full speed and rammed the submarine. Afterwards oil was observed on the surface o fthe water and the crew of the Thordis concluded that the submarine had been sunk.

RUSSIANS FORCE GERMAN EVACUATION OF STANISLAU

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograde, Mar. 2.—Victorious in their operations against the Germans in northern Poland, the Russians have now resumed the offensive in Bukowina and southeastern Galicia, on the extreme left wing of the 700-mile battle front. They have already captured Sadagora, a few miles north of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, and Kolomea, a Galician railway center, while at the same time they are bringing such heavy pressure to bear on the Austro-German forces about tSanislau that the evacuation of this city is imminent.

In northern Poland the losses suffered by the Germans have been so severe that they are now making no infantry attacks, their activities being confined to artillery bombardments of the fortress of Ossowiec and the positions northwest of Grodno.

The great number of prisoners taken by the Russians along the Niemen-Bobr-Narew front has been increased by 10,000 captured at Przasnysz and 130 taken at Grodno. In addition the Russians have captured about 30 machine guns along this froint, together with ten cannon and enormous booty.

WAR BULLETINS THREE O'CLOCK MARCH 2, 1915

Paris, Mar. 1.—Renewal of the German bombardment of Rheims and the maintenance of the French advance against the Germans in the Campagne region are the two features of the official statement. The Germans made an attack southeast of St. Eloi in Flanders yesterday and it was repulsed by British troops. The operations in Champagne are proceeding favorably for the French who are working under enormous difficulties because of severe weather conditions.

* * *

Berlin, by wireless, Mar. 1.—Despite severe attack by the French and rBitish troops the Germans have succeeded in holding their positions in the eastern and western theatres of war, according to the official statement issued this afternoon. It says that in the Argonne region of France the Germans captured severeal trenches, while in the Champagne region the attacking French suffered severe losses. In the eastern theter the Russians are maintaining an offensive movement, attacking the Germans at night.

* * *

Sofia, Bulgaria, Mar. 2.—The Bulgarian Premier has sent a note to the diplomatic representatives of Austria-Hungary, Russia and Servia protesting against the use of mines in the Danube river. These have caused heavy damage on the Bulgarian bank of the river.

Brest, France, Mar. 2.—The French flag was hoisted over the American steamer Dacia today and the chief naval commissioner took possession of the vessel in the name of the government. The Dacia was towed into the inner port by the auxiliary cruiser Europe and anchored there.

The cargo, which comprises 11,000 bales of cotton, is still on board and probably will remain there until the prize court acts.

The crew of Americans and natives of other neutral countries, will be landed and repatriated in conformity with the rules governing the treatment of crews of captured vessels.

WILSON NOMINATES TWO NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

Washington, Mar. 2.—President Wilson today nominated Henry Holland of Ogdensburg to be collector of customs in District No. 5 and Neal Brewstar of Syracuse to be collector of internal revenue for the 25th district of New York.

MASSACRE IN MEXICO

Houston, Texas, Mar. 2.—An official report received here from Vera Cruz states that Vapatistas attacked Mexico City last night after the electric wires in the capital had been cut and it is feared a massacre is in progress there.

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March 1, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

MOSQUITOES.

I WISH the pesty, fierce mosquito would emigrate to Nice or Quito, or to some lonely Isle; if they'd cut out their doggone hatching this weary world would cease its scratching and life would be worth while. They sting through shirt and coat and breeches, and oh! how mercilessly it itches throughout the livelong day; we soak our hides in citronella until the cuticle turns yellow to keep the pests away. We screen the windows and the porches and fumigate the air with torches and taunt them with our fins, but they don't seem to mind the swatting—they ever hover nearby, plotting to perforate our skins. They buss around in countless numbers, and if some soul, perchance, encumbers a crased bloodthirsty swarm, she's full of swellings in a minute (a bursting rifle isn't in it) and punctured in his form. Should you desire to spend an hour reclining in a shady bower on some sweet summer's day, you'd better screen yourself in netting to keep the stingy pests from getting their stingers into play. If you should care to keep from peeping your weary eyes, and spend in sleeping a warm and sultry night, you'll suffer like a weary palmer if you don't case yourself in armor and screw the parts on tight. Depart! oh, cruel and savage skeeter, thou biting, stinging, human eater; depart for evermore, for many moons thou hast subsisted, in multitudes, thou hast existed and fattened on our gore.

Opinions

The Failure

Party lines will not measure, partisan consideration cannot alone inspire the regret the people of this country must feel as they see the passing of the present Democratic Congress.

It was a good thing, it was a useful thing, for the whole nation that the Democratic party, after years of defeat, dejection, ineptitude, should regain the commanding place at the capital. There was need for a change. There was a demand everywhere that new men, new ideals, a new spirit should come into a political life grown sterile. Republican failure to meet the just demands of a public no longer to be driven by mere iteration of the empty legends of other days gave the Democrats a deserved chance—a real opprtunity.

Turning back to March 4, 1913, it is still possible to recall that, save for the narrowest of partisans, all shades of public opinion looked with frank enthusiasm or resignation upon Democratic resurgence. Even the most loyal Republicans saw in it an assurance that their own party might be driven by adversity and through necessity to do in exile what it had declined to do in the hour of prosperity and power.

And on March 4, 1915, how far we shall be away from all that! What a mess the present administration has made of its splendid opportunity! And if one seeks to discern the cause for this failure, it is impossible to escape the conviction that it is found in Mr. Wilson's incapacity to face a fact, to deal with things as they are, grasp the opaque and solid substance rather than pursue an evanescent shadow.

Things as they are Mr. Wilson has wholly failed to see. In his vision the Mexico of Huerta became the America of 1776 and bloodstained bandits like Villa were transformed into the liberators who were to play the part of Washington and Jefferson in the southern republic. To this distorted conception the Americans who died at Vera Cruz were sacrified, and when the fact did prevail, as facts must, we scutted out of Mexico hiding a flag still unsaluted and leaving behind the wreck of years of patient effort to earn the respect and regard of Latin America.

At home, at a time when the streets of this city were filled with lines of the hungry and the miserable, when every man in this town could know among his own acquaintances and see in the world about him unmistakable evidences of the extent of unemployment, of the area of hunger, Mr. Wilson told an amazed nation that this thing was psychological, and when it persisted lectured the employers and censured the capitalists for failing to provide employment for men in mills whose doors had been closed by Democratic legislation, by Mr. Wilson's own methods and measures. He would have had men gamble on the hope he had banished, and in their refusal he saw the proof of moral obliquity.

More than all else there has been revealed in Mr. Wilson an almost pathetic faith in the phrase, a blind confidence that there was in the lucky combination of mellifluous words a magic to charm away the grimmest fact or to compel obedience from the most unruly of natural forces. Again and again, when a crisis came, when action, cool, experienced judgment were required, the President has appeared, on the balcony, as it were, to admonish the clouds and the wind, to bid the storm depart and the waves to be still, and then retired confident that what had been needed had been supplied.

Again and again it has been as if Mr. Wilson had touched a button at his desk to set in motion mighty machinery many miles away, without the smallest thought that there was lacking any wire to connect the button with the distant lever. Government by phrase we have had, by a phrase that was honestly believed to be potent to transform Bryan into a Secretary of State, Daniels into a Secretary of the Navy, to make a useful public servant out of McAdoo, to abolish all the ancient superstition that there was a relation between supply and demand.

And now after two years a Democratic Congress goes out followed by no applause save that which its going arouses—and a new Congress comes in, Democratic by the smallest of margins and already divided by factional differences which promise the paralysis of the whole majority program. It comes in unwelcomed by a country already discounting a Republican victory a year hence, a country filled with douht, apprehension and distrust toward Mr. Wilson's advisers, frankly alarmed at the possibilities for harm at home and abroad in the next two years of a man whose desire to do well is not denied.

The very worst thing about the Democratic failure is that it has been so complete that there is no present prospect that the Republican party will feel the necessity to nominate its best, to face and abolish evils within and the abuses that have once produced an insurrection. If the Democratic party has suffered from the Wilson failure, the Republican has not secured less. About the worst thing that can happen to the latter would be to win a negative victory in 1916, to win on Democratic blunders and shortcomings and not through any new and real effort on its own part to satisfy the intelligence and conscience of a new generation just rising to political command.—Tribune, N. Y.

FREQUENCY OF ELECTIONS

Former President Taft has been giving a series of lectures this winter upon the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, at a number of colleges. In a recent talk Mr. Taft voices the opinions of thousands of fellow citizens. He said: "I want to show the young men of this country, the absurdity of having weary armies of voters tramping frequently to the polls—at the call of would-be reformers—in a struggle for incessant changes in the laws. I want to emphasize the fact that this doctrine is an evil thing. I want to preach sanity and sense."

The former President, now a Yale professor of constitutional law, is by thus expressing himself, simply leading the way for hundreds of his fellow citizens, who have become more than tired of the frequency of elections under the constitutional checks known as the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

If the average man of business were to have his way there would be little doing indeed in the way of frequency of elections. This upon investigation may be found true in about 15 out of the 17 states where the Initiative, Referendum and Recall are operative. In one New Jersey municipality that boasts of its reform government there have been in addition to the regular elections no less than three recalls in as many years.

While the former Chief Executive recognizes the extent of the nation-wide movement for popular control of the machinery of government, he is able by reason of vast experience to foresee the dangers embraced in a system that gets its strength in unrestfulness and consequent agitation. Upon the merits of the Initaitive, Referendum and Recall there are thousands of persons who think in a different groove than the ex-President, but it would be hard to find a man who does not believe in him implicity as a truly representative of all that is sound in the institutions of the Republic as founded by the men who were able to foresee years ahead of their time.

THE SOB BRIGADE

Every village, every hamlet, every city, has its sob brigade, its army of kill-joys; and these invaders do a lot of damage. I would rather sit in a cabin with a polecat under the floor, than be compelled to spend one evening with a sour-visaged old crab, a fault-finding human.

Pope says, "The man that loves and laughs must sure do well." Old Shakespeare contributes his ideas of playing the "fool," and they are good. John Wolcott ("Peter Pindar") makes a significant reference to the life-giving qualities of laughter: "Care to our coffin adds the nail no doubt; and every grin, so merry, draws one out."

I am inclined to believe that most men laugh too much—are not serious enough when young, when life's opportunities are before them. I speak from personal experience.

There is a happy medium between the sob brigade and the frivolous, and most men who are successful find this medium. Extremes in anything are dangerous.

A little fun now and then, and plenty of work, make a man healthy, and then he is wealthy.—Silent Partner.

Canada's Good Sense

The Canadian Government has had the courage to do what the Wilson administration refuses to do—raise the Tariff rates to secure the revenue necessary. While the United States is steadily losing money and the deficit is growing, the administration refuses to make any change in its Traffic laws because it would be an acknowledgement of inefficiency in drafting the Tariff laws. The Canadian Government gives no thought of its former policy; it sees the necessity of raising more money and it promptly changes its Tariff schedule to meet the emergency. In the case of goods now on the free list there will hereafter be a customs charge of 7½ per cent. on goods from the United States and elsewhere, with the exception of Great Britain and colonies on the preferential list, where the charge will be 5 per cent. From the increased Tariff duties an annual revenue of between $20,000,000 and 25,000,000 is expected.—Doylestown (Pa.) Intelligencer.

Water Storage

The Chamber of Commerce has requested our representatives in the legislature to introduce a bill making possible water storage for all the rivers of the State. The bill is substantially the same as the Jones bill of years ago. It was prepared by a committee representing the association for the preservation of the Adirondacks, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the North ern New York Development League, the Buffalo, Rochester and Watertown Chambers of Commerce, and has the approval of these organizations as well as the approval of the sentiment of all those in the State who have given unprejudiced thought or study to this great subject.

In view of the fact that our legislators are so heartily committed to legislation on this subject and particularly to this bill, and that Governor Whitman in the pre-election campaign showed beyond question his sympathy with the purposes and plans of Northern New York in this regard, the bill should have an easy time in the legislaturre. The provisions and purposes of the bill are well known throughout the state.

The regulation of the flow of our rivers to prevent floods in the spring and droughts in the summer is a proposition which commends itself to the judgment of all upon its mere statement. The difficulties of the accomplishment of a regulated flow are, however, not a few. This proposed bill is the result of thought of those who have given years of study to the subject, and it means the situation as well as it is possible to meet it. The subject is a state wide one. The rivers which now need particular attention are the Hudson, the Black and the Genesee, for the industrial life upon these rivers is seriously impaired during the low water period.—Standard, Watertown.

Behind the Pictures

Men and women visualize the battlefields with their dead and dying or the ocean with its drowning men clinging to bits of wreckage. But the nerves cannot bear such a continuous strain. By some provision of nature their acute sensibility becomes dulled. Even imagination loses its power to portray such terrible scenes. The war has now been in progress a little more than six months, and we can read of catastrophes to armies and fleets as if they were the normal events of life. From the eastern theater of war the report comes that the Russians lost 170,000 men, more than twice the total number now serving in the United States, and the story elicits scarcely an ejaculation. Perhaps the only way in which we can now realize the tragedy of the war is to neglect the numerals and look at a page of an illustrated British journal—the "Roll of Honor." Each week there are pictures of healthy young men, just such as we all know at home, who have fallen at the front and every one of them has a circle of sorrowing loved ones to whom this war is the supreme tragedy. There may be times, there have been times, when war forms the only means of saving honor. But in the progress of civilization we shall surely discover a method that will settle all differences without the brutality and barbarity that war always involves. If not, civilization will have been in vain.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Illiteracy on the Wane

For a clinching argument against the literacy test, and a conclusive vindication of President Wilson's course in vetoeing that proposal, nothing better is needed than the figures just made public by the United States Bureau of Education. Illiteracy is on the decline in this country. It is in such a state of decrepitude that it cannot survive as an appreciable detriment to our social order, and the disposition to acquire the arts of reading and writing is so pronounced, that it can not make head against such ignorance as is found here now, but against any influx of illiteracy which can proceed from the Old World.

A story is told of a Frenchman who kept a boarding house, and who owned a turkey of extremely mature age, and which had become a pet of the boarders. One day the turkey disappeared from the backyard, and was served up at the dinner-table.

"What, have you killed the turkey?" screamed the boarders in chorus. "Ah no—I not kill ze turkey," explained the proprietor. "Ze turkey—he die himself."

Illiteracy in the United States is in pretty much the same plight as the Frenchman's turkey. It is dying of itself.—Times, Buffalo.

POMONA GRANGE NEXT WEEK IN OSWEGO

Quarterly Session of Oswego Pomona Grange will be held in the armory, Oswego, N. Y., Tuesday, March 9th.

Morning session 10 a.m.—Address of Welcome, Mrs. Jennie B. Stone; Response, J. M. Mace, Master of Pomona.

Afternoon session, 1:30 p.m.—Address by Prof. Adams, of Ithaca; Science, Education and Agriculture; Sola Mrs. A. F. Morehouse; reading, L. D. Beardsley, Overseer of Pomona.

COUNTY FARM BUREAU MEETS NEXT SATURDAY

The annual meeting of the Oswego County Farm Bureau Association will be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Oswego, Saturday, March 6, at 10 a. m., when an election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. Several amendments to the constitution and by-laws will be acted upon, also. Members of the association and others interested in the bureau work are urged to be present.

At this meeting the proposed work of the bureau for 1915 will be outlined by the manager and the campaign for membership in Farm Bureau Association started. It is expected that the first issue of the Oswego County Farm Bureau Newspaper, devoted to the interests of the farmers in Oswego County, will be ready for distribution on Saturday.

ON SUNNY SIDE

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

Old Sol seems shy, but by and by he'll come in all his splendor. He'll say to you, "My friends so true, my thanks to you I render. For when time rolled, and winter cold brought snow and winds to freeze you, you did not whine, nor yet repine because I tried to tease you. You donned your cap and extra wrap, and snapped a fig for weather. You shoveled snow and on you'd go, your hearts as light as feathers. Now, friends of mine, I'm going to shine both sides the fence, don't doubt it. And then you'll know that I'm not slow. I'll tell you more about it. And when spring showers bring pretty flowers, I'll dress your trees in splendor. Then birds on wing, their songs will sing, sweet chants for you they'll render. The time is near, yes, almost here. Just now, spring's bells are ringing. Then, all abide on Sunny Side, where life anew is springing.

LOCAL REALTY TRANSFERS

I. Ernest Marsh and wife of Hannibal have conveyed their property on West 1st st. to Wm. A. Peck, of the First National bank of this city.

Mr. Peck buys for a residence and contemplates making extensive alterations and improvements.

* * *

Charlotte Culkins has conveyed her farm of 52 acres in Perlermo to W. H. Dewey of this city.

WISCONSIN'S FOOTBALL-BASEBALL SCHEDULES

Madison, Wis. Mar. 2.—The University of Wisconsin's football schedule for 1914 follows:

Oct. 2.....Lawrenc at Madison
Oct. 9.....Marquette at Madiison
Oct. 16.....Purdue at La Fayette
Oct. 23.....Ohio State at Madison
Oct. 30.....Chicago at Chicago
Nov. 13.....Illinois at Urbana
Nov. 20.....Minnesota at Madison

Here is Wisconsin's 1915 baseball schedule:

April 2....Armour Inst. at Chicago
April 3..Lake Forest at Lake Forest, IIll.
April 5..Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.
April 15..Northwestern College at Madison.
April 17.....Beloit at Beloit
April 20..Northwestern College at Watertown.
April 21 ..... Chicago at Chicago
April 24.....Beloit at Madison
April 26.....Ohio State at Columbia
April 29..De Pauw University at Greencastle.
April 30.....Indiana at Bloomington
May 1.....Purdue at LaFayette
May 6.....Indiana at Madison
May 8.....Illinois at Madison
May 14.....Illinois at Urbana
May 18.....Chicago at Madison
May 19.....Minnesota at Madison
May 25.....Minnesota at Madison
May 25.....Notra Dame at Madison
May 27...Minnesota at Minneapolis

Square piano for sale. Enquire of Geo. B. Palmer, W. E. Perry or J. J. Morrill. 67c

"ISIS ITEMS"

From a British Warship's Magazine

London, Mar. 2.—The British warship Isis, publishes a bright little magazine. It is called "Isis Items." A sailor contributor has composed the following parody on Carrolls, "The Jabberwock":

THE SUBMAROVE

'Twas Frescold and the Torpy droves
Did pate and troller on the Swead,
All Leapious were the Dolphipoise
And the Grute Geals outscreed.

"Beware, my son, the Submarove,
The Scope that peers, the torps that shine,
Beware the Zep-Zep bird, and shun
The Splovious Tentimine."

He took the Badgish ship in hand,
Long time the lurchive foe he sought,
Then hearkened he, 'neath the Turbolsea,
A submarovish snort.

And while in listish thought he stood
The Submarove with Scope awash
Came mumming through the Foamsome waves,
And Torpled as it Swosh.

He saw, and turned his Badgish ship
His Rammal bow hit Thick-a-thwack.
He left sim sunk ten fathoms deep,
And went Steamoliphing back.

"And hast thou sank the Submarove?
Come dine with me, my Blyish boy!
Brass hat shall be reward for thee."
He chortled in his joy.

'Twas Frescold and the Torpy-droves
Did pate and troller on the Swead.
All Leapious were the Delphipoise
And the Grute Geals outscreed.

"Tatchetee," the author signs himself.

"Splovious tentermine" means the explosive mine, and the "grute geals outscreed" is Carrollese for "the great gulls screamed." Some of the others are fairly obvious.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

WHEN FRESH VEGETABLES ARE SCARCE

Mushrooms and Macaroni

(Italian style)

Put one tablespoon of butter and one teaspoon of lemon juice into the blazer of the chafing dish. Add two dozen mushrooms, broken into small pieces, and cook slowly for five minutes. Add one and one-half cups of milk, scald, and stir in two tablespoons each of butterr and flour, creamed together. When the sauce boils add one-fourth pound of macaroni, cooked and drained in the usual manner; heat over hot water, and just before serving add one-fourth cup of grated cheese.

Curried Vegetables

Make a cream sauce of one-fourth of a cup of butter and flour, one tablespoon of curry powder, half a teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper and a pint of milk; add half a teaspoon of onion juice, one cup of cooked peas, half a cup each of potato balls, turnips cut into cubes and carrots cut into straws. Heat thoroughly and serve.

Kornlet Oysters

Two well beaten eggs, one cup of kornlet, two tablespoons of flour, a scant half teaspoon of salt and a dash of paprika. Drop by spoonfuls into a hot, well buttered blazer and cook to a golden brown on both sides.

Asparagus Peas

Cut the tender portions of one can of asparagus into pieces about one-half inch long. Make a cream sauce by melting one tablespoon of butter, and one of flour together, adding one cup of milk. Cook until thick, and add one can of French peas. Beat the yolks of two eggs, add half a cup of cream, and stir into the sauce. Add the asparagus. Heat and serve on squares of bread that have been well buttered and browned in the oven.

Mushroom Cromeskies

Peel fresh mushrooms. Wash and dry. Wrap each mushroom in a very thin slice of bacon and pin together with a wooden toothpick. Melt one tablespoon of butter in the chafing dish, add the mushrooms and cook for five minutes. Serve on toast.

APPETIZING RECIPES; TRY THEM

Fruit Puddings

A fruit pudding offers to the housekeeper not only an excellent way of using fruit in the daily diet, but also a very economical dessert. Before the fresh fruits and berries of the spring and summer come into season it is a good plan to use the dried fruits and the fruits that we have with us always as much as possible, for as long as the new berries last no one will look at dried fruits again. Yet with proper preparation these will make extremely good desserts.

Here is a boiled fig pudding that is exceedingly healthful as well as palatable. Chop one-half pound of beef suet very fine and rub it to a cream, one-half a pound of figs chopped fine, two heaping cups of stale bread crumbs; mix with one-half cup of milk two well-beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder and a little flour; mix well together and steam for three hours. When cooked serve with the following sauce: Two eggs, beat the whites and yolks separately until very light, add one cupful of sugar, beat again and add one teaspoonful of brandy or sherry.

Steamed Date Pudding— Two cups of entire wheat flour add one-half a cup of molasses and one-half a teaspoon of bicarbonate of soda; one cup of milk, and a pinch of salt; pour this mixture over one pound dates, stoned and cut into pieces; steam for two hours in a covered mold and serve with a foamy sauce.

Foamy Sauce—Beat until foamy the whites of two eggs, add a cup of powdered sugar and beat well again, then add a cup of boiling milk and the juice of a lemon. Beat again and serve.

Rice Tutti-Frutti

To half a cup of cooked rice add one cup of cream whipped to a stiff froth, chop six figs, six candied cherries, a little preserved ginger and a little sliced citron; heat half a box of gelatine that has been previously soaked in half a cup of cold water, stir until it is dissolved; add to the rice and cream half a cup of sugar, the chopped fruit and strained gelatine; mix thoroughly, turn into a mold and set it in a cold place. Serve with sweetened whipped cream.

Lemon Pudding

One cup of sugar and three tablespoons of butter creamed together, one cup of mashed potatoes mixed with one-half a cup of cream, two eggs and the juice and rind of one lemon; add the cream and potatoes to the sugar and butter, last add the eggs and lemon and bake for 20 minutes.

Oyster Croquettes

Oyster croquettes are delicious when just right. They should be crisp without and creamy within, and when once you have tried them you will be sure to serve them frequently. Drain the oysters and bring them to a boil without adding any liquor. When plump drain once more, reserving the liquor that has collected in the sauce pan. Then chop fine. Put the liquor on to boil with a cup of rich milk, a tablespoon of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Thicken with a tablespoon of flour rubbed smooth with a tablespoon of milk, add the chopped oysters and cook a few moments, then spread out in a flat dish to cool; make into croquettes, dip in cracker crumbs, let them stand for an hour or two, then egg and crumb and fry according to directions for frying, previously given.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

For the Children

Enjoying the Snow in Central Park, New York.



Photo by American Press Association.

While New York city has not had much snow this winter, there have been several days when the hills in Central park were covered with a hard, icy crust that made coasting a delight. You may be assured that the young folks of the great city who live anywhere near that famous playground made the most of the opportunity provided by old King Boreas. Sad to relate, a fatal accident occurred on one of the hills in the park. A little boy in endeavoring to avoid another coaster slid into a tree and was killed. Coasting is not a dangerous sport, but children are often careless at play, and when a hill is long and icy it is not well for very little folks to attempt to coast alone. The accident, of course, was a great shock to the boy's playmates, and perhaps most of them heeded the lesson it taught. The girl in the picture is Miss Betty Pierson, daughter of J. F. Pierson, Jr.

Forfeits.

When the young people are sitting around after the evening dinner here are some things to keep them busy:

Tell the culprit to grasp the right ankle with the right hand while standing on the left foot, bend it until the right knee touches the floor, then slowly rise to a standing position again. Keep the left hand extended, touching nothing. The right foot must not touch the floor nor the ankle be released from the right hand.

Put one hand where the other cannot grasp it. Do this by grasping the right elbow with the left hand.

Place an object on the floor so no one can jump over it. Do this by placing the article in a corner.

Hold the foot in one hand and walk around the room whistling "Yankee Doodle."

Pose as "Liberty Enlightening the World."

Stick a pin in the center of a ball of yarn, allowing it to stand up so that the victim can catch it with his teeth. Black the top of the ball with burnt cork. Play this only on a person who will take the joke without getting angry.

Put "Mary" through the keyhole. Write the name on a bit of paper and poke it through.

The Game of Wink.

The boys of the party are seated in a circle of chairs, of which one chair remains vacant. A girl stands behind each chair, her hands on its back. The girl behind the vacant chair selects a boy and literally "gives him a wink." Thereupon he tries to get from his chair to hers. His partner, however (the girl standing behind his chair), must be quick enough to intercept the wink and place her hands on his shoulders to restrain him. If she is successful the girl behind the empty chair must try again and until she has secured a partner. Then, of course, there is another chair to be filled in the same way.

It is a strict rule that the hands of the girls must remain on the backs of the chairs except when restraining a deserting partner. As all girls do not wink with equal facility or grace and no chance for practice is given, you can count on roars of laughter from this very simple game.

Queer Coal Chambers.

Chambers for the safe storage of coal are dug in the bottom of the Panama canal. The deposits of coal placed there will be secure from enemies, and a further advantage lies in the fact that coal is less liable to deteriorate under water than when exposed to air.

A Tongue Twister.

[This is said to be a certain cure for the hiccups if repeated in one breath.]

When a twister a-twisting, will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist he three times doth untwist,
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between.
He twirls, with the twister, the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine.
He twisteth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that, in twining, before in the twine,
As twines were entwisted, he now doth entwine;
'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his twister, makes a twist of the twine.

Points for Mothers

Children's Clubs.

At about the age of nine or ten the rapidly developing social instinct of the child lights on the "club" idea. This is the beginning of secret societies. If taken in hand and properly treated this demand for social life can be made most educative.

Little girls' clubs are so easy to conduct that it must indeed be a hard hearted mother who, having once had the plan suggested to her, could refuse to give one afternoon a week to her young daughter.

The size of the club may vary as found desirable. Five are enough to have a pleasant time together. Twelve are really all one person can handle.

The club must have a name. The children are full of ideas on this subject. Sunshine Band, Happy Hour club, Busy Bees, Flower society and Helping Hands are a few of the names usually suggested. It may or may not be wise to have a president or club dues. Each individual leader will have to decide this for herself. A club badge, even if it be only a bow of the favorite color ribbon, is a source of great pleasure to little ones.

The object of the club will necessarily vary with the tastes of the children and the possibilities of the locality.

Game circles and dancing classes are always pleasant. Glee clubs are, where the leader is a capable musician, the greatest success of all. The concert which the small members give is an event of which the parents never cease to talk.

When Little Folks Are Ill.

A hot fomentation is the very best of all remedies for a really bad "tummy" ache and is so safe that whatever the cause of the upset it can do no harm.

Put the small patient to bed and give a dose of castor oil.

Take two yards of flannel, a large square of oil silk and some wadding.

Cut the flannel in half and tear one of the pieces into two strips, joining up the ends to make a long, wide bandage.

Place a towel across a large basin and put the whole yard of flannel, folded in three, into the towel and pour on boiling water.

Get some one to take one end of the towel, wring as dry as possible, lift out the flannel, hold to the air for a moment to cool down slightly, then slowly drop it on to the little sufferer's abdomen; not too quickly, as it may be too hot to bear; put a layer of cotton wool on top, cover with the oil silk and quickly bandage round and round with the long strip of flannel.

This will probably very quickly relieve the pain. It can remain on till the morning (unless the pain continues, when another one should be applied), but great care must be taken not to let the little one get a chill.

If the pain is not very severe you may apply a hot water bottle.

Toys and the Imagination.

When you have put into a child's hands an extremely elaborate toy it cannot and does not satisfy his imagination. He will play for a whole day with a train made of chairs, because imagination enters the game, the armchair is an engine, the sofa is a sleeping car, another armchair is the baggage car.

If you give him a perfect thing his imagination is not exercised; there is no part for it to take in the game, there is nothing to be done with the mechanical model except to break it open and see how it works. Indeed, more summary methods are sometimes attractive. A little boy of four years old, to whom an elaborate working model of a motor car had been presented, after watching it work for a few minutes, took it up in his hand and hurled it to the ground with a smile of satisfaction. It was the only thing he could think of doing with it.

That is why the hoop or the train of chairs or the rough and grotesque toy train will always give more real pleasure than the most elaborate machinery that can be conceived, that is why the rag doll or the woolly lamb will always lie nearer the heart's affections than the most wonderfully equipped and elaborately clothed French doll.

When a Child Should Walk.

Sometimes young mothers are worried because their babies of a year old or more do not seem inclined to walk. There is really nothing to be worried about.

A child will walk directly its legs are strong enough, and when that time comes, short of tying him up, you won't be able to keep him off his legs if he wants to use them.

No young child should be upon its feet before it shows a decided desire to go upon them. To put it on its legs before this time will not strengthen them at all and may result in deformed legs.

If a child a year old makes no effort to walk it is simply because its legs are not yet fit for walking. Let it alone. Give it plenty of fresh air, plenty of good milk, an egg every day or so, a slightly warm bath once a day, using soap sparingly; plenty of sleep and plenty of opportunity for "kicking exercise" on a rug and it will "find its feet" before long.

LOCAL FOODSTUFF PRICES

What Staple Articles Cost in Local Markets

MEAT

Ham	18c to 20c
Shoulder	16c to 18c
Corned Beef	15c-16c
Beef, Rib Roast	18c to 20c
Beef, Sirloin Steak	26c
Beef, Porterhouse Steak	28c
Pork Loin	16c to 20c
Pork Chops	16c
Pork Roast	18c to 20c
Pork Steak	18c to 22c

FRUITS

Oranges, doz.	25c to 40c
Grapefruit	3 for 25c
Bananas	20c
Lemons, doz.	25c-30c
Apples	peck, 15c
(Bushel	50c to 60c
Cranberries, qt.	12c

POULTRY

Chicken (full dressed)	20c

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Creamery Butter	38c, 40, 43c
Dairy Butter	35c
Eggs, Strictly Fresh	35c
Honey Cap	20c-25c
Stained pt. jar	25c
Cheese (full cream)	20c

VEGETABLES

Lettuce, head	10c
Cabbage	5c to 6c
Parsnips	lb. 4c
Potatoes,	bu. 60c
Carrots	peck, 20c
Onions	peck, 25c
Turnips	peck 25c
Beans,	lb 7c
Beans Lima,	lb 10c

PASQUALE AMATO WILL SING AT MAY FESTIVAL

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central New York Music Festival Association at the Onondaga last night Fred R. Peck, president, announced that Pasquale Amato, baritone of the Metropolitan Ojera Company, had been engaged for the opening night of the festival, Monday, March 10.

Mr. Peck and Prof. Tom Ward, conductor, have just returned from New York, where they concluded arrangements with Mr. Amato to come to Syracuse for the second time on the occasion of the approaching festival. Amato is recognized today as the greatest operatic baritone in the world, and his singing at the Metropolitan this winter has aroused quite as much enthusiasm as that of Caruso.

He was herre for the 1913 festival and delighted everyone who heard him. Possessed of a striking personality and genial manner as well as a superb voice, Amato has a forremost position in the music life of this country and Europe.

By presenting Amato on the opening night with Mme. Frances Alda, also of the Metropolitan, the management of the festival is giving the music lovers of Syracuse and vicinity the strongest opening programme in the history of the festival. The first programme will be strictly operatic, and both Mme. Alda and Amato will be heard in arias from operas in which they excel.

The programmes for all the concerts are exceptionally strong, and the series will be brought to a close Wednesday with Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of President Wilson appearing in several songs. Prof. Ward conducted a successful rehearsal of the chorus at the Central High school last night. The works which he has selected are exceedingly interesting, and the chorrus gives evidence of doing better work than ever before.

PALERMO

Frank Hill was in Fulton Friday on business.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Collins, who has been spending the past two weeks at Fulton with relatives, has returned.

* * *

Frank Hill has sold his farm to Matthew Frawley.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Johnston has received notice of the death of her sister, Mrs. Elmer Wright, at Three Oaks, Mich. Mrs. Wright lived here for many years previous to moving west.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hill have bought a house and lot at Phoenix and are preparing to move there.

A Square Deal—Means A Fair Deal—More For Your Money

YOU GET BOTH HERE AND BEST QUALITY

Takes less to go 'round, if you buy at the

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY

Best Minnesota Flour		Corn Starch	6c
¼ sack	$2.00	10 Salsoda	12c
⅛ sack	$1.00	5c Matches	3c
Crisco	23c	Ginger Snaps	7c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c	Marco Corn Flakes 5 pgk for	25c
Compound	11c	Post Toasties 3 pkgs	20c
Bean Pork	12c	4 Bars Lenox Soap	10c
Bacon	20c	(with order only)	
Ciscoes	6c	Sterling Oleo	21c
Salt Mackerel	10c	R X Milk	11c
Sh. Wheat	11c	Coal Skuttles	30c and 35c
Cr. Wheat	12c	Peanut Butter	13c
Loose Cocoa	19c	Rex Oleo	15c
Ground Nutmeg	oz, 5c	Worcestershire Sauce	5c
Baking Soda	4c	10c Bottle Blue	5c

Phone 464 **SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY CO.** 210 Cayuga Street

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and

HELP THE HOSPITAL

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BOUQUET COFFEE

Sold in Fulton, A Coupon worth One Cent Apiece When Returned to us by the

LEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Save your *Coupons*, and send them to the *Hospital*, as We Will Redeem Them Only When Returned to us by the Hospital.

BOUQUET COFFEE

is Blended from the Finest Coffees Grown, and has been the Leading High Grade Coffee sold in Central New York for over Twenty-Five Years.

Blended, Roasted and Packed by

O. V. Tracy & Company

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

BUSINESS DEPT. OF HIGH SCHOOL

Miss Waugh of the Commercial Department Believes Business Heads of Fulton Should Co-operate

The special teachers held sway at the Current Events club meeting which was held at the home of Rev. and Mrs. M. J. Peters last evening.

Miss Alta Thompson, supervisor of music, told of the work being done in her department in the schools. The method used was explained by chart and it was plainly seen the kiddies are doing real masterly work.

Miss Margaret Rankin spoke on the open air school and its possibilities, by taking up the side of the school training which is productive of great good aside from the physical side.

Mrs. Lora White Kesler elecution instructor, recited with fine interpretation, "The Song of this Country."

Mr. Lanigan, principal of the Phillip st. school, also instructor of the night school, spoke on the literacy test. One of the many good points made by Mr. Lanigan was that the establishing of a standard for the admittance of aliens is the greatest problem which this country has to solve. The establishing of such a standard cannot be done in a haphazard way. Too many conditions of complex nature surrounding the immigrant make it impossible to draw the line between the desirable and undesirable immigrants.

Mr. Lanigan pointed to the list of honor students in each of our leading colleges and universities whose names are of decided foreign construction The rapid strides made in the educational world by students of foreign extration is most marked and surpasses that of the average American. This, Mr. Lanigan explained, is not so much due to their superior learning capacity as to their intensity of purpose. Many incidents relating to the night school were given by Mr. Lanigan which showed the earnest desire on the part of the foreigners to receive an education.

Miss Jane Waugh, in charge of the commercial department of the schools, spoke enthusiastically on the value of commercial work in the school. Miss Waugh stated this department can do more thoroughly the work of training the students along commercial lines than can the average business college. Indeed, Miss Waugh thinks the average business school is a money getter, and not much else. In the large business colleges the average pupil is lost in the shuffle, while in the high school there is individual attention given each pupil which would be quite impossible in the business colleges.

Most of the pupils of the commercial department, Miss Waugh stated, are, in connection with their school work, doing extra work in the business offices in this city sufficiently remunerative to bear their expenses until the completion of their course.

Miss Waugh believes the business men of this city can do much in helping build up this important department in the school.

Miss Waugh stated further:

The people who for years contended that the public schools should recognize courses of study of those things which are most useful in preparing for the practical affairs of life must feel highly gratified to learn of the progress that the public schools of today are making along the lines of vocational training Vocational training is doubtless the most radical and far reaching change wrought for years in the history of education.

Is there one who does not welcome the new kind of education which has something to offer to all classes, something to please the boys and girls who are thec oming men and women who must determine the destiny of our country, its propserity, its happiness, its place among the nations of the earth.

Dean Balliet says: "There are two tpyes of minds—the bookish and scientific on the one hand, and the executive, on the other. To the foremr belong literary and scientific; to the latter, practical minds. The former want to know truth because it's true. The latter because they want to use it to do something with it. The large majority of our minds belong to the latter class, but our courses of study until recent years have been made only to suit the former. We cannot meet the needs of both with the same uniform curriculm, even in the lementary schools, and when the vocational interest and the instinct for earning money develop, pupils will leave scholl "to go to work' if the vocational interest is not made basal in their curriculm.

"The vocational motive in education has already brought about a defferentiation in our high schools, which accounts for the rapid increase in attendance. We have the literary, the technical, the commercial and the agricultural high school.

We realize that secondary education is most effective when it is based on the vocational interest. For most minds vocational education is the most effective "general" education, provided it is broadly conceived and includes all the science work and the so-called "literary" study which have a vital bearing on the vocation. Many minds can be interested only in scientific and literary studies in so far as they see their connection with their daily work or their lobby. Most of us adults are in that condition."

The above is indeed a notable statement in regard to training for usefulness, and was made by a man who sees things from a college man's viewpoint.

The thought that when we are teaching the pupils who want to do things how to do the things they want to do we are filling their minds with what they are hungry for. The kind of mind that demanded to know something that could be used was the kind that brought forth the private commercial school or business college—the only place for years where one might receive commercial training. It is reasonable to think that the founders of the private commercial school really offered the first challenge to our public school system by asserting that it did not provide the kind of training that was necessary for the average person who earned his or her own living.

When the Department of Education of New York State first offered special business and stenography diplomas few public high schools were offering commercial subjects. Since then they have taken up the technical commercial subjects and in a large number of cases have established full commercial departments with courses covering a period of four years. A pupil covering the work required by the four years' commercial course is entitled to the State Academic Diploma with the designation "in commercial subjects." To show that our State Commercial Course is conceived along broad lines I will read the subjects required for the four years' work:

Commerrcial Course

First Year:
English first year, 4; Algebra, 5; Biology, 5; Latin first year or German first year or French first year, 5; Music, 2.

Second Year:
English second year, 3; Plane Geometry, 5; Latin second year or German second year or French second year, 5; Elementary Bookkeeping and Business Practice, 3; Business Writing, 2; Elocution, 1.

Third Year:
English third year, 3; Ancient History or English History or History or Commerce, 3; Physics or Chemistry, 5; Commercial Law, 2½; Commercial Geography, 2½; Commercial Arithmetic, 2½; Elocution, 1.

Fourth Year:
American History and Civics, 5; Commercial English and Correspondence, 3; Advanced Bookkeeping and Office Practice, 5; Shorthand (optional) 5; Typewriting (optional) 2½; Elocution, 1.

The commercial subjects in the above course must be passed with a standing of notl ess than 75 per cent.

Many pupils leave high school before they have completed the entire course and therefore receive no definite testimonal of the work done. Such pupils would surely profit by the possession of one of the State certificates which may be secured by passing the repartment examinations in the commercial subjects without regard to academic education providing the time requirement in these subjects has been met.

The State Commercial Certificate is a credential granted to those who pass the department examinations in advanced bookkkeeping, Commercial arithmetic, commercial law, commercial English and correspondence, and business writing, provided the time requirement in each subject has been substantially met.

FULTON HIGH SCHOOL ART DEPARTMENT PRAISED

Saturday, February 27th, the Syracuse art conference was held in the Central high school, Syracuse. At that time a very high honor was conferred upon the Fulton high school by Dr. R. Bailey Farnum, the head of the drawing department of the State of New York.

Among the exhibits made at the high school was one arranged by Miss Nancy Cook, the supervisor of drawing and the teacher of handwork in the Fulton public schools. Miss Cook's exhibit consisted of basketry, jewelry and leather work done in her department during the past year. Among the work shown were problems of following pupils: Elizabeth Royce, Ruth Beels, Isabel Merriam, Pearl Foster, Hilda Clark, Fred Eames, Bernard Reswick and Dempster Hill.

The courses planned, the kind of work, the masterly execution and the high ideal of finished work held by the students were all recognized and praised by Dr. Farnum. He said that although no Regents' course had been mapped out by his department he would nevertheless grant full Regent's credits to Miss Cook's students in the Fulton high school but that this privilege would be taken away from the school in case of Miss Cook's department.

Dr. Farnum said that Miss Cook was a pioneer in this line of work but in emphasizing beauty in personal adornment and the beautifying of the pupils' home she was working along the progressive lines that depicted the change which is taking place in art instruction. He claimed that although the Fulton exhibit was the best one he had seen in this State he yet saw in it the possibility of greater growth and usefulness in the students in the high school.

ROCCO VINGIONE

Rocco Vingione, 20, died last night at the Lee Memorial hospital. He formerly lived at 320 Ontario st., and leaves one relative, a brother, in this country. His remaining relatives are in Italy.

Funeral services will be held, at Young's undertaking rooms at 9.30, and at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 10 o'clock Wednesday. Burial in St. Mary's cemetery.

Remember the Stewart clippers sold by VanWagenen, Inc., when you are ready to clip your horse.—adv. 65

60TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Was Celebrated Monday by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dann, In 2d Street

On Monday evening at 512 Utica st., the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dann, a most happy celebration took place.

Surrounded by most of their children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews the sturdy old couple were surprised with the announcement that a quiet little banquet had been prepared for them all.

After a round of joyful congratulations all were seated around the festive boar at which Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dann presided. Merriment was a guest at that table and many tales of the past were told and re-told of the trials, struggles and progress made by each one during the years gone by.

Mr. Dann, inshowing his marriage certificate stated that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Benson of the Wesleyan Methodist church in the old Gasper hotel the sight of which is now occupied by the Hotel Fulton.

One of the witnesses to the ceremony was Miss Marietta Holly, better known to the literary public as "Samantha Allen," the authoress.

Miss Holly happened to be snowed in at the Gasper hotel at the time and was asked to act as a witness. She consented and made a clever little speech at the end of the ceremony.

Mr. Dann is now in his 82d year while his wife is in herr 83d. They are both strong and well and when asked about the past, both stated, that they were always very happy and had made up their minds that they "did not intend to grow old."

Looking back Mr. Dann stated that it seemed but a short time to him as he can vividly remember almost every little detail of his wedding day.

At the close of the celebration all wished the venerable couple many happy returns of the day, in which sentiment all of their friends through Fulton and the entire county most heartily join.

Those You Know

Mrs. G. W. Morton has returned from New York, where she spent several weeks.

* * *

Marshall Penfield's health continues to improve.

* * *

Mrs. A. T. Jennings is recovering from an attack of la grippe.

* * *

Mrs. G. C. Chauncey of Park st., has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Overton, and other New York friends.

* * *

Miss Doris Shackleton of Syracuse was the week-end guest of Miss Grace Chesbro, State st.

* * *

The Parish Aid of Zion Episcopal church will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. F. L. Jennings, E. Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Cooper of 4th and Utica sts., has recovered from an illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Lipsky and daughter, Norma, of S. 4th st., were week-end guests of relatives in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Ida Amdursky of Syracuse was a recent guest of her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Lipsky.

* * *

Miss Sarah Hill of Wells College, Aurora, was the over-Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter in Highland street.

* * *

Mrs. Lewis Ranger of Utica st., is regaining health after a serious illness.

* * *

H. C. Dann of S. 2d st., has been prevented by an attack of la grippe from attending the 60th anniversasry of his parents' wedding, which was observed Monday.

* * *

The Rev. Karl Schurtz of the Church of the Savior, Syracuse will preach in Zion church this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

* * *

Miss Sally Hill of Wells College, Aurora, was the Sunday guest of Miss Lucille Stanley, at her home in Utica street.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Hall, in company with a party of friends, attended the Automobile show in Syracuse on Saturday.

OBSERVED LADIES' DAY AT BORROWED TIME CLUB

The Borrowed Time club at is regular meeting yesterday afternoon observed Ladies' day. A goodly number of ladies responded to the invitation and enjoyed the hospitality of the club.

President Whitaker presided and Sceratry Gilbert read a highly interesting letter from F. A. Arnold of Seattle, Wash. To be looking not into the past too much but into the future was what Mr. Arnold advised his Borrowed Time club friends to be doing. The time is past, he suggested when the "old man and his pipe" are relegated to the chimney corner to brood over by-gone days. Now the live questions of the day are absorbing the minds of those who passed the experiences of long years, and so keep him a live enjoyable companion. The whole lett er was an inspiration to the members.

Mrs. G. W. Braun spoke briefly on the fences of discord. Nationalism, creeds, big business, and the unequality of sexes served to illustrate the points.

Mrs. Rogers gave two pleasing piano selections, and Rev. M. G. Bassett when called upon by the president responded in a happy manner, bearing his remarks upon the discussions of the afternoon.

THE MIISSIONARY TEA TOMORROW AFTERNOON

"Missions to the Red Man," will be the topic at the Woman's Home Missionary tea, to be held Wednesday evening in the Presbyterian church parlors. Miss Lovejoy will lead. The meeting will begin at 2.30 and devotional exercises at 4.30.

Following is a list of the women who will entertain: Miss Lucy Gilbert, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. George, Mrs. John Hunter, Mrs. William Hunter, Mrs. James Hunter, Mrs. Robert Hunter, Mrs. J. C. Hunter, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Swarthout, Mrs. Gwynne, Miss B. Davenport, Mrs. Shivley.

Tea will be served at 6.15 o'clock, to which everybody is most cordially invited.

JAMES HARRIS' HOUSE BURNS

Was Completely Destroyed; Sparks Carried by High Wind Endangered Schoolhouse

At about 8 o'clock last night fire broke out at the home of James Harris on the East River road, near Lawton's hotel.

The roomers at the hotel and all the men about the neighborhood under the leadership of Mr. Harris formed a bucket brigade and worked with a will to save what they could; but the high wind fanned the flames to a furious blaze throwing showers of sparks high in the air and scattering them for nearly a mile away.

For some time it was feared that the Battle Island school house would be aflame from the blazing embers which were blown all about it; and it no doubt would have caught except for the untiring energy of the fire fighters who kept the roof wet with buckets of water from a nearby spring.

The Harris house was a two-story frame structure valued at about $2,500 which is fully covered by insurance.

The loss in furniture belonging to J. H. Burdick is estimated at about $800.

At 2.30 this morning the building was still blazing, but is was a total loss. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is is believed that an overheated furnace flue was the cause of it.

The volunteer fire fighters deserve great praise for saving the school house which at one time seemed doomed.

You get the $5 gold piece if you take the most Uneeda, Nabsico, Adora or Anola labels to C. A. Beckwith's shoe store. The count closes 6 p.m. Saturday, March 6th. The gold watch contest closes April 17th. Adv. 62c

ONYX BILLIARDS and BOWLING

Thoroughly Lighted and Ventilated
Clean Sport and Healthy Exercise
Tables and Alleys Reserved On Request
Always Ready and At Your Service

PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

Business Conditions Are Improving

Are you improving your property by installing Electric Lights?

Take advantage of our offer to wire your home *at cost.*

ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

STOP! THINK!! CONSIDER!!!

how you are wasting your energy with poor glasses for that Priceless Eyesight. Come and let us examine your eyesight and fit you with proper glasses.

WM. C. MORGAN

Call and hear the sweet, ringing tone of the wonderful -

Shoninger Piano

Tone, that fickle quality which is so elusive, is as highly developed in the SHONINGER Piano as it is in the finest violin—indescribably clear, liquid and far carrying. You must hear it to appreciate it.

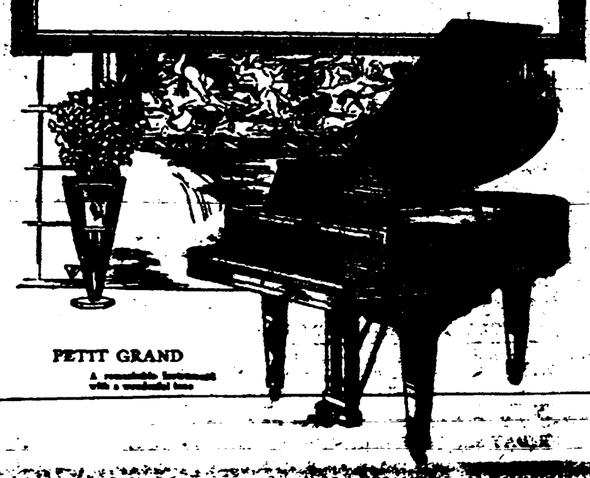
The responsive action of the SHONINGER yields to the player's every mood. It brings the perfect musical qualities of the SHONINGER right down to the finger tips for the proper execution of all music—the soft lullaby, the brilliant rondo or the ponderous majesty of Beethoven's grandest works.

Beautiful cases, perfect workmanship everywhere, and durable as only the finest pianos can be—that is the SHONINGER.

Known to your father's father

The price is moderate—within reach of the great majority of music lovers.

BOGUE'S PIANO HOUSE



PETIT GRAND

A remarkable instrument with a wonderful tone

BANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

rdoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, Mar. 2—Perhaps the most interesting figure in New York State politics today is Governor Charles S. Whitman. His splendid record as district attorney of New York county, his brilliant victory last November against two formidable candidates and his exacting and highly important duties in connection with the legislature which is dealing with subjects of great moment to the administration all tend to bring to immediate notice the man at the helm of State.

Much has been written of Mr. Whitman as a district attorney but very little has been brought to the attention of the reading public concerning his life and duties as the chief executive of the most powerful State in the Union. One of the first things which commend the governor to the average visitor to the Executive chamber at the State Capitol is his robust, attractive personality and his engaging smile. For these things Governor Whitman stands out as no other governor has stood out before. In spite of the manifold tasks which he must each day attend to, notwithstanding that politicians seek to trip him into promises by their adroit lines over which it is difficult to step without stumbling, the executive retains his smile and courtesy.

Governor Whitman as a news factor, pales in comparsion with Governors Glynn and Sulzer who were ever ready to vouchsafe some bit of information which could be readily weaved into a story. Whether it is because he is modest concerning his own ambitions and those of the party leaders who have given him their confidence, or for the reason that he doesn't think well of heralding forecasts of his intentions, he has little to say to the newspaper men whom he meets twice each day by standing arrangement.

It is generally agreed about the Capitol that the governor is a most interesting and likable character. While obviously cognizant of the importance of his duties he in no way leaves the impression that he is either overworked or in a hurry. Thorough to the eleventh hour he has been in siging bills and deliberate he is likely to be in disposing of subsequent ones which come to him from the legislature. In no hurry to make appointments, nevertheless when he announces his choice they are at least the ones which have thus far been announced—are confirmed by the Senate and favorably commented upon by the public.

Take it all in all, Governor Whitman is regarded as a safe and sane executive. He has been true to his promises of rertrenchment and economy, none can criticise his loyalty to his party and few would care to declare that his duty to the State has not been performed. That is saying much and yet there is no doubt as to the truth of it.

What criticism has been aimed at him has been mild and political in its trend. There has been an absence of arraignment of the governor from Democratic legislators, though naturally their views upon the legislation aimed to reorganize State departments occupied by Democrats do not coincide with his. The party the governor represents and not the executive himself is held as being to blame. Moreover, it is the policy of Governor Whitman by his own declaration to allow the law makers to take their own stand upon important bills, for there has been as yet no attempt to coerce them to nact legislation foreign toh is mesage and known policies.

Many times on record as the sponsor for frugality, it can be safely predicted that appropriations which appear toh im needless will be vetoed.

CALLS EDDY BLL MENACE TO STATE

Majority Leader in Assembly Opposes Legalizing Christian Science Practice

Albany, March 2.—The bill to legalize the practice of Christian Science healing was opposed by the majority leader, Mr. Hinman, when it came up for final passage in the Assembly today. Mr. Hinman gave his reasons for his opposition.

"It is common experience," said Mr. Hinman, "that the welfare of the public health depends entirely on the administrativ health officers being thoroughly informed of the presence of infectious or contagious diseases, that the proper means may be taken to control these diseases in their beginning and that epidmics may not arise from undetected sources. It is perfectly apparent that if the character of a disease is not ascertained it may prove to be infectious or contagious and give rise to a large number of other cases.

"The Christian Scientists deny the existence of disease, and denying its existence, they are, of course, incapable of differentiating between diseases. Having, in fact, no knowledge of this art, they treat tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarelt fever, Bright's disease, heart disease and all other diseases in exactly the same manner. Mrs. Eddy's own book, the basis of their belief, requires them to abstain from all knowledge of hygiene and states that there are no diseases of the human body at all, and that the suppossed infection or contagion of a disease is a figment of the imagination.

"If the Christian Scientists wish to practise medicine, and the legal decisions of many courts in the different states hold that the practice of Christian Science belief is the practice of medicine, let them take the medical examinations and become licensed under the laws of the state as they at prresent exist and then practise as they choose.

"No matter how we feel concerning adults who submit themselves to treatment by Christian Scientists willingly, there can be no question that some protection is due children, who are incapable of making wise choice for themselves. There have been many instances in many states where children, under the treatment of Christian Scientists, have not alone died, but have become the starting points of epidemics because of the lack of regard for the health laws."

Robert S. Ross, a member of the New York Christian Science committee on public health, tonight issued a statement urging legislators to demand statistics on the number of deaths of persons under Christian Science treatment. He maintained that Mr. Hinman's criticism was not based on facts, and asserted that the deaths of children under Christian Science treatment were negligible, as compared to the deaths of those under the care of physicians.

BIBLE BILL FIGHT BEGAN TODAY

A lull before a storm is the manner in which Democratic Minority Leader Alfred E. Smith characterizes the cessation of protests against the bill which requires the daily reading of ten Bible verses in all the public schools of the State, which came before the Legislature today. Mr. Smith telegraphed yesterday to Harry S. Schlacht, superintendent of the East Side Protective Association, New York:

"We will win. Be prepared with your forces to fight."

Assemblyman Smith has taken a decided stand against the Greiner-Tallett bill and has notified Mr. Schlacht that the Democratic members of the Assembly will follow his lead in opposing the measure. The forces which Mr. Smith refers to are the children and mothers who accompanied Mr. Schlacht to Albany, where they spoke against the bill.

Mr. Schlacht said last night that more than one hundred mothers had petitioned him to permit them to accompany his party to the state capital. Of these he has chosen six. There were six children, three of whom were girls.

"The people of the East Side are aroused and are more firm than ever to effect the defeat of this obnoxious bill," said Mr. Schlacht. "The Assemblymen of the East Side have united with us in the condemnation. We speak not as Jews, but as Americans, when we urge the defeat of this bill, for we do not know what would be forthcoming next."

Judge Aaron J. Levy is chairman of the committee which will travel to Albany. The other members are former Deputy Attorney General Edelson, ex-Assemblyman Adolph Stern, Alfred E. Smith, Democratic minority leader of the Assembly; Assembly Nathan D. Perlman, Miss Sadie American, Assemblyman Harry S. Schimmel and Harry S. Schlacht.

MOTT WILL MEET STOCK YARD BUTCHER

Fulton's heavyweight boxer, Henry Mott, is scheduled to meet Fred Steward, the stockyard butcher, in a bout at Sullivan's hall, West Side, Tuesday evening, March 9. This match promises to be one of the liveliest of the season, as for some time Mott has been somewhat in the background. He has had a thorough rest and should be able to give the butcher the knowledge that makes men wise.

It will be a handicap match, Mott agreeing to throw Steward two times in 40 minutes, the winner to get the purse, gate receipts and glory.

Mott's match last Saturday night, when he won honors by throwing Leightemann, the German-Pole two times in 50 minutes, proves The Times' prediction for the coming event.

Mott's performance Tuesday evening will do a lot toward inspiring the confidence of his friends in him when he meets Leo Podello of New York city at an early date.

BASKET BALL

One of the most exciting games of the season was played on the City Hall court last night. The State Street Boys' club defeated the Tigers by a score of 13 to 10. Yandah of the Tigers played a fast game all the way through, getting three baskets from the field.

Lineup

State Street club		Tigers
Singleton	R. F.	Wheelhouse
Johnson	L. F.	Yandoh
Taylor	C.	Hill
Rohrbough	R. A.	Barnes
Brandt	L. A.	Wallace

Baskets from the field: Yandoh 3; Singleton 1; Wallace 1; Rohrbough 1. Baskets on foul: Hill 1; Rohrbough 1; Johnson 2; Taylor 1.

Time keeper—Wm. Mansfield; referee— McCaffrey.

AT THE QUIRK

Today's offering is "Checkers" in six great parts, 250 novel scenes and 100 actual punches. This is taken from the great play of "Checkers" in which Tomas W. Ross made his Broadway reputation and is produced by him and an all star cast under the direction of Augustus Thomas. It is for today only. Tomorrow Gus Sun offers five acts with thirteen clever artists in vaudeville that is just right. Six reels of feature photo plays consisting of "When Fate Was Kind." "The Quality of Mercy," and Pathe Weekly No. 16 provides a two hour show of genuine merit.

REBEKAH LODGE WANTS TO GET NEW FURNITURE

There will be held a special meeting of Rebekah Lodge, No. 269, tonight at 7:30 for the purpose of making arrangements to lease Rebekah furniture. The meeting will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Oneida st.

PATHFINDERS TO MEET

The Pathfinder Boat club membership has designated Tuesday evening, March 9 as the date for the annual meeting, the place to be in the rooms of the Citizens' Clubhouse.

Secretary Forsyth announces that the annual dues will be then payable, and further, that other business of importance will receive attention.

Fulton Keynotes

Harold Cary of E. Broadway is ill.

* * *

George Jones, who has been ill at the home of his mother, Mrs. C. M. Southerland, Utica street, is improving.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Bennett of Rochester st. is suffering with la grippe.

* * *

The Fulton Shakespeare club met with Mrs. L. Fowler Joy, this afternoon.

* * *

The regular monthly meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the State St. M. E. church, will meet with Mrs. Thomas Singleton, E. Broadway, tomorrow at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Frederick Haskins is in charge of the program.

* * *

Mrs. Milo Warner is ill at her home in Leitch street.

* * *

Miss Smith, matron of the Lee Memorial hospital, is seriously ill with tonsilitis.

* * *

The Thank offering meeting of the W. H. M. S. of the First M. E. church will be held at the home of Mrs. F. E. Goodjon, 309 Buffalo st., Wednesday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock.

* * *

Leland Kesler of Syracuse was the over-Sunday guest of his mother at her home in S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Welgett of Oswego is visiting Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. N. H. Haviland was the guest of Syracuse friends Monday, attending also the Kanatenah musical.

* * *

Mrs. Howard Groff of Auburn is being entertained by her sister, Mrs. Lester Tod of West 3d street.

* * *

Elmer Goodjon of Syracuse spent Sunday with Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Goodjon and a party of invited friends were guests Monday at the Kanatenah club reception and musical in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Walter Bradley of S. 4th st., is in Syracuse attending the monthly luncheon of the Kanatenah club.

* * *

Charles R. Bennett, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gere of Syracuse have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Fisk, S. 3d st.

* * *

J. W. Distin of Peoples' Harrdware Co., is recovering from a severe attack of la grippe.

* * *

Miss Medora Halstead of Utica st., and her friend, Miss Mildred Paige, were week-end guests of friends in Baldwinsville.

Tires vulcanized — VanWagenen. Inc.—adv. 62.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—Small house or part of house; wish furnace heat, electric light, bathroom; also barn. Address Box 24, R. D. No. 6. 62c

Wanted—Woman for housework by the week. Inquire Mrs. Joseph Fitzgerald, 313 Oneida st. 63

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

Boarders Wanted—206 Utica street. Rooms to rent also. 63c

Wanted—Woman or girl for housework. Phone 470 or 1107. 62c

FLAT TO RENT—412 Erie st. 64

MRS. C. E. WILSON
PIANO TEACHER
408 Broadway
Phone 2313

FULTON FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING CO.
will be located at
229 ONEIDA STREET
on March 1st.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

YOUNG MEN WANTED
The automobile business offers wonderful opportunities, and our graduates are fitted to fill good positions. [illegible] Write us for full particulars. Now is the time to start.
[illegible] GARAGE,
[illegible] N. Y.

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason
David & Mason Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.
Phone 119 55 N. First st.

PIANOS
Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?
Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?
Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?
The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.
See them, critically try them at
Hancock's Piano Store
[illegible] and 248 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

Get Into the Early MARCH Numbers of The Fulton Evening Times —Mr. Advertiser

DON'T THROW AWAY GOOD WILL

SEVERAL PUBLICITY EXPERTS RECENTLY GAVE THEIR OPINIONS ON PRESENT ADVERTISING CONDITIONS.

J. B. Shelffield, advertising director of Gimbel Brothers, New York city, in discussing the temptation to discontinue advertising, has the following to say:

"Probably more money is wasted in advertising by running consistently in a publication for a long time, and then suddenly dropping it, than in any other way.

"It amounts to deliberately throwing away the good will which the readers of that publication have built up for the advertiser's name and product.

"It is better to advertise moderately, but regularly, than to use larger copy spasmodically."

H. K. McCann, the well known advertising agent, says that persistent advertising pays, because:

"Advertising is friendly. It persaudes. Slowly but inevitably, it creates the attitude of good will and confidence. It brings customers—who stay. A business built up in this way is built on a firm foundation. It's the kind of success that lasts. But it cannot be done in a day—or a month. Nothing but persistent advertising will accomplish this sort of success."

TAKE THE ADVICE

of these experts and carry a daily announcement in the first Fulton Daily Evening Newspaper—THE FULTON EVENING TIMES—it reaches the homes of 2,500 persons—more than the combined circulation of the two out of town evening papers.

THE QUIRK THEATRE
TO-MORROW, MARCH 3rd.
AFTERNOON and NIGHT
GUS SUN'S VAUDEVILLE
5—BIG ACTS—5
The Most Remarkable and Exciting Attraction Ever Offered Vaudeville Patrons
THE WONDERFUL BERNE TROUPE
A demonstration of the marvelous skills of self defense as practiced by the people of Lapland since the 11th Century
[illegible] Haven Trio
Low Cost [illegible] Johnny King
"[illegible] Mrs. Johnson"
REDED & HILTON
The Doll and the Soubrette
Brennan and Cleveland
Comedy Musical Act
STONE & MANNING
Comedians, Singers and Dancers
REGULAR [illegible] FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS
PRICES: Matinee, Balcony, 10c, Lower Floor 15c, Evening, Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats, 20c.
SEATS NOW SELLING
THURSDAY—Cohan & Harris' [illegible] "666" Photo Drama in 5-parts
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—Vaudeville and Photoplays

MATTY GETTING OLD

Menke Says Chances Favor Giants, With Braves as Close Followers

By Frank G. Menke

The 1915 pennant fight in the National League probably will be between the Giants and the Braves. Unless some miracle is wrought the Phillies, Dodgers, Pirates, Cubs, Cardinals and Reds will not figure very largely in the bunting battle.

But don't bet against the chance of that sextet. This is the age of miracles. That was domonstrated last year in the case of the Braves. None of the six teams mentioned looks strong enough—on paper—to give a real battle to the Braves or Giants. But you never can tell.

The Giants' chances depend very largely on what the young pitchers can do. McGraw has an army of them and ought to extract two or three good ones from the lot.

Tesreau probably will be the Giants' mainstay this year. Mathewson is getting old, but he should have a good year. Matty, if not worked too often, ought to be good for at least 60 per cent. of his games. It is not certain at this writing, whether Marquard will be with the Giants when the season opens. Even if he is it is not certain what he will do. He may have a good year—and he may not. Fromme, another of the Giants' veterans, probably will be worked only as a relief pitcher.

Schupp, Schauer, Ritter and Palmero look better than the other young twirlers. Two of the four might measure up to major league standards. Probably one or two of the other youngsters will blossom into a star. If they do McGraw will have a pitching staff that need not cause him worry.

The Giant infield probably will be Merkle, at first; Doyle at second; Fletcher, at short, and Lobert, at third. None of the youngsters seem to be good enough to replace the veterans, at least at the start of the season.

In the outfield, McGraw will have Burns, as certainty in left field. For the other two fields he will have Robertson, Piez, Bescher, Snodgrass, Murray and Thorpe to draw from, with the chances of favoring Robertson and Snodgrass.

Behind the bat, McGraw is well fortified. He has a star in Smith, secured from the Savannah club. Elmer Johnson, another recruit, isn't such a bad catcher. Meyers and McLean are the veterans. Both have passed their prime—but both still are pretty good at clubbing and also at backstopping.

The Braves will present a stronger lineup in 1915 than they did in 1914. That would indicate that they ought to be odds-on favorites for the pennant. But they aren't. The Braves in 1914 were favored by luck. Will they be favored in 1915? That's the question—and the gamble.

The Braves' infield, probably is the strongest in the National League. Schmidt, at first, is a sure fielder and a good hitter. Evers at second—well, what's the use of telling about him? At short, there's Maranville, the most marvelous shortstop that is playing the game today. J. Carlisle Smith, at third, although he does not measure up to the standard of his three mates, is a good fielder and a fair hitter.

The acquisition of Sherwood Magee has greatly strenghtened the Braves outfield. Magee's presence adds at least 50 per cent. to the offensive and defensive power of the outfield. With Catcher, Moran, "Slugging Joe Connolly and Gilbert as company for Magee, the outfielding department of the Braves will be taken care of better than ever before.

Behind the bat there's "Hammering Hank" Gowdy. He's almost enough in himself, but the Braves also have Bert Whaling, one of the best fielding backstops in the game, and three recruits—Fred Tyler, William Tragesser and Frank Buggy. All three are highly touter.

The Braves have no cause for worry about the pitching department. They will have as veterans "Big Bill James and Dick Rudolph, who performed in such wonderful fashion last year and "Lefty" Tyler, who pitched marvelous ball from July until the end of the season and a swarm of youngsters.

Included among the "youngsters" are George Davis, who pitched a no-hit game last season and who is reported to be ready for regular duty in 1915; Cottrell, Crutcher, Strand and Cochran who were on the Braves roster last year, and, Luque, secured from Jersey City where he made a great record.

Tom Hughes, secured from Baltimore, and Otto Hess, the veteran, round out the Braves' pitching staff.

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

Sing Sing prison is going to have the best baseball team this season in the history of the prison, which suggests the following thought:

Though players on the big league teams
Call traveling life a life of seams,
The players of the Sing Sing nine
Would think a circuit very fine.

Something amiss here:

* * *

"I was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on June 5, 1882."—Bat Nelson, in his autobiography.

* * *

"I am only 30 years old and still young enough to beat the best of them."—Bat Nelson, a few weeks ago while yearning for a chance to do "a come back."

* * *

Fake interviews:

"I would rather fight decision battles than those ten and twelve round no-decision affairs."—Freddie Welsh.

* * *

Dear Sir—For whom will Rube Marquard pitch in 11915?

Constant Reader.

* * *

Don't know whether he will pitch, but we do know that he'll be on the Giants' payroll.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Sammy Robideau Aspires to Lightweight Title.



Photo by American Press Association.

Little Sammy Robideau, who made everybody sit up with a start when he flattened Gilbert Gallant in four rounds recently, is perhaps the most dangerous puncher in the ring today. He is one man who has the entire respect of Champion Welsh.

Robideau was born in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892. He enlisted in the United States navy in 1909 and began his career as a fighter in the service. He beat all the good ones in the navy, and after his discharge he went to Philadelphia, applied to Jack McGuigan for a berth and has been with him ever since. One man is responsible for Robideau's improvement. This is little Johnny Loftus, who piloted Ketchel, Frankie Neil, Leach Cross, Al Kaufman and Jack Johnson. Loftus said in speaking of his latest charge:

"He will win the title sure. He is the hardest hitter alive, and he is going ahead all the time. He has had about fifty battles and never has been knocked out, though I will say Joe Shugrue almost turned it at the Garden. You remember Joe landed one on Sam's chops, and he took a count of seven for his bit. Robideau thinks Gallant is the roughest and toughest fellow he ever met, while Jimmy Duffy is the classiest. I only hope Welsh gives us our chance. I'll stake my life on it that he knocks the Welshman cold."

Olympian Stowaway Turns Boxer.

Harry Norton, the schoolboy whose propensity for traveling led him to become a stowaway on the ship that carried the American athletes to Stockholm on the occasion of the last Olympiad, has turned a boxer. Norton made his professional debut a few weeks ago in a four round preliminary and made such a showing that three fight managers have offered to look after his business affairs. Norton stopped Kid Moulton in three rounds. His work showed class throughout. Norton stripped to 116 pounds. He declares he is cured of the wanderlust.

Amateur Baseball League.

E. C. Patterson of New York was re-elected president of the National Amateur Baseball association at a meeting at Cleveland. C. C. Townes of Cleveland and George Buechel of Louisville were elected vice presidents and E. C. Seaton, Chicago, secretary and treasurer. Pittsburgh and Detroit were admitted to membership in the league. Applications from about forty other cities were received. Reports were made showing the healthy growth of amateur baseball and plans discussed for the 1915 amateur world's championship series.

Nickalls Coming Back.

Guy Nickalls, the English oarsman, sailed from London on Feb. 20 to take charge of coaching the Yale university crews, according to a statement by Captain Denegre at a mass meeting of crew candidates. More than 200 students presented themselves as candidates for positions in the varsity and freshman boats. Practice on the machines will begin soon in the gymnasium.

English Horse Wins King's Cup.

The winner of the King-emperor's cup at Calcutta on Christmas was the English bred Arthur B., by Athi, and on the following day he ran second to Bachelor's Wedding in the Viceroy's cup. This makes six consecutive victories for British bred stock in the Viceroy's cup, which was formerly monopolized by Australian breds.

Peterson Heads Oarsmen.

The Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen elected Henry C. Peterson president. The San Francisco rowing organization indorsed the application of San Diego for this year's annual championship of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. This regatta will be awarded next March.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

General Moritz von Bissing, Governor of Belgium.



When General Moritz von Bissing, German governor general of the occupied territory in Belgium, assumed the duties of his office he said he wished the Belgians to know that he was a just enemy; that his aim was to maintain peace and order in the land that had become the basis of the operations of the German army in the western theater of war. He added that he hoped to succeed with a policy of mildness, but that he would apply stern measures if they should become necessary. He contemplated no change in the policy of his predecessor, but as he always had been interested in economic problems he hoped in cooperation with the civil administration to do everything possible to get the weak on their feet again in Belgium.

General von Bissing succeeded General Colmar von der Goltz, who was first appointed military governor, but later was sent to Turkey to assist in the mobilization of the sultan's army and in the planning of the campaign against the Russian forces. General von Bissing is now seventy-one years old and is a veteran of the war of 1866 against Austria, and he also served in the Franco-Prussian war. From 1901 to 1908 he was commanding general of the Seventh army corps. In 1902 he was promoted to the rank of general of cavalry and later raised to the nobility and made a member of the herrenhaus, the upper house of the German parliament. During the early period of the present war General von Bissing was engaged in staff duties at headquarters and took little if any part in the actual fighting. Although highly regarded as a soldier, his prodigious as an organizer and his skill as a campaign tactician made his services very valuable at headquarters.

Wyoming's New Governor.

The new governor of Wyoming, John B. Kendrick, succeeds Joseph M. Carey, who the past four years has presided over the commonwealth. Mr. Carey was a Progressive in politics, and his successor is a Democrat, who was indorsed in the recent campaign by the Progressives as "the individual through whom the greatest measure of fulfillment of Progressive principles



JOHN B. KENDRICK.

in Wyoming can be secured." Mr. Kendrick was elected by a plurality of 3,213 votes in a total vote of 43,377, and a majority of the whole number of votes cast of 1,397. He also polled a larger vote than the Democratic presidential candidate in 1912.

Governor Kendrick is a successful stockman and farmer, with large holdings of land in the northern part of the state. Until recently he had taken no great part in political affairs, but about six years ago he was elected to the state senate. Since that time he has been coming to the front as a public man and has rapidly gained in popularity. In 1913 he was nominated by the Democrats for a seat in the United States senate, but was beaten by the Republican incumbent, Francis Emory Warren.

WORKING FOR REVISION

New Committee Formulating Plans for Amendment to the United States Constitution.

New York, Mar. 2.—From its headquarters in Brooklyn, the committee on the Federal constitution is working hard to further the measure introduced in Congress by Representative Bryan revising the amending article of the constitution. Their purpose is to put the government of the United States more fully in the hands of the people.

The new committee includes Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Prof. Charles A. Board of Columbia University; W. T. Cross, secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard university, and Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League.

The resolution introduced by Representative Bryan provides for the reduction of the vote by which Congress may propose amendments t othe Constitution, from two-thirds to a majority, and of the proportion of the States required for ratification of amendments so proposed, from three-fourths to twoi-thrds.

It also provides for a new plan of revising the Constitution that is independent of Congress and of the State Legislatures. This new plan requires that the question of holding a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted to the voters of the country at every fifth Presidential election, or every twenty years, and at such other Presidential elections as a majority of Congress or a majority of the States may determine.

When decided in the affirmative, delegates would be chosen and the convention assembled on the fourth of March two years afterwards and the convention's recommendation submitted to popular vote at the ensuing Presidential election. By the terms of this measure a majority vote for ratifying amendments proposed by conventions. Each state would be represented in the convention by as many delegates as it had representatives in the two houses of Congress.

The committee declares that "the people of the United States have not control over their fundamental law at the present time, save in a minor degree, with the consequence that our institutions do not reflect the popular will, but in reality other forces over which we have only a measure of control."

HOME DECORATION.

Lace Is Important In House Adornment, So 'Tis Said.

Lace assumes more and more an important place in the domain of home furnishings. It is so important that upholsterers have to employ lacemakers and are obliged to make lace purchases on a considerable scale.

Among other things, pianos and windows are draped with lace.

The renaissance combines with lace of quite modern origin. And combining with all and second to none in fashion or effect is the old fashioned crochet. The present taste for crochet denotes a remarkable revival in this kind of thing.

Another revival besides it and making common cause with house and especially drawing room decorations is the equally old fashioned netting. For long years past this species of handwork has been left almost exclusively to fishermen and their industrious wives.

It served for fishing nets, and that was about all. But now it is coming back as fast as it can to the place it occupied, let us say, a hundred years ago, in the repertoire of fancy work for women.

Then was the time when dainty slipper cased feet were put forward and used in the service of the kind of fancy work known as knitting. Now machinery does a great deal of the work which human fingers, aided by the foot, used to do.

But whether wrought by fingers or machinery, it remains a fact that old fashioned netting is a distinct revival and that its presence in drawing rooms throws an air of fashion around them. The effects of embroidery upon it are now more artistic than of yore, nature as well as pictures often serving as models.

Spider Web Embroidery.

The new spider web embroidery is charming. The webs are used for backgrounds of floral designs, bright colored dragon flies and the like and sometimes stand out alone with only the residing spider upon them. The embroidered webs are alarmingly and delightfully natural, being usually of pale gray. They may be made in any color that you prefer, however, and a beautiful effect can be obtained by such a design in different shades of deift blue, the lightest shade being used for the webs. Spider web embroidery is being used upon luncheon sets, bureau sets and occasionally upon sofa pillows.

FADS AND FANCIES.

Boudoir caps have large bows made of wide ribbon.

Organdie will be a great favorite in cotton materials.

Simplicity is the keynote of the new shirt waist styles.

Dainty muslin collars, berthas and ruffles, recalling the mid-Victorian days, are among novel neckwear for spring.

New crocheted scarfs are being done with irregular patterns which suggest the old Spanish designs that came from Vienna.

For the Children

Young German Patriots Saluting Kaiser Wilhelm.



Photo by American Press Association.

Young people, as a rule, are intensely patriotic. They believe—and it is natural they should—that no country equals their own native land. No other nation is so great and powerful and nowhere else are the soldiers so brave. It is entirely proper that one should cherish a love of country and home, for without patriotism to inspire it no nation would amount to much. The boys in the picture are German, and their picture was taken during a recent visit of the German emperor to Berlin. At the present time he does not spend much time at his capital, but more frequently is at the battle front. The boys, you will notice, are dressed in uniform. They were standing at their window so as to be able to see their loved ruler, and when he arrived opposite their place they saluted in true military fashion.

Double Beheadings.

1.—Remove the first letter from a word which signifies durable and leave a piece of furniture; behead again and leave a word that implies skill.

2.—Remove the first letter from a building material and leave a musical sound; take away the next letter and leave a unit.

3.—Remove the first letter from a

Translating by Ear.

Two schoolgirls were busily occupied with their lessons, when the younger asked abruptly:

"What does 'avoirdupois' mean?"

"Well, I couldn't say just what it means in English," replied her friend, doubtfully, "but in French it means 'three apple pies.'"—Boston Transcript.

Far From Tipperary

A Story of
Love and War
By
Gustav Kobbe

Copyright, by Gustav Kobbe.

(Continued from Saturday)

X

"The General's compliments, sir, and he would like to see you at headquarters."

This message was brought to me some days after the events I have just narrated. Headquarters were at the Château de Vervé. Our advance had been checked. The enemy had fallen back upon prepared positions and was holding his lines in what subsequently developed into the battle of the Aisne, or, as it is sometimes called, the battle of the Seven Rivers.

The men of my raiding force had been distributed among their several commands and I was again with my regiment. But I think I should add that when our little fight at the passage of the river was over I was not obliged to wait long before the destruction of the bridge became known to the retiring flank of the enemy in whose rear we were operating. About a mile and a half from across the river was a long, low ridge. Suddenly a score of little pennants, coming from the far side, fluttered above it. Then I saw the shafts of lances, like so many slender masts. The helmets and heads of a body of uhlans next appeared, and finally the men and horses of the whole reconnoissance. Evidently they had been hurried back from the line of retreat to aid in rushing up the caissons. Now as they looked down from the ridge they saw only the remnants of a bridge and their train in the hands of British cavalry.

Again I called upon "Bertha" for her star act. The shell, bursting among the reconnoitring cavalry, sent it scurrying back to the main force with word, no doubt, that the train was captured, the bridge destroyed and the river where the crossing had been held by a hostile force with artillery. In any event, in about the time it would have taken the scouting party to get back to its lines the big white bubbles began to veer eastward, showing that the enemy felt obliged to draw in the extreme right of his line and make the crossing further upstream, which greatly accelerated the movement of the Allies by leaving a clear space on their front.

Using the pontoons sidetracked by the river, I started to throw a bridge across for the use of the British, who might be expected to come up in a few hours. In fact, the last pontoon hardly was in place before the first scouting parties of English cavalry appeared on the ridge from where, earlier in the day, we had sent the uhlans scampering back. The German retreat had swung off to the east and the British left was coming forward to reoccupy positions from which it had been forced when the enemy was making his terrific but unsuccessful drive at Paris.

And now my commanding general, with headquarters at the château, where I had not been since I had rejoined my regiment, had sent for me.

"The War Office," he said, after he had returned my salute, "has acknowledged your report, which I forwarded to it, and instructs me to say that it will follow the recommendations for promotions which you have made. Heathcote and the other officers who have served under you have been made captains. The 'non-coms' mentioned in your report have received commissions. It has occurred to me that, as the services for which these men have been promoted were rendered under you, it might be a pleasure to you and an equal one to them if their commissions were handed them by you."

I thanked him for his consideration, and, as he seemed to have finished and had handed me a bundle of papers, I rose to go. Just then there was a knock at the door and Henriette came in, directing an inquiring look at the General, who greeted her with his accustomed old-time dignity and courtesy.

"I sent for you, Baroness," he said, "because this is the officer who has been conducting military operations in your neighborhood."

"Oh!" she laughed. "I know Major Carden very well."

"Really?" he asked. "It seems to me, then, you should be aware of his rank."

She looked at the General, then at me, and naturally somewhat in bewilderment; nor, I must confess, did I appreciate what he was driving at.

"The last time I saw this officer," he continued, "he was a captain, and I have never seen his commission as a major. All I have for it is his word. For several days I have had my doubts as to his being a major, and now these doubts have been confirmed. Here is a communication for him from the War Office. The word 'major' isn't mentioned in it. The rank by which it is addressed to him as 'Brigadier General.'"

That is the way my father's old friend and comrade announced to me the brilliant reward England had accorded me for my services in the woods of Vervé, in which, without thought of self—for that I can honestly say—I had but sought to do my duty as a soldier.

When the large envelope was in my pocket he placed a hand on my shoulder. "My boy," he said, "your father, one of the finest officers I ever knew, would have been proud could he have lived to see this day. And now, Baroness, I will ask you to excuse me. I am riding out to inspect the lines." And with his courtliest bow to her he left us.

I had heard Henriette give a little gasp, unmistakably of joy, when the General read off the address on the envelope. Now I turned toward her. For a moment her eyes met mine. Then, as a deep flush mounted her face, she looked down.

Why did my throat feel so dry? Why wouldn't the words come out? Why did it seem that it required far less courage to charge a battery than to say what I wanted to? Was it because the happiness of my life depended on her answer?

As I stood there confused, awkward, hesitating, she gave a little furtive glance in my direction. It seemed to say:—"Here I am. Are you going to take me or leave me?"

That decided me.

"Henriette, if you love me, for God's sake, say so!"

Again that furtive glance; an arching of the lips in a delightfully coquettish smile; finally, and with a most delicious inflection of voice:—

"Are you really such a very long way from Tipperary?"

Even I, big, blundering fool that I was, sensed her meaning. A long way? One stride took me to her and brought her into my arms; and when she was safely there I heard her draw a deep sigh of relief, as if a great load had been lifted off her mind.

(The End.)

TOWNS FOR WAR VICTIMS.

Belgian Refugees in Holland Are Housed in Structures of New Design.

A new Belgian town in Gelderland, about five minutes' walk from the picturesque village of Nunspect, has arisen as if by magic. It has more inhabitants than any other in the Veluwe, the well wooded, hilly heathland of the province of Gelderland.

The town is one of the cities of refuge for the Belgian fugitives that are being or have been constructed in various parts of Holland, and this particular place is made ready for a population of 13,000. A large tract of heather grown soil has been fenced in with barbed wire, and within this inclosure has been built a town of wooden buildings, a town in three parts, each separated from the others by long, wide stretches of heather.

The wooden sheds have double walls to exclude cold and are covered with plates of a newly invented material that is impervious to the wet. Each building can shelter 250 persons, who sleep in little rooms designed for five persons each. The buildings are heated by huge stoves.

Meals are served in great common dining rooms for 1,000 persons each, with long tables and benches alongside. These dining sheds stand close to the kitchen, where ten big stoves are kept going all day for cooking. No separate cooking is allowed in the living and sleeping buildings and no smoking either—all for fear of a possible fire, which might have most disastrous consequences in this town of timber. The town is electrically lighted.

Another large refugee town for 10,000 people is being built at Ede, also in Gelderland, and other camps are to be made in other healthful localities, for it has been found absolutely necessary to evacuate the first fugitive camps, those in north Brabant, Zeeland and Limburg.

In a kind of way the Belgians in these refuge towns govern themselves, although the burgomaster is appointed by the Dutch government. Under him stand the several parish priests, who know their flocks, having fled with them to Holland. The priests choose trustworthy men to keep order in the various sections and to be spokesmen for the people if they have anything to request. Every day the burgomaster makes the rounds of his town himself, and any one that wishes may speak to him personally.

A Utilities Bureau.

Preliminary plans for the organization of a vast national agency through which all American cities may co-operate in exchanging information about public utilities were made recently in Philadelphia when the trustees appointed at the recent convention of American mayors in that city held their first meeting. After perfecting their own organization the trustees, who include men of national reputation, outlined the activities which will be essayed in 1915 by the new utilities bureau, an organization which, with its tremendous scope, is expected to lead to a fairer adjustment of public utility rates and service throughout the country.

In general the organization will serve as a national agency, in which American cities may co-operate in exchanging data as to rates, service standards and cost factors in municipal utilities.

Improved Gas Illumination.

Owing to the numerous improvements, the intensity of gas illumination today runs to 5,000 candle power and over in single burners.

The gas is also distributed under much higher pressure than formerly. The city of Berlin has systems in operation as high as seventeen and a half pounds per square inch. This pressure is obtained by the use of blowers.

Another practice employed abroad is to light whole sections of the city simultaneously. This is accomplished by an automatic lighter for each lamppost, which are caused to operate by slight changes in the pressure. These changes are in the mains and are controlled from a central point. The lights are extinguished simultaneously by the same method.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Spontaneous combustion can only occur when oxidation causes the temperature to rise to the ignition point of the material. Spontaneous combustion of the human body is impossible on account of the heat regulating effect of the 75 or 80 per cent of water contained. The enormous heat necessary to dry the tissues sufficiently would destroy life long before ignition could take place. An old idea was that the alcohol in a confirmed drunkard might promote combustion, but Liebig showed that even if the body could give off inflammable vapor and this could become ignited the body itself would not be set on fire.

Queenly.

He—She's a thoroughly queenly woman. She—Yes, even her teeth have gold crowns.—Town Topics.

SUCCESS.

He who aims only at the lowest is sure never to attain to the highest, but is not unlikely to miss even the lowest.—Drowlion.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE FOOTBALL.



—Kirby in New York World.

CITY ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS

Equipment Depends on Condition to Be Met.

THE COURSE OF TRAFFIC.

In Developing a Comprehensive Traffic System Thorough Study of the Flow of Traffic Should Be Made and Its Probable Increase Taken Into Account.

In the operation of a street railway system the equipment will depend, as in the case of the power house, upon the conditions to be met.

If the system is a local one direct current at 600 volts should be adopted, but if the lines run into distant suburbs the best current to adopt is the single phase, and the voltage may run to 10,000 or 15,000, thus reducing line loss.

The equipment of the cars should be such as to run on either the 600 volts direct current in the city or on the single phase, high voltage current in the suburbs, thus passing to and from the city without interruption.

The substations for stepping down the high voltage current should be well situated along the line to obtain the most economical power distribution. They are preferably located around the outskirts of the city on the various lines, so that high voltage current will not be brought into the city. The distribution system in the city itself should be underground, a method which, though more expensive than the overhead distribution system, is otherwise preferable, due to the many advantages it possesses.



PLANT AT DARDOW SUPPLYING ELECTRIC POWER TO STREET RAILWAYS.

In developing a comprehensive traffic system thorough study of the flow of traffic should be made and its probable increase taken into account. Where the traffic is heavy or likely to grow to large proportions, especially where the haul is long and heavy, the question of subways and elevated roads should be considered, even though the necessity is not imperative, as such rapid and convenient means of transit to outlying districts will have the effect of developing such sections and of causing the city to expand much more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. The same is also true to only a less degree in the case of suburban trolley lines.

In the development of a traction system much depends on the comfort and convenience of the traveling public. The equipment should be up to date and attractive in every respect. Cars should be of appropriate design and of neat appearance. Means of access should be easy; the seats should be comfortably designed and preferably crosswise in the car, as the public is paying for a seat and should have a seat and not a crowded bit of a side bench or a strap to hang on by.

Abroad it is customary for companies calling for bids on electric traction systems to receive not only specifications of cars, but also detailed designs, showing color schemes and interior decorations. The companies are thus in position to select the most pleasing and effective designs of cars instead of taking whatever car manufacturers may be pleased to turn out.

In handling traffic the convenience and interest of the public as well as of the operators is best served by having a uniform fare rate instead of a variable scale of fares and by the issuance of transfers at all intersections. Such transfers should be issued at the time demanded by the passenger, though preferably when entering the car if the ingress of passengers is not thereby interfered with. If demanded on leaving the car traffic is likely to be delayed.

Abroad passengers are seldom allowed to stand in cars, and operators are obliged to supply sufficient cars so that there will be seats for all. On paying his fare the passenger gets a ticket with the destination punched, similar to our system of railroad tickets, and this ticket in many cases entitles the passengers to reach his destination over any lines that intervene.

TO REVISE METHODS OF AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Entirely New Plan of Revision Proposed by Commission.

A movement has been launched by the committee on the federal constitution for a revision of methods of amending the constitution of the United States that will make it easier to secure needed amendments in the future. A resolution embodying the committee's plan was recently introduced in congress by Representative Bryan of Washington. A two-thirds vote in both houses of congress and ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures will be necessary to the adoption of this resolution.

The changes provided for in the resolution would reduce the vote by which congress proposes amendments to the constitution from two-thirds to a simple majority and of the number of the state legislatures required for the ratification of amendments from three-fourths to two-thirds. In addition to this an entirely new plan of revising the constitution is proposed.

This new plan calls for the submission to the voters every twenty years of the question whether a convention shall be called to propose amendments to the constitution, and when decided in the affirmative delegates are chosen and the convention assembled on the 4th of March two years afterward, while amendments proposed by the convention are voted on at the ensuing presidential election, a two-thirds vote being required for ratification. This plan is almost identical with the convention system of amending state constitutions as followed in New York and other states.

The committee believes that the present method of amending the constitution is outworn and unworkable and that if the constitution is in the future to be adapted to changing social and political needs a more liberal method of amendment must be adopted. It is claimed in behalf of the plan that it requires full deliberation, does not encroach on the rights of the states and affords adequate protection to the minority. The proposed convention system would not make the calling of conventions compulsory, but only optional, and this, it is believed, will insure against interference with the constitution except when there is a general demand. The committee contends that under the present system the people have but little voice in matters affecting the constitution and that this plan is put forth to give them power. Self government in any real sense is, in the committee's opinion, impossible without it.

The committee includes in its membership Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia university, W. T. Cross, secretary of the national conference of charities and correction; H. S. Gilbertson, executive secretary of the national short ballot organization; Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard university, Miss Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' league; Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the national child labor committee; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, secretary of the federal council of the churches of Christ; Charles A. Prosser, secretary of the National Society For the Promotion of Industrial Education; Professor Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin; Rev. Charles Stelzle, founder of the Labor temple, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of the National Municipal league.

DEAF, HEARS ON CHRISTMAS.

Soldier Who Lost Faculty in Battle Recovers.

This is the story of a man who was made deaf and dumb in battle by the nearby explosion of a great shell. His name is Darcy, and he is a patient in Claridge's in Paris, along with many other wounded men, among whom is another Darcy, a brother of the hero of the story, who was serving with him in the Foreign legion.

The Darcy who was not made deaf was very badly wounded. When he reached Claridge's he was grief stricken because his brother had been separated from him. That was soon remedied by a doctor, who discovered the missing man in a hospital in Normandy and had him brought to Paris. The meeting of the two was touching and moved the other wounded men to tears.

Everything was done to make the deaf man hear and speak, but to no avail. Then finally, on Christmas day, all the wounded men, gathered together in front of the Christmas tree, let out a collective yell that would have raised the deaf man from the dead. Instead it made him hear—the first sound he had distinguished since the shell exploded. That was the beginning, and now he is slowly getting back his faculties. His brother, too, is recovering from his wounds.

FOR PET DOGS.

Here are a few of the dainty things for the pet dog:

Military brushes, which can be monogrammed in silver.

Collars of leather, studded with brass, or with jewels if one cares for them.

Rubber coats, lined with wool for the sake of warmth, that keep all rain from the dog's back.

Rubber shoes of red flexible leather that pull on like riding boots.

Black rubber shoes that lace up the back.

Straw or leather traveling bags, well ventilated.

Bells of silver or brass to fasten on the small dog's collar.

Enameled sleeping baskets in blue and white.

Umbrellas that are strapped around the dog's body and held erect in this way over its back.

Roses and other artificial flowers to fasten to the dog's collar.

"AN IMAGINARY GRUDGE," IS THE ACCUSATION LEVELED BY FAIR PLAY AGAINST OBSERVER

Editor Evening Times:

To a person who is not interested, the discussion being carried on in The Evening Times between Edward Joslin on the one hand and another who styles himself "Observer," it all may appear as a "joke," but when you look at the matter with the serious consideration due a discussion of this character it does not in reality prove to be so "light" a subject after all.

"Observer" seems to be harboring a deep-seated antipathy towards the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city and in his "tremendous" anxiety to say something unkind about this church and its people, he makes a feeble attempt to "drag" into the discussion the other Methodist Episcopal church and insinuates that there may be some things to tell connected with the advent of the erection of the other church. The writer of this article was a resident of Fulton at the time of the organization of the State street society and knew some of the facts connected therewith. We feel perfectly safe in stating as our honest opinion that there is not a charter member of the State street church today who regrets in any sense of the term the action taken when the decision was made that Fulton should be possessed of two Methodist Episcopal churches and that one should be located at the corner of South 4th and State sts. If there is such a one we wish he or she would come out in the public press and so state over his or her own signature. "Trot" them out, Mr. "Observer."

At this point we offer an apoloby, Mr. Editor, for we are digressing from what appears to be the real target of both Mr. Joslin and "Observer." The latter in his communication of Monday evening says that " in former letters which have been printed in your valued publication, circumstances caused me to be on one side and Mr. Joslin on the the other * * * I am pleased to state, that in this letter, the writer is inclined to stand with our worthy brother and commend him for his attitude toward the First Methodist church."

"NOT A METHODIST" REPLIES TO "OBSERVER"

Mr. Editor:

Observer's article in yesterday's paper is evidently a product from the pen of a man with a bad liver—a very bad liver, I should say. He, or she, writes like a child with a half grown idea.. Does he stop to consider when he says the First M. E. church is ruled by a select few who have no desire for growth?" Surely not! The men and women, or, people we'll say, who really desire to make things better, (either in the First M. E. church or out of it) go to it with their coats off and do little or no talking—and not any sarcastic, pessimistic grumbling.

Let Observer go to it and do his, or her, part in making First church the kind of institution he, or she, can help to make it instead of sitting on the fence and siccing others on or childishly grumbling. There are good and sane people, let Observer observe, who thoroughly approve of Dr. Stockwell's stand. Mr. Anderson was not necessary to the success and welfare to the work of the League.

The workers of the First M. E. church, and I know many of them, are sincere helpful people. I regard them earnest workers, admire and respect them for their devotion to their church.

Turn the searchlight on, Observer. Quit croaking, and try going to church with homage and good will in your heart and you'll find it reflected, I'm sure. It not so much what we get at church as it is what we take there.

Thanking The Fulton Evening Times for any space that may be granted me, I am, Not a Methodist.

You are correct, Mr. "Observer," in stating the above facts. It is very plain that you have an imaginary "grudge" against the First Methodist church and that because of this fact you are grasping at any opportunity to thrust your arrows of sarcasm at this house of worship. Again quoting from your communication, "To one who has attended this church, as a stranger, and received the chilly reception accorded to visitors, the action of the board will not seem strange." Permit us to say that unless you were the person who actually went there and received the so-called "chilly" reception, and know from actual experience whereof you speak, you have no honorable right to make this charge. If you were the person of whom you speak then beyond any question of doubt you had accorded you just what you went after—"a chilly reception."

Again, permit us to admit that "Observer" and Mr. Joslin are both working with what appears to be perfect accord—rush into print with what they both imagine is a deep seated grievance.

In closing allow me to correct the statement that there are two Methodist churches in Fulton and one is large enough to seat every church going Methodist in the city. "Observer" better get posted before making any assertion of this character. There are three Methodist churches in Fulton. If his experience in attending either one of these churches extends only over the one Sunday when he received the "chilly" reception, he better try again. Let him attend either one of the two Methodist Episcopal churches at a Sunday morning service and we believe he will go away deeply convinced that his charge is without foundation. Try attending church once again, Brother "Observer," and go with a heart full of love for your fellow-man and expect a cordial reception.

If you do this we will venture the assertion that you will get just what you are looking for—a most cordial handshake.

FAIRPLAY.

ROCKEFELLER SCORED ON COLORADO STRIKE

(Continued from First Page.)

forced to regulate the coal mining industry as it does transportation.

That the Colorado operators had brusquely refused all arbitration overtures.

That the operators did not combine in restraint of trade by limiting output.

Peonage of miners was not fully proven.

Machine guns, deputies and strikebreakers were imported into Colorado.

Denouncing the system of private mine gaards.

Criticizing Colorado officials for not stopping sales of guns and ammunition

That both sides went to excesses and caused "anarchy' in southern Colorado.

Many men were thrown into jail by the militia and denied civil rights to be heard and tried.

Juries had been packed with deputy sheriffs.

Regarding Rockefeller, the majority report said: "We find citizens of far and distant states financially and otherwise interested in this struggle.

Mr. Rockefeller disclaimed responsibility. Absentee owners or directors cannot escape their moral responsibility for conditions in and about properties in which they are interested.

"Mr. Rockefeller has done a great deal for the uplife of people in other parts of the country and in foreign lands, spending millions of dollars, yet he has not endeavored to improve conditions of the more than 6,000 employes of the company with which he is connected and has not visited the State in more than ten years.

"Mr. Rockefeller said he would not agree to arbitration for the reason that he was fighting for a great principle and would sacrifice all his property for the principle of every man to be free to work for whom he pleases and on such terms as best suits the worker. Mr. Rockefeller should remember that for thirty years there has been the firecest struggle among the workers in the mines of Colorado. He may win a strike by starvation under the false banner of liberty for the workingman, but we did not believe he can maintain peace under such conditions as exist in that State.

"We believe he did not desire to arbitrate and in that way and the strike, and one must conclude he would rather spend the money of the company for guns, pay of detectives and mine guards and starve the strikers into submission.

"On the other hand the miners went beyond the rights of law abiding citizens and committed acts of violence. They always, however, seemed willing to endeavor to settle the dispute by arbitration."

Regarding the militia's actions, the majority declared:

"Some of the militiamen seized the opportunity to engage in lawless acts. In other instances there were acts of an immoral kind unfit for publication. Defenseless women and children did not escape the brutality of some members of the military organization. Many people were thrown into foul and miserable cells and kept there for days without any opportunity to prove their innocense.

"It seemed the militia was on the side of the operators.

"The attack on the Berwin camp was inexcusable.

"Violence became greater until men on either side seemed to have little regard for the taking of human life or the destruction of property. It is impossible to say which side was responsible for starting the trouble in each of these battles."

In conclusion, the majority asserted: "If these strike troubles continue to break forth, it will plainly be necessary to consider seriously whether some measure of regulation shall not be adopted with reference to this business as carried on in interstate commerce, as is now due with reference to the business of transportation."

WHEN "OBSERVER" CEASES TO BE "THE OBSERVER"

Editor Evening Times:

Will you kindly allow me to state that the articles appearing in The Evening Times signed "Observer" are not written by the editor of The Observer, as some have the impression that they are.—A. P. Bradt.

REPUBLICAN MAYORS ELECTED IN MAINE

Portland, Me., Mar. 2.—Seven Republicans and three Democratic mayors were chosen in the election yesterday, according to the returns compiled today. In Auburn where the Progressives sought to retain the control they have held for three years, the Rpublicans held Henry R. Porter as mayor. In Rockland Charles M. Harrington, Republican, is chosen mayor by three votes. A recount may be asked.

Other Republican mayors chosen are, Edgar M. Cherry at Eastport; Alexaider C. Haggerty at Ellsworth, James H. Fenderson, at Saco, and C. T. West at South portland.

In Bath the Democrats overthrey the the Republican administrations electing John Small, mayor. Pudge Brann in Lewiston and Mayor Samuel C. Otis in Hallowell ar the other successful candidates.

BAY STATE TOWNS VOTE FOR LICENSES

Boston, Mar. 2.—Returns received today from 178 towns, holding annual elections show that seven changed sides on the liuqor question. Athol, Norfolk, Oxford, Shelburne and Natick went no license. Leominster flopped to license by twerve votes.

Middleton voted license by one of the largest majorities in the history of the town.

Hanover not only turned out the big gest vote in history, but also marshaled 100 women at the town meeting. This display was due to the offer of fifty cents each for every woman present made by Everett Hall of New York and to the offer of $25 for town improvements on condition that 100 women turned out.

PRESIDENT NOMINATES BUNCH OF NEW YORKERS

New York, Mar. 2.—President Wilson today made a final effort to clear the patronage muddle in New York State. He sent in some nominations to the Senate most of which are believed to be satisfactory to the New York organization.

Not Overjoyed.

Caller (to the little miss of four)—Well, Dorothy, I hear that your grandmamma is coming home today. You'll be very glad, won't you?

Dorothy (serious and conscientious)—Medium.—Chicago Tribune.

SEARCHLIGHTS IN WAR.

How They Are Worked by Distant Control in Land Operations.

In modern warfare the searchlight is invaluable. On dark nights at sea it is the only means of guarding against torpedo boats, which its beams will reveal at a distance of two miles and more.

On shore it is the electric eye of the army. It is carried to all parts of the field of action by motor truck, and the motor that propels the vehicle drives the electric generator that supplies the current for the light.

Most of these field searchlights are not directed by hand, for each instrument is fitted with what is known as the distant control. Two small motors govern the vertical and the horizontal movements of the light. From them an electric cable runs to the station of the operator, who, although he may be several hundred feet away, can send the rays of the light in any direction he pleases.

According to the Navy and Army Illustrated, one advantage of this distant control is that the objects picked up by the beam of light can be sighted more quickly and more definitely, for if the operator stands behind the light and looks along the beam his vision is hampered by a luminous haze. A second advantage is that the light can be placed in an exposed position without endangering the men who run it. Were the operator and officer beside the apparatus they would be certain to receive the fire that is sure to be poured upon a searchlight and would suffer the instant the range was found.

VIRTUE OF AN APPLE.

At One Time the Fruit Was Called the "Food of the Gods."

The apple has become so familiar as the commonest of all fruits that its value as man's greatest friend in the vegetable kingdom may not be fully realised. It was called the "food of the gods" because it was believed to be the magic renewer of youth to which the gods resorted when they felt themselves growing old and feeble.

There have been many mystic traditions about the apple, which has been credited with varied potency. It is the healing fruit of the Arabian tales. Latin chronicles and institutes and early English poems contain many references to it. Scientific analysis of late years has justified all the ancient glorification of this fruit, which has been found to contain albumen, sugar, gum, malic acid, gallic acid, fiber, water and phosphorus.

Malic acid of apples neutralizes the excess of chalky matter caused by too much meat and thereby helps to keep us young. Apples are good for the complexion, as their acids drive out the noxious matters which cause skin eruptions. They are good for the brain, which those same noxious matters, if retained, render sluggish. The acids of the apple diminish the acidity of the stomach that comes with some forms of indigestion.

The phosphorus, of which apples contain a larger per cent than any other fruit or vegetable, renews the essential matter of the brain and spinal column. —Boston Herald.

Eliminating Soup.

Gent—Is there any soup on the bill of fare? Waiter—There was, sir, but I wiped it off.—California Pelican.

BANK DEEDS RECEIVERS OF WIRE TO CORPORATION

Syracuse March 2.—In consideration of the payment of $1, and with other due formalities of law, the First National Bank of Syracuse, has sold and delivered to the New York Telephone Company eighteen inches of four-pair, lead covered cable, be the quantity of the same more or less, penetrating the wall of the great cash vault on the ground floor of the bank's new building, South Warren and E. Washington streets.

President A. W. Hudson of the bank, who signed the document under which the transfer is made, explained the transaction yesterday.

The construction of the vault included two cables carrying wires for electric lighting purposes to the interior. A few days ago the bank decded to have a telephone inside the vault. To put additional wires through the heavy steel plates and concrete was out of the question, especially as the route is made intricate for protective purposes. Moreover, one of the requirements of the telephone business, under the Public Service Commission act, is that the telephone company shall own the wires over which service is maintained rirght up to the instrument.

To overcome this difficulty, the bank decided to get along with one set of wires for lighting and deeded the other section of about eighteen inches to the telephone corporation, the ownership to revert t o the bank if the vault station is discontinued.

Two bank employes will be in charge of the cash inside the vault. Summoned outside to answer a 'phone call while handling bills and coin, either would have to lock up the money or count it all over upon his return in orrder to maintain rersponsibility. Hence the innovation of a vault telephone and the unique real estate deal.

Horse for sale, VanWagenen, Inc. Adv. 65

APPORTIONMENT OF STATE SCHOOL MONEYS IS MADE

W. S. Gardner, district superrintendent of the fifth supervisory district of Oswego County, makes the following report of the apportionment of State school moneys:

1 district quota of $200; 18 district quotas of $175 each; 17 district quotas of $150 each; 24 district quotas of $125 each; 8 teachers quotas of $100 each; 5 partrial and vocational quotas, total $11,035.55.

Deducted for teachers retirement fund. $387.51.

Balance to be paid districts $10,684.04 apportioned as follows:

Granby— No. 1, $170.84; 2, $170.24; 3, $120.38; 4, $120.30; 5, $119.12; 6, $119.17; 7, $117.81; 8, $120.39; 9, $145.67; 10, $170.10; 11, $170.36; 12, $145.14; 13, $145.24; 14, $145.34; 15, $169.52; 16, $120.34; 17, $120.58; 18, $125.

Hannibal—No. 1, $25; 2, $143.72; 3, $118.62; 4, $1708.13; 5, $145.30; 6, $170.32; 7, $216.16; 8, $169.49; 9, $170.48; 10, $195.92; 11, $119.53; 12, $145.26; 13, $170.16; 14, $170.13; 15, $170.46.

Oswego—No. 1, $144.25; 2, $119.05; 3, $358.57; 4, $170.20; 5, $120.27; 6, $119.72; 7, $144.99; 8, $119.92; 9, $169.97; 10, $214.53; 11, $144.25; 12, $144.29; 13, $144.88; 14, $170.46.

Volney—No. 1, $170.16; 2, $144.72; 3, $128.42; 4, $120.8; 5, $143.36; 6, $170.48; 7, $120; 8, $170.50; 9, $119.25; 10, $144.61; 11, $144.17; 12, $144.61; 13, $170.45; 14, $125.

ANNUAL MEETING

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stock-Holders.

Fulton, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1915.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Woolen Company of New York will be held at the Company's principal office in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, State of New York, on Wednesday, March 3, 1915, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing two Directors to serve until 1917 and two Directors to serve until 1918, receiving and acting upon reports of officers, and to transact such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

WALLACE B. FLINT,
Secretary.

?

A Flat to Rent

Rooms to Rent

House for Sale

Other Articles for Sale

?

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is in the

Miscellaneous Column

of

THE EVENING TIMES

RATES

One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 63 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915 | International News Service. | Price One Cent.

C GRAW GETS PITCHER POL

ams In the South Are Down to Mild Work; Sore Joints the Result

Marlin, Tex.—The first move to strengthen the Giants where they were the weakest last season—iu the pitching box—was made today when Pol of the Cardinals, became a member of McGraw's clan. McGraw will give St. Louis several players in return for the pitcher. McGraw again had his men out for a stiff work out today.

Savannah, Ga.—Manager Donovan of the Yankees today devoted his attention to the youngsters on the team and put them through some hard practice. Donovan is letting the veterans work themselves into condition slowly.

San Antonio, Tex.—Rain kept the Cleveland Indians indoors yesterday and the indications this morning are that they won't be able to practice out doors before tomorrow or Friday.

Gulfport, Miss.—Two strenuous workouts for the Tigers left them prety muscle sore. Jennings with his fungo stick kept the fielders chasing fly balls for a couple of hours. Today's program will include some sprinting around the bases and a stiff workout for the pitchers.

Havana.—The St. Louis Federals led by Fielder Jones, held morning and afternoon practice today. They will play a game with the Havana Reds Thursday.

Tampa, Fla.—Therer were 31 players working out on the Chicago Cub team today with the arrival of Zimmerman, Schulte and Lavender. Bresnahan took a turn behind the plate at batting practice to get a line on his thirteen pitchers.

Augusta, Ga.—Tow hours' practice in the warm Southern sunshine was Manager Oakes' program for the Pitts Feds today. Tossing practice will be followed by bunting and a general batting and field drill will wind up the day.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENT SHOT WHILE ROBBING

Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 3.—While trying to rob the office safe of the Gonic Manufacturing company at Gonic, a suburb of this city, Walter Marison, 2, a Boston theological student, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Adelbert Lyte, a substitute night watchman at the mills, after a desperate struggle.

Marison, who has been preaching in New Hampshire towns while on his vacation, when told by physicians that he could only live a few hours, confessed he was after money, saying he needed it to pay his Divinity school tuition. He died at 2 o'clock today.

Investigation showed that the drawers in every desk in the office had been rifled and papers were strewn all over the room.

$250,000 FIRE BURNING ON IN JAMESTOWN

Jamestown, N. Y., Mar. 3.—Fire which broke out in the basement of the Famous Clothing store in the Warner block at 10 o'clock this morning, is still raging. At 1 o'clock the damage was estimated at $250,000. Flames spread to adjoining business blocks and are not yet under control. About 40 persons living in furnished rooms in the Warner block made their escape.

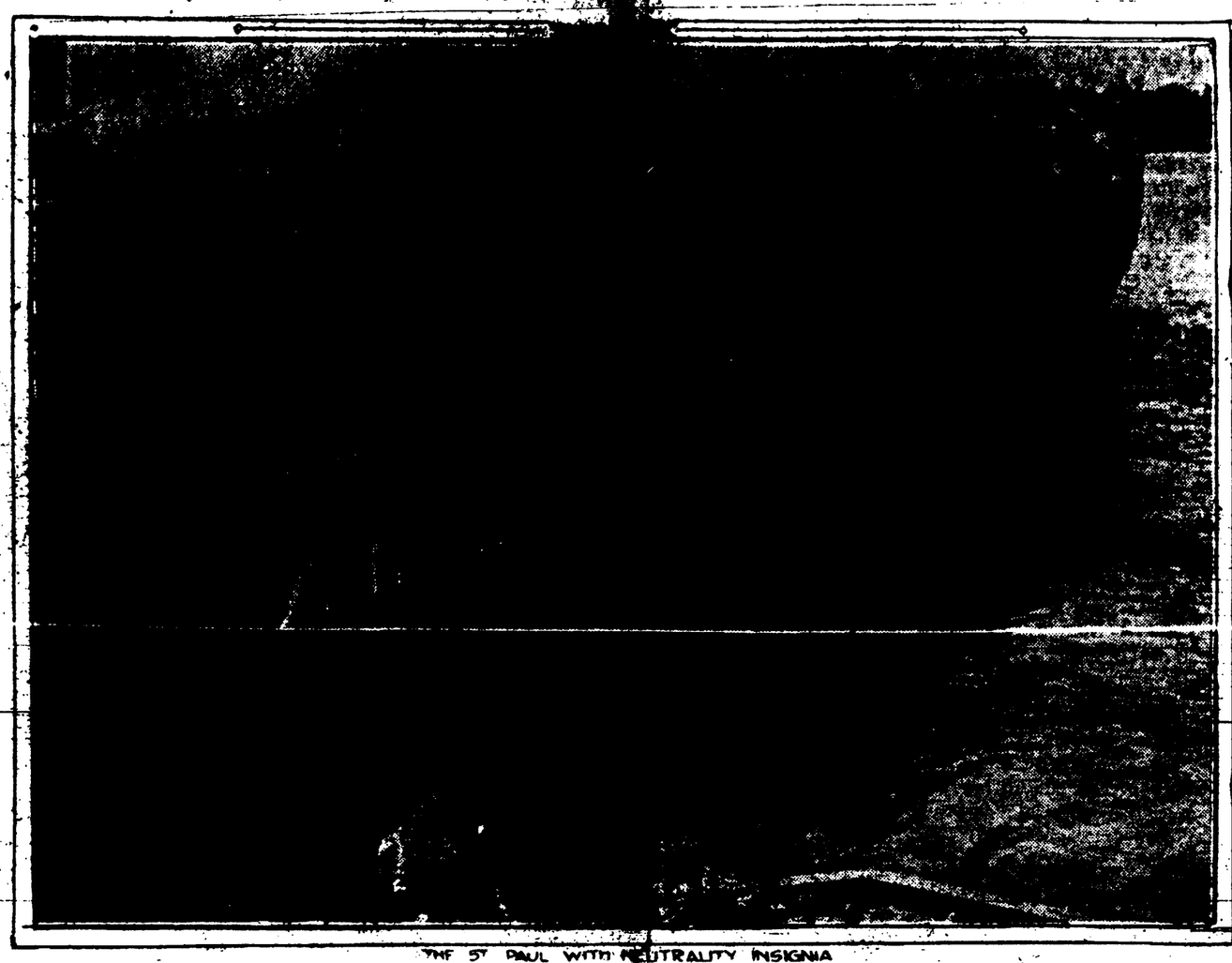
ANARCHISTS INDICTED

New Yor, Mar. 3.—Frank Ardano and Charles Carbona, the two anarchists arrested in connection with the plot to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral, were indicted today. Under the law they can be sentenced to 25 years if found guilty. Other arrests are to be made.

RELIEF STEAMER ASHORE

Norfolk, Va., Mar. 3.—The British steamer St. Helena, with supplies for Belgian war sufferers on board went ashore two miles south of Cutinook life saving station on the North Carolina coast early today. The vessel was coming up the coast from Charleston.

FIRST AMERICAN LINER TO GUARD AGAINST DANGERS OF THE WAR ZONE.



THE ST PAUL WITH NEUTRALITY INSIGNIA

The St. Paul, of the American line, has the distinction of being the first American ship to guard against dangers in the war zone proclaimed by Germany. Bearing the insignia of her neutrality in bold letters on her sides, the liner started for Liverpool with 280 passengers, none of whom anticipate any difficulty in reaching England. Captain F. N. Passow, her skipper, was confident that his vessel would not meet with mishap. "I will take every precaution against the possibility of attack by the German submarines," he said. "When I get off the Irish coast I'm going to light up the St. Paul as though she was a Christmas tree and put on dress parade bunting so that a mole could see her. There isn't going to be any question in anybody's mind about the St. Paul being an American and therefore a neutral steamship." The signs by which the St. Paul will be known to all seafarers alike are her name painted in four foot letters on both sides of the vessel and her bows as well. Arrangements have been made to throw strong light on the lettering at night.

GERMANY'S REPLY GRANTS NEUTRALS 1 STRONG POINT

Washington, Mar. 3.—Hope that the present deadlock in the international situation will soon be broken came to Washington today in the unofficial note from Germany that has been cabled to the United States.

A basis for further negotiations was seen in the German proposals relating to submarines and mines. Germany agrees to discard the one dangerous feature of her war zone proclamation to which all neutral nations took exception—the right of the submarines to blow up merchantmen without warning. She also declares a willingness to such an understanding regarding floating mines and a limitation of zones in which mines are to be placed if Great Britain will abandon her propose blockade and permit foodstuffs to go through to German civilians.

Although it is regarded by officials as practically certain that Great Britain has strengthened her case before the United States by her attitude and it is hoped here that neutral pressure on Great Britain might have a tangible effect in causing her to modify her recent drastic announcement.

It is now understood in official and diplomatic and diplomatic quarters that the United States will not make any representations to Great Britain on the subject of the blockade until the latter replies to the recent American proposals. The fact that Germany already has done so leads officials to believe that Great Britain will hasten her rejoinder. This is expected to be a reply to Germany as well as to the United States.

GERMANY SEEKING TO GET U. S. FRIENDSHIP

Berlin, Mar. 3.—Germany's reply to the American note of Feb. 22, intimating that a suitable basis must be reached by which the naval policies of both England and Germany could be modified has received the entire approval of the Berlin press. It is indicated that Germany has undertaken a diplomatic policy by which she hopes to win the friendship of the United States. The American note contains suggestions as to mine laying for the protection of neutral shipping. On this point the German reply says: "The German government has submitted the American suggestion to tentative examination and believes it can recognize therein an effectively suitable basis for a protocol of the issue. Germany would be prepared to make the suggestive declaration concerning the non-employment of drifting mines and the construction of anchored mines and further agrees to the suggestion to attach a government mitre to any mines which may be laid. German submarines would employ force against mercantile vessels of any flag in so far as it is rrequired for the purpose of carrying out the rights to hold up and search."

¶ "Observer" in this issue tells "Fair Play" he's unfair, and as for "Not a Methodist"—well, Read the Reply on Page Five

LATE WAR BULLETINS

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd.—Counter attacks in the trans-Chorhk district of trans-Caucasia have been repulsed with heavy losses, according to an early report issued at Tiflis. The report adds that the Russians were also successful in the region of Olty, but that there is no change on the balance of the front.

Berlin.—The German admiralty announces that a Britsh merchant ship was torpedoed in the English Channel off Dieppe on Friday last. Another English ship steamed out to the aid of the attacked vesseland found only floating wreckage, it was said.

* * *

(Note.—Dispatches from Dieppe and Havre on Saturday told of the sinking of a British merchant steamer off St. Valery-Sur-Somme, near Dieppe, after she had been torpedoed by a German submarine.)

Bucharest, Roumania.—Russian artillery is bombarding Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, from which they were recently driven by the Austrians. A severe artillery duel is in progress there.

Berlin.—Gains by the Germans in the eastern theater of war is announced in an official statement given out by the War office this afternoon.

Paris.—The official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon was brief and made mention of only two spheres of action—in the Argonne forest and the Champagne district. The French have made a slight advance in Champagne and an artillery duel is in progress in the Argonne.

KAISER PREPARING FOR TRIP TO WEST FLANDERS

London.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Press says that Emperor William is expected to go to the front very soon to witness a series of attacks in West Flanders for which the Germans are preparing. Many fresh German troops are pouring into Belgium. The inhabitants of Liege have been ordered to billet 20.000, the people of Seraing have been ordered to quarter 5,000 and Louvain must billet 10,000. There are already 50.000 Bavarian troops in Liege.

CONGRESS WINDS UP SESSION

No Hopes for Amendment of Bond Issue to Establish Rural Credits

Washington, Mar. 3.—The 63d Congress today was on the final lap of the session. Both houses began a long grind to clean the calendar and leaders planned to hold the members for a long session until noon tomorrow when the session will pass into history.

The Senate sat throughout wrestling with the Indian appropriation bill and the nominations of Presient Wilson to the Federal Trade Commission. All of the general supply bills including the much contested rivers and harbors, and the Indian bill, have been passed by each house of Congress. The Indian measure carries $11,000,000 and almost 50 per cent. rewritten from the House version was adopted by the Senate today. The rivers and harbors bill was also passed early today. It carries a lump sum of $25,000,000 to be expended on existing projects under the direction of the War Department. The agricultural bill was amended in the House and Senate to deal with rural credits, but in conference today it was apparent that the amendment provising for the loan of $50,000,000 in bonds to establish the project will be stricken out.

U.S. MAY LOSE FOREIGN TRADE

Provided Allies Carry Out Threat to Prevent European Trade

Washington, Mar. 3.—Foreign trade between the United States and European countries, involving imports and exports amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, will be disturbed seriously and much of it cut off entirely if the allies in the European war carry out their threat to stop all commerce withh Germany.

Imports from all European countries to the United States during the year 1914, totaled $785,517,509 and the exports from the United States to these countries were $1,339,295,916, according to bureau of foreign and domestic records.

This trade with the countries primarily affected by the blockade in 1914 was: Germany, imports to United States, -149,389,366; exports $158,294,986.

France, imports, $104,215,131; exports, $170,104,041.

England, imports $287,391,443; exports, $599,812,295.

Austria, imports, $15,683,890; exports, $12,801,195.

Denmark, imports, $37,499,623; exports, $41,945,344.

Netherlands, imports, $37,499,623; exports, $100,843,803.

Norway, imports, $11,976,776; exports, $19,635,207.

Turkey, in Europe, imports, $7,948,495; exports, $1,738,156.

MOVING ELEVATOR CUT OFF WOMAN'S HEAD

New York, Mar. 3.—A merry party going for "one last dance" became a sad one early today when one of their number was killed in an apartment house elevator. Mrs. Grace Davis, wife of a Brooklyn lawyer, trie to spring from the "lift" in the apartments at 601 West 35th st. and was killed by the moving car. Her head caught by the steel car was practically severed. It is said that the accident happened when one of the party tried to run the car when they found the elevator boy asleep.

LITTLE HOPE FOR ENTOMBED MINERS

Layland, W. Va., Mar. 3.—Three more boies were taken from mine No. 3 of the New River Coal Co. this morning. This makes a total of 13 bodies recovere. Close to 100 men are still entombe in the mine an little hope of saving them is the belief of company officials.

WEATHER FORECAST

Unsettled and continued cold tonight and Thursday with moderate northwest winds.

THE
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and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
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W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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March 3, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

LAST SHALL BE FIRST

BILL BUNK was an awkward and old fashioned guy, he wore a snuff suit and a plum colored tie. He had little money to hoard up or spend, his shoulders were round and his legs had a bend. He'd blush when the ladies would hover around, as humble was he, as a worm in the ground. He worked in the daytime and studied at night; the folks often wondered if Bill Bunk was right. Claude Pill was a dashing and up to date sport, his collars were high and his trousers were short. He worked for his father and worked when he would, the people all said that he sure would make good. His features were handsome, his manners were fine; the ladies were charmed by this grand social lion. A promising future awaited Claude Pill, he'd be a choice product from fame's grinding mill. Be that as it may, in a very short while Claude had little use for his dash and his style. His father went bankrupt, and what could Claude do? As helpless was he as a bug in a stew. He took a position at very small pay, he's still selling ribbons to this very day. Bill Bunk kept on working, at night studied law. Bill Bunk was a comer the people soon saw. He rose in their favor and, strange to relate, Bill Bunk was elected the 'Gov' of the State. The moral's as good as a well to a thirst—the first shall be last and the last shall be first.

Opinions

Time for Peace

We dot not want any peace to terminate this European war that is a make shift. When arms are laid down it should be under conditions that will insure, as far as human wisdom can effect it, that they stay down. However, this does not mean that the rest of the world must stand by and say nothing till the warring nations have fought themselves to a finish and quit only because they have to. No nation any longer lives unto itself. Europe cannot live unto herself. Her present condition that excites the horror and the pity of mankind lays heavy burdens on every neutral nation of the globe, and the shadows of the crime that has destroyed Belgium and is wasting other lands falls athwart the threshold of every toiler in America, in China, in the islands of the sea.

What would be the effect if all the neutral countries of the world united in a firm, clear, friendly "note" to the nations at war asserting their conviction that the time had come when every consideration of humanity and every interest of the rest of the world, as well as the highest good of the belligerents themselves demanded peace; and a peace that should include in its terms such provisions as the reduction of monstrous armaments, the wiping out of those rings and vested interests that have fattened upon war through the manufacture and sale of armaments, and respect for the will of the peaceful inhabitants of every province as to their political relations?

Are we sure that the time has not already come for this word to be spoken? As a nation are we true to our high mission in an hour like this by waiting till further months of blood shed and barbaric warfare are added to the history of this awful conflict? The feeling is growing here and elsewhere that all is not being done in this direction that ought to be done.

F. H. R.

The Rittman Discoveries.

Three tremendously important factors in the future economic life of this country are concerned in the two chemical discoveries relating to petroleum announced by Mr. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. These are, in brief:

1.—The free use of the discovery as to gasolene production, as promised by the fact that the patents on the processes are to be dedicated to the whole American people, will do more to establish an equality of competition in the oil refining industry than many of the laws directed against monopoly, price-fixing and restraint of trade.

2.—The general utilization of a process which will enable the so-called independent refiners in this country to increase the output of gasolene from petroleum by 200 per cent. or more will make for a conservation of our petroleum resources and at the same time lower prices to an extent that will broaden the use and stimulate the manufacture of gasolene motors.

3.—The process relating to the production of materials necessary for the dye industry will make the United States independent of the rest of the world in this highly important department. At the present moment, the discovery of this process relative to dyes, and the supplementary one relating to the manufacture of high explosives, are particularly a reason for thankfulness.

It is not a reflection upon the Standard Oil interests that, through the great amount of money at their command, they have been able to employ expert chemists and to discover and develop processes which have given them additional advantage over the independent interests in the production of gasolene. Mr. Lane points out that there are several large corporations without Standard Oil affiliations which have efficient processes for the manufacture of this product; but the independents, generally speaking, have never been able to approach the results obtained by the Standard Oil people.

In considering the discovery of the process for the production of materials necessary for the dye industry, the old truism that "Necessity is the mother of invention" inevitably springs to mind. Germany heretofore has been pre-eminent in the dye industry, and now that Germany is isolated by war and the United States cannot obtain dyestuffs from the usual source, necessity breeds its logical child—an invention which will give the economic freedom so desired.

Financial America.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

COMMAND OF THE EARTH

March with her fitful scurrying of snowflakes forms a splendid background for the gay seed catalogue. Spring is tramping close on the heels of the gardner enthusiast and a veritable lord, indeed, is he who owns a plot of ground in the rear of his domicile where he may delve and dig among his cabbages and cosmos.

Unatural and unlearned is the person who has not found the pleasure in this oldest and most valuable of all arts.

Luther Burbank has benefitted man beyond the possibility of calculation. There are not many school children who do now know the name of Luther Burbank along with those o fthe greatest statesmen in the country.

And so for the hoe! Ho, for the man who is at present peering between the gay covers of his favorite seed catalogue! March may rattle at the window panes, but beyond can be seen the shining rows of young cabbages and cosmos.

Ho, for the man who understands the springtime of life, and delves for the secrets of old Mother Earth with his trowel and spade. These are the ones who have command of the earth.

TO SECURE BETTER DEFENSE

Organizations for national defense must be in control of the national authorities. An army reserve unconnected with the army and not under the direction of the War Department is not to be thought of. Therefore the proposed new society, or league, for which Dr. J. E. Hausmann stands as sponser, can scarcely regard itself as an army reserve, or proclaim that its direct purpose is to defend the nation. Even though a nation may lack, through the neglect or inefficiency of its chosen agents, proper means of national defense, it cannot tolerate the existence of a body wholly independent of the Government, formed to provide trained soldiers in case of need.

For these excellent reasons it is fair to assume that the rather flamboyant statement of the purposes of the American Legion in yesterday's newspapers was somewhat misleading. Neither ex-President Roosevelt, who seems to have consented to serve as an adviser of the league, nor Major Gen. Leonard H. Wood could lend his aid to the formation of an extra military body out of the control of State or nation. As a matter of fact, though its formation has been set forth in so extravagant a manner, the new league can be nothing more than a union or association of private citizens who desire to use their collective influence to secure better collective influence to secure better national defenses. Lists of names of able-bodied men competent to do various kinds of military duty might be found useful in an emergency. But in an emergency every patriotic citizen would proffer his services to his Government.

Well-conceived plans for the establishment of an army reserve, a National Guard reserve, a Naval Militia reserve, including men who have served in those branches, have long been in existence. It has been very difficult to get Congressional action upon any plans for the improvement of our defenses. The best work, the only useful work, which the so-called army league, or any similar body, can perform is to try to influence Congressmen to take action in this matter. If every individual citizen who believes that our defenses should be strengthened would say so distinctly to the Congressional representative in his district, the needful legislation would probably be carried through in the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress without any urging from organized bodies of citizens.—N. Y. Times.

LIVE STEAM DEATH TO CATERPILLARS

Pest to Railroad Conquered by Simple Invention of Mechanic.

Hordes of caterpillars proved a serious menace to railroad operation last summer on the McCloud River railroad, in Northern California. Locomotives could not make traction, says "The Scientific American," because of the millions of wriggling crawlers that clogged the rails, forming a slimp mass as the engine passed over them. Sand was of no avail: cresol sprinkled along the rails checked them for only a brief time, and the expedient of placing men on the cowcatcher to sweep off the creatures with a broom was of no value at all. More caterpillars were crushed by the brooms than were brushed clear of the tracks while those that escaped alive promptly crawled back upon the rails before the train had passed.

Apparently the railroad was under the necessity of digging trenches for many miles along both sides of the right of way, a very heavy outlay, but the only effective method so far discovered of holding the creeping hordes in check .This method had been used with success in the lumber camps of that section, which had also been overwhelmed with the pest.

However, this great expense was done away with by an invention of John Kennedy, who devised a system of forcing live steam from the locomotive boiler upon the rails ahead of the cowcatcher. The heat killed the insects, while the force of the jet threw their bodies off the track without crushing them. In this manner the problem was solved with slight expense, as Mr. Kennedy's invention was of extreme simplicity. It consists of a couple of small tubes extending from the boiler to the front of the locomotive and terminating a few inches above each rail. The engineer controls the steam outlet with a simple device. After using this invention for a short period the bodies of countless thousands of caterpillars were banked alongside the track for miles.

Remember the Stewart clippers sold by VanWinkoop, Inc., when you

A Village Tale

By M. QUAD

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It was when Uncle Ebenezer Davidson was postmaster at Hopeville that Silas Thompson and Ben Goodheart met at the postoffice one evening, and as they sat around and whittled and waited for the mail to come in Silas lazily queried:

"Eben, you've been to Cat Hill a hundred times, I reckon, and jest how far do you call it from Hopeville?"

"Jest as far as it is," answered Eben after thinking for about three minutes.

"And that's ten miles?"

"Who said it was?"

"I say so. I carried the mail on that road fur three long years, and I reckon I know the distance purty well. I asked you because some one said you call it only nine and a half miles."

"And that's what I'm sayin' this minit. It's nine miles and a half to an inch."

"Say, Eben, didn't you measure it with a purty short tapeline?" asked Silas as he whittled away.

"It's jest nine and a half," answered Eben in a dogged way.

"It's exactly ten."

"Not an inch over nine and a half!"

"Not an inch under ten miles!"

"Silas, are you crazy or a born fool?" asked Eben as his hair began to curl.

"I ain't a big nuff fool to call it nine miles and a half to Cat Hill," yelled Silas in reply.

They jawed about it half an hour longer, and they parted bad friends. In the course of two or three days Eben put up a sign reading, "Cat Hill—Nine and a Half Miles," and as soon as Silas heard of it he put up another reading, "Cat Hill—Ten Miles." That made things worse, and a half dozen families were mixed up in the quarrel. Almost every night in the year the two men met at the postoffice, and, though they wouldn't notice each other, they had their ways of hurting each other's feelings. Silas would look around to Ezra Billings and giggle and chuckle and say:

"Did you hear that Cat Hill had moved inland a half a mile, Ezra? She used to be ten miles from Hopeville, but she moved up to nine and a half to accommodate sartin smart folks."

Eben would be hurt and want to get even, and he'd look at Jabez White and say:

"Heard about that escaped lunatic, Jabez? They say he's measurin' the road from here to Cat Hill with a tow string and that it keeps him crazy because he can't make but nine and a half miles of it."

The two men never came to blows, but they never met without trying to hurt each other's feelings. If one favored anything the other opposed it, and they were contrary in politics, religion and all public improvements. One day Eben got buried in his well by a cave-in, and though Silas helped to dig him out the chance was one to say:

"Mebbe this narrow escape from death will make him turn to the truth in the future and admit it's ten miles to Cat Hill."

It wasn't four weeks after that when Silas had a saw log roll over him, and as he lay there all flattened out Eben came up and looked on him and said:

"He seems to be a goner, but if the Lord lets him live it will be that he may take half a mile off the distance to Cat Hill and save his soul from perdition."

Folks thought the dispute might wear itself out in a year or two, but it didn't. It kept right on for twenty long years and never grew cold. Eben would have gone to Indiana to live, but he didn't want to leave Silas behind to crow over him, and Silas would not go to Syracuse to run a sawmill for the same reason. At length Eben lay on his dying bed, and just the minute the doctor told him his case was hopeless he sat up and said:

"Then I want you to send for Silas Tompkins. I've got something I want to say to him before I die."

Silas didn't hang back about coming, and after he'd arrived and said he was sorry Eben said to him:

"Silas, how fur is it to Cat Hill?"

"It's jest ten miles, Eben, jest ten."

"But I'm a dyin' man."

"Yes, I know, but it's jest ten miles."

"It's only nine and a half, Silas, and you are as big a fool as you was twenty years ago!"

"Ten miles!"

"Nine and a half!"

Silas went away, and Eben died, and a year later Silas was called to go. When he realized it he said to his wife:

"Martha, don't let anybody bluff you when I'm gone. It's ten miles to Cat Hill, and you stick to it if you have to live on cold taters."

"I'll do it, Silas," she answered.

In a day or two he was dead and buried, and as the usual crowd met at the postoffice in the evening the talk was all about the two men and their lifelong dispute. Some said one was right, and some said the other. There was a stranger present, and by and by he pricked up his ears and asked:

"Was you folks talkin' about the distance to Cat Hill?"

"We was," says Moses Campbell, and he goes on to explain about Eben and Silas.

"Why, they were both blamed fools!" says the stranger when he had the facts in hand. "Do the men who quarrel and [illegible]

THE RUBY STONE

SOMEWHERE in one of his essays Emerson refers to the fact that the ruby stone is formed by a process requiring millions of years—a period of time in which the Andes and the Alps, by comparison, come and go like the rainbow.

Character is like the ruby stone. Each of us is a builder; a builder of habits, a builder of ideas, ideals, ambitions, hopes, fancies and a builder of character. Character is a composite of many things; it is the unit or the norm of the individual. Character is developed through experience. It represents the individual after having gone through the crucible of experiments, tests and temptations.

The ideas and ideals we hold each day are molding our character into positive form. Character represents the best in man after it has gone through a long and determined process of refinement. The fact that we have certain beautiful aspirations, the fact that we hold certain beautiful ideals, is gradually transforming each of us into the very thing to which we work and aspire.

The process of character-building is the most tedious, yet the most beautiful thing in the life of the individual—a still more highly refined process than that which forms the ruby stone.

The average man goes into business, not so much to make money as he does to expand, to grow, to evolve. The business man is a builder. He is restless, prompted by a desire to do, to act, to work, to be on his way. The man who is dishonest in business gives us an example of energy run amuck.

We know a man by the kind of shop, store, factory or place of business he runs. His character shines out through his business affairs. It is written in the way he keeps his desk, in the attitude of mind he holds toward his employes, in what he desires to do for his customers, in the integrity he observes in all his business transactions with other men.

Character building is building for all time. Men die and pass away. But character is like the ruby stone. It is the most precious, the most beautiful, and the most to be desired of all things.

Mind you well the little things—watch you with care the tendencies which spring up mushroomlike here and there in your everyday conduct to destroy character. Remember, you are a builder; character is all you have, all that you can leave that will not pass away.

Character is the monument you leave for those who follow after you. It is the measure of what you have been, of what you have said and believed; the measure of the truths you have discovered and made a part of you and your conduct. Character is the measure of your sincerity, the measure of the company you have been to yourself; and we know a man by the kind of company he keeps—when he is alone.

Character is the monument you make and mold through having worked and lived. It is the ruby stone of your beautiful fancies, of your divine moments, the ruby stone of your better self.

"RIGHTS OF THE CHILD"

Religious Education Convention In Buffalo

Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 3.—The twelfth annual convention of the Religious Education Association began here today. The thirty different meetings of the convention will focus attention on the topic of "The Rights of the Child."

There will be about one hundred papers and addresses discussing the places of the child in the family, the churches, the state, the schools and the civic life, and the plans for properly fitting the child for the needs of modern life.

The speakers include leading representatives of practically all the different religious communions and of the different types of schools and colleges. The organization is international in its membership of the field, but the war prevents many foreign speakers from being in attendance.

Some of the notable persons who will participate are: Bishop Charles D. Williams, Bishop F. J. McConnell, John T. Finley, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, Charles T. Stelzle, Philander P. Claxton, Rabbi Abram Simon, Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, Graham Taylor and Charles F. Thwing.

The association recently adopted recently adopted the policy of alternating types of convention, the one held last year was of the "specialized type," consisting of reports and conferences on higher education; the one here will be of the "popular type" with large public meetings in addition to the many conferences and reports of special commission.

The meetings will last five days.

FACTORY LAWS SAID TO BE TOO STRINGENT

The Watertown Standard says that many of that city's manufacturing concerns will be compelled to discharge a large percentage of their present employes if the present state factory laws are to be complied with to the letter. So serious is the situation that a joint meeting of the manufacturers' committee of the chamber of commerce and a number of factory managers was held Saturday night. As the result of the meeting a communication was sent to Senator Elon R. Brown at Albany Monday, citing specific instances in which a compliance with the law will materially effect local industries, and requesting him to seek certain changes in the law to the end that properly equipped factories may be exempt.

The chamber of commerce takes the attitude that while the local concerns are breaking the law at the present time, that the safey first conditions which have been installed in the buildings do not necessitate the manufacturers from [illegible] solely for congested manufacturing sections of the larger cities and that the law should be so changed that it will not retard the industries of such cities as Watertown.

In several cities throughout this country they are starting what they call "Help Your Fellow-Man Societies." The requirements for membership is that your hair is gray. The idea is not one of charity. All the members ask is an equal show. The plan has helped many a man up the hill.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
National Bank of Commerce,
Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all

SIN WILL FOLLOW ALL MEN TO ENDS OF EARTH

BILLY SUNDAY SERMON

Billy Sunday's Sunday evening sermon was on the theme, "Be Sure your Sins will Find you Out." He said:

Your sins, not mine. Mine won't find you out, and yours won't find me out. Sin is the one thing in the universe which can permanently damage a man and eternally damn him. Disappointment may worry him, grief may sadden him, diversity may bring him hardships and heartaches, but the only thing that can permanently leave its stamp on a man's character, and eternally damn him in hell is sin. No man or woman can escape from his or her sins. Every sin you have ever committed or ever will committ will bring you to account, you will have to pay for it, and you never will sin that you won't have to pay for it. Nobody ever sinned that wasn't a loser by it. Nobody ever committed a sin that ever paid. The most stupendous, gigantic folly that ever entered the mind of a man or woman is the supposition that it pays to do wrong.

There may be those here tonight who are planning some sin, and your presence here is only that many hours nearer the time, the hour and the place you will committ that sin. In fact, your presence here might be for the purpose of eluding people, and you are here simply for the purpose of warding off suspicion, and you can scarcely wait until my message is over and you can creep off in the darkness and propagate your iniquity. That won't pay. I won't see it, the people here won't see it, but the eye of the Lord runs through the earth, and **there is no blackness that can hide your iniquities away from God.**

There are some things in life about which there are degrees of uncertainty. You are not certain that you will die. Jesus Christ may burst on the world and judge it beforre the clock will strike 12 at midnight. Therefore millions may reach heaven without death. You are not sure that the sun will rise tomorrow. We suppose it will. It has risen ever since God put it in the sky, and it has swung with perfect precision and never deviated one bit. I presume it will rise tomorrow—I would be disappointed if it didn't—but I haven't anything in the word of God to assure me that the sun will rise. Therefore, I am sure that my sins will find me out.

Pounding Brains Out in Cells

You need not come here to find if that is true. You need not read the Bible to find out if that is true. All you need to do is to read the newspapers, go to the penitentaries and the jails, go to the haunts of sin. Go see them pounding their brains out in padde cells in the insane asylum. It will prove it there. You may commit a sin and there may be a recompense attache to it, but not without remorse. You will have to pay for it, and if you are bount to sin you will have to suffer for it. If you put your hand in the fire and thus violate a law of nature you will have to suffer for it. You may escape the law, but you will not escape the consequence of sin. If a man breaks the law he may not have to account for the violation of it before a human court, but he will have to pay for the sin he committed.

Your sins will find you out in a good many ways.

First, in human law. Of course, the execution of all human law will be more or less imperfect. A man who breaks the law may elude consequence possibly for a day, a week or years. Not all the criminals have been captured. Not all the men who have committed murder have had to suffer for it. You may escape the human law, but you will not escape God's law. And you'd be dumfounded to know how few criminals escape. You may be congrartulating yourself that they know not what you are or what you have done, but that is the greatest folly that ever found entrace into your brain, for your sin will find you out.

Over in Illinois some years ago a rich farmer went to town, drew several hundred dollarrs from the bank, drank freely of liquor, and along about dark he was seen to enter his carriage and start for home, seven miles in the country, but he never reached there. His family waited for him until midnight and after, but he didn't come, and in the morning they found his team, tired and jaded, standing at the gate waiting for kind hands to open it. They saw no evidence of a struggle in the carriage. The whip was in the socket and the lines wrapped around it. Everything seemed to be in order. Not a drop of blood could be found. They knew not what to do.

Skeleton in Middle of Pond

They hired the best detectives that money could buy. Finally a man was arrested on suspicion but he easily and readily proved an abili. Shortly after his release he sold his farm and went away. Years rolled on. On the farm of the man who had been arrested charged with the crime was a pond, fed by springs which had never been known to be dry, but there was a long drought throrugh July and August and into September. It didn't rain and the sun's rays sucked that pond dry, and in the middle of it they found a human skeleton, around which was a log chain, and on the log chain was carved the initials of the man they had suspected, and they readily identified the skelton as that of the missing farmer because of a defect—the absence of two fingers on his left hand. They searched all over, and out on the Pacific coast they found this man whom they had arested. There on his deathbed, and a few hours before he died, he confessed that he had murdered the man for his money and had carried his body out in the dead of night, fastened the chain on it and dropped it into the middle of the pond. But God let the sun suck that old pond dry, that the grinning skeleton might stand at that man's bier and point his finger and hiss at him before he slid into hell.

I say again, that sin is the only thing that damns and curses a man. And my warrfare in Philadelphia is against sin, not against your manhood or your womanhood. I'm fighting the things that threaten to put you in hell. In the name of God, I'm your friend.

Disease is the result of certain sins just as naturally as that water will seek its level or that fire will burn. There is an intimate connection between morality and health. We all know that morality is conducive to longevity and we all know that immorality is conducive to a shorrtness of days.

Live Longer Without 'Booze'

"The wicked will not live out all their days." The man that loves God will live longer than the booze-fighter. The pure man will live longer than the libertine. The honest man will live longer than the thief. "The wicked shall not live out all their days," and if you put it purely on the basis of longevity, it pays for a man to do right and cut sin out of his life and out of his heart. **All sins have physical consequences. The man that drinks has to suffer physically. The man that commits adultery has to suffer physically. There is no sin you can commit that does not have physical consequences. Why are there so many broken bodies in our land today? Sin, Why so many shattered intellects? Sin.**

Take anger. Prof. Edmund Gates, of Washington, has crystallized from secretions of the human body when that person was in anger forty-two deadly poisons. He has crystallized also from secretions of the human body when that person was in a state of happiness and peace of mind forty-two health giving qualities, proving that anger, my friends, is the worst thing you can have; proving that evenness of temper is conducive to longevity. It doesn't pay to do wrong.

If you will start out and eliminate from the world all diseases which are caused by sin, you will be dumfounded to find out how little disease will remain. I will grant you the disease may be hereditary. You may have some physical defect not because you broke any moral law, but because your father or your mother or your grandfather or your great-grandfather did, and "God visits the iniquities of the parents unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate Him." I agree with you that it may be the result of accident. Lots of people have to bear some physical defect or disease as the result of accident. I have known of cancer to be brought on by accident. I have known people to be afflicted because of hereditary transmission, because it will go down from generation to generation, yet after all is said, if you will eliminate from the world all disease and suffering which are the result of sin, you would be dumfounded to find out how little disease would remain, and if people would only quit sinning and go to serving God, you could eliminate two-thirds of the disease in the world.

Sin Breeds Ulcer in Character

But that is not all. Something else has to suffer. That is your good name. Otharsr might call it your character. Sin will breed an ulcer in your character. I don't think a rotten body is half as bad as a rotten character. I would rather have my body a mass of corruption, with a good, clean name than to stand up with a perfect physical body and a rotten name and character. So you have to suffer in your name, in your character, for it.

A lip poisons your moral blood. A man can't cheat another man in business that he doesn't pay for it. Wrong a man in his wages and you will have to suffer for it. Wrong a man with his wife and you will have to suffer for it. Wrong a woman with her husband and you will have to suffer for it. You can't read an impure book that you don't suffer for it, and I have made it a rule never to read a book that is impure. It is a fight and a struggle all the way through.

There's always a gang around ready to send boys and girls in school vile literature and pictures. It is alleged that in every community there's a gang of miserable hell's harpies who give boys and girls heroin. Once they get in the grip of it, they become easy prey for the God-forsaken, black-hearted panderers up and down the land. Every one of that bunch ought to be shot.

At the age of sixty-seven, Edison is "coming back" again. His capacity for long hours and hard work they have called genius. There are plenty of men in this country with equal capacity, with just as much genius; but they don't prove it.

NATIONAL BANK NEWS

Washington:—The corporate existence of the National Bank of Haverstraw, N. Y., was re-extended by the Controller of the Curreney today until Feb. 26, 1935, as was the Union National Bank, of Muncie, Ind.

The application of the State Bank, of Pepin, Wis., for conversion into the First National Bank, of Pepin, capital $25,000, was received.

The application of the Citizens' National Bank, of Cicero Ind., capital $30,000, to organize was received.

NAKED EYE CAN COUNT 3,000 STARS

No More Visible at Night from Any One Place on Earth.

Did you ever try to count all the stars you could see? Or, thinking this a hopeless task, did it ever occur to you that 5,000 would be a generous estimate of their number? This is true. The stars of the sky, visible from any one place, may be counted in a few hours under ordinary circumstances, if the night is clear, says "The Wisconsin Bulletin." They do not exceed 2,000 or 3,000, the exact number depending upon atmospheric conditions and the keenness of the individual eye.

Yet, however many are seen, there is always the vague impression of more just beyond the limit of visibility. In fact, much more than half of what we call starlight comes from stars that are, separately, too small to be seen, but whose number is so great as to more than make up for their individual faintness. The Milky Way is just such a cloud of faint stars, and through the telescope breaks up into shining points each an independent star.

These faint stars, which are found in every part of the sky, as well as in the Milky Way, are usually called telescopic, in recognition of the fact that they can be seen only in the telescope, while the other brighter ones are known as lucid stars.

Nearly nineteen centuries ago St. Paul noted that "one star differeth from another star in glory," and no more apt words can be found to mark the difference of brightenss which the stars present. Even prior to St. Paul's day the ancient Greek astronomers had divided the stars in respect of brightness into six groups, which the modern astronomers still use, calling each group a magnitude.

Thus a few of the brightest stars are said to be of the first magnitude, the great mass of faint ones which are just visible to the unaided eye are said to be of the sixth magnitude, and intermediate degree of brilliancy are represented by the intermediate magnitudes, second, third, fourth and fifth. The telescopic stars show among themselves an even greater range of brightness than do the lucid ones, and the system of magnitudes has been extended to include them, the faintest [illegible] telescope of the present time being of the twentieth or twenty-first magnitude.

The word magnitude has no reference to the size of the stars, but only to their brightness. Some stars do not remain always of the same magnitude, but change their brightness from time to time, and this not on account of cloud or mist in the atmosphere, but from something in the star itself. These are called variable stars and to their number we must also add certain extraordinary stars that flash up unexpectedly where nothing had been seen before, abide for a time and then die away. These are called new or temporary stars.

No Use to Try and Wear Out Your Cold, It Will Wear you Out Instead

Thousands keep on suffering Coughs and Colds through neglect and delay. Why make yourself an easy prey to serious ailments and epidemics as the result of a neglected Cold? Coughs and Colds sap your strength and vitality unless checked in the early stages. Dr. King's New Discovery is what you need—the first dose helps. Your head clears up, you breathe freely and you feel so much better. Buy a bottle today and start taking at once.

PIANOS

Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?

Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?

Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?

The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.

See them, critically try them at

Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible] JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

H. L. LAKE, M. D.
Specialist in Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT
GLASSES CAREFULLY FITTED
9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.
218 Oneida St., Fulton, N. Y.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

Get Into the Early MARCH Numbers of The Fulton Evening Times —Mr. Advertiser

DON'T THROW AWAY GOOD WILL

SEVERAL PUBLICITY EXPERTS RECENTLY GAVE THEIR OPINIONS ON PRESENT ADVERTISING CONDITIONS.

J. B. Shelffield, advertising director of Gimbel Brothers, New York city, in discussing the temptation to discontinue advertising, has the following to say:

"Probably more money is wasted in advertising by running consistently in a publication for a long time, and then suddenly dropping it, than in any other way.

"It amounts to deliberately throwing away the good will which the readers of that publication have built up for the advertiser's name and product.

"It is better to advertise moderately, but regularly, than to use larger copy spasmodically."

H. K. McCann, the well known advertising agent, says that persistent advertising pays, because:

"Advertising is friendly. It persaudes. Slowly but inevitably, it creates the attitude of good will and confidence. It brings customers—who stay. A business built up in this way is built on a firm foundation. It's the kind of success that lasts. But it cannot be done in a day—or a month. Nothing but persistent advertising will accomplish this sort of success."

TAKE THE ADVICE

of these experts and carry a daily announcement in the first Fulton Daily Evening Newspaper—THE FULTON EVENING TIMES—it reaches the homes of 2,500 persons—more than the combined circulation of the two out of town evening papers.

SCHOOL PROBLEM DISCUSSED AGAIN

Concensus of Opinion Among Business Men and City Officials Is That Seminary Site Is Best

Last night in the Chamber of Commerce Council a meeting was held at the call of Mayor F. E. Fox for the purpose of gathering information and data for which a feasible plan could be devised for procuring a high school site.

Those present were the members of the Common Council, Superintendent of Schools, President of Chamber of Commerce, L. W. Emerick, J. R. Sullivan, D. C. Case, Dr. E. A. Gladman, Attorney A. T. Jennings, Irving Galusha, Fire Commissioner John White and a large number of people anxious to get some light on this vexing question.

Mayor Fox, in opening the meeting, ~~school had been called to his attention~~ school had been called to his attention more than once and the progressive citizens of this city are clamoring louder and louder for a real high school which will be not only a credit to the city but also will be the means of giving efficient training to our young men and young women thereby fitting them to cope with graduates of high schools from other cities far less prosperous or progressive.

Dr. Fox went on to say that the lease for the four rooms in the Falley Seminary now used by the Department of Education for high school purposes would expire on July 1 of this year, and the option held by the city of Fulton had already expired and that he understood an option for $18,000 had been secured by an outside party for the purchase of the Falley Seminary property, which is in excess of the option formerly held by the city. Dr. Fox said that something must be done soon relative to this question, so he invited the Common Council and many public spirited citizens to meet that a full, free and calm exchange of views on this most urgent subject might be had.

The Mayor then asked Professor Fairgrieve for any information he could furnish on the subject. The reply was that through the efforts of his department the option for the purchase of the Falley Seminary for $16,000 which had expired, had again been renewed and continued by the heirs of the Falley estate until July 1st, when the city's lease of the property talso erpires; he explained that four rooms now rented by the city for high school purposes at $1,000 per year were but a makeshift and within two years this would not be ample room were this city to attempt to keep up to the standard set by the State Department of Education which this city and every other city under state jurisdiction in matters of education are compelled to live up to.

The interchanging of class rooms several times a day necessitated by lack of room is a shameful waste of time and upsets the orderly routine of a day's work. "Each year it gets more difficult," said the Professor, "and within two years it will be impossible to cope with at all."

The State Department of Education has as yet made no official complaint of these conitions, but any day might bring forth an official notification that unless the city of Fulton takes better care to provide its children with the proper accommodations for high school purposes a withdrawal of public moneys will be the penalty.

Temporary Quarters

"Some people suggested temporary schools in churches, but," said the Professor, "this would lead to no end of prejudice and discussion and leave the classes scattered all over the city, a thing in itself not to be tolerated."

The Falley Seminary site Prof. Fairgrieve stated was an ideal location and with some slight alterations could be made safe and roomy enough for a few years until the city was in a better position to erect a modern structure.

E. J. Penfield, President of Chamber of Commerce, stated that a committe consisting of a member from each ward took up this site question and made a thorough investigation of the Nelson, Falley, Dr. Lake's and Livingston properties and that he would be glad to furnish this report for the Mayor and his board should they desire it.

Mr. Penfield said he would feel grieved indeed if this progressive city should fail to equip its young men and women with the same training secured elsewhere, and in offering his support and the support and assistance of the Chamber of Commerce urged an awakening of public sentiment through publicity.

L. J. Emerick, President of the First National Bank, stated that in his opinion $16,000 was a low price for the Falley Seminary property and he knew that $18,000 had been offered the heirs for it, but that it had been refused because they desired the city to own this plot and had been most tolerant with the city in still offering it after it had been twice rejected by election.

Mr. Emerick believes that this site is the most desirable one obtainable and it is near enough for all to reach conveniently. He also emphatically warned all present that the State Department of Education will step in and say what must be done in the near future.

Attorney Jennings urged quick action and felt that as two-thirds of the population resided on the east side the high school should be located there. The Nelson sight is a desirable one if the noise of passing cars were not objectionable, this site might be obtained by condemnation proceedings.

Proper Information

John R. Sullivan believes that the Falley Seminary site is offered at a reasonable price and in his opinion would be suitable to all, after the people had been properly informed concerning the conditions under which the city is now renting it and by what terms it could be purchased.

"We must get a site soon or build a new school, and were these conditions clearly explained to the taxpayers the Falley site would be chosen," said Mr. Sullivan.

D. C. Case stated that he regrets the rivalry between the East and West side, but felt that the time for a high school on the West Side had passed, and urged that a clear and plain statement of the merits of the Falley Seminary proposition be put before the public thus leaving no chance for prejudice to enter when the matter comes up for a vote.

Dr. Gladman said that when the Falley Seminary proposition was up before it was simply buffeted about upon the waves of prejudice worked up in the minds of those who were not familiar either with the availability of the site or the conditions under which it could be purchased. He urged that the proposition be presented on its merits by opening up a full public discussion on all of the conditions surrounding the matter. Dr. Gladman firmly believes that after the matter is properly presented by the prss, another election would result in the selection of the Falley Seminary site.

Publicity Desired

Mayor Fox closed the meeting by thanking all present for their views and urged the press to give full publicity to the attitude of the city officials and leading business men on the purchasing of this high school site. The meeting was the first real open discussion on this most important subject. The city must have a properly equipped high school or the State Department of Education will take drastic measures to force such action. The children of our citizens should be equipped with the same efficient training received elsewhere; prejudice in selection of a proper site must be buried for the general good. The Falley Seminary site is reasonable, can be purchased on easy terms, is by the concensus of opinion of both city officials and leading business men of both sides of the river available and with but slight alterations could be made to serve for several years to come or until such time when the city is in a position to erect more modern structure. Let the East and West Side lay aside their differences and unite in bringing about the selection of this Falley Seminary site because it is the best of all the sites presented and without questoin the most reasonable.

EARL—NEVILLE

At the home of Mr. and Mrsr. William Neville, Hannibal, at 7 o'clock last night their daughter, Maud Guthrie Neville was married to Grove Nelson Earl of Bethel. The ceremony was performed in the company of seventy-five guests by Rev. John Hann, pastor of the Hannibal Baptist church. The bride was attended by Miss Mae Bell as bridesmaid. The best man was Homer Baldwin of Lysander. The house was decorated in green and white. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Earl left for a short trrip, after which they will reside in Hannibal.

Those You Know

Mrs. George Hanna of Oneida st. will give a linen shower this evening in honor of Miss Edith Albion whose marriage to A. Holmes will take place in the early spring.

* * *

Miss Loretta Donahue has been ill at her home in Walradt street.

* * *

Miss Helen Seymour of Syracuse University has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Seymour.

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Munger enterrtained a few friends at her home, 17 N. Sixth st., in honor of Mrs. Lawrence Perkins of Ithaca.

* * *

Master Robert Neyhart of the Postal Telegraph office is battling with a severe case of the mumps at his home in Hart st.

* * *

Mrs. Mary DeLarm and family have leased the lower flat of Riley Harding, at 419 Oneida street.

* * *

Mrs. Lois VanBuren is seriously ill with erysipelas at her home in Rochester st.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Hudson will entertain the West Side P. T. Embroidery club at her home, 173 West 1st st. Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Breads of S. 4th st. are entertaining friends from Auburn.

* * *

Mrs. B. J. McGrath of Oswego has been in the city as Mrs. J. Reynolds' guest.

* * *

Mrs. E. F. Palmer of West Broadway is slowly recovering from an illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown of Oneida street have been entertaining guests from Liverpool, N. Y.

* * *

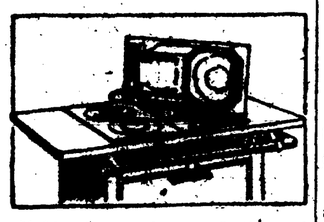
Miss Gertrude Candee of Emory st. is suffering with a severe attack of quinsy.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gardner of Cayuga st., are rejoicing over the arrival of bouncing baby boy.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

New Gas Range Designed to Econimize Fuel.



Making two gas burners do the work of five, with a resulting saving in fuel, is the feature of a new gas range that has just been brought out. The top of the range consists of two detachable sections, each heated independently by one burner, and each section has two stove holes, with lids like those of an ordinary stove. Each burner is at the front of the stove and heats the lid over it by the direct action of the flame. The hot gases, instead of escaping as in an ordinary stove, then pass through a shallow flue to an outlet at the rear, heating the remainder of the section.—Popular Mechanics.

Baked Sausage With Dressing.

For this do not use very fat sausage. Make a dressing with three cups of dry bread soaked in cold water. Press out the water and season highly with pepper, salt and sage or grated onion. Some housekeepers like both sage and onion. Pile up the dressing in the middle of the frying pan and curl the sausage around it. Cook without a cover basting often. Take out the meat and dressing on a platter and pour off some of the surplus fat. Add one pint of hot water and a thickening made of two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Have the gravy thick, smooth and a fich brown. Pour the gravy over the meat and dressing on the platter or serve separately.

Fried Chicken, Southern Style.

Fry a dozen slices, sliced thin, of fat salted pork. Add thereto a medium sized onion, also cut in slices, which remove when cooked a delicate brown. Cut into six or seven pieces a young chicken, which season with a hint of pepper and salt and dredge with flour. Fry them in the hot fat until they attain a rich brown tint. Then, if done, take them up, drain and place them on a dish that can be kept hot. Add to the pork fat, if any remains, a cupful of rich milk thickened with flour, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and the fried onions. Let it come to a boil, and when done pour over the chicken.

Stewed Carrots.

Scrape and wash young carrots, then boil quite rapidly in enough water to cover, with cover partially or entirely off. When nearly done add salt. When tender drain, cut into strips, return to stewpan with a generous amount of butter, seasoning and cream. Let come to a boil and serve hot. For a change in place of the cream use some meat or chicken broth. For variety use three parts carrots to one part sliced onions, cook and serve as above

Pea Soup.

Split dried peas, one-half pound; water, three pints; onion, one; carrot, one; turnip, one small slice; flour, one tablespoonful; butter, one ounce; herbs, one small bunch; salt and pepper to taste. Boil peas, vegetables and herbs in the water until the peas are quite soft, then rub through the sieve. Mix the flour and butter smoothly together and add the soup gradually, so as not to lump; boil for three minutes, season and serve.

Banana Fritters.

Beat three or four bananas to a cream. Add one egg, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, a little salt, one-fourth cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of sugar and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Beat until thoroughly mixed. Have the fat heated as for doughnuts. Dip a spoon in the fat and use it to shape the fritters. Fry until brown. Sprinkle with powdered sugar or serve with lemon juice.

Breadcrumb Omelet.

A pleasing variation of a plain omelet may be made as follows: First take a cup of breadcrumbs and pour over them three-fourths of a cup of hot milk and set this aside to cool. When this is cold add it to the beaten yolks of three eggs. After these are thoroughly blended fold in the well beaten whites and cook in the usual manner.

Airing the Sickroom.

Cover the patient over while airing the sickroom. Let down the window at the top and swing door rapidly, but quickly, for a few minutes backward and forward. This will pump the bad air out and draw in the fresh air from the window.

Baking Powder.

Pass a half pound of bicarbonate of soda and six ounces of tartaric acid through a sieve, mix with a quarter of a pound of rice flour and sift all together two or three times. Store in tin and keep in a dry place.

Washing Silk Stockings.

Silk stockings should never be ironed. Wash them in soapsuds (made with good white soap and lukewarm water) and rinse in clear water of the same temperature. Rough dry.

WAGES PAID ON CANADIAN FARMS

Average Value of Land Held for Agricultural Purposes, Including Buildings, Is $38.41 Per Acre

Ottawa.—The following bulletin has been issued by the Census and Statistics Office:

"For the whole of Canada the average value of farm land for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, farms, stables and other farm buildings, is returned as $38.41 per acre, which is about equal to that of the last similar inquiry in 1910, when the value was given as $38.45 per acre. In 1911 the average was returned by the census as $30.41, but this value was based upon returns from all occupiers, including farms, only recently settled and therefore of less value. By Provinces the average values of 1914 range from $21 per acre in Alberta to $150 per acre in British Columbia. In this Province, however, the high value is due to orcharding, ordinary agriculture being subsidiary to fruit culture.

"In recent years the wages of farm help have increased considerably, and they reached their highest point during the bumper harvest of 1913. But in 1914 the pendulum swayed back, less labor being required on farms owing to lighter crops. Since August the war has had for one of its effects an increase in the supply of farm labor and consequently a fall in the wages. The demand for labor this winter has also decreased because of the increased cost of board. For the Dominion the average wages per month during the summer, including board, were $35.55 for male and $18.81 for female help. For the year, including board, the average wages were $323.30 for males and $189.35 for females, while the average cost of board per month works out to $14.27 for males and $11.20 for females, as compared with $12.49 and $6.53 in 1910.

"Average wages per month in 1914 were lowest in Prince Edward Island, viz., $24.71 for males and $14.48 for females; in Nova Scotia they were $31.20 and $14.80 and in New Brunswick $31.93 and $15.00. In Quebec the averages were $33.56 and $15.65, and in Ontario $32.09 and $16.67. In the western Provinces they were for males $39.13 in Manitoba, $40.51 in Saskatchewan and $40.26 in Alberta, females receiving $22.35 in Manitoba, $22.96 in Saskatchewan and $23.63 in Alberta. The highest wages were paid in British Columbia, viz., $47.85 for males and $31.18 for females, these averrages being substantially less than in 1910 when males received $57.40 and females $38.

"Values are well maintained so far as comparison with the three years ended 1910 is concerned; but during 1914 there has been a substantial reduction in the value both of horses and of swine. It is a cause of general complaint that the demand for horses other than for military purposes has fallen off, and that prices are less by from 25 to 40 or 50 per cent. than they were in 1913.

"Owing to the high price of grain the keeping of swine in the West is said to be no longer a paying proposition. Hogs have been sold for what they will fetch—frequently for as little as 3½c. per pound—and many have been marketed in an unfinished condition."

SCHUMANN CLUB'S MONDAY NIGHT PROGRAM

The Schumann club met with Miss Elder Monday night. The following excellent program was given:

Two Violins—Selection from Opera, "Hansel and Gretel."
Mrs. Owens, Miss Barnes

Piano—Sinfonietta ..... Korngold
Miss Elder

Vocal—
Beam from Yonder Star—Bullard
Gethsemane—Mary Turner Salter
Mrs. Snyder

Piano—Autumn.....Chaminade
Miss Hall

Vocal—Beauty's Eyes.....Tosti
Miss Allen
(Violin obligato by Mrs. Owens)

Piano—Voices of Spring ... Sinding
Miss Palmer

Vocal—Cycle of Songs (Love's Epitome) Salter
Miss La Londe

Piano—On the Heath.....Strauss
Mrs. Achilli

Vocal—I Hear You Calling Me..
..Marshall
Miss Hodges

Violin Thais.....Massenet
Mrs. Owens

COURT NOTES

Daniel York, junk dealer, of West 1st st., was brought before Judge Wilson yesterday on a complaint made by Mrs. Chas. Monta under Section 43 and 720 of the Penal Code. Judge Wilson discharged the defendant stating that the case a matter which belonged in the civil courts.

Attorney for Lena E. Harrington and Mrs. Maud Monta stated today that complaints in two actions for slander each for $500 damages would be served on York as soon as they had been drawn.

HAPPY HOUR Today
11th Episode of Master Key, Grace Gunard in
The Girl of the Secret Service
in 2 parts
and other attractions 10 cents

DAVID B. CARROLL
TEACHER OF PIANO
Can accommodate about 10 more pupils
Phone 459 168 W. Second St.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Complete Coverage
Prompt Adjustments
Streeter & VanSanford
Phone 64 tf.

ONYX BILLIARDS and BOWLING
Thoroughly Lighted and Ventilated
Clean Sport and Healthy Exercise
Tables and Alleys Reserved On Request
Always Ready and At Your Service
PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

Business Conditions Are Improving
Are you improving your property by installing Electric Lights?
Take advantage of our offer to wire your home at cost.
ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

STOP! THINK!! CONSIDER!!!
how you are wasting your energy with poor glasses for that Priceless Eyesight. Come and let us examine your eyesight and fit you with proper glasses.
WM. C. MORGAN

THE QUIRK THEATRE
TODAY
GUS SUN'S VAUDEVILLE
5 — BIG ACTS — 5
The most Remarkable and Exciting Attraction Ever Offered Vaudeville Patrons
THE WONDERFUL BERNE TROUPE
A demonstration of the marvelous tricks of self defence as practiced by the people of Lapland since the 11th Century
The Red Raven Trio — Lew Gordon, Marion Snow, Manny King — IN A COMEDY SKETCH "Too Much Mrs. Johnson"
REDED & HILTON — The Doll and the Soubrette
Brennan and Cleveland — Comedy Musical Act
STONE & MANNING — Comedians, Singers and Dancers
REGULAR REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS
PRICES: Matinee, Balcony, 10c, Lower Floor 15c, Evening, Gallery, 10c, Balcony, 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats, 30c.
SEATS NOW SELLING
TOMORROW—Cohan & Harris' "Officer 666" Photo Drama in 5-parts
FRIDAY and SATURDAY—Feature Photoplays.

OBSERVER" REPLIES TO "FAIR PLAY"

AND "NOT A METHODIST"; HE ENDEAVORS TO PUT THEM IN RIGHT

itor Evening Times:

I was privileged to read the letters in your issue of last evening, of which is signed "Fair Play" and the other, "Not a Methodist." the writer is a firm believer in fair play at all times and under all rcumstances, I will endeavor to answer this one first.

In the first place, we would suggest that "Fair Play" will make his business to read the letters that were written last summer by dward Joslin and "Observer." He will get at the bottom of bserver's so-called imaginary grudge to begin with and possibly arn a few other things that at the present time, he no doubt is unaware of. Some may have regarded the controversy as a joke, on account of the clean manner in which it was conducted; but, withal could be found deep voiced thoughts that are worthy of consideration.

The casual mention of the other church seems to have cut something loose in "Fair Play," as we note he devotes quite a little space to the subject. We will not dispute your statement, Brother; we do not believe that any of the charter members, or any who have joined recently, have regretted their action. In fact, they seem—a lot of hem—to carry the idea that State street church and Rev. Holmes are all there is to Methodism in Fulton, and, possibly they are right—we do not intende to dispute them. The writer does not intend to try and start anything between these two bodies—attend both places of worship and decide which is best suited to your requirements—is our advice.

Now, Mr. "Fair Play," when you make the statement that "Observer" has an imaginary grudge against the First Methodist church, you are decidedly in gross error and you are not what your signature means to imply—a lover of justice and fair play. When you call plain and well founded facts, "arrows of sarcasm thurst at this house of worship" you are again in error. The Good Book says, "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," and if you had read and remembered the letters of last Summer, you would have learned that "Observer" is a dyed-in-the-wool Methodist, and it is only the manner in which present day Methodists have digressed from the teachings of their fathers, that causes the writer to deal out the facts as he has.

As the writer has before stated in a former letter, "Observer" has attended services at the First M. E. church—with no malice aforethought, and not through curosity. Dear friends of ours—people who would not misstate facts, have also attended—as visitors and strangers. We were all accorded the same sort of welcome—namely, such as you would get in an icehouse. Members in good standing of this church have agreed that this statement is true—and we are informed, upon good authority, that Dr. Stockwell in one of his sermons admonished the members of this particular church to be cordial. Possibly, since the last revival, things have changed; the Lord knows they needed changing. "Fair Play" advises "Observer" to get posted—take that advice yourself, Brother.

The answer to the so-called letter by the one who styles himself "Not a Methodist" must necessarily be short. Really, such an attempt to be humorous and witty at the expense of some one who has done nothing but present facts, shows beyond doubt that the one who seems anxious for us to know he is not a Methodist, does not write even as well as a "child with a half grown idea." We consider his remarks do not constitute an answer to our former letter; and, further, the tone of his letter borders closely on vituperation.

"OBSERVER."

PUPILS REACH 2000 MARK

Scholarship Attainments During Closed Term Number Just Fifty

School notes furnished by Superintendent Fairgrieve convey the information that there arre 339 students now registered in the high school.

The list of the first fifty in scholarship during the closed term follows:

Henry Holly	95.4
Harriet Hudson	93.75
Minnie Ferguson	93
Amelia Rolfe	92.25
Deliah Rounds	91.5
Earl Hopkins	91.43
Florence Fallon	91.2
Lula Kie	91
Harold Thompson	90.8
Fred King	90.5
Hazel King	90.5
Marion Little	90.4
Marjorie Brackett	90
Doris Osborne	90
Pearl Foster	89.75
Elizabeth Royce	89.66
Lillian Simons	89.4
Gertrude Canee	89
Helen Cusack	89
Lyman Woosge	89
Mae Roach	88.66
Mildred Brown	88.5
Nina Barris	88.25
William Lum	88.2
Harold iPerce	88.12
Esther Aylesworth	88
Marion Brown	87.83
Hilda Clark	87.8
Lenora Eames	87.71
Florence Murdock	87.5
John Murdock	87.25
Helen Mullen	87.2
Eryma Paige	87
Ellen Powers	87
Ruth Loveland	87.82
Margaret Clark	86.75
Hazel Dunton	86.66
Florence Schnur	86.5
Ruth Beels	86.75
Caroline Pearl	86.4
Alice Baker	86
Matthew Frawley	86
King Moss	86
Wilber Parsons	85.83
Mae Whitbeck	85.83
James Fairgrieve	85.66
Edna Painter	85.6
Mildred Shattuck	85.6

For the first time since the public schools opened in September the 2000 mark has been reached.

The attendance taken on February 26 showed 2002 pupils as follows:

High School	339
Phillips Street School	366
State Street School	302
Erie Street School	297
Fourth Strreet School	267
Oak Street School	258
Academy Street School	120
Walradt Street School	38
Fresh Air	15
Total	2,002

Arrangements have been completed for a school entertainment to be given at The Quirk on the evenings of April 15 and 16. Every school in the city will have a part in these entertainments which will be for joint benefit of the Public Libray and the High School Athletic Association.

CLASS INITIATION

There will be tonight a class initiation by Modern Woodmen of America. Interest in the membership and pool contests recently conducted

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE CATTLE HAVE DISEASE

Valuable Herd to Be Slaughtered Because of Hoof and Mouth Disease.

In a herd of 140 registered Holstein-Friesian cattle on the farm of James Male of Solvay has been found the first case of the foot and mouth disease. All of the cattle will be slaughtered at once.

The cattle are all very valuable, one being a bull for which Mr. Male received an offer of $10,000 recently. The cattle will be appraised by government inspectors before they are slaughtered. The State pays one-half and the government one-half of the cattle's value.

The disease was discovered by Dr. E. E. Dooling, and he immediately notified the authorities at Albany by long distance telephone. A. J. Faulder, a government inspector, who has been working throughout the state in an effort to stop the spread of the disease, was sent to this city and he at once placed a strict quarantine on the farm.

Efforts will be made to learn the source of the disease. Mr. Male said last night that he was at a loss to explain where it came from, as he has not had a shipment of cattle in some time. Although all the cows are infected they will have to be killed.

Authorities have taken every precaution against the spread of the disease, but whether a quarantine against the shipment of cattle will be placed on the county could not be learned last night.

PHOTO-PLAY NEWS

The Selig Polyscope Company has contracted with Frank Gotch, the world's champion wrestler, for his appearance before a motion-picture camera in three wrestling bouts, the honorarium for which will approximate $100,000.

The wrestling contests to be pictured on the screen are but a small part of the comprehensive plan for athletic productions as contemplated by the Selig concern. The plan embraces, among other interesting and blood stirring events, a complete course of lessons in physical culture. Negotiations are now pending with such athletic exponents as Muldoon, Sandow, Bernard McFadden, Alois Swoboda, Sylvester J. Simon, and others, each of whom, if satisfactory arrangements are made, will show upon the screen a course of simple yet effective exercise which the world accepts as being constructive to longevity. Each one of the lessons will be complete in itself to be followed by others until the entire series have been pictured.

Arrangements are bing made for winners in the great six-day bicycle race to appear before Selig cameras and engage in contests which will be unique, inasmuch as dials will be placed in plain view of the audience so that the progress of each rider will be plainly shown. Billiard players will demonstrate skill and ability by playing of match games, which will be a part of this series.

The world's champion boxers will also make their appearance before cameras.

This new series, which will be called the Selig Physical Culture Series, will be ready for release within a short time, the first public showing to be made the first week in April.

Mr. Mastbaum Speaks

An enthusiast of the enthusiasts regarding the future of the motion picture drama and the photo-play is Stanley V. Mastbaum, president of the Stanley Company, and director-in-charge of the Stanley theatre.

"It is conceded by all," says Mr. Mastbaum, "that the photo-play has reached a wonderful stage of development, and is now a legitimate rival of the spoken drama and comedy, with the most select classes. Thus some appear inclined to think is a modern miracle, and marks the climax and zenith of motion picture development. I cannot agree with them. The film play has merely taken its first great stride forward. It is but a beginning and other strides, the nature of which we cannot even imagine, will surely follow. I do not think these subsequent strides will be in the direction of reproduction of famous plays and players, for we have well night, if not quite reached the perfect stage there already, and can simultaneously present the plays and stars perfectly in a hundred lands and a thousand cities. But, eventually, the motion picture camera will be made to work automatically. It will figure as does the dictograph as a detector of crime and an unimpeachable witness. It will automatically take the pictures showing the full horrors of war and will become the greatest agent in all the world. It will make daily records of the travels and explorers in the Arctice, the Antarctic and the far-off and vast places of the earth, will even tell the tales of their sufferings and perhaps death as even spoken words of their could not do if they survived. It will invade and lay bare the mysteries of such forbiden lands as China and Thibet, and those of the unexplored jungles of South America and of Africa. In fact its possibilities as an educational and civilizing force are absolutely unlimited. Not far fetched, these predictions, when you consider the developments of the telegraph, the telephone, the wireless telegraph, the aeroplane, submarine and other modern day wonders. The motion picture camera is the greatest of them all."

Settled With County Treasurer

Frank Stewart, of Granby, was the first collector to settle with County Treasure Kandt. He made his return yesterday, showing collections of all but three percent. on a warrant for $16,100.50, one of the best collections ever made in Granby.

Settlements will continue to be made by the various collectors all of this month.

Fulton Keynotes

The monthly meeting of the woman's auxiliary of the hospital will be held Thursday afternoon, March 4, at 4 o'clock in the Citizen's club house.

* * *

J. H. Gaylord of Syracuse, was in town today in connection with a sale of real estate.

* * *

The social gathering which was scheduled to be held on March 3, at the residence of John Salsbury, will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Druse instead.

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Goodjon entertained at the Ka-na-te-nah club Monday Mrs. A. E. Loomis of Oneida, Mrs. George Moore of Fulton and Mrs. Walter Bradley and Miss Rilla Jackman of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Mae Sabin of Buffalo st. has recovered from a recent illness.

* * *

George F. Kendrick is again able to resume his duties after a severe attack of tonsilitis.

* * *

Mrs. Bert Pickett of 606 Highland st., is suffering from tonsilities.

* * *

Bert Pickett of 606 Hghland st., while engaged yesterday in unloading heavy cans at the chocolate works, sustained a crushed toe by allowing a heavy can of garbage to drop upon the foot.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany March 3.—Senator George W. Simpson, the introducer of the bill to put an end to fortune telling, is making a determined stand to have his measure passed and signed. The measure in question which prescribes that fortune telling shall be deemed disorderrly conduct was early introduced this yar.

From many charitable and reform organizations have come letters of commendation and promises that aid would be forthcoming toward making the Simpson bill alaw. Plain statements pointing out the evils which have resulted from the tolerance of fortune telling are made in some of the letters and telegrams which Senator Simpson has received. Many of the communications have particular refereince to conditions following visits to fortune tellers which have resulted in the city of New York.

Considerable comment, favorable in nature, was made when the Simpson bill was introduced, and now the interest in the measure is being revived as the session approaches its end and the bill has still been retained in the Senate Codes committee to which it was referred after its introduction.

William McAdoo, chief magistrrate of Greater New York holds that the fortune telling evil is great and far reaching, largely affecting the poor. "The victims of swindles by these rogues, whose lives are blighted and misdirected by so-called forcasters of the future, make the present system of putting them under bond is of no use, "writes Magistrate McAdoo, to Senator Simpson.

O. F. Cutts, representing the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, says that it is time that people were made to realize that fortune telling is not a joke but a really serious evil and should be treated as such and the public protected from fakirs.

"The magistrate of New York city and the charitable societies have constant evidence of pemicious activities of fortune tellersr and their regulation through this legislation is important," says Porter R. Lee, reprersenting the New York School of Philanthropu.

That ignorant and supertitious people who are easy victims of fortune tellers should be protected from them is the belief of Federick D.Greene, representing the Hospital and Sunday Association of New York City. "I come in contact with so many ignorant and supertitious people," says Mr. Greene, " that I am convinced that they have not enough intelligence to keep out of the clutches of fortune tellers of various kinds; that society ought to protect such people by law is my belief."

The comment of F. J. Bruno, superintendent of the Charirty Organization Society of the city of New York is worthy of consideration. "The uncontrolled and unsupervised work of the fortune tellers is not only a drain on the resources of the people known to us," he says, "but a fruitful recruiting possibility for all sorts of disreputable work. The whole business is so thoroughly disgraceful that I am sure most everyone is eager to see it supervised.

Shelby M. Harrison of the Russell Sage Foundation; H. Clark Barber of the Society for the Prevention of Crime; B. L. Brace of the Children's Aid Society; Joshan Strong of the American Institute of Social Service; C. H. Sears of the New York Baptist Mission Society; W. Frank Persons of the Charity Organization Society; Bailey B. Burritt, acting general director of the New York Asociation for Improving the Condition of the Poor; R. W. Wheeler of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and others have signified their intention of advocating the Simpson bill.

BIPLANE AT ITHACA MAKES HIGH ALTITUDES

Many Military Machines to be Tried Out at Head of Lake Cayuga

Ithaca, March 3.—The recent successful demonstrations by the Thomas Brothers Aeroplane company of their military tractor has hown, from the interest taken in the flights by residents of the city and students of Cornell University, that Ithaca will be the destination of many automobilists and sightseers during the coming months.

Flights were made from the ice at the head of Cayuga lake, an altitude of 4,000 feet being reached in ten minutes. This was done to show the machine would meet the requirements laid down by the authorities of the United States army and navy. This requirement has been met with the machine carryring two people and 250 pounds of gasoline.

The military tractor is capable of reaching an altitude of 20,000 feet, and with a gasoline capacity of forty gallons can make a 300-mile trip. The machine is of the biplane type, and a land machine, its engine is in front of the pilot and a little below the level of his seat.

During the demonstrations the machine glided from an altitude of 3,000 feet for a distance of two miles to the ice at the head of the lake. It has ben shown that under proper conditions the tractor will glide a distance equal to eight times the height from which its power has been shut off.

Besides the controlling levers of the machine, the apartment in which the driver is seated is equipped with various indicators. Among them are an air speed indicator, an altitude indicator, a pressure gauge and an inclinometer, which shows the angle at which the machine is flying.

During the summer visitors will have an opportunity to take trips in flying water boats for two or three miles on the lake. The keel of such a machine is now laid, and it is expected that within two months flights will be made. It is of a new model and capable of carrying three persons.

Since 1910 the Thomas company has been trarining aviators, and it now has six students. Frank H. Burnside, holder of the 1913 altitude record, is in instructor, and was in charge of the recent demonstrations.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE QUIRK

Gus Sun has provided five acts of vaudeville for today that should please the most particular patron. The wonderful Berne Troup, four in number, give the most remarkable and exciting demonstrations ever offered in vaudeville. The Red Ravens in the comedy sketch, "Too Much Mrs. Johnson," are very clever; Brennan & Cleveland in a comedy musical act; Reded & Hilton, "The Doll and The Soubrette," and Stone and Mauring, comedians, singer and dancers, furnish the laughing end of the performance. Six reels of picture added furnish over a two hour show at popular prices.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—Woman for housework by the week. Inquire Mrs. Joseph Fitzgerald, 313 Oneida st. 63

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

Boarders Wanted—206 Utica street. Rooms to rent also. 63c

Wanted—Woman or girl for housework. Phone 420 or 1107. 62c

FLAT TO RENT—412 Erie st. 64

MRS. C. E. WILSON
PIANO TEACHER
408 Broadway
Phone 2313

PUPILS WANTED
IN VOCAL INSTRUCTION
Inquire
FRANC LALONDE
220 SENECA STREET

COAL
Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined
WOOD
Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires
COKE
The best Gas Coke
THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
Phone 67 102 Broadway

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
53-55 SOUTH FIRST STREET
FOR SALE
Everything in Fine Groceries
Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Seeds Fine Teas and Coffee
1 Large Store Cooler 1 National Cash Register
1 Large Safe, 2 Show Cases and 2 Counters
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH
CALL US ON PHONE 32

THE WINTER LEAGUE

Double-Headers Played by Millionaires Saturday Afternoons

By Frank G. Menke

Winter league baseball is being played in New York, not behind the old base burner, nor in the cigar stores and billiard rooms, but out in the open on a real ball field no matter what kind of weather affects or blesses the community.

The league, known as the New York Interclub League, is a very exclusive organization. It is made up of six clubs and the roster of each looks like a part of "Who's Who In America." Bankers, brokers, judges, lawyers and other business and professional men belong to the different clubs. The majority of the players can sign their checks for $1,000,000 and more.

The games are played on the "million dollar" field at Fifth avenue and Seventy-first street. The games are played with an indoor baseball because of the smallness of the field. The regulation game is seven innings.

The season for the crowd of winter leaguers opened December 5th and it will close May 15th. Two games are played every Saturday afternoon. Such a little matter as zero weather or a blizzard never causes a postponement of games.

The league was started in the winter of 1912. A grandstand in the field holds about 250 persons—and it is nearly always crowded with fur covered men and women spectators. Admission to the game is by invitation only.

"There's all the more fun in it for us when the weather is bad," said C. P. Duval, president of the league. "You kno its easier for a fellow to make a fadeaway slide when there's a lot of ice to slide on.

Those games get us out into the open once a week at least and the exercise we get is a wonderful help for ones general health. It puts new life and a new zip into use."

Ad Wolgast is called "The unluckiest pugilist in ring history," but it seems to us that Ad isn't such an unlucky gink after all. True, Ad has suffered more physical injuries than any other fighter in the game, but despite the handicap of injuries and illness on the eve of important bouts he has amassed a fortune almost equal to that of any man who ever entered the fighting business.

Wolgast, in his eight years as a fighter, has gathered in about $250,000 and about 15 sets of injuries most of which have mended since then. Wouldn't you suffer a cauliflower ear and a half dozen busted bones for a quarter of a million dollars?

About $60,000 of Wolgast's fortune was made on the stage. The rest of it was made in the ring. And Wolgast has all that he ever made—and the interest too.

Here is a list of the most serious injuries that Wolgast has suffered since he began fighting in 1906:.

1906—His left ear cauliflowered.

1907—Right ear scrambled.

1908—Bones in both hands broken and one knuckle knocked out of joint.

1909—Bridge of nose broken and surgical operation necessary.

1910—Left arm broken in bout with "Jack" Redmond. Left arm rebroken in match with Tommy McFFarland.

1911—Stricken with appendicitis on eve of bout with "Freddie" Welsh, and "Willie" Ritchie substituted for him, getting a chance that finally him the title from Wolgast.

1912—Bones of both hands broken again.

1913—Suffered serious attack of ptomaine poisoning; ribs cracked in bout with sparring partner.

1914—Left hand broken just prior to bout with "Willie" Ritchie; right hand broken in bout with "Freddie" Welsh.

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

Back to the minors again
Back to the one horse park,
Far from the crowd with a head that is bowed
And a future exceedingly dark;
Back to the minors again,
Far from the big town's glare,
Back to the gloom of a rented room
And a grand stand that's usually bare.

Fake interviews:

"I will report at the training camp with the first squad."—Ty Cobb.

"Willie Ritchie is confident that he will beat Freddie Welsh." says a head line.

Some day an aspirant for pugilistic honors will say that he does not thing he has a chance to win. But that day is a million years off.

The great divide:

Tommy Leach has lost his value as a ball player—Roger Bresnahan of the Cubs, who fired him.

Tommy Leach will be of great value to my club—Charlesy Heroz of the Reds who hired him.

THE HELPING HAND.

Only those who have extended a helping hand to those in distress know the quiet joy that is born of such good works. The secret of happiness, at least of the most assured and tranquil happiness that is possible in this life, is to be absorbed in the affairs of others and particularly in their troubles. The man who can be so absorbed is sure not to be miserable, because he will never be aware of his own misfortunes. For them he will substitute the misfortunes of others.

Real Success.

There are laws in the spiritual world no less than in the physical. All real and lasting success comes from working in harmony with them. To try to work without them—or against them—means failure always. The laws for success in business are honesty, faithfulness, perseverance and courage. To try to get along without honesty means moral disaster; without faithfulness you get inefficiency; without perseverance you waste your time; if you leave out courage there's a weak place that will mean a breakdown in some sudden emergency. The man who tries to break these laws gets broken by them.—Youth's Companion.

THE MUNICIPAL POWER PLANTS

Good Judgment Requisite in Selecting Equipment.

SUPPLY ELECTRIC CURRENT

Current Is Generated Chiefly by Steam, Oil, Gas or Water Power—Of These Methods Steam Is Most Widely Used — Local Conditions Determine Best Source.

Municipal ownership of public utilities is becoming more and more general in the United States, and a large number of cities already have their own power plants, which is, of course, one of the most important members of a group of public utilities.

Such plants are used for furnishing electric current for city traction, street and municipal building lighting and power purposes, while in the cases of many cities current is sold to private consumers.

Municipal power plants should be designed to supply the current required under existing conditions and to be capable of ready extension when made necessary by subsequent demands for additional current, but at the same time, in order to insure financially successful results, great care should be taken not to make the plant larger than necessary, since interest and sinking fund charges on idle equipment or on too large an equipment will make the city's current unduly expensive.



MUNICIPAL POWER PLANT AT TIVOLI, ITALY, WHICH SUPPLIES ROME, TWENTY MILES DISTANT.

In the selection of the equipment also the greatest judgment is requisite, since the most expensive equipment is by no means necessarily productive of the most efficient results.

In the designing of a plant advantage must be taken of the latest advances in engineering, and especially so in order to obtain the greatest degree of economy in operation.

Electric current for municipal purposes is generated chiefly by steam, oil, gas or water power. Of the four methods steam is the most widely in use, but local conditions are the determining factor in the selection of the best source. A city, for example, in which coal is expensive and in which a water power is at hand will, of course, choose a water power plant unless the overhead charges will outweigh the advantages of the water power.

The current if used for lighting only should be converted from alternating into direct, and, while this is a somewhat more expensive system, it gives steadier light than if such conversion is not made. If the current is used simultaneously for local and suburban railway systems, in order to avoid the installation of different kinds of apparatus, alternating current is also used for lighting, but in such case the cycle chosen should be not less than twenty-five per second in order that fluctuations of the light may be avoided. While fifteen cycles per second is considered desirable for traction and sixty cycles for lighting, yet when the current is needed for both purposes a medium number should be chosen. Some cities have a cycle frequency of thirty-two and one-half and forty-two.

Within the past few years many plants are utilizing the exhaust steam from the engines for steam heating of buildings in entire districts in winter and for icemaking in summer, the ice being sold to the public at a lower price than it could be sold by other producers. Thus the plant is made much more profitable.

It will be seen that no little technical experience is required in selecting the best form of equipment for any particular installation, owing to the various conditions to be met.

Many cities are fortunately in position to take advantage of water powers, but in order successfully to utilize such powers it is necessary to give the subject an exhaustive preliminary study and investigation to ascertain particularly the volume of water which may be available during the whole year. Thorough investigation should also be made as regards the financial aspect of the development.

The Mocking Bird Girl

By F. A. MITCHEL

One afternoon in April while on a visit to Washington I was sitting on a bench in one of the parks. The leaves were half blown, and among them birds were twittering. One little songster in a tree above my head was now and again giving two melodious notes, the first higher than the second. Then suddenly just behind me these notes were repeated by a human voice, followed by a girl's laugh. I cannot say which was the more musical, the imitation of the bird's piping or the laugh. I turned and saw three girls, all with their backs toward me, moving away.

Cupid has many arrows in his quiver, but there is one, called fancy, that he uses more than all the others. At any rate he had let drive at me with such an arrow and pierced my heart. I had been caught by the trifling incident that I have mentioned and was enamored of the girl who had mocked a bird and laughed. I fancied her the embodiment of feminine mischief; her smile between dimples was doubtless expressive of that melodious laugh, and her eyes laughed as well as her lips and her voice.

Had I been a trifle less fanciful and more practical I would have arisen and hurried after the girls to get a view of the one who had bewitched me. But by the time I became aroused to the situation it was too late. I went after them, but the park was full of people, and they were lost in the crowd.

A few evenings later I was attending a reception at the White House. I was standing near the opening to the conservatory with a married lady to whom I was indebted for invitations. Suddenly from within the conservatory I heard the musical laugh that had charmed me. But unfortunately high growing plants were between me and the person who laughed, and I could not see her.

I would have given all I possessed if I could have left my companion and hurried around what screened the girl I longed to see. But no. Conventionality held me. To leave a woman standing alone at a function would be unpardonable. And what excuse could I make for such an act? Could I say "Madame, pardon me. There is a mocking bird girl behind those palms with whom I am enthralled. I must leave you to go to her?" Such a course would be to commit social suicide, for I have observed that of all the women in society the most sensitive to the attention shown them are those who have husbands. I remained at my post, but heaven knows what it cost me to do so. Later I would have tried to find her, but how could I do so never having seen her face?

The next time I heard my mocking bird laugh I was at the capitol, up in a gallery under the dome. Directly below me walked a man, a woman and a girl. I could see the tops of their heads and shoulders, but nothing more. Then up came the laugh. It was the same I had heard twice before. I would know it among a thousand.

I was tempted to jump down fifty or a hundred feet and land before my charmer. Instead, I turned and ran down the stairs so fast that I fell and when I tried to rise found it impossible to do so. I had broken my leg.

I cursed my fate for many reasons, but the principal one was that I must give up hope of ever finding my charmer—that is, if she was a stranger in Washington. If not, I would remain there as long as I lived in order to find her.

I did not get the use of my leg again till July, and then it was too hot to remain in one of the hottest cities in America. I would have done so, but I didn't believe the girl I was looking for would be there. With a heavy heart I went northward.

In October I returned to prosecute my search. I accepted all the invitations I received, hoping to meet my mocking bird girl. I was doomed to disappointment. Everywhere I went I listened and never heard a girl laugh that I did not feel a pang because it was not the one I longed to hear. I was introduced to many girls, but none of them could fill the gap in my heart.

One evening I was assigned to take a certain young lady out to dinner. She was very pretty. Her eye was liquid, her smile flanked by dimples. I passed a delightful period chatting with her, for there was between us that wireless something which tells two persons that they like each other. I parted with her under the impression that she might make me forget my laugh girl.

I met this young lady again and asked permission to call. It was granted, and during the first evening I spent at her home I made a discovery. She began to play the piano, and this set a canary bird in another room to singing.

"I once heard a girl," I remarked, "imitate a bird to perfection."

"I can do that," she said and straightway reproduced some of the canary's notes. Whether it was the expression on my face or what it was I know not, but she laughed.

I sprang toward her and took both her hands in mine.

"I've been hunting you since last April!" I exclaimed. "I heard you imitate a bird in the park and laugh. That laugh made me your slave forever."

And I spoke the realistic truth. We have been married ten years, and I have never yet had my way in a single instance.

COULD YOU LIVE ON $3.75 A WEEK?

Gotham-Knickerbocker Finds People Who Do It

New York, Mar. 3.—"Instead of making women workers dance when they do not want to dance, and showing them how to save money when the poor things have to make the pennies stretch to buy food, why don't the uplifters do something that really will help them?

"Instead of preaching about why girls go wrong and telling them how to be saved, why not remedy the underlying cause of evil—wages?

"Some people say they would like to try to live on $6.00 a week and show the girls how absurdly easy it is, but they only are experimenting, and not suffering the real thing with no square meal at the end of the experiment."

Those were some of the outspoken sentiments expressed at a "Women and Wages" mass meeting at Cooper Union. They showed the feelings of the working women, and had some of the "uplifters" been there, they might not have liked all they heard.

The opinion of the working women of New York, as expressed by themselves, is that they do not care a straw for the theories and platitudes of the "uplifters." They do not want to know how to prepare dainty 6-cent lunches; they do not care to be taugh how to make their own clothes and hats. What they want is better wages, compensation more nearly what they think they earn. They want an organization recognized by the employers. They are not greatly concerned with having their working conditions, their living rooms and their rooms improved; if they can get more money for their work, they will do their own improving.

So said the speakers at the Cooper Union meeting. The first two of the foregoing questions were asked by Miss Rose Schneiderman and the last by Miss Schneiderman and the last by Miss Dorothy Miller. Miss Schneiderman is a worker herself and Miss Miller is a department store clerk.

"I started out at $5.00 a week myself," said Miss Miller, and I'm not rich yet. I lived in Brooklyn then, and my carfare to and from the store amounted to $1.20 a week. My lunches cost 90 cents a week and I gave $2.50 at home. That left me 40 cents a week for clothing and general expenses. But remember I only gave $2.50 at home, while most girls must pay at least $3.50 a week if they live with their parents or if they have to board elsewhere. If I had had to do that I would have had to walk to and from the Brooklyn bridge every day and cut my lunch money from 15 cents a day to 6 cents.

Finally I got six dollars a week, but not before I spent a long time at $5, and then at $5.50. At the most a girl can't have but a few cents left over, for she has to clothe herself respectably and has to have some kind of diversion. And you can bet those six cent lunches in the stores get tiresome—3 cents for something they call coffee and three cents for rolls.

"The average wages of a girl clerk is $6.00 a week. It doesn't matter what the reports say about it. I know, I was a cashier and I have handled in one day as much as $2,000, and sometimes we were so busy I couldn't get relief, and so I had to go without my six-cent lunch. I tell you it's a hard proposition to live that way. WHY, the Retail Clerks' Union isn't growing as fast as it should, because the poor girl can't spare 25 cents a month for dues.

"After all the only ones who are going to help us are ourselves. It's easy for uplifters to say they could live on $3.00 a week if they had to. But they don't have to, and if they try the experiment for a week they can keep a stiff upper lip thinking about that big square meal waiting for them when the experiment is over. It's no expiriment with us. There's no square meal waiting at the end like a happy awakening after a bad dream."

Prof. Howard Woolston, head of the wage investigation made for the New York State Factory Commission, said:

"The average wage of women who make candy," he said, "is $3.75 a week, and if all the candy workers in New York State were raised to $8.00 a week it would mean an additional cost to the ultimate sonsumer of only 18 cents for every 100 pounds sold.

"Out of 55,000 women workers investigated 1,500 get less than $3.00 a week, 11,000 less than $5, 19,000 less than $6, 27,000 less than $7, and 37,000 less than $8. Yet, authorities say it requires from $8 to $18 a week for a worker to like like a human being.

"It's not the work itself that causes low wages, but the mobs waiting outside the gate for jobs. That puts the level wages down, for the employer can have his choice. He can recruit a new and more underpaid workers from the grammar schools and tenement houses. Twice as many women are hired and fired than hold a job a full year, showing that many lose many weeks and months by having to drift from job to job."

SEARCHLIGHTS IN WAR.

How They Are Worked by Distant Control in Land Operations.

In modern warfare the searchlight is invaluable. On dark nights at sea it is the only means of guarding against torpedo boats, which its beams will reveal at a distance of two miles and more.

On shore it is the electric eye of the army. It is carried to all parts of the field of action by motor truck, and the motor that propels the vehicle drives the electric generator that supplies the current for the light.

Most of these field searchlights are not directed by hand, for each instrument is fitted with what is known as the distant control. Two small motors govern the vertical and the horizontal movements of the light. From them an electric cable runs to the station of the operator, who, although he may be several hundred feet away, can send the rays of the light in any direction he pleases.

According to the Navy and Army Illustrated, one advantage of this distant control is that the objects picked up by the beam of light can be sighted more quickly and more definitely, for if the operator stands behind the light and looks along the beam his vision is hampered by a luminous haze. A second advantage is that the light can be placed in an exposed position without endangering the men who run it. Were the operator and officer beside the apparatus they would be certain to receive the fire that is sure to be poured upon a searchlight and would suffer the instant the range was found.

Bad Taste as Seen in Japan.

Dr. Aston, the scholarly Japanese secretary to the British legation in Tokyo, summarized what Kenko, the fourteenth century writer of "Tsuresure Gusa," considered to be "bad taste," thus:

Too much furniture in one's living room.

Too many pens in a stand.

Too many Buddhas in a private shrine.

Too many rocks, trees and herbs in a garden.

Too many words when men meet.

Too many books in a bookcase there can never be, nor can there be too much litter in a dust heap.—London Saturday Review.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. Benjamin Smith of Utica, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. M. Fullerton last week.

Miss Sadie Adamy was the guest of Miss Blanch Hall last week.

Mrs. G. J. Shutts has gone to Cleveland(, Ohio, where she will spend a short time visiting.

J. B. Burt and son, Stanley, attended the automobile show at Syracuse last week.

Helen and Louise Hammond are both ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Byrne of Syracuse were in town the first of the week.

Mrs. Phoebe Titus is recovering from her recent illness.

Clarence Umbeck has rented the lower part of the Boyd house for the comin year.

A church supper was held at the M. E. church Friday night, February 26, by John McFarland's Bible class.

Augusta Fullerton will occupy rooms in the Harvey Perkins' house again this year.

The funeral of Mrs. Wiggins, sister of Jerome Hyatt, who died suddenly Friday morning of heart trouble, was held at the home of Mr. Hyatt Sunday atfernoon at four o'clock. Rev. B. A. Matzen officiated. The body was taken to Titusville, Pa., for burial.

The remains of Carlisle S. Buck an old resident of this village, were brought here last week and interred in the village cemetery.

Mrs. C. B. Brower was the guest of her son, F. F. Brower, of Syracuse last week.

The Political and Domestic Economy club will hold its next meeting March 9th. Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain and Mrs. A. E. Byrne will have charge of the program.

J. A. Haven has bought a small lot adjoining E. L. Gardner's propertty an will build thereon next spring.

The Baptist missionary sooiety will beld at the church parlors Wednesday, March 8. Supper will be served.

Mrs. B. N. Hinman of Pulaski and Mrs. Etta Becker of Pittsford, N. Y., were guests of Mrs. J. S. Stevenson last week.

Wilson J. Cooper, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Satterlee in Fulton, February 21, was a well known resident of this village. He was born in 1826, became a mail carrier at the age of 12 years and, for a number of years, he never missed a trip, going to Syracuse one day and returnig to Fulton the next, making the trip on horseback. Stops were made at Little Utica, Geddes, Baldwinsville and a number of other small hamlets. At that time the road was nothing but a trail with woods on either side and an occasional glimpse of the river and perhaps a bark canoe filled with Indians. In winter the mail never stalled as badly as in later years with the canal and railroads in operation. When about 20 years of age he opened a tailor shop in Hannibal and did a flourishing business for thirty-five years. His wife died nine years ago, and he has since resided with his daughter, besides this daughter, he is survived by one son, William, who is in the west, and one daughter, Mrs. Viola Hunn, of Dexterville. He was born in Hannibal and was the last of a family of sixteen. A few years ago Mr. Cooper appeared in the carnival at Syracuse in costume used when a mail carrier seventy-five years ago.

Mrs. Lyle Cartner of North Hannibal, died Tuesday night, February 23, after a short illness. Besides her husband she leaves three small children.

The boys of the high school are planning to publish a paper of the size of Current Events which will contain a program of the concert and other items of interest to parents and pupils.

The physics class recently called on Dr. M. J. Marsh, who gave an interesting demonstration of static electricity.

The marriage of Miss Maude Neville of Hannibal to Grover Showers of Bethel, took place at the home of the bride's parents, Tuesday afternoon, February 2.

Mrs. John Manning suffered a slight shock recently.

The banquet of the Political and Domestic Economy club held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stevenson, February 22, was a very pleasant social event. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion. A fine program, consisting of readings and musical numbers was rendered. Mr. Corbin of the high school faculty played selections on his mandolin. The menu was of the best and served by six high school girls in charge of Mrs. B. L. Welling, former teacher of domestic science.

An entertainment and oyster supper will be given at Maccabee hall, Hannibal, Thursday evening, March 4th. A drama entitled "Murder Will Out," will be given under the auspices of our local lodge.

Harry Allen of North Hannibal is home from Tennessee for a short vacation.

Grange hall was well filled Saturday night to witness the initiation of a class of eight candidates in first and second degrees. Degree team No. 1 in charge of E. W. Lonis did the work in fine style. The leaders are doing good work getting new members and fine programs are rendered by both sides. Now all you loyal Grangers, come out. Get busy! Go after the other fellows and help boost your side.

It's a long way to North Hannibal,
But you don't have to go
To find the very best programs,
And the prettiest girls you know;
And you mustn't miss the great contest,
You'll be sorry if you do.
It is not far to Golden Sheaf Grange hall,
Please, may we count on you?

WHITCOMBE DISTRICT

Mrs. Edward Davis entertained the Ladies' Birthday club Saturday.

Mr. Alexander will work for C. R. Guile, the coming season.

Mrs. John Lockwood has returned after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Randall.

Dell Frost has purchased the Lampman farm and will take possession April 1.

G. E. Sharp will hold an auction March 10th. Mr. Sharp will move to Bowens' Corners and work for the Keystone Dairy Co.

Square piano for sale. Enquire of Geo. B. Palmer, W. E. Perry or J. J. Morrill. 67c

PALERMO VILLAGE

Mrs. James Jones was the guest of Mrs. William Hodges of Fulton on Sunday.

George Hills has rented his farm to Charles Peaver of Kirkville, who will take possession March 1st.

Miss Dorothy Marshall celebrated her seventh birthday on Saturday by inviting in several of her playmates for games and luncheon.

Messrs. Glenn D. Trimble, Fred J. Trimble, Harold Hills and Roy Trimble attended the automobile show at Syracuse last week.

Miss Minnie Tooley, who finished her high school work at Oswego in January has entered the teachers' training class at Pulaski.

Mrs. Nell Hollenbeck is in Fulton caring for a sick patient.

Mrs. M. Dolbear is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Hattie Smith.

Max Remington of Syracuse has been visiting his cousin, Roy Trimble.

Miss Reda Baldwin spent Thursday and Friday with friends in Fulton.

The Ladies' Benevolent Circle are preparing for a country fair and entertainment to be held in Trimble's hall in the near future.

Gilbert Fletcher, one of the oldest residents of this town died on Saturday at the state hospital at Ogdensburg. The funeral was held Monday at the Union church of this place: Rev. George Ward of Volney, officiating, and burial in Palermo cemetery.

MT. PLEASANT

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lockwood were called to Savannah, Wayne co., last week by the death of Mr. Lockwood's brother's wife.

Fred Whittemore was ill with quinsy last week at the home of Delos Distin.

Mrs. Alvira Dickey died at her home on the River Road Monday morning. The funeral will be held today at 2 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Durfey are visiting relatives in the east.

Mrs. John L. I ves and Mrs. Wm. Lathrop were in Syracuse Saturday.

Miss Mildred Austin is confined to her home with a sprained ankle.

Mark Osborne has sold his farm, known as the Cyrus Brown place, to Dennis Chitreau of Newark, who will take possession at once.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bartlet visited relatives in Scriba recently.

"The Cuban Spy" was well attended considering the weather and roads. Some thought it was the best play given here.

Orlando Cole is not recovering as rapidly as his friends wish.

Mrs. Hattie Grant is home from spending a couple of weeks with her son, Arthur, in Bowen's Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Duell entertained Tuesday in honor of their marriage anniversary.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Mrs. James Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Ranson Dumont spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Arthur Stevens of Minetto.

The social that was to be held at Samuel Graham's was postponed on account of bad weather.

Mrs. C. J. Echard and Elizabeth Echard spent Saturday in Oswego.

David June and Harvey Barchin were in Fulton one day last week.

Walter Adams is recovering from an operation.

Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter Edna spent one day last week with Mrs. James Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Graham called on Mrsr. Byron Wells one evening last week.

Mrs. Lewis Burchin is ill.

Mr. and Mrs Lewis Burchin and Marvin Burchin were in Fulton on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter Edna, and Duane Wells, all spent Sunday at Mrs. Frank Poorman's, in Oswego.

Paint Now

If your property needs it; don't wait.

There are two parts of a job: the paint and the work; the work is more than the paint.

The cost of paint is about two-fifths; the work three-fifths.

Paint won't come down in a hurry; too many jobs put off.

Man waiting for $2 or $3; they don't know it they think they are waiting for $20 or $25.

Why don't men use their heads?

DEVOE

L. P. Smith Co. sell it.

Health Promotes Happiness

Without health, genuine joy is impossible; without good digestion and regular bowel movement you cannot have health. Why neglect keeping bowels open and risk being sick and ailing? You don't have to. Take one small Dr. King's New Life Pill at night, in the morning you will have a full, free bowel movement and feel much better. Helps your appetite and digestion. Try one tonight.

Anne's Great Discovery

A Call That Made Her Sure About Her Own Heart.

By EMILY HODGES.

"You're very foolish and very headstrong, Maisie, and you're going to be sorry some day," Anne said severely.

She was sitting before the glass, putting cold cream on her face, and Maisie was watching her from the bed.

It was to pretty Maisie a very funny performance—Anne's nightly comforting of her complexion with cold cream. She wondered if she would do the same when she was thirty-six and unmarried. But she would not be unmarried at thirty-six. Of course not. There was Dick, and she was determined to marry Dick, no matter what Anne or Aunt Hannah said. It was about Dick that Anne was talking now.

"You know as well as I do," Anne went on, "that you are too young even to think of marrying, and, anyway, Dick Launt isn't a person you should consider for one moment." Anne closed the cold cream box with a sigh. "When you do marry I want you to have some one who is worthy of you."

"Is that the reason you've never married?" Maisie asked innocently.

Anne flushed under the cold cream.

"That was the reason," she returned steadily.

"Haven't you ever been sorry?" Maisie persisted. She wished Anne had not hidden her face by turning out the gas—the voice, Anne's voice, told so little.

"I—I don't know that I have been. Good night, dear." And Maisie had nothing to do but answer obediently, "Good night, Anne."

But long after Maisie was asleep Anne lay awake thinking.

Sixteen years—what a long time that was! She was twenty that summer, just out of school, and she had a pink dress afloat with ruffles. One day when she had been wearing that dress she had met Dwight Marshall. He was a good deal like Dick Launt—big, clear eyed, ready to laugh. Like Dick, too, he was a plain workingman and had come from a long way off to find work in Hassell. It did not take Dwight long to fall in love with the pink dress and her, and it did not take her long to see it. He was her first beau, and straightway the world was made over for her.

But her mother was watch and ward. She had had to make many sacrifices in order to educate Anne, and she was worthy of the best. Mrs. Hall did not by any means consider Dwight Marshall the best, and she was determined that he should not have Anne. She appealed to Anne's pride and reason and after a time had the satisfaction of seeing her arguments prevail. Anne gave up her lover. He was hurt, disappointed, bitterly angry.

"This is your mother's doings," he said.

"No," Anne lied proudly, "it's mine. You aren't good enough for me."

"You'll be sorry for this some day," he returned. And that was his last word to her. She had never seen or heard from him since. She probably never would again. And now here was Maisie in the same boat in which she herself had been. But Maisie's heart would not be broken. Hers had not been. There had been times, indeed, when she was glad that she had not married Dwight. Maisie would come to feel the same way about Dick.

Anne scarcely slept all night.

"That cold cream makes you pale," Maisie said next morning. "What makes you use it, Anne? Are you afraid of wrinkles?" Anne winced, and Maisie went on wickedly. "Mrs. Warne says it doesn't make any difference how a woman looks if she isn't married or doesn't intend to be."

Mrs. Warne was the young matron who lived across the street. Because she and Maisie were very friendly and she was known openly to sympathize with Maisie's love affair Anne and her mother had not called upon her, though she had lived in the town almost a year. Now of a sudden Anne felt almost hatred for the gay little woman who seemed so happy in her married life and obviously had no need of cold cream or any other preparation for her charming face.

Anne was out of sorts all day. Her plotting class did badly, her head ached, and she tore her walking skirt by stepping upon it in her hurry to take a car. Tired and utterly forlorn, she was sitting in her room trying to repair the skirt when Maisie came running upstairs and entered panting with her haste.

"Oh, Anne," she gasped, "there's a man in the parlor waiting to see you! I told him you'd be right down."

A man in the parlor to see Anne was almost an unheard of thing. Yet she took three stitches deliberately.

"Aren't you going to fix your hair or—or anything?" Maisie demanded.

"Why should I?" Anne said. "It is only some one to see about lessons probably."

The parlor door was open, and she went in softly. The man was waiting with his expectant face turned toward her. She gave him one glance and turned as white as her linen collar.

"Dwight—Dwight Marshall!" she said. Then she seemed to remember nothing more until she found herself on the sofa, with him close beside her.

"You never expected to see me again, did you?" he demanded. "And I didn't expect you would, but ever since my little cousin, Maud Warne, has lived here she and Dave have been teasing me to come and make them a visit. So I made up my mind I'd come. And here I am. You don't know Maud, do you?"

"No," Anne said feebly, wishing she did.

"Maud told me you hadn't acted very neighborly. You should know Maud. She's one of the best little women that ever lived."

He had been talking rapidly. Now he stopped and drew a long breath.

"Do you remember the last time we saw each other? I was right mad that day. It had never occurred to me that I wasn't the equal of the best girl living—and you were that, too—until you said what you did. So I swore I'd make myself good enough—and make you sorry. But now that I've seen you I only want to make you glad, Anne. You see, I like you just as well as I ever did, though I didn't expect to. And if you like me"—

"Oh, Dwight," Anne sobbed, "it's I who am not good enough! I'm homely and old and soured and—and disagreeable and narrow minded—and you're worthy of some one better."

Maisie had been in bed three hours when Anne came up and woke her with a kiss.

"Why, Anne, you look real pretty," Maisie said, yawning. "But your hair is mussed up awfully."

"Maisie," Anne said solemnly, sitting down upon the edge of the bed and taking hold of Maisie's hand in a most unusual way—"Maisie, I want to tell you something. I've been a fool for years and never found it out until tonight. And I don't mean you shall be the same kind of fool. That man who came tonight was the one I might have married sixteen years ago—and didn't. But I'm going to marry him now.

"And—and, Maisie, I've been talking to mother, and you can have Dick any time you are ready. Dick's all right. He—Dwight knows him; they come from the same place.

"I thought I could forget," Anne went on gently after Maisie's ecstasy of surprise and joy had somewhat subsided, "and I've tried hard for sixteen years, but when you really love there's no forgetting in this world. I've been loving Dwight right straight along, and the minute I saw him tonight I knew it. I've missed a good many years of happiness, and I meant to make you miss a good many years of happiness in the same way. It wasn't because I was wicked, dear, but because I didn't know. I do know now."

Maisie smiled wisely.

"I knew all the while," she said.

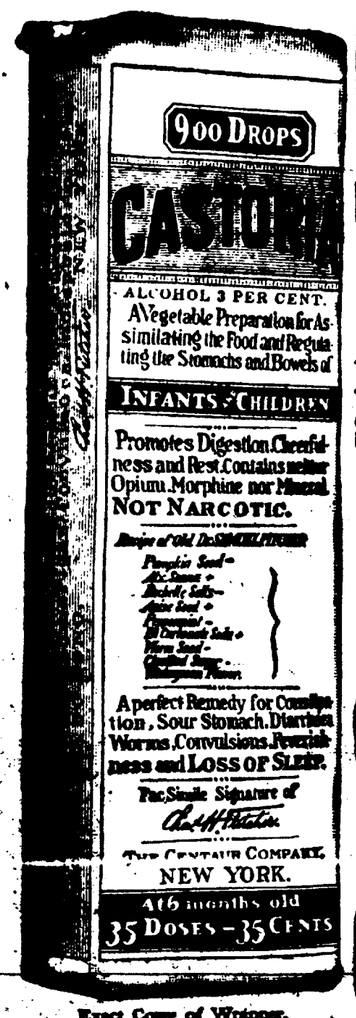
Flowers Once in Fifty-five Years.

Certain species of bamboos flower only once in about fifty-five years, and, strangely enough, all the trees in a locality flower about the same time. Those in Burma began flowering last year, and now they are all in blossom. The last time this species flowered was in 1859-60. They will now die, and those that spring from the seeds born of this flowering will take their places and will not flower until about 1970. They may flower sporadically at other times, but the seed does not mature, for the bamboo cannot fertilize itself.—New York World.

Ah! The Invigorating Whiff of the Pine Forest!

How it clears the throat and head of its mucous ailments. It is this spirit of Newness and Vigor from the health-giving Piney Forests brought back by Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Antiseptic and healing. Buy a bottle today. All Druggists, 25c.

Electric Bitters a Spring Tonic.



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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTE

Washington.—Chief Flynn, of the Secret Service, has issued a warning against a poor counterfeit of the new $10 national bank note on the Second National Bank of Boston, Mass., bearing the portrait of William McKinley.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

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Safety Razor Blades sharpened to a hair test—cut better than new. Razors concaved and honed. Razor handles always in Stock. Edge Tools sharpened. Cork Heel Pads. Cork Arch supports. Leather and Shoe Findings. SKATES SHARPENED.

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Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

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American ALFALFA, tested in Washington, 99.16 pure. AUSTRIAN PEDIGREE BARLEY, each kernel stools 1 to 6 stalks. ALBERTA CLUSTER OATS, a new hardy sort from the Canadian Northwest, yield 80 to 100 bu., wt. 45 lbs. High grade Seed Corn of strong vitality. GENUINE EUREKA, IOWA GOLD MINE, LEAMING, PRIDE OF NORTH pedigree stock. EARLY GREEN SOY BEANS, VETCH, IRISH COBLER AND LATE RUSSET POTATOES, IDEAL MANGEL BEET, biggest yielder; grows high above ground. SEED BEANS, TELEPHONE PEAS and GARDEN SEEDS at special prices. TIMOTHY, CLOVER, ALSIKE, SPRING RYE, WHEAT, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, CUTTERS, INCUBATORS and BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES. Jamesway Manchines and Carriers. Insecticides, Lime and Sulphur for early spraying. Ask for Special Freight Paid Prices. Established 1866. 1915 Catalog Free.

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Everything for the Farm
Syracuse, N. Y.

CRUMBLED TURKISH FORTS MADE GOOD

Repaired Walls Now Ready to Frown Upon Attacking Allies' Gunners

London, Mar. 3.—The conflict between the Turks and Anglo-French fleet for the possession of the Dardanelles may develop into a three-cornered fight, according to a report here, consisting of six Austro-German submarines, several torpedoboats and destroyers have left the Austrian naval base at Pola for the Aegean sea.

Ships in the Aegean sea reported by wireless to Salonika that heavy gunfire could be heard and it is believed that the bombardment of the Turkish forts on the inner side of the Dardanelles has been renewed by the international fleet.

The fleet is reported to have been divided into three parts. One of these is operating in the Dardanelles; another is stationed in the Gulf of Saros, throwing shells across the peninsula of Gallipoli and the third is standing off the entrance of the Dardanelles in the Aegean sea.

In addition to the 100,000 Turkish troops being massed for the defense of Constantinople all the available heavy guns have been rushed to the remaining forts. It is even said that some of the 11-inch guns were taken from the cruiser Goeben for use against the allied fleet. Guns have also been moved southward from the forts around Adrianople and from the Tohatalja forts.

The lull in the bombardment, caused by storms, has been utilized by the Turks, who are working feverishly to strengthen in every way the forts that remain intact.

The town of Yeni-Cheir has been set on fire by shells and destroyed.

A news agency dispatch from Athens states that the batteries of Kalid Bahr and Fort Sultania, guarding the narrowest part of the Dardanelles, have been silenced, but this is not officially confirmed.

It is said that the losses of the British and French in killed and wounded are less than 600, despite the fierceness of the fire to which the allied fleet was subjected.

A Constantinople dispatch denies that the success of the allied fleet in enforcing an entrance to the Dardanelles has compelled a retirement of the Turkish army of invasion.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH GUNS VIE WITH KRUPPS

By Franklin P. Merrick

Paris, Mar. 3.—A stubborn battle is raging over a thirty-mile front in the Champagne district, where the French and Germans are struggling for the possession of strategic positions. Both sides have lost heavily in that region and at some points both sides claim victory. The French official dispatches state that the French troops have captured a number of German artillery supports as well as trenches and varricades constructed of fallen trees and bags of earth.

The feature of the fighting along the north end of the battle is the heavy artillery fire. The French and British are now on equal terms with the Germans in the matter of big guns and the German artillery is kept on the move from position to position avoiding the accurate fire of the allies' cannon.

Stormy weather continues and at some points the soldiers are lying in trenches that are nearly half full of water. This has led to a great increase in the cases of rheumatism and pneumonia in the hospitals.

A severe snow storm is raging over the Vosges. At some places the snow is so thick that the soldiers fight without seeing each other.

COSSACKS IN RELENTLESS PURSUIT OF GERMAN TROOPS

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Mar. 3.—A formidable bombardment of the Polish city of Ossodiec has been commenced by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army lying on the Bobr river. According to semi-official advices the Germans are expending a vast amount of shells in cannonading at Ossowiec in revenge for their defeat by the Russians at Przasnysz.

In the Carpathians the attmept of the Austrian forces to pierce the Russian front near Lupkow and thus relieve Przemyl, has ended in failure. The Austrians have suffered severe losses in that region and part of the army has been compelled to retire. Semi-official information relating to operations in Galicia says: "The defeat of the Austrian attacks in the Carpathians was the result of the inferior fighting quality of the Austrian troops. The Austrians are incapable o fattacking in open order and have tried to break our lines by advancing in solid masses which were mowed down. In Eastern Galicia the situation is developing in accordance with our plans and anticipations."

The German forces that were defeated at Przasnysz are still retreating, hotly pursued by the Russian Cossacks. The Russians are inflicting heavy losses upon the German rear guard by cutting off and annihilating detachments of soldiers. The German transportation system broke down frequently despite the ostentations preparations they had made. The Germans lost morep risoners in the Przanysz battle than in any other engagement on the Russian front. The German defeat there will probably compel a retirement along a great part of the line. Already the Germans are on the defensive along most of the front.

The Russians are carrying on a vigorous offensive between the niemen and Vistula rivers.

Dundee, Scotland.—The British steamer Balblair reports she wes attacked off the Essex coast by two aeroplanes which dropped bombs. This is the first aerial attack on British ships in the war zone.

Athens.—Six British and three French warships are bombarding the inner Turkish forts in the Dardanelles supporting Salonica. Troops landed from the fleet at Kum Kale have driven off the Turkish garrison. The telegraph station at Besik island was burned.

YOU WILL APPRECIATE

the many advantages of a bank account with us. It will give you the assurance of financial protection for both presetn and future. Do not delay so important a duty. Start an account now.

4 Per Cent. Paid in our Interest Department.

NO ADDITION TO BUILDING TO BE MADE

W. H. Spanswick makes a statement contradictory of published reports, which were in effect that, in order to care for increased business an addition to the knitting mills plant in Erie st. is proposed. The Evening Times is informed by Mr. Spanswick that the mill property is not all utilized; that sufficient space remains to take care of a lot more business than is at present manufactured; and further, that instead of building an addition to provide room for a bleaching department, it is the intent of the firm to continue sending to establishments out of this city all material for bleaching, for the reason that it is cheaper to follow this policy than to undertake to perform the work in Fulton.

YOURSELF

By Dr. Frank Crane

Your greatest enemy is yourself.

The only person who can drag you down into drunkenness, thievery, or uncleanness is yourself.

It is the fashion to talk much maudlin self-pity, and to blame environment, heredity, temperament, fate, and our fellow creatures for the evils that happen to you.

No real calamity ever crushed you that did not enter the door you unlocked yourself.

All hell could not make you despair, except yourself joined in.

Every stone in the edifice of your character was laid by your own hands.

A Patriotic Movement

The organizers of the American Legion are doing a genuinely patriotic work. They are getting together a volunteer body of first reserves for national defence. The country sadly needs a real army reserve. The one it now has consists of sixteen men. Representative Gardner, after much searching, has just laid hands on eight of them and invited them to a dinner in Washington.

How are we to get adequate army reserves? President Wilson takes no interest in measures to overcome our military deficiencies. He adhered in his mesage to Congress last December to the old take-it-easy doctrine that our chief dependence in war must be on a "citizenry trained and accustomed to arms." That means, appartently on citizens who in their youth used to shoot game birds and small animals with fowling pieces. In the earlier days they might have shot with rifles at big game or Indians. But, as Secretary Garrison has justly pointed out, modern war allows no time for improvising mere citizenry into an army. Six months at least are required to train men for fighting under modern conditions, and in cases of invasion the maximum of harm which a foreign army could do to the United States would probably be done before any of our raw levies could be brought into action.

Mr. Wilson's laissez faire attitude has made impossible in this Congress any legislation strengthening the national defence. Even the modest requests of Secretary Garrison for a stronger first line have been ignored. So far as aid from this administration is concerned, the country is doomed to get along without an adequate mobile force, without a reserve of regulars and without satisfactory provision for supplying an army called into existence in an emergency.

Until Mr. Wilson goes out of office we must look largely to patriotic zeal in private life to better our military situation. The American Legion will bring into its organization 250,000 men who are either former soldiers or have been trained in civil occupations which fit them to serve in various auxiliary corps of an army. It will be a volunteer reserve maintained at its own cost—an invaluable free-will contribution to the cause of national defence. It is lucky for the country that private spirit is willing to assume a duty which the government shamefully neglects.—Tribune, N. Y.

RICE & HUTCHINS BUILDING BURNED

Boston, Mar. 3.—One fireman was injured by falling from a ladder today when fire destroped the old Rice and Hutchins building. The loss was $250,000.

So great was the flood of water poured into the building that for a time it was feared that the filling about the walsl about the completed section of the new Summer street subway would be washed out. Extra gangs of men built dams about the openings to keep out the water.

NEW DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

Washington, Mar. 3.—President Wilson today nominated Samuel Rogers, of North Carolina, to be director of the census, succeeding W. J. Harris, recently made member of the Federal Trade Commission.

BOWLERS NOTES

The Barbers played the Grocers last night on the Onyx alleys, the Grocers winning by 51 points. The score follows:

Barbers	1	2	3	Total
Campbell ..	145	173	118	445
Venton	162	122	152	436
McLaughlin	119	133	161	413
Donovan ...	103	112	154	369
Walker	112	178	128	418
Totals....	650	718	713	2081
Grocers				
Totals....	765	767	701	2232
	1	2	3	Total
Scudder	138	157	156	451
Mannsfield .	174	183	161	523
Baker	118	102	106	326
Devendorf .	130	125	109	364
Seymour ..	199	200	169	568

GIBBONS WON

Hudson, Wis., Mar. 3.—Sport writers today were almost unanimous in giving Mike Gibbons a shade over Eddie McGoorty in their fast ten-round bout here last night.

They say beauty doesn't get far under the skin, but a spring chicken tastes a whole lot better than a bird of paradise.

SYRACUSE MARKETS

Vegetables	
Beans, per bu	2.75
Beets, per bu	30-35
Cabbage, per doz	25-35
Cabbage, red	35-55
Carrots, per bu	30-35
Celery, per doz	35-50
Endives, a doz	20
Lettuce, leaf, per doz	8-12
Parsnip, per bu	50-60
Parsley, per doz	40-45
Onions, per bu	60-70
Silver Skin onions, per bu	40-50
Potatoes, per bu	35-50
Pumpkins, each	05
Turnips, per bu	30-35
Miscellaneous	
Honey, per qt	50
Maple Syrup, per gal	1.00-1.25
Popcorn, per bu	1.00-1.25
Pork, dressed, per lb	9-11
Beef, dressed, per lb	11-12
Veal, dressed	14-15

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DIED TO SAVE HIS COMRADES

Heroic Act of a Soldier to Retrieve a Failure.

When the Spanish-American war came on I hadn't seen any fighting since the big scuffle that ended in 1865. I raised a company to go to Cuba, and fortunately my regiment wasn't left behind when the fighting force went to Santiago.

At our first fight in Cuba nearly all the enlisted men in my company were raw recruits. There was a good deal of wavering, and some of the boys—they were mostly nothing more than boys—got away to the rear in spite of my efforts to hold them. Knowing that I was watching them, they all tried to stand up to the racket, but it was pretty hard for some of them, and they dropped out one by one. There was one young fellow, Raymond—he couldn't have been more than nineteen—a refined, delicately made chap, more like a musician, an artist or a poet than a soldier—who, it was plain, had more trouble to keep his legs from carrying him away than the rest. He stood his ground till after the skulkers had been weeded out, when a volley fired directly in our faces was too much for him, and he fled ingloriously.

After awhile most of those who had dropped out returned to the ranks, among the first Raymond. But by this time the fighting was about over and they had no opportunity to retrieve themselves. I was easy with them, knowing that they had been taking their initiation and would do better next time. I noticed that Raymond was very badly cut up at his failure and, taking occasion to speak to him about something, spoke with especial kindliness. But as time passed, while the others did not seem to feel their disgrace very keenly, Raymond grew more morbid over his. I was sure at the next fight he would redeem himself and feel better about it.

We happened to miss the fighting for some time, being held in reserve, but the next time we were called on we got into a terrible hole. My company was sent one night to reconnoiter, and the first thing we knew we found ourselves cut off. I called for volunteers to go in different directions and find from which direction the enemy were coming to attack us, at the same time looking out for an avenue of escape. Among the first to step to the front was Raymond. I sent him out with five others, all in different directions. We were lying low in some bushes, and I whispered their instructions. They were expected to crawl on their hands and knees and if they met an enemy were to give us warning if possible.

I waited ten or fifteen minutes—it seemed two hours—and, not hearing anything from my scouts, started out myself to investigate. Feeling solicitude in the matter of the direction Raymond had gone, distrusting his courage and regarding his route the most probable on which to find the enemy, I went after him. I half expected to find him hiding within a short distance from us, but I crawled a hundred yards without seeing or hearing anything of him or anybody else. There was a dead silence, a silence that made me creep. I would much rather have heard the tramp of men coming for us, for I knew they were around us and that they expected to bag us. Were they waiting to fill some gap or did they not know exactly where we were?

Give me plenty of noise and I am in my element. But I never liked silence, especially in the dark, and silence in the dark, with an enemy feeling for you, is hard on most men. But I was in command of a company of men, and the responsibility of getting them out of a trap saved me. I dreaded every moment to hear a turmoil behind me and know that my men were being butchered. Nevertheless, I felt more interest in the boy I was following than the company. I was afraid he would get hurt. Singular, isn't it, that I should have had my sympathies concentrated on one human of nearly a hundred? Perhaps if he had been a brawny fellow I wouldn't have thought anything about him.

Well, I kept on, pausing now and again to listen, straining my ears to catch the slightest sound, but everything was still. Once I fancied I heard the click of a rifle, but it was only an insect. I did hear the rumble of a caisson, but it was in the distance. Then there was a faint indication as if some animal was passing through a bit of long grass a short distance ahead of me. I heard a click—it was a sure enough click this time—followed by a scuffle, at the end of which came the words in Spanish, "Make the slightest noise and you are a dead man!"

A moment—rather an eternity—passed; then I heard Raymond's voice ring out, "They're coming!"

A shot, a groan, then the Spaniards dashed forward. I had a matter of eighty yards the start of them, and when I reached my men found them in retreat. One of the scouts had come in, having found a path the Spaniards had neglected to close, and we got safely into our lines.

Do you call that the courage of a brute? I call it the courage of a divine instinct. It was the triumph of the spiritual over the animal. I don't consider it a sacrifice. It wasn't that; it was pride—the pride of a soldier. The man who possessed it was of that fine type which cannot brook disgrace. He was his own critic, his own judge, and he would rather kill himself by running the

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Guarding Against Colds.

If you find that you catch cold very easily when you are tired or a bit run down you should take extra care of yourself at such times. Do not recklessly expose yourself when you are fatigued. It is far wiser to relinquish any engagements you have made for the evening if you come home all tired out. It is better to give up everything, take a hot bath and go to bed early for a long night's sleep when you are feeling physically exhausted. Going out for a good time when you are in this condition only leaves you open to infection or to chill.

TWO TERM PRESIDENTS.

Only Six Served the Full Time Twice in Succession.

The presidents who served two consecutive terms were George Washington of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, James Madison of Virginia, James Monroe of Virginia, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee and Ulysses S. Grant of Illinois.

The presidents of the United States who have been elected twice in succession, but who did not complete their second term because of assassination, were Abraham Lincoln of Illinois and William McKinley of Ohio.

The president who was twice elected, but not in immediate succession, was Grover Cleveland of New York.

The presidents who have been candidates to succeed themselves, but who failed of re-election, were John Adams of Massachusetts, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, Martin Van Buren of New York, Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, Theodore Roosevelt of New York and William Howard Taft of Ohio. Several single term presidents not among those already named have desired to succeed themselves, but failed of nomination.

Among the double term presidents who, before entering the presidential office or during their first term either inveighed or argued or remonstrated against a second term, but who accepted such term, were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. Madison and Monroe avowed their willingness, or their desire, for a second term, and the same may be said of Lincoln, Grant, Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. —Washington Star.

Renewing a Rose.

To renew the charms of a shabby artificial rose, trim all the edges of the petals with sharp scissors, and if there are green leaves, trim those as well.

Then straighten bent wires, press the fresh heart of the rose open so that it has a full blown look and place the flower at the left bust of a low evening bodice in some thin material.

Now, the corsage rose costs from $2.50 up to anything, but with careful pruning a twenty-five cent bargain may burst upon the eye like nature's own.

Are You Rheumatic?—try Sloan's

If you want quick and real relief from Rheumatism, do what so many thousand other people are doing—whenever an attack comes on, bathe the sore muscle or joint with Sloan's Liniment. No need to rub it in—just apply the Liniment to the surface. It is wonderfully penetrating. It goes right to the seat of trouble and draws the pain almost immediately. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25c. of any druggist and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Sciatic and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

?

A Flat to Rent

Rooms to Rent

House for Sale

Other Articles for Sale

?

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is in the

Miscellaneous Column

of

THE EVENING TIMES

RATES

One Day—One Cent Word

Three Days—Two Cents Word

Six Days—Three Cents Word

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAMPAIGN

Conducted by J. H. BRADDOCK

J. H. Braddock, field secretary of the American City Bureau of New York, has arrived in Fulton to begin work with the officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce for enlarging the facilities of this organization. Arrangements were at once made by A. W. Wiltsie, of the special membership committee, for offices in the part of the Telephone Building formerly occupied by the First National Bank. J. R. Sullivan installed furniture, L. R. Owens provided a telephone, John J. Jordan furnished luminous Mazda lights; and activity now reigns at the new offices of the Chamber.

When asked his first impressions of Fulton, Mr. Braddock was loud in his praise of the apearance of the business part of the city. He was especially impressed with the foresight of our city fathers in acquiring the water front along First street and providing for a beautiful expansion of the business section.

Knowing Fulton

"The first impression," he said, "is that Fulton has attractions as a city in which to live and do business that would be the envy of many a larger city if these attarctions were but known to the world at large. The great handicap thus far, I believe, lies in the lack of publicity relative to the advantages which Fulton possesses.

"Take my own case for example. For a number of years I have been engaged, first as a staff member of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research and now as an officer of the American City Bureau, in visiting the cities of the United States and studying their civic advantages and administrative needs. Yet I never had brought to my attention the physical attractiveness of Fulton as indicated in the little section which I have thus far been able to visit.

"You see," continued Mr. Braddock, "most cities require not only the building up of a Chamber of Commerce, but after that there remains the more important task of putting the city upon such a plane of attractiveness that the public at large, in speaking or writing about the city, discuss it primarily from the standpoint of these advantanges.

"Now in Fulton the problem is simpler; it is only half a problem. As soon as the Chamber of Commerce has its membership enlarged and a sufficient income assured, with a program of work and adequate committees, it will be possible to plunge directly into the work of publicizing Fulton as a city high in attainments civic, industrial, financial and economic."

Speakers of Reputation

E. J. Penfield, president of the Chamber of Commerce, is one of those who sees perhaps most clearly the possibilities for Fulton through the enlarged organization. He looks not only for the physical improvement of the city, but for an increasing respect upon the part of our citizens toward matters of public welfare; and he foresees a wholesome effect upon those who, through the present movement, grasp the significance of whole-hearted co-operation for everything pertainging to the progress of the city.

When asked to outline some of the definite ways in which it is hoped to carry out the present undertaking, President Penefield said:

"The movement for enlarging the facilities of the Chamber of Commerce will be divorced from the usual hoorah, rah-rah booster and revival methods whose impetus lasts only with its emotional enthusiasm, whose death is certain when the emotional cause is removed, and which, when dead, is dead past resurrecting.

"Luncheons and meetings will be held for local business and professional men, upon which occasions speakers of national reputation will point out the opportunities for Fulton to attain her rightful place among the cities of the world.

"A scientific study is being made as to individuals and firms who ought to be members of the Chamber of Commerce. When this study is completed a systematic effort will be made to bring before each of these the opportunities of membership. In accomplishing this, invaluable work will be done by the present members of the Chamber.

Will Want Suggestions

"Back of every detail will be a special membership committee, man of weight and influence, possessed of skill, strategy, knowledge of salesmenship, human nature, and of the prospective members.

"Through the newspapers and meetings an opportunity will be given to answer two questions: First, what do you suggest as an immediate step to be taken by the Chamber of Commerce for the benefit of your line of business? Second, what do you suggest as the most important work to be undertaken at once for the good of the city at large?

"When the campaign is over the answers to these questions will be tabulated and those popularly demanded will be made into a program of work. This program will express the intelligent collective wish of the membership and will serve as a comprehensive platform to which committees, directors and executive staff can be held accountable.

"The entire campaign will be an example of effective co-operation. Members of the Chamber of Commerce will work together to obtain through complete team work the membership which the city of Fulton deserves. Throughout the campaign the membership committee will have the benefit of the best present day practices in securing new members. But primarily the campaign will succeed only to the extent to which the present membership pulls together as one great force for upbuilding the organization and securing the benefit of a well financed Chamber of Commerce."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Mar. 4—All theatres in Berlin will be closed April 1 by the government. Many theatrical managers have protested.

Paris, Mar. 4.—Counter attacks made by the Germans in the Champagne region were repulsed in an official statement issued by the war office this afternoon. The statement says that the Germans captured a trench and also that the German bombardment of Rheims continues.

Copenhagen, Mar. 4.—German military and naval critics in Berlin consider the attempt of the allied British-French fleet to penetrate the Dardanelles impossible of success, according to dispatches from the German capital today.

Petrograd, Mar. 4.—The twenty-sixth Austrian division has been routed in the region of Stanislau, it is officially announced today.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Mar. 4.—Major General Ludwig Von Estorf was killed in Russia while at the head of his brigade.

Cettinje, Mar. 4.—Two Austrian aeroplanes flew over the Montenegrin port of Antibari yesterday and threw six bombs. Four of them fell near the villa belonging to the Crown Prince.

TURKS AWAIT ALLIES' LAND ATTACK; TROOPS ARE LANDED

POWERS EXPECTED TO MODIFY ORDERS RESPECTING MINES

Washington Believes Their Use Will Be Confined to Waters of Warring Countries

Washington, Mar. 4.—Restriction of the use of machines to those in the waters of a belligerent purely for purposes of defense, today confidently was expected by administration officials to result from the negotiations in connection with Germany's war zone decree.

The official text of the latest note from Germany was much more pleasing to official Washington than any recent document, for it had a tone of acquiescence in it.

As a consequence the administration was more optimistic than ever so far as Germany is concerned and today it was looking to Great Britain for the next move. There was high hope in various quarters that with Germany's conciliatory note in hand the British government might be induced to make concessions also. It was the view of a number of administration officials that England's drastic action in declaring, in effect a complete blockade of Germany, was determined upon at a time when no other measure appeared to be available, and that the British government now might be willing to modify the order provided some arrangement might be reached with Germany through the United States concerning the submarine warfare. The matter of the use of foreign flags by merchant ships is by no means settled, it was stated. Germany's last communication makes a specific exception of merchant ships flying fictitious flags. In her promises to refrain from submarines attacks on vessels she lays stress on the flying of their nations' flags.

APPROPRIATION BILLS SIGNED

Congress Adjourned at Noon Today; Agricultural Bill Is Signed By President

Washington, Mar. 4.—The 63d Congress is at an end. The Senate adjourned at 12.04 today after disposing of all appropriation bilsl except that of the postoffice department, and after passing a wide variety of minor legislation in the last hours of the session. The house adjourned at 12.20 after following an unsuccessful attempt to adopt the conference report of the Indian appropriation bill. Prior to this the House had passed a resolution continuing the Indian and postoffice bills or last year in anicipation of the failure of the regular supply bill. Prior to the adoption of the continuing resolution for the postoffice and Indian bills today's work in the Senate was devoted to the Indian bill filibuster on the part of Senator Gronnad of North Dakota, and the confirmation both in open Senate and a brief executive session of a number of nominations. The feature of the postoffice continuing resolution was for protecting the pay of the rural mail carriers. Senator Gallinger presented the usual thanks of the Senate to which Mr. Marshall responded briefly before the Senate adjourned.

MAIL CARRIERS GET INCREASED SALARIES

Washington, Ma. 4.—Anticipating the failure of the postoffice and Indian bills in the Senate, the House adopted joint resolutions continuing for another fiscal year the current appropriations for the postoffice department and the Indian bureau. This action was necessary to prevent the calling an extra session for the supply bills.

The resolution continuing the postoffice bill containing two legislative provisions, one for the protection from demotion of city carriers and the other fixing the rate of pay of rural mail carriers at $1200 and less, according to routes.

GAS KILLED 4 PERSONS

Rochester, Mar. 4.—Four persons, a man and 3 children, were found dead in a house here today. They were asphyxiated by illuminating gas.

SAYS OBSERVER BARKS MUCH

Church Member Says He Is Reminded of a Story of a Yellow Dog

That interest in the contest of endurance between "Observer" on the one hand, "Fair Play," et al, on the other, may not lag, one of the welcome committeemen of the accused city church has the following statement to make:

Editor Times:

I suppose you are aware that it doesn't pay to keep stirring up a pole cat, but your "Observer" man does. As Old Uncle Abe Lincoln used to say, he reminds me of a story.

A circuit court judge in traveling over his circuit, used to stop at a certain hotel. At the dinner table a young lawyer, of great assurance, would occasionally brow-beat the judge with questions and criticisms as to his methods.

One day, after the young lawyer had left the diningroom, a waiter turned to the judge and said, "Judge, why don't you squelch that little whipper-snapper of a lawyer? The judge told him that a widow down his way had a little yellow dog that would sit on the front porch, look up at the moon, and bark, bark, bark, all night long; but the moon kept right on.

S. D. GARDNER,
Of the Welcome Com. of the First M. E. church.

JURY DISCHARGED; UNABLE TO AGREE IN GILHOOLY-BURGARD CASE

Justice Emerson in Supreme Court yesterday afternoon directed a sealed verdict to be returned this morning in the case of Frank Gilhooly against H. B. Burgard. The plaintiff sued to recover $15,000 for injuries received while in the employ of Mr. Burgard.

When Court assembled this morning the jurymen reported to Judge Emerson their inability to agree and they were discharged.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Friday; unsettled and slighty warmer, with moderate northeast winds.

Half Hundred Heaviest Ships Comprise Squadron About to Reduce Ottoman Forts in Dardanelles

By Herbert Temple

London, Mar. 4.—Great Britain has landed her first troops for the land attack upon Constantinople. The military expedition not only relieves the sailors and marines who were previously put ashore to aid the warships in their campaign against the Dardanelles forts, but provides a mobile force for the actual land operations by which the taking of Turkey in Europe from the Sultan is expected to be accomplished.

The new force comprises French troops from Morocco, Canadians, Senigalese, native Egyptian trops in small quantity and Australians. It is presumed that the major portion of this force was quickly transferred from gypt when the danger of a Turkish invasion by way of the Suez canal vanished.

The lighthouse keeper at Cape Matapan reports that he saw ten gray, two-masted, single funnelled steamers, undobtedly transports, proceeding eastward. This is supposed to be a second body of invading rtoops.

With the arrival of the land forces it is expected that th advance in the straits will be pushed more rapidly. It was obviously impossible for the fleet to make any material progress until the land forces had been disposed to meet the Turks, who had been mobilized in great strength.

The military forces are being placed in osition on both sides of the straits, the first landing having been made on the Asiatic side.

A dispatch from Athens says that the allies have a total of 52 warships on the scene. Five of them have entered the straits this movement was going on four battleships began bombarding the Turkish positions fronting on the Gulf of Saros, which is separated from the Dardanelles by the Gallipoli peninsula.

The forts of Dardanus, Hamadieh and Chemerlik, on the Asiatic side of the inside Dardanelles, have been silenced by the guns of the fleet.

The British battleships are completely outranging the forts, the guns of which are unable to reply effectively to the fire of the warships' guns.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the further advance of the fleet seems to be impossible owing to the chain of mines and the forts. The Turks are welcoming an attack by land, says the dispatch, and have gathered a strong army composed of their best troops.

It is reported that three submarines which Turkey received overland from Germany have not as yet been put together. The Turkish fleet has not cut any figure in the operations as yet and is not expected to do so because of the vast difference in the range and power of the guns carried by the Sultan's ships and those carried by the allies.

PRESIDENT SIGNS NEUTRALITY BILL

Resolution Passed In Closing Hours Gives Executive Power to Act As Necessity Demands

Washington, Mar. 4.—President Wilson today in the presence of the members of his cabinet and a large group of Senators affixed his signature to the neutrality resolution giving him increased power in handling the war situation during the recess of Congress.

The President also signed a large number of routine measures. He signed all the appropriation bills before him, with the exception of the Indian and postoffice bills.

Washington.—The Senate passed the revised reports on the Indian bill today.

Washington.—The Senate at 12.04 adjourned sine die and the House took similar action at 12.20.

ALLIES TAKING COURAGE, IS THEIR ADMISSION

Paris, Mar. 4.—Severe fighting continues today between the Germans and the allies in the Argonne. After months of fighting in that region the allies now believe, according to official statements issued by the War Office, have now gained the ascendency and are ready to take the offensive against the invaders who have been worn out. Artillery duels continue unabated from the coast to the Aisne and it appears the Germans are preparing to again bombard Rheims. In the Champagne district the allies are making good progress, holding their own and in some instances making gains.

THE
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March 4, 1915.

Opinions

"JITNEYS"

All of a sudden, "jitneys!"—a new word to match a new phenomenon.

The word began to reach Eastern readers late in January. We read in Commerce and Finance that the word "jitney" comes from the slang of the street Arab, who has a name for every coin. A "meg" is a cent, a "jit," or "jitney," is a nickel, a "dimmo" a dime, and a "cute" a quarter. So Jitney primarily means five cents. In current usage it means a motor car that travels a regular route, and that in competition with the street cars carries passengers for five cents.

Jitneys have been a first-page topic in Western newspapers for some time. It seems that a Kansas City man went to Texas, and got back home on January 17th. The next day the Kansas City Star printed his report that in Texas cities--Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, Galveston, and others —motor cars were running in competition with the street cars. That seemed to Kansas City a good idea, and jitneys immediately appeared in the town.

To start a jitney, all you have to do is to have a motor car, know how to run it, get a license to carry passengers, and have a route assigned you. On January 26th, there was 115 jitneys running nimbly in Kansas City, and there were loud cries for more. In the rush hours big vans were running crowded in the longer routes.

This gives an idea of the speed at which this interesting movement is going. It has spread up and down the Pacific coast. In San Francisco last month there were 300 jitneys, in the trans-bay cities 450, in Los Angeles 1,050, in Portland, Oregon, 75, in Seattle 500. In those five centres there were altogether 2,375; they were taking in $19,000 a day, and their number was increasing.

San Francisco expects a large and prompt accession of two-story motor busses. The prediction is made that the jitneys, having demonstrated the ability of motor cars to beat street cars in their business, will presently disappear, and the street cars with them, and be succeeded by motor express cars built especially for city passenger traffic.

That may be, but for the moment the jitneys have the field. Whether they can afford in the long run to do what they are doing at the rate they charge is still to be discovered; but for the moment they are doing it with a vim; doing it on "the coast," in Texas, Missouri, Iowa, and elsewhere in the constituency in this state, by the and will be doing it, no doubt, everywhere in less time than it takes to count the days.

The world seems to pattern more and more after the imagined world of Mr. H. G. Wells. Of course the motor car is still an infant, but an infant that is getting pretty well known. Its future is unmeasured and immeasurable. In the use of motor busses our cities are far behind the cities of Europe, which have never taken so kindly to trolley cars as we have.

SPRING IS ON THE WAY
Men's and Ladies'
SPRING GARMENTS
made to order, all work done right here, under my personal supervision. My business has grown by satisfying people.
I. FOX, Home Tailor
CLEANING AND PRESSING
19 S. First St. (over Bush & Smith's)

PIANOS

Would you buy a horse or a dog without first loking to the PEDIGREE of both, if you did you might possibly be greatly disappointed or badly fooled?

Why should not the same rule work in buying a beautiful Piano for your home, which becomes a member of your family for 50 years?

Would you not require the same PEDIGREE of a Piano as you would the dog or horse?

The HENRY F. MILLER PIANO and Playerpiano for 50 years have satisfied thousands of critical musicians, they will satisfy you, they have stood and alway will stand the PEDIGREE TEST, they are honestly built, they are built right, they stay right after they are built. No tone satisfies the critical musician like the Henry F. Miller tone for refinement. Durability unquestioned. PEDIGREE MEANS HIGH QUALITY. Prices right, sold on sensible terms.

See them, critically try them at
Hancock's Piano Store
247 and 249 West First Street
Oswego, N. Y.

BIG MEN

By J. H. BRADDOCK

A hustling, conservative citizenship is bound to make a city leap forward. No city moves simply because it is a city. The power of propulsion depends upon the genius of her people. If there is an effective get-together spirit, if behind that get-together spirit, there is abundant energy and abundant enterprise, that city is bound to progress.

But community progress is two-sided in its causes. The public agencies, as represented by the municipal government, form one side; the people at large are the other side. The moment effective team-work is established between those parts, splendid results are certain. In proportion to the absence of that necessary team-work, so will be the degree of sluggishness in the city development.

That is why every community should pray for big men. That is why the community should listen to its big men. Element, small in mental calibre, are the only ones who labor to prevent this team-work. Elements, on the other hand, large in calibre, are the ones who strive to make the team-work a reality. The question is: Which shall prevail? Is the city to be clogged by its little men, or is it to be advanced and improved by its big men?

Much depends upon the attitude of the public. If the people want the city authorities to produce splendid results, the people at large must get behind the city authorities. It is a difficult task to push the city forward if a portion of the citizenship tries to block the progress. Co-operation in municipal matters is just as important as money.

Big business and professional men will become members of the enlarged Chamber of Commerce.

Frogs vs. Frogs' Legs

And why should not the bullfrog be protected, like the rest of our songsters? Representative Tuttle of Caribou, Me., is making a modest, if timely, request in asking the Legislature of his state to save the marshes of Aroostook from the brooding silence that oppresses the explorer in northern latitudes. He would conserve for the continued glory of his famous county that spring chorus which interprets the moonlight or the soft nocturnal shower, which mocks the bleak Canadian winds with its promise of may-flowers and blueberries and a plentiful potato crop. Mr. Tuttle has the soul of an artist, the heart of a nature lover, the brain of an advanced thinker.

He is also a true sportsman. The frog though possessing with the thrush and the wren a common reptilian ancestry, has neither wings nor a distrustful disposition. It may be scooped up in dip nets for the metropolitan market. Mr. Tuttle, used as a tousleheaded, begallussed boy to the alder pole and the hook and bit of red flannel, resents the introduction of wholesale slaughter. And every boy who has ever leaned over a shady run in the heat of midday to tickle with his dangling flannel bait the inviting green nose of a bandylegged "bull" will side with him.

Yes, by the shades of Aristophanes, let us preserve our vernal concerts and the "day of real sport."—Tribune, N. Y.

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Elihu Root, Statesman

Elihu Root's term in the United States Senate ends today. His retirement will be deeply regretted by the Senate and by the country. The public service too rarely attracts men of Mr. Root's calibre. In his career in Washington he has stood out from the mass of politicians, legislators and administrators. In every post which he has held he has demonstrated superior capacity and judgment.

As Secretary of War, under President McKinley, he reorganized the army and brought our military system into touch with modern ideas. As Secretary of State under President Roosevelt he conducted the country's foreign relations with the utmost suavity and distinction. In the Senate, fortified by his valuable experience in the Cabinet, he became at once a natural leader. Colonel Roosevelt said of him some years ago that he was the ablest man then in public life. In his aptitude and experience he recalls the practised statesman of the early days of the republic—the stateman of the type of James Madison, Albert Gallatin and John Quincy Adams.

Congress and the country lose much in the retirement of such a man from national politics. His own state also suffers in so far as the maintenance of its influence in national affairs is concerned. But New Yorkers have the consolation that Mr. Root will continue to give them his invaluable services in the field of state politics. He will have the leading part in the remaking of the state constitution next summer. There may be other tasks which he will accept before he rounds out his political career. At any rate, New Yorkers can always count on him as a disinterested adviser, ready to give them the benefit of his mellowed experience and ripened statesmanship. May we long enjoy the privilege!—Tribune, N. Y.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice; Mar. 3, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men:—Benedict, Johnie W.; Cailler, F. L.; Carson, Saul M.; Long, A. J.; McGraw, M.; Rose, Chas.; Works, C. Wallace.

Women:—Mallin, Miss Eulina; McGill, Miss Lena May; Alden, Mrs. E. K.; Knapp, Mrs. C. A.; Knights, Mrs. Anna; McLaughlin, Mrs. M. W.

Hawkins & Davies.
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Peter T. Conley, P.M.

ADDRESS AT CLUB

J. H. Braddock, field secrretary of the American City Bureau of New York, will speak at the Citizens' club on Friday evening to the club members and other friends.

Mr. Braddock will speak on "Some things I have visited."

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TAX RAISING IN POOR BELGIUM

Thousands Live on Half-Rations and Food Is Doled Out Sparingly

By LEONARD SPRAY

On the Dutch Frontier, Mar. 4.—"It is next door to hell." That is a strong phrase, but it came from the lips of an American congressman. He used it to sum up the condition of things "over there"—in the stricken land of Belgium. He has spent ten days in the towns and villages of Belgium and northern France.

"There are more people hungry in Belgium," he continued, "than the charitable world knows of.

"I believe there are nearly 2,000,000 people in Belgium who are absolutely dependent upon the bounty of the outside world. The people in the larger cities are receiving enough food to keep body and soul together. It is in the smaller and out-of-the-way places that the suffering and want are more acute. There are hamlets where hunger reigns.

"Here is a case, typical of many, of one family in a little Belgian village. They owned a bit of land. In places where the shells had fallen there were what we call, in Kansas, "hog wallows." The farmhouse had been demolished and the stables and other out-buildings levelled to the ground. The father got together a few boards and made a sort of roof over what had been the cellar of the farmhouse. In this cave the whole family lives. A baby has been born there. Their whole means of livlihood are gone, and for food they have to depend on gifts that come their way."

"Here is how a Dutchman just returned from an errand of mercy put it to me:

'You cannot actually say that such-and-such a man, woman or child has died of starvation. But that is what it comes to in the effect. For months hundreds of thousands have not been able to earn anything. They are dependent on charity. Sometimes they get food, and then they have to go without for a spell or else live on half-rations. It is not starvation, but very often semi-statvation. What that means is that gradually their strength is sapped; then their vitally dwindles, and they fall an easy prey to the first disease that comes their way."

It must be remembered that charitable or publicity administered food relief generally and inevitably takes the forms of bread and soup. These served well in the earlier days, when the population was strong and vigorous. But a prolonged course of such a diet does little more than keep body and soul together. It lacks other elements that are necessary to the maintenance of health.

"There is a little village called Sarinnes, not far from Dinant. My informant went there a few days ago, and found Sarinnes nothing but blackened ruins.

What had become of the five or six hundred inhabitants? Well, he discovered them all living in the chateau and adjoining outhouses. This residence had been spared, and its owners, titled gentlemen, had gathered together the little flocks of homeless people. There they are, crowded together, most of them, of course, with no bed to sleep on. Occasionally a relief ship comes up the Meuse, but when another may arrive is uncertain, and so the food has to be doled out as sparingly as in a besieged fortress.

Ghent is being drained of its money by the fines imposed by the Germans. Moreover, it had to loan gold from its resources to other municipalities, whose coffers were empty, in order that they might pay the enormous war levies.

Ordinary taxes have risen terribly, and others have had to be invented. The latest resources is a heavy tax on bachelors. Another new form of revenue-raising is a tax on furniture.

M. W. A. MAKES GAINS

The complexion of the M. W. A. membership contest changed last night, Hyde's team getting seven against Middleton's ten new members. This result makes a total to date of 30 to 29 in favor of Captain Middleton, and a grand total of new members secured by the lodge of 59.

In the pool contest Ives gained last night 28 points. The standing follows: John Goss 50 vs. Jay Guile 16; Rube Parise 44 vs. G. Gradala 50.

Class initiation was held last night making seven members, with full membership.

A benefit performance, with nine acts, will be held at the Happy Hour Monday.

NOT A METHODIST

REPLIES TO OBSERVER

ANOTHER LETTER

Dear Observer:

The Evening Times is supplying a long felt want in aiding us (the dear public) to exchange opinions of opposite nature. This will either make or break us, as far as our opinions are concerned, won't it?

Now in reply to yours of yesterday: You resented my whacking you upon your most vulnerable spot, pride, by saying you commented as "a child with a half-grown idea." You evidently didn't understand. To explain:

It has come under my observation that the person who attends divine worship for the exclusive reason that he wishes to get a message straight from the pulpit that he himself may go forth to be of greater service to his fellow creatures, is so busy getting that inspiration that he expects no demonstration on his presence in the church. Self immolation is the first step in real service to humanity. It is to be remembered Christ, the most perfect type of citizen, was not appreciated for his presence in the holy temples yet He complained not, but continued in His good works.

Better far, good brother, that you attend divine worship in spite of "chills," and, in the glow of your own compassion for humanity, do also the good works of which you have learned.

In other words, the primal service of the church is to aid in spiritual growth, and not to magnify man's shortcomings. And, although every member of the congregation failed, except you, to receive the message of good will, you and your works alone would compensate richly for the building of several churches and [illegible] past, present or further [illegible] anyone has received or may [illegible]

Shall I have the pleasure of exchanging further ideas with you on this topic?

NOT A METHODIST.

ON THE BANKS

Editor Times:

Viewing the West bank of the Oswego river from the East bank by one standing across 1st st. from the Quirk building, it appears that considerable refuse is being dumped down the West banks into the river, not only a most unsightly operation but also a most unsanitary one. The Chamber of Commerce committee in our city beautiful as well as the Department of Health should take notice of this obnoxious practice.

INTERESTED.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Geisler have taken possession of their new home in South 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Thompson, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Crockett of Highland st. for some weeks, left last week for her home, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

* * *

The A. N. P. Embroidery club met Monday afternoon with Mrs. E. J. Cusack at her home, Oneida st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Chauncey of Park st. are entertaining Mrs. Elmore VanWagenen.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid of the First Baptist church met in the church parlors Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. William Sylvester will entertain her Sunday school class for their regular monthly meeting at her home in Oneida st., Saturday afternoon and evening.

* * *

Mrs. Horatio Allen visited on Monday her sister, Mrs. Robert Phillips, of Syracuse. Mrs. Phillips is seriously ill and no improved condition has been noted.

* * *

Mrs. James Hunter leaves on Thursday to spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Ralph Drake, of Brooklyn.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Horton of Emery st. have returned from a three weeks' visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Horton of Pulaski.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Adriance of Oswego were the over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rhodes, Cayuga st.

* * *

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Leon Pearce of Hannibal and Mable Lockwood of Fulton.

* * *

The 1909 Shakespeare club will meet Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock with Mrs. William Hollingsworth at her home, East Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. Elinore Van Wagenen will leave Fulton on Thursday for her future home in New York. A host of friends and acquaintances regret Mrs. VanWagenen's departure from the city.

Mrs. Harvey MacMurchy is ill at her home in Broadway.

* * *

James Ure of Palermo visited relatives and friends in Fulton recently.

* * *

Mrs. J. K. Stule of S. 3d st., is confined to the house with grippe.

* * *

Mrs. Egbert Carver of S. 3d st., who has been ill for some time, is improving slowly.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Robertson returned Monday night from a seven weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Kanause of New York.

* * *

Prof. Eastman, yesterday demonstrated at the cooking class the making of Dutch apple cake and gave an interesting talk on "Right Living."

* * *

Mrs. Emma Cooper of 4th st. has recovered from a long illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dinan entertained Miss Gerrie Higgins of Chicago Tuesday, at their home in E. 1st st. Other guests were Mrs. B. Grady of Oswego and Mrs. D. Coleman of this city.

* * *

Mrs. Helen Blackley of West 1st st., is recovering from an illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hiller of Hannibal st., have been entertaining Mrs. C. Hiller of Baldwinsville.

* * *

Glenn Hill has been visiting a few days at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hill, of Gansevoort st. Mr. Hill is taking treatment at the Orwell hospital.

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CARROLL PUT IT ALL OVER EVANS

Caused Steve's Arrest on Charge of Stealing An Automobile

By FRANK G. MENKE

"I'll get even with that guy Steve Evans if it takes me ten years."

The articulator is Dick Carroll, business manager of the Brooklyn Federals and the giant referred to is Steve Evans, outfielder of the Brooklyn Feds, one time of the St. Louis Cardinals, and now as in the past, the greatest comedian in baseball.

"What's the latest Evans stunt?" we inquired.

"Why, that boob had me pinched in Cleveland and I came near to spending a night in jail," answered Carroll. "As it was I missed a train and an important business appointment."

"Arrested? On what charge?"

"Stealing my own automobile," answered Carroll.

"Sounds interesting. Trot out the details, please," we asked.

"Well, Evans and I both live in Cleveland during the winter but my automobile is licensed in New York. The number, 'New York 5817D.' Some weeks ago I had to go to New York and started for the railroad station in my car with my wife. As we neared the business section I was held up by a traffic blockade. While stalled a policeman came up, squinted at the number on my car, consulted a little note book he had and placing his hand on my shoulder said:

"'I got yez at last, hey.' "What for?" I asked, as soon as I had recovered from my first surprise."

"'For stealing that car,' was the answer.

"I tried to tell him that I owned the car but he wouldn't listen.

"'Yez can tell that to the desk sergant,' he said, climbing aboard. 'Drive your car to the station house.'

"There being nothing else to do I drove the car—and the policeman—to the jail.

"This policeman accuses me of having a stolen auto in my possession. He has made an error. I told the desk sergeant. "This auto never was stolen.' It's mine."

"'Is that so,' said the sergeant, with infinite sarcasm.

"Never stolen, hey? We'll take a squint.' He pushed the records at me and they showed that a 'Mr. Carroll of Buffalo, owning car N.Y. 5817D' had reported that his car was stolen and probably taken to Cleveland.

"Guess I'll have to lock you up,' said the sergeant, whereupon the policeman grabbed my arm and started to lead me to the bullpen.

"Just as the doors to the corridor leading to the bullpen were being opened I saw one of the police court reporters that I knew passing through the hall. I yelled at him.

"The reporter heard me, turned around and bustled toward us to see what it was all about.

"Hey, what's the matter, Dick?" he asked. When he called me Dick the policeman who was leading me into the cell halted. The desk sergeant looked interested.

"'Do you know that fellow?' asked the sergeant, pointing at me.

"Sure; I used to play ball with him eight or ten years ago. He's Dick Carroll."

"'Officer release the gentleman,' ordered the sergeant and the cop let loose.

"'How did you happen to get this report of a stolen auto?" I asked the sergeant after the reporter had introduced us and full explanation had been made.

"Fellow phoned in the other night," said the sergeant, consulting the records. Said he was 'Mr. Carrol from Buffalo' and that his automobile had been stolen. He described your car in detail and also gave us the number.

"And later," we asked.

"Well, later, I discovered that the 'Mr. Carroll of Buffalo who did the telephoning was none other than Steve Evans. And you can take it from me now that Mister Steve Evans is going to suffer for that little joke of his that made me miss a train and a business appointment and nearly landed me in a bull-pen."

HOT LINERS

By FRANK G. MENKE

This is the season for "Charley horse" and other ailments among the baseball players at the spring training camps—sport note.

A man was limply slowly through a street in Sunny South.

His legs were stiff, his arms were lame and cracks cam from his mouth.

I asked a native if a train had struck the blamed galoot;

"Why, no," replied the native, 'that's a young baseball recruit."

Johnny Kilbane is learning to play the violin. Ought to make good at that. He's had a lot of experience fiddling around in the ring.

Fake interviews:

"We will win the pennant with 300 points to spare."—Wild Bill Donovan of the Yankees.

"I hate money."—Connie Mack.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

The distance of the eight-oared varsity races in the college regattas will not be shortened. It stands at four miles and will continue to stand at four miles because a lot of bull headed rowing euthorities are against the plan to reduce the course to three miles.

There is an agitation on now among the sane and humane element in the rowing world to cut the distance from four to three miles. But nothing will come of it. Such agitations have been started annually for the past twenty years and each year they have languished and died. The rowing world is dominated by the four-mile-row faction and no change ever will be made until that faction is in minority, or until the four-mile-pace kills a few oarsmen.

Those who favor the three-mile course state that the reduction of one mile in the distance of the race would save the members of the crews from the utter collapse that usually comes at the end of the four-mile race. They say that a three mile race will satisfy all the desires of the spectator, detract nothing from the excitement and thrill of the race and enable the men to finish in fairly good condition, bacuse it would mean only about 15 minutes' work at the oars against 20 minutes now.

Those who cling to the four mile plan say that if the race were shortened it would inflict even a more terrific strain on the oarsmen. They state that under the present four-mile system the men just row at an easy stroke during the first three miles and spurt only in the last mile, whereas, if the course were shortened to three miles the oarsmen would spurt all the way.

Such an argument is silly. The oarsmen wouldn't spurt all the way. They wouldn't hit up a really fast stroke until they reached the last mile or last half-mile, whether the course was two miles, three miles, or four miles long.

Having learned a lesson from the farce decision of last June, the folks in charge of the Yale-Harvard regatta will have professional judges at the finish line of the boat races this year.

The decision of the amateur judges last year was that Yale beat Harvard by two or three feet, but the judges were alone in their decision. Newspaper men who have "covered" boat races for years were at that finish line and every one of the dozen gave the race to Harvard.

Pitted against the unanimous verdict of those experienced and cool-headed newspaper men was the verdict of these inexperienced and excited judges. And because the judges, "green" though they were in such work, were in an official capacity, their verdict went on the records—a Yale victory and a Harvard defeat.

One of the judges of the race was the postmaster of New London, Conn. Another was a student of Yale and the third was a student of Harvard. None of the trio ever before had officiated at such an event, and yet, in the hands of these three men was placed the power to decide an event on which at least $500,000 had been wagered.

The men who will act as judges for the Yale-Harvard boat race this year—and for years to come—will be selected from men who have acted as judges for horse races, athletic meets or similar events where an unerring eye and cool judgments are absolute necessities.

Up to the present time no college has asked to take the place in the Poughkeepsie regatta that has been made vacant by the withdrawal of Wisconsin. It looks just now as if the race will be among five crews only: Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Washington.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dietrich are enjoying a well earned vacation. They will visit in Texas, LosAngeles and the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

* * *

Rita Merriam of West 2d st. is ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Garrett of S, 2d st. have been entertaining friends from Niagara Falls.

* * *

The Columbia Circle will hold a social Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. F. Hill, 310 Gansevoort st. All members are urged to be present.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fisk of this city have been the guests of out of town friends for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. Clarence Pitts of Oswego has been the guest at the home of her brother, M. A. Stranahan.

* * *

Rev. George Stockwell is attending conference in Central Square.

* * *

C. Edgerton Dutton entertained a party of friends at The Quirk last evening.

* * *

The first degree was exemplified to a class of candidates at St. Joseph's Council, K. of C., last night.

Remember the Stewart clippers sold by VanWagenen, Inc., when you are ready to clip your horse.—adv. 65

WATERTOWN ONCE WAS ARRAYED AS FULTON

President of Watertown Common Council Heard Conversation on Our School Problem.

H. C. Kinne, President of the Common Council of Watertown in passing through Fulton yesterday overheard a discussion on the high school site. He said that the North and South side of Watertown were once arrayed against each other on such a school question and consequently did nothing. Then the State Department of Education stepped in and to the great humiliation of the citizens of Watertown forced action under various penalties.

"The deep interests of a community in the future welfare of its children," said Mr. Kinne, "should always come first; let the factional or sectional struggles come after."

BOWLING NOTES

The Onyx-A. C. played Baldwinsville on the Onyx Alleys last night. Stauring was the star bowler of the Onyx boys and Mansfield bowled best for Baldwinsville. The home team won by 419 points. The score follows:

Onyx A. C.

	1	2	3	Total
McCollum	162	172	132	466
Hill	180	181	223	584
Paige	174	224	191	589
Rear	145	167	162	474
Stauring	184	202	228	614
Totals....	845	946	936	2727

Baldwinsville

	1	2	3	Total
Perkins	180	140	132	452
Westfall	120	163	186	469
Mansfield	195	156	178	529
Simpson	162	167	136	465
Hopkins	122	124	147	393
Totals....	779	789	779	2308

FIGHT TO RETAIN NAME OF HOUSE

New Yorkers Would Have Jumel Mansion Called by Another Name

JUMEL MANSION

New York, March 4.—And now they want to change the name of the Jumel Mansion, one of the famous landmarks of the American Revolution.

Cabot Ward, park commissioner has asked the board of alderman to rename the historic house in Washington Heights, overlooking the Harlem River and call it Washington's Headquarters. He urges it would be more fitting to name the ancient mansion, which is one hundred and fifty years old this year, after the man who made it famous, rather than the Santa Domingo coffee planter who once owned it.

During a part of the war of the Revolution, the building was the headquarters of Gen. George Washington, and that is why the City of New York now owns the house and grounds and keeps it open as a show place.

There is a bitter fight on in the Board of Alderman over the proposed change of name, and Frank J. Dowling, Tammany minority leader, is the champion of Jumel. He declares the mansion would lose its identity, if called by a name other than that by which it has been known so long.

For more than one hundred years the old house has been identified with the name of Jumel. Roger Norris, a lieutenant-colonel in the English service and a comrade of George Washington in colonial warfare, built the mansion in 1765. It was his home for a little more than ten years. Then Norris threw in his lot with the Tories and after the Revolution moved to England, his home being confiscated along with those of other Loyalists.

In 1777, the first year of the Revolution, Washington used the place as headquarters, and it is in connection with his occupancy the house is most historical. It is on this ground that the Park Commissioner suggests the change of name.

In 1794 the house was used as a tavern and Washington and his officers often dined there. Early in the nineteenth century Stephen Jumel, a wealthy coffee planter, came to New York, after a negro uprising and massacre of whites in the French colony of Santa Domingo. He became a wine merchant and married Eliza Bowen, who became the famous Mme. Jumel.

In 1810 they bought and restored the Morris place and named it the Jumel Mansion. One hundred years ago this year, both went to France to invite Napoleon Bonaparte to visit America.

Mme. Jumel returned to this country in 1821 and re-opened the mansion. There she entertained lavishly, among her guests being some of the famous men of the country, until 1828, when Jumel returned to New York.

He died in 1832 and in 1833 Mme. Jumel married Aaron Burr, whofought the dual with Alexander Hamilton. Mme. Jumel, as she was still known after her second marriage, did not get along well with Mr. Burr. Financial matters caused an estrangement, as Burr had little means of his own.

Burr died three years after the wedding. Mme. Jumel survived him nearly twenty years, dying in 1865 at the age of ninety-six years.

"After the historic old mansion has been known as the Jumel Mansion for more than 100 years, I don't see why it should be changed now," said Alderman Dowling. "A score of villages and cities have a 'Washington Headquarters,' but there is only one Jumel Mansion. The mansion is on Washington Heights, the name which commemorates the fighting and the generalship of the revolutionary Commander-in-Chief in the campaign in which he was compelled to evacuate New York. The Jumels, husband and wife, were characterful people, with initiative and force, and the name Jumel carries with it association and personnel that are identified with American history from Revolutionary das to Civil War times. Weshington's fame is too great to be increased by the changing of the name of the old mansion.

"Another change of name which I shall oppose is that involved in designating Varick street, South Seventh Avenue, Varick street was named for Gen. Varick, one of the American revolutionists who gave his fortune to help Robert Morris finance the fight for liberty. He was also instrumental in raising a loan in France. If the name Varick street helps to perpetuate his name and fame he's certainly entitled to it.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FERDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 4.—If Senator Robert R. Lawson is successful in having enacted into law his anti-solicitation bill, candidates for election will greet him with eclat. The measure in question makes it a misdemeanor to solicit contributions through the sale of tickets for balls, outings, entertainments or any other form of amusement for which an admission charge is made, when such requests are made of candidates.

Rich harvests have been gathered around election time by those who have an eye directed toward the benefit they may receive by appearing as an asset to a candidate. The candidate is notified that "the boys would appreciate it" if he would take a few tickets for this or that function. Although having no desire or intention of attending the function in question, the candidates who are approached take into consideration the fact that the association or society giving the affair, whatever it may be, doubtless has a considerable number of members and he takes a certain number of tickets. The appreciation of the "boys" is usually based upon the amount abstracted.

Senator Lawson has come to the conclusion that this form of soliciting should be eliminated and his bill is so drawn that it includes within its scope tickets which are sent out by mail to candidates. A penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars is prescribed for each offense. This amount the candidate who receives by mail or is button-holed and thus is informed of a forthcoming soiree, may bring action to collect.

There may be significance in the bill introduced Asemblyman Francis bill introduced by Assemblyman F. R. Stoddard, Jr., which permits men of forty-five years of age and over to enlist in the National Guard of the State. The existing Military law which refers to enlistments in the militia sets forth the fact that forty-four years of age is the pinnacle of youth and in concise diction makes it plain that all above that time of life are regarded as civilian Methuselehs.

Under the provisions of the Stoddard bill a man who has been honorably discharged from the service after having served for at least three years in another State or in the District of Columbia or in the regular army or marine corps, may join the citizen soldiery of the Empire State.

It is believed by some that Assemblyman Stoddard has in his own way tsarted out to make it possible to add experienced soldiers to the national guard and at the same time to increase its strength. The number of young men who at one time were prone to join the national guard because of the social attractions in connection with military duty, has fallen off materially because of the curtaining of many of the one-time gaieties.

The establishment of safety or danger zones on streets in cities of the first and second class, is provided for in a bill offered by Assemblyman J. Leslie Kincaid and its provisions appear to be worthy of considerable. The bill provides that the safety zones shall be so established as to enable pedestrians to cross busy thoroughfares in comparative safety. Each zone is to be in width twenty feet from the building line to each intersection of streets or roads and of the same width at right angles to the building line of any other part of any street or road which may be designated as a safety zone.

In case of an accident or fatality, the driver or owner of a vehicle causing it shall be presumed to be in fault and to have been guilty of negligence or contributory negligence, unless it is be proved to the contrary.

EMPIRE UNITED MAKES IMPORTANT TIME CHANGE

At the request of a number of Sycuse-Oswego Division patrons, the Empire United Railways has announced a slight change of time to become effective Sunday, March 7 when Train No. 14 will run earlier than under the present schedule.

The new schedule adopted a month ago provided for the arrival of this train in Syracuse at 8.03 a.m. Many patrons who used this train who wished to connect with the 8 a. m. Lackawanna train from Syracuse for Cortland or Binghamton had to telephone ahead to have the D. L. & W. train held. The Empire United management agreed to set this train ahead to make it arrive in Syracuse at 7:44 a. m., and thus allow ample time to make the transfer. Under the new schedule No. 14 will leave Oswego at 6 a. m. and Fulton at 6:32 a. m.

SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM ELECTION AT STATE ST.

State St. school held an election yesterday afternoon for the selection of captain and manager for the 1915 baseball team.

Nominations were held first and the nominees for captain were Archie Larabee, Carl Feldman and Clinton Draper. Draper being elected by 16 votes. For manager the nominees were Archie Larabee and Carl Feldman. Feldman winning with 27 votes. This year it is expected that the whole school will take an interest and many of the boys will try out. Spring practice will begin as soon as the snow gets of the ground. The aim of State St. boys is the 1915 baseball chapionship of Fulton.

championship of Fulton.

GRANGE LENTEN SUPPER

Lower Oswego Falls Grange has planned a Lenten supper, to be held at the Grange home in S. 1st st., Saturday evening. The menu will conprise escalloped salmon, escalloped potatoes, macaroni and cheese, white and brown bread and butter, rice pudding, jelly, cake and coffee.

Square piano for sale. Enquire of Geo. B. Palmer, W. E. Perry or J. J. Morrill. 67c

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FRESH HUYLER AND NUNNALLY'S CANDIES

Phone 80 THE ONYX First Street

MAGEE'S COLLAR BONE UNBROKEN

Gist of News From Camps Tells of Slight Injury to Sherwood's Shoulder

Macon, Ga., Mar. 4.—The injury to Sherwood Magee is not so serious as was at first believed and the champion Braves are breathing easier. While working out yesterday Magee negotiated a fall and it was feared his collar bone had been broken. Examination showed that he escaped with a bruised shoulder and will be able to resume practice in a few days.

Marlin, Tex. Mar. 4.—Rumors are floating around that the Federal leaguers will raid the Giants because the latter have signed up Pol Perritt and also taken back Rube Marquard. The players, however, say they are satisfied with their contracts with the Giants. McGraw had his men out today, but the condition of the grounds, due to yesterday's rain made the work light.

Boston, Mar. 4.—Manager Bill Carrigan of the Red Sox, with a party of scouts left here this morning for training camp at Hot Springs, Ark. A number of players will be picked up en route. The others will go to Hot Springs directly from their homes. Carrigan and his party will reach Hot Springs Saturday morning.

Dayton, Fla., Mar. 4.—Fungo hitting and easy work by the batteries made up the Dodgers' practice today. Manager Robinson is slowly putting his men through the conditioning process.

Savannah, Ga., Mar. 4.—Manager Donovan is devoting most of his time to Walter Pipp in the hope that he may make that player one of the best first sackers in the country and fill the gap in the Yankees' infield. All the players were out again early today.

Gulfport, Miss., Mar. 4.—Cold, chilly weather interfered with outdoor work for the Tigers yesterday, but Manager Jennings had all the men in camp working in the shed for a couple of hours. It is milder today and regular field work will be resumed. The veterans are due to begin showing up tonight when Captain Moriarty will get into town. By Monday most of the squad will be at work.

Havana, Cuba, Mar. 4.—Batting and infield practice was the order of the day for the St. Louis Feerals. Plank and Davenport did most of the pitching. The veteran of the Mackmen was in mid-season form.

Armando De Marsens today played centerfield for the Federals.

Hot Wells, Tex., Mar. 4.—The park was too wet to permit the St. Louis Cardinals doing any work today.

Charlottesville, Va., Mar. 4.—Balmy sunny weather is favoring the Senators and they are getting morning and afternoon workouts, an unusual procedure for training camps so early in the season. Ray Morgan, Griffith's second sackerfi is reducing weight five pounds a day by means of a heroic sweating process.

San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 4.—The sun beamed on the Indians long enough for two hours' workout yesterday. An all night rain made the grounds heavy and the going bad, but Manager Birmingham would not forego an opportunity to put his men into action, so they jogged out to the ball park from the hotel.

Present plans call for twice-a-day workouts and today will witness the first real work of the Indians, if the weather permits.

Augusta, Ga., Mar. 4.—Soccer football was introduced by Manager Oakes of the Pittfeds today as a training measure and 15 minutes of this work soon had veterans and recruits puffing. There were two workouts today, two hours this morning and two hours this afternoon. Fungo hitting and infield pratice and some bunting took up the most of the time. Big crowds of natives turned out to watch the Rebels work.

Los Angeles, Cal., Mar. 4.—The Chicago White Sox will meet the Los Angeles team today in the first of two exhibition games. The Sox had a stiff worout during the forenoon with Pitchers Benz and Keliher excused on account of sore arms. The second Sox team will play the Oakland, Coast League team, in Oakland today.

Tampa, Fla., Mar. 4.—The Cubs, faithfully obeying Manager Barnahan's rule against cigarettes, practiced two hours during the forenoon and will drill again later in the day. Two extra exhibition games with the Phillies in St. Petersburg were arranged. Raymond Murphy, the Fordham college recruit, was out of the practice with a spiked knee.

BRIEFLETS

The merry little war in baseball is rivaling the European conflict. The Federals are threatening to raid organized baseball again because pitchers Perritt and Marquard have jumped back.

If you think it's a cinch to go South these cold days ask the ball players with the Charley horses and sore muscles.

To Rent—Rooms; modern; gas. Inquire. 319 Utica st. MC—66

GILMORE WILL FIGHT TO GET BACK PERRITT

Chicago, Mar. 4.—President Gilmore of the Federal League, was quoted today:

"Polly Perritt figures in our bill of complaint before Judge Landis, but in face of this McGraw goes ahead and signs him for the Giants.

"Now we are going to stand pat on our policy of non-interference while the case is before Judge Landis, but after that look out. It will be war such as organized baseball has never dreamed of.

"We've got $100,000 to spend right now."

PEARCE—LOCKWOOD

Leon Pearce of Hannibal and Miss Mable Lockwood of Fulton were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at the First M. E. church parsonage by the Rev. C. L. Peck.

MANY DARING RESCUES MADE BY POLICE

New York, Mar. 4.—Many daring rescues were made by police and firemen who carried down frightened tenants in nearby tenements when flames today destroyed the three-story factory building at 226-228 Ashford st. Brooklyn. The loss was $100,000.

Don't Forget to Ask for the

PANAMA EXPOSITION CONTEST VOTES

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MORGAN'S

THE QUIRK

TO-DAY—The Melodramatic Farce, "OFFICER 666"
(IN 5 PARTS)
The Funniest Cop on Earth Is Now Patrolling a Moving Picture Beat.
The Original Laugh-a-minute Show.
Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

FRIDAY—Lew Dockstader in the Great Movie of Colonial Days entitled "DAN"
(5 Complete Parts)
and OTHERS also AMATEUR NIGHT
Prices: 5c—10c.

SATURDAY—"COVETED HERITAGE"
"PATHE No. 17" and OTHERS
Prices, 5c; Night 5c—10c.

CZAR'S 1,000,000 MEN HARRASS ONE DIVISION

Russians Capture Important Army Orders, Revealing Designs of Their Enemy

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Mar. 4.—The complete rout of the 26th Austrian division in the region of Stanislau, eastern Galicia, was officially announced by the Rusian general staff today. It was also announced that the German bombardment of Sosowiec has been lessened owing to the Russian counter attacks. In the Grodno district the Germans are confining themselves to holding the Russian offensive, but the Czar's trops are advancing along the whole line north of that place.

The official report follows:

"On the Narew front (in northern Poland) we captured German army orders which state that prisoners must be taken at all costs in order that information may be obtained regarding the grouping of the Russians. The use of traps in concealed pits is recommended in order to increase the number of prisoners. The Germans have been ordered to make requisition for everything, especially foodstuffs, which they do not need and send them to the commissiriat. Some maneuvers of the Germans are explained by the fact that they were searching for potatoes.

"In the region of Stanislau (ineastern Galicia) we completely routed the Tewnty-sixth Austrian division. We captured an ambulance, six doctors and a number of ambulance and troop trains.

"In the district of Grodna oppostie the East Prussian frontier) we continue daily to capture prisoners and machine guns. The Germans confine themselves to holding our offensive.

"In the region of Ossowiec the Germans attacks which began on March 1 continue. Vigorous counter attacks on our part caused the Germans to desist in their attacks and they have lessened the intensity of their bombardment."

In military circles it was announced that the Russians are advancing all along the whole line north of Grodno, despite the stubborn resistance of the Germans. Another German force is lingering in the forest of Augustowo where the Twentieth Russian corps is still holding out.

It is estimated that the Russian army operating in Galicia consists of 1,000000 men. The Russians are operating nearer their base of supplies than the German-Austrian troops, the latter being almost cut off from their lines of communication by the high mountains. All transport is being done by mules and heavy guns have to be left behind.

RUSSIAN REPORTS DIVERT ATTENTION, SAY GERMANS

By Frederick Werner

Berlin, Mar. 4.—by wireless.—Admitting that the situation after the capture of Przasnysz was critical for the German troops, the German general staff issued an official reporte today stating that the retreat from that city was orderly and that the Russians were not able to disturb the retirement. The statement says that he Russian victory is wothout the slightest importance and that he Czar's troops have suffered heavily.

The report of the general staff follows:

"After the capture of a strong point of support on the outskirts of Przasnysz by one of our army corps, the situation was very critical for an entire day. During this time three Russian corps attacked the German wing from the east, southeast and south. Our corps, while withdrawing, kept pace with the superior force.

"A portion of our troops was fiercely engaged. A large number of wounded who were taken to neighboring villages were not brought back into our lines. The Russians were unable to disturb our orderly retreat and lost touch with the German corps.

"Obviously the Russians suffered heavily. Our position has since been maintained by the arrival of German reinfrocements. The Russian victory is without the slightest importance and does not bear comparison with the German storming of Przasnysz where we took 10,000 prisoners and much war material.

"Russian incredible reports are intended to divert attention from their severe defeats about the Mazurian lakes region."

GERMAN SUCCESSES IN CHAMPAGNE REGION

Berlin, by wireless, Mar. 4.—The capture of 1500 yards of trenches by the Germans in the vicinity of Laurette, Lille and Arras, and the taking of eight officers and 358 French as prisoners, as well as six machine guns, is announced in an official statement issued by the General Staff this afternoon. The statement says that all the coutner attacks in that region as well as in the Champagne region were repulsed. The Russian attacks near Grotno have failed, the statement adds.

CANADIANS IMPLICATED IN SHOOTING SET FREE

The three Canadian militiamen who were arrested last December on the charge of shooting Walter Smith, a Bucalo duck-hunter, have been completely exonerated by a Welland, Ont., jury.

Charles Dorsch, the Buffalo duck-hunter, who accompanied Smith, and who was himself wounded, was the chief witness for the prosecution, but said he was not surprised at the finding.

VanWagenen Property Sale

A deed was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by which Eleanor V. VanWagenen transfers the VanWagenen block in First street Fulton to Harris Rosenbloom. The consideration was $18,400, of which Mr. Rosenbloom paid $4,000 cash. He assumes a mortgage of $11,000 and gives back a mortgage of $3,400 to Mrs. VanWagenen.

MINIATURE STEAM SHOVEL AT LINEN SHOWER

Mrs. George Hanna of Oneida st., entertained last evening in honor of Miss Edith Albin, whose approaching marriage to A. Holmes has been announced. A feature of the entertainment was a linen shower.

There were eleven guests present and upon arriving each was given a bit of sewing for the prospective bride. Later all were ushered into the dining room. Here a miniature steam shovel hung suspended with emblematical significance of the engineering pursuits of the groom to be.

After the clever arrangement had been viewed by all one of the guests was bidden to unfasten a string attached to the shovel. In doing so the shovel unloaded and a shower of dainty linen was "dumped" upon the table.

Later a dainty luncheon, of which the color scheme was pink and white, was enjoyed by the guests.

BARNES AND MOTT AT THE INVESTIGATION

Albany, Mar. 4.—Charles S. Barnes, electrical expert of the Up-State public Service Commission, and F. S. Mott, Secretaryfi were the first to present themselves at the Legislative probe at the investigation today. Neither was subpoenaed. Mr. Barnes had with him a mass of correspondence in relation to inspections of various street railway property.

When questioned why the expenses of the commission had increased $33,000 in 1914 over 1913 Secretary Mott explained that the added increase was necessary, but he was not prepared to itemize the expenses. One item was covered in the telephone investigation.

MINE EXPLOSION VICTIMS NUMBER 16

Layland, W. Va., Mar. 4.—Five more bodise of men killed in the explosion were taken from the New River Coal Co.'s mine this morning. The total number of dead is now 16. Five injured miners were taken from the mine. Officials hav perpared to issue a list of miners who are missing. These number over 100. No hope is held out by the officials.

PITTSBURG BANK CLOSES

Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 4.—The German National bank, one of the largest banks in the city and believed to be one of the soundest, failed to open its doors this morning. The only announcement made thus far is that the bank was closed by order of the comptroller of the currency.

ROBINSON—GUILE

Announcement has been made of the marriage of George Robinson and Nettie Guile, both of Fulton, on Sunday, February 28, at the home of the groom's brother, Merton Robinson, 376 Broadwell avenue. The Rev. Charles Olmstead officiated.

ALIEN LABOR BILL REPORTED TO SENATE

Albany, Mar. 4.—The Spring Alien labor repeal bill was reported to the Senate today and immediately sent to the printer and may be on the desks of the members tonight.

MUTINEERS CAPTURED

Delhi, Mar. 4.—The Indian government today announced that 54 rioters who took part in the mutiny at Singapore are still unaccounted for, but that the remainder had been captured.

FOREIGN STRIKE SETTLED

Glasgow, Mar. 4.—The strike of the engineers was settled today and work in all factories and ship yards was resumed.

NORTH VOLNEY

The L. A. S. is to meet Wednesday, March 10th, with Mrs. Charles McDougall. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. T. E. Ingersoll entertained her father, Ensign Fish, of South Mexico last week.

Mrs. H. C. Stevens returned home Saturday from spending a week with her sister Mrs. H. Unkel of Phoenix.

Roy Allen and family of Fulton have moved to their mother's farm here.

Mrs. Mary Hart is nursing Mrs. Robert Sullivan of Scriba. Miss Goldie Sikes is also working ofr Mrs. Sullivan, who fell on the ice recently.

Marvin Partrick has been ill the past week.

Miss Grace Hall is spending a few days in Fulton.

Our school will re-open March 8 after two weeks' vacation.

George Allen injured his foot a week ago, while loading stones, one of which fell on his foot.

"OFFICER 666"

Most theatergoers are familiar with the theme of "Officer 666," which appears tonight at The Quirk, but for those who are not, the story runs in this way:

"Travers Gladwin," a young millionaire, returns incognito from abroad with his Jap servant, "Bateato," after cabling his chum, "Whitney Barnes," to meet him that evening at the "Gladwin" mansion.

"Al Wilson," a picture thief, arrives from Europe that same afternoon. He has obtained keys to the "Gladwin" mansion from a dismissed servant of "Gladwin's" and, parading under the other's name, wins the love of romantic "Helen Burton," with whom he plans to elope at 10:30 that night.

"Bateato" goes to the mansion at once and excites the suspicion of "Phelan," "Officer 666," whom he finally satisfies as to his identity. A few minutes after "Whitney Barnes" reaches the home, followed shortly after by "Travers." This visit is interrupted by the arrival of "Helen Burton" and her friend, "Sadie Small," and "Helen" explains that she intends to elope with her sweetheart, "Travers Gladwin." Amazed at first, "Travers" scents trouble and then pretends an intimate friendship with "Gladwin." "Barnes," under the influence of a brilliant idea, takes "Sadie" aside and advises that she tell her aunt of the proposed elopement. Both girls leave promising to return at 10:30. "Gladwin" at once determines upon a plan, brings in "Officer 666," borrows his uniform and sending "Phelan" to the kitchen with "Bateato," goes into the street, where he purchases a false mustache and returns. From that on the story gets more mytifying and hilarious, making all in all one of the most interesting and enjoyable photoplays ever screened.

You have all heard of Lew Dockstader, the great minstrel man. Tomorrow he appears at The Quirk in great Colonial photo drama "Dan." Five big acts, 215 thrilling scenes. Other reels and amateurs form a day and night of excellent entertainment. Don't miss "Dan."

TRASK FUNERAL

The funeral of Henry Gerald Trask, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Trask, 12th st., will be held tomorrow at 2 p.m. from the family home. Rev. M. G. Buck will officiate.

Mr. Trask had been ill for several months. He was obliged to give up his work at the Hunter Arms Co., more than a year ago.

Surviving are the parents and two brothers, Clarence and Ralph.

BELGIAN STEAMER BURNS

Alicante, Spain, Mar. 4.—Fireb roke out today in the Belgian petroleum steamer Tiflis while the vessel was discharging her cargo. Five of the crew were burned to death and five injured.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

Boarders Wanted—206 Utica street. Rooms to rent also. 63c

Wanted—Woman or girl for housework. Phone 470 or 1107. 62c

FLAT TO RENT—412 Erie st. 64

?

A Flat to Rent
Rooms to Rent
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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAMPAIGN

"BURY THE HATCHET—EVERYBODY'S DOING IT"

WILSON TO REACH FULTON TUESDAY

To Build Strong Chamber of Commerce---Braddock to Address Citizens Tonight

J. H. Braddock, field secretary of the American City Bureau and formerly staff member of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, will speak informally at the Citizens' club this evening on the subject, "Some Cities I Have Visited."

Word was received this morning at the office of the Chamber of Commerce that Lucius E. Wilson, field director of the American City Bureau, will arrive in Fulton next Tuesday morning to take up his part of the campaign to enlarge the facilities of the Fulton Chamber of Commerce.

Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Wilson, a general chairman for the campaign will be selected. This chairman, in co-operation with President Penfield and Messrs. Braddock and Wilson, will act as spokesman for the special membership committee which formulated plans for the present movement. There will also be appointed a general membership committee to confer with the leaders in the campaign and to assist actively in the work.

These committees, together with the directors and chairmen of standing committees of the Chamber, will meet for a noon luncheon next Wednesday. There will also be present a group of business and professional men to whom invitations will be mailed tomorrow. Mine Host McQuade, of the Hotel Clark, has offered to do everything within his power to help make this movement a success, and as an evidence will serve next Wednesday's luncheon at his hotel. This will be a chicken dinner.

Meanwhile plans for the upbuilding of a vigorous Chamber of Commerce are being definitized. An indexed list of names, including every business and professional man in Fulton who should be a member of the Chamber, is being compiled. This list when completed will furnish a basis for the entire new organization.

Enthusiasm, according to those who are most familiar with the working plans, means everything during this formative period, and with co-operation on the part of all present members of the Chamber, there is no doubt as to the ultimate success of the undertaking. The membership at large is anticipating the biggest awakening of civic interest ever known to Fulton, and all are enthusiastic over the bright prospects.

In an interview with a representative of The Evening Times, George B. Fairman, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, last night said:

"One point upon which all agree, is that it is necessary to have the strong central civic and commercial organization of the city, the Chamber of Commerce, representative of the best business and professional interests as well as the citizenship at large.

"The business man who imagines that he can live indepentently of the activities of his fellow-citizens, is engaging in costly deception. Every civilized man is dependent upon others. The retailer needs customers; the lawyer, clients; the doctor, patients; the manufacturer, labor; the workman, employment. Even the thief needs victims: the snob, the gaping crowd; the miser, an opportunity to hoard money and pinch his spirit. Absolute 'independence' is a thing about which men may boast—but it does not exist.

"The owner of real estate owes much to the community. He may be slow in acknowledging the debt—he may never admit the obligation until the Chamber of Commerce drives the truth home. The value of city real estate is made by the community, not by the owner. Every enterprising man in the city is directly or indirectly enhancing the value of real estate. The largest operators in America arrive at the value of leaseholds by counting the people who pass along the sidewalks in front of the property. The value of business property is thus calculated in terms of footsteps on the sidewalk in front of it. It is the community which gives the property its value. The wise landowner is he who encourages or induces enterprise among his fellow citizens.

"Every citizen owes something to the home community. It is doing something for each—furnishing business or employment; providing friends and entertainment, schools and churches, drives and parks, and means of contact with the world. Most of these things come along in such a matter-of-fact way that the public is almost unconscious of them. Yet each requires the co-operation of many men for its complete accomplishment and is better done as the art of co-operation is more nearly mastered by the community.

"The Chamber of Commerce is a Thing. It is a Force. It creates an atmosphere of enterprise. It establishes confidence in the future of the city. And confidence is the foundation upon which all business is built.

"True co-operation is not simply 'giving.' It is giving in a way that enables all to work together in the accomplishment of a common purpose. The modern Chamber of Commerce scientifically organized and directed is the medium through which genuine co-operation is made possible. Through the enlarged facilities of our Chamber, everything is possible."

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AGAIN VISIT ITALY

Florence, Italy, Mar. 5.—A severe earthquake occurred last night throughout Tuscany and slight tremors are being felt today. The most severe shock was felt at 8 o'clock last evening. It was undulatory in character. No material damage was caused in Florence, but it is feared that the damage was serious and that possible loss of life resulted in the Apennine mountain towns of eastern and northeastern Tuscany.

BOILER BLEW UP; BUILDING WRECKED

New York, Mar. 5.—With a roar like a volcano, a two-ton boiler in the basement of 373 West street, blew up today, demolishing the entire first floor of the building which is occupied by a restaurant and severely scalding one man and injuring two others. Tewenty boarders in their rooms in the upper floors made hurrie exits by way of the fire escapes.

BEATS SWIMMING RECORD

Chicago, Mar. 5.—Arthur C. Raithel ofthe Illinois A. C. today holds the world's swimming record for 40 yds. He covered the distance in 18 4-5 seconds; 1-5 of a second better than the old mark.

Jacksonville, Fla., Mar. 5.—The Athletics welcomed the rain which cut short their practice, but Connie Mack had his men out early today to make up for the time lost when the weather man interfered. Old Larry Lajoie is cavorting around like a youngster.

* * *

St. Petersburg, Fla., Mar. 5.—Two more strenuous sessions were on the boards for the hPillies when they took the field for practice today. The men are being rounded into shape for the exhibition game with the Cubs next Monday.

* * *

Gulfport, Miss., Mar. 5.—Even the oldest inhabitant fails to remember when Gulfport has expereienced a rain like that of yesterday when it was impossible for the Tigers to get to the grounds, much less to practice. Today will be devoted to hunting and handball in the sheds.

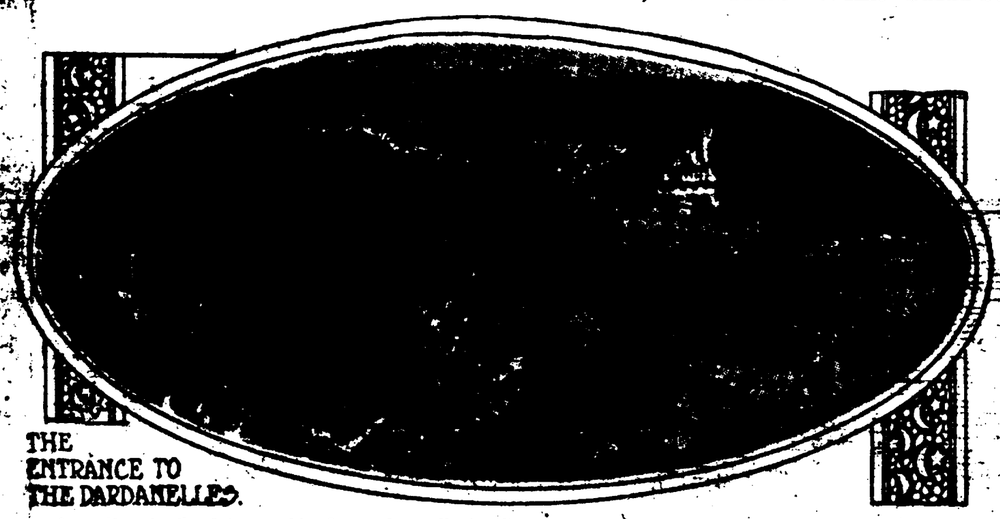
WEATHER FORECAST

Tonight, snow and warmer. Saturday, snow and rain and warmer, with strong northwest winds.

INVESTIGATORS RAP SYSTEM

Albany, Mar. 5.—State Comptroller Travis today recommended as a result of his probe into the State Labor Department that $207,569.98 be cut out of the appropriation. He also recommended the abolition of the bureau of printing and engraving, and the system of paying lump sums in lieu of expenses is sharply wrapped by the investigators. Deputy Somptroller Reusswig who conducted the probe says that a duplication of the work of the Labor Department and that of the Workmen's Compensation commission could be made. He also recommended that the New York offices be removed to Albany so that there can be more economy. He declares that it is not intended to convey the impression that the present commission is not charged with the responsibility for all that is shown herein. He points out that for every dollar spent in 1910 there was expended for the department in 1914 the sum of 03.09 and that there is a schedule for the year 1915 of the sum of $4.96. He declares that no special advantage came to the State by the employment of special investigators in the bureau of Industrial Hygiene at salaries of $2,000 a year. He said this whole bureau has been an item of unnecessary expense. The unusual cost of the bureau for six months was $6000.

ENTRANCE TO DARDANELLES FORCED BY ALLIES' WAR SHIPS.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES.

According to the latest cable despatches, all the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles have been reduced and the greatest fleet of war ships ever seen in action is attempting to pound a way through to Constantinople and the Bosphorus. After reducing the fortifications at the entrance to the strait the allied Franco-British force cleared the waters of mines and worked its way fourteen miles toward the Ottoman capital, and the forts at the narrow portion of the straits—the strongest of Constantinople's protective chain—probably are by now under a terrific bombardment.

DARDANELLES FORTS CRUMBLING BEFORE MIGHTY ARTILLERY

But the Turkish Officers Minimize Conditions; That Some Works Are Antiquated Structures

By Herbert Temple

London, Mar. 5.—The gigantic naval action by which the Anglo-French fleet is trying to force the Dardanelles and open up the way to Constantinople, has been extended until now the engagement stretches along the coast of Asia Minor and the coast of the peninsula of Gallipoli, fronting on the Aegean sea. A dispatch from Athens states thot the French cruiser D'Entrecasteaux, which bombarded Arsus in the Gulf of Alexandretta, and the battleship Jauregiberry, which cannonaded Sidon, both did extensive damage.

While the warships inside of the Dardanelles were pounding away at the inner forts the British warship Dublin shelled and destroyed a Turkish observation station on the peninsula of Gallipoli and the warship Sapphire bombarded a Turkish concentration camp inland from the Gulf of Adramyti, putting troops to flight. French battleships attacked the Bulair forts and destroyed a bridge over the Kavac river, preventing troop movements in that vicinity.

A reign of panic is reported in Constantinople and it is said that the Sultan had already left the city for the interior of Asia Minor. An uprising is threatened against the leaders of the Young Turk party, who are held responsible for Turkey's advent into the war.

The warships bombarded the inner Turkish forts all day Thursday, concentrated their fire against the forts at Niagara and Kalid Bahr. Vice-Admiral Sackville H. Carden, commander of the international fleet reports in official dispatches that at least forty big Turkish guns were destroyed by the cannonade of the war fleet.

France and England are marshalling an army, estimated at 100,000 men on the Dardanelles littoral and this force will be commanded by General D'Amade, former commander of the French forces in Morocco. General D'Amade was in command of the French

(Continued on Page Five)

RUSSIANS HALT GERMANS NEAR POLISH RIVERS

Two Towns of Strategic Importance Lost By Austro-German Troops

By Francis Lavelle Murray

Petrograd, Mar. 5.—That the German armies have succeeded in extricating themselves from a perilous predicament along the Niemen and Bobr rivers in Poland was officially admitted here today. The weather has again become bitterly cold, in some sections being twenty below zero, and the swamps and streams are frozen over, permitting the Germans to bring up the artillery which had been held back.

Along the seven mile front from Simno to Sereje, west of the second class fortress of Olita on the Niemen the Germans are massing for an attack, apparently in an attempt to cross the Niemen and advance along the railway to Vilna. To prevent the success of this movement Russian reinforcements have been hurried to Olita and are there opening a strong offensive.

On the Bobr, though the Russians have succedded in forcing their way across that river at Wizna, the Germans have returned to the assault upon Ossowiec. The fall of this fortress and a German advance toward Villa would render Grodno vulnerable to attacks from two sides, but it is asserted at the war office that neither of these objectives can be attained by the Germans.

Maintaining their offensive in the Przasnysz region, the Russians have driven the Germans twelve miles beyond that town to the front between Mlawa and Chorzele. There the Germans have rallied and are at bay in the trenches which they have been constructing for months. On Wednesday the Russians attempted to take Mlawa by storm, but were repulsed, though they succeeded in taking up positions close to the German field works.

In Galicia and Bukowina, according to official reports from the front, the Russian operations are proceeding with complete success. These assert that the capture of Stanislau, Kolomea and Czernowitz marked the high tide of the Austro-German success and that the Teutonic allies are now being steadily pressed back.

The retaking of Stanislau and Kolomea has again made the Russians masters of the railroads running through southeastern Galicia and Bukowina, thus permitting the rapid transportation of troops from one theater of fighting to another.

ANOTHER GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK BY MERCHANTMAN

West Hartlepool, Eng., Mar. 5.—Another German submarine has been sunk, according to information given out here today. The owners of the British steamer Alston announce that the captain of a ship reported to them that he had sunk a German submarine in the English Channel last Saturday. If the report of the captain is true this makes the second German submarine sunk by a merchant ship; the British Admiralty having accepted the claims of the captain of the Thordis that his vessel rammed and sank a submarine in the Channel.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

London.—The British admiralty today officially accepted the claim of Captain Belle of the steamer Thordis that his vessel sank a German submarine on February 28. The following statement was issued by the government press bureau:

"The admiralty announces that the steamship Thordis has been examined and placed in drydock. The injuries to her keel and propeller confirm the evidence of Captain Belle and the crew that the vessel rammed and probably sank a German submarine on Feb. 28.

Dover, Eng.—Twenty-nine officers and men of the German submarine U-8 were landed here by British destroyers this morning. They state the boat was sunk at 9 o'clock last night by British destrowers in the Channel off Dover. Until the arrival of the submarine's crew here it was supposed she was sunk by a French vessel as the first news was given out in Paris.

Paris.—Today's official statement says that the French troops have recaptured the greater part of the advanced trenches belonging to the Germans north of Ripont; that the French troops are now masters of the center of Hill 196 in the Argonne region, and that the Germans are again bombarding the Cathedral at Rheims.

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FULTON EVENING TIMES
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Weekly

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

WORRY

If people who worry would wake up and hurry, their troubles would vanish in smoke, for ev'ry man's fire will leap a bit higher if fed with a little more coke. Like helpless lambs bleating they keep on repeating, "Now what in the world will I do?" They don't think of trying, but sobbing and sighing, they work themselves up in a knot! I know of some wailers, some chronic old failers, who whine at the least hint of fate. They warded the attack of life's golden chances, and now, hapless day! it's too late. If some luckless sailor, a hand on a whaler, is caught in a dangerous gale, he don't stop to holler—this sea learned scholar just makes for a port without fail. Oh! listen to reason, it's naught but self-treason to sigh when the wind bloweth wrong. Just banish your sorrow and hope for to-morrow and somehow you'll sure get along. For worry, by golly! is nothing but folly—a cinder that clogs the machine. Oh! be a hard hitter and not a weak quitter, and trouble will sift through the screen. The man who will hustle and plunge in the bustle will sift through reverses like lime. The man that will grumble will slip up and tumble and stay in the rear every time. There's no use in fretting, but be up and getting—just cling to "I will," like a leech. Just dig low and bury this useless old worry, and keep it far down beyond reach. Don't be pessimistic, but be optimistic and turn tearful gloom into song. Now try all the harder and fatten the larder—to holler and worry is wrong.

Opinions

Schoolbofs and Potatoes

Dr. John H. Finley is a true socialist. He has had before him for his inspection at the State Education Building exhibits of potatoes, apples and other farm products raised by country schoolboys. But transcending his interest in what boys can do to farm products is his interest in what these potatoes, apples and the like make of the boys. This attitude toward industry is at the root of all socialism. It seems particularly appropriate when assumed toward industry among schoolboys.

"I happen to know," Dr. Finley says, "of one seemingly worthless boy who has been made into a promising man by a flock of white chickens." And many of us have known of boys, encouraged early in gainful avocations, who have turned later into narrow usurers or unsrupulous promoters. It does not follow that because a boy raises splendid potatoes the potatoes are raising a splendid boy. —Times, N. Y.

Right to Buy Ships

For 125 years the United States has maintained the right to purchase interned merchantmen of belligerent nations. England has upheld the same position. Recently, however, the ministry has reversed the practice of the country, for it is to her interest to do so.

In the regular course of events, if the United States, or any of her citizens should buy a German ship, a British prize court would determine the case. If the court went against precedent and decided in favor of the ministry, the matter would become subject to diplomatic correspondence. If that failed to bring about an agreement, the case would be submitted to arbitration, under our treaties with England. It doesn't appear, therefore, that we would get into trouble had the shipping bill been passed. The talk about our being straightway plunged into war if the shipping bill went through was an argument of no weight, even if German ships were purchased, and was stirred up for political effect.—Utica, Observer.

A Woman Would

A [illegible] Chicago Judge told a woman [illegible] before him several years ago [illegible] only chance for [illegible] was to throw herself into the lake. With a brutal frankness worthy of the [illegible] dry sociologists, who know to the last decimal place all that the books can tell, are confounded by a regenerative miracle. For their minute and shrewd analysis leaves out the fighting soul. The final word has not been said till the soul makes answer—and this woman's soul has said, "I will."—Public Ledger.

THE GOOD THINGS

The things that make for good—that bring out the best in individuals—are the real things. Throughout the ages the homes of the intelligent have been marked in adornment by that which stimulates the finer sense of man.

In the growing commercialism of the world the pendulum of material worth had swung to its farthest reach. Today the pendulum is returning to its starting point, and man lifting his eyes from the circumference of the dollar beholds upon the threshold of his home the wision of the real things.

Again man is substracting from his business world time to look upon a picture, and to listen to the master musician's production. The home may be the city, the picture a bit of parkland with a gleaming shaft or two amid the shrubbery, and the music that from a public pavilion where the city's people play, and laugh and learn.

These are the things that are real, and whose circumference is greater than that of the dollar. With the rest of the progressive cities Fulton is seeking her place in the real world. The Chamber of Commerce campaign being launched by that most able body, The American Bureau Association, cannot fail to bring into close co-operation all those elements of our city which will make ultimately for a happier, and so a more prosperous Fulton.

THE ONE WHO DECIDES

Men may be of one mind, but decisions must have a point of origin and seek a particular executant to give them voice. The temptation often comes to take a roundabout way when we know that the direct route might lead to trouble, and if we came out into the open we might be captured. So we skulk and defer and teeter, atop of the fence, till the hour for striking while the iron is hot has passed irrevocably.

One thinks with longing of some valley of no decision, where no question is suddenly put up for immediate answer. There are experts in sidestepping as there are in dancing. They manage to go by on the other side when there is pain or sorrow or any dire catastrophe requiring a man's hand and presence. But those who take that track count for nothing. Their lives are of no use, except to the census taker. Those who always say "I can't" or "I won't," whatever the reason, must be content to let the great round world roll on its way in the sun without them. They had the chance. They refused. Very well then, the community of toiling hands and thinking minds must make shift to get along with present and punctual shelpers.

You cannot expest your life to make much difference if you follow the line of least resistance and perpetual negation. It is easy to sit back and "wish it on" to somebody else. Young people often fall into a fair way of expecting things to go jogging on in the same comfortable rut conducted by their elders. They expect that the senators will last always, and the grave and venerable and the middle-aged will be counselors and actors in perpetuity. Suddenly they wake to find, in something like consternation, that the mantle has dropped on their own shoulders. Death has overtaken the immortal. The indefatigable were struck down. The hale and hearty at last were prostrated. It is for the feet of the young men to step into the vacant places.

"'Tis man's perdition to be safe
When for the truth he ought to die."

All kinds of warfare clamor for the volunteers, and sometimes a shut-in with a prayer outruns the fleetest. Do not say just because the physical presence fails to come forward that there is an absence of one whose weight and inches in the good cause would tell. The firing line is wider than the "thin red line" of the heroes under fire. But it is the soul's concern of those whose bodies can take them there to go to the front.

There are always good excuses. One never has full reason to think himself ready for the start at sunrise. The object we must strain at ever seems shelved a little too high above our heads. The fruit-laden branches seem to need some kindly wind of a supervising Providence to bend them down to us. But we have to grow up suddenly and surprise ourselves often. "We don't know what we can do till we try." That is an old and a homely and a threadbare sentiment; but it is as true as the light of day or the clean wind off the hills. If you would be decisive you must decide. There are things that take hold upon your soul that demand surrender if you would be the manliest of men. There are some games out of which you cannot stay and keep the faith with your fellows. You must serve

" * * * this world so wide;
It never done no good to me,
But I can't drop it if I tried."

—Public Ledger.

bullying old Scotch Judges of the 18th century, he added: "And all of your kind had better follow your example."

"I think the Judge is right," the woman said to the jailer. "The lake is the only place for me. I and all my kind would be better off dead. There is little hope for us."

A woman in this city who took the pledge before Magistrate Carson the other day is of a different way of thinking, and her counselors were of a humaner inclination than to extinguish the last ray of faith and hope in her cloudy firmament. In her earlier days her comely features had realized the ideals of several eminent illustrators whose pens and brushes conferred ananymous fame upon her. Then, unhappily married, at last deserted, her child taken from her, she sought happiness in the wine cup.

In the hope of finding a new life, somehow, somewhere, with her little girl again, she asks the world, "Do you really think there's a chance for a woman like me?

Who dares to answer in the negative? Again and again such as she is now have risen on stepping stones of their dead selves. Repeatedly the

The optimist is usualy a healthy man, and for this reason he has no sick spells to spill in your ear. The pessimist is almost always a bit yellow around the gills, and nine times out of ten he is mentally weak and nervous.

THE MORAL OF IT

The Syracuse banks are making considerable noise because they have at this late day increased their rate of interest on deposits to 4 per cent.

The Fulton Savings Bank increased its rate to 4 per cent. a long time ago and its depositors have been getting the benefit of this for over seven years and while doing this, the bank has added 60 per cent. to its surplus or "Guaranty Fund"—moral, do your banking in Fulton, N. Y.—Adv.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria sometimes begins in a very mild way. Nature does not always give a loud warning of danger. Unrecognised nasal diphtheria of a mild type is largely responsible for the outbreaks of this disease in schools, institutions and communities. It is important therefore to be on one's guard at the first sign of a sore throat with fever, especially when the disease is prevalent. Send for a doctor and have him take a culture in throat and nose in season. This means of preventing the growth and spread of diphtheria is usually within easy reach of all. Do not neglect it.

ABOARD A SUBMARINE.

Some of the Difficulties With Which the Captain Is Beset.

The London Times recently described the difficulties that confront the officers and crew of a submarine during actual warfare. The captain of the submarine must lie in wait for his quarry with the nose of his boat pointing in the direction in which he expects the enemy's vessel to pass. Then he has to estimate the speed of the approaching ship and her distance and to fire his torpedo at the point at which he calculates she will have arrived when the torpedo has finished its run. Probably he will discharge another torpedo a few seconds later to make doubly sure.

In the discussion roused by the letter sent to the Times last June by Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Admiral Bacon, himself an expert and experienced handler of submarines, said: "If any of your readers wishes to appreciate some of the difficulties of submarine work let him sit down under a chart of the channel suspended from the ceiling, let him punch a hole through it and above the hole place a piece of looking glass inclined at forty-five degrees. Let him further imagine his chair and glass moving sideways as the effect of tide. Let him occasionally fill the room with steam to represent mist. Let him finally crumple the chart into ridges to represent the waves and then try to carry out some of the maneuvers that look so simple when the chart is spread out on the table and looked down upon in the quiet solitude of a well lit study."

MAMMOTH AERATORS.

How the Water In the Catskill Aqueduct Will Be Purified.

The great Catskill aqueduct of New York city is to have two immense aerators. One is to be at Ashokan, where the water can be purified before it enters the aqueduct, and the other at Kensico, where the water will be purified a second time just before it reaches New York city.

The second aerator will be in the center of a three acre basin, 460 feet long and 240 feet wide in the widest part. Into the floor are set, in row after row, 1,600 nozzles, each of which will throw a jet of water from fifteen to twenty feet high. The jets will strike each other and thus break up the water into clouds of spray and bring every drop into contact with the air and help free it of impurities.

This thorough airing will be especially beneficial in the autumn, when the water from the lakes and ponds is likely to have an unpleasant taste, owing to the presence in it of microscopic vegetation.—Youth's Companion.

Italy's Premier.

Antonio Salandra, premier of Italy, who steers his country in neutral channels despite war pressure in Europe, comes from the southern region of Puglia and has thirty years of parliamentary training to assist him in the undertaking. He is in the prime of life, and his lifelong legal training, his quick sense of humor and a quiet, aristocratic contempt for mental vulgarity and demagogic politics of every kind give him the happy mastery which revealed itself since the first days of his difficult leadership at the chamber of deputies.

Electroplating Mirrors.

A new method of silvering mirrors consists of depositing the metal on the glass by means of a high potential electric current. A plate of metal is placed against the glass; this is laid flat on a table, and the air above it is exhausted to a high degree of vacuum. Then a small quantity of hydrogen gas is introduced, and the current is turned on through a negative pole attached to the metal plate. In thirty seconds the glass has been silvered.

The War In a Nutshell.

You can hardly put a foot outside your own door without finding some one who is sacrificing something. Yesterday to the collecting station organized by the Lyceum club came a woman with a man's overcoat. Put it down. It was a fine coat. "For some man," she said firmly. "It was my son's. And he's been killed." So the soulless widow walked away tearless.—London Chronicle.

Baths Without Water.

To have a bath without water is one of the latest novelties. A thick robe is entwined with wires, and when put on a current of electricity is passed through the wires. The wearer of the robe soon finds his body getting warm or until in a little while he perspires as freely as if he were in a Turkish bath.

COUNTRY SCHOOL DAYS

By I. E. Hyde, Fulton

We were a band of happy kids,
We numbered, say, three score;
We were of Irish, Dutch, and Scotch,
Of Indian, and some more.

Kate Johnson taught that country school;
Or, tried to teach, I'll say.
For, when we all set out for fun—
Miss Johnson—Ah!—Good-day!

That school could boast of four plain walls
Of blackboards, two, I think
We washed at noon upon a bench;
It never knew a sink.

And the center was a stove,
I guess 'twas four by six;
A cupboard, and a desk whereon
Lay two long cherry sticks.

Those sticks, *Mon Dieu!* how they could bite,
With Johnson at the mast.
And when you felt their jaws close once,
You'd swear it was your last.

Kate Johnson was of Johnson stock;
So what could we expect?
But Johnson's teachings were alright:
Of those, I'll not reflect.

Some kaled three miles to reach that school,
They came from east and west;
A bag for books, a pail for eats,
And then—you know the rest.

We carried water from a spring
Wherein a barrel was sunk.
And if the same two carried twice,
Of course the rest would flunk.

I hope that spring path never tells
All that it heard and knew;
For carrying water from that spring
Was heaven, two by two.

A cow bell rang. The school was called.
Then Johnson—"Now to work;
Let every scholar do their best,
Don't loiter, do not shirk."

And then we'd scramble for our slates,
Our pencils, and our book.
Some one would glance toward Johnson,
And see that far off look.

"Dear children, it's so warm today
We'll close the school at noon."
And then we knew, you bet we knew,
Her beau had come to spoon.

AGGRESSIVE BIGNESS

There is no sense in agreeing with the desirabilities of a bigger and busier Fulton, unless our people are really to be practically patriotic. Littleness in spirit and action should be swept aside, in order that better development of aggressive bigness can take its place. Fulton, as a consequence, will strike a faster pace.

But, the same essences that constituted the war-time patriotism of 1776 will have to make themselves manifest in this year of 1915. Constructive patriotism can never flourish in an atmosphere of selfishness. It can never grow in an atmosphere of petty personal jealousies.

The war-time patriot forgets the little things of human life. He centers his attention upon the action and sacrifices needed to push his cause to a successful fruition.

The constructive, peace-time patriot of Fulton must do the same. If he wants to see his city advance, he must take her fortune in his own hand, and struggle vigorously to force it forward.

No city can progress unless its citizenship is willing to make some sacrifice. No city can progress unless its citizenship is willing to hazard some risk. The patriot of 1776 hazarded everything on the noble desire for independence. And he won. Had he been timid, had be been contented, had he been conservative, he would never have taken so dangerous a chance, and he would never have won so glorious a victory.

Aggressive business and professional men will become members of the enlarged Chamber of Commerce.

CORPSES IN CHURCHES

Syracuse, March 5.—There are altogether too many "corpses" in the churches today, according to Rev. William S. Terrell of Hamilton, who spoke at the celebration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of Delaware Baptist church last evening.

Mr. Terrell, who is a Virginaian by birth, illustrated his point by telling a story of a Negro preacher down South who began a funeral oration by saying: "Dis yere corpse has bin a member of mah church for forty years."

"That is the great trouble with many of our churches," said the speaker. "There are now enough live members. I feel now as if, when I have had more experience, I shall want to write a lecture on 'Corpses in the Church.'

Remember the Stewart clippers sold by VanWagenen, Inc., when you are ready to clip your horse.—adv. 65

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DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

A SUNDAY DINNER

Cucumber Canape
Chestnut Soup, Croutons
Mock Scallops, Tomato Sauce
Roast Stuffed Tenderloins,
Creamed Crones
Currant Jelly, Asparagus au Gratin
Pineapple and Grapefruit Salad
Angel Charlotte Coffee

Slice two cucumbers thin, let them marinate twenty minutes in French dressing to which the juice of an onion has been added, drain and add two tablespoonfuls of Chutney syrup. Spread on toast rounds, garnish with olive rings and one tiny anchovy in the center of each.

Chestnut Soup

Remove the shells from three-quarters of a pound of French chestnuts and put them into warm water. When it becomes too hot to put the fingers into it, remove the chestnuts from the fire and blanche them. Rinse them and put them on the fire in a saucepan containing a quart of white stock. Let them boil until they are very soft, then rub all through a sieve. Add seasoning and a half pint of cream. Keep hot, but do not boil again. Serve croutons with the soup.

Mock Scallops

From good sized codfish steaks one inch thick cut small rounds the size of scallops. Dip them in egg, then in fine crumbs and fry in deep hot fat a delicious brown. Drain, and serve garnished with cress and sliced lemon. Serve in the sauce boat a smooth, highly seasoned tomato dressing.

Roast Stuffed Tenderloins

Split two pork tenderloins and cut the ends square so that they are the same size. Make a savory dressing and add to it the chopped meat ends. Stuff the tenderloins, tie firmly, or skewer together. While they roast baste them with a little melted butter which has salt, pepper, a spoonful of powdered sugar and four cloves in it. When the tenderloins are done place them on a platter and make a sauce of the dish gravy by straining and adding to it a cup of sweet milk, thickened with a little butter and flour mixed to a paste. Serve in a hot gravy boat and garnish the tenderloins with cress and olive rings.

Pare and boil the crones until tender, then cream them in the usual way. The asparagus au gratin may be cooked and served in ramekins.

Pineapple and Grapefruit Salad

For the salad select a ripe pineapple and two heavy grapefruit. Free the grapefruit segments from the white skin, dice the pineapple and squeeze the juice from the heart. Mix the fruit in a white enamel sieve over a bowl, sprinkle with a teaspoonful of powdered sugar and set away to drain and cool. Cut fine a half cup of white celery and mix with the fruit. Put a portion in each green lettuce leaf with a teaspoonful of French dressing. Then on top of each place a tablespoonful of mayonnaise made without mustard, and a green cherry. Crackers and cheese may be served with the salad, or little rye bread and cheese sandwiches.

Angel Charlotte

For the angel charlotte, cut a hole in the centre of the cake appreciably larger than the pan leaves it. Then add one cup of whipped cream, a tablespoonful of finely chopped walunts, a dozen maraschino cherries, chopped with a slice of candied pineapple and a teaspoonful of powdered sugar. Fill the centre of the cake, heaping more whipped cream on top and ornamenting with cherries.

PACKAGE FOOD BEST

Demand for Goods That A9re Clean Has Caused Their Sale.

Foods!A circular issue by the Committee on Food Supply, appointed by Mayor Mitchell of New York city, declares that the prices asked for food in packages are exorbitant, and advises the public to purchase cereals, tea, crackers, bacon, macaroni, fruits, beans, peas, etc., in bulk. The committee says that in package shape certain commodities cost more. It concedes that the package "makes the food more appetizing," and says that "most of the packages are air tight and dust proof and for sanitary reasons a great many people prefer food that is done up in packages." This really settles the matter in favor of the package. The well-known brands of packaged foodstuffs may be relied upon to be clean and wholesome. Many a housewife has bought things in bulk only to find them tainted and unpalatable. The containers of packaged goods keep out the dust, dampness and vermin, and the food they protect is always in good condition. In many households the package is a great convenience. Modern apartments generally offer scant space for the storage of food. The housewife therefore, has to buy in moderate quantities, and she finds the packaged food containers fit into her cupboard readily. When she gives an order for a standard article, a housewife knows just what to expect! It is certain always to be sweet and eatable. As Mr. Sig. Fieux says in Printer's Ink: "The demand for package goods was not created by the manufactures. It was literally forced upon them by the concumers' demand for articles that would reach them in a clean, wholesome manner."—Leslie's.

To lose money ill is indeed often a crime, but to get it ill is a worse one, and to spend it ill is worst of all.—Ruskin.

Good Form

Novel Evening Party.

A family of fun loving girls recently gave an amusing entertainment. It was called a nose and goggle party. Each guest wore a faine nose and goggles. The noses were purchased or made of heavy cardboard covered with chamois and were not removed until after refreshments were served.

As the guests arrived each was given a card perforated with ribbon run through in order to wear the card around the neck so that every one could see it.

The cards had on one side a number by which each guest was known, on the other side a list of figures—1, 2, 3, etc. (as many figures as there were guests)—with a space opposite each figure for a name.

In the course of the evening each person guessed who the others were. Of courte, with intimate friends the familiar voices revealed the personality. In many cases if the voice was disguised this was not easily done, and much amusement and many absurd guesses were made.

As each guess was made the name was placed opposite the number on the card of the guesser corresponding to the number of the person whom he or she was trying to identify. For instance, if some one thought he knew No. 4 he turned his card and wrote the name opposite No. 4, etc. It was voted by all who were present as a most original and amusing way of spending an evening.

Take Off Your Hats, Ladies.

While in these days an audience of women knows hats should be removed when they are likely to obstruct the view of those sitting in the rear, occasionally there is some one who either forgets or is regardless of the rights of others. Then it becomes the unpleasant duty of ushers, perhaps solicited to act as such only for the occasion, to notify the women who have forgotten. Often too often, indeed the request is met with an air of haughty disdain and a distinct refusal.

Always in these cases the ugly note should be avoided, and the saner, pleasanter method of the request in a conciliatory tone will be the more likely to receive prompt and polite response. Sometimes a woman of tact, sitting behind an offender, may accomplish the end by saying in a soft voice and with great courtesy, "Madam, I am so sorry to inconvenience you, but I cannot see the stage and am going to ask you as a great kindness to remove your hat."

Of course, any one can call an attendant and turn the unpleasant job over to him. But this is not always practicable. There may be crowded seats, where it is difficult for him to make his way to the offender's side, and a commotion results.

If the wearer of the hat is a woman of good manners and breeding, but has simply forgotten, she will make an excellent reputation for graciousness by instantly removing the hat, turning slightly and saying, "I am so sorry I have inconvenienced you and hope you will pardon me."

Making Guest Comfortable.

The welfare of the country house guests should always be carefully considered. Their quarters should not only be attractive, but as comfortable as possible.

Much has been said on comforts and conveniences, such as a plentiful supply of clothes hangers and slipper trees in an empty closet, a well appointed sewing basket, an equally well equipped writing desk or table, a stock of various kinds of pins and hatpins and other useful toilet accessories for the guest room. But one thing you must remember which, just at this season, is most important and too often overlooked—a generous supply of water in the rooms where the guest must use an old fashioned washstand.

So many country homes, even quite pretentious homes at that, have still but the one bathroom and no running water in the bedrooms. Is there anything more discouraging after a long trip than to be ushered into such a room if the "skimpy" size of bowl and pitcher warns you not to be extravagant in your ablutions? There is really no excuse, for one of the large tin "fillers," such as chambermaids carry, costs but little, and, painted white or any desired color, is in nowise detrimental to the appearance of a room.

Street Car Manners.

If you are a street car rider don't delude yourself into thinking you ride in a taxicab or your own limousine or brougham. There is nothing to be ashamed of in riding in a street car. The majority of civilized mankind do it when they have the fare. But there is a little code of street car manners that every street car rider should heed. To begin with, act as if you were in a street car. Wear clothes suitable to the car. Remember that the small fare you pay entitles you only to your own place. A baby with sticky fingers or a laborer with muddy feet may sit next to you. Such a condition may, of course, be distasteful to you, but it is quite legitimate. You can ask the baby's mother to keep the baby's fingers from your coat, and you can pull your skirts away from the laborer's boots. But you cannot ask either the laborer or the baby to get out of the car.

TAFFETA GETUPS OF MANY TYPES

Leather Belts on Silk Frocks; Cotton and Silk Combinations; the Coatee

New York.—On every side one sees the most fascinating frocks of taffeta silk, irresistibly attractive for all varieties of wear and that find favor, with mone of any age or tastes.

Nothing is at once more practical and stylish than a dress of black taffeta, and it all depends on the lines and trimming whether this suits the girl or her grandmother. The shops are showing ready to wear skirts of this material in excellent quality, made after a number of smart models that are in invaluable addition to al-



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McCall Design

most anyone's wardrobe, and that will solve the problem of the dress that goes anywhere and packs in small compass for traveling purposes, or week-end visits.

Victorian Coatees

Colored taffetas make almost as practical, and very pretty frocks especially in the combinations of plain and brocaded or embroidered goods. Some of the most fetching models in the fancy silks with white or light tinted grounds, are made with diminutive Victorian coatees of black taffeta, a rose tucked into its folds and pretty lace used for the tucker and sometimes for the sleeves as well.

A dress of blue taffeta with a flower in black embroidery spotted at quite wide intervals, had a jumper waist of black satin wth strappings in military fashion down the front of the blue silk. The same blue showed in the lining of the up-standing half collar and cuffs. A hem of black satin turned up on the right side finished the bottom of the skirt.

One notices a lot of trimming effects produced by contrasting hems. Frocks of pretty figured cotton and silk mixtures, have up-turned hems of black taffeta finished with the bound scallops that are an insistent note in present styles. Ginghams in stylish plaids have similar bands in the prevailing color at the foot of the skirt, and one sees many costumes that are half voile, half silk which are novel and smart.

Up-to-Date Lines

As the season progresses the complete chance in the modish silhouette becomes more strikingly evident. Every tendency toward uoppy slouchiness has disappeared and only when an erect, military poise is secured, does the new spring suit set as its designer intended. A careful study of points shown in the new models of Warner's rust proof corsets, just launched, will repay anyone who wants to secure the best effect for the coming seasons.

Without any sacrifice of comfort or wear, these models bring every type of figure into line with present requirements.

Quiet tones prevail for street costumes and more models are seen in single matching tones than for a long time back. Silent colors, someone has dubbed them, in distinction from the screaming hues that have been with us during the Oriental craze. Sand tones, soft grays, and grayish grens with the "Soldat blen" just over from Paris. This latter about the shade familiar in West Point uniforms. Browns in all the quieter shades are well endorsed and with the long list of blues and the always popular black and black-and-white mixtures. The woman of refined taste rejoices at the opportunities the presen color card offers.

A hat that is striking in its plainness is seen at intervals on the girlish contingent on Fifth Avenue these days. It is usually of black fine straw and exactly reproduces the shape seen in pictures of the early Puritans. This has a band of ribbon about its crown with a buckle of pearl—usually—directly at the front.

Verona Clarke.

England's Army Rifle.

Quite a number of people believe that cartridges are served out to the soldiers separated from one another. Cartridges are, however, usually given out fastened together in clips of five. The modern rifle used by the British army is known as a magazine rifle and holds two clips or ten cartridges in the magazine itself as well as an extra cartridge above the magazine, eleven rounds in all.

When the cartridge clip is forced into the magazine the fastening is removed, so that each cartridge when it reaches the magazine is separate from the others.

The magazine of the army rifle is nothing more than a detachable box containing a spring. This spring forces up one cartridge at a time into its position ready for firing. As a rule the ten cartridges in the magazine are only used in great emergency, as when the order for rapid firing is given to stop an enemy's charge. In the ordinary way the magazine, with its ten cartridges, is shut off from the rest of the rifle by means of a metal slide called the "cut off."—London Standard.

Spoiled the Scoop.

The newspaper special, although always the cutest of the cute, is sometimes "scored off" by a colleague. For instance Sir W. H. Russell represented the London Times at O'Connell's trial in Dublin.

In those days the telegraph was unknown, and as his paper wanted to go one better than the Morning Herald, its great rival, Russell hurried back to London by special boat and train immediately the verdict was pronounced. As he got out of the cab in Printing House square a man in shirt sleeves, apparently a printer from the Times, came up and exclaimed: "So glad to see you safe over, sir. So they have found him guilty?" "Yes, guilty, my friend," replied Russell.

The Morning Herald came out with the news of the bare fact as well as the Times. The shirtsleeved man was a smart representative of the rival paper.—London Tatler.

Holland's Water Line.

The famous "water line" of Holland is really the final line of defense which Holland would make use of should she be invaded.

The "water line" is a line about seventy miles long by seven to eight miles wide. It is flooded by means of special sluices and dykes so constructed that the whole of the line can be covered to a depth of a foot and a half in two days.

In the ordinary way this water is drawn from the Rhine. In a case of great emergency, however, the sluices will also let free the waters of the Zuyder Zee. These waters, however, would only be let loose in the last extremity because, being salt, they would do an immense amount of damage to the land over which they flowed—damage which would take years to repair.—London Globe.

Shoes and Nerves.

Travelers say that the reason why nervous people don't exist in China is because it is the custom to wear soft shoes there. There is no doubt that hard soled, creaking footgear is responsible for such nervous wear and tear as well as physical fatigue in western lands.

Tired feet and tired nerves will find solace in a warm foot bath with a handful of salt in it. Move the feet about or keep them still, as best pleases you, as long as the water is pleasantly warm; then dry them with a rough towel and put on a fresh pair of stockings.—Family Doctor.

A Difficult Wife.

An Englishman thus described the wife of his bosom in his will:

"Heaven seems to have sent her into the world solely to drive me out of it. The strength of Samson, the genius of Homer, the prudence of Augustine, the skill of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the philosophy of Socrates, the subtlety of Hannibal, the vigilance of Hermogenes, would not suffice to subdue the perversity of her character."

FASHION FOR STRIPES.

Fabrics of This Kind Popular For the Season's Frocks.



STRIPED SILK GOWN.

A handsome afternoon frock of blue and white striped poesy willow taffeta is illustrated here.

The bodice, cut on the bias and folded into plaits, extends into a pointed hip yoke, held in at the waist line by a cording of the material. Suspenders of the taffeta are developed into a gathered, flaring collar with tabs over the shoulders. A tucked and frilled guimpe of cream daphne silk is worn. The short skirt, straight in front, flares in the back, the bottom being corded to

SHABBY WASTEBASKETS.

Fancy Covers Make Them Look Prettier Than Ever.

When the old wicker wastebasket has become shabby it can be easily renewed by incasing in a tight covering of colored silk and then adding a second and top covering of crocheted lace. The square, octagonal or paneled wastebasket can be readily fitted up with crochet lace.

Crochet panels of lace the width and length of each side of the basket. First baste each separate panel thus crocheted to the basket through the wicker, and then proceed to whip the panels together with white thread and an ordinary sewing needle.

Bind the top and bottom of the basket with ribbon to match the first layer of material used upon the basket and place bow at the side. The color used in making the basket should, of course, match the color scheme of the boudoir or bedroom for which the basket is intended.

Couldn't Then.

"I would like mightily to enjoy riches."

"Then why don't you try to marry 'em?"

"As I said, I want to enjoy 'em."—Kansas City Times.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

SEEDS

American ALFALFA, tested in Washington, 99.86 pure AUSTRIAN 2-ROW BARLEY, each kernel stools 3 to 6 stalks. ALBERTA CLUSTER OATS, a new hardy sort from the Canadian Northwest, yield 80 to 100 bu., wt. 45 lbs. High grade Seed Corn of strong vitality. GENUINE EUREKA, IOWA GOLD MINE, LEAMING, PRIDE OF NORTH pedigree stock. EARLY GREEN SOY BEANS, VETCH, EARLY CORLER AND LATE RUSSET POTATOES, IDEAL MANGEL BEET, largest yielder, grows high above ground. SEED BEANS, TELEPHONE PEAS and GARDEN SEEDS at special prices. TIMOTHY, CLOVER, ALSIKE, SPRING RYE, WHEAT, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, CYPHERS INCUBATORS and BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES. James Stanchions and Carriers, Insectitudes, Lime and Sulphur for early spraying. Ask for Special Freight Paid Prices. Established 1868. 1915 Catalog Free.

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Best Minnesota Flour		Corn Starch	6c
¼ sack	$2.00	10 Salsoda	12c
⅛ sack	$1.00	5c Matches	3c
Crisco	23c	Ginger Snaps	7c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c	Marco Corn Flakes 3 pgs for	25c
Compound	11c	Post Toasties 3 pkgs	20c
Bean Pork	12c	4 Bars Lenox Soap	10c
Bacon	20c	(with order only)	
Cincoes	6c	Sterling Oleo	21c
Salt Mackerel	10c	R X Milk	11c
Sh. Wheat	11c	Coal Skuttles	30c and 35c
Cr. Wheat	12c	Peanut Butter	13c
Loose Cocoa	19c	Rex Oleo	15c
Ground Nutmeg	5c	Worcestershire Sauce	5c
Baking Soda	4c	10c Bottle Blue	5c

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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BRITISH ADMIRAL FORCED TO FLEE TO THE PRINCESS

Lion Was Damaged Badly In Sunday's Action With Bluecher and Other German Cruisers

By HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Jan. 27.—Official admission by the admiralty that the British cruiser Lion, the flagship of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, had been badly damaged in the North sea battle with the Germans on Sunday as well as the torpedo boat destroyer Meteor, was followed today by reports that the battle cruiser had been struck by a torpedo fired from a German submarine. Belief was also expressed that the Meteor, which had to be towed into port was disabled by a torpedo launched from a submarine which was co-operating with the underwater craft which attacked the Lion.

It is known that Vice Admiral Beatty transferred his flag to the Princess Royal after the Lion had been holed beneath the water line and some of her forward compartments had been flooded. When the Lion reached port in tow of the cruiser Indomitable, she was in a sinking condition. Other ships of Vice Admiral Beatty's squadron had narrow escapes from mines dropped by the fleeing German men-of-war.

The work of repairing the Lion and the Meteor will be commenced at once.

The Lion bore the brunt of the fighting on the British side, 17 members of her crew being wounded. The heaviest loss of life on the British side occurred on the cruiser Tiger, nine men and three officers being killed on this ship. The British lost 14 men in killed and had 29 wounded.

Damage inflicted on the Lion is believed to have given rise to the German report that one of the British warshaps had been sunk.

The transfer of Vice Admiral Beatty to the Princess Royal toward the close of the engagement was accompanied by an interesting incident. When the British commander climbed upon the deck he found the rail lined with grimy, half naked stokers and bluejackets, whose faces were streaked with burned powder. These men set up a cheer and shouted:

"Well done, David."

ROYAL AMNESTY GRANTED MANY GERMAN PRISONERS

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, (by wireless) Jan. 27.—An imperial decree of amnesty for persons undergoing punishment for minor offenses against the military law was issued here today upon the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday. Imperial clemency is thus extended to persons undergoing disciplinary punishment inflicted by the military commanders, to those upon whom fines have been levied and to those sentenced to six months or less by court martial. The decree also sanctions the annulment of investigations against soldiers on active duty for transgressions or offenses against the civil law committed prior to the call to arms. Another imperial decree orders that memorial leaflets expressing the profound sympathies of the Emperor and the government, be sent to the relatives of all warriors in the Prussian army, who "have fallen in battle in defense of the Fatherland, in recognition of the immortal faithfulness to duty even unto death which they have shown."

Divine services were held in all the churches in Berlin and in other cities throughout the Empire at which prayers were offered for the success of the German armies.

Special prayers were held for the members of the imperial court where prayers were made, imploring divine guidance for German army officers and German statesmen.

Festivities which otherwise might have marked the day were absent as a result of the special request recently made by the Emperor himself.

RUSSIANS ARE AGAIN ACTIVE IN E. PRUSSIA

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 27.—German forces in East Prussia took the offensive on Sunday and gained some slight advantage in the region of Gumbienn, but the Russians made a number of counter attacks on Tuesday and regained practically all the lost ground. Fighting was severe yesterday, about Pillkallen, northeast of Gumbiennen. The Germans were driven several miles west of that town. Hard fighting is still in progress.

"The Russians in East Prussia resumed the offensive in the region of Pillkallen, and repulsed the enemy to the line of Mallwischken and Lasdensen (west and north of Pillkallen)" sayss an official statement issued here.

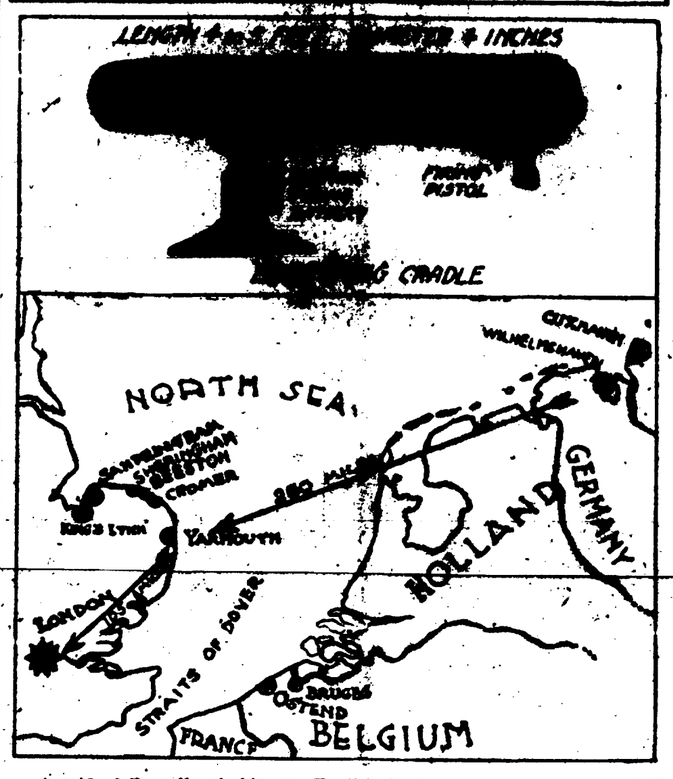
According to the same statement, the Austro-German forces in Galicia have resumed their attacks upon the Russians here energetically, but with slight success.

"The enemy's activity on the Galician front through Jasliska, Uzhok, Lowerecka and Maidank has increased," says the statement. "His energetic offensive has been repelled, however, in a battle in which we captured three officers and about 300 men."

The situation on the Bukowina front is unchanged. On the right bank of the lower Vistula in northern Poland only skirmishes and artillery duels are taking place.

West of Warsaw, on the left bank of the Vistula, the Germans are again showing great activity. The war office states that the Germans made sharp attacks in region of Borjimow and Gumin on the night of January 24 and on the following day, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Southeast of Skiernievico, at Grabskierudy and Rouda, two German batteries were silenced by the Russian artillery.

Further Zeppelin Raids Feared By England After Coast Attack:



A raid of Zeppelin airships on English North sea coast towns resulted in the death of several persons and the damage of much property. The raid occurred at night and was more spectacular than practical in its results. It served to further impress the people of England with the danger of an aerial raid. London at once prepared for the long expected visit from the German airships. Here is shown the latest type of aerial bomb used by the Zeppelins. It is shot forth from a launching cradle instead of dropped by hand. Better and surer results are thus obtained. A map showing the six towns attacked is also given.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

By BERNARD BELANCOURT.

Amsterdam, Jan. 27.—Emperor William is reported to htve arrived at Thielt late yesterday afternoon and advices from Sluis says that a great forward movement by the German troops in Flanders began early today. Passchendaele, between Roulers and Ypres, is said to have been occupied by the Germans, the allies making no attempt to hold it because it would be of no strategic advantage.

Sluis dispatches state that heavy artillery fire continued in southern Flanders all night in preparation for a great attack now under way in celebration of the Kaiser's birthday.

* * *

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Jan. 27.—Another victory over the Russians was officially announced here today in the following report from the Austrian general staff: "In the valleys of the Rivers Ung, Latorcza and Nagy-Ag the enemy has been forced to evacuate important heights after repeated counter attacks in which he lost heacily."

The conflict along these three rivers has been very violent for two days.

* * *

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Petit Journal announced today that M. Istrati, a prominent Roumanian statement had authorized it to state that Roumania will enter the war within a few weeks.

GERMAN FLYING MACHINE CAPTURED BY BELGIANS

Paris, Jan. 27.—The official statement today states:

That a German flying machine that succeeded in flying over the Belgium army was destroyed yesterday in the region of Craone. The German army is maintaining its position in the trenches which were recaptured from the Germans. The text of the statement follows: "Near Nieuport and Ypres artillery combats occurred yesterday. A German flying machine was destroyed within the lines of the Belgium army. It is confirmed that near La Bas the Germans yesterday suffered a great check on the road from La Bas to Bechuen there were found the bodies of six officers and four hundred men. The total losses of the Germans therefore represent at least two battalions. From Lens to Soissons there were artillery combats. In the region of Perthes, Hill No. 200, four violent attacks by the enemy were repulsed. In the Argonne the German attack was driven back by the bayonet. At St. Mihiel we destroyed the new pontoon bridges of the enemy on the Meuse. The day was calm in Lorraine and in the Vosges."

Stock Owners to Be Reimbursed by U. S.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Department of Agriculture announced today that it is now in a position to reimburse stock owners whose cattle were killed in the fight against the foot and mouth disease.

President Wilson made available $2,500,000 for the use in the campaign by the department, when he signed the urgent deficiency bill.

Up to Jan. 1, the outbreak had cost the Federal government $2,129,138.04. Of this, $1,840,328.99 represents Uncle Sam's half share of value of animals killed. Prior to January, 101,176 animals were slaughtered—46,268 cattle, 47,735 swine and the remainder sheep and goats.

Mile of Trenches Captured.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—The capture of nearly a mile of French trenches in Craonne region and of an important French point of support southeast of St. Mihiel is announced in an official report made by the General Staff to the war office this afternoon. In the fighting resulting in the taking of 1800 yards of points of support on the French frontier the German troops captured 855 wounded French men and also a depot in which were stored supplies for French sufferers and miners.

RUSSIANS "SHOOT UP" ONE ZEPPELIN, SEVEN PRISONERS

Airship Struck Big Shell, Fell Into Water Libau; Germans Fought for Liberty

By FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 27.—The destruction of a German Zeppelin which bombarded Libau on Monday and the capture of the dirigible's crew of seven was officially announced by the Russian war office today in the following statement

"A German Zeppelin dropped nine bombs on Libau on Monday without doing any damage. The Zeppelin returned to the frontier, where she was shelled, falling into the sea near Wirgen. The airship sank, but her crew of seven men were made prisoners of war."

According to details given out at the war office, the Germans on the Zeppelin put up a fight against capture after their baloon had fallen. The following account of the Zeppelin raid and its ignominious finish is compiled from the official details.

"The Zeppelin, which was numbered 19, appeared at Libau about 10 o'clock Monday morning. After dropping several bombs the airship turned toward the south, with the evident intention of trying to get away. The ship was struck by a shell from a Russian gun and fell into the water about a mile off shore near Bernaton. A number of Russian vessels set out from the shore, firing as they went. Those on board the Zeppelin replied with rifles, but the fight was of short duration. The crew of the Zeppelin, consisting of the commander, three officers and three sailors surrendered. An attempt was made to tow the Zeppelin inshore, but it was impossible and accordingly the airship was sunk."

"BRITISH PEOPLE" GONGRATULATE KAISER ON HIS BIRTHDAY

London, Jan. 27.—The following despatch was filed in a London telegraph office today: "Wilhelm, Imperator et Rex, Berlin—Congratulations on your birthday. Remember St. Helena. There will be no Elba." The sender of the dispatch is signed the "British People." It is probable that the censor will prevent the pointed allusion to Napoleon's fate from reaching the Kaiser.

KAISER'S NATAL DAY SPENT WITH TROOPS

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

Paris, Jan. 27.—Official dispatches from the front show that, in the fighting by which the Germans hoped to achieve a victory for the Kaiser on his birthday, today, the severest attacks were concentrated against the British. A series of violent assaults were launched against the English troops in West Flanders and in northern France along the La Basse canal and the Bethuen road.

Hard fighting is not confined to these districts alone, however. The renewed pressure to the Germans on the Aisne indicate that they may try to debouch to the south bank in the vicinity of Soissons, for their artillery has been violently shelling the French lines and the French anticipated that this cannonade would be followed by an attempt to throw pontoon bridges across the river.

Near Soissons, it is said, the Germans are near enough to the river to make such an attempt. These positions are advanced lines, however, and the bulk of the troops on that part of the German right center remain in their original trenches south and southwest of Laon.

Emperor William is believed to have gone to the headquarters of one of his commanding generals in Belgium or France for his birthday. Reports agree that he is somewhere in the field in the western theater of war.

North of Rheims, in the neighborhood of the plateau of the Craone, the Germans have been trying to dislodge French artillery which has proved troublesome to the German trenches. These attacks, however, have failed.

The fierce fighting which was in progress in the northern part of the Argonne for some days, has now given way to skirmishing.

On the Meuse the hard pressed German army at St. Mihiel attempted some night attacks, but these were revealed by the searchlights of the French.

That the French attacks in Alsace-Lorraine are causing great apprehension in Germany is shown by the fact that trenches are being dug along the Rhine to reinforce the already strong defensive works in that region.

It is reported from Belgium that the Germans are constructing a railway from Aix la Chappelle to Vise.

GERMAN CRUISER DAMAGED BY TORPEDO IN BALTIC

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, (by wireless) Jan. 27.—Official announcement was made today that the German cruiser Gazelle was torpedoed on January 27 in the Baltic sea. While the statement issued by the admiralty does not say so, it is believed here that the Gazelle was attacked by a Russian submarine or todpedo boat. The statement follows:

"Aceording to reliable information, the small cruiser Gazelle was torpedoed January 25 near Rugen. It suffered slight damage and has arrived at an eastern sea harbor. There was no loss of life."

The Gazelle is a ship of 2645 tons and carries an crew of 264 men.

A Copenhagen dispatch yesterday stated that the Gazelle was towed to Sassnitz, Germany, after being torpedoed.

STATE SAVES MANY LIVES

Decrease Outside New York City Greater Than That in Metropolis

New York, March 5.—A saving of more than 2,000 lives in the State outside of New York city is indicated by the decrease of five points in the death rate, from 15.8 per 1000 population in 1913 to 15.3 in 1914. These figures are based on the United States Census estimate of population. New York city, which for twenty years has had a more progressive health administration than the rest of the State, still enjoys a lower death rate. There was a greater decrease in the death rate, however, in the section outside of the city than in the Metropolis in 1914. Based on the United States Census estimate, the death rate in the city decreased from 14.2 to 14.0 making a drop of only .2 for the city as against a reduction of .5 for the rest of the State.

Commenting on the facts the S. C. A. A. News, the official publication of the State Charities Aid Association says: "In the campaign for the passage of the public health law and for the reorganization of the State Health Department a chart was used, showing the great and ever widening gap between the death rate of New York city and that for the relatively rural sections of th State. It was then pointed out that this gap proved he need for a reorganization of the State's health activities. When Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, the new Commissioner of Health, took office, his job was definitely that of reducing the death rate outside of New York city, so that it would at least coincide, if not go lower than that in the Metropolis.

"To accomplish his the Department had as a working tool a modern health law, which has since been the model for many revisions of health statutes in other states. It fell to the lot of the State Charities Aid Association, by reason of its interest in tuberculosis, mental hygiene and other health work, to assist in the investigation upon which the law was based. It was also among the leaders in advocating its passage. Public health journals and other health work, to assist in the investigation upon which that law was based. It was also among the leaders in advoting its passage. Public health journals and medical journals in all parts of the country have declared the law to be a progressive and scientific statute but the test of a health law is in the lives it saves. The test of a Health Department's efficiency is not merely in the way it works but in the results of its work.

A Progressive Law

"Judged by these tests the State Department of Health, with a saving of more than 2000 lives to its credit in the first year of its activity, proves itself well on the way toward the fulfillment of its announced promise to save 25,000 lives in this State in the next five years.

"To bring this about the Department needs adequate appropriations. 25,000 readers of the S. C. A. A. News interested themselves in the passage of the law and still watch with ever increasing interest the work the the Department and the proposed changes in the law—whether for good or ill. We trust they will use their best endeavor to convince their local representatives in the legislature that the people of the State believe not only that 'Public Health is Purchasable' but also that the State should stay in the market and purchase it.

"The new law established an adequate field force of sanitary supervisors; provided for a Public Health Council to enact a state sanitary code; specified the duties of health officers and fixed a minimum wage for them to insure adequate compensation for the perfomance of these new duties. All these things cost money but if they save lives the money is well spent. For the first time in the history of the State the Health Department's book-keeping, the vital statistics, may be relied on to tell the truth. Those figures show that the taxpayers are getting lives in return for their money."

Lew Dockstader at the Quirk

All theatre goers and most every body else knows of Lew Dockstader the great ministrel man. Today he makes his first appearance in Fulton in the superb photo play "Dan." This is a drama of colonial days in five complete parts and over 200 thrilling scenes. Other reels and amateurs will be thrown in for full measure. Tomorrow "The Coveted Heritage" Pathe No. 17 and others.

Entertained Club

Mrs. Charles Hudson of 173 West 1st st. was hostess Thursday afternoon to the West Side P. T. Embroidery club and a few invited guests. The afternoon was pdeasantly spent in a social way and the music of the Victrola inspired the ladies to work more earnestly and the afternoon passed too quickly. The house decorations were green. A most elaborate luncheon was served at five o'clock.

FORT STANWIX BOYS SUCCEEDED IN BOWLING

Two teams from the Fort Stanwix Canning factory vied for honors at the Onyx alleys last night, with the result that No. 2 did a little plastering as the score will show:

Fort Stanwix No. 1

	1	2	3	Total
Blake	178	189	194	561
G. Seaton	170	144	129	443
Battles	96	83	115	294
L. Seaton	87	106	89	282
Sandwicth	111	151	133	395
Totals	642	673	660	1975

Fort Stanwix No. 2

	1	2	3	Total
Todd	121	162	130	413
Tryon	140	174	178	492
Clark	122	118	138	378
Andrew	146	111	111	368
Prince	126	125	133	384
Totals	655	690	690	2035

CITIZENS WILL PETITION EMPIRE UNITED COMPANY

The announcement that the Syracuse-Oswego division of the S. L. S. & N. R. R. had again changed the location of stops, this time cutting out Hannibal st., West Side, as a limited stop, has raised a mighty howl from the northwest end of the city. A petition has already been started backed by strong and influential residents of that section, urging the trolly company to restore this stop to its schedule.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Fred Blake of Bowen's Corners, was the Monday guest of Mrs. George Foster.

* * *

Miss June Whitney is spending several days in New York.

* * *

Mr, and Mrs. Winnifred Foster are moving to Volney Center, having rented the Clayton Sackett farm there.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Collins of Morse, is spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. George Moone.

* * *

Miss Bessie Whitney left Tuesday for New York.

* * *

Mrs. Lucretia Brown, who has been ill with pneumonia at the home of her niece, Mrs. Fred Boigeol, is improving.

* * *

Clinton Foster spent Wednesday in Syracuse.

* * *

R. L. McCully left yesterday for a two weeks' visit at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

* * *

William Smith and Ferderick Wicks have returned from Marcellus where they have been employed at a local woolen mill on a rush order for the government; both will now return to work at the American woolen mill.

* * *

The days of giants have not passed judging from the three samples of footwear displayed at the Endicott-Johnson store today. What a time "mother" would have cleaning up tracks made by such boots after a hasty trip over the clean kitchen floor!

* * *

C. W. Hobbie will leave for Delhi tomorrow where his father is ill.

* * *

Bronislaw Krupa, one year of age, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Krupa, of 174 W. 1st st., died this morning at the parents' home. Funeral services will be held tomorrow morning in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, burial in St. Mary's cemetery.

COURT NOTES

Chester Londsley, now serving a four months' sentence in the Oswego county jail, was held yesterday on a charge of burglary and petty larceny.

* * *

Frank Ford was before Judge Wilson this morning on a warrant for violation of Section 483, Penal Code; case not disposed of.

* * *

Dan German, arrested for assault in the third degree. He was fined $5 or twenty days in Oswego county jail. He paid the fine.

* * *

George Marzia, arrested for assault in third degree; case postponed until March 19.

* * *

Frank Krawuzk arrested for assault in third degree upon his daughter. Judge Wilson ordered the defendant to properly clothe and support the girl under penalty.

FILM FREEDOM WANTED NOW

Censorship Law Being Backed By Politician It Is Said

Phila., Pa., Mar. 5.—In a public meeting of protest against the censorship law of Pennsylvania registered at the Forrest theatre yesterday afternoon a demand for a freedom of the "movies" as untrammeled as the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press has been in English-speaking countries for the last 150 years."

While an audience that packed the lower floor of the building enthusiastically applauded, four speakers demanded the repeal of the law. They were Charles Segall, president of the league; Frank S. Bush, of the Moving Picture World, of New York; Samuel Wheeler, of the Belmont, 52d street and and Apollo Theatres, and Jacob W. Binder, of New York, a member of the National Board of Censorship. Their objection to the act is that it gives one man and one woman, "political appointees, the right to determine what is good and what is bad for the 8,000,000 people of Pennsylvania."

No formal action was taken at the meeting. Two pictures were shown, a rural comedy, approved by State Censor J. Louis Breitinger, and a serious drama, "The Silent Plea," designed in the interests of mothers' pension legislation, without such approval.

League members, however, did not last night expect any action from Censor Breitlinger on this score. "The play contained absolutely no objectionable features," said J. Emmanuel, manager of the Ridge Avenue Theatre, "and since no admission was charged, was not technically a theatrical performance. It was simply a private view to which the public was invited."

"The moving picture can be kept decent without the censor," said Mr. Bush. "The common law, which punishes obscenity, indecency and immorality in the press and on the platform, is ample to deal with the screen.

"When you see a picture that strikes you as being immoral," said Mr. Wheeler, "swear out a warrant for the producer and the manufacturer of the film, and the law will take care of the punishment."

"The only explanation for the existence of this law," he said, "is that somebody wanted a job and somebody got it. It isn't so bad now, while the chief censor is only getting $1500 a year and his assistant $1200, but under the new law which Mr. Breitinger is urging upon the Legislature he would receive a salary of $3000 and his assistant would receive $2500; and I understand, further, that there are provisions in the bill for the appointment of some 27 new assistants.

"Back of Mr. Breitinger and his censorship agitation there are just two interests, the liquor dealers and the politicians. The liquor dealer is against the moving-picture theatre because it is taking his best customers away from him. I mean the workingmen. The politician is for censorship because he knows that through the censor he can control the theatre; that he can suppress absolutely any film which reflects on the practices or the members of his party.

"It's the people's fault that we've got this law," he said in closing. "They haven't paid enough attention to its provisions, and they haven't paid enough attention to the interests behind it."

Censorship was a weapon which governments in reactionary countries of Europe used to suppress freedom of thought," Mr. Bush said. They were using it that way in America already. Out in Ohio the censor had rejected a film satirizing the hypocritical sweat shop employer on the grounds that it "tended to promote class hatreds."

SCHWAB TO BUILD AN ATHLETIC FIELD

Buys Eighty-two Acres in a Prominent Part of Bethlehem

Bethlehem, Pa.—Negotiations were completed today between Charles M. Schwab and the congregation of the Moravian church, which owns the land, whereby Mr. Schwab becomes the owner of 82 acres of land in a prominent part of town on which he will build a modern athletic field where 10,000 employes can indulge in all kinds of athletic sports. It will also be open to residents of the Bethlehems.

A quarter-mile running track, baseball diamonds, soccer field, tennis courts, etc., will be laid out at once. Mr. Schwab paid $20,340 for the land and will spend thousands more in converting it into an athletic field. He will erect a field house, which will cost perhaps $50,000 or more.

WALKED WITH BOSSIES OUT OF QUARANTINE

Consternation Reigned After Holstein Friesian Sale in Syracuse on Monday.

Elmer Taylor has added to his herd another Holstein-Friesian cow which holds a record of 26 pounds of butter per week.

Mr. Taylor purchased the animal at the sale in Syracuse on Wednesday, and as a quarantine was declared on Onondaga county at the hour of 5 p.m. there was some "tall scrambling" according to Mr. Taylor for the buyers to get their cattle from that county with but an hour's notice. The sale closed at four o'clock. Motor trucks and every mode of conveyance possible was pressed into service.

In company with a friend, who had also purchased a cow, the two, or four rather, hiked for Three Rivers point, a distance of 14 miles, to reach a point where the Bossies would be out of reach of quarantine.

A. W. WILTSIE BUYS FINE HOME

The Gaylord Property in South 4th St., an Attractive Place.

A. W. Wiltse, of the Gilbert-Nichols company, has purchased the Gaylord property in South 4th st., and will takep ossession in the near future.

The house is a substantial, and attractive affair and the location is one of the most pleasant in the city.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wiltsie are extending congratulations upon their acquiring a home amid such ideal surroundings.

DENIES PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE

Harris Rosenbloom, who recently purchased the Van Wagenen block and is now engaged in making extensive improvements upon the same, announces he is annoyed at falsely circulated reports in regard to the purchase price. The purchase price has not been made public Mr. Rosenbloom states and any statement so constructed is utterly untrue.

BACK FROM DENVER

F. L. Freeman, owner of the Clark House, has returned to Fulton from Denver. Mr. Freeman came on to look over his business interests and to greet his many Fulton friends.

BOY SCOUTS WILL GIVE PICTURE BENEFIT

Local Boy Scouts will give a benefit at the Quirk theatre Tuesday evening, March 9. The proceeds will be used in building a cabin in a piece of woodland somewhere on the outskirts of the city, and which may be used as an objective point on hikes and also for camp.

The film chosen for this benefit is "The Adventures of a Boy Scout." The pictures trace the value of the Scout movement, and interwoven is the tale of Tom, a waif, who becomes a most useful member of society after becoming a Scout.

The boys should be encouraged in their maiden effort at a benefit, and may realize enough to bring forth their dream of a cabin in the woods.

James N. Robinson announces a postponement of the regular meeting of Troop I, that the members may be free to take advantage of the opportunity to see the films at the Quirk. The next meeting of Troop I will be held March 16.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS MARCH 30

Oswego, March 5.—Thursday, Mar. 30, is the date that has been set for the special taxpayers' elections in the town of Oswego and Volney, when a proposition will be voted upon to bond the towns to pay the cost of the proposed new bridge over the Oswego river at Minetto. The amount to be raised by each town is $23,000. About $50,000 will be needed to pay the state's share. The bridge will be 300 feet south of Benson avenue in Minetto.

CATHEDRAL BURNS

Wheeling, W. V., Mar. 5.—The Scottish Rite Catbedral, the finest structure of its kind in the State, was destroyed by fire today. The loss was $125,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

?

A Flat to Rent

Rooms to Rent

House for Sale

Other Articles for Sale

?

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is in the

Miscellaneous Column

of

THE EVENING TIMES

RATES

One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

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Men's and Ladies'

SPRING GARMENTS

made to order, all work done right here, under my personal supervision. My business has grown by satisfying people.

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THE QUIRK

FRIDAY—Lew Dockstader in the Great Movie of Colonial Days entitled "DAN"
(5 Complete Parts)
and OTHERS also AMATEUR NIGHT
Prices: 5c—10c.

SATURDAY—"COVETED HERITAGE"
"PATHE No. 17" and OTHERS
Matinee, 5c; Night 5c—10c.

TUESDAY—"The Adventures of A Boy Scout"
Afternoon and Night
BENEFIT FULTON BOY SCOUT CAMPS
Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

REMEMBER—Our Meats Are Best Western Steer Beef—Not Cow Beef

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Whole Pork Loin	12½c	Leg of Lamb	15½c
Whole Fresh Shoulder	11½c	Lamb Stew	8c to 14c
Pork Steak and Chops,	13c—14c	Whole Skinback Ham	14½c
Whole Fresh Ham	14½c	Sliced Ham	19c
Fresh Pig Liver	7c; 4 for 25c	Whole Stripe Bacon	17c
Shoulder Steak	15c	California Hams	16½c
Round Steak	18c	Pure Lard	13c; 8 for $1
Porterhouse and Sioloin	20c	Compound	10c; 11 lbs $1
Beef Stews	8c to 14c	3 cans Peas, Corn or Tomatoes	25c
Lamb Chops	14c and 16c		

Taylor & Wilcox Markets

MOTHER DEFENDS HER DAUGHTER

Believes Young Woman to Have Been Deranged Temporarily

New York, Mar. 5.—Almost prostrated by grief over the death of her daughter, Lillian May Cook, the mother of the girl who was found shot to death near New Haven, Ct., yesterday, today declared her belief that the girl was temporarily insane when she ended her life.

"My daughter was a good girl," sobbed the stricken mother. "She had worried because her father had lost his lost place and had overworked in an attempt to fit herself for a better position."

While the mother and eight brothers and sisters of the dead girl grieved in their little Brooklyn home, the father, Frank H. Cook, was on his way to claim the body of his daughter as soon as the inquest at New Haven was over.

n the meantime the Brooklyn detective bureau began an investigation to determine whether there had been any violation of the white slave act in transporting the Cook girl from Brooklyn to New Haven, where she entered the employ of Virginius I. Mayo, president of the Mayo Radiator company.

SISTERS DIE SAME DAY; TO BE BURIED TOGETHER

Crawfordsville, Ind., Mar. 5.—The pitiful prayers of two sisters that they die on the same ay have been answered. Icy May Griffith and Nellie Sylvia Griffith are dead today. The grim reaper took both lives within two years. Icy was 20 years old, Nellie 23. They have been sufferers from tuberculosis. There was no hope of a cure. They knew that death would sooner or later grasp them. They had been companions throughout life, each sympathizing with the other in their sufferings. Day and night they prayed that when the end came both would go. The younger sister was the first to go. The older one did not have to mourn long. She soon passed away. Both will be buried in the same grave.

Woodlots of the State

In continuing studies of the forest resources of New York begun in 1911, The New York State College at Syracuse University finds that about one-third of the remaining timber lands in the State belongs to farmers. There is a much larger amount of timber being cut from these woodlands annually than is realized even by the wood-using industries of the State. The farm woodlot promises to be one of the large sources of timber supply in the future.

Very few farm woodlots in the State of New York are in thrifty growing condition. They are run down and in an unprofitable condition as the result of repeated surface fires and careless cutting of trees. The College of Forestry urges a heavy cutting for many of the woodlots as such a cutting will remove trees of undesirable kinds as well as diseased and defective trees. In every woodlot there are many tree weeds such as Ironwood, Blue Beech, Hawthorne, Dogwood and these weeds are occupying ground in the place of more valuable trees such as Ash, Basswood and the rapidly growing evergreens. In some instances to bring the woodlot back to a favorable condition, it trees among the older trees of the woodlot. It would be better to use rapidly growing evergreens as the new blood and in most instances these evergreens will grow to commercial naturity twice as quickly as such broad leaves as the Ash or Oak.

Most woodlot owners have been using their woodlots as pastures. The College of Forestry in studying the woodlots of the State finds it is out of the question to attempt to grow trees and stock on the same ground. In the first place, grass grown in the shade of trees has but a small precentage of the forage value of grass grown in the open sunshine, and secondly, cows or horses in a woodlot will trample and browse the young trees in a way that is very disasterous to the woodlot. If some shade is necessary for the stock, the College urges the fencing off of a small section of the woodlot and the giving over of this section entirely to the stock. The remaining portion of the woodlot can then be improved by taking out the defective trees and replacing with rapid growing evergreens or hardwoods.

Frank F. Moon, Professor of Forest Engineering in The State College of Forestry, has been studying for several years the various phases of woodlot production, management and marketing. He fels that the most important question for the next few years is the development of the right kind of a market for the timber in a market basket—so to speak. They should be able to sell by the carload lot and the College believe this can be done in New York through reasonable cooperation among woodlot owners. The College will issue within a few weeks a bulletin on the woodlots of the State, giving results of Professor Moon's studies in which suggestions will be given not only for the proper protection and care of the woodlot but for its profitable marketing. This report should be of help to woodlot owners.

BILL WOULD SAVE THE FLY FROM SWATTING

Albany, March 5.—The passage of the Boylan bill, intended to prohibit animal experimentation in the public school, would mean an end to the "swat the fly" campaigns waged in New York class rooms, Paul B. Mann professor of biology in a New York high school, told joint legislative committees.

Prof. Mann was one of the opponents of three anti-vivisection bills on which there was a hearing. He declared that the Boylan bill, if enacted, would prohibit experiments of any kind on any live animal or insect in schools.

"This measure, if it becomes a law, would emasculate the courses of biology and physiology in every public school in the State," he said. "It would prohibit stirring up the water of a fish aquarium so that the children might study the use of fins. It would be unlawful to have live frog jump about a table so that students might study the act of jumping. It would prohibit killing mosquitoes and every time I swatted a fly I would be in danger of losing my license. The study of transmigration of birds would have to end because we would be prohibited from fastening a copper band, bearing an address, about the leg of birds."

The bills were advocated by Mrs. Sarah W. Lyons of Albany and Dr. J. D. Harrigan of Carmel, representing the State Anti-vivisection Society, and H. B. Barbour of New York, appearing for the Society for Prevention of Abuses in Animal Experimentation. They argued that vivisection as practiced now virtually unrestricted, resulted in needless cruelty to animals.

SERIES OF MEETINGS

The Rev. Dr. Robertson of the First Presbyterian church will conduct a series of sermons, the first being given the week of March 7.

The singing will be lead by a large chorus under the direction of Charles F. Allen of New Jersey. The public is inivted to attend.

DESIRABLE PLANT TO RENT

The property on the north side of Erie street, adjacent to the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, used as a milk station, is for rent for other purposes from April first. The main building is of concrete blocks, boiler room, steam boiler, building connected for electric power, large storehouse, side track from railroad to property—suitable for various kinds of manufacturing purposes.

Fulton Milk Producers' Association

DARDANELLES FORTS ARE CRUMBLING

(Continued from Page One)

army that was rushed into northern France to outflank the Germans when the Teutonic hosts began its retreat after the battle of the Marne.

A Turkish army of equal strength has been organized on both sides of the Dardanelles, near the junction of that waterway and the Sea of Marmora, to resist the advance of the allies. The Anglo-French army of invasion will attempt to push through inland and occupy Constantinople.

Although the Turkish military minimize the importance of the allies' victory, declarging that the Turkish forts at the eastern entrance of the Dardanelles were old and insecure British naval experts who are acquainted with conditions on the Dardanelles express the opinion that there are only two remaining works of any consequence.

Working ships in relays, the fleet which is smashing the Turkish defenses has been able thus far to carry out minuately the plans of Vice-Admiral Carden. But while the ships have been able to penetrate the waterway for fifteen miles, they have still got a difficult stretch to navigate. The Bosphorus, which lies between the Sea of Marmora and the Golden Hornfi is a narrow piece of water noted for its treacherous currents. The ships will not be able to maneuver when they get within that waterway and will offer excellent targets for the Turkish guns mounted along its shores.

The fleet is still approximately 150 miles from Constantinople but the British are placing implicit faith in the big guns of the war fleet and the superior fighting ability of the English and French to blaze the way to the Turkish capital.

FRENCH BOMBARDING GERMANS IN RHEIMS

By Franklin P. Merrick

Paris, Mar. 5.—Ostend is being vigorously bombarded by long range artillery of the French and Belgians, according to a dispatch from St. Omer. The German sand works among the duns on the North seacoast are also being attacked by the allies. Official dispatches still dwell upon operations in Champagne. It is evident that General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the allied armies, is determined to keep pounding away at the German left without any halt. During the past three weeks of fighting between Rheims and the Argonne the French have gained from five to eight miles at various points, particularly north of the old Roman road near Souain, Perthes, Mesnil and Beausejour.

In the Vosges, the region of St. Die, severe fighting is in progress. The Germans have been trying without success to outflank the French forces operating in the Fecht valley west of Colmar.

GREENWOOD MAY LEAVE BASEBALL

Was Offered by Feds $25,000, But Money Does Not Appeal

San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 5.—Hard hitting prevailed at League Park yesterday. All the Cleveland pitchers took turns on the slab.

oJe Jackson, who is playing a theatrical engagement in Winston-Salem, N.C., in an interview today said that he had received no word from the Cleveland club and unless he ceived instructions to report by next Monday he would sign a three year contract with Greenwood, the Atlanta theatrical magnate.

When asked if rGeenwood was acting in behalf of the Federal league Jackson stated that he did not know but that he had been approached by Federal league agents in several towns recently and that he was offered a three year contract at $25,000 pr year.

* * *

Los Angeles, Mar. 5.—"It was a great start for the season," said Chas. A. Comisky, owner of the Chicago White Sox, at the morning workout today, commenting on the fifteen hits made by his regulars in the apening game with Los Angeles. The Sox play the Angels again today.

* * *

Dallas, Tex., Mar. 5.—"Home Run" Baker may yet be seen in the Yankees line up. The latest word is that Fritz Maisel and a cash bonus may be given for the Giants' jinx.

To Rent—Rooms; modern; gas. Inquire. 319 Utica st. MC—66

Bunions and Rank.

"It is extraordinary," writes Sir Henry Drummond Wolff in "Rambling Recollections," "to observe in England the weakness that most people have for boasting of their friends in high places and the deference that they show to them. The daughter of a lady of very high rank had some pain in her foot which the mother asked the governess to be good enough to look at. The latter after examining it said, 'If it were not for her ladyship's exalted rank I should say it was a bunion.'"

Those You Know

Mrs. William Auringer is ill.

* * *

Mrs. H. L. Buess of Kirkville has been the guest of Mrs. H. M. Welch for a few days.

* * *

Miss Mildred Paige of Third street has been at Baldwinsville for a few days.

* * *

The many friends of Miss Jennie Bernhard are pleased to hear she is recovering from her severe illness. She is now in Florida.

* * *

John Owens of the Granby Paper company returned from Canada yesterday and is very ill at his home in Pratt st. with pneumonia.

* * *

Miss Mildred Shattuck of Hannibal st. is ill at her home.

* * *

The West Side Sew and So Embroidery club met Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Clare Case, Phillip street. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent by the members. The club will meet next Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Harry Nichols, West 2d st.

* * *

The members of Mary Patterson, Court of Amaranth, met this afternoon in the Masonic roms and supper was served at 6 o'clock to the members and their husbands.

* * *

A. M. Seymour, one of the well known Fultonians, just arrived from New York city, where he has been stopping with his family. Mr. Seymour is endeavoring to make arrangements whereby he will be able to spend more of his time in Fulton.

* * *

John O'Melia, the West Side haberdasher, received his automobile license from the Secretary of State this morning. Mr. O'Melia will shortly be about in his new Ford.

* * *

W. C. Morgan, optometrist, attended a lecture given by Prof. Smallwood before the Central N. Y. Optometrical Society at Syracuse university last evening.

* * *

The Boy Scouts will have a benefit picture show at The Quirk next Tuesday evening. Pass the good word along.

* * *

The Brotherhood of the First M. E. church will meet tonight.

* * *

The What-so-ever club was entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. W. Clair at her home in Utica st.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

LOST—Gold spectecles in business section of Fulton or between there and W. B. Howard's on Whitaker Road. Evelyn C. Howard, Phone 7514. 65

To Rent—For light housekeeping, a furnished flat. Inquire at 224 Oneida st. 65c

Office Open Tonight. Dr. Whitbeck. 65

¶ We make the Richest and Most Sanitary Ice Cream in the city.

¶ Our Fountain Products are unequalled.

¶ Pure Home-Made Fruit Syrups.

¶ Highest Quality of Hot Drinks: George Washington Coffee, Lipton Tea, Huyler and Runkel's Cocoa and Chocolate.

FRESH HUYLER AND NUNNALLY'S CANDIES

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AT THE CASH SHOE STORE

The New $4.00 Lace Shoe for Ladies with a Sand Top, Our Cash Price $3.30

C. A. BECKWITH

Only Shoe Store in Fulton giving Panama Exposition Votes

39 SO. FIRST STREET FULTON, NEW YORK

GEORGE WASHINGTON

WAS FIRST IN WAR
WAS FIRST IN PEACE

ABOUT 65 DAYS AGO
The Fulton Evening Times

Was the First Really Daily Newspaper published in the only city of its size in the Empire State, which at that time did not have "A Herald of Progress"—A Daily Paper.

TODAY
The Fulton Evening Times

Is the Paper succeeding all others in the Hearts of the People of Fulton Because The Evening Times is a Clean Paper, devoid of advertisements of an objectionable nature, and takes Fulton out of the "Hoss Car Line" and places her on the "Motor Truck Line".

War: Pathos and Humor

London, March 5.—A lucky escape from drowning by two English officers during the Boer war probably is responsible for such success as so far has been achieved by the British expeditionary force now fighting against the Kaiser's legions in France.

During the fighting in South Africa, on the day of General Cronje's memorable surrender, a British general started to ford a stream. The raging torrent frightened his horse, which reared, slipped and fell. The general was flung into the water.

His assistant adjutant general rushed to the rescue. His charger, too, became frightened by the water and fell.

For a moment the lives of both the general and his right-hand man were in imminent jeopardy, for the two men were entangled in the trapplings of their horses. But by great good luck they wriggled themselves free, swam desperately for shore, and reached it drenched through to the skin.

The first of these two men who came near to losing their lives on that eventful day was General French; the second was Colonel Haig. If these two had been drowned, the position of affairs in the western theatre of war today would be very different from what it is. For it was French who managed that astounding retreat from Mons and who kept the Germans out of Calais; and it is Haig who after French, has gained more personal glory in the European war than any other British general.

Haig's rise to fame has been a brilliant dash. He holds the record for promotion among cavalry officrs, having risen in eight years from captain to major-general. So rapid has been his ascent that he has been called the "luckiest man in the British army," and the phrase "Haig's luck" has become a proverb among soldiers. But "luck" is an unfair word in the present case. Shakespeare says that "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Haig has always known how to take the tide of his affairs at the flood, and that is one of the reasons why he is a great leader of soldiers.

It is not a little startling to reflect today that thanks to the red-tape of the authorities, we nearly lost Haig as an officer altogether. As a young man he applied for entry to the Staff college. The examiners, however, declared, that though he was physically as fit as a fiddle, he was also color-blind—and they rejected him forthwith.

Haig's way, however, is not the sit-down and take-it smiling way. It is rather, as a writer has put it, the up-guards-and-at-'em way, and Haig set about getting the verdict of the examiners reversed. He went to London, and to Paris, and to every likely center for advise and eventually he went to the commander-in-chief himself—a bold thing for a young man to do—and laid his case before him. The results was that he was given a special order without delay, and, despite his terrible infirmity of color-blindness—which was in reality very slight—was admitted to the college.

In 1885 Haig joined the 7th Hussars. He first smelt powder in the Sudan campaign of 1898, when Kitchener avenged General Gordon and took Khartoum. Kitchener very quickly formed a high opinion of the young man's capabilities,and entrusted him with the final cavalry reconnaisance before the battles of Atbara and Khartoum. He was mentioned in dispatches for his efficiency, and the phrase "Haig's luck" began to gain currency.

Then came the Boer war. Haig was quickly appointed to Natal as assistant-adjutant-general of cavalry, and at Elandslangte it was largely due to his able assistance that General French handled his men so beautifully, and timed and kept the whole operation so well in hand.

So valuable a henchman did Haig prove himself on this occasion that when French was recalled to Cape Town he took Sir Douglas with him to act as his chief staff officer. In this capacity Haig distinguished himself during the operations at Colesburg, where he acted by turns, as he himself has stated, as "commander-in-chief and office-boy."

Haig won two medals and nine clasps altogether in South Africa, and among the many honors given him on his return was that of extra aide-de-camp to King Edward. His medals are so numerous that only what is called a "swanker" in popular parlance would wear them all simultaneously.

His genius for startegy and tactics has been the admiration of all who have served under him, and it is said that a young officer never learns more than when he has the good fortune to take part in a Haig conference.

His qualifications for the present war are well established in many ways. For many years he has studied the methods of German cavalry leaders. He knows all the tricks of the Uhlan trade, and he knows how to foil them. And it is reassuring to recollect that he once expressed an opinion that the German cavalry of today was not of a very high order, and that, taken for a man, our cavalry are far supreior.

In view of all this, it is not surprising that he should have been given an army corps to command in the experitionary force, and it is even less surprising that he should have covered himself with so much glory in the performance of his duties. In one of his first dispatches General French spoke of Haig's work in the following unusual terms of praise:

"At the same time information reached me from Sir Douglas Haig that his first division was also heavily engaged south and west of Maroilles. I sent urgent messages to the commander of the two French reserve division on my right to come up to the assistance of the first corps, which he eventually did. Partly owing to the assistance, but mainly to the skillful manner in which Sir Douglas Haig extricated his corps from an exceptionally difficult position in the darkness of the night, they were able at dawn to resume their march south towards Wassigny-on Guise."

In October, "lucky Haig" came in for another eulogy from his grateful commander.

"The action of the first corps on this day under the command of Sir Douglas Haig," wrote Sir John, "was of so skillful, bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river. I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command."

Haig himself is so modest that he would be the last to take to the glory for these brilliant achievements. When he came back on furlough to England for a few days recently he said that "it was the men that were helped by their confidence in Haig, and Haig was helped by did it." In reality it was, of course, a little bit of both; the men his confidence in men.

Haig is only fifty-three years old, having passed some thirty of these in the army, so he is a very young man, as generals go. But he is not only a good soldier. He is something of an author, too. His "Cavalry Studies" show him at his best, while he also wrote the "Cavalry Drill Book" in collaboration with Sir John French.

In society he is as popular as he is in the army. He is very wealthy, very good-looking, and when he is at home he plays polo like a champion, and hunts like a fine sportsman. His hurricane marriage, which caused a considerable flutter in the dovecotes of Mayfair, was characteristic of the man, for he met his future wife on a Monday, proposed to her on the following Saturday, and married her with a fortnight.

That is Haig's way—the way of a dashing cavalryman.

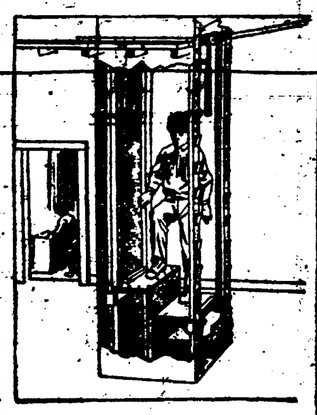
POPULAR MECHANICS

New Plan of Ore Concentration.

There is a new system coming into general use in copper metallurgy as well as in the treatment of other metals which, while essentially concentration, differs radically from the older idea of that process. The new plan is now generally referred to as flotation. In the practice of flotation the separation of metallic sulphides is made in a manner exactly opposite to that followed in ordinary concentration. Instead of settling the sulphides, they are made to float upon the surface of the pulps and are skimmed off. The basis of the method was discovered by an American woman, Miss Carrie J. Everson of Denver. It is recounted that Miss Everson's brother, who was an assayer, turned over to her some sacks which had contained concentrates to be cleaned. She washed them in soap and water and in the process noticed that the sulphides floated, while the siliceous gangue sank to the bottom." Being a woman of intelligence, she realized that she had made a discovery and took out a patent covering the flotation of metallic sulphides by the use of oil and water.—Engineering Magazine.

An Ingenious Elevator.

A novel and ingenious combination of elevator and stairway has been invented for use in places where lack of space prohibits the installation of either an elevator or a stairway, says Popular Mechanics. The apparatus consists of two steps that operate in a small shaft and move up or down alternately under the pressure of the foot. At each corner of the shaft is a post with its outer face provided with spaced teeth, and the front and rear posts are used respectively for supporting the front and rear steps. Each step is provided with a counterweight and is supported on the posts by means of hinged arms that engage the teeth. In ascending one stands on one step



STAIRWAY AND ELEVATOR.

and allows the other to rise a convenient distance under the action of the counterweight, when the hinged arm engages the teeth in the higher position and holds the step in place. The steps are worked alternately in this fashion until the desired floor is reached. In descending the steps are released alternately by pressure of the foot against strips that control the arms, and the steps are forced down to the next lower level. Means for holding the steps stationary at each floor are provided, while ropes suspended from the steps and so arranged as to release the arms from the teeth allow the apparatus to be pulled down readily by a person on a lower floor.

Tin Rapidly Disappearing.

With regard to the future use of tin, it may be said that we are dealing with the one metal whose known ore reserves are entirely inadequate to even the present demands and that, unless some new source of supply is developed very soon we may expect to find that tin is a very scarce metal indeed, says the Engineering Magazine. Of the present sources of tin ore supply most are either stationary or receding in output, Bolivia being the only one which gives promise of permanency and of future growth. Under these conditions the question of substitute metals becomes of importance, and aluminium, zinc and steel all have some possibilities in this direction in one way or another.

Comparison more than reality makes men happy and can make them wretched.—Feltham.

Hard Luck.

"Terrible predicament Jones was in." "What was that?" "Got in hot water and couldn't get out." "Didn't he just bite out?"—Boston Transcript.

BAGGING A HIPPO.

How It Is Done and How the Flesh of the Animal Tastes.

There are two ways of bagging a hippopotamus, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, and neither is justified unless the sportsman is sorely in want of food, for its meat is very poor indeed and wants a good deal of preparation to be palatable to any one except the starving. It has a taste I can only describe as fishy, something what beef would taste like after being wrapped up for a couple of days with a Scotch haddock of doubtful freshness.

The hippo may be shot in water. When mortally wounded he will sink and will not reappear on the surface for several hours, consequently a tiring lookout has to be kept for the carcass. If he is only slightly wounded he may charge, but more often he will flee and die in the reeds to serve as food for scavenger birds or crocodiles.

The other and more sporting way is to shoot him on land. This is, as a rule, only possible at night or late in the evening and early in the morning. It would not be wise to find oneself between the river and the wounded hippo, for he at once makes for the water by the shortest route, and he goes so fast that getting out of his way requires pretty speedy feet and great coolness of nerve.

FORCES OF NATURE.

Soft Their Touch, but Constant and Effective Their Work.

What adds to the wonder of the earth's grist is that the millstones that did the work and are still doing it are the gentle forces that career above our heads—the sunbeam, the cloud, the air, the frost. The rain's gentle fall, the air's velvet touch, the sun's noiseless rays, the frost's exquisite crystals, these combined are the agents that crush the rocks, pulverise the mountains and transform continents of sterile granite into a world of fertile soil.

It is as if baby fingers did the work of powder and dynamite. Give the clouds and the sunbeams time enough and the Alps and the Andes disappear before them or are transformed into plains where corn may grow and cattle graze.

The snow falls as lightly as down and lies almost as lightly, yet the crags tumble beneath it; compacted by gravity, out of it grew the tremendous ice sheet that ground off the mountain summits, that scooped out lakes and valleys and modeled our northern landscapes as the sculptor his clay image.—John Burroughs.

The Distinguished Guest.

Captain Raabe was a man whose name had weight in the French cavalry. He was a tall man, belonging to the middle aged trooper type. With military qualities of the highest kind, he had a singular bearing, a savage sort of misanthropy and a cynical tongue, which stood in the way of promotion. When he was in the Sixth lancers, on garrison duty at Commercy, one of his comrades brought his father to dine with him at the officers' mess, a man of humble position and unpretentiously dressed. Captain Raabe, considering that this guest had not been fitly received, gave expression to his opinion, saying that if the executioner of Commercy had come in evening dress he would have had a better reception. The officers demurring, he made no rejoinder, but shortly afterward came to mess with a guest whose dress was irreproachable. Every one lavished attentions on the unknown. When dinner was over Captain Raabe, raising his glass, proposed the health of "the executioner of Commercy."

Sir Isaac Newton.

The discovery of gravitation was the first of many great ideas that came to "the greatest original thinker of all time." Newton was also the pioneer in announcing the physical properties of light. His epitaph, translated from the Latin, on his monument in Westminster Abbey describes in a few words the greatest accomplishments of Newton. It reads:

"Here lies Isaac Newton, who by vigor of mind always supernatural first demonstrated the motions and figures of the planets, the paths of the comets and the tides of the ocean. He discovered what before his time no one had even suspected, that rays of light are differently refrangible and that this is the cause of colors."

Looking Ahead.

Customer—I want to get a collar for my wife's poodle. Dealer—Something plain, sir? Customer—No, something showy and expensive looking. I want some one to steal the little beast.—Boston Transcript.

GAMBLING ON THE WEATHER

Albany, N. Y., Mar.—Twenty-three hundred dollars profit a day on the weather sounds like easy money.

That is the rake-off said to be made daily by a syndicate operating from Albany, which makes pools on the weather. This concern sells an average of 20,000 tickets each day, pays out $700 in prizes and pockets the balance—$2,300.

Gambling on the weather has become an institution throughout a great part of the United States. Everybody knows that the weather over this broad country is uncertain and that to bet on it is a real gamble. Yet at least two syndicates in New York State are making a profit out of weather pools.

The syndicate here is operated by the same gentlemen who give the public a chance to bet on baseball games in smmer. The syndicate is usually on the sunny side of East street, no matter what the temperature, which usually is zero for the bettors.

In the weather pool, the system is much the same as in the baseball pool.

The English Lloyd's, has long been betting on the weather, in a sense. If rain on a certain day would mean a financial loss, Lloyd's for a small premium, will insure against rain on that day. But these weather pools are entirely new; only those who buy tickets in them and the syndicate's numerous agents are supposed to know of their existence but it is possible that the police of certain cities know.

Those who buy tickets do so blindly. In the 15 cent pool there is handed or sent to a player a sealed envelope containing a card on which are the names of four cities from this list:

Atlantic City, N.J.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Boston, Mass.; Cleveland, O.; Chicago, Ill.; Charleston, S.C.; Des Moines, Ia.; Denver, Col.; Detroit, Mich.; Eastport, Me.; Galveston, Tex.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Montgomery, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N.Y.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Rosewell, N. M.; Raleigh, N.C.; San Diego, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Scranton, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Syracuse, N.Y.; Tampa, Fla.; and Washington, D. C.

The weather gambler must take the ticket sent to him in the sealed envelope. On it he writes his guess as to what the temperature will be the next day in the four cities the names of which it bears.

First prize goes to him whose four correct guesses form the highest sum total in a given pool. Reports of the Weather Bureau at Washington decide the pools.

The first prize given by the Albany syndicate is $150; the second prize, $75; third, $50; fourth, $45; fifth, $40; sixth, $35; seventh, $30; eighth, $25. As in the baseball pools, there are "booby" prizes for those whose guesses are furthest from the correct total. These are: First prize, $50; second, $30; third, $20. There are also twenty special prizes of $5 each, and twenty of $2.50. These players win whether their guesses are high or low. "Special prize" and the amount is written on the back of forty tickets, probably to create the impression that even the syndicate does not know what ticket a sealed envelop contains. But there is a strong suspicion that the poolmakers know very well. The players cannot be certain that the pools are conducted honestly.

A 25-cent pool has its office at a point in the Susquehanna Valley. In its whoodling literature this syndicate explains:

"The combination that a patron wishes to play is selected as follows: He picks an six different numbers, one to thirty inclusive. These numbers will represent six different cities, one for each day of the (following) week, starting with Sunday. At the time a patron picks those six numbers he does not know, nor do we know, what cities they will represent. Each Saturday a drawing is made to determine what the number of each city shall be for the following week, and the result of this drawing is immediately sent to agents, along with the list of winners for the previous week.

SEARCHLIGHTS IN WAR.

How They Are Worked by Distant Control in Land Operations.

In modern warfare the searchlight is invaluable. On dark nights at sea it is the only means of guarding against torpedo boats, which its beams will reveal at a distance of two miles and more.

On shore it is the electric eye of the army. It is carried to all parts of the field of action by motor truck, and the motor that propels the vehicle drives the electric generator that supplies the current for the light.

Most of these field searchlights are not directed by hand, for each instrument is fitted with what is known as the distant control. Two small motors govern the vertical and the horisontal movements of the light. From them an electric cable runs to the station of the operater, who, although he may be several hundred feet away, can send the rays of the light in any direction he pleases.

According to the Navy and Army Illustrated, one advantage of this distant control is that the objects picked up by the beam of light can be sighted more quickly and more definitely, for

Built Over Caverns.

The ground under the city of San Salvador is full of caverns of unknown depths. A man was once digging a well there. At the last stroke he gave with his pick the bottom fell out, and he and his pick fell through, nobody knows where. At least so "they say."

No Time to Waste.

"Pa, if Mrs. Brown should come over and tell you that I had given her little boy a black eye, what would you say?"

"I really don't know, young man."

"Well, you'd better make up your mind quick, she's at the door now."—Detroit Free Press.

A BABEL OF TONGUES.

The World's Languages Now and What May Be in the Future.

How many men, if asked how many languages there are in the world, could give anything like an accurate answer? The average man's knowledge or ability to speak languages rarely exceeds two besides his native tongue.

It may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that there are over 4,000 languages spoken by mankind, while the number of dialects exceeds this. There are more than sixty vocabularies in Brazil, and in Mexico the Nahua is broken up into some 700 dialects. There are hundreds in Borneo, and in Australia there is no classifying the complexities. Let us assume that fifty dialects, on an average, belong to each language and we have the colossal total of 200,000 linguistic abilities.

A century hence the probability is that there will only be four languages of importance in the world. Central Europe may produce a newer and more straightforward German language. Imperial English may reign alone over the North American continent, while a more businesslike Spanish will be used in South American states. Then Russia may take on some more rich Slavonic dialect, which will blend the races of eastern Europe and central Asia into a harmonious federation. So that in future these four languages will enter into what may be a never ending competition.—Exchange.

AVARICE.

Cultivate thrift, but do not let avarice grip you. Avarice has ruined more men than prodigality, and the blindest thoughtlessness of expenditure has not destroyed so many fortunes as the calculating but insatiable lust for accumulating.

FULL TEXT OF DECLARATION OF LONDON ON NAVAL WAR

Code Defines Blockade, Search and Seizure, Convoy, Rights of Neutrals and Belligerents.

Agreed Rules Correspond In Substance With Recognized Principles of International Law.

HEREWITH is printed the text of the "declaration of London" defining blockades, search and seizure, convoy and rights of neutrals and belligerents as signed by the delegates of the powers in 1909. In this declaration it is to be noted that the signatory powers agree that the rules of naval warfare it lays down "correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law." It merely declares the "law of nations as it has existed and has been enforced." It is claimed that the fact that the declaration is itself not binding, because not all the powers have ratified it in its present form, does not mean at all that the recognized principles of international law on which it is based are not effective.

The declaration was signed by representatives of Germany, the United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

Following the introductory paragraphs the declaration goes on as follows:

CHAPTER I.—BLOCKADE IN TIME OF WAR.

Article 1—A blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

2—In accordance with the declaration of Paris of 1856 a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, it must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coast line.

3—The question whether a blockade is effective is a question of fact.

4—A blockade is not regarded as raised if the blockading force is temporarily withdrawn on account of stress of weather.

5—A blockade must be applied impartially to the ships of all nations.

6—The commander of a blockading force may give permission to a warship to enter and subsequently to leave a blockaded port.

7—In circumstances of distress, acknowledged by an officer of the blockading force, a neutral vessel may enter a place under blockade and subsequently leave it, provided that she has neither discharged nor shipped any cargo there.

8—A blockade, in order to be binding, must be declared in accordance with article 9 and notified in accordance with articles 11 and 16.

9—A declaration of blockade is made either by the blockading power or by the naval authorities acting in its name.

It specifies—

(1) The date when the blockade begins;

(2) The geographical limits of the coast line under blockade;

(3) The period within which neutral vessels may come out.

10—If the operations of the blockading power or of the naval authorities acting in its name do not tally with the particulars which, in accordance with article 9 (1) and (3), must be inserted in the declaration of blockade, the declaration is void, and a new declaration is necessary in order to make the blockade operative.

11—A declaration of blockade is notified—

(1) To neutral powers, by the blockading power by means of a communication addressed to the governments direct or to their representatives accredited to it;

(2) To the local authorities, by the officer commanding the blockading force. The local authorities will, in turn, inform the foreign consular officers at the port or on the coast line under blockade as soon as possible.

12—The rules as to declaration and notification of blockade apply to cases where the limits of a blockade are extended or where a blockade is re-established after having been raised.

13—The voluntary raising of a blockade, as also any restriction in the limits of a blockade, must be notified in the manner prescribed by article 11.

14—The liability of a neutral vessel to capture for breach of blockade is contingent on her knowledge, actual or presumptive, of the blockade.

15—Failing proof to the contrary, knowledge of the blockade is presumed if the vessel left a neutral port subsequently to the notification of the blockade to the power to which such port belongs, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time.

16—If a vessel approaching a blockaded port has no knowledge, actual or presumptive, of the blockade, the notification must be made to the vessel itself by an officer of one of the ships of the blockading force. This notification should be entered in the vessel's logbook and must state the day and hour and the geographical position of the vessel at the time.

17—If, through the negligence of the officer commanding the blockading force, no declaration of blockade has been notified to the local authorities, or if in the declaration as notified no period has been mentioned within which neutral vessels may come out, a neutral vessel coming out of the blockaded port must be allowed to pass free.

18—Neutral vessels may not be captured for breach of blockade except within the area of operations of the warships detailed to render the blockade effective.

19—The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts.

20—Whatever may be the ulterior destination of a vessel or of her cargo she cannot be captured for breach of blockade if, at the moment, she is on her way to a nonblockaded port.

21—A vessel which has broken blockade outward, or which has attempted to break blocade inward, is liable to capture so long as she is pursued by a ship of the blockading force. If the pursuit is abandoned or if the blockade is raised, her capture can no longer be effected.

22—A vessel found guilty of breach of blockade is liable to condemnation. The cargo is also condemned unless it is proved that at the time of the shipment of the goods the shipper neither knew nor could have known of the intention to break the blockade.

CHAPTER II.—CONTRABAND OF WAR.

23—The following articles may, without notice, be treated as contraband of war under the name of absolute contraband:

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their distinctive component parts.

(2) Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds and other distinctive component parts.

(3) Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

(4) Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.

(5) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

(6) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

(7) Saddle, draft and pack animals suitable for use in war.

(8) Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

(9) Armor plates.

(10) Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

(11) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material for use on land or sea.

24—Articles exclusively used for war may be added to the list of absolute contraband by a declaration which must be notified.

Such notification must be addressed to the governments of other powers or to their representatives accredited to the power making the declaration. A notification made after the outbreak of hostilities is addressed only to neutral powers.

25—The following articles, susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, may, without notice, be treated as contraband of war under the name of conditional contraband:

(1) Foodstuffs.

(2) Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.

(3) Clothing, fabrics for clothing and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

(4) Gold and silver in coin or bullion, paper money.

(5) Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts.

(6) Vessels, craft and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts.

(7) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

(8) Balloons and flying machines and their distinctive component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and flying machines.

(9) Fuel, lubricants.

(10) Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

(11) Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

(12) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

(13) Harness and saddlery.

(14) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

26—Articles susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, other than those enumerated in articles 23 and 24, may be added to the list of conditional contraband by a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of article 23.

27—If a power waives, so far as it is concerned, the right to treat as contraband of war an article comprised in any of the classes enumerated in articles 22 and 24, such intention shall be announced by a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of article 23.

27—Articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contraband of war.

28—The following may not be declared contraband of war:

(1) Raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp and other raw materials of the textile industries and yarns of the same.

(2) Oil seeds and nuts, copra.

(3) Rubber, resins, gums and lacs, hops.

(4) Raw hides and horns, bones and ivory.

(5) Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.

(6) Metallic ores.

(7) Earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, including marble, bricks, slates and tiles.

(8) Chinaware and glass.

(9) Paper and paper making materials.

(10) Soap, paint and colors, including articles exclusively used in their manufacture, and varnish.

(11) Bleaching powder, soda ash, caustic soda, salt cake, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia and sulphate of copper.

(12) Agricultural, mining, textile and printing machinery.

(13) Precious and semiprecious stones, pearls, mother-of-pearl and coral.

(14) Clocks and watches, other than chronometers.

(15) Fashion and fancy goods.

(16) Feathers of all kinds, hairs and bristles.

(17) Articles of household furniture and decoration; office furniture and requisites.

29—Likewise the following may not be treated as contraband of war:

(1) Articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded. They can, however, in cases of urgent military necessity and subject to the payment of compensation, be requisitioned if their destination is that specified in article 30.

(2) Articles intended for the use of the vessel in which they are found as well as those intended for the use of her crew and passengers during the voyage.

30—Absolute contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to the armed forces of the enemy. It is immaterial whether the carriage of the goods is direct or entails transhipment or a subsequent transport by land.

31—Proof of the destination specified in article 30 is complete in the following cases:

(1) When the goods are documented for discharge in an enemy port or for delivery to the armed forces of the enemy.

(2) When the vessel is to call at enemy ports only or when she is to touch at an enemy port or meet the armed forces of the enemy before reaching the neutral port for which the goods in question are documented.

32—Where a vessel is carrying absolute contraband, her papers are conclusive proof as to the voyage on which she is engaged, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

33—Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a government department of the enemy state, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress. This latter exception does not apply to a consignment coming under article 24 (4).

It is presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to enemy authorities or to a contractor established in the enemy country who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of this kind to the enemy. A similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy. No such presumption, however, arises in the case of a merchant vessel bound for one of these places if it is sought to prove that she herself is contraband.

In cases where the above presumptions do not arise the destination is presumed to be innocent.

The presumption set up by this article may be rebutted.

35—Conditional contraband is not liable to capture, except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or for the armed forces of the enemy and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port.

The ship's papers are conclusive proof both as to the voyage on which the vessel is engaged and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

36—Notwithstanding the provisions of article 35 conditional contraband, if shown to have the destination referred to in article 33, is liable to capture in cases where the enemy country has no seaboard.

37—A vessel carrying goods liable to capture as absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the belligerents throughout the whole of her voyage, even if she is to touch at a port of call before reaching the hostile destination.

38—A vessel may not be captured on the ground that she has carried contraband on a previous occasion if such carriage is in point of fact at an end.

39—Contraband goods are liable to condemnation.

40—A vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume or freight, forms more than half the cargo.

41—If a vessel carrying contraband is released she may be condemned to pay the costs and expenses incurred by the captor in respect of the proceedings in the national prize court and the custody of the ship and cargo during the proceedings.

42—Goods which belong to the owner of the contraband and are on board the same vessel are liable to condemnation.

43—If a vessel is encountered at sea while unaware of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband which applies to her cargo, the contraband cannot be condemned except on payment of compensation; the vessel herself and the remainder of the cargo are not liable to condemnation or to the costs and expenses referred to in article 41. The same rule applies if the master, after becoming aware of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband, has had no opportunity of discharging the contraband.

A vessel is deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war or of a declaration of contraband if she left a neutral port subsequently to the notification to the power to which such port belongs of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband respectively, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time. A vessel is also deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war if she left an enemy port after the outbreak of hostilities.

44—A vessel which has been stopped on the ground that she is carrying contraband and which is not liable to condemnation on account of the proportion of contraband on board, may, when the circumstances permit, be allowed to continue her voyage if the master is willing to hand over the contraband to the belligerent warship.

The delivery of the contraband must be entered by the captor on the logbook of the vessel stopped, and the master must give the captor duly certified copies of all relevant papers.

The captor is at liberty to destroy the contraband that has been handed over to him under these conditions.

CHAPTER III.—UNNEUTRAL SERVICE.

45—A neutral vessel will be condemned and will, in a general way, receive the same treatment as a neutral vessel liable to condemnation for carriage of contraband:

(1) If she is on a voyage specially undertaken with a view to the transport of individual passengers who are embodied in the armed forces of the enemy or with a view to the transmission of intelligence in the interest of the enemy.

(2) If, to the knowledge of either the owner, the charterer, or the master, she is transporting a military detachment of the enemy, or one or more persons who, in the course of the voyage, directly assist the operations of the enemy.

In the cases specified under the above heads goods belonging to the owner of the vessel are likewise liable to condemnation.

The provisions of the present article do not apply if the vessel is encountered at sea while unaware of the outbreak of hostilities, or if the master, after becoming aware of the outbreak of hostilities, has had no opportunity of disembarking the passengers. The vessel is deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war if she left an enemy port subsequently to the outbreak of hostilities, or a neutral port subsequently to the notification of the outbreak of hostilities to the power to which such port belongs, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time.

46—A neutral vessel will be condemned and in a general way receive the same treatment as would be applicable to her if she were an enemy merchant vessel:

(1) If she takes a direct part in the hostilities;

(2) If she is under the orders or control of an agent placed on board by the enemy government;

(3) If she is in the exclusive employment of the enemy government;

(4) If she is exclusively engaged at the time either in the transport of enemy troops or in the transmission of intelligence in the interest of the enemy.

In the cases covered by the present article goods belonging to the owner of the vessel are likewise liable to condemnation.

47—Any individual embodied in the armed forces of the enemy who is found on board a neutral merchant vessel may be made a prisoner of war, even though there be no ground for the capture of the vessel.

CHAPTER IV.—DESTRUCTION OF NEUTRAL PRIZES.

48—A neutral vessel which has been captured may not be destroyed by the captor. She must be taken into such port as is proper for the determination there of all questions concerning the validity of the capture.

49—As an exception, a neutral vessel which has been captured by a belligerent warship and which would be liable to condemnation may be destroyed if the observance of Article 48 would involve danger to the safety of the warship or to the success of the operations in which she is engaged at the time.

50—Before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety, and all the ship's papers and other documents which the parties interested consider relevant for the purpose of deciding on the validity of the capture must be taken on board the warship.

51—The property of the neutral vessel must, prior to any decision respecting the validity of the prize, establish that he only acted in the face of an exceptional necessity of the nature contemplated in Article 49. If he fails to do this he must compensate the parties interested and no examination shall be made of the question whether the capture was valid or not.

52—If the capture of a neutral vessel is subsequently held to be invalid, though the act of destruction has been held to have been justifiable, the captor must pay compensation to the parties interested, in place of the restitution to which they would have been entitled.

53—If neutral goods not liable to condemnation have been destroyed with the vessel the owner of such goods is entitled to compensation.

54—The captor has the right to demand the handing over or to proceed himself to the destruction of any goods liable to condemnation found on board a vessel not herself liable to condemnation, provided that the circumstances are such as would, under Article 49, justify the destruction of a vessel herself liable to condemnation. The captor must enter the goods surrendered or destroyed in the logbook of the vessel stopped and must obtain duly certified copies of all relevant papers. When the goods have been handed over or destroyed and the formalities duly carried out, the master must be allowed to continue his voyage.

The provisions of Articles 52 and 53 respecting the obligations of a captor who has destroyed a neutral vessel are applicable.

CHAPTER V.—TRANSFER TO A NEUTRAL FLAG.

55—The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected before the outbreak of hostilities is valid, unless it is proved that such transfer was made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel as such is exposed. There is, however, a presumption, if the bill of sale is not on board a vessel which has lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the outbreak of hostilities, that the transfer is void. This presumption may be rebutted.

Where the transfer was effected more than thirty days before the outbreak of hostilities there is an absolute presumption that it is valid if it is unconditional, complete and in conformity with the laws of the countries concerned, and if its effect is such that neither the control of nor the profits arising from the employment of the vessel remain in the same hands as before the transfer. If, however, the vessel lost her belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the outbreak of hostilities and if the bill of sale is not on board, the capture of the vessel gives no right to damages.

56—The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel as such is exposed.

There is, however, an absolute presumption that a transfer is void:

(1) If the transfer has been made during a voyage or in a blockaded port.

(2) If a right to repurchase or recover the vessel is reserved to the vendor.

(3) If the requirements of the municipal law governing the right to fly the flag under which the vessel is sailing have not been fulfilled.

CHAPTER VI.—ENEMY CHARACTER.

57—Subject to the provisions respecting transfer to another flag, the neutral or enemy character of a vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly.

The case where a neutral vessel is engaged in a trade which is closed in time of peace remains outside the scope of and is in no wise affected by this rule.

58—The neutral or enemy character of goods found on board an enemy vessel is determined by the neutral or enemy character of the owner.

59—In the absence of proof of the neutral character of goods found on board an enemy vessel they are presumed to be enemy goods.

60—Enemy goods on board an enemy vessel retain their enemy character until they reach their destination, notwithstanding any transfer effected after the outbreak of hostilities while the goods are being forwarded.

61. However prior to the capture a former neutral owner exercises on the bankruptcy of an existing enemy owner a recognized right to recover the goods they were in their neutral character.

CHAPTER VII.—CONVOY.

62—Neutral vessels under national convoy are exempt from search. The commander of a convoy gives in writing, at the request of the commander of a belligerent warship, all information as to the character of the vessels and their cargoes which could be obtained by search.

63—If the commander of the belligerent warship has reason to suspect that the confidence of the commander of the convoy has been abused, he communicates his suspicions to him. In such a case it is for the commander of the convoy alone to institute the search. He must record the result of such investigation in a report, of which a copy is handed to the officer of the warship. If in the opinion of the commander of the convoy the facts shown in the report justify the capture of one or more vessels the protection of the convoy must be withdrawn from such vessels.

CHAPTER VIII.—RESISTANCE TO SEARCH.

64—Forcible resistance to the legitimate exercise of the right of stoppage, search and capture involves in all cases the condemnation of the vessel. The cargo is liable to the same treatment as the cargo of an enemy vessel. Goods belonging to the master or owner of the vessel are treated as enemy goods.

CHAPTER IX.—COMPENSATION.

65—If the capture of a vessel or of goods is not upheld by the prize court, or if the prize is released without any judgment being given, the parties interested have the right to compensation, unless there were good reasons for capturing the vessel or goods.

FINAL PROVISIONS.

66—The provisions of the present declaration must be treated as a whole and cannot be separated.

67—The signatory powers undertake to insure the mutual observance of the rules contained in the present declaration in any war in which all the belligerents are parties thereto. They will therefore issue the necessary instructions to their authorities and to their armed forces and will take such measures as may be required in order to insure that it will be applied by their courts and more particularly by their prize courts.

67—The present declaration shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited in London.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a protocol signed by the representatives of the powers taking part therein and by his Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification addressed to the British government and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A duly certified copy of the protocol relating to the first deposit of ratifications and of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as of the instruments of ratification which accompany them, shall be immediately sent by the British government through the diplomatic channel to the signatory powers. The said government shall in the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

Napoleon as an Editor.

The Almanach de Gotha was already of sufficient importance over a century ago to prompt a dispatch from Napoleon. On Oct. 20, 1807, he wrote to Champagny, his foreign minister, complaining that "the latest edition of the Almanach de Gotha is full of errors, no account having been taken of the changes wrought by me in Germany. Tell the minister from Gotha to call on you and inform him that this must be set right in the forthcoming edition. Insist on seeing the section devoted to Germany before the edition is published."

One of Many.

"What kind of work could you possibly do around an office?"

"I'm a kind o' all around handy man, mister. I kin hold a door open, light a match for ye, look out an' see if it's rainin', call a taxi, drop letters down the chute an' tell folks yer out when ye ain't."—Life.

Speaking of Sponges.

"I see in the paper here that the largest sponge ever found is three feet across and ten feet in circumference."

"That's just about Uncle Squeesly's size, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

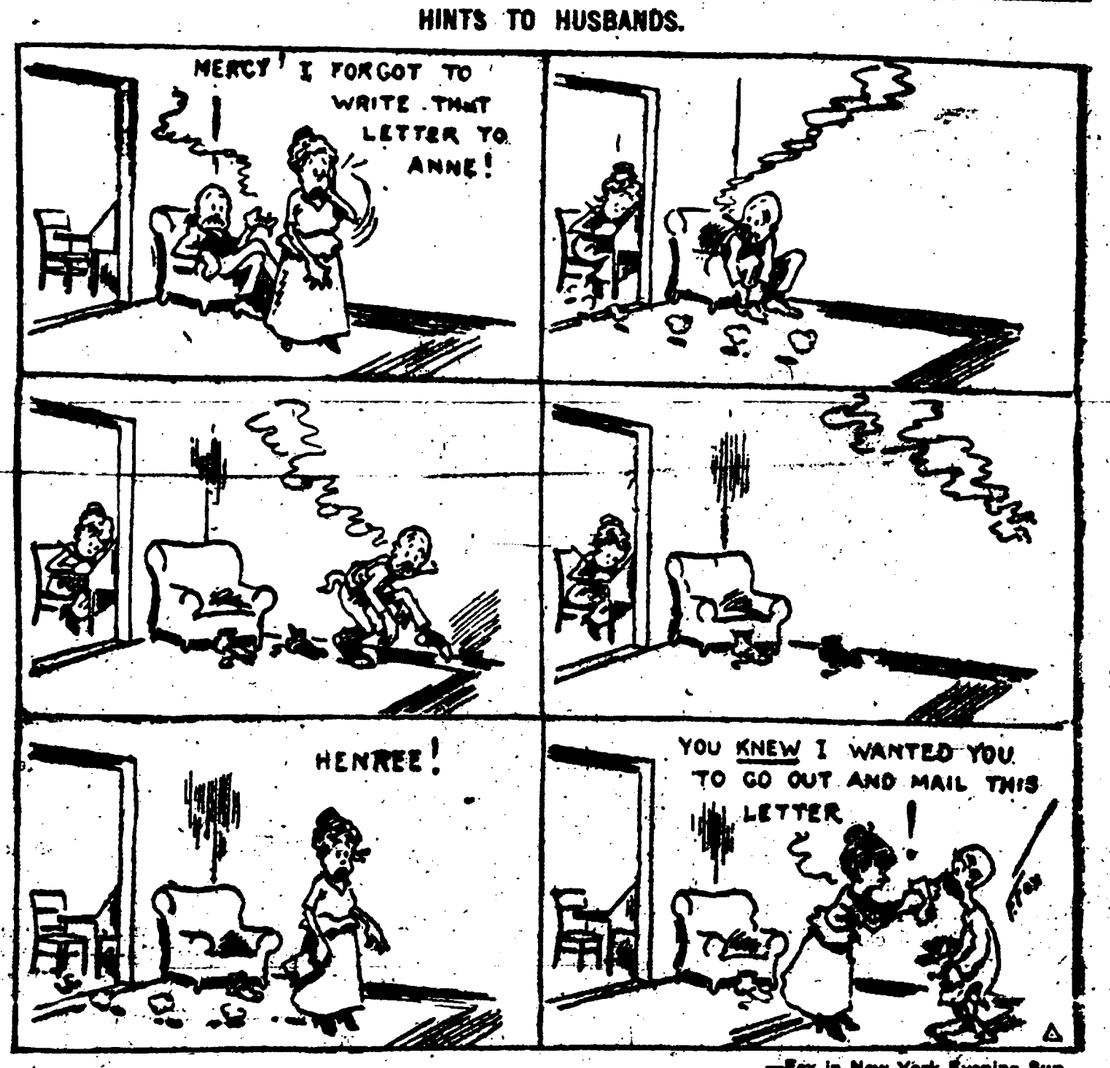
Couldn't Expect Him To.

Lady—I'm afraid you don't like work, my good man. Tramp—How kin I, mum? Work's wot killed my poor wife."—Boston Transcript.

Ominous.

First Small Boy—We'd better be good. Second Small Boy—Why? First Small Boy—I heard the doctor tell mother to take plenty of physic.—Los Angeles Examiner.

HINTS TO HUSBANDS.



—Fox in New York Evening Sun.

VIRTUE OF AN APPLE.

At One Time the Fruit Was Called the "Food of the Gods."

The apple has become so familiar as the commonest of all fruits that its value as man's greatest friend in the vegetable kingdom may not be fully realized. It was called the "food of the gods" because it was believed to be the magic renewer of youth to which the gods resorted when they felt themselves growing old and feeble.

There have been many mystic traditions about the apple, which has been credited with varied potency. It is the healing fruit of the Arabian tales. Latin chronicles and institutes and early English poems contain many references to it. Scientific analysis of late years has justified all the ancient glorification of this fruit, which has been found to contain albumen, sugar, gum, malic acid, gallic acid, fiber, water and phosphorus.

Malic acid of apples neutralizes the excess of chalky matter caused by too much meat and thereby helps to keep us young. Apples are good for the complexion, as their acids drive out the noxious matters which cause skin eruptions. They are good for the brain, which those same noxious matters, if retained, render sluggish. The acids of the apple diminish the acidity of the stomach that comes with some forms of indigestion.

The phosphorus, of which apples contain a larger per cent than any other fruit or vegetable, renews the essential matter of the brain and spinal column.—Boston Herald.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

The importance of establishing playgrounds in our cities can scarcely be overestimated. Play is the natural and normal portion of the life of every boy and girl. Exercise is to the child no less vitally important than food, for without exercise his body will starve just as surely as it would were it deprived of material nutriment.

We who may have been fortunate enough to have been brought up in the country or but dimly understand the lot of the child of the city st[reets]. With us exercise and re[creation] came in natural course. The necessity for finding a place to play was quite unkn[own], opportunities for play lay all about us. But fo[r] the city child the problem [is] more difficult. There are alw[ays] the streets, of course, and [the] of course—and necessarily—t[here] were must also be the city ord[inance] and the policeman f[orbidding] him to use the street[s] for play.

Provisional measures, such, for [in]stance, as the closing of a block to traffic, are expedients at best. The playground is the only real remedy. And the playgrounds should be ready for the coming of spring.

Not Overjoyed.

Caller (to the little miss of four)—Well, Dorothy, I hear that your grandmamma is coming home today. You'll be very glad, won't you?

Dorothy (serious and considering)—Medium.—Chicago Tribune.

Returning First Calls.

One should return a first call within three weeks after it has been made. After a dinner, luncheon or a card party one should call within two weeks after the entertainment. A party call is not necessary after attending an afternoon tea. Just after a large reception a call is customary.

Observer Appreciates a Funny Story, and Can Tell One Himself

MORE IF NECESSARY

Editor Evening Times:

The writer is perfectly aware that almost every one is liable to misconstrue statements at times and become affended or hurt at something that has been said, while the one who said it did not intend it for sarcasm or to cause offence. I mention this for the reason that I have been informed that in my last article the statements I made regarding State Street M. E. church and its worthy pastor had been misconstrued and not read and interpreted properly nor received in the spirt in which they were written. The writer had no intention of insinuating that State Sstreet members were given to boasting—not at all—merely wished to prove our belief that they were perfectly satisfied and took as a basis for our belief the favorable reports received from different members of the church and congregation. I have every reason to believe that since Rev. Mr. Holmes assumed the pastorate of this church things have been looking upwards—and, sociability is one of the watchwords.

In reply to the letter of S. D. Gardiner, of the Welcome Committe of the First M. E., I would say that I really enjoy a funny story; especially one which is used to forcibly illustrate some point the writer or speaker is trying to make plain. Every reader of the letter written by the representative of the Welcome Committee will see the point at a glance, and, we assure the good brother that we laugh with the rest. We always are glad to hear stories that were told by good old Uncle Abe.—stories are right handy, at times, they serve to kill dull care and pass away long hours during tedious travel—they oftimes are used with telling effect by the salesman who would get his prospect in good humor before opening his sample case; they are sometimes introduced when serious conversation has reached a tiresome point; they have been used by the after dinner speaker, until his good stories have become as famous as his speeches. They have at times been the salvation of the man called on for a speech, and, who knowing in his own mind that he was not capable of making one, substituted a good story instead. In the case of this particular member of the Welcome Committee the good story is sprung, evidently for the same reason that it is used by the man who could no make the speech—for the simple reason, that the story-telling art is his limit. Of course, this particular story is used as a means to belittle Observer in the eyes of the readers of your paper, and with a fond hope that it will silence him forever. BUT, it has no direct bearing on the issue, nor does it answer the arguments of Observer. Had we so desired, we could have told the same story to illustrate just how much harm the action of one church might do the Anti-Saloon League. But, we prefer to use arguments backed with facts and when the time comes that we have none, we will then be silent. We are indeed grieved to observe that our carfully prepared statements should be so unappreciated, and calls a story to mind (getting the habit, you will observe) of a good lady who was looking forward with joyous anticipation for the time to arrive that would bring the bishop for the purpose of making his annual visit under her roof. The good housewife had spent much time and labor in the preparation of a rich and expensive fruitcake—such that would tempt the appetite of any man, whether he was hungry or not. The bishop arrived in due time, and, as was his custom, just in time for supper—Take Notice! That is not meant for a knock—as the meal progressed, the lady of the house noticed with growing apprehension, that the fruit cake was rapidly disappearing and that her distinguished company was eating nothing else—she urged him to partake of some of the other things on the table, but he declined, and gave as his reason that "this good old pound cake was good enough for him, even if he was bishop." If the reader fails to see the point, we will be glad at some future time to explain it. Of course, it is a matter of opinion as to whether the above story applies in this case; and, it is also a matter of opinion as to whether or not the committeeman's repetition of Uncle Abe's story for the purpose of making Observer the "yellow dog" and his articles the "bark, bark, bark all night long," has any direct bearing on the issue. The young lawyer in the story was undoubtedly full of his own importance and not over stocked with real knowledge—his stock in trade, was what we Americans are pleased to call "bluff." We will leave it to those who know, to decide whether Observer has dealt in this article or the real facts. Had the young lawyer been as well posted and as sound in his criticisms of the judge and his methods, as is Observer in his statements regarding present day Methodism as practiced in some of its churches, we are just vain enough to believe that the judge would never have had occasion to make use of the "yellow dog story." You have read the history of early Methodism, please consider that statement and decide in all due fairness whether we are right or wrong. Observer is not a "sore head" nor one who would cause ruction within a peace-loving body; BUT, he means to the end of the chapter to state facts as he finds them and to call things by their proper names. From early childhood, I was led to believe that harmony, good will and a Christian spirit should exist among church members; and, that the cordial reception to strangers in our congregation was the strong bulwark of our society. If the First M. E. or any other M. E. church have changed this old time belief, then they should tear down the old sign on the church and put up the new—which should read, Methodist Episcopal Church, Limited.

Truth is mighty and must prevail—the world at large hates an untruth whether spoken or acted. We all have our faults and when apprehended, we should with good grace acknowledge our error and strive to remedy the mistakes we have made. At the present day, the First M. E. church may possibly be on the right track as to the glad hand proposition; but how about six months ago? Observer will accept the invitation of "Fair Play" and pay you a visit, soon, and hopes to find conditions changed from what they were the last time he sat in one of your pews.

In reply to the letter of "Not a Methodist," permit me to say, that I thoroughly appreciate the spirit in which this letter is written; and as far as I personally am concerned, it would make no difference to me if no one noticed me when I attend church. But, when a Methodist who has been accustomed to seeking and finding a warm welcome in other churches of his creed drops in some particular church, which he has been informed is the Methodist, and is accorded a frost, he is somewhat surprised, is he not? Then, is it a good business proposition on the part of the church not to notice strangers—is it likely to increase their congregations—and attendance is what counts, you will have to admit; nothing is so discouraging to our ministers as to preach to half filled or empty pews. We will take two stores for example where price and quality are equal—and the service is poor and clerks cold and impolite in one, and the conditions are just the reverse in the other—is it not safe to assume the store where you are received with a smile will get the business, although you get your money's worth in the other. Why cannot the same rule apply to churches? Think this over my Brother and if I am wrong, set me right. With malice toward none and good feelings toward all, I remain, as ever,

AN OBSERVER.

TURKEY CONFIDENT THAT ALLIES WILL FAIL

By Ludwig Von Klein

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Mar. 5.—Predictions of apparently the utmost confidence were made by Turkish government officials today that the Anglo-French fleet would fail in its efforts to force the inner forts of the Dardanelles. Nevertheless preparations have been made by the government to meet all emergencies. It is impossible at present to tell what these are, however.

(The foregoing may relate to the reported departure of the Sultan from Constantinople and the removal of Turkish archives to Asia Minor.

The war ministry today issued the following statement:

"The enemy's fleet for some time has unsuccessfully bombarded our batteries near the entrance to the Dardanelles. Our return fire has been effective. In the land operations there have been developments of importance. Only a few advance guard engagements have occurred.

Ambassador Morgenthal, the American envoy here, has for some time been in daily communication with the Turkish government and Washington. His duties has been enormous, increased as a result of recent developments and the ambassy staff is working under steady pressure.

TURKEY REPORTED SUING FOR PEACE CONDITIONS

By Brixton D. Allaire

Rome, Mar. 5.—Reports that Turkey will sue for peace in general circulation in diplomatic circles here today. Some rumors were to the effect that the American ambassador at Constantinople had been informally approached by Turkish officials and asked to ascertain upon what terms the allies would consent to a termination of hostilities.

Italian newspapers have resumed their efforts to induce their government to participate in the war. They assert that the tribal outbrekas reported from Tripoli are due to Turkish machinations and that Italy must make a firm stand to protect her interests.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN HURT IN FOOD RIOTS

By Bernard Belancourt

Amsterdam, Mar. 5.—Potato riots at Cologne in which a number of women and children were injured today are reported in advices received here today. The municipal sale there opened with a breat mob besieging the market and the police found themselves powerless to repress the disorder that resulted.

After 10,500 separate sales had been made the sale finally had to be halted. The balked purchasers waited about the market place for several hours and attempts by the police to disperse them resulted in many being crushed and trampled upon.

Did Observer Throw Dust?

Query By Fair Play

Editor Evening Times:

In the article appearing in your valuable paper Wednesday evening over the signature of "Observer," there seems to be an attempt made by the writer thereof to throw some more dust into the air and threby hide the real issue. He invites us to go back and read some of the articles that emanated from his fluent pen while he was having a discussion over some points then at issue with Edward Joslin. He intimates that if we did this we might learn some things that at present we are unaware of. What good would it do us if we literally carried out his suggestions and looked up the files of The Times and read some of his so-called "deep voiced thoughts that are worthy of consideration." In our communication of Tuesday evening we did not go back to get his history, but simply took up an insinuation that appeared in his communication of the previous evening, i. e., that there might be some things to mention in connection with the erection of the other church. This was another attempt on the part of "Observer" to throw more dust into the air. From a reading of his article in Monday's Evning Times a person was given strong reasons for believing that he had some things stored up in his memory that he wished to discuss for the enlightenment of The Times' readers.

To our reply to his insinuations he injects some more sarcasm into his remarks by saying that the people of State street seem to carry the idea that their church and Rev. Mr. Holmes are all there is to Methodism in Fulton.

Now to get at the foundation of all the unkind remarks about the First Methodist church that are being made by "Observer," we ask permission to single out a few of his remarks. However, before doing this we find he says that he is a "dyed-in-the-wool Methodist," and in the same breath he accuses the present-day Methodists with having digressed from the teachings of their fathers. It looks from some of the statements of "Observer" that when he goes to church he does it either simply for amusement or to be granted a cordial reception. We have always been led to believe that a church was a place for worship and not a house of amusement or reception hall.

It is very evident from Observer's communication that he has not attended either one of the two Methodist Episcopal churches for some time, for if he had we are charitable enough to believe that he would not have made the statement that one of thes churches was large enough to seat every church-going Methodist in the city. The large congregations that are turning out each Sunday at either one of the Methodist churches is enough evidence to put courage into the heart of the most pessimistic of dispositions.

The styling of himself as a dyed-in-the-wool Methodist is an assertion that will hardly bear the light of investigation. If he were ever so loyal a Methodist as he would have people believe he certainly has strayed from the beaten path. If the church is in error in its methods, he should get within its walls as often as possible and become a real worker, not a knocker. He is—evidently—possessed of a mind that he has allowed to become perverted by prejudice. If he had the welfare of the church at heart he would not be attempting to tear down these glorious institutions for good in our midst.

This particular church that Observer seems to have singled out as his target, has been visited by us on many occasions during the past twenty years and if we speak the absolute truth would say we always received a most cordial welcome. However, we wish to qualify by saying we did not enter the church with such a look upon our face as would cause a chill to run down the backbone of an icicle. Nor did we start for the door before the pastor had hardly said amen to the benediction with our hands in our pockets for fear some one would give us a hand-shake.

In conclusion, permit us to extend to Observer a most cordial invitation to attend church next Sunday morning, and if he will do this we bespeak for him a hearty welcome that may, perhaps, change the feelings of his stony heart and convert him from what he really seems to be—a mound of ice himself.

FAIR PLAY.

U-8 SUNK YESTERDAY; CREW DEEMED PIRATES

London, Mar. 5.—The British admiralty announced today that the German submarine U-8 was sunk yesterday by destrowers. Its officers and crew were taken prisoners.

A similar announcement was made by the French ministry of marine last night.

Demands were served upon the government today by a number of deputies that all the members of the crew of the German submarine U-8 which was sunk by French destroyers in the Channel, be tried as pirates before a naval court and executed if found guilty of making attacks without warning upon merchant vessels.

Officials of the ministry of marine refused to reveal their plans as to the prisoners, but stated that they would be confined in a military prison until a decision as to their "final disposition" had been reached.

TWO RUSSIAN DIVISIONS FALL INTO GERMAN HANDS

Berlin, Mar. 5.—Having mounted their artillery upon the position captured south of Ypres the Germans are inflicting severe losses upon the English troops, according to the statement issued today in the official war bulletin. It also tells of the repulse of French attacks in the Champagne region east of the Argonne forest, east of the Meuse river and in the Vosges. In the western theater of war the Russians have suffered heavy losses in their attacks upon the Germans northeast of Lonza. The Germans have also captured in that region soldiers of the first and second divisions of the Russian guard. West of Lonza as far as the Vistula river the situation isu nchanged.

The Wonderful Electric Stove

Within Reach of All **Does Every Kind of Cooking Perfectly**

Here is really a wonderful piece of news that every housewife should know about—the HUGHES ELECTRIC RANGE "17."

First of all, it is a perfect stove. By electricity it bakes, roasts, stews, fries, boils, better than coal, wood or gas stoves.

Anybody can afford it. It is strongly built for heavy duty—blue polished steel with nickel plated corners oven finished with special alumiunm rust-proof prepartion.

It completely satisfies the cooking requirements of moderate sized families. The oven has a capacity of 3 loaves of bread, 2 pies, a 10-lb. roast, or 2 layerr cakes. With the oven removed, the two open range burners make possible frying, stewing, coffee making, etc.

Cook with electricity. It is clean, absolutely safe, makes perfect delicious dishes possible, and gives you much more leisure than do other stoves.

THE FULTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.

Offers to run wires to any home without cost, charging for interior installation only and this at cost.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAMPAIGN

"BURY THE HATCHET—EVERYBODY'S DOING IT"

What Kind of City Will Fulton Be? Speaker at the Citizens Club Points Out What Constitutes Superiority in Cities.

"The place which Fulton is destined to occupy industrially and economically must be won by demonstrating the superiority of the city through community co-operation, rather than by any self-deceptive form of so-called 'city boosting.'"

This ringing phrase, uttered by J. H. Braddock, field secretary of the American City Bureau and formerly staff member of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, was addressed to the members of the Citizens' Club and their friends at a reception in the club house last evening. Mr. Braddock's remark as above given, closed an informal talk on "Cities I Have Visited."

During his talk, the speaker touched on a score of cities which are marked for specific civic improvements and acts of community advance. He spoke of the flood-abatement work at Olean, the municipal research at Reading, the interception sewers of Syracuse, the awakened civic consciousness of the people of Paterson, the street paving and ornamental lighting of Seneca Falls, the school gardens of Glen Falls, the federated charities of South Bend, the weekly noon talks to business men at Youngstown, the city planning of Bluefield, the community program of Kalamazoo. He drew lessons from the model town of Montclair, New Jersey. He laid especial emphasis upon the quality of the milk supply at Montclair, pointing out how a similar quality might be obtained for Fulton to the profit of the farmer and the benefit of the city at large. He said in part:

"Mrs. Braddock and I went to live in Montclair, New Jersey, because we know that there we can buy as pure milk for our babies as we are willing to pay for; that all that is necessary is to look at the reports of the health officer, printed in the newspapers, or to go direct to the health officer and learn the exact bacteria count and butter fat content of the milk being delivered in Montclair by all of the milk dealers at that particular time or for any previous period. The health officer in turn tests the accuracy of his findings from time to time by having analyses made by disinterested chemists, and by having his laboratory methods open to check by the public at all times.

"Now, what is the result of such a system? For Montclair it means that the public is assured as high grade a milk as the individual is willing to pay for. It means that the citizen can learn at all times whether he is receiving full value as to the purity and richness of the milk. It means that parents can buy for their babies the kind of milk best suited for their needs.

"From the standpoint of the community at large, the strict supervision of the Montclair milk supply means that every one interested in the growth and development of the town takes pride in this asset. The real estate man starts his selling talk by laying stress upon the security which a father and mother may take in the knowledge that their children will not be poisoned by the milk they drink.

"And the farmer, too, profits thereby. For he competes with other milk dealers, not as to price, but as to quality. When his name appears at the top of the list, he knows that he can demand a slightly higher price for his product. Our own milk dealer recently informed us that he had secured a higher place in the list of Montclair dealers, and that he was going to increase the price per quart. And we are glad to pay it, knowing that our babies will receive the increased value of pure, rich milk.

"Quizzed on the situation at Montclair, consider the southern city which has typhoid epidemics much of the time, and which has only such supervision of the health of the community as is purchased by the $100 per year paid the physician who is called the health officer.

"The milk supply," continued Mr. Braddock, "is taken merely as an example of the many activities in which the Chamber of Commerce can participate in making Fulton a better place in which to live and do business. Other phases of public health, charities, education, recreation, city planning and community progress require the active interest of this group of business and professional men. There is a gigantic work before the Fulton Chamber of Commerce. The success of the enlarged organization will be measured by the activity of every member. No man capable of even the smallest amount of helpfulness can fulfill his duty as a citizen without becoming an active member."

MONEY FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES TO BE RAISED

Yesterday at 6 p.m. a meeting was held at the new Chamber of Commerce rooms at the call of J. H. Braddock, for the purpose of devising a plan whereby money may be raised for campaign uses. N. L. Whitaker presided and about twenty business men were present. Different methods of assessment were discussed and a schedule will be drawn up of all the business interests in the city, which, if approved, at the next meeting will tenatively fix the amount each corporation, firm or business shall be asked to subscribed. The meeting adjourned at 6 o'clock.

ENTOMBED MINERS GET BACK TO EARTH'S SURFACE

Hinton, W.Va., Mar. 6.—After being imprisoned for 96 hours in the wrecked shaft of the Layland coal mine, 47 miners who were entomber by an explosion were rescued alive today. At the same time rescue squads declared that others were still alive and that they were to be brought to be brought to the surface. Hope had been abandoned for the men when the relief workers came upon them. Although suffering from hunger and thirst and fears of impending death the men suffered no serious injuries.

LUSITANIA ARRIVES; CARRIES U. S. FLAG

Liverpool, Mar. 6.—Crawling thru the darkness and mist, avoiding being seen by German trawling boats, the Cunard liner Lusitania reached this port today. She carried 475 passengers and sailed under the British flag all the way from New York, although Gaptain Dow declared that he stood ready "to run up any flag from the emblem of Ireland to the Stars and Stripes."

1000 MINERS ENTOMBED IN PORTUGUESE MINE

Madrid, Mar. 6.—More than 1,000 miners are still entombed in the Cabeza del Buero mine near Cordova, where an explosion occurred yesterday while 1600 men were at work. Rescue work went on rapidly today, however, and it is believed that practically all the imprisoned men will be saved as fire had not broken out.

FOUGHT TEN ROUND DRAW

New York, Mar. 6.—Joe Goldberg of Rochester and Young Drummie, the Jersey City lightweight, fought a ten round draw here last night.

WEATHER FORECAST

Snow tonight, probably Sunday. Moderate south to southwest winds.

FRENCH LINER TOURAINE AFIRE AT EARLY HOUR TODAY, NEAR IRISH COAST

GREECE AND ITALY MAY DECLARE WAR AT ONCE

Germany Unsuccessful In Holding the Two Nations In Grasp of Alliance

Rome, Mar. 6.—That Greece and Italy will enter the war on the side of the allies before the end of the war, was the prediction made by the leading diplomats here today. One asserted that the government at Athens had already decided to cast its lot with the foes of Germany, Austria and Turkey and that this action would also force Italy into the war when it became known that Ambassador A. Kroupenski had resigned. He has been the dominant member of the allies' diplomatic corps here and has balked at every turn the efforts of Ambassador Von Buelow, the German envoy, to persuade the Italian government to support the Triple Alliance.

Feeling that his task has been accomplished, M. Kroupenski, who has been in ill health for some time, has asked his government to relieve him and his request has been granted.

Only the formal entrance of Greece into the war is now awaited here. The participation of thatc ountry and the rewards she might receive in the Balkan peninsula would gravely menace the enemies of Italy.

KRUPP GUNS DO NOT REASSURE ALLIES TROOPS

London, Mar. 6.—Heavy Krupp guns, mounted along the shores of the Dardanelles north of Chanak and Nagara ports where the waterway bends sharply to the east and the great Turkish army along both sides of the strait to prevent the march of the Anglo-FrFench forces upon Constantinople have apparently cut the operations of the fleet. Although no official report has been issued at the time this dispatch is written unofficial advices from Athens stated that alarm had fallen over operations in the Dardanelles. In the meantime the fleet is being supplied with arms and ammunition. Some military and naval experts express the opinion that the fleet will not try to smash its way any farther eastward but will content itself with keeping the Turkish army engaged while the Russian Black Sea fleets attack the eastern entrance of the Bosphorous. A number of big transports are said to be accompanying the Russian fleet carrying Russian troops. This indicates that the Russians may land troops to attack Constantinople on the north.

PILOT LOSES L-8, A ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Mar. 6.—by Wireless.—Returning from an aerial raid upon the coast towns of northern France, a Zeppelin airship was wrecked at Tirlemont, east of Brussels, last night.

Unable to see his way clearly in the darkness, the pilot of the big airship crashed into a clump of trees. The bag was torn in two places, but the damages were temporarily repaired and the Zeppelin was taken to her home station.

The airship will be brought back to Germany and thoroughly overhauled.

The wrecked airship was the L-8, a sister ship of the two recently lost in the North sea. She was completed only a month ago.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

London.—With the Holland-American liner Noorderdyk returning to Rotterdam in a damaged condition, efforts are being made here today to confirm reports that she was torpedoed by a German submarine. Up to noon today no details had been received to explain why the vessel started back to Rotterdam after starting for New York.

* * *

New York, Mar. 6.—Federal investigation was begun today of charges that German ships at Hoboken have been armed with provisions and coal for a dash into the Atlantic ocena to attack British and French shipping. The neutrality squad of the New York Custom House was sent to Hoboken to inspect the Vaterland of the Nprth German Lloyd line to make complete searches. It is also reported that United States restropers have been ordered to patrol the waters outside the harbor to prevent the escape of armed liners.

Paris.—French dispatches from Athens confirm Rome reports that Greece is preparing for the war. A general mobilization order is said to be awaiting only the royal signature.

Second Time in Steamer's Existence That She Has Suffered From Flames, First at Havre

By JOHN C. FOSTER.

London, Mar. 6.—"S. O. S." calls for help, flashed from the French line steamship La Touraine early today and picked up by the Valentia island wireless station, off the west cast of Ireland, stated that fire was raging on board the ship.

A dispatch received from Queenstown at 12.36 p.m. stated that an aerogram picked up there reported La Touraine was burning fiercely and said that the liner Arabic and the other steamers rushing to her assistance had redoubled their speed.

According to marine advices received at Belfast, all the passengers and crew of the La Touraine have been rescued.

La Touraine, which sailed from New York for Havre, France, last Saturday with 38 first class and 46 steerage passengers and a crew of 200 on board, reported herself in latitude 48.06 north and longitude 20.14 west, or about 500 miles west of the Irish coast.

It is stated at the office of the line that the vessel carried about 12,000 tons of dead weight cargo consisting mostly of foodstuffs. There was no ammunition on board it is declared.

Distress calls from the French steamer were picked up by the steamships Rotterdam, Swanmore, Cornishman and Arabic which altered their courses and began a dash through the seas toward La Touraine.

A Lloyds dispatch from the Valentia island wireless station stated that the call from the La Touraine had been received there at 6.55 o'clock. The operator in the station at once began combing the seas, asking that all possible assistance be sent to the aid of the liner.

La Touraine has been one of the best known trans-Atlantic liners in the service of the French line. Her tonnage is 3378. She is 520 feet long and 56 feet wide. She was built at St. Nazaire in 1890 and is commanded by Captain Cousin, a skilful and cautious navigator.

Despite the perils of German submarines and mines the officers of the French line decided to keep the vessel in commission after the German admiralty declared the waters off the northern coast of France a war zone.

When the war brouke out La Touraine was engaged to carry to New York American tourists who were marooned in Europe and who were trying to make their way home. The vessel arrived in New York on December 18 last 30 hours overdue because of heavy gales she had encountered on the western passage. This is not the first time that fire has broken out on the ship. Several years ago while lying at her pier in Havre flames damaged the ship.

Valentia island, where news of the accident was first received lies in Angle Bay, off the coast of Ireland.

Up to noon the London agents of the French line had not received any information regarding the fire.

BIG GUNNER CARRRIED MANY MUNITIONS OF WAR

New York, Mar. 6.—Despite the denial of officials of the French line that the steamer La Touraine which is on fire in the Atlantic carried any explosives, an examination of her manifest at the Custom House showed that in her cargo were 459 cases of cartridges, weighing 2000 pounds and valued at $21,000, which were for rapid fire guns and 515 cases weighing 55,000 ponnds and valued at $22,000 were for Rotterdam. In addition La Touraine carried clothing, cotton, wheat and large blankets, turpentine, 139 rapid fire guns and many cases of revolvers.

AMERICAN NURSES ABOARD STRICKEN FRENCH LINER

New York, Mar. 6.—Among the passengers on the steamship La Touraine are ten nurses and five physicians who left for the war zone of Europe to help caref or the wounded French soldiers. The party had been fitted out by Mrs. William J. Fitzgerald of the Ritz-Carlton hotel, at an expense of $100,000. The doctors in the party were Joseph S. Wheelwright, T. T. Walker, W. C. Bradock, J. S. Irving and C. J. Jimenis. The nurses in the party were Cathlyn O'Hanlon, Florence Gordon, Mollie Carsons, Eugenie Lysons, Nell O'Hanlon, Alma McCormick, Mollie McGrath, Dorothy O'Connell, Beda Peterson and Victoria Francefort.

Three of the young women were reported to have become engaged on the even of sailing.

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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March 6, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppmon

THE FARMER.

THE farmer is a happy man, he "lives" as only farmers can, where nature's on display. He may not know the city's ropes, as open-eyed and green he gropes along the Great White Way. He gets up early in the morn to feed the hens and pluck the corn beneath the clear blue sky. When people say that there's a charm in living on a well kept farm, I do not wonder why. He gets fresh grub right from the soil and labors at an honest toil, with happy mien and vim. He has his barn well filled with hay and gets unwatered milk each day. Oh! how I envy him. His good wife baketh home-made pies that bring the lustre to his eyes of apple, pumpkin, mince. The man who lives upon the farm, where roosters crow the morn alarm, is equal to a prince. He knows Dame Nature to a "T" and how to treat each shrub and tree—each flower, plant and bud. If food goes up, he does not care. His bin is filled with garden ware—the onion and the spud. He has a "hoss" to take him when he must go to town again to sell his choice produce. He sits within his bungalow and makes his healthy "physog" glow by drinking apple juice. He lives the "back to nature" life, away from city noise and strife, where songbirds gayly sing. To live within the city, where there's premiums on clear, fresh air, would make his belfry ring. He may not know the Metropolitan-city ways or Broadway bluff, nor know the latest slang. Why should he worry? He's got his. He's happy in the farming "biz." So let the town go hang.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

The other day there appeared in the mail of the Up-State Woman Suffrage Press Bureau a letter from Montreal written by a life-long resident of New York state. It contained a blank which the writer's husband had been obliged to fill out before his wife could deposit and check out her money for her housekeeping expenses. It ran as follows: I hereby authorize my wife from time to time and in her own name to deposit moneys in the Bank of Montreal and withdraw the same with accrued interest.

Exhibit No. 2 in the letter was a newspaper clipping with the glad tidings that after twenty years of agitation the Legislature of Quebec had passed a law giving to the widow a share of her husband's estate if he die intestate. Previously it had gone to the most distant relatives in perference to the wife.

Anti-Suffrage Comment: See how Nem York State women have pregressed toward equal rights without the help of the vote!

Suffrage Comment: The justice attained by women in this State has been given largely through the efforts of suffragists and because women were asking for the suffrage. When a woman asks her husband for ten dollars he is apt to say, "I can't give you ten but I will give you five." So the New York Legislature confronted for over half a century with an active demand from women for the right to vote has offered as a sop to the contestents most of the lesser rights which women have at present in this state.

It is not alone suffragists who are commenting on the fact that of the 43 Congressmen who voted against the child labor bill in the House of Representatives, 41 had also voted against the woman suffrage bill. Many of these gentlemen protested with their hands on their hearts when they voted "no" on woman suffrage that no one excelled them in devotion to the interests of the home.

It is also to be noted that not a vote against child labor came from a state where mothers have equal suffrage.

The increase in the number of marriages and births in California since the women were enfranchised in 1911 is respectively submitted to those fatuous gentlemen in New York State who are warning women that if they get the vote at the election next November men will not love them or marry them and that they cannot expect to rock the cradle because they will have wrecked the world.

"I never could see any reason under the sun why a woman shouldn't vote," said United States Senator Sherman of Illinois." I intend to vote for suffrage every chance I get as long as I live." Opportunities are coming thicker and faster.

Gilbert Roe, a lawyer of note in New York City, has issued a statement calling attention to the fact that while the mother is supposed to be an equal guardian of her child in New York State, as a matter of fact, in religion, in education, and in all matters pertaining to the custody of the child the law favors the father.

Reciprocity.

"I wish I could get some washing to take in."

"So do I."

"Well, you take mine, and I'll take yours. There's nothing like getting a start."—Pittsburgh Post.

BLAZING A TRAIL

Herbert Spencer spoke with wonderful accuracy when he said, "Man was made for mutual service." Nowhere can we find a section of country where men are really independent of each other. The relationship may be indirect but it is there just the same as a bit of analysis will prove.

The value of man's relation to man, and man's relation to the community is measured commonly in gold. John Doe values his business relations with John Blank, or with the community, by the amount of gold that trickles into his purse. The value of man's relations uncommonly is measured by the good he is able to radiate.

Have you never heard an individual, particularly in public life, wholly enthusiastic with helping good things along, sarcastically spoken of and the wonder expressed as to "what game he is up to." The reason for such expression lies more in the fact that man has been observed more often working for gold than a vision.

Pioneers are blazing a trail toward a vision today in greater numbers than ever in the history of the world. Never has there been such united action among all classes as there is in human welfare interest today. Money is assuming its real value, and is recognized as but a something to be passed on for greater good and not to be hoarded.

A brighter, happier future looms ahead, as the pioneers blaze on.

OUR CITY'S DESTINY

It is evident that the prosperity of any city depends upon the faith which the people of that city have in their own city's destiny. Even so with Fulton.

It is stubborn stupidity to close our eyes to Fulton's present plainly visible reasons for being optimistic. Big business men on the outside who have no special reason for loving Fulton would not talk so persistently about our present opportunity if that opportunity were not clearly in existence. Men like that don't talk merely for the sake of saying pleasing things.

When the leading men of other cities seem to be alarmed at Fulton's opportunity, it is time for the people of Fulton to wake up to the tremendous importance of such a fact and situation.

The Chamber of Commerce is awake to the opportunities before us, and is engaged in a thorough-going campaign to secure the membership of all business and professional men. It is hoped that this membership campaign will add materially to the influenee of the Chamber of Commerce, not only in Fulton, but throughout the State and Nation.—A. C. B.

A BLOCKADE OF GER[illegible]

The answer of the Allies to the creation of the war zone by Germany is what amounts virtually to a blockade of Germany, Austria and Turkey. It is proposed to use the fleets of England and France to stop all goods whatever from going to these countries by sea and likewise to prevent any goods from leaving them. In brief, commerce with them, and especially with Germany, in ships is to be prohibited, if the thing is possible.

This is going to be pretty hard on neutral countries, and especially the United States. There will be a wail from the cotton growers of the South, for their German market will be cut off. And if dyestuffs and certain chemicals so much needed cannot be imported, many a textile mill will be hard put to secure needed supplies.

But this isn't all. It is not only direct trade with Germany that is prohibited, but indirect. England and France hold themselves free to capture goods wherever there is a presumption that such goods are destined for the use of their enemies or have been sent from hostile countries. That means that if copper, cotton, munitions of war and anything else of value to the Germans are consigned to neutral countries like Italy, and the Scandinavian nations, the vessels carrying such cargoes are subject to seizure, if the quantities are such as to lead to the belief that their final destination is Germany or Austria. Trade with Holland is probably exempt, since Holland has agreed with England not to allow exportations of contraband materials. But apparently everything is to be considered contraband after this.

England has been a long time in arousing itself. The English people are slow to wrath and exceedingly self-confident. They have taken it for granted that they were going to win out. They have been very deliberate in getting together a respectable army. The bombardment of Scarborough angered them a little. The Zeppelin attacks upon sleeping women and children stirred them up more. But it has required the submarine campaign against British shipping to get them good and mad. Apparently they have at last arrived at that phase, and the virtual blockade of Germany is their method of retaliation. We may protest all we please, but we are not at all likely to change their attitude. They have conceived the notion—for which Germany is alone responsible—that Germany is in danger of starvation and actually can be starved into submission. They propose to try the starvation process.

It is easy to foresee many a knotty problem ahead for our own government. It is not so easy to see how those problems can be worked out in the interests of American trade. We may, of course, attempt to run the blockade, but that must be at the peril of the vessels attempting it. There is only one satisfactory point. Ships captured will not be destroyed and human life will not be put in jeopardy. So no matter what happens, we shall at least be spared the horrors of the torpedo.

Cool heads are needed now at Washington.—Inquirer, Phila.

After Half A Century

By JOHN TURNLEE

One morning when John Merton of Chicago awoke and looked out through his front window he noticed some men digging in a vacant lot opposite. He was poised with trepidation lest some objectionable building was to be erected on the lot and, dressing himself, went out to make inquiries. He learned that the lot had been sold and the owner was about to erect on it a soap factory.

Mr. Merton at once sought the man and secured an option on the lot at a substantial profit to the latter. Then he visited several of his neighbors, proposing that they should club together and protect the locality by buying the lot. Only one person, a man named Gawtry, was willing or perhaps able to make such an investment, and he and Merton became the owners. By agreement they put the property in the hands of a trust company, to be divided among the heirs of the third generation, or the grandchildren of the two owners. The Mertons were to have the north half and the Gawtrys the south half.

Twenty years later, both Merton and Gawtry being dead and the part of the city in which the lot lay having become used for business, the trustees leased the lot for thirty years, and a store building was erected upon it. By the terms of the lease at its expiration the building was to belong to the owner of the lot.

Meanwhile the descendants of the joint owners had become scattered, the trust company's directors and officers had been changed, and there was no descendant of either Merton or Gawtry who knew about the lot, for which but $800 had been paid by the two purchasers.

One day an advertisement appeared for grandchildren of the late John Merton and Samuel Gawtry. It elicited no response and was repeated from time to time for a year, when it met the eyes of a young bank clerk named Spencer in a western city. His father and mother were dead, but he knew that his mother's maiden name was Merton. He wrote to the advertiser and received a printed statement setting forth the facts in the case of the Merton-Gawtry lot. Spencer, convinced that the John Merton named was his grandfather, investigated the case and, after a long hunt, found that he was the only living grandchild of the said Merton and consequently heir to the north half of the property.

No response to the advertisement whatever came from the Gawtry side, and no division could be made of the lot and building until the heirs in this family were found. John Spencer, desirous of coming into what was a fortune, at once made it his business to hunt up these heirs. He began at the fountainhead, making inquiries as to the first and second generations of Gawtrys, and learned that a son of Samuel Gawtry had settled in Detroit.

Spencer went to Detroit, where he learned that the widow of Samuel Gawtry of the second generation was living in straitened circumstances. Not wishing to excite false hopes in this person, he made inquiries in a roundabout way and learned that the original Gawtry had had several children, but the only living grandchild was Marian Gawtry, daughter of the widow he had found. Having proceeded thus far, Spencer returned to Chicago and reported his find to the trust company and left its officers to satisfy themselves that he (Spencer) and Marian Gawtry were the heirs to the property in question and, this done, to give each heir a half.

One morning Miss Marian Gawtry, when about to go to her school duties, took a letter from the postman informing her that the —— Trust company of Chicago was ready to convey to her one-half of a certain lot and building in that city bequeathed to her by her grandfather, Samuel Gawtry. She referred the matter to her mother, who said she had never heard of her father owning such property. He had left Chicago forty years before, a poor man. Miss Gawtry put the matter down as a mistake and, proceeding to school, thought no more about it.

One evening she received a call from a young man named Spencer. He was about to mention the fact that she was an heiress when it occurred to him that since there was a building on the property there might be difficulty in dividing it and it would be better that they should own it together. But he was an honorable fellow and scorned to win her knowing that she was an heiress.

"Miss Gawtry," he said, "I have come to Detroit to inform you that you are joint owner with me of a lot and building in Chicago worth in all half a million dollars."

The young lady, remembering the former information she had received on this subject, coolly remarked:

"That's a mistake. My mother says her father owned no such property in Chicago."

"Will you marry me if what I tell you is true?"

"If you can convince me that I am worth the sum you name I'll marry you."

Spencer eventually proved his case and held her to her promise. Since they had been mutually pleased with each other and a division of the property was hard to effect Miss Gawtry was by no means loath to keep it.

All of which goes to show that our fates are often determined by small matters.

SAME OLD SONG

By I. E. Hyde

"Oh! sow cold.
Time has rolled.
"Sun will shine—
That is fine.
Then you'll say,
"Ber nice day.

July's coming,
Crackers humming.
Hoot.
Toot.
Noise.
Boys.
Inspiration.
Conflagration.
Firemen.
Hose.
"Told you so's."

Opinions

Seas Should be Free

It is conceivable that this amazing Anglo-French project to shut the door on Germany is in the nature of duress to force that country to suspend her "war zone" proclamation. A tenuous hope, yet perhaps realidable. But no considerations, no speculations whatsoever must stay an early and emphatic protest by the United States against the hitherto unheard of design of Great Britain and France to close the free seas to neutral commerce with Germany.—New York Sun.

Can't Sell Abroad

The American Woolen Company is one of the most efficiently managed industries in this country with all the capital needed and able to secure labor as cheap as any American manufacturing concern. William M. Wood president, in the annual report says:

"After a determined effort to sell our fabrics in the open markets of the world, we have been forced to the conclusion that as a general proposition we are unable to compete with the low-wage labor of Europe. Certain few special fabrics can be sold abroad at times, but there is not the volume of business available to us to encourage the belief that we can become a factor in the export of cloth to European countries. Our efforts must, therefore, be directed to securing to ourselves the market of the United States, the best and greatest market in existence."

Mr. Wood states that after the Underwood tariff went into effect importations of woolen goods increased enormously and that such importations displacing an equivalent amount of home made product injured not only wool manufacturers but other lines of industry.—Standard, Watertown.

Extravagance Rampant

In his admonitions to Congress at the beginning of the last session President Wilson devoted a few kind words to economy. "The duty of economy is not debatable," he said; "it is manifest and imperative." Having relieved himself of that admirable sentiment he went his way. Congress also went its way. The result is a total of appropriations for the short session of $1,128,000,000, an increase og $12,000,000 over the total for the long session.

The total for the two years is $2,244,000,000, with many stray items still unincluded. That is an increase of about $125,000,000 over the total for the 62d Congress and of nearly $200,000,000 over the total of the 61st Congress, which was controlled by the Republicans.

There is no justification for the extraordinary enlargement of public expenditure which has occurred since the House of Representatives became Democratic in 1911. An intelligent effort to economize would have held expenditure down to an annual average of between $1,025,000,000 and $1,050,000,000. No such effort was made. The Wilson administration has put no check on waste. It was too anxious to get destructive legislation through Congress to give any time or thought to a rationally constructed federal budget. The Congresssional spenders had their opportunity and made the most of it. In an effort to cover over their extravagance they even imposed new internal revenue taxes amounting to $100,000,000 a year.—Tribune, N. Y.

WOMEN PLAN FIGHT IN NEXT CONGRESS

Expect Momentum of Big Campaign to Impress It on December 6.

New York, Mar. 6.—"Welcome, little stranger!"

The Congressional Union is already getting ready to say this to the Sixty-fourth Congress when it is born, December 6. Though the date is so far off, the union deems it none too soon to begin making plans for the reception of the babe from which many women expect the enfranchisement of their sex. Miss Alice Paul and other officers of the union met at the headquarters on Forty-first street, to celebrate the passing of old Sixty-third Congress and to plan for the reception of his successor.

If the intentions of the union carry, young Sixty-fourth Congress will make his advent in a country organized in every State and every Congressional district for the pushing of the Bristow-Mondell amendment, long known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

"Our advisory council," Miss Paul said after the meeting, "which includes Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Florence Kelley and many well known women from various parts of the country, will hold a conference March 31 at the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in this city. There we shall decide the details for a series of conventnions in the different states, and when these conventions have been held we shall have a chairman in every state and a sub-chairman in every congressional district. Miss Hazel MacKaye has written a play founded on exciting incidents in the life of Susan B. Anthony, and this play is to be given at the various conventions.

"About the end of August we'll have a conference of the women of the suffrage states in San Francisco, and then will begin the descent upon Washington. And when Congress convenes we will welcome it with the largest parade we have ever held. Judging from the interest already shown, it will be much more impressive than the parade with which we welcomed the Sixty-third Congress. And I know the Washington police will see to it that we are not molested this time."

Miss Paul declared there was a fair chance that the amendment would go through. It is to be introduced the day Congress meets.

FORTY-SIX MILES OF ROSES PLANTED IN DAY

Portland, Ore., March 6.—Fifty-six miles of roses were added to the beauties of Portland with the planting in one day of 100,000 bushes. They were purchased as a result of the campaign started by the City Beautiful Committee of the Rose Festival Association, the purpose being to make the city more than usually attractive in preparation for the coming of visitors on their way to and from the exposition at San Francisco.

Many roses worth $1 were sold by the committee through the co-operation of florists at 12½ cents each. The bushes sold are large enough to bloom in time for the Rose Festival next June.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SUNDAY MADE PLEAS FOR PURITY OF THE RACE

"Billy" Sunday told plain truths to 50,000 Philadelphia women yesterday. His language that of the surgical clinic, his every phrase bald and blunt. He dissected woman and the sins of womankind; pictured the horrors of a life of vice, whether in the upper strata of society or in the underworld, and picturing in splendid colors the glory of being a woman and a mother he pictured the pity and the shame of those who disgraced womanhood and motherhood.

Pacifically, he cried the wrath of God upon women who "stained their hands with the blood of their unborn," upon women who refused motherhood; upon the spread of social diseases, and upon the divorce evil. He came out, with all the strength in his being, for sex hygiene in the public schools. His burning words called it a crime against God and man for a woman to marry for any other reason than love.

He served solemn warning of the presence of the white slaver, and of what he termed the danger of the dance. He told every unmarried Christian woman to live and die an old maid rather than marry an unbeliever "and live to see husband and children go to hell."

His long looked for sermons to women only, sermons of a day mysterious and apart from the other days of his campaign in this city, won a total of 546 converts.

If "Billy" Sunday ever went through an endurance test, he did it yesterday. Leaving out of the question altogether the time that he spent praying or "calling to the sawdust trail," or directing collections and the mechanical features of the day, he preached, actually preached, for four hours and 39 minutes.

He started his first sermon at 10:45, ending it at 12:05. That was one hour and 20 minutes of [illegible] uous action. He fairly tumbled up the restrum stairs and down into his waiting limousine. He was whisked home, was rubbed down by Trainer Cardiff scrambled into another suit, snatched a bite to eat, and was back in the tabernacle at 12:57. It had taken him exactly 52 minutes.

He plunged into his second sermon at 1:26 o'clock and finished it on the dot of three. He had preached one hour and 34 minutes, and he had preached at top speed. Out of the building and home again, a rubdown, a bit to eat, into bed for a half-hour's rest and he was back and in action again long before 7 o'clock. He lengthened his night's sermon to one hour and 45 minutes.

All this, and he hadn't had enough. He thought it a shame the weather had militated against a fourth and possibly a fifth meeting. He'd wanted to reach every woman in the city who could get to the tabernacle. But he'd talked to nearly 50,000 and he was glad for that. He was glad, too, that he had disappointed not more than 300.

Living Film of Faces

Hardly had Sunday swept into that sermon than he pleaded and prayed that no mother should withhold knowledge of the intimate things of life from her child. Sex hygiene, he said, should be a major study in every school in the nation. Many fell through ignorance. Blindness, the terrors of diseases scouring the nation—graphically he told his hearers of them. He minced no words. The emotions of horror, of disgust, of startled surprise upon the living film of faces before him, all these signified nothing. He plunged ahead.

"The matter with you girls," he shouted, leaning far over the desk, so that he seemed to be boring down into the very souls of the nearest faces upturned to his, "is that you hold yourselves too cheap!" Every word rang out like a hammer-blow.

"Love is the greatest blessing to mankind. If you don't know it and believe it, you are not fit for love. As for being old maids," he grined. "I'd rather call them ladies in waiting."

He gave the divorce evil a whack, berating America for leading the world in divorce statistics—six divorces out of every 12 marriages, he said. Too great an anxiety to get married was one cause. Another was that some girls were poorly trained, and found after marriage that it would have been better if they had died.

"They launch the matrimonial boat and put in the oars and try for luck anyway," he said, "and think that if it is not a success they can look to the law to get them out of it." He told them that he was a Roman Catholic in his profound opposition to any such thing, and that he would never, under any conditions, unite in marriage any persons who had previous partners living. "If you are already married," he cried, "that's all I can say. But if you're not, listen to me."

Children "Out of Fashion"

"It's the terrible truth that Society has just about put maternity out of fashion. Children are too much bother," he sneered. "They interfere too much with the opera, and balls, and pink teas, and bridge whist. Considering what care the children of the rich get after they do get into the world, I do not know but that it's just as well, after all.

"Turned over to governesses and fed on artificial baby foods—why, they don't even get a decent meal, of the kind that God intended. No!" he bellowed, "the lady has to spend her time at grand social gatherings, and in her automobile, and hugging and kissing lap dogs." He leaned forward confidentially and smiled one of his irresistible "Billy" Sunday smiles. "No wonder the dogs turn out so much better than the children!"

Back to statistics. He cried that in 100 families living in New York-bats, where you paid $2000 a year just for the rooms, there were only seven babies; out of 90 families, only two babies; out of 60 families, only four; of 75, only one. And then in the poorer sections of the East Side, in 40 families there were 150 babies; in 27 families, 78; in 40, 102.

He waited for the amusement to subside, then he went on, seriously again: "I think a lot of girls marry for other causes than love. Ambition, laziness, avarice, lead girls to the altar. Many a girl is actuated by sex impulse, by desire for fine clothes, by the thought that she will have a lot of servonts to wait on her, the lazy lout."

He was deadly in earnest, sounding the call so that every unmarried woman hearing him might resolve to have he marriage founded on the right motive or not to marry at al.

Charity for the Erring

And then came one of the most dramatic parts of the whole sermon. With a face beaming with charity and kindliness, he pleaded the cause of the unmarried mother who had fallen from grace because of love, and insisted that she was far worthier of consideration from Christian people than the woman who was guilty of race suicide. "If I were a Judge," he said, "I'd show more mercy to the traduced, deceived girl, than to the wretched, idle, champagne-drinking, opera-going, dyked-up, lazy, selfish and pin-headed society woman who practices race suicide. She's a murderess, that's what she is."

He roused a storm of laughter a moment afterward when he announced that some men thought all that women were good for was to fry befsteak and patch pants. "With no God in the heart of the father" he thundered, "no wonder that marriage is so often a failure."

He sketched the attitude of a young girl who was beginning to cherish thoughts of a home and children of her own. He told the audience that many a woman was an "old maid" because she wanated to do her share of the courting, and he scored those girls who were so afraid of being unmarried that they were willing to take "any old thing that comes along wearing pants."

Sunday called down the thunders of wrath and the curse of God upon the "murderess of the unborn." He had told a story of the Shumite woman, who told the prophet Elisha of her childlessness and of the reproach it entailed upon her as upon all Jewish women. That it meant they were ostracized and considered victims of divine wrath. Sharply, his words uashing sparks he drew his contrast. Every woman sat a little straighter as he cried:

"You know there are homes today where the advent of a child is a curse rather than a blessing. I know there are some of you here to whom God has denied the grace of motherhood. That is not your guilt. But I am speaking of those homes where children are not wanted.

"Do you know that at the close of the Franco-Prussian war Germany and France had an equal population of 36,000,000? That last year Germany had 65,000,000 and France only 38,000,000? Do you know that there were 10,600 new-born babies found in the sewers of Paris last year? That the conditions are so frightful that the French Government has offered a reward for every marriage and a double reward for every child born?"

He pounded his fists in his hands. "There were 52,000 more funerals than births. One out of every six was illegitimate. Let me tell you something.

"Out in an Iowa town where I was preaching once there was a doctor, [illegible] to me, 'Mr. Sunday, why don't you preach on esermon especially to women? They need it.'

"'I haven't got the nerve,' I said. 'Well, says he, 'some one has got to have the nerve. Listen here: Do you know in the last two weeks six of the women in your choir, all church members, all of them married, have come to me to ask me to help them to evade maternity?'

He began to chuckle, quietly, but with such secret enjoyment, that all the upturned faces also broke into smiles. "Every town I go," he said. "I leave a trail of broken engagements. In one place there were 15."

Educational Problem

He took his stand for sex hygiene in the public schools with the words:

"Don't think I am talking too freely. Don't think, you mothers, that you can tell a child too much. The trouble is you won't talk at all. But I will, and I'll keep on talking. Sex hygiene in the public schools is far better for you than Greek and Latin, far more important to unborn generations! I'll talk it until we have sound, God-fearing, intelligent Christian united to sound God-fearing intelligent Christian men, and they are bringing sound and healthy children into the world.

"That will be the new race in the spendid America of the future!"

Sunday Only Half a Christian

Philadelphia, the scene of Billy Sunday's endeavors to rid the world of wickedness, has a citizen who contributes to a newspaper there this opinion of the evangelist:

The clergymen and ministers must have thought there was something radically wrong with the churches of Philadelphia, else they would not have united in inviting Billy Sunday.

What is it that is radically wrong, and can Sunday effect a cure?

I fear not, since he offers nothing more than the ministers themselves have been offering. The Christianity that he and they preach is only halfway Christianity. They but partially accept the teachings of Christ Jesus.

I am not throwing a brick of infidelism at Sunday and the ministers. Far from it. I would not cast an obstruction, even so trifling as a peanut shell in Sunday's path. If he can bring one person, to say nothing of a considerable number of persons, to a better way of living, I shall be more than glad. He is earnest and—so far as he goes—thoroughly believes in what he says.

His God is a God in physical shape, casting human beings into a physical hell to be tortured by a physical devil. It was Jesus who taught that "God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." However, let that pass. Mr. Sunday appeals to his hearers through fear. Fear is not in itself repentance. Whether through fear many of his hearers may not be led into Christianity is not my issue. But if they are, and join the churches, will they find lasting peace and contentment there—under existing ministrations.

I was brought up in the Congregational churches of New England. Of late years I have been associated with the Presbyterian faith in Philadelphia. I have not been satisfied. I have listened to Mr. Sunday and have read a good many of his sermons. Still, I am not satisfied. Why? By their fruits ye shall know them." The fruit of the churches is scarcs. There is some grave trouble. What is it? Sunday does not remedy it.

Throughout the Gospels very much space is given to the actual doings of Jesus. He went about doing good. He healed the sick. He cleansed from sin and disease. He combined the two. And naturally, since disease and sin are frequently synonymous. He cured the ills of the body so that the human mind might be open to Divine truth and understanding. Not only did He do this, but He commanded His followers to do likewise. "He that believeth on Me, the works that I do, shall he do also, and greater works than these shall he do, because I go unto the Father." And He impressed upon them that they should "heal the sick, cleanse the leper, raise the dead, cast out devils; freely ye have received, freely give."

Jesus proved the Divine origin of His teachings by His works—"miracles." Mr. Sunday and our good ministerial friends call them. But these same "miracles" were performed by His Disciples and by His followers long after Jesus had gone "unto the Father." For three centuries, as I read, these "miracles" were wrought, hence the curing from disease and sin was not intended to be confined to the brief career of Jesus on earth. The command was for all [illegible] come.

Time after time have I listened to sermons wherein it was stated that if we had faith like unto a mustard seed we could remove mountains. Time after time have I listened to the prayer of the preacher calling for Divine interposition to save a church member from the sickness which inflicted him. Have such prayers been answered. If not, why not? Is it not because the preacher was lacking in something; because, while he believed in God and professed Christ Jesus, he did not really believe in Christ's very plain teachings?

Mr. Sunday seems to be on very intimate terms with God. I do not mean to be irreverant. His prayers, delivered in a conversational style, give that impression. But has Mr. Sunday ever cured the sick, healed of disease, actually snatched a single man, woman or child from the clutches of disease? And yet, there is the injunction to go forth and do that very same thing. So must I not believe that there is something radically wrong with Mr. Sunday? He freely consigns to damnation. But does he cleanse the leper, does he do the work that Christ Jesus did? And yet the command is staring Mr. Sunday—and the ministers—in the face every time he and they open the Bible.

Now this is just where the teachings of Mr. Sunday and of the ministers fall short. They accept only a portion of the Christ creed. And this is why I say that they are only halfway Christians.

There is need for a great change. When the ministers get us back to the religion taught by Christ Jesus then indeed will there be no necessity for revivals, for the churches will be crowded, because the truth of the living God will be demonstrated.

Ah! Brother Sunday, if you can bring yourself to grasp the Christ methods—the Christ religion— then shall you bring, not a few thousands of fear-stricken men and women to your feet, but you shall summon a whole city to repentance. And you, faithful ministers—faithful to one side of the Christian religion taught by Christ Jesus, but so sadly and dis astrously lacking in the faith of the early Christians—demonstrate your teachings as Jesus and His Disciples deconstrated theirs, and then shall you minister to the multitudes. That you must do if you would fill your churches.

We have gone far afield from Christ Jesus, and until we can get right back to Him all of the revivals that Mr. Sunday or any one else may conduct will fail to satisfy—at least me.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

Philadelphia, March 1.

NEW STATE PARK

Green Lake and the surrounding property located a short distance from Jamesville, Onondaga county, was purchased recently by Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson, a wealthy Canandaigua widow, for a State geological park. Mrs. Thompson is a daughter of the late Governor Clark, of New York. The property will be transferred to the State and be known as the Clark memorial park.

The Green Lake district has been the mecca for scientists from all over the world for years. Scientists have explained how the amphitheater containing the lake was created by a great plunge of water in the glacial period. Scientists hold that the cataract of prohistoric times was mightier than the Horseshoe Falls of the Niagara.

The Green Lake district has long been described by enthusiasts as a spot rivaling in natural beauty many of the show places of Switzerland. The lake is surrounded by steep, wooded, abrupt slopes, but there are steps leading down to the water's edge. There are caves surrounding the lake on all sides in which investigators have penetrated hundreds of feet into the earth.—Palladium.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, Mar. 6.—Rumors of dissention in the innermost circles of the Republican party of the State, in so far as it relates to the legislative program have been rife of late. It may be said, in fact that since the bill to amend the Tax Law so that the State tax commission might be erorganized, the rumor has been abroad.

The Republican party is generally credited with being more astute in the carrying out of its legislative program than the Democratic party. This stand is taken by many for the reason that that party has had far more experience in affairs of State than has its great rival. If the belief that the Republicans know the political game better is to be accepted, then it must be obvious that it has not thus far this session lived up to its reputation of previous years.

While there has been no break in the allegiance of the leaders in the legislature to their party, it cannot be said that everything on the program has been presented and disposed of to the satisfaction of all. Senator Elon R. Brown and Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman are apparently at loggerheads as regards certain provisions of the amended Compensation law. Speaker T. C. Sweet of the Assembly and Leader Hinman do not agree as regards the date of final adjournment. In this particular Senator Brown has taken his stand with Leader Hinman and is advocating serious consideration of an early adjournment date. The Assembly has adopted a resolution to end up its affairs on April 2.

Determined to thwart Governor Whitman who desires to take certain functions from the comptroller and transfer them to the proposed new tax commission, Comptroller Travis is working to defeat this clause in the tax bill. Governor [illegible] is sincere and tenacious in his belief that the change should be made and is obdurate. This situation sheds another side-light upon the question.

Just what Lieutenant-Governor Schoeneck will do at the tail-end of the session as regards further opposition to the desires of the Republican party leaders, is not known. He refused to appoint Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany as chairman of the Senate finance committee, although it was well known that William Barnes desired hism to do so. The rules of the Senate were amended in order to obtain the position for the Albany senator.

Leader Hinman and Governor Whitman have split over the administration of the State highway department. Hinman believes that there should be a three-headed commission. The Governor thought so also at the beginning of the session, but he changed his mind and named as attorney friend, Edwin Duffey, as a single-headed commissioner.

Senator James A. Emerson, it is said, still smarts over his defeat as chairman of the Senate finance committee. He was jumped by Sage by party mandate. On top of this comes the bolting of four Brooklyn senators when the proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation law came up in the Senate. All were Republicans.

It may be that Senator Henry Walters of Syracuse will rally to the aid of the lieutenant-governor, also a resident of Syracuse if the presiding officer of the Senate finds that he needs aid in a tight place. Is it all a tempest in a tea-pot? The Republicans say so.

GRAND JURY WINDS UP WEEK'S WORK

Twenty-three indictments were returned by the Grand Jury at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Of this number, eight against persons now in custody, were open. The remainder were sealed.

Indictments were found against the following: Edwin J. Ouderkirk, Boylston, assault; Guy Crouse, Oswego, violation of the penal law; Lillian Garrison, Oswego, violation of the penal law; John Abbott, Oswego, violation of penal code; Albert Passo, Oswego, Grand larceny, second degree; Arthur Tannere, Richland, burglary, third degree and petit larceny; Richard Cunningham, Oswego, burglary, third degree, and petit larceny; Everitt Gordon, Syracuse, grand larceny, second degree.

The arraignment will take place before Justice Edgar C. Emerson at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

LEAGUE PROTESTS FILM CENSORSHIP

At a meeting of the league for Political Education at the Cort theater, New York, Thursday, the members voted unanimously to protest by telegram aginst the enactment by the Legislature of a law creating a State Board of Censorship for motion pictures. The meeting was addressed by John Collier, the Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, general secretary of the federal council of the churches of Christ in America, and D. W. Griffith, who produced the remarkable photo spectacle, "The Birth of a Nation," at the Liberty theater.

Mr. Griffith, probably the most famous motion picture director in the world, said he did not believe in the censorship of motion picture plays, except those designed for children. He declared that plays for adults should be censored as books, magapines, newspapers and stage plays are censored—by public opinion.

"This question of censorship," said Mr. Griffith, "is a very serious one, and I feel that we never can be sufficently grateful to Mayor Gaynor for vetoing an ordinance establishing an official Board of Censors in this city. He held that the motion picture was a form of publication, that to interfere with it would be to interfere with free speech. Mayor Gaynor pointed out that all had a right to express themselves freely and publicly, being responsible to the law for their utterance."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

OPTOMETRISTS.

DR. G. M. McWHARF, Optometrist, 113 Rochester st. Fulton. Glasses fitted to correct all kinds of defective vision. Examination of the eyes free. Have had twenty years' experience. Complicated cases fitted when others fail. Will answer all calls. Phone [illegible]

INSURANCE

Health, Accident, Federal Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich., $300,000.00 cash capital. John P. Cullen, general agent, 103½ Oneida st., Fulton, N. Y. Phone 251.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
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Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

Typewriters For Sale Or Rent.
All standard makes—liberal terms—also ribbons, carbons, manifold bond stationary, etc. Agency for the American adding machines. Charles Sage
365 Park St. Phone 3304

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1226.

VETS WILL NOT OBSERVE APR. 9

It Is the Day When Johnny Laid Down Arms for the Plowshare

Peace day, or the 50th anniversary of the day when peace between the North and South was declared, will not be observed in a formal way in Fulton.

Commander Skeel of Schenck Post, G. A. R., has been approached upon the subject, and while he and his gallant comrades would have, were they stronger numerically as well as physically, a creditable observance of the important epoch in the County's history, the event is likely to pass by unobserved, for the very good reason that of the 40 or more surviving members of Schenck Post, a small majority of them are unable to undertake the work of making arrangements such as would reflect credit upon themselves, the Post and the city.

Unless the Sons of Veterans see fit to mark the declaration of peace between their fathers and the fathers of those of the Confederacy; or, unless the churches of the city join hands with the city's patriotic orders, it is therefore unlikely that Fulton people shall have the pleasure of participating in a celebration that has meant so much to the entire world.

Oswego, it is expected, will have a celebration of the event, for at the next meeting of O'Brien Post, G. A. R., there will be discussed plans for a befitting celebration of the day fifty years ago, or to be correct, April 9, 1865, when the sword was laid aside and "Johnny came marching home."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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Thoroughly Lighted and Ventilated
Clean Sport and Healthy Exercise
Tables and Alleys Reserved On Request
Always Ready and At Your Service
PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

BOWLING NOTES

The teams B and C of the State Street Methodist Boys' club bowled on the Onyx alleys last night. Team C won by a small margin.

The score follows:

Team B	1	2	3	Total
Richardson	155	132	165	452
J. Johnson	128	120	157	405
D. Allen	149	107	165	421
Bradford	131	176	118	425
H. Lewis	103	127	132	362
Totals	666	662	737	2065

Team C	1	2	3	Total
Bryant	140	111	119	370
Harder	159	107	117	383
Taylor	143	116	83	342
Draper	170	154	134	458
Manfield	173	180	162	515
Totals	785	668	615	2068

BENEVOLENT ORDER ELKS RE-ELECTS STEVENSON

The Evening Times congratulates the B. P. O. E. Lodge and it's former and re-elected exalted ruler J. W. Stevenson, upon the rsult of the recent election. Mr. Stevenson received an unanimous vote, and the other officers elected were honored in the same way. They are:

Esteemed leading knight, John Painter; esteemed loyal knight, W. L. Woodbury; esteemed lecturing knight William Brown; treasurer, L. A. Richardson; secretary, W. S. Hillick; trustee, M. A. Stranahan, J. M. Caffrey and William Moon; delegates to the grand lodge in Los Angeles in July, John W. Stevenson; alternate, O. S. Bogardus.

BOWLERS' BENEFIT POSTPONED ONE WEEK

The death of Mrs. Louis A. Van-Buren last night has brought about a change in the plans of the bowlers who were to give a benefit performance by home talent at The Quirk Thursday night. The date upon which the performance takes place is Thursday, March 11, and all tickets sold for the affair will be accepted at that time.

"Man Who Came Back"

The above title is of a picture reel to be shown Monday night at the Happy Hour under the auspices of the Modern Woodmen of America. It is descriptive of a member of the order who had been sent to Colorado as a victim of the "great white plague," and how under the climate and surroundings provided by the M. W. A. sanitarium he was restored to health.

ENTERTAIN SCOUTS TODAY

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Sarr of the West River road have invited Troop II of the Fulton Boy Scouts to partake of a supper at their home at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Scoutmaster Rice and Assistant Scoutmaster Gilbert and Mr. Dale will occompany the boys.

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Epispocal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, March 7th, third Sunday in Lent; services as follows:

Holy Communion.....8:00 a.m.
Sunday school..... 9.30 a.m.
Holy Communion, Sermon 10.45 a.m.
Evensong and sermon..... 5:00 p.m.

Free Methodist Church

C. C. Watson, Pastor

Sunday services as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a.u.; morning subject, "The Authority of the Overcomer"; Sunday school at 11.45; Young People's meeting at 6. Preaching in the evening at 7, subject, "The Imperative Consequences of Neglect." These services are increasing interest, and you will find a welcome.

Tuesday evening class meeting at 7:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Christian Science

55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays at 10:45 a. m.; Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p. m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam second reader. You will be welcome. Subject for Sunday: Man. Golden Text: I Corinthians 2:11. Responsive Reading: Revelation 1: 1-6, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19.

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Prayer meeting at 10:00 o'clock.

Worship by families at 10:30, when the first service of the special services will be held and the pastor will speak on the theme, "The Heroic Sacrifice of a Beautiful Queen."

Bible school at noon.

Vesper service at 5, with sermon theme, "This Life Is All One Big Bargain Day."

Service will be held every night next week except Saturday, beginning at 7:45. The pastor will be assisted by the eminent musical director, Charles F. Allen, who will conduct a large chorus. Mr. Allen comes to us from Newtonville, Mass., where he has just closed a very successful series of meetings. The general public is most cordially invited to attend these meetings.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

This church has taken for its name The Church of the Cordial Welcome, and you will find that it is not in name alone, but that you will receive it if you attend. The church stands on the Busy Corner, 3d and Utica sts., and is open to the public. Come, worship and enjoy the service with us.

The services for the Lord's Day are as follows:

Deacons' and choir prayer service, 10 a.m.; preaching service, 10.30 a.m.; subject of sermon, "In God's Presence."

Bible school, 12 m.

Christian Endeavor, 6 p.m.; leader, Harold Scholp.

Preaching service, 7 p.m.; subject of sermon, "The Second Coming of Christ."

The Pastor will answer the question "Is this war the battle of Armageddon?"

An after meeting will be held in the chapel at the close of the evening service.

At the morning service new members will receive the hand of fellowship and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed.

The Young Men's Bible class has engaged Rev. A. N. Sirrell, pastor of First Baptist church, Auburn, an Irish orator, to deliever a lecture in the church on St. Patrick's night, March 17.

If you are a stranger in the city, come with us and we will do thee good.

If you do not attend Bible school anywhere there is room for you here—classes for old and young, especially men wanted, and then more wanted.

First Congregational Church

Charles Olmstead, Pastor

Mrs. Martha Steward, of Circle No. 7, entertained a large company at her home, 206 W. 3d st., on Tuesday afternoon. Circle No. 10 met on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. J. Witzer, and Circle No 8 held a food sale today in the Reynolds block.

The Boys' Athletic class held a social at the church last evening which was well attended. They are arranging to furnish the basement rooms for a reading parlor and athletic room.

The Woman's Missionary Union will meet next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Lyman Sherman, 114 Leitch st.

The topic for the service tomorrow morning will be, "Lofty Service in a Lowly Place." The theme for the evening will be, "A Plea for the Wanderer."

The prayer meeting topic next Thursday evening will be, "The Place of the Scripture in the Life of the Soul." There was a large number of young people present last Thursday night.

Rev. Harlan Page, of Hardwick, Mass., a college classmate of the pastor, and temporarily at Auburn seminary, spent last Sunday at the parsonage, and on Monday accompanied the pastor to the meeting of Kappa Pit Rho, in Syracuse. He preached at the Sunday evening service.

State Street Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor

At the 10:30 o'clock service Sunday morning, Rev. H. E. Woolever of Syracuse, will be present and preach. Subject, "Making a Man." He will also address the Brotherhood class at 12 m.; subject, "Patriotism." It is desired that every member of the church and congregation shall be present to enjoy this service. The Bible school begins immediately at the close of the preaching service. Classes for all ages. Junior League at 3:30. Epworth League at 6. Preaching service at 7; subject, "Some Duties to Myself." The sermon Sunday evening by the pastor will be the first of a series of three sermons especially adapted to the young people. We will be glad to welcome our friends to any or all of these services. If you have no church home let us share ours with you. Our pews are free, and welcome genuine.

PAUL J. MURRAY GETS VERDICT OF $2500

Not until 3.50 yesterday afternoon did the jury in the case of Paul J. Murray vs. the Lehigh Valley railroad return a verdict, which is for $2500. The action was brought to recover damages for personal injuries on the ground of negligence. The defendant's case was submitted in the morning and occupied but a short time. The defense contended that the Lehigh was in no way to blame for the accident as it happened on the New York Central property. Mr. Cobb, for the defense, in his summing up, declared that the plaintiff as an employe of the Central feared for his position if he brought suit against that company for the injuries he sustained in falling. He denied negligence on the part of the Lehigh or its employes.

Mr. Morehouse for the plaintiff declared that the Lehigh employes were to blame for permitting the coal to remain in a heap between the tracks such as is claimed, and denied that suit was not brought against the Centray by Mr. Murray because of fear of losing his job. The Lehigh Valley was the negligent party, he said. Justice Emerson, denied motions for a non-suit.

MRS. LOIS A. VAN BUREN

Mrs. Lois A. Van Buren, 88, died yesterday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Anna Van Buren, 220 Rochester st.

Mrs. VanB uren was born at Mt. Pleasant and at the age of sixteen married John Van Buren, a grain dealer. For a number of years their home was on a farm on the East River road. Later they moved from there to Oneida st., in this city. Seven children survive Mrs. Van Buren, also three grandchildren, Harvey, Lois and Parker Van Buren of this city.

Mrs. Van Buren was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frannon Gasper, pioneer settlers who came here from Pittsfield in 1800. She was a member of the First M. E. church of this city and was a regular attendant until her death.

The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon from the First M. E. church.

SUFFERED A STROKE

Lem Austen, Jr., an employe of the Victoria Paper Co., suffered a stroke of paralysis while at work at six o'clock this morning.

Austen remarked to his fellow workmen that he felt queer and asked for assistance, but before they could reach him he fell. At 11 o'clock this morning he had not yet regained consciousness. He has usually enjoyed good health and his collapse came as a surprise to those who knew him.

His physician believes he will recover without any bad effects.

HE WALKED HOME

Last night at the home of Edward Wares of Bower's Corner a Pedro party and supper was held. The party included twelve couples who all had a most merry evening. Orin Wares won the booby prize, which was awarded at supper, and after all had thoroughly enjoyed themselves at his expense, he decided to walk home, which he did, a distant of three miles.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. George Palmer of Worth st., is spending sometime with out of town friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William White of N. Third st. are entertaining Miss Albring of Hannibal for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. I. Marsh, formerly of Fulton, has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Petrie, W. First st.

* * *

James Kane of Schuyler st., is seriously ill at the Lee Memorial Hospital, where he underwent an operation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Foster of S. Second st., have had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Distin of Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Van Scoy have as their guest, Mrs. Keller, from out of town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Switzer entertained very delightfully a few friends at their home in Worth st. last evening.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Thompson of West First street has been a guest of her sister at Little Falls.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morgan of Oneida street have been entertaining friends from out of town.

* * *

William Gifford of Fourth st., has been spending a few days with Ira friends.

* * *

Miss Mildred Myers has been entertaining Miss Hattie Myers for a few days.

* * *

The many friends of Mrs. Edna McGee are glad to know that she is improving, even though slightly, from her serious illness.

FREDERIC G. SPENCER RESIGNS FROM BOARD

Mayor Fox received yesterday from Attorney Frederick G. Spencer the latter's resignation as a member of the Board of Public Works. Mr. Spencer's retirement comes as a surprise to the people of this city, and will take effect immediately.

FARM LABORER STOLE FROM HIS EMPLOYER

Yesterday's Oswego Times told of the following story:

"Ingratitude is not crime under the statute but, if it were, it is probable that Albert Poscoso would get the limit of the law in case of his conviction. He is a farm laborer and was employed by Nelson Ward of the town of Granby on his farm. Poscoso had worked all summer at the Ward farm and although there was little to do during the winter Mr. Ward kept the man at work doing chores and odd jobs about the place.

"About two weeks ago Mr. Ward and his family left home for a visit, leaving Poscoso in charge. When they returned they found the house had been ransacked from cellar to atic and many articles had been stolen. The burglar had not spared even the toy bank of the Wards' little son. Here were kept the accumlations of many weeks, amounting to about $7.00. He also stole the eggs from the incubator and took a number of other articles, some of no value except to the family.

"There was no trace of Poscoso and Mr. Ward suspected him. A warrant was sworn out and Poscoso was traced to Combridge, N. Y., where he was placed under arrest.

"Sheriff Buck went Thursday to Cambridge where he secured the prisoner, who is now in the County ail."

GRANGE LENTEN SUPPER NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT

Lower Oswego Falls Grange will not hold its Lenten supper tonight as has been announced, but upon next Saturday, March 13.

To Rent—Rooms; modern; gas. Inquire. 319 Utica st. MC—66

'SPRING IS ON THE WAY
Men's and Ladies'
SPRING GARMENTS
made to order, all work done right here, under my personal supervision. My business has grown by satisfying people.
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CLEANING AND PRESSING
19 S. First St. (over Bush & Smith's)

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
M. J. McDONALD & CO.
Special Sale
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DRESS SKIRTS and WAISTS
75 Beautiful Silk Dresses, latest flare models, all the newest shades, values up to $15, $6.75
50 Handsome Silk Dresses, many clever styles, all sizes and colors, values up to $12.50 . . . $5.00
Black and White Check Skirts, all the latest styles, pockets, braid Trimmed, values up to $5.00 . . $1.98 and $2.98
WAISTS! WAISTS!! WAISTS!!!
Lingerie, Silk and Chiffon Waists, very latest styles, all colors and sizes, values up to $5.00 . . $1.00 to $2.95
DON'T MISS THIS SALE
"New York Shop"
Oneida Street Fulton, N. Y.

HUGO IN CHARGE OF STATE CENSUS

Work of Counting Noses Will Cost Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

Albany, March 6.—It will cost the State of New York nearly half a million of dollars to take an enumeration of its inhabitants, according to the calculations of the secretary of State. The introduction of the Brown-Thorn bill is the last step towards such an enumeration, although it is merely red tape since the Constitution of the State provides that there shall be an enumeration this year. It is estimated that the work will be commenced by the first of May and that it will have been completed by July 1.

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo is to have general supervision over the work of finding outh ow many men, women and children there are in the Empire State. He is empowered, however, to designate a clerk or a deputy in his department to do the actual work of adding up the long colums which are expected to show that enormous strides have been taken in the populating of the State. He is also empowered to temporarily employ such clerks as he deems advisable to facilitate the work of compiling the census.

"We will start this work just as soon as the legislature gives us the authority to do so," said Secretary Hugo today." There is considerable ground work to be laid out before we can get the actual counting of the inhabitants and to do this will necessarily take up considerable time. The members of the legislature have been informed that it is highly important that early action is taken on the Brown-Thorn bill which was drawn to cover the enumeration work at hand."

The fact that Senator Elon R. Brown, majority leader in the upper house is the sponsor for the enumeration measure in the senate marks it at once as an administration measure and assures its speedy passage.

Even though the bill should not pass, the enumeration would be taken, notwithstanding. In 1905 a law was pased which provided for an enumeration in the year 1915 and that such enumeration should be completed during the months of May and June. The last enumeration took an equal space of time to complete in 1905.

One of the important features which will result very likely when the count has been made is a change in the make up of the senate and assembly of the State. Representatives are based upon the population, a certain number of representatives are provided for by law to act for a designated number of inhabitants.

With the State Constitutional Convention on in full swing, the importance of the taking of the enumeration this year is obviously opportune. It is within the province of the delegates to the constitution in question to alter the Constitution in any manner agreed upon; it may be the basis of legislature representation may be made smaller. Such a step has been more than casually hinted at.

The working of counting the population of the State will start simultaneously in every election district of the State. An enumeration supervisor is to be appointed in each such district and in the larger cities it may be that one will be appointed for each block if it is deemed advisable. One chief enumerator is to be appointed for the counties of the Bronx, New York, Kings, Qeens and Erie. The salary of each enumeration supervisor is to be $500, while the chief enumeration supervisors are to receive $2,500 except in Erie county where the salary will be $2,000.

Interpreters in New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady and other cities where there is a large percentage of foreigners are to be employed.

BALDWINSVILLE PAYS $35 PER LAMP A YEAR

The question of a new lighting system for Baldwinsville will be voted upon at the charter election March 16. The present contract expires June 1.

It was five years ago when the trustees first determined to establish a system of arc lighting and at that time the proposition was submitted to the people and carried by a large majority. Since then many changes have been made until now there are sixty-six arc lights in use.

In accordance with the present system, the village pays the Seneca River Power company $4,930 annually for furnishing these lamps. Now, however, the board believes that under a new system of using 150 large tungsten incandescent lamps the streets may be far better lighted at a slightly larger expense. These new lamps, if adopted, will furnish light from dusk to dawn at a cost of $35 per lamp per year, making a total expenditure of $5,250 per year.

MEHEGAN BROS. CO. MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

Mehegan Bros. Co. are now making extensive improvements on their storage cellar and workshop. the cellar floor is being made of concrete all the way out under the sidewalk and concrete retaining walls are being built all around the new addition. An opening will be built in the sidewalk with a trap door so that all piping supplies and heavy material may be placed in the storeroom without carrying it through the store. The store front and sidewalk will be later improced and made uptodate in design and appearance.

Hot wells, Tex., Mar. 6.—The St. Louis Cardinals' squad went through two snappy workouts today. The diamond was completely dried out and in lamost perfect shape.

M'GRAW'S MIND NOT MADE UP

He Finds It Hard to Decide In Texas Upon the Exchanges to Be Made

Marlin, Tex., Mar. 6.—Only half of the Giants' squad were out for practice today, the rest of the team being in Dallas where they "officially" open the season with that club this afternoon. A game with the Texans is also booked for tomorrow. McGraw will decide today or tomorrow what players he will give for Pitcher Perritt, obtained from St. Louis.

* * *

Savannah, Ga., Mar. 6.—Manager Donovan of the Yankees is awaiting the arrival of Joe Kelly and the squad of battery men who have been at Hot Springs.

* * *

Hot Springs, Ark. Mar. 6.—The first squad of Red Sox players reached training camp early today. The remainder will be here in time to start real work Monday.

* * *

Macon, Ga., Mar. 6.—With the exception of Hughes and James all the Braves are now in camp. The former is slated to register tomorrow morniig, but mystery still shrouds the whereabouts of the big spitball pitcher.

Manager Stallings gave his men two strenuous workouts today.

* * *

Augusta, Ga. Mar. 6.—A dismal downpour that lasted through most of the night had made necessary the postponement of any further outdoor work in the iPttsburg Federals training camp until early next week.

* * *

Chicago, Mar. 6.—Three carloads of Federal league players among them being twelve Newarks commanded by Manager George Stovall, and 28 Whales under the direction of Joe Tinker, left this morning for the South. The Whales will go to Shreveport, La., and the Newarks to Marshall, Tex., to train.

* * *

Los Angeles, Mar. 6.—Klepfer and Jasper will pitch in the Chicago White Sox game with Los Angeles today. The Rowland squad cut out morning drill for the day and was ordered to report for work at noon.

* * *

Tampa, Fla., Mar. 6.—Jimmie Archer has been appointed manager of the Chicago Cub team which will play the Phillies at St. ePtersburg Monday. The Cubs limbered up on the high spots in the ball yard early today and will play a seven inning game between themselves later.

* * *

Houston, Tex., Mar. 6.—For the first time since the St. Louis Browns pitched tent in Texas the sun came out in full bloom today. Jim Austin directed thec ourse of one side of the team's practice.

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

Willie Ritchie declares that he feels in his heart that he will beat Freddie Welsh when they meet in New Yor.d Sport item.

* * *

Willie Ritchie has a hunch,
That he packs a winning punch.
Now, if Willie's hunch is right,
He will win next Thursday night;
But sometimes the way of hunches
Are as strange as that of punches.

* * *

Fake interviews:

George Stallings—The Braves will never win another world's series.

Jack Johnson—I'm going back to the United States and fight them all—even the government.

* * *

The grandmothers are being resurrected again for demise again next month—baseball.

* * *

Despite the balmy weather in the South, several Giants have the chills. They are afraid they will have to go to St. Louis in exchange for Pitcher Perritt.

PEACE WITH HONOR

It was Saturday night, and the rival butchers were shouting against each other.

"'Ere's a piece of beef," shouted one; "any price yer like. No war prices here."

The other was equal to the occasion.

"Come 'ere," he shouted. "Don't 'ave piste at any price; have piece with honor."—Tit-Bits.

HOW COLONEL GOT THE JOB

The first intimation that I was to be ordered to Panama for duty in connection with the Canal came to me on the morning of Feruary 18, 1907, in the form of a telephone message from the Secretary of War, William H. Taft, saying he desired to see me. In compliance with this message I called upon him at once. He catechised me about the localities where I had served, the character of the duties in which I had been engaged since graduation from the Military Academy, and also concerning my anteeedents. He then informed me that the President had decided to accept the resignation of Mr. John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Canal, and had concluded to turn the work over to the corps of engineers, United States army. He had just returned from the White House with General Mackenzie, chief of engineers, where, after discussing this question with the President, they had recommended me for the position of chief engineer. He could not assure me I would be selected, but I probably would be summoned to the White House that evening and should be prepared for such a call. In the meantime nothing was to be said concerning the matter to any one.

In the course of the evening a call came from the White House, and at 8.45 I reported there to President Roosevelt. He stated that he had sent for me to talk over some matters in connection with the Panama Canal. Expressing great regret that he found it necessary to make a change in the management of affairs on the Isthmus, he said he had concluded to accept Mr Stevens' resignation, since no other course was open to him. He considered any change in the administrative head of a work unfortunate, for it always unsettled the force and resulted in delays, and this was especially so with the work on the Isthmus. He was very desirous of having the Canal built as expediously as possible, and in order to avoid upsets and delays from similar causes in the future, he had decided to place the work in the hands of army engineers, thereby securing continuity of direction by putting in charge persons who would be obliged to remain.—From "The Building of the Panama Canal," by Colonel George W. Goethals, in the March Scribner.

SYRACUSE MARKETS

Vegetables	
Beans, per bu	2.75
Beets, per bu	30-35
Cabbage, per doz	25-35
Cabbage, red	35-55
Carrots, per bu	30-35
Celery, per doz	35-50
Endives, a doz	20
Lettuce, leaf, per doz	8-12
Parsnip, per bu	50-60
Parsley, per doz	40-45
Onions, per bu	60-70
Silver Skin onions, per bu	40-50
Potatoes, per bu	35-50
Pumpkins, each	05
Turnips, per bu	30-35
Miscellaneous	
Honey, per qt	50
Maple Syrup, per gal	1.00-1.25
Popcorn, per bu	1.00-1.25
Pork, dressed, per lb	9-11
Beef, dressed, per lb	11-12
Veal, dressed	14-15
Farmyard and Dairy	
Turkey, per lb	20
dod ressedfi per lb	32-35
Fowls, live, per lb, in craes	14-16
do dressedfi per lb	24-25
Springers, live, per lb., single	15-17
do dressed, per lb	24-25
Geese, live, per lb	15-17
do dressed, per lb	23-25
Ducks, live, per lb	15-17
do dressed, per lb	24-25
Guinea hens, per lb	15-17
Pigeons, per pair	25-50
Rabbits, live, per pair	75-1.00
do dressed, per lb	15-20
Eggs, current receipts, per doz	35-38
Duck eggs, doz	45-48
Dairy butter, per lb	34-36

Those You Know

The Afternoon Literary club will meet on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. M N. Baldwin.

* * *

The Current Events club will meet on Monday evening at the State street church parsonage. It will be ladies' night, with Mrs. G. W. Braun and Mrs. L. M. Kesler as leaders.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Currier and daughter Veronica, entertained at their Schuyler st. home, last evening. The following were guests: H. Battles Miss E. Burleigh, Miss Ruth Burleigh, Miss Agnes Atwood and W. Parker. Games and music were enjoyed, after which a dainty luncheon was served.

Hard to Choose.

"Why can't she make a choice between her suitors?"

"Well, one of them is a press agent. His language is very attractive. But the other is a traveling salesman, and he treats her as if she were a big buyer."—Kansas City Journal.

Let us do what honor demands.—Racine.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

LOST—Gold spectecles in business section of Fulton or between there and W. B. Howard's on Whitaker Road. Evelyn C. Howard, Phone 7514. 65

Found.—A small pocketbook and chain, near 409 W. 1st st. iquire 409 W. 1st st. 66c

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
MONDAY, MARCH 7th—
BENEFIT OF MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA
"THE BELLS"
Great Dramatic Success played for 40 years by Henry Irving, in 4 parts—and 5 other reels

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OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

SPRING TIME'S COMING, SO IS MOVING TIME

412 Broadway—Double house. Every convenience.....$3900
112 West 3d St.—Two family flat. Good investment;.....$3000
520 Buffalo St.—Two family. Fine condition;.....$2300
208 Utica St.—Location makes it very desirable for room renting. .....Special price
831 Emery St.—9 rooms; good barn; all kinds of fruit $2500
554 So. 6th St.—Large house, nearly new, near Nestle Food....$1500
479 So. 7th St.—For a teamster. Large house; extra good barn $2400
315 Seneca St.—Near down town and a good house for.....$2250
213 West 5th St.—Near business section; good house and lot; $1500
256 West 9th St.—An extra good house, large veranda; lot 4x8, $1650
Birdsall Block—On Second St. and Patterson Block on Oneida St. Both good investments.
Rooming House.—14 rooms furnished and flat for family to live in. Long lease and reasonable rent.....$400
WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc., Fulton, N.Y.

THE QUIRK
TODAY—"COVETED HERITAGE"
"PATHE No. 17" and OTHERS
Matinee, 5c; Night 5c—10c.
MONDAY—FEATURE PHOTO PLAYS
Mat. 5c. Night: Bal., 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
Onyx Bowling Club Benefit postponed until Thursday. March 11
TUESDAY—"The Adventures of A Boy Scout"
Afternoon and Night
BENEFIT FULTON BOY SCOUT CAMPS
Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

¶ We make the Richest and Most Sanitary Ice Cream in the city.
¶ Our Fountain Products are unequalled.
¶ Pure Home-Made Fruit Syrups.
¶ Highest Quality of Hot Drinks: George Washington Coffee, Lipton Tea, Huyler and Runkel's Cocoa and Chocolate.
FRESH HUYLER AND NUNNALLY'S CANDIES
Phone 80 THE ONYX First Street

GEORGE WASHINGTON
WAS FIRST IN WAR
WAS FIRST IN PEACE
ABOUT 65 DAYS AGO
The Fulton Evening Times
Was the First Really Daily Newspaper published in the only city of its size in the Empire State, which at that time did not have "A Herald of Progress"—A Daily Paper.
TODAY
The Fulton Evening Times
Is the Paper succeeding all others in the Hearts of the People of Fulton Because The Evening Times is a Clean Paper, devoid of advertisements of an objectionable nature, and takes Fulton out of the "Hoss Car Line" and places her on the "Motor Truck Line".

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

New York, Mar. 6.—At last accounts, the British fighting the Germans in German East Africa from Uganda were being led by a Long Islander, Reilly, the cop.

W. J. Reilly, formerly of New York, is the chief of police of Uganda, a British African possession adjoining German East Africa. Reilly turned his native police into soldiers and with them invaded the enemy's territory, fighting a twelve-hour battle in which the British lost seven and the Germans one hundred dead and many wounded, according to a letter from Reilly received here by J. C. Hamment.

Here's what Reilly writes to his friend:

"Just come through a twelve hours' fight. Five machine guns and one cannon playing on us all day. I had only seven casualties, as I was beautifully entrenched. The Germans attacked us at dawn and had twice our number. Our ammunition ran out (some of my men fired 300 rounds) and we had to retire when night set in. The funny thing was that the Germans also retired and left a cannon behind them. As we were fighting in their country, the natives told them that we had retired and they came back next morning and occupied our position.

"I had some narrow escapes, as I was in charge, and had to keep running around. It was my first independent command and things turned out well. We are still in their territory and are going to attack them in two days. We hope to give them a thorough licking, but of course, we will be doing the attacking this time and will have more casualties. We killed nearly one hundred of the enemy and the wounded were in scores all around. The German commander was wounded in the calf and we also killed the man who was working the big gun."

Hemment first met Chief Reilly when he went to Africa with Paul Rainey to photograph elephants and lions for the moving pictures. A year ago last October Reilly came to New York to visit his sister in Flushing, Long Island.

A mighty man is Reilly. He fights lions single-handed and gets away with them. When Theodore Roosevelt made his African hunting trip, he became a warm friend of the big Long Islander, whom the natives of his province treat as if he were the real ruler of British Uganda.

Reilly's letter was written on January 12. It's a long way from Uganda to New York. Hemment has not heard anything further from the chief. He is pretty sure that if Reilly and his men won the next skirmish mentioned in the letter, he will learn of it in due time through another letter from his friend. If he does not hear, says Hemment, it will be because another intrepid Irishman has earned the Victoria Cross without knowing it and the name of J. Reilly has been added to the long lists published weekly in London under the caption: "The Roll of Honor."

A scrimmage of the sort described by Reilly would hardly get a line in the war news. But Reilly's men are fighting with the same zeal and the same deadly purpose as in bloody Flanders and Poland. It may be long before the news of the battle reaches New York. It depends on Reilly.

German East Africa joins Uganda and when the King, Kaiser, President and Czar let loose the dogs of war in Europe, it was not long before they were barking over in Africa. By way of Mombassa and Zanzibar the news spread to the interior and erstwhile friends were bidden to be up and at each other's throats.

The military force of Uganda comprises the force of Askaris the Chief has under him. Policemen is the name in English for the Askaris, 300 of them, all of them of the tribe of Uganda, who wear their puttees on their bare legs.

But Reilly had taught them to fight hand foot as they do in Ulster. He had taught them the use of guns and revolvers and banished from their hearts fear of the big game of the jungle and veldt. The Germans have real soldiers over there, but Chief Reilly wasn't a bit dismayed. Overnight he made soldiers of his policemen and the next day marched forty miles to meet the foe on his own territory.

It wasn't much of a fight, as Reilly might put it. Not much of one as we hear of battles in bloody Flanders and Poland. Only twelve hours of fighting in the trenches. Only 100 Germans killed and scores wounded. Only seven casualties on the side of Reilly and his Askaris and the Germans had one cannon and five machine guns.

The baseball magnates would go into bankruptcy in a month if they attempted to put into force the $2 admission that Joe Lannin, owner of the Red Sox, predicted in case the baseball war continued.

A $2 admission price would be equivalant to a hold up. The fans wouldn't stand for it—not for a single day. The magnates right now tax the fans a mighty stiff price and any attempt to boost it would mean a boycott of the ball parks.

Lannin, if quoted correctly, seems to have the idea that the fans ought to be forced to pay for the cost of warfare that is the faults of the magnates only. Such an idea is absurd in the extreme.

If the organized baseball magnates are suffering such heavy losses because of this warfare, it's about time for them to make peace—and make it in a hurry. Just because they are too bull-headed to patch up a truce with the Feds is no reason why the fans should suffer, and the fans won't.

The scale of prices at the big league parks, if changed at all, should be downward—not upward. The usual range of prices is from 50 cents to $1.25. Some of those 50-cent seats are not worth the price. They are too far removed from the central scene of action.

Some years ago, most of the parks in the country had from 3,000 to 7,000 twenty-five-cent seats. But the magnates, in recent years, became greedy. They reduced the 25-cent area to the lowest possible minimum and now are selling many of the old time 25-cent seats for double the former price.

A revolution will come some day in baseball and when it does the admission prices to the big league parks will be decreased. The $1 and $1.25 seats will be a thing of the past. The best seats will be had for 50 or 75 cents and there will be thousands of 25-cent seats where there are only hundreds now. And some of those 25-cent seats will be the seats that command 75 cents now.

The reduction will come when the magnates get together and decide to pay a ball player in proportion to his worth—about $3,000 a year for the greatest stars, and from $1,000 to $2,000 for ordinary ball players who now are drawing down war time salaries that range from $3,000 to $8,000 a year.

Walter Johnson, who probably couldn't earn more than $1,800 or $2,000 in twelve months' work of eight hours a day, at any other occupation, gets from $12,500 to $15,000 for working about 80 hours—ten full working days—in a year. And the "work" that he does is health giving work and the kind of "work" that is play for the rank and file of civilians.

It's the fans who pay Johnson, Mathewson, Cobb, Speaker, Collins and the others the big salaries that they get for the little "work" that they do. They've paid it for years without protest, but the remarks of Lannin about boosting the price to $2 changes the aspect of things.

The fans are beginning to conclude that the salaries that they (the fans) pay to ball players is all out of proportion to the worth of those ball players and some of these days they will balk at the prices. And then the magnates will have to use the pruning knife on their salary lists and pay the ball players a good living wage—not a millionaire's ransom.

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

The baseball recruit's plaint:
"I wish I could keep on hitting the hay
And not go out to the ball park today—
The paces I've gone through have made me sore:
I'm no Oliver Twist crying for more.

* * *

A New York scribe suggests that the Yankees be called the Janitors because they are nearly always in the cellar.

* * *

Minnesota's biggest pugilistic days," says a writer,
Will be celebrated in Hudson, Miss."

* * *

Fake interviews: "I am going to quit fighting Americans and will go home, enlist, and fight Germans."—Freddie Welsh.

* * *

Getting into Mexico didn't bother Jack Johnson half as much as "How will I get out with that $30,000?"

AN EASY GOING SENTINEL.

Such a Little Thing as the Password Didn't Bother Him.

An interesting picture of the confusion that attended the anti-Austrian demonstrations in Milan in 1848 is given in "Memories of Youth," by Signor Giovanni Visconti Venosta.

Very early in the morning, says the author, after several hours of heavy sleep in a hammock in an anteroom of Garnier college I descended into the street and ran into some people who, with tricolored shawls across their shoulders, were giving orders in the name of the committee of defense. They were trying to discipline the revolution. Falling into their hands, I was stationed as a sentinel at a useless barricade that shut off Via Durini from the Verziere. The commander, having inspected my pistols and perhaps having found them not murderous enough, placed in my hands a fencing foil. Then he gave me the countersign, "Papa Pio."

A little while afterward another chief came along, who re-enforced the post and gave me as a companion a good old man who was armed with an antique lance. I told him the countersign, and we soon became friends.

A patrol appeared. "Halt!" cried the old man. "The countersign?"

"Concordia, coraggio," replied the captain of the patrol.

"Truly," replied my companion, "the countersign is something else. However, we are all Italians, so pass on."

Anvils Date Back of History.

The anvil was known in the earliest times, being spoken of in the Bible, the prophet Isaiah saying (chapter 47, verse 7), "So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothetb with the hammer, him that smiteth the anvil." It is not known who first used it, but of course the anvil of antiquity was unlike that of today as perfected by modern workmanship. The anvil still used in the orient, however, is a boot shaped piece of metal inserted in a section of oak or walnut log. Larger or smaller it is used by tinsmiths, shoemakers, silversmiths and blacksmiths. The anvils used in this country are commonly made of cast iron faced with steel and are of parallelopiped form, with a steel cone or beak at one end and a "handy hole" for inserting chisel or other tools at the other end.—Boston Globe.

The Crimean War.

The Crimean war was in 1853-56 between Russia on one side and Turkey, France, Great Britain and Sardinia, as allies, on the other side. It was called the Crimean war because it was mainly fought in the Crimean peninsula. It arose through the demand of Russia for a protectorate over the Greek subjects of the sultan and was closed and its issues decided by the treaty of Paris March 30, 1856. By this treaty Sebastopol, which had been captured, was restored to Russia, Russia abandoned her claim as to Christians in Turkey and the Black sea was neutralized.

Lost It.

"There is a good deal of talk about the English being slow to appreciate a joke," said Marshall P. Wilder once. "I have not found that to be the case at all, although one Englishman did come to me for an explanation after I had made the remark that 'I dreamed one night that I was dead, but it was so hot that I woke up.'

"'I beg your pardon, Mr. Wilder,' he said, 'but it must be deuced hot in your country.'"

SCOTLAND'S PALLADIUM.

A Famous Piece of Artillery Is Ancient Mons Meg.

In the most honorable location in the Argyll battery of Edinburgh castle is a huge piece of ancient artillery which is known as Mons Meg. This old fashioned piece of ordnance is held in the highest esteem by the Scottish people; in fact, it holds a position in their hearts similar to our feelings toward our own Liberty bell.

Mons Meg was made at Mons, Belgium, about the year 1503, by order of James IV., and was named Meg in honor of his wife, Margaret Tudor, the daughter of Henry VII. Its great bulk and weight rendered it almost worthless in those days of hand to hand conflicts. However, it was used on special occasions to help celebrate national events. In the reports of the financial transactions of the times may be found charges for "grease for Meg's mouth" (this was used to increase the loudness of the report), ribbons to deck her carriage and pipes to be played before her when accompanying the Scottish army on an expedition. After the union in 1707 the people feared that the "odious surrender of national independence" would be consummated by the removal of Mons Meg to England. In 1757 the piece was removed to Woolwich, but it was restored to Scotland in 1828, "to quiet the people."

Although only a mere mass of rusty iron, it is revered by the people today and is always decorated with thistle and other flowers on anniversary days. In processions it has always had the place of honor, but recently it was decided that it was dangerous to submit it to the shock of cartage, and now it looks down from its resting place over the great Scot city.—Chicago Herald.

FORCES OF NATURE.

Soft Their Touch, but Constant and Effective Their Work.

What adds to the wonder of the earth's grist is that the millstones that did the work and are still doing it are the gentle forces that career above our heads—the sunbeam, the cloud, the air, the frost. The rain's gentle fall, the air's velvet touch, the sun's noiseless rays, the frost's exquisite crystals, these combined are the agents that crush the rocks, pulverise the mountains and transform continents of sterile granite into a world of fertile soil.

It is as if baby fingers did the work of powder and dynamite. Give the clouds and the sunbeams time enough and the Alps and the Andes disappear before them or are transformed into plains where corn may grow and cattle graze.

The snow falls as lightly as down and lies almost as lightly, yet the crags tumble beneath it; compacted by gravity, out of it grew the tremendous ice sheet that ground off the mountain summits, that scooped out lakes and valleys and modeled our northern landscapes as the sculptor his clay image.—John Burroughs.

The Gatling Gun.

Richard Jordan Gatling, the inventor of the gun bearing his name, was a native of Hertford county, N. C., where he was born in 1818. The Gatling gun was not used to any extent during the war between the states, a dozen or so being employed by Butler on the James river. The invention was not made fairly practical until 1865, when the gun was adopted into the United States service.

MINUTES IN MANHATTAN

By Gotham Knickerbocker

International News Service Special Dispatch

New York, Mar. 6.—The proposal, once made, whether in jest or earnest has never been determined, to change the name of Arkansas, never drew from the late fire-eating Jefferson Davis, of that sovereign state, a more bitter and denunciatory protest, than the suggestion that the New York marriage bureau be moved from historic City Hall to the newer and more ornate Municipal Building, has evoked from Alderman John J. ("Happy Jack") Riordan.

Somebody or something, most likely it was a newspaper, made the assertion that the dark and dismal basement of the old City Hall was not a cheerful and fitting place for the abode of Hymen. Since Father Knickerbocker, it pointed out, has a brand new skyscraper for his very own, with plenty of bright and airy rooms, it would be more appropriate to have the "Marriage Mart" in the new quarters.

Some of the Aldermen agreed that this was so. But not all of them. The notable exception was "Happy Jack" Riordan, of the Twentieth Assembly District.

It is a foregone conclusion that the fight in the Board of Aldermen over the doing away of the Marriage Bureau in the City Hall will be one of the liveliest ever held.

At present the bureau is conducted by two men designated by the City Clerk. But to perform the ceremony they must have an Alderman, so "Happy Jack" is called in. In Brooklyn and the other boroughs the Aldermen find marrying couples profitable, and the attempt to take it away from them undoubtedly will be bitterly resented.

Those in charge of the "Marriage Bureau" are not permitted to ask for fees. The rule is that they must state that any money given for services or for certificates of marriage must be given voluntarily. However, the marriage certificates are so beautifully gotten up with gilt and plastered with huge impressive seals that they are sure to loosen the purse of any happy bridegroom.

No clergyman in the United States, probably, has to his credit having joined in wedlock half as many people as "Happy Jack." That is one reason he has so many friends.

Not only in his own district, which he has represented for ten years, but all over the greater city, Riordan is known as "Happy Jack." From morning until night he can be found in the chapel in the basement of the City Hall, ready to join all comers in holy matrimony with the tie that binds.

One of the reasons urged by those who want to move the Marriage Bureau is that the basement of the City Hall is dark and dismal. But another reason urged is the allegation that the Aldermen who hang around the City Hall for the purpose of performing marriages, do so for the purpose of making their living that way and hold up the bridegrooms for high fees, humiliating them before their brides if they fail to produce a dignified sum for the official.

This is indignantly denied by Riordan. He says he marries people for the love he bears his fellow man, that he takes whatever fee is offered and had joined many men and women for no fee at all.

Kiss the brides? —No. "Happy Jack" doesn't have to. All that is necessary for the blissful couple who have been made man and wife is to have one of "Happy Jack's" wonderful smiles bestowed upon them. It is his smile that has won for him the cognomen of "Happy Jack." It is one of those kindly, fatherly smiles that once received is never forgotten.

Right here at the urgent request of "Happy Jack" himself let it be denied once and for all that he ever was a hack driver, as has been erroneously stated in public print on several occasions. Not that he cares anything about it nor would he be ashamed of it were it true. But "Happy Jack" is emphatic in his denial.

"I don't care what anybody says about me," he declares, "but let's have the truth. I never drove a hack in my life. I drove a coach for years, but never a hack. And I drove for some of the best stables in New York, too. I drove to funerals and I took calls from the stables where I was employed. But I never in all my life picked up a fare on the street. That's what hacking is. No one can say truthfully that I ever hacked."

"It was almost ten years ago that "Happy Jack" became an Alderman, and he has been re-elected again and again. If he has his say about it he is going to continue to be Alderman as long as he lives, and if his friends continue to increase as they have been there is little doubt about his having his way.

"It's the best job I ever had," he says without hesitation, "and I ought to know, because I have worked at everything. I gave up driving a coach to become a gas inspector, and that's what I was doing when I was first elected Alderman."

TO REVISE METHODS OF AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Entirely New Plan of Revision Proposed by Commission.

A movement has been launched by the committee on the federal constitution for a revision of methods of amending the constitution of the United States that will make it easier to secure needed amendments in the future. A resolution embodying the committee's plan was recently introduced in congress by Representative Bryan of Washington. A two-thirds vote in both houses of congress and ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures will be necessary to the adaption of this resolution.

The changes provided for in the resolution would reduce the vote by which congress proposes amendments to the constitution from two-thirds to a simple majority and of the number of the state legislatures required for the ratification of amendments from three-fourths to two-thirds. In addition to this an entirely new plan of revising the constitution is proposed.

This new plan calls for the submission to the voters every twenty years of the question whether a convention shall be called to propose amendments to the constitution, and when decided in the affirmative delegates are chosen and the convention assembled on the 4th of March two years afterward, while amendments proposed by the convention are voted on at the ensuing presidential election, a two-thirds vote being required for ratification. This plan is almost identical with the convention system of amending state constitutions as followed in New York and other states.

The committee believes that the present method of amending the constitution is outworn and unworkable and that if the constitution is in the future to be adapted to changing social and political needs a more liberal method of amendment must be adopted. It is claimed in behalf of the plan that it requires full deliberation, does not encroach on the rights of the states

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
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Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Bowser's Dead Friend

He Comes Back to Earth in the Form of a Dog.

By M. QUAD.

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Mr. Bowser smoked and read.

Then he chucked the paper away and talked to the cat.

Then he hummed the air of a song.

Then he looked at the clock.

Then he rose up and stretched and yawned.

What he would have done next cannot be told, as the mournful howl of a dog came from the street to cause Mrs. Bowser to exclaim:

"Mercy on me, but go out and drive that beast away!"

"By George, but that's a curious coincidence!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he got up. "It was only this afternoon that I was reading a long article on transmigration, and here a dog comes howling in front of my door."

"I don't see any curious coincidence about it," replied Mrs. Bowser. "If you had been reading a long article about Noah and his ark the dog would have come just the same. Please go out and club him away."

"I'll do nothing of the sort. How can we tell that the soul of some of our dead friends has not passed into that dog and returned to the earth again?"

"Nonsense!"

"You may sneer and sneer, but there are thousands who believe in transmigration. I'm almost a believer myself.



THERE WAS A MIXUP FOR A FEW SECONDS.

Hear that howl? There's something about it to remind me of the voice of some one who I have known. I won't do any driving away until I've had a look at the animal."

Mr. Bowser put on his hat and passed out. The dog sat at the gate and was getting ready for another howl but choked it off into a whine as the door opened. As no clubs were thrown or cuss words used he made bold to jump the fence and enter the yard. He was a long, lank, ill used bobtailed dog who had evidently cut loose from home and was freelancing around the country. Mr. Bowser was about to utter a yell and scare the canine out of a year's growth when Mrs. Bowser spoiled it all by opening the door and demanding:

"Well, why don't you drive him away, or has he turned out to be an old friend of yours?"

Mr. Bowser snapped his fingers, and as the dog came trotting up the steps he was ushered into the hall and through to the sitting room. The family cat was lying under a chair and seemed asleep, but it didn't take her over the thousandth part of a second to wake up and fight on that intruder. There was a mixup for a few seconds, during which Mrs. Bowser ran upstairs. Mr. Bowser got a chair, and cat and dog rolled over each other on the floor. Then the cat flew upstairs after Mrs. Bowser, and the dog sat down and looked at Mr. Bowser and waited for further instructions.

"What on earth did you do that for?" called Mrs. Bowser from the head of the stairs.

"Because I'm going to give this dog a show," answered Mr. Bowser. "I'm going to give him something to eat and then study him."

It happened to be the cook's night off or there would have been a riot in the kitchen. As it was, Mr. Bowser cleared the pantry for the dog, and when there was nothing more to eat he returned to the sitting room. Mrs. Bowser came down just then to say:

"I never heard of such a silly thing in all my life. Why don't you turn him out?"

"Let me tell you something," replied Mr. Bowser. "There's a familiar look about that dog's face. There's an expression about the mouth which awakens a memory. Say, now, but just as true as you live one of the best friends I ever knew had just such an expression! Upon my word, I believe the soul of Will Baker, who died two years ago, has passed into this dog."

"Then it had better pass out again. I'll open the door and you jump at him."

"I'll do nothing of the kind. That expression almost clinches my belief in transmigration. Suppose it should be the soul of my friend come back to earth again? See him look at me! Why, woman, that dog seems to understand every word I say!"

"Well, you can talk over old times with him, and I'll go upstairs," replied Mrs. Bowser. "If he suddenly runs mad and bites you don't blame any one but yourself."

"He's queer, mighty queer," mused Mr. Bowser after a long study of the dog's face. "That is Will Baker's mouth to a dot. If he comes back to earth in the form of a dog I'll not go back on him. A dog can't talk, but if this is poor Will there ought to be some way of making sure of it. Doggie"—

The dog didn't wait for him to finish. He lifted his head and indulged in a long drawn howl which made things rattle.

"For heaven's sake, but what is going on down there?" shouted Mrs. Bowser.

"The dog howled. I was going to ask him if the soul of Will Baker had returned to earth in this form when he"—

There was another howl. It was louder and longer than the other, and there was something so uncanny about it that Mr. Bowser found chills racing up and down his back. He determined to turn the soul of Will Baker into the street forthwith, but he instantly discovered an obstruction in his path. The soul objected—that is, the dog stood firmly planted on his feet before him and not only howled again, but finished up with a menacing growl and a vigorous scratching of the carpet with all four feet.

"What is it now?" shouted Mrs. Bowser.

"The blame cur won't let me move! I believe he's going mad! You'd better open a front window and yell for the police!"

"We don't want to arouse the whole neighborhood and have them laughing at you. If that's the soul of your dearest friend he'll go out if you'll ask him to. Is the expression of the mouth the same as it was?"

"It's a heap worse! Can't you slip down and open the front door?"

Mrs. Bowser said she'd try it, but she didn't. The dog decided to take a view of the second story and made a start. She heard him coming and had just time to reach her bedroom and shut the door when he banged against it. He tore around for a minute or two and then got downstairs and drove Mr. Bowser on to the lounge and stood before him and growled and chuckled and gurgled in a way to freeze the blood. It was evident that the soul of Will Baker had shut his eyes and felt his helplessness when the family cat came to his rescue. She had been licked in the fight, but she had been taken by surprise and hadn't a fair show. Burning to recover her lost laurels after hiding for fifteen minutes under the bed, she had sneaked downstairs, and all of a sudden she landed on the dog's back. The soul of Mr. Bowser's old chum was both pained and surprised at the sharpness of her teeth and the length of her claws. He made two turns around the sitting room, three around the parlor, and then there was a smash, a crash and a howl. With the cat clinging to his back and putting in ten hours a day the dog had taken a header through a parlor window, and the Bowsers were saved.

"And this," said Mrs. Bowser as she got downstairs and found Mr. Bowser pale faced and trembling and his knees bending under him—"this is transmigration, is it?"

"I thought—I thought"— he stammered, but she pointed to the broken window and interrupted:

"Yes, I know, and that's the result of it! You'd better let souls and dogs and transmigration alone and find some boards to nail over it till tomorrow!"

Mr. Bowser tried to work up a bluff and save his dignity, but it was a vain effort. There was a feeling as if a cold iron was being moved up and down his spine, and the wabble of his knees took his breath away.

Unfair.

Jinkers — No use talking; there's something wrong with civilization. Things must be reformed. Patience has ceased to be a virtue.

Blinkers—What's happened?

Jinkers—Here I'm assessed $1 dog tax for a miserable little two cent cur that my boy picked up somewhere, while my rich neighbor with a $500 thoroughbred does not have to pay a penny more.—New York Weekly.

Explaining an Escape.

"Were you ever among cannibals?" asked Miss Silligal.

"Yes," replied the constant traveler.

"And they didn't have you for dinner?"

"Certainly not! Let me see, I met some cannibals just before Easter."

"Oh, I see. How lucky for you that you met them during Lent!"—Washington Star.

Chip.

"Women are the spice of life."

"That's the time you said something."

"And life without spice would be"—

"Spice? I thought you said spice!" replied the man whose wife had found a poker chip in his pocket.—Houston Post.

He'd Raise Them.

Mathematical Professor—How do you make V equal X?

Sporty Spade — If I only knew I wouldn't be broke so often.—St. Louis Republic.

He Didn't Go to Lovers' Lane.

"In the gloaming, oh, my darling,
Meet me, sure, 'twixt eight and nine!"
Was the message that she sent me,
And I shouted, "This is fine!"
But at midnight I was frantic.
Vainly I looked for her face.
I went hunting for the gloaming—
Blessed if I could find the place!
Philadelphia Ledger.

A Rapid Calculation Trick.

By means of a simple arrangement of numbers a calculation can be made which will easily puzzle any unsuspecting person. If the two numbers 41,096 and 83 be written out in multiplication form very few will endeavor to write down the answer directly without first going through the regular work. By placing the 3 in front of the 4 and the 8 back of the 6 the answer is obtained at once, thus: 41,096x83 equals 3,410,968. A larger number which can be treated in the same way is the following: 4,109,589,041,096x83 equals 341,095,890,410,968.—Popular Mechanics.

Too Generous.

"Do you like Miss Prattle?"

"Yes, she's so generous. Never keeps anything to herself and is always ready to give away even her best friend."—London Tit-Bits.

Literally.

"There are many methods of punishing naughty children."

"Yes, but spanking takes the palm."—London Punch.

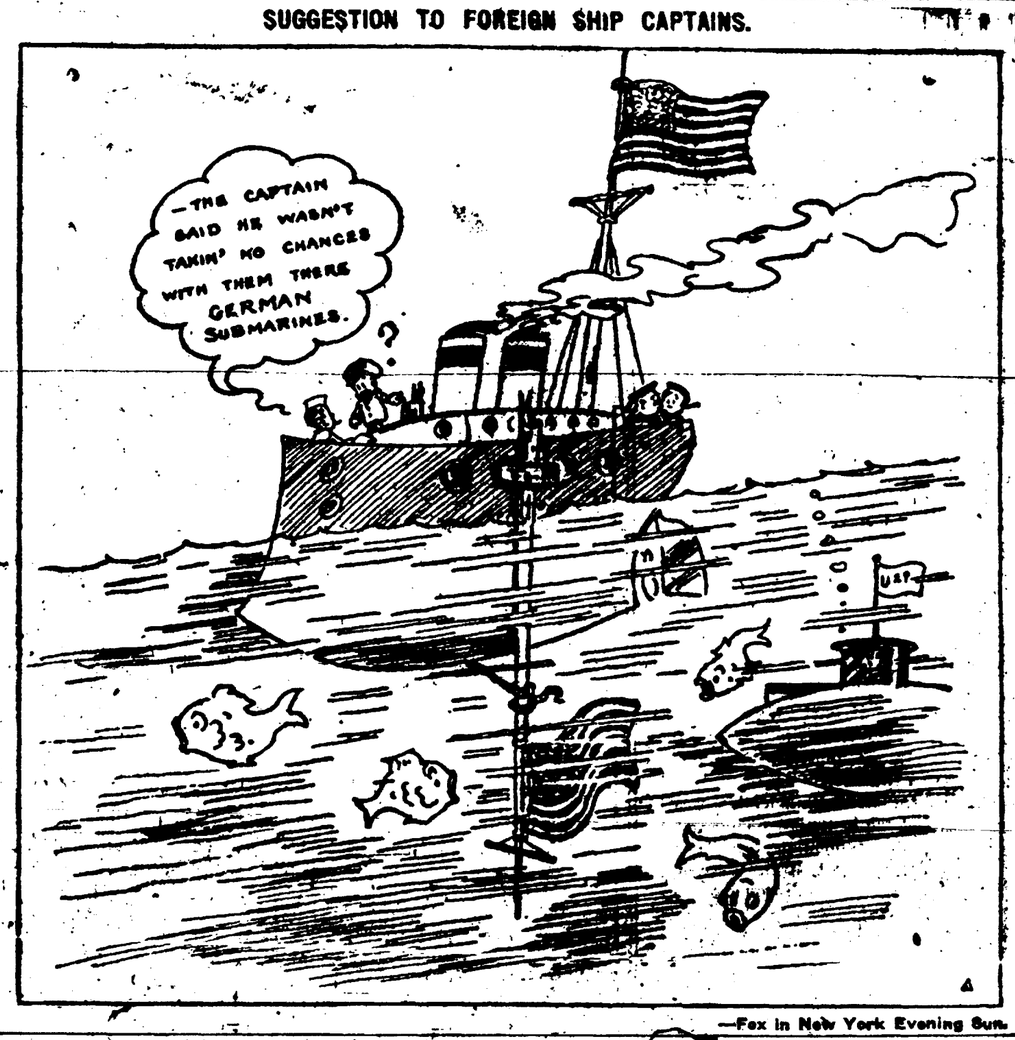
Spick and Span.

"Spick and span" comes from the "spikes" and "spanners"—the hooks and stretchers for stretching cloth new from the loom.

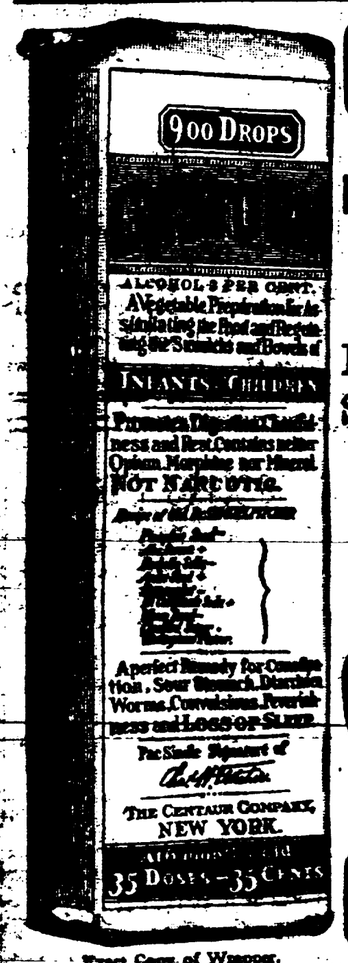
Loaned Books.

When loaning a book always keep the name of book and name of person to whom the book is loaned. Write it down.

SUGGESTION TO FOREIGN SHIP CAPTAINS.



—Fox in New York Evening Sun.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

He Was a Very Mean Man

By OSCAR COX

I knew a man who was so mean that he married a woman he believed to be waiting for his best friend to marry her.

Ralph Newland and Herbert Tucker were the friends. Ralph was the selfish man. Herbert was so generous that he would have given away his head if it could have been of use to another. The secret of Ralph's power over women no one could explain except the girls he fooled, and it is a question if even they knew just how he did it. At any rate, he seemed to draw them as honey draws flies.

Tucker became engaged to Laura Perkins and introduced his friend Newland to her. Within a fortnight she had deserted Tucker for Newland. Tucker was philosophic about it. He said that if the girl preferred his friend to him his friend was welcome to her and she to him. After the damage had been done Newland sheered off and left Miss Perkins out in the cold. She tried to make it up with Tucker, but Tucker would have nothing to do with her. What made her mad was that Tucker seemed to be more friendly than before with the man who had deprived him of her. It was a direct reflection on her, indicating that Tucker felt grateful for having been saved from her.

After awhile Tucker made up to another girl, Helen Spingler. He introduced Newland to this one, too, telling him that if he could win her away from him he was welcome to do so. Tucker didn't want any girl for a wife who didn't love him better than the whole world. He asked his friend to put his second love to a similar test to the first. Newland accommodated him and captured the girl.

Tucker was so pleased at having been saved from a girl who could not have been in love with him—so he considered it—that he blew Newland off to a champagne dinner. Newland was surprised that his friend took all this supplanting with such equanimity, but could not detect the slightest wounding of his amour propre. "It's all right," said Tucker, "only a matter of taste. Some day I may find a girl who will truly love me; then no one can take her away from me. Meanwhile I appreciate these services you are doing me."

Newland dropped the last girl as he had dropped the first. Miss Spingler had more tact than the other. She didn't let on she was a bit displeased. She only said that there wasn't enough in both the men to make one real, noble, good man, and she was well rid of both of them. But she did not say this to either Tucker or Newland; she said it to a friend. As to the men, she told them she hoped they would both be her friends for ever and ever. This was after she had known of how Tucker stuck to Newland despite the way the former was taking the latter's girl away from him, and probably she wanted to show that a woman might have an equanimity of that kind in her as well as a man.

One day Newland received an anonymous note informing him that Tucker was courting a third girl and keeping it a secret from his friend. Newland showed the note to Tucker, who denied the impeachment. Newland only half believed him. Only persons of real innocence believe in the innocence of others, and Newland wasn't exactly an innocent man, as may appear from this story.

Presently he received another letter informing him that Tucker was about to be married. Newland did not show this letter to Tucker. He kept it to himself, but concluded to watch his friend. It happened that Tucker had a platonic friend on whom he called occasionally, and one evening Newland shadowed him to her house.

"I wonder," said Newland to himself, "if after all I've done for him he thinks he's going to fool me. I'll get even with him."

Tucker told Newland one day that he was going out of town for a week. A few hours after the parting Newland was called to the telephone, and the following brief dialogue occurred between him and a female voice:

"Mr. Newland?"

"Yes, I'm Newland."

"Are you aware that your friend, Mr. Tucker, is about to be married this evening?"

"No. Is he?"

"Yes, at a quarter to 9 at 274 Mulford street."

"You don't mean it?"

There was a click, and Newland could get nothing more. It was half past 8. No time to lose. He was in evening dress, ready for a wedding. Calling a cab, in ten minutes he was at 274 Mulford street and entered a room where a bride and two bridesmaids were evidently awaiting the groom. The bride was veiled, and the bridesmaids turned away.

"For heaven's sake, don't marry Herbert Tucker," he said to the bride. "He will make your life miserable."

There was a hurried dialogue. The bride said she had promised to marry and must marry, whereupon Newland declared that rather than have her sacrifice herself he would marry her. A parson waiting in the next room was called in, the bridesmaids turned, each let down a veil, and the couple were married. When they were pronounced man and wife the three women raised their veils.

The bride was old and homely. One bridesmaid was Miss Perkins, the other Miss Spingler.

VIRTUE OF AN APPLE.

At One Time the Fruit Was Called the "Food of the Gods."

The apple has become so familiar as the commonest of all fruits that its value as man's greatest friend in the vegetable kingdom may not be fully realized. It was called the "food of the gods" because it was believed to be the magic renewer of youth to which the gods resorted when they felt themselves growing old and feeble.

There have been many mystic traditions about the apple, which has been credited with varied potency. It is the healing fruit of the Arabian tales. Latin chronicles and institutes and early English poems contain many references to it. Scientific analysis of late years has justified all the ancient glorification of this fruit, which has been found to contain albumen, sugar, gum, malic acid, gallic acid, fiber, water and phosphorus.

Malic acid of apples neutralizes the excess of chalky matter caused by too much meat and thereby helps to keep us young. Apples are good for the complexion, as their acids drive out the noxious matters which cause skin eruptions. They are good for the brain, which those same noxious matters, if retained, render sluggish. The acids of the apple diminish the acidity of the stomach that comes with some forms of indigestion.

The phosphorus, of which apples contain a larger per cent than any other fruit or vegetable, renews the cerebral matter of the brain and spinal cord.—Boston Herald.

RIBBONS FOR TRIMMINGS.

Placed on Millinery and Gowns Are Popular Decorations.

Ribbons will have large use for millinery decoration and for girdles on dresses, says the Dry Goods Economist. Narrow grosgrains will prevail for the former and wide, plain ribbons for the latter purpose. Striped and check effects will be dominant in the fancy novelties.

Veilings worn in loose, draped fashion will be in great vogue. Bordered ones will be popular. Hand run designs, velvet spots and fillet meshes will be features.

Millinery features are ultra small sailor, poke, toque and tricorn shapes, lisere straw in combination with other braids; small, flat, floral trimmings; narrow grosgrain and georgette satin ribbons, fancy button and straw novelties and compact feather effects.

Spring Cleaning Hint.

To clean ecru or cream curtains without washing tack a sheet to the floor, stretch curtain on this and cover with coarse salt and cornmeal. Rub briskly with a whisk broom fifteen minutes and you will have clean curtains and color as bright as new.

BEAUTY SNAPSHOTS.

It is claimed that tea boiled with water and strained is a mild astringent lotion for lessening hair falling.

A cold shower bath every morning will do much toward hardening the skin to winds.

An excellent practice to insure bright eyes and a clear skin is to take the juice of a lemon in a glass of water, with a dash of salt added. This acts directly on the liver, which has more to do with good looks than many imagine.

Pale, sparse eyebrows and lashes make a face expressionless. They can be coaxed into a better growth by rubbing the eyebrows nightly with vaseline.

If your hands perspire too freely, add a few drops of tincture of myrrh to the water in which you rinse them after washing. Then dry thoroughly and dust with boracic acid or oatmeal.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Shortness of Breath.

There are many ways in which shortness of breath may arise. It is often one of the symptoms of illness. When a person begins to complain of habitual shortness of breath it is important to have a physical examination made without delay. One reason is that tuberculosis often begins with no other symptoms than shortness of breath and a slight cough. If these cases are seen and diagnosed very early it is not difficult to arrest them.

The symptom is, of course, present in such troubles as pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia and pleurisy, which attack the organs of breath directly. Violent exercise naturally causes temporary shortness of breath. In the case of healthy people it disappears quickly when the exercise ceases. If it does not do so it is a good plan to have a careful examination in order to find out what is wrong. Young people sometimes persist in a favorite form of exercise after they have begun to notice their shortening breath. In that way they may do themselves lifelong injury.

THIRTY-ONE CARS IN CUP RACES

Fast Time Expected by Seasoned Drivers; Grant and Cooper Out Of It.

San Francisco, Mar. 6.—Under ideal weather and track conditions the Vanderbilt cup race will be run today on the Exposition course.

Thirty-one cars will leave the starting line at 12.30 (3.30 Eastern time).

The Vanderbilt, of 296¼ miles, is 100 miles shorter than the Grand Prix race. Expert drivers have estimated that the contest will be won at a 70-mile an hour pace.

There have been two important switches in the list of drivers. Bod Burman takes the place of Harry Grant in the Case car that made such a good showing in the Grand Prix a week ago and Grant, in turn, wil take the place of Earl Cooper in the Stutz car. Cooper was taken suddenly ill last night and was unable to compete in the race.

G. C. Bergdoll of Philadelphia, who was injured while tuning up his machine on the exposition track two weeks ago, will not start. He was scheduled to drive an Erwin Special.

The following is the list of entries:

Maxwell, Barney Oldfield; Dusenberg, Tom Alley, Tams, J. Gable; Mercer, Eddie Pullen; Stutz, Gil Anderson; Mercer, G. E. Ruckstell; Edwards Special, Captain Kennedy; Stutz, Harry Grant; Peugeot, D. Resta; Mercer, Louis Nikrent; Edwards Special, Lou Gandy; Simpled, Louis Disbrow; California, Caleb Bragg; Delage, C. R. Newhouse; King, Arthur H. Klein; Maxwell, Ed Rickenbacker; Chevrolet, Jack Lecain; Duesenburg, Ed O'Donnell; Chevrolet, R. C. Durant; Case, H. A. Hearne; Mercedes, Ralph De Palma; Parsons, Special, Jim Parsons; Stutz, Howard Wilcox; Bugatti, J. B. Marquis; Frank Young's One, Hughie Hughes; Big Case, Bob Burman; Overland, Thos. McKelby; Maxwell, William Carlson; Hercules, Harold Hall; Tomisini, T. A. Tomasini; Gordon Special, Huntley Gordon; x Francis Special, Roy Francis.

x Possible post entry.

The race will be finished about 5

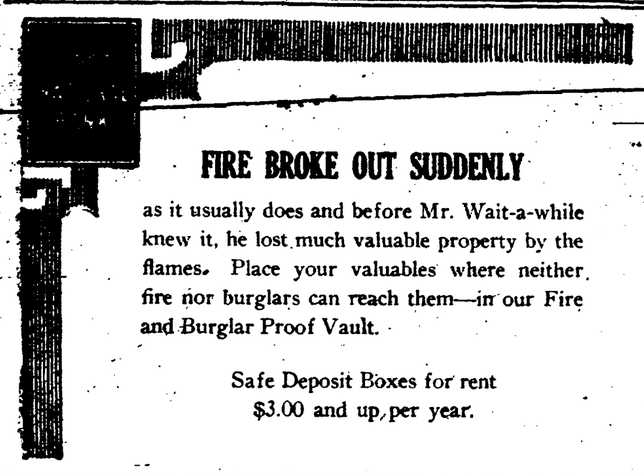
Square piano for sale. Enquire of Geo. B. Palmer, W. E. Perry or J. J. Morrill. 67c

REPAIRING A PUNCTURED ZEPPELIN UNDER WAY.



SECTIONAL VIEW SHOWING HOW THE SEPERATE GAS BAGS CAN BE REACHED FROM BELOW BY N.Y. HERALD

This view, drawn specially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, by D. Macpherson, shows how the separate gas bags (or balloonets) are contained within the maze of aluminum alloy girdering. If a shot penetrates the outer covering and pierces a balloonet the Zeppelin will lose a certain amount of gas, but not to the extent to which a ripped Parseval would suffer. It is possible for the staff, armed with light oxygen helmets, to climb within the framework and repair holes in the balloonet fabric. Smaller stays are strung between the main girdering. Where the propellers occur the transverse framework is very considerably strengthened on a rectangular plan.



FIRE BROKE OUT SUDDENLY

as it usually does and before Mr. Wait-a-while knew it, he lost much valuable property by the flames. Place your valuables where neither fire nor burglars can reach them—in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent
$3.00 and up per year.

"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

RUSSIA CLAIMS 50,000 GERMAN-AUSTRO CAPTIVES

Petrograd, Mar. 6.—With the cessation of blizzards in the Carpathians, the Russian armies have resumed activity.

In Bukowina their right flank has crossed the Prath river and has opened an attack on Skienowiece.

In southeastern Galicia, the Russians after capturing Stanislau and Koomea, have pressed the Austro-German forces back to Nadwina and are advancing against that town. In this region the Teutonic allies have lost in a single week all the ground they gained in a campaign lasting a month and a half.

Near Wyszkow and at the Lupkow and Dukla Passes the Czar's troops are driving home attacks upon the infrenched Austrians, while along the Dunajecc river a general battle has opened southwest of Tarnow. The Austrians there hold a front of great strength to protect Cracow, but the Russians have won some important positions at Zakliczyn.

From Zakliczyn to Czernowitz it is about 250 miles in a straight line, but because of the irregular front, the battle line through Galicia into Bukowina is about 375 miles.

The Russian successes about Stanislau are the most important that have been gained in the southern arena in several months. Three Austro-German divisions totalling 9000 men were trapped between the Zlota and Czarna rivers and forced to surrender while the attack upon Stanislau itself was made with such rapidity and vigor that the Russians captured 14,000 more men there, together with 75 cannon and machine guns and a vast quantity of supplies which the Austrians and Germans had taken there with the purpose of using Stanislau as a base for the campaign against Lemburg.

In operations along other portions of the Galician front the Russians have taken more than 26,000 additional prisoners. According to the official army messenger, at least 55,000 Austrian and German soldiers have been taken in the southern arena.

Kiew dispatches state that train after train of prisoners are arriving there. These come from the Galicia-Bukowina front.

In the meantime the Russians are maintaining their slow and cautious advance in Poland. Latest reports from the Niemen front state that the Germans there are merely maintaining their positions. Their greatest activity is in the vicinity of Mlawa, where they are conccentrating heavy forces while awaiting the result of their operations against the fortress of Ossowiec.

The German artillery is keeping up a steady rain of shells upon Ossowiec. The town is reported to be burning, but the forts there still hold out and are replying vigorously, to the German gunners.

The booty captured by the Russians at Przasnysz has been taken to Warsaw. It includes twelve cannon, 29 machine guns, 122 ammunition wagons, a scouting aeroplane and a number of trains.

The Germans prisoners who have reached Siedloe state that they were without bread for four days before they were captured at Przasnysz. They admit the German army there suffered heavily, many companies losing much of their great strength.

* * *

London.—The censorship which had been somewhat relaxed of late was shut down today. No explanation was offered but it is rumored that great naval and military events are taking place. The French and German official statements usually transmitted through London were held up by the censors.

AN IDEAL COUNTRY SCHOOL

High ideals in sanitary requirements for rural schools are proposed in a bulletin that is distributed through the United States Bureau of Education. The bulletin comes from the Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education, composed of members of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association.

The general suggestion is that "the country school should be as sanitary and wholesome in essential particulars as the best home in the community."

"The school should be located in a healthful place," declares the committee. "Noise should be eliminated; children should not be obliged to walk farther than two miles or ride more than six; play-grounds should be ample and well drained; and the school ground should include a real garden or experimental farm, with trees and plants grouped artistically."

The schoolhouse, according to the bulletin, should be as nearly fireproof as possible. Doors should open outward. A small room for consultations and emergency purposes, and one for workshop, instruction in cooking and preparing refreshments, should be provided.

In the matter of ventilation ond heating, the bulletin gives specific instructions: Fresh air should be provided through window board ventilators except where the furnace or jacketed stove is used, in which case adequate inlets and outlets should be prepared. Every school should have a thermometer and temperature in cold weather should be between 66 and 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

Light should be abundant. "The best arrangement," says the bulletin, "is to have the light come only from the left side of the pupil and from the long wall of the classroom. The schoolroom should receive direct sunlight sometime during the day, but the main windows should not face directly south. East or west facing is desirable. In providing shades for windows dark ones should be used at the top of windows to control light on bright days.

"There should be no dry sweeping or dusting," says the committee. "Floors and furniture should be cleaned with damp sweepers and oily clothes. Scrubbing, sunning, and airing are better than any form of fumigation."

The common drinking cup should not be tolerated. Care should be taken that drinking water always comes from a safe source. Drinking fountains, located just inside or outside the schoolhouse, with sufficient pressure for running water, should be provided. That water for washing should be easily accessible and should be utilized always before eating seems little enough to ask, but many schools are found to be lacking in this respect."—Times, Bucalo.

Does Your Spine Shiver?

"A shivering spine," said a psychologist, "is the one infallible proof of an artistic temperament. Does a shiver run up and down your spine when you listen to beautiful music or read a lovely poem or look at a superb painting? If not the gates of art are closed to you forever. All great artists and all good critics experience this shivering sensation of the backbone before a worthy work of art. Some of these men use the shiver as a measure. The work that does not evoke it they pronounce a failure. My own spine shivers best to music. The violin solo that precedes the last act of Massenet's 'Thais' sets up in me a tremolo movement that wrinkles the back of my coat."

MAY BE USED BY NAVY

Much Inquiry Regarding a Patent Course Finder Handled by John S. Parsons.

Captain C. A. Potter, United States Steamboat Inspector for this district, with headquarters in Oswego, and for several years one of the best known masters on the lakes, is preparing to send out a great number of his course finder coast converters through John S. Parsons, the general distributor and sales agent for the United States and Canada. The inquiry comes mostly from Canada, where it is said that the Government is to place mines in the lower channel of the St. Lawrence river as a precautionary measure against a dash from a German gunboat or submarine.

This invention is said to be of great benefit to all marine men—amateurs as well as professional. The instrument is intended particularly for use in lake and ocean navigation, for shaping a ship's course on a chart, and also for converting a true course into a magnetic or compass course, or vice versa, by a comparatively simple but absolutely accurate instrument that is readily understood and operated by an unskilled mariner, equally as well as by a professional navigator.

By using this new, simple course finder and course converter, the navigator, be he amateur or professional, eliminates all possibility of error in shaping a ship's course, or in converting from one kind of a course to another.—Palladium.

NORMAL SCHOOL BURNS

Warrensboro, Mo., Mar. 6.—Fire today destroyed every building of the State Normal school here except the Dockery gymnasium. Loss $500,000. The janitor and family were lost in the flames.

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Anybody can afford it. It is strongly built for heavy duty—blue polished steel with nickel plated corners oven finished with special aluminum rust-proof prepartion.

It completely satisfies the cooking requirements of moderate sized families. The oven has a capacity of 3 loaves of bread, 2 pies, a 10-lb. roast, or 2 layerr cakes. With the oven removed, the two open range burners make possible frying, stewing, coffee making, etc.

Cook with electricity. It is clean, absolutely safe, makes perfect delicious dishes possible, and gives you much more leisure than do other stoves.

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THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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March 8, 1915.

Opinions

Men Who Shoot Game

There are 5,000,000 men in the United States who shoot game, according to an estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture. In New York alone there are issued 250,000 hunting licenses. At a meeting of members of the American Game Protective Association in New York city recently, it was shown that throughout the United States there were a total of 1,500,000 hunting licenses issued. All States do not have licenses, and in States having them, men may hunt without them on their own farms. Figures showed that 500,000 rifles and shot guns were sold last year. The sale of cartridges amounted to 1,000,000,000. It is estimated that charges fired from muzzle loading weapons numbered 250,000,000. This shows that the old muzzle loader still holds forth in parts of the United States.

Of course, most of this shooting is not directed towards game. Moreover, most of the shots intended for game do not reach their mark. That is a very fortunate thing, for otherwise representatives of every game bird and animal by this time would be stuffed and on exhibition in museums as extinct specimens. Even as conditions stand the woodcock, it is said, is approaching extinction.

That the shooting is effective enough is shown by the fact that 15,000 deer were killed in the State last year. The deer population of the State is put at over 30,000 by H. T. Rogers, superintendent of the State Game Farm. But the deer are holding their own.

This can not be said of other game. Sportsmen and others should favor greater restrictions. Even the discontinuance of the open season for partridges, woodcock and other game birds and animals for a year or two would be an excellent method of increasing their numbers. It would do much more than dozens of game farms could accomplish.

It is worth noting that among 5,000,000 men who know something about handling guns many of them would make excellent material for soldiers, should the occasion require it. Not only their ability to shoot straight would be useful, but the outdoor life must add to their ability to endure the fatigues of campaigns and to take care of themselves in the field. —Sentinel, Rome.

The Quakers' Turn

The American Legion, 300,000 drilled men ready to answer a call to arms, should be encouraged by the people. In becoming prepared for war that we may have peace, the legion is only one of many agencies needed to assist the regular army. Had England been prepared for war peace would now prevail in Europe. It has taken months for nations with resources many times the resources of Germany to get in shape to fight. It was the unpreparedness of England, France and Russia which induced Germany to strike. If war were inevitable and the allies were prepared the war would have been over by this time and the slaughter would have been a tithe of the recorded casualties. When it is considered that this country has thousands of miles of seacoast to protect, that it has ammunition for nearly an hour's firing, that it has an army insignificant in size and national guards not as capable as German's last grade of defenders, it is necessary that there should be a mobile force of men who can at least fire a gun to promptly spring to the aid of the army.

This peace talk is as dangerous as jingoism. At a time when none would be surprised if it were announced that the temple of peace at The Hague were to be used for military service peace societies should take a long adjournment. They should take the jingoes with them and talk it out, for there is no real fight in a jingo more than in a Quaker, and permit the normal men of the country to do the sensible thing toward organizing for defense.

The brethren who fear that an ambitious and unscrupulous man at the head of the legion might attempt to seize the government, ought to join the jingoes and the Quakers. This country is safe from internal troubles as long as the majority of its citizens are men of patriotism and of intelligence and sound judgment. The majority of the safe and sound is growing.—Standard, Watertown.

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DAWN O' DAY

Money in the ginger-jar, in the stocking, under the bed, or buried in the garden in an iron pot, is all worse than useless. It is an invitation to bugs, microbes, yeggmen, hoboes and fear.

Man and money both active are productive of greater good. Were the individuals of a community to bottle themselves up in their homes, tie their money in a sack and wear it around their necks the word "Finish" would soon be displayed upon their horizon. Yet every community has its people who are doing the thing which is as far from real sanity. Last summer, John Knox, business efficiency man, told us, while the majestic Oswego rolled her voiceless applause, just his ideas in connection with the "community grafters" as he delightfully named them.

"A live newspaper is the greatest asset a community can have, and to live it must be properly supported," said Mr. Knox one day. Granting a newspaper is a public asset then it is of value to the community. How shall we name the individuals who tell us to "go to it" and when we've really become successfully launched they will bring us their business too? How would we name the individual who bade his neighbor spread a feast, a good one, and when it be spread, and if it were really a success, he would consent to place his feet beneath the festive board and partake of the good things prepared.

Fulton's Evening Times is a community asset in the making. The merchant who deliberately pays fifty cents per inch in the Syracuse papers for his bit of advertising not only is placing his sentiment against the home paper, but he is paying *fifty cents per inch to bring into our city advertising matter in competition to his own business. Whole pages of advertisements from the big shops* in Syracuse *are arrayed against the local advertiser's little business card.* Then we wonder why home people are so disloyal as to shop in Syracuse.

Plainly, the facts arrayed look lack of business principle, and a total absence of civic pride.

Who needs awakening? It's dawn o' day!

People Get What They Want Here In Fulton

Editor of The Evening Times:

The long winded discussion between Edward Joslin and someone labeled "Observer," I believe, has served its purpose so far as Mr. Joslin is concerned. He has received a lot of free advertising, everyone knowing that he is in the hardware business; that he is a Methodist from his head down and from his feet up and we also have learned just what he thinks about the Oswego Y. M. C. A. Now devote a liberal space free to Mr. Joslin for the advertising of his wares, thus giving the readers of your paper a well earned rest.

"Observer" went to the First Methodist church one day. It appears that the congregation failed to proclaim him the long lost sheep; that the minister, conducting the service, neglected to invite him to dinner; and, the most disappointing part of the entire thing was, gentlemen, the man passing the contribution box didn't see fit to make him a present of the contents. He wasn't appreciated.

Do you blame Mr. "Observer" for feeling peeved? Without a doubt, some clever fakir had told him in advance how easily he had trimmed up the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Fulton, so he took it for granted that he would be hugged and kissed, slapped on the back and both hands shaken until he was exhausted by the good church going people. Observer's case is an exception, for strangers always get what they want here in Fulton.

People with a clean mind, I am informed, usually go to church, not to be made of and proclaimed a social lion; but, on the other hand, because they feel that they hear and learn things there which benefit and console them; that for a brief time their minds are free from the cares and troubles of the world; and, above all, that they are following the teachings of the Good Book and are keeping close to their Maker.

H. L. GILMAN.

Liberal to the Navy

No previous Congress has been as liberal to the navy as the one which has just expired. The total amount appropriated in the two years of the life of this Congress is $87,945,531. This includes a million dollars for aviation, and $800,000 which was reappropriated from savings effected during the last fiscal year.

We have not believed that all the criticisms leveled at our navy—some of which came from men who were high in authority—was deserved; although the layman and outsider is not prepared to give an opinion as to the efficiency and readiness of the navy in the event of war. Also, we have felt that perhaps we have not been getting all we had reason to believe we ought to get for the money we have been pouring into the navy. It has been stated that we have spent in the last 15 years more money for our navy than Germany has spent in the same time; yet there is no doubt whatever that Germany has a better navy than the United States, and if we were called to confront the German navy we would not be in good condition to do so. We don't know how the money has been wasted, or why we have not been given better results. Thirteen of those 15 years were under Republican administrations, and it is up to the leaders in that party to say why they failed to produce results.

But this is aside from the question. The thing to recognize is that the present administration, and the Democratic Congress which has accompanied its first two years of administration, has been very liberal indeed to the navy, and cannot be criticised for being niggardly in appropriations. It remains only to be seen whether the Democrats can and will produce the results which we had a right to expect from their rivals, and in which they appear to have failed.

Will that vast sum of money that has been appropriated for the navy give us such a force of naval vessels, including ships of all sorts, destroyers, cruisers, submarines and air craft, that those people who are lying awake nights fearing that Japan is coming in on one side, or Germany, France, England or somebody else on the other, and "levy tribute on our great seaports," may rest in quietness and with a feeling of security?

Will the five dreadnaughts, the three seagoing submarines, the 23 coast defense submarines, the 12 torpedo boat destroyers, the million dollars' worth of new aircraft, the additions to navy yards for the construction of ships and the manufacture of munitions of war, and the three real admirals that we are to have—will these things, costing $87,945,531, satisfy the demands that have been so industriously worked from the Atlantic to the Pacific for "an adequate navy?"

Will the critics relapse into silence, or must we continue to hear about our obsolete ships, unprepared to fire more than one broadside, undermanned, unready, halting and lame?

We fear the latter, for even now "a high naval authority" (name not given) is quoted by a jingo newspaper as saying that the appropriation ought to have been a "full hundred millions."—Observer, Utica.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shortsleeve visited friends in Oswego Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. Vada Ouderkirk of Hinmansville, was the guest of friends here, Saturday.

* * *

Grove Seymour remains ill.

* * *

Mrs. Horace Collins visited at Mrs. Fred Boigeoil's Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. Kate Fuller of the West Side, spent part of last week with Mrs. George J. Foster.

* * *

Grant Smith has sold his residence in 3d st. to Mrs. Delatus Reed.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Collins has returned to her home at Morse after spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. George Moone.

* * *

Fred Butts of Phoenix was a visitor, Thursday, at the home of his sister, Mrs. William Dingman of 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Carlin of the West Side, visited her sister, Mrs. George Moone, Friday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bailey were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cole, who were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ward Couthard and other relatives of Granby, have returned to the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Jardine Hill have gone to Cato where they contemplate opening a moving picture theatre.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Homer C. Ives were over Sunday guests of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Keller of Hannibal st., have had as their guest, Mrs. J. J. Bauer of Syracuse.

* * *

John W. Distin of Hannibal st., is recovering from an attack of la grippe.

* * *

Mrs. F. A. Summerville of West First street, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett at Warner's.

* * *

Mrs. H. W. Baggs of this city, has been spending a few days at Ingall's Crossing, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Burton.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Garrett is spending a short time with Baldwinsville friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hubbard of West River road, North, have been entertained by Hannibal friends.

* * *

R. W. Hardington has sold his

War: Pathos and Humor

A STRANGE FATALITY

Paris, Mar. 8.—The official war despatches furnish many instances that prove truth indeed is stranger than fiction. Two "mentions" read together form a human document at once of pathos and heroism:

(1) Nogues, soldier of the second-class of the 153d infantry regiment, aged 56, gave a noble example of devotion to his country by volunteering in the same ranks as his son, a young soldier of the 1914 class. Was killed in the trenches by a fragment of shell, while his son was severely wounded at his side.

(2) Nogues, soldier of the second-class, of 153d infantry regiment, was seriously wounded by a fragment of shell while his father, aged 56, who had volunteered for the duration of the war, was killed at his side.

It was by the same shell, at the same moment, and side by side, that father and son were struck down.

Quite a good spy story this time, and with quite a refreshing touch of originality, is told by the Matin on excellent authority. It was up in the north, not far from Bethune, and towards dusk. A small procession appeared and made its way slowly and solemnly towards the French lines. It consisted of a captive Uhlan, straitly surrounded by two gendarmes, and at its head a brigadier in fine new uniform—an impressive figure. The captive Uhlan was the best passport there could be, and the little procession passed through the French lines without let or hindrance. So the generdarmes and their prisoner, who had a convincing, hang-dog air, continued their walk till they reached and overpassed the first line of trenches. All the time it might have been noticed, but at first was not, they were taking a keen and very intelligent interest in their surroundings. They had almost got to trenches number two, when a sergeant who was sitting under a tree smoking a peaceful pipe with half a dozen of his men, caught sight of them. "Hallo," he said to his companions, "there's something rather fishy here. Three gendarmes to one prisoner! I have never seen that before. Get your rifles ready, my boys!" Then coolly the sergeant, pipe still in mouth, went up to the procession. "Your papers, please," he said to the splendid brigadier. The brigadier blustered. "By what right," he said, in a thick accent. "Up with your hands," cried the sergeant sharply, and his companions behind him raised their rifles significantly. Up went the hands of brigadier, gendarmes, and pretender prisoner—now a genuine prisoner enough. The French sergeant now answers to the sobriquet of "SSharelock Hollmes."

Paris, Mar. 8.—In the old days the news that the "affairs Deperdussin" was to come before the Assizes would have created something of a sensation in Paris, which would have rubbed up its recollections of the arrest eighteen months ago of a man, reputed a multi-millionaire, head of a great aeroplane firm, donor of an aerodrome, and recent purchaser of a historic chateau. Paris would have remembered, too, with the sort of appreciation that she cannot but feel for criminals on a big scale, the amount of Deperdussin's alleged defalcations—more than $5,000,000. Not less would have been her somewhat cynical admiration of the extraordinary simplicity of the methods employed by the accused—how first of all he got a great bank to advance him a tolerable sum for the purchase of raw silk, and, purchasing nothing, repayed out of the loan a fantastic percentage; then borrowed a sum slightly larger, out of which he again paid a fat dividend; and so went on, always increasing his borrowing, till in ten years they amounted to $5,000,000. Tout Paris would have chuckled, too, and again rather cynically, at the effrontery which ventured to show in the last year of the cumulative, orders for silk which exceeded the total value of silk imports into France, and at the simplicity of a great bank, which, blinded by what appeared like noble returns for its money, did not notice the crying discrepancy. As it is, the Deperdussin case will fall very flat. The bleeding of a great bank of a million pounds is a very little thing when all Europe is outpouring blood and treasure.

Cairo, Egypt, Mar. 8.—An extraordinary instance of pluck, which deserves a place among the most heroic deeds of the war, occurred during the battle of the Canal.

The second 6-inch high explosive shell which struck H. M. S. Hardinge exploded within a few feet of Chief Pilot Carew, who was directing the course of the boat from above the knee, and seriously injured his left arm.

"Bring me a chair and I'll get on with the job. You don't suppose a thing like that would stop me, do you?" said Carew, with a grim smile, as they lifted him from the deck.

While the ship's surgeon dressed the stump of Carew's leg and bandaged the lacerated arm, the pilot continued calmly to direct the boat's course, even insisting at one point on turning the wheel with the still useful arm.

Then he fainted and was carried below.

Carew is 40 years of age, and the fact that he has suffered for some time from a weak heart makes the case all the more remarkable. He is now doing well in hospital at Ismailia.

Here is another incident which illustrates the Sangfroid of everyone concerned in the engagement. The 7 a.m. train from Cairo to Port Said on February 3 ran quite close to the thick of the battle.

Approaching a British battery in operation, the officer in charge of the train sent a police request to the battry commander to cease fire for a few minutes, so as not to draw the enemy's fire on the train while it went past.

This was done, and the 7 a.m. went on safely to Port Said.

Copenhagen, Mar. 8.—Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn has asked the Danish savant, Dr. F. C. Hansen, to examine the remains of Earl Bothwell, Queen Mary Stuart's third husband, which are at Faarevejle church, Denmark, and it is hoped now to establish the identity according to new information procured in England. It has not been absolutely settled that Bothwell's remains are still in Faarevejle, although that is the tradition and it is likely that the Earl was buried there. Bothwell died at Dragsholm, in Denmark, and, as nobody asked for his body, it was buried at Faarevejle, one of the most beautiful places in Denmark.

MUSCIAL COMEDY

The acme of perfection in the way of fun, hilarity, frolic, song and humor seems to have been reached in the new offering, "His Excellency the President," which comes to The Quirk for matinee and night March 10. The piece, which is described as a musical comedy in three acts is the work of Salem Tutt Whitney and T. L. Corwell, a composer of ability. Supported by the famous "Smart Set" company, an organization of capable colored artists, Mr. Whitney will assume the leading role, that of a Negro of uncertain and unknown origin who poses as the President of a South American republic. The situations are said to be many and varied and the fun of the subtle, unctuous brand. The production besides containing forty players, will also have the services of Homer Tutt and Blanche Thompson, a prima donna of unusual skil.

Square piano for sale. Enquire of Geo. B. Palmer, W. E. Perry or J. J. Morrill. 67c

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ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, Mar. 8.—Seven hondred miles of highway are to be constructed by the State department of highways this year and plans and specifications for a number of short roads in different sections are already prepared and awaiting the advertising for bids which will be announced shortly so that contracts can be awarded in April.

With the $10,000,000 appropriated for use during the year of 1915, the highway department expects to add a chain of short roads to the sections of roads already constructed, which will at once satisfy the demands of residents of different parts of the State who have been clamoring for improved highways, and make it possible to follow through routes without detours.

The policy of Edwin Duffey, commissioner of highways, will be to add here to three separate types of roads only. All of the highway construction work to be done this year will result in waterbound macadam, bituminous macadam and brick roads. No experimental highways are to be built and there will be little or no opportunity for representatives of patented road material to dispose of their goods in this State.

During the administration of C. Gordon Reol, who was commissioner of highways under Governors Dix and Sulzer and who was removed by the latter, twenty-seven different kinds of roads were built, either wholly or in part. At one letting contractors who were awarded contracts started in to construct sixteen different kinds of roads. Some of the roads were purely experimental and the State lost heavily when it was finally demonstrated that the majority of the experimental roads had proved absolutely unsuitable for the traffic to which they had been submitted.

Long strides as regards increased mileage of the good roads system have been made since 1898, when there were but two or miles of State highway. Records of the highway department show that in 1914, there were six thousand miles of improved highways. Viewing the efforts of the highway department to face the State with scientifically prepared roads, it may be said that at the present time there are eighty thousand miles of such roads in New York State. These figures include all roads which have been built entirely with or but partially with State money.

Economy is also to be the watchword of Hhighway Commissioner Duffey. He has already cut down his office force and it is understood that he will prune his field force down to the narrowest margin. In order to prevent the alteration of specifications or the making of supplemental agreements after a contract has once been let, great care is to be exercised in the preparation of the specifications. Because such charges have been heretofore made, the State has constructed highways which when completed did not conform with the original intentions of the highway officials. In some instances, because this or that material ran out or could not be readily obtained, contracts were cancelled by the highway department and claims against the State resulted.

It is said that John N. Carlise, formerly commissioner of highways, and who at present is being employed in an advisory capacity, is soon to terminate his connection with the department which was for considerably over a year under his jurisdiction, At present he is receiving $33 a day from the State.

ROUNDABOUT

Commander Gherardi's supplementary report on his investigation of the sinking of the American cotton steamers Carib and Evelyn by mines in the North Sea, received at Washington from Berlin, says: "Both boats were sunk by mines. No false directions given by British. Both simply ran on mine fields." It had been said that the ships were off courses furnished by the German authorities and were followig routes given by British officials.

A tri-weekly steamship service from Canada to France for the conveyance of war supplies for the British War Department is to be begun. The admiralty has undertaken to supply 18 freight boats for this service until the end of the war. Immense quantities of supplies for the British and French armies are being obtained from Canada and the United States. Cargoes of food, clothing, transport vehicles, ammunition and horses are being sent forward daily. This traffic has reached such a volume that the authorities feel warranted in inaugurating a regular steamship service to handle it, it is explained.

Mrs. F. R. Havely of Kansas City, Mo., had been suffering from paralysis of her throat since Thanksgiving. She received news of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Rachel Whitacre, at Ottawa, Wednesday, and went there immediately. On entering the house she was told her mother was dead. The shock brought a fainting spell. On being revived Mrs. Havely was surprised to find she could talk in a normal voice. Since November she had not been able to speak above a whisper.

The only remaining house in America which has sheltered persons who came on the Mayflower in 1620 is to be sold at auction at Plymouth, Mass., next month by order of the court. The house was built in 1666 by a son of John Howland, the last Mayflower survivor. In course of time the building fell into decay, but upon the organization in 1911 of the Society of the Descendants of Pilgrim John Howland of the ship Mayflower, the property was acquired and restored by that body.

On the first ride on the motorcycle for which he had been saving for years, Samuel Leechman, 26 years old, a salesman of New York city, was killed Saturday before he had gone 14 blocks. He swerved to avoid a passenger from a trolley car. The wheels sikdded and he was thrown.

Of course the manufacturers of paper towels had nothing to do with the enactment of the law prohibiting the use of cloth towels more than once, but all the same it should prove a boom to their business.

In the middle of a word the letter "w" in the Russian language is pronounced as is the letter "v" in English, but when it is at the end of a word it is pronounced as is "ff."

No British or neutral steamship will sail from New York for Great Britain exclusive of Saturday's departures, for 11 days. According to veterans in the steamship business, this will be the first time in 35 years when a week has elapsed without a vessel sailing for England direct. Some of the old-timers declared that next week's deficiency will be the first of its kind since steam vessels began a regular service between New York and Great Britain.

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About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

"Ball players, as a general rule, are nothing but overgrown kids," declared Charles Dooin, former manager of the Phillies. "The manager who gets the best results from his men is the manager who treats his men as though they were big kids.

"Frank Chance, while manager of the Yankees, made a miserable failure of it in trying to handle his star pitcher, Ray Caldwell. The whole reason was because Chance insisted upon treating Caldwell as if he were a full grown man. If he had treated him as he would have treated a youngster, he would have been successful in his handling of Caldwell.

"I am sure that Bill Donovan, the new Yankee manager, will be able to handle Caldwell and get excellent results from him. Donovan is a student of human nature and he will know how to handle Caldwell, who, in my opinion, is one of the greatest pitchers in the game when handled right."

Jimmy Clabby, the pugilist, had a toothache, and was headed for the dentist's to have it extracted. On the way he met "Germany" Schaefer, the baseball comedian. When Clabby explained his hurry, Schaefer agreed to accompany him to the tooth parlor and to try to cheer up Clabby while the molar was being released from Clabby's jaw.

Clabby climbed into the dentist's chair, whereupon the dentist and Schaefer got busy at the same time. The dentist began fussing with Clabby's jaw with a lot of vicious looking instruments, while Schaefer began unlimbering some of his monologue stuff.

Every joke that Schaefer cracked brought a gale of laughter from Clabby. It seemed that Clabby laughed more at Schaefer's jokes than anyone else ever had laughed before. And he laughed despite the fact that he was supposed to be in agony.

Schaefer, encouraged by Clabby's laughing appreciation, unlimbered all the best jokes he knew. He worked himself into a state of bordering on collapse, so as to keep Clabby amused and thus make him forget his pain.

Finally when the dentist laid the extracted tooth on the little surgical table, Clabby sat up, rubbed his eyes, and looked at Schaefer in a quizzical way.

"Have you been here all the time, Schaefer?" asked Clabby.

"Me here all the time?" repeated Schaefer, a bit puzzled. "Trying to kid me, Jim? Why, sure I've been here all the time. Didn't you hear those jokes of mine?"

"Jokes? No, I didn't hear any. You know, Schaefer, that I was under the influence of gas."

And the gas was the kind known as laughing gas."

Johnny Evers, the peppery captain of the Boston Braves, walked up to the plate during one of the games of the last Braves-Giants series in 1914 watched three strikes whizz by and was declared out.

"Oh, I say, Johnny," chirped up Mike Donlin, who was coaching for the Giants, "What was you waiting for?"

Quick as a flash Johnny shot back: "I wasn't waiting for the first and fifteenth of the month so as to get rent money, anyway."

The retort hurt Mike who was holding down the job as pinch hitter and coach for the Giants not because of his ability in either department, but through the friendship of Manager McGraw.

"ALBURTUS" LOOSE; HE'S IN ROCHESTER

Readers of The Fulton Weekly Times remember no doubt articles that appeared therein, signed by the nom de plume, "Albertus."

Word received in The Evening Times office indicates that "Alburtus" is loose again, as he has broken forth in the railway employes' magazine in this form:

MY BOY "TONEE"

Each a time hes a come, my boy a Tonee
Hes a read a da magazine to a me,
Me I no a can readа da Englisha, but,
Tonee, hees a smart, heesa got da great nut.
Heesa learn to read a da book in da school,
An' he read so slick, 'dat boy is no fool,
An' I tella you dis, do ol' magazine,
Heesa maka me glad, hees a one fina ting,
But Meester Editor, all a da time,
Heesa read a to mes a da story 'or rhyme,
'Bout da brave engineer, or some oder man,
An' not a dam ting bout da section han'.

Who is it a builda da track so fine,
An' maka dis road one a fine a line?
Who is it lay a da rail an da tie,
An' cutta da grass when he getta too high,
An' keep da track a look a so gran'?
I tella you who, it do ol' section man.

Hees a work an da dig wid da pick an da shov
To make one a fine track, deesa work heesa love,
Hees a fixa him so, because, some day, by gar,
Bigga boss heesa come in hees ol' private car.
If hees lika dat track, heesa wave a da han'
An' a make him feel good, dees ol' section man.
So please Meester Editor, jus' one a time,
When you finda nice place, jus a stick in da rhyme
You writea so nice an' so sweet and so gran'
Bout dis a son of a gun of an ol' section man.

ERNEST W. BAKER DIES FROM INJURIES

Ernest W. Baker, a farmer whose home is about two miles south of Fulton, died yesterday afternoon at the local hospital as a result of injuries received while assisting in moving a barn last Friday.

The building was on rollers and Mr. Baker while assisting in the operation was caught between a post and the building and injured internally. He was removed to the hospital where he died yesterday.

Surviving besides his wife are five children also two sisters, Clara and Gertrude, and two brothers, Wallace and Fred, all of this city.

DR. GESNER WILL PREACH

Dr. R. H. Gesner of Christ church, Oswego, will preach tomorrow evening in Zion Episcopal church at 7:30. Dr. Gesner has many friends in Fulton who will be glad of an opportunity of hearing him preach.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Burdick of Seneca st., have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Buren from out of town.

* * *

Miss Lucille Stanley of Utica st., has had as her guest, Miss Sally Hill of Wells college, Aurora.

* * *

Mr. and S. Stevens of Skaneateles, returned to their home Saturday to make arrangements to remove to Fulton where they will make their future home.

* * *

Mrs. W. C. Middleton quite recently entertained the Royal Neighbors at her home in Utica st. Dainty refreshments were served and music enjoyed.

* * *

Albert Ottman's condition does not improve as rapidly as friends would have it.

* * *

Mrs. S. B. Ball is ill.

* * *

Horace Ottman is in receipt of a fine hound which was formerly the property of John Martin of Genoa, New York.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Croak, who was seriously injured by falling down stairs, is slowly improving at the hospital.

* * *

Miss Lillian Moore of Syracuse spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. James F. Moore.

* * *

Mrs. Hattie Van Scoy was agreeably surprised Saturday afternoon when twenty-four of her friends summoned her to the home of W. L. Butts, 121 W. 1st st., to receive greetings upon the occasion of her birthday. Music and refreshments were enjoyed, and useful presents were given Mrs. VanScoy.

* * *

Miss Eva Long of Syracuse was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Pratt street.

* * *

Mrs. Ula Long has returned to her home in Syracuse after spending several weeks with her sisterr, Miss Eva Palmer.

* * *

The Misses Nina and Mary Dennison have returned to their home after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sharp.

THE PRESS POLITICAL

Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Smith are a little late in blossoming out as financial authorities. They gained their reputation at Albany in other ways.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It seems absurd for the President to talk of New Freedom for business and to declare his desire to encourage it, while he puts in the realm of business for its regulation—always interpreted by commissions as meaning harassments—politicians who are more anxious for publicity than for the health of business. The new business bosses are politicians and will ride business until public sentiment takes them off its back.—Watertown Standard.

The State of New York is the most heavily taxed commonwalth in the Union. Last year it was denied that we would be foreed to have a direct tax when the charge was made that such a tax was certain to come. Now we find that so many things were put over last year, amounting to millions in the aggregate, that there must be a direct tax.—Buffalo News.

When it was pointed out last June that Governor Glynn vetoes of absolutely necessary appropriations would force a direct state tax this year, the statement was met with a prompt and vigorous denial, but since the present administration has had a chance to look over the books no one is denying it any longer. He saddled as much as he could on the incoming administration, having seen the handwriting on the wall early in his administration. Day by day is learned what an expensive administration the Democratic power put over.—Olean Times.

One of the most unjust bills ever introduced in the Legislature is that fathered by the Democratic leaders, Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Smith to repeal the law compensating farmers for diseased cattle slaughtered by the State. Do these Tammany statesmen think that the State should take a man's property without compensation?—Jamestown Journal.

The Department of Economy and been abolished and so has the fire marshal's office, and there are more to go. It is noticeable that the extinction of a lot of ornamental high-salaried offices moves to tears only the Democratic holders of the same. The taxpayers appear to be bearing these Republican atrocities with fortitude.—Newburgh Journal.

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT,
COUNTY OF OSWEGO,
State of New York;
Anna N. Halloran, Plaintiff,
against
Frank F. Wilson, Defendant.
To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in Oswego County.
Dated February 3, 1915.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida street,
Fulton, N. Y.

To Frank F. Wilson, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry D. Coville, Oswego County Judge, dated February 15, 1915, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the clerk of Oswego County, at Oswego, N. Y.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida Street,
Fulton, N. Y.

2-15-7t

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

OPTOMETRISTS.

DR. G. M. McWHARF, Optometrist, 113 Rochester st. Fulton. Glasses fitted to correct all kinds of defective vision. Examination of the eyes free. Have had twenty years' experience. Complicated cases fitted when others fail. Will answer all calls. Phone No. 2296.

INSURANCE

Health, Accident, Federal Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich., $200,000.00 cash capital. John F. Cullen, general agent, 103½ Oneida st., Fulton, N. Y. Phone 251.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

Typewriters For Sale Or Rent.
All standard makes—liberal terms—also ribbons, carbons, manifold bond stationary, etc. Agency for the American adding machines. Charles Sage
365 Park St. Phone 3304

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 — Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

THE QUIRK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY—FEATURE PHOTO PLAYS
6—REELS—6
Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

TUESDAY—"The Adventures of A Boy Scout"
BENEFIT FULTON BOY SCOUT CAMPS
Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

WEDNESDAY—The Big Laughing Show
"THE SMART SET"

The Wonderful Electric Stove
Within Reach of All Does Every Kind of Cooking Perfectly

Here is really a wonderful piece of news that every housewife should know about—the HUGHES ELECTRIC RANGE "17."

First of all, it is a perfect stove. By electricity it bakes, roasts, stews, fries, boils, better than coal, wood or gas stoves.

Anybody can afford it. It is strongly built for heavy duty—blue polished steel with nickel plated corners oven finished with special aluminum rust-proof prepartion.

It completely satisfies the cooking requirements of moderate sized families. The oven has a capacity of 3 loaves of bread, 2 pies, a 10-lb. roast, or 2 layerr cakes. With the oven removed, the two open range burners make possible frying, stewing, coffee making, etc.

Cook with electricity. It is clean, absolutely safe, makes perfect delicious dishes possible, and gives you much more leisure than do other stoves.

THE FULTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.
Offers to run wires to any home without cost, charging for interior installations only and this at cost.

STATE POLICE COMBAT CRIME

Captain Lynn G. Adams of Pennsylvania Force Gives Talk In Utica

Utica, Mar. 8.—Capt. Lynn G. Adams of the Pennsylvania State police, in an address at the Hotel Utica Saturday evening, said the greatest opposition to the State police force of which he is an officer, was due to the use of the word "constabulary." The word "constabulary," following the organization of the State police about 10 years ago, created an unfavorable impression in the minds of many people, especially foreigners. It recalled to their minds organizations in other countries.

Captain Adams told his hearers that the Pennsylvania State police, composed of about 200 men, divided into four troops, and assigned to four parts of the State, was an able, hard-working, intelligent, conscientious and capable set of police officials, assigned to service largely in the rural communities, where they looked after infractions of the law. They take the place of the constable and Captain Adams' description of this class of officers tallied pretty closely with the men elected in this vicinity. The captain said many were over 70 years old, one-legged, others with only one arm, still others with eyes missing, men as a rule incapacitated from police duty, and the products of the fee system which prevails.

Captain Adams said the institution of the State police in Pennsylvania was followed by the knocking of the politicians, but once established it has developed until its efficiency has been thoroughly demonstrated. Labor leaders opposed the State police because they thought the State troops were to be put into office for use in strikes and industrial disturbances.

This form of police duty, Captain Adams said, were very small and within the last year his troops had only been called for this service once. There was no disturbance and there was nothing for the police to do.

Pennsylvania crooks, yeggmen and bad actors generally, according to Captain Adams, make their headquarters in the large cities, where danger of apprehension is smaller than in less populous communities. They make raids on the people of the towns and villages, using automobiles, motorcycles, trolley and steam cars to make a getaway and get back to the city again. These attacks on the foreign elements in the Pennsyvania cities are quite frequent. Captain Adams told how the bad men of Pennsylvania prey on the foreigners and how the State police operate to catch them.

"This is the age of prevention and psychologists tell us that people obey the law either through fear of consequences or for moral reasons," said Captain Adams. "Psychologists also say that ideas to do wrong are inhibited by counter ideas of danger as a consequence of wrongdoing. If this is correct, the more efficient the police become the less crime may be expected.

"A police force to be efficient must be made up of men who are morally physically and mentally right and possess more than ordinary courage. In order to obtain men of this character the pay must be good, the chances of advancement sure and upon merit only. Dismissal from service should not be subject to politics and favoritism. There should be an assurance that in the event of disability in the line of duty a man will not become the subject of charity. After securing the right type of men, the most important step in their training for service. In this training the first and most important feature is discipline. Absolute obedience, self-respect, courteous manner, self-control and a high prid of service individually and collectively must be acquired.

"The policemen is he not the man who guards you when you sleep. Is he not as important as the soldier in time of war. But you know it, gentlemen, that the police officer is a joke. Your comic papers poke fun at him. The reason is because you have not taught the policeman to respect himself, in the first place, and in the second place, under the present conditions, you cannot get the right type of men to fill these positions.

"You must first teach him that his uniform is a badge of honor. When he has learned to respect himself, others will respect him and he must also be efficient, but you must pay for the right type of man. Until you do you will continue to read about waves of crime."

Captain Adams told what had been done by organizing the State police. "Its duties," he said, "are to aid the local authorities in maintaining peace and good order; to detect crime, apprehend criminals and enforce the fish, game and forestry laws. The regular system of rural patrols is maintained and these patrols are conducted with systematic irregularity so that no one but the officer in charge knows when a patrol will appear at a given point."

The State police, he said, had acted as fish and game wardens; they have enforced quarantines; patrolled watersheds; recovered lost children and stolen and strayed horses; stolen property. The patrols have rescued people from drowning, extinguished fires; stopped runaways; picked up injured persons on highways; applied first aid treatment; they have observed dangerous conditions along roads, bridges, etc., enforced traffic regulations on the highway and added greatly to the sense of security of the inhabitants.

The most interesting part of the captain's talk was his description of the methods used in ferreting out crirmes and apprehending criminals, which forms a great part of the organization's work. The State policeman is taught to use his eyes and to know something about everything. Captain Adams told of one case where a patrol, noticing a smoke in a field, found some men melting the bearings from a railroad car journal box. This later resulted in the locating of $30,000 worth of stolen property which railroad detectives could not find.

PENNA. WILL NOT HAVE N. Y. WATERED VINEGAR

Rochester, Mar. 8.—The process that the cider vinegar manufacturers of western New York use does not conform to the statutes of the State of ePnnsylvania, declares the Superior Court of that state in a decision handed down in the test case brought by James D. Bashford, of Lyons, president of the National Association of Cider Vinegar Manufacturers, against the State of Pennsylvania. William W. Armstrong, of Rochester, represented the association.

In June, 1912, Commissioner of Agriculture Foust, of Pennsylvania, decided that cidar vinegar manufactured in New York State violated a statute of Pennsylvania. A test case was arranged. A dealer in Harrisburg who handled the New York State product was arrested. A jury in the Court of General Sessions brought in a verdict in favor of the State. An appeal was argued before the Superior Court of Philadelphia on October 6th, and last week a decision was handed down in which the lower court was sustained.

RUNS WASTED IN GAME WITH DALLAS

Dallas, Tex., Mar. 8.—The young Giants drubbed the Dallas ball team, 6 to 3, here yesterday and ought to have won about 10 to 3. They made enough base hits to have added four more counts, but wated runs in two ways. One wastage was due to sad coaching at third base, which was reprehensible. The other was the result of constantly trying the hit and run and double steal, which was not reprehensible, although it didn't pan out. The plans along this line were all right in conception and didn't go through because the new spongy ground militated against speedy running and there was no wild desire on the part of the tourists to hit the dirt when stealing.

The Giants batted better than Saturday, when they faced curves and spitters for the first time this year. They weren't as much bothered by the hooks as Saturday. They rapped out hits in profusion in the fifth and six innings, made sure fof the victory in those two rounds and would have made it more one sided had they waited to be batted in instea dof taking base running chances.

New York.....	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Dallas.....	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

INDIAN FIGHTER DIES TALKINK OF FOREIGN WAR

Nework, Mar. 8.—Brigadier General George A. Anderson, U. S. A., retired, died suddenly of heart disease in the library of the University Club, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, yesterday afternoon. General Anderson discussed the European war with friends and seated himself in an easy chairr to read the war bulletins.

A few minutes later an attendant observed that General Anderson had collapsed, and a physician was summoned. Meanwhile friends carried the veteran soldierfi who was still breathing faintly, to a couch, bue he was dead when the physician reached his side. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment preparatory to forwarding it to the Anderson home in Bernardsville, N. J., today.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

Germans of 55 Called For Field Training

Copenhagen, Mar. 8.—Germans up to the age of fifty-five years, who two months ago were declared unfit for military service, it is reported here, now have been called upon to undergo training with younger recruits.

Reports received here from Schleswig are to the effect that the supply of petroleum in Germany has become so small that persons who formerly were permitted to purchase one bottle a week now have been deprived of that privilege. The stock in Schleswig has been practically exhausted.

Germany is reported here, on what appears to be good authority, to be building at Kiel fifteen small submarines of a new type, which will be used for reconnoitring the home coast in the Baltic sea. Each of the submarines, it is said, will carry a crew of eight men.

Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency are the following:

"Members of the Prussian Diet who have been inspecting prisoner camps have received information that at present there are 781,000 war prisoners interned in Germany, an increase since the end of 1914 of more than 200,000 men.

"The last of the booty left by the fleeing Russians in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes has been brought into Berlin. It includes two thousand wagons of all varieties, most of them in an undamaged condition.

"Advices from Sofia say Servia is planning an invastion of Albania and an advance to the Adriatic. At several points, it is stated, the Servians already have crossed the Albanian border.

"The newspapers in Berlin continue to speculate on the future course of Greece and Italy in the war."

BRITISH BATTLESHIP SHELLS FORTS IN GULF OF SAROS

From inside and outside the Dardanelles the allied fleet is continuing its bombardment of the Turkish forts that bar the way to Constantinople. At the Ministry of Marine last night the following statement of the progress of the operations on Saturday was made public:

"The British battleship Queen Elizabeth, posted in the Gulf of Saros, bombarded by indirect fire two big works on the Asiatic side alonside of Chanak and defending the straits (Forts Hamidieh and Hamidieh Sultanieh).

"At the same time cruisers inside the Dardanelles continued a direct fire against the works at Dardanos, on the Asiatic side, and Souain Dere, on the European side."

SEARCH OF SHIPS WINDS UP TODAY

Neutrality Squad Continues Investigation of All Vessels of Warring Nations

New York, Mar. 8.—Every steamship belonging to the nations at war and now in this port will have been inspected by the "neutrality squad" attached to the office of the Collector of the Port of New York before the day ends. The inspection, which began with the vessels of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines in Hoboken, was continued yesterday on board the steamships of French,, British and Russian lines.

The report that the investigation was instituted by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, because of rumors that the German steamships were about to attempt a dash to sea in violation of the neutrality code, was denied by him yesterday. He said the inspection was the first of a series of general and thorough inspection of all the vessels of the nations engaged in the European struggle. Whether this inspection was ordered on his own initiative or was suggested from Washington he did not say, but it is understood the step taken here is to be a national one. It is a part of the President's determination that the allied nations shall not violate the letter of neutral law as it applies to the fitting out and equipping of vessels for war purposes.

The insistent reports that certain of the German steamships were making ready to put to sea were pronounced ridiculous yesterday by officers of several of the steamships. The rumors that the Vaterland, of the Hamburg-American line, had been equipped with an inner hull of steel and guns of heavy calibre particularly aroused their amusement. They pointed to the great passenger vessel, lying at her pier, with faint ribbons of smoke curling from her aft funnel, and asked if it appeared that she was being made ready for service.

If any steamship should be sent to sea, either as a commerce destroyer or as a supply ship for the German cruiser Karlsruhe, it was it would most emphatically not be the Vaterand, which is so enormous that she is able to carry coal and supplies sufficient only for herself. In addition, although she has a speed two knots greater than that of the British cruisers guarding this side of the Atlantic, she also furnishes a target, which hardy could be missed.

"It has been reported that the Vaterland is taking on great quantities of coal," one officer said. "She is. It takes about eighty tons of coal a day to keep steam up, and the insurance companies demand that this be done, since the fire at Bremen. There is a report that floating machine shops are alongside. They have been. Repairs are being made all the time; the ship is being kept in first class condition throughout."

TONIGHT AT THE QUIRK

The feature photoplay for tonight is a Pathe production entitled "The Siren," six complete reels. It is unnecessary to state the quality of films and subjects furnished by this corporation, as the emblem of perfection originates with Pathe. Tomorrow the local camps of Boy Scouts present the great 5-reel feature, "The Adventures of a Boy Scout," as a means of raising funds for a forest cabin to be used by them during their maneuvres both winter and summer. Persident Wilson has sanctioned the production by appearing in itw ith the Boy Scouts. Continuous, 2 to 10.30. Matinee 5c; night, Balcony, 5c; main floor 10c.

THEODORE FOSTER IS RECOVERING

Theodore Foster, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster, was operated upon at the local hospital on Saturday for a mastoid formation back of the ear. Dr. Halsted of Syracuse, Drs. Doane and F. E. Fox performed the operation.

"Teddy's" many friends are glad to hear he is recovering nicely.

POLICE RAID

At nine o'clock last night Chief of Police Dyer, accompanied by officers Fred Sweet and Daniel Hartigan raided the house, 312 Ontario st., sixth ward, occuppied by Nina Smith and Elizabeth Field.

A complaint of keeping a disorderly house had been made and the Chief chose his own time to make the raid.

The case will be taken up today before Judge Wilson.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

Community Notes

Miss Jennie Caswell of Utica st. is ill from la grippe.

* * *

William Parker has returned from touring with the Vogel minstrel troupe, the company having disbanded for the season.

* * *

Mrs. William Judson, who has been the guest for some time of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Branan, has returned to her home in Fredonia, N. Y.

* * *

has been quite ill for some time, is hasbeen quite ill for some time, is improving.

* * *

Paul Krause, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Krause, N. 5th st., is seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. David Van Buren, who with her husband was called to Fulton owing to the serious condition of the latter's mother, Mrs. Alma Van Buren of Rochester st., returned to Schenectady last week to make preparations for moving to Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. Nettie Bennett, who was seriously ill, is improving slowly at her home in Rochester st.

* * *

Miss Retta Root of Utica st., who has been ill for some time, does not improve rapidly.

* * *

Mrs. William H. Patterson of Oneida st., returned last week from Orlando, Fla.

* * *

Edwin E. Mullen of Utica st. is recovering from an attack of la grippe.

* * *

Little Kenneth Ure, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ure, Cayuga st., who has been quite ill for some time, is improving.

* * *

The Burroughs Nature club will meet at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Whitaker tomorrow evening at 8.15. Business of importance will come before the meeting. All members are requested to be present.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Groves entertained a few friends at their home in Schuyler st. Saturday evening. Wilson's orchestra furnished music. Refreshments were served.

* * *

Miss Hetty Somers of the West Side left Fulton for Syracuse on a business trip. She expects to stay a few days there with friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goman entertained their son, Commissioner of Public Works Murry Street, and family of Syracuse at a week-end party.

* * *

Henry Carlin spent Saturday in Syracuse on business.

* * *

The many friends of Miss Loretta A. Donahue, Walradt st., are pleased to hear she is recovering nicely from her recent illness.

* * *

The Standard Bearers of the First M. E. church will hold a food sale at L. P. Smith's store Saturday.

LEO SMITH LANDED IN CORTLAND JAIL

Leo Smith is in prison in Cortland, in whose vicinity he is alleged to have obtained money under false pretences. Leo, before going to Cortland, secured a number of dollars from a long list of persons in this city where he operated under two names—that of Leo Smith and O. R. Rice. Smith's plan was to secure subscriptions for magazines, claiming to represent the D. C. Cook Publishing Co., of Elgin, Ill. In many instances he gave auditors a hard-luck story, enlisting sympathy at once, and the victims are counted throughout this city. Another feature of Smith's plan was to secure advance payments, which is rather unusual, for as a rule the class of magazines for which he pretended to work are to be obtained on the installment plan.

The authorities in Cortland will give Smith a sentence on March 15.

FIRST IN SERIES OF SPECIAL SERVICE

The first in a series of special services was held yesterday morning at the First Presbyterian church. The pastor, Rev. Charles Robertson, took for his theme in the morning, "The Heroic Sacrifice of a Beautiful Queen. At the vesper services the theme was "Life is all one Big Bargain Day."

Dr. Robertson is a forceful, earnest speaker, and at both services the auditorium was filled with attentive listeners.

Services will be held each night during the week except Saturday at 7:45. Special music under the direction of Charles F. Allen will be a feature of the services.

RISING MARKETS; BETTER OUTLOOK

Prices Lifted to Higher Levels By Reason of Investors Buying Securities

New York, Mar. 8.—"All we need to insure a big bull market is a leader." SSo says a veteran broker, who argues that prices are low and that there are fewer stocks in Wall street than for many years. That, of course, is a technical view of market conditions, but it is in line with the opinions of bankers and shrewd investors, based on the underlying forces that affect values.

To begin with, the business community breathes more freely since it has reasonable assurance that there will be no Congressional meddling for many months—a freedom it has not enjoyed in many years. Industrial condition,s with some irregularities, are steadily improving. It is estimated that there was an increase of 200,000 tons during February on the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage.

eDaliflgs in stocks last week on the New York Stock Exchange increased 21 per cent and transactions 31 per cent as compared with the preceding week—which was shortened by the Washington's Birthday holiday—and prices advanced all round. Selling of securities for European account—mostly German—was in larger volume than heretofore, but buying for domestic investors and institutions absorbed all offerings without checking the advance.

A net rise of nearly $2 a bale in cotton as compared with prices one week ago, and a net fall of eleven cents a bushel in wheat for May delivery reflect wholesome tendencies. Flour has fallen more than $1 a barrel from the price of a month ago, when wheat was at its highest. The report of the Department of Agriculture upon grain reserves is expected to show a larger amount on the farms and in sight than was reported a year ago.

An interesting incident will be Wednesday's sale of $27,000000 New York tSate 4¼ per cent bonds. Contracts for these "when issued" have been made on the curb as high as 103½. The time is auspicious for the success of the loan, as evidenced by the fact that the syndicate formed to underwrrite the St. Paul's Railway's $29,000,000 3 per cents was able to sell at once all the bonds left on its hansd and has dissolved.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Tuesday, with moderate northwest winds.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—Team horses, weight 2600; lumber wagon, heavy sleighs, harnesses, blankets, etc. Huggins Lumber Company, Fulton, N.Y. 72

Wanted.—A good second-hand surrey. Phone 3348. 69

THE QUIRK
Wednesday, March 10
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His Excellency the President
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Salem Tutt Whitney
and
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PRICES:
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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 68 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1915 | Price One Cent.

BRITISH AIRMEN ATTACK OSTEND; BLACK SEA PORTS BOMBARDED; FORTS SILENCED; A ZEPPELIN LOST

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAMPAIGN

"BURY THE HATCHET—EVERYBODY'S DOING IT"

Why Be a Member of the Chamber of Commerce ? ? ? ?

One of the special membership committee in charge of the present movement to broaden the scope of the Chamber of Commerce, is Jesse A. Morrill, president of the Morrill Press. Mr. Morrill has been a guiding spirit in much of the civic progress of Fulton during the past many years. He approaches discussion of all questions in a profond and analytic manner. This lends special force to his reply to the question, "Why should a citizen become a member of the Chamber of Commerce?"

"Why should you be a member of the Chamber of Commerce?" Mr. Morrill asked. "For the following reasons, if for no others:

"For the civic pride that is in you.

"For the spirit of helpfulness and the love of progress that is the measure of your good citizenship.

"For the broad-visioned business intelligence that tells you how inseparably your prosperity is joined with the welfare of your city.

"For the opportunities afforded you to have a share in the big affairs of the present, to fight for your ideals, and to assist in building a better Fulton on the best that exists today.

"For the friends you will gain, the good will you will accomplish and the precious fellowship of co-operation you will experience and retain as an enduring possession.

"For the best that is in you—pride of home, joy of achievement, loyalty of principle, aggressiveness in building Fulton commerce, steadfastness as a champion of Fulton advance, confidence of the greatness of Fulton's future.

"For these things and more—for all that comprises your duty to yourself and your city—you should become a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

"This is why every man who stands for good business and good citizenship should be a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

"This is why two hundred business and professional men and women of Fulton are working through the Chamber of Commerce for a Fulton greater in commerce and in civic achievement."

First Gun In Bigger Fulton Campaign to Be Fired Tomorrow

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN TO CONVENE AT HOTEL CLARK.

In the battle for a bigger and a better Fulton the first gun will be fired by Lucius E. Wilson at 12:15 tomorrow in the main dining-room of the Hotel Clark. Seventy-five of Fulton's leading business and professional men and women will be on the firing line, and with one of the greatest outburst of civic enthusiasm ever witnessed in Fulton, the Chamber of Commerce campaign will be officially started. A table will be reserved for the women who have accepted the invitation to be present.

This meeting will witness the evolution of the old Chamber of Commerce into the new. It will mark the birth of a larger organization, more efficient because better financed and better organized. There will be no membership solicitation. There will be no blare of sounding brass nor tinkling cymbal. It will be a social-business hour during which men of big ideas will commune with men of other big ideas for the welfare of Fulton. Plans will be outlined for the greatest civic awakening in the history of Fulton.

Lucius E. Wilson to Speak.

Lucius E. Wilson will be the speaker. He will waste no time in preliminaries or oratorical flourish. He will address the assembled men and women in a straight-from-the-shoulder, matter-of-fact way, telling them wherein Fulton is wanting and what must be done to remedy the situation. He will close his talk promptly at 1:30.

For two weeks J. H. Braddock has been in Fulton studying the situation. Today Mr. Wilson arrived. These men are in Fulton to effect an efficient Chamber of Commerce that can do things worth while for the city. They have taken the word of no man for anything. They have investigated every point for themselves. They know where the fault lies, and Mr. Wilson expects to tell about it at the luncheon tomorrow.

At the Hotel Clark preparations are being made for the accommodation of a record number. Service will start promptly at 12:15. Manager McQuade of the hotel has promised that there will be no delay. Mr. McQuade has announced also that the luncheon menu will embrace fish and chicken. Mr. Wilson will end his address at 1:30 sharp.

President Penfield to Preside.

E. J. Penfield, head of the E Z Opener Company and president of the Chamber of Commerce, will be chairman of the luncheon. He is enthusiastic over the prospects for the campaign and is looked to as one of the prominent workers during the whole of the undertaking.

"It is something which the city has long needed," President Penfield said in discussing the present movement. "It is something which every city must have if it is to be a success. Without an efficient Chamber of Commerce no city is in a position to give its citizens the best that is possible. This is true in every line of endeavor; it is especially true in municipal development and civic advance. The result must be a spirit of co-operation throughout every active line of business in the city. The welfare of the whole community is determined largely by the spirit of co-operation which is to be found within the community."

PENNSYLVANIA'S "SWEETEST GIRL" TO CHRISTEN NEW DREADNOUGHT



ELIZABETH KOLB

The United States' new superdreadnought, the Pennsylvania, will be launched at Newport News, Va., on March 18. Miss Elizabeth Kolb, of Germantown, Pa., has been selected by the Secretary of the Navy, at request of the Pennsylvania at the request of Governor Brumbaugh, of that State, because she was considered by him to be "the most beautiful and sweetest girl in Pennsylvania." Governor Brumbaugh, with his staff and many notable persons from Pennsylvania, representatives of the Navy Department and other persons of distinction will be present at the christening of the Pennsylvania.

ELEVEN BOMBS DROPPED UPON NAVAL REPAIR BASE

London, March 9.—The British admiralty last night made public the following description of an air raid on Ostend:

"Wing Commander Longmore reports that an air attack on Ostend was carried out yesterday afternoon by six aeroplanes of the naval wing. Ofthese two had to return, owing to their petrol freezing. The remainder reached Ostend and dropped eleven bombs on the submarine repair base and four bombs on the Kursaal, the headquarters of the military.

"All the machines and pilots returned. It is probable that considerable damage was done. No submarines were seen in the basin. The attack was carried out in a fresh northwest wind."

Amsterdam, via London, March 9.—The Telegraaf's Tirlemont correspondent confirms the report of the destruction there last Thursday of Zeppelin airship L-8, which was forced to make a hurried descent, owing to a derangement of its motors. The correspondent says the airship struck some trees and smashed its cars, and that seventeen of its crew of forty-one men were killed.

FORTS AND SHIPS SUFFER IN ACTION; BATTLE AT NARROWS

French Reduce Ottoman Works at Dardanos and Cover Long Range Fire of British Big Guns

London, March 9.—Arthur Hill telegraphs to the Daily News from Athens:—"At eleven o'clock today there was another severe bombardment of the Turkish forts, some of which were silenced by three o'clock this afternoon. A number of ships proceeded up to Karantina and the Gulf of Saros to begin firing against Kilid Bahr. At a quarter-past four o'clock firing ceased, both forts and ships apparently having suffered. At Smyrna two batteries still are holding out, but the greater part of the mines have been cleared away."

The Queen Elizabeth, Britain's great dreadnought that has been leading the attack on the Dardanelles with her 16-inch guns, has been hit three times by Turkish shore batteries, but, according to Vice Admiral Carden, no damage was done. The Lord Nelson and the Agamemnon, sister battle ships, of 16,00 tons, and the French battle ship Gaulois each were hit three times during the action on Sunday, and the British cruiser Dublin, engaged in the Gulf of Saros, was hit three or four times by 4-inch guns. The Lord Nelson had three men wounded.

The latest reports from the straits show that the channel has been cleared of mines far enough to the east to permit battle ships to engage the important fortifications at Chanak directly. The Lord Nelson and the Agamemnon are now stationed approximately six miles inside the entrance, or half way between the sea and the westward end of the narrows, where the chain of modern Ottoman forts equipped with 14-inch guns begins.

As a result of the constant rain of projectiles, Fort Rumili Tabia, located south of Chanak, and equipped with two 11-inch, four 9.4-inch and five 3.4-inch guns, and Fort Hamidieh 1 Tabia, north of Chanak and equipped with two 14-inch guns and seven 9.4-inch guns, were silenced on Sunday. In the successful bombardment of the latter position the Queen Elizabeth had an important part. Here fire was directed from the Gulf of Saros and across the Gallipoli Peninsula and the straits, a distance of 21,000 yards.

In a detailed account of the operations of Saturday and Sunday the Admiralty late last night said:

"The operations against the Dardanelles are progressing in fine weather. Vice Admiral Sackville H. Carden reports that on March 6 the battle ship Queen Elizabeth, supported by the battle ships Agamemnon and Ocean, began an attack on Forts Hamidieh 1 Tabia and Hamidieh 3, which are marked on the Admiralty map as Forts U and V, by indirect fire across the Gallipoli Peninsula, firing at 21,000 yards.

"These forts are armed as follows:—Fort U, two 14-inch guns and seven 9.4-inch guns; Fort V. two 14-inch, one 9.4, one 8.2 and four 4.9-inch guns.

"The Queen Elizabeth was replied to by howitzers and filed guns, and three shells from the field guns struck her, without, however, causing any damage.

"Meanwhile, inside the straits the Vengeance, the Albion, the Majestic and the Prince George and the French battle ship Suffren fired on the Souain Dere and Mount Dardanus batteries, marked F and E on the Admiralty map, and were fired on by a number of concealed guns.

"Fort Rumili Medjdieh Tabia, marked J on the Admiralty map, which had been attacked on the previous day, opened fire and was engaged and hit by twelve inch shells.

"A majority of the ships in the straits were struck by shells, but there was no serious damage done and no casualties resulted.

"On March 7, the weather continuing calm and fine, four French battle ships—the Gaulois, the Charlemagne, the Bouvet and the Suffren—entered the straits to cover the direct bombardment of the defences of the narrows by the Agamemnon and the Lord Nelson. The French ships engaged the Mount Dardanus battery and various concealed guns, silencing the former. The Agamemnon and the Lord Nelson then advanced and engaged the forts at the narrows at from 14,000 down to 12,000 yards by direct fire.

"Forts Rumili Medjidieh Tabia, marked J, and Hamidieh 1 Tabia, marked U, both were silenced after a heavy bombardment. Explosion occurred in both forts. Fort L has not fired since the explosion on the 5th.

"The Gaulois, the Agamemnon and the Lord Nelson were each struck three times, but the damage done was not serious. The Lord Nelson had three men slightly wounded.

"While these operations were in progess the British light cruiser Dublin continued to watch the Bulair Isthmus. She was fired at by 4-inch guns and struck three or four times.

"Owing to the importance of locating concealed guns the seaplanes had to fly very low at times.

"On the fourth instant a seaplane, Flight Lieutenant Garnet pilot, and Lieutenant Commander Williamson observer, became un-

(Continued on Page Eight)

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March 9, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppmen

THE SERVICE.

WE ought never to feel nervous, with our first class fighting service, ev'ry time we hear the rumor of a war. For our fighting aggregation can compete with any nation—they're a bunch of fighters to the very core. Three cheers for our scrapping navy, and our army, too, by gravy! And another for the dashing, brave marines. They will shoot their foes to chowder, for they love the smell of powder, with their belts of bullets strapped around their jeans. If you don't believe it quiz 'em, note their militarism—ask them if they'd rather lie around or fight. Then just listen to the clamor, like a reinforced trip-hammer, see and hear them shout for battle—it's a sight! Though it's rather small in numbers, yet whatever it encumbers it will slam with perfect ease to smithereens. So don't let your courage concider—just lean hard upon the shoulder of the army and the navy and marines. They don't go into a battle like a lot of driven cattle, but they use the little think-works in their dome. That is why they fight like blazes with a fearlessness that dazes, and, believe me, friends, they bring the bacon home. No, sirree, friend, don't get nervous—just rely upon the service; we're as well protected as a podded bean. Now, dodgast it! cheer and holler like a kindergarten scholar for the soldier and the sailor and marine.

THE PRESS POLITICAL

In practically every speech he made during the late campaign Governor Whitman announced that if elected he would clean house at Albany. There was a popular distrust of the Democratic management and it was upon this splendid promise and a belief that it would be fulfilled that Governor Whitman was elected. * *

Now Governor Whitman and the Republican legislature are endeavoring to honestly and conscientiously carry out the pledges made all through the campaign. The men who have been responsible for saddling such a burden of expense upon the State as to leave it practically without funds to be cleaned out. There is, therefore, no just criticism to be passed upon the Whitman Republican administration for its course in doing just exactly what was promised.—Oneida Post.

INOCULATION FATAL TO GRASSHOPPERS

Swarms of Insects Killed by Disease Inflicted Through the Virus.

The last year has been a very unfortunate one for Guatemala and Salvador on several respects, writes Special Agent Garrard Harris. It was abnormally dry, and on this account there was a partial crop failure. In addition, myriads of grasshoppers appeared on the west slope of Guatemala and worked much havoc. The droves are spread over a wide area and appear to be moving southwardly. They have reached Salvador, but that republic, with customary enterprise and vigor, does not propose to allow the insects to work without a fight. The people are being urged to fight the pest in every way possible and use every method to kill as many as possible.

The Director General of Agriculture, Don Francisco Altschul, has procured some virus from Brazil and is preparing to inoculate numbers of the insects and turn them loose in the droves. The disease is said to be remarkably fatel to the "hoppers" and to have been used with good effect in Bolivia and Brazil. In some parts of Salvador the grasshoppers have destroyed crops, and the work of the insects, combined with the abnormal dry season, has put the republic to the necessity of importing large quantities of corn, beans and rice. A New York exporting firm, operating a line of steamships, has received the initial government order for these foodstuffs, which is a large one. For several months there have been increasing shipments to private firms and to individuals from San Francisco thru the ports of Acajutla, La Libertad and La Union. Indications are that a large quantity of these staples will be needed until the next crop is matured, about August.

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THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

There may be hundreds of persons in this city who would like to "get back to the soil," but they are immediately confronted with the subject of financing. As yet no comprehensive, attractive plan has been devised. Numerous suggestions have been offered that have for their object the making of Fulton a center for training in agriculture the young men and women who live within trading distance of the city. This idea is not a new one; it has been threshed out in and out of the Chamber of Commerce, and there its rests. Men have argued that to attain along with our manual training department a school of agriculture Fulton would have one of the greatest of boons; that the city schools might become the means of drawing and centering a wholesale and wholesome interest of hundreds of persons in the surrounding territory who at present are left to drift wherever they have a mind to, or wherever bigger and better inducements are believed to be held out to them.

There are without a doubt hundreds of persons in this city who would welcome an opportunity of securing knowledge concerning scientific agriculture, and who would, were an opportunity to secure such knowledge presented to them, become the most desirable of citizens in the agricultural communities surrounding the city. There is a reason for this. It has become a fixed idea in the minds of many persons in the small city of Fulton, and in the large centers of population, that a knowledge of agriculture and its practice is the only sure means of making an independent living. Further than this, it is generally agreed that wealth to be obtained must be taken out of the ground.

The Evening Times has been confronted with an objection to the idea of promoting an agricultural department in our public schools, which is, that in order to successfully teach scientific agriculture a model farm must be an adjunct of the school. This statement should remain an open question, for the simple reason that there are authorities who declare that it is possible to produce more scientific farmers in a city school that can be found occupying thousands of acres of farm land throughout the country.

In connection with the financing of persons who desire to "get back to the soil," it might be a simple matter. When a banker lends money he usually wants to learn the purpose of the loan, so that he may determine what degree of risk he is taking. If the banker can be assured that he is lending his money to a competent agriculturist who will know how to conserve his capital and not dissipate it there is enough profit in the agricultural game to put out money on a fair basis.

There is little use in crossing the bridges in advance; in thinking that those persons who thirst for agricultural knowledge might not were they to secure a course in scientific farming be able to finance their proposition. Efficiency is man's best asset; it is his strongest endorsement. Capital, that most sensitive of all things sensitive, recognizes the fact.

In our quest for a high school perhaps it would be well to bear in mind that a proposal to establish a school that would be of as much, if not more, benefit than a single small industry is capable of appealing to a large class of our population. These persons deserve consideration.

Effects of the Farm Clubs

Much interest has of late been aroused in the boys' and girls' farm clubs, established in severeal southern states by the general education board in collaboration with the Federal Department of Agriculture. It is a matter of gratification that practical agricultural education is also making rapid progress along the same lines in this State, as shown by an illustrated bulletin to the schools, just issued by the University of the State of New York. The bulletin has peculiar local interest from the fact that the school garden idea originated in the city; and, so far as can be ascertained, was first put into practice on a considerable scale in Rochester. The plan developed by the General Education Board and the school authorities of this State aims to give children an opportunity to come in contact with the soil; to plant seeds and care for plants, and thus to come into close touch with nature. In the city the plan first followed was to secure a tract of land, divide it into small plots, and give each child a plot for a garden. Obviously, this was a kindergarten stage of agricultural education. In the country districts of this and other states each child, as a rule, has an abundance of land at home where he is encouraged by the school to locate and cultivate his own gardens, while in village and town a school garden of the community type is maintained.

The club idea has also been adopted by the State Education Department working with the State College of Agriculture, and a definite policy regarding the organization of farm and garden clubs has been determined upon. The project is by no means confined to the rural schools, as there are already in this state forty-eight high schools which maintain four-year courses in agriculture. During the past year over 1,000 pupils were enrolled in these courses.

One of the great lessons learned from the establishment of corn and vegetable farm clubs in the South is the great possibilities of intensive cultivation of the land under scientific instruction. Thus the great results obtained by southern boys and girls, on acre plots of ground and with the stimulus of club competition, has opened the eyes of the farmers of the South. It has already, according to the demonstrators and inspectors of the General Education Board, led to the planting of a diversity of crops by the farmers over large areas where the farm clubs have been established. It is even predicted by these experts that within a very short period not only the cotton but other crops in the South will be more than doubled, largely owing to the effects of education through the farm clubs and the schools.—Democrat-Chronicle, Rochester.

WHEN MEN WORE MUFFS.

Likewise Silk Stockings and Plaid Shawls and Capes.

In the good old days about which so many men so dreamily read and profess to reverence, and when men were believed to be more bold and dashing and daring than they are now, the muff was the thing of winter wear for men. It was a regular part of a gentleman's cold weather toilet.

Among Horace Walpole's Christmas gifts to his friend George Montagu, in 1676, were "Anecdotes of Painting," a pamphlet on "Libels," the "Castle of Otranto" and a muff. That was the period of the muff for men. It had been an article of men's apparel for many years before, and men retained the muff for long years afterward, it being cast off when men forswore colored silks and satins, rare laces and jeweled shoe buckles.

It was not so far back in American history that men wore silk stockings—not merely silk socks—and knee garters and fancy garter buckles, and many men walking the streets of Washington today remember when their sex wore brilliant plaid shawls and when the cloth cape, called a "talma," was the height of masculine fashion. Now and then one sees a gentleman of the old school walking along with a gold headed cane and wearing a somewhat motheaten, frayed or shiny "talma."—Washington Star.

AN ICEBERG AT SEA.

One of the Most Awe Inspiring Spectacles in Nature.

There is nothing in nature so imposing and awe inspiring as the iceberg, writes Lacey Amy in the Wide World Magazine. It gives an overpowering sense of relentless force, of dignity and of brilliance.

Beneath the sun's vivid rays or the dark clouds of threatening storm, in the moon's cold beams or dimly through the shadows of moonless night, in calm and tempest—every one of them, from the tiny "growler" to the huge mass of spurs, rouses at first glimpse an awe undiminished by a growing appreciation of its beauty.

Always before one is the thought that but an eighth of the iceberg's bulk shows above the water, the remainder stretching down and down into the blue-green depths and out and out until captains breathe freely only when the horizon is clear of them. Far out in the ocean, with the largest steamers passing swiftly miles inside, they ground upon the bottom in tremendous depths and calmly await the relieving touch of sun and current.

In the wildest seas and strongest gales these frigid mountains float undisturbed. There could be no seasickness on an iceberg, for its foundations are fathoms below the wave disturbance.

An Earthquake.

The horror of experiencing an earthquake has been set down by F. S. Lyman, who was in the Hawaiian Islands some years ago, when there began a series of earthquakes on the southern flanks of a so called "quiet volcano."

"First the earth swayed to and fro from north to south, then from east to west; then round and round, up and down, and finally in every imaginable direction, for several minutes, everything crashing around and the trees thrashing as if torn by a hurricane, and there was a sound as of a mighty wind. It was impossible to stand. We had to sit on the ground, bracing with hands and feet to keep from being rolled over. The villages on the shore were swept away by the great wave that rushed upon the land immediately after the earthquake."—Exchange.

Wonders of the World.

The seven wonders of the ancient world are: Pyramids of Egypt, the Pharos of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of Jupiter, by Phidias, the Mausoleum of Artemisia and the Colossus of Rhodes.

The seven wonders of the middle ages are: The Coliseum of Rome, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Great Wall of China, Stonehenge, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Porcelain Tower of Nanking and the Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

The seven new wonders of the world are Wireless, Telephone, Aeroplane, Radium, Antiseptics and Antitoxins, Spectrum Analysis and X Rays.—Philadelphia Press.

Getting On.

"How are you getting on with your photography?"

"Well," answered the young man with brown finger tips. "I'm doing better. The snapshot portrait I took of Mr. Curmudge must have been recognizable."

"You are sure of that?"

"Perfectly, for as soon as Curmudge saw it he said he could whip the man who made that picture."

Reason Enough.

Critic (as the composer plays his last piece)—Very fine indeed. But what is that passage which makes the cold chills run down the back? Composer—That is where the wanderer has the hotel bill brought to him.—Fliegende Blatter.

Too Plain Spoken.

He—I wish you'd drop the "Mister" and call me plain George. She—Oh, but it would be unkind to twit you on your personal appearance that way.—St. Louis Democrat.

Harmony.

Music Teacher—What is your impression of harmony? Smart Student—A freckle faced girl in a polka dot dress leading a conch dog.—Judge.

OLD DAME TROT

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

Said old Dame Trot, "Now just look here, I surely am a goat. For all around about you see, they've cut my petticoat; so it is I or is it not? I do not know." Said old Dame Trot. Now old Dame Trot was quite humane; we've all been in her boat. We've been sized up, and been sized down. We've been snubbed as a goat. So if it's I or if it's not; I sympathize with old Dame Trot. I'm told I do not know my name. That may be true, I know; I do not beg for local fame. My won canoe I row. So if it's I or if it's not, I'll float along like old Dame Trot. An interviewer said to me, "You do not mince your time. Your garret may have breezes, but, we like your Mason rhyme. So, if it's you or if it's not, please dish us up your—Tommy rot. Fools think that they are wise men, but wise men know they're fools. Some wear their knolwedge on their sleeves, some force toward higher schools. So if it's I or if it's not, I cause a bark, like old Dame Trot. Please save your fish for other fry, or judge me if you will; for while you're making me a goat, some other soul lies still. 'Cause if it's I or if it's not, you'll laugh at me as at Dame Trot.

Opinions

For Prompter Justice

Senator Mills' bill proposing a reorganization of the inferior criminal courts of the city comes from the committee on criminal courts of the Charity Organization Society. It proposes, by consolidation of the Court of Special Sessions and the magistrates' courts, to do away with what amounts to a double trial, with delay and double expense, when a prisoner is arraigned now, charged with a misdemeanor. Magistrates made members of the new court would have the powers of justices of Special Sessions, and instead of holding the prisoner for trial after examining witnesses, could try him in the first place.

Many a person's idea of courts and justice is gained entirely from the inferior criminal courts. For that reason, if for no other, the procedure there should be as decent, as fair, as speedy, as is possible. The law's delay bears harder on the poor man than on any other. The law's delay which keeps prisoners for weeks in the Tombs awaiting trial is an injustice to them and a shame to the city. This bill would remedy that and would tend to bolster up many other weak points in the inferior courts system which have been disclosed since the existing inferior courts act was adopted. It would quicken the machinery of justice and help officials and the public. It deserves especial consideration at the hands of the Legislature.—Tribune, N. Y.

A Blow at Medical Education

A brief generation ago our medical education in the United States was a disgrace. Almost any one could practice medicine. The combined efforts of our universities and the medical profession have succeeded in lifting it to a standard which begins to compare with that of European countries.

Efforts of all sorts to undo that good work have been made by personal interests of many kinds. Surely it should be the plain duty of legislators to maintain the advance and obtain even more, for as yet we are below the best standards in certain ways, and we feel that nothing but the very best is quite good enough for us.

Every effort to secure the privilege of practising medicine by those who have not received proper training is directly a blow at our medical education. Each year sees bills at Albany to admit to the practice of medicine Christian Scientists, osteopaths, chiropractics, naturopaths and others. If they have the proper medical education, full four years of medical science then they may practise. Any exception to this is special legislation, tending to impair our medical education standards. This needs to be recalled when these bills are up for special hearings this week.—Herald, N. Y.

West in Luck Again

Farmers in many States west of the Mississippi can look on fields of wheat this late in the winter covered with snow, promising another bumper crop on top of the great one just disposed of at a record price.

A wheat harvest is not made in March, but the way winter wheat comes through the cold months is of very large importance. All reports have it that the outlook is most promising. The latest snow, which now covers a number of States in the West and has spread all the way to the Atlantic coast, seems to assure the elimination of danger from alternate freeze and thaw. It also assures, moisture in abundance to start the crop with a virile, healthy stand, and that is half the battle.

The high prices caused by the war and anticipation that, however short it may be, Europe will not recover from its effects in time to plant the usual wheat crop, have led to a large increase in acreage of winter wheat. Beyond doubt, too, our farmers will soon be expanding the acreage of spring wheat. So, with a good yield, the West can look forward confidently to another tremendous inflow of wealth.

What two years of such prosperity as that section has witnessed this season will mean to the entire country can hardly be overestimated. It is a splendid preparation for any unexpected shock the war may have in store for us.—Press, N. Y.

BIG SMOKE EATERS SHORT AND STOCKY

Fire Experts Want Rule That Bars Out Little Men Revised.

Short, stocky men digest smoke with better relish and less harmful results than their taller and skinner brethren. This was the expert opinion given recently before the Civil Service Commission in an effort to have the rules amended so that applicants standing under five feet, seven inches might be admitted to the New York fire department if they could fulfil the other requirements.

This doesn't mean that the lanky applicant is barred. If he is strong he is greatly to be desired in the truck companies, where strength is required. Fire Chief Kenlon was one authority for the assertion that stocky men are the best smoke eaters. Another was the chief medical officer, Dr. Joseph Smith.

"I've been a medical officer in the fire department for twenty-nine years, he said, "and agree with Chief Kenlon. Short men who have a large chest expansion can eat more smoke than tall fellows. The men who can eat smoke are wanted at the nozzle head in the thickest of the smoke."

MONEY IN A HEN'S NEST

A Parish Biddy Selected a $200 Roll For Her Bed

The Palladium is in receipt of the following news from Parish: "Marrilo Mifletwee, who works the Mineral Spring farm, came here a few days ago and reported that he had lost a roll of bills containing $200 and offered a reward of $25 for the recovery of the money. Many inquiries were made and the fact widely advertised but no one reported having found the lost roll.

"This morning Mr. Mifletwee came to town and withdrew the reward, stating that he had found his money.

"Mr. Wifletwee avers that yesterday morning he was in his henhouse and that his attention was attracted by the cackling of a last Fall's pullet in one corner of the hennery. He went to the fowl and found that it had made a nest and had laid nine eggs. He says that one of the eggs was broken, that the yoke had run out and when he removed it from the nest a ten dollar bill stuck to the shell, and found the balance of his money woven into the nest."

HEALTH IS THE PATH OPENER TO SUCCESS

That much of life's joys, sorrows, successes and disappointments depend upon the condition of the mind is conceded today by hundreds of thousands of persons against a handful comparatively a few years back.

Concerning the subject a writer in a New York paper recently said:

The word "health" is an Anglo-Saxon term, meaning man's natural condition. Health is natural or normal. Disease is unnatural or abnormal. Health is the natural result of right living. Disease is the result of abnormal, unnatural living, or living under wrong mental or physical conditions, or both.

Health and harmony have their rise in the same word.

Sanity and sanitation are closely related. That is to say, if you live in a sanitary way you will be sane. Unsanitary conditions breed insanity. Insanity is an abnormal, inharmonious, unregulated condition of mind, where thought is not consecutive or related. Sanity implies a right understanding of the conditions that surround us, with due deference for the rights and opinions of other people.

Hygiene has a little more extended meaning than sanitation. It refers not only to physical condition, but to psychological surroundings. Psychological surroundings is the science of the emotions, or the tides that play through the human heart.

* * *

Hygeia, was the Goddess of Hygiene. The Goddess Hygeia comes to us from far off Greece, where six hundred years beforre Christ she was worshiped and importuned for health and happiness. The Greeks did not use the word "Health," the word hygiene covering for them the subject. Hygiene meant the gracious smile of the Goddess Hygeia.

When the Goddess Hygeia was with you in spirit, the body did its appointed work thoroughly and well. We were in love with our surroundings, with our friends, the earth was beautiful and the happy, joyous mood complete.

This was to be hygienic.

* * *

Today we understand now better than ever before that mind plays a big part in bodily well-being. People who are working and succeeding, who are planning, devising and putting forth effort and seeing their plans unfold, are well. Circulation is complete, digestion good, elimination proper, sleep sound.

If we are distressed in body and the tide is going against us; if we struggle day by day and make no headway; if we have misunderstandings with our friends and we think we have enemies who are planning our undoing, then the smile of Hygeia is withdrawn and the current of our life runs awry. Sickness may follow, then disease, and dissolution is near.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who passed away a short time ago, aged eighty-four, was one of the most successful physicians of modern times. Dr. Mitchell once said: "There are over six hundred diseases listed in the medical books, but the fact is, strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a disease. Disease is the result of a cause, and a wrong condition of living may bring about one or many symptoms which we call diseases. Then when the person gets one disease and is reduced in vitality, other diseases seem to know it and they come and take possession, and we get a 'complication.'

Dr. Mitchell's idea was that medicine for the most part was merely palliative. In order to cure a disease you had to remove the cause.

People overworked, hopelessly in debt, distressed in mind through any cause, are sure to be sick a part of the time.

* * *

There are two general kinds of diseases—functional and organic. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred who go to a physician have merely some functional disorder. Stomach, liver, lungs, eyes, ears, nose do not function naturally. For instance, a cold in the head should not be classed as a disease. It is a result of lowered vitality, coming with a sudden change in temperature, causing a temporary congestion of the membranes. If one thinks back he can usually tell just when and where and how he caught cold.

You do not catch cold by going out of doors in draughts, because if you are in a joyous mood you find the outdoors, although it may be very cold, stimulating. But if you are depressed in spirit, worried and at the same time have been over-eating and have not been getting quite enough sleep, you will catch cold either in a hot room or a cold one, through inability to adjust yourself to new conditions.

To go to a physician under these conditions seems to sensible people silly and absurd. We should live in such a way that we do not catch cold, and, if we do catch cold, the very best treatment is to cut down eating one-half, omit meat entirely from our diet, and eat fruit instead. "Starve a fever and stuff a cold" is half bad advice. Most ailments can be starved out.

A man once said: "You are certainly right about wrong mental conditions bringing about disease. If I have a quarrel with my wife I have granulated eyelids, a cold in the head, or sciatica."

"Can you take your choice of these? he was asked.

And he said, "No, I am obliged to take the one that fate ends, and sometimes I have all three at once."

Under these conditions, as a sensible adviser, would you tell this man to use liniment for sciatica, an eye-wash for his eyes, or a nasal douche for his cold in the head? Probably not. You would say, "Do not quarrel with your wife," and this is only another way of expressing the philosophy of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell when he said that if we would avoid disease we must avoid the disturbing cause.

Disease merely means lack of ease. When health obtains throughout the body we are at ease; that is, we are not aware that we have physical organs. The healthy man doesn't know he has a stomach.

Within forty years the physicians of the world have evolved a brand new Materia Medica. The medicines given forty years ago are today practically obsolete, and yet the physicians then were absolutely sure they were right, and they had laws passed legalizing their methods of treatment. and any physician who did not belong to the orthodox school was an anathema, illegitimate and beyond the pale. Yet we have seen the homeopaths accepted and placed on a parity with the allopaths, just as we now accept the affirmation of a Quaker or a freethinker as equal to the oath of the orthodox.

The sick are today regarded as just as safe in the hands of a homeopath as in the hands of an allopath. This is the legal view of the subject, and life insurance companies who have allopath examiners, do not regard an individual who has a homeopathic family physician as an unsafe risk.

Osteopathy had its days of persecution, but now it is legalized in most of the States.

For a time Christian Scientists were under the ban. If a Christian Scientist died, it was assumed that if an orthodox physician had been employed the man would have lived on indefinitely. We now say that such reasoning is not sound, and we allow the parent, the guardian, or the individual to choose his own physician. The insurance companies do not differentiate against the Christian Scientist.

He is regarded as an eminently safe and desirable risk.

* * *

We have discovered that all drugs have two effects, immediate and re-actionary. The immediate effect may be beneficial and give relief and the re-action may be decidedly deleterious. So there is a whole round of diseases where no physician can tell whether the disease was caused by a gross disobedience of laws of health, or is a result of medication taken to relieve another disease. Powerful drugs leave traces of poisoning in the system, and in the course of time may bring about an actual disease.

Strictly speaking, the only actual disease is an organic one; that is where the structure of an organ has deteriorated until it loses its capacity to act normally. Functional disorders, if continued, will lead to a breakdown of the tissues, and then we get an organic disease where the offending organ may have to be removed by the surgeon's knife in order to keep' eeti from possoning the well springs of being.

Right living tends to prevent this unkind condition when surgery is necessary. The best physicians of modern times recognize that there is a certain degree of truth in all the various schools of medicine. They also recognize the great and beautiful truths of Christian Science and mental science. Many able physicians who cannot accept the theology of Christian Science realize the practical commonsense that there is in it. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he," is eminently a scientific maxim.

* * *

The happy, joyous, courageous, hopeful mood reacts on the body and health follows. Faith in ourselves, faith in our fellows, faith in the Divinity that rules the world, a belief that everything is coming out all right, that there is no devil but fear, and that no one can harm us but ourselves is eminently scientific.

"I and my Father are one" is interpreted to mean that we are a part of the great Intelligence that rules the world. This was Emerson's idea. It was the philosophy of transcendentalism. It was also the philosophy of certain schools of Greeks in the olden time. Marcus Rurelius the Roman Emperor, and Epictetus the Roman slave, possessed the same philosophy. Marcus Aurelius said, "When you get up in the morning, say to yourself, 'This day I will live as becomes a man.'" Epictetus said, "Each day you will meet with disagreeable people. Unpleasant things will happen, disappointments will come, inappreciation and ingratitude may be your portion; but above these we must rise and be superior to every circumstnce."

And then, who can forget the words of Robert Louis Stevenson: "The day returns and brings us the petty rounds of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

* * *

These thoughts relating to right thinking and right living are beautiful, right and excellent, but they are not quite enough. First, every individual should have an occupation, a business, a vocation. Call it a job, if you wish, and it is just as beautiful to get a job as it is to accept a situation. Every individual should earn his living, and to earn his living he must do something for humanity. He must be a good servant and add to the welfare and happiness of the world. Otherwise, the mental conditions are not complete.

Work is man's great blessing.

There must be an excuse, a reason, something that gets you up in the morning before seven o'clock, that gets you down to a certain place on time. This is your job. Thank heaven for it! Hold it by doing your work well, for all good work is a preparation for better work. Any man who has a job has a chance. Healthy, happy people are people who work. Yet every day you should have a little play spell out in the open.

* * *

Then, also, we should cultivate a sense of sublimity, which is an exultation of spirit where forrgetfulness of self comes through joy. These things bring about the sense of sublimity, concerning which Edmund Burke wrote a book of six hundred pages.

The sense of sublimity has been called "the bath of the mind."

Every day listen to beautiful music, lookupon a beautiful picture, or read a little from great and good books. Then besides your job have a hobby. Your vacation is your regular work, your vocation is your hobby. In Pittsburgh lives a man who worked in the iron mills and whose hobby was the grinding of lenses for telescopes, and he became the greatest lens maker in the world. Spinoza, one of the world's greatest philosophers, one of a persecuted race, was a gardener and he made spectacles as an avocation and studied philosophy for a like reason, and his name is deathless. In The Hague sits his form in undying bronze, and yet the man was just a gardener, but his spirit roamed the universe.

Benjamin Franklin was one of the best educated men the world had ever seen. He had his work and he had his hobby. He could work, play, study, laugh, and his heart was full of sympathy.

Sympathy for others takes our mind off our ourselves. We forget our troubles in looking out on the world of doers and workers in kindness and sympathy. As a generral rule men who, love nature, whose hearts go out to plants, flowers, trees, animals, who study geology and the stars live long and are well. Such were the three Herschels, and one of these, Caroline Herschel, made the century run. She lived to be a hundred, happy, sane, sensible, always well always at work. Caroline Herschel was a musician, an astronomer, a gardener, and when she was eighty-five some callers went to see her and found her on a ladder painting her house. She joyfully explained to them she was doing it for two reasons. One was because she wanted to "get up in the world," and so she climbed the ladder, and the other was, she didn't want any man to do for her what she could do for herself.

The willingness to work, the pride in being able to accomplish, the sense of sublimity found in discovering the stars, the joy in her music rounded out her life and makes the story complete.

So the summing up of the secret of good health is this:

Get a job, have a hobby, realize that you are a part of all we see or hear or feel. Believe in yourself, believe in your philosophy, have faith in the Power that rules the world. Eat sparingly, breathe deeply, work steadily. Then every organ of the body will act harmoniously, and all good things will be yours.

TODAY'S CITY MARKETS

Eggs Selling From Twenty-eight to Thirty Cents a Dozen

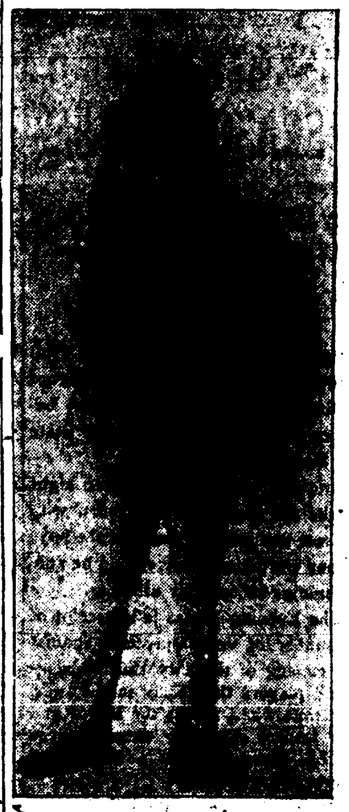
Eggs were offered throughout the city this morning at twenty-eight to thirty cents a dozen. Butter wholesaled for thirty-four cents a pound. The supply of flour brought $7.75 for the Spring stock and the Winter stock sold for $7.25 per barrel. The feed market was strong and the prices remained the same. Dealers this morning report many sales of potatoes at forty-five and fifty cents a bushel. Vegetable quotations follow: Carrots, forty-five and fifty cents a bushel; onions, fifty and sixty cents a bushel; cabbage, seventy-five cents a dozen; turnips, forty cents a bushel; parsnips, seventy-five cents a bushel. Beans wholesaled at $3.50 a bushel.

SYRACUSE PRODUCE MARKET

Beans, per bushel, $2.75.
Oninons, per bushel, 60 @ 70c.
Potatoes—Per bushel, 40 @ 50c.
Honey—Per qt. 50c
Pork—Dressed, per lb. 9 @ 11c.
Beef—Dressed, per lb., 11 @ 12c.
Turkeys—Live, per lb., 20c; drressed per lb., 28 @ 32c.
Fowls—Live, per lb., in crates, 15@18c; dressed, per lb., 21 @ 23c.
Ducks—Live, per lb., 15 @ 17c; dressed, per lb., 22 @ 25c.
Guinea hens, per lb., 15 @ 17c.
Eggs—Currrent receipts, per doz., 25 @ 30c.
Dairy Butter—Per lb., 34 @ 36c.
Hay—Prime, per ton, $16.00 @17.00.
Alfalfa—Per ton, $14.00 @ 16.00.

Spiced Fish Roll

Chop any cold cooked fish and mix with an equal amount of boiled rice. Season with one tablespoonful of parsley, one tablespoonful of thyme, and oe of sage, chopped fine, salt and pepper. Make a rich pie crust and roll-out very thin. Fill with the fish mixture and make into a roll. Sprinkle with bits of butter and bake until brown. Serve hot with tomato sauce.



Salem-Tutt-Whitney
Comedian with this year's "Smart Set"

Herculean.

"Pa, what is meant by herculean labor?" "Hooking a woman up the back, son."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton.

?
A Flat to Rent
Rooms to Rent
House for Sale
Other Articles for Sale
?
YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is in the
Miscellaneous Column
of
THE EVENING TIMES

RATES
One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

The Wonderful Electric Stove
Within Reach of All Does Every Kind of Cooking Perfectly

Here is really a wonderful piece of news that every housewife should know about—the HUGHES ELECTRIC RANGE "17."

First of all, it is a perfect stove. By electricity it bakes, roasts, stews, fries, boils, better than coal, wood or gas stoves.

Anybody can afford it. It is strongly built for heavy duty—blue polished steel with nickel plated corners oven finished with special aluminum rust-proof preparation.

It completely satisfies the cooking requirements of moderate sized families. The oven has a capacity of 3 loaves of bread, 2 pies, a 10-lb. roast, or 2 layerr cakes. With the oven removed, the two open range burners make possible frying, stewing, coffee making, etc.

Cook with electricity. It is clean, absolutely safe, makes perfect delicious dishes possible, and gives you much more leisure than do other stoves.

THE FULTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.
Offers to run wires to any home without cost, charging for interior installition only and this at cost.

"SANITO"
COOKING UTENSILS
are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES
Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
FIRE BROKE OUT SUDDENLY
as it usually does and before Mr. Wait-a-while knew it, he lost much valuable property by the flames. Place your valuables where neither fire nor burglars can reach them—in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent
$3.00 and up per year.

SEEDS
American ALFALFA, tested in Washington, 99.86 pure. AUSTRIAN 2-ROW BARLEY, each kernel stools 3 to 5 stalks. ALBERTA CLUSTER OATS, a new hardy sort from the Canadian Northwest, yield 80 to 100 bu. wt. 45 lbs. High grade Seed Corn of strong vitality. GENUINE [illegible], IOWA GOLD MINE, LEAMINGTON, PRIDE OF NORTH pedigree stock. EARLY GREEN SOY BEANS, VETCH, EARLY COBLER AND LATE RUSSET POTATOES, IDEAL MANGEL BEET, largest yielder; grows high above ground. [illegible] BEANS, TELEPHONE PEAS and GARDEN SEEDS at special prices. TIMOTHY, CLOVERS, ALSIKE, SPRING RYE, WHEAT, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, [illegible] INCUBATORS and BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES. [illegible] Bandstone and Carriers, Insecticides, Lime and Sulphur for early spraying. Ask for Special Freight Paid Prices. [illegible] 1915 Catalog Free.
F. H. ERLING
Everything for the Farm
Syracuse, N. Y.

BASKETBALL SEASON CLOSES

City Hall Court Closed to Boys Who Would Have Diversion Upon the Floor

Basketball games in the City Hall court came to an early and abrupt ending with last night's contest between the Holy Name and the State Boy Scouts.

And this after not more than eight weeks for play upon the court, with at least two months ahead of the boys of our city before they should be able to indulge in outdoor athletics.

The Evening Times is in receipt of a number of verbal protests against the closing of the City Hall to basketball players thus early in the year, at a time when, unless the Mayor and City fathers relent by extending the season, there remain a number of games to be played.

The attendance at last night's game proved the growing popularity of the sport that does so much for the welfare of players, and gives a lot of good amusement to onlookers.

There was a big crowd present, whose members shivered in the chilly atmosphere of the room, as they could not keep their bodies warm by cheering the players and looking at the frigid appearing radiators standing about the room. Nevertheless, the crowd paid admission fees, and the city and Janitor Youngs were reembursed for electricity consumed and services performed.

Holy Name won the game which was for the championship of the city, the score being 24-12.

The game, which was a fast one, may be summarized thus: For State st. baskets from the field were made by Singleton, 2; Johnson, 2; Rohrbaugh, 1. Basket fouls were made for the same team by Singleton, 1; Rohrbaugh, 1.

For Holy Name baskets from the field were madeb y S. Thompson, 7; Martin, 2; E. Trawley, 2; M. Frawley, 1.

The line up was:

Holy Name		Boy Scouts
S. Thompson	R.F.	Singleton
Martin	L.F.	Johnson
M. Frawley	C.	Taylor
E. Frawley	L.G.	H. Thompson
Hopkins	R.G.	Rohrbaugh

William Merrill was referee and George Snow kept time, both in their usual satisfactory way.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

Don't Neglect Your Eyesight

when you can get aid so near at hand.

We make a specialty of Eyesight Testing.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

LADIES' NIGHT

Program Was in Charge of Mrs. Lora White Kesler and Mrs. G. W. Braun.

The second ladies' night program of the Current Events club was given last evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Holmes.

The first number was a general review of current events made by Prof. Lanigan, and, was followed by a violin solo from Harold Gillespie accompanied by Miss Elder at the piano.

A discussion on the work of Thomas Mott Osborn's prison reform methods was led by Mrs. G. W. Braun. Mrs. Haviland and Mr. Newton followed with a musical number—Mr. Netwon giving a selection on the French horn and accompanied by Mrs. Haviland at the piano."

Leland Carner, a pupil of Mrs. Kisler in the elocution department, was heard with pleasure in three humorous selection, and Miss Elder and Mr. Gillespie were again heard in a piano and violin selection.

The next meeting is in charge of Mr. A. W. Wiltsie and the Rev. M. J. Peters.

PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER CAR'S TRIAL TRIP

The new, "pay-as-you-enter" cars which will within a month's time be used on the Empire United Railway's Syracuse-Oswego branch, was on a trial trip through the city this morning.

The car was spic and span in every detail. More seats to accommodate the late o'nights northbound passenger would also bring it bit of cheer.

WILLIAM A. PECK LEAVES HIS BANK POSITION

William A. Peck, for the past two years in the bookkeeping department of the First National Bank, has discontinued his position there and associated himself with Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc., in the insurance business.

SCHOOL MONEY COMING

City Chamberlain Washburn has received notice of the city's share of the State school moneys. It will this year be $6,304.33, or less than one-tenth of the grand total for the county, which is $68,001.05. Oswego city will get $9,040.37., and the balance, $52,656.35, will be distributed to the remaining county school districts.

Mrs. R. D. Van Buren

Mrs. Carrie Van Buren, of Oswego, but formerly a resident of Fulton, died at Oswego Saturday and the body was yesterday brought to this city for burial.

Mrs. Van Buren was born at Coboury, Ont., sixty-two years ago, and came to this section with her parents at a very early age. Although she had been an invalid for twenty years a wide circle of friends in this city and vicinity received the message of her death with surprise and deep regret. Surviving besides her husband, R. D. Van Buren, she leaves two daughters. Miss Madelon Van-Buren, Mrs. Maude Sayer, of this city and one sister, Mrs. John McMillan, of Lebanon, Mo. Interment was made at Mt. Adnah.

Frank Elton Osborne

The funeral of Frank Elton Osborne whose death occurred Sunday at his home in Buffalo st., will be held from the home tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Rev. George Stockwell will officiate and burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

Advertised Letters

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice, March 10, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men Benton, W. J.; Hunt, Frank J.; Rowlee, S. A.

Women: Cavanaugh, Miss Mary; Ferela, Miss Mema; Morrill, Miss Eva; Baldwin, Mrs. E. H.; Sherman, Mrs. C.

Fulton Milling Co.

Peter T. Conley, P. M.

¶ We make the Richest and Most Sanitary Ice Cream in the city.

¶ Our Fountain Products are unequalled.

¶ Pure Home-Made Fruit Syrups.

¶ Highest Quality of Hot Drinks: George Washington Coffee, Lipton Tea, Huyler and Runkel's Cocoa and Chocolate.

FRESH HUYLER AND NUNNALLY'S CANDIES

Phone 80 THE ONYX First Street

Fulton Keynotes

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate west winds.

Mrs. A. C. Shaw of Sodus is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Clark in S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Penfield of Academy st., are entertaining for the week, Mrs. B. P. Raymond of Kansas City.

* * *

The Crusaders of the State St., M. E. church will hold a food and bake sale at the People's Hardware store, Saturday.

* * *

The Crusades of the State St. M. E. church will hold a social at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Sage, 265 Park st. Friday evening.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid of the State St. M. E. churcrh will meet to quilt in the chapel of the church tomorrow afternoon.

* * *

The regular weekly Thursday evening prayer meeting will be held at State St. M. E. churcrh.

* * *

Charles R. Bennett of S. 4th st., is imptoving slowly from his serious illness.

* * *

Miss Myrtle Oakleaf of Lyons arrived in Fulton Monday and will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Fox.

* * *

The ladies of the Parish Aid of Zion Episcopal church will meet on Thursday afternoon, with Mrs. Giles S. Piper in S. 3d st.

* * *

The L. O. P. H. club met today with Mrs. William Lane, Fay st.

* * *

Miss Minervo Murray, 14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Murray of Park st., was operated upon for appendicitis at the Hospital last Friday by Dr. F. E. Fox, assisted by Dr. H. M. Doane.

* * *

Allen Foster has been called from New York by the serious illness of his brother, Theodore. He will remain until his brother's recovery is effected.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Winnepool Foster of Oneida st., have leased the Ezra Sackett farm at Volney Center.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Bonner of 7th st., who has been ill with tonsilitis is improving.

* * *

Hazel Dunton of Phillips st., who has been ill for two week's is improving.

* * *

Bernard Burdick, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Burdick, W. 3d st., is improving from an illness.

* * *

Mrs. Wade E. Gayer of S. 5th st., has been called to Oriskany, owing to the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Graham.

* * *

Miss Marian Little, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Little, S. 5th st. is ill.

* * *

Thomas Hunter of the Hunter Arms left Monday for New York on business.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Henderson of S. 6th and Utica sts., is still suffering from a shock and bruises, the result of a fall upon a snow covered icy walk in Cayuga st. A back comb may have been the unconstcious means of saving Mrs. Henderson's life, as the back of her head came into contact with the hard walk. The comb was reduced to fragments.

* * *

Miss Mollie Anderson of Albany, connected with the State Association Charaties, was in Fulton Monday on a tour of inspection of the Lee Memorial Hospital, While in Fulton she was the guest of Miss Alice Farrell of S. 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. William Lowrie of Cortland is the guest of her daughter, Miss Adelaide Lowrie of the high school faculty.

* * *

Miss Hazel Waugh spent the weekend with her aunt, Mrs. Griffin, in Syracuse.

* * *

Little Annabelle Spencer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Spencer, of Academy st., is improving from an attack of tonsilitis.

* * *

The local grange will give a four-act drama, "The Cuban Spy" at their hall on March 19.

* * *

William Roach of New York is the guest of his brother, Edward Roach.

* * *

Miss Clara Dessum is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dessum of the West River road. Miss Dessum has just completed a course in hospital work and nursing. She previously had taken a course in anesthesia, and obsttrics at a hospital in Oneonta. Thus making Miss Clara very competent in this line. Her many friends extend congratulations on her early graduation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly of Canandaigua are spending this week at the home of M. E. Reynolds of the West Side.

* * *

John O'Melia will leave next week on a pleasure trip to the Thousand Islands. He will drive his new car.

* * *

Miss Kennedy of the Henderson Store is enjoying a week's sojourn among the shops of New York City.

* * *

Mrs. Floyd Snyder of Wolcott and Miss Myrtle Oakleaf of Lyons are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Carr at their bungalow in Park st.

* * *

A large congregation heared Rev. Chas. Robertson last evening in the second of the series of sermons, "Do We Reap What We Sow" was the theme.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Merriam has been very ill but is now improving.

* * *

Rev. W. F. Kettle, grand chaplain of the State of New York Grand Chapter spoke at the Masonic club last night.

* * *

Miss Nellie Palmer of W. 1st st., is ill, the result of a recent fall upon a flight of cellar stairs.

* * *

The Burgard Contracting company, has sold part of its equipment to Schenectady contracting company.

* * *

Mrs. W. C. Middleton of 417 Utica st., will tonight entertain the Royal Neighors.

* * *

Mrs. K. Green of Syracuse is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Hanna Oneida st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Horton of Emery st., have returned from a few weeks' stay with relatives at Pulaski.

* * *

Class No. 9 of the First M. E. church parlors this evening at 7:30. An invitation is extended to all.

* * *

Curtiss Austin of Syracuse University was the over-Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Austin, W. 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. B. J. O'Grady of Hotel Fulton has returned from a few days' stay with friends in Syracuse.

* * *

The funeral of Mrs. Lois Van Buren was held Sunday afternoon at the First M. E. church and was largely attended. The Bethany class, of which Mrs. Van Buren was a faithful member, attended in a body. Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren's family consisted of three children all of whom are dead.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Patterson and Mrs. Ethel Dunham and daughter have returned from a short stay in the sunny south. They report a very pleasant and beneficial trip.

* * *

The Columbia Circle of the G. A. R. desires all members to be present at a very important meeting to be held i the club rooms this evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Collins of Oneida st., is seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Donovan is the guest of relatives in Rome.

* * *

John Hostler and wife of the West Side are rejoicing over the birth of a son.

* * *

At the church of the Immaculate Conception on Wednesday evening, Rev. D. T. Dooling will preach the Lenten sermon.

* * *

Little Miss Bogue has been confined to her home in So. 1st st., by illness, but is now again able to be out.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Y. P. B. will be held tomorrow at the Free Methodist church. Mr. Wise of this city will give an entertaining lecture, and young people are especially invited.

* * *

Charles Block of Canada is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Snyder of So. 3d st.

PLAN TO PROTECT THE FLAG

Washington, March 9.—Efforts to secure the passage of the bill pending in Congress to prevent desecration of the American flag will be renewed by the champions of that measure at the next session. Practically all of the patriotic societies are behind the proposed legislation.

FULTON BRAND OF JUSTICE HANDED TO TWO WOMEN

Short, quick work was made by Judge H. J. Wilson yesterday in the cases of Nina Smith and Elizabeth Field who were caught in Sunday night's police raid in a house in Ontario st.

At the afternoon hearing the Judge found the evidence furnished by Chief Dyer and his assistants was so conclusion that the defendants were advised by their counsel, J. R. Somers, to plead guilty, which they did. Judge Wilson sentenced each woman to a 6 months' term in the Oswego county jail.

OLDEST MALE RESIDENT OF SODUS IS DEAD

Sodus, March 9.—George Latimer, the oldest male resident of the town of Sodus, died Sunday in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Abram Felker, oen mile north of this village. He was born here September 5, 1823. His father was one of the defenders of Sodus Point when the British raided the port, June 19, 1813. When the British boats left the Genesee river and came down the lake, headed for Sodus Point, couriers were sent out on horseback and settlers were secured for defense of the port from all points where civilzation had a grip in this section. Asel Latimer was one of the small company, less than 100 volunteers, which frightened the British away, after their hasty raid on the flour, provision and general stores.

ROADS OBEY HEALTH ORDER

Western Lines Won't Ship Cattle from Infected Districts.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 9.—The three railroads that cut across the northwest corner of Pennsylvania from Ohio to New York, which last week were threatened with criminal prosecution if they transported thru this State cattle from territory where foot and mouth disease exists, today informed the State authorities they would comply with the order.

The railroads notified the board they would not accept any more cattle from such territory for shipment through Pennsylvania so long as the board's order stands.

JUDGE ESCAPES CENSURE

Government Drops Germans' Complaint Against Killits.

Toledo, Ohio, March 9.—The complaint made by local Germans against John M. Killits, United States District Judge, has been dismissed by the government. Killits made a speech recently in which he was reported to have said he did not care how soon somebody dropped a thousand bombs on Emperor William's head.

The complaint was filed with President Wilson and asked that the jurist be disciplined.

FOUR REPUBLICANS ELECTED IN MAINE

Portland, Me., Mar. 9.—Elections were held in five cities in Maine yesterday. The only contests were in Bangor, where Frank Robinson, Democrat, was chosen mayor, and in Augusta, where B. S. Viles, heading the Republican ticket, was successful. In the remaining cities the mayors elected are Charles R. Coombs, Republican, in Belfast; Frank H. Nickerson Republican, in Brewer and James G. C. Smith, Democrat, in Biddeford.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

FRED T. CAHILL HELD ON 6 BILLS

At late Hour Yesterday Grand Jury Handed Up Indictments; Clients Made Accusations

The arraignment late yesterday afternoon of Frederick T. Cahill of Oswego before Justice Emerson in Supreme Court occasioned a lot of surprise in this city where he is well known. Mr. Cahill plead not guilty to six indictments charging grand larceny and malpractice.

Bail was fixed by the court upon the recommendation of District Attorney Culkin at $1,500, which was immediately furnished Mr. Cahill. Thomas Crowley and Lawrence Clancey furnished the bail bond.

Mr. Cahill was represented by Attorney Thomas L. McKay. The latter entered a plea of not guilty in behalf of his client, and stated that the amount of the bail as fixed by Justice Emerson was satisfactory.

The indictments against Mr. Cahill were handed up by the Grand Jury which sat in connection with the March term of court last week.

The charge of grand larceny, second degree, is made against Mr. Cahill in five of the indictments, while in the sixth the charge of malpractice or professional misconduct is made. In four of the indictments in which the charge of grand larcency is made the name of Mrs. Lizzie Carlton Boudicette is mentioned. The others, charging grand larceny, contains the name of Johanna Jones.

The name of Pearl Mahar is contained in the indictment charging malpractice. In all cases the names of the persons mentioned are said to have been clients of Mr. Cahill.

PHILADELPHIA SAILS FROM LIVERPOOL—320 ON BOARD

New York, March 9.—The American line steamer Philadelphia sailed from Liverpool for New York late last night with 205 cabin and 115 third class passengers aboard, according to cable advices received by the company.

CARNEGIE STEEL CO. ON FULL TIME

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 9.—Every department of the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company, was in operation yesterda for the first time in nearly two years and officials declared that orders lately received for structural materials and ship armor plate assured activity at the plant for months.

The Litle Rock club of the Southern League is reported as signing Jimmy Manes to play first base. Manes has seen service in a number of minor leagues. He had a brief trial with Minneapolis last year, that club getting him from Middlesboro in the Appalashian League. After leaving the Millers he played with Fargo in the Northern League.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

Wednesday

THE MASTER KEY (12th episode)
HEART OF LINCOLN (3 parts)
DAD—a comedy—(1 reel)
and 2 others 10c

Thursday

Don't Fail to see "THE LURE" in 5 parts

A Square Deal Means A Fair Deal —More For Your Money

YOU GET BOTH HERE AND BEST QUALITY

Takes less to go 'round, if you buy at the

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY

Best Minnesota Flour	
¼ sack	$2.00
⅛ sack	$1.00
Crisco	23c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c
Compound	11c
Bean Pork	12c
Bacon	18c
Ciscoes	6c
Sh. Wheat	11c
Cr. Wheat	12c
Post Toasties	3 pkgs. 20c
Maple Corn Flake,	3 pkgs. 20c
10c Marcro Corn Flake	5c

LOOK! A $1.00 OFFER

4 lbs. Granulated Sugar	26c
1 50c Baking Powedr	50c
½ lb. 50c Tea	25c
6 5c boxes Matches	30c
1 lb. Coffee	30c
Total,	$1.61

All for One Dollar.

Only one order to a customer.

8 lbs. Granulated Sugar 50c
With a 50c order Saturday only.

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY

PHONE 464 210 CAYUGA STREET

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 9.—Public attention is more or less centered at this time upon the legislature at Albany which is wrestling with the problem of alien and citizen labor upon public works. Governor Whitman has already announced his intention of sending to the law-makerrs an emergency message urging the passage of a bill to repeal the alien labor law so as to permit foreigners in New York and other cities to work side by side with naturalized aliens upon the big contracts which either are under construction or which are soon to be.

Advocates of organized labor feel that American citizens should be taken case of first in the distribution of work and they are paturally opposed to the contemplated repeal. Already a delegation composed of representatives of various labor organizations has requested the executive to rescind his declaration that the alein labor law should be repealed.

The governor has taken the position that it will be a difficult matter to construct public works if the alien is discriminated against. He points out that it has been impossible of late to secure a sufficient number of American or naturalised workmen to perform manual labor. Labor representatives maintain that if the wages of the laboring class were to be raised, it would not be a difficult matter to obtain plenty of help upon all construction work desired by the State or a municipality.

Agitation which led to the final enactment of the alien law was first inaugurated in 1894 when a bill was introduced in the legislature and passed by both houses, which discriminated against the employment of aliens upon all public work contracts. Subsequently the bill in question, which became Chapter 622 of the laws of 1894, was declared unconstitutional.

In 1897, a general revision of the Labor law which dealth with the was passed and incorporated into the Labor law which dealth with the question of the employment of alien labor by the state or a municipatity. This section stands today and is the one which it is the desire of the governor to have repealed so that all unemployed may have an equal opportunity to secure work.

The alien labor law, as included in the Labor law under the head of "Preferences in Employment of Persons Upon Public Works" follows:

"In the construction of public works, by the state or a municipality, or of any persons contracting with the state or such municipality, only citizens of the United States shall be employed; and, in all cases where laborers are employed on any such public works, perference shall be given citizens of the State of New York. In each contract for the construction of public works, a provision shall be inserted to the effect that if the provisions of this section are not complied with, the contract shall be void."

It is the general belief that Governor Whitman will adhere to his original intention of urging the repeal of the above section. Having once determined upon a course, the present executive has thus far evinced without fear of dispute, that he will carry it through to completion.

Pressure may be brought to bear upon the legislators to retain the bill providing for the repeal of the alien labor law in committee and possibly organized labor may be able to have the measure defeated when introduced.

ALIEN LABOR LAW REPEALED; VOTE 35 TO 7

Albany, March 9.—Under an emergency message from Governor Whitman, the bill intended to repeal the law prohibiting the employment of aliens on public works passed the Senate last night, 35 to 7. The Assembly did not act on the bill.

Minority Leader Wagner succeeded in putting through an amendment intended to give citizens of New York first call on public work and citizens of the United States second call. In the event that neither of these are vailable, aliens could be employed.

Power to pass on complaints that the law was being violated would remain in the same hands as at present the state labor commissioner, the city of the state comptrollerñ or the public service commission.

Clarence A. Cridle, who has represented the employers here during their efforts to pass the bill, said the amendment was unsatisfactory to him.

"With this amendment included we would be almost as helpless as we are under the present law," he said. "The same opportunity is afforded for tying up work."

Wagner's amendment was daopted after a Senate conference. Prior to that the amendment was agreed upon by Wagner, and Spring and Lawson, the former fathering the bill amended and passed tonight, and the latter having introduced another alien labor bill which was killed.

Party lines were not drawn on the bill, but the seven senators who voted against it, Boylan, Cullen, Doll, Dunnigan, Hamilton, Patten and Sullivan, are Democrats.

U. S. STEEL COMPANIES ARE MAKING BENZOL

Another important step in the direction of clearing the problems of the textile maufacturers of the United States growing out of the cutting off of imports of dyestuffs from Germany following the outbreak of the war, has been taken by several of the large steel companies of this country in establishing plants for the manufacture of benzol. Benzol is one of the most important materials needed for the manufacture of dyes, and the United States heretofore has depended largely upon Germany for its supply.

The Lackawanna Steel Company has just announced that it will open a benzol plant at Buffalo. An official statement from this company says:

"One of the articles for the supply of which this country has largely depended upon Germany is benzol. With a view to making the United States independent in this respect the Lackawanna Steel Company has undertaken the building of a benzol plant, which now is nearing completion. The company has made contracts for the sale of all its output for the entire yéar and expects to derive a handsome profit from the manufacture."

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, another of the independent manufacturers, has just closed arrangements for the construction of a plant costing $300,000, which will be part of its property.

With its usual foresight in developing new lines of business, the United States Steel Corporation also has made arrangements to take advantage of the growing commercial demand for benzol in this country. Through its subsidiary the Carnegie Steel company, it has provided for the construction of a benzol plant at Farrell, Pa. The cost of this will be $350,000 or more.

Large Field for Benzol

In the case of the Cernegie Steel Company, construction of the new plant was not undertaken solely with a view of meeting the demands of dye manufacturers, although the company will be prepared to supply their needs. An official of the company said:

"Even if there were no development of a demand from the dye industry the field for the sale of benzol would be large, as this article is better than gasolene for use in automobile and other engines. If you take into consideration the fact that the tariff has been removed on the German imports in the dye industry, it would seem there would be small chance of profit in competing with the Germans. But benzol has many other uses.

It was explained by an official of the Lackawanna Steel Company that the benzol to be manufactured by the Steel companies is the by-product of coke oven gas. As a coal tar product, the Germans have developed the manufacture of benzol to remarkable completeness. To the textile manufacturer the important consideration is that benzol is the basic material from which are derived aniline and the aniline colors.

The news that the steel companies have taken up, in a thorough way, the making of benzol is of special significance in the textile industry at this time in connection with the recent announcement of the discoveries of Dr. Walter F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the Bureau of Mines, who, in a series of experimental researches at Columbia University, developed a process for the manufacture of toluol and benzol from crude petroleum.

Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, last week called attention to the danger of a complete cutting off of dyestuff imports from Germany through the need of benzol as a motor fuel in that country.

"THE SMART SET"

An event in local theatricals will be the appearance of "The Smart Set" company, who will present a brand new musical comedy, "His Excellency the President," at The Quirk Tomorrow matinee and night. This meritorious entertainment, which has never failed to please in the past, is guaranteed to duplicate its former success and uphold the standard it has always held. Headed by Ethopia's favorite comedian, Salem-Tutt-Whitney, who will as usual be assisted by Homer Tutt and Blanche Thompson and surrounded by one of the very best singing and dancing choruses in America, a bright, snappy, absolutely clean performance is guaranteed.

MONTH'S AID TO HOSPITAL

Goodly Stock of Supplies Given. The Sum of $278.75 for Nurses Fund

The hospital gratefully acknowledges the following list of donations for the month of February:

Magazine, Miss Helen Miller and Mrs. A. D. Keller; hospital supplies and books, Mrs. VanWagenen; half bushel apples, Mr. Vogelsang; 1 bbl. sauerkraut and buttermilk, Mr. Stratton; canned fruit and preserves, Mrs. L. D. Streeter, Mrs. Harry Wise, Mrs. Edwin Foster and Mrs. Lane; basket of groceries, Mrs. L. F. Joy, Mrs. McKinstry, Miss F. Reynolds, Mrs. Arvin Rice, Mrs. W. McCully and Mrs. Lucy Gilbert.

The following donations were received for the visiting nurse fund:

Mrs. I. Achilli	$6.00
Miss Achilli	6.00
W. J. Lovejoy	1.00
Mrs. Eliza Merriam	1.00
Mrs. Marion Strickland	.50
Mrs. Burt	.50
Mrs. Harry Stout	1.20
Mrs. A. E. Roberts	1.40
Elks' ball	261.15
Total	$278.75

The woman's auxiliary of the hospital is grateful for each expression of helpfulness it has received from organizations and individuals. The work is of importance in the community and both financial and moral support are necessary to carry out the benefit derived from the hospital.

THOMPSON BILL PERMITS WHITMAN TO NAME SUBS

Albany, March 9.—A bill for the reorganization of the two Public Service Commissions was introduced in the Senate last night by George F. Thompson of Niagara, chairman of the committee that is investigating the Public Service boards.

Senator Thompson's bill is not a committee measure, but was given to him to introduce by Elon R. Brown, the Republican floor leader. It is presumably a Republican majority measure to be passed later under caucus rule.

The proposed reorganization of the public service commissions, both the New York city one and the up-State board, is to be effected not by the dismissal of the present commissions in their entirety, but by authorizing Governor Whitman to make two substitutions of new men on each board, in addition to filling the one vacancy in each board that now exists.

Maltbie in New York and Decker in the up-State commission are holdovers whose places the Governor would fill in any event. Besides naming successors to baltbie and Decker Governor Whitman is empowered by the Thompson bill to remove two democrats in each board and appoint their ssuccessors.

SAWDUST TRAIL HIT BY 615 PRINCETON MEN

Princeton, March 9.—When Billy Sunday called for converts at the close of two services before students of Princeton University and Princeton Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., Sunday, 615 college men hit the sawdust trail of repentance and shook the evangelist by the hand.

Sunday suddenly broke off in the middle of his prayer to shout to his hearers, whose heads were bowed in devotion:

"How many of you fellers'll come up to me and say, 'Bill, I'll go on the square, and here's my hand that by the grace of God, I'll live my life for God? How many'll do that for Jesus Christ? Come on boys, come on."

The college men raised their heads uncertainly, wavered, and then, under Billy's urging, surged forward to shake his hand. Sunday's accountants clocked off 615 on their markers before the last man filed past.

Sunday cornered the 615 "saved" souls, told them to write home to their mothers oftener and prayed for the salvation of Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, who had refused to Sunday the use of the University buildings in which to speak.

CHARLES A. BALDWIN DECLARED LEGALLY DEAD

Oswego, March 9.—Alleging that her father, Charles A. Baldwin, left his home in Volney on the afternoon of August 12, 1904, and had never since been heard from, his daughter, Rida E. Baldwin, of Volney, yesterday asked the Surrogate to make an order declaring him judicially dead and to grant her letters of administration on his estate, amounting to $130 personal property. Special Surrogate D. Page Morehouse, acting for Surrogate Miller, granted the letters.

Attorney Giles S. Piper, who appeared for the daughter, set forth in his petition that Mr. Baldwin, who left in an intoxicated condition, had never been seen since four o'clock on the afternoon of that day, when he was walking East. Della Baldwin Trimble, who was then his wife and has since remarried, made affidavit to the same facts.

Letters were asked on the estate of Charles Wrirght, Volney, who left $100 personal and $1,000 real, and on the estate of Harvey N. Herriman, Sandy Creek, who left $100 personal and $1,500 real all to his wife, Martha C. Herriman.

An affidavit of the executor, William H. Quigley, that the net value was but $2,622.53, the estate of Catherine F. Woods was exempted from payment of the transfer tax. A sistes, Margaret Quigley, received $874.21; surviving children of a sister, Bridget, $97.13 each, and surviving children of another sister, $174.83 each.

The inventory of the estate of S. M. Coon showed $5,272.44 personal property.

Letters were asked on the estate of Charles B. Woodard, who died in this city February 16. He left $3,500 personal.

IN SUPREME COURT

The Case of John LaMoya Against Henry P. Burgard on Trial

Oswego, March 9.—Supreme Court was reconvened by Justice Emerson at noon yesterday, the case of John La Moya vs. Henry P. Burgard going to trial. Plaintiff was injured on the barge canal work and asks damages in the sum of [illegible] is his attorney, while F. E. Cullen represents the defendants.

The defense does not admit that LaMoya worked for Mr. Burgard and insists that No. 335, which he claims to be on the books of the company, is another man.

The case of William A. Winder vs. Charrles Davis went off the calendar and the case of T. P. Kingsforrd vs. J. A. Culkin et al. went over the term.

Granted a New Trial

An order made by Justice Crouch, filed in the County Clerk's office today, grants a new trial in the case of the Huggins Lumber Company vs. Homer J. Phelps and Earl L. Miller, in which a jury at the January term found for the defendants.

UNDERWOOD PUBLISHES FARM BUREAU NEWS

A new form has been given by the Oswego County Farm Bureau to its usual monthly letter, in the shape of a neat folder in the form of a newspaper, named Oswego Farm Bureau News. E. Victor Underwood is editor, with offices in the Oswego Chamber of Commerce rooms; M. L. Moran of Parish is president; C. S. Lockwood of Hannibal, secretary; Russell Quome, of Sriba, treasurer.

The publication is interesting throughout is four pages and should merit the patronage of the people in whose midst it circulates.

Umpire Quigley must have thought he was having a dream of summertime the other night when he was mobbed by the students of the University of Missouri on account of alleged poor decision in a basketball contest.

STAR CATCHER OF GIANTS DOWNED

Meyers Bows to Grip and Takes Count for First Time on Record.

Marlin, Texas, March 9.—The cold wave that continues to distribute a lot of chill about Emerson Park made yesterday another poor practice day for the Giants. Clad in sweaters, the athletes batted a few balls and managed to get some warmth in their bodies by playing handball and football. To sessions were held, but they were short. The pitchers were given a full holiday. "Eddie" Holloway says he expects to leave soon for his home, at Corsicana. He recently was operated on for a minor trouble, but his physician advises him against playing baseball sooner than March 20. Holloway is compelled to go on crutches.

"Chief" Meyers will be kept out of practice for a few days, as he is complaining of an attack of la grippe. Meyers says he was never put to bed before by illness of any kind.

Emilio Palmero is still a missing link in the Giants' chain of athletes. McGraw has not heard from him and he is long overdue. t has developed that other Cubans have failed to report to their camps, and for what purpose they are holding out is unknown.

It is expected that the 'Bob' Bescher case will remain in statu quo until Harry Hempsted arrives. It is thought that Bescher will go with the Cardinals if given a contract to his liking as to length of term and amount of salary.

THE QUIRK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY—"The Adventures of A Boy Scout"
BENEFIT FULTON BOY SCOUT CAMPS
Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

WEDNESDAY—The Big Laughing Show
"THE SMART SET"
SEE OTHER ADV.

THURSDAY—Onyx Athletic Club Benefit
For Fund to Send the Fulton Team to Boston Tournament
Prices: Main Floor 25c; Balcony, 15c.

ADVERTISING SENSE

The proprietor of a large store in London says:

¶ "When war broke out our firm ceased advertising and the employes went on short time. Noting that our competitors were also not advertising, two months before Christmas our firm launched out once more. Orders rolled in, the staff were put on overtime and the last two months of 1914 were record ones for business."

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

The fight game in New York, from the promoters' viewpoint, is very much on the blink. The show Corporation, which conducts bouts in Madison Square Garden, is about the only one in Gotham that is making money, and it's profits are somewhat skinny as to size.

Outside of the Garden there is no club that can pack in more than 2,000 fans. The gross income from such a house is around $3,000. Present day fighters won't enter the ring for puffing sums and about 83 per cent. of the gross income goes to the battlers. The other 17 per cent.—and after about 10 per cent. in addition, are eaten up by lighting bills, rent, advertising and other expenses.

In the majority of the clubs in and around New York city the capacity is 1,000 admissions—and less. The clubs cannot draw a big enough house to pay for star scrappers, so they stage second and third raters. The fans won't pay big prices to see such fighters, perform. $1.00 and $2.00 is the limit. That means about $1,400 gross for a club that can accommodate about 800 persons. Most fighters these days—even to the joke "white hopes"—want about that much for their appearance.

Yes, indeed, the boxing game is another division of the professional athletics when the performer gets about 99 per cent. of the gold dust.

A St. Louis statistician has figured it out that the sole game won in 1914 by Pitcher Leverenz cost the Browns $4,200—probably the most costly victory in the history of baseball.

Leverenz was wanted by the Feds. They offered 4,000 Kopecs. Leverenz was a star performer in 1913 and the Browns didn't want to let him get away. So they raised the ante $200 and Leverenz signed upat $4,200 for the 1914 season.

Leverenz won exactly one game in attempting to earn his keep. He started the season with ten straight defeats. Then he performed in one game of a double header against the White Sox on September 16th and came home in front. He pitched in other games later in the season but was beaten every time.

$4,200 for one victory! Yep, it's a fairly sizeable price.

Earl Yinkling is another example of how soft things become some times for a ball player.

Yinkling, a pitcher, went from the Brooklyn Dodgers to the Cincinnati Reds last spring in a trade. Just prior to that Owner Ebbets, of the Dodgers, had signed up Yinkling for three years at a fancy salary. The contract was an iron clad one and the Red management assumed it.

Yinkling fell down miserably in 1914 and the Reds asked for waivers on him. None of the clubs in the American or National League wanted him. Neither did any of the International League or the the American Association. None wanted to assume that war-time salary contract.

It finally was arranged for Yinkling to go to Salt Lake, that club to pay him a certain salary and the Cincinnati club to make up the difference. And then Yinkling, decided he didn't want to go to Salk Lake City.

The Red management is in a quandry. It must pay Yinkling his salary for the next two years whether he doesn't, It can't palm Yinkling off on anyone else because no one wants Yinkling at his present salary. And Yinkling won't go to clubs that are located in towns that he doesn't like.

It would be a rather odd happening if the Reds, unable to dispose of Yinkling, were forced to keep him and for Yinkling to turn right around and pitch marvelous baseball. Stranger things have happened.

Yinkling is a good pitcher. He showed up well with the Dodgers despite poor support. And that boy Yinkling is a natural hitter. He led the National League batters in 1913 with an average of .383 in 40 games.

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

Pat Moran, manager of the Phillies is somewhat embarrassed by a lack of picthers, for it retards batting practice at them training camp. Moran can't waste men like Alexander and Mayer on tossing to hitters. Pat could use two or three youthful curvers for this kind of work to good advantage. The Phils have infielders and catchers by the gross, but are shy of outfielders and pitchers.

The Boston Braves' new grounds will be without a "sun field." The grounds will be laid out facing the northeast. The playing field will be sunk fifteen below the street.

Manager John A. Zeller of the Pittsfield baseball club, has received signed contracts from Ralph W. Hyatt, outfielder; Paul Sherman and Otto J. Rettig, pitchers, and Dennis J. Sabourin, of Montreal, an outfielder. Sabourin comes from the Montreal City League, from whence came Duchenil, the speedy spit ball artist, who flashed through here last season and went to the Boston Americans.

The Western Tri-State has definitely decided not to operate this season, and the players formerly with the four clubs that composed the organization are free to land jobs where they can.

Absolutely nothing will remain in Baltimore of the International League but a memory. The park used by Jack Dunn and his Orioles is to be cut up into building lots. The ground was owned by Ned Hanlon, who bought it, with that upon which the Federal park also stands, several years ago. Jack Dunn had a lease on the plot he used, but made arrangements for surrendering it when his club was transferred to Richmond.

A new circuit, which will qualify as Class D under the protection of the National Association, has been formed in Iowa. Six cities are expected to be in the circuit, as follows: Centerville, Albia, Ottumwa, Oskoloosa, Bloomfield, in Iowa, and Unionville, in Missouri, Oskoloosa and Ottumwa have had minor league experience before but it will be new to the others. A salary limit of $900 a month is proposed and the season is to open May 15 and end September 1.

A-team mate of no less a personage than Hank Gowdy will make his break into profesional ball this season. He is Chester Blue of Maryville, Ohio, and he is a shortstop. During the winter he played basketball on Gowdy's five. Last summer he played semi-pro ball, and in fifty-eight games against teams in the Middle West accumulated a battling average of .340. He is 21 years of age.

Only six members of last years' team will be retained by Owner George M. Cameron, of the New Haven Eastern Association Club. this season. The list of lucky players contains Outfielder Barr, Third Bassman Sherwood, Catcher Angermier and Pitchers Ramsey, Jensen and Lower. Jensen is supposed to have been sold to the Philadelphia Athletics. Among the veterans likely to figure in a trade is Joe Pepe, the shortstop. In his place Clyde Robinson, last season with Waterbury, has been signed.

Married on St. Patrick's Day

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

There is no calling that would seem to cause so much suffering from sympathy as a person employed in a manufactory or on a railroad to break the news to an operative's family that he has been killed. Where there are a large number of employees there is usually such a person, for there is a certain percentage of workmen killed every year.

Kathleen O'Rourke and Patrick Cogian met at a ball on the evening of St. Patrick's day, and Pat had asked her to dance with him many times. Afterward he invited her to go to a moving picture show with him. From that time forward they were together when not at work, and it was evident they were about to make a match.

But Pat had a mother to support, and Kathleen, who was an orphan, was a mother to a little brother and a sister. So they couldn't marry until they had laid up something. They both worked in the same factory, and each lived in a house built on the premises by the company to be used for homes for its employees. So they saw a great deal of each other.

They agreed that when their wedding occurred it should take place on the anniversary of their meeting, which was the evening before St. Patrick's day. When this first anniversary came around Pat had saved $400, and Kathleen had saved $300, and they decided that if they did as well the next year they would be married the evening before St. Patrick's day.

On the first of the year they counted up their savings and interest and concluded that with their nest egg they might be married and have enough for themselves and those dependent upon them. Kathleen bought what clothes she would need to last a year after her marriage, and in due time the banns were published in church. Finding it inconvenient to be married on the very day they had planned, March 16, they set their wedding day for the 15th. This was partly because Pat was one of the committee of arrangements for the St. Patrick's day parade and was to lead his society on that occasion.

When the hour came for the wedding Pat did not appear. Kathleen, dressed in her bridal apparel, waited for him with a wildly beating heart lest something had happened to him. She went to the door a dozen times to look for him and finally stationed herself at a window where she could look up the street on which the workmen's cottages were built.

Presently she saw Owen MacTavish coming. MacTavish was known to every one connected with the plant as the company's bad news breaker, and many a woman's heart beat quick when she saw him approaching her house. Kathleen no sooner saw him coming than she fancied he would stop at her home to tell her that Pat had been killed. Before he reached the door she had fallen in a swoon.

Now, MacTavish did not stop at the O'Rourke cottage and was unconscious that he had frightened a girl there into a swoon. Kathleen was picked up by her friends, who had gathered to attend her to the church for the wedding. When she came to herself she looked about, dreading to see the bad news breaker, but he was not there.

"Is he gone?" she asked.

"Who gone?"

"MacTavish."

"He hasn't been here."

"And Pat isn't dead?"

"Nobody's heard of his being dead."

"Thanks be to God."

But Pat did not appear, and no one seemed to have any news of him. Word was sent to the company's office to inquire for him, but no information was elicited.

Kathleen for awhile gave herself up to grief. She was uncertain whether Pat had met with foul play or whether he had deserted her. It would have been easier for the poor girl if she had known which of the two suppositions was correct, for it would have relieved her somewhat of suspense.

When St. Patrick's day in the morning came round Kathleen made up her mind that her lover had deserted her and with true Irish grit declared that there were as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. Then the children asked her to take them to see the parade, and she consented—not that she wished to do so, but that she did not care to disappoint them.

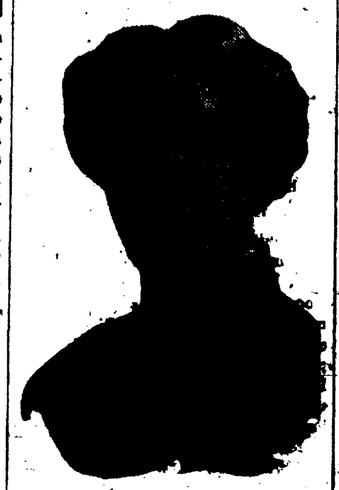
They were all standing on a stoop where they could see the parade over the heads of others, and the societies were moving past when who should appear marching at the head of one of them but Pat. He saw Kathleen, but she gave him a withering look and turned her back to him. Relinquishing the command to another, he left the ranks and joined her.

This was Pat's explanation of his conduct: An accident had occurred at a mine owned by the company some miles away, and a rescue party was leaving on a train. Pat was ordered aboard and, instead of being married, was engaged in digging out buried miners. He returned on the morning of St. Patrick's day only in time to take his place in the parade.

It required some time to placate the maid, for she thought Pat might have at least sent her word as to what had happened, but the fact that he had been the means of saving the lives of a number of miners finally induced her to forgive him and go with him that afternoon to the church.

Woman's World

A Practical Movement to Aid the Woman on the Farm.



MRS. BELLE VAN DORN HARBERT.

The International Congress of Farm Women is an organization of women who have caught the vision of an ideal life on the farm. They know the hardships which farm women have endured in the past, and they are anxious to brighten the lives and widen the horizon of all women similarly placed.

The American division of the farm women's movement was organized at Colorado Springs in October, 1911, coordinate with the Dry Farming congress. It is now united with many other great national congresses, making one great international union in which twenty-eight nations are represented.

The organization is interested in inviting the national and state governments to recognize the needs of farm women. The dangers of the rapid growth of cities, with the accompanying decrease of rural dwellers, is being studied. The doctrine of thrift and the nobility of labor are preached in the hope of encouraging a "back to the farm" movement. Unbiased experiments with modern inventions, calculated to save labor in farmhouses, are being carried out, and an effort is made to make it possible for farm women to discriminate between the useless and valuable ones. The congress is also interested in the development of consolidated schools and in encouraging teaching of domestic science and practical housekeeping.

The leader in this useful movement and the president of the organization is Mrs. Belle Van Dorn Harbert of Manzanola, Colo., a woman of charming personality and wide human sympathy. Mrs. Harbert has made a study of the questions affecting the welfare of women on the farm and has been wonderfully successful in interesting them in the movement.

BAMBOO EFFECTS.

Outing Hats In This New and Pretty Straw Prove Acceptable.

Lacquered straw in bamboo effect has been popular for midseason hats, and its acceptability for rough and ready outing hats cannot be gainsaid. Illustrated here is a model of brown



NOVEL SPRING HAT.

lacquered straw, woven in bamboo effect. The shape is a modification of the ever popular sailor, the narrow crown drooping to one side and flaring upward at the other. The trimming consists of grosgrain ribbon and felt flowers.

Colored Embroideries.

There is a great deal of embroidery worn—chiffon worked with a loose, coarse floss—with the happiest results, but we have to accustom our eyes to the bright colors. Red and blue are introduced together on tan and green, and purple on yellow, while yellow and red find favor.

DON'TS FOR CHILDREN.

Don't allow children to read in a dim light.

Don't let them read with the sunlight glaring on the book.

Don't allow them to read at night facing the light.

Don't allow them to read when lying down.

Don't allow them to read for too long a time.

ROSE TO THE OCCASION.

His Chance to Tap the Legal Purse Too Good to Miss.

Attorney Thomas C. Brinsmade doesn't object to a good story, even if it's on him. He tells this one:

"The other day an old colored man came sauntering up to me in my yard, where there was a big pile of rubbish.

"'Morning, John,' I said.

"'Mornin', Marse Tom. Don't you want that rubbish hauled away?'

"'What'll you take?' I asked.

"'Dollah a load, an' I think it'll take jes' about two loads.'

"'I'll give you 75 cents a load,' I told him.

"'You remember me, do you, Marse Tom?'

"'Why, sure, John.'

"'Well, you remember when I was up for shootin' craps an' you pleaded me guilty in police court?'

"'Sure,' I said.

"'An' you charged me $10 an' I never said a doggone word!'

"John hauled the rubbish at $1 a load, and he made three loads of it."—Cleveland News.

The Joytown Trip.

We waited not for weather—
For skies to beam in blue.
We made the trip to Joytown
And we
All
Pulled
Through!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Applying the Active Test.

Bennie was telling his parents about the wonderful things he saw in the circus sideshow.

"And what do you think," he said—"there was an armless woman who played the piano with her feet."

Little sister Ruth, who is taking music lessons, piped up:

"I'll just bet she can't span an octave with her toes."—London Standard.

A Daughter's Laughter.

With increasing amusement he laughed
Because of his daughter's wild laughter;
Then he said, "Though I seem to be daught,
I am sure that my daughter is daughter."
—Ladies' Home Journal.

His Counter Thrust.

The Other Side's Counsel (fiercely)—I suppose you were brought up to tell the truth?

The Goaded Witness—No, I wasn't.

The Lawyer—Not brought up to tell the truth! What do you mean by that?

The Witness—My folks intended me for a lawyer.—Buffalo News.

Breaking a Mirror.

She broke a mirror on her hub,
And now she's sorry.
She doesn't care about the dub,
But 'tis unlucky; there's the rub
That causes worry.
—Kansas City Journal.

It Was Plain.



"I presume, my boy, you are not aware of the way sailing vessels proceed when the wind is unfavorable, so I will tell you. They tack."

"I see the point."—Wisconsin State Journal.

Where They Flourish.

I never saw a purple cow,
But goodness knows
It's just because I never go
To poster shows.
—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Then They Quit.

"What's the trouble here?"

"The bellboys are on a strike."

"Want more pay, I suppose?"

"No. A man came in a little while ago and asked to have Waldinjinex Sanburcas paged."—Chicago Herald.

Permanent Inquiry.

We frequently investigate.
Our zeal—no one can doubt it!
And then we meet the question great,
"What shall we do about it?"
—Washington Star.

In the Sanctum.

Reporter—How much of an obituary do you want about the man with a rubber neck?

City Editor—Stretch it to half a column.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sort, by the Way.

Lives there a man with soul so dead
That never to his friends has said,
"Smith's pair, you say, is very fine;
But, by the way, have you seen mine?"
—New York Sun.

Mixed.

"Has your son any arduous duties, Mrs. Nurich?"

"I'm afraid not. He says there isn't one thing about his job that he likes."—Buffalo Express.

Steely.

Although I think that she is grand,
She hates me; I can feel it,
She's steeled her heart against me, and
I know that I can't steal it.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Doctor.

"How waking that doctor is!"

"Naturally. It is a doctor's business to treat people in."—Baltimore American.

Cookery Points

Dainty School Sandwiches.

Following are a few delicious sandwiches that will doubtless prove a welcome addition to the school lunch box of any boy or girl:

Olive Sandwiches.—Slightly butter thin slices of whole wheat bread; moisten chopped olives with mayonnaise dressing and spread upon the buttered slices; spread other slices with cream cheese and press together in pairs.

Peanut Sandwiches.—Chop freshly roasted peanuts; pound them in a mortar until smooth and season with salt. Serve on lettuce leaf between buttered white bread.

Fruit Sandwiches.—Cut bread, white, brown and graham, as thin as possible. Use four or five pieces in each sandwich, putting them together so that the colors will contrast. Apple butter, peanut butter, honey or jam, spread thin, may be used as filling.

Fig Sandwiches.—Chop one fourth of a pound of figs fine, add one fourth of a cup of water, cook to a smooth paste. Add a few almonds, chopped fine. When cold spread the mixture upon whole wheat bread. Raisins, dates or marmalade may be used in place of the figs. The marmalade, of course, requires no cooking.

Fancy Cheese Sandwich.—Spread fresh bread with butter; over this spread a layer of Brie or other cream cheese, and over the cheese spread a layer of honey. Press two similarly shaped pieces together and serve at once.

Facts About Soup.

Soups cannot be made in a hurry.

All remnants of meat, bones, bacon rind, and left over bits of meat of every description may be used to make stock, which is the foundation of all soups.

Stock must be frequently skimmed during the early stage of the proceedings.

Never allow stock or soup to cool in the saucepan. The liquid should be poured off and strained into an earthenware bowl.

The bones should be boiled for two or three hours and all the scum removed before the vegetables are added, which should be simmered until tender.

Do not crumble soup, as this spoils the flavor.

Casserole Cookery.

A casserole is a deep, earthenware pan with a lid to it.

After buying it fill it with cold water and a little soda, put it in the oven and let it remain there till the water is nearly boiling. This will cleanse it thoroughly and make it last much longer.

If you use a gas oven put the casserole in while it is still quite cool. If you suddenly put it into a very fierce oven the casserole may crack.

Be careful where you place the casserole when taking it out of the oven. If it is stood in the cold sink or any other cold place it may crack.

If you remember these few hints your casserole will last you many years and you will find it exceedingly useful.

Baking Hints.

Do not cover rising bread in bowls and tins with a dry cloth. Instead cover with a damp cloth which has been wrung out in warm water. In cold weather the damp cloth should be placed over a dry cloth.

As a result the dough will not dry on the top, and the loaves when baked will be much more uniform. To prevent holes appearing in brown bread prick twice with a needle, once when loaves are placed in tins and once immediately before the loaves are placed in the oven.

For Bread Makers.

Bread must always be made in a warm place, and all the ingredients must be warmed before they are combined. This is particularly important when you are making yeast bread.

Yeast is a little plant which begins to grow when it finds itself in a warm, damp place, and as it grows it puffs up the flour and makes the bread light. If you let it get cold you will stop its growth.

Eggs En Cocotte.

Butter firepoof cups and put two tablespoonfuls of cream into each; then on this carefully break a newly laid egg. Sprinkle a little salt, pepper and chopped parsley on the top. Place the cups in a pan of water which comes halfway up the cups and put a piece of buttered paper over the top. Allow them to steam till the eggs are just set; then serve immediately in the cups.

Potatoes For Rheumatism.

A noted Danish food expert claims that an exclusive diet of potatoes is excellent for eliminating the uric acid responsible for the pangs of rheumatism, but he says that to be curative the potatoes must be well chewed and also well buttered to supply the fat needed by the patient.

When Cakes Stick.

When cakes stick to the pan stand for a few minutes on a damp tea towel or cloth, and the cakes will then turn out easily without breaking.

WHERE THE HOUSE DIVIDES.



—Godwin in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

With the Latest Improvements

And a Pair of Loving Hearts to Enjoy Them All.

By NELLIE B. RANSOM.

Dorothy Allen sat on the broad, white pillared porch watching the road that wound between the trees to the village. She had watched the road a great deal during the last few days, at first with happy anticipation, but now with helpless longing.

It was bad enough in the daytime, but it was worse when it grew too dark to see who was coming along the road, for then the footsteps grew louder and louder until she was certain that they were going to turn toward the white pillared porch, only to die away again, leaving her sick with fresh disappointment.

On the previous Sunday evening the vague, beautiful something which had enveloped the whole summer, making it different from any other summer of Dorothy's life, had suddenly taken definite form. A look, a touch, a word or two, and she had found herself without a doubt that John Porter loved her and that she loved him, but he had gone away without any open declaration, and, though Dorothy had watched the road till her eyes ached, he had not returned.

"I might have known it," she said to herself disconsolately. "He is too proud and independent to ask the daughter of a rich man to marry him. Now that his work on the new electric road is finished he will go away, and I shall never see him again."

Dorothy's neighbor, twelve-year-old Gladys, came skipping across the lawn, a very perky pink bow topping her yellow tresses. She perched herself on the broad arm of Dorothy's chair.

"I've been reading such a lovely story!" she exclaimed.

"What was it about?" queried Dorothy, with languid interest.

"Oh, it was about a brave knight in shining armor," said Gladys, "and he loved a fair and noble lady, who loved him in return. But she had gold and jewels and all that sort of thing, you know, and he hadn't a thing but his charger and his good sword, and so he could never, never ask her to marry him."

"Well," asked Dorothy as Gladys paused for breath, "what happened then?"

"Oh," replied Gladys, "there was nothing for the knight to do but to ride away to the wars, and the princess just sat in her tower and pined and pined till at last she died. Oh, it was perfectly lovely—so sad and sweet!"

"It seems to me," said Dorothy almost crossly, "that it would have been much more sensible for the knight to stay and marry the lady instead of leaving her to pine and die."

"Why," cried Gladys in disgust, "that would have spoiled the whole story."

She jumped from her perch and was dancing down the steps, but turned to call back:

"Oh, say, that Mr. Porter has gone away, hasn't he? I saw him at the station Monday with a suit case in his hand. Aren't his eyes just too handsome for anything? I'm sorry he has gone, aren't you?"

Then, having unwittingly destroyed Dorothy's last vestige of hope, Gladys cheerfully departed.

A gray haired man with a keen but kindly face came and stood in the doorway behind Dorothy, noting with an anxious look her drooping figure. He moved uneasily once or twice and then came out to where she was sitting.

"You ought to be playing golf this fine weather," he suggested.

"I'm rather tired of golf, father," replied Dorothy.

Mr. Allen took a turn up and down the porch.

"Has that young Porter left? I haven't seen him for several days," he asked, with a carefully careless air.

"I really don't know. Probably he has," replied the girl, sitting very straight and assuming an air even more carefully careless than that of her father.

Mr. Allen after a few more turns and anxious sidelong glances betook himself again to the house. Since the death of Dorothy's mother ten years before the bond of sympathy and understanding between him and his only child had grown unusually strong, but here was a situation which he felt in no wise competent to handle.

Left to herself, Dorothy's sprightly indifference suddenly vanished. Her hands fell listlessly in her lap, and she leaned her head wearily against the back of her chair. So he had gone without even coming to say goodby! Well, there was no use watching the road any longer.

"It's just like Gladys' story," she sighed. "The knight has gone to fight his battles, leaving the poor princess in the castle to pine alone, only, being a twentieth century princess instead of a medieval one, I'm afraid I can't die of love. Girls never do nowadays. I suppose that's one of the modern improvements," she continued whimsically.

An endless procession of dreary years seemed to stretch out before her. She shut her eyes, and two large tears glistened on the long dark lashes.

Some one was coming across the lawn, but the footsteps made no sound on the thick turf. When they began to ascend the steps Dorothy opened her eyes with a start, and John Porter stood before her.

There was a wonderfully tender light in his eyes and a determined expression about his mouth. How handsome he looked! How tall and strong he was! Dorothy caught her breath.

"I thought you had gone away," she managed to say.

"Only down to the junction to meet the chief engineer. He wanted to talk over my next job with me. It's a little bigger than anything I've ever undertaken before. But you didn't think I'd go without seeing you again, did you, Dorothy, after Sunday night?"

"I didn't know," murmured Dorothy, her eyes on the big buckles of her colonial slippers.

John Porter seated himself on the porch rail and looked straight at Dorothy's face.

"Dorothy," he said, "I know it's the general opinion that a man has no right to ask a girl with a rich father to marry him until he can provide for her the things she has been accustomed to having, but it seems to me that if a girl really cared for a man she could be happy with him even if she had to do without some of the things she'd been used to."

"I wonder," thought Dorothy, "if it can be possible that the hero has modern improvements too."

But she kept her eyes on the big silver buckles, and John Porter continued speaking with deliberate conviction. "And that is why I dare to tell you that you can afford to give up some of the things that money can buy and come and share with me the things that can't be bought. Will you come, Dorothy?"

"Yes," said Dorothy, meeting his look squarely at last, "I will come."

Half an hour later they remembered Dorothy's father.

"He will never allow you to marry me," cried John Porter, "a common builder of roads!"

"A rising young engineer," corrected Dorothy. "Come on. I'll manage papa."

"Papa," she announced, pushing aside the portiere with one hand and drawing her lover after her with the other, "I'm going to marry Mr. Porter."

Mr. Allen roused himself from the depths of a leather chair where he had been taking an afternoon nap, started a little at the sight of the young man and looked quizzically at his daughter.

"Your prospects for doing so certainly look a little brighter than they have for the past few days," he remarked. "Where have you been keeping yourself, Mr. Porter? Dorothy and I had about concluded that you were too busy 'doing things' to give us any attention. But if Dorothy has made up her mind to marry you you may as well submit first as last. Do you think you can support her?"

"Not in the style to which she has been accustomed," said John Porter. "But she is willing to dispense with luxuries."

"When I married Dorothy's mother," said Mr. Allen, "she had a little money, which I invested, and after her death I put the investment in Dorothy's name without saying anything to her about it. It's really surprising how that little sum has grown. The income from it is now quite considerable." He named a sum more than twice John Porter's salary. "I should think this, added to your present income, might provide for love in a cottage"—

"With all the modern improvements!" said Dorothy softly, with shining eyes.

Illiteracy Among Children.

Illiteracy in the United States is doomed. Statistics compiled by the United States bureau of education show that of children from ten to fourteen years of age there were in 1910 only twenty-two out of every thousand who could neither read nor write. In 1900 there were of the same class forty-two per thousand. If reduction in illiteracy is still proceeding at even the same rate the illiterate children in this country between the ages of ten and fourteen inclusive now number not more than fifteen out of every thousand.

Car Weight and Tire Pressure.

That the pressure in an automobile tire, fully pumped up, remains practically the same whether the car is resting on the tires or is jacked up is the discovery made by one of the large rubber companies in an endeavor to solve some questions of "caring for tires while the car is laid up," says the Scientific American. It was found by means of special gauges that in an ordinary sized tires, which shows a pressure of eighty pounds while the car is jacked up, it will show 80.4 pounds with the weight of the car resting on the tires. The cubic contents are compressed by "flattening" from 900 cubic inches to 896 cubic inches.

Test the Valve Springs.

After a car has been in use a long time it may happen that the exhaust valve springs weaken to such an extent as to interfere with slow running and prevent high engine speeds. Slow running is affected by the valve lifting by suction on the induction stroke. High engine speeds are prevented by the valve failing to close quickly enough. Therefore, when endeavoring to increase the efficiency of an old car or when overhauling an engine, the testing of the valve springs should not be overlooked.

Picked Up at Sea

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

We were sailing on the Australian coast when a boat was espied by the lookout. She was an ordinary ship's lifeboat, open, and was dancing merrily on the waves in the bright sunlight. When she came nearer we counted nine men in her. She was heading for us, and the captain gave an order to slow down. As soon as she came alongside a man in the bow hailed us and asked us to take them aboard.

The captain questioned them, and they told him that they were members of the crew of a ship that had collided with another in a fog and had gone to the bottom. He asked how long ago that was and they said a week. Then he asked what had become of the officers and the rest of the crew and was told that they had gone down with the ship. There was only time to get out the one boat before she sank.

The story didn't appeal to the captain as being likely, but he could not refuse to take the men aboard and did so. As soon as they came aboard we saw that their faces were by no means attractive. They asked our captain for what port he was bound and when he said Melbourne I noticed that on the faces of some of them was a scared look, while others seemed to be saying to themselves, "Not if we can prevent it."

I made up my mind that the men were mutineers and had either been put off a ship or sunk a ship or something of the kind, but when they were put to work they showed such ignorance of everything nautical that I changed my opinion. That they were not what they purported to be was evident, but what they were we had no means of knowing.

Our ship was a small steamer, not needing a numerous crew. We usually carried eighteen men, including captain and mate, I being mate, but now we were reduced to twelve.

One evening one of our regular crew came to me and told me that the strangers had taken weapons from the ship's armory and hidden them in the hold. The captain was asleep in his cabin at the time, and I preferred to act on the information rather than wake him up. He was a headstrong man and was liable to give our enemies the advantage by some rash act.

I sent for the man who had been spokesman when we met them and asked him whether he and his men preferred to make some other port than Melbourne. He admitted that they would, but when I asked him where they would like to put in he said that they preferred not to stop at an Australian port at all. I told him to consult with his mates as to what they wanted and let me know.

I did this to put the strangers on their guard and gain time. It was evident, from their not wishing to go ashore in Australian territory, that they were criminals. After consulting with the others the leader came back and told me that they would like to be put out in a large boat we carried which was rigged with a sail and in part decked over. Of course they would need to be provisioned.

This was a dead giveaway on their part and showed that they were desperate, for they had no knowledge of navigation and would be at the mercy of the winds and waters. I pretended to accede to their request and directed that they come on deck and get the boat ready to be lowered. As soon as they went to work I sent men to collect the weapons they had stolen. When this was done I stationed men in different parts of the vessel, all armed. Then I began to send the strangers in different directions for different articles they would need on their voyage. Some were sent for provisions, some for water, some for blankets, some for fuel.

I first ordered their spokesman, who was leader as well, to take two men with him and go down to the hold for some salt pork. He obeyed and three out of the nine men went below not to reappear again, for as soon as they got into the dark hold hands were clapped on their mouths and they were removed to the brig. As soon as it was reported to me that they had been secured I sent two more men to the sail room for canvas. They, too, were secured, and within twenty minutes from the time they had started to get the boat ready I had them all under lock and key.

When the captain appeared on deck the next morning and I told him that the strangers had stolen arms he looked serious. Then when I told him that I had the men secured he was astonished, not being able to understand how he could have slept through a mutiny. Finally when I gave him my plan and the manner of its accomplishment he reprimanded me for acting without his orders.

A few days later we reached port. I went to the municipal office and stated the case, to be told that nine persons serving terms at a prison near the coast had escaped. A boat was missing, and it was supposed they had taken it and put to sea. Government officers were looking for them, but thus far had seen nothing of them.

The men were taken in charge by the police and returned to the prison. Their leader told me before leaving that they had planned to take the ship the very night I executed the plan that resulted in their capture.

TOWNS FOR WAR VICTIMS.

Belgian Refugees in Holland Are Housed in Structures of New Design.

A new Belgian town in Gelderland about five minutes' walk from the picturesque village of Nunspect, has arisen as if by magic. It has more inhabitants than any other in the Veluwe, the well wooded, hilly heathland of the province of Gelderland.

The town is one of the cities of refuge for the Belgian fugitives that are being or have been constructed in various parts of Holland, and this particular place is made ready for a population of 13,000. A large tract of heather grown soil has been fenced in with barbed wire, and within this inclosure has been built a town of wooden buildings, a town in three parts, each separated from the others by long, wide stretches of heather.

The wooden sheds have double walls to exclude cold and are covered with plates of a newly invented material that is impervious to the wet. Each building can shelter 250 persons, who sleep in little rooms designed for five persons each. The buildings are heated by huge stoves.

Meals are served in great common dining rooms for 1,000 persons each, with long tables and benches alongside. These dining sheds stand close to the kitchen, where ten big stoves are kept going all day for cooking. No separate cooking is allowed in the living and sleeping buildings and no smoking either—all for fear of a possible fire, which might have most disastrous consequences in this town of timber. The town is electrically lighted.

Another large refugee town for 10,000 people is being built at Ede, also in Gelderland, and other camps are to be made in other healthful localities, for it has been found absolutely necessary to evacuate the first fugitive camps, those in north Brabant, Zeeland and Limburg.

In a kind of way the Belgians in these refuge towns govern themselves, although the burgomaster is appointed by the Dutch government. Under him stand the several parish priests, who know their flocks, having fled with them to Holland. The priests choose trustworthy men to keep order in the various sections and to be spokesmen for the people if they have anything to request. Every day the burgomaster makes the rounds of his town himself, and any one that wishes may speak to him personally.

A Utilities Bureau.

Preliminary plans for the organization of a vast national agency through which all American cities may co-operate in exchanging information about public utilities were made recently in Philadelphia when the trustees appointed at the recent convention of American mayors in that city held their first meeting. After perfecting their own organization the trustees, who include men of national reputation, outlined the activities which will be essayed in 1915 by the new utilities bureau, an organization which, with its tremendous scope, is expected to lead to a fairer adjustment of public utility rates and service throughout the country.

In general the organization will serve as a national agency, in which American cities may co-operate in exchanging data as to rates, service standards and cost factors in municipal utilities.

Improved Gas Illumination.

Owing to the numerous improvements, the intensity of gas illumination today runs to 5,000 candle power and over in single burners.

The gas is also distributed under much higher pressure than formerly. The city of Berlin has systems in operation as high as seventeen and a half pounds per square inch. This pressure is obtained by the use of blowers.

Another practice employed abroad is to light whole sections of the city simultaneously. This is accomplished by an automatic lighter for each lamppost, which are caused to operate by slight changes in the pressure. These changes are in the mains and are controlled from a central point. The lights are extinguished simultaneously by the same method.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

High Blood Pressure.

Sufferers from high blood pressure must lead a quiet life, free from excitement and strain. The diet must be kept free from stimulating foods and drinks. One must give up eating red meats, drinking coffee and alcoholic beverages. A moderate diet of green vegetables, fruits, cereals, nuts, eggs and bacon (sparingly), bread, milk, butter and fruits will be all the food needed if the pressure is high and there is true arteriosclerosis. If the blood pressure is high from other causes the above diet is not sufficient, except as an occasional treatment, two or three times a year. Baths must be taken to make the skin act (exciting perspiration and relieving high blood pressure) every day. A hot bath at bedtime and a hot lemonade after one is in bed will excite free perspiration. Moderate daily exercise, fresh air and sunshine will relieve all cases of high blood pressure. A patient's life should be regulated by the physician having him under observation. Seemingly the favorable cases improve and live comfortably for many years under careful treatment.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Diamonds by Electricity.

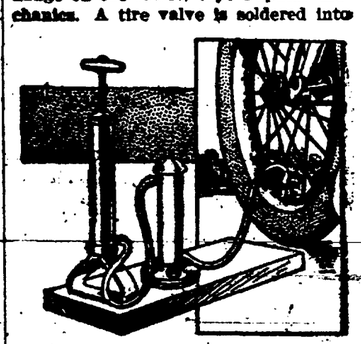
Guyot de Boismenu has produced diamonds by electricity. He discovered first that fused carbide could be decomposed by current. He fed carbide fragments slowly into the furnace, gradually withdrawing the electrodes. At the end of four hours the crucible held about six pounds of melted carbide. For the next two hours an intense current was maintained. Then the current was broken and the mass allowed to cool. In the center of the mass was found a finely crystallized carbide and near the negative electrode a black friable mass. Thrown into water this last gave off carbide dust and some crystals of pure carbon dust or diamonds. Experiments have shown that the size of the carbons increases with the duration of the current. As yet Boismenu has not been able to keep this up over twelve hours.—Edison Monthly.

Bending Copper Pipe.

Before a gasoline or oil pipe is bent it should be annealed either at the part to be bent or for its whole length. To anneal or soften copper it should be heated to a dull red and then rapidly cooled by being dipped into cold water. If the bend is to be a very sharp one the tube must be filled with some solid substance which melts easily. Rosin is generally used, but lead may be employed, and even if the tube is filled tightly with sand and the ends plugged pinching and kinking of the tube will be prevented to a great extent.—Automobile Dealer.

Tire Mending Device.

The device herewith shown is designed to inject puncture sealing compounds into pneumatic tires. The body of the injector consists of a piece of two inch pipe eight inches long, with a cap screwed on the upper end and a flange on the lower, says Popular Mechanics. A tire valve is soldered into



PUMP FOR INJECTING COMPOUND INTO TIRES.

a hole drilled in the pipe near the upper end and a piece of one-eighth inch pipe screwed into a tapped hole at the bottom. The cylinder is mounted on a base of hard wood that is large enough for a foot pump also. To fill the cylinder, the upper cap is unscrewed. When the cap is replaced a pressure is put on the fluid, after attaching a hose between the small outlet pipe and the tire valve.

Pumping Tires.

If tires are old judgment must be used in maintaining the normal pressure. If two strands of the fabric are left, however, the pressure of twenty pounds per inch of diameter may be maintained. Every effort should be made to keep moisture from the fabric of the rubber. Tire cement is useful in keeping moisture out of the cracks and is not very expensive. There is little danger of having too high a pressure on a new tire, as every average sized tire is tested to 200 pounds before being sold.

Exhaust Gases Are Poisonous.

That an engine should not be run for any length of time in a small close room is indicated when an examination of the exhaust gases shows that the products of combustion and partial combustion which are thrown off through the muffler are often very poisonous when not freely diluted with air. Mixing with air in proper proportions is not possible in the small closed room, and extra precaution should be taken to have the engine room thoroughly ventilated.

Nonrusting Steel.

According to Consul John M. Savage, who is stationed at Sheffield, England, a firm in that city has introduced a stainless steel, which is claimed to be nonrusting, unstainable and untarnishable. This steel is said to be especially adaptable for table cutlery, as the original polish is maintained after use, even when brought in contact with the most acid foods, and it requires only ordinary washing to cleanse.

Extracting Tar From Gas.

Electricity is being employed with success at a Détroit coke oven for the purpose of removing tar from artificial gas in the purifying process. The gas is passed through a highly ionized field, which is produced by a high tension discharge of current ranging as high as 80,000 volts, with the result that the tar forms in large drops, which are then easily separated.

Driving Heavy Cars.

It is well to remember that a car with great weight and long wheel base requires much strength, judgment and carefulness to drive it safely. Its great momentum when in motion calls for foresight; its weight makes it needful to keep out of soft places and deep ruts.

A Painting Hint.

Never use a turpentine substitute in exterior paints, as it will cause trouble with future painting.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAMPAIGN

"BURY THE HATCHET—EVERYBODY'S DOING IT"

COMMUNITY SOLIDARITY

Fulton has many individual groups working for the betterment of the community. The force obtainable by these groups speaking through a strong centralized organization is incalculable.

Fulton has lacked the advantage which comes from community solidarity. We are now about to develop this force through the building up of a representative association of business men and citizens of the Chamber of Commerce.

The very beginning of such a movement creates an atmosphere of enterprise. It establishes confidence in the future of the city—and confidence is the foundation upon which all business is built. Such a movement spreads the new spirit of enterprise, energy, enthusiasm, and broad vision.

N. L. Whitaker.

Wilson Tells Us We Fail to Realize Possibilities

One hundred and eighty men and women gathered at the Clark today and heard with deep interest Lucius Wilson of the American City Bureau.

President Penfield of the Chamber of Commerce announced the presence of Mr. Wilson and called upon Mr. O. Henderson, Fulton's "youngest old citizen" for a speech. Mr. Henderson arose and with a most happy expression upon his countenance expressed himself thoroughly in sympathy with the occasion and, too with the movement for a better Fulton. He was applauded heartily by the assembly.

Mr. Wilson when introduced came directly to the point and spoke in even well chosen phrases of the worth that civic betterment campaigns have held for many cities.

"If these other cities have been hoodwinked into believing they have been helped and you alone are clear visioned, then we shall find the truth," said Mr. Wilson.

He also stated that in Detroit on a like occasion to this luncheon only thirty-two had responded to the call. This city had a population of 500,000. "Then," questioned Mr. Wilson, if one hundred and eighty representatives are here today, what is the population of Fulton?"

The greatest thought back of this campaign, suggested the speaker, is find what it is all about. The work must grow step by step after the vision is obtained as to the true purpose, and the vision must come first, "For", said Mr. Wilson, "where there is no vision the people perish."

In speaking further he said:

"The citizen must be able to understand the interests of the community, must be able to subordinate his own will to the general will, must feel his responsibility to the community and bep repared to serve it by voting, by working, or, if need be, by making sacrifices."

With these words Lucius E. Wilson, of the American City Bureau, closed one of the most remarkable addresses ever heard in Fulton. This was at the first noon luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Clark this noon. The talk took hardly thirty minutes. But it was thirty minutes of straight-from-the-shoulder, man-to-man talk such as no speaker from another community has ever dared to utter in Fulton. It was thirty minutes of sound sense and analytic exposition of the causes and effects of one kind or another of civic spirit.

"It is generally conceded," said Mr. Wilson at one part of his talk, "that the great need in Fulton today is co-operation instead of a general tendency toward divergence. A successful Fulton business man said to me this morning:

"'I have been engaged in business in Fulton for nearly twenty years. I have yet for the first time to hear any resident of the city wish me success. Everything that I have accomplished has been accomplished by fighting, by opposing, and by closing my ears and pushing forward.'

"These words," commented Mr. Wilson, "might truthfully be reiterated by other business men in Fulton. Those who have succeeded have grimly battled against this prevailing spirit of "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish.' Those who have failed have left the city feeling that it is a poor place in which to live. They were wrong, absolutely wrong. Fulton is a good city. But it has been lacking in that co-operation which would have made men who failed to go away with the spirit of good losers.

"All the co-operation in the world cannot make a poor business man succeed. Neither can opposition and indifference make the good business man fail. But the poor business man will fare better and the good business man will prosper on a larger scale if the spirit of co-operation predominates.

"If you are a true citizen of Fulton, you are interested in the development of Fulton. If you are interested in the development of Fulton, you are interested in what the Chamber of Commerce can do for this city. The Chamber of Commerce needs your support. Fulton needs your support. Without it the city cannot offer you all that it should in the way of protection and privileges for yourself, your family, and your property.

"It costs nothing to be for your home town. On the other hand, every time you go on record as being against your home town, you are checking out dollars from your own bank account.

"You try to have things as they should be in your home. You should be equally fastidious about the city in which you live. You are a part of your home. Why not be a part of your city?

"Fulton has natural advantages which make its possibilities practically unlimited. Through its woolen mill it is known the world over. Through its paper mills it is brought into direct touch with every part of the civilized world. Its milk supplies the tables of Syracuse and New York city. Its location is ideal. It has unsurpassed transportation facilities. It has advantages on every hand.

"The fundamental principle of progress, since time immemorial, has been to learn how to utilize the natural advantages which already exist. This is all that stands between Fulton and perpetual progress. Once its people have been awakened and converted into citizens, it will come up out of the slump state and be a factor in the world. Fulton can become a great city. It can become great through the spirit of co-operation."

A luncheon will be served at noon again tomorrow at The Clark and Manager McQuade announces still greater preparations will be made then for the late or unexpected guests.

GREATEST WAR FLEET IN HISTORY GUARDING THE SULTAN'S CAPITAL

RUSSIANS AND ALLIES CLOSING ON TURKS' CAPITAL

Russia's Black Sea fleet has bombarded Zunguldiak, a coaling station for the Turkish war ships on the south shore of the sea, 168 miles east of Constantinople, destroying the coal chutes and the docks and silencing the batteries which defended them. Eregli (or Bender Eregli), another coaling port, forty miles further west, the Heraclea of the ancients, was also bombarded by the Russian fleet, which is slowly moving along towards the Bosphorus. At the same time, while the Dardanelles are stopped by the greater part of the allied fleet, other British and French war ships are destroying the Turkish fortifications, batteries andsupply stations on the Aegean sea coast of Asia Minor as far south as Smyrna. Batteries on Besika Bay, north of Dekili, in the Gulf of Adramyti and at Availik and fort Yeni Kale, at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna. The East Indian squadron, under Rear Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, is shelling the Turkish batteries on the hills back of Smyrna, preparatory to occupying the city.

GERMANS AVOID BATTLE TO SAVE 120,000 MEN

of the Russian war zone show the Germans and Austrians manoevring for delay. They are striving to gain time to avoid a great pitched battle which the Russians hope to force on them.

Two German armies in the north now have retreated completely across their earlier lines of advance on Kovno and Grodno. Through otu their occupation of a strip of land adjoining the left bank of the River Niemen their automobiles scoured the country for horse forage, but the Russians had removed everything, and the Germans could only burn down empty barns. Since Saturday they have been withdrawing their heviest calibre artillery from the bombardment of Ossowetz, and operations there now are dying down to an occasional shelling from the big guns.

The character of the German retirement, however, still leaves the possibility that the Russians will be able to engage them in battle under conditions somewhat similar to those at Przasnysz, in the coutnry above Lomza, and possibly along the line of Kolno-Stchuchin.

"With the Germans moving from their bases at Johannisburg and Lyck it is believed that there are about 150,000 Germans in this triangle between Lomza and the East Prussian frontier, which is about the number of their defeated army at Przasnyz. It is of the utmost importance for the Germans to get their Niemen army, which is retreating chiefly through the Suwalki region, back into permanent positions among the Masurian lakes before the Russians are able to cut through the frontier line from the south.

Stubborn, lingering efforts by a single German corps against Ossowetz doubtless is also for the purpose of enabling its northern partners to move westward toward safety. This retreating army from Grodno is estimated to number about 120,000, but the Germans still have at least 350,000 unengaged troops along their line of frontier railway far to the west of Soldau. The real danger to General von Eichorn's army would be to compel this force to accept battle from the Russians.

In separate, sharp battle on both sides of the middle Pilica, in central Poland, the Germans on Saturday, Sunday and yesterday were checked decisively. They probably engaged in this battle with an aim to making the retreat from the Niemen more honorable and also to feel out whether it would be possible to develop a new line of attack in Poland below the exhausted intrenchments on the Bzura and the Rawka.

Reducing Black Sea Forts, Russians Cut Off Turkish Coal In Dardanelles Crisis

Gathered in the waters in the vicinity of the Dardanelles and the coast of Asia Minor battering its way foot by foot to the Golden Horn is the greatest fleet joined in action in the history of the world. The number of units, including the destroyer and submarine flotillas and the supply and nother non-fighting vessels, totals more than eighty, representing Great Britain, France and Russia, with Vice Admiral Sir Sackville Hamilton Carden, of the British navy, in supreme command. It is interesting to note that two of the great ships engaged would practicall balance on the scales the entire 132 ships, with their 59,190 tons, composing the famous Spanish armada.

FLEET INCREASED; NEW GUNS GOING ABOARD SHIPS

Frederick Rennet, the Daily News' correspondent, telegraphs from Petrograd:

"The Russians appreciate the immediate connection between the successful bombardment ofthe Turkish forts on the southwest coast of the Black Sea with the operations of the Allies in the Dardanelles. The collieries of Zunguldiak, the head workings of which were destroyed by the shells of Russian war ships, furnished the Turkish fleet with the only native supply of coal. Coal at Constantinople is scarcer even than ammunition. The other coast forts destroyed were built for the defence of the collieries."

Reinforcement of the Allies' vessels now engaged in forcing a passage through the Dardanelles to Constantinople brings the fleet to remarkable proportions. The latest battle ship is described as of the Queen Elizabeth class, and it is known that more war ships are engaged than have been mentioned in the dispatches.

Fall of three forts, one on the European and two on the Asiatic side of the narrows, adds to British confidence that the straits leading to the Sea of Marmora and Constantinople will be forced, although it is conceded that some British losses will be the price of victory. Neither it is believed here in London that the passage will be cleared quickly. British guns, however, are proving adequate to silence the Turks' 14-inch armament. It is probable that all the ships will have to be fitted with new guns and the old ones overhauled more or less completely.

As a result of the heavy and continuous bombardment of the Turkish forts the ammunition problem has become serious. Vast quantities are being consumed, and the government is casting about to supply more arms and ammunition in the Turkish theatre.

Already the Greeks find themselves in the midst of a Ministerial crisis of grave character as an outcome of the operations of the allied fleet in th Dardenelles, while a similar state of affairs is reported from Bulgaria. In addition to its military and economic aspects, the threatened forcing of the straits is having a tremendous effect on the Ottoman power and also upon the neighbors of Turkey as well.

In Bulgaria it is said the Premier is demanding intervention on the side of the Allies, in opposition to the wishes of King Kerdinand, who, it is declared, desires to remain neutral for the present at least.

Mr. Gounaris has undertaken to form a Cabinet in Greece to succeed that of Mr. Venizelos and threatens to dissolve Parliament if that body does not indorse his policy of frientdly neutrality toward the Alies. It is believed in official circles here, however, that the people will force the Greek government to intervene and that Mr. Venizelos will soon be recalled to the Premiership.

One of the most important and interesting reports came from Petrograd, declaring that the bombardment by the Russians of Zunguldiak, on the south shore of the Black sea, and the destruction of the docks there, as announced by the Russian naval authorities yesterday, constitutes a serious blow to the Turkish fleet, since it is from this point that the Turks hitherto have drawn their chief supply of coal for the navy. It is reported semi-officially that in addition to silencing the batteries which defended the docks the Russian fleet also destroyed the coal chutes.

Benderegli, or Eregli, forty miles to the west, which is another coaling port, also was damaged.

The only damage to the Russian fleet during the bombardment of Zunguldiak was a slight injury to the cruiser Almaz, which was struck by a 6-inch shell. Three soldiers were wounded. The cruiser's machinery was not damaged.

With the evident intention of distracting the Russian advance into Turkish Amenia from Batoum to the valley of the Tchoruk, the Turks have started a movement in the vicinity of Hhoi, in northwestern Persia, to the west of Tabriz. The Russian authorities attach little importance to this move, believing that the melting snows and swollen rivers in his region will impede the progress of the Turks and preclude the possibility of their turning the left flank of the Russian Caucasian army.

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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March 10, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

BOB A SCOUT

BEFORE Bob joined the scouts, why, he was careless as could be—he seldom was on time for school and studied lazily. He used to tease the neighbor's dog and throw stones at the cat, and never could that youngster find his necktie or his hat. He used to hate to go to bed and get up in the morn; he kept his mother busy mending stockings badly torn. He used to run our errands with a sort of surly air, and had a way about him that bespoke, "Oh, I don't care!" He often caused his teacher lots of trouble at the school; nor did he try at very hard to keep the Golden Rule. His room was in disorder and he flung his things about, but things are very different since Bob became a scout. Since Bob became a scout, why, he is tidy as can be. He's always right on time for school, his room is orderly. His hat hangs always on its peg; he studies with a vim. It seems the uniform he wears caused quite a change in him. He gets up early in the morn to work around the yard. He does our errands with a will and no task is too hard. He seems to love all animals and treats them very kind—a better boy than Bob-bie would be very hard to find. He proudly throws his shoulders back and walks with manly thread; his eyes are bright and sparkling, and his cheeks are healthy red. A sudden change came over Bob—it's hard to figure out—but things are very different since Bob became a scout.

"THE LITTLE CAFE"

The biggest of all musical comedies, "The Little Cafe," which comes to The Quirk Friday, March 12, one performance only, has comedy and musical allurements that attract large audiences. The last was emphasized nightly by large audiences in New York where it ran for nearly a year. This great success has that sprightly quality in its music and joyousness of comedy spirit that appeals to all theatregoers. The original company of over 70 people that helped to make it a success on Broadway remains intact and the original production is to be seen here. The chorus is one of the most beautiful in musical comedy. During the engagement of "The Little Cafe" the curtain will rise promptly at 8 p.m.

Use Hanford's Balsam to cleanse and heal all wounds.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

?

A Flat to Rent
Rooms to Rent
House for Sale
Other Articles
for Sale

?

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is in the
Miscellaneous Column
of
THE EVENING TIMES

RATES

One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

WHAT DO YOU OWE TO FULTON?

The Evening Times Puts the Query to Many Read What They Say

"Do you believe that Fulton owes a living to you? Or do you believe that you owe something to Fulton?"

This question was asked by a representative of The Evening Times to representative men in various lines of professional and business activity in this city. In each case the man of whom the question was asked was selected as a representative of his business or profession. The answers, varied as they are, may therefore be considered presumptive evidence of the new spirit being inculcated in the citizens of Fulton through the present movement for a large, new Chamber of Commerce.

The Merchant's Answer

The question was first asked of a merchant. "As was stated in one of the newspapers the other day," replied the merchant, "there are two ways of increasing our business. One is by taking business away from our competitors; the other is by creating more business than now exists. There are two ways in which business may be created without injuring competition. First, by growth of population, and second, by increasing the purchasing power of each individual. The community worth living in will attract more population, and the population that is fundamentally prosperous will increase in purchasing power. Both of these factors depend to a large extent upon the development of the community as a whole. This, in turn, can be brought about only by a strong Chamber of Commerce or a similar body working for the common welfare. Since, in the last analysis, my prosperity as a merchant depends upon the success of the commercial organization, I distinctly owe something to Fulton far in excess of what Futon owes me. I, therefore, shall always desire to have an active interest in the Chamber of Commerce."

The Attorney

The question was next put to a practicing attorney, a man past middle age who is commonly reputed to have made a considerable success in the practice of his profession. "For some reason which I have not yet been able to discover," said the attorney, "lawyers in some communities, of which I fear that Fulton is one, have not taken the interest in the Chamber of Commerce which they should. The lawyer, no less than the retailer, is dependent upon the growth of a community for the increase which he expects in his practice. It is just as necessary for the lawyer to extend his acquaintanceship and the extent of his practice as it is for any other professional or business man. What is more, the lawyer, the architect, the physician, the dentist—all of us professional men, in fact, are dependent to a large degree upon our acquaintance with the leading men in the city. These men are members of the Chamber of Commerce. If we are successful lawyers, they have done much for us, and we owe much to the cause in which they are interested. If we are just starting out in our professional work, we need them. We need the benefits which result from their efforts. We cannot repay them in money; we can repay them through our service to the community at large. If all lawyers, old and young, would appreciate this fundamental truth, most of them I am sure would do as I have done in joining the new Chamber of Commerce."

The Physician

A physician who is widely known in this section of the State as authority in one branch of his profession, was shown the answer made by the lawyer to the question, What do you owe to Fulton? "Everything," replied the physician, "we owe everything to our city. The reputable physician could not remain in the profession if it were not for the orderly growth of the community. There must be adequate administration of the law and there must be a decrease in the social unrest which harms professional men no less than it does the business world. We physicians have an obligation to fulfill in maintaining the confidence of the people at large in the established institutions. In fulfilling our responsibilities we must acquaint ourselves with the life of the whole city, we must establish a systematic relationship with other classes. We must develop mutual esteem. The only way for us to do this is through the Chamber of Commerce, which represents the public at large and which in so doing acts as a clearing house for the public and the various interests in the city. For myself I owe much to Fulton. I should be less of a citizen than I want to acknowledge if I did not as a representative of my profession take a full interest in the work of the commercial organization."

The Minister

A minister of a downtown church was asked his answer to the question. "Briefly," he replied, "ministers are generally classed as, and they themselves like to be called part of the constructive-minded body of the city. We are constantly striving for the upbuilding of the social, moral and religious fabric. The more we accomplish, the more is expected of us. The more we achieve, the more we owe to the community. The more we set out to do, the more dependent we find ourselves upon the men of the city at large. In order to avail ourselves of the vision of these men, we owe it to ourselves to associate with them in every way possible. We therefore owe it to our city to join in the activities of the Chamber of Commerce."

The Teacher

The principal of a grammar school was asked the question. "How can we teach," he replied, "if we do not know? How can we educate a youthful citizenship if we do not participate in the social and civic activities of our city? It would be the blind leading the blind. As teachers we must know what is being thought and planned and done for the upbuilding of our city. A Chamber of Commerce properly organized is the clearing house for information of this kind. In order to be the sort of a teacher that I owe it to my employer, the city of Fulton, to be I must be an active member in the Chamber of Commerce. I can't see that this is not true of every other teacher in this city."

The Property-Owner

A large property-owner was next asked the question. He replied: "The owner of real estate owes much to the community. He may be slow in acknowledging the debt, but he knows that the value of city real estate is made by the community and not by the individual. Every enterprising man in the city helps enhance the value of his real estate. When I recently rented one of my properties as a cigar store I was able to secure what some people term an exorbitant rent because of the number of people who passed that corner. I did not bring those people to that corner. It was the growth of the city. If our people remain as enterprising during the next decade as they have been during the past years, the value of my property, without any help from myself, will greatly increase. For this I owe much to Fulton. The least that I can do is to subscribe for the number of memberships which I have taken in the new Chamber of Commerce."

The Machinist

A machinist in one of the local mills, who had joined the Chamber of Commerce, was asked whether he believes that he owes something to Fulton. "Yes," he replied, "our company has done much for us workers in improving the conditions in the mill and by what is commonly known as welfare work. But what is more to the point with me is the fact that I can own my little home and live comfortably and do this in Fulton within my income. I can even put away a little for a rainy day, and if the Chamber of Commerce in the future helps to do as much to improve the condition of the working man and to prevent causes for dispute I owe the organization my membership. And what is more, as soon as my boy becomes old enough I want him to take my place and grow up to feel as I do about this matter."

The Manufacturer

A manufacturer who was asked the question replied: "For even the skillful manufacturer the greatest problem is that of labor. Labor must be kept contented. This can be done only by providing parks, playgrounds, wholesome recreation, good living conditions at reasonable cost, and similar factors which count more with all of us than do mere dollars and cents in the form of wages. The Chamber of Commerce in the past has done much to foster the right relationship between employers and employes in Fulton. It is worth much to all manufacturers to have the community organized through the Chamber of Commerce to continue this feature of its work. Through the number of subscriptions which I have made to the organization I am able to requite in part my obligation."

The Citizen at Large

The question was last asked of a man who calls himself a citizen at large. "Yes," he said, "even I, without a dollar of investment in Fulton or in this county, nevertheless owe something to this city. For my friends it is furnishing business and employment. For me it is providing friends and entertainment, schools and churches, drives and parks, and means of contact with the world. These things come along in such a matter of fact way that many of us are almost unconscious of them. Yet each requires the co-operation of many men for its complete accomplishment, and is better done as the co-operation is centered in a strong Chamber of Commerce. It is this new spirit of co-operation which I like best about the present movement for the Chamber of Commerce. The spirit being engendered through this campaign is more valuable to Fulton than the material benefit to be derived. Every citizen who can afford to be a member should enroll."

"Free Advertising Which I Have Not Sought"—Mr. Joslyn

Editor Fulton Times:

I wish to commend the article published in last night's Times over the signature, H. L. Gilman, in so far as it relates to me. The article does me no slander. It is true that I am a Methodist from my head down and from my feet up. It is also true that I am receiving a lot of free advertising, which may not be fair to the other merchants of the city.

One week ago last Saturday, there appeared in The Evening Times an article written by me and published over my signature, asking certain questions. Since then my name has appeared frequently in print in connection with articles that in no way except in one instance, as I remember, had any bearing on the question propounded by me.

I here state that none of the articles appearing since Saturday, February 27, in The Evening Times was either written or instigated by me and the frequent use of my name in print is distasteful to me. I have said I never would consent to a publication of any writing of mine, except over my signature, but since my name has become distasteful in the public print, I hereby request the editor of The Evening Times that he reserve for me the *Nom de Plume*, "The Man with a Conscience."

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD JOSLIN.

EXCISE TAX BASED ON SALES FAVORED

Albany, N. Y.—Something revolutionary, indeed, in the way of an excise tax is being discussed seriously by legislative leaders and by the Governor.

It provides for a license fee based on the amount of liquor or other intoxicants sold. The method of taxation has always been to fix a flat sum for a license, and it made no difference whether a saloon keeper or hotel keeper sold a barrel or a million barrels.

The state officials have been seeking diligently for methods to increase the revenue of the State, and in addition to revising the motor vehicle tax so as to swell the funds from that source, have concluded that there must be an increased revenue from the excise department.

It was at first proposed that the license fee be increased in all communities where there is a population of more than 3,000, but this suggestion met with opposition all around. It is asserted now that the Governor is inclined to favor a new basis of taxation which would not only increase the revenue but take the largest sums from those who make the largest profits. The effect of the proposition to tax the gross sales would hit the cities hardest. New York city, which now pays approximately 5 per cent. of all the taxes of the State, would pay an added excise tax.

No decision has been reached with regard to the excise readjustment, but it is known that the matter has been gone over thoroughly and the indications are now that within a short time a bill will be introduced taxing the output rather than the prirvilege of selling intoxicants. Its effect would be felt keenly by some of the big hotels and restaurants in New York city.

Opinions

Payrolls Shrinking

Secretary Hugo's separation from the state payroll of twenty employes in his office with the incidental saving of $30,000 is right in line with the policy enunciated by Governor Whitman in his special message to the legislature on the subject of the financial condition of the State. It is also right in line with the policy of retrenchment inaugurated by Mr. Hugo when he assumed his present office. What may happen later is indicated by the statement made by the secretary of state: "My inquiry about the office will continue and if there are others who are not needed they too are to go." The State will be a great deal better off when its payroll contains only the names of enough employes to transact the legimate business of the departments.—Republican, Lyons.

Have Had to Raise Rates

The element in Congress that is agitating for governership of the railroads will do well to study the result of Australia's experience in that direction. Government ownership was really forced there because the population was so scanty that private capital could not be induced to accept the hazards of investment in railroads. The latest reports of the railway department of the six Australian states and of New Zealand, as summarized, show that for the last two years the tendency has been "for working expenses to increase in greater proportion than gross earnings." This is precisely the situation of the railroads in the United States. But while an increase in rates in the United States was granted grudgingly and after a long delay, in the states of Autralia freight and passenger rates have both been increased promptly to augment revenues. In New South Wales alone the increases will cost the people about $2,000,000 a year. Crop failures last year caused hard times, and railroad business has been steadily falling off during the last few months. Consequently, further rate advances are staring the people in the face at a time when they will feel the burden the most.—Democrat-Chronicle, Rochester.

Higher Education in Prisons

"Remember, my poor friend," said a prison chaplain to an inmate of a cell, according to the Dallas News, "that stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," to which the prisoner responded, "Well, they have me hypnotized; that's all."

And yet if the efforts of those bent on ameliorating the rigors of prison life are to go on unrestricted the time may very soon come when the outlaw may look forward to a life in State's prison with the longing with which the man who overworks regards the approach of Saturday night.

Religion has been temporarily barred from the State Prison of Oregon and moving pictures substituted for the sermon. A night school has been introduced in Sing Sing Prison, and music is incuded in the curriculum.

We venture to say that soon there will be a general movement to compel the liberation of the prisoners so that others not so pleasantly situated may take their places and have the advantages of indoor life. Certainly the time is at hand when the hardships of prison life will be suffered by the keepers and not by the convicts. Philanthropy gone mad.—Herald N. Y.

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Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

MINUTES IN MANHATTAN

By Gotham Knickerbocker

International News Service Special Dispatch

It's no great trick for a man to get a lot of free meals in New York in one day, without paying a cent for them, by merely working the bread lines—if he has cast iron legs and feet.

All he's got to do to attain this gastronomical fullness is walk about 800 blocks, which means about forty miles, and be able to make long jumps of from twenty to fifty blocks in a trifle under nothing flat.

As a matter of fact, there are about ten free meals in New York—not counting the penny soup kitchens and coffee stands—that a man who is flat broke can get in one day, if he can walk like a streak of lightning and be in two places at the same time.

There are six regularly established bread lines for men where food is given out every day. They are located at various points from Bowery to East 123d street, and serve their patrons at practically the same hours. It is a physical impossibility to walk around to all of them in time to get something to eat. A reporter barely managed to do it by using the subway and the elevated, and, in fact, a few minutes late the Knickerbocker and but for the kindness of a policeman would not have got any frankfurter and coffee and bread.

If a man tried to walk around to all of the bread lines and get a meal at each one, here is about what he would have to do:

Supposing that he slept up town and wanted to get his breakfast in the bread line maintained by the East Side Neighborhood Settlement in No. 441 East 123d street. From 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning the bread liners are served there with coffee, rolls and cake; from 11 to 12 they are served with bread, soup and a meat stew, and the same is given them from 4 to 5. The seeker after a gastronomical record eats his breakfast here, say at 8 o'clock, and gets through at 8:30—and that is hardly possible, unless he is first in line.

Having had first meal, the record seeker starts for the next bread line. The nearest one where breakfast is served is in No. 229 East Broadway, operated by the Hebrew Shelter and Immigrant Society. The East Broadway bread line is open for breakfast from 7 to 9. Therefore, the man who wants another breakfast must walk from No. 441 East 123d street to No. 229 East Broadway—about 150 blocks, or, roughly, seven miles—in thirty minutes. It would be some walking!

But suppose he performs the impossible and gets to East Broadway before 9 o'clock. There he gets coffee, butter and bread, and then there's nothing for him to eat, no bread lines open, until 11 o'clock, when the one in East 123d street opens for lunch and runs until 12 o'clock. The East Broadway bread line opens at 11:30 and is in operation until 2 o'clock. If the seeker after the many meals wants to eat at both places it is obvious that he has to eat at the East 123d street line first. Therefore he must walk his 150 blocks to the bread line where he got his breakfast; get his soup and stew, and then walk back 150 blocks to the East Broadway line and be there by 2 o'clock. In three hours, then, he must walk fourteen miles, stand in line anywhere from half an hour to an hour, and eat two meals. If he does it he will have walked twenty-one miles and have eaten four meals between 7 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

At 2 o'clock the record seeker is at No. 229 East Broadway. Two bread lines open at 2 o'clock, one at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first street, and one in No. 295 Bowery, operated by the New York Sun and the Hadley Rescue Mission. This latter is the largest bread line in the city, about 2,500 men being fed there each day.

A man who gets on the end of the long line at 2 or 2:30 sometimes doesn't get his food until nearly 4. Being in East Broadway, the man who is after all the free meals obviously would eat in the Bowery bread line first. He must, therefore, walk about thirty or forty blocks—a mile and a half—to the Bowery bread line. Reaching there, it will be assumed, promptly at 2 o'clock, he gets a good position in the front ranks. As a matter of fact, this could not be done, for the Bowery bread liners come early.

Yesterday morning there were 300 men in line by 11 o'clock. But the meal hunter is fortunate and gets his loaf of bread and coffee and is through eating at 2:30 o'clock. The next bread line in order then is the Knickerbocker, at Broadway and Forty-first street. He must walk about forty or fifty blocks—fully two miles—and reach there by 4 o'clock in order to get something to eat. In reality there is slight chance if a man doesn't get in line by 3 or shortly after. Several hundred men who joined the line at 3:30 and 3:45 yesterday were unable to get any food.

But if the meal hunter gets his frankfurter and coffee and bread at the Knickerbockerr the next chances he has for meals are in East 123d street and No. 229 East Broadway. He is closer to the former, so he walks about ninety blocks—four miles and a half—to get some soup and bread and stew.

But he must get there by 5 o'clock, for the bread line goes out of business then. He reaches the place, all right, and eats. Then, if he wanted to eat again he must walk to No. 229 East Broadway, where he had lunch—150 blocks, or seven miles—and must get there by 7:30 o'clock, when this bread line closes for the night.

That is the last dinner he can get, and his next chance for food comes at 10 o'clock, when the Fleischmann bread line opens at Broadway and Twelfth street. The meal hunter walks about sixty blocks, or three miles, gets his bread and coffee, and then walks back about two miles to the Bowery Mission bread line in No 227 Bowery, which runs from 11 o'clock to midnight. Having eaten there, he can go to sleep, which he probably would need more than anything else to eat.

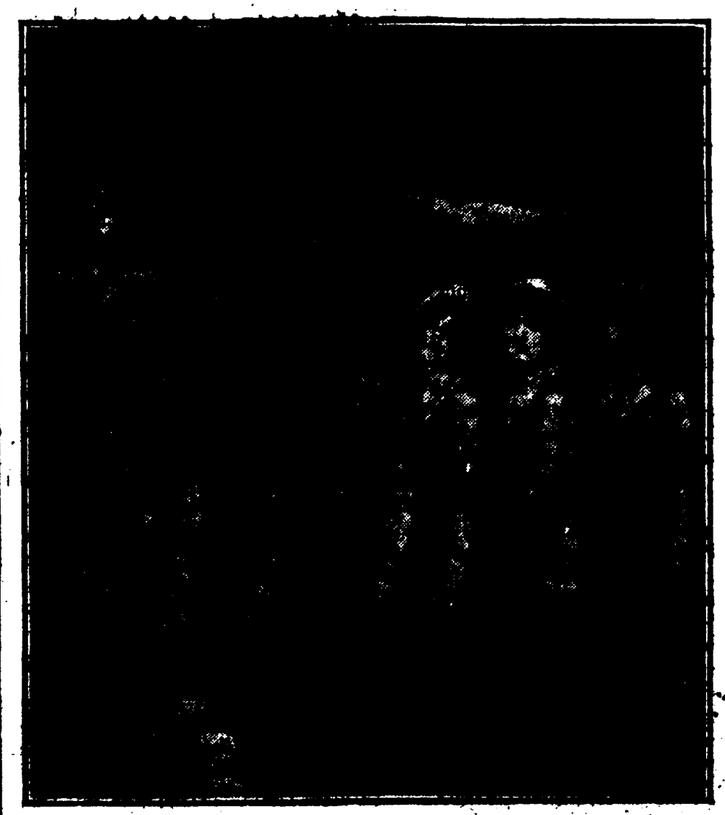
Getting ten free meals a day in New York would be a gay life!

Use Hanford's Balsam to remove soreness. —Adv.

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Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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KATZIOLINKA and the Six Hungarian Ballets in "The Little Cafe."

POMONA GRANGE NEW LAWS

Movement Disapproving of Increased Compensation for Supervisors Attending Extra Sessions

Oswego County Pomona Grange held its regular meeting in Oswego yesterday. The following officers, elected last December, were installed: Master, J. H. Mace, Fulton; Overseer, L. D. Beardsley, Fulton; Lecturer, Mrs. Ida L. Edick, Parish; Steward, John Trumbull, Pulaski; Assistant Steward, John Echard, Hannibal; Chaplain Mrs. Oscar Greene, West Monroe; Treasurer, W. C. Hubbard, Fulton; Secretary, Mrs. C. B. Jones, Lacona; Gatekeeper, F. E. Rounds, Oswego, R. F. D., 7; Ceres, Flora Mrs. Eva L. Colwell, Oswego, R. F. D., 5; L. A. S., Miss Edith Gregg, Pennellville; County Deputy, E. H. Benedict, Phoenix.

In the morning session the officers were installed and general business transacted. Several bills coming up before the State Legislature and affecting the farmer were discussed. The following resolution, presented by W. W. Rounds, of Oswego Town, was adopted after some little debate.

"Whereas, A bill has been introduced into the Assembly, known as bill No. 664, to abolish the Department of Food and Markets; and

"Whereas, The same is of untold value to the farmer, it is the consensus of opinion of this Pomona Grange that this Department should be continued and an appropriation made for its maintenance."

The Grange also went on record as being against all bills favoring increased salaries for the Board of Supervisors. W. W. Rounds took the floor on this proposition and told of the fees now received by the Supervisors, and stated that the present system of fee and salary bothis an injustice to the public.

"Why don't they come out flat-footed and ask for what they want," said Mr. Rounds hotly, "instead of beating around the bush."

Other members spoke of the illegal methods now employed by Supervisors in getting extra session money.

"They are not entitled to fees when they hold special sessions and if the law is amended as proposed there will be nothing to prevent frequent special sessions."

A resolution was passed against everything in the line of special fees and extra salaries. About two hundred Pomonas were there and at noon they adjourned until two o'clock.

At the afternoon session Professor Adams, of the agricultural school of Cornell University, gave a talk on "What science and education have done for the farmer towards the advancement of his crops." Professor Adams is an authority on all matters pertaining to Agriculture and his address was listened to with interest.

F. E. Alexander, of Pulaski, of the Legislative Committee, has worked hard during the quarterly session of the Grange, in session here today, pushing forward for adoption the resolution offered for the advancement of the farmer and his interests which may be affected by the acts of the Legislature.

The Grange went on record giving a vote of thanks to those who helped make the State Grange meeting recently held here a success. They also wished to co-operate in every way with the local Farm Bureau, and E. Victor Underwood, manager of the Farm Bureau, attended the morning session and aided Pomona Grange in every way. Co-operation is the by-word of the Farm Bureau and Pomona Grange from now on.

Mr. W. W. Rounds suggested that Pomona Grange take a more active interest in politics than it has in the past.

For kicks, bruises, swellings and sprains apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh thoroughly, rubbing it in well.

Animals No Longer "Stuffed."

Animals in the national museum are no longer stuffed, but a careful plaster cast of the subject is made and the skin is then stretched, glued and sewed over it in a manner that almost defies detection, and results in a remarkably lifelike representation. To add further to the illusion animals are presented in their natural environment and surrounded by natural foliage. They are often arranged in family groups, so that something more than an impression of how an isolated specimen looks can be obtained. Much care and pains were expended in the arrangement of the natural backgrounds. —Popular Science.

Still the Same.

He—Miss Onceyounger doesn't seem to change much with the years. She—Well, it isn't for want of trying. She has endeavored to change everything from the color of her hair to her last name.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The Wonderful Electric Stove

Within Reach of All Does Every Kind of Cooking Perfectly

Here is really a wonderful piece of news that every housewife should know about—the HUGGINS ELECTRIC RANGE "11."

First of all, it is a perfect stove. By electricity it bakes, roasts, stews, fries, boils, better than coal, wood or gas stoves.

Anybody can afford it. It is strongly built for heavy duty—blue polished steel with nickel plated corners oven finished with special aluminum rust-proof prepartion.

It completely satisfies the cooking requirements of moderate sized families. The oven has a capacity of 3 loaves of bread, 2 pies, a 10-lb. roast, or 2 layerr cakes. With the oven removed, the two open range burners make possible frying, stewing, coffee making, etc.

Cook with electricity. It is clean, absolutely safe, makes perfect delicious dishes possible, and gives you much more leisure than do other stoves.

THE FULTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.

Offers to run wires to any home without cost, charging for interior installation only and this at cost.

War: Pathos and Humor

French Dash Wins Back Lost Trench

Paris, March 10.—The manner in which a furious German attack at Notre Dame de Lorette was transformed into a defeat, in which 3,000 Germans fell, is described in the Petit Parisien by one of the combatants.

"The Germans blew in by mines our first line of trenches," says the story. "Before the echoes of the explosion had died away an avalanche of Germans poured down and forced the French into the second line of trenches, after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle. The Germans suddenly raked the trenches with two machine guns, forcing the defenders into the third line, from which they were forced to ertire on an easily defensive position in the rear after another bayonet battle with superior numbers.

"In no way demoralized, our men spent the night preparing to win back the lost position, which the Germans had strengthened with sand bags. Our artillery was placed in position ready to fire. As soon as dawn broke the three-inchers opened with salvos. The shells burst in our old trenches. Then the heavy artillery joined. The German artillery replied, but its shells did no harm.

* * *

FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL

"The din became appalling. Our pieces fired as rapidly as they could be loaded. After hours of this the firing stopped and our infantry bounded forward, crouching on hands and knees. The Germans fired volley after volley, working their quick-firers feverishly. Our men took the third line, but could go no further.

"Our artillery then began to drop shells on the Germans with mathematical precision. Fifty yards from us we could see them blown into the air.

"The second night fell and we could see nothing, as rain poured in torrents. In spite of all this our infantry resumed the attack, and in a splendid charge reached the second line. It was a fearful struggle in the dark.

"Shaken by our impetuous charge, the surviving Germans fled toward the holes which had been made by their mines, to which they clung in the indescribable uproar.

* * *

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

"The tireless French again dashed forward. In the darkness the Germans struck frantically around them, killing their own men whom they were unable to recognize. After a few minutes of carnage the Germans fled for their own positions, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. An impressive silence fell over the battlefield while 150 haggard prisoners were led to the rear.

"Dawn revealed a terrifying sight. Everywhere the dead lay, many falling with rifles clasped in their stiffened hands as if about to fire again. The Germans paid dearly for their attack, for 3,000 fell under our fire. Their losses were three times greater than our."

Herculean.

"Pa, what is meant by herculean labor?" "Hooking a woman up the back, son."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

¶ We make the Richest and Most Sanitary Ice Cream in the city.

¶ Our Fountain Products are unequalled.

¶ Pure Home-Made Fruit Syrups.

¶ Highest Quality of Hot Drinks: George Washington Coffee, Lipton Tea, Huyler and Runkel's Cocoa and Chocolate.

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"SANITO" COOKING UTENSILS

are a necessity for housekeepers who wish to excel in domestic science. They are the only American-made cooking ware which absolutely reproduces the high priced, imported German utensils, so universally used abroad. SANITO utensils have an acid proof lining which cannot crack or scale off and retains nothing to taint or discolor the food. When cooked in SANITO the food cooks evenly, retains all its juices and flavors and never scorches or burns. SANITO is a nonconductor of heat and after being heated to the cooking point—212 degrees—it requires but a very small gas flame to complete the cooking process. With proper care SANITO will last a life time.

A 5-piece Set of SANTO for $1.00

FULTON EVENING TIMES

Has stored in its First st. building about 60 sets of this ware, to be sold at $1.00 a set; 2 sets, $1.50. Buy one set for yourself and one for a friend.

BRASS STOLEN TROUBLE MADE

Foreigners Got in the Wrong Pew; Were Arrested on Suspicion

Among other things Fulton has its amateur sleuths, for when yesterday afternoon word reached the Granby Pulp Mill that two foreigners had been injuring some pieces of reserve machinery now stored under the lower bridge near the Granby plant, for the purpose of getting the brass off and selling it. The pieces of machinery damaged in this manner were estimated to be worth $75.00, while the brass collected from it could hardly bring $1.00 when sold.

At about three o'clock Joseph Newton and Leo Sedan, who were watching for the return of the vandals, suddenly saw four foreigners under the bridge heading toward the raceway. The watchers rushed out, hatless and coatless without waiting to investigate and made straight toward the four foreigners who by this time were leisurely strolling down the raceway path absolutely unaware of the approach of the two sleuths who by this time were breathlessly stumbling over rocks and logs strewn here and there along the path. When they were nearly all in by a strategic movement they closed in on the flanks of the foreign column and ordered a halt.

The Polaks amazed at the suddenness of the attack first looked scared, then became mad and, after a most terrific verbal bombardment, began to realize that they were being accused of something by these two Americans who got then finally to retrace their steps to the mill.

While accusations and denials were being hurled most indiscriminately and a perfectly purple streak permeated the atmosphere about the mill, officer Bray, then off duty and not in uniform, was located in the neighborhood and called to the scene.

The officer heard the complaint made by Newton and Sedan and believing the evidence to be sufficiently strong arrested all four protesting Polaks and escorted them to the police station where they were promptly discharged from custody by Chief Dyer for lack of evidence.

The four Polaks have threatened to bring a civil action against Newton and Sedan for their arrest.

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AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE

Our policy protects both from SELF IGNITION and ignition from the outside:

Our rates are reasonable—ask us about them.

Phone 119

DAVID & MASON AGENCY

PUBLIC SCOOL NOTES

The high school orchestra is under the instruction of Mrs. L. R. Owens, training for the school entertainment for the benefit of the public library and the high school athletic association, to be given at The Quirk on April 15 and 16.

The following committee have charge of the program to be given by the different schools: Prin. L. D. Wilcox, of the high school; Mrs. Lora W. Kesler, teacher of elocution; Miss E. Alta Thompson, supervisor of music; Prin. J. E. Lanigan, Phillips St. school; Prin. Lois A. Harrington, State st. school; Miss Frances W. Ash, instructor teachers' training class; Miss Ruth Graveley, Erie st. school; Miss Elizabeth Sadler, Oak st. school; Miss Marie Benson, Fourth st. school; Miss Mabel Lehon, Academy st. school; Miss Maud Marden, Walradt st. school.

* * *

On March 1, 1914, there were 2,055 attending the public schools. On March 1, 1915, there were 2,002 attending the public schools and 160 attending the parochial school. This shows a gain of 107 of those attending school between the two dates and indicates that Fulton is constantly growing in school population.

* * *

A bill was passed by the Assembly last week which provides that children or persons not vaccinated shall not be admitted into schools in cities of the first and second classes but that is not compulsory in school districts or in cities of the third class to which Fulton belongs, except in cases where smallpox exists.

FLOYD ELLIOTT HAS RETURNED TO FULTON

Was Arrested in Montreal on Supicion of Being a German Spy. Home Seems Good

Floyd Elliott of 207 W. 5th st., has returned from Montreal, Can.

Mr. Elliott was visiting an uncle, by name John Casey, and while in Montreal, was arrested as a German spy and held for four days until proof of his U. S. A. citizenship could be obtained from Malone, N. Y. No sooner was Elliott released from custody and given a passporrt than he made quick time in getting into the land of peace and plenty.

Mr. Elliott states that the Canadians used him good while in captivity, and although a little frightened at the time was none-the-less glad to get back home.

He was in Montreal on the 17th of February when a large light was seen hovering over the city. The officials ordered every light in the city extinguished about eleven o'clock, fearing a German aeroplane to be near. The city remained in total darkness for more than three hours until the light which caused so much uneasiness was discovered to be a toy balloon on fire.

M. W. A. NEWS

Members are being continually added as a result of the contest.

* * *

Tonight there will be a resumption of the pool games. The pool contest is not less interesting than that of the race to secure members.

* * *

Deputy Buckley of Syracuse attended the Monday night benefit.

Fulton Keynotes

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Thursday, with moderate north to northwest winds.

Mrs. Francis E. Sylvester of Syracuse is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Alnutt and family at their home.

* * *

Wilfred L. Forsythe of Park st., was in Rochester Monday on business.

* * *

Leah Paige of Utica was the weekend guest of her parents, and Miss Marjorie Hoster of Baldwinsville also, at Mr. and Mrs. Paige's, S. 3d st.

* * *

Miss Osia Rumsey of S. 5th st., left the first of the week for a number of days in Utica, the guest of Miss Leah Paige.

* * *

A. E. Krause of N. 5th st., who has been ill for some time, is improving.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Benstead of Syracuse, have moved to Rochester where Mr. Benstead has been appointed manager of the Mohican Stores. Mrs. Benstead will be remembered as Kittie Macksey formerly of Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. William White of N. 3d sts., entertained Mrs. Charles S. Robertson's Sunday school class of young ladies, of the Presbyterian church, very charmingly at her home on Friday. A reception was held during the afternoon after which a delicious tea was served. A business meeting was held and a social hour was enjoyed.

* * *

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Presbyterian church meet this Wednesday afternoon with Miss Lucy Gilbert at her home in Rochester st., with Mrs. R. Bruce McRae as assistant hostess.

* * *

Mrs. Edna Moore, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Loomis, in Oneida for some time returned home Saturday.

WOMAN KILLED NEAR PHOENIX

Mrs. Albert F. Vickery Met Death Near Stop 22 Early Yesterday Afternoon

Mrs. Albert T. Vickery, 73, of Phoenix, wife of a retired farmer and resident of Phoenix, was killed almost instantly yesterday when struck by a southbound limited car near stop 22 at 1:30 in the afternoon.

Mrs. Vickery left her home at about one o'clock to visit her niece, Mrs. Frieda Van Doren, who lives near stop 22. Boarding a northbound car she forgot to signal it to stop until stop 22 was passed and was nearing stop 23. After alighting she started to walk back toward stop 22 when the southbound limited in charge of Motorman James Burney and Conductor Herman Rider, came speeding along. Motorman Burney saw the woman some distance ahead and whistled continuously, gradually slowing down when approaching her. When the car had come within a hundred yards of where the woman was standing she quickly stepped to one side out of danger as if to allow the car to go by. Burney then turned the current and started at top speed as the car bounded swiftly along the woman stepped back again to the track where she had been walking. The motorman horrified by the sight quickly applied the brakes, but it was too late to save the woman who was struck and hurled bodily to one side of the track.

Within a hundred feet the car was brought to a full stop, the motorman, conductor and several men passengers rushing back to aid the injured woman, who though apparently internally hurt showed no outward marks or bruises. She was unconscious however, evidently from the minute she had been struck. They took her carefully from the ground, placed her on the car and rushed with all speed to Phoenix, but she expired within a few minutes.

The body was taken to the undertaking rooms of Fred W. Hakes, but it was some time before identification was established. Coroner E. J. Cusack of Fulton made a brief investigation yesterday afternoon and used every effort to establish the identity of the woman; the only clue he had at the time being a small purse marked A. A. Vickery.

Besides her husband, two sisters, Mrs. H. B. Wood and Mrs. Addie Tyler, both of Phoenix, survive.

Coroner Cusack will hold further investigation to determine the exact cause of the accident and just where the responsibility lies. It has been stated by many acquaintenances Mrs. Vickery that her sense of hearing was not acute and this may be one of the causes of the accident.

"SMART SET" TONIGHT

A delightful melange of song, humor, comedy and surprises is promised in the latest production of the famous "Smart Set" company which is the attraction at The Quirk tonight.

The production bears the title of "His Excellency the President," and will have as the leading funmaker that incomparable and resourceful comedian, Salem Tutt Whitney. The piece is a musical comedy in which bright scintillating fun is said to be to the fore. It relates the adventures of a shiftless darkey who flaunts himself as the ruler of a South American republic. Mr. Whitney will have the assistance of Homer Tutt and Blanche Thompson, a young woman possessed of a voice out of the ordinary.

Tomorrow The Onyx A. C. has provided a full evening's entertainment, consisting of professional and local vaudeville acts, from which they wish to derive sufficient funds to send the team to the Boston tournament.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD NEAR OSWEGO

Became Entangled in Highly Charged Wires—Found by Patrick Callan.

An unknown man of about 50 years was found dead on the edge of Oswego river at a spot near the county jail farm at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The body was entangled in power wire that had fallen to the ground. The man had evidently been dead for about two days. The uesh was badly burned, part of one arm being burned off completely.

The body was partly submerged in the water, face upwards. When the current had been shut off the body was removed with difficulty because of the charred condition, and taken to Undertaker Dain's rooms in Oswego.

Patrick Callan, who lives near the place where the man was found was passing along the river bank when the partly submerged body caught his eye. He immediately called Coroner Vowinkle who removed the body.

There were no traces by which the man could be identified. A few cents and a small coil of wire were the only articles found upon his person.

An investigation is being made by Coroner Vowinkle.

Fred Pierce Gaining

The many friends of Fred Pierce, who lives near Battle Island will be pleased to learn that his arm is gaining nicely.

Mr. Pierce had his left arm caught in the machinery at his plant two years ago, and suffered a gret deal at the time and ever since.

One year ago Mr. Pierce went to Syracuse and Dr. Wallace of the Crouse Irving Hospital extracted seven inches of bone from the leg and grafted it to the torn arm. Twenty-two stitches was necessary to close the wound after the operation. Last Friday the plaster cast, which was put on eight weeks ago was removed, and the arm found to be in a bad condition, but with careful treatment it will soon be, if not entirely well, sufficiently improved to be used.

At the time of the accident Mr. Pierce hung over the running machinery for more than ten minutes and had not one of the employes come just when he did Pierce would not have escaped with his life.

Had Surprise Party

Lillian Harder of 606 E. Broadway was given a surprise party on Monday evening by a number of her friends. The occasion was the young lady's sixteenth birthday. Refreshments were served, games were played and a jolly good time was the experience by the young people. The following guests were present:

The Misses Marie Wilson, Leah Rhodes, Helen Rhodes, Helen Guilfoile, Marjorie Brackett, Florence Freeman, Rita Launt, Virginia Coop, Caroline Weatherby, Jessie Harder, Uhla Switzer, Bertha Randall, Fannie DuBois, Florence Mahlerwein, Thelma Palmer, Margaret MacRae, and Robert MacRae, Alfred Weatherby and Harold Baker.

A number of pretty gifts were received by the hostess.

Your Child's Cough is a Call for Help

Don't put off treating your Child's Cough. It not only saps their strength but often leads to more serious ailments. Why risk? You don't have to. Dr. King's New Discovery is just the remedy your Child needs. It is made with soothing, healing and antiseptic balsams. Will quickly check the Cold and soothe your child's Cough away. No odds how bad the Cough or how long standing, Dr. King's New Discovery will stop it. It's guaranteed. Just get a bottle from your Druggist and try it.

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Complete Stock
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PUPILS WANTED
IN VOCAL INSTRUCTION
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WALL PAPER
In addition to our regular stock, the New Special Sample Books of beautiful and exclusive patterns are now ready for your inspection. Let us take care of your wants. If it is made in Wall Paper, we can get it for you on a few hours notice. "In the store downstairs" at
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Fully Furnished
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SPRING STYLES IN OUR
BIG REMOVAL SALE

This Sale is the most successful we have ever conducted, and for the few remaining days of the Sale we offer the following new Spring Styles at cutp rices:

Men's $5.00 Gun Metal, rubber sole Shoes, latest styles $4.50
Men's $5.00 Tan, rubber sole Shoes, new styles . . . $4.50
Men's $3.50 Gun Metal, button and lace, Shoes, new ones $2.95
Men's $4.00 Rubber Sole Shoes, new English last . $3.45
Women's $3.50 Gun Metal and Patent, button Shoes, kid or cloth top, new spring styles $3.15
Women's Patent, Black Gaiter Top Shoes, very stylish and dressy $3.15
Women's $3.00 Shoes, Gun Metal, Patent or kid, button or lace $1.97
Men's Guaranteed Rubbers 68c
Women's Guaranteed Rubbers 48c

STRANANHAN & LOVE
Our Store at 116 Oneida Street is For Rent

NO KITCHEN IS COMPLETE
WITHOUT
"ALUMINUM WARE"
Look over the different articles on display in the window

Why Not Have a New Range This Spring?
There are none better than the
"SUMMIT"

A. M. Druse & Co.
FULTON, N. Y.

Don't forget that this store gives votes for the Panama Exposition trip

THE QUIRK
FRIDAY, MARCH 12th, at 8 p. m. Sharp
NOTE:—ON ACCOUNT OF THE MASSIVENESS OF THIS GIGANTIC PRODUCTION THE CURTAIN WILL RISE PROMPTLY

KLAW & ERLANGER'S
ORIGINAL MAMMOTH NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
NEW YORK PRODUCTION

The Biggest of All Musical Comedies on the Road

TWO CARLOADS OF SCENERY

Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2



With
JOHN E. YOUNG
and a Cast and Chorus of
SEVENTY PEOPLE
also an
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

Most Refreshing for the Tired Business Man

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

Seat Sale Wednesday, 10 a. m.

Billy Sunday's Sermon to Women

There follows the text of the formal, prepared sermon, delivered recently by "Billy" Sunday. The evangelist did not adhere to his sermon. Deviations-and there were many, picturesque and characteristically forceful—are to be found in the general account of what took place at the tabernacle.

"My text is taken from II Kings, iv. 26: 'Is it well with thee; is it well with thy husband; is it well with thy child?'

"You remember the Prophet Elisha and his journey to the school of prophets up to Mount Carmel. There was a woman who noticed the actions and conduct of the man of God and she said to her husband, 'Let us build a little room and place therein a bed, and bowl and pitcher, that he might make it his home.'

"The suggestion evidently met with the approval of the husband, because ever afterward the man of God enjoyed this hospitality. I sometimes thought she might have been a new woman of the olden times, because no mention is made of the husband.

"You never hear of some old lobsters unless they are fortunate enough to marry a woman who does things and their name is always mentioned in connection with what the wife does.

"If you will just lay aside your perjudice, you little frizzy-headed sissies, I will help you so you won't make the mistake your ma made.

"You know there are homes in which the advent of one, two and possibly three children is considered a curse instead of a blessing. God, in His providence, has often denied the honor of maternity to some women. But there are married women who shrank from maternity, not because of ill health, but simply because they love ease, because they love fine garments and ability to flit like a butterfly at some social munction.

"Crimes have been and are being committed; hands are stained with blood and that very crime has made France the charnel house of the world. And America, we of our boasted intelligence and wealth, we are fast approaching the same doom, until or unless it behooves somebody with grit and courage to preach against the prevailing sins and run the risk of incurring the displeasure of people who divert public attention from their own vileness rather than condemn themselves for the way they are living. They say the man who is preaching against it is so vulgar, rather than the one who did it was stinking and vile.

"I want to tell you women that I have never this sermon in any town or any place where I have been without feeling embarrassed, but it has to be done, and I will tell you right now if you think you won't like what I say you cang o now, or else keep your mouth shut when you get out of here.

Fault of Society

"Society has just about put maternity out of fashion. When you stop to consider the average society women I do not think maternity has lost anything. The humbler children are raised by their mthers instead of being turned over to a governess.

"There are too many girls who marry for other causes than love. I think ambition, indulgence and laziness leads more girls to the altar than love; girls not actuated by love, but simply willing to pay the price of wifehood to wear fine clothes. They are not moved by the noble desires of manhood or womanhood.

"Some girls marry for novelty and some girls marry for a home. Some fool mothers encourage girls to marry for ease so they can go to the matinee and buzz around. Some fool girls marry for money and some girls marry for society because by connecting their name with a certain family's they go up a rung in a social ladder, and some girls marry a young buck to reform him and they are the biggest fools in the bunch, because he would not marry you to reform you.

"You mothers are worst fools to encourage your daughter to marry some old lobster because his father has money and when he dies, maybe your daughter can have good clothes and ride in an auto instead of hobnoofling it.

"Look at the girls on the auction block today. Look at the awful battle the average stenographer and average clerk have to fight. You cannot work for $6 a week and wear fine duds and be on the square as much as you are without having the people suspicious.

"In a letter to Miss Borson, President Roosevelt said: 'The man or woman who avoids marriage and has a heart so cold as to know no passion and a brain so shallow as to dislike having children is, in fact, a criminal.'

Appeals to Mothers

"As a mother, is it well with thee? Are you pure or are you guilty? have seen old wrinkled hands go around the neck of the firstborn and a kiss planted upon it, and I believe that a child begotten of holy love and brought forth of a desire to glorwill no more be lost than the Son of God will be lost.

"Is it well with thee? Is it well with your husband? 'The best man in the world,' your answer. Very well; is it well with the child? I think its responsibilities are equal, if they don't outweigh, its privileges, and when God is in the heart of the child. I don't wonder that that home is a haven of peace and rest.

"I have no motive in preaching except the interest I have in the moral welfare of the people. There is not money enough to hire me to preach. I tell you, ladies, we have to do something more than wipe our eyes and blow our noses and say 'come to Jesus.' Go out and shell the woods and make them let you know why they don't 'come to Jesus.'

"I say it is a part of the Gospel to instruct. We take children and turn them loose at school and they herd on the campus and keep company and there is some fellow there, loose in his language around home, and he sows the seed there and you want to instruct the children right and you can't begin it too young.

"I believe the time will come when sexual hygiene will form part of the high school curriculum. I would would rather have my children taught sex hygiene than Greek and Latin. A lot of the high school curriculum is mere fad. I think the time will come when our girls will be taught in classes with some graduated woman physician for an instructor.

"Women live on a higher plane morally than men. No woman was ever ruined that some brute of a man did not take the initiative. Women have kept themselves purer than men. I believe a good woman is the best thing this side of heaven an da bad woman the worst thing this side of hell. I think they rise higher and sink lower than men. A prostitute is the most degraded on earth or the purest on earth.

Gauge All Standards

"Our homes are on the level with women. Towns are on the level with homes. What women are our homes will be; and what the town is, the men will be, so you hold the destiny of the nation.

"I believe there is something unlnished in the make-up of a girl with the absence of religion. The average girl today no longer looks forward to motherhood as the crowning glory of womanhood. She is turning her home intoa gambling shop and a social beer and champagne drinking joint and her society is made up of poker players, champagne wine and beer drinkers, grass widowers and jilted jades and slander mongers—that comprises the society of the average girl today. She is becoming a matinee-gadder and fudge-eater.

"I wish I could make a girl that flirts see herself as others see her. If you make eyes at a man on the street he will pay you back. It doesn't mean that you are pretty. It means that if you don't care any more for yourself than that, why should he? The average man will take a girl at her personal estimate of herself.

"It takes a whole lot of nerve for a fellow to look a girl in the face and say, 'Will you be my wife and partner, and help me fight the battle during life?' But I think it means a whole lot more to the girl who has to answer and fight that question. But the fool girl loafs around and waits to be chosen and takes the first chance she gets and seems to think that if they are made one, the laws of man can make them two again.

"The divorce laws are damnable. America is first in many things that I love, but there are many things that are a disgrace. We lead the world in crime; lead the world in divorce—we of our culture.

"Many a girl has found out after she is married that it would have been a good easier to die an old maid than to have said 'yes,' and become the wife of some cigarette-smoking cussing, damnable libertine. They will launch the matrimonial boat and put the oars in and try it once for luck, anyway, and so we have many women praying for unconverted husbands.

"I preached like this in a town once and the next day I heard of about five engagements that were broken. I can give you advice now, but if the knot is tied, the thing is done.

"I am a Roman Catholic on divorce. There are a whole lot of things worse than living and dying an old maid and one of them is marrying the wrong man. So don't be one to do that. The trouble with the average American girl is she holds serself too cheap. She is just scared to death of being what the world irrelevantly calls an 'old maid.'

"And, girls, don't worry if you think you are not going to get a chance to marry. Some of the noblest men in the world have been bachelors and some of the noblest women old maids. And woman, for God's sake, when you do get married don't transfer the love God gave you to bestow on a little child onto a Spitz dog or brindle pup.

"There are a lot of you women sitting right out there whose temperature has run up seven degrees just since I have been preaching.

Those You Know

Attorney James R. Somers occupies one of the large front rooms on the second floor at 59 S. 1st st., adjoining that of W. S. Hillick. H. Putnam Allen has a suite of offices in the same block, one room of which was vacated by Mr. Somers.

* * *

The T. M. Embroidery club met last night at the home of Mrs. Harold Grier.

* * *

C. R. Dines is in Canada on a three weeks' business trip.

* * *

John Wilmer of W. 3d st., is recovering from a severe illnes.

* * *

The Rev. Charle S. Robertson of the Presbyterian church will speak tonight on "What Is It to Be Converted." This is the fourth in the series of special sermons.

* * *

The Royal Neighbors spent last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Middleton, in Utica st. Games, music and an appetizing light luncheon were the features of the meeting. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Van Valkenburg, in 3d st.

* * *

The Bible Study class met Monday with Mrs. Mahlerwein, Broadway. Mrs. R. B. Crockett acted as leader.

* * *

Miss Levoine Goodrowe of Hannibal st., has returned home from a few weeks' stay with friends at Friendship, N. Y.

CARDINALS GET TWO GIANTS

Bescher and Robertson to Be Traded for Perritt, the Pitcher

Marlin, Texas, Mar. 10.—Although John McGraw refused to commit himself pertaining to the men to be traded to St. Louis for W. D. Perritt, the pitcher, it was reported heretoday that "Bob" Bescher and "Dave" Robertson, both outfielders, were to be sent to the Cardinals in the deal. McGraw said that the men in the trade had been decided upon, but that he was not at liberty to name the players until the St. Louis club should come to terms with them.

Bescher came to the Giants last year from Cincinnati as part of the deal that sent Herzog to the Reds as manager. He was considered one of the best outfielders in the National League, but did not play up to his game with the Giants. Robertson is a youngster who has been nursed along by McGraw for several seasons. He showed exceptional batting prowess at the start of the year last season, but fell down when the race became close in August He was originally a pitcher, but broke his arm playing football, and has been unable to pitch since.

McHALE WANTS RAISE

Savannah, Ga., March 10.—"Marty" McHale, the last of the Yankees to report to "Bill" Donovan, joined the squad today, but is still unsigned. A long talk with his manager took place shortly after McHale registered, but came to nothing, the pitcher insisting that he would hold the club to a promise of an increase in salary made by Frank Farrell before the Yanks changed hands.

Failin gto strike a bargain with Donovan McHale proposes to plead his suit before Captain T. L. Huston. Captain Huston, however, has said that he will not raise the ante one penny. Under the circumstances McHale's stay is likely to be short, for the New York club will not assume his expenses until he has signed a contract.

ONE MORE BASKETBALL GAME FOR SEASON

Monday night's basketball game between the State st. scouts and the Holy Name team was the last but one for this season upon the City Hall court. The exception is that of tomorrow night between the Fulton High and the Alumni.

Each one of the teams has won a game and the managers report their men primed for the deciding contest. Every loyal High school student should be on hand at 8 o'clock to cheer their team to victory.

Be on hand early, and be prepared to shout for the players.

CUBS DEFEAT ATHLETICS

Tampa, Fla. March 10.—By superior hitting the Chicago Nationals defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, 6 to 2, yesterday in an exhibition game.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago.... 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 1—6	8	3	
Phila..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2	4	1	

Batteries—Cheney, Vaughn, Humphries, Archer and Bresnahan; Bressler, Reed, Wyckoff, Schang and McAvoy.

Community Notes

Members of the Eastern Star lodge will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. Ames, in S. 4th st., to sew for the poor and needy.

* * *

F. C. Ives of Worth st., has been the guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mrs. Jennie Marden of West 1st st., is ill at a Syracuse hospital.

* * *

Frank Cramer and family of West 1st st. are preparing to remove to Volney Center.

* * *

Bernard Jones of Syracuse is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. oJnes, S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson of West 1st st., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Sikes at Volney Center.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Reynolds is ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds, West River road.

* * *

Mr. John Findley of West 3d st., is seriously ill at a hospital in Syracuse.

HEARING TODAY ON BILL TO GUARD ALL CREDITS

Albany, Mareh 10.—Counsel for the National Association of Credit Men appeared at a hearing before the Joint Committee on Judiciary of the Assembly and Senate at Albany today to urge the passage of the so-called Accounts Receiveable bill, drafted by the association. The purpose of the bill is to prevent fraud through secret transfers of accounts receivable by mercantile and other firms. Similar measures have been introduced in the Legislature of Ohio and Rhode Island and efforts will be made to have other States pass them.

The practices aimed at involve the hypothecation of accounts receivable by business men and firms to obtain loans, the chief objection being that secret hypothecation of such accounts is detrimental to both the debtors whose accounts are pledged and the creditors of the pledger.

Hypothecation of such accounts has been resorted to frequently, according to the credit mens' organization, by firms having limited cash balances. The result has been the extension of larger lines of credit to weakly financed firms than was justified by their business. A firm using this method of financing could obtain credit by pledging its occounts receivable, although its affairs were in such condition that no bank or other agency would extend credit.

MOTT LOST MATCH

Harry Mott, the champion wrestler of Fulton, met his Waterloo at the hands of Private Cedericks of Oswego last night. Mott hit the mat in 7½ minutes in the first round and in 4½ minutes in the second round.

The spectators were entertained by an amusing "Cateh as catch can" bout between Otis and Smith.

William Bower delightfully entertained a part of friends at his home in Park avenue Saturday evening.

Whooping Cough

Well—everyone knows the effect of Pine Forests on Coughs. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is a remedy which brings quick relief for Whooping Cough, loosens the mucous, soothes the lining of the throat and lungs, and makes the coughing spells less severe. A family with growing children should not be without it. Keep it handy for all Coughs and Colds. 25c at your Druggist.

Electric Bitters a Spring Tonic.

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At BOGUE'S, First St.
THE HOME OF THE VICTROLA

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Complete Coverage
Prompt Adjustments
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4%
1907 to 1915
Increase in Guaranty Fund during that time
60%
FULTON SAVINGS BANK

SPECIAL SPRING SALE
Begining THURSDAY, March 11th

¶ It has been our good fortune to secure the finest line of Spring Fabrics so far shown in Fulton.

¶ Particular attention is called to the

SUMMER GINGHAM DRESSES
For Morning and Afternoon Wear . . 79c, 89c, $1.00

OTHER EARLY SPRING CHOOSINGS INCLUDE

Children's Hose, regular price 25c pair, we sell Five Pair for $1.00

Ladies' Burson Hose, regular price 25c pair, we sell Five Pair for $1.00

LINEN TOWELS, 50c GRADE FOR 39c

O. HENDERSON
Oneida Street Fulton, N. Y.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

Jim Gaffney, owner of the Boston Braves, gets a seasick feeling every time he thinks about how he overlooked a chance to land "Hassen" Pfeffer, the wonderful Brooklyn pitcher, who in his first year in the big leagues showerr more real stuff than any young pitcher has in the past five years.

Pfeffer won 23 out of 35 games for the Dodgers last year. His pitching average was .657—a matter of 171 points above the team average. Pfeffer ranked third among the pitchers on the basis of effectiveness. The average runs scored off of him per games was only 1.97.

"And I could have had that fellow as easy as not," moaned Gaffney.

"Why didn't you harpoon him?"

"Because I got him confused with 'Old Jeff' Pfeffer, a pitcher that we had released in 1912. About the middle of 1913 I noticed that a pitcher named Pfeffer was setting the Central League on fire. But I didn't pay any attention to him. I figured it was our old pitcher Pfeffer making a few last gasps as pitcher."

"Yes?" we encouraged.

"Well, early last summer when we played against the Dodgers a huge looking youngster named Pfeffer went into the box against us. He certainly was a fine looking specimen of manhood and he looked like a fellow who could pitch every day and never grow tired.

"That pitcher began standing us on our ears. His speed was terrific, his control perfect, and his curves were wonderful.

"'Where did you get that fellow from?' I asked Manager Robinson, of the Dodgers, later on.

"'Got him from Grand Rapids, of the Central League, answered Robby.

"And to think," added Gaffney, "that I could have landed that fellow. I saw what he was doing up in Grand Rapids long before the Dodger people did and I could have sent one of my scouts up there and grabbed him. But I mixed him up with 'Old Jeff.' And now—well ain't it——?"

Those Boston Braves never think about Pitcher Aitchison, of the Dodgers, without a feeling akin to murder welling up in their bosoms.

Aitchison was the particular jinx of the Braves last year. Nine times they faced him and eight times he turned them back beaten—and badly beaten, at that.

The Braves rushing along like madmen after the first of July were irresistable until they encountered Aitchison. And then it was different. Other clubs could beat Aitchison—but the Braves could not—Aitchison won only 12 games in 1914—and eight were from the Braves.

"But we finally got to him," said Jim Gaffney. "Eight times he lammed us, but the last time he faced us the boys made up from those eight beatings. They hammered Aitchison's offering all over the lot, scored about 14 runs and finally chasing Aitchison to the cooler."

HOT LINERS

So pleased are the Phils with St. Petersburg, Fla., as a training camp that there is a bare possibility that President Baker and his associates may purchase the stretch of land known as Coffee Pot Park and maintain a permanent Southern base here. The plan looks practical. At the edge of the park there could be erected a wide-spreading bungalow that could be utilized both as a hotel and clubhouse.

* * *

Three tentative schedules have been drawn up by John H. Farrell, president of the New York State League. One calls for a short season from May 6 to September 6, in which time 127 games would be played. Another schedule calls for 134 games, and for Albany to play at home when Troy is on the road, and for Troy to be home when Albany is on the road. The third schedule also calls for 134 games and schedules Albany and Troy at home and on the road at the same time. According to these schedules the season would open May 5 and close September 12.

* * *

Chief Umpire Bill Brennan of the Feds is strongly against use of the emery ball. He told Federal officials so when the matter was taken up at Buffalo. In this connection Brennan told of a former O. B. veteran who has evolved an entirely new one—the talcum ball. Use of the powder at the right time and with the proper twist, said Brennan, will fool a batter every time.

Report comes from Paso Robles, the camp of the White Sox, that Pitcher Reb Russell reduced his weight from 224 to 208 in one day's hiking over the hills. If this is a sample of the speed that Manager Rowland has been talking about, then other teams may as well surrender.

* * *

Plans under way for an exhibition game between the Pirates and Tigers at Detroit on June 6 have been called off. The intention had been to have the Tigers jump home from New York for a Sunday show-off with the Buccaneers, but as Jennings' men would have to jump back to Philadelphia that night, it was decided the program was too hard.

* * *

Skating in another thing that the major league managers may put under the ban. Pitcher Jim Shaw of the Washington team sprained an ankle so badly gliding over the ice that he will be handicapped through the greater part of the training season.

* * *

Outfielder Joe Burns of the Portland team of the New England League was somewhat surprised when he opened his contract some weeks ago and found that he had suffered a cut in salary. He was also further surprised when he found that he had been cut $5 per month, or a dollar and a quarter a week. The amount would tend to show that it was Hugh Duffy's intention to slice his salary just enough to say that it was cut. He could not have cut it much less.

WHY AN EXTRA SESSION

The announcement from Albany that there is a growing likelihood of an extra session of the Legislature comes to the people of this town as a complete and unwelcome surprise.

For some weeks there has been an evident paralysis of Legislative endeavor, a patent eagerness to introduce bills with no corresponding readiness to dispose of them, but to the present moment there has been no disclosure of any question sufficiently serious to warrant calling the Legislature together again.

The State is sick to death of extra sessions. For the last ten years there has been nothing but a succession of extraordinary convocations of Albany legislatures to perform the duties neglected at the regular meetings. Scandal, extravagance, waste of time and the money of the taxpayers have resulted invariably.

In 1914 the Republican party in this State told the voters that Democratic control had been inefficient, wasteful, frequently scandalous. The charge was true. The result of the campaign demonstrated that the electorate believed it. But in believing it and in choosing Republican legislators they had no intention to replace Democratic by Republican inefficiency, extravagance, ineptitude.

For an extra session in 1915 there is not the smallest excuse. Such a session will be a deliberate and wilful waste of money at a time when State and city expenditures should be cut to the bone. Such a session will simply mean that the Republicans have failed as did the Democrats to develop leadership, to display ordinary intelligence and diligence in public service.—N. Y. Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT [illegible] County, New York. Lora M. Ferguson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Ferguson, deceased, plaintiff, against [illegible] Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of January, 1915, and also filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 1st day of March, 1915, I, the undersigned, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square form as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land, as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises Fifty (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by John Siver; being the equal South half part of the same, and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same, the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-nine One Hundredths (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundredths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) acre of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Jonathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Road on said Lot line, running thence Eight (8) chains and [illegible]-five (35) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said Lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:— All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by Jabez Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12), Constable's purchase, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the State road at the North east corner of Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve (12) chains Sixty-two (62) links to the Northwest corner of 20 and 29-100 acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1877; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State Road; thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight Hundredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises in Oswego County being the same premises described in a certain deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by Wilson Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's Office September 28, 1909, in Book 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

Selden E. McClusky,
Referee.

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney, Office and P. O. Address, 202-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

SETTLEMENT MADE IN LA MOYA CASE

Oswego, March 10.—After the case of John La Moya vs. Henry P. Burgard had gotten well under way in Supreme Court an offer of settlement was made and accepted by Attorney A. S. Wright and yesterday the action of Lucretia Dragona, as admx., etc. of Raffele Dragona, against Francis P. Donovan went to trial. The plaintiff, widow of the deceased, asks for $10,000 damages through Attorney Dennis O'Sullivan. Dragona was killed on the East River road last Fall as he was leaving his work on the Burgard contract, being struck by an auto driven by the defendant, who lives in Syracuse, and had been visiting relatives here. Donovan was arrested, but Coroner Vowinkel, after an investigation, held he was not guilty of any criminal negligence. The defense insists that the car was moving at a moderate rate of speed and that the deceased was guilty of contributory negligence. Besides his widow there is one child. Charles N. Bulger appears for Mr. Donovan with E. J. Mizen as counsel.

The case of James W. Gaffney vs. William Barry went over the term today by consent of counsel.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FLATIRONS RUST 12 YEARS

Winsted, Conn.—Fred Helmet, a good natured farmer who, his friends assert, would make some woman a good husband, because he never goes out after dark, bought a set of flatirons twelve years ago. Placing them on the back of his kitchen stove, he took a vow never to use them or permit any one else to use them until he had a wife.

The flatirons remain on the stove, unused.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ADVERTISING SENSE

The proprietor of a large store in London says:

¶ "When war broke out our firm ceased advertising and the employes went on short time. Noting that our competitors were also not advertising, two months before Christmas our firm launched out once more. Orders rolled in, the staff were put on overtime and the last two months of 1914 were record ones for business."

HANNIBAL NEWS

Miss Mabel Lockwood and Leon Pearce of North Hannibal, were married Wednesday, March 3, by Rev. C. L. Peck, at the First M. E. parsonage, Fulton. Both are well known and popular young people, the bride being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lockwood, and the groom, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Pearce. They have the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Byrne of Syracuse were guests of friends in town the first of the week.

Miss Gaynell Albimg is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. William White.

Miss Lula Adamy was the guest of Miss Fern Hamblett, of Hannibal Center, one day last week.

The regular meeting of the Political and Domestic Economy club was held at the home of Mrs. A. B. Byrne on Church st.

John Hallam has so far recovered as to be able to be about the house.

Charles W. Brown, who was injured about the head by a falling limb the first of last week is improving, and it is hoped will soon be able to be out again.

Our community was shocked Tuesday morning, March 2d, on hearing of the sudden death of Herman Van Hoosen of Martville, of heart trouble. Mr. Van Hoosen was one of the rural mail carriers on Route 53 and carried mail the day before his death. He leaves his widow and one son, Brink Van Hoosen, a mother and one sister, Mrs. Ella Reed.

The following gentlemen were named at the village caucus held last Friday evening to be voted for at the coming election: President, Fred Jenett; trustee, Jerome Hyatt; treasurer, W. C. Matteson; collector, Frank Wellington.

Mrs. Jane Mory, who has been helping to care for her brother, John Hallam, has returned home.

Miss Grace O'Kelly of Oswego was a recent guest of Miss Mary Ball.

Mrs. George Duthy has been the guest of friends in Syracuse the past week.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church met in the church parlors Wednesday, March 10.

Rev. F. W. Danning attended district conference at Central Square Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. George Beckett Lewiston is spending a few days with her father, Mr. Bunalthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain attended the anto show at Syracuse.

Miss Martha Gray is the new telephone girl at Central.

Frank Hill is about to install a new 300 loaf bread oven in his bakery.

J. B. Burt and son Stanley are spending a few days in Syracuse.

Orville Wiltsie has purchased a bay team of P. A. Welling.

Mrs. John Manning is recovering from her recent illness.

Helen and Leonise Hammand spent the week-end with friends in Oswego.

Mrs. Howard Cole and daughter have returned home after spending the winter with her sister.

Miss Hattie Taylor has been quite ill the past week.

Mrs. Pearl Sturge and daughter spent the week end with his mother, Mrs. Emma Sturge.

Miss Mary Adamy spent a few days at home last week returning to Skaneateles Monday night.

Mrs. O. J. Adamy is spending the week in Syracuse with her son, E. W. Adamy.

Mrs. C. B. Brower returned from Syracuse last Friday.

Mrs. Ida Irwin spent a few days in Syracuse last week.

Another fine program was given at Golden Sheaf Grange Saturday night consisting of solos, recitations and original papers. Solos by Mrs. Wheeler and Mabel Eckard and Roy Hall; recitations by Frank Nevdle, Clinton Tucker, Mrs. Manning; a talk on "Billy" Sunday and his work by Mrs. Gardner and P. A. Welling. The first and second degrees will be conferred on a class of ten or twelve next Saturday night and the end is not yet. Remember, Fellow Grangers, nothing succeeds like success, and this is what Golden Sheaf is after just now. But you, all of you, must count one every time. Will you?

Mrs. Pearl Wright, the soloist who assisted Rev. Paul Brown in evangelist services, has been singing for the last week at the "Billy" Sunday meetings in Philadelphia. She speaks very highly of Mr. Sunday's work.

MT. PLEASANT

Rev. Wiliams attended District Conference at Central Square last week.

The L. A. S. will meet at Alford Clark's Wednesday, March 17th, at noon. It is hoped this will be the banner meeting of the season as Mr. and Mrs. Clark are royal entertainers and there is a large amount of work to be finished before conference.

Mrs. Harriet Sheffield is recovering from an illness.

Wm. Rath lost a valuable horse last week from indigestion.

Mrs. Benton Cole and Mrs. Lyman Lamb visited Mrs. Thomas Hogan in Scriba last Wednesday.

Delbert Myers will work for James Bartlett after April 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Distin and family were week-end guests of Fred Randall in Syracuse.

Mrs. Delos Distin was called to Syracuse last Saturday by the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Whittemore, who was verry seriously ill.

The Wesleyans will hold a Ghost Social at the home of Lewis Ives on Friday evening, March 12th. Everybody come and bring your friends and enjoy the company ghosts.

Mrs. George Bartlett is ill with the mumps.

Mrs. Charles Osborne will entertain the Aid Circle in the Rowlee District Friday evening, March 12th.

Roy Balcom has moved onto the Pearson farm which he has taken for the coming year.

Born, to Mrs. Carrie Phillips Wells at Minetto, a son.

Evangelistic meetings at Luddington school house are being well attended. Rev. Holmes gave a splendid talk Sunday afternoon and Mr. Brown of Fulton gives fine talks each evening. Rev. Stockwell and Holmes are assisting.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

The funeral of William Burchin was held at the church Tuesday. He was born at this place fifty-nine years ago but made his home in Oswego for some time where he was a teamster for many years. He was driving across the tracks at West Ninth and Utica sts., when a shifting engine struck him, cutting off one leg and crushing the other and breaking one arm. One horse was killed. He was hurried to the hospital where he died. Interment was at the Bundyville cemetery.

On Saturday evening occurred the marriage of Miss Eva Frost of this place and Allen Dewey of Scriba.

A stork arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Frost on Tuesday evening with a ten and one-half pound girl.

Mrs. C. J. Echard and granddaughter called on Mrs. Byron Wells Wednesday.

Byron Wells and D. E. Wells are drawing wood from Oswego.

Miss Goldie Graham of Battle Island called on Mrs. Lewis Burchin one day last week.

Miss Elizabeth Echard received a nice gold watch on her birthday.

James Stevens is entertaining his cousins, Earl and Ernest Henderson of Madison county.

A very pleasant party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Graham at Battle Island, Sat. evening, the occasion being their nineteenth wedding anniversary. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dodge Norman Dodge, Miss Greta and Ira Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, Earl and Ernest Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Echard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard and daughter Catherine, Misses Elizabeth and Bertha Echard, Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Dumont and family, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter. The evening was spent in music and games and a supper.

Lewis Burchin, while helping Geo. Echard butcher, slipped and the contents of a boiler of hot water fell upon him. The right side of his face and shoulder were burned.

Mrs. Lewis Burchin is caring for her nephew.

Mrs. Lathrop entertained her grandsons of Oswego on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Echard spent Sunday with friends at Baldwinsville.

Mrs. Mary Coe, Mrs. Lathrop, Geo. Echard and Mr. and Mrs. Bryon Wells called to see Lewis Burchin on Sunday.

D. E. Wells called on Alice Adams on Sunday.

Edward Echard has improved his auto by adding a coat of paint.

R. Dumont called on his son Erwin one day last week.

James Steven and Norman Dodge have their autos in running order.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

Postage Stamps.

The American public consumes 40,000,000 postage stamps per day. By the ordinary methods of printing postage stamps this process costs the government a tremendous sum annually. By the invention of one machine by the officials of the bureau of engraving and printing the cost of manufacturing stamps has been reduced 57 per cent. The new stamp machine eliminates nineteen of the operations in making stamps, goes through twenty-one different operations of its own and turns out 4,000 completed stamps per minute, 2,400,000 in a ten hour day.

Britain's Iron Duke.

The Iron Duke, Great Britain's new super-Dreadnought, said to be the most powerful battleship in the world, is a costly sort of ornament for the navy. In action her guns can use up ammunition at the rate of $50,000 a minute. This is the first battleship to be equipped with specially designed guns for air craft. These guns are expected to send a projectile made for the purpose a height of 10,000 feet.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Colonel's Duel

By M. QUAD

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After supper a dozen or more of us congregated in the hotel office for a smoke, and presently the landlord came among us to say:

"Gentlemen, we have a fire eater in this town named Colonel Sebastian. He has several peculiar theories of his own, and I wish to post you in advance. He is very strong in his talk and should you differ with him he will challenge you to a duel. The colonel is a dead shot, and I hope you'll take a friendly tip and not engage in a discussion. Let him have his own way and never mind what he says."

The colonel had never killed any one yet, but that he stood ready to do so if his opinions were disputed the landlord felt dead certain, and so we agreed to agree with the colonel if he came in—all but one. The exception was the smallest and the most humble looking man among the guests. No one knew that he had made up his mind to oppose the colonel, and when the latter entered, half an hour later, he picked him out of the crowd as a good man to go for. He got alongside of him and after a bit turned on him with:

"Perhaps you have not been informed that I am the originator of the idea that all men were once animals of some sort and that perfection has been reached only after many centuries of time?"

"No, sir, I haven't," was the prompt reply.

"But I am, suh, and what do you think of the idea?"

"What idea?"

"Why, the one just stated. I think you heard me, suh—I think you did."

"Oh, I remember! Well, I don't train with that crowd, thank heaven!"

"Suh, do you know what you are saying?" cried the colonel.

"I do."

"And that your language, suh, is personally offensive—personally offensive!"

"I'm sorry you belong to the crowd who furnishes great ideas."

"Crowd, suh! Why, you have grossly insulted me and must at once apologize or accept a challenge!"

"Bring on your challenge, colonel!"

"Then you will fight me, suh?"

"Certainly. Just name time, place and weapons. By the way, I want to leave in the morning. Can't we fight in the billiard room, out in the yard, up in my room? No use waiting until tomorrow."

"And you'll fight me, suh?" gasped the colonel.

"With the greatest of pleasure, and I'll bet a thousand dollars to a shilling I kill you. Where can we get swords, rifles, pistols or bowie knives? I am just aching to fight you!"

"Were you told about me, suh, befo' I appeared here this evening?"

"Oh, yes."

"You were told that I was Colonel Sebastian?"

"I believe that was the name."

"The Colonel Sebastian of the Fifteenth Texas?"

"Yes, the Tenth or the Fifteenth."

"Who led the charge at Malvern Hill?"

"It was something like that."

"Not only one charge, suh, but three—three desperate charges!"

"They say five, but let it go at three."

"And, suh," said the colonel as he frowned like a bushel of carpet tacks, "did you hear that I was a duelist?"

"Something was said to that effect."

"And that I had had twelve affairs of honah?"

"Only twelve, colonel? Why I understood it was twenty," replied the other. "Well, this one will make you thirteen."

"Yes, suh—yes, suh. Will you honah me by giving your name?"

"Name? Please excuse me for my forgetfulness. Did you ever hear of General Chilvers?"

"Why—why"—

"Of the Louisiana Tigers?"

"Who—what"—

"Who led nine desperate charges at second Bull Run?"

"Bless me, suh!"

"And who has killed three times the number of men that you have in duels?"

"General Chilvers"—

"Never mind that, colonel. You have challenged me, and I accept. Let us have it over with as soon as possible, as I have some business to attend to."

"General Chilvers"—

"I choose pistols, and I don't think it will detain me over five minutes. Where shall we go?"

The colonel swallowed his Adam's apple three or four times and then asked:

"You—you won't apologize?"

"No, sir, never! My object is to kill you and get a theorist off the earth. Hurry up, or I may not be able to hold myself!"

The colonel was on his feet, but he drew himself up, settled his hat on his head and his face was as white as sour and his voice trembled as he said:

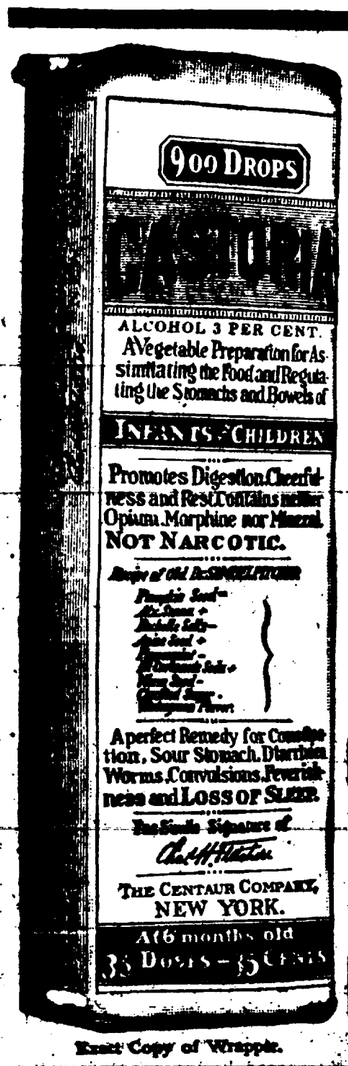
"Suh, I am a fighter and a dead shot, but as this is my birthday, suh, and I don't want to stain it with blood I overlook your rather eccentric ways."

And when the silence had lasted five long minutes the landlord turned the small and humble man and gasped:

"For heaven's sake, who and what are you?"

And the reply was:

"Oh, I'm just Simmons, and I travel for a Chicago chestnut house. This is my first trip."



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An Incorrigible Coquette

By EDITH V. ROSS

In antebellum days there were shooting matches among the gentlemen of the southern states in defense of their honor, the causes of which were usually published to the world. But when a woman was the subject of dispute some other cause was invented in order to keep her name out of the matter. At times when the ingenuity of the participants failed them in inventing a cause they would resort to absurd expedients.

Miss Cary Randolph many years ago was a belle in Charleston, S. C. Among her suitors were Robert Fitz-Hugh and Percy Bryce, both South Carolinians. Miss Randolph was not averse to setting her suitors against one another. It gratified her amour propre. But in this case she went too far.

One day while she was walking with Fitz-Hugh Bryce passed them. The lady smiled on him and invited him to join them. She knew that neither would relish the presence of the other, but this did not trouble her; she wished her friends to see her with one of the men who were known to be devoted to her on each side of her.

Having paraded her lovers before her friends she turned in the direction of her home and on arriving there dismissed them. Had she asked them to go in with her there might have been no unfortunate result. Had she asked one of them in it would have been tantamount to an expression of preference. This, too, would have ended the matter, for they were both gentlemen and either would have taken his dismissal as final. Leaving them to walk away together was the worst thing she could have done.

They proceeded some distance, remarking upon the weather and such other makeshift topics; then when they were about to part Fitz-Hugh said to Bryce:

"I was surprised at your intrusion."

"The lady invited me."

"That was common politeness."

"If you think yourself aggrieved you have a right to reparation."

Both men were ready to explode, but Fitz-Hugh repressed his feelings for the time and, turning on his heel, walked away. As he proceeded jealousy got the better of him, and, seeking his friend Walter Raymond, he commissioned him to take a challenge to Bryce. Raymond asked the cause and when told of it replied that he would have nothing to do with an affair that would bring in the name of a lady, whereupon Fitz-Hugh told him to make up a pretext to be given to the world as the cause of the duel. Raymond, after some thought, decided that the ostensible reason for the quarrel was to be that Bryce had called Fitz-Hugh a redhead. Fitz-Hugh's hair was auburn. This was not a reason calculated to deceive the public, but Raymond had no inventive genius, and it was the best he could do.

Miss Randolph had made choice between these two men—a very decided choice. She was ready to give herself to one of them. But she desired to prolong the pleasure of being courted by both and make herself more valuable to the man she loved by rendering her winning more difficult.

During the effort made to keep the coming meeting a secret from her, she got wind of it. On the morning appointed for the duel she mounted a cob and rode to the grounds, arriving there just in time to see the rivals for her hand standing facing each other with deadly intent. Her presence put a stop to the proceedings.

"I have heard," she said, "that one of you gentlemen is about to kill the other. Since I have made up my mind to accept a proposition of marriage from one of you I object to the other killing him."

They looked much at each other, but said nothing. The seconds, who were opposed to the meeting, saw an opportunity to stop it where it was.

"Perhaps," said Bryce's second after an awkward pause, "Miss Randolph will deign to remove the cause of the quarrel."

"What is the cause?" asked the lady.

Again there was a pause, more awkward than the first, at the end of which Fitz-Hugh's second said that her principal had been insulted by being called a redhead. If Miss Randolph would decide whether Mr. Fitz-Hugh's hair was red it would end the matter.

"Mr. Fitz-Hugh's hair is a fiery red," she said, "but that has nothing to do with my preference."

Fitz-Hugh colored. "Gentlemen," he said, "I see no reason why this affair should not proceed."

"Nor I," added Bryce.

Miss Randolph made no interposition until one of the seconds had given the word "Ready" and the other stood ready to give the signal to fire by dropping a handkerchief. This man, expecting that Miss Randolph would indicate her preference, delayed, keeping an eye upon her.

She smiled at him.

"This is absurd," he said. "Do you intend to risk losing the man you love? Decide."

"How can I," she replied, "in such a public fashion?"

"Gentlemen, shut your eyes," said the second.

Every man except the principals closed his eyes. Hearing a laugh at some distance from them, they opened them to see Miss Randolph walking away with her arm through that of Mr. Fitz-Hugh.

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Specialist for the Farm
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

AUBURN MAN A BIGAMIST

Case Among Indictments Handed Up Yesterday by the Grand Jury

Oswego, March 10.—An unusual case developed at the arraignment of prisoners, indicted by the last Grand Jury, before Justice Emerson yesterday, when Frederick H. VanDuyn, twenty-eight years old, of Auburn, was called to plead to indictments charging him with attempt to commit bigamy and with perjury. One indictment alleges that he secured a marriage license to marry Lillian L. Lawrence, of Williamstown, in that town, on February 24th, 1915, while still the husband of Jennie VanDuyn, whom he married in Syracuse, December 24th, 1909, and the other indictment charges him with falsely stating in his application for a license that this was his first marriage.

VanDuyn, it is claimed, was in Williamstown from December 24th to February 25th and promised during that period to marry Lillian Lawrence. Just before the ceremony, it was stated, it was reported to Miss Lawrence that he had another wife. Udelle Bartlett appeared for him; he pleaded not guilty and was released on $1,000 bail in each case.

George Patterson, seventeen years old, charged with entering the Y. M. C. A., pleaded guilty and was paroled on his promise to return to school, and Albert Passo pleaded guilty to grand larceny in Granby, sentence being deferred to permit him to get the stolen property, which he had since disposed of in Fulton.

Other arraignments were as follows:

Everett Gordon, grand larceny, second degree, Oswego, pleaded not guilty; bail $1000; D. O'Sullivan attorney.

Arthur Tanner, burglary, third degree, and petit larceny and removing part of a railroad switch; pleaded not guilty; U. Bartlett attorney.

Nelson Weiner, criminally receiving stolen property, Oswego, pleaded not guilty; bail $750; D. O'Sullivan attorney.

John Abbott, permitting a child to be placed in such a position as to endanger morals, pleaded not guilty; J. P. O'Connor assigned.

Richard Cunningham, burglary, 3d degree, and petit larceny on steamer Cadillac, pleaded not guilty; bail $500 Dennis O'Sullivan attorney.

David McAuliffe, violating liquor tax law, pleaded not guilty; bail $1000 J. R. Pidgeon attorney.

Edwin J. Quderkirk, assault, second degree, Boylston, pleaded not guilty; bail $1,000; Dennis O'Sullivan attorney.

Guy Crouse, adultery, pleaded not guilty; bail $500; A. S. Wright assigned.

Chet Loungsly, burglary, third degree, and petit larceny, Fulton, pleaded not guilty; bail $1,000; John J. McGrath assigned.

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Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined

WOOD

Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires

COKE

The best Gas Coke

THOMAS H. MARVIN

Yards and Office

Phone 67 102 Broadway

RAILROADS WOULD HAVE NEW ORDINANCES

Proposing that Oswego adopt certain ordinances prohibiting the trespassing on railroad property, officials of the New York Central & Lackawanna railroads held a conference with City Attorney McCaffrey this morning in connection with another safety first campaign which was recently inaugurated by the railroad companies. Upon suggestion of Mr. McCaffrey the attorneys for the railroad companies will draw the proposed ordinances which will be submitted to the Common Council for action soon.

The officials of the New York Central object to workmen crossing the railroad bridge, which is utilized by many as a short cut. It has been proposed that a watchman be stationed to prevent this and if the Common Council accept the ordinances the violators will be subject to arrest. It is also desired to keep the public off the companies' rights of way and from the railroad shops, where brass and other articles are stolen.

The railroad men claim that five thousand deaths a year are due to the lack of the enforcement of the city ordinances and that the companies are held liable and frequently held to pay heavy damages because it is made possible to present a state of facts to a jury other than exists.

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh is a great liniment for domestic animals.

Paint or Not

Is a horse worth more or less after feed?

Hay and oats are high today; shall I wait today and feed him tomorrow?

That's how men do about painting their houses and barns and fences. Paint has been high for several years; and so they have waited. Some are still waiting.

Their property drops a trifle a year and the next job of paint creeps-up creeps-up creeps-up; it'll take more paint by a gallon a year; they don't save a cent, and the property goes-on suffering.

DEVOE

L. P. Smith Co. sell it.

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT—The Big Laughing Show

"THE SMART SET"

SEE OTHER ADV.

THURSDAY—Onyx Athletic Club Benefit

For Fund to Send the Fulton Team to Boston Tournament

Prices: Main Floor 25c; Balcony, 15c.

FRIDAY—

"THE LITTLE CAFE"

LARGEST SHOW EVER BROUGHT TO FULTON

See Other Adv.

ARROW BRAND RUBBER BOOTS AN EXTRA QUALITY BOOT



MADE FROM THE BEST OF MATERIALS WITH A *TOUGH WHITE RUBBER SOLE*

All we ask you to do is to try one pair of ARROW BOOTS and see how they wear compared to those you have been wearing.

This TRADEMARK on the heel of every ARROW BOOT is your Guarantee of QUALITY

ARROW RUBBER COMPANY BOSTON U. S. A.

C. A. BECKWITH

Cheaper for Cash

39 First street Fulton, N. Y.

For nail wounds use Hanford's Balsam. Get it to the bottom of the wound.

Rheumatism Yields Quickly to Sloan's

You can't prevent an attack of Rheumatism from coming on, but you can stop it almost immediately. Sloan's Liniment gently applied to the sore joint or muscle penetrates in a few minutes to the inflamed spot that causes the pain. It soothes the hot, tender, swollen feeling, and in a very short time brings a relief that is almost unbelievable until you experience it. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25c. of any Druggist and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

Use Hanford's Balsam to cleanse and heal all wounds.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 10.—Light upon the causes and effects of the foot and mouth disease is shed by Dr. John F. De Vine, consulting veterinarian of the State department of agriculture, who has given many facts relative to the malady whichhas destroyed innumerable cattle and which is at present prevalent in many sections of the country and especially New York State, to an alarming degree.

"The foot and mouth disease is known to science as Aphthous fever, says Dr. De Vine, "and is a specific, highly infectious and communicable disease which attacks ruminating animals such as cows, sheep, goats and deer. Swine are also frequent victims. The disease may be transmitted by inoculation to most all species of warm-blooded animals."

Dr. De Vine states that human beings are slightly susceptible by natural infection, particularly infants, by drinking raw milk and that in rare cases adults have been known to be affected by the disease by virtue of having been exposed to infection by handling diseased cattle.

"In the infants the principle symptoms are eruptions of vesicles about the motuh and lips, chills, high fever and digestive disturbances. Vesicles may also appear on the nose, face, between the fingers and around the nails. While several deaths have been reported in infants, ordinarily the malady is not fatal in a well-nourished child. Symptoms in adults are usually confined to eruptions or blisters about the lips. Several cases of human infection have been reported during the present outbreak in and about Greater New York."

That animals such as horses, dogs, cats, fowl, pigeons and birds which are not necessarily susceptible may act as carriers of the foot and mouth disease from farm to farm, is pointed out by Dr. De Vine. He says that it is frequently necessary to place certain restrictions upon carriers as well as actually infected animals.

"The greatest care should be exercised by human beings since the virus is readily carried by the hands or clothing from diseased to healthy cattle. Where a person has visited an infected farm they are a menace to the stock community unless their hands and clothing have been immediately thoroughly disinfected."

Dwelling upon the cause of the foot and mouth disease, Dr. De Vine says that it generally arises from what is termed a "filterable virus." He explains that this is a substance which passes through a porcelain filter which ordinarily holds back diseases producing bacteria.

"The causative organism is so small that our microscopes of highest magnification fail to reveal it to the eye. This is also true of the causative factor of scarlet fever and smallpox in the human family."

Dr. De Vine says further that from the present knowledge of veterinarians the period of inoculation runs from one day to two or three weeks and that the disease runs a rapid course. He explains that while mortality does not run high ordinarily, the mortality does not represent the real loss from the standpoint of the animal industry. Lameness or a disposition to lie down is one of the first symptoms; excessive salivation and smacking of the lips is another. Ulcer-like sores follow and the feet of the animals become so sore that the animal affected dreads to move. The mouth becomes so sore that food is not taken and water is repudiated. Excessive thinness results as does deformed feet and permanent lameness. Necrosis of the bones and sloughing of the hoofs are other results.

MOTHER EARTH HAS INSOMNIA.



—Evans in Baltimore American.

ITALY'S HAND FORCED BY ALLIES' ADVANCES

London, March 10.—Dr. E. J. Dillon, in a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rome, says:

"It is affirmed in political circles here that Italy's final choice between neutrality and intervention is wholly independent of the attitude not only of Greece but of Roumania. Among the considerations which render t decision morep ressing now than has been the case since the outbreak of the war is the specific axiom which underlies a policy of 'consulta'—that Italy cannot maintain a disinterested attitude toward the partition of Asiatic Turkey, which the forcing of the Dardanelles has thrust into the forground.

"As the break up of theTurkish State is now a foregone conclusion Italy's status and her vast potentialities render it incumbent upon her government to establish an indisputable claim to an adequate share in the division of the spoils, and it is recognized that the is but one way of effecting this, viz., by co-operating with the Allies, not merely in the local action but in the general land and sea operations of the campaign."

OLD ENGLISH HOUSES.

In the Days of Wooden Huts, Thatched Roofs and Clay Floors.

The habitations of English common people for centuries consisted of a wooden hut of one room, with the fire built in the center. To this hut, if a man increased in family and wealth, a lean-to was added and later another and another. The roofs were of thatch, the beds of loose straw or straw beds with bolsters of the same laid on the floor or perhaps eventually shut in by a shelf and ledge like the berths of a ship or by a small closet.

The Saxon thane or knight built a more pretentious "hall," a large open room like the Roman atrium with a lofty roof thatched or covered with slates or wooden shingles. In the center of the hard clay floor burned great fires of dry wood, whose thin acrid smoke escaped from openings in the roof, above the hearth or by the doors, windows and openings under the eaves of the thatch.

By day the "hearthsmen" and visitors, when not working or fighting, sat on long benches on either side of the fire and, as John Hay puts it, "calmly drinked and jawed" or, gathering at long boards placed on trestles, regaled themselves on some sort of porridge with fish and milk or meat and ale.

At night straw or rushes spread on the floor formed beds for the entire company in the earlier and ruder days, when the "baser sort" were glad to share their straw with the cows.—National Magazine.

SEEING THE WIND.

Easy to Watch the Air Currents Flowing Like a Waterfall.

It is said that any one may actually see the wind by means of a common handsaw. The experiment is simple enough to be worth trying at least. According to those who have made the experiment, all that is necessary is a handsaw and a good breeze.

On any blowy day hold the saw against the wind—that is, if the wind is in the north hold the saw with one end pointing east and the other west. Hold the saw with the teeth uppermost and tip it slowly toward the horizon until it is at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

By glancing along the edge of the teeth you can see the wind." It will be pouring over the edge of the saw much after the manner that water pours over a waterfall. This is doubtless due to the fact that there are always fine particles of dust in the air, and as a strong breeze the wind forces against the slanting sides of the saw glides up the surface and suddenly "tears over" when it reaches the top.

It is doubtless the tiny particles that make the air dust laden that can be seen falling over the edge of the saw as the wind current does, but it is about as near as any one can get to seeing the wind under normal conditions.—Washington Post.

Humor in Old Wills.

A certain Lieutenant Colonel Nash left an annuity to the bell ringers of Bath to "toll dolefully" on each anniversary of his wedding day, and contrite Mr. Withipol of Walthamstow left the bulk of his property to his wife, "trusting," he says—"yea, I may say as I think, assuring myself—that she will marry no man for fear to meet with so evil a husband as I have been to her."

Mr. Jasper Mayne at least considered himself witty when he bequeathed to his valet a wornout portmanteau, as it contained something, said the will, which would make him drink. The excited valet ripped open the trunk and found a red herring in it. So, doubtless, did the Scotch gentleman who in 1877 left to his son's care his two worst watches, "because," he said, "I know he is sure to dispose of them."—St. James' Gazette.

Wonderful Memory.

A few years ago there was a teamster in Milwaukee named Israel Mullin who was able to tell at the end of the week the number of loads and their weights he had hauled for the six days past without so much as a figure on paper. It would have been useless to furnish him with paper and pencils, his memory was found to be unerring. He was dismissed once for using liquor too freely and a man appointed to his place who used pencil and paper. The first week the pencil and paper man made over a dozen errors, and Mullin got his job back.—Pittsburgh Press.

Know Traveling Men.

"She's a sensible girl," said the first traveling man.

"You bet she is," said the second. "Last night when I took her to dinner before ordering she asked me if I was going to pay the check myself or work it into the expense account."—Detroit Free Press.

Layers.

Knicker—What is society? Bocker—The under dog, the middleman and the man higher up.—New York Sun.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—One acre to ten, with improvements in a good neighborhood. Please give details in first letter. Small photo of buildings desirable, state price. Address, Bueger, 683 East Utica st., Buffalo, N.Y. 69c

For Sale—2 nice little farms, right near city, corner 12th and Broadway. 5 acres, $1,400; 4 acres, $900. Hall & O'Connor. Phone 4529. 73

For Sale—Team horses, weight 2600; lumber wagon, heavy sleighs, harnesses, blankets, etc. Huggins Lumber Company, Fulton, N.Y. 72

Office to Rent—Quirk Theater building; also house, 110 Rochester st. Apply E. Quirk. 69

Found—Sum of money at Lasher's store Saturday evening. Inquire at store. 69

Rooms to Rent—Transient, or for light housekeeping, 205 Cayuga st. 74c

Household Furniture for sale. Kitchen range. 206 Utica st. 71c

For Sale—Spaniel setter puppy. Price $2. Phone 355. 70c

Wanted.—A good second-hand surrey. Phone 3348. 69

JOB PRINTING

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66 First Street Fulton

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT

All New This Year

THE SMART SET

IN THE

His Excellency the President

With the Peer of All Colored Comedians

Salem Tutt Whitney

and

The Bronze Beauty Chorus

PRICES:

Matinee, 25c and 50c

Night, 25c, 50c, 75c

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 70 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915 | Price One Cent.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAMPAIGN

"BURY THE HATCHET—EVERYBODY'S DOING IT"

What L. W. Emerick Thinks of the Forthcoming Enlargement of the Chamber of Commerce.

There have been submitted to me plans looking to the enlargement of the facilities of the Chamber of Chamber, which will accomplish much through co-operation with the other organizations working for the good of Fulton.

The moulding of public opinion and the work of civic and commercial betterment has heretofore been conducted fruitfully in Fulton. While our various organizations have been successful, however, they have in the main not been large enough in membership, nor strong enough financially to do what should be required of them. And their past accomplishments are but evidence of what can be done by a strong Chamber of Commerce, properly organized, ably conducted, and, through a large membership, adequately financed.

I have given much thought to the enlargement of the Chamber of Commerce along the lines proposed, and it has my hearty endorsement.

L. W. Emerick.

"Confidence" Keynote of Wilson's Talk

About sixty of Fulton's representative citizens were present at the C. of C. luncheon at the Clark today. Lucius Wilson, "the man with the message," followed his yesterday's talk in the same well balanced style of thought expressed before.
well built plan back of the spoken words. Here one sees the selfish, well buildd plan back of the spoken words. Here one sees the selfish, pessimistic citizen set aside and in the place reigning supreme are the healthy happy minded citizens blazing a trail toward a "greater city."

In speaking further Mr. Wilson stated:

"The first question to be taken up is, Can we show the citizens of Fulton where they will get a reasonable return for their investment of $25? The reply to this inquiry will be in the lectures which will be continued from day to day. You will not get the same money back, remarked Mr. Wilson, but you will get returns far greater than your investment indirectly after you have created in this city the proper spirit, the proper, hopeful, feeling of confidence which is the very foundation of the success of a development movement.

"The definition of a live town is a town where its citizens are willing to bet on tomorrow; where in a dead town the little, shallow, dying citizen says, Oh, we have tried this before and nothing came of it. Enterprise there is dad, development there is forever stayed. 'Is it not,' asked Mr. Wilson, 'worth while for a human being to live in a live town?" You only have a few years to go so I say live while we may and live in an atmosphere of promise and hope where the spirit of aggressiveness is rrampant. The Chamber of Commerce stands fo those things which make a place wirth while; it should embody the very heart of the communty which pulsates regularly and strongly ever presenting new opportunties and further advancement to the citizens as well as to the community.

"In Detroit there stands a statue of Gen. McCoon, costing $40,000, one o fthe piooneer builders of that city, the hard-headed, close, conservative man would say that statue costs too much you could buy it at Sear & Roebuck for 99 cents. Gentlemen, let me tell you that each day over 50,000 young men and women pass by that statue and, if it awakens in the heart of only one young man who see it that inspiration, that determination tosucceed to progress, to live, it is worrth the $40,000 which it cost.

"If your Chamber of Commerce can typify this spirit of progress and advancement, if through its organized efforts and willing co-operation of all within the confines of this city this spirit of "go to it" can be made part of the very atmosphere, then is it not worth $25, I ask?

"The definition of a live town is one in which the atmosphere is permeated with latent energy, progressiveness, enthusiasm and promising pertations.

Seattle has been often set up as an example, there scores of young men with a little money took a chance, they worked together, they made up their minds to go in and win and let nothing stop them—now you can see the direct consequences of a bold confident spirit backed by organized agressiveness. Seattle is now on the jump.

"Dallas is also known as another live town, as a matt[illegible] fact

(Continued on Page Five)

RIGHT TO SINK AMERCAN SHIP HINGES ON CARGO DESTINATION

Action of German Ship Lawful Only If Wheat Aboard William P. Frye Was Consigned to the British Government.

Washington, March 11.—No fixed rule of international law can be cited to determine what will be the fate of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Fredrich, whose request for permission to provision and repair at Newport News was taken up by the Neutrality Board this afternoon. It is this Board which, as the advisory body to the tSate and Navy departments upon all such matters, must pass upon this difficult case. The overshadowing complication of the case is the sinking of the American merchant ship William P. Frye, while en route from Seattle to a British potr with a cargo of wheat.

This act may be lawful or it may constitute a serious violation of American rights. Only if the wheat was destined to the armed forces of Great Britain, or consigned to the British government could it properly have been considered contraband, and unless the cargo of the Frye was contraband her destruction by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich was an unwarranted act.

No belligerent war ship is warranted in sinking a neutral merchant vessel unless more than fifty per cent of her cargo is contraband of war, and then the vessel may only be sunk if it is clearly impossible for the captur to take her into port as prize.

While the rulings of international law regarding permission to be given to belligerent war ships to remair and provision in neutral ports is hazy and difficult of application, it is considered improbable from the facts of the case already learned that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich ever again will steam out upon her marauding career as a commerrce destroyer.

Numerous Repairs Needed.

She cannot be permitted to make any repairs to her ordnance or armor plate nor any of such character as would increase her fighting strength. Nor can she be permitted to be renovated completely. She properly may be held to only those slight repairs required to make her sufficiently seaworthy to reach her nearest home port.

A report received from the Norfolk Navy Yard by the Navy Department said the chief engineer of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich thought it would require two or three weeks' time to make repairs. This very properly may be granted to her. But the captain of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich is reported as desiring a much longer period for repairs. He desires to have the ship docked at the Newport News plant and to have her hull, propeller, rudder and auviliary machinery overhauled. It is very improbable that this request will be granted.

If she does decide to make a try to gain the open sea with only such slight repairs as are allowed she will be permitted to take just sufficient coal to make the trip to Germany and provisions for the time that trip would require.

When the decision is made regarding granting permission for repairs to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich no news of it will be made public, lest French and British cruisers gather off the Norwalk Capes to catch the German cruiser as she attempts to slip away to sea. Only if her captain elects to have the commerce destroyer interned will the decision of the United States government in this matter be made public.

The prisoners of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich probably will be permitted to land. It is expected that their respective embassies and legations here will care for them and provide passage home for them as soon as possible. If there are any soldiers or sailors of belligerent countries among the prisoners they will be interned, but it is understood that all of them are crews and passengers from merchant vessels. The Navy Department's advices tsate that there are no Englishmen among the prisoners, although unofficial advices credit the cruiser with the sinking of three British ships and say that she has on board seventy-eight men from their crews.

British Embassy's Demands

The British Embassy prepared to protect the interests of the Allies which are involved in the case. It will be demanded by the British government that the United States force the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to disarm and interne or else to put to sea as soon as the barest necessary repairs are made.

So far as can be learned the question of the sinking of the William P. Frye will not be taken into consideration in deciding whether the Prinz Eitel Friedrich is to be allowed to put to sea. If it is found that the Frye was destroyed illegally a claim for damages will be made to the German government through diplomatic channels by the State Department. This action will be taken on behalf of the Frye's owners. But since the crew of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich in sinking the Frye acted as the agents of the government they cannot be held personally responsible. This is the first case of an American merchant ship sunk by a belligerent vessel in the present war.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, with gentle to moderate winds.

HOW SHIPS CAN AVOID THE DANGERS OF A SUBMARINE.



THE ADVANTAGE OF SHOWING A CLEAN PAIR OF HEELS AND OTHER DEVICES FOR CHECKMATING THE SUBMARINES.

Several methods of checkmating a submarine are shown in this diagrammatic drawing, prepared especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere. In the foreground are the enemy's periscopes, to which a merchantman is turning his tail. This position throws the wake of the vessel toward the oncoming torpedo, and may succeed in deflecting it to right or left. In every case it is necessary for the merchant skipper when in dangerous waters where a submarine may be encountered to drive his ship at full speed and at the same time steer an irregular course. In previous cases the enemy's "under sea boat" has appeared abeam of the ship about to be attacked and in such a position that the merchantman could not suddenly turn and ram her, but should two or three craft be in company when attacked then there might be a chance for one of them to ram while their enemy was engaged with the others, for it must be remembered that no fighting craft can be put out of action quicker than a submarine if it is touched either by the bows of its foe or by a shot from a light quick firer. In every case the merchant captain will have to think and act quickly immediately he sights his sinister foe. The map in the left hand bottom corner shows the area of Germany's so-called "blockade" with the "open" channel to the north of the Shetlands and extending down to Holland.

GERMANS, TIRED WAITING, THREW CARGO OF WHEAT INTO ATLANTIC OCEAN

Newport News, March 11.—Eight masters of ships burned or sunk by bombs or gun fire from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich landed here this afternoon in a group, each hurrying to report to his owner and to consult with consular agents. Every one of them had only praise for the treatment they, their passengers and crews had received from the commander of the German sea rover.

Chief interest centered around Capt. H. H. Kiehne, master of the American four-masted bark William P. Frye, captured and sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich in 29 deg. 45 min. south latitude, 24 deg. 50 min. west longitude on January 28.

"We had a cargo of wheat from Seattle for Queenstown and orders," said Captain Kiehne. "and had an uneventful voyage until we reached 29 deg. 45 min. south, latitude, and 24 deg. 50 min. west longtitude, when we ran into a calm. While lying becalmed the German converted merchantman hove in sight and ran up signals for us to stop. A light breeze had sprung up and we were making about two knots. I proceeded and made no effort to heave to. Then I was boarded, and a parley ensued. They asked me what my cargo was and I told them.

"After a conference the Germans decided that inasmuch as we had what they called contraband cargo they would throw it overboard. So a lieutenant and squad of men came on board to help my crew get the wheat into the sea.

"A little later the Prinz Eitel Friedrich went off to sink a ship about five or ten miles away and returned about ten o'clock at night. We were so slow getting the wheat overboard they decided to sink the ship. At eight o'clock next morning a bomb was placed in her hold.

"I left, with my wife and two boys and my crew in our boats and made way for the cruiser before the bomb was placed. At nine o'clock the bomb was fired and the ship sank half an hour

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and FULTON TIMES
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March 11, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

BE HUMANE

OH! why be unkind to a cow or a rabbit, a horse or a chicken, a toad or a hound—or kick at a cat out of sheer force of habit and tread on a worm as it crawls on the ground? "To live and let live" is a motto, by golly! that should be observed by the world to a man. Oh! friend, have a heart for the dog and the polly—show them ev'ry kindness you possibly can. Some folks seem to think that it's handsomely proper to club at a horse with an immature leg—to pull off the legs of a captured grasshopper or throw a pound rock at the head of a frog. We ought to be mum to these poor, lowly creatures—the animal, fish and the bug and the bird, and not heave a brick at their innocent features or scare them to fits with a harsh, scolding word. When my days are o'er and my friends get together and speak of "yours truly," they'll murmur at least—"Although the poor boob had a brain like a feather, he never tied cans to the tail of a beast." Each creature is here, I believe, for a purpose—they've got their small something to live for and do—so therefore be kind to the snail and the porpoise, the elephant, pelican, goldfish and gnu. The mortal who tortures a bug or a sparrow, or don't care a rap if he causes them pain, is cowardly, selfish and heartless and narrow—he ought to be thrashed with a hickory cane. So, friends, be humane to the little canary, the pig and the weasel, the little red hen; be kind to the fox and the glum cassowary, the gosling, the bat and the robin! Amen!

FIRST AID JARS

Will be Placed at Various Points on the Empire United Trolley Lines.

Employes of the Empire United Railways and associated lines will in the future be well supplied with the methods of attending to accidents and with the necessary information as how to use the remedies and make the patient comfortable until the physician arrives. Necessary apparatus and instructions are contained in neat little glass jars which the railways have sent out from their headquarters in Syracuse.

These are known as "first aid jars", and are gurnished by the National Affiliated Safety Organizations, which is made up of a number of electric traction and power companies. They are to be placed at various points on the line.

?

A Flat to Rent

Rooms to Rent

House for Sale

Other Articles for Sale

?

YOUR OPPORTUNITY is in the Miscellaneous Column of THE EVENING TIMES

RATES

One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

WINDOW WISHERS

Along the pathway of daily existence are windows, transparent and giving a clear vision of the things beyond—baubles they may be or, yet of sterling worth, but this side of the windows are the "Window Wishers."

Like the little folk at Christmas season, who stand and wistfully gaze within at the gaily tinted toys, so these Wishers stand.

Fulton has its "Window Wishers" the same as all places, because her people are too the children of this earth. Day by day the young, the old, the strong, the weak, the sick and the well all gaze on. Each picks his own prize beyond the window and treasures it in mind.

To illustrate: There's the good citizen who looks and sees beyond a model high school, finely equipped, the pride of the surrounding country. Another gazing sees a Y. M. C. A. or club rooms, simple perhaps, but nevertheless a beginning. The next sees dry territory, another sees recreation spots for the public, and so on down the line, each with his individual vision fastened upon the individual prize.

So they stand these "Window Wishers" in their wistfulness—wishing but losing the opportunity to obtain. Mists and steam and dust and rain would hide or dim these visions but for those who toil to keep the windows clear. Selfishness, care, indifference and a multitude of elements arise to obscure and hide, but a valiant corp of workers are on hand to keep the windows clear; they play the lights upon the sterling things beyond, and call forth admiration upon the treasure store.

The men or women in public life who are leading, urging building toward better things dispel the mist and make clear the vision. The building of a citizenship is the building of an insitution tho it be not visible to mortal man, and he who adds but a grain of sand to the mortar is worthy of the name "Citizen."

OPPORTUNITY AND GOVERNOR WHITMAN

A wem onths ago, when the people of this State elected Mr. Whitman Governor, they recognized perfectly that he was without executive experience. They saw in him an honest, industrious and successful prosecuting officer, in whose past achievement there was promise of future usefulness on a larger scale.

As Governor Mr. Whitman was frankly an experiment. It was recognized on all sides, from the outset, that he had frequently given evidence of an instability of political purpose, a limited outlook upon public affairs, an exaggerated personal ambition, which might conceivably make it impossible for him to grasp the great chance for himself and for his party that his election would provide.

But in November, 1914, the voters of this state were not thinking of the future, but of the past. Four years of Democratic failure in the State, the scandal of the Sulzer impeachment, the indecency of Tammany control, the failure of Martin H. Glynn, honest but unimaginative, to withstand the pressure of machine influence—these were uppermost in the minds of men of all parties and of no party. They were not striving to vote Charles S. Whitman into office, but to vote Charles F. Murphy out of power.

That time has passed. That task was completed. What the people of the State are now asking is whether Mr. Whitman can measure up to the opportunity which came to him a few months ago. They are demanding to know whether the present Governor of the State is a leader or a follower, a man or a man's man.

In the third month of the legislative session Albany activities have been stricken with paralysis. From the capital there come the familiar but ever nauseating rumors of jobs to be had, places to be made for Republicans, or abolished and re-established that Democrats may be eliminated and the worthy, the "deserving Republicans," cared for. So far as it is possible to see at this distance, the change in the State Capitol has been in labels, not methods; in names and not in manners.

It is manifestly unfair to hold the Governor responsible for all this. No blame can attach to him if it shall turn out that he is not a leader; that he is one more in the long list of accidents whom incidental meritorious performance in a minor office has pitchforked into a larger office for which he was wholly unsuited. But such a discovery, without carrying discredit, must bring a death sentence to all further political ambition.

At the moment Mr. Whitman is plainly touching the crisis of his public career. The situation at the capital calls for courage, intelligence, leadership. The people of the State, weary of clamor for jobs, manipulation of patronage, hesitations and dubitations, ask that the Legislature shall complete its necessary tasks, dispose of the regular business of the state economically and intelligently, and go home. The Legislature has so far disclosed no capacity for such a task. It has paltered and bungled. It is still paltering and bungling.

The opportunity now within Mr. Whitman's grasp is the opportunity no real leader of men or parties permits to escape. The rewards of success at Albany this year may be almost incalculable. But to the present moment Mr. Whitman has disclosed no capacity sufficient to supply the necessary leadership. In an area of darkness he also seems to be hopelessly groping.—Tribune, N.Y.

SUFFRAGE CAUSE LOST WARM FRIEND

The suffrage cause has just lost a warm friend in Mr. Peter Groden of New York, father of Mrs. Jerome M. Fitz, corresponding secretary of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association. For years Mr. Groden wore a bittle "votes forw omen" button and made sincere converts of those who sneered. His constant prayer was "that God would let him live long enough for himself and his little right rib' to walk to the polls, as American citizens, together to vote for honest men."

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

OSWEGO ATTORNEY MAY NOT BE PROSECUTED

Oswego, March 11.—A petition was placed in circulation today, asking District-Attorney Francis D. Culkin to suspend the prosecution of Frederick T. Cahill, the Oswego lawyer against whom six indictments were found by the Grand jury last week.

Friends of Mr. Cahill, it is understood, have taken up the matter and an effort will bem ade to have the prosecution deferred for the present at least. The petition was circulated among the lawyers and business men of the city. No announcement has been made as to whether the case will be remanded to the County Court for trial.

John Blunt's Infatuation

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

John Blunt, gentleman's valet by profession, just now out of a position, was going up to his room on the fourth floor of a tenement house when he noticed a dainty glove on the stair before him. Seeing a figure in skirts ahead of him, he picked up the glove and, hastening on, asked the comely young woman he overtook if the glove belonged to her. She smilingly acknowledged that it did and thanked Mr. Blunt accordingly. Moreover, he noticed or fancied he noticed a look of admiration in the young woman's eyes, which was not surprising, for he was a good looking man.

"I 'aven't seen you in the building before," said John. "'Ave you been 'ere long?"

"Honly a few days. Me and my mother 'ave a couple o' rooms on the next floor above, but I'll not be 'ere very long. I'm looking for a place."

"What kind of a place?"

"A lady's maid."

"Mebbe I can 'elp you to that. I'm a 'valley' myself when I'm at work and know a lot o' swell folks."

"If you do, please let me know. I'm in No. 9 on the next floor above."

The very next day Mr. Blunt rapped at No. 9 and was admitted by an elderly woman, who called out "Susan!" and in came the young woman he had met the day before. He said he had called to get some information as to what wages she would expect and other items of like nature, but in reality he was desirous of forming Susan's acquaintance.

There are trifers among the lowly as well as among the swells, and Mr. Blunt was bent on an affair with the pretty lady's maid. He called often, and his attentions appeared to be highly appreciated. Susan seemed a bit fond of finery and jewelry, and Mr. Blunt considered himself fortunate in being able to gratify her, especially in the matter of jewelry. He made her presents of a few inexpensive ornaments, but they did not seem to satisfy her. John found her very fascinating and in order to gain her good will produced articles of greater value. Finally he found himself so deeply infatuated that he proposed marriage.

To his surprise Susan refused him. Nevertheless from time to time she gave him encouragement to hope that she might reconsider her refusal. She said that she had expensive tastes and was afraid that he would not be able to gratify them. She hinted at a suitor, a plumber, who had made a great deal of money, but she did not love him. Nevertheless she was thinking of marrying him because he could give her what she craved—jewels.

Upon this John shied off for awhile, Susan didn't seem to mind the change in his attentions to her a bit. Indeed, she scarcely noticed him when they met. One day she told him that she was in receipt of handsome presents from the plumber and she expected a proposal.

Soon after she had told John this he came to her one day with a brooch containing several large diamonds, telling her that his last master, a stockbroker, had given him a tip by which he had made a lot of money. He had spent a part of it for his beloved Susan.

Susan's eyes sparkled with pleasure at seeing the ornament. She put it on and admired it and herself in a mirror.

"You look fine in it, Susan," said her lover. "I'm so 'appy at my luck in making the money to buy it for you, seeing as 'ow now you needn't 'ave to give yourself to the plumber."

But Susan did not quite accede to the proposition. John begged her to end his suspense and agree to marry him, but she said that the expense of living was rising every day and she was afraid that without a permanent income they would come to grief. She would rather remain single and be a lady's maid than be married and in poverty.

But John did not despair, for her love for jewelry seemed to him to have been born in her, and his old master, the stockbroker, gave him another tip and he made more money. This time he gave Susan a bracelet, a serpent with ruby eyes. Again Susan was delighted and seemed to warm; but, though on the verge of consenting, she did not consent.

One day John called to see his love when she was not at home. Her mother received him and said to him:

"I'm doing all I can for you, John, with Susan. Persevere and you'll win. It's the jewels that's doing it."

After this John became reckless in his gifts, and before long Susan possessed jewels enough to decorate a duchess.

One day when John called at No. 9 he elicited no response. He tried the door and found it locked. The same evening he tried it again with a like result. When a couple of days had passed and No. 9 was still locked John made up his mind that something was wrong. He disappeared himself.

Susan had returned to the home of a wealthy woman with whom she lived as her maid. A friend of this lady, also wealthy, had lost valuable jewels and had suspected her son's valet. Averse to publicity, she would have stood her loss without appealing to the police had not Susan, hearing of the case from her mistress, volunteered to make an attempt to wheedle them out of the thief.

John was discovered, but the jewels were restored to their owner, and Susan was well rewarded.

SPRING FASHIONS

BY I. E. HYDE FULTON N. Y.

Miss Fashion, you're a fickle girl, you keep the women in a whirl. Oh, what will you do next? You've pinched our hats up like a nest. Perhaps you think we like them best. But, no, we're surely vexed. Our necks you deign to dress as freaks. Our collars rise like mountain peaks. But, we must wear them so. You puff our sleeves, or cut them short; no wonder that the men folks snort and say, "She is a show." The waist, where is it? Can you say? Oh yes, it's here; but, yesterday 'twas higher up or lower. You make a sash and then a belt. I'm sure if you knew how we felt, you'd play us tricks no more. Our skirts first bind and next they sweel until we look like some old bell that's bound about with frills. We wore them long, but now, Oh My! But this we know—now we can try to step twelve inches long. There's no use kicking at our fate. Our hair, I s'pose, we must brush straight. We'd rather wear it curled; and, must we dye it green or blue? That old, old story's ever new—"This is a funny world." Miss Fashion is a—Sissy boy; he plays with us as with a toy. When Paris fashions lead. I'm mindful of our nation's plea—"American made." Ah! this for me—America, our creed.

Why Not Judge Everybody Alike?

The Evening Times is in receipt of a communication, signed by "Fulton Citizen," who recites the incident of Sunday night's police raid, and the subsequent sentence meted out by Judge H. J. Wilson to the young women found in the Ontario st. house.

"The Fulton Citizen" asks this question:

"What could two young girls, alone possibly, be doing in a house that it should be raided; and if there were others who abetted the disorderly affair, why were not their names mentioned?

"Also, why not publish the name or names of the person or persons who conduct the resort?

"Why not judge the manager of the resort as well as the offenders who frequent the place?"

"Fulton Citizen."

Opinions

Country Schools

The little red schoolhouse on the hill has come in for some pretty hard knocks lately. The last is that of Professor Wood of Columbia, who says that aside from its value as an educational plant it is no great shakes as an upbuilder of health. He says that city school children are considerably healthier than those in the country and cites figures to prove it.

Thus old idols fall. Pretty soon some one will come along and say that Lincoln would really have amounted to something if it hadn't been for his demoralizing experiences as a rail-splitter, and the fact that he had to pick up his education the best way he cold.

But as a matter of fact it probably is true that the city schools are more healthful for the common run of pupils, just as they are more efficient in grinding out education. It would be a severe indictment of our elaborate systems of inspection and our expensive teaching forces if they were not.

For the child of exceptional stamina, mental as well as physical, however, the advantage would seem to lie in the country. Plowing through snowdrifts and paddling along muddy roads, buffeting wintry winds and walking unsheltered beneath summer sun are likely to be as toughening physically as grubbing comparatively unaided into the stubborn fields of knowledge is mentally.

After all, it is he who goes along that goes dauntlessly and unflinchingly; for he knows there is none to aid him and he must make a good job if it.—Ex.

Compensation Costs

The State Senate has not accepted the Assembly's bill for a perpetuation of the job-holding tribe in the Workmen's Compensation Bureau; it ought not to yield in conference a particle of the vital principle involved.

In 1914 it took nearly one-quarter as much money to pay the salaries and expenses of the compensation job-holders on the Albany payrolls as to pay the awards of the thousands of injured workmen throughout the whole State. The compensation awards to injured workmen were $1,576,801. The salaries and expenses of the compensation bureau aristocracy were $470,967.

As long as the opulent appropriation held out the compensation job-holders got their fat salaries both easily and promptly. Thousands of injured workmen waited weeks to get their compensation awards, the average amount of which was about $83.

Whatever the purpose of the Assembly compensation bill program, its effect is to take tender and generous care of the tribe of job-holders, while the injured workmen continue to wait indefinitely for the receipt of their petty awards.

The people of New York are very much alive to the importance of preserving the compensation system, of perfecting its methods and quickening its results. The people of New York are not interested in, they are disgusted with, the useless job-holders getting rich pay while the injured workmen are strung along for their little award averaging only $83. The people of New York will be just as disgusted whether the prodigious funds going to the job-holders are drawn out of the State Treasury, the insurance premiums or the damages due to workmen that are mained and to the families of workmen that are killed.

It might never occur to the compensation job-holders, but it ought to occur to the Assembly, and it does occur to the public, that if princely sums are drawn from any source what soever in connection with our compensation system they ought to go, for the most part, not to the sleek and prosperous job-holders but to the crippled workmen.

The State Senate has been trying to legislate some of the job-holding aristocracy out of office, while at the same time providing for quicker compensation relief. If they can't directly legislate them out, let them stick to the next best plan of starving them out.—Times, N. Y.

MRS. MARY CLEVELAND

Mrs. Mary Cleveland died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Kelly, at Red Creek, Tuesday morning. Mrs. Cleveland spent a portion of her time with another daughter, Mrs. Eastman of Gamesvoort st., this city. She was an exemplary woman, a devout mother and a friend to all, and they who knew her best loved her most. Her funeral will be held Thursday at Red Creek; burial at Bethel, N. Y.

BICYCLES, TIRES, REPAIRING
At BOGUE'S, First St.
THE HOME OF THE VICTROLA

Rockefeller Fund Spreads In China

Many Curable Diseases Prevail, Commission Reports

To improve medical conditions in China and provide better hospital facilities and instruction the Rockefeller Foundation has established a special board, with John D. Rockefeller, jr., at the head. It will be known as the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Roger S. Greene will be the resident director in Peking.

The decision to found such a board follows the report of a special commssion made up of Harry P. Judson, president of the University of Chicago; Dr. Francis W. Peabody, of the medical faculty of Harvard University, and Roger S. Green, at one time United States Consul General at Hankow.

"The commission," says the official announcement, "reported that the need of medical relief in China was very great. Not only have many preventable and easily curable diseases prevailed there almost unchecked, from the earliest days down to present times, but intercourse with foreign countries and modern methods of communication have introduced into regions previously unaffected such terrible scourges as the bubonic plague and have contributed largely to the spread of other dangerous infections.

"So also have modern systems of transportation and of industry brought in an entirely new series of accidents in an entirely new series of accidents and occupational diseases with which Chinese civilization is not yet prepared to cope. A special obligation therefore rests upon western cilization to mitigate this suffering, for part of which it may be held directly responsible.

"The Chinese Medical Commission made numerous recommendations designed to meet the situation systematically, one of the primary ideas underlying the whole plan being to enlist the actual cooperation of both the missionary agencies and the Chinese people. The report of the commission has in its general outlines been adopted by the Foundation as a basis for its work in China. Details, however, will be studied separately, and each project will be taken up for definite decision."

The China Medical Board has been constituted as follows: John D. Rockefeller, jr., chairman; Wallace Butterick, director; Harry Pratt Judson, Frank J. Goodnow, Dr. Simon Flexner, Wickliffe Rose, Jerome D. Greene, Starr J. Murphy, John R. Mott, Dr. Francis W. Peabody, Dr. William H. Welch and Frederick T. Gates. E. C. Sage is the secretary of the board.

The plan outlined by the commission looks forward to the development of medical education in China as the first step toward effective work. It is probable, therefore, that two or more medical schools already existing in China will be aided by the Foundation to put themselves on a satisfactory basis, so that they can train graduates equal to those of institutions in Western countries.

With a view to building up a body of Chinese medical men who will in time be able to take the lead in teaching the medical sciences in their own country, the Foundation has decided to establish six fellowship, each of $1000 gold a year, with allowances for necessary traveling expenses, to enable Chinese graduates in medicine to prosecute further studies abroad. Six fellows have been appointed, one of whom has already arrived in this country.

It is also proposed to enable the missionary societies to send out a larger number of well-trained nurses. An appropriation has been made for five nursing scholarships to enable Chinese nurses to come to the United States and secure a first-class training at some of the leading schools in this country.

A small appropriation has been made for the translation of nursing text-books, and aid may be given to nurses' training schools.

TEAM COMING BACK; APPRECIATION WANTED

That Oswego city may appreciate the work of its basketball team, The Times of that city thus voices sentiment:

"Oswego ought to have some interest in the basketball team that has spread the city's name throughout the north west the past winter," said a prominent business man today. "Barlos and his boys have surely made good and should be able to close the season here with a big game against either Utica or Troy. The team is now returning from the west and will arrive late next week. If the Armory is available a game should be arranged under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, to show that the team is appreciated here. Neither Barlos nor his men have asked anything from the city whose name they have borne, but they would naturally like to close the season here and show the home people the stuff that has won them such recognition in the west."

Basloe figures that he will get back home about March 17, the game en route having been canceled owing to the long, hard trip the boys have just closing. A game with Racine, Wis., Jack Noll's birthplace, on Monday night last, was the final match of the trip. The team might have had another week on the Michigan penninsula but canceled the games. They also had games scheduled with northern Ohio towns but decided to forego all contests and beat it back home. The team will rest several days at Rochester, Murphy's home town, and wind up the season either at Herkimer or Oswego with the Troy or Utica teams.

The boys had a score at Racine, winning by 33 to 27 in a fast game. The Lowe team represented Horlick's Malted Milk Co., which has its plant at Racine. Jack Noll got a big reception from his former fellow townsmen.

FULTON CITY WINS

Order to Set Aside Verdict in McCarthy Case Upheld

Rochester, March 10.—The appellate division, fourth department, filed this decision yesterday afternoon: Josephine G. McCarthy, appellant, vs. City of Fulton, respondent. Order affirmed with costs. All concur. The appeal is from an order of the Oswego trial term, Justice DeAngelis setting aside a verdict of a jury and granting a new trial. Jury found for plaintiff for $1,981. Order entered October 25, 1913.

Plaintiff was injured by falling on icy sidewalk on Academy street near Second street, Fulton, on December 8, 1910.

Piper, Rice and Pendergast for appellant, George M. Fanning for respondent.

REAL ESTATE SALES

Alice Martin and Anna Martin of New York have sold the Martin grocery store at West Seneca and Liberty sts., Oswego, to John S. Lewis and wife. The store was the property of the late Michael Martin and was conducted by him for several years.

Transactions involving property in Sandy Creek are shown by deeds filed in the County Clerk's office. Kittie E. Hardin and others sold property there to Ward W. Stevens, et al., for $7,500, and the property has been in turn sold to the Stevens Milling company of Sandy Creek for $10,000.

Edson Doremo has sold property in Sandy Creek to Miles C. Ostrander for $2,000.

PLEASING THE COOP.

Hens Have a Sense of Humor, and They Should Be Amused.

An eastern psychologist who devotes a good deal of time to practical applications of his theories declares that hens have a sense of humor. He says they would lay more regularly if properly amused.

Unfortunately he fails to suggest the forms of amusement that hens could be expected to appreciate. Of course roller skates are out of the question, and so are Teddy bears and paper dolls. A hen might learn to play hop scotch and tag and blind man's buff, but that would be about the limit. Of course the comic supplements could be hung around the coop and the "Lays of Ancient Rome," and other entertaining pabulum might be mixed in with the daily pan of mush.

But it's all experimental. Hens are so different. There have been hen owners whose whiskers alone were funny enough to prompt a hen to crawl into the hay mow and lay a hatful of eggs. Yet they never do.

That's the great trouble with psychologists;

They start something and leave you to finish it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

L-o-v-e—A Romance of Four Letters.

He sent her a letter, a passion filled letter,
That promised her joy for the rest of her life;
She sent him a letter, a soul throbbing letter,
Accepting his offer and soon was his wife.

SIX MONTHS LATER.

He sent her a letter, a drummer's night letter,
To ask, "Where's the razor I told you to pack?"
She sent him a letter, a "two cents due" letter,
To say she'd gone home and was not coming back.

—Frederick Monon in Judge.

A Jury of Ladies.

"Well, how did you get along with your jury of ladies?"

"Pretty fair," said the judge. "They demanded some things not usually accorded juries. Wanted a chafing dish in the jury room and had to go shopping every afternoon."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fore!

There was a girl who played golf,
Who was foolish to leave her hat off,
She was caught in the rain
And suffered great pain,
And now has a terrible colf.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Her Specialty.



Booker, the Agent—I suppose you'll have your wife for your partner in this sketch.

Manger—She can't do it. Every time we get together she does nothing but a monologue.—Chicago News.

Most Discourteous.

"What did the editor say when you took him your story entitled 'The Wishing Rug?'"

"He told me to beat it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Its Class.

"The laws forbid this kind of dog on the cars, sir."

"What laws can forbid one kind of dog?"

"The laws against expectoration, sir. Your dog is a Spitz."—Baltimore American.

In the Upper Tier.

Said a maiden residing on Mars,
"In our theaters here nothing jars.
I am never annoyed
By a dull asteroid,
For I see almost nothing but stars!"

—New York Post.

A Woman's Way.

"Your doom is sealed," cried the villain.

"Ha!" laughed the heroine defiantly. "I guess I can steam it open."—Chicago Herald.

The Benefactor.

A benefactor is that one,
Just I think something more,
Who makes a dozen smiles to come
Where just one came before.

—Yonkers Statesman.

Widows Are Dangerous.

"How did you catch your cold, old man?"

"I cod id by siddig dear a widdow."

"She must have been very icy."—Boston Post.

Land of Opportunity.

Great chances, as you must agree,
To Mexicans are sent.
There any boy may grow to be
Provisional president.

—Buffalo News.

Very Likely.

Patience—Peggy says he always brings a dime when he calls.

Patrice—Is that the reason she always turns down the gas?—Yonkers Statesman.

It May Be So.

A scientist who for applause
Just now aspires
Says mountain ranges are the cause
Of shifting years.

—Kansas City Journal.

"TWIN BEDS"

That there is a world of fun, wit, and unending laughter if you are a cliff dweller, otherwise a resident in an apartment house, to the onlooker is demonstrated beyond all cavil in that big laugh festival by Salisbury Field and Margaret Mayo, called "Twin Beds." Of course, if you are an occupant of one of these rest promoters, you may not see the ludicrous side of your daily home existence.

Three families occupy apartments over each other, the center is that of Harry Hawkins, and his ingenuous wife, with a penchant for making acquaintances in the elevator. Over them reside Signor Monti, the famous and fat Italian grand opera tenor and his wife. Since fame came to the singer, his amatory passages have involved him in many suits for damaged affections; but that does not prevent his making love to a pretty woman, in this case, Mrs. Hawkins.

Below Hawkins resides his friend, Andrew Larkin, who is to be married the day following the opening of the farce, to Amanda Davis. Hawkins is disgusted because his wife is giving a little party in honor of the tin wedding anniversary of the Montis.

When the tenor has about reached the point where he intends to admit his love he insists upon singing an aria, his rendition of which has made him famous. Mrs. Monto, realizing that "her curly-haired wop yodeler" is fast getting beyond marital control, tells Hawkins of the symptoms which precede a declaration of love on the part of her husband.

Monti and Mrs. Hawkins enter, the former insists upon singing the aria. Signora Monti and Hawkins choke off the burst of song. Larkins enters and shows Mrs. Hawkins the wedding ring to get her opinion, also, to see how it fits. The ring is tight and while she attempts to remove it with the assistance of Larkin, enter Miss Davis, who flies into a rage at seeing her husband-to-be holding Mrs. Hawkins' hands.

Hawkins, having received a letter from the owner of the building calling attention to a new apartment house just completed, for which he is seeking "desirable tenants," decided to move to escape his neighbors, and bribes his wife with a promise of "twin beds just like the Montis."

A pretty little love scene in the new home is shattered by a familiar voice above singing the famous aria. Hawkins is paralyzed, but recovers and dashes to the telephone, demanding who has the apartment over his, only to be told "Mr. and Mrs. Silas Jones." Again he phones and asks, "Is Signor Monti there?" to be told they know no such persons.

Hawkins departs for his club to participate in the giving of a loving cup just before "Mrs. Silas Jones" descends to his floor and brushing aside the maid pounces in on Mrs. Hawkins, who gasps, "Signora Monti."

There is a crash of glass. Monti's wife disappears to head off the escape of the tenor, who comes tumbling down the fire escape into the Hawkins' home. The acme of frigidity is the loving greeting of the bride and Mrs. Hawkins. They depart and Monti flees.

He returns at 4 in the morning, mistakes the Hawkins' apartment for his own, in his inebriated condition and creeps into the vacant twin bed. The denounement is as clever as the rest of the witty farce, to be seen at The Quirk Theatre, Monday, March 15. The engagement is for matinee and night. Seat sale opens Friday, March 12, at 10 a.m.

"THE LITTLE CAFE"

The offering at The Quirk Friday night only, March 12, will be one that will prove about the best thing of the season, for the underlined attraction is "The Little Cafe," a musical farce in three acts, which the original producers have introduced to the American stage with signal success. C. M. S. McLellan is responsible for the book and lyrics and Ivan Caryll composed the score. The original production and the New York company of over 100 people will appear here exactly as utilized during the year's run on Broadway. The cast includes: John E. Young, Harry Depp, Joseph Monahan, Colin Campbell, Maurice Cass, Makefield Moree, R. H. Woodley, Albert Stuart, William Doyle, Roy Hoyer, F. Stanton Heck, Marjorie Gatesou, Blanche Morrison, Edna Munsey, Bessie Stewart, Marie and Irene Cattell Grace Weeks, Irene Medora, Helen Larkins and Margaret Anderson.

LETTERS FILED

A petition for letters of administration on the estate of Duane H. Tremain, late of New Haven, was filed by a son, Ward E. Tremain. The estate is valued at $500.

A petition for final settlement of the accounts of G. M. Whitney as executor of the last will and testament of Frank G. Newstead, deceased, was filed yesterday. Mr. Newstead was killed on the railroad near New Haven about two years ago.

The Wonderful Electric Stove

Within Reach of All — Does Every Kind of Cooking Perfectly

Here is really a wonderful piece of news that every housewife should know about—the HUGHES ELECTRIC RANGE "17."

First of all, it is a perfect stove. By electricity it bakes, roasts, stews, fries, boils, better than coal, wood or gas stoves.

Anybody can afford it. It is strongly built for heavy duty—blue polished steel with nickel plated corners oven finished with special aluminum rust-proof prepartion.

It completely satisfies the cooking requirements of moderate sized families. The oven has a capacity of 3 loaves of bread, 2 pies, a 10-lb. roast, or 2 layer cakes. With the [illegible] the two open range burners make possible frying, stewing, coffee making, etc.

Cook with electricity. It is clean, absolutely safe, makes perfect delicious dishes possible, and gives you much more leisure than do other stoves.

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Offers to run wires to any home without cost, charging for interior installation only and this at cost.

ADVERTISING SENSE

The proprietor of a large store in London says:

¶ "When war broke out our firm ceased advertising and the employes went on short time. Noting that our competitors were also not advertising, two months before Christmas our firm launched out once more. Orders rolled in, the staff were put on overtime and the last two months of 1914 were record ones for business."

CLUB WOMEN ENJOYED TALK

Mrs. F. E. Goodjon Entertained in Honor of the Speaker, Mrs. A. W. Hildreth

A luncheon was given today by Mrs. F. E. Goodjon of Buffalo st., in honor of Mrs. A. W. Hildreth, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Hildreth is a Syracuse woman and since holding the office as president of the federation has been most active in stimulating thought in state club circles along the lines of human welfare work. Among the big problems set down by the federation for this year are the stamping out of illiteracy, prison reform, and purity measures. Mrs. Hildreth will leave soon for the western coast where she is a delegate to the Purity Congress and also will be one of the chief speakers at a convention for prison reform.

The officers of the Woman's Civic League were present at the luncheon given by Mrs. Goodjon today, and at three o'clock thirty-five of the local women most interested in civic matters heard Mrs. Hildreth in a talk on the value of the federation of clubs.

Mrs. Hildreth spoke on a big womanly topic in a big womanly way and made a deep impression upon those who heard her. Every woman, of unselfish instinct, is today devoting a part of her time to the world's big problems Mrs. Hildreth pointed out. The return in value for the effort spent reacts upon the individual with golden worth, enlarging the ideals, and making in turn for deeper sympathies and better homes.

The simple direct appeal made by Mrs. Hildreth, for bigger womanhood, bigger and better homes was felt throughout the group of women who were so fortunate as to hear the talk.

The local league is considering the possibility of joining with the state federation before the close of the season.

WALL PAPER

In addition to our regular stock, the **New Special Sample Books** of beautiful and exclusive patterns are now ready for your inspection. Let us take care of your wants. If it is made in Wall Paper, we can get it for you on a few hours notice. "In the store downstairs" at

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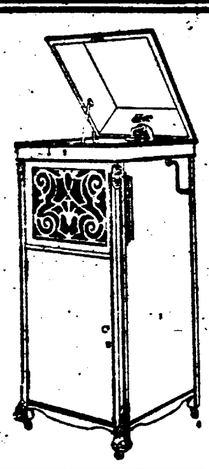
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QUIRK THEATRE BUILDING



Those You Know

Nebysane Lodge of the Rebekahs will hold a bake food sale at 117 W. Broadway (vacant store), Saturday, March 13. Donations for the East Side may be left with Mrs. F. W. Cooper, in S. 2d st. at 9:30 a.m. on the day of the sale.

* * *

Lower Oswego Falls Grange will prepare and serve one of its usual excellent suppers, Saturday evening, March 13. In a former issue The Evening Times published the menu, which promises to be of a Lenten nature exclusively.

* * *

Mrs. Flora Henwood and Mrs. Lizzie Pollock of Cleveland, Ohio, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Palmiter, Oneida st.

* * *

Mr. Mrs. James Foster have been entertaining their daughter, Miss Felen Foster, at their home in Fay st.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth Sayles of Buffalo st., has been for a few days the guest of Palermo relatives.

* * *

Charles Block, a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Snyder og S. 2d st., has returned to his home in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

* * *

Mrs. Maud Farrand of Altmar, has been the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. Benjamin Lounsberry of Illinois, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Randall and Mrs. Walter Bradley at the home of Mrs. Bradley, S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sloan of Napoleon, Ohio, are spending a short time as guests of relatives in this city.

* * *

The Delta Alpha class of the Congregational church will meet at the home of Mrs. Harry Nichols, 255 West Second st., Friday evening of this week at 7:30, for a special business meeting.

* * *

Mrs. Leon Gilman of Palermo, has been the guest of friends in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Acker of N. 7th st., is critically ill at her home.

* * *

Rev. Charles Atwood of Oswegatchie, is spending a few days at the family home in Ganesvoort st.

* * *

Miss Hezel Merriam is the guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Miss Marion Bullis of this city, was the over Sunday guest of her parents at Central Square.

SANDY CREEK SETTLES BASSINGER DAMAGE CASE

The town of Sandy Creek, agreed yesterday to settle the suit brought by Evart Basinger, the town paying Mr. Bassinger $390 and receiving a discharge of all liabilities. The matter was arranged at a conference of the attorneys with the town authorities. County Attorney Gallagher, Judge H. D. Coville and Supervisor H. L. Wallace represented the town of Sandy Creek and T. Arthur Hendricks represented Mr. Basinger. The plaintiff claimed that the bridge over which he was driving on May 28 collapsed, throwing him into a ravine and causing personal injuries to his horse and damage to his wagon. He asked $5,000 damages.

A verdict of no cause for action was returned by a jury in Supreme Court late yesterday in the action of Lucretio Dragona, as administratrix of Raffele Dragona, against Francis F. Donovan of Syracuse. The cause had been on trial before Justice Emerson since Tuesday.

The plaintiff sued to recover damages for the death of her husband who was struck and instantly killed by an automobile driven by the defendant last fall. The accident took place on the east river road late last fall. Contributory negligence was found on the part of the dead man.

The case of William Winder against Charles Davis to recover $1,000 damages for assault went to trial. The assault is alleged to have taken place at Hannibal on December 1. The plaintiff claims that his jaw was fractured.

The action of Evert Basinger against the town of Sandy Creek was settled by the payment of $390 to the plaintiff. He asked for $5,000 for injuries sustained through the collapsee of a bridge.

It is expected that the case of Lucy McCriskin McKay to set aside the will of her grandfather, the late Patrick McCriskin, will be reached on Friday. It is the first case that has been sent to the Supreme Court in Oswego county under the new law. The plaintiff was a beneficiary under a will made by Mr. McCriskin several years ago.

Another will executed in January, shortly before the death of Mr. McCriskin, was filed in Surrogate's Court three weeks ago. The action is brought to set aside the later will on the ground that undue influence was brought upon Mr. McCriskin. She is represented by Thomas L. McKay, while Charles N. Bulger represents the McCriskin heirs.

BASKETBALL TONIGHT

On the city hall court tonight, the curtain will down on the basketball season of 1914-15, when Fulton High will line up against the Alumni.

As each team has taken one game, the struggle tonight promises to be fast and interesting.

Manager Cavanauh of the Alumni will start his team with the following lineuup: Ives and Taylor, forwards; Snow, center, and Dutton and Cavanaugh, guards.

Coach Merrill has seltected O'Brien and Fairgrieve, forwards; Caffrey, center, and Webb and Crockett, guards, to uphold the Red and Green.

The game will start at 8:155 and Frank Morin will referee.

BOWLING NOTES

Friday night a two-man sweepstakes will be held at the Onyx alleys. Four prides are offered.

* * *

Yesterday afternoon M. E. Reynolds, John Mott, Frank Gilhuly, Edward Kelly and John O'Melia bowled a match game at the Anyx alley. Gilhuly scored 210, Mott 50.

Layers.

Knicker—What is society? Bocker—The under dog, the middleman and the man higher up.—New York Sun.

HE DIDN'T KNOW EGGS-ACTLY WHAT TO DO

Replying to your inquiry as to whether I was over a shipment of eggs at my station, will say that I had not been able to check up my warehouse for some time but at once made a thorough search and have to advise as follows:

I found the case was set off here by train 77, Conductor Missem, a little over three weeks ago, and got shoved back in the corner of the freight house near the steam pipes and when I found the crate the chickens were just coming out of the shells.

I, therefore, have to advise that I am short the case of eggs I was over and over a case of chickens. Now, please advise me what to do—this is a bad "case" and my freight house is getting pretty "fowl" on account of having it here so long. Can't Freight Claim Agent settle for the eggs and I will send him the chickens, or maybe the fellow who owns the eggs will claim the chickens belong to him but in that case he should pay us the difference between the price of eggs and chickens unless you figure that the agent of the railway is the mother, as was stated by the agent at Punxsutawney at a recent meeting.—By "Albertus."

Raleigh's Advice.

—If any desire thee to be his surety, give him a part of what thou hast to spare; if he press thee further he is not thy friend at all, for friendship rather chooseth harm to itself than offereth it. If thou be bound for a stranger, thou art a fool; if for a merchant, thou puttest thy estate to learn to swim; if for a churchman, he hath no inheritance; if for a lawyer, he will find an evasion by syllable or word to abuse thee; if for a poor man thou must pay it thyself; if for a rich man, he needs not; therefore, from suretyship, as from a manslayer or enchanter, bless thyself; for the best profit and return will be this: that if thou force him for whom thou art bound, to pay it himself, he will become thy enemy; if thou use to pay it thyself, thou wilt become a beggar.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

Suspicions of Charles Reade.

Wealthy men are often abnormally auspicious of tricks. The celebrated author Charles Reade was one of this kind. He always imagined he was being robbed and set traps to catch the thieves. When he became lessee of a certain theater he suspected that his ticket office cheated him by letting in the public for anything they could get and keeping the money. So Reade turned up the collar of his overcoat, pulled his hat down over his eyes and shuffled up to the box office as the people were going in. He shoved a half crown in the box office keeper's hand and whispered: "It's all right—that's for you—I don't want a ticket. Just pass me through." The clerk ran out, seized Reade by his coat collar and was passing him roughly into the street when he recognized his "chief."

Origin of the Name Automobile.

The word automobile comes from two words, one Greek and the other Latin. The two words are auto and mobile. The former is derived from the Greek autos, meaning self, and the latter from the Latin mobilis, adverb, movable. This is originally derived from the Latin verb moveo, movero, movi, motus, meaning to move. We are unable to say who first suggested the name for self propelled vehicles.

For Bachelors.

"My fortune is made!" exclaimed the inventor.

"What is it now?"

"An alarm clock with a phonograph attachment that will reason with a man when it arouses him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Thoroughly Human.

Everybody looks at the first name on a subscription list before signing it. Don't know whether it's a human trait or an idiosyncrasy.—Toledo Blade.

He who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare.—Ali Ben Abu Taleb.

False Alarm.

Debtor—I want to pay that little bill of yours. Creditor—Thank you, sir; thank you. Debtor—But I can't.

LONG HAIR AND LONGEVITY.

A Theory That There May Be Some Relation Between Them.

Did it ever occur to you that there was any relation between a fine, bushy head of white hair and the long life of the owner?

I believe that I can claim without fear of successful refutation that a very large majority of men who have passed the age of eighty years have or had a goodly show of hair on the crown or top of their heads. I by no means claim that this is universal, for it is easy to recall men who lived to even greater age than eighty who were quite bald.

Without any attempt at a chronological list, I jot down a few names that come to mind as I write: John I. Blair, known at his time as New Jersey's richest man, ninety-four; Daniel Drew, New York capitalist and college founder, ninety-one; Hon. William E. Gladstone, English statesman, eighty-nine; Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York, founder of the New York Central railroad, eighty-three; Rev. Edward Beecher (brother of Henry Ward), ninety-two; Hon. Peter Cooper, New York philanthropist, ninety-three.

It would be easy also to name quite a number of men who possessed fine heads of hair who reached only middle age, but my purpose is not to be statistical, but rather to possibly start interest in an unusual subject and see what can be deduced therefrom.—Pittsburgh Press.

RIGHT AND LEFT HANDED.

A Series of School Tests and an Ambidextrous Failure.

Ever since it was proved that in all righthanded people the speech center of the brain—the place from which talking is controlled—is on the left side of the brain and that in lefthanded people it is on the right side there has existed a suspicion that if a person became ambidextrous, or able to use both hands equally well, the speech center might be doubled, and consequently talking ability might be improved. Very elaborate tests have shattered this hope.

A German specialist obtained the assistance of the school authorities and tried it out on nearly 3,000 school children. After a careful record was taken of each child's hand preference, speech ability and general capability all the children were told to try to use both hands. For many months an effort was made to have all the children become ambidextrous.

At the end of the test all the teachers and other observers agreed that, though some of the children had succeeded in becoming ambidextrous, the effort had worried them all and had shown no advantages manually or in speech that in any way recompensed for the trouble taken. Consequently the scientist has decided that nature is doing pretty well with her own system of left side speech and right hand preference.—Saturday Evening Post.

Elephants' Ears.

The African elephant is equipped with enormous ears, while his brother in India has only small ears. Both animals have small, inadequate eyes and are forced to trust to scent rather than vision in the battle of existence. The Indian elephant lives in the jungle, where odors are pungent and easily discernible, but the African elephant is a native of the plains, where the air is dry and hot and barely circulates. The heat dries the moisture out of the tiny hairs in the nostrils which connect with the sensory nerves, and it is only through flapping his enormous ears that he can create the currents of air which enable him to discern any odor at all.

Travelers are prone to ascribe the flapping of an elephant's ears to fury, but this is a mistaken notion.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Gunners' Patron Saint.

Why was St. Barbara chosen to be the patron saint of all gunners? It is one of those things which are to be known and which one ought to know, but does not. Meanwhile there is the fact that she does intercede for all gunners by land or sea.

In the old French navy the Ste. Barbe was the gun room, and the name may be found with that meaning attached to it in all dictionaries. Moreover, in France she is the saint not only of gunners, but of all fire brigades. The sapeurs pompiers hold their holiday on the day of her feast.—Westminster Gazette.

COURT ORDERS CASE VACATED

City's Contention Upheld by Appellate Division; Other Suits Hinge on Outcome of McCarthy Case

City Attorney George Fanning received notice from the Appellate Division this morning in the case of Josephine G. McCarthy, appellant, vs. City of Fulton, respondent.

The Court had sustained the action of the trial court in vacating the judgment obtained by Josephine McCarthy for the sum of I1981 against the City of Fulton.

The ground upon which this decision was rendered sustains the contention of City Attorney Fanning in that the city charter of Fulton requires that notice must be given or complaint be made to the city of dangerous places in the sidewalks. This notice was not given before Josephine McCarthy sustained her injury at the corner of 2d and Academy streets on December 8, 1910.

The first time the suit came for trial Miss McCarthy received a verdict of $1981.00. Piper Rice & Prendergast appearing for her. This judgmetn was set aside and vaiated by a trial court and then an appeal was taken to the appellate division, 4th department, now sitting at Rocheater.

The result of this verdict has great bearing here because on the calendar in various courts there are $18,000.00 worth of actions for accidents to pedestrians who slipped or fell on sidewalks sustaining injury.

The same decision will apply to all of these cases, thus relieving the City of Fulton from any qnancial responsibility.

Graphic Section The Sunday Tribune

A picture supplement in photogravure out Sunday, March 29th, 1915.

Commecing with the Sunday edition of March 28th, The Sunday Tribune will contain a high-class photogravure section of eight pages.

It will contain actual photographs of important events in the world's greatest war, pictures of important events in all parts of the world, prominent men in all walks of life, panoramic views of cities in foreign countries, actual photographs of battle scenes on land and sea and styles in woman's apparel.

You will wish to preserve a copy of this section every Sunday. Order your coupy of The Sunday Tribune now. Have it reserved for you by your newsdealer.—Adv.

BOARD MEMBER APPOINTED

Mayor Fox has appointed A. W. Wiltsie, secretary-treasurer of the Gilbert Nichols Company, as amember of the board of public works.

Mr. Wiltsie succeeds Attorney F. G. Spencer, whose resignation recently took place.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

FOR SALE!
234 Cayuga St.
DWELLING and BARN
Easy Terms of Payment
FRED'K G. SPENCER

BIKES, TIRES, SUPPLIES
Complete Stock
At—BOGUE'S

THE QUIRK

FRIDAY, MARCH 12th, at 8 p. m. Sharp

NOTE:—ON ACCOUNT OF THE MASSIVENESS OF THIS GIGANTIC PRODUCTION THE CURTAIN WILL RISE PROMPTLY

KLAW & ERLANGER'S
ORIGINAL MAMMOTH NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
NEW YORK PRODUCTION

The Biggest of All Musical Comedies on the Road

TWO CARLOADS OF SCENERY

Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2



With
JOHN E. YOUNG
and a Cast and Chorus of
SEVENTY PEOPLE
also an
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

Most Refreshing for the Tired Business Man

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

Seat Sale Wednesday, 10 a. m.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 11.—Extra session talk, prevalent in some quarters does not appear to be founded upon much fact, according to influential Republican legislators. Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman of the Assembly is one of the important legislators who is strenuously opposed to such a proposition and so apparently, is Senator Elon R. Brown of the Senate. Assemblyman Hinman says "no more summer legislation for me," while Senator Brown has said that the session would end when the program of the majority has been completed. Viewing the possibilities of an extraordinary session in the light of the utterances of the two Republican floor leaders, it would appear that the prospects of the law makers coming back in the summer are indeed remote

For the past six years there have been more extraordinary sessions of the legislature than ever before in the history of New York State. When there was not an extra session, there was some unusual feature in which the senators and assemblymen were officially involved and which kept them in Albany for a far longer period than the "one hundred days of legislation" which many believe constitute a legislative session.

Governor Hughes started the extra session ball rolling by calling the members back in an endeavor to pass the anti-race track gambling bill and was unsuccessful. Governor recalled the law makers with the hope of persuading them to pass the direct primary law. He also failed. Then came the administration of William Sulzer which resulted in his impeachment, a proceeding which required the presence of the law makers at Albany practically the entire year. The first year of the administration of Governor Dix as it is doubtless well remembered, resulted in a session of many months owing to the deadlock over the election of a United States senator. And thus it has been from year to year, sessions of such lengthy duration as to cause thosein the legislature to weather them with bitterness and impress those who did weather them, and who now by virtue of long service occupy the important posts, to decry against a long or extraordinary session this year.

If the arguments advanced as above are not sufficient to put to an end at once the predicition that an extrardinary sesion is sure to be the order of things this year,the fact that the Constitutional convention will take place this year should be the final blow against the fesibility of the legislators being called back to Albany. On top of this even, comes the declaration of Governor Whitman, made some time ago, that he proposes to permit the legislature to deal with the needs of the State without interferences except through the medium of special and emergency measures as h comes wise should be sent in from time to time to expedite legislation under consideration.

The economical promises of the Republican administration also argue against an extraordinary session. The weekly expenses of a legislative session are enormous and because of that it is obvious that the leaders in the legislature who are charged with the responsibility of adhering to the program of the party in power are not likely fo advocate procrastination; neither is the governor likely, the conservative ones say, to set the executive machinery in motion to summon back to the Capital city the legislators after they have decided that the program for the session has been completed.

CONTEST A TIE

The M. W. A. membership contest has resulted in a tie.

In the pool contest Lilly scored 50 against Blodgett's 33. The total now stands 452 against 466, or 14 points in favor of Capt. Ives' team.

Physicians Must Register

Fulton physicians have been notified to obtain blanks necessary for registration under the new Harrison Drug act, which went into effect the first of March.

Under this act every doctor as well as drug store musth ave a license number and a prescribed form to be filled out for every prescription containing the drugs. The act was drafted for the purpose of governing the traffic in habit forming drugs and medicines.

Liquor as a Bank Asset

The impressive fact in that Pittsburgh bank failure is not that the ordinary rules of sound banking were violated, as Comptroller Williams reports. Nor was the fact that a man who had served a term in prison its president of largest general significance. What will create the widest discussion is the assertion by the bank officials that prohibition laws were the real reason for its downfall.

It appears that the bank had become heavily involved in the securities of brewing companies and that the decline in those securities due to temperance laws in West Virginia and elsewhere undermined the bank's resources to an irreparable degree.

The assertion is often made that prohibition laws do not prohibit, and that a statute does not curtail the amount of liquor consumed. This fallacy is easily disaproved by financial statements of brewing and distilling companies. When state after state votes "dry," it is bound to lesson the quantity of liquor which can be sold, and inevitable also that the capital invested in the liquor-producing industry must gradually shrink.

Official statistics prove that the money invested in the liquor trade in America is very much greater in proportion to the labor employed than the average in all other manufacturing plants. If it be true that a shrinkage in a portion of such capital has caused one large bank to fail, the prohibition question at once takes on a new face. Obvlously it becomes the duty of bankers to recognize facts as they exist and make plans for the future accordingly.—Public Ledger.

Tough on the Joker.

The contributor wrote a joke about a plumber whose bills were always normal. "That," said the editor, rejecting it, "is not a joke; it's simply a lie."

The contributor tried again with a story of the plumber whose charges left nothing to be desired on the score of size. "That," said the editor, who had suffered, "is not a lie. Neither is it a joke."—London Scraps.

CONFIDENCE KEYNOTE OF WILSON'S TALK

(Continued from Page One)

it had no reason to exist away out there on a flat plain; but it was built and developed by the spirit of confidence which when backed up by local pride conquers everything.

"Gentlemen, you can not live alone; you must co-operate; one must help another and one crannot exist without the other, so I urge you to be broad and optimistic, join hands in this movement to create right here that spirit of confidence which speels success.

"Real estate," said the speaker, "of itself is nothing; but real estate mixed with men means everything. The bottom of the scheme is inspiration, then confidence, then success.

"Emerson said: 'That every man is endowed with some faculty which makes it possible for him to perform what some other man cannot do."

Mr. Wilson closed his remarks with a statement that tomorrow he would show why Factory getting was a big feature to the development of a community and each day he would devote his time to various parts of his plan as the local conditions brought them forward.

Announcement was made that a fish dinner would be served by Manager McQuade at which the wives of all would be most welcome.

Why You Should Be a Member of Fulton's Chamber of Commerce

1. The Chamber of Commerce promotes acquaintance among business men. Acquaintance is the basis of confidence. Confidence is the basis of business.

2. Every man owes a debt to the community that is not paid by his taxes. He owes service to the community in return for all that is does to aid him. You get the greatest results for your service when it is rendered through the Chamber. It speaks for civic, commercial and industrial Fulton.

3. Man, like the bee, is useful and productive only when he has a hive as his base of operations. The Chamber is an organized hive. It can make your effort count.

4. Self protection is a universal instinct. It is just as necessary in business as in organized government. The modern Chamber of Commerce organization means your protection against unjust exactions. Government and public service corporations recognize organized business men.

5. The Chamber's value to the community is as much in the opportunity for service it *gives* a man as in the service it *renders* him. Service is the best means of self-education in business as in public affairs.

6. In the Chamber of Commerce, each member gets the services of several hundred minds in promoting his business for $25.00 a year. It is a wise business man who cashes in on such a proposition.

7. The Chamber is an independent forum for the discussion of civic and commercial subjects out of which come united judgment and action.

8. The Chamber systematically builds up the good will of Fulton throughout the country. This is a valuable asset to Fulton business.

9. One man protesting against a nuisance is a "kicker." Several hundred men protesting are taken seriously.

10. The Chamber asks every man who loves Fulton—not whether he has done his share of work for the city—but whether he has done all he can do. Fulton patriotism means your best all the time.

11. The power of the Chamber of Commerce is measured by its centers of information and influence. It needs you—your name, your influence, your money and your service.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—at once, typewriters, two smith-Premiers, one L. C. Smith visible; factory erbuilt; excellent condition. Typewriters for rent; supplies. Sage, 365 Park. Phone 3304. 70

For Sale—2 nice little farms, right near city, corner 12th and Broadway. 5 acres, $1,400; 4 acres, $900. Hall & O'Connor. Phone 4529. 73

For Sale—Team horses, weight 2600; lumber wagon, heavy sleighs, harnesses, blankets, etc. Huggins Lumber Company. Fulton, N.Y. 72

To Rent—3 desirable stores in best business section of this city. Whitaker & Bogardus. 72

Rooms to Rent—Transient, or for light housekeeping. 205 Cayuga st. 74c

Household Furniture for sale. Kitchen range. 206 Utica st. 71e

PASSION SUNDAY PEACE PRAYER

Transcript of Peace Decree by Pope Benedict Read In Catholic Churches

A transcript of the peace decree from the Pope was read in Catholic churches recently that parishes might perpare for observance of Peace Sunday, March 21.

The decree of the Pope outlines the ceremonies to be carried out and the prayers to be recited. Sacraments of penance and holy communion are urged upon all that day. Signed by Peter Gasparri, cardinal secretary of state, the decree reads:

His holiness, Pope Benedict XV, in deep affliction at the sight of a war which destroys thousands of young lives, brings misery to families and cities, and rushes flourishing nations to the brink of ruin, yet bearing in mind that Almighty God, whose prerogative it is to heal by chastisement and through pardon to preserve, is moved by the prayers which spring from contrite and humble hearts, desires ardently that above the clang of arms may be heard the voice of Faith Hope and Charity, alone capable of welding together the hearts of men in one mind and one spirit. Therefore, while he exhorts the clergy, and the faithful of the whole world to works of mortification an piety in expiation for the sins by which we have called down upon ourselves the just wrath of God, the Holy Father has ordained that throughout the Catholic church prayers shall be offered in order to obtain from the mercy of Almighty God the peace which all desire.

Special Services

For this purpose it is hereby decreed that in every metropolitan, cathedral, parochial and conventual church in all dioceses situated outside of Europe on the 21st day of March (being Pasion Sunday) there shall be celebrated special religious functions.

After a recital of the order of the day this prayer composed by the Pope is ordered to be said:

Dismayed by the horrors of a war which is bringing ruin to peoples and nations, we turn, O Jesus, to Thy most loving heart as to our last hope. O God of Mercy, with tears we invoke Thee to end this fearful scourge; O King of Peace, weh umbly implore the peace, for which we long. From Try sacred Heart Thou didst shed forth over the world divine charity, so that discord might end and love alone might reign among men. During Thy Life on earth Thy hearth beat with tender compassion for the sorrows of men; in this hour made terriblew ith burning hate, with bloodshed and with slaughter once more may Thy divine heart bem oved to pity. Pity the countless mothers in anguish for the fate of their sons; pity the numberless families now bereaved of their fathers; pity Europe over which broods such havoc and disaster. Do Thou inspire rulers and people with counsel of meekness, do Thou heal the discords that tear the nations asunder; Thou who didst shed Thy precious blood that they might live asb rothers, bring men together once more in loving harmony. And as once before to the cry of the Apostle Peter; Save us, Lord, we perish. Thou didst answer with words of merey and didst still the raging waves, so now deign to hear our trustful prayer, and give back to the world peace and tranquility.

And do thou, O most holy Virgin, as in other times of sore distress, be now our help, our protection and our safeguard. Amen.

A Trick With Words.

An extraordinary memory was that of Dr. Addison Alexander of Princeton Theological seminary. His memory was not only tenacious of facts, but of mere words. For the amusement of young people he would sometimes say, "Now I am going to talk without thinking." He would then pour forth period after period of strange words and incongruous images harmonious and even rhythmical in sound, but wholly destitute of sense. If that seems an easy trick try to suspend your reason and give free rein to your fancy in periods that shall be grammatically correct and yet without meaning.—Youth's Companion.

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

THE QUIRK
TONIGHT—Onyx Athletic Club Benefit
For Fund to Send the Fulton Team to Boston Tournament
Prices: Main Floor 25c; Balcony, 15c.
FRIDAY—
"THE LITTLE CAFE"
LARGEST SHOW EVER BROUGHT TO FULTON
See Other Adv.
SATURDAY—Great Feature Photo-Play
"PIERRE OF THE PLAINS"
IN FIVE REELS—CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30
PRICES: Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

NOTICE!
Beginning March 15 the BEE-HIVE STORE will close MONDAY EVENINGS until further notice.
J. H. St. Louis & Co.

Special Sale of
ORANGES
Friday and Saturday
Special Fruit, Special Price
Big, juicy, sweet, firm, tender-meated Seedless California Navels—the finest oranges that ever grew are on sale at especially attractive prices. You can save money on every dozen. You can save more on a box. Drop in and see our display.
Keller & Wilson
123 Cayuga Street

MEN'S TOP COATS
Silk Faced, Silk Lined and All Silk Lined
Many Styles—Blacks, Grays and Fancys
$10, $12, $15, $20
New Spring Soft Hats Are Here
OUR SPECIAL HAT $2.00
Positively the best value ever offered
Many new styles and shades
JOHN B. STETSON FOR SPRING $3.50
In Many Styles
New Spring Suits $10 to $22
All the Newest Models and Patterns
SUITS MADE TO ORDER
1,000 Samples to Select From . . . . . $15 to $35
Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Time to order for your Easter Suit now
S. LIPSKY & SON
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ESTABLISHED IN 1895 BY HORATIO A. ALLEN
Dealers in
FINE GROCERIES
IT IS TIME TO SELECT YOUR SEEDS
For Farm, Field or Garden and Our Stock Is Most Complete
CALL AND EXAMINE IT BEFORE YOU BUY
We also have many Bargains in First Class Groceries to show you
PHONE 32
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NO KITCHEN IS COMPLETE
WITHOUT
"ALUMINUM WARE"
Look over the different articles on display in the window
Why Not Have a New Range This Spring?
There are none better than the
"SUMMIT"
A. M. Druse & Co.
FULTON, N. Y.
Don't forget that this store gives votes for the Panama Exposition trip

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

War: Pathos and Humor

Tommy Atkins Always Ready to Shoot at Unwary "Gerbays"

"There you are, and keep your head down! It is a fair target at that distance," said the officer who had come out of the shelter to meet the newspaper correspondents who were being permitted to inspect the trenches.

The correspondents were in the defences at the edge of a hardwood grove called the Ploegsteert woods. The British had fought fiercely in order to get possession of this grove, for it meant cover for them. Occasionally, bullets whistled overhead and the swish of German shells which were being fired at something in the rear passed higher up, while a hidden British battery was sending its shells in the opposite direction.

At intervals in the defences men were waiting, with rifles laid, to plug any moving thing that looked like a "gerboy."

'If a gerboy helmet appears, can you put a hole through it?" was asked one of the riflemen.

"It looks so. They don't put them up very often, sir," was the answer.

Two hundred and fifty yards away was a wall of sand bags. The bare field between the two lines was as lifeless as a desert, and for all one could see the German breaswork was not occupied by a single human being. But there, as on the British side, sharpshooters were waiting and officers were watching through the refrecting mirrors of the periscope.

"Here we will be until the big push comes," say the men. By the 'big push' they refer to the movement when the new British army is in the trenches.

At night German patrols creep out to see if the British are up to anything new, and the British do likewise to ascertain if the Germans are. And sometimes some of the men are killed.

Those who are not on watch are lounging on beds of straw under the timber roofs. To the rear there are many more shelters where officers and men are quartered.

Except for thresh of shells and the bang of guns the scene is most peaceful. When the Germans cut loose with some of the rat-a-tat-tat of the rapid fire guns or begin shelling, the men take to their shelters until the storm is over. They always are in danger from sniping and are likely to be called at any minute to suffer heavy losses in repealing an attack. They are veterans who cease to think of possibilities.

"If you are killed, why, you are killed," says "Tommy Atkins," "and what's the use in worrying about it? The more you worry the better it pleases the Germans."

From Mons to Ypres the British regulars gained familiarity with death. Very proud are all the men who have stuck it through from the time of the British landing until now. When one of them was asked about it, he said, "just luck, that's all. Maybe I'll get it from a sniper when this winter is over."

"'Gerboys' May Hear You."

"Profanity comes too high," said the soldier. "The 'gerboys' may hear you and then turn loose. And it may not only cost you your life but your pals."

With darkness falling over the flat country and the buildings becoming shadowy the correspondents walked away from the cover of a village with the commanding officer of that section of the front, with the rattle of a machine gun growing louder toward the trench. Whenever any one goes near the front he is bound to hear the machine gun, even in this quiet spot of the British front.

"They can't be firing at any definite object in the dark?" queried a correspondent.

"Perhaps—perhaps not," the officer replied. "The gun is laid for the top of their trench. We don't hold down the fire too much, as we want the Germans to know we are on deck."

"Are we in bullet range yet?" was asked.

"Rather—five hundred yards. That's why we don't walk up in the day time. The flares you see are going up from the German trenches." replied the officer.

These flares, like Fourth of July rockets, throw a glare over the sodden fields and revealed the faces of the correspondents and the officer and outlined their figures.

"In that way they keep watch to see that we are not creeping up for an attack," the officer added.

Another three hundred yards of plunging in mud and the correspondents descended into the wet earth behind tiers of sand bags and were walking on a board walk at the bottom of a great ditch. Step off that and one sank over his ankles. The commanding officer pulled aside a curtain and a lieutenant came out of his cellar looking neat enough for a parade. Neatness under any conditions is a point with the British officer, and he keeps his men upto it. It is amazing how "Private Tommy Atkins" in this sea of mud keeps clear of it.

Soldiers Sleep Above Water Line.

"If the men get careless of their appearance and in their habits," says the officers, " this means carelessness in the trenches which would bef atal. Thoroughness of detail and industry are of paramount importance in this kind of war."

Behind curtains in the same kind of cellars as the officers occupy were soldiers lying on board floors in their blankets above the water line. A subaltern was up for questioning, when the commanding officer found one of the pumps was not working. Pumping alone keeps the trenches from being flooded. The commander spoke to every watching man a cheery "good night," and from a soldier came an equally cheery answer.

On in that gigantic zig-zagging ditch in the darkness, slipping off the planks at times and catching one's self by stretching up the hands for support against the wet and slippery walls, for a mile the correspondents proceeded with heads below the parapet, while the German flares lighted the sky and while the British rapid fire guns whirred at intervals and the German snipers made reply. Then the correspondents left the trench and wallowed in the mud back to a point in the road outside the bullet range, where a column of sturdy soldiers was waiting before going up for their turn in the trenches. Behind them were supplies for the trenches and an ambulance to care for any wounded who had accumulated during the day in the trenches or those hurt during the entrance of relief parties or the exist of the men relieved when the German rapid fire guns sent out a spray of bullets in the hope of finding a target under cover of night.

The tired men who come out of trenches find baths and clean clothes awaiting them and have nothing to do but rest until they return to the watch, for the British army regards the care of each man's physical well being as the prime essential.

The trenches to the observer who sees the British army for the first time do not supply the most interesting feature. If one seeks picturesqueness it may be found on the road where the French flank and the British line join—where one sees the East Indian, a trotting trotting battery of French artillery, Belgian reservists at work on the road and the British in khaki.

The extreme thoroughness with which all is done makes a more lasting impression. The fastidiousness about sanitation and the treatment of the wounded recall American methods.

There seems little unnecessary fighting to gain any minor advantage in the trenches. Everything seems submissive to a purpose—when the time comes for the "big push," which will see the deadliest fighting of the war.

THE CITY MANAGER.

It is sometimes argued that, although the city manager form has the obvious advantage of providing a trained executive head for the city government, the man cannot be found who is really expert in all the diverse affairs of a large municipality. But if the search for such a man would be fruitless is it not equally idle to expect under the commission form of government such degree and division of expert knowledge among the councilmen as will enable each of them to become an ideal department head?—American City.

MODEL CITY OF JUVENILES.

Municipality in Illinois Run by Young People of Both Sexes.

When the Educational Club of Ridgewood, Ill., confronted with the fact that it was doing much for the minds of adults, but was neglecting the children, decided to form a model city of juveniles within the city to train the young in practical citizenship, the idea was immediately popular among the children. The city has been organized and christened "Ridgewoodville", and has the distinction of being the most complete child city in the world.

The children have elected municipal officials, from mayor down, and now have a board of aldermen, police force, street department and all other essentials of the well modeled municipality. As a means of interesting boys and girls—yes, girls, too—in the responsibility of good citizenship and the science of municipal government the plan has proved a great success.

After the city was declared duly organized amid the enthusiasm of every boy and girl it was decided to visit the various city departments and offices of Ridgewood, Joliet and other neighboring cities to note how the affairs of each were conducted. The children, of course, were especially interested in the police and fire departments, and the municipal officials gladly showed them the operations of each. The chief of the Joliet fire department went so far as to offer the embryo juvenile city some spare apparatus of its fire department, an offer which was regretfully not taken advantage of because the child city had no buildings in which to house the equipment.

When it came to organizing the police department every boy was eager to be elected chief of police, but Herbert Schefk was unanimously chosen. The policemen were selected under civil service. The examination was practically the same as that required by the city of Joliet. Eight boys took the "quiz," and every one passed.

Ridgewoodville is governed entirely by its juvenile officials elected at a regular election by its juvenile citizens. No grownups hold office, although they attend meetings of the officials as advisers and citizens. Their advice the children are not bound to accept. It is in every sense a city of the children.

The youngsters divided the city into three wards. Two aldermen, one boy and a girl, are selected from each ward. The children are strong for equal suffrage, and the boys insist that the girls shall have a fair division of power in the government and in all other rights and privileges.

The problem of financing the juvenile city was one requiring more than ordinary attention. The department of parks and playgrounds came in for special attention. It was found that the only immediate expenditures faced were for athletic supplies, so the children spent their first city cash for athletics. A baseball nine was organized among the boys and a basket ball team among the girls.

Some of the adult advisers wanted an appropriation for streets, but the children replied that all the work would be done by the children, thus saving that expense.

A local bank cashier was secured to deliver an address on the issuing of municipal bonds, and the children were taken on a tour of one of the banks. City government in all its phases is being taught by lecture and act.

Sanitation in the South.

A remarkable instance of what a rural township can do in sanitation if it makes up its mind to be progressive is given in an article just published by the United States public health service. Chas. Kerr township, in Hanover county, N. C., started out last summer on a sanitary campaign under the combined leadership of the county board of health, the state board of health and the United States public health service in Wilmington, N. C. As a result every house in the township has sanitary conveniences.

"If there is any other rural township in the entire south that can show a progress equal to this it ought to come to the fore and let itself be known," says the author of the article. "When a study of several hundred counties shows nearly one-half of the farm homes without any sanitary conveniences at all it is a matter of pride to point to the achievement of a township like Cape Fear, in New Hanover county, which demonstrates itself as being so far ahead of the average.

"While it has been repeatedly claimed by some public speakers that the south is making more rapid strides in improving its sanitation than any other part of the country, an examination of tens of thousands of farm homes in the south Atlantic states shows that there are yet many townships where the sanitary index is less than three on a scale of 100."

TOWNS FOR WAR VICTIMS.

Belgian Refugees in Holland Are Housed in Structures of New Design.

A new Belgian town in Gelderland, about five minutes' walk from the picturesque village of Nunspect, has arisen as if by magic. It has more inhabitants than any other in the Veluwe, the well wooded, hilly heathland of the province of Gelderland.

The town is one of the cities of refuge for the Belgian fugitives that are being or have been constructed in various parts of Holland, and this particular place is made ready for a population of 13,000. A large tract of heather grown soil has been fenced in with barbed wire, and within this inclosure has been built a town of wooden buildings, a town in three parts, each separated from the others by long, wide stretches of heather.

The wooden sheds have double walls to exclude cold and are covered with plates of a newly invented material that is impervious to the wet. Each building can shelter 250 persons, who sleep in little rooms designed for five persons each. The buildings are heated by huge stoves.

Meals are served in great common dining rooms for 1,000 persons each, with long tables and benches alongside. These dining sheds stand close to the kitchen, where ten big stoves are kept going all day for cooking. No separate cooking is allowed in the living and sleeping buildings and no smoking either—all for fear of a possible fire, which might have most disastrous consequences in this town of timber. The town is electrically lighted.

Another large refugee town for 10,000 people is being built at Ede, also in Gelderland, and other camps are to be made in other healthful localities, for it has been found absolutely necessary to evacuate the first fugitive camps, those in north Brabant, Zealand and Limburg.

In a kind of way the Belgians in these refuge towns govern themselves, although the burgomaster is appointed by the Dutch government. Under him stand the several parish priests, who know their flocks, having fled with them to Holland. The priests choose trustworthy men to keep order in the various sections and to be spokesmen for the people if they have anything to request. Every day the burgomaster makes the rounds of his town himself, and any one that wishes may speak to him personally.

A Utilities Bureau.

Preliminary plans for the organization of a vast national agency through which all American cities may co-operate in exchanging information about public utilities, were made recently in Philadelphia when the trustees appointed at the recent convention of American mayors in that city held their first meeting. After perfecting their own organization the trustees, who include men of national reputation, outlined the activities which will be essayed in 1915 by the new utilities bureau, an organization which, with its tremendous scope, is expected to lead to a fairer adjustment of public utility rates and service throughout the country.

In general the organization will serve as a national agency, in which American cities may co-operate in exchanging data as to maps, service standards and cost factors in municipal utilities.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

The golfing clan has answered the first call of Spring and the vanguard of its army is abroad on the links today making vicious assaults upon the little globule.

The ice hasn't melted from the ground in some sections of the North; here and there the snow flakes linger still. But that is not considered a handicap by the golfers. Somebody discovered a robin in the northern part of the country the other day and the golfers have taken that to mean that Spring really is in our midst.

And so the golfers are goifing again and they will continue golfing until the zero weather and the blizzard of next Winter chase them to the protection of the old base burner.

Sporting goods houses throughout the country report heaviest early sales of golfing equipment in history. Most of their sales are of complete outfits, indicating that the recruits to the golfing ranks will be increased by the thousands in every big city in the country this year.

The new fad among earnest golfers is to have a few "action" photographs taken of themselves. The photograaphs, which catch the golfer in full swing, are good teachers. They show up many faults that a golfer has that he never imagined he had.

C. O. Hazlet, the great British golfer, always was considered a marvel of grace. That was because all the pictures taken of him were posed affairs. A photographer snapped Hazlet recently, while he was at the "top" of his swing, and even Hazlet could hardly believe that the clumsy appearing party was really himself.

Woodrow Wilson, who presidents for these United States, tells this golfing story:

" A certain golfer became disgusted with his game after the first three holes, and turning to his caddy, said:

" 'Have you ever seen anyone play a worse game of golf than I am playing today?'

The caddy did not answer.

" 'I say, caddy,' repeated the golfer, 'I asked if you ever saw any one play a worse game of golf than I am playing today?'

"I got you the first time,' answered the caddy. 'I was just thinking.' "

A woman is a woman whether she's a golfer or not. If you don't believe it, here's a yarn from the February issue of the Golfers Magazine to bear us out:

A woman who has not been playing golf so very long appeared in a tournament at the Lakeside Club at Tacoma. The only club she had was a brassie. She drove, approached, putted and played in the bunkers with the one club.

"Why didn't you bring your other club?" asked a friend.

"Too much trouble to carry them all around," replied the one-club player, "so I picked out the prettiest one."

A new beginner at the golfing game mangled the turf and missed his drives in such a way as to discourage him greatly. He mentioned it to a friend.

"Don't get discouraged; keep right at it;" advised the friend. "You'll be a great golfer some day."

"What makes you think so?" asked the dub golfer.

"Because all the golfers at the club predict that you'll be a rank failure."

HOT LINERS

Hughey Jennings is sweet on Peters, the lanky recruit twirler who is training with the rest of the Tigers at the Gulfport camp. Hughey thinks Peters will make a good addition to the Tiger hurling corps.

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The question that has been frequently asked by a great many of Colonel Bob Hedges's patrons, as to whether or not Eear Hamilton, the starry little portsider of Branch Rickey's crew, would be of any use to the Brownies the coming season, since his injury in a collision with a fence on the Eads Bridge all but put the nifty little left-hander out of commission, can be answered right now. Dr. Martin Pike Lewler, the Brownies' trainer, who has been attending to Earl's pitching arm since his arrival here, says that "Ham's" arm has completely mended, and the injury to his pitching fin will not affect Earl's hurling this season. In fact, Dr. Lawler says that "Ham" will be a better hurler this season that he has ever been since becoming a Brownie in 1911.

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Connie Mack is paying particular attention to Bostick and McConnell, two rookies at the Jacksonville training camp of the Athletics. The new lads have shown Connie they posses ability. Their flashy work in Mack's juvenile infield has not only attracted the attention of Mack, but also that of the veterans.

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The Minneapolis club gave Pitcher Roy Patterson his release with the expectation that he would land a job as manager in the Northern League, but "Pat" has now concluded that he still can pitch in Class AA, and is inquiring about a job among American Association managers.

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Bunny Brief, who first-based for the Browns during the 1913 struggle, looks like a million dollars to pilot Rowland of the White Sox. Out in Pesh Robles, Cal., the other day Bunny came through in a pinch with a four-ply swat over the boards, with two comrades hanging on the sacks, and also contributed a nice single when it was needed. Brief has been playing sensational ball around the first sack and looks like a sure bet for the job;

Brief last year played a rattling good game for the Kansas City Blues and several major league clubs were after him, but Old Roman Comiskey beat the other Johnsonian aggregations to the first-sacker.

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Second baseman Eddie Fitzpatrick of Toronto has finally decided to cast his lot with the Braves, to which club he was old recently by Toronto. Fitzpatrick had been in conference with President McCaffery and Manager Clymer and was unwilling to play in Boston at the salary offered by Manager Stallings. However, he changed his mind and left for the Braves' training camp at Macon, Ga., reporting to Manager Stallings recently.

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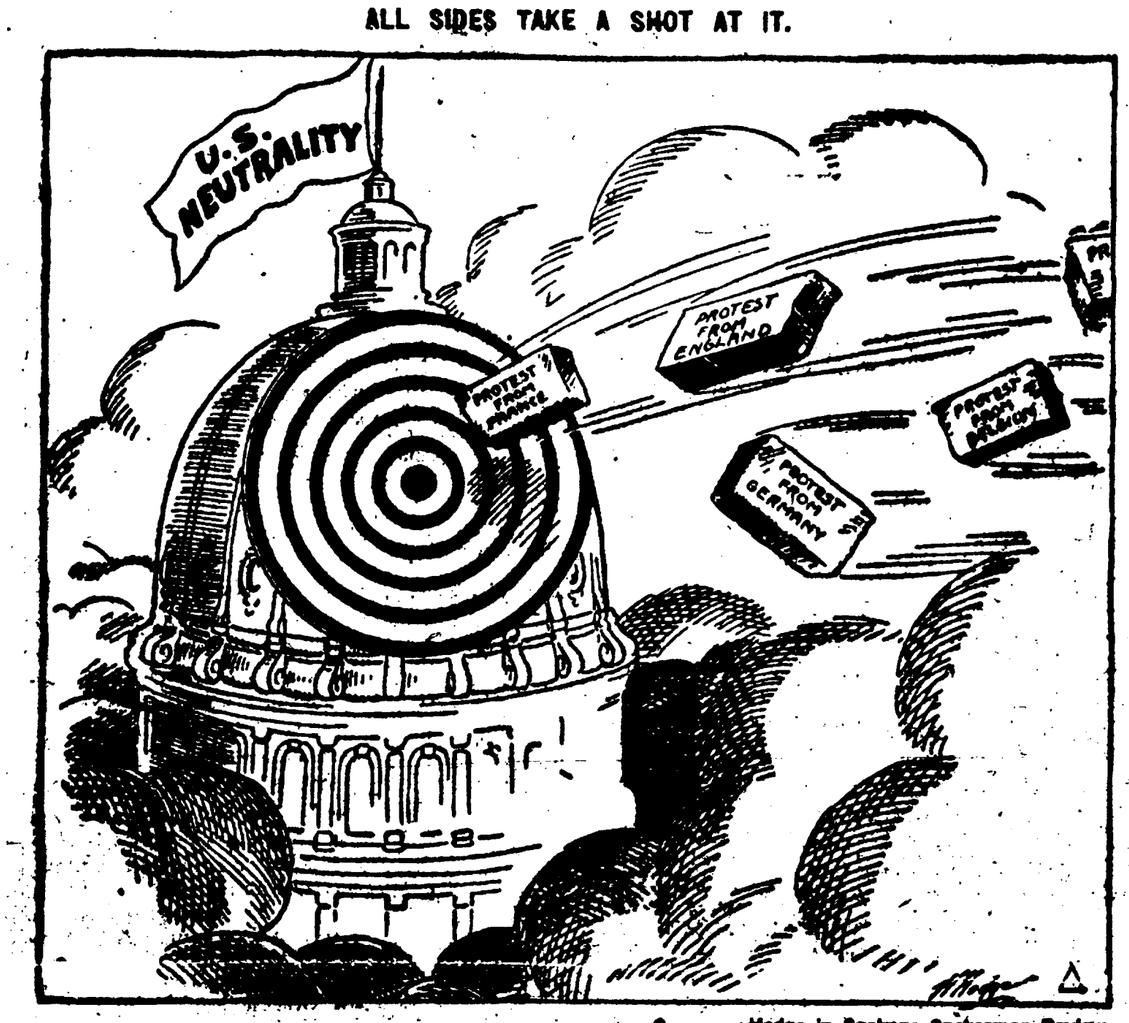
That the baseball players at the University of Illinois keep their throwing arms in shape all the year around is attested to by the fact that 500 panes of window glass are broken on the campus per month. The faculty is happy over the fact that the men show such good control, but would not take it amiss if the throwers would shoot at a more stable target.

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All Bob Ehmke, the youthful phenom of the Los Angeles club, wanted from Clark Griffith to pitch for the Washington club was $6,000. And it was only a year ago last summer that Ehmke was pitching for Dr. George Orton's camp nine up in New Hampshire. My, how these lads do grow—in the upper story!

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Adv.

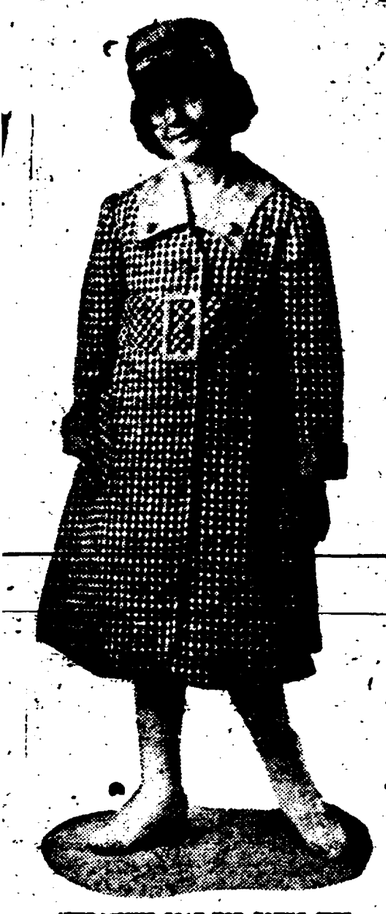
ALL SIDES TAKE A SHOT AT IT.



—Hodge in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

SMART COAT.

High Waisted and With a Flaring Skirt Is Girl's Garment.



ATTRACTIVE COAT FOR YOUNG GIRL.

The twelve-year-old girl will find this coat very much to her liking. It is high waisted, with a wide belt of the same material and a covered buckle of blue moire silk. The collar and cuffs are also of moire silk.

White shoes and stockings are worn with this pretty spring creation, which shows also, as does the companion illustration, the liking this season for black and white.

Worn with this coat is a blue silk and straw hat trimmed with cherries.

An Eye For an Eye.

The law of Afghanistan is in theory the same as that of Mohammedan countries in general—that is, of the Koran. This is an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and enables the party wronged to avenge himself on a relative if circumstances prevent him from reaching the aggressor in person, hence revenge becomes among the Afghans a point of honor, which no man may waive except with disgrace.

They Knew.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I've explained to you the nature of a fixed holiday. Now, give me an instance of a movable holiday."

And the class answered in chorus, "May the 1st."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Her Wavering Affections.

"Hubby, I'm in love with that hat."

"You fall in love with too many hats. If you'll promise to remain constant to that one as much as six weeks I'll buy it for you."—Buffalo News.

There never was a man so strong but strong drink was stronger.—Detroit Free Press.

Impulses more than reality-makers [illegible] and can make them understand.—Feltham.

MILITARY HATS.

Everybody Is Wearing Them and Looking Pert and Pretty.

Would you be in fashion? Then adopt a hat which in shape at least resembles one worn by some person in military service in the armies of Europe.

It need not be a general officer. It is the private or the marine who gets the head covering which is jauntiest. These hats must be of the sort which best become a feminine face not too old for small hats, which are only convincing when partly posed a trifle toward one ear.

Among the new millinery there is not a model exactly like Tommy Atkins', but there is a tiny affair which covers no more of the hair than does his of scarlet cloth. Like the majority of the military hats not designed for service at the front, this one is of black velvet. A broad sided rever brim lies so flatly against the crown that its presence would be overlooked but for an edging of narrow silver ribbon. Tiny tassels in silver or gold are new among military trimmings, but they are not a surprise, for they accord perfectly with the tinsel braids and cordings.

Homemade Icebox.

Few people know that a very good icebox for summer use can be made by placing a small box inside a larger one and filling the space between with sawdust. Set on blocks, bore a hole in bottom of both. If kept tightly closed twenty pounds of ice will keep in this box three or four days.

Air and Exercise.

Air is absolutely essential to the well being of every child. The mother should make it a part of her regular duties to see that her child has at least two hours' outdoor exercise every day. If school is over at 3 the child can come in at 5 to prepare his or her lessons for the following day.

THE ART OF SHOPPING

There is more in shopping than entering a department and buying certain articles. There is an art of successfully carrying out this necessary and delightful business that can easily be learned.

The shopper should remember that time is money and that salespeople are like herself, human, and equally deserving of courtesy and consideration.

There are one or two "Do's" that every shopper should lay to heart:

Do remember to have clearly in mind what it is that you require. Bring patterns if matching is to be done.

Do not forget that the saleswoman has to attend to many customers and cannot give an undue share of her time to any one. So do not indulge in long and unnecessary conversation.

Do remember that standing behind a counter all day is fatiguing and make allowances for human nature.

Animals No Longer "Stuffed."

Animals in the national museum are no longer stuffed, but a careful plaster cast of the subject is made and the skin is then stretched, glued and sewed over it in a manner that almost defies detection, and results in a remarkably lifelike representation. To add further to the illusion animals are presented in their natural environment and surrounded by natural foliage. They are often arranged in family groups, so that something more than an impression of how an isolated specimen looks can be obtained. Much care and pains were expended in the arrangement of the natural backgrounds.—Popular Science.

NEW SPORTS CLOTHES.

What the Smart Set Does For Outdoor Recreation.

With devotees of riding enjoying themselves in the country, clothes for day wear at the smart estates become of the riding type.

This brings into consideration a most attractive display of smart neckwear, sports hats, trim shirts and blouses, the most swagger article in boot styles and a corresponding array of good looking sports suits.

Both corduroys and tweeds have their admirers. It is about six of one and a half dozen of the other in point of preference, so honors are even.

For walking suits corduroys are in high favor.

The costume shown by a leading shop forces this point home rather decidedly, for it is one of the new models designed for spring wear by a most exclusive patron of conservative but sports loving taste.

It is of green cotton corduroy. The coat is made with a smart yoke with the skirt part showing inverted pleats, which are belted in such fashion at the waist line that but a small portion of the belt need hang when the coat is worn unbuttoned.

The skirt is of circular cut, buttoned in front and with pockets set on just below the hips.

The Distinguished Guest.

Captain Raabe was a man whose name had weight in the French cavalry. He was a tall man, belonging to the middle aged trooper type. With military qualities of the highest kind, he had a singular bearing, a savage sort of misanthropy and a cynical tongue, which stood in the way of promotion. When he was in the Sixth lancers, on garrison duty at Commercy, one of his comrades brought his father to dine with him at the officers' mess, a man of humble position and unpretentiously dressed. Captain Raabe, considering that this guest had not been fitly received, gave expression to his opinion, saying that if the executioner of Commercy had come in evening dress he would have had a better reception. The officers demurring, he made no rejoinder, but shortly afterward came to mess with a guest whose dress was irreproachable. Every one lavished attentions on the unknown. When dinner was over Captain Raabe, raising his glass, proposed the health of "the executioner of Commercy."

Sir Isaac Newton.

The discovery of gravitation was the first of many great ideas that came to "the greatest original thinker of all time." Newton was also the pioneer in announcing the physical properties of light. His epitaph, translated from the Latin, on his monument in Westminster Abbey describes in a few words the greatest accomplishments of Newton. It reads:

"Here lies Isaac Newton, who by vigor of mind always supernatural first demonstrated the motions and figures of the planets, the paths of the comets and the tides of the ocean. He discovered what before his time no one had even suspected, that rays of light are differently refrangible and that this is the cause of colors."

Why London Rises Late.

London's modern business hours came in with the invention of telegraphy. Before cables and wireless London kept its own time. Now its policy is to be in communication with the greatest possible part of the world for the longest possible time. The American continent is only waking when London begins to think of lunch, while the far east is closing down for the day. By getting up the early London makes the best of the day in both halves of the world.—London Chronicle.

A Venetian Episode

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

Many years ago, when the principal method of getting rid of an enemy or a rival was either by the stiletto in the dark or by poison, there lived in Venice one Andrea Casini, a gentleman of wealth, whose only daughter, Lita, was just coming to a marriageable age. The Palazzo Casini stood on the bank of the Grand canal, between the Rialto and St. Mark's.

Marriages among the Venetians were at that time usually contracted for by the parents of the bridegroom, but in this case, Signorina Casini having fallen in love with a young man of equal rank with herself, no objection was made to their union. Signor Ricardo Centimiri was a young man of wealth and family, respected by every one, and the match was regarded as an excellent one.

One afternoon, when the Grand canal was a promenade for the wealthy denizens of Venice, Signorina Casini and her fiance were riding in the latter's gondola, bowing to their friends and acquaintances as they passed. A stranger from Rome was also riding in a gondola with a view to seeing the beauty and fashion of Venice and on meeting Signorina Casini was struck with her beauty.

This man was one of the De' Medici family, who in its time played an important part in the history of Italy and whose members committed so many crimes, though his relationship came through his mother. His name was Lorenzo Crispi. On seeing Signorina Casini he inquired who she was and on being informed took measures to secure an introduction.

When an Italian noble of those days, especially a De' Medici, saw a woman he wished to possess, he stopped at nothing. Crispi visited the Palazzo Casini and, being a member of the most powerful family in Italy, was received with marked favor. Though he knew that Signorina Lita was betrothed to Ricardo Centimiri, he proposed for her hand.

The proposal interrupted the pleasant conditions with reference to the engagement of Lita and Ricardo, for Signor Casini insisted upon his daughter breaking with him and accepting Crispi. This at once threw the lovers into a sea of trouble. Lorenzo Crispi, having made his proposition, pretended to leave the matter to be settled by the Casini family, but really had determined that Lita should be his bride.

Signor Casini found it more difficult to force his daughter to give up her lover and marry Crispi than he had supposed. After much persuasion and many threats he told Crispi that he feared he must forego the honor desired him by a member of the distinguished De' Medici family, for his daughter was so wrapped up in Ricardo Centimiri that it would be impossible to force her to break with him. Had Signor Crispi made his proposal earlier Signor Casini had no doubt that all would have gone well. Crispi simply bowed to indicate his sorrowful obedience to the young lady's wishes.

Soon after this Crispi saw Ricardo debark from his gondola at the steps of the Palazzo Casini. Crispi ordered his own gondolier to draw up at the steps and followed Centimiri to the house, calling for Signor Casini. Learning that Casini was not at home, but was expected shortly, Crispi went into the library to wait for him.

Meanwhile Ricardo and Lita were in another room conferring as to how they could parry the efforts that were being made to force Lita to marry the stranger from Rome. Crispi saw a lackey pass through the hall with wine and glasses on a salver. Stopping the servant, he drank a glass of the wine and asked the man to whom he was taking it. The latter told him that it was for Signorina Casini and her guest.

"Present my compliments to the signorina and ask if I may be permitted to join her," said Crispi.

Permission could not well be refused, and Crispi was shown to the room where the lovers were.

"I desire," he said, with a profound bow, "to congratulate you both on your engagement. I wish you, signorina, as great happiness as I feel disappointment for myself."

Responding to these self sacrificing words, the lovers proceeded to reciprocate, the three pledging one another in a glass of wine. Centimiri was deceived, but Lita was not. She believed that Crispi had some sinister intention and resolved to be on her guard with a view to thwarting it. Presently she asked to be excused for a few moments and left the rivals together. Taking position in a room where she could see and could not be seen, she saw Crispi, when Centimiri was not observing him, drop something in his rival's glass.

She re-entered the room, and Crispi said to her:

"I was just about to ask Signor Centimiri to pledge me in token of his good will. May I ask the same of you?"

Lita consented. Taking up one of the three glasses on the table she handed it to Ricardo, the one Crispi had tampered with she handed to him and took the third herself.

"Let us drink," she said, "to a long friendship between us."

Over Crispi's face came a look that showed his realization of his defeat. Touching the glass to his lips, he set it down and, turning, left them without a word. The same day he left Venice.

WHEN MEN WORE MUFFS.

Likewise Silk Stockings and Plaid Shawls and Capes.

In the good old days about which so many men so dreamily read and profess to reverence, and when men were believed to be more bold and dashing and daring than they are now, the muff was the thing of winter wear for men. It was a regular part of a gentleman's cold weather toilet.

Among Horace Walpole's Christmas gifts to his friend George Montagu, in 1676, were "Anecdotes of Painting," a pamphlet on "Libels," the "Castle of Otranto" and a muff. That was the period of the muff for men. It had been an article of men's apparel for many years before, and men retained the muff for long years afterward, it being cast off when men forswore colored silks and satins, rare laces and jeweled shoe buckles.

It was not so far back in American history that men wore silk stockings—not merely silk socks and knee garters and fancy garter buckles, and many men walking the streets of Washington today remember when their sex wore brilliant plaid shawls and when the cloth cape, called a "talma," was the height of masculine fashion. Now and then one sees a gentleman of the old school walking along with a gold headed cane and wearing a somewhat motheaten, frayed or shiny "talma."—Washington Star.

AN ICEBERG AT SEA.

One of the Most Awe Inspiring Spectacles in Nature.

There is nothing in nature so imposing and awe inspiring as the iceberg, writes Lacey Amy in the Wide World Magazine. It gives an overpowering sense of relentless force, of dignity and of brilliance.

Beneath the sun's vivid rays or the dark clouds of threatening storm, in the moon's cold beams or dimly through the shadows of moonless night, in calm and tempest—every one of them, from the tiny "growler" to the huge mass of spurs, arouses at first glimpse an awe undiminished by a growing appreciation of its beauty.

Always before one is the thought that but an eighth of the iceberg's bulk shows above the water, the remainder stretching down and down into the blue-green depths and out and out until captains breathe freely only when the horizon is clear of them. Far out in the ocean, with the largest steamers passing swiftly miles inside, they ground upon the bottom in tremendous depths and calmly await the relieving touch of sun and current.

In the wildest seas and strongest gales these frigid mountains float undisturbed. There could be no seasickness on an iceberg, for its foundations are fathoms below the wave disturbance.

An Earthquake.

The horror of experiencing an earthquake has been set down by F. S. Lyman, who was in the Hawaiian Islands some years ago, when there began a series of earthquakes on the southern flanks of a so called "quiet volcano."

"First the earth swayed to and fro from north to south, then from east to west, then round and round, up and down, and finally in every imaginable direction, for several minutes, everything crashing around and the trees thrashing as if torn by a hurricane, and there was a sound as of a mighty wind. It was impossible to stand. We had to sit on the ground, bracing with hands and feet to keep from being rolled over. The villages on the shore were swept away by the great wave that rushed upon the land immediately after the earthquake."—Exchange.

Wonders of the World.

The seven wonders of the ancient world are: Pyramids of Egypt, the Pharos of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of Jupiter by Phidias, the Mausoleum of Artemisia and the Colossus of Rhodes.

The seven wonders of the middle ages are: The Coliseum of Rome, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Great Wall of China, Stonehenge, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Porcelain Tower of Nanking and the Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

The seven new wonders of the world are Wireless, Telephone, Aeroplane, Radium, Antiseptics and Antitoxins, Spectrum Analysis and X Rays.—Philadelphia Press.

Getting On.

"How are you getting on with your photography?"

"Well," answered the young man with brown finger tips, "I'm doing better. The snapshot portrait I took of Mr. Curmudge must have been recognizable."

"You are sure of that?"

"Perfectly, for as soon as Curmudge saw it he said he could whip the man who made that picture."

Reason Enough.

Critic (as the composer plays his last piece)—Very fine indeed. But what is that passage which makes the cold chills run down the back? Composer—That is where the wanderer has the hotel bill brought to him.—Fliegende Blatter.

Too Plain Spoken.

He—I wish you'd drop the "Mister" and call me plain George. She—Oh, but it would be unkind to twit you on your personal appearance that way.—St. Louis Democrat.

Harmony.

Music Teacher—What is your impression of [illegible] harmony? Timid Student—Why, I think a [illegible] girl in a white hat [illegible] a [illegible] boy.—[illegible]

For the Children

Skating Is One of Winter's Most Enjoyable Sports.



Photo by American Press Association.

Winter brings no more glorious sport than that of skating. With the crisp, frosty air exciting one to effort, a good pair of skates and hard, smooth ice the sport is exhilarating in the highest degree. Most boys and girls will experience a thrill of delight when they view the picture of the young woman on skates. It will remind them of many joyous hours spent in this favorite pastime. In health promoting qualities no exercise excels skating. The ease with which one glides over the ice at great speed is the great charm, and by no other method of locomotion can the human being cover so great a distance without the aid of machinery. But in skating there are a few things to remember. Do not skate until in profuse perspiration and then sit down to cool off. That procedure is almost sure to result in a serious cold. When overheated move slowly about until the body is in a normal state of temperature. Of course it is unnecessary to remind young folks that thin ice and air holes must be avoided.

Who Am I?

This game is always a favorite, and, while not new, it may be made to seem so by choosing new characters each time of playing.

The hostess prepares in advance as many slips of paper as there are guests expected, writing upon each the name of some well known character in fiction or history on in contemporary life. Upon the arrival of her friends as she greets them she pins one of the bits of paper on the back of each. The wearers do not see them or know what characters they are supposed to represent, but are expected to guess it from the remarks of the rest, who are careful not to tell the name. For instance, the "Queen of Hearts" may be complimented upon her domestic talents and her delicious pastry and be asked whether her dishonest servant had reformed or been dismissed.

"Little Red Riding Hood" may be condoled with on the death of her grandmother and warned of the danger of making chance acquaintances on the road.

"Henry VIII." might be rallied on his fondess for the ladies and questioned about divorces; "Goliath" advised to "take a man of his size," and not bully a little fellow, and "Columbus" might be asked about his voyages and discoveries.

Beheadings.

The beheaded letters spell the name of an animal.

1. Behead in this place or state and get an adverb meaning sooner than.
2. Behead to unfold and get an article used in writing.
3. Behead to invade in a hostile manner and get to help.
4. Behead a place for sitting and get something we must do to live.
5. Behead to flush with success and get coming after time appointed.

Answer—Horse, 1, here-ere; 2, open-pen; 3, raid-aid; 4, seat-eat; 5, elate-late.

China's National Tree.

The national tree of China is the tung tree, and it is valuable for both its wood and its oil. Its branches are wide spreading, and its bark is smooth and green. Its fruit, which looks not unlike a shellbark hickory nut, is as large as a small orange. In the center of each of these nuts are three triangular seeds, and valuable oil for polishing woodwork and leather is extracted from them. The refuse is used as a fertilizer. The wood of the tree itself is made into fine boxes and musical instruments.

The Seven Dolls.

Seven dollies went to school
On a lawn beach, nice and cool;
Seven dressed, fresh and clean,
Seven heads of golden sheen.

"We must be polite," said they,
"Never cry, always obey;
Sit up straight, as we are told,
While our little books we hold."

Mistress Betty, kind and grave,
Made the little dolls behave;
Taught them how to read and write,
And never with each other fight.

From her seat upon the grass
She taught each chubby little lass
How to keep her dress so neat
And her face so clean and sweet.

Also how to lead a life
Free from discord and all strife
And to others ever do
As you wish they'd do to you.

Seven dollies sought my call,
Mistress Betty led them all,
And they still gamble in their play.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR MAKES GLOOMY SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT

Statesmen Give to Dr. Von Bethman Hollweg a Cold Reception, Showing That His Days as Minister Are Numbered

Amsterdam, March 11.—The Germans Reichstag met this afternoon after three months' vacation. It was a sad meeting and the whole proceeding was melancholy. Many members were in uniform and the Chancellor was dressed as a general, but was looking aged and worried. His speech was no greeted with any cheering at the outset. It may be summed up in the words, "Everything is going well."

He admitted that the German armies had not gone forward, but quickly added, "They have not gone backward, either."

"They are an iron wall," he said, "on which the Allies are breaking their strength."

Finally, he denied there was danger of famine.

Even these platitudes failed to stir the members, except a handful of superpatriotic conservatives. The cold reception given to the Chancellor and the blank refusal which opposed his adjournment proposal, combined with Germany's hopeless military, naval and economic position, show that the days of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as Minister are numbered.

"A LASTING PEACE IS NOW SPRINGING UP"

Berlin, March 11.—The President of the Reichstag, reviewing the war situation at the opening of the Reichstag today, said:

"In the west, from the Vosges to the Channel, and in the east, from the Baltic to Bukowina, our armies and those of our allies are standing like a wall of steel and iron.

"In the south the brave Turkish army is guarding the Dardanelles, which a great [illegible] fleet is vainly attempting to conquer. This army also is threatening the Suez Canal and Egypt, which has become the prey of the British Empire.

"England declares she cannot forego the right to starve Germany. Germany has replied with submarines, the crews of which already have given many proofs of their heroic bravery. Germany is not to be conquered by starvation. Our enemies did not reckon with our economic strength, with the organized strength of our agriculture, commerce and industry, the unity of the nation and our firm determination to win.

"Our sacrifices are gigantic, but on the blood soaked battlefields a lasting peace is springing up which will lead our great and beloved Fatherland to new and flourishing power."

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, in his speech presenting the budget, said he would not deal with the financial program of the future, but would only outline the budget, which balanced at 13,000,000,000 marks ($3,250,000,000), which was four times greater than any estimates ever presented.

This budget, he added, was only intended to make legal provision for the coming financial year. For the army, navy and colonies, a more detailed project would be presented. The systematic redemption of the imperial debt would be maintained, 68,000,000 marks ($17,000,000) being assigned for that purpose. Measures for the redemption of the War Department would be settled later.

"Our enemies," Dr. Helfferich continued, "must be made to answer for the material damages they have caused by wantonly plotting the war. The current financial year will probably show a surplus of 38,000,000 marks ($95,500,000).

Dr. Helfferich asked the Reichstag for a further war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks ($2,500,000,000) to insure financing the war until the late autumn, and then proceeded to describe the financial situation. He asserted that both Great Britain and France had falsely estimated Germany's financial resources because Germany's increase of capital had mostly been employed at home. The fact was, th imperial secretary said, that the German national credit stood better than either that of Great Britain or Frrance at the present moment. There was no need, Dr. Hefferich continued, to impose new taxes in Germany, for the government was financing her war requirements exclusively by loans and note issues. The demands of the Empire on the Reichsbank, he said, again had approached the culminating point, but the bank would be relieved by the second war loan.

The Austrian war loan, according to the Minister, also had been successful, while of the enemy Powers only Great Britain had any noteworthy success with her loan policy. France's incapacity for decisive financial action, he said, was astonishing. France apparently had been unable to raise more than $2,000,000,000 francs.

The French financial policy, the Minister declared, consisted mostly of turning paper into paper with a great display of art.

The Paris conference regarding a joint loan by France and Russia, Dr. Helfferich said, he miscarried on its essential points. The British financial policy knew how to cut the golden straps from soft leather of the Allies.

In the future, as in the past, Dr. Helfferich declared Germany would have to thank not cumpulsory measures, but the patriotic spirit of the nation for the satisfactory increase. The Bank of England's reserve of gold was due to inroads on the Indian gold reserve, the gold of the national bank of Egypt and the Belgian national bank and to similar [illegible] nevertheless its reserve now showed a falling off.

GERMANS LOSE 100,000 MEN IN ONE MONTH

London, March 11.—Frederick Rennet, the Daily News correspondent at Petrograd, tleegraphs:

"It is believed the Germans have lost more than 100,000 in killed and wounded since the fighting began in the Mazurian Lakes region a month ago."

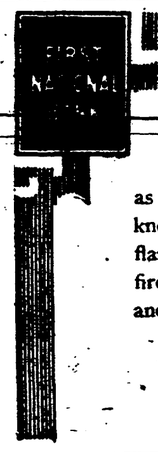
The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent says:

"Competent authorities at Petrograd think an early retreat from the Ossoletz regions is probable. Such a retreat must also influence considerably the situation in theN arew section of the Russian front, where obstinate fighting at this moment is still going on.

"There is considerable activity on the fronts at Plock Kutno and Zgherj. Animation is noticed also in the Pilitca region. These facts allow of the suppostion that the Germans will persist in their attempt to carry out the plan of operations which they contemplated earlier. Despite the complete failure of their efforts in the Niemen-Ossowtz region, a new grouping of German troops is being effected for that purpose."

According to a message that reached me late tonight from Bruges, March 18 is the date fixed by the Germans for the next great offensive in Flanders. Troop movements continue on a large scale.

The Tribune has received a telegram from Budapest in which it is affirmed that an important faction of Hungarian Deputies has presented a signed declaration to the Hungarian government asserting that the situation in Hungary politically and economically is desperate and that half of the Hungarian army has been destroyed, many of the regiments having lost three-quarters of their strength.



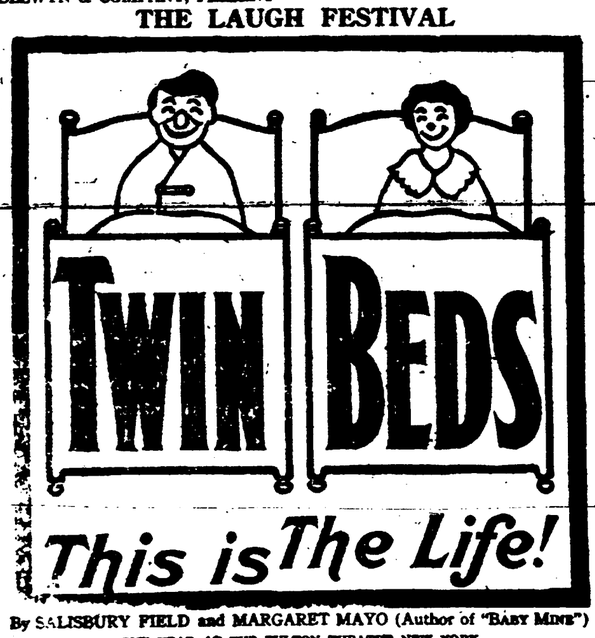
FIRE BROKE OUT SUDDENLY

as it usually does and before Mr. Wait-a-while knew it, he lost much valuable property by the flames. Place your valuables where neither fire nor burglars can reach them—in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent
$3.00 and up per year.

QUIRK THEATRE MATINEE and NIGHT
Monday, March 15

SELWYN & COMPANY, PRESENT
THE LAUGH FESTIVAL



By SALISBURY FIELD and MARGARET MAYO (Author of "BABY MINE")
ONE YEAR AT THE FULTON THEATRE NEW YORK

Seat Sale Opens Friday, March 12, at 10 A. M.
MAIL ORDERS NOW WITH REMITTANCES FILLED AT ONCE
PRICES—Matinee, 25c to $1.00 Night, 25c to $1.50

TOWARD BETTER THINGS

A series of meetings for vocational discussion in the Abilene (Kas.) high school promises to develop into a vocational club. The boys of the school listen to representative men in different fields of work who tell of the requirements and rewards of their particular kind of work.

Seniors of the Boston high school of commerce, some twenty in number, have been visiting business men in their offices to learn what is expected of such young men when they apply for jobs. This inquiry originating with public school authorities is being promoted by the chamber of commerce.

Seven states in the United States and four provinces in Canada have enacted laws authorizing municipalities of 10,000 population or more to establish city plan boards or commissions; twenty-five cities in the United States have organizations for the promotion of city planning; thirty-four cities of the United States have city plans developed in lesser or greater degree; nine cities in the United States have authorized art commissions; twenty;nine cities and towns in the United States and six cities in Canada have authorized city planning commissions. The banker who agitates for a city plan is serving his city.

A practical step in the evolution of the village school as a social center has been taken by the people of Frederic , Wis. The schoo l board made arrangements to use the three omnibus, which daily bring the children to the school from a territory of 15 miles about Frederic, for the transporting of all the residents in the school district to the community for lectures, motion picture shows and other social center programs at the Ferderic high school. Business men are behind the movement. They hope to provide not only entertainment for the people, but to develop a community spirit for the commercial advance of Frederic and the outlying territory.

Lest year a school superintendent in a small Ohio town received a catalog from the Cleveland Home Gardening association. This is an association that furnishes garden seeds at one cent per packet, generally to public schol pupils. It excited the interest of the pupils. They asked the teacher to send in their orders for them. This was done and it was found that 265 packets of seeds, mostly flowers, had been ordered. This was done in a school enrolling fewer than thirty pupils. It is not difficult to enlist the help of children in trying to improve the apearance of the home, if such matters are only [illegible]—U. of O. News Letter.

ward the improvement of home grounds by means of carefully drawn plans for tree and shrubbery planting the laying out of driveways and sidewalks, and the general "spruceing" up of premises. Plans for ten different homes scattered throughout the parish have been completed. These will, it is hoped, serve as models for the beautifying of other homes in the community. The parish priest, Rev. Joseph Hayde, is at the bottom of the scheme for home adornment. With twenty-four members of his parish Father Heyde attended the sessions of the short course at the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and the meeting of the Wisconsin country life conference. He keeps in constant touch with modern methods, and opens the church doors to lectures for young men on agriculture and landscape gardening.

M. A. SWITZER, HUBBS' SEC'Y

Rising Young Attorney Succeeds E. H. Bennett and Will Move to Pulaski

The citizens of Fulton will doubtless be interested to learn of the appointment of Merritt A. Switzer, a local attorney, to the position of confidential clerk to Honorable Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Switzer will succeed E. H. Bennett, Esq., who recently resigned to enter into partnership with Secretary of State Hugo for the practice of law at Watertown.

The new appointee is a graduate of the Oswego High School and of the College of Law of Syracuse University, from which latter institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1911. He was admitted to practice in September, 1911, and immediately entered the office of Coon & Coon at Oswego. In April, 1913, Mr. Switzer opened an office in Oneida street, this city. He became associated with Claude E. Guile, Esq., in January, 1914, with whom he has had offices in the First National Bank building.

Mr. Switzer is a son of Dr. W. B. Switzer of Oswego, N. Y., and a nephew of Frank J. Switzer of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer will remove to Pulaski the latter part of this month, at which time Mr. Switzer will assume the duties of his new position.

Where He Learned Juggling.

Rankin—Do you know Professor Teehemup, the great juggler?

Phyle—I should say so. We were raised together.

"How in the world did he ever learn all of those wonderful stunts?"

"He started to earn his living as a photographer, and he learned all of those tricks while trying to amuse the babies whose pictures he took."—Youngstown Telegram.

Financial Strabismus.

"I'm afraid our new treasurer will ruin this concern," remarked the head of the trust.

"What is he doing?"

"Why, he talks of paying our debts instead of refunding them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Wedding.

"This poor girl was simply sold to a rich husband."

"Oh, you're mistaken. I was there and saw her father give her away."—Baltimore American.

Few persons live today, but are preparing to do so tomorrow.—Diderot.

Improved Gas Illumination.

Owing to the numerous improvements, the intensity of gas illumination today runs to 5,000 candle power and over in single burners.

The gas is also distributed under much higher pressure than formerly. The city of Berlin has systems in operation as high as seventeen and a half pounds per square inch. This pressure is obtained by the use of blowers.

Another practice employed abroad is to light whole sections of the city simultaneously. This is accomplished by an automatic lighter for each lamp post, which are caused to operate by slight changes in the pressure. These changes are in the mains and are controlled from a central point. The lights are extinguished simultaneously by [illegible]

NEUTRALITY TO BE GUARDED

U. S. Vessels at Quarantine in N. Y. Harbor to Prevent Dash

Washingtong, March 11.—That the administration does not intend to take any chances of swift German merchantmen, now lying in New York silpping out for the purpose of preying on commerce, as did the Kronprnz Wilhelm, was evidenced by orders issued today directing that the seagoing coast guard cruiser Mohawk take station at the Narrows, and cover all outgoing craft with her guns, and assigning the navy gunboat Dolphin to similar duty off City Island for the purpose of blocking the eastern outlet by way of Hell Gate.

The Mohawk, it was announced, arrived in New York today and will at once take up her station off Quarantine, where she will be in direct communication at all hours of the night and day with the chief officers of the customs. Any movement of German craft from their berths in the Hudson river will be known at once, and unless such craft possess duly authorized clearanc papers issued by the New York custom house not one will be able to pass Quarantine without running the risk of being sunk by the guns of the guard vessel.

The status of the German vessels at New York, it is said, is not that of interned vessels, and any one of the German craft now in the harbor, so long as she does not mount guns, is in position to ask for and receive clearance papers, the same as any other craft bound on a voyage from the United States to a foreign port. It is recognized that the application for and receipt of clearance papers would be attended by a certain amount of publicity, and it is doubtful if a German merchantman fit for cruiser purposes would remain [illegible] What is feared, it is said, is that some daring attempt may be made to run through the barbor passages. When it is considered thatd uring the civil war blockade runners successfully accomplished such feats in the face of watchful blockaders, crossed shallow bars and doged in and out among cruisers outside, similar dashes to sea might be duplicated with even greater chances of success by high speed liners.

Recently the neutrality guard force of New York has been instrusted to a single tugboat stationed at the Narrows. The tug mounted no guns, possessed little speed and couldn't

In St. Peter's parish, near Middleton, Dane county, Wisconsin, active work has been carried on looking to stop any craft which should attempt to run by. The situation now is changed by the presence of the Wolmuk and the Dolphin. Both craft are armed with rapid fire batteries and are capable of sinking in short order any vessel which might attempt to push by. tI is understood that under the new order of things every outward bound steamship, no matter what her nationality, will be compelled to show by signal, night or day, her number corresponding to her name, and unless due notice has been given in advance to the guard vessels that such craft has been properly cleared at the Custom House she will be stopped at the position of either guard vessel, at the risk of being fired on if she holds her course.

Fulton Keynotes

Mildred Sant of the West Side was operated upon at the Crouse-Irving hospital by Dr. Bruce. The operation was successful.

* * *

At The Quirk tonight the Onyx Bowling Club will hold a benefit. A special program will be presented.

UNTRUE, SAYS DARLEIGH

"I wish to contradict the rumor that thee Little Cafe company has cancelled its engagement. The company will arrive at 11.51 tomorrow on three special cars. The manager has telegraphed that stage space must be provided for 70 people.

Dan Darleigh.

The "Blue Foot."

Although not so prominent in Teutonic folklore as the hare, the fox is still looked upon as a mystic animal throughout Sweden and north Germany. In many districts reynard has long been regarded by the peasants as so sacred that his name must not be pronounced, and he is alluded to by some such euphemistic title as "blue foot" or "he who goes to the forest."

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 71 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1915 | Price One Cent.

GROWTH OF A TOWN IS LARGELY REFLECTED IN THE GROWTH OF ITS LOCAL PAPER," SAID LUCIUS WILSON

George B. Palmer Endorses Chamber of Commerce Movement for Uplift of Home Institutions.

I believe in Fulton. I have unbounded confidence in the ability and enterprise of her people, and I cherish exalted ideas of her destiny among the cities of the nation.

Anything that is produced in Fulton from Fulton materials by the application of Fulton brain and labor, will always have first call with me.

I have been watching the present movement for the enlargement of the facilities of the Chamber of Commerce, and I am very gratified to see that it is being worked out on the right basis. This revitalized organization will exert a tremendous influence for good in this community. I am heartily for it.

I hope that every good citizen will attend the noonday luncheons at the Hotel Clark at 12:15 each day next week and assist in this work.

GEORGE B. PALMER.

England Thinks the Frye Incident Should Remove Objections

[redacted] Allows German Ships to Sink American Vessels, She Cannot Sustain Her Protests

London, March 12.—The arrival of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, removing, for a time at least, another menace to British shipping, and the access of the British troops in the region of La Bassee are for the moment the most interesting topics of discussion in the British Isles.

Whether the Prinz Eitel Friedrich will be interned or will again put out for the high seas, it is considered here that her carrer as a sea rover must come to an end, for should she be allowed to leave after repairs, it is believed that cruisers of the Allies on the watch will account for her.

The possible action of the American Government with regard to the sinking by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich of the American ship William P. Frye is also being much discussed, and the general view is that if the United States allows German war ships to sink American ships with food supplies for England that government hardly can protest against the Allies' prohibition of foodstuffs for Germany.

Of the British victory in northern France there is no news beyond the official reports. It is believed, however, that while no great amount of ground has been captured, the improvement in the British position brought about by it is of the greatest importance, and if pressed further might compel the Germans to evacuate La Bassee and perhaps other points which make their line so strong at present.

Equally important was the success achieved by British airmen in destroying the railway junctions at Menin and Courtrai. These are on the German main lines of communication and their destruction will delay the arrival of new contingents of troops which are reported to be again concentrating in Belgium for another attempt to break through to Calais and Boulogne.

According to Dutch reports these troops have brought with them a large number of boats for the passage of the canals and rivers, and for the first time in months they include cavalry units.

There has been some fighting in Champagne, but on the whole the French seem to be satisfied for the present with the progress they have made in that region. In the Vosges the battle for Reich-Ackerkopf has been resumed.

These, however, are small affairs in comparison with the battles which are in progress in north Poland between the Niemen and Vistulas rivers. The Germans apparently are falling back in the north, but are fighting a rearguard action, which has reached the importance of a pitched battle, and are taking a fewp risoners with them.

The Germans are again in the Augustowo forest, on the East Prussian border, which has been the burial place of so many German and Russian soldiers. The Germans have brought up more guns, but of a lighter calibre, to bombard Ossowetz, while further to the south, in the neighborhood of Ostrolenka, they say they have defeated the Russians. The battle on the roads from Khorjele to

(Continued on Page Eight)

Speaker Defines Co-operation to Mean Acting So That Other Men May Act With You; Factory Getting and What a Factory Gets the Town

The third in the series of noonday lunches today was attended by more than a hundred men and women.

President Penfield of the Chamber of Commerce made an introductory speech explaining how the Chamber came to work out the present plan adopted for the growth and welfare of Fulton.

Mr. Penfield stated the committee of six appointed by him to investigate ways and means had worked most diligently and he then called upon the chairman of that committee, N. L. Whitaker.

Mr. Whitaker stated when the committe investigated the various suggestions that came to them from various sources all seemed to be lacking in promise of lasting results. Then on investigation of the work being done by the American City Bureau was made. At first it seemed the amount of money necessary was too great. Later the efficiency prescribed, the definite plan, and the results obtained in other cities which used this bureau to stimulate their growth appealed and the choice was made.

Mr. Whitaker stated the reason an explanation was not given the public before was that it was hoped to avoid the formation of a knockery club. Even so, it was explained, there are many discussions held in the streets, that the price of membership to the Chamber of Commerce is much too great—and the result of the campaign figured as nil.

Mr. Whitaker stated the committee is ready to shoulder any criticism that arises. And that the Chamber having made a contract with the American City Bureau for a period of three years will live up to the agreement, believing that at the end of that time there will have been built a healthier, happier and more prosperous Fulton to hand down to posterity.

"Fulton," said Mr. Whitaker, "is the first city in the country where its Chamber of Commerce has employed an efficiency expert, and should the success be merited the eyes, not alone of the State, but of the whole country, will be upon us."

It was explained a secretary is being furnished by the Bureau at a salary of $1800 per annum. It will be the duty of the Bureau to fulfill the wishes for Fulton's advancement through the desire expressed by her people. The Bureau is not at liberty to carry out its own ideas, but only those which meet the approval of the people of Fulton through the Chamber of Commerce.

Hearty applause followed Mr. Whitaker's statements.

Mr. Wilson, the chief speaker, in beginning his talk said, in many places the chief idea of the community seemed factory grabbing and the secretary was expected to get factories and, factories alone. This, the speaker stated, was a false idea of the beginning of growth; that there is such a thing as getting the right kind of factories, and the right kind of factories usually have the right kind of force back of them. Then, it is seen, when these forces, factors or individuals, are of the right type, they will search for the right spot for their people to be happy in, as the manufacturer of today or of tomorrow, is the one who realizes that for a working people to give the best that is in them they must live in healthy, happy surroundings.

"First," then said Mr. Wilson, "let us analyze conditions and see if our surroundings are such that the right kind of manufacturers will want to locate in our midst."

Detroit was pointed out as an ideal place for the worker. Recreation of the kind where the expenses fit the purse of the worker are found in Detroit. "To make a people good we must first make them happy," said the speaker.

In replying to the criticisms heard on the street, Mr. Wilson thought the best way of meeting the evident misunderstanding was to urge the individuals who pay the fee of membership, and find they have been swindled, to return to the Bureau and upon explanation would receive the full amount subscribed.

Many places successful in the business world were noted: Newark, for the leather industry, and Gary for the steel industry, were among those spoken of. None of these produce in their immediate neighborhood the product used. Newark is a leather center because it attracts the men who think in terms of leather. Gary attracts men who think in terms of steel, and so on. Conditions first rather than factories. "Men who think in terms of industry first will get somewhere," said the speaker.

"Fulton is primarily a retail center, and the fact that Fulton is here should be of direct interest to every one living in this city." said Mr. Wilson. Furthermore, he stated, "I believe Fulton is today getting but one-third of her legitimate trade. I am not in a position to prove today to you that Fulton is losing two-thirds of her trade to outside interests, but I hope to be able to do so within a short time. The question is, how much more would it mean to the merchants if they got the other two-thirds of the business.

"Your home paper is the daily ambassador to the farmer who buys, or ought to buy, in your city. You cannot do without adequate means for publicity. In one city the merchants suddenly became alive to the fact that their home paper was the logical means of beating the mail order house. A committee was delegated to consult with the publishers and they spoke in these terms: "We want to double the circulation of our home paper. We want the paper into every home in the surrounding community and too, in order to help you to help us we will give you sufficient advertising to enable you to do this. Then, in addition, down came a three months' subscription and coupons were given each $5 worth of goods purchased at the local shops. The plan worked there. You can work out your own way here.",

A rest room was received as a suggestion recently by the local branch of the Bureau from a business woman. This the speaker said was an excellent idea, and that by such agencies the mailorder house connot hope to win over the heads of the merchants who are first on the spot.

The intensely interesting talk was listened to by all with the deepest concern. But one unpleasant feature marred the occasion. A guest at the hotel who was partaking of his noonday repast insisted his personality should dominate the speaker's. Proprietor McQuade met the situation in a most pleasing manner as did Mr. Wilson. The assembly vigorously applauded both.

There will be no luncheon served on Saturday.

Objects of the Chamber of Commerce

The modern Chamber of Commerce, composed of representative business and professional men, is organized to take counsel and work together upon business principles, for business objects of business value to the best interests of Fulton. It binds together the best men of the community for community service.

The Chamber of Commerce makes known the business advantages of Fulton. It endeavors to make more advantages for it to advertise. It is organized to attract new industries and to help our present manufacturers by improving shipping facilities, by securing advantageous freight and express rates, by working for better housing and health conditions affecting the labor supply. It is organized to assist the merchant in extending his trade area, in promoting home buying, in correcting abuses in the retail trade. It is organized to take an active interest in all civic movements for the betterment of Fulton; to augment the efforts of existing organizations working for these ends; to further the development of every commercial and social advantage we enjoy; to inaugurate new movements for a city better to live in, and more advantageous to work in. It is vitally interested in taxes, in schools, in public health, in streets, in garbage and sewage, in parks and playgrounds, in public service and public servants. It is organized to study and apply every just and proper method for the ascendency and prosperity of Fulton. It is destructive only in its criticism and constructive in its labors.

The Chamber of Commerce concentrates and directs individual knowledge, energy, and ambition for the common good. It maintains the machinery to accomplish what many want, but no one alone can get.—Bill Haynes.

POWER OF A BLOW

That Fulton is face to face with a great opportunity is manifest. That this opportunity is being grasped is evidenced in the number of business and professional men who are joining in the organization campaign of the Chamber of Commerce. The success of this campaign for the common welfare of Fulton is assured.

The power of a blow struck by two hundred hands in unison is tremendous. It is almost incredibly great. The power which the Chamber of Commerce may wield can easily revolutionize this city. And from what I have seen recently I am firmly of the belief that from this time forward there will be united, effo[redacted] for Fulton which could be possible without this great b[redacted] whose every interest is indissolubly bound up with that [redacted] munity.—Bill Haynes.

THE
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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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March 12, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

WHEN—

(Apologies to Riley.)

WHEN the chilly blasts are blowing and the wintertime draws near and the price of warming woollens is exorbitantly dear; when the playful icy breezes play the tattoo on your spine and your optics are as moisty as a watermelon rine; then you vainly hunt for money at the bottom of your sock—when the frost is on the pumpkin and your overcoat's in hock. How you long for singing robins and the rosy month of June as you wonder how the summertime has passed away so soon; how you wish that frosty winter would forever stay away—why the climate can't be even all the year through as in May; then you shiver like a victim at the old beheading block—when the frost is on the pumpkin and your overcoat's in hock. Oh! you groan in desperation as you wander all about—as you try your best to figure how to get the blamed thing out; when you haven't got a jitney and you suffer with the chills and the sum you owe the uncle is four green hued dollar bills; that pawn ticket is as useless as the creamy suds on bock—when you haven't got a kopek and your overcoat's in hock. How you dread the coming winter with its whirling flakes of snow. And you'd almost like to warm up in the place where bad folks go; when the days are cold and dreary and the nights are dark and bleak and the air is getting colder ev'ry blessed day and week; oh! you'd like to seek the pawnshop and tear madly at the bock—when the frost is on the pumpkin and your overcoat's in hock.

SCOUT NEWS

Next regular meeting of Troop 1, Boy Scouts of America, will be held Tuesday evening, March 16, at 7:30, in the Brotherhood rooms of the First M. E. church.

Harvey Van Buren will give the boys a talk on life in the navy, giving exhibition of semaphore signalling.

Two new candidates will be intiated, Robert Smith and James Burden.

Troop 1 sold 294 tickets for the Scout benefit, James Marvin selling the most tickets.

Only two more meetings to decide which patrol wins the contest. The Eagle Patrol is now ahead, and Hadwin Fitch is high man.—J. N. R.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

?

A Flat to Rent
Rooms to Rent
House for Sale
Other Articles for Sale
?

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is in the
Miscellaneous Column
of
THE EVENING TIMES

RATES

One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
...ys—Three Cents Word

THE OPPORTUNITY OF FULTON

Every day it is more apparent that more factories are needed in this city to give it that impetus which it is capable of sustaining. A fortunately located city like Fulton should be humming with industrial enterprises. The elements are here to warrant it. But we must have faith.

Just now there is more local optimism about the future of the city than has been apparent in a long time. If, however, our optimism stops with a mere lip acknowledgement of the fact of our opportunity, that same opportunity will wither away before it comes to any practical value. Opportunities do not tarry. They are as fleeting as the wind. Prompt seizure and strong binding are both needed if opportunity is to be caught and put to work.

Everybody is saying, "Fulton has the greatest opportunity that ever crossed her path." Nor is this conviction purely local. The same conviction seems almost to be nation-wide in its scope. Big men in all parts of the country recognize that fortune stands right in our pathway. The outsider is watching to see what we will do. He is curious to see whether we will measure up to the opportunity. He knows that we must run to fortune; fortune, though she holds out her hand, will not run to us.

We have got to show brain work, enterprise, breadth of mind, indefatigable energy, and an abiding faith in our own destiny. Great riches are attainable in Fulton, if we will go after them. All lines of business should develop to prosperous proportions during the next five years. Good profits to capital and good wages to labor should be the rule, not the exception. The very laws of economics are at this moment working in our favor. Man and Nature are both playing into our hand. Will we be equal to our opportunities? Our Chamber of Commerce will help us to be.—Bill Haynes.

TRUTH IN ADVERTISING

A lie is a liability in advertising, while the truth proves an asset always. Experienced advertisers are extremely careful about what they say to increase sales.

Selling just once to a customer is a trick, but the sales that satisfy, and bring the customer back for more goods, are the sales that pay the advertising bill.

The shell game of publicity is now in the hands of a few. What you say in advertising can make or can break you in business. The public is eventually right, and the methods of an advertising manager will show through after a while.

If you give all you promise and a wee bit more, you are building. If you fail to do this, you are digging your own grave.

If you fool them, the goods will come back; the customers—never.—Silent Partner.

ALIEN LABOR

It is against the laws of the United States to import labor without the country, but it is an extremely difficult law to enforce. Instances of its violation coming into court are rare, yet it is well understood that the importation goes on, even as it is known that liquor is sold on Sundays. And that fact should be held in mind when considering such decisions as that of the Court of Appeals in regard to the employment of aliens on New York's subways. It is for such work that contractors, or their agents, import labor in order that the contractor may have the labor wage as low as possible to gain the last cent of profit.

But whether or not the labor is imported, much the same effect is brought about by letter writing of aliens in this country to others abroad. When a big undertaking like the subway is about to be begun, or it started, foreigners write to their relatives of the chance to work, and a great many relatives come, mostly single men willing to work at low wages and content to live under hard conditions for a few years in order that they may be able to return to their native lands and live upon what they have saved under gruelling circumstances. When hundreds of thousands of these come to the United States and bid low for jobs, American laborers, naturalized citizens, and aliens intending to stay—all of them the people whom the government should take good care of—have to go down to the plane and pace set by these temporary residents.

The State and Nation sometimes passes laws designed to set a good example for industry, and with the high-minded idea that its work, at least, shall be done under proper conditions and in a manner not dertimental to the people. The eight-hour law is such a provision and the State's anti-alien labor law is another example. The law was passed in recognition of the effects of cheap alien labor on citizen laborers. The Court of Appeals has decided that the State has a right to protect its laboring citizens in this manner.

The very fact that is argued that the contractors are bound to lose money because citizen labor under the decision must be employed is the most emphatic direct testimony which has been given of late to how alien labor beats down wages and the standard of living.

When so much has been said about unemployment in the big city it would seem that the work could go forward with citizen labor. But, all at once, it appears that there is a scarcity of citizens willing to labor. The scarcity comes only when the laborer is asked to work and to live as the temporary residents are willing to do.

Most of the problems of the country, such as the unrest, distribution of wealth, etc., are concerned with the welfare of the people who work with their hands. They, most of all need the protection of laws. It is they who become unemployed, who live often under hard conditions, whose infants die, and who have the least opportunities. This is not to speak of the skilled or the strongly unionized workmen, who, although good complainers, can take pretty good care of themselves, often to an extent more than they deserve. If we permit the aliens to come here in such numbers should we curtail their employment?—Dispatch, Utica.

Opinions

To Tax Schools and Hospitals

The Assembly Judiciary Committee by a vote of eight to five reported favorably a bill for the taxation of property valued at over $100,000 owned by religious, educational, charitable and kindred instructions. Cemeteries, hospitals and homes for aged people would be included. There would be some shifting in the source of taxation, and another result would be to decrease the value of the properties which it is proposed to tax.

In a community having a $100,000 hospital supported by private contributions, the whole population pays a little more in taxes because the hospital is not taxed. If the hospital property were taxed, the whole community would be relieved of that amount of tares, and those supporting the hospital would either have to hand over more funds, or reduce the number of beds and the efficiency generally of the institution.

With universities and colleges the situation would be the same. Cornell Syracuse, Hamilton, Union, Columbia and other schools of the State are supported by endowments and private funds. None of them overpay their professors and instructors, nor do any of them do all the work that they could accomplish if they had the means. Not infrequently they finish the year with a deficit. They aren't money making propositions. The property of each is worth millions, consequently the tax would be large. It would cut down the work they do to a drastic degree.

For instance, an Ithaca assessor estimated that the tax on Cornell would amount to $400,000 annually. If that is true, it about equals the amount that the university gets from its invested funds or endowment. It would exceed the amount that the university receives in tuition from those among the 5,000 students who pay tuition. Treasurer C. D. Bostwick of the university says that the payment of such a sum "would greatly restrict the amount of work the university could do and would tend to reduce proportionately the number of students and the amount of instruction given."

It is argued that the reduction of the number of students at the university might be as high as 1,000. The unrented rooms and the depreciated real estate in Ithaca might easily more than effect what the city and State now receives in taxes. Hospitals and other institutions which do so much for the economic and social welfare of the State would be crippled in the same way.

Moreover, if it is right to tax a $100,000 hospital, why not tax all of them, and every church in every community? That is what might eventually happen.

Religious, charitable and educational institutions have not been taxed, for they are not money making affairs their work being concerned directly and wholly with the welfare of the entire community. For these reasons they have been subsidized by an absence of taxation. The people desired to encourage their work and growth by this method. It has not yet been adequately proved by the public that there should be a change.—Press, Utica.

New York's High Credit

The $27,000,000 of New York State bonds bearing 4¼ per cent interest sold yesterday was subscribed for four times and was awarded to a syndicate at a price little under 103½, yielding to the treasury a premium of nearly a million dollars over and above the face value of the securities.

This great success testifies to the high credit of the Empire State and to the fact that there is an ample supply of capital awaiting investment in sound securities. The fact that these State bonds are exempt from taxes, including the federal income tax, contributes to their attractiveness but disappointed bidders can find at prevailing low prices corporate issues of the "trust funds" class that yield an even better income.—Herald, New York.

The Better Remedy

There are no doubt employers who grind down their employes, paying a scale of wage which scarcely permits those paid least to keep body and soul together. But such cases are rare. Most employers pay all their workers are worth and are pleased to find them worth more than the scale and reward them accordingly. The Consumers' League of New York has reported that out of 15,000 women and girl employes in the city, 8,000 receive less than $6.50 a week during the busy season. Fifty-three per cent of those in large department stores earn less than $8 a week, while of a total of 104,000 wage earners investigated, one eighth receive less than $5 and one-third less than $7 a week. In the paper box factories women make only $6 a week.

As a general proposition this help receives all it earns. In the cheaper grades the workers are in an experimental station seeking to learn so they may be valuable. A large percentage for a time are practically worthless. Those who remain long at the low wage have made no progress. The supply of competent help is seldom filled and the wage for such help is sufficient for one's support instead of the minimum wage as the remedy, it would be better to start a school of efficiency, to instruct the beginners and the dull that they might become of more value to employers and to themselves. Before an investigation of wages is made there should be an examination as to competency. Seldom is the competent man or woman unemployed or underpaid.—Watertown Standard.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

The Modern Chamber of Commerce

The modern Chamber of Commerce is an organization of wide interests and broad scope. The old idea of "factory grabbing" has been surplanted by the newer idea of "enlightened selfishness." The Chamber of Commerce is still primarily a commercial association, but it works in the civic field as well. The effort to get a bigger city now results in attaining a better city. The two go hand in hand—commercial advancement and civic improvement walk side by side in the march of the modern city.

It is hardly necessary to illustrate this point. The manufacturer is better served by healthy, happy labor. The healthy happy man has a greater earning power. The merchant can sell more and better goods to the man with more earning power. The same factors, though often they seem distinctly connected, interact upon all of our people.

The modern Chamber of Commerce is therefore an important organization, one whose activities affect the bank president and the factory hand, the public service official and the housewife. There is no citizen, man, woman or child, who will not benefit by the work of the Chamber of Commerce, and everyone can find in its work a field for their own special talents. No one can say "The Chamber of Commerce does not interest me", for the Chamber of Commerce is an organization "for the city, of the city, and by the city." The measure of its usefulness will be largely the measure of the support Fulton gives to it.—Bill Haynes.

Reply to Assemblyman Hinman

Editor Fulton Evening Times.

Sir:—In reply to an item in your issue of March 2, in which Harold J. Hinman, Majority Leader of the New York Assembly, attacked the Thorn Bill, permit me to say that lawyers are taught, among their first lessons, that mere hearsay testimony is worthless. Nevertheless, Mr. Hinman has accepted this brand of testimony as reliable and with this as his basis, has used his important public office to attack and seriously misrepresent the religious teachings and practices of a large body of the most respected, useful and law-abiding citizens in the commonwealth.

It should be evident to all that if Christian Scientists denied the existence of disease in the sense that Mr. Hinman uses the expression, the ranks of the Christian Scientists would not only be soon decimated, but the law would long ago have stepped in to save the Christian Scientists from themselves.

Not many years ago some figures were printed in the New York World which showed that in one year the number of deaths of children by diphtheria in New York city under medical treatment was 1,715 as against ten deaths by the same cause in the entire United States during the past thirteen years under Christian Science treatment.

At that time the official report of the New York Board of Health showed that a total of 27,111 children fifteen years or younger died under medical treatment, as against 32 shown by the World's figures to have died in the entire United States during the past thirteen years under Christian Science treatment.

I have before me a statement made by Dr. Earnest Lederle, while he was President of the Board of Health of New York city. He said, "Since I have been at the head of the health department I have received no proof of any violation of the rules and regulations of the Sanitary Code by a Christian Scientist. I know they are reporting cases of contagion, as required by law, and are taking the necessary sanitary precautions of proper isolation and disinfection. Violations are quickly and promptly prosecuted but I have yet to find an instance where the lawbreaker was a member of the Christian Science Church." As a matter of fact, it can be proved that no evidence has ever been offered to show that any epidemic of disease, anywhere in the United States, at any time, was ever traced to the negligence, or ignorance, or carelessness of a Christian Science practitioner.

Let it not be overlooked that although hundreds of thousands of people depend wholly upon Christian Science for their health and happiness, the best our critics were able to do after searching the entire United States was to find a total of only 32 deaths of children under this method of treatment. Furthermore, it must be admitted that Christian Science children are generally well and happy.

Christian Scientists do not pretend to be medical diagnosticians; nevertheless, their method of treatment is so effective that the number of deaths from all causes under Christian Science is almost negligible. Incidentally, however, I would call Mr. Hinman's attention to the recent statement of authorities of both the Massachusetts General and Bellevue hospitals, in which they admitted that nearly fifty per cent. of their diagnoses were wrong. It is quite evident that this kind of knowledge does not save from the dire effects of knowledge.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S. Ross.

New York, Mar. 10. C. S. Committee on Publication, N.Y.

French Liner La Touraine Has Had Many Thrills on Her Trips Across Ocean



Photo by American Press Association.

LA TOURAINE.

LA TOURAINE, the first twin screw steamship of the French line, which was afire on her last trip from New York to Havre, has often been called "the gunboat of the French mail fleet." She was built in the company's yards at Penhoult, and no other twin screw ship was constructed so slowly and carefully. She was completed two years after the keel was laid in 1889.

She is 540 feet long, 57 feet in width and 38 feet deep and registered when built 11,675 tons. On her maiden trip she broke all records for speed from Havre to New York. She has two masts, which can be rigged schooner style, and there are five decks. She can carry more than 1,000 passengers.

When she was built everything was put into her that would make a ship fast, and her appointments were luxurious, even in the light of the magnificent ships built in more recent years. She has seventeen cabins de luxe and thirty-six special rooms. An odd feature of La Touraine is the naming instead of numbering of the passageways on which the cabins open. That on the starboard side is the Rue de New York and on the port side Rue de Paris.

She has been practically rebuilt, in some parts a time or two, since starting in commission and was at one time called the most beautiful ship coming to New York.

La Touraine has had her share of trouble, which pretty well ran the gamut of ocean perils. She has barely missed icebergs and derelicts and in January, 1908, caught fire at her dock in Havre, much of her decks and her saloons being ruined. She was out of commission a year.

In 1898 it was reported she and the Lucania came within 600 feet of collision in midocean in a fog. In 1897 she lost her propeller and had to be towed into Havre. In 1899 she came near hitting the water logged and abandoned British bark Siddartha while speeding toward New York. In March of last year she was partly disabled by broken machinery at sea and arrived in New York about five days late with 550 passengers.

La Touraine has much good rescue work to her credit. It was her captain who warned the ill fated Titanic of the presence of icebergs in its course.

She did splendid work in rescuing passengers from the Uranium liner Volturno, which burned at sea Oct. 9, 1913, with a loss of 132 lives. Of the 521 passengers saved La Touraine took off forty-two.

Captain Charles Caussen, Second Captain Rousselet, Lieutenants Isenic, La Baron and Royer and Mate Contre were awarded gold medals for their services, and twenty-seven others of the officers and crew were given medals of the second class.

La Touraine was among the first ships to reach New York with refugees after the outbreak of the European war and since then has carried thousands of reservists to France from New York. She was one of the first ships to start to the aid of the Belgian relief ship Camino, disabled 300 miles off Halifax last January.

SWALLOWED HER PEARL.

Doctor Sees His Wife Eat Up $100 Gem and Spoil His Joke.

The wife of a well known New York physician has had an ambition. She has cut out every clipping she can find telling of persons finding beautiful pearls in raw oysters served at restaurants and hotels, and whenever she has dined out she has apologized for ordering oysters on the ground that it was worth giving a forty cent order on the chance of finding a $100 pearl.

The husband finally had a splendid idea. He was dining with her at a well known hotel, and he slipped round to the hotel in the afternoon. A waiter received a liberal tip and a pretty, lustrous pearl, with the order to put it in one of the oysters he would serve. The dish was served, the lady spoke as usual of her hopes and swallowed the bivalve. The doctor watched with eager gaze, but nothing happened.

A very much exasperated physician told a friend about it in the lobby of the hotel half an hour later.

"Confound it all," he exclaimed, "that was the first time in her life that she failed to chew the oyster! Do you think I had better tell her?"

TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS.

Bills Pending In Thirty-two Legislatures Deal With Regulation.

The National Association For the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a review of recent legislation dealing with tuberculosis reported that bills on the subject are now being considered in thirty-two state legislatures. In six states—Alabama, Arizona, California, Iowa, Tennessee and Washington—bills call for the reporting and registration of all living cases of tuberculosis. Alabama, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia are working for laws which will require that consumptives who refuse to observe sanitary regulations and are a menace to others may be removed and detained in hospitals.

In Alabama, Arizona, California, Illinois, Maine and Missouri legislation permitting the establishment of county or local hospitals for tuberculosis are being discussed, and in California, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Missouri and New Hampshire state subsidies of $3 to $5 per week per patient are being asked for such institutions.

Run Handcar 106 Miles.

Six men rode a handcar on the Ohio River and Western railroad from Summerfield, O., to Zanesville, O., and return, a distance of 106 miles, to get tetanus serum. A Summerfield woman had lockjaw, and her condition was so serious that the antitoxin was needed immediately. The round trip was made in eight hours.

Sought Sleep, Found Death.

After being told that the smell of hay would cure insomnia C. Bruso of East Chicago, Ind., slept in a barn and was found dead with his head buried in the hay. He had been suffocated.

NAVAL STRENGTH AND LOSSES OF THE WARRING NATIONS.

Following table shows the strength of the navies of the warring nations before the war and the loss as reported for the world conflict up to March 6.

	Before war	Losses	Present strength
GREAT BRITAIN.			
Super-Dreadnoughts	16	1	15
Dreadnoughts	16	0	16
Pre-Dreadnoughts	40	2	38
Cruisers	127	16	111
Gunboats	41	3	38
Destroyers	350	3	347
Torpedo boats	70	0	70
Submarines	84	2	82
FRANCE.			
Dreadnoughts	7	0	7
Pre-Dreadnoughts	21	0	21
Cruisers	30	0	30
Gunboats	7	0	7
Destroyers	87	1	86
Torpedo boats	153	0	153
Submarines	38	0	38
RUSSIA.			
Dreadnoughts	4	0	4
Pre-Dreadnoughts	12	0	12
Cruisers	23	4	19
Gunboats	5	1	4
Destroyers	142	0	142
Torpedo boats	25	1	24
Submarines	43	0	43
GERMANY.			
Dreadnoughts	21	1	20
Pre-Dreadnoughts	27	0	27
Cruisers	45	*18	27
Gunboats	7	1	6
Destroyers	153	9	144
Torpedo boats	47	5	42
Submarines	29	8	21
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Dreadnoughts	4	0	4
Pre-Dreadnoughts	13	1	11
Cruisers	10	4	6
Gunboats	7	0	7
Destroyers	19	0	19
Torpedo boats	35	2	33
Submarines	14	1	13
TURKEY.			
Dreadnoughts	2	0	2
Pre-Dreadnoughts	3	1	2
Cruisers	3	0	3
Gunboats	17	0	17
Destroyers	3	0	3
Torpedo boats	16	0	16

Figures for Germany and Turkey include German Dreadnought Goeben and cruiser Breslau, entered into Turkish waters and bought by that country.

*Including Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, auxiliary cruiser, and Koenigin Luise, mine layer, converted merchantmen.

TWINS APPENDICITIS VICTIMS

Both Go on Operating Table at Same Hour, and Both Doing Well.

Twins, inseparable through their sixteen years of life, with everything in common; Archie Waddell and his brother John, sons of the Rev. J. M. Waddell, pastor of the Bellevue Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh, both underwent successful operations for appendicitis in the Sub[illegible]ospital the same day. The c[illegible] of both boys is reported as ve[illegible]favorable.

The twins are juniors in the Bellevue High school and have kept in the same classes since they entered the primary sch[illegible] Not only have they remained inseparable since birth, but they have b[illegible]e in athletics and other lines of sport.

POETRY PAYS IN ARMY.

Humorous Plea For Good Things to Eat Brings an Avalanche.

German newspapers are making very merry over a Sergeant Max Schwerdtfeger (literally translated, sword wielder), who some time ago wrote a poetical protest to the Frankfurter Zeitung from the field, begging the folk at home not to send unpractical gifts—smoking jackets of velvet, silk vests and the like—to the front, but to send instead things to eat, especially delicacies. The letter was written in the beginning of January.

Schwerdtfeger's poem was widely reprinted in German newspapers. It has now borne fruit.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of Feb. 6 announced that up to Jan. 30 the poetical sergeant had received no less than 1,027 packages, together with personal letters in every case, and in 800 cases the letters were in verse. On the kaiser's birthday Schwerdtfeger's avalanche was especially heavy, and he was obliged to distribute not less than five sacks full of food to some 1,200 of his comrades in the battalion. The Frankfurter Zeitung, which started all the trouble, therefore begins to fear that Sergeant Max may be rendered altogether incapable of living up to his heroic patronymic, and it concludes its account with this plea:

"So please, please, please, nothing more to Herr Schwerdtfeger. He is not a delicatessen hunter. Send no more to Flanders, but to others at the front!"

FIRE IN MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Civil War Relics Lost by Flames in Lowell, Mass.

Fire in the memorial building, adjoining the city hall, Lowell, Mass., caused a property loss of $200,000 and destroyed some civil war relics that money could not replace. These included the flag carried by the Sixth Massachusetts regiment when it was attacked by a mob in Baltimore April 19, 1861, and the uniforms of Ladd and Whitney, two members of the regiment, who were killed during the rioting.

The memorial building was a three story granite structure, erected in 1892 at a cost of $300,000. The public library, containing 100,000 volumes, was on the first floor, and the upper part was given over to the use of the Grand Army posts and the Spanish war veterans. The flames did not reach the library, but heavy damage was caused by water.

One Cotton Bale a Shot.

"Well," said a New York cotton broker, "the battle of the Dardanelles ought to furnish a strong bull argument. Every time the Queen Elizabeth fires one of her fifteen inch guns she uses up a bale of cotton—that is, so much cotton went to the making of the smokeless powder for that one charge. And as long as the war lasts the [illegible] spent on cotton for the manufacture of smokeless powder will probably average not less than $100,000 a month."

"TWIN BEDS"

The charm of "Twin Beds" lies in its naturalness, witty dialogue, marvelous slang, clean theme, and hilarious situations, which follow each other with the rapidity of a Maxim-Nordfelt in action.

The story is one familiar to those of us who have lived in an apartment house.

Harry Hawkins and his wife, Blanche, who has a mania for making new acquaintances, live in an apartment house. Directly above them are quartered Signor Monti and his wife. Monti is smitten with pretty Mrs. Hawkins.

Underneath the Hawkins dwells Andrew Larkin, who is to be married the day following the opening of the farce, to Amanda Davis, who is jealous of Mrs. Hawkins. The piece opens with a little party the Hawkins manage given in honor of the tenth wedding anniversary of the Montis.

Hawkins, who wishes to enjoy a comfortable chair, pipe and the evening paper after a day at the office, is not pleased at this attention to the singer, and has a spat with his wife about it.

Signora Monti, who is acquiring a thirst, comes into the room in search of refreshment, and has a heart to heart talk with Hawkins about her husband's admiration for members of the fair sex. She discusses "the symptoms," among which is his desire to sing a great aria, which has made him famous.

The hostess and Signor Monti enter, the latter protesting that he must sing the aria from "Il pagliacci." Hawkins and Signora Monti exchange glances of comprehension, and when Monti starts to compliment Hawkins, there is trouble in the air.

When the guests depart, Hawkins tells his wife that they are going to move; the landlord has fritten saying a new apartment building of his is completed and that he is in quest of desirable tenants.

The second act shows Hawkins and his wife in their new home. A pretty love scene is interrupted by a voice in the apartment above singing the aria Monti has made famous. Hawkins phones to the office and learns that "Silas Jones and his wife" have the apartment over them. When he asks "Is Signor Monti there?" he is told that they know no such persons, and departs for his club to participate in the giving of a loving cup.

Monti—who is "Silas Jones"—eludes his wife and returns at four in the morning, mistakes the Hawkins' floor for his own, enter their apartment, and seeing the twin beds, one vacant, thinks he is home, and proceeds to retire.

It would be unfair to tell the denoucment. Selwyn & Company have selected a strong cast to present "Twin Beds" out of New York. It will have its first local appearance at The Quirk Theatre on Monday, Mar. 15. The engagement is for matinee and night.

A PLAY WITH MUSIC

A musical offering will be ushered in at The Quirk Friday night, March 12, when Klaw & Erlanger's original production of "The Little Cafe," a play with music by C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Caryll, will be presented at that house. The piece is one of three musical comedies which McLellan and Caryll have provided for the American stage. The first of these was "The Pink Lady," followed by "Oh, Oh, Delphine." "The Little Cafe" is founded upon Tristan Bernard's farce, "Le Petit Cafe." The original production and cast of over 70 people of the New York season will be seen here. The company includes: John C. Young, Harry Depp, Joseph Monahan, Colin Campbell, Maurice Cass, Maxfield Moree, R. H. Woodley, Albert Stuart, William Doyle, Roy Hoyer, F. Stanton Heck, Marjorie Gateson, Blanche Morrison, Edna Munsey, Bessie Stewart, Marie and Irene Cattell, Grace Weeks, Irene Medora, Helen Larkins and Margaret Anderson.

HOT LINERS

Eddie McGoorty has begun training in Chicago for his match with Young Ahearn in New York on Mar. 29. McGoorty fights Buck Crouse in Pittsburgh March 17.

* * *

Australian boxing experts believe they have discvered a good hope in Ben Doyle, who weighs 196 pounds. The other day at Sydney he stopped Fred Storbecw, the South African champion.

* * *

Ohio will not have a State Boxing Commission. A revised roll call in the House yesterday showed the Neidling bill to establish such a commission failed to pass. The vote was 61 to 51. Sixty-two votes were needed to pass the measure.

* * *

Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, was yesterday ordered by his physician at Cadillac, Mich., not to engage in a boxing match during the next six months. Wolgast's weak right arm was examined through an X-ray. The physician said the bones were intact, but the arm was weak because Wolgast had not allowed the old fracture to thoroughly heal.

* * *

Jack Britton and Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn lightweight, have been matched to meet in the main go of ten rounds at the next show of the Irving A. C. of Brooklyn on Saturday night, Frerd Bonner, matchmaker of the club, has been trying for ten days to sign up this pair, and it was not until he made Britton a good offer that the bout was clinched.

* * *

Nate Lewis, mangger of Charley White, the Chicago lightweigh, has been authorized by the Denver (Col.) A. C. to offer Harry Pollock a guarantee of $12,500, with a privilege of 40 per cent of the gate receipts, for a 20 round battle between White and Freddie Welsh to be fought on the afternoon of July 4.

* * *

Young (Jake) Ahearn, middleweight champion of Europe, and Jimmy Clabby have been matched to meet in the star bout at Jack McGuigan's National A. C. in Philadelphia on the night of March 17. McGuigan endeavored to get Mike Gibbons to meet Ahearn, but the St. Paul boxer demanded $1,500 to step six rounds with Jake.

* * *

Carl Morris, the Oklahoma heavyweight whoh as ben fighting with great success in the West, has arrived in New Yorrk from Pittsburgh, where he boxed Tom McMahon, a ix round bout on Monday night. Carl says he has been offered bouts at Baltimore, Boston and several other cities.

BICYCLES, TIRES, REPAIRING
At BOGUE'S, First St.
THE HOME OF THE VICTROLA

ADVERTISING SENSE

The proprietor of a large store in London says:

¶ "When war broke out our firm ceased advertising and the employes went on short time. Noting that our competitors were also not advertising, two months before Christ mas our firm launched out once more. Orders rolled in, the staff were put on overtime and the last two months of 1914 were record ones for business."

Those You Know

Mrs. Harry Nichols entertained the West Side S. S. and E. club Wednesday afternoon at her home in West 2d st.

* * *

Mrs. Eastman of Ganesvoort st., is spending a short time at Red Creek.

* * *

Miss Mabel Grant has been the guest of Fulton friends for a few days.

* * *

Leon Howard of this city has been the guest of his parents at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Guilford Mace of Syracuse has been calling on old friends and visiting his parents.

* * *

Amos Wolever and family attended the fiftieth wedding anniversary of Mrs. Wolever's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Foster, at Volney Tuesday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Snyder of Gilbert's Mill were visitors of Mrs. Albert Morgan, Wednesday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howard are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

* * *

Mrs. D. B. Northrop was the gue of Mrs. Henry Henderson Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Clare Case entertained the West Side S. S. and E. club at her home in Phillips st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wilson have been entertaining relatives from Constableville for a few days at their home in 3d st.

* * *

Edward Pammiter has been the recent guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

John Vant is seriously ill at the home of Mrs. Albert Morgan.

* * *

Elias Perry of Pennellville visited his cousin, Mrs. Thomas Martin, Wednesday.

* * *

Ross Wolever of Colgate, spent Wednesday at his home here.

* * *

Mrs. Luretia Brown still continues seriously ill.

* * *

The Oswego Falls Grange will serve supper at their rooms tomorrow evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Drummond of Oswego were the recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart of Utica st. Miss Eva Rudell Mrs. Frederick Succerville and Mrs. William Ellis were guests also.

* * *

Mrs. H. E. Lawrence of Utica st., who has been ill, is recovering.



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AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE

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SATURDAY SPECIALS

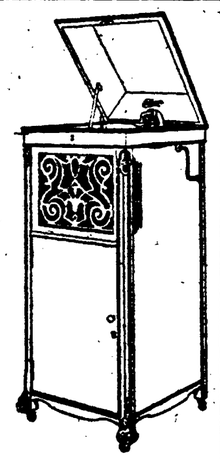
Whole Pork Loin	12½c	Lamb Stew	8c to 14c
Whole Fresh Shoulder	11½c	Whole Skinback Ham	14½c
Pork Steak and Chops,	13c-14c	Sliced Ham	19c
Whole Fresh Ham	14½c	Whole Strips Bacon	18c
Fresh Pig Liver	7c; 4 for 25c	California Hams	10½c
Shoulder Steak	15c	Pure Lard	12½c
Round Steak	18c	Compound	10c; 11 lbs $1
Porterhouse and Sioloin	20c	3 cans Peas, Corn or Tomatoes	25c
Beef Stews	8c to 14c		

Taylor & Wilcox Markets

AN EDISON

Diamond Disc is *Right* for the Lovers of Music, as it reproduces that *Perfect Tone*

DEMONSTRATIONS DAILY



WM. C. MORGAN
Agent
QUIRK THEATRE BUILDING

Justice and Liberty Spelled "Mud"

Editor Evening Times:

Two girls are arrested and convicted for running a disorderly house and sent to jail. This is paraded as "slick" work.

What of the male lepers who were necessary to complete this crime? Are they arrested too? Oh no, they parade our streets looking for the next victims.

Oh Justice! Surely thy name is Liberty, spelled "Mud"!

Kill the woman, but spare the man!

JUSTICE.

STORES MAKE MANY CHANGES

Attractive Fronts and Modern Facilities Will Be the Marked Features in the Changes

Improvement in the business section of the city is the order of the day. Rosenbloom & Co. is progressing rapidly in the building of a new front. An opening for a large display window has been cut in the wall facing the driveway to the livery barns.

The Mehegan Bros., are completing the roomy storeroom which will occupy the space beneath the walk in front of their shop in 1st st.

Kellar and Wilson are making extensive repairs to their store in Cayuga st. New floor, front and changes in shelves, counters, etc., will make the store a model one.

Stranahan and Love are rapidly nearing the completion of the big changes made in their new quarters in 1st st. An attractive modern front, with hardwood flooring, attractive woodwork and other features will result in a most modern shoe shop.

The McKinstry Clothing store will occupy about April 1 the store now occupied by the Rosenbloom Co. Remodeling and redecorating will also be done here, and the shop will be too a credit to the city.

The lower floor of the old post office building will be occupied by Young and Hill, undertakers. The owners of the building, M. F. and L. F. Cornell, and editors of The Patriot will occupy the second floor.

The merchants making the effort to keep abreast of the times are deserving of public appreciation. No one thing can give so substantial an appearance to a city as up-to-date attractive shops. This in itself should be an inducement for people to buy at home.

TUG SWUNG IN MIDAIR

This morning when passing over the lower bridge people of Fulton were presented with a novel sight. In the big lock to the north H. P. Burgard, contractor, had the tug boat, John O'Melia, swing clear out of the water on wire cables fastened to bitts on each side of the lock. W. C. Fisher, superintendent for the contractor, figured out this novel plan of docking. The five cables which seem to be about one and one-quarter inches in diameter, appear almost too light to hold such a bulk.

The big tug hung clear of the water while the men were at work under the bottom which will be thoroughly cleaned, caulked and painted. H. P. Burgard expects to commence his final dredging work on April 1st.

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

CONFERENCE TO MEET IN OSWEGO

Pastor of Trinity Church Announces Plans for Next Month's Meeting

Oswego, March 12.—The Rev. W. H. English, pastor of Trinity church, is preparing for the Northern New York Conference which is to meet in this city April 7 to 12 inclusive.

Bishop J. W. Hamilton of Boston who will preside, will on Thursday evening, April 8, deliver his celebrated lecture, "Some People of Quality Whom I Know in Boston," and on the following afternoon at 3 o'clock ordination of candidates for the ministry will occur, followed by the consecration of a deaconess. At a memorial service preceding the ordination and consecration, the Rev. E. B. Topping, D. D., of Utica, formerly a pastor of Trinity church here, will deliver the sermon.

The program will be printed in the form of a booklet of 60 pages exclusive of covers, and the dimensions of the pages will be 5¾x7½ inches. This will be the most complete of the booklets ever issued in any city ni this section of the State in connection with the holding of a Methodist conference. It will contain, among other views, cuts of the two Methodist churches in this city and their pastors and of the four district superintendents in the conference, besides historical sketches of the city and f local Methodism and will be a valuable souvenir. It will contain the names of all the nearly 300 clergymen from the four districts of the conference, who will be here at the gathering, and will also give the address where they are to be bileted.

The program is not yet complete but full announcements will soon be made.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Oswego, March 12.—The deed transferring title in the telephone building in West Second st., from the New York Telephone Company, to the Dime Building & Loan Association, was filed yesterday. The stamps indicate the consideration as $8,000.

Edna Dolan has sold First ward property to George W. Buskey for $115.

Peter Bachan of Rochester has sold property in the village of Altmar to Dora E. Jennings of Rochester. Terms private.

Carmel Carfagno has sold property in Constantia to Salvatore Spina for $2,000.

TRUSTEES RE-ELECTED

At the annual meeting of the church and congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal church held last evening, Robert E. Phillips and M. V. Connell were elected trustees for three years to succeed themselves, Mr. Phillips receiving 35 votes and Mr. Connell receiving 38 votes.

BAPTISTS HOLD YEARLY MEETING

Gratifying Reports Were Read and New Officers Elected at Largest Meeting Ever Held in City

One of the largest attended annual meetings of the First Baptist church in its history was held yesterday in the new edifice. Beginning at 3:30 p.m., with devotional exercises by the pastor, Rev. M. G. Buck and his assistant, Rev. Wayland Bassett. Following this the reports of the different societies and organizations of the church, all of which showed increased membership and activities. Especially the Bible school and missionary societies. After the reports the roll of members was called and a large majority responded to their names either by testimony or verse of Scripture, the out of town members sending messages of greeting.

After the roll call an adjournment was taken for supper, served in the spacious diningroom in the lower chapel by the Ladies' Aid Society of the church, of which Mrs. John Wilson is president. The evening meeting was called to order at 7:30 by the pastor, deacons Dockstater and Streeter offering prayer. Edward Hart was elected delegate to the Northern Baptist Convention which will be held in Los Angeles in May. Mr. Hart is in Passedena at the present time.

The election of officers for the year took place when the following were elected:

Church clerk, Clara G. Wilson; treasure of benevolence, C. W. Streeter; superintendent of S. S., Edward O. Hart; assistant superintendents, F. B. Trask, Chas. Whitmore; secretary and treasurer S. S., Lena Gardner; muic committee, E. E. Hart; chairman usher committee, Frank Cordonniere; deacons, C. W. Streeter, 3 years; M. C. Freeman, 3 years; deaconess, Mrs. Martha Bailey, 3 years; benevolence committee, C. W. Streeter, chairman; Mrs. J. A. Kempston, John Morton, Hannah Jones, Ada M. Wright, Harold J. Shafer.

After the election Rev. James Coote, pastor of the Baptist church of Baldwinsville, delivered the address of the evening, his subject being "A Peculiar People."

The reports show that the church is not standing still but that a large number have united with the church during the past year. Last Sunday the pastor gave the hand of fellowship to a company of people who competely filled the space between the pulpit and first row of pews. More candidates were received at the meeting last evening. There are some 20 candidates awaiting Baptism.

The church has taken the name of "The Church of Cordial Welcome" and is living up to it.

The treasurer of the building fund showed a remarkable report in this year of financial depression. Starting January 1, 1914, with only $2200 a building costing $25,000 was completed with every cent of indebtedness taken care of either by cash or pledges, with all the current expenses of the church met, no indebtedness and the missionary budget taken care of and with the large number of accessions to the church this has been the most wonderful year in the history.

The pastor, besides conducting the work in Fulton, is assisting several other churches in their plans for new churches and financing them.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1893 BY HORATIO A. ALLEN
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FINE GROCERIES

IT IS TIME TO SELECT YOUR SEEDS
For Farm, Field or Garden and Our Stock Is Most Complete
CALL AND EXAMINE IT BEFORE YOU BUY
We also have many Bargains in First Class Groceries to show you
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YOU GET BOTH HERE AND BEST QUALITY

Takes less to go 'round, if you buy at the

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY

Best Minnesota Flour	
¼ sack	$2.00
⅛ sack	$1.00
Crisco	23c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c
Compound	11c
Bean Pork	12c
Bacon	18c
Ciscoes	6c
Sh. Wheat	11c
Cr. Wheat	12c
Post Toasties	3 pkgs. 20c
Maple Corn Flake,	3 pkgs. 20c
10c Marcro Corn Flake	5c

LOOK! A $1.00 OFFER

4 lbs. Granulated Sugar	26c
1 50c Baking Powedr	50c
½ lb. 50c Tea	25c
6 5c boxes Matches	30c
1 lb. Coffee	30c
Total,	$1.61

All for One Dollar.
Only one order to a customer.

8 lbs. Granulated Sugar....50c
With a 50c order Saturday only.

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY
PHONE 464 210 CAYUGA STREET

THE QUIRK **FRIDAY, MARCH 12th, at 8 p. m. Sharp**

NOTE:—ON ACCOUNT OF THE MASSIVENESS OF THIS GIGANTIC PRODUCTION THE CURTAIN WILL RISE PROMPTLY

KLAW & ERLANGER'S
ORIGINAL MAMMOTH NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
NEW YORK PRODUCTION

The Biggest of All Musical Comedies on the Road

TWO CARLOADS OF SCENERY



With
JOHN E. YOUNG
and a Cast and Chorus of **SEVENTY PEOPLE**
also an **AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA**

Most Refreshing for the Tired Business Man

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2

Seat Sale Wednesday, 10 a. m.

THE FORCES THAT WIN BILLY SUNDAY

A recent Sunday sermon was on "The Forces That Win." He said: I feel that I am talking to the future through you as a long-distance telephone.

At the time of President McKinley's funeral procession this country for five minutes stopped all work. The railroads, every factory, the machinery of this land stood still; the banker stopped counting his money; the merchant quit measuring the commodities and left them unmeasured, the farmer stopped his plow in the furrow, every student closed his book for five minutes, and with uncovered heads we all attempted to pay a mark of respect and tribute to the man who had tried to make this a better nation, and happier men and women and children.

I am glad we did that, thus showing to the people that we did not forget to place a high value on character although we seem at times to be commercially dazed and drunk. We stood still long enough to testify to the world that it matters not what political party a man belongs, if he tries to make this a better nation and make better homes.

I am glad there are a great many periods in our lives when we laugh, and I can recall a good many in my life that I wish I could forget.

700 Years of Service Given McKinley

Seventy-five million people in the United States each giving five minutes, would make over 700 years of service rendered McKinley. I am glad we did it. I am glad there is a Fourth of July when we uncoil our enthusiasm and testify to the world that we realize at what cost we laid the foundation of the greatest nation God's eyes ever rested upon.

I am glad there is an Easter to recall him that burst through the bonds of death; I am glad we have Christmas to recall him that was born amidst the malodorous, unwashed beasts in the manager to save us, if we are men and women enough to accept him.

I am glad there is a Labor day to pay tribute to the man with the dinner bucket and calloused hand. I am glad we have a Thanksgiving day, when we all journey back home and eat turkey and cranberry sauce and mince pie. As a nation, we can raise enough to feed the world.

I read the other day of a man who was shipwrecked on an island where everybody and everything was small. The men and women were only six inches high and the children were proportionately small in size. He was the biggest thing they had ever seen, and he created a sensation among them. He was requested when he went out to have a stroll to notify the police, so that when he walked along the streets they could have a brass band ahead of him so that he wouldn't stop a funeral procession or step on a labor parade; he was requested not to swing his arms, so that he wouldn't knock down a church steeple, and so he created a sensation.

The Smallness of Man

He went to sea again and was wrecked the second time. This time he was on an island where everything and everybody were large. Men and women were 60 feet high and the kids proportionate. He was the smallest thing they had ever seen, and he created a sensation by contrast. He saw a giant, but the giant took a couple of steps and got him and put him in his pocket and carried him home and dumpled him in the lap of his 9-year-old daughter and said: "Sissie, there's a plaything for you." She had a cage made and put him in it.

When she went out calling she took him along for a doll, as a plaything. I tried to imagine myself on the island as a big man, as he was. How chesty I became. I went strutting along as I picked my way along the street none so big as I. I felt like Alexander the Great when there were no more worlds to conquer. And when I tried to imagine myself on the island as a little man, how small, how shriveled up, how dried up I became. So we are big or little, not owing to our avoirdupois, but where we are.

Listen, you boys, when you go into the world it takes something more than being a studen to make a successful man. But **a student is a thousand times bigger than the God-forsaken mutt of a corner loafer who hangs about the barroom drinking all he can and sneering at religion. The girl student is a bigger woman than the girl who spends all her time seeking after pleasures.**

It is like a girl, when she is about 17 years of age, and her mother introduces her to some young man. She says: "Mamma, mamma, who is he?" When she becomes 24, and her mother introduces her to some young man, she says: "Mamma, mamma, what is he?" But when she is 35, she says: "Mamma, mamma, for God's sake, where is he?"

Your Size Depends on Where You Are

You know Squire Jones is Squire where he lives because everybody in town helps to magnify Squire Jones But bring Squire Jones to Broad and Chestnut streets and let him rub eldows with the crowd and be jostled about. Let him throw back his head and look up at the buildings to count the stories. You know what happens. He is just a unit in the crowd. But at home he's some pumpkin.

It is like the grasshopper. He sat on a sunflower, and he swelled up with pride, and he said, "I am the biggest thing that ever happened, and when I strike the ground it will tremble as from an earthquake." And he leaped to the ground, right in front of a big turkey gobbler. The earth did not tremble, but along came a big fat hen, and she said to the turkey gobbler: "Did you see a fat-legged grasshopper pass along this way?" And as the turkey gobbler gulped, he said: "He didn't pass; he stopped."

As the grasshopper tried to adjust himself in the craw of the gobbler to a more comfortable position, he said: "How little and dried up and useless I am in here. How big was I out there, or how big I thought I was." You are big or little, not according to avoirdupois, but according to where you are.

Schoolboy Bigger Than Loafer

How many opportunities to develop yourselves physically and morally and to make good you pass up because you are too lazy to do anything except make yourself fit to be one of the crowd.

Now, young folk, I want to tell you something in the hope that I can induce you to write your lives in italics.

I hold that the **boy who goes to school is bigger than the young lobster that loafs in the streets, smokes cigarettes, goes into the back door of grog shops and tries to drink the whole bunch under the table.** It is bigger to pray than it is to blaspheme; it is bigger to pray than it is to be that little scoundrel that walks the streets blaspheming and sneering at religion. It is bigger to sit in church than it is to line up with the bunch at some bar with a French plate glass in front.

We have the greatest nation in the universe, and the greatest opportunities to become something in all the world, and **if you can't become something, you are a mutt, a mollycoddle, excess baggage, and nothing but a mere cipher.**

This element in us; this hope for something better is nature clearing the ground. That is why the young man goes west. He is tired of being a molehill and wants to be a mountain.

Not to grow up, not to get bigger is to bring on yourself the contempt of those who do grow.

Don't Borrow Trouble

You can tell a young man's size by what is overcoming. **Those who borrow trouble never get a chance to pay it back.** Remember that. It is not necessary to be in a great place to be great. Gettysburg was only a blot on the map until they fought their battle there. Little Bedford's little jail was unknown until John Bunyan wrote "Pilgrim's Progress"—the place was great because the work was great.

I can tell a man's size by what he is doing. I know the size of the man who stole an umbrella the same as if I measured him for a suit of clothes.

I know the size of the young buck that goes out and hits the booze and rolls into the house at 4 a. m., the fellow that goes around with a cigarette hanging from his lower lip. I know the size of the sissy young girl that eats fudge, bangs her hair and plays bridge whist all day.

Show your grit. Show the George Washington in you; it was grit in Valley Forge, and crossing the icy waters of the Delaware; show the Abraham Lincoln in you which signs your declaration of independence and emancipation.

Look on the Bright Side

Listen to me: If I could just get you to look on the bright side and smile an hour a day during the six weeks these meetings last, when I would get through I would hardly know you, or your parents, either, like the street barker who stood on the street selling soap. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen, give me your attention; I got the finest brand of soap to offer for your consideration that was ever manufactured." An old former bought a cake of it and took a bath and his own dog bit him. Just remember, boys and girls, you can't have everything.

Somebody once said to me, "Say, Bill, I have had to battle my way through life and break out of sewers of poverty, squalor and want." So have I, boss; I've been through that school myself and I know what it is. You can't teach me anything along that line. I have taken a post-graduate course in that, but nobody ever lost out that had the determination to win.

Some fellow says he will never get married, but when he meets the right girl, when some girl crosses his path, he will fall so dead in love with her that his heart bone sticks out two inches abnormally; some girl with eyes like a raven, hair like the midnight, teeth like pearls behind lips of coral. And if some young fellow don't cut him out in six months he will be looking for a flat, and in less than a year he will be tacking down carpet and hanging pictures. When desire comes, he will build a tunnel through any mountain that impedes progress in this world.

You ask how am I going to get this. Well, you can ask a tack in a keg of nails how he feels. He would say, I am not going to continue to be a tack; I am going to become as big as the biggest spike in the keg. How can I become it?

By going with people bigger than yourself. Go to college, read good books. Growand develop and become something in this old world. **When a boy drinks, swears, blasphemes, sneers at religion it is simply because he is going with company that makes him do it or his lobster of a father swears in his hearing.**

A peasant boy went into the Louvre in Paris and looked upon a great painting and it incited the latent power in him and he became a world famous artist. **So if you want to become a robber, sit around and read "Dead-Shot Dick," "Deadwood Dick" and stuff like that. That would make a robber out of any boy.**

Wants to Jail Song Writers

Wish I could sentence fifty of the ponular writers of today to the penitentiary for the stuff they write. Of a gang in Chicago I knew of who read that stuff, four have hung for it and others are serving life sentences.

A girrl was once granted a wish by a genii, who told her to walk through a magic corn field and pluck the fullest and ripest ear of corn she could find, and her wish would be granted. The girl walked through rows of full eared corn, but hesitated to pluck one, hoping to find a better one further on. As she walked on the ears were less full grown, and finally she came to rows of nubbins. She scorned to pluck a nubbin and walked on. Soon she was up to her arms in weeds and had plucked no ear of corn.

So it is here, in Philadelphia. Some of you have walked on for fifty years, and you have nothing to show for it but a few straggling gray hairs, a ragged suit of clothes, a whiskey breath and a character murdered long ago. So you have got to have a definite aim in life.

If you find a man on top of the hills in this world's conflict, you can make up your mind he did not alight there; he had to climb. There are five things you need to make a ladder upon which to climb; first, blood; second, environment; third, sand; fourth, educatjon, and, above all, you need Christianity, if you want to be on the top of this heap.

IN SURROGATE'S COURT

Clark Landers Left $12,000 Estate, Except Favorite Horse, to Wife

The will of Clark Landers, late of Hastings, filed in Surrogate's Court yesterday disposes of an estate valued at $6,000 real and $6,000 personal. The estate, except for a horse called Dan Patch, and buggy which go to a son, is left to testator's widow, Mrs. Minnie Landers, who is also made executrix.

The will of Mrs. Margaret Smith, widow of former Mayor John K. Smith, who died in Oswego February 17, which was filed in Surrogate's Court late Thursday was made September 10, 1912. The residuary estate is bequeathed to the decendent's husband, John K. Smith, with the proviso that in case of his death before that of the testratrix the property is to go to her son, John Carroll Smith. The former mayor died in February, 1913. Carroll Smith is made executor without bonds. The bequests are $50 to St. Paul's church for masses, $50 to St. Paul's cemetery for perpetual carre and $50 to Mrs. Caroline Hutton of Buffalo, sister of Mr. Smith. William Grady and H. A. Jones were the witnesses. The value is given as more than $5,000 personal and $3,000 real.

BEARS GET SURPRISE

New York, March 12.—Bears were disappointed when stock today opened with prices virtually unchanged and speedily strengthened. They had confidently expected liquidation on publication of the news that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich had sunk an American vessel.

The market from first to last was exceedingly dull and closed with fractional net gains. The Mexican situation was, for the time being, dismissed as a market factor, and the prevailing view as to the American ship incident was that Germany would have to pay for the sunken vessel and its cargo, but that the incident would produce no serious international complication.

In the Chicago grain pit there was a sharp opening decline, succeeded by feverish changes.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—at once, typewriters, two smith-Premiers, one L. C. Smith, visible; factory erbuilt; excellent condition. Typewriters for rent; supplies. Sage, 365 Park. Phone 3304. 70

For Sale—2 nice little farms, right near city, corner 12th and Broadway. 5 acres, $1,400; 4 acres, $900. Hall & O'Connor. Phone 4529. 73

For Sale—Team horses, weight 2600; lumber wagon, heavy sleighs, harnesses, blankets, etc. Huggins Lumber Company, Fulton, N.Y. 72

To Rent—3 desirable stores in best business section of this city. Whitaker & Bogardus. 72

Rooms to Rent—Transient, or for light housekeeping. 205 Cayuga st. 74c

Household Furniture for sale. Kitchen range. 206 Utica st. 71c

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT
"THE LITTLE CAFE"
LARGEST SHOW EVER BROUGHT TO FULTON
See Other Adv.

SATURDAY—Great Feature Photo-Play
"PIERRE OF THE PLAINS"
IN FIVE REELS—CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30
PRICES: Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

MONDAY—The Laugh Festival
"TWIN BEDS"
See Other Adv.

FOR SALE!
234 Cayuga St.
DWELLING and BARN
Easy Terms of Payment
FRED'K G. SPENCER

BIKES, TIRES, SUPPLIES
Complete Stock
At BOGUE'S

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

Have Your Home Wired For Electricity
BEFORE APRIL 1st
And Receive an Electric Flatiron FREE
WIRING DONE AT COST
LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

Keep Up With the Times
and get your Meats where the Prices are Right, at the City Market. Best in the city.

Pork Chops	14c, 16c	Skinback Ham (Half or Whole)	15c
Pork Roasts	11½c, 14c		15c
Pork Steak	14c, 16c	Liver	8c
3 lbs. Hamburg	25c	California Hams	10c
3 lbs. Sausage	25c	Beef stew	8c, 14c
Bacon, Strip	17c	Beef Roasts	14c and up
Bacon, Slice	19c	Beef Steak	14c and up

H. C. DANN & SON
PHONE 42 11 SOUTH SECOND STREET

SPRING IS ON THE WAY
Men's and Ladies'
SPRING GARMENTS
made to order, all work done right here, under my personal supervision. My business has grown by satisfying people.
I. FOX, Home Tailor
CLEANING and PRESSING
193 First St. (over Bush & Smith's)

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
McDONALD'S
Saturday Specials
Women's and Misses'
SUITS, COATS, DRESSES and WAISTS

New Silk and Voile Waists 98c

Hundreds of new styles in dainty Jap Silk, Crepe de chene and Lace, Flower Chiffon and Embroidered Voiles, on sale tomorrow 98c

NEW SPRING COATS—Coverts, Black and White Checks, Plaids, and Plain Colors . . $4.98, $7.50 and $10.00

STUNNING NEW SPRING SUITS—The Latest New York Styles, direct from the best designers, Specially Priced at . . $12.50, $15, $19.75 and $25

BEAUTIFUL NEW DRESSES—for street and evening wear $4.98, $6.75, $9.98, $15

"The New York Shop"
Oneida Street, Fulton, N. Y.

WILL WRESTLE MOTT

Mexico, March 12.—"Tad" Jones of Mexico will meet "Strong Man" Mott of Fulton in a finish wrestling match at Williamstown tonight. The match will be at catch-as-catch-can style, best two falls in three. In a semi-final bout Kid Stewart of Mexico will meet Frankie Burns of Rochester.

Miss Osgood, 454 S. 1st st., is seriously ill.

Timothy Seed; 9999-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

DYE INVENTOR NOTED ATHLETE

Dr. Rittman Not the Pale Traditional Student.

HIS WIFE WAS A GREAT AID

Improved Processes For Making Smokeless Powder and Dyestuffs Will Render This Country Independent of Germany—Patents Will Be Turned Over to the American People.

Dr. Walter F. Rittman of the United States bureau of mines, whose improved processes for making gasoline, smokeless powder and dyestuffs are founded on some of the most revolutionary discoveries that ever originated in a government bureau, is only thirty-one years old. He got his Ph. D. from Columbia only seven months ago and went to work Ph. D.-ing before the ink on his license or the paint on his office door was dry. Some folks think that when you get a college sheepskin all you have to do is to look sheepish. But that isn't the Rittman idea.

Mrs. Rittman really ought to have gone in the first paragraph, but she begged for the background and this is the best that can be done. For she has worked side by side with her husband in the laboratory and has been an indispensable aid in helping to look up 3,000 separate articles bearing on his subjects. She has also acted as official translator from all languages, including Russian. The simple possession of a working knowledge of that language by anybody except a native is enough to make a whole family distinguished.

Dr. Rittman has been in Washington since the announcement of his great achievement. Nobody else will make any definite statement for him about the scientific aspects of the discovery. But a series of experimental questions fired off in the laboratories at Columbia drew out a few facts about the man and his work.

Scope of New Process.

According to the statement by Secretary Lane, the new process will render America independent of Germany in the production of dyes and smokeless powder.

"Were it not for this discovery," said Mr. Lane, "it is possible that in an emergency we might be compelled to rely largely on the greatly inferior explosives that were used in the time of our civil war, and this would spell national disaster."

Besides this, Dr. Rittman has found a method of increasing the supply of gasoline. Henceforward, in addition to dog fanciers, dramatists and campaign button manufacturers, several of the more common grades of business men, such as guards (national and subway), smiths (black and gold) and sauerkraut flavorers, will be able to run automobiles to San Francisco on their own gasoline.

To go back to the title page, Walter Frank Rittman was born in Sandusky, O., on Dec. 2, 1883. He got his first degree at Swarthmore college in 1908. He was a member of the famous football team that cleaned up everything in sight during that period. Walter Camp picked him for the ideal All American team. In other words, he was a born, predestined athlete, with incidental propensities for pausing in the serious business of sport to do a little thinking. He was intercollegiate wrestling champion too and a great swimmer on the side.

Practical Work In Shops.

But that didn't prevent him from spending three or four years in the shops around Cleveland. And he wasn't above serving as chemist of the United Gas Improvement company of Philadelphia. He was getting so old by this time that he felt life was too short to spend working for one company. So he hung out a shingle and let 'em all come and ask him. But he used to tell them what he thought of them.

Over in Germany, it may be recalled, the business man will plan his schedule for ten years ahead. Then he'll decide what he's likely to want, to begin to do about the beginning of the second decade, fit up a laboratory about twice as large as his factory and tell the chief chemist to take his time, with a year off for travel, hotel tips included. The American manufacturer turns over a converted hen coop to his chemist and says:

"Invent a new process for making China silk out of spider web. I shall begin work immediately. If you can give me a few specifications to look over so much the better."

Next Came to Columbia.

Now Dr. Rittman scolds about this habit; then he turns around and meets the demand. But after he had worked awhile as consulting chemist he decided he didn't know enough. So he came to Columbia for graduate work. He had added an A. M. and an M. E. to his titles. He is a great adder. A little over a year ago he added the wife already credited to his account. He lectured in the summer school just to get the things he was absorbing off.

The best of it is he's working for Uncle Sam, which is all of us. When the patents for the various processes are secured they will be turned over to the American people. Anybody that wants to can build a factory and make smokeless powder or dyes and will be able to use the Rittman discoveries.

DEATH RATE STATISTICS.

14.1 Per 1,000 in 1913 Compared With 13.9 in 1912.

Washington.—A death rate in 1913 of 14.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population in the registration area of the United States compared with 13.9 per 1,000 in 1912 is shown in a report by the census bureau. The number of deaths in the registration area, containing about two-thirds of the population, was approximately 890,948.

Washington state showed the lowest rate, being 8.5 per 1,000, while New Hampshire's was the highest, with 17.1. The lowest rate shown in 1913 by any of the fifty registration cities, with populations of 100,000 or over in 1910, was that for Seattle, which was 8.4, while Memphis showed the highest, with 29.8.

The average age at death for both sexes from all causes combined was 39.8; for males alone, 39.2; for females, 40.6. Nearly 18 per cent of all deaths were of infants under one year of age, and more than 25 per cent were of children under five years.

The death rate from tuberculosis declined from 149.5 per 100,000 population in 1912 to 147.0 in 1913. The rate from cancer rose from 63 per 100,000 in 1900 to 78.9 in 1913. The number of suicides was 9,998, the rate being 15.8 per 100,000 compared with 16 in 1912.

ANY SHAPE TRUNK CAN GO.

Baggage Smashers in Despair, but Commerce Commission Is Firm.

Washington.—The ladies triumph again and carry to victory with them the trunk makers, costumers, actors—everybody who uses those nonrectangled five sided trunks with conical protuberances, slant sides and unconventional tops.

The interstate commerce commission told the railroads they cannot exclude pentagonal trunks from the regular baggage service. The railroads wanted to charge excess rates on any trunk not cut on the square.

The commission's decision has filled the baggagemasters with despair. Lamented one in the Pennsylvania's service:

"Just imagine trying to fill a baggage car with conical trunks, trunks with slant sides and trunks cut in every shape from a doughnut to a starfish. What are you going to put on top of a trunk shaped like the pyramids, eh?"

COLORADO CONVICTS HAVE BASEBALL TEAM

Warden Rewards Good Prisoners by Allowing Them to Play.

Canon City, Colo.—Warden Tom J. Tynan of the Colorado penitentiary, described as "the man who put 'man' in humanity in prison reform," announces that he is organizing a baseball team among the convicts—his "wards," as he always calls them.

Tynan was the first penitentiary warden to install moving pictures and the first to try the system of rewards for good conduct by sending the best behaved convicts to build and improve the roads of the state. He proposes to have a baseball team to compete with teams of the state league and other teams from the surrounding towns and cities. Tynan is a baseball "fan" himself.

"I've got some crackerjack material down here," says Tynan, "and I'm going to utilize it. Got a housebreaker that can outrun Ty Cobb. Join the Feds? No chance. No bush leagues for us. We'll be in the AA class or none at all."

The convict team will go into training as soon as a wall is built around four acres of ground which the warden has laid out for the purpose. Teams throughout the state will be invited to play the convicts on the "home grounds." Later in the season the warden may take his team on two or three short trips. If possible he will arrange a game with the Denver Grizzlies of the Western league.

"I will use the prison baseball team to encourage good behavior among the men," he says. "To be permitted to play on the team or to watch its games will be a privilege bestowed only on the best behaved. The moment a player breaks a prison rule he no longer will be considered a member of the team, and the fan who is recalcitrant will be barred from the games.

"Since we have had moving picture shows for the prisoners there have been 470 less reports of bad behavior. For a slight infraction of the prison rules the privilege of attending the prison movie entertainments is taken away for a certain period. We have a houseful of movie fans, and most of them would rather suffer any kind of physical punishment than miss the pictures thrown on the screen in the chapel every two weeks."

Gets Letter From Wreck.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Professor J. O. A. Larson of the Park Region college here received a letter recently that went down with the Empress of Ireland. The mucilage was gone from the envelope, but the letter was in a good state of preservation and easily read. It was rescued from the wreck by divers. Mr. Larson was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, England, at the time the vessel sank, and the letter was addressed to him there and was forwarded to England and then to this city.



Scene from Selwyn & Co.'s Production, "Twin Beds," at The Quirk, Monday, March 15—matinee and night.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM

Patriotism, to be of any use, must be practical. Verbal patriotism never makes a soldier. Patriotism of the tongue, if limited to the tongue, never makes a good citizen. Sentiment, no matter how lofty, is of very little use unless converted into acts.

Have you ever seen a big locomotive resting on the track, fired up to the full measure of its steam capacity, fairly alive, trembling with the tremendous power with which it is invested—and yet, standing absolutely still? The power of movement is there; the giant's strength to draw the heavy train-load of freight is there, evidenced by the hiss of the surplus steam rushing through the exhaust valve. And yet, the locomotive does not move. Except as a mass of valuable metals, it is of no earthly use, so long as it remains immovable. All the puffings of steam, all the mighty show of power, all evidences of great and valuable possibilities amount to naught, just so long as the engine is motionless.

What is needed? The throttle must be thrown open. The steam instead of escaping idly must be put to work. Open the throttle. The puffing steam now has a definite meaning; the vibration of the machinery is full of significance. The show of power becomes actual power. The great, throbbing combination of iron and steam becomes a vital force. The dead and inert mass of metal is converted into an active agency of social and commercial value.

What has caused the transformation of uselessness into utility? What magic has suddenly transfused a powerful energy into what seemed to be a stationary pile of metal and boiling water? No legerdemain has been worked. The cause is very simple. The bubbling water instead of satisfying itself with mere noise of boiling, pours its steam into the cylinders of the engine. The practical turn of the steam into the proper chamber forces the big machine to labor. Valueless puffing and blowing cease for something better. The bluff of sound is transformed into the power of action. The boiling water has left off singing and set itself to work.

Such is the difference between sentimental and practical patriotism! The mere sentimentalist is like the motionless locomotive. The steam is there, but it is put to no practical use. The patriotic sentiment continuously breaks out noisily through the safty valve. The throttle is never opened. The cylinders are never filled with steam.

The business and professional man who is a practical, not a sentimental patriot, works for the good of Fulton as well as he talks for our city. The Chamber of Commerce is like the cylinders of the locomotive. Let the steam of our patriotic men be collected then, that that vast machine can move and be an active and practical agent of commercial and civic value, not merely a fine mechanism idle on the tracks that lead to a bigger and a better Fulton.—Bill Haynes.

THINK SHARK ATE A CLEVELAND MAN

The mystery surrounding the disappearance three years ago at St. Augustine, Fla., of John R. Mooney, of Mooney Brothers, Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was cleared up recently when his son, Edgar J. Mooney, received word from Miami, Fla., that the upper portion of a human skeleton, which is thought to be that of J. B. Mooney, had been found in the stomach of a shark caught near there.

The shark was caught by Henry Sanford, of Richfield, Conn., wintering at Miami. It was one of a catch of ten made off Soldiers' Key, fourteen miles below Miami, and was the largest of the lot. When the shark was cut open there was found in its stomach the skull, shoulder blades, thigh bone, upper arm bone and finger of a human being.

The whitened condition of the bones and their general appearance indicated to Miami physicians who examined them that their owner had been devoured several years ago. The shape of the skull left no doubt as to its bein gthat of a white man.

Miami undertakers to whom the bones were turned over recalled the circumstances of the elder Mooney's disappearance while bathing at St. Augustine almost three years before and the fruitless search for his body. Furthermore, physicians said that the head tallied with descriptions of that of Mr. Mooney, Sr.

Miami authorities communicated their theory to E. J. Mooney, with the result thattoday he sent them a diagram of the mouth of his father, showing the various dental fillings and description of his father's teeth.

Mr. Mooney early in May, 1912, went to St. Augustine. On May 6 he went bathing in the surf with a young nephew. Suddenly Mr. Mooney disappeared under the water and never rose again. The nephew concluded he had been carried out to sea by the strong undertow and drowned. Now it appears that a shark seized him and carried him off.

Still the Same.

He—Miss Onceyounger doesn't seem to change much with the years. She—Well, it isn't for want of trying. She has endeavored to change everything from the color of her hair to her name.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Hark, the Magic Name!

Ah, once we thought the world's worst spell
Was P-R-Z-E-M-Y-S-L.
We used to sing
That deadly thing
At readers daily suffering.
But worse by far is this one, P-R-Z-A-S-N-Y-S-Z!

I saw it in a full page head
That some one in the subway read.
I said: "Be gosh!
I'll write to Wash.
To see if this is but a josh—
This awful jumble reading, 'P-R-Z-A-S-N-Y-S-Z!'"

The haughty Russian minister
Wrote this reply: "Exalted Sir:
This name you chaps
May doubt, perhaps;
But, honestly, it's on the maps.
I'll take my oath there is a P-R-Z-A-S-N-Y-S-Z!"

How can we doubt it after that
Assurance from a diplomat?
We might have guessed
The word was jest,
Or but a sharp typewriting test.
But, no! There is a town of P-R-Z-A-S-N-Y-S-Z.

My lips are chapped and so I'd pause
Before I exercise my jaws;
But, no; this word
That looks absurd
Allures me as a snake or bird!
Here goes again—confound it!—P-R-Z-A-S-N-Y-S-Z!

—John O'Keefe in New York World.

MANY CHANGES FOLLOW EXPIRATION OF CONGRESS.

Representatives Underwood and Broussard Move Up Into Senate.

Many changes in the personnel of both house and senate, in all parties, follow the expiration of the last congress and the coming in of the Sixty-fourth congress. Representatives Underwood of Alabama and Broussard of Louisiana move up into the senate. Charles Curtis of Kansas comes back to the senate after a campaign which retires from congress Representatives Murdock of Kansas, the Progressive leader of the house, and Neeley of Kansas, Democrat.

Representative Cannon of Illinois, for many years speaker of the house; McKinley of Illinois, ex-chairman of the Republican congress campaign committee and the Republican national committee; Foss of Illinois, who used to head the naval committee; Longworth of Ohio, Sulloway of New Hampshire, Rodenberg, Wilson and Sterling, all of Illinois, are among the more conspicuous representatives who again enter the lists of the house.

Among others prominent in national legislation who retire from congress now are Representatives Bartholdt of Missouri, Stevens and Manahan of Minnesota, Burke and Martin of South Dakota, Palmer and Temple of Pennsylvania, Bulkley of Ohio, Bartlett of Georgia, Korbly of Indiana, Floyd of Arkansas, McGuire of Oklahoma, Reed of New Hampshire and Samuel W. Smith of Michigan. Senator Root of New York and Senator Burton of Ohio are among the retiring senators.

Previously retired from the house to accept federal appointments during this congress are Clayton, Alabama; Covington, Maryland; McCoy, New Jersey, and Ansberry, Ohio, to become judges and Kinkead and Townsend, New Jersey, and Murray, Massachusetts, to become postmasters. Kinkead later was elected sheriff of Hudson county, N. J.

TALK OF END OF WORLD.

Peculiar Mental Condition Caused by War In Europe.

The mental condition caused among Americans by the war in Europe is interesting. One finds many persons in all places who believe the world is nearing its end. Such persons are by no means cranks. Many are careful students of history as well as of the Bible, and some of them have figured the prophecies of Daniel down to a point where they feel sure not only of the approach of the grand collapse, but of the identity of the principal characters who are to be conspicuous in the last days.

One meets persons holding such views on the trains, in the banks, everywhere, and if one considers them sensible in all other things he hardly can regard them as lunatics in this. The religious faith of many persons calls for a grand breakdown of the world.

"SIBERIA FOR SOUSES."

Horrible Punishment For "Second Offenders" In Russia.

"Siberia for the souses" is the watchword in Russia right now, according to M. L. von Clain, vice president of the Baldwin Locomotive works, who returned from a business trip to the czar's land aboard the Scandinavian-American line steamship United States.

"Of course they don't say it that way," was Mr. Von Clain's explanation, "but it goes. Second offenders caught loaded on vodka hit the long trail for Siberia. Russia is riding on a water wagon without springs."

Appeal For General Leman's Release.

The appeal, through the medium of the Swiss Red Cross, is Mlle. Leman, daughter of General Leman of the Belgian army, who defended Liege against the Germans in the early part of the war, has appealed to Emperor William of Germany to allow her father to return to his home in Belgium. Her argument is that the general, having lost the use of both legs, can no longer be regarded as fit for military duties.

NO CHANCE HERE FOR ANARCHISTS

Terrorist System Plainly a Misfit In United States.

"WORLD OWES ME A LIVING"

That Best Expresses Mental Attitude of Some of Youths Who Would Pose as "Reds"—Professor Robinson of Columbia University Blames "Idea Glimmerings" For Bomb Attempt.

"Foreigners with idea glimmerings not worked out, with a terrorist philosophy that is a misfit in this country—that is how I would describe the planters of the bombs in St. Patrick's cathedral and anarchists of their type," said John Harvey Robinson, professor of history in Columbia university and an authority on historical-philosophical subjects, in discussing the arrest and frustrated plot of Abarno and Carbone.

"There is no justification for the existence of anarchists in the social conditions of this country," he maintained. "It is hard to conceive the motives which impel such actions as theirs. One can understand the thoughts of a Russian nihilist, who is not a criminal in the true sense, but who is working along the lines of a definite philosophy toward a definite end, or of the terrorists of Paris who engaged in the fight for the Commune in 1871.

"But things are different in this country. I can trace no analogy between conditions before the commune of 1871 and the conditions in this country today which precede what the two Italian anarchists are said to have planned—a commune of anarchy and riot in New York. There is no parallel of cause, and there will be no parallel of effect.

Idea of Commune Absurd.

"The idea of a commune being established here by men of the type of Abarno and Carbone is absurd. Even the most disreputable, the most down and out of the hoboes and the unemployed in the city, would never follow such leaders to wholesale murder.

"The proof that conditions in this country do not justify the actions of the two men and their kind—that anarchy and anarchism are not natural outgrowths of existing society here—is simple enough. Think what would happen if anarchists tied up the subway for a day! The whole city would band together for their suppression. Our civilization is too complex, too delicate, too sensitive, to stand such shocks without retaliation. There are not enough anarchists in the country to succeed in terrorizing New York for any length of time, for the simple reason that the community is constructed in such an orderly manner that no disturbance would be tolerated by it.

"The case of the commune in Paris was different. The country and the city were already in a state of semi-anarchy. Police power and the more certain power of public opinion had vanished from Paris with the capture of the city, the death of her best citizens in the war with Germany and the starvation and suspension of business which followed. It can be said, in a general way, that the struggle of the commune in 1871, during which the Hotel de Ville, the Luxemburg and other public buildings were burned and thousands died before and behind the barricades of the anarchists, was the more or less natural result of conditions in the community.

Conditions Different Here.

"But that cannot be said of any attempted commune in New York nor of the acts of the anarchists later. These can be attributed to misapplication of half formed ideas and ideals, fitted, perhaps, to Russia or even to Italy, but not to conditions in the United States, which are totally different."

Speaking more definitely of the mental makeup of the Breeci anarchists, A. T. Poffenburger, engaged in laboratory research and experimental work with the department of psychology at Columbia university, spoke of the terrorist plans revealed by the recent arrests.

"There is no one positive type of mind that belongs to the 'red,'" he said. "It is always possible to trace the causes of his criminal bent or his anarchistic instincts, if the facts of his birth and his life are known. It resolves itself into a matter of heredity and environment. I have not yet seen Carbone and Abarno, but I have known men of their stamp. Their mental attitude may be best expressed by 'The world owes me a living.'

"It is not surprising that the two are so young. Tendencies which lead to crime usually show themselves between thirteen and twenty-five, or even earlier."

96, SHE NEVER USED CARS.

Head of Five Generations Walked Thirty-five Miles to New York.

Mary Miller, widow of Thomas Miller, died at her home in Quaker Ridge, Conn., aged ninety-six. She was the head of five generations.

Mrs. Miller never rode in a railroad train or trolley car. She walked to New York city, thirty-five miles, about fifty years ago. She had never been in New York since. She was married at the age of fourteen and had thirteen children, six of whom are living. Recently she had her first ride in an automobile. Her mother lived to be one

LEGAL NOTICES.

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT, Onondaga County, New York. Lora M. Fergerson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Fergerson, deceased, plaintiff, against Samuel Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, and also entered in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 5th day of March, 1915, I, the subscriber, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:— ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square form as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land, as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises [illegible] (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by John Siver; being the equal south half part of the same, and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-nine One Hundreths (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundreths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) acre of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Jonathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Road on said Lot line, running thence Eight (8) chains and Twenty-five (25) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:— All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by Jabez Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12), Constable's purchase, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the State road at the Northeast corner of Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve (12) chains Sixty-two (62) links to the Northwest corner of 20 and 29-100 acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1877; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State Road; thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight Hundredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises in Oswego County being the same premises described in a certain deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by Wilson Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's Office September 28, 1909, in Book 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

Selden E. McClusky,
Referee.

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney, Office and P. O. Address, 202-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES

AN EASY GOING SENTINEL.

Such a Little Thing as the Password Didn't Bother Him.

An interesting picture of the confusion that attended the anti-Austrian demonstrations in Milan in 1848 is given in "Memories of Youth," by Signor Giovanni Visconti Venosta.

Very early in the morning, says the author, after several hours of heavy sleep in a hammock in an anteroom of Garnier college I descended into the street and ran into some people who, with tricolored shawls across their shoulders, were giving orders in the name of the committee of defense. They were trying to discipline the revolution. Falling into their hands, I was stationed as a sentinel at a useless barricade that shut off Via Durini from the Verziere. The commander, having inspected my pistols and perhaps having found them not murderous enough, placed in my hands a fencing foil. Then he gave me the countersign, "Papa Pio."

A little while afterward another chief came along, who re-enforced the post and gave me as a companion a good old man who was armed with an antique lance. I told him the countersign, and we soon became friends.

A patrol appeared. "Halt!" cried the old man. "The countersign!"

"Concordia, coraggio," replied the captain of the patrol.

"Truly," replied my companion, "the countersign is something else. However, we are all Italians, so pass on."

Anvils Date Back of History.

The anvil was known in the earliest times, being spoken of in the Bible, the prophet Isaiah saying (chapter 47, verse 7), "So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smooteth with the hammer him that smiteth the anvil." It is not known who first used it, but of course the anvil of antiquity was unlike that of today as perfected by modern workmanship. The anvil still used in the orient, however, is a boot shaped piece of metal inserted in a section of oak or walnut log. Larger or smaller it is used by tinsmiths, shoemakers, silversmiths and blacksmiths. The anvils used in this country are commonly made of cast iron faced with steel and are of parallelopiped form, with a steel cone or beak at one end and a "handy hole" for inserting chisel or other tools at the other end.—Boston Globe.

The Crimean War.

The Crimean war was in 1853-56 between Russia on one side and Turkey, France, Great Britain and Sardinia, as allies, on the other side. It was called the Crimean war because it was mainly fought in the Crimean peninsula. It arose through the demand of Russia for a protectorate over the Greek subjects of the sultan and was closed and its issues decided by the treaty of Paris March 30, 1856. By this treaty Sebastopol, which had been captured, was restored to Russia, Russia abandoned her claim as to Georgians in Turkey and the Black sea was neutralized.

Lost It.

"There is a good deal of talk about the English being slow to appreciate a joke," said Marshall P. Wilder once. "I have not found that to be the case at all, although one Englishman did come to me for an explanation after I had made the remark that 'I dreamed one night that I was dead, but it was so hot that I woke up.'

"'I beg your pardon, Mr. Wilder,' he said, 'but it must be devoced hot in your country.'"

At the Station.

"How dare you kiss me, sir?"

"Yes, and he has kissed me too!"

"Beg your pardon, ladies! I am all confused. I'm looking for my wife."—Munich Fliegende Blatter.

Strong Motive.

"Are you familiar with the motive of Blink's new play?"

"Yes; he wanted the money."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Saved on the Gallows

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

Famous in English history is that Duke of Gloucester who murdered his two nephews in the Tower of London, one of whom was the rightful heir to the throne, and made himself king of England in the prince's stead.

At that time there lived in England Robert Percy, a young man of the most admirable qualities. It was some time before the secret of the murder of the young princes began to leak out, and when it did there were low mutterings on the part of the people. Percy, who was familiar with the king's treachery, was more loud spoken than others, and Richard, aware of the young man's influence with the masses and fearing that he would bring about a revolt, ordered his arrest on a charge of high treason.

On the day that Percy was conducted along a street leading to the Tower, surrounded by men at arms, the curbs were lined with sympathizers, who breathed prayers that he might escape the danger threatening him and muttered maledictions on the head of the tyrant.

At an upper window stood Lady Gwendolen Bickford, a younger daughter of the Earl of Charenton. She looked down on young Percy, walking erect between his guards, his bearing indicating that he was ready and willing to lay down his life in contending against crime. Every one believed that he was going to his death. His manly beauty, his noble bearing and the crown of martyrdom rendered him an object of pity to all. But to Lady Gwendolen he was more than this. Within those few minutes during which he was passing her heart left her bosom and settled upon him. Percy, happening to look in her direction, saw the lovelight in her eyes, and his load was lightened.

Richard, fearing to order Percy to execution without a trial, lest it excite the people to revolt, directed attorneys to prepare a case against him. Persons were bribed to swear that he had been heard advocating the king's assassination and placing the Duke of Richmond on the throne. Lady Gwendolen, hearing of this, begged her father to induce lawyers to defend the accused. The earl not only knew that the case was hopeless, but did not dare to oppose the king; consequently he refused to have anything to do with it.

One day Lady Gwendolen went to that quarter of London given over to lawyers and found Roger Moore, an old attorney who had served her father, and consulted him as to what might be done to save young Percy. After listening to what the girl had to say he replied that Percy's case was hopeless because the king had decreed that he should die. "He will surely be convicted," said the old man. "After his conviction there is but one way by which he may legally escape the gallows. But should he go free under this statute the king would doubtless find some other way to get rid of him."

Lady Gwendolen asked the attorney to what law he referred, and he replied that it was a decree of King Edward IV., naming a condition on which a man about to be hanged should go free. As soon as the girl heard the condition her face lighted with hope. To fulfill it was possible, but would it avail in the end?

Percy was convicted of high treason against the king and sentenced to be hanged and quartered on a certain date. At the time an army was gathering under the Duke of Richmond to depose the king, and Richard was gathering his forces to meet it. There had been a former attempt to put the duke on the throne in the king's place, but Richard was as bold and energetic as he was wicked and had defeated all attempts against his authority.

There was no one he feared to leave in his rear so much as Robert Percy, and when he had made all preparations to march against his opponents he delayed a day to make sure that this dangerous enemy was dead.

The day before the one set for the execution Lady Gwendolen Bickford was closeted with Roger Moore, and on the following morning, when the crowd went to Tyburn to witness the hanging, these two were of the number, and when the prisoner arrived they occupied seats near the scaffold. When all was ready and the condemned man was about to be swung off Roger Moore arose and said:

"Mr. Sheriff, as counsel for the prisoner I claim his body under an edict of King Edward IV., who decreed that whenever a man is convicted of crime and is about to be hanged, if there be a woman willing to marry him, he shall go free. This woman beside me is willing and ready to marry the prisoner."

This speech naturally disconcerted the sheriff, who had never heard of the statute. The judge who had convicted the prisoner was present at the hanging, and the matter was referred to him. He at once confirmed Roger Moore's statement, whereupon Percy was unbound, the black cap taken from his head, and he looked down upon the upturned face of Lady Gwendolen Bickford.

The king waited till the hour for the execution, then, supposing Percy to be dead, galloped off to Bosworth field, where a few days later he was defeated and killed. Robert Percy was in Richmond's army, and Richmond becoming king ennobled him, thus giving him equal rank with the girl who had saved his life by marrying him.

MONARCH OF ALL.



—Kirby in New York World.

A Stonehenge Legend.

Friar's Heel is the name given to a large stone at Stonehenge, England. An interesting tale surrounds the placing of this stone in its present upright position. It is related that Geoffrey of Monmouth said that the devil bought some stones of an old woman in Ireland, wrapped them up in withies and took them to Salisbury plain. Before he got to Mount Ambre the withies broke and one of the stones fell into the Avon; the rest were carried to the plain. After the fiend had fixed them in the ground he cried out, "No man will ever find out how these stones came here." A friar replied, "That's more than thee can tell," whereupon the fiend threw one of the stones at him and struck him on the heel. The stone stuck in the ground and is said to remain there to the present hour.

A Remarkable Prediction.

Manasseh Cutler of Massachusetts, in a circular in 1787 "booming" the settlement which the New Englanders were about to plant on the Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingum, declared that "the current down the Ohio and the Mississippi" for produce and merchandise of all sorts would one day "be more crowded than any other streams on earth," which was a remarkable prediction considering that it was made twenty years before Fulton's Clermont was launched in the Hudson, which was the first steamboat in the world ever put in successful operation.

Family Fun.

They had been having a quarrel, and after Mrs. Gilson had spoken the last word, as usual, she felt that perhaps she had overdone the matter and, picking up the evening paper, began to read little items from it.

"Oh, Henry," she laughed, "isn't this funny? Here is a man advertising for a silent partner with $1,000."

"Funny!" growled Gilson. "Yes; it's terribly funny. If he'd married you he'd have been darned glad to get a silent partner even if she didn't have a cent."—Philadelphia Record.

Comprehensive Advice.

It is probable that seldom has better advice been given than in the following condensed rules: Drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; ride less, walk more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; waste less, give more; write less, read more; talk less, think more; preach less, practice more. To follow these is to strive for better health, further popularity and greater success.

Explaining It.

"Robert," said his mother, "what mischief have you been up to now? I can tell by the look in your eyes that you have been naughty."

"Oh," replied Robert, "that's part of the look left over from the last time I was naughty."—Chicago News.

Love's Victim.

"Where did you get that awful indigestion?"

"My wife tried to win my love through my stomach."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Spear of Sarcasm.

"The whaling industry is dead."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "Throwing the harpoon is now classed as an indoor sport."—Washington Star.

Don't tell your enemy what you think of him; it will worry him lots more to have to guess.—Smart Set.

Other men are known through which we read our duty's manual.—Emerson.

GOT A SURPRISE.

He Expected to Be Quite Conspicuous, but Found Himself Ignored.

"Say," said the man who takes himself seriously, "I had a great surprise thrust upon me when I went down to get my marriage license last month. When I think it over I am ready to assert that it was a disagreeable surprise.

"I sneaked into the big office under the impression that everybody was watching me. But when I told the clerk at the window what I wanted he took the information with a coolness that was almost disgusting. When I gave him my name—which seemed to me to reverberate like thunder—not a solitary clerk raised his head. And nobody laughed while the inquisitor asked me how I spelled it. When I gave the lady's name and fancied everybody would titter the only sound I could hear was the turning of record leaves and the muddled clicking of a distant typewriter.

"Why, they couldn't have treated me with more indifference if I had been buying marriage license twice a day for ten years.

"I went into that office feeling shamed and sensitive and sneaking.

"I came out hurt, humiliated, humbled.

"I had expected to be ridiculed—I was absolutely ignored."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OUR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Elisha Mitchell, Who Started It, Was a Martyr to His Science.

The first government geological survey in America was conducted by Elisha Mitchell, who was born in Washington, Conn., about the year 1794. He was a graduate of Yale and became professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina. Afterward he became professor of chemistry, and in 1821 he was ordained a Presbyterian minister.

As state surveyor of North Carolina he made an extensive geological survey, and he was the first to ascertain that the mountains of North Carolina—are the highest east of the Rockies. He was a martyr to science, for to settle some disputed point about the altitude of these mountains he reascended them in 1857, lost his way at night, fell down a precipice and was killed. The geological survey of the United States, which has carried out on a large scale the work commenced by Mitchell, was created for the purpose of preparing a map of the United States, classifying the public lands, examining the geological structure, mineral resources and the products of the republic and investigating the extent to which the arid and semi-arid lands may be redeemed by irrigation.—New York World.

Salut Aux Morts

Beyond Varennes' wind swept plateau
The sinking sun hangs, faint and low,
Against the darkening sky.

And there, unstirred by bugle sounds,
At rest beneath swift shoveled mounds,
Unnumbered heroes lie—

Life's drama ended in a surge,
That self transcending, valiant urge
Which leads men on to die!

As shadows veil the wooden cross
That marks the graves and tells the loss,
How moving shapes draw nigh.

Two who still hear the din of war
Stand rigid, their "salut aux morts"
A phantom battlecry.

—Louise Van Wetter in New York Times.

MILITARY HATS.

Everybody Is Wearing Them and Looking Pert and Pretty.

Would you desire fashion? Then adopt a hat which in shape at least resembles one worn by some person in military service in the armies of Europe.

It need not be a general officer. It is the private or the marine who gets the head covering which is jauntiest. These hats must be of the sort which best become a feminine face not too old for small hats, which are only convincing when partly posed a trifle toward one ear.

Among the new millinery there is not a model exactly like Tommy Atkins', but there is a tiny affair which covers no more of the hair than does his of scarlet cloth. Like the majority of the military hats not designed for service at the front, this one is of black velvet. A broad sided rever brim lies so flatly against the crown that its presence would be overlooked but for an edging of narrow silver ribbon. Tiny tassels in silver or gold are new among military trimmings, but they are not a surprise, for they accord perfectly with the tinsel braids and cordings.

Homemade Icebox.

Few people know that a very good icebox for summer use can be made by placing a small box inside a larger one and filling the space between with sawdust. Set on blocks, bore a hole in bottom of both. If kept tightly closed, twenty pounds of ice will keep in this box three or four days.

Air and Exercise.

Air is absolutely essential to the well being of every child. The mother should make it a part of her regular duties to see that her child has at least two hours' outdoor exercise every day. If school is over at 3 the child can come in at 5 to prepare his or her lessons for the following day.

THE ART OF SHOPPING

There is more in shopping than entering a department and buying certain articles. There is an art of successfully carrying out this necessary and delightful business that can easily be learned.

The shopper should remember that time is money and that salespeople are like herself, human, and equally deserving of courtesy and consideration.

There are one or two "Do's" that every shopper should lay to heart:

Do remember to have clearly in mind what it is that you require. Bring patterns if matching is to be done.

Do not forget that the saleswoman has to attend to many customers and cannot give an undue share of her time to any one. So do not indulge in long and unnecessary conversation.

Do remember that standing behind a counter all day is fatiguing and make allowances for human nature.

And Only Fools Himself.

The more worthless a man becomes the more easily he expects to fool people.—Atchison Globe.

Don't Mention It.

Sapphedd—You saved me from being killed by that auto. I owe my life to you. How shall I ever repay you?

Stouten—Young man, don't let trifling debts like that worry you.—Life.

England Thinks the Frye Incident Should Remove Objections

(Continued from Page One)

Przasnysz, along which the Germans hope to reach and pierce the Russian fortress line, still continues.

The weather having turned colder, the ground in North Poland has hardened, which will greatly facilitate the movements of troops. This is said to be the first time in history that the weather has favored an army attempting to invade Russia.

Reports from Tenedos say that the Turkish artillery in the Dardanelles grows weaker daily and that the last bombardment by the allied war ships greatly damaged the forts at Chanak Kalesi. Two big cruisers passed the night in the straits protecting the vessels engaged in mine sweeping.

Despatches from Rome indicate that the German Ambassador, Prince Von Buelow, has renewed his negotiations with the Italian government with the object of assuring the continued neutrality of that country in return for territorial concessions in Austria. Austria, however, is said to be opposed to making any such concessions as would satisfy Italy.

BRITAIN'S ORDER WILL CUT OFF GERMAN TRADE

London, March 12.—Now that Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, has communicated to the Foreign Office President Wilson's request for information concerning the methods to be employed by Great Britain and France in their retaliatory measures against Germany, it is safe to presume that Great Britain will reply in the same friendly and cordial spirit outlining the desired information as soon as the complex task of drawing up the Orded-in-Council is completed.

The delay probably is due to the Allies' desire to be as definite and frank as possible with American commerce and let it know where it stands. It is also highly important to emphasize that the arrangement will not be so severe on neutral commerce as would be an effective blockade, but this latter and far mored rastic course is necessarily the alternative to which the Allies might be forced to go in case the present more friendly arrangement is misunderstood in neutral countries.

The Allies' determination to cut off Germany's supplies is considered irrevocably necessary, but the method being adopted is one calculated to safeguard to a great extent American and neutral interests.

The American steamship Vitalia today was permitted to leave for Rotterdam after being detained since February 20. The trouble was that her Chicago packers' products were not all consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, which is a simple and effective guarantee that they are not ultimately destined for Germany. This precaution has now been taken by the shippers and Great Britain at once let her proceed.

The notepresented by Mr. Page is identical with the one presented at Paris, as France and Great Britain jointly announced that they held themselves at liberty to make reprisals against Germany.

The Order-in-Council, which outlines the arrangement to be followed in attacking Germany's trade, was signed today by King George, but the date of its publication is still uncertain.

It is not known when Great Britain will forward her reply to the American identical note to Great Britain and Germany which seeks to end the submarine blockade and the holding up of food shipments for German civilians.

Officials of theForeign Office believe that since the opening of the war Great Britain only once has interfered with the supply of food destined for Germany and then only after the German government, by assuming control of all foodstuffs, had abolished the old distinction between the civil and the military population.

High German authorities have repeatedly denied the British assumption that to cut off supplies of food from civilians is a legitimate act of war. Great British, it is insisted, never adopted this view until the Germans by their own act made it impossible any longer to draw the line between non-combatants and armed forces. Furthermore, it is added, Great Britain is now invited by the United States to forego a clear belligerent right on the understanding that Germany will abstain from committing two—but only two—of many crimes against both law and humanity.

Authoritative spokesmen of the British view lay stress on the "inadequacy" of this proposal from two standpoints. They ask, first, what guarantee is forthcoming that Germany will keep to her agreement. Supposing, they urge, that an understanding were reached on the liens suggested by the United States, would the United States make sure of its strict observance?

It is asserted by them that Germany has violated so many compacts and conventions in this war that British statesmen are disinclined to trust her unsupported word.

Secondly, they urge that the tow offences specified in the American note—submarine warfare on merchant vessels and the mining of the high seas—are far from being the only or even the worst offences of which Germany has been guilty. The assertion is made that she has bombarded unfortified towns, dropped bombs on places inhabited solely by civilians and sunk both British and neutral ships, as though that were the ordinary legal way of disposing of them.

Great Brittain, it is declared, has indulged in none of these practices, and such mines as she has been compelled in self-defence to lay have been laid in strict occordance with the Hague conventions.

The policy of the Germans which arouses the most indignation among the directors of the Britishgovernment is her continued alleged persecution of the Belgians, millions of whom, it is declared, "would be at this moment in a state of semi-starvation but for American generostity and assistance."

The view therefore held in the most authoritative quarter of Great Britain is that if there is to be any question of Germany's conforming to the rules of civilized warfare with respect to all points, and not merely with respect to the two of them which she has been accused of departing from, it must come up for discussion, and that Great Britain could enter into no agreement on a subject which did not include a radical change in Germany's present proceedings in Belgium.

Finally, it is declared by the same authority thatthese being the factors that mainly influence British official opinion, it may be inferred that the natural sympathy of the British government with the American suggestion, both on its merits and from its source of origin, must to some extent be mitigated by other and wider considerations.

GERMANS PREPARING FOR NEW ATTACK

Petrograd, March 12. London, 12.45 P.M.—A regrouping of the German forces in northern Poland and the commencement of a new attempt upon Przasnysz has been noted by the General Staff of the Russian army.

This movement is being made in considerably greater strength than was the recent operation in the direction of Przasnysz, which terminated not only in local defat for the Germans but in the general retirement of all the German forees in the direction of their own frontier.

The discontinuance of operations along the Nieman river makes it possible for the Germans to send a large number of troops from this district to reinforce the men advancing from Korjile in the general direction of Mlawa and Przasnysz. This transfer, as usual, has been effected with lightning like speed by means of the German railroads, and the forces in this neighborhood have been further augmented by drafts of the new 1915 recruits.

Having accomplished a regrouping of the forces, and leaving only enough men in the Augustowo district to protect the left flank of the German army besieging Assowetz, an important battle already is under way on a long front paralleling the Narew river.

One of the German motives for this new alignment of forces undoubtedly is to strengthen their position before Ossowetz. In the absence of official information concerning Ossowetz, it is assumed that this engagement still is going on without a decision having been reached. Furthermore, iti s not improbable that in the near future the battlefield in the vicinity of Przasnysz again will become the scene of new conflicts.

In the meanwhile, along the Pilica river there have been occurring daily engagements of secondary importance, in which the Russians would appear to have been successful, notwithstanding the German attacks and the fact that the Germans have taken many Russian prisoners.

Fighting near Gorlitza and Oujok, in the Carpathians, indicates that the Austrians, after their defeat in the Stanislau district, on their right flank, decided to transfer the center of operations to the left flank, where they have been successful in pushing forward slightly.

DOYLE'S JAY BIRDS WIN GIANTS' GAME

Harlem Catcher, "Lew" Wendell, Stars for Victors in Contest in Which Snodgrass' Outfit Loses.

Marlin, Texas, March 12.—John J. McGraw put the Gians through two long and busy sessions yesterday. The wind was light and the sun shone brightly. A seven inning game this afternoon was the feature, and it was the first game that the weather conditions have permitted the Giants to play in ten days. One of the teams was captained by "Fred" Snodgrass and the other by "Larry" Doyle. The victory went to the Doyle outfit, 6 to 4. By special design there was an even distribution of ability, but the winning side got some advantage in the pitching.

The game was started by Erickson and the Indian, Glass, and a goo degree of speed was produced by both. The "spit" ball delivery of the Indian gave the batters no little confusion. Perritt had a real workout and wielded an assortment of benders that pleased McGraw. The other pitchers lobbed the ball over and seemed to be interested in preserving their pitching wings.

A name for the teams was called for and a local wag suggested that the sides be called the Jay Birds and Peckerwoods. The batting orders follow:

Doyle's Jay Birds.—Besecher, center field; Grant, third base; Doyle, 2d base; Robertson, left field; Merkle first base; Fletcher, shortstop; Murray, right field; Wendell, catcher; Erickson, Huncke and Perritt, pitchers.

Snodgrass's Peckerwoods — Pier center field; Burns, left field; Lobert third base; Thorpe, right field; Snodgrass, second base; Brainard, shortstop; Holke, first base; Smith, catcher; Glass, Gipe and Flanegan, pitchers.

SAYS FRENCH CAMPAIGN WAS 'COMPLETE DEFEAT'

Berlin, via London, March 12.—Major Morath, military expert of the Tageblatt, explaining the significance of the French campaign in Champagne, which, he says, closed with "a complete French defeat," declare the city of Vouziers (on [redacted] department of Ard[redacted] questionably the [redacted] French sought to take.

"This city," he says, "commands to a great degree the northern entrance to the Argonne, and this district would have been evacuated by the Germans if the French had taken it or else the German front there would have been forced into an angle toward the west, where it would have been exposed to attacks both from the west and south. Another result would have been the weakening of pressure on Verdun, which the Germans then would have been able to menace only from the east and southeast. To the material aspects of the victory must be added the physical and moral effect on the enemy and their heavy losses."

SAYS GERMANS SHOW NO SIGNS OF WEAKENING

London, March 12.—The official military observer at the British headquarters in the field says, in a report given out here today, that there is no truth in statements to the effect that the German ranks in the west have been depleted generally and to a marked extent.

"The plain truth is that, although the enemy's effectives in the west are much reduced and ours increased, he is still holding an enormous extent of front, as well as carrying out operations on a huge scale in the east," the report continues. "No signs of weakening are yet visible in the morale of the German troops as a whole. There is as yet no reason why an intensely brave, determined and well organized army like that of the Germans should feel discouraged.

"By reason of the news given to the German troops," the report continues, "their enemy appears to them to be exhausted and engaged in a last despairing effort to delay the inevitable decision.

"No doubt economic and other factors have had a great effect on the civilian population of Germany, and there is a marked difference between the expectations with which they entered upon th war and those they now cherish, but it is impossible to say that either they or the army have yet definitely lost confidence in their ultimate success. This confidence will only be overthrown and the morale of the troops will only be shaken by the consciousness of crushing defeat in the field, but this end can only be attained by ever increasing pressure of vast numbers of men and guns throughout the coming months.

"The Kaiser can choose at will a Russian, Belgian or French town wherein to make a triumphant appearance in the presence of his troops. They are fighting in the enemies' country, ruined and devastated by the passage of their armies."

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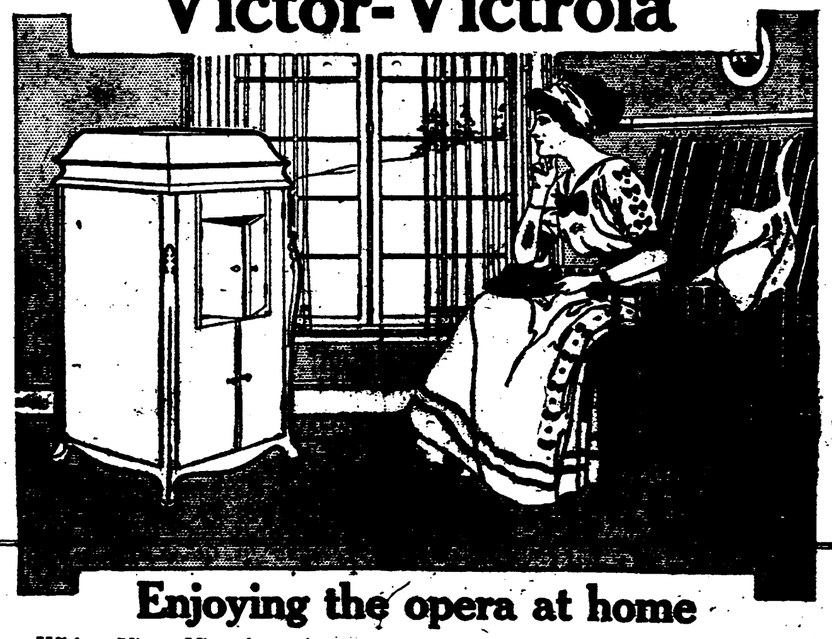
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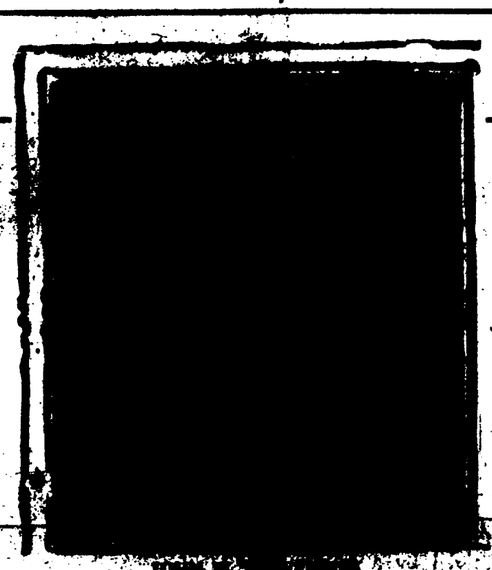
West Broadway Fulton

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 72 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915 | Price One Cent.

"This is a straight-forward business proposition"



"The reorganized Chamber of Commerce will be full of ginger"

TAKE OFF THE BLINDERS

See Fulton with a Clear Vision and Realize Its Possibilities, Says Stevenson

Fulton is a giant of strength—not a weakling, either financially, industrially or in any other way.

What we need is a get-together movement that will take advantage of the possibilities which we have.

Now let's get together—300 or more. Actually do it—not talk about it nor question the way how.

Everybody knows that we want more factories, and more home patronage for bigger stores, and better transportation facilities, and efficient city administration, and all the other things that will go to bring out the real live features of our town.

Now, there are a lot of good fellows in Fulton, and a lot of live wires. What we've got to do is to wake up the dead ones. Why, they tell me that when Wilson spoke of $25.00 dues at the first luncheon, the soup turned cold and the meat actually froze to the plates.

Such a spirit as that has got to go. Every man's got to put his hand in his pocket and put this thing across. The trouble is that half the people in the town are wearing blinders. And here's a chance to get them off.

This reorganized Chamber of Commerce will be full of ginger. The icicles will be melted off. And if 300 or 400 men put their shoulders to the wheel, we will have something doing that will bring Fulton into public view through the very energy which it will display.

Remember now, the blinders have got to come off. This isn't any Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford scheme, but a straight-forward business proposition to benefit everybody in the community. And I want to say that I believe that now is the right time for everybody to quit the side-lines and bleachers and play the game.

JOHN W. STEVENSON

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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March 13, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE U. S. A.

'M doggone glad I'm living in old Uncle Sam's domain—this land of milk and honey and the bumper crop of grain. I wouldn't live in Europe for the wages of a prince—to live across the water, why, a man must be a quince. They're busy dodging cannon balls and sabre thrusts, and such. Will I live where the aeroplanes are dropping bombs? Not much! I think too much of this old hide of mine to take a chance—and live in England, Germany—in Austria or France. Let all who will reside in London grand or may Paree. This good old land of Uncle Sam's is good edough for me. Let all who will eat wieners in Vienna or Berlin. I'd rather look from outside than peep outside from within. I'd rather live, my hearties, where the leaden pills don't whiz and scare you to a standstill as you go about your biz. I'd rather live, my brothers, where the cannon balls don't smash the prunes into the gravy and the milk into the hash. I sit within my cosey room and read about the war, and thank my stars I'm living where the leaden rain don't pour. We kick about the politics, the price of beef, and say that this old land of Uncle Sam's has surely had its day. But when we think of other folks across the briny deep, we're glad we're living here, you bet, and wake up from our sleep. Believe me, friends, the Stars and Stripes are good enough for me—I'm glad I'm separated from Dame Europe—by the sea.

Opinions

Potatoes in Place of Bread

If wheat remains at its present figure or continues to rise in price, and if there is a corresponding increase in the price of bread, scientists in the United States Department of Agriculture suggest, that the ordinary household will find it advantageous to eat more potatoes and less bread. With potatoes at 60c a bushel, 10 cents' worth, or 10 pounds, will give the consumer a little more actual nourishment than two one-pound loaves of bread at 5c each. The protein and fat are present in appreciably larger amounts in the bread, but the potatoes will be found to furnish more carbohydrates and more heat units.

Carbohydrates (starch) contribute greatly to the energy of any diet, and since potatoes are rich in these families that wish to expend their money to the best advantage are recommended to consider whether they can not make a more extended use of them. They are easy to cook and when prepared in different ways can be made to lend variety to the winter diet when green vegetables are hard to obtain. Like other foods relatively rich in carbohydrates, however, potatoes should be eaten with foods correspondingly rich in protein, such as milk, meat, eggs, etc., and with foods like butter, cream and meat fat to supply the fat that the body needs.

Under normal conditions in Europe and America the potato ranks next to bread as a carbohydrate food. If prices change sufficiently to make it desirable, from a financial point of view, there is no scientific reason why potatoes should not be substituted to a great extent for bread. In addition the potato, like many fruits and vegetables, helps to neutralize an acid condition in the body. This is another reason for its being eaten in combination with meat, fish and other animal foods.—Herald, Utica.

The Homes of the Nation.

That the people of a nation should own the roofs over their heads has been always recognized as desirable. It has been generally assumed that we in the United States have both the purpose and the opportunity to put that ideal into practice; but figures drawn from the census of 1910 go to show that as a matter of fact we are doing nothing of the sort.

The total number of homes in the United States, on farms, in cities, and in villages, is estimated at 20,255,555, and rather more than half of them are hired. The proportion of hired houses is naturally lowest in the country, but since 1880 the percentage of tenant farmers has increased from 25.6 to 37. In large cities the conditions are reversed. More than one-quarter of the 20,255,555 homes are in cities that contain 100,000 inhabitants or more, and here the percentage of hired houses, or rather dwelling places, reached 74—a figure that holds good also for the two great cities, Chicago and Philadelphia; in New York, the city of a million "homes," as the census uses the term, the percentage rises as high as 88. Spokane is the only one of fifty of the larger cities in which it falls below 50 per cent.

For the continued well-being of a democracy, it is essential that every voter have a sense of economic responsibility. The expenditure of the public money is a matter that comes up in some form at every election; but voters who have had little experience in controlling anything of their own are not the persons best fitted to say how the public money shall be spent. The participation of voters unfit in this respect for government is one of the great causes of the political ills that manifest themselves in our large cities and in our manufacturing and mining communities.

There is nothing that so naturally and effectively quickens the voter's sense of economic responsibility as owning his house. The need of keeping up and improving his property compels him to act soberly and intelligently, and the care of what is his own quickens his perception of the rights of others. Moreover, when a family has once struck its roots into the ground it is likely to hold; and nothing keeps the sense of responsibility alive in a man so surely as the consciousness that the family is united.—Youth's Companion.

HELP THE NEIGHBOR

It should be remembered that there are always people in every community who will oppose everything which they think will adversely affect their individual interests, and others who on general principles dislike anything which restrains them. For instance, some persons would figure that $25 is a big sum to pay towards city improvement. Some persons would expect the $25 accompanied by $25 more to return the next week to owner's purse as a reward for the exhibition of "public spirit."

It should be remembered too, that there are many in every community who are richly endowed with public spirit who have never been asked about it.

Ask your neighbor; help him along.

CO-OPERATION

There are two great benefits to be derived by a community through co-operation. The first of these is a common benefit for the whole city. The second is an individual benefit enjoyed only by the co-operators.

Our forefathers who laid the foundations of this nation were pioneers. They suffered hardships we can never know. They fought battles we can only read about. They had forced upon them a keen sense of the common good, and they co-operated in their labors and in their pleasures to a far greater extent than do we. We are not settlers; we are inhabitants. The division of labor, the genius of the inventor, the efforts of the tradesman, the well adjusted machinery of stable government, all these combine to make our life secure, easy, and independent. We have forgotten the need of co-operation.

Yet it needs no fine imagination to appreciate that many can easily do what is impossible for the individual, and in the stress of modern competition we see those communities forging to the front that have so awakened this slumbering force. This competition between cities grows fiercer, and it has come to that state where a city must pull its resources together or be beaten off the field.

Great as are the results that the citizens of a city banded together in a Chamber of Commerce can accomplish, the benefits to the individual who joins in this spirit of co-operation is even greater. Team work not only means a big score, but it means big men. The development of the community spirit, the put-your-shoulder-to-the-wheel spiritfi the great, vital, unselfish spirit is sure to make a man a better citzen, a better man.—A. C. B.

STRAIGHT TALK

Seven men out of every ten are on the wrong job. About one-third of a man's mental faculties are employed in his occupation. One man out of a possible one hundred does not make more than a good living.

Very few men can be called commercial successes—perhaps one in one thousand.

The power lies within every man to double his earning capacity.

Now most men know these truths and know them well.

All men are at the very elbow of efficiency engineers. They are sitting on blue-prints on how.

It would appear that what we want is some means to get men aroused—some way to improve themselves. When they get their minds centered on the idea of improving themselves, then is the time to hand them the blue-print on how.

You cannot educate a man until he is ready to receive the education. And if you do teach him how, and he refuses to enthus, what does it profit you, or profit him?—Silent Partner.

The Canal's Traffic

When the tolls receipts of the Panama Canal passed the $1,000,000 mark the big ditch had been collecting tolls for just six months. A summary of the origins and destinations of the vessels that had passed through suggests some important probabilities as to the directions of the more important traffic streams that may be expected to converge at the canal.

Of the first six months' business it is found that just a little less than half was coastwise commerce, moving from east to west or from west to east coast of the United States. There was rather more east bound than west bound coastwise business, in the ratio of eight tons eastbound to seven westbound, giving the eastbound business rather less preponderance than had commonly been expected.

The biggest single item being eastbound coastwise business, the second being westbound coastwise tonnage, it is found that the third was business from the Pacific coast of the United States destined to Europe. This, in fact, was very little less than the eastbound, coastwise movement.

Europe has started off to be a good patron of the Pacific Coast States, despite the fact it is not sending much business to them. Indeed, it took from them more than six times as great a tonnage as it sent to them during the period under discussion.

The west coast of South America sent through the canal, bound for either Europe or the eastern coast of the United States, a tonnage just about two-thirds as large as that which the west coast of the United States sent to our eastern coast. This seems to warrant expectation that the South American west coast will, in normal times, become one of the great patrons of the canal and its tonnage will be much more important than was anticipated by most of the prognosticators of a decade ago.

From the eastern seabound of the United States was sent a tonnage consigned to the Far East almost exactly half of that sent to our Pacific Coast States. This, again, suggests that the Far East is destined to be an important figure in making business for the canal.

Without much doubt the most nearly normal of all the traffic passing through the canal thus far is that between the eastern and western coasts of the United States.

There has been a disjointure of all the other traffic; in some instances the war has doubtless caused increase of the business, as in moving Pacific coast wheat to Europe in great quantities, but on the whole it is probable that the manal's traffic has suffered greatly by reason of the world conditions growing out of the war.—Press, New York.

Bitter Dregs in Canada

The number of business failures in Canada in 1914 was more than double the number of the year before. Her exports decreased $20,000,000 and her imports decreased $20,000,000 and $60,000,000. The building permits in four cities dwindled by $22,000,000. The loss in railroad earnings was greater relatively than the loss in the United States. The depression in Canada during the past two years has been much greater than in the United States and in some other countries. Canada's customs fell $26,000,000. Very large when it is considered that it costs only $190,000,000 to run the affairs of that country. In spite of a war tax which may produce $33,000,000, the country expects to face a deficit of $60,000,000. The percentage of unemployed is high, very much higher than in the United States.

Poor Canada! It hasn't a Democratic party for simple minds to lay it to. It hasn't even the vestige of a hope of securing a Republican President and a Republican House as a panacea. How could a country be so unfortunate?—Utica Press.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

"Who said that women didn't want to vote?" ejaculated County Clerk Kehoe, as he faced the registration list for the primary election in Butte, Montana. There were less than 9000 women eligible to vote in the whole city, yet he estimated that 7500 had registered. Nearly a thousand women had registered in one day.

There was at least one woman who voted at the Chicago primary who was not ashamed to tell her age. It was Mrs. Josephine Grant, age 105 years.

Analysis of the Chicago primary vote reveals the fact that, if the women alone had voted, Judge Olsen, head of the municpal court and one of the city's best citizens, would today be the Republican candidate for mayor. Republican women voters gave him a majority of over 7000 votes while Republican men voters gave William Hale Thomson a majority of almost 10,000.

A trifle over 70 per cent. of the registered women voted and a trifle less than 70 per cent. of the registered men. The woman's vote was larger than that polled by the men at the February primaries of 1914, 1913 and 1912.

The prohibitionists and the liquor interests are sometimes found united on one point and that is in their dread of woman suffrage. In an analysis of the Ohio election made by Mary Grey Peck in The Woman Voter, she estimates that half the prohibition vote in that state was cast in the recent election against woman suffrage. In the South Dakota Assembly the other day Representative Bielski opposed the woman suffrage amendment on the ground that it would hurt the prohibition amendment which would probably go to the voters next year.

Previous to last November it was the habit of the anti-suffragists to proclaim on the house tops that no woman suffrage state ever voted in prohibition. But at the last election Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington went dry and they were one and all equal suffrage states. Since then a veritable epidemic of prohibition legislation has swept over states where the woman voter is unknown, and the sex line should seem to be abolished.

The suffragists claim that the near arrival of nation-wide prohibition presents problems that make woman suffrage imperative, namely—All the moral forces of the community will need to be directly back of the government to secure enforcement. The cheer that the saloon now alone offers the poor man must be replaced by places furnished by the city and it is right here that the co-operation of women in the city government will be invaluable.

In a playwrighting contest from which the students of Harvard and Radcliffe have just emerged, all three prizes went to Radcliffe girls. One Harvard man received "honorable mention."

It is suggested in the editorial column of the New York Tribune that the masculine self-confidence of Harvard students is due to the fact that they so seldom match scholastic wits with the other sex at Radcliffe.

The Building of a Healthy and Happy Community

In every pursuit of life we acknowledge the necessity of planning for the future. Preparedness is just as necessary for large groups of people as for an individual. City Planning simply means getting ready for the future in city growth. It is the guidance into proper channels of a community's impulses towards a larger and broader life. On the face it has to do with things physical—the laying out of streets and parks and rapid transit lines. But its real significance is far deeper; a proper city plan has a powerful influence for good upon the mental and moral development of the people. It is the firm base for the building of a healthy and happy community. GEORGE MCANENY.

VEGETABLE GROWERS

The State Association of Vegetable Growers will hold its next meeting with the Central New York Vegetable Growers' Association at Syracuse, March 20th. The Syracuse club has obtained at assembly hall in the court house for the meeting, an da large delegation from surrounding towns in central New York is expected to tax its capacity. The State College of Agriculture at Ithaca and the Onondaga Farm Bureau have joined with the local organization to make this meeting a success. All interested in the following program and in meeting others fellows of the trade should spend March 20th in Syracuse.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

MAKING LETTUCE CRATES IN THE DISTIN ROAD

Making lettuce crates is one of the two or three occupations of the brothers Locke who live on the Distin road. Raising lettuce to fill the crates is another of the brothers' accomplishments, but in winter time when nearby truck land is snowed under they buy from farmers material for making about 150 crates a day. This is done in their sawmill, wherein is located a gasoline-driven traction engine, from which the rear wheels are removed, to insure stability.

Near the engine the brothers have a quantity of machinery, including a rip-saw which is used to cut large timbers into sides suitable for the capacity of the small saws, of which the shop has in number two. To complete their equipment for a variety of work the brothers operate a forge. Business does not lag at the Locke shop, as the men have orders for crates sufficient to keep them busy for the next six months.

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SUNDAY SAYS FINAL REJECTION OF CHRIST IS UNPARDONABLE SIN

Billy Sunday's sermon on "The Unpardonable Sin," follows: His text:—

"Wherefore I say unto you, all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men.

"And whosoever speaketh a word against the Son of Man, it shall be forgiven him; but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in the world, neither in the world to come."
—Matt. xii. 31-32.

I'd like to know where your Universadist gets any ground to stand on there. I'd believe God before I would any old blatherskite of a Universalist, you can bank on that.

"I say unto you, all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven, neither in this world, neither in the world to come."

I believe there were people in the days of Jesus that believed in future probation. "Neither in this world, neither in the world to come." Whosoever speaketh a word against the Son of Man, it shall be forgiven him, but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him."

"I have stretched out My hand; no man regarded."

"But ye have set at naught my counsel, and would have none of My reproof."

"I will also laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh."

"When your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind.

"Then shall they call upon Me, but I will not answer; they shall seek Me early, but they shall not find Me.

"For they that hated knowledge, and did not choose the fear of the Lord.

"Therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own way, and be filled with their own devices."

The Pharisees charged Jesus with being in league with the devil. They said to him: "You have a devil." They grew bolder in their denunciation and said "Why, you are a devil. You are not the Son of God. You are a devil; you do what you do through Beelzebub, the prince of devils."

Jesus said: "How is that so? If what I do I do through the devil, explain why it is I am overthrowing the works of the devil. If I am a devil, and if what I do I do through the devil, then I wouldn't be working to hurt the works of the devil."

"A house divided against itself can never stand. If I am a devil, and if what I am doing I am doing because of the devil in me, then I would not be working to destroy the works of the devil, but I would be working to destroy the works of God."

From that day forth they dared not ask Him any questions, for they could not answer His commonsense logic.

Sin Against the Holy Ghost

I know there are various opinions held by men as to what they believe or think constitutes the sin against the Holy Ghost. There are those who think it could have been committed only by those who heard Jesus Christ speak and saw Him in the flesh.

If that be true, then neither you nor I am in danger, for neither has ever seen Jesus in the flesh.

Another class thinks it has been committed since the days of Jesus, but at extremely rare intervals, and still a third class think they have committed it and they spend their life in gloom and dread and are perfectly useless to themselves or the community.

And yet I haven't the slightest doubt but that there are hundreds here today in this Tabernacle that come under the head of my message, who are never gloomy, never depressed, never downcase; their conscience is at ease; their spirits are light and gay; they eat three meals a day, and sleep as sound as a babe at night. Nothing seems to disturb them; life is all pleasure and song.

If you will do me this favor, for the good I might be to you by your so doiny, if you will lay aside any preconceived ideas or opinions which you may have had or still have as to what you imagine, think or believe constitutes the sin against the Holy Ghost, or the unpardonable sin, and if you will listen to me (for I hape read every sermon I could ever get my hands upon on the subject, and have listened to every man I have ever had the opportunity to hear preach, and have read everything the Bible has taught on the subject.)

I do not say that my views on the subject are infallible; but I will give you the result of what I have wept and prayed over and what I have read and studied, and if time will permit and my strength allow and your patience endure, I will try to ask and answer a few questions:—

What is it? Who can commit it? How can it show itself? How may I know if I have committed it? Why will not God forgive? He says He never will.

What It Is Not and What It Is

It is not swearing.

If swearing were the unpardonable sin lots of men in heaven would have to go to hell today, and there would are multitudes on earth, on their way to heaven, that would have to go to hell and I would love to go with them, because I am standing here to tell you that you never looked into the face of a man that could swear more than I could, and I think a man is a dirty-low-down dog that will cuss.

God never had anything but good, kind thoughts towards you, and for a man to cuss God because He wants to keep him out of hell is the limit.

It's not drunkenness.

There are multitudes in heaven that have crept or crawled out of the sewers of infamy and drunkenness. Some of the brightest lights that ever blazed for God have been men that God saved from hell.

It's not adultery.

Jesus said to the woman committing adultery: "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

Out of Mary Magdalene He cast seven devils.

There are multitudes in heaven today that would have to turn for hell if adultery were the unpardonable sin, and there are multitudes on earth in their way to heaven who would have to stop and turn to hell.

It's not murder.

Men's hands have been red with blood and God has forgiven them. The Apostle Paul's hands were red with blood.

To me it is plain. It is constant and continual and final rejection of Jesus Christ as your Saviour.

God's offer of mercy and salvation comes to you, and you say "No" and push it aside. I do not know when the time takes place in the life of an individual when you can say "No" to God for the last time, but I do know that there is such a thing as a last call to every man and to every woman, and when a man or a woman says "No" to God's spirit strives within you in these days may forever seal your doom.

You hear the call; you go about your business; go about the cares of home, about the requirements and demands of society, and God will keep on calling and youw ill keep on saying "No" until there will come a time in every man's life when God will call for the last time.

It is no special form of sin. It might be swearing, it might be drunkenness, it might bea dultery or theft.

Anyone becomes unpardonable if God keps calling on you to forsake that sin and you keep on refusing to forsake it for the last time, and if you don't then He will withdraw and let you alone and that sin will become unpardonable, for God don't ask you again to forsake it.

Constant Rejection of Jesus Christ

Some people are too proud to be Christians.

I know people in Philadelphia too proud to walk down these aisles and asknowledge themselves sinners. God spirit keeps calling on you to stand up before the people and acknowledge your sins, and you keep refusing.

God will keep on asking, you keep on saying "No", and God will ask you for the last time and then let you alone.

God has been asking some of you men for ten or fifteen years to give up whiskey, and over every sermon and better nature of your life you keep saying "No."

God will ask you for the last time, and if you say "No," God will say: "All right; if you think more of your whiskey bottle than you do of me, take it and go." He will never ask you again.

It may be your adultery. You will keep refusing and God will say: "Very well; if you think more of that than Me and My salvation, take it and go."

It is no one glaring act, but the constant repetition of the same thing.

Over in Scotland there are men who earn their living by gathering the eggs of birds, laid upon ledges of rock away below the surface.

They fasten a rope to a tree, also to themselves, then swing back and forth and in upon the ledge of the rock.

When a man was doing that same thing years ago the rope beneath his arms became untied, and the protruding rock caused the rope to hang many feet beyond his reach.

The man waited for help to come, but none came. Darkness came, the light dawned, and he gave himself up to the fate of starvation which he felt inevitably awaiting him, when a breeze, freshened from the sea, as the rope started to vibrate, and as the wind increased in velocity it increased the vibration of the rope, and as it would strike the edge of the rock it would bend it.

He said: "If I miss it, I die; if I seize it it's my only chance," and with a prayer to God as the rope bent in he leaped out over the chasm and seized it, and made his way hand over hand to the top, and when he reached it his hair was as white as the snow.

There is one cord that swings through this old world today, my friends, the Holy Spirit, and with every vibration and the rising and the setting of the sun it gets less, until I think it is far beyond the reach of some.

I believe there are men in Philadelphia who have just as truly sealed their doom as if they were in hell today. I believe that through every sermon that is preached, if it be a true sermon, God calls men and women for the last time, and I believe God is giving some in Philadelphia, by and through this revival meeting, the last opportunity to forsake their sins and accept Jesus Christ as their Saviour.

I believe if these meetings close and if you people are still outside the pale of God's mercy, I believe you have forever sealed your doom.

By every known law of the mind, conversion must be effected by the influence of the truth on the mind.

It is also a known law of them ind that truth resisted loses its power on the mind that resists and each resistance weakens the truth. Every time you resist the truth the next time you hear it it loses its force on your mind. And very time you hear a truth and resist the truth, then you become stronger in your power to resist the truth.

We all know this, that each resistance strengthens you against the truth. When a man hears the truth and resists it, the truth grows weaker and he grows stronger.

Supposing I should say to you that electricity will produce heat and light but you say: "I don't believe it."

To demonstrate it I point to these lights and you will say you don't believe it. What more could I do?

The Jews refused to receive Him as their Messiah or acknowledge Him as the Son of God, until their enmity culminated in His curcifixion.

He stood one day by the grave of Lazarus and cried to the dead: "Come forth!" and he that was dead came forth, and Jesus turned to the Jews and said: "Is that enough to prove that I am the Son of God?" And they said: "Away with Him!"

No matter what He said or did they refused to accept Him.

But as He walked into the city of Nain, and they were bearing out that young man to his grave, and his mother was following, weeping. Jesus said to those that bore the boy. "Stop!" and they did. He took him by the hand and said: "Young man, I say unto thee arise!" and he that was dead arose and stood upright and Jesus gave him to his mother.

Turning to the Pharisees, He said: "Is that enough to prove that I am the Son of God?" And they said: "Away with Him!"

No matter what He said or did, they refused to believe Him.

No matter what sermon you hear or what evidence you see, a great many men and women and any man or womant hat can look upon the movements of God's spirit in Philadelphia in these days and stell their hearts against God must be like adamant.

There is no hope that God can reach you if, after a manifestation of His power such as this, you say "No."

You haven't had to use your handkerchiefs very much since I've been here. I don't picture deathbed scenes; I try to appeal to your reason, to show you that you are only reasonable when you are righteous, and are a fool when you are not, and the only reasonable person on earth is a Christian.

You never did a more reasonable thing in your life than to be a Christian, nor a more unreasonable thing than to refuse to serve God and keep His commandments.

Years ago a lady wasp reaching in a town in Indiana, a lady named Mrs. Robinson. She came to the last night of the meetings, and there was a young lady in the meeting who was a leader in society and who had a great influence in her set.

They tried to get her to give her heart to God, but she spurned them. My friend left the platform and went down to speak to her, but she still refused.

Mrs. Robinson returned to the platform and repeated the appeal, and she saw this young lady turn to her companion, borrow his lead pencil, reach down in the rack of the pew, take out a hymn book, write something on the uy leaf, drop the hymn book back in the rack, give the lead pencil to her companion, fold her arms and look carelessly around.

My friend even went another time and urged her, but she wouldn't go, so returned to the platform and the meeting was dismissed.

Seven months later Mrs. Robinson went back to that town. When she stepped from the train some one said:—

"It's you, Mrs. Robinson? You remember Miss B., the young lady you tried to win to Christ?"

"Yes"'

"She is very ill. The doctors have had a consultation and they say she will not live long. Maybe you had beeter go and see her. Possibly you can help her."

Mrs. Robinson hurried to the home and to the bedside of the girl, and when the young lady saw her she turned her face to the wall and said:

"I didn't send for you; you are too late. If you will go to the church and look through the hymn books you will find the reason for I wrote a sentense in one of them."

My friend hurried to the church, accompanied by others, looked through the hymn book, and on the fly leaf of one they found written:—

"I will run the risk; I'll take my chances."

She had signed her name and dropped the book and God never gave her another chance. That was her funeral sermon she was listening to.

I believe that God Almighty is giving men and women the last chance, for everybody knows there is a last call. God say: "My Spirit sholl nat always strive with man." That does not mean that God's Spirit will be withdrawn from the world in general, but when that takes place time will end. "My Spirit shall not always strive with you and you and you." "I will not alway keep begging you and you and you to turn from your sins." No.

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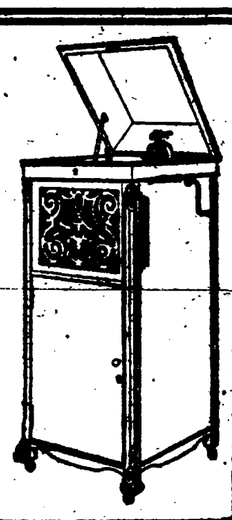
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DEMONSTRATIONS DAILY



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ADVERTISING SENSE

The proprietor of a large store in London says:

¶ "When war broke out our firm ceased advertising and the employes went on short time. Noting that our competitors were also not advertising, two months before Christmas our firm launched out once more. Orders rolled in, the staff were put on overtime and the last two months of 1914 were record ones for business."

TIMES' RURAL TRAVELER TALKS

Battle Island School Pupils Listen to John F. Smith, Writer, etc.

John F. Smith, lecturer, and for the time being, rural solicitor and writer for The Evening Times, gave an interesting, instructive talk to the pupils of the Battle Island school Thursday afternoon.

The grades represented there are the 4th, 5th and 6th and when the genial traveler of suburban roads propounded a number of questions upon geographical subjects, including the Star Spangled Banner, Miss Lillian Cahill almost took the stump from under John by her ready answers. The young lady, says The Times' traveler, is a credit to herself and her teacher, Miss Whitcombe.

Mr. Smith in the course of the lecture dwelt upon the advantages to be obtained by education. He said that many of the men who today are doing work for a livelihood of a menial nature are simply the victims of lost or neglected opportunities.

"There is no better time to store the mind with knowledge than when you are young" said Mr. Smith, to which he added: "This, or any other public school is the fountain head from which springs the knowledge that will make you a success in the world."

In admonishing the school pupils to at all times remain honest, Mr. Smith cited instances of men who have held positions of trust, but who, at the sign of temptation fell from the pinnacle they formerly occupied.

Mr. Smith's talk did not occupy more than a space of twenty minutes, but in that time he said many witty things to enliven and keep his audience keyed up for the moral side of the lecture. That the pupils enjoyed thoroughly the talk was evidenced by the expressions of keen delight that appeared on every face in the room.

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IT'S A GOOD TOWN FOR LIVING AND WORKING IN

Fulton is a good place to live, as shown by the following sales all made by Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc.:

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stevens are to return to this city to make their home and have purchased the very attractive property of F. C. Ives at 405 Worth st.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Reed are already occupying the property in N. 3d st., recently purchased from Grant U. Smith.

Former Mayor, Joseph H. Connors, has acquired of Mrs. J. W. Connors, has acquired of Mrs. J. W. Rigley the storage and produce building in West 1st and Gansvoort sts.; and Thomas Josak has acquired all the Flaxington property on the West Side consisting of the house and 5 vacant lots. Mr. Josak will immediately start the construction of a business block.

DEPUTY G. K. CARROLL ASSISTED IN CEREMONIES

Deputy Grand Knight James Carroll of St. Joseph's Council, K. of C., was in Oswego Thursday night attending a session of the lodge of that city. Seventy-one new members were initiated, Mr. Carroll assisting in the work. The Oswego Council has under consideration a proposition to hold in the near future a minstrel show, to be managed by a Boston promoter.

At the meeting to confer the third degree, April 11, the Oswego Council will have in attendance 155 candidates, twenty of whom will go from Fulton.

MRS. PORTER DISCHARGED FROM BANKRUPTCY

Federal Judge Ray has ordered the discharge from bankruptcy of Lucy C. Porter of Fulton. She entered bankruptcy owing $7,366 and having no assets. The effect of the discharge will be to free her of all debts before she filed the petition in bankruptcy.

The court received notice of objections by creditors to the discharge of John Hunter, and the case is still at issue in court.

SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

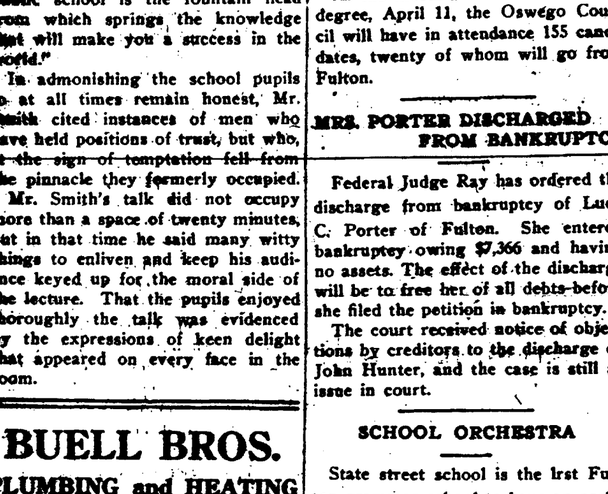
State street school is the 1rst Fulton grammar school to have an orchestra. It is expected that the orchestar will play at the annual entertainment given by the Fulton schools next month. The orchestra comprises the following members: Piano, Palmer; violins, Wm. Fivaz, Karl Feldnar; trombone, Covert Jones; flute, Sidney Morrill; drums, Paul Hunter; cornet, M. Francis.

CITY REALTY SALES

Streeter and Van Sanford report two sales of residences that bespeak for themselves a healthy movement in the way of demand for city homes.

Dr. Baldwin has bought the A. S. Roe property in Academy st., which will undergo a number of improvements. James Macksey has bought the Mrs. Elmer VanBuren property at 421 Rochester st.

QUIRK THEATRE MATINEE and NIGHT
Monday, March 15
SELWYN & COMPANY, PRESENT
THE LAUGH FESTIVAL



This is The Life!
By SALISBURY FIELD and MARGARET MAYO (Author of "BABY MINE")
ONE YEAR AT THE FULTON THEATRE NEW YORK
SEATS NOW SELLING
PRICES—Matinee, 25c to $1.00 Night, 25c to $1.50

Community Notes

The Delta Alpha Missionary Circle will serve a St. Patrick's day tea in the Brotherhood rooms of the First M. E. church, March 17, from 5 to 8 p.m.

* * *

George Saunders has returned to his home, 217 Cayuga st., from the Campbell hospital, Syracuse, where he underwent an operation. Mr. Campbell is recovering as rapidly as himself and friends can reasonably hope for.

* * *

Ernest Selle of Westfield, Mass., is visiting his friend, Charles Sigmeyer, of the West Side.

* * *

The Crusaders of the State st. M.E. church spent an enjoyable time at the home of Mrs. Charles Sage in Park st. last evening. Music, games and refreshments were served to about thirty. The grand prize was awarded to Mrs. Thomas Singleton.

* * *

Mrs. B. A. Reddington entertained at tea at home in West 1s st. evening.

* * *

The Misses Osgood are recovering from a recent illness.

* * *

Cibiria, the wonderful color photo play, will be shown at The Quirk, March 18.

* * *

Mrs. Bacon of Syracuse, mother of Mrs. Owens and Mrs. Orchard is seriously ill, at her home.

* * *

Mrs. A. P. Bradt of Hannibal st., has had as her guest Mrs. C. Farnham of Hannibal.

* * *

Mrs. H. J. Wilson is ill at her home in S. 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Darling entertained the Ladies Aid of Granby Center, Friday evening, at her home.

* * *

Miss Alice Schenck of Worth st., entertained the D. A. R. Monday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Verna Shattuck of Hannibal st., is ill.

* * *

Miss Floy Norton has been the guest of out of town friends for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. William Brierly entertained Mrs. Thomas Waugh from out of town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Switzer were guests yesterday of Oswego friends.

* * *

Mrs. Mae Coles of West 3d st., is entertaining Mrs. M. Rice of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Lyman Sherman of Leitch st., entertained the Missionary Union of the Congregational church Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

Miss Mary Church of this city has been the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Miss Vivian Caffrey of S. 4th st., is recovering from a recent illness.

* * *

Mrs. H. C. Giesler has had as her week-end guest Miss Jessie Leitz of Liverpool.

* * *

Last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Guernsey, 622 Erie st., a social was held in honor of the birthday of Arthur T. Guernsey. The following guests were there: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guernsey and daughter, Sarah May, and Mr. and Mrs. Milton Guernsey and daughter May. A toothsome luncheon was served at 7 p. m. to which and toasts were offered to Arthur T., on the happy occasion. A musical programme concluded a most pleasant evening. Many useful gifts were presented.

PAST GRANDS TO MEET NEXT WEEK IN OSWEGO

The past grands of the various lodges of Odd Fellows throughout the first district of this county, will meet in the rooms of Oswegatchie lodge, Oswego, next Wednesday, March 17, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is expected that Past District Deputy M. W. Brooks of Oswego will be endorsed for the nomination of grand warden. District Deputy W. D. Thompson of Phoenix will preside and a large class will be in readiness to take the past grand degree.

GAMES WANTED

The Meteor A. C. of the Y.M.C.A., Oswego, would like to play the Holy Name basketball team a series of two games, one in Fulton and one in Oswego. Address Frank A. Rice, Manager, Meteor A. C., Oswego.

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, March 14th, 4th Sunday in Lent.
Holy Communion..... 8:00 A.M.
Sunday School..... 9:30 A.M.
Matins and Sermon.....10:45 A.M.
Evensong and Sermon.... 5:00 P.M.

Free Methodist Church

C. C. Watson, Pastor.

Sunday services will be as follows: Preaching at 10:30 by the pastor. Morning subject, "Practicing the Indefinable." The Sunday school follows this service at 11:45: Young people's meeting at 6 p.m. Preaching at 7 p.m. The old fashioned Methodist class meeting Thursday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. These services are spiritual and helpful, and you will find a welcome.

Christian Science
55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays, 10:45 a.m.; on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily (except Sunday) 3 to 5 p.m.

Mrs. Harry Allen, 1rst reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome.

Subject for Sunday, "Substance"; Golden Text, I Corinthians, 10:26. Responsive reading: I Chronicles 16: 8-12, 23-31.

First Congregational Church

The Woman's Missionary Union held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Lyman Sherman on Wednesday afternoon.

The Delta Alpha class was entertained last evening at the home of Mrs. H. A. Nichols.

The young men of F. E. Chubb's Sunday school class, with some outsiders, organized themselves last evening into a club for mutual improvement. The following officers were chosen: President, Harry R. Betts; vice president, Clifford Bishop; secretary and treasurer, Fred Pollard; committee on program, F. E. Chubb, Wallace Russell and Earle Pooler. F. E. Chubb was chosen as manager.

Mrs. Henry Jarvis entertains Circle No. 9 today. Mrs. H. J. Terpening entertained Circle No. 4 on Wednesday.

The theme for the morning service tomorrow will be "The Divided Heart"; in the evening the subject will be "The Main Point."

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Sunday will be the seventh day of the special services. At 10:30 the pastor will preach a sermon of much importance for every member of the congregation.

The Bible school will meet at noon. It is the beginning day of the great contest for attendance in the Young Men's Bible Class. The two sides are led by Mr. L. G. Adams and Mr. C. M. Allen, Jr. and a lively time is expected.

At the five o'clock vesper service, the sermon theme will be, "The Resurrection of the Body and the Life Everlasting." A sermon all will wish to hear.

The day's service will begin the second and last week of the special meetings. So great has been the interest and so gratifying the results of the meetings, that the church officers have decided to continue the meetings, closing next Sunday, March 21. Everybody welcome.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

Services for Sunday are as follows: Deacons' and choir prayer service 10 a.m.; preaching service 10.30 a.m. subject, "Lessons from the Frog." Bible school, 12 m. Christian Endeavor, 6 p.m., subject of sermon, by request, "Hell." An aftermeeting will be held in the chapel at the close of evening preaching service.

The regular children's church will be held Sunday morning at 10:30. All children are expected to be in their places at 10:30, meeting in the lower chapel and marching into the auditorium to take the places in front reserved for them. There will be a song by the primary and an anthem by the junior choir.

The evening preaching service is always an evangelistic service; results are obtained every night. Come and listen to the "Old fashioned plain Gospel," at the "Church of Cordial Welcome," on the "Busy Corner," 3d and Utica st.

Men Wanted—Sunday, 12 m., Baraca and Young Men's Classes. A hearty welcome, live wide-awake teachers and a good time assured all.

CLARK'S BILL; CHEAPER FOOD

Canal System of State Would Be the Means to a Desirable End

Albany, March 13.—One of the most eccentric and well known characters in the State has just introduced through the medium of a friendly legislator, a bill which aims to provide cheaper bread, coal and other necessary commodities. The measure, oddly drafted may be passed, but unfortunately for its enthusiastic sponsor, it also may not.

Captain Clark has been a regular devotee of the legislative halls and chambers for many years. At one time a canaler of ability and influence he still retains a keen interest in canal affairs and believes that he has the solution of the canal problem of the State at his fingers ends. While this may be true, there have not been a sufficient number of legislators to share his conviction to the extent that his previous ideas relative to the canals were enacted into law.

It has been a long time since such a bill as Captain Clark is backing has been introduced. In the first place its captain is "Captain Clark's Bill Providing for Cheaper Bread, Coal, etc. All legislative bills begin with the name of the introducer, by Mr. So and So. And then again, the introduction is generally brief; the introduction of the Clark measure is quite substantial. Clark thinks it is a modest little bit of legislation; this is what it provides:

"Making provisions for the issuance of noninterest bearing State scripts to the amount of not exceeding one hundred and ninety-eight million dollars' worth to be used by the State of New York for the purpose of the improvement of the Chemung River, the Genesee River, the Chenango River, the Oswegatchie River, the Regrass River, the Racquette River, the Black River and the improvement and extension of the Black River Canal and the improvement of the lockage capacity of the present Erie canal, and the improvement of its Mohawk Harbor or West Troy harbor to Waterford and the extension and improvement of the lateral barge canals, namely, the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the Chemung Canal and River, the Chenango Canal, the Oneida Creek, the Scriba Creek, the Indian Creek, the Lyons and Sodus Bay Canal, the Crooked Lake Canal and the Glens Falls Feeder Canal and the terminal facilities thereof and providing for the submission of the same to the electors of this State to be voted upon at the next general election to be held in the State in this year, 1915."

When the bill made its appearance, the legislative leaders shook their heads dolefully. So did General Wotherspoon of the State Department of public works; likewise did State Engineer Williams. This, however, did not seriously interfere with the optimism of Captain Clark, who still believes that his bill will go through the legislature with flying colors.

There is no saying what might have happened if the slogan of the present administration had not been one of rigid economy, but since it is, the opinion prevails that the one hundred and odd millions will not be appropriated this session.

There never was a more persistent man than Captain Clark and he has already begun his work of explaining his bill. He points out to the members of the legislature, with whom he converses in many places, that no man knows more about the canals of the State than he and there is considerable truth in what he says. When he is told that he is too ambitious in his legislation, he is ready with an argument which is to the effect that until his scheme is carried out the canal system will never be completed

"TWIN BEDS"

The idea that a woman has not a sense of humor is more than disproven by Margaret Mayo, who several years ago wrote the laughing success of the season, "Baby Mine." This farce ran for a year in New York and was played on the road by several companies, to the intense joy of the large audiences which greeted it everywhere.

And now Miss Mayo has repeated with "Twin Beds," now in its sixth month of successful merriment at the Fulton theatre, New York. This piece is a farce comedy of much naturalness, ludicrous situations are constantly occurring in everyday life, particularly in the large apartment house.

Given a flighty young wife, who likes excitement and to entertain, whose husband is quite content to sit by the fireside and enjoy his evening paper after a day at the office, and you have one situation. But when the wife has a penchant for forming new acquaintances, likewise in flirting with a famous Italian tenor, and you add to the complications.

Furnish the singer with a raw boned wife, who is alternately torn by emotions which one instant cause her to be jealous of him and the next ready to thrash him within an inch of his life, and to be unconscious of her husband's flirtation with the childlike Mrs. Hawkins, and you add to complications.

Have an almost bride catch her fiance trying her wedding ring on the fingers of Mrs. Hawkins, where it unfortunately sticks, just as the near bride enters the room, and the growing trouble is apparent.

"Twin Beds" is coming to Fulton on Monday, March 15th, and will be seen at The Quirk for matinee and night performances only.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

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408 S. 5th St.—Two houses, 8 rooms; bath; hall and hardwood floors. Complete plumbing; furnace heat; electric lights. The other of 5 rooms renting for $2.50 a week. Both for $3200

362 Park St.—New house; 8 rooms. Every convenience. In a good location. Price right.

607 Utica St.—Two family flat; 6 robms and bath in each. Modern equipment throughout and in fine condition $3800

609 Buffalo St.—Steam heat; electric lights. Modern plumbing; 7 rooms; bath and hall; lot 66x100; for $2500

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Suburban Home—Acre of land, neat and comfortable house, barn and poultry house; on the West River road for.....$3100

605 Ontario St.—two family house and barn, large lot nearly an acre, Special Price for quick sale to settle estate.

Joseph Mosso Property—Cor. Seneca and 7th; 9-room house, furnace, gas lights; lot 66x99; fruit, small chicken house; price reduced $300 for buyer this month.

Eight-room House—Cor. Buffalo and Seventh, ...$1050

312 East Broadway—Very pleasant and convenient location, steam heat; lot 50x100; kitchen range included at $3500

55 West 2d St.—7-room house, new three years ago; bath furnace, etc., and gas, cypress trim throughout, beech floor down stairs. $2150

509 Pratt St.—Oak trim and beech floor downstairs, oak mantle and gas log fireplace, best plumbing and furnace, all new within two years, inquire for Special Price.

For Rent—105 S. 4th St., the north side of B. C. Brown's double house.

110 1-2 Oneida St. STREETER & VAN SANFORD Fulton, N. Y.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, March 13.—When the members of the new Court of Claims sit for the first time at Utica for a term beginning March 22, the three members of that body will face a calendar containing 169 cases.

The Court of Claims, which by law has been substituted for the Board of Claims which was legislated out of office, is composed of Adolph J. Rodenbeck, of Rochester; Fred M. Ackerson, of Niagara Falls, and Thomas F. Fennell of Elmira. It has jurisdiction over all claims against the State filed because of injuries received or damages sustained as the result of negligence, condemnation proceedings or abrogation of contracts.

When the law creating the new Court of Claims was signed, it was stipulated that the members of the Board of Claims should have sixty days in which to clear their calendar of the cases which had been partially considered by them. In the interim one hundred and sixty-nine claims have been presented for the consideration of the judges of the new court.

Of the cases which are to be considered during the March term at Utica several are worthy of mention. Duncan W. Peck of Syracuse, formerly State superintendent of public works, has a claim for $14,713.92 based upon alleged damage to land at Brewerton caused by the erection of a dam at Caughdenoy. Mr. Peck claims that the dam caused the waters of Oneida lake set back and flood his premises.

Another claim is that of the Burt Olney Canning Co. and is for $17,126.84 and is based upon damage resulting from the rising of of the waters of Oneida creek at Rome.

One of the largest claims on the calendar is that of he Fort Orange Construction Co. and totals $430,020.05. This claim is based upon an unfulfilled contract with the State for construction work. Another calim based upon a similar condition of affairs, is that of H. S. Kerbaukh Inc., which is for $380,540.

Another big claim is that of H. S. Kerbaugh also. It is based upon a barge canal contract and the amount is $101,196. There are also several claims brought by the Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern railroad and one by the Empire United Railways Inc.

A large majority of the claims which are on the March calendar are for the appropriation of property by the State for barge canal purposes. These cases have already been the most numerous since the work of construction on the barge canal began.

The law legislating out of office the members of the Board of Claims was one of the first created as the result of the present session of the legislature. In his annual message to the law-makers Governor Whitman suggested that it might be well to restore the old court. In this relation he said:

"The present Board of Claims, created in 1911, has utterly failed to accompish the purposes of its organization. It has been inefficient and the tremendous calendar which has accumulated suggests a change of system. The old Court of Claims, composed of competent judges, was legislated out of office four years ago for partisan purposes only. The function is a judicial one and it has been suggested that that Court should be restored with the powers and jurisdiction which it formerly exercised.

The members of the old Board of Claims who will shortly cease to be identified with the State are John J. Rooney, New York; William A. Gardner, Amsterdam, and James C. McDonald, Schenectady.

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Decisive Movement Expected by Russians Along Polish Front

London, March 13.—The Daily chronicle's correspondent telegraphs from Petrograd:

"Events as they continue to develop at the front in Poland take on more and more the character of preparation by the Germans for a decisive action. Military critics consider that the new German offensive is not favorably circumstanced, the initiative of attack in general not really belonging to the Germans, who are being forced to concentrate in much greater numbers than before on the same front.

"The composition of the German troops is now very mixed, corps being formed with groups taken from five to six different corps. Members of the commanding staff also are unused to one another.

"The Russians, in a timely counter attack in the Pilitza region, have paralyzed that part of the German offensive plan, forcing the Germans to act on the defensive."

LA BASSEE REGION GETS 3 GERMAN DIVISIONS

On Blegian Frontier, March 13.—The Germans in Belgium admit the seriousness of their reverse at the hands of the British in the region of La Bassee. The dispatch to that district yesterday of additional intantry just arrived from Germany, estimated to amount to three divisions, shows it is not their intention to accept defat without further sacrifices.

More howitzers also have been sent to the south frrom the artillery park at Ghent, and the entire area from Knocke to Westende is full of infantry, awaiting the order rto attempt to overwhelm the Allies below the great dune by an avalanche of troops.

The Germans are trying in every way possible to prevent the details of the La Bassee reverse reaching Holland through civilians, three of whom were shot last night at various frontier posts while trying to crorss with messages.

Germans fears of a landing of enemy troops north of Ostend again is apparent in the massing of several divisions around Bruges. It appears to be accpted as conclusive by the Germans taht the Allies will invade Flanders between Knocke and Ostend and some of their best troops are held in readiness to repel such a movement.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

The British Admiralty announces this morning the destruction of the auxiliary cruiser Bayano with a loss of about two hundred lives as she was engaged in patrol duty in the Irish sea. The Admiralty's statement follows:

"On March 11 wreckage of the Bayano and bodies were discovered, and circumstances point to her having been sunk by an enemy torpedo.

"Eight officers and eighteen men were rescued, but it is feared that the rest of the crew were lost.

"The captain of the Belfast steamship Castlereagh reports passing on Thursday morning a quantity of wreckage and dead bodies floating in life belts. He attempted to search for possible survivors but was prevented by the appearraince of an enemy submarine, which gave chase for twenty minutes."

The Belfast correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the Bayano was torpedoed on Thursday morning at nine o'clock, off Corsewell Point, Wigtownshire, Scotland, and that nearly two hundred lives were lost, as the cruiser sank almost immediately. The vessel had a crew of about 216 men on board.

FRENCH

The War Office made public the following official communication:

"To the east of Lombaertzyde, in Belgium, we have taken a German fort about 100 metres in front of our line of trenches.

"Threre kilometres (about two miles) east of Armentieres (nine miles northwest of Lille) the British troops have occupied the village og Ephette. In the sector of Neuve Chapelle the progress of the British army has been followed up. After repulsing two strong coutner attacks this army took possession of that part of the German linew hich was situted between the hamlet of Pietre and the mill of the same name, and captured about 400 prisoners, including five officers.

"On Friday we made some slight progress in the same region.

"Further west, parallel with the Tahure road (northwest of Souain, we have occupied several German trenches.

"On the heights of the Meuse parts of a trench in which the German had succeeded in gaining a footing yesterday morning.

"At Reich Ackerkopf we repulsed nights attacks and advanced 200 metres (about 600 feet).

"In Belgium two divisions of the Belgian army advanced between 400 and 500 metres, notably in the direction of Schoorbakke, to the southeast of Nieport.

GERMAN

The General Staff of the German Army today gave out a report on the progress ofthe war reading as follows:

"In the western arena. Two battleships of teh enemy, accompanied by two torpedo boats, fired on Westende, on the Belgian coast to the north of Nieuport, yesterday. Seventy shots were fired without doing any damage. When our batteries became active the war ships of the enemy retreated.

QUIET OSWEGO, TOO, HAS BLACKHANDERS

Not to be outclassed or outdone by Fulton with its former band of al- Times of March 11 prints the following:

"An alleged attempt at extorting money from Mrs. R. A. Downey was made yesterday through the medium of a letter which purported to be of black hand origin. The whole affair, on the face of it, was so preposterous and so obviously fishy that it even failed to worry Mrs. Downey. Threats of dynamiting the Downey residence last evening unless a thousand dollars in cash was put up and various other behests and commands were contained but failed to convey proper terror. Nothing scheduled to happen, as per the letters, has occurred and it is strongly believed that the entire matter is a fake purè and simple, calculated to cause annoyance and to form a basis for some unpleasant notoriety in big city papers.

"The letter directed Mrs. Downey to drive out East Bridge st. in her runabout at 6:30 last evening, accompanied by no one execpt her chauffeur or her maid, turn south at Ninth street and drive slowly until she heard a whistle when she was to throw out a package containing $1,000 in bills. If she consulted with or told anybody or took any steps to have the perpetrator apprehended it was announced that the home would be blown up last night. She was also cautioned not to glance back after throwing out the money or she would be shot.

"The Downey runabout performed the services above mentioned at the proper time last evening, manned by a person who seemed to be a perfect lady and the chaffeur. No whistle was heard so no package was thrown out. Incidentally the Downey home was not molested last night and nothing further has been heard from the letter or threats.

"The letter was couched in excellent English, the sentences being long and involved, but good, grammatically. The writing is in a rather unformed hand, such as might be used by a high school boy."

JUDGE EMERSON MAY REMIT CAHILL CASE

Oswego, March 13.—The case of Attorney Frederick T. Cahill, indicted on charges of grand larceny and malpractice, will not be remitted to the County Court for trial as is customary in criminal cases. It will remain in Supreme Court but be remitted by Justice Emerson to the May term for trial. Justice Hubbs will preside at this term.

A verdict of $500 for the plaintiff was returned in Supreme Court late Thursday in the case of William A. Winden against Charles Davis. The plaintiff sued to recover $5,000 damages for alleged assault.

The assault was claimed to have been commited in Hannibal several months ago. The plaintiff claimed his jaw bone was fractured and that he was otherwise injured. Dr. H. S. Albertson, the plaintiff's physician, who testified, used a human skull and an imitation skull in his explanation to the jury. Dr. W. J. Bulger of Oswego was equally positive that the jaw was not fractured.

The defendant admitted a quarrel with Winden at Hannibal in December in which he hit the plaintiff. He denied, however, that the blow was hard enough to cause a fracture or cause serious injury.

A jury was impaneled to hear the case of Gerald B. Owens against C. Gilsman Falk and H. Raymond Menzies to recover $4000 growing out of an alleged breach of contract. The defendants were contractors on a state highway in Volney, and Owens claims that he was a foreman in their employ. He claims that he worked under a contract and that he was discharged.

The record in the case of Franklin D'Olier Company of New York vs. Hayes Knitting Company, to recover $5,000 for cotton and yarn claimed to have been sold to the defendant, was certified from New York to Oswego county yesterday. The defendant has a counter claim amounting to $892.50, claiming that the goods were not satisfactbry, the defects appearing in the manufacture. A change of venue from New York to Oswego county has been granted. The record is very voluminous, including a large number of motions and other proceedings. An order by Justice John W. Goff, vacating an order by County Judge Coville for security for costs, is contained in the record. Justice Nathan Bijur signed the order for a change of venue.

The defendant in the action of Benjamin F. Hull vs. Camden Water Wheel Works, has appealed from the judgment of the January Supreme Court term of $200 and costs for the plaintiff. The plaintiff was not satisfied with the verdict and moved for a new trial, which was denied. The total judgment is $332.39.

SWEEPSTAKES BOWLING

O'Brien and Rear captured first prize in the Two-man sweepstakes on the Onyx alleys last night while Van Buren and Blake carried away second honors, with Sullivan and Paige third.

	Total 3 games
O'Brien and Rear	1172
VanBuren and Blake	1142
Sullivan and Paige	1077
Seymour and Stauring	1076
Hill and McCollum	1072
Garden and Carlin	1013
Brown and Stearns	1055
Martin and Painter	981
Perkins and Frawley	943
Simpson and Madison	941

FEATURE PHOTO PLAYS

The Quirrk offers for today the all star, 5-part feature photoplay, "Pierre of the Plains." A story of the Royal Northwest mounted police, with the famous Edgar Selwin in his original role in the play of that name. This thrilling drama was produced in the Adirondack mountains and is of great heart interest. Balcony, 5c.; main floor 10c.

DECKE CASE CONTINUED

The action brought by Charles Decker for $5000 against the City of Fulton for damages to his property was called yesterday before Justice Hubbs in the Supreme Court at Oswego. Hancock, Spriggs & Hancock of Syracuse appearing for complainant and City Attorney George M. Fanning appearing for the City. The case will be continued Monday at noon.

HAWAII HEARS WAR THREAT

Report That Armies Were Ordered to Move; Likely Proposals Have Been Modified

Honolulu, March 13. — Immediate acceptance of Japan's demands in full or immediate war, this is the choice of the Japanese goyernment has given to the Republic of China, according to advices received from Tokio today. These advices have come to leading members of the Japanese colony here. It is announced that the Emperor has given his sanction to the sending of an ultimatum to China, and that others have been issued for the sending of three full army divisions to the continent at once.

One of these divisions is to go to Manchuria, another to Tsingtao. The third according to Tokio despatches, is headed for "a secret destination."

Japanese here interpret these announcements as indicating a closing in upon Peking. They believe the "secret destination" of the third division is that portion of western Mongolia which Japan is claiming as her new "sphere." This would place this contingent as near to Peking as the old Manchu capital, Jehol, from whish there is easy approach to the Chinese capital.

This information concerning the army movements is supplemented by news that the Japanese navy is being rapidly prepared for action.

Japanese here express the belief that it is Japan's purpose to take full advantage of her present opportunities and that the outcome must be either a complete backing down on China's part or that Japan will proceed to take control at Peking.

JAPAN MODIFIES HER DEMANDS ON CHINA

Peking, Friday—Japan has definitely modified her attitued toward China in the matter of insisting upon compliance with the demands she made upon the Chinese Republic soon after the occupation by Japan of the German concession of Kiaochou. These demands for some two months have been the subject of negotiations at Peking.

Having already agreed to the Chinese counter proposals to discuss Manchuria and Mongolia separately, the Japanese representatives have now verbally informed China that they will forego completely several of their demands. Furthermore, Japan is prepared to modify the proposed clauses concerning the Hanan, Tayeh and Ping-siang mining concessions and revise her requirements concerning Japanese residents and traders in Manchuria and Mongolia.

The conferences are still proceeding. The demands as now presented have been drafted in the form of a treaty or agreement between China and Japan.

Soon after Japanese forces were successful in wresting the possession of Kiaochou, the German concession in Shantung Province, China, from its defenders, Tokio announced the beginning of negotiations at Peking, the purpose of which was to "determine the future status of Japanese relations with China and to decide certain questions concerning the future development of the Chinese Republic."

Japan presented to China a total of twenty-one demands, which have been described as far reaching, both in their political and commercial aspects. Soon afterward Japan handed to the legations at Tokio of the great Powers a memorandum concerning these negotiations, but in this document only eleven demands were mentioned. Explaining this discrepancy, Japan later declared that certain matters which had been long pending between the two countries had not been included.

China was much concerned over the demands made upon her by Japan. She protested against them on the ground that they infringed upon her sovereignty and conflicted with existing treaties between China and other Powers. The course of these diplomatic conferences at Peking—sessions have been held twice and three times a week for nearly two months in an effort to reach an understanding—was watched with deep interest in Washington, London, Berlin and Petrograd. It was realized that important political developments might come from them. On several occasions the significance and the actual status of the negotiations between Japan and China have been mentioned in the British House of Commons.

Dispatches from Peking a few days ago said that Japane had virtually threatened China with force unless she accepted her demands, and these were followed by messages from Tokio and Yokohama yesterday saying Japan was sending fresh troops to Manchuria to strengthen the existing garrisons there. These movements were interpeeted in Japan as being in preparation for eventualities.

The demand of Japan mentioned specifically in the foregoing dispatch, concerns mining concessions. It provided that mining concessions conflicting with existing concessions at Hanang, Tayeh and Ping-siang should not be granted to other foreigners if a Chino-Japanese company hereafter to be formed should disapprove.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—2 nice little farms, right near city, corner 12th and Broadway. 5 acres, $1,400; 4 acres, $900. Hall & O'Connor. Phone 4529. 73

For Sale—Team horses, weight 2600; lumber wagon, heavy sleighs, harnesses, blankets, etc. Huggins Lumber Company, Fulton, N.Y. 72

To Rent—3 desirable stores in best business section of this city. Whitaker & Bogardus. 72

Baby Carriage—In good condition; will sell cheap. Apply C. E. Hammond, 212 Gansevoort st. 73c

For Sale—Rubber-tire road wagon and Cyphers incubator. Address E. D. Perry, 152 W. 4th st. 74c

Rooms to Rent—Transient, or for light housekeeping. 285 Cayuga st. 74c

Household Furniture for sale. Kitchen range. 206 Utica st. 71c

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LAST CONGRESS GENEROUS IN PROVIDING FOR GREATER NAVY

Five Dreadnoughts, Three Seagoing Submarines, Twenty-three Submarines, Twelve Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

Fuel Ship to Cost $1,000,000. Also $1,000,000 For Aviation—Praise From Secretary Daniels.

"THE naval appropriation bill for 1916 is the most liberal measure for the increase and support of the navy, carrying more valuable legislation than any naval appropriation bill ever enacted by congress," said Secretary Daniels in answer to a request for his views upon the naval appropriation act. "The wisdom of the congress just ended is shown particularly in its resistance to attempts to discredit the navy's material and personnel; in its adherence to the fundamental types of fighting vessels — battleships, destroyers and submarines; in its recognition of aircraft and submarines as important auxiliaries of warfare, and of the latter's increased efficiency; in its creation of a naval reserve; in the establishment of the office of chief of naval operations and the ranks of admirals and vice admirals; in the abolition of the plucking board; in equipping navy yards for the construction of ships and the increase in the manufacture of munitions of war; in well considered and liberal appropriations for the needs of the service in every line."

The Sixty-third congress has been more generous than any other in providing for the navy, having authorized in the two naval appropriation bills an entire division of five Dreadnoughts which will each cost in the neighborhood of $15,000,000; three seagoing submarines, which will cost $1,500,000 each; twenty-three submarines, which will cost about $500,000 each; twelve torpedo boat destroyers, averaging in cost about $900,000 each, and a fuel ship to cost $1,000,000.

Total Sum $86,145,535.

The total appropriation for increase of the navy authorized by the Sixty-third congress is $86,145,535, showing an increase over the Sixty-second congress by the Sixty-third of $30,250,466.52 for additional ships for the navy. To this should be added $1,000,000 for aviation and $800,000 for submarines reappropriated from savings effected in expenditures ashore over the last fiscal year. This $1,960,000 of money reappropriated by reason of economies effected should be added to the $86,145,535, making $87,945,535 for new construction.

The real progress that will be made by the navy as a result of its liberal and intelligent treatment by this congress cannot be expressed by dollars and cents. Any person or any congress can spend money, but no other congress has gone so far to see that its appropriation was applied where most vitally needed and without regard to merely political considerations. Everything has been subordinated to the battle fleet and its efficiency. The haphazard and sometimes prodigal appropriations of previous congresses for unnecessarily costly buildings at navy yards, which have been so justly criticised by former Secretary of the Navy Meyer in the public press, have been done away with. Expenditures ashore have been reduced to an absolute minimum, and in this connection it is pleasant to record the cheerful co-operation of the Democratic members of congress from navy yard districts who have patriotically risen to the occasion and cheerfully acquiesced in the desire of the department first of all to increase the strength and efficiency of the fleet. Of perhaps even greater eventual importance than the mere physical additions to the fleet are the steps which have been taken toward increasing the personnel and modernizing the military organization of the navy. The "plucking board," which had outlived its usefulness, has been abolished, and a system of promotion to take its place will be one of the first things taken up by the new congress when it assembles.

Comparison of Appropriations.

A comparison of the provisions of the bill with the recommendations in the annual report of the secretary of the navy for the fiscal year 1914 and the accompanying estimates for the fiscal year 1915-16 shows how closely congress followed the thought and reasoning of this report. The building program recommended by the secretary was:

Two Dreadnoughts, six destroyers, eight submarines or more, one to be of seagoing and seven or more of coast defense type, with a supplementary recommendation for a larger increase in submarine craft, "appropriating generously therefor without reducing the appropriation for other classes," and $1,000,000 for aviation; one gunboat, one oiler.

The building program passed by congress is as follows: Two Dreadnoughts, six destroyers, two seagoing submarines, sixteen smaller submarines, one oiler and $1,000,000 for aviation.

Naval Reserve Provision.

Perhaps the best piece of legislation for the navy passed in a decade is the provision in the present bill authorizing a naval reserve. It creates a naval reserve composed of only honorably discharged men from the navy, on graded pay according to the length of time they have served. This not only provides a reserve of trained and experienced men, ready upon a day's notice to man our reserve ships and to supplement the war complements of ships of the battle fleet, but perhaps its most important feature is that which permits men to enter the reserve on graded rates of pay according to the length of service in the navy. This feature will greatly increase the efficiency of the enlisted personnel by inducing the experienced men to remain in the service for longer periods and thus cause the bulk of the enlisted personnel to be composed of trained and experienced men. Under the conditions of today only one-third of the entire enlisted force of the navy are men who have had more than four years' service. The other two-thirds are now serving in their first enlistment. This has been the case for many years. It is believed that this feature of the bill will place our enlisted force on a better status than that of any other navy in the world.

The bill provides for a new position in the navy, to be known as the chief of operations, who, under the direction of the secretary of the navy, will be in charge of the operations of the fleet and preparation of plans for its use in war. This new position, it is believed, will co-ordinate more perfectly the work of the war college, the general board, the office of naval intelligence and the carrying out of maneuvers by the fleet. The wisest men in the navy believe this provision will make the organization as perfect as it is possible to make any organization and will centralize in the navy department all the utilities which go to make for the preparation for war.

Admirals and Vice Admirals.

For a long time it has been felt whenever there were any joint operations between the navies of this country and of other countries that the American navy has not had the position to which it is entitled because other countries, some of them with much smaller navies, have given higher rank to the commanding officers. We have now in the American navy in command of fleets no admiral. The only admiral we have is Admiral Dewey, who is at the head of the general board and does not go to sea. The conference committee has agreed upon a provision which will remove this handicap under which our navy has been compelled to operate. It is provided that the commanders in chief of the fleet on the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic waters shall rank as admirals and vice admirals. This rank is not created to be conferred upon any officer permanently, but he occupies it only so long as he is in command afloat.

Pay Clerks.

The position of pay clerk in the navy has up to this time been a most unsatisfactory one. Every paymaster upon being detailed to a ship was allowed to appoint his own clerk, and upon his detachment the appointment of the clerk was automatically revoked. This gave no permanent status to the pay clerks and caused a great deal of confusion in the changing of duties of paymasters. The measure providing for a permanent corps of pay clerks is an excellent one for the general duties to be performed, and it at the same time gives an opportunity to the clerical force of the enlisted personnel to receive advancement. This provision, therefore, will promote the efficiency of the corps having charge of supplying the navy in peace and war.

Naval Constructors.

The steady increase of the building program and the constant developments in naval architecture call for more naval constructors, and the secretary of the navy is given authority to transfer an additional number of ensigns to the naval construction corps, not exceeding five in any one calendar year, up to a total not exceeding twenty-four. The necessity for this has been heightened by reason of the changed methods of construction that will be learned as the result of the present European war.

Medals.

Heretofore there has been a provision of law by which an enlisted man who showed distinguished conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism could be given a medal of honor, but there has been no such provision for an officer. The bill provides that the president may give such medal of honor to an officer who deserves it.

Radio.

The development that has been made in the radio during the past year has demonstrated the great value that the service can render in war and its prime importance as a means of communication. Communication is now readily had between the radio station at Arlington and the small radio station at San Diego, and the erection of the high power stations at San Diego, Pearl Harbor and Cavite will, it is believed, insure communication between the department and the government's most distant possessions at all times of the day and at all seasons of the year.

The Sixty-first congress appropriated $400,000 for the construction of marine barracks in Panama. In view of the fact that the forces of the army will occupy the canal zone, the secretary of the navy did not authorize the construction of the barracks provided for at Panama, and this bill authorizes the use of the $400,000 appropriated at Panama to be spent, $200,000 each, for barracks at Mare Island and Norfolk.

Shipbuilding at Navy Yards.

Until a year ago none of our navy yards was prepared to build ships except New York and Mare Island. The naval bill passed at the first session of this congress carried an appropriation for a building slip that would enable Boston and Philadelphia to build ships for the navy. The present bill carries an appropriation to enable Norfolk and Charleston to construct ships in these yards, and during the year the secretary has arranged to build submarines at the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard. It is believed that if all the navy yards are equipped to do construction of some character the investment in the yards will yield a better return and that the competition between the yards and the private contractors will insure that the government will secure the construction of new ships at the lowest possible price.

Aeronautics.

During the past year the secretary of the navy has established an aviation school at Pensacola, utilizing the grounds and buildings which had been abandoned when the Pensacola navy yard was abolished. For the first time in the history of the navy air craft were used abroad during the occupation of Vera Cruz, and the navy aviators were able to render valuable service. The war in Europe has shown the great importance of air craft. The conference report makes a new departure in aeronautics in the navy and appropriates $1,000,000 for the development of aeronautics and the purchase of modern air craft. Heretofore the appropriations for aeronautics have been divided among the several bureaus. It is now concentrated, and with the school at Pensacola and the larger appropriations navy aeronautics will become a much more effective agency.

In addition, the bill provides for an advisory committee for aeronautics. It is believed that this advisory committee, with the authority given, composed of officers of the army and navy and men skilled in aeronautical engineering and its allied sciences, will bring together the aeronautic services of the government and give to each branch the valued results of study and investigation.

The aeronautic service is particularly hazardous and calls for men of enterprise and daring. The bill provides proper compensation for the courageous men who undertake this dangerous service for the navy and permits the secretary of the navy to assign to this service officers of higher rank than have heretofore been available.

The conferees have voiced public sentiment in favoring a large increase in the fighting power of the navy and limited new construction to ships deemed the most effective in time of war.

The European conflict has demonstrated the use of submarines with a speed of twenty-five knots or more, if possible, but not less than twenty knots each, to cost not to exceed $1,500,000 each. The first session of this congress authorized the first submarine of this character which had heretofore been authorized. Up to the present war the largest submarine has been of 800 tons displacement. These three seagoing submarines will have a displacement of not less than 1,100 tons and as far as is reliably known are the largest projected by any country. Provision is also made for the construction of sixteen more submarines, to cost not to exceed $550,000 each. Six destroyers are authorized, to cost not to exceed $925,000 each, and one oiler, to cost not to exceed $1,100,000. The regular program of two Dreadnoughts a year, originally recommended by the general board, is carried out in this bill. These mighty ships, exclusive of armor and armament, will cost not to exceed $7,800,000 each. It is estimated that fully equipped they will each cost between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000. The first session of the present congress authorized three Dreadnoughts, thus making the record of the Sixty-third congress five of these most powerful fighting ships.

The total appropriations carried by this bill reported by the conferees is $87,538,981.88, of which $45,053,801 is for increase of the navy, exclusive of $1,000,000 for aeronautics, which should be added, making $46,053,801 for increase of the navy in this bill. If to the new construction carried in this bill is added the amount for new construction authorized at the last session of this congress, which was $41,091,734, it will be seen that the increase of the navy authorized by the Sixty-third congress is $87,945,535, which is $31,260,466.52 more than was carried in the appropriation bills of the Sixty-second congress for increase of the navy. The total appropriations for the navy in this bill are $147,538,981.88. It should be borne in mind, however, that the last session of this congress authorized the sale of the Idaho and Mississippi for $12,535,275.96 and the construction of the powerful Dreadnought California. Therefore the total naval appropriation in said bill should be reduced $4,033,000, the amount authorized for the construction of the California by the last session out of the proceeds of the sale of the Mississippi and Idaho, and the total naval expenditures of the present session of this congress should be reduced $5,827,410, the sum to be expended on the California. These amounts came from the proceeds of the sale of the Idaho and Mississippi and therefore do not come out of the regular funds in the treasury derived from taxation.

She Found Her Vocation

By EUNICE BLAKE

Helen Warfield when nineteen years of age, by the death of first her father and a few months later her mother, found herself responsible for the support of herself and several brothers and sisters very much younger than herself. What should she do to feed and clothe her little ones? She had shown some talent in private theatricals for histrionics and had been told that she would achieve success on the stage. An old friend of her mother offered to advance a certain sum by which she might receive some education as an actress, and Helen availed herself of it, taking lessons of an elocutionist.

Her instructor did not encourage her. He told her that her enunciation was peculiar to herself and that it was unattractive. As for her action, especially her facial expression, it was all that could be desired. But she could not hope to please with that alone, and her enunciation would so repel an audience that her valuable qualities would not be appreciated.

Helen's friends told her that this was rubbish. She had pleased private audiences and she would with the same gifts please the public. Helen believed them because she preferred to believe them. She did not know that intimate friends, even if competent critics, will seldom give an unbiased criticism. As for professional critics, while they may judge as to what is artistic, when it comes to judging what the public will fancy they are as much at sea as any one else.

Helen, encouraged by her friends, persevered. After a hasty preparation she attempted, with the assistance of friends, to get an engagement. She was offered parts in which she would have but a few words to say, but she felt that they would give her no opportunity to show what she could do, and she pushed on for something better. Finally, at the earnest solicitation of a friend, she was given a trial. It was arranged that she should understudy for a part that would test her powers, and the person whom she was understudying agreed to give way to her as soon as she was ready to make the trial.

In due time she appeared in the role she had been preparing for. She made a dismal failure. She felt her part, acted her part, but she could not speak her part. As her preceptor had warned her, her enunciation spoiled the whole.

"What shall I do?" she moaned. "I have spent the money furnished me to study and have failed."

"I have heard," said her instructor, "that these men who show moving photographs are beginning to give little plays. If you are in need of money you might make something in that way."

Helen's heart sank within her. What—give up her dreams of having her name posted in enormous letters as a famous actress, to be photographed for a ten cent show! Horrible! Nevertheless, going home to a lot of hungry children, with nothing to buy food for them, sent her the next day to a studio where a picture play was just beginning to be made ready for presentation to the public. Although the manager had no experience at that early date in producing such plays, it occurred to him that the chief feature in them was the acting, especially the facial expression. Beauty was also an advantage, and Helen was comely.

"Let me see you look like a thief caught red handed," he said.

Helen obeyed.

"Good! Now laugh. Good again! Look at me with haughty contempt. Excellent! You are condemned to death. You are an innocent girl listening to the first words of love. That will do. You have the power of expressing by your face what you feel. In your case words are not needed. What salary do you expect?"

"Whatever you choose to pay."

"I will start you at $25 a week, but I am sure you will soon be worth more than that."

Helen was surprised. How easy was the getting of this situation compared with her efforts to secure a trial at which she had failed! The manager advanced a week's salary, anxious to bind the bargain and fearing some other manager would get her away from him.

He gave her a part in the play that he was about making photographs for, and it was at once evident that she would make a great success. And she did.

Helen Warfield within a few months was receiving $100 a week and is now a prime movie favorite. She has seen the day when famous actors and actresses are proud to perform by photograph. She has a genius for interpreting humanity by expression, though she has no gift whatever for rendering it in speech. The plays selected for her are such as may be rendered in this way. She has acted the title role in some of the famous plays, but they are those in which the strength lies in the acting rather than the speech.

It is needless to add that Helen Warfield is making money, and feeding, clothing and educating her charges is a very simple matter. When she has acted her parts sufficiently to be photographed successfully in them her work is done, while her competitors on the stage are obliged to work on for every cent they receive.

A Motor Car Democracy

By F. M. HUGO

Although the illusion still exists in some quarters, that to possess a motor car or even a motorcycle is a sign of wealth, there is abundant evidence that there are hundreds of thousands of motorists whose means are very moderate. It is true that in the early days of automobilism there was no such thing as motoring for the comparatively poor man, as cars and summary costs were expensive and the pioneer work was naturally borne by comparatively rich men on the one hand and by some enthusiasts, by no means rich men, on the other. Their varied experiences and the tests they made over many millions of miles of running, however, helped to perfect and evolve that marvelous machine, the motor car, and everyone today, from the owner of a secondhand motorcycle to the owner of the most luxurious limousine, is benefiting from the labors and experience of these pioneers. Nowadays, there are motor vehicles to suit all purses and as the spread of automobilism amongst all classes has been wonderful, it may be interesting to trace the gradual stages by which the smallest and cheapest type of car was evolved.

Two or three years ago the side car in connection with the motorcycles began to be used and today nearly one-half of the motorcycles have this kind of attachment which can be used at will. This makes motorcycling, originally a lonesome pastime, much more attractive as congenial companionship is everything when touring. Those who do not realize how inexpensive motoring of this kind has become, wonder how the class to which many of these motorcyclists belong can afford to indulge in it. But a motorcycle with side car attachments or a good secondhand motorcycle can be purchased at a price which enables the man of very moderate means, who has never imagnied he would be able to afford motoring, to enjoy the pleasures of the open country.

But a further devolpment has taken place lately. A year or so ago, the light car came to the front and already they are being manufactured rapidly. The natural evolution of these vehicles has produced a large and inexpensive secondhand market for the older types and automobilism has in this way become democratized to a wonderful extent. The limousine is not quite so numerous on the road as compared with motorcycles and cars whose first initial cost musth ave been under $600. One effect of this is that the work of the local highway authorities and the appropriations towards making good roads is much more important to an inceasingly large number of persons than formerly. Moreover, the smaller vehicles feel the difference between a good and bad road much more acutely. The idea of automobiling being only a rich man's pastime and the old and wornout criticism that taxes are being raised from poor people to pay for roads for the rich has become absolutely untrue. Automobiling has thus become the pastime of nearly all classes, and in year sto come it is safe to prophesy that the number of individuals in this State possessing their own means of locomotion will probably run upwards to three hundred thousand.

There is another devolpment also which has led to the education of the public in automobilism. Nothing will do more to remove the prejudice and to convert the masses to the advantages of the motor vehicles than the success of the bues. In New York city and throughout the State the effect upon millions of its inhabitants may be imagined when it is remembered that hundreds of fthousands of people will this year be conveyed to and from their work and business. In connection with the popular use of the motor buses, there are springing up all over the country companies who make passenger transport at a cheap rate their object, as developed now in the so-called "jitney buses." It thus comes about that considered from a broad standpoint, automobilism is now resting on a securer basis than ever before, and any legislation which aimed at increasing restrictions or penalties would be opposed by a widespread and powerful public protest.

Sometime ago the various automobile organizations began to realize the importance of basing their influence on the support of all classes of motorists and different means have been adopted to bring membership full or partial within the reach of all persons. Moreover, there is also increasing evidence of the desire to cater for the non-rich motorists in hotels and garages all over the State and country and the spreading of automobilism to the non-rich classes has become one of the features of modern road locomotion.

THE CURSE OF BEING SATISFIED

God pity that city made of men and women satisfied with any given status! No citizenship should ever be satisfied. It matters not how splendid the present status may be, and enterprising citizenship is always planning for something better. A wide-awake citizenship never throws out an anchor. Persistent pushing onward and forward is their characteristic. Such a citizenship, behind a city with good natural potentialties, is bound to make that city a leader in the business world.

What makes a city great? Not merchandising alone, nor yet its industrial activities. It takes brains and energy and money to build up trade and manufactories. It is the men that make the city great.

If a city consumes or sells enough of any given commodity to warrent the establishment of a local industry to produce this commodity, is it not idiotic to go elsewhere to get that same commodity where it can be as easily made and bought here? What advantage is there of having a fertile industrial or commercial field, if we do not scientifically cultivate. The Chamber of Commerce in wide-awake cities studies these problems, and a little self-study is a capital cure for the curse of being self satisfied. It is well to be proud of your city, and who here is not proud of Fulton; but it is a very different thing to be self comlacent, and alas! how many of us under the ban of being self satisfied.—A. C. B.

WILL CELEBRATE ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY OF PRINCE BISMARCK

Coincidence That Empire, on Centenary, Should Be Fighting to Perpetuate His Principles.

In Great Speech to Reichstag Famous German Statesmarr Defended Increased Military Armament.

ON April 1 will fall the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Otto von Bismarck - Schoenhausen, Prince and Duke of Lauenburg, and German societies and clubs all over the United States are preparing to celebrate the event. It is a striking instance of the coincidences of history that the Germany which Bismarck united in a great empire should on the centenary of his birth be fighting for the perpetuation of the principles of government which he held.

That Germany's international situation has changed but little during the last quarter of a century becomes evident when we glance back at Prince Bismarck's address to the reichstag, on Feb. 6, 1888—perhaps the most famous he ever delivered before that body—in which he proposed and defended an increase in the military armament of the German empire. In that address Bismarck said:

"The very strength which we are seeking to acquire through a legitimate preparation for the eventualities of war necessarily contributes to making us a peaceful people. That sounds paradoxical, and yet it is true. The military machine which we are seeking to develop is too powerful, too mighty a weapon to be heedlessly employed in a war of aggression.

"If we in Germany are to wage a successful war, a war in which we develop the full power of our national strength, it must be a war to which every one who participates and every one who makes sacrifices for it brings the conviction that it was unavoidable. It must be a war of the people, a war which can be carried on with the same unanimous enthusiasm that brought the war of 1870 to a successful issue.

"We cannot forego this advantage, even though it be assumed by many competent military observers, foreign as well as German, that we are superior to our opponents. Assuredly it is not the fear of the results of a war that has persuaded us to keep the peace. On the contrary, it is the consciousness of our strength, the consciousness that, even though we may be attacked at an unfavorable time, we will be strong enough to fight back and that we may well trust Providence to continue the blessings of peace.

Not Easily Frightened.

"We Germans are easily bribed, perhaps too easily, by friendship and good will, but we are certainly not accessible to the influence of threats. We Germans fear God, but naught else in the world, and it is our fear of God that teaches us to revere and conserve the peace. But whoever breaks that



PRINCE VON BISMARCK.

peace can rest assured that the patriotic fighting spirit which called the entire people of weak, worn out Prussia to the colors in 1813 is today the common property of the entire German nation. Whoever attacks the German nation will find it united and unanimous in the face of danger and will find every man in the ranks stepping forward firm in the belief that Providence is with him. * * *

"There is today no occasion, no excuse which would justify the irruption of one European power upon another's territory. I will go so far as to say that if, as the result of some untoward explosion, we should become involved in a war with France, a war with Russia would not inevitably follow, whereas if we should become involved in a war with Russia a war with France would be absolutely certain. No French administration would be strong enough to stop it even if it wanted to. * * *

"When I say that we must strive permanently to be prepared for all eventualities I mean to indicate that we must make greater efforts than any other power by reason of our unhappy geographical position. We are situated in the very center of Europe. We have on both three frontiers open to attack. Which has only its eastern frontier,

Russia its western, upon which it can be attacked. Moreover, we are more menaced by the danger of a hostile condition, a danger arising from historical developments, our geographical position and our lack of historic unity, than any other people. God has placed us in a situation in which our neighbors prevent us from falling into any state of lassitude or desuetude. He has placed alongside of us the most warlike and volatile nation, the French, and in Russia there have been developed warlike proclivities unknown to previous centuries. Thus we are being spurred on from two sides and are forced to undertake exertions which would certainly not arise from any spontaneous initiative. It is the pricks



FAMOUS CARTOON "DROPPING THE PILOT," BY JOHN TENNIEL, IN PUNCH.

which we are feeling upon both flanks that oblige us to an effort which we would never undertake voluntarily. They force us to preserve a unity among ourselves that is at variance with the separatist tendencies of our inner natures. But since Providence has placed us in this position it is essential that we make ourselves safe against attack."

Reminiscence of Bismarck.

A French army surgeon named Czernicki in a supplement to the Gaulois gives a very interesting and pleasing reminiscence of Bismarck, placing the Iron Chancellor in an unaccustomed light. Dr. Czernicki had been left in charge of an ambulance at Resonville before the siege of Metz, and when Bazaine ordered the retreat of the Second corps d'armee into Metz on the night of August 16-17 the ambulance, with some 600 wounded, was left behind and found itself within the Prussian lines. On the morning of the 19th Dr. Czernicki was accosted by an officer, who informed him that the king of Prussia, with his suit, was in Resonville and that he would introduce him to Count Bismarck. The rest may be told in his own words:

"There on a stone bench, close to the door of a rustic cottage, at 7 in the morning was seated alone the celebrated Prussian minister at breakfast. He had spread a sheet of paper on his knees, upon which lay cold meat, sausages and bread. Beside him on the bench was a bottle, from which he was drinking. When he saw us he left off eating and, rising to his full height, saluted with a kindly laugh. The following conversation, which I wrote out the same evening in my notebook, then took place in French:

"'You are taking part, sir, in a terrible war for a start in your career,' he said. 'What a sight, what suffering! It is not you or these poor mutilated fellows that I should like to see here, but your senators and deputies. They would see what war is! Look at it! Have you many wounded?'

"In reply to his question, whether the Germans had also lost many, Bismarck said: 'Six times as many as in 1806. But do you believe, sir, and does the French army believe that it was I who wanted war?' Taking off his helmet, he went on: 'Look at me. I am threatened with an apoplectic stroke and was quietly going through a cure and never thought I should have to interrupt and change it for the life of the camp.'

Always Ready For War.

"Just then the chaplain of the ambulance, the Abbe Bolard, came up and asked, 'But, M. le Comte, if you did not want war what was the meaning of the Hohenzollern candidature?' to which Bismarck replied textually: 'Upon my word! Did anybody really swallow that? M. de Grammont is too refined a gentleman and too good a sportsman to be a good politician. That was invented to force on war. We were challenged, not to retreat any further. Already, four years ago, we had shown great patience in the Luxemburg affair, and you were less ready then than you are today. You only forget one thing, and that is that we are always ready for war, and that if we are forced to fight we carry on war in the severest sense. You have had proof of this.' And with a gesture of satisfaction he haughtily and coldly pointed to the battlefield, which had called forth his deep emotion.

"Here truth compels me to say," proceeds Dr. Czernicki, "that nothing can describe the solicitude and interest shown by the minister of war, without exception, to all. To each one he addressed some intimate and personal remark.

Battlefield Incident.

"Out of this long visit to the battlefield I will only tell one episode, which places Bismarck in a new light. Seated on some straw and propped up against a pillar of the church of Resonville was one of our poor soldiers, a quite young man named Rossignol. A shell, striking him like the lash of a whip, had carried away both eyes and the bridge of his nose, leaving the front of the skull bare. This fearful wound was covered with a dressing. He lay there calm, silent and motionless, in quiet resignation. Bismarck stopped in front of him and asked me what was his case. He seemed really touched. 'There is war for you, messieurs, the senators and deputies!' Then, turning to one of his suit, he said, 'Please bring me some wine and a glass.' He filled the glass to the brim, took a sip and then, gently tapping the shoulder of the poor martyr, said, 'My friend, will you not drink something?' Rousing himself from the deathlike stupor that was creeping over him, the man assented.

"We then saw Bismarck stoop and very softly and slowly give the wounded soldier the wine. Rising again, he drank what was left in the glass and said, 'What is your name, my boy, and where do you come from?' 'Rossignol, from Brittany.' The count then took his hand and said, 'I am Bismarck, my comrade, and I am very proud to have drunk out of the same glass as a brave man like you,' and, stretching his hand over the horribly mutilated head, he seemed to give him a mute benediction."

It only remains to add to this touching and pleasing anecdote that at the request of Dr. Czernicki the two Prussian ministers gave every facility for having the ambulance full of wounded transported into the French lines of Metz.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION—1.

Is New York to Be a Short Ballot State?

In 1916 the voters of this state will go to the polls for the regular state election and will find on their ballots the names of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Senator, Assemblyman—and that's all so far as the state ticket is concerned, for the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor will be appointive by the Governor under the new constitution and will be footballs of partisan politics no longer! And the state machines will lose their ancient and easy control over those minor offices and will no longer be able to make feeding troughs of patronage out of them except on those rare, though not unheard of occasions when they find a very weak man in the Governor's chair.

Governor Hughes Favored Short Ballot.

When Governor Hughes first proposed this shortening of the ballot in 1909 message, he said:

"There should be a reduction in the number of elective offices. The ends of democracy will be better attained to the extent that the attention of the voters may be focussed upon comparatively few offices, the incumbents of which can be held entirely accountable for administration. This will tend to promote efficiency in public office by increasing the effectiveness of the voter and by diminishing the opportunities of political manipulators who take advantage of the multiplicity of elective offices to perfect their schemes at the public expense. I am in favor of as few elective offices as may be consistent with proper accountability to the people and a Short Ballot.

"It would be an improvement, I believe, in State administration if the executive responsibility were centered in the Governor, who should appoint a cabinet of administrative heads accountable to him and charged with the duties now imposed upon elective state offices."

At that time many people at Albany and elsewhere received the idea with honest surprise. It seemed like taking power away from the people. It seemed undemocratic. It seemed to curtail the franchise. It seemed to confer too great power upon the Governor. (It would as a matter of fact add only 10% to his power and leave him still only one quarter as powerful as the Mayor of New York.) There was a good debate on the proposal in the Assembly that year but it hadn't a ghost of a show to pass and probably the people of the state wouldn't have stood for it then.

Party Leaders Convinced.

Yet now after only five years it has passed the Assembly by an overwhelming vote, its general principle has been approved by the Republican, Democratic and Progressive platforms, and under the leadership of men like Elihu Root, Henry L. Stimson, Jacob G. Shurman and Seth Low, it is expected to pass the Constitutional Convention rather easily! Governor Hughes was the only Governor in the country to preach Short Ballot in 1909, whereas fourteen Governors, including Governor Whitman, are demanding it this year.

Will the Short Ballot really take power away from the people?

That, after all, is still the real question. For no matter how much better it will be to have a single-headed instead of a six-headed administration, no matter how devious has been the history of these minor elective offices in the past, no matter how ineffective and inefficient the present system can be proved to be, the big point is—will the Short Ballot take power from the people?

Woodrow Wilson, who founded the Short Ballot movement and is President of the National Short Ballot Organization, says: "I believe the Short Ballot is the key to the whole question of the restoration of popular government in this country." Instead of taking power away from, it will restore power TO the people, in his estimation. Roosevelt and Taft make similar statements (which indicates, by the way, how wholly non-partisan the movement is!) The whole Short Ballot philosophy—and a rich and encouraging philosophy it is—is based on the contention that to have a multitude of little elective offices is not as democratic as it looks but on the contrary actually is undemocratic. Their slogan is "The long ballot is the politicians' ballot, the short Ballot is the people's ballot."

[This is the first of a series of nine articles prepared jointly by the Municipal Government Association, the County Government Association and the New York Short Ballot Organization on questions to come before the Constitutional Convention.]

CITIES WANT MANAGERS.

In Tucson, Ariz., the Republican ticket was pledged if elected to employ a city manager and to follow as far as the law allowed the general plan which goes with that office. Success attended the party, and C. K. Clark, a nonresident of the city and the state, was appointed to the position. Although the mayor and council retain the legal right to make appointments, they promise not to exercise it except upon recommendations of the city manager.

The charter commission of Ypsilanti, Mich., has reported a document which makes provision for a board or council of three members elected at large and a city manager having the usual powers. This charter will be voted upon on March 2.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WIRE NETTING ON PALACE.

Royal London Home Protected From Aerial Attack.

London.—The north wing of Buckingham palace is now being covered with a wire netting about twenty feet above the roof. This is the wing containing the living apartments of the royal family.

Additional anti-air craft guns have been placed in the neighborhood of the palace, one having been set up in the center of Green park in the last week.

If a Zeppelin should be seen hovering over the palace there are at least a half dozen guns which would open fire upon it.

Additional preparations are being made almost every day to fight air-ships over London.

While many of the art treasures in the museums have been removed to places of greater safety, there have been vigorous complaints in some newspapers that valuable pictures, sculptures or objects of art should still remain exposed to the possibility of aerial attack on the galleries.

WHO SWALLOWS DICTIONARY?

Question Disturbing Missouri Legislators—Have Already Lost Three.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The house discovered recently that it was struggling along without a dictionary when a resolution was introduced to buy a new one for use of members.

"I'd like to know what became of the big dictionary we bought two years ago?" Representative J. M. Bowers asked.

No member volunteered information.

"I'd like to know what became of the dictionary we had four years ago," Bowers persisted.

Silence.

"I'd like to know who took the dictionary we bought six years ago," he demanded.

More silence.

"Well, it's getting pretty tough when they steal a dictionary from a Missouri legislature," remarked the gentleman from Wayne.

Whereupon the house bought another dictionary.

Albinos.

Albino is a term first applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes of West Africa and is now applied to any individual in whom there is congenital deficiency of pigment in skin, hair, iris and choroid of the eye. The skin is abnormally pale, the hair is white or pale flaxen, and the iris is pink. The absence of pigment in the iris renders an albino's eyes sensitive and partially blind in the sunlight. The chief predisposing cause is heredity. It may also be due to congenital arrest of development and is sometimes associated with other malformations, but it often occurs in persons who are otherwise normal. White mice, white rabbits, white elephants, etc., are albinos.

WHEN SORROW COMES.

Life no doubt is paved with enjoyments, but we must all expect times of anxiety, of suffering and of sorrow, and when these come it is an inestimable comfort to have some deep interest which will, at any rate, to some extent, enable us to escape from ourselves and keep us from brooding.—Sir John Lubbock.

It May Be So.

A scientist who for applause
Just now, aspires
Says mountain ranges are the cause
Of timber fires.
—Kansas City Journal.

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N. L. Whitaker Advises Strong Central Organization Having for its Main Object Not Only the Commercial, But the Civic Advancement of Fulton.

All Civic Bodies Will Be Strengthened by Development of Fulton Chamber of Commerce.

During this week luncheons have been held at the Clark Hotel to prepare for the work of building up a strong Chamber of Commerce. This work will be started in earnest on Monday, and when it is through, this city will have a strong central organization representative of the entire citizenship.

It will have three hundred or more members, paying annual dues of $25, enabling it to accomplish the work that lack of funds has hitherto prevented.

It will take effective action upon matters for the good of Fulton. It will take up matters that have heretofore gone by the board. It will work for the best interests of the city in every way.

The Chamber of Commerce is going to organize, and Fulton is going to organize with it.

It will have a general committee, consisting of the heads of all committees. There will be an industrial committee, traffic committee, legislative committee, farm development committee, publicity committee, retail affairs and municipal affairs committee.

During next week luncheons will be held each noon at Hotel Clark. Lunch will be served promptly at 12:15, and the luncheon each day will end at 1:30 sharp. Team workers and business and professional men and women interested in community development will be welcome.

The week's luncheons at Hotel Clark will be addressed by Lucius E. Wilson, formerly secretary of the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Greater Des Moines Committee, former president of the American Association of Commercial Executives, and at present Campaign Director of the American City Bureau. Mr. Wilson came into national prominence last year as advisor to John H. Patterson and the men of Dayton who gave the city-manager form of government to that city.

IMPORTANT MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Each day sees additional names added to the list of business and professional men who have offered to take part in the movement and have asked to have work assigned to them.

What this movement means and what can be done for the city is set forth by N. L. Whitaker, chairman of the general organization committee, as follows:

The greatest asset of a city is a strong central organization having for its main object not only the commercial, but the civic advancement of the commuunity.

"Fulton has had for a number of years several active and effective civic and commercial bodies. These will be strenghthened by the increase in strength of the Chamber of Commerce. Before the end of next week the city will be able to boast of a strong, virile, efficient organization, insistent and persistent for the advancement and welfare of the community in all of its relations, civic, commercial and industrial.

"Nor will the activities of the Chamber be confined exclusively to Fulton. Although designed primarily for that purpose, it will interest itself in all matters that make for the upbuilding and progress, not only of the surrounding country, but of the States itself, thus fulfilling in the broadest extent, the purposes and objects for which it organized.

"The Chamber of Commerce is conducting a campaign for membership at this time, and every merchant and business man, every citizen interested in civic betterment who is not now a member, should embrace this opportunity to give his personal support to the splendid work that Chamber is conducting.

"'A careful canvass of the situation indicates that at least 300 corporations, firms, or individuals are eligible for membership in the Chamber, and should be identified with the organization.

"'With this membership, considering the importance of the work which will be conducted, the Chamber will wield a great influence for the good of the community. There is no work for the betterment of Fulton and the advancement of its interests, that the Chamber will not undertake.

"It is obvious, therefore, that every merchant, manufacturer, professional man and property owner in Fulton should be interested in the Chamber of Commerce, for there is not a person engaged in business here, there is hardly a citizen, whose interest in not affected beneficially at some angle of its work.

"Such an organization merits active support, and the best way to accord that support is through membership. It is the duty of every person having the welfare of Fulton at heart to become a member of the Chamber, thus furthering the work that means so much to the prosperity and advancement of the community."

Mr. J. H. Braddock, executive secretary of the American Gity Bureau, is confident of the success of the movement.

"The Chamber of Commerce," he said yesterday afternoon, "is entering upon a campaign that will largely determine the effectiveness of the organization for the good of the city. There is no doubt about the success of the quest for members, the indications being that at least 300 men will join the reorganized body and lend to it the support of their efforts in the fight for a better known Fulton.

"But not too much must be taken for granted. Business men and professional men must get into the Chamber, and they must not be satisfied when they have paid their dues, and their names have been enrolled."

"That is but the start. The work is then to be done, and while a competent secretary engineers the activities of the body, the men who compose it must do their share. Then we may see the Chamber of Commerce a power for good in the community, not alone a power for commercial good, but civic good, for the good of the citizen as well as for the good of Fulton."

As Mr. E. J. Penfield recently expressed it:

"People are becoming very much more sensible to the ugly side of citizenship shown by those who, while willing to accept and profit by the growth and wealth promoted and created by their enterprising, public spirited and open-pursed neighbors, yet themselves refuse to contribute a cent to help in the cause. Such men are parasites, hiding away the profits brought to them by other men's labor and industry, and themseives stolidly refusing to aid either with their brains, their time or their means in producing the general wealth in which they expect to share."

"Fulton has few such citizens. We do not lack men. We lack chiefly leadership and a program of work. This will be furnished by the new Chamber of Commerce.

"The Chamber of Commerce is the agency through which every citizen has an opportunity to show his loyalty to Fulton and his public spirited interest in its growth.

"The Chamber has begun a campaign to enlist persons and business concerns to become members. The campaign means greater things for Fulton, and this in turn means greater things for every business man, professional man, and manufacturer in the community. No citizen who can afford to be a member, has a right to remain out and from the present indications I believe that by the end of this week not many of these citizens will be absent from our membership roll."

Lucius Wilson Talks About the Best Investments

Even a skilful manufacturer cannot create his product out of "nothing." Labor and materials must come from some source. The materials may be shipped from long distances—but the labor has to be supplied by the home town. Every successful manufacturer will concede that the character of the labor supply is a tremendous element in determining quality and volume of output. Makers of shoes owe much to Brockton, Mass., because she has housed and nursed their workmen. Grand Rapids holds her furniture makers in the same debt because she has developed skillful and efficient artisians. Other cities offer housing facilities, and educational advantages and attractive entertainment to workmen. In short, although the manufacturer may pay the wages, it is the city that makes it possible for the workmen to buy happiness and contentment with the contents of the pay-envelope.

No scheme of welfare work on the part of the manufacturer can supplant the co-operation of the entire city. It is impossible for any one man to see the needs, the troubles, the ambitions, the sentiments, the impulse and the joys of a thousand or even a hundred employes. Welfare work may be ever so excellent, but it will become infinitely more effective if the outside city is intelligently attempting to make the factory employe a citizen in the fullness of the world. The average man is so thoroughly human that impulse governs him more frequently than logic. He aspires to own a home when he sees his brother man getting happiness by that means. He buys a motorcycle because one of his fellows whirls past him on the street morning and night. He educates his children because the whole community seems to set store by school training. He may attend church, if his acquaintances make that more attractive. The unconscious influence of the community determines the limitations, the efficiency, the habits and the ideals of men. And the community ought to recognize its responsibility.

Is it not worth something to the manufacturer to have the community to intelligently supply that leadership which steadily moves right, stability, individual improvement?

If the manufacturer still feels that he should take no part in the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, ask him this question, "How is vocational training (shop training) to be put into the city schools unless you have the co-operation of the rest of the city?" The taxpayer will not assume an additional school-burden if you hold yourself entirely aloof from their plans. This affair of living in a modern city is a "give-and-take proposition."

When you hang out the sign "Men Wanted" you have to take the sort the city offers.

To sum up: It is worth your while, Mr. Manufacturer, to have an organization in Fulton that will bring the active, thinking men together to lay definite plans for better schools, for trade extension, for public markets, for more efficient government, for improved transportation and for wiser citizenship. You are a part of the city—you will find that its enterprise helps you and its limitations harm you. If, by joining the Chamber of Commerce, you can induce the retailer and the lawyer to join in making better schools for your workmen, or cleaner entertainments for your children or a safer community for your property, the dues you pay to the Chamber of Commerce will be the best investment you have ever made.

LUCIUS E. WILSON.

Keystone State Town as Example of What Chamber Commerce Activity Will Do.

R. C. Stoddard, secretary of the American City Bureau, arrived yesterday in the city. He is fresh from Huntingdon, Pa., where a program similar in nature to the one in blast here was instituted by the American City Bureau.

Mr. Stoddard says:

"On Monday of this week, I left Huntingdon, Pa. Last week we completed a campaign there. I can think of no better illustration of the things that are possible in Fulton.

"Huntingdon is a smaller city than Fulton. Its population is slightly under 7,000.

"Still the Huntingdon Chamber of Commerce has today a membership of nearly 300 at $25 a year, and the enthusiastic moral support of the entire community.

"When the campaign was started in Huntingdon, there was no lack of false prophets to predict the certain failure of the undertaking. Even the group of men who initiated the movement and were most sincerely interested in its success felt that conditions there were peculiarly difficult. These men were patriotic broadminded citizens. They had faith in themselves and their community, but they told us "there were so many knockers."

"As a matter of act their situation was unusually good. The city had strong industrial advantages—no better, however, than Fulton possesses. The calibre of its citizensis unusually high—although I know from my associates that Huntingdon holds no more public spirited, large minded men than does Fulton.

"These men simply did not know their own strength. Organized community action had never been attempted before in a genuinely big way.

"In fact one of the city's leading business men, the cashier and a director in one of the banks, "proved" to us by our own figures that it would be absolutely impossible to secure more than 125 members. This man is now one of the Chamber's most enthusiastic supporters.

"The Huntingdon Chamber of Commerce represents the entire community. Its membership includes lawyers, doctors, merchants, manufacturers, teachers, ministers and others. It is not the property of any small clique. It does not represent the interests of any particular class. The same sort of an organization is going to be developed in Fulton.

"The men who were doing the "knocking" in Huntingdon are still living there, but they are not talking. Many of them are now enrolled in the Chamber.

"Things move along so rapidly nowadays that men who say it can't be done are always being interrupted by somebody doing it."

PETE, COME, COME

A lazy boy lay sleeping late
One beautiful spring morn.
And in an apple tree close by
A robin redbreast's horn
Kept blowing—
"Pete, come, come."

The sun was shining through the pane;
The boy slept sweetly on;
But still, that robin redbreast chirped
He didn't sing for fun,
His song—
Pete, come, come.

'Twas breakfast time, the food was spread,
And Pete was hupgry too;
But still he slept; that lazy boy
Could find naught else to do.
But hark—
"Augh, Pete; come, come."

Pete's eyes stayed closed, his bed was soft,
His sheets were clean and sweet.
And then, at last he heard that sound,
The robin's call—"Tweet, tweet,
Come on—
"Augh, Pete; come, come"

Pete moved himself, and raised to see
From whence that call had come.
And from that apple bough close by
The robin called again—
"Get up—
"Come, Pete; get up."

"It's luncheon time and at the Clark
A place is spread for you.
So, Pete, get up and stir yourself,
And show what you can do
Wake up—
Oh, Pete, wake up."

Don't say, "There's nothing I can do."
You don't know 'till you try.
Go in to win, and you may be
The Mayor by and by.
"Wake up,
Oh, Pete; wake up."

By I. E. Hyde

ELKS TOLD THERE MAY BE "DOG IN MANGER"

Fulton's Lodge of Elks received boosting Thursday night at the hands of Lucius Wilson and J. H. Braddock, when these two representatives of the American City Bureau partook of the hospitality of the lodge.

Many prominent members took advantage of the opportunity to express their views on city boosting, which seemed to be of a historical character, reciting the indifference of the Chamber of Commerce in years gone by to the opportunities so often presented to bring to Fulton severeal big industries which are now thriving elsewhere. One of the speakers said that the Chamber of Commerce would not get his $25 until he and a good many other men were convinced that the "dog in the manger" spirit displayed by manufacturers who at one time controlled the Chamber had been entirely eradicated from the present movement, to be supplanted by a more honest public spirit. These remarks were vigorously applauded.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 73 — Established, Dec. 27, 1914. — MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915 — Price One Cent.

Venizelos Says Greece Must Change Policy and Join the Allies

Reaches Belgian Frontier That Soldiers Are Sent to Rear for Trial by Court Martial for Failure to Join in Counter Attacks

London, March 15.—The Morning Post in a dispatch from Athens says:—

"In an interview published in an evening newspaper, Mr. Venizelos states he is convinced the new Cabinet will very soon be forced to abandon its neutrality policy and participate with the Allies in the operations against Constantinople and Smyrna.

"'The new government must,' he said, 'before it is too late, adopt this policy. I doubled the area of Greece. Mr. Gounnaris can now quadruple it.'"

"Asked about the danger from Bulgaria, Mr. Venezelos stated that the events of the last week at Sofia prove that once Greece joins the Allies, Bulgaria will be forced to follow her example."

GERMANS DEMORLIZED BY BRITISH ONSLAUGHTS

On the Belgian Frontier.—The sudden offensive of the Allies from Champagne to the sea resulting in gains at many points, seems to have taken the Germans wholly by surprise.

A convincing indication of a partial or temporary demoralization of the troops which bore the brunt of these five days of successive onslaughts is the arrival at Ghent and Brussels for trial by courtmartial of parties of soldiers sent under escort from the trenches for having failed to respond to the order to make counter attacks with sufficient enthusiasm. In some cases, it is said, they even failed to advance at all.

Great havoc was caused by the accurate fire of the British artillery, which apparently was the prime factor in the paralyzation of the Germans.

All the accounts of the week's fighting filtering through the frontier from German sources chiefly are from the wounded and lay stress on the terrible accuracy of the British shells, which made some of the positions wholly untenable.

AERIAL ARM CREDITED WITH BRITISH SUCCESSES

James Dunn telegraphs to the Daily Mail from Rotterdam:

"The British success at Neuve Chapelle and Epinette was due largely to the wonderful work of the allied aeroplanes. Not a German gun was laid, not a body of troops moved without being detected by the eyes of the British army.

"German officers in Bruges admit their air service is hopelessly outclassed in numbers, daring and intelligence by the Allies. From the sea to Ypres the sky is swept by aeroplanes practically every day, the British and French airmen competing in feats of skill and daring while the German no longer face duels in the air, past contests having proved disastrous."

STEAMER ABANDONED AFTER BEING STRUCK

Liverpool, via London, March 15.—The crew of the British steamship Florazan, which was torpedoed at the mouth of the Bristol Channel on March 11, arrived at Liverpool today. The men say their cargo of cotton had been discharged at Havre and the steamship was crossing the Channel to England. No submarines had been seen.

On Thursday night, while the men of the crew were playing cards a terrific explosion occurred, throwing the men all about the ship. Two boats had been made ready for launching and were lowered and the captain and all the crew, except one man who is supposed to have been drowned in the stokehold, got in them. It was first thought that the Florazan would turn turtle, but the vessel righted herself. The ship's boats were picked up by a trawler an hour after the explosion. The Florazan was then on fire, according to the men, and it is believed there was no hope of saving her.

According to the officers of the steamship Whateley Hall, the Florazan was still afloat on Friday evening. The Whateley Hall sighted the Florazan off Bristol Channel. She was being towed by four trawlers, while two trawlers guided her astern. The Florazan was well down by the head and her superstructure had disappeared. It was said there had been a fire on board, according to the officers.

A TAUBE DROP BEACHEY'S LAST

Air Pressure Crumples Monoplane's Wings as Airman Tries to Resume Glide

Lincoln Beachey, noted as an aviator the world over and perhaps the greatest rival of the Frenchman, Pegoud, in the execution of hair-raising aerial feats, fell to his death in San Francisco yesterday in the new German Taube monoplane in which he had been attempting to duplicate the spectacular performances of which, in the biplane, he was the acknowledged master.

The fatal drop was made from a height of 3,000 feet at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and was witnessed by a crowd of 50,000 people. The Taube, with Beachey, fell into San Francisco Bay. The machine, with the body of the ill-fated aeroplanist still strapped in the aluminium body of the Taube, was recovered two hours later.

Hillary Beachey, a brother of the aviator, witnessed the tragedy. He was standing on the deck of the transport Crook watching the flight. He said he heard a crackling sound like the breaking of a ship's mast. He cried out as the monoplane began to plunge toward the bay. It fell only a few feet away from the transport.

The young airman—he was 31—was completing his second flight of the day. Having previously electrified the crowd with a series of aerial somersaults, the airman sought to add an additional thrill by making one of the sensational perpendicular drops which usually featured his flights.

The fatal fall was attributed to the fact that Beachey intrusted his life for the first time in several years—to a monoplane. An exceptionally large crowd had been attracted to the fair grounds to see whether he would attempt the same breath-taking stunts in the new machine that he had performed in his biplane.

On the first flight all went well, and the aviator's familiar tricks were indulged in with the exception of the perpendicular drop. This Beachey had saved for the climax. It proved too much of a strain for the frame of the monoplane.

The machine was at an altitude of about 3,000 feet when Beachey shut off his power. For a great distance it dropped head on. Then the aviator grasped his control levers to adjust the planes for the graceful descent which had characterize his previous flights. Almost at that moment the wings crumpled, and the aeroplane, turning over and over in its fall, plunged into the bay.

MERRY MAKING ON WEDNESDAY

The St. Patrick's ball to be given by the local lodge, B. P. O. E., on Wednesday night promises to be a successful affair. Those who attended the charity ball have not forgotten the good time provided by the royal entertainers.

The decorations used will be in keeping with the color of the day and the music will consist of the popular old time Irish melodies. The Elks orchestra, which furnished the music at the charity ball, will again be enjoyed by the dancers. Old time steps figure on the program with those of modern invention.

A good time is in promise for the merry makers.

WEATHER FORECAST

Rain or snow tonight, with gentle to moderate winds.

79 NEW MEMBERS ENROLLED IN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

GERMAN SHIP MAY BE HELD

Ruse May Develop That Will Retain Prinz Eitel for Repairs Beyond Limits

Washington, March 15.—That the Germans will ask a much longer time to make repairs to the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich than will be allowed by the United States government, so that interment at Newport News may be accomplished without discredit to the bravery of Captain Thierichens, who commanded the vessel in her raids on merchantmen, is a view privately expressed in well informed circles here yesterday.

Officials have received no word in reply to the request sent through Mr. Norman R. Hamilton, Collector of Customs at Newport News, for a definite statement of the time required for making the repairs necessary to put the cruiser in seaworthy condition. The opinion was suggested that the statement of the time de sired might come through the German Embassy here rather than from the cruiser's commander to Mr. Hamilton. Decision on the time to be allowed will not be made until the report of the naval board assigned to make a survey of the ship is received. This board will complete its work tomorrow, when an inspection of the boilers will be made at one of the piers of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry [redacted] where the vessel [redacted]

Opinion is general[redacted] board will report that [redacted] quickly can be put in a seaworthy condition. The naval board's figures undoubtedly will be accepted by the State Department, which has the question to determine. The decision will eb kept secret, on the grounds that its publication would be of assistance to the enemy, in violation of the neutrality of this government.

NO CRISIS, SAYS MALONE

Collector Issues a Statement on Neutrality Situation.

New York, March 15.—Collector of the Port Malone issued this statement yesterday:

"It is true that I had a conference with the President Thursday night at his request on a department matter which was not then and is not now of moment. I did not, as stated, represent to the President that the neutrality situation in this port was critical. I do not know of any critical situation in the port of New York, and moreover, there is no critical situation in the port of New York.

"I have not received any orders from the Treasury Department to refuse clearance papers to any ship of any nationality if I am satisfied that her sworn manifest sets forth accurately the contents of her cargo and her actual port of destination."

CENTRAL UNION BACKS LYNCH

Opposes Abolishing of Labor Commissioner's Post.

New York, March 15.—The Central Federated Union indorsed yesterday the resolutions adopted by the executive council of the New York State Federation of Labor opposing the abolishing of the office of State Labor Commissioner. This puts 700,000 trades unionists in this State on record as being in favor of the retention of Commissioner James M. Lynch.

Ernest Bohm, secretary, was instructed to notify all members of the Legislature of the union's action. One paragraph of the resolutions is as follows:

"Only sinister motives can prompt this projected transfer of the administration of the Department of Labor to any other branch of the State government. No valid reason can be assigned for the change. It simply means the injection of petty politics into an office created for the benefit of the wage earning masses."

To the Men and Women of Fulton

I am glad that I was born in Fulton. To me it has no equal and I have great faith in its future. I believe that NOW is the opportune time to do something WORTH WHILE for Fulton.

The new organization about to be formed to succeed the old Chamber of Commerce is entitled to and should have the loyal support of every good citizen. It should have three hundred members to do efficient work, but the larger the membership the greater the results. Now, let us lay aside all our petty jealousies, and get together for the success of this movement. Let it be a REAL GET TOGETHER to boost the membership to three hundred. IT CAN BE DONE.

Shares in the Fulton of the future are selling at $25.00 each. How many will you take? No business or professional man or woman can afford not to take at least one membership. Neither can anyone afford to miss one of Mr. Wilson's talks.

Now then, ALTOGETHER for a BETTER and BIGGER FULTON.

JESSE A. MORRILL

Fulton Ranks Second In U. S. of Cities Under 50,000 In Point of First Day's Enrollment

of Commerce

Seventy-nine enrolled members was the report of the membership committee at the noonday lunch at Hotel Clark today. A huge scoreboard placed in the dining room received the announcements when made by the captains of the ten teams. This significant slogan, was placed in large letters above the space for the reports: "Nowadays, people who say 'It can't be done,' are always interrupted by somebody doing it."

Dr. Charles Robertson acted as chairman and called upon the captains of the teams who had been working since 10:30 this morning. The report was as follows:

Harold Bristol, 7 memberships; Irving Galusha, 2 memberships; L. G. Adams, 3 memberships; David Lipsky, 9 memberships; Louis Emerick, 5 memberships; Willis M orin, 10 memberships; Jesse A. Morrill, 14 memberships; N. L. Whitaker reporting for John W. Stevenson, 29 memberships. The total being [redacted] memberships.

Nearly all captains stated real activity had not yet begun by their individual teams.

Mr. Wilson announced the result of the work thus far as being ahead of the average city where such campaigns have been carried on. In fact, Fulton ranks [redacted]ond in place with the first big towns in this work. Fulton has three times as many members enrolled as Glenns Falls had on its corresponding day of campaign work.

"The thing as it stands today is a success," said Mr. Wilson. "I want you to catch the big idea. Tomorrow will be blue Tuesday, and somebody will be quite apt to whisper to me, 'this can't be done,' but today this is an assured success."

The seventy-nine enrolled members, Mr. Wilson pointed out, are of greater value than eight hundred ninety-two members enrolled at $2.

N. L. Whitaker, in making the report had asked, "What will the Chamber of Commerce do for the receivers of freight for manufactuerers and Mrr. Wilson replied briefly, that for a relatively small outlay a department could be arranged for that would check for the manufacturers express accounts and collect overcharges and damages.

"The regulation of freight rates in and out of town should not be attempted," said Mr. Wilson.

When asked in regard to contributions for charity, program advertising, etc., Mr. Wilson stated this could be managed by a department in the Chamber to which all charity appeals would come. Program advertising he pointed out, cannot give the advertiser more than a small fraction of his contribution.

South Bend was cited as a place where the charity problem had been handled by a department of the Chamber. Two hundred persons previous to the plan had contributed annually in the charity work of the city. Afterwards two thousand nine hundred persons contributed, thus taking the burden from the backs of the few and placing it on the body politic and making the entire community more responsive.

(Continued on Page Four)

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March 15, 1915.

Opinions

The Little Fish

Hamilton Fish, jr., has written a letter in which he says that Speaker Sweet has stacked the excise committee against the local option bill. Mr. Fish knows that this charge is false. Speaker Sweet put him on the excise committee and he voted for the local option bill last year. Everybody in Albany knows the reason Fish wants to get off from the committee and that is because part of his district is "wet" and part of his district is dry. He voted for the local option bill last year and the "wets" in his district made it so hot for him that he did not want to be on the committee this year and tried to decline serving on the committee but Speaker Sweet would not accept his declination. If the Speaker had released him from duty on the committee then the advocates of the local option bill would say that Speaker Sweet took Fish off from the committee because he voted for the local option bill last year. Fish is the only Bull Mooser in the State Legislature. He is a young man who has inherited a name and that is about all. The only reason that he wants to get from the excise committee is because he is in an embarrassing position at home and he wants to shirk his duty as a member of the committee and Speaker Sweet will not allow him to do so. This is the secret of his animosity to the Speaker and his motive for making the false charge which is now being circulated but the public generally will pay no attention to this Little Fish.—Republican, Lyons.

A Drastic Move

He must needs go that the devil drives, an old saying declares.

England is finding the truth of this. Without a single opposition vote the English Parliament has given to the government the authority to take over the control of the engineering force of the country and to place it under combined management for the purpose of increasing the supply of munitions of war. By this vote the control of all factories capable of being used for such purpose is given into the hands of the government, and while it is admitted to be the most drastic measure laid before an English Parliament in more than a century and a half, there was not a vote against it, nor a single voice raised in any form of objection.

Labor disputes and the occurrence of several strikes have interfered with the output of munitions of war, and the supply has been diminished. Warning was given some days ago that unless these might be composed it might be necessary for the government to adopt measures that would prevent the stoppage of all establishments in which the manufacture of ammunition and all the various war supplies are carried on. It was shown that the English laborers were losing a great deal of time and that efficiency was impaired in very many instances through large bodies of workmen frequenting public houses and spending their time over their cups or through insisting upon half-holidays, certain hours of labor, and other disturbing influences. Appeal was made to the patriotism of these great bodies of organized labor, but the strikes were not settled, men did not return to work in such numbers as might be expected and the disturbing influences continued.

The increasing size of the army and navy, the extension of the war area, and the coming of spring which will see greatly enlarged operations all over Europe, rapidly multiplies the demand for ammunition, and the government is convinced that it cannot safely depend upon the efforts of firms and individuals who are engaged in the production of these supplies. In the Dardanelles(where bombardment will probably have to be continued for weeks, an immense supply of ammunition is being used, and the guns which are hammering at the Turkish forts will soon have to be supplanted by new ones, or will have to be overhauled. The tremendous strain upon such armament soon renders it unfit.

In this emergency, England finds herself compelled to virtually seize private property, organize a bureau, make of private workmen public servants and compel the increase in production which she has a right to expect and which she must have if she would preserve her nation from destruction. It is contrary to her practice and teachings, suspends for the time the boasted liberty of private enterprise in English lands, and sets at naught many of the privileges which individuals have supposed were asured to them beyond assault.

But "he must needs go whom the devil drives," and when the present state of affairs fails to respond to the demands, the government would be remiss indeed in its high function did it not lay a heavy and firm hand on the weak spot. Germany has not hesitated to do this, for the government of that country not only controls and directs the manufacture of armament and munitions of war, but it has taken into its hands the absolute control of the food supply, and all private enterprise is suborned to the wishes and requirements of the government. However, that is a condition to be expected in a monarchy, and while there is no thought of objection or question as to this state of things in that country, there will be resentment on the part of English workmen, who have been accustomed to stand upon their "rights" with a persistency and freedom that has finally brought them into contempt and has made necessary such a drastic measure as has here been described.—Observer, Utica.

ECONOMICS AND CIVICS

(A. C. B.)

Time was when the Chamber of Commerce was organized solely as a promoter of trade and commerce, of industry and transportation. That time has past. The close interrelation between economic and civic conditions, between business and government, between labor and life has come to a fuller recognition. The modern Chamber of Commerce is both commercial and civic in character.

It is no glittering generality to say that a better city in which to live is usually a more prosperous city in which to do business. Health and happiness have a strange way of slipping into a man's pay envelope, and the more there is in the pay envelope the better he can house his family, feed his children, educate them and take recreation himself. These are plainly the factors making for health and happiness. They go hand in hand.

The American city thrives on trade. A thriving city enjoys better living, better education, better pleasures than one that is stagnant. On the other hand, a clean and well administered city is more apt to thrive than one which is rotting and badly governed. Economics and civics, civics and economics, both are closely interwoven in the life of the modern community.

It is, therefore, the duty of the Chamber of Commerce to further in every possible, legitimate way the social and the material progress of the city. Their experience, since fortunately we can learn by experience, can be employed in solving the specific problems, both economic and civic, that must be correctly solved for the future development of Fulton.

Community Notes.

R. L. McCully, president of the Automobile Club, who is taking the baths at Mt. Clemens, Mich., and incidentally visiting the large automobile factories at Detroit, Toledo, etc., is expected home Thursday or Friday of this week.

* * *

William C. Morgan enjoys the distinction of being the first man to enroll in the new Chamber of Commerce. His signature was secured on Saturday evening.

* * *

Attorney Frederick G.Spencer, Edward Quirk and William C. Morgan are in Rochester attending Supreme Court. They were subpoened in a suit in a dispute relative to the quality of the cement floors in the Quirk building.

* * *

Miss Agnes Atwood of Gansevoort st., has been in Watertown for a few days, to attend the wedding of a friend.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Murriam is recovering slowly from a severe illness.

* * *

Stanley Simons of Oswego, formerly of Fulton, has been calling on a few of his old friends.

* * *

George Vincent of the West River road, has purchased a farm at Palermo and is moving his family there.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Olmstead of this city will make an address on missions in Syracuse at one of the city churches.

* * *

Fred Butts of Phoenix has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Dingman.

* * *

Mrs. E. S. Brown of S. 3d st., has been out of the city for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. M. Gilbert of this city has been entertained by Lysander friends

* * *

Miss Maude Marden has resumed her school duties at the Walradt st. school.

* * *

William Roach of York has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Reynolds in West 2d st.

* * *

Allen Foster, who was called here by the serious illness of his brother, Theodore, has returned to his duties in New York.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth and Julia Frazee of the Oswego Normal were over Sunday guests of their parents in the W. River road.

* * *

Miss Jennie True of Syracuse was the over Sunday guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles True, Worth street.

* * *

The Rev. Frederick T. Henstridge, rector of the Church of the Evangelist, Oswego, will preach in Zion Episcopal church Tuesday evening at 7:30

* * *

The Rev. M. J. Peters, preached in Syracuse, Auburn and Oswego, during the last week.

R. L. McCully, manager of the VanWagenen Corporation, who is spending two weeks at Mt. Clemens, Mich. and vicilaity, writes that he has visited the Overland factory at Toledo and the Dodge factory at Detroit and finds that neither plant will be able to fill their spring orders, which means that the early buyers will be [illegible] these two popular [illegible] Motors Co.—Adv.tf.

FAIR HAVEN'S BOOM

The Tri-County Weekly of Fair Haven, arirved today with stories of a big boom in that popular Summer resort. William Bradley is building a new two story building to house a meat market and himself and a new band has been organized.—Palladium.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

Have Your Home Wired For Electricity
BEFORE APRIL 1st
And Receive an Electric Flatiron FREE
WIRING DONE AT COST
LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, March 15.—Modern methods of communication during the busiest hours of the present legislative session are frequently utilized by Speaker Theddeus C. Sweet and Harold J. Hinman, majority leader of the Assembly.

For the first time in the history of New York State legislation the speaker and the majority leader can become in close touch without leaving their seats through the medium of a telephone line which is attached to the desk of the speaker and the seat of the floor leader of the Republican members of Assembly. Each day while the session is in progress up will go the telephone to the ear of Speaker Sweet and at the same instant it will be noticed that Leader Hinman has his receiver and transmitter within the firm grasp of his hand.

The telephone system which is solely for the convenience of the speaker and Assemblyman Hinman are the most modern of telephone devices. A conversation carried on in almost a whisper can be plainly heard by the party on either end. It is thus possible for the two pilots of the majority party in the Assembly to decide at a moment's notice upon a matter of party policy without leaving their seats and none is the wiser.

Assemblyman A. E. Smith, leader of the Democratic Assemblymen also has a private telephone attached to his desk, but he does not use the instrument as frequently as does Assemblyman Hinman.

The private telephone connections which have been placed in the Assembly Chamber for the speaker and the two party leaders are far from being confined in the scope of their possibilities to the Assembly Chamber. By calling a number it is possible for Speaker Sweet and Assemblymen Hinman and Smith to talk long distances.

During past sessions the most frequent interruptions which the Speaker and the floor leaders have had to contend with were requests from the pages to leave their seats in order to answer telephone calls. Frequently important messages were never delivered because of the fact that the summons to the public telephone had come at a time when an important debate was in progress or when a bill was up for final passage, necessitating the presence of both the leaders to marshal their forces. At such times as these the speaker also would be busy passing upon points of order and recognizing the members desiring to be heard.

There are no telephone connections linking the desk of the Lieutenant-governor with the leaders of the majority and minority of the Senate. Possibly the need is as great, yet the Senate Chamber is considerably smaller than the Assembly Chamber and it is but a step from the rendezvous of the Senators to the telephone booths. On the Assembly side the public telephone is in the rear corridor of the Capitol and at least fifty yards away from the speaker's desk and from the seats of the majority and minority leaders.

The State takes good care of the members of both houses as regards telephone facilities. Several booths set aside especially for their use are available at all times and there is no toll charge.

PASSED EIGHTY-SECOND MILESTONE OF LIFE

Mrs. Luvency Carner, mother of merchant George L. Carner of Cayuga st., celebrated her 82d year last Friday. The event was observed at the son's home in W. 1st st., and was enjoyed by many old time and some young relatives and friends. Mrs. Carner's eldest guest was Mrs. Charlotte Highriter, 89, who quite recently enjoyed the felicitations of her friends. These two old ladies enjoyed in full measure recounting events in their lives during the 80 years and more they have lived, and when 6 o'clock arrived they were not too tired to feel a desire for the dainty luncheon prepared by Mrs. George L. Carner. At the conclusion of the supper hour the guests pledged a repetition in one year of this latest happy event.

Timothy Seed; 99.99-100 per cent. [illegible] Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

PRUNING DEMONSTRATIONS

A series of demonstrations has been arranged throughout the county for pruning fruit trees. Special attention is to be given to small orchards where apples are grown for home use. There are many trees on the general and dairy farms throughout the county that could be made to yield good crops with a little care.

B. Johnson of Oswego, who has had a lifelong experience with the pruning and care of orchards, will assist the manager in giving these demonstrations.

Meetings will be held as follows:

Friday, Friday, March 19th—I. G. Burr, Central Square, 10 a.m.; H. E. Myers, Bernhards Bay, 2:30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 23d—Ernest Arnold, Bowen's Corners, 10 a.m.; William Austic, South Granby, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 24th.—J. Fred Bradford, Peat's Corners, 10 a.m.; Carey Farm—Frank Washer, Pennellville, 2.30 p.m.

Thursday, March 25th—H. G. Tyler, Daysville, 10 a.m.

Friday, March 26th—A. F. Morehouse, Volney, (Fulton, RFD), 10 a.m.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT,
COUNTY OF OSWEGO,
State of New York;
Anna N. Halloran, Plaintiff,
against
Frank F. Wilson, Defendant.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in Oswego County.

Dated February 3, 1915.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida street.
Fulton, N. Y.

To Frank F. Wilson, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry D. Coville, Oswego County Judge, dated February 15, 1915, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the clerk of Oswego County, at Oswego, N. Y.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida Street.
Fulton, N. Y.
2-15-7t

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
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Complete Stock
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JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

SEEDS
American ALFALFA, tested in Wisconsin, 99.8 pure AUSTRIAN [illegible] BARLEY, cash barrel stock 1 to 6 grains, AT. SPRING COULTER OATS, a new early sort from the Canadian Northwest, yields [illegible] to 100 bu. per A. Has high grade head. Oats, of strong vitality. GENUINE BUCKWHEAT. GOLD MINE LEAD [illegible] of NORTH pedigree stock EARLY GOLDEN DENT EARLY YORK FIELD CORNS. ENSILAGE and LATE ROSE POTATOES. IDEAL MANGEL, BEET largest yielder; grows high above ground. RED BRANS, TELEPHONE PEAS and GARDEN SEEDS at special prices. TIMOTHY, CLOVERS, ALSIKE, SPRING RYE, WINTER BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS CYPRESS SHOP-BOARDS and BROOD-ERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES. Agents Wanted. Salesmen and Carriers, Insecticides Lime and Sulphur for early spraying. Ask for Special Freight Paid Prices. Established 1866. 1915 Catalog Free
F. H. BERLING
[illegible]

WILLIAM NACEY GETS OSWEGO POSTMASTERSHIP

President Wilson anounced Saturday the appointment of William Nacey as postmaster of Oswego. This is a recess appointment and will be held subject to confirmation by the U. S. Senate in Dec., 1915. Mr. Nacey had almost the unanimous endorsement of the Democratic county committee and the backing of the county chairman and State Committeeman, but, owing to the fight made against him by Judge Bulger he failed of confirmation before the Senate adjourned on March 4. U. S. Senator James A. O'Gorman after hearing the appeals of William J. Hartnett, Democratic County leader, approved of the application of Nacey, but the matter was held up by the P. O. Department pending further investigation, thus delaying the Senate Confirmation until the fall.

Two carloads of delivery wagons and buggies just unloaded by VanWagenen, Inc. The quantity we buy enables us to give you the prices as well as the quality. We also have the agency for the Moyer line. adv78

JOSEPH CORTINI
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
All Shoe Shines, 5c
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
128 E. Broadway
Near N. Y. C. Depot

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SPECIAL FOR 30 DAYS
Ford Cars Painted and Varnished
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FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

INSURANCE

Health, Accident, Federal Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich., $200,000.00 cash capital. John F. Cullen, general agent, 103½ Oneida st., Fulton, N. Y. Phone 251.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

Typewriters For Sale
Or Rent.
All standard makes—liberal terms—also ribbons, carbons, manifold bond stationary, etc. Agency for the American adding machines. Charles Sage
365 Park St. Phone 2304

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 2552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers. Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

[illegible]ONNO & HILL, Open day and [illegible] 106 Oneida st. Phone 106

WOMEN NEED THE VOTE

Taxation Without It Is Tyranny, Declares President of New York State Women Suffrage Association

The great changes that have come to the position of women in New York State may be called "Results without suffrage," but they could not be called "results without suffragists,' for they would never have been possible without suffragists and their untiring work.

When you ask "Will the suffragists of the State tell why their votes are needed?" you are asking of women something that has never been asked of men. Since our Government was formed the franchise has been extended to several large bodies of men; first, to the aliens and their descendants, then to the laboring men by removing property qualifications, then to the negroes, the Indians, and now the President is trying to give it to the Filipinos. In not a single instance have they ever been asked to prove that the vote was needed. In most cases they did not ask for the vote, and no one asked them if they would use it well or ill,or even if they would use it at all. Men have never been asked if they would make good laws if they were allowed to vote, or if they would make good fathers and still be attractive to women when they vote.

They vote because our Government is supposed to be a representative Government, based on the consent of the governed, and the consent of the governed is given only through the ballot box. No man in New York State has ever had to fight for his enfranchisement. The principle of representative government was fought for by our common ancestors, and should include women as well as men. That it did not, at the time our Government was founded, was because at that time woman was the chattel of man; her property, her children, her person were his; he was responsible for her acts, even if she committed a crime.

These disabilities have been removed. For over sixty years suffragists have labored with our Legislature to secure legal, civil, and social rights for women. Women are now educated; they control their own property; they are taxed as men are taxed; they are held responsible to the law just as men are; but they are still forbidden representation, forbidden any voice in making the law which they have to obey. To quote Gilbert E. Roe:

> The right to make contracts, to own property, and to conduct business carry with them as a necessary conclusion that women must also have the suffrage. You cannot admit that woman has the right to make contracts, own property, and conduct business, and then exclude her from the right to determine how that business shsould be conducted, how the contracts shall be made, and how the property may be disposed of.

That women, like every other class, can protect their own particular interests better than it can be done for them is proved if a fair comparison of equal suffrage with male suffrage States is made. It is obviously unfair to compare the best woman suffrage State with the worst male suffrage State, or vice versa; the only fair comparison is by averages. Have women averaged better for themselves than men have for them. The Times comparisons were made without reference to this fact.

For example, it cited Wyoming, a woman suffrage State, as having no equal guardianship law; neither has Idaho, but it is in force in all the woman suffrage States except Idaho and Wyoming; that is, in 8 of the 10 woman suffrage States. (I omit Nevada and Montana, because they have not had a session of the Legislature since suffrage was granted). Only 9 of the 38 male suffrage States have this law. The Times gave the credit of the passage of this law in 1893 in New York State to Mrs. George W. Townsend of Buffalo, but it did not mention that Susan Anthony, Elizabeth C. Stanton, and others worked with the Legislature for ten years, getting thousands of petitions for this law, and succeeded in getting it passed in 1860—only to have it repealed by the Legislature while the women were working for the soldiers during the Civil war. It took thirty years longer to put it back on the statute book.

The age of consent is 18 in every woman suffrage State, with the exception of Arizona, where it is 17, and Oregon, where it is 16—that is, in 8 of 10 woman suffrage States. In most male suffrage States it is 16; in 2 it is 15; in 7 it is 14; in 3 it is 10.

The Injunction and Abatement act, to restrain commercialized vice, is in force in 5 of the 10 woman suffrage States. In Colorado, where it failed last year, it has been again introduced. The other four woman suffrage States have particularly good laws against this evil. Of the 38 male suffrage States, 7 have no laws against prostitution and 3 no laws even against pandering.

The Widows' Pension act is in effect in 7 of the 10 woman suffrage States, with 2 more pending, and the last report gave only 10 of the 38 male suffrage States.

The control of the earnings of the wife lies still with the husband in 10 States, and these are all male suffrage States except Idaho, where only 681 women were at work outside the home.

That the non-industrial suffrage States do not have as many laws in regard to working women as a State like New York is to be expected. In 1910 New York had 293,525 females working in factories while the four suffrage States—Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah—all together had 3499. In spite of this the working woman finds that suffrage has improved her condition as it has the workingman's.

An eight-hour day for men in public employment is secured by a Federal law and laws in twenty States, (Bulletin of New York Department of Labor, March, 1911.) In this State it includes the workers on the barge canal and the vast work of the Catskill aqueduct. Twelve States limit to eight the hours of men in the mines. Women, although much more in need of the shorter working day, have only succeeded in getting it in three States—California, Colorado, and Washington—in every one of which they vote. In Utah and Idaho they have a nine-hour law. Massachusetts passed a nine-hour law after forty years of agitation. There is a maximum penalty of $100 for violating this law, while the penalty is $1000 for violating the men's eight-hour law.

Whether the fact that New York State has removed many of the disabilities of women is due or not to the strong suffrage movement which has gone on coincident with their removal, the fact remains that suffragists have worked for this removal early and late. If their efforts had little or nothing to do with the results, as The Times says, it is further proof that influence without votes does not count for much. In spite of their work and in spite of much legislation the fundamental disabilities still exist.

We want to vote because we believe that democracy is as good for women as for men, that women need representation the same as men; because taxation without representation is tyranny for women as well as for men; because women are people and want to be consulted; because government includes public housekeeping, and woman's sphere is today largely controlled by government; because 900,000 women in New York State have to work outside the home in order to live, and unenfranchised labor is poor labor, dangerous to men and women alike; because the Legislature is constantly dealing with questions that belong to us, and we wish representation there; because the most important questions before the country today are those in which women take a vital interest and want to be consulted; because when it comes to a question of war, whether it be the slaying of men or war against prostitution, child labor, and other great evils, we demand that woman's voice shall be heard equally with man's in the councils of the nation.

GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN,
President New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

CONFERENCE PLANS ALMOST COMPLETED

Last night's Oswego Times contained the almost completed program for the Northern New York Conference which is to meet in Oswego on April 7 to 12. The report follows:—

Chancellor Hamilton of the American University of Washington, D. C., a brother of Bishop J. W. Hamilton of Boston, who will preside, will deliver an address on Wednesday evening, April 6. The conference will not open formally, however, until the following day. The Rev. Dr. W. V. Bovard of Philadelphia will represent the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, speaking on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. J. P. Mavety of Chicago will deliver an address during the convention.

Other speakers will be the Rev. Dr. J. F. Trenery of Chicago, who will speak on Friday evening, representing the Board of Foreign Missions. The Board of Educationw ill be represented by John W. Hancher of Newark, now secretary of that Board and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Work will be discussed

Charles D. Skinner of Cazenovia Seminary will speak on Saturday. Dr. Wallace E. Brown of Geneva, director of the Epworth Leagues,will speak at the anniversary of the organization which will be observed during the convention.

Miss Estey of Korea and Miss Bertha Fowler, president of Folts Mission Institute in Herkimer, will be the principal speakers at the respective anniversaries of the Woman's Foreign and Home Missionary Societies on Friday afternoon during conference week.

Bishop Hamilton will preach at the Sunday services, morning and evening, April 11, and in the afternoon of that day there will be ordination of elders, consecration of deaconess and a memorial addressby the Rev. Dr. E. B. Toppling of Utica, formerly of Oswego.

Friday, April 9, will be layman's day and the sessions will be in the Congregational chapel, morning and evening. The laymen of the Northern New York Conference will hold a big banquet in the dining hall at Trinity church on that evening.

Bishop Hamilton's address on Thursday evening, April 8, is expected to be very interesting. The subject will be "Some People of Quality Whom I Know in Boston."

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Ethel Knapp is convalescing from a serious illness.

* * *

Brooks Parks of Cayuga st., has recovered from an illness.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Candee of Emery st. is ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lester have leased aportion of the Carroll house in Seneca st.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Rossman and sons George and Henry, of Syracuse, are guests of Mrs. Rossman's mother, Mrs. John Richardson of N. 5th st., and Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Snyder of Cayuga st.

* * *

Miss Fannie Grant of Indiana is the guest of Mr.and Mrs. Herman W. McCarthy in Cayuga st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Schafer of Syracuse were Sunday guests of relatives in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Parkell of Syracuse is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lawrence. She will remain for some time.

There are only a few Dodge Cars to be had for Fulton Orders placed first will get the deliveries. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

SAYS U. S. CAN SAVE BELGIUM

Problem of Employment of Refugees May Be Solved by the Rockefeller Fund

Conditions in Belgium, England and Holland are portrayed by Dean Howard McClenahan of Princeton university in a report made public recently. He was sent abroad by university authorities, who have already done much in relief work. Of general conditions in Belgium Dean McClenahan says:

"With the single exception of coal mining, the industries of Belgium are dead. The mines are worked two or three days a week, and, according to the owners, will continue to be operated, even at a heavy loss even if the money for running expenses can be procured.

"No other form of production can even be attempted. Some grain has been planted, and should yield a harvest during the coming summer, but the quantity seems small. The outlook for Belgium seems black as night. If America and the other neutral nations fail her, she will surely succumb to starvation."

Only the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Dean McClenahan says, stands between Belgium and starvation. Not a loaf of bread would the civil population have, he asserts, but for the commission and its fleet.

Saw Widespread Desolation.

Brussels, Mons, Dinant, Liege, Tirlemont, Louvain, Namur, Malines and Antwerp are some of the cities Dean McClenahan visited. Between Mons and Charleroi four-fifths of the houses had been destroyed, he estimates. There was evidence that many of them had been used as forts and had seen bitter fighting. Up the withered valley of the Meuse he sped in an automobile, escorted by two German privates.

Dinant he found a city of ruins, with a small remnant of its 8000 inhabitants living in dugouts and shacks. In Namar and in Liege, whose forts were some miles away, little damage was done. Tirlemont suffered, the Germans alleging that Belgian soldiers had fired upon them.

Brussels, once sprightly, Dean McClenahan found lethargic, as if it were always Sunday afternoon. German troops were constantly on the march through its streets. They roused not the slightest evidence of antagonism, though at times Belgian youngsters in marching array goose-stepped beside them.

England, Dean McClenahan reports is arousing herself. Except for medical students, not a youth eligible for military service is in Cambridge or Oxford. Most of the students still in the institutions were rejected because of defective vision. In Cambridge enrollment was not quite 20 per cent of that in normal times, and in Oxford it was still lower.

Relief work among Belgian refugees in England, who number 150,000, has been systematized. Earl's Court, where Buffalo Bill's redskins and cow boys appeared, is used as a clearing house for new arrivals. Efforts to find employment for the horde of strangers are frequently opposed by organized labor.

Rockefeller Fund at Work

Little Holland has 250,000 penniless refugees to care for. It is a drain, but, so far as possible, every need is met, save that of unemployment, and, through the efforts of the Rockfeller Foundation, there is hope that that problem will be solved.

A BOWLING SOCIAL

A most enjoyable evening was spent in the rooms of the Onyx Athletic Club last Friday. It was a social, smoker and musical affair. Resolutions were adopted thanking those who took part in the benefit held in the Quirk theatre, especially Parker VanBuren who had charge of the show and who contributed so much toward its success; also to the public who responded so generously.

A musical program was given and everybody went home rejoicing in the certainity that the City of Fulton will be represented at the N. B. A. tourament to be held in Boston, in May.

Following is the program:

Short talk by Manager William Stauring on "Various tournaments I have been in"; song. Arthur C. Paige, entitled "Darling I am Growing Old"; recitation by Thos. McCollum, entitled "Down at the Isle of War"; song, Geo. Jardine Hill, entitled "My Wife Has Gone to the Country." Lawrence Sullivan gave a talk on how Baldwinsville has made great strides in bowling during the last three months.

The quartet sang the parody, entitled "Tommy Barry is a Cute Kid." William Rear explained the difference between the regular bowling ball and the "DoDo Ball." The evening came to a close with H. M. O'Brien telling the experience he had rolling 279.

MRS. LUCY LASHER PHILLIPS

Funeral services were held this afternoon for Mrs. Lucy Lasher Phillips, who died in Syracuse Thursday, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Horatio Allen, 316 Utica st. The Rev. Dempster Chase of Utica officiated, and interment was made in Mt. Adnah cemetery .

Mrs. Phillips is survived by her husband, Robert E., one daughter, Miss Mary, one brother, F. W. Lasher, and Mrs. Horatio Allen, a sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were former residents of this city, where the latter won by her gentle, loving disposition a host of friends and acquaintances.

Mrs. Phillips possessed an engaging personality and a nature that was ever ready to assist persons whose distress or trouble came within her observation.

GRAND OPERA COMPANY TO SING SATURDAY

Two performances of grand opera in English will beg iven at the Richardson theater, Oswego, Saturday, March 20. Following is the cast that will appear:

Giuseppe Tricario, Giuseppe Mauro, Guido Ceccotti, Pilade Sinagra, Cesare Alessandroni, Gustino Zara, Romeo Malpica, Giuseppe Ansalone, William Zwiback, Rosalia Chalia, Line Casti, Cecilia Zavaschi, Rosamarie Campbell, Emilia Rondero and Giovanni Leotti, as the conductor.

At the matinee "Aida" will be sung in the evening, "Rigoletto," with Mmes. Zavaschi, Durvale, Edwards, Sigs, DeCrescenzo, Zara, Mauro, Ansalone, Turner and a large chorus and ballet.

G. A. R. CAMPFIRE

Schenck Post, G. A. R., will hold a campfire at headquarters tomorrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock, when every member of the society is expected to attend. The comrades in charge of the evening's entertainment anticapte and promise a good time for everybody.

A LIBRARY SOCIAL

A library tea and food and candy sale will be held in the assembly hall next Saturday, March 20. The tea-room and sale will be open from 2.30 to 5 p.m. A fine musical program will be given.

Farmers will be interested to know that the Democratic Leaders in the Legislature—Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Smith—have introduced a bill to repeal the law requiring the State to compensate farmers for diseased cattle killed by authority. This would be outrageous. *** Both men back of this measure are of course, Tammany politicians.—Kingston Freeman.

Good young horse for sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

CLERK ZOPHER D. STANTON ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

One of this county's most popular office holders has announced his intention of appearing before the voters at the Sept. direct primaries for re-nomination, the gentleman being Zopher D. Stanton, of Amboy, Parish and Oswego, and who has served the people of Oswego county for three years as County Clerk, in a way to merit the attention and support of every man irregardless of political affiliations.

Close application to the duties of office, courtesy and kindness to hundreds and thousands of persons who during his three years of service to the people transacting business at the County Clerk's building, have won for Mr. Stanton an enduring strength.

ROUND ABOUT

Job Hedges said at the hearing on the Argetsinger primary bill in Albany: "I would agree with the direct primary proposition in its entirety if there was any human way of making a man go to the polls and cast a ballot. The fact is, he isn't willing to, and won't. He has to be brought to the polls at a ridiculous cost, to perform a duty which he is bound to the Republic to perform. The average man doesn't vote for, but against, a candidate. At the last election they didn't vote for the Republicans, but against the Democrats No man ever votes for an ideal platform unless he drafts it; no man ever votes for a candidate unless he votes for himself."

At a meeting of the directors of Yale & Towne, of Stamford, Conn., one of the largest hardware manufacturing concerns in the country, Walter C. Allen, who 23 years ago applied for a job at the gate of the works, was elected president in the place of Henry R. Towne, who retires after 46 years in that position.

It will continue to be within the law to throw a baseball at the head of a negro at Coney Island this summer, for Senator Gilchrist's bill making it a misdemeanor to indulge in this [illegible] county fair sport was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 12.

Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina will be the new Democratic leader in the next House. It is supposed those impertiment Republican newspapers who will have comment to make on the things done or atempted will refer to his leaders and advisers as a "kitchen cabinet."

The State Health Department is going to issue a State Health Almanac, telling in detail "how to keep disease down." If almanacs and other costly frills were not issued by our State departments, the citizens would be able to write a book on "How they keep taxes down."—Brooklyn Times.

Call and look over the Dodge Car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

BICYCLES, TIRES, REPAIRING
At BOGUE'S, First St.
THE HOME OF THE VICTROLA

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ARE YOU GOING

to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition? When you do or are about to start on a trip anywhere, take with you some of our Travelers Checks—the Safe, Convenient and Economical form of carrying funds.

THE QUIRK

TONIGHT—The Big Laugh Festival
"TWIN BEDS"
PRICES: Night, 25c to $1.50

TUESDAY—GEORGE KLEINE 2 to 10:30 P. M. Continuous
Presents the Great 6-Reel Feature
"DU BARRY"
with MRS. LESLIE CARTER and AN ALL-STAR CAST
Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

WEDNESDAY—Great Pathe Feature,
"THE MASKED MOTIVE"
5—REELS—5 PATHE DAILY, No. 18
PRICES: Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony 5c, Main Floor 10c

A Square Deal Means A Fair Deal — More For Your Money
YOU GET BOTH HERE AND BEST QUALITY.

Best Minnesota Flour		10c Marcid Corn Flake	5c
¼ sack	$2.00	4 lbs. Granulated Sugar	25c
⅛ sack	$1.00	LOOK! A $1.00 OFFER	
Crisco	23c	1 50c Baking Powder	50c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c	½ lb. 50c Tea	25c
Compound	11c	6 5c boxes Matches	30c
Bean Pork	12c	1 lb. Coffee	30c
Bacon	18c	Total,	$1.85
Ciscoes	6c	All for One Dollar.	
Sh. Wheat	11c	Only one order to a customer.	
Cr. Wheat	12c	8 lbs. Granulated Sugar	25c
Post Toasties	3 pkgs. 20c	With a 50c order	
Maple Corn Flake,	3 pkgs. 20c		

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY
PHONE 464 216 CAYUGA STREET

79 NEW MEMBERS IN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Continued from Page One)

"Why does trade go out of town?" was another questionaire, in reply Mr. Wilson said:

"Trade goes out of town because the woman says, "I can't get anything of our merchants." There is in such cases a complete absence of real relationship between the merchants of the town and the shopping public. Every good store is handicapped by every poor store; every clean grocer is handicapped by every dirty grocer; a community that has fakirs in real estate is hampered, and every bank in the town that fails harms every other bank in that town. In short, the unprosperous business places of the community are a detriment to each and every prosperous one."

The first step to correct this gross mistake, Mr. Wilson showed was to get together. The merchant must win the approbation of the shoppers, and more often a man is judged by the things he does out of business than those in business. The man who does things for his town is the one who is most favored in the eye of the public."

H. L. Paddock was called upon to speak; he stated briefly his indorsement of the movement.

Rev. M. J. Peters responded to the request of the chairman by telling of the complete transformation of a small southern town after a chamber of commerce had been organized and efficiency methods tried out.

Dr. Robertson spoke of having lived in places in the middle-west where such campaigns as this had been conducted and that he 'had learned to be surprised.' He believes Fulton's possibilities are even greater than we know at the present.

Mr. Galusha announced in making his report that he and Mr. Brown had appointed themselves as a committee to meet at 4 A.M. tomorrow and with the aid of a hose give the streets a genuine bath. Harold Bristol immediately made himself a member of this committee.

Mr. Braddock, after Mr. Wilson had completed his talk, announced that as he would leave Fulton tomorrow he wanted to make one of Mr. Wilson's finest talk, "Imagination in Business," would be dismissed by Fulton people, and suggested Mr. Wilson be asked to give the talk at tomorrow's luncheon. In response to the chairman's call the entire assembly voiced approval.

Mr. Braddock will go from this city to Jamestown, where a campaign is being inaugurated. General expression regrets the departure of Mr. Braddock from the city where during his short stay he has by his able leadership made so strong a place for himself in the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris via London.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office:

"The British air squadron has effectively bombarded Westende.

"The success gained by the British forces at Neuve Chapelle proves to have been absolutely complete. They advanced on a front of about three kilometres (about two miles) with a depth of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred metres, capturing successively three lines of trenches and a fortified work to the south of Neuve Chapelle. Counter attacks delivered by the Germans with great violence were repulsed.

"The enemy suffered great losses and left in the hands of our allies prisoners to a number considerably greater than at first reported.

"The British heavy and field artillery very effectively prepared the way for and supported the vigorous action of the infantry.

"In Champagne we have consolidated our new front by advances at different points and have firmly established ourselves on the lines of crests captured from the enemy.

"In the Argonne, between Four de Paris and Bolante we have made ourselves masters of more than 300 yards of trenches and taken prisoners, who included several officers. The enemy made two counter attacks during the day, but were completely repulsed.

"On the heights of the Meuse, at Les Eparges, the Germans attempted an attack, which was immediately stopped by our fire. The same thing happened at Le Chamois, north of Badonviller."

The statement given out in the afternoon follows:

"Belgian troops continued to make progress in the bend of the Yser. Their artillery, supported by our heavy artillery, destroyed a point of vantage organized by the Germans in a cemetery at Dixmude. The enemy bombarded Ypres, where there were several victims among the civilian population.

"The German artillery also bombarded the cathedral at Soissons and the surrounding district. To the north of Rheims, opposite the Luxemburg wood, the enemy attempted to seize one of our advanced trenches and was repulsed. Rheims was then bombarded.

"In Champagne toward nightfall, yesterday, we repulsed two counter attacks, pursued the enemy and seized several trenches. In one of these we found about one hundred dead and some war material.

"In the Argonnes, at Four de Paris, an attack attempted with the object of debouching against our line was checked completely.

"In Lorraine our patrols occupied Ebbermenil.

"In the Vosges there has been artillery action."

BRITISH

London.—The War Office today makes the following announcement:

"A heavy counter attack delivered by the enemy on Saturday afternoon and several minor counter attacks earlier in the day were repulsed.

"Judging by observations on various positions of the field of battle and by statements of prisoners of whom there are now 1720, the enemy's losses must have been very heavy and cannot have fallen far short of 10,000 men within three days.

"A train at the Don station was blown up by our aircraft on Sunday morning."

While the War Office makes no mention of the region where the above operations took place, it is probable they occurred in the vicinity of Neuve Chapelle, where severe fighting has been in progress for several days.

The town of Don, where the railroad station is reported to have been blown up, lies about ten miles southwest of Lille.

GERMAN

Berlin, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville,).—The War Office gave out the following statement today:

"Several of the enemy's ships yesterday afternoon shelled without result German positions from the vicinity of La Panne and Nieuport.

"Near Neuve Chapelle, except for one isolated British attack, which was repulsed, there were only artillery duels.

"In Champagne the French again made partial attacks to the east of Souain and north of Le Mesnil. All of these attacks broke down under the German fire, with heavy losses to the French.

"In the Vosges the weather is better and fighting has been resumed. In the Argonne the French are now using a new sort of hand grenades, which fill the air with a pestilential odor. The infantry is also using explosive bullets which burst into flames when striking objects. This was observed in yesterday's engagements.

"On the eastern front the situation is unchanged."

RUSSIAN

Petrograde, via London.—The official statement from General Headquarters issued tonight follows:

"Between the Niemen and Vistula rivers there has been fighting only in the valleys of the Omulew and the Orzyc and in the direction of Przasnysz, along a total front of sixty versts (about forty miles). The enemy's attempts to advance have been repulsed everywhere. On March 13 our troops opened a counter attack and seized several villages.

"In the other regions, on the right banks of the Bobr and Narew rivers, and on the left bank of the Vistula only artillery engagments have occurred.

"In the Carpathians violent snowstorms continue. In the region of Lupkow Pass we have made progress and captured more than 600 prisoners, including fourteen officers and six machine guns. On the Rabble-Reastzciew-Studenne front the Austrians continue their efforts to pierce our line, but have suffered heavy losses.

"In the region of Kozionski and Rozaka the Germans have renewed their violent attacks, which have everywhere been repulsed. Colossal losses have been inflicted on the enemy. By means of a counter attack we captured many hundreds of prisoners.

"In Eastern Galicia we easily repulsed repeated attacks near the village of Niedswiska, on the Dniester. During this engagement an Austrian battalion was dispersed by our counter attack. By a sudden assault we captured the enemy's positions near the village of Malkowice, in the Przemysl region, and made prisoners of the Austrian battalion holding these positions."

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

"The situation in West Galicia is unchanged. The enemy's attacks along the lower Nida and south of Gorlice were repulsed after short flights.

"In numerous sections of the Carpathians violent attacks by the Russians miscarried. For instance, on the battle front between the Lupkow ridge and the Uszkow Pass, in the Opor Valley and near Wyszkow, there were violent night engagements and many Russians fell into our hands, including 400, who surrendered in a fight at close quarters.

"Fighting also developed on the positions south of the Dniester. An attack by strong Russian forces of infantry came under an effective fire and soon stopped and then collapsed entirely, the Russians losing severely. Russian dismounted cavalry, advancing further eastward again were repulsed."

LOCAL MUSICIAN HEARD AT ST. JOHN'S YESTERDAY

David B. Carroll, one of Fulton's rising young musicians, presided at the organ at St. John's church in Oswego yesterday morning. Prof. Joseph McGrath, the regular organist had been called from the city by the death of a relative.

Mr. Carroll has been a special student in music at Crouse college, Syracuse university for two years and is also studying with Prof. McGrath. He is a members of the Elks' orchestra and has a class of students in this city, also in Phoenix.

FULTON'S NEWS IS NOT WAR

The Big Thing Now For This City Is The Present Campaign

War is not news in Fulton. In Saturday's issue of The Evening Times the "war news" was shoved to the fifth page of the paper, and John Stevenson spoke to our people on the possibilities here at home if the blinders are removed.

In speaking at Auburn prison yesterday morning Mary Antin said, "War is not news because the world has always been more or less at war." The great movements in the world today Miss Antin pointed out has to dow iht the making better of the world.

"Do something for the good of humanity and get on the right side of the real world news," said Miss Antin.

The Chamber of Commerce campaign news is the news of greatest importance to Fulton. The Evening Times aims to keep the people of our city, and the surrounding country fully informed on the progress of the campaign workers. In aiding a movement for the good of humanity in Fulton the home daily will be on the right side of the real Fulton news.

War news will continue to be shoved unless the public demands it be replaced on the front page.

YANKEES GETTING NEAR TOP O' CONDITION

Savannah, Ga., March 15.—A rearrangement of the Yankee training schedule was in order today when the local South Atlantic leaguers reported for their spring workout. Until now the Donovanites have held undisputed possession of Atlantic Park, being free to practise any hour of the morning or afternoon. Today, however, the minor leaguers start a twice-a-day program and Donovan must sandwich his workout between the two periods claimed by the Savannahs. Whenever exhibition games with the Savannahs are scheduled the Yanks will have afternoon workouts, but on all other days they will report for duty at noon and do what they can between then and 2 P.M.

After two weeks of exceptionally fine weather the Yanks are the best conditioned ball club a New York American League manager has ever had at this time of the year. All the pitchers except Ray Keating are ready to meet any test, and Keating is fast reducing. Walter Pipp is the only infielder with any ailment of any description and all the outfielders are sound in wind and limb. Pipp's foot is already so well healed that he expects this week to discard the tennis shoe in which he has been playing, and appear shod in the regulation spiked shoe.

The athltes "killed" their day of rest in various fashions. "Doc" Cook and Ray Keating chaperoned one party on an automobile sight seeing tour; Ray and Mrs. Caldwell and Carroll and Mrs. Brown made up still another party, while Roger Peckinpaugh, "Dan" Boone, "Les" Nunamaker and "Fritz" Maissel went fishing.

McGRAW'S TEAM BEATEN IN TENTH INNING

Dallas, Texas, March 15.—It took ten innings to do it, but the Dallas team of the Texas League, garnering eleven hits off Erickson and Williams, defeated the New York regulars yesterday by a score of 3 to 2. McGraw's men were successful with the stick also and rapped the local pitchers for ten hits, but luck broke against them after the first two innings, and Dallas, after tying the score in the ninth, put across the winning run in the extra inning.

Batteries—Erickson, Williams and Johnson; Brady, Mullins and Dunn and Brown.

McGRAW'S YOUNGSTERS LOSE

Waco, Texas, March 15.—Waco's new pitchers, Pursell and Markle, let the Giant youngsters down with two hits yesterday and shut them out, 6 to 0. "Jim" Thorpe got both the hits. Perritt, pitching his first game for New York, did well, allowing only one hit and one run, but Flanagan was batted hard, especially in the eighth, when three runs came across.

Batteries—Pursell, Markle and Reilly; Walters, Perritt, Flanagan and Marshall, Wendell.

Those You Know

The Rev. C. J. Taft of Corning, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Taft.

* * *

The Fulton Shakespeare club will meet at the home of Mrs. Earl Brown tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. E. R. Redhead will act as hostess with Mrs. Brown.

* * *

Cibiria, the wonderful colored photo play, will be given at The Quirk Thursday afternoon and evening.

ALL LINES REFUSE SWISS SHIPMENTS

Switzerland is practically shut off from large direct shipments from this country. Shippers who tried to send goods to Switzerland via the established steamship lines to Italy were told yesterday that under no circumstances would merchandise of any character be accepted for the little republic at this time.

The reason given to shippers was that ships carrying goods consigned to Switzerland have already been held up by the British fleet at Gibraltar.

Shippers conclude from this that Great Britain and France have begun vigorously to apply the conditions of the blockade against Germany. It was said that Switzerland has failed to satisfy the British Government that merchandise is not being sent thru her merchants into Germany.

Ship operators said yesterday that the position of Denmark and Sweden is likewise endangered and that unless negotiations are concluded giving absolute assurance to the Allies that trade is not moving between them and Germany ship lines here may be forced to refuse shipments for fear of their boats being held up.

Baled hay, straw, shavings. Van-Wagenen, Inc. adv78

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—2 nice little farms, right near city, corner 12th and Broadway. 5 acres, $1,400; 4 acres, $900. Hall & O'Connor. Phone 4529. 73

Baby Carriage—In good condition; will sell cheap. Apply C. E. Hammond, 212 Gausevoort st. 73c

For Sale—Rubber-tire road wagon and Cyphers incubator. Address E. D. Perry, 152 W. 4th st. 74c

Rooms to Rent—Transient, or for light housekeeping. 208 Cayuga st. 74c

For Rent—Lower flat, 5 rooms and bath. Phone 2353. 75

12 1-2c, 15c and 25c WASH GOODS, per yard 9 1-2c

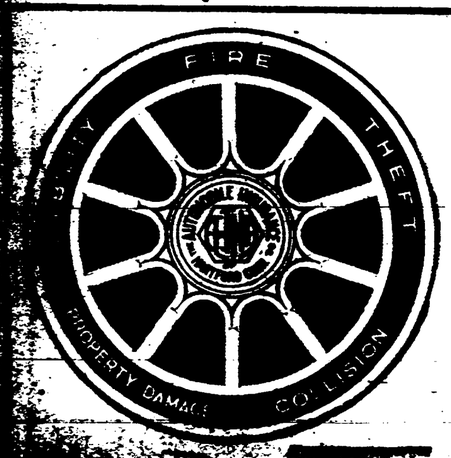
Wednesday Morning, Starting at 9 o'clock We Place on Sale 5000 Yards of

WASH GOODS

which we have received direct from the mill. All new patterns for Spring and Summer use, consisting of 42 in. Plain White Voiles, Figured Crepes, Plain Colored Soiette Percales, Ginghams and Plain White Crepes. These goods have always sold for 12 1-2c, 15c, and 25c a yard, Wednesday we offer you the entire lot at ..... 9½c a Yd.

We are now showing our 1915 line of Suits, Coats, and Millinery, Wall Paper, Carpets and Rugs

M. KATZ & CO.



This is Best Automobile Protection Possible

For Further Particulars inquire of

C. W. STREETER

PHONE 64

110 Oneida St.

If You Have Any

Paint or Varnish Troubles

Come to our store Friday and Saturday, March 19th and 20th. Mr. N. A. Ross, direct from the factory of The Patterson-Sargent Paint Co., manufacturers of B. P. S. Paints and Varnishes will be glad to give you the benefit of his experience in the manufacture and application of finishes of all kinds. Color combinations suggested.

Palmer-Hope Hardware Co.

First Street, Fulton

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 74 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, MARCH, 16, 1915 | Price One Cent.

"I Am in Thorough Sympathy With This Movement and Hope it Will Succeed"

ORIN HENDERSON, 92 Years Old

IT ISN'T YOUR TOWN—IT'S YOU

If you want to live in the kind of a town
Like the kind of a town you like,
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip
And start on a long, long hike.

You'll only find what you left behind
For there's nothing really new;
It's a knock at yourself when you knock your town,
It's isn't the town—it's you.

Real towns are not made by men afraid
Lest somebody else get ahead;
When every one works and nobody shirks
You can raise a town from the dead.

And if you can make your personal stake,
Your neighbor can make one too;
Your town will be what you want to see.
It isn't your town—it's you.

GERMAN RAIDER SENT TO BOTTOM 3 MERCHANTMEN

At Least No More Lost Vessels Are Known to Have Been Sunk by the Dresden

London, March 16.—After a brief action on Sunday four hundred miles west of the Chilian coast a small British squadron, composed of the Glasgow, the Kent and the auxiliary cruiser Orama, sank the German cruiser Dresden and ended a search for the little commerce raider that was continuous from December8. So far as is known, only the Karlsuhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm now remain to fly the flag of Germany over the open seas, and British and French war ships are doggedly seeking them.

The destruction of the Dresden was announced lastn ight by the Admiralty in a brief statement, but the news quickly spread throught the theatres and restaurants and caused an outburst of rejoicing.

Two features of the engagement, which occurred near Juan Fernandez Island, probably will stand out in naval history. All the crew of the Dresden were saved, which probably is a new record for rescue after an action at sea, and the battle lasted only five minutes. This, it is thought, will set a new record for brevity of firing. Apparently not a British ship was hit, but this may be explained by the fact that where the Glasgow and the Kent together mounted sixteen 6-inch guns, the Dresden's main battery consisted of ten 4.1-inch guns. No data is available to show what armament had been provided for the Orama.

Following are the known details of the exploits and adventures of the Dresdent since she began her career as a sea raider:

On West Indies station off Jamaica, August 1.
Seen off the mouth of the Amazon, August 5.
Sank the Hyades off Pernambuco about August 22.
Sank the Holmwood off Rie Janeiro about August 29.
Off mouth of the River Platte, November 30.
Escaped from battle of Falkland Islands, December 8.
At Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, December 12.
Cruising off Chilian coast, January.
Sank the Conway Castle off Coral February 27.
Sunk by British squadron, March 14.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED IN ATTACK OF BESIEGERS

London, March 16.—Frederick Rennet, the Daily News correspondent, telegraphs from Petrograd:—

"All the Middle Carpathian passes are still locked in snow and swept by a blizzard, and the Austrians are making desperate efforts to extricate themselves from the choked ravines among the sources of the rivers flowing into the valley stretching to the region of Przemysl, Styrj and Lemberg.

"Storms have swept this region also. The Russians promptly seized the advantage and amid a hurricane of snow charged into the

(Continued on Page Five)

Now-a-days, People Who Say, "It Can't be Done," Are Always Being Interrupted by Somebody DOING IT.

This is the heading that appears over a chart that now hangs in the luncheon room of the Clark Hotel. The chart is recording the accomplishment of one of the "things that can't be done" in Fulton—the organization of a strong, efficient Chamber of Commerce. The chart gives the record of the first two days of the campaign—125 members. There are going to be three more days of the same sort. The spirit now being manifested by the men who are working in this campaign is well brought out by these lines:

IT CAN BE DONE

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he with a chuckle, replied,
That maybe it couldn't, but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he tried.
So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

Somebody scoffed, "Oh, you'll never do that;
At least no one ever has done it."
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it.
With a lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubt or quiddit;
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,
There are thousands to prophecy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one
The dangers that wait to assail you
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it.
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That cannot be done—and you'll do it.

Here are the names of men who have signed the enrollment blanks for a greater and better Fulton, and the memberships they have paid for:

Whitaker & Bogardus, 8; The Morrill Press, 8; L. W. Emerick, 4; D. L. Lipsky, 2; L. C. Foster, 1; Massaro Macaroni Co., 2; W. J. Lovejoy, 1; W. C. Morgan, 1; D. M. Sullivan, 1; Morin Bros., 2; McKinstry Store, 2; C. W. Streeter, 1; V. C. Lewis, 1; Isadore Alderman, 1; Clair Whitbeck, 1; A. W. Wiltsie, 1; H. W. Shipman, 1; A. M. Druse, 1; A. Bristol, 1; The Observer, 1; Geo. F. Gillard, 1; J. J. McGinnis, 1; Jos. H. Connor, 2; W. A. Butts, 1; Frank Zaia, 1; E-Z Opener Bag Co., 2; Palmer Hope Hdwe. Co., 1; Clark House, 3; A. T. Jennings, 1; Setz & McCormick, 2; J. C. O'Brien, 8; Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co., 10; J. M. Caffrey, 1; Thos. H. Marvin, 1; E. J. Schem (Turf Co., Inc.), 2.

Since yesterday the following men have enrolled:

E. A. Putnam, 1; Edw. Joslin, 1; G. J. Emeny Co., 1; Wm. E. Fuller, 1; Endicott Johnson, 1; Roberts & Wood, 1; W. McCully, 1; H. Amdursky, 1; Eureka Paper Co., 1; A. Alderman, 1; M. B. Hargrave, 1; E. J. Bishop, 1; Chas. H. Brooks, 1; W. J. Draper, 1; E. A. Gladman, 1; Geo. B. Palmer, 1; Geo. E. True, 1; H. L. Paddock, 20; Foster Bros., 1; C. E. Foster, 1.

is known, only the Karlsruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm now re-
through the theatres and restaurants and caused an outburst of re-
of the Dresden since she began her carreer as a sea raider:

NOTABLE SERMON

Dr. Robertson will deliver his notable sermon to men at the First Presbyterian church next Wednesday evening. "Quit Your Meanness" is the topic, and will be a straight frank talk on the sins and follies of men.

A children's chorus will sing led by Charles F. Allen.

Dr. Robertson states the series of sermons which he has been giving assisted by Charles F. Allen, chorus leader, have been successful beyond his expectations. In fact Dr. Robertson says the results have been greater than he has experienced in ten years' work.

The services on Wednesday evening begin at 7:45 o'clock.

TYPHOID INVADES THE GIANTS' CAMP

That William Ritter, one of the most prominent of the Giants' young pitchers, has typhoid fever, was definitely settled yesterday when Dr. Allen found typhoid germs in his blood. This has caused no little excitement in the training camp and there are fears of future complications.

What Do You Want Done In Fulton? Write It Down

One Hundred Twenty-Five New Members In Chamber of Commerce Sum Total at Noon Today

Forty-six new members was the report of the captains of the teams today, making in all a total of one hundred twenty-five new members.

The captains reported individually as follows: Dr. Whitbeck for I. Galusha's team, four memberships; H. Bristol, six memberships; T. H. Marvin for David Lipsky's team, two memberships; Willis Morin, five memberships; Jesse A. Morrill, seven memberships; N. L. Whitaker for John Stevenson's team, twenty-two memberships. Total forty-six members.

E. J. Penfield acted as chairman and called upon the captains for the reports. N. L. Whitaker, in making his report stated that although the committee of which he is a member had secured twenty-two members, he regarded it as far below the number that should have been secured, and asked that a round-table discussion be held and each captain state where his salesmanship had lacked in efficiency.

The greatest obstacles met in the work the captains noted were due to the fact that the persons approached did not have a clear idea of how the campaign would result in making the investment worth while.

Mr. Wilson was asked for the most fitting way of overcoming the doubt, and his reply was straightforward and to the point.

"The Chamber of commerce is a channel thru which the individual is given an opportunity to do something for his town," said Mr. Wilson, "and to that person who has vision, enthusiasm, initiative and creative ability there is no limitation to the returns he may have.

"When you approach a person in this work you should not do so with an apology. You are leaving your work to go out and present to others their opportunity. You are creating public spirit which is the brotherhood of man, and if you were to substract the chrystalized results of public spirit from this community it would indeed be but an empty shell.

"To you, to me and to the children, this is the work that is worth while. We need enthusiasm, enterprise and conviction in the works that lead to better things.

Making public spirit in a town is a business and it must be gone at with one's sleeves rolled up. It is not what we owe our city, but what we can do for it, that will come back to us thru the 12,000 people who live here. Generally speaking, the person who doesn't believe he owes the city anything is a dangerous person; the measure of what a person owes his city may be found in the reply to the question, "If all of the people in Fulton moved away, how much would you give to have them come back again."

In short, Mr. Wilson's reply gave each the point, that to become a member of the Chamber of Commerce is an opportunity offered the ndividual to do something for his town. The invitation needs no apology, and the statement that $25 so invested will bring its own return again, is easily borne out.

It is the measure of the individual and of the city. Each one contributing his share of helpfulness can but be reflected in an ideal Fulton.

That there is a wide field for improvement is not denied by those with whom the workers have come in contact and as many ideas are expressed as to how Fulton should be improved, a "WRITE IT DOWN" blank is left at the elbow of all interested or disinterested persons. Further wording on the sheet reads: "You want the Chamber of Commerce to become the leader of community thought and action. *Tell what you want the Chamber of Commerce to do. Write it down.*"

1. What, in your opinion, is the thing of first importance that should be undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce to improve the trade conditions and opportunities in your line of business?

2. What, as a citizen, do you believe that the Chamber of Commerce should first undertake for the good of the city at large.

The blank gives each a chance of expressing an opinion as to the most needed improvement in Fulton. The Chamber, backed by the Bureau, will work out, step by step, the improvements the people of Fulton ask for. The plan is entirely without haziness or a definite idea. The main impediment lies wholly in the mind of the citizen, or resident, of Fulton who has never thought about what improvements would benefit the city.

N. L. Whitaker showed, by reading a telegram the Chamber had just received, that Fulton has already been placed on the map. Certain manufacturers asked thru the telegram what Fulton could do for them by way of plant site, etc., should they decide upon locating in Fulton. Applause greeted the announcement.

(Continued on Page Five)

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and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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March 16, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray L. Hopkins

ORIGINAL ALARM CLOCK

THERE'S all kinds of slick inventions to awake us in the morn, but the cock has been a-crowing long before the men were born who invented these contrivances to break our peaceful rest—and of all the sleep disturbers, why, the rooster is the best. You can hear his lusty singing at the first approach of dawn, when the light begins to flicker and the night is up and gone. He's as regular and faithful as the rising of the sun, and his crowing is a warning that a new day has begun—that it's time for "up and doing," that it's time to quit the bed—and the faithful cock is crowing loud enough to wake the dead. Then it's not so aggravating as the ringing of the bell, that I know rings out of meanness as it soundingly says, "Well, ain't it time for you to be about your business?" and then it just waits a little while and begins to ring again. But the crowing of the rooster is a sort of friendly tip; it's a sort of kind suggestion that the day is apt to slip right away without us knowing how so little work was done if we don't get up and steal a march upon the rising sun. It's a waste of precious money, be it city or the farm, if you've got a loud voiced rooster to invest in an alarm. Every man to his own choosing, but for me I'll pass the clock and depend instead upon the loud and lusty crowing cock.

Opinions

Proposing to Fine Non-Voters

As a method of compelling all qualified voters to exercise their precious right at every election, the Governor of Pennsylvania proposes the imposition of a $2 tax on all of them, half of the amount to be returned to the payer when he registers at the primary and the other half when he votes.

The plan is not without a certain attractiveness for those of us who feel, as most of us do, that he—or for that matter she—who can vote and doesn't vote fails to perform an important duty of citizenship and should somehow be committed. It might be argued with some plausibility, however, that to exercise a compulsion of this kind would remove a limitation of the ballot that is both desirable and as it were automatic—accomplished, that is, without trouble or expense to anybody.

For it may be—it even probably is—conducive to the general welfare that no ballots be cast by persons so little informed as to public affairs, or so indifferent to the administration thereof, or so little confident of their own ability to take part in their direction, as not to go to the polls when they have a chance to do so.

It is true, also, as The Evening Post has pointed out in a discussion of this subject, that refusal to vote is sometimes an effective way to influence an election, and that it may show not lack of interest in the election, but a desire to protest against the sort of candidate put up by the might-have-been, but wouldn't-be, voter's party. The man who cannot devise a better means than that of expressing his dissatisfaction with machine rule is not the highest type of citizen, but he may be doing the best he knows, and shouldn't be punished for it.—Times, N.Y.

Labor's Oppression of Labor

The full crew is defended as an attempt of poorly paid wage earners to get what ought to be coming to them from the railways. The actual operation of the law is to take from wage earners who are earning their living to give to those who are getting their living by statute. The heads of ten railways addressed the New York Legislature, telling what the cost of the full crew law would have bought if expended in cars, locomotives, signals, and so on. As there is no law governing wages in the cases of those producing railway supplies it follows that the wages paid in those industries are on a normal scale. Those who take full crew wages not only take that to which they have no right, although the law gives it to them, but they take it away from those who do have a superior right.

The same argument is put in a different way in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The $2,000,000 spent unnecessarily under the full crew law in those States would employ 1,745 men a year in the locomotive shops, building eighty locomotives. Would the community benefit more by the production of eighty locomotives or by the employment of supernumerary brakemen? If the money were spent by the railways in freight cars it would supply work to 1,498 men, or to 1,708 men working to produce steel passenger cars. Ought sympathy be stronger with the full crew men or with the wage earners in the car industries? The full crew law is said to be in the interest of the safety of the public, although the facts do not show any particularly higher safety on the full crew trains. It may be that the railways are not judges of the safety of their passengers, and that they are careless how many they kill. But it is not reasonable to say that the railways in their present embarrassed financial condition are indifferent to the ruin of their rolling stock. A cheap freight train represents $100,000 in cars and engine. It is to be supposed that the railways would endanger that amount of property for the sake of saving the wages of a $2.75 brakeman?

At the committee hearing upon this bill at Albany Assemblyman Mead, a switchman, said:

"If you knew the rotten condition of some equipment your hair would turn gray. As a practical railroad man, I feel that I would be committing legislative murder if I should vote to repeal this law."

On that statement of the case, is the argument stronger for an extra man, or for better cars which might be bought with the same money? No doubt both extra men and costly apparatus would be better than either alone. But when there is a necessity of choice, which would be preferred? Since the appeal is now made to the public judgment and sympathy there is need that people in general should have an opinion in which way the railways would better spend their money, and whether their influence should be cast in behalf of the wage earners who earn their living by their work or those who earn their living by working the Legislatures.

As for the laboring men themselves, how is it possible that the great majority outside the full crew class can fail to see that their rights are reduced by as much as the full crew rights are enlarged? If it is a matter of sympathy with wage earners why not sympathize with the larger and more deserving class? When a farmer sees a pig getting too much out of the trough he drives him away and gives the others a chance. If the unions were getting less than others, or less than was right, they ought to get more. But if they are getting more than they ought, and more than is consistent with the interest of all in general, and of competitive laborers in general, then the unions ought to lose the sympathy of the public, and the public ought to make its views clear. The newspapers are doing their share. Editorial opinions have been canvassed to a total of 190, including 162 for repeal and 27 neutral.

Both Are Unemployeed

Labor becomes unemployed only when the employer becomes unemployed, and it becomes unemployed only in proportion as the employer becomes unemployed. On the other hand, when the employer is fully employed, labor is also. Bearing these facts in mind, the remedy for present conditions becomes obvious. It is to give employment to the employer. Who is the employer? He is the man with capital to invest. Therefore, to get him employed it is necessary to furnish him good opportunities for the investment of his capital. There is no want of idle capital. There is a glut of it. Why is it not being invested? Because there is hardly a large branch of industry left in which capital can be invested with any assurance that it will not be subjected to unfair and destructive attacks by the State and national governments. President Wilson recently appealed to business men to help the administration restore prosperity. Prosperity can be restored and maintained only by the activity of business men. The Government may help and hinder, and it is a crowning absurdity to suggest that business men come to the help of the Government to restore prosperity. It is quite rational, on the other hand, to suggest that the Government come to the assistance of the business men. We have been acting on the foolish assumption that Government activity makes prosperity; and that is the main reason why the employer, and along with him the employe, have been so long unemployed.—Railway Age Gazette.

POLITICAL COMMENTS

Governor Whitman's idea is to reduce expenditures and pay off accumulated indebtedness as rapidly as possible. The idea ought to be fascinating to the taxpayers.—Plattsburgh Press.

Democracy has been caring for its own. That is clear enough, whatever else may be said concerning interests of the state at large. The utter recklessness of consequence displayed by the Democrats is responsible for creating present problems in finance of a serious nature, involving departmental demands and ways and means for meeting them.—Gloversville Leader Republican.

The waste, extravagance and shortsightedness of the Sulzer and Glynn administrations have depleted the state treasury to such an extent that to further postpone a return to direct taxation would be an invitation to serious financial embarrassment. Governor Whitman, in his clear and vigorous special message to the Legislature on this subject, presents figures which show conclusively that the revenue from indirect taxation will fall very far short of meeting the financial necesities of the state.—Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

We commend Governor Whitman for calling atention to the fact that "the people are tired of the talk of economy unaccompanied by performance.

The discloseure, that nearly $19,000000 must be raised by direct taxation to meet the needs of our depleted treasury is an astonishing comment on the claims of economy made in behalf of the preceding administrations of Governors Glynn and Dix Leslie's Weekly.

Tompkins county, which at one time was regarded as solidly Republican and afterward became Democratic for a number of years, is now in line, so that the Board of Supervisors is six to one Republican.—Buffalo News.

The new state commissioner of highways lopped $20,000 off the payroll last week. All's well if it's kept off.—Buffalo Express.

The compensation commission of the State started off providing rates at 8½ per cent. less than prescribed for stock companies. Because these rates produced more money than was necessary to meet claims, the rates were again reduced so that premium payers have received back from 15 to 50 per cent. of their payments. On Jan. 1 the State fund rates were placed at 20 per cent. under the stock company rates. Nevertheless the casualty companies are doing 10 times the business that the State does. Their premiums oft the full year, it is estimated, will amount to over $15,000,000. At the figure, concers will pay in premiums $3,000,000 more than if they had done business with the State.

"THE MIRACLE MAN"

Combining noble sentiment, subtle humor, with singularly human appeal, to a degree hitherto unapproached by any modern comedy, Geo. M. Cohan has provided in The Miracle Man the most entertaining play in all the long chain of successes that bears his name. In this great comedy he is no less entertaining and amusing than in any previous work, for The Miracle Man is as funny as "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" and as startling dramatic as "Seven Keys to Baldpate," yet the story provides mental nourishment and moral uplift that will come as an agreeable surprise to that great army of pleasure-seekers that have heretofore looked to this genius of the theatre merely to be amused. Mr. Cohan has often been referred to as America's most popular playwright, but in this, his latest and greatest success, he has earned recognition that is well-deserved through the more ambitious achievement that is far ahead of anything he has ever accomplished hitherto. The Miracle Man is announced for presentation at the Empire theatre for an engagement of two nights and a special Thursday matinee commencing Wednesday evening, March 17th.

Messrs. Cohan and Harris announce the famous Broadway caste and the entire original production complete in every detail exactly as presented for half a year at the Astor theatre in New York. Prominent among the superb caste of distinguished players may be mentioned, Earle Browne, James C. Marlowe, Percy Helton, Arthur B. Gibson, Sam Hines, Frederick Maynard, Clifford Dempsey, Daniel Burns and other Metropolitan favorites. Miss Gladys Alexandria will portray the principal feminine role, with Ada Gilman, Nan Francis and Mary Murphy in important characterizations. The story of the play is so well known through the enormous sale of the Frank L. Packard novel, upon which the play is founded, that a detailed story of the plot would be superfluous. Suffice it to say that many able and distinguished dramatic critics have designated The Miracle Man as being Geo. M. Cohan's masterpiece. Whether that be a fact or not, only his future products may determine; however, the mere announcement that this great comedy is to be presented in Syracuse should be sufficient to insure capacity attendance. Any play by Mr. Cohan is always well worth seeing. The fact that The Miracle Man is his first serious play should make it all the more desirable to secure seats early to avoid being disappointed.

THE BLUEBIRD'S HERE

Springtime is the season which heralds the approach of the Bluebird, and those who have seen Maeterlink's "Bluebird" remember this little winged creature as the symbol of happiness.

Yesterday in the diningroom of the Clarke it was most evident some one had captured the "Bluebird," judging from the expresssion on the faces of those assembled. Enthusiasm and comraderie hand in hand made their initial bow to a Bigger, Better Fulton as the captains of the teams made their reports. It was indeed a wholesome sight to see men and women happy and rejoicing over their work for a common cause.

"To make people good we must first make them happy," is a quotation Mr. Wilson has used in outlining the plan of the Chamber of Commerce. People working together for good means energy is wisely expended. People working against one another means wasted energy. The more we lift for greater heights the less the incentive for our neighbor to seek a lower level. It has been said each man has in him both the characteristics of the ape and the tiger. To ape the good and to fight for the fine things would be placing these peculiar traits in a channel leading to happy results.

In the meantime may the Bluebird's notes grow stronger, and the flutter of his wings be most perceptible. May the captain of each team find swinging low beneath each portal the Bluebird's wicker home.

WHAT ONE PUBLIC MARKET DID

The Public Market Commission of Ithaca had an annual meet- the other day, elected officers and took stock of the work of the public market. The commission is composed of leading business men, of able women and professors, consequently it may be assumed that their observations are fairly accurate. This is what they say that the market has done for Ithaca:

First—Improved the quality and freshness of native fruits and vegetables in Ithaca.

Second—Reduced costs of meats, fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products. This is important in the cost of living problem, for farm products hold first place in the family budgets and in the past 17 years have increased in price more than anything else.

Third—Stimulated production in the neighborhood of Ithaca. Producers raised more and better goods.

Fourth—Enhanced the value of farm lands adjacent to Ithaca. There was an unprecedented sale of farm lands last fall.

Fifth—Helped Ithaca business. Thirty to sixty farmers each week use the cash they receive from their sales at the market and buy goods from Ithaca shops, including the groceries and other food stores.

Sixth—Advertised Ithaca. Information has been sought by many individuals and by 59 cities in many States regarding the market.

Seventh—Will be a factor in bringing industries to Ithaca.

Eighth—Promoted co-operation between business men, producers and consumers, an acquaintance which promises much for the further boosting of the city along many lines.

Ninth—The market has changed the dinner of the very poor and of many factory employes from dry bread and imitation coffee to meats, fruits and vegetables. A social service expert says that "The City Market is the best social service that has ever come to Ithaca."

The capital stock of the market is to be increased and the scope of the work extended.

A SPRING SALE

BY I. E. HYDE FULTON N. Y.

Laddies and Lassies; now here's a surprise: You'll find dresses here in every odd size, on sale today. First one to purchase will get a grand prize. You may push, haul and crowd 'till you wear two black eyes, at the sale today. Pans, pails, mops and dusters, screwdrivers and saws; you'll find these things plenty, without and flaws, at the sale today. There are shoes at half price, and rubbers at less. There's coats, caps and bonnets, first class you'll confess, on sale today. "Now see here, Mrs. Smarty, I had that dress first. I'll never let go, you may do your worst, at the sale today." "Let go, will you Mrs.? Pray, what do you mean by taking that collar? You cheeky, it's seen at the sale today." "I want that shirtwaist; but it's lace I came after." "Now see Jennie Dink; sure, she's an old grafter at every spring sale. She's got that blue silk; She very well knew I came for that piece for my sister's girl Sue. What luck, at a sale. And now, can you see? Em is buying that shirt. It's the very grey flannel I wanted for Bert, from this very sale," Land sakes, O Gotham! There's old Mrs. McStills' she's buying a skirt that's all puckers and frills, that's on sale today. Why! Janet; they're closing. It's time we must go. We've not bought a thing, but we've seen a good show at the sale today. And Janet; why hurry? You seem all a-flutter. You must? Well, I won't. George can get his own supper. I'm tired after that blessed sale."

There are only a few Dodge Cars to be had for Fulton Orders placed first will get the deliveries. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

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Miscellaneous Column
of
THE EVENING TIMES

RATES
One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

THREE BROTHERS, PROFESSORS IN AMERICAN COLLEGES, WHO HAVE QUIT THEIR POSTS TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE



ALBERT CRU, PROFESSOR AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE

NORTON CRU, FRENCH TEACHER AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

LOYALTY CRU, HUNTER COLLEGE

Here are three brothers—professors in American colleges, who have left their classrooms for French trenches Sons of a French father and an English mother, two of them now are fighting for the Allies. The other, at last accounts, was recovering after a bullet had been extracted from his knee. He was fretting because he was not at the front sharing his brothers' dangers. Some day their letters to their Spartan mother, who lives in France, should aid the staid historian to put the vital, human note into his otherwise dry tomes. Mme. Cru acts as postmistress for this family, because her boys find it difficult to write and post letters from the front. When one of them sends a post card or a long letter, as it sometimes happens, she makes copies and sends them to her other boys and to relatives and friends. Copies of all these letters are sent to a fourth son, Professor Paul Cru, who took Professor Loyalty Cru's place at Hunter College and is now the financial mainstay of this war rent family. He regrets that he, too, cannot fight France's battles, but army surgeons rejected him.

ROUND ABOUT

A suggestion has been received at the Navy Department that the vessel docked at Newport News is not really the Prinz Eitel Friedrich but her sister ship, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, supposed to have been destroyed early in the war. The department was not disposed to veiw the suggestion seriously. According to reports received in Washington, officers of the Eitel Friedrich will assert that they found in the papers of the William P. Frye a record that the ship, with its cargo of wheat, was bound for "Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth for orders," and will insist that since Plymouth is a fortified port the wheat was contraband.

An amendment to the prohibition law recently enacted by the West Virginia Legislature makes it a misdemeanor not to label in large letters containers of alcoholic liquors. A man who arrived in Grafton wore on his hat a placard printed in large letters which read: "I contain two pints of pure rye whiskey and six bottles of beer."

The Dardanus works in the Dardanelles are now said to be completely in ruins. Even the ruins of the city built by old Dardanus have long since disappeared.

In an address at the dinner of the Patria Club in New York Edwin J. Clapp, professor of economics at New York Uuniversity, said that Germany in the past has imported only 15 per cent. of the grain consumed by her people. This has come in across her western and northern frontiers, chiefly through Rotterdam and the Baltic seaports. On the other hand, Germany has always exported a quantity of grain across from her eastern marches into Russia. While on the other hand a blockade may cut off her incoming grain, it is certain that she will export none at all, and Prof. Clapp believes that strict economy will enable her to live on what she herself produces.

John Pachelli, an inmate of Sing Sing Prison, whose life was threatened by a cancer of the lip caused by smoking a short-stemmed pipe, has been saved by treatment with radium.

Practice of witchcraft is the unusual charge on which Fanny Dismal, an aged negress, widely known as "Old Jewel," has been ordered held for trial at Guysboro, Nova Scotia. It is said to be the first case of the kind in the history of the province. Witnesses who appeared at the preliminary hearing testified that the woman was called in to cure diseases and to exercise various kinds of "devils" over which she claimed to have powers. In dispelling the "devils," according to the testimony, she administered to the subjects doses of mustard and ginger tea, and gave them charms to carry.

"Never heard of it in the world," said former Senator Root, when he was asked about the stories from Albany that he had been invited to spend several days at the capital to straighten out the tangle into which it had been alleged the Republican leaders had got themselves. "Nobody has invited me to go to Albany, and I don't know the first thing about the situation there." Mr. Root said his visit to Albany was in regard to certain legislation he wished to have passed in connection with thhe coming constitutional convention.

Community Notes

Arthur Sheffield of Hamilton, N. Y., was the over-Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Coy of Worth st.

* * *

Mrs. William Storms has been a week's guest of relatives in Camden.

* * *

Stanley Fuller of Oswego has been visiting relatives in this city.

* * *

The W. H. M. S. of the First M. E. church will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Mary Suydam, 409 Buffalo st., Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. E. J. Robinson, leader; topic, "The Red Man and His White Neighbors." All members, with a friend, are urged to attend.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Groves of Schuyler st., were at home to a few of their friends. Music and games were enjoyed by the guests and dainty refreshments served.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bradley of 4th st., are spending a few days in New York city.

* * *

Albert Paddock has been in Camden a few days visiting his father who was injured seriously by falling on the ice.

* * *

John Wilmer of West 3d st., is reported as improving from an illness.

* * *

Osea Jennings is ill.

* * *

Miss Bessie Whitney is improving from a week's illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph VanBuren of Syracuse visited relatives in this city Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. V. V. Vant of Mt. Pleasant has been spending several days with Mrs. Albert Morgan.

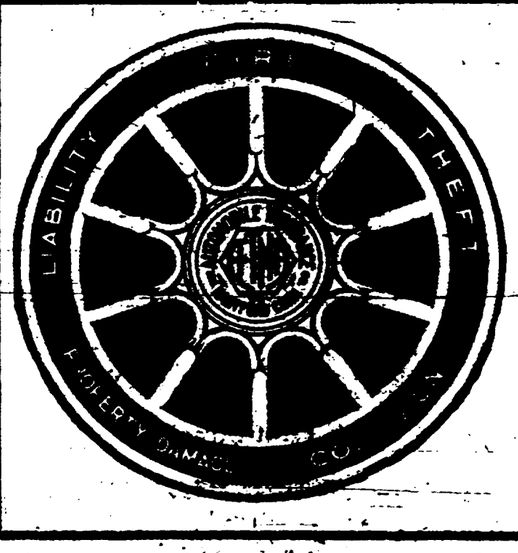
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Ralph Seymour is ill.

* * *

Ross Wolever of Colgate, who spent the week-end at home, has returned to his work.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.



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ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, March 16.—Much has been said concerning the breach between Senator Elon R. Brown, Republican leader of the Senate and Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, but it is generally understood that such differences as the two leaders may have relate only to small matters and in no way threaten to disrupt the general legislative plan.

Bec ause of the numerous new members in both the Senate and Assembly this year, some of whom were elected by Progressive endorsement and some through the medium of independent political affiliation, there have been presented this year more arguments as to proceedure than at any other period in the history of the Republican party in New York State. Upon the fundamental principles and doctrines of the Republican party, all are in accord and it is only upon the less important questions that there is a division.

Speaker Sweet openly acknowledges that he has had more than one mild controversy with Assemblyman Harold J.Hinman over legislation before the Assembly. He says that his opinions were such as any member might express without being charged with interfering with the progress of legislation. He says that he is fond of, believes in and has a high opinion of Assemblyman Hinman's ability as a legislator.

Senator Brown, it is known, is not upon the most friendly terms with Speaker Sweet, though he has not made any such admission nor vouchsafed any information which might result in the tracing of the rumor that he and the Speaker are not in accord.

According to the words of Speaker Sweet, the little differences of opinion which certain of the influential members of the Republican party in the legislature cherish will all be straightened out long before adjournment; albeit they are practically adjusted at the present writing.

"There is absolutely nothing to the rumor that the Republican party is disrupted," says Speaker Sweet. "There are so many new members that it is quite natural that perfect harmony upon all manner of bills is impossible."

Governor Whitman has left legislation alone. He is busy with the many duties of his office and gives little attention to anything save the preparation of the administration bills and their consideration when they are passed. The governor has never raised the cry that he was the leader of his party. Several past governors have done that but not he. As a matter of fact he has made the declaration upon more than one occasion that he would not interfere with the legislative program and his declaration has been more than once reiterated. This shows conclusively that the executive does not believe that the so-called breach between Senator Brown and Speaker Sweet is of so serious character as to warrant intervention on his part.

Some have said that Asemblyman Hinman is training in Senator Brown's camp and that rather than be guided by the advice of Speaker Sweet that he turns to Senator Brown when in doubt upon some weighty matter of legislation.

It is also said that Speaker Sweet is secretly antagonistic to Assemblyman Hinman and that he has succeeded in undermining him. This rumor apparently has no foundation. Speaker Sweet explains that the responsibility of the work of the Assembly devilves upon him and that he would hardly be so unwise as to quarrel with the majority leader.

The Movement for Better Films

The Woman's Home Companion has started a movement for better films. The editors are examining hundreds of films, and each month they will recommend the best ones. In the April issue they recommend one hundred short-feel fims and fifty reels for children. The following extract taken from the April issue gives some idea of the purpose of the new movement:

"First of all, it should be remembered that no force in the world will ever life the motion picture business, or any other business, one inch above its present status, except the force of popular demand; which means your demand, and the demand of all the better people of your community. The Companion's effort is toward a better-educated public demand, rather than toward censorship.

"In plain words, the Woman's Home Companion does not believe in local censorship, and urges its readers to try every other means of bettering conditions before resorting to this artificial and usually unsatfactory method.

"The motion picture deserves the freedom that is accorded the press. While it is an expression of dramatic art, it is also a kind of journalism for free public discussion. Pure milk, tuberculosis, and the fly nuisance have been discussed on the screen; in like manner, big moral problems are being discussed at every film show, and at the same time the audience is being entertained.

"Another point to be kept in mind: Today all motion pictures are made for a world-public comprising the young and the old, the educated and the ignerant. Unitl there arises a specialized demand every motion-picture problem must be a compromise between the demands of the child and of the adult.

"'The greatest competitor the motion picture theatre needs to fear for the future is the public school,' said the head of a great distributing organization of films. 'As soon as the public schools begin to use motion pictures extensively we will be compelled to change the character of our production to a considerable extent to meet the demand. The exhibitor will have to make a special effort for child patronage, or he will lose ground. His purpose is commercial, while that of the school is idealistic.'

"In the meantime the exhibitor is gathering in the children at the rate of a million a day."

A MT. PLEASANT FARM AND ITS FARMER FAMILY

The experience of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Osborne of Mt. Pleasant, in remaking a farm is but the experience of dozens of other farmers in this section of Oswego county. It is an experience that should not deter any man possessed of knowledge of the soil from tackling a piece of land and, in getting away with the object of his quest—a good living under good and right conditions. But right here, it should not be inferred by the reader that there are not other farmers in the vicinity of Fulton who can equal the Osborne record. There are, perhaps, dozens of them.

Twelve years ago Mr. and Mrs. Osborne bought the farm upon which they are now living. At that time the land was not in good conditions, so poor, in fact that at the close of seasons they were forced to buy hay and grain as food for man and beast. During those early years the Osbornes owned eight cows and two horses. Since then, however, they have turned the tables, for they each year raise upon the farm grain to eat and grain to sell. In fact, in the last five years the Osbornes have sold from their 63 acres hay and grain that enrihed them to the extent of $500 in cash.

Today the Osbornes own 19 head of Holstein-Friesian cows. There are in the well kept orchard about 400 apple and 200 pear trees. At the end of 1914 these thrifty farmers had sold 936 barrels of fine apples. The daily average yield of milk taken from the Osborne herd of cows is 230 quarts.

The Osborne farm is equipped with buildings ample for its needs, and machinery of the latest design—first-class in quality.

Good young horse for sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

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Paint or Varnish Troubles

Come to our store Friday and Saturday, March 19th and 20th. Mr. N. A. Ross, direct from the factory of The Patterson-Sargent Paint Co., manufacturers of B. P. S. Paints and Varnishes will be glad to give you the benefit of his experience in the manufacture and application of finishes of all kinds. Color combinations suggested.

Palmer-Hope Hardware Co.

First Street, Fulton

TO SEEK MEANS FOR NEW TRADE

Leading Bankers Will Take Part in Conference With Latin-America

The President, according to an announcement made by the Secretary of the Treasury has selected May 10 as the date for the Pan-American financial conference suggested by Mr. McAdoo several months ago. The conference will be held in Washington and will bem ade up of the Ministers of Finance of the South and Central American republics and leading bankers of those countries and of the United States. Its purpose will be to discuss, financial conditions in the Western Hemisphere and measures to strenghten the financial and trade relations of the United States with Latin-America.

Secretary McAdoo suggested the possibility of the establishment by the Federal Reserve banks of branches in foreign countries as authorized by the Federal Reserve act. This and other methods of extending the operations of American bankers to South American countries will be discussed at the conference.

Expecting a great improvement in trade with South and Central America, Secretary McAdoo deplored the defeat of the ship purchase bill and asserted that trade was being hampered for lack of ships to carry the products of the United States.

To Study Commercial Relations

"The commercial relations between the United States and Central and South America will be considered as an essential part of the financial discussion," Mr. McAdoo said. The Secretary of Commerce will be asked to attend the conference and also the members of the Federal Reserve Board. It goes without saying that the Secretary of State and all other members of the Cabinet will be asked to participate in the deliberations. A similar invitation will be extended to the diplomatic representatives of the various Central and South American countries accredited to Washington, and to John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union.

"The only disappointment in connection with this conference arises out of the failure of the shipping bill, a measure which had particularly in view the establishment of suitable steamship facilities to leading South American countries. This is especially disappointing in view of the fact that the bill would have passed if a roll call could have been had in the Senate. Our merchants and manufacturers have a most extraordinary opportunity for the sale of their surplus products and the enlargement of their trade with Central America and South America, but they cannot take advantage of it in full measure unless they have adequate and reliable sea transportation lines with reasonable rates of freight to Central and South American ports.

"The shipping bill would have assured the prompt establishment of these sea transportation lines and our business men would have been put upon an equality with and probably given an advantage over, their European commercial rivals. This measure was conceived in the interest of American trade and industry, and for the advantage of our business men and producers.

"The full benefit of the forthcoming financial conference cannot be realized until the necessary ocean transportation facilities are provided, but the conference will do a vast amount of good, anyway, and will doubtless demonstrate more clearly than ever the necessity for the creation of a merchant marine under the American flag.

Extension of Banking Facilities

"One of the things which the Federal Reserve act seeks to accomplish is the extension of American banking facilities to foreign countries. Not only are national banks authorized by that act, to open branches in other countries, but the Federal Reserve banks themselves are permitted to establish agencies outside of the United States. At the coming financial conference these features will be discussed and an effort will be made to discover the best means of enabling our bankers to extend their operations in Central and South American countries.

"It is a significant fact that our exports to South America reached the lowest point for the year 1914 in the months of October, November and December, when they were reduced to less than half of those for the some months of 1913. This decline in great measure is due to the scarcity of ships and the exorbitant rates of freight now being charged. This happened in the face of an increased demand for coal and other American productse from Central and South American countries.

"It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the efforts of the government to assist having been defeated those who opposed it should act at once and upon an adequate scale to provide shipping facilities to South America, in order that the present restrictions upon our trade may be removed and full opportunity given for its expansion. The financial conference ought toh ave a stimulating effect upon the situation in every direction.

"Here is the immediate opportunity for private capital to demonstrate its ability to serve the country in this great matter."

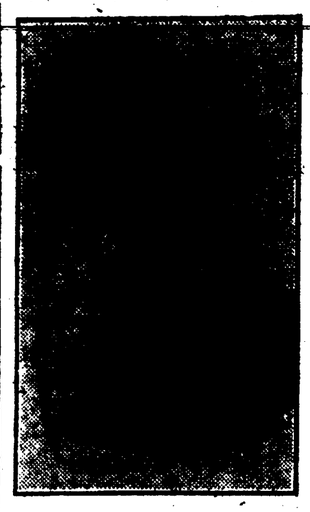
MOTORCYCLES AND WESTERN RANGER WORK

"In the protection of the national forests, motorcycles are a necessary part of the equipment of the United States department of agriculture," according to James W. Bogue, the local Harley-Davidson dealer. "B. P. Martin, Homepark, Mont., a forest ranger upon whom the immediate responsibility falls of looking after the Madison national forest reserve, says that the motorcycles now in use have been indispensable. The work of the ranger takes him over an extensive territory that must be covered regularly and the motorcycle makes it possible to cover the reserve thoroughly and frequently. In addition to making every part of the forest reserve quickly accessible in preventing fires and other damage, the motorcycle costs much less for upkeep, having supplanted two horses.

EPWORTHIANS TO GIVE SPRINGTIME MUSICAL

Some of the best musical talent of this city will participate in the springtime musical that will be held in the First M. E. church March 23. The program upon that occasion will comprise vocal and instrumental solos, duets and quartets, the performers to be augmented by an orchestra of twelve pieces, led by Mr. Reynolds. The Musical will be given under the auspices of the Epworth League and promises to be one of unusual worth.

Baled hay, straw, shavings. Van-Wagenen, Inc. adv78



ORTHENSIE DORVALLE

Soprano in Grand Opera Company: She will appear in Il Trovatore at The Quirk Friday, March 19.

THE ROYAL GRAND OPERA COMPANY COMING

The Royal Grand Opera Company, an operatic organization of about 50 singers, with their own specially augmented orchestra of grand opera musicians (15 in number) will appear at The Quirk Theatre, Friday, March 19, for one performance, when "Il Trovatore" will be given. This incomparable list of "songbirds" are coming direct from New York City, where they were for several months and were it not for the conditions that now exist in many of the European countries, caused by the unfortunate war, which compelled all the artists of the first class to migrate to the United States, owing to the closing of many of the musical centers, this city would never have the opportunity to see such a vast array of stars, assembled under the one banner. With artists of such rare attainments, it can readily be seen that this, the greatest musical event of the present opera season, will bing out society and all musical patrons in record numbers. As the subscription list is quite large, it would be advisable that seats be secured early.

CABIRIA COMING

Cabiria, the wonderful color photo play, one of Gabriele D'Annunzio's masterpieces, will be shown at The Quirk theatre Thursday afternoon and evening.

The play portrays early Greek life and in setting and coloring is said to be the most magnificent picture ever put upon the film.

Early in the season when Cabiria was shown in New York city tickets were sold at $1.00. Many local people also saw Cabiria at the Empire theatre in Syracuse early in the season.

Cabiria will be seen at The Quirk next Thursday afternoon tickets will be 10 cents and evening 15 cents.

Don't miss wonderful Cabiria.—adv.

THE DAYTON FLOOD

Lucius E. Wilson knows a lot about the flood-swept city of Dayton, Ohio. He is going to tell what he knows tonight at the Citizens' Club, in an altogether informal way. Each club member is urged to attend and to take with him a friend.

Two carloads of delivery wagons and buggies just unloaded by Van-Wagenen, Inc. The quantity we buy enables us to give you the prices as well as the quality. We also have the agency for the Moyer line. adv78

AN ESTIMATE OF ST. PATRICK

Eloquent Sermon by Father Collins at St. Paul's R. C. Church, Oswego

Yesterday's Oswego Times gave the following account of a Sunday sermon given by Father Collins in St. Patrick's church:

"An estimate of the life and works of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, was included in the sermon by Rev. James F. Collins, at high mass at St. Paul's church yesterday morning. The sermon followed the announcement of special services next Wednesday, the natal day of the great Irish patron.

Father Collins said that it was generally accepted that St. Patrick was a native of Brittany and was born about 378. His mother was a sister of St. Martin of Tours, one of the greatest scholars of his time, and his father a Roman official. As a youth Patrick had the advantage of instruction by his learned uncle. At the age of sixteen he was captured on the coast of Brittany and taken to Ireland. After six years during which he had excellent opportunity to become acquainted with the country and its people, St. Patrick escaped and returned to Brittany and resumed his studies for the priesthood. Some time later his piety and zeal drew the attention of Pope Celestin and he was summoned to Rome and there, after being consecrated a bishop, was commissioned by the Holy Father to go to Ireland, the name Patrick (meaning father of his people) being conferred by the Pope.

St. Patrick and his associates arrived in Ireland eighteen years after his first departure and then began the labors of an apostolate which were to endure down to the present day. From north to south and east to west over the island went St. Patrick, preaching to the people and bidding them foreswear their idols of wood and stone and become worshipers of the living God. In vain did the Druid priests strive by incantation and appeal to stem the tide that St. Patrick had started away from paganism. Their power was crumbling and when on that memorable day at Tara he convinced the king and his courtiers of the reality of Christianity, Druidism ceased to be in Ireland.

Father Collins told of the wonderful spread of the faith throughout the land and that when St. Patrick was called from earth in 493 at a great age the whole land had become Christianized. For 1,000 years follow Ireland was known as the island of saints and doctors, its universities and monasteries drawing students from every European country. Father Collins then referred to the sad and deplorable conditions that followed and that had changed the name of Ireland to the "island of heroes and martyrs." But through all the dark years of persecution and oppression the Irish race stood steadfast in the faith, even though its churches were closed and its colleges turned to other uses.

In conclusion Father Collins said: "Ireland has borne its heritage of sorrow with patience and has declined to exchange its faith for the honors and glories of the world. Now there is a new day dawning which promises much for Ireland and its future. Irishmen and their descendants should be proud of their home land and of St. Patrick and should never fail to observe the natal dax of their great patron."

STEPHEN J. BALDWIN

Stephen J. Baldwin, 54, died yesterday afternoon at the family home 509 West Broadway.

Surviving besides the wife is a son, Milton A., and three daughters, Ella May, Mamie Frances, and Ella Loretta, all of this city. One brother, James A. Baldwin, of New York, also survives.

The funeral will be held from the home at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Rev. Charles Olmstead will officiate and burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

Mr. Baldwin was in the D., L. and W. wreck at South Granby last fall.

WILLIAM BACHE FUNERAL

The funeral of William Bache, 79, who died Sunday at the Crouse-Irving hospital, Syracuse, will be held at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the home of his son, Fred Bache, 73 Worth st. Rev. M. J. Peters will officiate, and burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

SANDY CREEK'S SCHOOL LEADS THAT OF OSWEGO

Sandy Creek, March 16.—The Sandy Creek Baptist Sunday school is rapidly outdistancing the Oswego First church Baptist school in the membership and attendance contest. The Sandy Creek school led by 48 and Sunday increased its lead to 173. The contest has been running two Sundays and will continue eleven more Sundays, closing the last Sunday in May.

The Oswego First church on Sunday had 119 present. Of this number 68 had helped swell the attendance at the morning preaching service, making the total points 187 as against 199 for the Sunday previous, and a total of 386 for both Sundays.

The Sandy Creek Baptist school had 170 members present Sunday, of whom 142 heard the morning sermon, making a total of 312 points scored, which, added to the 247 points scored last Sunday, brings thhe total to 599, as against the 386 for the Oswego school. At the commencement of the contest theh Sandy Creek had a membership of 177 and the Oswego school 190. New members present for three consecutive Sundays will count five each. The Sandy Creek school has gained 11 members.

OSWEGATCHIE LODGE IS COMING TOMORROW

Oswegatchie Lodge, I. O. O. F., will come to Fulton tomorrow night, to join with Neahtawanta Lodge in conferrinw the first degree of the order. Members of Phoenix lodge will be also in atendance.

The district grand committee of the various lodges of Odd Fellows through out the State will hold the annual meeting tomorrow for the purpose of nominating officers of the grand lodge, to recommend a candidate for appointment as district deputy grand master, and to confer the past grand degree, many of the lodges having a large number eligible to receive the degree. The district grand committee comprises the past grands of the order.

Oswegatchie lodge of Oswego will be the host on Wednesday of the past grands of the first district of Oswego county, and the meeting will be called at 3 p. m. District Deputy W. D. Thompson of Phoenix will preside. A meeting of the second district grand committee will be held at the same time at Pulaski, and District Deputy Edick will preside.

DECKER CASE SETTLED

Justice Emerson arrived in Oswego yesterday morning, and soon after convening court was notified of the settlement that had been effected in the James Decker vs. the City of Fulton case. This was an action to recover damages claimed to have been suffered by the plaintiff by the backing up of sewer water into his saloon.

In the hearing Mr. Decker made the claim that he was forced to practically suspend business for several weeks owing to the overflow. Stewari F. Hancock of Syracuse was attorney for the plaintiff and Judge G. M. Fanning, city attorney defended. The case was tried with eleven jurors.

Owing to an error in procedure the case of Lucy McCriskin McKay against the executors of the estate of Patrick McCriskin to set aside the latter's will, was stricken from the calendar.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

ESTATES FILED IN SURROGATE'S COURT

In the absence yesterday of Surrogate Miller, D. P. Moorehouse presided in Court, disposing of the following cases:

Charlotte W. Morin was appointed guardian of her son, Edward C. Morin, who is one of the heirs of Howard Morin, late of Fulton. The amount due Edward from the estate of his father is $6,000.

A petition for letters of administration on the estate of William C. Whitford late of Sandy Creek, was filed by William V. and Carl S. Whitford. The estate is valued at $1,200 personal.

The petition of Ella Ball of Mexico for the probate of the will of Margaret Manwarren, late of Mexico, was filed today. Mrs. Ball is a daughter of the decedent and one of the residuary legatees. Charles Hubbard, a son-in-law, is the executor of the will. The testament gives decedent's husband the life use of the farm near Texas, N. Y., makes small bequests to grandchildren and divides the residue between the daughters, Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Hubbard. The estate is valued at $11,500 real and $700 personal.

The will of Mrs. Margaret Smith was admitted to probate and letters were issued to J. Carroll Smith.

An order was issued directing the payment of $11.88 to Angeline M. Piper, late of Fulton, to George W. Barnaskey of Syracuse, a grandson.

LECTURE

B. F. Presley of Lacona will give a lecture at Grange hall next Thursday evening. The subject will be "Religion Robbed of Ritualism."

The public is invited. An admission fee will be charged.

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Choice Creamery Butter
Fancy Full Cream Cheese
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BIKES, TIRES, SUPPLIES
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JOB PRINTING
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QUIRK THEATRE Friday, March 19
ENORMOUS MUSIC FESTIVAL
ROYAL GRAND OPERA CO.
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"IL TROVATORE"
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MME. DORVALLE, EDWARDS, SIGS. MAURO, ANSALONE, TURNER
and Company of 60, including Orchestra of 15 Grand Opera
Musicians, Competent Chorus and Ballet
PRICES: Lower Floor, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Balcony, 75c Gallery, 50c
SEATS ON SALE, WEDNESDAY, at 1:30

The Big
Wash Goods Sale
Starts WEDNESDAY at 9 a. m. Sharp
Just 5,000 Yards of 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 25c Goods, per yard
9½c
M. KATZ & CO.
63-65 South First Street

GERMAN SENT TO BOTTOM 3 MERCHANTMEN

(Continued from Page One)

chief eastern defence of Przemysl, only three miles from the heart of the fortress. The position there was held by a strong force of infantry and artillery, but the vehemence of the Russian onslaught was such that the entire battalion was routed at the first charge. The others maintained a confused resistance, frequently shooting their comrades. Then they fled in panic, leaving many guns imbedded in snowdrifts. The siege ring is now drawn much tighter.

The dubious fighting quality of the new German formations who are hesitating on the Polish border of East Prussia, has imposed another change on Field Marshal von Hindenberg's campaign. His best troops, apparently, have been moved into Suwalki province, where General Eichborn's army continues to suffer under the vigorous raids of the Russian cavalry. Its rear guard, tethering itself among a group of small lakes around Simno, is fighting stubbornly until the arrival of reinforcements, making necessary the moving of a greater volume of Russian troops from the Niemen, an operation which might bring a respite.

"A big German army of inferior quality is hanging behind the lines stretching across the Jitz river, near Chorzele. The Russian force facing this horde consists mainly of the Tenth Russian army, which the German staff professed was wiped out months ago.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

ENGLISH

London.—The Daily Telegragh's Peking correspondent says he is able to assert on reliable information that 27,000 Japanese troops have embarked for China and that China is about to appeal to Great Britain.

FRECH

Paris.—The following official communcation was issued by the French War Office:

"The day has been marked by numerous actions favorable for us.

"In the reign of Lombaertzde our artillery, very effectively bombarded our artillery very effectively the enemy's works. The Germans attempted to recapture a small fort which we took from them during the night of March 11-12. They were repulsed, leaving about fifty dead on the ground Our losses were insignificant.

"To the south of Ypres the British army, which a German attack yesterday had compelled to fall back beyond St. Elui, recaptured that village and almost all of the neighboring trenches, in spite of several counter attacks.

"To the north of Arras a very brilliant attack by our infantry enabled us to capture by a single effort three miles of trenches of the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette and to reach the edge of the plateau. We captured one hundred prisoners, including several officers and some non-commissioned officers, destroyed two machine guns and blew up an ammounition store.

"Further to the south, in the region of Ecurie and Roclincourt, near the road from Lille, we blew up several German trenches and prevented the enemy from reconstructing them.

"In the region of Albert, near Carnoy, the Germans exploded a mine beneath one of our trenches and occupied the excavation. We drove them from it. They once more installed themselves, but a fresh counter attack enabled us to recover the position. We have held our ground there since and have succeeded in putting in order once more all our defensive organization.

"In the valley of the Aisne, near Vassens, northwest of Nouvron, two German companies were caught by our fire and suffered very heavy losses.

"In Champagne we made fresh progress. We gained ground in the woods to the northeast of Souain and to the northwest of Perthes. We repulsed two counter attacks in front of Bridge No. 196, northeast of Le Mesnil, and extended our position in that section. We took prisoners and captured a trench mortar.

"In the Argonne region there has been very great activity since yesterday. In the region of Bagatelle two counter attacks by the enemy were repulsed. We demolished a blockhouse, occupied the site and established ourselves there.

"Between Four de Paris and Bolante the enemy attempted two counterattacks, which failed like three others previously made.

"At Vauquois our infantry delivered an attack which made it master of the western part of the village. We took numerous prisoners. At Bois le Pretre, northwest of North-a-Mousson, the Germans blew up with a mine four of our advance trenches, which were completely destroyed. They gained a footing there after the explosion, but we recaptured the first two trenches and half of the third.

"Between Bois le Pretre and Pont-a-Mousson, at Dieupt Height, the enemy made an attack, which was repulsed."

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via Amsterdam.—The following official communication was issued today:

"In the western Carpathians Sunday was calm.

"North of the Uszok Pass there was fighting of a furious character. Strong Russian forces made an attack there yesterday and advanced to near our positions, where for a time they maintained themselves. Our troops during the afternoon made a counter attack, throwing back the enemy on the entire front and capturing four officers and 500 men.

"On our positions on both sides of the Opir Valley the enemy, reinforced, repeatedly tried to gain the heights but failed with heavy losses. An especially heavy attack collapsed on Sunday, and in view of the losses these offensives probably will not be repeated. A thousand prisoners were taken in this battle.

"South of the Dneister our counter attacks gained ground, the Russians being pushed back from severeal front sectors.

GERMAN

Berlin, (by Wireless Telegraph).—The German War Office today gave out a report on the progress of the fighting which reads as follows.

"The baths at Westende were shelled yesterday without ecett by two gunboats of the enemy.

"The German attack on the height South of Ypres occupied by British troops is making goodp rogress.

"Partial attacks by French troops north of Le Mesnil, in the Champagne district have been repulsed. The enemy sucered heavy losses.

"In the Vosges the fighting continues at several places.

"The number of Russian prisoners from engagements to the north of the Augustowo forest has been increased to 5,400. Strong Russian attacks to the north and to the northeast of Pizasnysz resulted in failure, and the enemy's losses wereheavy. South of the Vistula there has been no change.

WANTS BOYS TO HAVE CLUBROOMS

While attending church service at the Congregational church Sunday morning Charles Anderson had his horse and buggy taken from the church sheds and the horse shamefully misused and driven by some young men, who, when they found the police on their trail left the rig and ran. The horse was taken to Dr. Kennedy's stables andc ared for until Mr. Anderson arrived. The boys were known and have left the city. It is really alarming how the boys of Fulton need attention. Would it not be well for the Chamber of Commerce in some of its discussions to consider a Y. M. C. A. or some clubroom for the boys—some place for them to congregate for a little amusement, instead of the pool rooms or the street? Where will one find a city in the State of New York besides Fulton which hasn't a Y.M.C.A. or a boys' club? This question should be carefully considered for the betterment of Fulton.

INTERESTED.

MOTT TO MEET "SKY" HOFFMAN

There will be at least two rattling wrestling matches at Sullivan's hall, West Side, Friday night, when Hank Mott of this city will meet "Sky" Hoffman of Syracuse.

Another match of interest will be between Tony Ryan of this city and Young Scully of Syracuse.

"WILD BILL" CALLS HALT ON YANKEES

Savannah, Ga.—Clarence Wahle, the paternally appointed left handed pitcher of the Yankees, came into camp yesterday too late to participate in an abbreviated workout. In appearance Wahle, Jr., is all that Wahle, Sr., claims for him in his letter of recommendation—a sizable, almost a longg and rangy chap, who looks as though he had the physical requisites of a good enough pitcher.

Almost every pitcher on the squad took a turn on the mound during the course of the unusually long batting practice.

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair tonight and Wednesday. Moderate north winds.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

WHAT DO YOU WANT DONE IN FULTON?

(Continued from Page One)

The manufacturers asked the matter be kept confidential, but stated Fulton had come to their notice thru its present activity.

Mr. Wilson did not give his talk on "Imagination in Business" as was planned yesterday. However, no one felt disappointed as the thought expressed by Mr. Wilson in regard to the successful outcome was so filled with the buoyancy of optimism that enthusiasm left no place for doubt.

All captain and the workers on each team will meet at the Chamber of Commerce room sat 9:30 tomorrow morning.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. William Hodges have returned to Morse after spending the winter in this city.

* * *

City Clerk Seudder today issued a marriage license to Maurice J. Bettinger of Phoenix and Florence Starr of this city.

* * *

John Mott spent this day in Baldwinsville, the guest of William O'Brien.

* * *

Mrs. J. P. Raymond of Kansas City, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Penfield for the past ten days, left Saturday and will visit her son Paul, who is a student at Cornell.

* * *

Willis Penfield was the over Sunday guest of his parents; he returned to Cornell Monday morning.

* * *

Marshall Penfield is improving slowly from his long illness.

* * *

The Parish Aid of Zion Episcopal church will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Richard C. Carr, at her home, Park and Pratt sts.

* * *

The Girls' Friendly Society of Zion Episcopal church met Monday evening with Mrs. George W. Hackett at her home in Cayuga st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson have leased and will occupy the house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gielser, 8 S. 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Harding and little daughter Marjorie of Oneida st., have been ill but are improving nicely.

* * *

Mrs. Dora Munger of S. 5th st., who has been ill, is greatly improved.

* * *

Miss Addie Reynolds of Adams, is the guest of Miss Fannie Reynolds, Rochester st., having come to Fulton to attend the funeral of Mrs. Robert Phillips, which was held Monday afternoon.

* * *

The Woman's Missionary Circle of the First Baptist church, will meet with Mrs. William Sylvester at her home, 424 Oneida st., Wednesday afternoon. Supper will be served.

* * *

Mrs. H. J. Terpening will entertain the West Side Embroidery club at her home, 309 West Broadway, on Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Upson of Emery st., suffered a stroke of paralysis Saturday. She had improved today.

* * *

George Harding of Rochester was the week-end guest of his mother's family, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Salsbury, at their home, Emery st.

* * *

Mrs. Adelbert P. Tucker of S. 4th st., is suffering an attack of la grippe.

* * *

The Boy Scouts of the State Street M. E. church met in their rooms Monday night.

* * *

Praise service and Bible study of the State Street M. E. church will be held in the chapel Monday evening.

* * *

The Bethany class of the State Street M. E. church will hold a social at the home of Mrs. C. E. Meech, 365 Park st., Thursday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—Rubber-tire road wagon and Cyphers incubator. Address E. D. Perry, 152 W. 4th st. 74c

Rooms to Rent—Transient, or for light housekeeping. 205 Cayuga st. 74c

Rooms to Rent.—Light housekeeping; West Side. Phone 1498. 76c

For Rent—Lower flat, 5 rooms and bath. Phone 2353. 75

FRYE CLAIMS READY TO FILE

Washington, March 16.—Officials are still engaged in the preparation of accounts for presentation to the German government for damages suffered in the sinking of the American bark William P. Frye by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. This claim will be for the loss of the vessel and the cargo and probably for the payment of the crew for the forty-two days they were forced to stay aboard the sea raider before they could land at Newport News.

Norman R. Hamilton, Collector of Customs at Newport News, obtained the names and addresses of all the Frye's crew, together with the pay they were to receive when they shipped from Seattle on November 6. He sent this information to Washington for a decision whether the items should be included in the claim for damages. If the money is obtained it will be sent to the sailors. There are thirty-one who insist the money should be forthcoming. They were to receive from $30 to $75 a month.

Captain H. H. Kiehne, master of the Frye, did not pay the sailors for the time spent aboard the cruiser. He insisted that under the acts of Congress regulating the payment of seamen pay could not be demanded after the date of the loss of the vessel. The sailors insisted that they were not responsible for the loss of forty-two days aboard the cruiser and that the money is due them.

Officials seemed satisfied today that they would be unable to obtain from the commander of the cruiser the original papers of the Frye, seised when the vessel was sunk. These include the ship's manifest and clearance papers obtained at Seattle, a memorandum regarding the cargo and the log book.

PIANO POLISHING AND RE-FINISHING
Expert from N. Y. Piano Factory will execute the first two orders at moderate price to show fine class workmanship.
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PARK'S DANCE
Wednesday, March 17
Dancing, 9 to 12, Instruction given, 7 to 9
GRANGE HALL
Men, 25c Ladies, 10c

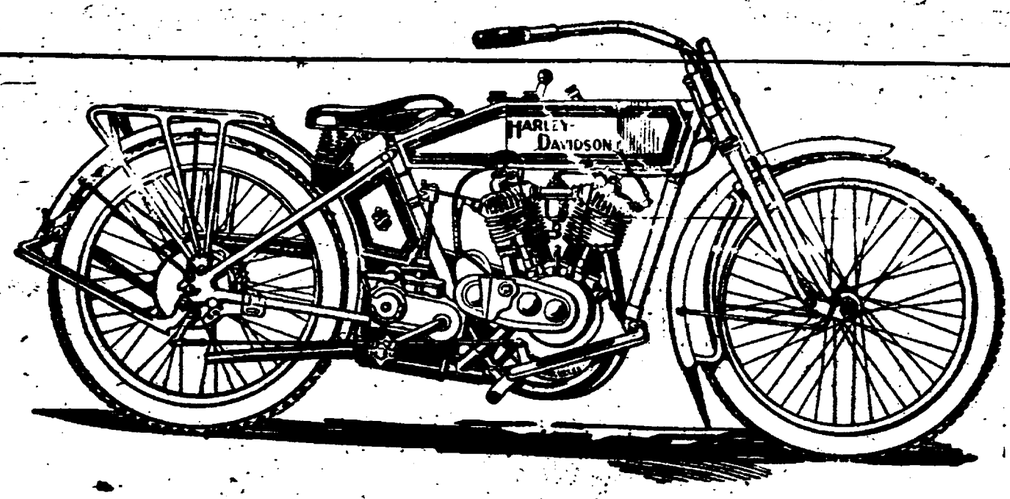
HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE
China, Sewing Machine, Desk, Smith Premier Typewriter, Lawn Mower, etc.
Wednesday and Thursday March 17 and 18
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"The finest equipped store of its kind in Northern New York"—The Traveling Public Say.
"The richest Ice Cream in the city"—Our Customers Say.
HUYLER, LOWNEY and NUNNALLY'S CANDIES
Fresh Fruit Every Day
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THE QUIRK 2 to 10:30 p. m. CONTINUOUS
TODAY—GEORGE KLEINE
Presents the Great 6-Reel Feature
"DU BARRY"
with MRS. LESLIE CARTER and AN ALL-STAR CAST
Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
WEDNESDAY—Great Pathe Feature
"THE MASKED MOTIVE"
5—REELS—5 PATHE DAILY, No. 18
PRICES: Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

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$275.00
The 1915 Harley-Davidson three-speed twin is the first motorcycle to climb a sixty per cent grade. It has taken a sidecar and passenger up a forty-five per cent grade without a murmur.
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War: Pathos and Humor

The sustained firing of the allied fleet at the Dardanelles is subjecting the artillery carried on board the war ships to far greater strains than ordinarily would arise during a combat between ships at sea. Ordnance men recognize this fact and are noting carefully how the more recently designed and constructed pieces aboard the British battleships stand up under the ordeal.

The artillery carried by late batteried vessels of the British navy is drawn almost wholly from the 4.7-inch, 6-inch, 7.5-inch, 9-2-inch, 12-inch and 15-inch calibres. Lightly built craft are still supplied with 4-inch guns, but even now the tendency is to install either 12-pounders or 4.7-inch; in other words, to cut down the number of calibres as fas as possible.

The 12-pounders constitute the reliance for secondary batteries, and have elfminated to a great extent the 3-pounders and 6-pounders.

The 15-inch gun has made its appearance aboard the Queen Elizabeth, and is the most powerful weapon coined in the British navy today. It is the fire fromm these 15-inch weapons which has been directed over a seven mile range at the Dardanelles.

All the newer of the heavy guns in the British service are of the wire wound type, that is to say, bands of flat riband wire are wound around the nitial or A tube, over which are shrunk another tube and the jackets and finally a hoop. The breach aetion of nearly all the heavy guns is worked by a single motion, and it is probable that many of the larger calibres are worked with the same speed and ease as guns which are termed in other services rapid-firers.

The British have thrown out the metallic cartridge in all guns above the 4-inch calibre and use what is known as separate ammunition, charge and projectice being quite distinct, and inserted separately in the loading operation. The powder used is cordite.

While the 15-inch gun has made its appearance on the super-dreadnough, the main reliance in the British navy for heavy cruisers is the 12-inch. The wire-wound Mark VIII. type of this calibre, is 445.6 inches long, and discharge its 850-pound projectile with a muzzle velocity of 2,367 foot seconds, yielding a striking energy of 33,020 foot tons. The Mark IX gun of the same calibre yields 2,600 foot seconds muzzle velocity and an equivalent striking energy of 39,850 foot tons.

The Mark VIII 12-inch gun weighs forty-six tons, with a rifling of the so-called polygrove, modified plain section, with a twist increasing from 0 to 1 in 30 calibres at the muzzle. The British assert that the wire wound system used in this 12-inch gun affords a more powerful weapon per ton of gun that is to be found in any foreign service. This assertion has been disputed by Krupp, who uses crucible nickel steel; but in actual weight it is believed that the wire wound gun has the advantage, and that both the wire wound and crucible nickel steel 12-inch guns are lighter than the standard 12-inchers of most foreign services.

When it comes to making comparisons between the artillery of different countries it may be asserted that there is a remarkable similarity in the progress year by year. This is due to development on well established lines, based on experience. Occasionally there appears novelty in device having to do with the mechanism, but the basic principles on which guns are built hold true everywhere. If the announcement is made that a gun of a given calibre is exceeding in range and penetrating power the same calibre gun in other service, it may be put down as a certainty that the increase is obtained at a sacrifice, say, of weight or life of the gun. The velocities can be increased by lengthening the gun, but this means increased weight, and if the length is kept down higher results are only possible by increase in charges with attending destruction to the bores and rifling.

The calibres of the British navy are very closely associated with the calibres in use in the American navy, and the 12-inch gun in the American navy may almost be said to be built on British proportions. The American gun yields higher velocities, using practically the same weight of shell, namely, 850 pounds. The higher velocity in the American gun may be ascribed partly to a greater calibre length and in part to the American powder, but it is also a fact that the American gun is heavier than the British 12-incher. In the matter of powder, the United States is fortunate in possessing an ingredient which is far less deleterious to the gun linings than cordite, though it is not claimed, it is believed, that the American powder will withstand climatic changes equally well with cordite. It is a give and take question, these ordnance problems, but this much is certain, thatn o one service maintains to possess all the secrets to be known in gun construction or in artillery service. From the day that powder and guns first came into existence ordnance men have followed carefullly one another's experiments, and little opportunity exists for one service to get very much in advance of its brethren in a foreign service.

It is in the service of the guns, in the application of the problems in exterior ballistics, that one perceives a preponderance of brilliant work, and this part is brought out clearly just now in the great artillery actions at the Dardanelles. For years the Turks have been placing in position, first in one fort and then in another, the most modern of Krupp artillery, and yet either from faulty emplacing or lack of skill in handling they have not so far been able to offset the destructive fire delivered against them by the allied forces. This theory that the Turks lack skill in the handling of their heavy guns over long ranges would seem to be borne out by the reported calling on Berlin by Field Marshal von der Goltz for additional German artillery officers, a request which, it is said, the German General Staff could not grant because of the pressing need for every available German artillerist for the defence of the Fatherland.

The ability to handle heavy guns effectively, and, for that matter, guns large or small, depends upon practice, and it is a comforting thought, perhap, that no nation in the world fires its guns so much in peace times in actual target work as does the United States. This fact has been proclaimed more than once by British authorities, possibly in an endeavor to quicken the supply of target ammunition in their own service, but it is a well known fact, nevertheless, and if American gunners are not the best in the world today it is not due to lack of practice. It has been found in the American service that the guns which show wear in use can be rendered as serviceable as when new by boring out the injured rifling and inserting new liners. This requires a supply of spare guns at hand to replace those pieces which are sent to the gun shops, and the question of keeping an adequate reserve stock is merely a question of appropriations and not a question of faulty gun designs. Herein the United States is strong, and no reason has existed short of appropriations for keeping up adequate target work in times of peace. In many of the foreign services gunnery has been carried to the extent of cutting down target work—a very dangerous expedient. If the Turks have been economical along these lines it will explain some of the impotence that is being exhibited by the Dardanelles forts just now.

COST OF WAR REACHES TOTAL OF 375,000,000

Berlin (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville.) — The Overseas News Agency says Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, stated to the Reichstag, in introducing the budget on March 10, that the cost of the war for all of the belligerents was 1,500,000,000 marks (375,000,000) a week.

"The cost to the British in the first eight months of the war was 9,000,000,000 marks ($2,250,000,000), and to the French and Russians probably 18,000,000,000 marks ($4,500,000,000)," the news agency statement continues.

"The Secretary quoted his British colleague, Mr. David Lloyd George, as saying that the war would be won by the last billion. British opinion is that the war is only a continuation of business, while the Germans consider war a national duty.

"England's November loan was successful only because the instalments were spread over a long time and the Bank of England allowed unprecedented facilities. French subscribers to the loan issued just before the war are unable to pay the instalments."

Additional subscriptions to the new war loan, amounting to 34,500,000 marks ($8,625,00) have been received. The subscriptions were made among others by the relief association, the pensions fund employes and the factory foremen's association. Although no invitations to subscribe to the war loan hav e been sent abroad, subscriptions amounting to 120,00,000 marks ($30,000,000) have been received, the agency says from neutral countries.

The News Agency later issued the following:—

"Reports from Athens state that during the bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles all the war ships of the Allies engaged were hit.

"It appears from a British army order found on a captured British soldier that in last week's British offensive movement in Flanders forty-eight British battalions were opposed by three German battalions.

"Re plying to the declaration of the British government that it is permitting the importation of German dyestuffs, the German government states that the exportation of these articles is prohibited.

"A committee headed by the Polish leader, Prince Czartoryski, is traveling in Russian Poland and spending 500,000 marks ($125,000) for provisions to relieve the distressed population.

"Notwithstanding the declaration of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander in chief, that he would hold Warsaw until the last breath, the Russian hospitals and supply departments already have been transferred to Vilna. The work has been stopped in many factories.

"According to reports from Basle, the Cabinet crisis in Greece was caused by the refusal of King Constantine to permit Great Britain and France to transport 20,000 men through Greece to join the Servians against Austria-Hungary.

OTTOMAN ARCHIVES PACKED FOR TRANSPORT

London, March 16.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Sofia last night said:

"According to refugees who have arrived at Sofia from Constantinople, work has been proceeding there for some itme on the State archives, which are being packed upand are to be sent away.

"Eski Shehr, in Asia Minor, it is reported, has been selected as the Ottoman capital until the fate of Constantinople is determined. Many valuables already have been sent to that town, where numerous buildings have been requisitioned for the purpose of housing them.

"Owing to the disquieting situation many foreigners have left Constantinople. These include the families of the German and Austrian Ambassadors."

Bunions and Rank.

"It is extraordinary," writes Sir Henry Drummond Wolff in "Rambling Recollections," "to observe in England the weakness that most people have for boasting of their friends in high places and the deference that they show to them. The daughter of a lady of very high rank had some pain in her foot which the mother asked the governess to be good enough to look at. The latter after examining it said, 'If it were not for her ladyship's exalted rank I should say it was a bunion.'"

LAST WEEK IN TRADE

Dun's Review Reports Steady Rising in all Trade Lines

The business situation presents the same sharp contrasts which have characterized it since the European war began. The finanial position of this country gains steadily in strength and the prompt absorption on favorable terms, of the large offering of New York State bonds, and the $15,000,000 Swiss loan, are fresh illustrations alike of the good demand for investments and of the growth of New York as an international monetary center. On the other hand, mixed conditions still prevail in trade. Exports, both of foodstuffs and war supplies, continue in large volume, while domestic distribution is subnormal, although the recent improvement is well maintained and there are further gains in some lines. The increasing intensity of the European war, the advance of the allies in the Dardanelles, the new turn of affairs in Mexico, with the ordering of warships to Vera Cruz, the ultimatum of Japan to China, are all world events so bewildering in their momentous significance as to accentuate conservatism without, however, disturbing business confidnence. The winter wheat outlook is promising, but cotton acreage is expected to be reduced in certain sections of the South, owing to the depression in prices resulting from the war. Yet cotton exports since the opening of this crop year have exceeded 5,800,000 bales. Collections in the Southwest, as well as in the West, have improved, although still retarded in the country at large. There is improvement in the statistics of both bank clearings and railroad earnings, but these still reflect a smaller volume of transactions than in recent years. Railroad earnings, which, in November exhibed a decline of 12.9 per cent. show a reduction of only 4.4 per cent. in February. Exports in the first week of February were so large as to be $25,800,000 in excess of imports, and this in spite of the high costs and risks of shipment. There is more or less disappointment expressed that domestic trade does not expand more rapidly, although gains areb eing made from week to week. For the first time in years American shipyards are busy, and this activity enhances the demand for steel. The iron and steel trade is improving stearily, and the record of unfilled orders of the leading producer indicates a fairly satisfactory gain during February; there is a gradual growth in mill output, but a wide diversity of resultas in the different divisions. The textile trades report seasonable distribution, but with no marked expansion, and the great difficulty of obtaining foreign dyes hampers manufacturers of certain lines of cotton goods. A somewhat brighter outlook is developing in the lumber trade as spring approaches.

Evidently Not a Candidate

Evidently His Excellency, Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York, is not a candidate for the Presidency in 1916, in view of the fact that in his entire campaign for the Governorship he did not mention a national issue, and especially he did not mention the Tariff question, which is so important to the agriculture, the labor and the industries of the State of New York. Again, it is evident that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, in view of the fact that he has failed to call special elections for members of Congress in the Thirty-sixth Congressional District to succeed Hon. Sereno E. Payne, deceased, and in the Thirty-first District to succeed Hon. Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., deceased. A special election cannot be held within thirty days, while a special session of Congress may be called at the will of the President. It seems unfortunate that the Empire State should have two vacancies in Congress at this time, and that the Governor should be so engrossed in other affairs of state as to ignore the importance of a full representation, in the event of a special session of Congress.—Economist.

Tough on the Joker.

The contributor wrote a joke about a plumber whose bills were always normal. "That," said the editor, rejecting it, "is not a joke; it's simply a lie."

The contributor tried again with a story of the plumber whose charges left nothing to be desired on the score of size. "That," said the editor, who had suffered, "is not a lie. Neither is it a joke."—London Scraps.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

Spitball pitching isn't a common practice in the big leagues any more, yet the fact stands out that the best pitchers in the leagues use the moistened twister.

"Big Bill" James, the pitching star of the Boston Braves, is a spit-baller, Jeff Tesreau, the Giants' mainstay, uses the spitball. Doak, of Cardinals, who led the National League pitchers in 1914, is addicted to the use of the spitball. So is "Hassen" Pfeffer, of the Dodgers, one of the best pitchers that has busted into the national game for a considerable period.

SHORTENS CAREERS

The use of the spitball makes for great twirlers. History shows that mediocre pitchers who mastered the spitball quickly jumped into first rank in their particular department of the game. But history also shows that the spitball shortens a pitcher's career.

Jack Chesbro was a spitballer. The use of the spitter ended his big league usefulness a number of years before the scheduled time. "Big Ed" Walsh of the White Sox, is a spitter—and he's about through.

The spitball, without doubt, kills a pitcher's arm quicker than anything else. There is no ducking the consequences from the continued use of the spitter. Probably this quartette of truly great pitching youngsters, having demonstrated what it can do with the spitball, will use it less freely in the future and save its arms.

HARSH WORDS

Those were harsh, cutting words that a baseball manufacturer recently issued while on the subject of covers for baseballs—and the ability of some players to damage those covers.

The hide of Siberian ponies was used in the past for covers for baseballs. The European war has cut off the supply. It was feared for a time that there would be a famine in baseballs. But there won't be.

"The hides from American ponies will do just about as well," says this baseball maker. "Of course, the Siberian hides are a bit tougher than the American hides, but I guess the American hides will be able to stand up pretty well under the hammering of such men as Cobb, Speaker, Jackson, Collins and Daubert."

And then he added this cruel thrust:

"As for some of the other players damaging the covers—well, from what I know about their batting powers, I would say that an ordinary wrapping paper cover on baseballs would stand up just as well under their swings as would the Siberian pony hide."

Nasty fellow, eh?

Tom Seaton, pitcher for the Brooklyn feds, has discovered the "licorice ball."

"And lemme tell you," asserted Tom, when announcing his discovery, "that ball is going to be some fooler—some fooler, believe me."

"What's it like?"

"Well, first of all I get five cents' worth of licorice. Then I put a chunk of it in my mouth. Pretty soon the saliva gets very black. Are you following me?"

"We're ahead of you."

"Now as soon as I get that licorice worked up nicely I smear half of the ball with the black saliva. Then I let loose with the ball—let loose with all my speed."

"And then?"

"Well, when that ball whistles up toward the plate it's sure to confuse the batter. As the ball whirls round and round the batter alternately sees black and white. That'll cause him to pause, in fascination. While he's in that pause bing! The ball has whistled over the plate for a strike.

"Great idea, ain't it?" concluded Seaton.

HOT LINERS .

Bill Hinchman is as pleased as could be over his connection with the Pirates. Bill believes he is going to come through handsomely with Pittsburgh and that the Dreyfussites will have better than a chance during the forthcoming season.

Alabama will continue to have Sunday baseball unless a prohibition of the national pastime is included in some other measure introduced and passed in the State Legislature. The original bill asking for its prevention was recently reported adversey by the Senate committee to which it was referred.

Roger Bresnahan says the Superbas have secured a promising pitcher in Dell, who was tried out by the Cardinals three years ago when Bresnahan was their manager. Dell was drafted from the Seattle club of the Northwestern League, with which he played in 1913 and 1914. He won 18 games and lost 12 last year, his record showing an average of two runs, five and a half hits, two and a half bases on balls and four and a half strike-outs a game. Dell lives in Butte, Mont. He pitched for Edmonton in 1910 and then went to the Cardinals. He is 27 years old, six feet four inches tall, and tips the beam at 210 pounds.

Ever since Bert Shotton, the Browns' centre fielder, has been in the big leagues his name has been erroneously spelled "Shotten." This year the speed king of the Browns insists that his name be spelled correctly.

Emil ("Irish") Meusil, the hard-hitting outfielder, who received his first professional training at Fresno, and who has been the property of the Washington club for the past year, has been turned over to Los Angeles. Neither Meusil nor Dillon has come to terms, but it is believed there will be no difficulty.

John Henry considers Booth Hopper, ex-New Havener, " one of the most serviceable pitchers" on Washington's staff. "He is one of the few pitchers that I have seen break in who seem to know what he is on the mound for," says Henry.

Hill, Fred Clarke's chucker from Corry, Pa., wears glasses, but these are said to be no handicap to him. He is believed to be the only player in the major leagues sporting "specs."

Mrs. Fred Clarke is quite enthusiastic over the players her husband has in charge. "A nice, clean looking lot of boys" is the way she spoke of them this afternoon.

Outfielder Dan Moeller, the Senators' speedy outer gardener, says that he is not going to be let out, as he is going to make himself so useful that Manager Griffith won't be able to do without him.

Call and look over the Dodge Car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

An Effective Retort.

The late Rev. Patrick Watson, vicar of Earlsfield, was a great authority on the Holy Land, and he was also a stickler for accuracy. An amusing passage of arms once took place between him and the archbishop of Canterbury. A committee report was under consideration, and Mr. Watson objected to the heading "Removal of Premises" on the ground that the things inside the premises were removed and not the building.

Dr. Temple replied, "I suspect you often tell your wife the kettle boils but it doesn't."

The meeting roared with laughter and passed on to the next business.—London News.

RITTMAN SECRETS A GIFT TO PUBLIC

Young Scientist Finds New Processes of Manufacture.

MAKES GASOLINE AND DYE.

Supply of Former Commodity to Be Increased 200 Per Cent—This Nation Will No Longer Be Dependent on Foreign Countries For Products Used in Manufacture of Necessities.

Washington. — The statement was made at the department of the interior that the two processes discovered by Dr. Walter F. Rittman whereby the output of gasoline from petroleum can be increased 200 per cent and whereby toluol and benzol can be manufactured from crude petroleum for use in the dye industry, have been patented by Dr. Rittman for the benefit of the American people.

It is claimed that the Rittman process is more economical than the German method of obtaining these products from coal tar.

"Just as soon as persons want to avail themselves of the Rittman discoveries," said an official of the bureau of mines, "the bureau under proper safeguards and regulations will place them at their disposal."

The first of these processes promises to enable the independent refiners in this country to increase their output of gasoline from petroleum 200 per cent or more, according to Secretary Lane, who says:

"With an estimated production on the part of the independent refiners of 12,000,000 barrels of gasoline in a year this will mean an output from independents alone of 36,000,000 barrels, greater than the total production today from all sources."

The second process includes the manufacture from crude petroleum of what are known chemically as toluol and benzol, both of which have been hereto-



Photo by American Press Association.

DR. WALTER F. RITTMAN.

fore obtained from coal tar. As Germany has specialized far beyond other countries in byproducts from coal, the United States and the rest of the world have been dominated by that country as regards those products of toluol and benzol, which are the important bases for the production of dyestuffs and high explosives, especially smokeless powder.

The discoverer of these two valuable processes after many years of research is Dr. Walter F. Rittman, chemical engineer of the bureau of mines, the work having been done at Columbia university, New York, the facilities of the laboratory there having been turned over to the federal government by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university.

Application has been made by Dr. Rittman on behalf of the federal government to patent these processes to prevent any monopoly in their use, the patents to be dedicated to the American people.

The federal government through the efforts of Dr. Rittman proposed to make free for the use of all of the people of this country who wish it a process that is confidently expected to increase their yields of gasoline from crude petroleum fully 200 per cent and perhaps more, such results having been repeatedly obtained in the laboratory.

It is claimed by Dr. Rittman that his process is safer, simpler and is more economical in time than the processes now in use, and these are economic factors of great importance.

The second process discovered by Dr. Rittman may prove of much more value to the country than the first in that it suggests the establishment of an industry in which Germany has heretofore been pre-eminent—the dyestuff industry—and also promises indirectly a measure of national safety of incalculable import.

The federal government now proposes to obtain the toluol and benzol from crude petroleum. The real comfort is that we have the knowledge that this new source of supply is at the command of our people and that in time of great national stress, if the nation is ever called upon to defend itself, we will be able to manufacture the most efficient and most powerful explosives known in warfare.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION—2.

Is the Short Ballot Democratic?

"Yes," the Short Ballot Organization says, "it is democratic. It is the only thing that IS democratic!" They have a slogan which runs, "The Long Ballot is the politicians' ballot, the Short Ballot is the people's ballot."

To have a long array of elective offices seems at first sight very democratic. To propose to cut down the list by making some of these appointive seems like taking power away from the people. But let us consider an extreme case. In Chicago a recent ballot submitted fifty-seven offices to the people. We New Yorkers who are accustomed to ballots of fifteen to twenty offices can easily conceive that fifty-seven is too many to be practical; that no ordinary workaday citizen can reasonably be expected to know who all the candidates are and make fifty-seven separate choices for himself; that so big a ballot makes politics a learned profession and that it partially disfranchises all busy citizens and leaves professional politicians the undisputed control. We can see too that such a long ambush ballot inevitably makes the citizen rely blindly on the party label for lack of having any personal opinion of his own to express regarding most of the minor offices. We can see that such a ballot ought to have at the top of it the words "For experts only, not for the people."

How Many Officers Will the People Elect?

Granted, then, that a ballot of fifty-seven offices is too long, and inevitably produces government by politicians instead of popular government, how short must the ballot be? Is twenty offices too many? Is ten short enough? Our last Constitutional Convention laid out about fifteen state, county and judicial offices for the citizens to fill in a typical gubernatorial year. Was that too many? That Convention presumably thought that the people ought to look up fifteen sets of candidates and pass careful judgment on each of them individually. But that Convention's opinion is of no importance. What the citizens of the state have actually done with that ballot is more important than what the Convention hoped they would do. If we find that as an actual fact the people of the state have not been doing the work which the Constitutional Convention laid out for them to do, then it is demonstrated that the Constitutional Convention laid out too much work, and the proper procedure is not to condemn the people for failing to live up to those man-made requirements, but to cut down the amount of work until we reach the maximum which the people will graciously condescend to perform.

It is begging the question to say that the Constitution would work as intended if the people would only condescend to do thus and so. The fact would still remain that the people refuse to do it, and the coming Constitutional Convention should cut its coat according to the cloth. Not until the people's work in government is laid out with due deference to what the people will consent to do, will the government be brought within proper control. It is useless impudence to say as so many people do, that "the people are indifferent," that "we need a civic awakening," an "arousing of the public conscience, etc. Our people, the Short Ballot advocates say, are not indifferent. They are just as much awake as the citizens of any other land. Yet the fact remains that if you ask the citizens of New York State as they come from their polling places on Election Day to kindly name the fifteen men they have just voted for, you will hardly find one in a hundred who can name the whole fifteen—merely name them, to say nothing of stating a good reason for preferring one candidate to the other in each of the fifteen cases.

Name the Lieutenant-Governor!

Shortly after the last election the New York World stopped a dozen citizens on the sidewalk in front of its building and asked them the name of the lieutenant-governor and not one was able to name him.

Any citizen can easily test his own information by trying to name the fifteen or twenty men he voted for at the last election. That will disclose very promptly whether the citizen was master of his ballot or not. Of course, he knows the name of the governor, the Senator, the Congressman, the mayor of his city, etc., but when it comes to lieutenant-governor, the secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney-general, comptroller, state engineer and surveyor, many of the judges, and county officers, the voter will realize that he took it blind; that he swallowed the slate; that he did what somebody lurking behind the word "Republican" or the word "Democratic," told him to do.

The very politicians who utter pious prayers to the long ballot and squeal about taking these minor offices away from the people, are the very ones who know down in their hearts that those offices are appointive now, and appointive in the very worst possible way by unseen powers somewhere within the party machine. To transfer that appointive power from private political sources to properly accredited and legally responsible public officers is a movement toward democracy, not away from it!

[This is the second of a series of nine articles prepared jointly by the Municipal Government Association and the County Government Association and the New York Short Ballot Organization to questions to come before the Constitutional Convention.]

PRINCE-CHAPLAIN LOVED BY TROOPS

Brother of Saxon King Always in Thick of Fight.

HEROIC FIGURE IN THE WAR

Conducts Religious Exercises at the Front and Is Never Stopped by Bursting Shells—Friend of French Prisoners, Who Send Messages to Relatives Through Chaplain.

Berlin.—There is perhaps no more popular man in the Saxon army than his royal highness Prince Max Wilhelm August Albert of Saxony. Prince Max is not a soldier, but a chaplain. The "Father Max" of whom so many stories are related by the Saxons is none other than the younger brother of the present King Frederick III. of Saxony.

A German writer said of him recently:

"Of all the heroic and picturesque figures who have appeared in the tragic drama of the present war, none is more striking than Chaplain Prince Max of Saxony, the only person of royal blood serving in a spiritual capacity with any of the armies now battling in Europe.

"This humble man of God is to be found wherever the battle is thickest, attending the wounded, giving extreme



Photo by American Press Association.

PRINCE MAX OF SAXONY.

unction to the dying, saying mass beneath the shower of bursting shells. Father Max has carried into the ghastly arena of conflict, the most terrible the world has ever known, the simple spirit of Christian self sacrifice and love for his fellow man. There is no German so loved by the French prisoners of the Germans, to whose welfare he devotes a great deal of his time."

In the Giornale d'Italia of Rome an Italian correspondent recently told the story of this remarkable prince and priest. He wrote:

"In Lorraine I found the most unusual of army chaplains, Prince Max of Saxony, the brother of the king of Saxony. The prince is at the front as a regimental chaplain of one of the Saxon commands. Wherever the battle is most stubbornly contested there you may be quite sure you will find Father Max.

"On one occasion I saw him when he was conducting mass in the little Roman Catholic church at Epinal, only a few kilometers distant from the firing line. At that time a fierce engagement was in progress and shells were exploding over the church, the fragments often falling into the auditorium, where Father Max was saying mass. Two of the windows had been shattered by the shells, but the prince-priest proceeded calmly, as if nothing unusual was happening, to read the service before a congregation that seemed to be as calm and as unconcerned as he himself was.

"Among the French prisoners and the French wounded that have fallen into Saxon hands Father Max enjoys unlimited popularity. The French seem to love the gentle priest just as much as do his own Saxons not only because of the tender and fatherly interest he takes in them, particularly their wounded, but because he is always ready to exert every effort to send word through the international bureau in Geneva to their relatives and friends in France and in numerous other ways to labor to make their unhappy lot easier to bear.

"On another occasion I attended a service, in the course of which Prince Max preached to men of his regiment. It was a regiment of Saxon riflemen.

"'Brave sons, courageous, faithful fighters,' said he, 'may God take you under his protection. God protect you, youths, and God preserve you, white haired men, for your children and your fatherland. And if it is not God's will that this be so, then remember, ye warriors of Germany, that no soldier ever fell for a more righteous or holy cause that that which you are defending in this terrible war.

"'But, whether you live or die, your names and your deeds will not be forgotten, and your wives and your children will bless and honor your memories as long as breath remains in their bosoms. You will always be under the protection of those hands which we have known and loved since childhood, and which lift us high above the misery of this earthly life.'"

UNCLE SAM, "DRUMMER."



—Godwin in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

PARENTS FAITHFUL TO LEPER SON TO THE END

Father's Business Ruined and Aid Refused by All.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—In an isolated shanty, set down in a secluded spot on the lake shore, Jacob Goldstein died a day or two ago.

He was a leper, an outcast, a menace to mankind, a creature to be shunned. Yet when his spirit left his tortured body his weeping mother and his devoted father were by his side. He could not see them, for the disease that claimed him had destroyed his eyes. But caring nothing for any risk they ran, mother and father were faithful to the end.

That his son from some mysterious cause had developed leprosy caused the elder Goldstein's financial ruin and his family's ostracism. He kept a small general store in suburban Benton Harbor, and he and his family were in comfortable circumstances when—

The whisper, "Young Goldstein is a leper," swelled to a cry that echoed all over Benton Harbor and far beyond its limits. Overnight Goldstein's little business was ruined; former customers hurried by on the other side of the street; former friends suddenly forgot they had ever known the Goldsteins. Goldstein tried to provide for his family by peddling. As he trudged the roads the frightened warning went ahead of him. "Here comes the leper's father!" All doors were closed to him.

The local health authorities asked the state of Michigan to care for the leper. The state refused. There is nothing in the health ordinances providing for such a case. The University of Michigan was ready to furnish isolated quarters for young Goldstein so its medical students might observe the progress of the disease, but Ann Arbor emphatically refused to admit a leper within her confines.

So the shanty was built in the secluded spot among the hills near by. There the parents of the doomed boy joined him in exile. The most loathsome, the most dreaded of all human ills, the disease accursed, could not drive his parents from the boy. Under constant surveillance, these three existed like prisoners in a stockade until the merciful end came.

QUIT JOBS AT WIVES' ORDER.

Spouses Accuse Two Workmen at Jail of Being "Honor Prisoners."

Racine, Wis.—Two men employed at the courthouse quit their jobs because they did not wish to be classed as "honor roll" jail prisoners. The men had sought employment at the courthouse because they had been laid off at factories. Their wives, reading an account of the employment of "honor" prisoners at the courthouse, accused their husbands of being under detention by the sheriff. Unable to convince the women to the contrary, they were forced to resign.

WHEN SORROW COMES.

Life no doubt is paved with enjoyments, but we must all expect times of anxiety, of suffering and of sorrow, and when these come it is an inestimable comfort to have some deep interest which will, at any rate to some extent, enable us to escape from ourselves and keep us from brooding.—Sir John Lubbock.

SAVES WOMAN FROM BULL.

Animal, Inflamed by Red Sweater, Pursues Her to Trolley.

Boulder, Colo.—The presence of mind and prompt action of Larry Fox, a motorman of a Denver and Interurban car out of Boulder, saved Edith Fair from death or serious injury.—

Wearing a red sweater Miss Fair, who is housemaid at the home of Frank Anderson, on the eastern limits of the city, started for the junction to intercept the car to Denver. While hurrying across a vacant lot she heard the bellowing of a big bull.

One glance was sufficient to warn Miss Fair that she was the object of attraction of the maddened animal. The terrified woman fled toward the railway track with the enraged beast not more than fifty yards behind her.

The interurban car at this moment shot around the curve, but a short distance away. Motorman Fox was quick to see the young woman's danger, and after turning off the current and applying the brakes jumped from the vestibule, seized her by the wrist and lifted her to the car almost at the same instant the animal brushed against the coach.

Miss Fair, who had fainted when the excitment was over, was soon revived, but postponed her trip to Denver.

August Harding, the owner of the bull, says he has never known the animal to act unruly before, and attributes its antics to the red sweater Miss Fair was wearing.

WOODPECKER ROBS A TOWN.

Causes Short Circuit Resulting in Excessive Water Bill.

Ilwaco, Wash.—A woodpecker is blamed for large additions to Ilwaco's bill for pumping city water.

The contract for filling the municipal reservoir is let to a power company and an electric indicator notifies the engineer when the required depth of water has been provided.

For some months the bill has been regarded as excessive and the number of hours required daily to fill the basin has varied to a marked degree.

Investigation has placed the blame on an innocent woodpecker which chose one wire for a perch and with its tail touching the other wire made a short circuit so that the engineer's signal to stop pumping was controlled by the woodpecker's rest rather than the depth of water provided.

Most Discourteous.

"What did the editor say when you took him your story entitled 'The Wishing Rug?'"

"He told me to beat it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

In Its Class.

"The laws forbid this kind of dog on the cars, sir."

"What laws can forbid one kind of dog?"

"The laws against expectoration, sir. Your dog is a Spitz."—Baltimore American.

In the Upper Tier.

Said a maiden residing on Mars,
"In our theaters here nothing jars.
I am never annoyed
By a dull asteroid,
For I see almost nothing but stars!"
—New York Post.

A Woman's Way.

"Your doom is sealed," cried the villain.

"Ha!" laughed the heroine defiantly. "I guess I can steam it open."—Chicago Herald.

The Benefactor.

A benefactor is that one,
And I think something more,
Who makes a dozen smiles to come
Where just one came before.
—Yonkers Statesman.

WOMAN NEVER SLEEPS; AWAKE SEVEN YEARS

Sits Up All Night in Chair and Tries to Rest.

Seattle, Wash.—Mrs. Edward Hauck of this city says she has slept only half an hour in the last seven years.

Her husband substantiates her statement.

Seattle physicians say it is impossible; that if Mrs. Hauck hasn't slept for seven years by all the laws of nature she would have been dead long ago.

Two or three years ago one night she dosed off, she declares, and slept for fully half an hour.

Often now she feels sleepy and immediately lies down in the hope that the longed for unconsciousness will come. But it never does.

She weighs twenty-five pounds less than she did seven years ago, when her long period of sleeplessness began. She suffered severely for the first two or three nights, she says. That's all.

"It has come to be a sort of matter of fact condition with me now," she went on. "There is no pain, only a kind of dull feeling that weighs down on me. And the nights, you know, are so long when one is alone and everybody else in the world is sleeping."

She passes little of her time in bed.

Early in the evening she lies down with her little daughter, Irene Bell, aged a year and a half, until the child is in slumberland. Then she gets up, clears away her work and prepares for her long siege against the coming of daybreak.

Edward Hauck, the husband, is employed as a cook. He works nights. "I worked in the daytime until recently, though," he said, "and slept here at home at night, and I know my wife is not mistaken when she says she spends her nights just as wide awake as she is during the day. Occasionally, when she tried going to bed, I'd wake up and find her tossing beside me, always awake. Generally, though, she would be sitting in our one rocking chair, with the shaded lamp beside her, reading."

Mrs. Hauck says she finds she can get more physical relaxation in a chair at night than in bed. She makes the chair comfortable with bedclothes, partially disrobes and lies back to count off the hours.

"She's such a plucky little person," her husband explains, "that she hardly ever complains about it and seems anxious only that baby and I get our rest."

Mrs. Hauck sought relief from physicians in the east before coming to Seattle, three years ago from Berlin, Ont., but could get none, she says. She has bought drugs and sleeping powders at various times, both with and without the advice of physicians. But nothing has helped, she says.

Boy Plans Own Funeral.

Minneapolis.—Kenneth Booth Merrill, student at West High school, was buried recently in a casket of his own selection. Flowers used at the funeral and the music were chosen according to his expressed desire. Merrill had known more than a year ago that he could not recover, and during the last few weeks had made all arrangements for his own funeral.

Anticipatory People.

"I really dislike to talk to her. She has such a habit of finishing one's sentences for one. You have met her kind?"

"Yes; they listen faster than you can talk to them."—Chicago News.

¶ If you are going to BUY, BUILD, REPAIR or IMPROVE what you have built, read carefully every ADVERTISEMENT on this page, they tell you where to get the GOODS, the MATERIAL or the MAN to do the job. ¶ Buy your GOODS in Fulton. Get Fulton firms to do your WORK. When your home city PROSPERS you do too. Keep the MONEY here and boom Fulton.

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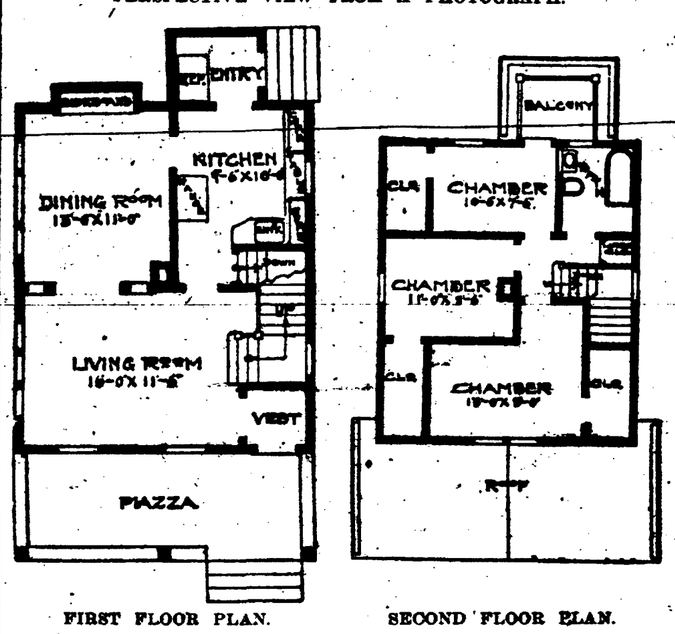
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Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Sexton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 210 designs costing from $1,600 to $6,000; also book of interiors, $1 per copy.

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 75 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915 | Price One Cent.

"Co-operation Represents the Greatest Single Achievement in the Twentieth Century," F. S. Welsh's Opinion

WHAT A BIG BUSINESS MAN SAYS

A hustling, constructive citizenship is bound to make a city leap forward. No city moves simply because it is a city. The power of propulsion depends upon the genius of her people. If there is an effective get-together spirit; if behind that get-together spirit there is abundant energy and abundant enterprise, that city is sure to progress.

But community progress is two-sided. Its causes are double? The public agencies, represented by the municipal government, form one side; the people at large are the other side. The moment effective team work is established between these two, splendid results are certain. In proportion to the absence of that necessary work, so will be the degree of sluggishness in the city development.

That is why every community should pray for big men. That is why every community should listen to its big men. That is why every community should esteem its big men. Elements small in mental calibre are the only ones laboring to prevent this team work. Elements, on the other hand, large in mental calibre strive to make this team work a reality. The questions are: Which shall prevail? Shall the city to be clogged by its small men, or is it to be advanced by its big men?

Much depends upon the attitude of the public. If the people want their city officials to produce big results, the city at large must get behind their authorities. It is a hard task to push a city forward, if part of her citizens are dragging backwards. Co-operation in municipal affairs is just as important as money. The Chamber of Commerce is an active means of co-operation between the big men of a community.

New York Central Agent Tells Chamber of Commerce to Busy Itself With Knowledge of Farmers.

Seventy-three members was today's report of the team captains. The individual reports were: Dr. Whitbeck's team, 6; Bristol and Fuller, 13; L. G. Adams, 13; D. Lipsky, 6; L. W. Emerick, 20; Jesse Morrill, 7; N. L. Whitaker, 16. The total membership lacking but two of the 200 mark.

F. S. Welsh, agricultural agent for the New York Central, was present at the luncheon and was asked to make a ten minute speech. In reply he said he thought it hard to ask a man by the name of Welsh to talk only ten minutes on St. Patrick's day.

In speaking further Mr. Welsh said he had noted with interest the activity of the local chamber and observed the co-operation that is the outgrowth of the movement. "Co-operation," the speaker quoted, "represents the greatest single achievement in the 20th century." The general conception of organized effort today is that one shall not in business profit at the expense of the other.

"Co-operative movements cannot be accomplished without money," said the speaker, "and it is the test of the convert of the revival who when asked for a $5 contribution, does or does not 'come across.' To my mind, judging from the scoreboard Fulton has been saved."

The spirit of co-operation, Mr. Welsh said, should be carried out into the farming section. The idea should be to do some thing with the farmer rather than for him. Helping him to dispose of his bountiful harvest is by far as important as it is for him to obtain a harvest.

In order to be helpful, the speaker suggested that Fulton interest herself in what the farming section is trying to accomplish. The consolidation of the rural school is a vital issue in the country. Means of transporting pupils from the rural sections to the city would react upon the schools in a beneficial way as well as upon the community at large by stimulating a co-operative interest between the country and city.

The neighborhood nurse is also a means of establishing a closer relationship, and good roads leading to the trading center are of vital importance were items noted.

"Farmers often create among the merchants a feeling of resentment when they they band together for purchasing supplies in lump quantities," said Mr. Welsh, "however, this can be overcome by the merchants suggesting the farmers deal with them on the same plan."

Work with the farmers rather than for them, to accomplish your ideal co-operation, was the suggestion urged by Mr. Welsh.

After the report of the captains, N. L. Whitaker said the workers for membership found persons who desired a guarantee for the success of the movement.

E. P. Cole said a report was current that unless a person became a member of the chamber he would be boycotted and suggested the impression be corrected.

J. G. Berger asked how the city could best advertise itself.

Mr. Wilson in answering the questions said:

"A sincere man has nothing to fear from the Chamber of Commerce. A man who can't come in for lack of money needn't fear an increase of public spirit in his fellow citizens.

"To advertise your city you may spend a great deal or you may spend but little. Des Moines recently spent for magazine space $3,000 per year and then paid an advertising man to fill the space. Your publicity, I believe, lies more in your ability to do something that the country wants to know about more than in placing a small folder in an envelope. If you do the unusual thing the whole world will come and take a look at you.

"A text book of your city placed in your schools will do much to spread abroad Fulton's good points. A bulletin of the Chamber each month is a method used in many places. If you tell alone each year the story of one success in business in your city you will spread the gospel of Fulton success. You cannot keep a good story. It is bound to go. The town that does unusual things gets talked about. If Fulton will solve some vital point the whole country will turn its eyes upon you."

Mr. Wilson believes the "beaten path" will lead to Fulton if we can show our neighbor a better way.

Tomorrow the captains will again report. Luncheon will be served promptly at 12:15. Any Fultonian who has not previously been able to attend these gathering should seek the opportunity before the close of the week.

Following is list of names of men who have paid for memberships since yesterday's noonday luncheon:

Oswego Co. Tel. Co., 5; Hart Coal Co., 1; H. F. Van Sanford, 1; Fulton Fuel & Light Co., 5; F. L. Freeman, 1; W. J. Hartnett, 2; G. G. Chauncey, 1; H. C. Geisler, 2; Peter C. Hohler Swiss Cho. Co., 5; Nestles Food Co., 5; H. A. Zuck, 1; E. J. Cusack, 1; Geo. W. Hackett, 1; The Van Buren Co., 1; Stranahan & Love, 1; M. J. Feldman, 1; G. A. Washburn, 1; G. W. Braun, 1; Mehegan Bros. 1; E. P. Cole, 1; Geo. E. Pomphret, 1; Diamond Excelsior Co., 1; F. E. Fox, 1; W. Lawson Woodbury, 1; Wayne E. Bidwell, 1; Frederick Spencer, 2; O. Henderson Co., 2; L. Fowler Joy, 1; J. G. Berger, 1; Fred D. Dutcher, 1; E. J. Carver, 1; Verner D. Calkins, 1; David Katz, 1.

What a Chamber of Commerce Worker Says

"Not so many years ago Chambers of Commerce were "resolutin' bodies." It was the habit of a small group of men, fond of argument or publicity, to meet and to solmenly pass 'resolutions' advocating or denouncing measures that came before them. Having thus formally expressed their opinions it was the further habit to go home and forget all about it. The 'good citizens' had spoken! Their dignity —or indifference—prevented them from doing more!

"In the light of modern efficiency such methods are absurd. Yet there are still hundreds of Chambers of Commerce in these United States that presist in following the old practice and wonder why their towns do not respond to such alleged leadership.

"In a community that has plodded along with a 'resolutin' citizens' association' it is very hard to make the people at large appreciate the possibilities that lie in a change. Someone may propose some good civic improvement. 'There's no use,' is the greating given the idea, the Chamber of Commerce endorsed that two years ago and nothing ever came of it.' And the melancholy part of it is that a large part of the public are thereby discouraged, not stopping to realize that 'endorsing amounts to almost nothing—if it begins and ends with a single formal utterance which few ever read.

"Any idea, old or new, is merely negative, unless it gets somebody into action. The worth of an idea is its dynamic force. The chamber of Commerce is the medium through which dynamic ideas work their change upon the community. Without the organization, without the machinery, the public cannot be brought into a working contact with the thought of the leaders."

18,000 Germans Slain at Neuve Chapelle

British Place This Estimate Based on Dead Left on Field of Battle; Desperate Fighting for Strategic Position

London, March 17.—The estimate of German losses in the Neuve Chapelle area from March 10 to March 13, placed by the British observer at the front at 17,000 to 18,000 clearly indicates the desperate character of the fighting last week in this sector. This estimate is arrived at by a count of the dead left on the field when the Germans were driven from the village to new positions on the east.

The semi-weekly report of operations, recently made a feature of the War Office, was issued last night by the Official Information Bureau and reads:

"Since the last announcement of March 11 the operations in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle have been continued. The line captured on March 10 and 11 to the east of that village has been consolidated and held in spite of repeated efforts on the part of the enemy to retake it. During the night of March 11-12 and in the early morning of the 12th several counter attacks to the east of Neuve Chapelle were repulsed and sixty prisoners were captured.

"The same night a skilfully managed enterprise to the east of Amentieres resulted in the capture by us of the village of La Pinette will small loss. The possession of this village advances our lines in this quarter 300 yards on a front 800 yards wide.

"Fighting in the Neuve Chapelle area was very severe on March 12. A strong counter attack by Germans in the afternoon was repulsed and 612 morep risoners were taken. The Germans continued to deliver minor counter attacks during the night of March 12-13 and throughout the 13th. In no case did they succeed in recapturing any of the ground they lost.

"On March 14 the fighting was confined mainly to the artillery.

"The prisoners in our hands taken since March 10 number 1,700, of whom thirty are officers. Judging from the number of dead counted on the ground, the total German losses during the operations from March 10 to March 13 about Neuve Chapelle cannot be less than 17,000 or 18,000.

"During the evening of March 14 the enemy stormed some of our trenches to the south of St. Eloi after a heavy bombardment and the explosion of a mine. The greater portion of these trenches was recaptured this morning. The fighting in this area continues.

(Continued on Page Eight)

"If Fulton Does the Right Thing, the Whole World will Come and Have a Look"

—LUCIUS WILSON

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following official communication was issued by the French War Office today:

"On the night of March 15-16 the enemy attempted to recapture trenches which he had lost on the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette. He was repulsed and we made additional prisoners.

"In Champagne, in the region of Perthes, we exploded a mine chamber this morning and occupied the excavation, which became the center of a very sharp struggle and which we now hold. Some progress has been realized to the north of Beausejour.

"In the Argonne the same night the Germans delivered counter attacks between Four de Paris and Bolante, as well as at Vauquois. They were all repulsed. Three counter attacks by the enemy in the forest of Le Pretre were easily repulsed.

Following is the afternoon statement:

"In the Champagne fresh progress has been made to the northeast of Souain. In the forest of Le Pretre we have recaptured from the Germans the remainder of the trenches won by them yesterday morning; or, to be more precise the site of these trenches for defensive works has been completely shattered by mine explosions.

"On the southern slope of Great Reich Ackerkopf an attack by the enemy yesterday morning carried a trench. We have retaken it and made some prisoners."

GERMAN

Berlin, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L.I.)—The German War Office gave out today a report on the progress of the fighting, which is dated March 16 and which reads as follows:

"The English position on the height near St. Eloi, south of Ypres, has been taken by the Germans. Fighting for the possession of this location has been going on since the day before yesterday.

"On the southern slope of the Lorette hills, to the northwest of Arras, fighting is going on for the possession of the crest of a hill.

"In the Champagne district several partial attacks delivered by French

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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March 17, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

TO-DAY.

SOME people loll around in gloom, in sorrow and dismay, and howl about the wasted past and ill spent yesterday. Forget the past, I say, by heck! Be happy, free and gay, and live hard while the living's good—just live your life to-day. We've only got one life to live, one little act to play, one little ray of light to give, a little while to stay. Forget to-morrow and the past, and grab your chance to-day—just let your searchlight blaze forth like a firefly in May. Don't whine about that bygone chance, or wail alack-a-day! Don't let gloom get the upper hand—be like a bear at bay. When old Pop Sorrow comes around—just knock him to the clay—just upper-cut him to the sod and make the critter stay. That bright smile under lock and key—that good time stored away—may never have another chance to burst forth in display. Now what's the use of living in the future when you may as well begin to live your life this minute, right away? You'll get the opportunities and chances ev'ry day, if you'll but take the hint, my friend, and cheave the rugged way. Those airy castles never may materialize, and, say, your life is growing shorter ev'ry single blessed day. So come to life—get on the job—give ear unto my lay:—Just let those future visions and the gloomy past decay. 'Tis dangerous, my valued friend, to linger or delay—forget to-morrow and the past and live your life to-day.

Opinions

Rose Bushes Cheap and Costly

As not a few roses are grown within the limits of Greater New York, and they are to be found in the gardens of practically every commuter, there will be a lot of local interest in the controversy which has been started by the writer in the Sunday Times who called attention to the fact that rose bushes can be bought for 15 and even 10 cents apiece. This showed, he said, that the cultivation of the queenly flowers need not involve much expense for anybody with a little land on which to grow them. His statement, however, was taken by one of our readers as implying criticism of the nurserymen who charge much higher prices for their roses, and he hastened to protest against the implication and to proclaim that the more expensive plants are worth enough more than the cheap ones to make the purchase of the latter poor economy.

Now, whether one should pay much or little for his rose bushes depends a good deal on what one wants and on the size of his purse. Bought with knowledge and discretion, and handled with some knowledge of gardening, a good many of the cheap plants will produce, in two years or so, flowers satisfactory as to both quantity and quality for the amateur whose yearn is not for the best of the newer varieties. They will not content—they will even be scorned by—the grower whose taste is more advanced, and they will not take any prizes at the shows, but for others they will give a large return on a small investment.

For people who can afford to be more discriminating, the costlier plants are certainly the better worth buying. Their higher prices are justified by their size and condition on arrival, and merely because some rose bushes can be bought for 10 and 15 cents apiece, nobody should suspect theg rowers who charge ten or twenty times as much of being robbers. They supply a different market and usually give full value for money received.

A more edifying controversy, perhaps, would be as to the relative merit, from the aesthetic point of view, of roses "double" and roses "single." As a rule any sort of a "double" nower is a poor, characterless thing, but the case of the rose is exceptional and only the botanist sees it in its familiar form as the monstrosity and degenerate it certainly is.—Times, N. Y.

Price of Newspapers

In the course of an interview by the Fourth Estate with a prominent daily newspaper publisher this week on the subject of business conditions and their effect on newspapers the question of what the publishers are going to do about it was brought up. Immediately the publisher's answer was that one cent newspapers should increase their price to at least two cents. He advanced reasons why they should make this move and suggested a method for doing it succesfully.

Here is what this publisher (who requested that his name be not mentioned) said:

"A careful review of the newspaper conditions of the entire country shows that the business depression attributed to the war and several other causes has greatly affected the financial condition of most publications for the last eight months. In fact if reports are true, danger confronts some publications, and proprietors or publishers in general are giving much thought as to what is best to be done to improve present conditions. Operating expenses have been greatly decreased and the working organizations' reduced to a minimum, but the auditors' reports in some publication offices for the last two months, January and February, show little or no improvement over the bad results averaged for the last five months of 1914.

"Some thought has been given to the advisability of increasing the advertising rates, but this cannot be done. The average merchant or advertiser has found it necessary to cut down his copy for such publications as were favored and thec ut down was necessary as a matter of economy. Therefore, as the advertisers cannot affard the cost of the usual copy, it seems a certainty that they would not consider an increase in rates.

"The question then arises:—What can the newspaper proprietor do to meet the situation?

"The only logical solution of the present trouble seems to be for the one cent newspapers to go to two cents. A well known newspaper man is authority for the statement that this could be done overnight on morning and evening papers circulated within the metropolitan territory and the result would not show a twenty-five per cent loss in circulation. That such action would be of great benefit to the one cent paper is proven by the fact that a newspaper having a 200,000 circulation within the metropolitan territory, and at present selling for sixty per hundred, would naturally make the wholesale rate to newsdealers $1.25 per 100, and thisadditional fraction of a cent would increase the sales revenue approximately $7,000 for the six days or about $365,000 per year. This action could not be considered a hardship by the reading public, as during the last few years newspaper offices have been compelled to suffer a decided increase in the cost of labor in all of the mechanical, mailing and delivery departments. As advertising rates cannot be increased to meet such expenses it seems absolutely necessary for protective purposes that the one cent papers, both morning and evening, go to two cents. Some of the New York newspaper proprietors, as well as many throughout the country, would welcome such an opportunity, and if a unanimous arrangement could be agreed to the risk would be minimized and the result would be most beneficial to the publishers in general as well as acceptable to the advertisers and the public."—Fourth Estate.

Romance of the Sea

Germany has supplied the romance about this greatest war of all time. It is master of the air and under the seas and one must go to our own Paul Jones to rival its daring on the water. The appearance of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, where she took refuge after seven months' activity as a rover gives a thrill to those who go down to the sea in ships. It is little less than marvelous that this converted transport liner could so long dodge the armadas of the Allies, elude their fast ships in search and with regularity at short intervals send merchantmen of the enemy to the bottom. Devoid of armor, with guns which are a joke compared with modern armament and less speedy than the Allies' cruisers, the rover sailed the seas immune until forced for needed repairs to seek a harbor of refuge. The fact that the daring captain brings as his cargo 350 prisoners of war ought to supply a fine feature for the plot of the novelist who is to write the story of sea daring and to enlarge upon the magic which makes men who sail the sea the bravest of the brave.—Standard, Watertown.

?
A Flat to Rent
Rooms to Rent
House for Sale
Other Articles for Sale
?
YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is in the
Miscellaneous Column
of
THE EVENING TIMES

RATES
One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

ABOLISHING BEN LINDSEY

Various attempts to get rid of Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the juvenile court in Denver, have come to naught. The Colorado Legislature seems to be lending itself to the latest one, which is to abolish the court over which he presides, for the lower house has passed three bills for that purpose. It is greatly to be hoped that this will prove as futile as the political attacks on him have been heretofore.

The value of special courts for children is generally admitted today. Judge Lindsey was among the pioneers in this branch of work for humanity, and the success of his methods in reclaiming wayward children has been heralded all over the country. His fellow townspeople have voted on it several times and have paid him the tribute of handsome majorities.

As to the desirability of getting rid of Ben Lindsey now, they, of course, must be the judges. There can be no question whatever of the undesirability of abolishing his court. Such a step would be even more reactionary than the political and economic conditions which came to light during Colorado's coal strike.—N. Y. Tribune.

SERVICE RENDERED

"Money comes incidently to a service rendered—not by grabbing for it," says a present day writer.

Prosperity, then on the same plan, comes incidently to a service rendered. Public service is the highest plane for man to rise in helpfulness, and the measure of such service is the spirit in which the service is rendered.

The business world has awakened from its grabbing lethargy and in its stead the Golden Rule is being practiced. Many times the pessimist flings out the retort that such practice is for purely selfish ends only, but the fact remains that good is done which after all is the point in view.

The men who today are neglecting to add to the membership list of the Chamber of Commerce their names are neglecting an opportunity to help their city, and so in turn their own personal interest. No person can join a force working toward some good end and not gain some thing which in itself is better than gold—an enlarged manhood or womanhood.

Money in itself is not of supreme value; the joy in service is of greater moment, for by such is the mission of mankind fulfilled.

Money comes incidently to a service rendered, and this city needs our service now, this day, this hour. The call is on.

UNITE TO OPPOSE AUTOMOBILE BILL

New York—In a statement issued by R. H. Johnston, president of the Automobile Trade Association of New York State, announced that automobile dealers and owners have joined to oppose the Hewitt-Sullivan bill, now before the Legislature, which provides for doubling the registration fees of motor vehicles in the State. Mr. Johnston's statement follows in part:

"The automobile users of the State as well as the automobile trade are in arms against the proposal to double the registration fees on motor vehicles.

"The automobile interests of the State are unalterably opposed to the proposed bill and to the principles on which it is based. Our position has always been that the use of the highways is a natural, common law right, and the Legislature cannot single out any one class of users of the highways for taxation and let the other classes of users escape taxation. We have always contended, and still contend, that any registration fee which is in excess of the cost of maintaining the bureau or department which does the work of registration, is unconstitutional.

"The lawmakers of the State have many times recognized the strength of our contention, and when the present law was passed five years ago it was the result of a compromise between all parties interested. The legislators agreed that the fees therein imposed should not be increased thereafter and we on our part agreed not to contest the law in the courts. It is certainly a breach of good faith for the Legislature to attempt to raise the fees in violation of this agreement.

"The bill increasing the fees probably would not stand a test in any court. According to the terms of the bill, the amount of taxation on any given motor vehicle is based upon six different considerations, namely, first, the horse power rating; second, whether the motive power is gasoline or electric; third, whether or not the vehicle is used for commercial purposes; fourth, whether the load consists of passengers or freight; fifth, the weight of the machine, and sixth, whether or not the machine is four years old. Not one of the six factors mentioned has been considered by the courts as a proper basis for determining taxation. Automobile laws have been declared unconstitutional in Ohio, Florida, Michigan and other States on points similar to those incorporated in thep roposed legislation.

"We shall continue our opposition to the bill and believe that it will be defeated."

State Grange Scholarships

The State Grange has appropriated $600 to pay for twelve scholarships at Cornell University. These scholarships will be awarded by competitive examination based on a general knowledge of Arithmetic, Geography, History and English Composition. Examinations are to be held in each county by the Master of Pomona at such place in the county as he may designate, on the third Saturday in June. Anyone 17 years of age, or older, and a member in good standing of any Subordinate Grange, desiring to enter said competition, shall apply to the Master of Pomona Grange in his or her County (or in case the County has no Pomona, to the County Deputy). Said Pomona Master (or Deputy) will then make requisition on the Secretary of State Grange for the examination papers to supply his applicants, and papers which will be sent to him, sealed. At the date of opened by the applicant in presence of the Committee, questions answered, and placed in sealed envelopes, and sent on day of examination to Secretary of State Grange. These papers will then be examined and graded by the undersigned committee and scholarships will be awarded, in order of grade.

These scholarships are $50 each, and will be paid the successful applicant as soon as work is begun at the College, and a certification to that effect has been filed with the Secretary of State Grange. Said certification to be countersigned by the Secretary of College of Agriculture.

W. H. Very, W. N. Giles, G. A. Works, Committee.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Only The Plan That Fails Must Be Explained

IT requires but little effort to show what you have accomplished, and usually you can show by the use of any amount of effort why a thing has not been accomplished. The results of a year's work can be written on the back of a postage stamp.

The results of a plan that has involved the expenditure of thousands of dollars, the application of years of experience and many days and nights of incessant work can be written in a few figures or in a single line.

Results require no diagram, no encyclopedia, no soothsayer, no priest, and no teacher. In the Marathon Race held sometime since at Stockholm, there were two entries from South Africa, and these two athletes won first and second honors. On their return to South Africa there was nothing to explain; no excuses were necessary, there were no reasons to be submitted for their having failed. The record stood and what they had accomplished answered everything; and their having won the race explained more than could have been explained either by speeches or by written words.

Along the pathway over which we travel, we leave many exploded fancies, discarded ideas, and our route of travel is lined with the tombstones of personal preference, with the tombstones of sacred opinions and the tombstones of precedent.

There are a thousand excuses we may render for the failure of a plan, for the failure of an idea, or for the failure of an individual, and it is always necessary to explain misfortune, but success explains itself.

Nature has found it necessary to discard and abandon many of her original plans. Conditions changed, and other things were changed by the law of adaptation in order that these new conditions might be met.

It is equally necessary for us to abandon any plan, regardless of how sacred it may be to us, that will not produce the results which the plan was intended to produce. One man who can do that which he is selected to do is worth a thousand men who arrive within striking distance, but who are not able to actually accomplish the thing.

It has been my experience that too much time is spent in explaining what we are going to do, and later in explaining why it was not done. The man who accomplishes the most is the man who goes quietly on his way and does that which his work demands of him, while others are making speeches, holding committee meetings, pounding the desk with their fists, and puffing violently at a "company" cigar.

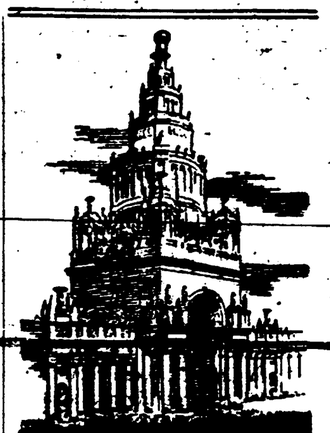
The man who can do things goes quietly about his work and gets it done, without announcing the fact to his neighbors and to those about the place who are not concerned—while the man who is a theorist and who is afraid to be measured by his ability to produce results, attends banquets and makes speeches about it.

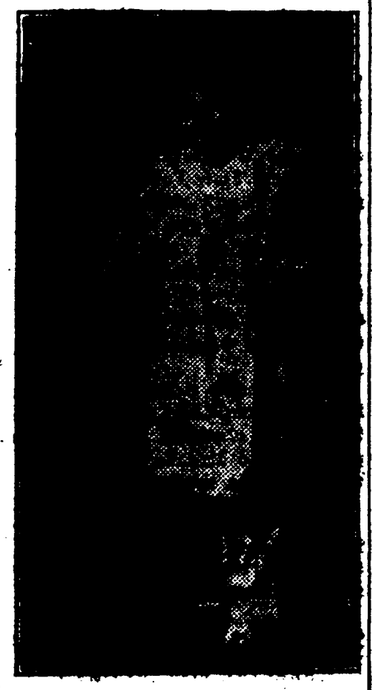
OUR EXPORTS

Nearly All of the Ports Have Some Particular Specialty.

The volume of foreign commerce which passed through the various custom districts of the United States in the following memorandum prepared in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Owing to the re-organization of the customs service, effective at the beginning of the fiscal year 1914, comparisons with earlier years are not available, but comparing December, 1914, with the correesponding period of the preceding year, it is known that considerable increases in exports occurred at the ports of New York, Galveston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia in the closing months of the year.

New York, which does about forty per cent. of the country's export business, handles practically all lines of merchandise. Galveston, second in point of export sales, handles chiefly cotton, cotton seed oil cake and meal, wheat, flour and rice. New Orleans is not only a great cotton market, but an important distributor of wheat, flour, mineral oil, lumber, meat products, cotton seed oil, oil cake, rice and tobacco. Baltimore, fourth in value of exports, handles wheat and other grains, iron and steel, leaf tobacco, copper and many lines of manufactures. Detroit, the fifth largest exporting center, is an important seller of automobiles and carriages, hides fruits, oils, lumber, iron and steel, meats and miscellaneous manufacturures. Buffalo is a great shipper of iron products, coal and mineral oils. Boston exports chiefly leather manufactures, meat, printing paper and wheat. Philadelphia, which is the eighth in point of exports, ships chiefly prains and flour, coal, leather, meat products, kerosene oil and miscellaneous manufactures. San Francisco, ninth in export sales, is a leading exporter of fruits, salmon, cotton, iron and steel, and leather goods, and ships largely of oils to the orinental countries. The district of Georgia, with headquarters at Savannah, exports a large quantity of cotton and cotton seed oil cake and is the leading export market for naval stores. Seattle and Tacoma are important distributors of canned salmon, cotton, lumber, oil, grains and automobiles. Norfolk and Newport News are great coal shipping points. Tampa and other Florida points handle most of the phosphates and a considerable share of the naval stores, tobacco and lumber exported. Port Arthur exports largely of cotton, cotton seed cake, wheat and mineral oils, and is the leading exporter of sulphur.


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General Agent, New York Central Lines, Syracuse, N.Y.



Guido Cecotti, Tenore Drammatico Royal Grand Opera Co., Quirk Theatre, Friday, March 19

"STILWELL BILL" REAPPEARS

Senator George F. Thompson Introduces a Measure Defeated Three Times

New York, March 17.—"Every year for the last four years, some legislator has been misled into introducing a bill, emanating from the same source, to make it impossible for any one to be cared for in any hospital or sanatorium of any nature whatever, without first going to the Superintendent of the Poor, and laying before him his full family history and all the resources of his family and his relatives" says the S. C. A. A. News.

"Two years ago the bill was introduced by ex-Senator J. Stilwell. It was introduced last year, and again it was defeated, never being reported out of committee. Nothing daunted, however the statesman who originally framed the policy which he is so active in pressing, persuaded Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara County, to adopt the waif."

The "Statesman" referred to is understood to be Mr. Charles E. Weisz, ex-deputy fiscal supervisor, who for reasons best known to Fiscal Supervisor Mallery, was separated from his office and who is spending much of his time about the legislative halls.

"It is almost impossible to believe that Senator Thompson could have understood the effect of the bill.

"The measure has been referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Henry J. Walters, of Onondaga county, is chairman. We venture to predict that it will not be difficult to convince Senator Walters' committee of the following facts:

"1. Health is not charity, and should in no way be confused with it.

"2. A sick man, so far as the community is concerned, is merely a patient and not a pauper.

"3. For the protection of the community the sick should be cared for, and a patient should not be subjected to the indignity of applying to the Superintendent of the Poor for a certification of the fact that he has, or has not sufficient funds to pay for his maintenance.

"4. The admission of patients to contagious disease hospitals needs to be facilitated as much as possible; certainly it should not be hampered by the annoying investigation of an official who has nothing whatever to do with the care of the patient.

"5. This bill is based on the assumption that the discovery of whether or not a person is able to pay for his maintenance is a highly technical matter, requiring great skill and long training. As a matter of fact, it is simplicity in itself, and is done every day by every corner grocer and market man who discovers for himself whether or not his patrons are able to pay their bills.

"Any one of these reasons should be convincingp roof to any person of intelligence that Senate Bill print 904, Int. 818, should be defeated, but readers of the News are urged to present their views of the matter to Senator Walters, addressing him at the Capitol."

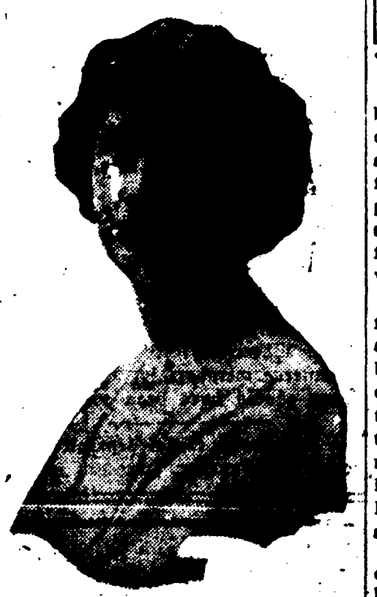
Men Takes His Own Medicine is an Optimist

He has absolute faith in his medicine—he knows when he takes it for certain ailments he gets relief. People who take Dr. King's New Discovery for an irritating Cold are optimists—they know this cough remedy will penetrate the linings of the throat, kill the germs, and open the way for Nature to act. You can't destroy a Cold by superficial treatment—you must go to the cause of the trouble. Be an optimist. Get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery today.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Woman's World

Renaissance In Art Predicted After War In Europe Is Over.



ISADORA DUNCAN.

Art of the centuries destroyed by the ravages of war, culture stunned by Martian blows—where will the world of the future turn to seek inspiration and direction in the great arts when Europe's titanic struggle shall have finished?

Isadora Duncan, famous classic dancer, believes a renaissance of art, greater than the awakening after the dark ages, will follow in the path of war, rising phoenix-like from the ashes of the conflict of nations. Only as the present generation may aid in encouraging and showing the way to the next will the men and women of today participate in the revival, Miss Duncan believes. It will be the children of today and the children's children on whom will rest the toil of rebuilding, the joy of recreating. Miss Duncan, striking in unexpected fields, has come forward with an original suggestion; one which she firmly believes will be developed by herself, with the aid of others, into a possibility and eventually into a worldwide movement for peace and the arts.

When the European war broke out, leaving her school of dancing, near Paris, Miss Duncan volunteered as a nurse in French hospitals, having first dispatched to this country under competent chaperonage more than a score of children who were her pupils. A few months ago she followed them to this country.

Just where she will continue her work with these little folk, to whom she is teaching the art of dancing which she discovered, is a matter she has not definitely decided. Their future is somewhat dependent upon the success of Miss Duncan's revolutionary project of colonization, which she believes will be an actuality.

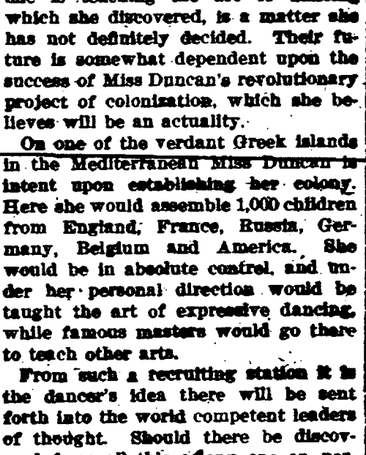
On one of the verdant Greek islands in the Mediterranean Miss Duncan is intent upon establishing her colony. Here she would assemble 1,000 children from England, France, Russia, Germany, Belgium and America. She would be in absolute control, and under her personal direction would be taught the art of expressive dancing, while famous masters would go there to teach other arts.

From such a recruiting station it is the dancer's idea there will be sent forth into the world competent leaders of thought. Should there be discovered from all this colony one or, perhaps, two or three children touched by the magic wand of genius, then, Miss Duncan believes, the venture would have more than justified itself in the opinion of future centuries. Another Michelangelo, another Leonardo da Vinci, another Wagner or Beethoven or, perchance, a Shakespeare or a Goethe may rise from such a community.

ROUND TURBAN.

Small Hats Are Still In the Lead as the Season Advances.

Chic little hats developed in silk to match the costume are among the season's novelties. The one pictured here for Easter is in sand colored faille



JAUNTY EASTER HAT.

silk, the brim faced smoothly and joined to the crown by a twisted roll of the silk. A jet spearlike ornament thrust through a rosette of the silk is the only ornament this perky little hat appears to require.

Good Form

Arriving at Afternoon Parties.

A point that should be carefully borne in mind concerning an afternoon or evening reception where music or some such entertainment is provided for guests is that should a number be progressing when a guest arrives he or she should wait for it to be finished before entering the room; otherwise the whole company will be disturbed.

When the hours named are, say, from 3 to 5 many delay arrival until 4, and the greatest crowd will be found between 4 and 5 o'clock. If well acquainted with the hostess or ladies in the receiving line it is just as well to time arrival earlier, so the rooms will not be crowded. If the guests are well known very enjoyable chats can be had with many friends and acquaintances rarely seen.

Where any games are named, cards or anything of that sort, guests should be extremely careful to arrive a little before the hour. Nothing so annoys a hostess as to have her carefully arranged plans go for naught on account of a belated guest. She has probably planned refreshments for a certain hour; also she feels that the punctual guests are uncomfortable, and lastly the well bred person is always punctual, that being the virtue of kings.

Avoid Mannerisms.

The "slinker" slouch, the "pump handle" shake and the excessive use of slang even in smart circles are being frowned upon these days.

Perhaps it is that we have advanced sufficiently in common sense to regard these hardly human social peculiarities as showing nothing more than a lack of good breeding. Whatever the cause, the natural manner is now regarded as the "thing."

Naturalness, after all, has a charm which affectation can never attain. When we meet a person who displays a perfectly natural manner, is charming, vivacious in her own, not any one else's, way, we are so delighted that invariably the possessor of these natural manners is regarded as a woman of peculiar fascination, and yet any one can be natural if one will. There lies the trouble—"if one will." It is most difficult to be oneself—not to imitate others. It is so easy to pick up the forms of speech, the affectations of manner which our associates display, so easy and so dangerous to the cultivation of a natural charm. It is human nature to imitate and to imitate the bad as well as the good. But once good habits of thought are formed the problem solves itself.

Pets In the Drawing Room.

"I used often to have my dogs in the drawing room when guests were expected," said a hostess, who is a dog lover. "I thought them distinctly ornamental lying on the rug before the fire.

"One was a bull, whose face belied his gentle nature. The other was a Pom, who, despite his habit of yapping furiously, would not hurt a fly.

"It did not strike me that strangers might be afraid of my pets. But one day when I went into the drawing room I discovered a nervous caller, positively too frightened to move from the spot whence she had first caught sight of my bull's ugly face. I often had to suppress a smile at the frantic barking of my Pom, but I discovered that to some people it was no joke.

"So I resolved that on at home days and like occasions my pets should be rigidly excluded from the drawing room; also from the front doormat, because a lady told me that once when she found them both 'lying in wait' for her there she took to her heels and ran away."

Correct Way to Introduce.

There is an art in introducing correctly. First of all, an introduction must be made in a clear, understandable voice. It is an insult to your hearers to mumble your words and slur over the names of strangers who are being presented to each other. It is a slight and suggests either an ignorance of the importance of the introduction or a lack of interest in this duty. So, above all things, when you mention the names of strangers to each other mention them so that there will be no doubt about these names, about the married or single state and about the relationship which may exist between them and you.

Always present a gentleman to a lady, mentioning the lady's name first, unless the man is very elderly or very famous and the lady is a very young girl.

If Asked to a Wedding.

When invited to a church wedding and not to the reception following, it is not necessary to send a present to the bride, but a call is made on the bride on her at home day a month or two after the wedding.

While cards announcing the marriage of a couple do not require an answer, carefully courteous persons will call on the parents of the bride a week or so after receiving it.

It is not necessary to send a written reply to a wedding invitation unless the cards include a breakfast or luncheon at the home of the bride or bear the letters R. S. V. P., indicating that an answer would be appreciated.

MODISH MOIRE COAT.

A Fabric Which Is Recurrently Fashionable Shown In New Guise.



FANCIFUL EASTER STYLE.

The coat shown in this illustration is built of black silk moire. It is cut with rippling skirt, the ripples mostly at the sides. The sleeves are long and full, the fullness held in at the wrists by narrow bands of silk braid. The collar is of white satin cut sailor fashion and trimmed with braid. The jaunty hat is of white tagal straw ornamented with a wreath of red cherries.

SILK FRUITS FOR TRIMMING.

Make Them at Home and Cut Down the Cost.

Silk fruit in pale colors, silk fruit in intense colors or, for that matter, silk fruit in any color will continue to be a most popular trimming this spring. Purchased at a shop, the prices are prohibitive for many girls; but, made at home, the cost is proportionately nothing.

Circles of silk or kid, firmly packed with cotton and drawn up snug, is the recipe. Add a French knot, drawing the silk thread all the way through the fruit so that it flattens if correctly, and fasten the thread tightly to the other side, or, in gold or green silk or some contrasting color, work a tiny circle in chain stitch (before filling with cotton); then fill and draw up the cover. In the center of the circle place a French knot and tighten firmly to the opposite side.

Laces to Be Used.

Nets, first of all, in the all over laces will be in great demand for dresses and accessories for the smartest of spring and summer frocks. The nets of great modish prominence are the filets. Those samples already received from foreign markets are supplemented by those of domestic manufacture, which compare very favorably with the foreign product. For instance, in those which duplicate the weave of Brussels nets the imitation is perfect. In those where pearled edges are desirable factors even these are accomplished.

Combinations of chantilly and filet are to be featured. These will be especially desired in white, ecru and in black. Black applique laces will be in vogue.

HOUSEHOLD SPICE.

A man cannot serve two masters even when he's master of his own house.

Did you ever hear of a woman being so absentminded that she forgot her own trouble?

Don't try to be happy without making others happy. Only way.

A woman's fears are always ahead of danger.

The kitchen is the chief temple wherein we worship, its roaring fire is our vestal flame, and the cook is our great high priest.

Love is a fire, but you have to keep putting fresh chips on it to keep it going. If you don't somebody else will.

Don't trust a girl, however pretty, if her heart is as cold as a dog's nose.

The more polite two women are to each other the less they love each other.

The wise wife never insists on having her way. She merely takes it and says nothing.

"What do the suffragettes want, anyhow?" "We want to sweep the country, dad." "Well, do not despise small beginnings. Suppose you make a start with the dining room, my dear."

Wait Paint

There are painters and waiters. Which am I going to do? Paint or wait?

Which is better?

How much am I worth with my property waiting? How much if I paint? Will my house be worth more or less if I paint?

Say it costs $2 a gallon Devoe—I wouldn't paint any other—and $3 or $4 more for putting it on. That's $50 or $60 a 10-gallon job.

The money is gone. Is it in the house? Is it all in the house?

Suppose I were selling; what should I get for that house fresh-painted and what should I get for it needing-paint?

I wonder why men paint before selling!

DEVOE

L. P. SMITH CO. sells it

For bruises and reducing inflammation use Hanford's Balsam to take the soreness out and to heal.

Community Notes

The central meetings of the week of the State Street M. E. church Thursday evening at 7.30 sharp.

* * *

The Uplifters, Mrs. C. E. Wilson, leader, will meet with Miss Lila Blakesly, 507 Highland st., Friday evening.

* * *

Two carloads of delivery wagons and buggies just unloaded by Van-Wagenen, Inc. The quantity we buy enables us to give you the prices as well as the quality. We also have the agency for the Moyer line. adv78

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

Whole Family Dependent

Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio, writes: "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey." Maybe someone in your family has a severe Cold—perhaps it is the baby. The original Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ever ready household remedy—it gives immediate relief. Pine-Tar-Honey penetrates the linings of the Throat and Lungs, destroys the Germs, and allows Nature to act. At your Druggist, 25c.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Washington . . $12.00
Round trip. Going Friday, April 2nd. Personally Conducted Feature covers 4½ days' board and lodging in Washington and luncheon in Philadelphia—$13 to $18 (according to hotel) in addition to above railroad fare. Return limit, April 16th.

Boston . . . $11.35
Round trip. Going April 2nd. Return limit April 16th.

Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

If You Have Any
Paint or Varnish Troubles

Come to our store Friday and Saturday, March 19th and 20th. Mr. N. A. Ross, direct from the factory of The Patterson-Sargent Paint Co., manufacturers of B. P. S. Paints and Varnishes will be glad to give you the benefit of his experience in the manufacture and application of finishes of all kinds. Color combinations suggested.

Palmer-Hope Hardware Co.
First Street, Fulton

LOCAL TALENT FOR BENEFIT

The High School Pupils Will Give a Benefit at the Quirk on April 15 and 16

Each of the schools in the city has planned and is now rehearsing for the entertainment to be given at The Quirk on April 15 and 16 for the joint benefit of the public library and the high school athletic association. Over four hundred pupils will take part.

The high school orchestra is under the instruction and leadership of Mrs. L. R. Olcott.

Mrs. Lora White Kesler, teacher of elocution in the high school, has a short sketch to be given by post graduates entitled "Obstinacy," and a minuet dance by twenty-four high school students.

Miss E. May Thompson, supervisor of music, is training a girls' chorus of twenty members and the Glee Club of twenty-five members in appropriate selections.

A Good Night Drill with songs will be given by pupils in 1st, 2d and 3d grades and Ye Olde Songs with pantomimes by fifty pupils of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th grades of the Fourth st. school.

The members of the teachers' training class will present a military drill. Pupils at school will contribute folk dances which will include a Swedish song play; a shoemaker's dance, and a Danish dance.

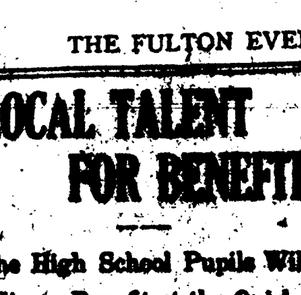
A minuet will be danced by pupils from the Erie st. school.

State st. school has the first orchestra ever organized by a grade school in Fulton. There are seven members and they will play a selection on the stage. In addition to this about fifty pupils from this school will give the chorus and song, "The Boggie Man."

A dramatization of Cinderella will be given by twenty-four pupils from the 2d, 6th and 7th grades of the Oak st. school.

Academy st. school will give: (a) The Tinkers' Chorus; (b) The Sunbonnet Babies and Overall Boys.

The Walradt St. school pupils will contribute its share toward making this a most entertaining program



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You can protect yourself against loss of your Automobile by Fire by having us cover the machine with dependable, sound

AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE

Our policy protects both from COLLISION and ignition from outside:

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DAVID & MASON AGENCY

HIGH SCHOOL RHETORICALS

Public rhetoricals under the charge of Mrs. Lora White Kesler, teacher of elocution in the high school, will be held in the assembly room of the high school on Friday afternoon, March 19, commencing at 1:30.

The program follows:

The Bobbin Boy.....Adapted
Matthew Frawley

Trade Possibilities Brought on by the Present War....Original
Leland Carner

Juvenile Courts.....Original
Jessie Wilcox

The Burning of Moscow.....Hadley
Ramon Lewis

Master or Slave.....Kyorland
Harry Lynch

The Song and the Man....McCulley
Elida Hubbard

The Empty Niche.....Original
Howard Shaff

The Gorilla.....Child
Albert Sanford

The Trust Problem.....Original
Harold Caffrey

Maysie's Measles.....Burgess
Florence Moody

LOCAL ARTIST SELLS PAINTINGS

Mrs. Harvey MacMurchy has recently completed and sold two oil paintings. The subjects were "A Rocky Mountain Scene," and "The Castle of Chilion." Mrs. Gustave Amsermett of this city has purchased the paintings.

Mrs. MacMurchy is an artist of ability and reads with fine interpretation the subjects she places upon the canvass. For some time she studied with Thomas Hill, the famous Western landscape painter, and too worked with Artist Styles of this city.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

BANK STATEMENT

Report of the Condition of
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
at Fulton in the State of New York,
at the close of business March 4, 1915

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$801,157.60
Overdrafts, unsecured		502.14
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$57,500.00	
Other securities deposited to secure circulation (book value)		57,500.00
Other bonds pledged to secure postal savings	$5,000.00	5,000.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same	$867.11	867.11
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank	$6,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	$4,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same		2,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		16,198.34
Other real estate owned		11,217.75
Due from Federal Reserve bank		12,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents in central reserve cities	37,977.34	
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	$35,190.85	73,168.19
Due from banks and bankers		2,977.20
National currency, nickels and cents		279.75
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		349.01
Exchanges for clearing house		1,578.07
Bills of other national banks		1,970.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Specie	$39,691.35	
Legal-tender notes	3,171.00	42,862.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per sent. on circulation)		2,875.00
Total		$1,032,502.51

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$57,500.00
Surplus fund		30,000.00
Undivided profits	$7,126.63	
Reserved for taxes	66.61	
Reserved for	538.74	$7,731.98
[illegible] interest and taxes paid		[illegible]
Circulating notes		$57,500.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		900.00 56,600.00
Due to approved reserve agents in central reserve cities		$641.80
Due to approved reserve agents in other reserve cities		641.80
Dividends unpaid		16.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		$272,772.64
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		28,153.57
Certified checks		444.60
Postal savings deposits		3,283.61
Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days		304,654.22
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		$11,000.00
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 8 of "Resources"		570,247.50 581,247.50
Total		$1,032,502.51

State of New York, County of Oswego, ss.

I, L. C. Foster, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. C. FOSTER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1915.

C. S. HALL, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. A. GAGE,
J. R. SULLIVAN,
L. W. EMERICK,
Directors.

Fulton Keynotes

Victor C. Lewis has sold the lot on the corner of South 3d and Utica sts., to Fred A. Miller. Mr. Miller will build a home this spring.

* * *

Miss Marion Haskins, a student at Syracuse University, is seriously ill at her home in Maple avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Hannah Austin of South Granby, who has been visiting her cousin, J. W. Distin, has gone to Volney to visit her brother, Delos Distin.

* * *

A library tea and food and candy sale will be held in the assembly hall next Saturday, March 20. The tea-room and sale will be open from 2:30 to 5 p. m. A fine musical program will be given.

* * *

Cabiria the wonderful color photo play will be given at the Quirk next Thursday afternoon and evening.

* * *

Edward Davenport of N. 6th st., who has been with the Hunter Arms people for twelve years has tendered his resignation and accepted a position with the Savage Arms of Utica.

* * *

Miss Lulu Snyder of Utica st., has taken a position in the Shipman store.

* * *

Miss Marion Dickinson of Freemont st., entertained a party of young friends on Sunday

* * *

Mrs. B. S. McKinstry of Academy st., has been spending some time in Oswego.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rhodes of Cayuga st., are the guests of Mrs. Rhodes' sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Smith, Oswego.

* * *

The Fortnightly Shakespere Club met Tuesday afternoon to study the last part of Richard III, with Mrs. Marie A. Sanford, S. 4th st.

* * *

Emmett Ure of Palermo was the guest for the last week of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ure, Cayuga st.

* * *

The 1909 Shakespere class will meet Thursday, March 18, with Miss Elinore McCully, 205 Academy st.

* * *

Ernest Ottman of Mohawk was the week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ottman, East Broadway.

* * *

The Queen Esthers of the State Street M. E. church will hold a pie social in the church parlors on Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ottman of S. 5th st., are entertaining Miss Viola Tipple of Sherrill.

* * *

Samuel Hunter of S. 1st st., is now in Seattle on his way to Alaska. Mrs. Hunter will leave later and meet him in San Francisco, where they will stop at the Panama Exposition, and from there they will leave for the summer in Alaska.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenbloom of Cayuga street have received news of the birth of a son to their son, Dr. A. A. Rosebloom of New York city. The new comers' name is J. Paul Rosenbloom.

* * *

The O. N. T. Embroidery club met Monday afternoon with Mrs. E. Putnam, Cayuga st.

* * *

Miss Merell Wells of Park st. spent the last of the week in Syracuse. She returned Monday.

* * *

Miss Edna Smith, Superintendent of the Lee Memorial Hospital, who has recovered from an attack of tonsilitis, has left Fulton for a two week's vacation.

* * *

William H. Hornibrook has leased and will take possession of the flat recently vacated by M. F. Stranahan on Cayuga st, to part of the Carter home.

* * *

Theodore Foster, who was operated on recently, has improved sufficiently to return to his home, S. 4th st., on Monday. He is rapidly gaining.

* * *

Mrs. W. A. Conley of New York is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. Fred Munger, 17 N. 6th st.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Austin of W. 1st st., entertained yesterday, Miss Mary Reynolds of Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. V. Lampman of Pittsburgh, Pa., is visiting for an indefinite period, Mrs. E. F. Palmer of W. Broadway.

* * *

D. Franklin was called to his home in Amsterdam Sunday, by the illness of Mrs. Franklin.

CONFERENCE'S LONG PROGRAM

265 M. E. Ministers Will Meet at Trinity Church, Oswego, April 6 to 12

Oswego, March 15.—The following excellent program is announced for the April conference of norther New York Methodists, to meet in Oswego;

Wednesday, April 6

Evening—8 o'clock: The anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society; address by the general secretary, the Rev. P. J. Maveety, D.D., of Cincinnati, O.

Wednesday, April 7

Morning—9 o'clock: Conference session; Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, administered by Bishop Hamilton and the four district superintendents; organization, business, reports.

Arternoon—2 o'clock: anniversary of the Board of Home Missions and church Extension, Rev. H. D. Holmes of Fulton, presiding; address by Rev. Freeman D. Bovard, D.D., of Philadelphia, representing the board. 3:15: Address by D. W. Howell, D.D., of Buffalo, representing the General Deaconess Board; subject, The Romance of Service. 4:00: The Rev. Albert C. Loucks, Ph.D., of Lowville, N.Y., will give a series of lessons in Christian theory and practice. The first, "The Good Man."

Evening—7:30: Educational anniversary, Rev. E. H. Joy of Malone, presiding. Addresses by J. W. Hancher, D.D., of New York and Chancellor Franklin Hamilton of Washington, D. C.

Thursday, April 8

Morning—8:30: Devotional hour, conducted by Rev. C. H. Perrin of Watertown; subject, "Prayer." 9:30: Conference session.

Afternoon—2:30: Epworth League anniversary, Rev. Spencer Owens presiding; address by Rev. Wallace E. Brown, D.D., of Geneva, N.Y. 3:15: Address by President Charles Drake Skinner, D.D., of Cazenovia Seminary. 4:00: The Rev. Albert Loucke, Ph.D., will give the second lesson of the series, subject, "The Good Treasure in the Heart."

Evening—8:00: Lecture by Bishop John W. Hamilton, D.D., LL.D., of Boston. Subject, "Some People of Quality at Boston."

Friday, April 9

Morning—8:30: Devotional hour, conducted by Rev. G. L. Powell, Ph. D., of Herkimer, N. Y., subject, "Readiness for Service." 9:00: Conference session.

Afternoon—1:30: Anniversary of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; address by Miss Estey, missionary to Korea. 2:45: Anniversary of Woman's Home Missionary Society; address by Miss Bertha Fowler, president of Folts Mission Institute. 4:00: The Rev. Albert Loucks, Ph.D., will give the third lesson of the series. Subject, "The Verification of Goodness."

Evening—8:00: Anniversary of the Board of Sunday school, Rev. C. M. Starkweather of Little Falls, N.Y., presiding. Address by Rev. M. T. Trenery, D.D., of Chicago.

Saturday, April 10

Morning—8:30: Devotional hour, conducted by Rev. Edward B. Topping, D.D., of Ilion, N.Y. Subject, "The Era of the Holy Spirit." 9:30: Conference session.

Afternoon—2:00: Conference missionary sermon, Rev. S. B. Owens of Orwell, N.Y. 2:45: Anniversary of the Board of Foreign Missions, Rev. W. M. Caldwell of Frankfort, N. Y., presiding; address by Rev. H. F. Rowe, missionary to China. 4:00: Dr. Albert C. Loucks will give the fourth lesson of the series. Subject, "The Function of Goodness."

Evening—7:15: Temperance anniversary, Rev. D. C. Johnson of Watertown, N. Y., presiding; addresses by the Rev. Clarence True Wilson, D. D., Chicago, and Mr. William H. Anderson of New York, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

Sunday, April 11

Morning—8:00: Conference love feast, led by the Rev. S. T. Dibble of Potsdam, N. Y., 10:30, Sermon by Bishop John W. Hamilton, D.D., LL LL.D.,

Afternoon—2:00: Memorial service, sermon by Rev. Edward B. Topping, D.D. of Ilion, N.Y. 3:00: Ordination service by Bishop Hamilton.

Evening—7:30: Conference claimants aniversary. Rev. Samuel J. Greenfield, D.D., of Utica, N. Y., presiding.

Monday, April 12

Morning—8:00: Devotional hour, conducted by Rev. Edgar H. Brown, D.D., of Utica, N.Y., subject, Pledges of Power." 8:30, conference session.

Afternoon—1:30: Conference session.

Advertised Letters

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice, March 17, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men: Abenarthy, B.; Lee, Charles; Lewis, C. A.; McCormick, William; Miller, Raymond; Roggers, J. H.

Women: Collins, Miss J.; Hellen, Miss Gertrude; Dally, Mrs. John; Lee, Miss Loresa; Dugan, Mrs. J.; Hastie, Mrs. Alex. B.

Peter T. Conley, P. M.

AN ERROR

Yesterday's Evening Times reported the name of George B. Palmer as having subscribed for one Chamber of Commerce membership, whereas the figure should have been a four.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

"The Rosary"
by Florence Barclay
always sold at $1.30, now only 47c, while they last
LASHER'S BOOK STORE

FOR SALE
$10,000 of the Preferred Stock of the Massaro Macaroni Co.
7 per cent. Cumulative
Authorized Issue, $20,000
Rapid growth of business requires increased facilities
L. C. FOSTER, Cashier

Have Your Home Wired For Electricity
BEFORE APRIL 1st
And Receive an Electric Flatiron FREE
WIRING DONE AT COST
LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

Why sigh for the freedom from sweeping and dusting that 85,000 other housewives enjoy? Get your own Frantz Premier and gain time to spend in the bracing Autumn air.



¶ The efficiency and convenience of this sturdy nine-pound dirt devourer are proven because 85,000 American women use and prefer it—because more than 2,500 reliable dealers sell it and vouch for it—and because the makers build every part and fully guarantee it.

¶ You can order yours over the telephone with the positive assurance that you are getting as perfect a machine as if it had been made to your order.

NOW $25

¶ Give us an opportunity to demonstrate this wonderful Cleaner in your home, we will assist you in doing your cleaning to show the result obtained with but little labor.

J. R. SULLIVAN
West Broadway

BIKES, TIRES, SUPPLIES
Complete Stock
At BOGUE'S

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
46 First Street Fulton

Pure Maple Syrup
Choice Creamery Butter
Fancy Full Cream Cheese
F. J. SWITZER
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
WEST BROADWAY FULTON

AUTO PAINTING
SPECIAL FOR 30 DAYS
Ford Cars Painted and Varnished
$15 to $20
C. S. RICHARDSON
311 ERIE STREET

WOMAN'S LEAGUE TO MEET ON FRIDAY

The regular meeting of the Woman's Civic League will be held at the home of Mrs. Harvey MacMurchy, Park and Broadway, on Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The question of joing the State Federation of Women's Clubs will be decided and all members are urged to be present. Spring activities will be outlined. Plans for establishing a children's flower mission will be discussed and a committee appointed to work out the possible establishing of school gardens.

The two new departments in the league are music and art. Mrs. F. E. Goodjon is chairman of the art department and Mrs. L. P. Smith is in charge of the music.

Several families have used Hanford's Balsam for over 50 years. It stands the test of time.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, March 17.—State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis is going to be the middleman in the controversy which is being waged by Governor Charles S. Whitman and Former Governor Martin H. Glynn relative to the condition of the financial condition of the State.

For the past few weeks taxpayers have been somewhat confounded over the contradictory statements of the present and the former executives with regard to a matter of eleven millions or so which Governor Glynn claims to have saved and which Governor Whitman insists were spent. To the aid of both governors have come men of legislative and financial experience and thus has the verbal battle been made more complex than simplifid.

Recently there came up from New York city several expert accountants who spent the best part of two weeks examining the books of the State comptrolled. The experts came from the office of Comptroller Pendergast and it was stated when they arrived that their missionw as to determine just how much the city of New York contributed to the revenue derived from this method. The same experts have returned to the metropolis and their report has caused Comptroller Pendergast to declare that a direct tax is needed. It would consequently appear that Governor Whitman is right in his declaration that far too much money was spent by the administration of 1914.

On top of this comes the announcement that State Comptroller Travis is preparing a statement as to the finances of the State, wha they were before the Glynn administration and what they are at the present time. It is said that Comptroller Travis will show thatb oth Governors Whitman and Glynn are in a measure right. In a word, the true condition of affairs when made public is expected to bring to light the fact that the funds of the people were most adroitly conjured with — legitimately conjured with—so as to make a good showing for the Democratic administration. The Republicans repeated the act.

There is no chance at all of a public scandal because what was done was a thing of cleverness which necessitated rare intelligence and a broad knowledge of high finance. To give Governor Glynn's sur ordinates the benefit of the doubt, they may have acted entirely without intent to misrepresent maters.

The above sentence is the way Republicans analyse the situation. Democrats reiterate their declaration that Glynn is right and that Whitman is wrong.

Comptroller Travis is at present silent as to what he is about to disclose. Only a few ever knew that he is threashing things out preparatory to coming out with an interesting digest of what his examiners have unearthed, as it were. Those who claim to have seen the document, already in preparation, say that Comptroller Travis is entirely unbiased and that he grst scores a point for the former governor and then one for the present executive.

Urgent as the need for a direct tax has been declared by Governor Whitman to be, legislation levying one has as yet not been passed. This fact is interpreted by some to indicate that the governor has been waiting the report of Comptroller Travis Some go so far as to say that he requested the information.

SWEET'S COMPENSATION MEASURE AGREED UPON

Albany—A workmen's compensation bill carrying a direct settlement plan which, it is believed, will be favorable to a majority of the conference committee of the Legislature was formulated in a conference of Republican Assemblymen Tuesday. It is a measure that Speaker Sweet has been endorsing, and would provide for employer and employe settlements subject to the compensation commission's review. Casualty companies would be eliminated from participating in settlements.

Under the bill an injured workman may submit to his employer 14 days after he is hurt a proposition for a settlement. f both parties reach an agreement it is to be written on a blank furnished by the compensation commission. Should the commission decide, upon reviewing the agreement that the workman has not obtained justice, it may make a new award. The amount of the compensation would be in accordance with the law as it now stands.

This bill does not differ materially from one tentatively suggested by Senator Sage, father of the original compensation bill in which the Assembly refused to concur. It carries an appropriation of $425,000 to meet the expenses of the commission until next October 1st, as did the Sage bill. John Leo Sullivan, who has persistently refused to agree to any form of direct settlement and who was a member of the Assembly sub-committee that was to draw up the compensation bill led the opposition in the conference last night. It was said that the vote in favor of the measure was about six to one.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATE PASSES SUFFRAGE BILL

Harrisburg, Pa., March 17.—The Pennsylvania Senate has passed the joint resolution proposing a women's suffrage amendment to the State constitution. As the resolution passed the 1913 Legislature it will went through the House several weeks ago it will be submitted to the people next November.

SCHUMAN CLUB OFFICERS

Mrs. H. W. Schlappi was elected president of the Schuman club at the annual meeting. Mrs. L. F. Foy, vice-president; Miss [illegible] Allen, secretary treasurer; Miss [illegible] Hall, librarian.

COURT'S TERM CLOSED TUESDAY

Decker-Mack-Pulver Case Lost Before Adjournment of March Session

Justice Edgar C. Emerson in Supreme Court late yesterday directed a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Maude Decker and James Mack against William Pulver for ejectment.

The plaintiffs, brother and sister of Jennie Pulver, who died at the village of Minetto on January 1, 1902, were by the verdict successful in their effort to eject the defendant, husband of Jennie Pulver, from property left by her in the town of Oswego.

They also asked for $1,400 damages, rental at $20 a month from November 8, 1907, to November 8, 1913, when the action was started.

The defendant in the ejectment case is an elderly man and is suffering from cancer. His physical condition appears to be serious and he was not required to take the stand when examined, being permitted to sit near the clerk's desk facing the jury. The plaintiffs are relatives of Mr. Pulver's late wife, he being her second husband, and claim ownership of thep roperty in question in the town of Granby by heirship rights

Mr. Pulver asserted that he is the owner of the property in question, the land being purchased by Mrs. Pulver and he building the house. The deed was drawn by Justice of the Peace John F. Brown of Minetto and it is alleged that although it was intended that both should be tenants in the entirety this clause was left out.

Mr. Pulver testified that he earned the money to purchase the property and that prior to his wife's death papers were drawn to vest the title in both husband and wife. The papers were defective, but the defendant contended that the intent was apparent and asked the brother and sister, plaintiffs, be compelled to give up a quit claim deed to the defendant

The plaintiffs being relatives of Jennie Pulver, the defendant's late wife, he being her second husband, contended that they were the owners of the property by heirship right.

At the completion of the case Justice Emerson adjourned the term sine die. Although the court was in session sixteen days only a few cases out of a total of eighty on the calendar were disposed of.

The case of Mary E. Wolz and Katharine Ryan vs. Francis J. O'Brien was dismissed on motion of the defendant's attorney, D. P. Morehouse. This action was for damages for injuries alleged to have resulted from driving into an excavation for water mains on an east side street last summer. It was stated that the complaint had been withdrawn.

An inquest was taken in the case of Albert and Onna Southworth vs. John Kennedy, and a judgment for $170.42 returned in favor of the plaintiff.

The case of Walter T. Rinker and Ulysses Lewis vs. John F. Bresemer was put over the term.

The action to set aside the will of Patrick McCriskin has been put over the term.

F. G. Spencer of Fulton represented the plaintiffs and Judge C. N. Bulger appeared for the defendant.

VOLNEY PAPER CO.'S SUIT AGAINST RAG MAN

An order for a bill of particulars to be given the defendant by the plaintiff in the action of the Volney Paper Company vs. Peter C. Campbell, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Justice Andrews signed the order and a memoradum accompanies it detailing the subjects to be particularized.

The company alleges that Mr. Campbell, who is a New York dealer in rag stocks, owes them $307.38, because of an alleged shortage in the rags sold the company between December 25, 1913, and September 9, 1914. It is alleged that by collusion with an employe of paper company the defendant defrauded the plaintiff.

Campbell and his alleged accomplice are both under indictment for grand larceny in connection with the alleged fraud, it being claimed that goods to the value of seyeral thousand dollars were not delivered as charged for.

Mr. Campbell, through his attorney Harris, Simons & Rofano of New York, denies the allegations of plaintiff, and asks that the complaint be dismissed.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

McGRAW'S MEN ARE INOCULATED BY DOCTOR

Marlin, Texas.—Nearly all of the Giants were inoculated by Dr. Allen yesterday with typhoid serum. The tubes gave out, but there was soon a new supply. There were few players who did not take an injection.

The regulars and colts played a six inning game yesterday, the colts winning, 3 to 2. The batting and fielding of Piez had much to do with his side's victory. He drove out a home run in the third inning and a spectacular catch he made spoiled the regulars' chances to tie the score. McGraw is working his players to the limit in these warm, pleasant days, and good results are seen daily.

Score by innings:

								R.	H.	E.
Colts	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3	8	3
Regulars	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2	6	3

Batteries—Colts: Scchauer, Williams and Smith. Regulars: Gipe, Shupp and Marshall.

CUBS DEFEAT PHILLIES

Tampa, Fla.—The Chicago Nationals outhit the Philadelphia Nationals here yesterday and won, 9 to 4. The Cubs left tonight for Jacksonville to play a series of three games with the Philadelphia Athletics.

NOTES OF THE DIAMOND

The storm clouds which have been hovering over the Eastern Baseball Association broke yesterday when three of the directore met at Hartford, Conn., and declared forfeited the franchises of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield clubs. This leaves as a nucleus of the league—Bridgeport, New London and Pittsfield. An adjourned meeting may be held in New Haven next Friday, when the matter will be discussed further. The league probably will receive applications forf ranchises from Waterbury, Danbury and possibly from Hartford.

OTHER BASEBALL RESULTS

At Venice, Cal.—Chicago (A.L), 4; Venice (C.L.), 3.

At San Antonio, Tex.—San Antonio (T.L.), 6; Cleveland (A.L.), 3.

At Lakeland, Fla.—Louisville (A. A.), 1; Philadelphia (AL.), 0.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Thursday; moderate-north to northwest winds.

When a horse is calked, use Hanford's Balsam to stop the bleeding and heal the wound.

BOWLING NOTES

The Indenpendents and the Barbers bowled at Mulcahy's alleys last night. The Barbers won by 162 pins. The score follows:

Independents	1	2	3	Total
Battles	167	158	111	436
Johnson	133	130	142	405
Reavey	118	153	130	401
Dings	148	160	118	426
LeRoy	165	144	128	437
Total				2105

Barbers	1	2	3	Total
Walker	179	146	164	489
Campbell	117	148	144	409
Tromblay	119	156	129	404
Donovan	134	102	109	445
Vonton	181	166	173	520
Total				2267

RATTLE-THE-CAN MATCH FRIDAY NIGHT

What promises to be a lively wrestling match will take place Friday evening in Sullivan's hall. Hank Mott of this city is scheduled to meet Hoffman of Syracuse; and Tony Ryan, also of this city, will take a few falls out of Young Scully of Syracuse. Eddie Roach will referee the bouts.

Included in the program is a rattle-the-can contest. These affairs are always laugh-provokers of the first water.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Wanted—Man of good appearance to sell the LITTLE WONDER WASHER, something new, sells quick. Write H. Ruch, 112 Wadsworth st., Syracuse, N. Y. 75c

Wanted—Place for a school girl, 15 years old, to assist in household work. Information given at office of Superintendent of Schools. 77c

For Rent—Upper six-room flat; steam heated; bath; gas; electricity. Call at 316 Utica st., or Phone 4312. 81c

To Rent—House, 119 S. 7th st.; also flat, 267 S. 4th st. Inquire J. M. Caffrey. 78

To Rent—Upper flat. 412 Erie st. 77c

Rooms to Rent.—Light housekeeping; West Side. Phone 1498. 76c

For Rent—Lower flat, 5 rooms and bath. Phone 2353. 75

PAPER COMPANY GETS BACK LANDS FROM STATE

The land appropriated by the State for barge canal purposes belonging formerly to the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Co. has by resolution adopted by the Canal Board reverted to its original owners. This action was taken March 12, a copy of the resolution being filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. A settlement for the tract was made last year and arrangements were made to deed back that portion not used.

Lasher's Book Store

Crane's latest creations in Fine Stationery just received

See the Initial Paper at 25c

1915 Wall Paper

The choicest variety of patterns ever shown, now ready.

LET US SHOW YOU

LASHER'S BOOK STORE



The steel bands of love and affection need the ENGAGEMENT RING bought here to fasten them securely.

Your inspection of our diamonds, rings, etc., is invited.

Attractive prices.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

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Hotel Lawton

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Meals cooked to order, Sandwiches of all kinds, Board by Day or Week. Automobile parties accommodated on short notice.

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Up-to-date SANITARY BARBER

Just from Syracuse

H. M. APPLETON

WEST FIRST STREET, near Cayuga

PARK'S DANCE

Wednesday, March 17

Dancing, 9 to 12, Instruction given, 7 to 9

GRANGE HALL

Men, 25c Ladies, 10c

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE

China, Sewing Machine, Desk, Smith Premier Typewriter, Lawn Mower, etc.

Wednesday and Thursday March 17 and 18

MRS. C. C. BENEDICT

218 BUFFALO STREET

"The finest equipped store of its kind in Northern New York"—The Traveling Public Say.

"The richest Ice Cream in the city"—Our Customers Say.

BOYLAN, DOWNEY and NUNNALLY'S CANDIES

FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY

Phone 49 THE ONYX First Street

THE QUIRK 2 to 10:30 p. m. CONTINUOUS

WEDNESDAY—Great Pathe Feature

"THE MASKED MOTIVE"

5—REELS—5

PATHE DAILY, No. 18

PRICES: Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

SONORA

A PERFECT PHONOGRAPH AT LAST —THE SONORA

¶ One that possesses many distinctive and improved features and which also combines the *best* features and *eliminates* all objectional features of every other make.

¶ The *SONARA* is the only Phonograph that will play perfect all improved makes of *Disc Records* which include the wonderful *French Jewel Needle Records*, as well as the ordinary steel needle records, with entire elimination of the *blasting* and *metallic rasping* of other makes.

THIS IS THE PHONOGRAPH YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR—HEAR IT AND BE CONVINCED

C. R. RUDD, Agent

Demonstration at present Daily from 1 to 9 p. m., at

310 SO. THIRD ST. (*East Side*) FULTON, N. Y.

SEASON AND VITALITY

Public Health Hints by the New York State Department of Health

There is a general impression that in the late winter and early spring the vitality is at low ebb. We feel tired and out of sorts and the unwise turn to spring medicine for relief instead of building up their health by following the simple rules of hygiene.

Common knowledge of this time of physical and mental depression in late winter has recently been strikingly confirmed by scientific investigation.

Prof. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale university has been making a careful study of the effect of weather and season upon efficiency. He has obtained for this purpose the records of the earnings of over 500 operatives engaged on piece work in three factories in Connecticut, as they varied day by day for a period of four successive years. The results show that the operative's earnings follow a regular seasonal curve, which is lowest in January, February and March, rises to a high point in June falls off again in the hot months, rises to its highest value in November and then falls off rapidly again.

Professor Huntington has also studied, as a measure of mental achievement the average daily or weekly marks of nearly 1600 students for a period of six years at Annapolis and for two years at West Point. These figures show just the same thing, high points of efficiency in fall and late spring, and a low point in late winter.

When we study the death rates at different times of year we find just the same seasonal change. Year after year the death rate for March is greater than for any other month in the year. At this season tuberculosis and pneumonia claim the greatest number of their victims and so do the diseases of the nervous system and the circulatory system. Particularly March is the most dangerous month for old people. All of us are in poor condition after the long winter, the severe cold of outdoors and the overheating indoors, and perhaps after the special strain of a season of specially hard work.

This is the time of year to avoid excesses of any kind with special care. Overwork and particularly worry sap the vitality and prepare the way for disease, and an active but not hurried mind and body will accomplish most in the end.

Alcohol is perhaps the most important of all factors in bringing on pneumonia and hardening of the arteries, and the other diseases of later life. Chancellor Lloyd George estimates that the abolition of Vodka will increase the efficiency of the Russian people by from 30 to 50 per cent., and experienced physicians agree that he is right.

People who get their share of rest and sleep and avoid stimulants and get out into the open air for moderate exercise will soon build up their strength again and enter on the spring period of renewed vitality; but this is a bad time for those who forget that good health rests on Fresh Air, Good Food, Exercise and Rest.

MOTOR CYCLES AND RELATION TO WATER

"Pure water and fresh air usually are taken for granted and many people do not realize that in some cities the maintenance of a pure water supply is quite a problem," said James W. Bogue, local Harley-Davidson dealer. "The motorcycle is being used to great advantage in many water projects, especially in the West. Colorado Springs for example, has ten storage reservoirs high in the mountains. It is incumbent upon the superintendent of the water department to see that the reservoirs are kept constantly in good condition and free from contamination of any sort. The inspector uses a Harley-Davidson in patrolling the reservoirs having a 'beat' more than twenty-five miles long. There are many stiff grades to be climbed in reaching the various water sheds but the motorcycle is equal to the rigorous demands made upon it in daily service.

Call and look over the Dodge Car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BICYCLES, TIRES, REPAIRING
At BOGUE'S, First St.
THE HOME OF THE VICTROLA

COAL
Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate — the best Scranton coal mined
WOOD
Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires
COKE
The best Gas Coke
THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
Phone 57 102 Broadway

PLEASING THE COOP.

Hens Have a Sense of Humor, and They Should Be Amused.

An eastern psychologist who devotes a good deal of time to practical applications of his theories declares that hens have a sense of humor. He says they would lay more regularly if properly amused.

Unfortunately he fails to suggest the forms of amusement that hens could be expected to appreciate. Of course roller skates are out of the question, and so are Teddy bears and paper dolls. A hen might learn to play hop scotch and tag and blind man's buff, but that would be about the limit. Of course the comic supplements could be hung around the coop and the "Lays of Ancient Rome," and other entertaining pabulum might be mixed in with the daily pan of mush.

But it's all experimental. Hens are so different. There have been hen owners whose whiskers alone were funny enough to prompt a hen to crawl into the hay mow and lay a hatful of eggs. Yet they never do.

That's the great trouble with psychologists.

They start something and leave you to finish it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

L-o-v-e—A Romance of Four Letters.

He sent her a letter, a passion filled letter,
That promised her joy for the rest of her life;
She sent him a letter, a soul throbbing letter,
Accepting his offer and soon was his wife.

SIX MONTHS LATER.

He sent her a letter, a drummer's night letter,
To ask, "Where's the razor I told you to pack?"
She sent him a letter, a "two cents due" letter,
To say she'd gone home and was not coming back.
—Frederick Moxon in Judge.

A Jury of Ladies.

"Well, how did you get along with your jury of ladies?"

"Pretty fair," said the judge. "They demanded some things not usually accorded juries. Wanted a chafing dish in the jury room and had to go shopping every afternoon."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fore!

There was a girl who played golf,
Who was foolish to leave her hat off,
She was caught in the rain
And suffered great pain,
And now has a terrible colf.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

False Alarm.

Debtor—I want to pay that little bill of yours. Creditor—Thank you, sir; thank you. Debtor—But I can't.

There are only a few Dodge Cars to be had for Fulton Orders placed first will get the deliveries. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

FORM LEGION FOR NATION'S DEFENSE

Many Noted Men Are Back of the Volunteer Movement.

TO TAKE IN TRAINED MEN.

Former Soldiers and Sailors Are In the First Line—Major General Leonard Wood and Colonel Roosevelt Are Enthusiastic Supporters—No Spirit of Militarism Aroused.

New York.—The first definite step toward the establishment of a military and naval reserve for national defense has been taken in the formation of the American legion, an organization which makes its bow to the people of this country with the enthusiastic indorsement of former President Theodore Roosevelt and Major General Leonard Wood.

Its plans and purposes have been worked out at Governors island under the guidance of Captain Gordon Johnston of General Wood's staff and Commander Robert K. Crank of the United States navy. There its headquarters are temporarily located, and from there will come presently an announcement of the names of those who are to serve as members of the executive committee and board of honorary advisers. Colonel Roosevelt has already accepted the chairmanship of the latter body. It is the answer of patriotic and practical men to the agitation which has been going on ever since the outbreak of the European war called attention to the fact that the United States is not prepared to defend itself.

It is the purpose of this organization not only to enroll the fighting men of the country, the men who have seen service as soldiers or sailors, but also to enroll the men who have special training in any one of the half hundred callings which under the conditions of modern warfare are as essential to success as are military and naval equipment. The membership of this organization is to be made up not



© by Clinedinst.

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

of those who are willing to defend their country, but of those who can defend it.

Those who are behind the organization are not imbued with the spirit of militarism. They agree with those who say that at a word from the president of the United States millions of men would swarm to the colors and that it is not necessary in time of peace that this country maintain a great standing army such as one associates with the word militarism. No military training in time of peace is involved, no increase in standing army, navy or militia, but there is contemplated a taking stock of resources so that in time of war the government would be able to lay its hand immediately upon those who would be best qualified to cope with the emergency.

There will be two active branches of the legion. The line of the legion will be composed exclusively of men who have had army or navy service or who can handle a high power rifle and are seasoned in taking care of themselves in the open.

It is a fact not generally known perhaps that the United States army and navy keep no account of the thousands of men who are annually dropped from the service, either by resignation or by expiration of term of enlistment. They simply melt away into the great body of the population.

It is of course generally known that in this country no data are kept of the activities of citizens that would enable the government in time of war to pick out at once the man or body of men especially adapted for a particular service. The selection is made after the man enlists and his professed qualifications are discovered only by actual trial of his abilities in the service of his country.

The American legion proposes to do beforehand just what the government would have to do after it had enlisted a great volunteer army and navy. Men who have been trained as soldiers or sailors will be classified in detailed records as to physique, education, character of training and length of service. Men of special training in other fields will be classified in the same way and every applicant for membership will be carefully questioned and the nature of his qualifications thoroughly investigated.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION—3.

One State Administration Instead of Six.

The most familiar Short Ballot proposition which will come up before the Constitutional Convention in April is the one which proposes to cut out the tail of the state ticket. That is, to give the Governor the power to appoint the Secretary of State, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor. This will leave on the state ticket simply the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, corresponding to the national government where we elect only a President and Vice President.

This proposal has been before the State for a number of years. Governor Hughes repeatedly demanded it in his message, and Governor Whitman also advocated it in his inaugural address. Senator Wadsworth fought for it when he was speaker of the Assembly. At the last session of the legislature it passed the Assembly but was buried in committee in the Senate. Practically all the fifteen Republican delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention are thoroughly committed to the principle as are also a great number of the district members. Its passage by the Constitutional Convention seems reasonably well assured. In fact the need of this Short Ballot measure was one of the first things that was urged as necessitating the calling of the Convention to begin with. Something of the sort certainly must be done, not only for the sake of wiping out a nest of obscure politics but to improve the state administration.

Six Governments Instead of One.

New York has six state administrative establishments—a big one, (the Governor) and five little ones—and six separate, loosely-connected administrations all going on at the same time, sometimes harmoniously, sometimes not. This year they seem to be far from a happy family. This six-headed scheme has been tried since 1846 and is a proven failure. The minor state offices have been political booty and have been divided up on a geographical, or a racial basis to get a "well balanced ticket." In the round of politics good officers have been repeatedly displaced for no reason that had any connection with their conduct. Even the delegates to the old state convention never took much interest in them and many of the convention practically broke up and went home as soon as the Governorship was settled, leaving a disorderly and diminishing remnant to make the minor nominations. Even serious scandals have been insufficient to bring these officers into prominence before the people of the state.

Such obscurity is dangerous. It is a perpetual invitation to corruption, and the invitation has been accepted more than once. None of these minor offices are truly political. They are technical, routine offices, and their incumbents ought to be selected for fitness and kept during good behavior.

To reduce the state ballot to two offices, Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will bring the state ballot within the field of real oversight by the voters. They will have only two state officers to keep track of instead of seven. It will be a great internal reform in the state administration, it will unify under a single head the offices of the administration and the executive policy of the state can be carried out with a harmony and consistency which is not now possible. The national government has one executive establishment; why should the state of New York require six separate and independent ones? It will be an aid to popular control too, to give the Governor power to choose his own instruments for then the people can hold the Governor responsible for carrying out his constitutional and statutory duties. The appointive system will not necessarily get these offices out of politics, but that is not any argument for retaining a system which necessarily keeps them IN politics.

Would Governor Be Too Powerful?

Would this method give too much power to the Governor? Superficially it looks as though the Governor's power was being multiplied by six. But this is not true. The Governor already has a large appointive power amounting to 924 exempt and unclassified positions not subject to civil service restrictions. This amendment would add 164 offices. This is a total increase of 18 per cent measured in numbers. The real increase is more nearly 5 per cent by reason of the fact that these offices are nowhere near as important as many which are now on the Governor's appointive list, such as the Public Service Commission, and the Highway Commissioner. When the legislature passed the Public Service Commissions bill it gave to the Governor a greater gift of new power than this amendment would.

Nor will the Short Ballot amendment cause any vast administrative change in the Government. The big change will come in state politics which from the politician's viewpoint will be a dreary desert waste in place of the present convenient jungle.

[This is the third of a series of nine articles prepared jointly by the Municipal Government Association, the County Government Association and the New York Short Ballot Organization on questions to come before the Constitutional Convention.]

About Sports Generally

Philadelphia, March 17.—For the first time in years two real boxing champions will meet each other here tonight. Johnny (Kid) Williams, champion of the bantamweights and Johnny Kilbane, king pin of the feathers, mix before the Olimpia A. A. in a six round no-decision contest.

Only a knockout will bing the two titles to one man, and even the most arden supporter of either of the combatants does not claim that such a result is likely. Kilbane, on account of his advantage in height, reach and weight is generally conceded a winner on points by unbiased critics. The supporters of the doughty little blonde from Baltimore—and they are legion—maintain, however, that their favorite's rushing, whirlwind tactics will sweep the featherweight's offensive aside and return him a victor, even in the six round clash.

Each of these youngsters has proven himself complete master of his class. Kilbane, since he wrested his title from the once famous wizard of the ring, Abe Attell, has won handily from everyone he has met except one. That one—Johnny Dundee—has since outgrown the featherweight ranks and can no longer claim to be a rival for Kilban's crown. Dundee got a draw with Kilbane a year ago in twenty rounds at Los Angeles.

Williams won his title by knocking out Johnny Coulon, for years the demon of the little fellows. Coulon was all in when he fell before Williams, being but a shadow of his former self. But since then Williams has proven that he had a real right to the title. He has beaten every challenger he has met, a great many of them falling via the knockout route.

It took a great deal of money to bring these two together. Kilbane demanded $5,000 and, as he was a champion, too, Williams wanted as much. The promoters at first could only see their way clear to giving $6,000 for the bout. They raised that to $7,500 and finally they are said to have put the figure up to $10,000. Indications were, by the advance sale, that they would clear that much in receipts.

JACK JOHNSON AS SEEN IN CUBA

He's Not Welcomed by "The Cuban News," a Havana Newspaper

The Evening Times is in receipt of a clipping from the "The Cuban News," a newspaper published in Havana. The article makes plain the unpopularity even in Cuba of the negro pug. The article follows:

Johnson landed in Cienfuegos from Barbadoes on his way to Mexico, where he was scheduled to fight Mar. 5. He struck his first difficulty here hunting a hotel. None of the first class places had room for him and few of the second class ones wanted him and his kind around. He finally secured quarters at a theatrical boarding house, La Estrella, at Neptuno and Consulado. Then he had his troubles in making his arrangements to continue his journey. He wanted to go to Mexico, but if he went on the Ward line he would be liable to arrest, for he would then place himself under the American flag. The Hamburg-American line agents for a Dutch line of steamers, refused to sell him passage on general principles, as they had no assurance he would be allowed to land in Mexico, being a fugitive from justice; besides, they "didn't like a nigger nohow." Then came the word that President Carranza had said that in case Johnson landed in territory he controlled he would be handed over to the United States authorities.

Havana's fight promoters then saw their opportunity to drive a hard bargain, and negotiations were at once opened to have the Johnson-Willard fight pulled off in Cuba, and this may be accomplished, if the authorities can be induced to continue to ignore the law.

There are many who really enjoy witnessing boxing contests who will refrain from supporting the Johnson match on general principles. Self-respecting Americans, who appreciate the sentiment that will be created by having Johnson in Havana are quite indignant over the way things are developing and are by no means silent in their denunciations of the ones responsible for the present state of affairs. It is true Havana is now receiving a lot of free advertising, but it is expensive advertising at that and it will prove in the end.

Johnson's wife, who accompanies him, is the second white wife the negro has had. The first one committed suicide by shooting herself because of despondency over the fact that she was absolutely ostracised from all classes of society, no white woman, no matter of what character, would associate with her; negroes even would have nothing to do with her. The present wife was a Wisconsin country girl of good family, and it was because Johnson induced her to come to go to Chicago that he was arrested for violating the white slave law. The girl was arrested and held as a witness, but after being held some time she managed to secure her liberty by promising to return to testify in the case, and hoping to defeat justice Johnson married her, she running away from her home again where her mother had taken her. The federal authorities, however, had other counts against Johnson for other offences of equal character and he was convicted and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary and to a heavy fine. He secured his release on bail pending an appeal jumped his bond and fled to Canada. Since that time he has been in Europe and soon after the European war broke out he went to South America. The only way he can return to the United States is to give himself up and serve his sentence, which he says he will not do, as long as he can keep from being extradited.

Be prepared for accidents by having a bottle of Hanford's Balsam on hand. —Adv.

OSBORNE TO STAY ON JOB AS WARDEN

Nose Trouble No Obstacle to Sing Sing Work, He Says

Albany, March 16.—Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison, who is recovering from an operation on his nose at the Homoeopathic Hospital here, denied to-night that he had been advised by physicians to resign from the wardenship of Sing Sing prison to save his health.

"I am sure I do not know how such a report came to be circulated, unless some one wants to offer his services to the state in my place," he said. "My nerves are as good as ever, but I don't know that I can say the same for my nerve. I don't approach an operating table with the same pleasure I once did.

"I don't want my friends to think I am a quitter, or that I will have to quit. I will be back and hard at work again Wednesday."

Baled hay, straw, shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

White Man With Black Liver

The Liver is a blood purifier. It was thought at one time it was the seat of the passions. The trouble with most people is that their Liver becomes black because of impurities in blood due to bad physical states, causing Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness and Constipation. Dr. King's New Life Pills will clean up the Liver and give you new life. 25c at your Druggist.

SEEDS
American ALFALFA, tested in Washington, 99.56 pure. AUSTRIAN 2-ROW BARLEY, each kernel stools 3 to 6 stalks. ALBERTA CLUSTER OATS, a new hardy sort from the Canadian Northwest, yield 80 to 100 bu., wt. 45 lbs. High grade Seed Corn of strong vitality. GENUINE EUREKA, IOWA GOLD MINE, LEAMING, PRIDE OF NORTH pedigree stock. EARLY GREEN SOY BEANS, VETCH. IRISH COBLER AND LATE RUSSET POTATOES, IDEAL MANGEL BEET, biggest yielder; grows high above ground. SEED BEANS, TELEPHONE PEAS and GARDEN SEEDS at special prices. TIMOTHY, CLOVER, ALSIKE, SPRING RYE, WHEAT, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS. CYPHERS INCUBATORS and BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES. James Stanchions and Carriers. Insectitudes. Lime and Sulphur for early spraying.
Ask for Special Freight Paid Prices. Established 1866. 1915 Catalog Free.
F. H. EBELING
Seedsman for the Farm
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. John John Edminster of Cato are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, March 4th. Mrs. Edminster was formerly Miss Edith Eighing of this place.

Harry Powers our genial and obliging mail carrier is reported ill.

Earl Engle, son of Thomas Engle died at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Ann McDonald, Saturday morning. Services were held at the home Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Burial at Rural cemetery.

Raymond and Rena Scott, children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott are reported very ill.

Mrs. Fred Babcock entertained the Social Ten Wednesday evening.

J. B. Burt and Fred Jerrett spent last week in Syracuse on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gerring are spending a short time in Michigan.

Mrs. M. J. Marsh left Saturday for a month's visit with friends in Elmira, Albany and Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Verne Cooper were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper.

Miss Anna McDonald formerly of this place died at the county home, Mexico, March 7.

George Shutts of Wolcott spent last week with his grandfather, G. J. Shutts.

Mrs. Anna Montgomery, who has been dangerously ill at the home of her daughter in Chicago where she has spent the winter, is reported better.

A farewell banquet was given in honor of Mrs. Frank Day, Tuesday by the O. E. S. Mrs. Day will soon remove to Sodus.

Howard Sweet and mother and Mr. and Mrs. Morrill will occupy the Frank Reed apartment house on Church street.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will hold its regular monthly meeting in the church parlors March 17th. A cordial welcome to all.

Frank Haven, Jr., has purchased the Ira Curtis farm of W. G. Welch, possession to be given April 1st.

Frank Haven has sold his village residence to Frank Van Patten.

Cale Lockwood and Raymond Cooper attended the recent meeeting of the County Farm Bureau in Oswego.

Last Tuesday evening a pleasant event occurred at the Baptist church. The recent contest in the Sunday school closed with the Lusitania ahead, a supper and program was given by the crew of the losing ship Mautritania. The steward of the Mauritania gave the invitation to supper in rhyme. The dining room was tastefully decorated and a very pleasant evening enjoyed by all.

Hannibal Center Grange will hold an Easter social April 2, for members and their families. An Easter program and refreshments will help to make a pleasant evening.

Thomas Engle is improving slowly from his recent serious illness.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Adamy called on Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson of the River road, Fulton.

Rev. F. W. Duhning will give an illustrated lecture on "A Trip to the South of Ireland," at Hannibal Center Tuesday evening, March 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Elton Farnum were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Farnum of Ira last week.

Mrs. O. J. Adamy was called to Syracuse Monday by the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Adamy.

A very pleasant time was enjoyed Friday evening, March 5th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Stock. The occasion being their second anniversary, also the birthdays of Mrs. William Stock and Mrs. Jacob Hain. About forty guests were present. A good social time was spent and fine supper was served.

Miss Eva Brackett and her pupils enjoyed a dinner at the Stone school house in honor of George Cummin's children, who will soon leave the school. All report a good time.

PALERMO VILLAGE

The Ladies' Benevolent Circle of Palermo will hold a "Country Fair and Entertainment at Trimble's Hall on Friday evening, March 19.

The proceeds of the fair will be used to re-shingle the church.

All the amusing features that go to make up the old time County Fair are promised.

The "Gypsy Queen" Fortune Teller will be in her tent to tell fortunes to all those who care to peer into the misty future.

You should take a walk down the "Mid-way" and see the display of "Nigger babies," waiting to be taken possession of by their rightful owner.

Attractive booths will display an artistically arranged line of fancy work, including aprons, Boudoir caps and many useful articles. Besides there will be the various good things to tempt the appetite, such as home made candies, pop corn balls, hot Coney islands, home made doughtnuts, coffee, pink lemonade, etc., etc.

A pleasing program has been arranged by the committee which will begin at 8 o'clock. Admission is free. Everyone come.

MT. PLEASANT

The last quarterly conference will be held at the church Saturday evening.

Quarterly meeting will be held at the usual hour on Sunday. Rev. Miller will preside.

The L. A. S. will give an entertainment March 26th at the church consisitng of a short play with singing and supper. Don't forget the date.

The ghost social was well attended; about ten dollars was realized from the sale of the spectres. A ring was found. Anyone proving ownership may have same by applying to Mrs. Ives.

Mrs. Eliza Skeele is recovering. Her hand was badly burned some time ago.

Erwin Osborne has purchased the Mathews farm of Ira Ives and is moving there.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis and son Carl called on Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whittemore in Syracuse and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis in Baldwinsville recently. They found Mrs. Whittemore slightly improved, although still in a precarious condition.

James Cole and family were recent guests of her brother, John Salsbury.

O. Cole is not gaining as fast as his friends wish.

Whooping cough and mumps are quite prevalent. The children of Frank and Charles Howard and Elbert Frost are the latest victims.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grant and Mr. and Mrs. David Wells of Granby were recent guests at Truman Grant's.

Mrs. Hannah Austin of South Granby is the guest of her brother, Delos Distin, and other relatives here.

Letters received from Mrs. William Brown state that her mother, Mrs. Sperry, who is in Texas is in a critical condition. They are spending the winter with Mr. Brown's brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Van Buren of Oswego were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Osborne.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Showers in Luddington District will move on their form in the Hawks District this spring and Benton Howard will move down with his father, W. B. Howard.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Lewis Burchin is able to be out again. He is recovering slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Nells and daughter Edna called on Mrs. Alice Adams one evening last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Dumont and family spent Sunday at the home of his father, R. Dumont.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Burchin and nephew spent Sunday with her sister at Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Poorman and daughter Jessie were the Sunday guest of Mrs. Byron Wells.

Mrs. Blanche Echard and danghter Catherine, Misses Elizabeth and Bertha Echard, and Mrs. Elizabeth Adams called on Mrs. Fred Dodge on Sunday.

Misses Greta and Ira Dodge called at the home of Mr. C. J. Echard on Sunday.

Mrs. Claud Echard was entertained by Mrs. Samuel Graham of Battle Island on Sunday.

Mr. and Hrs. Byron Wells and daughter Edna and D. E. Wells visited Mrs. Samuel Graham on Sunday.

Lewis Burchin visited Charles Myers at Battle Island one day thep ast week.

Some Forms of Rheumatism Curable

Rheumatism is a disease characterized by pains in the joints and in the muscles. The most common forms are: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Sciatic Rheumatism and Lumbago. All of these types can be helped absolutely by applying some good liniment that penetrates. An application of Sloan's Liniment two or three times a day to the affected part will give instant relief. Sloan's Liniment is good for pain, and especially Rheumatic Pain, because it penetrates to the seat of the trouble, soothes the afflicted part and draws the pain. "Sloan's Liniment is all medicine." Get a 25c. bottle now. Keep it handy in case of emergency.

CODY DISTRICT

Miss Gladys Kelly was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Will Quade over Sunday.

James Blakemen and family and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Whipple and son and George Fuller were Sunday guest at Charles Fuller's.

Miss Mary Moore the celebrated evangelist will hold revival meetings this week and also Bible studies every afternoon this week.

Little Earl Davis is ill with the scarlet fevcer and is quarantined in at the home of his grandfather, Mr. Ed. Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Welch moved in one part of Rose Rumsey's house and Mr. Welch will work for Aaron Degraff on the farm this summer.

Mrs. Earl Whipple will entertain the Cody Circle Wednesday, Mareh 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cook having been spending the past weekin Rochester.

Good young horse for sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BUNDYS

Orlando Brown of Caughdenoy, spent Sunday with his son, Charley Brown.

Milvie Rowley and family and Miss Florence Leroy called Sunday on Roy Barker.

Emma Northrop spent the day with Mrs. Hattie Frost.

Mrs. Waugh and Mrs. View spent Saturday with friends in Fulton.

M. Lamb and Charley Brown have finished the wood job for Mr. June.

Allen Dewey is visiting at Mr. Frost's.

Foyd Burcham spent a few days with his mother.

Lewis Burcham, who fell into a kettle of boiling water is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Northrope expect to begin housekeeping in part of Ed. Stewart's house on April 1.

Ben Congdon reports strawberries in blossom. He expects an early crop.

Worlie Adams and George Babcock are cutting down a large chestnut tree for Mrs. Alice Adams.

Mrs. Bell Dodge expects to purchcase a new automobile.

Howard Spaulding is in very poor health.

DISTRICT NO. 14

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Pitcher of Volney were Sunday guests at William Stratton's.

Mrs. C. V. Lewis entertained the Ladies' Birthday club on Saturday afternoon.

Fay King and family spent Sunday at Earl Rumsey's.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Palmer were recent callers at Guy Rumsey's.

Henry Jerome and family have moved to Fulton.

BRYAN PLEDGES 10,000 MEN

Secretary Overwhelmed by Recruits for No-Liquor Army

Philadelphia, March 16.—At the end of a temperance meeting in the Billy Sunday Tabernacle last night, Secretary of State Bryan's appeal for recruits in a total abatinence army was answered by 10,000 men of all ages. Billy Sunday, who was to speak from the same platform, was unable to be present because of his exertions durin gthe day and the need for rest to complete his campaign here.

Secretary Bryan was swept off his feet by the thousands who rushed down the sawdusttrails in response to his appeal for signers to pledge cards circulated through the audience. In the scramble to enlist in the temperance army, the Secretary was caught in the middle of the throngh and had to be rescued by a detail of police.

The audience of more than 25,000 persons filled every seat in the tabernacle. The meeting was opened with a song, "The Brewers' Big Horses Can't Roll Over Me." Then Secretary Bryan delivered a temperance address which stirred the throng to great enthusiasm.

In closing he called for recruits. Kneeling down on the platform beside the pulpit, where Billy Sunday many times has colled for converts, Secretary Bryan endeavored, pen in hand, to keep pace with the temperance "converts" as they filed down. For half an hour he autographed pledge cards, but he soon found himself in the center of a surging mob when a portion of the crowd swept into the choir loft and descended upo nhim with a flank movement. Then the police arrived, and whisked the Secretary outside to safety.

LEGAL NOTICES

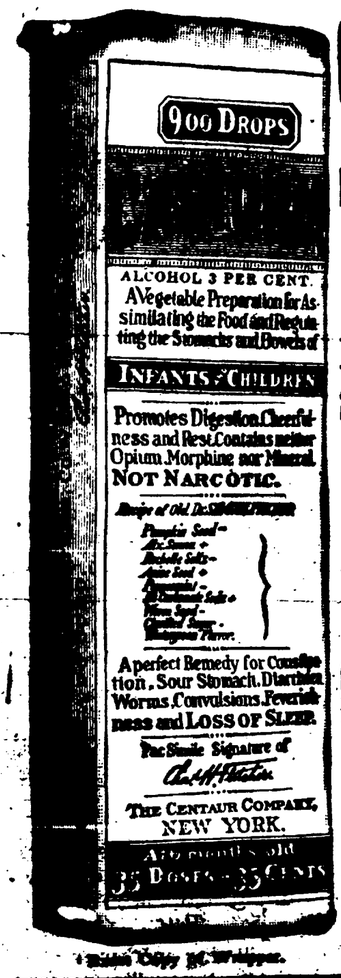
Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY, Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER, Surrogate.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE

Fulton Evening Times

Every Fulton Advertiser Needs It

Nearly Every Household in the City Has It

The Few Who Haven't It Had Better Subscribe For It

NOW

WHY?

Because The Fulton Evening Times is Your Home Town Institution; and because it is a reflector, with a heart of the community life of the city of rare opportunities.

The Fulton Evening Times

[by Carrier Boy] Costs 6 Cents a Week

Up-to-Date Tailoring

in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan

"TRADE AT HOME"

is good, but why not practice what you preach?

M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
2d and Cayuga

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.
Skates Sharpened too

We Want Your ELECTRICAL WORK

ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.

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Roy's Quick Shoe Repair

Safety Razor Blades sharpened to a hair test—cut better than new. Razors concaved and honed. Razor handles always in Stock. Edge Tools sharpened. Cork Heel Pads, Cork Arch supports, Leather and Shoe Findings. SKATES SHARPENED.

110 Cayuga street

Shop open evenings until 9:00 to receive work.

HOPE TO INFLUENCE THE NEUTRAL NATIONS

(Continued from First Page.)

"The Royal Flying Corps obtained further successes during the last few days, although the fog at times interfered materially with their work. On March 12 the railroad junctions at Don and Douai were attacked with bombs and damaged and on March 13 a train in the Don station was blown up."

Berliner Says Allies Hope to Influence the Neutrals

London, March 17.—Herr Theodor Wolf, the chief editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, contributes an interesting article to his newspaper dealing with the bombardment of the Dardanelles, from which it is clear that he is one of the few German journalists of eminence who really appreciate the situation which the Allies' progress in the straits will create.

Herr Wolf says he has no illusions about the intentions of the Allies in forcing this passage and admits that if they are successful the result will be of tremendous import. There is first, he says, the intention to cause uneasiness in Constantinople and strengthen the hands of the opponents of Enver Pacha and Talaat Bey. This might force the Porte either to conclude a separate peace with the Allies or to withdraw the army threatening the Suez Canal.

The second object in view, Herr Wolf believes, is to stiffen Roumania and Bulgaria against the central monarchies. Field Marshal von Hindenberg's recent victory and the evauacation of the Bukowina have, according to the editor, taken the strength out of the movement led by Mr. Take Jonescu, but it requires a little imagination to see that both Roumania and Bulgaria will sing another song, presumably a song of welcome, when the Allies' war ships appear before their barbors in the Euxine.

It is Italy, however, he says, which the Allies have mainly in view. Herr Wolf asserts that for months the agents of the Allies have been at work whispering in Italy's ear and warning her that the Power which declines to take part in the conflict cannot expect any portion of the spoil."

Italy seems to be Herr Wolf's chief hope. The Italians are a nation, he says, who reckon coolly and carefully, and it is just possible that the British politicians, who are counting on Italy's cooperation are in the position of the milkmaid of fable who engaged too prematurely in counting her chickens.

Besides, asks Herr Wolf, will not the possession of Constantinople be decided on the European battle fields and not in the Dardanelles? He recognizes, however, the danger and reluctantly quote from a leading Swiss journal, which roundly declares that war is unavoidable if Italy is not squared with the Trentino, and if the Trentio is not ceded revolution is certain as well as war.

Herr Wolf takes a most serious view of the situation and reproves the optimism of his journalistic colleagues, who smile at the news from the Near East, and pooh-pooh the possibility of forcing the straits. He has confidence of a kind in the wisdom and restraint of the Italian government, but fears the safety door will be opened only after the house is on fire.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

troops broke down in the face of the German fire. The French losses were heavy. To the north of Beausejour German troops took possession of several French trenches. An engagement begun yesterday in the Argonne continues today. Also in the Vosges there are several places where the fighting is still going on.

"On the Orzyc, to the northeast of Przasnysz, Russian attacks everywhere have been repulsed. There was an especially violent engagement for the posssion of Jeduorozek. Two thousand Russians were taken prisoners.

"South of the Vistula there is nothing to report."

RUSSIAN

Petrograde, via London.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters today

"We have destroyed advanced parties to the enemy from Kopeiowo. The offensive of our troops on both banks of the Orzye river is progressing successfully. After a very stubborn battle our troops captured the villages of Stegna and Yednorozec and repulsed a vigorous counter attack by the Germans, capturing one heavy gun, three light guns, seven machine guns and at least 700 prisoners.

"North of the Przasnysz-Groudousk line our troops have had partial successes.

"On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy has been more active in bombarding our fortifications in the Beura region, but has attempted a fruitless offensive in the Pilica district.

"In the Carpathians our troops have continued their offensive operations in the Smolnik region, in spite of deep snow, heavy snowstorms and severe cold. They have carried the last positions of the enemy, taking 2,400 prisoners, including thirty-six officers. Seventeen machine guns were also captured.

"This success was gained in the center of the chief Austrian offensive, and the enemy was forced to retreat in [illegible] of Beligrod. Toward [illegible] our offical troops of the enemy. In the region of Zawadka and Rozanka the enemy persists in his attacks.

"In Eastern Galicia the battle is developing to the east of the Stanislau-Kolomea Railway. At dawn on Sunday our infantry, marching breast high in the snow, captured the enemy's fortifications near Tarnowice and Polno, taking more than 2,000 prisoners, including twenty officers.

"At Przemysl there has been artillery firing. Our troops on the northern front carried the heights within rifle shot of the forts protecting the town."

"The Germans continue a violent artillery fire, but their infantry is unable to resist our attacks. We are holding the enemy on almost the entiref ront, with particular success in the wooded sectors bordering on the River Orzyc.

"Bzura region:—The enemy is active at night, possibly reinforcing his artillery.

"The Carpathians:—Conditions are extremely difficult for an offensive. Owing to the deep snow troops can be moved only slowly. The men use beaten paths, moving in Indian file which involves heavy losses. Troops on both sides are using skis. In spite of the conditions which exist the Austrians continue their vain attempts to relieve Przemysl, where our heavy batteries are active."

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—The following official communication from headquarters was issued today:

"Attacks of the enemy against our positions east of Sulejow, near Lopuszno (in the Kiele region) have been repulsed. Attacks near Gorlice also have failed, while our artillery caused heavy losses to the Russians.

"In the Carpathians yesterday artillery duel prevailed for the most part. North of Ussok Pass it has been comparatively quiet since March 14, when the enemy suffered heavily. On that occasion two Russian battalions were almost annihilated. Eleven officers, 650 men and three machine guns were captured.

"To the northwest of Wyszkow we captured a height, taking 380 prisoners. The battle south of the Dneister continued.

"An attempt by the enemy to capture the heights held by us east of Otynia, in the direction of Kolomea, was repelled, after several days' fighting, with heavy losses to the enemy. After receiving large reinfortements, the enemy again, during the afternoon, advanced on these heights and attacked our forces three times They again suffered heavily."

"IL TROVATORE" COMING

The possibility of giving high class performances of grand opera at prices within the reach of all classes of music lovers is due entirely to the fact that the European war has so reduced the demand for operatic artists, that they have sought engagements in this country and are willing to make sacrifices in their compensation in order to fill up their time. Such another opportunity to secure high class artists for a road tour, may not ever occur again. Among the artists who will be heard here, when the Royal Grand Opera Company appears at The Quirk Theatre Friday, March 19, are Mme. Ortensia Dorvalle, who has appeared in Havana, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, and Milan, where she won distinction in Carmen, Mme. Lina Casti, a dramatic soprano of rare attainments; Mme Cecilia Zavaschi a colorature soprano, who has appeared in many of the European capitols, a dramatic tenor of unusual ability, is Sig. Giuseppe Tricario; Sig. Attilio Decrescenzo, lyric tenor; Dorothea Edwards, a contralto and others of equal ability. A selected orchestra of grand opera musicians will be under the direction of Sig. Giovanni Leotti. There will be a powerful and well trained operatic chorus and a ballet for the incidental dances. The operas will be staged in a fitting manner with all the special scenery and property effects. The opera to be given in Fulton will be "Il Trovatore" with Mmes. Dorvalle, Edwards, Sigs. Mauro, Ansalone and Turner singing the leading roles.

NORTHERN CHURCH OPEN TO SUFFRAGE MEETING

Watertown, March 17.—For the first time in the history of northern New York the use of the pulpit has been offered to the Watertown Suffrage League as a means of exploiting the party's principles. At the invitation of Rev. J. S. Eldridge, pastor of the Methodist church at Lafargeville, Mrs. Francis H. Lamon, president of the local league, will speak from the pulpit next Sunday evening. The talk will supplant the usual Sunday night sermon. Members of the league were overjoyed today at the invitation and are now anticipating like opportunities being given them from other villages of this section. Mrs. Lamon will be the only speaker Sunday evening.

The Scent of Flowers.

As a rule the scent of flowers does not exist in them as in a store or gland, but rather as a breath, an exhalation. While the flower lives it breathes out its swestness, but when it dies the fragrance usually ceases to exist. The method of stealing from the flower its fragrance while it is still living is no new thing, and it is not known when it was discovered that butter, animal fat or oil would absorb the odor given off by living flowers placed near them and would themselves become fragrant.

"CABIRIA" FOR GENERAL WELFARE WORK HERE

Constructed by Gabrjelde d'Annunzio, Ttaly's foremost poet and dramatist, with a special score by Signor Manlio Mazza, produced at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars, a sum exceeding the production expenses of ten of the largest comic operas and being presented only in the high class theatres, with a symphonic orchestra and chorus, "Cabiria," has gratified the ambitions of the directors of the Itala Flm Company, by reaching the highest point attainable in the amusement world. Their previous production, "The Fall of Troy," was unanimously declared a wonderful photographic achievement, but "Cabiria," surpasses them all and can only be compared with "The Passion Play," as played by Anton Lang at Oberammergau, and "Jean d'Arc" as played by Maude Adams at the Harvard Stadium.

It would have been impossible to have produced "Cabiria" in the same manner as the two aforementioned spectacles, as 5,000 actors and supers were necessary to the completion of the picture and it is doubtful that any particular spot in the world would have afforded the unusual scenic investure which became a part picture only after six different countries had bee nvisited and two years' time had been spent.

If "Cabiria" had been presented in that way, only those with sufficient resources to enjoy a European trip could have witnessed the exhibition, as in the case of "The Passion Play." It was the intention of the Itala Company to present this romantic, historical drama as an educational feature for the masses and that they have succedded is proven by the capacity audiences that have witnessed the performances at the Knickerbocker Theatr, New York and the announcement that "Cabiria," will bep resented at The Quirk in Fulton for one night, Thursday, March 18; continuous performance from 2 to 10.30 p.m

FIRE IN GRASS NEAR LEE HOSPITAL

The fire department was called today at 1.55 to quell a blaze in dry grass in the vacant lots east of 4th st. at Division, directly opposite the Lee Memorial hospital.

The origin of the fire is unknown by the person who discovered it, Mrs. Robarga, who is the nearest neighbor to the place.

An application of chemicals made short work of the fire, saving telephone and other poles nearby.

THE QUIRK TODAY

"Masked Motives," a five-reel Pathe masterpiece and Pathe Daily No. 18, a total of six reels comprise the program at The Quirk today. Matinee, 5c; night, balcony, 5c; main floor, 10c.

Why the Hen Cackles.

"The accepted theory that a hen cackles after laying an egg because she is proud of herself is a mistake," said a naturalist. "The explanation of the rooster's answering crow as one of congratulation is also a mistake.

"The cackle is a relic of bygone days when fowls were wild. Then a hen, desirous of laying an egg, retired from the rest of the fowl community. By the time she was ready to join the other fowls they had wandered some distance, and she did not know where they were. She then cackled, and the rooster, hearing her, answered with a crow and thus informed the hen of the whereabouts of the tribe."—Chicago Herald.

Figures of Speech.

Gotcha—I ran into a burglar last night.

Jake—How'd he manage to get away from you?

Gotcha—He went through me.—Dark mouth Jack o' Lantern.

Those You Know

Mrs. Fred W. Sarr of West 1st st. was at home to a large number of her friends Saturday afternoon.

* * *

F. C. Ives has sold his Worth st. residence to Charles Stevens of Skaneateles, who has come to this city to make his future home. Mr. Ives is undecided where he will locate.

* * *

Rev. W. Dempster Chase of Utica was in the city Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Merritt Switzer of this city is the guest ofher parents at Gowanda, N. Y., for a week.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Bacon of Syracuse was in the city Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. R. E. Phillips.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson of West 1st st., entertained a few friends at an informal dinner last night.

* * *

Mr. Warren and family have removed from Ganesvoort st. to the country.

* * *

P. Gardiner of the West River road is remodeling his residence to a very modern style.

* * *

Mr. Webster of the West Side, is erecting a pretty home at stop 31, which he will occupy when completed.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leland F. Ives of Syracuse have been spending a few days with friends in this city.

* * *

John Finstry of West 3d st., who is at a hospital in Syracuse is rapidly recovering from his operation.

* * *

Mrs. Daniel Kane of 302 Ganesvoort st., will entertain the West Side P. T. Club at her home Thursday afternoon.

* * *

A St. Patrick's tea will be served in the Brotherhood rooms of the First M. E. church Wednesday evening, March 17th. Supper will be served. Everybody invited.

* * *

Theodore Foster, who underwent a serious operation at the local hospital has recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home.

* * *

Mrs. L. R. Owen and Mrs. H. S. Orchard of West 1st st., have been called to Syracuse by the death of their mother, Mrs. Bacon. During frequent visits to this city Mrs. Bacon endeared herself to many friends.

* * *

Frank Hallock, living on the Hannibal road, is moving into his handsome new bungalow directly opposite the one he occupied for many years.

* * *

Ed. Durfey, living on the Rawley road, has just received from a Syracuse company, a handsome concrete batch mixer. The machine will be used in construction or building sidewalks, cellars, etc.

W. A. SEYMOUR

AGENT FOR THE

Walter A. Wood Farming Machinery

including Harvesting, Tilling Implements and Mowing Machinery. The WOOD Manure Spreaders are the best on the market, and of light draught, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

W. A. SEYMOUR

CALL, PHONE OR WRITE R.F.D. No. 1

BUTTERFLIES ON FROCKS.

Combined in Many Designs For Ornamenting Spring Gowns.



SPRING LINGERIE DRESS.

The butterfly motif is used effectively in the decoration of many of the models shown for spring and summer. The pretty frock of white cotton voile here illustrated is embellished with a hand embroidered design in butterflies and scrolls. The skirt has the smart yoke shirred in this case. There is a high frilled collar, with a velvet band to secure it to the neck. The girdle is of black velvet ribbon.

Still the Same.

He—Miss Onceyounger doesn't seem to change much with the years. She—Well, it isn't for want of trying. She has endeavored to change everything from the color of her hair to her last name.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

J. I. CASE AUTOMOBILE

FOR SALE

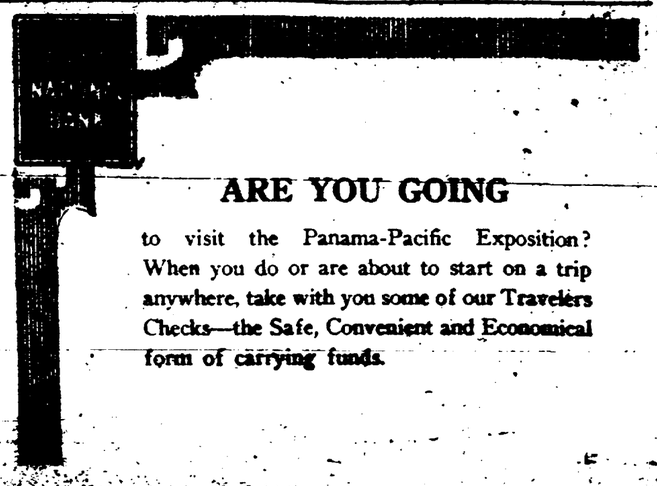
L. P. SMITH CO.

FOR SALE

Do you want a suburban home about 3 or 5 minutes' ride on trolley from Fulton? If so, buy this not-quite 40 acres and put up a bungalow or semi-bungalow, and have everything new, neat, clean and healthy, where the air is pure and fresh. No more doctor bills; elegant location; high, dry and sightly, with trolley stop right at your door; could not be better for poultry, fruit and gardening. Could be subdivided. Trolley service enables you to have business or occupation in the city if you so desire. Easy terms. Inquire

F. C. IVES

405 Worth St. Fulton, N. Y.



ARE YOU GOING

to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition? When you do or are about to start on a trip anywhere, take with you some of our Travelers Checks—the Safe, Convenient and Economical form of carrying funds.

QUIRK THEATRE **Friday, March 19**

ENORMOUS MUSIC FESTIVAL

ROYAL GRAND OPERA CO.

THE INCOMPARABLE

in

"IL TROVATORE"

with

MME. DORVALLE, EDWARDS, SIGS. MAURO, ANSALONE, TURNER and Company of 60, including Orchestra of 15 Grand Opera Musicians, Competent Chorus and Ballet

PRICES: Lower Floor, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Balcony, 75c Gallery, 50c

SEATS ON SALE, WEDNESDAY, at 1:30

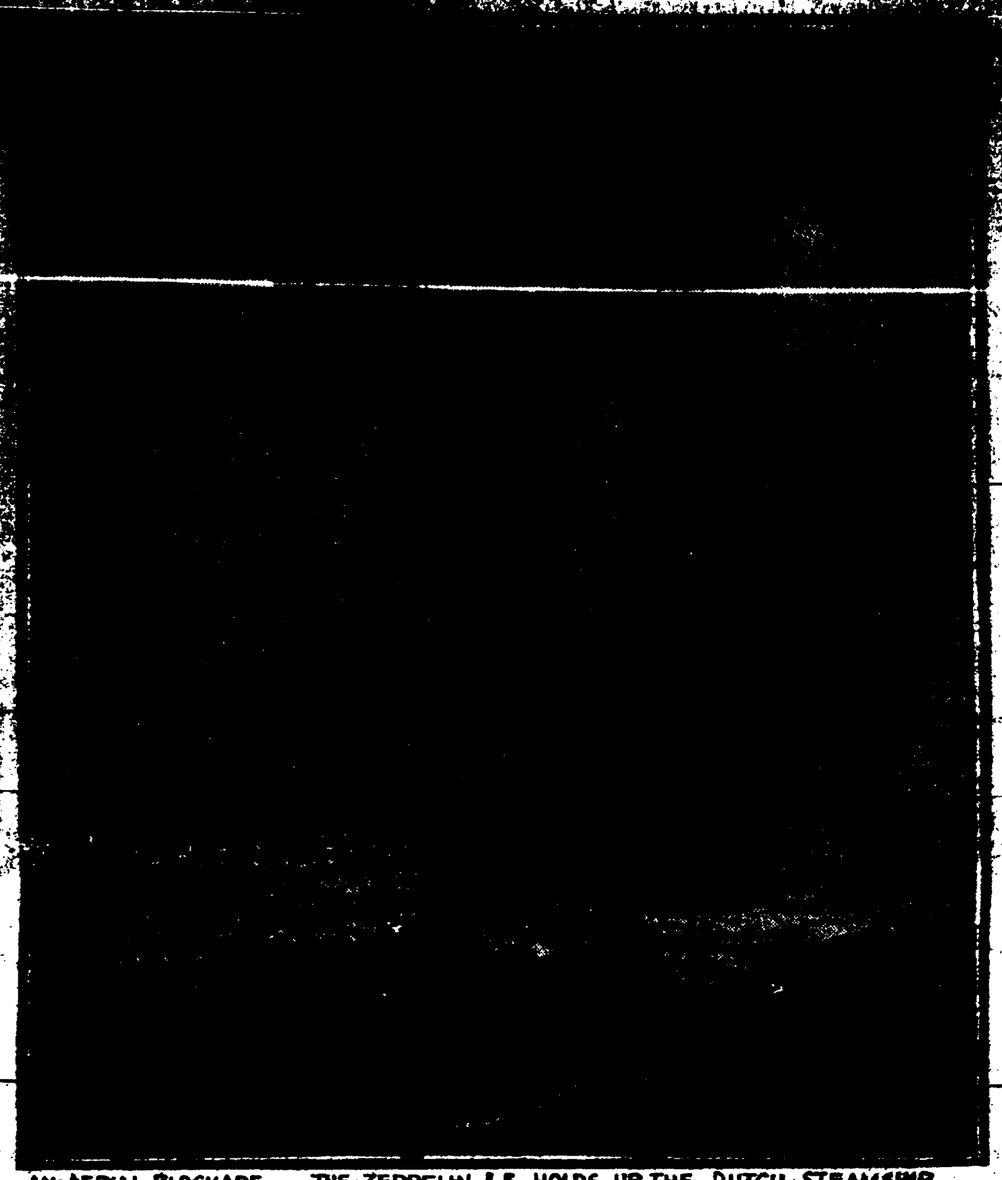
THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Home Newspaper"

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915

Price One Cent

...cian ... in His ... st Talk at the Noon ...
...heons ... Plea for ... Patience With the N...
...mber of Commerce. A... ...g. Don't Blame the Men.



AN AERIAL BLOCKADE THE ZEPPELIN L5 HOLDS UP THE DUTCH STEAMSHIP HELENA IN THE NORTH SEA. © BY THE NEW YORK HERALD CO

In this picture, drawn especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, is shown an entirely novel feature in the attempted German blockade of the English coast—the use of Zeppelin airships, which have endeavored to co-operate with the German submarines. On February 15 a Dutch steamship, the Helena, was held up by a German airship described as Zeppelin L5. The steamship was then some forty miles from the Haaks lightship, which is anchored about fifteen miles to the westward of the entrance to the Texel. The Zeppelin came down quite low over the sea and hovered above the Dutch vessel, which "hove to" in answer to signals from the airship. A megaphone conversation then took place between the two captains, the commander of the Zeppelin finally expressing himself satisfied with the nature of the Helena's cargo and destination. The men on the Helena could see the crew of the Zeppelin, watching them from the gondolas and from the windows of the central cabin. The Zeppelin then turned about and disappeared from the Helena's sight.

To The Citizens of Fulton:—

The reorganized Chamber of Commerce of Fulton is today a real live flesh and blood organization. Its pulse is today beating with the pulse of an awakened community.

Are you of it and a part of it?

If not, your chance is now.

N. L. WHITAKER
J. A. MORRILL
D. L. LIPSKY
J. R. SULLIVAN
A. W. WILTSIE

...peaker Says This Town Can-not Be Remade in One Day. Today's Total Membership 251

The total membership reported today is two hundred fifty-one. The captains reported as follows: Dr. Whitbeck, 6; H. Bristol, 6; D. Lipsky, 1; L. W. Emerick, 6; Willis Morin, 1; Jesse A. Morrill, 3; N. L. Whitaker, 39.

Willis Morin acted as chairman and J. G. Berger was called upon. Mr. Berger pointed out the various industries and points of interest which he, as a stranger, had noted that make Fulton a city worth livinig in. He suggested that each one present work out a list of Fulton's valuable assets and send them to the Chamber, that a bulletin may be issued.

Mr. Wilson, when called upon announced as it would be necessary to leave the city shortly before noon tomorrow that he would not have the opportunity to speak of the things to be realized at the close of the campaign.

"I would first plead with you for patience with the Chamber of Commerce, for the tendency of the public is to demand on the morning following the campaign that the millenium shall arrive on the first train. It must be borne in mind that a town that has been in the making for a hundred years can not be remade in one day.

"In regard to factory-getting, it is not of supreme importance. It is a hazardous task to begin with, and your Chamber of Commerce should not be judged by factory getting. In other words, you must not expect the Chamber to be a composite Santa Claus who will hand you from time to time things from a well stocked pack. Having paid for your membership is but the beginning of the game and to succeed you must stay in the game to the finish.

"The Chamber of Commerce service exists for three things, namely:

1. To create a willing appreciation for a public work well done.
2. To establish an attitude of enterprise.
3. To establish the habit of giving.

"You cannot expect men to give up themselves if you constantly knock them, and look behind each act for some motive. Do not scorn, blame and censure the man who has a public spirit. Don't deliberately misunderstand, the man who is trying to give his effort, for you can not expect your generous men to live with you. You can't ask your public-spirited men to help you. You can't raise a floral plant in the frigid zone.

"If the big men of the country were to come to your town you would drop all to live near them, feeling the crumbs that fell from their table would be worth while. Public opinion cannot complain when failure to cultivate carrying without support.

[illegible] be cultivated continually. If you can cultivate the belief that a town believes in itself you will make for its success. Carry the idea to the young men of the community; they are your asset; keep them with and let them work with you. Do not discourage them; let them have their fling in business here that they need not go to other lands to vent their spirit of adventure. Keep the young man with you and you will restore to the community the asset which you may be seeking.

"In slavery times a good slave was worth $1000; today the young man who makes good is worth many times that to his community. You must create a willingness to let the young man try if you want to keep him. Don't discourage him in his plans, for initiative and creative ideas are the finest things in the world. Optimism, belief and a willingness to try is the saving grace in communities, as well as in individuals. In the west whole towns have gone bankrupt, but ten years later have been on the top shelf of prosperity.

"Pessimism is a thing which does not build a town. It would be a real good to the world if all the real dyed-in-the-wool pessimists were to be killed off. A Jewish Rabbi once defined a pessimist as one who seeing two evils chooses both. The judicious use of the cemetery was once suggested as an aid in the growth of a city, and again a discriminating epidemic would have been considered a real help in town building.

"There are to be found in many places people who are investing their money in interests other than in the town in which they live. Is there no money from Fulton being used to build up outside industries? Is there no money from this city doing work for other places? If not, you are to be congratulated. If your community offers to the young man something to keep him from chasing a get-rich-quick idea, you will be doin ghim and yourself in turn a great good. The average young person seeks a bonanza. The average American seeks bonanzas in proportion to his age. The older you are the more likely you are to wait for a bonanza to come to you. We learn with age that hazard increases with distance and you can teach the young man this, but you must do it in his own way.

"The most valuable thing to be had out of the work you are doing is to learn the spirit of giving. The man without a public spirit suffers a reaction when for the first time he is separated from his $25; the second reaction is less and the third time he enjoys himself. It is not the rich man who gives alone and it is not the rich community who gives alone. To remake yourself and your town the spirit of giving must be learned. It makes a man out of one with sympathies, ideals and interest, and then a community becomes a community asset. The men who are willing to take their business lives in their hand and go through with it get somewhere. Dayton, Ohio, today has its charter for that reason. The man with a wishbone in place of his backbone never gets anywhere; neither do communities so constructed get anywhere. It is to be remembered, a man who stakes his all on material things loses and so with communities. Paul did not, we find, urge that men stake their future on skyscrapers, railways, etc. Rather did he say: 'Be ye therefore transformed by the renewal of your own minds.'"

Rev. Dr. Buck following spoke in appreciation of Mr. Wilson's fine helpfulness and asked the chairman to call for a vote of thanks. The entire assembly responded.

N. L. Whitaker urged the captains to work with all diligence for the final report of tomorrow, and stated the necessity of remembering that any business to succeed must have the right financial backing.

E. R. Redhead was called upon; he fittingly replied that he is in entire sympathy with this broadening movement, and quoted a motto he had recently seen, "Push if you can; if you can't push, then pull, and if you can't do either, get out of the way." This, Mr. Redhead though applied to the present situation here in Fulton.

...Burned Out

The home of Abram Aroneck, 365 Broadwell ave., West Side, was damaged by fire last night between [illegible] and 10 o'clock. The alarm that sent the department scurrying across the river was struck at Oak and 3d sts.

R. M. Blake, owner of the house, lives almost in the rear of the Aroneck residence. Upon hearing the barking of a large mastiff owned by Mr. Aroneck. Mr. Blake rushed to the house arriving there about the time the fire fighters who made a record run reached the scene. The cellar door was broken down and the fire in the furnace quickly drawn. The firemen then rushed up stairs where they found the wall and ceiling around the chimney blazing furiously. They set to work at once with chemical and axes, tearing away the burning chimney flue all the way up to the roof. Prompt work, and efficient handling is the only thing that saved the house from total destruction, after almost one hour's work the smouldering embers in the flue and floors were smothered and the house while considerably mussed up was not damaged to any great extent. The loss may reach $300, which Mr. Blake states is fully covered by insurance. The Aroneck family were all on a visit to Oswego and did not arrive home until after peace was restored. Mr. Aroneck's loss in water-soaked carpets, rugs and upholstery is fully covered by insurance.

RUNNING OVER THE CARS

Pueblo, Colo., March 18.—The jitney bus company in Pueblo has twice been fined for "running over" street cars. In the latest case a jitney made a turn contrary to traffic regulations and tore off part of the fender of a street car.

WEATHER FORECAST

Unsettled tonight, with snow and probably warmer. Gentle to moderate northwest winds.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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January 27, 1915.

Opinions

Perhaps He Could.

The proprietor of a big grocery and market in a western city advertises in a half-page to his customers that if they will all consent to carry home their own purchases and put him to no charge for delivery of everything from a yeast cake to a barrel of sugar, he will guarantee to sell goods six and one-half per cent. cheaper than now, and to undersell any public market they can possibly maintain.—Springfield Gazette.

Tribunal Should be Impartial

It is apparent, from the attitude assumed by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on IIndustrial Relations, in an adress at a meeting in New York Sunday, that the inquiry now in progress in that city to investigate the affairs of great educational and benevolent organizations is not intended to be conducted with the impartiality and candor which should mark proceedings of this character.

It is of course true that Commissioner Walsh has a clear right to express his personal views regarding humanitarian enterprises which, on the surface, are intended to make for the betterment of humanity. He is, further, at liberty to differ from the promoters and administrators of these foundations regarding the ethics of the work engaged in by these bodies. But in this instance, Mr. Walsh is carrying on, ostensibly at least, a Federal investigation. If such investigation is to be of value it must, from the very nature of the case, be judicial and deliberative. The chairman of this commission, though, demonstrated clearly by his utterances at the New York East Side meeting, that he had already, in his own mind, passed upon and decided the question at issue.

It is never wise to combine the offices of judge and prosecuting attorney, any more than it is to unite the offices of judge and attorney for the defense. It is not necessary, nor desirable, to question the integrity and sincerity of Mr. Walsh, or deny him the right to his personal views on educational, socialogical and humanitarian matters. At the same time it would be in accord with the fitness of things if, in the process of investigating methods of distributing private funds for humanitarian purposes, such investigation shoud be conducted without reference to the investigator's personal views.—New York Sun.

Italy's Disaster

The world mourns with Italy. The disaster grows as fuller details are learned. A warm stream of human sympathy flows toward the devastated land. No one finds fault with the Red Cross nurses and other devoted women who have gone to the help of the sufferers, or tells them that "a woman's place is at home."

Any great catastrophe that is unusual and striking appeals to the imagination and goes to the heart. People realize then that everybody who can help may rightly do so.

But the number of lives lost in Italy by the earthquake, even at the highest estimate, does not come near the number lost in the United States every year by tuberculosis—due largeto bad housing and ventilation—by impure food and bad water; by preventable industrial accidents; by poor sanitation; by a score of things which go back in the last analysis to bad government. When Tammany came back to power in New York and the street cleaning was neglected, there was an immediate increase in the deaths from disease due to breathing putrid dust. The death list in Italy is not half so long as the annual death list of babies in the United States. In New Zealand, where women vote, every mother is taught by a government-trained nurse how to keep a baby healthy, and the infant death rate is the lowest in the world. In every-day life, the huge toll of deaths from preventable causes does not startle us, because we are used to it. But the women who are seeking the vote as an aid to good government are as truly within their sphere as any Red Cross nurse in Italy.—Woman's Journal.

THE LETCH IS OUT!

If you have an article of value to humanity, and you desire to sell it, you must make the fact known. You must make plain just why it should be bought and how and where. The best known way for creating demand is by advertising. The reasons are so obvious that they need little discussion.

The daily paper is the most intimate and the best medium in which humanity is interested. Your home daily is doubly intimate and more interesting to the people of Fulton and vicinity than any medium you could possibly use.

Get in line with public opinion, then figure out your problem. If you want a longer story of more detail, wend your way up the "beaten path" to The Evening Times' headquarters and you shall not be disappointed. The letch is out!

THE FOE WITHIN

Most American cities have little to fear from earthquakes. Jane Addams says: "The enemies which our cities must face and overcome are unsanitary housing, poisonous sewage, contaminated water; infant mortality, the spread of contagion, adulterated food, impure milk, smoke-laden air, ill-ventilated factories, dangerous occupations, juvenile crime, unwholesome crowding, prostitution and drunkenness. Logically, their electorate should be made up of those who can bear a valiant part in this arduous contest." She goes on to show that the women are particularly needed as voters in order to increase the efficiency of government on its human welfare side. Men are highly efficient on the business side, but in developing the humanitarian end of it, the women's special gifts and special viewpoint come into play. Miss Addams says:

"A city is in many respects a great business corporation, but in other respects it is enlarged housekeeping. May we not say that city housekeeping has failed partly because women, the traditional housekeepers, have not been consulted as to its multiform activities?"—Alice Stone Blackwell.

UNION AND THE MAN

The effect of the Supreme Court decision in the labor case under the so-called coercion statute of Kansas simply puts the rights of all parties—employers, employees and labor unions—on a basis of equality. A labor union accepts or rejects its members on its own conditions. An employer engages his men or discharges them on his own conditions. The worker has the utmost freedom in choosing between the two, but he cannot force himself upon either.

If both the employer and the union are agreeable, he may adhere to both. If the union makes it a condition of membership that he abandon the employer, he must comply. If he refuses, the union may cut him off. Conversely, if the employer makes a condition that he shall leave the union, he must comply. If he refuses, the employer may discharge him.

The rule seems to be absolutely logical and ethical. It is in accord with the strict demands of fair play. It is not a blow at the reasonable operation of the unions. It simply dissolves an alliance between unionism and the law-making power which left the employer helpless to choose his own assistants.

The decision draws the teeth of the Kansas statute which made it unlawful for any one to coerce or influence another to make an agreement not to belong to a labor union as a condition of employment. Fourteen States altogether have similar laws, so the decision will have potentially a sweep effect. It must be remembered, however, that the extreme position assumed by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway of Scott, Kan., in this case is very unusual, being the reversed case of the closed shop. The attitude of the employer who does not freely accept unionism is usually in favor of the open shop.

This the unions habitually combat by the exclusion or expulsion men who are willing to work with non-unionists. According to the reasoning of Justice Pitney such action would seem to be prohibited from this time forward. Thus, perhaps, the most important effect of the present decision may be in the long run to promote by protecting the open shop idea rather than to encourage the extreme policy of exclusion on the employers' part.—The Sun.

PEANUT BUTTER TO BE AN OSWEGO PRODUCT.

Oswego, Jan. 27. This city is to have a factory for the manufacture of peanut butter. Former Mayor D. D. Long announced yesterday that preparations are being made at the present time for manufacturing several hundred tons of this commodity, which is coming into general and popular use, at the plant of Long's Chocolate Works commencing the coming week. Samples have already been manufactured and sent out to the trade, resulting in a large number of orders, and, from present indications, the peanut butter business will soon reach the extensive proportions of every other product turned out by the Chocolate Works and the Oswego Candy Works. According to experts in the manufacture of peanut butter the local plant is better equipped to make and put on the market a better grade of the butter than any other in the country at the present time, and so a big business is looked for at once. The new brand will be known as "Ox-Heart Peanut Butter" and the name, alone, ought to be a guarantee of purity and excellent quality.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FORMER FULTON MAN ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Hon. Oscar Ayres, well known in Fulton and vicinity and former state senator of Minnesota, has written local friends that Oakland is an ideal place in which to live, and that he likes the place so much that he will make it his home.

The former senator of Minnesota is 78 years old, but he carries his age lightly and looks less than 50. His wife was in ill health and he traveled all over the United States looking for a suitable place to live. He found it in central California. Fulton friends wish the Senator and his good wife may indeed find in that sunny clime the "fountain of perpetual youth."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo ss
Lucas County,
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. —Adv.

WHISTLER'S CLEVERNESS.

The Artist Could Fix In His Mind Any Effect In Nature.

It was Whistler's habit to memorize an effect in nature, and Mr. T. R. Way, in his "Memoirs," gives an example of his cleverness at it.

I shall never forget a lesson he gave me one evening. We had left the studio when it was quite dusk and were walking along the road by the gardens of the Chelsea hospital, when he pointed to a group of buildings in the distance, an old public house at the corner of the road, with windows and shops showing golden lights through the gathering mists of twilight.

"Look!" he said.

As he did not seem to have anything to sketch or make notes on, I took out my notebook and offered it to him.

"No, no; be quiet!" he said, and after a long pause he turned and walked back a few yards; then, with his back to the scene, he said:

"Now, see if I have learned it," and then he gave a description of the scene, perfect in every detail of arrangement and color, as he might have repeated a poem he had learned by heart.

Then we went on, and soon there came another picture that appealed to me even more than the former. I tried to call his attention to it, but he would not look at it.

"No, no," he said; "one thing at a time."

In a few days I was at the studio again, and there on the easel was the picture.

FINALLY SHE BALKED.

It Was a Good Scheme, but She Thought It Was Going Too Far.

It was an extraordinary notice:

"Eleemosynary Typewriting Institution.—Anybody wishing typewriting done, but having no money to pay for same, will be accommodated in this office between the hours of 5 and 10 p. m."

A young woman was tacking the sign on the office door when the man in a plaid suit stopped.

"Who is the public benefactor?" he asked.

"Me," she said. "I thought I might as well advertise and save my employer's friends the trouble of hunting me up. They always have something for me to do. Even on days when I am so busy that I hardly have time to breathe they come in with rolls of manuscript and ask the manager if I have time to copy it. Sometimes that makes the manager squirm.

"'Are you quite busy, Miss Jones?' he asks. 'Quite,' I say. Then the manager thinks. But he always gives in. 'Oh, well,' he says, 'I guess that isn't very important. Just let it go and copy this for Mr. ——.' So I copy it, and Mr. —— says, 'Thanks; you are very kind.' He never thinks of paying. It is the easiest way in the world to get typewriting done. I was afraid there might be a few men who had never heard of the scheme, so I have put this sign out for their benefit."—New York Post.

Catching a Thief.

In Dewsbury several years ago a gentleman present at a public gathering had the misfortune to have his watch stolen, a magnificent gold repeater. Standing up, he announced his loss and added: "It is now two minutes to 9. At 9 o'clock the watch will strike the hour, and as it is loud I ask every one to keep quiet. We shall then be able to put our hands on the thief." A dead silence ensued, and one individual, seized with a bad fit of coughing, endeavored to leave the room. He was promptly accosted, searched and the missing property found in his pocket. It afterward transpired that the watch would not have struck, as it was out of order.—London Express.

A Thorough Case.

Every schoolroom is supposed to have its romancer, or boaster.

There was a mild epidemic of mumps in an uptown school not long ago, and a teacher asked the pupils in her room how many remembered having the disease.

A few remembered it, but most of them had never heard of it.

Then the romancer attracted the teacher's attention.

"I get the mumps, teacher," he smilingly said. "I get it around my face so. And I get one by each eye—and one under my neck."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Crude Petroleum.

Roumania holds the honor for the earliest production of crude petroleum, having put it on the market in 1857. Two years later the United States produced its first petroleum, 2,000 gallons. Italy was a producer the following year, and Canada, within twelve months, entered the field. Russia quickly followed, and for years these countries were the sole producers. Russia is now second only to this country.

Hawaii's Crater Lake.

Waiapele, or Green lake, on the island of Hawaii, is a body of fresh water in the pit of an old crater near Kapoho. This lake covers an area of about five acres and is fed by springs below the surface. A pumping plant takes water from this lake for domestic use and for irrigation purposes.

Whales.

The whale is not a fish. In everything which characterizes a true fish and separates it from other classes, as reptiles, birds and mammals, the whale resembles the last named (the mammals) and differs radically and fundamentally from the fish.—New York American.

VON SPEE AT THE NAVAL BATTLE OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

Montivideo, Dec. 30 (By mail to New York—Details of the great naval battle off the Falkland Islands when the British fleet of Vice-Admiral Sturdee sank the German vessels Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nurnberg, were given here by a Lieutenant aboard the dreadnought Invincible, the English flagship, which called here.

Sturdee's vessels were coaling in Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, leaving the Cruiser Canopus to perform scout duty outside, when at 7.30 a. m. a lookout aboard the scout spied the first German craft on the horizon. Sturdee was informed and ordered the cruisers Glasgow and Kent to put to sea at once.

The three cruisers served as a lure to Admiral Von Spee. Believing the enemy was inferior he advanced at full speed and opened a cannonade.

Half an hour after the first German had been seen from the Canopus the entire British squadron suddenly appeared, led by the great dreadnoughts Invincible and Inflexible.

Von Spee realized he was about to be trapped and ordered a retreat. It was too late. The German vessels scattered as they fled, but the British also divided forces and rapidly overhauled them.

The Glasgow got within range of her quarry first and began firing at the Leipzig. The latter fought with her stern guns, but rapidly displayed an inferiority as the shells of the Britisher landed with precision.

The cruiser Kent came up with the Nurnberg and did considerable damage; while the cruiser Cornwall steamed close to the Dresden.

The latter had reached a position far in advance of the rest of the German fleet and she won the only advantage of the Germans in the battle. She sent a broadside into the Cornwall below the waterline and hurt her so that the Dresden escaped, as did also one of the German auxiliary cruisers.

The principal struggle centered about the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. Those were the largest of the German vessels, although vastly inferior to the Invincible and Inflexible.

By 1 P. M. the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau had been brought to bay and were forced to turn and fight. They attempted to concentrate their guns to the Invincible and with a howitzer shell cut one of the British four inch guns in two. They also sent a ball through the two decks aft and into the provision storeroom and the administration room of Vice-Admiral Sturdee.

The commander of the Invincible and several sailors were wounded by other Gorman shells.

But this availed the Germans little. At the end of an hour's firing it could be seen that the Scharnhorst was settling forward, while her fire slackened.

"Surrender!" Sturdee signalled.

"Never!" was the reply.

Not sixty seconds later the Invincible sent a shell into the Scharnhorst which caused her to disappear beneath the waves, firing to the last moment. As she went down the crew formed in perfect order above the deck rail.

There was no time to rescue the survivors who dotted the water with the Gneisenau still refusing to strike her colors. It was an hour before the hardy German, pitted with holes, went down as the Scharnhorst had done, full of fight as a wildcat.

Then the British sailors set to with a will to save all the Germans possible. Only a hundred, a few of whom were officers were picked up.

Meanwhile the fight continued between the cruisers Glasgow and Leipzig. The latter defended herself valiantly. She gave her pursuer several light injuries and caused a number of casualties amid wild cheers from the crew of the British cruiser. At the same time the cruiser Kent, after six hours of pursuit, came up with the Nurnberg and sank her. The Glasgow was able to save the sailors of the Leipzig.

At 6 P. M. the battle ended. Of the five German vessels only one remained. All the vessels of the British squadron except the Bristol, which was chasing the Dunston with great speed, returned to assemble at Port Stanley.

Vice-Admiral VonSpee had two sons with the German fleet, one of them then his adjutant on the Scharnhorst, the other an officer on the Leipzig. Both died with father.

When Vice-Admiral received word that the German squadron had been sighted while the British cruisers were coaling he very calmly ordered the work stopped. While the ships were getting under way the crews washed, changed their clothing and ate breakfast. During the pursuit lunch was served at the usual hour and the normal routine continued up to the moment of going into action.

Admiral Sturdee, speaking before the British committee, said: "I am proud to see how splendidly our men, with those of France and Russia, are holding their own against superior odds.

"In olden days we did better than at present, for we were able to capture ships. Now we had to sink them and all their crew of hundreds of souls. In this fight we had only eight men killed and fourteen wounded. The enemy's ship fought gallantly and went down with their colors flying.

"At the start our squadron divided in a certain way and the pursuit began, for the enemy had discovered what they were up against and made off. We steamed at twenty knots and in six hours had them within range. When they saw there was no escape they turned and accepted the inevitable. The first ship, the flagship, was sunk at 1 o'clock after five hours fighting. The Glasgow sank the Leipzig. The Nurnberg and Dresden got away, but the former was followed by a swift cruiser and sank. We saved some of the men.

"And so we have done our little bit and are ready to do more when required."

ELKS GETTING BALLROOM FLOOR READY FOR DANCE.

Work was started today on the new floor in the Elks' home and which is to be completed before February 15th the date set for the charity ball. Nothing but the best quality of lumber will be used in the improvement and when the floor is completed it will rank as one of the finest dancing floors in this section of the country.

Headed by Mrs. G. C. Webb, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the hospital and Mrs. F. E. Fox, the following members of the auxiliary will be in direct charge of the ball and seat sale: Mrs. Thomas Marvin, Mrs. Charles R. Lee, Mrs. Russel D. Parsons, Mrs. L. G. Adams, Mrs. Chas. M. Allen, Mrs. L. W. Emerick, Mrs. Thomas Hunter, Mrs. David L. Lipsky, Mrs. May Willard, Mrs. F. A. Gage, Mrs. L. F. Joy, Miss Elizabeth Lee and Mrs. Jesse A. Morrill.

Ford Runabout $250.00 for quick sale, VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

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March 18, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

SORROWFUL WAIL.

BACKWARD, turn backward! oh, Time, in your flight. Make me a boy again just for to-night. Let me forget that the gas bill is due (doctor's bills make a fellow feel blue). The wife needs a dress and the kidlets need clothes. I'm chock full of sorrows and raindrops and woes. The high cost of living will drive me insane. Oh, Father Time, make me a youngster again. The papers are full of the horrors of war. I'm tired of reading of shooting galore. I want to forget all about tango teas. Oh! Father Time, make me a boy again, please. I'm sick and weary of politics, too. I want to repeat what I once used to do. Oh! take me once more to the old swimming hole, for winter is coming and I will need coal. The roof needs repairing, the butcher will sue—oh! debts and blazes, now what can I do. My daughter from college is dropping her "R's." She soon will be married. I'm thanking my stars. My wife joined the "vote seeking women's throng"—it's nothing but argue the blessed day long. The furniture man wants a dollar each week. Now, where is it coming from, gentle friend, do speak? I long for the taste of a cool cigar—the three for a nickel kind from a jar. The barber's dull razor pulls just like a hoe. I dare not complain, 'cause he trusts me, you know. Backward! turn backward! oh, Time, in your flight. Make me a boy again just for to-night.

CUT OFF HIS OWN HAND

Denver, March 18.—How he cut off his own hand at the wrist with a penknife, after being caught in the cogs of an electric pump was told here by Wallace E. Riitenhouse, who is suing the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for $35,000 damages.

Rittenhouse claimed that the place where the electric pump was located was badly lighted. It was his duty to oil the pump. He slipped on a car wheel, catching in the gear wheel of the pump. Rittenhouse said he dropped his miner's candle and was left in total darkness. Held fast in the machinery, he struck a match with his free hand, relighted his candle and, drawing his knife, severed his arm at the wrist in order to free himself. He claims he then had to walk about 1,000 feet to reach aid.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

?

A Flat to Rent

Rooms to Rent

House for Sale

Other Articles for Sale

?

YOUR OPPORTUNITY is in the Miscellaneous Column of THE EVENING TIMES

RATES

One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

STICK, STICK, STICK!

Every reader of The Evening Times knows by this time that the paper is designed for the promotion of the best interests as they appear of the city of Fulton. The Evening Times is no preacher, no teacher, but every reader probably knows how hard The Times is trying to get others to work for the campaign of making Fulton a better city in which to live, work and play. Now right here it should be noted that play is essential to the well being of everybody; and furthermore, it must be conceded that in the matter of playthings the city of Fulton is a little bit remiss. Most all of us, however, are optimistic, believing that with the pushing energy of the men who have come forward, girded about with the will to do or die, a real new era is bound to come to the city we all love to call "Our Home Town." The preachers and the teachers are interested in the new Chamber of Commerce. Isn't it jolly and bully, for in the work being done and to be done in the next three years every one of us—father, son, mother and daughter, is indispensable.

Think of it, Mr. Doubter, you who may have said, "It can't be done"; think of what The Evening Times is handing each of the six days of the week, as only a home paper can hand it to you—the stories of what the men of Fulton are doing to put this good old town of ours where she belongs. Think of the honest appeals the men are making for your support and, incidentally, remember The Evening Times is helping those men to help each one of us to get busy, and then, busier.

There is so much being done now in Fulton, and so much said about what is being done, that it might not be out of place to mention what is meant to be done. Transgression upon the duties of the American City Bureau is not intended, but in the language of The Evening Times here it is:

The new Chamber of Commeree is trying to awaken in our think-tanks more self-confidence, more self-reliance, more self-strength. And now, this very hour, is an exceptional time to begin to improve this self-command, this self-government!

Thinking over the work of the new Cchamber of Commerce since the beginning of the campaign, isn't it good to know that we have decision and a lot of faith in the old town. Knowing all this, there remains but three things to do, stick, stick, stick.

To stick is to win. There may be other ways of helping ourselves to help others, but mention of them would be out of place, so why not, each one of us, do all in our power to stick a pin wherever it will help to bind closer the ties of community building. If we do this we may be the means of furnishing employment for others, and then we shall become greater even than the greatest philanthropist.

Sticking IS winning.

THE BUSINESS IN HAND

In these days of masterful concentration in life's game the losing hand is played by the man who cannot keep his mind on the problem before him with something like the fixity and continuity of an Edison on the trail of an idea. It is so easy to be diverted. It is so natural and so human to give excuses. It is a constant temptation to allow the energies to be dissipated in a thousand and one directions—to scatter one's fire and hit nothing. These calm, self-controlled captains who go from one thing to the next, letting the past rest in its place and the future await their attention in its own time, are those whom enterprise are intrusted, in the confidence that they will be put through. Causes of moment are not committed to those who wear and tear themselves to pieces with petty worriment.

It is surprising how the chosen leaders seem to rise above the complexity of details and the pursuing multitude of cares that bewilder and overwhelm the underlings. They do not seem flurried or hustled. They leave the fuss and feathers to the little fellows. They have no time for the foolish wrangles that embroil committees about things that a week hence may be as dead as Pontius Pilate. "A hundred years hence what difference will it make?" is the question those with a faculty for getting things done have a way of asking, though they may not put the query audibly.

Parliamentary forms of debate, recognizing the right of the least to protest and the force of the will of the majority, have been evolved as part of the understood procedure of civilized folk, bringing the modern man far from the Stone Age habit of debating things with a hairy hand on the adversary's windpipe and a knee upon his chest. Laws have been made as representing man's effort to discern and proclaim right relations between a man and his fellows in a world that is the private estate of none. But behind printed statutes and forms is the figure of a man, with a soul indwelling, that counts for more than the learning of the ages which he carefully and rightly applies to the guidance of his conduct.

New machines may crowd out workmen here and there; never can they wholly obliterate the human element and make the most intelligent of created beings altogether a supernumerary. There will forever be a place for him who sees clearly what has to be done, and gets it done. The directors will always be men with a genius for brushing away the non-essentials. The reason why these busy men you know always appear to have time to undertake new concerns is that they know what to keep and what to discard. They concentrate. They are "all there." Their mental faculties in a crisis are assembled and focused and not wool-gathering. Their words go like arrows to the point; they have no use for roundabout speech and tergiversation, the windy talk of one trying to cover up the broad, plain track that leads to his mistake.

These men that succeed do not waste their time on long-winded bores, and they do not neglect their own concerns to poke into the business of others and perhaps make a mess of things. The reason they get through so much in the hours of daylight is that they are never in arrears with their tasks and they do not procrastinate. They decide and they do not reverse their decisions. They made up their minds and they act, holding no post-mortems upon their own speech or conduct. Their sleep is sound because they dismiss things past mending from their minds, and they wake brain-clear and conscience-clear to the light of each new day.—Public Ledger.

Opinions

Mr. Wilson's Secretary of State

On Monday night, at a moment when the foreign relations of this country were reaching a crisis unparalleled in half a century, the Secretary of State was conducting a temperance revival in the Tabernacle of "Billy" Sunday in the city of Philadelphia.

Whole volumes of comment could not add to the humiliation of such a spectacle to every patriotic citizen of a great nation passing through a moment of international danger and menace. The revelation of actual conditions contained in the incident passes any possible amplification or elaboration.

By a convenient, if cowardly, device, the American public has come to attribute all the disgrace of the Bryan affair to Mr. Bryan himself. On the pleasant theory that "guilt is personal," it has been customary to blame the Secretary of State for continuing to be himself under all circumstances and in thee face of all responsibilities.

But the time is surely at hand when this fiction must be dropped. This country owes it to Woodrow Wilson that at the moment the British note was being transmitted to the State Department, at the precise time when a great international problem was posed for the nation, the Secretary of State was on his knees on a revival platform appending his signature to total abstinence pledges.

Was there ever in American history a spectacle more shameful, more completely illustrative of the spirit of the present administration? Mr. Bryan's influence made Mr. Wilson President. Mr. Bryan's assistance is of present and future political value to Mr. Wilson. This is conceded. But can Mr. Wilson find no other way to pay his political debts than by prostituting the great office of Secretary of State to such a service?

Again, if such prostitution could be passed over in time of peace, when the fidelity of subordination could cover with a thin but pleasing veil of decency the comic opera performances of the successor of Root, of Hay, of Seward, of Webster, of a line of great and distinguished American statesmen, must it be continued now in a world crisis?

If it must be continued let no one blame Bryan. An empty vaudevillian, without other virtues than those which vocal perfection have provided for the utterance of platitudes, he continues to do exactly what one of his kind is bound to do, what is to be expected of the Bryan-like all over the world. He is neither worse nor better than he was in 1896, in 1900, in 1908. The shame, the heavy, abiding shame, belongs to Woodrow Wilson and should henceforth be his to bear.

There are abuses, there are humiliations, there are scandals which neither time nor custom can quite make a nation tolerate. Mr. Bryan is one of these in his present office. A whole world has in this great crisis mobilized its statesmen, its leaders of thought and action. Europe has abolished party fines to recruit its ministries from the best of all political groups.

Yet in one of the great hours of world history, in one of the most momentous periods in the life of all nations and of our own nation, Woodrow Wilson maintains in the State Department a secretary whose highest possibilities are comprehended in the fact that on Monday night the larger part of an audience which came to see "Billy" Sunday stayed to hear Mr. Wilson's Secretary of State.— Tribune, N. Y.

Two Schools in Place of One

While Mr. William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools in Gary, proceeds with his work as expert adviser to New York's school system, the belief grows that his scheme of planning two schools in one building has nothing to do with providing part time. That is the correct impression. Mr. Wirt believes that even where there is ample room for all the pupils in a single school, this school should be converted into two duplicate schools, using only a part of the building, in order to give the pupils the greatest opportunities.

Under the single-school regime in this city a pupil cannot spend daily eight hours in study, work, and play, with the aid of teachers and directors. But unite two schools and two corps of teachers in one building, and, by a right distribution of time for classes, they can keep the classrooms, auditoriums, shops, library, and playground occupied all the time from 8:30 o'clock in the morning to 5:30 in the afternoon. A student may choose which of the two schools he will enter, and with it whether he will take all his regular subjects in the morning or afternoon. If he is in good health, and wishes to make up back work in another grade, he may enter the other school for the back work. Or, he may spend half a day at work in school shops or outside of school. Or, he might spend the full eight hours equally divided between study, vocational work, and play. A mother with two children might arrange to have one at home all the time by sending one to School X, the other to School Y, which have interlocking schedules.

A signal advantage of the scheme is in permitting the inexperienced teachers of one school to be assigned as assistants to the experienced teachers of the other. Initiative and responsibility may thus in large measure be given to strong teachers. Moreover, private teachers of music, and so on, may secure hours for their students at any stated time, organizing their classes as part of the school program. Churches, also, may secure hours for the religious instruction of children in their faiths. Meanwhile the school board operates and maintains only one plant in place of two; therefore, it can use the cost of operation and maintenance of the second plant to keep the one plant open longer hours and better equipped. Instead of erecting a second school building, the building money can be utilized for equipping workshops, playgrounds, gymnasiums, and swimming pools.

In Gary, where the children live a complete life eight hours a day in school pursuits and diversions, directed and helped by well-trained men and women, they assume the responsibility for equipping and maintaining the school plant by their own labor. Thus an industrial and commercial school for every pupil is provided without extra cost to taxpayers. Apprentices and masters do only enough work to cover the cost of salaries, materials, and tools. There are no evils of "child labor" in these model industrial shops. The secret of this training lies in conserving the time of children which in this city has been worse than wasted in the wild life of the streets.—Times, N. Y.

The Dardanelles and American Commerce

President Wilson believes there is something else for the United States government to do than to devote any great amount of its time or energy to academic protest against conditions it cannot hope to change. While there will be formal representations against the principle of Great Britain's "long distance blockade," just as there were against Germany's deathdealing submarine "war zone" whicch made necessary this British reprisal, these representations will have as their purpose keeping of the American record straight and obtaining for legitimate neutral commerce the best treatment it can reasonably expect in all the circumstances.

In the meantime there is work to be done and the President has set about doing it. Steps are already being taken at Washington to prepare the way for American commerce to take full advantage of the opportunity for new markets that will come with the opening up of the Dardanelles.

According to the Washington view, the forcing of the Dardanelles by the fleets of the Allies will be of greatest commercial importance to the United States. Russia which has been buying manufacturers from Germany to a valuation of more than $200,000,000 a year, will then present large possibilities to the American manufacturer. The President believes the American manufacturer should have this trade and under his direction the Department of Commerce is paving the way for its capture.

Success in this direction will, it is confidently believed, more than offset any deleterious results that may flow from the hampering of commerce by conditions in the North Sea.

Modern Times or The Unreal

BY L. E. HYDE FULTON N. Y.

And now that Easter's drawing near, the hen may go on strike we fear, or, raise her price, I'll bet. It's our most earnest deep intention, to start a strictly new invention. We'll call it—pure Eggette. We have a substitute for land, and butter that you can't keep hard, and sugar made from beets. Our maple syrup's made from barks. We fill ourselves with frauds and larks. We're (Wiley) of our eats. We have our milk without a cow. We take it from a tin can now; they call it St. Charles Cream. We know it is not watered stock, nor yet come from a diseased flock. It must be—pure milkeen. Our buns, we think, are made from wheat. We're not quite sure just what we eat. But, this is (swell)—puffed rice. Our seasoning we squeeze from tubes. Our soup we make from bouillon cubes, or, broth condensed from mice. They've packed all velvets on the shelves, so now, we drape and wrap ourselves in goods called velveteen. Instead of silk, we buy silkette. Some things are pure, I know, and yet, our satin is sateen. I wonder what the trade will be in twenty-hundred ninety-three. They'll call the world—spherette. For man and woman will have grown. They'll thrive on crops that we have sown. So, you and I "should fret."

MT. PLEASANT

Master Emerson Distin had a narrow escape from serious injury recently, when he struck a sharp stick into his mouth causing severe pain in his head most of the following night.

Foster Bunn has returned from a two weeks' visit with his sister, Mrs. Lillian Dennison, in Mich.

Miss Mattie Chapin of Wolcott is caring for her sister, Mrs. Sidney Austin, who is ill.

Roy Martin of Volney Center will move to Geo. Hall's farm in the Rowlee District.

Mrs. Mary Hudgin is quite ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Delos Distin.

Joseph Chapin of Ilion is in town on business. He called on his sister, Mrs. Sidney Austin, and old neighbors.

Lasher's Book Store

Crane's latest creations in Fine Stationery just received

See the Initial Paper at 25c

SPRING IS ON THE WAY

Men's and Ladies'

SPRING GARMENTS

made to order, all work done right here, under my personal supervision. My business has grown by satisfying people.

I. FOX, Home Tailor

CLEANING AND PRESSING

19 S. First St. (over Bush & Smith's)



The steel bands of love and affection need the ENGAGEMENT RING bought here to fasten them securely.

Your inspection of our diamonds, rings, etc., is invited.

Attractive prices.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

"ALL SHIPS LOOK ALIKE TO ME."



—Harding in Brooklyn Eagle.

Aerial Squadrons Ordered for Army and Navy Use

Aerial Age, a new weekly publication on aeronautical topics, issued by Henry Woodhouse, will announce in its issue this week that the United States navy has placed an order with Burgess Company, of Marblehead, Mass., for a squadron of six hydroaeroplanes, and that the United States army has ordered another composed of eight tractor biplanes from the Curtiss Aeroplaning Company, of Hammondsport, N. Y., with Curtiss of 90-horse power.

The Burgess Company, of which W. Starling Burgess is the head, produces a type of inherently stable tailless biplane, developed from the patents of Lieutenant Dunne, formerly a British officer. One of these machines, with landing chassis, using a French motor of 120-horse power, was bought by the army last fall and has been giving good service. The Burgess Company bid with five other constructors recently to furnish a squadron of six hydroaeroplanes required by the navy. Their bid for six was $9,675 each, with $280 additional each for instruments.

One Bid Lower

There was one lower bidder, the Peoli Aeroplan Company, a neew enterprise, which is just producing its first aeroplan at Washington. The proposals included two additional engines, for which the Burgess Company bid 4,325 each.

The navy's requirements were considered very exacting by designers, particularly that of delivery in two months' time, and this prevented many from bidding for the squadron, though seven others offered to build three in the time allowed. The chief difficulties were to give the required speed of eighty miles an hour to a heavy craft lifting about 1,100 pounds, besides its own weight, and equal to buffeting of rough water and floating in a twenty-five mile wind. No heavy seaplane in use by any European Power produces the eighty mile speed required. Only light one-man machines of foreign armies and navies are equal to it, the designers all declare.

For the army there has been no open competition of bidders, much to the dissatisfaction of several who were prepared to enter such a contest. The competition advertised for last October, with $30,000 to be expended on successful aeroplanes, was abandoned on technical grounds. A sample order was placed with Glenn H. Curtiss for the tractor biplane which he took to San Diego for the army trials and which he demonstrated with Raymond V. Morris as pilot.

This machine gave America a new altitude record, with Captain H. Leroy Muller, U. S. A., as pilot, at 17,185 feet. In addition a new American duration record was made by Lieutenant Byron I. Jones, U.S.A., flying one of Glenn L. Martin's biplanes, in which the Curtiss water cooled V type, 90-horse power motor had been installed. This same machine, with some alterations, it is believed, a few days ago gave to the army a world duration record for aviator and two passengers, seven hours and fifteen minutes, the pilot again being Lieutenant Jones.

Further details of the exact requirements for the new army and navy machines will be awaited with great interest in the aeroplane industry, particularly as to the motor, owing to the rivalry of the air and water cooled types. The army orders are for the water cooled stationary cylinder Curtiss motor, but the navy's choice is unknown, though it has hitherto favored the same type. Mr. Burgess himself has recently developed an air cooled stationary motor, and the army has placed a sample order for Emile Berliner's gyro rotary air cooled engine of 110-horse power, which has been giving good results near Garden City on the Heinrich and Huntington military tractor biplanes.

STOP MAILING OF GUNS

Greece Issues Order Affecting Parcel Post from U. S.

Hereafter the parcel post will accept no firearms destined for Greece unless the sender presents a certificate from the Greek Ministry of the Interior. This announcement was made yesterday following a letter from the postal administration of Greece.

"In conformity with an act recently put in force" the letter says, "the importation into Greece of pistols and revolvers by parcel post is permitted only on the presentation of a certificate of the Ministry of the Interior of Greece. If a parcel containing any of the articles in question is not acccompanied by such certificate, and if the addressee fails to present such a certificate within the period of one month after receipt of the parcel in Greece, the parcel will be returned to its origin."

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Charles A. Southgate has sold properey in E. 12th se., Oswego, to Deo E. Mattison. Terms private.

Lois Alma Van Buren has sold property in Fulton to James Macksey for $2,400.

Property in Parish has been sold by Wilard L. French to E. Bella Jennings, Terms private.

James T. Donovan of Rochester has sold property in the Fourth ward, Oswego, to John F. Donovan of Fulton.

J. T. McCaffrey as referee has sold property in Hastings under mortgage forecloseure to Guy R. Hinman, et al. for $2,360. The property was owned by Mary Phillips and Anna C. Metzger.

Herbert Hagadorn has sold property in West Monroe to Forest C. Judge. Terms private.

RUNNING OVER THE CARS

Pueblo, Colo., March 18.—The jitney bus company in Pueblo has twice been fined for "running over" street cars. In the latest case a jitney made a turn contrary to traffic regulations and tore off part of the fender of a street car.

ROBERT LANSING WOULD OBSERVE LAKE'S DISCOVERY

Robert Lansing, counselor to the state department, Washington. D. C., strongly advocates the observance of the 300th anniversary of the landing of a white man on the soil of what is now Jefferson county. He declared that the discovery of Lake Ontario by Samuel de Champlain was a noteworthy event in history.

The proposition to celebrate the anniversary is meeting with much favor among the patriotic societies of the county. The women are particularly interested and there is every prospect that some fitting observance of the landing of Champlain will be celebrated. The landing of Champlain at Henderson bay also marked the discovery of Lake Ontario by the white man and it is pointed out that this is one of the most important events in American history.

Mr. Lansing at thee Old Home Week celebration in 1905 prepared an article on early evplorations of the Jefferson county region, and he is particularly interested in the movement to celebrate the anniversary.

In a letter to The Times today he says:

"I saw in a recent issue of The Times an article and editorial proposing a public celebrathion of the tri-centenary of Champlain's discovery of Lake Ontario and his expedition through the region now occupied by Jefferson county.

"The discovery of the Great Lakes by the famous Freench explorer seems to me an event far worthier of commemoration than his visit to Lake Champlain in 1609. whicch was publicly celebrated five years ago. The expidition of Champlain to the Huron country and thence to the northern and eastern shores of Ontario possesses great historical value, in that it introducced French domination over the territory about the Great Lakes and opened up the Far West to French enterprise. The visit to Lake Champlain was a mere incident. The visit to Ontario was one of the great events in American history.

"I sincerely hope that the movement which you have launchel may succeed and that Champlain's passage along the eastern shores of the Lake three hundred years ago may be commemorated with appropriate ceremonies, and that some substantial memorial may be erected, which will be to future generations a constant reminder of the enterprise of the intrepid Frenchcman who first stepped foot on the soil of Old Jefferson, and gave to thee civilized world the first knowledge of the great chain of lakes which today constitutes the largest system of inland waterways in the world.

"If there is any way in which I can be of assistancec in carrying forward the plan proposed, which ought to appeal to all who take pride in our country, I will be only too glad to be of service.

"Very sincverely yours,
"Robert Lansing."

There are only a few Dodge Cars to be had for Fulton Orders placed first will get the deliveries. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

1915 STYLES IN NEW YORK

Princess Models, Scallops and Binding; Return to Shapeliness

New York, March 18.—No one epoch is responsible for present styles, though early Victorian and Directoire influences predominate. It is a queer mixture, Victoria and Josephine, but the woman of today considers only the appeal which the various models make to her taste and requirements.

The Directoire influence is responsible for the striped skirts, topped with little coats of plain material. With these the various tricorne and high turban hats are in perfect accord while with the Victorian flaring skirts and tightly outlined bodice, the prettiest hats have wide brims touched up with groups of pink roses suggesting dainty gowns that should smell of lavender. Slim yellow gloves have been brought out in Paris for this type of costume, and oddly shaped small parasols that will give them the proper cachet when Summer arrives.

Accessories

Black velvet belts caught with smoked pearl buckels, and prim velvet bows with ends, fastening below turnover collars of stiff white organdie and lace berthas around the round decolletage caught with full blown roses or Camelias are all Victorian trifles reviewed. Then there are dancing skirts with old fashioned lace flounces festooned under roses, and long lacce sleeves prolonged over the hand into mits with thumbs.

While long tight sleeves are very much worn there is, so far, no indication of leg of mutton styles, but elbow sleeves are undoubtedly on the way, as indicated by new smart models. There is a delightful liberty in the way of arm covering, to each arm its sleeve, seems to be the prevaling motto. If the arm is lovely, the Greek shoulder drapery is a fitting setting, since it hides no fraction of the arm. Then there are the various wing sleeves, with their filmy floating draperies to match or contrast with the gown. These have a most enticing effect in the dance. Sometimes these draperies are caught to the wrist with bracelets of chrystal or they may be left swaying to form a graceful veil for the back of the figure.



McCall Design

Skirt Lines

With all the prevalence of circvular flares in skirts and coats, the tunic topping a quite narrow skirt is not yet out of the running for many women are loth to abandon its specially becoming lines. They like the tunic and have still the backing of some of the most noted designers, but it is a waning, not a coming style.

No one who sees the way in which street gowns or coat dresses as they are often called—are being taken up by the smartly turned out crowd here, can doubt that Princess lines are coming rapidly to the fore.

One very new model shows the full skirt hung to the tight fitting bodice with many gathers, but rows of shirring held in with cords preserve the princcess silhouette to the knee line.

The Return of Shapliness

The woman with a fine figure and an erect, graceful carriage has come into her own this season, for however diverse the models they one and all depend upon the lines beneath for their proper effect.

Plain tailored or fussy styles, loose fits or those that show the revived nip-in at the waist, all need to be worn over a corset built on authoritative style lines. The new Spring models in Warner's rust proof corsets show a higher top and new boning cleverly designed to bring the figure into line with fashion's latest demands, without sacrificing comfort or the wearing qualities guaranteed in this make.

Embroideries in self color with a touch of silver or gold braid are very much employed for trimmings of all sorts of gowns and tops. The prevailing fancy for pockets, yokes, and similar empiecements lends itself to this form of decoration.

Perhaps nothing else gives such an air of elegance and distinction to a wrought on the dress material. Clever needlewomen are taking advantage of this mode and turning out embrodiered empiecements at only the cost of a little time, which would add greatly to the cost of their garments if the work had to be paid for.

Lucy Carter.

The Scent of Flowers.

As a rule the scent of flowers does not exist in them as in a store or gland, but rather as a breath, an exhalation. While the flower lives it breathes out its sweetness, but when it dies, the fragrance usually ceases to exist. The method of stealing from the flower its fragrance while it is still living is no new thing, and it is not known when it was discovered that butter, animal fat or oil would absorb the odor given off by living flowers placed near them and would themselves become fragrant.

No Use.

When you fail to wind up your timepiece there is no use to swear next morning like a pirate when you discover that it has served as one of the silent watches of the night.—New Orleans States.

BILL TO MAKE GOOD LOSSES

Under It Merchants of City May Secure Redress for Loss Incurred by Firm's Failure

A bill that will interest merchants and others who furnished to the McDermott contracting company material and supplies for barge canal work is to be introduced, it is expected next week, in the Assembly.

The bill is before the committee on claims and is known as No. 347. Speaker Sweet is confident the bill will pass, as it has been already reported favorably by the committee. No. 347 will give the Board of Claims power to hear and determine all claims for work, labor services and material performed and furnished to the debtor firm. Its context follows:

"Jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the board of claims to hear and determine claims of all persons heretofore performing work, labor and services or furnishing material to the McDermott Contracting Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in connection with that portion of the improvement of the Oswego canal, at Fulton, as authorized by chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and three and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, known and designated as barge canal contract number ten; such campany having failed, as elleged, to pay the amounts due for one or more items of such accounts. The state hereby consents to have its liability determined in regard to such matters by such board, and that such board award against the state and in favor of such claimants such amounts as may be just and equtiable. Na claim shall be allowed unless supported by legal evidence that would establish the claim against such company. No such claim shall be heard or determined unless filed with the board within six months after this act takes effect.

PULASKI LAWYERS WIN VERDICT FOR $33,000

Pulaski, March 18.—One of the largest, if not the largest, verdicts ever returned by a jury in the northern or western part of the State, and which was for $33,000, has recently been awarded the plaintiffs in the action of Blaine J. Snock of Walker and several insurance companies against the New York Central Railroad Company, which was tried in Supreme Court at Rochester. Surrogate Clayton I. Miller and his law partner, Attorney William K. Bentley, were the atorneys for the plaintiffs.

The damages were asked for loss through fire and the novel feature of the case in question was water coming in contact with lime, thereby slacking it and causing the fire. The water was backed up on account of a culvert becoming clogged and which was under the right of way of the railroad company. The case in question was one of several causes of action which emanated out of the same fire. Miller & Bentley represented the parties who are the plaintiffs in the other cases.

If You Have Any

Paint or Varnish Troubles

Come to our store Friday and Saturday, March 19th and 20th. Mr. N. A. Ross, direct from the factory of The Patterson-Sargent Paint Co., manufacturers of B. P. S. Paints and Varnishes will be glad to give you the benefit of his experience in the manufacture and application of finishes of all kinds. Color combinations suggested.

Palmer-Hope Hardware Co.

First Street, Fulton

WERE YOU THERE? WHERE? AT BALL

If You Were Not Then You Missed Something Novel and Entrancing

The Elks' ballroom was last night a scene of splendor. It was the occasion of the second ball of the season, but at no other ball in this city of recent months has there been witnessed a scene similar to that of St. Patrick's day evening, 1915.

"In the first place, the room was massed with decorations of bunting and rosettes, and protruding from vantage spots were the green and gold flags of the Emerald Isle. As a man guest entered the Elks' home he was presented with a "shove-pipe" hat, which he wore during the evening cocked upon one side of his head. Green silk handkerchiefs were handed the men, and these were stuffed in a vest buttonhole.

Small green poke bonnets were handed the women guests, and these were worn, all of the evening.

With 8 pieces in the orchestra all the Irish airs were played—old melodies as well as "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," which was used for all the latest trots. At midnight a buffet luncheon was served by the committee, after which dancing was resumed. The entire affair was voted a most enjoyable one and all who were present hope for a repetition on next St. Patrick's day.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Marion Haskins, who has been ill for sometime, is recovered and returned to her position in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Louise Horner and family of the West Side visited out of town relatives Sunday.

* * *

The Rev. Father Dooling of the Church of the Immaculate Conception preached last night in St. John's church, Oswego.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hutchins are visiting friends in Syracuse.

* * *

William H. Brady of Oswego is visiting friends in the West Side.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Green have been spending a few days with out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. D. Richards of Utica st., has gone to Oswego to spend several weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Ewell of Ogdensburg has been the guest of city friends.

* * *

Henry Sheldon had as his over-Sunday guest Merrill Hartsman.

* * *

Dr. F. D. Sinclair of Oswego called on friends in this city Sunday.

* * *

Mr. D. H. Howlett of Albion was in this city to attend the funeral of Krank Osborne.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Reed are occupying their newly purchased residence in 3d st.

* * *

The Boy Scouts of the Baptist church will enjoy an oyster supper Friday evening.

Good young horse for sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

CABIRIA

The Wonderful Color Photo Drama

at the

QUIRK, Tonight

5000 Actors

Beautiful Scenery

Continuous Performance

2:00 to 10:30 P. M. Night, 15c

THE GIROUX FAMILY GAVE BIRTHDAY PARTY

The birthday party given by Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Giroux at their home last night was a most enjoyable affair, more than forty persons being present.

The dining room, which was tastefully decorated, was gotten up in a green and red color scheme, all the daintiest blending in a harmonious softness with the deep red shades on the candles placed about the flower bedecked table. At the supper the host and hostess were made to tell all the trials and triumphs of their courtship, which they did to the great enjoyment of all present. After supper cards occupied the attention of the guests and prizes were awarded to Mrs. Elsie Post, Mrs. Merton, Mrs. Blodgett and Mrs. DeBoise.

The evening's entertainment closed with a piano selection by Miss Grace Bond accompanied by her son Master Russell who gave a demonstration of his whistling ability. Mrs. Ernest Villanove of Syracuse was the only guest from outside of Fulton.

MRS. SUYDAM WAS YESTERDAY'S HOSTESS

Mrs. Mary Suydam of 409 Buffalo st., was hostess yesterday at one of the largest and enthusiastic meetings of the W.H.M.S. of the First M. E. church in the history of that organization. Fifty women were present to participate in and listen to an interesting discussion upon the topic, The Red Man and His White Neighbor." Mrs. W. H. Patterson gave an informal talk upon what she saw and learned during her recent trip below the Mason and Dixon line. Mrs. Patterson, while in the South, visited a number of the schools that are receiving the society's support.

Delicious refreshments were served at 5 o'clock, and afterwards it was decided that the meeting could be classed as a banner one.

MRS. HASTINGS HAS REACHED 86th YEAR

Mrs. Eliza Hastings of Oneida st., celebrated her 86th birthday Wednesday by inviting a large number of her relatives to a 6 o'clock dinner. Mrs. Hastings is an unusually bright and active woman for one of her years, wherever she goes her pleasant face is always an inspiration of cheer. She is enjoying good health and is a regular attendant at church services as well as other organizations of which she is a member. Her many friends of this city unite with her relatives in wishing her many more happy birthdays.

POST CARD SHOWER

Mrs. Susan Dunsmore who lives with her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Dunsmore, in the Whitaker road, was surprised yesterday by the receipt of an undetermined number of post cards. The day was the 80th observance of Mrs. Dunsmore's life, and she was made extremely happy by the many tokens of remembrance.

NEW CONVEYOR NEARLY READY FOR OPERATION

The immense wood conveyor for the Granby Paper Co. is nearing completion, the designs for this novel as well as ingenious method of saving labor is from the boards of C. Dines, manager of the company. The superintendent in charge of the work of erection believes that the machine will be ready for operation Saturday.

GROCER DOLBEAR MAKES NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS

Fred G. Dolbear of the West Side has recently made a large addition to his store, having extended the rear portion about twenty feet in order to allow more room for his general stock The business of this West Side general merchant has increased with rapid strides.

HAS BROKEN LEG

Millard Francis of the staff of The Evening Times carriers, sustained a broken leg Monday while engaged in play in the basement of the State st. M. E. church. He was enjoying himself along with a number of Scouts. The Evening Times regrets the accident for the reason that Millard is numbered among the reliable boys of the department.

SUNSHINE MEETING

The Sunshine Sewing Circle will hold its annual meeting this evening at the home of Miss Rugg, 402 Walradt st. The annual report for 1914-1915 will be read by the secretary and treasurer showing fully the work accomplished during the season.

After the meeting a Dutch supper will be served and two new members will be initiated.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

Constructive Patriotism

Constructive patriotism is the greatest asset any community can possess. The same type of patriotism which inspired the issuance of the Declaration of Independence; whih sent the Continentals of 1776 into the heat of battle and into the activities of statesmanship, is the very type of patriotism needed to build cities. Our national forefathers not only declared their love of country, but they proved that love by the loftiest example of action. They were constructive patriots. They did not satisfy themselves with words. They demonstrated their patriotism by laboring to build a nation.

There is no difference between the patriotism of 1914 and the patriotism of 1776. The world is a little older, but the propelling forces of human action are the same. The public-spirited man of today is public in action, as well as public in thought. He is identical with the soldier-patriot who abttled to build a nation a hundred and thirty-seven years ago. The man who today talks and does little is like the boaster of 1776, who did his fighting with his tongue. The man who lauds the flag and then grasps the flag in hand to advance it triumphantly is a hero. The man who lauds the flag and then waits for some one else to carry it forward is not the man to whom monuments are erected.

A single man who plunges in and does things is worth a whole carload of men who never cross the line of useful action. The man of action is like a lever—he helps to lift his community. He is a constructive patriot of precious value. He is sure to be a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

W. J. PENTELOW LEADS CORONA

Former Resident, as Mayor of Corona is Actively Engaged in Building Corona

W. J. Pentelow, a former Fulton resident, now of Corona, Cal., is, according to reports received thru press and by letter, showing our western neighbors that one from the east can become a most useful citizen in the west.

Corona and Los Angeles recently celebrated with a banquet the completion of a trolley line joining the two places. The Riverside Daily Press says:

The club house was beautifully decorated in evergreens, potted plants and cut flowers, At each plate had been placed a beautiful pink carnation. From one end to the other of the main banquet table a miniature railroad was laid. A miniature trolley car with "Corona" on one end and "Los Angeles" on the other, traversed the system and the novelty was very appropriate for the occasion. The car was run by electricity. Instead of the over-head trolley wire, a third rail system was used. For an hour this car ran between Los Angeles and Corona, by way of Riverside.

Mayor W. J. Pentelow, spoke in the highest praise of the work done in accomplishing great things for the city of Corona. When the mayor was introduced he was warmly received, and the subject of his talk was "Our City."

When Mayor Pentelow had finished every man seated at the banquet was convinced that Corona was not only the most beautiful city, but the busiest city in the Golden State.

"We have no knockers in Corona," he said at the start of his talk. "What few of this class we do have are 'pounders.'

"This day has been a record maker for Corona. Today we are making a great start for our future development. I have prayed for this end. When I came to Corona eleven years ago I was assured that the Southern Pacific would be extended to Corona in less than a year. I can say now that it was misplaced confidence.

For the benefit of the Pacific Electric officials who sat near him, Mayor Pentelow went into statistics to prove to President Shoup and General manager McMillan that their company made no mistake in building its line from Arlington to Corona.

Corona is indeed to be congratulated on her progressive and active citizen, W. J. Pentelow. Evidently what has been Fulton's loss is Corona's gain.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

GRAND OPERA TOMORROW

Never before in the history of the North American continent has there been such a rush of grand opera singers to this hemisphere, hence the impresarios have been able to secure the most expensive artists for this season in America. This is naturally accounted for on account of the European conflict which has upset all the big musical centers of the old country. Realizing this the ever alert management of the Royal Grand Opera Company, secured many of thesefamous song-birds, for a spring tour of the United States and Canada, who under ordinary conditions, could not be secured for such a tour, on account of the enormous salaries. While many foreign countries are striving for might, America will enjoy a rare treat, by having the opportunity to hear such famous grand opera singers as never before appeared with a traveling operatic organization. Messrs. Farrara and Odierno known the world over as impressarios of rare genius have spared no expense in causing this to be the one great, big treat to music lovers of the higher class. The Royal Grand Opera Company will be seen here at The Quirk Theatre Friday, March 19, in "Il Trovatore" with Mme. Dorvalle, Edwards, Sigs. Manro, Ansalone and Turner.—Adv.

AN IMPROVED PHONOGRAPH

The Sonora, described as a perfect phonograph, is being handled in this territory by C. R. Rudd, whose address is 310 S. 3d st. (East Side). An investigation demonstrates that the Sonora is the only phonograph that will play perfect all improved makes of Disc Records which include the wonderful French Jewel Needle Records, as well as the ordinary steel needle records, with entire elimination of the blasing and metallic rasping of other makes.—Adv.

CLAM CHOWDER SUPPER

The women of Rebekah Lodge will serve one of the suppers for which they are famous Saturday evening, from 5 to 8 o'clock. The dinning-room in I.O.O.F. hall will be opened to the members and guests, and the following appetizing menu will be served:

Clam chowder; scalloped potatoes; macafoni and cheese; white rolls; brown bread; salad; apple pie and cake; tea and coffee.

HYDE'S TEAM WON

In the Modern Woodmen of America membership contest, which terminated last night, Captain Hyde produced five candidates against Captain Middleton's one, making the total 39 to 35 in favor of the first named gentleman.

No pool games were played last night, as Captain Ives was absent, but next week it is expected that he will be on hand with a few good shots in one sleeve to be put over the other fellows.

BELIEVES IN DEFENSE

Bishop Olmstead Gives Out Statement on Peace Movement

Utica—As leader of the Peace society movement in this city, the Right Rev. Charles Tyler Olmstead, Bishop of the Central New York Episcopal Diocese, gave out a statement in which he expressed the belief that, while militarism is detestable, lack of proper and rational defense to protect the country from raids of nations little more than barbarous, would be suicidal. Bishop Olmstead said:

"I feel convinced that universal peace will never come until we have learned as individuals to follow the teachings of Christ, and I hope that it may be one of the best lessons of this war that people should learn to teach these principles to their children.

"But of course, that is going to take a long time for its accomplishment and in the meantime the question is, what is the best thing to do with regard to armaments?

"Militarism is by all means to be avoided, but I suppose that until the warlike nations have learned not to impose upon peaceful ones, and so long as there is danger of bombardments and bombs, both by land and sea, there will have to be some means of defending the peaceable and quiet inhabitants and of protecting ourselves from tyrannical raids of more or less barbarous people.

"So that while I believe in peace societies and in all the teachings that they can give and the sentiments that they can inspire, I am not prepared to say that there should be no means of self-defense.

"I understand that that is recognized in the New York Peace Society, which is said to have members who hold some to one side and some to the other side of that question. We all detest what is called militarism and would like to abolish it as soon as possible, but we should have some means of self-defense."

OSWEGO WOULD EXACT LICENSE FROM HUCKSTERS

Oswego, March 18.—A delegation of at least twenty Oswego merchants was present at the Council meeting Tuesday to give strength to a widely signed protest against allowing hucksters from out of town to peddle their wares in the city streets during the summer season. The petition was to the effect that a license of $75 per year be exacted. Remarks favoring the high license were made by Patrick Dowd, S. C. Dutcher, George B. Clement, W. C. Gange and Allan W. Davis.

Mayor Hennessey and several of the aldermen said they were in sympathy with them ovement and that City Attorney McCaffrey was now at work off an ordinance which would prevent the out of town invasion. Mayor Hennessey said it was a big problem, that the State laws gave certain rights, and furthermore that such rights could not be interfered with by ordinances. The matter was referred to the city attorney and license committee. Copies of ordinances govering hucksters in Syracuse and Fulton will be secured to assist the committee.

Call and look over the Dodge Car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

BICYCLES, TIRES, REPAIRING

At BOGUE'S, First St.

THE HOME OF THE VICTROLA

FOR SALE!

234 Cayuga Street

DWELLING and BARN

Easy Terms of Payment

FRED'K G. SPENCER

NEW INDUSTRY'S QUICK GROWTH

The Fulton Auto Top Works Seeks Larger Quarters; 50 South 2nd st. Will House New Concern

One of the new industries of the city, the Fulton Auto Top Works, which was established about a year ago, has outgrown its present quarters in North 5th st. and will within a few days be moved to 50 S. 2d st.

O. A. and J. F. Perchway are the progressive managers. J. F. Perchway has for some time been associated with the O. Henderson Co., but on Monday becomes manager of the New York shop. He will also have charge of the business management of Auto Top Works.

The new company is engaged in an exclusive line of work in this section. The remaking of auto and carriage cushions, rejuvenating of tops, and the making of dust covers, slips, top curtains, etc., will be the line of work followed.

At present the works have orders for the relining of one of Fulton's finest cars, and several other prospects are on hand, and will be taken up as soon as the removal has been effected.

Baled hay, straw, shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

AUTO PAINTING

SPECIAL FOR 30 DAYS

Ford Cars Painted and Varnished $15 to $20

C. S. RICHARDSON

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BIKES, TIRES, SUPPLIES

Complete Stock

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JOB PRINTING OF QUALITY

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Pure Maple Syrup

Choice Creamery Butter

Fancy Full Cream Cheese

F. J. SWITZER

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

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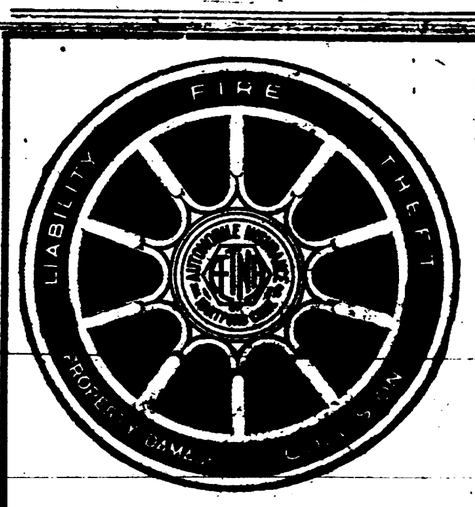
$10,000 of the Preferred Stock of the Massaro Macaroni Co.

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Rapid growth of business requires increased facilities

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This is Best Automobile Protection Possible

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STATE PAY ROLL MADE PUBLIC

Senator Sage's Committee Made Public Today the Report of Each Department

Albany, March 18 .—Senator Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee presented in the Senate today the following report of the study which the Committee has been making of the payrolls of the State departments:

To the Senate:

Thee Finance Committee, whicch has been investigating the causes of the large increase in the cost of administering the State government thinks it due to the Senate at this time before the big appropriation bills are presented to it for consideration to lay before it some of the results of this investigation. Your Committee desires to say at the outset that it entered upon this investigation with no preconceived notions and with no theories to which it was bound to make the facts accord. Immediately after the appointment of the Committee letters were sent to the head of every administrative department asking him to furnish for the use of the Committee detailed facts as to the payroll of the department from and including the fiscal year 1906 to and including the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

From this examination were excluded the judiciary, the State charitable institutions and the National Guard outside of the office of the Adjutant-General because of the lack of time to receive the necessary returns; the Departments of Efficiency and Economy and the State Fire Marshal because their contemplated abolishment would make the figures which they might furnish useless for purposes of comparsion, and the Workmen's Compensation Commission because of its recent establishment. In making this investigation the Committee was not concerned with the personnel of the departments. It did not ask for the names of the employees; simply for the number under each title with the salaries.

105 Per Cent. Increase

A tabulated statement of the returns to this letter from thirty-two of the departments is made a part of this report. The tabulation is made by two-year periods, with the exception that the proposed payroll for the current fiscal year is estimated on the payroll of the first quarter as it was returned to this Committee. Summarized this tabulation shows that while from 1906 to 1910 the increase in the payroll was 32 per cent, the increase since 1910 has been 55 per cent. while during the total period the increase has been 105 per cent.

Another subject for study and comparsion by your committee has been the percentage of the total appropriations for the general fund for each fiscal year which has been used for the payment of salaries, in the departments considered. Of course, if the entire State's pay-roll were considereed these percentages would be muche larger. This study has proved as illuminating to your committee as has the other study of the totals. In this study your committee has used the appropriations made in the preceding year out of which the State's employees are paid. This percentage kept along evenly at between 16 and 18 per cent. until the current year when it took a sudden jump to 23 per cent., showing conclusively that upon whatever foundation may rest the claims to economy of those who were responsible for the appropriations of last year it was not a reduction in the salary list. This is further shown by the fact that while the pay-roll for the fiscal year of 1914 for these departments was $8,855,569 they were organized on the first day of January on an annual pay-roll basis of $9,284,756, a contemplated increase of $429,187, or nearly 5 per cent. in a year while the total appropriations decreased about $9,000,000 from the preceding year.

That a good share of this increase is due to the entrance of the State upon new fields is undoubtedly true but it by no means accounts for it all, for the increases are not confined to the departments upon which new burdens have been placed. An examination of the table which is attached to this report will show that this increase is general. It will also show that may of the departments upon which no new duties have been placed by statute have increased their payroll out of all due proportion to some upon which new duties have been added. For instances the Department of Education is constantly increasing its field of labors. The pay-roll increase is this Department since 1910 is but 22 per ccent. TheState Board of Charities for the performance purely of its administrative functions shows an increase during the same period of 86 per cent. The increase of the number of persons holding office during the past four years has added to the duties of the State Civil Service Commission. Its annual payroll has increased 81 per cen. while that of the Fiscal Supervisor has increased 107 per cent.

While the pay-rolls of both the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisor show this remarkable increase in the past four years, an examination of the appropriations made by the last Legislature show a remarkable lack of consideration for the hpysical needs of the property of the State which is under their care.

Where Increases Were Made

Enough has been presented in this report to show that the pay-roll increase has been general and not confined to those departments whose activities have been increased by statute. It can be demonstrated even more emphatically, however, by eliminating from calculation the increases in departments whose activities have been increased by statute. Reference is had to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Architecture. It is in these departments that the largest pay-roll increases are noted and the claim is made that they are justified by an increase in the activities of the departments. Without attempting to pass upon the merits at this time of these increases, they could all be eliminated from consideration, the departments left on the same pay-roll basis they were in 1910 and still the total pay-roll of the State would show an increase of 41 per cent. since that time as compared with an increase of 32 per cent. from 1906 to 1910.

Two things are apparent to the Committee from a careful study of these pay-rolls: First, that in departments whose activities have been increased by statutes there has been a steady increase in pay-rolls, these increases being much accelerated during the past four years. We believe that an administration of these departments having due regard to economy and at the same time to the efficiency of the department could very largely decrease these expenses. There is no question that there are useless mploys in very department in this State. There is no question that many salaries have been unduly increased for reasons entirely outside of the best interests of the department. This matter can be cured but only with the full co-operation of the responsible heads of the different departments.

Second, in those departments where some of the largest increases occur there is no question that an appreciable part of these increases is due to the passage of laws necessarily increasing the work of these departments. We call attention to the increases immediately above in the departments of Agriculture, Health and Labor.

Agriculture in 1906 had a pay-roll of $111,298, in 1915 of $335,316. The pay-roll of the Department of Health in 1906 was $33,131, and in 1915, $263,060, and that of the Department of Labor in 1906, was $99,601, and in 1915 it was $536,500.

There is no question that the pay-rolls of these departments could be cut down notwithstanding their added activities, but we submit these figures principally to show the burden that the new laws governing these departments have put on the taxpayers of the State. It is a grave question and worthy of careful consideration as to whether the benefit derived from these new laws is commensurate with the expense that they entail. It is only fair that the people of the State should know exactly what these new activities are costing them and it is for them to say whether they desire these large increases to continue.

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"It's a Long Way to Tipperary"

Pathe 3 Reels

"Rastus's Rabid Rabbit Hunt"

and 2—OTHERS—2

Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, March 18.—That another State prison is imperative, is the conviction of John B. Riley, superintendent of State prisons. Superintendent Riley lays stress upon the fact that the increased population of the penal institutions of the State is a matter which requires immediate attention and says that preparation should be made by the present legislature to construct a modern prison to take care of the overflow of convicts.

Since the term of office of Superintendent Riley began he has endeavored to secure an appropriation far a new cell block for Sing Sing prison in the face of the fact that there has been a movement to abolish that prison. He holds that there are not enough cells to accommodate the prisoners already there and that to do away with the prison entirely would make it practically impossible to care for the men convicted of crime.

The housing of the prisoners at Sing Sing is such as to meet with the emphatic disapproval of Superintendent Riley and yet he has been unable to secure an appropriation to build a new cell block for that institution.

A movement was started some years ago to erect a new State prison. In 1906 the legislature made provision for the establishment of a commission to secure a site for a new prison to take the place of Sing Sing and such a site was located at Bear Mountain. Construction work was commenced there but never completed. In 1910 the legislature set apart a site as an addition to Pallisades Park and authorized the selection of still another site. The commission then purchased what is known as the Wingdale site and awarded a contract for the erection of a new prison there. The construction work was stopped in 1911 upon the ground that the site was unsuitable. The members of the commission resigned in 1911, and in June 1913, the vacancies were filled. The legislature, however, has not made any provision to carry out the work for which the commission on new prisons was created.

All this leads up to the present overcrowded conditions at the prisons of the State which condition does not bid fair to be immediately relieved. At no time in the history of the State has there beens uch a large number of prisoners confined at one time. This fact has again led Superintendent Riley to make an effort to secure a sufficient appropriation for the construction of a new State prison or at least for the erection of a new cell block for Sing Sing.

At the present time there are five hundred more prisoners than the normal capacity of all the penal institutions in the State can accommodate. This does not take into consideration the female prisoners. Superintendent Riley points out that although the average daily population of the State prisons is from three thousand three hundred to three thousand four hundred, there are today nearly five thousand three hundred serving time in the four State prisons for men in New York State.

The Republican party is adhering rigidly to its promise of economy and it does not appear probable that much will be done to further the ambitions of Superintendent Riley along prison building lines. It has frequently been pointed out by the legislative leaders of the party that the expenses of the State must be curtailed and that an earnest and effective effort will be made to do so.

Curfews and Kids

The irreconcilable antagonism between curfew laws and the city kid, is expressed in lively fashion by the Around the Town man of the Albany Times-Union, who says:

We are advised that the object of the proposed curfew law is to protect from harm the many youngsters who play on the streets after dark. But why spoil the children's fun with a curfew law? If the youngsters are in danger of harm, why not "curfew" those who venture to harm the kids. The children naturally feel that they have the same right on the street after dark as their pas and mas, and as all youngsters have not the good fortune of having desirable back yards in front of their homes in which to play, they should be allowed to play on the streets where they may shout to beat the band and develop their vocal pipes.

Boys and girls who are chased indoors by curfew laws are sure to grow up to be boobs, and boys who are restricted from romping and roughing it on the streets after dark will eventually develop into that undesirable class of gents commonly known as "henpecks." It strikes us that the rising generation of Albany is just as safe on the streets after dark as they would be indoors annexed to their mothers' apron strings. The streets are well lighted and well policed and the cops carry big night sticks a yard long, and any pesky cuss who would attempt to molest the kids would be sure to get all that is coming to him, and more, too.

We all of us played in the streets and made mud pies when we were kids, and there were no blue laws to chase us in doors and spoil the fun. "Them were the happy days!" We had few cares and troubles then to mar our youthful bliss. Those of us who were buoyant boys in those days may have been afflicted with large ears, or maybe we toed in some and those who were girls then may have had turned up noses or freckles on their faces as large as a griddle cake, but we kids didn't bother much then about little things like that, for we felt that we were very fortunate that there were no curfew laws to jar us.

While the Albany writer might not feel quite that way if he were speaking of conditions in a city the size of Buffalo, it is hard to put the curfew to a better use that the one to which Gray reduced it of tolling the knell of parting day, and there is plenty of argumentative force, as well as inherent justice, in the Times-Union plea for the right of the kid to the sidewalk.—Times, Buffalo.

Still the Same.

He—Miss Onceyounger doesn't seem to change much with the years. She—Well, it isn't for want of trying. She has endeavored to change everything from the color of her hair to her last name.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"CABIRIA" TONIGHT

Local theatre-goers, having heard of the success achieved by "Cabiria," and having read the critic's accounts of the beauty and splendor of this masterpiece photo spectacle, from the pen of Gabriel D'Annunzia, Italy's literary genius, crowd theatres where it is shown twice daily, to witness the projection of a $250,000 motion picture in which 5,000 actors and supers participated, and which it took two years to complete.

Beginning with the eruption of Mt. Aetna, in Sicily, in the first part, the audiences sit as if in trance, watching, spellbound, spectacles that have never before been equalled, and closely following the interesting story of the sweet little Cabiria, who, losing her home during the eruption, is rescued by her nurse, only to fall into the hands of Phoenicia pirates who carry her to Carthage, where she is sold in the slave market to the High priest of the Temple of Moloch, who wishes her as a sacrifice to the god. Twice saved from the burning fire of the sacrificial altar, by Fulviue and his giant slave Maciste, Cabiria, grown to beautiful womanhood is called Elessa and brought, a bride, by Fulvius, back to her native land. At the Quirk tonight, benefit of public welfare work. —Advertisement.

ELKS' BIG ELMS GETTING A GROOMING

The Thompson Bros., experts in the care of trees, of Sodus, have been awarded a contract for the trimming scraping of the stately elm trees which adorn the front of the Elks' home.

The firm began the work yesterday. Each tree will have its bark scraped in order that bad spots may be detected. This work is often the means of discovering worm holes or growth, which might be injurious to the life of the tree. An insect called the elm bark beetle is the one to be most feared, for it bores through the bark in many places, gradually reaching the very heart of the tree. Thompson Bros.' representative says that some cavity work will be done as well as a large amount of trimming. The four great elm trees, one maple and one beech now standing on the lawn will all be thofoughly gone over giving them, new vigor and preserving them from a parisitical death.

Community Notes

Mrs. Melvin Cronkhite returned yesterday to her home in Fort Plain. She has been the week's guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Persse of S. 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. George L. Pratt of S. 1st st., has returned from a pleasant trip to New York.

* * *

A special business meeting of the Epworth League of the First M. E. church will be held in the church parlors tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Figures of Speech.

Gotcha—I ran into a burglar last night.

Jake—How'd he manage to get away from you?

Gotcha—He went through me like Dark mouth Jack o' Lantern.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—Place for a school girl, 15 years old, to assist in household work. Information given at office of Superintendent of Schools. 77c

For Rent—Upper six-room flat; steam heated; bath; gas; electricity. Call at 316 Utica st, or Phone 4312. 81c

To Rent—House, 119 S. 7th st.; also flat, 208 S. 4th st. Inquire J. M. Caffrey. 78

House to Rent—W. 3d, first door south of Worth. Apply at office of Gilbert & Nichols Co. 77

To Rent—7-room house, also desirable furnished flat. Inquire Dr. Haviland. 82c

To Rent—Upper flat. 412 Erie st. 77c

Woman Wanted—Elderly; housework, family of 3. 312 Erie st. 79c

Rooms to Rent.—Light housekeeping; West Side. Phone 1498. 76c

Up-to-date SANITARY BARBER Just from Syracuse H. M. APPLETON WEST FIRST STREET, near Rosenthal

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The choicest variety of patterns ever shown, now ready.

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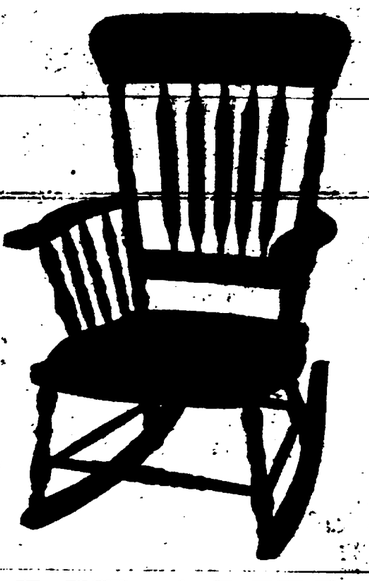
$4.00 and $5.00

Rocking Chairs

$2.50 Each

ON SALE BEGINING SATURDAY AT 9 A. M.

Solid Oak, Quartered Oak and Mahogany Finish, Plain Saddle and Rolled Seat, Gloss and Enamel Finish, *On Display Now*, for Saturday Only $2.50



New Goods Arriving Daily

ALL WE ASK OF YOU IS YOUR INSPECTION, WHICH WILL PROVE FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

M. KATZ & COMPANY

63-65 SOUTH FIRST STREET

War: Pathos and Humor

CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND

London, March 1, (by mail to New York).—There is no conscription in England. But there is a form of "Persuasion, that is just as effective, by which Lord Kitchener's army has, in part, been made up.

The big landowners of England are among the most effective recruiters that England has today. There are parts of the little island of England where one may stand on a high hill and look about him with field glasses and know that every inch of land, as far as he can see, is owned by one man. On this land are small villages. These villages have their homes, their business streets, their public libraries, their hotels and railroad stations and postoffices, but every institution in the village and every person exists in that district by permission of the duke or lord who owns the land. To these persons in such villages the goodwill of the landowner is of more importance that the goodwill of the king. "His Grace," as the tenants call him, possesses an almost unlimited power over the lives and actions of the tenants.

"His grace," in one of these small towns, has only to publicly express his wish that every able bodied young man in the place shall enlist and after that wish is expressed woe betide the young man, who, several weeks later, without good reason, is still found within the village precincts. The old men and the women revile him and the girls of the village "cut him" dead. There is only one thing for him to do and that is to go to war.

The village of Arundel, on the estate of the Duke of Norfolk, who owns 49,000 acres in the south of England, is an example of the small English town where young men are not to be seen. What influence the Duke of Norfolk used in helping his king to secure recruits is not known. But the fact remains that Arundel has contributed all of its young men, who could possibly get away, to the army.

As you pass through the streets of Arundel you see, hanging in the windows of the cottages, large and gaily colored cards bearing the name of the men in that household who have gone to war. It is not unusual to see three or four cards in the window of a little home.

"Who are those cards for?" I asked a woman standing at the door of her cottage.

"My two sons and my husband," she said proudly. "I haven't any more and they're all at the front. Those cards are all I've got to show that any men ever lived in this house."

In the great million-dollar cathedral of the town, which the duke built with his own money, there were eighteen black-bordered cards on the bulletin boards, bearing the names of men who have fallen in battle. And the congregation of the church numbers only 1,000, a large majority of them being women. There are few churches in England that can show a record like that of the Duke of Norfolk's cathedral.

The verger of the church tells visitors:

"Almost all of the young men have gone to war. I've got three sons and two grandsons serving."

This "persuasion" of the English landowners may indicate a condition bordering on feudalism but the young men march off singing and happy and their families remain, proud and full of assurance that they are doing their duty by "his grace."

Plenty of members of parliament are mad at the English government. How many there are of these would-be insurgents and how mad they are cannot be learned; the fog of war hides these facts. Every now and then some member of the insurgent part gets up in parliament and says he thinks that parliament ought to be taken into the confidence of the leaders.

Everbody says, "How interesting!" the mad member sits down again and that ends it.

But just transfer the situation to Washington and see whether our congressmen and senators wouldn't be mad, too, under the circumstances. Suppose the United States were at war with some foreign nation and suppose that:

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan and Speaker Champ Clark and all the democratic leaders shut up as tight as clams and wouldn't tell anybody in congress what they were doing. And suppose that:

The President and Bryan and Clark called into their councils Senator Bois Penrose and Uncle Joe Cannon and Elihu Root and all the leaders of the Republican "opposition" and planned with them what should be done but still refused to tell the Democratic members of parliament what was doing. And suppose that:

The Democratic members of congress called Bryan and Daniels and Garrison before them demanding information about what the state department and the navy and the army were doing and these gentlemen said, in effect:

"We can't tell you what we're doing. It wouldn't be wise."

Wouldn't congress be mad?

And suppose that Wilson was able to keep the lid down on the angry speech of all the Democrats and Boise Penrose and Uncle Joe Cannon helped him, wouldn't congress be still madder?

That's exactly the situation of the members of the English parliament. Both the Liberals, who in our country would be Democrats and the Unionists, who would be members of the Republican party, have this anger.

And then suppose, on top of all this, the general election was due within a few weeks and Wilson and Penrose get together and decided that congress must vote to postpone the election until after the war. And suppose congress had to follow their orders.

Wouldn't congress believe that everything that General Sherman had said about war was true?

GOOD TASTE IN MOURNING GARB

The Vogue of Somber Color In Europe's War Stricken Cities Affecting American Fashions. An Authority on the Proper Way to Wear Crape.

In spite of efforts to discourage the wearing of mourning in Europe, there are hosts of women who insist upon it. The women of the higher classes no less than those of the middle and lower classes feel that they must pay, if in only a modified form, this tribute of respect to the relatives who are slain on battlefields or die in hospitals.

The somberness of garb this season adhered to by English and French women has influenced American fashions. It has also brought about the more scrupulous wearing of mourning on the part of those who belong to the smart world. This mourning is a modified form in which white is tastefully combined with black.

One might as well expect the soldiers of France to desert their colors and leave their country to its fate as to expect Frenchwomen to lay aside their mourning wear.

For many years it has been the custom for Frenchwomen to wear what is known as complimentary mourning—that is, they wear crape for a friend for thirty days. In Germany the custom is quite as common.

For many decades the Englishwoman has not only worn mourning for her friends and relatives, but it is customary for her to wear court mourning at the death of a king or queen. There are in this country many families that are more or less distantly related to people on the other side of the water, and it follows that they will wish to wear the appropriate mourning garb when they learn of the loss of their friends and relatives.

Mourning has been brought into disrepute more on account of the ridiculous manner in which it has been selected and worn than because of the somberness of it.

There are certain rules that must be adhered to for mourning wear. Crape is the only material that is absolutely correct. It is a material that is manufactured for this purpose and no other. Gowns may be made of any one of several dull finished black materials, but the trimmings and finishings should be crape.

The woman who wears a black chip hat with a ribbon bow and possibly a feather with a crape bordered veil hanging down the back is a caricature. Therefore if one desires to don the mourning garb it should be done correctly or not at all. If a long veil is to be worn the hat should have a rounded or dome shaped crown.

With the wearing of a draped veil no other garniture is permissible. Even the length of time for wearing mourning is established. The custom of the present moment is, however, much more lenient than it was in the past.

For one wearing mourning for a father or mother, sister or brother, the length of time for deep mourning is one year, six months for second mourning and six months "going out."

For children the wearing of mourning is one-half this length of time, but the conditions are the same.

Undoubtedly the newest veil on the market is the one named in honor of the ex-Empress Eugenie of France, who has been dressing in deep mourning since 1879. The veil is of silk brussels net bordered with English crape. It has a collar attached to one corner of the veil, which is finished around the neck, after which the veil is thrown back over the small hat, covering the face and then draping in careless folds in the back.

Quite a number of the very newest hats of crape foundations are more or less elaborately trimmed in either ornaments or wide fancy bands of dull jet.

ORA CNE.

Banana Tapioca Pudding.

Cook for fifteen minutes one quart of milk, three tablespoonfuls of granulated tapioca and a little salt, stirring frequently. Beat together two egg yolks and one-half cupful sugar. Let all cook together until thick like cream. Remove from fire, add the beaten whites of the eggs, flavor with lemon or vanilla. When cold pour over sliced bananas and serve plain or with whipped cream.

HOW TO DRESS CHILDREN'S HAIR

Hot Irons Should Never Be Used Nor Little Heads Be Made Uncomfortable In a Foolish and Harmful Effort to Achieve Waves or Curls.

No mother should apply hot curling irons to a child's hair. The "doing up" process at night often causes real torture to little heads that cannot lie comfortably on the lumpy "done up" knobs that promise tomorrow's curls. If the little girl's hair is straight the best way to arrange it tidily for school is to part it at one side and tie the topknot at the opposite side of the head with a ribbon.

When the locks have grown long enough to reach the shoulders two braids may be made, the hair being parted evenly from forehead to nape of neck. The short braids should be turned back and fastened firmly with bits of baby ribbon—never use elastics on a child's hair, or the tender ends will split and the healthy growth of the hair be interfered with—and over the stubby little braids tie big bows of crisp ribbon. This arrangement of twin bows is very becoming to a bright childish face, and the neatly braided and tied hair will remain in presentable condition all day long.

If the child's hair is curly and falls about her face and on her shoulders in soft waves and lovely curls the braiding process, which takes time, is unnecessary. In fact, curly hair should not be braided at all, since braiding will tend to destroy the curl in the hair. Part the locks far over at one side of the head and draw the hair softly and loosely across the top, fastening it at the opposite side over the ear with one of the small shell pins. The ends of the drawn across lock will form a loose curl, hanging a little shorter than the other curls which rest on the shoulders.

Over the shell pin, if desired, may be tied a ribbon bow. Since the constant tying and untying of the hair bow soon reduces ribbon to a limp rag, one resourceful mother has made a little band of ribbon which snap fastens around the pinned back hair. A crisp bow is sewed firmly to the ribbon band, and there is no necessity for untying the bow when the hair is arranged.

When the hair reaches below the shoulders and the girl has attained the dignity of ten or eleven years another coiffure is ready for her. The front hair is softly parted in the middle and drawn back in loose waves to the crown, where a shell pin holds it; then all the ends, curly or straight, are caught together just below the shoulders under a bow of wide ribbon.

HAND PAINTED NOVELTIES.

Accessories of Wood Decorated to Match the Fancy New Furniture.

The popularity of painted furniture may be responsible for the demand for painted wooden accessories, the small and useful articles in wood harmonizing in treatment with the room's decoration.

One may find numbers of practical articles, such as the three cornered telephone bracket, a useful device for holding a telephone where a limited floor space does not conveniently allow for a table.

These are decidedly decorative, painted in soft gray or green, with an Italian floral decoration, or in a cream ground with the same effect of flowers and old blue appearing in the design.

An attractive feature for the open fireplace is the painted wooden bellows. The painted yellow sides show a floral decoration or conventionalized design, and with red leather sides and brass mountings the bellows are most unusual.

The lamp screen is an effective adjunct for the table where a low light shines at an unpleasant angle. In this screen, about sixteen inches high and consisting of a framework on legs, a panel is affixed, which can be raised at any necessary height to protect the eyes.

Removing Sinews.

Remove the sinew from the legs of a fowl when it is drawn and the meat of the leg will be as good as that of the second joint.

Dainty New Creations For Dinner or Dance Wear

Cotton satins are used for foundation garments under sheer dresses.

The useful black evening gown may have a girdle of gray.

Belts and girdle are worn at the natural waist line; also above and below it.

The sheerest materials are used for dancing frocks.

The dancing girl of the moment is ruffled from waist to hem.

Dance frocks are extremely full in the skirt.

There is a fad for decorating the back of the corsage with artificial flowers.

One of the most useful evening costumes a woman can have is the black net over a white satin or taffeta foundation.

Silver and gold braid and silver and gold ornaments, especially roses, are desirable in the matter of style. Even fruits and some vegetables are made of silver and used in small bunches or clusters as decorations for costumes.

About Sports Generally

BALTIMORE'S YEAR

Baltimore, March 18.—Baltimore is looking for her Federals to show the rest of Jim Gilmore's teams something this season. They finished well up in the race last year and now the fans are clamoring for a pennant winner. And on paper it seems they stand a very good chance of having their clamoring satisfied. Otto Knabe's crew is looking mighty sweet.

The Baltimore pitchers stack up favorably with any in the league, bar none, and a whole lot better than some. The infield last season was easily one of the best, if not the best in the league, and it will hold its own in the coming pennant flight unless hard luck overtakes it. Otto Knabe is the pivot of the works at second, and he has an able lieutenant in the inimitable Mickey Doolan on his right. The pair has stood the acid test time and again in the old Philadelphia days and there isn't a team in any league, with the possible exception of Evers and Maranville, that has anything on them.

Big Harry Swancina on first showed what he was worth last season. He is a fast, but withal steady, man on the first corner and can pickle the pill with steadiness. Jimmy Walsh, who played third bag last season, may have to battle to retain his berth as a regular. Guy Zinn is back on the job, besides Kirkpatrick, and either can be expected to put up a battle. Zinn, it will be remembered, broke his leg early in the season while training, and was out all year. He was counted a nifty third baseman when he came to the Feds from the International League. The Diamond Backs look awfully good in the infield.

Knabe has a steady pitching staff, rather than a flashy one. Chief Bender is going to add a lot of strength to the corps despite vociferous outbursts from Ban Johnson that the old chief is through. Last season was the best the Indian ever had, and if he is through, then there are a lot of hurlers holding down berths in the other two leagues who would do well to get into a like condition. Any man that can win 17 and lose only 3 games in the American League looks pretty good. Backing up the Chief are Wilhelm, Suggs, Quinn, Conley, Bailey, Smith and Yont. The first three are well known; all were with the club last season and are steady rather than brilliant. Smith flopped around so much between Baltimore and Montreal last season that he is rather an unkown quantity. Bailey and Conley did good work last season, especially towards the latter part. Yount is as yet unproven.

The veteran Jacklitsch will, it is presumed, bear the brunt of the catching as he did last season. He had an able understudy in Russell.

"Hack" Simons and Johnny Duncan are a pair of heavy hitting outfielders, besides being fair fielders. Myer will have one patch, probably although it is possible Knabe may shift Kirkpatrick to the outfield.

The Feds are not going to have any opposition here this season and will have the solid support of the fans. Jack Dunn took his International Birds and went to Richmond. Baltimore believes it is a major league town and the Feds are the nearest thing to a major league team it has since the days of the famous old Orioles.

Solid support is going to do a lot in keeping the players pepped up. Anyway, Baltimore is pretty well satisfied with the way things are shaping up.

WIRE NETTING ON PALACE.

Royal London Home Protected From Aerial Attack.

London.—The north wing of Buckingham palace is now being covered with a wire netting about twenty feet above the roof. This is the wing containing the living apartments of the royal family.

Additional anti-air craft guns have been placed in the neighborhood of the palace, one having been set up in the center of Green park in the last week.

If a Zeppelin should be seen hovering over the palace there are at least a half dozen guns which would open fire upon it.

Additional preparations are being made almost every day to fight airships over London.

While many of the art treasures in the museums have been removed to places of greater safety, there have been vigorous complaints in some newspapers that valuable pictures, sculptures or objects of art should still remain exposed to the possibility of aerial attack on the galleries.

WHO SWALLOWS DICTIONARY?

Question Disturbing Missouri Legislators—Have Already Lost Three.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The house discovered recently that it was struggling along without a dictionary when a resolution was introduced to buy a new one for use of members.

"I'd like to know what became of the big dictionary we bought two years ago?" Representative J. M. Bowers asked.

No member volunteered information.

"I'd like to know what became of the dictionary we had four years ago," Bowers persisted.

Silence.

"I'd like to know who took the dictionary we bought six years ago," he demanded.

More silence.

"Well, it's getting pretty tough when they steal a dictionary from a Missouri legislature," remarked the gentleman from Wayne.

Whereupon the house bought another dictionary.

Hard Luck.

"Terrible predicament Jones was in."

"What was that?"

"Got in hot water and couldn't get anybody to bail him out."—Baltimore American.

DEATH RATE STATISTICS.

14.1 Per 1,000 in 1913 Compared With 13.9 In 1912.

Washington.—A death rate in 1913 of 14.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population in the registration area of the United States compared with 13.9 per 1,000 in 1912 is shown in a report by the census bureau. The number of deaths in the registration area, containing about two-thirds of the population, was approximately 890,948.

Washington state showed the lowest rate, being 8.5 per 1,000, while New Hampshire's was the highest, with 17.1. The lowest rate shown in 1913 by any of the fifty registration cities, with populations of 100,000 or over in 1910, was that for Seattle, which was 8.4, while Memphis showed the highest, with 20.8.

The average age at death for both sexes from all causes combined was 39.8; for males alone, 39.2; for females, 40.6. Nearly 18 per cent of all deaths were of infants under one year of age, and more than 25 per cent were of children under five years.

The death rate from tuberculosis declined from 149.5 per 100,000 population in 1912 to 147.6 in 1913. The rate from cancer rose from 63 per 100,000 in 1900 to 78.9 in 1913. The number of suicides was 9,998, the rate being 15.8 per 100,000 compared with 16 in 1912.

ANY SHAPE TRUNK CAN GO.

Baggage Smashers in Despair, but Commerce Commission is Firm.

Washington.—The ladies triumph again and carry to victory with them the trunk makers, costumers, actors—everybody who uses those newfangled five sided trunks with conical protuberances, slant sides and unconventional tops.

The interstate commerce commission told the railroads they cannot exclude pentagonal trunks from the regular baggage service. The railroads wanted to charge excess rates on any trunk not cut on the square.

The commission's decision has filled the baggagemasters with despair. Lamented one in the Pennsylvania's service:

"Just imagine trying to fill a baggage car with conical trunks, trunks with slant sides and trunks cut in every shape from a doughnut to a starfish. What are you going to put on top of a trunk shaped like the pyramids, eh?"

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

GARDEN CITIES REDUCE ANNUAL DEATH RATES.

Benefits of Good City Planning Accrue Most to Small Towns.

"The death rate in Wisconsin is fifteen per thousand, while that of the planned 'garden cities' of Europe is only five," according to Professor L. S. Smith of the University of Wisconsin.

"The benefits of good city planning accrue most to the small towns," said Professor Smith. "The town that starts to plan when it is still small will have to expend less in tearing down and as it grows will constantly reap more and more."

Students of city planning at the university have been collecting data on Wisconsin cities and in several cases will show how much money the city would save by starting now. Madison will be used as the bad example of a city which when it wakes up to the economic importance of the movement will have started too late to get the full benefit of good city planning without excessive cost.

"The annual death rate of children less than two years of age in Munich before city planning was started was 649 per thousand," continued Professor Smith. "After the city had been properly replanned this rate dropped to 249 per thousand. The death rate of children between two and five years of age was reduced from fifty-two to sixteen per thousand.

"City planning is a practical proposition. It means something more than mere beauty. It indicates farsightedness for future developments of trade and commerce. It provides for the best handling of traffic. It prevents haphazard building which may have to be torn down when the city has grown to demand more streets. It means parks for the children, sunlight, plentiful and clean air, garden room and sanitation."

MAKING WINTER GARDENS.

Movement of Woman's Municipal League For Beautifying Cities.

Helping the unemployed and developing winter gardens to make a city beautiful is a new work which the Woman's Municipal league, with headquarters in New York city, has undertaken. An experimental garden, the architectural design of which has been prepared by Frederick Junius Sterner, has been made in the yard of a residence in New York city.

The yard has been adorned with a border of barberry bushes, which hold their red berries through the winter. The fence of the garden has been painted a dark green and in front of it is a trellis of a lighter green upon which are trained honeysuckle, which holds its leaves well into December. At the rear of the yard is a garden seat painted green, and on either side of this are terra cotta vases, each holding a lignum vitae tree.

It is the Yorkville branch of the league, of which Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, who is corresponding secretary of the league, is chairman, which is doing this particular branch of work.

"We consider that these gardens should be architectural rather than the work of a florist," said Mrs. F. Robertson Jones. "I have seen so many gardens which are beautiful in summer, but which are desolate places in the winter. Flowers that are put in are only getting started the first of May, when we are beginning to leave home. There should be something bright in them that will last through the winter. The league is greatly interested in this work of making the city beautiful, and the unemployed can be used to do this garden work under supervision. We should advise people who wish to do it to come to the league to get their workers, and we can assist them to have the work done to better advantage and at lower rates than they could do it for themselves. As the work develops we want to get young architects to take charge of it."

Methods of Purifying Water.

American cities for the most part draw their water supply from rivers which carry a large proportion of silt and clay. It is therefore necessary to remove such impurities, which are of a purely inorganic kind, as well as to purify the water of bacteria and other organic growth. Various methods and combinations of methods are employed for the purpose. In some plants the process consists of prefiltration, coagulation and final sand bed filtration; in others coagulation and mechanical filtration, while in others sterilization is employed in addition to the other methods.

Another process coming rapidly into vogue is the ozone treatment. It is an electrical treatment of the water, which produces the effect of aeration in a much more rapid manner than by oxygen. It is much employed on the continent, and an especially notable plant has recently been installed in Petrograd, where the capacity is 50,000 cubic meters per twenty-four hour day, or 13,200,000 gallons.

Bureau For Social Research.

The Seybert Institution of Philadelphia has organized a bureau of social research, under the direction of Carol Aronovici and with the promised cooperation of other social agencies. Work has been commenced on the records of the children's agencies in the city with a view to standardizing their work and focusing their activities on the problem.

ROSES TO ENHANCE THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Plants Are Offered at Cost by Committee of Portland, Ore.

Thirty-one thousand rose plants of the finest quality, roses of the kind that would ordinarily cost from 25 cents to $1 per plant, were recently sold to the citizens of Portland at prices of 12½ cents or 15 cents for a single plant.

This was brought about by the city beautiful committee of the Rose Festival association in its movement to make this the greatest rose planting year that Portland has ever seen.

The committee, under the leadership of Julius L. Meier, chairman, arranged with all of the leading nurserymen to get Oregon grown roses for this purpose, to be sold to the residents of Portland and vicinity who desire to join in the planting movement. All of the bushes that have been obtained are two years old and will bloom this year.

In case the supply already procured does not meet the demand the committee contemplates getting more roses and still more roses, so that everybody who is interested in the city beautiful movement and willing to support it by personal work may have all the roses he needs. It is expected that the 31,000 plants already procured will be soon exhausted when the public begins to enter fully into the spirit of the movement.

These plants will be turned over to the public at exactly what they have cost the committee. The idea in obtaining the plants has not been to make a cent of profit from them, but simply to purchase in such large quantities that a price could be had that would be within the reach of every one.

The variety of roses embraces practically every type that is successfully grown in Portland, ranging from the ever popular Caroline Testout over a list of several hundred that will prove good in almost any garden.

MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS.

They Can Be Conducted In Way to Remove All Objections.

There are always people living near playgrounds who object to them as ugly and noisy, says the American City. There is no doubt that an unfenced playground, where all the grass has been worn off by constant use and no adequate supervision has been



Photo by American Press Association.
AN UNFENCED PLAYGROUND.

furnished, will cause property in the immediate neighborhood to depreciate in value. The natural answer to objectors is fencing and beautifying the playground and providing adequate supervision. If this is not done the play movement cannot get the enthusiastic support which it needs.

There are natural limitations in beautifying a playground. It cannot be turned into an ornamental park or a series of flower beds without destroying it for play purposes, but it is not necessary playgrounds should be ugly.

URGES CITY TREE PLANTING.

Syracuse College of Forestry Tells How Streets Can Be Beautified.

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse university is urging the municipalities of the state to take up public control of street tree planting and preservation in the same manner as public control is exercised over other street improvements. During the past year the college has made investigation of the shade trees in many cities and towns of the state, including New York city, Syracuse, Binghamton, Amsterdam, Mount Vernon, Newburg and Olean. It has been found that thousands of shade trees are dying along the streets of the cities due to past mistakes in selection of varieties and in spacing the trees at the time of planting.

Within the cities of the state there are, it is said, 20,000 miles of streets capable of sustaining a growth of 5,000,000 shade trees, which can be made worth $100,000,000 in increased property value.

Almost a half of the land area of New York state is better suited, it is said, to the growing of timber than to agriculture. Agriculture alone cannot solve the land problems of the state. Forestry and agriculture are co-ordinate, and together will bring about the most effective utilization of the soils of the state and of the country. New York maintains the only state forest experiment station east of the Mississippi. Nearly 2,000,000 trees have been planted at this station for experimental purposes.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION—4.

An Appointive Comptroller, or Elective?

Most of the opposition to the proposal to give the Governor the power to appoint all the minor state offices centers on the comptrollership. It is argued that the comptroller is a financial check upon the other state officers and that he must accordingly be independent in order to preserve independent audit. The Short Ballot advocates however argue that this cannot be conceded without running into a greater danger than the lack of an independent audit.

Independent audit by a separately elected comptroller has, they declare, been amply tried out and found ridiculously wanting. It would seem pretty difficult to find anyone who would justify the present method of audit as a preventive measure! The present particular variety of independent audit has certainly not succeeded in preventing gross abuses! It has not been the comptroller who has investigated these abuses or exposed them. It has not been the comptroller's office that has stood between the state treasury and the thieves. Look back on the history of these exposures and you will not find the state comptroller figuring largely as the exposing agency in any of them.

Make the Comptroller Politically Independent.

On the contrary the state comptroller's office has succumbed to what the Short Ballot advocates believe to be the real and great danger—the danger that the office will be filled usually by a transient political hack—an amateur at auditing who never stays in office long enough to learn his job and who receives his job from perhaps the very men who are conspiring to rob the state. In other words, it is more desirable to make the comptroller independent of the politicians than it is to make him independent of the Governor!

Public sentiment plays no prominent or constructive part in the selection of a comptroller, although it does do so in the case of the Governor. Any respectable nonentity seems to be available timber for nomination to a comptrollership. The people have no way of knowing whether he will make a good comptroller or not. He is carried into office regardless of his individual merit on the tail of the Governor's coat. He serves his little day in office and disappears from politics and the people still have no way of knowing whether or not he has been a good comptroller.

To say that he owes his election directly to the people is sheer nonsense. It is true only on paper. In reality he owes his election to certain private political powers within his party machine who were gracious enough to select him for the honor of being the party nominee. The whole matter is fixed up in a back room somewhere, nobody knows where. The situation remains under the direct primary system just as surely as under the old convention system, for a public demand can address itself only to two or three problems at a time and never gets down to a detail like the comptrollership. And out of this obscure intrigue comes the "independent" comptroller who is to audit the accounts for the State of New York! It is not the right way to select a man for a technical job. Under such circumstances can it be said that we get independent audit now? Will there be anybody in the Constitutional Convention with so defective a sense of humor that he will venture to get up and acclaim that the independent audit of the past has been either "independent" or "audit?"

Political Audit Dangerous.

Undoubtedly larger losses have accrued to the state from slovenly audit than from any deliberate conspiracy involving the comptroller's office. An easy-going political heeler, trying to do the work of a competent expert accountant, can, with the best intentions in the world, allow more money to be stolen right under his nose than a corrupt man in his position would actually help to steal!

Unable to secure the prompt attention of the public as a Governor can, the comptroller is in no position to resist the demands for patronage and pie which come to him from the men who put him on the state ticket. So long as the office stays elective it will be again and again a nest for political hacks whereby the party in power pays its political debts out of the public payroll.

To make the comptroller appointive is as important as all the rest of the Short Ballot amendment put together.

[This is the fourth of a series of nine articles prepared jointly by the Municipal Government Association, the County Government Association and the New York Short Ballot Organization on questions to come before the Constitutional Convention.]

GOVERNORS URGE SHORT BALLOT.

Simplification of citizenship and responsible unified state administration are the pervasive ideas in the messages of many of the governors this year. In several states—as in Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota—efficiency committees have been at work on the reorganization of the state offices. The results of these investigations have been noted with interest by executives of other states. These governors have pleaded for the Short Ballot as a basis for efficient organization.

GERMAN PRISONER RELATES HARDSHIPS

A German who sailed from New York last August on the Dutch liner Potsdam, bound for Rotterdam, gives the following account of his experiences:

"On August 24, at 5 p. m. the Potsdam, of the Holland-American Line, was stopped in the English Channel by the British cruiser Diana and was ordered to proceed to Falmouth. The next morning all Germans abroad — about 375—varying in age from seventeen to sixty, were ordered to disembark, and were placed under military guard. The passengers were separated according to the class in which they travelled, and were accommodated in cold sheet iron sheds, where they spent the night without any provision for sleeping, such as mattresses and blankets. In fact, we were supposed to find rest on the bare stone floors. This appeared to be too much even for the English authorities, and at 11 o'clock at night we were ordered abroad a train for Dorchester, and were quartered in parties of eight or ten in round tents.

"We were furnished in our tents, with a rubber sheet, dirty and old, sometimes with torn horse blankets, and eating utensils; mattresses did not exist. The camp had formerly served as a barracks for artillery, but had been unoccupied durig the last ten years. There were two long two story buildings containing stabling for horses, over which were sleeping places for petty officers and soldiers. Between the two larger buildings there was a smaller house for bureaus and hospital. Small tents were arranged on the grass plot around the buildings and later on five large tents were erected where we could spend our time during the day and where the mals wre served.

"The camp was inclosed by a high wall, inside of which there was a barbed wire fence. On the walls were small platforms for sentries, at intervals of about 150 feet. The sentries carried loaded rifles so that none of us should attempt to escape. The sentries were regular troops, but seemed to be exceedingly careless with their firearms, as on different occasions they dropped their weapons from the wall and the rifles went off.

"Fortunately most of the captives had money enough to provide additional comforts, and we purchased some timber with which we built some sleeping berths as you find them on board ship. This was necessary as in the meantime the autumn had arrived, and the nights had become too cold to sleep on the stone floors.

"The bill of fare provided for us by the British government consisted in the morning, of tea, bread and a kind of butter which was a great deal worse than oleomargarine. Stewed prunes were added sometimes, but there were more stones than prunes in the stew. The evening meal was about the same. The mid-day meal consisted every day of beef soup without any vegetables.

"There were a number of cases of sickness, and the Dorchester doctor who attended them could get no assistance in the way of medicines, etc., from the War Office. Even the seriously ill were provided with the same kind of food as the others. We made up a collection among ourselves in order to provide milk to give those who were ill additional sustenance.

"Every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock a Catholic priest would read a sermon and in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a Protestant clergyman would officiate. These clergymen would permit us, after the service, to sing our national hymns, but this was later forbidden by the colonel of the camp. These clergymen took a great interest in us and visited us daily — they were not, however, in a position to bring about any improvement in our situation. Because the Protestant clergyman showed such exceptional interest in us we made up a collection and presented him with a silver writing outfit and two candlesticks.

"On December 11, after 111 days of detention, the hour for my release arrived, and, together with thirteen Germans, forty Austrians and Hungarians, I was dismissed on account of my age. At the last moment four German captains and two mates were again detained, although they were all over the age limit, one of the captains being sixty-four years old. It was said that these officers were detained on telegraphic instructions from London."

FAMOUS OUTLAW IN HIDING IN OKLAHOMA

Tulsa, Okla., March 18.—Hiding in the Osage hills, northwest of Tulsa, with a price of $1,000 on his head, is Henry Starr, descendent of "Belle" Starr, the most dashing woman outlaw of western pioneer history. Starr is specifically charged in the State's offer of the reward with having robbed the Carney State Bank of $2,853 last December. Seventeen bank robberies, daring in the highest degree, have been perpetrated in Oklahoma and other nearby states within a year and the hunt for Starr is the beginning of a determined effort by the authorities to wipe out this class crime.

Starr was convicted of murder in the early Indian Territory days and afterward spent his time at the Leavenworth federal prison until pardoned by President Roosevelt. Starr served prison terms in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. In 1913 he was paroled from the Colorado penitentiary. He broke the parole and resumed his career as bank robber, detectives claim. They assert he could explain the robberies in Kiefer, Carney, Keystone and Baxter Springs, (Kan.). Oil town gambling houses have also been a fruitful scene of his robbing activities.

THE KNIFE IS UNCLAIMED

Boulder, Colo., March 18.—No one knows yet which member of the Boulder City council carries—or used to carry—a knife with a corkscrew attachment. During a recent meeting of the council such a knife, which some member of the council had lost, lay on the table in their midst without being claimed, all fearing that by admissing ownership of the knife they would disclose an accasional thirst. The city marshal finally confiscated the knife.

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SUBMARINE IN ATLANTIC HITS BIG STEAMSHIP

The Ocean and Prince George Suffer Casualties; Mine Sweepers Work to Clear Channel

London, March 18.—A German submarine has rounded the British Isles and torpedoed the British steamship Atlanta in the Atlantic ocean, off the coast of County Galway, in Ireland. The attack occurred on March 14. The crew was landed on Inishturk island and the vessel is now in the harbor. This is the farthest point yet reached by a submarine from her base, and indicates to naval observers that the reports early in the war that the new German underwater craft were constructed for a cruising radius of 3,000 miles have been verified.

A new element in the German blockade of Great Britain appeared on Tuesday when the steamship Blonde was attacked in the North Sea by an aeroplane. The aviator dropped a bomb on the deck of the vessel, killing one of the crew. The Blonde reach South Shields yesterday and reported the incident.

The British steamships Fingal and Leeuwarden have been sunk in the North Sea by German submarines. The Gingal was attacked off the Northumberland coast on Monday and sixpersons, including the stewardess, were lost. The Leeuwarden was sunk yesterday by the U-28 four miles from the Maas (Holland) lightship.

A statement on two of the disasters issued by the Admiralty yesterday reads:—

"The British steamship Altanta, 519 tons, owned by Messrs. J. and P. Hutchinson, of Glasgow, was torpedoed by a German submarine off Inishturk, on the west coast of county Galway, Ireland, about noon of March 14. The crew was landed on Inishturk Island and the vessel is now in the harbor.

"The British steamship Fingal, of 1,562 gross tons, (661 net tons), owned by the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company, of Leith, was torpedoed and sunk at ten minutes to eleven o'clock on the morning of March 15 off the Northumberland coast. Twenty-one of her crew were landed at North Shields, but six lives are reported to have been lost, including the chief mate and the stewardess.

The Atlanta was badly damaged and was towed to port. Her captain is quoted as saying there was no doubt that his vessel was struck by a torpedo. The crew of sixteen men was driven from the Atlanta by fire; which started soon after the explosion. The men took to the small boats and were picked up later.

The survivors of the Fingal were landed at North Shields yesterday. They declare that the casualties on board were due to the fact that the vessel went down before the starboard boat could be freed. The Fingal as she sank dragged this boat under with her, leaving the occupants, including the captain, struggling in the water. The port boat picked up the captain and several others, but six persons lost their lives.

The Fingal was proceeding in a northerly direction, with fine weather, when she was struck by a German torpedo. She at once began to settle, and went down quickly.

The Leewarden was bound from London for Harlingen, according to a Reuter correspondent. The crew of seventeen men was given five minutes to take to the small boats, which the submarine towed until a pilot steamship was met. The men then were transferred to the pilot vessel and landed at Hook of Holland.

The Leewarden was a cross Channel steamship of 374 tons, and was owned by the Steamship Navigation Company of London.

The Sstandard shippings records contain no mention of a British sailing ship or steamship named Atlanta. They do, however, mention the British steamship Fingal. This vessel was built in 1894, was of 661 tons and 280 feet long. She was owned in Scotland and was engaged in the coasting trade.

THREE BRITISH WAR SHIPS ARE STRUCK

The reported dash of the British light cruiser Amethyst through the narrows of the Dardanelles to Nagara is not regarded seriously by naval observers here, but the Admiralty statements have made plain the activity of the vessel in the work of the allied fleet. To reach Nagara, which lies at the northern end of the narrows, the Amethyst would have to run the gauntlet of the forts on both shores at ranges of from 900 to 2,000 yards.

It is believed in naval circles that the cruiser has been used as a shield for mine sweepers in their operations. The Admiralty last night published a casualty list in which losses aboard the Amethyst are placed at twenty-three killed, nineteen severely and eighteen slightly wounded. The battle ship Ocean has had two men killed at the Dardanelles, and the battle ship Prince George two men wounded. Two trawlers, used form ine sweeping, have had three men killed and two wounded.

A dispatch from Dardanelles yesterday, through Constantinople, says:—

"The British met with a reverse today in an attempt to clear the Dardanelles of mines. They lost three mine clearing ships and one sailing vessel. Considerable damage was inflicted to one British cruiser, under whose protection the operations were undertaken. The identity of this cruiser has not been established.

"The British vessels arived well inside the entrance to the Dardanelles, off Kum Kaleh, at about eleven o'clock last night. The cruiser immediately began a heavy bombardment of the searchlight positions of the Turks. This was contniued for some time, but without effect. At three o'clock this morning the mine sweepers proceeded from shore. The Turkish gunners permitted them to come in close and then opened fire, sinking the three mine sweepers and damaging the cruiser.

"The sailing vessel had been sent into the mine field to take observations. She struck a mine and sank. The cannonading was unusually heavy and lasted until five o'clock in the morning.

"No further bombardment was undertaken today by the allied fleet. One war ship entered the bay in the forenoon, but withdrew soon afterward. On March 8, 9 and 10 there was no bombardment.

A message from Constantinople, by way of Berlin, to London, says:—

"Only unimportant operations have been undertaken by the allied fleet operating against the Dardanelles for the last few days. The activity of the war ships has been limited to demonstrations. Two new attempts by cruisers and destroyers to approach the outer fortifications and clear the channel of mines are reported to have been futile because of the effective fire from the defenders.

"The civilian population of Constantinople appears quite calm and almost indifferent to the efforts which are being made to force a passage of the Dardanelles."

A dispatch from Athens says the Vali of Smyrna went on board the British flagship after the bombardment of that Turkish port and held a conference with the British commander, during which the shelling was suspended. No agreement was reached and the Vali, on landing, gave out a proclamation saying he would resist to the end.

All subjects in Smyrna of countries hostile to Turkey have been interned, the correspondent says.

An Athens despatch to Paris says a British mine sweeper was blown up in the straits on Tuesday, with the loss of several lives, when a mine exploded as it was being removed from the straits.

BRITISH CENSOR SAID TO IRRITATE AMERICANS

London March 18.—"There can be no question that reasonless censoring of messages sent by American press correspondents in London many of them English by birth and practically all of them English in their sympathies, has not only irritated America but it has caused it naturally to be believed that things are not going well with us and that there have been many disasters we are eager to hide," says the Daily Express, in an editorial headed, "Let Us Be Candid."

"The corresponding interference with letters and cables from America," continues the Express, "makes it impossible for us to be sure that we have, to quote Lord Bryce, a just and complete picture of public opinion in that country.

"There is no reason why the censors should hesitate to determine what is America's real mind, particularly as the Press Bureau feeds America with news and arbitrarily decides what it is able to digest."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris via London.—The War Office made public the following official communication:—

"To the north of Arras, despite a third counter attack delivered by the enemy durin gthe night of March 16-17, we maintained ourselves in the trenches which we had captured on the height of Notre Dame de Lorette.

"In the region of Albert, at Carnoy, violent fighting took place around the excavation, the sides of which we have consolidated.

"In Champagne our successes have been brilliantly maintained and the enemy, despite his effort, has not succeeded in retaking even a part of the ground conquered by us.

"On the Yser the Belgian army has made fresh progress and has repelled German counter attacks.

"On the British front there has been fairly violent artillery firing.

"To the north of Arras the enemy unsuccessfully attempted late in the afternoon to deliver another counter attack on the trenches on the spur of the hill of Notre Dame de Lorette.

"Soissons and Rheims again were bombarded. two shells striking the Rheims Cathedral.

"In the Champagne, north of Le Mesnil and west of Hill 196, we have taken posession along a front of some five hundred metres of an important eminence held by the enemy.

"In the Argonne several German counter attacks between Rolane and Four de Paris have been repulsed.

"There has been an artillery duel in the Woevre.

"One of our aviators dropped bombs on the barracks at Colmar (capital of Upper Alsace)."

"In the region of Perthes we have continued to make progress in the woods extending between Perthes despite three counter attacks, we have held the trenches captured yesterday, which are of greater importance than the preceding communication indicated. In fact, we have gained possession of Hill 196 for a length of 800 metres, and some ground to the south, 400 metres in depth.

"This advance gives to us not only the height, but command of all it overlooks on the northern side of the ridge, which extends from Perthes to Maisons. The enemy has felt the importance of this, because this morning he attempted to recapture the lost ground. A most violent counter attack was led by a regiment of the Landsturm, supported by the Guard. The Germans were literally mown down by our mitrailleuses. The few survivors regained their trenches pursued by our fire.

"To sum up, all these fruitless attempts caused the enemy considerable losses.

"In the Argonne and in the region of Vauquois there was a violent cannonade but no infantry action. All the gains previously made have been consolidated.

"At Bois le Pretre some German contingents who had maintained themselves near our trenches in excavations caused by the explosion of March 15 have been definitely driven from them."

GERMAN

Berlin, byWireless Telegraphy).—The German War Office today gave out an official report on the progress of the war, reading as follows:—

"The contest for the possession of an eminence on the southern slope of the Lorette Heights, to the northwest of Arras, has been decided in favor of the Germans.

"In the Champagne district, specificially to the west of Perthes and to the north of Le Mesnil, the French yesterday delivered several unsuccessful attacks. North of Le Mesnil the attacks were renewed with stronger forces, and the engagements still continue.

"In the Argonne the fighting has not yet come to an end. French forces have been driven back from the slope to the southwest of Vauquois occupied by them. Two French attacks in the Le Pretre forest, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, resulted in failure. In the Vosges there has been nothing more than artillery duels.

"The Russian advances against Tauroggen, in Kovno province, northeast of Tilsit, and Laugszargen, in East Prussia, just across the border from Tauroggen, have been repulsed.

"Russian attempts to break through the German lines between the Skwa an dthe Orzye rivers, north of Warsaw, also have been repulsed.

"There is no change in the situation south of the Vistula."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued today:

"Our offensive on both banks of the Orzys river continues to develop in spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy.

"The number of prisoners captured by us in increasing. Near Yednorozec we took from the Germans seventeen guns.

"In the Carpathians, in the region of Rabbe, our offensive also has made progress. We have again repulsed German and Austrian attacks in the direction of Stry and Munkaos.

"At other points there has been no essential change."

"Our troops on the coast have captured the village of Archawa (on the Black Sea, about twenty-five miles southwest of Batum) and have occupied the district at the source of the River Archawa.

"In the direction of Ardanoutch and Olti the Turks have been vigorously repulsed."

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—The Austrian War Office today made public the following official statement.

"Today and yesterday the enemy made isolated attacks in Russian Poland and western Galicia, which were repulsed. No important events have occurred on the Carpathian front.

"Near Wyszkow enemy detachments repeatedly attempted during the night to retake positions captured by us, but their attacks miscarried.

"South of the Dniester engagements continue in some places, but the situation is unchanged.

"Attacks by enemy infantry on the southern bank of the Pruth near Czernokitz were soon checked by our fire.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

"BRITAIN MAY YET BE INVADED"—CREW

London, March 18.—The Marquise of Crew, Lord of the Privy Seal, addressing a delegation of the volunteer trained corps which has been raised for home defence, said that while there was a possibility of a hostile landing in England, this was considered more fikely some month ago than now. There was no telling, he added, what form the latest stages of the war might take or to what devices or straits Germany's desperation might drive her. Therefore, he said, it would be unwise to dismiss from consideration the possibility that a hostile force might land in no great numbers, but in sufficiently formidable force to make a strong resistance necessary and possiblying the invoking of the assistance of the volunteers.

COLORADO CONVICTS HAVE BASEBALL TEAM

Warden Rewards Good Prisoners by Allowing Them to Play.

Canon City, Colo.—Warden Tom J. Tynan of the Colorado penitentiary, described as "the man who put 'man' in humanity in prison reform," announces that he is organising a baseball team among the convicts—his "wards," as he always calls them.

Tynan was the first penitentiary warden to install moving pictures and the first to try the system of rewards for good conduct by sending the best behaved convicts to build and improve the roads of the state. He proposes to have a baseball team to compete with teams of the state league and other teams from the surrounding towns and cities. Tynan is a baseball "fan" himself.

"I've got some crackerjack material down here," says Tynan, "and I'm going to utilise it. Got a housebreaker that can outrun Ty Cobb. Join the Feds? No chance. No bush leagues for us. We'll be in the AA class or none at all."

The convict team will go into training as soon as a wall is built around four acres of ground which the warden has laid out for the purpose. Teams throughout the state will be invited to play the convicts on the "home grounds." Later in the season the warden may take his team on two or three short trips. If possible he will arrange a game with the Denver Grizzlies of the Western league.

"I will use the prison baseball team to encourage good behavior among the men," he says. "To be permitted to play on the team or to watch its games will be a privilege bestowed only on the best behaved. The moment a player breaks a prison rule he no longer will be considered a member of the team, and the fan who is recalcitrant will be barred from the games.

"Since we have had moving picture shows for the prisoners there have been 470 less reports of bad behavior. For a slight infraction of the prison rules the privilege of attending the prison movie entertainments is taken away for a certain period. We have a houseful of movie fans, and most of them would rather suffer any kind of physical punishment than miss the pictures thrown on the screen in the chapel every two weeks."

When you fail to wind up your timepiece there is no use to swear next morning like a pirate when you discover that it has served as one of the silent watches of the night.—New Orleans States.

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

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What Is Your Dominent Motive?

This is not a sermon. It is just a little good, hard business sense.

If you want to make money for yourself, you must find more people who will buy your goods or people who will pay more for your services.

If you want more happiness for others, you must make them able to buy goods or pay for services. You must help to increase their buying power, their working power, their playing power.

In the long run, making money for yourself and making pleasure for others amount to the same thing. Temporary profits may be made at the expense of the community, but the lasting success of each is based upon the success of all. The health of none is secure unless the health of all is secure. The beauty of the city as a whole depends upon the beauty of every street and every home in it.

So, if you want more money for yourself, it pays to work for a better town, and if you work for a better town it will help you to make more money. Your dominant motive should prompt you to be a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

"A power has been created here in Fulton that none would have dreamed a month ago."

—N. L. Whitaker

Three hundred and one memberships—and more coming, was the report at the close of the campaign today. The captains reported as follows: Dr. Whitbeck, 6; H. Bristol, 4; D. L. Lipsky, 2; L. W. Emerick, 2; Willis Morin, 2; Jesse Morrill, 11; N. L. Whitaker, 17. Total 50.

N. L. Whitaker acted as chairman, and called upon E. J. Penfield for remarks. Mr. Penfield, after speaking of the postponement of the election of the officers at the anuual meeting of the chamber, announced the three remaining directors had resigned, thus leaving the reorganization complete for the chamber.

Chairman Whitaker accepted the announcement stating appreciation for the spirit in which the resignations were made. He then called upon Attorney F. G. Spencer for remarks. Mr. Spencer said he wished to congratulate the men who had worked so faithfully during the campaign and felt great good could be the outcome of the effort, and in closing said, "The man who lives in Fulton and can't see the benefit of this movement is blind indeed."

L. W. Emerick was next called upon and spoke lightly of the reference made to the good work he had done during the past week. He stated his belief in the movement and urged all to continue in the effort.

Rev. H. D. Holmes spoke briefly of his belief in Fulton, and in the men he has known here who will strive for bigger, better things yet to come.

Mayor Fox when called upon stated, Fulton had been "transformed" and believes great things art to be accomplished for the city's good.

F. A. Emerick, a former Fulton man, now of Oswego, was called upon and responded in a happy manner. Mr. Emerick's expression showed Fulton occupies still a warm spot in his heart.

"Some time ago," Mr. Emerick said, "Oswego started a similar organization and of which I was made a member and asked to aid in getting industries for Oswego. I declined and stated I was with Fulton first, last and for all time."

Mr. Emerick, in speaking further, said he did not know the exact plan of the Chamber, and suggested the outgrowth of a commission form of government might be in the minds of the workers. This form of government, Mr. Emerick believes, is the natural government in that it is continuous.

"The commission form of government does not necessarily criticise the present form," said Mr. Emerick, "but it brings a continuous government. Business would suffer, too, were it subject to the changes yearly, in management which our cities undergo."

Mr. Emerick expressed his pleasure in Fulton's present activity for better ways, and received hearty applause from the assembly.

Chairman Whitaker urged the captains to continue in their work for the next week and pleaded for a continued interest from all in the work to be carried on.

"A power has been created that none would have dreamed possible a month ago," said Mr. Whitaker. The question now that confronts us is how best to use that power. We must depend upon the members."

Ralph Stoddard of the Bureau read from a list the complete summary of the "Write it Down" [illegible] of the Fulton people. The complete list will be published [illegible] row's Evening Times:

Mr. Stoddard also announced [illegible] in regard to the election of officers for the chamber that [illegible] day night the primary ballot will be given each member that ten directors may be chosen by them. The ten directors chosen will elect the president on the following Friday. The by-laws will later be submitted for the approval of the entire membership. Five tellers will then elected to canvass the vote for the directors. They are: G. Adams, L. W. Emerick, H. Bristol, Jesse Morrill and Willis Morin.

Before adjournment Mrs. G. V. Braun addressed the chair and expressed in behalf of the women a sincere appreciation for the courtesy extended them during the past week.

A vote of thanks was tendered the newspapers, telephone company, Mr. McQuade and other sources which had contributed to the success of the week.

The meetings have been of intense interest to every public-spirited resident of Fulton who has been able to attend. Their close is generally regretted but other big and bright times are being looked forward to with interest. The committee back of the entire plan is deserving of a sound slap on its back by way of public approval. Each is an optimist.

"An optimist can't hurt a city, a pessimist never made one."
—Lucius Wilson.

Chamber Now Numbers 301 Members

Following is a list of new members of the Chamber who have joined since yesterday's issue of The Evening Times:

Hulett & Taft, 1 W. J. Boomer, 1 Walter Bradley, 1; L. T. Miller, 1; Herbert L. Crandall, 1; Geo. F. McDonald, 1; F. W. Lasher, 2; Earl S. Brown, 1; Geo. Hilbert, 1; Gilbert & Nichols, 2; F. D. VanWagenen, Inc., 1; A. DeBarber, 1; Dr. Harriet M. Doane, 1; Vienna Bakery, John Barker, 1; M. Louise, 1; Foster's Studio, 1; Harry L. Scudder, 1; The Commercial Press, C. F. Bailey, 1; G. Edwin Taylor, 1; Buell Bros., 1; Leland A. Dann, 1; L. P. Smith Co., 2; Masonic Club of Fulton, 1; James Andrianos, 1; Harry A. Allen, 1; Garrett Bros., 1; Jos. R. Fitzgerald, 1; Frank H. French, 1; Harold Bristol, 1; N. A. Locke, 1; M. A. Stranahan, 1; A. E. Gwynn, 1; Fred Barlow, 1; John W. Stevenson, 1; Geo. W. Brooker, 1; F. A. Gage, 1; Granby Pulp & Paper Co., 4; Volney Paper Co., 6; A. Z. Wolever, 1; A. L. Hall, M.D., 1; J. A. Bort, 1.

In a former issue of The Evening Times the name of George B. Palmer appeared as having paid for one membership whereas the number should have been four.

THE CRUISER ORAMA SINKS AN ARMED GERMAN SHIP; CALAIS IS THE TARGET

British Auxiliary Cruiser Sends Navarra to Bottom After Brief Action in South Atlantic; Vessel Blown Up

Valparaiso, March 19.—The British auxiliary cruiser Orama, which steamed to this port on Tuesday with the wounded from the German cruiser Dresden, sunk at Juan Ferandez on Sunday, brought the first news of a battle off the River Plate, on November 11, in which the German armed merchantman Navarra was sent to the bottom.

The Orama, taken over by the British Admiralty early in the war and fitted with a formidable battery, was proceeding early in November to join the British squadron at that time seeking the German Admiral von Spee in the South Atlantic, when she sighted the Navarra off the mouth of the Plate. The Orama gave chase and the auxiliaries exchanged shots. The gunnery of the Britsh vessel was the more accurate and after a brief engagement the upper works of the German were seen to be aftre. The Orama redoubled her efforts, but her guns were silenced when the crew of the Navarra took to the water. Four small boats remained undamaged, and in these the crew pulled away from their vessel just before an explosion sent her listing far to starboard.

The Navarra's crew scarcely had been take naboard the Orama when the ship turned slowly over and disappeared. To prevent the possibility of her becoming a derelict the Orama before she sank steamed as close as safety permitted and sent a few more shells into the burning hulk. The Orama escaped undamaged from the action and without a wounded man among the crew. The casualties aboard the Navarra were few.

From the narratives of the German prisoners the men of the Orama gathered that the Navarra, one of the big Hamburg-American line steamships, was bound for South American ports when war was declared. She touched at Pernambuco early in September and stopped at Punta Arenas on October 10. She then was bound for the Pacific, where she got in touch with Admiral von Spee's squadron near Juan Fernandez Island just before the battle off Coronel, in which the British lost the Good Hope and the Monmouth. The men aboard the Orama are convinced it was not until the Navarra joined the German squadron that she received her armament and took her place as a commerce destroyer.

Leavin gthe war ships commanded by Admiral von Spee, the Navarra returned to the Atlantic, avoiding recognition and a report of her whereabouts from Punta Arenas by making the long trip around the Horn. It is understtod her disastrous meeting with the Orama occurred before she had an opportunity to prey on allied shipping.

The foregoing special cable dispatch is the first news to reach America of the battle between the Orama and the Navarra, although the London Daily Mirror in its issue of February 24 publish photographs of the sinking of the German ship.No date of the battle and no location was mentioned in the Mirror, and the British Admiralty has not announced the action. Accompanying its photographs, the Daily Mirror said:

"All the romance of the great war at sea does not get published, but we should not forget htat Britain is ruling the waves wherever she meets an enemy craft. Here are two dramatic sea incidents. When the armed German liner Navarra met the armed British liner Orama a sea duel took place, which resulted in the enemy's vessel being sunk."

The Orama, commanded by Captain John R. Segrave, of the royal navy, formerly was a merchant vessel of the Orient line. She is of 13,000 tons and was built at Clydebank by Messrs. John Brown & Co. She is a triple screw vessel, one of the latest additions to the Orient line fleet and the first turbine driven ship constructed for the Australian mail service. With the Kent and the Glasgow she attacked and sank the German cruiser Dresden last Sunday at Juan Fernandez.

The Navarra was one of the Hamburg-American line vessels, engaged principally in South American trade. She was 5,794 tons.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris.—The combat at Carnoy, which began the evening of March 14 by the explosion of a heavily charged mine in one of the French advanced trenches, was vain and costly for the Germans, according to an official note issued by the War Office today.

"The battle lasted until the 17th," the note adds, 'and was marked by sharp fighting, numerous counter attacks and systematic bombardments. The German offensive was finally repulsed and the French succeeded in making a slight gain on this part of the front.

"A Zeppelin airship has dropped some bombs on Calais, aiming at the railway station. No serious material damage was done, but seven employes were killed.

"In Champagne we have made sensible gains to the west, to the north and to the east of Ridge 196, northeast of Le Mesnil. The enemy made a counter attack but was repulsed. Our gains extended eastward into a ravine which runs from Ridge 196 in the direction of Beausejour.

"In the wood of Consenvoye, north of Verdun, we have carried two German trenches and made prisoners.

"At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf we have gained a little ground in relation to our previous position. The enemy's losses were very heavy. His trenches weref ull of dead."

"The Belgian army continued its progress on the Yser. Its artillery bombarded one of the enemy's convoys on the road from Dixmude to Lessen.

"From the Lys to the Oise there was artillery action. The enemy bombarded in particular the spur of the hill at Notre Dame de Lorette and the village of Carnoy and Marjcourt.

"There is nothing new in the operations in the Champagne.

"In the Lorraine there was an artillery duel. One of our aviators bombarded the railway station at Conflans."

GERMAN

Berlin, via London.—The German War Department gave out the following statement today:

"Western theatre of war: A French advance against our position on the southern slope of the Lorette Hills was repulsed.

"Partial French attacks in Champagne, to the north of Le Mesnil, were brought to a standstill by a counter attack. A fresh French attack, which was begun there last night, has been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"In the Argonne yesterday the fighting abated. French aviators threw bombs on the undefended Alsatian town of Schlettstadt. Only one bomb took effect, falling on a seminary conducted by women teachers, killing two children, and severely wounding ten. In reply German vaiators last night dropped bombs of big size on the fortress at Calais.

"Eastern theatre of war: Russian attacks on German positions between the Pissa and Czyc rivers, in Northern Poland, as well as northeast of Przasnysz, continued yesterday without success. West of the Skwa river we took nine hundred prisoners of war, and east of the Skwa one thousand prisoners and four machine guns.

"Hordes of the Russian Imperial militia gained a cheap victory by invading the most northern corner of East Prussia, in the direction of Memel. They pillaged and burned villages and estates. As a retaliatory measure towns on Russian territory occupied by us will be compelled to make payment of large sums. For every village burned by the Russian hordes on German territory and for each estate destroyed three villages or estates on Russian territory occupied by us will be sacrificed to the flames. All damage caused by fire in Memel will be answered by the destruction by fire of Russian government buildings at Suwalki and other provincial capitals in German hands."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The following communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

"In Russian Poland, on the front between the rivers Skwa and Orzyc, in the region of the villages of Sereflin, Tartak, Wack and Iomek, and also in the region north of Przasnys, the fighting continues. We have taken several villages and heights and taken five guns, forty-two machine guns, many caissons and hundreds of prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Niemen battles have been fought near Tauroggen and on German territory on the roads leading from Gorzda to Memel. We captured here two guns, four machine guns, two automobiles loaded with ammunition and a number of prisoners.

"On the left bank of the Vistula there has been a violent artillery duel. On the Bzura river and in the Pilica region, near Rogozinoff and Opotchno, our fire dispersed the troops of the enemy who had opened offensive operations.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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March 19, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

DANCING

THIS dancing craze has got the folks as dippy as stewed artichokes—they dance from morn to night. They spend three-quarters of a day in practising and half their pay to get the thing down right. No sooner do they learn to shake their pedals to the "twisting snake" than it is out of date. And then they've got to practise up to learn to spiel the "sliding pup," the "smash" and "swinging gate." They play in style for a day and then they do the same old way—a new dance comes to town. The dancing master reaps in coin by teaching folks the "tenderloin," the "scream" and "up and down." The violin works overtime while bodies sway to measured rhyme and soles are thinly worn. And daughter, ma and grandma, too, dance mad-ly till their domes are blue, from evening to morn. In days gone by ma used to sit beside the sewing stand and knit, while father used to read. And daughter used to stay at home to study, spell, or write a poem on "bloom forth, little seed." But now, as soon as pa gets work the family hustles like a shark to join the spinning crowd. They pump upon the polished floor and dance until their backs are sore to music fast and loud. The whole blamed world is dancing mad and ev'rybody's got it bad from Shanghai to Peru. The dancing master digs his head and lies awake at night in bed inventing dances new.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY BEGINS BIG EXPOSITION

Madison, Wis., March 19.—The only specimen of the foot and mouth disease the department of agriculture has authorized for public exhibition will be seen at the University of Wisconsin exposition which begins today. It is a tongue inclosed in a glass case, showing the evidence of the disease which has caused the lives of $3,000,000 worth of cattle.

There are numerous other exhibits in the exposition. Designed to show what the University of Wisconsin is doing and undertaking to accomplish, the exposition is a comprehensive study of the big university. Science, literature, arts, and agriculture science will be represented in the various exhibits.

"What Does Your City Need?" This is one of the exhibits and shows the needs of municipalities. An ideal fruit farm also will be shown. It will be a model of a ten-acre farm. A model milk plant will interest dairymen. There will be a model print shopof the country style.

Good young horse for sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

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RATES

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LET US FIND OURSELVES

By the time this article appears upon the city's streets membership in the new Chamber of Commerce, it is hoped, shall have reached the three hundred mark. What a revival there has been in matters of local interest. What a swaying of even the tree tops has been noticed during the week just closing upon the campaign for the revival of community interest.

Fulton before the inauguration of the week of revival meetings was composed of individual units, who needed a little mental tonic. One man was a little grumpy, and he told his troubles to another man, and the endless chain reached further than we thought.

Fulton is decided upon becoming an athlete. It has been granted that she possesses good health, and is ready to run in the race with other towns for the golden goal—Opportunity.

The American City Bureau is the physician in the case. Its duty is to determine the events for which we are best suited. Often and often in the days of the old Chamber of Commerce men have been heard to undertake making answer to the questions raised about the ills of the city. All of us realized that something was wrong with the physical makeup of the city. We knew of certain of our powers, and we knew a lot about our powers of endurance; and again there were peculiar qualities about which we knew comparatively nothing.

For this reason certain of our broad-minded citizens decided that the city needed a doctor and some doctoring. They wanted the city of Fulton to become again a strong, young athlete, without specialties, but with the ability to keep up with anything of its size, weight, etc., in the Empire State, or in the entire country. These men desired to avoid specialists and specialties, therefore they weighed judgment with the experience of older hands in the game of town boosting—and who cares to say that they have not done well.

Yet in spite of the fact that we now have the physician at the elbow of the athlete to advise the proper course of training which this city needs, there crops up in the minds of most of us that spirit of advising to which Emerson refers. There is the man who tells you that the new Chamber of Commerce should select for its executive office a manufacturer. Merchants have been boosted for the place, and The Evening Times has been advised of its duty to the city—to take up the issue and work for a candidate for the position of president of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Evening Times makes but one simple reply to the importuning, which is, the city has now its trainer; it is in the hands of that trainer; it is becoming a promising athlete, and if we are to become worth while in the world of athletics we must go in for distance running. If we engage in running let us concentrate our energies upon the line best suited to us, remembering that a real capable president of our Chamber of Commerce can and will come from the logical source of supply.

Why not trust the physician in the case?

Let the Compensation Law Alone

The direct settlement amendment to the workmen's compensation act which is to be considered as a special order in the Assembly today should not be passed. Its adoption could not benefit the workmen of this state who have damage cases for injuries. Its passage could not benefit the State. It could only be regarded as a backward step; and that step New York State should not take.

Excuse for a change in the existing law could be found only in the fact that it was an acknowledged failure. Experience of the few months the law has been in effect has proved it to be far from a failure—indeed, all things considered, it is about the best and most workable and most advanced specimen of such statutes in the country.

By the passage of this law the State guaranteed that it would be the adjuster of damages arising out of the injuries to workingmen in the course of their employment. The system naturally has been subjected to a great strain, but it has not broken down, as has been alleged. Slight inquiry by the Legislature would disclose that, while at first the commission had a great mass of damage cases piling up, conditions in that respect have been steadily growing better, until at present there is no undue accumulation of cases awaiting disposal.

For New York State, under these circumstances, to go over to a system which would permit dickering over the amount of damages for an injury between the employe and the employer would be to betray the interests of the workman. Though the proposal which the Assembly will discuss is technically better than the Senate's original proposal, that the casualty companies which insure the employers against damages might dicker with the employes, it is very little different in principle. The employers have all the advantages on their side. If the workmen have not the backing of the State they are not much better off than they were in the old days of prolonged court damage cases and ambulance chasing lawyers who hogged most of the belated awards.

Two reasons present themselves for the untoward vigor with which the Republican majority is pressing this measure. One is a misguided desire to discredit the present law, which, non-partisan in its origin, happened to be passed under a Democratic administration. The other is a mistaken zeal to serve special interests which have suffered by this enlightened activity of the State. Neither could possibly commend itself to the public. If the Republican majority is wise it will drop this bill as too hot to handle.—N. Y. Tribune.

It is a "Long Range" Blockade

Critics of the methods adopted by the Allies to meet the extraordinary situation created by Germany's ruthless "war zone" destruction of merchant shipping who have been basing their criticisms on assumed failure on the part of the Allies to declare a blockade should be satisfied now that publication of the official correspondence between the United States and Great Britain reveals the interesting fact that a blockade is specifically mentioned.

The British notes, given out for publication at Washington yesterday show clearly that the Allies have not only declared their policy to be a long range blockade, but that they have made two important concessions to neutral nations that will operate to lighten the burdens upon neutral shipping. One of these is restriction of the "radius of activity" to European and Mediterranean waters the other is abandonment of the right of confiscation, which is conceded to belligerents establishing a blockade.

This leaves the Allies' programme a blockade shorn of many of the penalties to which neutral commerce is usually subjected. From the standpoint of the neutral nations the Allies' programme is much to be preferred to the old time blockade—and is, of course, infinitely less of a menace to neutral commerce than the German programme, which contemplates, not seizing, but sinking merchant vessels with their cargoes, crew and passengers.—Herald, N. Y.

Opinions

For Enlarged Counties

The suggestion made by The Times a few weeks ago that the sixty-two county governments of this State be abolished and six or eight be substituted for them has found an echoing response in eight of the other States, distributed between the Atlantic and the Pacific, as appears from a number of leading newspapers. In all the commonwealths the conditions seem to be similar. The county units are too many and they differ so materially in area, population, growth, and resources that the attempts to govern them by general laws or according to any one system have failed. In these other States, as here, is shown the same needless waste of public money combined with inefficiency of administration and, very frequently, fraud.

In the Constitutional Convention, which is to begin its sessions next month, it is already settled that the matter of county government is to come up for discussion and change. Concededly in its present form it is not worthy to be retained. County government as it exists is a chaos produced by general laws, tempered and tampered with by special legislation. The many-headed Boards of Supervisors, who are nominally supposed to be responsible for conducting county affairs, are simply a lot of dummies who go through the motions of administering without possessing either the power or the ability. They are constantly ignored when there is occasion for doing anything, and appeals are as constantly made to the Legislature to regulate the simplest functions or to determine the duties and fix the pay of minor subordinates. Any pretext of local home rule, if it ever was advanced, was long ago abandoned. The statute books of the State give abundant evidences of this.

Taking the laws passed by the Legislature during the sessions of last year as an illustration, it appears that, exclusive of such special acts as those making appropriations for particular counties and those affecting the counties in this city, special statutes were enacted for each of forty-three other counties in the State. The number of acts per county ranges from one to ten. Of such special and local laws affecting salaries alone there were thirty-nine. Similar laws pertaining to supervisors numbered thirty-one, and those applying to taxation were ninety-nine. There is nothing exceptional about these figures. Each year sees a great mass of this kind of legislation, and there appears in sight no cessation of it. Most of the statutes thus far enacted this year are of the same character.

This, however, is only one aspect of the matter. Another concerns the results which such a state of affairs leads up to. A year ago the State Controller sent to the Legislature a special report in which he showed what an incomplete examination disclosed in half a dozen of the counties This gave a record of illegal expenditures, defalcations, and general violation of law so glaring in some instances that Grand Juries indicted the public officers for the offenses committed.

What this kind of misgovernment costs is hard to estimate, since the financial statements rendered are not in such shape as to permit of analysis. For strictly county purposes, exclusive of those within the limits of the city of New York, the expenditures are about $30,000,000 a year. It is safe to say that at least one-third of the amount could be saved if the county system were broken up and a consolidation of offices and consequent reduction of incumbents effected, such as would follow the institution of a half dozen departments or enlarged counties in the place of the many now in existence. The abolition of the county system in this city alone would save several millions of dollars a year.

For years the vain effort has been in progress to try to fit some kind of uniform government to a set of units varying in area from twenty square miles to 2,880, and in population from about 4,000 to nearly 3,000,000, and differing as greatly, if not more so, in growth and resources. The effort was hopeless from the start, and the State itself has been obliged to assume many of the functions which the county authorities could not attend to. There has has been, in consequence, a centralization of power at Albany and a corresponding loss of the same by the people of the various localities.

Mere tinkering with the present system will not provide an adequate remedy for the deficiencies and misdeeds which are so apparent. It should be recognized that there are too many county governments, and that a consolidation which would make six or eight local administrations take the place of sixty-two must result in greater efficiency as well as economy. Not the least of the advantages of the new system would be that with absolute home rule in each of the enlarged counties or departments, there will be no need of appeals to the Legislature, which will be free to devote its whole attention to the passage of general laws, leaving it to the people of the several localities to attend to their own affairs.—Times, N. Y.

"A Livelihood for Every Man"

There have been two years of Democracy. At all times during the sessions of the "Long Congress" it has been apparent that but for the influence of the President himself and a few sensible leaders the party would have rushed into legislative excesses from which the country could not have recovered in a decade. The disasters which business has escaped render those which have been visited upon it unimportant in comparsion.

The President has tempered his party's radicalism. Whatever he has forced through has been less objectionable than it would have been had the majority taken the bit in their teeth.

There is no thought now that the Democracy as the Democracy would have even a fighting chance in the next presidential election. For Democracy Wilsonism has been substituted. It is on Wilsonism that Democrats rely for a fighting chance next year. They are hopeful that his personality has impressed the nation sufficiently to enable the party to ride to victory on it.

There never was and never will be a party, however, capable of surviving such a winter as the industrial centres of the Union have just experienced. There is no oratory that can convert a hungry man, no political program that can reconcile him to the loss of his bread and butter. "A livelihood for every man" will be the issue next year, and it is an issue that spells certain victory. In time of prosperity men have time to experiment and play with "isms." They become intensely practical when the larder is empty.

Mr. Wilson will be the Democratic nominee next year, and he will be hopelessly defeated.—Evening Ledger.

A Murderous Country

There is a lot of murder in the United States. Many of the murderers get away. Escapes have been observed in Central New York in recent years, but Central New York is only a speck on the map of the United States, considering surface dimensions.

An insurance journal puts the number of homicides in 1912 at 6,250, but admits that these figures are incomplete. The Chicago Tribune, which collects statistics on the subject every year puts the figures higher. Probably 10,000 persons are killed by other persons annually.

The pistol and the knife are still used lightly in this country. There are five homicides in New York city to one in London. There is only one civilized country where murder is more frequent than in the United States. That is in the toe of Italy's boot. Probably Memphis, Tenn., the most murderous city in the country, excels the section of Italy which touches Sicily.

Murderers do not get the swift and certain punishment in this country that they receive in other lands. A bank robber is apt to have to serve a longer term in prison than one who has killed another, particularly if there are "extenuating circumstances." And there are more apt to be extenuating circumstances in a murder than in a good sized theft. Men do not often kill without motives. There is a tendency to brush aside any reasons for stealing. There is no excuses for it. But a dead man may have "got what he deserved." So there are many to see that others get what they deserve.—Observer, Utica.

There are only a few Dodge Cars to be had for Fulton Orders placed first will get the deliveries. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

HOME RUN

BY I. E. HYDE FULTON N. Y.

I asked a man one day last week, if he had stopped to take a peek, or, if the thought that he would seek a slice from Chambered Commerce. "Oh, No;" he answered me right quick. "You see those big whales are so slick they'd swallow us in that old creek." Amusing? Yes. His countenance terse. I wondered if he'd once got bit, or, if he'd slipped in that deep pit, where men so oft' throw a French fit, because a woman boosts them. I know if I was now a man I'd make things hum, as woman can. Some one would cry—"He also say, "To me, commerce is toothsome. We find that Fulton bread is sweet. We like to live on Fulton meat. So why not keep her on her feet by showing what we're made of. But that dear man said this to me—"They don't take fellows in there free. They won't get twenty-five from me." It's dollars he's afraid of. He needs a swift bat on his lug, and then a plaster o'er his mug. He's not a man, but a mere slug—the fellow who's a kicker. If he don't want to help the men boost this dear town he lives in where he's getting all his living, then, he needn't stand and dicker. Just chase yourself to twenty-three; you're down and out, take this from me, or, change your mind so you can be a man along the home run. For, Fulton's growing, she can't stop. She's sowing now a bumper crop So draw up brother—dip your sop. All good men in—you're one.

And—

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And so much bad in the best of us;
That it behooves all of us
To speak well of the rest of us.

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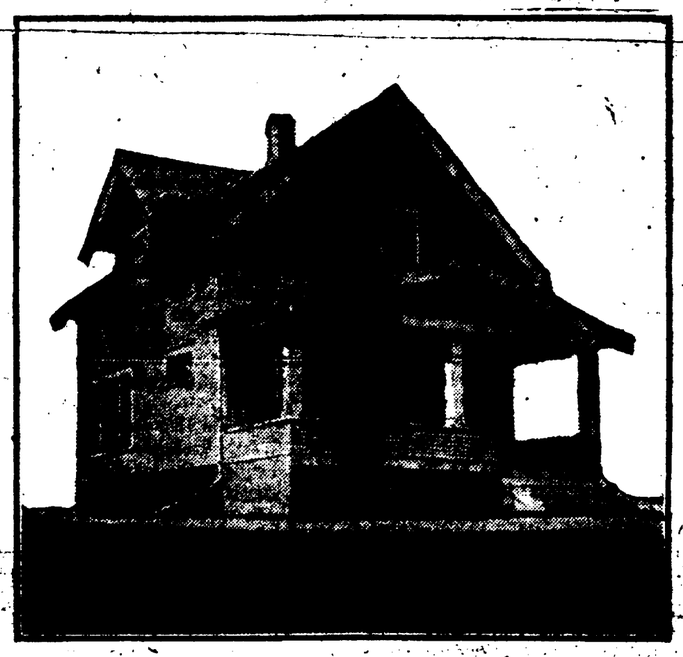
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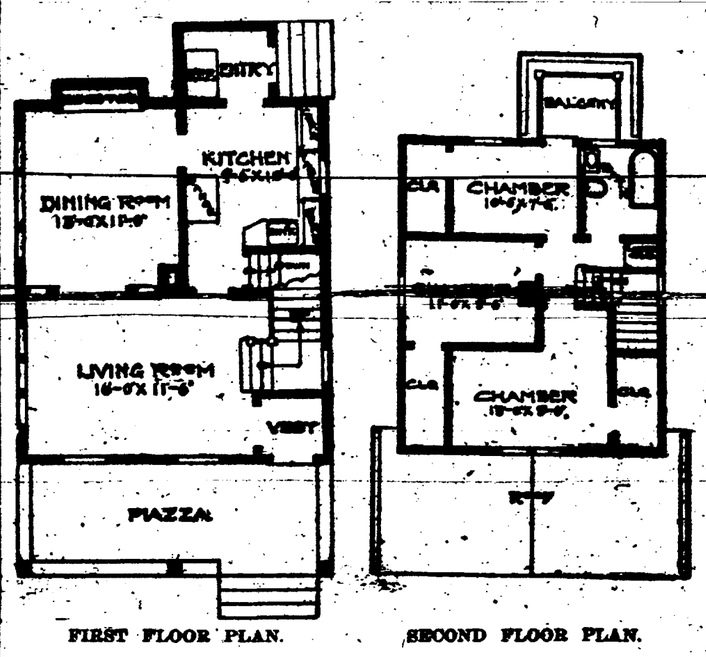
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Easter Monday Eve Is the Time Set for an Informal Dance at Their Rooms

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Special features in decoration, amusement and music are being planned, and the guests will find many surprises in store for them. Buell's Fulton Orchestra will provide music for the occasion and an elaborate supper is being planned by the committee.

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DAVID & MASON AGENCY

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. W. H. Merriam is making substantial gains each day, and her friends hope for a speedier recovery.

* * *

Mrs. T. H. Marvin left last evening for Louisville, Ky., to visit her daughter, Miss Helen G. Marvin, who is a teacher in the Public Schools. Returning Mrs. Marvin will visit her sister, Mrs. R. F. Bouton of Detroit, Mich.

* * *

City Marshal John Youngs served today a summons and complaint in an action for absolute divorce. The action is brought by Maud Austin against Lem Austin, jr.

* * *

Jack Fero, after visiting several of the eastern states on business, has returned.

* * *

John Mott is arranging for a visit next month to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

MONDAY'S BIG SHOW

That much-talked-of musical comedy "September Morn" will be the attraction at The Quirk Monday, Mar. 22. 'Tis said to be one of the season's biggest hits, coming from a successful run of 15 weeks at the LaSalle Street Opera House Chicago.

The cast includes Frank Minor, Maude Potter, Lou Kelso, William Cameron, Arline Rolling, Clarence Nordstrom, Kathryn Bowen and Edgar Murray, and a pretty chorus and big company of jolly, dancing and singing girls, charmingly gowned who fit into the scenic framing beautifully.

Rowland & Clifford have given this —their greatest musical comedy effort—and expensive and elaborate production. Matinee, 25c, 50c; first four rows main floor, 75c. Night: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.

VISITED ST. JOSEPH'S COUNCIL LAST NIGHT

St. Joseph's Council, Knights of Columbus, to the number of about fifty were in Oswego last night to participate in the conferring of the second degree upon a class of seventy-five candidates.

Refreshments were served at the close of the ceremonies.

Baled hay, straw, shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

LAYMAN'S PROGRAM AT CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED

Layman's day at the big conference of Northern New York, to be held in Oswego April 6 to 12 is designated as Friday April 9.

The program will be carried out in the Congregational church and is as follows:

Morning—10 o'clock devotional exercises; report of officers. 10:30, "The Total Task of the Church," John Lowe Fort, D. D., field secretary of the Eastern Division of the Commission on Finance of the M. E. Church, 11:45, miscellaneous business; appointment of committees, etc. 12, adjournment.

Afternoon—2 o'clock, Round Table, conducted by Dr. Fort, with opening address by Bishop F. W. Hamilton of Boston. 4, address by Dr. J. B. Hingley; report of committees; election of officers; adjournment.

Evening—Annual banquet, at dining hall of Trinity M. E. church; Bishop Hamilton the guest of honor; banquet served at 6 p. m. sharp. (Note: All reservations must be made to George R. Russell, Ilion, N. Y., on or before April 6; number limited to 200.) Tickets unsold or reservations not taken by 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 9, will be on sale at conference post office, Friday afternoon.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Catherine Walsh, of Oswego, has sold property in the Fifth ward to Annastatio Walsh. Consideration private.

Frank Heistman, of Parish, has sold twenty-five acres of land in that town to Fred Shutler, of Parish, also. Consideration private.

Verner W. Shattuck, of Fulton, has sold property in that city to Clara E. Shatuck, of the same city. Consideration private. Other parcelles of land, ten and three acres, also sold to Clara E. Shattuck by Verner Shattuck.

Charles E. Stevens has bought from F. C. Ives a house and lot in Worth st., price $4,700.

IN SURROGATE'S COURT

A petition for an order directing the distribution of $300 in the matter of Kostenty Klyszyko, has been filed in Surrogate's Court, by Paul P. Kowalski of Fulton, as guardian. The amounts to be paid are $100 to a Syracuse firm of lawyers, $35 to the guardian and the remainder to the infant in order that he may return to his home in Russia. The money was received in settlement of a claim against the American Woolen Co.

AN ENGAGEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. William Green are announcing the marriage of their daughter Olive to Lester Barrett, of Fall River, Mass. The wedding day will be announced later, altho it is understood that an early date is set for it.

OSWEGO TIMES REPORTS FATHER DOOLING'S SERMON

Following is an extract of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Father Dooling of this city at St. John's church, Oswego, in honor of St. Patrick's day:

"St. John's church was filled to the doors last night for the Lenten services and the address given by the Rev. David Dooling, asistant pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception at Fulton. Father Dooling's sermon was elequent and inspiring his subject being, "The Faith of Ireland." He told of the coming to this country of thousands of Irish immigrants, poor in the world's goods but rich in the faith, and of their making of homes, the spreading of Irish spirit and Irish joy. He said St. Patrick's day brought back to Irishmen a vision of a dear little island off the west coast of Europe and a memory of a man who has been more to Ireland than has been any other man to any other nation in history. He told of the obstacles met by St. Patrick and of the terrible trials and persecutions of Ireland under the English rule for many centuries.

"Father Dooling said the Old Faith still lives in Ireland; on the hills and in the valleys, the mass bell still rings out. Irish emigrants are still leaving the shores, he said, to build churches, and Irish priests and nuns are as zealous as of old. He urged a preservation of the faith and when the fathers and mothers have passed away, to take up the burden and follow the noble example of the past and not be luke warm in the devotion and loyalty to principles which have withstood the tide of fifty generations.

"A number of delightful Irish melodies were played by Miss Mary Danaher, who presided at the organ."

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

SORE ARM KEEPS MATTY FROM PLAYING

Marlin, Texas, March 19.—Mathewson is still nursing a lame right shoulder that he received in playing handball and may not go to San Antonio with the regulars tomorrow, although hew as to be given a banquet there by members of his college fraternity. There is nothing serious the matter with his shoulder, but he says it will put him back about a week in training.

"Rube" Marquard was given permission by McGraw to go to Waco to meet his wife, and he left this afternoon in a real sunburst of glorification. He had gotten his two or three weeks' growth of scruggly beard scraped off, and he really looked quite presentable.

"Al" Williams and Emilio Palmero are moving to the front as possible candidates to be retained. Both did splendid work in this afternoon game between the regulars and colts, the former winning 5 to 3. Williams was on the regulars, while Palmero was in the box for the colts. Merkle and Piez made home runs.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars...	4	0	1
Colts.....	0	0	0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 6 4
0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 1

Batteries: Regulars — Williams, chauer, Flanagan, Meyers and Smith. Colts — Press, Palmero, Huenke, McLean and Johnson.

MAGEE KEEPS TEAM WORKING FOR BERTHS

Browns Wells, Miss, March 19.—'Dick" Carroll, business manager of the Brook-feds, was summoned to Indianapolis yesterday by Robert B. Ward, owner of the team. Although Carroll, still denied that any such meeting took place, it is believed that he went to make a report of the conference which has been authoritatively stated he had with several Southern Association owners in New Orleans on Tuesday.

The regulars defeated the colts in a sixinning game this afternoon by 8 to 5. Four twirlers worked three innings each. "Bill" Upham and "Bill" Chappelle worked for the regulars, while "Nick" Cullop and Finis Wilson, the two southpaws of the staff, were on the mound for the colts. All four showed that they are fast gaining control of their curves.

Lee Magee will take some of his regulars to Clinton, Miss., tomorrow to play a return game with the Mississippi college nine.

Dunbar to be Named

Doctor Dunbar, of Richland, will be appointed Superintendent of the Oswego County Tuberculosis Hospital when the Civil Service lists are certified to the Board of Managers, was the announcement made yesterday by Doctor Albertson of Oswego.

Timothy Seed; 9999-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

ERNEST SELLE ARRIVES HOME

Fervor for Fatherland Placed Him Finally In Canadian Detention Camp

Ernest Selle, a cigar maker, formerly in the employ of Boland Bros., returned last week from London, Canada, where he had been detained in one of the British detention camps. Although Selle was an American citizen, having taken out his papers about two years ago, it took him over a month to convince the Canadian authorities of this fact. Ernest is a six-footer, with a decidedly German accent; having been born in Wurtemburg he had a full knowledge of the manufacture of German beverages. When paying a visit to friends in London, Canada, he spent many evenings with them in different resorts where Germans love to go and where he often eloquently described his trip to Germany and the general conditions of life in Wurtemburg. One evening while in the midst of jovial company, Selle was describing an incident that happened just before the war broke out, when in walked a squad of Canadian constables who, without ceremony, seized the German, bundled him into a patrol wagon, landing him finally in a detention camp. Selle describes his treatment while there as quite agreeable—plenty to eat, no work whatever and all the tobacco one could ask for. He says stories about war prisoners being starved are untrue in so far as Canadian camps are concerned. He was glad, however, to regain his freedom, which he finally received after a month of negotiation through diplomatic channels.

ANDREW JACKSON BAKER

Minetto, March 19.—Andrew Jackson Baker, a well known resident of Seneca Hill, died early yesterday at the home of his sister, Meranda Baker, following a lingering illness. He was born at Seneca Hill sixty-nine years ago and had been a lifelong resident of that place. For many years he was engaged as a farmer. Two years ago he entered the feed and grocery business at East Minetto. He was communicant of the Minetto M. E. church. Surviving besides his sister are five children, Milan M., William E., Melissa, Scott and Joseph, all of Minetto; two sisters, Caridas Drury, of Oswego, Emily Hubbard, of Scriba. The funeral will be held from the home of his sister Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. The Rev. C. F. Miller, of Minetto, will officiate and the interment will be in Riverside cemetery.

Call and look over the Dodge Car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

LEAGUE MEETING

The Woman's League met at the home of Mrs. Harvey MacMurchy, Park and Broadway, this afternoon.

The question of the league federating with the New York State Federation of Woman's Clubs was decided by a unanimous vote in favor of the affiliation. Mrs. A. H. Hildreth, president of the state federation was in Fulton last Thursday and at the home of Mrs. F. E. Goodjon spoke to the league members upon the past work and the future plans of the federation.

Many of the league's members have during the past week attended the Chamber of Commerce luncheons and keenly enjoyed the discussion on civic matters.

Following the regular program today refreshments were served and a shortm usicial program was rendered.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

A SENSIBLE SQUIRREL

A home-loving squirrel made its way through a broken window-pane into an unused chamber in F. C. Osborne's residence at Volney during the cold season. Mr. Osborne having occasion to go into the room, discovered chestnut shucks and other refuse in the bed, where the little animal had been comfortably established. It quickly made its exit, however, when it was so unceremoniously interrupted.

JOB PRINTING OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
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Pure Maple Syrup
Choice Creamery Butter
Fancy Full Cream Cheese
F. J. SWITZER
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
WEST BROADWAY FULTON

"The Rosary"
by Florence Barclay
always sold at $1.30, now only 47c, while they last
LASHER'S BOOK STORE

FOR SALE
$10,000 of the Preferred Stock of the Massaro Macaroni Co.
7 per cent. Cumulative
Authorized Issue, $20,000
Rapid growth of business requires increased facilities
L. C. FOSTER, Cashier

FOR SALE!
234 Cayuga Street
DWELLING and BARN
Easy Terms of Payment
FRED'K G. SPENCER

FOUND—At the City Market—Meats of Quality—The Best Steer Meat That Money Can Buy

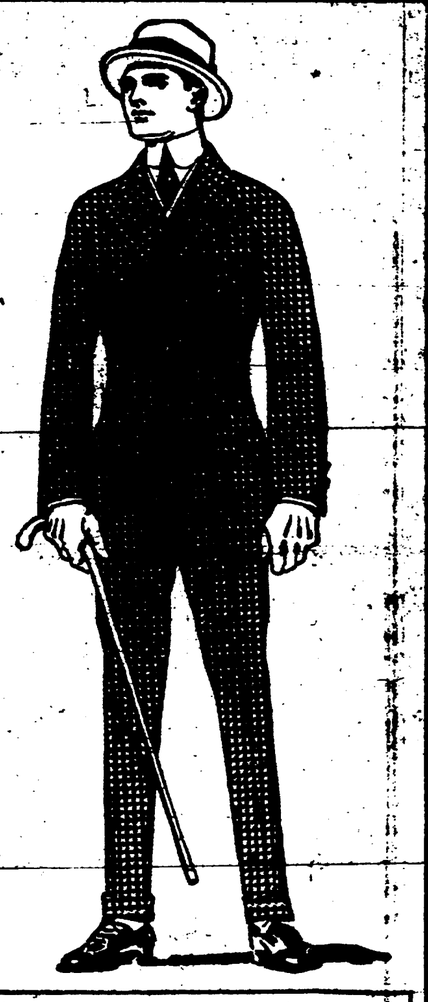
Pork Chops	14c, 16c	Skinback Ham	15c
Pork Roasts	12c, 14c	(Half or Whole)	15c
Pork Steak	14c, 16c	Liver	8c
3 lbs. Hamburg	25c	California Hams	10c
3 lbs. Sausage	25c	Beef stew	8c, 14c
Bacon, Strip	17c	Beef Roasts	14c and up
Bacon, Slice	19c	Beef Steak	14c and up

3 cans Peas or Corn 25c

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You'll like the prices, too; from $18 up. At $20 special value; at any price you choose, the best value you ever saw.

New Spring Hats
Our Special Hat, the newest models and shades $2.00
John B. Stetson Hats, spring 1915 .. $3.50

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110 Oneida St.

SCOUT NEWS

By JAMES N. ROBINSON

The regular meeting of Troop I, Boy Scouts of America was held at the First M. E. church Tuesday evening, March 16th, at 7:30. Twenty-one scouts and seven visitors were present. In the inter-patrol contest the Eagle Patrol was reported ahead by only two points. The next meeting, March 30th, will close the contest.

Hadwin Fitch, one of our Scouts, is endeavoring to earn a trip to the Panama Exposition which is open to Scouts. Our troop voted to assist him.

It is planned to form an athlete club and to secure a place to start a gymnasium. Of course, this will be on a small scale at first, but we are already assured of a horizontal bar, dumbbells, Indian clubs and boxing gloves. Outdoor events will also be indulged in, such as high jumping and running.

The event of the evening was a talk by Harvey Van Buren about his life in the United States Navy. He spoke of the fine physical training received and the regular hours adopted. The daily routine began at 5 A.M. The meals on board ship are good but there are no frills. His account of the trip to Turkish ports was interesting; he went also to Jerusalem. The Rock of Gibralter was described, with its 1915 guns, not one of which is visible, even with a powerful glass.

In a storm which lasted four days, out of 16 men in the signal corps, only six were able to be on duty because of seasickness. Lifeboats and launches were washed overboard and at meals the dishes had to be placed in racks.

Mr. Van Buren belonged to the signal corps and his illustrations of duties were most entertaining.

The raising of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor and the towing of the hulk out to sea, was participated in by the speaker. A large number of pictures of naval life were shown in which Mr. Van Buren figured. This talk certainly proved very entertaining and instructive.

Two new members were sworn in, viz: James Burden and Robert Smith.

After the initiation, light refreshments were "thrown" around and the meeting dismissed.

The next meeting will be held Tuesday, March 30th, at 7:30.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Billy Sunday would have you know that he was on the suffrage wagon in those early days when it was thought to be a hearse and not the band wagon it is now known by all men to be.

* * *

It was something for bills granting presidential suffrage to women to pass one house of the Vermont and Indiana legislatures. Pretty good straws showing which way the wind is blowing.

* * *

Curiosity is the driving power of human progress. Without it man would be still primitive man. As long as the public had no curiosity about votes for women the cause was hopeless. Now success is at the door and this is the infallible sign:

Pick up the paper and you will find the heading "Woman Suffrage." Under it is a glowing description of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Remedy. What the advertising man does not know about the public is not worth knowing. When he thus puts "Woman Suffrage" at the head of a patent medicine advertisement, it is because he knows the public is more interested in woman suffrage than anything he can think of. This widespread curiosity thus indicated is what makes woman suffrage a perfectly safe bet—if not today, why then tomorrow.

SPECIAL SALE
HYACINTHS
10c Each
PERKIN'S FLORIST
29 First Street



Your Apparel Needs
No matter how exacting, will be satisfied with
"Quality" To-measure Clothes
You are assured of the utmost in style, material and workmanship—and that comfortable feeling that your clothes are absolutely correct to the most minute detail.
Of faithful service you may be certain.
The modest prices fail to suggest the real value of the garments.
THE McKINSTRY STORE
Oneida Street

BUILDERS AND SUPPLY MEN

Sketches of Individuals and Firms of This City Who Specialize In Building and Builders' Supplies

Upon the third page of this issue may be found an array of the names and firms who cater to the growing demand for supplies and accessories used in building or repairing homes, etc. They are all men of high standing in the community, so much so that it is superfluous almost to add the comment which follows:

Thomas H. Marvin

Thomas H. Marvin carries a large stock of builders' supplies; he has been known always to the public as one ready to accommodate those seeking advice or who want anything that pertains to the building line.

Wayne E. Bidwell

Wayne E. Bidwell has a store stocked with the latest fittings and fixtures for furnishing or installing electric lighting in a home or business place. He makes a specialty of an up-to-date line of electric cleaners.

Palmer-Hope Hardware Co.

The Palmer-Hope Hardware Co. succeeded to the business of George Johnston. They have an entirely new stock of everything needed for building, repairing or painting. Their line of B. P. S. paints is most complete and worth inspecting.

Mehegan Bros.' Co.

Mehegan Bros.' Co., one of the old and well established plumbing firms in Fulton make a specialty of taking contracts for all lines of gas, steam and pipe fitting—for store, factory or home. The firm's work has been always of the very highest character.

The Electric Company

The Fulton Light, Heat and Power Co. is offering the public a new electric cooking range at a reasonable price, which is installed in city homes at cost. The company wires to the house without charge and guarantees the electric cooking rate to be cheaper than any other method. Inspection is invited.

Lasher's Book Store

F. W. Lasher has on exhibition, a most complete line of the newest ideas in wall paper decorations. Prices range from the very cheapest line, to the most expensive. A visit to the store will repay an intending purchaser.

Arthur J. Guernsey

Arthur J. Guernsey has on display a complete line of bathroomware at his Oneida st. shop. All the latest specialties in nickel and glass, are shown in showcases. Mr. Guernsey also conducts an extensive business in general plumbing and heating.

Herbert L. Crandall

Herbert L. Crandall has been a contracting builder for almost 20 years. He makes a specialty of building handsome dwellings and bungalows and furnishing estimates for all kinds of house building or repair work.

Oswego Co. Independent Phone Co.

The Telephone Co., one of the almost indispensable public service corporations, is owned entirely by local business men. The company is willing always to lighten cares by installing service in the home or place of business.

Morin Brothers

Morin Brothers, lumber dealers, have in stock a new line of spark-proof, weather-proof shingles—the very last word in roofing material. A visit to their yard will repay one if one is contemplating building a new house or repairing an old one.

Gilbert & Nichols Co.

The Gilbert & Nichols Co. carry an extensive line of builders' materials, such as brick, cement, chimney flues, sewer pipe, etc. Should you contemplate buying building material of any character, call on the firm for an estimate.

George W. Hackett

Geo. W. Hackett, engineer and surveyor, is well known to Fultonians for his skill and accuracy in all matters of an engineering nature. Consultation with him concerning a probable survey or plans would be before commencing operations the height of wisdom.

Peoples' Hardware Co., Inc.

The Peoples' Hardware Co., Inc., carries with its immense line of general hardware a very large stock of Wadsworth double thick paint, in all colors, as well as all the standard brands of polishes and varnishes, including Valspar spar varnish.

Buell Brothers

Buell Bros., plumbers, have had an extended experience in general plumbing and steam fitting. Their work is always guaranteed to be of the best kind. They solicit every kind of plumbing work, interior or exterior and will furnish estimates on request.

Hulett-Taft Company

The Hulett-Taft Co., contracting painters and decorators, carry an extensive stock of every kind of paint, wall paper, moulding and picture frames, paint brushes, oils and varnishes. Their 1915 wall paper designs are now on exhibition in the Oneida st. store.

D. B. Kane

D. B. Kane carries a complete line of electrical fixtures. He will furnish on request estimates for electrical wiring for interior or exterior use. His reputation is a guarantee for work performed.

Henderson & Thompson Co.

The Henderson Thompson Co. carry a large supply of doors, windows, roofing, cement and plaster. The company is issuing free a very useful book on farm and building work. Scranton coal and all kinds of lumber for building or repairing are other lines carried.

Fred G. Dolbear

Fred G. Dolbear has a general store well stocked with supplies for spring cleaning and repairing. A visit to his newly renovated and enlarged store would convince one he need go on farther for his wants.

G. J. Emeny Co.

The G. J. Emeny Co. manufacture the Intense furnace, known so well in this vicinity. Marine and stationary gasoline engines are included in the line as well as all kinds of machine shop work. Estimates on any kind of machine repair work will be furnished upon request.

The Gas Co.

The Fulton Light & Fuel Co. will pipe and equip the home for gas at a reasonable rate. The company carry a complete line of gas ranges, plates, ovens, lamps, fixtures, and samples of every kind of gas appliance on exhibition at the store.

Charles A. Carpenter

Charles A. Carpenter has the only complete wood working mill in Fulton, where mouldings, trimmings, general woodwork can be manufactured on short notice. Large quantities of lettuce, potato and onion crates are turned out there each year for those shipping produce to other cities.

Mason Brothers

The Mason Brothers own the only patent in this section for making concrete blocks that give continuous air passage, thus insuring dry walls. The great expense of studding, lath and plaster can be saved by using their concrete blocks for building.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

Bargains and Rank.

"It is extraordinary," writes Sir Henry Drummond Wolff in "Rambling Recollections," "to observe in England the weakness that most people have for boasting of their friends in high places and the deference that they show to them. The daughter of a lady of very high rank had some pain in her foot which the mother asked the governess to be good enough to look at. The latter after examining it said, 'If it were not for her ladyship's exalted rank I should say it was a bunion.'"

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 19.—Frivolous legislation of which each year of the session there has been considerable, has been meagre this year. Ordinary there is a batch of impossible bills presented for the sole purpose of creating a laugh or because a member has been enjoined by a constituent or a number of constituents to introduce it. Bills of this nature rarely get beyond thee committee to which they are assigned, but they are printed, however, at the expense of the State and in sufficient number to cause a considerable junk heap after the session is over.

The Voters Legislative Asociation which includes in its membership many substantial men, has characterized the bill introduced by Senator Brown to make it a misdemeanor to take part in any eating or drinking contest, as frivolous.

Many are familiar with the ludicrous exhibitions which have been exploited at fairs and other public entertainments when hungry or thirsty bipeds have hurled themselves upon quantities of food and innumerable bottles or glasses of liquid refreshment, hoping by the manifestation of almost inhuman capacity to win either verbal approbation or a more substantial reward for cannibalistic perquisites. In most instances these exhibitions have resulted in a series of hearty laughs and chronic indigestion for the self-constituted gluttons. Nothing more serious than the cancelling of dinner invitations hitherto extended the principals of eating and drinking contests, has been recorded which might be used as an argument for the discontinuance by legal mandate of such amusing contests, and yet Senator Elon R. Brown majority leader of the Senate is behind the measure which aims to bring about this result. It is doubtful if the eating and drinking contests are not more frivolous than the attempt which has been made to prevent them in future.

Another bill deemed "frivolous" by the Voters Legislative Association, is that which seeks to put an end to the mirth provoking pastime known as "ball dodging."

Few indeed are those who have attended circuses, who have not loitered near the side-show which had for its main feature the attraction commonly known as "hit the baby once and get a cigar." To deal more explicitly with the attraction perhaps it would be well to state that a canvas with a hole in the middle, a negro who thrusts his invulnerable head through the aperture and a pyramid of baseballs, three of which may be hurled at the alluring and protruding cranium for a quarter.

Like the eating and drinking contests, the "ball dodging" exhibition is not without its humorous features. Few men have ever had the brutual satisfaction of smiting the thick skull of the black dodger, and consequently no serious damage to mentality has resulted.

The practice for which men with exceedingly thick skulls and those ambitious to become baseball pitchers are necessary appears in all truth far more frivolous than the attempt which has been made to discontinue it by creating a law making it a misdemeanor for anyone to take part in it.

Although the "ball dodging" bill was regarded as a joke when it was first introduced, its introducer, Senator Gilchrist is doing his best to have it passed. He holds that the human cranium was created for thought and not for a target for twirlers.

J. I. CASE
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L. P. SMITH CO.

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The choicest variety of patterns ever shown, now ready.
LET US SHOW YOU
LASHER'S BOOK STORE

Glass, Wall Paper, Paint
New Papers, 3c and 4c a Roll
S. HADDEN
218 W. First Street, South FULTON

A Square Deal Means A Fair Deal — More For Your Money
YOU GET BOTH HERE AND BEST QUALITY

		LOOK! A $1.00 OFFER	
Best Minnesota Flour		10c Marcro Corn Flake	5c
½ sack	$2.00	4 lbs. Granulated Sugar	25c
¼ sack	$1.00	1 50c Baking Powder	50c
Crisco	23c	½ lb. 50c Tea	25c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c	6 5c boxes Matches	30c
Compound	11c	1 lb. Coffee	30c
Bean Pork	12c	Total,	$1.61
Bacon	18c	All for One Dollar.	
Cheese	6c	Only one order to a customer.	
Sh. Wheat	11c	8 lbs. Granulated Sugar	50c
Gr. Wheat	12c	With a 25c order Saturday only.	
Post Toasties	3 pkgs. 20c		
Maple Corn Flake	3 pkgs. 20c		

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY
PHONE 464 210 CAYUGA STREET

If You Have Any
Paint or Varnish Troubles
Come to our store Friday and Saturday, March 19th and 20th. Mr. N. A. Ross, direct from the factory of The Patterson-Sargent Paint Co., manufacturers of B. P. S. Paints and Varnishes will be glad to give you the benefit of his experience in the manufacture and application of finishes of all kinds. Color combinations suggested.
Palmer-Hope Hardware Co.
First Street, Fulton

War: Pathos and Humor

Under the fire of our army the Germans have left more than 1,000,000 men—yes, more than 1,000,000—who will never reappear on any battlefield.—General Joffre.

One million able-bodied men left on the battle-fields of France and Belgium alone!

What does it all mean?

The German empire has a total population of 64,925,993. There are 18,599,236 men in occupation. But Germany uses the greatest percentage of them in agricultural pursuits. It is doubtful if there are more than 6,000,000 men engaged in industry. All the textile industries of the empire employ barely 1,000,000 men and women; all the iron and steel foundries employ another 350,000, while 250,000 more are used in the manufacture of machinery. The Post-office Department alone gives employment to 300,000 men.

In 1895 a special imperial census taken throughout Germany showed that the 296 industrial enterprises, including the Krupp plant, employed a total of 562,628 workers. It is doubtful if this has more than doubled in the last 20 years, and, deducting the probable number of women employed in these plants, it seems that most of Germany's industrial wheels are turned by 1,000,000 men.

Politically, this loss may have tremendous effects. Stunned by the loss of so many men, the Germans may not give the Kaiser the same unmeasured support they have rendered in bearing out his statement that "nothing must be done anywhere on the globe without the sanction of Germany's ruler."

They may force a redistricting of Germany to make representation more equitable, and they may compel a curtailment of the powers of the Bundesrath, which might be termed a glorified senate. They may flock to the standard of the Social Democrats, who, although they did not forestall the war, have earned the gratitude of the German people for doing their share to preserve the entity of the kingdom. All this may be the political result.

Socially the people may be bound into a greater and stronger whole by their dreadful loss, much as the United States was drawn together after the Civil War. Marriages will most surely be encouraged, and it is highly probable that a measure which has been agitated for years, to reward parents upon the birth of each child, may be made law. The police may lose some of their military character. Wages and opportunity may be increased to induce the laborers who are left to greater interest in their families and their country. Even morality may be bettered.

SCOUT NEWS

The regular meeting of Troop I, Boy Scouts of America was held at the First M. E. church Tuesday evening, March 16th, at 7:30. Twenty-one scouts and seven visitors were present. In the inter-patrol contest the Eagle Patrol was reported ahead by only two points. The next meeting, March 30th, will close the contest.

Hadwin Fitch, one of our Scouts, is endeavoring to earn a trip to the Panama Exposition which is open to Scouts. Our troop voted to assist him.

It is planned to form an athlete club and to secure a place to start a gymnasium. Of course, this will be on a small scale at first, but we are already assured of a horizontal bar, dumbbells, Indian clubs and boxing gloves. Outdoor events will also be indulged in, such as high jumping and running.

The event of the evening was a talk by Harvey Van Buren about his life in the United States Navy. He spoke of the fine physical training received and the regular hours adopted. The daily routine began at 5 A.M. The meals on board ship are good but there are no frills. His account of the trip to Turkish ports was interesting; he went also to Jerusalem. The Rock of Gibralter was described, with its 1915 guns, not one of which is visible, even with a powerful glass.

In a storm which lasted four days, out of 16 men in the signal corps, only six were able to be on duty because of seasickness. Lifeboats and launches were washed overboard and at meals the dishes had to be placed in racks.

Mr. Van Buren belonged to the signal corps and his illustrations of duties were most entertaining.

The raising of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor and the towing of the hull out to sea, was participated in by the speaker. A large number of pictures of naval life were shown in which Mr. Van Buren figured. This talk certainly proved very entertaining and instructive.

Two new members were sworn in, viz: James Burden and Robert Smith.

After the initiation, light refreshments were "thrown" around and the meeting dismissed.

The next meeting will be held Tuesday, March 30th, at 7:30.

Paris, March 2, (by mail to New York). An order for 500,000 razors has just been placed by the British government with the French cutlery factories at Thiers. They are for part of the personal equipment of the new troops now being organized in England. When the war broke England discovered that in spite of her own immense cutlery factories there was hardly a razor to be had in all England that did not bear the mark "Made in Germany." The soldiers themselves refused to carry these and the government called on the French factories to help it out of the predicament.

Rheims.—With the continual bombardment of Rheims by the Germans it has become utterly impossible to continue the school sessions in the regular school houses. Aside from the danger of these being at any moment, struck by shells the frequency of the latter also render it impossible for the children with the regular school courses, M. Forsant, inspector of primary education, has just completed all arrangements for the continuation of all classes in the caves in which the inhabitants take refuge during the bombardment.

Paris.—The war has not interfered to the slightest extent with the nourishment of babies at Paris. Professor Pinard has just reported to the Academy of Medicine that with the opening of hostilities and that with the taking of precautions for insuring the food supply of Paris, especial measures were taken to make certain that the food elements for babies should not be lacking either in quality or quantity. So successful have those measures been that the infant mortality during the seven months of the war has been less than it was in either of the two preceding years.

HELLO, YELLOW

COLOR SCHEMES

Odds bodkins but the styles are odd,
It's hard to pick the oddest.
Yet that one is most odd perhaps
Which is discreet and modest.

New York, March 19.—Oddity seems to be the best commodity of the season. The follower of fashion who likes to be stared at as being dashingly different and original certainly has a wide field to choose from. Taken from the tips of her toes to the toe of her French roll with her French lid on it she can go the limit of oddness with perfect impunity.

Beginning at the topnotch and working down the oddest chapeau up to date is the leghorn hat with the transparent drop curtain of tulle through which the wearer's eyes peer out seductively. Even topping the hat for oddity however, comes the flat many ribbed parasol apeing the paper parasol of far away Japan. These silk replicas of Japanese paper originals are the quintessence of quintess. They are shown entirely covered in gay Futuristic silk or with a gayly figured center and a plain silk border. Some are all of one toned silk with an embroidered motif like those found upon a Japanese screen, a flight of yellow swallows across a purple sky or dragon flies flitting over a field of yellow. The Pagoda parasols in black and white or blue and white stripe combinations are losing their novelty through repetition for the last two seasons, but the square parasol adds a new odd note this year as does also the transparent parasol of net afluff with countless ruffles of dainty lined satin ribbon. Surely these parasols are the oddest things under the sun while the peeled hair of the French roll coiffure continues as the oddest of all things under the hat.

The ruff of pleated white tulle that stands out stiffly under the chin and fastens an otherwise perfectly bare throat is certainly odd enough enough to suit any one even the most finicky and then there's the peasant bodice with its V shaped point in front that is laced up the front like a regular corset.

It is when you reach the skirt, however, that oddness fairly runs riot. There is the crinoline skirt, the skirt shirred bn cords around the hips to flare out around the ankles in careless abandon, the skirt with an apron effect in front and the flippant skirt that is just one ruffle after another. Astocking so odd that it is positively wierd is one with gold braid and tiny gold buttons running up one side to the calf. The braid then runs around the leg with a gold tassel right in the front the whole effect being a simulation of a high colored shoe. Isn't that the limit?

Then there are the endless odd varieties of low and high shoes with insets of light leather outlining a tiny pointed tip of black patent kid. The heel and back of a pump of one color and the vamp of black kid with a piping of the color around the top and, Oh! all and every combination that human ingenuity can cobble.

Verily with such a wide scope of oddness to choose from it does seem queer now desn't it that some women are forced to wear just one earring at a time to attract attention.

Just why yellow has always been under a sort of stigma as designating the rotten streak in humanity typifying jealousy and reminiscent only of biliousness or jaundice is hard to account for now that it has been welcomed into the arms of Fashion as one of the most charming tints of the season. Sunshine, beaten gold and fields of ripened wheat are only a few of the lovely things it now reminds us of.

Exquisite are the yellow crepe de chine negligees, the pussy willow taffeta and crepe lingerie in maize tints. Beautiful the gowns of shimmering yellow satin and the hats and parasols, blouses, stockings, slippers and gloves all in the color of liquid sunshine. It truly is up to all those who have an eye for the beautiful and artistic to forget its jaundiced past and with a welcoming smile say "Hello yellow."

"SIBERIA FOR SOUSES."

Horrible Punishment For "Second Offenders" In Russia.

"Siberia for the souses" is the watch word in Russia right now, according to M. L. von Clain, vice president of the Baldwin Locomotive works, who returned from a business trip to the czar's land aboard the Scandinavian-American line steamship United States.

"Of course they don't say it that way," was Mr. von Clain's explanation, "but it goes. Second offenders caught loaded on vodka hit the long trail for Siberia. 'Russia is riding on a water wagon without springs."

Appeals For General Leman's Release.

Through the medium of the Swiss Red Cross Mlle. Leman, daughter of General Leman of the Belgian army, who defended Liege against the Germans in the early part of the war, has appealed to Emperor William of Germany to allow her father to return to his home in Belgium. Her argument is that the general, having lost the use of both his legs, can no longer be regarded as fit for military duties.

Vital Statistics.

When a man says that his health is so-so he means that he is on the mend.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Safety.

"I've just been over to my brother-in-law's house trying to pour oil on troubled waters."

"An unpleasant duty, isn't it?"

"Yes. And if I'm ever called on for that kind of duty again I'm going to stand off at a safe distance and pour the oil through a hose."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

TALK OF END OF WORLD.

Peculiar Mental Condition Caused by War In Europe.

The mental condition caused among Americans by the war in Europe is interesting. One finds many persons in all places who believe the world is nearing its end. Such persons are by no means cranks. Many are careful students of history as well as of the Bible, and some of them have figured the prophecies of Daniel down to a point where they feel sure not only of the approach of the grand collapse, but of the identity of the principal characters who are to be conspicuous in the last days.

One meets persons holding such views on the trains, in the banks, everywhere, and if one considers them sensible in all other things he hardly can regard them as lunatics in this. The religious faith of many persons calls for a grand breakdown of the world.

Grim Comedy.

A certain young actress was constantly irritated by the pompous behavior of the actor-manager in whose company she was playing.

"Now, Miss Blank," said the great one, "you'll have an opportunity to show your talents in another direction. I've cast you for a dandy part, small, but 'fat.' And you'll have a chance to study me in a new role. You've never seen me do farce comedy, have you?"

"Yes, I have," contradicted Miss Blank; "I've seen your Macbeth."—London Mail.

Of Course.

"Daughter sends you 1,000 kisses and wants 100 in return."

"A hundred kisses?"

"Don't be absurd, John—a hundred dollars, of course."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

About Sports Generally

New York, March 19.—More and more, as the opening day draws near, does it appear as though the Giants and Braves were going to stage a merry little war all by themselves for the National League Pennant. All there is to it—they are the class of the league and from this angle there doesn't seem to be a team in the Tener circuit that has even a chance to cheat them out.

Critics who a few weeks ago were howling that McGraw didn't have a pitching staff are strangely silent now. Critics who at the close of the last season were howling that his infield was shot to pieces crawled into their holes when the Little Napoleon went out and grabbed Honus Lobert. They burrowed still deeper when he went out and grabbed himself Pol Perritt.

Mathewson, Tesreau, Marquard, Perritt, Chalmers, Fromme—how does it look?

Rudolph, Tyler, James, Hess, Davis, Crutcher—how does it look?

If there are any of the other six teams in the league boasting such aggregations they have yet to blare forth.

Getting dow nto hair line distinctions—on paper—the Giants even seem to have the edge on the hated Bostonites. Comparisons, however, are odious, as was proven quite conclusively last October when the dopesters began comparing Schmidt to McInnis, Deal to Baker, and Gowdy to Schang.

Schmidt, Evers, Maranville and Smith, against Merkle, Doyle, Fletcher and Lobert, Magee, Connolly and Moran against any three of the following—Robertson, Snodgrass, Thorpe, burns or Murray, Gowdy and Whaling against McLean, Myers and Smith.

If the foregoing baftle fronts don't offer pre-season prospects of the hottest little fracas in the history of the grand old game then all dope is useless, and the dopesters should be sent to Belgium.

The weakness of the Giants last year was attributed to lack of another good pitcher and a weakness at third. Both have been filled—and most ably. Weaknesses of the Braves—if they are any—was in their hitting. Sherwood Magee, slugger par excellence, was added.

Now, if the anvil chorus will just join in on "Just Before the Battle Mother," we'll let out bets on the Giants and Braves against the field stick from April to October.

* * *

CONFERENCE ATHLETES MEET.

Evanston, March 19.—Wisconsin and Illinois will battle for first place and Chicago and Northwestern for third if the dope of conference experts makes good at the annual conference meet the Big Nine at Northwestern field.

Northwestern had one of the best track teams in its history, but in the Illini and Badgers were doped the strongest.

* * *

JUDSON TO RETIRE

St. Louis, March 19.—Frederick H. Judson was to retire today as trustee of the Pulitzer estate after a series of litigations.

* * *

DARTMOUTH VS. BROWN

Providence, R. I., March 19.—Dartmouth college was to compete with Brown today in a dual meet. Tomorrow Dartmouth goes to Cambridge to meet Harvard.

* * *

BOWLERS AT PEORIA

Peoria, Ill., March 19.—Seven hundred crack bowlers were entered today in the American Bowling congress tourney, scheduled to pen here this morning. There were nearly 150 five-men teams entered.

SAVES WOMAN FROM BULL

Animal, Inflamed by Red Sweater, Pursues Her to Trolley.

Boulder, Colo.—The presence of mind and prompt action of Larry Fox, a motorman of a Denver and Interurban car out of Boulder, saved Edith Fair from death or serious injury.

Wearing a red sweater Miss Fair, who is housemaid at the home of Frank Anderson, on the eastern limits of the city, started for the junction to intercept the car to Denver. While hurrying across a vacant lot she heard the bellowing of a big bull.

One glance was sufficient to warn Miss Fair that she was the object of attraction of the maddened animal. The terrified woman fled toward the railway track with the enraged beast not more than fifty yards behind her.

The interurban car at this moment shot around the curve, but a short distance away. Motorman Fox was quick to see the young woman's danger, and after turning off the current and applying the brakes jumped from the vestibule, seized her by the wrist and lifted her to the car almost at the same instant the animal brushed against the coach.

Miss Fair, who had fainted when the excitment was over, was soon revived, but postponed her trip to Denver.

August Harding, the owner of the bull, says he has never known the animal to act unruly before, and attributes its antics to the red sweater Miss Fair was wearing.

WOODPECKER ROBS A TOWN.

Causes Short Circuit Resulting in Excessive Water Bill.

Ilwaco, Wash.—A woodpecker is blamed for large additions to Ilwaco's bill for pumping city water.

The contract for filling the municipal reservoir is let to a power company and an electric indicator notifies the engineer when the required depth of water has been provided.

For some months the bill has been regarded as excessive and the number of hours required daily to fill the basin has varied to a marked degree.

Investigation has placed the blame on an innocent woodpecker which chose one wire for a perch and with its tail touching the other wire made a short circuit so that the engineer's signal to stop pumping was controlled by the woodpecker's rest rather than the depth of water provided.

Raleigh's Advice.

If any desire thee to be his surety, give him a part of what thou hast to spare; if he press thee further he is not thy friend at all, for friendship rather chooseth harm to itself than offereth it. If thou be bound for a stranger, thou art a fool; if for a merchant, thou puttest thy estate to learn to swim; if for a churchman, he hath no inheritance; if for a lawyer, he will find an evasion by syllable or word to abuse thee; if for a poor man thou must pay it thyself; if for a rich man, he needs not; therefore, from suretyship, as from a manslayer or enchanter, bless thyself; for the best profit and return will be this; that if thou force him for whom thou art bound, to pay it himself, he will become thy enemy; if thou use to pay it thyself, thou wilt become a beggar.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

Suspicions of Charles Reade.

Wealthy men are often abnormally suspicious of tricks. The celebrated author Charles Reade was one of this kind. He always imagined he was being robbed and set traps to catch the thieves. When he became lessee of a certain theater he suspected that his ticket office cheated him by letting in the public for anything they could get and keeping the money. So Reade turned up the collar of his overcoat, pulled his hat down over his eyes and shuffled up to the box office as the people were going in. He shoved a half crown in the box office keeper's hand and whispered: "It's all right—that's for you—I don't want a ticket. Just pass me through." The clerk ran out, seized Reade by his coat collar and was passing him roughly into the street when he recognised his "chief."

Origin of the Name Automobile.

The word automobile comes from two words, one Greek and the other Latin. The two words are auto and mobile. The former is derived from the Greek autos, meaning self, and the latter from the Latin mobilis, adverb, movable. This is originally derived from the Latin verb moveo, movere, movi, motus, meaning to move. We are unable to say who first suggested the name for self propelled vehicles.

Widows Are Dangerous.

"How did you catch your cold, old man?"

"I cod id by siddig dear a widdow."

"She must have been very icy."—Boston Post.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT, Onondaga County, New York. Lora M. Fergerson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Fergerson, deceased, plaintiff, against Samuel Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, and also entered in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 5th day of March, 1915; I, the subscriber, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:— ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square form as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land, as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises Fifty (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by John Siver; being the equal South half part of the same, and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same, the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-nine One Hundreths (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundreths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) acre of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Jonathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Road on said Lot line, running thence Eight (8) chains and Twenty-five (25) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:— All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by Jabez Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12), Constable's purchase, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the

LEGAL NOTICES

center of the State road at the Northeast corner of Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve (12) chains Sixty-two (62) links to the Northwest corner of 20 and 29-100 acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1877; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State Road; thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight Hundredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises in Oswego County being the same premises described in a certain deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by Wilson Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's Office September 28, 1909, in Book 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

Selden E. McClusky, Referee.

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney, Office and P. O. Address, 202-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

GOT A SURPRISE.

He Expected to Be Quite Conspicuous, but Found Himself Ignored.

"Say," said the man who takes himself seriously, "I had a great surprise thrust upon me when I went down to get my marriage license last month. When I think it over I am ready to assert that it was a disagreeable surprise.

"I sneaked into the big office under the impression that everybody was watching me. But when I told the clerk at the window what I wanted he took the information with a coolness that was almost disgusting. When I gave him my name—which seemed to me to reverberate like thunder—not a solitary clerk raised his head. And nobody laughed when the inquisitor asked me how I spelled it. When I gave the lady's name and fancied everybody would titter the only sound I could hear was the turning of record leaves and the muddled clicking of a distant typewriter.

"Why, they couldn't have treated me with more indifference if I had been buying marriage licenses twice a day for ten years.

"I went into that office feeling shamed and sensitive and sneaking.

"I came out hurt, humiliated, humbled.

"I had expected to be ridiculed—I was absolutely ignored."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OUR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Elisha Mitchell, Who Started It, Was a Martyr to His Science.

The first government geological survey in America was conducted by Elisha Mitchell, who was born in Washington, Conn., about the year 1794. He was a graduate of Yale and became professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina. Afterward he became professor of chemistry, and in 1821 he was ordained a Presbyterian minister.

As state surveyor of North Carolina he made an extensive geological survey, and he was the first to ascertain that the mountains of North Carolina are the highest east of the Rockies. He was a martyr to science, for to settle some disputed point about the altitude of these mountains he reascended them in 1857, lost his way at night, fell down a precipice and was killed. The geological survey of the United States, which has carried out on a large scale the work commenced by Mitchell, was created for the purpose of preparing a map of the United States, classifying the public lands, examining the geological structure, mineral resources and the products of the republic and investigating the extent to which the arid and semi-arid lands may be redeemed by irrigation.—New York World.

Gets Letter From Wreck.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—Professor J. O. A. Larson of the Park Region college here received a letter recently that went down with the Empress of Ireland. The mucilage was gone from the envelope, but the letter was in a good state of preservation and easily read. It was rescued from the wreck by divers. Mr. Larson was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, England, at the time the vessel sank, and the letter was addressed to him there and was forwarded to England and then to this city.

PLEASURE AND LIFE.

"While we live let us live," is an ancient heathen saying, used to excuse living for pleasure alone. But pleasure is not life; it is but the fringe of real living. He who has known only pleasure has not known the deeper essentials of being. The old sundial motto is truly wise, "Time wasted is existence, used is life."

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION—5.

Confirmation by the Senate an Ancient Evil.

The official Short Ballot amendment would give to the Governor power to appoint the Secretary of State, State Comptroller, State Treasurer Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor, without confirmation by the Senate. How strongly the Short Ballot advocates feel on the subject is illustrated by the fact that after that amendment passed the Assembly at the last session of the legislature, when the Senate undertook to amend it by conferring power of confirmation by the Senate, the Short Ballot Organization promptly disowned the measure in the amended form.

The reasons for taking this stand are not hard to see. The idea of the amendment is to get these minor officers out of politics, but if confirmation of the Senate were to be required the state would simply be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

In the public eye the Senate assumes none of the responsibility for the conduct of the administration or the quality of appointments. All that lies, apparently, with the Governor. A political machine will cheerfully nominate the strongest man in sight for the Governorship, confident that it can easily control appointive patronage in spite of him through the action of the Senate. And so unembarrassed by any responsibility for the consequences, the Senators concern themselves mainly with the partisan political aspects of the nominations, with little regard for the technical efficiency or ability of the candidates.

A Fine Theory That Never Worked.

Of course the theory of the confirmation system is perfectly obvious. Every school boy knows it. The theory was that the Senate would confirm all the good nominations made by the Governor and would only block him on bad ones. It would be a good scheme if it worked, but it doesn't work. It never has been anything but a useless irritation wherever it has been tried. In state government, city government and national government we have tried it for several generations but it hasn't worked yet. Should we go on fondly imagining that some day it will work?

By giving to the Senate power without corresponding responsibility the system is basically wrong. It fills the Senate with intrigue and questions of patronage and sets the senators trading with the Governor. It all but makes the Senate the real appointing power and we never know nowadays how far it is fair to criticise a gubernatorial appointment for we cannot tell what compromises may have been forced upon him by the Senate. We have had unsatisfactory governors in the State, more than once, but the Senate has never been a bulwark against improper appointments.

A far more characteristic scheme is that of the Senate holding up a good appointment in order to compel the Governor to appoint someone who is more in sympathy with the machine.

Confirmation by the legislative body has been abandoned in all modern city charters and it must be abandoned in the state too. The device has long ago lost all its standing in political science and it ranks now as a surviving political superstition.

An Example of Undivided Responsibility.

The lesson of experience with the undivided appointive power of the Mayor of New York City ought not to be lost upon the state. It should be remembered that the mayor has vastly more power than the Governor and administers a budget four times as big. The mayor is compelled to make every appointment on his own personal responsibility for the result. He has likewise power to correct his mistakes and remove his appointees at any time. In the last fifteen years New York has had all kinds of mayors with all kinds of political backing, shady and otherwise. But in spite of this environment the mayoralty appointees have been on a very high plane. New Yorkers would regard it as a big calamity if the charter were so amended as to require the Mayor to submit his appointees for confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, or even by the Board of Estimate, for there would be good reason to expect that the standard of appointment would inevitably sink to a low level. There is not the slightest disposition on the part of the people of New York City to change the system, whereas senatorial confirmation in both the state and the nation is the cause of incessant discontent and irritation.

The abolition of senatorial confirmation in this state not only on the new appointments which the Short Ballot amendment would give the governor, but on all other appointments as well would be a great step forward toward clean-cut responsible state administration.

[This is the fifth of a series of nine articles prepared jointly by the Municipal Government Association, the County Government Association and the New York Short Ballot Organization on questions to come before the Constitutional Convention.]

SHORT BALLOT IN NEBRASKA.

Conservative Republicans, like Victor Rosewater, and radicals represented largely by men at the University of Nebraska, came together in the latter part of last year in a state conference on the Short Ballot. At the next election eighty offices will be balloted upon by the people.

BRING SUNSHINE TO WOMEN PRISONERS

Joliet, Ill., March 19.—The debt which society owes to its unfortunates should be repaid by giving them every possible opportunity to learn to live under normal conditions. This is the theory of Miss Grace Fuller, superintendent of women at the Illinois State penitentiary at Joliet. Miss Fuller is putting her theory into practice, and with gratifying results.

A group of white clad, smiling women, stood today about their leaders in a domestic science classroom. They beat eggs, measured out sugar and did other things, all according to recipe written on a blackboard by one of them. Laughter and talk came easily as they worked.

These women were prisoners at the state penitentiary—but they were transformed into new, happy persons by the application of a scheme of revolutionizing prison methods. In this work Miss Fuller has the cooperation of Warden Allen.

Dress making, rug weaving and other domestic activities are included in the new rule of procedure for women in this institution. Everywhere is noticeable a sense of contentment and absence of restraint.

"It is to give these women, who did not have adequate opportunities before they came here, an opportunity to qualify for normal society that we are doing this work," explained Miss Fuller. "Society should feel that it has placed these women here to help them, not to take its revenue on them. This we are trying to do in giving them work which will fit them, as they leave us, for fine, effective living. Their lives have in so many instances been barren of all interests before coming here. We ought to supply that interest."

NEW YORK BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO DEDICATED

San Francisco, Mar. 18.—The New York building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was dedicated today with elaborate ceremonies attended by the governor of California, the mayor of San Francisco, all the high dignitaries of the Exposition company and more than a score of prominent New Yorkers.

Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation represented Gov. Whitman at the exercises and was the speaker of the day. He was accompanied to San Francisco by Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, of the New York National Guard, as aide.

Nearly all of the 18 commissioners from the State of New York were present when the ceremonies opened. Norman E. Mack, Buffalo, chairman of the New York State Commission, presided. He spoke briefly and introduced president Charles C. Moore, of the Exposition Co., who formerly presented to the exposition commissioners the plaque showing their participation in the big fair. He also voiced the thanks of the exposition management for the Empire State's support. Mayor Rolph of San Francisco and Gov. Johnson of California then spoke briefly, as did Wm. B. Lamar, chairman of the federal commission to the fair.

The ceremonies took place in front of the New York building, one of the handsomest on the grounds.

Gov. Whitman of New York and his staff are expected to visit the Exposition in May.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

THE KID'S CHRONICLE

Gma, wat do you think, I sed to ma wen Icaim hoam to luntch frum skool today.

Wen youve got enything to say to me, wy do wou awlways start by asking me wat I think, sed ma.

Well, wat do you think, I sed.

I think yure a similton, sed ma.

The teetchir sed Id half to bring a note frum you wen I calm back this aftirnoon, I sed.

So thats it, isi it, and wat have you bin doing now, sed ma.

I got awl my arifmetick rite this moarning, I sed.

Well, and is that wy you cant go back to skool without a note, sed ma.

Yes mam, I sed.

De you mean to say that Miss Kitty is angry at you bekause you got yure ixampels rite, sed ma.

Yes mam, I sed.

Is she kumpleatly krazy, sed ma.

I dont no, I sed.

I nevvir herd of sutch a thing. I don't no wat the pulick skools are kuming to, sed ma.

Sid Hunt got awl his rite, to, I sed, and ma sed. And duz he haff to bring a note, to, and I sed. No mam, and ma sed. Well, if you do, wy duzzent he.

He sets rite next to me, I sed.

Wat awn erth has that got to do with it, sed ma.

Miss Kityy cawt me copying awf of his papir, I sed.

And ma gave me the note, giving me sumthing elts ferst, beeing to panefill to rite about.

Two carloads of delivery wagons and buggies just unloaded by Van Wagenen, Inc. The quantity we buy enables us to give you the prices as well as the quality. We also have the agency for the Moyer line. adv78

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

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"THE MAN WITHOUT A SOUL"

A SUNDAY SERMON

"When Aaron Burr made his first sailing expedition down to New Orleans in 1805, he met, as the devil would have it, a gay, dashing and bright young Irishman, Nolan. Nolan became involved, body and soul, in the Burr conspiracy. When the crash came, Jefferson and the House of Virginia undertook to break the conspirators in a great treason trial at Richmond, and many of the lesser fry got caught among them Nolan.

"When the president of the court asked him at the close of the trial if he wished to say anything to show he had always been faithful to the Government, he cried out in a fit of frenzy, 'Damn the United States, I hope I may never hear of the United States.' Old Solonel Morgan, who was presiding, was shocked. The officers who sat in that court were men who had served through the revolution, and their lives, not to say their necks, had been risked for the very idea which Nolan so cavalierly cursed.

"If Nolan had compared Washington to Arnold or cried 'God save King George,' Morgan could not have felt worse. He called the court into his private room, and when they came out their faces were lige the Arctic snow. Colonel Morgan said: 'Prisoner, hear the sentence of the court. The court decides, subject to the approval of the President, that you neveer again hear the name of the United SStates.'

"Nolan laughed, but nobody else. Colonel Morgan was solemn and the whole room was hushed as dead as night. Nolan lost his swagger in a moment. Colonel Morgan added, 'Take the prisoner, Mr. Marshal, to Orleans on an armed boat, deliver him to the naval commander, and see that no one mentions the name of the United States to the prisoner.' From that day, September 23, 1807, until he died, May 11, 1863, he did not hear the name of the United States.

"The sentence was carried out on the following plan: Nolan was placed on a Government vessel bound on a long cruise. He was ordered treated with great courtesy. It was ordered that he be provided with quarters, rations and clothing proper for an officer of his rank; that he should be exposed to no indignity, nor unnecessarily reminded that he was a prisoner. Under no circumstances should he hear the name of his country nor receive information. It was the intention of the Government that he never see the country he had disowned.

"He was granted the privilege of wearing the regulation army uniform but the buttons were taken off because they bore the insignia of the country he had disowned. He became known as 'plain buttons.' When present in any company of men on shipboard the men were prohibited to talk of him, prospects of return, politics, peace, war, letters or anything that would remind him of home. He was not permitted to go ashore, even in lands no way connected with the United States. He was never given an American newspaper. Even form the foreign papers given him the advertisements or stray paragraphs that alluded to the United States were cut out.

"He'd be reading something harmless when he'd come to cut-out space. Right in the midst of one of Napoleon's battles he would find a hole because on the back of the page would be an advertisement of a ship from New York or a scrap from the President's message. He literally became a man without a country like a child from its mother's arms.

"When he was an old man a friend was admitted to his stateroom. He found that in the privacy of his room he had made a little shrine, with the Stars and Stripes traced above and around a picture of Washington upon which he had painted a majestic eagle with lightnings flying from its beak, its feet clasping a globe, which its wings overshadowed.

"Poor old Nolan turned a sad smile and said: 'Here you see I have a country.' He pointed to the foot of the bed, where was a map of the United States drawn from memory. Quaint old names were on it with large letters for Indian Territory, Miss. Territory, Louisiana Territory. He had patched in Texas and shoved the western boundary away out into the Pacific. He had defined nothing in the shape of States.

"Turning to his friend Danforth he said: 'Danforth, I am dying. I cannot go home. Tell me something.' Danforth weakened and told him everything. Told him of Burr-Alexander Hamilton duel; told him of war of 1812; told him of Louisiana purchase; told him of California, Oregon, Washington gold excitement in 1849! told him of war with Mexico— of the Lewis and Clarke expedition; told him of the Union Pacific railway; told him of the firing on Fort Sumter; told him of Abraham Lincoln. A sweet smile covered his face and he went into the presence of God with a smile on his face. He said, 'Look into my Bible, Danforth, when I am gone.' They looked into the Bible where was a slip of paper marked: 'They desire a country, even a heavenly, wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God, for He hath prepared for them a city.'

"Note these facts about Phillip Nolan, the centre of this story. First Phillip Nolan was born a citizen of the United States. Second, he swore away his citizenship. Third, he became a man without a country. Some day in the light of these three facts I should like to write a companion story to the 'Man Without a Country,' and if I did I would call it 'The Man Without a Soul,' and I would build the story around these three facts:

"First—Man is born a citizen of two worlds. The world of the temporal and the world of the eternal—the world of the material and the world of the spiritual. Since man possesses double citizenship, first in this world, second, in the world to come, his every act polls a double suffrage. Every man faces the problem of properly rating his double citizenship. The average man looks after his citizenship in the material world fairly well, as it applies to the temporal, material, personal gratification. In the world of dust and dollars the average man lives most of his citizenship. The world of the material nobody disputes or doubts: it is too real. We walk on it, we ride on it, we swim in it, we climb it, we handle it, we mow it, we sit beneath its shade, we taste it, we see it, breathe it. The world of the material is real. Of course there are a few rosewater pink tea poets who dip their pens in midst and write nonsense, who say matter is nonexistent, an illusion of the motral mind. I always notice that even Christian Scientists are ready when the dinner bell rings.

"A man should look well after his citizenship in the world of the material. This is a good world. It is the best—I say it reverently—that even God could make. It is not to be despised and hurried through, and the man who never gets beyond his cook, his tailor, barber, club or limousine is nothing but a refined animal. There is the greater world of the spiritual, just as real as the world of the material. The man who ignores his citizenship in the world of the spiritual and spends all his time and energy and his citizenship in the world of the material is the consummate idiot and fool of the centuries.

"Second: A man may swear away his citizenship in the world of the spiritual—by one dramatic act as Nolan did, by his love of money, by his love of lust, by his unbelief, by allowing his spiritual nature to lie unused for so long that all the best in him is paralyzed, so that he has no thoughts of God, no prayer, no attendance upon religious duties, by not placing himself in an atmosphere to awaken the spiritual.

"Third: He becomes a man without a soul to all intents and purposes. Of course, he has a soul. I mean he has canceled his interests of citizenship in the world of the spiritual and the eternal. When a man cancels his citizenship in the world of the spiritual he lapses very near to the animal. The fact is, a man's soul is about the only thing that distinguishes him from the brute creation.

"Man is five-sided; physical, mental, emotional, esthetic and spiritual. The fact is you can find hints and glimmers of four of these in animals. It is the fifth which gives man his distinction.

"First: Physical. From the standpoint of physical, animal creation in particular excels man. The eagle can see farther, the deer can run faster, the rabbit and moose can hear better, the lion and the horse are more powerful. Man, of course, has a greater variety, better organization and better control of physical powers than any single animal, but in many points he is excelled by them.

"Second: Mental. We are coming to see that what we call instinct is an elementary and inferior form of thinking. Only a glimmer, of course, as compared to a full sunburst of man's intelligence, nevertheless a low form of thought, so the animal world has certain mental powers.

"Third: Emotional. No one who has heard the cow bellow for her calf, no one who has seen animals defend their young can doubt the existance of the emotional. No one who has seen the grief of the mother bird for her young can doubt the existence of the emotional in the breast of lower creation, and the emotion of some birds and animals should put us to shame by their constancy. Some animals mate for life—it is said when the dove's mate dies it will never take a second.

"Fourth. Esthetic. It may be doubted that there is a love of beauty in birds and animals. But since I have seen the conscious elation of the mocking bird was pouring liquid beauty from his throat. When the peacock struts across the barnyard spreading his tail into three feet of splendor, no one can tell me he didn't know it was spangled over with beauty.

"Fifth. Spiritual. If man was no more than the four things mentioned, the doctrine of evolution would look more reasonable; but here the similarity between man and animal stops. No animal has ever been found upon its knees in prayer. No animal has ever done anything that would even hint that it knew from whence it had come or whither it was going.

"Hear me, men. Have you never prayed? Have you never given serious concern to things spiritual? Have you never calculated the interests of your soul? Have you never let your thoughts play around the problem of the future? Have you never considered the problem of your eternal destiny? Have you never accepted Christ as your Saviour? Then you have never done anything but that may be within range of passibility of the animal creation.

"Whenever you cancel your citizenship in the world of spiritual you take the crown from your brow, you dash the scepter from your hand and slink back with the rest of the brutes.

"Christianity is the appeal for you to throttle the animal in you and give the angel a chance. It is the appeal for you to pray, to recognize that you are a citizen of two worlds, to prepare now for your citizenship in the world of the eternal by accepting Jesus Christ as your Saviour."

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office:

"On the heights west of Labreozrev an attack by numerically superior forces was repulsed after a sanguinary battle with great loss to the enemy, several companies being annihilated.

'Repeated attempts by the Russians to capture vantage points among our positions, by means of surprise attacks delivered by forces outnumbering the defenders also failed. We captured 280 prisoners.

"At other points on the front nothing of importance has occurred."

"In the Carpathians and East Galicia there is no change. Near Oravozil we annihilated three companies of Germans who attacked us and, after a bayonet charge, took the surviving prisoners to the number of three officers and ninety-three men."

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For Rent—Upper six-room flat; steam heated; bath; gas; electricity. Call at 316 Utica st. or Phone 4812. 81c

To Rent—House, 119 S. 7th st.; also flat, 267 S. 4th st. Inquire J. M. Caffrey. 78

House to Rent—W. 3d, first door south of Worth. Apply at office of Gilbert & Nichols Co. 77

Young Man Wanted—With horse. Apply E. L. Wallace, 513 Buffalo st. 77c

To Rent—7-room house, also desirable furnished flat. Inquire Dr. Haviland. 82c

To Rent—Upper flat. 412 Erie st. 77c

To Rent.—One nice large furnished room for man. Inquire 166 S. 3d st.

Woman Wanted—Elderly; housework, family of 3. 512 Erie st. 78c

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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James Andrianos	1	F. L. Freeman	1	Nestle's Food Co.	5
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THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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March 20, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

SUCH IS LIFE.

WHILE one-half, bejabers! toils steady and labors, the rest of the world lolls in ease. And when we feel happy, our neighbors are scrappy and do just about as they please. And, gosh! ain't it funny? Some people have money and others can't scare up a dime. Some mortals are lucky, while others, real plucky, lose out ev'ry dodgasted time. Some laugh long and loudly—some strut with mien proudly and others are chucking the bluff. And folks that are healthy, quite seldom are wealthy, and healthy folks lack the green stuff. If half the world knoweth not what this half doeth—a funny old world it is sure. It's full of the tellers, the crooks and the spoilers—the honest, the rich and the poor. Now, why should a favored old guy, money savored, loll 'round in a big limousine? And why should another, his poor luckless brother, clean streets for a small stack of green? And why should a poet, a poor nowise "know it," write verse for the price of a prune, while others will squander the coin as they wander, and live in perpetual June? It does seem unequal; but hark to the sequel—it's time that I finished this rhyme. One lives by his working—the other, his shirking, and thus will it be for all time.

The Item That Did Not Get Into the Paper

In the April American Magazine David Grayson, writing his story "Hempfield," goes on with his wonderful account of the "Hempfield Star" and its editors. Hempfield is a small town and the "Star" is a country weekly. One of the editors is Norton Carr, a youth from the city, who conceived the idea of printing the naked truth about things in the paper. Following is a paragraph he wrote about the village church service. It was the truth but it did not get into the paper.

"The usual forenoon service was held in the Congregational church on Sunday. Being a hot day, the Rev. Mr. Sargent wore his black alpaca coat, and preached earnestly for thirty minutes, his text being John x, 3. Miss Daisy Miller played a selection from Mozart, though the piano was unfortunately out of tune. There were in attendance fifteen women, mostly old; seven men, and four children, besides the choir. During the sermon old Mr. Johnson went to sleep and Mrs. Johnson ate four peppermints. Deacon Mitchell took up a collection of fifty-six cents, besides what was in the envelopes."

?

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RATES

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THE GIBBONEY BILL

D. Clarence Gibboney, lawyer for the law and order association of Philadelphia, and who has for years fought the saloons has recently introduced into the legislature a unique bill. The Gibboney bill, as it is known, provides for compensation to liquor dealers forced out of business.

Among the features was one which would automatically, upon the bill becoming law, reduce the number of saloons in Philadelphia from 1923 to approximately 1700. The Philadelphia courts would make this reduction and reimburse those who might be ruled out of business. Reimbursement would be made out of the $2,000,000 annually received by Philadelphia from liquor licenses. Similar provisions for automatic reductions would apply to Pittsburgh, Scranton and all cities of the third class.

The Gibboney bill proposes local option elections, with three-year intervals as the minimum, on petition of 20 per cent. of a county's electors. In wet counties refusal to renew any license is forbidden, except for proved violation of the law.

Licenses in first class and second class cities are not to exceed one per 1000 inhabitants, with one per 500 the ratio in other cities.

Compensation money is to come from liquor license income, plus 10 per cent of all other county revenues. The right of appeal is reserved for any liquor dealer who may think he isn't getting enough.

The Gibboney bill is compelling the admiration of both the "pros." and "antis" on the saloon question. It is the logical solving of a vexing question. The confiscation of the property owned by a concern whose business is legalized by Uncle Sam has never had the support of the fair minded populace. Mr. Gibboney is working to the end of a very vexing problem in a highly logical way.

REAL SALESMEN

There are peddlers, there are order-takers, there are traveling men and there are real salsmen. You can tell them by their enthusiasm.

The real secret of salesmanship is locked up in energy, and unlocked in enthusiasm.

No circumstances, no corporation, can hold a man back in selling, if he has force, courage. Give a man will power, a settled purpose, pluck, an overmastering energy, and barrels and barrels of enthusiasm, and he will sell.

From the physical strength we get the fire of enthusiasm, and when a salesman is filled with enthusiasm, when a salesman is charged with the electric current of enthusiasm, he does more than sell: he causes others in the organization to sell.

Enthusiasm will not let you stop to wonder and doubt, to hem and haw. It will cause you to light on a customer and close him up.

Enthusiasm is contagious; the customer catches it. Enthusiasm does not need a selling manual. Most of us are from the muddy river country, and all of us are willing to be shown by an enthusiast.

Enthusiasm instructs your disappointments to be game. It carries your calling through the triumphant arch. Enthusiasm is energy on fire.—Silent Partner.

MR. OSBORNE WILL NOT RESIGN

People who would regret the resignation of Thomas Mott Osborne as Warden of Sing Sing prison, as well as those who would rejoice to hear of it, can dismiss, in the one case their apprehension and in the other their expectations, for the recent reports, so industriously promulgated, of his wrecked health and the failure of his reforms, are alike without foundation in fact.

Like not a few of his fellow-citizens, in office and out, Mr. Osborne had, a while ago, a cold severe enough to be called la grippe, and it had its too familiar effects, but neither that nor his well-known repugance for performing, even by deputy, the grim work of public executioner has reduced him to the nervous wreck that has been described, and he is as little obliged as he is inclined to abandon a position, where, as he sincerely believes, he has an opportunity to perform an important social service. His antagonism to capital punishment has, indeed, been increased rather than diminished by his closer view of it as warden, and by the personal contact with the doomed men into which the position brought him, but presumably he realizes that he can now protest against it even more effectively than he could if he left the inevitable task to others, while by remaining where he is he assures for the great experiment in prison management which he started in Sing Sing the sympathetic attention and knowledge upon which its success of course depends.

The method of treating convicts introduced by him is still viewed with doubt, not only by those who for political or monetary reasons are eager for it to fail—who, because of that eagerness, have not hesitated to announce that it has already failed, which is about as far from the truth as any announcement could be. The honest doubters, however, have no desire for the restoration of old conditions which they know were scandalous and inhuman, and they would be sincerely glad if Mr. Osborne triumphantly demonstrated the possibility of changing something like a majority of his charges into tolerably good citizens. The doubters, as well as the sharers of his beliefs, are more than willing that he should give those beliefs a practical trial, long enough fully to test their merits, and they resent the underhand efforts that are making to discredit his activities.—Times, New York.

DRAMATIC NEWS

New York, March 20.—Charles Frohman and David Belasco have selected "A Celebrated Case" for the all-star revival they will make this spring. Otis Skinner, Nat Goodwin, and others of theatrical fame, will be in the cast.

Frohman delayed his trip to Europe in order to work with Belasco on the plot.

Knickerbocker theatre fans are boosting the new musical jumble, "Fads and Fancies," which opened there the other night, to the skies. The chorus, they say, is especially attractive, consisting largely of absolutely pretty girls.

Arnold Bennett's "Milestone" has moved a few blocks, from the Liberty theatre, where it enjoyed a run of seven months to the Standard.

They who say that New York is steeped in sin are drawing their own conclusions from the announcement that "Sinners" has been so successful that the engagement at the Brady playhouse has been extended to July 1

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

Opinions

Does Mr. Marshall Know Himself?

Mr. Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice President of the United States, is quoted as saying he will support no war movement by this country "unless the alien invader's foot is placed on our shores."

Justice to Mr. Marshall demands an expression of doubt whether he means what he says.

It may be, of course, that Mr. Marshall would withhold his support from a "war movement" by the United States against any European or Asiatic nation caught red-handed in the act of implanting the monarchical principle upon this hemisphere by crushing existing republics in Mexico, Central America, South America or Cuba, but a good many democrats in Indiana will hesitate to believe he would. It may be doubted, also, whether Mr. Marshall intends to advocate the doctrine that the American people should wait until "the alien's foot is on our shore" before making any attempt at national defense.

Exclusive rights to this particular programme of "watchful waiting" belong to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who apparently sees no use for the American navy now that he has gone out of that business of supplying it with armor plate.—Hearld, N. Y.

Child Welfare

The child welfare meetings in this city during the past week have been very beneficial in bringing public attention to the statistics of child mortality, the unnecesarily large percentage of infant deaths and what has been accomplished by sanitary measures and milk inspection in the gradual reduction of that percentage. It was clearly shown that a large percentage of infant mortality was preventable and that indeed it had been reduced by preventive measures. Probably the best effect of these meetings, bringing the intelligence and experience of experts to the service of parents and philanthropic workers, has been the educational advantage. The lack of child care comes more from ignorance than it does from poverty; babies die in the homes of the well-to-do as well as in the tenement house or cottage. True, the well-to-do have the advantage of medical attendance, but the physician cannot do everything and the care of the child must mostly be left to the mother, who may not know how to take proper care, or to a nurse girl who is equally ignorant and more indifferent. Every mother wants to save her baby whether she is rich or poor and is willing to do anything to that end if she only knows how and knows what dangers are to be met. These talks were greatly enlightening. The sins of the parents were shown to be a great cause in infant mortality and the effect of the exposition in that direction ought to have some effect on growing manhood and womanhood expecting some time to be parents.

The object of the meetings on the part of the state board of health seems to be the establishment of child welfare stations. If that means new appropriations or an addition to the subscription lists that are already oppresive to the citizen of any city, it will have a doubtful reception, not that everybody is not interested in babies, but everywhere there seems to be an over-organization of work of this character until everyone, asked to take care of everyone else, is beginning to find it difficult to take care of themselves. We have in this city ten or twelve different organizations for doing good, that keeps subscription lists, tag days, entertaiment courses, pleas to buy tickets and all kinds of schemes for appealing to the public for support, until it is becoming a bit burdensome and apt to produce a reaction. This city already has a child welfare station in the Visiting Nurses' Association, which is the best and most efficient charity we have. If it needs enlargement and to be given more means and facilities for efficient work nearly everyone will agree to it. It goes into the homes of the igorant and teaches them how to live, cares for their babies and provides proper supplies for the babies where they are absent or cannot be secured except by charity. It has proved its worth and nobody begrudges any amount to such a beneficial charity. Possibly its activities could be well extended into the homes of many of the well-to-do, who, through-igornance, are letting babies die in the midst of plenty.

On the whole this child welfare movement is a good one, not so particularly as a charity as it is to increase the general intelligence and give the babies a chance in all kinds of homes. As before remarked, everyone wants to save their babies if they only know how. These lectures were valuable as showing them how, and such organizations as the Visiting Nurses' Association carry the intelligence into homes where it is most needed, but whose representatives are not likely to attend the lectures or have not the means to give the proper care. All these philanthropic movements, however, ought to be carefully guarded by not having a multiciplicity of them, making them a too great burden. The state's charities are taking the larger part of its revenues; they are putting it into bankruptcy. The sound in body and mind, the producers of taxes, are getting less attention than the diseased. There is a theory, indeed, whether good or bad, that these interfenees with the laws of nature which provide for the survival of the fittest are not improving the general physical and mental development of the race, but are weakening ratheer than strengthening causes, through providing for the survival of the unfit. However, the world has not yet become so overcrowded as to demand the application of that old Spartan rule. In the meantime everyone loves their babies and it is natural to take the best care of them possible. It is a matter of promoting intelligent care rather than one of charity.—Times, Watertown.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Woman suffrage goes to the voters in New York and New Jersey next fall. The legislatures of both states have passed bills giving women the right to watch at the polls.

What is this but a plain admission by these lawmaking bodies that women can't trust men to protect their interests at the polls?

* * *

Since the suffragists are called on to explain every flaw found in equal suffrage territory, they breathed a sigh of relief when they saw that the six states reported by the last Child Labor Bulletin as having no compulsory education as late as January 1, 1915, were none of them equal suffrage states.

And thesigh of satisfaction deepened as they recalled that, according to the Russel Sage Foundation Report on Education, equal suffrage Washington outranked all the rest.

* * *

One of the legal disadvantages of women in New York State was shown up in a skit at the Colonial theatre in New York city March 15. It was based on the law which permits a man to get himself appointed guardian of his children, without telling his wife anything about it. The mother under similar circumstances is obliged to serve notice on the father.

Good young horse for sale. Van-Wagenen, Inc. adv78

CIVIC WORKER SAYS, "THINK!"

"An efficient Chamber of Commerce is a clearing house for advanced civic thought. Municipalities are attempting and doing a multitude of things unheard of by the past generation. Fundamental changes in government, alterations in schemes of taxation, city planning, welfare work by the community, educational advancement, and many other matters of lesser importance are in the air. None of these things can be intelligently decided without an open forum. Argument compels thought, and genuine, conscious, concentrated community-thought is a rare gem.

"In the National Cash Register factory in Dayton, Ohio, are placed hundreds of signs bearing the one word "THINK" in great, red letters. It is the first demand upon the employes in the morning and the last one at night. It might seem to be an unneecessary wall motto, but that one word marks the difference between dull routine, machine work and inspired, human activity. As soon as a man thinks he becomes creative, constructive, optimistic, earnest, and efficient."

"So the slogan of the new Chamber of Commerce might very well be "THINK". It is the business of a community to think out the big public questions that crowd upon each other for answer. It should be the arena of discussion. It should stimulate thought and crystalize thought into action.

"This latter service—this transformation of thoughts into deeds—this "getting a move on" is the distinction between the old order and the new in the field of Chamber of Commerce endeavor." A CIVIC WORKER.

"Taxpayer" Favors Combination Vehicle

Editor Evening Times:

In view of the large amount of talk at the present time relative to the equipment of the city's police force with motor vehicles, kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper for a few remarks upon the subject.

Judging by the experiences with automobiles of different types, and by advice received from officials of other cities, it seems to me that a combination patrol and ambulance would be better suited to the needs of this city than the propositions that have been made. This is true both from a point of economy as well as efficiency.

Were the city to purchase a pleasure car for the use of the police department unjust criticism might be levelled at the officers. It is possible that the officers would be termed "joy riders," etc., and in addition, such equipment would eliminate the use of a vehicles that could be used as an ambulance. While the purchase price of a combination vehicle is slightly in adance of the single one, it costs no more to maintain the one than the other, hence, in the end the city would by buying a combination patrol wagon and ambulance exercise in the end greater economy. TAXPAYER.



The steel bands of love and affection need the ENGAGEMENT RING bought here to fasten them securely.

Your inspection of our diamonds, rings, etc., is invited.

Attractive prices.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

SUNDAY LEAPS UPON SPEAKER'S DESK IN CAPITAL OF NEW JERSEY

Trenton, N.J., March 19.—Speaker Godfrey, of the New Jersey State Assembly, will have to get himself a new marble desk to pound with his gavel if he doesn't want to keep the historic piece of legislative furniture "Billy" Sunday jumped upon today as he was telling this State's Senators and Assemblymen and about 2500 other citizens to "be strong" and "show themselves men."

For the first time, so far as is known an evangelist was preaching at a joint session of the legislative bodies of any one of the several States in the Union. He was the third man—the other two were ex-President Taft and Secretary of State Bryan—to be asked by New Jersey's lawmakers to address them in their official home. And he, "Billy" Sunday, erstwhile baseball player, was being hailed from the floor of the lower House as the foremost Christian worker in the world today.

He was talking to Governor Fielder sitting at his feet; talking to dozens of Senators and Assemblymen, their families and their friends; talking to every one who meant anything in the official and social life at Trenton. Before he'd said 10 words he was, in his own words, "tugging hard at their heart-strings." He was their friend and they knew it. Coldly critical before he started, they warmed to him and cheered and applauded him in honest-to-goodness tabernacle revival-crowd fashion.

Gets Floral Horseshoe

What's more, the New Jersey legislators gave him a big red-and-white rose horseshoe, framing the seal of the State of New Jersey. They did him signal honor by giving him a unaminous vote of their appreciation for "the honor done" them by his coming to address them. And they crowded after him as he rushed away from the State house on the banks of the Delaware.

They rushed with him straight into the arms of a crowd of more than 4000 Trenton men and women, waiting at the Capitol's steps to see "Billy" and perhaps hear a few words of his message. Fifty policemen shouldered a path for Sunday. They bowled over legislator and unnotable people doing it. They guarded the evangelist as though he were a piece of fragile china, and they would have carried him to his limousine if he hadn't broken away.

Up against a white stone pillar of the Capitol, he stood, his fur collar muffling his face, and his slouch hat down over his merry eyes. He waved his hand to the crowd. He liked the crowd and he hated to disappoint it, but he had to do it. "I'm sorry, folks," he shouted through trumpeted hands. "I'm sorry, but I can't speak to you more than to tell you how much I appreciate all this. God bless you and good by! But I'll know you better later. Just a year and I'll be with you in Trenton!"

They cheered him. Dozens of camera men, perched on electric light poles and marble porticos, snapped him, and he dived into his limousine, which, followed by cars filled with newspaper men, darted out of Trenton and whizzed away back to Philadelphia.

If there had only been sawdust and whitewash, and if the women had removed their hats, and if men didn't smoke in the legislative chambers here, the State House would have been a regular tabernacle today, for women came hours before Sunday and brought their knitting and their magazines and sat patiently waiting There was "Rodey" with his "Brighten the Corner"; and there was Mrs. Asher to help "Rodey" sing "Sweeter as the Years Roll By," and there was Ackley with a collapsible portable organ; and there was "Ma" Sunday to see that everything went right.

Sermons Combined

"Nothing like it ever happened before," said the dignified Senators. And they were right, very right, even down to Sunday's sermon, which was a combination of his "Show Thyself a Man" and "A Man or a Mutt, Dishwater or Gasoline; Heads or Tails." It was a pretty plain, epigrammatic talk, disregarding one thing only, the local option situation in New Jersey. The local option bill comes up before the Jersey Legislature Wednesday. Sunday hasn't a word to say on local option.

"You mustn't expect to tell you how to run the State of New Jersey," he said, and it was his very first sentence. "You can't clean [illegible] before I came and you'll be running it a long time after I'm gone. I don't know anything about political economy, so count me out on that. I'm just a simple, old-fashioned preacher, preaching the old-time religion that's warned the world for 2000 years. You know that; so here goes!"

Being on "old-time preacher" didn't prevent his livening his sermon with modern turns of expression, "slang" to be exact, that set his audience roaring. The first gale swept over the House when he said that Abraham could "stand up alongside any lickspittle, hog-jowled two by-four measly, miserly, modern, peanut-grafting politican and make him shrink like Jeykll in Ed Hyde's clothes.

"If you want to please God, be a man and not a mutt or a mollycoddle," he exclaimed. "Times like these demand strong men the lust of office cannot buy, the spoils of office cannot buy." Don't be a floater, a dead one. God wants men with something besides pink tea and ice water in their veins. Look up! The vulture never sees anything but the carrion, however high it flies, and the mocking bird would never learn to sing if it took lessons from the crow or hoot owl!"

Laughter and applause crackled from the front seats where sat the Senators, from the Assemblymen's desks, two or three men crowded at each one of them, from the galleries packed with men and women and from the rear of the chamber, jammed with standers. Sunday swung along at the old pace.

Politicians and Cribs

"Some politicians can't see any more in life than they can get out of the public crib. The old bachelor is sure he knows more about raising babies than Solomon. All the panhandler sees is the handout and the mooching after flapjacks. The plumber is happiest when it's 40 below and the undrtaker is happiest when hanging crepe on the doorknob. Don't be a man who is only a frame on which to hang clothes, a walking machine who ought to be arrested for being disguised as a man!"

They applauded, and again when he said: "There's too much veneer nowadays. What every State wants, what God wants, is men who are solid mahogany. There are too many so-called men who weigh no more for decency and good government than a hat rack. If all men lived right today no boys would go wromg tomorrow Live right and give the manhood of the muture a chance!"

He re-enacted the story of David and Goliath—Goliath killed by the stone from David's sling. Goliath was "the main cheese and the head works" and David asked, "Who's the guy?" Then: David soaked him in the coco between the lamps and Goliath went to the mat and took the count!" The Assembly chamber fairly howled with laughter as Sunday swung David's sling and said these words. Then he scored.

"You refined Senators and Representatives," he said, "you know what I'm talking about!" They applauded "That's dressing up the Old Testament in 20th century language," he said, "and it stands out clear as a cameo."

Then he made his sensation by jumping up on the Speaker's marble desk. He did it suddenly, dramatically. He had showed how the angels had clapped their hands when Abraham Lincoln, the studious backwoods boy, was discouraged and called to him, "Abe, don't cash in! Buck up!" Then, "One day the world knocked at Abe's door and the house fell to pieces and he stepped out and up!"

Sunday took one leap and landed upon the desk sacred to the Speaker's gavel. The audience gasped and then the hand clapping started.

A moment later he was through. "I thank you," he said, "for this delightful honor which was a new experience to me and is, I think, a new experience for you!" The palms got working and Assemblyman Charles H. Wolverton, of Camden, was moving the thanks of the legislators of New Jersey and gave Sunday the floral horseshoe with the words: "Sir, you have honored us by coming here. We are greatly honored at being addressed by the foremost Christian worker in the world of today."

It was almost too much for Sunday. He stammered; he could not express his thanks. He was "illiterate," but he did his best with "crude, jabbering jargon," and he was gone.

Just before Sunday started his sermon Governor Fielder, accompanied by Senator William T. Read, of Camden, and his secretary, L. Edward Hermann, came in. Sunday was the first man to stand. "Governor Fielder's fine," he said later. "I like his face a lot." The Rev. Dr. Harry J. Idbst, Assemblyman from Hunterdon, made the opening prayer and address. He prayed Sunday "would open hearts and inspire men to better things" in his legislative sermon, and he added: "He's doing more than 1000 ministers for man and for God."

Before the service "Rodey" had everyone singing "Brighten the Corner." He made Assemblymen and Senators sing certain phrases alone. The session was called to order by Speaker Godfrey and the rollcall showed that most all the Assemblymen were in their seats. The legislative committee that arranged Sunday's trip to Trenton had Robert Peacock, Burlington, for its chairman; its others members were Assemblymen Wolverton and Iobst.

HOOKWORM DISEASE IS PROBED IN TEXAS

Dallas, Texas, March 20.—A three years' fight against the hookworm disease is nearing completion today under the auspices of the State Hook-Worm Commission. During this period the Commission has examined conditions in an area of 35,000 square miles inhabited by 1,300,000 people. Miscroscopic examinations to the number of nearly 65,000 have been made and perhaps 25,000 treatments have been dispensed. Among children examined the number infected was over 35 per cent.

The hookworm disease is popularly known for its effects of laziness. Dr. O. H. Judkins of the State Hookworm Commission, who said it would take one or two generations to eradicate the disease in Texas, also declared:

"There is no doubt but what Texas suffers an economic loss every year because of this disease. For instance, if 1,000 heads of families in any given county are suffering from a disease that reduces their earning capacity from 10 to 25 per cent., it is not hard to see where the county and State are losing because of decreased production. It is easy to see, also, that the State is squandering money by employing teachers to teach children whose efficiency is reduced on an average 25 per cent."

Hookworm is common in warm places where the inhabitants go barefooted for any length of time. The commonest infection is through the soles of the feet. The worm is less than one inch in length and has the appearance of a bit of soiled coarse thread. The female lays thousands of eggs in the human intestinal tract. A certain cure is known to doctors.

A Popinjay

By MARGARET C. DEVEREAUX

Two men were standing on a street corner chatting. They were both crooks, though professionally they had no connection. A dapper young fellow who looked as if he had just come out of a bandbox passed them.

"Who is that guy?" asked one crook.

"Hist!" said the other, and waited till the young man had got beyond hearing; then he added: "That's a Pinkerton. I run across him once. He's the slickest in the business. I'd know him through any makeup."

"What's he doin' here?" asked the other nervously.

"I reckon he's workin' on the Tenth National bank business. I've been let into it that the best men in the Pinkerton service are on that case."

"Come off, Tom; you're coddin' me."

"You needn't believe me, Bill, if you don't want to. I've only given you what I think anyway."

The crook who had received this information tried to look unconcerned, but the other noticed that he was very much concerned. Bill walked away, and Tom looked after him with evident amusement. "What a sucker!" he said to himself. "I believe he had something to do with that bank job or he wouldn't have hit so suddent. He's a green one. The idea o' that popinjay bein' a detective!" And he smothered a laugh.

That same afternoon Bill met the popinjay again on the street. Bill looked at him so hard that he attracted the other's attention. This was probably the reason why he looked hard at Bill. At any rate Bill shuddered and passed on.

"He's on to me, sure!" he muttered. "I wonder if I could get out o' town without his knowin' it. I'm goin' to try a makeup."

When the 7 o'clock train pulled out of the station an elderly countryman with a pair of old fashioned green goggles on his nose sat in a seat by himself looking as if he had just come from the haying field. The door at the front end of the car opened, and who should come in but the popinjay. The only seat vacant was by the farmer, and the newcomer took it. The farmer's eyes being covered by the goggles and the lower part of his face by a long white beard, no one could see the [illegible]. Presently he pulled himself together and said in a low tone to the man beside him:

"What is there in it for me if I give up the stuff?"

"What stuff?" asked the other, surprised.

"Oh, I'm on to you same as you're on to me. No need o' fencin'. If I put you on to where the money is hid will you let me out o' the game?"

The stranger turned, looked the speaker full in the face, surprise, curiosity, craft and a number of other expressions struggling for the mastery. Finally he said:

"Can you turn it over without the matter leaking out?"

"I can."

"Do you want to go anywhere?"

"Reckon I'd like to try South America for a while."

"How much would you need?"

"How much can you let me have?"

"How much money have you to turn over?"

"All that was taken."

The popinjay was stalled. He didn't like to ask what he was supposed to know. He concluded to take a risk.

"Would five hundred do?"

"If you can't do any better."

"Very well. Where do we get off?"

"At Winchester."

There was no further conversation between the two till they reached Winchester, where they left the train together.

"Fare?" asked the popinjay as they stood on the platform.

"About two miles."

"Cab?"

A station cabman drove up; the two got in and were driven beyond the outskirts of the town, stopping at a small house in bad repair. A woman came to the door, followed by several children whose faces peered from behind her. The crook had thrown off his disguise while in the cab and appeared as himself. The woman looked from one man to the other anxiously. Bill said to her: "I've got tired o' this business. I'm goin' to give up the stuff and take you and the children to a new country to make a new beginnin'."

"I'm mighty glad o' that," gasped the woman. "I'm dyin' with this load on me."

Going into the house, Bill went to the cellar and brought up a package, which he handed to the popinjay, who opened it and, finding a number of bank bills, counted out a thousand dollars and handed it back to Bill.

"I thought you made it $500."

"I didn't know you were going to begin over with your wife and children. There's $500 for you and $500 for them. I'm no detective. You gave yourself away to me needlessly. Our meeting on the train was a coincidence. I'm a millionaire. I shall take this money to the bank and restore it, including what I've given you. If you need help at any time let me know."

He wrote his address on his card and was driven away, followed by many a "God bless you."

The next day a young man dressed in the height of fashion called at the Tenth National bank, asked for the president, told his story and left the amount of a recent loss by robbery.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR IS NOISELESS

"During the thirteen years that we have been engaged in the manufacture of motorcycles we never have introduced a more important improvement than the three-speed," said Walter Davidson, president of the Harley-Davidson Motor Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. "I consider this the greatest achievement of William S. Harley, our chief engineer.

"The 1915 twin cylinder motor, rated at 11 horsepower, develops nearly double the horsepower of our 1914 motors. With the three-speed Harley-Davidson it is possible to go anywhere that traction can be obtained. On high speed the gear ratio is 3.89 to 1.

"The intermediate gear provides a ratio of 5.83 to 1 for traveling in congested traffic in the cities and over rough country roads. Every motorcyclist can appreciate the suitability of this gear, especially when the motorcycle is used with a sidecar.

"On low gear, 8.75 to 1, the 1915 three-speed will go anywhere. The 1915 machine climbs hills as steep as 60 per cent. There are 66 improvements on the thee-speed model alone. Great credit must be given to Mr. Harley for his invention of the first mechanical oil pump capable of feeding oil at all speeds, without any check or ball valves.

"All 1915 models are equipped with the well known Step-Starter which makes it possible to start the motor with both wheels on the ground and with either pedal. This device is positive in action. It starts the motor without fail.

"Noiselessness and cleanliness are two important features which have been kept constantly in mind by the Harley - Davidson engineers. The transmission is so quiet that it cannot be heard in ordinary street traffic. Considerable of the credit for the noiselessness of the 1915 Harley-Davidson motorcycle is due to the muffler of improved design."—adv.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

GRANGE DAY IN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, March 20.—This is Grange day in southern California and the entire nation has been asked to eat the lucious citrus product of California.

In Los Angeles the entire city was given over to King Orange. The city council and staid business men vied with each other in selling oranges for charity.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE WILL BE SAID TOMORROW

New York, March 20.—Prayers for peace will be said in every Catholic church of the world tomorrow, in response to Pope Benedict's special order for Passion Sunday.

Two carloads of delivery wagons and buggies just unloaded by Van-Wagenen, Inc. The quantity we buy enables us to give you the prices as well as the quality. We also have the agency for the Moyer line, adv78

The 39th Street Theatre hung out a new electric sign this week, when "Taking Chances," a play that already had enjoyed long runs abroad, had its first night. The play is a drama in three acts with its scenes laid at Monte carlo.

ANNEXATION ELECTION

Los Angeles, March 20.—Whether 120,000 acres in the San Francisco valley, the largest tract ever proposed for annexation to Los Angeles will ask for admission to the city is today being passed upon by the voters of the valley. If they favor annexation Los Angeles citizens will vote upon it.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

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MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

Typewriters For Sale Or Rent.

All standard makes—liberal terms—also ribbons, carbons, manifold bond stationary, etc. Agency for the American adding machines, Charles Sage 365 Park St. Phone 3304

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP [illegible] South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

AUTO PAINTING
SPECIAL FOR 30 DAYS
Ford Cars Painted and Varnished
$15 to $20
C. S. RICHARDSON
311 ERIE STREET

Lasher's Book Store
Crane's latest creations in Fine Stationery just received
See the Initial Paper at 25c

JOSEPH CORTINI
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
All Shoe Shines, 5c
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
128 E. Broadway
Near N. Y. C. Depot

COAL
Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined
WOOD
Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires
COKE
The best Gas Coke
THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
Phone 67 102 Broadway

THE QUIRK, Monday, March 22
ROWLAND & CLIFFORD'S
La Salle Opera House
Chicago
Big, New, SUCCESSFUL Fun Show
with a Series of Jingling Tunes
SEPTEMBER MORN
Book and Lyrics by Arthur Gillespie
Music by Aubrey Stauffer
Company of 50 A World of Tango Delight
The Season's Most Popular Musical Comedy Treat
Brilliantly Attired Chorus
The Season's Happiest Amusement
PRICES: Matinee, 25c, 50c
First 4 Rows Main Floor, 75c
Night, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1:00

ARGE CANAL WORK BEGINS

Beginning of the End Will Be Made Monday from Battle Island to Minetto

One of the busiest places in or around Fulton is right down beneath the lower bridge, on the flat belonging to H. P. Burgard, barge canal contractor, for on Monday morning the big dredge Pathfinder will be taken in tow by the tug John Mahar, with the three dump scows, to be towed down below Battle Island where the real work of the season will commence.

During the last month a score of skilled mechanics have been overhauling and painting the entire fleet of boats. The dredge though worked hard for four seasons, is in good condition under a coat of green paint and it can be said, that owing to the care and attention given this immense mass of machinery very few repairs have been made necessary aside from a thorough cleaning and the substitution of a few new planks about the spuds. Yesterday the big bucket with its new teeth was swung to the dipper arm and all the cables were tested for weak spots.

The tug John Mahar will have steam up tomorrow and it is possible the boat may have a trial run down the river to get her machinery in good working order; boiler cleaning and a few minor repairs to the smoke stack comprised all the attention required.

On Monday Superintendent W. C. Fisher will start two shifts and it is expected this plan will be continued until the end of the season when it is expected the entire contract will be completed. The estimated amount of dredging yet to be done lies almost entirely between Battle Island and Minetto, where the rock bottom of the river has already been loosened by blasting, thus making the dredging work comparatively easy. There remains, it is said, about 75,000 cubic yards yet to be excavated between those points, after which the dredge will be passed through the Minetto lock and work will begin on removing those portions of the old cofferdam still remaining in the channel. When this work is done the dredge and tug will be sold and the work of H. P. Burgard on Contract No. 37 officially closed.

The Bradley work at Minetto will be completed by the time the dredging force reaches Minetto; some riprapeing and a portion of the powerhouse remains unfinished and these, it is estimated, will be finished by July 1st. At Oswego the dam and lock are finished; the electrical machinery for operating the lock has just arrived and will be placed at once. Two months spent in back filling between the banks and the walls of the lock will complete this work, and there will remain the work of removing the plant from along the whole line. The general impression among the contractor's forces is that by October 1 all work will be brought to a close.

PIANO POLISHING AND RE-FINISHING
Expert from N. Y. Piano Factory will execute the first two orders at moderate price to show fine class workmanship.
JAS. W. BOGUE
121 SO. FIRST ST. PHONE 3388

Following are the replies received to date by the New Chamber of Commerce to a question blank sent out during the week.

WHAT IN YOUR OPINION IS THE THING OF FIRST IMPORTANCE THAT SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO IMPROVE THE TRADE CONDITIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR OWN LINE OF BUSINESS?

THE ANSWERS:

1. Insist that a city bacteriologist be appointed.
2. That an up-to-date outfit be installed in the City Hospital.
3. Promote a more thorough understanding between the people and the public utilities that they may be regarded as assets of the city, rather than parasites as they are often regarded. I ask this—not because I consider it the most important but rather the most likely to be overlooked.
4. Give us a new city market.
5. The kind of advertising and publicity that will teach our people to "Trade at home."
6. Bring new industries here.
   Advertise the advantages of Fulton; lower the taxes.
7. My opinion is more work for the laboring people, that is the Americans and not the foreigners. Get in closer touch with the farming interests hereabouts.
8. To see that the streets are properly marked so that strangers can find a street without a search warrant.
   To have the grocer stop handling out of town bread. I think if someone would see them that is not interested in baking business they would all agree not to handle it. These out of town bakers are not making it pay; they do not hold one-tenth of the trade, but what they do hold is taking just that much out of Fulton.
9. Bring more industries to Fulton.
   Inspire a feeling of confidence among local merchants in their own goods. Persuade them to enter into active competition with Syracuse stores. Make it easier and cheaper for persons to shop in Fulton than in Syracuse, New York or by mail.

WHAT AS A CITIZEN DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SHOULD FIRST UNDERTAKE FOR THE GOOD OF THE CITY AT LARGE?

THE ANSWERS:

1. Insist that the City purchase 10 acres of the Tilden farm about springs three and four, remove buildings from same and reforest the same ten acres.
2. Better living conditions and the building up of a desire of outside people to "spend a day in our town" rather than a desire of our own people to get out of town "for one day anyway."
3. Establish a civic center so that people in Fulton and those from the rural communities outside of Fulton may meet on a common ground for business and recreation.
4. Secure a Commission form of Government for our City; see that we have a 6-foot sidewalk on west side of South 1st st. from new post office to Rochester st.
5. Advertise the advantages of Fulton.
6. Buy a site and give it to some good industry that would employ several hundred men.
7. Commission form of government.
8. Secure the co-operation of every citizen in each undertaking no matter what it is. Attempt to create such a feeling of optimism among Fulton residents that they will make enough noise "talking Fulton" to compel the rest of the world to hear. Advertise Fulton and keep on advertising it.

TWO SLIGHT BLAZES YESTERDAY EVENING

A fire alarm was sounded at 6 p.m. yesterday from North 1st st. Smoke was discovered issuing from the rag room in the rear of the Volney Paper Co.'s plant. The department responded with its usual promptness and within twenty minutes the blaze which had started in a rag pile near the western end of the mill was extinguished.

An alarm was again rung in at 8 p.m. C. Case, who lives near the canning factory in Phillips st., discovered smoke issuing from one of the company's barns and immediately sent in the alarm. When the fire laddies arrived they found a brick little blaze had started in a rubbish pile near one of the company's barns and the flames were already licking the side of the building. The fire was soon extinguished and no damage was done.

MISS HARRINGTON GOES WEST TO GET FORTUNE

Miss Mildred J. Harrington of this city, will leave in the very near future for Idaho, where she will claim a sum of money of an indefinite amount. This sum of money was left to the fortunate young lady by an uncle who died recently. The uncle, Charles Graham, was a ranchman and landowner. He left a will in which his entire fortune is to be inherited by Miss Harrington, who is popular in this city.

MILK DEALERS MUST APPLY FOR PERMITS

Health Officer Whitaker announces that dealers in milk and cream have until March 31 to comply with the law relative to securing permission to ply their trade.

Between the present date and the end of the month Dr. Witaker will make an inspection of dairies from whence comes the supply of milk and cream sold by Fulton's dealers, therefore the urgency of the matter of getting permission to deal in milk, etc.

Willis Morin was guest of honor at the oyster supper given by the Boy Scouts of the Baptist church. Scoutcraft was the subject of Commissioner Morin's talk.

SPARK PLUG CO. INCREASE FORCE

Three Big Orders Just Received Necessitate Enlarging of the Working Force

With the entire top floor of the Hunter Arms building given over to the John MacrGegor Co., Inc., manufacturers of the Viking spark plug, an atmosphere of the old time hustling pervades the whole building. The MacGregor Co., which has for its President, John MacGregor, of Boston, and William D. Carr, of Fulton, as its secretary was formed sometime ago for the manufacturing of a spark plug which is a clever invention and should be a great seller to those in the gasolene engine trade.

One of the officers of the company stated that the three orders just received would keep the present force busy over a year, but in anticipation of future ordrs the force would be greatly increased and the present orders rushed to completion. At present all of the work in connection with the making of these spark plugs is not being done in the shops of the company, but as the required machinery arrives and is installed more help will be added andthe entire work from casting to finishing will be done at the company's works in Fulton.

This new industry opening up in Fulton now brings cheerful news to those who realize what great financial benefits will be realized not only from the employment of many skilled mechanics on full time, but also from the extensive advertising plan the MacGregor Co. have in contemplation and which will reach every section of the United States.

WILSON MILLER

Wilson Miller, 60, of Palermo, dropped dead near the home of his sister, Mrs. Harriet Windom, at Palermo.

Coroner E. J. Cusack was notified and upon investigation rendered a verdict that death was due to heart disease.

The body was taken to Mexico to the undertaking rooms of J. R. Porter.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

Fulton Keynotes

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; moderate winds, mostly north to northwest.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Summerville of West 1st st. has had as a guest her sister, Mrs. Walter Reynolds.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Kelsey of this city, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown of South Granby.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert has been the guest of Mrs. Bradley.

* * *

J. W. Stevenson of West 1st st., has returned from a business trip to New York.

* * *

The young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lybolt, of Worth st., is seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. Van Sanford of West 1st st., has been in Syracuse as delegate to the missionary convention of the Presbyterian church.

* * *

Harold Palmer of Worth st., is suffering with a broken leg.

FOR SALE!
234 Cayuga Street
DWELLING and BARN
Easy Terms of Payment
FRED'K G. SPENCER

MR. CULLEN DEPLORES SOME IRISHMEN

Francis E. Cullen of Oswego spoke in Auburn St. Patrick's day and The Advertiser of that city quotes him as follows:

"It is a great and glorious thing to be born of Irish blood, but it is a wise thing to forget it once in a while according to Francis E. Cullen, of Oswego, in his address at the St. Patrick's day celebration given by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the Palm Room of the Osborne House last evening.

"No greater obstacle to the success of the Irish race or greater nuisance exists, he declared, than the professional Irishman. It has been the custom to gather year after year in mournful groups and then relate the sorrows and clouds of the Emerald Isle, the speaker said. He said he desired to bring to the attention of his audience that it was now time for the Irishman to wake up and become alive to the opportunities of the present and future.

"Mr. Cullen told how at present there were 500,000 Irishmen in the trenches fighting for England and said these men were there at the advice of the Irish leaders. The leaders he claimed were supporting England in order that Irish interests might be furthered. He claimed Ireland's future government was linked with that of England.

"'It behooves the Irishmen to think a little less of the doleful past and realize the ever present and practical opportunities as it faces him today," the speaker said. "The time has come for the Irishman to be governed more by his head than his heart and be a little less sentimental. I do not say you should forget the history, or pay less attention to the songs and poetry, but urge you to grasp the opportunities of the present."

There are only a few Dodge Cars to be had for Fulton Orders placed first will get the deliveries. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

Baled hay, straw, shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

HAPPY HOUR, Sunday
PASSION PLAY
and 4 other reels

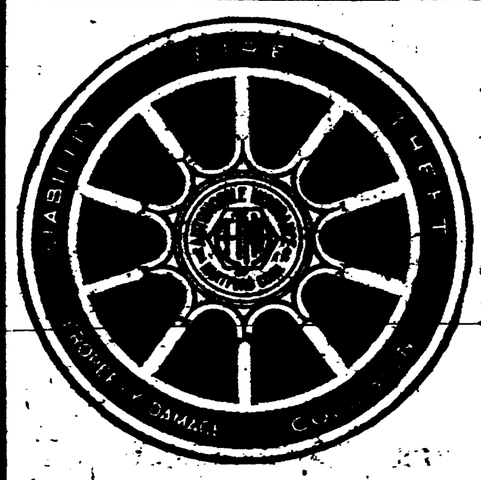
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OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

Pure Maple Syrup
Choice Creamery Butter
Fancy Full Cream Cheese
F. J. SWITZER
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
WEST BROADWAY FULTON

"The Rosary"
by Florence Barclay
always sold at $1.30, now only 47c, while they last
LASHER'S BOOK STORE

FOR SALE
$10,000 of the Preferred Stock of the Massaro Macaroni Co.
7 per cent. Cumulative
Authorized Issue, $20,000
Rapid growth of business requires increased facilities
L. C. FOSTER, Cashier

Spring Display Week
EXCURSIONS TO SYRACUSE
On account of the annual Spring Display Week festivities in Syracuse under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the exhibition of all the latest styles for Men, Women and Children in the shop windows and stores, this company will name
Special Reduced Rates from
FULTON
ROUND 75c TRIP
Tickets will be good going and returning on date of sale only and will be accepted on limited as well as local trains
EMPIRE UNITED RAILWAYS
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This is Best Automobile Protection Possible
For Further Particulars inquire of
C. W. STREETER
PHONE 64
119 Oneida St.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 20.—In order to finally determine the attitude of the Assembly upon the Hinman bill, which seeks to reorganize the State tax commission, the Assembly is to caucus on Monday night.

All sorts of predicitions are being made relative to the fate of the measure, but it is safe to say that the bill will be passed in the form desired by Governor Whitman, who has taken a most decided stand upon the necessity of permitting the new tax commission, when appointed, to levy the tax upon corporations instead of the State comptroller.

While there has been delay and argument attending many of the big bills of the session, the most serious breach in the ranks of the Republican members has been caused by the disagreement which has arisen because it has been deemed fit to take away from the comptroller some of the powers which he has long enjoyed. Some of the legislators have come to the aid of Comptroller Eugene M. Travis and some have allied around Governor Whitman. The Whitman forces seem to be the most numerous and they are likely to win the fight.

It is said that no lobby has ever been maintained which has fought harder to prevent a bill from passing than the State comptroller and his sympathizers. A powerful factor in legislative matters is the comptroller who served two terms as a senator and is thoroughly familiar with the ways of legislation and the procedure which may obstruct the way of a bill.

The fight between the governor and the comptroller is a fair one both believe, but the administration has not been benefited, many Republicans believe. The Democrats delight in the tangle and their votes may be needed to pass the bill next week.

The members from up-State were opposed to many provisions of the original draft of the bill. They did not take kindly to the section which gave the tax commissioners power to assess over the heads of their local assessors. So loud were their protests that this clause was eliminated.

It is known that the provision taking away from the comptroller his corporation assessing power is the one thing that Governor Whitman is determined to see enacted into law and if his desire does not prevail in this respect he will be considerably disappointed. Upon many an occasion he has declared his position and maintained that the amendment he wishes is a proper one.

There appears to be real bitterness behind the disagreement over the tax reorganization bill and many of the members of the legislature are in a quandary. The caucus, however will decide their attitude.

Although the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation bill were long in being threshed out and there were wire pulling charges made, the deliberations which that measure caused did not mean as much to the party in power as the time and about to be disposed of by the lower house.

The majority of the up-State members of the Assembly are behind Governor Whitman, while certain of the members of the lower house from other sections are said to be favorable to the ideas of Comptroller Travis and are all but convinced that the ideas of the executive should not prevail.

With the tax commission reorganization bill passed, the last important stumbling block which has been impeding final adjournment will have been removed.

Flint's Delicious Ice Cream

Chocolate and Vanilla

West First Street near Hannibal Street

Up-to-date
SANITARY BARBER
Just from Syracuse
H. M. APPLETON
WEST FIRST STREET, near Hannibal

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

SLUGGERS WON OVER ERIE ST. SCHOOL BOYS

Young America is again at the bat in Fulton. This morning the Sluggers and Erie St. school met in a fast exciting game at 9:30. Foster, Lago, Rathburn, Wallace, London and Dell were the star players on the field. The line up was:

Sluggers—Foster, p.; Lum, lf.; Lago, 3d b.; Rathburn, 2d b.; Wallace, s.s.; Cole, c.; Michael, c.f.; DeBarber, 1st b.; Rice, r.f.

Erie St.—Evans, p.; Conners, l.f.; Salsbury, 3d b.; Mirskey, 2d b.; Right, s.s.; London, c.; Quirk, c.f.; Dell, 1st b.; Tyrell, r.f.

The Sluggers won over the Erie st. School by a score of 28 to 14.

C. A. GILKEY RESIDENCE FOR SALE

312 East Broadway—Pleasant and very convenient location, house is equipped with steam heat, gas, bath, kitchen range included. Lot 50x100. Price $3500.

823 Hannibal Street.—12-room house and poultry house; two lots 4x9 rods each; very desirable at $2600.

Trolley Stop 23.—New house and one acre, special price.

Brick Business Block in Phoenix, N. Y.; central location, reduced price.

STREETER & VAN SANFORD
110 1-2 Oneida St. Fulton, N. Y.

"The finest equipped store of its kind in Northern New York"—The Traveling Public Say.

"The richest Ice Cream in the city"—Our Customers Say.

HUYLER, LOWNEY and NUNNALLY'S CANDIES
FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY

Phone 80 THE ONYX First Street

CITY and COUNTRY

412 Hannibal St.—Double house; good barn; a great big lot, 78x200; fine garden, all kinds of fruit; paved street.

315 Seneca St.—near downtown and a cozy home in fine condition for $2250.00

Easy Money in this Rooming House—14 furnished rooms besides flat of 6 rooms; long lease, $400.00. Reasonable rent.

Episcopal Parsonage on South 2d st.—Large roomy house for roomers or boarders. Money needed for other purposes. Make us an offer.

21 Acres right in Minetto.—Fine house and barn; lots of fruit. Must be sold. $2500.00.

7 Acres on Maple Ave.—New 8-room house; large basement barn. For gardening and poultry raising..... $2500.00

31½ Acres near Volney Center For gardening and truck farming; 4 cows, 2 horses, all tools and fodder..... $2500.00.

6 Acres of fine deep Muck. All under cultivation. The quality and location of the muck make it valuable ..... $3000.00.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, March 21—Passion Sunday.
Holy Communion.....8.00 A.M.
Sunday school.....9.30 A.M.
Matins and Sermon.....10.45 A.M.
Evensong and Sermon.....5.00 P.M.

Free Methodist Church

C. C. Watson, Pastor

Sunday services as follows: Preaching at 10.30 A.M. by the pastor; morning subject, "The Soul's Anchorage." Sunday school at 11.45 A.M. Young People's meeting at 6 P.M. Preaching at P.M. Evening subject, "The final test of character." Tuesday evening class meeting. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

First Congregational Church

Charles Olmstead, Pastor

Circle No. 5 was entertained on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. J. Chubb. There was a large attendance.

Mrs. Catherine Fuller entertains Circle No. 9 this afternoon.

At the morning service, tomorrow, the theme for the sermon will be, "A Token of Allegiance." The subject of the evening discourse will be "A Tthreefold Estimate of Character."

Christian Science
55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays, 10:45 a.m.; on Wednesdays, at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily (except Sunday) 3 to 5 p.m. Sundays, Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome.

Subject for Sunday, Matter.

Golden Text: II Corinthians 6:16.

Responsive reading: Isaiah 2.2-6, 8, 12, 17, 18.

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Sunday will be the last day of the special meetings. Mr. Allen will conduct to chorus for the last time Sunday morning and evening. At 10:30 the pastor will preach on Work Out Your Own Salvation." At 5 o'clock vespers, the sermon theme will be, "Is My Name Written There?

A large Bible school is desired at noon.

Everyone is cordially invited to attent these closing services of this helpful series of this helpful week in which nearly 100 persons have taken some step toward a better life.

The session will meet Monday night at 8.30 to receive members, directly after prayer meeting.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

Large numbers are taking advantage of the invitation given by the "church of the cordial welcome," located on the "busy corner", 3d and Utica sts., and are attending the services, especially Sunday evenings. There is room for a few more. You are wanted if you do not attend anywhere. Last Sunday night the pastor preached on "Hell." It was his intention to speak on "Heaven" this Sunday night, but the Eastern Star chapter—auxiliary to the Masons, are to attend in a body, so the subject of the sermon will be, "Woman in the making of American History," a part of the pastor's lecture on "What made our Country."

The servicesare as follows:

Deacons' prayer meeting, 10 a.m.

Preaching service, 10:30 a.m., "What is the church in Fulton for?"

Bible school, 12 m.

Christian Endeavor, 6 p.m.

Preaching service, 7 p.m., sbject, "Woman in the making of American History." An after meeting will follow.

Wanted—100 men to attend the Bible school of First Baptist church. This advertisement was answered by about 75 last Sunday. We want 100. There are two classes—The young men's class and the Baraca. You will be welcome in either one of them.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

MISS KELLER AWAITS SIGHT

Los Angeles, Mar. 20.—"Some day I feel a most wonderful thing will come into my life," said Helen Keller. "It will be a miracle that will make my eyes see. When it comes I feel objects will look no different than I now picture them in my mind's eye.

"No, I shall not become hysterical if that time ever comes, but I may faint from joy."

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

A GRANBY MAN SAYS MORE SNOW

Onions Tell Tale; Seer's Peculiarity of Raiment Dates from Incident in Youth

A man in South Granby sat on a heap of atrophied onions in his little garden, yesterday, and squinted at the sky. There was a twinkle in his bright eyes, for he had just been asked if he did not wish to retract or modify his prediction that there will be three more snowstorms "ere the winter ends".

"Curiousest thing ever," he said, "how these cuffs on my overalls get filled with earth. I guess I lose two hours a day in my experimental work cleaning them and sifting and inspecting what I find there."

The reporter, who had forgotten the pathway and in consequence literally had to fight his way through the barrier of underbrush to the garden, nodded politely and repeated his query about the three snowstorms. The onion raiser looked up at the sky again and smiled.

"How should I know?" he remarked, with thinly veiled sarcasm. "I'm goosebone, and your paid weatherman says nobody but a groundhog and goosebone prophets can tell whether it's going to snow any more. Now, I told you once there'd be three more snowstorms ere the winter ends."

Onions' Telltale Bristles

The old man suddenly dived forward like a trained acrobat and sprawled on the ground. He whipped out a magnifying glass with one hand and an electric torch with the other. He scraped away some earth and then, training one eye and squinted with the other at the vegetable through the glass.

"Aha!" he said. "The onion quivers." The onion raiser arose and resumed digging the earth out of his overalls cuffs. He started to talk as though to himself, and by bending close the reporter caught the following:

"The bristles are waving furiously. Aha! It is the connecting link between vegetable and animal life, but I shall not reveal the secret. Why Curiousest thing ever," he resumed, "how these cuffs get filled with earth."

"Why don't you stop wearing them?" he was asked.

The Cuffed Prophet

The weather prophet drew himself up majestically to his full 5 feet 4 inches.

"Young man," he said, glaring through the inverted magnifying glass, "as I see you now you ar'nt as big as my thumb. Why should I wear cuffs. I am entitled to my little idiosyncrasies. In the great world outside my garden of onions men wear all manner of foolish things and so do the women, and also, I am told, the women powder their faces. All right, let them, but I shall wear cuffs on my overalls.

"Why?" he was asked.

"Once upon a time," he said, "when I was a little boy, I received a $5 gold-piece for a Christmas gift. There was a hole in my pocket and the coin disappeared. I mourned it for two weeks. Then one day as I was passing a baker's window I suddenly developed an overpowering appetite for chocolate eclair, but, alas, I had no money, so I sat down on the curb stone to weep. Unconsciously I ran my hand through the cuffs of my trousers, and there was the $5 gold piece. I wear them for their utility. They save money.

"But you mind what I say, young man, you can laugh at your paid weather prophet, for there'll be three more snowstorms ere the winter ends."

TELLS OF MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN FIJI ISLANDS

Columbus, Ohio, Mar. 20.—As evidence that the Christian missionary movement is making rapid progress, Bishop Homer C. Stuntz, of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, cited at the closing session of the Ohio convention of Methodist men here that ninety per cent. of adult natives in the Fiji Islands, where early missionaries were eaten by cannibals, now are church members.

Call and look over the Dodge Car. VanWagenen, Inc. adv78

BIKES, TIRES, SUPPLIES
Complete Stock
At BOGUE'S

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 126
17 N. Second Street

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Rent—Upper six-room flat; steam heated; bath; gas; electricity. Call at 316 Utica st., or Phone 4312. 81c

To Rent—House, 119 S. 7th st.; also flat, 267 S. 4th st. Inquire J. M. Caffrey. 78

To Rent—7-room house, also desirable furnished flat. Inqnire Dr. Haviland. 82c

To Rent.—One nice large furnished room for man. Inquire 166 S. 3d st.

Woman Wanted—Elderly; housework, family of 3. 512 Erie st. 78c

For Sale—5 passenger touring car. Inquire F. B. Dilts, 149 South st. 78

Barn For Rent—209 Rochester st. 81c

J. I. CASE
AUTOMOBILE
FOR SALE
L. P. SMITH CO.

1915 Wall Paper
The choicest variety of patterns ever shown, now ready.
LET US SHOW YOU
LASHER'S BOOK STORE

Have Your Home Wired For Electricity
BEFORE APRIL 1st
And Receive an Electric Flatiron FREE
WIRING DONE AT COST
LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

THE QUIRK 2 to 10:30 p.m. CONTINUOUS
TO-DAY
"It's a Long Way to Tipperary"
Pathe 3 Reels
"Rastus's Rabid Rabbit Hunt"
and 2—OTHERS—2
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

If You Have Any
Paint or Varnish Troubles
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War: Pathos and Humor

Paris, (by mail to New York) March 3.—Should France issue victorious from the present war, her success will have been due, more than any one other thing, to her "Soixante-quinze"—her famous quick fire, explosive shell 75 milimeter cannon.

This fact is now incontestably recognized in technical military circles the world over. The wonderful superiority of the instrument of destruction over all rivals was first demonstrated in the two recent Balkan wars. Used by most of the Balkan states it wrought terrible destruction against the Turks equipped with artillery of German manufacture. If the present war has manifested itself every day for the past seven months that the "Soixante-quinze" has been elevated in the French public mind to a place of worship almost alongside that accorded to Joan d' Arc.

Taking advantage of this wave of popularity—if not of actual worship—the government has just made public for the first time a little of the history of how the secret of the discovery and development of this most perfected instrument of modern warfare—and also the most deadly—was kept for years from the world at large. It has about it elements of secrecy and mystery that alone would make successful many a novel or play.

It was in 1897, that the highest technical and military men of France finally decided that all of the genius of the country should be employed in perfecting the "Soixante-quinze." Experiments had already been in progress for seven years and had reached a point where it was certain that the model then decided upon offered greater opportunities for development than any other.

At once, however, those in on the secret were confronted with the problem of being able to secure the immense appropriations necessary without arousing the suspicion of rival military countries which would at once exhaust every possible resource of espionage to secure the secrets of the gun. Any debate in parliament or even the appearance in the list of appropriation of large sums for the specific purpose of perfecting the "Soixante-quinze" would have tipped off the entire world. The money needed was not only for the actual perfecting of the new gun but for the creating of all the special machinery necessary for its construction in great numbers.

So important was secrecy considered that it was decided not only must the 900 members of the Chamber of Deputies be kept from knowing that actual use to which the appropriaitons were to be put, but even the thirty members of the commission which make up the annual budget of government expenses could not be allowed to share the secret. The first appropriation asked fater the "Soixante-quinze" model had been selected was for $6,000,000.

Under the circumstances M. Maline, who was then premier together and Minister of Finances Cochery and Minister of War Billot appealed to the president of the republic, M. Feliz Faure. Although the latter had no authority in the matter, he considered the importance of the secret such, that he loaned all of the power and influence of his office to its maintenance.

The president and the three ministers then called in the president of the budget commission, M. Paul Delombre and the secretary Camille Krantz. They told these two that the future of France depended on the budget commission making the appropriations desired without even asking to what end they were to be spent. The president and secretary of the commission alone here told the real secret of the "Soixante-quinze" and they pledged their co-operation.

They induced the budget commission to make the initial appropriation of $6,000,000 under a title that would give no indication of the real scope. This item still had to be sanctioned by parliament, but the budget commission, the president of the republic and the three ministers manouvered in such a way, that the item was passed without debate and $6,000,000 was appropriated for the perfecting and manufacture of cannon, the existence of which had not been even dreamed of by a single one of the 900 deputies who passed the appropriation.

Since then, similar tactics have been followed at every annual session of parliament. Without even daring to share the secret even with the members of parliament the higher governmental authorities of France continue the securing of appropriations under various titles not only until the perfection of the gun and its manufacture in huge numbers was insured, but until France was equipped with the gigantic foundaries and special machinery to meet any emergency—such as the present which might arise.

That eventually the secret leaked out and the Germans learned it, is not admitted to be a fact. But before that time, the secrecy and mystery in which it was shrouded by a half dozen of the highest men of France, has permitted of its development to a degree of perfection which the Germans are still a long ways from having been able to attain. And in the meantime, the gun is admitted already to have saved France and on its continued efficacy all France is counting for the return to the homeland of Alsace and Lorraine and complete ultimate victory in the present war.

VIENNESE UNABLE TO GET BREAD; MEAT IS DEARER

Venice, via London, March 19.—Reports received in Venice from Vienne say that some thousands of the population of the Austrian capital were unable to obtain bread last Tuesday, the new decree restricting production by one-fourth having caused a general dislocation of the entire baking trade. Stocks of flour are declared to have run so low that in many places bakers found it impossible to make bread, even with the less quantity prescribed by the decree.

The supplies of bread made were everywhere speedily sold out, especially in the suburbs, and late customers, unable to obtain their portions, are said to have stormed the bakeshops in several districts. The authorities are reported to have endeavored to calm the people by declaring that the bread shortage was only temporary. Bread and flour tickets will be issued in Vienna, and in all towns in Austria, with a population of more than five thousand, beginning April 4.

Cattle market receipts, it is reported, have dropped off one-fourth in comparison with the figures of last week, and prices of meat have advanced from two to four cents a pound.

It is stated that the reprisals undertaken by Great Britain and France against Austria and Germany have been reflected by a twenty per cent. rise in the price of coffee, the stocks of which are reported to be very short.

Reports also have it that the question of the milk supply in Vienna is acute and that the authorities purpose restricting the sale to a daily allowance per capita through the issue of milk tickets.

The Vienna authorities have issued an emphatic warning against the unemployed in the provinces coming into the capital, on the ground that the rsecources of the citizens already are being taxed, an dthat it will be impossible to support any additional persons.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION—6.

Governors to Recommend Judges For Election.

A few months ago a judge named Willett and a boss named Cassidy entered Sing Sing, to atone for the purchase and sale of a judicial nomination. The revelations of that case caused more dismay up-state than in New York City for a more wholesome tradition surrounds the judiciary in the rural sections and smaller cities of the state than in the metropolis. Few people in New York City were really surprised at the disclosures of that case. It supplied simply one confirmation of widespread suspicion. It would take blind faith indeed to believe that that was the only instance in recent times where the judicial nominations in New York state have been bought and sold!

Election of judges in this state, instead of keeping the bench in accord with the sentiment of the day has too often resulted rather in keeping the bench in accord with the sentiment of political bosses and the reactionary powers behind them. The alliance of judges with political machines is demonstrable by the cordial manner in which so many judges give preference to party machine hacks in assigning the referee and condemnation jobs. The custom of trading nominees between the parties, the Republicans selecting one and letting the Democrats have the other has an altruistic look until it is realized that it guarantees the election of the man thus named and results in what is really an appointive system. The appointing power, however, being some unknown influence obscurely lodged in the intricacies of pre-nomination intrigue. It is not a non-partisan arrangement; it is bi-partisan. It is not election, it is appointment. Our judiciary is appointive now and it does not justify the system to demonstrate that the up-state local machines have the habit of appointing judges who are not quite as easy to criticise those appointed by the New York City machine.

Our bench is under the wide-spread suspicion that corruption and private organized influence is all too common in the processes of nomination.

Clear Away Suspicions.

That suspicion must be cleared away The environment of our judicial nominations must be such that our judiciary will have the trust and confidence of the people of the state everywhere. By some method an element of conspicuous responsibility must be injected into the process of selecting judges.

At the Constitutional Convention there will be probably a strong effort made on the part of the Bar to secure a straight appointive judiciary. We live under an appointive federal judiciary without resentment or difficulty, and the federal judges have a better standing than our elective judges in spite of the larger salaries that we pay. In nine states, including our neighbors New Jersey and Massachusetts, the judiciary is appointive and the results are considered excellent. The decisions of the Massachusetts court in particular carry unusual weight and a lawyer in search for a precedent will always try to find a Massachusetts decision to support his contention, on account of the high respect in which the bench of that state is universally held.

These appointive judiciaries are fully as progressive and up to the spirit of the times in their decisions as the elective judiciaries. It was our elective Court of Appeals, for instance, that upset the Workman's Compensation Act in the famous Ives case, and it was an appointive Federal Court that sustained the principle. Although it is a rather sweeping statement, it is probably fair to say that in the states which have appointive judiciary there is no disposition to change to the elective system, while in the states having elective system there is considerable unrest.

Let Governor Nominate Judges.

The plan which has the greatest hope of success in the coming Convention is to impose upon the Governor the duty of making a recommendation to the people of a nominee for each judicial vacancy eight weeks before the election. During the next four weeks if anybody is dissatisfied with the recommendation of the Governor, counter nominations may be made by petition. The names of all nominees then appear on separate sections of the ballot without partisan label, except that opposite the name of each of the Governor's nominees shall be the words "Recommended by the Governor."

The expectation is that in most cases the Governor's selection will be at least good enough to escape serious criticism and will go through to a unanimous election unopposed, since a rival would not merely have to incur the labor of getting up his petition but must also bear the burden of proof. The prestige of the Governor's backing would be of benefit to his nominee and thus discourage unreasonable opposition. Thus would be created a judiciary that is ordinarily appointive but subject to challenge and confirmation or rejection by the people on the occasion.

[This is the sixth of a series of nine articles prepared jointly by the Municipal Government Association, the County Government Association and the New York Short Ballot Organization on questions to come before the Constitutional Convention.]

Luxurious Military Aeroplanes.

The German arrow type of flying machine can compare with nothing so much as an automobile de luxe, says an English journal. It has the strength, the perfection, the reliability, the safety of a superb motorcar. And it has the luxury. On the dashboard before the pilot, in addition to his control gears, there is a nest of drawers containing, among other things, a vacuum flask, chocolate cubes wrapped against the damp in tin foil, a small bottle of brandy in case the aviator should become faint, a petrol sponge for wiping the goggles, a revolver holder, a dispatch case with sharpened pencils of different colors, so that the dispositions of the enemy's troops can be more adequately marked, a map board and maps. Moreover, the exhaust pipe of the engine passes under the floor boards, so that the pilot, who must constantly keep his feet at an angle on the pedals, may have them warmed throughout the flight. The flier, too, sits in a comfortably upholstered club chair.

First Balloon Ascension In America.

The first balloon ascension in America took place in Philadelphia on Jan. 9, 1793. The aeronaut was a Frenchman named Blanchard. He secured the yard of the Walnut street prison as the place from which to make the ascent. Among the many distinguished persons present was George Washington, then president of the United States. The start was made 10:05 o'clock and the balloon began to ascend. Blanchard waved the United States flag and the tricolor of France. The voyage lasted forty-six minutes, during which the balloon traveled fifteen miles, descending a little to the eastward of Cooper's Ferry, N. J. Blanchard returned to the city about 6:30 in the evening, and immediately paid his respects to President Washington. Following this ascension, during the year he made a number of others, but owing to lack of public support and insufficient funds of his own, he returned to France sadly disappointed at his success in America.—Philadelphia Press.

A Knight of the Garter.

A knight of the Garter dressed in the regalia is an imposing sight. He wears a blue velvet mantle with a star embroidered on the left breast. His trunk hose, stockings and shoes are white, his hood and surcoat crimson. The garter, of dark blue velvet edged with gold and bearing the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pensé" ("Evil to him who evil thinks"), also in gold, is buckled about the left leg below the knee. The heavy golden collar consists of twenty-six pieces, each in the form of a garter, bearing the motto, and from it hangs the "St. George," a badge which represents St. George on horseback encountering the dragon. The "lesser George" is a smaller badge attached to a blue ribbon worn over the left shoulder. The star of the order consists of eight points, within which is the cross of St. George, encircled by the garter.

Poor Gas.

Some men were riding in the smoker end of a Pullman car recently when one of them referred in a rather uncomplimentary way to the gas supply that was dished up in his home town.

"Yours may be bad enough," reflectively commented a party named Jones, "but I want to say right here that we have the worst gas of any town in the United States."

"That is saying a whole lot," returned the first speaker. "Do you really mean it?"

"You just bet a hundred that I mean it!" was the vigorous rejoinder of Jones. "Every morning when we go to cook breakfast we have to pour kerosene on the gas to start the fire in the gas stove."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Tongue Twister.

Do you read by sight or sound? Do you skim the sense or pronounce the words as you go? Inaudibly, but consciously? There are many readers who read by the ear, and when this writer had written the sentence about Wick (there was an election there)—"Wick is rich in Pictish relics"—he leaned back and tried to whisper it, thinking of the next. "Wick is rich in Pictish relics." Say it three times quickly.—London Mail.

Limited Popularity.

"Is Jones a popular fellow?" "Well, he is quite a favorite with himself."—Chicago Herald.

About Sports Generally

New York, March 20.—New Yorkers who play the races telephoned their bets to police headquarters the other day and were sore birds when the ponies they picked as winners failed to fatten their bank rolls.

In its crusade against betting the police department has gone in the poolroom business—at least that's the way the betters have it doped. A pair of detectives from headquarters sat at phones in an office in William street, got all the information from betting headquarters and received about fifty bets from clients who stand well enough to bet "markers."

Some of these bets were on winners, and it was the howl brought out by the lucky ones which brought out true facts. They are calling the cops welchers.

When the day's races ended the police had collected all the information they wanted. The regular poolrooms are down on the police lists and raids galore were in prospect.

A few weeks back it looked like efforts to interest women in boxing hereabouts had failed. But the other night, when 200 of the feminine fans gathered at Sixty-nine Regiment armory, to witness a boxing tournament in aid of the city's poor, pessimists changed their spiel and agreed that beskirted ringside bugs will be able to master the game pretty soon. The tournament was for charity, and that brought a lot of women who otherwise would not have attended, but the simon-pure boxing microbe stung some of the girls, at that.

Cleveland, O., March 20.—Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion of the world, hopes to become a champion violinist. Johnny has ad the bug for some time, but since dfeating Abe Attell in 1912 he has been so busy he gave up his violin lessons. Recently he has revived his musical ambition, his friends here delcare. He hopes to be world's champion Irish violinist. He's no Ysays or Kubelik—yet—but he's getting along.

PRINCETON ALUMNI TO MEET

Pittsburgh, March 20.—Princeton Alumni to the number of 600 will gather at the Hotel Shenley tonight for the annual dinner of their association. Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge and Coach John Rush of Princeton, will be the principal speakers.

WRESTLING PRELIMINARIES

New York, March 20.—Eastern tryouts for Panama Exposition wrestling championships were to be held here today. Eastern athletic associations will send twelve men to the coast.

Trenton, N. J., March 20.—Yale wrestlers are to meet Princeton mat artists tonight.

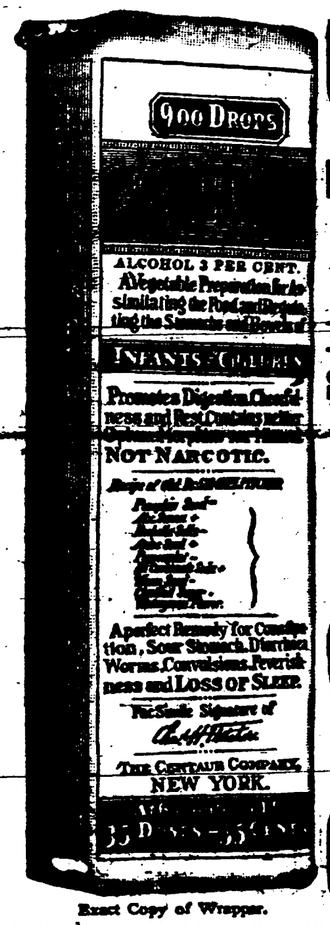
HERE'S A CHANCE TO KICK WHEN COOKING IS BAD

St. Paul, Minn., March 20.—For years Rep. L. A. Lydiard ate in alleged boarding houses of Minnesota and suffered. Then he began to ascend the social scale and finally became elected representative. One of the first official acts was to introduce a bill which will force cooks in boarding houses and restaurants to pass an examination and secure a license. Cooks not having the official document may be prosecuted for malpractice. Being drunk for more than six continuous months is sufficient ground for revokin gthe license. Persons having a grevience against any cook may lay it before the board, which has authority to call the alleged culinary offender before it, and if the allegations of the boarder and proved, the cook's license may be revoked.

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING AT 'FRISCO DEDICATED

San Francisco, March 20.—With former Governor John K. Tener, president of the National League, acting as orator and master of ceremonies, the Pennsylvania State building on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds was dedicated here today.

The most formal event to take place at the Pennsylvania building will be held on September 4, the anniversary of the first meeting of the Cincinnati Congress. For that occasion Governor Braumbaugh and other State dignataries will he present.



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Handy Radiator Shelf For the Accommodation of House Plants



RADIATOR PLANT SHELF.

IT is often a problem what to do with the ferns or other tropical plants which the flower lover must keep in the living room over winter. A hint for solving this question in a way to economize space and insure an even temperature to the plants may be gained from the picture. A shelf is adjusted over the radiator, and the plants are placed on the shelf. If care is taken that they have the proper amount of moisture at all times they will flourish. At night they may be covered if the heat in the radiator is allowed to go down. The shelf may be made as ornamental as you wish.

For the Children

Princess Mary, Daughter of King George of England.



© by American Press Association.

Since the European war broke out Princess Mary of England has been untiring in her efforts to aid the soldiers in France and their dependents at home. She was largely instrumental in gathering a fund before the holidays to purchase comforts for the men on the fighting line. Princess Mary, or May, as her brothers call her, is the pet of the royal family of England, although no longer a little girl. She will be eighteen next April and, of course, is quite grown up. The princess is the only daughter of King George V. and Queen Mary and has been brought up in quite an old fashioned way. She was taught to sew and is said to be an expert at embroidery. She has also studied the preparation of food and during her vacations at Sandringham was initiated into the art of making cheese and other dairy products. Quite unusual employments for a royal princess. But that is her mother's idea of bringing up a girl.

About Mythology.

In very ancient times the people believed in many gods. Jupiter was the king of all the gods, but he was very human. He had a wife, Juno by name, and they had a son called Vulcan. Vulcan was very strong, and he was the blacksmith of the gods.

It is said that when he was a child he displeased his father, and Jupiter in his anger hurled him from Mount Olympus. This fall caused him to be lame, but he grew to be large and powerful. He forged thunderbolts for his father, and he built the magnificent palaces in which the gods lived on Olympus. For his mother, Juno, he built a golden throne and for the sun god, Apollo, he made a golden chariot, and all his works were very beautiful. Vulcan had servants who were called Cyclops. They were queer looking giants, each with but one eye, placed in the middle of his forehead.

Now, whenever you see a picture or statue of Vulcan you see him with his tools about him, standing at his anvil, making a thunderbolt. He has muscular limbs and long hair and beard. Vulcan married Venus.

Venus was the goddess of beauty, and their child was Cupid, the god of love. For Venus, his wife, he wrought a delicate girdle which contained this magic—whoever wore it inspired love in all she met. Venus treasured it, although many requests came from other goddesses for the loan of it.—Chicago News.

Buried Fruits.

The name of one well known fruit is buried in each line.

1. Good things drop earthward to my care,
2. Fairies or angels send them there.
3. A cur ran to me on the street,
4. Done up in tape, a Chinese feat.
5. If I could not heap plenty, health
6. And fame, I'd shed a tear for wealth,
7. And mickle money I'd purloin—
8. A sequin, cent or other coin.
9. While drumming, rap each note, I pray;
10. It grieves me long to hear you play.

Answer.—1 pear, 2 orange, 3 [illegible], 4 peach, 5 apple, 6 date, 7 lemon, 8 quince, 9 grape, 10 melon.

Heard in the Kitchen.

"Why do you give me such black looks?" asked the range to the coal.

"Because," answered the coal, "I don't like the way you scorched Dora's dinner last evening, and I mean to make it hot for you."

The Spelling Match.

Ten little children standing in a line,
"F-u-l-y, fully," then there were nine.
Nine puzzled faces, fearful of their fate,
"C-i-l-y, silly," then there were eight.
Eight pairs of blue eyes, bright as stars of heaven,
"B-u-s-s-y, busy," then there were seven.
Seven grave heads, shaking in an awful fix,
"L-y-d-y, lady," then there were six.
Six eager darlings, determined each to strive,
"D-u-t-i-e, duty," then there were five.
Five hearts so anxious beating more and more,
"S-c-o-l-l-a-r, scholar," then there were four.
Four mouths like rosebuds on a red rose tree,
"M-e-r-y, merry," then there were but three.
Three pairs of pink ears, listening keen and true,
"O-n-l-e-y, only," then there were two.
Two sturdy laddies, ready both to run,
"T-u-r-k-y, turkey," then there was but one.
One head of yellow hair, bright in the sun,
"H-e-r-o, hero," the spelling match was won.

Why the Hen Cackles.

"The accepted theory that a hen cackles after laying an egg because she is proud of herself is a mistake," said a naturalist. "The explanation of the rooster's answering crow as one of congratulation is also a mistake.

"The cackle is a relic of bygone days when fowls were wild. Then a hen, desirous of laying an egg, retired from the rest of the fowl community. By the time she was ready to join the other fowls they had wandered some distance, and she did not know where they were. She then cackled, and the rooster, hearing her, answered with a crow and thus informed the hen of the whereabouts of the tribe."—Chicago Herald.

Everything Favorable.

"Is your friend Miss Sweething going to marry the young man who has been paying her such devoted attention?"

"Well, all the circumstances point to that conclusion. He has some money, little intelligence, less character and is opposed bitterly by her father and mother."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The Poorest Scholar Imaginable.

The other day a professor leaving the university was approached by a seedy individual, who pathetically asked:

"Won't you help a poor scholar with a dime?"

The coin bestowed, the learned man said:

"You tell me you are a poor scholar?"

"Sure," answered the other. "I never was so schooled in me life. So long."

Cookery Points

German Cheese Cakes.

Here are some recipes for the dainties known as cheese cakes which will be found delicious. Try some for the Easter day menu.

Cheese cake—it would be more appropriate to speak of it as cheese pie—is made from ordinary short pie crust filled with a custard mixture made from eggs, sugar, pot cheese and various flavorings. The cheese can be made at home from sour milk or bought by the pound in the delicatessen shops or bought in prepared cakes of different sizes. If one desires to make curd quickly, hot water may be poured into clabbered milk and the curd will separate. But the water must not be too hot. Here is one recipe:

Rub together until smooth one pound of cottage or pot cheese and a cup of sugar. Add three beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of melted butter, half a cupful of cream or rich milk, the juice and rind of a lemon and a teasoonful of cinnamon. Beat all until the mixture has a smooth, creamy consistency. Then pour into a deep pie tin which has been lined with pastry and bake in a quick oven for forty-five minutes. This can be covered with a meringue made from the whites of three eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. The meringue should be browned in a slow oven. It should not be put on to the "cake" until this has been let to partly cool after being taken from the oven.

Some cooks bake the pastry for cheese cake before putting in the custard, laying it over the outside of the pan and cooking with the bottom of the pan uppermost. They prick the crust with a fork so that it will not blister and, after pouring in the custard part, set the crust back into the oven just long enough for the eggs to set. Some German cooks use an egg pastry in their cheese cakes, but at this season, when eggs are so high priced, most of our American housewives will prefer to use the ordinary short pie crust. Here is a good recipe:

Allow three level tablespoonfuls of shortening to every cupful of flour or an extra tablespoonful if a very short crust is desired. Also allow four level teaspoonfuls of salt and half a level teaspoonful of baking powder to each cupful of flour. Work the shortening into the flour with the finger tips or with a knife or spatula until you have a mixture resembling soft bread-crumbs.

Mix to a stiff paste, using as little cold water as possible, first making a "well" in the center of the flour. Mix only long enough to take up all the dry flour. Toss the ball of dough out on a lightly floured board, letting it get a thin film. Do not press so hard that the pastry sticks to the board, as sticking spoils the texture.

Cream pastry can be used with cheese cakes. Make as above, only use one to one and one-half tablespoonfuls of shortening and use cream in place of water in mixing. If very thick cream is used the shortening may be omitted altogether, the salt and baking powder being mixed with the flour. Pastry made from thick cream is a very quick and usually very digestible form of pastry.

Gluten Bread.

Pour a pint of boiling water into a pint of milk. Add a teaspoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Let stand until lukewarm; then add a well beaten egg, a quarter of a yeast cake dissolved and enough gluten to make a soft batter. Cover and stand in a warm place to rise; then add enough gluten to make a soft dough and knead it well. Form it into four loaves and let rise again. Bake for one hour.

Gluten bread requires less yeast and less time to rise than ordinary bread.

Colors and Flavors.

Certain flavorings seem to fit certain colors. No good cook would think of flavoring yellow cake, bonbon or dessert with pistachio, almond or rose or a pink dessert with lemon, pistachio or orange. Rose extract is always reserved for sweets of pink or white tint, almond for white, orange for yellow, lemon for white or green and pistachio, [illegible] a discord between color and flavor in a pink dessert flavored with pistachio or a green dessert flavored with rose, no matter how "good" it may taste.

New Idea For Doughnuts.

When frying doughnuts have a dish of boiling water beside the hot fat. As you remove the doughnuts from the frying kettle dip hastily into the boiling water. This removes all grease and renders them more healthful than they would otherwise be.

There is another point not to be despised when lard is as expensive as it is at present. After the water cools the grease may be skimmed from the top and used again. One will be surprised to see the amount of fat that will rise.

Bran Gems.

One egg, one cupful of flour, two cupfuls bran, one teaspoonful salt, three tablespoonfuls of molasses, one tablespoonful of shortening, one teaspoonful of soda, buttermilk to make a stiff batter. Raisins may be added if desired. Bake twenty-five minutes.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Comrades.

Years ago a pine tree grew near some flax in a field. The pine tree and the flax were very dear to each other.

One day an oak that stood near by said to the flax: "Why are you so fond of the pine? He is a great tree, and some day soon he will leave you."

But the pine bade the flax not to heed the oak's words, and the two grew more chummy every day.

Not long after a man came to the forest and chopped the pine tree down and carried it away.

The flax wept, while the oak looked down in pity and cried:

"I knew it would be so. You will never see each other again."

Did the pine tree ever see the flax again?

Listen, and I will tell you the end of the story as a little bird brought it to me. The pine was made in a mast for a ship. The flax was woven into a great sail. As luck would have it, that very sail was fastened to that very pine mast, and away went the ship over the vast sea. As the wind flew the flaxen sail whispered words of love to the mast, and the comrades went happily together over life's ocean.

President Wilson to Boy Scouts.

There is one rule in the world, and it applies to all professions; that is, that you are expected to make good. No excuses are allowed in this school of life. The only way to make good is to keep faith. That is the reason I like the idea of the boy scouts—it gives them some notion of their being responsible to society. They are responsible to the people who live around them, to help maintain the standards of order and of fidelity, which are the only things that hold absolutely together.

You are recruits in the ranks that we all stand in—of those who try to serve the country in some way that will tell and that has nothing particularly to do with our personal benefit. A man who devotes himself to the development of his own character will succeed in nothing except making a prig; but if he devotes himself to helping other people his character will not only take care of itself, but it will grow to a very noble stature.

Game of Brush-brush.

In this game physical activity is the winning card, and if the player who is "it" is nimble some quick and close work will be needed to outwit him.

The players stand shoulder to shoulder in a close circle, their hands behind them. "It" is in the center. A whisk broom is in the hands of the circle and is passed from hand to hand as stealthily and smoothly as possible. It is the job of "it" to grab the brush or to keep it passing till some one fumbles and drops it.

Whenever a player sees a chance he gives "it" a brush with the broom, and that is likely to make some quick passing necessary to get it out of his reach. He is permitted to reach through the line to get the broom, and the player from whom he secures it, or the one who drops it, replaces him in the center of the ring and becomes "it."

A Riddle.

The crow went home to his wife and told her that the raven had given him another riddle to solve. "What is it?" said she. "Why, he asked me how many pins there were," said the crow, "and I can't think of a single thing except a scarfpin!" "I'll help you," said his wife. Pretty soon they had quite a long list. Here it is: Hatpin, plain pin, safety pin, ninepin, tenpin, rolling pin, coupling pin, hairpin, belaying pin, breastpin and clothespin. Can you think of any more?—Philadelphia Ledger.

Why Eyes Sparkle.

Merriment causes a frequent movement of the eyelids up and down, and as it is the function of the eyelid to release a tear each time it comes down the repetition has the effect of covering the eye with considerable moisture.

The light shining on this moisture gives the sparkling effect. Inasmuch as the merry appearance of the eye is caused by tears, we are apt to shed them from laughing as well as from crying. Tears are intimately associated with our merry and our sad moods.

A Sack Race.

This game is so old as to need little description. Put each contestant into a sack and tie the top about his waist. At a given signal let those entered run to some required mark. The efforts of the impeded contestants to make speed result in many tumbles that are amusing to the spectators, but harmless to the contestants.—Country Gentleman.

Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of twelve letters and spell the name of an important state.
My 1, 2, 12, 7 is the sound of a bell.
My 6, 9, 11, 10 is conceited.
My 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 is a girl's name.
My 12, 8, 4, 2 is also a girl's name.
Answer.—Pennsylvania. Words—Peal, vain, Sylvia, Anna.

School Athletics.

The Public School Athletic league of New York has just issued its annual report. It states that during the last year more than 350,000 boys and girls took part in the activities of the league. Track games, basket ball, baseball and shooting at a mark had more devotees than ever before.

The Distinguished Guest.

Captain Raabe was a man whose name had weight in the French cavalry. He was a tall man, belonging to the middle aged trooper type. With military qualities of the highest kind, he had a singular bearing, a savage sort of misanthropy and a cynical tongue, which stood in the way of promotion. When he was in the Sixth lancers, on garrison duty at Commercy, one of his comrades brought his father to dine with him at the officers' mess, a man of humble position and unpretentiously dressed. Captain Raabe, considering that this guest had not been fitly received, gave expression to his opinion, saying that if the executioner of Commercy had come in evening dress he would have had a better reception. The officers demurring, he made no rejoinder, but shortly afterward came to mess with a guest whose dress was irreproachable. Every one lavished attentions on the unknown. When dinner was over Captain Raabe, raising his glass, proposed the health of "the executioner of Commercy."

Sir Isaac Newton.

The discovery of gravitation was the first of many great ideas that came to "the greatest original thinker of all time." Newton was also the pioneer in announcing the physical properties of light. His epitaph, translated from the Latin, on his monument in Westminster Abbey describes in a few words the greatest accomplishments of Newton. It reads:

"Here lies Isaac Newton, who by vigor of mind always supernatural first demonstrated the motions and figures of the planets, the paths of the comets and the tides of the ocean. He discovered what before his time no one had even suspected, that rays of light are differently refrangible and that this is the cause of colors."

Four Thousand Miles.

A thousand miles up the mighty St. Lawrence, a thousand miles along the great lakes, a thousand miles across the open prairie, a thousand miles over a sea of mountains—4,000 miles where nation meets nation, and sovereignty meets sovereignty, but never a fortress, never a battleship, never a gun, never a sentinel on guard! Four thousand miles of civilized and Christianized internationalism—that is North America's greatest achievement.—James A. Macdonald in American Review of Reviews.

How He Broke the News.

"A relative of mine that I never saw before came to the house last night."

"Never saw before, eh? What's his name?"

"He hasn't got any yet, but we intend to christen him William."—Puck.

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THE BOUVET, OCEAN AND IRRESISTIBLE LOST TO THE ALLIES

Three Big War Ships Blown Up and Sink Almost Immediately; No Vessel in Attacking Squadron Escapes Without Being Hit

London, Saturday.—The great allied fleet that for more than three weeks has been battering the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles met with its first serious losses on Thursday, when the British battleship Irresistible, the British battleship Ocean and the French battleship Bouvet were sunk in the deep water of the straits and the British battle cruiser Inflexible and the French battleship Gaulois were put out of action. Scarcely one of the ten vessels directly engaged with the fortification but was hit frequently, according to reports to the Admiralty.

The bombardment that lasted all Thursday was the most violent and most sustained yet undertaken by the war ships. As has been the practice heretofore, the superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth, the only vessel in the fleet mounting 15-inch guns, led the battle line. The attack was directed on the fortifications at the Narrows, Fort Sultanie, Fort Kilid Bahr and the other works near Chanak Kalessi, on both the European and Asiatic sides. All the battle ships—ten in number—had advanced past the entrance to the straits and engaged the forts with direct fire. The land batteries, consisting of howitzers and field pieces, replied vigorously. After two hours and a half the forts ceased firing, the British squadron was replaced by fresh ships and the attack was renewed. The forts at the same time again brought their guns into action and the exchange continued until darkness fell, when the war ships retired outside the straits.

As a graphic report of the day's operations the Admiralty last night issued the following statement:—

"An account of the operations at the Dardanelles on the 18th of March:—Mine sweeping having been in progress during the last ten days inside the straits, a general attack was delivered by the British and French fleets yesterday (Thursday) morning on the fortresses at the Narrows. At fifteen minutes before eleven o'clock the Queen Elisabeth, the Inflxible, the Agamemnon and the Lord Nelson bombarded Forts J. L. T. U. and V. while the Triumph and the Prince George fired at batteries F. E. and H. A heavy fire was opened on the ships from howitzers and field guns.

"At twenty-two minutes after twelve o'clock the French squadron, consisting of the Suffren, the Gaulois, the Charlemagne and the Bouvet advanced up the Dardanelles and engaged the forts at closer range. Forts J. U. F and E replied strongly. Their fire was silenced b ythe ten battle ships inside the straits, all the ships being hit several times during this part of the action. By twenty-five minutes after one o'clock all the forts had ceased firing. The Vengeance, the Irresistible, the Albion, the Ocean, the Swiftsure and the Majestic then advanced to relieve the six old battle ships inside the straits. As the French squadron, which had engaged the forts in a most brilliant fashion, was passing out the Bouvet was blown up by a drifting mine. She sank in thirty-six fathoms north of Erenkeui village in less than three minutes. At thirty-six minutes after two the relief battle ships renewed the attack on the forts, which again opened fire. The attack on the forts was maintained, while the operations on the mine sweepers continued.

"At nine minutes after four o'clock the Irresistible quitted the line listing heavily, and at ten minutes to six o'clock sank, having probably struck a drifting mine. At five minutes after six o'clock the Ocean, having also struck a mine, sank. Both vessels sank in deep water, practically the whole of their crews having been removed safely under a hot fire.

"The Gaulois was damaged by gunfire. The Inflexible had her forward control position hit by a heavy shell and requires repair.

"The bombardment of the forts and the mine sweeping operations terminated when darkness fell. The damage to the forts effected by the prolonged direct fire of the very powerful forces employed cannot yet be estimated, and a further report will follow. The losses of the ships was caused by mines drifting with the current, which were encountered in areas hitherto swept clear, and this danger will require special treatment.

"The British casualties among personnel were not heavy, considering the scale of the operations, but practically the whole of the crew of the Bouvet were lost with the ship, an internal explosion apparently having supervened on the explosion of the mine.

"The Queen and the Impacable, which have been despatched from England to replace the ships' casualties in anticipation of this operation, are due to arrive immediately, thus bringing the British fleet up to its original strength. The operations are continuing with the naval and military forces available on the spot.

"On the 16th inst. Vice Admiral Carden, who had been incapacitated by illness, was succeded in the chief command by Rear Admiral John Michael de Robeck, with the acting rank of vice admiral."

"The casualties received by the Amethyst were the result of a smart piece of work which she performed in the Dardanelles when she was instrusted with the difficult task of cutting the telegraph cable connecting Kilid Bahr with Chanak.

"She succeeded in lifting and cutting the cable undetected and had started her return journey when she was discovered. She then had to run the gauntlet of forts on both sides of the narrows, becoming the target of a veritable hail of fire. Going at full speed, although frequently hit, she succedede in getting beyond the range of the guns and reaching the entrance of the straits."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office today:

"The day has been fairly quiet along the greater part of the front.

"In the valley of the Aisne there has been a somewhat lively artillery duel.

"In Champagne before Hill No. 196, northeast of Le Mesnil, the enemy, after having violently bombarded our positions, delivered an infantry attack, which was repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses."

"At Notre Dame de Lorette we have made ourselves masters of communicating trenches which run from the hill captured by us toward the village of Ablain. We destroyed them after having killed, expelled or captured the defenders.

"In the Argonne, between Bolante and Four de Paris, after a violent fight we progressed 150 metres. In the forest of Consenvoye we repulsed a German counter attack last night and maintained the ground gained on Thursday. At Les Eparges we carried a salient east of the position in which the enemy had successfully maintained itself since the fighting of last month. We repulsed two counter attacks yesterday and a third last night."

GERMAN

Berlin, via Wireless.—The German General Staff today gave out a report on the progress of the war, reading as follows:—

"In the Champagne district further French attacks have failed. One of these was to the north of Le Mesnil and the other to the north of Beaugejour. We took prisoners two French officers and seventy soldiers. After heavy losses the French retreated, under our effective fire, back to their former positions.

"To the southeast of Verdun the French have made several advances. In the plain of the Woevre French attacks have been repulsed, while on the east side of the heights of the Meuse the fighting continues.

"The situation in the vicinity of Memel, in East Prussia, is not yet clear. It would appear that minor Russian detachments have entered Memel, Counter measures have been taken.

"All the Russian attacks between the River Pissa and the River Orzyc, to the northeast of Przasnysz, have been repulsed. In some of these engagements the enemy lost heavily.

"The situation south of the Vistula shows no change."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The War Office today made public the following communication:—

"After a battle on the left bank of the Niemen we occupied Veysee. Our cavalry pursued the Germans retiring on Heynes.

"In the direction of Przasnysz and Ostrolenko action continues for possession of isolated villages and heights.

"In the Carpathians the enemy on March 18 attacked fruitlessly our positions on the front of Oenjnovitze,

Community Notes

Mrs. O. Adamy of Syracuse, has been the guest, for a few days, of Mrs. Charles Anderson, West 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Kane of Schuyler st., has been called to Watertown to attend the funeral of her grandchild.

* * *

Miss Marion Lewis of West 4th st., is visiting her brother George, in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Stewart is spending a few days with out of town friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Morehouse were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Holmes.

* * *

Miss Doris Barnes of East Broadway, is very ill.

* * *

Miss Alvena Greenwood of W. 2d st., gave a box social last night for the entertainment for a number of friends connected with the Friendly Nine Birthday club. A feature of the evening was an address by Dr. Terpening, subject, "Scarlet Fever."

* * *

The Current Events club will meet on Monday evening, March 22, at the Congregational parsonage.

* * *

The Afternoon Literary club will meet Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. James Lanigan, West 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Castle Gardner is seriously ill.

* * *

Miss Bertha Winks spent last week at her home in Roosevelt.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Boigeoil of Oneida st., entertained her sister from Syracuse this week.

* * *

Mrs. Clinton Foster was called to Syracuse Friday by the illness of her son who is a student at the university.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph Winks of Central Square has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lewis Pelo, of S. 5th st., this week.

* * *

Charles Easton of Mexico visited this week his sister, Mrs. Lydia Burlingham.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baratier have gone to Palermo to engage in farming for Mrs. ePter Hart.

* * *

Frank Austin is working for Herbert Gulliver at Clifford.

* * *

Osea Jennings remains seriously ill.

* * *

D. A. Northrop is suffering this week with la grippe.

* * *

Mrs. V. V. Vant is ill at the home of Albert Morgan in Oneida st. She was stricken while in attendance upon her son who has been also ill.

* * *

Lem Austin, jr., has brought action against Maud Austin for absolute divorce. This to correct a previous statement.

"SEPTEMBER MORN"

"September Morn" has been dramatized, funnized and musicalized by Arthur Gillespie and Aubrey Stauffer, two clever chaps who can blend pleasing lyrics and compose catchy music in this new fun show. They have succeeded beyond all anticipation and the producers—Eowland & Clifford—have selected a great company to enact the various roles and sing the jingle tunes. Frank Minor, the well-known comedian, has the big fun part and Maud Potter, called "The American Gaby Deslys," has a dashing role with unique dances. Arline Bolling is also seen in a part that was written for her. The chorus is large and pretty. Among the song hits are: "When a Little Boy Loves a Little Girl;" "In Berlin"; "Oh, You September Morn"; "Everybody's Tango Crazy"; "A Spare-rib from the Butcher Shop of Life"; "Where is the Pleasure in Wine and Song if the Woman is Not There"; "I've a Girl in Every Town"; "Beautiful Dreams I'm rDeaming"; "The Sunshade Girl," etc.

SAY BAKING PAN AIDS THEFT

New York, Mar. 20.—A man walking about the basement of a Sixth avenue department store last evening carried under his arm a huge package wrapped in paper. Every little while he would stop and one end of the package would open like the mouth of a big pocketbook and then close again. Detectives Calk and Bauerschmidt followed him outside and asked him to show the package.

It was a large iron baking pan, so wrapped that the cover could be opened without disturbing the paper wrapper. Inside, the police say, were three pairs of trousers, a pair of portieres and a dozen table cloths. They arrested him on a charge of larceny. He said he is John Nelson, a clerk, forty-one years old, of No. 161 West 36th st.

HAS RUBBER ARMOR PLATE

Pittsburg, Pa., Mar. 20.—Andrew Seltzinger, a city policeman, has invented a shock absorber for battleships and other armored vessels. By this method the armor plate is lined with a rubber-like substance, thickly studded, and made by a process which he has invented.

According to Mr. Seltzinger, when a projectile penetrates the armor plate, even should it pass through the ship, the hole cut out will close up through the action of the rubberlike substance which vulcanizes from the heat caused by the friction from the projectile. This will keep the water out. This process, it was said, has been tested on a small scale and found efficient.

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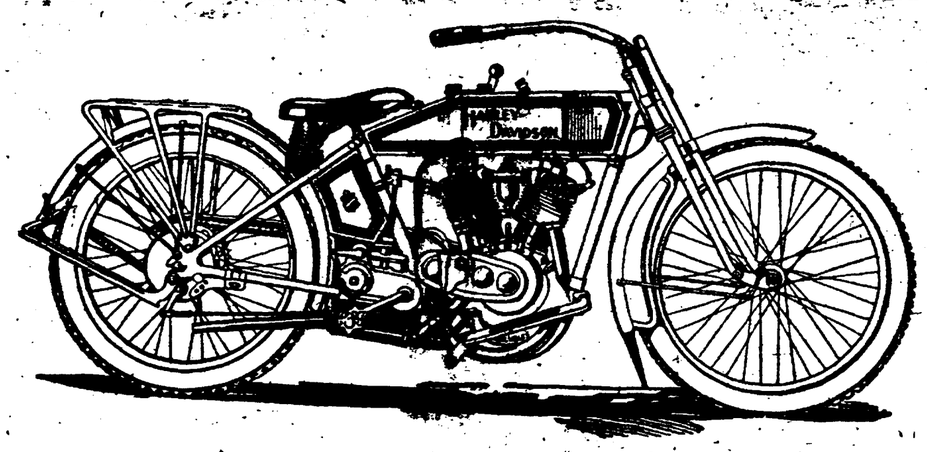
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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 79 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1915 | Price One Cent.

Incendiary and Explosive Missiles Fall in Capital and Its Suburbs, but Population, Warned of Approach of Hostile Craft, Maintains Calm; Guns Bombard Raiders

BOMB IN NURSERY; A BABY ESCAPES; DAMAGES SLIGHT

Paris, March 22.—Flying rapidly from a point north of Compiegne, near which town the German line lies closest to Paris, two Zeppelin dirigibles attacked the capital at half-past one o'clock Sunday with explosive and incendiary bombs. The Zeppelins cruised above the city and suburbs for forty minutes, dropping their missles at half a dozen points, and disappeared again toward the north after a counter attacks by aeroplanes and anti- aircraft guns. In all about fifty bombs were accounted for. The dirigibles traveled at a great height, estimated at considerably more than a mile, and this and the light haze in the upper air levels it is thought accounted for their escape.

Many fires followed the explosion of the bombs, but these were speedily checked by the firemen, who had been warned of the approach of the hostile dirigibles. Eight persons were injured, one seriously, but so far as is known no one was killed.

The attacking force originally consisted of four craft. Two of these, however, were turned back before they reached Paris, one from a point ten miles distant and the other from a point thirty-six miles away.

This spectacular night raid of Zeppelins tested the preparedness of Paris for such a development of the war. The population preserved the utmost calm, many persons flocking to the streets to watch the spectacle of an aerial battle between the anti-aircraft guns of the forts and the hostile airships. The forts bombarded the Zeppelins and gave them a warm welcome. Then a squadron of French aeroplanes charged with the duty of guarding Paris leaped into the air, each bearing a searchlight, the shafts of light from which looked like shooting stars as they flashed across the cloudless sky.

Reports followed of two powerful explosions between Puteaux and Surenes, suburbs of Paris. Residents of this section reported havin gseen a large dirigible flying toward the south and then returning to the north. The searchlight on Mont Valerin flashed its rays on the craft. At the same time cannon firing washeard, as well as the whirring of a powerful motor. Gradually the Zeppelin disappeared from view in the mist.

Reports show that eight bombs were thrown at Asnieres, where three persons were wounded.

One of the projectiles fell through the roof of a residence at Lagarenne into the nursery where a baby was asleep in its cradle. Almost every piece of furniture in the room except the cradle was smashed to flying fragments. The child was not touched.

Two women living in the Rue Pocard, at Levallois-Perret, whose hunbands are at the front, were awakened by an incendiary bomb dropped throuhg the roof. The chemicals which the missle contained through the roof. The chemicals which the missle contained burst into flames, but the women escaped unhurt.

Ten persons living in a little one-story house in the Place de Courcelles, also at Levallois-Perret, had narrow escapes when a bomb, apparently somewhat heavier than the others, wrecked the building. Two youths who fell into the cellar were covered with debris, but they were merely bruise dand choked with dust when dug out. No one else in the house was hurt.

The raid affords another proof of the wonderful presence of mind and coolness which now dominate the French. Nowhere was there the slightest sign of panic or nervousness. No one sought refuge in cellar and many persons calmly remained in their houses. All Paris is laughing at the Kaiser's latest example of his "frightfulness."

RECAPTURE ST. ELOI IN FIGHT DURING NIGHT

London, March 22.—One of the sharpest minor engagements in the wester war theatre occurred at St. Eloi following the British success at Neuve Chapelle, "although," says the British "eye witness," "it wascomparatively unimportant, since it left the situation much as it was before."

"On the evening of March 14 after an extremely heavy artillery fire directed against our trenches along the eastern and southwestern sectors the Germans endeavored t ocarry our lines. The attempt succeeded as far as the latter sector was concerned, for the trenches had been blown in and were absolutely untenable. To the east of the village, however, our infantry made a most determined stand. Their fire was so steady and well directed that the losses among the assailants were fearful, our men sticking to their posts until the last—in fact, until they were overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers.

"The Germans then hurried supports to the trenches and also to a mound which they had blown up by a missle. Following up their success they penetrated into the village itself. They were not allowed to remain long in undisputed possession of it, however.

"By another effort made nearly two hours later we succeeded in driving the enemy completely out of the village and in recapturing all the trenches which had not been destroyed. The mound, however, remained in the hands of the Germans, although it was subjected to so heavy a fire that little use could be made of it.

"The fighting in St. Eloi itself, as is usual in such cases, was of the fiercest description. Upon gaining the place the Germans erected barricades across the streets, defended by machine guns. These had to be stormed one by one, our men coming on time after time, regardless of their losses, until the village had been cleared of the enemy.

"During the day of the 15th the Germans made a last effort to recover their ground by assault. Presumbaly it was not intended to be more than a forlorn hope, for not more than two hundred men took part in the attack. Few can have escaped scot free, since a comparatively large number of bodies afterward was counted in front of our trenches. Prisoners captured during this fighting said the German losses were very heavy, the supports especially suffering severely from our shell fire, while our bombardment during the previous days had done much damage to their trenches.

"In spite of the generally monotonous character of the present stage of the war there have been some dramatic moments. One such moment immediately preceded the attack on Neuve Chapelle on the 10th. When our infantry, waiting to assault, were watching the bombardment they could see our shells bursting in a thick veil of smoke and dust which hung over the German trenches. As the minutes wore on, while our artillery fire grew hotter and hotter and the time for them to dash forward came nearer, their excitement rose to fever pitch.

"In some places they were seen to jump up on the parapets, brandishing their rifles toward the Germans and shouting remarks which were drowned in the roar of guns. When the assault actually was made our losses were trifling. It was only in the subsequent advance that heavy casualties occurred.

"It is unnecessary to speak of the gallantry of regimental officers throughout the fighting. The casualty lists tell their own tale of the heavy toll among them, largely due to the fact that in advancing over intricate country intersected with hedges and ditches platoon commanders had to go forward to reconnoitre the ground and discover the best way to circumvent or cross these obstacles without getting their men crowded together in narrow places such as gaps in hedgerows and bridges. This naturally entailed exposure. The results achieved and the extraordinary spirit shown by our troops are the best proof of the qualities displayed by their leaders."

SOCIETY BELLE TO WED YOUNG HARRIMAN.



While no date has been set for the marriage of Miss Loise R. Bibbee to Mr. Oliver Carley Harriman, the announcement of which interested society, it is expected that the wedding may take place in the Easter season. Miss Bibbee is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Bibbee, of New York, and is one of the large coterie of young women of society who entered registered dogs in recent kennel exhibits. She is here pictured with one of her favorite Great Danes. Mr. Harriman is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CAMPAIGN

"BURY THE HATCHET—EVERYBODY'S DOING IT"

Class Distinction Has No Place in New Chamber

In the list of Chamber of Commerce members published in The Evening Times of Saturday, one fact stood out with unavoidable prominence. This movement towards organized community effort is a movement by the entire community, in the interests of the entire community. The list includes merchants, manufacturers, doctors, bankers, publishers and others. It does not represent the selffish interests of any small group. No class or group holds a controlling influence over the activities of the organization. The Fulton Chamber of Commerce will do what the best citizens of Fulton want to have done. This new organization is a triumph for democracy in Fulton.

The foregoing is in the nature of a reply to charges that manufacturers may control the new Chamber of Commerce.

The spirit that lies behind this undertaking has been brought forward in the assignment of H. L. Paddock of five memberships to men who are not connected in any way with his organization; simply men whose high moral character and trained minds will make them a strong asset in the constructive work of the Chamber. These assignments are, Rev. G. E. Stockwell, Rev. H. D. Holmes, Prof. J. R. Fairgrieve, Prof. G. B. Deuel and W. H. Singleton.

Since the list of names was published on Saturday two additional memberships have been added to the Chamber of Commerce. These are Fred Dolbear, 1; Maurice Conley, 1.

More are certain to follow.

GERMANS SLAIN BY THOUSANDS IN ATTACK

London, March 22.—Frederick Rennet, the Daily News correspondent ,wires from Petrograd:

"It is hoped here that one effect o fthe capture of Memel will be that the German freebooters in western Suwalki province will desist from their systematic burning and murdering among the villages when they are enraged at finding no plunder.

"The only method of attempting the relief of Memel seems to be to bring tships from Danzig. These will have to shell their own town and expose themeselves to an obvious challenge from the sea.

"The Germans on the southern frontier of East Prussia attempted a surprise attack in great force from Myshinic along the Rossovo river, in the direction of Ostrolenka. They hurried forward in broad, dense columns before dawn on Friday. The Russians let them come up to the first line of barbed wire. Then machine guns and a flank infantry fire poured murderous volleys, which destroyed the formation of the attack and drove the head column among the supports. The entire invasion was driven in disorder back to the frontier early in the afternoon, leaving thousands of dead."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office today:

"The enemy has again bombarded the Cathedral at Soissons, firing twenty-seven shells and causing serious damage to the edifice, on which, contrary to the German assertions, no port or observation station has even been installed. Nor is it true the Red Cross flag has been hoisted on the cathedral.

"In Champagne we made slight progress last evening to the east of Ridge No. 196, northeast of Le Mesnil. Today only a bombardment occurred.

"In the Argonne there was rather a hot rifle fire all day, but no infantry attack was made. At Les Eparges we have maintained our gains of yesterday, notwithstanding two violent counter attacks which were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"In the Vosges we lost yesterday the Great and Little Reich Askerkopf, but we have since recaptured Little Reich Askerkopf and have launched a counter attack for the recovery of Great Reich Ackerkopf. The battle continues.

"There has been no modification to report in the situation since last night's communication.

GERMAN

Berlin, (by Wireless).—An official statement of the fighting, issued today by the War Office, follows:

"To render more impressive our re-

(Continued on Page Eight)

¶ If you are going to BUY, BUILD, REPAIR or IMPROVE what you have built, read carefully every ADVERTISEMENT on this page, they tell you where to get the GOODS, the MATERIAL or the MAN to do the job. ¶ Buy your GOODS in Fulton. Get Fulton firms to do your WORK. When your home city PROSPERS you do too. Keep the MONEY here and boom Fulton.

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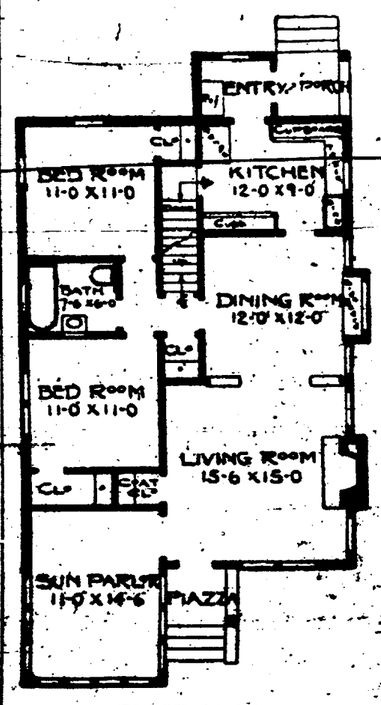
Telephone 64

A BUNGALOW IN ROUGH CAST.

Design 629, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FLOOR PLAN.

This bungalow is covered with white rough cast, with the trim all stained a dark brown, the effect of which is very picturesque and pleasing. The large sun room connects with the living room by a French door. Living room has a fireplace and opens into a large dining room fitted with a built-in sideboard. The kitchen is complete in its arrangement of all the kitchen conveniences, with cupboards, work table, range space and sink provided and also refrigerator space provided in the entry in the rear. The two bedrooms are amply provided with closet space, and there is also a closet off the living room and one off the dining room. Bath is well arranged and is situated conveniently for both bedrooms. Size, 28 feet by 30 feet; first floor, 9 feet; basement, 7 feet under all. First story finished with hardwood floors and birch or oak finish; second story unfinished. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $3,200.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also book of interiors, $1 per copy.

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Let us show you this LAST WORD in roofing material. They are sold under a guarantee.

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If you contemplate building a Bunaglow, Garage or Mansion consult the People's Hardware Co. Inc. about nails, building paper, deadening felt, lock sets, cupboard catches and the hundred and one other things you will surely need. The kind of interior trim we sell is not the cheap washed finish which tarnishes over night and often rusts badly.

WE HANDLE FIRST CLASS GOODS IN ALL LINES

Our paint department is unquestionably the largest and most complete in the city. The celebrated Wadsworth Double Thick Paint, Chi-Namel Varnish stains, Flatone Wall Finish, Berry Bros.' Luxberry Spar and Liquid Granite Finish, Pratt & Lamberts' No. 61 and 38 Preservative, Valspar, White Enamel, etc. Everything from a penny sheet of sand paper to White Enamel worth $5.00 per gallon.

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TIN KITCHEN UTENSILS, LYE, SAPOLIO,
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We will Pipe and Equip with Lights and Fixtures:

4 Rooms	$18.00
5 Rooms	$20.00
6 Rooms	$22.00
7 Rooms	$26.00
8 Rooms	$28.00

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PEACE SUNDAY AT ST. MARY'S

Rev. John L. Lindsman Read Transcript of Peace Decree From the Pope

Yesterday in the Church of the Immaculate Conception at the first and second masses, Rev. John L. Lindsman read a transcript of the peace decree from the Pope directing all Catholics in every metropolitan cathedral, parochial and conventual church in all dioceses situated outside of Europe, to join in one united appeal to Almighty God to bring peace again to the warring people of the earth.

During high mass Father Lindsman in his sermon on the decree said in part "The object of the peace prayer is to ask the mercy of Almighty God to stay the progress of this scourge of war which is destroying so many thousands of lives, bringing misery to families and cities and rushing flourish nations to the brink of ruin. Is it not the pride and coveteousness of men, the placing of science and materialism in the foreground and putting the teachings of the Master in the background, that brought about this terrible tragedy? My dear brethren, do you not realize the efficacy of prayer to Almight God whose perogative is to heal by chastisement and through pardon to preserve; do you not know His Divine heart is moved by prayers which spring from contrite and humble hearts and that these prayers when fervently uttered will rise above the din and clang of arms in a mighty appeal for forgiveness and peace? What a change has come over fair France, once the cradle of religious thought and action; but until this war a nation which had forgotten its religious practices and given itself up almost entirely to the pursuit of pleasures and the adoration of materialism. But now what a change this war has brought about; religion has returned to France, her churches are again crowded with the women and children of those at the front and with the men who have not yet been sent to the trenches, each praying with all the fervor of the human heart to Almighty God, asking pardon for their past indifferences and begging that peace would again be restored to their county.

"Let us then, my dear brethren, pay a visit to our church today and there before our altars recite the prayer dictated by our Holy Father; let us join our supplications with those Catholics throughout this nation and all other nations on this side of the sea, sending to Heaven from millions of human hearts the cry of a penitent and sad people, asking that meekness may once again inspire the minds of rulers and the councils of those peoples now engaged in mortal conflict."

At the evening service the Rosary and the prayer for peace composed by Pope Benedict XV were recited; the Litany of the Saints was sung by the choir and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. The peace prayer recited follows:

Dismayed bythehorrors of a war which is bringing ruin to peoples and nations, we turn, O Jesus, to Thy most loving heart as to our last hope. O God of Mercy, with tears we invoke Thee to end this fearful scourge; O King of Peace, we humly implore the peace for which we long. From Thy sacred Heart Thou didst shed forth over the world divine charity, so that discord might end and love alone might reign among men. During Thy life on earth Thy heart beat with tender compassion for the sorrows of men; in this hour made terrible with burning hate, with bloodshed and with slaughter once more may Thy divine heart be moved to pity. Pity the countless mothers in anguish for the fate of their sons; pity the numberless families now bereaved of their fathers; pity Europe over which broods such havoc and disaster. Do Thou inspire rulers and people with counsel of meekness, do Thou heal the discords that tear the nations asunder; Thou who didst shed Thy precious blood that they might live as brothers, bring men together once more in loving harmony. And as once before to th ecry of the Apostle Peter; save us, Lord, we perish. Thou didst answer with words of mercy and didst stil lthe raging waves, so now deign to hear our trustful prayer, and give back to the world peace and tranquility.

And do thou, O most holy Virgin, as in other times of sore distress, be now our help, our protection and our safeguard. Amen.

PIANOS

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By Experienced People

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Bogue's Piano House

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"The finest equipped store of its kind in Northern New York"—The Traveling Public Say.

"The richest Ice Cream in the city"—Our Customers Say.

HUYLER, LOWNEY and NUNNALLY'S CANDIES

FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY

Phone 80 **THE ONYX** First Street

BUILDING BUNGALOW

Charles B. Coates Erecting Rustic Affair near Battle Island—Will Build Gravel Road

Anticipating the opening of the canal this summer and appreciating the comforts of a country home Chas. B. Cates is erecting a very handsome rustic bungalow on his property bordering the west bank of the Oswego river about a mile north of Battle Island. The spot chosen by Mr. Cates is ideal, being surrounded by tall shade trees on the west side and having an unobstructed view of the four miles of river from the east veranda. Mr. Cates will also build a gravel road leading to his home from the west River road and will lay 1200 feet of pipe line to his supply of spring water.

CHURCH RECEPTION TO MR. AND MRS. BENEDICT

The church and congregation of the Presbyterian church will give a reception to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Benedict at the manse Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, prior to their departure from our city. The entire church and congregation is invited and this general and public invitation is the only form in which the invitation is extended to any.

REBEKAHS TO SEW

Rebekah Lodge No. 269, will meet at I.O.O.F. hall tomorrow at 5 p.m. to make a prons to be sold in connection with a food sale Saturday, March 27. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock, and the regular lodge meeting will follow. A class of candidates will be iniated and light refreshments will be served.

DR. JONES WILL PREACH

The Rev. Walter E. Jones will be at Zion church. The usual Tuesday evening Lenten service will be held March 23d, in Zion church. The special preacher at this service will be the Rev. Walter E. Jones, rector Calvary church, Syracuse. The service will begin promptly at 7.30 p.m., and all are cordially invited to attend.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Children's wash Dresses 98c, $1.50, $1.98 the different kind.

New Silk Waists $1.00 Jap Silk, flowered and embroidered styles.

"The New York Shop"

The Store of Individual Exclusive Spring Apparel for Women, Misses and Girls at Popular Prices

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR TUESDAY

1000 Correct Styles to Select From—All New, Direct from the Leading Style Centers of Europe and America

Hundreds of New Spring Coats

Coverts, Checks, Plaids, and Plain Materials, all the New Shades, Special Values at: 4.98, 6.75, 9.75, 15.00

Military Coats New Military Coat, of gabardine in tan, navy or black belted in model, with high collar and box back ... $9.75

Women's Dressy Suits and Gowns

GAHARDINE SERGE SUITS

Braid bound or embroidered models, in military bolero, box or "Dutch boy" effects at $15.75

In Copen, sand, navy, green, black or white, high neck collar cuffs of black silk $15.75

TAFFETA AFTERNOON GOWNS

Also plain tailored models, in serge and fancy worsteds, beautifully made and finished—colors sand, putty, navy and Belgian blue; very special values at.... $15.75

DRESSY CALLING GOWNS

Of charmeuse silk, in rose, bengais, navy, gray or black, bodice and sleeves of Georgette crepe $15.75

We call attention to Four New Exclusive Models Misses' "Cross Country" and "Country Club" Suits 15.75, 17.50, 19.50, 22.50

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

ONEIDA STREET, FULTON

Fulton Keynotes

WEATHER FORECAST

Unsettled weather tonight and Tuesday, probably snow. Moderate west to northwest winds.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Forsyth of Park st. left today for New York city where they will remain during the week.

* * *

Mrs. Minnie Parks of Cayuga st., was the guest of friends in Syracuse last week.

* * *

Dr. W. B. Halstead will occupy the house in S. 4th st., soon to be vacated by the owner, B. C. Brown, who will remove to Rochester, where he is in business.

* * *

Miss Irene Acker of Rochester, a recent guest of friends in this city, has returned home.

* * *

Mrs. W. L. Haines of Oswego, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robbins, Cayuga st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Hunter have leased the southern portion of the Wadsworth house in S. 4th st., and will soon take possession.

* * *

Mrs. James H. Hilleck of New York who has been visiting friends in this city, has returned to her home.

* * *

Mrs. Clara Burns of Syracuse was the recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henderson, 6th and Utica st.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Gesner, rector of Christ church, Oswego, was in this city Saturday to visit Theodore Foster. The organist of the church, Frank N. Schilling, was also a recent caller at the Foster home, where the young singer continues to improve from his severe illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Dodge have leased the house lately vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Root who are in New York.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert J. Wilson, S. 3d st., has suffered a relapse and is again ill.

* * *

Mrs. Fidelia Shafford of S. 3d st., has removed to 112 West 3d st.

* * *

Edward Bonner of S. 7th st., is improving from an illness.

* * *

Mrs. Frank H. Frude of Cayuga st., is recovering from an attack of la grippe.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Croak of Cayuga st., has recovered from injuries sustained by falling down a flight of steps and is now at her home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins have taken apartments in the Warren Caswell house, Utica st.

* * *

Miss Cherry Bell of Buffalo st., is visiting friends in Canada.

* * *

Miss Carmell Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Watson of Senaca st., is improving from a week's illness.

* * *

Mrs. K. D. Baxter and daughter of Baldwinsville, guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Draper, Emery st., have returned home.

* * *

Miss Carrie Fuller of Utica st., has recovered from an illness.

* * *

John T. Hopkins of West 1st st., assistant city engineer of Oswego, is slowly recovering from an extended illness.

* * *

Yesterday in the basement of the Church of the Immaculate Conception Rev. Alexander Prystay Greek Ruthenian from Syracuse conducted services for the Greek Catholics of this city.

* * *

On Wednesday at the church of the Immaculate Conception the Rev. James P. McPeak, S. T. L., assistant to Bishop Grimes of the cathedral of Syracuse, will preach the Lenten sermon.

* * *

The Current Events club will meet this evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Charles Olmstead.

* * *

A spring musical will be given at the Frat M. E. church Tuesday night. An orchestra of twelve pieces will render selections.

WILLIAM CRAMER LED CHORUS CHOIR SINGING

A chorus choir was heard at the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church last evening under the direction of William Cramer. Those who assisted were Edith Ackroy, Mildred Norton, Florence Bailey, Eunice Rothwell, Gladys Kresge, Fred Pollard, Willie Barry, Harold Andrews, Earl Pooler, Wallace Russell.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH IS NOW INCORPORATED

Secretary of State Hugo has issued incorporation papers to the William A. Church Company of this city. The capital stock of the latest Fulton corporation is $10,000. The directors of the company are William A. Church, Royal J. Yager and William E. McSweeney.

Mr. Church is a strong believer in co-operation in business and for this reason he has sold to Messrs. Yaber and McSweeney shares of stock. The two gentlemen being members of the company have at heart the best interests of the plumbing and heating business.

ALFRED F. MOORHOUSE

The funeral of Alfred F. Moorhouse 52, who died Saturday as a result of bullet fired through his brain by his own hand while suffering from mental disorder, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'cloc from the home in Babcock road. Rev. M. G. Buck will officiate.

Mr. Moorhouse last fall fell from a tree while harvesting his apple crop and injured his head. Since then he had at spells suffered from the injury and at times was depressed and melancholy.

Saturday morning Mr. Moorhouse was busy at work the entire morning but near noon Mrs. Moorhouse noticed her husband walking quickly toward the barn. Shortly after she heard the report of a gun. She immediately rushed out and found her husband lying dead on the ground in the rear of the barn, the smoking firearm near him and the ugly wound in his skull.

Coroner Cusack was summoned and after an investigation stated death had been instantaneous and that Mr. Moorhouse had died as a result of the shot fired by his own hand while suffering a mental disorder.

Surviving are Mrs. Moorhouse three sons, Glenn, Levi and Carl; also one daughter Cora, a brother Alma and a sister, Mrs. George Exie of Gasport.

Leman Babcock, Mrs. Moorhouse's father, arrived today from Whitesboro, and Glen Moorhouse of Ilion and Levi Moorhouse of Texas, are also expected today.

AT THE QUIRK TONIGHT

Rowland & Clifford will present at The Quirk tonight Frank Minor in the cyclonic dancing musical comedy, "September Morn," which is a revel of fun, songs and tangos, with Maud Potter, "The American Gaby Deslys", in dances now the rage of Paris. Lou Kelso, William Cameron, and the smartest, swiftest cast of the season, are seen to great advantage in this new fun show with tunes. The chorus numbers some forty pretty girls; the scenic environment is beautiful and the costuming a real riot in colors and design.

"September Morn" scored an immense hit during its run of the La Salle opera house recently and is said to come here in all of its fun and design.

Prices: 25-35-50-75c., $1.00.

THE QUIRK

A interesting and highly educational series of motion pictures showing all points of interest in the city of New York will be the attraction at The Quirk theatre on March 23d, continuous performance, 2 to 10.30. The four o'clock performance will be a special matinee for school children. The vaule of the pictures will be added to by a descriptive lecture by Garland Garden, a well known actor, and the combination entertainment, which is known as A Trip to New York, will be unique.

A Trick With Words.

An extraordinary memory was that of Dr. Addison Alexander of Princeton Theological seminary. His memory was not only tenacious of facts, but of mere words. For the amusement of young people he would sometimes say, "Now I am going to talk without thinking." He would then pour forth period after period of strange words and incongruous images harmonious and even rhythmical in sound, but wholly destitute of sense. If that seems an easy trick try to suspend your reason and give free rein to your fancy in periods that shall be grammatically correct and yet without meaning.—Youth's Companion.

Cold Proposition.

"My bank is mean, I think."

"How so, girlie?"

"I have taken hundreds of checks to that bank, and they always count me out the exact amount, just so much and no more. All the other business men with whom I deal throw in a little occasionally for good will."—Pittsburgh Post.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry

Repairing at Manufacturer' Prices

STANLEY MUNGER

17 N. Sixth St. Phone 3547

RED CROSS CHAMPIONS; THE PENNANT WINNERS

New York, March 22.—Winners in the New York State competition to sell the most Red Cross seals per capita, as announced today by the State Charities Aid Association, are Garden City, Freeport, Corning, New Rochelle, Troy and Rochester. Banners will be presented to the tuberculosis organization which conducted the sale in each of these places as tokens that in buying seals residents contributed in the average more generously for anti-tuberculosis work than any other village or city in the same population class.

Former records have been shattered for the number of seals sold per capita of population, in spite of hard times and relief of war sufferers. The total sale for the state (outside of New York City) has been raised to 8,525,000 an increase of 1,700,000 over the previous record total, in the 1913 sale.

The winners of the seven National Pennants are not announced by the American Red Cross but it is understood they will include no less than four of these New York State Champions. In the 1914 sale the "Standard of Three," three seals per inhabitant in his town, was set before every one of the 1280 agents of the State Charities Aid Association as a high mark to aim at and an even 100 agents have hit this mark or overshot it.

Of the 100 cities and villages which reached the "standard of three" per inhabitants Fulton is recorded with 4.19; Oswego 6.5.

CLUB WILL RESTOCK RIVER WITH FISH

Oswego, March 22.—With the completion of barge canal work on the Oswego river, the Leatherstocking Gun Club, of Oswego, of which Emerson L. Stowell is president, is to take steps ot have the river restocked with game fish. The blasting in the river drove those of the fish that were not killed into other waters and it will be necessary to restock the streams.

The club is also making arrangements for the opening of their grounds on the bluff near St. Paul's cemetery early next month.

CONGRATULATIONS

Evening Times:

Am on my third week of exile and expect to be in Fulton again next Thursday, feeling much better.

I have received The Times daily since being here, and after coming from my room this morning and finding it in my mail box and having it before me during breakfast, I could not resist writing you and expressing my appreciation of our Fulton daily. The Detroit Free Press has to come second with me.

I regret not having been at home during the opening of the city campaign but The Times has kept me in touch with it so that I will know how things stand when I return.

Success to your paper.

Robert L. McCully.

A LETTER FROM ANDRE BOUTIN TO THE LADIES OF FULTON

Dear Madam:

We cordially invite you to our Grand French Millinery Opening on Tuesday, March 23d, at 10 a. m. It will be one of the greatest showings ever exhibited in the State in the way of an up-to-date Millinery establishment.

Knapps' Orchestra will render popular selections while you are looking at the beautiful hats and millinery novelties of the season.

Souvenirs to all.

Yours for Universal Peace.

ANDRE BOUTIN,
French Milliner,
325 South Salina St.

P. S.—Please do not forget the date, Tuesday, March 23d. adv

Lasher's Book Store

Crane's latest creations in Fine Stationery just received

See the Initial Paper at 25c

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JOSEPH CORTINI

SHOE REPAIR SHOP

All Shoe Shines, 5c

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

128 E. Broadway

Near N. Y. C. Depot

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 22.—If the legislature passes the bill introduced by Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany, the last toll bridge between New York and Buffalo will be acquired by the State. The bridge in question, known as the Greenbush bridge, crosses the Hudson river and connects the cities of Albany and Rensselaer and is one of the most important links in the chain of highways which connect New York city and Buffalo, in that the Hudson river cannot be crossed at any other point.

It is estimated that five hundred automobiles cross the Greenbush bridge daily in addition to many vehicles and large numbers of people. The structure is at present owned by the Albany Southern Railroad Company which has placed its value at $700,000.

For years automobilists, who have been compelled to pay fifteen cents every time they crossed the bridge, have been endeavoring to eliminate the toll feature. Governor Whitman, who had occasion to use the bridge recently, was held up like others at the other end of the bridge. Determined to put an end to the obnoxious levy, the automobilists of the State got together and discussed the ways and means of making the Green bush bridge a free structure and their efforts resulted in the inroduction of the Malone bill which has an excellent chance of becoming a law.

The Malone bill provides for a new provision of the Highway law which is to be known as Section 269. It empowers the State commissioner of highways to acquire toll bridges when they constitute a connecting link between two State routes or a part of a State route. it is set forth in the Malone bill that the latter step may be taken upon the petition of a board of supervisors.

It is intended that the money necessary to acquire the Greenbush bridge shall come out of the Highway fund, although there is nothing in the Malone bill which will prevent a subsequent appropriation by the legislature. The boards of supervisors of both Albany and Rensselaer counties have gone on record as favoring the acquisition of toll bridges by the State and jointly have abolished two such bridges within the boundaries of their counties within the past few months.

The Southern Albany Railroad does not oppose the Malone bridge bill and there has been no serious objection to it from any other source. It has been explained to legislators that if the bill passes a lucrative revenue will revert to the State as the result of the amounts paid by two trolley lines and two telegraph companies which use it to bring their wires over to Albany. It is pointed out that even though public service corporations should not be required to pay any more than they do at present, the income derived from the source would be sufficient to more than pay the upkeep and yet provide a balance to be turned over to the State.

Automobilists from other States have raised a hue and cry against the toll charges on the Greenbush bridge and frequently when there have been tours when moments counted, the time lost during which the bridge charges were requested and paid has been material. This of course is but a minor cause of complaint.

A measure similar to the Malone bill has been before the legislature for several years and has passed only to receive executive disapproval. In each instance the explanation was offered that the State could not afford to purchase the bridge.

A RELIC OF THE REBELLION

A. P. Murdoch Finds Medal Which Belonged to His Father.

While looking through an old jewel case recently Mr. A. P. Murdoch came across a solid gold badge of the Iron Brigade, presented to his father, the late James B. Murdoch, M.D., surgeon-in-chief, presented to him by the brigade staff May 1st, 1863. It is in the form of a Maltese cross. On one side is the inscription with the names of the regiments, Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., Twenty-second N. Y. V., Thirtieth N. Y. V. and Twenty-fourth N. Y. V., the latter regiment having been raised in Oswego county, A Company being the first in the State to volunteer. On the reverse side is Iron Brigade and then the list of battles: Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gainsville, Manassas Plain, Chancellorsville, Sulphur Spgs., Groveton.—Palladium.

Low Priced Excursion

Here is a story about a newspaper men, who has since passed to his reward.

It was the elder John P. Sexton, of the Blossburg Advertiser.

The merchants of Blossburg one day got together and decided that advertising was a useless expense, and they would all cut it out. Accordingly every one discontinued their advertisements in the Advertiser, then the only newspaper published in Blossburg.

Mr. Sexton jumped on a train and went to Elmira. He first visited the office of the Erie Railroad and made arrangements for them to run a train on a certain date, in agreeing to pay $200 for the train before it pulled out of the Blossburg station. It was to run to Elmira and return. The ordinary fare was $1.48. Mr. Sexton then went to the Elmira merchants and told them that on a certain day 500 Blossburg people would visit the city on his special train, and would they advertise? You bet they would. He doubled his advertising rate, filled the whole paper and inserted extra pages. On the first page he advertised an excursion to Elmira and return for 50 cents, tickets for sale at the Advertiser office.

He sold the 500 tickets and took in $250 and paid $200 for the train, and had $200 worth of advertising in his paper.

Then he announced that these popular low priced excursions would take place once a month, or oftener, if there was sufficient patronage.

The merchants waited on him in a body and made liberal contracts for advertising by the year, and left large orders for job printing, and the popular low priced excursions were discontinued.

There is no moral to this story, but anyone can see the point. —Canton, Sentinel, (Pa.)

Flint's Delicious Ice Cream

Chocolate and Vanilla

West First Street near Hannibal Street

FOR SALE!
234 Cayuga Street
DWELLING and BARN
Easy Terms of Payment
FRED'K G. SPENCER

"The Rosary"
by Florence Barclay
always sold at $1.30, now only 47c, while they last
LASHER'S BOOK STORE

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

Have Your Home Wired For Electricity
BEFORE APRIL 1st
And Receive an Electric Flatiron FREE
WIRING DONE AT COST
LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE
THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

SCIENTIFIC CITIZEN FARMING.

Nowadays, in scientific farming, when we want to learn whether one soil is better than another or whether one kind of fertilizer succeeds better than another, we take good seed and plant it in different sections of our farm and with different fertilizers and try out what conditions and what soil produce the best results. We've been doing this for many years in our cities with our citizen seed, the only difference being that the scientific vegetable farmer proceeds according to the results of his experiment, while our unscientific citizen growers, as a rule, pay no attention whatever to the results and continue to waste more seed, farming along the old lines.—American City.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS.

George H. Shaw of Bureau of Animal Industry Urges Reform.

"In spite of the efforts of the department of agriculture and public spirited persons to bring about reform, the insanitary, uninspected slaughterhouse exists today," said George H. Shaw, sanitary engineer for the federal bureau of animal industry.

"Many have doubtless wondered why an uninspected slaughterhouse is allowed to exist in close proximity to one where government inspection and sanitary conditions are maintained. The answer is to be found in the interstate and foreign clause of the constitution, which limits federal regulation to establishments engaged in interstate and foreign commerce.

"Establishments that slaughter and prepare meats for consumption entirely within a single state are beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the meat supply of the country is federally inspected. Of the remaining 40 per cent a part receives more or less efficient local inspection, while the rest is without any form of inspection.

"The remedy is to be found in efficient state and municipal inspection and in the development of the municipal abattoir system common in Europe. An abattoir of this kind will eliminate the nuisance caused by several scattered, ill smelling and insanitary slaughterhouses, will enable inspection to be conducted at minimum cost and will make possible the utilization of byproducts now usually wasted.

"The bureau of animal industry is prepared to furnish plans and specifications for such central abattoirs and will gladly co-operate and give any possible information or advice with regard to establishing local inspection.

"Already efficient meat inspection systems have been established in various parts of the country, and there is promise that soon the states and municipalities, without adequate local inspection will take the necessary steps effectively to supplement the work of the federal meat inspection service."

Apartment Houses In Africa.

If you approach the continent by way of Algiers you are startled by the vision of a modern city with good railroad service, excellent trolley car system, streets full of automobiles and business and apartment houses that would do credit to an up to date American metropolis.

And Algiers is only the gateway. You take a sleeping car at night and wake up in the morning at Oran, "the Chicago of north Africa." This modern city is developing as rapidly as any western boom town. Your guide takes you out to a district where there was not a house a year ago, and, lo, you are riding down a broad, well paved street with towering apartment houses on one side and a beautiful park on the other. He takes you to the old downtown section of Oran, which was quite as well built as the business section of the average American city of twenty years ago. But this did not satisfy the modern north Africans. They left the old main street and built a brand new city spinal columned by a great row of up to date business houses which would do credit to any city in America.—World Outlook.

An Intercity Committee.

A committee has been formed of three members each of the Paterson chamber of commerce and the Passaic board of trade for the purpose of considering all matters in relation to municipal, state and county affairs that affect the cities of Paterson and Passaic or of Passaic county, N. J.

At its first meeting the intercity committee discussed matters pertaining to the salaries of county officials, the proposed main highways between Passaic and Paterson, the proposed county colony farm and other matters of a like nature. It is believed that the joint committee will prove of considerable value to both organizations.

Gardening For Children.

The International Child Welfare league, incorporated, of which Mrs. Walston Hill Brown of New York city is president, is co-operating with P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in promoting a plan for the cultivation of vacant city property and rural "dead" soil by the children under the direction of the school.

It is estimated that one-third of the 10,000,000 school children of this country thus put to work could produce an increase of more than $200,000,000 annually.

WHAT A MANUFACTURER HAS TO SAY

"No manufacturer can create his product out of nothing. Labor and materials must come from somewhere. The crude materials may be shipped a long distance—but the labor supply must come from the manufacturer's home town.

"Every manufacturer knows that the quality of his labor and the quantity of the labor supply are big factors in determining the quality and volume of his output. Makers of shoes owe much to Brockton, Mass., because she has housed and trained their workmen. Grand Rapids holds her furniture makers in the same debt because she has developed skillful and efficient artisans. Gloversville, in her public schools, trains her boys and girls in the making of gloves to the infinite advantages of the great glove factories and to the great profit of the young people themselves. Other cities offer exceptional housing facilities, educational advantages, attractive entertainment, parks and playgrounds to the workmen.

"In short, although the manufacturer may pay the workmen, it is the city that enables the workmen to buy health, happiness and contentment with the contents of their pay envelopes.

"No welfare work on the manufacturer's part can supplant the co-operation of the whole city. No one man can see the needs, the ambitions, the troubles, the feelings of a thousand or more men. Welfare work, however, excellent, will be more true and more effective if the entire city intelligently attempts to make every man a citizen in the fullest sense of the word.

"All men are so thoroughly human that impulse governs us more than logic. The unconscious influence of the community makes the ideals, sets the limitations, determines the efficiency, and forms the habits of men. It is worth much to the manufacturer to have the community organized to intelligently supply that leadership which moves toward right ,stability, and individual improvement.

"If the manufacturer still doubts the value of the Chamber of Commerce, let him ask himself. 'How is vocational training (shop practice) to be put into the public schools without the co-operation of the entire city?' The taxpayers will not assume additional burdens, if you hold yourself aloof from their plans. This affair of living in the modern city is a give-and-take proposition. When you hang out the "Men Wanted" sign, you have to take just the sort of men that the city offers.

"To sum up: It is worth while for the manufacturer to have in Fulton an organization that will bring the active, thinking men together to work for better schools, for trade extension, for public markets, for efficient city government, for improved transportation, for better citizenship. Each man is a part of the city—each profits by its development and its stagnation harms all.

"If the manufacturer can induce the lawyer, the banker, the retailer to join with him in the Chamber of Commerce and to work for better schools for his workmen, better entertainments for his children, a better community for his property interests, the dues he pays and the time and effort he gives will be one of the best investments that he ever made."

SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The problem of unemployment is one of the most serious puzzles confronting the cities of the United States. All winter long there has been a surfeit of labor that has quite choked the labor marts.

Such a condition is doubly unfortunate. It inflicts suffering upon the individual, and it breeds peril to the law and order of the city, for idleness is ever the most fecund procreator of crime.

There are few cities that have not undertaken some plan for the alleviation of the condition. But very few of the larger cities have as yet found any satisfactory remedy.

The smaller cities, however, with a problem far less complex, have, in many cases, done remarkably well. Watertown, N. Y., with its municipal wood pile, is notable for the simplicity and effectiveness of its scheme. With the co-operation of the local railroad authorities several thousand old railroad ties were gathered in and needy men were put to work sawing and chopping. These men were paid $1.50 a day, and the wood so cut was sold for $2 a cord or given to those who could not purchase fuel. The money earned from the sale of the wood was put back into the "unemployment fund" and thus provided the cash to meet the exigencies of the future. — Town Improvement Magazine.

Why, Indeed?

Mother—Florrie and her husband are still quarreling. Father—What does he still object to her wearing high heels? Mother—Yes. And why should she lower herself to please him, I should like to know?"

How Red Herrings Came.

The first red herring was accidentally produced in England many years ago by a fisherman who, having a surplus of fresh herring, hung them up in a smoky shed to dry and then forget all about them. When he looked at them some time after he found that they had changed in color. The king, to whom the fishes were presented, was so interested that he gave permission to the fisherman to exhibit them around the country as strange monsters.—London Express.

Aroused Suspicions.

His Wife—Oh, I'm so happy! Her Husband—That so? Who's in trouble? —Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW MUNICIPAL MARKET.

Joplin, Mo., Is Justly Proud of Up to Date Building.

Joplin, Mo., is justly proud of its new municipal market, built at a cost of $86,000 secured by bonds voted by the people. It is a fireproof, re-enforced concrete structure spacious enough to contain twenty-eight booths. These booths rent for $5 to $15 a month. Each one is provided with running water, gas and electric light, all provided by the city.

On the main floor of the building there is a smoking room and rest room generously supplied with current magazines and farm periodicals. The market master's office and the city scales are on the same floor. The market master is a civil service appointee. His salary ranges from $900 to $1,200, according to the amount of business transacted at the market. The market is absolutely controlled by this official, who in turn is under supervision by the city commission. Joplin is now under the commission form of government.

The second floor of the market building is in its way an important local institution. It contains a women's rest room and an auditorium that will seat 500. The auditorium is intended for farmers' meetings or for assemblages of civic bodies. For farmers' meetings no charge is made. City folks who meet there pay at the rate of $2 a night.

Back of the market house is ample parking space for wagons and trucks. This space is also used as an open trading ground. The market plant covers an entire block and is located on the principal thoroughfare of the city. Joplin is a city of 60,000, chiefly supported by lead and zinc mines. The new market has been going only a short time, but there is every indication that it is a whopping big success.

Showers of Meteors.

The most brilliant display of meteors ever seen in the United States was on Nov. 13, 1866. The shower commenced about 11:30 p. m., with the appearance at brief intervals of single meteors; then they came in twos and threes, steadily and rapidly increasing in number till 1:30 a. m., when no fewer than fifty-seven appeared in one minute. The shower ceased about 4 a. m. Other notable star showers occurred on Nov. 12, 1799; Nov. 13, 1833; Nov. 14, 1867; Nov. 16, 1868, and Nov. 27, 1872.

How He Got It.

"Say, pop, may I have another piece of cake?"

"Yes, Bobby, if you won't tell your mother."

(An interval of meditation.)

"Pop, may I have another piece of cake?"

"No."

"Then I'll tell mamma."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Rent—Upper six-room flat; steam heated; bath; gas; electricity. Call at 316 Utica st., or Phone 4312. 81c

To Rent—7-room house, also desirable furnished flat. Inquire Dr. Haviland. 82c

To Rent.—One nice large furnished room for man. Inquire 166 S. 3d st.

Upper Flat to Rent—Gas and bath, 412 Erie st. 83

For Sale—My bay mare. Dr. F. D. Keller. 84

Barn For Rent—209 Rochester st. 81c

BIKES, TIRES, SUPPLIES
Complete Stock
At BOGUE'S

Gloves! Gloves!
Wednesday, Starting at 9 o'clock
We place on sale 350 pairs of Gloves, consisting of Long and Short Silks, Kid and Chamois. Regular value, $1.00 and $1.50,
Your Choice, 59c
New Spring Goods are Arriving Daily
Come and Look Them Over
M. KATZ & CO.
63-65 South First Street

FINANCING CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS

Methods of Assessments and of Excess Condemnation.

THE PROBLEM OF CAPITAL

First Cost of Replanning a City Main Obstacle to Be Overcome—Most Direct Method of Assessing Property Owners Has Distinct Advantages.

The first cost of the replanning of a city is the principal obstacle which has to be overcome, says Frank Koester, author of "City Planning and Maintenance." Although there can be no question of the ultimate worth and almost incalculable value to the city, yet the problem of securing the necessary capital and the proper distribution of the burdens and the benefits to be derived requires careful financing.

While cities like Paris, London and Berlin have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on improvements, they are only able to do it at the cost of considerable additional burdens to the taxpayers, which in smaller cities, though proportionately less, would still be insupportable.

The principal methods adopted are those of assessments, gradually decreasing in extent with the distance of



A CENTER OF TRACTION IN VIENNA.

the property from the improvement, and the more recent plan of excess condemnation.

In European cities where excess condemnation is practiced the city purchases by condemnation proceedings not only the land needed for the proposed improvements, whether it be for a street, a park or other purpose, but in addition as much more land as is likely to be increased in value by the improvements. After the improvements have been made the land is held and sold from time to time to the best advantage or it is developed and held by the city for a long period until a favorable opportunity arises for its sale.

Excess condemnation is highly desirable for sites of schools, parks and the like which are in contemplation, as the city may hold the land over a long term of years in advance of its utilization and be saved the high cost of sites whose purchase is delayed until the city is built up. Excess condemnation, however, as a means of paying for the cost of improvements is open to serious objections. The enhancement in real estate values after the improvements are made is seldom more than half the cost of the improvement, besides which there is the interest on the bonds and the loss of taxes that would have been paid by private owners on the land so condemned.

The most direct method of assessing the property owners offers advantages over the excess condemnation system particularly when all the property benefited is assessed, even though it be at a considerable distance from the location of the improvement itself. As the purpose of excess condemnation is simply to enable the city to reimburse itself for the cost of the improvement by the benefits derived therefrom, assessment proves to be a method for large improvements, just as equitable and effective since those benefited pay the sum directly to the city, instead of [illegible] property to the city and then perhaps buy it back again.

Direct assessment, however, is open to many serious objections, for the amounts must be arbitrarily fixed and may and may not prove fair. Further, the property owners must obtain the capital immediately and the amount is thus withdrawn at once instead of being distributed over a term of years as in the sale of bonds.

Experience is necessary in assessing property, since the property owners are entitled to have the burden equitably adjusted and to know in advance what they will have to pay. The assessments should not decrease in direct proportion to the distance from the improvement, but in a more sharply decreasing ratio, the most equitable rate for which should be obtained and applied by those who are called upon to make assessments.

To Insure Symmetry.

With the idea of having symmetry [illegible] laying of sidewa[illegible]n the fu[illegible] the city council of [illegible]ng Beach, [illegible] the parking area in [illegible]nts for the laying of walks.

Following are the replies received to date by the New Chamber of Commerce to a question blank sent out during the week.

WHAT IN YOUR OPINION IS THE THING OF FIRST IMPORTANCE THAT SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO IMPROVE THE TRADE CONDITIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR OWN LINE OF BUSINESS?

THE ANSWERS:

1. Insist that a city bacteriologist be appointed.
2. That an up-to-date outfit be installed in the City Hospital.
3. Promote a more thorough understanding between the people and the public utilities that they may be regarded as assets of the city, rather than parasites as they are often regarded. I ask this—not because I consider it the most important but rather the most likely to be overlooked.
4. Give us a new city market.
5. The kind of advertising and publicity that will teach our people to "Trade at home."
6. Bring new industries here.
   Advertise the advantages of Fulton; lower the taxes.
7. My opinion is more work for the laboring people, that is the Americans and not the foreigners. Get in closer touch with the farming interests hereabouts.
8. To see that the streets are properly marked so that strangers can find a street without a search warrant.
   To have the grocer stop handling out of town bread. I think if someone would see them that is not interested in baking business they would all agree not to handle it. These out of town bakers are not making it pay; they do not hold one-tenth of the trade, but what they do hold is taking just that much out of Fulton.
9. Bring more industries to Fulton.
   [illegible] a feeling of confidence among local merch[illegible] their own goods. Persuade them to enter into active competition with Syracuse stores. Make it easier and cheaper for persons to shop in Fulton than in Syracuse, New York or by mail.

WHAT AS A CITIZEN DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SHOULD FIRST UNDERTAKE FOR THE GOOD OF THE CITY AT LARGE?

THE ANSWERS:

1. Insist that the City purchase 10 acres of the Tilden farm about springs three and four, remove buildings from same and reforest the same ten acres.
2. Better living conditions and the building up of a desire of outside people to "spend a day in our town" rather than a desire of our own people to get out of town "for one day anyway."
3. Establish a civic center so that people in Fulton and those from the rural communities outside of Fulton may meet on a common ground for business and recreation.
4. Secure a Commission form of Government for our City; see that we have a 6-foot sidewalk on west side of South 1st st. from new post office to Rochester st.
5. Advertise the advantages of Fulton.
6. Buy a site and give it to some good industry that would employ several hundred men.
7. Commission form of government.
8. Secure the co-operation of every citizen in each undertaking no matter what it is. Attempt to create such a feeling of optimism among Fulton residents that they will make enough noise "talking Fulton" to compel the rest of the world to hear. Advertise Fulton and keep on advertising it.

SATURDAY'S WORKINGS IN BANKRUPTCY COURT

At Saturday's term of the Bankruptcy Court an order was granted on motion of Attorney C. E. Guile, representing the creditors of John Hunter, authorizing L. W. Emerick, trustee, to take such steps as may be necessary and proper to convert a judgment of foreclosure and sale of Mr. Hunter's residence at Fulton in favor of the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, into an asset of the estate for the benefit of all creditors. Alexander H. Cowie at first opposed the motion in the belief that it was proposed to have the referee set aside the judgment. Judge Wright explained that he had no such intention, but would authorize the trustee to take such steps in the State courts as were deemed necessary. To this Mr. Cowie did not object. The trust company claims that judgment was entered four months before Mr. Hunter was adjudicated a bankrupt.

John S. Parsons was appointed trustee of the estate of Henry T. Neidlinger, in voluntary bankruptcy. T. A. Ball, D. Page Morehouse and Frank W. Parker were named trustees. A legacy of $4,000 from his mother's estate and $100 in clothing are the only assets. The liabilities amount to $129,284.16. The following unsecured claims were filed today: First National, Oswego, $6,186.98; John Kam Malting Co., $44,919.17; Yorkville National Bank, New York, $27,801.78; William Ulmer, brewery, New York, $8,034.22. Adjourned until March 30.

Louis A. Coulter was appointed trustee of the estate of Josephine Gaines Sheehy, bankrupt, at the first meeting today. The following claims were proved: Edward Halleck, $561.99; Mollison & Dowdle, $20.75; Samuel Anderson, $47.60; Adolphus Cavalier, $976.05; Thomas J. Sheehy, $300. T. A. Ball represents the bankrupt and John C. Henry, T. L. McKay and J. L. Mournighan appeared for creditors. Adjourned to March 30.

George's Mistake

Lloyd George, of England, says that the United States can not defend itself against a foreign attack.

About 140 years ago Hanover George had the same idea, but he found he had another think coming.

See references in encyclopedia to Bunker Hill, Lexington, Saratoga, Yorktown, etc.—Ex.

NEW YORKER WANTS TO BUY POTATOES

John J. Dillon of the food and markets department of New York city has made inquires at the office of the Oswego County Co-operative Association for prices on potatoes. Sixty car loads of potatoes are wanted, medium size, free from scabs and fungus or cuts—for foreign use.

Members of the association who wish to get in on the deal are asked to notify Mr. White of the quantity they can furnish. The shipment will be made in bulk. As soon as the available quantity is known Secretary White will secure quotations f.o.b. New York. The freight rate from Oswego to New York is nine and one-half cents per bushel.

POLITICAL COMMENT

Here is a proposition: Let all Democratic legislators and other office-holders take their pay out of the $18,000,000 they say is left over from the Glynn administration, but which nobody else can find.

Eighteen million dollars is a lot of money. But this particular $18,000,000 is perhaps just what those Democratic officials are worth— every cent of it.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Incidentally, the former governor's quarrel with the constituted executive over ways and means to finance the state is highly presumptious and wholly beneath the notice of Mr. Whitman, who's business is to enforce the finances according to his own best judgment. If Mr. Whitman becomes a party to the dispute he will greatly lower the dignity of his office.—Auburn Advertiser-Journal.

"Instead of a deficiency there will be a surplus of $3,863,503.73 on October 1, 1915."—Gov. Glynn.

Is there any one who is willing to give even $3,000,000 for this surplus on October 1, 1915? No doubt a deal could be made with Governor Whitman and Comptroller Travis. Here is a chance for Glynn to forcibly emphasize what he believes, and incidently make a fine profit.—Brooklyn Times.

This generation has learned its lesson from Democracy as did the last previous generation. The experience of each has been alike. The only difference has been the method of dispensing relief to the persons thrown out of employment by the low tariff policy. During Cleveland's second term the idle patronized soup houses. During Wilson's term they stand in breadlines.—Newburgh News.

What the United States has suffered through this reversal of the economic policy during the operation of which its industries were built up and its wealth increased many fold can, unfortunately, never be really known; but the fact that it has been great is manifested in the condition today of commerce and industry throughout the country. The evidences of wrecked prosperity are to be seen on every hand and they speak for themselves in tones that cannot be drowned by the vociferous apologists of free trade or explained on any other hypothesis than that their existence is the strongest condemnation of the inauguration of the new policy that called them into being.—Plattsburgh Press.

At present William Howard Taft is, in a very real sense, the most aspiring figure in this republic, the logical leader of the growing movement back to sanity.—Baltimore Star.

If the Republican party succeeds next year and its general policy, after the passage of a scientific tariff law, is to interfere with business as little as possible, the United States, freed from legislative meddling with matters that are better left alone, will prosper as never before, and the Democrats will have no chance of returning to power for a long time.—Amsterdam Recorder.

The people have memories long enough to recall the piping days of prosperity. They remember that Protectionists predicted precisely what has occurred to industry if our markets were surrendered. They saw the markets taken over by foreigners long before the European war came to take the blame for all unsettledness in business and for lack of revenue. They are for the policy which opens and enlarges factories. The Republican party is wise and consistent in making the tariff the main issue in 1916.—Watertown Standard.

Billy Sunday is going back to the west side in Chicago. Perhaps he thinks the fans have forgotten the day he failed to run out a hit.—Albany Times Union.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

PREVENT OAT SMUT FOR 5 CENTS AN ACRE

The Oswego County Farm Bureau, E. V. Underwood, manager, sends the following information:

"The Bureau is arranging a series of demonstrations to be held throughout the county during the week of April 5th for the treatment of seed oats for smut. This treatment does not cost more than 5 cents per acre, including the labor. In a number of experiments carried on last year, 10 to 18 per cent. of smutted heads were found in fields where no treatment was made.

"The fact that you did not have any smut last year is no assurance that you will be free this year. The spores of the disease are carried in threshing machines and they may have brought it from your neighbor's farm.

"According to the census there were 21,000 acres of oats in the County in 1910. The past year there were perhaps 6,000 acres, free from smut, leaving about 15,000 acres with smutted oats. Allow but 5 bushels increase of treated fields over smutted and it would amount to 75,000 bushels, which at 35 cents, is $26,250.00.

"It is important therefore for us to consider this matter from a financial point of view. Watch the papers for a list of the demonstrations and the dates on which they are given in your locality.

"Near seeding time you will be reminded of the treatment and a full explanation given."

CANAL EMPLOYES COMPLAIN

New York, Mar. 21.—Keen disappointment is felt by the civil employes of the Panama Canal at the failure of Congress to give them a vote of thanks for their work in connection with the digging of the waterway, accordin gto George J. Kindel, formerly Representative from Colorado. He arrived yesterday from the canal zone on board the Panama.

Mr. Kinsel said the employes received with pleasure the news of the honors bestowed upon Colonel Goethals and other officers, but they thought the civil employes should have been mentioned. Mr. Kindel added that he expected to lay the matter before President Wilson.

James Wood, president of the American Society, who returned from a tour of the canal zone, announced that he had arranged for the erection of a Bible supply building at Cristobal, at a cost of $50,000. It will be the largest depot of its kind in the world, he said.

VALUATION OF CIVIC UTILITIES

Public Properties Should Be Estimated by Experts.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PLAN

With the Growing Tendency of Cities and Towns Toward the Ownership of Public Utilities the Determination of Values Becomes of Great Importance.

By FRANK KOESTER, Consulting Engineer.

With the growing tendency of municipalities toward public ownership of public utilities and especially the tendencies either to take over existing plants or to stipulate rates and charges the determination of the true value of public utilities becomes of great importance. When charges to the public for service are fixed on the basis of allowing the operating company to earn a certain rate of return on its invested capital or on the going value of the concern any improper valuation will act as a fraud on the public, and it is



ROW OF TALL BUILDINGS AT COLOGNE.

therefore necessary that the valuation be made by impartial experts and in the most thorough and careful manner possible.

Similarly when the city levies taxes or acquires properties or fixes limits or grants authorizations for new issues of stocks or bonds the correct valuation of the property is essential, while when arrangements are made to take over property at the end of a term of years or when adjustments of rates are to be made at fixed periods the methods of valuation should be prescribed and faithfully carried out.

When uniform systems of accounting are prescribed the question of valuation should be settled and a proper basis for the opening of the books of account provided.

Further, in the matter of assessments for purposes of apportioning the cost of public improvements, such as the widening of streets and cutting through of new streets, the question of valuation is of the first consequence.

Valuation, thus a matter of the greatest civic importance, is essentially a judicial matter, consisting in arriving first at as complete a knowledge of the facts as possible and then an equitable decision in the light of the facts disclosed. It is one of the processes of justice and those having charge of valuation should be of a judicial temperament, not likely to be swayed by prejudice and of course wholly above the suggestion of ulterior motive.

At the same time it is very necessary for those in charge of valuations to have ample experience and a thorough knowledge of the numerous devices of corporation bookkeeping so that they may be equipped to ascertain the facts in the case and not be deceived by corporation managers.

In making a valuation for a property and such a valuation as will be fair and equitable, many complicated considerations are encountered. The basis of the valuation must be fixed and three principal methods are employed for this purpose:

The determination of the physical value of the property.

The determination of its earning capacity.

The determination of the value of its good will.

Valuation is a highly important factor in city planning, for in order to proceed intelligently, it is necessary to know the value of the property affected. Although cities are already more or less roughly valued for purposes of taxation, they should, prior to any extensive improvements, have thorough valuations made, including all municipal and utility properties such as public buildings, waterworks, electric, gas and other systems, transportation lines and all public and private real estate.

Cushion Covers Made of Odds and Ends From the Remnant Counters



SILK AND BROCADE CUSHION COVERS.

MANY odds and ends of cretonne, tapestry or brocade may be picked up in the shops. At the sales remnants of this kind are frequently to be had for a trifle. They make handsome covers for sofa or couch pillows. Finished with a little fancy braid or fringe, they are handsome and useful accessories to the furnishing of any room. The pillows illustrated here were fashioned of silk and brocade and trimmed with braid and fringe. They have a decidedly oriental appearance and are of the popular oblong shape.

ORNAMENTAL PINS.

Useful For Holding Down Ends of Fluffy Long Wrist Frills.

A new use has been found for the small ornamental pins which heretofore were employed to fasten the back of the high collar or complete the fastening of the waist front.

The other day, on a smartly dressed young woman attired in a blue gabardine suit remarkable for its correct, up to date lines, were observed deep wrist frills of plaited white linen with hemstitched edge.

To prevent the frills from inconveniently hanging over the hands they were held back against the coat sleeve by means of the aforesaid pins, one of each being placed on the upper side of the lingerie flounce.

How to Test Silk.

Why did your last year's silk split and crack? Because it was weighted. You might have tested it easily before purchasing and saved both money and worry. A bit of the silk and a match are all you need for a sure test. Light the match and apply it to the fabric. If it holds its shape the silk is adulterated with some of the minerals so used. If it melts in burning and runs into a puffy mass the silk is pure.

Rust Stains.

To remove rust stains from steel cover the article with sweet oil, letting it stay on for a day, then rub it with a lump of fresh lime and polish in the ordinary way.

An Effective Retort.

The late Rev. Patrick Watson, vicar of Barnsfield, was a great authority on the Holy Land, and he was also a stickler for accuracy. An amusing passage of arms once took place between him and the archbishop of Canterbury. A committee report was under consideration, and Mr. Watson objected to the wording "removal of Premises" on the ground that the things inside the premises were removed and not the building.

Dr. Temple replied, "I suspect you often tell your wife the kettle boils when it doesn't."

The meeting roared with laughter and passed on to the next business.—London News.

Minority's Power.

"You believe in the will of the majority, of course."

"Well," replied Three Fingered Sam. "it's all right, theoretical; but it won't always work out in practice. I've seen two men hold up a whole trainload of people."—Washington Star.

Remarks by One's Neighbors.

After nearly every marriage the neighbor women offer gratuitous insult to the groom by saying, "And her mother had such high ambitions for her daughter!"—Exchange.

Postponing the Evil Day.

Gladys—Why don't you let Tom propose if you love him? Muriel—Because when we are engaged I shall have to make him economize.—Puck.

DON'TS FOR MARKETERS.

Don't be afraid of anybody who sells; let your money talk.

Don't buy from any one who uses a dented measure.

Don't run "charge" accounts if you can possibly avoid it.

Don't expect to get the choicest cuts of meat without an increase in price.

Don't deal with any one who objects to reweighing your purchase.

Don't buy from any one whose weights and measures are not officially stamped.

Don't forget that the best way is to reweigh on correct scales in your own home.

Don't let the dealer keep his hand upon a container or a projecting bone while on the scales.

Don't buy twine, trays, paper and fancy packages, but insist upon sixteen ounces net weight in every pound.

Don't let your child, servant or husband do your buying at the store or market when you can do it yourself.

Don't wait until your purchase is wrapped before asking, "How much?" but ask before placing your order.

Don't let your purchase be taken from the scale until you see the exact weight. Then figure for yourself the cost.

Old Newspapers.

Old newspapers form the basis of most of the boxes in which goods are kept in the furnishings stores. When ground into pulp and treated with certain chemicals they furnish an ideal material for the pasteboard used in the cheapest as well as the more expensive grades of boxes.—Argonaut.

Truth or Fiction?

"Ah, what a difference there is," remarked the cynic wearily, "between courtship and marriage! Courtship is made up of soft nothings—marriage of hard facts."

[illegible] a sigh.—New York Times.

Best For the Inner Man.

We are very fond of music, literature and art, but when all is said and done nothing makes a stronger appeal to us than something in the nature of a fritter.—Ohio State Journal.

The Anemone.

The anemone, according to mythology, sprang from the blood of Adonis, mingled with the tears which Venus shed over his body.

The saddest thing under the sky is a soul incapable of sadness.—Countess de Gasparin.

Still the Same.

He—Miss Onceyounger doesn't seem to change much with the years. She—Well, it isn't for want of trying. She has endeavored to change everything from the color of her hair to her last name.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

SMART EASTER TAILLEUR.

Dark Blue Gabardine Used In This Chic Spring Gown.



WITH SHORT SKIRT.

The tailored suit must be reckoned with in the spring as one of the necessities. Worn with a handsome blouse the tailored frock becomes suitable for an afternoon tea and with a plain blouse can be used for shopping and morning wear. The tailleur shown in this illustration is simple, but built along graceful lines. The skirt is short and gored; the hip length jacket has high placed, simulated pockets bound in braid. The buttons are of black satin, and the collar and cuffs are of blue and white checked pique.

SILK STOCKINGS.

Lengthen the Life of Your Hose by Good Care.

With a little care and attention silk stockings may be made to wear two and even three months. If before wearing they are washed through lukewarm water they become more glossy and also strengthened, as silk takes very kindly to water.

After each wearing, also, the stockings should be washed in lukewarm water and white soap.

If the stockings are white, they should be put in a dark room to dry. Never dry white or colored stockings in the sun. The Japanese are said to put all white silks in a dark closet to dry. This will absolutely keep them from yellowing. The use of hot water, according to those who know, is prohibited in the washing of silks. Also avoid rubbing.

And now as to the wearing of silk stockings. They absolutely must not be worn tight. If the stocking is pulled to its full length and caught at the hem there will be few, if any, "runners" occurring within a reasonable time. Wear your stockings comfortably, not too loose or too tight. One extreme is as bad as the other.

A stocking with a lisle top and foot will wear better than an all silk one.

Choice of a Room In Resting Eyes.

When your eyes are tired try bathing them at night time in a little warm water to which a pinch of boracic powder has been added. Use an eye cup for the purpose.

It is a good plan to lie down in a darkened room for about twenty minutes every day if you can. This rests the eyes splendidly. In choosing your room, if you have weak eyes be careful that it has not too sunny an aspect, and try if possible to have a bedroom with green blinds.

White blinds only serve to increase the morning glare, and if the sun beats down fiercely upon your face from early sunrise not only will your rest be disturbed, but your eyes will suffer as well.

WORTH KNOWING.

Orange blossom girdles are a feature on the new bridal robes.

Much in demand will be the buttons of brass, silver and steel.

A straight line at the base of the neck is decidedly trying.

Sashes now often mold the hips, but require the greatest care in arrangement.

The braiding on velvet gowns is most elaborate.

Half and half stockings are new and striking. The upper part of these new stockings is in decided contrast to the lower part.

In the coming season there will be a great deal of black millinery braid used, also neutral shades and shades matching the dress goods.

Long trains of white broche metal tissue are used in a detached way on robes of soft white chiffon or charmeuse.

The new blues for spring are powder, sero, artillery and blue gray.

Young girls are wearing the modified Cossack costumes with shorter waist lines.

Narrow scarfs of velvet embroidered with beads are among the new hat trimmings.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION—7.

Will County Government Be Neglected as Usual?

It is time that somebody began to take an interest in the county government as a political institution. The cities have had their reformers for fifty years. City charters have been tinkered and patched and rebuilt and new principles tried out and perfected, but until the last five years nobody ever made any attempt to reconstruct or improve the basic organization of county government. There are hundreds of books on the subject of city charters but not one on county government!

The form of government which New York State has is the same as in most of the other States. Among the four thousand counties throughout the country there is not one which claims to be a model or which anyone thinks worth copying. There has been no progress in fifty years and, worse than all, practically no attempt at progress.

County Organization a Joke.

As an example of orderly organization county government is a joke. All the officers are elected independently of each other and are co-ordinated theoretically by elaborate laws. There is no governing body, for while the Board of Supervisors goes through the motions of governing by granting the appropriations it has no power, except on paper to control and direct the expenditure. The County Clerk, the County Treasurer, the Superintendent of the Poor, the Sheriff, the District Attorney, are each a law unto themselves, constituting in effect each a separate government of their own with power to tell all the other officers to go to glory. The county is like an automobile with a separate motor at every wheel, each going its own gait, without any central control.

Under these conditions county officers find themselves in a very hard situation. They are constantly being blamed for matters over which they have no real control. Any man who takes a county office must be prepared for all sorts of unjust accusations. If he tries to do well his efforts may be negatived by the work of some other officer who is not in sympathy with his reform.

It is practically impossible to make a complete diagram of a county government and put in all the inter-relations which are laid down in the county [illegible] other laws, for the lines cross and criss-cross so endlessly that the diagram begins to look like a ball of yarn after the cat got through with it. The county law is an enormous patchwork of successive and conflicting amendments and few county officers have ever been known to read it. The conduct of the successive county officers is really regulated mainly by tradition and no two counties have the same traditions as to the proper conduct of their offices. The average voter hears very little about his county government except at election time when he considers the momentous question of which men shall get the jobs and draw the salaries.

The condition is only partly the fault of the lawmakers at Albany, for the Constitution specifically requires that the various county officers shall be separately elected and accordingly the various county officers are restrained from excesses only by the fear of prosecution by the district attorney or the Governor for transgressing a tangled hedge of legislation.

Control by Litigation.

Control of public officers by cumbersome court process is of course too roundabout to be effective and it is said on excellent authority that no county officer in the state can be found who is conducting his office in strict regard to the written law. The tendency of the public is to be satisfied if the county officials are honest, but easy-going good intentions on the part of transient amateurs in public office is capable of wasting far more money than is likely to be stolen deliberately by thieves. It is not necessary for a corrupt man to get into office in order to rob the treasury, if the man on guard is lax and easy-going enough to give him a chance to do it from the outside.

What attention the Constitutional Convention will give to counties remains to be seen. The least that it can do is to unshackle them; to remove the constitutional fetters that now embarrass all attempts at progress and which now compel the metropolitan counties to have the same form of government as the rural counties. Even a good form of county government ought not to be imposed arbitrarily upon every county in the state regardless of different fundamental conditions.

County government is the very citadel of political bossism and the friends of county reform have only just begun to organize. What they propose to do will be discussed in the next paper.

[This is the seventh of a series of nine articles prepared jointly by the Municipal Government Association, the County Government Association and the New York Short Ballot Organization on questions to come before the Constitutional Convention.]

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

BUTTERFLIES ON FROCKS.

Combined In Many Designs For Ornamenting Spring Gowns.



SPRING LINGERIE DRESS.

The butterfly motif is used effectively in the decoration of many of the models shown for spring and summer. The pretty frock of white cotton voile here illustrated is embellished with a hand embroidered design in butterflies and scrolls. The skirt has the smart yoke shirred in this case. There is a high frilled collar, with a velvet band to secure it to the neck. The girdle is of black velvet ribbon.

"Is Jones a popular fellow?" "Well, he is quite a favorite with himself."—Chicago Herald.

THE

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The Fulton Evening Times

[by Carrier Boy] Costs 6 Cents a Week

War; Pathos and Humor

A subaltern was marching along with his company, He was very young, and his men evidently thought him inexperienced, so they struck up "A little child shall lead them, lead them gently home." When they had finished he halted the company and said, "Now we'll have that verse over again." Game, wasn't he?

Here is a letter from a British prisoner in Germany. Its authenticity is not vouched for:—

"Dear Charlie: We are having a fine time here, and they do us well. Every night we have a six-course dinner, with champagne, long Corthas, and 65 brandy (free). Our sheets (linen) are changed every night, the bathrooms are the last word in luxury, we are allowed to do what we like, and the Germans are perfectly splendid fellows. P. S.—Your Brother Bill was shot this morning for complaining."

The fame of Tipperary has even reached the Celestial Empire, where the native newspapers are giving translations of the famous war song. The Chinese version and its literal translation follows:—

Shih ko yuan lu tao Ti po lieh li
Pi yao ti jih hsing tson
Shih ko yuan lu tao Ti po lieh li
Yao chien wo ngai tzu nu
Tsai hui Pi ko ti li
Tsai chien Lei ssu Kwei'rh
Shih ko yuan lu tao Ti po lieh li
Tan wo hsin tsai na-rh.

Literal translation from the Chinese characters:—

This road is far from Ti po lieh li—
We must walk for many days;
This road is far from Ti po lieh li—
I want to see my lovely girl,
To meet again Pi ko ti li,
To see again Lei ssu Kwei'rh;
This road is far from Ti po lieh li—
But my heart is already in that place.

It will be seen that Piccadilly is "Pi ko ti li" and Leicester Square "Lei ssu Kwei'rh.—S. H. P., Tientsin.

Certain manufacturing firms have been very prodigal of their gifts to English regiments and war charities, but they are getting a little tired of it. One well-known manufacturer of typewriters lent to regiments, refugee committees, etc., seventy-one new machines. Since last August the British War Office has bought over 4,000 typewriters, but has not given the firm in question a single order. Naturally they are recalling their machines. They find that most have been badly used.

The war brings many new activities into operation. The latest seems to be the manufacture of Indian sweets for the Indian army. The warriors from the Eastern Empire eat an enormous amount of sweets, and catering for this foible apparently pays.—London Mirror.

A recent visitor to Paris had a dramatic glimpse of the spirit of France. The Madeleine, in complete darkness, shadowed the Rue Royale with its occasional glimmer of light. As he passed, a long procession of men and women, all in mourning, came out of the grey stillness of the church, hundreds of them, very quiet, the men biting their moustaches, the women crying, but all of them eerily still. Instinctively he took off his hat as he stood on the curb, for he felt he was in the presence of a nation's grief. In the gloom of the Madeline's aisles these French men and women had been praying for the souls of their dead and for victory for France. Here was war as they have not yet learned to know it in England, war with all its awful meaning—the death of the young, the sorrows of the old.

He thought he had always understood something of the spirit of France, but on this dreary, drizzling Sunday evening he realized for the first time the full splendor of her character. The stillness of the long line of passing mourners told of courage, of restraint, of sacrifice offered without hesitation or regret. The French have not the English love of adventure or the English love of fighting for its own sake. With the acute consciousness of a realistic people, they have all the time an acute comprehension of what war means. Yet they are fighting with unrivalled courage and patience, and when the soldier dies those who have loved him are glad behind their tears because he has died for France.

DODGERS DEVELOP PUNCH

Dayton, Fla. March 22.—Class was written all over the Superbas in their game with the Athletics yesterday. Instead of crumpling u pas the Dodgers were wont to do, they kept right after the Mackmen and finally won by 5 to 4.

It was by far the best exhibition game played by the Flatbush fusileers since the exhibition season opened. With one run t othe bad in the eighth inning, they opened up on Voltz much after the fashion of last Friday, trying the score and putting over the winning run. Schultz, Cutshaw and Wheat hit safely; Daubert sacrified and Myers and Wheat pulled the squeeze play, scoring the winning run. The same teams will play their last exhibition game tomorrow.

Score by innings:

Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 —5
Athletics..... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4

REGULAR TROUNCED SAN ANTONIO CLUB

San Antonio, Txas, March 22.—The New York Giants fairly smothered the Bronchoes yesterday. The final countw was 11 to 0. On hits alone the Giants would have "cashed" by a large margin, for they certainly warmed up to "Ben" Davenport. The Giants pilfered elevenbases, and of these two were stolen when the batter was Davenport and Haunstein. [illegible] ever seen in the local park came off the bat of Captain "Larry" Dayle, of the Giants. hTere were two on the bases when he hoisted one over the right field fence, far down. This made the score 4 to 0, as one already had counted. After that it was just a case of put on the brakes and let her skid.

The Giants counted five more in the fifth inning on a conglomeration of hits, steals and errors. Ten men faced Davenport in this frame, which accomplished his retirement. One in the sixth and one in then inth finished the Giants' scoring.

Schauer and Schupp were the New York workers. Given some excellent support, the hurlers rocked along in fairly easy style all the way. Twice the Bronchoes bunched a couple of hits, but on neither occasion was the deciding punch forthcoming.

OTHER SUNDAY GAMES

Cleveland (N.L.) 10; Dallas, 8.
Detroit (A.L.) 5 Mobile 2.
Cincinnati (N.L.) 5; New Orleans 0.
Cchiago (A.L.) 4; Oakland, 1.
San Francisco, 4; Chicago, (A.L.) 3

NOT A BURLESQUE

An emphatic denial of the report that "September Morn" is a burlesque show is made at the eleventh hour by Daniel Darleigh: Manager of The Quirk. "The sow coming tonight is said by Mr. Darleigh to be on [illegible] cleanest it is possible to secure," adds Mr. Darleigh.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

ply to the misdeeds of the French aviators in the open Alsatian town of Schlettstadt, some heavy bombs were dorpped by German airships last night on the fortress of Paris and the railroad junction at Compiegne.

"Southeast of Ypress a British aeroplane was shot down an dthe aviators taken prisoners.

"Two French attempts failed to dislodge the Germans from a position taken on March 16 on the southern slope of the Lorette hills.

"We discovered a French observation post on the Soissons Cathedral protected by a Red Cross flag. We fired on the post and destroyed it.

North of Beausejour in the Champagne the Germans successfully advanced. Sappers destroyed several French trenches, takin gprisoners there one officer and 299 unwounded rFench.

"A position on the height of Reich Ackerkopf, gallantly defended by two battalions of Alpine chausseurs, was stormed yesterday afternoon. The French suffered very heavy losses, leaving three officers, 250 men, three machine guns and one mine thrower in the hands of the Germans. French counter attacks were repulsed.

"A Russian attack was repulsed between the Omulew and Orzyc rivers. Two officers and 600 Russians were taken prisoners.

"Two Russian night attacks on Jednorozek broke down under German fire.

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—The Austrian War Office today made public the following communication:

"In the Carpathians yesterday there were heavy battles on the front between the Uzok Pass and the Koniecznа Ridge.

"On the night of the 20th hostile detachments attempted to capture by a surprise attack some of our vantage points but were repulsed with great losses. In the morning the Russians renewed their attempts with stronger forces. In some sections the batle continued all day. In the evening all the Russians forces operatifg against our positions on the River San near Smolnik and also at Pigony were repulsed. We captured 1,070 prisoners.

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The War Office today issued the following official communication:

"From the middle Niemen the Russian advance continues successfully. On the other parts of the front on the right and left banks of the Vistula and in east banks of the Vistula and in east Galicia there is no important change.

"In the Carpathians considerable success has been obtained in the Svidnik and Smolnik districts, where the Russians secured in several regions the enemy's principal positions.

"The Russians have taken 2400 prisoners, forty-six of them officers and two enemy's attacks in the direction of Uzok and Munkacs have been repulsed.

"Near Przemysl there was energetic firing on the western front. Here the Russians captured the village of Krasinski. All around the fortress the garrison has been driven from the line of its fortifications."

SERVIANS

London.—Resumption of military operations by Austria against Servia is indicated in a message from Nish received here today by the Servian Legation. The telegram follows:

"In an artillery duel near Belgrade on the morning of March 16 our guns showed superiority over those o fthe enemy, whose fire was devoid of result, although artillery of very heavy calibre was used.

"Our artillery destroyed numerous boats gathered at port Afadakale, near Prehava, and sank a pontoon bridge at Orchava.

"The precision of our fire soon silenced the enemy in a slight artillery duel near Smederevo."

ROUND ABOUT

The British Government intends to take over control of the factories in England for the production of war material. The Clyde workers, the Chancellor said, had already taken a ballot in favor of accepting the Government's proposal that their dispute should be referred to arbitrathion and in the meantime had returned to work. As to trade union restrictions which tend to diminish the output, the Chancellor asked that while the war lasted they should be suspended as far as they concerned semi-skilled and female labor, which had been usefully employed in French munition factories. In conclusion, he asked for the co-operation of the labor leaders in dealing with the drink question, which was a most difficult one. In some districts this was very serious and, he declared, was gravely interfering with the amount of output.

Heir to an estate of more than half a million when his father died five years ago, Eddie Moffatt was arrested for "panhandling" along Broadway, New York, Wine, women, betting on horses and finally cocaine brought about his downfall.

Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, has sent a cable message to Washington protesting against the appointment of Jorge Boyd as the Panama member of the Joint Land Commission to succeed his father, Frederico Boyd. General Goethals holds that Boyd should not become a member of the commission, as h eis attorney for several claimants. Federico Boyd resigned from the commission on account of illness.

What Surgeon General William C. Gorgas calls the most remarkable sanitary commission ever sent from any country will leave the United States April 1 for Servia. That country, overrun with typhus fever and threatened with cholera, which may try, has appealed to the United States and is to be aided with men and money. The American Red Cross has contributed $25,000 and the Rockefeller Foundation an Equivalent amount. Miss Mabel T. Boardman, executive head of the Red Cross fund, says hundreds of thousands of dollars will be needed to disinfect an entire nation, and possibly a continent. The Servian Government has assured the commission of its fullest co-operation.

Miss Violet Oakley, the Philadelphia artist, is painting a great picture of the constitutional convention held in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787, for the new Cleveland Court House. She has taken nothing for granted. She has read volumes about the convention itself, has read many more volumes about the individuals who sat in that famous convention, and has examined the best-known portraits of all the actors in that gathering. She has even crossed the ocean to study the pictorial treatment employed by celebrated artists dealing with similar subjects. The amount labor she has devoted to this new canvas has thus been prodigious.

A revolt of the people is predicted by ex-President Roosevelt if the Colorado Legislature passes the four bills now pending to abolish the Denver Juvenile Court. He thus expresses himself in a letter to Judge Ben B. Lindsey after he had been informed of the activities of the Legislature.

The Democratic party, which went into power pledged to economy and retrenchment all along the line, is condemned by its own record, and nothing said in extenuation can mitigate the severity of the censure thus deliberately invited.—Troy Times.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT,
COUNTY OF OSWEGO,
State of New York;
Anna N. Halloran, Plaintiff,
against
Frank F. Wilson, Defendant.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in Oswego County.

Dated February 3, 1915.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida street,
Fulton, N. Y.

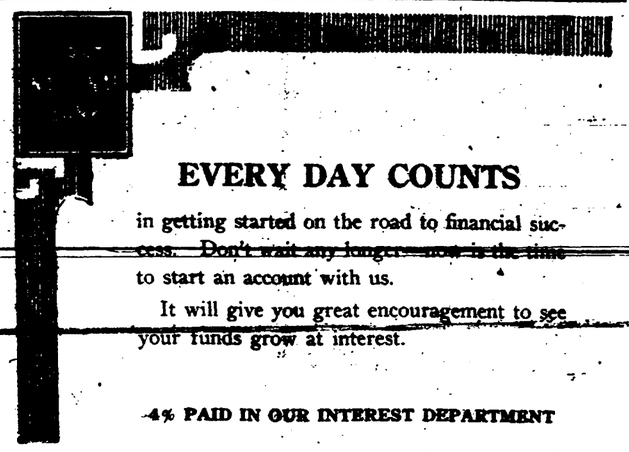
To Frank F. Wilson, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry D. Coville, Oswego County Judge, dated February 15, 1915, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the clerk of Oswego County, at Oswego, N. Y.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida Street,
Fulton, N. Y.

2-15-7t

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Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

WEDNESDAY—The Beginning of Licensed Features
"The Little Angel of Canyon Creek"
5 REEL VITAGRAPH WESTERN DRAMA, and one other
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

THURSDAY—"THE THUMBPRINT"
MELIES 4 REEL DRAMA, and two others
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

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BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

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THE QUIRK, Monday, March 22
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The Season's Most Popular Musical Comedy Treat
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PRICES: Matinee, 25c, 50c
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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 80 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915 | Price One Cent.

It Is Your Duty Today to Nominate Your Choice of Men as Candidates for Election as DIRECTORS of the New Chamber of Commerce.

Aiming to Make Chamber Truly Representative Entire Membership to Meet in City Hall Friday Night; Will Vote Upon Adoption of New Constitution and By-laws.

Today a communncation carrying three messages has gone out to each of the members of the new Chamber of Commerce. These are its messages:

NOMINATION OF MEMBERS.

With the letter has been sent a ballot for the nomination of directors. This ballot contains the names of the entire membership, and blank spaces in which the names may be inserted of the nine men whom the member desires to nominate. All of the nominees receiving more than four votes will then become candidates for election. The names of these candidates will be printed on the final ballot, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes appearing at the head of the list and the others following in order. This method of election has been followed by Chambers of Commerce in South Bend, Williamsport, Seneca Falls, Kalamazoo and in a number of other places. It has been found to work out equitably in every case and is a result that is based on the experience of a large number of organizations elsewhere.

MEETING OF ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP

A meeting of the entire membership is to be held at the City Hall on Friday at 8:00 p.m. The principal purpose of this meeting will be to submit the new constitution and by-laws to a vote of the members. These by-laws have been evolved from the experience of scores of Chambers of Commerce throughout the United States. They are intended to be as brief as posssible; to present as few limitations as possible; to prompt decisive action by the organization.

At this meeting also the names of the nominees for directors will be announced. There will probably be a speaker from out of town to tell something of the work of organized community effort in other cities.

PROGRAM OF WORK FOR THE COMING YEAR

At each of the luncheons during the past week a question blank was placed at each plate. On this question blank appeared the following questions:

1st.—What in your opinion is the thing of first importance that should be undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce to improve trade conditions in your own line of business?

2d—What, as a citizen, do you believe that the Chamber of Commerce should undertake for the good of the city at large?

This blank will also be sent to each of the members today. On the total number of replies received the program of work will be based. The work of carrying out the wishes of the organization as these replies express them will be placed in the hands of committees and the committees that undertake each line of work will be selected from men who have expressed an interest in that line of work. By this procedure the actual wishes of the organization will be determined. It is practically impossible for any man or group of men, however conscientious, to tell what the entire community actually wants. The purpose of this system is to enable the people themselves to state their desires clearly. By selecting the people to carry out these desires from the men who want to see them carried out their success will be insured.

It is highly important that the members of the Chamber of Commerce express their wishes on these blanks and return them to the Chamber of Commerce at the earliest possible date. The organization of the Fulton Chamber has placed in the hands of the men of Fulton a powerful weapon for the city's good. It cannot be effective unless it is directed in the right channels. It cannot be directed in these channels without the co-operation of every member.

By having the purposes of the organization clearly stated in concise paragraphs it is possible for the executive officer to exercise effective control over each committee as well as the whole body. It

(Continued on Page Five)

CAB, SIR?



—Chapin in St. Louis Republic.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office today:

"On the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette we hold all the trenches which have been in dispute during the last few days, except one portion ten metres in extent, which remains in the hands of the Germans.

"At Les Eparges the enemy delivered five counter attacks, with the object of recovering positions won by us, but was completely defeated.

"We have made progress to the north of Badonviller."

"To the north of Arras, at Notre Dame de Lorette, a German counter attack on Saturday evening deprived us of some sections of trenches. We recaptured them yesterday.

"At La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, mine warfare continues. After having blown up one of the enemy's galleries we occupied the greater part of the pit formed.

"During Sunday Rheims received about fifty shells.

"In the Argonnes we inflicted two serious reverses on the enemy. Near Bagatelle we blew up three mines and two companies of our troops stormed a German trench, in which they maintained their positions despite strong counter attacks. Five hundred yards from there the enemy, after exploding two mines and bombarding our trenches, attacked a front of about 250 yards. After some very hot hand to hand fighting our assailants were hurled back, despite the arrival of their reinforcements. Our artillery caught them under its fire as they were falling back and inflicted very heavy losses on them."

GERMAN

Berlin, (by Wireless).—An official statement given out today by the German Army Headquarters says:

"A fresh attempt to take the German position on the south slope of the Lorette heights was made last night but resulted in failure. Another French night attack, this time north of Le Mesnil, in the Champagne district, also was without success. Furthermore, all the French efforts to win back the position at Reich Ackerkopf resulted in failure.

"The Russians yesterday were driven from Memel, on the Baltic sea, in East Prussia, after a short engagement to the south of the town, followed by tenacious fighting in the streets. Under the protection of Russian troops a Russian mob looted the private property of German citizens in Memel. Carloads of goods were conveyed across the frontier. A special report on this looting will be published.

"North of Marianpol Russian attacks have been repulsed, with heavy Russian losses. West of the Orgge river, near Jadnorosak; to the northwest of Ciachanow Russian attacks by night and by day have broken down under the German fire. Russian prisoners to the number of 420 were captured."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The following statement from general headquarters was issued today:

"From Memel (East Prussia) to the Vistula and on the left banks of the Vistula there has been no change. Russian troops which advanced from Tauroggen occupied Laugszargen after an engagement, capturing prisoners and engineering stores.

"In the Carpathians stubborn fighting is taking place on the roads toward Bartfeld, in the valleys of the Ondawa and Laborcza rivers, near Lupkow Pass and on the left banks of the Upper San. The Russians have made successful advances. During the last ntenty-four hours we have captured 2,500 men, fifty officers and twenty machine guns.

"In the direction of Nunkacz the Germans in dense formation attacked the Russian positions at Rossokhazo, Orawchik and Kosiuwkawa, but were everywhere repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

"In consequence of the joyful event of the surrender of the fortress of Przemysl the generalissimo, Grand Duke Nicholas, has been awarded the St. George's Cross of the Second Degree and the commander of the army before Przemysl, General Seliwanoff, the St. George's Cross of the Third Degree."

London, Monday, 11.30 P.M.—The mention in the Russian official statement of the decoration of General Seliwanoff as commander of the army besieging Przemyl has caused considerable surprise in London, as it was understood that the Bulgarian General Radko Dimitrieff was in command. Whether he was transferred or removed is not known.

The London evening newspapers print eulogies an dthe picture of General Dimitrieff as "the hero of Przemysl."

"RUBE" SENT BACK TO GIANTS' SECOND TEAM

Marlin, Texas, Mar. 23—Pipe, pitcher, and Holloway, infielder, are two other Giants' rookies who are to be players of the St. Paul (Min) club. Holloway, Glass and Marshall have reported to the St. Paul's training camp, in Fort Smith.

There was to have been a picked game between the regulars and colts yesterday, but a heavy wind and sand storm prevented.

Marquard's showing against the Waco team in Waco did not appeal to the Giants' manager.

U. S. BLOCKADE NOTE WILL CITE CIVIL WAR CASES

Washington, March 23.—President Wilson had under consideration today the draught of a note soon to be sent to Great Britain and France presenting the view of the United States government on the blockade of commerce between Germany and neutral countries.

The fact that the communication would go forward within a few days was stated officially at the White House. No statement of its character was made. Though in well informed official quarters it was understood that strong objection would be voiced against the blockade, on the ground that it was based on no precedent in law or history.

That the attitude of the United States would be the same as that held during the civil war on the subject of blockade was indicated by officials, who suggested that since the recent exchange of notes with Great Britain there had been a popular misconception of the position of the Washington government in 1863. It was said that the attitude of the United States on the doctrine of "continuous voyage" had been best expressed in the cases of the Springbok and the Peterhof, two British vessels captured and taken into prize courts.

The Springbok was captured on a voyage from England to a British port in the Bahamas. She was laden with gunpowder and army supplies. The Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case was appealed, ruled that the apparent destination of the vessel was the Confederate States, and the fact that the vessel was to call at the Bahamas should not alter the continuity of her voyage. The court held that the cargo should be condemned and that vessels which could be proved to be intending to violate a blockade would be intercepted at any stage of their journey.

In the case of the Peterhof and others known as the Matamoras cases, however, a ruling was made on an entirely different set of circumstances, constituting, in the view of officials here, almost an exact parallel with the situation today with respect to commerce between the United States and Holland or other countries contiguous to those at war. The Peterhof was captured on her way from England to Matamoras, Mexico, and her cargo condemned by a prize court. When appealed to the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Chase ruled that the mouth of the Rio Grande was "not included in the blockade of the ports of the rebel States, and that neutral commerce with Matamoras, except in contraband, was entirely free.

The Chief Justice held that "neutral trade to or from a blockaded country by inland navigation or transportation," is lawful, and "therefore, that trade between London and Matamoras, even with intent to supply, from Matamoras, goods to Texas, violated no blockade, and could not be declared unlawful."

This position, officials indicated, might be referred to in the fohtcoming American communication to Great Britain and France, which have declared their intention of detaining "all commerce" whether in contraband or non-contraband.

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March 23, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE PESSIMIST.

I'gets my nanny when I meet a pessimist upon the street, who swings his tongue in plaintive bleat—that's why I write this poem. He sulks along in deep distress, and ever flashes "S O S": he's dead sore on the world, I guess—there's cobwebs in his dome. He's foreign to the sunny smile and thinks that life is not worth while: he's like a cross grained, grating file—with soul devoid of song. He chills the very atmosphere; he puts the jody sign on cheer and wears an everlasting leer upon his visage long. He sees no beauty in the flower; he knocks and grumbles by the hour, his countenance is ever sour—a mirthless soul is he. Say, on the level, do you know? I'd like to slam the cuss a blow and jar him hard from knob to toe—I sure would, bully gee! Why should a man of knowing years go 'round and paddle gloom and tears and add a chapter to our fears, when ev'rything's O. K.? Why should we tolerate the guy who never has an optic dry and does his best to paint the sky a dark and gloomy gray? We ought to send him to some isle and teach him how to laugh and smile and make his joyless life worth while, or chase him off the earth. Our lifetime is so gol darn short we haven't time to howl and snort—we've got to delve in healthy sport and happiness and mirth. I'd like to get my freckled fists tattooing on the pessimistic phizzes—man on the smiling lists—and knock 'em there to stay. The man who doesn't smile, by tuck! is like a bell upon your neck, as worthless as a phony check—away with him, away!

CHURCHES MAKE UP DEFICIT FOR MISSIONS

A deficit of $400,000 in the contributions for missions this year is being faced by the Protestant Episcopal church throughout the country, and urgent appeals are going forth to the laity to meet this condition by increased contributions. One of the ways suggested is for every communicant of the church to give one day's salary.

An appeal has gone forth signed by Daniel S. Tuttle, presiding bishop; the Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd, president of the board of missions, and Bishop Edwin S. Lines, chairman of the emergency committee, the other two signers being members.

BIKES, TIRES, SUPPLIES
Complete Stock
At BOGUE'S

?
A Flat to Rent
Rooms to Rent
House for Sale
Other Articles for Sale
?
YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is in the
Miscellaneous Column
of
THE EVENING TIMES

RATES
One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

ARBOR DAY IN FULTON

Appeals from the state department are constantly being sent out in the interest of the conservation of forests. The college of forestry at Syracuse distributes phamplets urging a co-operation of communities with the college in its work. Hugh Baker, dean of the Syracusee college of forestry, was heard last winter before the Chamber of Commerce in an intensely interesting talk on the conservation of our forests, and enthusiasm over the results which might obtain by Fulton co-operating with the college of forestry at Syracuse was voiced.

The State annually distributes at the wishes of the people hundreds of youn gtrees without expense to the recipients. The college of forestry will send an experienced man, to any community so desiring, for supervising the planting of such trees In many cases the high school boys do the work under the instruction of the trained man, and really derive a wholesome lot of pleasure from their efforts besides leaving their city amore attractive spot.

The addition of trees and shrubbery to the river banks would be a happy beginning in making Fulton more attractive. The trees and instruction in planting them are ours for the asking. Our boys have muscle and enthusiasm and once the proposition be put to them in its right form the dirt would fly and the trees be put in their places.

Why should we not avail ourselves of an opportunity? Has it been lack of initiative? The time for action is ripe. Arbor day could be made a real day in this city.

Why not let the boys in on our city building now? The issue is a live one for budding citizenship and the civic pride developed through the movement might surprise even the best of optimists.

MOTHER'S PENSIONS

The Mothers' Pension bill comes up Wednesday for final vote. Despite dark hints that "influences" are at work to delay the measure, we have no doubt it will pass by a large majority. It is a good bill. It will be a good law—an danother big step in the right direction.

One of the best features of the law will be its provision that each community in the State shall care for its mothers according to its means. There is no rigid mandate from the Legislature—no dictation as to the amount that shall be devoted to the work of keeping the mother and her children under one roof. Each county will have its own Child Welfare Board. Each county will be required to appropriate money for pensions according to its own judgment of its own need. It is also a wise provision that women shall be well represented on these local boards. So far we have not been able to improve on woman as a guide to matters dealing with children and the home.

More than all else this law will work toward the day when the curse of institutionalism shall be finally lifted. The best institution is a poor substitute for a mother. The worst is a crime against posterity. With this law in force it will not be a long look ahead to the day when no mother will be asked to give her children over to the care of the State because she has not the means to feed and clothe them herself.

It is well, that, that the agitation for turning the administration of the pension funds over to the charity organizations has died away. While there was something to be said, possibly, against the duplication of Machinery, there was more to be said against the idea of declaring even by implication that a mother's pension is in any way a charity. It is nothing of the sort. The State is merely tardily recognizing a long-standing obligation. No mother should feel or be made to feel that a pension is a charity or even a reward.

With a heroism finer than the soldier's she has looked in at the gates of death to bring forth the men who make the State. That the State should life from her the burden of crushing money-need is little enough.—Press, New York.

OUT-OF-DATE LAWS

It is no longer unlawful in any State of the Union for a man to kiss his wife on the Sabbath, but in Maryland an act of 1723 prohibits cooks and even church janitors from working on that day.

In Baltimore a year or so ago there was a great hubbub because the authorities, in response to an unreasonable agitation, attempted to enforce the ancient statute which makes illegal the purchasing of minor articles of necessity or the doing of necessary labor on Sunday. Efforts have bee nmade to enforce it in other parts of Maryland, to the very great inconvenience of many people.

The people's minds must needs be vacuous to be content with no recreation whatever on the day they rest from their labors, but such would be their condiiton did the blue laws rigidly obtain. There has been just so much application of them in Maryland as to get on the nerves of many people, and the result has been the organization of the Anti-Blue Law Association, which will conduct a publicity campaign in that State with the hope of inducing the next Legislature to repeal the obnoxious statutes.

If there happens to be anything in the old laws applicable to twentieth century life, and desirable, it can be left standing, but it is foolish to let laws remain upon the statute books which were ill fitted for a State even when Maryland was wearing its swaddling clothes.—Press, New York.

FARMER LOSES TWENTY HEAD OF COWS

A herd of 20 cows on the farm of David Clement in West Monroe was killed Monday by Deputy Sheriff Curtis of Central Square. The cows were on Saturday condemned by State inspectors who pronounced them victims of foot and mouth disease. A great trench was dug on the Clements farm and into it the animals were thrown. Quick lime was thrown over them.

Sheriff Curtis was at the John G. Burr place near Central Square on Saturday when his forty-three head of cattle were killed and buried. The cows were shot and then thrown into a trench sixty feet long and five feet wide and eight feet deep. The cattle were buried in quicklime.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

JAMES DECKER GETS JUDGMENT AGAINST CITY

The judgment roll in the case of James Decker vs. the City of Fulton was filed yesterday and shows that the total amount is $338.65, of which $138.65 is the costs of the action.

Satisfaction of judgment was filed by the plaintiffs in the action of Arthur J. Thompson vs. New York Central Railroad Co., the amount being $3.40.

Opinions

Love Before Duty

The Hon. Josephus Daniels—bless his great, big early Victorian heart—would have the young man marry his choice offhand, though the navy and the United States itself crumbled. Which, if it did not square with his utter lack of perspective, might seem a surprising sentiment in one whose zealous regard for the service led him to abolish the wine mess in the ward-room. Its expression at this time of uncertainty, when the young naval officer may be called upon at any moment to postpone or half forever his nuptials, is at least as reassuring to the country as the contemplation of Mr. Daniels' administration in general.

Uncle Sam needs good naval officers too badly to make life a burden to any of them through silly restrictions against marriage. And young Austin, dismissed after graduation from Annapolis for violation of a rule since discarded, seems particularly deserving of reinstatement. He must 'not be held responsible for the sentimental bath into which the egregious Josephus has taken occasion to plunge that he might splash the nation. Rather must this be attributed to the example set at this crisis by that arch sentimentalist and ranking colleague, Mr. Bryan.—Tribune, N. Y.

Excise Legislation

In 1910 under the last Republican administration thirteen important amendments were made to the liquor tax law designed to strengthen that law and eliminate some of the evils of the liquor traffic and improve conditions in the interest of real temperance and true reform. These amendments have all proved to be a benefit to the people and the State. As soon as the Democratic party came into power under the Dix administration bills were introduced to repeal all of these amendments but they were so popular and effective that it was impossible to do so.

The Republican party is again in power in this State and this is the time and this is the year for the Republican leaders of the legislature to take another step forward and enact wholesome excise legislation which will be a benefit to the people of the State. The Democratic administration has left the State on the verge of bankruptcy and according to the best information obtainable it will be necessary to raise about $18,000,000 by direct tax. This being true it would seem to be a wise policy on the part of the legislature and for Governor Whitman's administration to pass a high license bill at the present session of the legislature in order to make the license traffic pay some of the expenses of the government which it is largely responsible for creating.

The philosophy of the Raines Liquor Tax Law is based on the theory that inasmuch as the liquor traffic directly and indirectly by multiplying vice, crime, and pauperism creates a large proportion of the expenses of the State therefore the business should be heavily taxed so that it will make a fair contribuiton to the state to help pay the expenses of the burdens created from the liquor traffic. When the Raines law went into effect there were about 40,000 licenses in the State of New York. After it had been in effect a short time there were only about 23,000 licenses. This was a reduction of nearly 50 per cent of licenses in the State of New York and this was the greatest step forward in the cause of temperance that has ever been taken in the State of New York. The Raines law closed more saloons and more drinking places by one stroke than all the roving paid lobbyists in the country.

The time has come, however, to take another step forward. The present legislature should enact a law raising the licenses of the State 50 per cent. This would eliminate from 5 to 10 per cent. of the saloons. It would remove the most objectionable class of saloons. It would improve conditions and it would raise five or six million dollars in revenue from the liquor traffic instead of putting this amount upon the farmers and other taxpayers of the State. This would be a step in the right direction and an act of this kind would meet with the approval of all intelligent and right thinking citizens. It would give to the approval of all intelligent and right thinking citizens. It would give to the communities of the state about $3,000,000 and it would give the State about $3,000,000 and it would clean up and improve conditions and advance the cause of real temperance and true reform.

The Lyons Republican appeals to the members of the legislature to take up this question in a serious way and enact some real beneficial wholesome excise legislation that will improve conditions advance the cause of temperance and benefit the taxpayers.—Republican, Lyons.

A PRONUNCIAMENTO

By I. E. HYDE

Oh! Alice; keep quiet one moment,
I'm in work clear up to my knees.
There's washing, and baking, and churning,
And yet you will stand there and tease.

This washing; Oh, mercy! What's in it?
Sheets, shirts, pants, and stockins, and coats.
The way the men work we poor women;
They think we're no better than goats.

And baby; Oh, hush! Donald darling;
For mamma must mix down the bread.
Um-m-m—there, sweetheart, go sleepy;
Your mamma must work till she's dead.

Now, here, Bruce has lost off a button,
The meat must go into the pot,
The bread must be molded for baking;
The water for scrubbing is hot.

If I only had hands by the dozens,
I could soon get the house looking neat.
For I know when Mack comes to his dinner,
He'll talk of his mother so sweet.

Her house was never untidy,
Her dinner was ready at noon.
And then don't you doubt for one moment,
My temper will fly all too soon.

I'll tell him his mother was cherished,
As woman should be by her right;
Not worked, and scolded and pestered,
Until she was looking a fright.

They tell me that men oft' go drinking
Because of harsh words from their wives.
And yet, they claim male sex is stronger,
And should rule the female all their lives.

I'm sure we can't always smile sweetly
To keep the poor man from his sin.
We're often half sick, and so weary
We loose all our grace from within.

Before marriage, I thought 'twould be heaven
To work in a home all my own.
But now, Oh, I wish I could travel
Down life's blessed pathway alone.

I'd have a few cents in my pocket;
I'd have a new dress once a year;
I'd go to a Sunday school picnic;
I'd dare to go fishing I fear.

While now, I am working for nothing
At trades I could name by the score;
I'm mother, and nurse, and seamstress;
I'm cook, and laundress, and more.

There's dairy work, scrubbing, and farm-hand;
I'm a gardener and governess too.
And for this, my dear husband supports me.
I suppose I am lucky; are you?

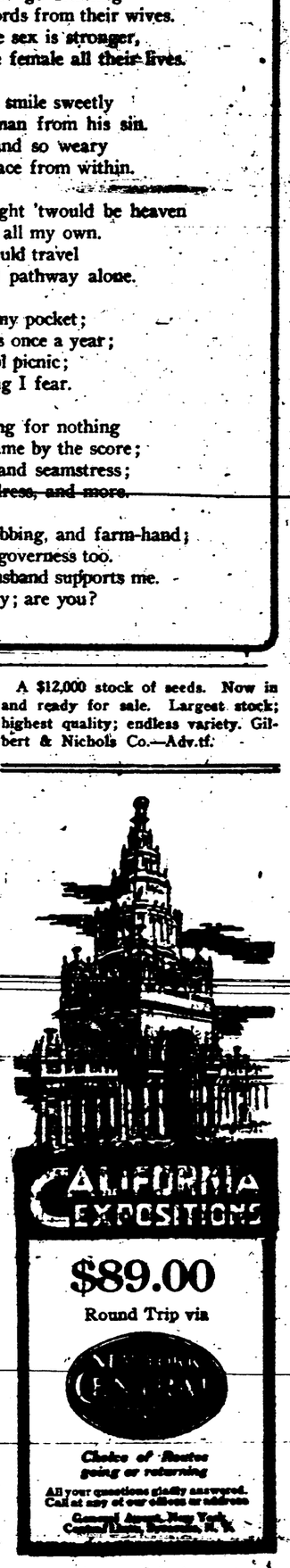
FINDS STRONG NATIONAL MENTALITY IN AMERICA

H. G. Wells, in an article in the English Review on "The Peace of the World," has this to say on America's part in the Great War:

And there has been much in America, much said and much done, since the war broke out that has surprised the world. I may confess, for myself, and I believe that I shall speak for many other Europeans in this matter, that what we feared most in the United States was levity. We expected more excitement, violent fluctuations of opinion, a confused irresponsibility and possibly mischievous and disastrous interventions. It is no good hiding an open secret. We judged America by the peace headline. It is time we began to offer our apologies to America and democracy. The result of reading endless various American newspapers and articles; of following the actions of the American government; of talking to representative Americans, is to realize the existence of a very clear, strong national mentality, a firm, self-controlled, collective will, far more considerable in its totality than the world has ever seen before. We thought the United States would be sentimentally patriotic and irresponsible; that they would behave as though the "new world" was indeed a separate planet, and as though they had neither duties nor brotherhood in Europe. It is quite clear, on the contrary, that the people of the United States consider this war as their affair also, and that they have the keenest sense of their responsibility for the general welfare of mankind.

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SUNDAY PREACHES ON CONVERSION OF PAUL

Billy Sunday preached this afternoon on the conversion of Paul. He said:—

I wish to call attention to the relation of Paul'ss conversion, to his teaching and conduct.

The conversion of Saul is one of the most important events in the history of the world. Not a battle has ever been won which brought greater blessings than the battle fought on the road to Damascus between the invisible Jesus and the persecution of His people.

This battle was the first Waterloo of the Christian religion and the forces which were for man's progress, purity and in transforming him into the likeness of God, and making this earth like heaven, triumphing gloriously for the cause of Christ.

Through the conversion of Saul, Christianity received a new impetus. Up to this time (perhaps ten years after Pentecost) many of the disciples were living as reformed Jews. They believed no Gentile could be a Christian except he became a Jew and believed in the law of circumcision.

Just this time, however, a new sun arises. Jesus drew the curtain of night over Judaism of the past and unrolled before us a future which teaches salvation, full, free, perfect and eternal by faith in Him.

Saul is now going to teach the same thing—in a little different form sometimes, but in reality the same thing. Through his teaching churches were to be multiplied in membership by thousands. Men and women were born again by hundreds and thousands during his own life; to his immortal reputation, to the perpetual praise of the God-made Christian, no single life except Jesus' has been so fruitful for good.

Now to state the relation between that man's conversion, which changed him from being persecutor to the most eloquent preacher the world ever knew—changed him from using his muscle to kill to using it to help—changed him from living to ruin souls and bodies of men and women to that of sacrificing his own body and soul for the benefit of the souls of others. Jews, genteles, bond, free, male and female, to show the relation of that change to his teaching and conduct must be profitable to any thinking soul.

They tell us that by studying the history of Caesar we will become enthused over his power; if we study the history of Napoleon we will become thrilled with the genious of that great warrior; if we study the history of Luther we will have our eyes opened.

But what is the study of the conversion of Paul to anyone who gives it diligent and reverent attention but opening the spiritual eyes and arming us for the conflicts of life that we may be able to fight more hopefully, valiantly.

The text brings out all that I want to say: Acts ix., 4. "He fell to the earth and heard a voice saying, 'Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?'

Force Saul's First Argument

Paul started out to convert men by muscle, not by brains. He thought the way to make these renegade Jews (which hec alled those who believed in Jesus) go back to the religion of their forefathers, which he believed to be thee only true religion, was to punish them by the use of muscular, physical, political and ecclesiastical force rather than by appealing to the conscience of the individual or the intellect.

Perhaps some cannot be converted any other way than by force. Paul was one of that class and the Lord overpowered him by physical force.

Jesus said to Paul, "You are going on the puglistic fashion, are you? See how easy I can knock you out."

The Lord never tried to convert any other person that same way. He said to Peter, "Follow me and I will make you fisher of men." To Matthew He said, "Follow me," and he arose and followed Him. To the woman at the well He said, "Go call thy husband." To Bartimaeus He said, "Thy faith hath made thee whole." To the woman taken in adultery He said, "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

When Jesus comes to a man who thinks the only way to reach people is persecuting them, He overpowers him, reaches him in his own way—persecute me and I persecute you.

Paul realizes that the Lord is greater than himself, for he asks: "Who are you?"—he sees no one, but a spirit talks to him. The voice from the unseen speaks to him. God used the forces of nature to overpower him, but he sees no man.

Jesus answered: "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest." I am one who used the lightning to knock you down. I am the one who said 'Why persecutest thou me?" After using physical force to get Paul to realize that his method to get people to do what he thought they should do was wrong, Jesus appeals to his reason and his conscience.

In the text He asks Paul to give a reason. Christ wanted to know what He, Jesus, had done, and what His people were doing. In other words, He said to Paul, "You profess to be rational: why then do you act as you do toward them?"

He did not say, "Why do you persecute my disciples?" Paul, you know, had been breathing out threat against the disciples. The question, therefore arises how Paul could be persecuting Jesus by persecuting the disciples.

Vicarious Blow Turned the Tide

I walk down the street, a boy provokes me and I turn around and slap him. Some irate woman comes up and says, "Why did you hit me?"

You'd be surprised, wouldn't you? If she would say, "What did you hit my boy for?" you'd not be so surprised; but of she would say, "Why did you hit me?" you'd beg her pardon, and say you never saw her.

Suppose she would answer, "Hit me, hit my boy," you'd ask, "Why, how is that—I cannot see how hitting your boy I hit you?"

What answer do you think she'd give? Paul had that same question put to him on the road to Damascus. It turned him from being a persecutor into a blessing in this world.

Jesus, whom he had not seen so far as we know, asks in the words of the text, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

Jesus had gone into heaven before Paul began persecution. Don't you think Paul might ask, "Why does He say that? I never saw Him! I never tried to put Him in prison. I thought He was dead."

If you will give me the answer Paul would find to that question. I will guarantee to give you everything Paul taught, in the way he taught. I will teach you why he did this way and why he did that way; I will give the key to his conduct as a missionary; I will give the key to his quarrel with Peter at Antioch.

It's the light that illuminates his whole life. God gave that revelation to Paul on his journey to Damascus. Paul developed it under the guidance of God. I believe that Paul got the revelation that governed his teaching and moulded his whole life in this one question and the answers God led him to give.

Christ and Disciples One

The first answer that is possible is Christ and His disciples are one. No other possible answer could be clearer. If Jesus and His disciples are one, then persecuting the disciples is persecuting Jesus.

"For ye are dead and your life is hid with Christ in God. Know ye not that your bodies are members of the body of Christ?"

One of the great things that Paul teaches is that Christ is the head and the believers the body. Different believers are different parts of the body. One is ... one a limb, a thumb or a finger.

"But I would have you know that the head of every man is Christ, and the head of the woman is the man, and the head of Christ is God." How can that be? Christ and you are one.

Go through the Epistles and take out every verse that teaches the union of Christ with the believer. That's the great central truth. All thoughts like the planets revolve around it. Apply that to your life and it will make you a new man or a new woman and turn this old wilderness of woe into a paradise of beauty. Ignore this and you ignore the teaching of Paul and of Jesus Himself.

"Let not sin reign in your mortal bodies that ye shall obey the lusts thereof."

"When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall we appear with Him in glory."

The second answer: The disciple is in Jesus. If I am in a house it cannot burn me if I stay in it unless you burn the house, too. You cannt burn the house without burning me.

Jesus likened it to a garment: "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ; make not provision for the flesh, to fulfill the lusts thereof."

He is the garment that covers me—can't say I am not well dressed. If I have on Jesus I am dressed in the best heaven affords. "Put off these, anger, wrath, malice, filthy communication; put on therefore as the elect of God, holy kindness, meekness, humbleness of mind.

If I have on the new man I am ready for the banquset of heaven. Can't look at me and say I am a sinner. "Put on the whole armor of God."

"There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus."

Believer and Christ One

The third answer is Christ in the disciple. The disciple and Christ is "There is neither Greek, Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision. For me to live in Christ—to die is gain." "My little children of whom I travail in birth until Christ be formed in you." "That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith." "I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me."

Christ moves my hands, my tongue, my eyes, my ears and my feet. My teaching is His teaching—my conduct is His. My life is the manifestation of the Christ life in me.

You cannot think of any other answer. Take these three things from the teachings and you have little left. This shows Paul got his in the revelation Christ gave him on the road to Damascus. He never forgot the question of the text.

Another thing—Paul meets Jesus in Damascus, among the heathen, converted on the highway not the Holy Lands, not Jerusalem. This harmonizes with the teaching that Jesus is a spirit.

What a revelation it was to Paul that he did not need to go to Jerusalem to worship, that Jesus was with him in the Philippian jail, on the island, in the shipwreck, on Mars Hill, when he was bound with fetters in Rome. "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation or distress or persecution, or famine, or nakedness or peril or sword?"

"For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus."

"Our fathers worshipped in His mountain, and ye say in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship."

"Jesus saith unto her, woman, believe me, the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem worship the Father.

"Ye worship ye know what; we know what we worship—for salvation is of the Jews.

"But the hour cometh and now is when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in Spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship Him."

"Cannot Rob Me of Truth"

You may take away my Bible, but you cannot rob me of its truth. Jesus is everywhere.

Note the relation in Paul's teaching to that of Jesus. A certain class is saying: "Let us go back from Paul. I cannot understand Paul; he was an extreme Calvinist; he's self-opinionated and harsh."

"Well, where will you go—to Jesus?"

All right. I'll go with you. Come on; what do you find?—the Christ of Paul, the Christ of the four Gospels—Christ—Paul.

Go to the Christ of Matthew; read the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew. You'll find the same Christ in Matthew that you do in Paul. Find the same teaching in Matthew that you do in Paul. Haven't gotten one step from Paul.

Go to the Christ of Mark; read the third chapter, verses 31 to 33 inclusive. Haven't gotten one step from the Christ of Paul.

Go to the Christ of Luke. What do you find? Rea dLuke, the tenth chapter, 30 to 37 verses.

Go to the Christ of John. What do we find? Haven't gotten one step from the Christ of Paul.

Instead of getting away from Paul's teaching got the same thing only in a little different form.

Another thing, Paul unites capital and labor. Paul takes capital and labor by the hands. Says to capital: "You treat labor fair." Says to labor: "You treat capital fair."

Philemon was a Christian of Colosse. Onesimus worked for Philemon. He robbed him and fled to Rome. Became converted through hearing Paul preach. Paul sent him back with this letter to Philemon.

"I beseech thee for my son, Onesimus, which I have begotten in my bonds; which in times past was unprofitable, but now profitable to thee and me; whom I have sent again. Thou therefore receive him, that is mine own bowels. Whom I would have retained with me, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me. But without your mind I would do nothing. Receive him not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved, especially to me, but how much more unto thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord. If he hath wronged thee or oweth thee aught put that on my account; I will repay it."

Paul Solves Foreign Missions

Another thing. Paul solves foreign missions. The heart is what God looks at when He writes His judgment, not according to the flesh.

In Christ there is no such thing as rich man, poor man, society woman or maid, wise man or unlearned, millionaire or pauper.

The coal mines were as dear to Wesley as the halls of Oxford. Africa was as dear to Livingstone as the Highlands of Scotland.

You here, we yonder, one in Christ. This will break down national animosity when we see Jesus as a Spirit, moving everywhere.

Take this thought home with you: Jesus is one with you. The moment you trust Him it will break down the walls that separate you from others. It will flood your soul like the sun lighting up the crest of an eastern hill, spilling over into the valley.

I am so happy in Jesus
From sin and sorrow set free;
So happy He is my Saviour,
So happy Jesus loves me.

I heard the voice of Jesus say,
"Behold, I freely give
The living water, thirsty one.
Stoop down and drink and live"
I came to Jesus and I drank
Of that life-giving stream;
My thirst was quenched,
My soul revived,
And now I live in HIM.

PICTURE OF "MRS. DUDLEY," THE FRIEND OF MANUFACTURER MAYO, FOUND IN ROOM OF MISS COOK, SELF-SLAIN GIRL



These pictures of "Mrs. James Dudley," friend of Virginius J. Mayo, and two of the three children she has in the Mayo house in Brooklyn, N. Y., were found in the room of Miss Lillian May Cook, at the Young Women's Christian Association, in New Haven, Conn. The picture of "Mrs. Dudley" is the first real one of her to be found. Miss Laura Cook was asked how it was that her sister, who ended her life in New Haven and thus revealed several hidden chapters in the life of Mayo, happened to have "Mrs. Dudley's" photograph. She said that Lillian always believed "Mrs. Dudley" to be a good friend of hers. "And I know she is our friend now," she added. "I shall continue to think just as much of her despite the disclosures."

Community Notes

The Philathea class needle club of the First Baptist church will hold its semi-annual meeting and election of officers in the church parlors, Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

Miss Osgood who has been quite ill at her home, S. 1st st., is improved.

* * *

The Bible class study met Monday afternoon with Mrs. Pierce at her home, S. 3d st.

* * *

Richard Schuler of Oswego was the guest of Theodore Foster at his home, S. 4th st., recently.

* * *

Messrs. W. J. Scott of Utica st., and George DeCaire of West 4th st., who have been with the Savage Arms Co., of Utica, the past winter, returned home Saturday.

* * *

Messrs. Norbert Zhan and George Cornelius motoring from Syracuse Saturday were the guests for the day of Miss Vivian Caffrey, at her home in S. 4th st.

* * *

The L. O. R. H. club met Monday afternoon with Miss Gertrude Johnston, S. 4th and Rochester sts.

* * *

Mrs. Bertha Lee Royce and Miss Elizabeth Lee of Oneida st., left Sunday for Boston where they will spend some time sight-seeing and last of the week leave for Mount Hermon to attend the commencement exercises at Mt. Hermon school on Saturday, when Frank Royce will graduate.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas Charlton, who has been spending some time with her daughter's family, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter, Highland st., returned to her home in North Tonawanda today.

Miss Mary Hunter of Wells College, Aurora, is home for the Easter vacation.

* * *

Miss Mary Webb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Webb of S. 4th st., took a very prominent part in the play, "In the Land of the Pharaohs," by the pupils of the Oswego normal school repeated before Dr. Sterner's lecture at the normal. Miss Webb took the part of the "Spirit of the Future. Miss Gertrude Lake, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Lake, also had an important part on the program.

* * *

The Parish Aid of Zion Episcopal church will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. James R. Fairgrieve at her home S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Edward F. Van Amburg of West 1st st., is confined to the house with la grippe.

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By Experienced People
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Bogue's Piano House
61 First Street Phone 4249

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The choicest variety of patterns ever shown, now ready.
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Flint's Delicious Ice Cream
Chocolate and Vanilla
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FRED'K G. SPENCER

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always sold at $1.30, now only 47c, while they last
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YOU GET BOTH HERE AND BEST QUALITY

Best Minnesota Flour	
¼ sack	$2.00
½ sack	$1.00
Crisco	23c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c
Compound	11c
Bean Pork	12c
Bacon	18c
Cheese	25c
Sh. Wheat	11c
Cr. Wheat	12c
Post Toasties 3 pkgs.	20c
Maple Corn Flake, 3 pkgs.	20c

LOOK! A $1.00 OFFER

10c Marcro Corn Flake	5c
4 lbs. Granulated Sugar	26c
1 50c Baking Powedr	50c
½ lb. 50c Tea	25c
6 5c boxes Matches	30c
1 lb. Coffee	50c
Total	$1.61

All for One Dollar.
Only one order to a customer.
8 lbs. Granulated Sugar 50c
With a 50c order Saturday only.

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PHONE 464 210 CAYUGA STREET

CREAMED COTTAGE CHEESE
FROM
Sunny Side Inspected Dairy Farm where men, cows, barn and milk house conform to the best Sanitary requirements. The Cheese is made from pure, sweet, Jersey milk, and afterward mixed with pure, sweet cream; the result being a Cheese of superior quality. Try it.
For Sale by
H. C. DANN & SON
at the CITY MARKET

BONFIRES GOOD STREET CLEANERS

This Is Opinion of Commissioner Stevenson; Cheaper Method Than Breaking Ice

At last night's meeting the Board of Public Works took up the matter of street cleaning with Commissioner Ramsey. Chairman Stevenson stated that he believes a cheaper method of removing ice now almost two feet thick in some city streets should be devised. He suggested building great bon-fires in Cayuga st., hiring a man to carry fuel and watch the sparks. "Your force is too large now" said the chairman. "I think this other method would be cheaper and a great deal more effective.' The same method has been tried in Syracuse.

Commissioner Rumsey did not agree to the idea as he thought the practice would prove dangerous, but said if directed he would try it out. No directions were given and the meeting closed with the board practically agreeing that while many sections asked for improvements there is not enough money on hand at the present time for any purpose than the proper care of the main thoroughfare.

After hearing several general complaints from citizens and referring them to the proper bodies for redress the commissioner audited bills drawn against the following funds:

Sewer fund	$17.26
Lighting fund	975.55
Sprinkling fund	10.57
Improvement fund	86.41
Water fund	461.80

The following resolutions were presented and passed: Resolved, that permission be and is hereby granted to Anna E. Schem to make changes and alterations to the curbing and pavement in 1st st according to map hereto annexed and made part hereof. Such changes to be done at expense of Anna and E. J. Schem under the direction of the City Engineer. Carried.

Resolved, that the Massaro Mfg. Co. of Fulton be and hereby is granted permission to build and maintain one bridge across Walt st and the old canal connecting the factory and the True Bros.' mills according to plans filed with the city clerk. No structure or supports in connection therewith to be constructed or maintained outside of property lines. The Massaro Mfg. Co. to indemnify the city of Fulton for all loss or damages that may be caused by reason of the erection of said structure. Carried.

Floyd S. Spangle, attorney for Hatty Hill, appeared before the Board. The matter presented was a claim for property damage on account of change of grade. The Board referred this matter to City Attorney George M. Fanning.

The new appointee to the Board, A. W. Wiltsie, was not present. Commissioner Stevenson presided and Mayor Fox and Commissioner Garrett were interested isteners to the proceedings.

INDIGNATION MEETING

Cayuga Street Being Cleared of Ice—Supt. Rumsey Handicapped.

This morning about thirty merchants gathered in Cayuga street and held an indignation meeting over the mass of chopped ice from which the street is being cleared. Here and there signs were stuck upon the heaps bearing the caution "Watch your step."

Superintendent Rumsey is handicapped in the work by not having enough teams and men to do the work. Opinion was freely voiced among those at the meeting that had the effort of the teams and men at work on the outskirts of the city been concentrated upon the business section until the work be completed it would have been wiser.

The curbstone orator has vouchsafed many opinions on the perplexing situation, but the fact remains that Supt. Rumsey is doing the best that he can possibly do with his limited number of helpers. The one main idea, however, is that some one busy themselves to help our street superintendent. Help is usually more efficient than blame.

OLD BRIDGE SOON TO BE REMOVED

Samuel Rosoff, of New York city, who has the contract here for filling in the old canal, appeared before the Board of Public Works last night and gave notice to that body that he had about finished with the filling at the south end of the city and that he would commence work at the northern end, back of the gun works, next week. He stated that if the city contemplated constructing any sewers in that vicinity they should do so without delay as he would not want to be held up by the city's work. He also stated that the entire bridge over First street would be removed within six weeks provided he meets with no difficulties.

OSWEGO Y. M. C. A. TO GIVE CIRCUS

Seventy-five young men and boys in Oswego have been in training for the big circus to be given at the Y. M. C. A. Thursday and Friday evenings. Clowns, rough riders on blooded animals, pantomime, etc., will make an interesting program.

Boy Scouts will give demonstrations of the many things they have learned under the training oftheir scoutmasters Wheeler and Hebrlein.

REPORT BOUNDARY CHANGES

Notice is given by the City Assessors of the City of Fulton that any change in plot or lot lines made within the last year should be reported to the City Chamberlain, giving correct block and lot numbers where such change had been made.

Don't fail to see the Wonderful Reliance Garland Combination Cooking Range, on exhibition in store window of the People's Hardware Co., Inc. Occupies the least space of any complete range in the market. Bakes with either coal or gas in the same oven, broils or toasts with either fuel, fitted with hot water front; in fact operates as a coal or gas range, either fuel independent of the other or may be used with both fuels at the same time. SEE IT. People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv-R

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THE QUIRK 2 to 10:30 p.m. CONTINUOUS
TODAY—Grand Photoplay Excursion
"A TRIP TO NEW YORK"
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c
TOMORROW—The Beginning of Licensed Features
"The Little Angel of Canyon Creek"
5 REEL VITAGRAPH WESTERN DRAMA, and one other
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c
THURSDAY—"THE THUMBPRINT"
MELIES 4 REEL DRAMA, and two others
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

SENATOR HILL'S ESTIMATE OF SPEAKER SWEET

The following is taken from the Lestershire-Endicott Record, owned and edited by Senator Hill:

Efficiency, competency and economy are the striking political virtues practiced by Speaker Sweet of the lowerb ranch by Speker SweetK Oo lower branch of the New York Legislature and in his treatment of these fundamentals of government, with which he has wide familiarity, one judges by his every word and action that his sincerity and determinedness of purpose are of the heart and not merely of the head.

The speaker's sterling worth as a man and a leader of his party has already been given the acid test of good performance under trying conditions and in the face of obstacles that might have proved insurmountable for others. He is standing hard by the governor in the carrying out of party pledges. Sometimes his friends differ with him in non-essentials, but never in principle. His diplomacy brushes aside petty annoyances that always come to a speaker of the House. He is big, and broad, and fair to all. He is a partisan, but not one whose character is stunted by his beliefs and his perjudices. He is back of every man who desires good, honest, efficient government and if he and Governor Whitman do what they want to do, and accomplish what they are working with mind and heart to do, the people of the Empire State will be great gainers.

SPRING MUSICAL

Epworth League Will Give Pleasing Program

The Epworth League of the First M. E. church will give a spring musical at that cchurch this evening at 8 o'clock. An orchestra of twelve pieces has been organized for the occasion. The program is as follows:

Chariot March ..... Ben Hur
Orchestra
Duet—Harp and Violin
H. Randall, H. N. Gillespie
Ladies' Quartette
Delta Alpha Class of the Congregational Church.
Euphonium Solo—Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep, Grand Fantasia
F. Jess Newton
Reading
Miss Emogene Paddock
Music—Love's Garden
Orchestra
Organ—Mendelssohn Sonata No. 2
Miss Blanche Hall
Soprano Solo—Hindu ..... Rosberg
Miss Alta Thompson
Trombone Solo
F. Jess Newton
Ladies' Duet
Miss Medora Halstead, Miss Alice Loucks
Music—When You Wore a Tulip and I Wore a Red, Red Rose
Orchestra
"National Air"

AUXILIARY PRESIDENT ASKS CONTRIBUTION

Mrs. George Webb, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the local hospital announces any contributions in canned fruit for the hospital would be most gratefully received at the present time. The supply donated in the fall has not been sufficient to last until the season of fresh fruits.

Any one desiring to aid and wishing the contribution to be delivered may leave the same with either of the following grocery stores: H. P. Allen's, F. E. LaPorte's or A. P. Warner's.

GOLDEN SHEAF GRANGE

A large number of members were present to enjoy the last of the fine programs presented by the contest leaders. Among the many good thinge worthy of special notice were: a paper on "Resources and Reserves," by E. W. Lonis; paper on "The Garden," Miss Blanche Hall and a paper by Maurice Hall. A solo by Miss Mabel Eckard; recitations by Mrs. H. Perkins and Mrs. F. Goodroe for Mr. Shutt side; a paper by Mrs. Manning, "The Grange"; a paper by Miss Martha Shutts, Balloons Used in War; a talk by Mrs. Gardenier, "Objections to Woman's Suffrage Answered"; a paper by Miss Sadie Adamy, "The Waiting Ports of South America"; recitation, "The Telephone, by Mrs. F. Wellington; recitation, Miss Lula Adamy; Pot Pourri; recitation by Mr. D. Perkins for Miss Adams' side. Some excellent readings were given by members of both sides. Next Saturday night degree team No. 2, Geo. Crofoit, master, will confer the third and fourth degrees on a class of 15 candidates and still there is more to follow.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson, of South Granby, who died Monday at the age of 62, will be held tomorrow at 1 o'clock from the home. The Rev. M. J. Peters will officiate.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Mary Emerick of Rochester st., entertained a party of relatives at her home Saturday afternoon in honor of her birthday. Tea was served at six o'clock.

* * *

Rev. Clinton J. Taft of Corning has been in this city a few days.

* * *

George Saunders of Cayuga st., is recovering from his recent illness.

* * *

Miss Helen O'Brien has arrived in this city to spend her Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brien.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moss and son King have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wright at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

J. H. Coy of Worth st., is not improving in health rapidly.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Curtis have left for their future home at New Haven, Conn.

* * *

Mrs. Daniel Kane of Gansevoort st., very pleasantly entertained the ladies of the West Side P. T. club at her home Thursday afternoon. There was an unusually large attendance. Refreshments were served at five o'clock.

* * *

Calvin S. Dines has returned from his Canadian trip.

* * *

Edward Walpole, contractor of Oswego was a guest yesterday of Joseph H. Murphy at his residence in S. 6th street.

* * *

Mrs. Merritt Switzer has returned from a visit to Gowanda, N. Y.

* * *

C. A. Durfey of Cedar Springs, Mich., has been a guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Drury of Gansevoort st.

* * *

A. E. Crouse of this city has been the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Jones have leased the apartments over Dr. Gladman's office.

* * *

Cameron C. Benedict of Buffalo st., has taken a position in the comptroller's office in New York city, and will leave with his family for that city next Tuesday.

* * *

John White, who went to Waterloo to spend St. Patrick's day with his daughter, Mrs. William J. Kelley, returned home Saturday.

* * *

The Girls' Friendly society of Zion Episcopal church met Monday evening with Miss Nancy Cook at her home, S. 3d st.

* * *

Miss Doris Barnes of East Broadway, who has been seriously ill, is slightly improved.

* * *

Miss Minerva Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Murray, of Park st., who was operated upon for appendicitis in the Lee Memorial hospital, returned home the last of the week greatly improved.

* * *

Miss May Burke of Rose Hill came to Fulton last week ill, and is at the home of her uncle's family, Mr. and Mrs. John Dresser, Cayuga st.

* * *

Bernard Jones of Syacuse university was the week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jones.

* * *

John Hopkins of West 1st st. is seriously ill at his home with quinsy.

* * *

Edward Carroll of West 2d st., has entered the Oswego Normal.

* * *

Mrs. Hornibrook and family of Worth st., have leased the upper flat of the Baggs residence in Cayuga st.

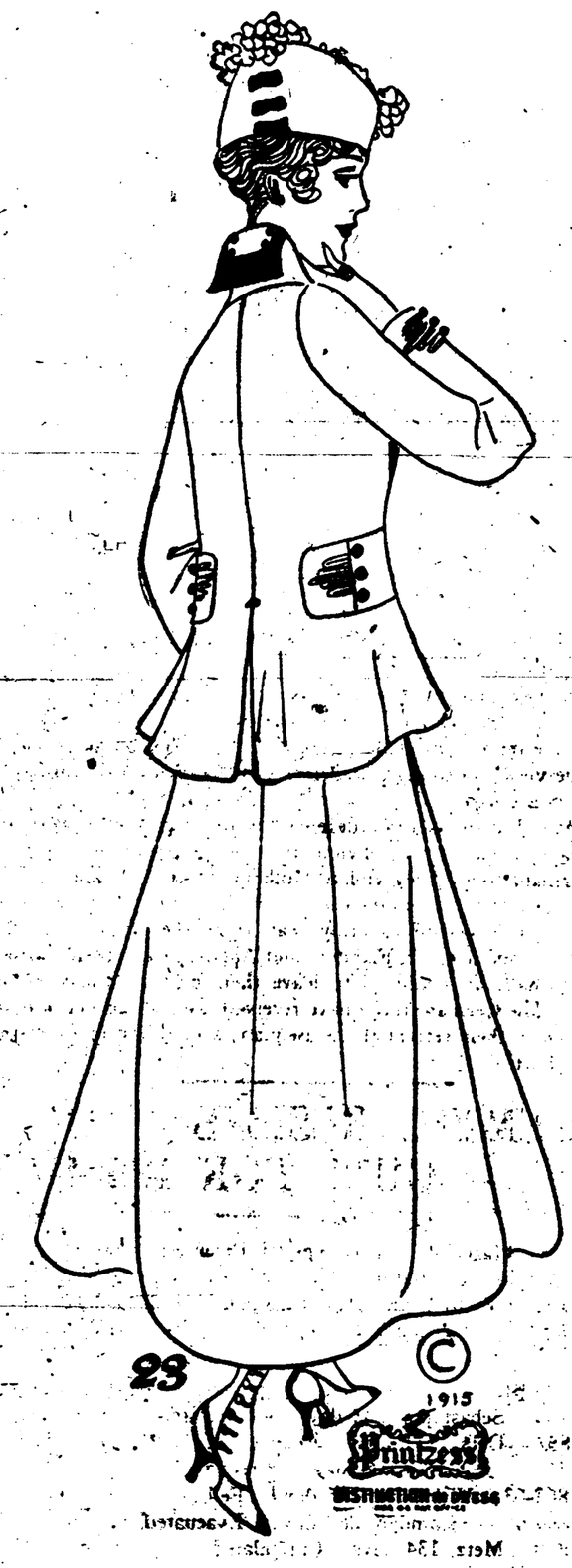
* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Ives of this city were over Sunday guests of Mrs. A. Looker at Mt. Pleasant and were also present at a house party Saturday given in honor of Mrs. Looker.

Members of lodges that permit sideboards in their meeting rooms will not be accorded a Christian burial by members of the Meyersdale, Pa., Ministerial Association, according to a resolution to that effect just passed.

FOR SALE
Some household furniture, chairs, tables, etc. Also a nearly new Victrola, with abut 30 records. B. C. Brown, 107 East 4th st., Fulton, N.Y. adv

Poor tires spoil the pleasure and safety of a trip with a good car.
WE SELL THE UNITED STATES GUARANTEED TIRES
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"NOBBY TREAD TIRES"
The 5,000 Mile Tire
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Seven Experts Said It Was Right

BEFORE this PRINTZESS suit, or any of its companions came to us, it had to pass under the scrutiny of seven experts. At seven different stages of its progress it was turned over to these men—they examined it for the slightest imperfection, for the smallest indication that it would not be turned out exactly right. They consulted the designer, the cutter, the tailor, the presser. Small chance for even the smallest error to pass—and all done in your interest—that you might not suffer the vexation, the delay, and the disappointment of finding the one garment that you liked and wanted, imperfect and unfit for wear. That's why we want you to know PRINTZESS suits and coats more intimately. The more you know about them, the higher regard you'll have for them. Come in and let us explain to you some of the things that make PRINTZESS suits better.

Ladies' Hats

Our line of Trimmed Hats will appeal to good dressers—they are designed for women who appreciate styles that are better than the ordinary.

Mac Namara's

30 First Street

GERMANS WILL EVACUATE ANTWERP MAY 1 AND ENTRENCH ON MEUSE

Line for Final Stand Selected; Army Instructed to Conduct Retreat Without Devastating Country

Amsterdam, March 23.—Exclusive news which reached here from a most authoritative quarter indicates clearly that the Germans intend to evacuate Antwerp by May 1. They will intrench directly from the Yser to the Meuse, where they expect to make their final stand in Belgium.

The German Intelligence Bureau recently has been exceptionally active in in Belgium and France and has sent to main headquarters exhaustive reports about the strength of the Allies all along the line, with the view to making it understood in Germany it is futile to resist their pressure.

Plans for an elaborate defence of Antwerp recenty were given up because it has become obvious that Antwerp will be of no use to the Germans unless they violate Holland's neutrality, and the violation of Belgium's neutrality had results calculated to cause the Germans to pause before violating that of another country. All the German commanders in Flanders and Antwerp have been warned to be continually in readiness to leave their posts at thirty minutes' notice. The German troops have received instructions not to destroy anything on their retreat if the Belgians are willing to let them retreat unhurt.

PRZEMYSL RESISTS GUNS FOR 185 DAYS

Paris, March 23.—The siege of Przemysl is the fifth longest siege that has occurred in the last 136 years having been surpassed in duration only by Gibraltar, Sebastopol, Vicksburg, Richmond and Port Arthur. The important sieges durin gthat period of time have been:—

1779-81.—Gibraltar, 3 years, 7 months, 12 days. Relieved.
1856.—Sebastopol, 332 days. Capitulated.
1857.—Delhi, 131 days. Relieved.
1857.d—Lucknow, 149 days. Relieved.
1862-63.—Vicksburg, 186 days. Fell.
1864-65.—Richmond, 287 days. Evacuated.
1870.—Metz, 134 days. Capitulated.
1870-71.—Paris, 135 days. Fell.
1877.—Pleyna, 144 days. Fell.
1899-1900.—Ladysmith, 120 days. Relieved.
1905.—Port Arthur, 241 days. Fell.
1912-13.—Adrianople, 155 days. Fell.
1914-15.d—Przemysl, 185 days. Fell.

For 185 days Russian troops have been hammering at Przemysl and Russian heavy guns have roared their defiance at the defences of the Galician fortress, which has been likened to Metz as regards its stratgetic value.

By September 20 the Russian lines entirely invested the fortifications. From that time until October 2 there was practically an unbroken bombardment. On September 28 desperate fighting was reported along the outer circle of forts, and on October 2 two of these forts were taken. A demand was sent to the commander of the defences, under a flag of truce, summoning him to surrender, but this was refused. On October 5 the attack reached its height.

The first intimation of danger the Austrians had was when the Russians began tumbling over the walls of one of the outer forts. The garrison was driven back into casemates, where the Russians followed them. Hand to hand fighting of the most desperate character ensued, which left the invaders in possession of part of the outer ring defences.

Heavy artillery was now brought up by the Russians for the reduction of the main defences. The Austrians made desperate efforts to bring up sufficient troops to raise the siege, while the Russians redoubled their efforts to storm the positions before help arrived. Assault after assault was delivered, and, according to German estimates, more than forty thousands Russians fell in the attempts, which were unsuccessful in the main, although many of the outer forts fell.

Although there have been several reports recently that the surrender of Przemysl before the announcement of its surrender was that the Russian attacks were infrequent that the the defenders had little to do.

With the fall of Przemysl the only important fortified town in Galicia which is still in the hands of the Austrians is Cracow, in northwestern Galicia, close to the German border.

In the early days of the war the Russian offensive campaign, as outlined unofficially, contemplated the invasion of Germany through East Prussia, on the north, and simultaneosuly into Silesia from Galicia. The Russians succeeded in penetrating Galicia, but the success of the Austrians in holding Przemysl and Cracow blocked attempts to invade Germany across the Silesian border.

CHINA RESISTS GERMAY'S ATTEMPT TO CAUSE BREAK

Paris, March 23.—The following statement is issued by the Minister of the Chinese Republic:

"As my attention has been calledto the reported interference of Germany in China and to the journey of the German Military Attache to Mongolia, I have requested the facts from Peking. Having found the people usually sympathetic toward China, I venture to submit the facts for publication.

"When hostilities between Great Britain and Japan and Germany began, in order to facilitate the military operations, China defined the war zone. After the fall of Tsingtao the government proposed the abolition of the zone and sent a communication to the Japanese Minister. This matter is China's duty to settle.

Having no connection with Germany, China will not allow herself to be influenced by Germany in any way to compromise her cordial relations with Great Britain and Russia and never will be duped to the detriment of her own interests.

"When the Chinese Foreign Minister was informed by the Russian Legation that the German Military Attache was travelling in Mongolia and intended to blow up the Siberian Railway he protested to the German Minister, asking for explanations. The latter wrote that the Attache, as an officer, long since had gone to the front.

"At the same time telegr[illegible] sent to the Mongolian anthorities to watch the traveler secretly. The Chinese government will not tolerate these reprehensible acts, and the inquiry is being continued.

"Following the occupation of Takienlou by a portion of the mutinous troops on the frontier of Szechuan a force was sent to retake thhe town. Afterwar they returned to the cantonment and never assembled. On the Thibetan frontier all foreigners are safe, as reported by the British Vice Consul. A newspaper rumor that the German Minister instigated the movements of these troops is false.

"Negotiations continue on the Japanse demands. The Chinese goverenment concedes the points concerning the South Manchuria lease and Port Arthur. The increase of the Japanese forces in Shantung is confirmed, but the Japanese Minister asserts these troops are to replace the garrison.

(Signed) HOU WEIH-TEH,
Chinese Minister in Paris."

SEEING N. Y. AT THE QUIRK

A trip to New York is one of the most enjoyable feature pictures ever presented in Oswego. The audience is taken direct to the great metropolis, the greatest city in the world, and while supposed to be seated in the sight seeing yacht is taken around the island of Manhattan, seeing everything to be seen from the Statue of Liberty to the ocean liners and war ships. Then the audience is supposed to be seated on the sight seeing car or rubber neck wagon and is taken through the principal streets and parks of New York, seeing the principal buildings and bridges together with many special events which are laughable. Some of the scenes witnessed keep the audience in a roar of laughter. They are then taken across the Brooklyn Bridge to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and back thru Central Park.

Garland Gaden, who explains to the audience the details of the trip, has often been seen at the Richardson theatre as leading man with prominent attractions.—Oswgo Times, Mar. 22.

MRS. LENA M. HORR

Mrs. Lena M. Horr for the past twenty-six years a highly estemmed resident of this city, died at the family home, 253 W. 1st st. last evening, aged 46 years.

Mrs. Horr is survived by two sons, Frank and Henry, of Fulton and five daughters, Mrs. Pearl Hostler of Syracuse; Mrs. Jennie Plummer, Mrs. Florence Kane, Miss Blanche Horr and Miss Nina Horr, all of this city. One brother, Henry Halstead of Syracuse and four sisters, Mrs. Duseler and Mrs. Lucas of Baldwinsville, Mrs. Bradley of Phoenix and Mrs. Nora Horr of Port Byron, also survive.

Funeral services will be held from the residence Thursday morning at 11 o'clock and burial at Pennellville. Young and Hill are in charge of arrangements.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONTEST GROWS IN INTEREST

Oswego's First Baptist church Sunday school contest takes on new interest from the fact that 191 points were added Sunday to the total of 386 scored on preceding Sundays. The First church school now has a grand total of 577 points, Sandy Creek has not responded for last Sunday. Sunday.

Those You Know

The Old Bachelors Club of the West Side attended the performance of September Morn at The Quirk last night. Arthur Hutchins acted as chairman and chaperone.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wilson of this city were guests of friends at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Hector St. Peters of W. 4th st., left yesterday for Pittsfield, Mass., where he has secured a position.

* * *

Mrs. Merton Reynolds and Mrs. Arthur G. Guernsey are spending the day in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Merton Reynolds of Erie st., desires to inform her friends that she is a contestant for the Panama Exposition trip. Mrs. Reynolds' name has been confused with that of Mrs. M. E. Reynolds of the West Side who is not a candidate.

* * *

It is to be hoped no friend of the Allies will call Mr. Bryan's attention to the fact that Turkey is being crucified on a cross of iron.—New York Herald.

Have Your Home Wired For Electricity

BEFORE APRIL 1st

And Receive an Electric Flatiron FREE

WIRING DONE AT COST

LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC CO.

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It Is Your Duty Today

(Continued from Page One)

is possible to obtain an effectual trial balance of what the organization is actually doing. The planks of the program are placed as debit items which must be met. The work of the committees (in this case they were sub-committees of the general committee) appear as credits. The "checking-up" was done at regular intervals—quarterly, and yearly. When a plank in the program showed no credit item opposite (no committee accomplishment) it was a signal of inefficiency. The "weak spots" were made painfully prominent. Instead of following the old custom so general among commercial clubs, of eternally boasting of achievements never accomplished, this western organization deliberately sought out its weaknesses and held them up to examination. A failure that is KNOWN is the foundation of success. The wonderful record of that unique organization proved the value of its new policy.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany March 23—Improvements to the amount of over four millions of dollars are now being made under the supervision of State Architect Louis F. Pilcher. The improvements which the State is to make as soon as the preliminary steps have been taken are not included in the work already under contract.

In the city of Buffalo an army for Troop "I" is under construction, the cost of the work being $130,000. Additions to the Buffalo State Normal School costing $369,000 are olse being built.

At Farmingdale, Long Island, structures for the new college of agriculture are being erected at a cost of $300,000. The necessary buildings include a power house, a asronomy building, a domitory, a residence for the directors, a sewage disposal plant and a water supply system.

Extensive improvements to the Manhattan State Hos[illegible] Island when completed will [illegible] many hundreds of thousands of dollars. At present a reception hospital is being built at a cost of $150,000; a nurses home at a cost of $110,000 and a patients building at a cost of $175,000.

Seven cottages, a hospital, a power house, a water supply system, a sewage disposal plant and other improvements at the Bedford Reformatory for women will aggregate $400,000.

The New York Training school for Boys at Yorktown Heights is being added to by seven cottages and a power house. These improvements will necessitate an outlay of $150,000.

The Middletown State Hospital at Middletown, Orange county is being supplied with a new power house, the expense being $25,000.

Over two hundred thousand dollars is being expended to add a patients building and an electric plant to the Binghamton State Hospital at Binghamton.

In Albany, Troop "B" the local cavalry company is being supplied with an armory. The appropriation for the building is $125,000. The contractor to whom the contract was originally given was unable to complete the building under the appropriation and the work was given to another builder.

Extensive improvements are under way connected with Great Meadow prison at Comstock. Here a new power house, cages, connecting corridors, a laundry, a bath house, a mess hall and kitchen and a south wing are nearing completion. These improvements will aggregate approximately $600,000.

At the Romes Costodial Asiyum at Rome, a patients building is being constructed. The work will cost $130,000.

Other work under contract include the construction of a hospital and patients building for the Newark Custodial Asiyum. The appropriation for these improvements is $180,000. At Letchworth Village, Thiells, four cottages to cost $160,000 are under construction and at Hudson, two additional cottages are being added to the buildings of the Hudson Reformatory. The cottages will cost $130,000 when completed.

A new heating plant is being constructed for the Ogdensburg State Hospital. The cost of this work is $40,000.

In addition there are many small contracts which aree being carried out by the State affecting institutions in diverse localities. Some idea of the enormous outlay of money which the State is called upon to make may be obtained when it is remembered that it has hundreds of thousands of indigent and mentally and physically ill to care for.

MARKET PLACE

Thomas Jasak who recently purchased the Flaxington property at the corner of West 1st. st. and Voorhees will erect an immense building on this plot to be used for market purposes. Work on excavation will commence at once.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Rent—Upper six-room flat; steam heated; bath; gas; electricity. Call at 316 Utica st., or Phone 4312. 81c

To Rent—7-room house, also desirable furnished flat. Inquire Dr. Haviland. 82c

For Sale—Pearl Summit cook stove; new fire box and waterfront; $10. F. C. Stevens, 409 E. Broadway. 81

Upper Flat to Rent.—Gas and bath. 412 Erie st. 83

For Sale—My bay mare. Dr. F. D. Keller. 84

Barn For Rent—209 Rochester st. 81c

Lasher's Book Store

Crane's latest creations in Fine Stationery just received

See the Initial Paper at 25c

Gloves! Gloves!

Wednesday, Starting at 9 o'clock

We place on sale 350 pairs of Gloves, consisting of Long and Short Silks, Kid and Chamois. Regular value, $1.00 and $1.50,

Your Choice, 59c

New Spring Goods are Arriving Daily
Come and Look Them Over

M. KATZ & CO.

63-65 South First Street

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

How to Know It and What to Do

At a mass meeting held in the court house in this city and attended by prominent men from nearly every part of the State the following facts and suggestions were prepared by the information committee.

Foot and Mouth Disease is an infectious and communicable disease which attacks cattle, sheep and swine. The eruptions occur in the mouth, on the udder and feet. These eruptions consist of blisters varying in size and containing at first a clear liquid which later becomes grayish in color. As the disease progresses salivation increases. The saliva is frothey and tends to form long tenacious threads. There is often a smacking of the lips or grinding of the teeth when one enters the quarters of an infected herd.

Foot and Mouth Disease ordinarily has a short period of incubation and runs a rapid course. There is very little, if any, immunity following the disease. Cattle frequently suffer from the second and occasionally the third attack within a few weeks.

The virus of Foot and Mouth Disease is known to bepresent in the liquid of the blister. It is transmitted directly from diseased animals to others with which they come in contact. The virus is spread indirectly by escaping from the diseased individuals to the littler, stable floor, manger, pasture, forage, drinking water, highways, railroad cars, etc., as well as on the hands, clothing and shoes of attendants.

Man is attacked with Foot and Mouth Disease occasionally but fortunately not often; to children of tender age the disease may be fatal. The most common source of human infection is the drinking of raw or improperly pasteurized milk from diseased cows.

Every person should do all in his power to assist the authorities in enforcing the general quarantine against the disease. The disease will continue to spread and the quarantine will continue to limit farming business so long as carelessness and indifference continue. This applies especially to those living within and adjacent to the quarantined districts. The eradication of the disease depends upon the enforcement of these precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the virus and the setting up of new diseased areas.

No farmer should bring into his herd any animals that have recently come from a territory under quarantine or that have been shipped in cars that might have been infected. Infected animals may carry the virus for some months.

[illegible] not buy hay or grain that came from the infected districts just before or just after the disease appeared. Every farmer living near the quarantined districts should keep close watch to prevent dogs, cats and even birds that might have come from infected premises from coming in contact with his animals, or even on his farm. Every farmer should for the purposes of self protection hold his animals as if in quarantine.

The use of disinfectants in and about the stable is advisable. It is recommended that some receptacle containing a disinfectant solution be placed at all doors leading into the stables and that persons entering same be required to disinfect their shoes or boots when passing in and out. As an extra precaution, disinfectants may be placed at the farm gate or entrance to the premises for those who might visit the stables. A barrel cut so it will hold three or four inches of disinfectant solution makes a very satisfactory receptacle. For disinfectants the following are recommended:

A five per cent. solution of pure carbolic acid (seven ounces to one gallon of water).

Chloride of lime, U. S. P. strength (thirty per cent. available chlorine), one pound to three gallons of water.

Formaldehyde, one quart of forty per cent. solution to five gallons of water.

A three per cent. solution of cresol compound, U. S. P. (four ounces to one gallon of water).

If necessary to bring animals to a farm, walking them through disinfectant and even sponging the coat with the same would be adviable. It will be necessary to disinfect the feet of horses owned upon the farm when returning to the farm. In fact let the free use of disinfectants become a farm and neighborhood watchword.

The financial loss from a visitation of this dread disease is not alone to the live stock owner. The State of New York is dotted with cities and villages to a very great extent dependent upon the live stock interests surrounding them. It is a New York State danger and can be prevented by a thoroughly aroused and united action. Sentiment, prejudice and indifference will stagger the State with the losses involved. Care and attention to precautionary measures will check the present ravages and eventually eliminate the disease.

BURCHIM ESTATE HAS NO SUIT YET

Letters of administration were issued in Surrogate's Court yesterday on the estate of William Burchim, who was killed in Oswego by a D., L. & W. engine. The personal property of the decedant is valued at $250.

The estate has a right of action against the railroad but as yet no suit is brought.

A petition for letters of administration on thee estate of Andrew J. Baker, late of Seneca Hill, was filed by Mrs. Helen E. Baker, his wife. The estate is valued at $500 personal and $3000 real.

The will of Clark Landers, late of Hastings, was admitted to probate. Mr. Landers left an estate of $6,000, principally to his wife.

The will of Mrs. Laura J. Bennett, late of Schroeppeel, was admitted to probate and letters issued to her son, George D. Bennett. The life use of [illegible] goes to decedent's husband. The property is valued at $5,000.

DR. DUNBAR PASSES SERVICE EXAMINATION

While five candidates passed at Monday's session of the State Civil Service Commission, held in Albany, for the position of Superintendent of the Oswego County Tuberculosis hospital, it is believed that within a few days the hospital managers will select Dr. Dunbar of Richland for the position which pays $1200 a year.

Those who passed are: Edmund C. Boddy, Rochester; Joseph Leo, New York; Alva G. Dunbar, Richland, Osgoco County; Harry Marcus, New York, and Charles H. Turner, Elmira Heights.

HOSPITAL IN NEED OF CANNED FRUIT

Canned fruit is needed at the Lee Memorial hospital. Attached to the appeal is the word urgent. Donations of this needful portion of a diet may be left at the grocery stores of A. L. Warner, 1st st.; F. E. LaPorte, Oneida st.; and H. P. Allen, 1st st.

OIL KING CREDITS SUCCESS TO WIFE

Rockefeller Often Declared He Owed All to Her.

WERE VERY DEVOTED PAIR.

Old Time School Friend, Discussing Courtship Days, Says, "I Saw That 'Cetty' Spelman and Johnny Rockefeller Thought a Good Deal of One Another From Beginning."

"Whatever is good about me, whatever success I have made, I owe it to her."

This was John D. Rockefeller's tribute to his wife, who died recently, to old friends the last time they were in Cleveland together.

"And the same thing expressed in similar words was what I heard him say twenty-five years ago," remarked one who was present.

"I can go back further than that," added another. "He was absolutely devoted to his wife before they married. She was on friendly terms with several young men, but she seems always to have been John Rockefeller's choice out of all the women in the world, and he had eyes for no other."

"John was awkward and homely, just a countrified boy," said a very close friend of the Rockefellers, who was in their class at Central high school, in Cleveland. "But I saw that Cetty Spelman and Johnny Rockefeller thought a great deal of one another from the beginning. We girls couldn't see why. Perhaps Cetty wasn't exactly rich and beautiful, but her father was as well off as any of the girls in our class, a member of the Ohio legislature and somewhat known for his philanthropic work; so—you know how these things are among children—we thought that it was strange for her to rather show a leaning toward Johnny.

"Cetty" Deeply Religious.

"I think that Cetty had more influence on the girls in the class than any other. She was deeply religious, but not the sort of a person who wanted to talk about it all the time and try to [illegible] thinking. She merely had very pious notions about everything, and, by example more than by talking, she exerted a strong influence upon the rest of us. For one thing, she didn't believe in dancing and theater going because she did not think that it was proper for church people to engage in pursuits that she considered worldy. As a little girl she could sing and play on the piano, and, of course, Johnny Rockefeller played the violin. Perhaps their music made them enjoy some of those first hours together, but I don't believe it was that so much as their admiration for one another.

"Johnny didn't graduate and he didn't go to college because he couldn't afford to do so, and I know that he tramped around a good deal looking for work. But even at this time Cetty encouraged him. She saw that he was ambitious, and she thought that he was honest, which probably appealed to her more than anything else.

"I remember when she told me that she was engaged to marry him. I said, 'Why, Cetty Spellman!' and I must have looked surprised, for she explained to me some of the reasons for making her choice, the principal one of which was that she loved him better than she would ever love any one else.

"Soon I saw why she made her choice, and I have known ever since why she never regretted her action. If ever a couple were intended for one another it was the Rockefellers.

"Cetty and her sister went away to college in Massachusetts. When she came back she became a teacher in the old Brownell school. And she always kept up a good deal of church work, being a Congregationalist until her marriage, when she joined the Baptist church, to which her husband belonged. It was said at that time that she was a splendid teacher, and she was soon promoted to be assistant principal. We girls could understand that. She was a little thing, but she was a good disciplinarian, and here again, as in her own school days, not so much by what she said, but by her constant actions.

Simple Tastes Unchanged.

"When Johnny and Cetty were married they went to live in a little two story brick building on Cheshire street. They were as happy as two kittens. Then the money began to come. It didn't seem to make any difference to John and Cetty—not to their old friends. We used to wonder at it, but we would have wondered more if we had not known Cetty so well. She was just as simple and just as much of a dear little thing after they were millionaires and moved out on Euclid avenue as when we were all youngsters in school.

"I've always seen them every year when they came back to Cleveland, and John has joked a good deal because I was never allowed to speak to him when he was a boy, acting upon the advice of my teacher. I knew that Cetty was failing. Her letters have been more infrequent in the last few years.

"Once Cetty said to me, 'To be a good wife and mother is the happiest and highest privilege of a woman.'"

ITALY DEMANDS TRENTE, TRIESTE

Wants Austria to Return "Unredeemed" Territory.

HAS ITALIAN POPULATION.

First Part of Territory Forms Wedge Penetrating Italy Between Lombardy and Venetia, While Second Includes Peninsula of Istra and Runs North to the Julian Alps.

What is commonly referred to in the dispatches as Trent and Trieste, representing the demands of Italy, stand in the Italian mind for the territory south of a line drawn in the Rhaetian Alps, where Italy, Switzerland and Austria meet, eastward to the Carnic Alps, and then southward along the Julian Alps and again eastward so as to include Fiume.

The first part of the territory forms a wedge penetrating Italy between Lombardy and Venetia and cutting Lake Garda, while the second includes the peninsula of Istria and runs north to the Julian Alps, between the Tagliamento and the Save rivers.

The territory indicated is called "Unredeemed Italy" (Italia Irredenta) because it all once formed part of the Italian states of the middle ages and because the majority of the population are Italians in all things but nationality. For the same reasons the Dalmatian islands are also considered to be a part of "Italia Irredenta."

Although the city of Trent indicates to foreign readers the entire wedge, this wedge is known in Italy as the Trentino because the whole region once formed the Roman colony of Tridentini, which in 1027 passed under the rule of a bishop, and then after various changes came under the rule of Austria, together with Lombardy and Venetia.

Wedge Ever Present Menace.

After the defeat of Austria in 1859 by Piedmont and France and even after Piedmont had taken over Lombardy and the kingdom of Italy had been formed in 1861 Austria continued to hold Venetia until her defeat in the Austro-Germanic war of 1866 gave it to Italy, but left the wedge as an ever present menace—the point of the wedge is only twenty miles from Verona and Vicenza.

Istria, a margravate of Austria, is called so from the mistake of the ancient Romans in believing that the Danube—in Greek the Ister—emptied here. In Roman days it was the home of Illyrian pirates, subdued by Rome in 177 B. C. It belonged to Venice until the peace of Campo Formio in 1797 abolished the republic of Venice and gave it to Austria, together with Dalmatia and its islands in the eastern Adriatic. In 1805 Austria was compelled by Napoleon to cede Istria to France, but in 1813 it was seized by Austria, which has retained it ever since.

Aside from the Dalmatian islands, the territory said to have been demanded by Italy includes about 8,000 square miles, with more than 1,000,000 population.

Although the Trentino has a sentimental as well as a predominating strategic value for Italy, Istria, with the naval stations of Pola and Fiume and the great commercial city of Trieste, would not only give her undisputed control of the Adriatic, but place in her hands a large part of the trade of central Europe for distribution in the Mediterranean and the east. Germany has long coveted Istria.

SOOTHES TOOTH; FIRES BED.

Throbbing Molar Cured by Electric Light Bulb, but with Dire Results.

John Wolf, a rural mail carrier, of Ebensburg, Pa., has demonstrated that an electric light bulb will cure a toothache and then some. Wolf was walking the floor with a toothache of the jumping kind when the bright idea struck him. Wrapping a towel around an electric light bulb attached to a long cord, he got into bed, pressing the bulb against the aching molar as a warming pad. The device worked magically. The suffering stopped, and Wolf fell asleep.

Shortly after midnight the mail carrier dreamed there was a fire and that he was fighting his way through smoke and flames. He awoke to find the bed burning. He sprang to safety and gave the alarm, but before firemen arrived the house was almost gutted.

TEACHER LETS BOYS FIGHT.

Puts Them In His Office and Watches Battle.

How one boy was seriously injured as a result of the action of Principal W. D. Robinson of the Garfield school at Kenwood Springs, St. Louis county, Mo., in taking two boys into his office to let them fight while he looked on, was told by Louis Olgar, whose son, Oliver, is in bed suffering from injuries acquired in the fight.

Oliver Olgar and Charles Benson traded pigeons, and a fight followed, in which the Benson lad came out a victor.

Then Mr. Olgar alleged the principal moved his desk a[illegible], put the boys in his office and invited them to fight it out.

War: Pathos and Humor

French Political Parties United by Newspapers

Paris, March 5.—One of the most interesting lectures that has been given in Paris this winter was that yesterday of M. Alfred Sapus, editor-in-chief of the Figaro, on "The Paris Newspapers During the War."

M. Capus was able to speak with more authority and feeling than any other Paris editor about the profound and bitter quarrels in which the Paris press was engaged just before the war. For he is the successor of Gaston Camette, who was killed by Madame Caillaux in the office of the Figaro. And it was the hand of M. Capus which penned the remarkable indictment of the political and social morality of France, inspired by the verdict in the Caillaux case, just two days before the war broke out.

M. Capus, in the beginning of his talk, rapidly and guardedly sketched the situation in July last, and developed the thesis that the newspapers were responsible for forming public opinion. He described graphically how sudden was the necessity imposed upon the press, a sa measure of national defence, to "bury the hatchet," and to set the example to their readers by practicing what it was imperative for every journal to preach: "To demand of the French that they cease immediately to talk about politics."

PARTIES DRAWN TOGETHER

"In these circumstances," continued M. Capus, "the role of the press has been decisive. It has ceased its polemics, drawn the political parties together, developed the themes of resistance and union; it has not allowed itself to be ambarrassed by the remembrance of old discussions; it has given to all the French the impression that they have always been in accord and that, if formerly they disputed with each other and even hated each other, this was merely a way of passing the time while waiting for the enemy.

"The sudden harmony, which the whole world holds for a miracle, and which it has astonished even ourselves, is due to the spirit of layalty among newspapermen. I admit willingly that in doing what it has done, the press has done only its duty. It would have been criminal not to give understood this duty."

M. Capus painted a wonderful picture of the meeting of the newspaper editors with the Minister of War on the opening day of the war. They were summoned to the Elysee Palace to meet M. Messimy.

"M. Messimy did not attempt to hide the profound distress which dominated him. In one week the rapid successions of events had been like lightning: France had just been turned upside down.

"M. Messimy spoke with a feverish voice, his hands closing and opening, [illegible] lack the flash of an awakened passion. The news of the first engagements on the Vosges had already been received; the die was cast; the Minister said in substance, but they were almost his actual words:

"'Gentlemen, I count on your patriotism to accept with good will the new regime that the events impose upon the press. We shall not be able to tell you everything; at the beginning, in fact, we shall tell you very little, but I promise you that everything we tell you will be exact. We shall exaggerate nothing, we shall denature nothing, but we shall at every minute be obliged to suppress information which might seem to us of a nature to compromise the national defence.'

EXPERIENCE WITH CENSORS.

"We were expecting a declaration of this kind. Every one of us felt instinctively that the war of 1914 would have no analogy with preceding wars, even the most formidable."

M. Capus described the anguish and difficulties of the newspapers during the last two weeks of August and the first week of September. He described the withdrawal of the newspapers to Bordeaux, and defended vigorously the decision made at that time by the majority of newspaper editors.

Most interesting was M. Capus' description of the difficulties the editors had at the time of stress with the censor.

"The dialogue between the censor and the press could be summed up in a few questions and answers.

"'It would be very good of you, monsier,' says the voice of the censor over the telephone, "to suppress such and such lines of your article. I ask it of you as a personal favor.'

"'And if I do not do it?' asks the journalist.

"'If you do not do it, I shall be obliged to interrupt the publication of your journal.'

"It is difficult, you must confess, not to assent before this mixture of courtesy and tyranny, and that is why you see so many white blank spaces in the newspapers."

HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS.

NEW MUNICIPAL MARKET.

Joplin, Mo., Is Justly Proud of Up to Date Building.

Joplin, Mo., is justly proud of its new municipal market, built at a cost of $86,000 secured by bonds voted by the people. It is a fireproof, re-enforced concrete structure spacious enough to contain twenty-eight booths. These booths rent for $5 to $15 a month. Each one is provided with running water, gas and electric light, all provided by the city.

On the main floor of the building there is a smoking room and rest room generously supplied with current magazines and farm periodicals. The market master's office and the city scales are on the same floor. The market master is a civil service appointee. His salary ranges from $900 to $1,200, according to the amount of business transacted at the market. The market is absolutely controlled by this official, who in turn is under supervision by the city commission. Joplin is now under the commission form of government.

The second floor of the market building is in its way an important local institution. It contains a women's rest room and an auditorium that will seat 800. The auditorium is intended for farmers' meetings or for assemblages of civic bodies. For farmers' meetings no charge is made. City folks who meet there pay at the rate of $2 a night.

Back of the market house is ample parking space for wagons and trucks. This space is also used as an open trading ground. The market plant covers an entire block and is located on the principal thoroughfare of the city. Joplin is a city of 60,000, chiefly supported by lead and zinc mines. The new market has been going only a short time, but there is every indication that it is a whopping big success.

A Trick With Words.

An extraordinary memory was that of Dr. Addison Alexander of Princeton Theological seminary. His memory was not only tenacious of facts, but of mere words. For the amusement of young people he would sometimes say, "Now I am going to talk without thinking." He would then pour forth period after period of strange words and incongruous images harmonious and even rhythmical in sound, but wholly destitute of sense. If this seems an easy trick try to suspend your reason and give free rein to your fancy in periods that shall be grammatically correct and yet without meaning.—Youth's Companion.

Smart Veils Draped to Fall In The Fashionable Flaring Lines



SHADOW LACE VEIL.

THE woman of fashion may be known by the veil she wears. Each season has its particular style of veil and favored method of wearing it. This season the preference seems to be for the bordered veil worn in draped style. The black velvet motoring hat illustrated here is completed by a veil of black shadow lace gracefully draped over the narrow brim and edged with a narrow band of black satin. The flare which fashion is insisting upon may be observed even in the lines of the veil.

NEW BRASSIERE.

Made of Cluny Lace, Embroidered Linen and Ribbon Bows.



PRETTY UNDERWAISTS.

Nothing is more desired by the feminine heart in the springtime than handsome new "undies," as our English cousins call them. One department of underwear which the spring maid and matron cannot supply too lavishly is the brassiere department. One handsome illustration of these very necessary adjuncts to milady's toilet is shown in the illustration. Hand embroidered linen with real cluny lace is used in its development, and ribbon bows are used to further beautify it. A feature of this waist is the neatly banded seams, which do away with the usual bulk where a seam occurs.

HER SHOES.

What the Woman Who Is Well Dressed Will Not Do.

The woman who is really well dressed does not wear a smart frock and a becoming hat and then ruin her whole appearance by clothing her feet in a pair of shoddy shoes, run down at the heel and perhaps unpolished. And yet many women who are fastidious as to their appearance, who would not think of going out of the house without their suits being well pressed, their blouses being fresh and dainty, their veils adjusted in just the right way, will forget entirely to look at the condition of their shoes. Perhaps these will be worn and dusty and will be made still uglier by being worn with a pair of soiled and crumpled spats.

There is nothing prettier than well shod feet, nothing uglier than a pair of neglected, rundown, soiled shoes. And now that abbreviated skirts are fashionable the girl who wants to be well dressed will take great pains in selecting her shoes, and once she has purchased an appropriate and pretty pair she will take still greater pains to keep them in good condition.

Never take off a pair of shoes without putting a pair of trees in them immediately. This will help them to keep their shape and also will help to prolong the life of the boots. When there is the least suspicion of the heels becoming run down send them to the bootmaker's immediately and have them straightened. Nothing looks so shabby as a pair of crooked heels.

Now as to some of the novelties to be seen this spring. In the first place the light top boot, which has made such a favorable impression this winter, remains in vogue for spring, all the smartest shoes having either light tan or light gray uppers. Gun metal leather and dark gray tops are also considered smart, while a tan shoe with a tan upper is very chic.

Common Sense Creed.

Almost twenty-five years ago, when life was less strenuous than it is now, the following "common sense creed" was formulated. If its need was felt then how much more will it be appreciated today!

Don't worry.

Don't hurry. "Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow."

Simplify, simplify, simplify!

Don't overeat. Don't starve. Let your moderation be known to all men.

Court the fresh air day and night. "Oh, if you knew what is in the air!"

Sleep and rest abundantly. Sleep is nature's benediction.

Spend less nervous energy each day than you make.

Be cheerful. "A light heart lives long."

Think only beautiful thoughts. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

Work like a man, but don't be worked to death.

Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may be fatal.

Never despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease."

"If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

Three Excellent Hints.

If boiled frosting has been cooked too long it may be rendered smooth again by adding a piece of butter the size of a walnut before beating it.

A fine bit of emery board, such as comes for manicuring, makes a good substitute for an eraser when you make an ink spot on paper.

When one buys a child's dress, otherwise good, but with poor machine scallops on it, one can remove the scallops in a minute, and work over them with [illegible]

Good Form

The Visiting Card.

There is probably nothing half so baffling as the innocent bit of white cardboard called by common courtesy the personal visiting card. It is more often anything but a visiting card, having fallen into dubious uses as a means of sending regrets, apologies and introductions, or of representing the sender herself. It is so easy to send a card, much easier than going oneself or writing a note. It is just correct enough to let one out of a situation without criticism, but there is no surplus courtesy. A card, like charity, covereth a multitude of social sins.

But since cards are a necessary evil, or blessing, if you choose to call them so, it is well to know what is absolutely correct. There are variations in cards from season to season, as in stationery, but the conservative card doesn't change in essentials. It should be engraved, either in script or old English lettering and should bear only the name of the owner, the address, if desired and the day at home, if one follows such a custom. A married woman uses Mrs. and her husband's full name on her visiting card; if a widow, Mrs., her maiden Christian name and the surname of her deceased husband. An unmarried woman uses Miss and her Christian names written out, no initials. If she is the eldest member of her family, and there is no danger of confusion, she may use just the Miss and her surname. A husband and wife may have a joint card for use in sending gifts, regrets or announcing change of residence. Otherwise it is safer for a man and wife to use separate cards. Never make the mistake of using a business card for social purposes.

About Invitations.

Notes of invitations to dinners, dances, "at homes," garden parties, etc., are generally written in the third person and must be answered in similar style. Sometimes between intimate friends and for a small dinner party the note of invitation would be written in the first person and, of course, the reply would be worded accordingly. Luncheon invitations are, as a rule, sent by notes written in the first person.

Invitations to dinner or luncheon should always be replied to as soon as received, whether accepted or refused. It is usual to state a reason for refusal, such as indisposition, previous engagement, etc.

From five to ten days' notice is usually given when sending invitations for friendly dinner parties, but for a large dinner party quite three or four weeks' notice is given, so that time is thus allowed to ask others should any of the first invited guests refuse.

Guests arrive ten to fifteen minutes in advance of the actual dinner hour, and punctuality is most important.

Invitations to balls, dances and garden parties are issued on ordinary "at home" cards, the form of entertainment governing being written or printed in the left hand corner of the card. "R. S. V. P." (meaning an answer is expected) does not appear so frequently on invitations as formerly, but when it does an answer should be sent as early as possible.

When You Go Visiting.

When on a visit to friends it is essential that you make yourself very agreeable and fall in with the ways of the house, so that you give no extra trouble to hostess or servants.

Visitors shake hands with the host and hostess morning and night and can do so with any other guests that may be staying at the house.

Always have your bedroom as tidy as possible and so save the housemaid unnecessary work. Letters can be written in the bedroom, and if the hostess rests after lunch then visitors may retire to their own room or go for a walk, as they may prefer.

On the conclusion of a visit it is usual to "tip" the servant who has shown you any special attention. A lady would "tip" the housemaid a sum from $1 to $5, according to length of stay and attention given. A gentleman "tips" the manservant who valets him, the butler and also the coachman if he drives him from and to the station.

Fees are never given by guests to servants after any entertainment, not even after a private dinner given at a restaurant or hotel.

Thimble Party.

If you have a girl friend who is to be married and wish to entertain in her honor, why not give a thimble party? Take your card and write on it "Thursday from 3 to 5 (give date), in honor of Miss Browne. Thimbles."

After all have arrived you can produce towels on which an initial is to be embroidered, dish towels to be hemmed of cheesecloth from which to make dusters. In this way you make it a personal party for the honored guest, but avoid the "shower" part by your providing the gift.

Chewing Gum.

Gum contests in public have gone out of fashion. No more unlovely habit can be formed, and it outrages all the canons of good form. Though at times gum chewing may be necessary or may be thought to be necessary as an assistant to good digestion, it is doubtful if it is ever anything more than a bad habit when done in public.

ANY SHAPE TRUNK CAN GO.

Baggage Smashers in Despair, but Commerce Commission Is Firm.

Washington.—The ladies triumph again and carry to victory with them the trunk makers, costumers, actors—everybody who uses those newfangled five sided trunks with conical protuberances, slant sides and unconventional tops.

The interstate commerce commission told the railroads they cannot exclude pentagonal trunks from the regular baggage service. The railroads wanted to charge excess rates on any trunk not cut on the square.

The commission's decision has filled the baggagemasters with despair. Lamented one in the Pennsylvania's service:

"Just imagine trying to fill a baggage car with conical trunks, trunks with slant sides and trunks cut in every shape from a doughnut to a starfish. What are you going to put on top of a trunk shaped like the pyramids, eh?"

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION—8.

What the County Government Association Proposes.

In New York State the question of better county government was opened some years ago by the law which permits the state comptroller to go into any county of the state and examine the financial and other conditions. The law was a dead letter for some time but finally some good work was started, resulting in amazing revelations of graft and irregularities.

For several years the citizens of Westchester County have maintained at private expense the Westchester County Research Bureau with paid investigators and accountants going over the county books, studying county methods. The supervisors of Westchester County were honestly proud of their county government and believed it to be the best in the state. But the investigators of the Research Bureau speedily found evidences of the most ludicrous inefficiency. For example, board of supervisors appropriated for the expenses in their own department $25,000; the expenditures, as shown by the county treasurer's report, were $32,000; actual expenditures $65,000. For the Superintendent of the Poor, $17,000 was appropriated; the treasurer accounted for $108,000 and actual expenditures were $118,000.

Complete Reconstruction Necessary.

Piecemeal reforms have been advocated and some of them have been adopted, but the Research Bureau concedes that thorough reform is impossible without a complete reconstruction of the whole institution of county government. The citizens of Nassau County maintain the Nassau County Taxpayers Association which has begun similar work.

Under the auspices of a volunteer committee in Schenectady, about fifty men and organizations as were known to be interested were brought together in November, 1914, at the first Conference for Better County Government. Some able papers were read and there were two days of earnest and profitable discussion as to what could be done to bring about better county conditions. Although their numbers were few and the opposition strong, they decided to band together into a permanent organization and founded the County Government Association of New York State. The Short Ballot Organization in New York contributed the services of its office and secretary, and its present headquarters is there. A few hundred dollars has been raised and has been used primarily for the publishing of the proceedings of the Conference. For the present the program of the association aside from the problem of increasing the number of citizens who are interested in county government, is laid out in the following resolution which was adopted at the Schenectady Conference:

WHEREAS the present basic form of county government, imposed uniformly on all the counties of the State regardless of their great differences, is exceedingly and needlessly complex, disjointed and wasteful; and

WHEREAS this complexity and disunion cannot now be repaired by legislation on account of the requirement of Sections 1 and 2 of Article X of the present State Constitution, that all the principal county offices shall be separately elective and maintained in isolation:

THEREFORE be it resolved that in the opinion of this Conference the interests of better county government require the removal of the aforesaid obstacles to unification and simplification contained in Sections 1 and 2 of Article X of the Constitution, to the end that the Legislature may be free to devise improved forms of county government, suited to urban and rural counties respectively and otherwise adjusted to varying local conditions, any one of which forms any county may adopt by referendum.

This, of course, is a negative rather than a positive proposition. In itself it makes no change whatever in county government but opens the way to legislation on the subject.

In that simple project lies all the hope which New York State may have for better county government. If the Constitutional Convention throws that resolution into its capacious waste basket, the present decrepit institution will be nailed down probably, to stay for the next twenty years.

In New York City, which has five inefficient county governments within its borders, the workers for civic betterment have a similarly simple program. They wish to add to the constitution the simple words "counties within Greater New York may be consolidated or abilished." There are several large cities in the country, Baltimore, St. Louis, San Francisco and Denver, for example, where county government has been consolidated with the city government to the great advantage of the taxpayers. This ought to be possible wherever city and county boundaries are the same. At present the Board of Estimate of New York City is forced to raise money and hand it over to the county officers to spend without exercising the remotest supervision as to the intelligence or wisdom of that expenditure. With the powerful backing of the municipal administration, the City Club, Citizens Union, etc. this amendment may be secured.

The chance that the up-state counties will also secure their freedom is more remote!

[This is the eighth of a series of nine articles prepared jointly by the Municipal Government Association, the County Government Association and the New York Short Ballot Organization on questions to come before the Constitutional Convention.]

HAND PAINTED NOVELTIES.

Accessories of Wood Decorated to Match the Fancy New Furniture.

The popularity of painted furniture may be responsible for the demand for painted wooden accessories, the small and useful articles in wood harmonizing in treatment with the room's decoration.

One may find numbers of practical articles, such as the three cornered telephone bracket, a useful device for holding a telephone where a limited floor space does not conveniently allow for a table.

These are decidedly decorative, painted in soft gray or green, with an Italian floral decoration, or in a cream ground with the same effect of flowers and old blue appearing in the design.

An attractive feature for the open fireplace is the painted wooden bellows. The painted yellow sides show a floral decoration or conventionalized design, and with red leather sides and brass mountings the bellows are most unusual.

The lamp screen is an effective adjunct for the table where a low light shines at an unpleasant angle. In this screen, about sixteen inches high and consisting of a framework on legs, a panel is affixed, which can be raised at any necessary height to protect the eyes.

Removing Sinews.

Remove the sinew from the legs of a fowl when it is drawn and the meat of the leg will be as good as that of the second joint.

MANLESS OFFICE BUILDING.

Women of St. Louis to Erect Structure For Fair Sex Only.

A woman's office building, from which men will be barred as tenants and where there will be women elevator conductors and women office [illegible] is to be built in the downtown district by the women's council of St. Louis, composed of fifty-four organizations and clubs.

The council will issue stock. It is planned to begin work on the project in the near future.

The architect will be a woman, and women will handle all of the business dealings in regard to the building.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

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FRANCE GIVES A SIX MONTHS OF

Official Report Says Great Retreat to Marne Was Due to Delay of British.

THERE has been prepared a historical review emanating from French official sources of the operations in the western theater of war from its beginning up to the end of January—the first six months of the war.

The plans of General Joffre are set forth and explanation given as to how and why they could not always be carried out, how they were modified from time to time and in what manner they were successful.

The review closes with a resonant note of satisfaction at the results achieved and of the most perfect confidence in the final issue.

It should be understood that the narrative is made purely from the French standpoint. The first of the installments of the document is as follows:

The first month of the campaign began with successes and finished with defeats for the French troops. Under what circumstances did these come about?

The Operations In Alsace.

Our plan of concentration had foreseen the possibility of two principal actions—the one on the right between the Vosges and the Moselle, the other on the left to the north of the Verdun-Toul line—this double possibility involving the eventual variation of our transport. On Aug. 2, owing to the Germans passing through Belgium, our concentration was substantially modified by General Joffre in order that our principal effort might be directed to the north.

From the first week in August it was apparent that the length of time required for the British army to begin the move would delay our action in connection with it. This delay is one of the reasons which explain our failures at the end of August.

Awaiting the moment when the operations in the north could begin and to prepare for it by retaining in Alsace the greatest possible number of German forces, the general in chief ordered our troops to occupy Mulhouse, to cut the bridges of the Rhine at Huningue and below and then to flank the attack of our troops operating in Lorraine. This operation was badly carried out by a leader who was at once relieved of his command. Our troops, after having carried Mulhouse, lost it and were thrown back on Belfort. The work had therefore to be recommenced afresh, and this was done from Aug. 14 under a new command.

Mulhouse was taken on the 19th after a brilliant fight at Dornach. Twenty-four guns were captured from the enemy. On the 20th we held the approaches to Kolmar, both by the plain and by the Vosges. The enemy had undergone enormous losses and abandoned great stores of shells and forage, but from this moment what was happening in Lorraine and on our left prevented us from carrying our successes further, for our troops in Alsace were needed elsewhere. On Aug. 26 the Alsace army was broken up, only a small part remaining to hold the region of Thann and the Vosges.

The Operations In Lorraine.

The purpose of the operations in Alsace was—namely, to retain a large part of the enemy's forces far from the northern theater of operations. It was for our offensive in Lorraine to pursue with more directly by holding before it the German army corps operating to the south of Metz. This offensive began brilliantly on Aug. 14. On the 19th we had reached the region of Sharburg and that of the Etangs (lakes). We held Dieuze, Morhange, Delme and Chateau Salins.

On the 20th our success was stopped. [illegible] is to be found in the strong organization of the region, in the power of the enemy's artillery, operating over ground which had been minutely surveyed and finally in the default of certain units. On the 22d, in spite of the splendid behavior of several of our army corps and notably that of Nancy, our troops were brought back on to the Grand Couronne, while on the 23d and 24th the Germans concentrated re-enforcements—three army corps at least—in the region of Luneville and forced us to retire to the south.

This retreat, however, was only momentary. On the 25th, after two vigorous counterattacks, one from south to north and the other from west to east, the enemy had to fall back. From that time between the Germans and ourselves a sort of balance was established on this terrain. Maintained for fifteen days, it was afterward, as will be seen, modified to our advantage.

The Operations In Luxemburg.

There remained the principal business—the battle of the north—postponed owing to the necessity of waiting for the British army. On Aug. 20 the concentration of our line was finished, and the general in chief gave the order for our center and our left to take the offensive. Our center comprised [illegible] armies; our left consisted of [illegible] re-enforced to the extent of [illegible] corps; a corps of cavalry [illegible] the British army, which had already been engaged for the previous three weeks at Liege, Namur and Louvain.

The German plan on that date was as follows: From seven to eight army corps and four cavalry divisions were endeavoring to pass between Givet and Brussels and even to extend their movements more to the west. Our object was, therefore, in the first place, to hold and dispose of the enemy's center and afterward to throw ourselves with all available forces on the left flank of the German grouping of troops in the north.

On Aug. 21 our offensive in the center began with ten army corps. On Aug. 22 it failed, and this reverse appeared serious. The reasons for it are complex. There were in this affair individual and collective failures, imprudences committed under the fire of the enemy, divisions ill engaged, rash deployments, precipitate retreats, a premature waste of men and, finally, the inadequacy of certain of our troops and their leaders as regards the use of both infantry and artillery. In consequence of these lapses the enemy, turning to account the difficult terrain, was able to secure the maximum of profit from the advantages which the superiority of his subaltern complements gave him.

Operations Between Sambre and Meuse.

In spite of this defeat our maneuver had still a chance of success, if our left and the British army secured a decisive result. This was unfortunately not the case. On Aug. 22, at the cost of great losses, the enemy succeeded in crossing the Sambre, and our left army fell back the 24th upon Beaumont-Givet, being perturbed by the belief that the enemy was threatening its right.

On the same day, the 24th, the British army fell back after a German attack upon the Maubeuge-Valenciennes line. On the 25th and 26th its retreat became more hurried. After Landrecies and Le Cateau it fell back southward by forced marches. It could not from this time keep its hold until after crossing the Marne.

The rapid retreat of the English, coinciding with the defeat sustained in Belgian Luxemburg, allowed the enemy to cross the Meuse and to accelerate by fortifying it the action of his right.

The situation at this moment may be thus summed up: Either our frontier had to be defended on the spot under conditions which the British retreat rendered extremely perilous or we had to execute a strategic retirement, which, while delivering up to the enemy a part of the national soil, would permit us, on the other hand, to resume the offensive at our own time, with a favorable disposition of troops, still intact, which we had at our command. The general in chief determined on the second alternative.

Preparation of the Offensive.

Henceforward the French command devoted its efforts to preparing the offensive. To this end three conditions had to be fulfilled:

First.—The retreat had to be carried out in order under a succession of counter attacks which would keep the enemy busy.

Second.—The extreme point of this retreat had to be fixed in such a way that the different armies should reach it simultaneously, ready at the moment of occupying it to resume the offensive all together.

Third.—Every circumstance permitting the resumption of the offensive before this point should be reached had to be utilized by the whole of our forces and the British forces.

Counterattacks and Results.

The counterattacks executed during the retreat were brilliant and often fruitful. On Aug. 29 we successfully attacked St. Quentin to disengage the British army. Two other corps and a reserve division engaged the Prussian guard and the Tenth German army corps, which was debouching from Guise. By the end of the day, after various fluctuations, the enemy was thrown back on the Oise and the British front was freed.

On Aug. 27 we had also succeeded in throwing back upon the Meuse the enemy, who was endeavoring to gain a foothold on the left bank. Our successes continued on the 28th in the woods of Marfee and of Jaulnay. Thanks to them, we were able, in accordance with the orders of the general in chief, to fall back on the Buzancy-le-Chesne-Bouvellemont line. Further to the right another army took part in the same movement and carried out successful attacks on Aug. 27 on the Othain and in the region of Spincourt.

On the 28th these different units recrossed the Meuse without being disturbed and were able to join in the action of our center. Our armies were therefore again intact and available for the offensive.

On Aug. 28 a new army, composed of two army corps, five reserve divisions and a Moorish brigade, was ordered [illegible]. This army was to assemble [illegible] in the region of Amiens between Aug. 27 and Sept. 1 and take the offensive against the German right, uniting its action with that of the British army operating on the line of Ham-Bray-sur-Somme.

Continuation of Retreat and Cause.

The hope of resuming the offensive was from this moment rendered vain by the rapidity of the march of the German right wing. This rapidity had two consequences which we had to parry before thinking of advancing. On the one part, our new army had not time to complete its detraining, and on the other hand the British army, forced back further by the enemy, uncovered on Aug. 31 our left flank. Our line, thus modified, contained waves which had to be redressed before we could pass to the offensive.

To understand this it is sufficient to consider the situation created by the quick advance of the enemy on the evening of Sept. 2. A corps of cavalry had crossed the Oise and advanced as far as Chateau Thierry. The First army (General von Kluck), comprising four active army corps and a reserve corps, had passed Compiegne. The Second army (General von Bulow), three active army corps and two reserve corps, was reaching the Laon region. The Third army (General von Hausen), two active army corps and a reserve corps, had crossed the Aisne between the Chateau Porcien and Attigny.

More to the east the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh armies—namely, twelve army corps, four reserve corps and numerous Ersatz formations—were in contact with our troops, the Fourth and Fifth armies between Vouziers and Verdun and the others in the positions which have been indicated above from Verdun to the Vosges. It will therefore be seen that our left, if we accepted battle, might be in great peril through the British forces and the new French army, operating more to the westward, having given way.

A defeat in these conditions would have cut off our armies from Paris and from the British forces and at the same time from the new army which had been constituted to the left of the English. We should thus be running the risk of losing by a single stroke the advantage of the assistance which Russia later on was to furnish. General Joffre chose resolutely for the solution which disposed of these risks—that is to say, for postponing the offensive and the continuance of the retreat. In this way he remained on ground which he has chosen. He waited only until he could engage in better conditions.

In consequence, on Sept. 1 he fixed as an extreme limit for the movement of retreat, which was still going on, the line Bray-sur-Seine, Nogent-sur-Seine, Arcis-sur-Aube, Vitry-le-Francois and the region to the north of Bar-le-Duc. This line should be reached if the troops were compelled to go back so far. They would attack before reaching it as soon as there was a possibility of bringing about an offensive disposition permitting the co-operation of the whole of our forces.

Eve of the Offensive.

On Sept. 5 it appeared that this desired situation existed. The first German army, carrying audacity to temerity, had continued to endeavor to envelop our left, had crossed the Grand Morin and reached the region of Chauffry, to the south of Rebais, and of Esternay. It aimed then at cutting our armies off from Paris in order to begin the investment of the capital. The second army had its head on the line Champaubert, Etoges, Bergeres and Vertus. The third and fourth reached to Chalons-sur-Marne and Bussy-le-Repos. The fifth was advancing on one side and the other from the Argonne as far as Posesse to Triancourt-les-Islettes and Julvecourt. The sixth and seventh armies were attacking more to the east.

But—and here is a capital difference between the situation of Sept. 5 and that of Sept. 2—the envelopment of our left was no longer possible. In the first place our left army had been able to occupy the line of Sezanne, Villers-St. Georges and Courchamps. Furthermore, the British forces gathered between the Seine and the Marne, flanked on their left by the newly created army, were closely connected with the rest of our forces.

This was precisely the disposition which the general in chief had wished to see achieved. On the 4th he decided to take advantage of it and ordered all the armies to hold themselves ready. He had taken from his right two new army corps, two divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry, which were distributed between his left and his center. On the evening of the 5th he addressed to all the commanders of armies a message ordering them to attack.

"The hour has come," he wrote, "to advance at all costs and to die where you stand, rather than give way."

REVIEW OF FIRST EUROPEAN WAR

Mistakes In Lorraine Frankly Admitted—Plans of General Joffre Set Forth and Explained.

GERMANS CHECK USE OF KNIFE; SAVE LIMBS IN FIELD HOSPITAL

Greatest Surgeons Engaged In Superhuman Efforts to Lose Not a Soldier For Kaiser.

Field Hospital, Model Outfit, Can Be Moved In Twelve Hours—Death List Small.

THE German military authorities, true to promise, have shown me everything (with the slight exception of their 42 centimeter mortars and their new Zeppelins), and nothing compels your neutral admiration so much as the perfection of the sanitary service here in the east, where the odds are heavy against life saving, says a staff correspondent of the New York Times writing from a field hospital in Poland. With typical Teuton thoroughness they had given me a straw mattress for the night in this field hospital (pitched as close to the firing line as the heavy Russian artillery would permit) so that I could study the system at first hand, while by a lucky coincidence my fellow lodgers included Dr. Parthey, the surgeon general of the Nth army, who was cruising along the frontier on a tour of inspection, and the famous Cologne specialist Geheimrat Professor Dr. Tilmann, the consulting surgeon attached to the same army, who had trotted for a night and a day over the frozen mud roads of Poland in response to a hurry telephone call to come and perform a delicate operation.

And right here you learned one secret of German success—every conceivable kind of specialist, interior, exterior, medical, surgical, mental and moral, is on the job constantly to set the pace for the "salvage companies" in their almost superhuman efforts to lose not a soldier for the kaiser whom science can save.

The surgeon in charge of the field hospital, who rejoiced in the good name of Dr. Biermann, had just finished his report for the month and submitted it to his chief, Dr. Parthey, who invited me to look it over with him, and the figures gave an interesting insight into the German "conservation of life" policy. Of the 1,587 severely wounded who had been brought in during four weeks seventeen died. Professor Tilmann, the consulting surgeon, who has visited America and is well known to the surgical fraternity there, said he thought Americans would be most interested in what the analysis of operations showed.

It disclosed that the Germans believed not only in "conservation of life," but also in "conservation of limbs," for, as the professor pointed out, the table showed that of the hundreds of operations performed only one was an amputation of a limb. "Conservative surgery" he called it. I learned that there was no post battle butchery by enthusiastic young surgeons on the battlefields and that no German soldier needs to be haunted by the fear of being needlessly maimed for life, that in fact no operation was performed until it was pronounced absolutely necessary.

Wounded Are Sorted Out.

From the firing line the wounded are carried to the nearby "hauptverbandplatze," or "main bandaging places," where operations are performed only in life or death cases. Here the wounded are sorted out. Those who can stand long distance transportation are started back toward the distant base, and the serious cases are brought to the field hospital, where the staff of "conservative surgeons" is large enough to give each one a maximum chance for a "life" or limb, even when a rush is on.

In the field hospital, again, the motto is "Move on." The moment the wounded are able to be moved with safety they are transported to the rear, to wherever the nearest railway ends, where a hospital train is waiting for them. This had meant a terrible ride of more than fifty miles on light, Polish farm wagons, about the only things that could navigate the mud morasses of the Polish "highways" with any sort of speed. The cold, for which the Germans had all been praying, however, proved a boon for the wounded by freezing the roads, while on the day that I arrived the German railroad companies had finished rebuilding the wrecked Russian railway to within twenty miles of the front and were beginning to operate trains on schedule time.

A personally conducted tour of the hospital was full of interest. The peasant huts of Polish villages are unfit for hospital purposes, but somewhere in the neighborhood there is generally one dwelling fit for human beings—a "gut-hof" or country residence of small landed gentry, clearly marked on the detailed German general staff maps (scale 1:100,000) so that no time has to be lost in looking for a place to pitch your field hospital. This was a one story, rambling white house, with a cow stable attachment and four acres of grounds.

Most interesting was their prize patient, a Russian, who enjoyed the distinction of having furnished the only amputated limb on the hospital records, a naive, child-like, grateful soul with a ferociously bushy beard. He had had a close call and knew it. He grinned and uttered unbelievable combinations of consonants and kissed the head surgeon's hand, and then he suddenly disappeared out of his cot and tried to show how he could hop on his remaining leg, but was gently put back under cover, and a Russian cigarette was given to him.

He literally was bubbling over with happiness at being alive. He had lain for days and nights on the battlefield and was pretty far gone when found and brought in. A significant little anecdote was told about the "Grand Duke," as he had been nicknamed. In the evening when the surgeon who had performed the operation came around to see how he was the simple moujik reached under his pillow and presently pressed two two-rouble notes into the hand of the astonished physician. He couldn't be persuaded to take the money back. He was anxious and uneasy until he saw the "graft" pocketed; then he became an optimist. The four rouble fee will be restored to him when he is discharged from the hospital.

Ideal Operating Room.

The most interesting room, however, was the bathroom, the only one within a radius of ten miles, I was told, and of a spaciousness that you probably couldn't match in all Harlem. It made an ideal operating room, and I was invited to fit into a picture that Rembrandt could have painted to advantage as a companion to the "anatomy lesson." The spotlessly clean white tiling gleamed softly in the dim light of six tallow candles. A powerfully muscled six foot Silesian landwehrman, lean from long fighting, lay on the collapsible, steel frame operating table, the famous Cologne specialist performing an operation for which an American millionaire would have had to pay $10,000 or more—a laparotomy. A military nurse (there are no women nurses so far a-field) flashed a small electric searchlight on the "operating zone," another passed the instruments, a third stood ready with the dressings.

Three staff surgeons looked on intently, like students at a clinic, while the master worked. The consolations of religion were close at hand, if needed, in the form of a famous German divine, who had donned the humble uniform of an ambulance man and was proud to perform the most menial tasks about the place.

Fighting Line Calls Wounded.

When the landwehr patient came out from the anaesthetic he gazed anxiously into the tired face of the specialist, who looked "all in" from running around Poland in response to emergency telephone calls.

"You'll pull through all right," the specialist said, with conviction. The patient looked pleased and asked in a whisper "how soon he would be back."

"Home!" said the weary professor gently.

"With my company," the soldier whispered.

"They're all like that," Professor Tilmann said proudly—"all impatient to get back to the front. Our wounded can hardly wait to get well. The fatherland need have no fear with such men."

If there is an ingenious time or space saving device the Germans have it, or else something better, and quite typical of all their equipment was the field hospital "tool chest," a wooden box about two feet long, ten inches high and a foot wide fitted with eight wooden trays. This contained every surgical instrument necessary for performing every known operation.

The kitchen was in the back yard—a "goulash cannon." It is really a battery, for it can simultaneously shoot a whole menu—stew or soup from the big-mortarlike kettle in the center and coffee and three other hot items from smaller caliber guns at each corner of this astounding combination cooking stove and kitchen on wheels. The Germans are immensely proud of them, and I can well believe the proposition that they have done more for Germany than even the sensational 42 centimeter mortars, but from an apparently well informed source I learned that the inventor of the original model of the "goulash cannon" was an American. They have an undeniably American look about them. Though "made in Germany," the land of the quick lunch alone could have given birth to the idea.

Cooking With Glycerin.

Julius explained that cooking was done with glycerin. The huge kettle has a double wall and bottom, inside aluminium, outside copper. The space between is filled with glycerin and a coal or wood fire started underneath. When the glycerin once gets boiling hot it apparently will keep your soup or goulash warm for hours. This was, I think, the theory that Julius tried hard to explain to me. Julius was not only cook, but waiter—and it is always a relief to be at the front, if only to encounter such waiters.

From Julius, too, I learned a news item of especial interest to globe trotting Americans—that the cooks of the floating palaces, the Imperator, Vaterland and all the other German steamships that are now temporarily out of the running have been divided up among the various hospital trains and are now cooking for the wounded. The head of the North German Lloyd is in charge of the kitchen car of the Friedrich Field hospital on the [illegible]

"MARK OF TERROR" ON GIRL

Scars Help to Convict Her Ex-Wooer of Felonious Assault.

Two crosses on her face, one on her left cheek and the other on her neck, were displayed by Fannie Mazzocci, seventeen years old, to a jury before Judge Humphrey in the Queens county court, New York. They helped to convict her former wooer, Samuel Demicola of Brooklyn, of felonious assault.

"That is the Sicilian mark of terror," the girl told the jury through an interpreter. "Now I can never marry. Demicola was jealous without cause. [illegible] cut me. This mark says that [illegible] men must avoid me."

[illegible] explained to the jury that oth[illegible] as young men feared the vengeance of [illegible] who had married her.

COLORADO CONVICTS HAVE BASEBALL TEAM

Warden Rewards Good Prisoners by Allowing Them to Play.

Canon City, Colo.—Warden Tom J. Tynan of the Colorado penitentiary, described as "the man who put 'man' in humanity in prison reform," announces that he is organizing a baseball team among the convicts—his "wards," as he always calls them.

Tynan was the first penitentiary warden to install moving pictures and the first to try the system of rewards for good conduct by sending the best behaved convicts to build and improve the roads of the state. He proposes to have a baseball team to compete with teams of the state league and other teams from the surrounding towns and cities. Tynan is a baseball "fan" himself.

"I've got some crackerjack material down here," says Tynan, "and I'm going to utilize it. Got a housebreaker that can outrun Ty Cobb. Join the Feds? No chance. No bush leagues for us. We'll be in the AA class or none at all."

The convict team will go into training as soon as a wall is built around four acres of ground which the warden has laid out for the purpose. Teams throughout the state will be invited to play the convicts on the "home grounds." Later in the season the warden may take his team on two or three short trips. If possible he will arrange a game with the Denver Grizzlies of the Western league.

"I will use the prison baseball team to encourage good behavior among the men," he says. "To be permitted to play on the team or to watch its games will be a privilege bestowed only on the best behaved. The moment a player breaks a prison rule he no longer will be considered a member of the team, and the fan who is recalcitrant will be barred from the games.

"Since we have had moving picture shows for the prisoners there have been 470 less reports of bad behavior. For a slight infraction of the prison rules the privilege of attending the prison movie entertainments is taken away for a certain period. We have a houseful of movie fans, and most of them would rather suffer any kind of physical punishment than miss the pictures thrown on the screen in the chapel every two weeks."

Anvils Date Back of History.

The anvil was known in the earliest times, being spoken of in the Bible, the prophet Isaiah saying (chapter 41, verse 7), "So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smooth eth with the hammer, him that smiteth the anvil." It is not known who first used it, but of course the anvil of antiquity was unlike that of today as perfected by modern workmanship. The anvil still used in the orient, however, is a boot shaped piece of metal inserted in a section of oak or walnut log. Larger or smaller it is used by tinsmiths, shoemakers, silversmiths and blacksmiths. The anvils used in this country are commonly made of cast iron faced with steel and are of parallelopiped form, with a steel cone or beak at one end and a "handy hole" for inserting chisel or other tools at the other end.—Boston Globe.

The Crimean War.

The Crimean war was in 1853-56 between Russia on one side and Turkey, France, Great Britain and Sardinia, as allies, on the other side. It was called the Crimean war because it was mainly fought in the Crimean peninsula. It arose through the demand of Russia for a protectorate over the Greek subjects of the sultan and was closed and its issues decided by the treaty of Paris March 30, 1856. By this treaty Sebastopol, which had been captured, was restored to Russia, Russia abandoned her claim as to Christians in Turkey and the Black sea was neutralized.

Lost It.

"There is a good deal of talk about the English being slow to appreciate a joke," said Marshall P. Wilder once. "I have not found that to be the case at all, although one Englishman did come to me for an explanation after I had made the remark that I dreamed one night that I was dead, but it was so hot that I woke up.'

"'I beg your pardon, Mr. Wilder,' he said, 'but it must be deuced hot in your country.'"

NEW FORDS ARRIVE

George B. Palmer, West Side, has sedured the first shipment of 1915 Ford cars. In theshipment is the handsomest specimen of a touring car to arrive in this city in many a day, says Mr. Palemr,

It is equipped with electric lights, starter and all the accessories that go to make motoring the chief delight of a discriminating individhal.

Mr. Palmer is looking for frequent shipments of cars as the season advances, or as fast as orders are received.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with moderate west to southwest winds.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 81 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1915 | Price One Cent.

Co-operate With Your Business Neighbor, Never Forgetting That the Chamber of Commerce Secretary is Here Now to Help and to Be Helped by Everybody

Czar's Fleet Pounds Against Black Sea Ports; Vessels Sunk

London, March 24.—Martin H. Donohoe, correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Constanza, telegraphs:—

"The Russian fleet has been showing activity in the Black Sea. Several Turkishforts in Asia Minor have been bombarded and transports and laden colliers sunk.

"Everybody who is able is fleeing from Constantinople. The German and Austrian Embassy staffs already have left, and the city is deserted except for the poorer inhabitants and the military guard, the seat of government having been transferred to Asia.

"The Turkish military offensive against Egypt has been definitely abandoned, and the retreating Turks are dying of hunger and thirst in the march across the desert. The Turkish Commissariat Department has been an utter failure."

FEVER JOINS FAMINE TO FORCE SURRENDER

London, March 24.—A Turkish force operating against the town of Suez has been badly defeated, says a statement made public here last night and which says:—

"On the 22d instant, at dawn, one of our patrols discovered a party of the enemy near El Kubri post, opposite Suez. Shots were exchanged.

"Aeroplanes estimated the number at about one thousand, composed of infantry and artillery and a few cavalry.

"The guns at El Kubri opened fire and inflicted casualties, whereupon the enemy retired and formed a camp eight miles east of the Suez Canal.

"Early this morning, the 23d instant, a force under Major General Sir George John Younghusband attacked and routed the enemy, who is now in full retreat.

"A prisoner says this force came direct from Bir-el-Saba, having taken twelve days en route, and that General von Traumer and three other German officers were with it."

WAR CLOUDS COMPEL GREEKS TO WORRY

London, March 24.—The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent telegraphs:—

"The political aspect of the international situation is still occupying the deepest attention of the Greek ministers, who are holding councils daily.

"The allied fleets are repairing during the bad weather. Many workmen are engaged on the French battleship Gaulois, and I have good authority for stating that not only will her repairs be quickly completed but that her fighting value will be quite unimpaired."

Telegraphing from Salonica, the Daily Mail's correspondent says:—

"The Italians are fortifying the Dodekanese Islands, formerly the Turkish Sporades, in the Aegean Sea, with heavy calibre guns, and numerous steamships are said to be taking munitions there."

The Dodekanese Islands, better known as "the islands of the White Sea," lie off the southern part of the west coast of Asia Minor. The principal islands are Stampalia, Leros, Patmos, Nikaria and

STORM KEEPS FLEET IDLE; TURKS PROFIT

Lohdon, March 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Tenedos says:—

"A furious northeasterly gale has been blowing for three days. The seas are running so heavily that the small Greek steamship from Piraeus to Tenedos took twenty-four hours longer than her usual time for crossing. This weather is most unfavorable for naval operations and is thought to be enabling the Turks to repair their battered fortification and mount fresh guns.

"Then battle ships of the allied fleet are anchored under the lee of the island, resting after their recent tussle with the Dardanelles forts, and four mine sweepers could be seen issuing from the mouth of the straits.

"It is impossible to tell how long this pause will continue. The equinoctial gales in this region are said to last either three days or three."

WHAT A LIVE WIRE WORKER SAYS:

"Did you ever stop to think why we organize? Is it because we enjoy each other's company? Is it because we admire each other's talents? Is it because we love each other? Some people seem to think so.

"They give us a reason for not joining the Chamber that they do not like some individual who is active in the organization. Or they hold aloof because they consider the rest of us chumps. Or they do not like the way we sometimes snarl at each other.

"These good comrades all have a very wrong idea of the "why" of the Chamber of Commerce. It is not a pink tea, nor a social club, nor a literary society, nor a love feast. It is not based upon mutual attraction. It is based upon necessity.

"We get together because we must. I have learned from bitter experience that alone I am weak. We are all learning that together we are strong. It is not a question of preference; it is a question of power.

"I, with thousands of others, am trapped in a fire in a great building. Our only exit is barred with massive doors. These doors are locked. My feeble hands cannot push them open. Neither can yours, nor yours.

"But here lies a great beam. Alone I cannot lift it; together we can swing it aloft and use it to break open the doors. I do not know you; you do not know me. I don't care if your clothes offend my eye. I ask nothing of your ancestry or your morals. I don't care about your religion or your politics. The fire scorches my back. I must have air. I want to get out. So do you.

"Take hold with me. Heave! Hit hard!"

Noonday Fire Cleans Out Dentist's Office; Water Floods Stores

Flames Originated in Dr. Orchard's Office; McKinstry and Shipman Stores Untouched by Fire, Leaving Stocks Salable

This morning at 11.50 fire was discovered in the office of Dr. Orchard in the Grand Central block. Dr. Cusack, who was at the time leaving Streeter and Van Sanford's office remarked "something is burning," and at about the same time smoke and flames burst from the windows of Dr. Orchard's office. The fire department responded in double quick time and quickly took in the serious situation.

The offices adjoining the blazing quarters are those of Streeter and Van Sanford and Dr. Halstead, and for a time it seemed the whole block would go as the flames were fanned to greater intensity by a brisk north wind. The present estimate of the loss is $10,000.

Two lines of hose were quickly laid, one up the front way and another leading to the roof where ladders were stretched from the ground. For twenty minutes the blaze steadily increased, resisting both streams and it appeared to the two hundred spectators that the entire block was doomed. McKinstry employes aided by many willing hands started to remove their stock into Stranahan & Love's through the front and rear doors, piling the hats, suits and all sorts of furnishings in heaps on the floor. Then the orders came from the firemen to vacate and about the same time torrents of water burst thru the ceiling and completely deluged the entire remaining stock. Shipman's 5 and 10-cent store also received a deluge and propbably a total loss of stock will result. Upstairs the firemen gradually got control of the fire but it was a stubborn battle. Dr. Orchard's office was still blazing, the flames, however, were being driven to the rear end of the building where the two lines of hose were gradually confining it into a small space from which there would be no further danger of spreading.

Streeter and VanSanford's office force tried to remove some of

(Continued on Page Five)

CHAMBER BUSINESS WILL RUN OPENLY; CLEAR SAILING

The system of organization of the Chamber of Commerce activities, which is being put into effect through the question blanks mailed yesterday to each of the members, is unique in its simplicity. It avoids pitfalls which have led to the early decadence of many other organizations. It embodies a plan of action which is working out successfully in Olean, Des Moines, Williamsport, South Bend, Youngstown and in many other cities where strong, efficient Chambers of Commerce exist. Its fullest success here will depend on a general response from the Chamber of Commerce members. Members who have not already mailed their replies to the Chamber of Commerce office are urgently requested to do so at the earliest possible date.

The Chamber of Commerce that intends to do things must have not only the formal support of its town in the way of memberships, but the personal support in the form of active effort on the part of men who can accomplish results. The secretary cannot be expected to do it all. In most cases he can merely plan and lead, but he must have the backing of his members if he is to accomplish sure enough results. It is here that the need for the right sort of committee service is apparent.

Committee service in the old days meant the appointment of a group of men to a task that might, or might not interest them in the least. The personnel of the committees was generally a compound of "honorary members" who wouldn't under any conditions really think of working together, with a corporal's guard of indifferent ones and a single fanatic who was innocent of all balanced relation with the organization as a whole. Such committees could arrive nowhere.

The results that have attended such conditions as these have been far from satisfactory.

Nothing hurts a business organization more than an impression that it is being "run" by a small number of insiders; and nothing helps it so much as getting a large number of its members interested, taking part in committee work, helping the wheels to move, and in general playing the part of workers instead of onlookers.

It is to bring about this very result that the system of committee organization now being used by the Fulton Chamber of Commerce has been developed. Under this system the members of each committee are selected from the mn who in filling out the question blanks which were isshed today express an interest in the subject with which th committee is intended to deal. Behind each committee will be the intelligent support of the office force of the Chamber of Commerce and of the officers of the entire organization.

Each day suggestions are received by the Chamber of Commerce asto the methods which must be pursued in order that the Chamber may compete successfully with the Chambers of Commerce of other cities. These suggestions are in response to the question, "What, as a citizen, do you believe that the Chamber of Commerce should first undertake for the good of the city?"

These suggestions show a wide range of civic interest. They indicate the extent to which the public at large is doing constructive thinking relative to the tasks before the Chamber of Commerce.

This general public interest signifies much for the Chamber of Commerce. With the resultant broadening of its activities, the best business and professional men in Fulton, the men who have been a success in their own field of endeavor, are giving of their time and money to make Fulton, through the Chamber of Commerce, a bigger, better, busier city.

In the Chamber of Commerce of this scope, there is offered a more abundant field for the cultivation of business and professional acquaintance than by any other medium. When a member travels, his membership card gives him entree to the rooms and privileges of the leading business organizations of the country.

Particular attention is given in these replies to the need of securing more industries. The need for more intimate co-operation between the merchants of Fulton is also very strongly brought forward. The need of a general understanding among the merchants on such subjects as, cut price sales, giving of premiums, closing on holidays is strongly brought forward. These replies also evidence a desire to make Fulton a cleaner more attractive city to live in, keeping the streets cleaner, removing over-head wires. Establishing bter facilities for recreation, abolishing the soft coal smoke nuisance. Improving the character of some of the buildings. tI has also been suggested that we have a city bacterologist employed.

A number of members have urged very strongly the need for better and more generally circulated advertising for the city of Fulton, cultivating a desire among outsiders to visit Fulton. The replies indicate that a strong movement will develop to cultivate "Trade at Home" spirit. A desire to give the merchants of Fulton a chance to supply the wants of the people of Fulton, simply a fair chance to display their wares in competition with outsiders.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 60 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered in second-class matter December 19, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

March 24, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

SLANG.

SOME highbrows draw the line on slang—they just can't stand the "vulgar" twang of unrefined chatter. They do not like the terms we use—the classic phrases we abuse; but, then, that doesn't matter. Why should we be so straight laced that we can't say "paste this in your hat" because it isn't proper? Why should we can such happy words as "feed that chatter to the birds," or draw the chalk on "copper"? I like to hear a fellow slang a little "phoney" talk and bring a smile to your smiler. Oh, partner, throw a little slang (there's snap and action to its twang) and be a gay worth-whiler. There's music to the slangy speech—it's not, the kind the schoolmarms teach)—but, heap la! we should worry? I can't see how it's such a sin to substitute "jay flush" for grin, or "alkali a lot" for happy. It grieves me when a fellow talks so carefully and proudly balks at phrases out of order. It gets my friend, so doggone mad I'd like to run the straight laced lid across the Southern border. It makes a fellow fail at home to gayly chirp, "nobody home!" to some dense friend, uncertain. It's good to say a thing or two to bring your real self into view, and draw aside the curtain. A little slang talk now and then is relished by the wisest men, and that does down for ages. That little proverb ought to be absorbed by all humanity, from hair into babes to sages. The man who slings a little slang will get in solid with the gang in tip, right off, the handle). 'Twill make your tongue as versatile—as easy rolling as a wheel—as lighting to a candle.

CONGRATULATIONS

I want to congratulate you on the success you have made in Fulton, and I can see no reason why The Fulton Evening Times should not have a great future. Fulton is bound to grow and certainly is a good field for an evening paper. I believe you are bound to meet with a large success.

With best wishes for your continued success, I remain

Yours truly,
S. J. KELLY.

BIKES, TIRES, SUPPLIES
Complete Stock
At BOGUE'S

?
A Flat to Rent
Rooms to Rent
House for Sale
Other Articles for Sale
?
YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is in the
Miscellaneous Column
of
THE EVENING TIMES

RATES
One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

WHY HELP SYRACUSE GROW

The merchants of Fulton who have and are contributing their fifty cents per inch to cultivate an advertising field for their competitors in Syracuse surely have just cause to feel this week they have done themselves proud.

Put on your carpet slippers and spectacles, Mr. Businesss Man, draw your chair to the fireside, and there in its mellow glow, at peace with the world, spread out page by page the three mediums by which Miss Syracuse makes known to Fultonians her tempting array of Spring goods. If by chance you find among the many artistic advertisements a page with a portion devoted to Fulton news, and mixed therewith "business cards" from our local merchants who are brave enough to pool their chance against the many pages of their competitors in the bigger city, can you figure out the balance?

If advertising has any value can the past, present and future influx of advertising matter from Syracuse help but bear its fruit? Indeed, the merchants of Syracuse owe the merchants of this city a great big debt of gratitude for their everlasting contributions toward a medium which pulls down the roof upon the head of the local advertiser. Why fret about the mail order business and then not only invite, but actually contribute fifty cents per inch to aid Syracuse merchants in getting their advertising into Fulton? Why blame Fulton people for lack of loyalty when they buy in Syracuse? You, Mr. Merchant, are "paying the piper." Loyalty should be an example set first by you. The public is a keen observer.

The Evening Times is a home institution. Its employes eat, wear clothes and live in houses. Its prosperity is Fulton's gain. Many clear-sighted people in Fulton are giving the home paper unquestionable support. "We need a home paper," is the general sentiment of the local people who have analyzed their wants. In the recent campaign carried on by the Chamber of Commerce The Evening Times clearly pointed out the helpfulness of a home medium. The inefficiency of the Syracuse newspapers to serve as a Fulton medium was so clear that "all who ran might read."

To become a bigger and more prosperous Fulton our home institutions need our united support.

"United we stand, divided we fall."

Redfield Finds Another Scapegoat

Secretary Redfield is doing his very best to make the Department of the Interior an adjunct of one political party. His whole energy appears to be expended in a campaign to have it appear that a low Tariff is a good thing, and that where business is depressed it is due to incompetence, and not to reduced duties. Recently Secretary Redfield told New Jersey potters that they didn't know their own trade.

Now this apologist-in-chief for the Underwood Tariff law tells the Montgomery County manufacturers that their lax methods are responsible for their reduced sales. But does Secretary Redfield intend to indict the heads of all American industries?

Steel mills were last year operating only 40 per cent. of their capacity. Were all steel workers incompetent? Locomotive plants were working less than their capacity. Were the chiefs of that industry incompetent? More than half the coke ovens were out of blast. What fault has the Secretary to find with the coke producers? Coal mines, sawmills, leather factories, brickmakers, and virtually every industrial plant was in 1914 running at greatly reduced speed.

Has all America suddenly become incompetent? We have supposed that the United States has been right in the van with its industrial ingenuity, and that in a great many fields we led the world. But in order to make out a good case for his pet Tariff theories the secretary of the interior informs us that our methods are obsolete.—Mail and Express.

HEBREWS PLANNING FOR THE PASSOVER

Preparations are being made by the Hebrews for the Feast of Passover which will be observed for one week beginning noon March 30.

Passover dates back to the time the Jews were delivered from the bondage of the Pharoahs of Egypt. Since they made such hurried preparation to leave the dreaded, country they had not time to bake any leavened bread and being forced to prepare their bread in the desert were able to bake only unleavened food. In observance of this at the present time no leavened bread is eaten during the holiday by any Hebrew.

It is also the duty of the Jewish matron to see that there is no "Chomitz" left in the house when the feast arrives. "Chomitz" is any kind of food or material the presence of which in the house on Passover might constitute a conscious and unconscious violation of the Jewish law. If anything is leavened it must go and to that effect the Jewish matron begins cleaning her home from the front and sweeps and carefully cleans every nook and corner, shaking and dusting everything as she goes along making sure that no Chomitz is left. By the evening before Passover every thing in the house is cleaned and on the night the head of the family takes a feather and a bread board and sweeps a few crumbs of leavened bread or other Chomitz, making a prayer as he does so. The crumbs and the board are then tied up and hung away until the next morning when they are burned.

Although the actual work of making the house clean has been already performed this is the symbolical cleaning of the house of all "chomitz."

Even the dishes which have been used during the year are forbidden, and new fresh dishes are used in place of the old ones which have been stored away until the end of the feast.

Battle of the Ypres to be told in Friday's Evening Times. Get extra copies at all city newsstands.—adv.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

First M. E. Church Held Fourth and Last Quarterly Meeting Monday Evening

The fourth and last quarterly conference of the First M. E. church was held in the church parlors Monday evening, Rev. C. E. Miller presiding elder of Ontario conference was present and presided. Reports of all the societies and organizations were listened to with great interest and were most gratifying in that they showed the church to be in a very flourishing condition. A paper read by H. J. Wilson from the pastor, Rev. C. L. Peck, thanking his people for the many real acts of kindness and thoughtfulness rendered during his long illness. A paper was also read by Mrs. E. J. Robinson expressing the appreciation of every church member to the Deaconess, Mrs. L. Brown, for the noble and grand work which she has accomplished while in our midst, also their regret that she is soon to leave.

Mr. J. H. St. Louis presented a paper expressing the appreciation of the congregation to Rev. Dr. George Stockwell for his faithful untiring services while he has been their pastor and also asking if it were possible that he be returned to the First M. E. church the coming year.

When your horse suffers from an external ailment, don't waste time in experimenting. Get Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh at once. It is a guaranteed remedy.

Opinions

The great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader; to pursue them requires not the aid of many counselors. The whole art of Government consists in the art of being honest. Only aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail.—Thomas Jefferson.

Pursuit of Health and Rrecreation

At last the city is recognizing the claims of that great army of Buffalo boys who engage annually in the national pastime. In the budget this year an appropriation of $10,000 is made for the purpose of bringing into our municipal recreation schedule sufficient baseball grounds to meet this growing demand, not only of players but of people, for close to 500,000 fans witnessed the games played on the few park grounds opened up to baseball last year.

Cleveland appropriates upwards of $50,000 annually for its municipal base ball association, while St. Louis runs close to the $100,000 mark. Buffalo has made appropriations for the winter sports, for the opening and upkeep of golf links and for a locker house. The city has also taken care of the bowlers on the green, the equestrians as far as needed. It has opened play grounds for the smaller children, but greater in numbers than any, if not all, of these combined are the people who take part as spectators or participants in the national game, and until this year no provision whatever had been made for them. Buffalo has given none too much for the golfers or the bowlers or the tennis players or the equestrians or to the devotees of any other outdoor sport, and has long been too indifferent to the claims of the baseball men.

The appropriation this year for the opening and establishment of the municipal grounds and their upkeep will carry also an appropriation for the opening of some tennis courts, the appropriation being created by diverting from the baseball appropriation of $10,000 about $2,500 or $3,000 for the laying out of park tennis courts, and Buffalo will take its place with the other leading cities in the extent of its recreational facilities and the development of its youth.—Times, Buffalo.

Europe Leaning

Germany comes to Philadelphia and pays 6½ per cent. for the use of $10,000,000 for less than a year. Before the war started eight months ago the German Empire could borrow money for 3½ per cent. The credit of Europe's battling nations has suffered a decline rarely paralleled in history. At no time in the past has the Old World leaned so heavily upon the financial resources of the New as it is leaning today. More European bonds and notes have been placed in this country during the last six months than had been sold here in the previous decade. Since the beginning of our country our land has been a borrower and not a lender. We needed the money to develop new resources and Europe loaned the money because it had no longer any resources of its own to develop. The funds which Europe sent to the United States helped create our industries. The money which the United States lends now to Europe really remains here to pay for supplies which will speedily be destroyed by the war. England, France, Germany, Russia and Austria are growing poorer at a more terrific pace than has ever before been witnessed. They are destroying resources accumulated during many years, besides laying a back-breaking mortgage upon their future.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

AS IT SEEMS TO ME

WHEN I think of the time wasted and the dignity forgotten in business and between friends, debating with hate and anger things that really do not matter, I am impressed with the fact that in many respects we have not traveled so very far from our "chattering cousin," the monkey.

Of late, the thought of this matter of strife and hate, resentment and jealousy, has come to me many times, and it seems to me that they are never really worth while. We must have defined ideas as to the ability of men to do certain things—to occupy certain positions, but beyond this a tribute placed to the credit of someone is a thousand times prettier than criticism. And the beautiful part of it all is, such an attitude of mind distinguishes and becomes you and sets you aside, above the rest of men as fair, sincere, a man of courage, a man with sympathy for the rest of men.

When we come right down to actual truth, none of us knows but little about the things we are paid to do, and certainly in deciding questions of religion, conduct, morals and life's philosophies—ideas which are purely private and personal—no man has the key or the secret, because each of us to a very great extent, dilutes the ready-made, ready-to-wear religions, opinions, precedents and philosophies of the world that are passed along to us, with our own personalities and our own personal preferences, which are shaped this way or that by the conditions that surround us.

The man who expresses an idea fairly, deliberately, as simply as possible—overstating nothing and eliminating superlatives and exaggeration, has done his best, and usually convinces everyone that he is at least sincere and that he has stated the thing as it seems. But the most useless thing, the most conspicuous waste of time and energy, is the average heated discussion; and when a man says "I don't agree with you," remember this is a declaration of war—you are challenged, and usually the discussion which follows is entirely without rhyme, reason, sense or consideration.

Argument is never conducted with the idea of arriving at the truth, and the man who can argue the longest and the loudest is the man who knows the least, the man who has the least regard for the opinions of other men—the man who would narrow the rest of humanity down to his one-sided view of life.

Only a few men are sufficiently informed on any important subject that they are content to listen and go quietly on their way without expressing an opinion. Only a few men have learned from having lived that strife has no place in the scheme of life. Only a few men have the power to avoid the arguments and misunderstandings that bring about the petty regrets, petty strifes and petty sorrows with which our cups are much too full.

The Ideal is that place to which we are traveling and at which we never arrive. Yet, if men and women could weave into their lives all the golden threads from the beautiful things of the world, from the people we meet and from the things we read—from the little conception, ideas and philosophies we are unconsciously and unceasingly weaving in our minds—certainly there would be no place for strife, hate, worry and regret.

The other day I read a poem entitled, "The Silences of Life," a part of which read:

"Ah me, the silences of life are mightier far
And higher lessons teach, than all its noisy clamor;
So let us know the happiness of those
Who keep themselves from strife."

PALM SUNDAY OBSERVANCE AT ZION P. E. CHURCH

Next Sunday, March 28th, is Palm Sunday in the church calendar. This is the day upon which the church commemorates the triumphant entry of Christ into Jerusalem to attend the last passover. It is the day upon which the enthusiastic multitudes joyfully conducted the King to the royal city of David singing sons of praise and triumph and scattering palm branches in the path before Him.

There will be special services appropriate to the occasion in Zion church, and the thought for the day will be emphasized in the music and sermons. At 10:45 a.m. there will be a high celebration of the Holy Eucharist with sermon and music appropriate to the occasion. The hymns will all bear upon the thought for the day, and the subject of the sermon will be the King's entrance into His temple.

The evensong service at 5 o'clock will also emphasize this event in the Savior's earthly ministry, and the sermon and music will answer to the particular thought of the day.

Besides these special services, there will be a low celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock a.m., and the usual session of the Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

All the seats are free and visitors are invited and cordially welcomed at all the services.

Use Hanford's Balsam to prevent gangrene.

How Red Herrings Came.

The first red herring was accidentally produced in England many years ago by a fisherman who, having a surplus of fresh herring, hung them up in a smoky shed to dry and then forgot all about them. When he looked at them some time after he found that they had changed in color. The king, to whom the fishes were presented, was so interested that he gave permission to the fisherman to exhibit them around the country as strange monsters.—London Express.

Aroused Suspicions.

His Wife—Oh, I'm so happy! Her Husband—That so? Who's in trouble?—Philadelphia Ledger.

BENEFIT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

Easter Monday is the date set for a benefit performance in aid of Mrs. Edward Whorl, whose husband has been ill for many months. Manager Darleigh has arranged the date at the Quirk and he will see to it that special pictures and music are provided for the afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Whorl and children are deserving of aid and, without a doubt a handsome sum of money for her use will be the result of the entertainment.

Tickets for the show are now on sale at the stores of J. R. Sullivan, Roberts & Wood, W. C. Morgan, V. C. Lewis and A. L. Warner. Tickets call for the small investment of 10 cents. adv.

Not Paint

With linseed oil at 50c to $1, what sort of oil do you think they use in "paint" at $1.50 and $1.25?

That stuff is counterfeit paint. You can cheat yourself; you can't cheat Time or Weather.

Paint is a rubbery coat over wood and iron to keep out water.

Counterfeit paint may look like it; counterfeit money looks like money.

What are all counterfeits for? They are all alike.

DEVOE

ITALIANS HAVE CHURCH

A final mass meeting of the Italians of Oswego for the purpose of eprfecting a church organization was held at Hennessey's hall in East 1st st. Monday. The meeting was very largely attended and all arrangements for the first mass on Easter Sunday morning have now been made. Father F. Geremia of Syracuse will be in charge of the first services and it is expected that he will also be assigned to Oswego and be the priest in charge of the new parish.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 24.—A legislative library where shall be kept all books, papers and records in both the Senate and Assembly libraries, is provided for in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Chace of Hudson. The bill will undoubtedly be passed.

Since the fire which destroyed a portion of the west wing of the capitol in 1911, there has been no legislative library. As a matter of fact, there never has been such a place of reference. Both the Senate and Assembly have a single room each where law books are stored, while the State Bill Drafting Commission has a third room where additional legal documents and works of reference are to be found. In the State library there is an extensive law reference library, but it is not necessarily a legislative library exclusively.

The former big reading room of the old State library in the Capitol, is to be devoted to the clerks, members and State officials who have occasion to visit the contemplated legislative library. Here will be placed all books, papers, records, papers and documents of both the senate and Assembly and it is possible that the volumes of the bill drafting commission will also be placed there. Heretofore if one desired to consult the legislative journals of the previous year or of the pears of the past, or to examine data upon a legislative topic, it was necessary to go from one library to the other and then oftimes the information desired was not accessible.

If the Chace bill becomes a law all this will be changed. A librarian will be on hand the year around to assist the public and legislators to secure the information they seek.

A valuable series of documents which will be immediately placed in the library will be the journals of both the Senate and Assembly. They will go back as many years as possible, although there will be a break in the chain of the Assembly journals The Capitol fire destroyed a number of them and there is no way by which they can be duplicated. The fire did not extend to the Senate side of the Capitol and thus the journals of the Senate were not harmed and they are intact.

According to the provisions of the Chace bill, within ten days after its enactment into law, the presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly is to each name an assistant librarian. The legislative librarian is also to be selected by the two presiding officers of the lawmakers. The tenures of office of the librarian and his assistants are at the pleasure of the officials who appoint them. The librarian is to receive a salary of $3,600 a year and the assistants, $6 a day.

At the present time the Senate librarian is Rutherford Yocum of Peakskill, Westchester county. The librarian of the Assembly is Charles R. Skinner. For a number of years Mr. Skinner was state superintendent of schools.

The fact that the Senate and Assembly has each a library of its own makes it inconvenient for those who have occasion to look up a legislative record or who seeks data upon bills which have been either passed or lost in the past. Under the contemplated scheme this inconvenience will be eliminated.

The new library room has been entirely renovated and is finished in white marble. It is about fifty feet square and thirty feet high and there i splenty of room for tables, book racks and shelves for the valuable documents.

Advertised Letters

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice March 24, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men: Baker, Jas.; Baker, Leon; Bennett, C. W.; Ceasar, J. J.; Chapman, Geo.; Decker, Geo. C.; Dwyer, C. A.; Fallival, Parker; Fine, Geo. W. Gardner, Edwin; Gillet, N. N.; Hall, Mack; Hall, W. R.; Henry, A. W. 2; Jackson, Geo.; Loomis, E.; Payne, Emery; Shaw, Albert; Tucker, Fred; Wallace, Wm. A.; Warner, G. C.

Women: Herrick, Mrs. J.; Marlett, Mrs. Ernest; Troutman, Mrs. Oliver W.; Loundsley, Nellie.

Dr. John L. Carolan, Dr. R. S. Rudd, S. & S. & Co.

Peter M. Conley, P. M.

Those You Know

Miss Georgie Lovejoy has been in Syracuse for a short time.

* * *

Mrs. Marden of West 1st st., has returned to her home from the Crouse Irving hospital, much improved in health.

* * *

Mrs. Walter Bradley of S. 4th st., has returned from New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McBride of Worth st., have leased the furnished flat of Dr. Haviland.

* * *

L. B. Babcock has returned from his southern trip, having been called home by the death of his son-in-law, A. F. Morehouse.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. Howe and mother, Mrs. Martha Howe arrived home from a two months' sojourn in the south.

* * *

Mrs. W. Bridge formerly of Fulton is calling on Fulton friends.

* * *

Miss M. Casey, who has been spending the winter in some of the western cities has returned and will occupy her residence in Hannibal st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKay are entertaining friends from Mexico.

* * *

Mrs. Jesse A. Morrill of S. 3d st. and Mrs. Justin J. Morrill of S. 4th st., leave today for an extended visit with friends in Lakehurst, N. J.

* * *

Thomas Hunter of the Hunter Arms has returned from a business trip to New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Lipsky and Miss Norma, were the over-Sunday guests of friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. J. G. LaFerore of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of Mrs. Mattie S. Barker at her home in Rochester st.

* * *

Mrs. Alma VanBuren of Rochester st., who has been for some time seriously ill, is improving.

* * *

Miss Jennie DeForest of W. 4th st., has been called professionally to Utica.

* * *

Mrs. Ralph Drake of New York is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter, at their home in S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clair Wadsworth of Syracuse are the guests of Mrs. Wadsworth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hunter.

* * *

Mrs. Frank H. French of Cayuga st., who has been ill with la grippe, is improved.

* * *

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Verner G. Calkins, 603 Utica st.

* * *

Mrs. Anna VanBuren of Rochester st., is visiting friends in Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mrs. Manley Brackett's first division of the Ladies' Aid, will serve the supper, to be given at the State st. M. E. church on Friday evening to the official boards of all the churches in the city. The object of the meeting is to consider having a Tabernacle meeting under the auspices of all the churches the coming fall.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

CLOSE WATCH ON BIRDS

Census of Last Summer Only the First of Many Planned

The much-talked-of "census of the United States Biological Survey undoubtedly led to popular misconceptions as to the purpose and scope. The first extensive undertaking of similar character in this country, but on a local, not a national, scale, was the "sectional bird census" taken at Berwyn, Penn., during the seasons of 1899, 1900 and 1901, by F. L. Burns, says "The Scientific American." In that case 588 pairs of native birds were found breeding on 640 acres. In the summer of 1907 the University of Illinois conducted a series of statistical bird studies in Southern Illinois. A bird census of a tract of land near Washington has been taken annually for some years by the Biological Survey.

As Congress has recently placed the Department of Agriculture in charge of migratory game and insectivorous birds, in connection with protective legislation it has become necessary to ascertain the abundance and distribution of the various species throughout the country as far as possible from year to year, so that the effectiveness of protective measures can be tested.

The census of 1914 was, therefore, but the first of a series. It was really of a very fragmentary character, embracing the reports of less than two hundred volunteer observers. Each of these selected a tract of farm land ranging from forty to eighty acres and conforming approximately to certain specifications; on this tract a daily early morning reconnoissance was made for several days at the height of the breeding season, and the number of male birds (at that season in full song) was counted; also the number of each species. Each male was assumed to represent a breeding pair.

In the first census only the Northeastern states were covered with some degree of completeness, though there were a few scattered observers in the West and the Southeast. The results were, however, decidedly interesting and significant. The densest bird population was found at Chevy Chase, Md. (a suburb of Washington), where 161 pairs of thirty-four species were found nesting on twenty-three acres. Here it was noticeable that the blocks most thickly inhabited by people were also most fully occupied by breeding birds. The census showed that the commonest bird in the Northern United States is the robin with the English sparrow a close second; while the catbird a brown thrasher, house wren, kingbird and bluebird follow in the order named.

The English sparrow ordinarily thought of as a city bird, is common on farms, averaging about five pairs to the farm in the Northeastern states. A few years ago a severe winter destroyed nearly the whole bluebird population of the Eastern states, but the census indicates that there are now several million of this popular species in the northeastern part of the country.

A much more thorough census will probably be taken this year.

In the Name of Eugenics

In Los Angeles there live two unfortunate babies who have won each a series of first prizes in baby shows. Neither sought the honors thrust upon it and neither takes any conscious interest in their possession. Their fond mammas, onthe other hand, are simply bursting with pride, and since one of the children is a boy and the other a girl, thus precluding jealous forces in their joy to insure the future misery of their offspring.

Their conspiracy exists in the name of eugenics. The innocent victims have been proclaimed prince and princess of physical perfection, and when the time comes they are to be mated, that they may perpetuate the which one mother has given the other. In the meantime, unless all signs fail, they are to continue as exhibits, carefully fed and guarded and groomed, as becomes prize winners. William, the boy, will probably have to wear his curls long after his imperfect contemporaries have shed theirs and taken to three-old-cat in the back lot. Rubbers and leggings and sanitation and supervision will complete the fence about his poor lonely little personality. And Alene, the little girl, will be dressed and trotted forth for the homage of all relatives and friends. She will have to have her hair brushed interminably and her face washed and her ribbons smoothed and her little ego cultivated to the point of complete self-consciousness.

These, at least appear to be among the details of the eugenic plot which is to have its fruition when, thoroughly spoiled, having survived their dreary childhood and adolescence, each is cast into the other's arms. But long before they enter upon this chapter of their destiny it is safe to say that William and Alene will have imbibed enough of the healthy Americanism of their environment to blow the fabric of the evil conspiracy full of big round holes. More power to them!—Tribune, N. Y.

ANOTHER OUTING CLUB

The Don't Worry Club of Oswego has been incoporated with the Secretary of State with a capital stock of $500. Louis W. H. Miller, Albert J. King and Henry W. Wise are the directors for the first year.

The club has ac ottage on the river bank just north of Riverside Cemetery and will make its headquarters there. The river bank will be cleaned up and beautified and a number of boats will be added to the club equipment. The first official act of the club was to apply for fish to stock the r[illegible]—Times, Oswego.

The battle of the Ypres cost Europe as many men as the North lost in the Civil War. Will Irwin's story of it will appear in Friday's Evening Times. Get extra copies at all city newstands.—adv.

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By Experienced People
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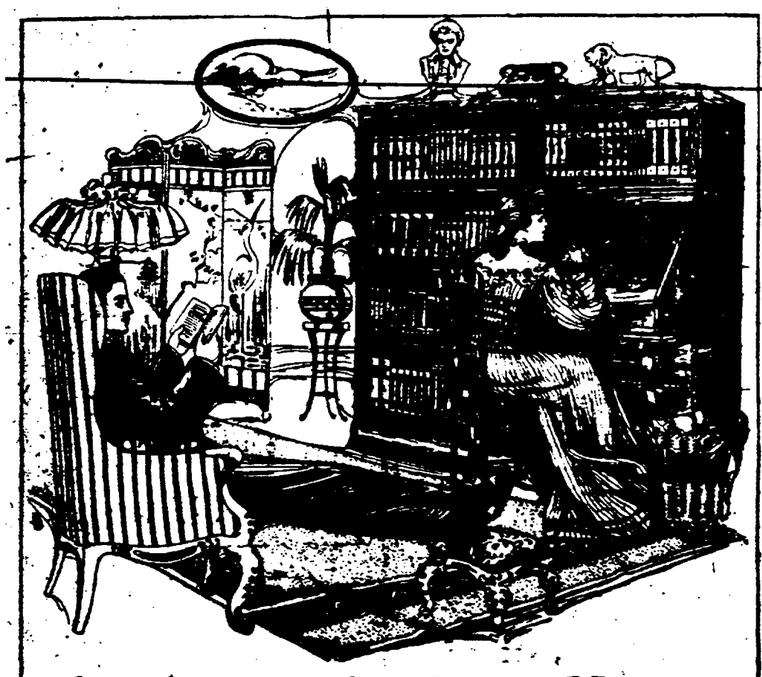
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in getting started on the road to financial success. Don't wait any longer—now is the time to start an account with us.

It will give you great encouragement to see your funds grow at interest.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT



Bookcases for *Your* Home

You are careful in the selection of books. Be also choice in the matter of bookcases for your home.

Whether your library be large or small is not so important as the fact that it should reflect correct judgment in the matter of furnishings.

A mind distracted by ugly or obtrusive furniture cannot really enjoy reading, no matter how interesting the books.

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcases

stand for conformity to *lasting* style, rather than variation with passing fancy—you can obtain exact duplicate units *at any future time* as your library grows and needs more bookcase room.

The Individual Library is a new Globe-Wernicke idea—it means *your* books in your own room, in bookcases to match the other furniture in the apartment.

We show them in any desired style and finish.

For Sale by

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway

The Splendid Story of the Battle of the

YPRES

By WILL IRWIN

REPRINTED FROM THE DAILY MAIL OF LONDON, ENG.

IN THIS ONE BATTLE EUROPE LOST AS MANY MEN AS THE NORTH LOST IN THE WHOLE CIVIL WAR.

First Installment Will Appear in Friday's Issue of

The Fulton Evening Times

TREE DOCTOR EXPLAINS WORK

J. Arthur Thompson Says Birds Are of Great Value to Tree Life. Trees Need Intelligent Treatment

Many of our fine old trees, our "wooden preachers" as they are often dubbed, are having their epidermis peeled off and the dermis cleared of the evil little bores, small worms or grubs, which seek the life of the stately old companions gracefully nodding their heads alike thru winter's stormy nights and the gentle sun and showers of springtime.

J. Arthur Thompson, the tree doctor, who is giving some of the fine old elms in the city treatment was busy this morning with his men in South 4th st., when he was asked by a lover of trees to explain the process of treatment given the trees. His statements ran in this wise:

"On inspection of the trees in the city of Fulton I find the elm trees are being destroyed by what is known as the elm bore. The elm bore is a small white worm or grub having a hard shelly head making it possible for it to easily destroy the bark of the tree. These worms average in size from a pin to a lead pencil in circumference and vary from a quarter of an inch to two and one-half inches in length.

Tell-Tales

"It is impossible to tell when these bores begin working on a tree and it is also some years before they show the effect of their work. It may be first detected by the appearance of dead branches on the tree and loosening and dropping off of the outer bark on the trunk of the tree. The average life of the tree after the bores begin to show their work is about seven years. The treatment of these trees requires the work of an expert, as it is a very difficult operation and, if improperly treated would cause the death of the tree."

According to other statements made by Mr. Thompson Fulton possesses some of the finest trees in this section of the state.

The trees could be made more beautiful if properly pruned and taken care of by any one understanding the nature of trees. Trees are a most valuable asset to any property, private or otherwise. We could scarcely picture a beautiful city as without trees. Then, too, trees do not grow over night, and when little saplings have grown to tree's estate we strive in every manner to preserve them.

Massachusetts has a law which provides that individuals must properly care for the trees. The work being done by experts under the state department, the individuals paying for treatment either directly or by tax.

Trees Sacrificed

Mr. Thompson stated a great many of the trees of Fulton have large holes and decayed places, which may come from a great many causes, such as different insects and bores, improper cutting of limbs by people who do not understand the work, by horses being allowed to gnaw at the bark of the tree, and by bruising the tree by thoughtless people and school children, which if treated at a proper time would save the owner great expense or the probable loss of the tree. Many people wait until the tree begins to die before having it treated, thereby making it much more difficult to preserve the life of the tree.

Mr. Thompson did considerable work on the Hunter estate at Sterling Valley on a very valuable apple orchard and has also treated a great many trees at private residences here in Fulton, among them being, the Elks' Home, O. C. Breed, B. W. Bennett, J. C. O'Brien, G. S. Piper, Jesse Morrill, W. S. Lovejoy, and is very highly recommended by all those who have had the opportunity of having him treat their trees.

Mr. Thompson states he will inspect any trees in the city of Fulton and will gladly give free any advice in regard to the treating and growing of trees or shrubs.

Birds, Mr. Thompson said are of wonderful value to a community where the people love their trees. The sparrow, the blue-bird and woodpecker destroy countless insects which work havoc with the trees. The destroying alone of one moth it is estimated would lessen the caterpillar family of from one hundred to one thousand members.

The protection of bird life in our city affords a splendid opportunity for some club or organization in this city. Even the boys in the manual training department could join the ranks and prove themselves efficient helpers by building bird houses for their favorite kind of birds.

The trees and shrubbery [illegible] of the beautiful cities.

FOR SALE

Some household furniture, chairs, tables, etc. Also a nearly new Victrola with abut 30 records. B. C. Brown, 107 East 4th st., Fulton, N.Y. adv

DesMonies' greater Committee used a method of exercising effective control over each Committee.

As an illustration the following table was used there.

PROGRAM	ACCOMPLISHMENT
1.—The establishment of a traffic bureau.	Over $20,000 has been expended on the freight bureau in two years. E. G. Wyle, a freight expert, has been employed. An attorney, Mr. N. T. Guernsey, has been retained. Ten cases, involving the freight rates on practically every commodity in ordinary use, have been filed with the interstate Commerce Commission. Favorable decisions have been given Des Moines in the three cases thus far decided by the Commission. Originated agitation that has resulted in appropriation of $25,000 by Congress for survey of Des Moines river.
2.—The encouragement of steam and interurban railways.	The Greater Des Moines Committee gave to the last interurban project all the support a public organization could consistently offer.
3.—The promotion and encouragement of existing and prospective factories through money and personal effort.	The following factories have been located in Des Moines, either directly or indirectly as a result of the committee's efforts: R. O. Stutsman Co.; Iowa Portland Cement Co.; Des Moines Corn Milling Co.; The Sterling Box & Mfg. Co.; Iowa Glue Co.; Des Moines Casket Co.; American Fertilizer & Stock Food Co.; Langston Gunstock Co. Aid was given in selling the preferred stock in the Bentley and Olmstead Company's new shoe factory.
4.—The encouragement and promotion of public institutions.	Purchase of additional ground for state fair (made possible by the committee signing joint note for purchase price). Comprehensive information bureau during state fair. Assistance given Drake University Library. Assistance given Des Moines College, resulting in its enlargement. Guaranteeing 40 per cent. of cost of military tournament. Raising $1,000 for convention fund of Commercial Club. Raising $10,000 for the Coliseum. Organizing Des Moines Industrial Securities Company. Aiding Des Moines Club. Originating agitation for a good road to Fort DesMoines. Proposing the Chicago plan for the settlement of the street railway problem. Arranging public meetings to reinforce the New Spirit, such as the Hugh Chalmer's meeting, May 25th. Aid given greater Iowa Club.
5.—Influencing by all proper means the general public to appreciate their city and patronize home industries. 6.—Compiling and publishing industrial and commercial statistics of the city.	Organized and arranged factory day two years. Arranged Button Day. Arranged College Day. Entertainment of Traveling Men of Des Moines at Majestic Theatre, January 2, 1909, with special booster program.
7.—Compiling and publishing matter showing the city's attractions, as parks, public buildings, colleges, the army post, etc.	Published 10,000 Des Moines Opportunities (conceded to be the best booklet issued by any city in the United States). Published over 50,000 folders showing favorable consuming location of Des Moines. Publication of magazine "Wealth."
8.—Establishment of a news bureau to advertise the city abroad.	Stories of development of Des Moines; of Des Moines plan of government; of opportunities in Des Moines and Iowa are furnished regularly to over 200 daily newspapers.
9.—Procuring so far as is practicable, without expense, the publication by the local press of facts and figures showing the growth, industries and attractions of the city.	The committee has co-operated in getting out every booster edition attempted by any Des Moines paper during the past two years. Stories of successful extensive farming, manufacturing and merchandising, have been so emphasized that they have been repeatedly republished.
10.—Seeing that strangers and visitors to the city are properly entertained.	Over one hundred and twenty-five distinguished guests were entertained the first year the Committee was in existence. Over four hundred were entertained the second year. Among these were such men as the President of the Rock Island System; the General Manager and staff of the Burlington System; Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate; Commanding Officers from Fort Des Moines; President George Harris of Amherst College; the members of the Southwestern Editorial Association; the Iowa Associated Dailies, etc.

SPRING OPENING

March 27, 29 and 30

A cordial invitation is extended the public to attend the Spring Opening of O. Henderson and Co., next Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT will appeal with particular interest to you. The Henderson, La Princess Back and Front Laced Corsets are exquisitely beautiful and include the most stylish conceptions known to Corset Craft.

A REST ROOM, with the comforts dear to the heart of the woman shopper, will be opened to the public on Saturday. Out of town shoppers as well as local women are invited to make use of the Rest Room.

O. HENDERSON & CO.

109 Oneida Street Phone 200

DR. DUNBAR MAY NOT BE RETAINED

At the next meeting of the board of managers of the County Tuberculosis hospital the appointment of a successor to Dr. Allen will be made. Dr. Dunbar of Richland has been deemed the logical candidate for the position, but the news develops that he has a large medical practice and, inasmuch as the hospital superintendent is required to live in the institution it is probable that the Richland man may not want to relinquish his practice.

Dr. Edward C. Boddy of Rochester heads the list of candidates and is active in his candidacy for the place. Dr. Joseph Leo of New York is second on the list and Dr. Dunbar third. Dr. Boddy has had several years' experience in tuberculosis work and is now attached to the staff of the Monroe county tuberculosis hospital. Dr. Boddy was in the Oswego recently. He may receive the appointment if Dr. Dunbar should eliminate himself.

RANCH OWNER SELLS PROPERTY INTERESTS

Hayes Lent, formerly residing at corner of 1st and Ontario sts., but now a ranch owner in the west, visited Fulton yesterday to attend the auction sale of his household goods which he had placed in the hands of John Youngs and Auctioneer Fred C. Bache, who disposed of them yesterday in the room formerly occupied by the Oswego Construction Co., as a storehouse, at the eastern end of the lower bridge.

The amount realized was about $100. Mr. Lent will sell his automobile Saturday morning at his Ontario st. house which is also listed for sale.

GETTING READY FOR FIRST ST. IMPROVEMENT

Stakes have been placed in South 1st st. by City Engineer Hill and his staff preparatory to the work of widening the thorofare. The Engineer's job includes also a survey of the roadway leading from the barge canal wall in the rear of the Public Library into 1st st. at Rochester.

The driveway bordering the canal has splendid possibilities as a place of recreation. Were the west bank of the river to have its face cleaned of an accumulation of refuse the drive- [illegible] ably enhanced in value as a resort for persons who desire a pleasant retreat.

LOCAL STATE CHARITIES COMMITTEE TO MEET

The local branch of the State Charities Association will meet at the Citizens' club tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

John E. Smalley of the staff of State Association will discuss the law in regard to reporting and registering tuberculosis cases, cleansing and renovating houses where tuberculosis patients have been, making thorough examination of persons living in the same house with advanced cases, relief work, legislation and open air schools.

TWO SHIFTS OF MEN ON CONTRACT NO. 37

Barge canal work has been resumed at Battle Island. H. P. Burgard is rushing dredging work and now employs two shifts each day. Nothing will be left undone this year to rush contract 37 to a close.

Children Cry.
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Spring Display

WHITNEY & WHITNEY
Announce
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
March 25th, 26th, 27th
OPENING DAYS
For the display of new models in
SPRING MILLINERY
A cordial invitation extened to all.
Open Evenings

YACHT CLUB TO ELECT OFFICERS

Sunshiny Days Stir Boat-owners Into Renewed Activity; Clubhouse May Result

Members of Fulton's only yacht club feel the inspiration of these glorious days, and accordingly they think and think of what should be in store for them and of what it is believed is coming this season—a really clubhouse somewhere on old Oswego's picturesque river banks.

Prepaartory to the coming season's activity there will be held in the second floor of City Hall Friday night a meeting when officers will be elected for the ensuing year and plans presented for the summer season. The finances of the club are in good condition and there is no reason to doubt that by the time the season opens, on May 30, a club house will have been secured. About four race events will be arranged for the coming summer, but a number of cruises will be scheduled for runs, both north and south of Fulton.

Every member is urged to be present on Friday night and show his interest in the upbuilding of the yacht club.

ALLEN-HAMMOND

Miss Grace Hammond of New Haven, daughter of Mrs. L. Hammond, and George W. Allen of this city, were married Monday at the home of the bride's sister in New Haven.

Mr. Allen is one of Fulton's "fire laddies," and after a short trip the young couple will be at home to their friends at 513 Utica st.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
Wednesday
THE MASTER KEY—14th Episode
HAUNTED HEARTS
and 4 Others
Admission 10c

Glass, Wall Paper, Paint

NOW is the time to do your Painting and Paperhanging before the rush of the season. New Designs at 3c and 4c. Borders same price as paper.

S. HADDEN
318 W. First Street, South FULTON

SONORA

Just the Phonograph You've Been Looking For

Hear It and Be Convinced

PRICED at $25 to $200

Demonstrations from 1 to 9 p. m.
at
310 South Third Street
East Side

C. P. RUDD

IF YOU NEED MONEY

to make payments April 1st you can draw on March 29th and NOT lose your dividend for the quarter.

You should make your deposits sometime next week, that is by April 3d to earn the dividend for the month of April.

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

CARNIVAL AND ENTERTAINMENT

Play and Tableau Will Be Staged At Quirk Early Next Month

Active preparations for the school carnival which is to be given at The Quirk on the evenings of April 15 and 16 are now being made. These entertainments are for the joint benefit of the public library and the high school athletic association.

It is expected that these entertainments will surpass anything ever before given by the public schools and that the readers of The Times may have an intimation of the efforts of the teachers and scholars to produce something worth while, the following partial list of those managing the carnival, those who are to take part, and the events are given.

High School

Fulton High School Orchestra—Director, Mrs. L. R. Owens.

Members

First Violin ..... Mrs. Owens
First Violin ..... Harold Gillespie
Second Violin ..... Evadne Austin
Second Violin ..... Joseph Keenan
Coronet ..... Prof. Jesse A. Lawton
Flute ..... Earl Lawton
Flute ..... Albert Sanford
Clarinet ..... Ralph Ferguson
Cello ..... Phillips Calkins
Drums ..... Richard Murphy
Piano ..... Katherine Sullivan

The Farce "Obstinacy"

Under the direction of Mrs. Lora W. Kesler the short sketch "Obstinacy" will be given with the following cast:

Robert Austin ..... James Fairgrieve
Grace, his wife ..... Ethel Washburne
Frederick Kent ..... Harold Caffrey
(Grace Austin's Father)
Katherine Kent ..... Ethel Knapp
(Grace Austin's Mother)
George ..... John Lynch
Lizzie ..... Lucile Stanley
(Negro Servants)

Mrs. Kesler is also directing a "Rainbow Dance" in which the following students will take part:

Harriet Nichols, Florence Follan, May O'Connor, Lucy McCaffrey, Rose Walsh, Louise Taggart, Modena Putnam, Florence O'Hare, Joseph McCaffrey, John Reynolds, Nicholas Wallace, Markey Pullen, Harold Martin, Nelson Hopkins, Harry Lewis, Clarence Bray.

Miss E. Alta Thompson is training for several selections the High School Glee Club—28 members and the High School Girls' Chorus—20 members.

Members of the Glee Club

Sopranos—Hazel Dunton, Alice Ford, Medora Halstead, Mildred Hart, Marion Lake, Genevieve McCormick, Frances McCullum, May O'Connor, Frances O'Hare, Caroline Pearl, Lillias Waugh, Pearl Wilson.

Altos—Esther Freeman, Amelia Rolfe, Clara Sylvester, Rose Walsh.

Bass—Robert Boland, Samuel Hinsdale, Harold O'Brien, Markey Pullen, John Reynolds.

Tenors—Leland Carner, Dempster Hill, Fred Martin, Fred Pollard, Ross Rowlee.

Girls' Chorus

Sopranos—Hazel Dunton, Medora Halstead, Marion Lake, Genevieve McCormick, Frances McCully, Harriet Nichols, Frances O'Hare, Caroline Pearl, Lillias Waugh.

Second Sopranos—Mildred Hart, Esther Freeman, Amelia Rolfe, Blanche Babcock, Helen Cusack, May O'Connor, Susan Kezar.

Altos — Geraldine Foster, Rose Walsh, Clara Sylvester, Zetta Babcock.

Training Class

The Teachers' Training Class assisted by six pupils from the Higher English Department of the Phillips St. school will give a Military Drill under the direction of Miss Francis W. Ash with Miss Mildred Norton as pianist. The following members will take part in this drill:

Eva Rath, Zada Whipple, Margaret Frawley, Ina Stuart, Freida Taft, Pearl Roberts, Marion Lewis, Almetta Boyd, Nina Youmans, Pearl Wilson, Margaret Barnes, Florence Johnson, Helen Clark, Mary Hopkins Mary McCaffrey, Dorothy Martin.

Phillips St. School

Folk dances will be given as follows: (a) Swedish Song play—"Carousal"; (b) Shoemakers' Dance; (c) Danish Dance—"Ace of Diamonds."

Director ..... Prin. J. E. Lanigan
Pianist ..... Miss Mary Tillapaugh
Pupils in the Folk Dances:

Floris Austin, Pearl Baker, Myrtle O'Neil, Donald Pratt, Joseph Lynch, Gordon Chaffee, Joseph Fitten, Mary Schneider, Ralph Dolbear, Isabel Loveland, Charles Rothbell, John Meagher, Leon Guinup, Paul LaTour, Thelma Blann, Mary Borek, Earl Lefleef, Mary St. Joseph, Irene Halstead, Helen Saydera, William Buyers, Gladys Decaire, Frank Castor, Mabel Selman.

Fourth St. School

4th, 5th, 7th and 8th grades—Director ..... Miss Marie Benson
Pianist ..... Miss Marion Bullis

"Ye Olde Home Songs"

Star Spangled Banner—

Margaret Howe, Elizabeth Howe, Lillian Harder, Loretto Kempston, Mary McCann, Fred Pickett, Arthur Caswell, Rolland McKnight, Theodore Stanley, Ernest Stafford.

Blue Bells of Scotland

Eva Blount, Helen Lomasney, Ruth Pringe, Mamie Kaplan, Mildred Mills, Harriet Trask, Frances Payne, Dorothy Asworth, Edith Rebeor.

Juanita

Sarah Kaplan, Helen Austin, Hazel Rice, Ruth Coleman, Bertha Hubbard, Louise Baehr, Edwin Fitzgerald, Martin Rice. John Pearl, Harry Carl.

Wearing o' the Green

William Graham, Harvey Goodman DeWitt Rathburn, William VanLoan, Arthur VanAlstyne, Norman Smith, Mary Lockrowe, Leona Rathburn, Clara Reynolds.

Sailing

Winton Bennett, Walter Scouten, William Buckley, Arthur Holden, John Myers, Milton Wise, Avery Clements.

Dixie

Cecil Cole, Ruth Hunter.

Sweet and Low

Florence Rappole.

1st, 2d and 3d Grades

Director ..... Miss Ethel L. Everts
Pianist ..... Miss Marion Bullis

"Good Night Drill"

Eloise Donovan, Luella LaVeck, Catherine Mullen, Blanche Burbank, Nina Gorden, Annabelle Judd, Julia Garrett, Pauline Reynolds, Svelyn Waldhorn, Pauline Kenney, Lela McCarthy, Ruth Wood, Myrtle McCarthy, Dorothy Curtis, Clinton Chesbro, Morrison Reynolds, Wirt Baker, Edward Dingman, Thomas Garrett, Clyde Smith, Carlton Ure, Howard Barnes, Reuben Coyne, John O'Grady Harold Mullen, Edward Park, Joseph Hart, Charles Gordon.

State St. School

Director ..... Prin. Lois A. Harrington
Pianist ..... Miss Susan Kezar
Bells ..... Clark Morrill

This school will present "The Boogie Man" drill and chorus by the following pupils in the 6th, 7th and 8th grades:

Lucille Taggart	Alfred Wetherby
Thelma Bogardus	Gordon Hill
Lulu hSerman	Leonard Somers
Muriel Morgan	Harlan Dryer
Helen Rhodes	John Thompson
Mary Murphy	Edward Lepine
Virginia Cooks	Ernest Jackson
Ariel Palmer	Karl Feldmann
Dorothy Prashaw	Clinton Draper
Elizabeth Ingamells	Leland Palmer
Florence Freeman	Francis Baker
Ruth Abel	Archie Larabee
Charlotte Abel	Howard Newsbaum
Leona Lepine	Howard Crumb
Percy Grier	Howard Woods
Edna Roy	Edgar Hill

Cupids

Manette Ingamells	Violet Green
Mary Wilcox	Ruth Allen
Mary Shaw	Dorothy Draper
Elma Ingamells	Suville Pollock

State St. School Orchestra

Leader ..... Francis Shaw
First Violin ..... William Fiyaz
Second Violin ..... Karl Feldman
Second Violin ..... Porter Butts
Cornet ..... Covert Jones
Flute ..... Sidney Morrill
Drums ..... Paul Hunter
Chimes ..... Clark Morril
Piano ..... Ariel Palmer

Erie St. School

Pupils from this school—20 in number will dance the Minuet.

Director ..... Prin. Ruth Graveley
Pianist ..... Miss Marie Hawkins
Pupils in the Minuet.....

Mary Crahan	Sadie Waldhorn
Anna Erhardt	William Adams
Wanda Green	John Buell
Gladys Haines	Joseph Connors
Helen Hare	Thomas Fitzgerald
Dorothy Knowlton	Melbourne Holah
Jane Rogers	John Schneider
Mary Smith	Larkin Smith
Doris VanKalkenburg	Wilson Smith
George Tromblay	Herbert Waugh

Oak St. School

Pupils in this school will present a dramatization of "Cinderella," under the direction of Prin. Elizabeth Sadler with the following cast:

Cinderella ..... Eva Boyce
King ..... Wayland Wilcox
Queen ..... Gladys Loveland
1st Proud Sister ..... Kathryn McKenna
2d Proud Sister ..... Muriel Harris
Fairy Godmother ..... B. Okoniewski
Herald ..... Mead Loomis
Page ..... Charles Culkin
Coachman ..... George E. Buell
Six White Rats—Helen Denesha, Marian Casey, Letha Fitch, Agnes Gradala, Mary Kowalski, Violet Evans.
Prince ..... Wendell Wilcox
Soldiers ..... John Flynn, A. Gigliotti
Kathryn Kowalski, Frances Kowalski.

Guests at the King's Ball—George Raymond, Ernest Kelly, Leon Fitch, Lawrence Murphy, Willis Mosnahan, Roman Gradala, Glen Whitcomb, Alice Lilly, Helen Mott, Erthus Dashnaw, Helen Deveraus, Marjery Culkin.

Academy St. School

Director ..... Miss Mabel Lelon
Pianist ..... Miss Mildred Kellogg

The Academy St. school pupils will present the following:

Sunbonnett Babies

Louise Beadle	Marion Lock
Dorothy Garrett	Claire Osborne
Jennie Larrabee	Eunice Smith
Elizabeth Larrabee	Rose Tromblay
Edna McCarthy	F. VanSanford

Overall Boys

Elmer Bartlett	Robert Jennings
Harry Blakeslee	Arthur Myers
Earl Cecile	Erwin Rice
Raymond Coe	John Robinson
Richard Carver	Eldred Stevens

The Tinkers' Song

Nelson Austin	Mahlon Herner
Kenneth Carle	Arthur O'Grady
Raymond Ford	Fred Schooley
Leland Gardner	Charles Tyrrell
Eber Harder	Orley Wood

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The War Office today made public the following official statement:—

"In Belgium in the region of Nieupotr our artillery has destroyed several observation points and points of support, from which we saw the occupants take flight.

"To the northwest of Arras, at Carency, we captured a German trench, which we destroyed, and also took some prisoners.

"At Soissons there was a fresh attempt at a bombardment, which was stopped immediately by our artillery.

"In Champagne the enemy bombarded the positions taken by us during the last few days, but did not attack.

"At Vauquois, near the church, the Gemans sprayed one of our trenches with an inflammable liquid. At this point our troops have retreated some fifteen metres.

"At Les Eparges the enemy made two attacks, which were completely stopped.

"At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf we captured a line of trenches and a blockhouse."

GERMAN

Berlin, by wireless—The following report was given out today at the War Office:—

"Two French night attacks near Carency, northwest of Arras, were repulsed.

"In the Champgane Gtrman troops successfully blew up mines and repulsed a night attack north of Beause jour. Minor French advances near Combres, Apremont and Flirey were without success. An attack against the German positions northeast of Badonville broke down under the German fire. The enemy sustained heavy losses.

"Hostile aviators again threw several bombs on Ostend. No damage was done to the military establishments, but several Belgians were killed or wounded. Northwest of Verdun a French aviator was shot down. A French air craft manied with two French non-commissioend officers was forced to land near Greiburg. The occupants of the aeroplane were captured.

"German troops rae pursuing the Russians who were driven from Menel, East Prussia. The Germans occupied the Russian town of Krottingen, across the border from Memel, and freed more than 3,000 Germans who had been dargged away from their homes by the Russians.

RUSSIAN

Petrograde, via London.—An official communication issued by the Russian War Office today says:—

"Our detachment which reconnitred Memel has retired to Russian territory.

"On the left bank of the Niemen, in the region of Mariampol, we have repulsed a German attack, inflicting upon the enemy heavy losses.

ENTERTAIN FOR DEACONESS

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Gardner of S. 3d st., entertained today a party of friends in honor of the deaconess, Mrs. Brown, who leaves soon for her home in Wisconsin.

A six o'clock chicken dinner was served, and a handerchief shower was a feature on the afternoon's program.

RIVERSIDE EATING PLACE

Thomas Ingersoll is making important additions to his boathouse just below the machine shops in N. 1st st.; he expects to have enough room to accommodate small dinner parties and a meeting place for those interested in boating.

MRS. LENA M. HORR

The funeral services for Mrs. Lena Horr will be held from the home in W. 1st st., to morrow morning at 11 o'clock and from the Congregational church at 11.30 o'clock. Rev. Charles Olmstead will officiate and burial will be made at Pennellville.

Fulton Keynotes

G. C. Hodgson, contractor on the barge canal work has leased the house on Buffalo st., now occupied by C. C. Benedict and will take possession April 1st.

* * *

Mrs. Roy Balcom is visiting her parents in Utica.

* * *

Daniel Somers of S. 2d st., is seriously ill with pneumonia.

* * *

Mrs. R.B. Hubbard's Sunday school class of the First Baptist church, will hold a class party at the home of Miss Mildred Hart, Oneida st., Friday evening.

* * *

Amos Wood, who suffered an attack of paralysis at the home of his son, Burdette Wood, Cayuga st., two weeks ago, is recovering slowly. Mr. Wood is 81 years old. He had been visiting at his old home in Palermo and had been in Fulton but a few days when taken ill.

* * *

The semi-annual meeting of the Philathea class of the First Baptist church will be held at the church today.

* * *

Miss [illegible] is slowly recovering from her recent illness.

* * *

Wayne P. Heydecker, permanent secretary for the Chamber of Commerce, in company with Mrs. Heydecker arrived this morning from New York city.

* * *

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Biggs of 463 S. 1st st., Monday night, a daughter.

* * *

At a meeting of St. Joseph's Council, K. of C., held last night, complete arrangements were made for the dinner-dance to be held Easter Monday night in the clubrooms.

* * *

Jack Fero, well known horse trainer of Fulton, has been engaged for the summer season by the Brazie training stables of Syracuse.

* * *

The women of the Eastern Star will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Frank Stafford, 211 East Broadway. They will sew for the poor and needy.

GILBERT BACON ORCHARD

Gilbert Bacon, 3 years old, son of Dr. and Mrs. Orchard, died last night at the home 191 West 1st st. after an illness of two weeks.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Rev. Charles Olmstead will officiate and burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

MRS. MARY HUDGIN

Mrs. Mary Hudgin, 81, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Delos Distin, Whitaker road.

The funeral will be held from the Distin home at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Rev. A. E. Williams of Mt. Pleasant church will officiate. Burial will be made at Mt. Pleasant.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Lost—In Oneida st., Monday night, a bundle containing two shawls and mackintosh cape. If found, please return to Times office. 83

For Rent—Upper six-room flat; steam heated; bath; gas; electricity. Call at 316 Utica st., or Phone 4312. 81c

To Rent—7-room house, also desirable furnished flat. Inquire Dr. Haviland. 82c

Flat to Rent—New; strictly modern and uptodate in every detail. J. M. Caffrey, 269 S. 4th st. 83

For Sale—Pearl Summit cook stove; new fire box and waterfront; $10. F. C. Stevens, 409 E. Broadway. 81

Upper Flat to Rent.—Gas and bath. 412 Erie st. 83

Keller. 84

For Sale—My bay mare, Dr. S. D.

Barn For Rent—209 Rochester st. 81c

The Authentic Styles

for Spring are now on display in our show windows. It will give us great pleasure to have you call and inspect these latest styles in Spring Footwear—you are sure to be suited both with the quality and price.

May we have the pleasure of showing them to you?

STRANAHAN & LOVE

110 Oneida St. Fulton

PUPILS WANTED
IN VOCAL INSTRUCTION
Inquire
FRANC LALONDE
220 SENECA STREET

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1396 118 Oneida St.



AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY INSURANCE

The motorist who assumes his own risks rejects the wisdom born of experience. If you insure with us it will put you into the "Free From Care" Class. Better do it now. You cannot tell when trouble will come.

Phone 449
DAVID & MASON AGENCY
[illegible] N. FIRST STREET

Today's Fire

was a pretty close call for us. Are You Prepared if it comes as close, or closer, to you?

Fire Insurance

C. W. STREETER

Phone 66

NOONDAY FIRE CLEANS OUT DENTIST'S OFFICE

(Continued from Page One)

their valuable papers through the front windows and down ladders to the street, but were compelled to give up an account of the dense smoke drifting through the entire upper floor.

The firemen lost no time in geeting to work and, while some criticised them for not starting to fight the flames from the rear, that the laddies knew "the ropes" is demonstrated by the fact that the fire was out thirty-five minutes after the alarm was rung in.

A large crowd gathered to watch the blaze and many were the excited comments when the first burst of flame was seen, but all lent a willing hand to the shopkeepers and firemen in this tussle with wind and flame.

Almost the entire stock of the McKinstry store is ruined as is most of Shipman's stock in the 5 and 10 cent store. Dr. Orchard's office is completely burned out, while Dr. Halstead's and the Streeter-VanSanford rooms were merely damaged by smoke. All of the property damaged was adequately covered by insurance.

The origin of the fireis unknown but it is believed to have started in Dr. Orchard's office. Dr. Orchard was not near his office at the time of the fire but was notified by phone later.

Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc.

PROMPTLY
ADJUST ALL FIRE LOSES

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair tonight and Thursday; moderate southwest to westerly winds.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

ELECTRICITY in the Home Means ECONOMY EFFICIENCY and GOOD HEALTH

Let Electricity do your housework during the summer months—its cost little and does much.

Wire your home for electricity before housecleaning time. If in doubt ask your neighbor.

Our representative will call and give you the cost of wiring your home.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

THE QUIRK 2 to 10:30 p.m. CONTINUOUS

TODAY—The Beginning of Licensed Features
"The Little Angel of Canyon Creek"
5 REEL VITAGRAPH WESTERN DRAMA, and a comedy
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

THURSDAY—"THE THUMBPRINT"
MELIES 4 REEL DETECTIVE DRAMA, and two comedies
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c

FRIDAY—"CAPTAIN RACKETT"
3 ACT COMEDY
Auspices I. O. O. F. LODGE NO. 245
Prices, 25c, 35c.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

Quakertown fans are wondering if some horrible catastrophe won't come as a result of Connie's Mack's advocacy of the tango as one of the training stunts for his athletes. Connie wants his men to dance, provided, of course, that they quit trotting in time to meet the milkman to the back porch. Connie is of the opinion that the new dances develop gracefulness, and speed, and that if his players do the tango it will increase their speed on the bases, and in the field.

The Quaker city fans, however, fear that if the players get the tango fever they will be inclined to bunny hug and hesitate every time that a strain of music is wafted to their ears. That condition would give the opposing teams a chance to inject a brass band into the stands, and order it to play fox trot during every critical moment during the game. "And then do you know what will happen?" asks one Philadelphia alarmist. "Why, this would happen: The Athletics immediately would forget all about baseball, and they would pair off and begin dancing around while the opposition runners would scoot across the plate."

Horrible thought, ain't it?

* * *

"Baseball and golf won't mix," says John McGraw, who recently took up golf after thinking for so many years that the game was a very silly one. John was opposed to golf as a means of recreation for golfers before he became a golfer himself. "And I'm still opposed to it," declares John. "The golfing game is very liable to act as a hindrance to a baseball batsman.

"The golfing swing and the baseball swing are entirely different. The golfer swings down and then up. Before the driving stroke is finished he has completed a full circle. A batter in a ball game swings straight out. He doesn't get under the ball and try to lift it. He aims to hit it squarely in the middle.

"A ball player who golfs during the fall and winter becomes accustomed to that golfing stroke, and when the baseball season opens he is very liable to bat poorly for the first month because he won't be able to shake off that golfing swing, and will try it on a baseball. And he won't connect."

* * *

Down in Havana, Cuba, where, this McGraw fellow learned the game of golf this winter, they voted him the most amazing golfer that ever landed on Cuban shores.

The real, regular golfer follows his drive at a dignified pace. But not so with John. The old baseball rule, of "hit-and-run-'em-out" guides John on a golf course.

The first time John got a good distance on his drive, he started away from the tee with the crack of the driver. He ran to the right—the usual direction of first base. Finding no base after speeding it up for 90 feet, John turned and shot far in the second base direction. Arriving there, and finding no cushion John kept on in a straight line, and soon over took his ball

Ever afterward, so the Cuban caddies say, John would race after his drives, and, portly though he is, John arrived at the halting place just a few seconds behind the ball.

* * *

Heinzie Zimmerman, of the Cubs, ranks as one of the most terrific drivers that ever clutched a golf club. Heinie puts his whole weight behind his golfing drive the same as he does behind his baseball war club. Few of Heinie's drives go less than 200 yards, and he has beaten the 300 mark on several occasions, which is considerable driving.

HOT LINERS

Tired of penny play, John Ganzel has discovered a new way to put thrills into the bridge game at Marlin, Tex. When he and McGraw meet as opponents now players are the stakes. Last night the final rubbers which the Rochester manager captured netted him two pitchers and a shortstop, and only the loss of the heart finesse in the second game deprived him of a pinch hitter.

* * *

Marlin is in the midst of a tango war. Two dancing teachers are in the training town and they're cutting prices so low that even the recruits are thinking about taking lessons.

The newest dancing teacher exploded a mine by sending announcements to all the ball players. The teacher allowed she could teach "the latest ballroom, aethetic and classic dances."

Nobody knows what an "aethetic" dance is, but it sounds as if it ought to be worth the price.

* * *

An umpire's job is a thankless one, according to most baseball fans, but there were 100 applications filed with President Farrell of the State League for berths on his staff during the 1915 season.

* * *

The baseball situation at the present time is peculiar. The minors can get all the players they want from the majors, but they can not get the players to sign contracts—just now—at the rates they are offering.

For years and years the players who are just breaking into the majors have been in the habit of demanding and receiving as much from the big minors as they were receiving in the majors.

Of course it was foolish for the minors to pay so much money but they did and the precedent was established. It is going to be a hard task to upset it, but there is every indication that the owners of minor league franchises will stick by their guns and go through with it toa finish.

It is a safe guess that the same quality of players will be seen in the big minors this year as ever. They may not want to come just now, but when it comes to choosing between playing in the big minors at $250 or $300 a month and taking a berth in the small minors at $100 a month, they will not be long choosing. There are not the players now than there are jobs, which is apt to have a depressing effect on the market, so far as the players are concerned.

A Decision From the Dead

By F. A. MITCHEL

When Donald Erskine was fourteen years of age his father bought a place on one of the principal roads leading from the city. The house stood in a large lot, and in the adjoining lot on one side stood another house of about the same size. There was no other house within half a mile.

Donald had long wished for a gun, but his father would not consent to his having one so long as he lived in the city, but when they moved to the country the boy was given a small rifle. The day after reaching the new residence Donald went to a wood back of the house with his gun. It was in the spring of the year, when shooting was not in order, but he wanted to see how it would feel to be in a wood with a gun.

Donald found something better than a bird in the wood—a girl about his own age gathering wild flowers. Children don't usually require an introduction, and a boy with a gun and a girl gathering wild flowers in a wood were not likely to forego an acquaintance from such a default.

Donald learned that the girl was Amy Stanford and that she lived in the next house to his own home. Since he did not feel at liberty to shoot the birds he leaned his gun against a tree and hunted with the girl for flowers. When they had gathered quite a number they looked about for a seat on which they might arrange them into a bouquet.

"Come with me," said Amy, and she led Donald to a tree from which a branch a few feet from the ground stood out horizontally far enough to make room for the two of them, then turned in a perpendicular direction. There the girl seated herself, spreading the flowers in her lap, and Donald sat down beside her.

Then followed the most delicious hour in Donald's life. Above were the birds, twittering, flying to and from the nests they were building, an occasional song, accompanied by the never ending music of a brook that bent about the tree underneath which the children were sitting, while at their feet trembled shadows of the half grown leaves. Donald passed other hours in the same position with the same girl beside him. But there is that in the first of anything which never comes again. On that branch he took the "first kiss of love." Nevertheless there was not again quite the same sweetness in the songs of the birds, the music of the running water, the flecked shadows of the young leaves.

Just when he took the first kiss of love may not be revealed. It was to him too sacred to be spoken. But we may be sure it was not long delayed. The love that sprung up and blossomed there when it bloomed bloomed forever. He felt that whether they were together or separated in this world or in the next they were one forever.

Three years later—Donald was seventeen—the Erskine family removed to a distant region. Their parting occurred at the trysting place where they had so often met, and neither doubted that they would meet again when they had passed from youth to manhood and womanhood. But they were never to meet again in mortality. Three years later Amy died.

Four years after their parting Donald, who had come to man's estate, one spring morning, sorrowful, with reluctant step passed from the road to the wood where he had been so happy with his lost love. There had been no change. Birds were twittering, the brook gave forth its music, the shadows of the leaves flecked the turf.

As Donald approached the branch seat he suddenly stopped and gazed as though he saw some ugly apparition. A man sat on the branch wearing a countenance of grief. Then Donald with quicker step approached the man and said to him:

"Why are you here?"

"I am mourning a lost love."

"A lost love! Who may that lost love be?"

"My Amy—Amy Stanford!"

"Your Amy?"

"My Amy! Mine in life; mine in death!"

There was a pause, during which the two men regarded each other with a strange emotion. Finally Donald spoke.

"Did Amy Stanford love you?"

"She did."

"You lie."

"I lie? You have strange confidence."

"Confidence, but not strange confidence. If you speak the truth she was not what she was, and that is impossible. But it is sacrilege for me to dispute with you on such a subject."

Advancing to the trunk of the tree where there was a cavity in the wood, Donald thrust in his hand nearly to the shoulder and drew forth a small metal box, took a key from his pocket, unlocked the box and took from it a paper. Without looking at it he handed it to the man who claimed to be his rival for one who had passed to another existence. The latter read it eagerly. Then suddenly it fell from his hands, and, rising, he stalked away.

Donald, before parting with Amy, had given her the box and had exacted a promise that from time to time she would write him on a slip of paper contained in it a message and place it in the cavity. Some day he would come and get it.

What had been written on the paper was known only to two living men and—the dead.

THE AVALANCHE.



—Batcheler in New York Mail.

Cookery Points

English Hot Cross Buns.

The following, while claiming to possess absolutely no supernatural properties, nevertheless is guaranteed to turn out of the oven delicious hot cross buns. They not only will be the original sugar coated, hot and delicious cross bun, but will also contain "sugar and spice and everything nice." It is important, however, that the recipe be most carefully followed.

Scald one cupful of milk, add to it half a teaspoonful of salt and beat together until light one egg and one tablespoonful of sugar and add to the milk. When lukewarm add a quarter of a cupful of yeast or a quarter of a cake of compressed yeast. Beat thoroughly and set to rise until light. Then add enough flour to make a stiff dough. Knead with the hands for fifteen minutes. Set again to rise until light, then add a quarter of a cupful of butter softened, half a cupful of currants, a saltspoonful of nutmeg and a saltspoonful of cinnamon. Let rise again. Shape into small round cakes, put close together in a pan, cover and set to rise. When light bake in a moderate oven. Glaze with sugar and milk or white of egg beaten stiff with sugar. Just before placing in the oven take a sharp knife and cut two deep gashes like a cross on top of each.

Some Coffee Pointers.

Not long ago there was published a coffee making recipe which said, "Follow directions for making which accompany each style of coffeepot." This is good advice and necessary for all but boiled coffee, and people regardful of health do not make boiled coffee.

The aroma, the flavor, the cheer of coffee are very dear to thousands of people at the breakfast hour. From the true safety first standpoint, which means at the railroad crossing that you may cross nine times without injury, but the tenth you lose your life, perhaps no one should drink coffee. The strength of the habit of coffee drinking is an argument against it. No human being who prizes his self control will allow any habit to dominate him, and bad food habits often have as fatal results as real vices. But millions drink coffee all their lives, some of which are long.

It is easy now to get the circular coffee roasters, but not so easy as formerly to get the finest green coffee to roast in them and grind while hot. There is great economy of aroma and flavor by this method.

Cafe au Lait.

A large part of the cosmopolitan world drink the French "cafe au lait," or coffee made with milk. In lunch rooms this is called Boston coffee and in many cases is made probably with about half water and half milk and is often served with cream. The essential utensil outside of some good enameled vessel is the asbestos mat. Not for one minute must the milk and coffee be allowed over the straight fire—nay, not for a second. Take the usual allowance of coffee per cup—many people take a very large tablespoon, but some a small one—add a cup of cold milk for each person, putting in a little first and wetting the coffee thoroughly, then set over the asbestos with a small fire under and very slowly raise just to the boiling point, stirring once or twice if the coffee is all on top, as it should not be. Strain into a hot pot for serving. Add a little cream to each cup to give food value.

Delicious Potato Rolls.

Take one cupful of flour, one cupful of warm mashed potatoes, three-fourths cupful of lard, one cupful of scalded milk, two well beaten eggs, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cake of compressed yeast and one-half cupful of lukewarm water. Mix the lard with the potatoes, flour, sugar and salt. Add the eggs well beaten, and the milk and yeast cake dissolved in the water. Set to rise for two hours, then add six cupfuls of flour and let rise for one and one-half hours. Knead, roll out and cut with a biscuit cutter. Fold over like Parker house rolls. Lay on a buttered baking tin and let rise for one and one-half hours. Bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

Whole Wheat Bread.

Dissolve a yeast cake in two tablespoonfuls of tepid water. Add a pint of milk to a pint of boiling water and let stand until lukewarm; then add the dissolved yeast, a teaspoonful of salt and enough whole wheat flour to make a thick batter. Beat this batter for about fifteen minutes. It will become quite soft and liquid. Add enough flour to make a dough. Turn it on to a board and knead a few minutes. Return to the pan and let rise until it is light. About three hours is correct.

Scalloped Steak.

Cut the remains of the steak left from dinner into cubes, boil the bones for half an hour with very little water, add a little kitchen bouquet or a beef cube to this broth and season highly. Place a layer of rice remaining from boiled rice on the bottom of a greased dish, cover with a layer of beef, then another layer of rice, then beef, until the ingredients are used, pour the broth over all, cover with a thin layer of breadcrumbs and bake till brown.

Morocco's Commission City.

Credit not Oklahoma, but Morocco, with the latest commission government city. Tangier is not only that, but an international city to boot.

Tangier was long ruled in part by a sanitary commission of foreign consuls. Now it is in the Spanish sphere of belt of influence, and that again is surrounded by the paramount French power. The city itself is neutral and starts with a boom, France having written off part of its debt.

The assembly consists of twenty-four Moors and eleven representatives of the powers. The Moors are real Moors, not subjects of other nations. The military police is headed by a Spaniard, the civil police by a Frenchman. A mixed court sits for foreigners; Moslem cases are tried by the cadi. Political patronage is to be given 33 per cent to France, 29 per cent to Spain, 18 per cent to Great Britain, the rest at discretion.

Voters must be twenty-five years old, payers of $24 a year house rent and noncriminals.

This is tough. Tangier used to be the best behaved city of its kind known, because, not having any extradition treaty, it drew thousands of criminals from all regions, including New York. As there was nowhere to move on they had to behave, and did. Apparently these men cannot vote.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Dumdum Bullets

A working man, a little dum,
Made for his boss a little gun,
A cartridge and bullet,
With point filed off to dull it.

Another worker just as dum
Made for another boss a gun,
A cartridge and a bullet,
With point filed off to dull it.

[illegible] dum workers met,
[illegible] wooden head
And each one sent a bullet,
With point filed off to dull it.

Two bullets fled and said dumdum,
Two bullets hit two heads, dumdum,
Two dummies tumbled o'er stone dead
And ne'er knew what the bullets said.

—Oscar Ameringer in Milwaukee Sentinel.

BILLIONS OF GERMS AT GRATINGS OF SUBWAY.

Bacilli Shown as Ventilating System Is Urged For New Line.

Several billion disease germs collected at an opening of the present subway and stuck on plates were exhibited to the public service commission in New York city as a living argument for providing the new Broadway subway with an improved and sanitary ventilating system.

Members of the Broadway association, headed by Jesse I. Straus, poured into the commission's hearing room to protest against the plan to provide air for the underground road through sidewalk gratings, as in the present subway. Dr. North, a bacteriologist, submitted his collection of bacilli, which were captured near the gratings at Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, as proof of the foulness that pours from the subway.

William R. Willcox reminded the commission that the gratings not only admit filth to the subway, but are also unpleasant for pedestrians on account of the polluted air that rises through them. Speaking of the dangers of using the same ventilating system for the new Broadway line, he said:

"The air so polluted would not only be projected into the faces and lungs of pedestrians, but would necessarily enter at the doors and windows of places of amusement or business."

George Hallett Cisler, an engineer, said it would be feasible to expel the subway air mechanically through ornamental kiosks in public squares and park spaces. Mr. Straus said more than $50,000,000 worth of property between Thirty-second and Fortieth streets would be affected in value by sidewalk gratings.

Alfred Craven, chief engineer of the commission, told the petitioners that no definite plans for a better system than gratings had been presented and that anything of the sort would be seriously considered.

Old Enough.

"I understand Miss Whatyoumaycall is going to have a birthday party this evening," the fat plumber observed.

"Yep," answered the thin carpenter. "I've been invited."

"Did she keep her last birthday?"

"Yes; and I'll tell you in confidence I don't believe she ever intends to let go of it"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It May Be So.

A scientist who for applause
Just now aspires
Says mountain ranges are the cause
Of timber fires.

—Kansas City Journal.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. W. B. Lounsbery, who has been spending some time with her son, Jesse, and family at Hannibal Centre, has returned to her home at Hinsdale, Illinois.

Merrick Counsell of Vermont has been spending a few days with his parents.

Mrs. Mary Dumars sontinues quite seriously ill.

Mrs. Sarah Brown, an aged lady who lived alone near Hannibal Centre, took a lamp down cellar Saturday p. m. and in some way over turned it, setting fire to her clothes. When found she was severely burned and died Saturday evening at nine o'clock. Funeral services were held at the home Tuesday p.m., March 23.

Edward Waldron, a former graduate of the training class visited our school Monday. Mr. Waldron is now principal of Tannersville.

Mr. John Hallan, who was convalescing from his recent severe illness, was taken suddenly worse Thursday evening. Dr. Tillapaugh attends him.

Mrs. Mary Cleveland died Monday, March 8th, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emma Kelly at Red Creek. Mrs. Cleveland was 83 years of age and has spent most of her life near Hannibal Centre where she had many friends. Mrs. Eastman leaves two daughters, Mrs. Kelly of Red Creek, and Mrs. Eastman of Fulton. Burial at Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Clark were recent guests of friends in Fulton.

Miss Mabel Eckard was pleasantly surprised Monday night, March 15, when on coming home from Hannibal she found the house well illuminated and a merry crowd of friends assembled for a jolly good time. Music, games and a good supper made the hours go swiftly and all concerned declared it a pleeasant evening.

Mrs. J. T. VanBuren of Stockport, N. Y., is the guest of her brother, Matthew Myers.

Mrs. Charles Petrie, Fulton, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Marsh.

Fred Powers of Syracuse was the guest of friends in town last week.

Mrs. Thomas Eckard was the guest of her daughter in Fulton one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Adamy were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson of Fulton Thursday of last week.

Frank Haver of Minetto was the guest of relatives here recently.

Verne Metcalf continues to improve very slowly.

County Farm Bureau Manager E. V. Underwood gave an address before North Hannibal Grange last Saturday evening.

There were one hundreed in attendance at the class social held at I. O. Hamblett's, Thursday night. It was a great success financially and socially.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. E. W. Rice Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Subject, Mothers' Problems. Leader, Mrs. R. P. Allen.

George A. Cowles of Rochester was a recent guest of his mother; while here he leased his farm for the coming season to Simeon Shutts.

Mrs. O. J. Adamy has been ill the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Head who have spent the last two months in Syracuse, will return home very soon for the summer.

E. A. Pierce and Ralp Stark were in Rochester one day last week on business.

Mrs. J. W. Burt has returned after spending several weeks with her daughter in Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Lute Lupd entertained Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss of Wolcott, last week.

Rev. F. W. Dunning will give a lecture in the Hannibal Center M. E. church Tuesday evening, March 23, on "Seven days on an ocean lines and a trip through southern Ireland." Music by H. C. Band. A silver collection will be taken.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Mrs. Samuel Graham and daughter Goldia of Battle Island called on Mrs. Fred Dodge on Monday.

Mrs. Ula Adams called Tuesday on Mrs. Edward Echard.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loughrey and Mrs. Alice Adams spent Tuesday in Fulton.

Walter Adams spent one day the past week at the home of C. J. Echard.

Lewis Burchin has bought a horse.

Lewis Sellingham of Palermo spent a few days last week with Lewis Burchin.

Mrs. Samuel Graham called on Mrs. Claude Echard on Wednesday.

Howard Spaulding called on Geo. Babcock one day the past week.

David June has lost one of his cows.

Mrs. Harry Curby and Mrs. Kennedy of East Minetto called on Mrs. David June on Thursday.

Mrs. Fred Dodge called on Mrs. Charles Briggs.

Mrs. Lee Thomson and son of East Minetto were the guests of Mrs. Jessie Stevens on Thursday.

Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter Edna called on Mrs. James Stevens one day the past week.

A few friends assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Dumont on Monday evening to assist in celebrating the Dumont's tenth wedding anniversary. The evening was spent very pleasantly with games and music, also a nice supper was served.

Misses Florence Leroy and Lois Frost called on Mrs. C. J. Echard on Friday.

David June and daughter Jennie and Mrs. Marvin and Harvey Burchin were in Fulton one day last week.

Byron Wells has sold one of his cows.

A number of friends and neighbors gave Mrs. James Stevens a pleasant surprise Saturday evening. It being her birthday. The evening was spent in music and games and a nice supper. Many beautiful presents were received.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens of Minetto spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

PALERMO VILLAGE

Miss Lena Jennings was the guest of Miss Hazel Mayo of Hastings on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nettleton and Mr. and Mrs. George Wheeler have shipped their household goods and are planning to leave this week for Minnesota where they intend to make their home. Their many friends regret their departure and their stay in this place leaves many happy memories.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wheeler were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Loomis on Sunday.

Miss Katherine Sullivan of Fulton was the guest of Miss Maizie Gorman a part of last week.

Mrs. Della Trimble was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dolbear at Volney Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Trimble visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Clement at Central Square Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Marshall was the guest of friends in Oswego on Monday.

Mrs. John Hollenbeck, who has been spending some time in Fulton has returned to her home.

Mrs. Catharine Babcock has been the guest of Mrs. Mary Vincent.

The country fair and entertainment given by the Ladies' Benevolent Circle at Trimble's hall on Friday evening was largely attended and all report an evening of much pleasure. The proceeds of the fair were about $47.00. The winner of the beautiful doll was Mrs. G. D. Trimble and George Pfuff was the lucky one to draw the quilt. The circle is raising funds to reshingle the Palmero church.

PALERMO

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baratier of Fulton have moved upon Mrs. Peter Hart's farm to work the coming year.

* * *

Frank Cramer of Central Square has moved upon the Oathout farm.

* * *

Miss Blanche Collins visited relatives at Fulton Thursday.

* * *

Miss Bertha Winks, who is working at Fulton, spent last week at her home here.

* * *

Chester Jewett has received word of the death of his sister, Mrs. Cable, of Pennellville. Mrs. Cable had often visited here, and was will known to all in this vicinity.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph Winks is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lewis Pelo at Fulton.

* * *

Frank Hill will soon have an auction sale to dispose of his stock and farming implements prior to his removing to Phoenix.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Lindsley, who has been seriously ill is slowly gaining.

* * *

Mr. George Vincent and family are movin gto their new home recently bought of Mrs. James Jones.

* * *

John Campbell is moving upon the farm south of Volney Center formerly owned by Freeman Simons.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Vada Ouderkirk and children of Himmansville were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Washer.

* * *

A great deal of sympathy is felt for Mrs. Alfred Morehouse of Ingalls Crossing, whose husband met sudden death. Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse often visited here and had many friends.

For deep cuts use Hanford's Balsam. Get it to the bottom of the wound.

MT. PLEASANT

The W. F. M. S. will meet with Mrs. Earl Rowlee Wednesday, Mar. 31, at noon, instead of the first Wednesday in April. The change is due to the Oswego conference falling on same date. Don't forget the change. The dinner committee are Mrs. Lewis Ives, Mrs. Theo. Stewart, Mrs. Earl Rowlee, Mrs. Charles Osborne, Mrs. James Bartlett and Mrs. Allan Osborne. Everyone interested in the Bible woman be sure to attend.

Rev. Mr. Williams was given a unanimous invitation to return to Mt. Pleasant at the conference Saturady evening.

The nightly services at Luddington school closed last Friday evening with twenty-two persons "hitting the sawdust trail." Mr. Brown was presented with a handsome Bible and two substantial bills between its pages as a testimonal of the feeling of the people.

Miss Ella Baker received news of the sudden death of her nephew, Clinton Phillips, of Trenton Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clossman of Pittsburgh are spending a few weeks with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Rowlee.

Mrs. Walter White of Fulton and Miss Hazel Hubbard of Bowens Corners were recently guests at Harley Simon's.

Mrs. Ella Looker entertained on Saturday and Friday of last week Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bartlett.

Lehman Cook will remove to Hannibal and enter the employ of David Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Van Buren visited at Jasper Rowlee's.

CENTRAL SQUARE

H. C. Miles and David Horskotte have been appointed guards at the J. G. Burr and David Clement farms, which are under quarantine.

Fred A. Conterman of Syracuse University was the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Conterman, Saturday and Sunday.

At the close of business on March 5, the First National Bank showed assets of $273,755.85.

Miss Jennie Penoyer of the Oswego Normal was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Penoyer, over Sunday.

A. C. Crooks will move his family to Indiana April 1.

Fred Kramer, who is working a farm at Palermo, while trimming trees in an orchard last Thursday got hit in the eye by a limb and has lost the sight of the eye.

Adelbert W. Harvey of Syracuse University was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Prosper Thiebeau over Sunday.

Miss May Brown of Syracuse has resumed her position in the millinery department of the Coville company store.

Mr. and Mrs. William Weldon spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Ellisburg. Mr. Weldon has resigned his position with the Coville company to take effect April 1, and will go to Smithville, where he has purchased a general store.

J. W. Burdick visited friends at Syracuse Sunday.

The foot and mouth disease has been discovered in Frank Heagle's herd of cows three miles east of here.

Miss Eva J. Schaff passed Saturday and Sunday with her parents at Fulton.

Charles Weldon visited friends at Syracuse, Sunday.

L. E. Peck was the guest of friends at Canton over Sunday.

The Universalist Society will hold its annual Easter sale April 1.

Miss Bertha Wright was the guest of her parents at Oswego over Sunday.

Miss Edith Rill spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents at Hastings.

Miss Mary Lancaster has shipped her household goods to Fair Haven, Vermont, and in company with her daughter, Miss Lillian Lancaster, left Sunday for that place, where they will make their future home.

Misses Bertha Wright and Violet Stewart were guests of their parents at Oswego, over Sunday.

County Superintendent of Highways E. A. Howard of Oswego was here last Friday, conferring with the town board in regard to highway work the coming summer.

Six inches of snow fell throughout this section Sunday night and Monday.

NORTH VOLNEY

The L. A. S. is to meet Wednesday, April 7th, with Mrs. Caswell Sherman. Everyone cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. Vere Brown of this place and Mr. Will Potter of Mexico were united in marriage by Rev. T. J. Williams, Thursday evening, February 18. Mr. Potter is to work the Mrs. Elijah Brown farm.

Miss Grace Hall returned Saturday from a weeks visit to her aunt, Mrs. William Carrington of Rome. Miss Hall left for Fulton Tuesday to spend a week at her work as milliner at the J. C. O'Brien's store.

Next Sunday is the last preaching service here before conference. Everyone is hoping our pastor, Rev. T. J. Williams will return to this charge.

Mrs. H. Umbeck and daughter of Phoenix spent Sunday and Monday with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Brown. Glenn Adams accompanied them home and he has hired out to Mr. Hess, a neighbor of Mrs. Umbeck's.

Mrs. Bert Mc Dougall has been staying with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Adella McDougall, of Scriba, who is ill.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

COURT NOTES

Cara Erine was arrested upon complaint of a Polish woman living in the same house on the West Side and brought before Judge Wilson yesterday. The charge was assault. H. L. Gilman appeared for the complainant. Judge Wilson permitted a compromise to be effected and ordered Erine to pay $25 to the complainant.

COUNTY FARMS ARE CHANGING HANDS

Napoleon P. Lebeau has sold property in the town of Richland, about 250 acres, to Joseph A. Ginn, for $6,000.

Eugene Sweet has sold farm property in New Haven to Annie Blackstock for $700.

William T. Hayes and John H. McGraw, as executors of the last will of Nellie T. Hayes, have sold the Hayes farm, town of Scriba, to Louis Rhodes. Terms private.

Jerry T. Healy has purchased farm property in the town of Williamstown, from Nellie M. Orton, for $1,400.

Caroline H. Brown has sold the M. E. parsonage at Central Square to Fred S. Henry and Annis Henry.

JUDGMENTS FILED

A judgment for $1,019.73 in favor of the plaintiff in the action of Blount Lumber Company of Lacona vs. H. Nelson Brown of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was filed yesterday. The recovery was made on a promissory note for $500 and for lumber.

The judgment in the case of Maud Decker vs. William Pulver, an action in ejectment, tried last week in Supreme Court and decided in favor of the plaintiff, was filed yesterday. The jdugment gives plaintiff title to certain property at Minetto and costs amounting to $97.38.

Almost every horseman uses Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N.Y., at 1 o'clock P.M. on Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County—Road No. 1243—Name of Road, Central Square-Constantia, Part 1. Approx. Length, 5.41; 1244—Phoenix-Mexico, Part 2. 5.22; 1245—Fulton-Hannibal, Part 2. 3.66.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Notice to Creditors.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller Surrogate of the County of Oswego New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert A. Durfey, late of the City of Fulton in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of Piper, Rice & Pendergast, No. 75 South First Street in the City of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 18th day of March, 1915.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D., 1914.

ALBERT C. A. DURFEY,
Executor, Etc.

C. I. MILLER,
Surrogate.

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Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined

WOOD
Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires

COKE
The best Gas Coke

THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
Phone 67 102 Broadway

COUNTY HIGHWAYS

Yesterday the State Department of Highways advertised that bids for the construction of the following roads in Oswego County would be opened on April 14 at the office of the Department of Highways in Lancaster st., Albany:

Central Square-Constantia, 5.41 miles.
Phoenix-Mexico.....5.22 miles.
Fulton-Hannibal.....3.66 miles.

The Fulton-Hannibal road will be macadam and will be the connecting link between the city of Fulton and the state road leading through the village of Hannibal.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 62 1st ST. adv.

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK

Ten day Easter excursion to New York city via New York, Ontario & Western Railway, Thursday, April 1st. Round trip fare from Fulton, N. Y., $9.30. For further particulars see small bills.—adv.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
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GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9.
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

H. L. LAKE, M. D.
Specialist in Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT
GLASSES CAREFULLY FITTED
9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.
218 Oneida St., Fulton, N. Y.

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in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
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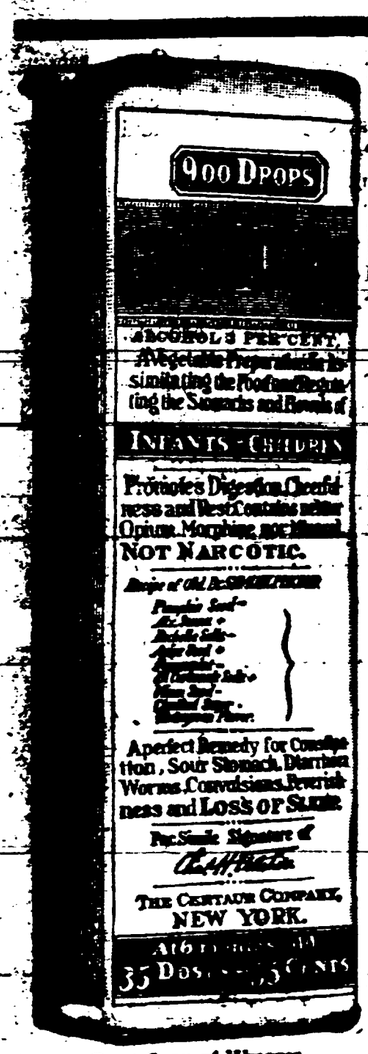
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Do They Need Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
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Skates Sharpened too

REDUCED FARES
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Washington . . $12.00
Round trip. Going Friday, April 2nd. Personally Conducted Feature covers 4½ days' board and lodging in Washington and luncheon in Philadelphia—$13 to $18 (according to hotel) in addition to above railroad fare. Return limit, April 16th.

Boston . . . $11.35
Round trip. Going April 2nd. Return limit April 16th.
Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
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CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

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READ CAREFULLY McDONALD'S

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2½% Discount On Your Purchase—$2.50 Worth of Our Goods Absolutely Free To You

WE GIVE AND REDEEM

National Merchandise Stamps

50 RED STAMPS FREE TO EVERY VISITOR FOR ONE WEEK—No purchase necessary, simply Cut Out the Coupon and bring it to our store and you will be given 50 RED STAMPS FREE. These stamps are good in any book, old or new. We give One Stamp with each 10c purchase and when you have a full book of 1,000 stamps it can be used to purchase $2.50 worth of anything we sell, or you can apply your book the same as $2.50 cash on a larger purchase. McDonald's well known policy of selling good goods cheap and giving National Red Stamps with each purchase, makes our store doubly attractive.

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HIGH GRADE SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS AND CHILDREN'S WEAR

See the New

Spring Suits

We have arranged some very special values in high grade Tailored and fancy suits for this sale at

$12.75, $15.75, $17.50 and $25.00

Fine All Wool Serge Suits,
Black and White Check suits
Silk Suits
Gabardine Suits
French Voile Suits
Home Spun Tweed Suits
The very latest New York and Paris modes, over one hundred different styles to select from and all the new shades and sizes.



Combined with our profit sharing system we will inaugurate a one week sale of goods with prices that cannot be equalled in any city in the country. Red Stamps with your purchase give you an extra discount.

New Spring Dresses at $5.00

Made in silks, chiffon and laces, worsteds, serges. Black and white checks and combinations. All the newest shades, various models, all sizes in Misses and Ladies up to 46.

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Coverts, checks, plaids and plain materials, all the New Shades. Special values at . . . .$4.98, $6.75, $9.75 and $15

Military Coats

New Military Coat, of gabardine in tan, navy or black belted in model, with high collar and 6/8 back $9.75

500 Beautiful

New Spring Waists at 98c



Made in Jap Silks, plain and embroidered effects; Crepe de Chine and lace combination; all colors, Voiles, Lingerie and fancy Crepes. The daintiest Waists you ever saw, in all sizes to 46. Choice.....98c

New Separate Walking Skirts $2.98

Made in the newest Spring Models, flares, ripple and circular effects. Materials are fancy worsteds, men's wear serges, black and white checks and plain colors, navy, black, Belgium blue, sand and putty; usual $5 values in this sale...$2.98

$5.00 Fancy Lace and Crepe De Chene Waists, the very latest New York styles in all the high shades and black at $2.98

Original Sample Model Dresses $15.75

Only One of a Kind. Regular $25, $35 and $40 Values

The most exquisite creations in street and evening dresses, made in Pussy Willow, Taffetas, Mirror Meteors, Crepe de Chene, Chiffon and Laces, Gros de londeeau and French Faille. The finest collection of dresses we have ever shown; fifty different styles, the latest shades, every one a beauty and remarkably low priced at.....$15.75

Beautiful New Dresses at $9.75

Made in fine silk crepe de chene, taffeta, French serge, silk faille and novelty cloths. Clever models, beautifully made and finished. Embracing all the newest shades and 1915 style touches. Not a dress in the lot worth less than $15.00, some are worth double. Your choice in this sale $9.75

M. J. McDONALD & COMPANY

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 82 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1915 | Price One Cent.

Airmen Drop Bombs On German Submarine Plant at Hoboken, Setting It Afire

City Must Raise Itself to a Higher Order of Things; What Have You to Suggest?

Allies Land Force to Co-operate With Fleet

London, March 25.—Dispatches from Athens indicate that the allied transports have reached the vicinity of the Dardanelles in sufficient numbers to permit the landing of the first troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula. It became known a fortnight ago that General d'Amade, one of General Joffre's most able lieutenants, was on his way to the straits to command the land forces designated to act against the Turks, and on Tuesday, according to reports, the first troops were set ashore on the Gulf of Saros side of the peninsula.

No intimation of the composition of this force has been permitted to escape from the war offices in London and Paris, but it is believed in miltary circles here that the British continpent is composed largely of territorials who have been training in Egypt, with a sprinkling of Indian and regular troops. It is not known at just what point on the gulf coast the transports discharged the men, but it is considered probable the disembarkation occurred to the west of Karnabikeui, where the country is comparatively flat and where there is opportunity for the development of operations either against Bulair or the forts at the Narrows.

Numerous reports have reached London that the Turks on Gallipoli Peninsula have been strongly reinforced. Some reports place the Ottoman forces in the region at 75,000. If this is a reasonably close estimate it is believed here the Allies have at least 100,000 men on board transports in the gulf or already disembarked.

A general attack on the fortifications of the straits is to be undertaken immediately on the arrival of further French and British war ships now on their way to join the attacking squadron.

The last concerted effort against the Dardanelles positions occurred on March 18. This day's action resulted in the loss of three battle ships. Reviewing the situation, military experts have expressed freely their belief that to penetrate the straits the marine forces must be well supported on land.

The Gallipoli Peninsula is the northern or European side of the Dardanelles. At its head it is not more than three or four miles wide, and it is said if this neck of land were effectively held by the Allies Turkish communication with the strong positions on the peninsula would be impossible.

The Tenedos correspondent of the London Times in a dispatch dated Tuesday says:

"Mine sweepers are again at work in the Dardanelles, but the wind is still too high for other naval operations."

JAPS STIR UP BANDITS; FOREIGNERS IN DANGER

Peking, March 25.—Japanese military activity, according to reports, has been supplmented b yactivity of another kind that dangerously threatens peace. Japanese emissaries are reported to be stirring bands of Chinese bandits into action. While this is believed to be designed primarily to bring about a condition that would furnish excuse for the Japanese military commanders to override Chinese authority in those sections, it is feared one result of the condition created may be to endanger the lives and property of foreigners.

The Chinese government is concerned deeply over these reports. It is well known that many Japanese soldiers of fortune, of the type that were involved in the abortive revolution led by General Huang Hsing, are now in Manchuria and Shantung, and it is believed here they are being used by the Japanese government to make trouble between China and Japan.

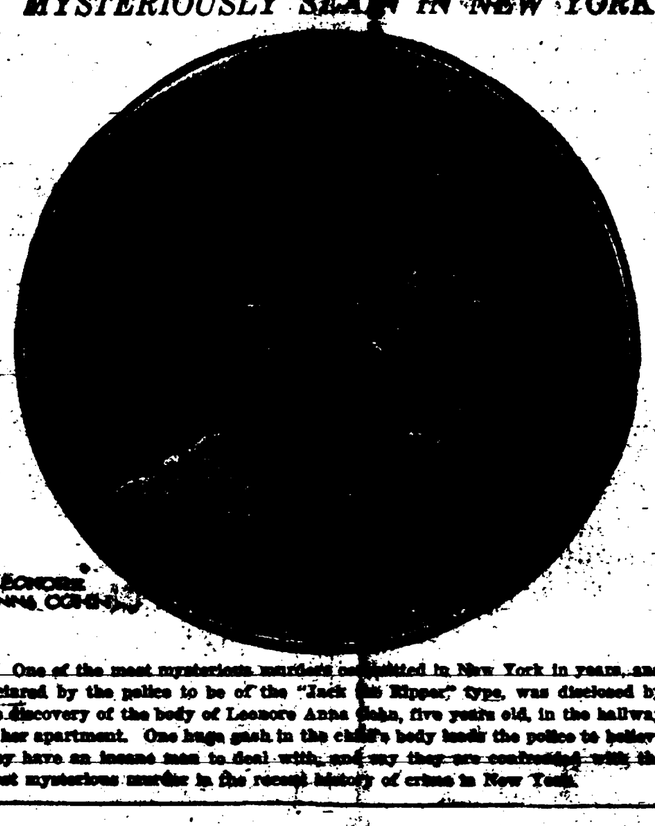
The possibility of attacks on foreigners by these Japanese, acting either alone or in conjunction with Chinese bandits, gives deep concern to the Peking authorities. In official circles the fear is expressed that a situation may be created for which China is in no way responsible, but which may be used to her great disadvantage, especially in aiding the Japanese authorities in their efforts to create a world sentiment in support of Japan's demand that she receive the right toassume control of China's gendarmerie.

BELIEVE WAR WILL END BEFORE AUGUST FIRST

London, March 25.—The Daily Telegraph says in a dispatch from Copenhagen:

"According to a prominent American busness man, who was traveling last month in Germany, the commercial classes are very despondent regarding the issue of the war. German business men admitted to him that were convinced Germany certainly would be defeated and that it was generally believed the war would be over by August."

FIVE-YEAR-OLD GIRL WHO WAS MYSTERIOUSLY SLAIN IN NEW YORK



One of the most mysterious murders committed in New York in years, and declared by the police to be of the "Jack the Ripper" type, was disclosed by the discovery of the body of Leonore Anna Cohn, five years old, in the hallway of her apartment. One huge gash in the child's body leads the police to believe they have an insane man to deal with, and say they are confronted with the most mysterious murder in the recent history of crime in New York.

British Aviators Attack Builders of Undersea Craft Near Antwerp

London, March 25.—Five British aviators left the Dunkirk headquarters yesterday morning for an attack on Hoboken, outside Antwerp, where the Germans are building numerous submarines. Two of the airmen reached Hoboken and report that they severely damaged the submarine plant. In announcing the raid the Admiralty issued the following statement:

The following has been received from Wing Commander Longmore:

"I have to report that a successful air attack was carried out thism orning by five machines of the Dunkirk squadron on the German submarines being constructed at Hoboken, near Antwerp.

"Two of the pilots had to return owing to thick weather, but Squadron Commander Ivor T. Courtney and Flight Lieutenant H. Rosher reached their objective, and after planing down to 1,000 feet dropped four bombs each on the submarines.

"It is believed that considerable damage has been done to both the works and two submarines.

"The works were observed to be on fire. In all, five submarines were observed on the slip.

"Flight Lieutenant B. Crossley-Meates was obliged by engine trouble to descend in Holland. Owing to the mist the two pilots experienced considerable difficulty in finding their way, and they were subjected to a heavy gun fire while delivering their attacks."

"Flight Lieutenant B. Crossley-Meates of the British Aviation Service, in consequence of engine trouble while en route to make an attack on Antwerp, was obliged to land at Kruiningen," says a dispatch from The Hague to Reuter's Telegram Company. The airman was not injured. He will be interned.

GERMANY HOPES TO KEEP ITALY IN NEUTRAL ZONE

London, March 25.—The Times Rome correspondent telegraphs:

"The points of chief interest here shift with bewildering rapidity. Last week the negotiations with Austria, the Greek crisis and the operations in the Dardanelles disputed first place on the stage.

"This week the fall of Permysl and the reported change of attitude of Bulgaria seem to be the main subjects of preoccupation.

At the moment Rome is a very sensitive nerve center, sensitive almost equally to facts and rumors. It remains to be seen whether the surrender of Premysl will have any effect on the much discussed negotiations concerning the Trentino.

It seems that a renewed order for silence has been imposed on the Austrian press. Presumably therefore Germany still hopes for success, but reports from Austria are distinctly unfavorable.

Are You a Derelict? No? Then Why Not Answer the Questions?

The task of developing a program of work for the Chamber of Commerce is progressing as rapidly as the co-operation of the members will permit. There are many members who have not sent in their answers to the following questions:

(1). What, in your opinion, is the thing at first importance that should be undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce to improve the trade conditions and oportunities in your own line of business?

(2). What, as a citizen, do you believe that the Chamber of Commerce should first undertake for the good of the city at large, and what help in time, thought, or money will you render towards that end?

The spirit of the Chamber of Commerce must be hearty co-operation. The heart and soul of such an organization is co-operation. Each member that fails to send in his answer to the questions is failing to co-operate. If you favor action on any of the activities so far suggested by your fellow members, then go on record by answering the questions. If you have new ideas or ideals write them out and send them in. Join hands with three hundred of your fellow citizens in making the Chamber of Commerce a real instrument of service for Fulton.

Frank L. McVey, president of the University of North Dakota, speaking of the opportunities of cities says:

"As a matter of fact, the town offers an immense economic agency to stamp a new civilization upon the people who pass through its portals all the time. Put the town will prove itself an advance toward higher and better forms of social existence. It is not by decrying the town that progress is to be made, but by raising the town to a realization of its place as a maker of standards, the creator and experimenter with new things, and then in turn giving to the country the best the town has in improvements and opportunities."

If each member will express his views in writing it will enable the Chamber of Commerce to take the necessary steps to put new standards and new ideas in operation for the benefit of Fulton.

Fulton business men and all its citizens should become more closely woven together in industrial and social relationships; they should feel more keenly the call to co-operation effort; their imaginations should respond to the social vision; they should get a "sense of the city" as a place where, in the words of Aristotle: "Men live a common life for a noble end."

FULTON SETS THE PACE

Yesterday word was received that the front page of last Saturday's Evening Times is now on display in the front window of the offices of the Chamber of Commerce in Jamestown, N. Y. This page, it will be remembered, gave the results of last week's campaign.

An effort is now being made to develop the sort of an organization in Jamestown that Fulton possesses. Fulton is setting the pace.

Merchants Complain About Assessments

No wthat the City Assessors are about to commence their work of appraising city homes, factories, business places, vacant lots and other realty holdings, there is a considerable amount of comment made on the system used in appraising places of business. The question as to what is stock in trade and just how its value is determined perplex many men. A number of the city's grocers have been taxed in former years on their entire stock on hand at the time of the appraisers' visit, and they feel that they are being discriminated against in favor of the large mill, seed and lumber firms whose stock it is claimed is very seldom taken into consideration when assesment rools are made up. One merchant asks the question, "Is my stock in groceries any more of 'stock in trade' than thousands of dollars of lumber, grain or seeds? et it appears that most of the lumber, grain and seed men get very lightly when it comes to assessments upon thei rstock."

Many of the grocers would like to learn from the Board of Assessors just what the law is on this matter and what method is used in appraising property for assessments such as they speak of. A reply from the Board would probably clear up misunderstandings and avoid objections and changes when their rolls are completed.

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March 25, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

CUPID.

DID you ever hear a wise guy clamor lustily and loud that he'll never fall for marriage to a wise and knowing crowd? And he'll chatter long and freely, until Cupid, on the wing, sends a dart into his bosom with a whizzing, whirring sing. Did you ever hear a maiden sling the chatter in your ear that she'd never let a parson interfere with her career? Oh, she jabbers like a parrot till a beady legged bloke whispers sonnets to her softly—the skirmer goes up in smoke. Yes, you've got to bow to Cupid, be you skinny, short or fat; handsome, shy on looks or stupid—paste this classic in your hat. For he does just as he pleases, gets us mated up somehow; and he conjures us like the breezes with his arrows and his bow. Now, he nails some mortals early and he hooks some others late; but he'll catch you when you're napping if your name is on his slate. You may think it soft to dodge him and decline his aid with thanks; you may feel securely anchored in the free, unmarried ranks. But he'll get you if he wants you, and a doughnut or a prune that he'll make you step quite lively to a mushy, spooning tune. Now, of course, some want him badly, but I guess that Cupid thinks that they'd be all right for bracelets, but they'd never do for links. Some folks think they've cheated Cupid, in their lonely singlehood; but it's soup to nuts that Cupid passed 'em by for better wood. Anyway, he's got us guessing, and a jitney to a dime, if the little rascal wakes you, that he'll git you ev'ry time.

CONGRATULATIONS

Said the County Sealer of Weights and Measures:

"I am getting useed to The Evening Times and look for it every day. It is a far better paper than was The Syracuse Journal when that paper first entered Fulton.—Frank H. French.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY APPEARS IN OSWEGO

A counterfiet half dollar made its appearance at the First National Bank, Oswego, yesterday. An investigation made by the bank resulted in showing that a number of spurious coins are moving around in Oswego.

The counterfeit is dated 1893 and is made of ssome alloy, not being the ordinary lead counterfeit.

A short time ago Central Neew York was flooded with counterfeit half dollars and a numbeer of arregts were made in Utica and Cyracuse.

?

A Flat to Rent

Rooms to Rent

House for Sale

Other Articles for Sale

?

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is in the

Miscellaneous Column

of

THE EVENING TIMES

RATES

One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

AN EMPTY CUPBOARD

The Salvation Army after the long hard pull thru the trying winter months finds itself with an "empty cupboard." Exactly one hundred dollars will, according to Ensign Fitzgerald's statement, relieve the situation.

The little band of unselfish workers who so faithfully brave the elements nightly to spread the Master's message are deserving of the highest commendation. A great good task well done is the sum total written each year to the credit of the many faithful bands of workers thruout the entire world. In Fulton alone we would not for $100 undo the good the Salvation Army has achieved.

Monday, March 28, is the date when the $100 will be necessary to clear from the Army's books debts for that amount. The Ensign's appeal for aid should not go unanswered. Fulton usually responds promptly and proudly to the Army's call for assistance, and to again assist in placing at the Army's disposal the amount necessary would be a gracious thing to do.

ORNAMENTAL MEN

Somebody said, some time ago, "To remedy an evil, you must remove the cause." Basing his suggestions on this sound sense, Mr. Julius Janowitz gave me a few jolts the other day that set my mind working overtime.

Mr. Janowitz is a successful manufacturer, a practical farmer. He has no axe to grind, save the one great humanitarian idea of helping men up the hill. Mr. Janowitz maintains, and he is right, that this country has too many ornamental men—too many parasites and not enough producers. He says that this condition is getting no better very fast. He says there are certain laws of supply and demand that we cannot successfully ignore.

One of his punches reads like this: "No charity system in the world can ever remedy this evil. Charity is only applicable to children, to the sick, crippled, and very old; but for able-bodied men and women, there is only one thing to do—supply them with work, productive work. In time they will be not only self-supporting, but a further help to the community, and, what is more important, self-respecting."

The fundamental things that go to make up our prosperity are still with us, and always will be. Prosperity for Wall Street, for railroads, for manufacturers, for business men, for individuals, begins with the farmer.

It took Europe nearly fifty years to recover from the Napoleonic wars. In the present mad murder of men, they are tumbling them into trenches, and after scattering over the lifeless forms a thin coat of earth, so their rotting bodies may not endanger the living, they move to new ground and begin to butcher again—not the old men, the infirm men, but the young and the strong. To carry on this bitter mockery of human intelligence, they have borrowed twelve billions of dollars; and I repeat the question, What will they expect of us when it is all over?

Since the Old World war, prices have advanced on wheat to the tune of $500,000,000; on corn, $350,000,000; on oats, $300,000,000—three crops worth $1,000,000,000 more.—Silent Partner.

Publicity Did Not Make Billy Sunday

It is the newspapers that have made "Billy" Sunday, as they have given him so much publicity."—The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D.D., president of the American Unitarian Association,

All of the latter part of Doctor Eliot's statement is true, but only 50 per cent of the first part of it is correct. The newspapers have given "Billy" Sunday all the publicity that he deserved, because he has been the most interesting newsmaker in Philadelphia this winter. There is no doubt that many persons attended the tabernacle meetings because they read about them in the papers. But if the evangelist had not had something to give to the people after they got to the tabernacle they would not have gone there at the rate of 40,000 a day for eleven weeks. The newspapers are powerful, but they cannot make something out of nothing. If a man has anything to offer that the people want, or can be interested in, the newspapers, by a campaign of publicity, can send people to his tabernacle, his church, his store or his factory.

The Englishmen who have been crediting the British newspapers with the success of the recruiting movement have overrated the power ofthe press, just as it has been overrated by Doctor Eliot. The newspapers have given publicity to the need of the British Empire in this world crisis. that is all. They might call on the Britisher, to enlist until they filled all the space in their columns with appeals, but if the cause for which he was to fight were not worthy he would continue to drink his ale and eat his roast beef in comfort at home.

The significance of the comment in England and in America lies in the recognition of publicity as the most efficient result-getting agent now at work.—Evening Ledger.

SCARCITY OF ANILINE COLORS FAVORABLE

While the shutting off of the supply of German aniline dyes has its disadvantages, it also has a few advantages which have been overlooked, according to the statement made recently by an importer, who has been interested in the dye trade for more than thirty years.

A lack of aniline dyes, he said, will mean that more interest will be manifested in the production of vegetable dyes. The latter industry, in certain of its phases, has been almost entirely neglected since the advent of the cheaper dyes.

In the Malay States, Burma and India, where formerly the greatest quantity of vegetable dyes were produced,the production has now almost entirely died out, the natives themselves, when in need of dyes and with the natural and finer product right at their door, showing a preference for the artificial dyes.

The growing popularity of aniline dyes lyes in the remotest districts of the world has been a source of displeasures to the collector of Oriental rugs and other finely made fabrics. In using the artificial coloring their handiwork lacks the soft, alluring shades imparted by vegetable dyes, and the texture itself, said the importer, generally does not last as long when colored with artificial matter.

With the German product denied to them the gathering and mixture of vegetable dyes, which is practically a lost art in some districts, may now be revived and probably continued in the fact of the complaint which has been offered by the purchasers of rugs and other fabrics.

She Knew the Other Things.

Church—You know there are things that money won't buy.

Gotham—There are?

"Certainly."

"Well, I'll bet my wife don't know what they are."—Yonkers Statesman.

Battle of the Ypres to be told in Friday's Evening Times. Get extra copies at all city newsstands.—adv.

Opinions

The Passing of the Fortress

This war has sounded the knell of the big fortress. It has exploded the tradition—already weakened in the Franco-Prussian and Russo-Japanese wars—that elabortely fortified bases are a great military asset. Instead of giving security to armies put on the defensive, they have proved to be merely traps for the garrisons imprisoned in them. Cut off from the support of mobile armies, they must inevitably yield either to bombardment or to the slower process of starvation.

The lesson of the fall of Metz in 1870 did not carry home at the time because it was felt that Marshal Bazaine did not avail himself of the advantages which Metz offered as a base. He had ample opportunity at Rezonville and Mars-la-Tour to prevent its investment, and after Sedan he fell out of touch with the government in Paris and simply sat down and waited for the end. France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia went on building great fortresses as essentials in a first line of defence. As late as 1903 Port Arthur was considered impregnable. Yet the Japanese took it after a siege of less than six months.

In this war the fortress has had little chance against investing forces. Liege, Namur, Maubeuge and Antwerp were overwhelmed by the fire of the heavy Austrian and German howitzers. The detached forts of the new girdle system of defence offer fixed targets to guns hidden many miles away. They are pounded into submission, once the range is obtained, without being able to make an effective reply. Where no big siege guns are available, as was the case with the Russians before Przemysl, the unwieldly garrison is easily contained and eventually starved out.

The Austro-Hungarian General Staff made a great blunder when it did not order the evacuation of Przemysl after the first siege was raised in October. The garrison and stores were of more value than the fortress was. Misled by the ease with which the city was relieved as a result of the first German drive at Warsaw, the Austro-Hungarian military authorities decided to take another chance, relying on the fighting power of the garrison and on the possibility of another timely forward movement into Middle and Eastern Galicia.

Sorties of a besieged garrison are a poor reliance. A sortie party, even if successful, is tied to the fortress as a base. Investments are rarely broken that way. And the idea that the Teutonic armies would soon again cross the Carpathians and clear the whole west bank of the San River was based on a gross miscalculation of Russia's strength. Von Hindenburg's second campaign against Warsaw relieved Cracow, but it could not relieve Przemysl. Failure to evacuate in October, when there was a chance to do so, therefore, cost an army of 75,000 to 150,000 men, a loss poorly offset by the inconvenience to Russia of a continuance of the siege.

From now on we shall probably see few fortresses held after they cease to be of value in connection with the operations of mobile armies.—Tribune N. Y.

Farm Bureau Introduced

Orange county is enjoying the novelty and the first fruits of a brand new farm bureau. The county papers and people are talking about it with all the wonder and interest that any new and useful improvement receives anywhere. The bureau was established in January and, of course, has not had time to get thoroughly down to business. Nevertheless, the county paper announces with much enthusiaam that the county's farm doctor will give a pruning demonstration on Houghton Farm, Mountainville, an dthat any farmer who wants to know how to trim fruit trees ought to see this accurate illustration of how it should be done.

The paper adds that if any farmer has some problem which he would like solved he can obtain from the agent information on what is regarded as the best practice among the most successful farmers and what the agricultural sharps in the farm colleges have discovered by experimentation and otherwise about the subject.

The Orange county paper declares that the 4,000 farmers should get behind the bureau and help it and use it as much as possible. Thus the paper urges what the best judgment among farmers and others knows to be a good thing. It is what farmers do in a county the longer a bureau exists there. More and more farmers get acquainted with the farm agent and learn what they can out of him. Manufacturers and business men generally would be very glad if they could get their efficiency experts for nothing, but they have to pay high prices for such clearing house information. Farmers can have it for the asking.—Observer, Utica.

Why We Are Importing Gold

More than seven millions of gold was obtained at Ottawa recently for importation to this city, making more than thirty millions in all imported since the beginning of the year.

The gold from Canada is part of the sum which local bankers paid over to British account some months ago for the maturing New York city notes held in London. To avoid the expense and war risks of sending it across the ocean the Bank of England left it on deposit at the Canadian capital.

Why is it now coming back to us? There is no mystery in the matter. A dispatch from Washington which appears this morning notes that the exports of products and merchandise from this country last month were about one hundred millions greater in value than those of any other February on record. The excess of exports over imports for the month reached the stupendous sum of $173,000,000.

The accumulated balance in favor of this country is enormous, although large credits have been given to foreigners and a considerable amount of American securities returned by German and other foreign holders have been boughtand paid for here. Hence a fall in the foreign exchanges to figures so low that they no longer have any meaning, from an international banking viewpoint, and the imperative necessity of sending gold in payment.

Money is in such excessive supply here that the gold is not wanted, and it is likely that the needless efflux will be stopped by the opening of further credit accounts with our European friends and perhaps also with some of our South American neighbors. The United States does not need the cash and can well afford to dispose of foodstuffs and commodities "on tick" to customers with good credits.—Herald, New York.

THE TEXT-BOOKS OF MISTAKES

MISTAKES are text-books from which we receive our most lasting instructions. Our mistakes teach us to recognize the schemes and the theories that do not work. The fact that a man makes blunders does not deserve serious consideration, because we must make mistakes in order that we may know how to avoid them.

The vital thing to be studied in selecting men, is whether or not they are physically and mentally capable of continuous and indefinite growth. In other words, the real problem we have to solve in selecting a man for a certain position, is not whether he will earn his initial salary—but whether or not he will be able to earn a greater salary.

If a man is physically and mentally limited, it is poor business judgment to place him in a position that has any significance or importance. If we plant a seed in the soil, we do not go into the garden two or three days later to look for a full-grown plant bearing a ripened fruit. We simply place the seed in the right kind of soil, under the right kind of conditions.

In other words, we give the seed to grow—to give expression to that something we call Life—and life means expansion and evolution. The seed that grows into a plant takes advantage of the air, light and water—uses the minerals and the substance of the soil to produce fibre, strength and stability.

When the plant has come out of the ground a little way, it is a part of our scheme to see that it is properly fed, properly watered—that the weeds about it are cut down and destroyed. In other words, to see that it is properly protected and properly nourished.

We place a man in a certain position, under the right nevironment, under favorable conditions, and place in his hands the right tools. We give him encouragement; instructions about the pitfalls to avoid; point out the advantages of improving his mind; of laying out a systematic method of reading, and preparing a plan for training his mind. His attention is called to the advantage of developing traits that give him personality and force of character.

There are hundreds of positions in our great cities that pay ten thousand dollars a year, and there are hundreds of men employed by the firms where these ten thousand dollar opportunities exist who are resigning their positions —leaving their work—because there is "no opportunity."

There are more ten thousand dollar jobs than there are men to fill them, and these positions are to be found in the same business houses and in the same fields where hundreds of men are asking themselves in terms of doubt—"Is there any opportunity for me here."

Men approach us almost every day for positions, and we are compelled to "advise" that there is no opening—because these men do not measure up to our idea of what the opportunity, which in truth does exist, demands in the way of ability, decision, determination and enthusiasm.

We see men every day who have good minds,—men who can lay out a plan for "operating a railroad or conducting a department store"—men who devise, in conversation, "ingenious and far-seeing policies" for directing thousands of employes—men who in thought are like philosophers, and in action are like "peanut venders."

It is a part of the work of every manager of every business to conduct his work so well, that the firm can proceed without his assistance. This is, in the final accounting, the work of every man who has important work to do. He must employ people of capacity, people who can do all work so well that it will never be necessary to do the same work again.

MEMBERSHIP CONTEST COMING TO A CLOSE

The membership contest between teams in the Modern Woodmen of America comes to a close next Wednesday night. Captain Hyde leads at present by five points.

In the pool contest Captain Ives leads Captain Barker by about 30 points. ne game was played last night, Oliver Schoolcraft going down before the shooting of E. Tallman. Their score stood 50-30.

Active Chamber of Commerce.

The secretary of the Tiffin (O.) chamber of commerce calls on at least five members of the chamber daily, asking them for the following: First, attention to payment of dues; second, suggestions as to how the chamber can be of benefit to their business and to the community generally; third, names of additional prospective members. This gives every member the sense of personal attention, and gives him an opportunity to express himself freely, providing a constructive suggestion of worth for the chamber.



APRIL, The Month of Showers Is Almost Here

And There Will Be Many Cold, Rainy Days



Your Feet will have to stand it all, but to the Man, Woman or Child who has Good Footwear these days will not be unpleasant.

The Tannery Shoe Store Carries a Complete Line of Shoes and Rubbers Within the Reach of All

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Boys' Shoes . . . **$1.00, $1.25, $1.45, $1.75, $1.95**

Children's Patent Cloth Top, **75c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75**

Children's Gun Metal Button . . **95c, $1.25, $1.45**

Men's Lace Boots, Gun Metal and Russian Calf **$3.45, $3.95**

Women's Patent and Dull Boots, colored and Black Cloth Top **$2.95, $3.45, $3.95**



WE OPERATE 18 RETAIL STORES

ENDICOTT, JOHNSON & CO.

"The Tannery Shoe Store"

51 South First Street **Fulton, N. Y.**



STATE NOW WILL HAVE BIRD DAY

Bird Having Most Beautiful Song In America Is Hermit Thrush

Inasmuch as the birds of the county stand between the people and destruction the State of New York will have a Bird day, just as it has an Arbor day. This year the Bird day will be Friday, April 2, when some part of the school day will be devoted to the study and enjoyment of birds. The University of the State of New York has sent to every elementary and secondary school in the State a copy of the portfolio containing 106 color plates of the birds of NewYork. These pictures are chiefly painted by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, whom Dr. C. Hart Merriam pronounces as the best bird artist in the United States. The pictures are valuable for the identification of birds. A bulletin telling what birds mean and their value to the people also has been sent to the schools.

One of the articles tells of the value of nature study in schools to stimulate the unfolding mind to activities which arithmetic and grammar are slow to do. Elon Howard Eaton, the author of the article, tells of finding one-half ounce of seeds of weeds in the stomach of a song sparrow in Ontario county last April. He declares that there were certainly 10,000 song sparrows in Ontario county and he estimates that in eight months they consumed 37 tons of weed seeds. When it is considered that the song sparrow is only one of 30 to 40 seed eating species, it is easy to see that they save some hoeing.

The bulletin gives directions of how persons can be of assistance to the State University by making certain observations on bird life.

The bulletin has an article written by Mr. Fuertes who tells about "The Voices of Birds." Mr. Fuertes can imitate the songs and calls of many of the birds, and he urges youngsters and others to learn to recognize these songs and calls.

Mr. Fuertes continues: "Walks cross-country take on a new significance and interest; summers in the mountains present rich new fields to conquer, with the tinkling, silvery, tinsel song of the winter wren as a background and the indescribably beautiful flute-playing of the hermit thrush as a rare treat for those who have a little patience. In all my travels in Mexico, Alaska, California, Florida or South America, where I have heard the songs of many distinguished and beautiful birds, I have never heard anything to surpass the serene and tender hymn of our hermit thrush, and after all the years of familiarity with it, I still experience the same thrill of wonder when, in some cool and quiet mountain glade, I hear this perfect, crystal song. And while our commoner wood thrush lacks the sustained tones and calm leisure of the hermit, its voice is no less beautiful, and its rich alto notes stir a chord closely akin to that struck by its shy, forest-haunting cousin. All our thrushes have this same beautiful quality of tone that, so far as I know, is shared by no other birds.

"So little have we noticed this wonderful thing that birds alone can do, that we have almost no words in our language with which to describe or talk about it. It is as intangible as the fragrance of flowers, and as mysterious. This, I think, is perhaps the principal reason why each person should make the slight and pleasant effort to solve for himself the little riddles that reach his ear on his summer walks in the woods and fields. Catch the notes if you can, see if you cannot whistle them; perhaps when once firmly in your brain, you can reproduce them on piano, flute or violin. They are intangible, waverous, evanescent things, and our musical notation is still too hard to lend itself to them, but if you can get them on record you will really help to enrich our musical language."

Cold Proposition.

"My bank is mean, I think."

"How so, girlie?"

"I have taken hundreds of checks to that bank, and they always count me out the exact amount, just so much and no more. All the other business men with whom I deal throw in a little occasionally for good will."—Pittsburgh Post.

John Cabot.

John Cabot, an Englishman, was the first European to sight the mainland of North America.

ROUND ABOUT

The Unitel States Historical and Patriotic Societies and Associations of New York want a good history of the State of New York. In order to obtain such a history the associations offer three prizes, one for $1,000, a second one for $500 and a third prize of $250. When the competition is closed, the associations will have really three such histories, of greater or less merit. The history is to be about 100,000 words in length and its theme is to show the part that the State played in the establishment of the Uniteed States as an independent nation. That would cover the period down to 1790.

The money to pay the prizes is to be raised by subscription. One thousand dollars is probably more than a writer would receive for such a history, from a publisher, so the offer is an inducement. The offer should produce a history of some merit. But it is a peculiar fact that really great histories, poems, novels, or other literary pieces are seldom produced for a prize.

From the French trenches in Alsace comes a tale of a soldier who awoke one morning after a sound sleep, complained of a cramp in his thigh, and said that he could not get up. At first his superiors insisted that he do so, but as he steadfastly refused, they sent for a doctor. The latter found that a bullet had come through the roof of the soldier's shelter during the night and had lodged in his thigh. It had not even waked him up.

Early in the war it was announced that one German general, himself in active service, had 10 sons at the front. Something very close to this record is now reported from France, where 10 brothers from La Vendee region are with the colors. Another remarkable case is that of Francois Vouillon of Douzy-le-National, France, who has eight sons and two sons-in-law in the French army. Of these onee son and one son-in-law have already been killed in battle.

In a "leave-to-print" speech published in one of the Congressional Records that have been straggling along sincce the Sixty-third Congress came to an end is the following:

"When one is raised upon the farm and leaves it, he is most likely some day to return to the soil." True. And the soil to whichh he returns occupies a space about six feet by two by four in dimensions.

William B. Hurd, jr., ex-County Judge of Kings County, who died in New York yesterday, was graduated from Madison (now Colgate) University in 1872.

EASTER FLOWERS WILL NOT ADVANCE IN PRICE

There will be no advance in Easter flowers in Northern New York cities. European war conditions which have resulted in wholesale advances in foodstuffs and wearing apparel, will cause no upward trend in the modest violet or the blushing rose

Violets which are now selling at from $1.50 to $2 a hundred at the present time will take the usual Easter jump to about $2.50 per hundred. Easter lilies are to be exceedingly plentiful this year and will command the usual rate of 25 cents a blossom. Roses which are now selling around $3 a dozen will not have any great advance as they are generally a second or third choice for Easter wear. American Beauties wil l command from $6 to $12 a dozen according to the length of stem and freshness.

Sweetpeas are now selling at from 15 to 25 cents a bunch, but on Saturday before Easter they will have a uniform price of 25 cents a dozen. Carnations will probably run at about a dollar a dozen.

CAPTAIN T. O. BALL RESIGNS FROM OFFICE

Surrogate Miller has lost by resignation his chief clerk, Captain Torrey O. Ball who yesterday made known to Mr. Miller his intention to relinquish the official position and devote time and energy to the practice of law. The resignation takes effect immediately and comes after a service of fifteen years.

With his many duties in the Surrogate's Court he had found it impossible to give a proper amount of time and attention to his private business. So far as can be learned no successor has been appointed as yet.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN HAND

Dr. B. F. Wende, the Federal inspector, who is directing the campaign in Onondaga and Oswego counties against the foot and mouth disease, says that he believes that the last infected animal in this territory has been killed.

Fifteen cattle of the Wadsworth herd were killed and trenched and twenty infected animals on the Johnson-Kimberly property near Syracuse were killed. Two infected hogs were included in the Johnson-Kimberly killing.

Dr. Wende said, however, that there is a great deal more territory to be covered, including the fifty miles of farm land stretching from Pompey to Williamstown. It will be more than a month before the work is completed. Two new veterinarians arrived and six others are expected to reach Syracuse today. While the State and government veterinrians working there feel that they have almost succeeded in stamping out the disease, they are taking every precaution to guard against a recurrence of the epidemic.

The police authorities of every city and town in the State have received a notice from the State Department of Agriculture warning all citizens who own dogs or cats in any quarantined territory to keep their animals on their own premises.—Oswego Times.

MORA-CAMPBELL CASE DISCONTINUED

Orders of discontinuance were filed in Oswego yesterday in the action of Mora Joseph vs. Mary J. Rogers, Dora A. Campbell and John W. Campbell. These persons all live in this city and the actions were brought to set aside real estate transactions which were, it is claimed made with intent to defraud.

The original action was brought by Mrs. Joseph to recover damages for alleged alienation by the defendant, Mrs. Rogers, of her husband's affections. The case was tried in Pulaski in May, 1913, and a verdict for $8,000 was found in favor of the plaintiff. The parties are Armenians.

Cruel.

Mr. Bliss has descended from mosquitoes. Mrs. Bliss haven't descended yet.—Judge.

VOLNEY CENTER

Farmers in this section are greatly worried about the foot and mouth disease and many have posted their property against the admittance of strangers.

* * *

Mrs. Newton Dingman of Fulton spent Sunday with her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Arba Simmons and family.

* * *

Frederick Baldwin spent Sunday with his grandmotheer, Mrs. Vant.

* * *

Roll Sommers, who is visiting at the home of Fred Sikes, has been ill for the past few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Till and son, Leonard, are all ill.

* * *

Edna and Arba Jennings aree ill.

* * *

Clarence Doolittle had the misfortune to lose a horse.

* * *

There has been considerable moving the last week. Mrs. Whalen has moved from her farm to make her home with her sister at Fulton. Mr. Devendorf who formerly lived at Granby is moving on Mrs. Whalen's farm. Knoxen Wright with his son-in-law, Frank Cramer and family of Fulton have moved into the home of his deceased brother, Charles Wright. Stanley Bateman is moving to his farm at North Volney. Bert Bailey has rented the building of Mr. Bateman and is going to run the blacksmith shop.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

WATERTOWN PHONES PASS 4500 MARK

The Bell Telephone Company of Watertown this month passed the 4,500 mark in the number of subscribers and takes first rank with any city of its size in the state in the number of phones per 100 inhabitants. There are to be exact 4,517 telephones in the Watertown exchange area, the number including of course the rural patrons. With the increased business there are now no less than 45 young women being employed as operators in the Stone street building.

CLEANING UP AFTER FIRE

Water Did Great Damage In Three Stores. Repair Work In Full Swing

By the renovating work now being carried on at the scene of yesterday's costly blaze it is evident that Whitaker and Butts, owners of the damaged block, are loosing no time in getting things back to a semblance of order. A force of men under Superintendent Frank Gegoux and Foreman Vance Lawton are now rapidly tearing away all plaster, lath and woodwork in Dr. Orchard's office while Walter Drury has a force of carpenters strengthening the overhead rafters, tearing away old wainscoating and adding new doors and window sills in the rear end which were completely burned. The contract for repainting and papering has not yet been let by the owners. Underneath in the McKinstry store, very little is being done outside of cleaning up. The insurance adjuster has not yet arrived to appraise the damage. In Shipman's 5 and 10 cent store the clerks are slowly separating the water-soaked stock from that which is only slightly soiled—an immense task after such a deluge among small articles in showcase and on shelves.

In Butts' shoe store it was later discovered that the water from the floor above worked its way through the walls on the east side of the store settling on the shelves now piled high with shoes. Mr. Butts believes that $200 will barely cover his loss by this cause. In the front of the old post office block McKinstrys have a good portion of the stock of clothing and a few show cases which were taken out shortly after the fire started. Upon a thorough investigation it has been learned that all losses are completely covered by insurance and after the decision of the insurance adjuster, who is expected to arrive today, business will be quickly resumed, commencing with a quick sale of damaged stock.

SURVEYS READY

Myron Stranahan, superintendent of canals, Oswego division, announces that there is on hand at his office official surveys of the Oswego canal showing all buoys, lights, points, dams and locks between the city of Oswego and Three River Point which section will be open for navigation this summer. The charge for these surveys is nominal.

MATCH GAME PLAYED

This afternoon a match game will take place at the Onyx bowling alleys between Frank Gillhuly and John Mott. The wagers made by West Siders on this match record Gillhuly as a 8 to 1 favorite.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

SPRING IS ON THE WAY
Men's and Ladies'
SPRING GARMENTS
made to order, all work done right here, under my personal supervision. My business has grown by satisfying people.
I. FOX, Home Tailor
CLEANING AND PRESSING
19 S. First St. (over Bush & Seeber's)

CARVER GETS SHIPMAN ALTERATION CONTRACT

Yesterday's fire which caused losses by water to merchandise in the McKinstry and Shipman stores, has hastened somewhat preparations for alteration, additions and the removal of the two firms into new and larger quarters.

E. J. Carver has secured from H. W. Shipman a contract for making all necessary interior improvements, including tearing out the wall separating the Shipman and McKinstry stores. Mr. Carver will begin operations at once and in about 30 days he will have for Mr. Shipman one of the finest stores in this section of the State.

MRS. JONES WILL HAVE STORE IN ROCHESTER ST.

Dr. Gladman's house in Rochester st. adjoining the Fulton Savings Bank building has been leased by Mrs. James L. Jones for use as a residence and store. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will in the near future take possession of the property.

RETURNED FROM TRIP

Joseph Newton, superintendent of the Granby pulp mill, has just returned from a three-day inspection trip covering Rochester and other points. Mr. Newton was looking up different qualities of wood pulp with a view to advising the Granby mill officials on the purchasing of new stock.

Fulton Keynotes

When you lose an hour you reduce the possibilities of profit from the next hour just half.

* * *

Royal Neighbors will hold their regular meeting tomorrow night, after which Mrs. VanValkenburg will entertain at games and by serving light refreshments.

* * *

Mrs. Eugene Drury of Gansevoort st., spent Wednesday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Garrett of S. 3d st., have been the guests of Syracuse friends.

* * *

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Burgard is ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Goodrowe have been guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Edith Merriam of Boston is the guest of Mrs. William Merriam, Ontario st.

* * *

A box social will be held in the parlors of the First M. E. church Friday evening, March 26, at 8 o'clock. Every member of the congregation—young and old—is invited to be present. A hearty laugh and help solve the "Mystery." Ladies asked to have lunch in box for two with her name. The boxes will be auctioned off at a very low price.

* * *

Mrs. Sears of Pennellville was in the city Wednesday calling upon former friends.

* * *

Mrs. Walter White of this city has been spending several days with friends at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mrs. L. J. Baldwin of West Broadway has been entertaining Mrs. Jas. Baldwin of New York.

* * *

Mrs. Brown of Weedsport is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Putnam in Cayuga st.

* * *

Mrs. George W. Hackett is ill at her home in Cayuga st.

* * *

R. L. McCully has returned from Michigan.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sage left Wednesday for a visit with friends in Syracuse. Mr. Sage returned today.

SPRING OPENING
March 27, 29, 30
The Flower of the Springtime Openings await your inspection at our store on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY.
OUR REST ROOM, Main Floor, will be at your disposal.
O. Henderson & Co.
109 Oneida Street Phone 200

THE MODERN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IDEA

Today it is the Embodiment of Organized Community Building; Its Outline Is Described by Secretary Stoddard

The principle of organized community effort, which has been so strongly emphasized by the organization during the past ten days of the Fulton Chamber of Commerce is a new one. It is so new that many people have little conception of its breadth and of the power it carries with it.

Years ago it was thought that the only functions of a Chamber of Commerce were to fight railroads and "grab" factories. This impression has been steadily dying a natural death, but there are still many who do not comprehend in the full the possibilities for constructive work that lie before a strong, efficiently organized Chamber of Commerce such as Fulton now has.

The following outline will suggest in some measure the scope of thhe activities of a modern Chamber of Commerce:

1.—Leadership.
Social; political survey; card index of citizens; publication of creed; know social unrest; enlightened selfishness; charity and misfits; agricultural developments.

2.—Educational Progress.
Vocational; manual; office training; local colleges; raising money; permanent residence co-operation of business men.

3.—Municipl Research.
Investigation of expenditure; classification of accounts; publication of facts; charter reform; taxation of improvements.

4.—City Planning.
Economic ends defined; ownership of real estate by city; parks; playgrounds; transportation; smoke prevention; grade crossings; boulevards; markets; beautification.

5.—Industrial Promotion.
Economic survey; trade territory; trained labor; kindred manufacturers; financial guarantees; bonus; remission of taxes; factory additions; "incubators"; developing home industries.

6.—Conventions.
Card index to follow up; selection; entertainment of officers; special funds.

7.—Transportation Regulation.
Survey to promote co-operation; rate adjustments; claim collections; over-charges; rating; route book-package car service; routing; transportation school; terminal service.

8.—Wholesale Trade.
Trade extension trips; salemen's school; reporting trade openings; rebating fares; merchants meetings.

9.—Retail Trade.
Style week; unprofitable advertising curtailed; trade territory development; credit; co-operative deliveries; street lighting; shop early; trading stamps; courtesy.

10.—Export Trade.
Packing advertising; translating; foreign trade trips.

These are the lines of work successfully pursued by more than one hundred enterprizing and efficient commercial organizations throughout the U. S. These heads are not intended to define the action of any specific body, but are cited as the general field of work that may be undertaken with the hope of ultimate success by active organizations.

A definite program of work representing those things which a majority of the citizens feel to be the first needs of Fulton is now being developed from the answers to the question blanks recently issued. This definite program will constitute the "platform" of the Chamber of Commerce and give to it a specific aim and purpose.

The "Platform" will become the yard stick by which the accomplishments of the Chamber of Commerce will be measured.

PREPAREDNESS IN COOKING

By T. L. TIERNEY

In taking up this division of the subject of cooking it will not be beside the mark to enlarge somewhat upon what is meant by "preparedness."

It is this: A boy who is about to enter upon the task of cooking a meal is not prepared to do so unless he has first seen to it that his fire is properly built; that he has sufficient wood, both as to kinds and quantity, to last entirely through the process; that all the utensils to be used are at hand, and that he either knows his recipes by heart or has them by him and has read them over, and, in turn, has all of the food and ingredients within reach which are to go into the making of the meal.

Perhaps more cooking has been spoiled, which otherwise might have been good, by the cook having to leave his food during the cooking to get some article which he had forgotten than through any other cause. For example, wood for the fire, salt, a spoon. Therefore, a cook who has to run after one thing or another after he has started the cooking process is not prepared.

It will only be necessary to refer to the subject of fires in this article in so far as to advise the cook to have at hand enough wood and of the proper kinds to complete the meal. The kinds is meant the most suitable for the different types of fires.

For Type 1 it is necessary to have small hard wood. A large piece split up finely is perhaps the best, as, with the exception of broiling, the cooking on this type of fire requires a steady heat of considerable intensity and by having the small wood at hand you can keep the fire burning evenly by constantly watching and adding wood as required. For broiling use a quantity of hard wood, but considerably large, and burn down to a bed of coals before attempting it.

For Type 2 fire almost any kind of small, dry wood will do, hard or soft.

For Type 3 fire use hard wood, but much larger sticks, three or four inches in diameter. The cooking on this type of fire requires a much longer time to complete, but at the same time requires a steady heat.

Therefore, to prevent having to stand over your fire and continually feed it, use larger wood and you will be able to leave the cooking for 10 and 20 minutes without much danger of finding it spoiled upon your return.

This latter statement does not apply to baking, however; it would be better to watch your bread or biscuits quite closely.

Don't forget the vegetables that have to be washed, scraped or pared; do it before you start to cook or you will have trouble.

Don't forget to mix your flour and water if you are making hunters' stew and want to thicken it.

Think ahead and anticipate your needs, for it is the only way you can be prepared.

To be prepared the cook must know his recipes and how to put the various ingredients together to get the best results. Here are a few I have found to be very good:

FLAP JACKS—For three persons, 2 cups flour, ½ cup cornmeal, 1½ tablespoonfuls baking powder, 1½ teaspoonfuls salt, 1-3 cup sugar, 1½ cups boiling water, 1¼ cups milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoonfuls melted butter. Directions: Add cornmeal to boiling water and boil 5 minutes, turn into bowl, add milk and remaining dry ingredients, mixed thoroughly, sifted if possible, then the egg well beaten and butter.

HOE CAKE—For three persons, four cups white cornmeal, one teaspoon salt, mix. Add boiling water or hot milk to make stiff batter; moisten hands in cold water; take tablespoon of batter and press into thin round cakes. Make on plank or griddle—turn and bake on other side—about three-quarters of an hour. A little grease of crisco can be added if deesired; mix it into the boiling water. Incline the plank or griddle to the fire just so the cakes do not slide off.

BISCUITS—See page 174, "Boys" Hand Book." Same, but with a little more grease or crisco.

HUNTERS' STEW—(for three persons)—1 lb. meat cut into squares 1 inch to 2 inches. Cook slowly one hour with water enough to cover; add a little salt. Add 1 onion, 3 potatoes, 2 carrots (cuh up). When vegetables are done, 20 or 30 minutes, stir in flour and water to thicken (1 tablespoon of flour mixed thin with cold water.)

DUMPLINGS—3 heaping tablespoons flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, rounded teaspoon baking powder; mix dry stuffs break 1 egg into dry ingredients; add 2 tablespoons water; stir to hard and thoroughly; consistency to string a little; drop from spoon into stew; 10 minutes.

Note.—Hard to make enough for a large number of persons.

MISS HARRINGGTON NOT GOING WEST

Fortune doesn't often stalk abroad, yet that is about the substance of conditions surrounding Miss Milderd J. Harrington, heiress to a fortune estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000.

Upon receipt of the news that Chares Graham, ranch-owner of Idaho, had died, leaving in his will a clause that gave to Miss Harrington his total fortune, the young lady proceeded to make arrangements for a trip to Idaho to lay claim personally to the estate.

Since that decision was reached Miss Harrington has employed an Idaho lawyer to look after her interests, therefore the long trip is made unnecessary.

"CULLUD PUSSONS" MADE EVERYBODY LAUGH

A very pleasant farewell surprise was given Mrs. F. C. Ives last evening when the members of the West Side P. T. E. club presented themselves at the door of her home in Worth st. The visitation was unknown to Mrs. Ives until she met them face to face. The surprise was most overwhelming. Each lady present was dressed in quaint garb, the most pleasing perhaps being Rastus Robinson and his two girl friends (colored). The greetings were hearty and the evening was one of thorough enjoyment, leaving an impression on each one present that cannot soon be effaced. The guests carried material for excellent refreshments, which was greatly enjoyed by everybody.

HARDWARE DEALER BUYS FORD AUTO

A. M. Druse has bought from Geo. B. Palmer a Ford touring car, 1915 model. The macchine is equipped with the full complement of electrical accessories, and is a joy.

Mr. and Mrs. Druse yesterday afternoon obtained from their purchase a lot of joy that was unmixed with an incident to mar the exhilaration of actually making one of the durned things go.

Mr. Palmer is in receipt of six Fords, but before the season has become advanced very far he shall have received and sold from 40 to 50 cars.

THE QUIRK TODAY

The "Thumb Print," the feature provided for the patrons today continous 2 to 11:30 is one of the best and most thrilling detective photo-dramas yet produced. Not blood curdling but one that is instructive in showing the modern methods of handling the criminal element. The story and plot are interwoven in the proper manner to make this picture just right to please the masses. It is in four reels. Good comedy reels are added to make up a 6 reel program. Matinee 5c; Night, balcony, 5c; main Floor, 10c.

WILL LOCATE HERE

John D. Palmer, president of the Palmer Hope Hardware Co., will locate permanently in Fulton at the home of his son, L. A. Palmer, 301 Oneida st. He will bring his family with him from Auburn.

HONESTY.

If honesty is the best policy in business it is also the best policy when one has done wrong and is confronted with the question whether he shall confess everything frankly or make excuses. A transparent excuse is worse than none at all.

Of Course.

"Daughter sends you 1,000 kisses and wants 100 in return."

"A hundred kisses?"

"Don't be absurd. Make it a hundred dollars, of course."—Louisville Courier Journal.

ACTIVITY AT ELKS HOME

Clubhouse Will Be Made One of the Most Attractive In State. Work Has Begun

A busy scene of progress on East 1st st., can be noted in front of the Elks home where about twenty mechanics are building the temporary staging for the erection of a wide veranda on the front of the clubhouse. The style will conform to the general style of the building; eight pillars will support the veranda roof which will cover the entire space which extends across the entire front of the building. At the south side there will be built another large addition in which bowling alleys will be installed; the plans for this part however have not yet been stated, but it is understood that within a few days a separate contract will be let for this portion.

With these improvements and additions the Elks home will be one of the most beautiful and well equipped of its kind in this state.

"LIFE OF OUR SAVIOUR"

"The Life of Our Saviour," in 7 reels, depicted in beautiful hand colored motion pictures will be presented at The Quirk, Saturday, March 27.

This passion play production was made by the Pathe Freres Company and represents an immense financial outlay as all of the scenes were filmed in the Holy Land and the services of multitudes of people utilized. But it was the aim and desire of the producers to reproduce with historical accuracy the greatest drama in the world's history.

The Saviour is shown in all His divine simplicity from the manger to the ascension. The beautiful part of the photochronology lies in its delicate yet historically accurate handling. It epitomizes the infinite art of scriptural visualization and graphically impresses on the intellect a great truth that has awed the universe since the advent of the little Christ Child two thousand years ago.

The scenic investiture together with the inspiring sacred music embellishments make The Life of Our Saviour an irresistible magnet of attraction which is sure to attract and electrify audiences for generations to come. Baycony, 5c; main floor, 10c.

WEATHER FORECAST

Rain or snow; colder tonight and Friday; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

You will find your
EASTER HAT
at our Opening Friday and Saturday
Right Prices and Right Styles
Dix Millinery Store
OPEN FRIDAY EVE.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry
Repairing at Manufacturer Prices
STANLEY MUNGER
17 N. Sixth St. Phone 3547

FOR SALE!
234 Cayuga Street
DWELLING and BARN
Easy Terms of Payment
FRED'K G. SPENCER

PIANOS
MOVED - TUNED - REFINISHED
By Experienced People
CALL UP
Bogue's Piano House
61 First Street Phone 4249

THE QUIRK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 p.m.
TO-DAY—"THE THUMBPRINT"
MELIES 4 REEL DETECTIVE DRAMA, and two comedies
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony, 5c, Main Floor, 10c
FRIDAY—"CAPTAIN RACKETT"
3 ACT COMEDY
Auspices I. O. O. F. LODGE NO. 245
Prices, 25c, 35c.
MONDAY—The Orignial New York Hippodrome Circus
10—BIG ACTS—10
See Big Adv. Tomorrow

SUNDAY ASSAILS EVOLUTION IDEA

Evangelist Made Attack Upon Cardinal Principle of Modern Science

Darwin's theory of evolution was assailed last week by "Billy" Sunday in a sermon before an audience of many thousands. The evangelist said the spiritual side of man "knocks that doctrine in the head." He added, however, that it was possible for man to fall back into the animal stage if he forsakes the realm of the spiritual and of religion.

"Billy" preached one of his most dramatic sermons on"The Man Without a Soul." While admitting that every man has a soul, no matter how low he might be, he declared his belief that many persons who continually neglect to embrace Christ as their personal Saviour and to live decent lives come very near to the animals who are without souls. He said that the spiritual side of man was the only thing that separated him from the brute.

In Dramatic "Trim"

Sunday took no Biblical text for the sermon, but painted a word picture of Philip Nolan, "the Man Without a Country."

The great throng held its breath as it heard the dramatic recital of the trial, conviction and sentence imposed by the old Colonial Court upon the man who damned the United States. With subdued breath and intense interest the audience followed Sunday as he took it on a tour with Nolan through the period during which he was kept away from his fellows, ignorant of the rise of thee nation that gave him birth and never permitted to hear the name of his country.

And then the thousands of faces, many of them covered with tears, brightened. Smiles played around the corner of hundreds of lips and there was a sigh of satisfaction as he took his listeners into the cabin of the old ship and let them listen to the evidence of love and devotion Nolan gave when he pleaded to hear all about the rise and glory of the United States. Vividly the audience saw the little American flag draped by the old man round the portrait of George Washington, and it seemed they could trace the crude lines of the rough map Nolan had sketched to keep in his mind some faint recollection of the country he had disowned.

Pleads for Spiritual

At the conclusion of the dramatic recital, "Billy" jumped into the lesson of his sermon. He compared the life of Nolan to that of a man or woman who refuses to acknowledge allegiance to the realm of the spiritual.

"The average man looks after his citizenship in the material world fairly well," he said, "as far as it applies to temporal, material, personal gratification. In the world of dust and dollars the average man lives most of his citizenship. This is all right. A man should look well after his citizenship in the world of the material—it is a good world. It is the best, I say it reverently, that even God could make. It is not to be despised and hurried through. But the man who never gets beyond his cook, his tailor, his barber, club or limousine is nothing but a refined animal.

"There is the greater world of the spiritual, just as real as the world of the material," continued Sunday."The man who ignores his citizenship in the world of the spiritual and spends his time and energy and his citizenship in the world of the material is the consummate idiot and fool of the centuries."

Sunday asserted that "a man may swear away his citizenship in the world of the spiritual, by one dramatic act, as Nolan did, by his love of money, by his love of lust, by his unbelief or by allowing his spiritual nature to lie dormant so long that all the best in him is paralyzed. so that he has no thoughts of God, no prayer, no religious duties to perform."

In closing the evangelist pleaded with his audience to consecrate themselves to Christ.

"Whenever you cancel your citizenship in the world of the spiritual you take the crown from your brow, you dash the scepter from your hand and slink back with thhe rest of the brutees," he yelled. "Christianity appeals to you to throttle the animal in you and give thee angel a chance. It is an appeal for you to pray, to recognize that you are a citizen of two worlds, to prepare you for your citizenship in the world of thhe eternal by accepting Jesus Christ as your Saviour."

ROOT ACCLAIMED TO LEAD IN 1916

Philadelhpia Meeting Roused by Introduction of Ex-Senator as First Citizen of U. S.

Philadelphia, March 24.—"The Republican party should inaugurate a national educational campaign to stamp out sectional controversy, suspicion and distrust, of business and the detrimental results of the policies of a hostile government, which knows nothing of business and discards the testimony of men who know and conduct business," declared ex-Senator Elihu Root at the climax of a sensational speech before three thousand members of the Union League here to-night.

Introduced by Senator Oliver, of Pennsylvania, as the "first citizen of the United States," he was loudly acclaimed by the gathering as the best man to lead the party in 1916.

Tracing the history and struggles and victories of the Republican party from the time of Lincoln, Mr. Root sounded a warning to the Union League and the country at large that again they must face the stress and storm of battle if they would see the union preserved from the designs of a party bent on the regulation of all business—a party which subjects men to suspicion and a policy which is responsible for the present hesitancy and unrest.

"The distinctive characteristic of recent years has been the conduct of the government by men who have little concern in business and distrust and suspect men of business," continued Mr. Root. "Everywhere suspicion of business is the characteristic of the day."

FEDERALS WANT TO GET GIANTS' PLAYERS

"Dick" Carroll, business manager of the Brookfeds, was in Dallas Yesterday to meet Bob Bescher and Davy Robertson of the Giants. Carroll wantsthose men in the event New York insists upon their going to St. Louis in exchange for Perdue.

Carroll will also endeavor to sign a number of the "rookie" infielders of the Giant squad, who will undoubtedly be turned back to the minors at the opening of the season, owing to the player limit rule of the National League.

If he is successful inn obtaining Robertson and Bescher, Magee will use "Davy" in a trade with "Joe" Tinker, of the Chicago Feds. Magee is eager to land Claude Hendrix and is willing to give Claude Cooper and Robertson for the twirler.

DODGERS DEFEAT CUBANS

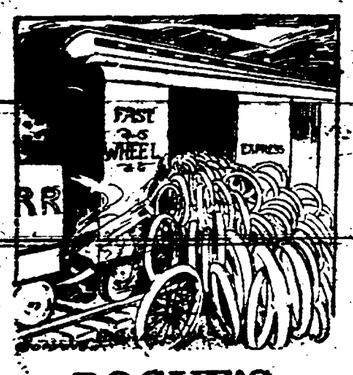
Daytona, Fla., Mar. 25.—There was absolutely nothing to the game between the Superbas and the Cubans yesterday, but the National Leaguers, who won the game, 8 to 0. A base on balls to Daubert, after Shultz had been retired; Cutshaw's triple and Zach Wheat's single in the opening stanza was enough to win. "Tiny" Dell, who pitched the first five innings, held the Cubans to one hit and no runs. "Sherry" Smith, who relieved him, confined their mitting to a pair of singles.

The score by innings:

Cubans	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn	2 0 1 0 3 0 1 1 .. 8

PRINCETON WINS FIRST GAME FROM GETTYSBURG

Princeton, N. J., Mar. 25.—The Princeton nine began the collegiate baseball season of the East here yesterday with Gettysburg, winning, 3 to 2. Cool weather and early season form prevailed, making the game uninteresting. Princeton collected nine hits from the delivery of Hoar, but Howard let them down without a suspicion of a safety in the last five innings.



BOGUE'S

Bicycle Special

Another Carload Just Arrived

BICYCLES, TIRES AND SUPPLIES

Bogue's Shop

[illegible] Broad

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, Wednesday, via London.—The following communication was issued today by the War Office:

"North of Arras the Germans attempted two attacks on the large spur of Notre Dame de Lorette during the night of March 23 and 24. Their defeat was complete.

"In Champagne, also during the night, an attack was attempted against the fortified position of Beausejour, which was repulsed."

"A division of the Belgian army has made progress on the right bank of the Yser. Another has captured a German trench on the left bank.

"At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf we captured the first line of trenches referred to in the preceding communication; likewise a second line. On this section of the front our troops are organizing themselves on the further side of this second line. Within a short distance of the summit we captured some prisoners, including officers."

GERMAN

Berlin, by wireless.—At Army Head quarters today the following statement was given out:

"In Champagne there were only artillery duels. In the forest of Le Pretre, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, the enemy attempted to win back ground gained by the Germans, but was repulsed. New attacks by the enemy northwest of Badonvillers and on Reich Ackerkopf broke down under the German fire. Fighting is in progress at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

"German troops are pursuing the re treating Russians northward of Memel East Prussia. They captured near Polangen 500 Russians and took three guns and three rapid firers. Quantities of cattle, horses and goods were tsolen by the Russians. Near Laugszargen, southwest of Tauroggen and northeast of Mariampol, Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. Northwest of Ostrolenka several Russian attacks failed. Here we captured 20 officers, more than 2500 men and five machine guns. Eastward of Plock several charges of the enemy failed.

"The Germany army expresses cordial thanks to the gallant garrison at Przemysl, which after four months of defence full of sacrifices could be overpowered only by hunger."

A further official announcement was given out in Berlin today as follows:

"German sea forces haveassisted the land forces in the operations to the north of Memel, on the Baltic. They bombarded on Tuesday afternoon the village and castle of Polandgen and kept under fire the road from Polangen to Libau."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

"On the right bank of the Narew River, on the Skwa-Orzye front, including the right bank of the River Orzye, the engagements for possession of isolated points of vantage are assuming a more general and extremely desperate character. The Germans who brought up strong reinforcements here, at the expense of their other fronts, are stubbornly defendinn their positions by a deadly fire and are opening new and vigorous counter attacks.

"Our troops, however, are making slow but sure progress, capturing trenches and heights. Among the noteworthy actions have been hand to hand engagements fought near Vakh-Karask and Jednoroziec, where our troops, who attacked with self-sacrificing valor, gained the day, taking about 300 prisoners, eight machine guns and two trench mortars.

"On the left bank of the Vistula there have been no important changes. The Germans have been forced to evacuate Domanevitze farm, on the Pilica, and we have consolidated the ground won. Counter attacks in this region have been repulsed.

"In the Carpathians our troops are advancing. They seized today several fortified heights on the front between the roads leading to Bartfeld and Uzok. Everywhere the counter attacks of the enemy were unsuccessful. We took during the course of the day more than 4,000 prisoners, one field gun and dozens of machine guns.

"On March 22 the Germans again attacked, without success, height No. 992, near Koziouwka."

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—The following official statement on the progress of the war was issued today by the Austrian War Office:

"In the Western Carpathians the battle has developed on a front as far as Uzsok Pass, and continues with great violence. Strong Russian forces are attacking, and positions on the heights are being bitterly fought for.

"In several engagements, between the Pruth and the Dniester, in the mots northerly part of Bukowina, the enemy was dislodged from some villages and compelled to retreat toward the frontier. North of Czernowitz the villages beyond the Pruth, which served the enemy as a basis for operations against the city, were cleared of Russians.

"In Poland and West Galicia there has been no change. We have destroyed a Russian pontoon bridge across the lower Dunajec."

CUNARD LINE MAN TO HEAD BRITISH FACTORIES

London, March 25.—Circumstantial statements were current in Liverpool last night that Mr. Lloyd-George had made final choice of the strong, pushful man he has been looking for. That choice has fallen on Mr. Alfred Allen Booth, chairman of the Cunard line.

Mr. Booth, it was further stated, will be assisted in his task by a number of other competent business men.

Mr. Booth's task will be to co-ordinate and direct the energies of the British factories taken over by the government for the manufacture of army and nav ysupplies.

KAISER HAS 120 SUBMARINES

Building Fleet for Great Attack, SSays American Traveler.

New York, Mar. 25.—Samuel Pearson, who formerly held a commission in the Boer army, has returned from Copenhagen, after making a tour thru Germany. He said that the German navy had 120 submarines ready for a raid on the English coast and were constructing others on the Scheldt.

He did not believe the Zeppelins could accomplish much, as they were too unwieldy. They were capable of carrying sixty-four men, besides a big quantity of explosives.

Before leaving Germany an officer told him that another 30,000 mines were being laid in the North Sea.

CITY OF 14,000 TO BE VACCINATED

Millville, N.J., March 25.—Thirty-five cases of smallpox have been discovered here, and the board of health at a meeting arranged for the vaccination of Millville's entire population, numbering nearly 14,000.

Mayor Geig urged the board to order the closing for two weeks of all motion picture theatres, churches, schools and other places where public gatherings are held. It was decided, however, to defer action on this proposal pending the arrival of an inspector from the State Board of Health, who is expected tomorrow.

All of the cases are in mild form. The Mayor has placed a ban on the holding of rummage sales, which he blames for the rapid spread of the disease.

ORCHID BRINGS $1,000

Moore's 'Queen of the Belgians' Sold at Auction to New York Man.

New York, Mar. 25.—A man, whose name was not revealed, paid $1,000 by certified check for a new orchid exhibited by Clement Moore at the International Flower Show, which closed at the Grand Central Palace on Tuesday. The flower was known as "the $500 orchid," that being the lowest estimate of its value, and it was one of the features of the show. It was sold at auction yesterday at the shop of G. E. M. Stump, florist, 761 Fifth avenue.

The orchid is a new hybrid of the variety of Cattleya Schroederae. It was grown by Mr. Moore, and is the only one of its kind. It has been kept under glass, securely locked, after the English fashion, in order. that no one could get its pollen. The proceeds of its sale go to the Belgian Relief Fund of the Red Cross. The orchid was named for the Queen of the Belgians.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 25.—A legal brief in the handwriting of the late Governor Cleveland, remarkable in its exactness and legal arguments, has just been presented to Dr. John H. Finley, State commissioner of education, as president of the Grover Cleveland Memorial Association. The brief came from Daniel H. Meegan, a Utica attorney.

The brief is that of the plaintiff offered before the Superior court of Buffalo in thhe case of Hadcock against O'Rourke and was prepared by Bass, Cleveland and Bissell, attorneys for Hadcock.

Dr. Finley says that the brief was written between October 1876 and 1881 in that the firm of Bass, Cleveland and Bissell was dissolved in the latter year.

"Mr. Cleveland's brief is a document which was unusual even at that time," says Dr. Finley in discussing the recent acquisition to the Cleveland papers. "Now it would be quite impossible and unheard of to receive a similar document from an attorney of standing. It is a document of one hundred and forty-three closely written legal cap pages, filling both sides of seventy-two sheets.

"Every word of it is in Mr. Cleveland's familiar handwriting,the astonishing part being that, so far as internal evidense shows, it was written at no more than two sittings. The uniformity of the handwritting is remarkable, that at the end of each section being as legible, as deliberate and neat as at the beginnings.

Attorney Meegan also regards the brief as a remarkable document. He says that it is convincing that Mr. Cleveland, as a practicing attorney, was quite willing to assume the exacting burden of careful preparation of his client's interests.

"I have read somewhere," says Attorney Meegan," that Mr. Cleveland as president and governor, had a fondness for the pen in committing statements requiring some care in the formulation. This hand-written brief demonstrates that such was the trait of his earlier years as well."

The brief in thhe possession of Dr. Finley was based upon an action for the payment of a sum of money. As counsel for the plaintiff Mr. Cleveland was successful in the trial court and obtained a verdict from the jury. The judgment entered on the verdict of the jury was affirmed by the general term of the Superior court of Buffalo.

Dr. Finley is having the brief prepared for preservation and will subsequeently send it to the Grover Cleveland Birthplacce Memorial Association at Caldwell, N. J.

The preparation of matter for the brief penned by the late president and governor envolved an enormous mass of figured in the calculation of a sum in partial paymeents, which as Dr. Finley put it, "would put to blush any of the typical problems in this knotty subject in arithmetics of twenty or thirty years ago.

Attorney Meegan has received from Dr. Finley a letter thanking him as the donor of the Cleveland brief. In the letter Dr. Finley says that he will see to it that he is credited with having made it possible for the Grover Cleveland Memorial Association to receive the document and thhus pass it over to the Cleveland Birthplace Memorial Assocciation.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

Don't fail to see the Wonderful Reliance Garland Combination Cooking Range, on exhibition in store window of the People's Hardware Co., Inc. Occupies the least space of any complete range in the market. Bakes with either coal or gas in the same oven, brols or toasts with either fuel, fitted with hot water front; in fact operates as a coal or gas range, either fuel independent of the other or may be used with both fuels at the same time. SEE IT. People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv-R

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Wanted—Lady with first-class experience would like position as bookkeeper, or cashier and bookkeeper. Reference furnished. Address X Fulton Times. 82

For Sale or Exchange—Bay mare, 7 years old; 1300 lbs.; sound; work in all harness. Two farms out of corporation. Apply 8 S. 5th st. 84c

Lost—In Oneida st., Monday night, a bundle containing two shawls and mackintosh cape. If found, please return to Times office. 83

To Rent—7-room house, also desirable furnished flat. Inquire Dr. Haviland. 82c

Flat to Rent—New; strictly modern and uptodate in every detail. J. M. Caffrey, 297 S. 4th st. 83

Upper Flat to Rent—Gas and bath. 412 Erie st. 83

For Sale—One large rubber plant. Inquire 268 W. 3d st. 85c

For Sale—My bay mare, Dr. S. D. Keller. 84

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Our representative will call and give you the cost of wiring your home.

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About Sports Generally

BARROW DISPUTES FULTZ'S PLAN

By Frank G. Menke

"I am absolutely opposed to arbitration," vociferated Ed Barrow, president of the International League, when asked yesterday for his idea of Dave Fultz's proposition to end the war between Organized Baseball and the Federal League.

"The International League will become no party to any peace proposals that might involve territorial concessions by us. I am willing to give no quarter, and I am sure that all the club owners are strongly with me, for we would rather be kicked out of business than concede to the Feds. As for baseball in general, arbitration might be a good thing, and then again it might not.

"The International League came into the field first and it is going to stay. The Feds have no right to be in baseball, for they came into it from no love for the sport, but to advertise their business. They have utterly commercialized the game and done everything to it but actually kill it. However, their one hope now is to be taken into the fold of Organized Baseball, and if they are fought for a year more they will be ready to throw up the sponge.

"In a good many of their cities their men with capital have already stepped out and the clubs owe a lot of money. You mark my words the conditions in Kansas City and Indianapolis at present will be duplicated in Buffalo and Baltimore next year."

Minors Ought to Rest.

When asked what he thought of Ban Johnson's suggestion that minor leagues suspend for this season. Barrow continued:

"I have long advocated such action. Several months ago I told a good many heads of Class B and C leagues that they ought to give their territory a rest for a year. When they come back there will be a genuine demand for baseball and conditions will have been bettered. I suggested idleness for this year to the president of the Virginia League, and I believe it would do that circuit a world of good.

"Fultz's proposition, of course, might be a good thing for the minor league players and the majority of men in the majors, but where would the owners get off? The big players are getting it all, being overpaid by 50 per cent., and even a pennant winner cannot hope to make money. Why, Jim Gaffney came through the National League season last year with not one cent profit on his Braves! Raises in salaries, bad conditions, bonuses and what not ate up all the profits that were legitimately the owner's.

Carnival of Jumping.

"In 1913 conditions in baseball were ideal. Along came the Feds and started a carnival of contract jumping and dissatisfaction that has well-nigh killed the game. They have done nothing for the sport and yet they have the nerve to ask for concessions."

Barrow asserted that things were going along in fine shape with the Jersey City club. "Our newest stockholder is Colonel Auston Colgate, a member of one of the most prominent families in the State and a State Senator.

When asked about Newark, Barrow said the Ebbets-McKeever interests were ready to go through the season and if necessary drop $25,000 or $30,000 rather than give in, or let the club go for a song. It is understood that Barrow is very anxious to have a new ownership in Newark, but nobody seems to want to go into the magnate business in that town.

George Solomon, who owns some of the stock, had somebody fined up to buy out the Ebbets-McKeever stock, but the prospective purchaser got what is known in the vernacular as cold feet.

Hoofeds for Kansas City.

Newark is to keep the Kansas City outfit, after all. The schedule now calls for the transfer of the Indianapolis club to Kansas city, and the retention of Harry Sinclair and Pat Powers of Stovall's Peps.

The Federal League knows that Judge Baldwin's decision favors the Kansas City club, but Jim Gilmore has so arranged things that the Judge will not be called upon to hand down his decision. Were Judge Baldwin to record his decision making the injunction against the league a permanent one. It would, according to our legal authority, hold forever, and a shift of the Kansas City club next year might be blocked.

Gilmore and his associates figure on invading New York next season. Were they to give the champion Hoofeds to Newark, they would give the Jersey town the best aggregation in the league, and would have no real strong team to put into New York in 1916. In addition, the Kansas City players have gone on record with some uncomplimentary things about the Kayees, and might not be welcomed back. Newark is glad to get any Fed combination, and the Indianapolis outfit might be able to rouse the staid citizens of Kansas City to some baseball enthusiasm.

Regarding Yankee Grounds

While the Astor property at East 161st to 164th street and Cromwell and River avenues may be too narrow for a ball park, there is land adjacent that can be acquired, too, for the new Yankee stadium.

The proposition to build on Manhattan Field, next door to the Polo Grounds, is not likely to be considered by Colonel Ruppert and Captain Huston. For one thing, it would not give the club the individuality to be obtained by a stadium away from the Polo Grounds. They might as well remain at the Giants' home. Then again there might be more fans up on the viaduct than in the stands. The bridge would beat Coogan's Bluff all hollow.

Harry Hoch, ex-Bingo hurler, appears to be in line for a regular berth with the St. Louis Americans this season. He took part in 12 games, mostly as relief pitcher, last year, and in the inter-city series let the National Leaguers down with one hit in a closely contested argument.

* * *

George Wiltsie, formerly of the New York Giants, has been signed to manage the Jersey City team of the International League.

* * *

Jimmy Savage, [illegible] outfielder, will not be able to report to the Pittsburg Fed[illegible] time to get in the opening games. He is ill with pleurisy and la grippe.

BEACHEY ONCE QUIT AIR GAME

Declared That People Paid to See Him Die.

FATALITIES APPALLED HIM.

Aviator's Best Known Stunts Were the Death Dip or Vertical Glide, Spiral Glide and the Dutch Roll—Claimed to Have Flown Before 20,000,000 People in Spectacular Career.

Lincoln Beachey, who was called the most daring aviator of this country and who was killed making a flight from the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds, said on March 12, 1913, at the Olympic club in San Francisco:

"I am through with flying. You couldn't get me into an aeroplane again at the point of a revolver. I am convinced that the only thing that draws crowds to see me is the morbid desire to see something happen. They call me the master bird man, but they pay to see me die.

"Moreover, I am affected by the deaths of so many boys who were friends of pupils of mine. Gene Ely was killed in October, 1911, at Macon, Ga., trying to do my dip, and his widow told me that she would still have him with her if he had never seen me fly. In Chicago last September Horace Kearney's mother begged me not to teach her son any more aerial tricks, and he said to her, 'Mother, I must do what Beachey does if I want to be a top liner.' Three months later he was drowned while flying from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Charlie Walsh's wife begged him to cut out the spirals, and he said: 'Beachey does them. I have to do them too.' Last October he tried a spiral in Trenton, N. J., when a wire snapped, and 50,000 people saw him killed. I feel as if I had murdered him. Those boys were like brothers to me, and I am through."

Many Thrilling Escapes.

Four months later Beachey appeared at Glenn H. Curtiss' establishment at Hammondsport, N. Y., and joined the Curtiss staff of aviators.

"In a year," he said, "aviation has changed from a dangerous sport to a serious and useful profession. The development of the flying boat will mean much to the world. That Frenchman, Pegoud, has been doing some wonderful stunts looping the loop," he added. "I believe I can do everything he has done and go a little further."

Only a few weeks later, on Oct. 7, Beachey lost control of the aeroplane in which he was flying at Hammondsport and ran into a group of spectators on the roof of a shed, killing Miss Ruth Hildreth of New York and seriously injuring her sister Dorothy and two lieutenants of the navy flying corps.

In the following November, at San Diego, Cal., he not only duplicated Pegoud's loop the loop, but did a triple loop, surpassing the French flier. About a year ago, while looping the loop at Santa Barbara, Cal., he fell and was slightly injured.

Beachey was considered the most skillful and daring of American aviators and was bracketed with Lieutenant Milling by Orville Wright as one of the two "natural" fliers in the country. He was born in San Francisco in September, 1887. While still a boy he started to learn navigation of the air in dirigible balloons, at that time the only machines available. His preceptor was Captain Thomas Baldwin of San Francisco, under whose direction he made his first flight in a dirigible at Oakland in 1905. In the summer of 1906 he circled the capitol at Washington. In September of that year he met with his first accident—at Baltimore—when his balloon caught fire several hundred feet above ground. Beachey escaped with slight burns. In the following June, after he had been flying for some weeks at Happyland, New York, he flew to Manhattan, descending at Battery park, and when ordered on by the police flew away uptown and eventually was carried over Randall's island, where his balloon was wrecked and fell on a buoy in Little Hell Gate. Four months later he won a race at St. Louis from his old instructor, Captain Baldwin. In June, 1908, a balloon in which he was flying fell into a brier patch at Jamaica, N. Y.

Another Machine Wrecked.

Meanwhile the Wrights had found out how to fly, and when, after a year or two, the development of the sport had shown that it had come to stay, Beachey decided to become an aeroplanist. He began to take lessons in the winter of 1910-11. His first machine was wrecked at St. Paul.

In the following spring, however, he came out as one of the greatest stars of the game. On May 5 he circled the capitol at Washington. On June 27 he flew under the Niagara Horseshoe falls and under the steel arch of the upper bridge in the presence of 150,000 people. On Aug. 5 he won a $5,000 prize offered to the winner of a race from New York to Philadelphia, and two weeks later, at Chicago, he broke the height record for an aeroplane by rising 11,578 feet. At this meet Beachey was the star, making numerous sharp spirals such as never had been tried before.

Among Beachey's best known stunts were the death dip or vertical glide; the spiral glide, and the Dutch roll. He claimed to have flown before 20,000,000 people.

DRESDEN SISTER SHIP OF EMDEN

German Cruiser Averted Serious Outbreak in Mexico.

TOOK HUERTA TO JAMAICA.

British and Japanese Cruisers Had Been Hunting Her For Long Time Before She Was Overtaken and Sunk in South Pacific Ocean, Off the Coast of Chile.

The German light cruiser Dresden, which was sunk by British cruisers in the south Pacific off the coast of Chile, was a sister ship of the famous Emden, and was commissioned in October, 1907. She displaced 3,600 tons and had a speed exceeding twenty-five knots, but her armament was light, consisting of ten 4.1 inch guns, eight five pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 321 men.

Last spring the Dresden was on the Caribbean station, and was lying off Tampico when the American forces captured Vera Cruz. At that time there was serious rioting in Tampico and the lives of the American residents were threatened. The American ships off the mouth of the river had withdrawn, but Captain von Kohler of the Dresden notified the Mexican authorities that he would land marines if foreigners were menaced, and thus averted a serious outbreak.

Later on in the summer the Dresden was the vessel on which Victoriano Huerta, upon abandoning Mexico, traveled from Puerto Mexico to Jamaica. Upon the outbreak of the war the Dresden was still stationed in Central American waters and for a time was hunted by the British and French cruisers in the north Atlantic. She steamed south, however, and after sinking the British steamers Hyades and Holmwood, off the coast of Brazil, respectively on Aug. 16 and Aug. 26, went through the strait of Magellan and joined Admiral Count von Spee's fleet in the southern Pacific.

With Von Spee's Squadron.

She was present at the battle off Cornel on Nov. 1, but inasmuch as the action was decided by long range guns the Dresden had little part in it. Then, with Von Spee's squadron, the Dresden went to the south Atlantic a second time and was in the disastrous battle off the Falkland islands on Dec. 8. On this occasion Von Spee, realizing that he was hopelessly overmatched, tried to hold off the British fleet with his two armored cruisers, the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, long enough for the three small and fast commerce destroyers, the Leipzig, Dresden and Nurnberg, to get away. The Leipzig, however, was sunk in the action and the Nurnberg was run down and destroyed a few hours afterward.

But the Dresden escaped, and on Dec. 13 arrived at Punta Arenas, in the strait of Magellan. She left that port on the following day and went on into the southern Pacific, since which time several British and Japanese cruisers had been hunting for her.

The end of the Dresden leaves only two German ships on the high seas outside of home waters—the cruiser Karlsruhe and the auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Juan Fernandes island, near which the Dresden was caught by her pursuers, is about 400 miles west of the Chilean coast and is a Chilean dependency. It was alleged last fall that German ships were using it as a base for refitting and as a wireless station, and the Chilean government, after protesting to Germany, sent three destroyers to the island in December to maintain the neutrality of the colony.

In the seventeenth century Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was shipwrecked on the island and lived there for four years. His account of his stay is generally believed to have suggested to Defoe the idea for Robinson Crusoe, although Crusoe's island, both in location and in its characteristics, was quite unlike Juan Fernandes.

RED CROSS COMPETITION.

Seven Cities and Towns Win Prizes in Sale of Holiday Stickers.

Prompt reports on the Red Cross seal sale during last year indicate that 57,000,000 or $570,000 worth of seals were sold last December, an increase of 7,000,000, or 15 per cent over 1913. Banners have been awarded to seven cities and towns selling the largest number of seals per capita in seven different population groups. Garden City, N. Y., won the prize in Class A with a sale of 20.49 per capita in a population of 1,400; Sewickley, Pa., in Class B, with a sale of 16.74 per capita in a population of 4,479; Charleston, W. Va., in Class C, with a sale of 6.63 per capita in a population of 22,996; New Rochelle, N. Y., in Class D, with a sale of 6.01 per capita in a population of 28,867; Troy, N. Y., in Class E, with a sale of 5.7 per capita in a population of 76,813; Rochester, N. Y., in Class F, with a sale of 4.76 per capita in a population of 218,149, and Pittsburgh in Class G, with a sale of 2.004 per capita in a population of 533,905. Brooklyn, N. Y., had the largest sale of any city in the country, its total being 2,800,000 seals. New York, Rochester, Buffalo and Pittsburgh were the only other cities that sold over 1,000,000 seals.

Great Britain Watching the Turbulent Republic

For the moment the public eye is turned again toward Mexico, as intervention pressure has been renewed, and the anarchic elements shatter the last remnants of law and order in the land. The sinister, "Mexican situation" once more has been forced upon the worn nerves of the officials of the State Department, who for a few months have been enabled to brush aside their perennial troubles with Villa and Carranza and Zapata while grappling with the problems created by the European War. The Mexican chieftains, however, have been insistent upon creating more trouble and anxiety for the harassed leaders of diplomacy in the capital.

Even in the midst of a world war, Great Britain never has taken her eye off Mexico. She could not afford to do so. Her interests there are too vast. Nearly all of her new battle cruisers and her dreadnoughts of the Queen Elizabeth type, now forcing her way through the Dardanelles, are oil burners, and England is dependent almost entirely on Mexico for her oil supply. For that reason the Cowdray interests in Mexico are in effect national British interests and it is essential that the Cowdray concessions be preserved.

The beginning of the present phase of the Mexican situation began when Carranza tried to abolish certain of the Cowdray concessions around Tampico. The objections of the United States and Great Britain to this action caused Carranza to rescind it, but with the threat that he might renew it at any time. Since that time other elements in Mexico have been waxing in strength, and economic conditions in the interior have grown so bad that famine prevails in much of the northern country.

The precarious conditions existing in Mexico City already have been sufficiently exploited in the past few weeks. They are an index to the real state of affairs in Mexico. So far as the protection of foreigners in Mexico is concerned, the United States Government has already taken formal steps in the way of "representations" to such authority as exists in Mexico, and have received satisfactory replies thereto. In the meantime, however, control of the capital has passed from one faction to another, and while the tension created by the evacuation of Obregon has been temporarily stayed, few officials doubt that the old trouble will manifest itself again in aggravated form.

The best opinion in Washington inclines to the belief that the United States is nearer intervention in Mexico today that at any time since Porfirio Diaz was forced out of the dictatorship. There is a great skepticism as to whether the Wilson administration will ever accept armed intervention as inevitable; but that the President will be compelled to interfere in some way, either by supporting one of the factions with all the power at his command, to the exclusion of the others, or by lending financial aid to one of the contending leaders, is regarded as certain.

There is every evidence that all the Mexican factions are being financed by American and European interests at the present time. An eminent lobbyist in Washington, who some months ago was Carranza's counsel and representative, is now aligned with the Villa element, and it is assumed that the most powerful American elements in Mexico have made the same jump. It is doubtless true that many sinister influences are having some share in promoting the present anarchy and chaos in Mexico, so as to bring the day of American intervention nearer, in their view.

No one in Washington assumes to forecast the future in Mexico, except those who proceed on the assumption that it is steadily growing worse. President Wilson has given no indication that the policy of "watching and waiting" is to be changed in any particular, and he is as strongly insistent as ever that Mexico's troubles are largely due to outside financial tinkering of which he is a sworn foe.

Beneath the surface, there is deep anxiety about Mexico in administration circles; far deeper than any officials will admit. Even the strain and tension which existed during the first days of the Vera Cruz occupation hardly excelled that of the present time.

HOT LINERS

Fake interviews:

"After I get through with Welsh I'm going after Jack Johnson."—Johnny Kilbane.

"The money part of a fight never worries me."—Jack Johnson.

* * *

Is this the time of year when a young man's fancy turns to love or baseball?

* * *

Przemysl has surrendered. There's a lot of ways of saying it, but the best way would be to sneeze and forget it.

* * *

Jack Leary, the former Utica first baseman, has become a new style of utility man with the Browns at Houston, Tex. Branch Rickey has decided to use him every day as either first baseman or catcher, shifting him back and forth as the other men for the positions show alternate flashes of good and bad form.

* * *

"Mike" McNally of the Red Sox, another former Utica player is $2.50 richer than he was a day or two ago. President Lannin received a check from the St. Paul Club of the American Association for back salary owed the recruit shortstop.

* * *

When giving the check to Mike, according to a dispatch, President Lannin said it was a good barometer of the strength of organized baseball and that a ball player could bank that he would eventually get notice.

* * *

The tennis tournament for the New York State championship in men's singles and doubles which has for many years been held at the Crescent A. C. Bay Ridge, will be held at the Yahnundasis Golf Club, Utica, July 3-10.

* * *

Despite reports to the contrary George Pierce, speed king of the State League in 1912 when he was the Miners' pitching mainstay, is to be retained by the Chicago Cubs.

A professional tennis instructor by the name of White has been engaged by the officials of the Yahnundasis Golf Club, Utica.

For the Children

Esther Learns About the Rabbit and Easter.



Photo by American Press Association.

On Easter morning Esther found more than her usual supply of eggs, chicks and bunnies and was pleased.

"Grandma," said Esther, taking a wee nibble of a chocolate egg, "grandma, will you please tell me how the rabbit came to be associated with Easter?"

"They are lovely gifts, indeed, my dear, for they are gifts of love!" answered the old lady, setting down her cup. "The rabbit is good because he is the expression of friends' love toward one another at this glad season, when all the earth rejoices at the meaning of Easter day. Hope has risen in every heart, and no one cherishes ill will or hatred toward his neighbor. And so the rabbit comes with gifts to children to remind them of the plenty and bounty of the earth."

Game of Acid Drops.

Let the company sit in two rows, facing each other, the ladies in one row and the gentlemen opposite them.

Two leaders must be nominated, of whom one, a lady, walks along behind the row of gentlemen, and whispers to each a serious question, which they must in turn address later to their vis-a-vis.

The gentleman leader walks behind the row of ladies and to each whispers something of a perfectly absurd, or very biting character, which each must repeat in answer to the question asked of her by her opposite. Neither leader must know anything of the questions or answers proposed.

The gentleman at the head of his row, then, at a given signal, asks with due gravity of the lady opposite to him the question that was given to him. She will reply, with equal gravity, in the exact words of the answer that has been given her. Question and answer must be repeated thrice without the shadow of a smile.

The next couple then take up the task, and so on until every couple has gone through the ordeal. Failure in any respect whatever puts the person out of the game.

This game is so popular that an encore is sometimes demanded. In that case the ladies will ask the questions given by the gentleman leader and the gentlemen give the answers prompted by the lady leader.

How to Test Silk.

Why did your last year's silk split and crack? Because it was weighted. You might have tested it easily before purchasing and saved both money and worry. A bit of the silk and a match are all you need for a sure test. Light the match and apply it to the fabric. If it holds its shape the silk is adulterated with some of the minerals so used. If it melts in burning and runs into a puffy mass the silk is pure.

Rust Stains.

To remove rust stains from steel cover the article with sweet oil, letting it stay on for a day, then rub it with a lump of fresh lime and polish in the ordinary way.

ORNAMENTAL PINS.

Useful For Holding Back Inconveniently Long Wrist Frills.

A new use has been found for the small ornamental pins which heretofore were employed to fasten the back of the high collar or complete the fastening of the waist front.

The other day, on a smartly dressed young woman attired in a blue gabardine suit remarkable for its correct, up to date lines, were observed deep wrist frills of plaited white linen with hemstitched edge.

To prevent the frills from inconveniently hanging over the hands they were held back against the coat sleeve by means of the aforesaid pins, one of each being placed on the upper side of the lingerie flounce.

The Easter Rabbit.

A symbol of Easter quite as familiar is the Easter hare, which is closely associated with the moon.

There have been all sorts of fancies concerning the moon, from the phases of which the time of Easter is fixed, and among many nations the hare is the symbol of the moon itself.

The Hindu and Japanese artists painted the hare across the moon itself, while the Chinese represent the moon as a rabbit pounding rice in a mortar. An old, old Hindu moon legend says that once when Indra, disguised as a famishing pilgrim, was praying for food the hare, having nothing else to offer, threw itself into the fire that it might be cooked for his benefit, and the grateful Indra transported the animal to the moon, where those who have good imaginations declare that it is still to be seen.

Boy Scouts Growing.

The ratio of increase of the Boy Scouts of America is indicated by a striking paragraph from the chief scout executive's report: From Oct. 1, 1914 to Feb. 5, 1915, 45,330 boys were enrolled, as compared with 32,929 for the same period of 1913 and 1914; 839 new troops were organized, as compared with 583 for the same period last year. Commissions were granted to 4,118 men to serve as scoutmasters and assistants as compared with 2,951 for the same period of last year.

Transposition.

What in winter you feel,
When the frost's on the ground
Transposed it will reveal
(And it is truth I'll be bound).
A name that to rustics we give,
Who in clownish simplicity live.

Answer—Cold, clod.

Remarks by One's Neighbors.

After nearly every marriage the neighbor women offer gratuitous insult to the groom by saying, "And her mother had such high ambitions for her daughter!"—Exchange.

The Cowboy Suit.

One of the made in America fashions is the cowboy costume which embodies American traditions, yet is so distinctly modish and up to date that young women are adopting it with enthusiasm.

One of these cowboy costumes worn at a southern resort has a short skirt of pussy willow silk in narrow red and white "peppermint" stripes. There are two groups of three rows of red velvet ribbon around the skirt, the velvet being the same width as the stripes. Little bowknots are placed on the skirt at intervals between the groups of ribbon trimming.

A jacket of red pussy willow silk shows a waistcoat of white lace and sleeves of red and white striped silk. Below the short skirt will appear buttoned boots of patent leather, with light gray tops, and red silk stockings will match the red silk jacket.

CARE OF NAILS.

Those who have not thought it worth while heretofore should begin now to care for their nails. The little time spent at this will show in good looking nails before very long. The outfit costs so little almost any one can afford it.

Be careful to get a good nail polish, as a rough, inferior one is apt to scratch the nails and in time thicken them.

Pantalettes Appear.

Pantalettes are with us—that is, a designer has dared to launch them for our approval. And really they are such fascinating, pretty little things, peeping out from the bottom of a very full skirt.

DAINTY FROCK.

Valenciennes Lace Profusely Trims Dress Made of Dotted Muslin.



LINGERIE CREATION.

The little kiddie has her inning in the little frock shown here. Nothing is ever more charming than dotted muslin and when combined with val is irresistible. The gown has a jacket effect bodice with an underlining of sheer batiste, to which the skirt is attached. The skirt is full, with insets of val insertion, outlined by ruffles of val edging.

A blue satin sash and a blue satin hair ribbon contribute the touch of color to the costume, with which are worn white silk stockings and white kid buttoned boots.

SASH CURTAINS.

Materials For Making Them and Their Fashioning.

Sash curtains should be measured from the *top* of the inside of the window casement to the sill, allowing two inches at the top and bottom. The top is turned and stitched through the center, which allows for a small heading and the casing for the brass rod. The hem is turned in at the bottom, so that the curtains just escape the sill.

The curtains may be perfectly plain or finished with a lace edging. A narrow gimp braid is sometimes used as a finish for sash curtains. The French striped net or brussels net is always nice.

Scrim and a quality of voile made for curtain purposes are also used, especially where a less transparent material than net is desired.

Is Meat a Fighting Diet?

Circumstances have brought to light again the question of man's need of red meat diet to make him a fighting warrior. An advocate of meat diet declared some time ago that the Belgians were losing their vital efficiency because they are a race of non-meat eaters. But, although they had done no fighting for a hundred years, they have given a good account of themselves of late.

Modern scientists assert that meat makes a dog or a man irritable, but gives neither courage nor endurance, both of which are essential fighting qualities. Attention is called to the fruit eating gorilla as the most dreaded fighter of the African forest. Not a lion is found in all the region where this great forest man reigns, untamed and untamable, a real king of beasts.

The lion, the traditional king of beasts, fights when brought to bay only because he is short winded and cannot run away. Every experienced hunter has borne testimony to the ability of the grass eating bison as a most courageous fighter when at bay.

Herbs For Many Purposes.

Mint—For meat sauces.

Angelica—For flavoring cakes.

Lavender—For oil and distilled water.

Sage—For sausage and meat dressings.

Sweet Fennel—Leaves used in fish sauces.

Dill—The seed used to flavor pickles.

Borage—Leaves boiled as dandelion or spinach.

Thyme—In gravies and dressings of stuffed meats.

Chives—Used for flavoring soups and salads.

Borage, balm and catnip—Useful where one has bees.

Tarragon—Leaves useful in giving flavor to vinegar and pickles.

Coriander, fennel and caraway seeds—Used for flavoring syrups and cakes.

Among those having medicinal value are arnica, hops, catnip, pennyroyal, belladonna, hops, etc. Medicinal marshmallow, wormwood, hyssop and peppermint.

Dainty New Creations For Dinner or Dance Wear

Cotton satins are used for foundation garments under sheer dresses.

The useful black evening gown may have a girdle of gray.

Belts and girdle are worn at the natural waist line; also above and below it.

The sheerest materials are used for dancing frocks.

The dancing girl of the moment is ruffled from waist to hem.

Dance frocks are extremely full in the skirt.

There is a fad for decorating the back of the corsage with artificial flowers.

One of the most useful evening costumes a woman can have is the black net over a white satin or taffeta foundation.

Silver and gold braid and silver and gold ornaments, especially roses, are desirable in the matter of style. Even fruits and some vegetables are made of silver and used in small bunches or clusters as decorations for costumes.

NEW FIREBALL PISTOLS.

British at Front Furnished With Them; Also With New Grenades.

A letter from an officer of the Hampshire regiment published in the Morning Post of London contains the following passages:

"I have been served out with a wonderful pistol that fires fireballs. The other night I fired several, and they showed up the ground in front in a wonderful manner. * * * We fired a new kind of bomb at the Germans a couple of days ago, and last night one of our patrols reported twenty or thirty bodies in the place where it fell. * * * The Germans, they say, have now got a land torpedo that burrows under the earth and catches one just about the knee when it explodes. I don't know if it's true, but they are a remarkably ingenious people.

"Two of our men who had gone out to repair barbed wire last night noticed a German sniper digging himself in. So they stalked him and suddenly jumped on him and brought him in praying for mercy. When asked why they did not bayonet him on the spot the captor explained that he thought it was too cold blooded a proceeding, but added that he 'plugged him one on the jaw,' as he was shouting 'Mercy, mercy!' too loud. * * *

"This is a most extraordinary war; fellows every day in the ordinary course of their duties do things that in any other war they would get V. C.'s for."

STOVE WRECKED BY BEANS.

Forgotten in Oven, They Explode and Bombard Kitchen Walls.

An explosion shook the Sixth ward in Auburn, N. Y., and brought scores of persons to the home of William E. Bills, 62 Lansing street. Members of the family were gathering up the scrap iron that represented the family range, and the walls and furnishings of the kitchen looked as if they had been the target for hundreds of small bullets.

Mrs. Bills explained that she had placed a quart can of beans in the oven and had forgotten them. She was reminded of it by the explosion and the bean bombardment that came with it.

Once Laborer, Now a President.

At a meeting of the directors of the Yale & Towne company, a large hardware manufacturing company of Stamford, Conn., Walter C. Allen, who has been employed by the company for the past twenty-three years and who has advanced himself by stages, was elected president in the place of Henry R. Towne, who retires after forty-six years in that position. Mr. Towne was made chairman of the board of directors.

NEW SPORTS CLOTHES.

What the Smart Set Dons For Outdoor Recreation.

With devotees of riding enjoying themselves in the country, clothes for day wear at the smart estates become of the riding type.

This brings into consideration a most attractive display of smart neckwear, sports hats, trim shirts and blouses, the most swagger article in boot styles and a corresponding array of good looking sports suits.

Both corduroys and tweeds have their admirers. It is about six of one and a half dozen of the other in point of preference, so honors are even.

For walking suits corduroys are in high favor.

The costume shown by a leading shop forces this point home rather decidedly, for it is one of the new models designed for spring wear by a most exclusive patron of conservative but sports loving taste.

It is of green cotton corduroy. The coat is made with a smart yoke with the skirt part showing inverted pleats, which are belted in such fashion at the waist line that but a small portion of the belt need hang when the coat is worn unbuttoned.

The skirt is of circular cut, buttoned in front and with pockets set on just below the hips.

Among the Elite.

"Then they never have a family jar?"

"They occasionally have what might be termed a family jardiniere. As aristocratic people, they only quarrel in a very refined way."—Kansas City Journal.

The "Blue Foot."

Although not so prominent in Teutonic folklore as the hare, the fox is still looked upon as a mystic animal throughout Sweden and north Germany. In many districts reynard has long been regarded by the peasants as so sacred that his name must not be pronounced, and he is alluded to by some such euphemistic title as "blue foot" or "he who goes to the forest."

A Rapid Calculation Trick.

By means of a simple arrangement of numbers a calculation can be made which will easily puzzle any unsuspecting person. If the two numbers 41,096 and 83 be written out in multiplication form very few will endeavor to write down the answer directly, without first going through the regular work. By placing the 3 in front of the 4 and the 8 back of the 6 the answer is obtained at once, thus: 41,096x83 equals 3,410,968. A larger number which can be treated in the same way is the following: 4,109,589,041,096x83 equals 341,095,890,410,968.—Popular Mechanics.

BAGGING A HIPPO.

How It Is Done and How the Flesh of the Animal Tastes.

There are two ways of bagging a hippopotamus, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, and neither is justified unless the sportsman is sorely in want of food, for its meat is very poor indeed and wants a good deal of preparation to be palatable to any one except the starving. It has a taste I can only describe as flaby, something what beef would taste like after being wrapped up for a couple of days with a Scotch haddock of doubtful freshness.

The hippo may be shot in water. When mortally wounded he will sink and will not reappear on the surface for several hours, consequently a tiring lookout has to be kept for the carcass. If he is only slightly wounded he may charge, but more often he will flee and die in the reeds to serve as food for scavenger birds or crocodiles.

The other and more sporting way is to shoot him on land. This is, as a rule, only possible at night or late in the evening and early in the morning. It would not be wise to find oneself between the river and the wounded hippo, for he at once makes for the water by the shortest route, and he goes so fast that getting out of his way requires pretty speedy feet and great coolness of nerve.

Old Newspapers.

Old newspapers form the basis of most of the boxes in which goods are kept in the furnishings stores. When ground into pulp and treated with certain chemicals they furnish an ideal material for the pasteboard used in the cheapest as well as the more expensive grades of boxes.—Argonaut.

Truth or Fiction?

"Ah, what a difference there is," remarked the cynic wearily, "between courtship and marriage! Courtship is made up of soft nothings—marriage of hard facts."

And he broke the world's record for a sigh.—New York Times.

Best For the Inner Man.

We are very fond of music, literature and art, but when all is said and done nothing makes a stronger appeal to us than something in the nature of a fritter.—Ohio State Journal.

The Anemone.

The anemone, according to mythology, sprang from the blood of Adonis, mingled with the tears which Venus shed over his body.

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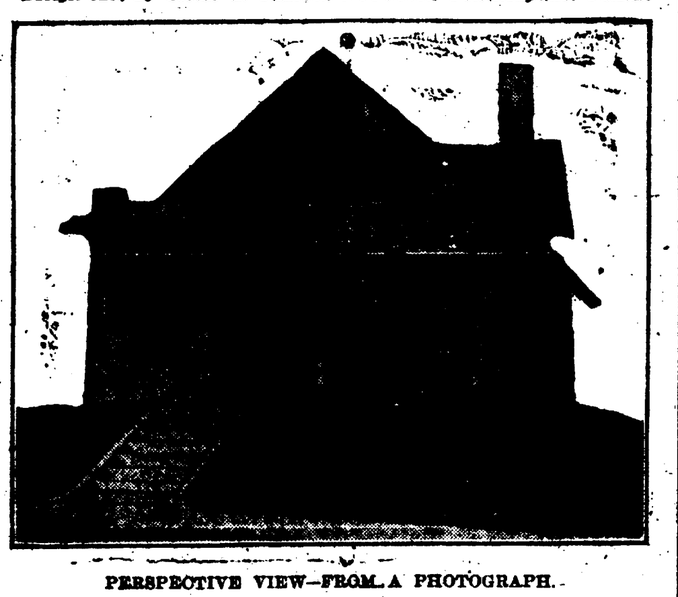
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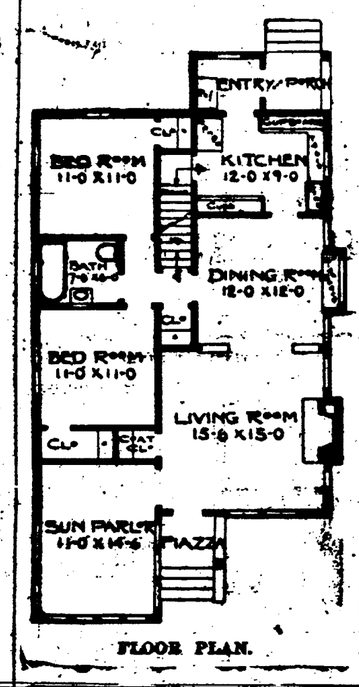
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Design 689, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FLOOR PLAN.

This bungalow is covered with white rough cast, with the trim all stained a dark brown, the effect of which is very picturesque and pleasing. The large sun room connects with the living room by a French door. Living room has a fireplace and opens into a large dining room fitted with a built-in sideboard. The kitchen is complete in its arrangement of all the kitchen conveniences, with cupboards, work table, range space and sink provided and also refrigerator space provided in the entry in the rear. The two bedrooms are amply provided with closet space, and there is also a closet off the living room and one off the dining room. Bath is well arranged and is situated conveniently for both bedrooms. Size, 28 feet by 30 feet; first floor, 9 feet; basement, 7 feet under all. First story finished with hardwood floors and birch or oak finish; second story unfinished. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $3,200.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also book of interiors, $1 per copy.

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 83 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1915 | Price One Cent.

Inquiries Elicit Sentiment In Favor of Letting People Know City's Condition

BE ON HAND TONIGHT AT CHAMBER MEETING

At the City Hall tonight at 8.00 o'clock a meeting will be held of the entire membership of the Chamber of Commerce to pass on the new constitution and by-laws. At this meeting Wayne D. Heydecker, who is to be the secretary of the organization, will be introduced to the members. It is probable also that there will be an out of town speaker.

During the last few days a large number of replies have been received answering the questions—

First. What in your opinion is the thing of first importance that should be undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce to improve the trade conditions and opportunities in your own line of business?

Second. What as a citizen do you believe the Chamber of Commerce should first undertake for the good of the city at large.

The character and variety of replies received show that a great deal of very careful thought is being given at the present time to the work the Chamber of Commerce is to undertake.

Following are a few of these responses:

Make a thorough investigation of the financial condition of the city. Let the public know what that condition is, formulate a definite plan for the financial management of the city for the next ten years. See that an up-to-date method of bookkeeping is installed in the City Hall.

Take steps towards securing industries for Fulton, which shall give employment to many people.

Improve streets and parks.

Secure two forty-gallon chemical tanks for mounting on hose wagons. This will cost about $500, will better protect the city property and will help to reduce fire insurance rates.

Advertise Fulton in sueh a manner that the outside world will sit up and take notice that there is such a place on the map.

Instill the spirit of co-operation into the members of the Chamber of Commerce so that they can stop a knocker and show by their action that they have confidence in the enterprise into which they are putting their time, money and brains.

Have the people remember the name of the city in which they live, trade at home and get a Fulton product in preference to all others.

Encourage and assist the industries we already have.

Systematic cleaning of all paved streets.

Co-operate with the city department and public generally in promoting civic pride to the end that the citizen individually will undertake to clean up the city, beautify the parks, and make the city as attractive as possible.

Establish a bureau that will take care of the solicitors who are soliciting for benefits, fairs, etc.

Protect our homes as well as stores from fake advertisements. Premium givers, etc.

BROOKFEDS MAY GET CULLUP

Feds In Solemn Conclave Try to Settle Disputes; Trade Made

New York, Mar. 26.—Trouble in the Federal League family was smoothed out at the meeting of the club owners at the Bilmore hotel today.

In order to bring about internal peace some clubs had to drop certain trades of players they have been negotiating for, submitting to several unexpected changes in the line-ups of their teams, but the owners appeared to realize the necessity of harmony within the ranks, and the tangle devoleped by the sudden transferof the Indianapolis franchise to Newark probably will be adjusted.

Following the settlemeht of all disputes the league will tomorrow pass on the schedule for the season, a matter that has been held up for weeks by the uncertainty as to whether Kansas City or Indianapolis would be the club to step out and make room for the Newark Feds.

Chief interest appeared to center around the possibility of a hitch between the league and Harry Sinclair and P. T. Powers, owners of the new Newark franchise. The latter, although they had been expecting to take over the Kansas City team were not averse to accepting the Indianapolis club instead, provided the team comes to them intact. It has developed, however, that the Brookfeds, in return for a cancellation of an Indianapolis debt, have been promised two of the most valuable players on the Indianapolis team — "Benny" Kauff and "Cy" Falkenberg. That the Hoofed outfit would be weakened by the loss of these two players is unquestioned. Powers and Sinclair have announced that they intend to enter a strong protest, and it remains to be seen what sort of compromise will solve the difficulty.

The Brookfeds are also involved in a trade of "Nick" Cullop, the Kansas City pitcher, made at a time when Kansas City was expected to lose its franchise in the league. Robert B. Ward had agreed to give "A" Shaw, "Bert" Maxwell and "Bill" Bradley in excange for Cullop, but the Indianapolis shift, which keeps Kansas City in the league, may hold up the deal.

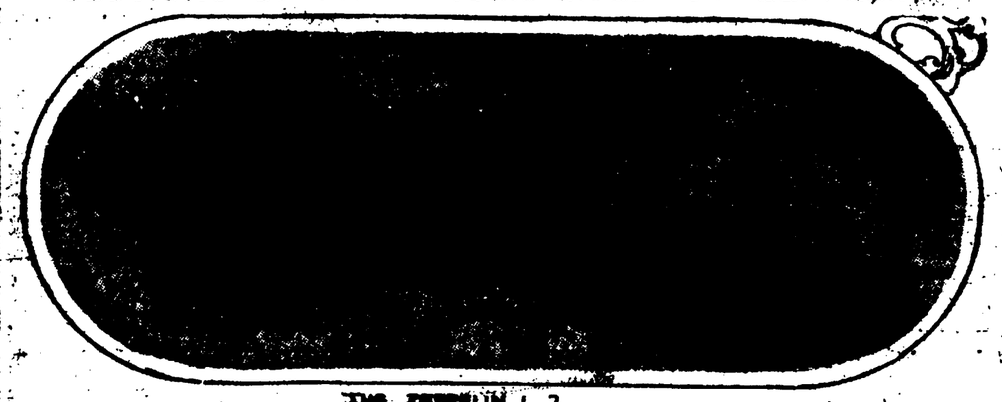
Definite announcement of the choice of managers for the Newark and Kansas City clubs was also expected. Rumor has "Germany" Schaefer replacing George Stovall as leader of the Kansas City team with Stovall slated to play first base for Newark and possibly manage the new club.

Kansas City, its was said, has put up a $40,000 bond to pay its obligations during the coming season, and has furthermore agreed to meet all its debts. The league is to get enough money out of Kansas City to cover the cost of taking over the Indianapolis franchise, and retains the $25,000 which Sinclair and Powers paid for the Newark franchise.

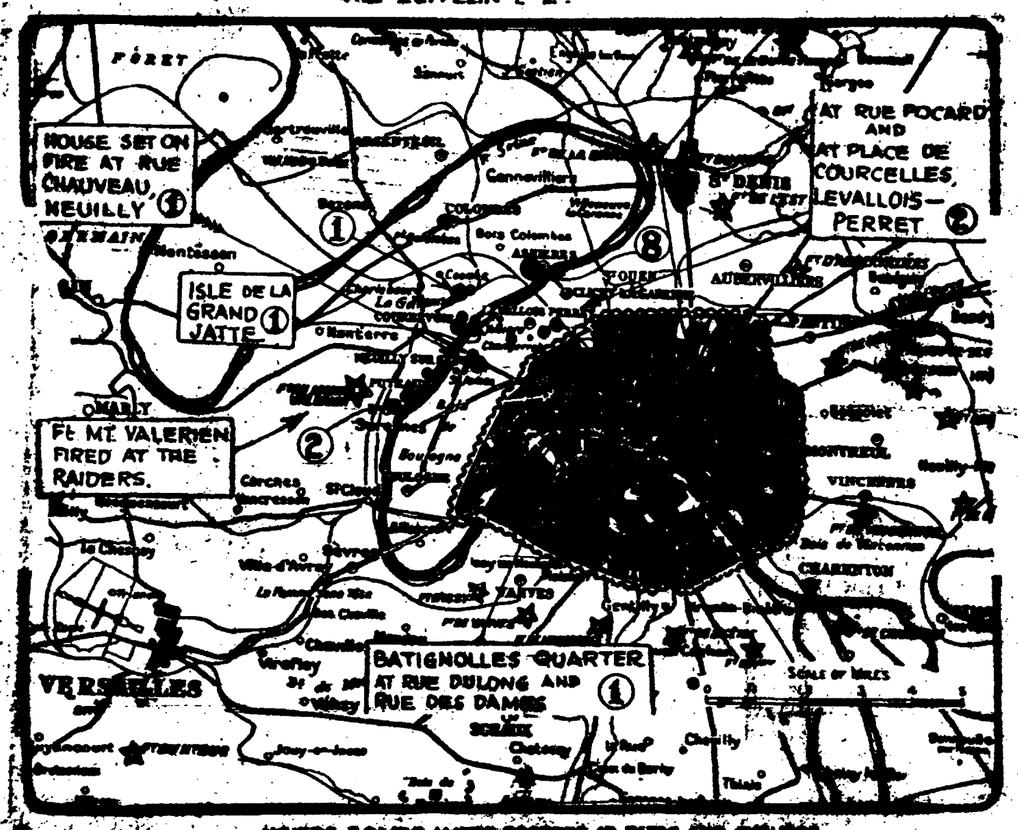
WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Saturday; moderate northwest winds.

SECTIONS OF PARIS BOMBARDED BY ZEPPELINS.



THE ZEPPELIN L 2.



BOMB DROPS WERE PROVED BY PARIS GAS SEALS

Flying visibly from a point [illegible] Zeppelin dirigibles attacked the capital at half-past one o'clock this morning. The dirigibles cruised above the city and suburbs for forty minutes, dropping their missiles at half a dozen points, and then passed again toward the north after a counter attack by aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. In all about fifty bombs were accounted for.

Many fires followed the explosion of the bombs, but these were speedily checked by the firemen, who had been warned of the approach of the hostile dirigibles.

The American Ambassador Selected to Negotiate for Surrender of Constantinople.

VON SANDERS LEARNED OF PLOT; NIPPED IT

London, March 26.—A Bucharest dispatch to yesterday's Evening Chronicle asserts that only the threat by the German general, Liman von Sanders, to court-martial all the officials concerned prevented the Turks from surrendering the Dardanelles and Constantinople to the Allies last week. The dispatch says:—

"The peace party forced a vote at a recent cabinet meeting to send emissaries, one of whom was the American Ambassador, Mr. Menry Morgenthau, to the Dardanelles to negotiate with the commander of the allied fleet for the surrender of the straits and of general. Liman von Sanders, heard of the scheme and nipped it with the threat of court-martial for all concerned."

Reuter's correspondent at Tenedos Island forwarded the following yesterady:—

"According to reliable information from refugees from the Dardanelles, the Turks suffered enormous losses in the attack of the allied fleet on March 18. The greater part of the fortresses and powder magazines were reduced.

"The Turkish submarine defences are declared to have lost their military value, owing to the mines breaking adrift.

"Two British destroyers on Wednesday penetrated the Straits to a considerable distance."

Mr. Morganthau made a journey to the Dardanelles last week remaining there two days. If he was selected as a peace emissarry by the Turkish government to negotiate the surrender of Constantinopl, as reported in London, the State Department in Washington has not been advised of the fact. The Ambassador has sent several telegrams to Washington in the last few days and was reported on his journey to the Dardanelles, but made no reference to any negotiations for surrender.

X-Rays Needed to Disclose Reasons for Resignations

The resignation of Clinton Hulett from the Board of Assessors which was forwarded to Mayor F. E. Fox yesterday coupled with rumors coming from many reliable sources that William H. Merriam has also resigned, city officials as well as politicians in both parties are digging about trying to determine the reason why these two Republican assessors both appointees of Mayor Fox, so abruptly leave his official family. The ugly rumor which is about that the Mayor in the presence of the City Attorney directed that the assessors raise the assessments on all business places 25 per cent. seemes unbelievable, especially in view of the nature of the oath the assessors are compelled by law to take upon assuming the duties of their office.

That the Mayor should so far overreach the perogative of his office appears preposterous at first glance; but in his great eagerness to accomplish much in the line of public improvement with a weakened public treasury any mayor might naturally forget what the Board of Assessors had taken oath to perform justly, honestly using their best judgment, etc., in a hope that should this board act upon his orders the funds of the city treasury would be augmented to a considerable extent and then much needed public improvement could be accomplished.

That these two officials would send in their resignations to the Ma following so closely upon the resignation of F. G. Spencer from the Board of Public Works seems to convey to the public mind that all is not well in the city family.

The dissatisfaction, grumbling and wholesale resignation of able competent officials is an unpleasant circumstance and is to be deplored. Citizens would be interested in an X-Ray examination to disclose the reason for the personal papplication of the "hook" by the three resigning officials.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The French War Office issueed the following official statement today:

"The day passed calmly, and there is nothing to report except a German attack at Notre Dame de Lorette, which was repulsed."

"In the Champagne district there was, yesterday a fairly lively artillery engagement. In the neighborhood of Hill No. 196 we repised three German attacks. In the Argonne, the German attack at Fontaine failed. At Les Eparges we repulsed three counter attacks.

"On the remainder of the front there was nothing to report."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The following official communication was issued today.

"On the front toward the west of the Middle Niemen we continue to make progress.

"On the right bank of the Narew and the left bank of the Vistula there has been no change of importance.

"In the Carpathians our offensive on the front in the direction between Bartfeld and Uzok is developing with complete uccess. Our troops, operating under extremely difficult conditions, gained a most decisive success in the region of Luppoff (Lupkow) Pass, where we carried by assault a very important Austrian position on the crest of the Beskid Mountains.

"Having forced a wood which was a perfect entanglement of barbed wires and surrounded by several layers of trenches, our infantry pushed forward to thep rincipal position of the enemy, the men hauling the guns. After bombarding it at a distance of 600 paces they crossed deep ditches fortified with palisades and carried the enemy's works, which were strongly

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Berlin, via wireless.—The official communication given out today by the German General Army Headquarters says:

"With the exception of unimportant engagements on the heights of the Meuse, to the southeast of Verdun, and on Hartmans-Wilerkopf, which still continue, only artillery duels took place along the western front yesterday.

"In the eastern arena Russian attacks to the east and to the southeast of Augustowo, near Jedrzejewek and to the northeast of Przasnysz were repulsed."

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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March 26, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

FATHER.

OH! a father is a hero, worthy of the fame of Nero: he's a martyr and a lemon and a prince; he will spend his hard earned money, with a disposition sunny, and he'll shovel forth the coin without a wince. He will send his son to college, hoping that some useful knowledge will find lodgment in his hard and empty dome. And he will work until his knuckles shine and grease like brass buckles, just to keep things running smoothly in the home. He will dress his pretty daughter in a style that pampers "oughter," till she rivals both a princess and a queen; when, a dollar to a shilling, he will dig his pockets, drilling for a dime to fill his empty jeans, I ween. Now, his wife will spend his boodle till he's dizzy in the noddle—spend it till there's not a measly red to spare; yet he meekly accompanies, gladly smooths his grayish whiskers, and he never says a word—he hardly dare. He gets a calling that abrasion if he spills a little ashes on the hearthstone, the mantel or the floor. If he feels a little frisky, wants to take a nip of whiskey, why, it's apt to start a long domestic war. And they rage and yell and holler if he tries to spend a dollar for a little recreation unbeknown; it's no cinch to be a father, with a thousand woes that bother, and never have a penny of your own. But he's got to keep on working, there's no letting up or shirking, for it costs a mint of coin to run a home. And he's got to skin and hustle, pay the bills and keep and bustle—he must keep the cog wheels steady in his dome. Yes, the father is a martyr, he's the stopper and the starter, for the big expenses keep him on the run; paying bills and being chided is a lot of doggoned bother, with a bit of woe and very little fun.

Opinions

Sunday Not To Blame

The question concerning the Rev. "Billy" Sunday's use of the great sums that fall into his lap in every city where he holds meetings to save souls confuses that undertaking with the material side of his occupation, that is to say, with his human desire to lay up treasures on earth. What is his own he may hold fast to, and free will gifts from his audiences, on certain days set apart for the "hire" of the laborer in the vineyard, are indisputably his own. He may invest in gilt-edged securities, real estate, or precious stones. If the Rev. "Billy's" hearers think that he should employ his revenues in uplifting humanity and improving mankind, not to speak of making new converts by putting other evangelists in the field, such idealists should obtain a guaranty from Mr. Sunday before they swell the collection plate. With him evangelizing is a practical business as well as a service to his fellow man. He would not deny this himself, and it would be idle to equivocate about the matter. * * * Outsiders will divide upon the moral right of the Rev. "Billy" Sunday to reap a golden harvest from his organized activities for the salvation of great urban centers, as they will differ about his sincerity and singleness of purpose. But they will agree that a candid autobiography of the ex-baseball player from the old White Stocking days down to the prolific present would be a "best seller." Capt. Adrian Anson must sometimes reflect that he made a mistake when he went from the diamond into politics in Chicago.—New York Sun.

?

A Flat to Rent

Rooms to Rent

House for Sale

Other Articles for Sale

?

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

is in the

Miscellaneous Column

of

THE EVENING TIMES

RATES

One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

BAD POLICY AND BAD FAITH

There is pending in the Senate at Albany a bill amending the tax law in relation to the taxation of secured debts. It represents an effort to raise additional revenue, but it employs a method which not only defeats itself so far as helping the treasury is concerned, but also commits the State to a foolish exhibition of bad faith.

In 1911 the Legislature passed a law inviting holders of bonds, debentures and secured notes to pay a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the face value of their securities and receive in turn certificates exempting the securities from further state or municipal taxation. This offer was made because it had been found impracticable to collect annual taxes on these forms of personality. The state suggested the bargain solely because it thought that it would profit by it.

The pending bill undertakes to break the engagement entered into in 1911. It amends the law so as to limit the exemption from future taxation on securities reported to the controller to a single year. It withdraws absolutely the guarantee of indefinite exemption which the state has given. That the Legislature has power to do this is extremely doubtful. It is trying to invalidate a contract, and the United States Supreme Court has held in parallel cases that a state has no more right to abrogate contracts than an individual has.

If, as is likely, this breach of faith is frustrated by the Supreme Court, the state will be left just where it is, so far as concerns owners who have taken out exemptions. Its raid will have failed. Moreover, it will have discouraged the certification of any further indebtedness of this sort, and the only machinery left for collecting a tax on securities will be the broken down of local assessment.

There is absolutely no promise in the pending bill of increased revenue from secured debts, unless that increase is to be purchased—as it ought never to be—by sacrificing the honor of the state.—N. Y. Tribune.

WHO WILL THEY BE?

The measure of Fulton's engineers will tonight be summed up in the names of the ten directors chosen by the three hundred and ten members of the Chamber of Commerce. Each members in preparing his ballot could well experience a glow of pride that we are not only living in an age but in a place where things are being done. Should our city stop in its onward movement at the present day who would deny that the effort had been in vain.

However, the unabated enthusiasm of scores of Fultonians is proof conclusive that better things are yet to come. The local man who during the week's campaign said in speaking of the movement, "It is bound to win; a thing based upon an unselfish motive always goes," did indeed strike the keynote.

The ten men who will be chosen as the directors in this big unselfish task should receive the unstinted helpfulness of each and every resident of our city. Interest, sympathy and co-operation are the watch words of success.

BACK YARDS

Something was said the other day in these columns about keeping our public streets neat. The subject is not complete unless something is also said about back yards.

Most people need little advice as to keeping up their front yards. The weary householder will spend hours worrying over his grass or shrubs in front of the house that bear the brunt of neighborhood inspection. Yet the same man will often permit the most unsightly collections of ashes, chicken coops and general household refuse in the back yard. This waste material may be nearly as conspicuous as in the front yard, yet people have a lazy and complacent feeling that no one ever notices it.

American towns have a distinct beauty of their own, in that they tend to develop along park lines. Few people erect high fences, and such boundary lines as are used are rather open, allowing the eye to wander freely over the lawns and gardens. This is lovely where people look out that the back of their home is as well kept as the front. In most cases it is not.

Usually it takes comparatively little time to keep a home place orderly. A few hours' work in the lengthening spring evenings ought to carry off worthless litter, and place good material where it belongs. The result does you good every time you look out of the window. Also it spurs on your neighbor to go and do likewise. The spirit of civic neatness spreads about the neighborhood and in a few weeks the general appearance of the dwellings and character of the street have been elevated 50 per cent.

A choice section is not created by costly dwellings. A street of plain, homely or even ugly houses is transformed, becomes a smart suburban residence district, if scrupulous paint is taken to keep out disorder. And a street of handsome and expensive houses looks dowdy, decadent, and run down, if the back yards are allowed to become slatternly.

Wherefore, after picking up all the litter in the streets, let us next tackle the back yards!—Times, Oswego.

A Real Leader

When a man in any legislative body acquires a position of particular prominence and exceptional influence he is pretty sure to be referred to as the czar. Speaker Reid was called that first, perhaps, and afterward "Uncle Joe" Cannon rejoiced in the same distinction. There is a disposition at Albany to look upon Senator Brown in much the same light. He is the leader of the majority in the upper house and it has come to be believed that he is the man to see, provided there is anything which needs doing, in the way of legislation or any favors to be extended. Whoever can get his permission and his influence is liable to succeed and those who fail in attracting his favorable attention are liable also to fail in their undertaking. There are advantages and disadvantages in this sort of thing in a way it is a distinction, it is attended by difficulties.—Press Utica.

The Happy Farmer

The Agricultural Department reports that the prices "paid to producers" of farm products rose 2.5 per cent. during last month. That is in addition to an increase of about a billion dollars previously reported, and is an increase of about one-half more than the usual increase at this time of approaching exhaustion of stocks and preparation for a new crop.

That the next crop will be enormous is indicated by everything that is known, and is emphasized by the distribution of the planting. The planters of cotton who in other years have been unable to limit their production by agreement with each other have this year planted grain on acres which cannot raise cotton for the next crop unless they are replanted. This gives the planter this year a double chance. He can let his grain grow while he watches the cotton market, and can harvest the grain or deplant to cotton if the price is an inducement.

The demand for guncotton and khaki has created a demand for cotton such as there was no ground in experience for expecting, and the largest crop ever grown will be sold at not the lowest prices known. It is almost like finding money for the South, which has wailed amid an abundance which it persisted in considering a calamity. To fill the cup of the farmer to overflowing it must be added that his labor costs are about as much cheaper as his crops are dearer to the buyer, and that there is the abundance of help which the cheapness implies. Who would not be a farmer in these days?

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Ladies First:—The salaries of all the English Red Cross nurses now going to the front have been cut in two. In France also the nurses have received a six month's notice of a 50 per cent. reduction. The soldiers' pay remains the same.

A letter from a Berlin doctor in the Journal of the American Medical Association gives data in support of the theory that segregating the men in trenches and even using them as food for cannon has improved moral conditions in the cities. He even goes so far as to suggest that the next generation may thus be compensated for the loss of males in this.

The most ardent suffragists only ask to co-operate with men. Their minds never dwell for a moment on the advantages made possible by eliminating them. Man seems to be not only his own worst enemy, but his sternest judge.

Many bills to protect health and morals, the sort called social legislation as distinct from financial, were introduced into the 63d Congress.

According to "The Survey" with a few exceptions these finished the last session with "one foot in the grave of a House or Senate Committee." Even so do men represent women's special interests in government.

"The suffrage movement is an expression of the mother instinct," said Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth in an interview about her play "War Brides," the play that New York has talked about their "rights" it was unpopular. Now that women the world over are thinking about other women's children, woman suffrage is inevitable."

"Remain charming and domestic," is the advice United States Senator Saulsbury of Delaware gave the delegation of women sent by the Congressional Union to ask him to endorse woman suffrage in his state.

The hundreds of thousands of women who take in washing to support children and even husbands may be domestic but how can they be charming? The millions of women who are in the ranks of the wage earners in this country may be charming but how can they be domestic?

Most women yearn to be "domestic and charming." Our industrial system that prevents it is not the achievement of women. Women are its victims. To grudge them the vote under the circumstances is more than unjust, it is stupid.

"Women have not been petrified by the conduct of affairs as men have," said George Creel in an interview on child labor in the New York Tribune. "They apply the mother heart to social questions instead of the business head. I believe that woman suffrage would help a good deal in bettering conditions.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

VAST COST OF WORLD'S WARS SHOWN BY OFFICIAL'S FIGURES.

Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States department of commerce, in an address before the Detroit board of commerce presented the following figures on the cost of wars:

	Total cost.	Cost per day.
Crimean war	$1,059,400,000	$3,036,700
U. S. civil war	5,000,000,000	3,392,130
Franco-Prussian	2,534,400,000	11,577,608
Russian-Japanese	2,075,000,000	4,972,119
First Balkan	940,000,000	4,331,797
Second Balkan	450,000,000	15,000,000

In the present European war the loans thus far have been as follows:

	War debt.
Great Britain	$1,500,000,000
France	1,515,000,000
Germany	2,000,000,000
Belgium	130,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,515,000,000
Russia	2,000,000,000
Servia	200,000,000

Grand total: Debt, $10,000,000,000; cost each day, $20,000,000; per capita debt, $25.

OH, WHY?

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

Why should we reek first thing this week with snow, and frost and zero? I can't tell why 'cept by and by, he'll please us—weather hero. Now, weatherman, please put the ban on winter kinks in springtime. Oh, cold grey sky, you make us sigh, a pressing down on wingtime. Our neighbor sees us sow our peas for blossoms in the summer, we hear him say, "Don't get too gay, this warm snap is a bummer." We think we know, so on we go and plant our seeds serenely. Alas! Alack! Old Frosty Jack has cut them out so queenly. We put on sleeves of lighter weaves, because the sun is shining. It's no swell lark to sneeze and bark behind that silvery lining. We should get wise and study skies, the route to temp' and zero. So then we'd know which way to go to jump the weather hero. Don't think this pun is all for fun; we're full of creaks and shivers. We feel all pinched, we feel quite scinched, the symptoms reach our livers. But we may sing and make it ring along this chilly byroad—a winter time. Perhaps in June we'll voice another cry-ode.

ROUND ABOUT

By the way, a despatch by the way of various byways says that at —— (name deleted by the censor) the Steenth Army Corps has captured, by a brilliant coup, one man, three-and-one half feet of trench, by jingo.

Through the kind offices of the American Minister at Brussels, Brand Whitlock, the British Foreign Office announces that permission has been obtained from the German authorities for British women and children to leave Belgium.

The proceedings at the hearing granted by Governor Whitman to the accused Public Service Commissioners of the first district very deservedly strengthen the conviction that the removal of the commissioners is a needed measure.

A commission for of city government for Saratoga was carried yesterday at a referendum by more than 500 votes. A bill authorizing the change is now pending in the Legislature.

The French line cargo vessel Champlain, inbound from Bordeaux, sent a wireless to the company's office in New York, stating that she was passing the Fire Island lightship. "Lightship" in French, the language in which the message was sent, is "bateau-feu," meaning literally, "ship of fire." Some one whose knowledge of French was attained in six easy lessons, got hold of the marconigram and translated it to mean that the Champlain was passing a "ship on fire." The mistake caused excitement in shipping circles, but was rectified before the Champlain reached her pier.

By drinking a glass of buttermilk James Robinson, inmate of the county infirmary at Warsaw, Ind., ended a fast that stands as a world's record. The buttermilk was the first nourishment taken y him in 57 days. During his fast Robinson lost about 100 pounds. Although he is weak, his physical condition is good.

Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto, a teacher-mother of New York, has received $4.450 from Comptroller Prendergast, being her salary with interest since October, 1913, when she was dismissed by the Board of Education. She made a further claim for $256.37 for costs in fighting her suit for reinstatement, but payment on this was denied by the Finance Department. The case was a test. There are about 16 other teachers, to whom the city will have to pay some $40,000 for similar reasons.

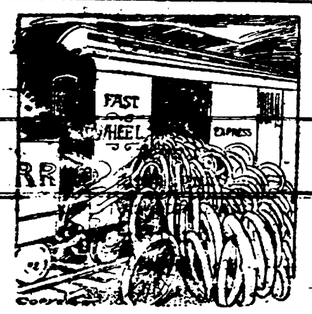
Postmaster General Burleson has made a unique discovery. He finds that the Government made a small profit on the 80,000,000 parcels handled in the mails last year, but that a reduction of rates is prevented by the cold-blooded attitude of the railroads, which refuse to haul the parcel post for nothing. If only the roads would carry these 80,000,000 packages for the mere fun of filling up their cars and wearing out their tracks and burning up coal in their locomotives and without expecting any pay, why everybody could soon ship everything from a thimble to a load of hay by mail. That seems to be the halcyon day Mr. Burleson dreams about. However, the Postmaster General asserts that the railroads were paid $4,300,000 extra for carrying the parcel post, which was $1,600,000 more than the service cost them, * * * If Mr. Burleson knows that the railroads make more than a 50 per cent. profit by carrying the parcel post why does he not invoke the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Supreme Court? There is no such profit made on any other traffic so that Uncle Sam has a clear case of discrimination upon which to base his case. The Postmaster General should be glad of a chance to prove his contention.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

In the description of a case given before the French Academy of Science it was stated that a soldier was taken to a military hospital with a penetrating wound in the occipital region of his cranium. Splinters of bone caused abscesses to form in the left cerebral hemisphere. These were cured, but fresh ones formed, and a surgeon was obliged on two occasions to remove portions of the brain from the wound. Thus the patient lost at least a third of the left cerebral hemisphere, but he shows no particular signs either of mental or physical trouble.

It has just been learned at Washington that last January four 15-inch coast defense guns were shipped from this country—two consigned to Ireland and two to Scotland. A few days ago another shipment of big guns went forward, and more are to follow. During November, December and January arms to the value of $1,687,402 were shipped to England and $241,013 to France. In the same period England took $1,931,592 and France $2,649,019 worth of ammunition. These figures are only for exports through the port of New York, and do not take into account arms and ammunition shipments handled by other customs ports. The January summary of foreign commerce shows that explosives valued at $2,610,066 and firearms valued at $4,766,823 were shipped out of the United States.

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BATTLE OF YPRES

Published by Permission

By WILL IRWIN

Although the battle of Ypres has already been briefly sketched in Field-Marshal Sir John French's dispatches, this is the first time taht the story of the Germans' vast and unsuccessful attempt to break through to Calais has been told in the form of a graphic narrative intelligible to others than military students. From the pen of Mr. Will Irwin, a well-known American journalist who is now in this country, we are able to give to the public the first complete account of a battle which will live as one of the greatest in history. Mr. Irwin is exceptionally well informed concerning the events which he describes below. He is well known as a contributor to "Collier's Weekly" and the "Saturday Evening Post," and will be remembered as the author of the charming article on "British Calm" published in "The Daily Mail" of January 25.

IN a parliamentary debate held during February the Opposition expressed a strong hope that members of the Press might have access to the British lines in order that the public might know about the "Battle of Ypres" and the glorious feats of British arms thereat performed. To many, to most, of the English this was the first news that any part of the great, continuous battle along the French border had been divided by anyone into battles or minor engagements. They knew, this British public, that there had been great feats of arms in and about the old capital of French Flanders; they knew that England had become dark with mourning for the men lost in those trying days; they know that somehow since November Germany was a nation besieged by land and water, a nation fighting a defensive battle; they did not know the cause. The confused immensity of this war; the veil drawn by military censorship; the very novelty of military science brought about by new servants of death, such as the aeroplane, have so confused the situation, so muddled the public mind, that even the military experts at home have only begun to realise that a great, decisive action, separate from the rest of the war in its character and consequences, occurred on the line between between La Bassee and the sea in October and November of 1914.

A decisive action—perhaps the really decisive action of the war. Indeed, when history runs a thread through the confusions and obscurities of Armageddon, historians may call it the most vital battle in the annals of the island people. Not Crecy nor Blenheim nor Waterloo seems now more important. For it closed the last gap in the combined defensive-offensive operations of the western Allies. It made impossible—short of an utter collapse of the Allied armies—any further German move on Paris or any move to take the French in the rear. Most importantly to England, it sealed the road to Calais, that vital, critical port within eyesight of the English coast. Further, more English troops were engaged here than in any previous battle of the Empire, more Germans than in the whole Franco-Prussian war—a hundred and twenty thousand English against six hundred thousand Germans. Yet one thinks of the English force, and rightly, as a "little" army in this war of unprecedented numbers; it seems, in its relation to the whole picture, like one of thos ebrigades which won immortal glory in old wars by holding a crucial point on a battle-line.

THE ONLY VETERAN ARMY

Up to that brief breathing-spell when the British army shifted from its position on the Aisne to its new fighting-ground on the western front, it had been engaged every day for seven weeks. There had been the attack at Mons, when its force, equivalent in numbers to two army corps, found themselves attacked by four German corps and out flanked on the left by another. There followed four days of a backward fight which every surviving Tommy of the British expeditionary force remembers only as a confused kind of Hell. By night they dropped on their faces to wake to the sound of guns, to the bursting of shells, to more marching, more action. By day the massed German lines poured in on them four deep. Rank after rank the British mowed them down until the riflemen and machine-gun men retreated from very weariness of arm and horror of more killing.

There came after four days a little respite, during which the English, for strategic reasons, continued their retreat, fighting only rearguard actions. There came, too, a change in the spirit of Tommy Atkins. This was a professional army and a veteran army—the only one on the line, else the history of September, 1914, might have to be written in other terms. Though splendidly equipped, trained to the minute, educated to the last frill in military science, the others—except for a few divisions of the French—knew only the theoretical warfare of blank cartridges. The greater part of the English had faced ball cartridges in India or South Africa.

They had the spirit of veterans. And like veterans they resented a runaway fight. They began to murmur—not over the dead left for the Germans to bury nor the wounded which choked the hospitals of Paris, nor their own prospect of annihilation; but against this kind of warfare which never let them stand and fight. Here it was that Field-Marshal Sir John French went among his troops, refusing to let them rise and salute; as they rested by the roadside he sat down with them, told them that if they would keep it up just a little longer he would promise them a fight. The muttering died down, the Army went on—backward. Again the Germans pressed them; again there was the ruthless, mechanical slaughter of charging, tight-locked lines, the ghastly mowing of machine-guns, the tragedies of bursting shells.

THE MIDNIGHT COUNCIL

It was the night of September 6 now; the British army in its southward retreat had passed inside of Paris, it halted to the southeast of the French capital and made another stand. The blackness of despair lay that night over the leaders of the British army. Some of the staff officers have admitted since that they saw no way out; they hoped only to find a good position tfor a last stand, and to make the massarce cost the Germans as dearly as possible.

Sir John French and his corps commanders, clean fagged out, turned in for a little sleep. At midnight a courier from the line wakened them. He was pale and shaken. The German force to the north had got in touch with a new German force which had appeared from the east. They were cut off from the French army; the jig was up. Sir John French and his two corps commanders in summery attire, just as they were roused from their beds, held a council by the light of a smoking country lam. French invented a way to meet the new movement, ordered dispositions accordingly, and went back to bed. That council of war on the eve of September 7, 1914, one of the great days in the history of the world, will furnish no theme for the battle painter of the future who loves to trick out his historic figures in gilt and gold lace!

And in the morning French, who, it is said, has an uncanny sense for the mind of his enemy, felt a slackening of the attack on his front. Before the sun was high his aeroplanes had reported that Von Kluck, at his front, had faced east and was moving away from Paris. French struck with all his force. The French army of Paris made their famous taxicab movement and struck also. By night the German movement was not a shift but a full retreat.

VON KLUCK'S MISTAKE

We know now the German plan of campaign and have a better understanding of this whole action at the Marne. That great western army of von Kluck which had swept through Belgium, broken across the unfortified French frontier, and thrust forward its cavalry outposts until the Parisian fire department buried Uhlans within the city limits—it was never intended that this army should take Paris. That honor was for the Crown Prince, who was coming through Rheims from the northeast. Von Kluck was to dispose thoroughly of the French and English at his front, to shift to the left and join the Prince's army at a point between Rheims and Paris. Then, down the excellent Rheims-Paris roads, they would march together to the investment of the French capital.

Somewhere along the line von Kluck made his mistake. Either he followed too closely the machine-made plan of the general staff—this is said to be the common German weakness in this war—or he underrated his enemy. The British army, I understand, leans to the latter theory; and, indeed, he would have been insane to make such a move at this, even in pursuance of a plan, had he believed that he was leaving a really strong army on his flank.

Sir John French struck; the Army of Paris struck; more importantly, the whole French line from Switzerland to Paris pivoted on the Vosges, moved up its reserve line and initiated a general attack. The new attack took the Crown Prince on his front and his left flank. Von Kluck fell back faster and faster; it was all but annihilation for him. The Crown Prince and his supporting armies to right and left fell back. The withdrawal became a retreat.

That was the great day for France—that September 7. England's greatest day was yet to come. That day, from the Vosges to Paris, northern France was a heaven of glory and a hell of slaughter. That day regiments and battalions did the heroically impossible in such numbers that no special mentions, no war report, no decorations, can ever recognise or name them. That day a whole population of France's fairest provinces cowered and ran or stood and died. That day the transports of wounded choked every back trail, the dead sprinkled every forest in northern France. No one will ever tell the full story. It would be like trying to write the history of a nation by telling the full life-story of every individual in the nation. But this war, whatever account it holds against the future, can never hold another day so significant to France. Its infinite agonies were the birthpains of a new France. From it emerged the transformed French warrior, not emotional but stolid, not murcurial but determined; above all, a warrior recovered from his old backthought, his old, hidden fear of the Prussian superman.

This, however, is the story of the English army; it must ignore that series of actions from the Vosges to Soissons wherein the French locked the line for four hundred miles against the German coutner-attacks and fenced the enemy off from the fortress of Verdun—"ten Waterloos a week" someone has called it. After two days of uninterrupted rearguard fighting the Germans made their stand at the Aisne. A series of actions more or less severe proved that neither the English nor the French to right and left could make present headway against the strong German entrenchments. From the Vosges to Lille the line locked tight; it was no longer open warfare; it was a siege. As Sir John French's dispatches show, the English felt the German resistance settling down to defensive tactics. The part of the line running to right and left of Soissons becamse no longer important.

EFFECT OF ANTWERP'S FALL

But there was fighting of sorts to do far to the left, and early in October the whole English Army yielded its trenches to the French reserves and moved over toward Calais. It was their first relief from continuous battle. The army, I believe, has discovered a genius in Major-General Robertson, who had charge of transportation and commissary. So expeditiously did he work, and yet so quietly, that the first German officers whom the English took prisoners expressed surprise not so much at their capture as at the fact that they were captured by the English. "We thought we were fighting the French Territorials," they said.

To understand why the subsequent operations became vital to the whole campaign, you must understand the situation on October 11, when the British re-established touch with the enemy; it is a matter of recapitulating old history in a new light. The Allied line reached to Lille, fifty miles from the sea, and near the Belgian border. On this end of the line French and Germans alike, first one and then the other, had been outflanking—ringing each other with artillery and earthworks like one of those representations of mountain chains which we used to draw in our school maps. That line was lengthening northward and westward day by day. But the fifty miles from Lille to the sea lay open. This gap commanded the routes to Dunkirk, to Calais, to Boulogne—to all the important French Channel ports. It commanded also an easy and most accommodating route to Paris. If the Germans left open that gap, it was because the fortress of Antwerp still menaced their western line of communications. But on October 8 Antwerp fell—fell so suddenly that a division of British troops under General Rawlinson, sent to assist the Belgians in holding the outer defences, did not arrive until the Germans had gained ground to emplace their 42-centimetre siege howitzers and had made further defence of the fortress a mere technicality. Rawlinson's division joined what remained of the Belgian Army and retreated with them down the coast past Brugge, past Ostend. The Belgians took up a final position at the River Yser, where they stood to defend the last sliver of their territory. Rawlinson, roughly joining forces with them on their right extended his lines towards Ypser.

BULGING TERRIBLY

At about this pertod French communique lifted for a moment the veil over these serious operations, so vital to the whole war; and the glimpse sent a chill through Paris. "Dense masses of cavalry," it reported, "have appeared on the Tourcoing-Armentieres road, screening an important new force of the enemy." This was the immediate bid of Germany to pour through that gap. The French, outflanked, retired the left of their line from before Lille to the town of La Bassee. The Germans took La Bassee; on the heights before that hamlet, grown suddenly important in history, the French made a stand and dug in.

The gap between La Bassee and the sea remained, to all military intents and purposes, open and dangerous. The Allies pluoghed it by various devices, as an engineer builds a dam of earth before he prepares his steel locks. They overstretched the line of the Belgians. They threw in the French territorials—men in their forties, and therefore by mental and physical condition inferior as soldier to the young, perfectly trained first-line troops. The heavier masses of the German advance were not yet upon the Allied line; so it did not break, but it bulged terribly; the campaign at this point became a backward fight. The long battle on the western front was now like a rubber bladder with a weak-spot. Blow it a little further and the bladder breaks at that spot.

(To be Continued Tomorrow)

SHORT BALLOT IN THE WEST

Six years' experience with long primary ballot said to have prepared people for change. Governor Dunne strongly in sympathy. Bills to be introduced this year for making state board of equalization and municipal court at Chicago appointive.

Pretty Hopeful.

"I like the way Fairleigh faces things. He's so wonderfully hopeful."

"Hopeful! I should say he was. What do you suppose he's doing now?"

"Dunno."

"Why, he's getting up a program for the celebration of the anniversary of the first hundred years of universal peace."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

When you fail to wind up your timepiece there is no use to swear next morning like a pirate when you discover that it has served as one of the silent watches of the night.—New Orleans States.



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HEALTH MAY BE BOUGHT BY CITY

The Declaration of J. B. Smalley in Last Night's Address; He Advocates Open Air Schools for All Pupils

Tuberculosis, its prevention, treatment and the recent legislation regarding the dread disease, were the topics of an interesting discourse delivered last night by John E. Smalley, representative of the Field Department of the State Charities Aid Association before the local State Charities Aid Committee at the Citizens club. Mr. Smalley cited the slogan of the State Board of Health—"Public health is purchasable—and community can, within natural limitations, determine its own death rate.

After expressing his approval at the stand taken by the local committee in regard to the bills before the Legislature at the present time, one that the State Department of Health request an appropriation of $24,000 this year for work against tuberculosis, be granted, and the other favoring a referendum vote in those counties where the supervisors had voted in favor of, but had done nothing farther toward its establishment. Both of these bills having met with the approval of the local committee. Mr. Smalley urged his hearers to oppose vigorously the bill before the Senate, introduced by Senator Thompson of Niagara county. This bill would make it compulsory for every applicant for admission to a county hospital when suffering from tuberculosis, to apply to the overseer of the poor or the commissioner of charities for admittance.

Mr. Smalley stated that the State Charities Aid Association will do all in its power to prevent the anti-tubercular work from becoming identified with charity. In many cases the patient might have sufficient means to pay for any treatment he might receive and that the fact that many are unable to pay does not necessarily constitute them paupers. In the event that the bill passes, many patients who would otherwise seek treatment would hesitate to undergo the red-tape contingent to seeking aid as a pauper. A patient should not be led to believe that in seeking aid he is publicly pleading poverty, said Mr. Smalley, but on the contrary, in the interests of the community at large and in the interest of public health, he should be given every encouragement and no obstacles that would offend should be placed in his way.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smalley's address the local committee by a unanimous vote decided to oppose the bill and personal letters will be written to Speaker Sweet and Senator Brown regarding the bill. Mr. Smalley made it very clear that many people will not accept hospital treatment for tuberculosis if they must get it through charity channels.

Mr. Smalley then took up the new registration law, which makes it compulsory for a physician to notify the health officer of any death from tuberculosis within twenty-four hours The majority of people throughout the State, said the speaker are not will informed regarding this law. He stated that the number of deaths in this state last year were 2000 less than in 1913. The State Charities Aid Association and State Department of Health wishes to make the decrease this year surpass that of last year and it is only by co-operation on the part of the public that it will be accomplished. Open air schools, education of the people in regard to fresh air, quarantining and the prevention of epidemics have all helped to lower the death rate in this state.

Begin Right

The only way to fight tuberculosis is to get the disease in its incipent stages. This brought the speaker upon the subject of a visiting nurse, one competent in her work, who can at least devote part of her time to seeking out tubercular sufferers. Many people are ignorant of the symptoms of the disease and in many instances they only turn to a doctor when it is too late, not realizing that the sufferer is a victim of tuberculosis. It is in just these cases that the nurse does the best work. Mr. Smalley told of a nurse who made it part of her work to find out where cases of tuberculosis had been reported even as far back as five years. Then going to the house in question she would investigate the family then living there. It is an established fact that homes become infected with the disease and after the infected family leaves the new tenants sometimes contract the disease. Ignorance on the part of many people make it hard for these cases to be discovered unless some one is in close touch with conditions at all times, and even if a nurse could only find it possible to visit homes occasionally a great deal of good could be done.

The Fulton open air school came in for favorable comment from the speaker. He stated that the Germans were the first to establish an open air school when, in 1904, twenty-five sickly and backward children were taken into the woods and allowed to study and live in the open air. At the end of a trial period the improvement was so marked that the open air school became an establishment institution. Providence, R. I., was the first American city to establish a school in the open air in 1908. There are now sixty open air schools in the United States alone and there has not been a single case where a school, once established, has been discontinued. Mr. Smalley described various schools he has visited both in New York city and elsewhere and he said he found the inexpensively fitted schools doing just as much good work as those that had been started at a great expense. The sum of $10 will furnish all the necessary equipment for one child. In Mr. Smalley's opinion, it will not be long before the open air school will supplant the indoor school entirely, as people will see the need of preserving the health of the robust pupilss as well as improving the health of the weaker ones. Pupils of open air schools carry a love for fresh air into their homes and they are able to tell instantly whether the air in the room is good or not and they acquire habits of cleanliness.

In answer to a question, Dr. Gladman, the secretary of the local committee, said that although the local school board had not been established long enough to produce very startling results, there was a marked improvement in the work, as well as the health, of all the pupils. The parents are enthusiastic at the change in their children since they have begun studying in the open air, and although there is only one teacher for fifteen pupils, of various grades of work, each pupil gets individual attention and their school work benefits thereby.

Dr. Gladman stated that the open air school is not a hospital and that no pupil will be admitted who can transmit tubercular or other germs to any other pupil. Each pupil in the local school is examined before being admitted to the class and no pupil who is so far advanced in any disease as to infect others will be admitted.

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COUNTY PAYS LOWEST SALARY IN THE STATE

It is learned since the resignation of Capt. T. A. Ball, who resigned the position of clerk to Surrogate Miller, that Oswego county pays for the position the lowest salary of any county in the State. Until Jan. 1, 1915, when the Board of Supervisors increased the pay Captain Ball received $600 a year and fees, but since the first of the year he has been getting $800 and fees.

Capt. Ball succeeded W. J. Pentelow who is the mayor of Corona, Calif.

INDOOR CIRCUS

What is perhaps one of the best exhibitions by trained animals seen in years is by the N. Y. Hippodrome winter or indoor circus that comes to The Quirk matinee and night one day only Monday, March 29th.

Included in the program is the star act given by Captain Andy Pryer's six trained bears. The animal go roller skating, indulge in an amusing drinking bout and perform many clever tricks. The animal act given in a large cage in which three lions, a bear, panther and leopard perform at the direction of Madame Evelyn, is a big feature; the trick dogs and ponies of Professor Bertinie are a show in themselves; while the riding act by the Seabert sisters, the Powell family in their wonderful feats on the wire, are features in the summer with the Barnum & Bailey circus. Comedy features are not overlooked, for Wilson & Lewis in their revolving ladder act offer a very clever stunt, while George Fasig makes good as a clown. The contortion act of Ed. McIntire is exceptionally good. There are 26 people in the company and the show is one well worth seeing.

Matinee: Balcony 10-15c; Main Floor, 25c.

Night: Balcony, 10-25c; Main Floor, 30-50c.

SUPERINTENDENT NAMED

The Board of Managers of the Oswego County Tuberculosis hospital met yesterday at Orwell and named Dr. Alva G. Dunbar of Richland as superintendent to succeed Dr. J. Roy Allen. Dr. Dunbar has been in charge of the intitution since last February. The position pays $1,200 a year and maintenance.

FOR SALE—Fine Sofa, large upholstered parlor chairs, etc.; 54-inch roll top desk, almost new; 8-ft. standing office desk, 16 drawers; 3 cupboards in same; upright piano and victrola, with 40 records; Saturday and Monday.—B. C. Ihnen, 107 South 4th st.

AUTHOR OF SEA STORIES DEAD

Morgan Robertson, Born in Oswego, Died Wednesday in Atlantic City, N. J.

Concerning the death, Wednesday, of Morgan Robertson, author, The Oswego Times of yesterday says:

"Morgan Robertson, author of sea stories and native Oswegonian, was found dead late yesterday afternoon standing in his room in the Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City, his head resting on a shelf. A physician stated that death was due to an overdose of paraldehyde, which he had been taking for heart trouble, Mr. Robertson had gone to the seashore to recuperate from a nervous collapse and seemed to be improving.

"The announcement was first received here today by United Press wire to the Times and was heard with sincere regret by his many old associates and relatives here. It was known that Mr. Robertson had not been in good health, but there was no intimation that he was in a serious condition. He had made his home in New York for the past twenty years or more.

Born in Oswego

"Mr. Robertson was the son of the late Captain Andrew Robertson and Mrs. Ruth Glassford Robertson and was born in this city, September 30, 1861. He was educated in the Oswego public schools and Cooper Union, New York. Morg was not an apt pupil as he cared more for the great out of doors than for conning over books and problems. He loved the water and in his early youth aspired to be a sailor. His first experience in this line was as a child when he sailed on the lakes. His father was master of many well-known vessels, including the Samana and the Nevada, and was for several years harbormaster at this port.

"At sixteen Morgan ran away from home and shipped from New York on a square-rigged vessel that sailed around the world. 'It was on this voyage,' he wrote in a sketch of his life, 'that I learned my first lesson in brutality, that I saw for the first time the abuses the common sailor suffers, the wrongs I am now making it my business to expose in my sea stories.'

"At the age of twenty-one Robertson was a mate and a pilot. In 1886 he quit the sea and came back to Oswego to learn the watchmaker's trade. With the late Alexander Rhodes he took up the repair of marine clocks and compasses. A short time later he went to New York and opened a small jewelry shop. He was also a diamond cutter and setter. Owing to weakened eyesight, Morgan was obliged to give up his business and he worked at many different things even carrying a pack and peddling through the city and country.

His First Story

"Almost discouraged and about to give up, Robertson bethought himself of the sea and his many experiences on shipboard. He wrote his first story on the backs of circulars with the inverted kitchen washtub in his flat as a desk. His stories soon found favor and were especially popular with the officers and men of the United States navy. He became recognized as one of the foremost writers of sea stories of his time. Most of the characters of Mr. Robertson's stories were of well-known sailors and longshoremen of Oswego In some cases he took the real names and actual incidents from his life in this city.

"In his autobiography, published recently in the Saturday Evening Post, Robertson appeared to have given up the fight. He said that he had written himself out and that he had nothing in his lifetime of work. He seemed to be particularly downcast over the [illegible] to a Frenchman credit for inventing the periscope for submarines. The idea was Robertson's, but, before he could get it legally determined the Frenchman announced the discovery and got the credit.

"It is said that while running his jewelry shop Robertson learned that a friend of his was making $60 a week setting gems. He took up the work and was soon making big wages.

"Robertson was an omnivorous reader and was especially fond of Kipling, Dickens and Thackeray. He got the idea that he could write and first tried poetry. Failing in this he turned to prose and made an immediate success. As related above he wrote his first story in the kitchen sink. His wife was Miss Alice M. Doyle of New York, whom he married in 1894. In the autobiography he attributed his failure to secure a competence against old age to the fact that he was a sailor—a rolling stone, and congentially unable to retain what he had won.

"His best known stories are "A Tale of a Halo," "Spun Yarn," "Futility," "Where Angels Fear to Tread," "Masters of Men," "Shipmates," "Sinful Peck," "Down to the Sea," and "Finnegan."

"In his later years Mr. Robertson took a great interest in devices for increasing safety at sea and in submarines and appliances for their improvement. He invented a new type of periscope, and also an under-water searchlight.

"Mr. Robertson visited Oswego quite frequently early in his literary career but has not been home in at last twelve or fifteen years. One parents died many years ago. One summer he and his wife took a cottage at Beach Oswego and is said to have done considerable work on a novel there.

"Mrs. Morgan M. Wheeler of this city is a maternal aunt of Mr. Robertson. Mrs. Elliott B. Mott and M. P. Neal are among his cousins. His immediately survivors are his brothers William J. Robertson of Cleveland O. and Mrs. George Sheldon of Ashtabula, O. Nothing is known here as to the funeral arrangements.

BLAZE AT KNIFE WORKS

Fire Originated in Tank of Oil—Chemicals Quickly Subdued the Flames.

Fire was discovered at the Foster Knife Works at 10.50 this morning. The alarm was sounded from fire headquarters and the apparatus was hurried to the plant in West 1st st. The fire started in the tempering tank filled with oil and was probably caused by the steel not being cool enough to plung into its oil bath which almost always causes the oil to ignite.

The fire department aided by employes from the factory soon had the flames smothered by a quick application of chemicals, ashes and clay.

FULTON'S ORANGE CROP

Little Tree But Two Feet High Bears a Crop of Twenty Oranges.

Think of great golden oranges growing on a real orange tree in Fulton in March!

Mrs. Mortimer Rust of 217 Buffalo st. has in her proud possession this very tree. Twenty oranges, rich in color and of average size is the extent of the crop which the tree scarcely more than two feet in height has produced.

Four of the oranges still cling to the little tree, which is now, as is the custom, gradually shedding its leaves.

New Books, 47c
Formerly Sold at $1.35

"The Rosary"
"The Million Dollar Mystery"
"The Eagle's Mate"
"Desert Gold"

Lasher's Book Store

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Fred Dolbear of Syracuse has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Flant, 324 Pratt st.

* * *

Mrs. W. A. Gifford of 4th st., is suffering from illness.

* * *

C. W. Hobbie of this city has returned from a trip to Delaware county.

* * *

Mrs. Russell Draper of Utica st. has had as her guest Mrs. Howard Baxter of Baldwinsville.

* * *

J. H. St. Louis is confined to his home in Cayuga st. by illness.

* * *

Mrs. O. S. Day entertained the T. A. E. club Thursday afternoon at her home in Hannibal road.

* * *

Mrs. Pearl Hastler of Syracuse has been in the city, called here by the death of her mother, Mrs. Lena Horr of West 1st st.

* * *

Miss Pearl Cooper has returned to Fulton after an extended visit to her home in Pulaski.

* * *

Mrs. Moody of this city was the over Sunday guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Miss Marion Haskins is convalescing from a recent illness and has returned to her duties in Syracuse.

* * *

Master Frederick Baldwin of this city has been spending a few days with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Vant in Volney.

* * *

Wanted—Girl or woman for general housework. Inquire 419 Rochester or phone 3263. 85

C. W. BROWN IMPROVES

Charles W. Brown of Hannibal, who during the fall was severely injured by a falling limb striking him, is improving but is still under the care of a physician.

At present Mr. Brown is spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, 324 Utica st.

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THOMAS ADAMS TELLS ABOUT TOWN PLANNING PRINCIPLES

Mr. Adams is adviser to the Commission of Conservation, Canada.

Town or city planning is the application of scientific principles to all matters connected with the town or city. The factors which constitute a city and the order in which they do so are:

1. Industry and external transportation.
2. Healthy living condition for the citizens.
3. Internal transportation.
4. Markets and food supply.
5. Education.
6. Recreation.
7. Civic center and monumental buildings.

The first object of the town plan should be to conserve and provide for the extension of its business interests, and to apply healthy conditions to both these objects, it is desirable to secure effeiency in transportation and in the supply and distribution of food, etc., and lastly it is needful to give expression to those communal and social interests which are represented in universities, schools, parks playgrounds, town halls, museums, churches, etc. In this matter we are considering not the ethical importance of these institutions, but their logical order in the planning and building up of the city.

The Object of the Town Plan.

The three things to be aimed at in city planning are convenience, amenity and proper sanitary conditions. Under convenience we include everything that pertains to the efficient discharge of business, its protection and extension, the width and construction of streets, the disposition of railway tracks and economic distribution generally. Under amenity we include light and air both in factory and home, proper regard for environment, the preservation of valuable physical features which cannot be recreated, such as forest trees, separation of factory from residential areas, regulations of heights of buildings, etc. In regard to proper sanitary provisions, the first essential in any city is its water supply, and complementary to that is an efficient system of sewage disposal. That matter affects the city life as a whole, but there are also those methods which can only be secured by proper action on the part of the individual citizen. In that respect we have to regulate the collection of the garbage and the cleaning up of backyards, etc. There is, of course, a certain overlapping in regard to these three objects, but they may be roughly classified as above. The heights of buildings, for instance, require to be regulated in relation to the traffic of the city—i. e., for convenience and economy—as well as for the purpose of amenity.

Convenience and Sanitation.

The functions of the engineer and his architect have to be more carefully considered than hitherto in regard to the town plan. In connection with convenience, we require the engineer to consider highways from the point of view of their planning and direction, as well as from the point of view of their construction. The lines, widths and direction of the main arterial roads are among the most important things to be considered in the planning of a city. The relation of these to the secondary streets of the town and the relation of both to the system of sewerage and water supply distribution are matters in regard to which he is the proper adviser. He it is, also, who has to consider questions of transportation by rail and waterway, and the location and planning of factory areas in relation to the railway and waterway system. It is obvious, of course, that he is the man to deal with the sewerage and water supply systems as a whole, so far as planning and construction are concerned.

The architect comes in in regard to these matters, to deal with the hygienic conditions in the factory and the home, the grouping and setting out of buildings in relation to the street, and necessarily in regard to all matters of architectural design as far as these affect convenience and sanitation. The architect should co-operate with the engineer in the planning which relates to these matters. The medical officer has his function to perform in criticising and correcting the work of the engineer so as to secure adequate protection for public health. All these professions have their interest in the part of the city plan which relates to convenience and sanitation, but the proper order in which they should advise is engineer, architect and medical officer. Mistakes are being made every day because we do not recognize this order.

Amenity

In regard to amenity we include the matters which almost entirely come within the domain of the architect, including the landscape architect, although in this regard it is the duty of the engineer to co-operate with the architect. The architect has to consider the height and character of buildings, the preservation of natural features, the position and layout of parks and play-grounds, the open spaces around dwellings and factories, the disposition and grouping of civic centers and public buildings.

Co-operation and Finance

I have referred to the necessity for co-operation between the architect and engineer. It is also necessary in connection with town planning to have co-operation between different municipalities and between different muncipalities and between municipalities and owners. Here comes in the work of administrator. We have to look to him for considerations of finance. For instance, there is the important question of spreading the cost of a scheme over a period of time so as to secure that the present generation will not pay for the benefits which will accrue to posterity, but that there shall be an even distribution of cost in proportion to benefit received. Secondly, there is the question of adjusting the cost and method of devolpment to the character of buildings to be erected. Street serving industrial areas should be of different construction from the streets serving residential areas and the latter streets should be of less width than the main thoroughfares.

The lawyer has also an important part to play in the preparation of town planning schemes, although his position is frequently disregarded until the effect of his advice is that the propositions of the architect and engineer are impracticable. As a matter of fact, the framing of the provisions of the scheme, their adjustment to legal conditions, the extent to which they are practical under existing law, etc., are vital considerations in connection with the preparation of town plans. That is why, in proper town planning, legislation is necessary as a preliminary to the preparation of town planning schemes. An engineer and an architect may visualize a fine scheme for laying out a city; it may be based on sound principles; it may be perfect from the public point of view; but what value is it if there is no machinery for carrying it out, and no means of giving its principles effect unless at prohibitive cost to the community? Before we can get effective town planning, therefore, we have to have the co-operation of the best skill which can be brought to bear upon it by the engineer, the architect and the lawyer, and each has an important function to perform throughout all stages of its preparation.

What a Town Planning Scheme Is.

This will be realized all the more with regard to the fact that a town planning scheme does not deal alone with the beautification of a city, but enters into the root questions of its economic and engineering development. Town planning schemes in Britain, such as those of Birmingham and Ruisip, include provisions with regard to the laying out of new streets, widening evisting streets, adjusting street boundaries, relaxing local by-laws, submission of estate subdivisions for municipal approval, modification of plan as circumstances change appropriation of land for specific purposes, fixing of building lines, determination of proportion of building land which should be covered with buildings, limitation of heights of buildings, fixing a maximum number of buildings to each acre, fixing of zones for industrial and residential purposes, prevention of nuisances, etc., and including the important questions of compensation for injury caused to property and of recovery of betterment caused by the scheme.

We see at once how necessary it is to have proper power to initiate and carry out a scheme both for the protection of the municipality and for the purpose of securing equity to the owners of land It has been suggested that in these matters land owners in Britain are willing to submit to restrictions which would not be acceptable to landowners in America. I think that is because we do not understand the extent to which land owners as a whole in a city will cooperate in securing right conditions when the restrictions affect them as a whole and not individually. Moreover, in America many of the larger owners of real estate have themselves begun to voluntarily apply restrictions and to carry out what we call private town plannning schemes. Much of what is suggested is to the effect that principles which owners of real estate fine beneficial to their own interest when applied to their estates should be made of general application, and should be extended to areas which are used for housing the poor as well as to those which are used for housing the well-to-do.

While the importance of legislation has to be emphasized, there is much that can be done by municipalities while waiting for it. Topographical maps of all cities require to be prepared. These maps

(Continued on Page 8)

NEW YORKERS PLAY IN MIDSUMMER HEAT

Marlin, Tex., Mar. 26.—"Bob" Bescher yesterday accepted the terms offered him by the St. Louis National League club in the deal for Perritt, pitcher, and "Bob" will join the Cardinals at once. He receives an increase of salary over what the New York club was paying him and gets a long term contract also. He left with the Giants' second team and was with them in Sherman today.

McGraw will take his regulars to Dallas tonight for Saturday and Sunday games. Returning to the camp a game will be played with the Houston team Monday at Corsicana. Breaking camp on April 1, exhibition games will be played at Houston April 2 and at eBaumont April 3 and 4. The next game will be at New Orleans April 5 and the homeward march then taken up.

Hickory Johnson, catcher, and Foster Kinsella have left for Fort Smith to report to the St. Paul Club, and it was announced that "Mike" Flangan, pitcher, had been turned back to the Muscatine club, of the Central Association.

MILEAGE BOOK CASES TAKE INTO COURT

Whether or not the New York Central has the right to compel a passenger who procures a mileage exchange ticket to produce both the ticket and the mileage book upon which it was obtained to the conductor on the train will probably be delivered in an action which has been brought against the railroad company by a traveling man. The raveling man further seeks to recover damages for ejectment from the train because he did not have the mileage book.

Some time ago two traveling salesmen boarded a train at Theresa, both securing mileage exchange tickets on the same mileage book, owned by one of the men. One of them was bound for Utica and the other for Syracuse.

When they reached Philadelphia the man for Utica changed cars, taking the mileage book with him. The other man took his mileage exchange ticket and continued on his way to Syracuse, but had gone but a short distance from Philadelphia, when it is reported that he was ejected for nto having the mileage book.

BROOKFEDS SLAUGHTER SOUTHERN NINE, 25 to 1

McComb City, Miss., March. 26.—Lee Magee, manager of the Brookfeds confirmed the rumor emanating from Federals are training, that Cy Falkenberg and Benny Kauff would become members of his team. Magee declared that the transfer of these players was only the first move by him to give the baseball fans of Brooklyn the best kind of baseball they have had since the days of Ned Halon.

"The trade was made known before I wished," he said, "but this is not the only one I am to make. R. B. Ward told me to go ahead regardless of the cost and get him a real ball team, and I am going to do it. In Evans, Kauff and Anderson I have a fast outfield. These three hit .355, .306 and .310 respectivel ylast season."

The news of Kauff and Falkenburg's joining the Brookfeds had its effects on the players, in that it kept every one who participated in the exhibition game here today against the McComb City team upon his toes, with the result that the Brokfeds slaughtered the locals by a score of 25 to 1.

The battle of the Ypres cost Europe as many men as the North lost in the Civil War. Will Irwin's story of it will appear in Friday's Evening Times. Get extra copies at all city newsstands.—adv.

OSWEGO COUNTY DEATH AND BIRTH RATE

Figures on the county death and birth rate for 1914 are now available.

The number of deaths per 1000 of population in rural communities in the State at large was 14.8; Jefferson county, 13.1; Oswego county, 17; St. Lawrence county, 14.7; Lewis county, 16.2. The infant deaths in the rural sections of the State at large was 99 per 1000; Jefferson county, 109; Lewis county, 83; Oswego county, 107; St. Lawrence county, 134. The number of births per 1000 in the State at large was 17.4; Jefferson county, 15.9; Lewis county, 17.9; Oswego county, 17.1; St. Lawrence county, 18.6.

HARD-PRESSED TRUST

When J. Pierpont Morgan created the International Mercantile Marine Company, it was heralded as an ocean trust that would devour all competitors. It was predicted that steamship rates would soar skyward as the trust levied toll upon the commerce of the whole world.

The company did none of the things foretold of its career, and today its financial straits are such that its actual reorganization is being discussed. It has crumbled from its own excessive weight. It paid far too big a price for some of the underlying companies it absorbed. The result has been that it has never been able to earn a dividend on its water-logged stocks, and it is hard put to it to meet even the interest on its bonds. So long as men can build ships there never can be an ocean trust. The sea is an open highway for all. Let any company unduly increase rates and other ships will come to take the places of its ships. In reality, trusts which raise prices excessively immediately encourage new competitors, and trusts which can neither effect economies nor control competition are either harmless or soon suffer a financial paralysis. —Herald, Utica.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale or Exchange—Bay mare, 7 years old; 1,100 lbs.; sound; work in all harness. Two farms out of corporation. Apply 8 S. 5th st. 84c

Lost—In Oneida st., Monday night, a bundle containing two shawls and mackintosh cape. If found, please return to Times office. 83

Flat to Rent—New; strictly modern and uptodate in every detail. J. H. Caffrey, 269 S. 4th st. 83

Upper Flat to Rent—Gas and bath, 412 Erie st. 83

For Sale—One large rubber plant. Inquire 268 W. 3d st. 85c

For Sale—My bay mare, Dr. S. D. Keller. 84

Wanted—Washing and ironing. Inquire 507 Pratt st. 83c

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Our Spring and Summer Opening will take place on
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JEWISH PASSOVER BEGINS NEXT MONDAY

Pesach, the Jewish feast of Passover, begins next Monday evening. Services will be held in all synagogues that night; and Tuesday morning in most of them there will be a public sedan following the public devotions. During the evening sermons will be preached in keeping with the thoughts of the festival. Excerpts from, or in some cases the whole of the book, tre Song of Songs will be read.

The Passover is the seven-day festival observed by the Jew in the early spring in commemoration of the exodus from Egypt. In ancient Jewish life it was the first of the three pilgrom festivals upon which every male Jew was required to present himself in person at the central sanctuary in Jerusalem. Although the Passover has certain features in common with the universal Spring festival, it is its historical significance which gives it lasting vitality.

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About Sports Generally

Some idea of the colossal task confronting Mike O'Nel, new pilot of the Syracuse Stars, may be obtained by a cursory glance at the talent now available. With but five players around which to build a winning aggregation in fulfilment of a recent promise to the fans. O'Neil faces a more or less serious problem.

At present the Stars boast of two outfielders in Manager O'Neil and Jimmie Riley; a first baseman, "Lefty" Russell, who will be retained; a pitcher, Fred Rawley, who worked the latter part of last season for Worcester, and two catchers. Snell and Soper. Thus it will be seen that, including himself, the new manager has but an even half dozen men to start the season.

O'Neil must secure a full pitching staff, for while Rawley pitched good ball for Worcester he has not yet attained the dignity of a veteran moundman. A shortstop, second baseman and third baseman, also must be locaed to fill the glaring vacancies on the infield and least one more outfielder must be obtained from some source.

Manager O'Neil is now at his home in Scranton, Pa., where he is quietly engaged in the task of weeding out a big list of candidates for the various positions on the club. That the failure of several minor leagues and the restrictions on the number of players to be carried by other clubs should prove a big factor in the work of the Star pilot is obvious.

With the close of the spring training period during the next few days the major leagues will cast an army of recruits adrift to be picked up by the minor leagues. Some of these man find their way to Syracuse.

Nathan Robbins of Syracuse Wednesday took over the advertising concession and program and cushion privileges at Star Park for the coming season. Robbins, whose home is in Syracuse, also has the privileges at the Utica baseball park.

HOT LINERS

When you hear the links-a-callin'
On the pleasant springtime days,
Like a siren cadence falling—
Why one naturally obeys.
And though business might be pullin'
You to go the other way—
Why you glance out of the window,
And then hasten out to play.

* * *

Fake interviews:

"I never claimed a pennant in my life.—Clark Griffith.

You're right, Clark, you never claimed it after there was no show of winning.

* * *

Wuxtry! Wuxtry! One baseball wah has been settled. The Federals are at peace among themselves. Kansas City will stay in circuit.

* * *

The Indianapolis pennant winners will come to Newark.

* * *

Truly the life of a champion is not allserene. Every fighter good or bad is hurling challenges at Freddie Welsh. Freddie isn't worrying. He's getting the coin.

* * *

George Burns, the former Utica catcher, is now hobbling around the Marlin camp on crutches.

* * *

Bill Ritter, the former Scranton pitcher, now with the Giants, is rapidly recovering from typhoid.

* * *

Listen to this: On behalf of a number of Utica fans who will organize themselves into a stock company. Infielder Dick Breen, who played second for the Uticas last season, has secured a 10-day option on the Utica franchise. Breen's friends are now trying to raise sufficient money to make the purchase. It is understood the present owners ask $20,000 for the franchise, but the prospective purchasers are willing to give them but $18,000.

* * *

Ralph Works, who pitched for the Syracuse Stars several years ago, has been given his unconditional release by the Kansas City American Association team. Works was drafted by Detroit from Syracuse and released to Providence of the International League two years ago. Since that time he has pitched for the Cincinnati Nationals, Indianapolis and Kansas City of the American Association.

* * *

Syracuse is after Catcher Snell of the Knoxville, Southern League club, and Soper of last year's Asbury Park N. J. team. The Stars will play a series of three exhibition games with the Rochester Internationals on April 24, 25 and 26.

* * *

The Virginia League has signed a former State League umpire, John S. McNulty, to officiate in its circuit during the 1915 season. McNulty was in the State League three seasons ago.

* * *

Here is a future for both Duchesnil and Herche, providing they keep in physical condition and work, says a Rochester scribe. Both hurlers performed for the Bingos last season.

* * *

Clyde M. Waters, for six yeras a catcher on the New Haven, Conn., team of the Eastern Association, is seeking a berth with the Elmira State Leaguers. Watersi s a Williams College graduate. He is an all-around athlete. New Haven has decided not to open the season with representation in the association.

* * *

The New York State tennis bowl was won for the third consecutive time by Maurice McLoughlin of San Francisco.

* * *

Manager Calhoun has several deals on for players and expects to land the men he after in a few days. The make-up of the Bingos for the comir. e will be in doubt until the training season is well under way. There are many new players to be looked over and it will be a survival of the fittest.

An Injustice Righted

By OSCAR COX

There is a region in Mississippi that is occupied almost exclusively by colored people. In the interior of this region the only way to dispense justice has at times been for the negroes themselves to organize a court and try some case of such importance as seemed to demand attention. As for small breaches of the law, such as stealing chickens, watermelons and the like, the individuals dispossessed were expected to attend to the matter themselves.

One day a gentleman from Vicksburg, who was traveling through this region, had occasion to speak with a certain colored man and was told that he was sitting in a woodshed conducting a murder trial. Going to the humble courtroom, the visitor looked in and saw the court in session. Taking a back seat, he observed the proceedings.

Caesar Henderson, black as coal, was on trial for the murder of Tecumseh Bodman, a rival for the affections of Dinah Ochiltree. The rivals had visited Dinah during the evening before the murder and had left together. They were heard quarreling on the road. The next morning Tecumseh was missing. Since he did not turn up for some days Caesar was accused of his murder, and, there being no regular court within many miles, he was tried by his peers in the woodshed. Dinah, the object of contention, was being questioned by the judge, who also acted as counsel for the state and the defense. He was also the twelve jurymen.

"Dinah," he said severely, "wha' fo' yo' hab two lubbers hangin' roun' yo', persuadin' 'em to fight fo' yo'? Don' yo' know dat wo'se'n murder?"

"I couldn't help dey fightin' fo' me," replied Dinah, with a toss of her head.

"Wha' time did dey leab yo' dat night when Caesar killed Tecumseh?"

"I didn't kill Tecumseh," protested Caesar.

"Shet up," cried the judge, glaring at the prisoner from under a pair of heavy gray eyebrows, "or I fine yo' fo' contempt ob cou't."

The question having been repeated, the witness said that she reckoned the two men left her between "'leben o'clock and some time in de mawnin." She reckoned it was near the latter.

"How do yo' know dat?" asked the judge.

"Kase I heard Zeb Parker, dat lib nex' doo' to me, comin' home from chicken huntin'."

"How yo' know Zeb been chicken huntin'?"

"Kase I hearn de squawkin' of de chickens he was bringin' home."

"Did yo' see Zeb?"

"No, sah; I didn' see Zeb. De dark had Zeb war of de same blackness."

"I thought yo' said it war mawnin'?"

"So I did. Zeb nebber goes chicken huntin' 'cept just befo' daybreak."

The witness was excused, and Lem Barker was called to the stand.

"Lem," said the judge, looking at the rafters, "tell de cou't how yo' know Caesar killed Tecumseh."

"Kase I hearn 'em fightin'."

"Which war lickin' de uddes?"

"How I know dat? I couldn' see 'em fightin' in de dark."

"Don' yo' know no' mo' 'bout de fight?"

"Co'se I don' know nothin' at all 'bout de fight."

Another witness testified that he lived next door to Tecumseh and that the latter had been missing since "de dark ob de moon" and that Tecumseh's dog "was a-whinin' all de time kase he marster didn' come home no mo'." Then Dinah was recalled and testified that the call on her by the rivals was made during "de dark ob de moon." This completed the evidence. The judge called upon the prisoner to stand up and, being obeyed, proceeded to convict and sentence him at the same time. He was to be taken out to "de ole tree wid de low branch convenient fo' hangin' pussons" and hanged by the neck until he was "daid."

The sentence roused Dinah's ire.

"Wha' fo' yo' gwine hang Caesar, judge?" she shouted. "Dah ain't no sense in dat. At de dark ob de moon I hab two lubbers to choose from. One killed de udder, and now yo' gwine to hang de one lef'. Wher do I come in?"

At the statement of this obvious injustice the judge scratched his wool.

"I's might' sorry bout dat, Dinah. But it's too late now. I done sentence de prisoner."

There was a babel of tongues, some insisting that a sentence having been pronounced, there was no going back on it. Others claimed that it was mighty hard on Dinah. The hubbub was quieted by the gentleman observer, who stepped to the front and said:

"Your honor, I am an attorney in Vicksburg, and if you will listen to me I think I can tell you how the prisoner can be legally saved from the gallows."

Every eye was turned to the white man, who continued as follows:

"We derive our laws from England. An English king, Edward II., issued an edict that when a man was sentenced to be hanged for any crime, if a woman could be found to marry him, he should go free. According to this law, which we have inherited from England, if Dinah will marry Caesar he will escape the gallows."

There was nothing in the learned speech that the darkies understood until the speaker came to the last ten words; then a shout arose, and the pair were forthwith united in marriage.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION—9.

The Problem of Municipal Home-Rule.

For twenty years the cities of the state have been talking about getting municipal home-rule. They have fought individually and independently against petty interference from Albany and the political parties have found it expedient to talk sympathetically about municipal home-rule in their platforms. Recently the cities began to get together effectively for their common defense, and the annual Conference of Mayors has become a most important affair. With the aid of the Municipal Government Association, a state wide orgahization of home-rule advocates, the cities have secured the passage of the so-called Municipal Empowering Law and the Optional City Charter Law. The first law conferred upon the cities a long list of specific powers making it unnecessary for each city to carry a special submeration of powers in its charter and giving to all the cities of the state the same full grant of powers. This removed the necessity for a large number of special bills in the legislature every year. The second bill gave to the second and third class cities their choice of seven skeleton forms of government. It was under the provisions of this bill that the city of Niagara Falls recently secured the interesting Commission-Manager form of Government.

Cities to Make Their Own Charters.

At the Constitutional Convention the Conference of Mayors hope to secure the adoption of a provision that will give to the cities of the state the right to adopt their own charters, the charter when finished to be adopted in each case by local popular vote without reference to the legislature. California, Colorado, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan and many other states give to their cities the right to do this. In fact, home-made city charters are almost as common now in the United States as the kind that are made miles away at the State Capitol and the time will come when all the cities in the nation will have home-made charters. The only opposition to the idea comes from people who do not understand how these things can be worked without interfering with the sovereignty of the state.

In drafting a plan of municipal home-rule for New York State the Municipal Government Association and the Conference of Mayors have chosen to be very conservative and have kept this question of the sovereignty of the state constantly in mind. Accordingly, instead of trying to fence off for the cities a special field of powers within which the state is not to be allowed to interfere, the promoters of home-rule for the cities of New York have provided simply that the cities may do whatever they want to do in regard to their own affairs, provided it is not specifically prohibited by law. Special local legislation of any kind by the legislature is definitely prohibited. The sovereignty of the state is completely protected; the only regulation is that the state must treat all cities alike. If for example the legislature wants to prevent the City of New York from changing the salaries of its policemen, it can do so but only by the expedient of prohibiting all the other cities of the state from changing their policemen's salaries. It is the belief of the mayors that this amendment will give to the cities protection by reason of the fact that any attempt by the legislature to interfere with the government of a city will involve interfering simultaneously with the government of all other cities, thereby bringing down upon the legislature a storm of opposition that will suffice to prevent the passage of an objectionable bill.

At present the cities of the state have no power whatever except such as the legislature chooses to grant to them specifically. After the adoption of this amendment the cities will be presumed to have all the powers of local self government that can be imagined, provided only that the state can withdraw any of those powers by restrictive acts.

Rural Sections Will Be Benefited.

Indirectly the rural sections of the state have a great deal to gain by the home-rule amendment, by reason of the great improvement which it will bring about in the legislature. Today the legislature is in constant discussion over local questions of municipal government. The member from Schenectady, for example, may have a bill amending the Schenectady city charter. To him the passage of that bill is all-important. His people at home rely upon him to get it passed. He is compelled to knuckle down to the party leaders in order to get it through, and thereby is forced to agree to do the bidding of the machine when it comes to voting on other measures. If the Schenectady legislator is obedient and docile, Schenectady will get its amendment. If not, the city will suffer. The interest of the whole state suffers too, and will continue to suffer so long as the influence of local legislation continues to make puppets of the legislators at Albany.

[This is the last of a series of nine articles prepared jointly by the Municipal Government Association, the County Government Association and the New York Short Ballot Organization on questions to come before the Constitutional Convention.]

Washington Mecca for Cranks With Schemes

Every great national issue brings forth a fresh crop of wierd, mysterious individuals, each with a wonderful but woefully impossible scheme for solving the problem. They all flock to Washington and, like the 17-year locust, no one knows whence they come, nor whither they go—the number of them who become Uncle Sam's compulsory guests is small. "Bugs" they are called, and thorns in the side of Washington officialdom they are.

Infinite confidence in the merits of their scheme and a proportionate amount of unconsumed time at their disposal are their greatest assets. To inflict both commodities on public officials is their unanimous and all-consuming aim—the higher the public servant, the better. None is immune.

The European war being an international affair, has brought forth a crop commensurate with its importance. No longer do they restrict their efforts to Government officials, but have widened their field so that it now includes the foreign embassies and legations.

Methods for ending the war are the topics uppermost in their minds now. Some of these schemes are "fearfully and wonderfully evolved."

Jules Verne, that enchanting master of the psuedo-scientific, even in his wildest flights of imagination, had nothing—absolutely nothing at all—on the man who called on Secretary of the Navy Daniels a few days ago. Even Frank Stockton with his negative gravity must "take the count" before this prestidigitator of natural laws.

Armed with a mysterious black satchel and an ominous roll of blue prints securely clutched under his arm, he swooped down upon Secretary Garrison's office.

But before anyone is admitted to that sanctum sanctorum he has to produce a valid excuse to the guardian and economizer of that official's time.

"Ah, yer, Mr. Blankhead," said this custodian wearily, taking the caller's card.

"Blankhead," snapped the other reverely.

"Yes, yes, to be sure," he corrected, "Now if you could give me an idea of the nature of your business with the Secretary," he suggested.

The man's attitude underwent a sudden change. He peered cautiously around and coming closer whispered confidentially: "I have here a device for raising an enormous load many hundreds feet into the air. Now, one wonderful feature of this idea is this: Air itself is used to support the load—a column of air is ejected upward with such force and concentration that it will maintain at the desired height a tremendous weight.

His manner became more confidential. "Now, the practical use to which it could be put is one that Secretary Garrison will see in a moment. Other countries, those at war—have offered fabulous sums for it, but patriotism prompts me to give my own country the fruits of my brains.

"Young man," he demanded, "do you realize the value of this invention? Do you realize what a tremendous advantage a battleship or a fort raised—say several hundred feet—by this column of air would have on an enemy? The mind is paralyzed at the possibilities! Ah, I see you are astounded at it, but believe me, I did not desire to startle you."

"This," he added impressively, "will revolutionize warfare. They all know it, and have had secret agents following me, night and day. "In constructing this device, I was obliged to exhaust calculus of infinite distances, kinotics, aerostatics and aerodynamics. In logarithms I was forced to penetrate so far that there is nothing left in the branches of mathematics for future ages—, it is exhaused, a dead ——"

"What do you want to do," confided the clerk, "I will not bother with seeing Secretary Daniels,—he wouldn't be able to appreciate it—it's too wonderful. The man who handles such matters is in the room three doors up the hall. Explain to him all the mathematics of it fully. He may try to discourage you at first but that's only for effect. Make him listen to all the details."

And the caller departed joyfully for his victim, the unknowing instrument of some petty revenge.

DROP FULL CREW APPEAL

Republican Senators Determine Upon a Compromise Measure.

Albany, Mar. 25.—The Republican Senators in caucus rejected the Conkling bill repealing the so-called Full Crew law which was enacted during the Sulzer administration and approved by Mr. Sulzer in pursuance of a secret ante-election pledge. After much discussion a sub-committee composed of Senator Elon R. Brown and Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse was authorized to draft a compromise measure, which was introduced in the Senate today.

It was learned that the compromise bill will not provide for the repeal of the Full Crew act, but will open the way for railroad companies to make application to the Public Service Commissions for exemption from its provisions, placing the burden of proof in such cases on the railroad companies.

From what went on in the caucus it was evident that the compromise plan was determined upon as am atter of policy to conciliate the labor organizations, which have conducted a vigorous campaign against the proposed repeal.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

BASEBALL BILL BLOCKED

Albany, Mar. 25.—An effort to get out of Codes Committee of the Assembly the McElroy bill, providing for Sunday baseball, resulted in a tie vote of six to six. The vote of Assemblyman Grennan of New York against the bill blocked the right of the New York City delegation to carry the fight to the floor of the Assembly. Assemblyman Flamman of Kings was absent and as he is understood to be for the measure, it will probably come out of the committee next week.

Those for the Sunday ball measure were Dewitt of Uulster, Mitchell of New York, Burke of New York, Aranow of New York, Callahan of the Bronx and Bacher of Kings.

Those against: Knight of Wyoming, Bulcher of Onondaga, Brennan of New York, Chase of Columbia, Everett of St. Lawrence and Parker of Niagara.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co. Adv.tf.

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Woman's World

State Senator Who Says She Is an Ordinary Home Woman.



SENATOR KATHRYN CLARKE.

To an interviewer State Senator Kathryn Clarke of Oregon said: "I was born at Gardnier, Douglas county, Ore. —I usurp a woman's right of not telling the date—but I was the first white child ever baptised in the little town. There being no local minister one was imported for the occasion, so you see I really got a very good start in the right direction. I have lived in Douglas county practically all my life. My home is in Glendale, southern Oregon.

"From the position I now occupy one would think me a politician. Such is not the case. I am just an ordinary home woman, and when one quiet Sunday afternoon I was called to the phone and received the news that Governor West had seen fit to appoint me to fill the vacancy in the state senate no one could have been more surprised than I. When asked if I would accept I most emphatically said 'No,' but after consulting some friends and thinking it over could find no good reason why I shouldn't take this opportunity and break the ice for women to enter the senate even though I would perhaps not be able to do more than this. After accepting the appointment the senators, having the privilege of electing me or otherwise, chose otherwise, so it was necessary to hold a special election, and with three candidates in the field I was elected by a good majority. As this election took place on Jan. 20 and the legislature convened Jan. 11 I came into the august body just two weeks late. This fact made it rather difficult, as I had never even visited the legislature and knew absolutely nothing of the details or workings of the body in any respect, but after a busy few days I began to see the light, and after four weeks am free to say there is nothing in lawmaking that any woman of ordinary intellect cannot easily comprehend and be able to vote intelligently upon; also that women are not the only talkers, and if the women as legislators talk more than our Oregon senators have at this session the future generation may not expect much lawmaking in our future legislatures."

PERFECT BOY FINDS MATE AT THIRTY-SEVEN MONTHS.

Mothers of Eugenic Babies Already Planning For Their Marriage.

A perfect baby boy and a perfect baby girl have been dedicated to each other by their mothers in the hope that in the coming years love, guided by maternal hands, may lead to a eugenic marriage. The 100 point children who are unconsciously facing a made to order romance are William Charles Flynn, thirty-seven months old, and Alene Calvert Houch, seventeen months old, of Los Angeles, Cal.

After the babies emerged from a baby congress, each with a "perfection tag," their mothers held a conference. Three times before the children have won first prizes in the same baby show. The boy is the winner of fourteen first prizes and the girl of six.

The mothers are convinced that fate has thrown their children together for some great purpose, but they have agreed that they will not resort to any form of coercion in shaping the future of their children.

Following are the essential facts of interest in connection with the 100 point perfect boy baby and the 100 point perfect girl baby. The scores were announced only after a most rigid examination by several scientists, surgeons and eugenic enthusiasts.

PERFECT BOY.	PERFECT GIRL.
William Flynn	Name	Alene Houch
37 months	Age	17 months
8 pounds	Weight at birth	8 pounds
38½ pounds	Present weight	23¾ pounds
38½ inches	Height	34 inches
20½ in.	Circumference of head	19 in.
24 in.	Circumference of chest	20 in.
	Circumference of abdomen	20 in.
	Length of arm	12 inches
18 inches	Length of leg	14 inches
Irish-German	Parentage	German-Irish

DAINTY BOUDOIR CAP.

Pretty Lingerie Creation of Dotted Net and Lace.

Nothing adds so much of beauty to milady's "morning face" as a pretty beribboned and beruffled cap. Tousled locks can be discreetly covered until



FOR MILADY'S BOOM.

such time as she or her maid can give them the required attention. Pictured here is a very simple but pretty boudoir cap of dotted net with an edging of val and ribbon rosettes.

Comfort For the Tourist.

For the tourist planning to go to the California exposition a very suitable parting gift is a utility case. These come in all sorts of practical designs. One of the most unusual is of Roman stripe ribbon outside. It folds over in half to be carried by a leather handle, so that it closely resembles a hand bag, as the silk is also bound around the edge with leather. Inside the case is lined and fitted with thin black rubber and contains pockets for every conceivable toilet utensil.

Of course shapes and covers vary with the price, but all are attractive. One case folds up quite small and contains only two pockets, one for a face cloth, the other for comb and toothbrush.

Safety.

"I've just been over to my brother-in-law's house trying to pour oil on troubled waters."

"An unpleasant duty, isn't it?"

"Yes. And if I'm ever called on for that kind of duty again I'm going to stand off at a safe distance and throw the oil through a hose."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Incendiary

By EVERETT P. CLARKE

I was in a criminal courtroom one day among the spectators when I saw a man sentenced for incendiarism for five years. His wife was in court, and the scene between them after the sentence had been passed was heartrending. I saw the man's face but a few moments, and it was distorted by agony, but it was impressed upon my mind.

The crime had been committed in the town of Hilton, which was the county seat. I lived in Hilton, but had no acquaintance with the convict. Several fires had occurred at short intervals. One night a citizen saw a man setting fire to the building. By the light of the newly kindled flame the citizen got a glimpse of the incendiary's face, but before he could reach him he had disappeared in the darkness. A few days later he met the man Mansfield I had seen sentenced in the street and recognized him for the firebug. The result was conviction.

Within a few months after Mansfield had been taken to the penitentiary a series of fires occurred in Allanville, some twenty miles from Hilton. I had meanwhile removed to Allanville and was interested in these fires, naturally connecting them with those that had occurred in Hilton. Had I not seen the perpetrator of the incendiarism in Hilton sent to prison for five years I would have connected him with the fires in Allanville. Indeed, I made inquiries as to where Mansfield was and was told that he was serving out his time.

A number of citizens of Allanville volunteered to watch at night, and I was one of them. There were twelve of us, and we divided our number into three watches of four each. One night or, rather, morning, for it was 2 o'clock, I saw a man walking some distance ahead of me. I followed him, but before I caught up with him I met one of the watchers. On asking him about the party ahead of me, whom he must have passed, he said that he knew him well. His name was Simpson. He was troubled with insomnia, and, not being able to sleep, he would go out and walk the streets.

I was perfectly satisfied with this explanation and went back to my beat. Notwithstanding our vigilance the fires continued, and we failed to be on the ground when they were lighted. They were not very frequent, and some of the watchers began to think that occurring as they did was merely a coincidence. One after another gave up watching till there were but half a dozen of us left.

I met Simpson on several occasions, but never in sufficient light to see his face. One night when walking with a fellow watcher Simpson passed us. My companion bade him good evening, spoke a few words to him, and we passed on. We were near a street lamp when we met him, and I got a glimpse of his partially lighted face.

Something within me, some psychological working, seemed to connect Simpson with the fires. I said nothing to my companion of my feeling, but resolved that I would devote my future watchings to Mr. Simpson. But I asked questions as to who and what he was and was told that he was a good citizen and the father of a highly respected family.

Acting on an impression for which I could not account, I spent several of my periods of watching near Mr. Simpson's house. On the third night I saw him go out and shadowed him. He walked about aimlessly for awhile, then returned to his home. I was so far satisfied that he was what he was considered to be that I gave up my purpose of shadowing him. But I could not get rid of the impression I had received.

One morning about dawn when I was about to go home from my watch I saw one of our party coming with a policeman who had a man by the arm. I waited till they came up, and, behold, the prisoner was Simpson! I was told that he had been caught setting fire to a building.

The town of Allanville was greatly shocked to learn that its respected fellow citizen was a firebug. He was tried for his crime and adjudged insane on the testimony of alienists, who considered his insomnia the cause of his insanity. He was acquitted on the promise of his family to send him to a private sanitarium.

When I first saw Simpson in the light I recognized—or thought I recognized—Mansfield, who had been convicted of the same crime at Hilton. Then I began to suspect that Simpson was a different person and was the real criminal in both cases. I asked if he had ever lived at Hilton and was told that he had been staying there temporarily at the time the fires had occurred there. This settled the matter in my mind.

I went at once to Hilton, called on Mrs. Mansfield and told her that I thought I had proof of her husband's innocence. The happiest moment of my life was when, on telling her my story, I saw her face light up with a mingled relief and joy.

Mansfield, on his innocence being established, was pardoned by the governor of the state, which was a quicker way to set him free than a new trial.

If the scene of Mansfield being torn from his family was heartrending, my happiness at having vindicated him and restored his family was ecstatic. We are all now living [illegible]

PUNISHED FOR WIVES.

Joffre Makes Soldiers at Front Responsible For Stolen Visits.

A habit developed by French wives of visiting their soldier husbands at the front, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, has led General Joffre to prohibit such visits and warn the husbands of punishment for their wives' disregard of this order. In publishing the text of the order the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the perseverance of the wives in eluding the military guards is remarkable in that it is very difficult for any noncombatant to get to the French lines, even the official war correspondents being allowed to go there only for very brief periods. The paper cites the following order, published in the Temps, as issued by the commander of one infantry regiment:

"Every married man has the duty, as required by civil law, to strive for the obedience of his wife. Therefore every married soldier must be in a position to prevent his wife from visiting him. The worse for the married men if they have not sufficient authority over their wives to enforce the obedience demanded by the civil law. Therefore they are to be made responsible for the obedience of their wives. If in former times a married woman succeeded in getting into the army, inasmuch as it was not possible to throw her into prison, her husband was imprisoned instead, since he was made responsible for the poor military training of his wife. That method was not so foolish as it appears to be at first glance, and it will be applied again in such cases as occur."

WAR BABE FOR ADOPTION.

German Mother Unable to Get Word of Her Soldier Husband.

Mrs. Carl Muller of Yaphank has inserted an advertisement in several Long Island papers offering for adoption a newborn war babe, whose mother, a German woman, is stopping at Mrs. Muller's home.

"The baby's mother, who doesn't want her name known save to the couple who, she hopes, will adopt her little daughter, does not know whether she is a widow or not," said Mrs. Muller to a reporter. "The mother is a friend of mine who came to the United States after her husband had been forced to fight for Germany. She has tried repeatedly to obtain word from or of her husband without result, and she has no knowledge whether he has been killed or is still fighting. She feels that she cannot care for her daughter, who was born on Feb. 27, and is a little dear, and she is willing to give full surrender to a couple who can convince her that the baby will have a good home and kind treatment."

REGULATE YOUR HEIGHT.

Harvard Professor's Discovery May Control Growth.

A series of experiments with the so called ductless glands of the human body, which, if successful, may make it possible for the man of science to control the physical stature of the human being, is now being conducted at the Harvard Medical school.

Dr. Walter Bradford Cannon, professor in charge of the physiological laboratories, is conducting the experiments.

Hundred of cases treated at the hospitals connected with the medical school serve to bear out Professor Cannon's conclusions. Strange changes in the human structure and mind development have already been noted and tabulated as the result of different surgical and medical treatments of gland diseases. By the giving or withholding of gland drugs the weight of patients has been increased or diminished at will.

Professor Cannon states that future discoveries in this field may prove fully as amazing and beneficial as those that followed the study of bacteria.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT, Onondaga County, New York, Lora M. Fergerson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Fergerson, deceased, plaintiff, against Samuel Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, and also entered in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 5th day of March, 1915, I, the subscriber, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:— ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square form as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land, as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises Fifty (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by John Siver; being the equal South half part of the same, and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same, the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-Nine One Hundreds (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-Two (72) bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundredths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) arce of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Jonathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Roard [illegible] said Lot line, running thence [illegible] and Twenty-five (25) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:— All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by Jabez Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12), Constable's purchase, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the State road at the Northeast corner of Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve (12) chains Sixty-two (62) links to the Northwest corner of 20 and 29-100 acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1877; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State Road; thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight Hundredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises in Oswego County being the same premises described in a certain deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by Wilson Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's Office September 28, 1909, in Book 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

Selden E. McClusky,
Referee.

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney, Office and P. O. Address, 202-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Splendid Story of the Battle of the YPRES

By WILL IRWIN

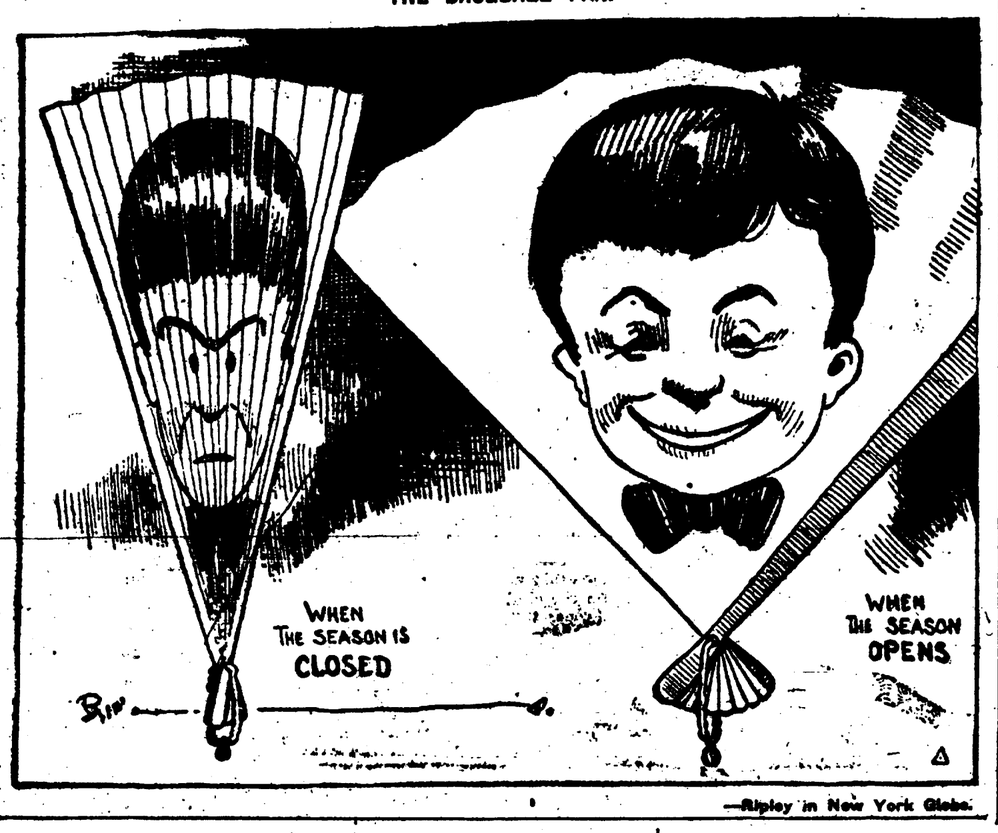
REPRINTED FROM THE DAILY MAIL OF LONDON, ENG.

IN THIS ONE BATTLE EUROPE LOST AS MANY MEN AS THE NORTH LOST IN THE WHOLE CIVIL WAR.

First Installment Appears in This Issue of

The Fulton Evening Times

THE BASEBALL FAN.



—Ripley in New York Globe.

TOWN PLANNING PRINCIPLES

BY THOMAS ADAMS

(Continued from Page 5)

should include details of the buildings already erected, the distribution of population, and of traffic conditions. In San Francisco it is estimated that $26,000,000 was the cost of improvements which might have been avoided if the city planning had been adjusted to the topography. There is need for more investigation of existing conditions in regard to traffic distribution, factory and residential location, layout of railway stations and harbor fronts and the interrelation of these. Town planning for the future is cheaper than replanning areas which have already been developed, and has not the same injurious result on property.

It has been proved that with healthy conditions the mortality in the city need not be higher than that in the country. There is a great cry of taking people back to the land. So far as that is practicable, it is desirable to encourage it, but it is well known that in every civilized country cities are growing, and there are few who will venture the opinion that they are likely to cease to grow in the future. *We have to try to bring more land to the people as well as to take the people to the land.*

Is Town Planning a Fad?

There are men who think interference with what they call natural growth and any kind of originality is a sin. To them town planning, and even projects for improvement of housing conditions, are visionary; they look to individual regeneration for all measures of reform. These men are unsound in their judgment because they fail to appreciate the fact that the city and homes that constitute part of the city are artificial creations, and that in all things artificial we have to improve as we progress and regulate as we grow.

There are others who think that all things fanciful and picturesque are fads, therefore town planning is a fad. That is because they may have failed to inquire what town planning is or have been misled as to its meaning.

The frequent assumption that town planning relates only to the esthetic side of city life and does not enter directly into its business, its ethical and its public health conditions, is responsible for this error. It is desirable that citizens should aim at making their city beautiful, that they should endeavor to give expression in fine buildings and streets to their civic ideals, but these things, after all, are only the coping stones of the city structure, of which the foundation is the efficient workshop and the healthy home.

Town Planning and Growth

We see, then, how broad-based town planning is. We see also that the improvement of housing and sanitary conditions is not detached from town planning, but is an essential part of it.

The proper time to plan existing cities as a whole has passed, but we can plan the portion that is likely to be built upon in the next forty or fifty years. Up to the present most cities have been developed anyhow. When Dr. Brown asked the little girl "Who made you?" she said, "God made me so far," indicating her baby stature, "and I grew the rest myself." The same may be said of many of our American cities. They have been endowed by Providence with beautiful sites and might be said to have grown the rest themselves. But the analogy is imperfect, for the child, like all natural things, but unlike the city, was the conscious design of its Maker, fashioned so as to grow up in symmetry and to develop along certain decreed lines. Some folks say that a city must be allowed to grow and you cannot control its growth; but cities are not really growths at all, for proper growth follows the lines of some plan; witness the tree or the child in nature. What our cities really do is to expand or bulge out by accretion.

Town Planning and Housing

In Britain we have found from long experience that it is futile to destroy slums unless you find some means to rehouse those who now live in them. In both Britain and American the evil has become too deeply rooted to be remedied by mere regulation.

It may be claimed thot those who live in slums do not want better conditions, but in practice it is found that improved environment converts the men and women of the slum into decent and responsible citizens.

When we allow a slum race to be created in our midst, we cannot expect to reform them suddenly merely by altering their conditions. Nature demands compensation for any lack of foresight and indifference in the past; and when once people become habituated to slums, we have to allow time for them to improve. The state must take a share of the responsibility during the period of transition. Socialism or not, it is the duty of the state to help to heal the sores it has allowed to be made in the body politic; national money, advice and supervision are essential. It is true that in sanitary matters muc his due to individual irresponsibility and ignorance. A Scotch minister once asked his man John if it would not be better for him to give up drinking liquor. "Do you nicht take a drappie yourself, minister?" asks John. "Yes, but circumstances differ." "Very true, sir," says John, "but can you tell me how the streets of Jerusalem were kept so clean?" "No, John." "Well, sir, it was just because everyone kept his own door clean."

No doubt much of the trouble of street and backyard cleaning could be improved by individual care, and more regulation is needed in these respects. But apart from sanitary matters the individual has little power and no responsibility. We must accept the fact that the responsibility for planning our cities, for improving housing conditions and removing the slums rests with the governing authorities and the business men of our cities. We have to pay for past neglect even if in doing so we have to sacrifice some of our theories regarding individual liberty and what we call the functions of government.—The American City.

SACRED MUSIC WITH QUIRK'S SACRED PICTURES

Pathe Freres announce, without fear of contradiction, the "Chef D'Oeuvre" of the cinematographer's art, in their wonderfully realistic photo-chronology "The Life Of Our Saviour" in 7 reels at The Quirk, Saturday, March 27.

The production comprises nine thousand feet of gorgeously colored film actually made in the Holy Land. Bible students and Scriptural authorities, both in Europe and America, the unanimous in acclaiming this marvelous creation and glorious realization of a great and noble purpose. It is an indisputable fact that the advent of Christ changed the whole course of the world's history and for that reason this timely exposition, in animated photography, is indeed a welcome acquisition to the world of art and literature as well as to Christianity.

In addition to the pictorial visualization a splendid sacred music program is rendered, which of itself is assurance that the atmosphere everywhere will be in keeping with the dignity of the subject. Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

ALREADY SECOND STREET LOOKS BRIGHTER

The work of carpenters and painters upon the O. & W. railway station at 2d and Cayuga streets, progresses. The entire neighborhood reflects as a consequence the brightening influence of a coat of lighter colored paint than has in past years adorned the old building. Improvements in the neighborhood are not to stop on the station, as they will be extended as well to the building adjoining the station wherein are housed the baggage department and Adams Express Co.'s office.

BRAKEMAN CALKINS INJURED IN OSWEGO

Oswego, March 26.—Charles E. Calkins, a brakeman on N. Y. C. train 61, was badly injured at noon yesterday. While standing on the rear platform of his train, which had left the shops bound for Richland, he lost his balance in rounding the curve east of the shops, fell from the platform and rolled down a steep embankment, a distance of about thirty feet. Calkins is about forty years old and has been with the railroad company for many years. He was shaken up and bruised severely it was said at the hospital.

HARRY WICKS' PARTY

Harry Wicks had, recently, a birthday. In that he is no different than other boys of the same age, but it is not every boy who is given the same amount of enjoyment as came to Harry. His young friends assisted him in passing one of his early milestones, and after playing games and eating with many exclamations of yum-yums, the dainty luncheon provided by Harry's mother, the young guests returned to their homes.

The guests were: Mary Day, Margaret Day, Mabel Sellman, Glenn Venton, Francis Venton, Nila Martin, Irving Blackley.

TROUT SEASON WILL OPEN NEXT SATURDAY

The trout season opens on Saturday, April 3d, providing the Legislature now in session does not pass an amendment to the conservation laws, changing the date of opening. Several amendments are being considered, but whether the opening date of the trout season is one of them is not positively known. The season used to open on April 15th, but the laws of 1914 changed that date to April 3d.

The majority of the fishermen in this section believe that April 3d is much too early to open the season. At that time the streams are usually full of ice and snow water and the trout are still in a torpid winter state. April 15th, according to many fishermen is the earliest that the season should open in this section, and some hold that May 1st is a better opening date. The season closes on August 31st.

The season for lake trout opens on April 1st and closes September 30th. Green, spring and bull frogs may be taken between June 1st and March 31st. The black bass season opens June 16th and closes November 30th.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

CZAR'S TROOPS TURN AUSTRIANS' RIGHT WING

Petrograd, March 26.—The capture of Permsyl apparently has filled the entire Russian army with renewed confidence and sent it on a general offensive with the spirit of conquerors. From the Bukowina to Poland the dispatches last night from Petrograd told of Russian advances or fresh activity by the Tsars' troops.

Little has been heard recently of the fighting in Bukowina, but there has been a continual ding-dong engagement in which first the Austrians, then the Russians would have the advantage. Private advices now indicate the Austrian right has met a severe defeat in the region of Czernowitz. The Russians, it seems, after a steady drive to the east, beat around the extreme Austrian right wing, reached the River Sereth and got to the rear of the entire Austrian army in that district.

A pronounced success along the Sereth would reopen to the Russians the way into Transyslvania and again bring Roumania and the probability of that country entering the war prominently to the fore. On ce before the Muscovite troops were at the gateway of Transylvania—in fact, it is believed here the advanced detachments had penetrated the territory. Their presence there brought about the crisis in the Austrian Cabinet which resulted in the resignation of Count Berchtold as Premier, changed the whole complexion of the Servian campaign and sent great German forces into Hungary to aid the Austro-Hungarians in defending their soil. The arrival of the Germans turned the scale and after a series of hard fought battles the Russians fell back until they were reported all beyond the Bukowina boundaries. The recovery of a large part of the lost ground, military observers here believe, shows that Grand Duke Nicholas has been able to despatch heavy reinforcements to his extreme left.

Furious fighting continues at Uzak Pass and big events are expected here within a few days. Both Vienna and Petrograd official statements mention the combat at this point as severe and as still continuing. Since the pass is little more than a normal two days' march from Permsyl, it is the conviction here that at least a part of the besieging army released by the fall of the fortress, will be sent to turn the scale of battle to favor the Russians.

3000 FOREIGNERS LEAVE ITALY FOR HOME

London, March 26.—A Rome dispatch dated March 24 says:—

"Everthing is in readiness for a general mobilization of the Italian army. Seven complete classes are already under the colors.

"The moving away of Austrian and German families is reported from all parts of Italy. It is estimated that about 3000 persons of these nationalties have left Rome. Trains from Milan and Venice to the frontier are filled with Germans and Austrians, and large numbers of Hungarians have left Venice by steamboat for Trieste."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

(Continued from First Page.)

armed and provided with internal defences.

"The Austrians made several furious counter attacks in close rank formation, but were dispersed and party annihilated by our fire and bayonet charges.

"Toward morning of the 24th the enemy began a retreat on certain positions. During the day we took as prisoners about 100 officers and 5600 men, and, besides, captured several dozens of machine guns."

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—The following official statement was issued today by the Austrian War Office:

"Our troops in the Carpathians on the front west of Uzok Pass have repulsed heavy Russian attacks and the fighting continues. Recently we captured 1500 of the enemy. Near Wyszkow the enemy's attack on the positions we captured on Monday has failed.

"On the remainder of this front nothing of importance has occurred.

"In the southern theatre of the war there have been only isolated artillery duels on the Danube and the Save in the last few days. The general situation remains unchanged."

THE QUIRK

FRIDAY

"Captain Racket"

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Auspices I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 245

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THE QUIRK Monday, March 29th

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Wonderful Feats on the Tight Wire

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THE AERIAL FAUSTS
In Their Beautiful Double Trapeze Act

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In Their Comedy Revolving Ladder Act

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With Six Trained Bears, Featuring the Roller Skating Bear

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Julia, Edgar, Ida, in Wonderful Acrobatic Acts

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SEE THIS DOG, PONY AND MONKEY CIRCUS BIG STREET PARADE AT NOON

Matinee: Balcony, 10c and 15c. Main Floor, 25c.
Night: Balcony, 10c, 20c; Main Floor 30c and 50c.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 84 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915 | Price One Cent.

AUSTRIANS LEAVE LUPKOW; SIR JOHN NEEDS MUNITIONS

Russian Troops Now in Unopposed Occupation of Mountain Pass; Germans Prepare for Defence

London, March 27.—Frederick Rennet, the Daily News' correspondent, tleegraphs from Petrograd:—

"Air reconnaissance have established that the Austrians have withdrawn altogether from Lupkow Pass, in the Carpathians. The Russians are now in unopposed occupation there. There are signs also that the Austro-German armies are availing themselves of the drenched mountain roads to draw back into Hungary.

"Their strongest column, containing the main German force, is now slowing changing its position south of Beskids and Koziomoga. It is expected, in accordance with the Budapest-Berlin compact, that the Magyars and Germans now will prepare a stubborn defensive campaign for the palins of Hungary.

"Large calibre guns have been brought to the Austro-German positions at Yetz, where the cannonade is becoming more intence, with occasional fierce infantry fighting.

"The Myshinetz region, in Northern Poland, nod presents the appearance of a lake whose borders are steadily widening. The strong Russian threat inside the border of East Prussia in the direction of Tilsit had the desired effect of hastening General von Eichhorn's retreat from Suwalki.

"The shooting of the new German infantry is utterly inadequate. Young prisoners admit that they had no musketry training until they entered their first battle."

* * *

The Daily News' correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs:—

"Private Swedish messages announce renewed German activity in the Baltic. Strong German squadrons were observed yesterday both south of the Island of Oeland and north of Gothland, steering northward.

"This explains the recently reported Zeppelin cruises over the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia. No doubt the Germans intend at the first opportunity to attack the fortified Russian naval yard at the Aaland Islands. On account of this new German naval activity all ships loaded in Finnish harbors are being held back."

* * *

The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs:—

"A correspondent of the Vetchernya Vremya, who arrived at the outskirts of Permysl the day after the surrender, learned that in the final sortie the Austrians lost 8,000 killed alone, while the number of Russian dead was only twenty. Though the Austrians blew up the cupolas of the forts, some of the big guns remained undamaged. A few were actually found with charges in them. Much of the artillery was of anitquated type.

"A quantity of ammunition was obtained, but the Austrians had time to sink a good deal in the bogs which formed part of the defences of the fortress. There were millions of cartridges among the spoils.

"Dead horses lay about in all directions. Many of them bore signs of having had their joints cut off to appease the pangs of the hungry besieged.

"Special preparations are being made on the Galician roads for the transport of the 100,000 prisoners, who apparently are to move into the interior of Russia on foot."

* * *

Field Marshal Sir John French has replied to the request of the London Times for an interpretation of the phrase, "a protracted war," which he used in a recent interview.

"The protraction of the war," he says, "depends entirely upon the supply of men and munitions. Should these be unsatisfactory the war will be accordingly prolonged. I dwelt emphatically on the need for munitions."

HEYDECKER TELLS CHAMBER TO SUGGEST

Promises the Best That Is in Him to Reach the Goal Desired by People of Fulton

Last night's meeting of the new Chamber of Commerce indicated at least one essential point—that there is to be no long drawn out sessions. From start to finish there was a snap and go that reeled off the business before the memebership in a trifle more than one hour.

L. W. Emerick presided and Wayne E. Heydecker, secretary, responded to a call for remarks. Mr. Heydecker said that words are not wanted. He assumed that the people of this city prefer to see actions, and that the only way action of the right sort may be obtained is by co-operation and suggestion. Further than this, Mr. Heydecker informed the Chamber htat he is here not to tell the people of this city what they should do to accomplish the looked-for results, but to act entirely upon the demands made upon his time and energy. He promised the men that they will have from him a sincerity of purpose that will in the end bring about the good things desired by those persons who would have Fulton placed in the front rank of progressive towns. He emphasized also the necessity of sending to his office the blanks provided for obtaining opinions regarding the things most needed in the city, and Chairman Emerick as well laid stress upon such action.

The result of the primary election for Chamber of Commerce directors is as follows.

J. A. Morrill, 171; N. L. Whitaker, 136; W. P. Morin, 126; J. R. Sullivan, 111; L. W. Emerick, 105; I. Achilli, 102; D. Lipsky, 89; J. C. O'Brien, 89; H. L. Paddock, 79; W. A. Butts, 84; E. J. Penfield, 76; J. J. Jordan, 72; J. H. Conners, 71; A. W. Wiltsie, 54; F. G. Spencer, 37; L. G. Adams, 34; J. W. Stevenson, 30; G. B. Palmer, 28; T. H. Marvin, 21; A. Z. Wolover, 19; E. J. Schem, 18; M. G. Buck, 18; Orin Bogardus, 15; L. C. Foster, 14; V. C. Lewis, 13; W. C. Morgan, 13; A. I. Morton, 13; C. W. Streeter, 13; A. Bristol, 12; H. H. Bristol, 12; G. S. Piper, 12; E. Quirk, 12; M. A. Stranahan, 12; G. E. True, 11.

The names of the first nine men will be placed before the Chamber March 31, when the first election under the new by-laws will be held.

CHAMEBER OF COMMERCE

FULTON, N. Y.

March 27, 1915

TO THE CITIZENS OF FULTON:

The reorganized Chamber of Commerce has one big idea—*To Be of service to Fulton.* To translate that idea into action requires:

1. A statement of Fulton's needs by all its citizens, whether members of the Chamber of Commerce or not.
2. Organized co-operation to secure those needs and make them realities.

The Chamber of Commerce is ready to supply, the co-operation and the energy if the citizens come forward with the suggestions. Neither one can succeed alone. Every person in Fulton must have said at some time "This or that thing, should be changed," or "We should have such a thing here." NOW is the time to send those suggestions to the Chamber of Commerce and to help your neighbors and your city to make those dreams come true. Events happen only as some force makes them happen. The citizens of Fulton working in harmony toward common ends represent a great force, the influence of which cannot be over estimated. Those who have been thinking of Fulton and for Fulton really owe it to Fulton to make those thoughts known.

Every suggestion will be carefully considered. None will be discarded. Those that do not seem available for immediate use will be filed for use at a later date.

Send your suggestions in today.

Yours for a bigger, better, busier Fulton,

WAYNE D. HEYDECKER,
Secretary.

STRIKERS DEFY KITCHENER; DELAY WAR SUPPLIES

London, March 27.—Ten thousand Mersey dockers defied Lord Kitchener last night and exhibited a callous disregard for their fellow countrymen on the fighting line by resuming their strike. Their whole complaint is that for work wone on Friday and Saturday they are not paid until the following Saturday. While this continues they declare they will not work during the last of the week, no matter what the consequences to the country may be.

Three steamships were being loaded last evening when work in them was suspended. Several vessels which should leave today will be delayed.

A fresh effort will be made this morning to end the trouble, but the outlook is regarded as serious. It is expected that unless an immediate settlement is reached the measurs forecast by Lord Kitchener will be enforced.

GERMANS LOSE IN ATTACKS ON YSER

On the Belgian Frontier, March 27.—German troops on the Yser front give further indications of the fact that the "wearing away" policy of the Belgians is having a marked effect. The Germans have made a number of half-hearted attacks during several nights this week in the region of the dunes in the belief that their bombardment of the Allies' positions near Lombartzyde had weakened that defensive, but the only result has been further heavy losses, which again have filled Ostend and Bruges with wounded.

There have, in fact, been so many casualties that the authorities have been unable to adhere to the usual policy of moving hospital trains at night time only, and they have been forced to send them eastward by day, in full view of civilians along the line, who keenly realize the significance of this traffic.

VON BUELOW'S EEFORTS ARE SURE TO FAIL

London, March 27.—The Daily News correspondent at Rome telegraphs:

"It is significant that the effects of the neutralists even in the Senate are doomed to failure nowadays, since the appointment of Signor Albertini, editor of the Milan Corriere della Sera and a partisan of intervention, has been ratified by 118 votes against only 30.

"The press here declares that Prince von Buelow's relatives and friends are impotent to aid his neutrality mission, which is doomed to failure, and is denouncing pro-German interference in Italy's internal affairs."

The Italian Consul, says the Times Buenos Ayres correspondent, called a meeting of the agents of the Italian steamship lines and warned the agents to be in readiness for the possible transportation of 60,000 Italian reservists.

"It is stated," the correspondent adds, "that one vessel already has left Buenos Ayres for Brazil to embark reservists."

Holland Indignant Over Sinking of Steamship Medea

Dutch Newspaper Says Uneasiness and Bitterness Follow Loss of Vessel

Amsterdam, March 27.—A growing wave of indignation is spreading throughout Holland over the sinking by the German submarine U-28 of the Dutch steamship Medea in the English Channel. Coming after a series of other outrages, it has roused Dutch opinion to fever heat. The Dutch newspapers without exception condemn German's attitude toward helpless and innocent shipping and ask for immediate redress.

Though the situation is serious, the Dutch government is keeping its head and will protest to Berlin with stern determination.

The Handelsblad, of Amsterdam, in an article on the sinking of the Dutch steamship Medea by a German submarine, off Beachy Head, on Thursday, says the Medea's orange cargo could not even have been considered conditional contraband and adds:

"The sinking of the Medea is an act of arbitrary violence which cannot be considered a lamentable error. This action, as well as attaacks on Dutch ships from the air, can only be explained on the assumption that Germany feels certain that so long as no foreign troops or warships attacks our country every act of arbitrary violence against Dutch subjects or property is permissible.

A dispatch from The Hague says members of the Netherlands government are refraining from any comment on the subject of interference with and destruction of Dutch shipping by German submarines beyond saying that requests for explanations have been sent to Germany with a view to an eventual protest after Berlin's reply has been received.

The Ministry held an extraordinary council this afternoon, following conferences between the Foerign and Marine Ministers and between the Marine Ministr and the Chief of the Naval Staff. The subjects under discussions were not made public.

The newspapers are taking a serious view of the situation owing, as they put it, to the repeated "unpleasant incidents." They refer to the present sea warfare as "competition in illegality."

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
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March 27, 1915.

Opinions

Widowed Mothers' Pensions

In passing the widowed mothers' pension bill the Legislature has done a thing distinctly to its credit. This is not only a splendid humanitarian measure—a proposal for "the conservation of children," as its legislative advocates termed it— but it is also a money saver. If the experience of other states may be taken as a guide for this one, it will be found cheaper to maintain children under their mothers' care in the homes than in public institutions or by "farming them out" at public expense.

Of the advantages of the home care and home training where the mother is a proper person, mentally and physically, to undertake this task there can be no question. Some time in the dim distant future there may be evolved the ideal institution for children which some intellectuals now dream of to relieve the mothers of a community of the care of their offspring by transferring it to child specialists. That is a long way from the present institutions to which children must be sent when they may not remain with their mothers because of poverty and distress and the stern necessity fora widow's being unincumbered in her efforts to wrest a living from the world.

Home with a mother's care and a mother's love is far better for the child than The Home,however well the institution under existing conditions be run. Governor Whitman should sign this measure, for it will contribute to the betterment of a grievous social condition and mean happiness in many a heart.—The Press.

A Dilemma

It is the greatest pity in the world that when the defenders of the home meet together to oppose the heresy of woman suffrage theg so seldom contrive to come beforehand to an agreement upon a common ground of opposition. On such occasions the very variety of their objections is apt to prove embarrassing for the reason that so many of them are in their nature contradictory, a circumstance not without manifest advantages as long as they are engaged in their favorite occupation of retiring from positions no longer tenable, but inconvenient when their avowed purpose is to demonstrate the unamimity of right thinking people.

At the meeting lately presided over by the indefatigable Miss Chittenden this weakness was abuñdantly apparent in the conflicting opinions set forth by the principal speakers, Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Hayden. Mr. Wickersham talked prettily about chivalry and the sacred, beautiful and noble business of raising children, with the usual vague intimation that as votes are incompatible with children so chivalry is somehow impossible among equals, being a tribute due only to political inferiors."Gradually all that was chivalrous in men must," he said, "be dropped in the scramble for equality." Mr. Hayden, on the other side, made light of chivalry by repeating a sprightly retort he made to a woman who asked him whether he was not for the enfranchisement of her sex. "Yes," he answered smartly,"for when nursemaids, laundresses, housemaids and cooks have the vote it will add a wonderful measure of intelligence to the guidance of affairs."

Mr. Hayden, in short, made it clear that to his thinking woman's proper sphere was too limited to admit of a reasonable share of intelligence, while Mr. Wickersham was persuaded that the vote would oblige women to lower themselves, and he talked fearfully of "feminism, with its hideous propaganda, socialism and Mormonism." But whereas Mr. Hayden was all for saving the state from these evils by keeping the women in their place, Mr. Wickersham insisted that they had their say already, for as "every woman has the ear of at least one man," so, "as a general thing," he argued, "men will do what women ask them to do. He used this observation as an argument to show that women can easily defeat the efforts of the suffragists if they will; if his observation is correct, however, there is no reason why they should wish to do so, since their evil influence is in any event inevitable.—New York Tribune.

PIANOS
MOVED - TUNED - REFINISHED
By Experienced People
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TO ADVERTISE

Wide-awake advertising men of Texas are urging the appointment of a board with authority and money to properly advertise the "Lone Star State" and attract settlers and business there. They point out that Minnesota and many other states have done effective work along this line and have added to their greatness and their population by employing the art of the advertising man to display their real advantages for investors and citizens.

Texas advertising men believe that the plain truth about Texas is attractive enough to bring helpful and upbuilding men to live and work within the broad expanse of the state. The ad men believe that good copy in the "right mediums," which are the newspapers, will bring in the men and their families with their capital and their influence to make a greater Texas.

While the details have not been worked out, it is probable that a state board of advertising may be appointed if the matter is acted upon favorably. This board would appropriate the advertising fund and superintend the preparation of copy.

Scientific advertising in newspapers would not only set forth the true advantages of any state, but would go far to correct false and misleading ideas. The ideas and aspirations, the business and financial outlook and future in a state or community, could be presented through the best medium where men of influence would see a place or state as it is.

AT ARM'S LENGTH

The ability to detach oneself and stand far enough outside a situation wherein one is concerned to get the true perspective is a difficult and a somewhat rare accomplishment. We all walk about on earth with our heads at nearly the same level, and no man unaided has been able to jump seven feet above the sod. Therefore it is no small gymnastic feat to transfer oneself, as it were, outside the circle of one's closest personal concern and hold one's entity up before one's own analytic and ruthless scrutiny even as one might hold a kitten or a puppy that cringes and fears punishment.

The readiness to laugh at oneself is one of the most valuable and useful manifestations of a sense of humor. Unutterably wearisome are those people who cannot take light raillery without bridling, who cannot "see a joke" pointed at their self-complacency. They must at all cost preserve their dignity. They are sacrosanct, whatever other targets there are. They stand as frigid perpendicularities in white marble upon pedestals, whom a breath besmirches and a touch profanes. They cannot abate their pose and step down, for it might destroy the illusion, and the crowd might discover they were of the same common clay as that whereof the rest of the race is manufactured.

It is useful for us who are not so great as to be exonerated from natural failings to hold private sessions, now and then with our own souls and discover (without morbid, turbid introspection) what is the matter with us and take steps from vision toward revision. Unfortunate is the case of the man who never throws away old things, old views, out-worn prejudices, threadbare fallacies and superstitions, to provide himself with a brand-new outfit of mental haberdashery.

He who wears immature ideas dresses his mind as ridiculously as a man who wears a boy's clothes arrays his body. We were meant to grow up; we must comply with our destiny; if we are to be world-citizens, we must put away childish things and put on the man, or deny our birthright and betray our cause.

It is generally a disconcerting thing to go to a tailor's and look in his circummuring mirrors get the unflattering pictures of new phases of our ungainly, shabby outer selves. We are conscious that our thoughts are better than we appear. We wish our personalities could be on the outside, for we might then win the world's favorable opinion. Very few are as attractive superficially as they believe their natures entitle them to be considered. There is the old saying about a singed cat being better than it looks; the tramp complains that he is judged by his garment, not his heart, Why should not both be right?

Even so, when we stand to have the measure of our spirits taken by our own footrules, to find whether we have shrunk or added cubits to our stature, we find so much to disgust and dishearten that we wonder if it is worth while to try to repair the sorry outfit. Yet that is part of the day's work, as much as the practice of a trade that one is paid for. Chatterton's hero, Sir Charles Bawdin, "summed up the actions of each day each night before he slept"; and even though Sir Charles may have been some such happy warrior as Chaucer gave us in his immortal portrait of the "very perfect gentle knight," no doubt he often sickened of the apparition he beheld when he held the mirror up to his own nature. But such displeasure—only known to folk with a conscience—is not discreditable if it leads away from mere self-reviling to an appreciable change.—Public Ledger.

War-Made Democracy

James Slim, a Jamaica negro, who had served in the French Foreign Legion, has become a private in the Coldstream Guards and is training with the reserve battalion at Windsor, according to dispatches from London. In France that would not mean much, for the color line hardly exists there, as Americans understand it. England, much more liberal on questions of race and color than this nation, has not hitherto accepted blacks in a white regiment. For a negro now to be permitted to enter not only a white regiment but one with the position and prestige of the Coldstreams is striking evidence of the changes which war's pressure can bring.

German regiments, the correspondents tell us, are being officered more and more by men promoted from the ranks. Questions of social position and financial eminence go by the board in time of stress. War, dragging its human playthings back to the elemental, sheds along the route the mere externals of aristocracy and caste. There is grim irony in the fact that this greatest of crimes against the brotherhood of man promotes even temporarily, a democracy a brotherhood, which peace could not produce. —New York Tribune.

Don't fail to see the Wonderful Reliance Garland Combination Cooking Range, on exhibition in store window of the People's Hardware Co., Inc. Occupies the least space of any complete range in the market. Bakes with either coal or gas in the same oven, brols or toasts with either fuel, fitted with hot water front; in fact operates as a coal or gas range, either fuel independent of the other or may be used with both fuels at the same time. SEE IT. People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv-E.

SANDY BEND JUSTICE

By M. QUAD

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"This yere court bein' open," said Judge Hoke of Sandy Bend as he felt behind him to see if his guns were handy—"this yere court bein' open and the goddess of jestice bein' ready for bizness, I will call the case of Lee Hung, who is charged with stealin' a pickax from the camp of Jim Robinson. Thar ain't any need of lawyers or witnesses, fur I saw the critter myself as he cum to town with the tool on his shoulder. We are not goin' to ax why he stole it, kase that ain't our bizness. Jim Robinson saw him when he picked it up and fired three shots arter him and never teched a ha'r. In one way this court feels that she orter let that heathen go his way to pay off Jim fur bein' such a poor shot. It's jest possible that the critter mistook that pickax fur a mewl or a bag of flour, but that can't count in his favor. Why he didn't hide the tool is nuthin' to this court nor the statoots of this state. What we hev got to look at ar' the fact that he stole it and that Jim Robinson had the gall to cum to me when I was busy in my Red Dog saloon and holler for a warrant."

"I wanted to go accordin' to law," explained the plaintiff as he stood up.

"Waal, ye went that way, Jim, and I'll give yer plenty of it. Lee Hung, durn yer hide, I'm goin' to fine ye $20. That would be purty steep fur a white man, but it's my dooty to crush the heathen whenever I gits a show. Jim, you not only had three shots at the Chinyman, but missed him every time and then bothered me fur an hour. You'll hev to cum down with the costs.

"We now hev afore us the case of Joe Parker versus Hank Scott, and the lawyers needn't crowd to the front to do any talkin'. Joe had a minin' claim on Paradise hill, and as he was lyin' in his shanty the other night mighty nigh dead with colic in walks Hank and sez the claim jest suits him and he's goin' to jump it. He picks up the sufferin' Joe and carries him out and dumps him down on the rocks and then takes hull possession and begins to sing religious hymns. Joe is tied up with colic, but he has two guns to use. Does he use 'em? Does he ax Providence to relieve him of that colic fur ten seconds while he kin fill Hank Scott full of lead. Not a bit of it. He jests shuts his eyes and cries like a baby as Hank lugs him out. An hour later his colic is gone. But does he shoot? Does he make an effort to recover his own? He don't. He walks three miles on a mighty dark night to rout me out and demand jestice. He shall hev it. He ar' fined $50 and costs. Hank Scott, stand up. Nobody but a duffer would take advantage of a man bent double with miner's colic, and I shall fine ye $10. What was ye achin' to say, Pete Holden?"

"I wanted to say, your honor," began the lawyer—"I wanted to say that my client"—

"Ye hain't got no client," interrupted the judge.

"The next case on the docket presents pecoolier sarcumstapces. This yere court, who is a court when he is out of court and all the time, was a-ridin' out to Big Bar the other day on his cayuse when he meets up with a Chinyman who had found a twenty ounce nugget. When this court had hefted that nugget and was sure all was solid stuff he suggested to the heathen his willingness to exchange his cayuse fur it. I don't go fur to say that the hoss was hardly wuth it, but he was a legal hoss, so to speak, and that heathen could hev flung on a heap of style in the saddle. Did it strike him that way? Not any. He jest drawed his head down between his shoulders and suddenly lost speech. As this yere court feels that he knows what's good fur Chinymen, he got off his cayuse and laid hands on that heathen to git the nugget away. Will it be believed yere in this nineteenth century that the wall eyed son of a gun kicked this court on the nose and kicked him on the shin? Such was the case, and while this court was temporarily disabled the heathen got away. It's a case of contempt of court and a mighty bad one. It has taken us four days to find the Chinyman, and, what's wuss, he's hid the nugget. If a court can't maintain its dignity then it's no court at all. The vardict is guilty, and the Chinyman must pay a fine of $50 and $23 costs. The constable will tie him to the stovepipe and keep him thar till he squar's up.

"The last case shows that what they calls civilization is knockin' the spots off this kentry. Tom Wharton, he goes over to Dead Men's valley and steals a hoss. He gits halfway back when he is overtaken by a crowd and hung to a limb. After the crowd has gone the rope breaks and Tom cums to life and crawls away. Two days later he cums to me and whines fur jestice. He wants the leader of the gang arrested. What fur? Fur not providin' a stouter rope! Tom was reglarly hung. Bill Choate, who led the gang and furnished the rope, is yere, but this court feels that he did the best he could under the sarcumstances. The rope 'peared to be a stout one, and Tom had got through kickin' when he left. Tom Wharton has suffered and wants jestice, but I can't see whar he is to git it. It's a case of whar nobody in particular is to blame. The costs in this case ar' $7, which will be divided between the plaintiff and defendant, and if the pa'r hev got good hoss sense they'll shake hands and foller the percession across the creek and treat the crowd. That's all—skase the script."

Congress Clerks Are Pegging Away

Adjournment of Congress has not by any means brought to an end the work of the hundred or more clerks and secretaries in the big white office building of the Senate. Most of them work steadily from morning until late afternoon, as usual. They have been clearing up the routine mail which accumulated during the closing days of the session, and answering the regular stream of letters which pour in upon a Senator's desk regardless of times and seasons.

Most important of the work which these left-behind clerks and secretaries transact is the holding of the political pulse. A Presidential year is approaching. Every Senator feels himself bound to keep in touch with the party machinery, and at the same time to be continually writing to friends and acquaintances throughout his State, upon various party problems. There are suffragists to be encouraged, placated or suppressed, as the case may be. There are anti-saloon enthusiasts to be dealt with. There are business men's organizations, labor organizations, church organizations and big associations of farmers, each wanting some particular policy advanced, and each suggesting that the Senator take up their cause in the next session of Congress as a means of making it a campaign issue.

River and harbor appropriation matters are another item on the day's program. The bill passed this year appropriating $30,000,000 for river and harbor work gave to the War Department Board of Engineers the authority to distribute the expenditure of this huge fund. Some 207 new projects were granted a survey or resurvey, while the remainder of the money was to be spent on the continuance of improvements now under way, or on the maintenance of present works.

Every Senator has an interest in seeing that his State is not slighted in this distribution. His secretary must keep watch of the hearings on the various groups of projects and report promptly to his chief any sign of unfavorable action. His correspondence on this subject alone is enough to keep him in town for weeks after the Senator goes home to rest.

Then there are complaints as to homestead law administration or reclamation act difficulties, from Western States, and letters of anxiety over cotton shipments to Europe from the South and quantities of letters on labor legislation, rural credits, the workings of the Federal reserve bank system and the prospective work of the Federal Trade Commission from every quarter of the country.

If the comparative number of letters on various topics may be taken as a safe indication of what the people are thinking about, national prohibition and the unemployment question are going to be prominent issues in the national conventions next year. Republican and Democratic constituencies are seemingly in a real stir over the liquor question. The success of the "drys" in various State Legislatures during the winter have given encouragment to almost every "dry" to write to his Senator about it. Instead of sticking to State-by-State attacks upon the liquor business, they went to Congress to put a national consitutional amendment before the people establishing Nation-wide prohibition.

The suffragists are only slightly behind in the competition for notice. The answers sent them this summer from the various offices are in general much more favorable than those sent a year ago.

A third constitutional change which is regularly supported by big bundles of petitions is one forbidding polygamy. These petitions come almost wholly from Protestant churches in the farming communties of the Middle and Southern States. The fact that Congress thinks that it has pretty fully suppressed polygamy by law seems to have no influence to check the flow of these protests against the institution of plural marriage. To these petitioners the senatorial reply is usually one of "careful consideration" and thanks. The petitions are never actually presented in any committee session.

Most of the secretaries and clerks will stay in Washington until May. Then they will go home for a few weeks of rest, or to immediately join their chiefs, to attend to the diverted stream of correspondence. The work of the coming session will then be occupying the minds of their constituents. A whole new act of worries will be catalogued. Until Congress comes back to the Capital there will be all the activity of statesmanship, robbed of its stage-setting of marble halls, bronze eagles, coats of arms of the United States and messengers on the Government payroll.

BENEFIT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

Easter Monday is the date set for a benefit performance in aid of Mrs. Edward Whorl, whose husband has been ill for many months. Manager Darleigh has arranged the date at the Quirk and he will see to it that special pictures and music are provided for the afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Whorl and children are deserving of aid and, without a doubt a handsome sum of money for her use will be the result of the entertainment.

Tickets for the show are now on sale at the stores of J. R. Sullivan, Roberts & Wood, W. C. Morgan. V. C. Lewis and A. L. Warner. Tickets call for the small investment of 10 cents. adv.

"LIFE OF THE SAVIOUR"

"The Life of Our Saviour", in 7 reels, a wonderfully comprehensive photo drama contained in some nine thousand feet of handsomely colored Pathe Freres film, will be presented at the Quirk Theatre, tonight, and in conjunction with it will be rendered appropriate sacred music descriptive of the various scenes as they are shown.

The compilation of this chronology of the Master during His journey on earth is truly an achievement worthy of the highest praise as it truthfully and graphically portrays, with grace and dignity, the sufferings and final triumph of Him who died that others might receive Eternal Life.

Of the characters in the drama, suffice it is to say that they are one and all keenly alive to the seriousness of their subject and that never once are they guilty of the least indiscretion. One is led by the seriousness of the action to forget its nature and to accept it as the true drama actually being unfolded before his very eyes. Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

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BATTLE OF YPRES

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By WILL IRWIN

(Continued from Yesterday.)

THE PIVOT AT LA BASSEE

The breaking point was near when, on October 11, the first of the main British force detrained at St. Omer. Not only the German outposts but even strong forces of the main body had reached in some places as far south as a line drawn from Calais parallel with the Great Line. The Belgians and the French Territorials resisted with what force they had; but their resistance grew irregular. "It's guerilla warfare, that's what is," reported a "sniping" Canadian correspondent who, in early October, got out to the lines and miraculously returned to Calais unarrested.

The English army found its task cut out for it. They must drive advanced German forces back to a line already established in the minds of their strategists—to complete that all-important operation of closing the siege of Germany. They must keep in touch with the French at La Bassee; they must establish touch with the Belgians and Rawlinson's division on the west. General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's Second Corps, detraining at St. Omer on the 11th, went immediately into action at the toughest point in the whole campaign—La Bassee. That village held out against every attack—it is holding still. It became, as the campaign went on, only a pivot from which the English forces turned the Germans back from France and Flanders. For a week the successive British detachments were detraining and going forward at once to fight and to die. By the 19th the English army was fighting a scattering, confused-looking battle whose focus was Ypres, the beautiful old capital of French Flanders. By that time, also, the Belgian army, which had been given a brief breathing-spell by the Germans, was desperately engaged in holding the Yser at the point of the line nearest the sea. The bridge-head of the Yser, the critical point for them, had been lost and won again; falling back on the immemorial defensive measure of the Flemish the Belgains had floored the country; the extreme left of the line was secure.

Rawlinson, stretching his lines beyond all security, was fighting a desperate battle to hold Ypres and to maintain touch with the Belgians and their French reinforcements to his left. By the 20th that line had grown perilously thin; by the 20th, too, the German masses were coming on faster and faster; and they were beginning to strike at his weakest spot—his touch with the French and Belgians to his left.

EVERY WAR RULE BROKEN

Meantime Sir John French, even before the whole army was detrained, had swung his main forces through a series of maneuvres which, we suspect, the soldier of the future will study for their brilliance and for their defiance of military tradition. Visitors returning to London in October described General Headquarters and the town which surrounded it as "the quietest spot in Europe." Though the guns sounded everywhere in the distance, peasants were ploughing, boys going fishing, housewives scrubbing the doorsteps just as usual. Herat of the town and hope of the Empire was that house where this small, compact, blue-eyed man with his mixture of French and Irish blood which means genius, his overlay of English blood which means stability, this old *beau sabreur* transformed by the change of warfare to a thinking machine, was solving a situation which was like twenty chess problems at once. Of mornings he worked at his desk; of afternoons he held council or visited the lines; at luncheon, at tea, at dinner, he thrashed it out with his officers. "He violated," says a friendly critic, "every rule of warfare—and succeeded." They were judicious violations. This is a new warfare; some of the old rules do not hold. He was making the traditions of a new warfare.

RAIN OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

So complex is this new warfare that a layman cannot follow the separate actions which made the great result. Indeed, French's own despatches, written at a time when he must conceal much from the enemy, fail to describe these actions in any detail. Every day he let loose a separate hell against the increasing German hordes at his front. French was bending all these complex things to one end—to make untenable any German position below the line drawn across Flanders and northern France by the strategists of the Allies. In all this torn, bleeding province of fire and death the action rose to separate battles which would have been famous in old wars. The soixante-quinze guns of the French artillery support, the rifles and bayonets of the English Third Corps, took the hill of Mont des Cats; did it, too, against odds. That same Third Corps—always the attacking force, and almost always against odds—went forward in a week to Armentieres, a gain of twenty miles or more. The Second Corps, fighting on the right of the Third, made a narrower turn. It pivoted on La Bassee; its left went forward ten miles to a point where it was in touch with the Third.

So as the critical 20th approached the main force under Sir John French extended for some twenty-five miles from before La Bassee to a point beyond Ypres; and now the German resistance stiffened and held. Neither the English nor the French could drive much farther. But the line was established. And it was a straight line. Half-formed, insecure, it still reached out and touched that Franco-Belgian defence which ran from the Forest of Houthulst to the sea.

That extreme left of the British line—the point where it joined the line of its Allies—was held by Rawlinson's harassed, over-stretched division. And just then more Germans and still more Germans were rushed down the Belgian railroads. "They seemed to rain down on us everywhere," a spectator has said; but most of all they rained on that weak point to the left.

Now French, "violating every rule of war," had not only drawn the lines of his important Second and Third Corps very thin but he had shot his last bolt of reserves. All the reinforcements available from England had been used in filling out units— this purely intellectual summary has taken no account of the heavy cost in life and limb of these British attacks. The Indian troops, hurried up from Marseilles, had been rushed to the front. The day when they arrived the English forces were hanging on by their eyelids. Someone, I am told, looked back from a trench and saw a solitary outpost, a turbaned, cloaked figure of the desert, very startling in the green, peaceful French landscape, riding over a hill. Back of him nodded the turbans of Sikh cavalry; and the English in the trenches, who seemed past emotion, waved their rifle barrels and cheered. But neither Indians nor French territorials nor French cavalry nor French artillery seemed sufficient.

DOING THE IMPOSSIBLE

Only the First Corps remained out of action. An army does not move in a day; while the Second Corps and the Third had been battering their way through a twenty-five mile advance, the First, under General Sir Douglas Haig, was still coming over from its old position before Soissons. By the 20th they were detrained and ready for the line.

There came that night a special moment of decision for Sir John French; and on his decision perhaps rested the fate of the campaign. He himself has stated it unDramatically in his despatches. Should he use the First to reinforce the Second and Third, thereby securing the ground already won on the right? They were drawn thin, the Second and Third—thin. One day, it is said, French, visiting the lines, talked to a colonel who was hard pressed. "We can't hold out much longer, sir," said the colonel. "It is impossible!" "I want only men who can do the impossible," said French. "Hold!"

The Second and Third were doing the impossible. If any military force since wars began ever needed reinforcements it was this one. But there was the threat beyond Ypres at the Point between the English left and the Franco-Belgian right—a place where the weak spot in the bladder might bulge and, bulging too much, break. Sir John French, "with the air," someone has said, "of a business man closing a deal," made his decision and turned in for a little sleep. He chose to let the Second Corps and the Third continue with the impossible. He sent the First Corps to the line about the city which has given name to this whole series of actions—Ypres. Almost from the day when they reached the line they became the Iron Corps of the British; and their Commander, General Sir Douglas Haig, stands second only to French in the credit due for winning the Battle of Ypres. They incorporated what was left of Rawlinsons' force; they prepared to dig in and hold.

THE GREAT ASSAULT

Ten days followed in which nothing decisive happened and everything happened. The Germans rocked their attack from side to side, searching for the weak spot. They gained here; they lost there; but the line remained as it had been when Haig moved up his First Corps. The British held on, and continued to dig in.

Then came the 31st—the crucial day for England. The attacks had been growing stronger; across the lines the British heard the Germans singing as though working themselves up, German fashion, to a Berserk courage; captured orders showed that the Kaiser had commanded a great assault which should clear the way to Calais and to Paris.

Before the sun was high on that morning of the 31st a British aviator vol-planed down to his own line with a wing damaged by shrapnel. He dropped from his seat pale and shaken. "A close call?" they asked. "It isn't that!" he said, "it's what I've seen—three corps, I tell you—against our First!" So he jerked out his story. He had seen the roads and ridges like ant-hills and ant-runs with men; he had seen new batteries going into position; he had seen, far away, the crawling grey serpents which were still more German regiments going to their slaughter. "And we're so thin from up there," he said, "and they're so many!" Hard on this came hurried news to headquarters from the front. The German artillery and a massed attack of German infantry had broken the first division of the First Corps near Ypres; the division was going back; the French support was going back. "We must have reinforcements," said the message. "I can give you my two sentries and my headquarters staff," replied French. Disaster after disaster followed. The Royal Scots Fusiliers, remaining too long in a hot place, were for their very valour cut off. The Germans had found new artillery positions, had shelled General Douglas Haig's headquarters. A shell had burst in the house. Haig was outside at the time; but nearly every staff officer of the First Corps was killed or wounded. The army up there was almost headless—was fighting as individuals on primitive fighting instinct.

A day's march away from Ypres is the ford where 2000 years ago Caesar had his close call from the Nervii. That was the battle where Caesar, snatching a shield from a soldier, himself plunged into the thick of things and, acting as line-officer and general all at once, rallied the Roman army. Warfare has changed, but manhood and leadership remain the same. French jumped into his motorcar and rushed to the line of the First Division. He had not so far to go as he thought. The line had retired four miles. Through his glasses he could see the close-locked quadruple ranks of German infantrymen attacking everywhere. And everywhere the English were fighting valiantly, but without method. The line in it to the last man—even the regimental cooks. The officers of infantry and cavalry were fighting with the privates, their servants loading spare rifles behind them.

French, assisted by the able Haig, became a headquarters staff himself. They say that he risked his life twenty times that afternoon, as his motor-car took him from focus of trouble to focus of more trouble. He gave an order here; he encouraged an officer there. In the thickest of that day's fighting he left his motor-car and ran to a wood where a brigade was ging ground. As he rushed in, a wounded private staggered back into his arms. French laid him gently down and went talking to his men, encouraging them, rally them, until they held. He gathered up a part of the broken First Division and threw it at the flank of a German attack which was proceeding on the reckless theory that the English were totally beaten. The Germans broke; the British re-took Gheluvolt on the original line. On this start, and partly by move after move of the closest and yet most daring strategy, but partly by the spirit of an army which begins to see victory, French snatched back the positions lost on that four-mile retirement and rested on the original line.

The English had merely held—technically—really, they had won the climacteric action in that long battle which must determine the future course of this war. The cost of it was no less than the cost of other famous victories. One regiment went into that campaign 1100 strong. They came out but 73. And most of their lost thousand went down that day before Ypres. Another regiment took 1350 men to the western front. They had fewer than 300 when the battle of Ypres was won. Most of them, too, fell in this action of the 31st of October. A famous cavalry brigade went into that action 4,500 strong. It came out decimated; for it had been holding off, alone, a whole army corps of 41,000!

PRUSSIAN GUARD MOWED DOWN

In old wars a battle lasted a day or two; victory came in an hour, and it was all over but the pursuit; the courier went forward to the capital; there was illumination and bell-ringing. In this new war no one, not even the commander, may know the decisive moment; the day of real victory blends into days where the fight still goes on; to none of these modern battles is there as yet an end. The 31st of October was the decisive point of the action before Ypres; but no one knew it then. The attacks and counter-attacks, the digging in, went on. French troops began arriving in force to strengthen and make sure the line.

Nevertheless, the Germans had one more great assault on their program. Ypres is the old historic capital of French Flanders; and the British observers noted a curious fact about the operations against Ypres. However heavy the German bombardment, the famous old Cloth Hall, the most beautiful building of its kind in Flanders, went unscatched by shells. It was saved, we know now, for a particular purpose. Kaiser Wilhelm himself was moving forward with a special force to a special assault which should finally and definitely break the Allied line at Ypres. To do this was to clear Flanders of the Allies; and then, as by custom he might, he intended to annex Belgium in the Cloth Hall of Ypres. He came with his own Prussian Guard; it was that Guard which, on the 15th, led another terrible massed attack. It was no less vigorous than the attack of the 31st; but the English, reinforced now by the French, met it better. Again the dense masses poured in; again the very officers fired until their rifles grew too hot to hold. When, that night, the strength of the German attack was spent, the better part of the Prussian Guard lay dead in a wood—lay, at some places, in ranks eight deep. The second and lesser climax was past. A fortnight more, and the line from La Bassee to the sea had been [illegible] roughly as the line from Switzerland to La Bassee. It had cost England 50,000 men out of 120,000 engaged—a proportion of loss greater than any previous war ever knew. It had cost the French and Belgians 70,000. It probably cost the Germans 375,000. That is a half-million in all. The American Civil War has been called the most terrible in modern history. In this one long battle Europe lost as many men as the North lost in the whole Civil War.

It happened so close to the capital of Great Britain that officers in a hurry are now making the trip from London to Headquarters in four hours. It happened in an age when intelligence travels by lightning. It happened in a day of that age when every mind of the Western world was waiting hungrily for news. Yet the real news—the news that the battle of Ypres was decisive, on the western front, that it may rank with Waterloo and Blenheim for glory and for effect—that news is coming out only now, months after the event. In such strange times do we live!

(The End)

Takes a Sip of Tacks.

While she attempted to take a drink from what she thought was a glass of water while in the dark at her home in Point township, Northumberland county, Pa., Miss Alice Rhoades, eighteen years old, swallowed several hundred tacks and pins. She was taken to the Mary M. Packer hospital, Sunbury.

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THE QUIRK Monday, March 29th
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(NOT A MOVING PICTURE)
10—Big Acts—10
ALEXANDER SEABERT
Presents the Seabert Sisters, Equestriennes
Late of the Barnum & Bailey Circus
POWELL FAMILY — Wonderful Feats on the Tight Wire
GEORGE EASIG — And His Group of Funny Clowns
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With His Six Ponies, Ten Dogs, Two Monkeys, Featuring Kansas, the Talking Pony, Known the World Over as the Pony with the Human Brain
THE AERIAL FAUSTS — In Their Beautiful Double Trapeze Act
WILSON & LEWIS — In Their Comedy Revolving Ladder Act
CAPTAIN ANDY PRYER
With Six Trained Bears, Featuring the Roller Skating Bear
THE THREE SOUTHERNERS — Julia, Edgar, Ida, in Wonderful Acrobatic Acts
ED. M'INTYRE — Novelty Comedy Acrobat in Thumps and Bumps
MLLE. EVELYN
World's Youngest Wild Animal Trainer, With Her Performing Lions, Bears, Leopards and Panthers
SEE THIS DOG, PONY AND MONKEY CIRCUS
BIG STREET PARADE AT NOON
Matinee: Balcony, 10c and 15c. Main Floor, 25c.
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FULTON HIGH BALL SCHEDULE

Captain Bray Believes In Material Coming to the Front; 9 Home Games

At a meeting held at Fulton high school yesterday morning, the baseball boom for the coming season was launched with much enthusiasm. Leonard Roy, an alumnus of the local school, who will coach the team this year, addressed the undergraduates on "School Spirit and the Support of Athletics," and judging from the manner in which his few words were received the team this year will be supported as no other aggregation in the history of the school.

Manager Harold O'Brien has completed a schedule of seventeen games, all with teams of strong calibre, and the games are about evenly divided between the home grounds and those abroad. Captain Bray has already commenced the work of rounding up the candidates and there seems to be a wealth of good material at the school this year in every department, except the pitching.

Sylvester, the sensational hurler of last season's team, will be lost to the squad this year through graduation. Cavanaugh, who held down the left garden position last season, and Wilcox, second base, have also been graduated.

O'Brien, who acted as relief pitcher last year, will probably handle most of the mound work this year, although Frawley, Pullen and Webb are going out for the position and all three new candidates seem to have plenty of stuff.

While arrangements were under way for securing the City Hall basketball court for indoor practise until the weather moderates, Manager O'Brien stated yesterday that it will be impossible to get the court. Consequently the team will be obliged to face the cool breezes during the first two weeks of drill. Coach Roy has ordered all candidates to report on the grounds in the rear of the seminary on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, in the afternoon.

The financing of the team will be well taken care of this year by the entertainment to be given by the school pupils April 15 and 16 at The Quirk theatre, for the joint benefit of the athletic association and the public library. The team is also selling season tickets to the home games for a nominal sum and seventy-five of these have already been contracted for. They will be put on sale when the school opens after the Easter vacation.

Keeler, last year's captain; Bray, catcher; Pullen, outfielder, and Caffery, first baseman, veterans of last year's team, will be on hand when the roll is called next week and with these men as a nucleus, Coach Roy expects to do great things. The other candidates include Frawley, Pullen, Webb and O'Brien, pitchers; Bray, catcher; Barker, Wood and Caffrey, first base; Martin, second base; Keeler, third base; Carner, Hunter, Judd, LaPointe, Lynch, McKenna, Reynolds, Sanford, Scholtz, Sullivan and Thompson, outfielders.

The schedule is one of the best ever compiled for the local team, comprising nine games at the Athletic park grounds and eight games abroad. The schedule follows:

April 30—Baldwinsville at home.

May 1—Morrisville at Morrisville; May 5—Syracuse Freshmen at home; May 7—Syracuse North High at Syracuse; May 8—Oswego at home; May 14—Solvay at home; May 15—Auburn High School at Auburn; May 19—Oswego Normal at home; May 21—Skaneateles at Skaneateles; May 22—Morrisville at home; May 28—Oswego at Oswego; May 29—Skaneateles at home.

June 2—Baldwinsville at Baldwinsville; June 5—Alumni at home; June 11—Oswego Normal at Oswego; June 12—Syracuse North High at home.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. G. W. Sponable and Mrs. G. L. Crouse of Syracuse are guests of Mrs. E. J. Schem of Oneida st.

* * *

Dr. I. S. Preston of Oneida was a recent guest of friends in this city.

* * *

Miss Bertha Winks spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Winks at Roosevelt.

* * *

Fred Wilson has gone to Three Rivers, where he will be employed on a farm the coming season.

* * *

John Vant has so far recovered from his recent illness to be removed to his home in Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

George Seymour, who spent the winter at East Palermo, has returned home for a few days.

* * *

Charles Penner of Utica visited his niece, Mrs. George Seaton of W. 2d st., last week.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph Winks of Central Square returned home Thursday after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Lewis Pelo.

* * *

Mrs. Kate Crousneu of Brockville, Canada, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles McCausey.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Carlin of West Fulton was the guest of Mrs. Frank Parsons Friday.

* * *

Miss Clarabelle Seaton is confined to the house by illness.

* * *

Dr. H. J. Terpening of W. Broadway has been elected third vice president of the State Eclectic Medical Society. The election occurred on Thursday in Albany.

* * *

Mrs. Lucretia Brown still continues very ill at the home of her neice, Mrs. Fred Boigeol.

* * *

Mrs. Albert Cook, who has been spending the winter at Syracuse was in town Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. Burr Rowlee entertained yesterday the Friendly Nine club. Refreshments were served and a contest was held, in which Mrs. Shaft won first prize.

Pulpit and Pew

Christian Science

55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays at 10:45 a. m., on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p. m. except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader, Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader.

You will be welcome.

Subject for Sunday—Reality. Golden Text, Psalms 46:10. Responsive Reading, Psalms 68:4-8, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32.

Presbyterian Church

Chas. S. Robertson, Pastor

Every member canvass day. Sermon on the subject at 10:30, which all should hear in order to get instruction. From 2 to 4:30 canvassers will go forth by twos to wait on all the people for their subscription to local expenses and benevolences.

Bible school at noon. Classes for all ages.

Vespers at 5, when the pastor will resume his lecture-sermon and take for his theme, "The Kind of a Christian the World Believes In." It will be a plain discussion such as church people, and non-church people as well, will not forget.

Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 o'clock.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

The men will sit in a body in the center section of the church on Sunday evening and the pastor will preach a sermon especially for men. It is expected that an orchestra will furnish the music. The sermon will be of an evangelistic nature and there will be an after meeting in the chapel.

The services for Sunday are as follows: Deacons' prayer service, 10 a. m.; Preaching service, 10:30 a. m. Subject, "Stewardship"; Bible school at 12 m.; Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m.; Preaching service, 7 p. m. Subject "The Quest for Power."

125 Men Wanted—Baptist church, Sunday, March 28. Men who do not go anywhere else. Men interested in the betterment of conditions in Fulton. Men who will work for the uplift of the spiritual conditions. Come. Large men, small men, tall men, short men, thin men, thick men—any kind of men are wanted.

Strangers in Fulton will find a cordial welcome at the "Church of the cordial welcome" on the "busy corner," 3d and Utica sts., Fulton, N. Y.

State Street M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, pastor.

Special music will be a feature of the morning service. Solo, "The Palms," by Mrs. Fred Dolbear; an anthem by the choir, "Hosanna in the Highest." Sermon, subject, "The Triumphant Morn." In the evening at 7 o'clock the special feature will be the musical by the orchestra at which time it will play "The Palms." Sermon subject, "Sermons from the Fig Tree." We will be glad to share the musical and social hour at the close of the service with our friends.

At 12 m. session of Bible school with classes for all ages. Important meeting for the men at 12 o'clock in Brotherhood room.

Junior League at 3.30 p.m. Epworth League at 6 o'clock, Miss Muriel Wells, leader.

Services will be held every evening during Holy Week beginning at 7.30 o'clock. Topics for the week as follows:

Monday—Unanswerable Question of Jesus.
Tuesday—A Day to be Remembered.
Wednesday—The Crisis in the Garden.
Thursday—Arrest and Tried.
Friday—Crucifixion and Communion service.

Congregational Church

Chas. Olmstead, Pastor

The theme for the morning service on Sunday will be, "A Forsaken Field." At the noon hour Mr. Chan, a Chinese student at Syracuse University will address the Sunday school. The missionary offerings of the school for the quarter will be for the work of the American Board.

Services have been arranged for each evening of the week except on Saturday. Rev. J. H. Olmstead of Homer, will speak on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The Sunday evening service will be at 7 o'clock. The services on week nights will be at 7:45. Good music has been arranged. All are invited.

The evening topics are as follows: Sunday, "The Making of a Great Aim;" Monday, "The Making of a Great Beginning;" Tuesday, "The Making of a Great Day;" Wednesday, "The Making of a Great Life;" Thursday, "The Making of a Great Bargain;" Friday, "The Making of a Great Feast."

Sunday, 7 p. m.; Week nights 7:45 p. m.

PALM SUNDAY MUSIC

Church of Immaculate Conception Will Have Special Program of Music—Professor Kenyon in Charge of Arrangements.

Special music, a procession of the clergy and acolytes and special chants and ceremonies will add to the solemnity of the Palm Sunday services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Frederic Kenyon, the choir master, announced the following musical program today:

Mass in honor of the Immaculate Conception

Processional ..... Organ
Kyrie ..... Choir
Gloria in Excelsis ..... Choir
Credo in Unum Deun ..... Choir
Offertory—The Palms
Mr. Frank Massaro and Choir
Sanctus ..... Choir
Bendictus ..... Choir
Agnus Dei—
Miss Franc LaLonde and Choir
Misere—Gregorian Chant ..... Choir
Recessional ..... Organ

BOAT CLUB WILL TRIP TOE TO MUSIC

What should be one of the most enjoyable social events of Easter week will be held in Church's hall, Tuesday evening, April 6, when the Pi Kappa Epsilon club of the Pathfinder boat club will hold its annual dance. The committee in charge, comprising Messrs. Lynch, O'Brien, McCaffery and Bennett is making an extra effort to have this year's dance surpass any event held in the past by the club. Good music, dainty refreshments and an enjoyable program of dancing will be the features.

CHARLES MANGEOT ABROAD

Was Interned on Board Ship for Three Months—In Italy Now.

G. F. Gillard has recently received a letter from Charles Mangeot formerly of Fulton, but now in Italy.

Mr. Mangeot left Fulton last fall and sailed for the East. He, with all the passengers on board were interned and detained for three months. After being released he traveled thru Portugal and Spain and is now in Italy. From Italy he will go to Egypt, then to Japan and home by way of San Francisco.

DENIES RESIGNATION

W. H. Merriam of the Board of Assessors States He Has Not Resigned.

William H. Merriam, one of the members of the Board of Assessors, wishes The Evening Times to deny the report that he has sent his resignation to the Mayor. He also says that within a few days he will issue a statement which will clear up some rumors.

MOREHOUSE WILL FILED

The will of Alfred F. Morehouse, of Volney, who died suddenly on March 20th, was filed in Surrogate's Court Thursday afternoon. Mr. Morehouse left an estate of $6,500 personal and no real estate, to his wife and children. Under the provisions of the will Lena B. Morehouse, his wife, is given $2,000 as dower; Glenn A. Morehouse, a son, $300, and the residue of the estate to his children, Levi. L. Morehouse, Cora A. Morehouse and Carl E. Morehouse, to share alike.

COURT NOTES

James Decker was arrested this morning on a warrant sworn out by Fred R. Harding charging assault in the third degree. Judge Wilson accepted a plea of not guilty and directed a jury trial for April 8. According to the complainant the assault occured in Decker's store on February 18, 1914, and since that time he has been suffering from the effects of the assault. H. L. Gilman appears for the complainant and James R. Somersf or the defendant.

NEW MUSIC CLUB

The Baby City Four, Fulton's latest representative in the field of harmony, will hold its second meeting at the home of Chester Kempston, in Park st., Tuesday evening. The quartet, organized only last week, has already received many flattering offers for appearances in this district and Manager Kempston has signed with the Phoenix opera house for April 26 when the harmony dispensers will make their debut.

A $12.000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

TREES FOR THIS SECTION

Federal Department Recommends Various Kinds for Planting

What kind of trees shall we plant to beautify our grounds?

What shrubs would be suited to our school yards?

These are questions which are frequently asked the United States Department of Agriculture. Soil and climatic conditions differ so greatly in the different sections of the United States that in answering such questions special consideration has to be given each section. The Department's specialists have prepared a special list of trees and shrubs suited for general use on private grounds streets, privatee parks, and school yards for each of five general divisions of the United States.

In New York division the Department recommends:

Deciduous Trees—Sugar maple, Norway maple, silver maple, green ash, white ash, American white elm, red oak, white oak, pin oak, American linden.

Evergreen Trees—Norway spruce, white spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, balsam fir.

Shrubs — Lilac, golden bell, exchorda, snowball, mock orange, hydrangea, Japan quince, flowering currant, calycanthus, cornus, deutzia, spiraea, wiegela.

The beauty of a shade tree depends upon its normal and symetrical growth. In order to insure this, before planting cut off the ends of all broken or mutilated roots; remove all side branches save upon evergreens, so that a straight whip-like stalk alone remains. Dig holes at least two feet in diameter and one foot deep in good soil, and make them four feet across in poor soil. The sides of holes should be perpendicular and the bottom flat. Break up soil in bottom of the hole to the depth of the length of a spade blade. Place two or three inches of fine top soil, free from sods or other decomposing organic matter, in the bottom of the hole. On top of this place the roots of the tree, spread them as evenly as possible over the bottom of the hole, and cover with two or three inches of fine top soil as before. Tramp firmly with the feet and fill the hole with good earth, leaving the surface loose and a little higher than the surface of the surrounding soil. When the work of planting is completed, the tree should stand about two inches deper than it stood in the nursery.

State Bird Day

The State Department of Education has appointed next Friday, April 2, as State Bird Day, especially in the public schools. In announcing this event, John M. Clarks, director of the State museum, says:

Do you ask why the children should put aside their other lessons just to talk about, watch and listen for the birds? Suppose we had no birds—suppose that these blessings which brighten as they taken their flight in the autumn never came back. You would miss their happy welcome of the spring, no doubt, their darting colors among the trees and all the familiar everyday acquaintance which makes the summer summer. But it would mean more than that. Should they stay away, your orchards would be stripped bare of leaves and fruit, your fields of grain would droop, withered and hopeless, the forests would turn to tangles of naked boughs, there would be no grass in the fields, no bread on your tables, no milk in your cups, no meat on your plates. And is it the birds, these song birds about us, the robin that pecks our cherries and strawberries, the crow and the blackbird that steal the corn, the hawk that scoops down upon the chickens—these and the rest of the birds, that meat—that actually keep us alive? It is in very truth. It is they, the birds, including even those the short sight of our laws still looks upon as public enemies, that stand between humanity and starvation, for it is the insectsthat would drive us off the earth, would put the human race to death, if it were not that the birds stood between us and them. Go out on April 2d and thank the birds that you are alive, and then resolve that you and those whom you can influence will do all in theeir power to protect and encourage our bird life of every kind. So make our Bird Day count for something in this State. No lesson in the school can be so important as this one: **The birds stand between us and destruction.**"

WEST SIDE BUNGALOW

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Chubb have taken possession of their new residence, 722 West 1st st. The house is in design semi-bungalow containing eight rooms and is fronted with a spacious veranda. Lawns will later be made upon the north and south sides of the house and thereon will be laid out flower beds, while in the rear covering a space of nearly 500 feet square will be built a Venetian garden with gravel walks and fountains. In all the house and its surroundings are designed to become one of the most beautiful places on the western side of the river.

SELECT MASTER DEGREE CONFERRED LAST NIGHT

Last night Fulton Council No. 50 Royal and Select Masters met in their lodge room and conferred the select master degree.

The lodge was honored by an official visit from Most Excellent Companion Hatch of Buffalo.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

FOR SALE—Fine Sofa, large upholstered parlor chairs, etc.; 54-inch roll top desk, almost new; 8-ft. standing office desk, 16 drawers; 3 cupboards in same; upright piano and victrola, with 30 records. Saturday and Monday.—B. C. Brown, 107 South 4th st.

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

COAL
Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined

WOOD
Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires

COKE
The best Gas Coke

THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
Phone 67 102 Broadway

WELCOME TO OUR
Spring Opening
TUESDAY, March 30
WEDNESDAY, March 31
THURSDAY, April 1

¶ The charm of Dainty Springtime prevails throughout the store, New Spring Shades in Fabrics and Silks; the most becoming Gowns; popular models in Suits, Coats and Millinery. In a word the latest edicts of Dame Fashion are here on display.

THE USUAL SPECIAL DISCOUNT PREVAILS DURING THE OPENING DAYS

Music

J. C. O'BRIEN

REAL ESTATE

Rochester Street Home—8 rooms with bath, furnace, electric lights, gas, garage. Price $2,700.

312 East Broadway—14-room house, bath and steam heating plant. Special Price.

Two-Family House—4 blocks from the business center of Fulton, rental income over 10 per cent.

Pleasant Home—on paved st. near trolley, house and barn. Price $2,500.

Park Street Residence—9-rooms and all modern improvements. $3,200.

Farms and Muck land for sale

110 1-2 Oneida St. **Streeter & VanSanford** Fulton, N. Y.

EAST WEST
AND EVERYWHERE

415 Seneca St.—Built by the owner. 8 rooms, baths; hall and four clothes closets. Every convenience. Large veranda. Lot 66x132. Cheap at $3000; can be bought for $2800

204 North 6th St.—You will look a long time before finding as much for your money as here. Look! $1600

470 South Fourth St.—Look at it! 10 big rooms. Everything in conveniences, including a gas range. All kinds of fruit. Cement walks. Lot 66x132. Specially priced.

114 Leitch St.—A good house. Many conveniences. Large lot. Handy to the business section of both the East and West side. $2100

513 State St.—New house of 7 rooms. Up-to-date in every way. Nicely arranged. New barn, 16x24. In this good section for.... $3200

357 South 6th St.—7 room-house. Furnace and bath. Lot 50x132. Small fruit $1650

406 Park Avenue.—New house, nicely arranged and finished; very roomy; all modern conveniences. Large hen house. Lot 66x100. for $2500

Grocery Store in a good business section doing a business of $15,000 a year. Stock and fixtures at cost (about $1500). Cheap rent. An equally good proposition in a Meat Market.

32½-Acre Garden Farm—fully equipped; stick, tools and horses. $2500. Will excange for city property.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.
Fulton, N. Y.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 27—Monthly sessions of the Legislature of one week duration, are favored by Assemblyman Harold . Hinman, Republican leader of the Assembly. Assemblyman Hinman is a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and he will present his views covering his ideas when the delegates meet and settle down to work.

Considerable has been said concerning biennial sessions of the Legislature and comparsion has been made with the work of the law-making bodies of other states which meet but once in two years, but these arguments do not sway Assemblyman Hinman from his purpose. He says that the Legislature of New York State has far more business to consider that the average State and therefore it is necessary that it meet each year. He is opposed to the present method of dealing with legislation, however, holding that too little consideration is given bills. He explains the reason by pointing out that the number of bills are becoming more numerous each year and declaring that it is practically an impossibility for a member to read and digest the mass of legislation which accumulates from week to week.

"I shall recommend to the delegates to the Constitutional Convention" says Assemblyman Hinman," that there be twelve meetings each year of the legislature. This will mean about three months of legislation, for I do not think the Senate and Assembly should be in session for more than one week at a time. The members would thus have three weeks within which to consider and digest the bills which have been introduced during the week."

Assemblyman Hinman suggests that the bills introduced during the January session, be passed or defeated in February, that those introduced in February, be acted upon the following month and so on until the year has rolled around. He says that in all probability there would be no sessions in July or August.

"If monthly sessions of the Legislature were to be held I have no doubt but that men of influence and ability of the highest type would be attracted to the legislature. It is far easier for a busy man to give a week to legislative duties than to neglect his business and come to Albany for a three or four months solid stretch of law-making. I think that the salaries of legislators should be raised to $2,500."

According to Assemblyman Hinman, bureaucratic powers, possessed by certain State departments should be eliminated. He holds that the legislature should legislate for all departments and says that under the present method this is impossible. Several months intervene between the adjourning of a legislature and the convening of another.

There would no doubt be additional expense to the State were the monthly sessions proposed by Assemblyman Hinman to be carried out. The clerk hire would doubtless jump and the other incidental expenses increase by yirtue of the year around session. This version is raised by many of whom some are legislators.

The plan of increasing the salaries of members of the legislature was tried several years ago when a referendum was submitted to the people, but by a most decisive vote it was decided that the amount at present drawn, $1,500, should stand. It is pretty generally believed notwithstanding that $1,500 is too small an amount to compensate men who spend from four to five months each year at the State Capitol legislating for the people of the State.

CHICAGO MANUFACTURER COMING NEXT WEEK

James McKnight, accompanied by a party of Chicagoans, has reserved rooms at Hotel Clark for the latter part of next week. Proprietor McQuade of the hotel naturally feels in a happy frame of mind, as it is understood that Mr. McKnight, who is reputed to be a capitalist, and former manufacturer of toys, is coming to Fulton for a peek at available factory sites, the city's transportation facilities and the possibility of becoming located here.

K. OF C. DANCE

The Knights of Columbus are busily preparing final arrangements for their dance to be held Easter Monday evening.

The K. of C. rooms well be elaborately decorated for the occasion and Buell's orchestra is arranging a special program of music.

The adnce, will be in informal affair rather than formal as has been stated.

WILL MAKE TRIP

Rugg and Smith have sold their speed cano, Mag, to Taylor and Ward who are to train for all double entry canoe contests this summer. Edward Rugg is in the market for a motor boat in which he and three others will make a trip through the Barge Canal to New York city during vacation time.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

The spirit of competition in Fulton, sore spent, passed from its battered old body last night with a mighty commotion. The discovery was made in the business section last night about 9.30.

The manager of one of Fulton's leading shops with an assistant while completing some tasks heard the disturbance and mistook it for a burglar's attempt.

A hasty exit was made to the street and the one lone pedestrian, chuckling, responded as he was hailed to the rescue.

The cellar was investigated but an all-sereno condition prevailed therein. Then as the relieved manager turned to bestow thanks upon the stranger, behold, there stood—no, not a competitor, but a fellow-merchant beaming forth his appreciation of the situation.

Three rounds of hearty laughs followed the spirit in its flight as it disappeared over the cupalo on city hall.

CIRCUS AT THE QUIRK

On Monday the people of Fulton will be given their first opportunity to witness a real circus of ten first class acts, presented on a theatre stage in this city. The Powell family, kire artists; the Fausts, trapeze artists; Wilson and Lewis revolving ladder; the Three Southerners, contortionists and hand-balancers; Chas. Fasig and his group of clowns; Ed. McIntire, the man with the many bumps, are a whole show by themselves, but are not all of this one for Prof. Bertinie and his six ponies, two dogs and two monkeys; the Seabert Sisters' riding act with their two beautiful horses; Capt. Andy Pryor and his six trained bears and Mme. Evelyn, and her performing lions, bears, leopards and panthers will appear at each performance as added features to this wonderful bill. Matinee: Balcony, 10-15c. Night: Balcony, 10-20c.; Main Floor, 20-50c.

MEETING POSTPONED

The annual meeting of the Fulton Yacht Club which was called for March 26 has been postponed until April 9, when the officers will be elected for the coming year and a program outlined for the season.

Nacey Gets Commission

William Nacey, received his commission as Postmaster of the Oswego Office yesterday. The commission takes effect immediately, although Mr. Nacey will probably not enter the Post Office until April 1st. The commission is signed by President Wilson and Postmaster-General Burleson of the Post Office Department. Mr. Nacey's bond of $15,000 has already been forwarded.

MUSICIANS ENTERTAINED WITH PARTY TODAY

The Pupils of Miss Elder Make Merry at Library—A Recital Will Be Given in May by the Winning Team.

Twenty-eight pupils of Miss Bertha Elder and their parents and friends will be entertained at the public library this afternoon with a basket party social, games and musical selections. The pupils are all beginners at the piano and knowing the monotony of the average pupil of constant practice Miss Elder hit upon the novel plan of dividing the pupils into two teams, each with a motto, and thereby added a spirit of rivalry and interest to the work.

The team showing the most proficiency in its work will be honored in May by a recital at which the losing team will be the guest. The pupils have entered into the spirit of the thing and their work has been greatly benefited.

The teams comprise the following pupils:

The "Keep Up Our Side" team—Muriel Morgan, Floris Austin, Elizabeth Buck, Arline Bogue, Margaret Connors, Sophie Ducret, Frances Hubbard, Thelma Parker, Frederic Hartnett, Thelma Parker, Donald Pratt, Gilbert Tice, Mary O'Brien and Hilda Morgan.

The "We Work To Win" team—Mildred Bort, Joseph Connors, Helen Clements, William Davis, Elsie Dewey, Royal Furniss, Anna Hartnett, Harold Wolever, Katharine Hanafin, Marion Moon, Evelyn O'Brien, Sadie Waldhorn, Katharine Whitaker and Neva Hawk.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Sunday; rising temperature; moderate winds, mostly west to northwest.

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London—The following official communication was issued today:

"Our offensive to the west of the middle Niemen was met by enemy counter attacks. The fighting continues.

today. They were driven away by our artillery fire. Three soldiers were killed, but no material damage was done."

K. OF C. COMMITTES NAMED FOR BALL

Oswego, March 27.—Plans have been completed for the Easter ball of Oswego Council, Knights of Columbus, to be held at the Armory Wednesday evening, April 14th. Committees have been named and invitations extended to the members and friends. The receipts from the ball will be devoted to the fund for the new building. The following committees have been named:

Invitation—Thomas F. Gleason, John W. Jacks, W. H. Quinley, D. F. Hennessey, Thomas F. Hennessey, W. F. Taylor, Joseph W. Carroll, J. P. Doyle, Dr. J. T. Dwyer, Dr. J. E. Mansfield, James H. Taylor, George Marrin, Dr. T. R. Cullen and J. H. Hourigan.

Secretaries—P. J. Clancy, M. Donaghue, Stewart O'Neil, J. Donovan, M. Joyce, Jr., Edward McCormick, William Baker, Thomas White, T. J. Flaherty and J. C. O'Connor.

Finance—John W. Jacks, Joseph Kenefic, W. J. O'Neil.

Music—J. Handley, Ray Donahue, Edward Gilen, L. Gedwood, Stewart O'Neil, L. Carroll, J. Burke, M. Murray, P. Handley, Dr. C. L. Healy, J. J. McGrath, G. W. Brown, F. W. Preston.

Checkroom—Frank Grant, J. Martin, W. Symons, G. Lafleur, F. Feeley, J. F. Donaghue.

Press—Richard E. Glynn, John M. Hurley.

Refreshments — Joseph O'Keefe, J. Gleason, P. McLaughlin, C. J. Riley P. J. Scanlon, John White.

Decorations— W. F. Taylor, William Mack, J. Snyder, J. W. Schaffer, M. Donovan, Edward Bough, P. J. Morrissey.

Floor—C. H. Glynn, Professor E. J. Condley, J. Carney, John W. Keefe, Thomas Keefe, George Schilling, Thomas Handley.

Rudolph Faust has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown at South Granby.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale or Exchange—Bay mare, 7 years old; 1300 lbs.; sound; work in all harness. Two farms out of corporation. Apply 8 S. 5th st. 84c

Eggs for Sale—Barred Plymouth Rock; $2.50 per setting of 15. Walter Nelson, 157 N. 5th. 84

Furnished Rooms—Parlor, bedroom, bath; steam heat; electricity. 161 S. 2d st. 86c

For Sale—One large rubber plant. Inquire 268 W. 3d st. 85c

For Sale—My bay mare, Dr. S. D. Keller. 84

Wanted—Girl or woman for general housework. Inquire 419 Rochester or phone 3453. 85

FOR SALE!
234 Cayuga Street
DWELLING and BARN
Easy Terms of Payment
FRED'K G. SPENCER

TO THE OWNERS OF HOUSES

Have you a HOUSE to RENT?
Is it WIRED for ELECTRIC LIGHTS?
We have had SEVERAL inquiries from people asking if we know of any houses for RENT that are WIRED for ELECTRICITY.
Houses rent more readily when electricity is installed, as ELECTRIC LIGHTS are a NECESSITY and IMPROVEMENT,—MAKE THE HOUSE MODERN.
Wire your home for electricity now and receive all the comforts of a well-lighted home.
IF IN DOUBT, ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.
THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
EVERY DAY COUNTS.
in getting started on the road to financial success. Don't wait any longer—now is the time to start an account with us.
It will give you great encouragement to see your funds grow at interest.
4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

THE QUIRK THEATRE
TO-DAY—Continuous 2 to 10:30 p. m.
The Magnificent Seven-Reel Pathe Photo Production
"The Life of Our Saviour"
The Most Delicate Yet Historically Accurate Sacred Production Ever Produced
Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c

There is a Subtle Charm
in the
CLARK IRISH HARP
IT'S EASY TO LEARN
—Piano Players Can Teach and Play Within a Few Weeks
A Clark Irish Harp Is Valuable in a School Orchestra
For Further Information Address
EVENING TIMES OFFICE

Community Notes

Mrs. George Seaton received information that her aunt, Mrs. Otis Pitcher, had died at her home in Phoenix Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph Foster of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Washburn.

* * *

A. M. Druse has purchased a rare red squirrel which he intends to use as a mascot when out riding in his new car.

* * *

The S. L. and N. R. R. has decided to give Fulton a brand new pay-as-you-enter car for its city line.

* * *

Miss Kittie Collins of Syracuse has been the guets of her mother in Hannibal st. for a few days.

* * *

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. William Jones.

* * *

Frank McClellan of this city is spending a few days with friends in Sterling.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Farrell of S. 3d st., is entertaining her daughter, Miss Gertrude, who is studying as a trained nurse at the hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Corinne Goodrowe of Hannibal has gone to Syracuse where she has a position.

* * *

Mrs. Shattelle of the West Side is seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Petrie of this city is the guest of her parents at Hannibal.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Davenport of Walradt st., are entertaining relatives from out of town.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Black entertained guests from out of town Monday at their home in Walradt st.

ITALY BOASTS OF FINE ARMY; HER NAVY ALSO IS FORMIDABLE

Total Land War Strength of 3,409,000 Men—Valiant Dreadnoughts to the Fore.

Bersaglieri Regarded as Fleetest Infantrymen in World. Alpine Troops Are Great Mountain Climbers.

ITALY'S total army war strength is roughly estimated at 3,409,000 men, but of these over 2,000,000 comprise what is known as the territorial militia, which is practically untrained. There are twelve army corps, each district having two infantry divisions. Behind the three, normally the corps on the Austrian frontier has been greatly strengthened, while other corps the beginning of [illegible] to their full war strength.

The organization of Italy's permanent army includes ninety-six regiments of line infantry, twelve regiments of bersaglieri and eight Alpine regiments, all with battalions. There are twenty-four regiments of cavalry and thirty-six of field artillery. The army also has a regiment of horse artillery, two regiments of mountain artillery, ten regiments of coast artillery, two of fortress artillery and six regiments of engineers. A large battalion of aviators has been organized in the last few years for use in war.

Italy also has a fairly large navy. It comprises twenty-one battleships, ten armored cruisers, thirteen protected cruisers, seventy-seven torpedo boats, about thirty torpedo boat destroyers and about twenty submarines. Incidentally Italy was the first Mediterranean power to begin the construction of battleships of the Dreadnought type. The newest Italian Dreadnoughts, the Andrea Doria and Caio Duilio, have completed their speed and artillery trials.

It is likely that they will be put in commission by May 1. The completion of the two new vessels brings the number of Italy's Dreadnoughts up to six. The first vessel of this class in the Italian navy was the Dante Alighieri, completed in January, 1913. Four super-Dreadnoughts, carrying fifteen inch guns each, are projected.

Are Sister Ships.

The Andrea Doria and Caio Duilio are sister ships, begun respectively in March and April, 1912, and launched in the spring of 1913. Their general specifications are identical with those of the Conte di Cavour, Leonardo da Vinci and Giulio Cesare, which were laid down in 1910 and are now in commission. The length of these ships on the water line is 575 feet. They have a displacement of 22,540 tons and an indicated speed of twenty-three knots. They are driven by Parsons turbines. The protection comprises a complete belt of armor ten inches thick amidships, tapering to 4.7 inches thick at the ends, with heavily armored turrets, barbettes and conning tower and an armored deck. Each of the new vessels carries thirteen twelve-inch, six-inch six-inch and eighteen three-inch guns and three torpedo tubes.

The three ships begun in 1910 have eighteen 4.7 inch guns instead of the six inch guns on the later vessels. The new vessels are intended to have a complement of 1,000 officers and men each.

The following pre-mobilization announcement was published in Rome:

"The first and second categories of the ten classes from 1886 to 1895 are to be assigned to the first line troops; the third category of the same classes, besides the three categories of the ten classes from 1876 to 1885, are to be assigned to the mobile and territorial militia."

Thus all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty are to be included. Four classes—those of 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895—are now with the colors. The three classes recently trained and sent home are liable to immediate mobilization.

All Italians are liable to military service for nineteen years from the age of twenty. Two years are spent with the colors, six "en conge," four in the mobile militia and seven in the territorial militia. In case of general mobilization the peace strength of 15,172 officers and 289,448 men is increased to a total of 3,433,150 as follows:

Officers	41,882
First line troops	289,448
Second line troops	491,697
Mobile militia	328,631
Territorial militia	2,281,392
Total	3,433,150

The categories of each year's recruits are regulated by family conditions specified by law. Those belonging to the first category pass only one year with the colors, but must pay about $250 to $300 annually thereafter for exemption. This privilege ceases in case of a call for general mobilization such as is now imminent in Italy.

Picturesque Alpine Troops.

When the armies of Italy are hurled into the great European conflict some of the most interesting and picturesque actors of the world's war stage will take up their parts.

All eyes will be upon the Bersaglieri, with their plumes of cocks' feathers, and the Alpine troops who march up perpendicular cliffs with more ease than they walk on level ground. And there are the royal carabineers and the Royal Piedmont regiment of cavalry, both holding celebrated positions among all the fighting forces of the world.

Favorites among them all are the Bersaglieri, called "the most picturesque of the corps d'elite of the armies of the world." The Bersaglieri consist of twelve regiments, each of three battalions, with one reserve company. They are the fleetest infantrymen in the world.

Chose the Poorest Material.

This corps was created by General Lamarmora, one of the founders of the Italian national army. The general asked the king for the worst soldiers in the service so that he could mold them according to his own plans. His first and chief plan was to make his men mentally keen and resourceful. At the same time he wished that they be thoroughly active physically.

In a peculiar way the great general went about training his men. One of his ideas was to have all the doors secretly locked when the men were in quarters and to have the first dinner bugle sounded. A moment later the second dinner bugle sounded. The men, in obedience to the call, rushed with their pans in their hands to the doors. The doors were all locked of course.

But the men must get their mess. The orders were to prepare themselves immediately after the second call, get their rations and return to quarters. There was nothing left to do but make ropes of blankets and sheets and let themselves down from the windows while they held the pans in their teeth. They got their allowance of the usual thick soup and bread. The bread was easy; it went into their pockets. But the soup! There was no other way; they went up as they came down, pans in mouths. Some got back with the most of their soup; some got back with half of it; some got back with the pan wet. But out of 700 men in one trial all but two got back up the improvised ropes.

The Bersaglieri have continued to be a national institution. Their traditions of readiness in emergency have not been allowed to die.

No less remarkably trained and no less picturesque are the Alpine troops. The mountains are their home. Whole regiments have been drilled in all the difficulties of battling above the clouds or on the steep sides of cliffs, where only avalanches are supposed to travel. In the maneuvers are to be seen long files of men, small, looking like flies on the wall of some terrible precipice, dragging inch by inch some big field gun by means of cables and pulleys.

The whole idea of such training is that some day it would be necessary to meet an enemy equally daring and skillful among the dangerous Alpine solitudes. Perhaps that day is now at hand, and the Carnic and Rhaetian Alps on the border between Italy and Austria may see battles most strange in comparison with the ordinary aspects of warfare. Here may be aerial battles of another kind, scarcely less thrilling and novel.

Swim Deep Rivers.

Were it not for these most picturesque parts of the Italian army there would be more cheers for the Royal Piedmont regiment, one of the most celebrated corps, a corps whose favorite maneuvering feat is swimming deep rivers on horseback. Those who have witnessed these maneuvers tell of seeing a prince of the house of Savoy plunge into the river Arno at Florence at the head of his hussars and the entire regiment swim across, each trooper with his arm about his trained charger's neck.

Then there would be more eyes for the royal carabineers, soldiers who are chosen with the utmost care and who are greatly esteemed for their noble traditions. The carabineers are composed of all the military corps which have charge of the public peace and order in the different provinces of the kingdom.

Only a few years ago the Italian soldiers had a taste of real war. In 1906 there was trouble with Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. Italy had dreamed of a protectorate and a vast African empire. Honorable defeats at the hands of the fierce Abyssinians soon turned into complete disaster. But the Italians came back home with a few lessons which they turned to good account in the brief victorious war with Turkey.



Photos by American Press Association

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL OF ITALY, GUNNERS ON ITALIAN WARSHIP AND ITALIAN INFANTRY.

OFFICERS TELL OF CARIB'S LOSS

American Steamer Found Path Strewn With Mines.

TORN IN HALF BY EXPLOSION

Three of the Engine Room Crew Died at Their Posts—Those on Board Had Barely Time to Launch Lifeboats Before the Carib Began to Settle. Animal Pets Lost.

Details of the sinking of the Clyde line steamship Carib in the North sea were brought to New York by her captain, Edgar L. Cole, who arrived on the Holland-American line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam, accompanied by five of his officers and engineers. The Carib sailed from Savannah with a cargo of 4,600 bales of cotton for Bremen, which were insured for $235,863.

When the Carib reached Dover on Feb. 16 the weather was so rough that she had to anchor in the Downs off Deal for shelter until Feb. 19, when a British naval officer came on board from a scout cruiser to examine the papers. Then Captain Cole started across the North sea for the Hook of Holland without a pilot. The ship arrived safely off the mouth of the river Maas the following afternoon, where a Dutch pilot came on board and agreed to take the vessel into Bremen.

At 11 a. m. on Feb. 22 the Carib was ten miles north by west of Norderney light, making for the mouth of the Weser river, when she hit a mine which blew a hole in her starboard side amidship.

There was no sound of an explosion, the officers said, only a shock and the inrush of the water through the big gap in the vessel's hull. Captain Cole was standing on deck by his room, and the pilot was alongside the quartermaster at the wheel giving directions to him how to steer. Several mines had been sighted in the preceding twenty-four hours, and it was thought that the danger zone was passed.

Reported Boilers Had Burst.

Directly after the shock the chief engineer [illegible] on deck and reported to the captain that the boilers had burst, killing the third assistant engineer, William Bazell, and two Spanish firemen. There was no time to save money or effects. The crew had barely time to launch the lifeboats before the Carib began to settle. Captain Cole took charge of the starboard boat with sixteen men, and the chief officer steered the other lifeboat, containing twelve men. When the boats had pulled clear of the vessel a Boston terrier named Sport ran to the rail and barked mournfully, while Tiger, the ship's pet Persian cat, ran swiftly along the top deck to the captain's room. The men were anxious to rescue the animals, but it was too dangerous a task, and they went down with the ship. Before the boat lost sight of her the Carib's upper deck rail was awash.

After pulling for an hour and a half the two boatloads of men were picked up by the German patrol vessel Anna Busse and landed at Wilhelmshaven, from which port they were sent by train to Rotterdam.

"When the Carib sailed from this side the instructions set out through the embassy in Washington by the German government of the course to be taken by American vessels to avoid striking mines had not been made public," said one of the officers.

"We first encountered floating mines on Feb. 20 off North Hinder lightship, and between 9 a. m. and noon we counted thirteen of them near the ship. This made all hands feel uncomfortable, but it had to be faced. All we could do was to swing the port starboard lifeboats out clear of the rail, with provisions, water, compass and lantern lighted, all ready for an emergency.

"After the boilers burst one of the firemen, who fought his way through the scalding steam to the deck, said he was standing close to the third assistant engineer at the time and believed the man must have been blown up through the deck with pieces of the mine and the boilers. Other firemen and coal passers had narrow escapes from death and reached the deck in an exhausted condition, but there was no time to think of their sufferings, as the Carib was sinking beneath their feet. She had broken in halves from the upper deck down below the water line, and the breach rapidly widened as the sea poured in with irresistible force."

The Carib was a steamship of 2,500 gross tonnage and was for many years in the Santo Domingo service of the Clyde line from New York. She was chartered with other American coastwise steamships to carry cotton to Germany after the war started.

Hits on Typhus Preventive.

Through a mistake of a laboratory worker in filling a bottle with anisol instead of anise oil Professor Sigmond Fraenkel of the University of Vienna has discovered a preparation which kills the parasite that transmits the infection of spotted typhus. Anisol is one of the derivatives of anise oil. Professor Fraenkel says that the mixture is absolutely effective within ten minutes.

About Sports Generally

(Frank G. Menke, sporting editor of the International News Service, has just arrived in Havana to cover the world's champion fight between Jack Johnson and Jess Willard. The following story is the first of a number that he will cable before the day of the fight.)

Havana, March 26.—The Johnson-Willard fight must be on the level. No faking or suspcion of faking will be tolerated. At the first sign of faking the fight will be stopped by the police, and if they are unable to accomplish this soldiers will be called to perform the task.

This is the ultimatum, direct from President Menocal, that has been served upon promoters of the fight. Anticipating possible rioting if the police unaided tried to stop the fight, the military authorities have been instructed by President Menocal to make adequate preparations for any and all emergencies.

On duty in and about the race track where the fight is to take place there will be the Second Cavalry Regiment, two companies with rapid fire guns and a battalion of infantry.

The money for these men will be furnished by the Government through a special arrangement with the promoters.

The possibility of race riots following the fight has also been considered by the Government. It is believed these troops will be sufficient to quell any outbreaks between the whites and blacks.

"The fight will be permitted if on the level," said President Menocal today. The fighters can battle as hard as they want to. The spectators will be better satisfied if they see great brutality, I suppose.

"But at the first sign of faking we shall stop the fight. No fake will be allowed."

Social standing is cutting no ice in the crowds that are besieging the training camps of Johnson and Willard and watching those two gladiators go through their preliminary work for their championship battle on April 4.

Millionaires rub elbows with the common worker. Women mingle freely with the men. Black and white mix freely with no racial feeling shown. Both fighters are speeding up their training. Hard runs on the road and vigorous work in the gymnasium marked this morning's program. Then the fighters had a short rest, after which they again hit the trail and wound up the day's work with some hard boxing bouts with their training partners. The betting which has been light since the fight was a certainty here, began to get brisker today.

The prevailing odds are about 5 to 2, that Johnson will win, but there is plenty of Willard money in sight at these figures. The public sale of seats began this morning. The promoters are loaded with mail orders from all parts of the United States for choicest ringside seats. These requests total $42,000 already and still the demands are coming in. [illegible] of a referee for the big event will probably be made some time today or tonight. Among the men prominently mentioned as the third man in the ring are Billy Richie and White of New York, Charles Easton of Los Angeles Mat Hinkle of Cleveland and Billy Rocap of Philadelphia.

HOT LINERS

Acting upon the advice of Bill Carrigan, manager of the Red Sox, McNally, ex-Utica infielder, has changed his style at the bat and is showing improvement every day in his batting. When he joined the Bostonians, McNally stood with his feet a little farther apart and also had a sort of spread eagle grig on the bat, which caused him to swing with a jerky motion and which made his batting ineffective. The shift has benefited McNally to a marked degree.

* * *

Mike O'Neil, manager of the Syracuse club, is of the opinion that the State League will be faster than ever before this year. From the front porch of his Minooka residence Mike has visions of a pennant flapping in the breeze at Fly Farm, near the Onondaga pond in the salt area.

* * *

Charles Shorten and Guy Tutweiler, ex-State Leaguers, are showing lots of "pep" with the Boston Red Sox.

* * *

"Do you get any fun out of playing baseball?" Heywood Broun of the New York Tribune asked Fred Merkle as he caught him in a genial moment following a 140-yard drive down the middle of the golf course at Marlin, Tex. His grin faded, but then he smiled again.

"The fans ride you pretty hard," Broun suggested. He nodded.

"No," he said. "I wouldn't call it fun. I have too tough a time out there."

"The tough part of it is," Merkle explained, "that I can't do things other fellows can do without attracting any attention. Little slips that would be excused in other players are burned into me by the crowds. Of course, I make my mistakes with the rest, but I have to do double duty. If any play I'm concerned in goes wrong, I'm the fellow that gets the blame, no matter where the thing went off the line."

"You act as if you didn't mind it much, the roasts and all the rest of it," Broun said.

"I try not to," answered Merkle. "I've been ridden enough to get used to it, but nobody's so thick skinned but what a roast will get under his skin some time or other."

He mused a minute, this man, who has been called "bonehead" by more persons than voted for Woodrow Wilson in the last election and admonished, "Don't forget to touch second," by every smart Alec in eight large cities.

"Yes," said Merkle, "it's a tough job."

* * *

A dopster remarks [illegible] in these days of horseless wagons and wireless telegraphy we also have fightless champions. Yes, and curveless pitching.

Auction Sales.

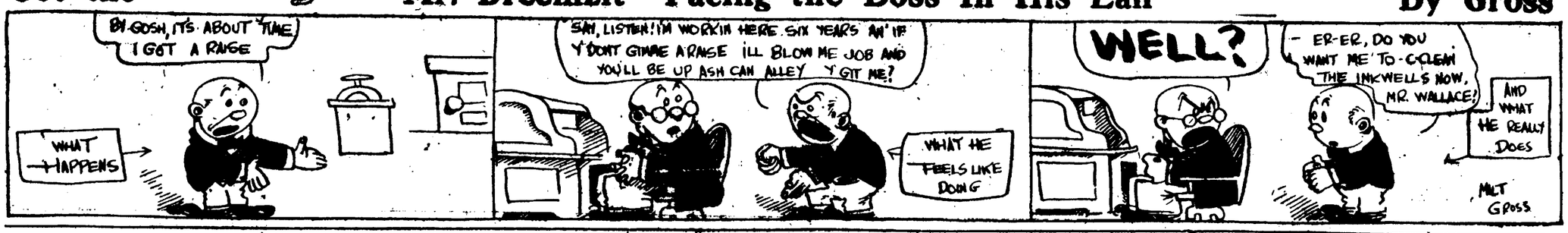
Auction sales originated in ancient Rome and were introduced to enable soldiers to dispose of spoils of war.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Get the

Mr. Dreemzit—Facing the Boss In His Lair

By Gross



NEW LIGHT CAST ON TUBERCULOSIS

Cases In Last Stages Should Have More Care.

DISCHARGED, LATER CURED.

Many In First Stage Dismissed as Symptom Free Have Relapses—Present Tendency to Favor Patients With Early Symptoms of Disease May Not Be Always Wise.

The Lancet of London prints an interesting editorial review of the ultimate results of sanitarium treatment of tuberculosis based on a paper read by Professor Bang at a meeting of the Medical society of Copenhagen. The paper, freely illustrated with statistics, and the long discussion which followed its presentation have been reported in the Hospitalstidende. The paper dealt chiefly with the results of sanitarium treatment estimated many years after the discharge of the patients from the institutions.

"The many tables and statistical analyses displayed by Professor Bang," says the Lancet, "provoked a lively discussion as to the merits of statistics in the estimation of sanitarium results, and he admitted that a detailed knowledge of each case is necessary for the judgment of sanitarium results by the standard of figures. One striking feature of [illegible] prognosis which his figures indicated for working class patients admitted to a sanitarium in the second and third stages of the disease.

"It has long been held that the prognosis in pulmonary tuberculosis is best in the first stage of the disease and declines as the second and third stages are reached. Indeed, this view is so generally regarded as a truism that its accuracy has scarcely been questioned. That it does not embrace the whole truth is shown by Professor Bang, whose figures are obtained from several sanitariums in Denmark, where perhaps more than in any other country sanitarium treatment has been thoroughly tested.

Relapses Are Frequent.

"The relative numbers of patients discharged 'symptom free' from sanitariums do, indeed, fall with the stages of the disease, but when the fate of all the patients is investigated several years later many of the 'symptom free' are found to have relapsed, while patients discharged unimproved in the second and third stages of the disease are often found to have regained their capacity for work.

"Professor Bang showed that only two-thirds of the patients in the first stage, discharged as 'symptom free,' were fit for work several years later. On the other hand, the number of patients in the second stage, discharged as 'symptom free,' had actually been augmented several years later, their ranks being increased by one-third by patients who, though discharged as unfit for work in the second stage of the disease, had ultimately regained their capacity for work.

"This paradoxical result is even more striking in the third stage of the disease. The explanation of this phenomenon is to be found in the faultiness of the present classification of the disease according to its extent, but not according to its virulence, to the patient's power of resistance and to many other factors. In many cases patients are classed in the second or third stage, although on admission to a sanitarium the disease is practically quiescent. Professor Bang suggests that the present tendency to favor patients in the first stage of the disease in preference to patients in the other stages when sanitarium accommodation is limited may not be always wise.

"Though the patients in the latter stages have hitherto been regarded as incurable and treated with scant attention, he urges that they should in the future be regarded more hopefully and given the chance of sanitarium treatment, even though this be only for a short time. His observation that patients often relapse who are discharged from a sanitarium with the disease arrested in its first stage, whereas others often recover who are discharged unimproved in the second stage, is not at first sight flattering to sanitarium treatment.

"His estimate of the value of the present methods of classification of the disease is also deprecatory, and, as one speaker during the discussion cannily suggested, the most reliable classification would be the following: (1) Patients that recover and (2) those that do not."

FLYING, DROPS HOODOO RING.

New York Girl, in Aeroplane, Throws Away Unlucky Turquoise.

Miss Josephine Lewis Peel of New York, who is in Palm Beach, Fla., with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pope of New York, went up in an aeroplane against the wishes of her relatives.

At the height of a thousand feet she got a bad scare when the machine tilted. She pulled a turquoise ring from her finger and threw it away, having heard it was bad luck to wear the stone.

Remarks by One's Neighbors.

After nearly every marriage the neighbor women offer gratuitous insult to the groom by saying, "And her mother had such high ambitions for her daughter!"—Exchange

PURIFYING THE WATER SUPPLY

A Basic and Fundamental Function of a City.

MECHANICAL SEPARATION.

Essentials to a Pure Water Supply Consist of Proper Catchment Areas, an Impounding Basin, a Filtering Plant, a Pumping Station and a Distributing System.

Among the basic and fundamental functions of a city there is none of greater importance than that of water supply, writes Frank Koester in "Modern City Planning and Maintenance." However beautiful and attractive a city may be made, if it runs a befouled and death dealing fluid through its water mains it is but a whitened sepulcher and a mockery.

No city without a water purifying system, unless it has a source of naturally pure water, can in reality have any claims to being considered a civilized place of residence. Millions are spent on pumping plants, yet but little goes for purification. An evidence of the fear in which the water of many cities is held is shown by the numerous and highly prosperous so called spring water companies. The amount of money spent by the individual members of the public of any large city for such water would undoubtedly suffice for a purification plant for the whole water [illegible]

The [illegible] From city to city without fear of illness as a



CITY FOUNTAIN IN SALISBURG.

result of drinking water, but the traveler in America is in danger, especially in certain parts of the country.

The essentials of a pure water supply consist of properly controlled catchment areas to collect the precipitation, an impounding storage basin, a filtering plant and if the supply is not by gravity to the consumer a pumping station and finally the distributing system. For some cities artesian wells may take the place of catchment areas.

The water at no time should be subject to contamination, especially after being filtered. Where open reservoirs are used they should be so protected that no possible access can be had to them except by the officials and employees.

The purification of water is accomplished by a number of different processes adapted to the different kinds of water to be treated. Such processes may be briefly classified as follows:

Mechanical separation, which is accomplished either by gravity in the form of sedimentation or by adhesion and screening, as with scrubbers, filters and screens. This method is the one most widely used.

Sand filtration as compared with the so called mechanical filtration is a natural gravity filtration method, slower in action and subject to certain limitations—that is, a greater area for purification is necessary—and it is not successful in clearing turbid river waters of the finely divided clay contents. It is, however, the second most widely used method in the United States and is in Europe proportionately more widely used.

Chemical purification, necessary with water of a certain character, accompanied by the introduction of carbonate of lime, etc., to soften the water and for the removal of iron and objectionable acids.

Biological processes, accomplished by oxidation of organic matter by its use as food for organisms, which assist its destruction, and by the death of the objectionable organisms as the result of unfavorable conditions artificially produced, such as the absence of food and presence of antagonistic organisms, the remains then being removed by the purification process.

Aeration by evaporation of gases held in solution, the cause of objectionable tastes and odors; evaporation of carbonic acid, a food supply for some kinds of growths, and the supplying of oxygen necessary for certain chemical purifications and especially necessary to support growths of water purifying organisms. Aeration is accomplished by exposing the water in thin sheets to the air, as in falling over dams or overflows, and by pumping it up into the air out of a pipe, as in the form of a low or bubbling geyser.

GERMANS USE ROCKETS TO GET RANGE AT NIGHT.

Aerial Illumination Has Been Undertaken With Unusual Success.

Details of a novel and spectacular kind of night attack by the Germans, the chief feature of which is an illumination of the whole zone of artillery fire by a vivid pyrotechnic display, have been brought into Warsaw by Russian soldiers from the Bzura front. This device is usually employed on cloudy nights, when the moon and stars cannot be depended on to reveal the positions of the Russian guns.

The Germans appear to be relying more and more upon this device for acquainting themselves with the disposition of the enemy's forces, since, on account of the protection given by Russian aviators, German aeroplanes have been unable to fly low enough to be of much service as scouts. Batteries only partly screened by clumps of trees or placed with little hope of effective concealment, behind rocks or in natural depressions in the ground apparently have been unnoticed by the aerial scouts, who found it advisable in most cases to keep to an altitude of 2,000 feet or higher.

The aerial illumination has been undertaken with great success. Coming at a moment of [illegible] it is intended to accomplish the double aim of revealing the Russian batteries and dazzling and distracting the enemy in their efforts to reply. First a great number of rockets are set off and break over the Russian line. While the sky is still glowing with this radiance larger and more powerful explosives follow the rockets, bursting into fiery balls of red and white, which hang for a moment motionless over the Russian positions. In this glare every gun and gunner, every detail of the landscape, shows up as clearly as in daylight. Some of the balls of fire fall upon clumps of trees, and to the brightness overhead is added the fire of burning wood.

In a few seconds the illumination fades, and the trenches and batteries are again in darkness, but in this time the German gunners have been able to get their range. After a verification of the enemy's positions by the use of powerful searchlights there follow the crackle of machine guns and the booming of the heavy artillery.

SAFETY FIRST BY MORALITY.

Appeal of Carnegie Steel Company to Its Workmen.

An appeal to its thousands of employees to lead moral lives as a means of increasing their own safety when at work and of improving their chances for promotion has been made by the Carnegie Steel company of Pittsburgh as a part of a "safety first" campaign.

In a series of pamphlets which have been distributed among the men for several weeks, the company, by means of charts, shows how much longer a man lives who lives "right" than one who dissipates, and tells of the better school work done by children of the workmen who [illegible] compared with one who does not, and how much less liable the workman is to accident because of his being more alert and careful. The men are appealed to strictly from a business standpoint.

Boy Scouts Growing.

The ratio of increase of the Boy Scouts of America is indicated by a striking paragraph from the chief scout executive's report: From Oct. 1, 191 to Feb. 5, 1915, 45,830 boys were enrolled, as compared with 32,929 for the same period of 1913 and 1914; 839 new troops were organized, as compared with 533 for the same period last year. Commissions were granted to 4,113 men to serve as scoutmasters and assistants as compared with 2,261 for the same period of last year.

Transposition.

What in winter you feel,
When the frost's on the ground
Transposed it will reveal
(And it is truth I'll be bound).
A name that to reptiles we give,
Who in slowness eloquently live.
—Detroit Free Press.

SEA WANDERER WORLD OUTCAST

Nathan Cohen Completes First Year on Ocean.

HE'S AGAIN MENTALLY SOUND

Travels Thirty-four Thousand Miles on Forty-five Dollar Steerage Ticket. Ship's Company Taking Kindly to Him—About to Start on Another Trip of 7,000 Miles.

Nathan Cohen, who is thirty-five and unmarried and remembers little of his boyhood except that he spent most of it in Brazil, and who has the impression that he was born there and that Portuguese is his natural speech, arrived in New York harbor again by the Lamport & Holt liner Vasari, completing a year's experience afloat at the expense of the steamship line, with a record of 33,740 miles of sea travel.

In that year he has acquired a good knowledge of the English language and according to the ship's surgeon, Dr. Davis, has become mentally and physically sound again through the medium of sea air, frequently prescribed for rundown folk and regarded by veteran navigators as the greatest tonic on tap in the universe.

The case of Nathan Cohen is unique in the annals of deported immigrants. He came to New York by the Vasari in May, 1912, went to Virginia and set up a little store with a relative. He showed [illegible] two years later and was sent to Ellis island. There the experts decided that his mental crookedness was due to causes which had existed before he came to America, and he was ordered deported to Rio de Janeiro, the port whence he came.

Nathan was tractable. He accepted the decision of Uncle Sam without protest and was put aboard the Vandyck, since sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, and in May of last year he sailed southward. Rio de Janeiro refused to accept him, as he had no papers to show that he was a citizen of Brazil, and so the Vandyck took him on to the final southern port of the line, Buenos Aires, 7,000 miles from Sandy Hook.

Back to New York Again.

The skipper tried Rio again on the way back, but the authorities were obdurate, and Nathan found himself in New York once more. But he had not then found himself mentally. In fact, he was hardly conscious whether he was afloat or ashore and was weak physically. He had traveled 19,740 miles on his original steerage ticket, for which he had paid $45, and had been well provided for, the ship's company taking kindly to him.

The line tried to persuade the immigration authorities that Nathan was all right when they took him aboard originally and again made an effort to have him sent to some place of permanent anchorage. There was a hint of Russian in the Portuguese of Nathan, and it was suggested that he might have been born in Russia.

While the authorities were considering sending him to Russia the war came and put an end to the plan. Then down to Rio Nathan went again. Rio refused again to regard him as a Brazilian citizen, and the ship took him on to Buenos Aires and brought him back.

Nathan says in pretty good English that he is all right. He has color and flesh and good humor, and the line is going to get alienists to pass on his condition so he may cease to be a sea Wandering Jew at its expense. Ellis Island cannot go back of its decision unless it is proved that Nathan is now sane and capable of earning his living.

Unless proof to satisfy the government is offered Nathan will start on another 7,000 mile trip and will come back over the same course some time within a few months unless a German cruiser interferes with the voyage of the Vasari.

Captain Cadogan of the Vasari, who was also skipper of the Vandyck when she carried Nathan, has acquired a gentle feeling for the man without a country and says he will feel sort of lonesome if Nathan is taken away from him. He looks upon him as a mascot, shooing off the German raider menace.

GIRLS JOIN ANTI-WAR CLUB.

Barnard Students Pledged to Frown Upon All Militarism.

One hundred Barnard girls have joined the Columbia Anti-Militaristic club, which, founded three months ago, has spread to all the big colleges. Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Trinity, New York university and others have organized clubs and are actively molding student opinion against war. In joining the society the Barnard girls signed the following platform:

"The phenomenon of war among civilized nations is the most shameful of all human spectacles, the most hideous of all national disasters. Its persistence is due not to inadequacy of military preparation, but to the perfection of military preparation.

"Holding these views, I set myself against the spread of militarism under any guise or color. I look upon every influence used by individuals to bring about the perfection of international order and to champion the cause of international solidarity as a true expression of the highest American patriotism."

BILLIONS OF GERMS AT GRATINGS OF SUBWAY.

Bacilli Shown as Ventilating System Is Urged For New Line.

Several billion disease germs collected at an opening of the present subway and stuck on plates were exhibited to the public service commission in New York city as a living argument for providing the new Broadway subway with an improved and sanitary ventilating system.

Members of the Broadway association, headed by Jesse I. Straus, poured into the commission's hearing room to protest against the plan to provide air for the underground road through sidewalk gratings, as in the present subway. Dr. North, a bacteriologist, submitted his collection of bacilli, which were captured near the gratings at Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, as proof of the foulness that pours from the subway.

William R. Willcox reminded the commission that the gratings not only admit filth to the subway, but are also unpleasant for pedestrians on account of the polluted air that rises through them. Speaking of the dangers of using the same ventilating system for the new Broadway line, he said:

"The air so polluted would not only be projected into the faces and lungs of pedestrians, but would necessarily enter at the doors and windows of places of amusement or business."

George Hallett Clark, an engineer, said it would be feasible to expel the subway air mechanically through ornamental kiosks in public squares and park spaces. Mr. Straus said more than $50,000,000 worth of property between Thirty-second and Fortieth streets would be affected in value by sidewalk gratings.

Alfred Craven, chief engineer of the commission, told the petitioners that no definite plans for a better system than gratings had been presented and that anything of the sort would be seriously considered.

Among the Elite.

"Then they never have a family jar?"

"They occasionally have what might be termed a family jardiniere. As aristocratic people, they only quarrel in a very refined way."—Kansas City Journal.

Wee Winnie.

Wee Winnie Wapple,
Has a big apple,
A very big apple has she;
It is round, it is red,
It is big as her head,
And it grew on a big apple tree.

Odd Happenings In the War News

Union workmen in England will have no strikes during the war, having agreed to submit all differences to arbitration.

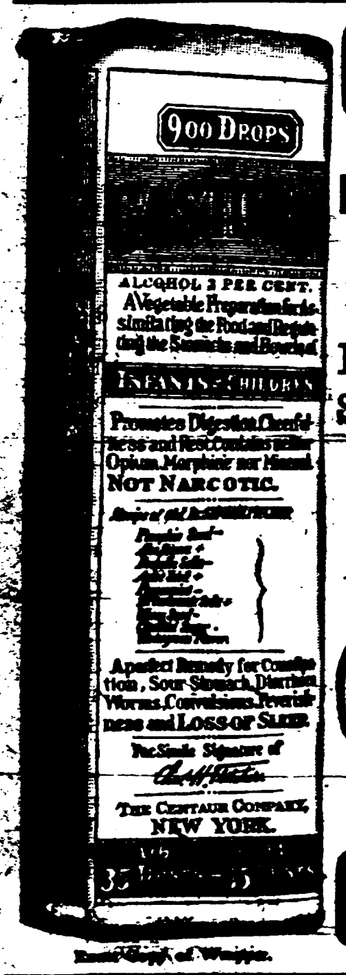
More than 700 women willing to take the places of men workers who are needed by the government have registered in twenty-four hours in London.

The Chicago postoffice authorities estimate that 12,000 pounds of food have been sent to Germany and Austria by parcel post during the last thirty days.

The death is reported of Henri Colligneau, counselor of state of France, fifty-eight years old and a private soldier, although several times offered promotion.

When the Canadians took over a position from an English regiment it was found they were too tall for the trenches, and the ditches had to be remodeled.

Germans and Belgians are battling under two small affluents of the Yser river, in front of Ramscappelle. The cellars and underground passages of a battered monastery extend under the rivers, and the Germans hold the north bank, while on the [illegible] and intrenched upon the [illegible] opposite unit.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

ELIHU ROOT

Tells Philadelphians How To "Bring Back" G. O. P.

Philadelphia, March 26.—Elihu Root, of New York, ex-United States Senator from that State, was honored last night as the "first citizen of the Republic" by the most historic organization of this historic city, the Union League.

And this "first citizen of the Republic," as he was called by Senator Oliver, was not honored in that respect alone by the 1500 men who grasped his hand. He was hailed by those staunch Republicans, the leaders of their party, as the man, should he say the word, who above all others would carry the standard of that party to victory in 1916.

In response to this greeting, this signal honor, the man whom the leaders would make their leader in the pending fight, in a remarkable address inaugurated what he declared should grow into a national educatioaal campaign to stamp out sectional controversy, suspicion and distrust of business and the detrimental results of the policies of a hostile government, which knows nothing of business and discards the testimony of men who know and conduct business.

Tracing the history and struggles and victories of the Republican party from the time of Lincoln, this "first Republican, the leader of all Republicans," sounded a stern warning to the members of the Union League that again they must face the stress and storm of battle if they would see the Union perpetuated and individual independence preserved from the "designs of all business—a party that subjects men to suspicion and a policy which is responsible for the present hesitancy and unrest."

Members Honor Root.

The Union League has honored many men, Presidents, cabinet members, prospective presidents, statesmen of all ranks and types. But Tuesday night it conferred an unusual and a distinct honor upon Elihu Root, President John Gribbel, holding the gold medal of the Union League in his hand, told the ex-Senator that it was the pleasure of the members of the club to express their deep appreciation of his services to the nation by presenting it to him. And then, returning the members, he said the first Union League medal was given to Abraham Lincoln and the medal presented to Mr. Root was struck from the die from which the Lincoln medal was struck.

"Mr. Root," he said, "you will be the last man to receive a medal struck from that die, because we found, when this medal was removed, that the die was broken."

Mr. Root arrived in Philadelphia shortly before 6 o'clock Tuesday night. He was entertained at dinner by the president and directors of the Union League. Senator Oliver, of this State, and Senator Smott, of Utah, were guests at the dinner.

The reception was held in the assembly room of the club. A platform banked with palms and flowers and draped in flags was erected at the entrance. When the members were seated Mr. Gribbel led Mr. Root through the room to the platform. Senators Oliver and Smoot and John Wanamaker joined them.

Before presenting the medal to Mr. Root, Mr. Gribbel read a telegram from Governor Brumbaugh expressing regret at his absence. He then introduced Senators Oliver and Smoot.

Senator Oliver had designated Mr. Root the "first citizen of the Republic." Senator Smoot honored him with the title of "leader of the Republican party of the country." Many titles, ones of honor and deep respect, were applied to him.

"It is difficult for me to respond to your expressions of esteem," Mr. Root said. "All I can say is that those things which have been said in the last hour are very dear to me. I did not know of your intention to present the medal to me. I accept it with deep gratitude. No titles are conferred upon men in this country, but we pay in deep appreciation and gratitude every debt we think we owe to our public servants. No office and no title could be worth so much as your good judgment and your appreciation.

"As I came to this city Tuesday I reflected upon the past. My thoughts turned back to the days of President McKinley, and I remembered that McKinley was elected to his high office by the business men of this country. The men who placed him in that office were the men who carried on the great industries of this great nation.

Deplores Great Change

"How great has been the change. The distinctive characteristic of recent years has been the conduct of Government by men who have little concern in business and who distrust and suspect men of business. Measures relating to the conduct of great and small business have been framed and enacted by men who rejected the advice of business men.

"The testimony of railroad men on legislation affecting railroads has been rejected because they were parties of interest. The same is true of manufacturers, bankers, ship owners, merchants, men of all lines of trade. Knowledge of the business affairs of the country has disqualified men from taking part in the conduct of the Government and participation in the control of Government affairs.

"Now all this is not a matter of accident. It is a development of the feeling of unrest of the whole country. It is in some degree sectional, but is not generally so. Men in agricultural lines distrust men of business. That is one distinctive feature of this movement.

"This movement has gained strength because, in some degree, it is founded upon the old hatred of great wealth. But it must be remembered that a great deal of the hatred of wealth is fostered by a mere vulgar worship of wealth. But to the poor farmer it really seems as if the rich are living in heaven at his expense. Another cause of this change has been the failure to understand the processes, conditions and results of vast business enterprises by which wealth is created and maintained.

"We have become so complicated and involved that one community fails to understand the other; and so, by envy of wealth of the industrial communities and through general misunderstanding there has come about a feeling of adverse interest instead of that so necessary to the business of the country.

"Laws recently have been enacted. I do not want to criticise them, but everywhere, in every direction, suspicion of business is the characteristic of the day, and even now there is a desire for enlargement of the Government's responsibilities over business.

Laws Alone Not Responsible.

"These laws alone, however, are not responsible for the stagnation of the present time. The men who control our Government had been fighting the tariff, fighting the railroads, fighting the banks so long that when they came to the administration of the affairs of the Government they could not and cannot rid themselves of the inherent hostile attitude toward American enterprises. The underlying law of all their actions is hostility to business and the men whom they think get undue profits from business. And the real reason why business does not go forward is because away down in the hearts of all Americans there is a doubt of what will happen at the hands of this hostile Government.

"The election of a Republican President in 1915 will not be enough to curb this tendency. The people who are doing these things are honest Americans, but they do not understand the situation. This misunderstanding should be cleared away. Its continuance again would raise a doubt of the perpetuation of the Union. We cannot live with misunderstandings between sections of the nation. Business men should see that they are not misrepresented or misunderstood. They should get out of the condition of mind which they have been in; should assert themselves, and put forth a campaign of education and instruction, as that people of all sections of America can honor and respect each other as Americans. Get out of the condition in which one part of the nation feels no regret at the disasters of another section. Remember that regulation, inspection and so forth of business holds a danger, the danger that the power of regulating and controlling will be abused; and this the business men of the nation must prevent.

"I grieve to see men out of work. But this is nothing to the danger that the people may become subservient to power; and, therefore, it is the duty of the American people, of the Republican party and this great old club to work for the preservation of individual independence and the rights and integrity of the people."

Senator Smoot, introduced by Mr. Gribbel as the man who might write the next new tariff bill, declared that, should a new tariff bill be written in 1917, it would be a bill that would protect the American business man and the man who works with his hands. He paid high tribute to Mr. Root and declaimed against Democratic legislation, and particularly the trades commission bill.

Oliver Scores Congress

In his opinion, Senator Oliver said, the 63d Congress would be particularly applauded in history rather for what it failed to do than for what it really accomplished. When all the positive enactments of Congress are repealed or modified or forgotten, the 63d Congress will take a proud place in history as the one that refused to pass the shipping bill.

Another important feature of the recent Congress, Senator Oliver declared to be the curbing of Executive usurpation. He said that for several years the Executive branch of the Government had been encroaching upon the legislative branch; and particularly under this administration every important law passed emanated from the White House, and refusal to support the President's measures was to incur Executive displeasure. Should the shipping bill have been passed, Senator Oliver said, barriers to Executive usurpation would have been swept away and Congress would have degenerated into a mere registering device to carry out the presidential will.

Senator Oliver paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Root for his stand against passage of the bill, especially because of his action in forcing the measure to a debate.

Describing the keynote to his mental make-up as "clarity," and his other leading attributes as political sagacity and absolute sincerity, Senator Oliver said Mr. Root was a man who followed only the dictates of his conscience, who stood firm for right, whether it be popular or unpopular.

"My friends," he said, "when I contemplate the character of this great American and the need of our country for such a man, I am filled with regret that we cannot stay the hand of time as Joshua of old bade the sun and moon to stand still in their courses; for if he were 10 years younger, or even today if he would say the word, in spite of the burden of his three-score years and 10 there would be little controversy about who should carry the Republican standard to victory."

LONDON PAPER URGES PEACE ON "MAIN ISSUES"

London, March 27.—The leading editorial in the Economist, published this morning, says:

"As soon as the main issues for which we are fighting can be achieved it is just as much the duty of our statesmen to make peace as it was, in view of Sir Edward Grey, to make war at the end of July last. The time may come before long when it will be possible to consult the dictates of humanity and at the same time secure the objects indicated by Sir Edward Grey. If such an opportunity is lost the war will not go on forever. It will end in revolutionary chaos, beginning no one can say where and ending in no one can say what."

Sale of Ship's Cargo Will Be Pressed

London, March 27.—The end of the Wilhelmina case was forecasted yesterday when Mr. Greenwood, Solicitor of the Treasury, notified the owners of the cargo that it was proposed to discharge the cargo and apply for an order for the sale of any of the cargo which appears to be deteriorating. This indicates that the case will be definitely disposed of, as far as the possibility of the cargo reaching Germany is concerned.

Mr. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and Mr. Robert P. Skinner, Consul General, are supporting the protest by Mr. Arthur G. Hayes, attorney for the cargo owners, but there is slight chance of a trial before the cargo is sold.

LATE WAR NEWS

GERMAN

Berlin, via wireless—Army Headquarters today gave out a report on the progress of the war reading as follows:

"On the heights of the Meuse southeast of Verdun and near Combres the French yesterday again attacked strongly in an attempt to take the German position, but after a determined engagement they were repulsed.

"The fighting at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf sitll continues.

"The Russian attacks [illegible] to the east of Augustowo have been repulsed."

APPLE RED BUGS NOW WORKING

Cornell Warns Against the Insects, Giving Methods of Controlling Them

Because of the approach of spring and the consequent need that fruit-growers take precautions against injurious insects which attack their crops, the state college of agriculture at Cornell is issuing a number of publications about these insects and methods for their control.

Among those insects which cause great injury to apples are two kinds of redbugs. Observations of these bugs and studies of adequate methods of controlling them have been going on in different parts of the State, under the direction of the Cornell experiment station, for nearly ten years. A bulletin describing the insects in considerable detail and giving directions for its control was published in January, 1911, and has recently been revised and reprinted.

It is sometimes well, says the bulletin, for a man to know at an early date whether or not his apples are likely to be injured by redbugs. He may ascertain this by bringing into the house, any time after the first of March, twigs from bearing branches, and allowing the buds to open. If redbug eggs are present they will hatch soon after the leaves appear, and reddish dots, caused by the feeding punctures of the insects, will be seen on the leaves.

In the orchard the eggs of one species hatch while the blossoms are opening; those of the other species hatch about a week later. The insects begin feeding immediately on the opening leaves. They attack the fruit when it is very small. Some of the punctured apples mature, but they are not marketable.

The apple redbugs, being sucking insects, can be controlled only by contact sprays. Whale-oil soap and kerosene emulsion have been tried without success. Nicotine preparations, on the other hand, have given excellent results. The first spraying should be done just before the blossoms open, when the nymphs are small and easily killed.

The publication which treats of this subject is bulletin 291 of the Cornell University agricultural experiment station, and is entitled The Apple Redbugs. It will be sent free on request to residents of New York State.

SEALER ISSUES ORDER PROTECTING BUYERS

County Sealers of Weights and Measures F. H. French has mailed dealers in gasoline throughout the county the following letter relative the sale of gasoline:

Your attention is called at this time so regulation No. 38, to comply with chapter 81, laws of 1912, regarding the tale of gasoline, and is now in full force anr effectas follows:

Subject; "Sale of gasoline."

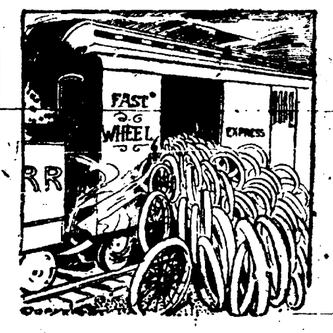
When pumped or poured into the tank of an automobile, motor-boat, or into any other tank, or when sold from bulk, a sales slip showing the full amount delivered must be given to the purchaser.

All previous rules and regulations inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Mr. French says that this ruling of the State Department is made necessary by reason of the fact that automobile men have suffered in the matter of hort measure in the past season.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



BOGUE'S
Bicycle Special
Another Carload Just Arrived
BICYCLES, TIRES AND SUPPLIES
Bogue's Shop
61 First Street

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

INSURANCE

Health, Accident, Federal Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich., $200,000.00 cash capital. John F. Cullen, general agent, 103½ Oneida st., Fulton, N. Y. Phone 251.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth, Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

Typewriters For Sale Or Rent.
All standard makes—liberal terms—also ribbons, carbons, manifold bond stationary, etc. Agency for the American adding machines. Charles Sage
365 Park St. Phone 3304

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 85 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1915 | Price One Cent.

Two Tax Board Members Deny They Were "Ordered" to Increase Assessments Upon City Business Properties

No Undue Influence Brought to Bear Upon the Board, Is Substance of Statements

Flat denials have been made by Mayor Fox, city Attorney Fanning and Assessors W. H. Merriam and Daniel Brennan to statements contained in The Evening Times, to the effect that the two first-named city officials had ordered the Board of Assessors to make an increase of 25 per cent. upon all city business property.

As matters stand now the average citizen is apt to become quite dazed at the denials and assertions and assertions and denials.

The raz-e-daz in the meantime goes merrily on in places where men do congregate, and men are asking—If that order was not issued—Why did Mr. Hulett resgn?

In rebuttal of The Evening Times' story of the resignation of Mr. Hulett, published March 26, Assessors Merriam and Brennan furnish over their signatures the following:

MR. MERRIAM SAYS MAYOR DID NOT OVERSTEP BOUNDARIES

In the Syracuse Journal of March 25th and in the Fulton Times of March 26, 1915, appeared certain articles to the effect that the "Mayor and City Attorney" had ordered the Assessors to increase the Assessors any discretionary power in the matter, and that the

The Journal article further stated that the "Order" did not give the Assessors any discrestionary power in the matter, and that the 25 per cent, increase was to apply on all business property regardless of whether the same was fairly assessed now or not.

The statement in the Journal is absolutely false in so far as it states that the Mayor and City Attorney ordered any increase. I have not personally seen the City Attorney to speak with, or spoken with him in three months or more.

The Board of Assessors did meet with the Mayor previous to the beginning of this assessing. The Board appreciates the fact that the Mayor, under the charter, is charged with the supervision of, and that it is his duty to examine and supervise the work of city officials, and that in his position as Mayor he was perfectly justified and within his rights in consulting with the Board of Assessors and stating his position as to their actions and duties. There was no order given such as spoken of and no mandatory requirement made that the assessors do any other thing than to exercise their own judgment and discretion in the assessing of the city property. The amount as to which property should be assessed was discussed between the Mayor and the Assessors. The position taken by the Mayor was that it was necessary to raise the assessments on some of the property in the city, and that as far as he could see the class of property—that is property from which an income is derived. He stated his position as to what he thought should be done and no objection was made to it by any of the assessors.

Upon leaving the Mayor with the other assessors I considered I had the same discretionary powers as ever, and that I was able to use my own judgment as to the value of property and the figures at which it should be assessed. Personally I do not consider that the Mayor over-reached his perogative, as stated in the Fulton Times, but that the meeting of the assessors was simply one for the purpose of getting the idea of the Mayor as to what he thought should be done.

I am making this statement to correct the impression that the Assessors have in any way been interfered with or co-erced in making the assessments.

W. H. MERRIAM.

Fulton, N. Y., March 27, 1915.

MR. BRENNAN SAYS MAYOR SUGGESTED EQUALIZING RATES

I have read the statement issued by Mr. Merriam, one of my associates on the Board of Assessors, and wish to say that the same is in all particulars true.

That at the meeting between the Mayor and the Board of Assessors there was no order or demand made upon the assessors that any business property or any other property should be raised 25 per cent. The questions discussed between the Assessors and the Mayor was simply their opinion as to the value of the different properties. The Mayor stated his position to be that he believed that the business section of the city, that is the section comprising the business places and which is a source of income to the owners, was as a class assessed at a lower rate according to its true value than other property in the city, and that to equalize the assessments it should be raised.

As one of the assessors I considered it proper for the Mayor to confer with the assessors, and proper for him to state his position in the matter. At the same time I did not consider that it was binding upon the assessors but that the Board should use its own judgment and discretion in the matter and make the assessments as they saw fit, which has been done.

Fulton, N. Y., March 27, 1915. DANIEL BRENNAN.

The work of the local Board of Assessors is in a measure up for inspection, and has been since Saturday, when State officials arrived here to inspect, and advise in connection with assessments.

A STORY WITH A MORAL

A well-known physician not far from Fulton recently received a personal letter from a large mail order house in the West. It was a well written appeal and closed by saying:

"If there is any reason why you do not buy of us, please give your reason in the enclosed stamped envelope and we will strive to remove the cause."

The physician answered as follows:

"Your letter of recent date ... y I had not traded with you for a long time reserved, ... as you ask me to tell you frankly why, I will give you a few reasons:

"First. I am in business in this community, and am looking to this community, with its varied industries, for my support. I cannot ask the merchants of this town for their support if I do not give them mine.

"Second. In looking over my books, I fail to find the names of any members of your company, which reminds me that none of your officials have exer given me a penny's patronage. Why is this? Am I too far away or have none of you needed a physician, or are they afraid of the mail order plan when it comes to the practice of medicine? I can certainly give as good satisfaction by mail as your house can and will appreciate a call from any members of your company when in need of medical services.

"Third. In looking over the subscription lists for improving our streets and public highways, I have failed to find the names of any members of your company down for one penny to assist in the work. Also I have failed to find your names on any of the charity lists where help has rendered to our poor. In other words you are not down as a contributor to our Helping Hand Society. In fact, in all the movements for the betterment of our conditions, where our community has needed the united efforts of her public-spirited citizens, I have failed to find your names among the list of our contributing merchants. Your name is not on our [illegible] and I find where you have [illegible] with our home merchants.

"These are a few answers to your questions and I trust you will see the justice of them."

RUSSIANS HOLD 600,000 AUSTRO-TEUTON CAPTIVES

London, March 29.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent wires from Petrograd:

"Russia pushes forward steadily in the Carpathians without suffering serious check in any of the passages through the hills.

"It is obvious from the number of captives made during the last fortnight that the Austrian army is rapidly wearing away. The process is now one of disintergration rather than of attrition. During the fortnight the capture of Austrians, apart from the huge coup at Permysl, must have averaged at least 3,000 daily.

"According to authoritative information the Russians already have 600,000 Austrians in their hands, and the total losses of the army of the dual monarchy since the outbreak of the war cannot have been much less than fifty per cent. of its strength."

The Times' Petrograd correspondent says the Austrian reinforcements arrived too late to prevent the Russians from gaining command of the roads into Hungary.

The correspondent adds that the German Field Marshal, von Hindeberg, apparently has disposed of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth armies in a manner calculated to enable him to retain the defensive until larger forces or favorable circumstances warrant a resumption of the offensive.

ALLIES TOILED TO ALLIGN ITALY FOR WAR

London March 29.—Sunday was devoted to the labors of the diplomatists of the allied nations in an effort to bring about a reorganization of the Balkan League and to insure the alignment of Italy and the Balkan States with the Allies.

Rome dispatches indicate that the war fever is at its height and that the government is listening with earnest purpose to the eage cry for immediate participation in the conflict. Great demonstratoins were held and orators of fame and skill urged their hearers to demand that the government take action to fulfil the ambitions of the country.

Troops were moving in all parts of the country and, most significant of all, the Alpine warriors of the first line were called to the colors for forty-five days. In addition all artillery and engineer officers were called for a service of [illegible]ty days from April 16.

Serbia, it was indicated, is on the point of making concessions to Bulgaria in that part of Macedonia which fell to her share after the Balkan war, while Germans agents in Sofia were busily endeavoring to induce Bulgaria to remain neutral, holding out as a reward the cession of part of European Turkey.

Dispatches from Bucharest stat that the British minister has protested against the passage through Roumania by rail of ammunition and other war material for Turkey. The ransmission of these war munitions by way of Bulgaria previously had been stopped. In reply to the British Minister's protest, the reports say, Roumania explained that the material had escaped the notice of the officials on the frontier, and in order to prevent a repetition of the incident all cars hereafter would be inspected by the frontier guards.

Turkish Government Tells People Allies Will Leave Straits

Population Urged to Remain Calm; That Fleet Is Making a Simple Demonstration and After Three or Four Days Will Steam Away

London, March 29.—"Constantinople is calm, expectant and resigned to the inevitable. The government is preparing the inhabitants for the arrival of the allied fleet. I am told promclamations are posted in Pera and in the mosques of Stamboul announcing that war ships of France and England soon may arrive in the Bosphorus. The proclamation continues to say it simply is a question of opening up the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to free passage of foreign war ships, which the Sulton hitherto has refused and has no national or political significance.

"The population is urged to remain calm and not resort to any acts of violence and we are assured that after a stay of three or four weeks the allied fleet will steam away, being content with a simple naval demonstration. I am informed the proclamation reads:

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph last night from Bucharest says:

"Field Marshal von der Goltz, of the German army, arrived here this afternoon on his way to Berlin. He informed the Bucharest representative of the Berliner Tageblatt that he would return to Constantinople in the near future.

"The Turkish army, von der Goltz said, was in excellent spirits and had plenty of ammunition. The Turks, he added, were eager to oppose the Allies on land and were confidenet of success.

"Operations have been recommended in the Dardanelles by the allied fleets and heavy firing is proceeding in the straits following [illegible] A big gun [illegible] both [illegible] over the Gallipoli peninsula and from a station a mile outside the entrance to the straits, was continued on Sunday with short intervals from ten o'clock in the morning until half-past three o'clock in the afternoon.

"From Mount Elias, the highest point here, I saw shells bursting on the hills near Chanak and Kilid Bahr. For half an hour the fire was at the rate of two shells a minute. The enemy didn't reply."

"X" Mark Before Name Indicates Choice of Your Candidate

Some misunderstanding seems to exist concerning the method of voting now being employed by the Chamber of Commerce in its election of directors. To remove any such misunderstanding, this method is outlined as follows:

On Saturday ballots were mailed to each of the members. These ballots contained the names of the 34 directors who were nominated in the primary election which occurred last week.

Each member may vote for ANY nine of these candidates by putting "X" marks in front of the nine names of his choice. The voter is under no obligation to consider the order of arrangement of names on the ballot, in making his selection.

The nine men on this ballot receiving the highest votes become the directors of the organization. The three highest are elected for three years; the next three highest for two years; the next three highest for one. Thereafter three directors are elected each year. This arrangement insures practically continuous management to the organization.

The president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary will be elected by the board of directors. The president and vice-president must be elected from among the directors. The treasurer may be one of the directors or not, as the directors decide. The secretary may be added to the board of directors or not, as the directors decide. Inasmuch as the secretary has all ready been selected with much care by the committee of the old organization appointed for that purpose, their selection will simply be placed before the new board of directors for confirmation.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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March 29, 1915.

Opinions

Alcoholized "Medicines"

Alabama recently passed a law,over the veto of the Governor, forbidding the sale of any newspaper containing an advertisement of whiskey, wine or beer. Many "dry" states have stringent regulations against the distribution or possession of liquors, affecting even the tesmporary visitor. It has not yet occurred to them, however, to ban the sale of alcoholized medicines or the advertising of these compounds. "Why worry about prohibition?" the query of a federal official who had just inspected the patent medicine exhibits in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, has, therefore, some point. He had learned the Paine's Celery Compound contained 20 per cent alcohol; Wine of Cardui, 20 per cent alcohol; Peruna, 18 per cent; Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 18 per cent; Electric Brand Bitters, 18 per cent—all "medicines" for internal use. He knew, also, what physicians and many laymen know, that some of these "remedies" acquire a hold on their users entirely comparable to the liquor habit.

Beer contains about 5 per cent alcohol. Most wines are about one-fifth alcohol—many less than that proportion. For "dry" states to ban beer and wines, therefore, while permitting the widest sale of compounds containing as much or more alcohol, in the name of curative sciencec, is farcical, if not hyporitical. If alcohol is so bad that anti-saloon organizations and state governments have to crusade against it, they should be logical enough to stop its sale whether it be an element of a "cure" or of wine.—Tribune, N. Y.

Protect the Workers!

The Court of Appeals decision unholding the law prohibiting night work in factories for women ought to have some deterrent effect on the legislators who are actively trying to scuttle the labor laws by amendments permitting unlimited working hours in canneries and a twelve hour factory day for women workers. That nalp was part of a comprehensife scheme of legislation enacted as a result of the Factory Investigation Commission's report. It is a companion to the fifty-four hour a week law, the law limiting working hours in canneries and similar measures, and was founded on exactly the same idea of conserfing the health of factory employes for their own personal benefit and that of the community at large.

To break down the labor law now in any part is to abandon a proper and legal policy whereby the state undertakes to safeguard its workers, its greatest asset. That wise policy, humane and economically sound, was not the result of emotional haste, but of careful study and mature consideration. Experience under the broadened modern labor law goes to show that it is quite possible for business concerns to live up to its requirements for most of them do it. Protest against it come from a minority of those affected, as is notably the case with the caneries. Whether these protests arise from special conditions, as some insist, or from unusual greed, as easily may be the case the facct remains that in the end the workers would pay if the law were weakened. New York State cannot acord to abandon its policy of protecting them.—Tribune, N. Y.

MINETTO MAN LOSES FOUR FINGERS OF HAND

Frank Havens, an employe of the Minetto Shade Cloth Works, had four fingers of his right hand cut off in a machine at the plant Saturday.

Mr. Havens operated a slat machine and got his hand caught in the machine. Before he could extricate the hand the four fingers had been badly lacerated. Foreman Fred Stickney gave first aid to the injured man and called Dr. Wallace, who dressed the injury. Mr. Havens was taken to the Oswego Hospital, where Dr. A. W. Irwin, assisted by Dr. Wallace, amputated the four fingers. Mr. Havens is one of the older employesof the company, having worked at the plant for twenty years. He lives in Minetto.

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

ECONOMY WHERE NEEDED

There is no question that there is waste in every department of this city's government; the same fact obtains, with few exceptions, in every city in the land. There is no question that many improvements have been needed in the past; that there remain needed improvments is obvious to the most dyed-in-the-wool city patriot; but that in conducting the improvements it cannot be charged against us that good business practice has been observed. It would be unfair to charge against the officials of the city that they have departed from the straight and narrow path of honesty, but it is altogether appropriate to lay up against the citizenship in general a charge of carelessness and lack of co-operation.

When the present administration came into office it faced a deficit. The city's bonded indebtedness had reached an enormous figure—a condition brought about more or less by the bunching together of the conduct of public works. In the course of a comparatively short space of time enormous improvements were made to schools, streets, etc., and as a consequence it became apparent to good business men that nothing short of real business practices and tactics would or could bring about a better financial standing of the city.

One fixed rule in business practice is to economize at the right time—at the very time when times are hard or when there is a limited demand for manufactured articles. It is then that the careful man looks after the expenses of his establishment; that he decides to not invest a dollar in anything for the improvement of his plant that is not made imperative by existing conditions. It at such times that a careful man of business shows whether he has command of the situation—that he is master and manager.

The question as to whether improvements and public works in the city of Fulton were administered wisely is another side of the question, one that must be left to the judgment of the taxpayers, whose duty it surely was to see that their representatives conducted business upon business principles. It must be conceded that the improvements were needed, and that still more are needed, yet business sense tells the average citizen that the time has come when there should be a halter made tight about the neck of the horse that was driven in 1914.

The old horse has been ridden at a lively clip in this city. In order to keep up the pace he must be fed at the same rate as in the past. In other words, if we are to continue the work of making public improvements at the same rate as in the past, a bigger quantity of oats must be given the beast; and to provide the necessary amount of food there must come a higher valuation of taxable property, for it is a fact conceded by everybody that the city's tax rate is now far in excess of that which is dictated by good business ethics.

Improvement in methods must come from somewhere. The business of running a city the size of Fulton is a big business. It is not a child's play, yet it is apparent that the taxpayers themselves are guilty in certain respects of playing like children in the matter of not looking after their interests. The taxpayers' money has been spent in making improvements—worthy improvements. We have an expensive water department, and streets and bridges that would look well if they were kept clean. Our water department boasts of the bountifulness of the supply, but in spite of the claim, our busiest business streets are allowed to remain in a condition that does not speak well for the ample supply of water. As to whether the taxpayers are getting value for money expended is a matter of ethics. There is, however, one point upon which all must unite, and that point is, that in the year 1915 the city of Fulton has no moral right to expend a dollar for new improvements. The city has a legal and civil right to maintain its present public works and that is all. It has a right to observe a policy of retrenchment, because good business sense so dictates; and if "what is everybody's business continues to be nobody's business," then there should soon, very soon, come a day of reckoning when everybody will make it his business to select for this city a head that can and will make it his business to secure for the taxpayers dollar value for a dollar spent; and, who can and will make it his business to observe the first and last words in good business practice—to practice real economy when real economy is demanded.

REHABILITATING CIVIL SERVICE

Senator Horton's Bill Disclaimed As Anything But Ripper Legislation

Albany, March 29.—Senator Horton, chairman of the committee on civil service has introduced a bill which, if enacted, will put a stop to competitive class employes appointed without examination and who have not served the time required by law to warrant such transfer.

In th eclosing months of the last administration wholesale transfers of this character were made and so gross had been the disregard of the basis law of the state that Governor Whitman called attention to it in his message to the Legislature and recommended such legislation "as will compel obedience to the very simple mandate of the constitution that appointments and promotion may be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examination.

Some of the Democratic members of the Legislature and some of the Democratic newspapers attack the Horton bill as ripper legislation because of its provision that every person holding an office or position covered in the competitive class by action of the state civil service commission or any municipal commission since November 1, 1914, shall cease to hold his office and the same shall became vacant three months after this law takes effect," unless he shall have held the office for three years."

The opponents of the bill profess to see in this requirement for three years' service discrimination against Democrats and yet in that particular the bill follows exactly the present requirement of the civil service law that an employe appointed to the exempt class shall have served faithfully for three years before he is entitled to transfer to the competitive class as is very clearly shown by the following quotation from section fourteen of the civil service law as it has stood on the statute books for the past sixteen years: "No person shall be appointed or employed under any title not appropriate to the duties to be performed, and no person shall be transferred to, or assigned to perform the duties of any position subject to competitive examination, unless he shall have passed an open competitive examination equivalent to that required for such position, or unless he shall have served with fidelity for at least three years in a similar position."

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Seymour and daughter, Lucille, who have been living the past lve years in New York will soon return to Fulton to reside.

* * *

A. J. Oliver has leased and will occupy the Langdon flat in Worth st.

* * *

Miss Jennie True of Syracuse was the over-Sunday guest of Miss Minnie True at Granby Center.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bennett of Baldwinsville were the Sunday guests of Fulton friends.

* * *

Miss Mary Wells is the guest for a few days of her mother at Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mrs. Bruce Waugh of S. 4th st., is at the Lee Memorial Hospital for an operation.

* * *

Fred Radley of this city is the guest of Lowville friends.

* * *

Miss Reta Voglesang of this city has been the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Guernsey have been spending a few weeks with friends at Ira.

* * *

Mrs. W. S. Gardner is seriously ill at the Hospital.

* * *

Miss Eva Blake is at home from her school duties, to spend her Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Blake, Walradt st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Wiltsie were over-Sunday guests of Fulton friends.

* * *

L. P. Smith of Oneida st. has gone to Rome to spend a short time.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Partrick of North Rose has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burns of Bratt st.

THE WORTH OF A SMILE

By I. E. Hyde

Don't knock at a knocker, my brother,
Instead, pass him by with a smile.
Show, malice, your meaning to smother
And meet him half way with a smile,
And when he sees you are smiling,
His features will photo a grin.
Just make yourself so beguiling,
Your neighbor will balk at his sin.
For there's bad in the best of us, neighbor,
And good in the worst of us, too;
So, brother, don't flay and belabor
The man it's your duty to woo.
You know, gems oft' need a re-setting;
And mankind they say is a gem.
And God would not have us forgetting
Our duty of uplifting them.
All eyes are not always far-seeing;
All ears are not tuned to sweet sounds;
All tongues don't speak softly to being;
All feet don't travel smooth grounds.
The things you and I are contending
Are naught that the other man knows.
So smile, for a smile is but lending
To lighten the other chap's woes.
Don't knock at the knockers, my brothers;
Instead, pass them by with a smile.
For when you learn all that it smothers,
You'll find it has been worth your while.

So smile a while, and while you smile, another smile;
And soon there's miles and miles of smiles.
And life's worth while,
Because you smile.

POLITICAL COMMENT

The New World says: "If Tammany had behaved itself in Albany, it would still be in control of the State." If Tammany behaved itself it would not be Tammany. And it will be remembered that the World worked hard to put Tammany in control in Albany in 1910 and to keep it there in 1912 and 1914.—Binghamton Republican.

* * *

The taxpayers of the State do not want a niggardly policy in the management of public affairs, but they do want the business of the commonwealth honestly and conscientiously administered. That is what the Republicans in authority are seriously endeavoring to do to the satisfaction of the people and the credit of the party in power.—Gloversville, Leader-Republican.

* * *

A direct tax is not a question of like or dislike. There is no reason for consulting constitufionists on a point about which there is no disagreement—anmely, the imposition of a direct tax. The only course either necessary or possible is to determine whether it will be feasible for the state, after all legitimate cuts have been made and appropriations pared to the greatest possible extent, to discharge its legitimate obligations without recourse to a direct tax. If this cannot be done, a direct tax becomes imperative—a painfully necessity following a four-year period of running amuck.—Auburn Advertiser-Journal.

* * *

The Republican party in the nation is watching to see what the Republican administration and legislature of New York will do. If it carries out its pledges it will rebound to the credit of the Republican party all over the nation, if it fails it will put a stain upon Republicanism all over the nation. It isn't going to fail, as events ever since the inauguration of Governor Whitman demonstrate. High and lofty ideals are to be carried out. As Governor Whitman says, real action is to follow promises and real action is following promises.—Watertown Times.

* * *

The late Congress was the first since 1894 when Democrats had full control of all branches of the government. The record of their spendthrift Congress shows how their performances squares with their pledges. The Democratic platform promised anything to get votes. The sincereity of their pledges is indicated by their record.—Newburgh Journal.

* * *

When in the national convention at Baltimore the Democratic party denounced the "waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil." It sought the votes of the people, but since it got into power not one step has been taken by it to cut down those appropriations and now that Congress has adjourned and the facts are out, it is found that the most recent Republican Congresses are pikers compared to the one which has just finished its appropriations. The expenditures, if the Washington papers' figures count; and they are usually accurate, will run over $2,244,000,000 easily, an excess of one hundred and twenty-five millions over the Sixty-second Congress.—Olean Times.

* * *

Thus, the two billion dollar Congress is at last with us and in the face of lessened revenues and depression due to either war conditions or tariff, there was no corresponding disposition among the Democratic majority to make a cut in appropriations Mr. Gillett blames the President himself for conditions but almost everyone will agree that the administration as a whole has been recreant in its promises to lessen the estimates to meet a decreasing revenue.—Lockport Journal.



Scene from Luken's Indoor Circus—The Quirk Tonight

A Mysterious Disappearance

By MARJORIE CLOUGH

There was anxiety in the Maryweather family. Susan, the eldest daughter, aged eighteen, was missing. She had gone out during an afternoon, telling her mother that she would go to the library and do some shopping. She had not returned to supper, and her mother was very much worried about her. Mrs. Maryweather telephoned to various friends of Susie's, asking if she was with them, and received negative replies.

The next day an investigation was made as to where the girl had been during the previous afternoon. She had been to the library, where she had taken out a book, the name of which the librarian did not remember. She had not been at any store. The police were notified of the disappearance; inquiries were made at police stations in neighboring towns, but without eliciting any information.

Mellington, where the Maryweathers lived, was on the bank of a river. On the third day after Susie's disappearance, at a point on the river four miles above the town, where a boat was kept for ferriage, a book was found on the shore bearing the stamp of the Mellington library. It was returned to the library by a boy, who told how he had happened to find it and where. The librarian reported the matter to Mr. Maryweather, giving it as his opinion that it was the book his daughter had taken out of the library.

Beyond tracing Susie to this point on the river the find availed nothing, for there was no other clew by which she could be traced further.

Meanwhile every person who heard of the disappearance formed a theory concerning it. The greatest number believed that Susie had been kidnaped, but when a week had passed and no application for ransom had been received many doubted this explanation. Those who adhered to it were of opinion that the kidnapers had found it necessary to their safety to kill their victim. Another theory was that Susie had drowned herself under an attack of temporary insanity. No such mental ailing had appeared in the Maryweather family, and Susie had always been considered healthy in every respect. The only symptom that had been noticed was an apparent preoccupation.

Ten days passed and no clew to the disappearance, other than the book, was found. Then a man fishing in a boat near the middle of the river ten miles below Mellington caught his hook in something that he pulled to the surface and found it to be a plaid dress. The body of a woman was taken out of the water that had evidently been there a long while. It was very much swollen, and the features were unrecognizable. The hair—the only feature unchanged—was of the most ordinary color.

A portion of the dress was sent to Mrs. Maryweather, who at once identified it as one belonging to her daughter or had belonged to her. The mother was positive that Susie had not worn it the day she left home nor for a long while previous. She overhauled her daughter's old clothes, but did not find the dress indicated.

The police formed a theory that Susan Maryweather had gone away for some reason not known to her parents; and previous to her departure sent or taken certain clothing, by wearing which her identity could the better be concealed. While wearing the plaid dress she had committed suicide by drowning. This was a reasonable theory and disposed of the case, so that the police would not need to trouble themselves further about it.

Mr. Maryweather believed that the body found was that of his daughter; but, not wishing to destroy all hope in his wife, he did not press his opinion upon her. She took the ground that the theory of the police was absurd, but she was unable to account for the dress of the same pattern as one her daughter had owned being on the body found in the river. The only hope she had was that some other woman had worn a dress made of material of a similar pattern.

No claimant for the body appearing, Mr. Maryweather disposed of it without revealing what he had done with it. It was not treated as the body of his daughter—that is, no funeral was held since there was no certainty as to its identity.

The day after it had been put away a carriage drove up before the Maryweather home, and who should step out but Susie! She ran into the house, flung herself into the arms of her parents and announced that she had been married. Her husband was without, awaiting the result of her confession. Neither he nor she knew that she was supposed to be dead.

Susie's affair had been kept a secret because her lover's parents opposed his marriage. The day of her disappearance he had met her and persuaded her to go away with him and be married. They had crossed the ferry, and Susie had accidentally dropped the book there. As soon as their marriage had been confessed to the groom's parents and they had been forgiven they returned to Susie's home.

It turned out that Susie had long before given away the plaid dress, and it had found its way to a town some miles up the river and fallen into the hands of a girl who had committed suicide. The body had floated down with the current past Mellington before being recovered.

TOWN BOOSTING.

Mark Twain once remarked that a man would rather brag about his own town when he is away from home than brag about any other subject whatsoever, including his own wife. This is because a wife makes herself largely. But a town is made by its own citizens and by no one else.

WAR ON THE BILLBOARD.

American Civic Association Says Public Sentiment Demands Restriction.

From its very institution the American Civic association has devoted itself to the protection of the public against three great nuisances—smoke, poles and wires and billboards. At the recent annual convention of the association in Washington one of the important subjects discussed was billboards, with a principal address entitled "The Passing of the Signboard," by Jesse Lee Bennett of Baltimore, in which he recounted the steps that had been taken for the legal control of the billboard in all parts of the United States.

Concerning the sentiment against the billboard Mr. Bennett said: "The feeling against the signboard has become nation wide, and in the past few years the agitation of civic organizations has been so successful as to awaken resentment against it so widespread that from coast to coast and in almost every state and city there are now, or have been, vigorous movements seeking the abolition or regulation of these unnecessary and disfiguring objects.

"There has been much agitation, and from it there has been distilled one thing—the recognition of the fact that what is called the signboard problem is a question more complex than the mere removal of the signs. The signboard has been found to be inextricably intertwined with two questions of even greater importance—the awakening of civic sentiment and the recognition by legislators and judges of the validity of arguments based upon aesthetic considerations."

Commenting on what ought to be the attitude of the law and the courts toward the billboard, he added:

"It would take our psychologists but a few minutes to show that it is not a question of ear or nose or eye, but a question of the brain and of the very consciousness that is life itself. No law should permit any man to intrude or force himself or his business into another man's consciousness to the extent that outdoor advertising has come to permit, an intrusion immeasurably increased by the fact that it is impossible to avoid seeing signboards."

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

HANNIBAL ROAD —GOOD MATERIAL

Hannibal Village Will Benefit by a Section of New Road, 30 Feet Wide

Edwin Duffey, State Commissioner of Highways, will open bids at Albany on April 14th, 1915, for the building of 14.29 miles of road in Oswego county. This mileage comprises the Central Square-Constantia, Pt. 1, the Phoenix-Mexico, Pt. 2, and Fulton-Hannibal, Pt. 2, county highways.

Waterbound macadam construction 14 to 16 feet wide will be laid for 5.41 miles on the Central Square-Constantia road. On the portion from the R. W. and O. tracks in Central Square village to the Constantia town line, the wearing surface will be 14 feet wide and from the property of J. B. Smith to the tracks, the surface is to be 16 feet wide. For this entire distance the structure is to be composed of 7 inch foundation and 3 inch top courses of selected approved stone.

From the easterly end of the Central Square-Union Square highway to the Smith property the wearing surface is to be 16 feet wide and 5 inch bottom and 3 inch top courses. This road will commence at the Central Square Union Square highway in the village of Central Square and extend easterly through Phillips Corners and W. Monroe to the Constantia town line.

For the entire distance of 5.22 miles from the north end of the Phoenix-Pennellville road, north-easterly, north-westerly and northerly to the Palermo town line, with connecting spur in the hamlet of Pennellville, the Phoenix-Mexico road will be of waterbound construction 14 feet wide, composed of 6 inch gravel foundation and 3 inch top courses.

On the Fulton-Hannibal road bituminous macadam construction 14 feet wide with 7 inch foundation and 3 inch top courses will be laid for the 3.66 miles. This road will continue from the west end of the first section of the Fulton-Hannibal county highway at the Granby town line westerly through the hamlet of Fairdale to the east corporation line of Hannibal village.

That portion on State street in Hannibal villagef rom Cayuga street to the property of E. Gardner is to have a roadway 30 feet wide, while theb alance of thee road is to have a 28 foot roadway.

At the same time the Commission will receive bids for the building of eleven other highways in Albany, Allegany, Essex, Franklin, Monroe, Oneida, St. Lawrence and Wyoming counties with a total length of 57.85 miles.

STEEL PRICES HIGHER

Dun's Review Predicts Early Building Activity. Prices Going Up

New York, March 27.—Domestic distribution of merchandise increases so slowly that the gains from week to week do not appear important and longer periods must be taken for comparsion in order to appreciate the progress made, though, of course, total transactions are still below producing capacity. Considerable activity has been promoted in pig iron this week at the expense of values. Finished steel output now averages a 75 per cent, rate of production, foreign orders being especially conspicuous. Copper is quiet, but strong on the outlook for increased consumption. The shipyards and the automobile industry are active. The demand for textiles is broadening, although the trade is still hampered by the scarcity of dyes and the higer price of the raw product. The fine weather and the indications of an early spring are favorable for retail trade. Silks and embroaderies show improvement. The shoe trade is quiet though steadf, with factories generally running on part time. The cotton market advances in activity and price. Wheat fluctuates according to the war news. In contrast to the conservative movement in domestic lines, is the remarkably rapid expansion in foreign trade, war orders overcoming the obstacles of limited shipping facilities, high freights and blockade risks. During February the exports of breadstuffs, oils, cotton and other products made extraordinary gains as compared with a year ago. Foreign orders are a feature of both the steel and the cotton goods markets. Exports of woolen goods have also been heavy. In other lines export orders are the sustaining influence. Never in the history of the world has there been so extraordinary a change in monetary conditions as has taken place in the United States between August and Marcch; the enormous balance of trade in favor of this country and the unprecedentedly low rates of exchange vividly illustrate the great gain in financial power. Exports in February were the largest on record, and the reducction in imports resulted in a balance for this country of over $450,000,000 in three months. Taken in connection with the cessation of American travel in Europe, and the probable transfer of considerable European capital to the United Sthates, this has caused a decline in exchange such as has not been mitnessed before in half a century. Negotiations are reported as pending for foreign credits in New York. Moreover, no such foreign liquidation of American securities has occurred as might have been expected, and the New York stock market is notably active and strong. There has been no development of the war that as yet definitely foreshadows progress towards peace, and the situation is still critical, with many delicate problems for neutral nations. Though money is plentiful for some purposes, and gold is being imported in large amounts, investment capital is conservative, especially as regards new projects. Collections generally are backward, but failures are slightly less numerous than in preceding months.

Notwithstanding the limited railroad, buying, active capacity with the steel interests has further increased, especially at many of the larger plants. The demand from various domestic sources is augmented by additional foreign orders, a considerable quantity of war and other material being manufactured here. Shipments abroad embrace a variety of products including rails, plates, tin plates, barb wire and wire rods. Weather conditions continue to favor outdoor work and prospects in structural lines are brighter, although only 30 per cent. of capacity was contracted for last month and new business is now needed. The movement of crude steel is much heavier than a month ago and the market is moderately strong.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

7TH CONVENTION MEETS APRIL 6

Its Object to Bring State Government Up to Standards Set by People

Albany, March 28.—In issuing the call for delegates to a Constitutional Convention to meet in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol on April 6th at noon, Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, who is to preside over the preliminary organization until a permanent officer is chosen, pointed out that this gathering will be the seventh to come together at the command of the sovereign people of the state for the special consideration of the organic law.

"The Convention," said Mr. Hugo, "is to review and seek better to adapt to the demands of our time the work of its predecessors, whose names gild the pages of our history, and to all of whose combined wisdom and patriotism, the inhabitants of the state are indebted for the priceless heritage they enjoy. In this way only will the ideals of popular government be realized and it will be the exalted privilege of the delegates to initiate the movement of bringing the government of this state up to its full standards.

"To remould the organic law of the leading commonwealth of the Union, however, is a task challenging the best efforts and the highest wisdom and in the progress of the march to that destination in which this state is unmistakably leading, the duty is likewise laid upon the approaching convention to maintain the supremacy of the Empire State, whose citizenship should be the highest boast of its inhabitants.

"But whatever may be ethe results accomplished in this convention, whether the amendments proposed be accepted or rejected by the people in whole or in part, thef cannot materially affect the good influence to be gained from such periodic conferences. The act of calling such a convention and of electing delegates with unlimited powers, constitutes a great political movement, in which the people of the state in a silent and peaceful manner, resume for a time their delegated powers, and claim the privilege of revising through their representatives the Constitution which forms the basis of their government and the guarantee of their rights and liberties."

Charles H. Betts of Lyons, John H. Johnson of Penn Yan and John Parmenter of Geneva are the Constitutional Delegates from this senatorial district.

HANNIBAL DAMAGE SUIT

William Grant, living two miles south of Hannibal village presented to the village board Wednesday a claim for $5,000. Mr. Grant fell upon an icy sidewalk in front of the Chas. Miller property and claims to have suffered injuries which entitle him to the sum asked for. Jasper Hopper served the papers and Avery S. Wright of Oswego is Grant's attorney.

Don't fail to see the Wonderful Reliance Garland Combination Cooking Range, on exhibition in store window of the People's Hardware Co., Inc. Occupies the least space of any complete range in the market. Bakes with either coal or gas in the same oven, brols or toasts with either fuel, fitted with hot water front; in fact operates as a coal or gas range, either fuel independent of the other or may be used with both fuels at the same time. SEE IT. People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv-R

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EVENING TIMES OFFICE

YESTERDAY IN CHURCH CIRCLES

Local Churches by Special Music and by Text Observe the Day

At the First Methodist church yesterday, the Rev. George Stockwell took as his subject, "Building a City," and he compared the activities of the local Chamber of Commerce in its recent campaign to the work of the patriah, Nehemiah, who rebuilt Jerusalem. The speaker lauded the work of the citizens and the committee in the recent campaign and said that he hoped to see Fulton a better city in many ways when the chamber had been active for a short time.

It was announced that on Thursday evening a service would be held at the church for the Women's Home Missionary Society, in commemoration of the death of Christ on Good Friday.

* * *

STATE STREET CHURCH

"The Triumphant Morn" was the theme of the Rev. H. D. Holmes at the State Street M. E. church yesterday. Mr. Holmes drew a vivid picture of Christ's triumphant entry into Jersalem on the first Palm Sunday. Mrs. Fred Dolbear sang "The Palms" and the choir rendered the anthem, "Hosanna in the Highest."

At the evening service a special orchestra played the "The Palms" and Mr. Holmes spoke on "Lessons from the Fig Tree."

The Brotherhood class of the church met after the morning service and there was a meeting of the Epworth League in the afternoon.

Services will be held every evening during Holy Week beginning at 7.30 o'clock. Topics for the week as follows:

Monray—Unanswerable Question of Jesus.
Tuesday—A Day to be Remembered.
Wednesday—The Crisis in theGarden.
Thursday—Arrest and Tried.
Friday—Crucifixion and Communion service.

* * *

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The services at the First Presbyterian church yesterday were in charge of the pastor, Rev. Charles S. Robertson. Mr. Robertson at the morning service took as his text the words of the second book of Kings, the seventh chapter and ninth verse. He spoke of the canvass for members now being undertaken by the church members and in the sermon he pointed out that Christ's love for the world embraced the whole world and that the members of the church should strive to encompass the world of their everyday life in their efforts to bring new members into the fold.

At the evening service the text was taken from the Acts of the Apostles, the twentieth chapter, twenty-second to twenty-fourth servse. Mr. Robertson portrayed the model Christian and explained the right kind of Christianity.

On Thursday evening there will be a preparatory service in the church at 7.30 o'clock and a ommunion servie will be held Friday morning.

* * *

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The Young Men's Bible Class and the Baraca Class of the First Baptist church attended the evening services last night in a body. The church was thronged with worshipers who listened to an edifying sermon by the pastor. Rev. M. G. Buck, who took for his text the words of St. Luke, "The desire of the human heart for power is perfectly legitimate. The man who has such a desire is a normal man. The man who has not is an abnormal man. Any one person who is content to toss with the tide, backward and forward, lacks an element essential to true manhood. He is not a full man."

Mr. Buck, in referring to the quest for power which is present in almost every human heart, said that this quest is never wrong in itself, as God gives us the power and instinct to elevate ourselves among men, thereby gaining the respect and love of those around us. When we strive for power for a selfish purpose, however, God will rebuke us. Some of the most prominent characters in the history of the world abused the power placed in their hands as they were prompted by unworthy motives. The speaker placed Napoleon, Caesar and Alexander in this class.

Christ himself was portrayed as the greatest example of power used to a good end. He was powerful in order that He might stamp out the sin fo the world and His followers were also divinely endowed with that power that they might carry on His work. Mr. Buck said that the word power in itself signiles dynamic force. Ability to resist movement of any kind denotes stability but not dynamic force. But the Apostles and their dynamic force that enabled them not only to resist temptation but also to put forth efforts n behalf of others. Mr. Buck said that in many instances the silent force is a dynamic force and pointed to a quiet Christian life as one of the most powerful forces toward working good in others.

In portraying the lives of the Apostles, Mr. Buck showed their separation from the rest of mankind in not confirming to the customs and ideas of the world at that time; the sense of their stewardship, in that they regarded everything they possessed as entrusted to them by the Master; their willingness to serve God; and their perfect trust in their leader.

In closing, Mr. Buck impressed the desire to do things for Christ and the desire for power to enable us to live well.

Services will be held every night this week and on each evening Mr. Buck will speak on some subject connected with the last week of Christ's life on earth.

FARMERS

When buying your Grass Seeds as well as all other seeds, don't forget

Geo. B. Palmer's

9 W. First Street

A full line is always carried here, quality and price fully guaranteed.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Jane Waugh, teacher in the commercial department of the high school, is spending the Easter vacation in Rochester.

* * *

Edwin A. Mullen of Utica st., is again suffering from an attack of tonsilitis and quinsy.

* * *

Thomas Hunter has returned to New York.

* * *

Mrs. Harvey Van Buren is ill at her home in Utica st.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick Ure and sons, Carlton and Kenneth, will leave tomorrow for Central Square, where they will spend the week with Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Uure, grandparents of the boys.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Calledine of Niagara Falls, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy to William F. Steele. Mr. and Mrs. Calledine were former residents of this city.

* * *

Mrs. Carrie Smith of Utica st., will occupy apartments in the R. I. McCully home in S. 3d st., about May 1.

* * *

Mrs. Anna VanBuren of Rochester st., has returned from a visit with friends in Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Parkell, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. E. Lawrence, returned to Syracuse Saturday.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

The Correct Styles for Spring

NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION AT "THE NEW YORK SHOP"

Here you will see *the latest New York and Paris Styles* shown in the newest shades and materials, at prices no higher than you are asked to pay for the ordinary kinds.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

NEW SPRING SUITS.....$12.50, 15.00, $19.75 and up
NOBBY SPRING COATS.....$4.98, $10.00, $12.50 and up
BEAUTIFUL GOWNS & DRESSES $5.00, $10.00, $15.75 and up
CHOICE SEPARATE SKIRTS, special $2.98 in checks, serges, etc., all colors.
NEW SILK WAISTS in voiles and crepes. Extra special values, and sizes..... 98c

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March 30, 31 and April 1st

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USUAL OPENING DISCOUNTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

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63-65 SOUTH FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

TEST STARTED

Baraca Class of the First Baptist Church Made Final Plans for Test Yesterday.

An efficiency test for the Baraca class of the First Baptist church was started yesterday at a meeting of the class held in the club rooms after the morning service. The general manager of the test, Irving Galusha, briefly stated the object of the work and outlined the proper course to be pursued.

The members of the class have divided into two teams called the Reds and the Blues. Each team will make an earnest ecort to get new members for the calss and the winning team will be the guests at an important social function to be held in June, the nature of which is to be kept secret until that time.

The awards will be made by points as follows:

Class attendance, one credit; Church attendance, a.m., one credit; evening, one credit; New member, two credits; Visitor, one credit; Bible in Class, one credit.

The personel of the teams follows:

Reds—D. J. Read, Captain; Albert Appleton, F. C. Boigeol, N. M. Balch, F. B. Chaffee, Floyd Cox, C. Dockstader, J. G. Davis, Albert Guernsey, George Gardner, E. E. Hart, Loren A. McEwen, S. P. Mason, W. H. Merriam, Harry Pilch, M. W. Roberts, Royal Schafer, A. Wickham, Ernest Stewart, A. L. Vant.

Blues—William Sylvester, Captain; C. T. Bailey, F. G. Barnes, George Colton, W. Caswell, Russel Draper, Edward Dunsmore, Jay Fuller, C. Graham, Dr. R. B. Hubbard, J. A. Kempston, Avery Jones, W. C. Middleton, S. W. Merrill, A. H. Parke, J. Richardson, G. J. Streeter, W. F. Stewart, D. E. Spencer.

The rules governing the contest:

Any man whose name does not appear above may be accounted a new member upon his second Sunday in the class. First attendance must be accounted as "visiting."

All disputed points shall be settled by the general manager, whose decision shall be final.

RECITAL GIVEN BY DAVID CARROLL'S PUPILS

A recital of young piano pupils of David B. Carroll was held Saturday evening in the Library and their playing proved a source of great pleasure to the friends and relatives present. The Fulton pupils were: William Adams, Ruth Black, Helen Black, Mary Church, Ruth Colmen, Ruth Bennett, Helen Kenyon, Florence Mahlerwein, Clara Owens, Merald Ort, Hilda Sarr, Genevieve Wallace, and Helen Victory. Phoenix pupils were: Mary Anderson, Fred Turner, Lucy Sullivan and Mabel Rose. After the recital the following musical programme was given: "My Little Grey Home in the West" and "Here's to Love," Mr. L. Ranger; "A Perfect Day" and "Loves old Sweet Song," Miss Victoria Beauchamp; "If Promise Me," Mr. E. Walsh; "Happy Days" (duet), Misses Walsh and McCormick; piano "Hark! Hark! the Lark" (by Schubert Liszt), Mr. Carroll.

NO TRUSTEE APPOINTED IN BANKRUPTCY CASE

Referee in Bankruptcy Avery S. Wright conducted a hearing in the bankruptcy proceedings against Ernest S. Manwarren of Fulton, in Oswego Saturday. Mr. Manwarren was formerly proprietor of the Minetto hotel. The bankrupt was examined by Udelle Bartlett, who appeared for the ereditors, and Harry Stacy appeared for Mr. Manwarren. No trustee was appointed.

Good horse for sale cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv 91

COURT NOTES

Judge Wilson sentenced on Saturday afternoon Bessie Smith to a six months' term in the Oswego county jaid for assault in the 3d degree on her mother, Elvina Smith. While in a fit of temper the Smith girl made a savage attack on her mother, tearing her clothing and pulling out handfuls of hair from the old lady's head. The girl pleaded guilty making no excuse for her conduct and received a severe sentence.

Case of People of State of New York against Voso Maddarre was commenced this morning before Judge Wilson. Voso keeps a boarding house in West Second street and upon hearing that his boarder, Dan Lobar, was about to leave started an altercation about the board bill and threatened Lobar with a screw driver. Judge Wilson adjourned the hearing until tomorrow at 9.30. Attorney James R. Somers appeared for the complaining Lobar while Attorney William C. Hillick was called in to defend Maddarre.

Used Ford touring car for sale. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv 91

STORY OF THE PALMS IS TOLD

In Yesterday's Sermon Rev. Father Lindsman Urged Continued Church Attendance

At the 10:30 services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, yesterday, the choir under the direction of Frederic Kenyon, rendered a special program of sacred music. Miss Franc LaLonde sang Bipet's "Agnus Dei" and at the offertory Frank Massaro sang "The Palms," by Faure. The Mass in honor of the Immaculate Conception was rendered by the choir.

Rev. Father Lindsman read "The Passion" according to St. John, and in his sermon he told the story of the palms and of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem shortly before he was condemned and crucified.

In closing he urged the congregation to keep up the splendid attendance that had marked all the Lenten services thus far, and he asked this week, particular—that the people should attend the services. All forms of amusement should be dispensed mith and in particular the services on Holy Thursday, Friday and Saturday should be well attended. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of this week are fast days and Father Lindsmann urged the people to closely obey the mandate of the church on these days.

Rev. Father Sheehan of the church of St. John the Baptist, Syracuse, will preach at the services Tuesday evening at the church. On acount of this week being Holy Week the regular Wednesday night service has been changed to Tuesday.

A special program of music by an augmented choir will be rendered at the solemn high mass next Sunday.

Following is the complete schedule of services for Holy Week as arranged by the Rev. Father Lindsmann at the church of the Immaculate Conception:

Tuesday—8 a.m.; Mass and reading of the Passion; 7.45 p.m., Stations of the cross and benediction.

Wednesday—8.15 a.m.; Mass and reading of the Passion; 4 to 10 p.m., confessions.

Holy Thursday—9 a.m., High mass and procession of Blessed Sacrament to repository where it will remain during entire day; 7.45 p.m., devotional services.

Good Friday, 9 a.m; reading of Pas sion according to St. John and the mass of the Pre-sanctiled; 2.30 p.m, reading of the Passion according to St. John and stations of the cross. 7.45 p.m., devotional services and sermon by the Rev, William Sheeehan, P. H. D., of St. John the Baptist's, Syracuse.

Saturday——7.30 a.m.; Blessing of the new fire, Pashal candle reading of the prophecies and blessing of Easter water and baptismal water, followed by high mass.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Mrs. E. J. Carver Entertained in Honor of Niece Whose Engagement is Announced.

Mrs. E. J. Carver entertained on Friday evening with a supper party at her home in 3d st. The occasion was in honor of her sister, Miss Merrell M. Wells, whose engagement to Carl Henry Glismann of Syracuse was announced. The marriage will take place in June.

H. E. HINMAN NAMED AS SURROGATE'S CLERK

Harry E. Hinman is the appointee, succeeding Capt. T. A. Ball as surrogate's clerk. Judge C. I. Miller made the announcement Saturday afternoon. Mr. Hinman is 26 years old and is the son of B. N. Hinman of Pulaski.

Net cash prices on guaranteed auto tires:

30x3	$8.55
30x3½	$11.02
32x3½	$12.68
33x4	$18.10
34x4	$18.48

Other sizes in proportion
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adv 91

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¶ A comprehensive display of charming Silks, Dress Goods, Laces, Waists, and Seasonable Merchandise.

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SPECIAL OPENING PRICES WILL PREVAIL

J. C. O'BRIEN

YARD IMPROVEMENT CONTEST IN LAFAYETTE IND.

By C. G. WOODBURY

Chief in Horticulture, Purdue University; Chairman Yard Improvement Committee, Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, Lafayette, Ind.

The civic beautification idea has existed in Lafayette for a number of years. As is the case in so many of our smaller cities, however, the ideals of communty betterment along esthetic lines were somewhat vague and ill-defined. Practical methods were not well understood, and, in fact, the whole idea of civic beautification rested in the minds of a comparatively few leaders and was not the common property of the majority of citizens.

Its was difficult to make any real progress toward carrying out a definite program, or to make any strong popular appeal, because there was no organization to assume definite leadership and responsibility. Some kind of organization is essential to serve as a focal point in centering popular thought for any collective action on civic problems. It is also almost axiomatic that such an organization should be non-political.

Lafayette "found itself" in the formation of a chamber of commerce. This body was organized along the broadest possible lines, the basic article of its creed being that nothing of interest to Lafayette was foreign to it.

It is not the purpose of this report to review the manifold activities of this representative body of citizens nor to dwell on the quickening influence that was felt immediately in a score of channels of community life. It is only necessary to say that in the Committee on Civic Beautification of the Lafayette Chamber of Commerce the interest in this subject, undirected and indefinite as it formerly had been, at once found a channel for effective expression.

The yard improvement work for 1914 was definitely started at an open meeting of the Civic Beautification Committee. This meeting was given publicity by the papers, and a general invitation to attend was extended through the press to all citizens interested in the subject of the meeting. Some general plans for yard improvement work were discussed informally at this time, and a sub-committe of the Civic Beautification Committee was appointed with the specific responsibility of organizing and carrying out a yard improvement movement. The work was planned and carried out by this sub-committee that 825 entries were registered, or about one yard in six in a city of 5,000 homes.

How Work Was Organized

When the sub-committee was appointed the chairman was named, and to him was assigned the work of organizing the committee and planning the work. This committee organization was formed very deliberately. Only those were asked to serve who were known to be thoroughly interested and who were in a position to give time and thought to the work on hand. Meetings were held weekly, on Monday evenings. They were brief or protracted as the business in hand demanded, but they were held regularly and attended loyally, which was largely responsible for the effectiveness of the preliminary work.

The Yard Improvement Committee at this time consisted of but four persons: the chairman, two ladies prominent in club, social and philanthropic activities of the city, and a local florist of sound judgment, long experience and public-spirited point of view.

This committee of four immediately began a survey of similar work done in other parts of the country, and carried on considerable correspondence with those in charge of home gardening and yard improvement enterprises. Little information was obtainable which seemed to bear directly on the immediate problem. From the inception of the movement the local papers were systematically furnished with short articles emphasizing the community advantages to be derived from civic beautification, and through the generous co-operation of the press a general and wide-spread interest in the movement was rapidly developed.

The committee had not proceeded far in the plans before it was evident that some method must be devised for reaching directly and personally all the citizens of the city who might be interested in the yard improvement work. To this end the city was divided into five districts of approximately equal population, and a leader was selected to have direct supervision of the work in each district. The Women's Council and the various clubs were interested through these district leaders, and thus the general interest continually being heightened by the press publicity was further strengthened. The district leaders were selected with the same care which guided the firts organization of the committee, and were at once asked to act with the committee in developing further plans, attending all meetings, etc. Rules for the contest were carefully formulated, a list of plants was selected for special adaptability in producing prompt results in yard improvement, descriptions of the plants were worked out, directions were prepared for yard platning and arrangement, and all this material, as well as a score card for judging yards and a registration blank for the contest, was published in bulletin form by the Chamber of Commerce.

Meanwhile each district leader was acting as chairman of a committee of his own selection and completing plans for a personal house-to-house registration canvass. Each district was subdivided by the district leader, and a definite area was given to certain helpers. It was the duty of each of these helpers to distribute the bulletin of information and the registration blank to all householders in his territory, to explain the purpose of the yard improvement work, and enlist the active co-operation and support of all citizens. Meanwhile timely articles were given the papers, with information as to the progress of the work, its meaning, etc. The rules and plant lists and dates of registration were published several times. The slogans for the campaign were 'A cleaner, greener city," and "Do it for Lafayette."

The Progress of the Work

With this organization the canvass was completed within a week and, as indicated above, 825 entries were secured. The pamphlet announced that prizes would be awarded the yards receiving the highest score, but the amount and distribution of the prizes was withheld for decision and announcement later. Many of those signing registration blanks informed the district workers that they were not interested in the competitive feature of the work, but wished to enter to give their definite support to the movement. Such non-competing entrants were designated on the cards.

Several minor plans were worked out to lend interest or to increase the value of the work. A collection of lantern slides was made, illustrating most of the plants recommended in the bulletin, the results of yard improvement work, good and bad taste in arrangement of yard planting, etc. These slides were used in a series of illustrated lectures given in the various districts by the chairman of the committee. The co-operation of the proprietors of the moving picture shows was also secured, and small sets of slides with appropriate explanatory legends were lent to each and used by each in rotation, without charge to the committee.

One of the local papers was interested in a photograph contest for which is offered $25 in prizes for the best pictures of yards entered in the yard improvement contest. Another paper was interested in an essay contest and offered $50 in prizes for the best essays giving an account of the work done and the results achieved in the improvement of yards entered in the contest. Rules for these contests were prepared by the committee.

The committee also made several camera tours early in the season and prepared illustrated articles for the local press calling attention to good and bad conditions in the town. Through the interest thus aroused and through the co-operation of the city administration definite results were achieved in stopping the dumping of refuse on vacant lots, etc., and the interest in a clean city increased.

The co-operation of the Board of Public Works was secured, and space was set aside in the city park for the use of the committee. Beds were laid out and planted with the annuals recommended in the planting lists published early in the spring. Seeds only were used, and, although some drawbacks were encountered, the beds furnished a very interesting and educational display through the summer, showing what could be accomplished through the use of easily grown annuals at a very small expense for seed. The plants in these beds were labeled so that visitors could identify them for future use in yard planting.

Results and Rewards

When the registration was completed, the committee was confronted with two problems—premiums and judging. It had been the first intention to make a canvass for donations to the premium list. When the matter was presented to the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and the situation was explained, that body very kindly appointed a committee from its own membership to make such a canvass, and, further than that, guaranteed the total amount needed for cash premiums. Some generous private donations had been made previously on the initiative of the donors, and the Chamber of Commerce pledged sufficient additional to bring the total to $250. A sweepstakes cash premium of $25 was offered for the highest scoring yard in the conest, and in addition $45 in cash, divided into ten premiums, was offered in each of the five districts.

It had been decided early in the season to score each competing yard three times, once each in June, July and August, no two scorings to be made less than two weeks apart. The Chamber of Commerce, feeling that the work was proving of value to the city, granted the request of the committee for a paid judge to put in full time on the yard improvement work for the three summer months. A graduate of the Horticultural Department of Purdue University was employed.

The employing of this judge was one of the most important steps in making the whole work most effective, as it enabled the committee to extend the yard improvement work in several directions. In connection with the inspection and scoring it was announced through the press that the expert service of the judge was free to any citizen of the community in need of suggestion and advice on yard problems, no distinction being made between those entered in the yard contest and others. A large number of special visits were thus made and directions given for the control of garden pests, fruit and shade tree insect enemies and diseases, etc.

Another valuable development of the work was the survey made by the yard improvement judge, under the direction of the committe, of the most serious tree pests which are threatening the life of the shade and fruit trees of the community. A report on San Jose scale was made by the chairman at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, and a plan was outlined for controlling this and other pests and at the same time of putting the yard improvement work on a permanent basis.

This plan, in brief, involves the co-operation of the city and the school authorities. The value of school garden work, of which yord improvement work is properly a sub-division, is being recognized in continually increasing degree by many of the most advanced communities in the country. The plan proposed is to employ a horticultural expert to have charge of the agricultural expert to have charge of the agricultural instruction and school garden work in the city's new vocational school; to have this expert employed on a twelve months' basis and paid partly by the city; to give him responsibility, in connection with summer school garden work, for the protection of the city trees from destruction by pests, and to make it possible through his office for the people of the city to have thorough spraying done under competent direction, and thus stop the present wholesale destruction being worked by scale and other pests.

In summary it may be said that the season's work was successful. Through the bulletin, the press, and, most of all, through the personal work of the helpers in each district, every person was directly reached by the work of the committee. A definite response was secured from nearly a thousand homes, a surprisingly large proportion.

An all summer competition was followed through, in spite of dry weather, by nearly 300. While this is a considerable shrinkage from the number for a contest, yet it is really a large number for a contest of this kind in a city of the population of Lafayette. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer conducted* a similar work and received the congratulations of business men and real estate dealers for its achievement, with a total of about 325 contestants in the great city of Cleveland.

The work of the judge has emphasized to the committee the desirability of making premanent provision for expert service to the community.

With all this the committee feels that the indirect and intangible effects of the season's work are the most potent and will be most lasting. The idea of civic beautification has been, to a certain extent, popularized and put on a practical concrete plane, and the people of the community who are interested in ideals of civic improvement and whose minds are receptive for more far-reaching work along this line may now be counted by hundreds instead of by tens.

Suggestions for the Coming Year

Certain suggestions which were included in the report of the judge of the contest will be followed in the contest in 1915.

A common remark to the inspector was, "You should have seen my yard in the spring!" It seems, therefore, that it would be most satisfactory if inspections could be made in late April and early May. The yards are in their dress of spring bloom then, and it is just at this time that the advice of an expert is most needed and that it will be most efficient. A September inspection would also be desirable, for then the prettiest fall flowers are in bloom. Then, too, the plants are being put away for winter and the competitor wants the advice and knowledge of an expert. In view of these facts, it is suggested that May, July and September inspections be made, instead of those in June, July and August.

For greatest efficiency in civic beautification work it is necessary to involve the schools. The slovenly citien who neglects his yard is not an impressionable object when worked upon directly, but may often be reached through the children. The finest and biggest a step a civic beautification committee may take is to interest the school authorities in the work and finally make it a school department.

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Cisco	23c	10c Marcro Corn Flake	5c
Lard Leaf Lard	14c	R X Milk	10c
Compound	11c	3 Jelly Powder	25c
Boss Pork	12c	3 Mince Meat	25c
Bacon	18c	Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Succotash, Lima Beans, String Beans, Apples, Sauer Kraut, Pork and Beans, 3 cans	25c
Cheese	5c		
Gr. Wheat	12c		
Post Toasties	3 pkgs. 20c		
Maple Corn Flake, 3 pkgs.	20c		

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Wonderful Rube Act for Boy and Wife

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With His Six Ponies, Ten Dogs, Two Monkeys, Featuring Kansas, the Talking Pony, Known the World Over as the Pony with the Human Brain

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In Their Beautiful Double Trapeze Act

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With Six Trained Bears, Featuring the Roller Skating Bear

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Julia, Edgar, Ida, in Wonderful Acrobatic Acts

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Novelty Comedy Acrobat in Thumps and Bumps

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World's Youngest Wild Animal Trainer, With Her Performing Lions, Bears, Leopards and Panthers

SEE THIS DOG, PONY AND MONKEY CIRCUS BIG STREET PARADE AT NOON

Matinee: Balcony, 10c and 15c. Main Floor, 25c.
Night: Balcony, 10c, 20c; Main Floor 30c and 50c.

TOMORROW—"GARRISON'S FINISH"
3-Reel Selig and 3 Comedy Reels
Night—Balcony, 5c; Lower Floor, 10c

About Sports Generally

Havana, March 27.—Jack Johnson expects to retain his championship by a knockout. He predicted today that he would send Jess Willard into slumberland before the twentieth round of their fight on April 5, and the big black means what he says.

"I will knock out Willard before the twentieth round." said white, and fears no man in the 24-foot ring.

"I will knock out Willard before the twentieth round," said Johnson. "It will take me four or five rounds to find out what he has up his sleeve and after that it will be easy for me to map out his plan and send him into clumberland. Willard's size does nt worry me. His allness makes the solar plexus all the more vulnerable, also his jaw for uppers."

Despite the reports that have been circulated of the poor condition of the champion, the title holder never looked better. He is as fast and shifty as ever. His wind is in fine condition and his heart action perfect. He boxes 10 to 15 rounds daily. Three sparring partners alternate in the boxing practice.

As soon as one finishes a round, another jumps in. The sparring partners are Bob Armstrong, the big negro; Colin Bell and Steamboat Bill Scott.

Johnson's defense is perfect. He also shows that he is not afraid of the punch. Purposely he lets his guard drop and allows his sparring partners to him on the stomach or jaw. Armstrong hit the champion in one exhibition six times on the jaw and Scott sent over 20 punches to the stomach. All of them were terrific wallops but none of them seemed to hurt the champion—or at least he did not appear to mind the punches.

His trainers are also confident that Johnson will retain ths title. Bob Armtsrong, who helped train Jim Jeffries for his battle with Jack Johnson, said today:

"Johnson will be in better shape for the Willard fight than he was when he fought Jeffries."

Johnson weighs 238 pounds today. He will enter the ring weighing about 225. Willard tipped the beam today at 248, and will take off about eight pounds before the day of the fight. The white man will have the advantage of about 15 pounds over the "big smoke." Willard is not putting any flourishes on his trainiing. He is going along in a smooth way, working hard to be fit and goes about his work with an air of confidence that his trainers brooks ill for the champion.

A dispatch received here from San Francisco says that Jack Welsh, who was selected as referee for the fight may decline the post.

The betting on the fight is varying, the odds being from 2 to 2½ to 1, that Johnson will win.

HOT LINERS

The psychology of this coming Johnson-Willard melee is an unusual mixture. Ever since Johnson overthrew Tommy Burns under the smear of the Southern Cross, the Smoke has hoisted a sable shadow across the heavyweight highway.

He has been the most unpopular champion in ring history, which extends from the Cain-Abel affair to the present hour. For various reasons and causes his defeat would be the most popular incident of the sportive decade.

Eight ball players out of ten are picking a Boston club to finish first this season—but the Boston club picked isn't the Braves. It's a bitunusual that 80 per cent. of those carrying and opinion are hurdling the world champs and picking a club that finished second.

Yet up and down the batting line of spring the dope is that Giants and Red Sox will battle again and resume their hectic meeting of 1912.

* * *

Not even a lofty line of rhetoric and fact is able to convince the average ball player that the Braves are a first class machine.

Part of this is due to the fact that the average player hasn't even yet had time to adjust himself to the big change. A year ago today the Braves were a second division outfit, backed up by a ten-year tradition of failure.

Nine months ago today the Braves were the worst looking ball club in the game, unkempt tail-enders of the most virulent sort.

So it has come hard for those players who have been looking on the Braves as succulent feeding for so long to suddenly turn and regard them as world champs and the best in the game.

* * *

But in underrating theBraves there are one or two features that most outside ball players have overlooked.

The Braves, among the regulars, have only two veterans on the club—Evers and Magee. The rest are young men who should be better this season than they were last year.

The Braves have at least five stars in Rudolph, James, Evers, Maranville and Magee. And five stars are well beyond the average club output.

The Braves have good pitching and good fielding and they have at least six men liable to rip a game wide open at any moment in Magee, Schmidt, Evers, Smith, Gowdy and Connolly.

* * *

And few ball players yet appreciate just what it means to a club to have a bench and field combination after the manner of George Stallings and Johnny Evers.

IS OSWEGO READY FOR WAR ATTACK

Oswego, March 29—How well is Oswego prepared for war and if invading troops threatened the military garrison at Fort Ontario what assistance could be expected of this city in the way of military trained men, food supplies and transportation? Officers of the Third Infantry at the Fort have been told to submit articles of Oswego's preparedness for war and how ready they are at their task. The work is divided. One officer has been instructed to ascertain the available food supplies in Oswego. Another officer will ascertain the number of military trained men in the city that might be called on in case of emergency and be able to respond. Another officer will learn just what ammunition and arms are available at first call, while another will find out the transportation facilities of the city and how quickly a body of men might be rushed to the aid of the city. In view of their importance in the present European conflict, the number of automobiles here will also receive consideration in the articles prepared

The work now being done by the officers is something entirely new at the Post, but in line with similar work that has been ordered at every army post, in getting a more thorough knowledge of just how well protected this country would be in case of war.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

STREET CLEANING A COMMUNITY PROBLEM.

Good Condition of Streets Depends Upon Civic Spirit.

Efficient street cleaning is not merely a process of collection and removal of dust and waste, says Carol Aronovici in the Town Improvement Magazine. The cleanliness of our streets depends upon conditions inherent in the spirit of the people, the character and planning scheme upon which the community has been developed and the method of administering the laws and ordinances at the command of the governmental agencies in charge of their enforcement. A street cleaning budget is therefore a false index of the character and amount of cleaning that is being done in the community and completely fails to convey a true conception of the actual cleanliness that prevails in such a community.

American methods of street cleaning have long been the subject of the most frequent and caustic criticism, which, however, has seldom resulted in constructive advice and efficient service.

A chaotic multiplicity of experiments have been made in recent years, but



A [illegible] STREET SIDE, NEW YORK CITY.

they lack scientific backing and are handicapped by a false conception of economy which by the employment of superannuated and inefficient workers tends to save expense in the poor department and avoid congestion in the old men's home, to the detriment of street cleaning and public comfort.

Until recently a street, from the standpoint of municipal government, was considered a thoroughfare, or a means of reaching various parts of the community without regard to the surrounding property, be that of a business or residential character. A closer observation, however, makes it clear that the street is essentially the means of approaching a home and of serving its conveniences. It is the hallway which connects the school and the church, the factory and the office with the home. From the standpoint of the tenement dweller, the street is the nursery and the playground of the young, the social center and the meeting place of the adult, the free market place for the transaction of business and the display and distribution of the food supply. Not infrequently during hot weather the street is the common bedroom of the dweller in the congested, ill ventilated and overheated tenement house district. With such broad functions it is clear that the construction and care of streets implies more than the requirements of accessibility, easy grade and safety. What is needed is a permanent adjustment to the needs of the neighborhood of the methods of construction and maintenance of streets so as to make their use healthful, safe and pleasant.

Car Parks or Barns.

Car parks or barns for storing cars, either in the open or under roof, while in some cases of necessity located at convenient points along the main traffic lines, should be arranged in such a manner as not to be architecturally unsightly. They should be of such a character as to harmonize with the surroundings, if not to be an improvement upon them, since they are at best a nuisance and an impediment to traffic. The company should maintain strict discipline and not have large crowds of motormen lounging about the streets to the annoyance of the public. The streets are for the use of the public and not for the transaction of the business of private corporations.

In most cases it will be possible to have car barns located at or near the ends of the lines, while in other cities large union stations, serving at once for passengers and for car storage, may be erected.

Beautifying California.

Sixty California cities and nearly 100 civic and commercial organizations have combined to take action toward beautifying the whole state during the year 1915. The work has been in progress for almost a year, and the popularity of the movement should be indicated by the fact that the supervisors of Los Angeles county have appropriated more than half a million dollars to defray the cost of beautifying public property in that particular county.

THE HEIGHT LIMITS OF VARIOUS CITIES.

There Are Serious Dangers From Vary Tall Buildings.

The sky line of the business district of Portland, Ore., continues to change in marvelous fashion, says Ellis F. Lawrence, an architect of that city. With the advent of the real skyscraper danger of congestion and loss of light becomes apparent when the narrow streets are considered. Portland is laid out in such a manner that everything possible should be done to prevent congestion. The business center should be spread out rather than condensed.

The following table showing height limits in certain American and European cities should be of interest:

AMERICAN CITIES.	Feet.
Portland	200
Boston (District A)	125
Boston (District B)	80 to 100
Charleston	125
Los Angeles	150
Manchester, N. H.	125
Scranton	125
Providence	120
Salt Lake City	125
Toronto	130
Washington (business streets)	130
Washington (residence streets)	85
EUROPEAN CITIES.	
Berlin	72.2
Cologne	65.6
Dresden	72.2
Edinburgh	60.0
London	80.0
Munich	72.2
Paris	65.6
Rome	78.5
Zurich	63.0

A recent report of the heights of buildings commission for the city of New York gives the latest information on this serious matter of the dangers of uncontrolled heights of buildings. Among the reasons for the regulation of heights of buildings are the following:

The preservation of the right to light and air to all those who own or occupy adjacent property.

As a health provision, the existing lack of regulation ultimately leading to injury to health of thousands employed to work under intolerable conditions of artificial light and lack of wholesome ventilation.

The concentration of property values to the detriment of an average development of the city as relates to building.

The fire risk. In fighting fires in buildings of great height the fire department is seriously handicapped, as its apparatus is effective for buildings only 100 feet, or eight stories, high.

The elimination of congestion at rush hours.

AID TEACHING OF CIVICS.

Free Public Library of Jersey City Issues Instruction Pamphlets.

An interesting contribution to the study of civics has been made by the Free Public library of Jersey City, which has recently published three pamphlets describing the government of the city, county and state in which the library is located. The publications have been prepared primarily for the use of the schools and are very brief and elementary, but more advanced students will find them useful. Although treating only of local conditions, they have a wider interest owing to the fact that one of the pamphlets describes the operation of commission government in the largest city of the state in which it has been introduced, and the other explains the government of a typical New Jersey county.

The Jersey City library has done much excellent work in the matter of instruction in local civics, and the compilation and distribution of monographs on the subject is one of the most interesting features of the work. Many thousands of these publications have been printed and distributed by the library. They are used in the schools as textbooks and for supplementary readings and have been of great assistance to teachers.

Decrease in Building.

Building reports of the twenty-five larger cities in the United States for the year 1914 show a heavy decrease in comparison to the previous year. Only nine cities in the list show gains in building expenditures for the year, these cities being Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Seattle. The cities showing a decrease are as follows: Buffalo, 10 per cent; Chicago, 9 per cent; Dallas, 34 per cent; Detroit, 8 per cent; Indianapolis, 16 per cent; Kansas City, 5 per cent; Los Angeles, 41 per cent; Milwaukee, 25 per cent; Newark, 37 per cent; New York city, 14 per cent; Philadelphia, 9 per cent; Portland, Ore., 44 per cent; San Francisco, 35 per cent; St. Louis, 12 per cent; Washington, 2 per cent. The decrease for the 150 larger cities of the country is estimated at about 10 per cent in comparison with 1913.

Good Economy.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal league and editor of the National Municipal Review, says of cities governed by a commission or a commission manager that "out of sixty-nine commission cities investigated sixty-one were found to be running at less expense per capita than the average of the 196 cities of all classes considered. Nine Iowa cities, operating under the commission form of government, have lived within their income for the first time in their history."

THE MOTHERS' PENSION BILL

Governor Whitman Favors Provisions of Hill-McCue Act

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, March 29.—The Hill-McCue so-called "Mothers' Pension Bill," is now in the hands of Governor Whitman, having passed the Senate unanimously and the Assemblymen by a vote of 129 to 8. What action the Governor will take on the bill does not seem to be known by any one, but it is understood that he will give a hearing upon it at the request of those who are opposed to the measure.

This bill is in but one respect a departure from the present poor law methods of relieving the poor. Instead of distributing the moneys that may be appropriated for relief through the ordinary poor law officers, such as the overseers of the poor and the like, the bill provides for the granting of aid to widowed mothers through boards of child welfare, to be appointed for the counties by the county judges and for the city of New York by the mayor. The county boards are to consist of seven members including the county superintendent of the poor, who is to be a member ex-officio, and at least two of whom shall be women. The New York city board is to consist of nine members including the commissioner of public charities who is to be a member ex-officio, and at least three of whom shall be women.

The main purpose of the bill is to remove the widowed mother and her children from the ordinary methods of town relief and to place them under the care of unpaid boards of child welfare who will not only look after them without regard to any question of politics that may arise, but will act as their special guardians and protectors and will seek secure, through the arousing of public sentiment, and otherwise sufficient means, to provide adequate relief for this class of the poor.

These boards of child welfare cannot, however, expend any money either for expenses or relief until it has specifically appropriated for such purposes by the board of supervisors in the counties and by the fiscal authorities of the city of New York. So far as the expenditure of moneys is concerned, the act is purely permissive as the appropriating authorities are not compelled to grant any moneys whatever unless they so desire. Besides this, in no case is a mother to receive any relief unless it is necessary in order to enable her to keep her children from being placed in institutions. Even then she is to be paid no more than the locality would have to pay in order to have the children cared for in an insitution. Further than this the mother must have lived in the locality for at least two years before she would be ligible for assistance and must also be the widow of a citizen who was a resident of the State for a year preceding his death. With all these safeguards thrown around the operation of this proposed act, its supporters are of the opinion that its administration in this State will no cost very much and they also believe that the total cost will not be as great as it would be if he children were sent to institutions and supported there for some years. This they assert, has been the experience of Chicago and other cities where similar laws are in force. They are also of the opinion that while there may be quite a demand for the relief at first, the applications will soon be no more than normal when it is found that the plan is not a pension scheme but a relief measure only.

There seems to be no reason to believe that the proposed new law will have any injurious effect upon the institutions although they man not perhaps, have to be enlarged so rapidly after the law gets into operation. As, however, they are not money-making institutions and it is very difficult to get funds for their suitable enlargement, this is not regarded even by their managers as an unmixed evil.

ROUND ABOUT

News Culled that is Pertiment to Late Happenings

Sufficient vegetables can be raised on a quarter-acre lot to supply a family of six persons for an entire year if close attention is given to the rotation and succession of crops says the Department of Agriculture. The same lot will accommodate such permanent crops as asparagus, rhubarb and small fruits and berries, if care is taken in arranging the garden. It will provide fresh vegetables for the summer and enough for canning for use in the winter. A smaller area, such as is found in the average city backyard, will accommodate several of the smaller crops, which are in constant demand by the average housewife.

The constitutionality of the law passed in 1913 prohibiting work by women in factories between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. was upheld yesterday by the Court of Appeals. Its validity was attacked by employers on the ground that it unduly interfered with the right of adult women to contract for their labor. In the opinion, written by Judge Hiscock, in which all the other judges concur, it is held that the Legislature was justified in believing that night work in factories was so detrimental to the health of women that it ought to be prohibited for their own sakes and in the interest of public welfare.

The new war-tax stamps are printed on a poor quality of paper and the ink has a tendency to blur.

The European war has caused a shortage in elephants in this country, according to Ernest Siegfried, manager of Louis Ruhe's wild animal farm at Woodside, Queens. Saturday he received a rush order for six elephants to be delivered at once to the Barnum & Bailey circus, but he was unable to fill it. The activity of the fleets of the allies in stopping German commerce is responsible for this shortage," said Mr. Siegfried. "The importation of elephants has been carried on chiefly in the past by Germans through the port of Hamburg."

According to a Vienna dispatch by way of Venice, it has just been learned that the German Emperor paid a secret visit to Emperor Franz Joseph last week to urge him to cede Trentino and Trieste to Italy as the price of the latter's neutrality. The conference was held at the time the Kaiser was semi-officially reported to be in consultation with Field Marshal von Hindenbury on the eastern front.

Further returns from the general elections held in Japan on Wednesday last to choose a new House of Representatives give increased indications that the Sefyukai or Conservative party was defeated. In the last Diet of Conservatives were in a majority and were opposed to the military programme of the cabinet. The election everywhere is regarded by officials as having conformed more closely to the requirements of the law than any held since the granting of the constitution.

The new Alabama law prohibiting publication of liquor advertisements in newspapers printed or sold in the State was upheld yesterday by Chancellor W. R. Chapman. The decision was in a test case brought by the State against the Montgomery Advertiser.

Because some ministers have announced that they will hold Easter services in Patterson, N. J., on the opening day of the Billy Sunday campaign at the tabernacle, the revival committee is expecting trouble. To prevent street barkers and venders from taking stands at the tabernacle, a special license fee of $200 has been announced by Chief Bimson of the Police Department.

Get the The Vainer Sex; Why So Many Mirrors Are Cracked By Gross



EASTER HAT.

Barnyard Straw Crowned With Wreath of Flowers.



SPRING CREATION.

Variations of the sailor hat are many, and now is the time when women are making their selections of hats. Every woman loves hats. Every woman goes forth to buy a new hat with a pleasurable feeling in her heart which only the prospective purchase of a hat inspires. She likes to order a new suit. She likes to pore over fashion magazines and papers in search of a new style for her evening gown. The possession of new gloves, shoes, silk stockings or blouses fills her with joy. But hats stand alone in their glory. They occupy a niche in her mind which is theirs, and theirs only.

That hat shown in the illustration is of brown barnyard straw, braided in wicker effect and worn with a decided slant. The crown is of sand colored velvet, encircled with a wreath of flowers and fruits in varied colors.

WOMAN'S UNIQUE SPHERE.

What Casarini, the Futurist, Says About Her Clothing.

Casarini, the clever futurist, who has made it his business or an important part of his business in America to study femininity, thinks that there is a needless amount of debate as to the sphere of woman.

"Woman has a sphere," he says.

"Fancy for a moment a world without the ornament of woman's art—the art of her hair, the art of her physical beauty, the art of her clothes. How stupid it would be, how unthinkable!

"Yes, I know that man once was the highly decorated animal, and you know what the world was then. Civilization really dates from the time when women became the decorative element. Man's clothes now are not 'dress' at all. Woman is the melody; man is the accompaniment.

"Of course there always will be people who will insist that clothes are merely for utility. Foolishness! Even a man, and certainly a woman, on a desert island would think of clothes as something more than mere covering.

"In human society clothes become a language. The rashest objector will be found following either a present or a past fashion—talking the clothes language of his kind. Not to do so is to be misunderstood, to be separated. In this language woman has charge of the elegances. It is she who adds the higher beauty. It is she who adds the whimsical. Whatever may be said of her sense of humor, she has a keen sense of humor as to clothes. She grasps the art value, the diversity and surprise value of the whimsical, never committing the absurdity of taking clothes solemnly, as so many men do."

To Remove Fruit Stains.

Fruit stains will be eradicated easily if one will wet them with a little camphor before washing. Then wash and the stains will disappear. Glycerin may be used in a similar manner, being sure in both cases to use it before water touches the stain.

For grease stains there is nothing better than eucalyptus oil. This may be used on delicate fabrics without injury, as it will evaporate rapidly, leaving no mark.

To Dry the Back.

Strips of Turkish toweling cut from towels that are beginning to show wear may be used to pull back and forth across the back or be hemmed into wash cloths and still give plenty of wear.

Substitute For Butter.

Olive oil as a substitute for butter is impossible for the delicious flavor of many French and Italian dishes. The American housewife who experiments with oil as a butter substitute in cooking finds that it has many advantages. It does not burn as quickly as butter and therefore does not require so careful watching. It also lends a rich flavor which cannot be secured in any other way.

PUNISHED FOR WIVES.

Joffre Makes Soldiers at Front Responsible For Stolen Visits.

A habit developed by French wives of visiting their soldier husbands at the front, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, has led General Joffre to prohibit such visits and warn the husbands of punishment for their wives' disregard of this order. In publishing the text of the order the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the perseverance of the wives in eluding the military guards is remarkable in that it is very difficult for any noncombatant to get to the French lines, even the official war correspondents being allowed to go there only for very brief periods. The paper cites the following order, published in the Tempe, as issued by the commander of one infantry regiment:

"Every married man has the duty, as required by civil law, to strive for the obedience of his wife. Therefore every married soldier must be in a position to prevent his wife from visiting him. The worse for the married men if they have not sufficient authority over their wives to enforce the obedience demanded by the civil law. Therefore they are to be made responsible for the obedience of their wives. If in former times a married woman succeeded in getting into the army, inasmuch as it was not possible to throw her into prison, her husband was imprisoned instead, since he was made responsible for the poor military training of his wife. That method was not so foolish as it appears to be at first glance, and it will be applied again in such cases as occur."

WAR BABE FOR ADOPTION.

German Mother Unable to Get Word of Her Soldier Husband.

Mrs. Carl Muller of Yaphank has inserted an advertisement in several Long Island papers offering for adoption a newborn war babe, whose mother, a German woman, is stopping at Mrs. Muller's home.

"The baby's mother, who doesn't want her name known save to the couple who, she hopes, will adopt her little daughter, does not know whether she is a widow or not," said Mrs. Muller to a reporter. "The mother is a friend of mine who came to the United States after her husband had been forced to fight for Germany. She has tried repeatedly to obtain word from or of her husband without result, and she has no knowledge whether he has been killed or is still fighting. She feels that she cannot care for her little daughter, who was born on Feb. 27, and is a little dear, and she is willing to give full surrender to a couple who can convince her that the baby will have a good home and kind treatment."

The Slavs.

The word "Slav," including Serbians, Russians and allied races, had nothing originally to do with slaves or slavery. Its proper form is "Sklav," or "Sclave" with the "K" sound, in Latin tongues "Schiavi" or "Schiavoni." German folk speech used the word "Wend" to designate a Slav, the Prussians themselves being originally Wends.—Exchange.

It May Be So.

A scientist who for applause
Just now aspires
Says mountain ranges are the cause
Of timber fires.
—Kansas City Journal.

DON'TS FOR MARKETERS.

Don't be afraid of anybody who sells: let your money talk.

Don't buy from any one who uses a dented measure.

Don't run "charge" accounts if you can possibly avoid it.

Don't expect to get the choicest cuts of meat without an increase in price.

Don't deal with any one who objects to reweighing your purchase.

Don't buy from any one whose weights and measures are not officially stamped.

Don't forget that the best way is to reweigh on correct scales in your own home.

Don't let the dealer keep his hand upon a container or a projecting bone while on the scales.

Don't buy twine, trays, paper and fancy packages, but insist upon sixteen ounces net weight in every pound.

Don't let your child, servant or husband do your buying at the store or market when you can do it yourself.

Don't wait until your purchase is wrapped before asking, "How much?" but ask before placing your order.

Don't let your purchase be taken from the scale until you see the exact weight. Then figure for yourself the cost.

SEASON'S COMBINATION.

Necessity the Mother of New Modes In Gowns.



SEPARATE BLOUSE AND SKIRT.

The reinstatement of the blouse and separate skirt is sure. And be it known the utility blouse this season is very severe and exquisitely tailored, has a high collar and long sleeves and is buttoned straight down before and right up under milady's dimpled chin.

Such a blouse is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is developed of cream white georgette crepe, with a tiny turnover collar and turned back cuffs. Nothing could be simpler or smarter.

And we cannot escape pockets if we would! Illustrated is a circular tailored skirt of covert cloth. Triangular pockets are placed at the front, finished with trimming of tiny self covered buttons. The skirt is short to display patent leather boots with tops of covert cloth.

THE GROWING GIRL.

Fashions Seem Made For Her Special Needs This Spring.

For the girl who is neither a child nor a young lady the present fashions seem made for her special needs. We all many time in the reign of the narrow skirt have deplored the fact that the young girl with her undeveloped figure should don such an unbecoming style. No longer will this be necessary, for the empire waist with the fuller skirt will beyond a doubt be a more graceful mode for her young ladyship. The skirt that is plain in the back and the front with the fullness at the sides will be a close rival of the gathered or plaited skirt. There is another style that bids for favor, and that is the gored skirt, well fitting at the top, but with a decided flare below the knees. The plaited skirts are invariably stitched below the hips, and from there they flare in the approved manner.

Bolero and Eton jacket effects are to be selected by the wise parent for the growing girl. The high placed belt is also a becoming style.

While the beruffled skirt is not a new mode for the young girl, there is a new method of disposing of the ruffles. In one girlish affair they were applied at each side of the front, leaving a panel.

Worsted Embroidery.

A shoulder scarf of green crepe de chine is embroidered in worsted of dull green, blue, yellow and red. The work is very effective, and the color scheme worked out is highly striking.

HONESTY.

If honesty is the best policy in business it is also the best policy when one has done wrong and is confronted with the question whether or not to confess. A confession is worse than none at all.

SAVES WOMAN FROM BULL.

Animal, Inflamed by Red Sweater, Pursues Her to Trolley.

Boulder, Colo.—The presence of mind and prompt action of Larry Fox, a motorman of a Denver and Interurban car out of Boulder, saved Edith Fair from death or serious injury.

Wearing a red sweater Miss Fair, who is housemaid at the home of Frank Anderson, on the eastern limits of the city, started for the junction to intercept the car to Denver. While hurrying across a vacant lot she heard the bellowing of a big bull.

One glance was sufficient to warn Miss Fair that she was the object of attraction of the maddened animal. The terrified woman fled toward the railway track with the enraged beast not more than fifty yards behind her.

The interurban car at this moment shot around the curve, but a short distance away. Motorman Fox was quick to see the young woman's danger, and after turning off the current and applying the brakes jumped from the vestibule, seized her by the wrist and lifted her to the car almost at the same instant the animal brushed against the coach.

Miss Fair, who had fainted when the excitment was over, was soon revived, but postponed her trip to Denver.

August Harding, the owner of the bull, says he has never known the animal to act unruly before, and attributes its antics to the red sweater Miss Fair was wearing.

WOODPECKER ROBS A TOWN.

Causes Short Circuit Resulting In Excessive Water Bill.

Ilwaco, Wash.—A woodpecker is blamed for large additions to Ilwaco's bill for pumping city water.

The contract for filling the municipal reservoir is let to a power company and an electric indicator notifies the engineer when the required depth of water has been provided.

For some months the bill has been regarded as excessive and the number of hours required daily to fill the basin has varied to a marked degree.

Investigation has placed the blame on an innocent woodpecker which chose one wire for a perch and with its tail touching the other wire made a short circuit so that the engineer's signal to stop pumping was controlled by the woodpecker's rest rather than the depth of water provided.

DYNAMITE SAVES DOG.

Owner Uses Explosive to Free Foxhound From Burrow.

By the use of dynamite and crowbars Bob, Robert Washer's foxhound, was freed from the burrow in which he was imprisoned, near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The dog ran into the burrow after a fox and could not turn around or back out, as he had dislodged a large stone behind him in his plunge after the fox. Washer said he would dynamite the whole hill before he would abandon Bob to his fate.

At first efforts to free him by dynamiting failed. Enough stones were brought down to make it possible to complete his rescue by the use of crowbars.

Pantalettes Appear.

Pantalettes are with us—that is, a designer has dared to launch them for our approval. And really they are such fascinating, pretty little things, peeping out from the bottom of a very full skirt.

The saddest thing under the sky is a soul incapable of sadness.—Countess de Gasparin.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Oregon has four women professional firefighters.

In China the mother-in-law is the boss of the house.

It is claimed that women of this country spend 85 per cent of the wealth.

In the field at harvest time in Poland far more women are to be seen than men.

The University of New Mexico has established a department of household economics.

There are 106 colleges in the United States exclusively for women, with nearly 20,000 students.

Twelve women are making a canvass of the most remote parts of England for recruits for Lord Kitchener's army.

Owing to the depression caused by the war female servants are the only kind of labor wanted in the British colonies.

After women got the vote in New Zealand statistics who were formerly [illegible] a week received 2s [illegible]

TEACH POLICE TO FIND CRIMINALS

Raymond B. Fosdick Tells of Methods In Foreign Cities.

EXPOUNDS GERMAN SCIENCE

One Murderer Betrayed by Match, Another by Teeth and Third by Sawdust—Foreign Policemen Gave Wide Berth to Runaway Horses, Making For Doorways and Areaways.

About 200 police captains, inspectors and high officials of the detective bureau gathered in the lecture room at New York police headquarters to take an advance course in crime detection from Raymond B. Fosdick, who had a story to tell about the latest tricks for catching criminals in Europe.

Police Commissioner Woods introduced Mr. Fosdick with a few remarks about his plan to bring together the principal officials of the police department to talk over criminal matters at least once or twice a month. He said he was borrowing the plan from Berlin, where he had learned it was working quite successfully.

"Mr. Fosdick will tell you about the superior results of the Berlin system," said Commissioner Woods. Mr. Fosdick, however, started his lecture by telling that he saw five policemen in a European capital give a wide berth to a runaway horse, making for doorways and areaways along with the frightened populace.

"And the sight of those fleeing police," said Mr. Fosdick, "made me glow with pride for our own policemen, for I knew, of course, that in New York there would have been five policemen hanging to the bridle reins, every one of them doing his utmost to bring the horse to terms quite regardless of his own safety."

From runaway horses Mr. Fosdick turned to stories of thieves and pickpockets who were caught by methods not yet introduced here.

Thief Smells of Garlic.

"One of these methods," he said, "is to put a detective on watch at the side of any person in a street car who is found smelling strongly of garlic. The garlic thief has become a standardized institution in German cities. He makes his breath very objectionable with garlic and then breathes into the face of some one standing near him in a crowded car. The victim of the garlic fumes turns his head away and makes it comparatively easy for the thief to rifle his pockets.

"But the chief advance over our methods in detecting crime is in the use of photographs and the microscope. For instance, the police on finding a man's body on the sidewalk of a Berlin street proceeded to draw a chalk line twenty-five feet in diameter around the body. Then they photographed the whole space within the circle. The picture of a match loomed up in the photograph alongside the body. The match itself was carefully photographed, and the photograph was enlarged. A man was arrested on the merest suspicion, and in his pocket was found a bundle of matches of the Chinese sort. The match on the walk was fitted exactly into a vacant space in this bundle, and enlarged photographs of the bundle and the burned stub clinched the fact that they were of the same texture of wood. On pressure being exerted after this clew had been obtained the prisoner broke down and confessed that he had struck the match in the dark to see if his victim was really dead.

Teeth Marks in Pipe.

"The police found a pipe beside a dead man that evidently had been left by the murderer. Teeth marks in the pipe stem indicated very large front teeth, peculiarly spaced. A man with such teeth was singled out from a suspected group, and he was forced to admit that the pipe was his after the dents in its stem had been found to fit his teeth. He confessed that he was guilty of the murder.

"A murderer, in escaping, shed an overcoat into the arms of a policeman who had grappled with him. The coat was placed in a bag and beaten with a stick until all the dust in it had come out. The dust was analyzed. It was found to be mostly a fine sawdust. Besides the sawdust there were bits of gine. The police concluded that the coat belonged to a carpenter and joiner, and on this clew worked until they found the man they wanted."

Mr. Fosdick urged that New York policemen should be interested in the [illegible] He suggested [illegible] Bertillon [illegible] be brought into contact with the New York department through a system of interchanging finger prints and methods of identification. He said that in Europe it was often the practice to file with each thief's record a complete analysis of his method of working, his favorite style of jimmy, his method of breaking into a house, the kind of articles he mostly cared for, and the kind of places he visited when seeking associates. Detectives provided this information, he said, and in addition kept plaster casts of the jimmy marks made by burglars on the doors of buildings. He said that thieves had been caught through the discovery that a mark left by a jimmy corresponded to the favorite tool of some particular burglar.

EIGHTY THOUSAND WERE EGGS, NOT RUSSIANS.

Commercial Explanation of Canard About Big Force For Scotland.

An explanation of the origin of the canard, which received wide circulation and credence early in the war, to the effect that 80,000 Russian troops had reached Scotland from Archangel, Russia's White sea port, en route to France, appears to be found in a common commercial custom.

Russia exports millions of eggs to England, and in the trade these eggs are known as "Russians," just as the thousands of rabbits sent to England from Belgium are known as "Ostends," as oysters are known as "Marennes" or "Whitstables," or in the United States as "Blue Points" or "Cape Cods."

It may easily have been the case, and this is believed by many to be the explanation, that a Russian wholesale dealer telegraphed to his commission agent in England, "Eighty thousand Russians sent via Archangel," and the message may have been taken by some one through whose hands it passed to refer to troops instead of eggs.

The telegraphic employee may have told a friend and so have started the rumor, which grew until few correspondents could resist giving it credence, even though they had some idea of the difficulties of moving 80,000 men to Archangel and undoubtedly wondered why such forces should be landed in Scotland instead of being carried to a French port.

FLAG FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

American Eagle on a White Square. Exposition Trip the Cause.

The vice president of the United States is to have an official flag. Whenever he visits an American warship his flag will flutter from the masthead. The flag will be a snow white square of bunting, on the field of which will be a blue bird representing the eagle in the coat of arms of the United States. The president's flag consists of the coat of arms of the nation on a blue field.

This is the first time that there has been prescribed for the vice president a distinctive flag to be displayed on naval vessels while he is on board. The president, the secretaries and the assistant secretaries of the departments of war and the navy all have distinctive flags. The admirals, vice admirals and rear admirals have distinctive flags.

It remained for Secretary Daniels to provide the vice president with a flag. His action grows out of the fact that Mr. Marshall is going to San Francisco to represent President Wilson at the exposition. He is to be received on board the cruiser Colorado, the flagship of Admiral Howard, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet; hence the new flag, which will be a permanent institution of honor to the vice president.

REGULATE YOUR HEIGHT.

Harvard Professor's Discovery May Control Growth.

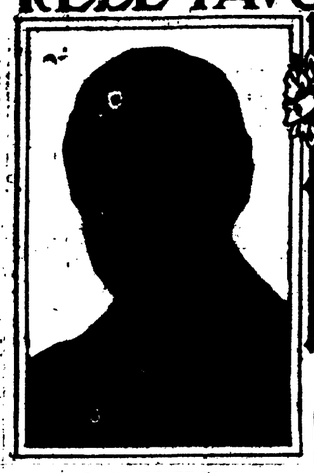
A series of experiments with the so called ductless glands of the human body, which, if successful, may make it possible for the man of science to control the physical stature of the human being, is now being conducted at the Harvard Medical school.

Dr. Walter Bradford Cannon, professor in charge of the physiological laboratories, is conducting the experiments.

Hundred of cases treated at the hospitals connected with the medical school serve to bear out Professor Cannon's conclusions. Strange changes in the human structure and mind development have already been noted and tabulated as the result of different surgical and medical treatments of gland diseases. By the giving or withholding of gland drugs the weight of patients has been increased or diminished at will.

Professor Cannon states that [illegible] discoveries in this field [illegible] that followed the study of [illegible]

REEL FAVORITES OFF THE FILM



D. W. GRIFFITH.

A development no one would have believed possible a few years ago is seen in the establishment of D. W. Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation" as a regular Broadway attraction, playing to absolute capacity on a two dollar scale. "The Birth of a Nation" is indeed more than a film, for nearly 100 persons are employed in the mechanical effects and music plays during the unreeling of its 12,000 feet of celluloid, yet not a word is spoken from the stage during the two and three-quarter hours' performance.

Miss La Salle appears in "An Innocent Sinner," a drama which was tremendously popular some years ago. An all star cast of players surround the Broadway favorite.



SCENE FROM "KILLED AGAINST ORDERS."

"Killed Against Orders" is a drama by Mary Rider in three parts. In it Odanah Durand attends a ball and loses a valuable bracelet. The district attorney, Wallace Maynard, whom Odanah meets at the ball, calls the police. At her home, later in the evening, Odanah sees her father enter through a window, and immediately he hands her the jewels stolen at the Rice home. Durand, a master criminal, who is idolised by the gang, goes to them and tells them that he is through. They plead with him, and he consents to assist in robbing the home of a millionaire that evening. The owner of the place is killed by one of the robbers, and Durand, who did not fire the shot, is caught. At the trial Maynard tricks Odanah into offering condemning evidence, and her father is sentenced to life imprisonment. She turns criminal, but Maynard's love changes her after he gets a pardon for her father.

On Anastasia island, at St. Augustine, Fla., there is, or at least was, a group of old buildings going quietly to decay until George W. Terwilliger, the director, who is in St. Augustine with a special company of players headed by Ormi Hawley and Earl Metcalfe, happened to see them. First of all, Terwilliger rebuilt the fronts of two of the houses and staged a smugglers' drama there; then he cut the roof off one of them and used the house to make interiors for another drama; next, to get a "punch" for an insurrection he bombarded one of the houses with cannon and blew it up with dynamite.

Ben Turpin is something of an acrobat as well as comedian. In the comedy "Curiosity" Turpin plays the part of a madman. He sets up a table and juggles brooms, chairs and other pieces of furniture in a way that would make a professional juggler envious.

Those You Know

Rev. M. J. Peters of Zion Episcopal church preahed in Syracuse and Oswego last week.

* * *

Rev. H. G. Coddington, D. D. of Grace church, Syracuse, will be the visiting preacher at Zion Episcopal church tomorrow evening. Dr. Coddington is well known in Syrause, where he has been rector of Grace Episcopal church for many years.

* * *

Mrs. Cassius W. Gardner is ill at the home of her daughter, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Anderson of West Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. Luke Bush has left Fulton for her home in the Catskills, she had been stopping for the last three weeks with Mrs. Florence Walsh of the East Side.

* * *

James Gillen and William R. Doughtery, state tax appraisers, have been in the city since last Thursday.

* * *

—News has reached the city that Dr. C. C. Teall was in Auckland, New Zealand on February 15.

* * *

The Epworth League of the First M. E. church will hold a sunrise prayer-meeting Easter Sunday, at 6.30 o'clock.

* * *

After a mild and springlike Sunday, the thermometer dropped forty degrees in two hours last night, and a northwest wind brought a brisk snowstorm.

* * *

The city was full of visitors yesterday from Oswego, Syracuse and intermediate points; the trolley company and the local confectionery stores did a big business.

* * *

Five Fultonians went to Syracuse last night for the purpose of hearing the "Thousands Pounds of Harmony," a quartet composed entirely of fat men, which is playing at the Grand.

* * *

Many local motorists gave their cars a tryout yesterday. The mild weather brought practically every Fulton car out on the roads and hundreds of out-of-town machines passed through here during the day.

* * *

The condition of John H. Murphy, of the West Side, who has been seriously ill during the past month, was reported today as much improved.

The Housewives' League

The Housewives' League of America started three years ago with seven members. It now numbers almost a million, and has branches not only in every state in the Union, but also in Canada, Japan, and Germany. Its recent opening of a great clearing house in New York, and its plan for another in Atlantic City before summer, have given it a new prominence, although it had already gained recognition by other acts; as, for example, forcing down the price of butter and eggs and carrying on a campaign for clean groceries.

The establishment of the league in headquarters of its own—it has a whole floor at 25 West 45th Street—will make it easier for it to accomplish what has always been one of its chief objects; that is, to bring the housewife into closer and more intelligent contact with the producer. Much of the traditional work of women—weaving, baking, sewing, washing, ironing—has been taken out of the house; but although it is done outside and, so to speak, at wholesale, the women of the household ought still to be in touch with it and to control it. It is also one of the objects of the league to give women a chance to work with the manufacturers of food products, and to learn what food products are unwholesome.

The new headquarters contain a library with the best books on home economics, and an auditorium where there will be daily lectures on such subjects as legal weights and measures, domestic science, sanitation, agricultural production, prices, domestic architecture, home art, and ready-made clothing. There will also be educational conferences on infant feeding, dietetics, refrigeration of household supplies, and kindred topics, and a kitchen where foodstuffs can be analyzed and where demonshould be cooked. The league will also give attention to the matter of fabrics, and to fashions, inso far at least as they touch health, comfort, beauty, or expense.

Besides bringing about cooperation between producers and consumers, the league hopes to enroll what it calls "domestic employees", and to teach them how to use labor-saving contrivances, and to take advantage of expert advice.

In brief, the league is trying to train women for the great profession of housekeeping, which includes not merely a knowledge of cooking, washing, ironing and sweeping, but that broader and higher knowledge through which alone the wife can attain the same kind of efficiency at home that her husband tries for in the management of his business.—Youth's Companion.

TO THE OWNERS OF HOUSES

Have you a HOUSE to RENT?
Is it WIRED for ELECTRIC LIGHTS?
We have had SEVERAL inquiries from people asking if we know of any houses for RENT that are WIRED for ELECTRICITY.
Houses rent more readily when electricity is installed, as ELECTRIC LIGHTS are a NECESSITY and IMPROVEMENT,—MAKE THE HOUSE MODERN.
Wire your home for electricity now and receive all the comforts of a well-lighted home.
IF IN DOUBT, ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

CREAMED COTTAGE CHEESE
FROM
Sunny Side Inspected Dairy Farm where men, cows, barn and milk house conform to the best Sanitary requirements. The Cheese is made from pure, sweet cream, the result being a Cheese of superior quality. Try it.
FOR SALE BY
H. C. DANN & SON
AT THE CITY MARKET

FORD FORD FORD

Anyone contemplating buying one of the new Fords this season will have to get their order in early, as they are selling faster than we are going to be able to get them, because there is more value for the money in the new style Ford than any car on the market.

GEORGE B. PALMER
AGENT
9 West First Street me 146

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London. The following official communication was issued by the War Office today

"There is nothing of importance to report on the whole front. To the east of the heights of the Meuse, near Marcheville, we lost a portion of a German trench which we had captured on Saturday.

"At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf we have consolidated our positions. The total number of prisoners taken by us in the course of the attack, which made us masters of the summitt, is six officers, thirty-four non-commissioned offiers, and 353 men. None of these was wounded. We took in addition many wounded prisoners.

"Belgian aviators have bombarded the German aviation camp at Ghistelles (in West Flanders(seven miles southwest of Bruges).

"To the east of the heights of the Meuse, near Marcheville, we captured 300 metres (100 yards) of the enemy's trehches and repulsed two counter attacks.

"At Les Eparges we continued our progress of the previous day, winning 150 metres of trenches."

GERMAN

Berlin, Sunday (by wireless).—The official statement given out today by the German Army Headquarters says

"To the southeast of Verdun Frenc

"To the southeast of Verdun French attacks on the Meuse heights, near Combres, and in the Woevre plains, near Marcheville, were decided after stubborn ghting in favor of the Germans.

"On Hartmans-Weilerkopf, in the Vosges Mountains, onl yartillery duels took place yesterday.

"Russian charges in the Augustowo forest(near the East Prussian frontier) were repulsed.

RUSSIAN

Petroyrad, via London.—The official communication iissued by the War Office today says:

"West of the Niemen (northern Poland) the engagements of the 27th assumed an ocensive character on both sides. A feeble cannonade continues at Ossowetz.

"In the region of the rivers Skwa and Omulew, on the froint of th Tartak-Wach-Zawady, a stubborn fight occurred for the possession of the German positions. During the day we captured 600 prisoners, among them ve officers, and two machine guns.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Tuesday. Moderate northwest to north winds.

CIRCUS TONIGHT

Tonight the people of Fulton will be given their first opportunity to witness a real circus of ten first class acts, presented on a theatre stage in this city. The Powell family, wire artists; the Fausta, trapeze artists; Wilson and Lewis revolving ladder; the Three Southerners, contortionists and hand-balancers; Chas Fasig and his group of clowns; Ed MsIntire, the man with the many bumps, are a whole show by themselves, but are not all of this one for Prof. Bertinie and his six ponies, two dogs and two monkes; the Seabert Sisters riding act with their two beautiful horses; Capt. Andy Pryor and his siv trained bears and Mme. Evelyn and her performing lions, bears, leopards and panthers will ppear at each performance as added features to this wonderful bill. Matinee: Balcony, 10-15c; Night: Balcony, 10-20c; Main Floor, 30-50c.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv91

ESCAPED INJURY

Motorcycle Tipped Over While Avoiding Collision.

Edward Laveck of this city with a new motorcycle and side car started for Syracuse eSaturday afternoon with a local motor dealer as a passenger to make a test. Everything was progressing nicely until Liverpool was reached. There, while the motor was making record time, a dull-witted farmer lad, with a horse and buggy, blocked the road. Expecting him to turn out, Laveck did not slow down but sounded his signal. The farmer lad did not make the proper move, however, and the result was that Laveck, passenger and machine were forced to leave the road and intrude upon nearby pastoral domains.

The machine, although it turned over, was not damaged and both of the passengers are able to accept congratulations today upon their escape from injury.

DYNAMITE FOR FISH

The Fish and Game laws of this State expressly forbid the dynamiting of any waters in the State for the purpose of killing fish, but the old canal bed in this city was dynamited in several places Saturday by foreigners in the attempt to make a record haul before the canal bed is filled. The fish responded readily to the sportsmanlike method of hook and line, but the dynamiters decided to take a chance and make a big haul in the evident hope that the occurence would be overlooked.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Furnished Rooms—Parlor, bedroom, bath; steam heat; electricity. 161 S. 2d st. 86c

Wanted—By reliable girl, position, house work or care of child Address 402, Times Office. 87c

Parks Bred to Lay Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for setting, of 15, $2.50. Walter Nelson, 157 N. 5th. 85

To Rent—House at 210 S. 3d st. Inquire of D. C. Draper, 404 Buckingham st. 87c

For Sale—Willow baby carriage practically new. Inquire 171 So. Second st. 85c

Motor Boat For Sale — Practically new. Inquire 212 S. 2d st. 81c

Wanted—Girl or woman for general housework. Inquire 419 Rochester or phone 3453. 85

For Sale—One large rubber plant. Inquire 268 W. 3d st. 85c

Boy Wants Situation 16 years old; references given. 219 S. 3d st. 87c

Flat To Rent—41 S. 2d. 87c

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY
Evening Times Office
66 First Street Fulton

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

?
A Flat to Rent
Rooms to Rent
House for Sale
Other Articles for Sale
?
YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is in the
Miscellaneous Column
of
THE EVENING TIMES

RATES
One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT,
COUNTY OF OSWEGO,
State of New York;
Anna N. Halloran, Plaintiff,
against
Frank F. Wilson, Defendant.
To the above named defendant;

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in Oswego County.
Dated February 3, 1915.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida street,
Fulton, N. Y.

To Frank F. Wilson, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry D. Coville, Oswego County Judge, dated February 15, 1915, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the clerk of Oswego County, at Oswego, N. Y.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida Street,
Fulton, N. Y.
2-15-7t

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

INSURANCE

Health, Accident, Federal Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich., $200,000.00 cash capital. John F. Cullen, general agent, 103½ Oneida st., Fulton, N. Y. Phone 251.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

Typewriters For Sale
Or, Rent.
All standard makes—liberal terms—also ribbons, carbons, manifold bond stationary, etc. Agency for the American adding machines. Charles Sage
365 Park St. Phone 3304

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 86 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1915 | Price One Cent.

List of Things Which Have Been Done by Strong Chambers of Commerce Elsewhere. They Suggest the Possibilities of Fulton's Strong Chamber of Commerce. History Repeats Itself

San Diego, Cal.—The Chamber of Commerce established a permanent exhibit of the products of San Diego county, which was shown in the building occupied by the organization. Most of the articles shown in this exhibit were preserved fruit, vegetables, and flowers, but a good many manufactured materials were shown also.

* * *

Omaha, Neb.—Among the methods used to encourage "home trade" in Omaha, Neb., are home trade excursions. These trips are held about once every two weeks during the spring and fall and are arranged to take in the city's manufacturing and wholesale establishments, while they are in operation. They are made either in automobiles or special street cars and usually anywhere from fifty to four hundred people take advantage of them. They are made exceedingly interesting and furnish the manufacturers and wholesalers an excellent opportunity to place their products before the people.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn.—The efforts of the association of commerce brought about a street lighting system in the down-town section covering about 50 block which had previously been very inadequately illuminated. This change was purely the result of an educational campaign, for the expense of the installation was borne by the property owners.

* * *

Rochester, N. Y.—A marked improvement of the condition of the streets has been brought about by the Chamber of Commerce. A street pavement postcard was mailed to each of the members asking them to indicate the exact location of any defective pavement that had come to their attention. A squad of committeemen investigated the reports of defects covering the territory in automobile, and then reported their findings to the proper department of the city government. They received prompt co-operation from thec ity and an investigation repeated a number of months later showed that all these defects had been remedied.

The Rochester Chamber of Commerce also inaugurated a plan to eliminate unnecessary lawsuits among its members. Their plan consists simply in urging their members to abritrate cases in dispute in preference to taking them to law, and providing as arbitrators public spirited men of a high order whose decisions would be acceptable to both parties involved. It has already proved exceedingly effective.

* * *

Columbia, S. C.—The Chamber of Commerce defrayed the expenses of bringing a lecturer of broad experience to deliver a series of talks on salesmanship. Over 1200 proprietors, managers and clerks attended these lectures. The affect of these talks on retail business in Columbia has been immeasurable. Reforms, new methods and increases in efficiency have been established in many Columbia business houses directly traceable to the influence of these lectures.

* * *

Lafayette, Ind.—Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce a three day package-car service was inaugurated over the Wabash R. R. between that city and New York.

* * *

Greenville, S. C.—The Chamber of Commerce has made strong efforts to establish close relation between the city and surrounding country. A community picnic was held and was attended by 10,000 or 12,000 people. This represented Greenville's attempt to show her appreciation of the hospitality which had always been manifested by the people of the surrounding country towards the people of Greenville. The people of Greenville feel that no single thing the city has ever done has contributed so much in behalf of closer relationships between the people of Greenville and the surrounding country. They have also established a rest room which is open all the year for the convenienc of incoming farmers. They have made it a point to attend farmers' meetings in various sections of the country and some of them have made addresses. They are now working to create a hitching lot in the city for the use of people from the country.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following official communiaction was issued by the War Office today:

"The enemy has bombarded Nieuport and Nieuport-Bains (two miles to the northwest), but the damage done to the bridge thrown across the Yser was not of great importance.

"In Champagne there has been an artillery action in the neighborhood of Beausejour.

"In the Argonne there has been cannonading and bombs have been thrown, principally in the region of Bagatell, where both sides remain very active.

"Everywhere else the day has been calm and no infantry action has taken place."

"In the region of Ypres a German observation post was blown up by the French with a mine.

"At Les Eparges the German attempted to regain the trenches lost by them on March 27. After a violent struggle the French gains were on the whole maintained in their entirety. The eGrmans obtained a footing in a few sections of their old trenches, but on the other hand the French made progress at other points."

GERMAN

Berlin.—The text of the War Office announcement of today follows:

"On the west front yesterday passed rather quietly. Only in the Argonne and in Lorraine weer there min or engagements, and these were successful for the Germans.

"General von Kluck was slightly wounded by shrapnel while inspecting advanced positions of his army. His condition is satisfactory.

"German troops have stormed Tauroggen, across the Russian frontier, northeast of Tilsit, and taken 300 Russian priders.

"A Russian attack on the railroad from Wirballen to Kovno, at a point near Pilwiszki, broke down.

"The Russians suffered heavy losses in the Krasnopol district. More than

(Continued on Page Five)

NOTED FINANCIER STARTING FOR EUROPE.



MR. J. P. MORGAN ARRIVING AT THE AMERICAN LINE PIER.

This picture shows J. P. Morgan arriving at the American line pier, in New York, just before he started for London, where, it is understood, he will close negotiations for a loan to Great Britain. Mr. Morgan, who was accompanied by Mrs. Morgan, refused to discuss the object of his trip except to say that this is the usual time for his spring vacation. The Morgan home in London will be opened, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will make their headquarters there until the latter part of May, when they expect to return to this country.

The Evening Times Will Publish Tomorrow Some Interesting Facts and Figures Upon the Methods of Taxation In Practice in the City of Fulton.

TURKS HAVE ADVANTAGE OF LONG LIVED GUNS

Paris, March 30.—The British and French battle ships engaged in attacking the Turkish forts along the Dardanelles represent two distinct types in construction with respect to the mountings of the heafy guns.

The British battle ships are provided with turrets which enclose the vital parts of the guns—that is to say, the breech mechanism and turning gear. The turrets swing with the guns in the training and sighting of the pieces.

In the case of the French guns the majority of the heavy pieces are mounted on barbette, the armor protection being stationary and the guns swinging over the upper edge of the armored barbette from a turnable within.

The French mounts differ from anything seen in the British service, notwithstanding the British also have recourse to the barbette construction in many of their earlier battle ships.

The French guns, when loaded, are elevated to their highest angle, which places them in line with hydraulic ramm The position of the gun is immaterial, since it can be loaded from any angle of train of the firing platform.

Many of the Krupp guns mounted at the Dardanelles are of the 8.2-inch and 11-inch calibre. Regarding the life of theese guns the Germans assert they will outlive the wise would British pieces. It is recorded that a Krupp 8.2-inch gun of the type in the Turkish works has fired 390 rounds with powder charges varying between moderate and maximum—that is to say, weights between 69.4 pounds and 82.78 pounds. The nitial velocities for these powder charges were, respectively, 2789 and 3083 feet a second.

A second Krupp 8.2-inch gun has fired 508 rounds, it is reported, without any increase in dispersion of flight or reduction in hitting power.

An 11-inch type of Krupp guns used by the Turks has fired 192 rounds with powder charges ranging from 209.4 pounds to 235.9 pounds, yielding, respectively, initial velocities, of 2766 and 2835 feet a second, without untoward consequences. The powder chamber was lengthened 3.5 inches, but the number of rounds was increased to 207 without dertiment to the accuracy of the gun.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with moderate north to northeast winds.

ALLIED BATTLESHIPS ARE SHELLING FORTS AT LONG RANGE

London, March 30.—The Russia Black Sea fleet renewed yesterday its attack on the forts at the entrance to the Bosphorus. The results of the bombardment are not known.

From the Dardanelles comes word that the mine sweepers of the Allies are continuing their work.

Unofficial reports say that a long-distance shelling of the inner defenses has been begun by the battleships.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens to Paris says that a battleship, torpedo boats, and mine-sweepers of the allied fleet entered the Dardanelles Saturday and Sunday. Kilid Bahr, which was the objective of the guns of the warships, responded feebly. On Sunday afternoon, the correspondent adds, a battleship fired ten shells against the position of Krithia, on the European side a short distance up the strait.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople, by way of Amsterdam, says that an imperial tirade has been issued, designating the Turkish forces on the Dardanelles as the fifth army under command of General Liman von Sanders, who was formerly commander of the Turkish forces in Europe.

The absolute clearing of the Turkish ships from the Black Sea has been promptly followed by a close bombardment of the Turkish defenses on the European and Asiatic shores at the mouth of the Bosphorous. News that the sound of Russian cannon echoed thru the streets of Constantinople on Palm Sunday awakened great joy in Russia.

It is known that the Black Sea fleet was recently engaged in vigorous preparatory work. The Asiatic coast had been searched for mine layers and several were sunk, while all the Turkish transports were destroyed or captured.

The Breslau in its flight back to the Bosphorus struck a Turkish mine near the coast and was disabled beyond repair. The Hamidieh was the last fighting ship to venture into the open sea.

It is officially announced that the Russian warships at dawn yesterday began shelling forts spread over a distance of four or five miles on each side of the Bosphorus, aviators registering the effect of the fire and the disposition of the Turkish batteries.

A few torpedo boats attempted to emerge into the sea, but they were quickly driven beyond range into the channel. Russian shells, it is said, dropped excellently over a wide radius, causing much destruction. The bombardment will continue.

LONDON SAYS BRAND OF INFANCY IS FIXED

London, March 30.—In club, in cafe, in official circles nothing is heard but the deepest denunciation of Germany's infamy in the part which one of her submarines played in the sinking of the two English steamers and the consequent loss of nearly 150 passengers. The Morning Post of today says:

"Germany has boasted that the opinion of the civilized world does not interest her and certainly will not deflect her from her appointed course, and now we have evidence which not even our most incorrigible sentimentalists can ignort that she means what she says. To vent her hatred of this country there is no barbarity from which she will shrrink, not even the shelling of women passengers as they seeek refuge in the boats of a sinking ship. Very well, we must henceforth reckon with that fact.

"While Germany thus fixes the brand of infamy on her name it is our business first of all to take all measures for thwarting this reckless savagery, and next to make it plain that a dear account will be inexorably exacted for these crimes. It is true that the conscience of this country would never allow us to take reprisals in kind, whatever Germany does in the way of murder and outrage. We could not stoop to the lex talionis, but that does not mean that we are to suffer these things passively, that we are to let bygones be bygones when the time to exact the settlements shall arrive, and extend to the criminals an act of general oblivion and forgiveness. To consent to such counsel would be not only weak but treachery to civilization and humanity.

"It has become a vital world interest that the spirit which has made these deeds of horror possible shall not be only humiliated but utterly broken, and that the people who have fostered that spirit should be made to regret in bitterness and sorrow. It is our bounden duty to posterity not less than to the present generation to see to it that in its ending the way of the transgressor shall be hard."

S. Waldhorn's Store in the hands of Schwarz Sales Co.

NECESSITY SALE

Sale Starts—FRIDAY, JANUARY 29—At 9 a. m.

PRESSING CREDITORS and our bills maturing, we are forced to throw this entire stock on the market at sale, that we may realize the cash money, to satisfy instant demands upon us for accounts coming due and avoid ultimate results. A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT. REALIZE THE CONDITION. ACT QUICKLY. Facts and figures tell the story rather than word, consequently there is only one remedy, that is to Rip, Cut, and Slash Prices. This is not an ordinary sale, but the most Extraordinary Demonstration of Bargains EVER OFFERED IN FULTON.

10c Rat Traps go at **5c**

25c Window Shades go at **21c**

5c Box Carpet Tacks **2 for 5c**

15c White Celuloid Combs go at **5c**

69c Umbrellas go at **45c**

$1.25 Umbrella **83c**

50c Fleeced Lined Underwear **33c**

500 Packages of Star Naptha go at **4c**

Ladies Handkerchief 5c value **2c**

Matting Suit Cases go at **45c**

Men's Working and Negligee shirts go at **36c**

Men's $2.50 Cardigan Jackets go at **$1.25**

Men's $1.50 Working Pants go at **95c**

Men's $2.00 Work Pants go at **$1.30**

Men's $2.00 Khaki Pants go at **98c**

NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW

Men's 25c Caps go at **9c**

$1.00 Overalls go at **69c**

Men's Sheepskin Lined Coats $6.00, go at **$3.75**

$25c Suspenders go at **18c**

Children's Shoes go at **50c**

Girl's Shoes go at **$1.00**

Ladies' Shoes **$1.39**

Ladies' Juliet Shoes **98c**

Curtain Poles complete with fixtures **8c**

Big Lot Children's Ribbed Vests and Pants
Sizes 19-22 . . . . . 9c
Sizes 24-30 . . . . . 15c
Sizes 32-34 . . . . . 17c

$2.00 Wash Boilers **$1.39**

39c Table Damask **29c**

Children's Coats $2.00 Value **98c**

CORSETS! CORSETS!
Do not fail to look over the big lot Corsets at 1-3 of Value.

Boy's 75c Knee Pants **42c**

Ladies' Flannel Night Gowns, 75c value **45c**

$2.50 Lace Curtains go at **98c**

20c Stove Pipe **12c length**

$1.25 Waists at **69c**

Cup and Saucers **35c set**

600 Curved Rods 19c Value go at **8c**

50c Imported Pitchers **19c**

Men's 25c Four-in-Hand Ties go at **15c**

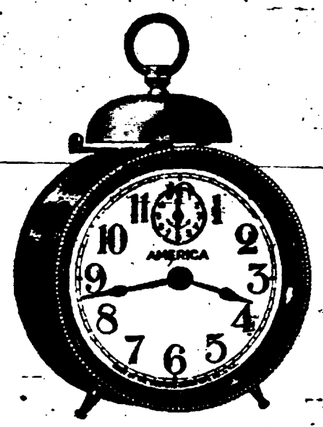
25c Ladies' and Children's Hose **11c pair**

50 doz. 8c Towels go at **4c**

$2.00 Suit Cases go at **$1.25**

White Marble Table Oilcloth **19c yard**

America $1.00 Alarm Clocks



On Sale Thursday, Jan. 28 at 9 A. M. For **49c**

Indian Alarm Clock, $1.25 Value, Saturday 9 A. M. at **63c**

Goods sold as advertised. Money back if you want it.

35c Brooms, 1 only to a Customer **18c**

5c Water Tumblers, 1 doz. to a Customer **15c**

Grand Dress Skirt Bargains, $4.00 Value **$1.95**

Fur Scarfs and Muffs **98c to $6.00**

We have just received a Large Assortment of High Grade Enamel Ware. On Sale each day at 9 A. M.

17 Qt. Dish Pan With 50c Purchase or over **10c**

FRIDAY, JAN. 29
8 and 10 qt. Berlin Kettles with cover worth 50 with 50c purchase, 1 to a Customer **10c**

SATURDAY, JAN. 30
$1.00 turkey roaster with a 50c purchase or over, 1 to a customer **10c each**

MONDAY, FEB. 1
14 qt. heavy enameled seamless water pail with 50c purchase or over, 1 to a customer **10c**

TUESDAY, FEB. 2
14 qt sink dish pan with 50c purchase or over 1 to a customer **10c**

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3
3 qt. granite coffee pot with 50c purchase or over, 1 to a customer **10c**

$1.25 Suit Cases go at **89c**

5000 Boxes Parlor Matches 5c Value **4 Boxes for 10c**

$1.00 Safety Razor with 5 Blades **39c**

READ EVERY LINE
of this advertisement diliberately and carefully. The goods and prices are exactly as represented. Make out your list and bring it to the sale with you. No matter how large the crowd with such a memorandum we can serve you promptly.
SCHWARZ SALES CO.

Men's Heavy Wool Socks **11c**

500 7in. White Plates go at **4c**

400 Decorated Plates go at **7c**

Men's 10c Work Socks go at **5c**

Dover Sadiron, 5-piece set



$1.25 Set **81c**

THURSDAY, FEB. 4
7 qt. granite tea kettle with 50c purchase **10c**

FRIDAY, FEB. 5
2 qt. rice boiler with 50c purchase or over, 1 to a customer **10c**

SATURDAY, FEB. 6
Safety Sauce Pan worth 50c with 50c purchase **10c**

A Mighty Purchase of High Grade Corsets
75c Corsets 24c

Men's Flannel Shirts $1.25 value **78c**

$1.00 Jardinere **49c**

1 Lot Ladies' Coats $7.50 Value go at **$3.98**

Ladies $8.50 Coats go at **$4.49**

All 50c Gloves and Mitten go at **35c**

Table Oilcloth 46 in. wide **15c**

Boy 50c Knee Pants **19c**

Children's Flannel Night Gowns **21c**

Floor Oilcloth **18c yard**

50c Overalls **37c**

25c Platters **8c**

Coat and Hat Hooks at **5c doz.**

Steam Cooker regular price $5.50 go at **$1.75**

$2.00 Curtain Stretcher **89c**

25c Belladona or Kidney Plasters go at **5c**

Large Red Handkerchiefs **3c**

10c box hand cleaner at **6c**

Men's 50c Ribbed Shirts **29c**

Knives and Forks go at **45c set**

Door Mats **49c**

39c Corset Covers go at **19c**

1000 Cakes Toilet Soap go at **3c**

1000 Spools Linen Thread **1c each**

SALE STARTS FRIDAY, 9 a.m.

10c Roll Toilet Paper **7 Rolls 25c**

75c Ladies Flannel Petticoats **39c**

1000 Yards Toweling at **4c yard**

Ladies House Dresses $1.00 value **79c**

Men's $2.25 Shoes go at **$1.59**

Men's $3.00 Shoes go at **$1.95**

Big Lot Men's and Ladies' Sweaters go at **36c**

Men's $2.00 Sweaters go at **98c**

Big lot of Ladies' $1.00 Shirt Waists go at **49c**

Big lot Ladies Flannel Waists $1.00 go at **49c**

1000 10c Writing Tablets go **3 for 10c**

9 Large Bars Lenox Soap for **25c**

THE FAIR STORE **S. WALDHORN** **18 S. First St., Fulton**

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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March 30, 1915.

Opinions

Socialism In Action

Australia is a state which governs itself along socialistic lines probably more than any other country, and as time goes on the government takes on more arctivities. This is not to argue that what Australia does should be adopted in the United States, but is merely to point out the fact.

The price of meat has been going up in Australia. It was the theory of some people that higher wages granted by the wages board was the cause. The government investigated and decided that the development of the cold storage and export business was at the bottom of the difficulty. The government, therefore, proposes to control the whole goods supplies of Sidney—much after the fashion of Germany in the war. The scheme would include state-controlled abattoirs and suburban meat depots. At the same time the government will begin buying sheep and selling them direct in order to eliminate middlemen. Later, it proposes to do the same with beef. It has purchased three trawlers in England, which are on the way, and has started the construction of 30 in order to provide a cheaper supply of fish for the people. Provision is also to be made for a swifter transportation of fruit and vegetables from the irrigated area to the city. The government has already started a market garden near town, and prison labor is being tested in working it. The state minister is also considering the establishment of a state bread trust operated in the interest of the people, and the estimates are that bread would be reduced in price two cents per loaf.

The Australian government is certainly doing things with the aim to make food cheap. If any one desires to study a Socialistic state in action, Australia and New Zealand are the countries to look to.

No Nation-Wide Primary

Washington dispatches say that Mr. Pomerene, one of the majority members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, has made an adverse report to President Yilson on the latter's scheme for a nation-wide Presidential primary. The Ohio Senator holds that there is no constitutional authority for a primary of that sort.

It is hard to find any shadow of a warrant for federal control of the preliminary processes through which a President is elected. The Constitution gives Congress the right to regulate the manner in which Senators and Representatives are elected, except so far as concerns fixing the placce of choosing Senators. But it leaves to each state the power "to appoint electors in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct," merely providing that Congress may fix the day on which the electors are to be chosen (the day to be the same throughout the country) and the day on which the electors shall cast their votes. Since the states are left free as to the manner in which they fair construction of the Constitution be left free to follow their own wishes in expressing preferences for Presidential candidates. Evidently a constitutional amendment is needed to nationalize either the process of election or the process of nocination.

Even were the Constitution nat a bar to a federal primary, the experiment would be surrounded with many practical difficulties. Congress would have to prescribe uniform ualifications for voters, create nation-wide election machinerf and guarantee eual treatment for all the states. If one vote should count the same everywhere, the states which have a restricted suerage would exercise far less pomer in the primary college. Suffrage states would have a great advantage over anti-suffrage states. The whole federal system would be stood on its head.

There is no need for so revolutionary an innovation. The game is not worth the candle. Most of the states now use the primary in electing delegates to Presidential conventions, and, so far as popular control of nominations, is concerned, state primaries fit the situation far better than any national primary would. —Press, N. Y.

OUR NEW HIGH SCHOOL

The problem of public recreation in any city is a real problem. No city however small can afford to not face its responsibility. No city is too small to refuse a spot where its people may have healthy, happy creation. Villages in their sleepy innocence are apt to garble in horrified whispers of the evil in the big cities, yet are unconscious of the sore spots in their own midst, which, if revealed to the sunlight, might surprise even the big cities themselves.

When people are happy they are more likely to be good; then if we are to look to the morals of a community we shall seek first to make its people happy. A place where gymnastics may be indulged in, a place where public musicals may be held, a place where the affairs that concern the community may be debated; a place of amusement for all classes to go and enjoy themselves without first paying for their bit of fun.

A school-house should be the social center of a community where such enjoyment may be had. Our city has no school constructed for such a purpose. The new high school should be so planned as to be used to meet the needs of our city. It would be the one great democratic meeting place for its entire people. It could be made to house a gymnasium, club rooms for its boys and girls, reading rooms, club rooms for the women and by the use of removable partitions an entire floor could be transformed into an auditorium.

The idea advanced in the foregoing phrases is by no means new. Various places have tried out the plan and are now enjoying the fruits of their labor.

The time to build the new high school is now—today. Let us not forget that before anything is real it is first in the thought of some one. Let the ideal high school be created in thought today, that when the plot is chosen the school may at least be half built. *Plan it now.*

AN EXAMPLE FOR NEW JERSEY

Disquieting as the outbreak of smallpox in New Jersey undoubtedly is, there is small reason to fear that it is beyond the power of the state board of health to hold it in check. Nor is there any cause for apprehension on the score of timidity among those in authority. It is true that the opponents of national preventive methods are at least as well organized and as active in that state as in any other, and we many count, of course, upon the usual outcry of protest against the order for vaccination issued by the Millville Board of Health, as against several other precautionary measures adopted elsewhere. It is evident, however, that there is a widespread consciousness of the gravity of the situation, and it is only to be hoped that there will be no disposition among any who are responsible for the health of the public to humor even in the least particular the whims of a small but mischievous minority.

The consequences of giving in weakly to stupid prejudice and ignorance were shown clearly enough not long since in Niagara Falls. It was nly by adopting the most drastic measures that the intolerable conditions prevailing there were at last remedied, conditions for which there was never any real excuse. For a year and more the disease allowed to spread, until Niagara Falls came to be the worst center of smallpox in the country, all because the local health officers either were afraid to oppose popular sentiment or because they themselves fell in with the stream and became converts to the preposterous teaching of a tireless and tiresome fanatic who had been suffered for years to amuse himself by distributing tracts everywhere, airing all his favorite hobbies, from anti-smoking to anti-vaccination.

When Dr. Biggs came to power he put a stop to this nonsense by establishing rigid regulations governing the conduct of factories and places of public assembly. In a very little while the outbreak was well in hand. No doubt the rules he enforced were trying to many, but the point is that if reasonable precautions had been taken in the beginning there never would have been any occasion for drastic measures. The regulations adopted in New Jersey seem to be reasonable, and now the one thing to be desired is that they be duly enforced.—Tribune, N. Y.

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

OSWEGO WILL CLEAN UP

One Week Will be Devoted to Making City Look Well

Oswego's Chamber of Commerce is planning a week of cleaning up, painting up and raking up. The campaign will be held during the week of April 15, and every resident of the city will be asked to put houses and grounds in as good condition as possible.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 30.—As the date for the convening of the Constitutional Convention draws bear there are heard numerous plans which some of the delegates would like to see carried out as the result of the effort to so amend the State Constitution that beeter results be achieved in more than one branch of government.

That considerable time is to be devoted to the legislature and the courts is known. The uestion as to whether it would be a wise departure to prescribe a four year term of office for the governor and the members of the senate and a two year term for members of assembly is very likely to be one of the first propositions to be taken up for discussion.

Bi-ennial sessions of the legislature is also to be advocated, although several of the members of the present law-making body, including Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman is on record as favoring a year round session. It is estimated that as the result of bi-ennial sessions the State will save at least two hundred and fifty dollars a day.

It has been forecasted that a strenuous attempt will be made to have the State re-districted so that the legislative representation in Greater New York may be increased. Residents of the metropolis have long maintained that they have been inadeuately represented in the legislature and it is understood that they will not lose the opportunity which will be afforded by the Constitutional Convention,to present their claims for a readjustment of the senate and assembly districts.

It is pointed out that at the pres- York city represents on an average, 154,182 constituents, while each up-State senator represents but 120,741 Assemblymen from the metropolis representuents to the number of 51,394, while members of the lower house from up the state, represent but 41,635.

It is declared by advocates of the re-districting plan that ih Articele Three, section Three of the State Constitution of 1894, departure was made for the first time in the history of the State from popular representation and that the election of legislators was subjected to certain geographical divisions, irrespective of the number of people residing in such units. The increase in the population in the larger cities, particularly New York, has, it is asserted, increased the enormity of this offense against the principle of proportionate representation. The York legislators say that under the present system, the greater the increase in population in their city, the less legislative representation it has from a proportionate standpoint.

The above argument is presented by the Democrats who go a step further and declare that the system now in vogue tends to strengthen the Republican organization, since the city of New York is largely Democratic in politics. They argue that the population of the metropolis is constantly growing larger but notwithstanding that fact New York city sends no additional members to keep abreast of the growth in population.

Republican legislators do not agree with this argument. They figure that the city of New York has a sufficient representation and seem to fear that if additional members were provided for by the amended Constitution, that Greater New York would be in a position to practically control legislation, provided the additional senators and assemblymen numbered a score or so.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice March 31, 1915. Inquirers will plase say advertised:

Men:—Baxter, T. M.; Bigford, W.; Burgess, Floyd; Coates, W. Chas.; Cook, Chas.; Cosman, Jacob; Davis, Joe.; Holleran, Micke; Ingersoll, Carl; LaBar, Charles; LaVere, Chas.; Leibouit, M.; Richard, David; Salmon, Chas.; Smith, James S.

Women—Case, Miss Ruth; Johnson, Miss Cora; Burns, Miss Hattie; Crowley, Mrs. Mary; Elliott, Mrs. Lillian; Haizhousen, Mrs. Mike; Knight, Mrs. Elizabth; Person, Mrs. Miller; Praman, Mrs. Ruth, 2.

Peter T. Conley, P.M.

Used Ford touring car for sale. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv 98

WHEN IT'S O'ER

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

When it's o'er; this glorious Easter; don't you doubt we'll have a feaster; don't you doubt we'll have our day. Then we'll raze the ice cream shop. Then we'll toss the lolly-pop. Lent is over—hip! hip! hurrah!! Men and women, boys and girls, dress your gayest, wear your pearls, and wear your choicest bells upon your toes, on your finger place your ring. Whoop her up and make her bing. Eat and drink and merry be, the old song goes. Shout and sing, and swell with laughter; think not of the morning after; quite sufficient is the evil of that day. Think your tears and wear a smile, and be happy all the while; or find yourself by using an X-ray. Be a sport and not a kicker; strike a light and let it flicker. To be in swing you can't be something that is slow. Don't you think good fun is jolly, and our right? I do, by golly; so we'll string her up and then we'll let her go. Of course there always are a few who celebrate until they're blue, who toss the dough, until they cannot see; they feel they cannot girt their dome, and ope' the door of home, they find they had a problematic key.

NOTES CHANGES AFTER A LONG ABSENCE

J. D. Connell of Dayton, Ohio, is in the city visiting his aged mother, Mrs. Mary E. Connell and sister, Mrs. J. W. Rice of 212 Gansevoort st. his nieces,Mrs., Eugene Petrie of 12 W. 6th st.; Mrs. Fred Caster of 111 W. 1st st., and Mrs. C. E. Hammond and family,also of 212 Gansevoort st.

Mr. Connell, on his way from Dayton, visited his sister, Mrs. Jas. S. Chalmers of Buffalo; his mother Frank and nephew, Frank Rice and family of 800 S. West st., Syracuse; his sister, Mrs. C. H. Graves and family of Watertown; his cousin, Maurice Parker of Deferiets, and his aunt, Mrs. J. T. Connell of Carthage.

Mr. Connell notices many changes in the dicerent cities, it being over thirty-two years since he visited the Empire State. Before returning to Ohio Mr. Connell will visit relatives and friends in Rome and Utica.

FREDERIC BECK MOVES TO THIS CITY

Frederic S. Beck has severed his connection with a New York piano factory and will take up his residence in this city April 1. Mr. Beck will reside at 315 Seneca st.

Mr. Beck is an expert fine-wood finisher and his specialty for the past five years has been piano finishing. He has compounded several of his own formulas for polishing and one of his inventions is being manufactured at the present time.

LOCAL YOUNG MEN GO TO DETROIT

George Reynolds and Roy Van Alstyne, two young men well known locally, left Sunday for Detroit, Mich., where they will take positions with the England Manufacturing Co.

Timothy Seed; 99 99-100 per cent. pure. Can you find its equal? Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

Fulton Keynotes

Last evening at the bome of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond in Pratt st., a surprise birthday gathering was held in honor of Mr. Raymond's birthday. the affair was arranged by Mrs. Raymond and proved to be most enjoyable. Covers were laid for twelve to the dainty midnight lunch and the guests returned home in the wee small hours leaving behind them their best wishes and expressing the wish that there might be many more such happy gatherings.

* * *

Mrs. James Hubbard of S. 2d st., who has been ill for some time, has suffered a relapse and is again seriously ill.

* * *

Catherine, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fitzgerald, of Oneida st., is seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. R. Powell and son, Delbert, of Oswego, were the over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Powell, S. 2d st.

* * *

E. J. Penfield will return today from Chicago, where he was called by the death of his brother-in-law, H. Luke.

* * *

Miss Margaret Powell of the Augustinian Academy, Carthage, N. Y., is home for the Easter holiday.

* * *

The Philathea Class Needle Club of the First Baptist church, will meet in the church parlors on Thursday afternoon.

* * *

The King's Daughters of the First Baptist church met this Tuesday afternoon with Miss Ada Wright at her home, S. 5th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Morrill of S. 3d st., have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Cameron C. Benedict prior to their leaving for their future home in New York today.

No House Is Too Old To Be Wired For Electricity

Modern methods of wiring do away with all dirt and confusion. The house electrically equipped rents quicker and sells at a higher price. Every dollar spent in wiring is a dollar added to the house value. Electricity in the home means COMFORT — CONVENIENCE — CLEANLINESS.

Let us give you an estimate on wiring your home.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

THE QUIRK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 p. m.
Matinee, 5c Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c

TODAY—
"GARRISON'S FINISH"
3-Reel Selig Racing Drama, and 3 Comedy Reels

WEDNESDAY—
"WHEN THE LIONS ESCAPE"
3-Reel Drama, and 3 others

THURSDAY—
"STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY"
3-Reel Lubin Civil War Drama, and 3 others

SPRING STYLES ALL ADVANCED DESIGNS



Cloth Tops Are Strongly in Favor

YOU SHOULD SEE WHAT WE HAVE

Oxfords! Oxfords!

WE HAVE THEM, ALL KINDS, ALL PRICES—HERE THEY ARE:

Women's Gray, Black, Pully Cloth Top Lace Boots
Prices $2.95, $3.45, $3.95
Men's Gray Top Lace Boot, Price $3.45
Men's Black and Russia Calf Lace and Button, $2.85, $3.45, $3.95

A Rabbit or Chicken Free with every pair of Children's Shoes.
Our Children's Shoes have the best wear at the right prices.

WE OPERATE 18 RETAIL STORES

ENDICOTT, JOHNSON & CO.

"The Tannery Shoe Store"

51 SO. FIRST STREET FULTON, NEW YORK

CONGRESSIONAL "MACE" TO UNDERGO REPAIRS

The mace, historic symbol of authority of the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, is about to undergo repairs and much ceremony will attend the repairing. There are many persons, perahps, who do not know there exists such a thing as the mace—and yet for nearly three-quarters of a century the mace has always been standing in its place to the left of the Speaker whenever the House has been in session.

One day last session, the assistant sergeant-at-arms assigned to see that the mace is always in its place, forgot to bring in that symbol as the House conveyed and he sprinted unceremoniously through the corridors when he realized the oversight, getting the mace in its place about one minute late.

The mace consists of a silver eagle, about the size of one's hand, fastened atop a silver globe, about six inches in diameter, which represents the world. The globe and the eagle top off an ivory pole, silver laid, about four feet in length, and this pole sits in a socket of stone, the stone pillar remaining near the Speaker's desk from session to session.

As soon as the gavel falls, announcing the convening of the House of Representatives, the deputy sergeant-at-arms solemnly arises and puts the mace on the pedestal. There it remains so long as the House proper is in session, but the mace is taken down whenever the House goes into "committee of the whole," to debate bills before they are put on final passage. Whenever the Speaker is on the job, however, the mace is there in all its imposing dignity.

The mace now in use was made in 1841 by William Adams of New York city. It probably will be taken back to the Adams repair shop, still in existence, for repairs. There is nothing in particular wrong with the mace, except that the end of the ivory pole has become slightly out of joint, which causes the amce, familiarly called "the bird," to wabble whenever it is put in its socket.

Members of Congress have been accustomed to see the mace standing straight up year after year. A wobbly mace also worries the sergeant-at-arms, Bob Gordon, and he is now planning to send the mace out of town, under heavy guard to have it fixed.

Several years ago, when the beak of the silver eagle had a slight mishap, two deputies from Gordon's office guarded the mace for more than a day, while it was being given attention at a local jeweler's.

There is no use for the mace in the House except that it representss law and order. If a member of the lower branch of Congress becomes unruly, the Speaker orders the sergeant-at-arms to make that member take his seat. Bearing the mace in front of him. The police officer of the House marches solemnly down the aisles, presents the mace to the offending member and if that individual does not immediately sit down and cease the disturbance, he may be arrested and brought before the bar of the House for reprimand or such punishment as that body sees fit to impose.

Only a most daring and angry member, however, would resist the sergeant-at-arms as he bears down with the mace in his hands. It is the final thing in authority, representing the dignity of the House of Representatives, just as a policeman's badge or a constable's star gives those officers of the law a right arrest in the name of the law.

It is seldom that the mace had to be pulled down from its pedestal and presented to an angry member. A whole session of Congress may go by without calling for the use of the mace, and then again the debate may grow so hot that it will be called for twice within a day. About six years ago, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, then Speaker of the House, sternly demanded the sergeant-at-arms to quell Congressman John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee, who was loudly dmanding recognition and refused to take his seat when "Uncle Joe" would not accord him the privilege of being heard.

Amid much confusion, the sergeant-at-arms jerked down the mace, hurried to where Gaines was standing and shook the eagle at him vigorously. John Wesley sat down, although he continued to mutter against "Uncle Joe."

When Private John Allen of Mississippi was a member of the House, the mace was once brought into play to make him take his seat. The report in the sergeant-at-arms office is that Private John shouted:

"Don't you peck me with the d—— bird." He sat down, however, and that is what the mace went after.

After repairs, the mace will again be on hand for the Sixty-fourth Congress. Members come and go and "lame ducks" hobble off to oblivion, but the silver eagle on the mace is with the House forever—at least, it has been since the forties.

PASSOVER BEGAN LAST NIGHT AT SUNDOWN

Passover began yesterday at sundown. The feast will continue for the reformed Jews seven days and for the orthodox Israelites eight days. This festival, which commemorates the deliverance of the chosen people from Egypt, is widely observed by the Jews all over the land. In the large cities special services are held every evening this week.

More than in any previous year an effort has been made to permit Jews in all walks of life to observe the anniversary according to the Mosaic law.

The humane side of Thomas Mott Osborne was again mainfested last night at Sing Sing, where the Passover was celebrated for the first time by the Jewish prisoners. The observance was arranged by Mr. Osborne, warden. A Seder was arranged and a Rabbi officiated. A Hebrew actdor's club presented a Yiddish play.

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds. We have the quality; the quantity and the variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv. tf.

MOTORING UNDER HEAVY DIFFICULTIES IN ARIZONA

What is declared to be the most strenuous hill-climbing feat ever performed by a motor car in the southwest is a trip made by an Overland Model 81 touring car to the "Hole-in-the Rock," near Phoenix, Arizona.

In lieu of a road up the steep cliff, the car was forced to push its way up an incline of 30 per cent over a loose gravel trail. There were two bad turns with the path on the bare face of the cliff. This necessitated slowing down to a speed little faster than walk, eliminating any advantage which might have been gained from a flying start. Consequently the car was forced to make the climb entirely on its own pulling power.

The "Hole-in-the-Rock" has always been said to be inaccessible for vehicles. So far as is known, the Overland is the only motor car which ever successfully negotiated the climb.

A remarkable feature of the feat is that the car was equipped with smooth tread tires and no chains were used.

BUSINESS MEN ON PROTECTION

BUSINESS AFFECTED BY TARIFF REDUCTIONS

Chairman John A. Topping of the Republic Iron and Steel Company directors, commenting upon the sunsatisfactory condition of the iron and steel business last July, said: "The earnings of the company for the six months' period ending June 30, 1914, emphasize the general effect of business resulting from tariff reductions and trade hesitation, incident to the enacting of new laws and the discussion of radical legislation."

* * *

CANNOT SURVIVE WITHOUT PROTECTION

Mr. Irwin F. Lehman, treasurer of the Knox Pressed and Welded Steel Co., of Pittsburgh, recently said: "It has been proven without a shadow of a doubt, that the steel industry cannot survive without protection. Until we can devise means of lowering the cost of living, we will have to protect our manufacturers with a tariff."

* * *

ENTIRE BLAME ON UNDERWOOD TARIFF

The Royal Weaving Company of Pawtucket, R. I., states: Business is the worst that we have experienced since 1895, when we had the Wilson tariff bill. Today we are having 1,074 looms stopped and 963 looms running, and we have to stop more looms from day to day. There is no business in sight as far as we can see. If it was not for the present war in Europe our American markets would be flooded with merchandise made in England, Germany, Austria and Italy, and we would have no chance whatever under the present tariff bill to compete.

* * *

DUE TO "NEAR FREE-TRADE" POLICY

Dake Engine Company, Grand Haven, Mich.: Cause of dullness in American Markets—this we attribute to the "near Free-Trade" policy instituted by our present Democratic Administration —We fail to see how it is possible for this country to increase its importations of merchandise and agricultural products without displacing from our home market an equal amount of home-made merchandise and home-grown agricultural products. And the amount of importations might have been doubled had it not been for the war in Europe. This "near Free-Trade" policy never will work in this country. It has shaken the confidence of American capital, has wrought injury upon the American manufacturers, workman and agriculturist; and the sooner we get back to the "Protective Tariff" policy the better, when confidence, which is the backbone of business, will be restored."—Home Market Club.

* * *

TARIIFF MORE THAN ANY ONE THING

S. G. Stafford, Inc. (Inks), of New York: "While we feel that the war is partly accountable, the program of Democratic legislation, we believe, has had far more to do with the dullness, which was almost as pronounced before the war, in so far as our line is concerned, as it has been since. The tariff has probably had more to do with poor business than any other one thing."

NEW P.E. CHURCH ON OLD SITE

First Street Will be Beautified by Building That Will Cost About $40,000

A vigorous financial campaign will be inaugurated immediately by the members of the Zion Episcopal church for the purpose of raising funds with which to erect a splendid new building on the site of the present church. When interview today regarding the new church, the pastor, Rev. M. J. Peters, said that work may be started early in May.

The church will be built of native stone and will be of a cruciform design in the Gothic type of architecture. The church will seat three hundred and fifty persons and the interior will be tastefully decorated. A new pipe organ will be installed in place of the organ now in use. Another feature which should particularly appeal to the parishioners will be the erection of a modern parish house in the rear of the church. The parish house idea has proven itself a success wherever it has been given a trial and in addition to being the meeting place for the various clubs and societies of the church it has other functions. The young people make the parish house their social center and in many churches it is used for the amateur theatricals and entertainments of the various clubs. The Zion parish house will embody every modern idea including a stage, diningroom and library and with the new church will add to the attractiveness and beauty of First st.

Funds for the work will be raised entirely by subscription. The cost of the church will be approximately $40,000.

Special services will be held in the church during this week. Tonight the Rev. Dr. Coddington of Syracuse will preach on a subject connected with the last week of Christ's life.

PI KAPPA'S WILL MEET ON THURSDAY EVENING

The PiKappa Delta club will hold its next regular meeting at the home of Miss Hazel Danton in Phillips st. Plans for several social evenings during the coming spring will be discussed. Thursday, April 15th, the club will meet at the home of Miss Zetta Babcock in Park st.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new —any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv.

STORM SEWER CONTRACT TO BE AWARDED

Last night the Board of Public Works met at the rooms of the water department in the City Hall. Commissioners John W. Stevenson, L. E. Garrett and A. W. Wiltsie being present.

The Board took up the matter of constructing a new storm sewer, made necessary by the filling in of the old canal, with Harvey Wise representing the re-organized Hunter Arms Co. The Hunter Arms Co., in view of granting the city certain rights across their property has asked the city to share all liability should judgment be obtained in a suit over damages that might ensue thru the joint use of the Hunter Arms tail race.

After thorough discussion of all the points in this matter between the board and Mr. Wise it was finally referred to the city attorney who was directed to draft an agreement for submittion to the Hunter Arms Co. this afternoon and, if an agreement is reached, the board will meet again tonight for the purpose of awarding the contract for the construction of the sewer in question.

Bids were submitted for this work by Frank Massarro and Tony De Barber. The Massaro bid totaled $2445.60, while the DeBarber bid amounted to $3545.97. This contract will be awarded immediately upon the city and the Hunter Arms Co. reaching a mutual understanding in the matter.

EASTER MUSIC IN STORES

Pretty Window Dressings the Rule of the Shops.

Some of the local department stores and clothing houses have installed orchestras during Easter week to add to the entertainment of their patrons. Some novel ideas in window dressing are being shown and if the weather turns right within the next two or three days the merchants anticipate a record Easter business.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS LEAVE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The Onondaga County Camp Fire Girls are to discuss the dissension between the officers of the general body and the organization's former secretary, Miss Grace L. J. Parker, at the next guardian meeting, the date of which is to be announced. Because of this trouble many branches have withdrawn from the organization, but officers of the Onondaga branch would not admit last night that the local branch would follow the same course.

WEEK'S SPECIAL SERVICES

The Bible Study class of the First Baptist church met with the pastor, Rev. M. G. Buck, in the church library this evening. Commencing tonight Mr. Buck will deliver a series of sermons embracing the incidents in the last week of Christ's life on earth. Services will be held every evening during the week.

DEPARTMENT MADE LONG, QUICK RUN TO FIRE

Chief Waugh and his men were called fro mtheir comfortable quarters this morning at 2.20 o'clock by a still alarm from the home of William Cook, of West Broadway. The snow storm was at its height at the time and the sixty-mile gale made the long run one of the worst the local department has taken this winter. Fortunately for the firemen the fire was only a blaze in the rear of the kitchen stove and was under control in a very short time.

Mr. Cook was awakened about two o'clock by the smell of smoke and, discovering the blaze in the lower part of the house, telephoned the department. An extinguisher soon killed the flames. The loss was small and it is believed the house is insured.

McKINSTRY'S BIG SALE NOW IN FULL BLAST

The adjusters of the fire insurance company were busy all day yesterday in the McKinstry store ascertaining the damage caused by the disastrous fire of last week in the Orchard office directly over the store. The insurance people found that very little of the stock was even water soaked and the majority of it is in first class condition. Manager Frank Elliott of the McKinstry store has decided to hold a clearance sale and every article in the establishment will be disposed of. The firm will move to its new quarters in 1st st. soon after the sale.

CENSUS SUPERVISOR

Sandy Creek Man Gets Appointment for County

H. Louis Wallace of Sandy Creek has received the appointment as census supervisor of Oswego County. Secretary Hugo made the appointment, the office paying about $500.

REV. H. D. HOLMES TO ADDRESS B. T. CLUB

Rev. H. D. Holmes will speak before the Borrowed Time Club Monday noon at the usual hour, 2 p.m., and the regular place of meeting. A full attendance of members is requested. Friends of the speaker are invited to come and hear him.

Local Car Will Be Entered in Races

Jomer Thomas of this city took his Palmer-Singer racer out for its first airing of the season Saturday. Sunday the big car was the centre of a curious crowd as soon as it appeared on the downtown streets. Thomas expects to enter several races with the car this summer.

BAND STAND BLOWS DOWN

Gale Completed Work Begun by City Workmen.

One of Fulton's oldest landmarks is no more. This morning residents along the edge of City Park were surprised upon looking out of their windows to see pieces of wreckage lying around the park and closer investigation revealed the fact that the bandstand, which has stood for many years in the center of the park, was completely demolished. The sweeping gale of last night had done the deed.

Inasmuch as work had been begun on tearing down the stand, the wind simply saved the city some money, but there are many who will note the absence of the familiar structure.

J. A. Morrill, said this morning that a new stand may be erected this summer but that the archiecture of the new stand had not yet been decided upon.

Those You Know

Eugene Williams of West 3d st., is seriously ill.

* * *

Martin Crahan of Rotterdam Junction, is visting relatives in Fulton.

* * *

Charles Stevens, formerly of Fulton, has resigned his position as superintendent of the Skeneatles paper mill, to accept a similar position with the Eureka Pulp and Paper Co., in this city.

* * *

Bernard Mulcahy has been experimenting in submarine work with his boat, "The White Hope." It is said that he may receive from the European allies a contract to remove submerged mines.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bidwell have returned after visiting friends in Geneva.

* * *

Miss Hazel Bidwell has returned after visiting friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Muriel Browne, of the National Merchandise Stamp Company, of New York, was in town today on business.

* * *

Miss M. G. Hickey, the milliner, is removing to her new place of business in 221 S. 1st st., next to the Citizen's club.

* * *

Miss Mary Wells of Fulton is spending the Easter vacation with relatives in Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Switzer left Monday for Pulaski, where they will make their home.

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Mrs. Herbert J. Wilson of S. 3d st. who recently was ill, is improving slowly.

* * *

Mrs. James H. Brooks, who was injured as the result of a fall down stairs at her home E. Broadway, is now improving.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Schem of Oneida st. are entertaining friends from Syracuse.

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Mrs. George Baker of East River road is seriously ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Water Bradley has been entertaining guests from New York.

* * *

Mrs. John Brennan of Worth st. is making an extended visit with her daughter at Atlantic City.

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Seymour Palmer and family will occupy soon their home on Worth st.

* * *

Mrs. George Fassel has been entertaining out of town friends for a few days.

* * *

Miss Mary Marks of Mexico, was the guest last week of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Jennings at their home in E. Broadway.

* * *

The regular Tuesday night meeting of the Knights of Columbus this week will open at 9 instead of 8.15 o'clock.

* * *

George Hill gave a musical at his home last night and he rendered many selections on his new harmonica.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Crouse have gone to Fairhaven to visit their daughter.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Benedict left this morning for their new home. They will reside in Newark, N.J.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Brown left the city this afternoon to take up their residence in Rochester

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

ROUND ABOUT

The Unionist journals in London are attacking Premier Asquith for an alleged lack of vigor in his direction of the war.

Protestant missionary societies of the United States estimate that of the $11,000,000 needed immediately for closing their fiscal year,there will be a shortage of $2,000,000. They regard this as better than they had been expecting since the war began. French and German workers in Asia have had no aid from their homes, and American funds have been turned over tothem by American missionaries. The Presbyterian societies face the prospect of entering the year with a deficit of about $200,000, the Congregationalists about $10,000 and the Baptists $10,000.

Wearing a placard on which was her name, destination and 15 cents in parcel post stamps, 6-year old Edna Neff passed through the terminal station at Savannah, Ga., recently on her way from Pensacola, Fla., to Christiansburg, Va. She weighs just under the 50-pound limit. Edna lived in Pensacola with her mother,who has been separated from her husband, the child's father, for some time. The probation officer in Pensacola offered to send the child back to Virginia, and the mother made no objection. The officer had no funds with which to pay the fare of a grown-up traveling companion for the child, so he did the next best thing, which was to intrust her to the parcel post.

Commenting on the reception given Elihu Root by the New York Lawyer's Association on March 13, Bench and Bar says: "Perhaps the most interesting feature of this tremendous ovation was the unanimity with which it was proclaimed that Mr. Root returns to take his place, not as a mere member of the bar, but as the acknowledged leader of the New York Bar. * * * Of course, so long as Joseph Choate is spared us—and may it be many years— he will occupy first place in the affections and the admiration of our bar; but he has already, to use his own expression, 'lived 12 years beyond the span of life alloted by the benighted Psalmist, and he has now laid aside the active leadership. If is this mantle that will now be worn by a worthy successor in the person of Elihu Root."

As the result of the efforts of American Ambassador Page instructions have been received in Genoa from the Foreign Ministry at Rome to allow all American cotton billed through Italy to be exported. The difficulties in the way of moving the commodity now are due to congestion. At the present time there are 158 ships inside the harbor of Genoa waiting to unload their cargoes, while outside the harbor 116 vessels are waiting to enter.

The constitutionalist convention, which has a Republican majority, after convening in Albany on April 6 and electing officers, will probably adjourn for two or three weeks. By that time it is expected that the Legislature will have finished its labors and that the convention will start in on what will undoubtedly be an all summer task. One of the most important subjects to be taken up by the convention will be the short ballot. under which it is proposed that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller and Attorney General be the only State officers elected by the people. The others are all to be appointed by the Governor. Other questions include the propositions to increase the pay of legislators from $1.500 to $2.500 a year and the terms of Senators from two to four years and of Assemblymen from one to two years. Senator Brackett will propose the reduction of the number of Senators and Assemblymen. One proposition that will be discussed is whether the Governor should sit in the Legislature. Conservation, reorganization of the judiciary and the establishment of greater home rule for cities and the granting to New York City of larger representation in the Legislature will also come up for discussion.

Although Elmer P. Howes of Lake Oscawanna, N. Y., was struck by an automobile in Putnam Valley Sunday and had three ribs broken, a glass lamp globe he carried was not even cracked.

Cheer up! All you have to do is to live a hundred years to get letters from the President of the United States and the Governor of the State congratulating you on your success in demonstrating that Dr. Osler did not know what he was talking about when he fixed 40 years as the limit.

Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, has sung "The Star Spangled Banner" for graphaphone use. All of the royalties realized from the record will go to the International Relief Society for the aid of the war-stricken cities of Europe.

LETTERS ISSUED

Letters were issued in Surrogate's Court yesterday in the following estates:

Letters of probate were issued on the estate of Mrs. Harriet Crowley, widow of the late William Crowley of Oswego to Miss Harriet Decker of Volney, who is made executor. She is the sole legatee. The estate is valued at $400 personal.

John K. O'Connor was appointed guardian of George Donnelly, in the estate of Mrs. Harriet Donnelly, late of Oswego.



Spring Display

at "THE NEW YORK SHOP"

This is an event of extreme importance to the well-dressed woman. It is natural for the feminine mind to expect some wonderful new notes in clothes at the first throb of Spring, and she will not be disappointed at McDONALD'S. Inspection invited.

Special music will be rendered during the day for the entertainment of our patrons.

Wednesday, March Thirty-first.

Oneida St. CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN Fulton, N.Y.

Make the Whole Family Happy at Easter

Buy them a real piano. SHONINGER pianos are real pianos—tone that will last a lifetime—beautiful pianos. Not the cheapest in price nor yet the most expensive. Built for people who have good farms, good stock and comfortable homes.

For any price and on any terms you can buy many so-called pianos—but they soon prove to be nothing but varnished boxes and their tone becomes "tinpanny."

A small amount will put SHONINGER into your home for Easter. And you can pay for it without great sacrifice by our plan.

THE BOGUE MUSIC HOUSE

"The Best In Things Musical"

50 DOZEN LADIES

KID GLOVES

To be sold To-day, Wednesday and Thursday—the Opening Days

Kid Gloves in assorted Tans, Greys, White with Black stitching, also Black with White stitching. All with the Paris point stitching. Our own importation and every pair warranted.

Regular Value $1.25

On Sale during the Opening Days, the pair

$1.00

J. C. O'BRIEN

YACHTSMAN GOT CHILLY BATH

Bernard McCann Fell Into Mill Race While Trying to Move Boat

Yesterday afternoon Bernard McCann, millwright of the Granby Pulp and Paper Co., nearly lost his life by drowning. While working about the water wheels he noticed the flow of water was not steady, now coming fast and then slow, apparently beiny stopped as if one of the head gates had been closed. Thinking that drift wood might have gotten into one of the gates he secured a long pike pole and started toward the head gate wall. Upon mounting the wall he saw a twelve foot flat bottom boat had parted its moorings along the west shore and had drifted down with the rushing current until it reached the head yate. It almost covered three of the openings, thus preventing a free flow of water down to the water wheels.

McCann knowing well the power of the current against the head gates attempted to pole the skiff slowly to one side, but it was difficult work as the rushing stream seemed to grow stronger and finally wedged the boat firmly so that it could not be moved. McCann leaned far out and hooked his pike on the gunwhale of the skiff and attempted to force it away from the wall by rocking it. Without warning the boat became loosened, rocked suddenly and caused McCann to loose his foothold and plunge head first into twenty feet of swiftly moving moving water. When he came to the surface of the icy water he shouted for help and in a minute several willing hands were there to aid him. Fred Schultz, a fellow member of the Fulton Yacht Club, succeeded in finding another long pike pole which he let down to the struggling millwright. McCann fearing to let go the gates clung with all his strength, for every now and then the rush of the current would draw him lower and lower.

McCann durin gall this time remained calm and clear headed. Being a yachtsman he knew the tricks of the current and finally, wth one supreme effort he lifted himself almost clear of the water and grasped the pike pole Shultz held down to him. Then came a struggle between the current drawing him down and Shultz with two others drawing him up. After twenty minutes McCann was landed on the gate wall nearly frozen and almost exhausted thru struggling. He was carried to the boiler room where he received "second aid."

After an hour's rest he started for home feeling a bit weak, but thankful for his escape. The men around the mill say that if McCann had not been a yachtsman and familiar with the peculiarities of the current he would not have had a chance for his life. McCann ownes the motorboat Mary which carried off the 1st prize in the Yacht Club regatta on July 4th.

A CIRCUS MINUS PINK DRINKS AND PEANUTS

Patrons of The Quirk were entertained last night by an unusual novelty—a regulation three-ring circus in the middle of the winer. Of course the three rings were not in evidence at all times but all the various acts that combine to make up the well know "Big Shows" were staged.

The features were Millie Evans and her wild animal act, the dog and pony circus and a youthful gymnast who performed some clever feats on a trapeze. Miss Evans, to all appearances a miss of some twenty summers, appeared in a cage, erected on the stage, in the midst of three lions, one grizzly bear, a leopard and a panther. She put her proteges thru some very difficult feats and was, in all respects the hit of the show.

The dog and pony act was a source of great amusement to the younger generation and the act was very meritorious. The gymnast's performance was short but in his allotted time he showed himself a veteran of the sawdust ring.

Although future attractions for the balance of the season have not been booked thus far as many of the road shows are nearing the end of their routs, Manager Darleigh has promised that several New York successes will be seen here before the end of the season.

MEYERS SENT BALL OVER FENCE, WINNING GAME

Corsicana, Texas, March 30.—Houston was badly beaten yesterday by the New York Gians, 9 to 2. In the seventh inninig the Giants hit the ball at will and sent five men over the plate.

"Chief" Meyers performed the only real feat with the stick when he sent the sphere over the fence.

Score: New York 9; Houston, 2.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

(Continued from Page One)

1000 Russians were taken prisoner, among them being a squadron of lancers with their horses and five machine guns."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The following official statement rfom general headquarters was issued today:

"On the front west of the Niemen we have everywhere stopped the German counter offensive. A battalion of the Twenty-first German corps, which was advancinl on Sunday, over the ice on Lake Dusia with the object of getting in our rear, was attacked with the bayonet near the village of Zebrziski and annihilated.

"The enemy's siege batteries at Ossowetz have almost entirely ceased fire. Fighting continues between the Skwa and Orzyc rivers. In an extremely desperate battle for the village of Vakh we captured nine machine guns.

"In the Capathians, between Morlitze and Bartfeld, the Austrians on Saturday made persistent but fruitless attacks near the villages of Gladycheff and Reghetow. In the direction of Balligrod, on the left bank of the Upper San, in the sector of Radzieiouw, Polianka, Savoy and Javorjutz we have made progress and have taken more than 600 prisoners and four machine gune. Near Koziouwka on Saturday we repulsed new German attacks.

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—The war office today made public the following communitcation:

"Fighting in the Carpathians continues. A Russian attack yesterday on the heights west of Benyavoelgy was repulsed, the enemy losing heavily. Regiments of the Fourth Cavalry division and troops of the First Landsturm infantry brigade fought magnificently and repeatedly repulsed numerically stronger hostile attacks.

"North of the Uzsok Pass Russian night attacks failed under heavy firing from our positions.

"On the southeast Galician front there were artillery duels. Russian forces which advanced across the Dniester river east of Zaleszezyki were driven back after a vigorous fight.

"At some points in Russian Poland and in West Galicia artillery duels have taken place. A Russian night attack on the Loscsina, in Poland, failed completely."

DONOVAN'S HOPEFULS WON IN NINTH INNING

Doytana, Fla.—"Won in the ninth" was staged here yesterday afternoon in the game between the Yankees and the Suprbas. The Manhattan battery, aided and abetted by the outfielder, Zimmerman, who made a mess of Pieh's hit, enabled Sweeney to score the winning run. The score was, New York American, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

"Cy" Pieh, for the Yankees, outpitched any of the quarete of twirlers. He relieved Caldwell in the sixth inning. In this inning he issued free transportation to thre of the Superbas, but managed to keep them from scoring. Not a hit was made off him. Appleton, for the Superbas, also gave a good account of himself on ther ubber.

Score by innings:

New York	z	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	— 2

NEW QUARANTINE PLACED ON SECTION OF STATE ROAD

State and Federal Officials Fear Germs from Infected Cattle Blown Onto Highways.

State and Federal officials who are working in an effort to stamp out the hoof and mouth disease in this section of the State, placed a quarantine on a section of the state road yesterday afternoon, when a new case of farm of H. L. Clement, one mile south of Central Square.

The cattle on Mr. Clement's farm wered riven along the side of the road and the veterinarians received reports that the animals were infected. The officials were afraid the germs had been blown on the highway and as a precaution they quarantined the road.

After the quarantine had been placed on the road a deputy sheriff was placed in charge and nothing was allowed to move over the restricted area. It is the first time that an order of this kind has been placed since the officials began work in this section, but Dr. B. F. Wende, chief Federal veterinarian, said last night that frequently he is forced to place an embargo on a section of a road.

There are eleven cows, eight yearlings and four calves, in the herd on the Clement farm and all were killed this afternoon. The discovery of the disease was made at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The officials worked all day yesterday disinfecting the farms where the blight has peen discovered. Dr. Wende said that provided no new cases are found, he expects the work of disinfection will be finished by Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—Lady, unencumbered, to travel in New York State appointing lady representatives; one interested in kindergarten or child welfare work preferred; salary rating to start, $50 per month and expenses; state present employment; reference necessary. Address, Ambitious, cr. Fulton Times. 86c

FURNISHED ROOMS — Large front and side; bright and warm; electric lights; bath; closets; use of phone. Boarding nearby. 411 State st. Phone 4597. 85c

Furnished Rooms—Parlor, bedroom, bath; steam heat; electricity. 161 S. 2d st. 86c

Wanted—By reliable girl, position, house work or care of child Address 402, Times Office. 87c

To Rent—House at 210 S. 3d st. Inquire of D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester st. 87c

House to Rent—Apply 602 Buaffio st. or phone 4397. tf

A good spark plug, 40c. VanWagenen, Inc. adv 91

Boy Wants Situation—16 years old; references given. 219 S. 2d st. 87c

Flat To Rent—41 S. 2d. 87c

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SPRING OPENING

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

THE USUAL OPENING PRICES

EVERYONE WELCOME

W. H. PATTERSON
113-115 Oneida Street
Fulton, N. Y.

DRY GOODS
MILLINERY
CARPETS

McKINSTRY STORE

Fire and Removal Sale

$20,000 Worth of Choice, New Spring Stock

Sale Begins at 9 o'clock, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1915

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings

All High Class Merchandise at Startling Reductions in Price

ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF OUR STOCK SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER

People Looking for Honest Bargains Will Surely Find Them at This Sale

The McKINSTRY STORE

ONEIDA STREET, FULTON

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

Havana, March 29.—The fight for the championship of the world between Jack Johnso nand Jess Willard has been postponed until Monday, April 5. President Menocal of Cuba objected to the staging of the combat on Easter Sunday and rather than clash with the authorities, the promoters put over the date 24 hours. The men will enter the ring at noon on April 5.

President Menocal in his letter to the promoters stated that the Cubans did not want the solemnity of the Easter Sunday broken b ythe staging of the fight.

In view of the postponement of the fight until the next day, President Monocal declared Easter Monday a holiday.

Jess Willard is confident that he will become champion of the world on Easter Monday. The big cowboy declared today that he would bring back the heavyweight crown to the white race and he made his declaration without belittleing the fighting abilities of Jack Johnson. In fact he praised the "Big Smoke," says he was a wonderful fighter but he knows he is a better one.

Willard is in superb condition, he could enter the ring at a moment's notice. There is no superfluous flesh on the big challenger, he is showing increased speed in all his sparring bouts and the only thing that he will develop from now on is his defensive. This looks to be the weak spot in the cowboy's fighting abilities. His sparring partners seem to have little difficulty in breaking through Willard's guard and send in many a telling blow on the jaw, nose and ear.

Willard boxes four rounds daily with his sparring partners—Tom Monaghan, Jim Savage and Jack Hemphill. In these exhibitions the big cowboy sends in many a hard punch, showing that he has developed a great right hand swing.

Jack Johnson has eased up a little in his training. The champion is taking no chances of becoming stale. He took two pounds off in yesterday's work-out and stated that he would have little difficulty in getting down to the weight. He will enter the ring with 225 pounds.

The flood of Johnson money has lengthened the odds in favor of the champion and in some quarters as good as 3 to 1 on the champion retaining his title.

The hitch of the referee question has been settled by Jack Welsh of San Francisco accepting the honor of being the third man in the ring, and the promoters breathed a sigh of relief this morning that this trouble has been smoothed over.

Welsh will arrive here April 2 and will call a conference of the principals for the next day to give them their instructions.

HOT LINERS

Byron Bancroft—Johnson, czar of the American League, has a way of getting a punch in what he says from time to time which carries a certain amoupnt of conviction. This aggressive fellow, who deserves high credit for the position which he has hewed out for himself in baseball, would be more convincing if his pugilistic phrases were not so often contradictory. For a man who has made so light of the Federal League and who has predicted so many times the early demise of this disturbing if not warlike faction in the national game, his advicce now, when pursestrings are tight and club exchequers anaemic, does not carry much weight.

* * *

In commenting on the suggestion of Dave Fultz that a board of arbitration be appointed to settle the present baseball strife and referring to the hapless condition of the minor leagues, Ban Johnson says: "I advocate the closing of the parks for at least a year." This may be sound advice, but it is also a confession of weakness or an acknowledgment that this country cannot support so many minor leagues under conditions existing at this time. Ban Johnson is farseeing; no doubt he realizes that some curtailment would mak for greater and wider interest in the leagues of higher classification. He also appreciates the importance of not allowing the Federal League to get full credit for forcing out the smaller fry on the ground of its invasion of what was supposed to be protected territory. This diplomatic move, if intended as such, might have accomplished its purpose if he had not added: "There will be hundreds of ball players on the market within a short time, and who can afford to pay money for them? The minors? They are strapped. The majors? They have from 250 to 300 more than they need."

* * *

Analyzing the statement, it seems reasonable to assume that if the minors are "strapped" it is because of some constitutional weakness and not altogether traceable to the Federal League invasion. It is true that constant bickering and racing to the courts on the slightest provocation have served to disgust many followers of the sport, but, on the whole, the financial instability of some of the minor leag due largely to a lessening of erest from a satfeit, perhaps, of the game. The Feds cannot be blamed for this, and neither can the players. Analyzing further, it seems fair to conclude that if the majors have from 250 to more players than they need, much used phrase of organized baseball, "There's no room for a third major league," has been dented and battered out of all semblance to its original form.

* * *

Dave Fultz is shrewd and, seeing well into the future without the aid of a Lick telescope, has suggested a plan which will not be adopted, but which will be worked out in some form or another before many months have rolled around. The Federal League has some rights on its side, organized baseball to the contrary, notwithstanding, and these rights on in time will be respected. As previously suggested in this column, the Feds are still too well fortified to be starved out, and while some of the methods adopted to strengthen their cause have not been above suspicion, the same can be said of organized baseball, and that old saying which carries some forece must not be forgotten: "Ill's fair in love and war."

THE WARD POLITICIAN

Speaker Says Commission Form of Government Would Abolish the Healer

The ward politicians and ward politics are a menace to the city and can be quickly and easily removed by the adoption of the commission form of government for cities, Seward A. Miller, ex-corporation counsel of Utica, told the Municipal Study Club and the members of the Albany Realty Board at a meeting recently. Mr. Miller was introduced by Rev. Charles S. Hager, pastor of the Congregational church. In applying his subject of "Commission Government" to the particular needs of such a city as Albany, Mr. Miller declared that Albany, like any other of its kind, could get along much better after the elimination of the ward politician and ward politics.

Commission form of government for cities, he said, removes the opportunity now acorded several poorly paid men to work the mischief of their own petty politics and places in the hands of a few competent, well paid men the business administration of the city. City affairs then become business affairs and are taken out of the category of sectional or factional politics. It is possible to hold the few well paid commissioners to account as strictly as a board of directors or stockholders of a business concern hold its managers to account.

Good horse for sale cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv 91

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

HIS BEST CHUM

By EUNICE BLAKE

Johnny Hoxey, aged fourteen, went to bed one night with a splitting headache. The next morning he remained in slumber, and no effort to awaken him availed. He did not seem to be in pain, sleeping tranquilly. He remained asleep week after week, month after month and year after year. He needed very little food, and that was given him by various methods devised by the doctors. He slept seven years in the same room, in which no change was made during that time.

When Johnny went to sleep a little girl thirteen years old was his "best chum," as he called her. They were in the same class in the same school and used to study their lessons together, for Lucy Treadwell lived directly across the street from Johnny, and they had not far to go to reach each other. Lucy grew from childhood to womanhood, seeing almost daily a person of the opposite sex who was in a perpetual slumber.

One day Johnny showed signs of waking. For a week there was hope that he would do so, but those about him had been so often disappointed that they had lost confidence in his recovery. But he did awaken, and when he came to himself he was alone.

He lay for some time, after becoming conscious, with closed eyes, thinking of his sufferings "the night before," as he supposed it was, and feeling much relieved to be out of pain. Then he attempted to turn on his other side. He was surprised to find himself very weak. Lying in bed without using his muscles had taken his strength. While on his back he opened his eyes, still seeing nothing but the ceiling. Hearing a step in the room, he turned so that he could see a young woman sitting beside a window reading. She was unknown to him. When Johnny as a boy had awakened in the morning and did not have to go to school he usually lay in bed reading.

"Is this Saturday?" he asked.

The girl started, and Johnny was astonished at the sound of his voice. The girl rose excitedly, came to his bedside, then ran immediately out of the room. Johnny in his amazement thrashed about and while doing so put his hand to his face. It was covered with hair.

"What in the world"— he began. And, sitting up in bed, he saw in a mirror the reflection of a man. He was dumfounded. He moved, and the reflection moved. After it had followed several of his movements he covered his face with the bedclothes and gave way to a nervous chill.

Hearing persons hurrying into the room, he threw off the clothes. His mother, looking much older than "the night before," ran into the room, followed by the young woman, who had gone out of it, and, taking him in her arms, sobbed:

"My dear boy! Heaven be thanked!"

"What is it, mother?" cried the affrighted John. "Something strange has happened! How big I am! How rough my voice! I seem to have grown to be a man overnight!"

"You have grown to be a man, dear, but not overnight. You went to bed one night when you were a boy and have slept continuously ever since."

There was silence for some time while a realization of this singular announcement was working its way into John's brain. Then he asked a dozen questions so rapidly that his mother found difficulty in answering one before another came forth. Finally he pointed to the girl, who seemed as much affected by his recovery as his mother, and asked who she was.

"She is—was—your best chum, Lucy Treadwell.

"Good gracious," exclaimed John wonderingly, "is that Lucy?"

"Yes, I'm Lucy. I've prayed for your waking ever since your long sleep began."

"She has been here nearly every day since your slumber began," said John's mother.

"And happened to be here when I woke," said John, and he put out both hands to her. "What a woman you've grown to be! How old are you—I mean how old am I?"

"You're twenty-one, and you know that I'm a year younger than you. That makes me twenty. Can you see any trace of your 'best chum' in me?"

"A trace only," replied John. "You were a pretty little girl then; you are a beautiful woman now."

Mrs. Hoxey said she must go and call the doctor at once. John must not get excited and take no action whatever till the doctor had seen him and given directions concerning him.

John obeyed the first injunction, but soon forgot all about the last. His mother had no sooner left the room than he reached for Lucy's hand and drew her to a seat beside him.

"So you have been here constantly since I have been in slumberland. Why did you come so regularly?"

Lucy turned away her head.

"You were my 'best chum,' and you have proved yourself worthy of the name. I don't seem to know whether I'm boy or man. I remember the kiss I gave you yesterday—I mean before I went to sleep. I wonder, should I kiss you now, would it taste the same?"

"I don't know," was the reply, the face still averted.

John put his arms about her, drew he wn to him and kissed her.

's worth a thousand of the others," he said.

TALLETT BILL IS REVIEWED

It Abolishes Old District School System and Places Affairs in New Hands

With the passage of the Tallett bill, to amend the educational law by creating town boards of education and providing for the support and maintenance of schools in towns, the school district system is abolished.

Hannibal, Minetto, Mexico, Pulaski, Sandy Creek, Central Square, Altmar, Williamstown, Parish, Phoenix, and other centers will, under this bill lose control of their High schools and they will be placed in the control of the "Town Boards of Education."

The town board will have jurisdiction over all the schools in the town, except in union free school districts having a population of 5,000 or more. members, the terms of office of each member being three years, excepting those first elected, two of whom shall hold office until August 1st, 1916; three until August 1st, 1917, and two until August 1st, 1918. A member of the board must be a ualified elector of the town for which he is chosen, but a district superintendent of schools, a school director or a supervisor shall not be eligible for the office and not more than one member of a family shall be a member of the same board of education in a town. A person removed from the board is ineligible for a position to any school office in the town for a period of two years.

The board of education of each town shall perform the duties conferred or imposed by law upon boards of education or trustees of school districts; they shall determine in what districts of the town schools shall be maintained, the number of teachers; to contract with principals, employ or appoint medical inspectors, nurses, attendancec officers, janitors and other employes; determine in what schools the children of school age residing in town shall attend and when necesary, under regulations, to furnish transportation for such children, have custody of all schools or other property of the town used for educational, social or recreational work and not otherwise under the control of some other body or officer; purchase and furnish apparatus; establish and maintain elementary, high, vocational, industrial, agricultural and night schools and classes as they may deem necessary; maintain school libraries, authoride courses of study, transfer pupils from one town to another when convenience demands, designate new sites for schoolhouses, shall provide for erection, repair and improvement of school buildings within the budget; the budget shall be prepared the first day of July each year by the Board and such budget shall contain a statement of the probable amounts to be received by the town in the apportionment of school funds from the State and the estimated amount to be received from all sources and the purposes for which it is to be expended. Such budget shall be published in two newspapers by the Town Board for two weeks preceeding the first day of August. submission of certain uestions to a voter of the town, for extraordinary expenditures; issue and sale of school bonds.

NO MORE WHISKEY ADS ON UTICA BILLBOARDS

Announcement by Manager Jerome B. Carey of the Utica Billposting Company.

Utica, March 30—Billboards in the city of Utica will not display any whisky advertisements after the first of January, 1916. This ban on the advertising of the liquor manufacturers is part of a plan of the National Poster Advertising Company of the United States and Canada in the movement now going forward to raise the character of billboard advertising.

Notice of the action of the National Poster Advertising Company was given by Jerome B. Carey of the Utica Billposting Company, which is affiliated with the national company, today. Mr. Carey said that the Utica Billposting Company would not make any new contracts for whisky advertisements after the first of May. Because of the fact that there are still contracts which extend well toward the close of 1915, the prohibition measure against the whisky ads cannot be wholly placed in force until the first of next January.

Mr. Carey said that the national association at the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors, of which Mr. Carey's brother, H. L. Carey, manager of the Philadelphia Billposting Company, is a member, held at Palm Beach, Fla., placed a ban upon all whiskey advertising in its efforts to take a determined step in lifting the character of billboard advertising. Practically all of the poster companies in the United States, Canada, Cuba and the Philippine Islands are members of the National Association, so that no whisky advertising will appear on billboards in North America after the first of next January.

In explaining the motives which prompted the national association to take this big step—for whisky manufacturers have been in the past big poster advertisers—Mr. Carey said the billposting association was endeavoring to eliminate all advertising which might be flaunting before the public an article which might prove injurious to the purchaser. Mr. Carey was quite certain that light wines and beer would not be abolished, as they are not considered harmful and public feeling is not so strong against these beverages. Beer and wine, he said, when taken in moderation are not injurious, which was the prevailing opinion in the national association.

This is the most important step ever taken, it is believed, to attempt to uplift billboard advertising and the character of its notices. And the fact the billposters themselves are responsible for so sweeping an order makes the announcement all the more interesting.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv91

Net cash prices on guaranteed auto tires:

30x3	$8.55
30x3½	$11.02
32x3½	$12.68
33x4	$18.10
34x4	$18.48

Other sizes in proportion
VanWagenen, Inc
adv 91

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 1st ST. adv.

There is a Subtle Charm

in the

Clark Irish Harp

IT'S EASY TO LEARN

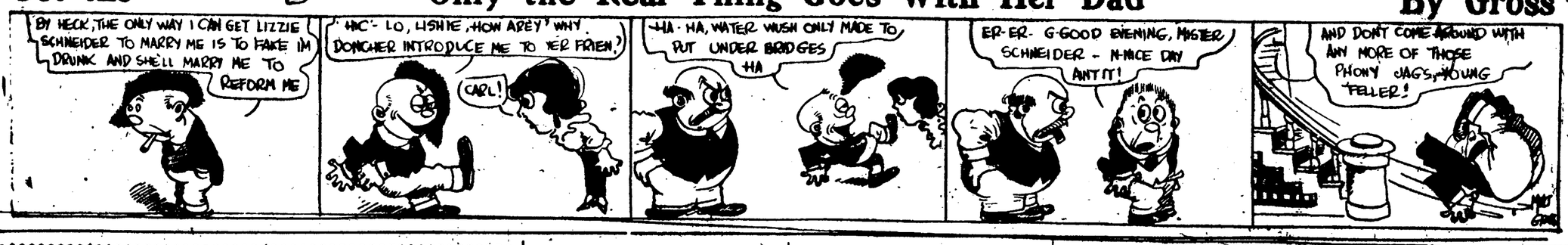
Piano Players Can Teach and Play Within a Few Weeks

A Clark Irish Harp Is Valuable in a School Orchestra

For Further Information Address

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

Get the — Only the Real Thing Goes With Her Dad — By Gross



Fascinating Chapeau In Blue and Silver For Between Season Wear



BLUE PICTURE HAT.

An effective hat for semidress occasions is the model pictured here. It has the rolled brim in picture effect. The hat is fashioned of blue metallized cloth, the brim being outlined with a narrow band of silver braid. A garland of handmade flowers in blue and silver encircles the low round crown. For the woman who needs an effective midseason hat for wear at the smart restaurants, afternoon musicales or the matinee a hat of this type is an excellent investment.

Points for Mothers

A Bad Habit Cured.

A delightful experience is told by a teacher that touches upon a child, an imaginative boy of seven, who was ideally polite and obedient to his parents, but who would, in spite of daily admonitions, insist on putting on his shoes and buttoning them every morning before putting on his trousers, which, of course, would not go on over the shoes. This daily blunder rendered him quite miserable as well as his parents. He would cry with shame and disappointment because he missed his breakfast with his father, promising to try to remember, but so regularly forgetting that his parents began to suspect some latent stubbornness if not deceit in the occurrence.

The teacher was a friend of the family and often visited them. On the occasion of one visit the boy's mother asked her whether she should chastise him for this annoying habit. The visitor said she would write to him, which she did, but the letter was in the form of a story of General Bad Habit, who was quartered in his house. The boy was very fond of military displays and stories, and just here she held his interest. She said she was sorry General Bad Habit was there and that she greatly feared her little friend would be reduced to the ranks if he did not make immediate resistance, and she asked him to use her letter as a flag of truce, to be placed in his shoe overnight, informing General Bad Habit that he proposed not only to resist him, but to take away his title, sword and shoulder straps.

The flag of truce was used in the shoe for two or three nights, then placed on the mantel and in less than a week entirely removed, and a letter from the triumphant child informed the teacher that Bad Habit was reduced to the ranks and the little friend was general and master of the situation. What an altogether charming way to help a child to overcome a failing!

About Children's Teeth.

If a child's second set of teeth remain abnormally short and doll-like it is wise to consult a doctor, as it may be because he is not developing properly owing to a lack of bone forming constituents in his food. One should change the diet in such a case and give something containing plenty of lime, such as haricots, lentils and milk; also they should have plenty of hard, well baked bread crusts.

Little heaps of crusts are often left on a child's plate. A child should never be allowed to leave them, for too much soft food is often the cause of the early decay of second teeth as well as of their undeveloped and irregular formation.

Man's teeth were given to him for grinding and chewing, and if they are never used for hard food they soon decay.

Ridged or ribbed teeth are a sure sign of a system overcharged with uric acid. Rheumatism is latent; these ridges are warning signals.

Do you know what these are? They are teeth that appear as though they had a "picot" edging or little sawlike edge to them, and they nearly always mean that the owner is below par. The serrated edge is really the commencement of a decay that will in time cause serious damage to the child's health.

A Mother's Secret of Success.

The well known proverb "Example is better than precept" is only another form of expressing the predominating power of sympathy, for example can have little influence except in so far as a sympathetic feeling in the observer leads him to imitate it. So that "Example is better than precept" means only that sympathy has more influence in the human heart than reasoning.

This principle, so powerful at every period of life, is at its maximum in childhood. The child's thoughts and feelings are spontaneously drawn into harmony with the thoughts and feelings of those around him whom he loves, and this leads naturally to imitation, or reproduction, of their actions.

The great secret of success for a mother in the formation of the character of her children is to make them respect and love her and then simply to be herself what she wishes them to be. Abbott says that to make them respect and love her is to control them by a firm government where control is required and to indulge them almost without limit where indulgence will do no harm. This is true, but we often forget the latter half and wonder at our failures.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

Milady's Mirror

Fruit and Vegetables Beautify.

Fruit is indeed the keynote of spring diet which shall help to improve the complexion. Apples, raw and cooked, baked or as sauce; any of the wholesome citrus family, in itself a whole pharmacopoeia of goodness; the lemon, the orange and the grapefruit—these eaten lavishly and freely are indeed health and beauty at any time of the year, as well as the springtime. Then, to augment all of this, such things as spring onions, chives and parsley are helpful, with crisp salads of romaine, endive or escarole, always with plenty of lemon juce and olive oil. These things, not forgetting plenty of water, taken between meals should obviate all necessity for physic. Internal medicines are not as essential as exercise, proper diet, rest, water drinking. All of these, as said above, will help to secure that improved and regenerated complexion so much desired when winter is a thing of the past.

Then it must not be overlooked that a course of facial treatment is well worth its cost and very necessary if such a course is taken in reputable establishments, where knowledge and long experience have resulted in really helpful methods. Personal advice as to proper local as well as constitutional treatment is given, and the patient is sure of benefit from such a course. When later on that pretty [illegible] dainty dress, are donned the wearer shall look into her mirror and have nothing to regret as she scrutinizes her reflection, for her complexion shall be as fresh and as flawless as her costume, and the ensemble will be entirely satisfactory.

Beware of Headaches.

Headaches are much more serious in their hidden possibilities than most persons believe, and they work havoc with facial beauty.

Middle ear disease, mucus and pus in the upper part of the nose, mastoid abscesses, fevers of various sorts, brain trouble, distempers such as tuberculosis, joint infections, or gout, eye disorders, tonsilitis, gastric crisis, constipation, dysenteries, pneumonia, and almost the whole roster of human maladies may be preceded or accompanied by headaches.

Further be it remembered that slovenly breathing, overeating, poor ventilation, lack of exercise and an indoor life all have their accompanying headaches.

There are different methods in the treatment of headaches. Each depends upon the source.

Deep breathing and simple rations, sleep in the open air and muscular sport in the open may cure safely, if not quickly.

Charcoal, olive oil, milk of magnesia and fruits eliminate the frontal throbs that come from constipation.

Ice bags, and alkaline mineral water, a short diet with green vegetables may cure the headache of glutoony.

Rational gymnastics, physical culture, graduated exercises in the fresh air and a cold bath may cure the headache due to sleeplessness.

If a headache is persistent see a physician.

For Brittle Nails.

You can't make your hands look nice if your nails are very brittle, because they always break off and show rough, jagged edges. Brittle nails are often constitutional, or a sign of poor health. You can do a great deal toward curing them in the following way:

Rub some pure cold cream or white vaseline all over the nails and well into the base at night. Once or twice a week apply a little olive oil, and never wash the hands in hard water or put them in strong soda water, for this aggravates the condition. The treatment described is a remedy for hang nails also, for it keeps the skin round the base of the nails pliable and soft.

To Allay Pain of Burns.

Burns on the hands and arms are of frequent occurrence to the housewife. Aside from the pain caused, they do not add to one's charms. In case of a burn at once apply linseed or sweet oil to the parts affected and then thickly cover with baking soda and bind with a soft linen cloth. In ordinary cases of burn this will shortly relieve the pain. Equal parts of limewater and linseed oil applied to the burn several times a day will keep it soft, allay pain and hasten healing.

Cause and Result.

"Our dairyman's cows look chilled." "Maybe that is why our milk is so thin."—St. Paul Dispatch.

Woman's World

How a Great Dancer Teaches and Mothers "Her Children."



ANNA PAVLOWA.

Pavlowa dances. Surrounded by chattering corypheés, hand on hip, head to one side in a pose of anticipation, she works out a terpsichorean problem. She has succeeded. The group parts, and she steps forth, leading a tall girl in shimmering blue classic dress. Pavlowa reiterates the steps, the music breathing soft accompaniment. The girl imitates. Over and over the steps they work, Pavlowa snapping her slender fingers, tossing her head, forcing into the figure the spirit which makes great dancing. And when the coryphee succeeds an approving pat on the shoulder rewards the radiant girl.

In rehearsal when the music is a bit uncertain, when the lights are blatant, when the vast orchestra and the vaguer balconies beyond are chilling in the unresponsive mustiness, the joy of Pavlowa's dancing is as apparent as when she dances to crowded auditoriums. She colors the ballet, the director and the strangely gentle conductor of the orchestra. The final twirl is not coincident with the final chord. She steps out of the musical picture and shakes her head at the conductor. "Last four bars," orders Mr. Theodore Stier, and again the final twirl, still out of beat. Over and over she does that difficult twirl, the ballet does its intricate tableau and the orchestra its tempestuous finale. All watch her. She snaps her fingers. "One, two, three, four," marks time with her arms and smiles because it is art to achieve the difficult.

"She is the hardest working woman in the world," her agents, her directors and the rest of her adorers declare fervently. And to watch her and talk with her during an hour confirms the extravagant statement.

Far more than merely the director and teacher of these girls, she is their mother, speaking of them as "my children." They live with her. She sees to it that their other studies are not neglected. She watches them; will not allow them to go to parties or go out at night. Their street clothes are as quiet and unexaggerated as her own are. Never do they wear silk stockings on the street, for, besides being very bad for the feet, they are extravagant, and children must be taught not to be improvident.

And most important is their work. But that she teaches them less by word than by example, for they cannot fail to imitate the ardor with which she pursues her art all day and every day, to the exclusion of every other pleasure.

CHIC EASTER CREATION.

Coquettish Little Hat of White Straw For the Small Girl.

The small fry are by no means forgotten in this season's offerings of millinery. The hat shown in this illustration is of white straw, with a drooping brim and a trimming of blue satin ribbon and clusters of tiny pink rosebuds. A shirred facing is becomingly placed in the underside of the brim.



SPRING CHAPEAU.

To Keep Silver Bright.

An easy way to keep silver bright is to put a handful of borax in a dishpan of hot water with a very little soap. Put the silver in this and let it stand the entire morning. Then rinse in clear water and wipe thoroughly dry with a soft cloth.

You can treat plated ware in the same manner without the slightest injury to the plate.

Whitening the Skin.

Regular applications of equal parts of lemon juice and glycerin after washing do wonders in whitening the skin and preventing the formation of discoloration marks upon the neck from the constant wearing of furs. The glycerin helps to keep the skin pleasingly soft, also preventing it from getting that harsh, dry, shriveled up appearance which is so conducive to the formation of wrinkles on face and neck.

THE MOVING SPIRIT.

To the locomotive more than to anything else may be attributed the spirit that has made town development possible. It is perfectly easy now for civic secretaries to assemble anywhere, perhaps a thousand miles away from home. A day and a night behind the steam monster and the man from Boston grasps the hand of the secretary from Cape Girardeau; North Dakota and South Carolina compare notes; Utah and Maryland swap experiences; Kansas and New Jersey are brothers.

So with all business and commerce. Without the locomotive Chicago today would be a small town, Atlanta a village, Denver a hamlet. Development, dependent as it is upon rail traffic, would have been impossible. The community bordering on no navigable waterway would have been stalled.—Town Development Magazine.

JUNIOR POLICE FORCE.

An Organization of Boys Has Been Started in New York City.

A junior police force has been recently started on the east side in New York city. The department is organized on the model of the regular police force and governed by a written code of regulations. The precinct has been divided into twelve districts, with a captain over each. Each captain has a lieutenant, two sergeants, and from twenty-one to sixty-five patrolmen, whose duty is summed up in the ten sentences following:

Prevent swearing in public streets and places.

Prevent the building of bonfires on the streets.

Prevent boys from defacing property and sidewalks with chalk.

Prevent boys from engaging in dangerous or unlawful play.

Prevent boys from playing craps or smoking cigarettes.

Prevent persons placing encumbrances or obstructions on fire escapes.

See that ash and garbage cans are removed after being emptied.

Prevent the mixing of paper, garbage and ashes.

Request persons to keep the sidewalks and areaways clean in front of their premises.

For the above purposes do not enter any building.

In order to prevent these duties from interfering with their play hours each boy is "on" only a half hour each day. During this time he inspects the blocks assigned to him and reports their condition to his superior. The work is said to be effective and appeals to the boys immensely.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

REEL FAVORITES OFF THE FILM



BILLIE RHODES.

Billie Rhodes' latest addition to her extensive wardrobe is a novel gown. Every feature is distinctly new, from the lace tunic to the clever draping. Billie certainly knows how to dress. In "Nellie, the Pride of the Fire House," and in "Taking Her Measure" she is gowned most becomingly.

Exceptionally clever photography is shown in the photo play, "Broncho Billy's Vengeance," in which the vision of his dead wife appears to G. M. Anderson, who takes the role of Broncho Billy. The vision comes just as he is about to brand a gambler who stole with the children and then neglected her. She came to beg him not to injure the latter. Broncho is overwhelmed and lets the man escape.



SCENE FROM "THE GIRL OF THE MUSIC HALL."

"The Girl of the Music Hall" is without doubt the most absorbing production in which Alice Joyce, who enacts the title role, has ever appeared. It tells the story of a girl who surmounts the tremendous obstacles which confront her and wins success and fame.

Riverside, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, has established what is probably the first municipally owned picture theater in the United States. The theater will be owned and operated entirely in the public interest.

Richard C. Travers' powerful build and athletic training stand him in good stead in taking a scene in the photo play, "The Conflict," when he has to lift Sydney Ainsworth, who weighs nearly 200 pounds, from the ground and swing him on horseback. This is done while Ainsworth is supposedly unconscious.

"The Police Dog," an animated cartoon comedy, by C. T. Anderson, shows Officer Piffle of the "white lights" squad seeking relaxation from his labors by taking a plunge in the harbor. A hungry shark, on the lookout for eats, makes a play for the cop, and the shark and Officer Piffle fight it out to a finish. The shark is glad to get rid of his tormentor, who looks in vain for his trousers. Piffle substitutes a barrel for his missing garment. The barrel is a tight fit, which fact is noted by Billy Goat, who, with a well directed butt, sends Piffle rolling toward the station house, where he finally lands on top of the capella.

W. C. Cabanne has produced a one reel heart interest drama called "The Better Way," in which Dorothy Gish as a young servant girl keeps up a brave struggle to hold her father, an ex-convict, played by F. A. Turner, in the straight and narrow path.

Community Notes

Marshall Penfield of Cornell will spend the Easter vacation at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Penfield.

* * *

L. P. Austin, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

* * *

Miss Fannie Reynolds, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. Miller in Syracuse for the past ten days, returned to her home in Rochester st. Monday.

* * *

Miss Lottie Bennett of Rochester st., who has been ill, has recovered.

* * *

Miss Marjorie Fairgrieve is the guest of her parents.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stanley of Utica st., entertained last week, Mr. Stanley's sisters, Mrs. James Hoskins of Lisle, and Mrs. R. M. Hillsinger of Cortland.

* * *

Miss Anna Clare of Sodus spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Clare, Utica st.

* * *

Bruce K. Steele of Mount Hermon school arrived home the first of the week for his Easter vacation.

* * *

Miss Lela Lautnan of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ostrander at their home West 3d st. Miss Lautnan is a cousin of Mrs. Ostrander.

* * *

Mrs. Egbert Carver of S. 3d st., who has been ill for some time, is recovering.

* * *

Mrs. Kane of Schuyler st., has returned from Watertown.

* * *

Mrs. Charles S. Robertson's Bible class of young ladies of the Presbyterian church, will meet to sew next Wednesday afternoon, with Mrs. John Reynolds, 312 E. Broadway.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Columbia Circle will be held in the Woodmen's hall Saturday evening, April 3. A good attendance is desired.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Orchard have the united sympathy of the community in their trouble. A statement given out by Dr. Orchard yesterday is to the effect that his office will be refurnished at once and that he personally will be in charge of his patients.

* * *

Mrs. Frances Hunter of Sterling, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. J. McKnight of S. 3d st., has been ill but is improving.

* * *

Rev. Charles S. and Mrs. Robertson, at the manse, S. 3d st., are entertaining their son, Harold, of W. Virginia, for a few days.

Easter Opening

Featuring Printzess Coats and Suits

and the Largest and Best Line of

LADIES TRIMMED HATS

we have ever shown, exclusive styles, and as usual only one of each model.

CHOOSE A "PRINTZESS" COAT OR SUIT

Because when you wear a Printzess you can rest secure in the knowledge that you are dressed in perfect taste. It was this quality of the Spring Models in Prinzess Coats and Suits that appealed so strongly to us, and we know that you too will like their grace of line and beauty of design, and there's something more than that. There's material of the finest quality, harmonious trimmings and above all, the painstaking, careful workmanship that shows the master touch and the striving toward an ideal —perfection.



OPENING DAYS THIS WEEK

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Be assured that we will be glad to show you the new things whether you wish to buy or not.

Mac Namara's

"Correct Dress for Women"

30 South First Street

Copyright, 1914, The Printz-Biedenharn Co.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 87 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915 | Price One Cent.

An "Inquirer" Asks for Information. He Wants to Know Whether at the Recent Conference of the Mayor, the City Attorney and Tax Board, There Was Made a Parallel Proposition.

Clean Up Campaign

People of Fulton, do we need a "clean-up" campaign this spring? All in favor say "Aye," then write it down along with youd ideas of what such a campaign should accomplish and send it to the The Evening Times. All suggestions will be published in next Saturday's issue. Do it now. Don't think your opinion won't help. Write It Down—for a City Beautiful.

Writer Says Published Explanations Were Framed for That Purpose—Invitation is Extended for Enlightening City's Taxpayers.

Mayor Fox made a statement Monday morning, in effect that there is nowhere in the city public discussion about the causes which led up to the resignation of Clinton H. Hulett from this city's Board of Assessors.

That Mr. Hulett did resign, and that there are men who want to learn through public print his true reasons for refusing to longer serve on the Board, as well as the actual result of the conference between the Mayor, the City Attorney and the Tax Assessors whereat, it alleged, the edict to increase property valuations was issued is made evident by the following communication from one who signs himself :Inquirer":

Editor Evening Times:

Your editorial "Economy where needed" was a very timely warning to the taxpayers of our city. There is waste in every department of this city, and it will continue under the system adopted. Bonded indebtedness is kept piled up to the constitutional limit, we are informed, and a scheme is being devised by the "Bismarcks" of this administration to beat this law, by raising certain assessments arbitrarily twenty-five per cent., in the business sections. So unjust and unfair and illegal did this appear to one of the assessors, that he balked and refused to accede to the so-called "suggestions" and subsequently resigned. Another assessor said he would do likewise, but he seems to have been converted and remains on the Board. The two remaining assessors have made certain denials and explanations which were adroitly framed for publication.

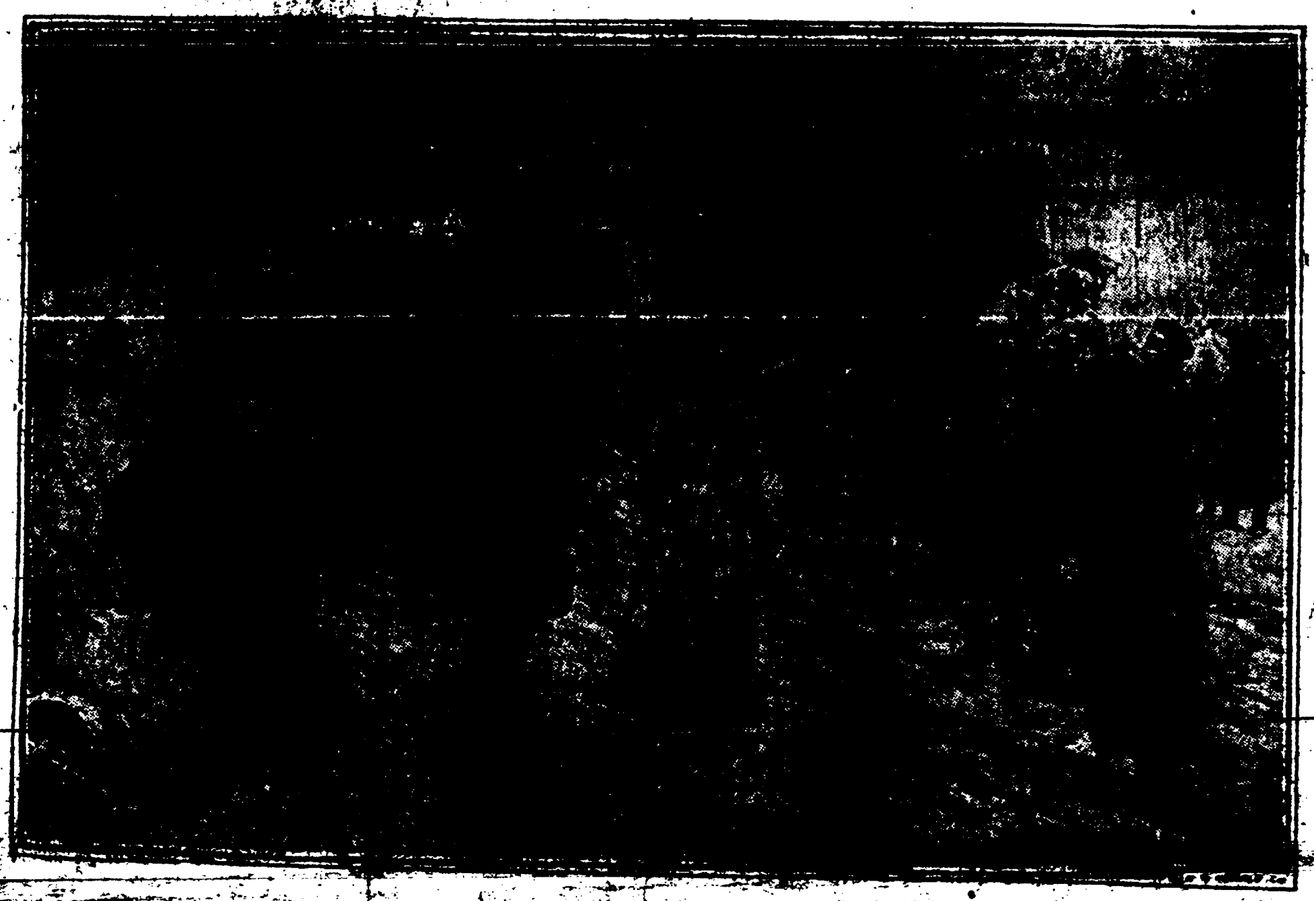
What the taxpayers wish to know among other things, are these: Did the Mayor and City Attorney hold a conference at the Mayor's request with the assessors recently? Did the Mayor or City Attorney there present a written list of certain business properties which he stated should be raised twenty-five per cent.? What reason did he give for this horizontal proposition? Did all the assesors agree with him? What did they say about it? Is it true, as Mr. Merriam says, that no objection was made to this proposition? Did the assessors have a second conference with the Mayor the next day, and if so, why? Is it true that the assessors have begun to follow these "suggestions" of the Mayor and have raised the assessments of properties mentioned by him?

The assessors are public officials and servants of the people. The people are entitled to frank and direct answers to these questions form the assessors.

Let us hear from these gentlemen in the next issue of this paper.

INQUIRER.

THE FIGHT FOR WARSAW; SCENE AT RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS IN POLAND.



This picture has been drawn especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and London Sphere, from exclusive photograph received from this scene of war in Russia. It shows a group of Russian military officers on a slushy road in Poland. To the right is one of the post houses, with timbered courtyard in front, characteristic of these long, interminable roads. Round the bend of the road comes a despatch rider with a message for the divisional commander. Nothing can exaggerate the picturesqueness of some of the scenes witnessed along the Russian lines. The beautiful long tailed horses are a joy in themselves. The gray astrakhan caps give a touch of splendor, recalling the days of the great mediaeval commanders.

ELECTION DAY; VOTE FOR DIRECTORS EARLY

The election for directors who will serve the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing first, second and third years has been taking place all day. At 7.30 tonight the polls will be closed and the ballots counted.

Immediately after the result of the election is made known the Chamber will enter upon a session and there will result the election of a president, a secretary and a treasurer.

The election has awakened a lot of interest and indications point to a heavy vote. Not a little electioneering and campaigning has been going on fore several days, with the result that there are a few surprises in store for the people of the city.

Therefore, if you, Mr. Member of the Chamber of Commerce, desire to have your candidates win tonight, go to the polling place—the Chamber of Commerce rooms at once—before the time set upon for closing the ballot box. And do it at once.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

"During the night of March 29-30 the enemy continued, without results, to bombard the Nieuport bridges.

"There has been an intermittent cannonade on the entire front from the sea to the Aisne.

"In Champagne, in the region of Berthes, Beausejour and Ville-sur-Tourbe, there was an artillery action and mine warfare, in which we obtained the advantage.

"In the Argonne fighting conntinues at several points with tenacity and determination, but without appreciable results to either side.

"On Monday Fort Donaumont, north of Verdun, was struck by 21-centimetre shells. Our artillery immediately silenced the German batteries. The fort was not damaged.

"In the western part of the Sorest of Le Petre we carried a line of trenches, in which we took 100 prisoners. Despite a violent counter attack we maintained the greater part of the trenches won.

"To the west of Pont-a-Mousson we carried a German post and repulsed three counter at[illegible]

"On the battlefield [illegible]anns-Weilerkopf the bodies of 200 Germans have been counted.

"In the Champagne district a German aviator yesterday threw bombs on the city of Rheims and wounded two persons. One projectile fell on th[illegible] of the Cathedral.

"A well directed artillery fire from a rSench battery forced the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Athens Predicts Quick Entry Into the War by Italy and Greece

London, March 31.—Predictions that Breece, Italy and Roumania soon will throw themselves into the European conflict on the side of the Allies were rife today in Athens, following the return to the Greek capital of Mr. Venizelos, formerly Premier. He was acclaimed by the Athenian populace and repeated his assertion that Greece must enter the war against the Teutons.

Measures to stamp out the liquor traffic in England were considered by the Cabinet today, it is believed. Prohibition is still urged in certain quarters as the only effective way to deal with an evil which is giving the nation at this juncture the greatest concern. It is not generally believed, however, that so drastic a measure will be adopted, although it is daily becoming here certain that a comprehensive and nation-wide policy will be formulated.

Speculation centers on German's next move in the military field, for some stroke either in the East or West is expected before the Allies attempt their spring advance. Reports reaching here from Petrograd say the German Emperor is now at Berlin holding a war council with Field Marshal von de Goltz, the German military commander of Constantinople, and other leaders, and is planning a new campaign to offset the fall of Permysl and to meet the Dardanelles situation.

Nothing significant in either the western or eastern land operations has occcurred since the surrender of the Austrian fortress. Sniping, mining and bomb trowing predominate along the west front, while in the Carpathians fighting, fierce but undecisive, rages.

The inquest at Milford Haven on the sinking of the steamship Falaba has established an official death list of 111. Witnesses under oath testified to what had previously been charged, that the submarine fired before sufficient time had elapsed for the removal of the passengers.

Walter Baxter, chief officer of the Falaba, contributed the odd statement that the submarine crew were dressed in khahi. He also swore that the submarine when first sighted flew the British ensign, which was replaced by the German ensign prior to the attack.

Constantinople via London.—An official statement issued today by the War Office says:

"One of our seaplanes has dropped bombs on a British war ship cruising outside the Dardanelles."

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
R. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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March 31, 1915.

Opinions

The Cost of Holding an Election

The facts revealed by the effort of The Times to collect for the first time accurate statistics regarding the total cost, both to candidates and the public, of an average election in this State, as set forth in an article we published on Sunday, show clearly that an overhauling of election machinery is needed badly in New York. In the first place, it was utterly impossible to get at all the figures accurately, even by going to the election officials of every county in the States and to the State election officials in Albany. An amazingly large percentage of the candidates completely ignored the law requiring them to file statements of their expenditures with the local boards, and no effective effort was made by the officials to force them to comply with the law unless opponents happened to raise inquiries regarding their expenses. Township officials were not required to report their expenses because they were "township charges. Nowhere could an interested voter find more than fragmentary details of the public or private expense, much less an accurate report of how the moneys were expended.

From what could be learned of the cost, too, it appeared that the overhead charge of a New York election was disproportionately large. For every dollar spent by candidates, campaign committees, county committees, the public spent $1.44. Eugene M. Travis, the State Controller, reported that a reorganization of the State's election machinery of the State's election machinery would save $250,000 annually, and that "thousands of dollars are wasted annually in the unnecessary compilation of mis takes." Generous remuneration was given employes to ascertain how many times inspectors failed to write a man's name in full, he said, others to tabulate the errors, and added:

> It is not conceivable that such work can serve any other purpose than to keep permanently on the payrolls scores of men who can only be employed with profit to the State temporarily.

The 2,031 election districts in Greater New York cost the taxpayers $375.13 apiece for Eleetion day and the registration days for their formidable array of inspectors, ballot and poll clerks, and pro rata share of printing and other expenses. It is said that fully half of the temporary employes in these polling places could be done away with. Some of them receive $12 a day. It is also said that a great number of the permanent clerks and employes could be done away with; but that would reduce the patronage of the party in power. Each election district is supposed to include about 400 voters—this casts some light on one of the extra expense burdens the taxpayer would have to bear if woman suffrage were adopted in New York.

The suggestion that the Governor appoint a commission to investigate the matter at first hand, confer with the heads of the various boards now established, and then submit a bill for genuine simplification and reform of the election machinery may be a good one; at any rate, it is obvious that some practicable method of reviving the annual cost to the taxpayer, and revising it downwards, and of gathering election statistics where they would be available for scrutiny by the public, should be adopted.—Times, N.Y.

Acceptances Popular

Acceptances are becoming popular with the banks. Of the national banks the National City shows the largest amount of acceptances, the March 4 statement to the Controller of the Currency putting the item at $7,226,858. Other banks showed: First National $750,000, American Exchange National $1,415,600, Mechanics and Metals National $815,337, National Bank of Commerce $3,599,726. This makes $13,907,521 for five national banks. The Corn Exchange Bank reports $975,678. The First National Bank of Chicago has $6,698,000, and the Continental and Commercial National $359,748. The Reserve banks have invested about $7,000,00 in acceptances, and the movement is growing. —Evening Post, N. Y.

HAPPY HOUR—Wednesday
MASTER KEY
15th Episode
"HAPPY HOUR" in 2 Reels
10 Cents

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GO TO LONG BRANCH?

"Playing together, really having a good time together, unifies any social group whether it be the 'set' at the country club, or the gang of boys in the street, or the family, from baby to papa, which departs as an entirety for the Sunday outing. With the exception of the public parks and zoological gardens and some of the commercial amusements, such as the theatres and the 'movies,' the modern community fails utterly to encourage family recreation.

"On account of the poverty of the masses the actual family dwelling is generally inadequate as a place to play. The way out of the difficulty which at once suggests itself, is through a neighborhood center used by so many families that the per capita cost will not be prohibitive."

The foregoing expression was gleamed from The Survey in an article on recreation centers. It urges with greater building strength the suggestion that Fulton needs too a recreation center. Last summer many of our city's people made Long Branch their mecca on Sunday afternoons. Long Branch, it is stated by those who can speak with authority, give to its patrons a line of amusements not always well planned. Here at home are spots that could well be turned into ideal recreation centers with little effort, and the nature of the amusements could easily be controlled.

There should be a spot somewhere near the city where the family could repair on Sunday afternoons. Comfortable benches arranged in the shade, swings and other playground accessories for the children and a band concert late in the afternoon would call scores of families to it each pleasant Sunday afternoon. Think of the enjoyment there would be for Daddy who hustles early away each work-a-day morning and comes home at night too tired to enjoy the family circle.

There has been little planning of recreation centers where the entire family is brought together yet it is universally agreed that the integrity of the home is essential to the welfare of the community.

The fair grounds, the site near the standpipe and the old canal bed are all splendid possibilities for recreation centers. Will the people of Fulton who are interested in humanitarian principles please rise?

MAIL ORDER HOUSES

The large mail-order houses in Chicago, New York and other big cities are constantly harping on "cutting out the middle man," and claiming that the middle man is the cause of the high cost of living.

If we should cut out the so-called middle man—the retailer, the wholesaler or the jobber—what would become of your city? What would your property be worth? What would become of your business?

What does it mean to send ten per cent., twenty per cent., perhaps fifty per cent. of the money in your town to mail-order houses—catalogue concerns?

The most devoted buyers, the most persistent patrons of catalog concerns want local stores for their own convenience; want goods that they can see with their own eyes, that they can examine into, that they can compare and try on, that they can take home with a guarantee that guarantees.

But all the while these selfsame customers know that in sending away their money they are hampering the local merchant, killing his possibilities of success, compelling him to charge more for his goods, and indirectly injuring their own interests.

The retail merchant, the jobber or the wholesale dealer is present because of a demand, because his presence is needed, because business requires him.

Your city could exist but a short time without its main business thoroughfare, without its merchants.

The manufacturers in your town would give up in despair if they were compelled to rely on the narrow margin of profits offered by a mail-order house; for catalog concerns are acknowledged to be close buyers.

But are they close sellers? Let us see!

It is estimated that the average mail-order catalog costs to print and distribute one dollar a copy. Figure what it means to distribute millions of these catalogs each year—a tremendous expense.

Then add to this total the cost of mailing, and the cost of express charges on orders. Ofttimes the express charges or the postage is a large per cent of the actual cost of the goods. Then again, if the goods are sent by freight, think of the time, the delay, the almost sure disappointment, and eventually the bother to get the goods from the freight house to your home.

It is true that mail-order houses often sell goods cheaper than the local merchant, but it is equally true that the local merchant can and does sell goods even cheaper than the catalog houses.

Value considered, real worth weighed, it is doubtful if any concern can pay postage or express charges and the tremendous printing cost, and deliver real worth, genuine values, cheaper than your local merchant.

This picking out fancy goods on which there is a large profit, and buying them by mail from catalog stores in other cities, asking your local merchant to sell you salt or sugar at about cost, and carrying your credit for thirty or sixty days, is not fair.

One man bought some goods at a mail-order house last summer, and when the station agent notified him that they were at the freight depot, he was actually ashamed to go and get them personally. He hired a one-horse truckman to deliver them at his residence. The man was a prominent manufacturer, and he did not realize, until the goods had arrived, the narrowness, the littleness, the smallness of building up the great cities of this country at the expense of his own town.—Silent Partner.

Don't fail to see the Wonderful Reliance Garland Combination Cooking Range, on exhibition in store window of the People's Hardware Co., Inc. Occupies the least space of any complete range in the market. Bakes with either coal or gas in the same oven, broils or toasts with either fuel, fitted with hot water front; in fact operates as a coal or gas range, either fuel independent of the other or may be used with both fuels at the same time. SEE IT. People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv-R

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, March 31.—That the mere enactment of laws have no vital effect upon the permanency of agricultural organizations, is the belief of Dean Beverly T. Galloway, of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

"It may sound like hery or many savor of the paradoxucal to express the opinion that the combined efforts of the federal and State governments, through legislation, have done as much as any other thing to set back thep rogress in the organization of agriculture," says Dean Galloway. "The tendency of most action proceeding from legislation is to force something down on the farmers from above, rather than to build up a structure from below. No amount of legislation, no amount of argument, no amount of propaganda, will permanently establish organization and cooperation unless there is involved some vital, persistent, economic necessity or some great moral question that goes to the root of life itself."

Dean Galloway then adds that for all proctical purposes we can concern ourselves at thep resent time with the matters that have to do with material things. "We must begin at theb usiness end," he says, "and when we learn a few of the small and elementary things to be done there and how to do them we shall have made the beginning of further progress into more complicated fields of endeavor. All will doubtless realize passed away, never to return—when the farmer did not need to look beyond the horizon of his own community in the shaping of his work and of his life."

Although it is agreed almost universally throughout the State that Dean Galloway is an undisputed authority upon agricultural matters, there are certain legislators who take the stand that it has bgeen appropriations which have raised the standard of the State college of Agriculture to its present excellance and that therefore legislation has been a vital fature in the bettering of conditions for the farmer. They point out that millions have been appropriated of recent years for the purpose of making it possible for the farmer to obtain scientific education along agricultural lines and that without these millions the progress which has been made would not have resulted.

Dean Galloway says that the legislature should recognize that the fundamental heed of thep resent time is the facts. "There are already in existencce," he says "many forms of cooperative effort. Some of these are successful; others are not. Wrecks and near-wrecks of agencies are to be found everywhere. They all need to be studied, classified and grouped, so that safe and sane conclusions may be drawn regarding them. The Federal government has fortunately planned its work on this basis. There is a field for the agricultural colleges in the various States to aid the organized agencies, especially in the matter of the work of investigation. The New York State College of Agriculture has organized a Rural Community Service Committee, whose functions will be, first to investigate organization as affecting the farmer's income, and second, to investigate organization as affecting the well-being of rural life.

Dean Galloway says that the factors that make for success include cooperation that connot be programmed, blue printed, diagramed or specified and set down on a group of men or a community. "The motives must come largely from within and must be allowed to work outward, he says.

"Any cooperative effort or organization must recoginze that it is in the field to compete for business," he comments.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv91

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
National Bank of Commerce,
Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A California Mayor Rejoices Over Fulton's Progressive Step

Editor of the Times:

I have received a few copies of the daily recently and wish to congratulate you and the people of Fulton on the fine, bright sheet that you are issuing. Also I am very much interested in the good work you are doing in aid of the business revival through the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce in Fulton. As I read the many articles I am convinced that a real genuine revival is in progress in Fulton. May the good work go on until every citizen realizes that it pays financially to put his and her shoulder to the wheel and lift the good old town out of the mire onto the good solid foundation of true and real prosperity. Thinking that perhaps some of your readers and my old time friends would be interested in a few lines descriptive of the exposition and San Diego, I take the liberty of sending you these few lines. California began in 1542 when Cobrillo sailed into the harbor at San Diego, and later, in 1768, the first of the California missions was established in San Diego by the Franciscan Fathers led by Father Serra of lower California. The first palms and olives were planted at this time and the olive trees are still standing and bearing fruit. San Diego has grown to a city of 85,000. The exposition is being held in Balboa Park, a tract of 1,400 acres which is a city park. Six hundred and fifty acres are covered by the exposition. The main buildings occupy 100 acres. Foreign section 100 amusement features 30 acres, while about 350 acres are devoted to landscape gardens, which can be excelled in real beauty nowhere on earth. As you enter the grounds from the west you cross a re-inforced concrete bridge 135 feet high and about 1,000 feet long which bridges a deep canyon, the sides and bottom of which is set with trees and shrubs of various kinds that grow so beautifully in this fair climate, which with the flowers now in bloom make it one of the most beautiful views imaginable. The architecture of the buildings is called Spanish colonial, which harmonizes so beautifully with the architecture of the early missions. Passing through the entrance arches at the west entrance you first come to the California State building with its cathedral-like architecture and high tower which can be seen looming up above all the other buildings and can be seen from any part of the city. There are nine other buildings, each an exact duplicate of some historic palace of Spain or Spanish America. These main buildings are devoted to "home economy," arts and crafts, science and education, foreign arts, botany, commerce and industry, varied industries and food products.

The New Mexico building is a reproduction of the Indian pueblo of Acoma built in 1699. Sir Thomas Lipton has had hundreds of plants shipped from Colombo in charge of natives, where visitors can see a transplanted tea plantation. The leaves are stripped and tea brewed therefrom for the general public.

The International Harvester Co. has a fine building filled with their products. The Standard Oil Co.'s exhibit is in line and keeping with its varied products. The Cawston ostrich farm shows their products from the egg to the finished plume. There are very many industries and buildings that are representative of various states and counties, which are too numerous to mention in this letter. All must be seen to fully appreciate.

On the Isthmus are located the various amusement concessions, as varied as the flowers that bloom in California. One of these concessions cost $100,000. There are several that are instructive as well as amusing. There are several restaurants, cafeterias and eating places on the grounds where meals can be obtained at very reasonable rates. The hotels and rooming houses in San Diego are ample for the accommodation of the crowds and their rates are quite reasonable. The attendance since March first has improved very much indeed. While the attendance for January and February were much lighter, yet the attendance more than met the expenses for those two months.

I was pleased to meet Martin Dietrich of Fulton last week who was doing the exposition and the great west. He seemed happy and pleased with his trip so far, and I assure you I was pleased to meet and enjoy a good visit with him.

W. J. PENTELOW.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

STANDARD SERVICE

Every practical business man knows how important it is to get good banking service.

Our facilities for serving you are exceptionally complete—including every approved device for safety and dispatch.

Accounts subject to check are invited.

No House Is Too Old To Be Wired For Electricity

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REEL FAVORITES OFF THE FILM



SCENE FROM "THE BIRTH OF A NATION."

SYDNEY AYRES AND "BLOSSOM."

Sydney Ayres as Dayton Blair, the foreman of the oil fields owned by his sweetheart's father, makes an impressive figure in his latest picture, "A Matter of Parentage." In this drama he has as an appealing little leading lady a tiny girl of about four years. The plot of the story reveals the adoption of the baby by Dayton Blair. Blossom, as he calls her, makes him very happy.

Lee Willard is quite an artist with the brush as well as in his profession. Until the filming of "Broncho Billy and the Revenuer" his accomplishments at drawing were unknown. But in this play Willard can be seen painting Mr. G. M. Anderson as "Broncho Billy" from life.

The photo entertainment, "The Birth of a Nation," combines a pictorial survey of civil war history and of Kuklux Klan days with a love story based on Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman." The battle scenes, engaging thousands of combatants drilled with the well known Griffith elan and realism, are particularly effective. After seeing it some optimists are rash enough to predict that the historical novels of the future will be told in pictures rather than in sentences. It cost to produce nearly $500,000.

It seemed that when the film director who produced "The White Goddess," the three act moving picture production, prepared to take the temple scenes, he secured as many natives of India as was possible. In his effort to secure the utmost realism, this director modeled his temple sets after the famous Temple of the Tooth, located in Kandy, Ceylon.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the famous author, has written a one reel comedy, "Why Billings Was Late," which contains a superabundance of human interest. Billings' wife has the exasperating habit of taking her own time, but she always seems to get there just the same. Billings prides himself in getting there ahead of time. He fails, however, on this occasion, and his wife laughs best because she laughs last.

Every revolver carried by motion picture westerners has a pearl handle.

Eleanor Kahn and Jack Paul, two ten-year-old children, play a love scene in the photo play "The Little Straw Wife" with exceptional skill. The two children are sweethearts and enact one of the most beautiful scenes of boy and girl love ever portrayed on the screen. The same two characters in the play fourteen years later are portrayed by Edna Mayo and Bryant Washburn.

PEOPLE'S FOREST IS AT STAKE

Were It Not for Conservation Commissioner Moore, Forests Would be Open to the Axe

Albany, March 30.—The danger to [redacted] lands of the Adirondacks are exposed is emphasized by the statement of Conservation Commissioner John D. Moore. Nothing has happened in many months to show more clearly how the woods hang in the balance. That the balance is far more likely to swing the wrong way than the right way is indicated by the fact that Governor Whitman and his administration is in favor of changing the conservation commission from a triple head to a single head. That is, just exactly what men want who would use the Adirondacks as they have used their own lands. That is in accord with the resolution which the pulp and lumber men passed when they held their conference in this city

As Commissioner Moore points out, Ferris J. Meigs, president of the Santa Clara Lumber Company, was on the committee which framed the resolution. Two days before the Court of Appeals had handed down a decision declaring that a State's attorney had no right to compromise a suit by giving a lumber company the timber and taking the land. Thus the Santa Clara Company had to restore to the State timber lands worth upwards of $600,000—timber which it had acquired by stipulation by former Senator J. P. Allds, attorney for Commissioner Middleton. The present commission pushed that suit, among others. Naturally various lumber interests do not like the present commission. It doesn't play the game as former commissions have done and permit what is politely called "trespassing" on State lands.

The Empire State Forest Products' Association and other organizations and persons have carefully carried on a propaganda for some time in favor of the "utilization of mature, dead, down and burnt" timber on State lands. The campaign has had a degree of success, and paved the way for a reorganization of the present commission and for an amendment to the State constitution at the approaching convention. But the statement brings out in clear relief what has gone before and what the hopes of the prime movers are. The realization of the hopes would open the door for bribery and blackmail, even if the State constitutional convention and the Legislature should lay down the best laws and regulations ever formulated for the scientific cutting of a forest. The history of the State forests up to recent times points to no other conclusion than that the woods would be despoiled, if the severity of the constitutional protection were relaxed so much as a word.

As Commissioner Moore points out the men who are behind the move to reorganize the conservation commission and to throw the invaluable forests of the State open to the axe, are, to a considerable extent, men who have been guilty of "conscienceless vandalism," to quote Gifford Pinchot and of things far worse.

Every effort is being made to get the present commission out of office because it has served the whole people of the State and to put into its place a man who can be handled—one who will not prescute the suits by which the State would maintain its hold on $1,000,000 worth of timber. a man who will do as he is told, should the people's forest be thrown open by constitutional amendment to the men who would use it as their own.

Spavin and ringbone in the early stages have been cured by Hanford's Balsam.

A POSER IN SPELLING

Words that are spelled with "ei" or "ie" form a class that is a bugbear in spelling to many persons. A great many master them by simply memorizing each. yet they may be dealt with in away that is quite helpful to school children, and that may not be valueless to grown-ups.

In approaching this poser, it should be noted that the "ei" and the "ie" part of many of these words is pronounced as if it were a long "e", as "ee" in "meet." Seven of these words, all in "ei," four of them verbs and three nouns, are derived from the Latin verb capio, "to take," and are: "Conceive," "perceive" and "receive," and "conceit," "deceit" and "receipt"; and there are scarcely more than five others to be remembered as going with them: "Ceiling," "inveigle," "leisure," "seize and "weird."

Among quite a number of other words with the "ee" sound that are likely to be confused with those above are "lief," "believe," "siege," "relieve," "liege," "pier" and "pierce," all in "ie." Words in "ei" and "ie" having different sounds than that of "ee" normally present little difficulty, as "weight," "eight," "height," "piebald," etc.

This suggestion may appear more confusing than no rule at all, but one who would make use of it ought to give attention chiefly to the second part of the second paragraph. When it is well konwn. the other words alluded to will take care of themselves. —Democrat and Chronicle.

Fulton Keynotes

The monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Lee Memorial Hospital will be held Thursday afternoon, April 1st, at 4 o'clock, in the Citizens Club rooms.

* * *

Mrs. R. E. Parks of Utica st., entertained the Birthday club, at her home on Saturday afternoon and evening. Twenty guests were present. Cards were played, Mrs. Watson winning first prize, Mrs. Goman, 2d prize. A six o'clock dinner was served. The next Birthday club meeting will be held at Mrs. Watson's.

* * *

Mrs. W. L. Haines of Oswego was the over-Sunday guest of Mrs. Minnie Parks, Cayuga st.

* * *

William Cushman, who has been spending the winter in the South, was in Fulton calling on friends last week.

* * *

Miss Ina Stewart of the Training class is spending the Easter vacation with relatives in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Boorman are moving into their new bungalow on the West Side.

* * *

The 1909 Shakespeare Club will meet Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock with Mrs. J. A. Kempston at 264 Park street.

* * *

Miss Grace J. Tucker is confined to her home with illness.

Used Ford for sale. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv 91

New York's Last Constitutional Convention

By Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State.

The last, or sixth, Constitutional Convention, which met on May 8th, 1894, ended September 14th of the same year, and during its sessions of over four months, 454 distinct amendments were passed upon, only 33 being finally presented and approved of by the people. These amendments made considerable alterations in the organic law which, with the exception of the judiciary article added in the previous convention of 1867, had lasted for nearly half a century without change. But twenty years have elapsed since then and the people have decided to review the work of this convention with the object of meeting the changes wrought by the needs of the times.

As usual, the majority o fthe delegates were lawyers, 143 out of 168, as compared with 108 out of 168, the number chosen for the approaching convention. In the selection of the presiding officer, Joseph H. Choate and the Chairman of the most important committee, Elihu Root, the convention was supremely fortunate. One of the first acts of this convention itself was a sovereign body superior to the courts of the state. The convention was not inclined to radical measures, for it appreciated the excellence of the old Constitution. Therefore, it was deemed prudent to modify only those parts which changed conditions rendered desirable.

The principal cause for calling this convention was occasioned by the congested condition of the courts, especially the Court of Appeals. To remedy this an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was created and the superior courts of the cities were consolidated with the Supreme Court. It may be mentioned here that the proposal to return to an appointive judiciary found little support in the convention, while an attempt to shorten the term of the judges from 14 to 8 years was defeated by a large majority. Municipal reforms were undertaken by the cities committee with most commendable patience, with the endeavor of relieving the existing disorder, inefficiency, extravagance and corruption.

Cumulative voting, minority representation, prohibition of special legislation and various other Constitutional remedies of a more or less drastic order were undertaken, but because these were of an experimental kind they were rejected. However, some improvements in municipal government were adopted, such as division of cities into three classes, all legislation affecting them directly to be subject to the approval of the Mayor, or the Mayor and the local legislative bodies in cities other than first class. For election reforms personal registration was required in cities and villages containing over 5,000 inhabitants.

Bi-partisan election boards also were required and citizenship of at least ninety daysp rior to election was provided for all voters. Permanence in Civil Service reform was insured by installing the merit system of appointment based upon competitive examination. Amendments affecting public institutions were adopted and sectarian appropriations by the State prohibited. The reapportionment of the Senate and Assembly districts was the only one subjected to violent partisan attacks, but experience has shown that any readjustments into districts observing county boundaries will always result in enequalities. Of the amendments rejected by the convention, that of women suffrage attracted most attention for the vigorous campaign inaugurated by the friends of this movement resulted in the circulation of hundreds of petitions. It was supported with great ability and enthusiasm and so far as the criterion of the delegates was shown, it had made considerable progress since the convention of 1867.

COST OF ELECTIONS

Expenditures Were Heavy in New York State—Cost in Oswego County

The cost of elections in New York State is treated in the New York Times of Sunday. The total cost, including the expenditures of candidates and party organizations, for the general election last year was was $4,079,171.42, according to the Times' estimate. Of this amount $2,774, 492.53 was spent by State and county election officials In Oswego county the party committees made the following expenses: Republicans, $4,291.19; Democrats, $1,115.49; Progressives, $210. The expenses for candidates to Congress in this district were L. W. Mott, Rep., $1,150; John Fitzgibbons, Dem., $50; L. W. Mott, Prog., $100. State Senate, Elon R. Brown, Rep., $550; G. A. Lawyer, Dem. and Prog.,$517.89. Assembly, I. C. Sweet, Rep. and Prog., $243.35. W. W. Rounds, Dem., $84.65. Constiautional convention delegates, P. W. Cullinan, at large, $105, district, Lewis Ford, $151; Merrick Stowell and Edward N. Smith, $150 each; F. W. Gallagher, V. K. Kellogg, nothing; D. Cosgrove, $50. The expenses of candidates for county offices in Oswego county were as follows: L. C. Rowe, Dem., county judge, $728.57; H. D. Coville, Rep. and Prog., $502.53; F. D. Culkin, Rep. and Prog. district attorney, $122; W. L. Buck, Rep. and Prog., sheriff, $235; C. A. Stone, Rep. and Prog., superintendent of poor, $85; G. M. Fanning, Rep. and Prog., special county judge, $10; C. E. Pitts, Pro., district attorney, $448; E. L. Gardner, Pro., county judge, $10.15.

Teaching Cruelty

There would be less opposition to the endeavors of the anti-vivisectionists if, instead of wallowing perpetually in rhetoric, they were content for a while to confine themselves to a plain retical of facts. If the facts were sufficient to justify their rhetoric, rhetoric would be superfluous, for then there would be no opposition at all.

Mrs. Belais, the hard working president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, complains that a bill designed to prohibit the use of animals in school classrooms has been opposed by medical men, "who are apparently so determined to retain an untrammelled right to indulge in vivisection that they are willing to sacrifice childhood." She tells of parents "frightened at the results discovered in the characters of those who are taught through vivisection," and says many have come to her "begging that something be done to take this curse from off their children, whom they see becoming hardened and insensate from the debauchment of science."

Neither does she wonder at this deplorable consequence of the sytematic teaching of cruelty. "The sense of power in the child develops," she explains, "while he holds the squirming, suffering creature in his hand, and it is idle to dream for a moment that any thought of mercy can mitigate his actions when he is doing a thing he is taught to do by those he is taught to obey." Having seen animals tormented, having followed them in "the inferno through which they have passed," the child must inevitably grow up in the belief that cruelty is one of the first duties of man. "Shall we," asks Mrs. Belais, "sacrifice children in this additional fashion to the Moloch of vivisection?"

By "additional fashion" it is doubtless meant that children are also sacrificed by enjoying the benefits of vaccination, diphtheria antitoxin and so forth; but with regard to this particular sacrifice it may properly be asked. Where are the classrooms in question? What is this inferno that Mrs. Belais hints at so darkly and in which of our schools is the power of the child developed b yteaching him to hold in his hands squirming, suffering animals? Mrs. Belais says, "We want publicity—trustworthy publicity." Well, here is a capital opportunity for it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Remember that votes go with every purchase at the VanWagenen, Inc., store up to and including Overland "sixes." adv92

ANNOUNCEMENT

This establishment will move on Friday, April second, to its new quarters at

121 South First Street

next to the Citizens' club.

On Friday and Saturday the latest ideas in Spring Millinary will be displayed. You are cordially invited.

Miss M. A. Hickey

"Millinery of the Mode"



CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS

$89.00

Round Trip via

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Choice of Routes going or returning

All your questions gladly answered. Call at any of our offices or address

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Which Do You Perfer?

The piercing tones of a band, or the mellow tones of the orchestra?

THE VITAPHONE

Is the "orchestra" type of a phonograph which reproduces every delicate sub-tone in a soft mellow blending that makes

The Vitaphone—a HOME machine

Perfection in tone reproduction. A human, natural, mellow tone, and yet a tone that never "grates".

H. J. HOWE

201 S. Salina Street DEMONSTRATIONS DAILY Syracuse, N. Y.

FORD FORD FORD

¶ Anyone contemplating buying one of the new Fords this season will have to get their order in early, as they are selling faster than we are going to be able to get them, because there is more value for the money in the new style Ford than any car on the market.

GEORGE B. PALMER

AGENT

9 West First Street Phone 146

MASSARO GIVEN SEWER CONTRACT

Successful Bidder Agrees to Complete Job Before May 1 —Board Will Not Rebuild Band Stand

Frank Massaro of this city, whose bid totaled $2,445, was awarded the contract for the storm sewer along the towpath at a meeting of the Board of Public Works in the City Hall last night. Anthony DeBerber, the only other bidder, submitted a bid far above Massaro's.

The specifications call for a storm sewer, 1,100 fe. long, starting at the canal bridge and exteending to the Hunter Arms tail race, where the pipe will dump into the stream. The pipe called for is 24 inches in diameter. Work must be started five days after Mr. Massaro files his bond and the sewer must be completed fifteen days after the work starts. Mr. Massaro anticipates no difficulty in completing the contract in the required time and he stated last night that he will probably begin work on the sewer April 7, thereby making the time limit for completion April 22.

The sewer will run along the old tow path and will enter the Hunter raceway at a right angle.

Before the awarding of the contract, the Board listened to several questions by Messrs. Wise and Chadwick of the Hunter Arms Company. In view of the fact that the company plans the installation of a new water wheel and several concrete abutments in their race in the future, fears were entertained that the sewer might interfere with this work and the gentlemen stated that the deposit of the soil carried into the race by the sewers might interfere with their water power. Mr. Wise asked City Engineer Hill, if after a heavy rain, there was any possibility of the water flow from the sewer raising the level of the raceway to such an extent that the flow from the waterwheel might be impeded. Mr. Hill stated that, in his opinion, the sewer would never deposit sufficient water in the race to raise the level perceptibly, and that the amount of soil deposited in the race bed would be very small.

Mr. Wise stated that he expected Attorney Chapman of Syracuse, who is also a director in the Hunter Company, to be present at the meeting, but that Mr. Chapman had been unavoidably detained. He expressed a desire to confer with Mr. Chapman in regard to the project. Thereupon, Mr. Stevenson stated that the Board would assume responsibility for all damages to the Hunter Company caused by the sewer disposal and City Attorney Fanning drew up an agreement to that effect at once. Mr. Wise will confer with Mr. Chapman tomorrow and then the agreement will probably be ratified by both parties. The agreement as drawn by Mr. Fanning will protect the Hunter Co. in every particular, but Mr. Chadwick stated that it was not so much the protection that the company wished but a certainty that the sewer will not cause any damage at the plant to necessitate a shut down. A resolution was passed to the effect that a change in the sewer contract should be made, if necessary, in order to meet the requests of the Hunter Company.

Before the meeting started an informal discussion in regard to the curbing and paving of several streets took place. The subject of a new band stand at the City Park this year was also taken under consideration and while nothing was done officially, from the sentiments expressed by several members of the board, it does not seem likely that any stand will be erected this year at least.



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55 N. FIRST STREET

BOWLING NOTES

The Barbers beat the Gunmakers on the Onyx alleys last night. The score follows:

Gun Makers	1	2	3	Total
Whitaker..	145	150	188	483
Shortslewer	147	130	139	416
Smith.....	139	151	159	449
Burdick....	211	111	176	498
Chubb.....	154	205	167	526
Totals..	796	747	829	2372

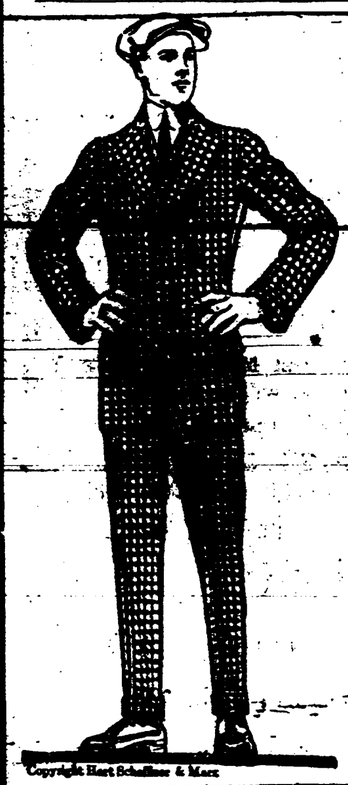
Barbers	1	2	3	Total
Campbell..	224	154	154	532
Trambley..	138	191	137	466
Donovan..	155	144	160	459
Walker....	144	160	181	485
Venton....	167	181	193	541
Totals..	828	840	825	2493

CONTEST CLOSES

Tonight will witness the closing of the membership conest that has been waged for some time in the M. W. A. lodge.

During the next two weeks the pool contest will be waged with renewed vigor.

Men, Here's What to Expect In a Suit at $20



Picture the height of style—the latest conceived fashion idea—the clean effect of slimness and trimness—expect good fabrics and the best possible workmanship. You'll find all of these qualities in our $20 Suits.

Smart Men's Spring Suits at $20, tailored to an ideal by Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Other Good Makes at, $10, $12 and $15.

STETSON HATS

EAGLE SHIRTS

NEW EASTER NECKWEAR

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

S. LIPSKY & SON

27 South First, Fulton

GAME CLUB ACTIVE

All Streams Stocked With Fish and More Coming

During the next two weeks, the Fulton Game and Gun Club will hold its first meeting of the 1915 season. While no definite date has yet been decided upon the members will be notified by card. The principal business of the meeting will be the election of officers for the ensuing year and the discussion of plans for the club's future activities.

The local club now boasts a membership of approximately 100, and it is expected that the coming season will be the most successful in years. While no trap shoots have been held this winter, the club house and grounds at Stop 27 will be the scene of severarl events of this kind in the near future. Several other features are contemplated, among others, a monster clambake on the club grounds this summer.

The club has stocked all the stream in this vicinity including Lake Neahtawanta with pickeral, perch, bass, trout and other game fish each year. A consignment of young fish from the State Game Commission is expected within the next two weeks.

HOLY WEEK SERVICES AT BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. M. G. Buck, pastor of the First Baptist church, addressed a large and devout congregation last night in the first of his series of Holy Week sermons. Mr. Buck brought out three main points and explained the lessons that can be drawn from these. He cited a withered fig tree as the first lesson and compared the tree to the man who, outwardly professes Christianity, but within his soul has nothing. Christ will blast such men in time and they will not bear fruit as the other trees of men who have the strength of brotherly love and faith in their hearts. The second point made by Mr. Buck was true charity. He showed how the widow, in giving her mite, was more charitable than the wealthy man who gave only a small tithe of his possessions to the poor. In closing Mr. Buck told how the Jews rejected Christ, and spoke of the Saviour's life and works up to the last week of His stay on earth.

INTERESTING MEETINGS

Revival Services at Congregational — Church to be Continued

A great deal of interest has been manifested at the meetings this week so much so that the pastor of the Congregational church announces their continuation for the remaining days of the week.

Tonight the Rev. J. H. Olmstead will preach the last sermon of the series. He leaves tomorrow for Homer. The children's chorus will sing tonight, a fact that adds a lot of interest to the services.

SPECIAL SERVICES HELD AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception last evening the regular mid-weekly Lenten service was held. The Stations of the Cross were recited and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed.

Tomorrow, Holy Thursday, high mass will be sung at 9 o'clock, followed by the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. On Good Friday the mass of the Pre-Sanctified will be said at 9 o'clock and in the evening the Rev. Father Sheehan of Syracuse will speak.

REV. CODDINGTON HEARD

Rev. Dr. Coddington of Grace church, Syracuse, delivered the sermon at Zion Episcopal church last night before a large congregation. Dr. Coddington took as his text the sixteenth verse of the third chapter of St. John. He made a strong appeal for the right kind of Christianity and denounced the worldly imitation of it.

At ten o'clock this morning a litany was recited at the church followed by a meditational service. Tomorrow morning at ten o'clock there will be a high celebration of Holy Communion and the services following will be in honor of the institution of the Sacrament of the Eucharist. At 7.30 tomorrow evening there will be a short devotional service.

On Good Friday at ten o'clock matins will be sung and a pro-anaphora service will be held. In the evening there will be an evensong service and a sermon will follow. The meditational service in the afternoon has been changed to the evening.

Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 57-100 per cent pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

Children Cry FOR

Those You Know

Dr. and Mrs. L. Fowler Joy, are entertaining for the week, Mrs Joy's sister, Miss Ella Drake of Brooklyn.

* * *

Mrs. M. B. Hargrave is ill at her home in West 1st st.

* * *

Miss Arline Bogue left yesterday for Mexico, N. Y., where she will spend the Easter holidays with her grandparents.

* * *

Miss Ada Saunders has returned from Oswego Normal and will spend the Easter vacation in this city.

* * *

The 1909 Shakespeare club will meet at the home of Mrs. J. A. Kempston, 264 Park st., Thursday afternoon. The club will read and discuss "Act Three" of the drama, "King John."

* * *

The Baby City Four met at the home of Chester Kempston in Park st. last evening. The quartet is making plans for a social affair, probably a dance to take place during the month of April.

* * *

Frederick Ingraham, manager of the VanWagenen, Inc., garage has returned for the season. "Fred" looks fit to give the company's patrons the best ever in the line of service.

* * *

Miss Mable and Florence Hovey are spending a few days in Syracuse with friends.

* * *

William Hughes, loom fixer in the woolen mill, is recovering from a recent illness.

* * *

City Chamberlain George Washburn announces that on April 1st the last installment of taxes is due. After that date an extra fee will be added.

* * *

Mrs. F. Carver of West 1st st., was injured Saturday night in alighting from the city line car at Hannibal st. The car crew in their haste to start back pulled off the trolley pole, plunging the car in total darkness before Mrs. Carver had alighted.

* * *

Master John Neyhart of Hart st. is seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. Glen Hill of Ganesvoort st. leaves today for Orwell to visit her husband who is a patient at the hospital there.

* * *

Miss Lois Harrington, principal of the State st. school is spending the vacation with her parents at Baldwinsville.

* * *

There will be a union service of the Thursday night prayer meeting and the W. H. M. S. of the First M. E. church. Rev. Dr. Stockwell will deliver a Good Friday address. The ladies are asked to bring their Lenten envelopes. A large attendance is desired.

* * *

William Hartnett of Worth st. attended the banquet at Oswego given by former Postmaster J. B. Alexander in honor of Mr. Nacey his successor.

* * *

John Owens, who has been ill at his home, has recovered sufficiently to resume his duties for the Granby Paper Co. He will soon leave for Canada to purchase pulp wood.

* * *

Mrs. A. Sheffield of Almond, N.Y., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coy of Worth st.

MRS. HENRY VAN SCHAACK

Mrs. Henry VanSchaack, of South 1st st., died last night in the Lee Memorial hospital, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. VanSchaack underwent an operation at the hospital last week, after an illness of long standing and, although her condition improved steadily for a time, she suffered a relapse Sunday, and her strength gradually gave way. She was 28 years old, and is survived by her husband and one child, a girl, and her father and sister, who reside in Caughdenoy.

Mrs. VanSchaack had a wide circle of friends in thisc ity who will mourn her loss. The funeral will be private and arrangements have not yet been completed.

REWARD OFFERED

At a directors' meeting of the Fulton Automobile club which will be held in the near future a resolution will be introduced to the effect that the club offer a reward of $10 for the information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person throwing nails or glass into the public streets.

Last year in certain districts where the residents are largely foreigners, many bottles, nails and other sharp objects were thrown into the street. Fulton motorists suffered thereby and this year the club intends to take [illegible] against any of-

EASTER PROGRAM AT ZION CHURCH

The Easter Music Will Be Rendered By a Choir of More Than 20 Voices With Orchestral Accompaniment

Next Sunday, April 4th, is Easter day, the Feast of the Resurrection of our Lord. It will be a memorable day at Zion church, this city. At all the services during the day the sermons and music will be appropriate to the joyous occasion. The Easter music will be rendered by a choir of more than twenty voices accompanied by the organ and chimes and orchestra of several pieces.

The order of the services will be as follows:

Holy Communion (low celebration) 7.30 a.m.

Choral Eucharist and sermon, 10.30 a.m.

Choral Evensong and sermon (especially for children) 4.30 p.m.

The subject of the sermon at the 10.30 a.m. service will be. "Life from the Tomb." All the pews are free and the general public is cordially invited and welcomed at all the services.

The special Easter music program will be as follows:

Holy Eucharist, 10.30 a.m. The entire service will be intoned and sung.

Processional hymn—"Welcome Happy Morning," Sullivan.

Introit—"Christ the Lord is Risen Today," Morrison.

Kyrie Eleison—Tours.

Gloria Tibi—Tours.

Gratia Tibi—Tours.

Credo—Tours.

Hymn—"The Strife is O'er," from Palestrina.

Gloria Patri—Tours

Offertory—"Christ Our Passover," Cramer.

Sorsum Corda—Tours

Ter-Sahctus—Tours

Benedictus—Tours

Agnus Dei—Tours

Gloria in Excelsis—Tours

Sevenfold Amen—Stainer

Recessional Hymn—"At the Lamb's High Feast," Elvey.

Evensong, 4.30 p.m.

The entire service will be intoned and sung.

Processional Hymn—"Come Ye Faithful," Sullivan.

Gloria Patri—Kettle

Magnificat—Kettle

Nunc Dimittis—Barnby

Anthem—"Christ the Lord is Risen Today," Morrison

Hymn—"Angels Roll the Rock Away," Roper

Gloria Patria

Offertory—"Christ Our Passover," Cramer

Hymn—"Jesus Christ Rose Up," Hemy

Sevenfold Amen—Stainer

Recession Hymn—"Hark, Ten Thousand Voices Sounding," Dykes.

For any inflammation use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. One good application at first is better than several light ones.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Thursday; temperate to moderate northwest winds.

Net cash prices on guaranteed auto tires:

30x3	$8.55
30x3½	$11.02
32x3½	$12.68
33x4	$18.10
34x4	$18.48

Other sizes in proportion

VanWagenen, Inc.

adv 91

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv.

Good horse for sale cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv 91

DEAN BARRY'S ESTATE

Surrogate Miller Makes an Order Directing An Appraisal.

Surrogate Miller made an order yesterday afternoon directing the County Treasurer to make an appraisal of the estate of the Very Rev. Dean Barry, who died in Oswego last October. The estate has never come into the Surrogate's Court. It was said that purpose of the order was to determine whether several bank accounts held jointly by Dean Barry and Dr. R. W. Barry were subject to the payment of any inheritance tax. These bank accounts, it was stated, total between $3,000 and $4,000.

A son, Charles, asked that letters on the estate of Henry Nettles, who died in Oswego March 14th, be granted to John F. Dain, Jr. The petition gives the value of the estate at $300 personal and $4,500 real.

For calks use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh for quick results.

CANAL WIRELESS FINISHED.

New Station Is the Largest and Most Powerful In the World.

The new wireless station in the Panama canal zone, which is the largest and most powerful in the world, has been completed. The Panama station is one of five great stations that will make it possible for the navy department to keep in communication with warships in all parts of the Atlantic and Pacific. The station will be manned and controlled by the navy.

An idea of the great range of the new station may be had when it is stated that it will be able to communicate with the wireless station in the Brooklyn navy yard, with the naval and army stations in Alaska, with the Straif of Magellan and with any point in Europe where a wireless plant is maintained.

The government experts who installed the new Panama system have been picking up regularly for weeks past the German official bulletins flashed from the wireless station at Hanover, Germany, to the station at Sayville, N. Y.

REGIMENT ADOPTS A BABY.

Turkish Infant, Deserted by Parents, Is Baptized In Greek Church.

"Our regiment has adopted a two-year-old Turkish girl baby," writes a Cossack who is serving with the Russian advance into the Turkish Caucasus. He explains:

"During our forward movement one of our men found in a farmhouse this baby, which had been abandoned by her fleeing parents. The starving little creature was cleaned, clothed and fed, and then taken to the staff quarters. In the Greek church of the village of Bardus the foundling was christened according to the rites of the orthodox church, the commander of the regiment acting as godfather and Princess Gelovanna, a Red Cross nurse and wife of a member of the duma, as godmother. The child was named Alexandra Donskaia, after the name of the regiment.

"The officers and men of the regiment subscribed monthly amounts for [illegible] their regimental daughter."

Good inner Auto Tire Tubes are often spoiled by a Poor Casing. IT IS ECONOMY TO PURCHASE THE UNITED STATES GUARANTEED TIRES. "Nobby Tread—The 5,000 Mile Tire" CALL AND EXAMINE THEM L. P. SMITH CO.

PUPILS WANTED IN VOCAL INSTRUCTION Inquire FRANC LALONDE 220 SENECA STREET

A PHOTOGRAPH

In your Easter apparel. Thinking over the long list of your friends who would be glad to get a picture of you now.

Every photograph that we send out of our developing room is a work of art, a true likeness, correct in every detail. It pleases you or you don't take it.

FOSTER Oneida Street

THE QUIRK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M. Matinee, 5c Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c

TONIGHT— "WHEN THE LIONS ESCAPE" 3-Reel Drama, and 3 others

THURSDAY— "STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY" 3-Reel Lubin Civil War Drama, and 3 others

SATURDAY— C. O. D.—Vitigraph, 4-Reel Comedy and 2 Others

WINDS PLAYED WITH DERBY

The Naughty Sportive March Breezes Cause Trouble to to Owner of a Derby

"What's sillier than a derby hat?" says Jane Addams, and one Fultonian, by name, Ernest Gomon, is ready to say "What, indeed?" and thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. Gomon today left his domicile on the West Side and repaired to East 1st st. in quest of Easter regalia. Having found the treasures which he sought, with high heart and light step he homeward wended his way. It was while crossing the lower bridge that the "fly got into the ointment" and dispelled Mr. Gomon's rosy vision of Easter morn. It happened in this wise.

Mr. Gomon wore upon this occasion that style of headgear known as "derby." The little March winds happily at play seized upon the object, looping-the-loop with it until dizzily it fell into the race way below. Remembering the days of close companionship which he and the derby had enjoyed the owner started to the rescue. A little crowd gathered to watch results. Hurrying down the finight of stairs leading to the raceway all might have gone well had twine been stouter built. One of the packages containing the Easter finery burst open, and the contents, a pair of trousers, plus a box of choice weeds tumbled out. A muddy puddle near received the trousers, but "what's that when a dear old derby is drifting away" thought Mr. Gomon and he tarried not at all.

Reaching the raceway path the owner of the hat ran quickly down it and jumped into a boat tied there. The boat became tangled in the underbrush and the hat sailed by. After an hour's hard work the boat was returned to its place, and hatless and dejected, Mr. Gomon returned for his packages, but a lonely pair of muddy trousers alone greeted him. The box of choice weeds had vanished! The rest of the story is left to the imagination of the reader.

T. W. SKINNER

The Hon. Timothy W. Skinner, dean of the bar of Oswego county, and one of its best known residents, died at his home in the village of Mexico this morning about 8.30 o'clock. Death came after an illness of a week with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. Skinner was born in the town of Mexico April 24th, 1827, and had he lived until next month would have celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday. His father was the late Hon. Avery Skinner, who was born inNew Hampshire in 1796, came to Union Square in 1822 and died there in 1876. The family was a prominent one in the history of Oswego county. The father of Mr. Skinner was a Democrat and was postmaster at Union Square during all of his long residence there, having been appointed by President Adams. He was fifteen years Associate Judge of the County Court and for sixteen years was county treasurer and seryed in the State Aseembly in 1831-32 and was a State senator from 1838 to 1842.

It was amid such surroundings and in such an atmosphere that the Hon. T. W. Skinner was ushered into life. He was educated in the schools of Mexico and graduated from Mexico Academy, then one of the best educational institutions in northern New York, in the class of 1847, probably the oldest of the alumni of the school living. After graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Watertown in 1857, and has since practiced in Mexico. For fifteen years he was the junior member of the banking house of Whitney & Skinner, the senior member being the late Cyrus Whitney. Mr. Skinner was elected Surrogate of the county and held that office for eighteen years, a longer term than any other man. He was president of the village of Mexico, justice of the peace and served the public faithfully and well. After his retirement from the office of Surrogate he had a largep ractice in that court and has been a frequent visitor to Oswego.

Mr. Skinner was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies, being one of the oldest in this section of the State.

Mrs. Maurice L. Wright, of Oswego, is a sister of Mr. Skinner, Charles R. Skinner, of Watertown, and the Rev. James A. Skinner, of New York, are brothers. Avery Warner Skinner, of Albany, is a son, and Mrs. Junius B. Stone, of Auburn, a daughter.

The funeral will be held at his home in Mexico tomorrow at three o'clock.

FULTON MEN BID

Oswego, Mar. 30.—Commissioner of Works Linsley opened sixteen bids for sewers yesterday. They were filed by James Flynn, Fulton; Hackett & Scott, Fulton; Samuel Bond, Syracuse; Campo & Amoise, Lucano Tremento, Angelo Falvo, F. J. O'Brien, James Fennell, Bati Nicolo, Oswego.

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

DONOVANITES TAKE THIRD STRAIGHT GAME

Daytona, Fla., Mar 31.—Eighteen hits for a total of twenty-one bases, netting twelve runs, was the Yankees' portion of yesterday's game against the Superbas. The eleven swats made by the Brooklynites, who also mixed in a trio of doubles, netted them only five runs, giving the Yankees a clean slate for the series of four games played here.

Cadore was the only twirler for the Dodgers who did not sucer from the swatting. This was probably due to the fact he was on the mound only one inning. The other pair, Ragan ann Coomsb, were hammered unmercifully and without favor.

The two Rays—Keating and Fisher—after the good support shown by their teamates with their bats in the first three innings, took things comparatively easy.

The game was won in the first three innings. After the Yankees had gathered a pair of runs in the lrst two chapters they jumped on Ragan in the third for a quartet of tallies. Pipp was safe at lrst on Cutshaw's error, Cook flied out to Myers, Mullen followed with a double, and on Boone's single Pipp and Mullen scored. Boone scored a minute later on Nunamaker's double, Keating kept up the clean hitting by sinbling to right, and Nunamaker scored on Maisel's infield tap that Ragan threw poorly. In the seventh and ninth frames they simply toyed with "Iron Man" Coombs.

Brooklyn's best inning was the lrst, when they gathered a pair of runs on a base on balls to Schultz, Cutshaw's double and Hummel's single. Their othr three runs were distributed through seven innings.

The absence of Daubert, Wheat and O'Mara considerably weakened the Dodgers' play.

Colonel Ruppert and William Fleischma nleft this morning for New York. Charles Balamanno, president of the Mechanics' Bank, of Brooklyn, also left on the same train.

"Jake" Daubert, who hurt his right foot in Sunday's game against the Yankees, will leave for his home in Brooklyn Thursday. He will work out slowly in Brooklyn with several pitchers who will probably leave after Saturday's game in Jacksonville. Bill Klem, the umpire, will go north Thursday morning.

Score by innings:

New York	1	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	4	—12
Brooklyn	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	— 3

KIRMAYER SUCCEEDS IN WINNING GAME

Marlin, Tex., Mar. 31.—The "Seymours" and the "Devlins" were on the field for their daily encounters and, as usual, the Seymours were trailing when McGraw called the game after the seventh inning. The Devlins' won by the big score of 14 to 6. The pitchers were wise enough not to get up a perspiration in the cool gale. Kirmayer made his first appearance in the box since he fell a pictim to la grippe and showed no ill effects of the malady other than weakness.

Thorpe hit Kirmayer for a home run in the first inning, but after that the youngster was more effective. Pehritt pitched good ball too. Palmero is defeloping into quite a good outfielder. A strong wind cut many kinds of tricks and kicked up lots of dust, but outside of that the day was all right for practice.

OTHER GAMES YESTERDAY

Washington (A.L.), 8; Richmond 3.

Philadelphia (A.L.), 3; Charleston, 4.

Chinese University (Hawaii), 5; Rice University 2.

Trinity 7; Amherst 1.

Detroit, 3; New Orleans, 2.

HOT LINERS

State League Pilots

Albany	Josep O'Rourke
Troy	Lew Wachter
Syracuse	Michael J. O'Neill
Binghamton	John C. Calhoun
Elmira	Wm. Conroy
Scranton	Bill Coughlin
Wilkes-Barre	Peter Noonan
Utica	Edward McDonough

Of course that isn't exactly the way in which clubs and their managers will finish in the 1915 pennant race. Modesty prevents us from placing the Utica team in the position in which it is very likely to end the season.

The Baseball Writers' Association of the New York State League will hold its annual meeting in connection with the league session and one of the matters to be taken up is an improved system of averages for the league. The official records of last season failed to include the extra base hits, stolen bases and sacrifice hits, all of which are too important to be left out. The method of arriving at the rating of the pitchers has also been unsatisfactory because of the fact that it does not provide for showing the number of games won and lost. For the last two seasons the pitchers' averages have been arrived at by dividing the number of hits oc them by the number of times opponents appeared at bat.

Scranton has picked up a Taylor, Pa., youngster by the name of John Griffiths. He is to receive a trial in the box.

Elmira would like to have Emil Meusel back in left garden this season. The hard-hitting outfielder is dissatisfied with his shift to the Los Angeles, Cal., club and has notified Conroy that he will make an ecort to promised a satisfactory salary for the season.

Pete Noonan, Wilkes-Barre's manager, has signed Pitcher George Lowe, who was with Newburg in the Atlantic League last season. Wilkes-Barre is gradually corralling quite a collection of pitchers and other players. With Newburg last year Lowe turned in 12 victories and eight defeats.

In a letter to Charles M. Winchester, president of the Albany baseball club, Joe O'Rourke, new manager of the Senators, says he probably will arrive in Albany next week. In the meantime O'Rourke will try to sign two young players, who he says he has been watching for two years. "The old fellows will have to show something to beat these mn out." O'Rourke writes. It is more than likely that O'Rourke will remain in Albany after he arrives next week, as it is not believed he will return to Philadelphia again before the State League season opens.

The annual schedule meeting of the State League is expected to take place either this week or next week. There is a strong possibilty that the meeting will take place in Albany. President Winchester has asked President Farrell of the State League to call the meeting in Albany as a favor to him and it is believed that Farrell will agree.

There'll be nothing to the Bobby Wilson-Shamus O'Brien bout at Albany tonight but fight. Shamus is of the bear cat type, rushing, aggressive and game, while Wilson is a boy who has never backed up after toeing the line, no matter how hard his opponent hit or how fast he worked. It will be great action between a pair of boys who are capable of traveling at top speed. At least, that's what an Albany scribe thinks.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTHAN TEMPERANCE UNION

State Y. P. B. Convention to be Held in This City July 2-5—Promises to be a Big Affair.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union had a large and enthusiastic meeting on Friday, at the home of Mrs. A. Z. Wolever, Oneida st. Mrs. Maude Perkins, state secretary, of the Y. P. B. was the speaker. Plans were made and committees were appointed for the State Y. P. B. Convention which will be held in this city July 2-6, and which promises to be the largest and best ever held.

The following chairmen were appointed: General chairman, Mrs. Wm. Sylvester; entertainment, Mrs. R. B. McRae; registration, Mrs. A. Z. Wolever; welcome, Mrs. A. D. Clark; reception, Mrs. Edna Moore; meals, Mrs. Ida McClelland; diamond medal contest, Mrs. Charles Olmstead; musical contest, Mrs. N. H. Haviland; tickets, Mrs. Howard Morin; convention churches, Mrs. L. P. Smith; decoration, Mrs. William White.

Albinos.

Albino is a term first applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes of West Africa and is now applied to any individual in whom there is congenital deficiency of pigment in skin, hair, iris and choroid of the eye. The skin is abnormally pale, the hair is white or pale flaxen, and the iris is pink. The absence of pigment in the iris renders an albino's eyes sensitive and partially blind in the sunlight. The chief predisposing cause is heredity. It may also be due to congenital arrest of development and is sometimes associated with other malformations, but it often occurs in persons who are otherwise normal. White mice, white rabbits, white elephants, etc., are albinos.

Layers.

Knicker—What is society? Bocker—The under dog, the middleman and the man higher up.—New York Sun.

ANNOUNCEMENT

J. W. CHILLSON has purchased the Broadway market, formerly owned by BRACE STEVENS, Corner of Broadway and East First Street. Inspection of New Stock of Fresh and Smoked Meat as well as Canned Goods, is invited.

PHONE 523

CLUB AIDED ROAD CAUSE

The Many Road Improvements In This Section are Due to Work of Local Automobile Club

After untiring efforts on the part of the Futlon Automobile club, the Hannibal road is now assured and work will be begun on the stretch next month.

President R. E. McCully, is in receipt of a letter from Speaker Sweet promising early action on the project and it is expected that the work will be completed by July. This announcement comes as a welcome result after the long struggle by the club to ahve a state road in Hannibal town.

The club made its first step toward securing the road last fall when a delegation from thisc ity went to Oswego to confer with the State Supervisor. Later President McCully and Mayor Fox went to Watertown and had a conference with John G. Carlise, then Commissioner of Highways. Mr. Carlise was also conferred with in regard to the road in Syracuse later on and and at a banquet to the state officers of the Automobile Association in Oswego, the local delegation assisted by Speaker Sweet brought up the matter again.

Hannibal town has never had a foot of state highway and it is due directly to the work of the local club and Speaker Sweet that the road is at last assured.

Although no action has ever been taken to reduce the grade at Crosby Hill, at the end of Oneida st., the club is plannig a campaign to improve the road on the hill, and at the same time an effort will be made to have the grade reduced as much as possible. Work on the end of Seventh st. where the Whitaker road enters the city, is contemplated by the city, and all these features will meet with the approval of motorists and residents in the section and otherswho use the roads.

The State Highway department will open bids April 20 for the resurfacing and improvement of two other highways in this vicinity. One contract will call for five miles of bithulithic macadam on the Fulton-Bowens Corners road in the town of Volney. The road is in bad condition at present and the improvement will be welcomed by residents in that section and by local motorists.

The other contract will also be on the Fulton-Bowens Corners road. A stretch almost three miles long will be resurfaced with bithulithic macadam. Two local contractors expect tobid for the work.

The Fulton club plans a very active season this year. The planning of club runs, and several other social features will be arranged at the first get-together meeting of the club which will take place some time in April. A banquet is planned for the first meeting, and the speaker will be Lucius Wilson of the American Cities Bureau, who supervised the Chamber of Commerce campaign. Mr. Wilson is to address the club on the field of an automobile club in connection with civic progress, and the date for the banquet will be set as soon as the club officials learn when Mr. Wilson can arrange his schedule of engagements in order to be on hand. The banquet will be held in the city hall.

The club membership numbers over 100 atp resent and an active campaign for new members will be started at the first meeting. The first club run will also be planned at that time.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—By reliable girl, position, house work or care of child Address 402, Times Office. 87c

To Rent—House at 210 S. 3d st. Inquire of D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester st. 87c

Motor Boat For Sale—Practically new. Inquire 212 S. 2d st. 88c

House to Rent—Apply 602 Buffalo st. or phone 4397. tf

A good spark plug, 40c. VanWagenen, Inc. adv 91

Boy Wants Situation—16 years old; references given. 219 S. 3d st. 87c

Flat To Rent—41 S. 2d. 87c

GOOD SEEDS

Dwarf Essex Rape, Winter Vetches' Medium Green Soy Beans, Whippoorwill Cow Peas, Amber Cane, Milo Maize and other Field Seeds.

Nothing but the Very Choicest Highest Seeds

Gilbert & Nichols Co.

Just Over the Bridge

SAMOSET CHOCOLATES

A box of these confections will add the crowning touch to the Easter feast.

Confections, Drugs Toilet Articles

ROBERTS & WOOD

Next to First National Bank

MONEY DEPOSITED

ANY DAY THIS WEEK WILL DRAW THE DIVIDEND FROM APRIL FIRST

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

Mr. Andre Boutin of No. 325 South Salina street, feels very happy and contented over the great throng of buyers at his wonderful Millinary establishment since the doors opened for his beautiful Millinary Opening last Tuesday afternoon. It shows that the ladies appreciate a perfect Millinary store of 132 feet long by 23½ wide, which displays four times more up-to-date Millinary than any other in the State.

No lady, miss or child can appear stylish Easter Sunday without one of Andre Boutin's fashionable hats at prices far below any other firm—quality for quality. Mr. Boutin's great store will be still better equipped this week and he feels certain, with the extra force added, that everyone will be properly served.

Do not forget the

GREAT FRENCH MILLINERY EMPORIUM

325 South Salina Street

FIRE and REMOVAL SALE

YOU PROFIT LARGELY BY BY OUR SMALLER LOSS

Commencing FRIDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock

Our Great Stock of High Class Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings will be on sale at astonishing low prices.

See the Special Blue Serge Suit for Men We Are Going to Sell the First Day at $10.00

Extraordinary Values in BOYS' SUITS

Watch For Our Special Announcements

The McKinstry Store

114 ONEIDA STREET

HEART INTEREST STORIES FROM TRENCHES AND BATTLEFIELDS

Dutch Steamer Held Up by German Air Craft—New York Girl With Retreating Army.

Territorial Gunner Has Miraculous Escape—Prince of Wales Actually on the Firing Line.

By mail and in dispatches from old world newspapers there have arrived in this country human interest stories of the great war in Europe. Some of the latest and best are here given:

"If I am lucky enough to survive this war I am afraid that I will be satisfied with very little, just a bed and a crust of bread," writes a twenty-year-old Belgian soldier to his brother, Paul L. Herz, a diamond cutter, of 46 East street, New York city. Young Herz is serving with the Fourth Regiment of Belgian infantry.

This letter was made public by the Belgian relief committee. It bears a February date and in part reads:

"Although for more than six months we have lived like savages, remaining four nights without sleeping and eight days without washing, and have fallen into ice cold water and kept our wet clothes on for days, I have never felt the slightest attack of illness nor even had a cold. We live absolutely like Indians in the bushes and are occupied with all professions, such as carpenter, cook, digger, laundress and shoemaker.

"As for the life in the trenches, in which we spend four days out of every eight, it is at times frightful, especially as since quite a while our trenches along the Yser near Nieuport have been bombarded night and day. Shells and



Photo by American Press Association.

CONVALESCING SOLDIER DRAWING SKETCH OF BATTLEGROUND WHERE HE WAS WOUNDED.

shrapnel pass by, whistling, without ceasing. Sometimes they fall at fifty meters, then again at ten or five inches from us. Then again one falls flush in the trench. Then we pick up our dear comrades and repair the parapet. Then we wait for our turn to come.

"The inundation prevents us from advancing, and when we are called upon to do advance post duty we often wade in ice cold water up to the belt. Our trenches in spots are less than 200 meters from the Germans, and we always have to be on the alert.

"A couple of days ago I was called upon to guard a bridge which was mined with dynamite by our own Belgian sappers, when I noticed that the Germans were directing their gunfire upon the bridge. The second shell was fifty meters short, but the third was too long. I heard the shot of the next. After two seconds the shell announced itself by its horrible whistling; then a black cloud, a frightful explosion, and I was flung on my back. Once more I got up, unharmed. The bridge did not blow up, only a hole in the flooring. I found this moment particularly horrible, inasmuch as I was certain that before five minutes would elapse I would go up with the bridge, and I could not move from my position because I had been stationed there.

"One gets completely demoralized at times and allows oneself to live like a brute, like an unconscious being. However, at times we sing and play cards and laugh at the slightest provocation."

New York Girl's Experience.

The experience of a retreating army pursued by a victorious army was shared by a New York girl when the left wing of the Austrians was driven out of Lemberg by the Cossacks.

Miss Bertha Zwillich, who lives with her brother, Samuel Zwillich, at No. 1390 Prospect avenue, the Bronx, New York city, was visiting relatives at Boroslav, in northern Galicia, when the Cossacks invaded the Lemberg region. Boroslav was in the rear of the Austrian left wing, which was supposed to be the strongest. But the terrific onslaught of the Cossacks smashed it, and the Austrian army was driven back into the Carpathians.

Miss Zwillich, with hundreds of refugees, went with the Austrians, tramping for weeks with the army and eating some food as the soldiers.

"Days and days" [illegible] walked and ran with hundreds as we fled toward Budapest. We were right with the retreating army itself, and we ate daily with the soldiers. We all shared alike. Then we reached Uzsok pass, in the Carpathians. There I saw a number of horrors that I don't like to think of.

"I saw two men, a woman and a twelve-year-old girl shot down by stray bullets while I was in the streets of Uzsok. The Russians caught up with us very close there, and down in the town we could look up on the mountain



Photo by American Press Association.

FIELD MARSHAL GENERAL VON HINDENBURG (LOWER RIGHT) AND MEMBERS OF STAFF.

tops near by and see the shells bursting almost over us. I was an eyewitness of the fierce encounter of Uzsok pass.

"After that we tramped on in the same direction—toward Budapest and Vienna. We took turns walking and riding in carts. Clothing and the few things we could snatch up as we left our homes we carried with us. For more than two weeks this terrible strain kept up. At one town we stopped for a rest, but there was an outbreak of cholera, and again we started on our flight. At last we reached a railroad and were transported in freight cars to Budapest. I saw some things so horrible that I will never speak of them.

"I have twenty cousins, all in the Austrian army. The Galicians did not want war at all, but, once in it, they said: 'We will win. We must win.' And that is still their cry and their spirit. In a letter I have just received from Budapest I am told that my uncle, forty-two years old, has not been called to the colors and that conditions are very good. My relatives have received mail from the garrison at Przemysl by the aeroplane post. They say the garrison is holding out splendidly."

Miss Zwillich left New York last May to visit relatives in Boroslav. She was forced to leave nearly all of her clothing behind in Boroslav. When she reached Vienna she was cared for by the American consul there. In Vienna she spent some weeks making cigarettes for the soldiers and then volunteered for the Austrian Red Cross.

A Miraculous Escape.

"I am now permitted to state that the artillery attached to the East Lancashire division of territorials was sharply engaged on the Suez canal during the fighting of Feb. 3 and Feb. 4," writes an English correspondent.

"The behavior of the men under fire and the skill with which the guns were served were considered worthy of very high praise.

"An officer controlling the fire of one of the territorial batteries in these engagements displayed conspicuous gallantry. In order to find the ranges with the greatest possible accuracy he climbed a date palm tree near by and remained there an hour while the position was bombarded with shrapnel. When the fire became too hot he took up a fresh position in another palm tree and remained there till the close of the battle.

"One territorial gunner had a remarkable escape. A shrapnel bullet passed down the barrel of the gun he was serving and flattened itself against a part of the breech mechanism without doing any damage either to man or gun."

"Hobson's Choice."

Alfred Capus, co-editor of the Figaro, in a lecture on "The Press During the War" gave the following as a typical dialogue between the censor and an editor over the telephone.

About midnight the censor said:

TO PRESERVE STREET SURFACE

Processes Followed in European and American Cities.

SOWING STREETS WITH SAND

Much Greater Service Is Got Out of Foreign Highways by Protecting Them in Various Ways and So Facilitating Traffic Than Is the Case in America.

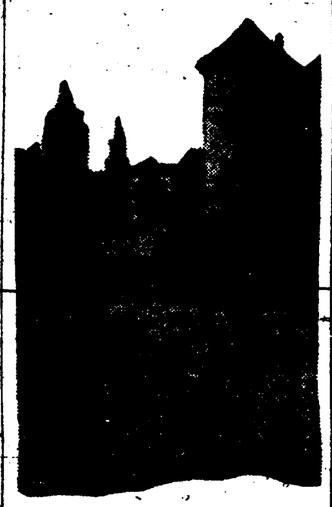
[By Frank Koester, consulting civic engineer, New York.]

After laying an expensive asphalt or wood block street, city authorities in American cities seem to feel that their whole duty has been performed. The street is immediately left to the mercy of traffic and the elements and nothing more is done until some serious repairs become necessary.

A very different process is followed in European cities, which consists in protecting the street and in facilitating traffic, so that much greater service is got out of a street than in America.

The principal expedient adopted is to sprinkle or cover the street lightly with various substances whenever weather conditions or other reasons require it.

Sand is much used for the purpose, and is scattered over the streets in a number of ways. Sometimes a man with a trowel-like tool, carrying a bag of sand suspended from his neck, sows the street with the sand after the manner of a farmer sowing grain broadcast. Another method of distributing the sand is by means of small box-like carts and shovels, one man pushing the cart and another sowing the sand. The cart is often the same one used for collecting refuse.



A WELL KEPT STREET IN KOENIGSBERG.

The method with shovels and cart is not so expeditious since the sand in such cases is spread more thickly. There are also automatic sand sowing machines of different types which are more rapid.

Among other materials used are a coarse sand or very fine gravel and fine stone particles. All such materials should be dry and perfectly clean and free from dirt or impurities which would prevent free scattering or subsequently cause dust. Ashes are only used in case of an emergency.

The material for street sowing is kept in boxes holding from one to three cubic yards in convenient locations, being thus at hand whenever needed for use.

Applications are made when the streets are covered with ice, sleet or frozen snow, in the case of cold, drizzling rains, or during precipitation caused by fog or after heavy rains, when the weather conditions are such that the streets will not readily dry. A twofold object is attained by such sowing: the slipperiness of the street is overcome and safety for cabbies and pedestrians assured, and the surplus water is absorbed by the sand so that it does not lie and rot the surfacing.

Thus the greatest objection to asphalt streets, their slipperiness, is obviated.

As streets are only flushed at times when the water will readily dry off, there is no occasion to sand the streets after flushing.

When bodies of men are to pass over icy streets, the sand or small gravel to be scattered is first moistened with a solution of salt, as it will then the more quickly attack the ice.

Sand in being sown on the streets should be used as sparingly as possible to accomplish the desired result. A very small quantity is found sufficient for a considerable area.

When the conditions of ice or moisture which made necessary the application of the sand have passed, it should all be removed, as otherwise the streets will become dusty.

In good weather asphalt and wood block streets are treated with an oil emulsion. Applied five or six times during the summer, all the desirable results are accomplished that follow from a daily watering.

Street sweeping in winter, a difficult work, owing to the cold dust stirred up, is accomplished in an efficacious manner by first sprinkling the streets with a chloride of calcium solution which lays the dust and so melts the frozen dirt that the street sweeping machines can accomplish their work.

WAR ON THE BILLBOARD.

American Civic Association Says Public Sentiment Demands Restriction.

From its very institution the American Civic association has devoted itself to the protection of the public against three great nuisances—smoke, poles and wires and billboards. At the recent annual convention of the association in Washington one of the important subjects discussed was billboards, with a principal address entitled "The Passing of the Signboard," by Jesse Lee Bennett of Baltimore, in which he recounted the steps that had been taken for the legal control of the billboard in all parts of the United States.

Concerning the sentiment against the billboard Mr. Bennett said: "The feeling against the signboard has become nation wide, and in the past few years the agitation of civic organizations has been so successful as to awaken resentment against it so widespread that from coast to coast and in almost every state and city there are now, or have been, vigorous movements seeking the abolition or regulation of these unnecessary and disfiguring objects.

"There has been much agitation, and from it there has been distilled one thing—the recognition of the fact that what is called the signboard problem is a question more complex than the mere removal of the signs. The signboard has been found to be inextricably intertwined with two questions of even greater importance—the awakening of civic sentiment and the recognition by legislators and judges of the validity of arguments based upon aesthetic considerations."

Commenting on what ought to be the attitude of the law and the courts toward the billboard, he added:

"It would take our psychologists but a few minutes to show that it is not a question of ear or nose or eye, but a question of the brain and of the very consciousness that is life itself. No law should permit any man to intrude or force himself or his business into another man's consciousness to the extent that outdoor advertising has come to permit, an intrusion immeasurably increased by the fact that it is impossible to avoid seeing signboards."

Darwinian.

"I'm looking up my family tree." "What are the monkeys doing?"—Exchange.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SUNDAY BATS A HOME RUN.

Evangelist Back on Diamond For First Time in Twenty-four Years.

Although he had not been in the professional field for twenty-four years, Billy Sunday stood up at bat before Ben Shibe, owner of the Athletics, on the diamond on the Phillies' grounds, knocked a homer the first crack and circled the bases in sixteen seconds.

"I've still got some of the old time pep left," he said. "If I'm not as good as I used to be, I'm sure I could train up in a short time and make my living on the diamond again if necessary."

At Shibe's invitation Sunday took a whirl out to the field while his assistants conducted the routine prayer meetings in the Tabernacle. Ripping off his coat, Sunday grabbed up a bat in the clubhouse and dashed for the plate, where he dropped into his old time pose and waited for Shibe to toss one over. Ben put the first ball squarely over the plate. Sunday made a vicious swing, caught it squarely and finished the bases puffing like a steam engine.

TWINS BORN FAR APART.

Oddly Enough They Also Have Different Birthdays.

A boy and a girl, twins, were born in Alliance, O., on different days and at different places.

They are healthy, and their mother, Mrs. Rosina Folgia, thirty-two, is doing well. The girl was born shortly before midnight in the Folgia home. The next morning Mrs. Folgia was taken to a hospital, where she gave birth to her son. He weighs ten pounds. His sister weighs six and one-half pounds.

THIEF TOOK COAT AND FEVER

Police Watch Health Reports to Find the Criminal.

A good mackintosh and a million, more or less, full sized scarlet fever germs was the extent of booty obtained by a sneak thief who entered the home of Dr. Preston Steele of Greenville, Pa., and took the coat from a bag hanging on the back porch.

The garment was used by the physician exclusively in entering the sick rooms of patients suffering from scarlet fever. The police are watching the board of health reports.

Germans and Belgians are battling under two small affluents of the Yser river, in front of Ramscappelle. The cellars and underground passages of a battered monastery extend under the rivers, and the Germans hold the northern outlet to the subterranean battlefield and the Belgians the opposite exit.

BUDAPEST AS A SUPPLY BASE

Capital of Hungary Forwards Supplies to Army in Poland.

Budapest, the capital of Hungary, is the principal base of supplies and provisions for the Austro-Hungarian army. This city, 250 miles from Przemysl, must provide enormous quantities of flour, preserves, sugar, tea and everything else necessary for the maintenance of the millions in the field. In addition to this Budapest must provide food for its own population of 1,000,000 souls. These provisions are requisitioned in a country whose men between the ages of nineteen and forty-two have gone to war and where the work of field and household is done mainly by women, children and old men.

From many quarters in Europe one hears of the enormous increase in the cost of living, of disturbed economic conditions and of the cessation of commerce and industry. But while Budapest is naturally affected by war conditions, she has no great reason to complain. Very few shops have closed their doors. In front of the bakeries and butcher shops there are no large crowds clamoring for provisions. There is no apparent widespread stagnation.

Despite the many great difficulties that must be overcome, the victualing of the city goes on fairly smoothly. To be sure, Budapest feels the adversities of war in many ways. The cost of living has gone up, for instance, but the increasing prices do not exceed those which prevailed in times of economic crises.

Novel Plan For Prisoners.

The city of Racine, Wis., has adopted a novel plan of handling prisoners committed to the county jail. When a man is sentenced to less than sixty days he is not forced to spend his day in jail, but may go about his daily duties, reporting to the jail and sleeping there every night. His meals, too, he must take in the jail refectory. All money earned during this term is turned over by the so called prisoner to his family. Further than that, the sheriff of Racine has upon occasion found a job for a man who had no work when arrested. Assistant Secretary Walter Ritter of the local Commercial club has had a series of pictures taken of the men working under this new system of penal restraint.

CHARACTER.

A good character is every thing. A good heart, benevolent feelings, and a balanced mind lie at the foundation of character. Other things may be deemed fortuitous; they may come and go; but character is that which lives and abides.—John Todd.

There is a Subtle Charm

in the

Clark Irish Harp

IT'S EASY TO LEARN

Piano Players Can Teach and Play Within a Few Weeks

A Clark Irish Harp Is Valuable in a School Orchestra

For Further Information Address

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. Leslie Wells was seriously ill past week.

Mrs. Taylor is ill at the home of v. and Mrs. B. A. Matzen.

ay Hewitt of Catskill is a guest of and Mrs. George Duthy.

lary Ball was the week-end guest Mabel Spafford.

hauncey Fetterly is improving his recent illness.

as Mary Ellen Stevens was the -end guest of Miss Lula Adamy.

arles Skutt has taken possession s new home on Church st.

os Perkins has rented his house in Graham of Fulton.

rles Crockford has purchased ctric milking machine.

ward Cole has gone to New where he has a position as offi- ster of milk.

on Tucker, F. C. Hammond ank Neville attend the meet- Past Grands, F. and A. M., in recently.

Villa Lampman of Detroit, a ghter, Miss Leila Lampman, o burgh, were guests of Mrs. R Day the first of last week.

n M. Barnes is seriously ill. recent annual meeting of the Os County Farm Bureau, C. S. L d of Hannibal was elected vice sident.

A ber of Hannibal people will atte e M. E. church conference to b l at Oswego April 7th.

Mr .. B. Reeney received word last of the death of her brother, N n King, of Chicago.

A. Keeney is ill.

A n otion in honor of Mr. and Mrs. n Pierce, who were recently marrie was held at the home of Mr. and M Giles Pierce, Saturday eve- ch 20th. Many useful gifts re ived by the young people and a p sant evening enjoyed by all.

Walter Peck, who is attending the agricult l school at Canton, it at Mr. and Mrs. George LaFountain's for a ek's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Perkins are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, March 17th.

Easter will be observed at Hanni- Center Grange Friday evening, il 2d, by members and their fam- A program and suppper ap- ate to the occasion will be Ladies are requested to bring and cake, and gentlemen to eggs uncooked.

Mrs. Mary Dennass is still very ill, also is Mrs. Phoebe Young of Hannibal Center.

L. E. Porter was in Syracuse one last week on business.

Burnham Moore is spending this week with friends in town. Mrs. Moore will go to her new home at Hill where her husband has a p on.

and Mrs. F. B. Ecker are the of friends in Brackney, Pa.

Henry Phillips of Belleville, C a, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F Cooper.

and Mrs. Norton Montgomery w in Hannibal Monday called here by the death of his mother, Mrs. Anna Montgomery.

Mrs. G. J. Sutts, who has been spending some time with friends in Ohio has returned home.

The chaplain of Auburn prison will give his great lecture, "Voices from Prison Walls," in the M. E. church Friday evening, April 2d. Admission will be charged.

Zella Cater, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carter, is ill.

Miss Sadie Adamy went to Syracuse Tuesday where she will spend some time with her brother, V. J. and E. W. Adamy.

Mrs. E. W. Adamy is recovering slowly from her recent illness.

Charles Hollenbeck has moved into the Elmout house on Cayuga st.

Friends of Mrs. Anna Montgomery were surprised and shocked to learn of her death Friday, March 26th, at the home of her daughter in Chicago, where she has spent the winter. She had been ill for some time, but hoped to be able to return to Hannibal about April 1st. She was a lifelong resident of this town and was highly esteemed. She was a faithful member or the M. E. church and missionary society, a charter member of Golden Sheaf Grange and a loyal member of the W.C.T.U. She leaves one son, Norton, of Syracuse and a daughter in Chicago, two grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Interment in Bethel cemetery.

The death of Eli Enigh occurred at his home in Weedsport Monday, March 22, after a short illness of pneumonia. Mr. Enigh was 74 years of age and lived until a few years ago in Hannibal and was well and favorably known. He was a veteran of the Civil war and for many years a faithful member of the Baptist church. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. John Edminster of Weedsport. Interment in Weedsport Rural cemetery.

The funeral of Eliza R. Hull, widow of the late Isaac E. Hull, was held at the home of her nephew, E. W. Rice, Wednesday the 24th. Rev. B. A. Matzen officiating. Mrs. Hull died in Jasper Sunday the 21st. She was born May 11, 1819, and was the daughter of the late Aaron Rice, sr., She leaves one son, the Rev. E. C. Hull, of Arkport, N.Y.

The contest held by Golden Sheaf Grange last Saturday evening, the score being in favor of Miss Sadie Adamy's side. The score has been very close much of the time. Splendid work being done on both sides. Some twenty new members have been added to the grange and a great deal of interest aroused. The losing side will give a supper to the contestants and new members in the near future. Degree team No. one under Worthy Master George Crofoot will confer the 1st and 2d degrees on a large class next Saturday night.

Mrs. William Battles spent a day or two with her father, C. L. Fetterly, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Green of North Victory were in town Wednesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hull.

Miss Belle Brackett was an over-Sunday guest of her sister Eva.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT BOGUE'S MUSIC HOUSE, 61 1st ST. adv.

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

VOLNEY CENTER

Leigh Simpson is spending his Easter vacation with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson.

The Ladies' Aid Society which met at the home of Mrs. Fred Sikes was well attended.

The Ladies' Aid Society will hold a box social at the home of Mrs. Wm. Foster, Thursday evening, April 1.

Mrs. G. Ward, who has been spending the past week with her son Chas. has returned to her home ill.

Miss Clara Rowe is ill.

Leon Laws spent Friday in Syracuse on business.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] spent Sunday with his mother in Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Eber Gardner spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Devendorf.

Irwin Burton and family spent Sunday with his brother in Palermo.

Emma Amer spent Sunday with her friend, Edna Jennings.

Beatrice and Gladys Gardner spent Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. William Gilbert.

Bert Bailey spent Saturday in Syracuse on business.

Earl Devendorf has returned home for the summer after working all winter in Buffalo.

Miss Emma Ives spent Wednesday with her friends, Mrs. J. D. House and family.

John Campbell is moving on the farm formerly known as the Freeman Simon's place.

Edward Carvey of Fulton is moving on the Artemus Ross place.

The school here is closed this week on account of Easter vacation.

MT. PLEASANT

The L. A. S. entertainment was well attended considering the weather. About $8 was realized.

Mrs. Alice Marsh of Brooklyn and Judson Marsh of Oneida were here on Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mary Hudgin.

Mrs. Charles Abbey spent several days last week with Mrs. Delos Distin, to assist in caring for their mother, Mrs. Hudgin.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whittemore spending a few days here.

Orlando Cole was removed to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Pearson, last Saturday. He expects to come home soon.

Walter Balcom is taking a course in an Automobile School at Geneva.

Mrs. Hannah Austin was called to South Granby last week by thee illness of her grandson, Eldon Cook.

Leman Cook has decided to stay in Volney this year instead of moving to Hannibal as planned the first of the montr.

Parker Kellar had another attack of appendicitis last week.

Ben. Crouch, Allan and [illegible] borne and Mrs. Delos [illegible] among the la grippe sufferers.

Samuel Wright expects to spring and live in Fulton.

Mrs. Walter White was a guest Cass Hills one day last week.

Mrs. V. V. Vant and son, Fred, have returned.

Miss Elizabeth Calkins of McGraw was the week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Calkins.

Miss Lois Calkins is still suffering from whoping cough.

Miss Dorcas Osborne has returned after spending several weeks in Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Dumont and children were recent guests at Edward Durfey's.

Panama Exposition Certificate

Ask your friends to call [illegible] at the VanWagenen Inc. [illegible] 92

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Miss Goldia Graham of Battle Island spent a few days the past week with Mrs. Byron Wells.

Mrs. Roy Dodge of Syracuse is spending some time with Mrs. Lewis Burchin.

Worlin Adams of Syracuse is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Alice Adams.

Mrs. Lewis Burchin and Mrs. Roy Dodge were in Fulton on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Congdon and family Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loughrey, Mr. and Mrs. Ula Adams, Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens were in Fulton on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Graham of Battle Island were the Sunday guests of Mrs. Byron Wells.

Walter Adams was a recent guest of friends in this section.

Benjamin Congdon and Mr. C. J. Echard were guests at Mrs. Alice Adams' on Sunday.

Benjamin Congdon has purchased a colt.

D. E. Wells had his foot injured when it was stepped on by [illegible] on Sunday. No bones were broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maloney called Sunday on Mrs. Fred Loughrey.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter Edna called Sunday on Mrs. Frank Wells of the Kingdom.

Mrs. Lathrop and grandson were the guests Sunday of Mrs. Edward Stewart.

PALERMO VILLAGE

Our school closed Friday for a two weeks' Easter vacation.

Willis Jennings is ill at the home of his son, Frank Jennings.

Mrs. Frank Dolbear of Syracuse spent a part of last week with her father, Willis Jennings.

W. R. Attwater of Fulton was the guest of G. D. Trimble and family last Saturday.

Frank Dolbear of Fulton was the guest of Willis Jennings on Sunday.

Miss Minnie Tooley of Pulaski training class, will spend her Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Tooley.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble spent Thursday in Syracuse.

Dr. C. F. Gale is spending some time in Vermont and Dr. Cusack of Fulton, is caring for his practice during his absence.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Graves visited Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clement at Central Square on Wednesday.

An Easter supper will be served at Trimble's hall on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock. Everyone is invited.

Countless testimonials prove the confidence people have in Hamlin's Balsam. No liniment surpasses its healing powers.

FERTILIZER FACTS

Geneva Experiment Station Has Three Helpful Bulletins Ready for Free Distribution

The Geneva Experiment Station just issued three new bulletins. One is entitled "Fertilizer Facts for Farmers." This bulletin, which can be had for the asking, points out various possible economies in buying fertilizers. It says that fertilizer users in the State could save thousands of dollars by buying the fertilizer ingredients separately and mixing them at home.

A table shows what nitrogen costs the farmer in low grade complete fertilizer, and what it costs in high grade complete fertilizer. On the average it costs him 32½ cents when he buys low grade and 24 cents when he makes a purchase of high grade complete fertilizer. So high grade complete fertilizer, while it costs more per ton, is cheaper because the farmer gets more plant food in it. The same is true when phosphoric acid, potash and calcium and magnesium are taken in account.

The bulletin says that the average price of low grade fertilizer is around $26 a ton, while the high grade costs about $34.77. The low grade price was $8.66 or 48 per cent. above the average retail value of the ingredients, while the average price of the high grade goods was only $6.62 or 23 per cent, above the commercial value of the ingredients. It is plain, therefore, that the high grade is the cheapest, for one isn't paying for so much filling. It is also apparent that the farmer can save the $8.66 or the $6.62 if he mixes his own fertilizer. The bulletin contains a number of other valuable hints about fertilizers.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 88, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N.Y., at 1 o'clock P.M. on Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County—Road No. 1243—Name of Road, Central Square-Constantia, Part 1. Approx. Length, 5.41; 1244—Phoenix-Mexico, Part 2. 5.22; 1245—Fulton-Hannibal, Part 2. 3.66.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y., pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 88, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P.M., on Tuesday the 20th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County: Rep. Con. No. 701; class of work, Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing, Guaranteed; Road No. 655; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby. Rep. Con. No. 708; Class of Work Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing guaranteed; Road No. 539; Name, Fulton-Volney; Town, Volney.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

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The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Fraud Paint

The worst mistake one is likely to make in painting is wrong paint; it is easy to make.

We all say "Ours is the best"; and there are 1000 of us. One is best; but a dozen are so near on a level that no-one knows, for sure, that his is the one.

The worst paints are worst liars; they know what they are, put-on a bold face, and brazen it out.

Their one true argument is low price; but low-price paint is always, must be, a fraud; it is made to cheat cheatable people.

DEVOE

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

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A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
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GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

H. L. LAKE, M. D.
Specialist in Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT
GLASSES CAREFULLY FITTED
9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.
218 Oneida St., Fulton, N. Y.

M. KATRIB
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery
Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

Up-to-Date Tailoring
in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan "TRADE AT HOME" is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
26 and Cayuga

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.
Skates Sharpened 10c

REDUCED FARES
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Washington . . $12.00
Round trip. Going Friday, April 2nd. Personally Conducted Feature covers 4½ days' board and lodging in Washington and luncheon in Philadelphia—$13 to $15 (according to hotel) in addition to above railroad fare. Return limit, April 16th.

Boston . . $11.35
Round trip. Going April 2nd. Return limit April 16th.
Consult local ticket agents for rates of trains and other information.

Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA

Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of [illegible] and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

RUSSIANS TO BE KEPT OUT OF CARPATHIANS

London, March 31.—Major Moraht, the military expert, attaches the highest importance to the fighting now taking place in the Carpathians. According to a Sofia dispatch from Amsterdam, he has written as follows from Austrian headquarters to the Berlin Tageblatt:

"We should be going too far as to consider that the result of the entire great campaign in the eastern campaign depended upon the issue of this battle, but nevertheless victory here undoubtably will exercise a strong influence on the general situation.

"Nor can we completely exclude the possibility tha the political situation may be affected in one way or another. Russia, in any case, had political reasons in choosing precisely this ground for a decisive battle. This is the view of intelligent Hungarians and also of the Vienna press.

"The supreme army command has grounds enough for employing all disposable forces to avert a Russian interruption into the Hungarian plain."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

Germans to retire in disorder from the village of Jeudicourt, to the northeast of St. Mihiel.

"At all other points in the war zone the day passed quietly; no infantry engagement took place."

* * *

GERMAN

Berlin.—The War Office gave out the following statement today:

A telegram from main headquarters dated March 30 states that on the entire theatre of war there were only artillery combats and reconnoitering operations.

"In the fighting which led to the occupation of Tauroggen (Russia, near the Prussian border), the East Prussian landsturm, according to a report from Prince Joachim of Prussian especially distinguished itself, taking 1,000 prisoners.

"Near Krasnopol the Russians suffered sever losses. Some 2,000 were killed. Our booty in this fighting until yesterday evening was 3,000 prisoners, seven machine guns, one cannon and several ammounition cars.

"On the Skwa, near Klimki, after a Russian attack failed, we captured two Russian officers and 600 men. Near Olcny, on the left bank of the Omulew, two Russian night attacks were repulsed. Russian attempts to cross the lower Bzura failed."

* * *

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The Russian war office today made public the following official communication:

"On Sunday a German vessel approached Libau (on the Baltic) and fired two hundred projectiles, killing one civilian and wounding another. No soldiers were injured.

"On the front, west of the Niemen river, the fighting continues. On Sunday near the village of Strumbagtow, eight miles northwest of Lozdzieje, we captured remnants of a German battalion which had been attacked by us with the bayonet, numbering two hundred.

"On the right bank of the Narew, between the Skwa and Omulew fighting continues fr the possession of the isolated woods and heights. We have driven the enemy out of the region around the village of Wach.

"In the Carpathians, between the points leading to Bartfeld and Uzok Pass, our actions are developing with perfect success. Notwithstanding the enemy's stubborn resistance and a series of desperate counter attacks, we again carried some fortified positions on the heights and captured, on Sunday and Monday, 76 officers and 5,384 men, and five guns, 21 machine guns and one trench mortar.

"A detachment of the enemy advancing from Czernowitz (Bukowina), on Sunrda forced our frontier and pushed forward half way to Chotin. Measures have been taken to meet this incursion."

* * *

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—The War Office today issued the following official communication:

"Vigorous fighting again occurred on Monday in the district south and east of Lupkow. Strong Russian forces resumed the offensive and the battle lasted into the night. The enemy everywhere was repulsed with heavy losses.

"Obstinate fighting also has taken place between the Lupkow ridge and the Uzsok Pass. In attacks south of Dwernik (Swidnik), the presence was noted of troops of a division belonging to the Russian forces at Permysl.

"In South Galicia, on the Dunaje and in Russian Poland the situation is unaltered."

ROUND ABOUT

Fortunes of war have thrown together some 10,000 members of the army and navies of the countries with which Germany is at war into the conglamoritic gathering in the huge prison camp at Doeberitz, about 19 miles from Berlin. According to the officer in charge, "the Russians are the most industrious, the English are by far the laziest and the hardest to handle, and the French are the most docile, the last to make trouble of any kind."

A few days ago a man who gave his name as Hans Ernest Udwyler, called at the office of the visiting Swiss consul in Philadelphia and asked for money to pay his way home. When he produced a Swiss passport the consul became suspicious because of the man's German accent, and called the Washington authorities. Sunday night Minister Ritter of the Swiss Legation in Washington was notified to intercept the man, stating that he was connected with the Swiss Government and learned that the Udwyler passport had been stolen from the owner in Argentina three years ago, and that Udwyler now is living in Switzerland. The Philadelphia police arrested the man. They have a theory that is connected with a plot to dynamite the steel works at South Bethlehem, Pa., where great quantities of war material are being made for the allies.

Enrico Caruso is to sing in Buenos Ayr s during May, and will leave Genoa for that city at the close of his season in Monte Carlo. He is to give 10 performances in the South American city at $7,600 a performance. This is the largest sum ever received per performance by a singer. When in New York the tenor receives $2,500 a night.

Dr. Louis C. Fulton was the attending physician at a Pittsburgh hospital when a male child was born on March 16. The infant was getting along well until a hemorrhage started last Monday afternoon. No relative besides the baby's mother being in the hospital. Dr. Fulton gave a pint of blood from his arm, which was transfused, and the infant has left the hospital in excellent condition.

New York Board of Aldermen has "three perpendicular bars of blue, white and orange." They are the old Dutch colors, used when New York was New Netherlands.

According to a Petrograd correspondent, the Russian fleet in the Baltic has been reinforced by the addition of modern fighting units. This addition to the fleet is believed in London to consist of four dreadnaughts laid down in Russians yards in 1909, which were nearing completion at the beginning of the war. It may also include another division of four capital ships laid down in 1912. British naval experts said they would not be surprised to learn that with the assistance of the allies in material and men, Russia had been albe to complete those eight dreadnaughts. The first four mount 12-inch guns. The second division is armed with 14-inch puns. A Russian fleet on Sunday bombarded the outside forts and batteries on the Bosphorus on both sides of the straits.

The nomination of a successor to State Commissioner of Agriculture Huson brings another Wilson into some of the limelight. He is a professor in the Cornell School of Agriculture and appears therefore to be well equipped for the position.

Pincus Zatulove, who was born in Kiev, Russia, in 1814, has just died in the Bronx, New York. His long life recipe was total abstinence from worrying, long walks, plenty of fresh air and a moderate indulgencce in tobacco and liquor.

According to a telegram received by the Navy Department from Admiral Moore, the submarine F-4 has been located in from 40 to 60 fathoms of water about a mile and a half from Honolulu. All hope of rescuing the 21 men aboard has been abandoned.

For the last year the United States and various South American states have been playing shuttlecock with one Nathan Cohen. He arrived in New York two years ago with a moderate fortune. He went south, where he had relatives, and there lost his money. His strange conduct caused immigration officials in Virginia last year to order him deported. The steamship company which took him to New York took him back to Rio de Janeiro, where he could not prove he was a citizen of Brazil. He was rejected at other South American ports, returned to the United States, rejected and carried backward and forward. At last it occurred to a benevolent organization to give a bond that Cohen would not become a public charge, and the Government saw a great light. He will be permitted to land.

SYRACUSE PRODUCE MARKET

Beans, per bushel, $3.25-$3.50.
Onions, per bushel, 60-70c.
Potatoes, per bushel, 35-50c.
Apples, per bushel, 40-50c.
Honey, per quart, 50c.
Pork, dressed, per lb., 9-11c.
Beef, dressed, per lb., 11-12c.
Turkeys, live, per lb., 20c.; dressed, per lb., 28-32c.
Fowls, per lb., in crate, 18-22c.; dressed, per lb., 21-23c.
Ducks, live, per lb., 15-17c.; dressed, per lb., 22-25c.
Guinea hens, per lb., 15-17c.
Eggs, current receipts, per doz., 24-26c.
Dairy Butter, per lb., 34-36c.
Hay, prime, per ton, $16-$17.
Alfalfa, per ton, $14-$16.

The Truthful Lyre.

I had my lyre attuned to sing—
The lyre, of course, is metaphoric;
A reg'lar poet has to spring
It now and then to give a Doric,
Grecian touch unto his fling.
The custom's punk, but quite historic.
Well, then, I had it tuned to play
A melancholy, winter lay,
With snow and ice spread thick as sin
And winds that howl across the heather,
When who the dickens should come in
But spring, the wench, with April weather.

Oh, very well (says I), I see
The season's more than usual fickle,
And tries to get the jump on me
To put my verses in a pickle.
I laughed at this quite mirthlessly—
"The chances aren't worth a nickel.
I'll turn the lyre upon the time
And sing a lay about the clime.
The birds and blooms in April train,
I'll hurl a spring song at the printer."
When who the deuce comes back again
As big as life, but old man winter!

ENVOI.

For sale to any one who'll buy
A lyre that couldn't tell a lie!
—New York Evening Sun.

Curran's Grim Joke.

"I cannot sing; I really cannot," protested the fabulous Lord Norbury of "hanging fame" to a pretty and pressing hostess. "I have neither words nor voice."

"You are too modest, chief justice," said Curran, who was standing by, "for I know hundreds that have hung on your words and thousands that have been transported by your voice."

CUSTER OPERATOR QUITS KEYBOARD

Telegrapher Who Flashed Massacre Retires From Game.

ON DUTY TWENTY-ONE HOURS

Carnahan Sent Eighty Thousand Words in Two Shifts, and Receipts of His Office in Two Days Were $3,000. Newspaper Man Gave Carnahan Fifty Dollar Bill For Extra Work.

John M. Carnahan, the telegraph operator who sent out from Bismarck, N. D., one of the biggest stories the world ever read—the story of the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn in July, 1876—has just retired on a pension and is planning to spend the rest of his days in Oklahoma on his Kay county farm, where he will raise chickens, pigs and other domestics.

For seventeen years Carnahan was at the frontier station of Bismarck and when he left there it was for Missoula, Mont., where he lived for twenty-four years. Previous to being stationed at Bismarck he was at La Crosse, Wis., and so after fifty years as an operator Carnahan will draw a pension, and Oklahoma will have within its boundaries another veteran who helped make the history of the early days of the Indian west.

The Bismarck garrison, including many friends of Carnahan, was in the Custer expedition. The operator and the post surgeon rode out from the post with the expedition when it started in June, 1870, to punish the Sioux Indians. They went twelve miles with the Seventh cavalry and then returned with the last dispatch General Custer ever sent. It was addressed to President Grant and told of the plans for the expedition.

On the night of July 5 the steamer Far West came down the river and tied up at Bismarck when most people were in bed. The Far West brought the wounded from Reno's command and the official dispatches which told of the complete annihilation of Custer's outfit.

Flashed Word of Massacre.

Carnahan was called from his bed and found on his desk in the telegraph office a carpetbag full of official reports of the fight and its results. He sized up the job, and his first wire action was to flash the word east that the massacre had occurred. Then he settled down to the transmission of the official story to the department of war at Washington. For twenty-[illegible] hours he did not leave the key. Coffee and sandwiches were handed him [illegible] and then during the long shift, a wet towel was kept on his [illegible] With the reports finished he [illegible] bed and for three hours slept [illegible] of exhaustion; then he got up [illegible] turned to the key.

For two days the eastern papers clamoring for details of the massacre, but Carnahan [illegible] his official work, as there was no one to send [illegible] of in, however, and sent [illegible] find out to New York, Chicago [illegible] Paul papers. He sent as [illegible] as he had strength to get [illegible] and that was the way the [illegible] were sent out.

Carnahan had sent $9,6[illegible] in the two shifts, and the [illegible] office in those two days was [illegible]

As fast as they could [illegible] correspondents hurried to [illegible] get the intimate details of [illegible] O'Kelly, a New York man, [illegible] big one on the ground, [illegible] sent for twelve hours [illegible] There were 22,000 words, [illegible] on the special dispatch [illegible] O'Kelly gave Carnahan $[illegible] extra work, and the veteran [illegible] has that $50 bill.

Carnahan is the man [illegible] the official correspondent [illegible] President Grant and Gen. [illegible] which preceded the Little Horn expedition and which has been supposed to have caused the resentment which drove Custer [illegible] ness on the fatal ride. [illegible] story Carnahan has never [illegible]

During the fifty-three years at the telegraph key many thrilling stories have passed through his hands, especially during the early days of his career, when he was on the border between the north and south during the civil war.

BIRD SCARES PEACH MEN

Sparrow-like Visitor Has Many Growers Up in Arms.

The perennial rumor that the peach crop is about to be destroyed cropped up in Egg Harbor, N. J., when employees in the large orchards of Charles F. Stuckel discovered a small, reddish brown bird on the trees.

With its small, stout, pointed bill the bird, which is about the size of a sparrow, was attacking the buds ferociously, much in the manner in which woodpecker works his way in search of worms. According to the Stuckel force this particular bird has a capacity of about 6,000 buds an hour.

Several of the birds were shot and sent to the state agricultural experiment station at New Brunswick to determine whether they are protected by law. Meanwhile the farmers are taking down their shotguns to save their peach crop.

FARMERS

When buying [illegible] Seeds as well as all ot[illegible] don't forget

Geo. B. F[illegible]

9 W. First St[illegible]

A full line is always carri[illegible] quality and price fully guarant[illegible]

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Gr[illegible] "ANDBEE" of the world.

"ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

BETWEEN

Leave Buffalo [illegible] Arrive Cleveland [illegible] P. M.

Leave Cleveland 5:30 P. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

Connections at Cleveland for Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. [illegible] and agent for Detroit & C. & B. Line.

For [illegible] to or from above, also for rates and routes of The Great [illegible] Route to other points and sailing. Also ask [illegible] Tours.

THE CLE[illegible]LAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, O.

1915 Overland 90

Electrically Started and Lighted

THIS is the first car of its size, capacity, power and electrical equipment to sell below $1000!

Though the price is lower than ever, the quality is maintained throughout. All materials, metals and workmanship are of the very best.

This newest Overland has the genuine fashionable streamline body design.

The body color is Brewster green—[illegible] rich and attractive. It is finally [illegible] and with fine hair-line striping of ivory white.

The electric starting and electric lighting equipment is one of the most reliable and best established on the market.

There is also a high tension magneto which is independent of the starting and lighting system and requires no dry cells.

This car rides just like it looks—beautifully. The new, long, improved underslung rear springs give maximum riding comfort under all conditions.

These are 35" x 4" all [illegible] enough. Never before has a car at this price come equipped with such large tires.

It seats five adults comfortably, without crowding. It has a big, roomy [illegible] passenger tonneau.

It has the Overland 30 h. p. motor of remarkable strength, speed, durability and economy, developing more power than you will ever require.

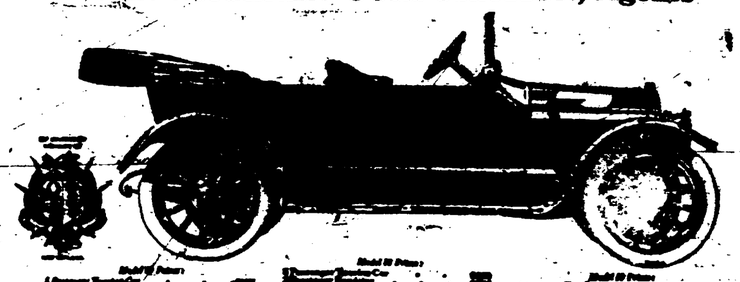
This car at this price is destined to be known as the greatest motor car achievement of the season.

Orders are now being taken for immediate delivery.

Following are a few of the many high-grade features:

30 h. p. motor
Streamline body
Auto-starter for 5 passengers
Electrically started
Electrically lighted
Electric horn
High-tension magneto
All electric switches on dashboard, [illegible]
Ventilating, rain-vision type windshield
High-grade upholstery
Three-quarter sterling
[illegible]
Rear axles, floating type
Rear springs, extra long, underslung, 2-4 elliptic
[illegible] inch wheelbase
[illegible] x 4 inch tires
[illegible]
One extra rim
Left-hand drive
Center control
Body colors Brewster green with ivory white striping
Black top, top boot, robe rail, foot rest, [illegible] tire carrier, tail pipe [illegible]

VAN WAGENEN CORPORATION, Agents



THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 88 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1915 | Price One Cent.

STONE AND CONCRETE BAND STAND WILL BE DONATED TO THE CITY

Community Jack Wax Party to Be Held in East Park Monday Night, April 5

A new bandstand, a thing of beauty and a joy forever, is to grace the city park. Monday night a huge cauldron will be swung over the spot where the old stand was until recently and maple sugar and maple syrup will be made from the sap of the handsome old maples in the park.

This good news reached The Evening Times this morning in a communication which the writer, the doner of the proposed bandstand asks to be made public.

John W. Stevenson, who last summer was active in the Elks' carnival insuring its success, and who contributed to the occasion the huge white elk which stood in Oneida street, will give to the city's park a beautiful modern bandstand. The affair will be constructed of stone and concrete. The plans are at present in the hands of a skilled landscape gardener and a Syracuse architect, and will as soon as completed be submitted to the city for its acceptance of the gift and too the plan thereof.

The bandstand as described by Mr. Stevenson as expressive of his idea will be built in Roman style. While in Denver, Colorado, last year Mr. Stevenson saw his exact ideal of a bandstand and how it should conform to its surroundings.

"My idea," said Mr. Stevenson, "is to give an exact duplicate of that bandstand to Fulton."

The description in detail as given by Mr. Stevenson is that the plans call for a circular floor space sixty feet in diameter. There will be no roof, and four entrances of stone steps will lead up to the stand. Entirely surrounding the stand, except for the four entrances, will be a solid stone and concrete wall-like arrangement. On the interior, a seat will be built following the entire wall space. On the exterior built in boxes for flowers, vines, etc., will be arranged. In the center of the floor space a fountain will splash and fancy fish will sport away the sunny hours in the basin below.

Mr. Stevenson has caught the true spirit of adding to our city's civic needs, and when asked if the plans for a bandstand and band concerts in the park would not conflict with the plans of the Elks for their roof garden concerts this summer he replied he thought not.

"Just because I am so interested in the local lodge of Elks is no reason why I should want the Elks to have a monopoly on the band concerts this summer," was Mr. Stevenson's direct answer.

The city has granted permission to Mr. Stevenson and his workers to tap the park trees tomorrow. The wood from the old band stand will kindle the flames beneath the cauldron. The children of the city will be in charge of the Community Jack Wax Party Monday night to which the people of the city and surrounding country are bidden. The children will ask five cents apiece of those who partake of the Jack Wax. The proceeds will be used to purchase the flowers and vines to adorn the boxes of the new bandstand. The band will be present to add to the merriment of the occasion. M. F. Colwell of the Emery road, and expert in making Jack Wax, will be in charge of the cauldron. A merry time is anticipated.

To those who have followed closely every word of this most interesting local story it would be to search the calendar and observe the day else the foregoing statements might be taken seriously. If it meets your approval pass it on while the day is yet young.

KING WILL ABOLISH LIQUOR FROM HOUSEHOLDS

London, April 1.—A tremendous sensation was caused last night when King George, in a letter to Mr. David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, volunteered, if it was thought advisable, personally to give up the use of all alcoholic liquors and to issue an order against their use in all the royal households. The King's remarkable stand against drink was made public in the following letter to Lloyd George:

"Dear Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"The King thanks you for so promptly letting him have a full report of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the deputation of employers. His Majesty has read it with intense interest, but also with the deepest concern. He feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation now existing in our armament factories.

"We have before us the statements, not merely of the employers, but of the Admiralty and the War Office, which are responsible for munitions of war and for the transport of troops and their food and ammunition. From this evidence it is without doubt largely due to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war material indispensable to meet the requirements of the army in the field, and that there has been such serious delay, in consequence, of the necessary reinforcements of supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front.

"A continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war.

"I am instructed to add that if it be deemed advisable the King will be prepared to set an example by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself and by issuing orders against its consumption in the royal households, so that no difference shall be made, so far as His Majesty is concerned, between the treatment of the rich and the poor in this question.

[illegible] STAR OFFICE

15 PIECES THREW 7500 SHOTS IN SIXTY SECONDS

"Eye Witness" Says Germans Had 50,000 Machine Guns In August

London, April 1.—Declaring that there has been too much importance attached by the British public to the reports in the official statements of the frequent capture of German machine guns, the British "eye witness at the front" in a summary of the events of last week says:

"It must be remembered that to the Germans the loss of one or several machine guns does not represent what at the beginning of the operations it would have meant to us, with our then vastly inferior total and proportionate number of these weapons.

"It is believed that before the war commenced they had available altogether a stock of 50,000 such guns, apart from any that may since have been turned out by their arsenals. Their employment of them, therefore has in a certain sense been prodigal and carried out with a disregard to loss, which is only comprehensible when the large reserve of these weapons in their possession is borne in mind.

"To the Germans a machine gun represents merely a piece of machinery of immense killing and stopping power which has cost a certain sum of money, but it is less vulnerable and less valuable in every way that a number of men and rifles of equivalent killing powers.

"The one principle guilding its employment, therefore, is that, provided the gun has earned its keep or paid for its cost by the number of the enemy slaughtered, its loss or destruction does not count. For them, it has been a matter of the exchange of mechanism costing a few pounds, which can be repaced at once, for a number fo lives, which cannot be replaced within a generation. This, of course, applies to the gun alone, and not to the highly trained specialists who handle it.

"It may be of some interest to say to those who are not acquainted with the weapon that a machine gun at the ordinary rate fires 500 rounds a minute. From the sector of the defences at Neuve Chapelle, where the Germans had fifteen machine guns within a length of a front of 250 yards, 7500 bullets could have been discharged in one minute, in addition to those from the rifles of the infantry manniny the parapets.

"What effect this stream of lead would have against assaultiny infantry, either held up by obstacles or advancing over clear ground at a slow pace, which is alone possible to heavily weighted soldiers is obvious."

AUSTRIAN

Vienna.—The Austrian War Office today made public the following official communication:

"The situation in the Eastern Beskid range is calm. Fighting continues in the eastern sectors. On the heights north of Dima and northeast of Kalnico several Russian day and night attacks have been repulsed.

"North of the Uzok Pass (Carpathians) Russian night attacks failed, with heavy losses to the enemy. We captured a further 1,900 prisoners.

"On the other parts of the front nothing of importance has taken place.

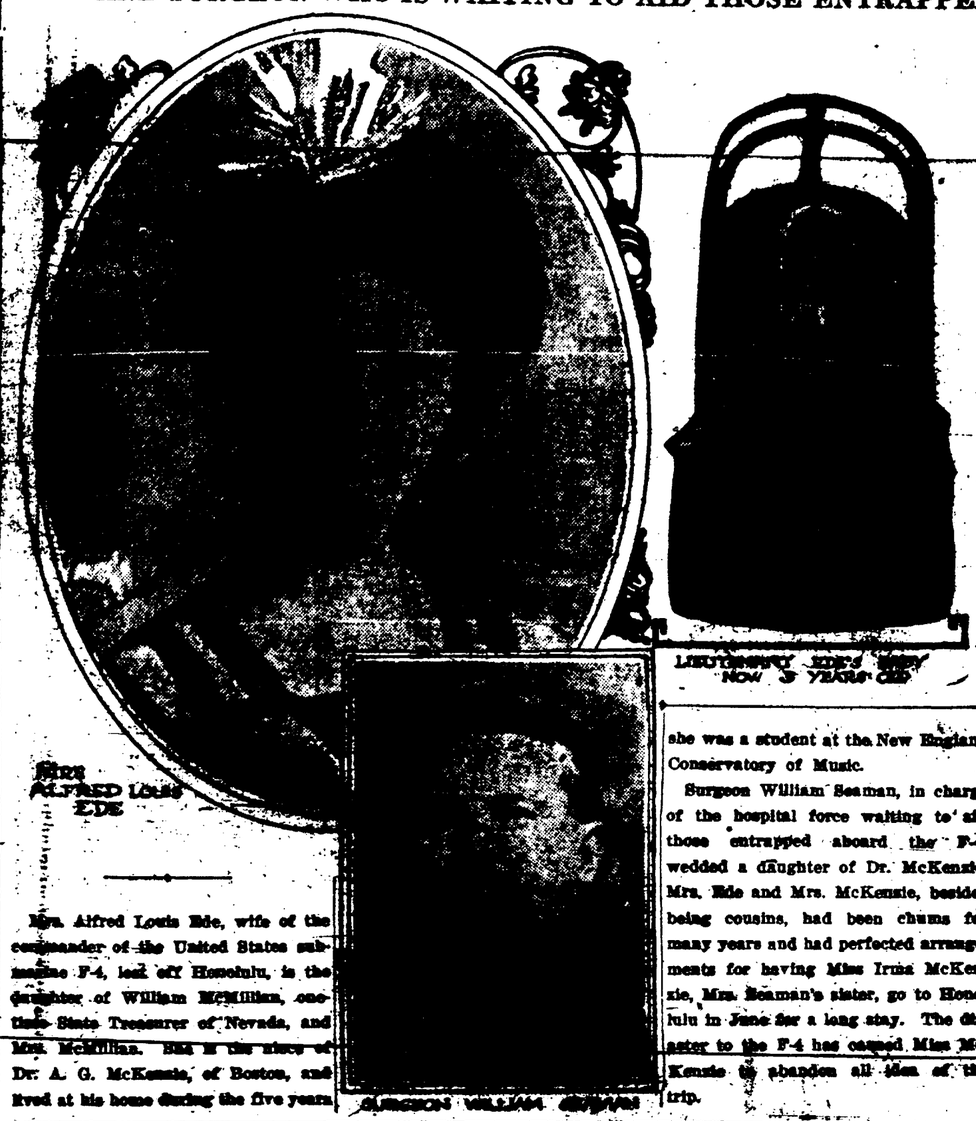
EARL SAFFORD

Earl Safford, of New York, a former resident of this city, died this morning at Rockefeller Institute after a three days' illness of pneumonia.

Mr. Safford was a druggist. He is survived by his wife and one sister, Miss G. Safford of this city. Mrs. Safford was formerly Miss Grace Morton of Fulton.

The body will be brought here [illegible]

WIFE OF THE COMMANDER OF THE MISSING SUBMARINE AND SURGEON WHO IS WAITING TO AID THOSE ENTRAPPED



LIEUTENANT EDE'S BABY NOW 3 YEARS OLD

Mrs. Alfred Louis Ede, wife of the commander of the United States submarine F-4, lost off Honolulu, is the daughter of William McMillan, onetime State Treasurer of Nevada, and Mrs. McMillan. She is the niece of Dr. A. G. McKenzie, of Boston, and lived at his home during the five years she was a student at the New England Conservatory of Music.

Surgeon William Seaman, in charge of the hospital force waiting to aid those entrapped aboard the F-4, wedded a daughter of Dr. McKenzie. Mrs. Ede and Mrs. McKenzie, besides being cousins, had been chums for many years and had perfected arrangements for having Miss Irma McKenzie, Mrs. Seaman's sister, go to Honolulu in June for a long stay. The disaster to the F-4 has caused Miss McKenzie to abandon all idea of the trip.

Aviators Drop Bombs on Basin and Shops; Submarine Shelled

German Airmen Fly Over Allies' Warships Near Zeebrugge; Taube Is Brought Down; Two Men Are Killed

On the Belgian Frontier, April 1.—The Allies' aviators, in continuing their activity in the Zeebrugge area, which is directed primarily against the German submarine operations, are descending to a daringly low altitude. Faced by a bombardment of shrapnel and rifle fire an aviator yesterday dropped five explosive bombs on the basin at Bruges. Bombs also wered ropped on adjacent workshops. The extent of the damage is not known.

Many trawlers in Zeebrugge Harbor are being armed to act as convoys and scouts for submarines. Six seaplanes are concentrated there.

The Allies' warships which have been assembled before Zeebrugge since Monday morning have fired a number of shells into the harbor with the intention of destroying a submarine lying near the shore end of the breakwater. Four German aeroplanes yesterday made several flights from Ramscapelle and subsequently flew over the warships. One, I hear, was brought down, the aviator and observer both being killed.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office today:

"In Champagne there have been artillery actions in the region of Beausejour and Ville-Sur-Turbe.

"In the Argonne there has been incessant activity, particularly between four Four de Paris and Bagatelle. The fighting at some points was so close that a trench mortar struck by one of our heavy bombs was projected into our lines.

"On the night of March 30 and 31 we captured 150 meers of trenches, taking prisoners and two mortars. Throughout the day the enemy bombarded the [illegible] which we had lost.

"On March 30 in the forest of Le Prêtre the Germans delivered a counter attack at 4 o'clock with several battalions and succeeded in again setting foot in the western portion of the wood, but at eight o'clock he was dislodged from it. The gain realized on the 30th, therefore, has been entirely maintained. We took some prisoners, including an officer.

"In the region of Parroy there has been outpost fighting which ended in our favor.

"Our airmen, in the course of flights on the night of the 30th, dropped twenty-four bombs on stations and enemy bivouacs in the Woevre, in Champagne, in the Soissons district and in Belgium. Today the maritime station at Bruges and an aviation camp at Gits were bombarded."

"No modification of the situation has been reported since the last communication."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

"On the front west of the Niemen fighting continues. In the environs of Mariampol our troops are successfully making progress. On the 30th they forced the Germans to fall back in haste and made prisoners of about two hundred soldiers and two officers and besides captured two machine guns.

"In the Carpathians our offensive continues. On the 29th we made fresh captures of prisoners, namely, thirty-eight officers and 1,750 men, and also took five machine guns.

"Our Black Sea fleet has bombarded Zunguldak, Koslu, Kilimli and Eregli (ports in Asia Minor about one hundred and fifty miles east of Constantinople). The bombardment caused a series of heavy explosions and a number of fires."

The following official statement from the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus was issued last night:

"In the coastal districts there has been gun firing. Our troops acting on the offensive from Borchka and Ardanutch occupied Artvin, throwing back the Turks to the south.

"The left wing on the Sari-Kamysh front now is in action and there have been artillery duels.

"Nothing of importance has taken place on the other fronts."

GERMAN

Berlin, by wireless.—At the War Office today the following announcement was made:

"West of Pont-aMousson French attacks near and east of Regnieville and in the forest of Le Pretre were repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses, and at only one place to the west of the forest of Le Pretre in the engagement still continuing.

"Hostile aviators yesterday threw bombs on the Belgian towns of Bruges, Ghistelles and Courtai without doing any damage to military establishments. In Courtai, near a hospital, one Belgian was killed and one wounded.

"On the Russian frontier, in the district north of Memel, the banks of the river were cleared of the enemy. The Russians were defeated near Tauroggen and retreated in the direction of Schaedraity.

"Russian forces which during the last few days advanced north of the Augustowo forest against the German position were repulsed by Germans who advanved into the forest lake district near Seiny. The number of Russians taken prisoners in the engagement near Krasnopol and to the north and east was increased by 500. Near Klimki, on the Skwa, 220 more Russians were captured."

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate west winds.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

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April 1, 1915.

Opinions

Home Rule Election Law

Senator Walters is preparing an election bill which will save the state nearly $200,000 a year and the counties a very large amount of money. The measure will conform to the requirements of the government that there shall be no change in the direct primary law nor in the Massachusetts ballot. Mr. Walters proposes to have but one commissioner of election instead of three, to reduce the number of deputies and to economize on printing, etc. The enrollment envelopes, for example, cost $20,000. What the purpose of sealing an enrollment blank can be is a mystery. Some stationer must have been interested in the law. A paper ballot goes into the box without an envelope. The enrollment blank needs no more than a proper fold to make it secret until the time comes for publicity. The senator also proposes to hold the primary of all parties at the same place in each election district. By this plan a saving of more than $12,000 in booka is accomplished.

Owing to the opposition of legislators who want to hold patronage the governor's suggestion of abolishing county election commissioners has been side tracked. If the governor wouldn't stand for conventions and the party circle the legislators didn't feel like surrendering the jobs. No reason except the patronage reason has been offered for the election commission burden on the counties. Mr. Walters has in mind an election commission system for counties in which there are first and second class cities and an optional provision in this regard for the other counties. For example if Jefferson county prefers the bipartisan commission now provided in the law it may retain that system. If on the other hand it wants a single commissioner or none it may follow its preference. The point is that each small county must take full responsibility for its own payroll. This idea will accomplish precisely what the governor had in mind—economy or the home rule opportunity for economy. Senator Walter's bill as outlined will improve rather than harm the election law.—Watertown Standard.

Sanctioning a Brace Game

To Mr. J. Mayhew Wainwright, as much as to any man in this state, is due credit for New York's possessing a workmen's compensation law. He was chairman of the legislative committee which investigated the subject and prepared the original law, declared unconstitutional. His researches, his work to have enacted a new law under the amended constitution, his service on the commission created by that law, have made him an acknowledged expert. When, therefore, he warns the Governor against signing the "direct settlement" amendment, now pending, there is nobody who can speak more authoritatively.

There is no doubt in Mr. Wainwright's mind about the viciousness of the proposed change. "I am opposed," he said, "to the sanction of law upon any game where one side is playing with loaded dice. The employer or his agent, the casualty company, would hold the loaded dice." The injured workman or his widow and children, would be the victims.

New York State has guaranteed justice in the handling of compensation claims. She cannot sanction a brace game. Unless Governor Whitman wants to help along this measure for victimizing the injured workers, the widows and the orphans, he must veto this bill.—N. Y. Tribune.



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A School Without Pupils

The State of New York has many examples of what happens when it undertakes public ownership and operation. It has been building a school for 11 years for the training of boys, and although it is costing the State today $1,000 a week, no boy has been trained there yet. Moreover, the State has sunk $800,000 in this school at Yorktown Heights. There is a superintendent at $4,500 a year and maintenance for himself and family, and his payroll includes a clerk, a stenographer and bookkeeper, a superintendent of farm, a head cook, a matron, a servant, three teamsters and two laborers.

Perhaps some day this school will have a teacher to eat what the cook cooks and to have a salary for the bookkeeper to keep track of.—Observer, Utica.

LEARNING TO GARDEN

The amateur gardener who today desires to have his knowledge increased, and the would-be gardener who has no practical knowledge may both grow in wisdom through the offices of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell.

A home course in gardening is conducted by this college.

An advanced reading course in vegetable gardening has just been started in order to meet the growing demand for home study as shown by an increase of 51 per cent in the enrollment of the reading course for the farm during the past year. According to the latest figures 10,000 persons are now enrolled in home study courses.

The advanced reading-course in vegetable gardening is carried on by means of a textbook and correspondence. The work of those taking the course is graded, and suggestions are made by specialists. In this way individual attention is given to each member of the course. The textbook may be obtained for $1.65, which is the only expense involved. The course now offered is said to be especially timely, and may be taken immediately. Amateur gardeners who would like to receive information, without expense, may secure two reading-course lessons entitled "Home Garden Planning" and "Planting the Home Vegetable Garden" upon request.

Vegetables, it is pointed out, may be grown in door yards, vacant lots, and upon the farm with little expense, and much may be obtained from a small garden properly handled. Further, by growing fresh vegetables for the home table, the consumer may not only add to the health and enjoyment of the family, but may also reduce his living expenses, and even supplement his income by the sale of surplus products.

Further information about the advanced reading-course in vegetable gardening may be obtained by addressing the Reading-Course for the Farm, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

NO BACKWARD STEP

If there were any virtue in the "direct settlement" scheme of handling damage cases, proposed in the amendment to the workmen's compensation law which is before Governor Whitman, the commission might be expected to know it. Chairman Dowling says he can find none. No demand has come from employer or employe for such a change. The idea of returning to the old order of dickering between the worker and his employer is particularly objectionable. In short, Mr. Dowling can see "no benefit in the provision for any one unless it shall turn out in operation that the injured employe or his dependents will receive less compensation than at present in which case the insurance companies alone will be gainers."

When a change in law is advocated it inevitably devolves on the proponents to justify their measure. No justification for this change has been presented. Its legislative backers have not proved that there is any flaw in the present handling of damage cases by the commission to warrant experiment with another method. Mr. Dowling gives his testimony that the proposed system would not lessen expense and might increase it, since every settlement would have to be examined and agreed to by the commission before it could take effect. There is just one condition certain to result if the change becomes law—a restoration of the old system of bargaining between employer and employe, with the advantages all on the side of the stronger, which the compensation law was passed to end. In other words, this amendment would deftly and by indirection hamstring that excellent statute. And the insurance companies, the commission's chairman insists, would be the sole gainers.

New York State cannot afford to step back in so important a matter as workmen's compensation, where now she leads the country. She certainly cannot afford to emasculate her excellent law in order to put bigger profits into the pockets of a small group of business men.—Press, N. Y.

LOW TARIFF RESPONSIBLE

Vice-President Conover Fitch of the Waltham Watch Company, in discussing the reasons for their placing three thousand hands on short time, stated: "The truth is that we have been obliged to reduce the number of working hours in our establishment because of the extreme depression in this country. That the depression here in our business is due partly to the effects of the Eupropean war is undoubtedly true, but in my opinion it is MAINLY DUE to the change in tariff and policies of Government. It is a fact that Swiss manufacturers are taking advantage of reduced tariff duties and loss of their European markets to flood this country with their products, regardless of price."

COURT ORDERS THAT DEED BE ACCEPTED

The judgment of Justice DeAngeli in the action of Chester R. Dewey vs. John E. DeLong, an action to compel the defendant to accept the deed to certain farm property in the town of Mexico, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The plaintiff claimed that a land contract was made with the defendant, one year ago today, in which the latter agreed to purchase the farm in question for $6,500 of which $1,000 was paid down and the balance was to be in the form of a bond and mortgage in $5,500 for ten years at 5 per cent. Mr. Dewey claimed that the defendant had declined to accept the deed and carry out the provisions of the contract. The matter was brought before Justice DeAngelis at Utica recently and judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff.

DEXTERVILLE

George Burgess, formerly with Brace Stevens at the Broadway market, has begun work on his own farm in Dexterville.

Great headquarters for farm seeds: Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, March 31.—The people of the State who reside within the radius of operation of the Empire Lyceum Bureau of Syracuse, will shortly have an opportunity to hear from one on the inside, about what goes on in the Senate of the State of New York.

Senator Samuel A. Jones of Norwich, at one time an assemblyman, regarded as a reformer by his fellow legislators and admirably equipped by nature with a commanding figure and stentorian voice, is to take to the lecture platform at the conclusion of the present session of the legislature and will deal with the subject of making laws during his course.

Considerable has been said and much has been written about what goes on behind the scenes at the Capitol, but the lectures of Senator Jones will have been the first evidence of a denouement by a member of the legislature in harness. He has already prepared a lecture on "The Senate from the Inside" and another on "A New Note of Optimism." A third lecture will deal with the subject "Things That Count."

Whether Senator Jones, whose legislative experience covers two sessions will attempt to exploit the fine points of political astuteness or will deal with legislation from a parliamentarian standpoint is not known. It can be safely said, however, that his remarks will be well worth hearing. Senator Jones is not unknown as a lecturer having talked from the rostrum frequently in the past.

If you should ask Senator Jones if he was a reformer, he would reply that he was not. He has been an advocate of reform legislation, notwithstanding, in so far as opposing legislation which would make Sunday a holiday instead of a holy day. He has not always agreed to the program of his party, nor has he voted according to expectation upon all the bills that the Republican party has been interested in. For his stand, however, he has made rather than lost friends, it is said. It is an incident of interest that Senator Jones comes from the same place as Jotham A. Allds, who resigned from the Senator after a sensational investigation caused by Benn Conger, a fellow Senator.

Senator Jones was a pioneer in championing direct primaries. For seven years he has preached this gospel. His entire life has been a battle for independence in politics. He is one of the few men in the Senate who is said to be free from orders from his senatorial district, as to his course in the upper house and who is uncontrolled by a boss. He believes, he says, in the principles he has expounded times almost without number that a man ought to own himself and live on good and friendly terms with his conscience.

The rise of Senator Jones was due to his own individual efforts. He was one of a family of ten and at the age of twelve was thrown upon his own resources. In the summer he worked and in the winter he attended school, working for his board; he was extremely poor and was obliged to walk two miles to and from the school house without an overcoat. In spite of these hardships he was graduated from Oxford Academy, studied law for two years and then taught school for two years more.

The next move of the future senator was to enter the clothing business in Norwich. His views upon political questions won him recognition and soon after his business venture he was named as postmaster of his home town. For seven years he safeguarded the billet-doux and business communications which came to and were dispatched from Norwich. In 1914 he was elected to the Assembly and last year he was made a senator. Soon he will be a lecturer and his friends say there will be plenty to deliberate over in his remarks.

Good horse for sale cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv 91

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L. FOX, Home Tailor
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WAITING

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

We are told that April's showery, and we know that May is bowery, and we also know they'll chase Long Tom away. And we hope the sun and rain will bring us buds and flowers again, for last spring seems farther off than yesterday. We have drunk the maple's sap, and we've heard the pecker's tap, and we've listened to the robin's chir-a-pee, but the time seems very long, and we feel there's something wrong, for there's snow and ice still left along the lea. We are waiting for the spring to send out her welcome ring of green leaves and blossoms for a morning lay. We are waiting for the time when we hear the buzzing chime of the bee, while gathering sweets the live-long day. It will thrill our souls to see how very happy youths can be, as they stroll and sing alone a bright spring path; for when youth and springtime meet they are always to greet all the romance that time ever had or hath. Then while today may yet be cold, northern blasts are growing old, and quite soon they'll surely die and fade away. We have truly loved you, winter; but it's time you smashed to flinter, for we're waiting for those welcome flowers of May.

ENEMIES ARE ASSETS

THE most important and necessary thing to the man who is determined and resolved to get ahead is to evolve an enemy. Our enemies are our greatest friends. They keep us on constant watch and compel us to use constant care. Opposition is essential to success. We measure the value of things by their resisting power, and particularly is this true of men.

It is the business of our enemy to question our sincerity, and in this way to compel us to become more earnest about the things we do. Our enemies are alert to find us off our guard, and this cultivates a tendency to be cautious, to live well, to work hard and to look back over the trail across which we have come to discover and analyze our mistakes.

If our work is being watched by our enemies, by those who would destroy us, then we are compelled to do our work better, to plan more carefully, to live up to a higher and more perfect standard, to turn out a better job, to write a finer and more convincing article and to conduct a more perfectly managed department or business.

Fortunate is the man who has an enemy! Those who are sincere about life, who are in earnest about the work they are doing will believe in us if we are in reality sincere. They will understand us if we mean the things we say and are in dead earnest about the things we purpose to do.

Such men will believe in us if we believe in ourselves. They will trust us if we trust ourselves. Such men do not deal in flattery or praise. They live, act, work and discuss things as man to man.

Men of this type are fine companions. They make up a fine and beautiful environment. They lend courage and inspiration to us along the way. They are wholesome and strong, manly, and, above all, they are sincere about all things. But these men cannot and do not afford the same inspirations that we get from the "dwarf" who is prejudiced and insincere; from the pigmies who gather along the side lines to throw mud—to decry, discourage, despise and destroy.

These "pigmy-enemies" are our greatest assets. They are upon us at the first misstep on our way to better things. They camp along our trail, watching for some irregularity. They know of our ideals—they have seen the star of our hope. They have discerned a sincerity in our work; an earnestness in our method.

They have a sort of consciousness of our beautiful ideals, and it is their business to follow us along the pathway of every-day affairs, to point the finger of scorn and to whisper to their kind that this man is not sincere, that his aspirations are artificial, that his ideas are borrowed and plagiarized.

The moral is: Blaze your way straight to the front. Never stop to explain. Your work and your life will be their own explanation. Do not give your enemies an opportunity to involve you in foolish arguments, wranglings or petty misunderstands. Your enemies are your buoys or sign posts—the guides which point the way. To the man who is going somewhere, who intends to be something, who expects to accomplish things, enemies are assets.

Your enemy, whose ambitions and aspirations have been frozen into icicles of hate and jealousy, dwells, figuratively, in dingy dugouts or adobe huts at the foot of the hill, and your way lies to the top of the peak beyond.

We can ask for nothing better, nothing more desirable, than to be encouraged, strengthened and driven by those who have a desire top pull us down.

If you have an enemy who is attempting to daub with mud your Star of Hope, then you must increase the glory and luster of your star.



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"CO-OPERATION, NOT COMPETITION"

New Principle, Says Judge Gary, Leads Thinking Men to New Efficiency in Cutting Human Wastes

"Never before within our memory has there been a time when so many problems fundamental to true progress presented themselves to thinking men. They have to do with the whole scheme of the organization of society and its interests, especially as regards those things that must always primarily concern the great majority of men and women, the industry, commerce, and other activities which form form the basis of their individual and social welfare, and which enable them to be efficient, both individually and also socially and politically.

"Correct decisions leading to just action during the next few critical years will mean much to the solidity and permanence of this republic. The continuance of misunderstandings, of mutual criticism, and of working at cross purposes among the men and groups of men who are shaping our destinies, may serve to carry us into errors from which a full recovery may not be possible."

So declares Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in an article in the current issue of the Market World, in which he discusses the widening recognition of co-operation as a principle in dealing with business and human problems. Continuing, he says:

The tendency of the times during the last few years seems to have been opposed to business progress. This has been shown in publications, utterances of public speakers, introduction of many vicious bills into the legislative branches of Government, the passage of some unfavorable laws and, in some instances, a disposition to go beyond reason and justice in the effort to administer the laws. The reason for these adverse conditions has been partly the fault of the business men. We had become more or less careless in management, indifferent to the rights and interests of others, regardless of our responsibilities toward those for whom we had become trustees, as directors, officials or otherwise, and unmindful of the general public welfare.

Behind the clash of armies, trained economists and students of the welfare of nations perceive world problems, whose working out will determine the future of all peoples. Fundametally, I believe this war was made possible by the failure of men and women constituting great populations to insist upon the application, in respect to their economic [illegible] interests, of the simple Christian principles of mutual forbearance and co-operation which they avowed as a religious or social creed.

We have ourselves had the benefits of co-operation brought home to us by the necessities we have had to meet in the months since the European war broke out. Our financial and economic situation in the earlier part of 1914 was not all that could be desired. The gradual recovery from the strain of 1907 had been in a measure checked by a variety of forces. Then the whole industrial fabric was temporarily paralyzed by the sudden diversion of the great forces of trade and industry to the vast destruction of human life and of accumulated capital. The consequences were so tremendous, even for us, that there had to be co-opefation lest all should be destroyed.

As long ago as the panic of 1907 it had begun to be clear that the industrial and commercial interests of the United States had become too vast and too complex to be left in their old-time haphazard and disorganized condition without grave danger of recurrent crises and panics, probably each more severe than the last with the passage of the years. Some method of integration and co-ordination had become a necessity from the point of view of the public good.

Much has been done in the direction of industrial co-operation in this country. The most terrible waste possible is human waste. If industrial development has a place in the progress of civilization it should be organized upon a basis of elimination of preventable human waste. It should not be carried out along lines of unrestrained and cut-throat competition, which is itself hardly different, in many of its cardinal phases, from war itself.

The desire for organized efficiency has always been particularly strong in Americans, and possibly no other people has ever carried organization and efficiency in an individualistic sense farther than have we. Now it is dawning upon the clearest thinking of our citizens that there is still a higher kind of efficiency than that of competitive individualism—the efficiency of properly devised and safeguarded co-operation.

The proper application of those principles does not restrict, but rather increases the liberty of the individual. The security to the industrial worker, through co-operation, in respect to greater safety, shorter hours, more continuous employment, and a share in the increased profits which these conditions bring about, should certainly not be considered other than an increase of personal liberty. In industry, as with the individual, liberty is not so much a matter of freedom from restraint as it is the acquirement in increasing measure of the rewards of labor, both of the mind and of the hands, through intelligent and mutually helpful meeting and overcoming of the obstacles which must be met each day.

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OBSERVATIONS ON CONVENTION

Secretary Hugo Notes Progress of Other States Toward Popular Rights

The approaching Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in Albany on the first Tuesday in April next, will be an event of supreme importance. As the proceedings in the convention held in the course of the last century and a quarter were of widespread importance to the country as well as to the people of the state, just so the meetings and discussions of the delegates to the coming convention promise to be of special interest to all citizens of this state who cherish its prosperity.

Constitutional revision on a comprehensive scale is a rather solemn responsibility, and there should never be occasion for haste. In the drafting of proposed amendments to the present Constitution the members of the coming convention will be called upon to consider the extreme democratic ideas which characterize some of the recent constitutions of the western and Southern States. They will quickly understand the difficulties experienced by these and other similar conventions as reflected in the efforts of their members to escape from some of the evils which are present in all state governments.

In addition to providing the framework of government, the qualifications of electors and the like, state constitutions should contain a guarantee of a few simple, well-established principles, lest in moments of excitement or under the temporary pressure of special interest they should be disregarded. Constitutions were not made to be codes of law, nor were they intended to embody the opinion of a momentary majority upon an entirely unsettled question. They should not attempt to be an exhaustive treatise on the organization of the various departments under it, but written and enacted in a form that the student of civil government in an elementary school may understand.

The new instrument should aim, first, at clearness and simplicity. Certainly, in one of the oldest states it would be deplorable to see an attempt to incorporate a body of statutes in the fundamental law, as has been done in some of the latest ones. The story of constitution making in Oklahoma and Arizona has not been an inspiring one, though it may hafe value in showing us what to avoid.

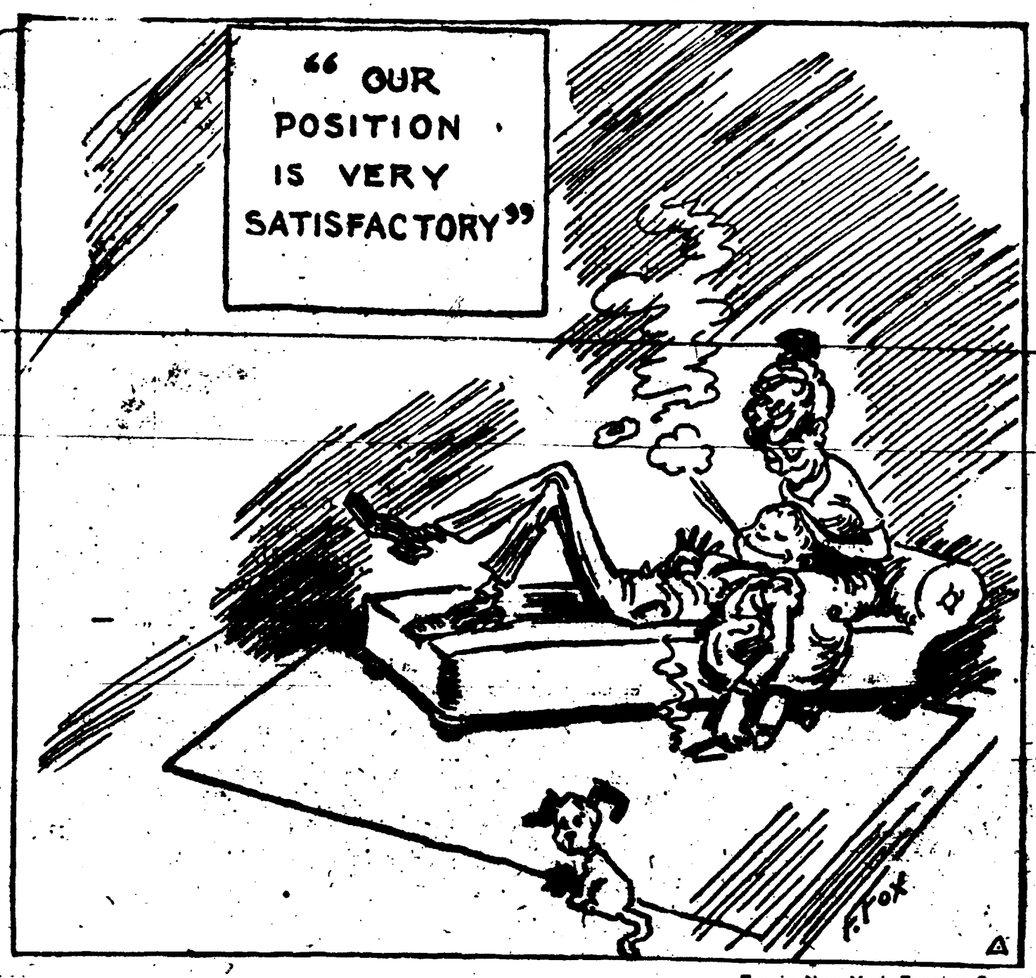
In Constitution making, however, it is important to remember that times change, that new things are invented, new devices, new schemes, new plans, new uses of corporate power, and that these changes are to go on hereafter for all time. For this reason, especially, it is important that while care should be taken to place proper restriction upon the legislature, at the same time it is equally important to leave what properly belongs to the field of legislation for future legislatures. As someone must be trusted, it is essential to trust to each branch of the legislature just what belongs to it in order that it may perform its proper legislative function.

Legislative restrictions have naturally given rise to the opinions often expressed that there is an increasing distrust in this country of representative institutions and that this is shown by the steadily growing number of constitutional restrictions upon the power of the legislature, by the prohibition of special legislation, by the adoption of biennial instead of annual sessions, and by the extension of home rule.

Nevertheless, looking at the whole field from another point of view, it will be realized that many provisions which seem to be at first considered as limitations upon the legislative, are nothing more than another method for increasing and equalizing the right of all. Thus, the provisions prohibiting the legislature from passing special laws whenever general laws are applicable are, after all, only checks upon the creation of monopolies and special privileges. Home rule properly considered is only an extension of the principle of self-government and not a restriction upon the Legislature. The substitution of biennial for annual sessions of the legislature is a recognition by the people of the fact that too much legislation, like too much medicine, may impede instead of promote their welfare.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y.

AN ILLUSTRATED WAR PHRASE.



—Fox in New York Evening Sun.

BUREAUS TO HELP LABOR SITUATION

Plans Laid to Supply Farm Labor Where It is Required

A circular just received by the director of the Cornell agricultural experiment station tells of the co-operation between three of the federal departments—labor, agriculture and post office—in a plan for the employment and distribution of laborers in the United States. The post office department is working through its post masters, officers in charge of branch post offices, and rural mail carriers, and the department of agriculture through its field officers throughout the United States. The help of the agricultural experiment station is particularly requested in order that they may notify farmers and other employers of labor of the inauguration of this plan to furnish farm or other labor at all seasons of the year.

How the Plan Woks

In order that prospective employers and employes may avail themselves of the opportunities of the plan the following method is to be adopted: Blanks for the use of employers desiring help, and for persons seeking employment may be had, it is announced from postmasters, officers in charge of any branch postoffice, or from rural mail carriers. All such application blanks when filled out and signed are to be returned to the postmaster or other officer mentioned, and he will forward them to the department of labor where, it is promised, they will receive special and prompt attention. When these applications are returned through the postal authorities, no postage will be required. Future instructions will be issued by the departments concerned from time to time.

Purpose of The Plan

The purpose of the plan, as announced, is to supply labor where it is required in every section of the republic. Communications from the various federal officers concerning the necessity for workers in any given locality are especially desired. The department of labor states that farmers and other employers of labor should be apprised of the inauguration of the idea, and it is hoped that, as soon as the work undertaken becomes generally known, effective farm or other labor may be furnished at all seasons of the year.

Net cash prices on guaranteed auto tires:

30x3	$8.55
30x3½	$11.02
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Other sizes in proportion

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adv 91

Remember that votes go with every purchase at the VanWagenen, Inc., store up to and including Overland "sixes." adv92

COLLEGE DEFINES POSITION ON CO-OPERATION

In response to a number of queries as to the attitude of the State college of Agriculture on the subject of co-operative enterprises, a plan of procedure has just been formulated and announced by the Dean as follows:

As a first step the College is developing a rural community service, made up of several existing departments, such as those of farm [illegible] economics, and of rural economics, rural education, and rural engineering. The farm bureau organization also will co-operate in the work.

* * *

INVESTIGATION FIRST

The principal purposes of the work at the present time, according to Dean Galloway, will be to ascertain the facts as they have been brought out in various co-operative enterprises and organizations for the betterment of rural conditions—whether this betterment affects the farmer's income or his general welfare.

The work will be undertaken, it is said, as a scientific study of the reasons for successful co-operative enterprises and of the failure of unsuccessful ones, in which the facts will be corrolated, and deductions made from these facts before any definite recommendations are formulated. In other words, while it is the stated purpose of the college to apply its knowledge, it wants to be first sure of that knowledge, and to have the application keep behind rather than ahead of the facts.

* * *

LIMITATIONS OF THE WORK

While the College announces that it wishes to be able to advise individuals and groups how to apply the results of its inquiries, to problems of farm management, of market and exchange, and of community life, it must first be sure of its groundwork. The work is provided for in the law establishing the college, which provides that among its objects shall be "to determine better methods of handling and marketing farm products."

The college authorities make it plain, however, that under no circumstances, even when it has gathered a considerable amount of available material, will it or any of its agents take definite steps toward administering an organization or handling it any way the finances or business of a co-operative enterprise.

* * *

THE CASE OF LIME

Taking the case of lime for example, the soils experts of the college or the managers of the state farm bureaus say they may advocate the use of lime and may teach the farmer its value as a result of their research experience. They may say when lime should be applied and will tell what kind of lime would be the most advantageous under a given condition. Also, according to the college authorities, they might suggest that several farmers could advantageously combine in purchasing co-operatively their lime in order to secure low prices for carload lot shipments. At this point, however, according to the policy announced by the college, its functions will cease, and the casual correspondence to secure needed material and the handling of funds involved can not be advised upon or undertaken by anybody connected with the college.

* * *

FARM BUREAU MEN AT WORK

The county farm bureau managers, working in co-operation with the state college of agriculture, have already been called upon by members of farm bureau associations to help organize co-operative buying and selling. The farm bureau men have given helpful information, but they do not take part in the actual business. It is the intention, however, that as fast as information and experience of co-operative organizations are gathered that this shall be made available to farmers. Information will be given out either through farm bureau managers, through the rural and agricultural press, or through other agencies of the college.

IRATE MOTHER ASSAULTS GIRL

Miss Davis Alleges That Mrs. Birmingham Beat Her On the Street

Miss Belle Davis was walking down Division st. yesterday afternoon when on turning the corner of 6th st., she met Mrs. Anna Birmingham. Miss Davis alleges that Mrs. Birmingham said, "What are you doing—going around with my son?" Miss Davis, who is slight of stature, was nonplussed for a moment and made no answer. Then, it is alleged, Mrs. Birmingham jumped upon her and beat her severely.

Miss Davis swore out a complaint against Mrs. Birmingham last night and the case was scheduled for this morning in the City Court, but was adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Birmingham is charged with assault. Miss Davis will be represented by Attorney James R. Somers.

The case of Mort Austin vs. Lemuel Austin, slated for 10 o'clock this morning in the City Court before Judge Wilson, was adjourned until April 15, by mutual consent pending an outside settlement of the difficulty.

The plaintiff, who was represented by Attorney James R. Somers, alleges that the defendant, his brother, converted household goods to the extent of $100 to his own use. The defendant made a complete denial of all the statements of the plaintiff. W. P. Hillick represented Lemuel Austin.

Frank Gates, arrested last night by Patrolman Fox for disorderly conduct on the street, was arraigned in City Court this morning but the case was adjourned until Saturday at the request of Gates.

FIRE SALE TO BE CITY'S RECORD BREAKER

The McKinstry store has engaged an extra force of employes to handle the crowd at the sale in Oneida st. which will open tomorrow morning. The last few days have been spent in an inventory and the stock has been put in first class condition. The fire did no damage to the stock and the water damage is slight. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that the firm will move to its new quarters in 1st st. in the near future, Manager Frank Elliot has decided to run a record-breaking sale in order to begin at the new stand with an entirely new stock.

HYDE FALLS BACK

Middleton in the M. W. A. Contest Marches Ahead of Rival for Honors'

In the M. W. A. membership contest Captain Middleton has scored 28 points against Captain Hyde's 27. This result placed Captain Hyde somewhat in the rear, or, in all 21 points. All scoring is represented on the membership is represented on the membership cards, awaiting the outcome of the medical examiner's work. Fifteen days must elapse before the examiner makes his report on the various candidates, and then will come the ceremonies incidental to admission to the lodge.

At last night's meeting neighbor Burns of Brooklyn, a national officer of the M. W. A., made an address of more than usual interest to the membership.

ELKS MEET TONIGHT

Initiation Ceremonies and Installation of Officers to be Held.

This evening the local order of Elks will hold their initiation ceremonies after which installation of officers will take place. A supper will follow.

The Elks orchestra recently organized will entertain during the ceremonies. The following offices will be installed: John W. Stevenson, Exalted Ruler; John Painter, Esteemed Leading Knight; Lawson Woodbury, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; William Brown, Esteemed Loyal Knight. The following trustees will also take office: James Cacery, William Moon and Myron Stranahan.

HIGH MASS THIS MORNING AT ST. MARY'S

High mass at ten o'clock this morning began Holy Thursday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. There was a procession of the priests and altar boys during the service and at the end of mass the Blessed Sacrament was exposed on the altar.

The mass of the Pre-Sanctified will be celebrated tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

PREDICT GERMAN RAID ON EASTER SUNDAY

Amsterdam, April 1.—During the past few days the sky above Holland has been thick with German airships, aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes, while the waters around Holland are sown with a cordon of war craft, as proved by reports from Dutch trawlers tand lshing smacks which have returned for the Easter holidays. There is every indication therefore that the recent German warning to await Easter Sunday was true. Germans are though to really intend another coup like the Hartlepool-Scarborough raid.

Miss Mamie McCann is convalescing from an attack of la grippe.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Having disposed of my millinery and corset business, I will now devote my entire time to facial massage work, shampooing, manicuring and hairwork and hair coloring.

MRS. J. B. DIX

ANNOUNCEMENT

This establishment will move on Friday, April 2d, to its new quarters at

121 South First Street
(next to Citizens Club)

On Friday and Saturday the latest ideas in Spring Millinery will be displayed. You are cordially invited.

MISS M. A. HICKEY
"Millinery of the Mode"

JESSE A. MORRILL LEADS POLL FOR C. OF C. DIRECTOR

Nine good men and true, representative men of the city, from all branches of business, were elected directors of the Chamber of Commerce last night. The voting started Monday and of the 301 members eligible to vote, 249 cast ballots, or 82 per cent. of the membership.

J. A. Morrill, one of the most prominent workers in the Chamber during the recent campaign, polled the majority of votes, totaling 217. He was closely followed by N. L. Whitaker, who polled 187. W. P. Morin, J. R. Sullivan, L. W. Emerick, J. C. O'Brien, I. Achilli, H. L. Paddock and W. A. Butts followed in the order named, making a total of nine. There were thirty-four candidates for the board and each member marked his ballot with a cross before the names of the nine men he wished as directors. Accordingly it will be seen that Mr. Morrill was chosen by almost every voter as he polled 217 out of 249 possible votes.

The interest evinced in the proceedings was cause for gratification to the members of the Chamber, Secretary Heydecker and R. P. Stoddard of the American City Bureau, who superintended the balloting.

The tellers, Messrs. Schem, Boland, McCully, Bogardus and Webb, commenced the work of counting the votes immediately after the polls closed at 7 o'clock. They finished their work about 8.30, and although a meeting of the Chamber had been planned for last night, it was postponed.

The results were as follows:

J. A. Morrill, 217; N. L. Witaker, 187; W. P. Morin, 173; J. R. Sullivan, 164; L. W. Emerick, 146; I. Achilli, 117; D. L. Lipsky, 78; J. C. O'Brien, 128; W. A. Butts, 92; H. L. Paddock, 107; E. J. Penfield, 72; E. J. Jordan, 79; Jos. H. Connors, 66; A. W. Wiltsie, 69; F. G. Spencer, 56; L. G. Adams, 34; J. W. Stevenson, 48; G. B. Palmer, 69; T. H. Marvin, 22; A. Z. Wolever, 55; Rev. M. G. Buck, 17; E. J. Schem, 20; Orrin Bogardus, 27; L. C. Foster, 28; V. C. Lewis, 15; W. C. Morgan, 14; A. I. Morton, 20; C. W. Streeter, 13; A. Bristol, 6; G. S. Piper, 18; Edward Quirk, 26; M. A. Stranahan, 22; H. H. Bristol, 8; Geo. E. True, 7.

The nine directors were notified of their election this morning by Mr. Stoddard and they met at the Chamber rooms this afternoon at 5 o'clock to elect a president, and the other officers of the Chamber.

The Chamber will hold a meeting Tuesday evening, and at that time a speaker from Rochester will address the assembly. Mr. Stoddard stated this morning that he did not know atp resent whom the speaker will be but he will be announced as soon as the arrangements are completed. At the Tuesday night meeting the Chamber will "get down to brass tacks," as Mr. Heydecker expressed it, and the various suggestions received from the members for the betterment of the city and its industrial welfare will be given consideration.

Those You Know

The Royal Neighbors will meet next Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Erehart in Emery st. The Neighbors hope for and expect a large number of pesons to be pesent.

* * *

Captain Ives' team in the M. W. A. pool contest leads to the tune of 50 points. The present standing is, Capt. Barker's team, H. Clothier, 21; G. Tillison of the Ives' team, 50.

* * *

Mrs. Ray W. Westover entertained about twelve ladies at her home Tuesday evening. A dainty luncheon was served and everybody reports having an enjoyable time.

* * *

Mrs. Bertha Carrington is being entertained by her mother, Mrs. Louis Goman, at the Hotel Royal, in West 1st st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stoughtenger are visiting their nephew, Joseph Newton on the West Side. Mr. Stoughtenger is an expert upon the construction of horticultural gardens.

* * *

Edward Lewis and Miss Aline Barns motored from Rose Hill, N.Y., to Fulton where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Miles Lewis.

* * *

Miss Greta Lewis has returned from a visit to Rose Hill, N. Y.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Rowlee of Bundyville announce the birth of a daughter.

* * *

John W. Gillard is laying out a tennis court on the plot of ground adjoining his home in Walnut st.

* * *

The Sunshine Sewing circle will meet Thursday evening at the home of Miss Latitia Bennett, 413 Rochester st.

* * *

Mrs. Anna Wilkinson of Syracuse is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Boigeol.

* * *

Ross Wolever of Colgate is spending his Easter vacation at his home in this city.

* * *

Mary Patterson Court of Amaranth will meet Friday night.

* * *

J. W. Gillard is laying out a tennis court on the plot of ground adjoining his home.

* * *

Rev. H. D. Holmes will preside at Wednesday morning's session of the Northern M. E. Conference held at Oswego.

* * *

The Misses Beebe will entertain the Queen Esther Society at their home in Oneida st., on Friday evening.

* * *

Mrs. S. B. Ball of the West Side has been a recent guest of Oswego friends.

* * *

Miss Marjorie Fairgrieve, who has has been ill at the home of her parents in 4th st., has recovered.

* * *

A Mothers' meeting will be held at the First M. E. church in the Brotherhood rooms on Friday afternoon.

* * *

Louis C. Hope of the Palmer Hope Hardware will spend ten days at his home in Chatham, N.Y.

* * *

Marshall Cooper is confined to his home by illness.

* * *

Harlow Sperbeck of South Granby is visiting John O'Melia of the West Side.

* * *

Miss Marie Keller of Syracuse will spend the remainder of the week with her grandmother, Mrs. E. A. Burlingham.

* * *

Miss Bertha Winks has returned home from a several days visit at Roosevelt.

* * *

Leon Foster is home from Syracuse University for the Easter vacation.

* * *

George Seymour is staying some time with friends at Palermo.

* * *

Mr. W. C. Burns is spending a few day in North Rose the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Harry Partrick.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Forsyth have returned from a short vacation spent in New York city and vicinity.

* * *

Today being All Fools day has given many persons a chance to appear natural.

* * *

Attorney A. T. Jennings was in Syracuse today.

* * *

The Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. will open a store in the quarters just vacated by Young & Hill.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Orchard will leave by automobile for Pennsylvania next week where they will spend a short vacation.

MR. BUCK'S SERMON

Baptist Pastor Describes Christ's Life on Wednesday Before Crucifixion.

Rev. M. G. Buck of the First Baptist church addressed a large and deeply interested congregation last night on the subject "Wednesday of Holy Week." Mr. Buck described the Wednesday of the last week of Christ's life as the day on which Christ retired from His Apostles and followers and spent the day in prayer and reparation for the terrible sufferings of the next two days.

There will be a sermon tonight, and the Prudential committee will meet at 7.30 o'clock for the purpose of deciding on the candidate for baptism.

CITY GETS A. & P. BRANCH STORE

The Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company will open a store in this city Monday in the premises now occupied by Young, the undertaker. It was announced this morning that Mr. Young will commence moving immediately to his new location in the old post office building and the tea company agents stated today that their store will be open for business early next week. Whitaker and Bogardus, the local real estate agents, have had charge of the leasing of the store and, although negotiations were begun with the tea company some time ago, the final arrangements were not decided upon until this morning.

The A. and P. Company controls over 250 stores in the United States and they have placed one of their establishments in almost every city of note in the country. They handle a full line of groceries and food stuffs in addition to a large stock of teas and coffees. The manager of the Fulton store has not yet arrived in the city but he is expected this afternoon.

SUBSTATIONS ESTABLISHED

Substations for the new postoffice have been established thru the direction of Postmaster Conley. M. B. Hargraves' drug store in West Broadway and E. A. Putnam's drug store in Oneida street are the places named.

The arrangement is a great convenience to many people who would otherwise be obliged to walk a great distance in order to transact their postal affairs.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

30 ARRESTS MADE IN MARCH

Twenty-five Resulted in Conviction in City Court—Fire Loss $3,000 for Month

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners met last night in the City Hall in closed session, disposing of routine business for the month of March. Chief of Police Dyer and Chief Waugh of the fire department made reports of their departments, and aside from that no other business was transacted.

The report of the chief of police showed that 30 arrests were made during the past month as follows: Public intoxication, 12; assault in the third degree, 7; assault in the second degree, 1; grand larceny, 1; burglary, 1; disorderly conduct, 4; keeping a disorderly house, 2; violation of section 483 of the Penal Code, 1; violation of section 899 of the Penal Code, 1.

Twenty-five of the thirty arrests resulted in conviction, four cases were adjourned and one case was held for the Grand Jury. Fines amounting to $40 were imposed upon the offenders and half of that amount was collected.

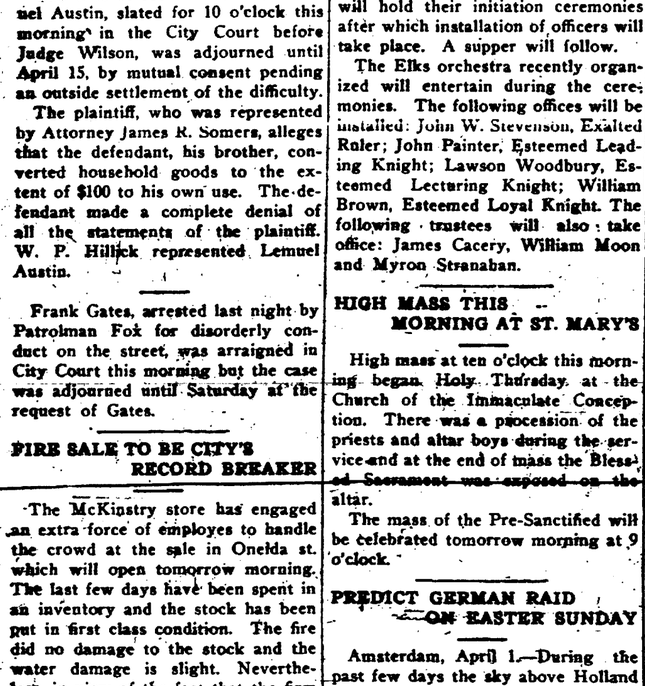
Patrolmen's fees for civil service amounted to $6. There were nine calls for the patrol wagon. Officer Norton was allowed ten days' leave of absence during the month and officer Hartigan was allowed three days.

Fire Chief Waugh's report embraced eight alarms, seven of which were telephoned to the department and one received by the fire alarm system. The total loss aggregated $3000 and the greater part of that amount was covered by insurance.

MILLINERY That Is Different

A Spring display of Hats—each one of which conforms to the law of fashion—yet withal possesses an individual touch, a distinctive charm, that makes it desirable.

DIX, Milliner



Your Easter Suits

Can be found here. Many New Models and all the New Patterns.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits

$18 to $25

The Best Made Clothes in Market

Our Special Blue Serge Suits for Men and Young Men at $10 and $15.

Are worth your attention.

New Suits for Boys
New Easter Neckwear
Stetson Hats

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

27 First Street **S. LIPSKY & SON** FULTON, N. Y

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN



Time Yet For Your EASTER SUIT

No matter the price you have in mind, you will find a suit at

McDONALD'S

from $12.50 to $50.00.

Many New Arrivals Are Here, the Latest Word in Spring Apparel

Exclusive styles in Top Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, in all of the popular shades, priced to meet with your entire satisfaction.

SPRING DISPLAY WEEK

M. J. McDonald & Co.
ONEIDA STREET, FULTON

THE QUIRK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.
Matinee, 5c
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c

TONIGHT—
"STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY"
3-Reel Lubin Civil War Drama, and 3 others

FRIDAY—
CLOSED ALL DAY

SATURDAY—
C. O. D.—Vitigraph, 4-Reel Comedy
and 2 Others.

LIBERTY BELL FOR SUFFRAGE

Great Bell to be Cast at Troy Today. To be Rung in November

New York, April 1.—The bell which by means of the telephone may ring the news of suffrage victory next November in three states, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, will be cast in Troy today. The women with whom the plan of this Liberty Bell No 2 originated, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing and Mrs. Katherine Wentworth Ruschenberger, of Pennsylvania, passed through this city yesterday on their way to Troy to see the casting done.

With them were Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, president of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise League; Mrs. G. A. Piersol, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party, of that city; Mrs. Mary Hutchenson Page, chairman of the Boston Suffragists' Executive Board, and several other women. Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, vice-chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage party, and Mrs. George Notman, chairman of the 11th Campaign District, met them at the Pennsylvania Station with decorated automobiles and took them to the party headquarters, at 48 East 34th st., where they had luncheon and speeches before going on to Troy.

Mrs. Roessing declared that the Pennsylvania women were so confident of success in November that they didn't hesitate for a moment about spending the money for this copy of the Liberty Bell of 1776.

"It is going to ring the completion of liberty in the United States, as the first liberty bell rang its creation," she said. "It will be a beautiful bell, made of the finest metal and exactly like the original one, only with a few words added to the inscription. The inscriptions will be 'Establish justice' and 'Secure the blessings of Liberty.' I believe it will make a great sensation and secure many converts to the cause when, mounted on a white motor truck. It is taken by slow degrees through Pennsylvania, escorted by a band of suffragists, to be mounted in Independence Square. Eventually we expect to take it to Washington, where we hope to build a tower, from the top of which it may hang."

Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, told the visitors that she had made an unofficial canvass of hundreds of New York men, and they were all convinced that the suffragists would win in November.

"The managing editor of one of the great dailies told me the other day that most of the men in his office were for it," she said. "And that is typical. "The women want it; let them have it.' is what they say. It is noteworthy, too, that every publication in New York which caters to women is on the side of suffrage.

"But if we don't win in November the thing for us to do is to work for a federal amendment. Let us then get some of the weaker Western states, to have a lever with Congress and work for the enfranchisement of the women of the whole land."

Mrs. Ruschenberger, whose little neice Katherine Wentworth, will pull the lever which will release the flow of metal when the bell is cast, spoke, as did several of the visitors. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt accompanied them to Troy.

GRANT R. STONE

Grant R. Stone, a former resident of Oswego, but for the last few years a resident of Poughkeepsie, died suddenly Tuesday evening in that town.

Mr. Stone was born in Scriba 56 years ago and was a member of the Baptist church of that village until his removal to Poughkeepsie. Mr. Stone is survived by his wife and mother; one sister, Miss Adele Stone of Scriba; one brother, County Superintendent of the Poor C. A. Stone of Mexico; three sons, Herbert, Robert and Donald, and one daughter, Katherine.

Mr. Stone was a member of the Elks, Maccabees, Odd Fellows and was prominent in all the social work of the order.

The body arrived in Oswego yesterday afternoon and was taken to Scriba for burial.

SOUTH HANNIBAL

Fred Palmer just finished construction work in a new cheese factory and dwelling place in this village.

John Stoutenger has been awarded the contract for the repair work on the residnce of William Cook which was recently damaged by fire.

An Easter Gift

to a dear friend or near relative. Inexpensive though it may be—it will be appreciated, and will convey in the most complete manner the spirit of the Easter season.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

A PHOTOGRAPH

In your Easter apparel. Think over the long list of your friends who would be glad to get a picture of your self. Every Photograph that we send out of our developing room is a work of art, a true likeness, correct in every detail. It pleases you or you don't take it.

FOSTER, ONEIDA St.

Fire and Removal Sale

YOU PROFIT LARGELY BY OUR SMALLER LOSS

Commencing FRIDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock

See the Special Blue Serge Suit for Men We are Going to Sell the First Day at $10.00

Extraordinary Values in BOYS' SUITS

The McKinstry Store
114 ONEIDA STREET

"YOU QUIT KIDDIN'," SAYS GIRL TO PRESIDENT.

Miss Mary Tumulty, eldest daughter of the president's secretary, was thirteen years old March 25. That night the Tumulty telephone rang, and Miss Mary was called. When she said "Hello!" a voice on the other end of the wire replied:

"This is President Wilson. I want to congratulate you on your birthday."

"You quit kiddin'," said Miss Mary. "You can't fool me."

"Why, this is the president," the voice replied. "I trust you do not object to me calling you on the phone. I merely wanted to congratulate you."

Mr. Tumulty appeared and immediately assured his daughter she was not being "kidded," but was really talking with the president of the United States, and then Miss Mary dropped the receiver, trembling.

MINE SWEEPERS SHOW CONTEMPT FOR PERIL.

Linked Trawlers Dare Winter Gales to Clear the North Sea.

A young American who recently signed for service as a member of the crew of a mine sweeper sends the following account of one of his trips out into the North sea:

"'Order—You proceed at once to —— and will sweep the area marked on the accompanying chart.' This was the order which sent us hammering into the head seas of a lively wind on a bitterly cold Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. It takes a tight vessel to survive the welter and smother which rise so quickly in these waters. In the winter months, especially, the work goes on amid conditions of great severity, and our ships frequently keep the sea as mine sweepers when as trawlers they would flee to the shelter of their harbors.

"Our ship is one of the best of her stanch type, and she reeled along wonderfully on that Sunday morning. Somewhere in the darkness to starboard there showed through the whirling snow the lights of another vessel running on the same course as ourselves, and at the same speed. The dawn came up and showed her to be kin to us and the signals at once made clear that in her we beheld our sweeping partner. There arises a curious respect for her. She must know quite well that at any moment her plunging bows may meet a mine and then there would be a vacancy at her end of the drag tackle and vacancies in little cottages in the isles.

"Fifteen hours of drenching and buffeting were our portion that day. The vessel, with the pull of the tackle and the drive of her engines keeping her down like a half tide rock, was never clear of the sweeping seas. Thud, slap, crash, swish, they came over her bows and swirled along the deck, never ceasing their constant assault.

"When the snow passed there was a glimpse of sun. Then the wind backed against the sun and came down on us in wild gusts, icy cold. As the afternoon wore on the cold increased, and just before nightfall came a strange lull which let in biting frost. The hardy fellows on board were stiff and numb before the day was done, and when the gear was slipped and shipped nobody was sorry.

"The disposal of the mines recovered depends upon their character and the circumstances of their recovery. Frequently our gunners explode them by firing into them from the deck."

VETERAN TIRED OF WAR.

It's No Profession For Gentlemen, Declares Major Johnson.

Major C. Page Johnson, a retired officer of the United States army and a veteran of Indian and the Spanish-American war, who returned from Europe on the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam, said that the war was such awful slaughter on both sides that the government at Washington ought to take steps to stop it for the cause of humanity.

"Once war was a profession for gentlemen," the major said, "but now it is not a profession, but a business for slaughterers. Along the battle front 2,000,000 men have been drawn up facing each other since the fall and will remain under the severe tension until May. Murderous machines are dealing death to thousands daily of both armies in the field. Germany is formidable in the faith of her people that her cause is just. Her women are brave and show wonderful spirit. It is difficult to foretell what the end of the conflict will be."

POPULATION OF BERLIN.

Said to Have Dropped Below the 2,000,000 Mark.

In consequence of the war the population of Berlin (exclusive of the suburban towns) has again dropped below the 2,000,000 mark, which it had crossed several years ago. The population at the beginning of January was returned at 1,982,154, which signifies a loss of 97,060 for the year.

This loss, however, does not take account of the men who have gone into the war, who are still counted as present; it seems to be due mostly to the removal of working people to the suburbs and to more distant districts.

EXPLOSION AT SOLVAY PLANT

Several Workmen Injured In Explosion in Acid Factory Last Night

The Semet-Solvay plant was the scene of a terrific explosion at six o'clock last night. Gas in the carbolic acidfactory ignited and the huge building was wrecked.

Eighteen men were injured as a resule of the explosion. Charles Crippen and Patrick O'Neil were seriously injured, Crippen was blown thru a window and against a box car standing outside. Several bones were broken and he was badly burned and injured internally. Patrick O'Neil was badly burned. Both were removed to St. Joseph's hospital where their condition today was not greatly improved.

The force of the explosion blew the entire roof from the building, crumbled portions of the walls to powder and shook housess and building thruotu the village of Solvay and Syracuse. Startled residents in all parts of the city immediately called police officials and newspaper offices to find out the extent of life lost and damage done, and thousands of persons poured into Solvay to visit the scene of what they believed would be a frightful disaster.

The Solvay Process police station was turned into a temporary hospital. Eight men were taken to St. Joseph's hospital and eight were taken to the Crouse-Irving hospital.

The plant was of light construction and to this is attributed the fact that no lives were lost. Had the walls been thicker it is possible none would have escaped with hteir lives.

Officials of the Semet-Solvay Company were unanimous last night in attributing the cause of the explosion to gas which had in all probability escaped through leaks in retorts or containers. They declared that no explosives are used or manufactured in plant, and that as far as could be ascertained upon a hasty examination of the place the sole causee of trouble lay in the formation of an explosive gas of which the workmen were unaware.

Whether or not smoking or sparks ignited the gas or whether it was purely a case of spontaneous combustion, they were unable to state. The carbolic plant has been recently reconstructed and manufacture of this acid resumed afer a lapse of several years. Machinery and stills used in the process are new and, it was admitted, not completely tested out by time.

Probably twentyfive men were at work in the building when the explosion occurred, as far as could be ascertained. Of this number six or seven were uninjured and went to their homes immediately.

The force of the s hock was felt for a radius of seven miles from Solvay. Hundreds of people, relatives of the working imen and others flocked to the scene. The injured men were carried from the wrecked building. Exaggerated reports were gradually cleared up and the crowd gradually cleared away.

The remainder of the plant did not cease operation. None of the apparatus in the wrecked building was seriously damaged.

MRS. VAN SCHAACK WILL BE BURIED TOMORROW

The funeral of Mrs. Henry Van Schaack, who died at the Lee Memorial hospital March 30, will be held tomorrow afternoon from the home of her father, Mr. J. Gaffey, in Caughdenoy. There will be a church service after the services at the home.

Mrs. Van Schaack was twenty-eight years old and was well kown in this city. She is survived by her husband, and a baby girl six weeks old, of this city, and her father, two sisters and one brother, all of Caughdenoy.

TROUT SEASON OPENS
SATURDAY, APRIL 3
A Full Line of FISHING TACKLE
at
CONLEY BROS. 6 and 8 S. 2d St. Phone 17

Lights.

Mr. Pickleilily came home from his club one morning about 5 o'clock. He entered his happy home, crept up the stairs softly so as not to awaken his spouse, then felt for the switch to turn on the electric light. He could not find it and in the darkness stumbled over a chair.

"What's that?" came a voice from the bed.

"Where in the deuce are the lights in this house?" snarled Pickleilily, trying in his bluff to put a bold face on the matter.

"Lights!" cried Mrs. Pickleilily scathingly. "Pull up the blinds!"—Judge.

How He Did It.

"I have seven wives," explained the unspeakable Turk to the interviewer.

"Great Caesar! How do you manage to pay your dressmaker's bills?"

"I married dressmakers, son of an infidel!"—Boston American.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—Immediately. In the center of Fulton, one block from the business section, in 1st st., seven rooms, including bath, electric lights, gas, telephone, large airy rooms. Quiet family desired. Call 121 S. 1st st. tf

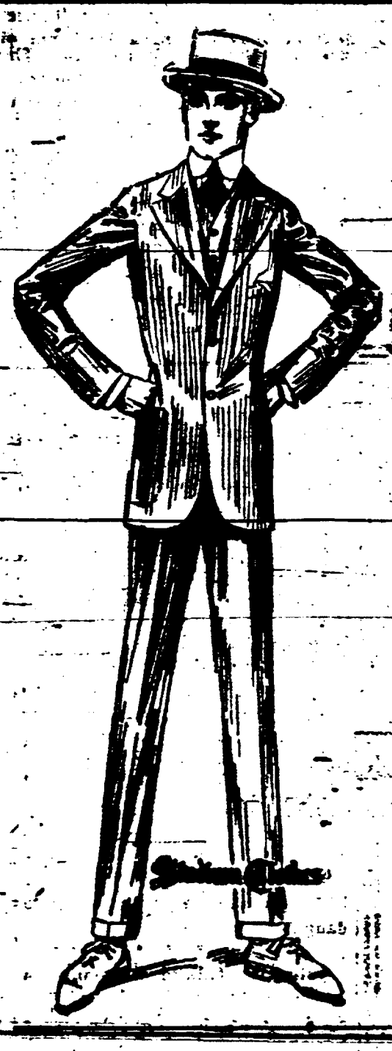
House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Furnished Rooms.—Large front and side; bright and warm; electric lights; bath; closets; use of phone. Boarding nearby. 411 State st. Phone 4597. 89c

Motor Boat For Sale—Practically new. Inquire 212 S. 2d st. 88c

House to Rent—Apply 682 Buffalo st. or phone 4397. 8tf

A good spark plug, 40c. VanWagenen, Inc. adv 91



The Open Season for Spring Styles Ideas!

NOW'S the time to hunt your Spring clothes; our stores the popular sporting grounds!

We've ferreted out the season's leaders to save you searching and chasing around.

Such over-plus values we never before offered, but we're game if *you* are—TO-DAY.

Prices, $10 to $25

Agents for

Youngs, Stetson and Hawes Hats
Monito and Interwoven Hosiery
Manhattan and Emery Shirts

Suits Made to Measure, $15 to $35

SETZ & McCORMICK
Phone 7 28 South First Street

MINUTES IN MANHATTAN

By Gotham Knickerbocker

New York, April 1.—When the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, at the behest of a police lieutenantt, lifted the veil from the New York underworld, it disclosed a seething and violent mass of feuds of a semi-political nature. This wild gang world of new York was not a new thing then, and the execution of Becker's four young gangsters did nothing to blot it out.

As an instance, I cite the curious case of Michael A. Rofrano, guarded from death against his will.

Mr. Rofrano is a city official, a member of the Street Cleaning Department, drawing a salary of $5,000 a year. He is an able lawyer, and has offices at 198 Broadway, considered in the business and financial world of New York an excellent address.

One day a heavy-set, keen looking man met him as he left his home at 11 Oliver street.

"Good morning, Mr. Rofrano, I am assigned to you," said the stranger.

"Oh, I can take care of myself. You needn't bother."

"Those are my orders."

"Well, then, come along."

All through the day Detective Franklin, an expert underworld sleuth, followed the $5,000 a year city official. He accompanied him to his doorstep at night. This went on day after day. Sometimes Franklin's side partner relieved him, but Mr. Rofrano could not go out without being guarded. Finally, he grew so annoyed that he complained to Captain Deevy, Franklin's superior. Deevy was courteous, but firm. Rofrano must be guarded.

"But I'm not afraid of anybody," protested Rofrano. He went higher—to the second deputy police commissioner, who is in charge of detectives.

Same result. Same result, too, when he finally arrived at the police commissioner himself. The latter simply paid a call to District Attorney Perkins—and the guard continued.

A trifle odd, isn't it? Police sure a man is in peril of his life and man himself willing to brave peril.

What's the solution? Oh, it's just the little game of politics, as it's played in good old Manhattan. Mr. Rofrano has dared to dispute the Democratic leadership of the second Assembly district with Big Tom Foley, ex-Sheriff. Result: Three murders in a year, a thousand and one debates on the subject with fists, bricks and other persuasives, and so lively a time that if it occurred in any American city of 25,000 population the whole Nation would watch it. But it's buried in New York's great lower East Side. Indeed, its a big section and the half million people on the East Side don't know anything about it.

* * *

When in New York look out for the gyps. Don't know what a gyp is? Well, you don't have to fear them unless you attempt to purchase a second hand automobile. Then watch your step.

The gyps are the direct descendants of the old time horse traders. Their tricks are as many as those of the traveling gypsy who would doctor a wheezing, knock-kneed, descript nag to look like a young thoroughbred.

The motor car gyp can also accomplish temporary miracles. Under his deft fingers worn cylinders and pistons are suddenly brought together and compression seems nearly perfect. Gears that have shrieked and rattled begin to purr like a well fed cat, and the victim gets a "demonstration" that is highly satisfactory.

A gyp sees, for instance, a fairly good looking touring car of the vintage of 1911 in the hands of a dealer. "How much?" he asks. "I'll sell for $650," but after a good bit of dickering the dealer makes it $500. "I think it'll just suit a friend of mine," says Mr. Gyp.

Looking over the classified newspapers ads the next day, we see: "Private party compelled to sell his car (1914), cost $4,000, for $1,000; all equipment; just like new. See Gyp, Hotel Pluto." "Must be all right if he lives in that hotel," the bargain hunter argues. He finds the gyp in a low priced hotel room. "Oh, yes," said the gyp. "I have to give up my car. I'm funny about such things—always wanting a new car. My chauffeur keeps them in perfect condition, but I have to get a new one every spring." And so on and so forth.

Gyps often hire private garages or stables in the districts inhabitated by the wealthy. It is known that a gyp has gone as far as Plainfield, N. J., in hiring a private garage to give an air of genuineness to the claim of a private sale.

As to "doping" them, graphite mixed with cedar sawdust is used to tame the worn gears in a transmission or differential, while a very heavy lubricating oil or a mixture containing wax will fill the spaces between piston and cylinder and bring compression almost up to normal.



"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

JOHNSON'S 37TH YEAR PASSED

He Celebrated by Taking Life Easier—Women Interested in Coming Fight

Jess Willard will have a whirlwind boving campaign with his sparring partners in the next two days. The challenger for the highest fistic honors in thhe world will go through 20 rounds of fast work each day and the pogramme for Friday is twenty ounds of sparring. On Sunday, he will box only four or five rounds so as not to become muscle bound and practically quit active training. The big cow boy is also reducing his road work and beginning tomorrow he will only plod along for a couple of miles instead of eight or ten as he has been doing.

Physicians who have examined Willard say he is in marvelous condition. Willard himself is confident of victory. He hopes to land a right swing early in the fight, but declared today that he will not take any chances of landing this blow, but will fight cautiously.

Jack Johnson did very little work yesterday. The big smoke was 37 years old yesterday and made the day one of ccelebration instead of hard work in the training camp. The champion figures that he will quit training on Friday. What work he did yesterday was more for the entertainment of his friends. He boxed 12 roounds with his sparring partners and did a little road work. On Friday he will box 10 rounds and then knock off hard work. It is figured that if Monday, the day of the fight is a sunny one, Johnson will have the edge on Willard, owing to the fact that the champion has been working out under a blistering sun in an uncovered arena, while Willard has been doing his taining in the shaded yarden of the hotel.

George Monroe, former bantam champion, who saw Johnson before he fouyht Jeffries, Flynn and Moran says that the champion's condition is perfect. His speed is bewildering says Munroe. His muscles are hardened to a point where they will resist any blow to the body. His jaw is the strongest of any man's in the world and able to resist even the terrific wallops of Willard.

It is rumored that Johnson must shift his lghting plans and instead of waiting for Willard to come to him, will rush the big cowboy off his feet right at the start.

Women are taking a keen interest in the fight, and it is said that between 700 and 800 of the fair sex will witness the bout.

There is plenty of Johnson money in sight, but his backers are refusing to warger any of their money at the prevailing odds, saying they are prohibitive. They insist that the odds should be more than two to one and won't bet any money at anything over that figure.

Used Ford touring car for sale. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv 91

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Buy at 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

BOXERS GETTING TOO MUCH PAY

Fighting World Full of Men Who Are Amassing Large Fortunes

By FRANK G. MENKE

It is about time for the prize fight fans to stop being boobs—and to stop their present practice of submitting so tamely to the hold-up game that is being carried on by the prize fight promotor, the prize fight manager and the prize lghter.

The practice of gouging the public for from $1 to $10 for the privilege of watching a couple of low brow, lazy youths perform for about 30 minutes so that these athletics may be assured of from $2,000 to $4,000 for about 30 minutes of so called "work" is revolting to an extreme degree. And the practice should be abolished.

If the fans fose up and refused to pay those prices, the lghters very soon would be willing to lght at whatever price they could get. And then the fight fans could dictate the terms. They could refuse to pay more than from 25 cents to $1 for the best seats at even an all-star bout. That would mean only from $200 to $500 for the stars. Quite a drop from $4,00 and $6,000—but those stars would be mighty glad to get even $200.

Freddie Welsh, in his first year as lightweight champion of the world will draw down over $100,000. Think of it! A salary larger than that given to the President of the United States an income eight times larger than that of any of our cabinet officiers and from five to 50 thimes greater than that earned by many doctors, lawyers and other professional men.

Welsh will have fought—or rather appeared—in about 20 battles before June-time that marks the first anniversary of his elvation to the lightmeight throne. Those 20 battles each will be for about 30 minutes duration. That means that during the year the Briton will have worked exactly 12½ hours in the prize ring. And for that "work" he draws down between $7,500 and $80,000. The other money that makes up his income for the year comes from theatrical and newspaper work.

It is something of a blot on the intelligence of the civilized world that a prize fighter who couldn't earn $900 a year at any other job, can milk the public for from $50,000 to $100,000 a year simply because he can hit a little harder blow or run from danger faster than the next fellow.

The prize fighting element, as a general rule, is made up of a lot of youths who are too lazy and too shiftless to learn some regular trade or profession. That spells work for them—and work is not what they want. They want soft and easy living without going to any trouble to secure it. So they turn to pride fighting.

And it is the men who work—and work hard—that makes it possible for those p[illegible] fighters to shirk work.

The [illegible]s are made up of work[illegible]. Their wives don't wear diamonds. Their family don't ride around in automobiles. But the wife of the fighter usually is bedecked with diamonds and the majority of the top notch prize fighters have from one to three automobiles.

Welsh is not the only instance. The fighting world is full of instances. Ad Wolgast made about $300,000 in the ring. So did Battling Nelson. Leach Cross has amassed a fortune. Willie Ritchie has drawn down around $250000. Jack Johnson got nearly $200,000 as his divy from the Jeffries fight. Jess Willard has grabbed down a fortune in the ring. So has Gunboat Smith. Knockout Brown who hardly knew how to write his own name, and who never was even a near champion got nearly $200,000 while the getting was good. Johnny Kilbane has made about $150,000 in the ring.

And so it goes.

Look over the entire list of prize fighters of the past, and present and you won't find five out of the entire lot that could have averaged $1,200 a year in salary in any trade or profession. Yet they have grabbed from $50,000 to $400,000 in the prize ring.

And the fight fan, because he submits to the hold-up, at the box office, has made all this possible.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

Havana, April 1.—Jack Johnson, declared he had $10,000 ready to bet on himself, if he could secure odds of 1½ to 1 or 1¾ to 4. He asserted that the prevailing odds were unfair because Jess Willard has the edge on him in size, age and reach.

The general opinion here is that Johnson will win unless the fight goes more than 20 rounds. In that case, the negro's age will count against him.

The fight promoters are making an organized campaign to stimulate interest in the battle and their efforts are making for success, though as yet the public is not engaging in any wild scramble for the seats that range in price from $5 to $25.

The Cubans know a lot about baseball and bull fighting. They pay out real money and pay it out freely to see such affairs, but they don't know much about the pugilistic game. It is something new for them and they aren't quite sure they are going to get their money's worth if they go to see the Johnson-Willard match.

One thing is certain and that is unless the coming Americans grab off the bulk of the high priced seats there will be a lot unsold when the fight begins.

The average Cuban might be influenced to loosen up to the extent of $3 or $5 to see the fight but he won't go farther.

Of course the high officials of the Cuban Government and some millionaire Cubans will occupy the high priced seats, but their numbers are small—probably 500 at the outside.

The promoters of the fraces assert that the gate receipts will exceed those of the Johnson-Jeffries fight.

The Johnson-Jeffries receipts totaled around $237,000. The receipts for this fight, according to present indications, will not total much over $100,000. They will be much less if it would rain or be cold the day of the fight.

The seating capacity of the Oriental race track, in which the fight is to be staged, is shrouded in mystery and contradictions. The statements of the various men connected with the bout vary widely as to what the capacity really is.

"We can accommodate from 60,000 to 100,000," said Dick Clegin, managing director of the fight.

"We will have accommodations for about 30,000," said Jack Curley, promoter-in-chief.

"The seating capacity of the park is 19,000," said Tom Jones, manager for Willard.

"There are 10,000 unreserved and 16,500 reserved seats at the park," said E. A. Rosenthal, secretary of the syndicate promoting the fight.

Race track officials state that the normal seating capacity of the park is between 15,000 and 20,000.

On the basis of 10,000 standing room tickets at $3 each and 15,000 to 20,000 seats with an average price of $8, it would be seen that if the park is crowded to its fullest capacity the receipts will not go much over $150,000. Probably 1,500 or 2,000 Americans will see the fight. A few are here already, the others will arrive later in the week. A contingent is coming from New Orleans on a chartered boat. It is expected that the New York boats will bring about 700 fight fans. Several hundred are expected via [illegible].

About 100 Americans who are coming from the [illegible] near here will send 50 Americans who are living there.

HOT LINERS

Jin TenEyck, the Syracuse University coach, will be onee of the speakers at the Utica Alumnae Association of Syracuse University banquet to be held at the Hotel Utica on April 16.

It is announced by President Sullivan of the Elmira baseball team that exhibition games will be played between the Colonels and the Montreal International League team April 18 and 19.

The Montreal team is managed by Dan Howley, who formerly was a member of the Utica State League team.

Tommy Tagner, a member of the North Adams professional baseball club for two seasons and formeerly with the Troy State League club, has signed with Rochester in the International League for the coming season.

One Scranton youngster, Forrest Decker, will have an opportunity to show whether he has class enough to become a member of the Syracuse team of the New York State League this spring. He is the only Scranton lad who will be taken on the training trip by Manager Mike O'Neill. He goes along as a pitcher.

BRIDGE WILL BE BUILT

Volney and Oswego Towns Vote to Raise $23,000 Each

Minetto, March 31.—The Minetto bridge bonding proposition was approved by the taxpayers of the towns of Volney and Oswego at a special election held Tuesday. The question was the raising of $23,000 in bonds by each town as its share of the bridge construction cost. The total vote in Oswego Town was 123, of which 72 were affirmative and 51 negative; in Volney the vote was 103 of which 60 were in favor and 43 opposed.

There is a bill in the Legislature to appropriate $50,000 as the State's share in the cost of the bridge. The county of Oswego will also raise $23,000 as its share. This will make a total of $119,000, as the cost of the structure. This does not include that part of the bridge over the barge canal near the west side. The State will also be called upon to build this section and it will be paid for by the State out of the barge canal funds.

The new bridge will be of concrete steel type after designs made by William Meuser of the Concrete Steel Engineering Company of New York. The design, location, type and size of the bridge were decided on at a special election held last December. It was then decided to build a concrete steel bridge, twenty feet wide, 600 feet south of Benson avenue.

PRUNING DEMONSTRATION

The pruning demonstration which was postponed last week will be held on Friday morning at 10 o'clock at the Babcock farms.

The work will be under the direction of the Oswego Farm Bureau and Berry Johnson will assist in the work.

Panama Exposition Contestants

Ask your friends to get coupons at the VanWagenen Inc. store. adv92

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv91

GERMANS RULE AIR IN POLAND; CORRESPONDENT VISITS A CAMP

Crack Corps Located In Vodka Factory—Watching Troop Movements Tries Nerves.

"The Humming Bird," New Kind of Machine, Rises Quickly Out of Danger.

Of all the nice fellows who are dying for their kaiser the finest are the fliers. So I welcomed an invitation to ride out and visit a German aviation camp in Poland and have a look at the men and machines that got on the nerves of Warsaw, says a staff correspondent of the New York Times, writing from a vodka factory in Poland. Half a dozen Aviatik biplanes were out tuning up on the ideal flying field, as big as Hempstead plains (a good landing place is a rarity in Poland, I was told). A dozen big square tents for hangars and machine shops had been pitched in the shadow of a big red brick factory, a solitary vodka distillery, which the Germans have converted into their "aero club."

"Morituri te salutamus!" said Captain D., the squadron commander, by way of welcome, extending the freedom of the reformed "clubhouse," about which he told one of war's little comedies.

"The Russians left so fast that they left all their vodka behind. When a Russian does that you can imagine he's going some," Captain D. explained in good American. It turned out that he has a brother in America, who teaches school in Kents Hill, Me., and I was to let him know that his flying brother when last seen was well and winning medals. Three Cossacks of more heroic mold, however, had stayed behind for a last drink, and yet another, until their escape was cut off by the storming Germans.

"They hid up the chimneys and were not discovered until we happened to build fires, when they were literally 'smoked out.' They are now in our ethnographical collection in Germany."

To an American the sight of that abandoned vodka was more convincing than all of the official bulletins of the great general staff—mute evidence of the finish of a grand offensive. "It enjoys complete immunity; it isn't even fit for motor fuel," the flying squadron chief laughed.

Captain D. and his fliers were manifestly an all star aggregation, for they all wore the iron cross of the first [illegible] when I tried to get a first story from the men who had "Warsaw" they, with [illegible] unanimity, suggested "interviewing Icarus."

Icarus, the Flying Dachshund.

The modest hero of a hundred flights posed beside a big biplane long enough to be photographed, but resisted all journalistic advances with a negative quiver of his supersensitive tail—for I had met Icarus, the death defying dachshund, the kaiser's only air dog. No one could financially induce Flieger Abteilung No. X to part with their little black and tan mascot. They consider him a "lucky dog" very literally, for their squadron has had only two casualties in six months of aerial war, an astounding record, while on one occasion he helped to save his flying companions from death or captivity. Outwardly this dog of war, who has had experiences and birdseye views that no truthful correspondent can boast of—Cossack patrols no bigger than mice scampering over the landscape, shrapnel bursting in woolly clouds around him, a panic stricken populace fleeing for cover—looks no different from any other well regulated, elongated dachs, most unlike a hero. But I had an opportunity of noting his iron nerve and happy fatalism, for at my urgent request the "daredevil dachshund" was allowed to give an exhibition flight. Throughout the photographing and attempted interviewing process Icarus had worn the bored expression of his breed, but yelped joyously when he was lifted into the tonneau of the Aviatik and strapped in beside the observer, after first having been warmly wrapped up by a sergeant mechanic, as the winter air was biting cold.

"Has he dropped bombs over Warsaw?" I asked, scenting the best canine interest story of the war. But Germans are irritatingly truthful. His little paws, they explained, weren't strong enough to pull the chain that releases the bombs suspended from the bottom of the car and simultaneously sets the clockwork mechanism going. He was purely an interested looker-on and giver of moral support, helping to make history by providing comic relief for nerves that are strained to the breaking point.

While the principal protagonist was off on his aerial "joy ride" Lieutenant von H., the tallest of the kaiser's fliers whom I have seen, six feet three and a modest, boyish looking hero, told of their closest shave.

Narrow Escape From Cossacks.

"We were coming back from a successful reconnoissance when two squadrons of Cossacks saw us and began peppering away at us at an altitude of about 2,000 meters. We were shot through the benzine tank, and when the motor stopped things didn't look promising. We volplaned to earth and made a good landing, but unfortunately didn't have time to cut our machine on fire—the Cossacks were coming. We just 'beat it' and hid in a swamp. However, we made some further useful observations of a big troop movement, for we heard Russian columns passing all night long. We had lost our bearings, but the next morning my observer, Lieutenant G., who is a hunter, saw some wild ducks on the wing and said, 'They'll be going south.' We remained hidden all that day, and at night followed the ducks fifteen kilometers to the Russian lines, behind which we had landed. We let this blessed pup lead the procession and successfully slipped through the Russian lines under cover of a dense fog at dawn." For this exploit Lieutenants H. and G. wear the iron cross, first class, pinned on their left breasts. The second class, by the way, is worn on a white edged black silk ribbon in the buttonhole, and it is considered rather good form to tuck the cross out of sight inside the uniform, leaving only the ribbon showing. The superdachs drew a blank, dogs not being eligible for decoration.

Icarus, however, proved to have other accomplishments besides being able to fly and outwit Cossacks, and when he returned to earth he was put through his repertory of war tricks, of which the best were these: "Franzos," said his tutor. Icarus wagged his tail and showed no hard feelings. "Russ." Icarus keeled over and "played dead." "Englander" (English). Icarus howled dismally.

"Echt Deutsch—he's every inch a German," said the captain seriously, patting his 'anti-English' pupil, while the others watched the performance in a grim jawed circle. It was not a joke, but a ritual. Beyond this bleak, wind swept Polish plain they saw the mirage of a hated island.

Through the courtesy of the great general staff I had been able to tell fully everything of interest about German military aviation. I had seen it in France, but the Germans always have something new to show you every time you come around.

New Type of Aeroplane.

I learned that "Taubes Over Warsaw" is not technically a truthful headline, as none have flown over Warsaw any more than over Paris, the Taube being a superannuated monoplane model. In the east, as in the west, the Germans pin their faith to the Aviatik biplanes, but with their genius for specialization they have, since the war taught the necessity for it, developed a new military model for "certain special work"—a baby monoplane—which I was permitted to see in action. It is not a Taube, but a "humming bird," and it beats the biplane by some miles an hour. But its crowning military merit is its ability to hop off the ground quickly and climb fast at a steep angle. The limit of prudence for an aeroplane making observations is an altitude of 6,000 feet, but with the increased experience in shooting at aeroplanes even this height is no longer as safe as is desirable. Moreover, while you can make satisfactory observations from 6,000 feet under favorable weather conditions, you have got to go lower down into the danger zone at other times, particularly here in Poland, when there is "snow in the air." Then you won't see anything if you are higher up than, say, 3,000 feet. Here is where the fast "climber" comes in handy. You can do your observing at lower altitudes and head for the upper regions the moment you are in danger of being potted. Again, cunningly concealed batteries can only be spotted, as a rule, from low altitudes, and here, too, the swift darting "humming bird" comes in handy. The trial flight which I witnessed was astounding.

More interest, of a different kind, attached to the squadron's "lieblingsapparat," or favorite machine, which I was invited to inspect. I didn't know why, for it looked like all other German biplanes I had ever seen, as if it had just come out of the factory. Their machines are groomed like race horses. Inquiry showed, however, that the lieblingsapparat well deserved a place in the history of aeroplaning. It was a veteran of six months' standing, had been in action from the first day of the war and was going yet, had flown 8,000 kilometers with never an accident, had paid seven visits to Warsaw and been hit seventy times. The closest shot was within two inches of the vital water cooler. Each "treffer" or shot that hit the mark, on wing and body, had a small red ring, painted around it, with the date marked in small black letters, while on one side of the car or body the aviators had painted a skeleton map of the eastern theater of war, and an accurate diagram, in different colors, of all the heights which the lieblingsapparat had successfully negotiated, including the bomb dropping visits to Warsaw—a unique historical document, for in addition to the varicolored routes there was a most methodical "index" giving the dates of flights and names of aviators who performed them. Its present pilot is Corporal Huckler, the star flier of the squadron, and who is said to hold the record for Warsaw flights.

Odd Happenings In the War News

The German admiralty has ordered its submarines to be careful about steamers leaving Havre for England because they may have German prisoners of war on board.

The rich of Germany are leaving their country in large numbers, responding to a government appeal that there shall be fewer people to feed while the war continues.

Copenhagen reports that the crown prince of Germany has been killed by one of the members of his suit. Since then the report says the kaiser has doubled his bodyguard. This is about the twenty-fifth time the crown prince has been murdered in dispatches.

Submarine catching is now the great game of the British admiralty. Stout wire netting, the meshes in it five feet square, has been sunk in the channels frequented by German submarines far enough down not to touch ordinary vessels. Miles of it have been sunk.

Some of the German prisoners taken in France in recent weeks were wounded with a new instrument of warfare the French are employing. This is a small metal box filled with a strong explosive and about twenty shrapnel balls. The box is thrown by hand into the opposing trenches, where it is exploded by a fuse.

SUBNORMAL RACE IN EUROPE AFTER WAR.

Brain Loss Due to Shock More Serious Than Wounds.

Europe will be peopled with a race of subnormal men after the war, according to Miss Amy Rowland, aid to Dr. George W. Crile, noted surgeon, of Cleveland. Miss Rowland arrived in New York on board the Arabic of the White Star line, from Liverpool, and goes to join Dr. Crile, who also returned recently from the front, where he was connected with the American Ambulance hospital.

"Of the thousands of soldiers examined by Dr. Crile," Miss Rowland said, "every one evinced evidences of a permanent loss of brain power. The fright and shock they had suffered had impaired the brain tissue and in some cases had made idiots of them.

"The thousands of cripples who will be foisted on the suffering countries when the war ends will not by any means be the most serious consequences of the conflict. Dr. Crile found that in the cases of all the soldiers examined.

"In addition to the mental effect which will make those men subnormal for the balance of their lives Dr. Crile conducted researches into the physical effect of shock and fright on the human body. Previously the surgeon had made examinations of the effects of the same sensations on animals, a work which is widely known to the medical profession. It was found that in every case the effects of the sensations on men and animals are identical. There is an impairing of the nervous force, besides the gross physical effect."

Dr. Crile, whose works on diseases of the nerves and brain are accepted as textbooks by the medical profession, was at the head of a unit of nurses sent by the American colleges. Their ward contained 450 beds. Dr. Crile uses nitrous oxide for an anaesthetic, and he took with him special nurses to administer it. One of them, Miss Mabel Littleton, returned on board the Arabic. She said the soldiers were eager to take nitrous oxide when they found that it did not have the nauseous after effects which accompany ether.

SUNDAY GOLF FOR WISCONSIN

Ban on Movies Also Lifted in Blue Law Amendment.

Official recognition will be given to Sunday golf in Wisconsin by the proposed amendment to the blue laws, which will lift golf from the list of proscribed Sunday sports and which will make formally legal some of the amusements which were not dreamed of when the Wisconsin Sunday laws were passed.

The Heim bill, amending the blue laws, provides that moving picture theaters can be considered exempt from the list of things forbidden on Sunday, and another amendment has been cast in by the committee which exempts golf and baseball and other sports as long as they do not disturb the peace of a community.

BET ON A LONG WAR.

Brooks Club Adds Another Entry to Notable Betting Book.

One of the most famous betting books in London is a musty volume wherein members of the Brooks club have recorded for more than a century and a quarter their wagers upon all sorts of questions, including the duration of a war or the fall of a ministry. The last bet appearing in its pages is £50 to £5 that the present war will be over before five years.

Among earlier entries, when odds were laid and taken upon the duration of the war with the American colonies and the outcome of the struggle with France, the name of Charles James Fox continually appears.

CANAL WIRELESS FINISHED.

Station Is the Largest and Most Powerful In the World.

The new wireless station in the Panama canal zone, which is the largest and most powerful in the world, has been completed. The Panama station is one of five great stations that will make it possible for the navy department to keep in communication with warships in all parts of the Atlantic and Pacific. The station will be manned and controlled by the navy.

An idea of the great range of the new station may be had when it is stated that it will be able to communicate with the wireless station in the Brooklyn navy yard, with the naval and army stations in Alaska, with the Strait of Magellan and with any point in Europe where a wireless plant is maintained.

The government experts who installed the new Panama system have been picking up regularly for weeks past the German official bulletins flashed from the wireless station at Hanover, Germany, to the station at Sayville, N. Y.

REGIMENT ADOPTS A BABY.

Turkish Infant, Deserted by Parents, Is Baptized In Greek Church.

"Our regiment has adopted a two-year-old Turkish girl baby," writes a Cossack who is serving with the Russian advance into the Turkish Caucasus. He explains:

"During our forward movement one of our men found in a farmhouse this baby, which had been abandoned by her fleeing parents. The starving little creature was cleaned, clothed and fed and then taken to the staff quarters. In the Greek church of the village of Bardus the foundling was christened according to the rites of the orthodox church, the commander of the regiment acting as godfather and Princess Golovatina, a Red Cross nurse and wife of a member of the duma, as godmother. The child was named Alexandra Donskaia, after the name of the regiment.

"The officers and men of the regiment subscribed monthly amounts sufficient to pay for rearing and educating their regimental daughter."

Which Was the Worse?

"When I returned from our card party last night my wife just looked at me. Not a word was spoken."

"My wife looked at me, too, and I don't believe that a word was unspoken."—Houston Post.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

4,200 CHARACTERS ON NEW TYPEWRITER

Chinese Machine Has Three Keys With 50,000 Combinations.

New York.—Stenographers may be interested to learn that there is a new sort of typewriter which has just been invented by a young student in the engineering department of New York university. The machine is different from the typewriters familiar to the average person in several respects. For instance, the "standard" keyboard has twenty-six letters and in most cases about a dozen keys devoted to figures and punctuation marks, while the new machine has 4,200 characters in all and only three keys.

One of the three keys is a back spacer, another the space key and the third is the key with which the 4,200 characters are struck. It is possible, according to the inventor, to make more than 4,200 characters by combinations of "radicals," or base characters. About 50,000 combinations can be made by the machine, the inventor said.

That stenographers ambitious to operate the new typewriter will find at first their task a little difficult, at least, was indicated by the fact that it required two hours to write the first letter typed by the machine. This letter contained approximately 100 words, but the operator was unfamiliar with the 4,200 characters. Stenographers of this city who do not work in export or import houses dealing with China, however, are not apt to be called on to memorize the new keyboard for some time.

The machine is said to be the first Chinese typewriter ever invented. Hsuen Chi, the student inventor, demonstrated the method by which the machine worked. He conceived the idea that a typewriter could be made to write Chinese while he was at his home in southern China three years ago, he said. He began a study of the Chinese dictionary at once to isolate the "radical" or base characters of the words. In most cases one character represents a whole word in Chinese, though, according to Hsuen Chi, thousands of these characters are made up of simpler characters which alone represent words themselves. He continued studying the forms of the language during a year and a half he spent at London university and began work on his typewriter.

Hsuen came to this country as a government student and on the prompting of Chinese officials who had become interested in his scheme took up the study of engineering at New York university and continued to work on the invention. He completed the model a short time ago and has patented it in this country, China and Japan, for it also writes Japanese, which, he said, is similar to Chinese.

FRANCE IMPROVES MATCHES.

Had Long Been the Worst In the World, but No One Complained.

Paris.—For forty years France has endured the worst matches in the world uncomplainingly because the government took the monopoly, manufacturing cheap and selling dear, as one means of paying the German war debt.

Now, however, big, cheap wooden matches, easy to strike, have replaced the sulphur tipped splinters that nearly choked unwary smokers or obstinately refused to light.

The newspapers do not chronicle the reform or its reason.

FEMININITIES.

The latest wrist bags are small and made of faille silk.

There are circular skirts with close fitting underskirts.

Dresses will be trimmed with velvet ribbons this summer.

Silk poplin with the new moire border makes up charmingly.

Jet is still used most lavishly in trimming both hats and gowns.

Evening gowns have white fringe trimming on waists and skirts.

Subdued colors, plain and severe lines are fashion's latest kinks.

There is a tendency in fashion to lean toward the large flat hats.

There are dresses with waists and skirts entirely made of box plaits.

Hats are being trimmed in black, yellow and red, the Belgian colors.

Lingerie dresses have ruffles of plain net on embroidered net flouncings.

The old fashioned bodice is here, tight fitting and with point front and back.

Little close lace petticoats show below the gored skirts of evening gowns.

Hopeful.

Tonsorial Artist—And what will you have on your face when I finish shaving you?

Optimistic Student—Oh, probably both lips and [illegible] nose.—Cornell Widow.

An established reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

There is a Subtle Charm

in the

Clark Irish Harp

IT'S EASY TO LEARN

Piano Players Can Teach and Play Within a Few Weeks

A Clark Irish Harp Is Valuable in a School Orchestra

For Further Information Address

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

TWO AUSTRIAN REGIMENTS CAPTURED IN BIG BATTLE

London, April 1.—Frederick Rennet, correspondent of the Daily News at Petrograd, telegraphs:

"It is only from the new Russian base across the line of Uszok, Lupkow and Bartfeld that the substantial beginnings of the spring campaign are visible. The Russian column moving into Hungary along the Ondava River captured two full regiments and a field battery. The Austrians now are bringing large reinforcements from the south, and the first stages of a battle engaging great numbers now is developing.

"The Germans in the nnorth are covering the period until fresh corps arrive from the west by restless, futile raids. The enemy's exasperation at the steady crushing of its Niemen campaign is unmeasured."

General Below's artillery has been evacuating its positions to the northwest of Osowetz for several days. At one time twenty batteries were shelling the outer sector of the fortress, but now only four remain, and even they are quiescent."

YALE MAN FOUND; MIND IN A DAZE

New Haven, April 1.—While seven hundred undergraduates, the entire New Haven police and detective force and a large number of relatives were scouring every corner of New Haven and its suburbs to find him, Charles Prentice Goodhue, a Yale junior, who had been missing for three days, was found lounging in the lobby of the Hotel Garde, about 7 o'clock this evening. All day the search for the student had been pushed, his father, Charles A. Goodhue, a retired banker, and his brother, Fisher, of 157 East Thirty-fourth st., New York City, personally conducting it.

The searching parties gave special attention to East and West Rocks, which have been often sought by Yale undergraduates of wandering or suicidial inclinations. Secretary Anson Phelps Stokes of the university called a mass meeting at 5 o'clock and enlisted several hundred additional volunteers, who had hardly been organized when Goodhue was found.

The boy was noticed by the telephone girl, Josephine Granfield, and the desk clerk, Matthew Rogers, who compared his descriptionw ith that in the evening newspaper stories. Rogers, spoke to Goodhue, who was incapable of making a coherent answer. They notified the Police Department, and Detective Sergeant James Ward took the young man in charge, notifying his father at the Graduates' Club.

Young Goodhue was taken to the college infirmary. He did not recognize his relatives for several minutes, but regained his faculties when given nourishment. He slept a while and awoke about 10 o'clock greatly improved. He had disappeared from his room about midnight Sunday night, and tonight he told his roommate, James Symington, of New York City, that the last he remembered was going into a lunch room the night he disappeared.

Dr. Harry Arnold regards the case as one of genuine amnesia and thinks that the young man will soon completely recover. Hard work in preparation for a scholarship examination caused him insomnia the last three weeks. He is believed to have spent most of the time since Sunday walking. He had been several hours in the Garde lobby.

Goodhue is twenty years old. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

Bird Protection

All esthetic considerations apart, there is no question of the value of the birds as destroyers of noxious insects and weeds, and it would be a sad blow to the farmers of the country if laws for their protection could not be enforced. Various States have passed useful legislation to this end. But so many bids are migratory that only Federal law will avail to save them from injury and perhaps ultimate extinction. It is disheartening, therefore, to find a federal Judge in Kansas declaring that such a law is unconstitutional. Many a salutary effort to prevent abuses has been held up by tehnicalities contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, if not the letter. That the Supreme Court of the United States will endorse a constructure so repugnant to humanity and common sense will hardly be believed.

State laws are important so far as they go, and the enforcement of them is more important still. But if the birds who next here are to be shot at will during their southward migation, those who return another year will be fewer in number. Several States have provided "sanctuaries for birds," and the Federal Government has recently followed their example. But even more important as pointed out by the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is the creation of a public sentiment so hostile to the killing of birds that the offenders can be quickly detected and punished. It is conceivable that such a public sentiment may in time be more effective than any law. That is no reason, however, for neglecting the most obvious means of conserving bird life.—Dispatch, Utica.

HANNIBAL NOTES

Charles Chillson has removed his house to Levi Green's farm which he recently purchased.

James Finnegan of Evergreen Farm started a milk route today in Hannibal.

* * *

William Chillson has sold his muck land to George Broderick of Auburn, who will cultivate it. Mr. Chillson recently purchased the George Benson property, a farm of 25 acres.

* * *

William Crockfort has traded the property known as the John Kane place for property in Fulton. Mr. Crockfort will farm in conjunction with Henry King.

DEXTERVILLE

George Burgess, formerly with Brace Stevens at the Broadway market, has begun work on his own farm in Dexteryille.

Great headquarters for farm seeds. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

SAMOSET CHOCOLATES

A box of these confections will add the crowning touch to the Easter feast.

Confections, Drugs Toilet Articles

ROBERTS & WOOD

Next to First National Bank



AT Easter Time Everybody discards the old Winter Footwear and blossoms forth with something Springlike!

Our showing of Spring Shoes is a grand one! We've the Best Footwear that's made for Men, Women, Boys, Misses and Children!

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High or Low Cut Shoes in all the new Dull, Bright and Tan leathers. The Conservative Man's Shoes or the style limit for the Young Fellow!

In Woman's Spring Shoes there are many new beauties in Military Boots, Gaiter Boots, Gaiter Boots, Oxfords, Colonials and Slippers!

The Best Shoe Values for Your Money!

Moderate Priced Shoes or Shoe luxury, we will show you the Best Shoe Value at any stated or advertised Shoe Price that the Price can buy!

BUTTS SHOE SHOP

"THE SATISFACTORY SHOE STORE"

F.W.LASHER

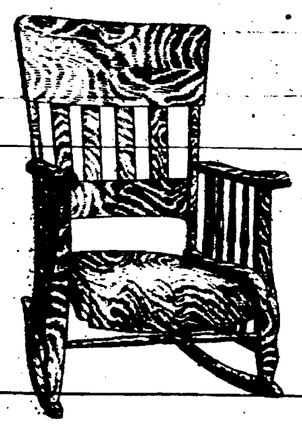
BOOKS WALL PAPER

1915 WALL PAPER

Newest Colorings and Patterns.
Window Shades in all Sizes

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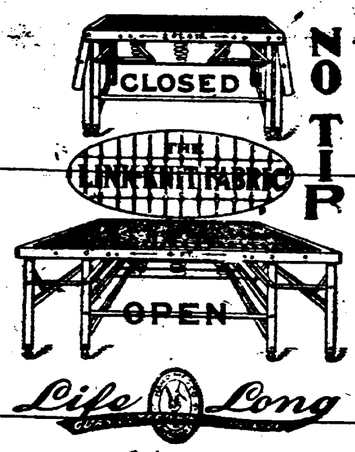
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FOR THE

RECEPTION HALL, DINING ROOM, PARLOR and LIVING ROOM



Whether your needs are for a City Residence, or a Country Home, our complete assortments are varied enough to permit full and satisfactory selections for all conditions.

No where else in this county can you find such a splendid array of articles useful and necessary in furnishing the home, and of such uniformly, dependable quality.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK CONSISTS OF:

PIANOS	OAK ROCKERS	SIDEBOARDS	CIRCASSIAN WALNUT CHIFFONIERES	MATTINGS
PLAYER PIANOS	BIRDSEYE MAPLE ROCKERS	CHINA CABINETS	ELECTRIC CLEANERS	LINOLEUMS
PIANOLAS	MISSION ROCKERS	BRASS BEDS	DRESSING TABLES	OIL CLOTHS
VICTOR MACHINES	HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS	IRON BEDS	COSTUMERS	BABY CARRIAGES
PARLOR SUITS	COUCHES	BIRDSEYE MAPLE BEDS	MATTRESSES	GO-CARTS
PARLOR CHAIRS	MORRIS CHAIRS	BIRDSEYE MAPLE DRESSERS	PILLOWS	LAMPS
PARLOR TABLES	STOOLS	BIRDSEYE MAPLE CHIFFONIERES	SPRINGS	DOMES
LIBRARY TABLES	HAT RACKS	CIRCASSIAN WALNUT BEDS	AXMINSTER RUGS	DISHES
SECTIONAL BOOKCASES	UMBRELLA RACKS	CIRCASSIAN WALNUT DRESSERS	VELVET RUGS	SEWING MACHINES
PIANOS	DINING TABLES		BRUSSELS RUGS	TRUNKS
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MAHOGANY ROCKERS	BUFFETS			



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WE GUARANTEE to please you, and will take pleasure in showing you through our stock, quote price and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.



J. R. SULLIVAN

[illegible] NEW YORK

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 89 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1915 | Price One Cent.

A. E. Crockett, Assistant Secretary Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Will Speak in City Tuesday Evening.

Flour City Man's Organization Put the "R" in Rochester

Next Tuesday at 8 o'clock p.m. a meeting of the entire membership of the Fulton Chamber of Commerce will be held in the City Hall. This meeting will be addressed by A. E. Crockett, Assistant Secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. The Rochester Chamber is one of the strongest and most successful in the United States. What Mr. Crokett can tell of Chamber of Commerce work will therefore be particularly well worth hearing.

The activities of the Rochester Chamber are very broad. Among other things, it has taken up during 1915 the arbitration of dispute that would ordinarily be settled by lawsuits; assisted in the framing of the Federal Reserve act; exerted its efforts towards obtaining a satisfactory barge canal harbor for Rochester; helped in the establishment in the city of the right sort of commercial and industrial education; conducted a commercial survey of the city; booked 42 conventions; conducted a three-day cruise with a view to extending the influence of Rochester to the cities on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river; conducted a "cleanup" campaign; conducted "dollar days"; brought about the the removal of unsanitary conditions in the city. These are only a part of this Chamber's activities. They suggest however the possibilities before the Fulton organization.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ELECTS N. L. WHITAKER

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held last night, the following officers were elected:

President.....N. L. Whitaker
Vice-President.....W. P. Morin
Secretary.....W. D. Hardesty
Treasurer.....D. L. Lipsky

The directors, all of whom were present except L. W. Emerick, balloted.

On the first ballot the vote stood Whitaker, 6; Morrill, 1; O'Brien, 1. The election was at once made unanimous, and the new president took the chair.

In the same way the directors ballotted for vice-president and treasurer. The results were:

Vice-president—Morin, 5; O'Brien, 2; Morrill, 1.
Treasurer—Lipsky, 6; Foster, 1; Penfield, 1.

Both elections were promptly made unanimous.

The directors appointed a sub-committee to seek permanent offices and after transacting some routine business adjourned to meet Monday at 5.00 p.m.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following official statement was issued by the French War Office today:

"There have been artillery duels at different points along the front in in the Woecre district. To the west of the forest of La Pretre we have occupied the village of Fey-en-Haye and have maintained our positions there despite several counter attacks.

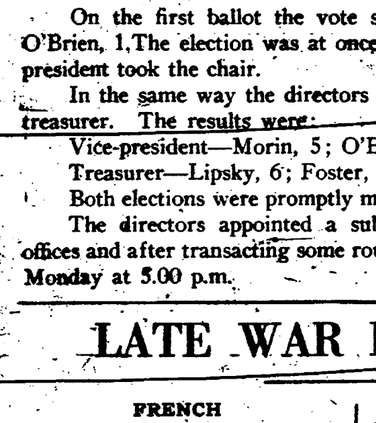
"In Lorraine and in the Vosges there is nothing to report.

"To the south of Dixmude Aviation the gap caused by this explosion. Lieutenant Garros brought down an aeroplane by machine gunfire.

"In the region of the Aisne another German aviator was brought to the ground by the French airman Navarre."

"A struggle is going on at Somer-

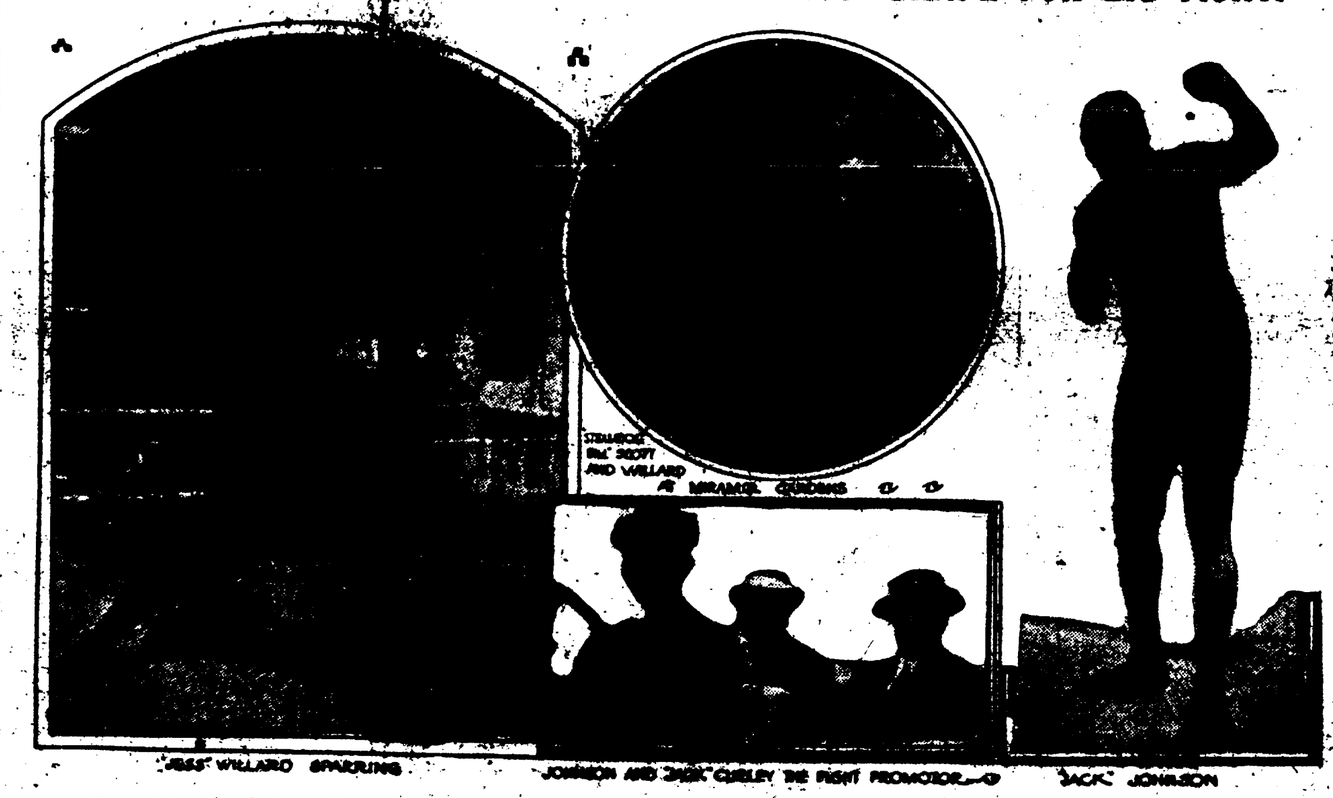
(Continued on Page 8)



Clean Up Campaign

People of Fulton, do we need a "clean-up" campaign this spring? All in favor say "Aye," then write it down along with youd ideas of what such a campaign should accomplish and send it to the The Evening Times. All suggestions will be published in next Saturday's issue. Do it now. Don't think your opinion won't help. Write It Down—for a City Beautiful.

CHAMPION AND CONTENDER ROUNDING INTO SHAPE FOR BIG FIGHT.



"Jack" Johnson and "Jess" Willard are now rounding into shape for their big bout at Havana on April 5. The big black champion, despite reports to the contrary, is going through a strenuous campaign of training with a husky set of sparring partners and expects to enter the ring against Willard in as good condition as when he defeated Jeffries for the world's title. Big "Jess" Willard is also an earnest worker and has won hundreds of admirers by the manner in which he goes through his daily stunts. "Jack" Curley, the fight promoter, is enthusiastic over the prospects of a bumper crowd and a stubbing good fight.

RAIN OF SHELLS FELL FOR TWO HOURS ON BELGIAN PORTS

On the Belgian Frontier.—Allied ships carried out a very heavy bombarded of Zeebrugge on Wednesday night, lasting two hours. There was a constant rain of shells which, bursting above the harbor defences, was plainly visible from the frontier. The German batteries replied, but their fire seemed spasmodic and uncertain.

A number of explosions were heard in the vicinity of the Solvay works, which had been previously bombarded and had been again used as a submarine base for stores.

Much damage was done to the German submarine bases at Zeebrugge and Hoboken yesterday by British aviators, according to a statement issued last night by the Admiralty. The statement reads:

"The following report has been received from Wing Commander A. M. Longmore, R. N.:

"'I have to report that this morning Flight Sub-Lieutenant Frank G. Andreae carried out a successful air attack on the German submarines which are being constructed at Hoboken, near Antwerp, dropping four bombs.

"'Also, Flight Lieutenant John P. Wilson while reconnoitering over Zeebrugge observed two submarines lying alongside the mole and attacked them, dropping four bombs with, it is believed, successful results.

"'These officers started in the moonlight this morning. Both pilots returned safely.'"

The German submarine warfare in the last twenty-four hours has cost the lives of thirty more non-combatants. Nineteen of the crew of the French steamship Emma and eleven of the crew of the British steamship Seven Seas were lost when the vessels were torpedoed and sunk off Beachey Head, in the English Channel. Both vessels foundered within three minutes after the torpedoes had found their marks.

The Seven Seas, of 632 tons, bound from London for Liverpool, was attacked without warning late yesterday afternoon. Such was the force of the explosion of the submarine's engine of death that the hatches were blown off and an immense hole was torn in the vessel's side. All the officers except the secon engineer were drowned. Of the seven men who escaped and reached Newhaven last night aboard a destroyer three were wounded.

The Emma, bound for Bordeaux, was attacked late on Wednesday. Onlytwo of her crew were saved.

The periscope of the submarine had hardly been sighted from the Emma when the torpedo struck her near the engine room. No warning of any kind was given to the crew, the survivors say. The ship sank in three minutes from the time she was struck.

A British destroyer subsequently picked up the two men, who had been in the water for a couple of hours, and at the same time recovered two bodies.

A dispatch last night from Newha[illegible]id a large Dutch cargo vessel, the Lodewijk van Nassau, had been [illegible]corted into Newhaven by two British torpedo boats under the suspicion that she had been supplying German submarines with fuel oil.

The torpedo boats gave chase to the Lodewijk van Nassau and captured her near Brighton. It is said her crew are [illegible]be Germans. The name of the vessel was painted on each side in huge letters. She had a cargo of oils [illegible]d and was examined. When hailed by the torpedo boats the steamship refused to stop, but she eventually was brought to a halt.

A later dispatch said the Lodewijk van Nassau was released after an examination of her cargo, which revealed the fact that there was no reason for detaining the vessel.

AUSTRIA SEEKS TO MAKE PEACE WITH RUSSIA

Air Attacks Begun Wednesday Continue Upon Zeebrugge, Where Germans Are Bottled Up

London, April 2.—The Times Petrograd correspondent telegraphs:

"The Russko Slovo prints a note of intimation that the Russian government has been approached through neutral channels with overtures from Austria for a separate peace. It is added that this step is undertaken without the knowledge of Germany and that apparently Austria is animated by sincere intentions. These overtures are believed to have been confined to Russia."

Germans Will Force Allies to Attack Over Ground Inundated

London, April 2.—G. F. Steward telegraphs to the Daily News from Rotterdam:

"There is every indication of an early retirement of the Germans from the Yser and of their plan to cover the retreat and prevent an immediate advance of the Allies. Recent German artillery fire on the Yser front has been directed against certain sluices, the destruction of which render it impossible for the Allies to regulate the inundations and would greatly enlarge the area now under water. The German withdrawal of troops is believed to be intended to enable them to settle into the position prepared last autumn and compel the Allies to give battle over sodden lands."

Vienna, via London.—The Austrian War Office gave out the following statement today regarding the progress of the campaign:

"In the East Beskids the enemy during the night attempted several attacks in the Laborcza valley, which were repulsed. Between Lupkow Ridge and Uzsok Pass the fiting continues.

"Near Inoklodz, on the Pilica river, strong Russian forces this morning attacked our troops. After they had reached the entanglements the Russians were driven back with considerable losses.

"In the southern war theatre there has been no change.

"The open town of Orsova having been bombarded, we replied by bombarding Belgrade."

Get the [cane] Nora Knowsit, or Stumped by a Fish By Gross



ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 2.—Automobile owners from all parts of the State appear to be deeply intereested in the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida county, which requires that there shall be lights on all vehicles. The bill goes a step further than the law by providing that it shall be a misdemeanor for failure to illuminate a vehicle.

In talking of the great need of a new law such as the Wicks bill if Secretary George C. Donahue of the New York State Motor Federation says that this bill was urged for introduction by the Federation and that the organization, numbering twelve thousand members, desires that something be done to eliminate all possible accidents upon the highways of the State.

"This bill would compel owners of vehicles to carry lights at night on all the highways of New York State. The automobile is equipped with lights at both ends but the horse drawn vehicle is not," Secretary Donahue declares, "Our association feels that owners of horse drawn vehicles should be compelled to place lights on their wagons, carriages or carts, as the case may be and that no exception should be made in their cases. A horse drawn vehicle proceeding along a country highway at night without a light, is just as liable to run over a person walking upon the highway as not. On the other hand, the driver of a horse drawn vehicle can plainly see the approach of an automobile, in that the lights of the auto can be plainly seen from a considerable distance."

Secretary Donahue in arguing further, says that the automobile driver is allowed by law to go thirty miles an hour on country highways and that there are many accidents due to the fact that a driver of an auto cannot see more than a few yards ahead on a dark night.

"If the horse drawn vehicle has a light," he continues, "it would serve as a warning some two or threee hundred yards ahead and thus give considerable time to the auto driver to slow up and take to the side of the road."

It is contended by Secretary Donahue that much criticism is directed at the automobilist whicch is unjust. He says that they are generally cocnsidered to be at fault for the condition of roads, accidents and too fast driving when as a matter of fact, he is not always to blame.

"The object of the New York State Motor Federation is promoting the passage of the Wicks bill ig to lesson the number of accidents upon our highways and also to preserve human life. Let all vehicles be equipped with lights, even though such lights cost the owners an added sum," Secretary Donahue explains.

It is pointed out that the great necessity for the lights on horse drawn vehicles in the country; the Wicks bill, however, covers cities, towns and villages. It is also pointed out that the activity on the part of the New York State Motor Federation in advocating the Wicks bill is now based upon interest in any form of patented light. The only object behind the movement is to preserve life and prevent accidents.

The Wicks bill has passed the Senate and it is hoped by automobilists will be passed by the Assembly mithin a few days.

FOR EQUALIZATION

Oneida County Men Meet to Draft Bill for a New Law

A committee representing all parts of Oneida county in the matter of preparing a new equalization law met yesterday afternoon in the office of Corporation Counsel Merrill, and after several hours' discussion agreed to prepafe a bill that will embrace the following provisions and introduce it into the Legislature:

The county judge is to appoint a board of equalization to consist of seven members. Of these, three are to be from Utica, one from the southern towns in the second district, one from Rome, one from the third district outside of Rome and one from outside the county but in the judicial district. To be qualified to hold office they must be assessed in the last assessment roll of the town in which they reside either individually or jointly at least $1,500. The term of office is to be three years, except that the first appointees shall hold office, two for one year, two for two years and threee for three years. The board or a committee from the board shall go into each town every year or least every other year to inquire into values and assessments. For the first two years, the members of the board shall serve not to exceed 30 days in each year. They shall receive for their services not to exceed $15 per day and expenses, the amount of compensation per day to be determined by the Board of Supervisors. The board of equalizers has power to appoint a stenographer or clerk or both and to fix their pay. The pay of the salary and expenses of the board and of the clerk and stenographer shall be a county charge. The signatures of a majority of the board, that is, four members shall be required to make an equalization of assessments in the county.

The chairman of the Board of Supervisors is to call the first meeting of the board of equalizers when appointed. Vacancies in office shall be filled by appointment by the county judge.

This bill will be put into shape and introduced, and as all parts of the county are agreed on it, it is believed it will pass. It looks now as though the bill changing the State tax commission would soon become a law, and if this is the case it would mean that the present appeal of Utica from the equalization of the last board would have to be renewed. But the committee agreed that if the bill which it proposes, becomes a law, the Utica appeal will be dropped.

Roosevelt Likely to Return to Fold in Next Political Campaign

Washington, April 2.—While the foremost leaders in the Republican party have discussed the prospects for party success in 1916, they have not taken up the selection of a presidential candidate in a formal way, and their views as to what is best to do to win a victory have not crystallized into any definite plan. It has been made clear that they intend to go slowly in formulating a political program, and that the disposition is to choose the presidential candidate with regard to his ability to win, without particular regard to the ambitions of any one man.

In the discussion Colonel Roosevelt has been considered as an important factor, but the disposition has been to discourage suggestions that he should be given a too prominent place in the party councils unless he takes the initiative in seeking to return to the Republican fold. At the same time, it is the understanding here that there has been a conference between Colonel Roosevelt and at least one of the most prominent Republican leaders, who is not in sympathy with the ideas of the Colonel and who would not be inclined to go to him unless there were an excellent prospect of party harmony, with Colonel Roosevelt as one of the harmonizers. It seems to be taken or granted that Colonel Roosevelt will be found in the Republican ranks next year, and nothing has developed to indicate that he is seeking the presidential nomination.

One bit of gossip in Washington is that Colonel Roosevelt has said that he would be inclined to support as a candidate for President any Progressive candidate except Mr. Taft. Republicans believe that he would support Senator Borah, of Idaho, or ex-Senator Burton, of Ohio, and it is reported that he would stand behind the presidential candidacy of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. Whether he would be satisfied with the nomination of ex-Senator Root, of New York, is not known. While he was President Colonel Roosevelt expressed profound admiration for Mr. Root, and it is recalled that, for a prior to the Republican National Convention of 1908, he was uncertain as to whether he should throw his support to Taft or Root for the nomination.

FIXED TERMS SILLY

Prison Chief Says More Lawyers Ought to Be in Jail, Too

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne took a firm stand for the bill providing indeterminate sentences when he spoke recently under the auspices of the Peekskill Y. M. C. A. in the Colonial Theatre. A prison should be like a hospital, he said, and a man should stay there until cured and no longer.

"When the law attempts to decide how long a man should stay in prison," he added, "the law is an ass. When we have a hundred judges differing with one another, or differing with themselves when they have indigestion, it doesn't make us respect the law as we ought to.

"The bill gives judges the veto power. Perhaps we ought not to give it to them, but we have decided to give them a show. Perhaps we can reform judges as well as prisoners."

The warden said that one of the greatest quarrels he had was that there were not enough people in prison. Too many get away, he said, under the tutelage of lawyers, which made him desirous of finding an easy way for them to slide in, and the lawyers with them.

"We on the outside are the ones who need reform," he went on. "We established the infernal old prison. We should first reform ourselves before we talk of reforming others. At Sing Sing we are only guiding their sanity. We can't do much to improve their bodies because the Legislature keeps them in those diseased cells.

"You hear folks say they have too many picture shows. I am not desirous of giving them too many picture shows, but I'd rather have them have too many than to have them have tuberculosis. These shows are a means of keeping them out of those diseased cells."

Warden Osborne said a pig would have sense enough to die if he were kept in one of "those holes." He added that it was foolish to think that slavery had been abolished with the Emancipation Proclamation, because it exists in every prison in the country. The sensible method, he insisted, would be to pay the men wages and charge them for the keep. No work would thus bring us food.

In defense of his own methods the warden said that the cases of insanity in the prison had dropped in a year from 124 to 64. He eulogized John Murphy, "Canada Blackie," a prisoner who had died recently from tuberculosis, predicting that his memory and influence would live.

DEATH RATE STATISTICS.

14.1 Per 1,000 In 1913 Compared With 13.9 In 1912.

Washington.—A death rate in 1913 of 14.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population in the registration area of the United States compared with 13.9 per 1,000 in 1912 is shown in a report by the census bureau. The number of deaths in the registration area, containing about two-thirds of the population, was approximately 890,948.

Washington state showed the lowest rate, being 8.5 per 1,000, while New Hampshire's was the highest, with 17.1. The lowest rate shown in 1913 by any of the fifty registration cities, with populations of 100,000 or over in 1910, was that for Seattle, which was 8.4, while Memphis showed the highest, with 20.8.

The average age at death for both sexes from all causes combined was 39.8; for males alone, 39.2; for females, 40.6. Nearly 18 per cent of all deaths were of infants under one year of age, and more than 25 per cent were of children under five years.

The death rate from tuberculosis declined from 149.5 per 100,000 population in 1912 to 147.6 in 1913. The rate from cancer rose from 68 per 100,000 in 1900 to 78.9 in 1913. The number of suicides was 9,903, the rate being 11.0 per 100,000 compared with 10 in 1912.

NAVAL GUN VIBRATION.

Conditions on a Warship When Heavy Firing Is in Progress.

The average civilian has a very vague idea as to the conditions inside a turret on a war vessel while heavy firing is going on.

The greatest force of the vibration from the firing of a gun is naturally just outside the mussle, and that is outside the turret. So terrific is this vibration that if severe precautions were not taken the deck under the mussle would be ripped to pieces, sheet iron doors would be wrenched from their hangings and skylights shattered. To guard against these effects the deck under the gun mussle is re-enforced with steel plates about an inch thick and skylights are taken off and replaced with coverings of armor plate.

Of course a very considerable roar and jar are felt inside the turret. Men who are looking for the refinement of precaution recommend that gunners wear shoes with rubber cushioned soles and heels to lessen the jar on the deck.

The air vibration, due either to firing in one's own or some other turret, has caused many cases of gun deafness. To stuff the ears with cotton wool is, of course, the commonest expedient followed by men and officers alike. There is also what is called the Cheatham device, consisting of a mixture of clay and wool. It is very flexible, can be molded to any ear and still allows its wearer to hear orders.

Gun deafness may come immediately as a result of a ruptured ear drum or gradually owing to an injury to the auditory nerve.—London Answers.

ANCIENT ROMAN THEATERS.

Augustus Made the Women Sit Apart in the Highest Places.

When Rome was in her glory and the theater most popular distinctions between spectators long remained unknown. When distinctions were made the best seats were not assigned to the priests, for the drama had no such religious significance for the Romans as it had had for the Greeks, but were set apart for the more aristocratic portion of the community.

The orchestra was by law set apart for the senators. Later, perhaps after 67 B. C., the first fourteen rows back of the orchestra were, by the law of Roscius Otho, reserved at Rome for the knights, says Art and Archaeology. Similar arrangements obtained in Roman theaters outside of Rome, though in a provincial town like Pompeii as many as fourteen rows of seats can hardly have been necessary for the knights.

Augustus regulated the whole matter afresh. He confirmed the special privileges already granted to senators and to knights. He relegated the lowest classes to the highest seats and made the women sit apart, likewise in the uppermost places. It is possible that he was the sponsor also for the more exact regulations laid down concerning places of honor for magistrates, priests, etc.

The seats of highest honor were those on the tribunalia. Here the editor and the emperor sat on the right side. On the other tribunal the vestal virgins had their places, and with them the empress.

The Immensity of Space.

A photographic plate exposed to the heavens in a large telescope for any considerable length of time shows nothing but a continuous blur of light, indicating that the photographic eye sees beyond the reach of human vision such a multitude of suns that every part of space is filled. One may gain some inkling of the immensity of space by supposing the photographic plate exposed upon the remotest star it now records and looking out still farther to find the heavens still crowded with millions and millions of suns, each possibly having its own planets.

Net cash prices on guaranteed auto tires:

30x3	$8.55
30x3½	$11.02
32x3½	$12.68
33x4	$18.10
34x4	$18.48

Other sizes in proportion.
VanWagenen, Inc.

adv 91

GOOD SEEDS

Dwarf Essex Rape, Winter Vetches, Medium Green Soy Beans, Whippoorwill Cow Peas, Amber Cane, Milo Maize and other Field Seeds.

Nothing but the Very Choicest High-test Seeds

Gilbert & Nichols Co.
Just Over the Bridge

WHY HARLEY-DAVIDSON FACTORIES ARE WORKING NIGHT AND DAY

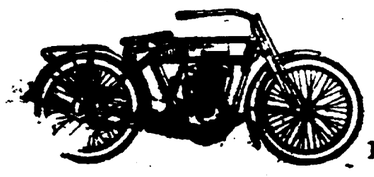
Since the 1915 Harley-Davidson announcement in October the Harley-Davidson factories have been running day and night to take care of the demand for the 1915 three-speed twin. The 1915 Harley-Davidson is the first Motorcycle to carry a definite guarantee of horsepower. Rated at 11-horsepower, every 1915 Harley-Davidson twin which has left the factory, has developed well in excess of that rating.

By winning the National F. A. M. championship, the 1915 Harley-Davidson proved the claim in the announcement that it was the fastest stock Motorcycle ever built.

By winning the Cleveland Road Race at an average speed of 77 miles per hour, and by covering 74 miles within one hour and 250 miles in 227½ minutes at Sioux City, the Harley-Davidson proved that it not only had the speed, but the reliability and endurance necessary to make it stand up under most strenuous road service.

Another large addition to the main Harley-Davidson factory just completed enables us to get prompt deliveries right now.

The Harley-Davidson, the fastest stock machine built. Seven models, $200 and up. 1915 Catalogue on request. Come in, see the 1915 Harley-Davidson today.



THE HARLEY MOTOR SHOP
121 S. First Street, Fulton

BE UP-TO-DATE

Wire your home *Now*. Electricity is the most willing and economial of servants.

"Happy Home Life, the greater part of your life is spent in the home, make it comfortable and bright with Electricity.

At Your Service—Always Ready

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

FORD FORD FORD

Anyone contemplating buying one of the new Fords this season will have to get their order in early, as they are selling faster than we are going to be able to get them, because there is more value for the money in the new style Ford than any car on the market.

GEORGE B. PALMER
AGENT
First First Street Phone 146

POLE CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

Man, Who Attacked Ray Quigg at Night, Made No Defense

Casmirik Zajac, every bit as bad a man as his name would suggest, was haled into City Court this morning on a charge of assault referred by Ray Quigg of the West Side. Quigg asserted that on the night of March 31, he was on his way to his home in West 1st st. about midnight. When he reached the southern part of the street he was met by the defendant and another Polak. Quigg did not like the looks of the foreigners and he turned out to let them pass. Thereupon Cajac, with an oath, asked Quigg what was the matter. Quigg made no reply and Cajac without further preamble hit him a vigorous blow on the ear, felling Quigg and rendering him insensible for some seconds. When Quigg revived he arose and gave chase to his assailants but Cajac leaped over a barbwire enclosure and Quigg decided not to risk following him as he thought the man was armed. He followed the other foreigner, however, and caught him after a chase of several blocks, and then marched him down to West Broadway where a policeman stood and, after some persuasion, the man divulged the identity of Quigg's assailant.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday and an officer was detailed to arrest Cajac. He was apprehended last night, and he spent the night in the toils.

This morning, Before Judge Wilson, Cajac entered a plea of guilty and was fined $10 or twenty days. He was unable to pay the fine and was remanded to jail. His friends will probably pay his fine some time today.

An establishen reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

LEAVE ORDERS WITH
R. B. CARHART
for Rolls, Cakes and Mayonnaise Dressing for Easter.
Cookies always in stock.
FLORA CRYSLER

EASTER GIFTS
at extremely low prices
Fine Watch, Clock and Jewelery Repairing
J. F. BROWN
Jewelry
7 SOUTH FIRST STREET

TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Last Night's Story of the Bandstand Gift Worked Havoc.

Shortly after The Evening Times appeared on the streets last night inquiries began to come in over the telephone regarding the story of the bandstand in city park. The fire department was the first to inquire.

While there may have been some doubt in the minds of a few as to the meaning of the last paragraph, almost everyone got the point and realized that the story was just what it was intended to be—an April 1 stunt story. Therefore, it was with considerable surprise that many noticed the story reappear as an established fact in one of the morning papers today, and the fact that the correspondent handled the story seriously was cause for much amusement to others who read the entire Times story. Another correspondent hastened to inform us that "it was a good story but that we had made one mistake, the maple trees in the park were soft maples and one cannot get sugar out of soft maples.

RIGLEY PROPERTY SOLD

Purchaser Does Not Confirm Story That It Will Become a Factory Building.

It was announced late yesterday that J. H. Connors, of this city, had purchased the Rigley property on the West Side, now occupied by William Sylvester, who runs a commission and feed business on the premises. The property was owned by Mrs. J. W. Rigley, and it is said that the consideration was $7,500.

Mr. Sylvester has a lease on the property which will not expire until July 1, and Mr. Connors announced today that he had made no plans in regard to the property beyond that date. He would not confirm a rumor to the effect that the property was to be used for manufacturing purposes.

STARS BEAT SLUGGERS

The Stars of Erie street school beat the Sluggers in a lively game of baseball yesterday afternoon at Kenyon hill by a score of 15 to 0.

From start to wish the game was an exciting one. The star players for the Erie street team were Pearl, Mersky, Evans, Fitzgerald and Tyrell. The "knockouts" for the Sluggers were Brown and Hutchins.

The line-up was as follows:

Erie St. School—Fitzgerald, Pearl and Evans, p.; Mersky, c.; Fitzgerald and Pearl, 1b.; Susco, 2b.; Tyrell, 3b.; Conners, s.s.; Buell, l.f.; Tracy, c.f.; Wright, r.f.;

Sluggers—Foster, p.; Cole, c.; DeBarber, 1b.; Hutchins, 2b.; Wallace, ss.; Lago, 3b.; Rathburn, cf.; Luna, rf.; Brown, lf.

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 40 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

A good spark plug, 40c. VanWagenen, Inc. adv 91

THE CRUCIFIXION

Rev. M. G. Buck Will Speak Tonight Upon That Subject.

The largest and most attentive congregation of the week attended the services last night at the First Baptist church. The pastor, Rev. M. G. Buck spoke on "Thursday of Passion Week". He outlined the activities of Christ on that day and spoke of the preparations of the Saviour for the sufferings and trials of Good Friday. Tonight the subject will be "The Crucifixion." Many applicants for admission to the church have been received as a result of the services this week.

Those You Know

Mrs. Irving Ellis entertained last night the P. F. and C. R. W. embroidery club at a dainty luncheon. Yellow and white were the colors used as decorations, and the Ellis home presented an appearance pleasing to the guests.

* * *

Special this week at Patterson's 20 dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, values to $1.25. Sale Price 79c pr.

* * *

Mrs. J. K. Steele, who has been considering removing her office to Mrs. Edna Moore's at 309 Utica st. has decided to remain at her present location, 204 Buffalo st.

* * *

The Epworth League of the First M. E. church will hold a Sunrise prayer service in the league rooms Easter morning at 6:30. Mr. Wise will conduct the meeting. All friends and young peoples' societies not having such a meeting are cordially invited.

* * *

Dig millinery store open this evening. adv

* * *

John Q. Palmer, of the Palmer-Hope Hardware Company, is making arrangements to move his family here from Phelps, N. Y., his former home.

* * *

William Andrews of Hannibal and Mrs. Patrick Daiz of Oswego are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Michael Somers of West 2d st.

* * *

The Water Department announces that the water rent for the quarter ending March 31 is now due and payable at the office in the City Hall. Office is open Monday and Saturday evenings until 9 p.m. up to April 10, after which time a 10 per cent. penalty will be added to all unpaid bills.

* * *

Special this week at Patterson's 25 dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves. Each pair guaranteed. Assorted colors, were $1.25, for this sale $1.00 pr. adv

* * *

Charles O'Brien, son of J. C. O'Brien, has returned from Yale to spend the Easter holidays with his parents.

* * *

J. H. St. Louis, who has been ill for the past two weeks, has recovered sufficiently to be able to return to his business.

* * *

M. Feinglos, manager of the H. Amdursky store, has just returned from Syracuse, where he spent ten weeks in the Irving Crouse hospital. Mr. Feinglos suffered from blood poisoning in one foot, and he was compelled to undergo an operation at the hospital about three weeks ago. The injured member is improving rapidly and Mr. Feinglos is able once more to attend to business.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv91

JUDGE WILSON FINED WOMAN

Mrs. Burlingham, Who Assaulted Mrs. Davis, Entered Plea of Guilty

Mrs. Anna Burlingham entered a plea of guilty to assault, before Judge Wilson in City Hall yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Belle Davis was the complainant. It was charged that Mrs. Burlingham assaulted Mrs. Davis Wednesday afternoon at the corner of 6th and Division sts. Mrs. Davis, when questioned regarding her part in the affair, stated that she was walking along when she was accosted by Mrs. Burlingham who asked her what she meant by going around with Mrs. Burlingham's son, who is only 17 years old. Mrs. Davis made no reply and Mrs. Burlingham called her vile names and then assaulted her, inflicting severe bruises.

Mrs. Burlingham, in condoning her act, said that she did not think it was right for Mrs. Davis, a married woman, to allow her son to call on her, as she thought the boy was not old enough for affairs of the heart. Mrs. Burlingham also stated that Mrs. Davis had reviled her, and for that reason she had begun the assault.

Judge Wilson listened patiently to the recitals of both parties and then delivered a stern lecture. He advised Mrs. Davis to have nothing further to do with young Burlingham, and he warned Mrs. Burlingham that a similar offense in the future would be punished severely. He then fined Mrs. Burlingham $10 or ten days in the Oswego county jail and suspended sentence during good behavior.

GOES TO NEW YORK

M. J. McDonald Will Become General Manager of Store System.

M. J. McDonald, president of the M. J. McDonald Co. (New York Shop) will return to New York to resume his former duties as general manager of the company's stores, with headquarters at 1115 Broadway.

A new manager will succeed Mr. McDonald in the Oswego store, and J. F. Perchway, formerly with the O. Henderson Co. store, continues as manager of the Fulton branch of the McDonald Company.

M. J. McDonald has been active in the business life of Oswego, where he will be greatly missed.

BOWLING NOTES

Fort Stanwix No. 1 team defeated Fort Stanwix No. 2 team at the Onyx alleys last evening.

Fort Stanwix No. 1

	1	2	3	Total
Blake	200	171	149	520
Seaton	177	119	124	420
Battles	104	181	104	389
Andrews	58	96	69	226
Smith	135	132	184	451
Totals	674	702	630	2006

Fort Standwix, No. 2

	1	2	3	Total
Fodd	148	166	139	453
Tyron	144	116	149	409
Clark	147	115	104	366
Payne	60	94	100	254
Prince	124	125	112	361
Totals	623	616	604	1843

ATTORNEY'S NEW QUARTERS

Attorney James R. Somers, who recently leased new quarters in the De Barhour block, is making extensive alterations in his office. A new partition is being installed which will divide the large office into a reception room and private office and the interior will be painted and thoroughly renovated.

Corporal Punishment.

Corporal punishment formerly had a wider significance than mere whipping. Henry de Bracton, chief justiciary of England in the reign of Henry III., divided corporal punishment into two kinds, those inflicted with and without torture. The stocks and the pillory would rank as corporal punishment; also mutilations and other grim tortures when imposed not to extort confessions, but as penalties, and the branding in the hand for felony, which was not abolished until George III.'s time.

Got There Strong.

"My dear, these are very strong cigars you bought for me."

"Well, the man asked if I wanted 'em strong. Naturally I thought you should prefer something strong and durable. But that's just like a man. Next time I'll get 'em weak and see if that will suit you."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PERTINENT POINTS

Establishment of a military school at Silver Lake, with a possibility of a naval addition later, is certainly a stroke of good fortune for that pleasant and popular resort.

Somebody who believes in the eternal fitness of things suggests that cork belts instead of iron crosses should be given to the heroic members of submarine crews.

At South Norwalk, Conn., recently a workman burned his feet while dismantling a baker's oven in which there had been no fire in more than four years. Eighteen inches of masonry were removed before the heat was encountered. The oven was an enormous one, and it took several weeks in the original heating 35 years ago before it was ready for cooking purposes.

Whether he is merely a state of mind, as the Rochester Post Express suggests, or a real individual, as other papers have assumed, Oliver Osborne seems to have served his purpose.

Brighter days are said to be dawning for the straphanger. Of course he will welcome them—everybody does—but what he is particularly anxious for is a place to sit down while riding.

The current issue of the Arrow, the organ of the Carlisle Indian School, has the following news of happenings in the sheet metal shop: "A garbage can for the Teachers' Club was repaired. A stove for Mr. Dickey was overhauled and relined. A large oil can was made for the domestic science department. A new pipe over the meat boilers of the kitchen was instaled during the past week."

Former Senator Burton of Ohio, the pork barrel smasher, has announced at Panama on the eve of his departure for Peru, that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination next year for President.

When one John Curtain, who appeared for enlistment in a Philadelphia recruiting office, stripped for medical examination, his chest was found to be covered by a tatooed "September Morn" picture.

"You can't enlist with that on you," said the officer.

"Why not?" said John.

"She hasn't any clothes on, and it might corrupt the morals of the service," said the officer.

"All right," said John, and he left.

The next day he returned. There was "September Morn" fully clothed in a tatooed evening gown and a stunning hat. John enlisted.

Good horse for sale cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv 91

LOCAL B. P. O. E. HONOR RULER

Installation of Officers Held Last Night. Five Candidates Initiated

Last night at the Elks' home over one hundred and fifty members met for the installation of their recently elected officers and the initiation of five candidates. At the close of installation ceremonies Claude E. Gufle, in happy vein told of the remarkable growth of the lodge during the administration of Exalted Ruler Stevenson. He said that every member felt that the progress and popularity of the local order was due almost entirely to the untiring energy of Mr. Stevenson, and the whole membership appreciating this fact desired to present to the exalted ruler with their best wishes a life membership in the B. P. O. E.

Mr. Stevenson was taken by surprise but responded in a fitting manner, expressing his appreciation and promising more of the "untiring energy" in the cause of the Elks.

The ceremonies closed with a musical program in charge of the Elks orchestra.

The following officers were installed:

John W. Stevenson, exalted ruler; John Painter, esteemed leading knight William Brown, esteemed loyal knight; Lawson Woodbury, lecturing knight; John Richardson, treasurer; William Hillick, secretary; George Atwater, esquire; George Simon, outside guard; Fred Taylor, inside guard. Trustees, James M. Caffrey, Myron Stranahan, William Moon.

Factory representative here. I have been sent here by the factory to dispose of two upright pianos and one playerpiano. I do not care to advertise the names of these instruments as I intend to sell them at greatly reduced prices. All I will say is I mean business and must sell them at once. They are the highest grade pianos. Remember you are dealing direct with one of the largest piano factories in the world and will buy at sacrifice prices. If I do not sell at once will leave them in the homes of reliable people for free storage. If interested write now. Address K, Times office. 91c

Special Telegraph Blanks
FOR EASTER GREETINGS
Sent by
Western Union
"THE MODERN WAY"

FOR THE EASTER TABLE

New Rhubarb	Green Peppers
New Bunch Beets	Tomatoes
New Bunch Carrots	Cucumbers
Green Onions	Boston and Home Lettuce
Water-cress	Radishes
Parsley	Celery and Celery Hearts
Asparagus	French Endive

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Meat Bargains! Meat Bargains! The New Independent Market

Whole Pork Loins	12½c	Home-made Blood Sausage, 3 lbs.	25c
Whole Fresh Pork Shoulders	11c	Pan Sausage and Hamburg Steak 3 lbs. for	25c
Pork Chops	15c	Home Cured Smoked Shoulder	10c lb.
Pork Steak	14c	Home Cured Sugar Ham	15c
Pork Loin Roast	14c	Sliced Ham	18c
Choice Shoulder Beefsteak	14c	Whole Striped Bacon	17c
Choice Porterhouse or Sirloin	18c	9 bars small Master Soap	25c
Prime Boneless Rib Roast	16c	3 cans Peas or Corn	25c
Rib Roast	14c	Genuine Olive Oil, quart	70c
Boneless Round Roast	16c	Half pint genuine Olive Oil	25c
Pure Lard 12½c; 8½ lbs.	$1.00	Fresh Process Butter	27c
11 lbs. Compound	$1.00	Fresh Creamery Butter	31c
Rib Stew	8c	Strictly Fresh Eggs	22c
Beef Stew	12c		
Pot Roast	15c		
Leg of Lamb	15½c		

37 and 39 S. SECOND STREET

FOR EASTER

We are showing all the latest approved styles at very moderate prices. Come early if convenient, to select your Easter-wear, in order to receive better attention and avoid the late rush.

New Easter Coats for	$5.00 to $20.00
New Easter Suits for	$10.00 to $25.00
New Easter Fownes Kid Gloves, all shades. Regular $1.25 for	$1.00
New Easter Silk Hosiery in all the popular shades.	
New Easter Trimmed and Tailored Hats for	$1.98 to $11.00
New Easter Neckwear at	25c and 50c

FOR SATURDAY ONLY

We place on sale 10 dozen Ladies' Muslin Underskirts made of fine cambric and cotton, wide hamburg ruffle. A skirt sold ordinaryly at 75c and $1.00, for Saturday only
Your choice at 45c

SALE STARTS AT 9 A. M., SHARP

M. KATZ & CO.
63-65 SOUTH FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

PEOPLE OF THE CITY:

!! NOTICE !!

We are busily engaged at present in moving into our new, modern and up-to-date store at

55 SOUTH FIRST STREET

We will be ready for business tomorrow with a full line of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings

Wait for Us!!

ROSENBLOOM
55 South First Street

DINNER PARTY LAST NIGHT

Alvin Bache Gave Jolly Party to 25 Guests, at Hotel Royal

A private dinner party was held at the Hotel Royal last night. A party was held at which twenty-five guests were present and Alvin Bache, formerly of Detroit, Mich., was the host. The event was in celebration of his forty-seventh birthday.

During the afternoon there arrived by express from Detroit a birthday cake three feet in diameter, a token of Mr. Bache's popularity among his friends in Detroit. At 7.30 the guests assembled in the spacious diningroom of the hotel which was prettily decorated for the occasion with cut flowers, palms, ets., which gave the whole banquet table an attractive and tempting appearance. An elaborate fish dinner was served.

Lewis Goman, who acted as toastmaster expressed many sentiments appropriate to the occasion and called upon all present for response. After all had expressed their good wishes, Mr. Bache was called to respond to the toast, "A man is as old as he feels. Mr. Bache beaming his appreciation at the profuse expressions of good will, started off his remarks with the statement that "when I struck Fulton I began to feel that I was in a really live town even though the city is a small one."

Commenting further, Mr. Bache spoke on the present work of the Chamber of Commerce and pointed out the necessity for concentrated action.

Following the dinner a musical program was carried out.

P. S. COMMISSION

Should Be Made Free of Entanglements.

The experience of the last few months has brought home to all people many truths that they have only half known before. One of these is that the Public Service Commissions of this State form an institution of such immense power that it should be removed in so far as is possible from disturbing influences.

No branch of the judicial system of this State exerts an influence so tremendous over the commercial affairs of the people of New York as do these commissions. They are constantly called upon to pass upon questions involving millions of dollars. The ramifications of the resulting decisions are almost unending. The man who has money to invest is influenced favorably or adversely; the transportations companies whose prosperity is often the whole prosperity of a community are directly affected by decisions to which the public pays little attention as they are rendered. The men employed by the corporations suffer or prosper, just as the roads prosper or are held back, and finally shippers and consumers are affected in many ways that are obvious.

Since the up-State Public Service Commission has been in existence, many commissioners have come and gone, at the behest of three Governors. From the very nature of the extensive properities over which the commission has jurisdiction—railroads, trolley lines, steamboat lines, express lines, lighting companies, power companies, gas companies and telephone companies, no man can go into office with the technical knowledge to adequately grasp a problem so immense.

When Governor Hughes organized the commission, he selected in so far as was possible, men whose life work had been along lines which would enable them to tackle the complicated problems that were to come to them.

He selected Frank W. Stevens, a lawyer who had handled important railroad cases to bring to the commission the legal knowledge which was required; Martin S. Decker, who had been for years chief examiner for the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission and before whom many important interstate cases had been tried, who brought to the commission an expert knowledge of traffic and rates; Charles E. Keep, who was a banker and consequently brought the requisite financial knowledge; James E. Sague, who had a broad knowledge of mechanics, and their valuation by reason of his experience as a vice president of the American Locomotive Company, and Thomas M. Osborne, who was chosen as a representative of the general public.

With the exception of Mr. Decker, none of these men is now in office; nor are any of their immediate successors in office. Men have come and gone as political tides have ebbed and flowed, and in an office so important as this, it follows that the business interests of the State have necessarily felt the effects of these changes; but it is only in a time like the present when business is disturbed that the lesson comes home to us all. Everyone agrees that what this country needs most is confidence. When confidence is disturbed, money hesitates, the wheels slow down and some men must necessarily be idle.

Every little act that in times of great prosperity might be overcome by the general momentum of business now casts a long shadow and none is likely to be longer than that which is the result of the disturbance in the Public Service Commissions. The recent investigations not only make capital timid of investment in public utilities, but when no one knows what new, untried and inexperienced commissioners may or may not do the directors of public service corporations feel in duty bound to go cautiously for fear that overzealous men may raise up new difficulties.

This condition should not prevail. Commissions of such far reaching importance should be removed from the vicissitudes of politics, and it is to be hoped that the conditions which are now disturbing this division of our commercial life will soon pass away. No solution of the State's problem of public service can be better than the solution which will carry with it the greatest measure of assurence to the public.

In view of all the disturbing conditions in business, it will hardly add to the public confidence to affront the public with a staff of public service commissioners whom ust bearn their duties and while learning still further disturb business. Wherever it is possible to do so, it is believed that Governor Whitman, knowing the timidity of business, will retain expert knowledge. The service of such a man as Martin S. Decker, of the up-State Public Service Commission are needed now more than when Governor Hughes asked him to leave the Inter-State Commercce Commission to come to New York. His wide knowledge of transportation and of valuations and his intimate knowledge of the workings of the commission since its creation should make him a good pilot if Governor Whitman makes radical changes in this office.—Observer, Utica.

Sliced Ham	16c to 20c
Whole or Half Skinned Ham	14½c
Cala Ham	10c
Boneless Bacon, stripped	17c
Sliced Bacon	20c
Steaks	15c to 20c
Pot Roast Beef	8c to 12½c
Oven Roast	14 to 15c
Best Creamery Butter	32c
Process Butter	27c

TAYLOR & WILCOX

58 S. 1st St. Phone 1136
370 W. Third St. Phone 1399

Our Stock Is Going Fast

Ten extra clerks could not handle the crowds that thronged our store this morning. Everyone is getting big bargains.

COME IN NOW

The McKinstry Store

114 ONEIDA STREET

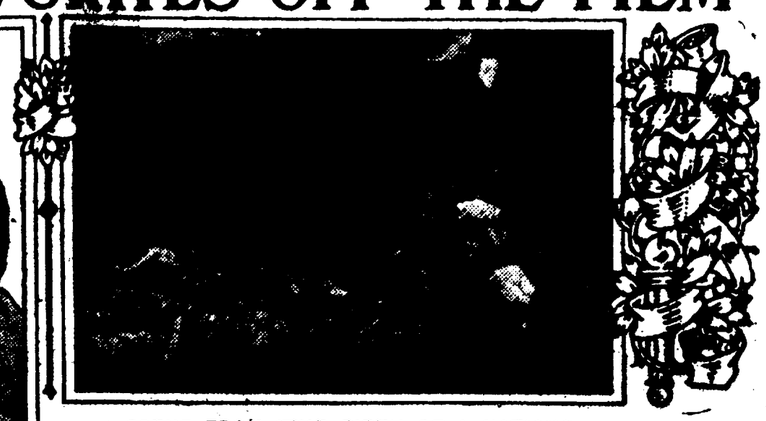
REEL FAVORITES OFF THE FILM



SYDNEY AYRES AND "BLOSSOM."

Sydney Ayres as Dayton Blair, the foreman of the oil fields owned by his sweetheart's father, makes an impressive figure in his latest picture, "A Matter of Parentage." In this drama he has as an appealing little leading lady a tiny girl of about four years. The plot of the story reveals the adoption of the baby by Dayton Blair. Blossom, as he calls her, makes him very happy.

Lee Willard is quite an artist with the brush as well as in his profession. Until the filming of "Broncho Billy and the Revenuer" his accomplishments at drawing were unknown. But in this play Willard can be seen painting Mr. G. M. Anderson as "Broncho Billy" from life.



SCENE FROM "THE BIRTH OF A NATION."

The photo entertainment, "The Birth of a Nation," combines a pictorial survey of civil war history and of Kuklux Klan days with a love story based on Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman." The battle scenes, engaging thousands of combatants drilled with the well known Griffith elan and realism, are particularly effective. After seeing it some optimists are rash enough to predict that the historical novels of the future will be told in pictures rather than in sentences. It cost to produce nearly $500,000.

It seemed that when the film director who produced "The White Goddess," the three act moving picture production, prepared to take the temple scenes, he secured as many natives of India as was possible. In his effort to secure the utmost realism, this director modeled his temple sets after the famous Temple of the Tooth, located in Kandy, Ceylon.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the famous author, has written a one reel comedy, "Why Billings Was Late," which contains a superabundance of human interest. Billings' wife has the exasperating habit of taking her own time, but she always seems to get there just the same. Billings prides himself in getting there ahead of time. He fails, however, on this occasion, and his wife laughs best because she laughs last.

Every revolver carried by motion picture westerners has a pearl handle.

Eleanor Kahn and Jack Paul, two ten-year-old children, play a love scene in the photo play "The Little Straw Wife" with exceptional skill. The two children are sweethearts and enact one of the most beautiful scenes of boy and girl love ever portrayed on the screen. The same two characters in the play fourteen years later are portrayed by Edna Maye and Bryant Washburn.

AN OLD TIME BILL

Governor Vetoes Measure Designed to Revive Railroad Franchise.

Albany, April 2.—Governor Whitman has vetoed a bill to revive an old railroad franchise in central New York in which former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and former Democratic candidate for President Alton B. Parker is said to be interested. It is an old timer and has been vetoed before by Governor Hughes and Governor Glynn. It was introduced by Senator Newton and Aseemblyman Oldfield. Oldfield's bill got through and he gets the veto message which reads thus:

"The proposed measure amends the railroad law by inserting therein a few sections authorizing the construction of a railroad by a corporation which meets the conditions imposed by such section. There is no question as to the obligation and intent of the bill. It is frankly admitted to be for the benefit of a railroad corporation known as the Corning, Keuka Lake & Ontario Railroad Co.

"If the bill named such corporation and gace it the powers and privileges which are sought to be conferred thereby, such bill would be in direct conflict with Section 18 of Article 3 of the Constitution, which provides 'That the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.'

"A bill similar to this and passed for the samep urpose was vetoed by Governor Hughes in 1907 on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Governor Glynn vetoed the same bill upon the same ground. As stated by Governor Hughes, a bill attempting such an evasion of the constitutional requirements should not be sanctioned.' In my opinion the bill is unconstitutional and must be disapproved.

"I fully recognize the local conditions which seem to justly demand the construction of a railroad through the towns which are obligated at the outset to aid in such construction. I would gladly aid them in obtaining the relief to which the people of the locality affected by the proposed construction think they are entitled, but this may not be accomplished in this way without, in my opinion, doing violenc to the strict constitutional requirements."

WHAT "MOVIES" HAVE DONE.

Stimulated Growth of Suburbs and Dead Urban Sections.

Five years of the drama in films have given a most impressive example of the valuable support the development of the "movies" has given to real estate. Every afternoon and evening approximately 100,000,000 feet of moving picture films are unreeled for the entertainment of many millions of people who fill seats in more than 25,000 theaters in the United States alone. In all probability the capital invested in such enterprises would aggregate close to $500,000,000.

For New York and other large cities, where the moving picture industry is deeply rooted, these enterprises have done the service of converting many vacant lots, former dumping grounds, into income payers and in not a few instances helped to restore the life of many moribund theaters, now combined vaudeville and picture playhouses, that make easy for their owners the payment of taxes and interest on the realty they occupy.

One of the features of the moving picture theaters, owing to their inexpensive admissions, is that they will thrive in districts which could not support a legitimate theater. Therefore because of this many properties in the suburbs and in the outskirts of cities have been utilized which but for the picture theaters would doubtless be untenanted.

The Earliest Artillery.

We think the eighteen inch artillery as distinctly modern. Yet the first cannon ever taken into the field were of that caliber. A crude mortar was fired at the battle of Crecy, fought in 1346. The early cannon balls were chiseled from stone, and the projectile, which fits the ancient mortar, is made of solid granite. Two powerful men could scarcely lift it. These ancient projectiles remained in use for a surprisingly long time, for it is recorded that in 1807 a British gun of war engaged against the Turks had her mainmast severed by a 700 pound stone shot from a Turkish battery.—American Boy.

Lights.

Mr. Picklelilly came home from his club one morning about 5 o'clock. He entered his happy home, crept up the stairs softly so as not to awaken his spouse, then felt for the switch to turn on the elpetric light. He could not find it and in the darkness stumbled over a chair.

"What's that?" came a voice from the bed.

"Where in the deuce are the lights in this house?" snarled Picklelilly, trying in his bluff to put a bold face on the matter.

"Lights!" cried Mrs. Picklelilly scathingly. "Pull up the blinds!"—Judge.

IDLENESS.

Idleness is a constant sin and labor is a duty. Idleness is the devil's throne for temptation and unprofitable, distracted musings.—Richard Baxter.

KNOW THYSELF.

It is of dangerous consequence to represent to man how near he is to the level of beasts without showing him at the same time his greatness. It is likewise dangerous to let him see his greatness without his meanness. It is more dangerous yet to leave him ignorant of either, but very beneficial that he should be made sensible of both.—Pascal.

Too Horrible to Contemplate.

"No, Mr. Upp," Phyllis said, with a sigh, "I cannot marry you. I confess that I have much more than a friendly feeling for you, but suppose we were to marry and you should die and leave me in straitened circumstances and I should take in boarders and they should make a pun of my name as landlady, calling me Phyllis Upp?"—London Stray Stories.

The Economy.

"Some people hold that a wife ought to receive a regular salary for her work in the home."

"Then it would be just as cheap to hire a housekeeper."—Baltimore American.

A Careless Man.

Father—Why have you quarreled with Harry? Daughter—Because he proposed to me last night. Father—Well, there was no harm in that, was there? Daughter—But I had accepted him the night before.—Illustrated Bits.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—Retail Salesman for Fulton and vicinity to sell the finest line of pianos and player pianos. To one who is willing to be judged by "actual results" rather than by so called "past records" we have a big money-making proposition. Address in confidence stating age, experience, etc. K, Times Office. 91c

To Rent—Four nice housekeeping rooms; modern improvements. Also two acres of fine garden land and a small house on the Hannibal road just outside the city limits. Inquire of Lee Edgarton, Real Estate, 55 South First st. 90

To Rent—Immediately. In the center of Fulton, one block from the business section, in 1st st., seven rooms, including bath, electric lights, gas, telephone, large airy rooms. Quiet family desired. Call 121 S. 1st st. tf

For Sale—New and second-hand I beams, also girders, all sizes and lengths. Also second-hand machinery. Inquire I. Alderman, residence phone 1242; office 2242. 89

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

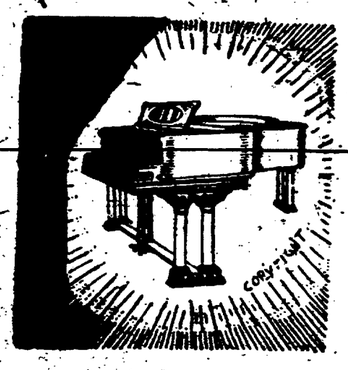
Furnished Rooms—all modern improvements, electric light, bath, hot and cold water. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 90

Furnished Rooms—Large front and side; bright and warm; electric lights; bath; closets; use of phone. Boarding nearby 422 State st. Phone 4597. 89c

Wanted—A small farm, 10 to 30 acres, on shares or to rent. Geo. Mantor, R.F.D. No. 91c

Furnished Room to Rent. Inquire 508 Oneida st. 94c

House to Rent—Apply 602 Buffalo st. or phone 1397. tf



Four Fine UPRIGHT PIANOS

at a BIG REDUCTION. These pianos have been slightly used, but they are in FIRST CLASS condition. One Haddorf, Aeblian, Stroud and Cable—all at prices and terms to suit. We also rent pianos on very reasonable terms, and if you buy the instrument, we allow you for the rental on the purchase price.

The Bogue Music Store

Another Week of Bargains at the SQUARE DEAL

Crisco	23c	10c Marcro Corn Flake	5c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c	R X Milk	11c
Compound	10c	3 Jelly Powder	25c
Rein Pork	12c	3 Mince Meat	25c
Bacon	18c	Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Succotash, Lima Beans, String Beans, Apples, Sauer Kraut, Pork and Beans, 3 cans	25c
Ciscoes	5c		
Sh. Wheat	11c		
Post Toasties	3 pkgs. 20c		
Triple Corn Flake, 3 pkgs.	20c		

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY

PHONE 406 210 CAYUGA STREET

Watch This Space For Special Announcements of Free Red Trading Stamps

Extra Fine Home Veal, Oranges, Lettuce, Celery
Best Western Beef
Cottage Cheese Canned Goods

H. C. DANN & SON

CITY MARKET

Second Street, Opposite O. & W. Station

GOOD ROADS FOR THE FARMER

What the farmer needs most is a road from the farm to the nearest railroad station, according to Dr. B. T. Galloway, dean of the state college of agriculture in a talk during the present week farmers' exercises at Cornell. He stated further that what was needed most was more miles of dirt, sand-clay, or gravel instead of so many highways.

He commended highly the nation-wide movement for good roads, but felt that a great deal of the work had been undertaken without due consideration of all the facts involved. He pointed out that only ten per cent. of all the roads in the United States had been improved. Of the individual states Ohio leads with 27 per cent. of improved roads; New Jersey has 23 per cent.; New York 17 per cent. or 7 per cent. above the average of the country as a whole. Pennsylvania has only 4 per cent. of its roads improved.

WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS

He maintains that the farmer is not specially interested in highways and that too much attention has probably been given roads of this type—that what the farmer wants is a road which is good enough for the ready transportation of his products and his supplies, and not so expensive that he is overburdened to build it or maintain it. He advocates the building of sand-clay roads and roads made of gravel or other readily available material.

THE MOVEMENT FOR FEDERAL AID

The movement for federal aid for good roads has depended on a number of factors, according to the director, one of the chief of which has been the influence of the automobile owner and manufacturer. In addition to this there have been demands made on Congress for highways connecting cities which have been planned to parallel railway and trolley lines. Altogether, so the director states, about fifty bills have been introduced in the past five years, and he has had occasion to follow the legislation closely in connection with his former work as assisstant secretary of the United States department of agriculture.

SOME PORK BARREL BILLS

The bills so far introduced have been of three general classes, many of them being merely "pork barrel" measures designed to catch votes or to provide for patronage. Th the second class might be included those which are based on a sound engineering knowledge but which have been advocated to satisfy pleasure seekers and automobile owwners, salesmen and manufacturers—these have been designated as peacock alleys. The third class are those bills which have been planned to satisfy the demands of the farmer. These, however, he thinks have been generally unsatisfactory because the funds were not properly safe-guarded.

MODEL ROAD LAW PROPOSED

Offering constructive details as to what a proper federal road bill should include, the director made the following points: First, that any legislation for good roads should involve co-operation between the states and the federal government, and that under the co-operation the states should furnish funds equal to those appropriated by the government or double those set aside through federal appropriations; second, a combined federal and state fund should be used for construction only, the states assuming all responsibility for maintenance. His reason for this is that the government can not commit itself to expense for maintenance for an indefinite period, and further, the community which uses the road reasonably should be expected to keep it up. The smallest unit to be dealt with by the federal authorities should be the state, which should develop an organization in the state highway department to handle the work much as the organization has been developed in the state agricultural colleges for the handling of agricultural extension work under the Lever act.

ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

The proportion in the allotment of funds to the various states seems to have been a stumbling block in all preceding legislation. The director thinks that this can be solved by alloting federal funds to the states on the basis, first, of the ratio of the area of the state to the total area of the United States; second, the ratio of the population of the state to the total populaion; and third, the ratio of mileage of post roads to the total post roads of the United States outside of incorporated cities. In working out this ratio, however, the ratio of area should count as 12 per cent. and the other two as 44 per cent each. This basis is decided on as the most fair and equitable and it would keep the very large western states from having a disproportionate amount of funds if the basis were on area alone. He would restrict the kind of road to one of three classes, dirt, sand-clay, and gravel with each community electing the type of road which it wished to have constructed. All construction details are to be under state highway department with the funds pro rated to those communities which fulfill the requirements laid down by that department.

Further he would require that the federal funds should not be paid until the road is complete and passed on after an inspection by federal experts, and that in all cases preference should be given to roads which lead from farm communities to the nearest railroad point.

GREETINGS BY WIRE

Telegraph Company Furnishes Special Blanks Upon Which to Write Seasonable Greetings

The success which attended the introduction by the Western Union Company of messages conveying Christmas and New Years greetings written on specially designed blanks suited to the occasion, has prompted the company to introduce a specially designed Easter blank. Messages of seasonal greeting will be delivered written upon these blanks, which convey a written record with all the directness, freshness and warmth of a personal greeting. Telegrams containing Easter greetings may be filed any time for delivery Easter morning. Those filed Sunday will be forwarded immediately.

Don't fail to see the Wonderful Reliance Garland Combination Cooking Range, on exhibition in store window of the People's Hardware Co., Inc. Occupies the least space of any complete range in the market. Bakes with either coal or gas in the same oven, brols or toasts with either fuel, fitted with hot water front; in fact operates as a coal or gas range, either fuel independent of the other or may be used with both fuels at the same time. SEE IT. People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv-R

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

ARMY WILL TRAIN STUDENT RESERVE

College Men Expected to Flock to Summer Camps.

PRAISED BY COLLEGE HEADS

Presidents Lowell, Hadley and Hibben Among Those Who Uphold New Movement—Step Toward Creation of Adequate Military Reserve Conceived by Major General Wood.

Officers attached to the staff of Major General Leonard Wood commanding the eastern division of the army on Governors island, are completing the preliminary arrangements for a great camp for military instruction to be organized at Plattsburg barracks in New York state next summer.

It is said that the camp will be a step toward the creation of an adequate military reserve in this country. Those who will receive the training will be college and university students.

This summer camp for students was General Wood's idea, and he conceived it while he was chief of the general staff. It is expected that the attendance at Plattsburg and the three camps in other parts of the country will probably double that of any previous year.

In announcing the plans for the camps the general staff says:

The benefit of these camps to the nation is that they foster a patriotic spirit, without which a nation soon loses its virility and falls into decay. They spread among the citizens of the country a more thorough knowledge of military history, military policy and military need, all necessary to the complete education of a well equipped citizen in order that he may himself form just and true opinions on military topics.

As a military asset these camps are of great value, since they afford the means of materially increasing the military reserve of the United States by instructing a class of educated men from which in time of national emergency would probably be drawn a large proportion of the volunteer commissioned officers, upon whose judgment and training at such a time the safety and even the lives of many of their fellow countrymen will largely depend.

The ultimate object sought is not military aggrandizement, but to make provision, in some degree, to meet a vital need confronting us as a peaceful and unmilitary people, to the end that peace and prosperity may be preserved through the only safe precaution—viz, more thorough preparation and equipment to resist any effort to break such peace.

The camp will be in command of a regular army officer yet to be named, and all of the instructors will be from the regular establishment. Among those indorsing the project are President Lowell of Harvard, President Hadley of Yale, President Hibben of Princeton, Chancellor Kirkland of Vanderbilt and Dr. John H. Finley, the commissioner of education of New York state.

Dr. Hadley Praises Plan.

President Hadley says: "The present European crisis adds force to every argument which has previously been urged in favor of student camps and the formation of a national defense corps."

Dr. Hadley points to England as a warning to this country. England, he says, has the men to make good soldiers, and she can manufacture the arms and accouterments needed, but the deficiency that she cannot speedily make good is the lack of officers competent to train and lead the new levies.

Dr. Hadley then points out that while the German loss in officers has been as great as that of England in proportion to the number of men engaged, she has nevertheless escaped the predicament of England. In time of peace she prepared herself, not merely the situation that has been created. She did this, he points out, by indorsing every highly educated man in the German empire to qualify for duty as a reserve officer.

Speaking of the students who will attend the camps this summer throughout the country, General Wood said:

"They are setting a splendid example and demonstrating by their action that they appreciate that Americans in addition to the faithful discharge of their civic duties in time of peace have an appreciation of the obligation to prepare themselves to efficiently discharge that highest duty of the citizen service for the country in time of war. When a people forego this obligation the nation dies. We want at these camps the largest possible number of young men who possess the required military qualifications; they can render no better service to the country or to themselves."

FEARED LURE OF CRIME.

Reformed Convict Kills Self Rather Than Return to Old Life.

Rather than return to a life of crime, Fred Cassman committed suicide at a hotel in Philadelphia. In a letter found in his room Cassman said that up to twenty years ago his career had been one of petty crimes and that he had reformed as the result of twenty lashes given him at the whipping post in New Castle, Del., in 1895. Of this crime, he said, he was innocent.

From that time until a few months ago, the letter went on, he had been in business in the west. After the death of his wife and son he returned to Philadelphia, where he met some of his companions of former days and, fearing their influence, he had decided to end it all.

SUNDAY BATS A HOME RUN

Evangelist Back on Diamond For First Time in Twenty-four Years.

Although he had not been in the professional field for twenty-four years, Billy Sunday stood up at bat before Ben Shibe, owner of the Athletics, on the diamond on the Phillies' grounds, knocked a homer the first crack and circled the bases in sixteen seconds.

"I've still got some of the old time pep left," he said. "If I'm not as good as I used to be, I'm sure I could train up in a short time and make my living on the diamond again if necessary."

At Shibe's invitation Sunday took a whirl out to the field while his assistants conducted the routine prayer meetings in the Tabernacle. Ripping off his coat, Sunday grabbed up a bat in the clubhouse and dashed for the plate, where he dropped into his old time pose and waited for Shibe to toss one over. Ben put the first ball squarely over the plate. Sunday made a vicious swing, caught it squarely and finished the bases puffing like a steam engine.

TWINS BORN FAR APART.

Oddly Enough They Also Have Different Birthdays.

A boy and a girl, twins, were born in Alliance, O., on different days and at different places.

They are healthy, and their mother, Mrs. Rosina Folgia, thirty-two, is doing well. The girl was born shortly before midnight in the Folgia home. The next morning Mrs. Folgia was taken to a hospital, where she gave birth to her son. He weighs ten pounds. His sister weighs six and one-half pounds.

THIEF TOOK COAT AND FEVER

Police Watch Health Reports to Find the Criminal.

A good mackintosh and a million, more or less, full sized scarlet fever germs was the extent of booty obtained by a sneak thief who entered the home of Dr. Preston Steele of Greenville, Pa., and took the coat from a bag hanging on the back porch.

The garment was used by the physician exclusively in entering the sick rooms of patients suffering from scarlet fever. The police are watching the board of health's reports.

Great Britain's Plan to Starve Germany Is Without Precedent

Unless all signs fail, the United States will make more than a mere protest against the recent British Orders in Council which insulate Germany from the world; which places an embargo on all her imports and exports. The State Department has never deviated from its position that Great Britain's action is without precedent in international law. Even if there were no material interests of the United States involved, this Government would feel itself in duty bound to protest against a violation which threatens the few rights that neutrals possess in time of war.

What will come after the protest? That is the great question now perplexing officials and diplomatic Washington. It is almost certain that England will not retreat from the position she has taken. She has not issued her orders without mature deliberation, and she will not be swerved from her purpose of "starving Germany out" as her avowed policy is popularly termed. For this reason the outcome of the negotiations of the United States, which represents the interests of all the neutral nations of the world in the matter, are awaited with the highest interest. It is almost the universal impression that the United States has already so far committed itself against Great Britain's policy that a backdown now would be an act of stultification.

Of course no responsible official believes any genuine friction or hard feeling between the United States and England will develop as a result of the incident. The United States will probably show itself entirely willing to await for an adjustment of all differences by a properly constituted jury after the war is over. She will make an emphatic but dignified protest, to be followed by other negotiations if Great Britain paves the way for them. It is expected that the British Foreign Office will do everything in its power to reassure the United States that its interests as a neutral will be properly cared for; that the financial loss following the new blockade policy will be reduced to a minimum, since all cargoes and consignments to Germany will be taken and paid for by England so far as such a policy is feasible. In fact an informal reassurance of this type has already been received by Washington, but it does not affect the broad principle for which the United States is fighting.

Great Britain has not declared a blockade of Germany for the reason that she cannot do so. She does not control the Baltic, and exports and imports from Sweden and Norway are beyond the influence of her fleet, and beyond the influence of Russia's. A blockade of an entire nation which does not cover all the ports of that nation is not a blockade within the meaning of international law.

Great Britain might declare a blockade of individual German ports near the North Sea, but this also is equally impracticable, since she cannot send her fleet anywhere near within hailing distance of these ports. What she is attempting to do, therefore, is to gain all the practical results of a blockade without going to the extremely hazardous task of imposing one. This she will do, according to her new Orders in Council, by stopping all ships destined for German ports on the high seas and turning them back.

The most serious element in the situation, from the Washington point of view, is the implied threat in the British note to stop all shipments to Norway and Sweden which the British Foreign Office suspects is destined for Germany. Not merely contraband is involved in the Orders in Council, but all shipments which may go to German. This revolutionary principle enunciated by Great Britain will be resisted by the United States vigorously. There is some basis in law, according to some authorities, including Senator Lodge, Ex-Senator Root and Frederick R. Coudert, for the type of blockade which Great Britain is instituting; but none whatsoever for the stoppage of neutral trade which is now threatened.

It is certain that a new and critical period of Anglo-American relations is now being ushered in. Both nations will probably survive it without any permanent scar, but a safe and steady hand will be required at the helm on both sides of the Atlantic.

ROUND ABOUT

Canada has voted another $100,000,000 for the war. Voting away public money is one of the easiest ways of demonstrating patriotism that there is.

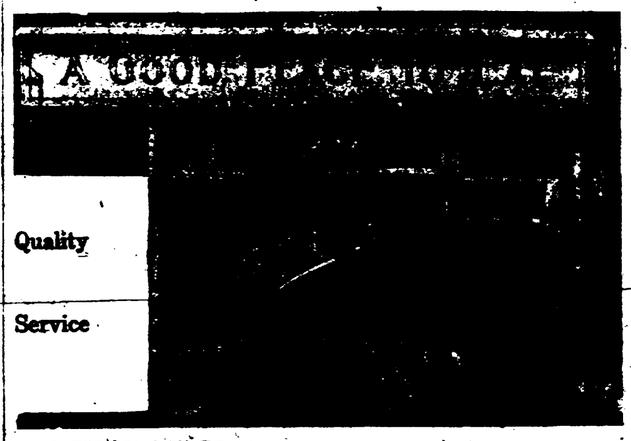
Yale graduates still favor the law as affording the best opportunity for future distinction, but engineering is becoming increasingly attractive to them.

Rain checks are not necessary when the weather interferes with operations in the Dardanelles. The progress of the allied fleet is sufficiently checked without them.

It is the aristocracy of England which has sent the largest proportion of young men to the war front. The "lower class," especially that of Scotland, has furnished the second greatest proportion of recruits. The middle classes appear to have avoided sharing the nation's burden.

Henry Siegel, the former New York merchant, when told recently that Mrs. M. V. Wilde, as his former wife now styles herself, was going to the battlefields in Europe as a driver of a motor ambulance, said: "No friend of mine will try to stop her. She can't get too near the front to please me."

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv.



344 S. SALINA STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT, Onondaga County, New York, Lora M. Fergerson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Fergerson, deceased, plaintiff, against Samuel Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, and also entered in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 5th day of March, 1915, I, the subscriber, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:— ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square form as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land, as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises Fifty (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by John Siver; being the equal South half part of the same, and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same, the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-Nine One Hundreds (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-Two (72) bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundredths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) arce of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Jonathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Roard on said Lot line, running thence Eight (8) chains and Twenty-five (25) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:— All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by James Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12), [illegible] purchase, bounded as follows: Beginning in the center of the State road at the Northeast corner of Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve (12) chains Sixty-two (62) links to the Northwest corner of 20 and 29.100 acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1877; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State Road; thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight Hundredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises in Oswego County being the same premises described in a certain deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by Wilson Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's Office September 28, 1909, in Book 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

Selden E. McClusky,
Referee.

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney, Office and P. O. Address, 202-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

FARMERS BULLETINS

They May Be Had by Addressing Congressman Mott

Congressman Luther W. Mott, of Oswego, is sending out from his office in that city, to all parts of the 32nd District, to farmers and all others who may be interested, the latest list of Farmers' Bulletins, as published by the Department of Agriculture. On that list is a bulletin of interest to every one, and the Congressman, in the future, as in the past, is only too willling to be of service to any one in the district who is desirous of securing any of the Government publications. They are free, and are to be had for the asking, the only limitation being the number to be received by one person. Five bulletins to each address have been determined upon as the proper number, as the demand is tremendous from all over the country, and in many instances, bulletins on like topics and quite similar in contents. Congressman Mott, for the information of those who do not follow public affairs closely, is now in Oswego, and will be for the greater part of the Summer, during the adjournment of Congress. Inquiries for bulletins should, for expediency's sake, be sent to him there.

Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 57-100 per cent. pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

LEGAL NOTICES

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of The Fulton Evening Times, published daily except Sunday, at Fulton, N.Y., for April 1, 1915. Name of editor, G. William Braun; managing editor, G. William Braun; business manager, G. William Braun; publisher, The Fulton Evening Times, Inc.

Owners, holding 1 per cent. or more of stock, G. William Braun, B. S. Braun, H. P. Allen, L. W. Emerick, all of Fulton, N.Y.

Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities, First National Bank, Fulton, New York.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publcation sold or distributed, through mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date above, 2150.

G. WILLIAM BRAUN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1915.

A. T. JENNINGS,
Notary Public.

TRYING TO SAVE STATE 1,000,000

National Experts Would Abolish Sing Sing, Urging Farm Industrial Prison

One of the most remarkable documents of recent years in the prison reform field has just been issued by the Prison Association of New York and will have wide circulation in this State. Twenty-nine of the leading specialists in the United States in prison administration have in individual letters united in condemning any plan of the Legislature of the State of New York to rebuild Sing Sing prison on its present site. Such a policy is termed by these experts unmodern, extravagant, behind the times and certain to be the beginning of a serious burden financially upon the taxpayers.

Without exception the specialists advocate the establishment of a farm industrial prison in the country and point out that such a prison will be far more economical to the State besides being reformative, instead of punitive, more healthy, more adapted to the unskilled abiliyt of a great number of prisoners, as well as affording a change to deal with prisoners individually through the honor system and proper classification.

* * *

Among those whose letters are reprinted are Dr. Charles R. Henderson, the leading penologist in the United States and the representative of this country on the International Prison Commission. Dr. Henderson states that Sing Sing has long been a disgrace and a scandal. To perpetuate this antiquated type would be a dishonor to New York in the eyes of specialists the world over.

* * *

Joseph P. Byers, the President of the American Prison Association, writes that there is no one in these days who does not advocate ample room outside the prison buildings for exercise, recreation and outdoor employment. He also advocates the abolition of the old prison construction that provides interior cells built in tiers.

* * *

Three ex-presidents of the American Prison Association are emphatic in their condemnation of any plan to rebuild Sing Sing on its present site. One of them, Warden J. T. Gilmour, for twenty years warden of the Central Prison in Toronto, Canada, writes that he is amazed that one possessed of ordinary intelligence should require an argument on behalf of the prison farm. He states that his views in favor of the farm prison are based on 14 years' experience with 10,000 men in the old time cellular prison and subsequent to this upon five years' experience with 6,000 men upon a broad, extensive prison farm.

* * *

Dr. James A. Leonard, Superintendent of the Ohio State Reformatory, and an ex-president of the American Prison Association, writes that he is chairman of a Commission who are to build a new Ohio penitentiary on 2,000 acres twenty-five miles west of Columbus.

* * *

Amos W. Butler, an ex-president of the American Prison Association, and whose reputation is national on prison matters, announces that there should be not less than one acre for each inmate based upon the maximum population.

* * *

Dr. Harris R. Cooley, Director of Public Welfare, Cleveland, Ohio, who established the famous Cooley Farms writes that while Ohio started to rebuild the old prison at Columbus, the people of Ohio came to realize that it meant giving up the outdoor prison plan and public sentiment then demanded that the institution be moved. "The money put into the rebuilding of the old institution will be in a large measure lost and every one now feels that it was a mistake."

* * *

Frank Moore, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Reformatory and a vice-president of the American Prison Association, states his conviction that to perpetuate Sing Sing by the reconstruction of the plant on its present site would be a very great mistake.

Others who are equally emphatic are: Thomas J. Tynan, Warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary; Frank L. Randall, Chairman of the Prison Commission of Massachusetts; John Koren, President of the American Statistical Association; Dr. William Healy, Director of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute of Chicago; W. H. Whittaker, Superintendent of the Workhouse, District of Columbia; D. C. Peyton, General Superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville; Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, Superintendent State Reformatory for Women, South Framingham, Massachusetts; Dr. S. A. Knopf, Specilist in Tuberculosis in New York City; Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of the Department of Correction, New York City and many others.

* * *

The question of the rebuilding of Sing Sing has become a State issue. For many years the State has recognized that Sing Sing must be abandoned and a new prison built. This year, because of the alleged necessity of economy, a plan has been broached to start to rebuild Sing Sing. The Prison Association has convincingly pointed out that $750,000 expended for this purpose would mean the entering wedge for a prison costing several million dollars, of an antiquated type, on a fearfully congested area, whereas the entire trend of prison reform throughout the country is toward the farm industriay prison.

Assembly bill No. 1529, prepared by the Prison Association, provides an alternative plan whereby the State will build upon 821 acres of land in Keekman, Dutchess County, purchased for the so-called Tmrap Colony, a modern, economical farm prison.

* * *

The bill further provides that the State Industrial Farm Colony for Habitual Tramps and Vagrants shall be established upon the Wingdale site purchased several years ago for a State prison site and found to be unsuitable for the employment of tramps. The bill carries an appropriation of $500,000 for prison construction and maintenance at Beekman and $100,000 for the Tramp Colony on the Wingdale site.

* * *

Two important facts underlie the introduction of this bill. In the first place, it has been estimated that a modern farm industrial prison, with many inexpensive buildings, can be erected and equipped at a per capita cost of $1,000 per inmate, which would make the new prison in the country cost the State a million dollars less than as originally planned some years ago.

* * *

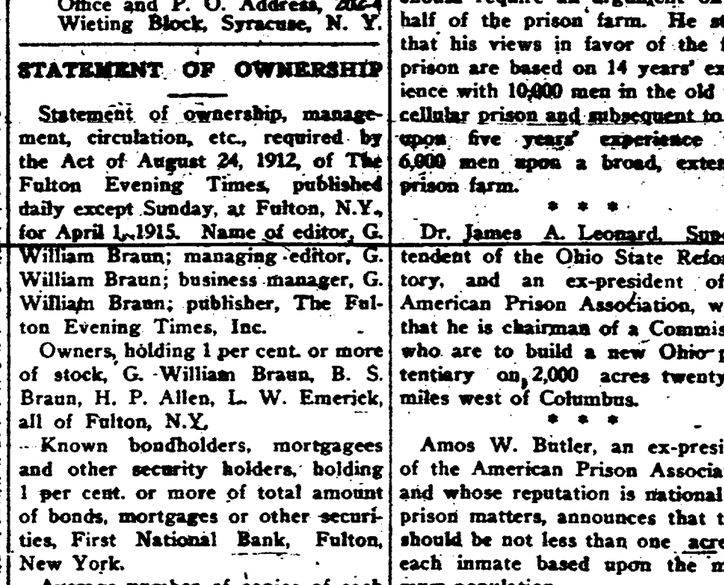
The second underlying fact is that if the State can once become convinced that the compulsory labor of tramps and vagrants for the State can be made profitable, the State will come to see that it should follow the example of continental countries like Belgium, Holland and Germany, where vagrancy colonies have been in existence for generations and would under no circumstances be given up.

* * *

Therefore, the Prison Association and others interested in the welfare of the State along correctional lines, urge a reasonable appropriation for the so-called tramp colony, and they believe that one year's demonstration upon the Wingdale site, which is on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, several miles north of Pawling, will show conclusively that vagrants may be worked upon the land by the State with a minimum of cost and with a maximum result.

Panama Exposition Contestants

Ask your friends to get coupons at the VanWagenen Inc. store. adv92



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EVENING TIMES OFFICE

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate west to northwest winds.

GIANTS COMING HOME; DOYLE AND FOSTER LEAD

Marlin, Texas. April 2.—The Gians took their regular routine practice Yesterday morning, but rain prevented any training in the afternoon. At midnight the regulars in charge of John B. Foster and Captain "Larry" Doyle, left for Houston, where they are scheduled to play.

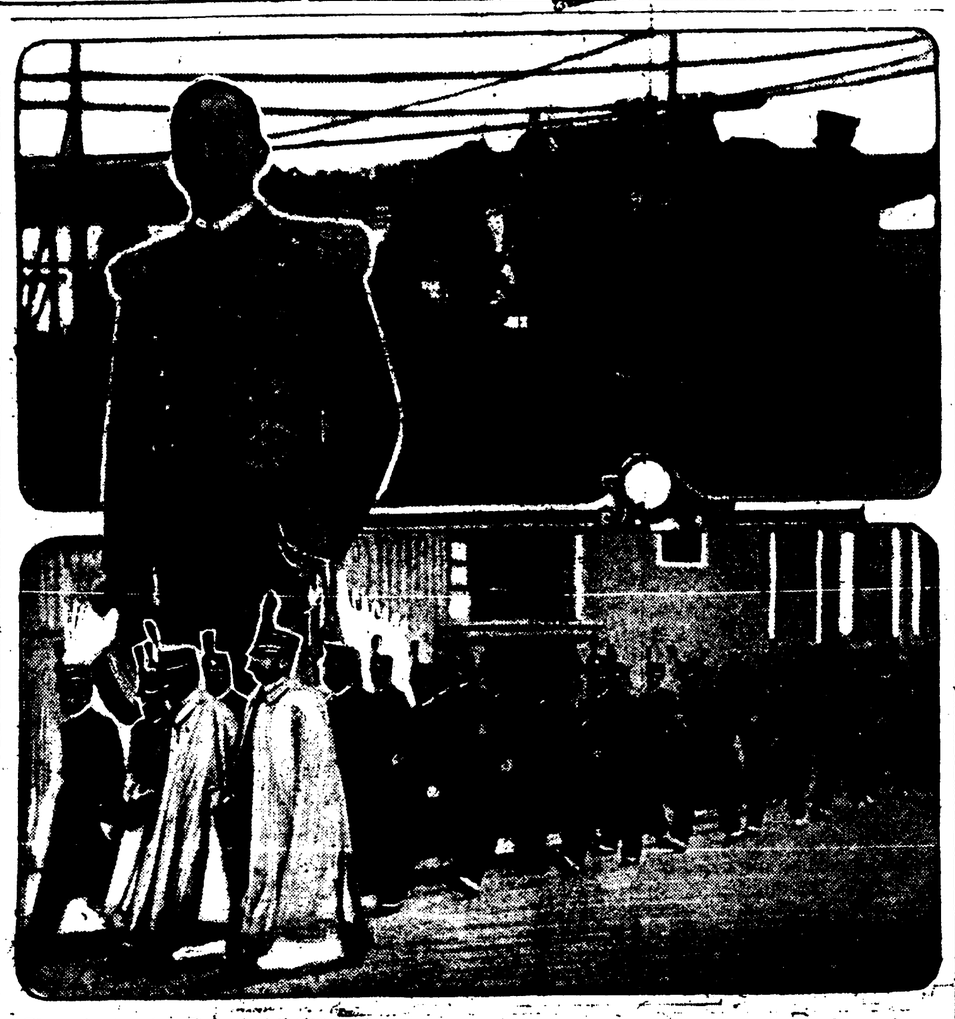
The team was—Snodgrass, cf.; Doyle, 2b; Lobert, 3b; Fletcher, ss.; Merkle, 1b; Murray, lf; Thorpe, rf; Smith, c; Tesreau, Schauer, p; Seymour, extra man. McGraw remained in Marlin, with Mathewson, Marquard, Perritt, Kirmayer, Palmero, Erickson, Press, Ritter, Schupp, Meyers, Reed, Burns and Devlin.

They will break camp for good today at midnight and leave for Beaumont, where they will meet the regulars. Games will be played in Beaumont Saturday and Sunday.

The itinerary of the Giants on their homeward trip is: Houston, April 2; Beaumont, April 3 and 4; New Orleans, April 5; Gulfport, April 6; New Orleans, April 7; Knoxville, April 8; Bristol, April 9; Richmond, April 10; Baltimore, April 11; Washington, April 12; Yale at Polo Grounds, April 13.

OTHER BASEBALL RESULTS

Cincinnati (N.L.) 7; Chattanooga, 2.
Atlanta (S.A.), 4; Louisville, 2.
Catholic Uni. 4; Lehigh, 3.
Georgetown, 8; Yale, 6.
Princeton, 10; Johns Hopkins, 6.
Navy, 4; Holy Cross, 1.
North Carolina, 2; Amherst, 1.
Boston (N.L.), 6; Cleve. (A.A.), 0.
Columbia (S.A.), 7; Phila. (A.L.), 5.
S. C. A. and M., 0; Penn State, 1.
Detroit (A.L.), 7; Memphis T., 0.
Phila., (N.L.), 15; Virginia, 3.



Photos by American Press Association

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL OF ITALY, GUNNERS ON ITALIAN WARSHIP AND ITALIAN INFANTRY.

Remember that votes go with every purchase at the VanWagenen, Inc., store up to and including Overland "sixes." adv92

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A Full Line of FISHING TACKLE
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THE QUIRK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.
Matinee, 5c
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c

FRIDAY—
CLOSED ALL DAY

SATURDAY—
C. O. D.—Vitigraph, 4-Reel Comedy
and 2 Others

MONDAY—
"THE OTHER HALF OF THE NOTE"
Kalem Drama—3 Parts
and 3 COMEDIES

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LATE WAR BULLETINS

(Continued from Page 1)

ous points on the front. Opposite the town of Gompierre, to the southwest of Peronne, we blew up successfully four mines. Near the farm of Le Cholera, north of Berry-au-Bac, we blew up a mine saphead at the moment the Germans were at work on it, and we followed up this explosion with a storm of projectiles from our 75-millimetre guns. A German observation post disappeared in the gap coused by this explosion.

"Belgian aviators during the night of March 30-31 bombarded the aviation camp at Handsaeme and the railroad junction at Cortemarck."

GERMAN

Berlin, via London.—The German headquarters staff in its report today on the progress of hostilities makes the statement that in the month of March the German eastern army took 55,800 Russian prisoners, including officers and soldier, and captured also nine cannon and sixty-one machine guns. The text of the report follows:

"In the western arena of the war: During gthe capture of the hamlet of Klosterhoek, which was occupied by Belgians, and a small point of support at Dixmude, we took one officer and forty-four Belgian soldiers prisoners.

"The fighting to the west of Pont-a-Mousson and to the south of the Forest of Le Pretre came to a standstill last night. French troops have penetrated a small portion of our outer trenches. The engagement is being continued today.

"During outpost engagements yesterday to the northeast and east of Luneville, the French suffered considerable losses. In the Vosges only artillery duels took place yesterday.

"In the eastern arena: The situation in the Augustowo and the Suwalki districts remains unchanged. Russian attempts made at night to cross the Rawka river at a point southeast of Skierniewiez resulted in failure, and Russian attacks on Opoomo were repulsed.

"During gthe month of March the German eastern army took altogether 55,800 Russian prisoners and captured nine cannon and sixty-one machine guns."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—An official report issued today by the Russian Headquarters in the Caucasus said:

"In the region of Artvin, forty miles south of Batum, our rtoops have occupied Tsiria. During the fighting at Artvin we captured two guns from the Turks. Elsewhere there is no change in the situation."

Fulton Keynotes

L. E. Hope of the Palmer-Hope Hardware Company, left yesterday for his home in Chatham, N.Y., 25 miles from Albany. Mr. Hope will make arrangements to move his family to Fulton some time next week. He carried away several bricks in his suit case at Christmas time, and he searched his baggage thoroughly yesterday in a vain attempt to find any similar burdens.

* * *

Daniel Casey and family have moved from Chittenango to the Halleck place.

* * *

Special this week at Raterson's 25 dozen Laldies' Kid Gloves. Each pair guaranteed. Assorted colors, were $1.25, for this sale $1.00 pr. adv

* * *

Miss Mildred Paige and Miss Susan Kezar of this city will spend Easter with friends in Baldwinsville.

* * *

Miss Blanche Babcock of Park st., entertained friends from Baldwinsville Wednesday night.

* * *

J[illegible] who has been in Flint, Michigan, for some time, has returned to thisc ity.

* * *

Old Lady March gave Miss April a snowflake shower today.

* * *

The temporary structures erected in front of the Rosenbloom store in the Rosenbloom block and also in front of Stranahan ad Love's new quarters have been taken down and now reveal handsome, modern shop fronts.

* * *

The meeting of the Woman's Civic League was postponed from today, Good Friday, until next Friday.

* * *

Miss Kennedy, manager of the Henderson store, will spend Easter at her home in Oneida.

* * *

Special this week at Patterson's 20 dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves, values to $1.25. Sale Price 79c pr. adv

* * *

Leonard Tice, who has been seriously ill at his home, is reported as convalescing.

* * *

After spending four months in California, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Emeny, of S. 4th st., are planning to return to their home about April 20.

* * *

Dan Darleigh, manager at The Quirk is ill at his home.

* * *

Mrs. Lora White Kesler has returned from a trip which included Watertown and Carthage.

* * *

Mrs. A. Gants and children of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Timothy of the West Side.

* * *

Morris Fisk has taken a position with the Black Baking Co.

* * *

Miss Eva Grover, a nurse at the Lee Memorial hospital, will leave tomorrow for her home in Pennsylvania, where she will spend the Easter holidays with her parents.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Peck will leave soon for Sandy Creek where they will make their home.

* * *

The plans for the K. of C. dance have been completed and a royal good time is anticipated.

JAMES J. HILL SAYS WAR WILL END OCT. 1

New York, April 2.—James J. Hill, head of the Great Northern Railway, yesterday expressed the opinion that the European war would end October 1 next. His opinion attracted much attention in the financial district because it coincided with that of Jacob H. Schiff, head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., published recently. Mr. Hill said:

"The successes of one side or the other will not settle the ght, but the physical, financial and industrial exhaustion of the belligerents will end the war by next autumn. At least, that is my firm belief."

Mr. Hill believes that foreign credits established here will mount to much higher figures than those already reached.

"We can't kill our best customers," he continued, "and if thef cannot paf us with gold, we shall have to give them credit. That is a matter for our bankers, and they may be expected to prepare adequately for what financing is needed."

YANKES ARE DEFEATED FIIRST TIME THIS YEAR

Savannah, Ga., April 2.—The Chicago Cubs played a cruel Fools' day joke on the Yankees yesterday, inflicting upon them their grst defeat this year—score 7 to 0.

All the scoring was done while Carroll Brown was on the mound, and the Cubs' runs were mostly earned. Brown was in the midst of one of his wild streaks, and in trying to put the ball over the plate was forced to denude it of all deceptive curves, drops and slants.

Brown has hit heavily; "King" Cole, his successor, scarcely at all. Jimmy Lavender yielded only three hits in five innings. Cy Williams, Bresnahan's young center elder, led at bat with four hits in as many times up.

Fritz Maisel reported indisposed and Lute Boone was shoved over to ll in at third. Roger Peckinpaugh returned to shortstop, though still threatened with the loss of a finger nail.

The Cubs waited not upon the order of the scoring, but walked into Carroll Brown at the start. Good bunted safely; Fisher linedd dad single to dcdenter. Schulte's sacrifice bunt lit in left field after Sweeney had mauled it brutally, Good scoring and Fisher reaching third. Schulte advanced a base while Brown was throwing out Zimmerman, and after Saier had fanned Williams drove to center the hit that scored both Fisher and Schulte.

Again, in the third, Williams furnished the motive power back of a Cub scoring movement. Schulte was hit on the arm opening the inning. Zimmerman flied out, but Saier dropped a hit ni left and Williams rammed another to center. Saier tried to score on an ineld out, but was trapped and Williams perished immediately on an attempted double steal.



Your Easter Pumps Are Here

The Pump shown will be a Leader with Stylish Dressers.

We are in a position to supply all kinds of Military Lace Boots in Patent, Gun Metal or Tan with Gray, Fawn, Black and Sand Tops.

Narrow feet perfectly fitted.

C. A. Beckwith
FOR LOW CASH PRICES
Exposition Voice Given Here

Easter Suits, Hats Top Coats and Furnishings

NOW READY AT THIS STORE FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

Our stock of Clothing is bigger and better, brand new up-to-the-minute, and the finest display in Fulton.

Why don't you Fulton men take advantage, pick your choice for Easter.

OUR PRICES

$10, $15, $20

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our selection of smart Hats, Shoes and Haberdashery. Special line of Neckwear for Easter at 50c

IF IT'S NEW—IT'S HERE

H. AMDURSKY

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36 SOUTH FIRST STREET

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 90 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915 | Price One Cent.

A "GARDEN CITY" IN A COUNTRY VILLAGE

(Courtesy American City Bureau)

PERSONS driving through Noroton, Conn., over the Boston Post Road, see near the village school an old colonial house surrounded by a number of acres of woodland and meadow. An archway by the roadside with the inscription "Noroton Garden City," marks the entrance to this place, believed to be the first rural affair of its kind. The inspiration for this undertaking came about through a visit I made to Gary, Ind., where such wonderful work is being done for foreign-born children. I came away with the desire and determination to do something for our own New England youngsters that would mean more than mere book learning.

Our little village of Noroton has a fairly good school, but these 150 chilren had little or no instruction in things pertaining to outdoor life. There are in the community a few of foreign birth, largely Italian and Irish. A longing to help all these children to their best came over me, and in discussion with various people as to what we could do for our boys and girls, the name of Dr. R. J. Floody, of Worcester, Mass., was mentioned as the originator and practical demonstrator of a plan which had been most successful in the crowded districts of Worcester for the last seven years, and which has since become The International Children's Garden City League. We forthwith made arrangements for Dr. Floody to come to us and give his illustrated lecture on "The Bad-Boy Myth" in our church, to which everyone was invited.

At first I took all responsibility of this project upon myself, but, realizing it was too large an affair to be carried on by one individual, I called representative people of Noroton together and explained the plan and its object. A keen interest was manifested, and afterwards we formed what is now The Noroton Garden City Association, with a board of directors consisting of men and women. Since that time the Association has been supported by voluntary contributions from interested citizens.

The Children's City

Some fifty children, coming from their homes each day, have worked here during the summer under the Stars and Stripes of their country's flag (for it is one of the rules that the flag shall float above the garden), doing their best as young American agriculturists to get full returns in flowers and vegetables from their plots, and at the same time learning to practice the Golden Rule in their associations with each other.

It is a city of gardens, governed by children from eight to sixteen years of age. Each garden measures ten by eighteen feet and is owned for the season by the child, who pays the sum of ten cents. An owner's card, equivalent to a deed, is given to the purchaser to show that there has been a transfer of property. This card entitles the holder to seed sufficient to plant the garden, but it is not given until the soil has been properly prepared and approved.

When all the plots have been taken, the owners select ten from their number who are the "nominating committee." They in turn select a Mayor and seven councilmen. To obtain the results sought, the Mayor must be a good leader and one above reproach in the boy mind. The Mayor and his Council make all the laws, select the Chief of Police, one policeman to every ten landholders, and other officials, such as flag, garden, water, road, tool and animal commissioners. The Chief and other officers wear badges bearing "Noroton G. C. Police," and perform the usual duties of those officials; it is needless to say that every boy is anxious to wear a badge.

The fifty-foot flagpole was the gift of one of our interested citizens. The flag was given by the Junior Order of Mechanics. The formal flag-raising was the occasion of a very festive gathering of neighbors and friends, who came together to see the Stars and Stripes float over the new city and to hear the words and songs of the many well-wishers. The address by Dr. Floody was a particularly interesting feature. A beautiful pedestal surmounted by a sun dial was the gift of another friend. The seeds necessary to plant the gardens were given by one who from the first was interestd, and the crushed stone for the main road and boulevards was donated by others, as were many plants. A sanitary drinking fountain is also an acquisition of Garden City.

A woman supervisor of the garden and a man in the adjoining playground kept the children under their supervision; a beautiful garden and a well-kept playground were the results. The Mayor of Garden City and his officers were in power until the close of the season, at which time the Chief of Police and his staff turned in their badges.

The boys were taken on camping trips, much to their joy, and both boys and girls were instructed in swimming at the nearby beach. As a special reward for best work and conduct in gardens, 31 of the gardeners were taken to Bronx Park, New York City, in October. Several citizens loaned their motor cars for the occasion. The party started in the morning on the long ride over the perfect road to the new park, where they enjoyed the flowers and animals. A picnic lunch was provided for them, and as a finishing treat they saw the aviation race from Fordham Heights.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

"By all means a Clean-Up Week. Systematically organized and planned on by the Chamber of Commerce.

"JESSE A. MORRILL"

WANTED—A SLOGAN

The Chamber of Commerce wants a slogan for use upon its letter head. It must be short, snappy and to the point. tI must create an impression of alertness, activity, progressiveness and be in every way up-to-date.

A prize consisting of a $5.00 gold piece is hereby offered to the citizen of Fulton who submits the best slogan by 1:00 p.m. Tuesday, April 6th. If possible the judges will reach a decision in time to make the announcement at the meeting Tuesday night. Send in your suggestions today. There is no limit to the number you may make.

WAYNE D. HEYDECKER,
Secretary.

RUSSIANS READY IN FINLAND TO REPEL INVASION

London, April 3.—Enormous numbers of Russians have been concentrated on the coast of Finland to prevent any attempt by Germany to land troops there. Rumors have reached London from numerous sources that Germany was arranging for the transport of troops from her Baltic seaports for an invasion of Russia from the sea, and a Stockholm dispatch which tells of the Russian move to meet this expected invasion indicates the operation is well under way.

Reports from the eastern front last night said Grand Duke Nicholas' armies were on the offensive from the Baltic to the Caucasus. All the Russian advances, according to Petrograd advices, are proceeding with success.

The Russian official report issued last night says the Germans in Nort Poland are bing pushed back to the East Prussian border, and that in the Carpathians between Lupkow and Uzsok passes the Russians have captured still another strongly fortified ridge, overcoming in doing so almost insurmountable difficulties, such as the scaling of steep, ice-covered hills and penetrating cleverly arranged barbed wire and timber obstructions.

The Russians also have taken the offensive against the German force in the region of Koziouwka, near the Uzsok Pass, which has for so long been launching attacks against the Russian position. In that district a large number of prisoners are reported to have been captured.

Against these statements of Russian successes hte Austrians say they have repulsed all the Russian attacks in the Beskid range of mountains, farther east.

The Russians declare they have successfully countered an Austrian raid into Bessarabia, near Chotin. Their reports say units of the Forty-second Honved ddivision of the Austrian army, which undertook this diversion, were almost annihiliated, and that more than 2,000 of the survivors were captured.

On the western front the battles are of a scattered nature. Beyond artillery engagements the only fighting that has taken place is in the forest of Le Petre, west of Pont-a-Mousson, where the French are trying gto reach the roads leading from St. Mihiel to Metz, and the south of Perquie, where the French also are on the offensive.

During the last twenty-four hours news has been received in London of the sinking of the British steamship Eston, the Norwegian bark Nor and three British trawlers by German submarines, and of the Dutch steamship Schieland, presumably by a mine. Seven sailors of the Schieland are missing.

The Eston formerly was the South Point. Her name was changed when she left Philadelphia on February 11 with a cargo of 7,078 tons of flour for destitute Belgians. The cargo was the gift of millers in twenty-five of the American States. She then flew the flag of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and reached Rotterdam on March 1.

The sinking of the trawlers, it is alleged here, is a violation of the Hague Convention of 1907, which expressly exempts fishing vessels from molestation.

In connection with the submarine warfare the German protest, made through the United States, against the refusal of Great Britain to recognize the captured crews of submarines engaged in attacks on merchant ships as prisoners of war and the British Foreign Secretary's reply thereto, are causing much interest in London. The British reply declared that, while more than a thousand sailors belonging to war ships destroyed by British men-of-war had been rescued by the victors, not a single British sailor had been picked up by the Germans when they were successful.

SCIENTIFIC CITIZEN FARMING

(Courtesy American City Bureau)

TO produce a healthy, happy, efficient citizenship is the highest municipal aspiration. How intelligently are we striving towards such a goal? To attain it, our chief need is that each citizen shall be interested, not only in his own welfare and contentment, but in that of every other citizen. Are we really educating a citizenship of that type?

We know that men neither gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles; that what men sow, that they also reap; and that no man liveth unto himself alone. Inexorable truths, these, that we too often leave out of sight in running our cities, for the neglect of which we all pay the inevitable penalty.

Each year we sow a crop of citizens for future gathering. Each year we gather in the crop sown twenty-one years ago—or so much of it as survives. So that this year we gather for use as full-grown citizens, the crop sown in 1894; and next year, the one sown in 1895. At the same time we plant a crop for 1936—and so it goes.

The question is, Are we doing any more scientific citizen farming than they did twenty-one years ago?

As we gather in this year's crop, we notice that some of that 1894 seed hasn't turned out well. Indeed, an overlarge percentage hasn't turned out at all, but died the first year. In the next few years more of the stock died from lack of vitality. Quite a lot of the twelve- to sixteen-year-old stock had to be sent to various reform institutions, where a poor sort of mending was attempted. On the other hand, come of the seed has attained vigorous, sturdy growth, just the kind to pay good returns to the city.

Nowadays, in scientific farming, when we want to learn whether one soil is better than another, or whether one kind of fertilizer succeeds better than another, we take good seed and plant it in different sections of our farm, and with different fertilizers, and try out what conditions and what soil produce the best results. We've been doing this for many years in our cities with our citizen seed—the only difference being that the scientific vegetable farmer proceeds according to the results of his experiment, while our unscientific citizen-growers, as a rule, pay no attention whatever to the results, and continue to waste more seed, farming along the old lines.

We've tried planting citizens 290,000 to the square mile; we've tried growing them in rooms without light and air; tried raising them in cellars; tried growing them with a minimum of food; tried training the young plants on the streets, and in the unsupervised dance halls, cheap theatres and low-grade amusement parks, feeding them, too often, on whiskey and vulgar suggestion, and then—when we raise a sickly, stunted growth, and find, in addition, that we have lost a lot of good seed—we exclaim, "Oh, isn't this dreadful! What shall we do?" And we answer our own question by doing the same thing all over again.

We lean over his fence, and laugh at the immature beets, and sickly stunted corn of the farmer who tries to raise good vegetables this way; but when we see the stunted youth and consider the lives lost because of our own careless, haphazard way of citizen farming, we cannot laugh.

All this has been suggested by two books that came into the editor's office a few days ago and sat down with very determined expressions, as though they meant to stay until they had an interview. These are Louise de Koven Bowen's "Safeguards for City Youth at Work and at Play"; and "A Course in Citizenship," compiled by a number of writers and authorized by the Massachusetts Branch of the American School Peace League.

Mrs. Bowen's position as president, during the last seven years, of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, has given her exceptional opportunities to know what conditions retard the physical growth and corrupt the morals of the youth of a great city, and to what the city government is responsible.

In her introduction, she says:

"The members of the Juvenile Court Committee gradually discovered that the city was full of dangerous spots for children. The disreputable dance halls, pool-rooms, and saloons never closed their doors. They were always open and the children were always tempted. The demand for amusement was insistent, the supply of facilities for innocent recreation was inadequate, and so year after year the same thing took place and a straggling procession of children living under the same conditions, exposed to the same temptations, wended its way in and out of the Court."

Mrs. Bowen gives a chapter to the need for civic protection in recreation, and doubtless she could have written a book on the subject. There is something pitiful in the fact that from the beginning of the Committee's investigation "it was obvious that the majority of children fell into difficulties through their search for recreation." The desire for recreation on the part of children anywhere, in city or country, is normal and healthy, and should have a normal, healthy satisfaction. It would seem that the very least a city government can afford to do in this connection would be to see that the commercialized places of amusement and recreation are so supervised and regulated as to make them reasonably safe places for the young people who frequent them. The pages devoted to the results of an investigation

(Continued on Eighth Page)

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F. E. [illegible], Secretary

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April 3, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Roy L. Hopgate

SIZZLING LINGERIE.

WHEN the weather is hot it's as likely as not you'll sizzle most all the day; you will act like a fool just to try to keep cool—you'll hide from the sun's scorching rays. But the women don't care, and the sun, in despair, will give up the fight in dismay; for the heat she will defy and the sun she will cheat in her shimmering lingerie. Now, a man in business will endeavor to dress as cool as he can on his pay; and he'll go where the breeze gently sways the tall trees—where white-crested waves greet at play. But the sun cannot stop "her" from a shop, though he burns a big hole in the clay; she's as happy and gay as a frog in a pool—in her shimmering lingerie. Now, a man will be made and he'll go almost nude, to cool off the summer—but, day! the hot sunshine will scorch his old hide like a torch—and there is the devil to pay. But the women don't mind, and much pleasure they'll find on a ninety degree above day; they're as cool as can be, they are happy and free—in their shimmering lingerie.

Opinions

Easter

"Now let the heavens be joyful,
Let earth her song begin.
Let the round world keep triumph,
And all that is therein.
Invisible and visible,
Their notes let all things blend,
For Christ the Lord hath risen,
Our joy that hath no end."

The spirit of Easter had its birth in that dim past when man's wondering eyes first vaguely sensed the promise of the swelling seed, the mystery of bursting bud, the miracle of resurrected life in leaf and flower. Down through the countless ages have thundered the hosanas of vernal joy, peans of welcome to the reborn earth pregnant with its gift of immortality. In every land, savage and civilized, in every step of man's uplift from barbarism to culture, from prehistoric to modern times, each passing year has witnessed the passionate rythm of wailing, lamentation and agonized despairing prayer for the dead god, until at a mystic moment, penitential sacrifice and fasting, weeping and mourning give way to transports of joy which hail the resurrected deity who has broken again the grim gates of death.

We Christians have no monopoly of the undying Easter idea of death, resurrection and immortality, of a deity who rises triumphant from the dead. That has been, the radiant principle of humanity's instinctive religion from the early dawn of man's spiritual life. Nature herself gives to humanity her choicest treasures when she clothes the world with grass and flowers at Eastertide. This awakening brings a promise of beauty to last for many months. All mankind hails with joy the dawning of the Easter morn. New hopes arise in the deep, hidden springs of the heart, new joys lend brightness to the eye and color to the cheek, and new love radiates the entire being, [illegible] it descends. The highest type of love is the unselfish, sacrificing variety, and to attain this unalloyed quality we must give.

It is well that we should have days like this of Easter to check us for even a moment in our headlong course in pursuit of the more sordid things of life. Such days are in the nature of resting places where we can refresh ourselves with the purer,

EASTER GIFTS

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Jeweler

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THE NAZARINE

By IMRI ZUMWALT

There was a man who might have been a king
And ruled in all the earth supreme,
He turned his back upon the offered crown
And chose to dwell with humble unknown men
That he might ease the heavy load they bore,
Plant hope and faith in tired human hearts
And lead them up to higher thoughts and lives.
He threw his life away to aid his race,
And was condemned at last and sent to death,
Like any murderer or common thief,
Yet innocent of any charge of guilt
Save that he lived an honest, fearless life
Denouncing wrong in places high or low.
He died with words of love upon his lips,
Forgiving all his foes and faithless friends,
Men said he was a failure, yes, a fool,
To yield a kingdom for a martyr's wreath.
They died, their names and all their deeds are lost;
His name still lives, by multitudes revered
In every land, as deathless as the stars,
And down the centuries still shines the glory
Of far Golgotha and a Roman cross.

DIRECT AID THE THING

It is unfortunate that employers and employes and Republicans and Democrats cannot agree upon the methods of conducting the workmen's compensation department. No one dissents from the proposition that the compensation plan is right and just and sound economies. The employer is willing to pay the cost, charging it to the product. The people who finally pay all the bills are satisfied to contribute. There is every reason why the method of payment should be worked out fairly and to the disadvantage of neither side. The bonding company seems to be the issue. There can be no question that labor leaders have convinced a large number of public officers and a great percentage of the people that the casualty companies do not treat the injured as their employers do. The direct settlement lost a great deal of its force when it meant bargaining between an injured workingman and a bonding company agent. Many doubt that a bonding agent will be governed by the spirit of the law. The merit of direct settlement between employer and employe is lost sight of when the liability company is the party of the second part.

Governor Whitman, however, offset this objection when he called for the Thorn bill which goes a long way toward direct settlement by permitting employers to pay injured workmen any sum they desire on account. Here is direct aid, prompt aid, which is better than direct and prompt settlement. IIt would appear to be the natural thing for the employer to have his cashier or bookkeeper make the payment on account. The wise employer, who realizes that an employe who feels kindly toward him is especially valuable, will by direct aid to the injured, bring his force in close sympathy. The workman who sees his fellow who has been injured considerately treated has a warm spot in his heart for the employer. The Thorn bill affords employers a splendid chance to bind their men to them. Direct aid, the settlement being simply deferred until the state itself declares the award, is the best provision in the entire list pertaining to the operation of the law. The governor has done more for employers than they know in having direct aid incorporated in the law. Every workman will see at a glance his advantage in thep rovision. The governor's own solution of a very difficult problem is to the advantage of the entire state.—Watertown Standard.

clearer air of better things and gain strength, hope and new life from the realization that there is something more in life besides the sordid daily routine, the struggle for the few dollars which are essential to the continuance of the inestimable privilege of toiling and sweating from one day to another. And so—

"On Easter morn
The softened winds to every quickened ear
Breathe music sweet, telling the time of year.
All nature sings, and in glad antiphon,
Blent with the organ's tone,
The voice of man is praise of heaven is borne."

—Oneida Dispatch.

ed to do at Albany, inevitably would limit and weaken it. There is no good reason for the change. There are dozens of good reasons against it. There is no politics in the operation of the department. If there is no politics in the ecort to shift it there must be something even less desirable from the public's point of view—a subtle attempt to break down the efficient detection and punishment of the short-weight artists.

This is a matter which affects every household. The evil of it bears hardest on the very poor—those least able to stand the filching of their hard earned incomes. It is incredible that any legislator who has given a moment's thought to the subject so that he may understand it in the slightest degree should stand for this bold-faced aid to sneak-thievery.

A vote for this bill is a vote against the personal interest of the legislator who casts it, as well as against the interest of every otherc onsumer, for no person, lacking the splendid supervision of weights and measures which the department now gives, can be sure of the honesty of dealers. This bill, jammed through the Senate, should not be jammed through the other house. If the Assembly prove negligent enough of the public's wellbeing to adopt the measure Governor Whitman should veto it.—New York Tribune.

An Aid to Sneak-Thievery

Since Colonial times New York State has had some official form of protection against short-weighters—the meanest thieves on earth. Evolution produced the present Department of Weights and Measures, which has served as a model for similar bureaus in many other states. That department cost the state $19,000 last year. It is estimated that its work saves the consumers—the general public — about $1,000,000 a week.

To abandon that protection or to take any backward step which would weaken it would be an act of incredible stupidity— or worse. To transfer the work of this department to a subordinate bureau in the Department of Agriculture, as it is proposed

Remember that votes go with every purchase at the VanWagenen, Inc., store up to and including Overland "sixes." adv92

A CONVERSION

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

Having occasion to visit a town in Arizona, where there were no hotel accommodations worthy of the name, I asked a man I met on the street if he could tell me where I could find a lodging in a private house.

"Reckon I kin, stranger," he said. "Come right along with me."

He took me to his own house and introduced me to his wife, a woman with as honest a countenance as ever I saw in man or woman. Several pretty children were playing about who evidently had the care of a good mother. I was given a fine supper, and when the wife took the children upstairs to bed the husband and I sat smoking and chatting together.

"I believe," I remarked, "that you people out here have settled down and become more like those in the east than you used to be."

"Reckon we have. When I drifted into these parts we was all bad except a sprinklin', and they was mostly wimmen and children."

"Surely you were not one of the bad ones," I objected.

He took his pipe out of his mouth and looked at me, apparently wondering if he had better trust me with a confession. I knew his thoughts and by my expression invited confidence.

"Stranger," he said, "I was one o' the goldurnedest, meanest, snivelin', low down critters in the territory. I was mean enough to rob a graveyard of old bones. But I wasn't afraid o' nothin', and when it come to a fight I was thar. Fact is, I was regarded so desp'rit that nobody dast interfere with me. Two sheriffs tried it and failed, and after that I was let alone till I got so bad that the people couldn't stand me, and the committee got after me. That ended my career as a desperado."

"Evidently," I put in, "they didn't hang you or you wouldn't be here telling the story now."

"My story haan't begun. One day when I was about as bad as I could git I went into a house for a meal, which I intended to pay for by takin' anything valuable I could lay my hands on. I run across a young woman and asked her if she could give me a meal o' vittels. 'You just come right in here,' she said, 'and make yerself at home.'

"Waal, that gal cooked me as fine a meal as I ever eat in my life. Anyway, it tasted as good, for I was hungry, and there was somepin about the gal as cooked it that I liked, and when I was eatin' it she was sittin' right opposite me and askin' me all sorts o' questions as innocent-like as if she was talkin' to a respectable party. When I got through with the meal what do you suppose I did? I just told her that I was Bill Hathaway, the noted desperado, and I wanted her to hand out any valuables there might be in the house without troublin' me to find 'em.

"Somehow she didn't look frightened, as most wimmen would look under the circumstances. She got up without sayin' a word, went upstairs and come down with a woolen sock with some coins in the toe and put it on the table before me. Then she looked at me, not with that hateful look I had been used to from wimmen I'd robbed, but with a sorryful look, as much as to say, 'Poor feller, what an awful life you're leadin' and how uncomfortable you'll be some day danglin' from the end of a rope.'

"Somehow I couldn't stummick that sort o' thing. I jist opened the stockin', and instead o' takin' anything out I put my hand in my pocket, tuk out a fist full o' loose change and some bills, rammed 'em into the stockin' and shoved it toward her, tellin' her that she'd given me a bangup good meal and deserved to be well paid for it.

"She turned the stockin' over, dumped all the money in it on the table, counted out what she'd had in it before I put in anything and shoved my amount back to me.

"'We don't take pay from strangers here,' she said, 'and if we did we wouldn't take money that had been gained by robbery.'

"I'd had all sorts o' things said to me, but somehow I'd never had anything like that. They was all either afraid of me and cringed or hated me and spitfired at me. I got up from my chair and went out o' that house like a whipped cur.

"When the next fifth o'me home and found that Bill Hathaway had been there they organized a committee to run me down. It was a long chase, but they finally cornered me. I was full o' tricks, and since none o' those that tuk me knowed me by sight I tole 'em they'd got the wrong man. So they talked together and agreed to take me to the gal I've been tellin' you about for identification.

"They brought me before the house with my arms tied behind my back and a rope around my neck. The gal came out, and they asked her if I was the man that had been to the house before. When she saw the rope she paled a bit and, pretendin' that she wanted to git the dust outer her eyes to see better, drew her apron across 'em. But I knowed it was to get rid of moisture. She looked at me pitiful and at last she said:

"'No; that ain't the one. The other was a villain. This one is a good man if he's ever done anything I'm sure he has repented.'

"Hist," he said, putting a finger to his lips. "[illegible]"

A PRAYER

By I. E. Hyde, Fulton

It's the Sabbath morn and bells are calling
Me to worship God.
Today, I'll rest from toil and strife,
And Allah I will laud.

I'll purify and cleanse my thoughts
From all that's aught but pure;
And while I pray I'll ask my Lord
To bless for evermore.

The lambs who once have gone astray,
But have come home again,
And all the children who have sought
Relief from care and pain.

May God, be very near to them,
And guide their feet with love,
And give them strength, yea, unto death;
Oh, guard their every move.

SPEED LIMITS ARE STILL A NECESSITY

By Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State.

The more the problem of motoring is studied with the purpose of arriving at some clearly defined conclusion as to the attitued toward it of public opinion, the more confusing becomes the issue. It is not so much a matter of difference of point of view between this person and that, but of the conflicting sensations of the same person under different conditions. If all the sworn haters of motorists could spend a portion of their time inside of a car, instead of always seeing or smelling it from without, their opposition would probably cease.

The attitude of mortorists with regard to speed limits is that while they find no fault with section 287 of the Motor Vehicle Law, calling for care and prudence, according to the conditions and use of the highways and amount of traffic, they do believe that the adoption, under section 288, of arbitrary speed limits in certain localities, regardless of the highway conditions, is absurd and should be abolished.

There has developed much discussion regarding these suggestions, the opponents declaring that there has not been sufficient experience in trying out the law to justify such change at the present time, and that the interests of the general public demand that it should continue to be a part of the law, so that it may be applicable when required.

The opponents appear to have held the field because the law remains unchanged and the regulation maintaining a speed limit holds today. Where the police take action and catch speeders the magistrates impose fines, with occasionally a jail sentence.

This is not a desirable state of affairs from any point of view. Law-breaking, when it becomes habitual, is liable to lead to indifference concerning the rights of the rest of the community, which may change to actual criminality in emergencies. The punishment of an offender who honestly believes that he has not committed any offense, even though the punishment is just, induces recklessness and perversity.

It is supposed by many persons outside the motoring world, as well as within, that the police possess a fierce, untiring desire to catch the motorists exceeding the speed limit, in order to gain credit for themselves.

The police answer that the motorist is pleading his own case. A speed limit, the police believe, is necessary for three reasons. First, because a motorist never tries to check his pace except for an emergency, and habitually goes too fast. Second, because the greater the speed the greater the dust, and until roads are so constructed that dust be abolished, no motorist has a right to increase this intolerable nuisance. Third, the plain issue of a speed limit, is the only one in which it is possible as a rule for the police to prove a clean case for the magistrate.

Whether the police are right or wrong and the speed limit is a safeguard or an absolute rule, it is certain that the non-motoring public will demand more rather than less protection.

COMMUNICATED

Editor Times:

In an address given by Dr. G. E. Stockwell last Sunday morning in the 1st M. E. Church he said, "The Chamber of Commerce is leaving out of their aspirations the principle assets and laying too much stress on inferior ideals such as interior and exterior transportation, etc.

"The foundation of all enterprises should be first to improve the moral and spiritual growth of the city, looking well to the education of the children thereof.

"The Chamber of Commerce should not be founded on the principle of dollars and cents and such a movement is destined for its overthrow unless higher assets are desired. We should consider the betterment of health and physical development of the children and if the Bible is right then we must seek first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness and these other things will be added.

"Therefore, if we consider first the morality and education of the children this will permeate the highest spiritual views of the people and the zenith of their aspirations."

Dr. Stockwell heartily believes in commission form of government with reference to civic advancement and is confident when that air is achieved, our city will begin to grow. His sermons have been enjoyed by a great many during his short sojourn with us and it isw ith deep regret that we see him depart. He is a man who says what he believes and acts according to his principles. Everyone admires a man of that caliber.

Dr. Stockwell leaves us either Tuesday or Wednesday of the comingweek and his Easter message will be the farewell homily to a large majority.

He and his family reside in Fort Plain from which place he came to Fulton and the duties which have been his will be assumed by a new pastor.

He leaves with our best wishes and God's speed but we lose the associations of one of the best friends we have.

A FRIEND.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv91

REMINISCENCES ON THE GROWTH OF FULTON

I was seventy-five years of age on Lincoln's anniversary, the twelfth of February, 1915, whom I voted for in 1864. I have been in touch with Fulton for nearly seventy years. Fifty years ago traveling men use to say that it was one of the most progressive and smartest villages in the states. Now our leading business men are making a tremendous effort to develop our baby city, and as an old stager, I am sitting on the fence to see Fulton grow. The most of my ancestors were Yankees, and natives of Fairfield County, Conn. I first saw daylight in DeRuyter, Madison County, two miles from Quaker Baron, where there was a Quaker church, which was entirely covered with shingle, including the sides. Some of my people believed in that persuasion. They were a plain class of people and believed in living four square lives. In 1855 there was two societies of the Friends in DeRuyter Village. In 1846 my father Augustus S. Gardner, H. C. Gardner and Mrs. H.Gilbert's father, had been for some time doing a large manufacturing business in DeRuyter, turning out wagons, cutters and sleighs and doing a large amount of custom work. That year they succeeded in exchanging their business there for a one hundred and fifty acre farm in Hannibal, Oswego County, with their cousin, Stephen Gardner. At first they thought of going to Missouri but changed their minds and decided to locate their business in Fulton. The transfer of our family was made about April 1st in 1846, with two teams and sleighs. There were no railroads here then and there were many difficulties in moving across the country sixty miles. It was thawing and breaking up and the sleighing thin. In passing in the vicinity of Oneida lake father ascertained that by crossing the lake it would cut off five miles so he drove up to a hotel and made inquiries. The landlord said it would shorten the route but the road across the lake wasn't considered safe as it was thawing and breaking up so fast, and had been condemned for twenty-four hours. In business affairs father was great on dispatch and economy of time, as well as money, so he didn't hesitate a minute but proceeded to cross. His family were very nervous but he was very daring and a great man to take chances, also very determined and sanguine under great discouragements. The water most all the way was two thirds up to the sides of the sleighs. After getting across and out on the main road, father being ahead, and the road being very bad, his load was most upset, and mother, in being in among the goods, had two of her front teeth knocked out. As near as I can calculate we crossed from Bridgeport to Constantia. Finally the last day of the journey, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, we caught a glimpse of Fulton, our future home, coming over the hill from the east. Father stirred around and hired an old brick house with a flat wing in the rear of Willard Johnson's father.

* * *

Last fall when the Hon. John J. Stephens, a walking encyclopedia, of Washington, was here to visit his neice, Mrs. Langdon Foster and family, he told me the brick house burned down in 1850 and that he lived on 2d st., and came up to the fire. There was a pair of stairs attached to the flat wing and mother used to hang her clothes up there. This house, Mr. Stephen's states stood where the second house now stands, north from the corner of Cayuga and S. 3d sts. The next house north was the corner house and was occupied by Rev. C. L. Duning, pastor of the First M. E. church, now the home of Dr. Doane. He was a strong man mentally and physically, weighing perhaps two hundred and twenty-five pounds. His family consisted of himself and wife. and their little son, Charlie, my playmate. The Elder had a powerful voice and we could hear him plainly from our house on Sunday. I attended Sunday school with Charlie and played marbles with him on the street and went with him to a private school in the Baptist church basement in 1846, soon after it was built. It was taught by a maiden lady named Stickney, a sister to Mrs. Quartus Rust. Charlie Duning was the bright boy of the school and the last day was awarded the first prize, a dumb watch, which was considered great by the youth in those days. He was afterwards quartermaster's clerk in the 110th Regiment and died in Key West, Fla.

* * *

Father at once purchased a site for a series of shops on the west side of the river at the Lower Falls, on the north side of the west end of the lower bridge on the bank of the river. The old hollow oak tree still stands where I use to go in swimming and fishing some sixty-seven years ago. Father at once bought a large quantity of lumber and hired a gang of men and got right in among them superintending them every minute and it wasn't long before he had up a full set of shops—blacksmith, wagon and paint shops—and was soon turning out wagons, cutters and sleighs and repairing and shoeing horses. The bridge then dropped down to the river bank, footmen and teams being obliged to ascend quite a steep hill. Now it extends and is joined to the summit. A Mr. Rice had a shop on the opposite side of the road in which he worked alone.

Uncle Peter Schenck had an orchard upon the hill, southwest of the shops which contained a harvest sweet tree. Lee Montegue, who died in the Sailors Snug Harbor, in New York, a few years ago, was a young man then and came along one day and persuaded me to go with him and "coon" some of those apples. Uncle Peter Schenck entered a complaint at the shop and I received a good flogging when I got back. I used to cross the lower bridge every Friday through the old toll gate just west of the Genesee Mill, kept at the east end of the bridge by old Mr. Richardson, after the Fulton Patriot. The office was in the corner building up stairs next to the canal, on the north side of Oneida st., but burned down just after the Civil War. [illegible] another building occupied the site where the electric office is [illegible] The widow Giddings and her son, D. B. Giddings, occupy [illegible] now the Howell house, west side, then and ran a fifty acre farm back and west of the house. The son died near Baldwinsville in the fall of 1905, proprietor of a large fruit and truck farm. The old weather beaten district school house stood in front of where the [illegible]s Langdon residence stands. There was an old grocery store [illegible] where Fred Dolbear's store is now located. A family by the name of Wright lived just northeast of the store. He had a grown up son by the name of Newton Wright. On farther north was the same old Walradt homestead, minus two tall trees since cut down. I remember just how old Uncle Walradt looked. He was a tall spare man and wore an old battered silk hat and an old seedy brown pigeon tailed coat. The Marsh brothers had built the brick house where Edward Waugh now lives, and lived in it. Frank Wells lived in the next house. Benjamin Wells lived in an old small red house where the H. C. Gardner house stands. At that time the D. L. & W. railroad was being built and nearly every house was a boarding house for Irish immigrants, just over working on the road. Augustus Northrup's family and the two Schenck families lived just south of the school house. A long steep ridge of a hill with trees on it with a ravine between that and the road was located where the row of Foster houses now stands. John C. Wells lived just below, north on the river road. He was an original character and a man of considerable ability and a public spirited citizen, having served his town on the board of supervisors. He made an excellent presiding officer at political caucuses and conventions. In form and build he was large and muscular and was called the "tall pine of Granby," being some six feet in height. He usually walked along with his head down, being a deep thinker and engaged in thought. A neighbor said to him one day, "Mr. Wells, why don't you straighten up? What makes you walk with your head down?" He turned quickly and said, "Say, my friend, haven't you always noticed in passing a field of waving grain, well loaded that the heads are always bent?" He died in 1906. A short time before he died he told me he had a road scraper my father made for him at our shops.

* * *

I remember a band of Indians being encamped up by Fish Lake, now Lake Neahtawanta, engaged in fishing and basket making. One day in the middle of the forenoon there was a rap at the school house door, and the teacher answered the summons and in walked an old squaw with a tin cup of milk and asked the teacher if she couldn't warm it on the stove. She consented and the squaw stood and waited to the amusement of the scholars. One of the teachers at that time was the late Orlando Howell, another teacher was Emily Northrup. Doctors Lee, Livingston and Pardee were the leading physicians then. I remember going up the Chase road and seeing some Indian wigwams on the side of the road. Among the business men doing an extensive business along the river between the upper and lower falls was James Parker. The bank of the river was covered with logs, both sides of his mill, which were drawn from several miles back in the country. In 1855, during a winter term I was in school at Falley Seminary and evenings I used to sit in the Jones grocery where my cousin, William G. Gage, was clerking, and listen to Jim Parker's reminiscences of his life. At times he had speels of being intemperate. Then again he would brace up and be successful in business for some twelve years before giving away again, and he would go around the country at intervals giving temperance lectures, accompanied by his daughter, Rose, who sang temperance songs. They came out to South Hannibal once.

Asa Phillips kept the hotel at the Upper Falls which was called Phillipsville. My father had one of his best mechanics run away one night, claiming to the boys that he couldn't sleep nights on account of the roaring of the falls. Now, the artificial cement falls doesn't roar any more. A long white canal boat with green blinds called a packet, drawn by four horses was the principal and fastest conveyance, aside from these stages. On approaching the landing the Captain would stand on the bow and give a few blasts on a long tin horn, as a signal to have the mail and passengers ready.

John C. Harroun, one of Fulton's early successful business men in the early part of his career, was said to be a Captain on a packet. Te afterwards became a large contractor and lumberman. He had a large steam saw mill down on the river bank above the Upper Falls, opposite the Bowens Corners road. I remember of seeing him as a very energetic go-head man with a pair of rubbers on, out on the Bowens Corners road with men and teams attached to a large snow scraper clearing the roads six miles to his hundred acre wood job. Today some of the same lively blood courses through the veins of his bradson, J. Harroun Howe, one of the leading business men of Fulton.

In the early fifties the firm of A. S. & H. A. Gardner at the Lower Falls dissolved partnership, my father buying out his brother's interest in their Hannibal farm.

Col. Jas. Vohriess, a tall energetic business man, who was called the "tall pine of Lysander," was an extensive owner of real estate in Lysander, Granby and Oswego Falls. O. R. Jacox and John U. Smith, were the Colonel's son-in-laws, and business men at the Upper Falls. Also the Hoes and Henry Broadwell might be included with them.

We lived a year and a half on the east side and while there I saw a General Training Day in the Park. We then moved over to the Lower Falls, into the Benjamin Wells house.

I have watched the growth of Fulton for about seventy years and there hasn't been many weeks in that time that my father or I didn't visit Fulton. We have spent a good many thousand dollars here, for flour, feed, groceries, dry goods, clothing, implements and machinery for a large general purpose farm. The South Hannibal cheese factory was a large stock company for years. My father was president for five years and I was also for five years, and we bought all of the furnishings here. On the other hand we have received a good many thousand dollars for butter, eggs, cheese, potatoes, pork and grain here. All of this business has helped the growth of Fulton. We have had a number of relatives here, and exchanged visits for years. During the Civil war I was a member of the 110th Regiment, three years and twenty days. I attended school at Falley Seminary in 1855 and also in 1866. I went to Professor John P. Griffin one morning and told him I wanted to be excused on account of rheumatism. He said, "Gardner, there is just one remedy for it, that is to just grin and bear it."

We moved to Fulton again about eleven years ago, having disposed of our farm. In the seventy years I have watched to see Fulton grow, I have actually seen nearly all of the improvements and blessings we enjoy today come to pass, under my observation.

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times, free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

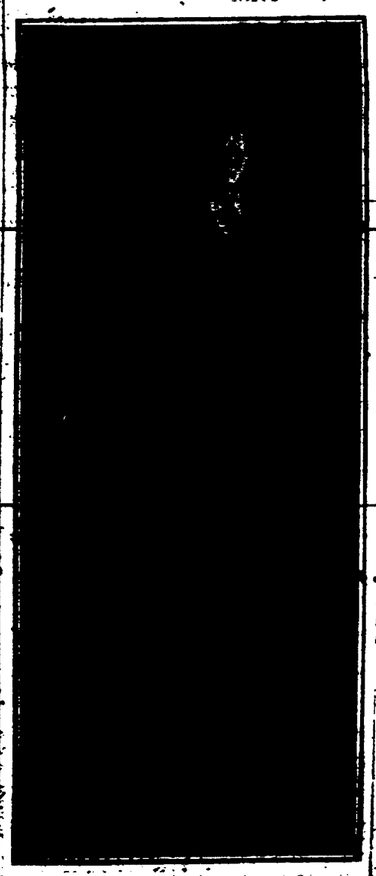
Among Fulton's old time pastors, I remember Rev. C. L. Duning, Rev. John Hewitt; Rev. Edwin Lord, pastor of the Presbyterian church for thirteen years, also my chaplain in the 110th Regt., who bids fair to be a centenarian; Rev. Dempster Chase; Rev. H. M. Danforth; Rev. Townsend; Rev. R. N. Pullman; Father Early and Father Kearney; Rev. Torrey and Rev. F. A. Miller; Rev. John Richards; Rev. John Cornwell; Rev. C. L. Peck and Rev. York and Rev. S. T. Dibble. Some of the old time lawyers, I remember were; Judge Tyler; Newell; Dada; the Stephen brothers; Emory Pardee; the Townsends; A. N. Luddington; S. B. Mead; Arvin Rice and now there is on the stage of action, a full set of able, active, up-to-date ministers, lawyers, doctors and business men. Wide awake, ready to Boost Fulton.

Some of the old time principals in Falley Seminary I have in my mind's eye were: Professor Mansfield in '55; as perceptress a Miss Chubbuck; Professor John P. Griffin and Professor Gilmour.

Of the Hich school: Professor L. P. Storme, Professor B. G. Clapp and Professor Fairgrieve, all great men for Fulton.

We have in addition two live weekly newspapers and a progressive daily, which are booming Fulton, moulding public opinion, and making history for generations to come.

S. D. GARDNED.



S. D. GARDNER

Net cash prices on guaranteed auto tires:

30x3	$8.55
30x3½	$11.02
32x3½	$12.68
33x4	$18.10
34x4	$18.48

Other sizes in proportion
VanWagenen, Inc.
adv 91

BIRD PROTECTION LAW STILL EFFECTIVE

Washington, D. C., April 3.—Many of the press comments on the decision of the United States District Court rendered March 20, at Topeka, Kan., holding that the Federal migratory bird law is unconstitutional, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, are erroneous and are apt to mislead the public concerning the real situation in this matter.

The Kansas decision, like a former decisions to the same effect in the eastern district of Arkansas, is limited in its operation solely to the district in which it was rendered. Neither decision settles or nullifies the law, and the exact contrary has been held by the United States District Court for South Dakota. The Arkansas case has been appealed to, and is now pending in the United States Supreme Court. The act of Congress protecting migratory birds stands effective until the Supreme Court finally decides the question of its constitutionality. In the meantime, it is incumbent on every law-abiding citizen to observe its provisions and the regulations. It is the duty of the Department of Agriculture to enforce this law and the officials in charge will endeavor to do so as long as it is in force. Reports of violations will be carefully investigated and when sufficient evidence is secured they will be reported for prosecution. In this connection it should not be forgotten that an offender against this, as in the case of other United States laws, is subject to prosecution any time within three years from the date the offense is committed.

GOING TO MOVE?

Insist on *Electricity in the Home* to which you go. Tell the agent that you want to see his list of Wired Houses. You will be sure to find one to suit you, for the best Modern Homes of all descriptions are [illegible] for Electricity. A wired house enables you to enjoy many electric conveniences and labor savers at small cost.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

AUTO FOR THE FIRE STATION

Fire Chief Waugh Will Give Automobile Chemical Engine a Trial Next Week

The Fulton fire department will put a new automobile chemical truck into service early next week, according to an announcement made by Chief Harry Waugh this morning. The automobile belongs to one of the members of the department and it will be fitted with chemical tanks and extinguishers and will answer all first alarms. The fire laddies are busy today repairing the large doors of the steamer room, where the new motor apparatus will be stored. The doors are being fitted with the springs that throw the doors from the driver's seat, and the steamer will be moved out of the way.

Probably seventy per cent of the fires in this city require the use of chemical tanks only. The automobile will be able to reach the scene in half the time that the horse-drawn apparatus can, and with the hose wagon following it, ifneeded better and quicker fire protection will be given the residents, especially those near the city limits.

Chief Waugh is enthusiastic at the prospect of the new apparatus and, while it is only an experiment, all the members of the department are anxious to see the machine installed and given its first tryout.

WE WILL BE READY

for business in our new quarters in the former post-office block early next week. Prompt and careful service.

YOUNG & HILL

Undertakers

New Phone 2172

SARAH M. SUMMERVILLE

Mrs. Sarah M. Summerville, 72, a pioneer resident of this section and mother of former City Chamberlain Summerville, died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hiram Patchet of Samson.

Mrs. Summerville had been a resident of West Granby for 59 years, and was a member of the West Granby M. E. church. She was the mother of a large family and was loved for her sterling qualities. William Summerville, the husband, died twenty-two years ago. Seven children survive, all of whom live in this section. Their names follow: George and Wm. J. Summerville of Granby; Lee Summerville, of Oswego; Mrs. Sadie Beardsley, of Bowens' Corners; Mrs. Ella Williams, Mrs. Mary Patchet and Fred Summerville of this city.

The funeral will be held Tuesday from the family home in West Granby. Rev. Harry Pethic of Syracuse will officiate; burial will be made at Granby cemetery.

"EGGACTLY AT EIGHT"

The invitation to the Epworth League "Eight-cent" social at the First M. E. church, Monday night reads: "At our Easter egg party, eggactly at eight, we'll surely eggspect you, so do not be late." District President Owens is expected to be present and address the leaguers.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

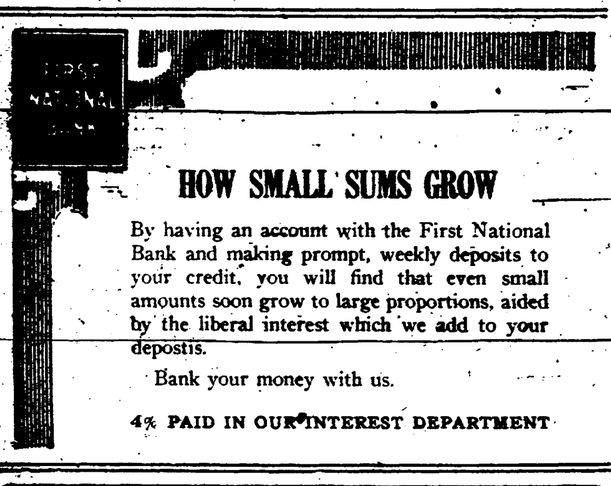
For Your Easter Sunday Dinner

We have Strawberry Ice Cream made from Fresh Berries, 50 cents the Quart, delivered.

Also French Vanilla, Maple Walnut, Vanilla and Chocolate.

FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY

Phone 80 **THE ONYX** First Street



HOW SMALL SUMS GROW

By having an account with the First National Bank and making prompt, weekly deposits to your credit, you will find that even small amounts soon grow to large proportions, aided by the liberal interest which we add to your deposits.

Bank your money with us.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

READY FOR BUSINESS

NO RENTS TO PAY

¶We opened to-day in our new building at

55 SOUTH FIRST STREET

¶Our Stock is New, Up-to-the-minute Goods and our *Prices are Right.*

¶Suits at Ten Dollars that are wonderful values, every Latest Cloth Pattern.

SHIRTS - SHOES - FURNISHINGS

We Welcome Your Trade to Our New Store

ROSENBLOOM

55 South First Street

WARRANT OUT FOR SILVERMAN

Local Bankrupt Still Missing. Creditors of Pike Met Today in Oswego

The final meeting of the creditors of Barney Silverman, voluntary bankrupt, who formerly conducted a clothing business on 1st st., was held this morning in Oswego. Silberman's assets are practically nothing and his liabilities amount to $5,000.

A little more than three years ago, he filed a petition in bankruptcy and stated hsi assets. It was alleged by his creditors that he had concealed assets amounting to $2100. An order of the court was issued to make him produce these assets, and shortly after receiving the order, Silverman packed up and left town and he has not been heard from since. A warrant for contempt of court was issued against him and attempts are being made now to locate him. The creditors will plan measures today to apprehend him and to recover the concealed assets.

PIKE'S ASSETS DO NOT RUN HIGH IN VALUE

The first meeting of the creditors of Charles J. Pike, farmer and salesman of Volney town, who was adjudged a bankrupt in December, was held in Oswego this morning at 10.30 o'clock. A trustee will be elected and the matter of straightening out Mr. Pike's badly tangled affairs will be begun.

Pike was adjudged a bankrupt early in December largely through the efforts of a large fertilizing manufacturing company, from whom he had purchased consignments of fertilizer. The company will be represented by Attorney A. J. Jennings at the meeting this morning. The other creditors of Pike were largely Fulton merchants and neighboring farmers from whom he borrowed money.

Shortly after he was adjudged a bankrupt, Pike left for parts unknown and nothing further has been heard of him. It is alleged that he transferred about $800 in real and personal property to his father the day before he left. He also has a small equity in a farm in Volney and these are the only assets which the creditors hope to be able to share. Pike's father lives in Medina, N. Y.

RUNAWAY HORSE; NO ONE INJURED

A horse, attached to a farm wagon owned by J. H. Stoddard, bolted last night while crossing the canal bridge. Mr. Stoddard tried to turn the horse toward the side of theb ridge and the animal turned completely around breaking the whiffle tree and overturning the wagon. The occupants were thrown out but were not seriously injured. Several men caught the horse before he could do further damage. After repairing the wagon Mr. Stoddard continued on his way.

AUTO SKIDDED

A 1915 model Inter-State automobile, the owner of which refused to tell his name, skidded on the wet pavement in front of J. C. O'Brien's store yesterday afternoon and crashed against the curb, completely wrecking the right hand rear wheel. The occupants of the car, although badly frightened, were not injured. The owner, who is not a Fultonian, left the car against the curb all night and it was removed early this morning.

EARL SAFFORD BURIED

The body of Earl Safford, formerly of this city, who died in New York city April 1, will arrive in Fulton today on the afternoon train and the funeral wil lbe held shortly afterward from the chapel in Mt. Adnah cemetery, Rev. M. G. Buchoof the Baptist church, will officiate.

Mr. Safford is survived by a sister, Miss Gertrude Safford, who resides on Oneida st., and his wife, who was formerly Miss Grace Morton, of this city.

BARTHOLOMAY EFFECTS SOLD THIS MORNING

Attorney Hubert L. Gilman sold at 10 o'clock this morning in Oswego all the effects of the Bartholomay Fruit Co., bankrupts. Mr. Gilman was appointed trustees some time ago and the matter was finally cleared up with the sale today. The firm had assets amounting to $500 and liabilities totaling in the neighborhood of $5,000.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

TIE UP YOUR BICYCLE

Springtime Brings a Desire to Motor Wheels Whisked Away.

Friday morning at the early hour of 2:30 when Bert Painter was about to start to join his ship on the Burgard fleet below Battle Island he looked about the front porch where he had left his bicycle the night before, but could not locate it. The wheel evidently had been stolen during the night and Painter was in for a four-mile hike down the West River road to the landing place below stop 33. During that long and lonesome journey Painter not only had a fine chance to study astronomy, but he also had time to plan his descent on the department of police later in the day.

Accordingly at 3 p.m. the same day found Painter up stairs in the police quarters, stamping around, demanding quick action on the part of the force. Of course he admitted that the front porch was not a very safe place for a wheel to remain nights, but he said that with such a vigilant police force there should be no trouble whatever in locating the wheel and the theif. Robert Neyhart, messenger for the Western Union, also lost a wheel this week under similar circumstances. The police department are making every effort to locate the stolen property.

P. K. E. DANCE TUESDAY

The committee in charge of the P. K. E. and Pathfinder boat club dance which will be held in Church's hall Tuesday evening, announced today that all arrangements have been completed for the affair. A special orchestra will dispense the latest music for the up-to-date terpsichorean fads and there will be unique refreshments at a late hour. The dancing will contiue until the first ppe o' dawn, and the committee promises interest enough to keep the majority of the crowd a-trot until then.

BIG GUNS COMING FOR OSWEGO PARK

Were Used in War of 1812; Are Eight Feet Long and Weigh Half Ton Each.

According to last night's Oswego Times, Congressman L. W. Mott has received word from the chief of the Ordnance Department of the United States army to the effect that two cannon have been designated for ornaments in Montcalm Park, to be placed there under the jurisdiction of the Fort Oswego Chapter of the D. A. R. With the cannon arrangements have also been made for eighty twelve pound cannon balls to form part of the ornamentation.

The two cannon are some eight feet long and are built of bronze, weighing in the neighborhood of a ton and a half each. They are at present stored at the United States arsenal at Watervliet, but the commandant of the arsenal has been notified that this artillery has been given to Oswego and ordered to prepare the guns for shipment.

The guns in question are relics of the War of 1812 and will be highly prized here, where no little fighting was done at that time. It is unfortunate that cannon of the Revolutionary period could not be obtained, but all of these had been given out years ago. It is considered a piece of very good fortune that Congressman Mott has been able to obtain guns as old as the War of 1812 for at the present time most of the cannon used for the decoration of historical places are those which saw service during the Civil War.

The complete history of the two guns which are to be sent to Oswego was not contained in the letter announcing the designation, but it will be sent on here a little later, so that suitable tablets can be prepared.

REAL ESTATE SALES

Ida E. Williams has sold the Allen Rulison farm in Parish to Willard C. Richards. The price was $2500, according to the revenue stamps.

Dennis M. Sullivan of Fulton has sold property in Leitch street, that city, to Libbie Carpenter for $2000.

Ira C. Orton has sold property in Richland to Jennie Frost for $1000.

Norman J. Waugh has sold Richland property to Leola M. Halsey for $2000.

SUNRISE PRAYER MEETING

The Epworth League of the First M. E. church will observe the Joyous Easter morn by holding special prayer services in the Brotherhood room at 6.30 a.m. The services will last for one hour and the membership will be addressed by Mr. Wise of the Hunter Arms Co.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

CANAL TO BE OPEN MAY 15

General Wotherspoon, of State Board, Inspected Work Here Yesterday

General W. W. Wotherspoon, state superintendent of public works, announced yesterday that the Oswego canal would be open for traffic for the first time in four years not later than May 15. This announcement came after the General, accompanied by Alfred M. O'Neil and W. D. Dodge of the department, had completed an inspection tour of the canal from Syracuse to Oswego by automobile. The party stopped here and inspected the work and also at Phoenix and Minetto. The inspection revealed nothing that would lead General Wotherspoon to change the opening day and he stated that conditions were very favorable all along the line.

The Oswego canal will only be open to boats drawing six feet of water or less, and the ordinary canal boat will come under this ruling. The pleasure boat traffic that used to pass through the Oswego canal until it was closed by the barge canal work a few years ago, will probably welcome the opening of the canal as much as the freight handlers. Pleasure boat owners from below Syracuse who wished to reach Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river have been compelled for four years past to go to Lake Erie and then through the Welland Canal to Lake Ontario.

The list of lock tenders and lockmasters who passed the recent civil service examination has just been made public and it is expected that the appointments will be made sometime this month in order that those who secure the positions will be able to familiarize themselves with the electric machinery before the canal opens.

Last month many applicants from this vicinty for the positions of lock masters, assistant lock masters and lock operators spent a whole day in Syracuse taking the civil service examinations scehduled for these good canal positions.

The position of lock master is one of supervision over three locks and draws a salary of $1500 to $1800.

The positions of assistant lock master for an electrical machine to take charge of one lock and draws a salary of $1200 to $1500.

The position of lock operator calls for men to take night shifts on each lock and draws a salary of $900 to $1200.

The following from this section qualified, for assistant lockmasters, their per centage will be announced later: Edward Parker, Harold James, Henry Carlin, Frederick Scholz, Lee D. Pierce, Edward Bellinger, George Eckert, Earl D. Ingersia, L. R. Brewer, Smith Darling, Harry Stoneburg.

The following passed for lock operators: Howard Post and Loren A. McEwen.

The re-opening of the canal will mean a great deal to the city and, in fact, all the towns along the line. The pleasure boat traffic is especially to be desired and the convenient handling of freight goods will also be appreciated by shippers at both ends of the canal and along its course.

General Wotherspoon has planned several inspection trips along the canal this summer and it is expected that a general inspection will be made shortly after the canal is opened for traffic.

Factory representative here. I have been sent here by the factory to dispose of two upright pianos and one playerpiano. I do not care to advertise the names of these instruments as I intend to sell them at greatly reduced prices. All I will say is I mean business and must sell them at once. They are the highest grade pianos. Remember you are dealing direct with one of the largest piano factories in the world and will buy at sacrifice prices. If I do not sell at once will leave them in the homes of reliable people for free storage. If interested write now. Address K, Times office. 91e

Great headquarters for farm seeds. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

The very best Step Ladder in Seven States on sale at People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv95

The most expensive and troublesome thing about an Auto is the upkeep of Poor Tires.

WE SELL THE UNITED STATES GUARANTEED TIRES THAT WILL SATISFY.

"Nobby Tread—The 5,000 Mile Tire"

L. P. SMITH CO.

215 Worth St.—You can't get more for your money. 7 rooms, bath, hall, attic and clothes closets. Every convenience. Paved street, shady lawn and well located $3000.00

513 State St.—New house, modern as to arrangement and equipment. Barn 12x20. High and dry and a good place to live..... $3200.00

208 Hannibal St.—One of the most attractive houses in this good section. 9 rooms, bath, hall attic and clothes rooms. Best of plumbing and lights. Steam heat. Barn 18x24. Few steps to trolley. Lot 64x165

606 and 608 Broadway.—Up-to-date double house, entirely separate. Hardwood floors. Rent one side for $20.00 and live in the other $4500.00

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.

FULTON, N. Y.

THE QUIRK

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.

Matinee, 5c

Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c

TO-DAY—

C. O. D.—Vitagraph, 4-Reel Comedy, and two others

EXTRA TODAY

CHARLES CHAPLIN in the 2-Reel Essanay Comedy,

"THE CHAMPION"

MONDAY—

"THE OTHER HALF OF THE NOTE"

Kalem Drama—3 Parts

and 3 COMEDIES

Wall Paper and Paints

WE DO PAPER HANGING AND INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DECORATING AND PAINTING

Hulett-Taft Company

209 ONEIDA STREET TELEPHONE 384

LARGE CROWD HEARS PRIEST

Father Sheehan, of Syracuse, Spoke on "The Passion of Christ."

A throng of worshipers that filled every seat in the edifice and overflowed into the aisles, attended the Good Friday services last night at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Rev. Father Sheehan of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Syracuse, delivered the sermon. The choir sang two hymns without the accompaniment of the organ, which was closed during the services Thursday not to be opened again until this morning. The Rosary was recited and, after the sermon, Father Lindsmann read the Meditation on the Seven Last Words.

Father Sheehan briefly told the story of Calvary and outlined the sufferings and death of Christ. He said that Christ, in the garden of Gesthemane, was confronted by a vision of the Jews crucifying Him, an dthe sufferings and insults He was about to undergo, but that His greatest anguish was caused by a vision of the sins of the world from the beginning until the end of time. Christ suffered most of all to see countless thousands for whom he was to die in vain and who who would reject Him and His teachings and rush headlong to destruction despite His great sacrifice. Father Sheehan also told of the Apostles who deserted Christ in His time of trial and urged His hearers never to desert Christ or their religon when either was assailed.

TO RENT
Store, 22 East First St.
FRED'K G. SPENCER

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

JOSEPH CORTINI
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
All Shoe Shines, 5c
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
128 E. Broadway
Near N. Y. C. Depot

COAL
Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined
WOOD
Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires
COKE
The best Gas Coke
THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
Phone 67 102 Broadway

STATE ST. M. E. CHURCH

A sunrise prayer meeting will be held on Easter morning at 6 o'clock.

The service tomorrow at 10.30 will have special feature as follows: Music consisting of organ, Easter hymns, and anthem by the choir, entitled "I Know That My Redeemer Liiveth." Solo by Miss Cassie Wells, entitled "A Dream of Paradise," with violin and 'cello accompanient. The sermon by the pastor will be an Easter message.

Junior League at 3:30.

The evening service, beginning at 7.30, willl be given by the children and young people of the Bible school. The following program, entitled "Spring Time," will be given:

Processional, Orchestra.
Song, "Resurrection Glory Everywhere," Chorus.
Prayer.
Song, "Ring, Ye Easter Bells," chorus
Recitation, "The Easter Message," Helen Clements.
Exercise, "Jesus Loves Me," twelve beginners.
Song, "The Springtime Flowers are Blooming," intermediate girls.
Recitation, "The Message of Life," Mary Lockrowe.
Exercise, "Little Ones Belong to Jesus," first grade primaries.
Song, "Everywhere," Primary Department.
Exercise, "The Robins," Second Grade Boys.
Recitation, "The Vision of the Cross," Adelaide Harding.
Song, "Jesus is Risen," Chorus.
Exercise, "Crown the Risen King," Second Grade Girls.
Chorus, "Bells of Eastertide," Miss Ottman's Class.
Recitations, "What the Little Bird Said," Frederick Vogelsang; "The Little Spring Flowers," Elsie Holmes.
Chorus, "The Light of Day is Breaking."
Drill, 16 Third Grade Primary Girls.
Recitation, "Gaspard's Easter Morning," Marjorie Brackett.
Solo, "Rejoice, the Lord is King," Thelma Bogardus.
Easter Offering by Classes.
Chorus, "Go Forth With Loyal Hearts."
Benediction.
Recessional, Orchestra.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

M. G. Buck, Minister

Special Easter service will be held both morning and evening next Sunday, Easter day. The children of the Sunday school will have charge of the morning and in the evening special music by the choir accompanied with harp and violin, and the ordinance of baptism will be administered.

April 11th is to be a great day for the boys of Fulton. The greatest boy worker known is to visit the city and hold services for them morning and evening. Complete announcement next week.

The efficiency campaign was started in good earnest in the Baraca class on Sunday with a large attendance. If you do not attend any other class you are most cordially invited to attend.

The children of the primary department are requested to be at the church on Easter morning at 10:15.

Easter Program:

Hymn, by the school
Responsive reading
Prayer.
Anthem, by the choir.
Easter scripture, by the Junior boys.
Song and recitations, by beginners.
Song, by chorus.
Recitation, "The Song of Easter," Evangeline Hopkins.
Songs, "Waiting to Grow," "Lift Up Your Voices," by primaries.
Recitation, "Forevermore," by Junior Girls.
Song, "Resurrection Morn So Fair," Harold Rear.
Song, by Chorus.
Recitation, "Awake," by primary girls.
Song, "Herald the Story," by Juniors.
Address, by the pastor.

Evening program, 7.30 o'clock:

Organ Prelude, Andantino; Mozart.
Harp Solo, Chant Sans Pavoles; Dubez.
Flute, Harp accompaniment, Swan Song; Sanes.
Organ Melody in C, Jervis Read.
Anthem, choir.
Harp, Violin and Flute, Beruhnite Melody, Handel.
Scripture Reading.
Prayer.
Anthem, Choir.
Baptism.
Hymn, Congregation.
Sermon—"What would have been the result if there had been no resurrection?"
Prayer.
Organ response.
Postlude.

An after meeting will follow the service in the chapel.

All are welcome to any of these services, especially strangers in the city.

Presbyterian Church

Chas. S. Robertson, Pastor

Easter morning services will open with a prayer meeting at 10 o'clock for everyone, led by Prof. L. D. Wilcox.

At 10:30 there will be baptism of both infants and adults, reception of a large class of members on confession of faith and by letter and the communion of the Lord's supper. All candidates for membership and baptism are requested to take seats together in the front pews.

At noon, it is desired that there may be a very large Bible school.

The Vesper service at 5 will be a musical:

Hymn, "Fortunatus" .....Sullivan
Anthem, "Christ Being Risem from the Dead," ..... Rogers
French Horn Solo ..... Selected
Mr. Theodore Webb
Anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen" ..... Shelley
Soprano Solo, "Behold I Show You a Mystery," .....Shephard
Mrs. L. F. Joy
Anthem, "Jesus Loves," MacFarlane
Hymn, "Prince of Peace" ....Dykes
Anthem, "Christ Our Passover" ..... Schilling

All are cordially invited to these services.

First Congregational Church

Charles Olmstead, Pastor.

There will be an Easter sunrise service at 7 a.m. under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor society. Mrs. Frank Norton will lead the meeting.

Special music will be rendered at the 10.30 a.m. service and new members will be received. The theme for the address will be, "A Supposition and a Certainty."

At the 7.00 p.m. service there will be a cantata entitled, "Gates Ajar and Hope's Messengers," which will be given by the choir and a chorus of young people.

Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League will speak on the morning of April 11.

Free Methodist Church

C. C. Watson, Pastor

Sunday services: Preaching by the pastor at 10:30. An Easter sermon, subject, "God's attestation of a perfect life." Sunday school at 11:45: Young People's meeting at 6. Preaching at 7. Evening subject, "The authority of God's will" Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, April 4—Easter Day.
Holy Communion..... 7.30 a.m.
Choral Eucharist, sermon..10.30 a.m.
Choral Evensong, sermon.. 4.30 p.m.

Special music will be rendered by the choir of twenty-four voices accompanied by the pipe organ and orchestra. The Holy Communion and the Evensong services will be sung and intoned. All the seats are free and visitors are cordially welcomed.

Christian Science

55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sunday, 10.45 a.m.; on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p.m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome. Subject for Sunday, "Unreality."

Golden Text, Ecclesiastes 5:7.

Responsive reading: Genesis 41: 1, 8, 14-16, 29, 30, 34, 35, 39, 40.

ITALIAN CHURCH OPENS TOMORROW IN OSWEGO

Oswego, April 3.—The first mass at the new Italian church, to be known as St. Joseph's church, will be held tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the new quarters in the Hennessey block in East First st. The mass will be celebrated by Father Geremia, who will act as the pastor until a permanent pastor is appointed. The music for the mass will be furnished by Carmelo Sterio and it is believed that he will have a full orchestra for the first mass.

Those You Know

Miss Muriel Breads is home from Syracuse University. The young lady will return to college next Tuesday.

* * *

Miss Katherine Breads has returned from a vacation spent with her sister, Mrs. F. H. Knox, at Auburn.

* * *

E. T. Babcock will sever his connection with H. Putnam Allen, the grocer, tonight and will take a position Monday with the Kats company.

* * *

Hilton Wallace is spending a few days with friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Arthur J. Guernsey has taken possession of the flat above his shop in Oneida st.

* * *

The "speckled beauties" need to observe safety first during the coming days. Trout season opens tomorrow.

* * *

Joseph H. Conners is spending his vacation in Cherburne.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morgan were in Watertown, N. Y., on Friady, having been called there by the death of Mrs. Morgan's uncle, Nathan Lee.

* * *

William C. Morgan attended a meeting of the Central New York Optometrical Society at Syracuse on Thursday evening.

* * *

Miss Marrion Bulis has just returned from a visit to the home of her parents in Central Square.

* * *

Mrs. Woods, cooking specialist, gave this morning the first of a series of lessons at the home of Mrs. H. L. Paddock. A group of Mrs. Paddock's friends have been invited to attend the lesson meetings.

* * *

The Misses Lillian and Catherine Moore of Syracuse are spending the Easter vacation with relatives in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hughes of Sandy Creek are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Barless.

* * *

Miss Leah Teague of Mohawk is visiting Mrs. Grant Smith of Seneca st.

* * *

The Current Events club will meet Monday, April 12, with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter.

Out of Line.

An enlisted man at the post at Fort Leavenworth was ordered to the range for the first time for target drill. Out of twenty-one chances the newcomer made never a hit.

"Oh, you dub!" exclaimed an officer standing near. "You've missed the target every time! What's the matter?"

"Well, sir," answered the recruit nonchalantly, "the only reason I can think of at present is that the person who set up my target hasn't placed it in a straight line from here."

Too Horrible to Contemplate.

"No, Mr. Upp," Phyllis said, with a sigh, "I cannot marry you. I confess that I have much more than a friendly feeling for you, but suppose we were to marry and you should die and leave me in straitened circumstances and I should take in boarders and they should make a pun of my name as landlady, calling me Phyllis Upp?"—London Tray Stories.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WEATHER FORECAST

Unsettled weather tonight and Sunday; probably snow; Fresh northwest winds.

SPECIAL MUSIC TOMORROW AT SAINT MARY'S CHURCH

Special Easter music will be rendered by an augmented choir of 20 voices, at the church of the Immaculate Conception tomorrow. A solemn high mass will be said at 10.30 o'clock and Father Lindsmann will be the celebrant and will also deliver the sermon.

The organist, Frederic Kenyon, has arranged the following program for the morning service:

Processional—"Grand Chorus in A," Salome.
Vidi Aquam, Gregorian Chant.
Kyril Eleison, Farmer.
Gloria in Excelsis, Rosewig.
Credo, Ganss.
Offertory, Ave Maria, Owen.
Sanctus, Ganss
Agnus Dei, Ganss
Regina Coeli, Kenyon.

At 7.30 o'clock tomorrow night there will be a vesper service. Mr. Kenyon will play Hollin's "Spring Song," and the vesper service by Rosewig will be sung, consisting of the following psalms: "Dixit Dominia," "Confitebor," "Beatus Vir," "Laudate Pueri," and "Ludate Dominum."

A trio will sing the "Jesu Dei Vivi" by Verdi, and the choir will close the vesper service with the "Magnificat."

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament wil lthen be given and Mr. Kenyon will play Smart's "Festal March" as a recessional.

Heartless Suggestion.

"I am wedded to my art," said the emotional actress.

"Well," replied the cynical manager, "maybe it would be advantageous for you to get a divorce and make art pay you alimony."—Washington Star.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—Retail Salesman for Fulton and vicinity to sell the finest line of pianos and player pianos. To one who is willing to be judged by "actual results" rather than by so called "past records" we have a big money-making proposition. Address in confidence stating age, experience, etc. K, Times Office. 91c

To Rent—Four nice housekeeping rooms; modern improvements. Also two acres of fine garden land and a small house on the Hannibal road just outside the city limits. Inquire of Lee Edgarton, Real Estate, 55 South First st. 90

To Rent—Immediately. In the center of Fulton, one block from the business section, in 1st st., seven rooms, including bath, electric lights, gas, telephone, large airy rooms. Quiet family desired. Call 121 S. 1st st. tf

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf

Furnished Rooms—all modern improvements, electric light, bath, hot and cold water. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 90

Wanted—by young married man and wife, position on farm. Call 1233. E. D. Coe, 382 Kellog st. 92c

Wanted—A small farm, 10 to 30 acres, on shares or to rent. Geo. Maddox, R.F.D. No. 91c

Furnished Room to Rent. Inquire 508 Oneida st. 94c

House to Rent—Apply 602 Buffalo st. or phone 4397. tf

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

INSURANCE

Health, Accident, Federal Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich., $200,000.00 cash capital. John F. Cullen, general agent, 103½ Oneida st., Fulton, N. Y. Phone 251.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting, 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY. Light and Heavy Trucking. Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service. Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 109 Cayuga Street, Solicits the livery business of all old customers. Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.



BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN
Don't Forget Her at Easter
but just drop in and buy one of our
SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK
$1 Box 85c
Forgetmenots . 50c, 40c
A large assortment of Easter eggs. We guarantee the best of satisfaction.
ANDRIANOS BROTHERS
FIRST STREET PHONE 308

HOUSECLEANING TIME
Now is the time to get your housecleaning supplies. All lines of Housefurnishing Goods, Crockery, Glassware at Money Saving Prices. We herein quote a few of our specials:

Table Oilcloth.....19c yd	Linoleum, 69c value..45c sq yd
10c Toilet Paper.....7 for 25c	$1.00 Alarm Clock.....69c
15c Mop Stick..... 9c	10-quart Galvanized Pail...14c
15c 50-feet Clothes Line.... 9c	12-quart Galvanized Pail...18c
Best Minetto Shades.....24c	14-quart Galvanized Pail...21c
Paints at Bargain Prices:	Sample Line of MEN'S SUITS at BARGAIN Prices
1-quart Can.....25c and 35c	$8.00 value at.....$6.98
2-quart Can 69c	$1.50 Pants at..... 95c
1-gallon Can.....$1.35	Thousands of other articles too
1,000 15c-cans enamel.... 7c	numerous to mention.
25c- Can Oil-finish.....10c	
500 yds Floor Oilcloth 20c	
In short lengths.	

COME AND BE CONVINCED
S. WALDHORN 18 First Street, Fulton, N. Y.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Gowns for Evening Wear

Prepare for the Post-Lenten Dansant—you no doubt expect to attend the Yacht Club or we will say, the K. of C. Elks' or P. K. E. ball.

The "New York Shop"

is showing the most elaborate and tasteful evening gowns in all the leading colors, each with a touch of distinction and daintiness.

Crepes, Meteor, Pussy Willow, Taffetas, etc,
$5.00, $9.75, $15.75, $25.00 and up to $100.00.

National Merchandise Stamps

Save you 2½ Per Cent. on all purchases.

M. J. McDonald & Co.

Favorite Lingering Place of Washington Sightseers

We know all about how the Nation's heroes fought, but how did they when they were not fightin? Once that question was not important. Today it is. Once history was a record of warfare. Today it includes a record of the daily life of the Nation.

Gradually the past is being reconstructed. In this country that highly interesting work is carried on by the United States National Museum, which is growing to be one of the favorite lingering places of Washington sightseers.

The first building expressly erected for the National Museum was not opened to the public until October, 1881, and from that date until the occupation of the new building, contained many of the stepping stones of American history.

Upon the opening of the new building the collections were divided, the natural history exhibits being removed to the new building while the older building retained the arts and industries exhibits.

One of the striking features of the older building is the unique American period costume collection of 19 dresses belonging to successive hostesses of the White House from the time of Martha Washington that of a recent administration.

These costumes are so exhibited on lay figures as to bring out the full effects of the gowns, although no efforts have been made to reproduce the faces of the individuals.

Several other dresses and a great number of accessories of apparel, including shawls, shoes, hats and bonnets, gloves, handkerchiefs, combs, fans and jewelry are also on display.

Among the costumes and uniforms of American men shown are a uniform of George Washington, a court suit of Gen. Thomas Pinckey, the court dress and other attire of James Monroe, and the uniform coat of Gen. Andrew Jackson, worn at the battle of New Orleans.

Historical furniture, which at one time or another was the property of men of national importance—Lafayette, Jefferson, Putnam, Hamilton, Gansevoort, Cropper, and others—is displayed in two large wall cases. There are many other pieces installed in the individual exhibits.

Colonial relics deposited by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America fill two large cases. Two others contain similar records of a later period, deposited by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Among the many family collections two of special note are those of the Gansevoort and Bailey-Myers-Mason families, which contain costumes, swords and other relics, covering nearly 100 years' service of these old military lines.

The printing press used in 1725-26 by Benjamin Franklin, when a printer in London, is especially interesting in connection with this noted gentleman, as well as its historical importance as regards the development of the art of printing.

Models of five sailing vessels connected with the discovery and early history of America represent a viking ship, such as the Norsemen used in their supposed early visits to this country about 1000 A. D.

Here we find also the Santa Maria, flagship of Columbus; the Susan Constant, which brought the first permanent English colony to America; the Mayflower of the Pilgrims, and the United States frigate Constitution, the inspiration of the stirring poem, "Old Ironsides."

The War of 1812 and the Mexico War are represented by flags, swords, pistols, etc. Associated with the Civil War, the Indian wars and the Spanish war are a number of mementoes of great interest.

Morse, inventor of the telegraph; Langley, the genius who thought out the aeroplane, and many other inventors, have places of honor.

SUBNORMAL RACE IN EUROPE AFTER WAR.

Brain Loss Due to Shock More Serious Than Wounds.

Europe will be peopled with a race of subnormal men after the war, according to Miss Amy Rowland, aid to Dr. George W. Crile, noted surgeon, of Cleveland. Miss Rowland arrived in New York on board the Arabic of the White Star line, from Liverpool, and goes to join Dr. Crile, who also returned recently from the front, where he was connected with the American Ambulance hospital.

"Of the thousands of soldiers examined by Dr. Crile," Miss Rowland said, "every one evinced evidences of a permanent loss of brain power. The fright and shock they had suffered had impaired the brain tissue and in some cases had made idiots of them.

"The thousands of cripples who will be foisted on the suffering countries when the war ends will not by any means be the most serious consequences of the conflict. Dr. Crile found that in the cases of all the soldiers examined.

"In addition to the mental effect which will make those men subnormal for the balance of their lives Dr. Crile conducted researches into the physical effect of shock and fright on the human body. Previously the surgeon had made examinations of the effects of the same sensations on animals, a work which is widely known to the medical profession. It was found that in every case the effects of the sensations on men and animals are identical. There is an impairing of the nervous force, besides the gross physical effect."

Dr. Crile, whose works on diseases of the nerves and brain are accepted as textbooks by the medical profession, was at the head of a unit of nurses sent by the American colleges. Their ward contained 450 beds. Dr. Crile uses nitrous oxide for an anaesthetic, and he took with him a number of men to administer it. One of them, Miss Muriel Littleton, returned on board the Arabic. She said the soldiers were eager to take nitrous oxide when they found that it did not leave the nauseous after effects which accompany ether.

SUNDAY GOLF FOR WISCONSIN.

Ban on Movies Also Lifted in Blue Law Amendment.

Official recognition will be given to Sunday golf in Wisconsin by the proposed amendment to the blue laws, which will lift golf from the list of proscribed Sunday sports and which will make formally legal some of the amusements which were not dreamed of when the Wisconsin Sunday laws were passed.

The Heim bill, amending the blue laws, provides that moving picture theaters can be considered exempt from the list of things forbidden on Sunday, and another amendment has been sent in by the committee which exempts golf and baseball and other sports as long as they do not disturb the peace of a community.

BET ON A LONG WAR.

Brooks Club Adds Another Entry to Notable Betting Book.

One of the most famous betting books in London is a musty volume wherein members of the Brooks club have recorded for more than a century and a quarter their wagers upon all sorts of questions, including the duration of a war or the fall of a ministry. The last bet appearing in its pages is £50 to £5 that the present war will be over before five years.

Among earlier entries, when odds were laid and taken upon the duration of the war with the American colonies and the outcome of the struggle with France, the name of Charles James Fox continually appears.

A good spark plug, 40c. VanWagenen, Inc. adv 91

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SIR W. ROBERTSON IS CHIEF OF STAFF

Has Been Highly Efficient British Quartermaster General.

PRAISED BY GENERAL FRENCH

Won Distinction in Field in Several Previous Wars—Recent Duties With Him Fashion Will Add to English Glories, and He Will Accompany to the Great Task of Pleasing the Army.

London.—Major General Sir William Robert Robertson, now serving as quartermaster general on the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French, with temporary rank of lieutenant general, has been promoted to be the chief of the imperial general staff to succeed Major General Sir Archibald James Murray.

No explanation was given why General Murray is to be succeeded by General Robertson. Twice in the present war General Murray has been mentioned in reports. In September General French spoke of him as having been one of those who had "worked day and night unceasingly, with the utmost skill, self sacrifice and devotion." In October General French again added him to his roll of honor.

Sir William Robertson's work as quartermaster general of the British army



Photo by American Press Association.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERT ROBERTSON.

in the field was highly praised in a dispatch by Sir John French, who said that he "met what appeared to be almost insuperable difficulties with his characteristic energy, skill and determination."

While Sir John, for the most part, has to consider the ground in front of him, Sir William Robertson has had to keep in touch not only with the ground covered by the expeditionary force, but with the centers of supply at home. He must know the lay of Ypres, but he must know a great deal about Birmingham and Manchester as well.

His is the case of a man prepared. His line of business ever since he looked after the railway transport during the Miranzai and Black Mountain expeditions twenty-three years ago has had to do with the care of soldier men.

His first regiment was the Third Dragoon guards, which he entered in 1888. After doing useful transport work in the Black mountains he was promoted to staff captain and D. A. Q. M. G. of the intelligence branch at Simla. For four years he worked hard at the provisioning and quartering of men in India. He has worked at the same subjects in several parts of the world.

In 1895 he acted as intelligence officer to the headquarters staff of the Chitral relief force. Mentioned in dispatches and severely wounded, he got his D. S. O. at the end of the campaign and was pounced upon by the war office for its own service.

With his wife, whom he met in India, and who is the daughter of another distinguished soldier (the late Lieutenant General T. C. Palin), he settled down for a short time to town life, but to a town life that was never for a moment oblivious to the interests of camp and field.

With the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa he was very soon called upon to take up his duties as an active overseer of the discipline of the British forces on active service.

After South Africa Sir William was booked for seven years by a war office very desirous of reform.

Afterward he went to Aldershot as assistant quartermaster general. Aldershot, of all places, was the right school for one who had to prepare for European complications.

Sir Archibald Murray, the retiring chief of the general staff, also has a long, honorable record as a soldier for nearly forty years. He entered the Twenty-seventh regiment in 1879, became a captain in the Royal Inniskilling fusiliers in 1887 and was rapidly promoted until four years ago he was made major general.

UNCLE SAM CAN KEEP WOLF OFF

Senator Simmons Says Deficit Amounts to $28,000,000.

MAKES DETAILED STATEMENT

Chairman of Finance Committee of Senate Gets Up Table of Alarming Figures—Poor Business Due to European War Is Chief Factor in Lowering Receipts—Gets Brighter Days Ahead.

Washington.—Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, does not think the treasury deficit will be excessive and is not alarmed over that or money to run the government.

"There have been so many conflicting statements with reference to the probable deficit in the revenue of the present fiscal year, some persons placing it as $190,000,000, some as high as $130,000,000," said he, "I have thought it well to look thoroughly into the situation with a view to ascertaining what were the real facts. During the past few weeks I have been in conference with officials of the treasury department, and I feel safe in saying the probable deficit will not much exceed $28,000,000.

"This does not include the expenditures on account of the Panama canal. These are otherwise provided for by law and are not required to be paid out of the current funds of the government. Estimated receipts of the government from all sources as made in September, 1913, were as follows:

"From customs, $240,000,000; internal revenue, $806,000,000; corporation and income tax, $122,000,000; miscellaneous, $80,000,000. Total receipts, $736,000,000. The probable net ordinary expenditures were estimated at $718,000,000, showing an estimated excess of receipts of $18,000,000.

"The receipts from practically every source have fallen below the estimate, due to depressed business conditions on account of the war in Europe. Although the revenue derived from the internal revenue tax will probably be increased by the emergency revenue act over the estimate by about $20,000,000, there was on March 15, 1915, an excess of ordinary expenditures over receipts of approximately $66,000,000 against a deficit of $24,000,000 on the same date last year.

"The estimated receipts for the remainder of the fiscal year are: From customs, $72,000,000; internal revenue, $97,000,000; corporation and income tax, $76,000,000; miscellaneous receipts, $21,000,000, a total of $266,000,000. The ordinary disbursements will amount to $207,000,000. An excess of receipts over expenditures for the remainder of the year of $59,000,000. This shows a net deficit at the end of the fiscal year of about $26,000,000.

"The increases are due, in part, to the normal growth of the government and in part are due to conditions arising out of the European war and the abnormal conditions in Mexico. When the facts that the income tax is not required to be paid by law until about the end of the fiscal year (June 30), and that the bulk of this tax is not, in fact, paid until about the end of the fiscal year are considered, the circumstance of an excess of disbursement over receipt for the first half of the year, and an excess of receipts over disbursements during the last half, will be readily understood, and it will also be apparent that any estimate based upon the assumption that the proportion of the receipts and disbursements will be the same during the second half of the year as during the first half is both misleading and erroneous."

SIXTY MILES OF BOOKS.

Harvard's Widener Memorial Library Now Nearing Completion.

Boston.—Sixty miles of shelves, capable of holding 2,500,000 volumes, have been put in place in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial library at Harvard. The work of finishing the interior of the new $2,000,000 structure is now in its last stages, and the dedication will probably take place during commencement week in June.

A large force of workmen is now engaged in putting the finishing touches on the main reading room. The ceiling decorations are nearly completed. The color of the ceiling, as well as the polished stone pillars and side columns, is a deep yellow.

WHEAT SOLUTION SUGGESTED

Let the Government Buy Staple, Hints an Australian.

Chicago.—"You Americans certainly are a queer sort," exclaimed P. E. Quinn, deputy trade commissioner of Australia, who is in this city.

"Here you have the greatest wheat resources in the world, and your people are paying an exorbitant price for the main necessary of life.

"How different you are from New South Wales! With the outbreak of war the government bought up all wheat at $1.20 a bushel, and it has remained at that price ever since."

An Acrobatic Victory.

Paris.—The French won a victory on the heights on the Meuse above Verdun by climbing a cliff on scaling ladders, the artillery keeping the Germans busy while they did their acrobatic stunt.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

Barney Dreyfuss accompanied his Piratical outfit to Hot Springs a few seasons ago and annoyed his men one night by appearing in evening clothes.

After dinner, Barney sat on one of the chairs out on the lawn and made himself very agreeable to the ladies. That annoyed his players still more. So they hatched a little plot.

Three of the players got newspapers, soaked them in water, then wadded them into balls and climbed into the steeple of the hotel that overlooked the lawn where Barney was sitting. When the sharpshooting trio had reached its goal one of the fellow-conspirators stood alongside of Barney and lit a few matches so as to give the range to the sharpshooters.

And then the bombardment began. Nine paper wads were hurled down at Barney. Five missed—but four hit the mark. And one of the four plunked onto the expansive shirt bosom of Barney and transformed it into a shapeless mass of waterlogged linen.

Barney, according to the account of the affair, retired to his boudoir and did not leave it until the next day.

A Quaint Character.

Those who knew Dreyfuss best have found him a character almost as quaint as was old Chris Von Der Ahe, "de bresident of der Saind Louis' Browns." Barney is the target at which his own players have aimed many jokes.

De Ain't None.

Last spring one of the Pittsburgh Newspaper men dropped in on Barney, who was engrossed at the moment in looking at the sporting page of the particular paper for which the caller worked.

"How-de-do," said Barney. "Say, what's the matter with your paper, hey? What's the matter?"

"Whaddaya mean—what's the matter?" asked the writer.

"Look!" exhorted Barney.

He held up the sporting page. About all the big headlined items concerned the Feweral League. Organized baseball drew a headline on only on item, and that was a small one.

"Give a look," said Barney. "Federal League here—Federal League there—Federal League everywhere. What's the matter with you fellows, hey, printing so much about the Federal League? Bah! Vat foolishness. Why, der ain't no Federal League."

* * *

No one, with the exception of President John H. Farrell of the New York State League appears to be in a position to throw any light on the situation as to what is holding up the league meeting. A few weeks ago Mr. Farrell stated that several important questions would have to be settled before a call could be issued for a pow-wow. The atmosphere of silence about the Auburn office of the league official is apparently undisturbed by the requests from club owners and managers for information as to the date when plans will be made for the opening of the 1915 season.

Long before this time last year managers were assembling to oversee workout sessions. A schedule had been adopted and arrangements were under way for a season of activity around the circuit.

This year most of the club owners and pilots do not appear to know when the training season will start, or even the date for the opening of the playing season.

The questions of managers for all of the teams has been settled John C. Calhoun will lead the Bingos again; Lew Wachter has been engaged to pilot Troy; Joe O'Rourke is the selection of Owner Winchester for Albany; Mike O'Neil will guide the destines of the Stars; Wid Conroy has been retained at Elmira; Pete Noonan at Wilkes-Barre, Bill Coughlin at Scranton and Utica will present a team under the watchful eyes of Eddie McDonough.

Many of the clubs are equipped with a goodly bunch of talent from which to select teams for the race, while a few pilots are waiting for the big league clubs to unload rookies, a number of whom will find their way to the cities of the circuit.

The attitude of several veteran players in refusing to sign contracts is not going to affect the league to any great extent. It happens that the 1915 crop of players out of work is so large that all of the State League club managers are showered with letters from first-class ball performers seeking berths.

Under these circumstances no trouble will be experienced in gathering together choice collections of players for rspective positions on each team.

The men who hold out will likely not be urged to come on unless they show a desire to play for the salaries offered.

Bunions and Rank.

"It is extraordinary," writes Sir Henry Drummond Wolff in "Rambling Recollections," "to observe in England the weakness that most people have for boasting of their friends in high places and the deference that they show to them. The daughter of a lady of very high rank had some pain in her foot which the mother asked the governess to be good enough to look at. The latter after examining it said, 'If it were not for her ladyship's exalted rank I should say it was a bunion.'"

The Remaker.

Friend—Whose make is your machine? Autoist—The repairer's, mostly.—Boston Transcript.

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For Infants and Children
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Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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HEART INTEREST STORIES FROM TRENCHES AND BATTLEFIELDS

Dutch Steamer Held Up by German Air Craft—New York Girl With Retreating Army.

Territorial Gunner Has Miraculous Escape—Prince of Wales Actually on the Firing Line.

BY mail and in dispatches from old world newspapers there have arrived in this country human interest stories of the great war in Europe. Some of the latest and best are here given:

"If I am lucky enough to survive this war I am afraid that I will be satisfied with very little, just a bed and a crust of bread," writes a twenty-year old Belgian soldier to his brother, Paul L. Herz, a diamond cutter, of 284 Pearl street, New York city. Young Herz is serving with the Fourth regiment of Belgian infantry.

The letter was made public by the Belgian relief committee. It bears a February date and in part reads:

"Although for more than six months we have lived like savages, remaining four nights without sleeping and eight days without washing, and have fallen into ice cold water and kept our wet clothes on for days, I have never felt the slightest attack of illness nor even had a cold. We live absolutely like Indians in the bushes and are occupied in all professions, such as carpenter, cook, digger, laundress and shoemaker.

"As for the life in the trenches, in which we spend four days out of every eight, it is at times frightful, especially as since quite a while our trenches along the Yser near Nieuport have been bombarded night and day. Shells and

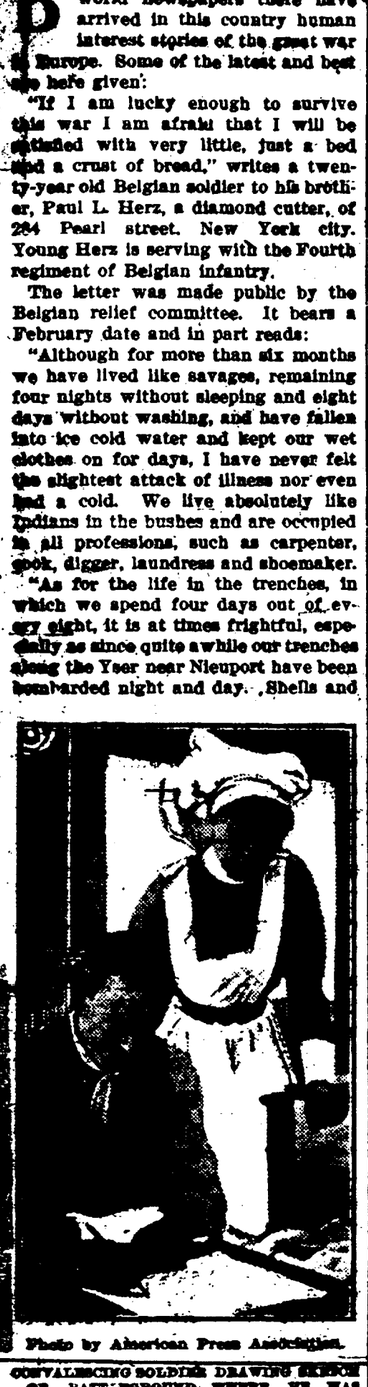


Photo by American Press Association.

CONVALESCING SOLDIER DRAWING SKETCH OF BATTLEGROUND WHERE HE WAS WOUNDED.

shrapnel pass by, whistling, without ceasing. Sometimes they fall at fifty meters, then again at ten or five inches from us. Then again one falls flush in the trench. Then we pick up our poor comrades and repair the parapet. Then we wait for our turn to come.

"The inundation prevents us from advancing, and when we are called upon to do advance post duty we often wade in ice cold water up to the belt. Our trenches in spots are less than 400 meters from the Germans, and we always have to be on the alert.

"A couple of days ago I was called upon to guard a bridge which was mined with dynamite by our own Belgian sappers, when I noticed that the Germans were directing their gunfire upon the bridge. The second shell was fifty meters short, but the third was too long. I heard the shot of the next. After two seconds the shell announced itself by its horrible whistling; then a black cloud, a frightful explosion, and I was flung on my back. Once more I got up, unharmed. The bridge did not blow up, only a hole in the flooring. I found this moment particularly horrible, inasmuch as I was certain that before five minutes would elapse I would be up with the bridge, and I could not move from my position because I had been stationed there.

"One gets completely demoralized at times and allows oneself to live like a brute, like an unconscious being. However, at times we sing and play cards and laugh at the slightest provocation."

New York Girl's Experience.

The experience of a retreating army pursued by a victorious army was shared by a New York girl when the left wing of the Austrians was driven out of Lemberg by the Cossacks.

Miss Bertha Zwillich, who lives with her brother, Samoel Zwillich, at No. 1000 Prospect avenue, the Bronx, New York city, was visiting relatives at Boryslav, in northern Galicia, when the Cossacks invaded the Lemberg region. Boryslav was in the rear of the Austrian left wing, which was supposed to be the strongest. But the terrific onslaught of the Cossacks smashed it, and the Austrian army was driven back into the Carpathians.

Miss Zwillich, with hundreds of refugees, went with the Austrians, tramping for weeks with the army and eating the same food as the soldiers.

"For days and days," says Miss Zwillich, "I walked and ran with hundreds of other refugees, as we fled toward Budapest. We were right with the retreating army itself, and we ate daily with the soldiers. We all shared alike. Then we reached Uzsok pass, in the Carpathians. There I saw a number of horrors that I don't like to think of.

"I saw two men, a woman and a twelve-year-old girl shot down by stray bullets while I was in the streets of Uzsok. The Russians caught up with us very close there, and down in the town we could look up on the mountain



Photo by American Press Association.

FIELD MARSHAL, GENERAL VON HINDENBURG (LOWER RIGHT) AND MEMBERS OF STAFF.

tops near by and see the shells bursting almost over us. I was an eyewitness of the fierce encounter of Uzsok pass.

"After that we tramped on in the same direction—toward Budapest and Vienna. We took turns walking and riding in carts. Clothing and the few things we could snatch up as we left our homes we carried with us. For more than two weeks this terrible strain kept up. At one town we stopped for a rest, but there was an outbreak of cholera, and again we started on our flight. At last we reached a railroad and were transported in freight cars to Budapest. I saw some things so horrible that I will never speak of them.

"I have twenty cousins, all in the Austrian army. The Galicians did not want war at all, but, once in it, they said: 'We will win. We must win.' And that is still their cry and their spirit. In a letter I have just received from Budapest I am told that my uncle, forty-two years old, has not been called to the colors and that conditions are very good. My relatives have received mail from the garrison at Przemysl by the aeroplane post. They say the garrison is holding out splendidly."

Miss Zwillich left New York last May to visit relatives in Boryslav. She was forced to leave nearly all of her clothing behind in Boryslav. When she reached Vienna she was cared for by the American consul there. In Vienna she spent some weeks making cigarettes for the soldiers and then volunteered for the Austrian Red Cross.

A Miraculous Escape.

"I am now permitted to state that the artillery attached to the East Lancashire division of territorials was sharply engaged on the Suez canal during the fighting of Feb. 3 and Feb. 4," writes an English correspondent.

"The behavior of the men under fire and the skill with which the guns were served were considered worthy of very high praise.

"An officer controlling the fire of one of the territorial batteries in these engagements displayed conspicuous gallantry. In order to find the ranges with the greatest possible accuracy he climbed a date palm tree near by and remained there an hour while the position was bombarded with shrapnel. When the fire became too hot he took up a fresh position in another palm tree and remained there till the close of the battle.

"One territorial gunner had a remarkable escape. A shrapnel bullet passed down the barrel of the gun he was serving and flattened itself against a part of the breech mechanism without doing any damage either to man or gun."

"Hobson's Choice."

Alfred Capus, co-editor of the Figaro, in a lecture on "The Press During the War" gave the following as a typical dialogue between the censor and an editor over the telephone:

"About midnight the censor said:

"It would be very nice of you, monsieur, to suppress these few lines. I ask you as a personal favor."

The editor then demanded to know what would happen. "If I refuse."

"If you refuse," answered the censor, "I shall be obliged, to my deepest mortification, to interrupt your publication."

M. Capus also told an anecdote of a war correspondent of the Figaro in 1870 who asked a certain general to be allowed to approach the operations so as to obtain a better view. The general refused the request, whereupon the correspondent retorted, "Then I shall not mention your battle in my paper."

Royalty on Firing Line.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from an unnamed point in France describes a visit of the Prince of Wales to the firing line.

"A major led the way,' it says, 'and immediately behind was a short, slight figure clad in regulation khaki. He was wearing a 'British warm' with the collar turned up and a Sam Brown belt and revolver. His boots were covered with mud.

"Following were two or three staff officers. The major explained the nature of the defenses at this point and then from a spy hole pointed out the German lines about 500 yards distant, with our front line trenches between. Occasional bullets cracked overhead, and the Prince of Wales was actually on the firing line. He listened eagerly to the explanations, and after a stay of a few minutes the party returned."

"Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau!"

An English soldier writing from the trenches near Dixmude says:

"It was a miserable night. A heavy rain had filled the trenches. Suddenly out of the darkness came a voice. It was a Welsh ballad called 'Hob y Deri Dando,' sang in a fine tenor voice. It was the cheeriest sound I ever heard. At the end a round of applause came down the trenches. But imagine our surprise to hear clapping and calls for more in good English from the German



Photo by American Press Association.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

trenches. Thereupon the Welshmen gave 'Mintra Gwen.'

"Meantime we realised that not a shot had been fired by either side during the song. We had forgotten all about war. So a bargain was struck with the Germans that if the Welshman would give us another song neither side would fire any more until daylight.

"The third song was 'Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau.' It was perhaps the first time the Welsh national anthem was ever heard on this dismal Flemish morass."

Military Millinery Hit.

A special dispatch received by the Berlin Tageblatt from Brussels says the latest craze in millinery, Belgian soldiers' caps, has attained such great popularity there that the German authorities have had to confiscate the new style of headgear from hundreds of women and to forbid the further use of such caps.

The soldiers' wives and sweethearts had discarded the flags and other national color adornments and adopted the caps of cavalrymen and carbineers, which they tilted at a rakish angle. The fad threatened to create a public nuisance, as the wearing of the caps by the women caused outbursts of patriotic enthusiasm at every turn. The women took the confiscation good naturedly, the milliners being the only ones to grieve.

A Sea Holdup.

"The captain of the Dutch steamer Helena has described to me how his ship was held up forty miles from Haaks lightship in the North sea by a German airship which descended near the sea and hoisted signals ordering the steamer to heave to," writes a correspondent. "The Helena was overhauled by the Zeppelin L-5 at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. It was clear and in the sunshine the airship was seen at a great altitude approaching swiftly from the direction of the coast and rocking like a ship in a rough sea.

"It flew directly over the Helena, whose crew distinctly saw fifteen or twenty persons in three cars which were connected by a covered gangway. The men wore dark, close fitting tunics, caps like hoods and goggles.

"They watched the Helena through glasses in a kind of turret in the forepart of the airship. The crews of a quick-firing gun were at their stations, and the great naval ensign flew at the stern of the gas bag. The airship circled the Helena twice, then appeared to be satisfied and, after exchanging signals, returned in the direction of the coast.

SIXTEEN INCH GUNS FOR UNCLE SAM'S NEW SHIPS.

Great Rifles Tested at Indian Head Weigh 100 Tons.

The two battleships provided for in the current naval bill may be armed with sixteen inch rifles, the heaviest naval guns ever designed.

While tentative plans for the new ships contemplate vessels similar in general design to the 32,000 ton giants of the California class now building, details of armament and engine equipment are being given unusual attention by navy designers and the results obtained from the fifteen inch main batteries of the newest British and German battleships are being closely watched.

Already the new sixteen inch navy gun has been subjected to tests at the Indian Head proving grounds, and while details of its construction and performance are closely guarded, it is known that the gigantic weapon has given proof of its efficiency. The gun was built at the American naval gun factory.

Some idea of the probable size of the new American gun may be gathered from the fact that each of the eight fifteen-inch guns of the British battleship Queen Elizabeth weighs ninety-six tons, while similar rifles designed in the Krupp works for German battleships laid down this year each weigh more than eighty-two tons. The fourteen inch rifles of the battleships New York and Texas and for the five new American Dreadnoughts now under construction weigh 68.3 tons each, and it is certain that the new sixteen inch weapon weighs more than a hundred tons without its mounting.

Krupp engineers have designed a sixteen inch gun which fires a projectile weighing 2,028 pounds, against the 1,675 pound mass of steel hurled by the fifteen inch rifles adopted for the German navy and the 1,720 pound projectiles poured into the Turkish fortresses of the Dardanelles by the British battleship Queen Elizabeth.

United States navy officers say the American fourteen inch gun is equal of the British or German fifteen inch for all practical purposes. With any target in plain view, it is said, the American gun has equal range and nearly equal penetration, the difference being more than counterbalanced by the larger number of guns carried.

Panama Exposition Contestants

Ask your friends to get coupons at the VanWagenen Inc. store. adv92

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Statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of The Fulton Evening Times, published daily except Sunday, at Fulton, N.Y., for April 1, 1915. Name of editor, G. William Braun; managing editor, G. William Braun; business manager, G. William Braun; publisher, The Fulton Evening Times, Inc.

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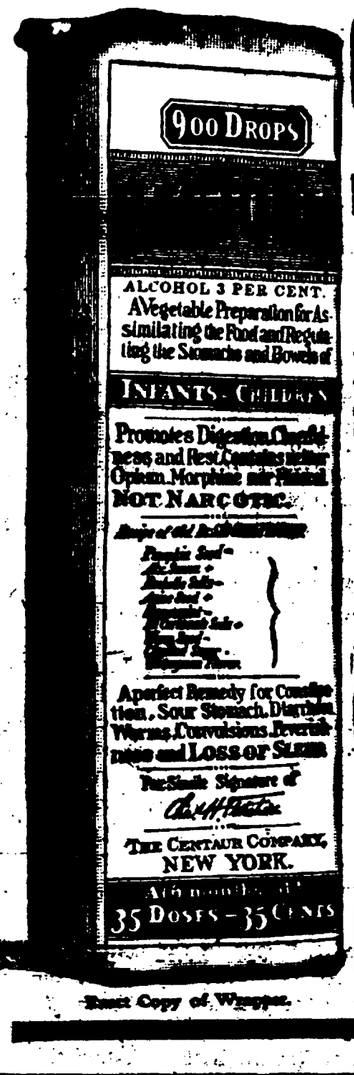
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G. WILLLIAM BRAUN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1915.

A. T. JENNINGS,
Notary Public.



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For Infants and Children.

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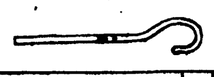
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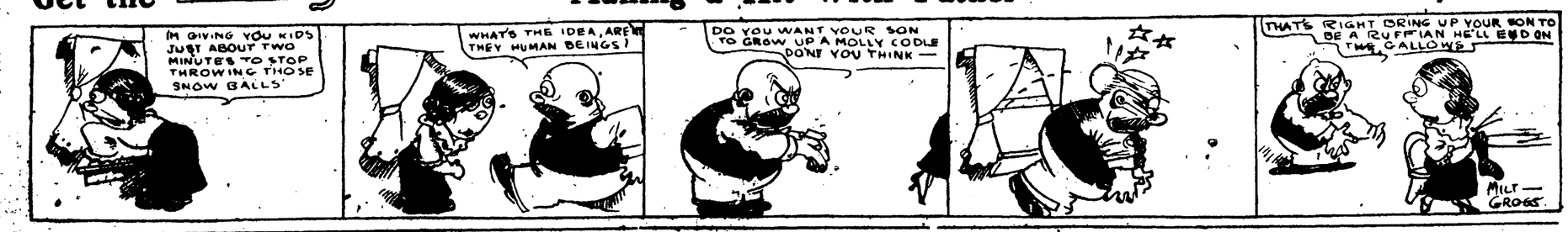
For Further Information Address

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

Get the 

Making a Hit With Father

By Gross



SCIENTIFIC CITIZEN FARMING

(Continued from Page One)

of 328 public dance halls in Chicago are a revelation of the grossly immoral conditions we allow to exist in what we are pleased to call our Christian cities, complacently indifferent because we think *our* children are safe.

As one of the best agencies to improve the conditions she describes, Mrs. Bowen makes a strong plea for policewomen. Among other things, she says:

"Women police are not needed to handle crowds, to regulate street traffic, to arrest drunkards and criminals; but they are sorely needed in order that they may adequately protect the thousands of children and young people who everyday are exposed to the dangers of unsupervised and disreputable places of amusement, and for whose safety and welfare the city is responsible."

Mrs. Bowen's figures as to the percentage of delinquents found among children who have engaged in street trades prove conclusively that the city which fails to properly regulate street trading is guilty of serious and costly neglect. As a result of the work of the Juvenile Protective Association, Chicago now has an ordinance which provides "That no boy under 14 years of age shall sell upon the streets after 8 o'clock in the evening or before 5 o'clock in the morning, and that no girl under 18 years of age shall sell anything at any time upon the streets."

Here is a result of poor planting and the wrong kind of fertilizer:

"Nearly 90 per cent. of the boys in the county jail come from the congested districts of the city, where the neighborhood conditions are very bad and the boys are surrounded on every side by evil influences. The home is bad, saloons line the streets, and at the back doors are the railroad tracks and dumping grounds."

Well might some of our older and more congested cities exclaim, "Oh, to be young again, and able to plan ahead, so as to escape some of these evils which now are so difficult to remove!" Will the younger cities heed the lesson?

* * *

No such opportunity for assisting the growth of a healthy, happy, efficient citizenship is open to any other branch of a city's government as that within the proper scope of its public system. But our citizen-growers have never seized the whole of this opportunity. Various scattered attempts have been seized the whole of this opportunity. Various scattered attempts have been made in some of our schools to instill the ethics of good citizenship into their pupils; but no consistent course in this most important subject, beginning with the lowest grade and continuing through the highest, has yet been established as a regular part of the school curriculum. And why not? Why does it take so long to do the obviously logical thing?

After summarizing some of its many practical suggestions, ex-President Taft, who writes the introduction to "A Course in Citizenship," says:

"I am glad to observe, too, that in a number of the chapters there is brought home to the child the necessity for siding with, sympathizing with, and actively aiding officials charged with the execution of the law."

City officials might be glad, too, if this lesson were brought home to a number of children of larger growth.

The chapter heading of this valuable book convey a pretty fair idea of its plan and scope and how it relates its ethical teachings to actual every-day life. They are divided according to grades, as follows:

Grade I—Home
Grade II—School and Playground
Grade III—The Neighborhood
Grade IV—Town and City
Grade V—The Nation
Grade VI—American Ideals
Grade VII—The United States and the World
GradeVIII—The World Family.

There is nothing dry or formal in the method of treating these subjects in the different chapters; bright stories, poetry, anecdotes are used, but, above all, the method aims to get the child to think out his own relation to the subject under discussion.

As a city official or vice worker, why not visit your school, look over the curriculum, and see how far the pupils are being taught to co-operate with you in maintaining the health, cleanliness and order of *their* city? Ten to one, you'll find the course in citizenship consists in telling them when the legislature meets, how many members in the upper and lower house, the salary of the governor, and other soul-stirring facts like these!

As someone has somewhere said, the most uncommon thing is common sense.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 3.—Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara county, believes that there should be no more than ten State departments and that a consolidation of the fifty or sixty bureaus now existing, each with separate heads, should be reduced to that number. If possible, he says, the elected State officials should have jurisdiction over them.

"This latter course, however, probably could not be brought about because of the growth of the State. For instance, it would be very hard to find a proper elective official in whose department the department of health could be transferred. This properly belongs with the agricultural department and some others in a department of Internal Affairs of the State, which should be created," says Senator Thompson.

"But even under the present Constitution it is my opinion that the great work of proper systematizing of the State departments could be formed by this Legislature without any Constitutional changes and a reduction could be made of the number of departments to probably between ten and fteen. For instance, the highway department should not be maintained as a separate department. It should be a bureau of the department of public works. If the superintendent of public works can be entrusted to build canals, he certainly should be abel to build hiyhways as well as look after the public buildings of the State and the State parks and reservations. The highway department too should not bep ermitted to employ attorneys or engineers. The attorneys and counsel should be employed by the attorney general and engineers of the State engineer and surveyor, so that if the highway department, for instance, desire the services of counsel application should be made to the attorney general, who would no doubt assign a deputy in case the extent of the service required it and if he desired the survey of a highway and application to the State engineer and surveyor should be made. Following the survey and after the letting of the contracts by the bureau chief in charge of highways, he could again apply to the State engineer and surveyor to furnish the inspectors to guarantee that the work should be done by the contractor in accordance with the previous plans."

Senator Thompson thinks also that the department of the State architect should be consolidated as a bureau of the State engineer and surfeyor, thus doing away with some fifteen or twenty sets of blue printing machinery now owned by the State, all of which could be performed in one office and all files would be in one place. "Of course," admits Senator Thompson, "I realize that a State architect could not be an engineer, but the State engineer and surveyor could be entrusted to employ a competent man to take charge of the bureau of architecture."

In his interview, Senator Thompson son says that his above ideas only briefly convey his plan for a proper systemitizing of all the State departments. He takes the highway department as an instance to outline his theory. "I regard the State highway department bureau chief in the same light as I would a man who desires to build a house. He is perfectly competent to build a house, although he might not be competent to draw the deed to the land, nor draw the plans and specification for the house. He would get a lawyer so that he would be sure that the deed was properly drawn; he would then get an architect to prepare his plans. Next, he would select his own plans and let his won contract, finally turning to the architect for the benefit of his expert ability of inspection. This is the natural course of commercial organizations."

If the consolidation system in which he believes were to be carried out, Senator Thompson says that a great saving would result.

MERCHANT PLEADS FOR HONEST ADS.

Needs Leader to Point Out Path of Truth in Trade, Says Mr. Diamond.

New York, April 2.—A leader to put them on the path of truthful advertising would be welcomed by tens of thousands of merchants in the United States, in the opinion of M. Maurice Diamond, president of the A. D. Matthews store, Brooklyn. He was the principal speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Full Copy Club at the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday.

"I for one welcome Samuel Hopkins Adams," he said, "who by his wonderful courage gives us the strength of our convictions to continue the work that we have started to do.

"The world loves a square deal, but it patronizes a square dealer. The saying that you can't do wrong and get away with it was never more truthfully exemplified than in advertising. The time will come when newspapers will reserve the privileges of refusing all advertisements which they do not believe to be absolutely true, and the sooner it comes the better.

"A newspaper should be against lending a moral support to help a faker sell his merchandise, and it should refuse to sell its tremendous influence for illegitimate purposes.

"Truthful advertising points to the coming of a new era in advertising or, rather a resumption of the old era. It ought not to be said that to speak the truth is an original thing, and it must not be thought that I mean we are dishonest today by intention, but through custom. It takes a loan of courage to state more than the general public thinks, to come out and say what is the truth, in order to sell his goods, and not say those things that the public expects him to say through long years of custom."

Good horse for sale cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv 91

BEST THOUGHTS FOR EASTER

Meant for Those Who Have a Real Appreciation of the Significance of the Season

On Easter Sunday let us think—Of him in honor of whose perfect life and glorious resurrection carols ascend and flowers breathe forth their beauty and fragrance.

Of the God who sent him to confirm the hopes of the human race in the reality of the life beyond death.

Of the risen Christ's continued manifestation of himself through the pardon of peace, the comfort and the power which he bestows upon his disciples.

Of the Divine reserves yet to be released to complete, with man's assistance the work Christ began.

Of beloved friends gone into the unseen world, still near us, still loving and needing us, but rejoicing in the richer, fuller life of the realm into which they have entered.

Of homes and hearts this last winter bereft of their dearest ones.

Of those hovering between life and death, and those who watch anxiously by their bedsides.

Of all who will spend Easter Sunday in prisons and hospitals, and the great army of those shut away, by age and infirmity, from the world's busy life.

Of victims of recent disasters on land and sea, and of all in any way affected by such calamities.

Of human need and loneliness in any part of the world which we can alleviate.

Of the joy and hope in millions of hearts today because of the Christ who died and rose again.

Of the final certain triumph of good over evil, right over wrong, life over death.—The Congregationalist.

Russia claims to have taken 130,000 prisoners when Przemysl surrendered, and Austria insists that the garrison numbered but 45,000. Anyhow, Russia got all that there were.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y. adv

A "GARDEN CITY" IN A COUNTRY VILLAGE

(Continued from Page One)

A sewing class of some fifty girls met every week, and its members sewed and worked for a bazaar which was held in December. The boys added their efforts to make the affair a success, and had a large part in the evening's entertainment following. This was done to raise money for a gymnasium, sorely needed when the winter weather is upon us.

Has it Paid?

The summer work has been so successful in its popularity with the children that many more children are applying for gardens adjoining ground is to be plowed for them.

We who have worked with the children feel that our efforts have not been wasted. The children have been happier for the existence of their garden city, and through it they are finding the value of healthy outdoor life; the attractions of crowded cities will appeal to them less now that they have found in their own countryside the outlet for youthful spirits under proper supervision. We hope in this way to keep our young men and women with us more than formerly, since we have been brought to realize that it is often the lack of interesting conditions which drives them away.

This work has been an inspiration not only to the children, but to the older people of the community, who now realize that the children are an asset and that anything done for their good is an investment that will pay large dividends. It is believed that many of the children have been benefited along other lines than physical, and this year we hope for greater results.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GET ACQUAINTED WITH
Our High-Class Profit Sharing Plan
Saves you 2 1-2% on everything you buy. Watch our announcements in the papers. FREE BOOKS and FREE STAMPS to-d[illegible]
McDONALD'S "[illegible]k Shop"
and H. C. DANN & SON, City Meat Market
MERCHANTS—[illegible]et acquainted with the greatest business producer on ea[illegible] Call Mr. Beynon at McDONALD'S. Phone 3117.

Consider Our Proposition
4 Rooms piped and equipped with the most modern and efficient Gaslights and Fixtures.....$18.00
5 Rooms, $20.00; 6 Rooms, $22.00.
Think of the advantage of *Gas* in every room in the house.
Gas Ranges, Gas Water Heaters, and Gas Room Heaters, Radiators, Logs or Wall Registers—all neat, attractive and the most efficient of all like apparatus, and all ready for use a moment's notice.
You scratch a match and get results at once.
And if you do not think that *Gas Lights* are not the equal or superior of any other system of lighting, with *Greater Efficiency* at *Less Cost*, it is because you do not know Modern Gas Lighting, and we want to talk it over with you—we feel certain we "can show you."
THE GAS CO.
Phone 198

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 91 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1915 | Price One Cent.

WANTED—A SLOGAN

The Chamber of Commerce wants a slogan for use upon its letter head. It must be short, snappy and to the point. It must create an impression of alertness, activity, progressiveness and be in every way up-to-date.

A prize consisting of a $5.00 gold piece is hereby offered to the citizen of Fulton who submits the best slogan by 1:00 p.m. Tuesday, April 6th. If possible the judges will reach a decision in time to make the announcement at the meeting Tuesday night. Send in your suggestions today. There is no limit to the number you may make.

WAYNE D. HEYDECKER,
Secretary.

Seneca River Power Co. Suit Tried Today In Supreme Court

Judge Hubbs Hears Argument of Remonstrants Against Granting City Lighting Contract

The suit brought by the Seneca River Power Company for a permanent injunction against John W. Stevenson et al., members of the Fulton Board of Public Works, and the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Company, went on trial this morning in Oswego. Up to the hour of going to press this afternoon, the case had not yet been disposed of. The plaintiff's attorney, Eugene M. White, of Phoenix, rested his case shortly after noon today and the defense began. The attorney for the defendants is Charles Spencer, of Gannon, Spencer and Mitchell, of Syracuse.

The Niagara people are bringing suit for the injunction on the grounds that the Fulton Board of Public Works let a contract to the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Company, the specifications of which were not in accordance with the specifications which were attached in the invitations to bidders. The Fulton company tendered a figure on one set of specifications and the Niagara company it is claimed on another and the Fulton company was awarded the contract.

The witnesses called by the plaintiff were Leon R. Scudder, George M. Fanning and William Moon, of the Niagara company.

When the defense opened its side of the case this afternoon the first witness called was F. G. Spencer. The witnesses during the morning session described the form of invitations and the specifications which had been sent out to the bidders.

35 MEN SENT TO BOTTOM OF DANUBE

Nish, April 5.—An Austrian screw steamer, carrying 600 tons of ammunition and artillery material, struck a mine laid in the Danube for Serbian defense purposes on the night of March 30. The after part of the steamer was damaged. The Serbian artillery fired on the steamer, causing an explosion and the vessel sank soon after.

Although the xeplosion occurred several miles from Belgrade, all the buildings in the city were shaken as if by an earthquake.

Two only of the crew of the vessel were saved.

The Austrian battries at Semlin retorted by firing several immense shells into Belgrade, doing much damage to the town, but no lives were lost.

Paris, April 4.—Thirty-five members of the crew were drowned by the dstruction of the Austrian steamer which blew up in the Danube on March 30, according to a dispatch to the Haxas Agency, which intimates thatthe munitions she carried were for Turkey.

Before leaving Semlin the Captain is reported to have remin[illegible] them embers of his crew that they had an important mission to fulfil[illegible] another received a bonus of 100 francs ($20) in gold.

AUSTRIANS LOSE DUKLA AND LUPKOW; BEATEN IN VIOLENT BATTLES

SAYS NEW SHELLS SLAY ALL FOES IN TRENCHES

London, April 5.—In an interview at Tokio, Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, is at paints to tell what Japan is not requiring of China, but is silent as to the nature of the actual demands. To this attitude The Daily News takes exception in an editorial, asserting that until such a revelation is made uneasiness in this country will continue.

Count Okuma assertsthat German intrigue has been employed to spread broadcast an exaggerated idea of what Japan is demanding of China. He declares that "Japan is asking only what China has already granted Germany," and asserts that "Japan's proposals are in compelte accordance with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, as well as treaties with other countries guaranteeing equal opportunity in China and the integrity of that country.

Japan, says the Premier, seeks no monopoly in China, does not aim to infringe the rights or interests of other powers, has not demanded the appointment of Japanese advisers, does not seek to create a protectorate, and has hot demanded a joint policy except at points in South Manchuria threatened by lawlessness.

Taking these negative assertions as a text, The Daily News says:

"The only comment possible on this declaration is, Why are these final disclosures delayed? What object can the Japanese Government have in submitting quietly to a campaign of calumny when the demands from which this campaign springs are thus wholly reasonabel and moderate? If it is possible to tsate thus categorically what these demands do not contain, why should it be impossible to inform the world as to what they do contain?

"Every one, in this country at least, is willing and even anxious to put the best possible interpretation on Japan's activities. If it could be shown, as to judge from Count Okuma's statement, it only requires the publication of the real terms of the proposed treaty to show that Japan's aims in these negotiations have been totally misrepresented, the news would undoubtedly be very warmly welcomed in England, but so long as the proposals themselves remain screened behind a veil of official secrecy it is quite impossible to allay the uneasiness thath as been aroused. It is difficult to imagine any solid compensating advantage which Japan can hope to gain from persistence in a silence which is undoubtedly doing her injury."

ENGLAND WANTS JAPAN TO BECOME FRANK

Paris, April 5.—Ever since the beginning of the war there have been rumors of a new French explosive of appalling power of destructiveness. A recent official statement referred to the expected increase of results from artillery fire consequnce upon some discoveries, and today the Eclair priuts an extract from a soldier's letter, which says:

"We had three trenches to take and expected a hard job. The preliminary cannonade was terrific. The air itself seemed on fire. Then the signal was given and we charged, but the usual hail of bullets was lacking.

"On reaching the first trench we halted, petrified. It was filled with corpses, and not even the wounded were living. In a corner the soldier who served the mitrailleuse was upright, chained to the gun. He, too, was lifeless.

"We rushed a second trench, and then the third. The same silence is there; every one is annihilated."

Russians Take Two Thousand Prisoners; Austrians Continue to Lose Ground in Mountain Passes

Vienna, April 5. (via London.)—Retreat of the Austrian forces in the Bskid region of the Carpathians, where some of the heaviest fighting ahs taken place in the struggle for control of the mountain passes leading into Hungary, was announced at Army Headquarters. the statement is as follows:

"The presence of fare Russian reinforcements, arriving from Przsmysl, compelled the Austrian Army to withdraw from the Beskid region.

"In the Carpathians fighting on both sides of the Laborcza valley continues. Yesterday we attacked the eastern heights and dislodged the enemy from several strong positions. Russian attacks east of Virawa were repulsed.

"In yesterday's engagements we captured 2,020 prisoners.

"North of Uzok Pass the situation is unchanged. Renewed Russian attacks miscarried, after a short fight.

"There's is now news from the other fronts."

London, April 5.—The official Petrograd report on the operatoins in the Beskids claims "a great success." It says:

"In the Carpathians on Friday we gained a great success in the sector north of the roads leading to Bartfeld and also in the region between Mezo Laborcz and Lutowiska.

"During that day we captured on the Carpathian front more than 2,000 soldiers and three guns and three machine guns.

"In the Zaleszitrow region the Austrians essayed an offensive, but all their attacks failed completely. We captured two officers and about 100 men.

"In the direction of Chotin, (Bessarabia,) after the grave defeat inflicted on them March 30 by portions of our cavalry, who delivered an irresistible attack while on foot, the Austrians evacuated our territory and withdrew to their frontier, where they are fortifying themselves.

"In this battle of the 30th our cavalry showed unexampled bravery in attacking while afoot enemy infantry units, with bayonet, sabre and lance."

TURKS MASSED TO ATTACK DARDANELLES

Athens, April 5.—I have just returned here from a stay in the Dardanelles region, and may brieffy sum up the present position there. Since the battle on March 18 there has been on activity, with the exception of that reported last Sunday, and the work of mine sweeping.

A close watch, however, is being kept on the further coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula and on the Hellespont up to the narrows, and I believe I am correct in saying that Sunday's bombardment was to prevent the enemy repairing any of the damage already done by the allied fleets.

There can be no question of the results already achieved being rendered nugatory by delay. I have heard on good authority that the destruction wrought was so very severe that it is practically impossible for the Turks to repair effectively any of the forts and works already destroyed. The heavy guns of the fleet have reduced them to a condition of chaos. When the attack is resumed it is believed that the Turks will feel the severity of the loss.

Jack Johnson Lost In 26th Round

Havana, April 5.—At 1.15 p.m. today Jack Johnson was knocked off his feet down and out in the 26th round by Jess Willard, the White Hope. Johnson lost no time after reaching his dressingroom in getting into his togs and embarking for Martinique.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
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April 5, 1915.

Opinions

First Quarter Failures

According to Dun's Review, there were 7,216 failures in the Uited States during the first quarter of 1915, with liabilities amounting to $105,703,335. In umber of defaults this record is greater than in any previous year, but it is significant of the recent progressive improvement in business that there were 758 fewer suspensions in March, and less than half the liabilities, than during January. The three month's record, therefore, largely represents the commercial and industrial unsettlement produced by the European war, from which depression a period of recovery has now set in.Inasmuch as the effect of the war was felt most severly in the South, where cotton exports were temporarily suspended, but have since been resumed in large volume, and in the Middle Atlantic States, resulting in a large reduction of industrial activity, the increase in number of insolvencies was particularly heavy. The toals for the quarter will probably long remain a high record for the period. The aggregate liabilities of $105,703,335 has been only once exceeded, namely, by the $121,-500,000 involved in the second quarter of the panic year 1893. In 1914 there were 4,826 sus pensions, owing $83,221,826.

The largest number of defaults during the past quarter were in the trading class, being 5,348, for $48,712,319 liabilities, comparing with 3,489 in 1914 with liabilities of $36,500,570. Manufacturing failures numbered 1,580 for $46,211,855, comparing with 1,147 in 1914 with liabilities of $34,-644,880. The defaults in the class of agents and brokers were more numerous than in the corresponding quarter of 1914, but the liabilities were $1,-297,035 less.

The quarter's exhibit is of much interest as a statistical test of the ecect of the European war upon the business of this neutral Nation, and the improvement from month to month reveals the intrinsic strength of the country, the liabilities for March, 1915, being only 22 per cent. of the total for the quarter, whilet hose for March, 1914, were 25 per cent.

In New York State during the quarter liabilities decreased from $21,-633,812 to $19,729,568, in spite of the fact that there were 1,193 suspensions, against only 792 in the previous year.—Utica Dispatch.

Where Your Taxes Go

The election last fall cost $4,079,171 and of the amount $2,824,000 was paid by the public. The rest was expended by the candidates for election.

Although the State spends thousands of dollars to tabulate the number of times an inspector of election failed to write the full name, instead of just the initials of a voter, it has no system of collecting election expense statistics. The result is that the next constitutional convention would have to work in the dark on any reform in this respect, but for the fact that the New York Times has spent two months of solid work collecting this information.

State Controller Travis in his report recently pointed out that thousands of dollars are wasted annually to compile unnecessary figures about insignificant mistakes made by inspectors of election. The reason that these figures are compiled is that it furnishes a degree of employment to the board of election in every county. But it is well known to those familiar with the work of boards of election that even this useless work is not sufficient to give the employes under the commissioners enough to do the year round. As for the commissioners themselves, their job is merely "supervision" and assumption of "responsibility" at as large a salary as they can persuade a board of supervisors to give them. The pay of the chief clerks, clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., is determined by the commissioners themselves, quite unrestrained by any Legislature or other appropriating body. Naturally the boards of election figures large in the cost of elections. The salaries run right along through the year although the full duties there [illegible] three or four months around election time.

There are 175 regular deputy superintendents, paid at the rate of $900 to $1,500 annually eachand 400 special deputies at $200 each during the busy season, nominally to see that the election is run honestly and properly but really just to draw their pay and work for the party by which they were appointed. The cost of these useess officials is $350,000 per year—which could be used for something genuinely valuable to the State.

The fact that the deputies and the other election officials do not do their duty is shown by the high percentage of candidates who do not file their statements of election expenses. In Allegany county none of thhe candidates filed a statement. Still this county had its board of election and its quota of deputies at Eldorado and [illegible] of so much importance. It was presumably their own money and it did not come out of the public, directly, at least, in taxes. Still the expenditures is largely a speculation. Many men who put up money in this way hope to get it back. If they get it back, they get it out of the public and it is wellknown that they don't always give full service for the money received.—Utica Press.

Great headquarters for farm seeds, Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

Net cash prices on guaranteed auto tires:

30x3	$8.55
30x3½	$11.02
32x3½	$12.68
33x4	$18.10
34x4	$18.48

Other sizes in proportion
Van Wagenen, Inc.

THE ADMINISTRATION

The man who tells one that by securing added industries and a desired growth of population this city might run the risk of labor disturbances, is not a whit more progressive than the man who boasts of the small amount of money he gives his wife for the home. While it is true that the large centers of population are the greatest sufferers from disturbances in the labor world, there are notworthy exceptions such as for instance, Detroit, where because of the prevailing happiness of the people strikes are almost unknown.

In Detroit labor is well paid, but that is not all. There the workers are given the thought that should be theirs. Amusements are provided for them and there are plenty of places of recreation—halthy indoor and outdoor places. Detroit is not in its swaddling clothes. It never barred industry for fear of what might or might not come. Its chief aim was to first make the city attractive to the people that they would acquire taste for the beautiful in life, in all of their surroundings.

And Detroit has prospered.

And the people of Detroit are prosperous.

Detroit's streets are clean, its parks are clean, and all because its people are encouraged along the line of civic pride.

And Detroit's tax rate is lower than in Fulton.

And the assessed valuation is lower than in Fulton.

And yet in Detroit there is plenty of money for improvements—the kind that make the people happy and comfortable; the kind that encourage the people to look for the good things in life.

Detroit's streets are clean because plenty of water is provided for keeping them clean; and, there being water in abundance it is used to encourage cleanliness and godliness.

Low tax rates are desirable, but they are not the essentialities toward adding new industries. A city cannot hope to buy $100 worth of improvements for $50. That is out of the question, just as much so as it would be for a housewife to buy $50 worth of household comfort for $25. If we cheapen the city we must do without the necessary improvements; if the housewife is deprived of a sum of money that will provide a decent living and a few luxuries there must ensue a lowering of the standard all around.

No one disputes the staatement that Fulton's tax rate is high. It is true that big things have been done with the people's money, and it is true that big things have been unwisely done. No one begrudes money spent for improvements that the public in general receives a dollor's worth for a dollar, but the average taxpayer does pull a little tighter the flap of his pocketbook when he is assessed for improvements that are of a specific nature—improvements that benefit one or two persons at the expense of the entire city.

And this is the history of the present city administration.

ELECT THE JUDGES

The Bar Association of the State of New York is a powerful organization. The legal profession composes a decided majority of the Legislature and if there was anything it wanted in the way of reform, it could have it. Still we recall that men eminent in the profession have deplored the condition of our criminal and civil procedure. Why do these lawyers tolerate such conditions? Why are "costs" in these days of the typewriter, rapid printing and other improvements assessed at the same high rate that prevailed formerly?

The fact is that the profession is strong on precedent. Precedent composes a large part of most arguments. Precedent has been one of the greatest barriers to human and advanced legislation. The people have not only had to fight their battles through the Legislature, but when won there they have often had to fight another and a longer fight to get past the courts and court-made laws. This condition brought forth such proposals as recall of judges and recall of judicial decisions.

All of this is pertinent to the proposal that judges shall be appointed by judges. Should the constitutional convention provide that change, the courts will be further removed from the control of the people and even less responsive to their deliberate judgment. In fact, that is one of the reasons some lawyers advocate the appointment of judges, only they call the people "the mob."

Just at present, however, the complaint of that section of the legal profession which advocates the appointment of judges is having much to say about the quality of the judges. Whatever may be the quality below the Harlem, there is not much that can be said against the Supreme Court justices up-State. Whenever it happens that an up-State judge shows he is not fit for his place, he is straightway defeated at the first opportunity the people get at him.

The people do not want to lose whatever hold they have on the courts. If anything, their sentiment is for a quicker and more ready responsiveness to their desires on the part of the courts. They do not fancy the idea of seeing the courts set further up and away from them. They do not want a chief justice of a court of appeals appointing judges so that they may decide questions according to his ideas. The peoplew ant judges who will decide cases according to their ideas—which are often far in advance of those of the sticklers for precedent.—Utica Observer.

A Valued Pocket Piece

By JOHN Y. LARNED

My father was killed fighting on the northern side in the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d of July. I was old enough to remember the news of his death and the military funeral that was given him when his body was sent home. Thirty years after his death I was paid a silver dollar bearing date of 1863. Since it marked the date of my father's death in battle, I prized it, and, instead of parting with it, I cut on it my father's initials.

One day while traveling I fell in with a young man, with whom I chatted. On entering the station at Cleveland the car door was thrown open and a trainman called: "Cleveland! All out!"

The young man, surprised that the train would go no farther, made inquiries and discovered that he must stop overnight in Cleveland. He at once began to examine the contents of his pocketbook and found that he had barely enough to pay his bill at a hotel. I asked him to permit me to lend him some funds, but he refused, saying that he had just sufficient to get through. I insisted on his taking more, and he said if I had any loose change in my pocket he would accept it as a loan. The only coin I had was my pocket piece. After a moment's hesitation I handed it to him. He tried to get my address in order to return the loan, but we were leaving the train in a crowd, and I hurried away.

Not long after this the newspapers were filled with accounts of the murder of Richard Thornton, a wealthy man, in Buffalo. The case was one of those mysterious happenings that attract widespread attention. A nephew of the deceased, Edgar Thornton, was accused of murdering his uncle in order to secure his estate. The murdered man was very old, a bachelor, and his household affairs were administered by a Mrs. Ferguson, a widow, who, the evidence seemed to indicate, was endeavoring to induce him to make a will in her favor. The state attorney, by patching together bits of evidence, made a very good case, showing that the nephew, in whose favor a will had already been made, fearing that the woman would succeed in securing one giving her the property, had murdered his uncle to prevent his doing so.

Mrs. Ferguson swore that Edgar Thornton was with his uncle on the night of the murder, the two being together in the uncle's bedroom. She claimed to have heard high words between them. Edgar had left the house at 11 o'clock. She did not see Richard Thornton till the next morning, when she found him dead, with a pillow pulled over his face. A weak point in the prosecution was that some $200 that the deceased had on hand in a desk was missing. The state attorney declared that the accused had taken the money in order to make it appear that the murder had been committed for the purpose of robbery.

I read the newspaper reports of the trial, missing only one day's report. The next issue of the paper mentioned that the accused had endeavored to prove an alibi.

The servants in the house were all against Mrs. Ferguson, testifying that she kept Mr. Thornton in a sort of imprisonment, but they were persons of no education, and their evidence was easily pulled to pieces by the prosecutor. Indeed, Mrs. Ferguson proved that they had been liberally tipped by Edgar Thornton whenever he had called on his uncle.

It did not take me long to make up my mind that the accused was guilty. He could not have been innocent unless Mrs. Ferguson had perjured herself in testifying that he was with his uncle, and the only person with him on the night of the murder.

I read the summing up of the case by the prosecutor, and my attention was attracted to these words:

The prisoner has claimed that on the night the murder was committed he was traveling on a train between Cleveland and Buffalo.

My meeting with the man to whom I had loaned a silver dollar flashed upon me. Could this Edgar Thornton be the person I had met? That person was to remain over in Cleveland at a hotel. The accused claimed to have been on a train.

A human life might depend on my action. I took a train for Buffalo and when I arrived went to the courtroom where the trial was being held. In the prisoner I recognized my fellow traveler. I called for his attorney, told my story and was put on the stand. I testified that on a certain date—the evening of the murder—I had entered Cleveland with the accused and had loaned him a silver dollar, which I described. The prisoner produced the identical dollar I had given him with the initials and date I had scratched on it.

There was a sensation in the courtroom. A man who was about to be convicted of murder was acquitted and was heir to a fortune. When I asked how he happened to have been on a train instead of in a hotel in Buffalo he said he had found passage on a combination milk and passenger train. Mrs. Ferguson had perjured herself to be revenged on the man to whom she had lost her fortune.

When Edgar Thornton went to his [illegible]

WITH THE STATE EDITORS

Fads! We live in an age of fads. The gullible public is made the ready tool of a lot of tricky schemers who make a living out of human credulity. It is easy to create a scare about ones health. That is the easiest road to accomplish the purpose of the self-seeking faddist.

What this country needs more than anything else is a clean, wholesome, fair-minded, decent press intent on doing constructive and not destructive work.—Leslies Weekly.

* * *

At the rate the Democratic state administration for four years created places for favorites another term under scuh rule would have left few members of the party without positions on the public pay roll. Small wonder that the Democracy is bending every effort to hide the facts until they can be shifted to the account of the Republicans.—Troy Record.

* * *

Chairman Tanner of the Republican State committee does not favor the Argetsinger bill for ending direct primaries and going back to the old system before the new one has been given a thorough trial.

It would be a serious mistake for the party now in control of the Legislature to allow the people to get the conviction that it is reactionary and is bent upon undoing all recent progressive legislation. And it now looks as though the leaders are willing to abandon some proposed measures for the sake of what they know is the sentiment of the progressive and independent voters of the State.—Binghamton Press.

* * *

The ability of a Democratic congress to "get away" with the people's money appears to grow in inverse ratio to the length of the sitting. The total appropriations voted at the last or "short" session of the Sixty-third congress were $1,128,080,000 or $12,000,000.more than the aggregate for the "long" session of a year ago. And that does not seem to be the whole story. Some appropriations went over because of lack of agreement on certain items, and the government's needs were provided for temporarily on certain items, and the government's needs were provided for temporarily by the expdient of extending the appropriations granted for a preceding fiscal year. The total for the two years of the Democratic Sixty-third congress was $2,244,000,000.—Cortland Standard.

* * *

Chairman Frederick C. Tanner of the Republican State Committee shows his unusual political sagacity in advising that the Massachusetts ballot and the present Direct Primary law be retained in this State until they have had a fair trial with the short ballot likely to be provided in the revised Constitution.—Jamestown Post.

* * *

Remembering how the heads of Republicans were chopped off, one after another in quick succession, when the Democrats came into power in the State four years ago, fair minded persons find much amusement in the howls of the men now thrown out of jobs, but their sympathies are not greatly stirred.—Amsterdam Recorder.

* * *

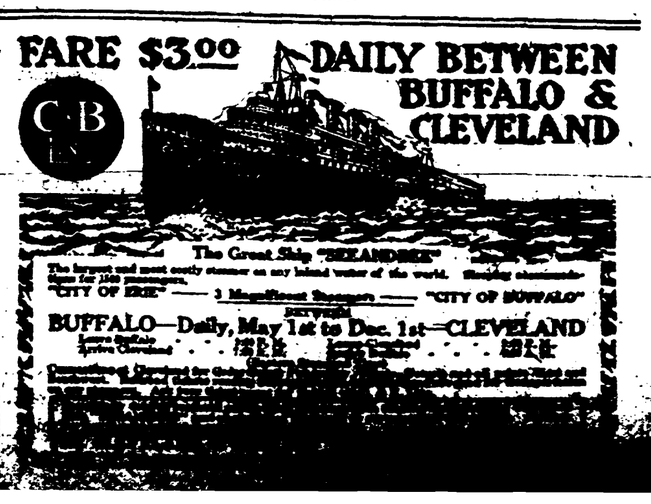
The Democratic party is accutomed to sneer at the full dinner pail slogan of happier times, but we submit that a full dinner pail in wicked Republican good times is preferable to an empty stomach in these virtuous Democratic times when a considerable portion of the populace is watchfully waiting along the bread line or at free soup stations for "handouts."—Newburgh Journal.

MUSIC TO SOOTHE THE OUTLAW

A favorite theory of ethics would make the basis for human conduct a universal desire to harmonize one's self with one's environmetn and the universe. Both the good and the wicked have this desire, it is declared, but the wicked lack the instinct to gratify it. Criminologists contend that the wicked suffer from nervous defects which interfere with their sense of rhythm, and therefore dull or destroy the natural feeling for the harmonious in conduct and surroundings.

All of this may have some bearing on the assertion of Pittsburgh's Superintendent of Police that music will "convert the crook." Music is simply an interpretation of life expressed in harmonies which even our Mike the Bites and Gyp the Bloods can feel with their defective strung and poorly attuned nervous systems. Indeed, there is some reason for believing that their natures are starving for some aid of this sort to a proper subconscious appreciation of their relation to society. There is, from this point of view, as much pathos as humor in the report from the city of smoke that recently when the police quartet in Central Station sang "Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight?" three pickpockets wept in their cells. Even such simple fare they receive with emotional gratitude.

But not all simple fare, whether of food or music, is properly nourishing. Cheap, sentimental tunes induce in the savage breast a pity of self which has no permanent curative value. If Superintendent Matthews would put his belief in the reformatory power of music to a thorough test he should first learn to discriminate between the wholesome and the unwholesome in his medium, or make way for a more learned dietist.—N. Y. Tribune.



THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

(International News Service)

Albany, N. Y., April 5.—New York's new constitution will be written by Republicans. This was assured long before the delegates began gathering here today for the convention which opens tomorrow. The party whose leading spirits include Seth Low, Elihu Root and William Barnes, Jr., controls 116 of the 168 votes. It is reported Mr. Root will be chosen chairman.

The convention is made up of fifteen delegates-at-large and three district delegates from each of the fifty-one Senate districts. The Republicans elected all the fifteen delegates-at-large, who are generally men of more prominence and influnc than the district delegates.

Of the fifty-two Democratic district delegates all are from New York city with the exception of six. Three of these are from the Second District, on Long Island, and three from Buffalo.

In only one district, the Eighteenth of New York, are the delegates of different parties. Mark Eisner, a Democrat, represents the districts, with two Republicans as colleagues.

In its 1914 platform the Republican party declared the new constitution should embrace "only matters involving essential and permanent political principles and constitutional limitations." Matters of detail "should be left to treatment by the Legislature in statute law," thus attempting to prevent conflicts between the Legislature and the courts.

Some of the principal issues are as follows:

HOME RULE

Perhaps the most important question before the convention is home rule for local municipalities. The Municipal Government Association proposes granting the power to cities to draft, adopt, and amend their own charters and would limit the power of the legislature to enact special laws affecting individual cities.

It would give the municipalities full power in local affairs, abolish the present classification of cities and leave the State only the power to legislate in matters of State concern.

The latest Republican State platform declared for continuing the constitutional limitation upon the debts of cities and the control over taxation, but pronounced for "home rule to the widest practicable extent."

The Democratic State platform said: "Home rule, to its fullest extent, should be conferred upon our cities, freed from the interference by the legislature and greater powers of local legislation granted to bards of supervisors."

Many New York city organizations are pressing home rule.

SHORT BALLOT

While the Democrats are lukewarm toward lessening the number of elective state officials, the Republicans have pronounced strongly for the change.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

The Republicans come out for the limitation of the number of State departments, to prevent useless duplication; while the Democratic State platform declares: "The responsibility should be centered in the governor. The various boards and commissions should be made subject to the control of the governor."

JUDICIARY

Almost every public body and man of standing in the State agrees that the courts need reform. There are, however, many diverse opinions concerning hte new form the judicial system should take. This be one of the storm points of the convention.

The Republican platform promises "thorough reform." "Legislation in regard to judicial procedure should be confined to a short and simple Practice Act," it says, "and the power to devise, amend, or abrogate rules of procedure should be delegated to the courts to be adopted or modified by them from time to time as experience dictats, controlled only by fundamental laws."

LEGISLATION

Among the interesting proposals regarding the State Legislature are (1) that the governor and chief administrative offiecrs have seats in the chamber, without voting privlege, like the British system; in the chamber, without voting privilege, like the British system; general legislation; (3) that there be only biennial sessions, except in cases of emergency; and (4) that private claim bills be prohibited.

APPORTIONMENT

Many delegates will make a fight to abolish the practice of "gerrymanderings" or re-districting the State for partisan purposes.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL

There is little expectation that any of the these three new governmental institutions will be incorporated in the new constitution.

BUDGET

It is hoped and expected that a scientific budget system will be one of the most marked reforms of the convention. There will probably be little opposition to this feature.

FRANCHISES

As a result of the convention the iniquitous custom of granting franchises in perpetuity to use public property will almost certainly be ended. The new constitution is expected to declare that every franchise must be granted as a lease for a fixed period.

SAFEGUARDING OF ELECTIONS

Many public organizations demand non-partisan election officials to take the place of the present bi-partisan inspectors of election, poll and ballot clerks. It is held this would prevent the present corruption in elections.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The woman suffrage question is to be submitted to the voters of the State this fall. The convention will make arrangements to have its work harmonize with this election and its results.

CIVIL SERVICE

New [illegible]te long has had good service law but the enforcement has [illegible] very lax. It is hard to see how the convention could improve matters.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The power of the Legislature to safeguard the health and lives of the people will probably be better defined and recognized in the new constitution.

CANALS

The administration of the canal projects of the State has led to scandal. It is hoped the convention will clear up the complications of the present situation.

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Many public men believe that the counties are too numerous, that many of their officials are superfluous, and that the present county system leads to useless duplication of muncipal and State functions.

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents, so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free, for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

TREASURY DEPT. FORCES DEFICIT

House Will Correct Unsystematic Method of Spending Money

Washington, April2. — Confronted with increasing appropriations and an unsystematic method of distributing Uncle Sam's expense money, legislators at the next session of Congress will take up the big question of creating a budget committee in the House of Representatives to handle all the appropriation bills.

The sixty-thrd Congress appropriated, in round figures, $2,231,000,000 and it was a record breaker for spending money. Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee, says in a statement analyzing the appropriations for the final session of the sixty-third Congress that there can be no systematic retrenchment in expenditures so long as the appropriation bills are divided up among half a dozen committees.

Representative Fitzgerald asserts that one of the really big tasks before the next Congress is the consideration of a budget system, a consolidation of appropriating power in one committee and a prohibition against new legislation in appropriation bills.

Although a Democrat, Mr. Fitzgerald frankly says that the appropriations of the sixty-fourth Congress, in conjunction with the falling off of im ports and the duties there from leaves the Treasury in a bad way [illegible] there will be a deficit of more than $100,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year.

Eight committees of the House, whereis appropriation bills originate, now have appropriating powers, although the so-called Appropriation Committee handles several of the more important bills. These eight committees mean divided authority and responsibility and if one committee is inclined to be economical in its recommendations the work may be ineffectual because of the extravagance of another committee.

At present the appropriation bills are reported by committees as follows:

Army and Military Academy bills by Military Affairs; naval budget by the naval affairs; diplomatic and consular by foreign affairs; Indian bill by Indian affairs; agricultural by harbor by Rivers and Harbors Committee; postoffice budget by postoffices and postroads.

Fortifications, sundry civil, legislative, District of Columbia, pensions, general deficiency and urgent deficiency by the Committee on Appropriations.

The plan now forming is to have one big committee on appropriations to handle all of the annual budgets, which aggregate in their totals more than $2,000,000,000 for a Congress. The Democratic caucus has named a committee of leaders to investigate, during the recess this summer, the general subject of a change in the method of making appropriations and the arraignment by Representative Fitzgerald, of the present system will have influence with the caucus and with the House.

"To make the work of the House of Representative really effective," says Representative Fitzgerald, "there must be a radical change in its method of handling appropriations. Many times the present system has been condemned as illogical and unscientific. Real reform is impossible with eight committees of the House framing appropriation bills, while seven committees have legislative jurisdiction of the matters for which they recommend appropriations.

Further consideration deepens my conviction that one committee should be given control of all appropriations and that no legislation should be contained in appropriation bills."

Representative Fitzgerald refers to an agitation in the days of John Quincy Adams to prevent the carrying of legislation in appropriation bills. A rule now in force prohibits legislation unless in the interest of economy; nevertheless legislative riders frequently are found in the supply bills because no one raises a point of order or because they are written into the bills by the Senate or in conference.

If restrictions upon the contents of appropriation bills are found essential to the proper conduct of the public business as early as 1820," argues Fitzgerald, "it is apparent that such limitations are now imperative. The cost of the Federal Government has increased to a sum never contemplated in those early days and when genera legislation is inserted in appropriation bills it is usually properly considered by either house of Congress."

Sentiment for a budget committee is growing among Democrats, who are alarmed over growing expenditures despite economy promises, and the next session may result in the creation of a big House committee to handle all of the annual appropriation bills.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

Remember that votes go with every purchase at the VanWagenen, Inc., store up to and including Overland "sixes." adv92

NAVAL GUN VIBRATION.

Conditions on a Warship When Heavy Firing Is In Progress.

The average civilian has a very vague idea as to the conditions inside a turret on a war vessel while heavy firing is going on.

The greatest force of the vibration from the firing of a gun is naturally just outside the muzzle, and that is outside the turret. So terrific is this vibration that if severe precautions were not taken the deck under the mussle would be ripped to pieces, sheet iron doors would be wrenched from their hangings and skylights shattered. To guard against these effects the deck under the gun mussle is re-enforced with steel plates about an inch thick and skylights are taken off and replaced with coverings of armor plate.

Of course a very considerable roar and jar are felt inside the turret. Men who are looking for the refinement of precaution recommend that gunners wear shoes with rubber cushioned soles and heels to lessen the jar on the deck.

The air vibration, due either to firing in one's own or some other turret, has caused many cases of gun deafness. To stuff the ears with cotton wool is, of course, the commonest expedient followed by men and officers alike. There is also what is called the Cheatham device, consisting of a mixture of clay and wool. It is very flexible, can be molded to any ear and still allows its wearer to hear orders.

Gun deafness may come immediately as a result of a ruptured ear drum or gradually owing to an injury to the auditory nerve.—London Answers.

Takes a Sip of Tacks.

While she attempted to take a drink from what she thought was a glass of water while in the dark at her home in Point township, Northumberland county, Pa., Miss Alice Rhoades, eighteen years old, swallowed several hundred tacks and pins. She was taken to the Mary M. Packer hospital, Sunbury.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT,
COUNTY OF OSWEGO,
State of New York;
Anna N. Halloran, Plaintiff,
against
Frank F. Wilson, Defendant.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the attorney for the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in Oswego County,
Dated February 3, 1915.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida Street,
Fulton, N. Y.

To Frank F. Wilson, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry D. Coville, Oswego County Judge, dated February 15, 1915, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the clerk of Oswego County, at Oswego, N. Y.

JOHN F. CULLEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address,
No. 103½ Oneida Street,
Fulton, N. Y.

2-15-7t

The Easter Rabbit.

A symbol of Easter quite as familiar is the Easter hare, which is closely associated with the moon.

There have been all serts of fancies concerning the moon, from the phases of which the time of Easter is fixed, and among many nations the hare is the symbol of the moon itself.

The Hindu and Japanese artists painted the hare across the moon itself, while the Chinese represent the moon as a rabbit pounding rice in a mortar. An old, old Hindu moon legend says that once when Indra, disguised as a famishing pilgrim, was praying for food the hare, having nothing else to offer, threw itself into the fire that it might be cooked for his benefit, and the grateful Indra transported the animal to the moon, where those who have good imaginations declare that it is still to be seen.

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

INSURANCE

Health, Accident, Federal Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich., $200,000.00 cash capital. John F. Cullen, general agent, 103½ Oneida st., Fulton, N. Y. Phone 251.

DENTISTS

FRED E. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred. Carroll, Prop.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

GOING TO MOVE?

Insist on *Electricity in the Home* to which you go. Tell the agent that you want to see his list of Wired Houses. You will be sure to find one to suit you, for the best Modern Homes of all descriptions are wired for Electricity. A wired house enables you to enjoy many electric conveniences and labor savers at small cost.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

Another Week of Bargains at the SQUARE DEAL

Crisco	23c	10c Marcro Corn Flake	5c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c	R X Milk	11c
Compound	10c	3 Jelly Powder	25c
Bean Pork	12c	3 Mince Meat	25c
Bacon	18c	Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Succotash, Lima Beans, String Beans, Apples, Sauer Kraut, Pork and Beans, 3 cans	25c
Cloeoes	5c		
Sh. Wheat	11c		
Post Toasties	3 pkgs. 20c		
Maple Corn Flake	3 pkgs. 20c		

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY
PHONE 464 210 CAYUGA STREET

NEW SEWER PLAN IS UNPOPULAR

Merchant Claims Impracticability Will Exist in Hunter Race

Contractor Frank Massaro and a squad of fifteen men started work early this morning on the new storm sewer which will run from the canal bridge to the Hunter Company's race-way. The men started work on the north end of the canal and Massaro expects the work to progress rapidly despite the fact that the frost is not yet out of the ground and the men will have hard going for a while. He stated today that nothing yet would lead him to believe that the work could not be completed before April 20, the required time.

The Hunter Company has been in communication with its attorney, Mr. Chapman of Syracuse, during the past week, in regard to the northern end of the sewer. The city wishes to run the sewer into the Hunter race where it will dump, and at the meeting of the Board of Public Works, the Hunter Company's representatives asked whether there was any possibility of the sewer interfering with their water supply or with the erection of some new abutments in the raceway at a later date. Although City Engineer Hill stated that the sewer flow would never interfere with the race, the Hunter Company decided to submit the plans of the race to Mr. Chapman and rest upon his decision. The city has contracted to indemnify the Hunter Company against any loss caused by the race sewer, but Messrs. Wise and Chadwick of the company stated that they would object to the sewer if there was any possibility of it holding up the plant even for a day. Mr. Chapman has not announced his decision today.

The decision of the Board of Public Works to run the new sewer into the Hunter tail-race was chacterized as a "near-sighted action" by a prominent merchant this morning. Accompanied by a Times reporter this man made an inspection of the conditions around the Hunter plant and the business man showed where the new sewer, as it is laid out now, might be impracticable. At present the specifications call for a sewer to run along the right wall of the old canal and to turn directly to the right when it arrives at a point almost opposite the Hunter office. Then the sewer is to run over the canal bed and under a wooden building on the Hunter property and will enter the tail race at right angles just where the tail race turns toward the river.

The Hunter Company contemplates the erection of a new supporting pillar for the plant as well as a new retaining wall at the upper side of the turn in the tail race. The Hunter Company will also insist that the new sewer enter the tail-race at the bottom of the race. This will necessitate some very deep tunneling by the contractor and when the sewer nears the race, the Hunter company will be forced to shut off power.

Farther down the tail-race the company has a water intake for its fire apparatus. While the city promises that no sanitary sewage shall enter the race, the company officials, at the board meeting, said they were informed that a great deal of sediment would be deposited in the race from the surface sewage. Some of this sediment might lodge in the intake and in case of fire not only the plant but thousands of dollars of surrounding property would be threatened.

By an additional length of sewer which will run probably 150 feet the city can reach a point opposite Hubbard street and then taking the sewer over the canal bed a straight run as far as 1st st. can be made. From 1st st. it is about 90 feet to the river.

The sewer would have to run across a plot of private land, which could probably be purchased, if necessary, for a nominal sum.

With the new storm sewer dumping directly into the river, a connection could be made with the main sanitary sewer, which, it is reported, is already inadequate for the needs of the down tow nsection. The city is bound to grow and in the course of a very few years additional sanitary sewers will be found necessary as the present sewer is only of 16-inch pipe, and it is overtaxed now.

A connection made to a 24-inch storm sewer would afford ample flow for the sanitary sewage disposal for many years to come. It is estimated that the additional 150 feet to Hubbard st. plus the 256 feet to the river bank will only cost the city about $1500 at the most, taking the present contract price as a basis. Such an arrangement would be a permanent improvement and would eliminate any more work on either sanitary or storm sewage disposal in the down town section for some years to come.

A SACRED DRAMA

Preparations Afoot for An Entirely Home Production.

Announcement was made yesterday by "The Couriers" of the State Street M. E. church that a sacred drama under their auspices will be given at the church at an early date. The drama is entitled Queen Esther, and is founded on the Book of Esther in the Old Testament. The Couriers have engaged a company composed of young people of the Freeman Avenue M. E. church of Solvay to present the play. Beside the Solvay church it has been presented in two other churches with marked success.

Community Notes

W. B. Halstead, chiropractor, whose office was formerly in Oneida st., has removed to the Quirk theatre building.

* * *

Miss Florence Nichols, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Duncan MacDougal of Park st., has returned to her home.

* * *

Mrs. R. E. Borst of Syracuse is spending a few days with Fulton friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Carr of Park st., spent Easter with their parents at Wolcott.

* * *

Mrs. Earnest Doty will soon join her husband at Chicago. Mr. Doty is salesman for the Fort Stanwix company.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett of Rochester are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Paul D. Clark, of S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Montgomery and Miss Lillias Waugh spent Thursday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Grace Wellwood of South 3d st. entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Melvin of Baldwinsville recently.

* * *

Ross Wolever spent Easter at his parents' home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rice of Gansevoort st., have been entertaining Frank Connell of Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Iris Kinney of Worth st., is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

* * *

Miss Gretta Lewis of W. 4th st. is home from Rose Hill where she has been employed.

* * *

Homer Ives has sufficeintly recovered from an illness as to resume his duties at the Granby paper company plant.

* * *

Miss Grace Hall is being entertained by friends in the city.

* * *

Miss Ruth Pritchard is spending her Easter vacation in New York.

* * *

Winifred Perry is the Easter guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perry in Worth st.

* * *

Hilton Wallace of Worth st. has been the guest for a few days of Syracuse friends.

Wanted—Retail Salesman for Fulton and vicinity to sell the finest line of pianos and player pianos. To one who is willing to be judged by "actual results" rather than by so called "past records" we have a big money-making proposition. Address in confidence stating age, experience, etc. K, Times Office. 91c

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y. adv

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frderic T. Cardoze

Albany, April 5.—There is an impression, which is prevalent at the Capitol that the question as to whether the term of the governor shall be increase dto four from two, is to be seriously considered by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Certain of the members of the legislature who are delegates seem to think favorably of such an amendment to the State Constitution.

It is understood that Governor Whitman is favorably impressed with the suggested lengthening of the term of office of the governor, although the executive has made no formal or public utterance with reference to the subject. His close friends say that it is the belief of the governor that a term of two years is hardly adequate for the putting into operations of reforms or radical changes made by an administration.

A number of delegates who have been questioned as to their views upon the amendment in question have not been averse to declaring that the whole troublew ith the State service is that tenures of department heads and their deputies are too insecure. They point out that all of the appointive State offices can be removed by legislative action, or upon charges if the administration antagonistic to them so desires. This naturally leads to a general house-cleaning every two years, providing there is a change in the political complexion of State government, and many of the State departments find themselves in new hands just at the time the outgoing official becomes familiar with the duties of his office.

Following up this line of argument, the delegates in question hold that if the governor, who is the appointing power, held office for [illegible] two years, there would be a marked improvement in the administration of State affairs. They point out that the city of New York gives its mayor a term of four years at the present time, when at one time the term was of but two years duration, and that there is no agitation for a return to the ol dtwo year tenure. As an added argument they call attention to the fact that many of the States of the Union elect their governors every four years.

If a change is made so as to provide for the election of a governor once in four years, it is fair to assume that the terms of office of members of the Senate will be increased to four years also and the terms of assemblymen to two. If this change is made it is regarded as probable that the salaries of legislators will be increased to at least $2,500 a year.

The impending State Constitutional Convention follows two attempts to hold one this year. The Legislature of 1913 passed a bill which authorized special election to be held during that year to decide by a referendum whether there should be a Constitutional Convention. Governor Sulzer vetoed the measure. During the extra session which followed, a bill embodying the same proposition was introduced and passed, receiving the executive approval of Martin H. Glynn, who succeeded Governor Sulzer because of his impeachment. The special election was held last spring, resulting in a slender majority for the convention. In fact the majority was so small that its validity was questioned. After a review by the courts it was held that the Constitutional Convention had been called legally. The Republican party which was victorious at the polls also elected a majority of members to the Convention, or to be exact 100 out of 168 delegates.

Used Ford touring car for sale. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv 91

EPWORTH LEAGUE SOCIAL AT FIRST M. E. CHURCH

Tonight at eight o'clock if you're not late, we'll open your eyes with a big surprise—a southern trip by way of a ship, a maid will tell, who can do it well. At eight cents a plate, we good cheer will take, at one hour and thirty-eight minutes after eight.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

REV. AND MRS. PECK PAY FRIENDS TRIBUTE

Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Peck, who have earned the respect and esteem of the people in general of this community, leave soon for their home in Sandy Creek. In a communication to The Evening Times this morning Mr. Peck gave the following expression:

"I am improving steadily, though slowly, am up a good part of the day, walk about, and out of doors a short distance, also ride out by auto, etc. Attended the Easter service and sermon at our church yesterday morning and was not over tired. By my physician's advice I am not to take active work this year at the approaching conference, but we are removing to the home recently purchased for my father and mother at Sandy Creek where I was pastor from 1898 to 1901.

I expect to spend some time recuperating in the Adirondacks and at the Thousand Island Park. Am planning to stop at Oswego for the opening session of our annual conference and then go on to Sandy Creek.

We have been the recipients of many fine and valuable gifts of money and otherwise from our parishioners. We leave Fulton with the warmest feelings of gratitude, affection and regret at parting. No more whole-souled, sympathetic, appreciative and generous people are to be found anywhere, and our pastorate here has been a delight. With all best wishes for the fullest success of Fulton's new and energetic movement for betterment.

Most cordially,
(Rev.) Charles L. Peck.

PHYSICIANS TO TEST SANITY OF GATES

Frank Gates, who was arrested last week on a charge of cruelty and non-support preferred by his wife, is still languishing in the city jail. He has been unable to find any one to go his bail which was fixed at $1,000.

His actions before and after arrest have led Chief Dyer to suspect that his mind is affected. The case has been called for tomorrow morning and if it is deemed necessary at that time an examination will be made into his sanity, and if the doctors find he is not rational he will probably be committed to some institution at once.

His wife is a colored woman and she charged that Gates beat her as well as neglecting to provide food and raiment for her. She announced her intention of leaving him for good after the preliminary hearing before Judge Wilson last week, and she has removed all her belongings from their former dwelling.

AN OLD RESIDENT WAS BURIED TODAY

Mrs. Nellie Gardner, for fifty-two years a resident of Fulton, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. M. Anderson, of West Broadway. Mrs. Gardner was born in Fulton in Oneida st., but of late years she has made her home with Mrs. Anderson.

She is survived by her husband, Castle H. Gardner; one son, Harold Gardner, of Wisconsin, and two daughters Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. R. C. Shafer, of Syracuse.

Rev. M. G. Buck of the First Baptist church officiated at the funeral which was held at the home of Mrs. Anderson this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JUNIOR KNIGHTS DINED

Youth invaded the favorite lounging place of sedate men of affairs Friday night, when the boys belonging to the Junior Knights of the First M. E. church were dined by their teacher, H. L. Paddock. At the conclusion of the dinner a business meeting was held and the boys' appreciation of their teacher's generosity was expressed in true boyish fashion.

Good horse for sale cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv 91

WEATHER FORECAST

Light rains this afternoon, and tonight; warmer tonight; Tuesday fair, with moderate south to southwest winds.

"TRADE AT HOME"

Public Spiritedness of Proprietor of Fair Store Should Be Emulated.

While Fulton-made goods are in demand all over the U. S. and while goods are being made here for shipment to all points of the compass, a lot of satisfaction is gained by knowing that there exists demand right at home for Fulton-made merchandise.

The most recent evidence of the fact is the purchase of 100 dozens of suits of underwear by Samuel Waldhorn, proprietor of the Fair Store, from the William H. Spanwick Manufacturing Co. This line of merchandise is of course made in Fulton by Fulton's skilled labor. The example set by Mr. Waldhorn should become a basis upon which merchant and manufacturer should unite.

Indeed, the precedent established by Mr. Waldhorn will go a long way toward a realization of what it means to "trade at home."

K. OF C. BALL WILL BE IMPORTANT FUNCTION

To the accompaniment of sweet strains dispensed by Buell's orchestra, the Knights of Columbus and their wives and sweethearts will greet the opening of the post-Lenten social season tonight with the annual Easter Ball of the lodge. The orchestra will play the very latest in dance music and from 9 o'clock until two the entertainment will continue.

At the hour of midnight, a dainty collation will be served and it is possible that a few remarks will be made by some of the leading members of the local council.

A large delegation is expected from Oswego and many invitations have been sent to other nearby towns.

TUGBOAT ALMOST READY FOR SEASON'S WORK

The tugboat "Avery" owned by the Pierce Sand Co., is suspended in the air by wire cables slings in the lower canal lock. The boat will remain in its position until painting and caulking has been done upon the hull.

The "Avery" was formerly owned by the aBttle Island Paper Co. Last year she sank at the company's dock, where she lay until bought by the Sand Co., who had quite a job of raising the hull from the mud. Pumps were used to draw the water from the hull and strong cables fastened about the hull, together with the pulling power of "Avery" in its present position.

Factory representative here. I have been sent here by the factory to dispose of two upright pianos and one playerpiano. I do not care to advertise the names of these instruments as I intend to sell them at greatly reduced prices. All I will say is I mean business and must sell them at once. They are the highest grade pianos. Remember you are dealing direct with one of the largest piano factories in the world and will buy at sacrifice prices. If I do not sell at once will leave them in the homes of reliable people for free storage. If interested write now. Address K, Times office. 91c

An established reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

JOSEPH CORTINI
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
All Shoe Shines, 5c
Knives and Shears Sharpened
128 E. Broadway
Near N. Y. C. Depot

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
ESTABLISHED IN 1896 BY HORATIO A. ALLEN
Dealers in FINE GROCERIES
53 South First Street

We are offering a bargain this week which should appeal to all lovers of

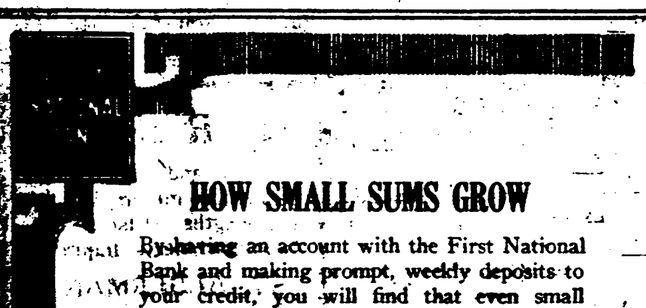
GOOD TEA

BUTTERFLY CHOP PANFIRED TRUE LEAF JAPAN

imported directly by us. Our price while present stock lasts. All in sealed ½ pound Packages at

40c Per Pound

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HOW SMALL SUMS GROW

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Having bought from the Spanswick Mfg. Co.

100 Doz. Suits of Underwear

Made in Fulton by Fulton Work-people, these goods will be sold at

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SAMUEL WALDHORN
"THE FAIR STORE"

IF YOU NEED

Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, Oil Cloths,

inspect our line. All grades, many patterns, best prices.

Let me demonstrate the KEYSTONE VACUUM SWEEPER and the INVINCIBLE ELECERIC CLEANER. These two cleanging machines represent the best in the market.

We also have agency for the Rugs Made From Worn Carpets.

Are you in need of WINDOW SHADES, one or many, with or without new rollers. We handle none but the best quality.

Carpet Cleaning, Carpet Sewing, Etc.

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PHONE 2472 614 SENECA ST.

"GOD KNOWS US THOROUGHLY"

That Was Theme of Easter Sermon by Rev. M. G. Buck.

A large congregation assembled at the First Baptist church last night and the pastor delivered a sermon which was heard with interest. He spoke as follows:

"By reason of our wonderful progress many men have come to believe that civilization is a substitute for God and that they can get along in the world without Him.

"We are the heirs of 40 centuries of civilization and are living under the best civilization the world has ever known. And yet men who know how to make wonderful machines and build great ships and cities and rule kingdoms do not know how to live; they cannot take care of themselves. All civilizations are incomplete and insufficient for they are made by imperfect man and the highest civilization is inadequate to meet our needs because there is a deal of evil in every one which it cannot reach.

"We have greater helps than any people had in Christ's time but we are just as dependant on God as were men to whom He said "Without Me ye can do nothing." The greatest men have limitations. God has none. Meager are the resources of everf man. Infinite are God's resources. In spite of all the centuries of progress all the achievements of man, all the knowledge, wealth, advantages, abilities and power we are obligd to draw on resources outside of ourselves, to employ the forces of nature and to use her productions and laws.

"Alone, without the alliance of God, no man is able to throw off the world. To command himself, to build a strong character, and to do a great work for his generation. Because God is God He personally interests Himself in our well being. The God of many Christians is in the sky. In their thoughts He is afar off. They are afraid of Him so they put Him as far away as possible.

"He is the one whom they cannot love as a near, intimate, unequaled friend, and so they do not get much out of their thought of God. They miss great blessing and joy and a wealth of good.

"Christ taught God is a spirit in dwelling in the world as a soul in a body, that he is our loving father, our perfect friend and companion our supreme comforter, our sure strength in temptation God can never be less than Christ says he is and never less than Christ was. And because God is God He is the only one who knows us thoroughly, knows ohr limitations our weaknesses, intentions, trials and needs and is the only one who is able to give and knows when to give sufficient help to each.

"There is inspiration in that thot that he recognizes every man's worth and work though unappreciated, misjudged, censured and forgotten by the world, and that he isw ith every one who is doing his best for himself and his fellow being.

When one needs God His help is adequate and immediate. Time and friends go but God remains, so there are a few questions that I would like to ask and answer tonight.

(1) What will you do when you have failed?

I present unto you Jesus.

What will you do when your heart is breaking?

I present Jesus and He said "Believe me."

What will you do when it is dark?

Again I present Jesus and He said "Believe me."

What will you do when sin binds you?

Again I present Jesus and He said "Believe me."

What will you do when friends forsake you?

Again I present Jesus He said "Believe me."

What will you do when death comes?

I present Jesus He said "Believe Me."

What will you do in the judgment?

Again I present Jesus He said "Believe Me."

Last, what will you do to make life count?

Again I present Jesus He said "Believe Me."

TO RENT

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PLUMBING and HEATING

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17 N. Second Street

COAL

Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined

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Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires

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The best Gas Coke

THOMAS H. MARVIN

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Phone 67 102 Broadway

R. B. TAYLOR'S PURCHASE

Cattlebreeders' Magazine Describes Hunter & Taylor's Recent Purchase.

The March number of "Holstein-Friesian World" describes Hunter & Taylor's fine young bull, King Pontiac Abbekerk Gretel, which was purchased recently by the firm. The magazine conveys the information that the bull is from Tidy Abberkerk Princess Gretel, who made for her owners last spring, the splendid record of 32.3 pounds of butter in seven days.

Continuing the magazine says that Hunter & Taylor's bull has two grandsires with 13 daughters whose records range from 30 to 44 pounds of butter in seven days. It is therefore apparent that the firm owns an animal of more than unusual merit.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv91

20 CANDIDATES BAPTIZED BY DR. ROBERTSON

Presbyterian Church Receives 62 Members, Exceeding Former Records.

One of the largest congregations in the history of the church crowded the Presbyterian auditorium yesterday morning, when twenty or more candidates received baptism sixty-two members were received into the membership of the church. This is said to be the largest number of persons ever received in one class. This represents partial results of the two weeks' service recently conducted by the pastor. The number of people partaking of the communion was also said to be the largest ever received. The Bible school also surpassed all former records of attendance. At the vesper service, the church was again well filled when the chorus gave a very pleasing Easter program. A soprano solo by Mrs. Joy was sung with great acceptability to the congregation. A French horn solo by Mr. Theodore Webb was rendered with splendid tonal effect. Mrs. Thomas Hunter organ accompaniments were such as to mark her unusual ability. The incidental solo by Miss Marian Lake and Mr. Amsefmet were also very pleasing The every member canvas has proven a great success, and the church is in a most hopeful condition.

ACCIDENT VICTIMS GO TO HOSPITAL

Roy Allen, of Mexico, who cut his knee with an axe while chopping wood at his home Saturday was admitted to the Lee Memorial hospital late Saturday afternoon. His condition is reported to be improving.

Thomas Vickery, a machinist at the Volney Paper Mill, caught his hand in a piece of machinery Saturday and the member was badly cut. He was taken to the hospital and the wound was dressed.

Those You Know

Mrs. S. B. Ball has sold her home, 30 W. 3d, N., to Edward House, who removed thereto on Monday.

* * *

Mrs. S. B. Ball has taken apartments in the home of Mrs. Parkhouse, 206 W. Voorhees st.

* * *

Mrs. Adam Crouch of Phillips st., spent the week-end including Easter Sunday with her daughters in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Cora Rosenbloom spent the Easter holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Rosenbloom. She will return to Albany tomorrow.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Perkins of Ithaca are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Munger, in N. 6th st. Mr. Perkins has just returned from Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

John Moore of the University of New York is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Moore, Academy st.

* * *

A. E. Crockett of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce will address the local chamber Tuesday night.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew E. Peck, who have been helping to care for their son, Rev. C. L. Peck, since November 1, have returned to their home in Sandy Creek.

* * *

A fine Easter program was given at the First Methodist church last evening, and the offering for missions was $207. The Delta Alpha class in W. H. aPtterson won the banner for W. H. aPtterson won the banner for the largest amount, having raised sixty dollars.

* * *

Miss Hazel Bowe of S. Park st., is spending Easter week with her parents in New Haven.

* * *

David Richardson, the local tailor, will leave tomorrow on a three-day business trip to Rochester.

* * *

F. H. Rodley and famly, formerly of Carthage, who recently erected a modern house northwest corner Worth and 6th st., will move into their new home this week. Fred Caster was the archiect and builder of Mr. Rodley's future home.

* * *

School will open tomorrow following the Easter vacation period.

* * *

Old Sol yesterday beamed forth in all his glory upon the season's new bonnets.

Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 87-100 per cent. pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

RECTOR SCORED DAY'S THEORIES

St. Mary's Church Crowded to Hear Father Lindsman's Easter Sermon

There was an impressive Easter service at the Church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday. The church was tastefully decorated with palms, azaleas and ferns, and a large choir rendered a splendid program of music, under the direction of the organist, Frederic Kenyon. Notable for its excellence was the offertory solo, "Ave Maria", rendered by a trio consisting of Miss Frauc LaLonde, soprano; Miss Victoria Beauchamp, contralto; and Lawrence Ranger, tenor.

Father Lindsman read the Gospel and told the story of the first Easter day. Then taking for his text, "Who shall roll back the stone for us," he told of the labors of Christ in behalf of the whole world, and of His victory over death and the grave.

"Christianity would be a religion without foundation if itw ere not for the fact of Christ's resurrection," said Father Lindsman, "But that fact proved conclusively that He was God as well as man and it established His divinity before all the world. He left the message that He had gone before His disciples into Galilee, and in the same manner has He gone before us. His hands are stretched out to us this morning. He has gone before and He has prepared the way for us."

Father Lindman scored the twentieth century paganism, and the scientific forms of religion. He said that the knowledge that His death would help to raise the human race another peg in evolution was little comfort to the dying man; the soldier, dying, wished something more tangible than the knowledge that his death would be the complete end of him, and that there was no eternal life. He compared Christ to a volunteer and told how volunteers were called for when an army wished to sacrifice a few men deliberately in order to save the lives of many. Christ deliberately sacrified Himself in order that the way to heaven might be opened for countless souls.

It was announced that the Holy Name society will go to Holy Communion in a body on Sunday, April 18, and at the meeting of the society on that date, there will be a reception of new members. Father Lindsman urgd the men of the parish to join the Holy Name Society.

The parochial school, which was to have opened tomorrow after the week's vacation, will not be opened until Wednesday. In view of the inclement weather last week, Father Lindsman decided that the children would enjoy another day of recreation.

Gov. Whitman's Administration

Charles Seymour Whitman has been Governor of the State of New York for less than three months.

The legislature, Republican in both branches, has been in session less than three months.

It does not take critics, who are bound to be critics, three months, three weeks, three days or three minutes to criticize. Bein ga critic is the easiest attainment in the world. It does not require knowledge, experience or brains. For instance, those critics still harping about the "$18,000,000 blunder" flaunt their lack of knowledge and brains to the reading public.

When the present administration began its duties on January 1, 1915, what was there for it to do? It had a stupendous task. The task was to give to the state an economic, efficient and businesslike administration. With the conditions existing on January 1, 1915, it was impossible td do this within three months. It would be impossible to do it with a small business to say nothing of a business of the immense proportions of the business of the state.

It will take more than three months; yes, it will take more than three years, to place the business of the state on a proper basis.

If Governor Whitman's administration makes a good beginning it will have done well.

It is making ag ood beginning in many ways. It has abolished some extravagant and useless departments. it should abolish more. It has dropped some useless so-called employes from the state payrolls. It should drop more. It has improved some departments and it wil improve more. It must keep a sharp lookout against the passage of bad laws, even when "humanity cries for them."

In these days every one wants a "pension" of some kind, and it seems to be unpopular to stand out against the granting of "pensions." These are the days of class legislation—special privilege legislation. Any administration to be successfu must stand out against al these sometimes popular and impractical ideas and attempt to run the government upon the principles which are the foundation of our form of government.

Taking a stand for the right is sometimes unpopular at the moment, but it is always popular in the long run. It is too early to judge the Whitman administration. Up to the present it has made a fair beginning. —Albany Knickerbocker Press.

LOCAL ANGLERS GET SOME FINE TROUT

Local trout fishermen, on the whole, got poor pickings Saturday on their initial trips to the haunts of the finny tribe. George Brooker and Joseph Murphy of the West Side were probably the most fortunate. Brooker came home with two speckled beauties averaging well over two pounds and he said he had the thime of his life in landing them. Murphy caught several good-sized fish, but he also stated that the fish were biting poorly.

The cold water and the fact that many of the streams are still covered with ice has kept many of the local anglers around the stove. The change in temperature and the rain today will probably improve conditions to a great extent and ceveral parties are being organized to go to Redfield, where they say the fish are present in great numbers—that is to say—in the streams.

The local sporting goods stores report big sales of fishing tackle and most of the anglers are only waiting for fine weather.

TAX COLLECTIONS GOOD DESPITE DULL TIMES

City Chamberlain Geo. Washburn stated today that the tax collections for the past month were almost as large as those of March, 1914. In view of the fact that in other cities collections are falling far below the mark of last year, the report of the Fulton collector speaks well for conditions here.

Mr. Washburn said that a decrease was only to be expected because of hard times at present, but that the amounts varied little from last year's, and that the collections were better than he had anticipated.

STATE STARTS WORK ON ROCHESTER STREET

In charge of M. Sullivan, a gang of twelve men began work this morning in moving Rochester st. on the canal side of First st. over to a point almost directly in front of the Quirk theatre. The street formerly ran on the property owned by E. J. Schem, and the change in the thoroughfare has been contemplated for some time. It was not until today, however, that that state decided to start the work. The street will be paved and put in good condition by the state and will follow its old course down along the canal bank.

Lady Attendant Phone 3212

W. B. HALSTEAD, D. C.

CHIROPRACTOR

Office Hours: 1:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. and by appointment.

Quirk Theatre Bldg., Fulton, N. Y.

EASTER DAY AT ZION CHURCH

Beautiful Choral Service Was Rendered by the Vested Choir. Mr. Peters Spoke

Congregations that taxed the church to its utmost capacity attended the Easter services at the Zion Episcopal church yesterday. The interior of the edifice was tastefully decorated with potted plants, ferns, azaleas and Easter lilies. The vested choir of twenty voices rendered a special program of music.

Before the service there was an impressive procession, headed by the crucifer and consisting of the choir and six acolytes, followed by the rector. The service embodied a high celebration of the Holy Eucharist and Tours' "Festive Service" was sung. The soloists were: Miss Vera Bovard, soprano; Mr. Huggins, tenior; and Mr. Atkins, bass. The choirmaster, Bird Atkins, directed the singing.

Rev. M. J. Peters, the rector, took his text from the first Epistle of St. Pau to the Corinthians, and imparted an Easter message to the congregation.

At 4.30 o'clock in the evening, there was a special choral service and Mr. Peter's sermon was addressed to the younger people of the church. After the service potted plants were distributed among the children.

The Easter musical program will be repeated at the services next Sunday.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—immediately. In the center of Fulton, one block from the business section, in 1st st., seven rooms, including bath, electric lights, gas, telephone, large airy rooms. Quiet family desired. Call 121 S. 1st st. tfc

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tfc

Wanted—by young married man and wife, position on farm. Call 1233. E. B. Coe, 302 Kellog st. 92c

Wanted—A small farm, 10 to 30 acres, on shares or to rent. Geo. Maddox, R.F.D. No. 91c

Housework Wanted—Polish girl; 16 years old. P. O. Box 108, Fulton. 93c

Furnished Room to Rent. Inquire 508 Oneida st. 94c

House to Rent—Apply 602 Buffalo st. or phone 4397. tf

FOR SALE

New and second-hand I beams, also girders, all sizes and lengths. Also second-hand machinery. Inquire

I. ALDERMAN

Res. Phone 1242 Office Phone 2242

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

may be seen at the HUNTER GARAGE, or by applying to

F. B. DILTS

149 SOUTH FIRST STREET

DO YOU WANT $2.00 IN CASH OR $2.50 IN MERCHANDISE ABSOLUTELY FREE?

You can get it by asking your Merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, etc.

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Soap Wrappers certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps. We are redeeming over 2800 different kinds coupons.

FREE COUPON

This coupon good for 30 Red Stamps FREE when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at

H. C. Dann & Son's Meat Market

11 S. SECOND STREET PHONE 42

COUPONS NOT GOOD AFTER SATURDAY, APRIL 10

Merchants wishing to learn about this wonderful business boosting plan, call MR. BETNON at McDonald's New York Shop. Phone 4317.

Rare Opportunity

8-Room Flat, with all modern improvements, to rent for business and living purposes, over Dolbear's store, corner of W. First and Worth streets. Any part of flat could easily be used for business purposes, being suitable for dentists, dressmakers or milliner's establishments. Location excellent. Apply

51 W. First Street F. G. DOLBEAR FULTON, N. Y.

THE QUIRK 2 to 10:30 p. m.

To-Day

"THE OTHER HALF OF THE NOTE"

Kalem Drama—3 Reels

and 3—COMEDIES—3

Tuesday

"THE WIFE" and "THE WAGES OF SIN"

Both in 3 Parts

EXTRA! To-Morrow EXTRA!

THE CUBAN PRINCE and ALLEN

TALKING - SINGING - ACROBATIC DANCING

War: Pathos and Humor

British General Headquarters in France, April 2.—Even in wartime the British army manages to preserve its habitual smartness and completeness in appearance. Not a single item of equipment ever seems to be missing, and every man is dressed and equipped exactly the same.

On your way to the trenches you must pass through the rest billets of the men who are having their turn off duty. You enter one of them through a perfect sea of liquid mud. It is raining hard, and the whole countryside is overhung with a dull, grey, wet mist. Anything more cheerless it would be difficult to imagine. The village itself is almost deserted, and presents a picture of desolation and ruin. Some of the houses are intact and others are lacking walls or roofs, or show great gaping holes where the German shells have entered. A few women and children are wandering about and a few stray dogs.

This is all the signs of life you see. There is occasionally the roar of a big gun or howitzer, which is engaged in keeping the Germans busy, allowing them no repose by night or day. The village consists of a few straggling streets, and the houses on either side are divided by a lane of deep, thick mud, which seems to suck you in at every step. The country is absolutely flat. Heavy ploughed fields surround you, and your horizon is only broken by occasional patches of wood or long lines of poplars marking the roads.

A thousand yards away, you are told, are the British trenches, but you see nothing of them, and, except for the occasional shelling, you might be miles away from a battlefield. The cold and rain, the flatness of the land, and, above all, the mud sends the shivers down your back, and you are seized with a sudden fit of loneliness. You involuntarily say to yourself, this is the most horrible country you have ever seen." You are, in fact, not far wrong. This part of France is certainly most unattractive. They grow hops and beets.

Every beet field has a corner put aside for the cultivation of hops. Poles about 20 feet high are stuck in the ground at intervals, joined at the top by wire. The plant is trained up these, but in winter time you only see endless poles, which seem to be there just to mock our troops by inviting them to hang up the washing they havn't got to hang.

Then, again, to add to the melancholy of the scene, are the eternal little wooden crosses, which you see everywhere, each marking the last resting place of a dead hero who has given his life for his country. But it is the mud which depresses you most of all. The ground never apparently dries. The roads are seas of mud, but the fields prohibit walking altogether. You could not march infantry or cavalry or drag a gun or a wagon across them in their present state.

So flat is the country that, although you may be in the presence of thousands of men and animals, you never see them until you are right in their midst. You notice one strange thing about the doors of the houses in these villages. Each one of them has some strange chalk marks on the outside. You see Fc or Ac, or some other letter, and then scrawled in almost illegible characters, the word "billets" for so many men. You think what an awful place in which to have to stop. Then, just when you are wishing yourself in some sunny spot or dry ground, the distant refrain of a familiar air is wafted from the road which leads from the trenches.

As it grows louder you hear the steady splush splush of hundreds of feet sinking into the slush in perfect unison. You then catch the words of the song, or the refrain of the tune which is being whistled. There is "Tipperary," but "Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers" seems to be even more popular. All sorts of "ragtime" refrains, however, are popular at the front. Then, swinging round the bend of the road into the village comes the battalion.

You see a solid phalanx of khaki-clad figures, each bearing so many different articles of equipment that they look almost as broad as they are long. The whole battalion looks as if it had been taken bodily and dipped in thick mud. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men are plastered with it. The knapsacks are the same. The puttees are hidden by it, the hands and faces are plastered with it. Only the rifles are approximately clean.

These men have just finished their allotted span in the trenches. They are weary, chiefly from lack of sleep, but otherwise you would imagine they were just coming in from maneuvres and returning to barracks before going on leave, rather than merely having a short rest. When they have approached near enough and you are able to catch a glimpse of faces beneath the outer coating of Flanders, you see a fat, cheerful, happy-looking lot of English lads, full of humor and good spirits.

Every man seems to find something in these dismal surroundings to afford him mirth and comfort. They are not on their way to some luxurious town, full of shops and nice warm beds. Their destination is the miserable, half-destroyed villages, with the strange calabalistic signs on the doors I have attempted to describe. Comfort and happiness in life are purely relative and these men are perfectly cheerful because they have just scaped from the filth and mud and constant alarms of the trenches to what is to them the acme of luxury, a spell in a ruined village.

The cheerfulness of the soldiers is astonishing after five months of this sort of life, which really consists in hiding in the mud to avoid death. It is also infectious, far more so than any of the dread epidemics which usually overwhelm armies in the field. The arrival of the battalion causes the village to spring to life. The inhabitants, chiefly women and children, hurry outside and greet the returning warriors in a mixture of French and broken English.

The village, which appeared the most forsaken spot on earth a few minutes before, now seems one of the most cheerful. I attribute the good spirits of the British soldier very largely to his proximity to home, as well as to the very great care which is taken of his diet and comfort. It is not like being in Africa or the Soudan, or India, where you may go for months without news from home, and imagine you are forgotten or that all of your friends are dead.

So complete is the organization of every branch of the army that every soldier at the front receives his letters and parcels and newspapers, whether he be in billets or in the trenches, sometimes the day after but never later than two days after, they are posted. At headquarters, for instance, we get the daily papers at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of their publication.

WRITER FORETOLD TITANIC DISASTER

Morgan Robertson Vividly Described Wreck of the Titan.

MADE A DEEP IMPRESSION

Many Anecdotes of Famous Author of Sea Stories—Began and Finished in One Night His First Effort, "The Destruction of the Unfit," Writing on a Washtub Until Dawn.

Morgan Robertson, one of the foremost writers of sea stories, who died suddenly in his hotel room in Atlantic City, proved that he was a prophet as well as a teller of tales. In 1898 he wrote "Futility," in which he vividly described the wreck of the Titan, the largest and finest steamer ever constructed, the wreck being caused by an iceberg in the vicinity of the Titanic catastrophe. When the Titanic went down, just fifteen years after the book had been written, the similarity of names in the imaginary book and the locality where the ship hit the iceberg made a profound impression. Mr. Robertson followed the sea for many years before he took up literature.

Illustrating the impossibility of one man knowing all there is to know, Robertson told this story:

"I used to sail with a skipper who was a good seaman, but he was what you might call all at sea when he was on land. He was driving one day along a country road in England when he came to a signpost. An index finger pointed in the direction from which the skipper had come, and the inscription on it read, 'Selkirk, 12 miles.'

"Now, Selkirk was the town for which the skipper was bound. He did not want to turn around, so he climbed the post, tore the sign loose and nailed it to a post on the other side of the road, so the hand pointed in the direction he was going. Then he climbed back into the buggy and drove on."

"I admire a liar," Robertson used to say, "even when his prevarications strain my credulity. A friend of mine, who objects to efforts to pry into his personal affairs, recently limped into my workshop.

"'What's the matter with your foot?' I asked, more to be polite than because I cared what was the trouble.

"Then he gained my everlasting admiration by a display of nerve and mendacity I never saw equaled. 'An eel stepped on it,' he said."

Gets Clippings on "Ghosts."

Robertson used to delight in telling this story:

"Sometime ago I gave an order to a concern which furnished newspaper clippings, telling the manager that I wanted ghost stories. I undertook to explain that what I wanted was fiction that dealt with spirits and spooks, and the clipping man said he understood and would fix me all right.

"In a few days I began receiving clippings about ghosts. One of the slips was taken from a country paper in Pennsylvania and it said that a rival sheet had 'given up the ghost.' Another clipping, taken from a Louisville paper, was a pert paragraph from some other paper regarding Bryan and the Democracy, over which was the caption, 'Hamlet Without the Ghost.'

"Another clipping referred to the production of Ibsen's 'Ghost' in London, while the fourth was an editorial paragraph from a North Carolina paper in which a political convention was referred to as a 'ghost dance.' I never realized before that there were so many kinds of ghosts."

In 1896 while he was in New York a friend handed Robertson one of Rudyard Kipling's sea stories and told him to read it. He did and that night he began and finished his first short story, writing on a washtub until dawn. He called it "The Destruction of the Unfit." After a long delay it was accepted by a magazine which paid $25 for it. During the year that followed Mr. Robertson wrote and sold about twenty short stories of the sea. Since then not a year and perhaps not a month passed in which one or more of his sea pieces did not appear.

SAW WAR MAIMED TRADED.

Mrs. Maugan Says Limbs of Prisoners Were Matched.

Mrs. May E. Maugan, fashion buyer, arrived on the Arabic after having spent six weeks in Paris and paid a high tribute to the women of the French capital. She saw the first exchange of prisoners that took place at Boulogne.

"The women of Paris are wonderful," she said. "They have taken hold of the city and seem to be running it. You find them everywhere, on the tram cars, managing the shops, delivering the mail and filling thousands of positions hitherto occupied by the men who are now at the front. They are sad, though, and I have seen many of them crying. Yet they are brave and steadfast and make no protest against the war.

"I saw the first exchange of prisoners at Boulogne. The English and French were all crippled. Some had lost arms, others legs and one or two both legs. The exchange was on the loss of limbs. For example, a German with an arm gone would be exchanged for an Englishman or Frenchmen in the same condition."

20,000 ACRES TO COLLEGE.

And a Mountain Peak to the Government Left by J. A. Battell.

Middlebury, Vt.—A tract of more than 20,000 acres of forest land in this state is bequeathed to Middlebury college, to be preserved as a forest park forever, under the will of the late Joseph H. Battell.

Mr. Battell, who was publisher of the Middlebury Register, was greatly interested in forest preservation and had been acquiring virgin timber lands for more than forty years.

A mountain in Lincoln and Warren, one of the highest peaks in the state, is given to the United States government.

The town of Middlebury receives two large tracts of land for park purposes and a fund of $9,000 for park maintenance.

The lands bequeathed to the college lie along the crest of the Green mountains and extend into three counties and eight townships.

In addition the college will receive as a residuary bequest, at the expiration of a ten years' trust, the Battell block, a large business structure in the village; the Middlebury Register and a number of farms.

LIVED FOUR YEARS AS A MAN.

Death of Massachusetts Woman Reveals Her Long Masquerade.

Springfield, Mass.—The death of Miss Florestine Albertine Beaudoin, whose body was found in Williamsett, revealed that she had lived disguised as a man for four years. She lived with her sister as "Albert Beaudoin" and worked in the paper mills of Holyoke. The only motive suggested for her long masquerade is that she could earn more as a man for the support of herself and her sister, who is a widow. Her death was due to heart trouble.

After her day's work in Holyoke she was loading a wagon with furniture from the house which she occupied with her sister. A policeman found her leaning against the wagon and asked the supposed "Albert Beaudoin" if he needed any help. The woman replied that she would be all right in a little while. Later she was found lying by the wagon, and she died soon after a physician arrived.

BELGIAN CHILDREN THANK AMERICANS

Twins Send Letter to President, Who Promptly Replies.

Washington.—An exchange of letters between President Wilson and two little Belgians in Brussels, in which the children thanked the president for food sent by Americans and the president expressed his appreciation of their gratitude, has been made known at the White House. The children, twins, nine years old, wrote:

Dear Mr. Wilson—Thank you very much for the good bread. The poor people in our villages were starving, for they have nothing to eat, but now that you have sent over to our dear little country a big provision of wheat, both rich and poor can live—thanks to the Americans. Best love and wishes from little

PUSSY DESPOELBERCH.

Pussy's brother added, "I join in with my sister in thanking you, too, for it is jolly good bread, enough to satisfy any schoolboy's hunger."

In reply the president sent this letter in his own handwriting:

My Dear Little Friends—Your letter touched me very deeply, and I thank you for it with all my heart. It makes me very happy to think that what generous Americans have done to relieve the hunger and distress in your country has brought you the help you needed and given you a little happiness in the midst of these terrible days of war. I hope that you will grow up to be strong to do the work that will have to be done in the days of peace that are coming. It would be a great pleasure to me if some day I might see you both when those happier times have come. Your sincere friend,

WOODROW WILSON.

SLIPPERS FOR HIS BURIAL.

Wanted Comfortable Footwear and Quilt in Coffin.

Los Angeles, Cal.—In case he was murdered $5,000 was to be taken from his estate to aid in hunting his slayers. This was the provision E. F. Kellner, Arizona hunter and pioneer, who died in Venice, Cal., made in his will.

In giving minute directions as to the method of his burial Kellner directed that a coffin be secured of copper from Globe, Ariz., where he resided many years; that he be dressed in a gray suit and comfortable slippers and covered with a quilt without decoration.

HAVE FLOWN 1,116,000 MILES

French Air Men in 10,000 Reconnoissances Have Lost Heavily.

Paris.—An official statement giving statistics concerning the aerial flights of the French air men during the eight months of the war says:

"Approximately 10,000 aerial reconnoissances have been made, amounting to 18,000 hours in the air. The distance covered was 1,800,000 kilometers (over 1,116,000 miles).

"Unfortunately these results were not obtained without serious losses, which equal and sometimes even surpass other methods of warfare."

Rabbit Hunting a Firing Line.

London.—Officers of the British Fourth Dragoon guards have borrowed a pack of hunting dogs and between fights in Flanders hold hare chases.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

New York, April 4.—The Federal League will pry the lid off the baseball season next Saturday, four days before the opening games in the National and American Leagues. Parades, fanfares of trumpets and all that goes to make the opening game a thing apart will be seen and heard in four cities. At least seventy-two ball players who have been busy conditioning and getting the winter rust out of their muscles at southern training camps will get into action and start the third year of the new league's existence in Brooklyn, Baltimore, Kansas City and Chicago.

Though the western teams have been in the circuit during the three years of its existence, Saturday's games will mark the opening of the league's second year in the East. The newest entry to the league, Newark, will play at Baltimore. Pittsburgh will start in Kansas City and St. Louis in Chicago.

The Brooklyn team will begin its second season with the Buffalo nine as visitor at Washington Park, and the prospects of bringing a flag to the borough at the other end of the subway are bright. The team will start under the command of a new manager, Lee Magee, former St. Louis Cardinal, who is the only new leader in the circuit, and judging from the reports that have come up from the spring training camp, has has succeeded in injecting plenty of snap and dash into his players.

Trades and purchases have brought a great deal of strength to the Brooklyn team since the close of last season. Magee has gathered in the biggest individual star in the league in Benny Kauff, who came from the Indianapolis team. Kauff led the organization last year in batting and base running. His average with the stick was .366 and he had 75 stolen bases. Kauff is only 25 years old and is beginning his sixth year in professional baseball. In 1911 and 1912 he was tried out by the New York American League team but turned bac kto the minors. With Hartford, in 1913, he developed so fast that he was on the way to the majors via Indianapolis of the American Association when the Indianapolis team in the Federal League gained his services. He bats and throws left handed.

Besides Kauff, ho with Steve Evans and George Anderson will make up the Brooklyn outfield, forming what Magee calls the best balanced outfield he has met in his experience in big league ball. a number of other strong players will be with the Brooglyn team this season. The catching department has been bolstered with Mike Simon, who was a St. Louis Fed last year, while to the strong pitching staff of Tom Seaton, Ed Lafitte, Joe Finneran, Jim Bluejacket, Byron Houck, Bill Chappelle, Rudie Sommers, Don Marion, Finis Wilson and Bert Maxwell, William Upham has been added. Upham with with the Rochester team of the International League last season and was the iron man of the circuit.

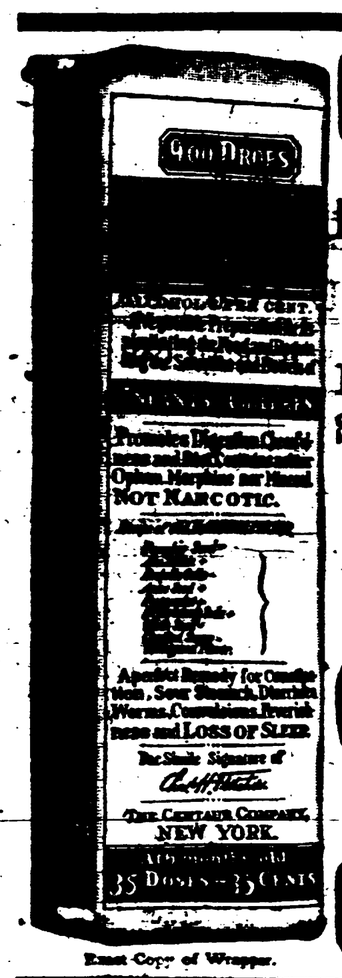
The greatest strength of the team is in the outfield, with Kauff, Eveans, who was right behind Kauff in the batting, and Anderson, with Claude Cooper and the veteran Danny Murphy in reserve. The infield does not come quite up to the standard of the outer garden, but with Magee directing the team from an infield position this department may show unlooked for strength.

Brooklyn fans will have a chance to say hello to an old favorite on opening day, for Jack Dalton, the erstwhile Dodger slugger, is now in the lineup of the Buffeds. Cy Marshall, last season with the Phillies, is a new pitcher with the Buffeds. Then there will be Hal Chase and Russell Ford, Hugh Bedient, pitching hero in the Boston Red Sox-Giants worlds series of 1812, and Clyde Engle, all well known to fans of Greater New York. Howard Ehmke, a minor league find, last season with Los Angeles of the Coast League, is also under Larry Schlafly. Ehmke was bought by Washington after he had won nine straight games in his first season as a professional and may be seen in action against the Brookfeds.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

Panama Exposition Contestants

Ask your friends to get coupons at the VanWagenen Inc. store. adv92



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

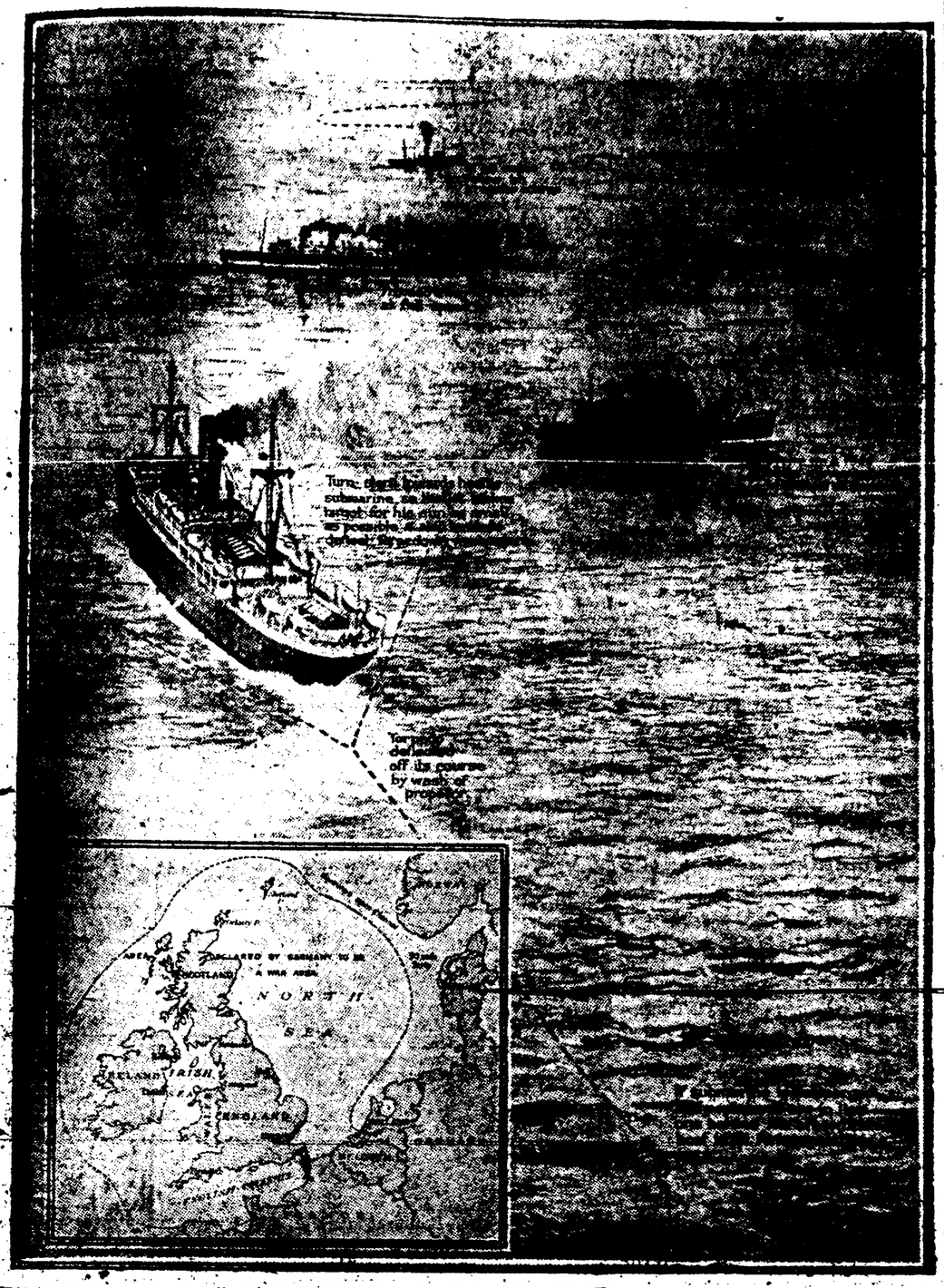
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

HOW SHIPS CAN AVOID THE DANGERS OF A SUBMARINE.



THE ADVANTAGE OF SHOWING A CLEAN PAIR OF HEELS AND OTHER DEVICES FOR CHECKMATING THE SUBMARINES.

Several methods of checkmating a submarine are shown in this diagrammatic drawing, prepared especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere. In the foreground are the enemy's periscopes, to which a merchantman is turning his tail. This position throws the wake of the vessel toward the oncoming torpedo, and may succeed in deflecting it to right or left. In every case it is necessary for the merchant skipper when in dangerous waters where a submarine may be encountered to drive his ship at full speed and at the same time steer an irregular course. In previous cases the enemy's "under sea boat" has appeared abeam of the ship about to be attacked and in such a position that the merchantman could not suddenly turn and ram her, but should two or three craft be in company when attacked then there might be a chance for one of them to ram while their enemy was engaged with the others, for it must be remembered that no fighting craft can be put out of action quicker than a submarine if it is touched either by the bows of its foe or by a shot from a light quick firer. In every case the merchant captain will have to think and act quickly immediately he sights his sinister foe. The map in the left hand bottom corner shows the area of Germany's so-called "blockade" with the "open" channel to the north of the Shetlands and extending down to Holland

Woman's World

Why a Society Woman Joined a Labor Union.



Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. J. SERGEANT CRAM.

Mrs. John Sergeant Cram, society woman of New York city, has joined a union. She has taken out her card in the Musicians' local No. 210, has paid her dues for the year, and now the cause of labor is her cause in reality.

"It is my affair and your affair if a woman drags out her life in a sweatshop," said Mrs. Cram when interviewed about her reasons for having joined a union. "All of us are in a measure responsible for the bad conditions under which she works.

"I don't like this talk about improving the working people," she explained. "The only way we can help them is by helping them elevate their own standards. The better they are paid for their work, the more wage in return for their labor they can improve themselves."

Mrs. Cram attends the meetings of the Woman's Trades Union league in New York city and is deeply interested.

"Why, these women workers are the most altruistic human beings in the world," she said. "You have no idea how generous and self sacrificing they are. Men have said that women do not stand by each other and have no loyalty to other women. It may have been true before women went into the world to earn their living, but it isn't now. These organized women are just as faithful to each other and the principles for which they stand as men."

Those who work for a better adjustment of social and industrial conditions may see in Mrs. Cram's act a forecast of a finer future. It is one of the little straws which point the way of an evolution which will end in an understanding more friendly and cooperative than the traditional capitalist-laborer antagonism has yet permitted.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE.

Five Rules For Collection and Disposal Advocated.

Mrs. C. H. Wilmerding of Flushing, N. Y., has given a great deal of attention to the question of garbage disposal. In a recent address which she delivered before the American Civic association she laid down the following five rules as necessary for all municipalities:

"First.—The city must collect the garbage every day.

"Second.—Garbage, refuse and ash cans must not be allowed to stand in the streets and alleys at all.

"Third.—Tin cans, sticks, paper, broken china or any refuse other than garbage must be kept separate and in a suitable receptacle.

"Fourth.—Ashes must be kept separate.

"Fifth.—Garbage must be sorted and pressed and not allowed to spoil.

"Failure to observe these rules must be reported and fines imposed."

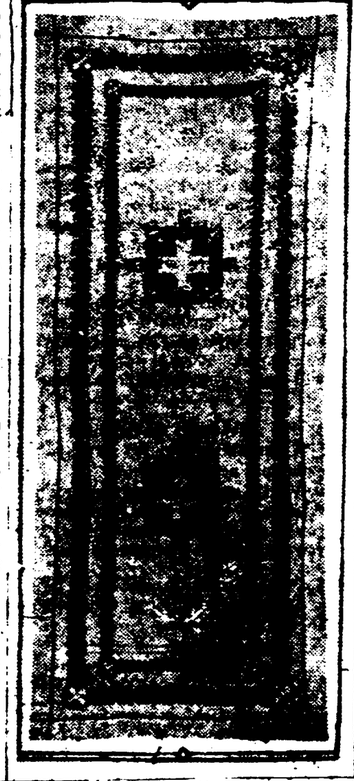
IDLENESS.

Idleness is a constant sin and labor is a duty. Idleness is the devil's home for temptation and unprofitable thoughts.—Richard [illegible]

WHITE LINEN RUNNER.

Mexican Drawn Work and Hand Embroidery Effectively Used.

The buffet cover shown in the illustration was selected from a set for showing. There was a square table



BUFFET COVER.

spread for the center of the dining table and a dozen each small plate doilies and tumbler doilies. Hand embroidery is used very effectively with Mexican drawn work.

Milady's Mirror

Dew as a Beautifier.

The heavy dews of early spring mornings are a cosmetic that is so easily found and used it escapes notice. The face and neck, arms and hands bathed in fresh dew to be found on grass and plants at sunrise grow white and soft and pure in texture. At night the careful cleansing of the dust of the day, with plenty of good cold cream to fill the pores with cleanly substance to be absorbed, should never be neglected; then in the morning, with rubbers and warm wrappings, to bathe face and hands and neck and arms with cool dews will prove beautifying.

After this is done bed may be sought again for a short, restful nap before breakfast, and women who long for beautiful complexions will eat a hearty morning meal. Nature is a great teacher, and only to watch the feathered and furred and hairy creatures is to note that they are always hungry in the morning. Better a couple of meals a day, leaving off the midday lunch, than no breakfast and a hearty meal at noon.

Sour Milk For Facial Blemishes.

The French method of applying sour milk directly to the face to relieve it of blemishes is splendid—so it is said. A mask is made of Turkish toweling, the face coated with skin food, after which the mask is wet with hot sour milk and applied to the face as hot as can be borne. When it cools it is again dipped in the hot milk and again applied. One must use judgment as to how long the applications should be continued, for some skins are more tender than others. After the treatment the skin should be gently wiped with a soft towel and a soothing astringent lotion applied. This steaming treatment is ideal for it cleans the skin, opens the pores and gives a becoming and healthful bloom.

The cure may be hastened, provided the skin will stand it, by holding the head over a heated stove or radiator when the mask is on the face.

Exercises For the Lips.

An exercise for beautifying the lips and making them facile and flexible is the pronunciation of the vowel sounds—"ah-oh," "ah-oh-ee," "ah-oh-ee-oo." This is to be repeated ten times each at ten different times a day. A sentence which is approved by many elocution teachers for the exercise of the lips is, "Most men want poise and more royal margin."

Actresses and actors are given many exercises not only for the cultivation of pleasing voices, but to beautify their lips, mouths and other features. It is through perfect exercise that the actor's face is kept so youthful and by which all the muscles of the face are perfectly developed without fixing it.

To Develop the Arms.

Extend the arms horizontally, then imagine a heavy weight in each hand. Slowly force this weight up until the palms meet over the head, at the same time resisting the effort to raise the weight. Lower the arms and the imaginary weight in the same manner. Massaging the arms with olive oil or cocoa butter will help to make them plump. Anoint the palm of the hand with the cocoa butter and gently but thoroughly knead the flesh from the wrist to the elbow, working in the cocoa butter at the same time.

Arranging the Coiffure.

In order not to be plain one does not need to dress elaborately. First study the mode of arranging your hair and select that which is not only smart, but the one most becoming to you. Do not in the hustle and bustle to begin the day's work think that the quickest arranged coiffure will suffice. Neither be misled by the thought that a tight, closely arranged coiffure is suitable to all faces. In fact, there are but few faces that will not lose their beauty by such a coiffure.

Simple Tooth Powder.

A safe and simple tooth powder is precipitated chalk and orris root, which any druggist will mix for you in small quantities. Another equally safe but less pleasing powder is finely shaved castile soap, one part, and precipitated chalk, two parts. If this powder is used every morning and then if after each meal and before retiring the teeth are brushed with tepid water containing an antiseptic decay can be warded off.

Benefits of Olive Oil.

Olive oil taken every morning half an hour before breakfast is good for removing liver spots and otherwise clearing the complexion. Take a teaspoonful of the best olive oil before breakfast and the same quantity half an hour after the latest meal. In a few months this will clear the skin and otherwise improve your health. Drink plenty of water between meals. Avoid hot bread, rich pastries and sauces.

Value of Sunshine.

Sunshine, in spite of tanning and freckles, is good for the skin. So is fresh air. Both united give bloom and color to it, and, if the air and sunshine are taken early and regularly before the farmer has lost its morning freshness and while the latter has not yet gained its power to tan, a beautiful [illegible]

For the Children

A Cute Little Boy and His Easter Bunny.



Photo by American Press Association.

One Easter eve I dreamed—'twas funny—
I took a walk with an Easter bunny.
He showed me, the Easter bunny did,
Where all the finest eggs were hid.
We had much fun, till I heard nurse say,
"Wake up, wake up! 'Tis Easter day."

Br'er Fox and the Bunny.

Once upon a time there was a hen who, in order to be exclusive of her friends of the barnyard, built her nest up the road in a thicket under the fence and started in to raise a brood of chicks.

Everything worked fine, but one moonlight night there came a sudden stop, for down the road came a fox, nosing from side to side, till all of a sudden he spied in the moonlight in the grass the head of Mother Hen on her eggs. Quick as a flash he grabbed her by the neck and dragged her off the nest, and away up the lane he went. Sooth to say, it looked bad for the eggs in the nest. But up from the barn in the lane came loping along, nosing from side to side, a little brown bunny, when, suddenly he lighted on the vacant nest. Creeping closer, he took in the situation, the warm nest and nobody home. Instead of destroying them the dear little fellow just placed his warm body on the eggs and took the place of the poor mother, keeps them warm all night, and the next morning, which was Easter morn, he brought forth a brood of chicks.

The Egg and Easter.

A province of the ancients is that "everything springs from the egg."

Many writers assert that the custom of exchanging eggs was borrowed from the Jewish use of eggs during the feast of the Passover.

Others say that it is traceable to the fourth century, when the church prohibited eggs during Lent. This gave an abundance of eggs at Eastertide, some of which parents gave to their children, decorating them to make them more attractive.

In Italy, it is believed that a scarlet Easter egg, carried about the person during the year will bring good luck. The farmers believed that the land over which an egg had been rolled yielded plentiful harvests.

Why Quassia Was So Called.

Quassia, that exceedingly bitter drug so largely used for medicinal purposes, owes its name to a negro named Quassi, a native of Surinam or Dutch Guiana, who brought it into notice as a medicine about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was the wood of the quassia amara, a small branching tree or shrub, all parts of which were very bitter to the taste and which was used for tonics. From Surinam it was introduced into Stockholm in 1756 and in quite a short time became a popular medicine all over Europe. At one time so efficacious was it considered that drinking cups were made of it for the use of invalids suffering from dyspepsia or similar ailments.

Easter Bells and Blossoms.

The sweetest bells of Easter day
Are not the ones that ring out clearly
Their Easter message blithe and gay,
Although, of course, I love these dearly.

But sweeter than their music, steals
A perfume on the sunlit air,
Until undoubtedly one feels
The hyacinth has bells more fair.

Little, tinted, curling bells,
Pink or purple, blue or white;
Beauty such as theirs foretells
Springtime joy and delight.

They say there lived in days of old
A noble youth who was much famed
For his curling locks of gold—
Hyacinthus he was named.

He was changed into the flower
That we hyacinth now call,
By some ancient god of power,
Yet no tears can we let fall.

At the fate of the fair boy,
For the flower's bells proclaim
Easter love and hope and joy,
So give him enduring fame.

—Amy Smith.

FEMININITIES.

The latest wrist bags are small and made of faille silk.

There are circular skirts with close fitting underskirts.

Dresses will be trimmed with velvet ribbons this summer.

Silk poplin with the new moire border makes up charmingly.

Jet is still used most lavishly in trimming both hats and gowns.

Evening gowns have white fringe trimming on waists and skirts.

Subdued colors, plain and severe lines are fashion's latest kinks.

There is a tendency in fashion to lean toward the large flat hats.

There are dresses with waists and skirts entirely made of box plaits.

Hats are being trimmed in black, yellow and red, the Belgian colors.

Lingerie dresses have ruffles of plain net on [illegible]

Smart Veils Draped to Fall In The Fashionable Flaring Lines



SHADOW LACE VEIL.

THE woman of fashion may be known by the veil she wears. Each season has its particular style of veil and favored method of wearing it. This season the preference seems to be for the [illegible] veil worn in draped style. The black velvet [illegible] completed by a veil of black shadow lace [illegible] trim and edged with a narrow band of [illegible] In fastening upon which be observed even to

EFFORT TO FEED PRZEMYSL VAIN

Sought to Provision Besieged City by Aeroplanes.

SIEGE ESTABLISHES RECORD

Longest in Modern Warfare—Was Most Picturesque and Doubtful Event of War in Eastern Area and Stronghold Was Defended by Austrians With Vigor and Resourcefulness.

PRZEMYSL NOW PERMYSL.

One of the first acts of the Russians after taking possession of the fortress of Przemysl was to change its name to the Russian form—Permysl.

The siege of Przemysl was the longest in modern warfare. It began on Sept. 2, 1914, on the very day that the Russians defeated the Austrians before Lemberg, and, with few intervals of rest, shots had been exchanged with the enemy for 201 days, or for 100 days longer than the siege of Port Arthur in 1904, seventy-one days longer than the siege of Paris in 1870-1 and fifty-one days longer than the siege of Adrianople in 1912-13.

If by siege, however, is meant the investment of the place, that began soon after Sept. 25, when the Austrians evacuated Jaroslau. From that time on, although the Russian line in Galicia was several times pressed northward and eastward of Przemysl, the Russian circle around the fortress was not broken.

From Dec. 15 until Dec. 22 the Russian left wing rested upon the place. From Dec. 25 on the Russian line moved steadily on westward toward Cracow, 135 miles away, and southward through the Carpathian passes. It was driven back again and again, but never released its hold on Przemysl, even though several attempts were made to raise the siege. When on Dec. 25 the advancing line severed its connection with the besiegers for the last time a large covering force estimated at 250,000 men was left strongly intrenched around the city.

Fall Reported Many Times.

The siege was the most picturesque and doubtful event of the war in the eastern area, and the fortress from first to last was defended by the Austrians with vigor and resourcefulness. At the most heated periods of the assault rumors from Petrograd of its fall have succeeded rumors from Vienna of the siege being raised. With the falling back of the Russian army came the rumor that the siege had been abandoned, while sorties, which invariably cost the Russians dearly, were taken to mean that the city had been relieved.

It was believed, however, that the state of the besieged was desperate, for, in the middle of January, the noncombatant paupers were sent out of the city to the Russian lines, and these reported that there was not enough food to last another fortnight, yet the city held out for over two months more.

The only communication with the outside world was by means of a wireless station erected on an elevation known as Casimir hill, above the city, and by an occasional aeroplane flight to and fro between the city and beyond the gradually retreating Austrian armies.

News obtained in this way, in spite of the revelations of the expatriated noncombatants, described the conditions as nearly normal except for the regulations imposed by the military authorities.

All supplies of food had been taken over by the army officials early in January. They issued rations to soldiers and civilians alike. The last direct word from Przemysl before the announcement of its surrender was that the Russian attacks were growing infrequent and that the defenders had little to do. This was on March 12, just before the Russians began their final series of assaults.

Food by Aeroplanes.

At one period of the siege an attempt was made to provision the city by means of aeroplanes making daily trips from Cracow to Przemysl. Then the Russians brought down an aeroplane said to have been laden with canned beef.

The fall of Przemysl was foreseen in a Petrograd dispatch on March 17, which said that the capitulation of the fortress was a matter of a few days. Just previous to this Austrians captured in sorties said that the garrison were living on starvation rations and that the hospitals were crowded. Plague and typhus were also reported to have gained a foothold in the city.

By military experts Przemysl has been described as the key to Budapest and Vienna, but this opinion has in recent years been discounted by the growing [illegible] of Cracow.

Przemysl, which had the siege been raised, could have supplied the Austrians with the badly needed petrol, of which it has a great store and a refining plant, lie on the River San, fifty miles from Lemberg. It had a population of 50,000, mostly [illegible]

The Consolidation of Rural Schools

(Courtesy American City Bureau)

The greatest hope for a general and thorough betterment of rural social conditions lies in the consolidated school. It is no longer an experiment, having been tried for a score of years in Ohio and in all parts of the land. Its full harvest of beneficial results has not been reaped because in both educational and social directions ideals of what ought to be done are just appearing. Enough in these directions has been secured to insure the formation of more competent plans and methods. Some of the benefits are presented.

1. The consolidated school supplies the social clearing house and social center needed in rural communities. We have seen that the school is the only completely democratic, non-sectarian, universal and permanent institution rural regions possess. But the small one-room buildings have incapacitated them to act as social centers. The consolidated school, with its larger building and grounds established for social as well as educational objects, serves as a competent agent. Its social serviceability is seen in the case of the children while in school.

* * *

"In the consolidated rural school all children from the entire township or district meet, mingle, compete, strive, make friendships, and learn how to work together. The school is free and accessible to all children within its jurisdiction. All the boys and girls, including those attending high school, return home daily, and, doing their allotted work or chores mornings and evenings, keep in touch with the home, the farm, and all its affairs, and remain within the shelter of home during the most impressionable period of their lives. There is no longer so much occasion for part of the children to attend distant boarding schools or to pay board in the near-by villages to attend high school. Class distinctions, which the old district school unconsciously fostered, are broken down and removed."

In securing an effective play center it is worth its cost. Play cannot be organized with the one-room school. There are not enough children of a given age, and frequently not enough all told, to have a baseball or a football game, or any other which calls for considerable numbers. Small school are stupefying in their lack of opportunity for organized activity.

The advantages to the adults of the community are secured by having commodious and comfortable homes in the consolidated building for their clubs, organizations, and social activities. The Government report on consolidated schools exhibits cuts of various buildingwhich range in price from $5,000 to $20,000, and any of them could be made to afford quarters for community purposes. Some of them are splendid looking buildings architecturally, structures a neighborhood would be proud of. As yet the social feature has not entered largely into the plans and arrangements of such school buildings. The community needs should be met in their arrangement.

2. The educational advantages of consolidation are obvious.

* * *

(1) Better grading with its advantages would be secured. Three teachers could take charge if districts were consolidated into schools of one hundred, one having about seventy pupils and the others the upper classes.

(2) There is the stimulus which is obtained from numbers. A moderately large school is more successful than a very small school, by reason of the institutional spirit which it begets and the spirit of competition and rivalry which will exist between classes and between members of the same class. All of this creates a healthy condition which stimulates work and often makes a dull, stupid boy or girl a bright energetic individual.

(3) The school year will be longer. As it is now, some strong districts have a long term and the weak districts have a short term. Under consolidation experience shows that much longer school years are sustained and that the attendance is increased and is more regular.

(4) Consolidated schools afford the rooms, equipment, grounds, distribution of time, and specialization in teaching force which are required to modernize and adjust education to rural needs. Agriculture is taught in conjunction with a small demonstration farm of five or ten acres, which is a part of the school plant. Manual training and domestic science are provided in the basement or other suitable rooms furnished and equipped for those purposes.

(5) Better supervision of schools and more highly qualified teachers are secured.

* * *

Supervision is obtained by the daily visit of the principal to the class rooms, whereas the county superintendent sees the district schools but once or twice a year. The latter can make his work more effective in the visitation of sixteen to twenty-five consolidated schools than in one hundred or one hundred and fifty district schools. The principal of the consolidated school relieves the teacher of much of the discipline, making her school work more effective.

(6) Country pupils may have the advantage of high school education, as many consolidated schools sustain from two to four years of high school work. This increases the number of those who avail themselves of high school privileges.

(7) The much needed leadership in rural communities is bred and secured. Pupils who secure an adjusted education right in their home schools will remain at home to use it. The increased high school attendance prepares a larger number of educated men and women to assume the direction of affairs. The teaching force becomes an available asset to the community and colleges give them a social outlook and an understanding of rural neigbborhood problems much in the way of leadership may be expected of this teaching force.

3. There can be little doubt that the consolidated school is the most economical system of rural education. The better social and educational benefits it yields is the guarantee of its value. It should not bep romoted solely on the grounds of financial saving. Where it has been established as a settled part of community life the citizens of the community would resent the imputation that the object of consolidating was cheaper rather than better schools. In many cases consolidation has resulted in an actual financial advantage.

Education in agriculture and household economy should make country men and women much larger producers and conservers. This stimulus to production would far more than offset any increase of expenditure which consolidation entails. Considering its social, educational, leadership, and financial aspects, consolidation of rural schools may safely be pronounced to be the best educational system and to offer the largest prospects as a means of community improvement.

ENTERTAINED EASTER IN HONOR OF UNCLE

Mrs. Eugene Petrie of W. 6th st., gave a six o'clock dinner yesterday in honor of her uncle, J. D. Connell, of Dayton, Ohio, who is here visiting relatives and friends.

Among those present, all relatives, were: Mrs. Mary E. Connell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hammond and daughter Helen, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Castor, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Petrie of this city and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rice and daughter Dorris of Syracuse; Charles Petrie of Carthage and J. D. Connell of Dayton, Ohio.

The evening was enjoyed talking over reminiscences of good old bygone days. A few choice selections of music were rendered by Frank Rice on the cornet, Eugene ePtrie on violin and Mrs. Frank Rice and Mrs. A. W. Fuller at the piano.

All Play Runs Broken

Poor Jones got in a trance
And ceased from being sporty;
He woke, by some mischance,
In nineteen hundred-forty.
Oh, how the world was changed
In virtue and in flaw!
He thought himself deranged
Until this sign he saw:
"Again today that serial play,
'The Case of Harry Thaw!'"

Said Jones, "Am I advanced
Too greatly in my date,
And was I but entranced
One day from twelve to eight?"
"Oh, no," they said, "you've slept
Years twenty-five away,
And still we've daily kept
Exhibiting our play:
This show appeals in fifty reels—
'The Case of Thaw' today!"

"Pshaw!" said the Rip-like one;
"You're fooling me, I know.
D'ye mean this show has run
Since nineteen-six or so?"
They answered: "Yes, indeed;
We put it on each year,
And people come with speed
Whene'er our signs appear:
We have the film that's sure to thrill 'm—
'The Case of Thaw' is here!"

You talk of "Uncle Tom,"
"Old Homestead" and "East Lynne!"
We take the laurels from
Those dramas old and thin.
"Camille" will be forgot
And no one think of Shaw
When still there's a spot
Wherein this sign will draw:
"Come in and see our comedy—
'The Case of Harry Thaw!'"
—John O'Keefe in New York World.

WILL SEARCH ARCTIC FOR CREW OF KARLUK.

Steam Trader Belvedere Makes Dash For Polar Regions.

Making a daring dash on a bare chance that eight men of the ill fated Stefansson exploring steamship Karluk, last seen by rescued companions on ice packs in the midarctic, are still alive, the steam trader Belvedere left Seattle to push into the heart of the arctic to Herald island.

This island is believed to be the only possible refuge for the party, that has not been seen or heard from since the loss of the Karluk, a year ago last January.

The Belvedere is in command of Captain A. P. Jochimsen, master of the famous schooner King and Wing on her memorable dash to Wrangel island last year. Upon the story of the eleven survivors found on Wrangel island is based the faint hope that some of the eight missing may still be alive.

With the Karluk crushed between grinding bergs nothing was left for her crew but to strike out over the solid ice for land. Led by Captain Bartlett, one group reached Wrangel island, and Bartlett accomplished the almost superhuman feat of "mushing" from there to the Siberian coast with directions that later brought rescue for those remaining behind.

The Belvedere will head from Seattle for Petropavlovsk.

She will carry a crew of seventeen men. At Petropavlovsk a crew of about twenty-two Eskimo hunters will be shipped. Then the famous old ship will push on up the Siberian coast.

Heartless Suggestion.

"I am wedded to my art," said the emotional actress.

"Well," replied the cynical manager, "maybe it would be advantageous for you to get a divorce and make art pay you alimony."—Washington Star.

A good spark plug, 40c. VanWagenen, Inc. adv 91

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y., pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P.M., on Tuesday the 20th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County: Reg. Con. No. 691; class of work, Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing, Guaranteed; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby. Reg. Con. No. 700; Class of Work Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing guaranteed; Road No. 539; Name, Fulton-Volney; Town, Volney.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

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Oswego County—Road No. 1243—Name of Road, Central Square-Constantia, Part 1. Approx. Length, 5.41; 1244—Phoenix-Mexico, Part 2. 5.22; 1245—Fulton-Hannibal, Part 2. 3.66.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

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EDWIN DUFFEY
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT, Onondaga County, New York, Lora M. Fergerson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Fergerson, deceased, plaintiff, against Samuel Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, and also entered in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 5th day of March, 1915, I, the subscriber, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square form as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises Fifty (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by [illegible] Siver; being the equal South half part of the same and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same, the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-Nine One Hundreds (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-Two (72) bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundredths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:—On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) arce of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Jonathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego, and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Road on said Lot line, running thence Eight (8) chains and Twenty-five (25) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:—All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by Jabez Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12), Constable's purchase, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the State road at the Northeast corner of Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve (12) chains Sixty-two (62) links to the Northwest corner of 20 and 29-100 acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1877; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State Road; thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight Hundredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises in Oswego County being the premises described in a deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by Wilson Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's Office September 28, 1909, in Book 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

Selden E. McClusky,
Referee.

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney, Office and P. O. Address, Grand Window Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 92 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915 | Price One Cent.

Are the Taxpayers of Fulton Interested in the Resignation of Clinton H. Hulett from the Board of Assessors? A Correspondent Says Some Pertinent Things

RUSSIANS BATTLE WAY TO HEIGHTS DOMINATING MOUNTAIN PASSES

London, April 6.—Enormous Russian reinforcements are arriving daily in the region of Uzsok Pass, where the Tsar's army is slowly but certainly scaling the icy cliffs to the heights dominating the pass. This sector now presents some of the most furious fighting of the war, and, with the Russians on the Hungarian side of the Dukla and Lupkow passes, it is the center of all military interest.

Correspondents and military observers who have returned from the Carpathians say the world has no conception of the enormous difficulties both armies have had to overcome in maintaining themselves in the mountain districts without considering the requirements of continuous and desperate battles. Since early in the winter the fighting for the passes has been incessant. Most of it has occurred at an altitude above four thousand feet. At least one engagement occurred at a height in execess of nine thousand feet. Blizzards, avalanches and zero temperature have added their terrors to the combat, and virtually every charge or assault has been made through snow, into which the men sank to their waists.

Military authorities have given the utmost credit to both armies for the organization that has enabled them to keep battering away, far from bases of supplies where every round of cartridges, every shell, every army biscuit has to be transported by horse and wagon over trails that might at times try the skill of a mountain sheep.

The strain offers to the army engineers inconceivable handicaps. Instances are numerous where a position—the capture of which has cost the lives of hundreds of men—has had to be immediately abandoned because no part of the battle line could be seen from it. While perhaps not three hundred yards from a strong point of support it became valueless because a chasm, a crag, an insurmountable cliff, intervened. And, except in especially well located positions, the value of artillery has been negligible. Almost every foot of ground has been gained or lost at the point of the bayonet where men met men breast to breast and hand to hand. Crawling up ice coated hills or sliding and rolling down snow crusted declivities, the infantry has conducted its charges and overcome what in other circumstances would be called insuperable obstacles.

Of the results of the fighting yesterday's reports show a slow but very steady progress for the Russians. A most obstinate resistance is being offered by the Austro-German armies, and it seems well established that the new German reinforcements, sent toward the front last week, are arriving and taking their positions in the defensive positions.

The Petrograd official report last night mentioned the capture of Cisna, an important station high in the mountains between Lupkow and Uzsok, where they found a large supply of war materials and transports.

The official statement issued during the evening at Vienna says the engagement is continuing with great fierceness on both sides of the Labrosz valley. It mentions the repulse of a Russian attack at Vrava and the capture of 2,020 men and the repulse of Russian counter attacks directed against the eastern Labcroza heights.

The fact that the Russian right is moving from the mouth of Dukla Pass toward Bartfeld, twenty miles to the southwest and the head of a line of railway running south into Hungary, leads the observers here to believe the Russian General Staff is confident of its ability to smash a way all through the mountains. The forces operating in the Dukla sector removed all serious opposition from their front a fortnight ago, but made no move to continue their advance for the reason that they would be in very great danger of a Sedan if their comrades, battering at Lupkow and Uzsok, failed to shatter the defences to those passes and join them on the sunny side of the mountains. Now the advance on Bartfeld has begun, it is regarded as certain that only days will elapse before the long heralded and real invasion of Hungary begins in earnest.

In addition to the menace to the dual monarchy at Bartfeld, Petrograd says fighting is in progress not far from Mezolaborcz, another important railway head. The Russians also mention another success in Bukowina, and the capture of another thousand prisoners, while the Austrians assert they repulsed a Russian force which attempted to cross the Dniester river.

The Russians are making progress in Northern Poland, according to a German official report which tells of the repulse of a Russian attack on Mariampol, considerably west of the region which a few days ago was in the possession of the Germans.

Last week The Evening Times contained a letter signed "Inquirer," in which the writer sought from Mayor Fox certain information. This information has not been produced, and now, once more, the same writer repeats, in an emphatic tone, what he thinks of the silence that appears to be taking the golden hue.

"Inquirer" writes as follows:

Editor Evening Times:

Some days ago I addressed some inquiries to the assessors, requesting a prompt reply through your paper. No reply has been made. Why not? They are public officials and now performing their public duty of preparing the coming assessment roll. The news leaked out that the assessors had recently been asked to meet the Mayor at his office. Mr. Merriam did not attend this meeting. The others, Brennan and Hulett, did attend and there met the Mayor and his City Attorney. The Mayor produced a prepared list of properties around the business sections. He and the City Attorney made certain statements and insisted these properties should be raised 25 per cent. above last year's assessment. A second meeting was held at the Mayor's office, we are told, at which the City Attorney was absent, but Mr. Merriam was present. The 25 per cent. "boost" was again discussed. Following this meeting, Mr. Hulett resigned. Mr. Merriam threatened to resign. Mr. Brennan is quoted in the public press, without denial, as saying that the carrying out of the Mayor's so-called "suggestion" meant the doom of the Republican party, and if he were a Republican, he would resign! We confess we do not understand this Daniel's line of argument, from a civic standpoint. From the politician's pedestal, however, we infer that he intended to remain on the assessing board and help wreck the Republican party and the present administration, in carrying out the Mayor's "suggestion."

The Mayor says the public is not interested in the causes leading up to the Hulett resignation. We think he will soon change his mind. The taxpayers *are* interested. They propose to know why he "suggested" his horizontal raise of 25 per cent. on certain properties to the exclusion of all others; what was said by him that caused Hulett to resign; and what inducements were held out to Merriam to cause him to remain on the board. We all know Brennan's reason now for holding down his job—thanks to his political frankness.

Now, Mr. Mayor, kindly take your constituents into your confidence, and tell them what sort of medico-political dope you administered to your appointees at those conferences, that caused them immediately to begin to raise assessments of business properties 25 per cent. above last year's figures?

This is taxpayers' business, Mr. Mayor, and they propose to call you and your assessors to the front door for explanations.

INQUIRER.

Justice DeAngelis Withholds Decision in Lighting Case

What may be the final chapter in the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Company-Seneca River Power Co. controversy, into which the Fulton Board of Public Works and other individuals were drawn, took place in Oswego yesterday in the April term of the Supreme Court, Justice DeAngelis presiding. The action was brought by the Seneca Power Company through William Moon of the company to induce the court to issue a permanent injunction against the Board of Public Works and the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Company restraining the company and the Board from fulfilling a contract made on the lighting of the city.

The Niagara interests were represented by Eugene M. White of Phoenix.

Mr. White purposed to show that the Board of Public Works had no legal right to let a contract regardless of specifications to the lowest responsible bidder and the Board and the local company maintain that according to the city charter it is entirely within the power of the Board to do so.

Mr. Spencer of Gannon, Spencer & McBell, represented the Fulton company and Claude E. Guile represented the city. During the morning session, City Attorney Fanning, Leon R. Scudder and William Moon were called by Mr. White. The specifications of the contract were described. Mr. Scudder verified the specifactions as those which had been on file in his office here. In the afternoon F. G. Spencer, J. J. Jordan and L. E. Garrett were called by Mr. Spencer. They also described the specifications and Mr. Jordan submitted the estimates of both companies on the contract. The Fulton company was lower than the Oswego company in every instance.

It was shown that the Fulton company agreed to supply 4 lamps of 80 c.p. at $6.18; 216 lamps of 100 c.p., at $368.99; 172 lamps of 250 c.p., at $404.91, and 40 lamps of 400 c.p., at $128.50. The Oswego company's estimate for the above lamps were $7.66; $414.00; $430.00 and $140.00 respectively. The awarding of the contract to the Fulton company saved the city $83.00 a month in light bills or, as the figures show, some $9969.60 in ten years. The estimated cost of Seneca River company lighting and installation for a period of ten years amounted to $125,000. The Fulton company will do the same work for $109,029.60, saving the city $15,970.40 in ten years.

Justice DeAngelis listened attentively to all the testimony and after both sides had rested he announced that he would take the matter under consideration and hand down a decision in ten days.

German Submarine Sinks Italian Vessel; Crew's Fate Unknown

Genoa, via Paris, April 6.—News was received here today that a German submarine had sunk the Italian steamship Luigi Parodi, which left Baltimore on January 22 with a cargo of coal for Genoa. The report has caused a profound impression here, and there are many expressions of resentment. Great excitement prevails and the authorities have taken strong measures to protect the German colony and German shops from the possible exaction of reprisals. Nothing is known of the fate of the crew of the Luigi Parodi, which was made up entirely of Genoese.

The Luigi Parodi was a steamship of 2,672 tons. She left Baltimore on January 22, her destination being given as Augusta, Sicily. The latest marine records simply report her as "overdue," apparently nothing further having been heard from her.

If the Luigi Parodi was sunk by a German submarine it would seem to indicate that Germany's under water craft are covering a wide field of operations extending far beyond the waters of the British Isles.

The Luigi Parodi was built in 1899 at Stockton, in England. She hails from Genoa and is owned by A. Parodi.

BERLIN HEARS OF WAR BETWEEN ORIENTALS

The Hague, via London, April 6.—A report was circulated in Berlin today that war had been declared between China and Japan. Both the Chinese and Japanese Ministers at The Hague deny that there is any truth in the report.

The Chinese government, replying to Count Okuma, the Premier of Japan today, issued a statement reading as follows:

"Chinese official circles are gratified that Count Okuma in Tokio has given expression to his appreciation of the frankness with which the Chinese government is negotiating, and his earnest desire for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations.

"Regarding the real purport of some of the demands to which Count Okuma referred, the Chinese government hitherto has been interpreting them according to the usual meaning of the words employed. Now, however, that Count Okuma has placed an extra-textual interpretation on these demands, the Chinese government feels a little reassured and is confident his statemnt will bar fruit in fact."

The Japanese have not replied to the request of China that Japanese troops on Chinese territory be removed.

ROYAL PLEDGE IN EFFECT TOMORROW

London, April 6.—Beginning tomorrow teetotalism will be enforced in all the King's households. An official announcement, making public this resolution of the monarch, issued this morning, says:

"By the King's command no wines or spirits will be consumed in any of His Majesty's houses after today."

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; moderate west to northwest winds.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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Telephone 46

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Manager

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April 6, 1915

Opinions

Power Boats Pratise 'Safety First'

Thanks to the efforts of the officers and members of the United States Power Boat Squadrons their signal, "Safety First," has now become the slogan on board nearly a thousand power yachts in New York and Eastern waters. This class of motor driven boat, by reason of its phenomenal increase in numbers, size and speed, was fast becoming a menace to navigation. Frequent collisions, sometimes accompanied by loss of life, owing to the crowded condition of our principal harbors and the deplorable lack of even elementary knowledge by boat owners of the rules of navigation, made quick action imperative.

The commodore and other flag officers of the Boston Yacht Club took the initative some fifteen months ago, when they organized what is now known as the United States Power Boat Squadrons, the prime object being the compulsory examination of all power boat owners in the "rules of the road" at sea, and in the proper use of whistle, flag and fog signals and running lights, together with the use of the chart, the compass and the leadline.

Examinations are conducted by a body of competent men approved by the Board of Local Steamboat Inspectors and including one naval officer, with the result that those who pass receive a certificate equivalent to a second class pilot's license and are permitted to fly the ensign adopted by the organization, which is similar to the regular yacht ensign with this exception, that the stripes are blue instead of red.

The parent organization was incorporated in Massachusetts early this year, and there are now ten squadrons in as many harbors and eight more in process of formation. Captain and pilots on board large vessels no longer fear trouble when they see a power boat approaching which is flying a Power Boat Squadrons flag.—N. Y. Tribune.

"New Freedom" at Gary

At the entrance to the steel mill in Gary, near the employment office, is a large vacant lot, comprising enough ground to make a city block or two. It is there those seeking employment stand in line awaiting their turn to enter the office and press their claim for work.

A few days ago the steel mill advertised that on Monday it would open other furnaces and take on extra men. This strip of ground was inadequate to hold the applicants. When the whistle blew at 7 o'clock in the morning, 3,500 men were in waiting, anxious to get a chance to earn enough to buy the necessities of life. They were not all foreigners either, but many of them born and raised in the good old Hoosier State.

This condition is a direct result of the infamous Underwood Toriff law, which makes it possible to import steel rails into Chicago from foreign countries cheaper than they can be made in Gary.

This crowd would have furnished a splendid audience for President Wilson or Secretary Bryan to have addressed, expounding the doctrine of the "New Freedom."—Monticello (Ind.) Herald.

Visions First

Opportunities in South America are not what the romantic adventurer thinks they are. One cannot go there with but two empty hands and grow amazingly rich in a few years. Sustenance is not to be plucked from trees. Gold does not lie glittering in the sands. Wild herds on endless plains are not waiting to belong to such as will but come and brand them. One who seeks the South America of the curious old woodcuts in the last generation's fourth-grade geography will do well to take money along for return passage. Many forget to do so and very soon become stranded in the land of their dreams.

The number of them seems now to be increasing, probably owing to the publicity that has accompanied a sudden access of a genuinely intelligent commercial interest in the future of Pan-American trade. It seems very silly. Anybody of average intelligence ought to know better. And yet the individual who goes empty-handed on the chance of taking fortune unawares differs not so very much from those who have thought in the past that South Americans could be persuaded by diplomacy to buy goods in the United States with credit and capital borrowed in Europe. Merchants and traders will make a great many foolish mistakes, no doubt, in their first experiences with Latin-American markets. It is better that they should make them and learn. That is what every one else has done.

A century ago, when the English traders were obliged by ncessity to seek new outlets and turned to South America, their blunders were preposterous. In one year more goods were exported to South American countries than those countries could possibly consume or pay for in ten. Huge packing cases were left in the weather on the beaches; they were not worth unpacking, though they contained cut glass ware, costly fabrics, Sheffield plate, etc. Among other curiosities was a large consignment of skates abandoned on a semi-tropical shore. Afterwards there was a speculative craze for South American shares in London. It went to smash, and millions of pounds were lost. But all of that was realy an investment in the future of British trade with Latin-American countries. It paid very handsomely in the end. Nothing is done without waste.—New York Times.

Wanted—Retail Salesman for Fulton and vicinity to sell the finest line of pianos and player pianos. To one who is willing to be judged by "actual results" rather than by so called "past records" we have a big money-making proposition. Address in confidence stating age, experience, etc. C, Times Office. 91e

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Almost universally in the United States, boys and girls may leave school at 14 years or earlier to go to work. At least 2,000,000 boys and girls in this country between the ages of 14 and 16 are working for wages. They are unskilled at that age and unable to take responsibility. Few occupations open to them offer any training that enables them to develop. They are wasted material, unless it is denied that undeveloped human power is waste.

This does not include the additional army of children in some of the southern States leaving school at the tender age of 12. During the present year at least 1,000,000 more childish wage-earners upon reaching the age of 14 will enter the ranks of industry. More than six out of ten of this multitude did not finish the work of the elementary school. More than three out of four of them did not reach the seventh year of the schools and more than one out of two, the sixth year. Almost half of them had not completed the fifth grade work. Great numbers of them were barely able to meet the test for illiteracy necessary in order to secure working certificates which in most of the States is a test on the work of the Fourth grade.

For millions of people, life has been narrowed and sombered by the fact that the cost of life's necessities has increased more rapidly than their earning power. Their earning power can be increased only by vocational expertness and efficiency and that can only be promoted by education.

The manufacturer and the industry suffer with the workers. The loss in "training on the job" is heavy, and the shifting of the unskilled from shop to shop is constant. The best organized industry cannot prevent this loss if the worker comes to his job unprepared. The commerce of the country suffers as well. In the world markets the competition is keen. Our great natural resources and our inventive and directive ability have put us in the front rank, but they will not keep us there if the present waste goes on. The waste of material resources is great, but the waste of human resources is greater.

The country is awakening to this need, and here and there real industrial training has begun. But as yet it reaches only a handful of the boys and girls thronging into industry, or of the men and women already at work who wish to improve themselves and their condition.

In this whole country, according to the investigations made by the Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education, there are fewer trade schools than exist in the now unfortunate little German kingdom of Bavaria, with a population but little greater than that of New York city. Until the outbreak of the European War more workers were being trained at public expense in the city of Munich than in all the larger cities of the United States put together, although these American cities include a population of 12,000,000.

This is a state of things intolerable in a democratic country. We provide liberally from public funds and private endowments for those who wish to prepare for the professions by long years of schooling. We are failing to give an equal chance to the far greater number of boys and girls who cannot go on after the years of late childhood.

THE MAIN REASON

The Des Moines Register points out that among the causes mentioned for slow business and "disappointment visible in many markets," Bradstreet's places "poor roads" at the top of the list.

Poor roads do constitute an almost insurmountable barrier to good business—it is safe to say they cost the farmers of the Ozark regions alone not less than a cool million annually—but there is still another agency that is mighty potential when it comes to putting the fixin's on business in this country, even if Bradstreet's for discretion's sake is silent on the subject, and that is a national administration which is committed to the always ruinous policy of permitting folks to buy where they can buy the cheapest, regardless of the effect upon wage, factory and trade conditions at home.

We can talk of the revival of business in America until we are purple in the face and our tongues are tired, but business conditions here are not going to be what they were in 1912 and for several years prior thereto until the policy which encourages giving our merchants and manufacturers the bo-by in order to save a few paltry pennies by making our purchases of the merchants and manufacturers in the lower-price countries over seas is done away with.

It has been the invariable rule that both capital and enterprise rule that both capital and enterprise lose heart the instant this country goes to a Free-Trade basis. And when these are dispirited and lethargic wage conditions must suffer.

If the whole country were gridironed on every section line with good roads there would still be something lacking to the making of prosperity in this country so long as we are not safeguarded by a Tariff that really protects.—Springfield (Mo.) Republican.

The Ideal and The Practical

By EDITH V. ROSS

Wickersham was a literary genius, but an undiscovered genius. There are geniuses whose work any one may recognize as something that appeals to him strongly, but he would not stop to ask why. Even such a gift may be a long while in securing recognition, and the chances seem to be largely in favor of its never attaining it. The public is the final judge in such matters, and the public is often slow in making a decision.

When Wickersham first began to write he was told that he must write something original. This was exactly what he was fitted to do, and he did it. He was disappointed in the result. Those who had advised him to produce original matter forgot to remind him that he must educate a clientele to appreciate the novelty. Meanwhile the literary space in the periodicals and other mediums was occupied by the commonplace.

Then Wickersham was told that what publishers wanted was something on a subject which the people were discussing. It was explained to him that advertisement was essential, and a work on such a subject was largely self advertised. So Wickersham chose a theme that was uppermost in the minds of the public and treated it in an original fashion. Again he was disappointed. He could not find a publisher. Why? "My dear fellow," explained an editor, "you lean to one side of the question. Your work will offend every one on the other side." Another said, "You are constantly firing over the heads of the people."

Wickersham was in despair. All his instructions had come to naught.

Then when his failure was complete he had no more sense than to get married. His wife was as pretty as a peach, very practical and had the faculty of making herself liked. When she married Wickersham he had had for months a book on the stands the publication for which he had paid. There was no sale for "The Wanderer," and the copies which were beginning to get soiled were being returned to the publisher.

"I think I will try to do something with that book to get it introduced," said Mrs. Wickersham to her husband.

"Have you read it?"

"Read it? No. It wouldn't do any good for me to read it. What is wanted is to sell it."

Mrs. Wickersham had an intimate friend, Mrs. Singleton, who was at the head of the literary department of a women's club. She took the book to this lady, asked her as a favor to read it and recommend it to her friends. Mrs. Singleton happened to be one calculated to appreciate Wickersham's genius. She did more than recommend the book to her friends; she delivered a lecture on it one afternoon in the clubhouse. Anything Mrs. Singleton said about a book was not disputable among the members of the club.

Presently there sprang up a demand for "The Wanderer." This demand occurred in the city where Mrs. Singleton reigned as literary queen. A few of the women who read it appreciated it, but it mattered not to those who failed to do so, for since Mrs. Singleton had put her stamp on it none of the others would dare condemn it, for they would thereby condemn themselves for lack of appreciation. The calls for "The Wanderer" at the stands increased, and presently a new edition was necessary to supply the demand.

One morning Wickersham woke up to find himself famous. Mrs. Wickersham was famous, too, not only for being the wife of a famous man, but because she was the first to discover his genius, Mrs. Singleton being the second person. Mrs. Wickersham bore her honors modestly. She did not take the trouble to read her husband's book, for she would no more understand it after the public had put its stamp of approval on it than before. There was no necessity for her to read it. When persons congratulated her on her husband's success and her own discernment of his genius she looked modest and said nothing. What is there for a person to say when complimented? Anything said is calculated to do harm rather than good. Mrs. Wickersham stood pat. Among the many persons who congratulated her there was not one who knew that she had never read a word of her husband's book.

Mrs. Wickersham got out all her husband's unpublished manuscripts and offered them to publishers. They were snapped up greedily. A taste for Wickersham's work was gradually growing upon the public, and the sale of his books increased proportionately. Meanwhile he wrote a new one and one day informed his wife that he had given it to a publisher for publication.

"At what royalty?" asked the lady.

"Royalty? I don't know. I suppose the usual royalty."

"Albert," his wife exclaimed, "you are the stupidest man in America!"

Then she visited the publisher in question and returned with a contract to pay her husband double the usual royalty.

Wickersham remained famous for a time. Then his fame began to wane. Some said he had written himself out. Others declared that it had been a mistake to consider him a genius at all. This doesn't matter to his wife, since she is cutting the coupons off the bonds she bought with the money reaped when her husband was a star, and it makes no difference to her now that his star has set.

THE MISCHIEF MAKER

IN EVERY small town there is a character commonly known as the "village cutup," also a certain contingent which "hangs around" grocery stores, unhitches customers' horses driven to town, beats the freight train to the next town and turns the cows into Uncle Reuben's cornfied.

The idea is to make trouble for those who are interested in developing and improving the town. These facts are familiar to every individual who has lived in a small country town, and it may be well to add here, that every small town, as well as the entire world, is divided into two grand divisions: Peace Makers and Trouble Makers—in other words, the Builders and the Dynamiters.

Until about a century ago most everybody belonged to the Trouble Makers, and it was the business of the world to train men to chop off heads and to cry "scab" at every man who stood and worked for a principle. At last, after having tried everything else, we found that co-operation is the first step toward progress. The world has had all the opposition, all the wrangling and all the back-fence gossip it can stand. What we want is peace, work, co-operation, to learn how to economize our work and energy.

With these thoughts we approach the "Mischief Maker" of our modern business—the Price Cutter. Emerson is supposed to have said, "that the man who retires to the forest to make a better axe, or a better plow, or a better hat than man has yet made, will find a beaten path to his door so that his products may be marketed to the world." Emerson did not say this, however, of the man who enters business to cut the price or the legitimate profit out of the merchandise which other men have spent their lives and energy to produce.

The particular point we make here is, that it requires no experience, no intelligence, no ability to cut prices. A great business man has said, "we deal with our friends—our enemies will not trade with us." So, you see, business is founded largely on confidence—and confidence is certainly not founded on price cutting. It may require ten years to advertise an article, to build up its market, to establish its price, yet this price can be cut in a single moment by someone or by anyone who has had no experience and who knows absolutely nothing about the higher and better methods of selling merchandise.

The truth is—price cutting tends toward dissolution, disintegration, dissatisfaction, dissatisfied customers—and you know the prefix "dis" means disease and these things just mentioned are all forms of disease. In other words, price cutting brings about a diseased condition of business. If you are in doubt about the truth of this statement, simply go into any town where there is a price cutting war in process and you will gather some valuable information that will assist you to know what not to do in conducting business.

The salesman who cannot present facts, merit, quality, and the fine points of an article, can always cut the price. The salesman who can present facts, merit, quality, and who understands a certain article of merchandise, will not cut the price, and for this reason this man is a salesman, because he sells goods on the basis upon which they should be sold. Shaving the price is the argument of the weak, the incompetent, the indifferent, and the incapable. Price cutting does not and cannot establish the reputation of an article, and price cutting has not established the reputation of the great merchants and manufacturing concerns of the world who have assisted in improving and developing our ideas and standards of business.

There is no question that certain reductions should be made, to eliminate outworn, dead stock. This is a necessary part of every business, as it cleans up the store, keeps the stock in good shape, and makes for general efficiency. Concerns which stand on quality, which understand the finer and higher ideas and methods of business, do not go into bankruptcy. It is the price cutter, because his trade is superficial, his methods are negative, and there is nothing substantial or fundamental back of his trade. The price cutter makes trouble for his competitors and sends business to the next town.

BARS NUISANCES

Clarence E. Pitts and Pearle S. Pitts have sold to Robert E. Gillespie and Catherine M. Gillespie his wife, formerly of Oswgo, who have just removed to Newark, N. J., lot fifty, block H, Lake View Extension, Ontario Heights, according to deed yesterday recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office. Consideration private. The lot is 30 by 100 feet, fronting on the Boulevard, one block beyond the Normal school. The deed contains the usual restrictions for that section, barring the sale of liquor and other nuisances.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

GOING TO MOVE?

Insist on *Electricity in the Home* to which you go. Tell the agent that you want to see his list of Wired Houses. You will be sure to find one to suit you, for the best Modern Homes of all descriptions are wired for Electricity. A wired house enables you to enjoy many electric conveniences and labor savers at small cost.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

ADDRESS OF F. M. HUGO

Temporary President, Constitutional Convention

In the mind of every intelligent person the question must sometimes arise, whether the political institutions of his State, and especially its Constitution, are superior to those of other states. The citizen of the Empire State who directs his attention to the Constitution of his own Commonwealth is not likely to regard this question as one upon which there can well be a difference of opinion. The establishing of government here through the adoption of a fundamental law, whether we regard it in the light of its undoubted benefits to the people immediately concerned, or consider its more remote influence upon the institutions of other states, was an act of organization with which for value and importance, no other in this country is comparable.

New York was one of the first to create the American State and now in the number and intelligence of its people, in its resources and power, it takes the unchallenged place as the foremost state of the Union. History reveals no other story of expansion so rapid, of progress so steady, of growth so assuring. Many causes have contributed to this marvelous development and to the general prosperity and order which have accompanied it, but chief among them have been the establishment, through patriotic statesmanship, of efficient and stable representative institutions in the adoption of its Constitution.

But the present organic law is not a perfect instrument, no such instrument of government ever was, for people cannot remain in a stationary condition, but must develop from age to age and this not less in what pertains to government must, therefore, be assured to be capable of improvement and, as it exists at any period of time, it will to some extent be experimental and the expression of a compromise of conflicting or at least of inharmonious views.

The twentieth century has been so far one of marvelous progress which has nowhere been more marked than in this State, but the wisest and best statesman of former times would not have advocated exactly the same government, such as is now established for the reason that the time had not come when such chances would be accepted and supported. Moreover, the wise statesman will not outrun the people in governmental changes; he must keep them abreast with him if apparent reforms are to be reforms in reality.

But even our Constitution, as we now admit, is far from being perfect. Indeed, if we insist upon perfect laws and will have no others, we shall never have any at all. Therefore, in government, wem ust not only strive for what is best, but must be content to put up with something less than perfection. However, the higher the civilization of any people, the more extensive will be the recognition of inherent and indefeasible rights; and, as these can have substantial value only when the laws protect them, our institutions may be expected to expand with social and industrial progress.

This is the natural method of Constitution building. None otherwise formed can so completely adapt itself to the needs and thoughts of the people as the one that sprints directly from the life of the state has been shaped by the events of its history and constitutes an expression of the popular idea of government, and of what arei ts proper functions and limitations. Such a Constitution is only won slowly and it is not unreasonable to assume that nothing could be better or safer than such a growth.

As change in government, therefore, is according to the order of nature, our Constitution provides for safe growth and expansion, and prepares the way by steps which give security against public disorder or violence. Thus, its provisions may be moulded to new thoughts and new deeds as peacefully as the simplest laws on the statute books may be modified, perhaps with as little discussion. Whoever needs proof of the excellence of this method of constitutional development has but to note that the amendments and revision added to the New York State Constitution during the past 138 years of its existence have been carefully and deliberately made under the agreed forms.

Moreover, progress is assured through the conservative features of such a Constitution in harmony with which the progressive spirit of the people acts and moves. In the fact that our Constitution, though at any time binding inflexibly, is nevertheless subject to safe amendment and revision, is to be found our security for what we have and the possibility of anything better for which time and experience mal demonstrate the need. But this provision was intentionally made conservative. The governor cannot change it, the legislature cannot change it, the pople themselves cannot change it hastily under the influence of temporary passions and excitements.

The process is meant to be safe, but to render it so, it is necescarily made slow and deliberate. And such it ought to be. The present constitution emanated from the will of the people; it expressed the best thought of the day: it was agreed upon and put in force because it was found to be excellent. Aud surely in changing things excellent in government no maxim of statesmanship can be wiser than to make haste slowly. The Constitution stands before the people as an emblem of strength and stability and it creates in them a conservative habit of thought, and of action which of itself is invaluable.

Of all the Constitutions which a people make for itself, the best is that which is written with a close hold on the past, but which with foreseeing eyes prepares the way for appropriating the lessons of a progressive future. Only such a Constitution can embody the essential excellencies and can so far harmonize the conservative and progressive principles that the one becomes the complement of the other, in steadily but cautiously and safely moulding the instrument to greater perfection.

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

BATTLING NELSON TO BOX IN HAVANA RING



Nelson's "Come Back" Described as Wonderful

By Frank G. Menke

Battling Nelson will win from Freddie Welsh if the two men meet in that proposed 45-round bout in Havana in May. That is the opinion of every fight critic who saw Nelson in his amazing comeback performance in Havana last week when he scored a clean-cut victory over Jimmy Fryer, a Philadelphia welterweight, after 25 rounds of furious fighting.

Nelson stopped about 100 of Fryer's punches—but he never stopped coming back for more. He started his famous rushing tactics when the first gong sounded and he never quit until the final gong rang. In the last six rounds he seemed to be stronger than ever although Fryer had cut his lip, smashed his ear and blackened his eyes.

Nelson's Stamina

Nelson's stamina was nothing short of marvelous. The Durable Dane never stopped moving—and he never let Fryer stay in the center of the ring for 10 seconds at a time. He rushed Fryer and rushed and rushed. Fryer was against the ropes at least 50 times during that fight. Three or four times Nelson either knocked or shoved him through the ropes.

Nelson showed the lack of training through his poor judge of distance. At least a half dozen times he made vicious swings that went wide of the mark, but the distance judgment that the Dane had as an asset in his palmiest days can be recovered easily by a few weeks of training.

A Peculiar Incident.

A peculiar incident turned up in connection with that Nelson-Fryer fight. The referee was Sam ("Kid") Lewis, one of the worst burlesques on a referee that ever walked within the ropes.

The fight was a clean-cut Nelson victory because the Dane had been aggressive throughout and because he won at least 18 of the 25 rounds by a wide margin, but to the amazement of everyone in the arena Lewis grabbed the hands of both fighters after the final gong rang and held them up—a signal that means a draw.

A groan went up from the crowd—and then a howl. Lewis jumped from the ring and approached a body of American newspaper men who just at that moment were dazedly discussing Lewis's decision. Lewis overheard what the newspaper men had to say about the verdict and then rushed through the departing crowd, jumped into the ring and at the top of his voice shouted:

"Ladies and gentlemen, this fight wasn't any draw. Battling Nelson won the decision. I award the decision to Battling Nelson."

Later Lewis tried to explain away his change of mind by saying that he did not lift Fryer's hand—that he lifted only Nelson's, but that Fryer had stood alongside and raised his hand back of Lewis's shoulder so as to give the impression that the fight was a draw.

Farmers May Have Their Inning When Next Session Comes

Washington, April 5.—In the legislative hurly-burly which marked the closing hours of the Sixty-third Congress the farmers of the United States, although ably represented in both houses by members who fought to the lat ditch for rural credits legislation, found upon adjournment that they had been completely overlooked. However, members who still are in Washington are predicting that at the next session a concerted attempt will be made not only to have some sort of farm loan system placed on the statutes, but a national marketing system as well.

It is pointed out that the two propositions go hand in hand, inasmuch as the successs of the farm loans system depends largely upon the farmer's success of the farm loans system depends largely upon the farmer's success in marketing his crop.

Many of the members are even new inclined to criticize Congress for failure to enact both of these laws before adjournment and Representative Goodwin of Arkansas, who has offered resolutions providing for a marketing system, says:

"Of the two questions, important as they are, men who have spent years collecting data upon these subjects believe that a system of marketing should be established first, although I believe they should have come simultaneously. For every borrower, there must be a lender, and no lender of money will begin to put his cash out at interest unless he deems the security inviting and the borrower solvnt and liable upon his contracts.

"In other words, if the farmer can dispose of his surplus products at a good advantage and at the profit which is due him instead of losing money through products which for the lack of outlet rot in his bins, he is then in a condition to receive accommodation and to discharge his obligations as the same may fall due from time to time in the way of partial payments on long time loans, such as a rural credits system would make possible.

"An outlet for surplus products, which until this time have been a dead loss to the farmer can be found through a national marketing system. The system should correlate the township, county, State with the entire country. These factors should be so dovetailed and interlinked that there would be no excuse for a farmer failing to find the market which exists for the products which he has available.

"Reports should be exchanged all through the system from day to day by telephone or telegraph as to what products different sections had to offer, and also upon what markets offered for different products."

Many resolutions looking to the establishment of a national marketing system have already been introduced in Congress, together with communications from farmers associations and similar bodies, endorsing the idea, and many attempts were made in this House to have such a provision tacked on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill as a rider, in the same manner in which the McCumber rural credits measure was attached, before the House stripped it of all potentiality.

The Goodwin resolution is among the measures still pending, and it has received the support of David Lubin of California, who is the father of the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome, and wose imprint appears on the proposed Goodwin legislation.

The resolution recites that defects exist in the economic system of the United States which have been accentuatd by the European war and which have to do with prevalent prohibitive prices. These defectsfi it is declared can be dealt with only through semi-governmental agencies, and their eradication will do much toward abolishing the trusts. The national marketing system, as proposed in this resolution, will be under the supervision of a national marketing commission, to be composed of 18 members, 12 of whom shall be engaged in agricultural pursuits. The remaining members to be selected with special reference to their knowledge of finance, transportation, law and commerce.

The commission is to be appointed by the President, and is to meet in the city of Washington at a time to be designated by the President for the purpose of organizing the marketing system, the establishment of which is the object of the resolution.

REALTY NEWS

Altha Anna Crane has sold property in Volney to John C. Ketcham for $1,200.

W. A. Morley has sold property in Orwell to the Salmon River Power Company, Howard Stone of Mexico as referee, has sold the Parkhurst property in Mexico, under mortgage foreclosure, to Edgar Munson of Syracuse for $1,000.

Patrick Mullen, as executor, has sold property in Granby to Charles V. Lewis for $2,900.

A few more cream separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv91

CLUB HEARD TRADE TALK

South. America's Resources Were Discussed at the Regular Meeting of R. T. Club

Our opportunities for trade with South America, was the topic chosen yesterday by the Rev. H. D. Holmes in his talk before the Rotavued Thirt Club. His remarks summed up the following points:

There are times when we should be interested in the study of Republics to the south of us, because they are days of unprecendented opportunity in Latin America for the commercial and financial interest of this country.

In considerin gthe trade possibilities of South America two facts are evident:

1. The continent presents vast range of thrifty population and of undeveloped land. All this is on the eve of a great era of exploitation.

2. They must buy the greater part of their manufactured articles from North America or Europe. The keynote of the national life of the entire country is development.

South America is of interest geographically. There are twenty separate countries in Central and South America, ranging in size from Salvador, smaller than Vermount with less than 8,000 square miles, to Brazil, larger than the United States with Great Britain thrown in with her 3,200,000 square miles of territory. In all of South America there are 9,000,000 square miles, or three times that o fthe United States.

South America has higher mountains, longer rivers, and fetile valleys and a more varied climate than United States.

It has a population of 75,000,000 with Costa Rica and her population of 400,000 to Brasil with 20,000,000.

When the new immigration starts after the European war is over with the Panama canal in operationfor the use of the shipping their population may soon in point of numbers overtake ours.

All this opens up the question of our opportunity for trade with these people. The size of their import and export for the past year is proof that it is worth considering, because they did business to the amount of $3,000,000,000 with the world. Argentina for example, with about 9,000,000 of people conducted a foreign trade of $900,000,000. This is proof again that they are an ambitious, vigorous and a prosperous people.

The United States it is true had a share of this trade, but a greater part of it mas varried by boats that were flying other flags than the Stars and Stripes, and nearly all of it carried by the way of Europe. We need a merchant marine as well as a mightier navy.

Today is our chance at the markets of South Americas. If we can supply what South Americas needs and in reutrn use the raw products that have been going to Europe it will be a boon for this country.

We have but a faint conception of the yet untouched resources of this mighty country. Her great wealth, vast mineral deposits, vast expanse of grassy plains, rich farming lands, abundant water power—all these need three factors before thet can be developed — capital, transportation, workingmen.

At the outbreak of the war 95 per cent. of her loans were negotiated in Europe. Now the situation has changed Europe will need all her money at home. A splendid opportunity for American to aid in the building of railroads, electric lines, developing water power, aid in her mining and timber operations And to carry on this sort of trade in boats flying our own flag.

John Barrett says: "There should be a closer coming together of men of intellectural leadership of all the American nations and people. There should be migration of the educators, scholars, scientist and students of the United States, not to teach and lead, but to learn and co-operate."

We challenge any Competitor's Auto Tires to give you the same low cost per mile and safety as the UNITED STATES 5,000 MILE TIRE "NOBBY TREAD" GUARANTEED, TRY A SET.

L. P. SMITH CO.

Hospital Auxiliary Notes

The Hospital gratefully acknowledges the following list of donations for March, 1915.

Mrs. Margaret Cary, magazines.

Mrs. Putnam Allen, 2 cans fruit.

Mrs. South Platt, New York, surgical instruments.

Mr. Gardner, Mr. Croak, apples for nurses.

Mrs. A. P. Tucker, 3 cans fruit, conserve, pickles.

Mrs. W. S. Forsythe, Jr., 4 jars jelly.

Albert Morton and Dr. Fox, apples.

Miss Helen Miller, magazines, 2 cans fruit.

Mrs. B. C. Brown, 3 cans fruit.

Mrs. David Katz, 4 cans fruit, 2 cans jelly.

Visiting Nurse report for March, 1915:

Total number calls made, 173; one patient taken to County hospital, Mexico, N. Y.; One patient taken to hospital, Syracuse, N. Y.; responded to calls from Drs. Schlappi, Keller, Joy, Haviland and Terpening.; collections, $1.25; donation, Mrs. E. E. Morrill, $1.00.

Mrs. E. E. Morrill, 12 cups jelly.

Massaro Macaroni Co., large box macaroni.

Basket of groceries. Mrs. E. E. Morrill, Mrs. J. A. Morrill, Mrs. J. F. Morrill, Mrs. E. S. Brown, Mrs. Fred Spencer, Miss Lovejoy.

Women's Auxiliary,12 yards toweling, clothes basket, combs.

ONYX BOWLERS TO MEET BALDWINSVILLE

The Onyx bowling team will jodrney to Baldwinsville tonight to meet the crack Beeville pinners on their home alleys. The locals have been bowling in great form of late and, if they succeed in hitting their stride, it is expecte dthat they will trounce the home team. Three games will be rolled tonight and the Beeville pin artists will come to the Onyx alleys Thursday night and roll three games. The match is for a side bet of $25 and the locals say they need the money.

Rear, Stauring, Blake, Painter and O'Brien will toe the foul line for Fulton with Page and Newton as emergency men. Rear, who averaged over 200 for ten games in a local tourney recently, will roll as anchor for the locals and he and Stauring are expected to set the pace for the Fulton team.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION ELECTED OFFICERS

Affairs of Association as Reported Shows Flourishing Condition.

The Mt. Adnah Cemetery Association met yesterday to elect directors and officers for the ensuing year. Directors fo three years were elected as follows: E. E. Hart, L. W. Emerick, W. A. Butts. For one year to succeed the late Arvin Rice, his son, Arvin L. Rice, was elected.

Directly after the meeting the directors met and elected officers. Jesse A. Morrill was elected president and Herbert J. Wilson secretary and treasurer. Charles H. Dockstader was appointed superintendent.

The reports ofthe treasurer and superintendent were read and showed the affairs of the association to be in a flourish condition.

AUTO AND CARRIAGE COLLIDED TODAY

At the presa hour today there was a crash between an auto and a wagon in Utica st. between 2d and 3d. The wagons contents were scattered upon the ground, but no one was injured.

MRS. TOBITHA BAKER

The funeral of Mrs. Tobitha Baker, who died Saturday afternoon at her home in East River road, aged 71 years, was held this afternoon from the home, Rev. H. D. Holmes officiated.

Burial was made in Mt. Adnah.

HOT LINERS

I didn't raise my Ford to be a jitney,
I brought it up to be my pride and joy.
Who dares to cast aspersions on my auto
Or say 'tis simply nothing but a toy?
Let scoffers cease their taunting and their jeering.
They can't afford a Ford 'tis plain to see,
No nickel 'bus there'd be if you were all like me,
I didn't raise my Ford to be a jitney!

Here are a few questions and answers regarding the different classes in the fighting game:

Q.—What is a feather weight?
A.—Usually a lightweight.
Q.—What is a lightweight?
A.—Usually a welterweight.
Q.—What is a welterweight.
A.—Usually a middleweight.
Q.—What ie a middleweight?
A.—Usually a heavyweight.
Q.—What is a heavyweight?
A.—Usually a joke.

It is not thought that President "Bobby" Allen of the Scranton club will voe against the four months' schedule in the State League. Only a few weeks ago he said that he was satisfied to have the penant race come to a close on Labor Day.

Who did you bet on Johnson or Willard? Most of the Fulton fight fans kept their money right in the old wallet.

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv.

Remember that votes go with every purchase at the VanWagenen, Inc., store up to and including Overland "sixes." adv92

Fire sale on all this week at McKinstry Store. Big reductions on all our stock.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD MEETING

Public Works Board Discussed Street Lighting and Sewer Questions

Street lighting in different sections of the city and the storm sewer question were the main topics of discussion at the meeting of the Board of Public Works last night. President Stevenson and Messrs. Wiltsie, Garrett, Mayor Fox and City Clerk Scudder weref resent.

A committee of citizens from the Riverview Park district on the West Side appeared before the board and requested street lights in that section. The spokesman of the delegation stated that there are five houses in that district now, and all the owners are paying taxes almost equivalent to those paid by owners further in town. He requested that the board take immediate action toward street light in that district and said that the Fulton Light, Heat and Power company was ready at any time to install the lights if the city would permit it.

Chairman Stevenson stated that the street in question had not yet been accepted by the city, and therefore the city had no legal right to install any lights there. He cited a former case where water supply was desired in a section which had not been accepted and the city was compelled to refuse the request inasmuch as City Attorney Fanning advised the board that it had no legal right to install lights in unaccepted streets.

After a long discussion during which Mayor Fox urged the board to give the request of the delegation its fullest consideration, President Steyenson told the committee to return next Monday night and in the meantime the board will see what can be done.

A humorous touch was added to the proceedings by a citizen who appeared and wanted to know why it was that he had not been hired oftener on the street work when some of his friends who paid no taxes were continually at work. He stated his case in very forceful terms and demanded that he be given a job right away. It was explained that the board had no authority in the matter and he was referred to Street Commissioner Rumsey.

City Engineer Hill then brought up the question of the storm sewer. Work has already been begun on the sewer and although the Hunter company has not announced yet whether or not it will permit the city to run the sewer into its raceway, it was intimated last night that the city's request will be refused, as the Hunter company thinks the entrance of the sewer would affect its water power. Mr. Hill outlined the course the sewer will have to take should the Hunter company refuse to let the sewer enter its tail-race. Instead of crossing at a point below Ontario st., by the new plan the sewer will cross at Ontario st. then up the west side of the old canal to Hubbard street and down Hubbard st. to a small alley, where the line will take a turn back toward town entering the Hunter race at the street crossin. In the opinion of the City Attorney the city has a right to enter the sewer at any street crossing. At the projected point, however, the Hunter people have an intake for their fire apparatus and inasmuch as the company's officials objected to the former plan for the reason that they thought the sediment from the sewer might lodge in the intake pipe, it is expected that they will object even more strenuously to the pew plan, as it will bring the outlet of the sewer directly opposite the fire intake.

Before the board adjourned three bills for lighting were presented, dating back as far as August 15. In the opinion of the chairman, the bills have already been paid, but an investigation will be made to ascertain that fact. One owner made a request for a sidewalk in his section and he was informed that the board had no money at present with which to start th work; President Stevenson stating that there were 500 requests for sidewalks which have been tabled owing to a lack of funds.

Fire sale on all this week at McKinstry Store. Big reductions on all our stock.

WILLS PROBATED

Objections Made to That of John Seymour.

Oswego, April 6.—Informal objections to the probate of the will of John Seymour, who died at the city almshouse several months ago, were made in Surrogate's Court yesterday by E. B. Powell, representing Mary Seymour, the widow, who is not mentioned in the will by which he disposed of a $700 estate. John R. Pidgeon appeared for the executor and C. N. Bulger for St. Francis Home, the residuary legatee. Mr. Powell was given until Saturday to file formal objections.

Others matters in were these:

Edith Jenne Rudd, Boylston, March 7th, $700 personal.

Brunette Simmons, Oswego Town-March 21st, $100 personal and $700 real, all to Elmer and Oscar Simmons, sons.

John Wesley Baum, Hastings, $500 real and $500 personal, one and five dollar bequests to children with life use of residue to William A. Baum, a son, and all, at his death, to John W. Baum, a grandson.

Dewitt C. Remington, Phoenix, November 25th, $2,000 real and $2,000 personal, all to wife, Ella Remington.

Emma Vickery, Phoenix, March 9, $5,000 personal, all to husband, A. J. Vickery, except $100 to Addie Gregg, of Schroeppel.

Order made to enter safety deposit box in Oswego City Savings Bank for securities beonging to estate of John H. Brant.

1 lot Lace and Scrim Net and Marquisette Curtain, were up to $2.25; for Wednesday $1.39, at Patterson's. adv

IMPORTANT MEETING OF K. OF C. HELD TONIGHT

An important meeting of St. Joseph's Council, No. 254, Knights of Columbus, will be held in their rooms tonight at 8:15 o'clock sharp. All members are urged to be present, especially those who wish to attend the Council of St. Joseph's at Oswego next Sunday when twenty members will beg given the third degree.

A banquet will be held at the Pontiac following the degree work.

NOTICE! NOTICE! at SHIPMAN'S 5c, 10c, 25c STORE

FIRE AND ALTERATION SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR THIS WEEK ONLY

It will pay you to buy your Spring needs now.

FEW OF THE GREAT SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

10c CURTAIIN SCRIM, SPECIAL.....6½c yd
10c EMBROIDERY .....6c yd
10c DRESS GINGHAMS.....7½c yd
25c SHEPHERD CHECK .....DRESS GOODS....12½c yd
98c LACE CURTAINS, 2½ yds. long, for each curtain, 59c pair
5c TOILET PAPER, SPECIAL.....9 rolls for 25c

Jot down your needs—take advantage of above special sale prices.

At SHIPMAN'S STORE

ONEIDA STREET FULTON, N. Y.

TRADE AT HOME

Having bought from the Spanswick Mfg. Co.

100 Doz. Suits of Underwear

Made in Fulton by Fulton Work-people, these goods will be sold at

10c Each

SAMUEL WALDHORN

"THE FAIR STORE"

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can get it by asking your merchant for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in their Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants.

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 10.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
17 South 2d St. Phone 42

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods & Notions
214 West First St.

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

J. BALASKI
GROCERIES
West First St.

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

F. ZAIA CO.
GROCERIES
117 North Fourth St. Phone 111

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

OCAL KNIGHTS NTERTAIN WELL

Last Night's Affair a Splendid Success. Good Music, Beautiful Gowns

An Easter ball, which will be remembered as one of the most successful social affairs in the annals of the order, was given last night by the Knights of Columbus in their auditorium in Oneida st. From 9 o'clock until the wee small hours, the knights and their ladies tripped the light fantastic. Buell furnished the music and it left nothing to be desired. There were dances for everybody, the later innovations for the younger set—two steps and waltzes for those who were not acquainted with the newer dances; and lanciers and reels for those who like a good old-fashioned square dance occasionaly.

The early part of the evening was spent at cards—euchre and five-hundred predominating. Later the floor was thronged with dancers for each number. The refreshments, which were served about midnight, consisted of a dainty fruit salad, sandwiches, mixed cakes and coffee. A committee of knights did the serving and everyone was well taken care of.

The latest notes in the season's prevailing fashions were noticeable in the ballroom; the gowns being very beautiful, both in color and design.

The success of the affair is due directly to the committee on arrangements comprising Messrs. James K. Carroll, chairman; Frederic Kavanagh, Thomas McCullum, John T. Frawley and George M. Moore. John Ward decorated the hall in a very tasteful manner, red, white and blue being the predominant colors. The pleasant evening and the hospitality and courtesy of the knights in charge was remarked by many present and the social affairs of the local lodge will be looked forward to in the future.

NEW OPINION ON ALIEN LABOR LAW

Contractors Need not Dispense With Alien Help Hired When Citizen Labor is Not Available

Albany, April 6.—New York city subway contractors and others engaged in public construction work are not required to dispense with the services of alien laborers hired when citizen labor is not available, although citizen labor becomes available, later, according to an opinion rendered by Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury to the State Labor Department.

The same opinion holds that where aliens were hired in violation of the labor law as it existed before its amendment this year, their employment should be discontinued, unless citizens are not available. If citizens are not available the employment of aliens may be continued under new contracts of hiring.

The opinion is designed to cover difficulties encountered by New York City subway contractors after the amendment of the alien labor exclusion clause of the labor law. The State commissioner of labor recently advised the Attorney General that some of the contractors contended that it was not necessary to discharge the aliens at present employed, even though citizen labor may obtained. This contention was based upon the modification by the Legislature of the absolute prohibiting of alien labor on public works to the expression that citizens should be given the preference to employment on public works, and permitting the employment of aliens when citizen labor is not available.

"There should be little difficulty," says the opinion of Attorney General Woodbury, "with the question of continuance in employment of aliens employed in conformity with the amendment sincce the time it became effective. The preference given to citizens is intended to be available of at the time the employment is open. If an alien is accepted, because citizens are not available, his employment may continue, although at a later time a citizen might present himself for the particular employment performed by the alien. The statute nowhere indicates that aliens are to be hired simply as temporarf help or stop gaps. It is true that the statute provides that aliens may be employed when citizens are not available.' but this does not carry the implication that aliens must be discharged if at any future time citizens become available. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the difficulties, hardships and confusion that would result from such an implication."

Concerning the continuance of aliens who were illegally employed before the amendment of the labor law, Attorney General Woodbury holds:

"The question of the continuance of such aliens as were originally employed in disregard of the prohibition of the former law is somewhaht more difficult. Their employment was illegal at its inception. The amendment has not sanctioned it; for we may assume, under the form of the inquiry, that those aliens were employed first, not only in utter defiance of the existing statute, but without any regard for the availability of citizens at the time. When this amendment took effect on March 11 their employment was not legalized. Citizens were allowed to assert their preferenc to the exclusion of the aliens unlawfully employed. The provision of the law bringing existent contracts into conformity with the amendment does not effect this conclusion since the original hiring did not comply with the requirements of either the new law or of the former law. The continuance of such aliens in employment might, however, be legalized under new contracts of hiring, provided that at such time citizens were not available."

Used Ford touring car for sale. VanWagenen, Inc.—adv 91

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

TO RENT

22 East First St.

FRED'K G. SPENCER

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

may be seen at the HUNTER GARAGE, or by applying to

F. B. DILTS

149 SOUTH FIRST STREET

THE QUIRK Afternoon, 5c Night: Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c

Tuesday	Wednesday
"THE WIFE" and "THE WAGES OF SIN" Each in 3 Parts	Essanay 3-Reel Drama "The Battle of Love" Featuring FRANCIS BUSHMAN and 3 other Reels

EXTRA! EXTRA!

To-Day

THE CUBAN PRINCE and BOOTS ALLEN

TALKING - SINGING - ACROBATIC DANCERS

Good and Bad Street Trees

Beacuse this is the time when orders are being placed with nurserymen for street trees to be used in the towns and villages throughout the state, Professor R. W. Curtis of the landscape art department of the New York state college of agriculture has issued a list of desirable and undesirable trees.

He suggests that if any of the bad trees have been ordered, some of the good ones should be substituted for them, and that it would pay to write to the nurserymen to change the order at once in case bad ones have been selected. His lists and comments follow:

BAD STREET TREES

Professor Curtis points out that there are two classes of trees which are worthless on the street, those which are rapid growers and those which are individually conspicuous.

Under the rapid growers he includes weak-wooded and short-lived streets such as poplars, soft maple (sometimes known as silver or white maple), box elder or ash-leaved maple, syeamore maple, willows, birches, catalpa, European ash, and ailanthus. None of these, he said. should go on any city street with the possible exception of one. This exception is ailanthus, or tree of heaven. In the dry tenement sections of large cities, where pratically everything is pavement, the ailanthus may be used, but only because it is able to flourish under these harsh conditions. It is short-lived, will break in storms, and become unsightly and dangerous as it grows old.

Carolina poplars and soft maples, he says, are planted altogether too much. He points out that it is against the law to plant these two trees on the streets of several cities, both east and west, as in Cleveland and Minneapolis. In the city of Washington, noted for its street trees, these kinds are being cut down and others planted in their stead. While they are rapid growers they are weak, break easily in the wind, heave up pavements because their roots are near the surface; the roots also get into the sewer pipes.

The box elder is a tree planted largely because it is advertised by nurserymen who find it easy to grow. In New York it is generally a small straggling tree, weak and short-lived. It may be good for holding sliding banks, because it grows and spreads rapidly, but it is useless on the street.

CONSPICUOUS TREES UNDESIRABLE

Among the conspicuous trees those which have flowers and fruits which would invite injury through vandalism are undesirable. Such trees are horse chestnut, catalpa, flowering dogwood, magnolia, mountain ash, hickory and chestnut.

In addition to inviting injury from those who seek its flowers or fruits, the horse chestnut, as a street tree, suffers from lack of water and very seldom survives the summer in sightly condition. The catalpa is weak, has conspicuous flowers, and in addition has large tender leaves which collect dust and become torn and ragged in storms. The locust is badly riddled by borers, and should not be planted for the same reason that chestnut is not planted, that is, that it is likely to succumb to disease.

GOOD STREET TREES

For streets from 60 to 90 feet between buildings, pin oak, oriental plane or sycamore, and Norway maple are said to be desirable. The Norway maple is tough and hardy, has few insect enemies, but has the disadvantage of being broad and low-headed so that it does not allow of the passage of wires where overhead wires are in use. In order to provide ample growing space the trees should be planted 40 feet apart. For wide streets where there is more than 90 feet betwen buildings the American elm, red oak, and sugar maple are advocated. For these trees the space should be not less than 50 feet between trees and where possible they should be planted well inside of the curb line.

The sugar maple is particularly attractive and desirable, but it needs a good deal of moisture. Pin oak is excellent for both narrow and average streets, and is also desirable as individual specimens for the lawn. Contrary to general opinion in regard to oaks, it is a fairly rapid grower and it shares this quality with red oak.

American elm is said to be the handsomest and most satisfactory shade tree in this country, mainly because of its high arching branches which shade but do not smother, allowing free passage of air beneath the tree itself. Some objection has been made to the elm tree because of th deprdations of the elm-leaf beetle, and other insect pests, but this can be readily overcome. In other words, the authorities of the college of agriculture say that the farmer might as readily refuse to raise potatoes because of potato bugs, or decide against planting an orchard because of San Jose scale. The various enemies of the elm tree are easily overcome. One high power sprayer is sufficient to give all the elms in an average sized city or town a good spraying, promptly and efficiently, at a cost not to exceed 20 cents a tree. This high power sprayer has an engine with a special pump which can furnish 300 pounds pressure continuously. Such a sprayer can shoot over any tree grown in the east, and no ladders are necessary. The stream of spray breaks into a mist at about 50 or 60 feet from the bround when a straight-bore nozzle with a one-igluth-inch opening, is used or from 90 to 100 feet with a larger opening. In a small town such a high power sprayer could be used for fire protection, or if the engine could be detached from the pump and used for other power purposes.

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL

In all street tree work it is pointed out that co-operation with one's neighbors is essential, especially where the trees are not cared for under direct municipal supervision. A street planted uniformly to one good kind of tree is much better than one planted to three or four kinds, and the trees on both sides of the streets should be alike. It is advocated that all towns should have a shade tree commission or at least a tree warden with power to secure co-operation with all the city's interests, or that the town itself should plant and care for the trees.

A MEMORY MEETING

Lawyes Honored the Name of Hon. T. W. Skinner

Attorney Giles S. Piper presided yesterday at the ceremonies held in Oswego in memory of the late Hon. T. W. Skinner, Supreme Court was zeceased by Justice DeAngles. The services were held by the Oswego County Bar Association.

Judge C. N. Bulger, D. P. Morehouse and Judge N. S. Bentley were named as a committee of resolutions. The resolutions were presented and spoken to by Mr. Morehouse, Judge Bulger, Mr. Piper, Surrogate C. I. Miller, a former law student with Judge Skinner at Mexico, Elisha B. Powell and Nathan B. Smith of Pulaski. All testified to the legal learning, judicial fairness and personal probity of the dean of the Oswego County bar. It was remarked that he was the last of a long line of elder statesmen of the bar who had graced the courts of Oswego county during the past half ccentury. Three others Mr. Howe, Judge J. B. Higgins and Colonel W. G. Robinson, have all passed away during the past two years. The resolutions will be printed tomorrow.

Those You Know

Miss Blanche Collins of Morse visited her sister, Mrs. Henry Carlin Saturday.

* * *

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth Keller, widow of the late Albert Keller, and mother of Dr. S. D. Keller, to Thomas Flynn at Porterville, California.

* * *

Special for tomorrow (Wednesday) at Patterson's: 1 Special Lot of Lace and Scrim Curtains, were $1.25 to $1.35; for Wednesday 98c. adv

* * *

The Misses Bertha Jounson and Mary Conklin of Volney Center visited friends in the city Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. George Vincent of Morse was a guest of Mrs. Charles Richards on Friday.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Nelson has returned home after a several weeks' visit with friends.

* * *

Orlando Cole, who was a patient for several weeks at the Lee Memorial hospital, is now at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Darwin Pearson, and is rapidly improving.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Rogers attended post-lenten festivities in Oswego last night. They were also guests of Mr. and Mrs. U. Z. Maltby.

* * *

The Royal Neighbors will meet tonight for a social time at the home of Mrs. Erehart in Emery st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Warner left today for Rochester, where they will remain for a month or six weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Rappole spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Osia Jennings is seriously ill at his home in this city.

* * *

Clair Whitbeck. Mrs. Rappole had been confined to the house during the winter by illness.

* * *

Grove and Ralph Seymour spent Sunday at Morse.

* * *

Ray Briggs, formerly of the city now of Ilion spent Sunday in Fulton.

Factory representative here. I have been sent here by the factoty to dispose of two upright pianos and one playerpiano. I do not care to advertise the names of these instruments as I intend to sell them at greatly reduced prices. All I will say is I mean business and must sell them at once. They are the highest grade pianos. Remember you are dealing direct with one of the largest piano factories in the world and will buy at sacrifice prices. If I do not sell at once will leave them in the homes of reliable people for free storage. If interested write now. Address K, Times office. 91e

A good spark plug, 40c. VanWagenen, Inc. adv 91

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Any statement, to the effect that we have of that we intend to discontinue giving the valuable profit *sharing National Merchandise Stamps is absolutely false.*

We give one stamp with each 10c purchase and redeem full books for $2.50 or you can apply a full book the same as that much cash on a larger purchase. Because of our greater buying facilities we undersell all competition, often selling at retail price what others are obliged to pay for goods. *Our prices for reliable goods* and *Red Stamps* with each purchase make our store the *most attractive Ready-to-Wear store in Fulton. Red Stamps* mean an extra discount on your purchase. Hundreds of Fulton ladies have started Red Stamp books. If you have not, come to our store and get one at once. By not saving *Red Stamps* you are actually losing money.

Red Stamps can be obtained at groceries, meat markets and other good stores will soon have them. You can redeem Red Stamps for any kind of goods at any store giving them.

Today, Tomorrow and the Day After

New Models in Ready to Wear and the best values for your money.

M. J. McDonald & Co.

"The New York Shop"

Oneida Street Fulton



WORK SHOES



For All Trades

At "THE TANNERY SHOE STORE"

Now that the frost has started out of the ground, Mechanics and Laborers are turning their attention to the spring work which must be done.

Their shoes are just as important as the implements with which they do their work. If you doubt it, ask the farmer whether he would go down on the flat and plow all day with a pair of leaky shoes on his feet. Decidedly No!

He wants good leather shoes and wants them at a right price. So do you.

PRICES:

Men's Heavy Work Shoes
$1.75, $1.95, $2.45, $2.75, $3.45

Men's High Cut Shoes
. . . . . $2.75, $3.75, $4.75





BOYS, PLAY MIGGS

MARBLES FREE

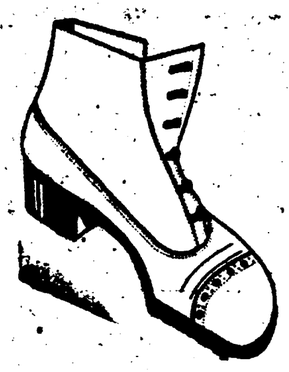
Thurday Morning, April 8th, we will give every boy who calls at "THE TANNERY SHOE STORE" a bag of about 100 Marbles and 1 Large Onyx Alley --- NO PURCHASE IS NECESSARY --- we just want the boys to have a good time. *COME EARLY* THERE WILL BE A BIG CROWD BEFORE YOU.

Endicott, Johnson & Company

PRICES:

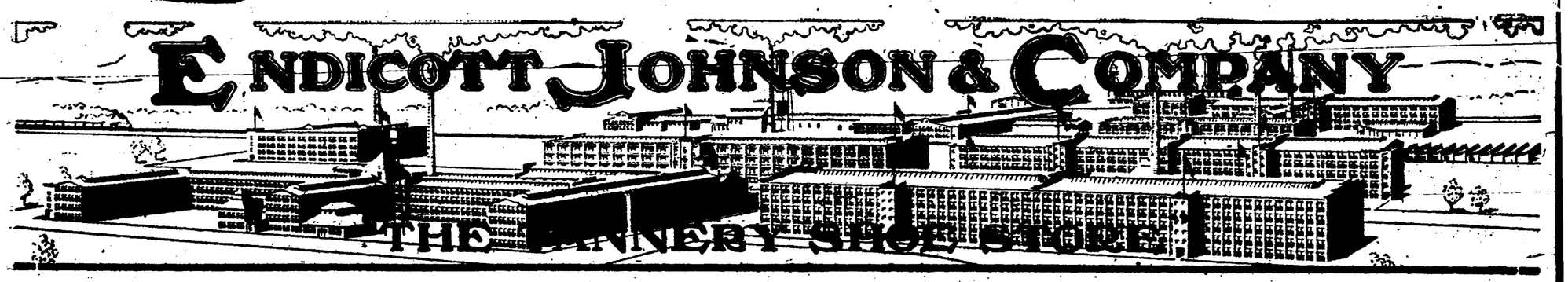
Boys' Gun Metal, Button and Lace
. . . $1.00, $1.25, $1.45, $1.95

Boys' and Men's Scout Shoes
. . . . . $1.45, $1.95, $2.45



ALL MADE THE HIDE-TO-WEARER WAY

WE OPERATE 18 RETAIL STORES



51 SOUTH FIRST STREET FULTON, NEW YORK

Speech of William Barnes to Albany Chamber of Commerce

"Mr. President and other members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Albany:

"In accepting the invitation to speak at your luncheon today, coming as it does just at this time, on the eve of the assembling of the constitutional convention, I assume that you expect me to say something regarding my views as one of the delegates from this sensatorial district as to what that convention should do.

"It would be idle for me to enter into detail on this subject. The work of such a body must of necessity develop out of the progress of its debates and projection of ideas, but that it will emerge surely at the end of the road with more clarity and forbearance than will probably be disclosed at the beginning of the journey, may be expected.

"However, it is entireely pertiment for me to speak on what seem to me to be essentials:

"The constitutional convention ought to take steps to make clear to the voters of the state what their function will be in November in relation to the work of the convention. The convention only recommends. The voters make the establishment. It is for them, therefore, to comprehend that, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, they will exercise their greatest sovereign privilege—the establishing of the basic law of thec ommonwealth of the state of New York to which they owe allegiance.

"They should [illegible] to vote intelligently, with discrimination, and with the knowledge that in so voting they are exercising a function possessed by the voters in, practically, no other country on earth. It is the duty of the convention to disseminate this truth.

"The constitution of the state of New York is the people-made law, adopted by them directly, and not, as constitutions arem ade in the great nations of Europe, indirectly by legislative bodies.

Amend Constitution

"The Legislature of the state of New York, comprised of representatives of the people, is a body created by and subordinate to the people-made law known as the constitution. The legislative bodies of Great Britain and France and Germany are not subject to any people-made law, but establish and amend the constitutions of those countries at will, by what would be termed in America mere legislative enactment. Therefore the voters of this state should recognize that in voting upon the state constitution, they are exercising a function involving their real sovereignty; that they are making basic law to which all the representatives whom they may choose in the future must conform. They should understand that this function which they possess is unique — unknown, practically, beyond the borders of the United States.

"Because of failure to comprehend this vital difference in form or organized American society from that of other nations there was a possible confusion existing in the minds of the voters a short time ago, when it was attempted to establish, by constitutional amendment, the powed in the voters to recall a decision of the courts upholding the constitution of the state or nation against a legislative act which violated it.

"There was no endeavor to break down the American institution of a constitution made by the direct act of the voters, thereby placing the power of constitution-making in the legislative bodiees, but to create a power in a principle by their own act, to deny the voters, once they had established to do so in a specific case.

"For example: The constitution of the state of New York adopted by the people in 1894, provides that the Legislature cannot confiscate the property of any person. Had the proposed amendment to the constitution of this state for the recall of judicial decisions been established, then if the Legislature deprived any person of hhis property and the aggrieved person, citizen or alien, appealed to the courts and was sustained, then the decision of the court could have been reversed by the act of the voters in this specific case. In the event that the voters so reversed that decision, then the covenant made by the people with each one of its residents, that they would not take his property by legislative act, would become 'a scray of paper.'

Injustice Possible

"Each person, therefore, if such procedure were established, could be sure his property only in the event that he was popular enough to obtain a majority of th ballots.

"Probably not one per cent of the people of this state, acting in their sovereign capacity in voting a constitution, would be willing to provide in it that the Legislature might take the property of any person without compensation; yet if a proposal was presented to them to take the property of some unpopular or discredited person, the outcome would be doubtful. The injustice is clear.

"I refer to this particular nostrum because of the currenc which it secured, due, to my mind, largely to the lack of appreciation on the part of the voters that the constitution is their law. The legislative law is made by their representatives, and may or may not be their law because it cannot exist except through their consent.

"The new constitution, therefore, should provide, as does the present, for an establishment covenant made by the people of this state one with rights as individual citizens and their privilege as aliens cannot be assailed by the legislative power, and that, if so assailed, there shall be courts of justice before which the legislative power may be arraigned and the people-made law of the constitution upheld against the acts of those representatives who have spurned the constitution of the state made by its people in violation of their oath of office.

"The inadequacy of the recall of judicial decisions, regardless of the injustice inherent in it, ought to appeal to the mind of every voter. Its excuse was that American constitutions were antiquated; that there ought to be a short-cut to accomplish certain things. That short-cuts exist in Great Britain and in France. In Great Britain, the mere act of Parliament is constitutional law; In France the written constitution may be amended by action of the National Assembly, so that, practically, the National Assembly of that country can make a constitution over again at will, to meet any emergency.

"In America, however, we are differently organized. In the states of the Union, the people make the basic law, known as the constitution, and the legislatures are held within the limits prescribed by that people-made law.

"The establishment of this plan as against the European plan, like all events of history resulted from conditions. In Europe the legislative bodies grew in influence as bulwarks as against the monarchical power. There never has been people-made law there. InI America the people-mad law was established for the purpose of preventing the government chosen by the people, and sitting in the shoes of the European monarchs, from violating the expressed will of the people on certain fundamental lines described in the American Declaration of Independence as 'life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.'

More Power

"It is within the power of the constitutional convention to recommend to the voters that they grant to the Legislature of this state all the powers possessed by the Parliament of Great Britain, except in so far as they might conflict with the constitution of the Federal Union. It is also within the power of the convention to recommend to the voters of the state limitations upon the legislative power, asking them to express their will directly on fundamental questions.

"We therefore come, in logical sequence, to the most important matter with which this convention will have to deal:—The extension, or the limitation of legislative power.

"I assume that the convention will not favor an extension of legislative power. I do not believe this is its temper, nor do I believe that if it were its temper such temper would hold against the protest of public opinion which would be aroused in opposition to such extension, if such recommendation seemed imminent.

"I favor greater limitation upon the legislative power than exists at the present time. I believe that, to the derstood, the people will see the manifest importance of greater curtailment of that power; leaving to the process of constitutional amendment by the voters themselves, such new establishment of doctrine as they desire by majority vote of the whole electorate.

"I will be charged, in this statement, with favoring direct legislation. I do favor direct action, whenever the subject is general and not specific. But the 'legislation' should not be what we know as legislation, but should be constitutional law, the establishment of a principle by the people as to what their government may or may not do.

Favors Directness

"The constitution of the state, prior to the year 1913, provided that property could not be taken without due process of law. It was amended, at that time, by a vote of 500,000 to 200,000, that in the case of an employe injured through his own fault and through no fault of his employer, he could be compensated for his loss, and that, in such a specific case, the property of the employer could be taken without due process of law.

"Thns the voters of the state have already established a privileged class, on the theory that in occupations in themselves hazardous, the cost of living must bear the burden of a man's own fault because in many cases it is impossible to determine whether it is his fault or not.

"Thus the people of the state have already established one exception to the general rule that a man's property cannot be taker by the Legislature.

"It is inconceivable that the people of this state should give power to the Legislature in general terms to take away property from citizens of this state by legislative enactment, and yet, by a vote of five to two, they voted that it should be so taken away in the case of an injured employe.

SCOTT TELLS OF INDIANS' ARREST

Reasons With Hostile Red Men Until They Give In.

HIS INFLUENCE WONDERFUL

Outlaws Treated as Wild Horses, Which False or Sudden Move Would Stampede Out of Sight—Renegades Accompany General Freely Without Handcuffs or Guards.

Accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel R. E. L. Michie of the general staff and Paul Randolph, my orderly, I left Washington on March 3 and heard at Chicago that the hostile Indians had run away westward, says Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott, chief of the general staff, U. S. A., writing from Thompsons, Utah.

We were prepared to follow them wherever they might go and expected they would go across the Grand canyon, Colorado. We left the railroad at Thompsons, Utah, on March 8, and after drives of thirty-eight, sixty-five and forty-eight miles, part of the time on sledges in snow three feet deep, we arrived at Bluff, Utah, the scene of the recent fight with the United States marshal's posse.

Bluff is the end of all communication. Taking Messrs. Creel and Jenkins of the Indian department and some Navajos who had been arrested at Beautiful mountain a year and a half ago and were strong indorsers of my integrity, we started west, down the San Juan river to Mexican Hat.

John Wetherell, after a ride of 100 miles, brought in a Ute Indian who came to his store at Kayenta, fifty miles south. From the Ute we found that the hostile Indians had taken all the Ute's Piutes with them to Navajo mountain, 120 miles west of Bluff, who, with the Piutes already there, numbered 200 in all.

Treated With Great Kindness.

All the Navajos had left in different directions. The Ute was carefully impressed with the importance of urging the hostiles to talk and was convinced that no trap would be set for them. He brought some in after four days, although he had to ride ninety miles to reach them. The others came after and had all arrived by the afternoon of the next day.

They were treated with the utmost kindness, as a wild horse which a false or sudden move would stampede out of sight would be treated. Assured of their safety and well fed, their condition and acts were carefully explained in conferences and interviews covering two days. No ultimatum was given, the door being left for further discussion.

I prepared to stay for a day, a week or a month until the time was ripe to put the question, "What are you going to do?" with certainty that my advice would be followed. The answer was, "We are going to do what you tell us."

"Very well. I tell you four, for whom the marshal has warrants, to go with me to the court at Salt Lake, and I leave in an hour."

Our success was considered a miracle at Bluff and places on the way north. It was the miracle always accomplished by reasoning with an Indian in a kindly, sympathetic way by any one who can gain his confidence and guide him with kind, steady firmness toward the right.

They came along freely without handcuffs or guards, curious about everything they saw and trustful that they were being taken care of.

KANSAS TO HONOR INDIAN.

Proposes Monument For William Walker, First Provisional Governor.

A bill has been passed by the senate of Kansas appropriating several hundred dollars for a monument to mark the grave of William Walker, a Wyandotte Indian, who was the first provisional governor of Kansas and was buried in Kansas City, Kan. There was considerable argument over the bill, and the venerable Senator L. P. King, who served in the Indian wars, gave a short speech in favor of the bill in the purest Sioux, although it was quite unintelligible to most present.

William Walker was chief of the Wyandotte tribe, which brought the first church and the first school to Kansas when it emigrated from Ohio to the mouth of the Kaw river in the thirties. When a large number of Indian traders, missionaries and Indians organized the provisional government of the then Nebraska territory they elected Walker the provisional governor. This territory included all of Kansas and Nebraska and parts of Oklahoma and Colorado. Walker served until the territorial government of Kansas was organized in 1854, when Samuel Reeder was appointed. Reeder was forced by the slavery exponents later to flee the country.

Walker also figured in the "American Notes" of Charles Dickens. Dickens met Walker in St. Louis and considered him a most remarkable man.

Ship Chased by Submarine.

Captain Whimster of the British steamer Parthenia, which arrived in Baltimore from Glasgow, reported that on March 11 when off the southeast coast of Ireland the Parthenia was chased for two hours by a German submarine.

TOO MANY PIGS IN GERMANY.

Total Is 25,500,000, and Government Orders Wholesale Slaughter.

London.—The London Times says the Prussian minister of the interior has issued a rescript insisting upon the slaughtering of pigs upon a large scale and threatening that if voluntary efforts do not have the required result the government will use compulsion. The rescript says that a census taken on Dec. 2 showed that the stock of cattle in Germany was extraordinarily large, and that the number of pigs was about 25,500,000, a total which only once before had been reached. The agrarians are warned that the slaughtering of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 pigs is quite insufficient and that instead of impeding they must now promote the arrangements for the buying up of pigs by municipalities.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, it has been decided that the government shall seize and regulate the distribution of oil cake and other manufactured fodder. It is said that prices have been forced up by speculators.

40,714 BILLS INTRODUCED.

Statistics Show That Out of This Number but 700 Were Enacted Into Law.

Washington, March 23.—During the last session of the Sixty-third congress, according to a statement prepared by James M. Baker, secretary of the United States senate, 40,714 bills introduced in congress were acted upon by both houses.

In the senate the total number of joint resolutions introduced were 7,996. House bills numbered 30,058, and those enacted totaled 700. Two bills and joint resolutions were passed by both houses which failed of enactment and seven which passed both houses died in conference.

Four bills were vetoed by President Wilson. The total simple and concurrent resolutions introduced in both houses numbered 1,426.

PARSON TELLS HOW HE WOULD ACT AS MAYOR

Preacher Candidate Plans No Anti-Liquor Movement.

Greenwich, Conn. — "This borough will be run like any business concern. All of the people will be like the stockholders of a big business house. The town will be managed for their benefit, without regard to politics, if I am chosen mayor."

So said the Rev. Charles F. Taylor, "the fighting parson," when he outlined the platform on which he will stand firmly when he runs for mayor of Greenwich. Dr. Taylor, pastor of the Second Congregational church, one of the wealthiest here, has accepted a nomination for mayor on an independent ticket. He is a muscular Christian, standing six feet two inches, and seemingly in good condition, spiritually and physically.

"The duty of the church and of all good citizens is service to the community," said he. "The best service of practical Christianity is to make all the community happier, healthier, better and freer. And the way to do that is not to begin by hounding so called evildoers. We are all evildoers, for that matter. I mean, the 'cleaning up the town' sort of thing. It isn't that sort of 'strong arm work' that accomplishes things. I know, because when I was a pastor in New York I went in for the vice crusade idea. I even used to go out and serve warrants.

"I shall not begin by trying to close the saloons. I shall not make it my business to seek out violations of the liquor law unless a strong public sentiment demands it, for a law is, after all, only a scrap of paper unless the public is behind it.

"I shall try only to make Greenwich a better place to live in, and I hope before we get through the community will have so many more useful and interesting things to offer that men will not care to spend their time in saloons.

"I do not mean that I shall not enforce the law if I am called upon to do it. I shall. But I mean that my program will be constructive, not merely chasing evils."

Dr. Taylor has preached daringly on civic questions to his wealthy and conservative congregation. So far from resenting his instructions his parishioners have followed them eagerly. The liquor dealers have expressed themselves as not opposed to the clergyman. They say they believe he will give them a "fair deal" as mayor.

ORIGINAL "BOOZE" BOTTLES.

Bore Name of Man Whose Memory Is Kept Fresh In the Vernacular.

New York.—Two whisky bottles made to resemble a log cabin have been sold at a local antique establishment for the sum of $28 and $30. But it is not their peculiar shape that brought this price. It is the fact that the name "E. C. Booz" is blown into the bottles, which date back to about 1840.

According to the legend, the word "booze" was originated from the habit of drinkers in bygone days who ordered "some of that Booz" when addressing the barkeep. Booz was a distiller of Philadelphia and his product a famous one, so much so that his name became generally used in the vernacular to indicate whisky.

TAYLOR PIONEER EFFICIENCY MAN

Was First to Make System an Applied Science.

MADE IT WORK OF LIFETIME

Put Into Execution His Ideas Regarding Organization In Shop, Factory, Counting Room and Sales Department—Held More Than One Hundred Patents For Various Inventions.

Frederick Winslow Taylor, who died in Philadelphia recently, was the first man to make efficiency an applied science. His life work, as his friend and colleague, Morris L. Cooke, director of public works of Philadelphia, puts it, was "studying peoples' desires for high wages, short hours and an industrial democracy on an economic basis. He did this by increasing their efficiency."

Mr. Taylor was the son of Franklin and Emily Winslow Taylor. He prepared for Harvard at Phillips Exeter academy in 1874, but was forced to leave college through impaired eyesight. However, he entered Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken later and was graduated with the degree of mechanical engineer. One year after his graduation he and Miss Louise Spooner of Philadelphia were married. Upon leaving Harvard he had entered the employ of the Midvale Steel company, and in connection with his technical study had continued his work with that corporation.

Taylor started at the bottom. Successively he was gang boss, assistant foreman, foreman of the machine shops, master mechanic, chief draftsman and finally chief engineer. In 1889 he began the study of efficiency engineering. He liked to puzzle over problems to make greater production from a given amount and how to increase the wages of the workman by showing him a better and more efficient manner in which to labor. So wrapped in this subject did he become that Mr. Taylor made it his life work.

His Work in Great Industries.

In 1890 he decided to leave the employ of the Midvale company and put into execution his own ideas regarding scientific management. This meant organization in shop, factory, counting room and sales departments. His success as the pioneer in his chosen field was instantaneous. He was given the problem of organizing great corporations along his own individualistic lines. These included the Bethlehem Steel company, Cramps' and the Midvale Steel company.

He turned his trained mind toward efficiency in cutting metals. Hitherto there was a great deviation in the work of the tools. To rectify this Mr. Taylor began experiments that finally resulted in the Taylor-White process for treating modern high speed tools. So successful was he in this field that he produced tools whose cutting efficiency varies less than 1 per cent. With Maunsel White he also invented a process of treating steel that required wonderful scientific investigation.

In addition, Mr. Taylor received more than a hundred patents for various inventions connected with high speed tools and was awarded the gold medal at the Paris exposition in 1900 and the Elliot Cresson medal of the Franklin institute.

Honors thick and fast were also conferred on the distinguished engineer. He was given the degree of doctor of science by the University of Pennsylvania in 1906 and doctor of laws by Hobart college in 1912. He was also elected president of the American Association of Mechanical Engineers, serving from 1905 to 1906.

REDFIELD HITS "STUCK UP."

Rebukes Man Who Objects to Work Beneath His Position.

Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce has rebuked an employee of his department who is said to have complained recently that he was required to do work beneath his position.

"I do not know what the kind of work can be which is beneath any man's position," the secretary wrote the employee in passing on his case. "I think there is no work of which I know or have heard that is beneath my dignity to do, and I am glad to say that I have done the plainest and hardest and, what is sometimes mistakenly called the most menial work and am ready to do it again if there is occasion for it."

BIG GUN CRUMPLES CAR.

Fourteen Inch Giant Causes Smash on Way to Sandy Hook.

So heavy is a great fourteen inch gun just completed to guard New York city from hostile attack that it broke down one of the two flat cars conveying it along the West Shore railroad, near Cornwall, N. Y., on its way to Sandy Hook to be mounted.

It is said to be the most powerful fourteen inch gun ever made. It was on its way from Watervliet arsenal when the journal of one of the cars, overtaxed by its excessive weight, wore out and had to be replaced. The gun although about the length of the two cars, the breech resting on the rear car.

SIXTEEN INCH GUNS FOR UNCLE SAM'S NEW SHIPS.

Great Rifles Tested at Indian Head Weigh 100 Tons.

The two battleships provided for in the current naval bill may be armed with sixteen inch rifles, the heaviest naval guns ever designed.

While tentative plans for the new ships contemplate vessels similar in general design to the 32,000 ton giants of the California class now building, details of armament and engine equipment are being given unusual attention by navy designers and the results obtained from the fifteen inch main batteries of the newest British and German battleships are being closely watched.

Already the new sixteen inch navy gun has been subjected to tests at the Indian Head proving grounds, and while details of its construction and performance are closely guarded, it is known that the gigantic weapon has given proof of its efficiency. The gun was built at the American naval gun factory.

Some idea of the probable size of the new American gun may be gathered from the fact that each of the eight fifteen-inch guns of the British battleship Queen Elizabeth weighs ninety-six tons, while similar rifles designed in the Krupp works for German battleships laid down this year each weigh more than eighty-two tons. The fourteen inch rifles of the battleships New York and Texas and for the five new American Dreadnoughts now under construction weigh 68.3 tons each, and it is certain that the new sixteen inch weapon weighs more than a hundred tons without its mounting.

Krupp engineers have designed a sixteen inch gun which fires a projectile weighing 2,028 pounds, against the 1,675 pound mass of steel hurled by the fifteen inch rifles adopted for the German navy and the 1,920 pound projectiles poured into the Turkish fortresses of the Dardanelles by the British battleship Queen Elizabeth.

United States navy officers say the American fourteen inch gun is equal of the British or German fifteen inch for all practical purposes. With any target in plain view, it is said, the [illegible] equal range and nearly equal penetration, the difference being more than counterbalanced by the larger number of guns carried.

NAVAL GUN VIBRATION.

Conditions on a Warship When Heavy Firing Is In Progress.

The average civilian has a very vague idea as to the conditions inside a turret on a war vessel while heavy firing is going on.

The greatest force of the vibration from the firing of a gun is naturally just outside the muzzle, and that is outside the turret. So terrific is this vibration that if severe precautions were not taken the deck under the muzzle would be ripped to pieces, sheet iron doors would be wrenched from their hangings and skylights shattered. To guard against these effects the deck under the gun muzzle is reinforced with steel plates about an inch thick and skylights are taken off and replaced with coverings of armor plate.

Of course a very considerable roar and jar are felt inside the turret. Men who are looking for the refinement of precaution recommend that gunners wear shoes with rubber cushioned soles and heels to lessen the jar on the deck.

The air vibration, due either to firing in one's own or some other turret, has caused many cases of gun deafness. To stuff the ears with cotton wool is, of course, the commonest expedient followed by men and officers alike. There is also what is called the Cheatham device, consisting of a mixture of clay and wool. It is very flexible, can be molded to any ear and still allows the wearer to hear orders.

Gun deafness may come immediately as a result of a ruptured ear drum or gradually owing to an injury to the auditory nerve.—London Answers.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

Net cash prices on guaranteed auto tires:

30x3 ..... $8.55
30x3½ $11.82
32x3½ $12.68
33x4 ..... $18.10
34x4 ..... $18.46
Other sizes in proportion
VanWagenen, Inc.
—adv 91

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y., pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P.M. on Tuesday the 20th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County: Rep. Con. No. 701; class of work, Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing, Guaranteed; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby. Rep. Con. No. 700; Class of Work Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing guaranteed; Road No. 539; Name, Fulton-Volney; Town, Volney.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N.Y., at 1 o'clock P.M. on Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County—Road No. 1243—Name of Road, Central Square-Constantia, Part 1. Approx. Length, 5.41; 1244—Phoenix-Mexico, Part 2. 5.22; 1245—Fulton-Hannibal, Part 2. 3.66.

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The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT, Onondaga County, New York, Lora M. Fergerson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Fergerson, deceased, plaintiff, against Samuel Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, and also entered in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 5th day of March, 1915, I, the subscriber, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square form as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land, as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises Fifty (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by John Siwer; being the equal South half part of the same, and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same, the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-Nine One Hundreds (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-Two (72) bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundredths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) acre of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Jonathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Roard on said Lot line, running thence Eight (8) chains and Twenty-five (25) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:— All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by Jabez Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12). Constable's purchase, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the State road at the Northeast corner of Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths, (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve chains Sixty-two (62) links to Northwest corner of 20 and 2[illegible] acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1877; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State [illegible] thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight [illegible] dredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises in Oswego [illegible]ty being the same premises [illegible]ed in a certain deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by [illegible] Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County [illegible]'s Office September 28, 1909, in book 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

Selden E. McClusky,
Ref.

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney
Office and P. O. address
Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Speech of William Barnes to Albany Chamber of Commerce

(Continued from Page Seven)

"It is infinitely better, however, this being a state of established democratic institutions, that this action be taken by the people themselves, than that it should be possible for a legislative body to take it. Even in the event that the proposal works injustice and does harm to the interests of the people of the state, the responsibility rests upon their own shoulders, where it belongs.

"The widows' pension bill recently passed by the Legislature, which provided that a livving should be paid by the people of the state to those who had become dependent, stablished inevitably the principle that the state owes its dependents, not care, but an independent living. The Legislature was pusillanimous on this measure, not daring to oppose the humanitarian impulse behind it. But it, the agent of the state, assumed a responsibility in the establishment of this new principle, which, by the provisions of a wise constitution, ought to have been denied it. The rsponsibility for establishing the idea that the state owes an independent living to anyone within its confines should rest upon the peoplethemselve s.

Personally, I do not believe that the State of New York should grant an independent living to any one of its citizens, but I do recognize the principle that the voters of the State of New York have a perfect right to establish such a principle. The legislative body cannot interpret the public will on this matter, because the public will has at this time not been expressed.

Up to the People.

"The determination—and this is the crux of my discussion—should lie with the people themselves. It is for them to determine whether they consider that the enactment of paternal laws is in the interest of the commonwealth; whether such laws do not destroy individual initiative, individual character and the sense of individual responsibility, and substitute in their place a patron known as the state which, as time goes on, will make more and more encroachments, until industry and enterprise will be at a discount. The question will then be: Who will be left to tax to pay the bill?

"Another limitation upon the legislative power which seems to me highly desirable, is not along the line of the fundamental concept of what the state is and what it should do, but relates purely to administration. I believe that the establishment of a state board of finance, with the governor at its head and composed of such elective state officers as the new constitution may establish, should be created, and that it should present to the Legislature, as the board of estimate in the cities of the second class of this state, and the board of estimate and apportionment in New York does, a budget covering what this board of finance deems to be necessary expenses of the state for the coming fiscal year, and that the Legislature shall vote or reduce this budget, but shall have no power to amend it otherwise.

"No reform in procedure could be adopted that would raise the legislative level more swiftly than to deprive that body of the opportunity of log-rolling for appropriations.

"The executive officers of the state are charged with the administration of its affairs. The legislative body has no part in such administration. It is chosen primarily for the purpose of voting the people's money for the administration. Whereas today it requires a surgical operation by high-minded men in the Legislature to keep down appropriations, under this proposal every member of the Legislature will become a critic of the administration's budget.

"The system has worked well in the cities of this state. It would work well in the government of the state. It would keep out of the Legislature men who go there for a specific interest, clear the decks for the consideration of matters which are purely legislative, and clarify the minds of the voters when they pass upon the qualifications of their administrative officers.

"One of the evils resulting from the free legislative power has been the tinkering with the charters of the cities of the state. Since Jan. 1, 1899, [illegible] of the second class have been changed by the enactment of the charter governing those cities, from this pernicious habit, but no home rule proposal will ever become effective unless there is placed in the constitution of the state a prohibition upon the legislative power to amend charters after they have been granted. The municipalities of the state lo not possess an independent existence. The privilege of governing themselves has been granted to them by the people of the whole state, and that grant should be as broad as consistent with the sovereignty of the state. Once made, however, it should not be subject to more legislative amendment to meet the mind of newly elected city officers. The grant should have a constitutional guarantee of some kind behind it.

"It is entirely possible to lay out such uniform and broad provisions in a municipal charter that the people of any community can govern themselves properly under it, if they are competent to govern themselves at all, and, if they are not competent to govern themselves, there is no reason why the state government should intervene, and so postpone the day when they will be.

"To sum up, I believe that:

"(1) The voters should be educated that the constitution is the people's law.

"(2) The Legislature should be deprived of the power of originating appropriations; but it should grant or reduce a budget made by a state board of finance.

"(3) The legislative body should be deprived of its powers to amend charters of municipalities at will. The constitution itself should provide some method of guaranteeing a charter against amendment.

"(4) The constitution should be compressed as much as possible, eliminating all specific provisions that should come within the legislative power. It should be made, what every American constitution should be:

"First, An instrument of government in the simplest form; and,

Secondly. An enumeration of the limitations upon the legislative power in terms defined with such perfect clarity that there can be no possible misinterpretations of their meaning, thereby preserving to the voters themselves, and not to their representatives in the Legislature, the power to determin the principles upon which their government shall rest, and by which it must be controlled until such time as they shall again make manifests their will.

"If the constitutional convention will do these things and the people will adopt their recommendations, I believe that an era of more coherent public thinking will ensue, and that the state itself can secure a more intelligently conducted state administration.

"But in making these suggestions I do not wish to be placed in the category of those who believe that by constitutional or by statute law people can be remade, that thereby administration will automatically become perfect, or that permanent progress, constitutionally or otherwise will come unless men competent, public-spirited and fearless, are placed by the voters in the chair of respsonsibility."

FULTON-HANNIBAL ROAD 14 FEET WIDE

An important meeting was held Saturday by the Highway Committee of the Board of Supervisors and Superintendent Howard, when it was announced that the State Highway Department will not permit the Fulton-Hannibal road to be made more than 14 feet wide. The town board wants the road to be 16 feet wide.

The Hannibal Town Board has appropriated $1,100 to place crushed stone on the road from Cramer's farm to the Oswego Town line. This is expected to make a satisfactory highway of this stretch of road.

Will Serve Tea

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will serve tea in the parlors of the church Wednesday evening, April 7, at 6:15. Mrs. Bertha Royse's committee will serve the supper. All are cordially invited.

Fire sale on all this week at McKinstry Store. Big reductions on all our stock.



These Are the Coats and Suits We Want To Show You

THEY'RE the kind you should see before you make any purchase for Spring—they're the kind of garments that mark the wearer as one who knows quality in wearing apparel, yet they are marked so low that they are a surprise to those who have thought their beauty of style must be accompanied by high prices. A visit to the garment department will reveal many pleasant surprises to you.

ANOTHER LOT OF NEW HATS ARE HERE FOR YOUR INSPECTION

30 South First Street **Mac Namara's** Fulton, New York

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 6.—Senator Robert F. Wagner, majority leader of the Senate, says that the Republicans in the legislature is making an attempt to tear down the beneficent labor legislation which has been enacted during the past four years and that the attempt is being met with vigorous opposition from the working classes and from all citizens of the State who are interested in the betterment of the conditions attending the employment of the working people.

"All of this legislation was written into law only after a most thorough study of the conditions under which our laboring men and women are employed," says Senator Wagner in discussing the matter," and it is conceded by everyone who has given the subject the least thought that the legislationw ith regard to the employment of women and cheildren in the canning establishments of our State, the Workmens' Compensation law, the amendments to the labor law regarding the bours of labor in different industries, smoking in factories, fire drills, overcrowded work rooms and the various other sanitary provisions, are the most progressive reforms in the interest of the working people that have ever been passd in th history of the State of New York.

Senator Wagner declares that the Republicans evidently believe that the Democrats have been to considerate of the needs of the working classes and to substantiate his argument points out that a number of bills have been introduced by the majority during the present session which have for their aim the weakening the existing statutes. He cites the bill which he says practicalyear regarding the employment of women in canning establishments; the measure amending the Labor law in regard to one day of rest in seven; various amendments to hee Workmens' Compensation law and many other labor meaurs which he says will result in tearing down of many of the present laws which have been universally approved by all those interested in the question of labor reform.

"Especially amusing to me has been the argument advanced in behalf of the legislation relating to the employment of the canneries of the State," continues Senator Wagner. "The innocent listener will be lead to believe that the women employed in this industry were merly enjoying a sort of vacation and the picture would be portrayed of the mother and children going out into the country as a family would go to a picnic, where the children were receiving the benefits which nature can alone provide for them; fresh air, proper rest and all the other luxuries which the vacationist alone receives.

"But what are the true conditions? These mothers have been obliged to labor from early morning until late into the night with little opportunity for proper rest. The children were bound to be working from twelve to fourteen hours a day and the women in some instances from fifteen to seventeen hours a day. We found the ages of the children ranged from four years upward. Can anyone imagine what charm nature would have for these women and children after working these hours?"

The argument which Senator Wagner advances regarding the activity of the Republican legislators to annul labor organization laws, is based upon what he himself saw as chairman of the investigating committee which was named to probe conditions in factories of the State. He says that the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation law which have recently been passed will not only tend to devitalize that law, but will also bring about the same abuses which existed prior to the enactment of this legislation, with special reference to the insurance adjuster and the ambulance chasing attorney, as he puts it.

Fire sale on all this week at McKinstry Store. Big reductions on all our stock.

Advertised Letters

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice, April 7, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men: Cooke, Frank; McGraw, M.; Payne, Emery; Pike, Charles J.; Ronci, A.; Stacy, W. S.; Sears, Frank; Stocum, O. C.; Works, O. Wallace.

Women: Guilfoyle, Miss Anna; Jansen, Miss Emily; Pike, Miss Rose S.; Eliott, Mrs. Lillian; Mills, Mrs. Ida; McDonald, Mrs. D.

Nathan Kronman & Co.

Peter T. Conley, P. M.

I have a Chickering Player Piano, one year old, good as new. I want to find some one who has an upright piano to exchange. Will make a good proposition. No agents need apply. Address K, Times Office. adv94

Good horse for sale cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc.—adv 91

FARM BUREAU EXHIBITS

Will Comprise Oat Smut Demonstrations—To be Held This Month

A series of demonstrations for the treating of oats for smut will be held throughout the county during the week of April 12th and 19th as follows:

Monday, April 12—W. R. Edwards, Sandy Creek, p. m.

Tuesday, April 13—E. L. Pease, Lacona, R. D.

Tuesday, April 13—Geo. S. Loomis, Orwell.

Wednesday, April 14—E. R. Smith Kasoag.

Wednesday, April 14—F. Jamison, Amboy Center.

Thursday, April 15—Pruning Demonstrations at Prof. Lookwood's, North Hannibal at 10 a. m. (Oat Smut demonstrations in connection).

Friday, April 16—V. V. Vant, Mt. Pleasant.

Friday, April 16—M. W. Switts, Peats Corners.

Saturday, April 17—E. G. Sanderson, Pulaski. (Held in Village. Announcement of time later.)

Tuesday, April 20—W. S. Rappole, Oswego R. 2 (Scriba).

Wednesday, April 21—M. W. Timerman, Parish.

Wednesday, April 21—Jake Zhender, Colosse.

Thursday, April 22—Adelbert Hall, Hannibal, R. 3.

Thursday, April 22—P. H. Haws, S. Hannibal, R. 2.

Friday, April 23—F. F. Wills, Fulton, R. 7.

Friday, April 23—J. B. Dann, Fulton, R. 5.

Saturday, April 24—W. H. Weller, Fulton, R. 5. (Geo. Littlefield's Farm).

All demonstrations will be held at 10 in the morning and at 2 in the afternoon. Keep these in mind and plan to be present.

E. V. Underwood,
Manager, Oswego County Farm Bureau; Agent, U. Dept, of Agriculture.

THE QUIRK TODAY

In addition to the two 3-reel feature photoplays, "The Wife" and "The Wages of Sin," that are offered at The Quirk, The Cuban Prince and Boots Allen, a team of colored artists that come highly recommended from the big time vaudeville, will appear at 4 and 8.30 p.m. in a talking, singing acrobatic dancing act that will please. This act is given as an extra added attraction without any change in the price which will remain just the same. Afternoon, 5c.: Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

Panama Exposition Contestants

Ask your friends to get coupons at the VanWagenen Inc. store. adv92

Community Notes

Lower Oswego Falls Grange will serve warm biscuit and maple syrup at the grange home in First st. Saturday, April 10, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

* * *

The amount raised for foreign missions in the First M. E. church was $207. Mrs. H. J. Wilson's circle raised $55 of that amount and Mrs. W. H. Patterson's $60.

* * *

Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gilman of Palermo have been spending a few days with Fulton friends.

* * *

George Harding of Rochester has returned to his home after spending Easter Sunday with his parents.

* * *

Mrs. C. Beebe of Oswego was the over Sunday guest at the Beebe home in this city.

* * *

Miss Blanche Hall was a week-end guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Jones of this city were over Sunday guests of Baldwinsville for a few days.

* * *

Daniel Hudson is home from his school duties and is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hudson, West 1st st.

* * *

H. F. Crumb has leased and will occupy the Cramer house on West 1st st.

* * *

Harvey Hewitt has purchased the Davis residence in Hannibal st.

Fire sale on all this week at McKinstry Store. Big reductions on all our stock.

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Wanted—by young married man and wife, position on farm. Call 1233. E. B. Coe, 302 Kellog st. 92c

Housework Wanted—Polish girl; 18 years old. P. O. Box 108, Fulton. 93c

Furnished Room to Rent. Inquire 508 Oneida st. 94c

House to Rent—Apply 602 Buffalo st. or phone 4397. tf

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 93 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915 | Price One Cent.

WANTED—A SLOGAN

The Chamber of Commerce wants a slogan for use upon its letter head. It must be short, snappy and to the point. It must create an impression of alertness, activity, progressiveness and be in every way up-to-date.

A prize consisting of a $5.00 gold piece is hereby offered to the citizen of Fulton who submits the best slogan by 1:00 p.m. Tuesday, April 6th. If possible the judges will reach a decision in time to make the announcement at the meeting Tuesday night. Send in your suggestions today. There is no limit to the number you may make."

This call has brought some interesting and valuable suggestions from a number of people. There are others with equally good ideas who have not been heard from. To give these others an opportunity to express themselves it has been decided to hold this contest open until the evening of Wednesday, April 14th. If you have not already sent in your answer do so now. If you have, send in some more. All will be carefully considered.

City Chamberlain Reported to Board of Aldermen Last Night That Balance in Bank Is More Than $89,000.

Russian Monastery Shelled by Turkish Ships



THE GREAT RUSSIAN MONASTERY AT SAN STEFANO

This picture shows shells from the cruisers Goeben and Breslau demolishing the Russian Monastery of St. Stefano, twenty miles from Constantinople. After the bombardment the wrecked building was blown up. The monastery of St. Stefano, situated near the village of the same name, nearly two miles from the Sea of Marmora and twenty miles from Constantinople, was erected by the Russian government to commemorate the memory of the soldiers killed in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, and marks the nearest point to the Turkish capital reached by the Russians before the making of peace. Twenty monks were quartered in the building, whose golden cross has long been an obnoxious sight to Moslem eyes. The picture, which shows the war ships' shells bursting about the dome of the monastery, was smuggled out of the city by a Greek who deserted the Turkish service and brought it to the United States.

Russian Troops Win Unbroken Successes to Gain Footholds

London, April 7.—Frederick Rennet, correspondent of the Daily News at Petrogra, telegraphs:

"Operations in the Carpathians are developing with unbroken success. Two advances now are progressing from a hinge around Bartfeld, one turning westward toward an extended line of the enemy's defences along the Dunajetz and the other southward from the passes beginning with Uzsok. An immense number of prisoners now are passing into the interior."

Dr. E. J. Dillon, correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Rome, says:

"Rumors of Austria's desire for a separate peace and of informal overtures to Russia for its attainment have been frequent of late. Being in contact with sources of information worthy of implicit confidence, I am absolutely certain they are devoid of foundation. In fact, the Austrian Emperor proclaims himself a German potentate and is resolved to act the part at every cost.

"The question of a separate peace never has been considered even speculatively. From Budapest I am assured by an equally trustworthy authority that no member of the Cabinet or party entertains at present any views on the subject differing materially from those held in Vienna.

"With regard to Turkey's alleged eagerness to conclude a separate peace and the assertion that tentative efforts are about to be made in Switzerland in which the new Russian Ambassador to the Quirinal is expected to take part, I am enabled to state they are as misleading as the stories afloat about Austria's proposals."

Allied Invasion of Hungary Is Allies' New Plan

London, April 7.—Invasion by the allies of Hungary, working through Servia, was forecase for the first time in London dispatches last night as the big feature of the spring plan of campaign.

Belief that the Russians will succeed in their drive into Hungary, and the stupendous cost in lives of uprooting the Germans in Flanders, are grounds for the new plan of attack by the allies. If they could hold their ground in the west, at the same time getting into Hungary and joining hands with the Russian forces there, they could deal a severe blow to Germany through her weaker ally.

In carrying out this movement the allied forces could operate either through Greece or through Bulgaria, both of which countries so far are still maintaining their neutrality.

Eliminating the only available Montenegrin (and allied) barbor of Antivari, on the Adriatic, which would be of little use to an army because of the complete lack of railway communications through Montenegro, the allies in order to cross Servia, would have to land their forces either at Salonika or else at Dedeagatch, one of the two Bulgarian ports on the Aegean, which, like Salonika, has direct railway communication with Servia and thence with Hungary.

LLOYD GEORGE FINDS MAN OF "PUSH AND GO"

London, April 7.—A notice issued by the British War Office that Lord Kitchener has appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to provide such additional labor as may be required to obtain that supply of munitions of war that shall be sufficient to meet all requirements and that communications in regard to this subject should be addressed to Mr. George M. Booth, at the War Office, has given rise to the impression that Mr. Booth is the man of "push and go" for whom Mr. Lloyd George has been seeking.

Interview last night on the subject, however, Mr. George MacCauley Booth, who is a son of Mr. A. A. Booth, chairman of the Cunard line, and who is keen and alert and quite evidently possessed of tremendous energy, was quite modest.

Asked if he was chairman or secretary of the committee, Mr. Booth said he was neither.

"I suppose communications are being addressed to me because the other members of the committee are too busy to deal with them," he remarked.

According to some authorities, Mr. Booth is likely to be elected a director of the Bank of England in place of the late C. H. Goshen.

ITALY'S SECOND SHIP SUNK BY GERMANS

London, April 7.—R. Mackenzie, the Daily News correspondent, telegraphs from Rome:

The conviction prevails throughout Italy that German pirates have sunk two Italian steamships, the Luigi Parodi, which left Baltimore January 23, and the Pina, which left Naples forty days ago for Cardiff, all efforts to ascertain the fate of the two steamships being fruitless. Their owners are convinced that they have been sunk by Germans and the crews downed.

"The belief that these vessels were sunk has aroused fierce anti-German hostility in Italy. The German Embassy has issued a carefully worded denial, omitting to mention the Pina, and explaining that Parodis Luigi courses were outside of the German war zone and that she can not therefore, have been torpedoed. The form of the denial almost confirms the suspicion that the Parodis was sunk by Germans.

"This affair might lead to serious complications. Decisive action is likely to be taken at any moment."

BELGIAN PRINCE, AT 13, IN COMMAND OF TROOPS

London, April 7.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent wires from Havre:

"Prince Leopold, the elder son of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, who is thirteen and a half years old, has for the last three months been in constant touch with the Belgian army. He begged his father to allow him to enter the service, and at length King Albert consented t othe Prince joining a regiment of the line glorious for its defence of Dixmude. The Prince was received Monday into the regiment, which paraded, with its flag at the head, before the King and Queen.

"King Albert expressed the joy he felt to see Prince Leopold enter the heroic regiment whose glory, won at the battle of the Yser, would never be excelled. Prince Leopold weares the uniform of the regiment, and, as he is unusually tall, does not in the least suggest a thirteen-year-old soldier.

"Before the entire regiment the colonel commanding gave the young Prince the accolade, and then the regiment, with its newest recruit wearing a proud and martial air, marched past the King and Queen."

CHEMICAL TANKS MEAN LOWER INSURANCE RATES

The Fire and Police Board met last night in executive session and, in addition to transacting routine business, a matter of vital importance to every property owner in the city was discussed.

The board proposes to equip both hose wagons with 35-gallon chemical tanks thereby making combination wagons of the apparatus. The combination wagon is the most used piece of apparatus in the departments in most cities and the chemical tanks extinguish the majority of the fires. Chemicals have many advantages over water—they kill the fire quicker and do less damage to property as small amount of chemical will do more against a fire than a great quantity of water.

The action on the part of the Commissioners has been recommended by the Board of Insurance Underwriters, and when the wagons are equipped with the chemicals, the underwriters promise a big reduction in insurance rates throughout the city. The new equipment would rate the city as Class A as regards fire protection and while the exact reduction cannot be learned, it will make an appreciable difference in the rates and premiums on all property within the city.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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Telephone 56

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W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

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April 7, 1915.

Opinions

Playing Into Billy Sunday's Hands

At the two poles of religious psychology stand the Unitarians and Billy Sunday. The home hitting, base running, hell defying evangelist has called the Unitarians "muts." He who has swallowed the Bible at a gulp has with equal brevity and finality thus rejected its careful masticators. And they, foolishly, are repeating this rejection.

It is, of course, nonsense for the Unitarians to seek to fight Billy Sunday except by heaping coals of fire on his undoubtedly tough cranium. To "hire a hall" within a few blocks of the Paterson Tabernacle, and to combat the man with something like his own weapons, seems too hysterical a scheme to be credited to a sect so clamly rationalistic. The threat to requisition Mr. Taft and Dr. Eliot as opposition orators only betrays the more degree of madness to which the Sunday epithet has stung the members of the Board of Defense. How could these two gentlemen, with their courteous appeals to reason, hope to escape playing into their antagonist's hands? One can picture their tossing their philosophy like baseballs to his mighty bat and his glee as he knocked three baggers and home runs and raced round the bases to the delirious applause of the multitude.

The Unitarians can better afford than any other denomination to ignore Billy Sunday's abuse, since their members are recruited least from his emotional followers. They can much better afford to ignore than to resent it.—New York Press.

Making the Women Pay

So far as The Tribune knows there was no plank in the last Republican national platform declaring for a twelve-hour day for women.

If there was such a principle enunciated in the last platform of the Republican party in this state this newspaper is equally uninformed about it.

Yet it is a fact that the whole machinery of the Republican party in the State Legislature is being employed to drive through an enactment providing a twelve-hour day, six days a week, for the women who work in canning factories.

To discuss such a proposal from any point of view of public policy is a waste of time. Such an enactment would not merely be bad legislation. it would be an insult to every humanitarian instinct, to every fraction of common decency in this state. It would be a direct repudiation of the spirit and the sentiment of contemporary progress.

For if there was one thing above another real and vital in the late Progressive revolution, if there was one impulse, which was not temporary or evanescent, it was revealed in the words and the enthusiasm of thousands of men and women who had themselves given their lives to making living a little more tolerable, the conditions of life and labor of the less fotunate a bit more comfortable. To these men and women the Progressive party meant the promise that henceforth the machinery of government, the law and the machinery of the law, were to be applied to the alleviation of evils, the remedying of abuses, the mitigration of sufferings due to the inequalities in the social conditions of men and women.

Vague, emotional, sweeping beyond the bounds of possibility or desirability, these dreams of the Progressives — the sincere and the loyal Progressives of 1912 — were. But with the impossible there was much that was possible, with the transitory much that was bound to be permanent. Nor is it less patent that the same spirit, the same purpose, the same intent, is to be found in the words and deeds of the thousands of women who are seeking the ballot that they may use it to protect women, to procure the repeal of unjust laws, the passage of fair enactments regulating the conditions and hours of labor for women.

In the face of all this contemporary demand for social justice in its narrowest and simplest form, the Legislature of the State of New York now proposes to repeal laws which protect women who must work in factories and to enact a law which will make twelve hours a day, six days a week, the portion of women who must support their children or themselves by working in canning factories.

What is the profit in such legislation? The answer to this question is the exposure of the utter meanness of the whole project. Such a law will be of political advantage to two or three legislators coming from districts in which the canning industry is an important local trade. It will mean some dollars in campaign contributions in a few counties, some votes in a few isolated districts. This is the maximum of the benefit that is to be discovered.

And for such a contemptible gain, for a profit as mean and sordid as this, the State of New York is to be made to give its sanction to a law which can find no defence in humanity, no justification in any argument based on common decency.

Such arguments as must be raised against this bill will hardly obtain a hearing in Albany under present conditions, yet The Tribune ventures to suggest to its women readers, to its friends who are the officers and leaders in the movement to win the ballot for women, a cause in which this newspaper is enlisted, that never was there an opportunity to fight for the protection of women against "man made" laws more unmistakable, more conspicuous. It is an opportunity made to hand, and it will be a misfortune if it is permitted to pass unaccepted.

Meantime is it, perhaps, permitted a Republican newspaper to inquire whether it is the hope of the Republican leaders of this state to drive the present measure through the Legislature solely to provide themselves with a campaign issue for nxet year? Do they want to fight the next state campaign on the issue, "Twelve hours a day, six days a week; this is the portion of labor for women"?—N. Y. Tribune.

WANTED---FRANKNESS

The prospects of an intelligent and honest reply (or replies) to two letters that have appeared in The Evening Times at the present time are not at all bright. It is true there have floated from the mouths of different men high in the official family of the city denials of the rumors of dissatisfaction in the Board of Tax Assessors, but those denials do not begin to slake the natural thirst for a whole-hearted confession to the causes which led up to the resignation of one member of the Board and the threatened resignation of another member of the same body of officials, together with the glee expressed by the minority member—a Democrat—who quite naturally rejoiced in the predicted downfall of the Republican party in this city.

A writer, whose *nom-de-plume* for the present is, "Inquirer," informed the readers of this newspaper that Mayor Fox says the people are not interested in the causes leading up to the resignation of Mr. Hulett, all of which is productive of the inquiry, since when has the city's chief executive become the public's guardian? And, since when has the same official been authorized to establish a censorship upon matters pertinent to public business?

"Inquirer" is right in demanding of the Mayor and the City Attorney the truth of the whole story. He along with hundreds of other men are interested in the causes that brought about the resignation of Mr. Hulett.

Unless The Evening Times is mistaken in the men of this city—the men who have the capacity and the standing required for leadership—not even the Mayof of Fulton can afford to flaunt defience in their faces, or in the faces of the rank and file of the taxpayers.

Fulton has shown in more than one way that its citizenship is made up of men of intrepid moral courage—men who are held in honor. But today there are hundreds of taxpayers who are looking to the Mayor and the City Attorney for that brand of frankness which spells whole-heartedness in public affairs.

PHYSICAL ENDURANCE

The question of how much rest is of more consequence to the employer, and to the menthemselves, than the one of how much men work.

A man cannot work without rest, but he can rest without work.

Managers of men are looking into this question of what employes do nights, which has an important bearing on what they can do days.

If you eat a big sirloin steak, a hunk of plum pudding, the legs of two lobsters, drink a bowl of soup, two cups of coffee, and a couple of cocktails, and then smoke three or four black cigars and a few cibarettes and remain up until two o'clock in the morning, how do you expect to fill a full-sized job the next day?

It is not a question of "goodness"—not a moral problem. It is a plain question of physical endurance.—Silent Partner.

RECKLESSNESS OR FEAR?

The opinions of politicians, as everybody knows, can be better judged from their actions than their words; and not unnaturally the women of the State are trying to guess from the actions of the present legislature what the wise men of Albany prophesy will be the outcome of the suffrage referendum next November. At first sight the result must be discouraging to the suffragists. With the exception of the mothers' pension bill, legislation affecting women is reveiving severe treatment. Mr. Hinman cracks the party whip to pass the cannery bills, which decrease as far as possible the restrictions on the working hours of women and children in the canneries. The bill abolishing the Department of Weights and Measures—a department so necessary to housekeepers—has already passed one House. Senator Sage has introduced a bill which would practically prevent the early closing of department stores. To all these bills feminine voters would presumably be opposed. The first inference is that the gentlemen at Albany see little danger in antagonizing the women of the State.

But another interpretation is possible. If women are going to vote, legislation like the cannery bills must be passed now or never. The same thing has been noticed before now in suffrage states; laws objectionable to women have been rushed through during the last session before the referendum. Politicians have to deal first with the present. They cross no bridges they have not reached. At the moment women have not the vote. Ingratiation with the new voters may be left until after November. The cannery bills may not. Perhaps women ought to see a promise of victory in the very haste with which bills opposed to their interests are being taken up and passed.—New York Tribune.

Naval Loss That Counts

Measured in terms in single ships, the reported destruction in the Dardanelles of the pre-dreadnought battle ship Lord-Nelson is the heaviest so far sucered by the British navy. This noble vessel, ordered in the estimates of 1904, represented the highest level of war construction attained previous to the startling appearance in 1906 of the original dreadnought. Hence her four 12-inch 45-calibred and ten 9-inch 50-calibred guns constituted the last assembly in Admiralty design of the mixed heavy battery hitherto controlling, all succeeding battle ship types mounting the new and revolutionary installation of unit calibred ordnance.

As with her guns so with her speed, an immediate advance being made from the Lord Nelson's 18½ knots to the 21 knots of the first and many succeeding dreadnoughts, and thence by successive increments to the 25 knots on 58,000-horse power of the Queen Elizabeth class. So highly were the Lord Nelson and her sister, the Agamemnon, rated in British enumerations of sea power that these two vessels were placed only just below the dreadnoughts laid down, let us say, up to 1909. They were in appearance quite unlike other vessels of the fleet, resembling rather more closely contemporaneous French types, and it has been claimed that their tactial diameter, their turning circle, was so small that practically they could spin around almost in their own length.—New York Herald.

TRUSTEE TAKES VILLAGE INTO SUPREME COURT

Supervisor John J. Sinnott of Mt. Pleasant, who was appointed Trustee of Hillsdale, in the northern part of Westchester County, recently, when that village, the smallest in New York State, was legislated out of existence because the officials quarreled all the time and were unable to collect the taxes, applied today for instructions to Supreme Court Justice Tompkins. He had found it as difficult to settle the affairs of the village as everyone living there predicted.

The only things worth saving which Mr. Sinnott found were a portable police station, an empty safe, a couple of tables, and half a dozen chairs. The village owed $800 for street lighting and $350 in fees to Clinton T. Taylor, who acted as corporation counsel. Mr. Taylor had an execution against the village, and had directed the Sheriff to guard the police station, fearing that some one mould cart it oc. There were $800 due in taxes, but how to collect them Supervisor Sinnott did not know.

Hillsdale was incorporated in 1898. Recently the chief of police raided a poker game and was locked up in the portable police station by another official, who then yelled through the window to him that he was confined for the crime of entering a house without a warrant. The chief had a key and escaped.

Justice Tompkins took the matter under consideration.

Whole Family Dependent

Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio, writes: "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey." Maybe someone in your family has a severe Cold—perhaps it is the baby. The original Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ever ready household remedy—it gives immediate relief. Pine-Tar-Honey penetrates the linings of the Throat and Lungs, destroys the Germs, and allows Nature to act. At your druggist, 25c.

APRIL

By I. E. Hyde

You've crossed the line, dear April;
You're really here at last,
With smiles, and tears, and sunshine,
You're sure to travel fast.
We could not do without you,
We need your crystal ray,
We need your gift of diamonds
To deck the flowers of May.
We need your birds and sunshine
To quell old winter's gloom,
For you are just the lassie
To make the springtime bloom.
Our hearts will beat the faster;
Our souls more open be.
We welcome you, Sweet April;
You've made our sorrows flee.
You bring us many changes;
New friends we have to make;
Our hearts are with the old ones;
Those ties can never break.
But, out, we'll fling our banner
To welcome friends and you;
'Tho our hearts are with the old friends,
We'll try to love the new.

To Protect Apple Crop from Insects

Insect pests that cause wormy and deformed apples have at least one time in their lives when they may be killed by spraying. Such is the statement made by the New York state college of agriculture in a recently publish reading-course lesson for the farm entitled "Insects Injurious to the Fruit of the Apple." This publication gives descriptions and brief life histories of the codling moth, the apple maggot, the apple redbugs, the fruit-tree leaf-roller, and the green fruit worms, and points out in each case the effective time to apply sprays, and gives formulas for mixin gthe poison.

The subject of spraying is one of particular importance to apple growers, says the college, especially since the passage of federal and state laws regulating the packing and shipping of apples. If apple growers are to produce marketable fruit it must be free from insect blemish, and in order to produce such fruit, growers must know the habits of the injurious insect pests and how to control them.

Any residents of New York State may obtain their reading course lesson by applying to the state college of agriculture.

QUARANTINE PROHIBITS MOVING OF CATTLE

Further restrictions have been placed upon the counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis, as a result of the hoof and mouth disease, in an order received by Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture C. E. Sackett from Calvin J. Huson, Commissioner of Agriculture. The order states that the shipment, transportation, trailing, driving or other movement of horses, cattle, sheep and swine into these counties is hereby prohibited. The order further states:

"No cattle, sheep or swine shall be moved or transported out of said counties except for immediate slaughter. Animals so moved for immediate slaughter shall be transported in cleaned and disinfected cars and shall not be unloaded in any public stockyard within any of said counties.

"The transportation or movement of any such animals from one township to another within said counties is prohibited, except under permits duly issued under direction of the State Department.

"Animals already en route to any point within said counties, shall at destination have feet cleaned, and feet and ankles shall be washed in disinfectant, and otherwise handled in such manner as circumstances may require.

"The following disinfectant shall be used: Five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or three per cent. solution of cresol compound, U. S. P. This order will remain in effect until daily revoked."

To prevent blood poisoning from a rusty nail make a prompt application of Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh.

White Man With Black Liver

The Liver is a blood purifier. It was thought one time it was the seat of the passions. The trouble with most people is that their Liver becomes black because of impurities in the blood due to bad physical conditions, causing Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness and Constipation. Dr. King's New Life Pills will clean out the Liver, and give you new life. 25c. at your Druggist.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Which Do You Perfer?

The piercing tones of a band, or the mellow tones of the orchestra?

THE VITAPHONE

Is the "orchestra" type of a phonograph which reproduces every delicate sub-tone in a soft, mellow blending that makes

The Vitaphone—a HOME machine.

Perfection in tone reproduction. A human, natural, mellow tone, and yet a tone that never "grates".

H. J. HOWE

201 S. Salina Street DEMONSTRATIONS DAILY Syracuse, N. Y.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ONLY SON

MAN'S CHANCE

By Sands Devillo Gardner

Did it ever occur to you that man's life is full of crosses and temptations? "He comes into this world without his consent and goes out against his will, and the trip between the two is exceedingly rocky. The rule of contraries is one of the features of the trip. When he is little, the big girls kiss him, and when grown the little girls kiss him. If he is poor, he is a bad manager, and if he is rich, he is dishonest. If he needs credit he can't get it. If he is prosperous every one wants to do him a favor. If he is in politics it's for the pie. If he is out of politics you can't find a place for him and he is no good to his country. If he doesn't give to charity he is a stingy galoot; if he does it's for show. If he is actively religious he is a hypocrite; if he takes no interest in religion he is a hardened sinner. If he shows affection he is a soft specimen; if he seems to care for no one he is cold-blooded. If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he has lived to an old age he has missed his calling. The road is rocky, but man loves to travel it."

The above is man's verdict, so we see that if man were to be the Judge Supreme we should all fail. These are two roads for man to travel—the straight and narrow road, in which the main chance is to "lay up treasure in heaven, where moth and rust doth not corrupt and thieves do not break through and steal," the end which is life everlasting; and the broad road in which the main chance is to lay up treasure on earth where moth and rust doth corrupt and thieves do break through and steal, the end being ruin and destruction.

It has been truly said that "man is the creature of circumstances," and the reader will find the saying confirmed in the following:

Bonaparte in a great degree controlled until he "met his Waterloo." In an illustrated article in Harper's Magazine I saw a picture of the "Little Corporal" on a back seat in a hack with four horses attached going at full speed. A relay of fresh horses were on hand on the route so that the high rate of speed was kept kept up all day. He slept some on the journey, and at night when he reached the end of it everything was bustle and activity and he tired out four secretaries, allowing himself only four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four.

The Alps were in his way of transporting troops. "There shall be no Alps!" he exclaimed. And a rough road was constructed through and over them. For the sake of power and selfish ambition he threw aside his first love, Josephine, and united his fortunes with a haughty lady, Maria Theresa, that gave him prestige with another country.

Rev. W. L. Sawtelle and wife of Fulton in the fall of 1905, on their trip in Europe, hired a team and guide and visited the field of Waterloo. They found it all occupied by farms and fields of waving grain. They drove to all the principal points. The spot was pointed out where Bonaparte stood, also the place occupied by Wellington during the battle. He said Bonaparte lost the day by the nod of a peasant's head. That he spent the night up to 2 o'clock in the morning previous to the battle attending to the [illegible] and riding his horse over the entire field. He finally came to [illegible] point or side of the field and met a peasant. He asked him if [illegible] side of the field was smooth and all right? He nodded his [illegible] and the General took it for granted that it was. Just across [illegible] where they stood, extending across that side was sunken road. He was satisfied that he had done his best turned his horse and rode away without discovering it. That night a tall, gay, young Irishman in a dress suit was attending a dance near by. That was the "Iron Duke" who wore the same suit at the battle the next day. The fighting began the next day at eleven o'clock. Marshal Ney, Bonaparte's great cavalry leader, had led his unconquerable host from victory to victory and was flushed with successes. The Marshal, with confidence and assurance, formed his cavalry for a desperate charge. At the command they started with all the force and fury they were capable of. The English presented a solid front ready to receive them. Marshal Ney and his cavalry were under full headway when they reached the sunken road, the horses in the front rank going down into it and other from behind filling it up, which weakened the charge and gave the victory to the English. General Bonaparte, from his position, saw it and at once exclaimed, "All is lost!" The intense selfishness of the man proved to be his ruin. It is very difficult to build up a permanent success by ruining and injuring and tearing down other people's prospects. A wise Providence is sure to interfere with a combination of circumstances for "right is always might."

One of General Jackson's maxims was, "He who is in the right is twice armed."

Every locality has its original characters, people who say and do things different from anyone else, and if they attract the attention of the public don't seem to be affected by it.

A practical everyday old farmer from Connecticut was engaged by a Farmers Institute in Fulton to appear on the platform to tell how he managed to raise seven tons of timothy hay to the acre by intense culture, beginning with a few acres of wornout land. He was a man perhaps sixty-five years old, weighing about two hundred pounds, with sterling commonsense, but had very little education, with simple unaffected ways, which, with his comical remarks, attracted and interested the audience. A friend in front of me, who was a college graduate, turned and said, "Well, the old fellow is original anyhow." I learned he was called Senator at home.

"At a gathering in Australia not long since four persons met. Three of whom were shepherds on a sheep farm. One of these had taken a degree at Oxford, another at Cambridge, the third at a German university. The four was their employer, a squatter rich in flocks and herds, not scarcely able to read, much less able to keep accounts.

Commodore Vanderbilt was asked once what was the secret of success in life. His reply was "Keep your eyes and ears open and your mouth shut."

(To Be Continued.)

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents, so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

FOR THE SMALL GIRL

Black and White Considered Smart For Child's Garment.



DRESSY COAT.

Much thought and careful planning is expended upon the toilet of the small maid. The pretty coat shown in the illustration is one of the smartest models shown this season.

Black and white checked material was used. A wide belt of the material is finished in front with a sash of soft satin. The collar and cuffs are of embroidered pique, lace trimmed. A chic bonnet of French blue satin has a double frilled brim, soft crown, with trimming of red cherries.

WOMEN WEAR PLUMAGE.

Men Are Relegated to Background in Clothing Decorative.

In the very beginning of things it was man who was the highly decorated animal. Up to within a couple of hundred years ago the dress of men remained more ornate than that of women. Feathers, satins, ruffles, tinsel, buckles, all contributed, with the aid of paint and powder, to make man a bird of gayer plumage than his mate.

But times have changed. Man has sobered. He now does not decorate himself unless he is an army officer, a juggler or a lodge member. He wears clothes that are practically a uniform. The uniform varies, but it is essentially a uniform.

Woman retains her privilege to wear plumage. She acquired this privilege long after the man. Doubtless she will be long after man in giving it up.

Anyway, the world never before saw such extraordinary things done in the way of costume as are done today. The keynote was struck long ago, as may be seen in the unearthed queens of Egypt. If the Greek women were content with flowing lines the queen of Sheba was probably splendid in garb.

The fantasies of today are impartially distributed in the ballroom, on the street and on the stage.

The hair is worn high or falls like a shower of gold. The hat is plumed in a Gaby swirl, waving like a small forest, or it shrinks over plastered hair until scarcely bigger than the lid of a powder box. The woman's wrap is flimsy as a spider's web, or it buries her to the eyes in fur. Fur has been epidemic. She has not worn it on the edges of her handkerchief. Certainly she has worn it on everything else, and what is the end?

One Hostess' Secret.

A very successful hostess was asked the secret of her success with her dinners. She said that when she heard a friend mention a dish that he liked or disliked very much she jotted it down in a small memorandum book, and when she planned her dinner she consulted the book first. The consequence was she never served string beans to the man who detested them nor ice cream to the woman who couldn't "endure cream in any form."

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN.

There are ten women investors where there was one ten years ago.

Women in New Jersey are now eligible to appointment as police officers.

The rule regulations at Radcliffe college compel the girl students to learn the use of the slide down the rope fire escape.

The United States supreme court has sustained California's eight hour law for women hotel waitresses.

Los Angeles, Cal., has been offered a $300,000 tract of land by Mrs. Henry E. Huntington to be used for park purposes.

The Sarah Berliner fellowship for women, carrying with it a gift of $1,000, has been awarded to Miss Janet T. Howell of Baltimore. It is considered one of the highest honors that can be won by a woman in this country.

Oregon has five women miners.

India is to have a women's college.

The Finland diet has twenty-one women members.

Arizona, Oregon, Wyoming and Colorado have women legislators.

Henry McDonald of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., says: 'I have used Hanford's Balsam for two years in my stables. It has proven satisfactory in every instance. It has proven satisfactory in every instance. I consider it the best remedy for harness galls and sore shoulders that I have used for the past 27 years in my experience in the livery and boarding stable business.'

The Silent Drama.

"Father, I want to go on the stage."

"Do not be too anxious to push yourself forward, my dear. Little girls should be seen and not heard."

"That fits in all right, dad. It is in the movies that I want to act."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mathematical Marvel.

"Humble as I am," said a loud voiced sprouter at a meeting, "I still remember that I am a fraction of this magnificent country."

"You are indeed," said a bystander, "and a vulgar one at that."—Wisconsin State Journal.

The Money Question.

"Wot do they mean, Jimmy, when they say money talks?"

"I dunno unless it's the wonderful way it says goodby to yer."—London Tatler.

Asiatic Russia.

Asiatic Russia contains 188 rivers with a total navigable length of 12,500 miles and four lakes that can be navigated for 707 miles.

HONEST WEIGHT STATE FIGHT

League Sends Appeal to Consumers to Protect Measures Department

New York, April 6.—The Housewives' League issued an appeal yesterday for every consumer to join the fight on the bills which seek to abolish the Department of Weights and Measures. Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the league, sounded the call as follows:

"The Housewives' League appeals to every consumer in the state to send the following letter or wire to Frank B. Thorn, of Orchard Park, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary;

" 'As a consumer of New York State I appeal to you to maintain the Department of Weights and Measures as a distinct and separate department of state work.' "

Will Fight to Finish

Discussing the situation yesterday, Mrs. Heath said: "The Housewives' League feels confident that the Assembly will vote against the bills. But if they should be so unwise as to stand for the abolishment of the Department of Weights and Measures, the league will be present to oppose it at the hearing promised by the Governor."

Action has been taken to inform Governor Whitman of the serious opposition to the measures by the following communication, sent to heads of leagues throughout the state:

"A movement is on foot at Albany to abolish the present Department of Weights and Measures, making the state weights and measures work a part of the Department of Agriculture. We believe that this would be a backward step for New York State in the matter of legislation regarding weights and measures, and you are earnestly requested to write or wire your protest to Governor Whitman."

The situation requires hard work, Mrs. Heath said, and unremitting protests should go to Albany from every part of the state.

"The Housewives' League," she said, "earnestly asks for the co-operation of the honest manufacturer and canner as well, because we believe that an efficient weights and measures department is not only for the protection of the consumer, but for the honst dealers in the state.

Fear Blow to Economy

"The Department of Weights and Measures means to the housewife protection; it means more—it means efficiency in home management and it means economy. The league is endeavoring to teach every housewife to put her home on a business basis, and the enforcement of honest weights and measures, so that she can know what she is buying, means businesslike methods for the home.

"To the honest manufacturer the department means fair dealing and efficiency, and it means the elimination of unfair competition, because no honest manufacturer or dealer can compete with a dishonest rival who is shortweighting.

"As an instance, we called to the attention of the city weights and measures department some time ago the case of a grocer. Word came to us that he was selling sugar below the market. We thought that was a fine opportunity to advise our members where they could get their sugar cheaper.

"We investigated. We found that in 3½ pound packages of sugar he was shortweighting from an ounce and a half to ounces. Of course he was getting, by his dishonesty, all the trade in the neighborhood, and the honest dealer was losing it.

Halt Dishonest Dealers

"The enforcement of honest and measures means the elimination of dishonest dealers like that. Instead of the department being reduced in effectiveness, every step should be taken to make it powerful and efficient."

Praise for The Tribune's stand in the matter came yesterday from Fred H. Tighe, deputy commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures. Hhe wrote:

"Permit me to congratulate The New York Tribune on its noble work in exposing the viciousness of the proposed legislation that aims to destroy honesty and fair dealing by merging the Department of Weights and Measures with the Agricultural Department.

"Ta enact such legislation into law will destroy the identity and effectiveness of honest weights and measures, and The Tribune could not serve the people of the state in a more worthy cause than in its present protest and gallant fight for honest weights and measures."

SURROGATE'S BIG DAY

Many Estates In His Court at Tuesday Hearing

Oswego, April 7.—Surrogate Clayton I. Miller held a term of court yesterday and acted in the following estates:

Petition of Ida Rickey of Syracuse, daughter, for letters of administration in the estate of Lorissa Sayer, late of Osweyo; value $500 personal.

Amended petition for probate of will of Patrick Judge, late of Oswego, by John Tierman, executor; estate divided among relatives; value, $12,300.

Petition of William A. Baum, son, for letters of probate on the estate of John Wesley Baum, late of Hastings; nominal bequests are made to children and residuary estate to petitioner, then to grandson, John Wesley Baum; total value, $1,000.

Burnette Simmons, late of Oswego Town; petition for probate of the will has been filed by Elmer E. and Oscar Simmons, sons; value $800. The petitioners are legatees.

Petition for letters of probate on the estate of Emma A Vickery, late of Phoenix, filed by A. J. Vickery, husband and executor; value of estate, $3,000.

Petition for leetters of administration in the estate of Henry W. Lyman, filed by Mrs. Cora Ackley, daughter; value, $100.

Petition for letters of administration on the estate of Edith Jennie Rudd, late of Boylston, by Bertrand E. Rudd, son; value, $700.

A petition for the probate of the will of Dewitt C. Remington, late of Phoenip, was filed by Ella L. Remington. The estate is bequeathed to Mrs. Remington. The estate is valued at $3,000 personal and $2,000 real, both estimated.

An order was entered in the estate of John H. Brant, late of this city, to permit the examination of the safe deposit box in the Oswego City Savings Bank, for will. Notice must be given to the attorney for the Comptrolled and Frank E. Brant.

In the estate of John Seymour, an appearance was made in behalf of the widow, Mary Seymour, who was not mentioned in the will. The estate was left principally to St. Francis' Home. The objections, if any, must be filed by April 12.

VOLNEY CENTER

Miss Lena Laws unfortunately threw out of joint one of her knees.

Mrs. Ross is ill.

Clarence Doolittle has lost another horse.

Mr. and Mrs. David Jewett spent Easter with their sister, Mrs. Fredenburg.

Dr. Baldwin and family have been spending thep ast few days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Vant.

John Snell spent Friday with his mother, Mrs. Orville Snell.

Fred Vant and Family spent Easter with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fed Jewett.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cook spent Easter with Birt Linsley.

Marion and Mildred Gordon were Sunday guests of their aunt, Mrs. Henry Ives.

Charley Davis has been engaged for the summer by Mr. Gordon.

Mary Conklin and Bertha Johnston spent Saturday in Fulton with Mrs. Frank Parsons.

Rev. George Ward is very ill, suffering from pneumonia.

George Cusack has moved to Gilbert's Mills and is keeping a store in that town.

Mrs. Fred Garrison and daughter, Lizzie, are going to spend the summer at the Panama Exposition.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Man Takes His Own Medicine is an Optimist

He has absolute faith in his medicine—he knows when he takes it for certain ailments he gets relief. People who take Dr. King's New Discovery for an irritating Cold are optimists—they know this cough remedy will penetrate the linings of the throat, kill the germs, and open the way for Nature to act. You can't destroy a Cold by superficial treatment—you must go to the cause of the trouble. Be an optimist. Get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery today.

TALK GIVEN AT CITY HALL

Individual Responsibility Urged by A. E. Crockett

A. E. Crockett of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce addressed the Chamber of Commerce last night.

The thread of Mr. Crockett's talk was that individual responsibility is the greatest necessity to assure the success of the local, or any other Chamber of Commerce. Rochester has twenty-seven committees of twenty-five members each which are appointed by thep resident as is the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of each committee.

The committees meet weekly and a report of accomplishments is made. Usually the meeting is held during the luncheon hour and music and other diversions assist in maintaining the enthusiasm. The secretaries of the various committees are usually chosen from the ranks of young men that they may sit at the feet of the older business men and learn.

"The accumulation of small things well done is the important thing for chambers of commerce," said Mr. Crockett; "the creating of friendships, bettering industrial conditions and enlarging the opportunities already at hand is but a blazing of the way for bigger things."

The work of the Postal Service Committee of the Rochester Chamber was touched upon by Mr. Crokett to show that hard work is often necessary to accomplish results. In certain business sections of Rochester it was found that mail was most unusually slow in reaching those sections. The correction was finally made through the efforts of the committee. The transportation committee likekwise worked out a difficult problem.

"By all means consult your local official before taking the matter farther," said Mr. Crockettt; "usually this person can assist you for the spirit of co-operation is more often uppermost."

The big thing to remember in Chamber of Commerce work, Mr. Crockett said in closing is that one can't do something for someone else without doing something for onesself. This the speaker stated had been demonstrated by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

The following list shows the division into committees of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce:

Arbitration and counciliation; Bank and Currency; Barge Canal and Canal Harbor; Commercial and Industrial Education; Community Council; Conventions; Entertainment and Acquaintance; Fire Prevention; Good Roads; Industrial Development; Lower River and Charlotte Harbor; Manufacturing Trade; Membership; Monroe County Farm Bureau; Postal Facilities; Public Health; Retail Trade; Rochester Chamber Safety Council; Smoke Abatement; Sons of Members; Telephone and Telegraph; Transportation; Upper River Improvement; Wholesale Trade; Official Bulletin; Charities Solicitations.

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Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires
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The best Gas Coke
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Do you know that our AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE protects you against fires caused by the machine itself such as BACKFIRING, short circuits, etc.

Protect yourself against the loss of your car by self ignition or ignition from outside sources and be on the SAFE side.

Ask us about rates—the cost is really very reasonable.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
55 N. FIRST STREET

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jennings were recent guests of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Pierce of Syracuse motored to Fulton and were over Sunday guests of friends here.

* * *

Miss Jane Waugh of S. 4th st., has been the guest of Rochester friends during her Easter vacation.

* * *

Mrs. Martha Howe of S. 4th st., will arrive home from her southern trip Thursday. Mrs. Howe has spent a delightful winter in a sunny climate.

* * *

Byron Newton of Syracuse university was the Easter guest of Dr. and Mrs. N. H. Haviland, Oneida st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gillespie of Burlington, N. J., have been spending some time at the Gillespie homestead.

* * *

Mrs. Oliver Marsh of Brooklyn, has been the guest of relatives in this city; having been called here by the death of her mother, Mrs. Mary Hudgin.

* * *

Mrs. I. Darrow is ill at her home in W. 1st st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Cusack have removed from W. 3d st. to their newly purchased home corner Seneca and 6th.

* * *

The W. F. M. S. of the First M. E. church will hold its regular monthly meeting Wednesday, April 7th, at the home of Mrs. H. L. Paddock, 253 S. 4th st., at three o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Cleveland Harding is seriously ill at her home in Oneida st.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new —any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

COUNCIL OPPOSES SHOOTING RANGE

Mayor Would Have City Protected Against Possible Accidents

The Common Council met in regular monthly session at the City Hall last night. The auditing of bills and other routine business took up the greater part of the evening, but several other matters were discussed. Mayor Fox read a notice received from the State Board of Health ordering the city to build a new disposal plant for the sewage of the city. After much deliberation it was decided that a request should be made of the State Board to delay the erection of the plant until next year, as the amount needed had not been included in this year's budget and there is no money on hand to go ahead with the work.

The reports of the City Chamberlain, Commissioner of Charities and the City Sealer were read. Mr. Washburn's report stated among other facts that the city had a balance at present in the bank of $89,342.03.

The report of the Charities Commissioner stated a total of $523.61 distributed among the poor of the city last month and there were several parties in the report, according to some of the councilmen, who were able to suppotr themselves without any help from the city.

Sealer of Weights H. M. O'Brien reported a total of 1412 weights, measures, bottles and other containers sealed and accepted during the past month, and 193 were condemned.

City Attorney Fanning announced that the Josephine G. McCarthy claim against the city had been decided in favor of the city and that the Crandall and the Decker claims had been settled.

Attorney Betts of Syracuse appeared before the Council on behalf of C. M. Johnson, a farmer south of the town. Mr. Betts stated that in 1898 the village of Fulton through its three commissioners approached Mr. Johnson and asked for the water rights of his farm. Mr. Johnson gave the city an option on the water rights of his farm and sufficient land to erect a pumping station and stand-pipe should the city ever desire to do so, with a right of way to the public road through his property. The option in one section reads "sufficient land to erect a suitable pumping station," and in another section it reads "all the land necessary" to carry out the option. Mr. Betts said that Mr. Johnson has sold his farm and in conveying the title he has found that an absolute deed made by him in 1898, in which he meant to convey only the water rights, has conveyed to the city some forty acres of his land, including the water rights, for the sum of $500. Mr. Johnson is willing to give the city the water rights but he never intended to deed the city and land, according to Mr. Betts and he relied upon the words of the commissioners when he signed the deed. Mr. Betts asked relief for Mr. Johnson and a general discussion followed.

It was learned that Attorney F. G. Spencer drew up the deed and Mr. Spencer was located downtown. He appeared at the council meeting and stated the case as he understood it. He said that he had drawn the deed from the survey tendered him by the engineer who measured the property. He had no idea that it conveyed away any of Mr. Johnson's land and he said that he was sure that was not the intention of the city at that time.

Mayor Fox and two of the Councilmen expressed some doubt over the wording, "all the land needed." The Mayor taking this to signify that enough land was to be taken by the city to properly maintain the springs and keep them free of contamination. The wording of the option is such that different meanings can be construed and both the Mayor and Mr. Betts showed how their contentions might be correct.

City Attorney Fanning advised relief for Mr. Johnson, but he said the only medium would be a suit against the city. Mr. Betts said that was agreeable to him and accordingly action will probably be brought in the near future.

Bernard Buell appeared before the Council and asked permission to install a target in the City Hall for the purpose of revolver and rifle practice. The police and about twenty local men are interested in the project and they propose to buy the target and install it in the hall. It is mounted on castors and is three feet feet wide by six feet high. Mr. Buell submitted blue prints showing that the target is absolutely safe as far as its possible penetration is concerned, and he said that the idea was to allow only experienced marksmen to try their skill. He also stated that a 38 calibre revolver and a 22 calibre long rifle were the largest guns used.

Some of the councilmen were in favor of permitting the installation of the target while other expressed an opinion that an accident might occur which would cost the city money. Mayor Fox said that he did not approve of the target unless the installing parties gave a bond protecting the city in case of accident from stray bullets. After some discussion the matter was tabled until the next meeting.

Councilman Gardner moved that $525 be transferred from the excise fund to the poor fund and the motion was passed. $20 was appropriated for the Farmers' Institute and the quarterly appropriation of $375 was made for the Public Library.

CLASS EDUCATES BOY

The Delta Alphas Are Very Active —Their Work a Banner Winner.

The Delta Alpha class of the First Methodist church with Mrs. H. J. Wilson as teacher, had an Easter collection of $55. This was over one-fourth of the entire collection. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Patterson is the substitute teacher.

In addition to its work for the Easter time, this class is supporting a little heathen boy, and giving a generous sum toward the other extra church expenses.

Not Paint

The worst mistake in painting it not putting-off. That costs about 10 per cent.; you keep your money a year and pay 10 percent for it.

Paint would have to come-down 25 percent to make 10 percent on the job, for wages do not go-down.

The worst mistake is "cheap" paint. It costs from 50 percent to 100, first cost, and another in wear.

What a liar "cheap" is! "Put-off" is bad-enough; "Cheap" is ten times worse.

DEVOE

THE BOYS' MAN COMING TO TOWN

Scouts to Listen to the Champion of All Boys' Rights

John Boardman, who has done perhaps more than any other man for the youth of America, will make his first visit to Fulton Sunday. He will be heard at the First Baptist church in the morning and at the Sunday school in the afternoon at a conference of boy workers of the city. In the evening Mr. Boardman will speak at a union service of all the churches of the city which will be held in the First Methodist church. Mr. Boardman, during his stay in the city will be a guest of Rev. M. G. Buck, pastor of the First Baptist church, whose influence with Mr. Boardman is largely responsible for his visit to this city.

Mr. oBardman was ordained a Congregational minister, but took up work among the boys of the country shortly after his ordination. He was at one time, International Junior secretary of the Y. M. C. A., a position which brought him in contact with boys and young men from all parts of the globe. At present he is spending a year in re-organizing and spreading the Boy Scout movement and the meetings in this city are largely for that purpose.

The Boy Scouts of Fulton will hear Mr. oBardman at the First Methodist church Sunday night. They will meet at the First Baptist church at 7.30 o'clock and will proceed to the Methodist church in a body. Mr. Buck will be in charge of the services at the church. Mr. Boardman's address will describe the work and the possibilities of the Boy Scout movement.

I want 100 second-hand bicycles at once. Will pay cash. Bogue, 61 First st. adv

An established reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair tonight and Thursday. Moderate northwest wind.

MISUSE NEW POST OFFICE

Ink Splashers and Roller Skaters to Be Called to Account.

Since the opening of the new Federal building in this city there has been a disposition on the part of many foreigners, and a few Americans, to throw ink upon the floor and walls of the lobby. These people probably do not realize that there is a heavy penalty for defacing or multilating public buildings. The authorities at Washington, propose to put a stop to this practice, and have a representative here who will prosecute all offenders until the practice is abated.

Many children also have been using the lobby for a skating rink, thus incurring the liability of accidents to elderly and feeble people who may be unable to get out of the way of the skater. Hereafter no roller skating will be allowed in the lobby of the Post Office. All children should be instructed by their parents, it is advised, to discontinue this practice.

I have a Chickering Player Piano, one year old, good as new. I want to find some one who has an upright piano to exchange. Will make a good proposition. No agents need apply. Address K, Times Office. adv94

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

GRAY & DAVIS
ELECTRIC STARTERS
for Ford $75.00
Van Wagenen, Inc.

PUPILS WANTED
IN VOCAL INSTRUCTION
Inquire
FRANC LALONDE
220 SENECA STREET

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
ESTABLISHED IN 1868 BY HORATIO A. ALLEN
Dealers in FINE GROCERIES
58 South First Street

We are offering a bargain this week which should appeal to all lovers of

GOOD TEA

BUTTERFLY CHOP PANFIRED TEA LEAF JAPAN

imported directly by us. Our price while present stock lasts. All in sealed ½ pound Packages at

40c Per Pound

CALL US ON PHONE 32

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in their Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants.

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 10.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods & Notions
214 West First St.

J. BALASKI
GROCERIES
West Broadway

F. ZAIA CO.
GROCERIES
117 North Fourth St. Phone 111

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Kenyon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

JUDGE WARNS W. SIDE POLACKS

Frank Gates Sent to Jail Upon Making Request in City Court

Frank Gates, charged with non-support and cruelty by his wife, was committed to the Oswego county jail yesterday afternoon by Judge Wilson. Gates married a colored woman and his actions in jail have led the police to believe that his mind is affected.

In making a plea of guilty, Gates stated that he wanted rest and freedom from marital cares for a time, and expressed a desire to be committed. Judge Wilson obliged him.

Another Polak row on the West Side culminated in police court yesterday afternoon. John Misiazek, as the complainant, averred that John Krupa and Joe Sabota had done him grievous wrongs, to wit: That Saboda had thrown a perfectly good watch on the floor, said watch being the property of the complainant, and that Krupa had added injury to insult by assaulting him. He swore out a warrant for the two men but when they were brought into court yesterday afternoon his heart softened and he was inclined to be lenient. On the promise of the defendants to pay for the watch and the costs of the trial, Judge Wilson allowed the men to go. Before he dismissed the case, however, the Judge warned the men that a repetition of the occurrence or any other trouble caused by the consumption of bad liquor by the Polak contingent on the West Side would mean a severe punishment for all parties concerned.

Reductions on All Our Big Stock

WONDERFUL VALUES ALL THIS WEEK

The Stock Is Going Get Your Share NOW

McKinstry Store

ONEIDA STREET

WILL AUTO TO NEW YORK

Secretary of VanWagenen, Inc., to Take Albany Route.

James T. Terry of New York city, who recently purchased a roadster automobile from the VanWagenen Corporation, will arrive in Fulton Saturday morning and, accompanied by R. L. McCully of the VanWagenen Company, he will start back for the big town at once. The tourists expect to arrive in the metropolis some time Sunday. They will follow the Syracuse-Albany route but Mr. McCully stated yesterday he had learned that the road on the east road along the Hudson was under repair and consequently the men will follow the west side until Newburgh is reached when a crossing will be made. Mr. McCully expects to return to Fulton about Tuesday.

AN OPERATION TODAY

Miss Marion Little, 14, underwent an operation for appendicitis, this morning at the Lee Memorial hospital. Dr. Wallace of the Crouse-Irving hospital, Syracuse, performed the operation, assisted by Dr. Gladman. The young lady is reported to be doing very well.

Teacher Was Fooled.

At a German recitation the class was asked for the German forms of English words.

"What is the German for lawyer, Tommy?" asked Miss Jones of my neighbor.

The German for lawyer is pronounced Abd-fo-kaht. Although Tommy and I had studied this lesson with great zeal the night before, we could not recollect the word. So Tommy stammered very sullenly:

"I fo'got."

"Good!" said Miss Jones, first to Tommy's astonishment, then to his amusement as he saw the point, and finally to his delight, because he avoided getting a zero.—Chicago Herald.

Starting Something.

"Say, d'yer see me fists and me strong right arm? Well, I'd just as leave start something as not!"

"All right. What will you charge an hour for cranking automobiles?"—Exchange.

For fouls in cattle use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh.

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

may be seen at the HUNTER GARAGE, or by applying to

F. B. DILTS

149 SOUTH FIRST STREET

THE QUIRK

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.

Matinee, 5c

Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c

Wednesday

Essanay 3-Reel Drama

"The Battle of Love"

Featuring FRANCES BUSHMAN

and 3 other Reels

Thursday

The Sublime Masterpiece

"CINDERELLA"

Featuring

MABEL TALIAFERRO

3—others—3

Friday Night---Amateur Night

HOW SMALL SUMS GROW

By having an account with the First National Bank and making prompt, weekly deposits to your credit, you will find that even small amounts soon grow to large proportions, aided by the liberal interest which we add to your deposits.

Bank your money with us.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

LOCAL PINNERS SCORE HIGH

Rear Was High Man With Total of 605 In Three Games

A change in the arrangements was made at the eleventh hours yesterday and the Baldwinsville bowling team appeared on the Onyx alleys last night instead of the match being rolled in Beeville. The change was a good omen for the local pinners as they walloped the visitors in all three games, totaling 2816 pins to Baldwinsville's 2605. The victory gives the local team a margin of 211 pins on the series thus far, which will mean a great deal to the locals when they journey to Beeville tomorrow night to battle again for the $25 purse.

Rear was high man for the locals with a total of 605 for three games. He improved as the games went on and in the last tilt he hit the wood for the high score of the night—229. Blake and Painter of the locals also reached the double century mark with 200 scores and Stauring rolled consistently in all three games.

Kiley of Beeville totaled 225 in the last game, but as a team the visitors rolled in poor form.

The Onyx men hope to repeat their performance at Baldwinsville tomorrow night and with the margin already earned to work on, their chances look very favorable.

As a preliminary, the Barbers and the Hunter Arms teams rolled three games. The Barbers led the procession at the finish with two out of three games. Seymour for the Barbers and Lewis for the Hunter team did good work.

The scores:

Barbers	1	2	3	Total
Campbell..	177	173	170	520
Mrrifield.	147	189	123	459
Scudder....	195	168	159	522
Seymour...	177	168	211	556
Venton.....	180	151	175	506
Totals..	876	829	838	2543

Hunter Arms	1	2	3	Total
Whittier...	148	166	181	495
Smith.....	145	156	140	441
Lewis.....	166	160	223	549
Pringle....	153	166	156	475
Child.....	128	167	158	453
Totals...	740	815	856	2411

Onyy A. C.	1	2	3	Total
O'Brien....	199	184	174	557
Painter....	167	127	200	494
Blake.....	200	197	187	584
Rear.....	179	197	229	605
Stauring...	187	196	193	576
Totals..	932	901	983	2816

Baldwinsville	1	2	3	Total
Conklin....	166	181	189	536
Simpson....	174	153	141	468
Kiley.....	171	177	225	593
Larkin.....	172	133	189	494
Foster.....	189	188	157	534
Totals..	872	832	901	2605

Looked Sad For Papa.

William's uncle was a very tall, fine looking man, while his father was very small. William admired his uncle and wished to grow up like him. One day he said to his mother:

"Mama, how did uncle grow so big and tall?"

His mother said, "Well, when uncle was a small boy he was always a very good boy and tried to do what was right at all times, so God let him grow up big and tall."

William thought this over solemnly for a few minutes, then said, "Mama, what kind of a boy was papa?"—Pittsburgh Post.

There's Room at the Top.

He entered the barber shop, his self down, resigned to his fate.

The barber shaved him.

"Shampoo, sir?" asked the tonsorialist.

"No," replied the man, gazing at his bald dome in the reflective mirror; "shine."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ever Experience It?

Hokus—I feel like the oldest person in the world. Pokus—What are you talking about? You're not a day over thirty-five. Hokus—Yes, but I've just been listening to a sixteen-year-old boy tell about the things he used to do when he was a kid.—Life.

Strikes a Snag.

"Do you subscribe to the old theory that the criminal always returns to the scene of the crime?"

"Not always," replied the surrounded detective. "Sometimes the extradition papers won't hold."—Kansas City Journal.

Revenge is the abject pleasure of an abject mind.—Juvenal.

FRATERNITY DANCE WAS ENJOYABLE AFFAIR

A very successful and pleasant dance was given last night in Church's hall under the auspices of the Pi Kappa Epsilon club of the Pathfinder boat club. About fifty couples enjoyed the modern dances from 9 o'clock until early this morning. An orchestra furnished the music for the program of twenty-four dances, and the orchestration, especiallf for the fox-trots, was novel and pleasing.

Refreshments consisting of ice cream, sandwiches and assorted cakes were served during the intermission. Guests were present from Syracuse, Oswego and Phoenix, as well as this city. Messrs. O'Brien, McCaffery and Lynch were in charge of the arrangements and they are to be congratulated on the success of the acair.

LEAVES HOUSE TO HER PETS.

Dead Woman's Dogs and Cats Occupy Home That Was Hers.

Elisabeth, N. J.—Occupying a house in Ashwood avenue, a company of dogs and cats, which were the pets of the late Mrs. Mary Rosaline Wright, will be allowed to enjoy undisturbed their present abode until they voluntarily seek another home. Such request is contained in the will of Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Wright's daughter, Mrs. Frederick C. Kelley, is named to see that the strange request is carried out.

In accordance with the dead woman's desires her late home is kept heated and the animals fed regularly. Mrs. Kelley said she hoped the animals would become sufficiently attached to her to make their abode at her house, which is only a short distance from the Wright homestead. Mrs. Wright was well known in this vicinity as a friend of dumb animals. With her husband, the late Seaman L. Wright, she lived for more than forty years in the old homestead.

DOG FINDS $1; TAKES IT HOME

Shep Is Honest, but Thinks Everything Belongs to His Master.

Muncie, Ind.—Edward Gottlieb of Muncie has a shepherd dog which for intelligence he believes cannot be surpassed. It is not unusual for the animal to bring home things that he finds in the streets, but the other day it surpassed all its previous endeavors by coming home with a brand new $1 bill in its mouth. It is said the dog picked up the money in South Walnut street, in the center of the business district. Mr. Gottlieb is now endeavoring to find the person that lost the money.

"Shep does not mean to be dishonest," said his owner, "but he thinks that everything of value he sees should belong to me."

Old Enough.

"I understand Miss Whatyoumaycall is going to have a birthday party this evening," the fat plumber observed.

"Yep," answered the thin carpenter. "I've been invited."

"Did she keep her last birthday?"

"Yes; and I'll tell you in confidence I don't believe she ever intends to let go of it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

LAST OF HIGH SCHOOL PUBLIC RHETORICALS

The last public rhetoricals of the school year will be held in the assembly room of the high school Friday next, commencing at 1.30.

The following members of the graduating class under the instruction of Mrs. Lora White Kesler will take part in the exercises:

The Ship Bill.....Original
Fred Martin

The Outcast.....Brown
Harold Gillespie

The Transcontinental Telephone..
..Original
Dempster Hill

Peggy's Windfall.....Bishop
Lola Palmer

Commission Form of Government..
..Original
Edward Sullivan

The Best Gift.....Kelland
Bernard Reswick

The Literacy Test.....Original
Muriel Winters

White Hyacinths.....Lynon
Margaret Clark

Coals of Fire.....Andrews
Lillian Simons

AUTO FRIGHTENED THE UMBECK HORSE YESTERDAY

A horse owned and driven by Mrs. S. D. Umbeck of Bowen's Corners, took fright at a passing automobile yesterday afternoon at the corner of Utica and 3d sts., and bolted. The horse dashed upon the lawn in front of Frank Woster's residence and then swinging around threw the buggy against the porch. Mrs. Umbeck, Mrs. Almon Rogers and Clinton Umbeck, occupants of the buggy, were thrown out with some force and received some painful bruises.

They were given first aid in the Woster home. The horse was caught before he had proceeded very far. The buggy was wrecked.

Wanted—100 men who wish to sell their bicycles for cash. Bring them to Bogue, 61 First st. ady.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OFFICERS TO MEET

The officers and directors of the Fulton Automobile club will meet tonight at 7.30 o'clock at the office of R. L. McCully, president of the club. Acairs of interest to all the members will be discussed. The banquet scheduled for the middle of this month will be planned and the first road run date will also be settled. Measures to prevent the throwing of glass bottles, nails and other sharp substances in the city streets will be considered.

The club will endeavor to have Lucius Wilson, of the American City bureau, address the club here when the banquet is given, but as Mr. Wilson is conducting a campaign in the West at present, and the date of his return is uncertain, the date of the banquet may not be decided upon tonight.

Wanted—100 men who wish to sell their bicycles for cash. Bring them to Bogue, 61 First st. adv.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Horse For Sale—Or will trade for a cow. C. Robillard, 1½ miles north, West River road, R.F.D. 9, Fulton. 95c

Will Buy—Second-hand paper baler. Must be a bargain. Address Evening Times office. tf

Housework Wanted—Polish girl; 18 years old. P. O. Box 108, Fulton. 93c

Furnished Room to Rent. Inquire 508 Oneida st. 94c

House to Rent—Apply 602 Buffalo st. or phone 4397. tf

Another Reduction

in the price of Mazda Lamps makes Electric Light Cheaper

10 watt to 60 watt inclusive . . . 27c each

other sizes in proportion

COMFORT CONVENIENCE CLEANLINESS

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phone 144



"The New York Shop"

TODAY, TOMORROW and THE DAY AFTER

New Read-to-wear and the Best Values for your money

Fashionable Suits, Dresses, Coats and Evening Gowns

on special display. Every garment is new. New in style, in color and materials. The largest collection at the most attractive prices, to advantage to you.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

M. J. McDONALD & COMPANY

National Merchandise Stamps save you 21-2% on your purchases

ONEIDA STREET FULTON, N. Y.

JOHN BURROUGHS, 78

LIKES WORK, AIR, REST

I abstain rigidly from all stimulating beverages, including tea and coffee.

* * *

I never use tobacco in any form.

* * *

I go to bed at 9 o'clock and rise at 5 or 6. I work in the mornings and rest in the afternoons.

* * *

I keep outdoors and get plenty of exercise, mainly by walking.

* * *

I hate every automobile except my own.

* * *

I try to keep in sympathy with all that is best in life.

* * *

Simplicity, calm and composure are my aims.

* * *

I have no use for your city "high life," with late hours and late dinners of rich food.

* * *

I believe the three greatest evils of today are intemperance, greed and war.

West Park, N. Y.—"I am never idle, but I don't think I'll ever idle because of overwork."

This is the way John Burroughs, naturalist, feels on his seventy-eighth birthday. He was seated before a blazing fire in his study, a rustic cottage above the Hudson. Except for the long rows of books which line the room, everything in sight was rustic and old-fashioned. The open fireplace savored of the New England farmhouse of hal fa century ago, and the piles of cordwood on either side testified to the energy of the venerable author in the easy chair.

"I built this place myself," he explained, "to say nothing of the house and barn. These evergreens I planted. I've been here for forty years, and I'm happy and healthy."

Mr. Burroughs returned to the subject of work. "You city people rush and run and toil hard enough, but it's all at the expense of the later years of life. You haven't the fresh air and food. The noise and speed are distracting to the nerves, and your geniuses never live as long as they might.

AGE TOO MECHANICAL

"Up here in the mountains, where there are plenty of birds and other of nature's creatures, I can do my work without interruption. I take care of my health and I feel as young as I did years ago. All my writing is done in the forenoons, as I walk and rest in the latter part of the day. I use my automobile to go to places which I would not otherwise visit, but I walk a great deal. In fact, I have every car but my own. When the tourists go by with their heads in the air, kicking up dust and forcing pedestrians to the side of the road, I feel that this age is getting too mechanical.

"Since this war started I appreciate more than ever the value of my secluded retreat. It has become a nightmare and often robs me of sleep. German militarism must be crushed. I love the Germans as a people, but the clique of advisers around the Kaiser has overturned the civilization of a century. Think of all those fine young men being sacrificed to the whims of a few high officials! It's too much for me.

"I believe that Germany was in a fair way to conquer the world by peace, for the scholars of that nation are unexcelled. But now she seeks to rule by force of arms. Why, if the German army was to come over here I would shoulder a musket, old as I am, and fight them myself."

The mention of Belgium softened the glow in the eyes of the patriarch. "The generosity of America to this stricken land is one of the finest examples of applied Christianity I have ever witnessed," he said. "We are doing a great work, and it speaks volumes for the United States that we have opened our hearts and our purses to these unfortunate widows and orphans. For them I feel the deepest sympathy.

"KULTUR" NOT ONLY THING

"There are other civilizations than the boasted 'Kultur,' and the sooner Germany recognizes the fact the better for the world. There are young men facing the cannon in Flanders who might some day become great figures in literature, science or the arts. Why should they be killed off because of a nation's claim of advanced 'Kultur'?"

The idea of war was evidently too terrible for the naturalist to discuss. "Let's get back to nature," he pleaded. "Isn't this a romantic spot? I've had some distinguished visitors here.

"Henry Ford, the manufacturer, calls on me from time to time. He is about the only multi-millionaire of his type. He frankly admits that he never made an effort to get rich, and now he's doing a great good with his wealth. He's a practical benefactor who believes in doing something worth while. The country needs a few more like him.

"Walt Whitman used to come here for a week's stay. He enjoyed the woods in his slow, quiet, easy-going way. We would plod around in the hills back from the river, making our headquarters at 'Slabsides,' my hermitage up the mountain. It is a little log cabin which I built myself. I go out there for a fortnight, cook my own food, sleep like a pioneer and live the life of a recluse.

"Another of my callers is Theodore Roosevelt. He has hunted enough to like the wilderness, and he likes to go back there with me and talk of the beauties of natural history. John Muir, the California mountain climber, who died in December, was also a favorite guest. He was a warm friend and an interesting companion. We spent many happy hours alone, and I was always benefited by the experience. I believe Muir worked himself to death, as he was a man of wonderful energy. He was like Balzac—he would stick to a task until it was finished, with little or no rest. With him a morning walk might develop into a trip to Mount Shasta, while his family and friends believed him lost. But he exhausted his physical resources by overdoing himself."

The naturalist turned to his hobby. "I never hunt any more, for I love all the creatures of the woods. About the only time I ever pull a trigger is when I go to Woodchuck Lodge, near here, to shoot those pests. But somehow or other the more I try to shoot the more there are of them. You see, they are very prolific and multiply very rapidly. In great quantities they are a nuisance like the rabbits in Australia."

HIS HUNTING DAYS OVER

The thought of killing seemed to bring a shudder to him. "But I never hunt," he continued, "and all the game I get is sent to me by friends. The squirrel and chipmunk are my friends, and they reconcile me to the rodent family in spite of the woodchuck. The birds are to me like members of my family. I go to Georgia every winter, and it is like meeting old friends to see the Northern birds down there.

"Forty years have made a great change. During the last few winters the cold has killed the quail, and Bob White's whistle is now no longer heard. The grouse is very hardy and still persists, in spite of the efforts of gunners and cold to exterminate him. He is about as enduring as any of our game birds."

The fire died down and the venerable naturalist in the great rustic easy chair cast a dinner silhouette on the booklined wall behind him. After a long silence he continued:

"This is the first time I have been interviewed in a long time. When I was in Georgia those imaginative young reporters certainly made me say a lot. They even had me prescribing a cannon's mouth for George Bernard Shaw. I was never that bloodthirsty. I think Shaw is a brilliant man, but not a great one. Like some of our Irish friends, he is 'agin the government.' He likes to oppose the populace and to take up the unpopular side of every controversy. By championing causes which the English detest he keeps in the public eye. He has no message to bring, no advice to give, and he feels no deep sympathy for human ills. Shaw lacks the great element of human brotherhood. And that's what it takes to be a great writer. One must love his work and have a sense of sympathy for his handicraft, his subject-matter and his readers. Happy is the man who has a task to keep him from idleness and who enjoys that task."

The Story of Captain Graham

By M. QUAD

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We had called at Mauritius on our way from Liverpool to Bombay in the ship Farewell and were five days out from the island when the adventure occurred by which we lost the captain and laid the foundation for this story. He was swept overboard in the course of a heavy storm.

Almost before he realized his position the ship was a mile away, and he felt sure that no boat would be lowered to make a search for him. Having found a spar and lashed himself to it, he drifted away to the west and evening came on. Night passed and another day came, and toward the close of that day Captain Graham lost consciousness. He may have drifted a day after that—perhaps two days. When he came to his senses again he was lying on a sandy beach with his feet in the water. He had been cast ashore on an island.

Along the beach were oysters and shellfish a-plenty. What struck him curiously was the entire absence of life on the island. He had been on the island a week or so and had twice walked clear around it, when one day, as he was gathering fruit in an open spot, he was suddenly and fiercely attacked by a naked man. The surprise was great, and the captain had not yet recovered his strength; but, shaking the man off, he seized a club and laid about him so vigorously that his assailant ran away.

In breaking away from the captain he ran for the beach. The latter followed at his heels, shouting for him to stop, but the unknown ran to the water, plunged in and swam straight out to sea, looking back now and then and seeming to be in a terrible fright. He held to his course until he could no longer be seen, and there was no doubt he went to his death, as he did not return. In a dense thicket the captain found a rude shelter which the man had used, and among the dried grass forming his bed were a few fragments of cloth, which had once been a pea jacket. There were also a sailor's pipe and an empty tobacco box.

The center of the island was considerably higher than elsewhere, and exactly in the middle was a single tree, surrounded by a thicket, which the captain had never yet penetrated. In carrying out his explorations he entered this copse, finding a hard beaten path, evidently made by the crazy man. Piled up at the roots of the tree the captain found a great stock of small iron bound boxes, and it needed but one glance to satisfy him that they were treasure boxes. There was the cavity where they had once been buried, and the boxes were weather beaten, as if long exposed. Two or three large shells lay about, which had doubtless been used to dig out the dirt, and one of the boxes had been opened.

The captain shouldered this box and carried it down to the spot he called "home" and there inspected its contents. It contained about $6,000 in gold. In the pile at the foot of the tree were fifteen other boxes of the same size.

Well, there was a big fortune there, and it belonged to the finder, but it might have been so much sand for all the good it could do him. Days and weeks and months passed away, and one day the castaway counted up the pebbles he had laid in rows along the beach to mark the time and found he had been eleven months on the island. On that day there came a furious gale from the east and a very high tide, and from some wreck at sea the waves brought in a vast quantity of stuff. There was nothing to eat or wear among the wreckage, but there were planks and spars and a carpenter's tool chest, and as soon as the storm had abated the castaway went to work to build him a raft. He had determined to leave the island at any hazard, and after four or five days' work he had his raft completed. It was a rude but stout affair. Wild fruits were taken for provisions, and fresh water was carried in a wine keg which had come ashore with the wreckage. From one of the boxes the captain took $500 in gold pieces, and one morning when the wind was from the west he launched his raft and drifted off before it. By his reckoning, which was probably correct, it was seven days before he was picked up by the John J. Speed, an American merchant vessel, homeward bound.

Captain Graham at once set about finding a ship to bring the treasure off. A brig was finally chartered and sailed with him aboard, but after a cruise of months she failed to find the island.

In the space of two years he made three different voyages in search of the island, and when the story leaked out three or four other expeditions were fitted out, but in all the sailing to and fro no human eye could find the looked for spot. If it had been raised from the sea by a volcanic disturbance, had a second disturbance caused the sea to swallow it up? There are many reasons to believe that this was the fate which overtook it. About ten years after the captain's last voyage a volcanic island, which was simply a barren rock about a mile in circumference, was pushed above water where his island was supposed to be, and it is there today with a fringe of trees all around the outer edge. It has been searched inch by inch for treasure, but not a single gold piece has it yielded up.

WHAT "MOVIES" HAVE DONE.

Stimulated Growth of Suburbs and Dead Urban Sections.

Five years of the drama in films have given a most impressive example of the valuable support the development of the "movies" has given to real estate. Every afternoon and evening approximately 100,000,000 feet of moving picture films are unreeled for the entertainment of many millions of people who fill seats in more than 25,000 theaters in the United States alone. In all probability the capital invested in such enterprises would aggregate close to $500,000,000.

For New York and other large cities, where the moving picture industry is deeply rooted, these enterprises have done the service of converting many vacant lots, former dumping grounds, into income payers and in not a few instances helped to restore the life of many moribund theaters, now combined vaudeville and picture playhouses, that make easy for their owners the payment of taxes and interest on the realty they occupy.

One of the features of the moving picture theaters, owing to their inexpensive admissions, is that they will thrive in districts which could not support a legitimate theater. Therefore because of this many properties in the suburbs and in the outskirts of cities have been utilized which but for the picture theaters would doubtless be untenanted.

Grim Comedy.

A certain young actress was constantly irritated by the pompous behavior of the actor-manager in whose company she was playing.

"Now, Miss Blank," said the great one, "you'll have an opportunity to show your talents in another direction. I've cast you for a dandy part, small, but 'fat.' And you'll have a chance to study me in a new role. You've never seen me do farce comedy, have you?"

"Yes, I have," contradicted Miss Blank; "I've seen your Macbeth."—London Mail.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Wire Drag Reveals Mountain in Sea

By Victor Elliott

With the apex only 17 feet below the surface of the sea, there is rock 600 feet tall in the waters off southeastern Alaska.

The discovery of this hidden menace to navigation is a striking example of the value of "wire drag" conducted by the United States Geodetic Survey.

Henceforth it will be possible for navigators in Alaskan waters to avoid this particular pyramid of destruction. The power of a mass of ice a hundred feet in depth was made known to the world when the Titanic was ripped from stem to stern in the most impressive tradegy of the sea.

There is some "give to ice, but none at all to the mountain of solid stone. Experts are loud in their praise of the work of the Geodetic Survey in locating and charting this "ship destroyer of the first order."

The wire drag survey, through which the discovery was made, is a simple contrivance which lowers a long wire from the stern of a vessel and which may be towed along at any depth.

The ship steams at the rate of from one to two miles an hour, and the action of a buoy indicates the discovery of an obstacle.

Geodetic experts have found that this method is infinitely superior to the old plumb line way.

This is especially true in Alaskan waters, where the hidden rocks pyramid to a point, and the plumb line slides down the side.

Since 1906 the wire drag method has found 3,000 rocks along the Atlantic coast that were covered with less water than the depth given on the old charts. Nearly 900 of these were positive menaces to navigation.

An appropriation of $200,000, according to Government experts, would change the long and jagged Alaskan coasts from an ocean graveyard to a haven.

There have been 27 preventable wrecks up there since 1905, of which two alone cost twice the sum that would have prevented most of them, if not all.

On May 20, 1912, the America went down and the loss to her owners was $175,000.

On August 17, 1913, the State of California was sent to a watery grave by the hidden rocks of Alaskan waters. Thirty-one lives and $350,000 was the tribute paid to one of the unseen terrors of the deep.

The five leading steamship companies operating in Alaskan waters joined Secretary Redfield in asking Congress for an adequate appropriation, and several months ago, after the needless loss of one of its largest ships, one of the companies announced that another of the same type would be withdrawn from a certain route, which has great need for its services.

Congress, however, was not impressed, and refused to provide more than $25,000 for the wire drag work of the Geodetic Survey. Two hundred thousand dollars is the amount needed, experts insist, to do the work as it should be done.

Secretary Redfield summed up the situation in very pointed style, according to his supporters, when he observed:

"The plan of discovering hidden rocks by running vessels on them is still in vogue."

About Sports Generally

Now that Pete Noonan of the Barons has decided to bring back Rube DeGroff, it wouldn't be a bad idea for him to re-engage Hobe Ferris for second, send for Billy Keister for right field, and hire Bill Bergen for catcher. "Pete" would then have a quartette of baseball relics.

The early squirm of the ambitious worm catches the trout. Fishermen with abated breath and abaited hook have begun their annual game of hide and seek with the speckled beauties.

Many of the scribes around the circuit are worrying for fear the Bingos wil not be able to survive the loss of Peterson, Curtis and Konnick.

The contract of Francisco Lujan with Binghamton has been approved by Secretary Farrell of the N. A. of P. B. B. L.

Some of the highp riced players are just beginning to realize that when the National Association fixes a salary limit it stays fixed.

"Jap" Doremus, an amateur pitcher in Lancaster county, has been sent a contract by Pete Noonan, manager of the Wilkes-Barre team, and it is understood he will sign.

Manager Bill Coughlin of the Miners has offered Outfielder Cooper to Elmira in exchange for Pitcher Caporel. The deal has not been closed.

"I KNEW THAT I COULD WIN"

By "Jess Willard"

"I have never felt for a moment that the result would be other than successful for men. For months I have been perfecting my boxing science, knowing that in Johnson I was going against the master of that art. I followed my own ideas throughout the twenty-six rounds today and knew all the time that it was only necessary for me to fight with extreme care in the early stages, or until I found just what Johnson posessed.

"I quickly decided that his blows lacked steam. I do not believe I felt one of his punches excepting momentarily. He tried all his famous blows right at the outset, but they never feased me. I was not even jarred by any one of them. This came as a surprise, but afterward gave me just the confidence I needed.

"I never hurried, but waited patintly until he had worn himself out trying to put me away, and then I turned loose all my strength in that one right hand swing—the blow I knew that would win me the championship.

"I want to say for Johnson that I never have fought a cleaner man. Not once did he resort to foul tactics, but on the contrary he tried always to make it a good, clean fight. He has been the most criticised champion that ever lived, but I certainly found him a white man in the ring.

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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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HANNIBAL NEWS

"Moving time," has made our town a busy place the past week as there has been more changing about than usual.

Mrs. Floyd Fullerton has moved into the Harvey Perkins house.

Alfred Cox is now occupying Miss Ida Cooper's house on West st.

James Shortslef has moved to Sterling Valley and will have charge of the Matson Grist Mill.

Will Byrne is nearly settled in the home recently purchased of Frank Day and has been adding improvements in the way of hard wood floors

A. S. Guthrie is at home in his newly purchased residence on Auburn st., and will add many improvements soon.

Frank Van Patten is finishing and decorating the house purchased by Frank Haven and will soon remove thereto.

William Russell has moved to Mrs. A. G. Haskins' residence on Auburn st.

John Brackett is occupying the house recently vacated by Will Byrne.

George Cooper, an aged resident of Sterling Valley dropped dead of heart disease when on his way to the railroad station on Saturday.

Mrs. Winifred Graham of Southwest Oswego died very suddenly of heart trouble Sunday morning. She was a sister of the late George Elliott of this place, also of Mrs. Walter Hewitt.

The death of Norman M. Burns occurred at his home south of Hannibal Centre Saturday p. m. Mr. Burns was seventy-four years of age and leaves an aged wife. Funeral at the home Monday p. m. at two o'clock, Rev. J. Harm officiating. Burial at Hannibal Centre.

The funeral of Milton Easter, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Stock, who died Sunday, March 28, was held at the home Tuesday p. m. Interment at Hannibal.

Frank VanPatten is reported as seriously ill. Dr. Tillapaugh attends.

Miss Fanny Rhoades returned to New York Saturday after spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rhoades.

Mrs. John Norman and daughter, Bessie, and Mr. and Mrs. Siebert of Chicago, were in town last week to Montgomery.

Hannibal High school closed last week for the Easter vacation. The out of town teachers will spend the week at their respective homes.

Miss Mabel Crandall and Miss Cala Adams went to Syracuse Saturday where they will spent a few days as guests of W. J. and C. W. Adamy.

Mrs. Franklie Scott of Bridgeport Conn., spent a few days with friends in town last week.

Mr. Bernham Moore of Rose Hill was called to Hannibal Wednesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Winifred Graham.

Miss Ida Cooper and Mrs. Seymour Clark left town Monday for a trip to San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Etta Van Auken returned returned home last week from New York where she has spent sometime with her daughter, Mrs. James Stewart.

Allen Lockwood is home from Cornell for the Easter vacation.

Frank Haven of Minetto, brother of James Haven and Mrs. Charles Haven of this village had the misfortune to have the four fingers of his right hand cut ov while operating a slat machine at the Columbia Mills plant Friday p. m. Mr. Haven was taken to Oswego Hospital. He has worked at the plant for the past twenty years.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the Baptist church will hold their regular meeting Wednesday, April 7, at 3 o'clock at the church parlors. Tea will be served from 5:15 to 7 o'clock.

The Political and Domestic Economy Club met at the home of Mrs. E. W. Rice Tuesday p. m., April 6.

Hannibal Centre Grange will hold a social at Grange Hall April 16 to which all are invited. Maple syrup and warm biscuits will be served and a good time enjoyed all for 10 cts.

The marriage of Miss Millie Catherine Borthel of Syracuse and Mr. Edgar Sprague of Hannibal took place recently at the home of Rev. James A. Burchett, pastor of Centenary M. E. church, who performed the ceremony. Mr. Sprague has a host of friends to wish him along life of wedded bliss.

Cards have been received here from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Haney of Waverly, Tennessee, announcing the marriage of their daughter, Frances Louise to Eugene Newcomb Hopper, Thursday, March 25th. They will make their home at Washville where the groom is engaged in business. Mr. Hopper is a Hannibal man, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Hopper and has many friends to wish him happiness.

Next Saturday night will be "Young People's night" at Golden Sheaf Grange. The officers chairs will be filled by them. The lecturer will arrange a short but spicy program and a social hour will follow. Everybody come and see what our young people can do and how well they do it.

The Baptist Sunday school gave a very interesting Easter program on Sunday evening hich was enjoyed by a large audience.

At the Presbyterian church a platform meeting several speakers taking part in the service and special Easter music composed a most interesting service.

Miss Carrie Marsh of Elmira is spending her Easter vacation with herp arents, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Marsh.

Harry E. Hinman, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Hinman of Pulaski has been appointed by Surrogate C. I. Miller to succeed Torrey A. Ball as clerk of the Surrogate's court. Mr. Hinman was born in Hannibal, where he has many friends to wish him success in his work.

Miss Gladys Jones of Syracuse and Edmund Wells is recovering from his recent illness.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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BUNDY'S CROSSING

Byron Wells has purchased a drill.

David June has sold his team.

Mrs. James Stevens called on Mrs. Byron Wells on Tuesday.

Many from here went to Volney Center to the bridge election on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sellingham of Palermo spent a few days the past week with Mrs. Lewis Burchin.

Mrs. Marin Burchin visited Mrs. Lathrop on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Rowlee are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a baby girl, born on Wednesday.

A very pleasant surprise party was held at Byron Wells' on Saturday night. About twenty were present, the evening was spent in games and music and supper was served.

Mrs. Byron Wells is entertaining her sister, Mrs. J. E. Peachin and family for a few days.

Mr. MarvinB urchin was in Minetto on Sunday.

John View and Leslie Jenkins called on D. E. Wells on Sunday.

Mrs. Alice Adams and son were in Fulton on Saturday.

Mrs. Bert Thornsbury and son, called on Mrs. Rickert one day the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens of Minetto called on her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dumont.

Mrs. Ula Adams visited Mrs. Fred Loughrey on Sunday.

MT. PLEASANT

A large and delighted audience listended to the fine Easter program given here Sunday. The little tots outdid themselves as well as the older ones.

Mrs. Williams and daughter are visiting at their old home while Rev. Williams is attending conference in Oswego.

Mrs. Albert Paddock was called to Camden recently by the illness and death of her sister, Mrs. Morse, who has spent several winters with Mrs. Paddock.

Mr. and Mrs. George Paddock enjoyed a visit from their daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Harven Dennison of Granby.

Mrs. Fred Osborne received the sad news of the sudden death of her uncle, George Cooper, in Sterling on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens of Minetto visited at Edward Durfey's recently. They came in their new automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. John Salsbury entertained Mr. and Mrs. FacHostaller and mother of Fulton recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grant and sons were recent guests at Arthur Grant's at Bowen's Corners.

Edith and Erwin Rockwood entertained their cousins, Sadie and Ruth Gibbons, Easter week.

The many friends of Mrs. Cass Gardner were grieved to hear of her death which occurred at her daughter's, Mrs. E. M. Anderson, in Fulton. Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Vant and Mr. and Mrs. Frank attended the funeral in Fulton Monday.

The Wesleyans are rehearsing for a play, "The Pride of Virginia." It is a thrilling story of the Civil War and promises well.

SOUTH GRANBY

B. H. Pingree has purchased a new auto.

Milford Sperbeck starts with his grocery wagon route on Monday.

Leverett Chapman is visiting his sister, Mrs. Dickenson.

Mrs. Luke was called to Baldwinsville by the illness of her grandson.

Mrs. Mabel Fisher was called to Olean by the severe illness of her grandchildren, Franklin and Mabel Pierce. They are somewhat improved.

Mrs. Cora Coats entertained the Larkin soap club Saturday.

Miss Ethel Whitcomb spent a few days with Mrs. Hazel Brown last week.

Little Edna Cook, whoh as been very ill is slowly improving.

Last week Sunday, March 28, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Paine celebrated their 14th wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. John Rowlee, Mr. Linn Randall and family and Miss Maud Rawlee, all of South Hannibal, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stebbins of Belgium and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Van Wie were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Otts visited at their sisters', Mrs. Nancy Butler's, Sunday.

Miss Bertha Grochan is visiting in Syracuse the past wek.

Dan Stewart is drawing milk to Lamson. Fred Andrews has the new milk route to Granby from the north.

Morgan Butler has loaded three cars the past week with potatoes at 30 cents.

Miss Mary Stege and brother, Marlow, were home from Syracuse over Sunday.

Ralph Brown and family spent Saturday night and Sunday in Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Roey Austin visited his sister, Mrs. Alice Cook Sunday.

Charles Smith of Orleans Co., visited his tenant, Fred Andrews, on his farm Thursday.

Miss Bessie Saxton is staying with her aunt, Mrs. Tina Stewart.

Mrs. H. Austin has been spending sometime with her daughter, Mrs. Mrs. Elmer Cook.

There is a two weeks' vacation in the Eight Notes school, but none in the South Granby school.

GILBERTS MILLS

George Cusack has taken possession of the store in place of F. M. Blanchard.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the L. A. S. was held at the home of Mrs. S. P. Wills April 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Foster of Phoenix visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster, Sunday.

School in the Grant District is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Charlotte and Grant Snyder are visiting Miss Dorothy Devendorf, at Volney, this week.

Shirley Collins is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Libbie Sayles, at Mrs. May Sabries', Fulton.

The friends of Burton Morgan gave him a surprise last Friday night. A pleasant time was enjoyed.

Rev. Mr. Schorges preached his farewell sermon here last Sunday. We deeply regret that we cannot retain him but the best wishes of all go with to his new home and larger field of work. There will be no church services next Sunday on account of conference.

Harry Clark recently purchased a valuable horse in Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Pio, Phoenix, visited their son Clare, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clark entertained Mr. and Mrs. Squire Prior and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Corey on Easte.

The Sunday sch ol was reorganized Sunday with the following officers Mrs. Ida Snyder, Supt.; Mrs. Hattie Parsons, Assist. Supt.; Marion Clark, secc.; Harvey Clark, Treas.

PALERMO

Mrs. Edward Lindsley has been seriously ill for several weeks. She is improving.

Fred Lindsley has sold his farm and has moved to the Albert Cook farm.

Neal Parsons is home from Centraly Square for a weeks' vacation from his school duties.

P. M. Hill held an auction Wednesday prior to his moving to Phoenix.

Mrs. Fred Washer has received an announcement of the marriage of her cousin, Miss Lena Washer of Phoenix to Earl Butler of Afton, N. Y.

Miss Mary Frawley of Fulton was the Sunday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Frawley.

Fred Parsons of New Haven spent Wednesday here.

C. J. Butcher, hurt by the kick of a horse, is now able to walk around.

Mrs. Belle Wheaton is in Phoenix caring for Mrs. Mary Clark, who has been ill for several weeks.

Mr. George Vincent and daughter, Eva, visited friends at Fulton Saturday.

Mrs. Fred Parsons and son Neal were guests of relatives at Fulton on Monday.

George Seymour, working for Hosea Russ, spent Saturday with with his family at Fulton.

Mrs. George Seymour has sold her house and lot to Claude Lindsley of Minetto.

James Frawley has completed his school work at Fulton High school and is home for the present.

DISTRICT NO. 14

Miss Pearl Davis and Will Russell of Jacksonville were married on Friday. They will resided at Jacksonville. They received the congratulation of their friends in a noisy way Monday night.

Miss Leah Wilber is teaching the spring term of school in this district.

Miss Ethel McDougall spent Sunday at Earl Rumsey's.

Charles McDougall and family were guests at Dell Frost's on Sunday.

Ovid Ware and Rudolf Foster ate dinner at Mrs. Whitcomb's Easter.

Mrs. James Carvey is improving in health.

Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 57-100 per cent. pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

Some Forms of Rheumatism Curable

Rheumatism is a disease characterized by pains in the joints and in the muscles. The most common forms are: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Sciatic Rheumatism and Lumbago. All of these types can be helped absolutely by applying some good liniment that penetrates. An application of Sloan's liniment two or three times a day to the affected part will give instant relief. Sloan's Liniment is good for pain, and especially Rheumatic Pain, because it penetrates to the seat of the trouble, soothes the afflicted part and draws the pain. "Sloan's Liniment is all medicine." Get a 25c bottle now. Keep it handy in case of emergency.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N.Y., at 1 o'clock P.M. on Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County—Road No. 1243—Name of Road, Central Square-Constantia, Part 1. Approx. Length, 5.41; 1244—Phoenix-Mexico, Part 2. 5.22; 1245—Fulton-Hannibal, Part 2. 3.66.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

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Oswego County: Rep. Con., No. 701; class of work, Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing, Guaranteed; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby. Rep. Con. No. 700; Class of Work Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing guaranteed; Road No. 539; Name, Fulton-Volney; Town, Volney.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposals forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

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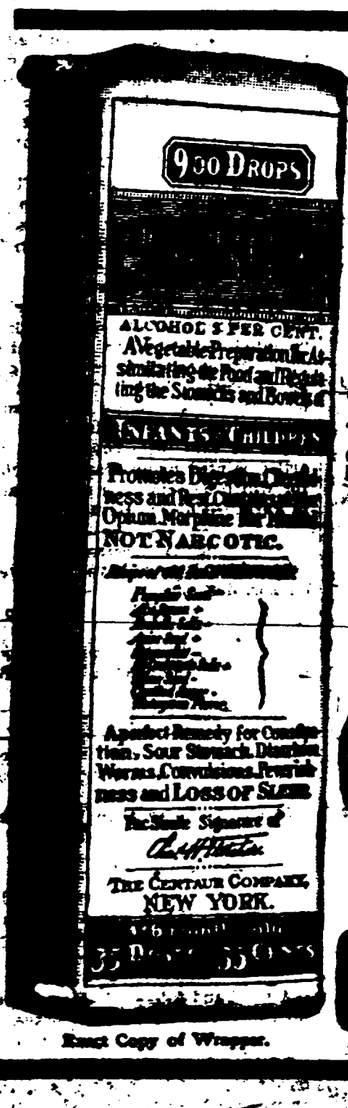
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Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

MONEY FOR WORK NONE TO WASTE

No Attempt Made to Interfere With Efficiency; To Make Show of Economy

Albany, April 7.—Three months is a short time in which to produce results, but the state administration has done enough along that line to give the man who pays taxes something to think about.

In the fist two months of 1915, State Engineer Williams paid out for engineering expenses under the $101,000,000 barge canal project, $110,297.57 as compared with $176,984.90 paid out for the same purpose by his predecessor during thec orresponding two months of 1914. This is a saving of over $33,000 a month and the state engineer promises that these expenses for the year 1915 shall not exceed an average of $90,000 a month. Last year they averaged $91,000 a month.

Gen. W. W. Weatherspoon, superintendent of public works during the first three months of 1915 spent $80,398 for the maintenance of canals while for the corresponding three months of 1914, his predecessor spent $121,000 for the same purpose, amount to half as much as he has spent. Without making any predictions he says he does not expect to spend any more money than is necessary.

Secretary of State Hugo in the first three months of his term has dropped twenty emwployes reducing his annual payroll by $30,000. Incidentally this is the first year in the history of the automobile bureau in his department when all automobile license plates were ready on time obviating the necessity of granting to holders of old licenses an extension of time.

Pruning the Highway Payroll

Commissioner Duffey of the Highway department has abolished one unnecessary bureau at a saving of $18,000 in salaries and made a further cut in his payroll of $8.00 and he has been in office only about a month.

Superintendent Storrs of the Department of Public buildings during his first month in office cut his expense $2,200 and while doing it put the capitol in a condition of cleanliness that it has not known in three years.

Adjutant General Stotesbury begins the second quarter of the calendar year with his force reduced by eight.

These few instances do not cover the record of accomplishment of the present administration up to date by any means, but as straws show which way the wind blows, the work of these departments shows the trend of the new regime.

No Interference with Efficiency

The honest and efficient transaction of public business is accepted by every department head taking office under the new administration as his first duty to the state. No attempt is being made to interfere with efficiency to make a show of economy. Savings in payroll and other expenditures are not being made where the prompt transaction of public business dictates otherwise.

Comptroller Travis as a result of analytical examination of the various state departments has recommended to the appropriations committee of the Legislature reductions which will aggregate more than a million dollars. The comptroller's examinations began immediately upon his taking office and they will be continued until every one of the state departments has undergone a critical analysis. his work is being done by the regular force in the comptroller's office without the requirement of any additional appropriation.

The standard of appointments made by Governor Whitman is unusually high. When the board of claims which was three years behind with its work was succeeded by the present court of claims the governor appointed as Judges Adolph J. Rodenbeck, a former judge of the court of claims, Thomas F. Fennell, former deputy secretary of state and Fred M. Ackerwon of Niagara Falls, all lawyers of excellent standing.

The department of pubic works has at its head Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon formery of the United States army.

The appointees to the state civil service commission are Samuel H. Ordway, chairman of the executive committee of the state civil service reform association; William Gorham Rice, a United States civil service commissioner under President William D. McKinley; Charles S. Kinstry, a former civil service commissioner and one of the representative newspaper editors of the state.

Edwin Duffey of Cortland, a lawyer of ability with a reputation for accomplishing results is the new head of the highway department.

Charles S. Wilson, professor in the state college of agriculture at Cornell university, who has been appointed to succeed Calvin J. Huson as the head of the agricultural department brings with him to his new work a strong endorsement of President Schurman of Cornell.

Col. William Hayward, who succeeds Milo Maltbie as public service commissioner, is a former assistant district attorney of New York county and a lawyer of great energy and ability. In connection with his appointment it is worthy of note that it took him only a few days to discover the cause of the disastrous subway fire in New York city after the public service had devoted more than a month to an investigation of the ire without result.

RUNNING UPSTAIRS.

Physical Energy It Expends Quoted in Horsepower.

To lift 550 pounds one foot in one second requires what is known as one horsepower. Similarly a horsepower is able to raise twice that weight one foot in twice the time, or one-half foot in just that time. Moreover, it can raise half 550 pounds one foot in half a second, or two feet in a second, and so on. Therefore when we lift one-fourth of that weight, 137½ pounds, four feet in one second, we are exerting a horsepower.

Accordingly, when a person who weighs 137½ pounds runs upstairs at the rate of four feet a second, he is exerting the equivalent of a horsepower. For a man weighing twice that much, 275 pounds, it would be necessary to climb at the rate of only two feet a second to exert a horsepower. It is possible to do much more.

As a matter of fact, a horse often exerts many times a horsepower. The average horse can draw a wagon up a hill where a ten horsepower engine with the same load would fail. A horse power does not represent the greatest momentary strength of the average horse, but is a measure of the power which he can exert continuously.—New York World.

A Short Memory.

Uncle Jed was a trifle slack about quitting the bottom when the levee broke and had to take to a tree. Morning came and there was sixty feet of Mississippi flood water between him and shore. The preacher happened along on the high ground and saw Jed, but there wasn't any boat. Moreover, Jed's suspicion that there were alligators about was well founded.

The preacher besought Jed to swim, but in vain. Finally he called out:

"Jed, have faith. Remember how Jonah was cared for in the whale and saved after three days."

Jed spoke earnestly.

"Yas, suh, I remember. I ain' denyin' nuthin' 'bout Jonah, 'cause I wa'n't nigh um. But dis year alligator, he ain' no whale, suh. Alligator, he eat a nigger an' go off an' sleep a week, suh, an' disremember all 'bout dat nigger inside um."—New York Post.

Celebrated Dwarfs.

Early in the eighteenth century a brother and sister attracted great attention for smallness of stature. They were of Polish birth and were people of great accomplishments and elegant manners. When the brother, Count Berowlaski, was one year old he measured fourteen inches in height. Five years after he had gained but three inches, but at the age of twenty the measurement was six inches more, and then the growth ceased. The sister, Anastasia, seven years younger, could stand under her brother's arm. The count lived over ninety years.

Art Criticism.

"This artist," remarked the teacher at the conclusion of the drawing lesson, "painted many other beautiful pictures, which were hung in the galleries of Paris. Now I want you little boys and girls to write me a composition about this great painter."

One of said little boys wrote, "The artist painted many beautiful pictures, for which he was hung on the gallows in Paris."—Chicago Herald.

Quite Necessary.

"A ship doesn't have to have an anchor, does she?"

"Of course, she does. Why do you ask that?"

"But even if she loses her anchor, doesn't she still keep her hold?"—Baltimore American.

For Men Only.

The best way to win a girl's love is:
If she be under twenty make poetry in her honor.
If she be more than twenty make money.—Philadelphia Ledger.

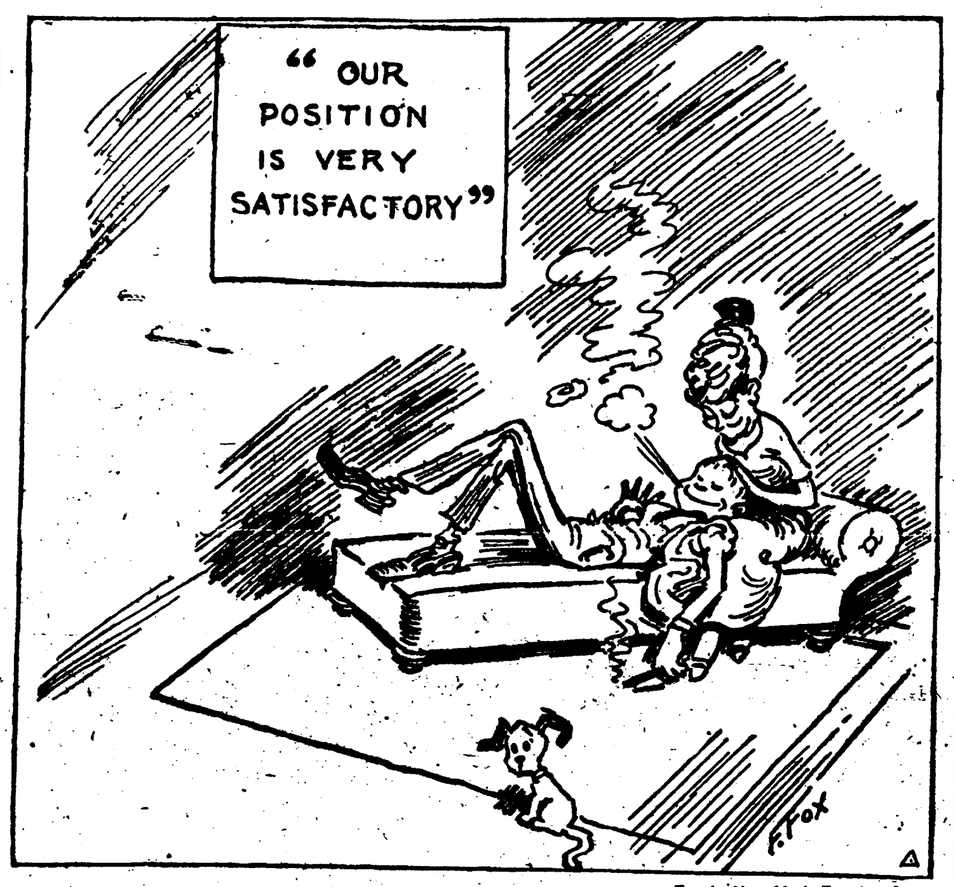
The Experienced Father.

Wife—My dear, the nursery needs redecorating. What would you suggest for the walls? Husband—Corrugated iron.—Woman's Home Companion.

A good and faithful judge prefers the honest to the expedient.—Horace.

Without health life is not life; it is only a state of languor and suffering—an image of death.—Rabelais.

AN ILLUSTRATED WAR PHRASE.



—Fox in New York Evening Sun.

PASTORS MEET 200 STRONG

Northern New York Conference of M. E. Church Meet in Session at Oswego

The Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church opened yesterday morning in Oswego at Trinity church. Fully 200 clergymen are registered, and a number will arrive later. The following program was carried out today:

Morning—9 o'clock: Conference session; Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, administered by Bishop Hamilton and the four district superintendents; organization, business, reports.

Afternoon—2.00 o'clock: Anniversary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Rev. H. D. Holmes of Fulton, presiding; address by Rev. Feeman D. Bovard, D.D., of Philadelphia, representing the board. 3.15, address by D. W. Howell, D.D., of Buffalo, representing the General Deaconess Board; subject, "The Romance of Service." 4.00, the Rev. Albert C. Loucks, Ph. D., of Lowville, will give a series of lessons in Christian theory and practice. The first, "The Good Map."

Evening—7.30, educational anniversary, Rev. E. H. Joy of Malone, presiding. Addresses by J. W. Hancher, D.D., of New York and Chancellor Franklin Hamilton of Washington, D. C.

Bishop Hamilton, who presides, will give an address on Thursday night, "Some People of Quality at Boston." Rev. L. Powell, Ph.D., of Herkimer, will conduct the devotional hour speaking on readiness for service.

In the afternoon the women's societies will monopolize the session and the speakers will be Miss Ethel M. Estey, missionary to Korea; Miss Bertha Fowler, president Folts Mission Institute; the Rev. J. S. Wilds of Ogdensburg, and the Rev. Albert Loucks. In the evening the Rev. C. M. Starkweather of Little Falls will preside, and the Rev. M. T. Treanery of Chicago will be the speaker.

On Saturday morning the Rev. E. B. Topping of Ilion, another former pastor of Trinity, will speak on "The Era of the Holy Spirit."

The Rev. W. M. Caldwell of Frankfort will preside at the anniversary of the Board of Foreign Missions, and sermons will be preached by the Rev. S. B. Owens of Orwell and the Rev. H. F. Rowe, missionary to China. Dr. Ismar J. Peritz of Syracuse University and Dr. Loucks will also speak.

The Rev. D. C. Johnson of Watertown, formerly pastor of Trinity church, will preside at the evening session, and the sermons will be by the Rev. Clarence T. Wilson, D. D., of Chicago, and William H. Anderson, president of the Anti-Saloon League.

Sunday will be a big day in the various churches. The conference love feast will be led by the Rev. T. S. Dibble of Potsdam, and the sermon will be delivered by Bishop Hamilton. The Rev. Edward B. Topping of Ilion will preach the memorial service sermon. Bishop Hamilton will conduct the ordination service. In the evening the conference veterans' anniversary will be held, and the speakers will be the Rev. E. B. Topping, the Rev. Frederick D. Keeney of Syracuse, and the Rev. S. D. Greenfield, D.D., of Utica.

"YOU QUIT KIDDIN'," SAYS GIRL TO PRESIDENT.

Miss Mary Tumulty, eldest daughter of the president's secretary, was thirteen years old March 25. That night the Tumulty telephone rang, and Miss Mary was called. When she said "Hello!" a voice on the other end of the wire replied:

"This is President Wilson. I want to congratulate you on your birthday."

"You quit kiddin'," said Miss Mary. "You can't fool me."

"Why, this is the president," the voice replied. "I trust you do not object to me calling you on the phone. I merely wanted to congratulate you."

Mr. Tumulty appeared and immediately assured his daughter she was not being "kidded," but was really talking with the president of the United States, and then Miss Mary dropped the receiver, trembling.

MINE SWEEPERS SHOW CONTEMPT FOR PERIL.

Linked Trawlers Dare Winter Gales to Clear the North Sea.

A young American who recently signed for service as a member of the crew of a mine sweeper sends the following account of one of his trips out into the North sea:

"'Order—You proceed at once to —— and will sweep the area marked on the accompanying chart.' This was the order which sent us hammering into the head seas of a lively wind on a bitterly cold Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. It takes a tight vessel to survive the welter and smother which rise so quickly in these waters. In the winter months, especially, the work goes on amid conditions of great severity, and our ships frequently keep the sea as mine sweepers when as trawlers they would flee to the shelter of their harbors.

"Our ship is one of the best of her stanch type, and she reeled along wonderfully on that Sunday morning. Somewhere in the darkness to starboard there showed through the whirling snow the lights of another vessel running on the same course as ourselves, and at the same speed. The dawn came up and showed her to be kin to us and the signals at once made clear that in her we beheld our sweeping partner. There arises a curious respect for her. She must know quite well that at any moment her plunging bows may meet a mine and then there would be a vacancy at her end of the drag tackle and vacancies in little cottages in the isles.

"Fifteen hours of drenching and buffeting were our portion that day. The vessel, with the pull of the tackle and the drive of her engines keeping her down like a half tide rock, was never clear of the sweeping seas: Thud, slap, crash, swish, they came over her bows and swirled along the deck, never ceasing their constant assault.

"When the snow passed there was a glimpse of sun. Then the wind backed against the sun and came down on us in wild gusts, icy cold. As the afternoon wore on the cold increased, and just before nightfall came a strange lull which let in biting frost. The hardy fellows on board were stiff and numb before the day was done, and when the gear was slipped and shipped nobody was sorry.

"The disposal of the mines recovered depends upon their character and the circumstances of their recovery. Frequently our gunners explode them by firing into them from the deck."

VETERAN TIRED OF WAR.

It's No Profession For Gentlemen, Declares Major Johnson.

Major C. Page Johnson, a retired officer of the United States army and a veteran of Indian and the Spanish-American war, who returned from Europe on the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam, said that the war was such awful slaughter on both sides that the government at Washington ought to take steps to stop it for the cause of humanity.

"Once war was a profession for gentlemen," the major said, "but now it is not a profession, but a business for slaughterers. Along the battle front 3,000,000 men have been drawn up facing each other since the fall and will remain under the severe tension until May. Murderous machines are dealing death to thousands daily of both armies in the field. Germany is formidable in the faith of her people that her cause is just. Her women are brave and show wonderful spirit. It is difficult to foretell what the end of the conflict will be."

POPULATION OF BERLIN.

Said to Have Dropped Below the 2,000,000 Mark.

In consequence of the war the population of Berlin (exclusive of the suburban towns) has again dropped below he 2,000,000 mark, which it had crossed several years ago. The population at the beginning of January was returned at 1,982,154, which signifies a loss of 97,000 for the year.

This loss, however, does not take account of the men who have gone into the war, who are still counted as if present; it seems to be due mostly to the removal of working people to the suburbs and to more distant districts.

KNOW THYSELF.

It is of dangerous consequence to represent to man how near he is to the level of beasts without showing him at the same time his greatness. It is likewise dangerous to let him see his greatness without his meanness. It is more dangerous yet to leave him ignorant of either, but very beneficial that he should be made sensible of both.—Pascal.

The Earliest Artillery.

We think the eighteen inch artillery as distinctly modern. Yet the first cannon ever taken into the field were of that caliber. A crude mortar was fired at the battle of Crecy, fought in 1346. The early cannon balls were chisled from stone, and the projectile, which fits the ancient mortar, is made of solid granite. Two powerful men could scarcely lift it. These ancient projectiles remained in use for a surprisingly long time, for it is recorded that in 1807 a British man of war engaged against the Turks had her mainmast severed by a 700 pound stone shot from a Turkish battery.—American Boy.

Fulton Keynotes

Members of Neatawanta lodge, I. O. O. F., were in Phoenix last night to participate in the work of administering the second degree to a candidate.

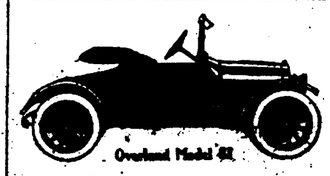
* * *

The State Street church met yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Thelma Bogardus, in 4th st. A most enjoyable time ensued and a dainty luncheon was served by the hostess.

I want 100 second-hand bicycles at once. Will pay cash. Bogue, 61 First st. adv

The very best Step Ladder in Seven States on sale at People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv95

Great headquarters for farm seeds. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv



The greatest Runabout proposition on the market. $795.00 F. O. B. factory.

VAN WAGENEN, INC.

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego, The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Fetkiv and Tekla Fetkiv, his wife.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, John M. Farrell, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Being known as lot number seven (7) of Block Two Hundred and Three (203) of said City, former Village of Oswego Falls, as laid down on a map of said Block made by O. C. Breed, C. E., for John W. Stevenson, Proprietor, on September 1st, 1909. Said map now being on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office and being the same premises acquired by Fred P. Hovey and Goldie Mae Hovey, his wife, from John W. Stevenson and N. L. Whitaker and Carolyn G. Whitaker, his wife, by deed bearing date November 9th, 1909, and recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office in book 267 of Deeds at page 284.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

JOHN M. FARELL,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego. The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Robinson, Mary E. Robinson and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, B. C. Tuther, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block, in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Being lot number two (2) of block number two hundred and three (203) in the former Village of Oswego Falls according to a map of said Block made by O. C. Breed, engineer, filed in the Oswego County Clerk's office September 7, 1909, said lot being 37.71 plus feet on Walnut Street by one hundred (100) feet deep, bounded by parallel lines at right angles.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

B. C. TUTHER,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 94 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915 | Price One Cent.

French Begin Furious Drive, to Break German Arrow That Points From Metz to River Meuse

Desperate Fighting Occurs North East of Virdun and Perthes

London, April 8.—The last three weeks have shown kaleidoscopic changes in the centers of the war interest. The dial has revolved for glimpses of the Dardanelles, Neuve Chapelle, East Prussia, St. Eloi, Champagne, the Carpathians, and yesterday brought the forest region between the Meuse and the Moselle into the focus. Here, for the second time since the first of the year, the French have launched a big offensive to capture St. Mihiel and lift the partial investment of Verdun.

Dispatches from the front last night indicated that General Joffre has ordered the most pretentious operations since the drive that began two months ago against the Germans at Perthes and Beausejour, on the western slope of the Argonne. Enormous numbers of field and heavy artillery have been sent tothe heights of the Meuse and the wooded region between the river and Pont-a-Mousson, with the object of cutting off or bunting the "arrow pointed at the heart of France."

* * *

The arrow synonym has become popular with the military writers to describe the German position at St. Mihiel. There, a little town nestling between cliffs that arise on three sides on the eastern banks of the Meuse, the Germans have maintained themselves since October with a comparatively narrow line of communications, stretching nearly forty miles away to Metz. Rather than an arrow, however, the German-controlled territory resembles more a sharp triangle, with St. Mihiel at its apex, and the sides stretching east past Pont-a-Mousson to Metz and northeast, within eight miles of Vedun, to Etaoin, where it becomes part of the main line of entrenchments that ends north of Nieuport, on the North sea.

Early in the winter the French made strong efforts either to dislodge the Germans at St. Mihiel or to cut their line. The latter alternative was attempted from the shelter of the Apremont Forest and from Pont-a-Mousson, on the south, and in the neighborhood of Les Eparges, from the Verdun side of the triangle. Considerable ground was gained, but big German reinforcements were sent into the sector and, after more than a week of sharp fighting, the armies resumed their trench warfare. The most pronounced success by the French at the timewas the dislodging of the Germans from Chauvoncourt directly across from St. Mihiel, and the only point they had occupied on the left bank of the Meuse.

Late last night the War Office in Berlin issued the following account of the operations:

"When the enemy's infantry began to deploy, the German outposts retreated, according to a prearranged plan, from Regnieville and Fen-en-Haye to their main position, on Easter Monday.

"The French attack against the southern front, at first to the north of Toul and then in the Forest of Le Pretre, began simultaneously with attacks against our north wing, to the south of the Orne and between Les Eparges and Combres, but the French nowhere were successful, they being everywhere thrown back.

"The severest fighting took place between the Meuse and Apremont, where, in the wooded country, the French were able to approach close to the German positions, but were received with an annihilating fire at short range.

"The Germans served their guns with tremendous effect, and soon the French reserves were in full flight, while their rifle attack broke down under our infantry fire.

"On April 6 we observed the French piling hundreds of dead in front of their position.

"The same day attacks by the French in the Forest of Le Pretre and near Flirey failed. So far the French have only to record fresh failures on the ground which has been the scene of repated struggles, but it seems that their attacks are not yet at an end."

The announcement made in Paris and received in London this morning follows:

"The very unfavorable weather continues; nevertheless, activity has been pronounced between the Meuse and the Moselle, where we have maintained all our gains and made further advances.

"Near Parei, east of Verdun, we have taken two lines of trenches. On Tuesday night at Les Epargus we made an important advance.

"All today the Germans were engaged in violent counter attacks, but they regained nothing. Their last attack was particularly heavy, but they were mowed down by our fire.

"The same thing occurred in Ailly Wood. After several counter attacks, all of which were repulsed, we remained masters of the position which we gained yesterday. On this part of the front we captured numerousp risoners."

The Belgians have gained a bit of ground they lost in Flanders at Drie Gratchen, but elsewhere there has been no change on the western front.

The Carpathian Mountains continue to be the scene of most sanguinary engagements, but little or no news is forthcoming of the progress of the battles.

Except in the Uzok Pass, where the Austrians, assisted by Germans, are offering a most stubborn resistance, the Russians are said to have crossed the first range of mountains, and from the heights which they have taken from the Austrians in bitter hand-to-hand fighting can look down the southern slopes toward the plains of Hungary. It is asserted that part of the army which has crossed the mountains is manoeuvring to get behind the Austro-Germans holding the Uzok Pass.

The Austrians admit things are going bad with their armies and are anxiously awaiting German reinforcements, which are being hurried to their aid. The Austrians also are fighting in Bukowina, but this is only a secondary operation. The engagements in progress in Northern Poland, where the Russians are trying to push back the Germans into East Prussia, also appear to be small affairs.

Although no announcement to this effect has been made, the general expectation in military circles here is that a combined land and sea attack on the Dardanelles will begin soon and that at the same time the Russians, who now apparently are in command in the Black sea, will bombard the Bosphorus forts.

Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German commander in Turkey, has written a letter to the Vienna Ereie Presse regarding the operations at the Darnalles. A copy of the letter has been received and reads:

"How the great fight between the allied fleet and the land batteries will end cannot be predicted at present, but we can say that all pessimistic prophecies have been silenced.

"All preparations for the prosecution of the war in Turkey were crrid out as fully as the means at our disposal would permit. Turkey is cut off from all sources of supply from her allies and must rely on her own resources. Perhaps the largest number of men the Ottoman Empire ever called up have been brought to the colors. Their arms and equipment were not abundant, and it was only possible to equip them by practicing the greatest economy. If everything is not at its best, the limitation of our means and the shortness of the time for preparations must be taken into account.

"On the whole, the results of the Turkish war thus far have been satisfactory. The Turks have not gained successes everywhere, but no decision has yet been reached. They are holding up a strong fleet in the Dardanelles and a strong army in the Caucasus and are theatening Egypt."

In Africa General Botha's Union of South Africa forces continue their victorious march along the railways, but thus far have been unable to overtake the main German army, which, it is thought here, is trying to draw the old Boer general as far from his base as possible before making a stand.

In England the drink question is still uppermost in the minds of the people. The Cabinet met yesterday to discuss what governmental action should be taken in the premises, but did not reach any decision. eMantime hundreds of public men are following the King's example and are banishing alcoholic liquors from their households, while the churches are making a plea to the people that they at least take the pledge to abstain from liquor until the war is over.

INDEPENDENCE

When and Where Does It Really Exist? By Earning a Living in Fulton, Do You Not Owe to the Community Something?

"The business man who imagines that he can live independently of the activities of his fellow-citizens, is indulging in costly self-deception. Every civilized man is dependent upon others. The retailer needs customers; the lawyer, clients; the doctor, patients; the manufacturer, labor; the workingman, employment. Even the thief needs a victim, and the snob the gapping crowd. Absolute independence is a thing we may prate about, but which does not exist.

"Every citizen owes something to his home community. It is doing something for each—furnishing business or employment, providing friends and entertainment, schools and churches, drives and parks, contact with the outside world. Most of these things come along in so matter of fact a way that we are almost unconscious of them. Yet each of these need the co-operation of many men for its complete accomplishment, and each is better done the better that co-operation.

"True co-operation is not simply giving. It is giving in a way that enables all to work together in the accomplishment of a common purpose. The modern Chamber of Commerce scientifically organized and directed is the medium through which genuine co-operation is made possible."

In Wooded Country French Hold Close to German Lines

T. M. RIPLEY TO SPEAK AT CLUB DINNER

The officers and directors of the Fulton Automobile Club met last night at the VanWagenen, Inc., office, R. L. McCully presiding. Plans were madef or the first meeting of the club for the season and it was decided to have an informal supper at the City Hall some time this month. Although attempts are being made to get Lucius Wilson of the American City Bureau a speaker at the supper it d[illegible] seem likely at present that h[illegible] will be able to get here. The [illegible] is also arranging with T. M. Ripley, formerly barge canal engineer, and who is now superintending the const[illegible]ction of roads. Mr. Ripley will address the club on "The Construction of State Roads in the Adirondacks."

The club decided to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of any person throwing sharp substances into the city streets.

The date of the first road run of the has not been set, but is is probable that the the members will go to Cicero where a dinner will be served.

LEAGUE TO MEET

The Woman's Civic League will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. L. P. Smith, 805 Oneida st., at 3.30 o'clock.

Two papers, one dealing with Industrial Education and the other with the proposed Cannery Bill will be discussed.

A short musical program has been arranged.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. SHERMAN, Treasurer

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April 8, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE DOG.

Be it setter, hound or collie, dachshund, bull or St. Bernard, he will stick to you, by golly, for he is a faithful pard. He may be a ragged mongrel or a dog aristocrat, but he never will desert you—paste this precept in your hat. You may be a reckless outlaw with a price upon your head, you may be a humble beggar, asking alms and begging bread; you may be a lowly teller, yet a multi-millionaire wouldn't separate him from you by the width of a hair. He will love the starving master as he loves the rich with dough, for there is no class distinction with the canine crew, you know. You could feed him on a thistle, but your side he'd not forsake, though a porterhouse should tempt him with a juicy slice of steak. Should your coin wad be depleted, should your troubles reach the sky, yet you always would be greeted with the lovelight in his eye. He will share your tribulations with the calmness of a sage, he will ever dog your footsteps till he falters from old age. We have lots to learn, my shipmate, from this loyal quadruped, for he's got some things we lack, pard, sticking in that canine head. I have yet to see the canine with a stationary tail—I have yet to find the dog, friend, whose manhood would ever pale. Yes, it's hats off to the canine, be he doubly pedigreed—winner of a hundred trophies—or a dog of lowly breed. If you want the kind of friendship that will never slig a cog, get a wagging tail kyoodle, get a faithful, barking dog.

THE QUIRK

Today is offered that sterling little favorite, Mabel Tallaferro, in the Selig three-reel masterpiece, "Cinderella." This production is one that should appeal to all ages, as the title has been before the public eye for many years. Tomorrow Mr. Francis X. Bushman is featured in the thrilling three-act drama, "The Accounting." It is not necessary to dwell upon the merits of the photoplay, or Mr. Bushman, as both are always of the highest order. Three other reels will be shown each day, completing a six-reel show.

MAKES IMPROVEMENT

A. B. Lamont has installed a strictly up-to-date equipment in his milk house at 705 Fay st. It includes a boiler sterilizer, turbine bottle washer, large washing and rinsing vats, a turbine cream separator, and a bottling machine. This makes Mr. Lamont's milk house, which is well lighted and well drained, one of the most sanitary in this section.

TO RENT
Store, 22 East First St.
FRED'K G. SPENCER

GRAY & DAVIS
ELECTRIC STARTERS,
for Ford $75.00
Van Wagenen, Inc.

A LECTURE
of intense interest at the present time, entitled
"FLEEING FROM THE WRATH OF EUROPE"
will be delivered by the
REV. JOHN RICHARDS
of Detroit, Mich.
at the FIRST M. E. CHURCH
Monday Evening, April 12th
AT 8 O'CLOCK
ADMISSION:
Adults, 25c; Children, 10c

BEGINNING AT THE ROOT

Following the report made by this publication in regard to a recent raid made in this city by the police and the subsequent arrest of two girls as a result brought a deluge of communications, some of which found their way into print.

The following article is pertinent to the question as to where the clear-up of the situation should begin. It reads as follows:

The strong antagonism of the vicious interests toward equal suffrage is notorious. Have they solid reason to fear it?

Let it be freely granted that neither equal suffrage nor any other single good measure can put a speedy end to the social evil. But vicious conditions can be encouraged or discouraged by law, and by its more or less honest enforcement. What has woman suffrage actually done along this line?

One of its finest achievements has been the passage of the red-light injunction and abatement law in California. This is considered by social experts the most effective legislation yet devised for dealing with the problem.

Instead of continually arresting and fining women of bad character, which has always proved fruitless, its puts the penalty upon the owner of the building which is used for improper purposes, and makes it unprofitable to rent property for such uses.

The law was bitterly fought by all the traders in vice. Under the California constitution, a law that has passed the Legislature may have its operation held up until a popular referendum can be taken upon it, if this is demanded by a petition of a certain size. The vicious interests secured such a petition. It is significant that only six per cent. of the names signed to it were those of women. The question was put to popular vote, and the popular vote sustained the red-light injunction and abatement law. Both the friends and the enemies of the law attribute this result to the women.

It is especially noteworthy that this advanced moral legislation should have been adopted in such a State as California, a gay and easy-going commonwealth where men largely outnumber women, and where the standards set in the early days by a roving bachelor population still linger.

In addition, since women in California got the ballot, a stringent white-slave law has been passed, the penalty for rape has been raised, the father as well as the mother of an illegitimate child has been made legally liable for its support and education, and a health certificate is required of the bridegroom before a marriage license can be issued.

POTATOES AS STOCK FEED

If the present overplus of potatoes in the hands of the farmers can not be disposed of for human food, they may be fed to farm animals, according to the authorities of the New York State college of agriculture at Cornell. They point out that potatoes alone can not be used to advantage as a feed, nor can they be fed in any great quantity. Potatoes have not been used to a great extent as a stock feed in this country, according to Professor J. L. Stone of the Cornell experiment station, and there is, for that reason, but little information on the subject of feeding potatoes to live stock. In Germany, however, the question has been studied, and the conclusion arrived at there is that they may be used in feeding cows, horses, sheep and pigs.

Potatoes are said to be best adapted to hog feed, but to secure the best results they should be cooked and should then be mixed with corn meal or other ground grains to form a thick mush. Skimmed milk, added to this feed, makes it more valuable. Potatoes have less than one-fourth of the feeding value of corn meal. If their cost is as low as fifteen cents a bushel, they are still more expensive than silage; yet fifteen cents a bushel for potatoes is said to represent a considerable loss to the farmer who can scarcely produce them, according to crop experts, for less than thirty cents. Still, it is pointed out that it is better to get this much value out of them than to have them a total loss.

Professor stone points out that potatoes add succulence to a feeding ration where corn silage is not available, and that some succulent food is desirable in all rations. Even as small an amount as half a peck a day fed to dairy cows where no other succulent food is used will produce a marked effect in increasing the milk flow, and a peck or more a day may be fed to advantage. They should, however, be introduced in the ration gradually, and should be run through a root cutter in order to avoid a risk of choking the animal.

DIRT AND DEATH

"Public health is purchasable," is the slogan of the State Department of Health. "How are we going to purchase it," may be asked the department. The oustanding theme which runs through all that the department writes and speaks—the keynote of all literature on health, conservation whether public or private is, to put it baldly: "Clean up and keep clean."

The reason that men live longer today than they did a century and more ago is because they are cleaner. If deceased horses, dogs and cats were left to rot in the streets, if cities were without sewers and the people drank the water which they obtained out of wells; if flies were not swatted and screened out, and if women were not so particular about "making things look decent," the death rate would be as high as it used to be and the average length of life would be short, as it used to be. A feature of the Middle Ages was dirt and filth and right along with it went disease and death.

As the members of the human race, both in their community and in their personal habits, became cleaner, life became sweeter and longer.

There is a strong sentiment the world over to the effect that the way to fight disease is not through drugs but through clean air, clean water and clean food; and the only way to get these is to keep the city and the human body clean.

The shortest distance known to the sanitary expert is between the hand and the mouth, so, above all things, it is necessary to keep the hands clean, particularly before eating.

The story of "Typhoid Mary," the human carrier of typhoid fever, stands out as an illustration of how unclean habits may transmit diseases. There is just one way that typhoid may be transmitted from one person to another and that is through the wastes of the body. "Typhoid Mary" is a cook who has been responsible for a number of typhoid epidemics, the last one being in a maternity hospital where she became cook under an assumed name. Twenty-five persons were attacked by the disease. Mary Mallon is by no means dull, yet she doesn't use soap and water when she ought to.

Three per cent. of those who have typhoid fever become typhoid carriers, though most of them are not cooks, and are not so virulent as Mary. In 1913 over 15,000 persons in the United States died of typhoid, not to mention the 200,000 who recovered. Cleanliness is the great preventive. And it is as effective against other diseases as it is against typhoid.

Still, what a long way the race can go in this business of cleaning up and staying clean! In boarding houses one may see men stabbing into the common plate with fork and women fingering over the bread with their hands. Cities have streets without sewers and with flies aplenty. Though a person would die if he were deprived of air for a few moments, people sleep in closed rooms, consequently they have only a part of an air supply, the rest of the space being occupied by "air" with the oxygen breathed out of it. One could write pages describing unclean habits of communities and persons, which bring sickness and often death.—Utica Observer.

Opinions

"MINDING YOUR OWN BUSINESS"

The man who, expending his energies wholly on private affairs, refuses to take part in public affairs, pluming himself on his wisdom in minding his own business, is blind to the fact that his own business is made possible only by the prosperity of all—Herbert Spencer.

To Preserve as Well as to Improve.

"All men are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights. Governments are instituted to secure these rights."

As against the theory held by ancient republics that the only rights individuals possessed were those granted to them by the State—a theory which finds some support from shallow-thinking persons in this country and in this day—Mr. Elihu Root cites the nation's Declaration of Independence. Here is the foundation principle of the Republic and of American government.

"To preserve as well as to improve" is the motto Mr. Root would have the members of the Constitutional Convention adopt. Evidently Mr. Root has no patience with the unthinking element of the proletariat which goes about crying out that representative government is "on trial." The existence of this Republic, its success in weathering storms that would have wrecked any other nation, its steady growth and certain growth to greatness, the splendid stability of its institutions—these facts answer that cry. Representative government has proved itself; if it has failed to cure all the defects of human nature it is because it is not government's business to make over man.

"To preserve as well as to improve"—to preserve to its citizens their inalienable rights and to improve the machinery for accomplishing this end wherever improvement is necessary—this is the duty of the men who have been called upon by the citizens of New York to determine what, if any, changes shall be made in the fundamental law of the State. In the twenty-one years that have elapsed since the last constitutional convention completed its work life in this country and in this State has become more complex. The problem confronting the constitution makers is to see that the machinery of government is adjusted to meet these complexities.

"The personnel of the convention is a satisfactory guaranty to the people of New York that the adjustment will be made without sacrifice of any of the great principles upon which this representative government is founded.—New York Herald.

Using the Boys

Schoolboys in Fort Wayne, Ind., are taught by the city to be useful as well as ornamental, and to acquire some of their education in ways not contemplated by the school authorities. Incidentally they are putting work in their way by which they may earn a little spending money.

No one can hereafter say that the botanical education of these lads is being neglected, for it is in the caring for the city's shade trees and shrubbery that they are employed. For the forestry department of any city to inspect the trees on all of its streets and in its parks, with the regular force of employes, would be tackling a big proposition, and so the boys, those from 12 to 15 years of age, who are scattered in all parts of the city, are used for the work.

They are first trained to recognize the more common varieties of scale and tree and shrub diseases by an expert forester, and are then made deputy city foresters. They are required to make a very thorough inspection of the trees in their respective districts and report their condition and whatever disease symptoms they find to the city officials. When a serious case of scale is reported the city officials notify the property owner in front of whose premises the tree stands.

Then the matter is passed on to an older class of school boys, who have formed a stock company, and with the company funds have bought a spraying kit and are ready to take the diseased tree in charge. It is for them to make arrangements with the owner to give the trees the spraying that is required.

Few of the property owners object to paying a reasonable sum to have their trees properly sprayed, and the boys, both class A and class B, have all the work that they can attend to in their spare time. The park work and the taller trees are handled by gangs of regularly employed men, but the boys are given all shrubs and bushes and all trees under twenty feet high.

In this way, working after school hours and on Saturday, the boys are able to earn from $5 to $20 a week, and as a result they are kept out of mischief, they are in business for themselves, they are getting a practical education in forestry, and the trees of the city are kept in a thrifty and healthy condition, adding greatly to the appearance of the streets. Boys will be boys, that is very true, but the world could hardly get along without them.—Batavia News.

Planting Trees to Die

It is a curious fact that when the country schools of the State celebrate Arbor day, May 7, the pupils of most schools would have to go off their school grounds in order to place their hands on a tree. Most district schools do not have a respectable tree. Sometimes they have caricature trees, young, stripling things which are struggling in an unequal battle for life.

The district school plants a tree in the front yard every year. It plants the tree in the front yard because there is no other place to plant it. Then the tree dies the next year or the year after. It doesn't die because it wasn't planted right, for a tree is really a tough thing to kill. It dies because it wasn't left alone and it wasn't left alone because the average school ground is about the size of a city building lot.

School grounds in the country are always placed in a hill, or a side hill, if there is any around, because that is the least valuable ground to be had and the school district can buy it at the rate of $30 an acre, instead of $50. In any event, the school ground is kept as small as possible, instead of made as large as possible. This is true whether in the rich farming districts of the Adirondacks and the Catskills. In the rich, farming country an acre of ground is too valuable to be given to such necessary evils as children and in the poor waste regions an acre at $5 costs too much. So the district spends $15 to build a fence around its building lot of a school ground.

So the pupils play in the road and on the farmer's lot and brush against their Arbor day tree when the school bell rings.

It is often better to be a cow in a well ventilated, perpetually watered cement cow barn than to be a school boy in the same school district where the cow lives.—Utica Press.

LUCY MARSH RECITAL
Assisted by Other Artists
Wednesday Evening, May 5, 1915
STATE ARMORY
Prices: 50c and 75c
TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT PUTNAM'S DRUG STORE

ROUND ABOUT

Whether an attempt to steal the contents of six bags of mail constitutes one offence or six is a question which the Supreme Court of the United States will be called upon to decide. Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General, filed in the court a brief for T. W. Morgan, warden at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., in an action brought by George Ebeling, a prisoner there who seeks to escape serving six sentences imposed, one of three years' imprisonment for each bag.

Hereafter peace officers and constables in towns of New York State will be authorized to forbid the sale of intoxicants to a person addicted to their use by serving notice in writing upon dealers.

Governor Whitman has signed the Jones bill, giving town officials this authority. It is the first prohibition measure that has become a law this session.

Miss Mary Garrett, only daughter of the late John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who died suddenly Friday night at her home the Deanery, on Bryn Mawr College campus, Baltimore, was one of the best known women philanthropists in this country. In association with her intimate friend, Miss M. Carey Thomas of Baltimore, now president of Bryn Mawr College, she established in 1885 the Bryn Mawr School for Girls, and had since that time liberally maintained it, making up all deficits whenever needed and building for it in 1890 its present beautiful school house, costing over $300,000. Also, in 1890, Miss Garrett made it possible for the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University to open, and secured the admission of women. In 1908 she rebuilt, at a cost of over $100,000, the Deanery, the president's house, at Bryn Mawr. In 1906 she was elected a director of the college, and from that time served as an active member of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds and the Finance Committee. In 1907, after Susan B. Anthony's death, Miss Garrett and Miss Thomas raised a fund of $12,000 for five years to carry on Miss Anthony's work. From that time until now she has given largely for the national woman's suffrage work.

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y.

A NEW LINE
of Electric Washers, Irons, Stoves, Vacuum Cleaners, Fans and Other Appliances, just received for the summer season.
COMING—Week of May 5th, a big surprise. Watch for further Announcement.
THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

Editor Times: You have asked a hard thing of aged people who are unaccustomed to writing for publication. If you think this letter will be of interest to anyone, it will serve the purpose for which it was written.

Respectfully yours, C. L. HIGHRITER

Let me say I first opened my eyes to the beautiful things of this world in the year of 1826, just across the lower bridge, at the junction of Hannibal and Worth sts. I have lived but one mile from my birthplace all my life. My present home I have occupied fifty-three years, have lived to see Fulton, but little more than a hamlet, changed to the present wide-awake, active business crowds.

I remember seeing some of the first canal boats passing through the village as early as 1831.

My father helped to build the M. E. church which has been my have heard him say he taught seventeen winter terms and most of the summer terms in the schoolhouse on the present site of Langdon house. He taught the first school in Granby and Volney.

I remember when the first Presbyterian church stood midway between 1st and 2d sts. in Oneida. The Rev. Mr. Eastman occupied the pulpit in 1836. The church was moved to the corner of 2d st. and converted into a dwelling house which was destroyed by the big fire of 1851.

My father helpto build the M. E. church which has been my home since fifteen years of age. I can recall so many of the dear, earnest ministers who watched for our spiritual welfare. I recall Stone, Vandercook, Dunning, Haughton, Bowdish, Leet, Hewitt, Gillet,, Reedhead, Cooper, Danforth and Dibble, the two last within recent years. Nearly all have gone to their rest and reward—only two of them are still living.

At that early day an M. E. pastor could not remain on the same charge more than two years.

How well I remember the first one who occupied a place in Mt. Adnah—Russel Case, a man of sterling worth, esteemed and respected by all—walk through its avenues today and count its many sleepers and mark the change.

I well remember the donor of the ground where Falley Seminary now is and recall when it was being built. The Rev. E. E. E. Bragdon was principal in 1848. I recall the time when every room from basement to attic was occupied with students, even the bellfry. A young man called the students to morning prayers.

Before the seminary came into being there was a school opened called "Fulton Female Seminary," opened for young ladies, myself one of its pulpits. It stood where the Catholic barn now stands afterwards merged into Falley Seminary.

The first cemetery in Fulton was in Utica st. many of the bodies never were removed.

I remember when the Indians came each year to hunt and trap on Neahtawanta, then called Little lake. One of the big chiefs often came to my father's house.

Where the factory, with its teeming industry now stands, there was only two one-story dwellings—minus paint and not a house from 1st st. to the lake. I can hardly believe myself as I ride over the grounds and mark so great a change, but I see "the world does move."

I recall an incident that occurred at the Seminary when Prof. Griffin was the leading spirit of that institution. Some mischievious students managed in some way to get a pig to the third or fourth floor without the Professor's knowledge. When he found it there he was so enraged he threw the poor pig out the window and it had to be put out of its misery. The incident called forth much comment from kind-hearted people, but he never found who the culprit was.

I remember some of Prof. Griffin's retinue of teachers—Prof. Brower, Prof. Eglaston, Prof. Slee and Prof. Underwood; also, the Misses R. Coit and Schenck. Many names I cannot recall.

I recall when the park was covered with oak bushes. It was then called Public Square. It not being exactly square Quartus Rust always spoke of it as the Public Long.

In writing of the first cemetery I should have said it occupied the ground from Cayugo, Utica and Rochester sts. from 3d to 4th. Many graves were disturbed on the building which occupy the land at present. Where the Presbyterian parsonage stands the lot had grown to brambles and weeds, when we moved to our present home, 53 years ago.

These days carry me back to the days of my usefulness, long since passed. I am only waiting the summons, "The Master has come and calleth for thee."

C. L. HIGHRITER

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

SOLD POWDER THAT DIDN'T KILL

Insects Were Not Killed by Preparations So Government Collected Fines

Buffalo, April 8—Because they purported to manufacture powder to kill vermin, whereas it was proven that the same vermin continued to wax healthy, able-bodied and destructive, under even the most stringent applications, the Rochester Germicide Co. of Rochester and J. W. Hall of Pembrook, N.Y., were fined by United States Judges Edwin F. Thomas in district court this morning.

The Rochester Germicide Company are the makers of a powder which they claim puts the long quietus on all manner of vermin. They claim also, that it is free from corrosive and poisonous properties. The United States, through Assistant District Attorney Donald Bain, repudiates the claims of the company and alleges that it is neither a germicide nor is it free from corrosive properties. The company was adjudged guilty of misbranding, and was fined $20. The interstate shipments under which the company was prosecuted were from Rochester to Boston.

J. W. Hall of Pembrook, N. Y., thought he had an insect powder that was sure death to poultry vermin and others of the same ilk. Since it was not sure death, as the government proved, he was found guilty of misbranding and was fined $5. The shipment took place from Pembrook to Erie, Pa.

Another company found guilty of misbranding was the firm of Frank Chesbro & Bros. of Salamanca, N.Y. They were accused of shipping cattle feed called "Purative Milk-Maker," from Salamanca to Veazie, Me. They were adjudged guilty of misbranding on account of the fact that the amount of protein and fat did not equal the claims made for it on the label. The firm was fined $15.

I have a Chickering Player Piano, one year old, good as new. I want to find some one who has an upright piano to exchange. Will make a good proposition. No agents need apply. Address K, Times Office. adv94

LYNCH TO REMAIN IN LABOR DEPARTMENT

James M. Lynch, state labor commissioner and former president of the International Typographical Union, will be retained in the state service regardless of how state departments are re-organized, Governor Whitman has said.

If the bill intended to combine the labor department and the workmen's compensation commission is enacted, Lynch will be given a position in connection with the administration of the labor laws as important as the one he now holds, according to the governor.

PAPER MILL SALE

Judge Ray Getting Ready for Foreclosure on Mortgage.

Judge Ray has announced that as soon as he arranges the necessary legal formalities he will order the property of the Battle Island Paper Company sold on mortgage foreclosure proceedings on a mortgage held by the Knickerbocker Trust Company to secure the bond issue. The property of the concern consists of the plant at Battle Island, property rights in Canada amounting to $385,000 and a claim for damages against the State for barge canal damages for $1,800,000.

OSWEGO BALL NEXT

Number of Futon Knights Will Attend Wednesday Night's Dance

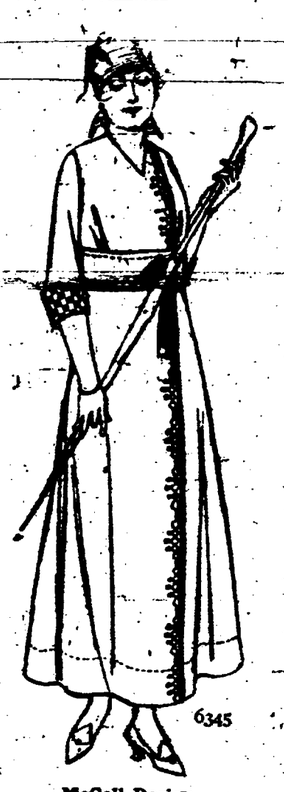
The next event of importance on the social calendar takes place next Wednesday night in Oswego, when the Knights of Columbus of that city will hold the final dance of the season. Elaborate decorations will be made in the Armory building, and already the committeemen are assured of the attendance of a large number of knights and their female companions from this city and Syracuse.

Active Chamber of Commerce.

The secretary of the Tiffin (O.) chamber of commerce calls on at least five members of the chamber daily, asking them for the following: First, attention to payment of dues; second, suggestions as to how the chamber can be of benefit to their business and to the community generally; third, names of additional prospective members. This gives every member the sense of personal attention, and gives him an opportunity to express himself freely, providing a constructive program of work for the chamber.

STYLE TIPS FROM NEW YORK

New Blouses, Laced Closings, Nets, Fringes and Pleatings



McCall Design

New York, April 8.—The average well-dressed woman here wears a wash blouse with her Spring suit, and it is apt to be of crepe either silk or cotton made on smart tailored lines, and decidedly loose as to fit, whether the wearer is young and slender, or otherwise. Cotton voile, and batiste makes many attractive waists, and the latter show many ruffles down the front and at the wrist, but embroidery and lace are sparingly employed in the best models. Striped effects with the stripes widely spaced and decided in coloring, are reckoned excellent style. The set-in sleeve has quite superseded the kimono, and the shoulder line setting is the popular mode, though in a few smartly tailored blouses in linen and pongee silks the raglan sleeve that extends to the neck is employed. Collars of red and blue linen are used on white waists—a French idea for reproducing the red, white and blue, of their flag—and ours also.

Laced Closings

As the season progresses the liking for lacings is increasingly manifest. Bodices lace in front, peasant fashion, and skirts lace at the back or at some point that emphasizes the line. Rather large cords are the rule for these lacings, and many are covered with silk to match or contrast with the dress. Spikes of various sorts usually finish the ends.

Considerable use is made of narrow fringes and ball trimmings of jet and galoon. These are used to edge the scallops, turrets, and points that are a very notable fad for skirt trimmings, especially at the foot line. Narrow knife plaitings of taffeta silk are similarly employed for all of fussy frocks, where an irregular foot edge is desired. Cordings of taffeta or of the dress material are perhaps the most popular device for very full circular skirts that finish evenly all round. Nets of all sorts are in such great demand for blouses and dress combinations that a shortage of this material is predicted.

Fancy Parasols

The freakish and fancy styles that prevail in fashionable costume demand corresponding accessories, and there are no end of fancy styles in parasols that go admirably with such picturesque lines. Flat-topped Japanese parasols, known as "Chin Chins", with long tips of ivory, shell or black bone caught under a matching ring when the parasol is closed, Pagoda-like tops shirred and corded in many ways, star-shaped parasols shirred on heavy contrasting cords at the center of each rib with bindings of the contrasting color. Stripes are very smartly employed and run in all directions, but usually across on the flat shapes, and lengthwise on the shirred styles. Combinations of plain and striped or flowered silks are in endless variety, and result in very striking designs. The average parasol of the season is nothing if not pronounced in design and coloring. Even the black and whites are staringly prominent.

Buttons are extremely popular as a trimming factor, and one of the most used styles is a four-eyed black bone button with a matching rim. These are used on woolen dresses and suits, especially on serges and covert and gabardines, but silk and silk poplins are also trimmed with this decidedly utilitarian style of button now that it is faddish. Pearl buttons of the same type are very much used with linen and heavy cotton materials.

In metal buttons ball shapes are leading, especially in pierced designs, in dull steel coloring.

Verona Clarke.

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Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, Oil Cloths

Inspect our line. All grades, many patterns, best prices.

Let me demonstrate the KEYSTONE VACUUM SWEEPER and the INVINCIBLE ELECERIC CLEANER. These two cleanging machines represent the best in the market.

We also have agency for the Rugs Made From Worn Carpets.

Are you in need of WINDOW SHADES, one or many, with or without new rollers. We handle none but the best quality.

Carpet Cleaning, Carpet Sewing, Etc.

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BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections ... land for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Northwest reading between Buffalo and Cleveland. ... good for transportation on our steamers. Apply to our ticket agent for tickets via ...

Beautifully colored ... and interior of The Great Ship. Send ... cent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask ... illustrated and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

CARNIVAL TIME DRAWING NEAR

One of the Best Programs in Years Is Prepared by the Public School Faculty

The program has been arranged and preparations completed for the public schools' carnival at The Quirk on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 15 and 16. The price of admission will be: entire balcony 25 cents, entire lower floor 35 cents.

Tickets are now being sold by pupils in the schools at 25 cents each and can be exchanged at the box office at The Quirk for reserved seat coupon tickets after Monday, April 12, at 4 p.m.

Nearly 500 school children will take part in this carnival and a fine entertainment is assured. It is expected that The Quirk will be filled each evening.

The Program

1. Opening Overture—Fulton High School Orchestra, under the direction of Mrs. L. R. Owens.

2. Fulton High School Girls' Chorus, under the direction of Miss E. Alta Thompson, will sing on Thursday evening, (a) "Sailing," by Tosti; (b) "Lady Moon," by Edmund. Friday evening: (a) "Morning Invitation, by Veazie; (b) "Slumber Song," by Myers.

3. Dramatization of "Cinderella"—Pupils in the Oak St. School, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth A. Sadler.

4. Selection—"Peg O' My Heart," State St. School Orchestra, Miss Lois A. Harrington, director.

5. "The Birthday Party"—A little sketch given by the pupils of the Walradt St. School, under the direction of Miss Maude Marden.

6. "Good Night" Drill—By pupils from the 1st, 2d and 3d grades of the Fourth St. School, under the direction of Miss Ethel L. Everts.

7. Fulton High School Glee Club—Selections: (a) "Blow Ye Gentle Breezes, Blow," by [illegible]; (b) "Song of the Leaves," by Pearson, Miss E. Alta Thomson, director.

8. Sunbonnet Babies, Overall Boys and The Tinker's Song, by pupils from the Academy St. School, under the direction of Miss Mabel V. Lehon.

9. Folk Dancing — (a) Swedish Song Play—"Carousal"; (b) Danish Dance—"The Ace of Diamonds"; (c) "Danish Shoemaker's Dance," under the direction of Prin. James E. Lanigan.

10. Selection by the Fulton High School Orchestra.

11. "Obstinancy"—A short sketch given byp ost graduates of the high school, under the direction of Mrs. Lora White Kesler.

12. Military Drill—Boy members of the teachers' training class, under the direction of Miss Frances W. Ash.

13. "The Boogie Man"—Drill and chorus by pupils from the State St. School, under the direction of Miss Lois A. Harrrington.

14. The Minuet—Danced by pupils from the Erie St. School, under the direction of Miss Ruth Gravely.

15. "Ye Olde Home Songs," Sung by pupils from the Fourth and Rochester Sts. School, under the direction of Miss Marie L. Benson.

16. Exit March by the Fulton High School orchestra.

WALL PAPER

Thousands of rolls of

NEW PAPERS

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5c to 50c a Roll

IN THE STORE DOWN-STAIRS

4¢ 9¢ 23¢ CHINA GLASS GRANITE

BEST LINE OF WALL PAPER IN TOWN

4¢ 9¢ 23¢ CHINA GLASS GRANITE

AT MAC NAMARA'S 30 FIRST ST.

WANTED—A SLOGAN

The Chamber of Commerce wants a slogan for use upon its letter head. It must be short, snappy and to the point. It must create an impression of alertness, activity, progressiveness and be in every way up-to-date.

A prize consisting of a $5.00 gold piece is hereby offered to the citizen of Fulton who submits the best slogan by 1:00 p.m. Tuesday, April 6th. If possible the judges will reach a decision in time to make the announcement at the meeting Tuesday night. Send in your suggestions today. There is no limit to the number you may make."

This call has brought some interesting and valuable suggestions from a number of people. There are others with equally good ideas who have not been heard from. To give these others an opportunity to express themselves it has been decided to hold this contest open until the evening of Wednesday, April 14th. If you have not already sent in your answer do so now. If you have, send in some more. All will be carefully considered.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight. Friday partly cloudy, moderate to variable winds.

Those You Know

Charles Petrie of this city has been the guest of Hannibal friends for a short time.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Austin of West 1st st. has returned from Westdale where she was called by the death of her sister.

* * *

Miss Kittie Collins of Syracuse was the week-end guest of her mother.

* * *

Miss Mildred Dunham of Syracuse is the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. H. McMurchy of E. Broadway is ill at her home.

* * *

Mrs. Colby or Gansevoort st. will entertain the West Side P. F. E. E. Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Miss Thelma Bogardus entertained the "Win Won" class at her home in S. 4th st. Thursday afternoon.

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

HIS MIND OBSCURED

Therefore He Preferred to Not Plead Guilty.

William Chappel, an old offender, was arraigned in Police Court this morning on a charge of drunkeness. Chappel was arrested last night at his home last night on complaint of his wife who telephoned that he was creating a disturbance. Officer Fox brought Chappel to jail.

This morning at the hearing it was learned that Chappel has not done a day's work all winter, but nevertheless finds money enough to keep continually intoxicated. His wife did not appear against him but she had stated in advance that she has had to support him and has been compelled to keep up the home by the fruits of her labor.

When asked for a statement, Chappel was properly penitent. He said he didn't want to plead guilty to drunkeness as he didn't think he was drunk. When questioned about the circumstances of his arrest, however, he failed to remember anything. He took up about an hour of the court's time in cogitating on his plea, and he was finally remanded to jail to think it over.

Three men from Oswego arrested for drunkeness and disorderly conduct were also arraigned before Judge Wilson. They were fined $5 with the alternative of five days in the Oswego jail. They were committed.

BABY CITY FOUR

The Baby City Four of this city will make its professional debut Sunday afternoon in Syracuse when the quartet will appear at a memorial service given by the Loyal Order of Moose. The Fultonians will sing "Nearer My God, to Thee," and "Rock of Ages" during the sevice, and they will render some popular hits at a reception afterward.

James Keeler, Chester Kempston, Cadwallader Appelton and Leonard Roy will do the honors for the quartet. John Perchway is business manager of the team, and E. J. LaPorte the accompanist.

VACATIONISTS RETURN

Syracuse university re-opened after the Easter vacation this morning. Among those from this city who returned to their studies were Miss Marion Edgarton, Miss Verna Schaub, George Rice and Stanley Hare.

Charles O'Brien of Yale returned to New Haven yesterday after spending a week at his home here and Miss Helen O'Brien will return to St. Elizabeth's at Convent, N. J., Monday morning.

The Oswego Normal students will return to school Tuesday.

NEW GASOLINE PUMP

The VanWagenen corporation is installing a new gasoline pump at its garage in 1st st. The pump will give a supply at all times through a hose which can be carried to the waiting car. The tank, which is placed under the sidewalk, will hold 550 gallons.

At present there is a tank and pump inside the garage, but this was found inconvenient and inadequate to meet the demands of the summer auto traffic.

Fire sale on all this week at McKinstry Store. Big reductions on all our stock. adv

SALE NOW ON

LINENS

One lot of Stamped Linens . . . . 10c each

CORSETS

One lot of $1.00 Corsets 79c

One lot of $1.50 and $2.00 Corsets . . . $1.00

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

One lot of 25c Cambric Drawers 19c

O. HENDERSON & CO.

PHONE 200 ONEIDA STREET

SPOTLIGHTS OF LOCAL SPORTS

High School Faculty to Enforce This Year the Scholarship Rule

The warm weather yesterday brought many old bats, balls and gloves out of retirement and in the outlying districts many baseball stars in embryo could be seen taking the first kinks out of the old "super."

It won't be many moons before the sandlot stars will be busy and the majority of the youngsters are counting the days.

* * *

The Fulton High school team will start active work this week, and Coach Len Roy issued an order for practise today. The boys will hold their first drill on the grounds in the rear of the Seminary and from the present outlook there will be a record turnout of candidates.

* * *

Keeler, last year's star batter and base runner, who will hold down the third sack again this season is developing speed over the polished floor of a local confectionery parlor and says he is right down to training weight now.

* * *

O'Brien, last year's second pitcher, who will probably have to bear the brunt of the hurling work this year, says his arm is in great shape. He has mastered all the curves and speed of the modern dances and, in the opinion of Coach Roy, he should make this a banner year.

* * *

Roy will make some stringent training rules this year for the players and they will be rules that any man who really has the interest of his school at heart will be glad to keep. In former years people have cherished the delusion that a high school ball player could do anything and still play good ball. In the last three or four years many high schools no larger than Fulton have engaged a good coach and he has issued his orders [illegible] ed them in the same manner that a college coach or big league manager would.

* * *

This system has proven itself a success in more ways than one. There never was a ball player who couldn't bed ispensed with at any time, no matter how much of a star he might be. Rules are made to be obeyed and if Roy carries out the idea it will for the good of the team and the school and the players on the squad will show the proper spirit by living up to the rules to the letter.

* * *

Excessive cigarette smoking will come under the ban and late hours, and improper food will also be put on the blacklist.

* * *

The faculty intend to strictly enforce the scholarship rule this year, and it behooves every candidate for the team to make it his business to keep up in his studies at all times.

LIKES TIMES

S. E. Chandler an Old Resident Comments on Home Paper.

S. E. Chandler, a former resident of this city and now of Minneapolis, Minn., writes his friend, H. N. Gilbert, his opinion regarding the "new daily," He says:

"I received the copy of The Evening Times you so kindly sent. Think it a good up-to-date daily, i. e., for a new paper in a small place. When I say "small place," I mean a town that wil support three weekly papers and may not be willing to support one daily. Those who ought to support it are apt to say, "I take an out of town paper which gives me the news." Now it requires the assistance of the people as well as the editor to make it a success."

Mr. Chandler stated further he is active in business, and that he would like to return to this section for a visit to the "old stamping ground."

Fire sale on all this week at McKinstry Store. Big reductions on all our stock. adv

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

PASTORS HEAR FINE ADDRESS

Rev. E. H. Joy, Formerly of Oswego, Presided Last Night

The Rev. Eugene H. Joy of Malone presided last night at the anniversary meeting of the education branch of the Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Dr. J. W. Hancer of New York and Chancellor Franklin Hamilton of Washington, D. C., also spoke.

Bishop John W. Hamilton this morning delivered the opening address.

The officers of the conference were elected as follows: Secretary, Rev. W. G. Atwell, Theresa; assistants, Rev. A. B. Corbin, Earlville, and Rev. Wm. A. Pullen, Sandy Creek; treasurer, Rev. H. B. Fritts, Oriskany; assistants, Rev. A. E. Moody, Rev. S. B. Owens and Rev. J. B. Davison; business agent, Rev C. T. Halcombe, Watertown; statistican, Rev. F. R. Griffiths, Rensselaer Falls; assistants, Rev. R. K. Stiffield, Rev. C. B. Wallace, Rev. W. S. Dobbie, Rev. H. C. Campbell, Rev. W. K. Bradshaw, Rev. W. M. Brasheara, Rev. E. L. Nixon and Rev. A. J. Green.

Today's program follows:

Morning—8.30, devotional hour conducted by Rev. C. H. Perrin of Watertown; subject, "Prayer." 9.00, conference session.

Afternoon—2.00, Epworth League anniversary, Rev. Spencer Owens, presiding; address by Rev. Wallace E. Brown, D.D., of Geneva. 3.15, address by President Charles Drake Skinner, D.D., of Cazenovia Seminary; 4.00, Rev. Albert Loucks, Ph.D., will give the second lesson of the series. Subject, "The Good Treasure in the Heart."

Evening—8.00, lecture by Bishop John W. Hamilton, of Boston. Subject, "Some People of Quality at Boston.

Fire sale on all this week at McKinstry Store. Big reductions on all our stock. adv

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in their Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants.

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 10.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods & Notions
214 West First St.

J. BALASKI
GROCERIES
West First St.

F. ZAIA CO.
GROCERIES
117 North Fourth St. Phone 111

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1238

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3290

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

WHO'LL BE THE NEXT MAYOR?

Political Pot Shows Signs of Boiling; Three Men of Each Party In Prospect

Although the day of election is still far distant, discussion in business centers, clubs and meeting places in town are already featured by a lot of political talk. Since the recent Chamber of Commerce campaign, it has been proven conclusively that some big changes in local politics are bound to take place next fall. Men who are interested are already bending their energies toward separating the chaff from the wheat, and it is pretty certain that the political lineup for next election will be decided long before election day.

In every quarter there seems to be a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed with the way things have been running in the city for the past few years. A prominent business man stated this morning that the Republican and Democratic parties were both the objects of censure because of proceedings during that time. One or two city appointments have been especially the objects of criticism, and it is hinted that the appointees would be in office just the same had the Democratic party carried the last election. It is apparent that the party leaders decide on appointments before election and the matter of voting is a mere formality.

Many there are, h wever, who do not propose to stand idly by this year until the eleventh hour and then bend their energies toward placing an efficient administration in office. They mean to get at work early this year, and sentiment favors an independent municipal ticket in the strongest way.

An independent ticket—something easy to conjure, but not easy to select. By an independent ticket—one worthy of [redacted] conditions of Fulton could be bettered 100 per cent., according to the men who advocate the idea. But the ticket this year will be selected with care by men who may have been hoaxed once, perhaps more than once, but who are determined to forego the experience again.

Several men are mentioned for the mayoralty. To meet the favor of the great majority the next candidate for Mayor must be absolutely independent of any ties which bind to a recognized organization; in addition to being a conservative and practical business man, he must not be a man who is identified in the slightest way with any large manufacturing concern in the city. Above all things he must be a man who has the interests of Fulton at heart, and who can work hard in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce for the betterment of the city.

Three Democrats and three Republicans, who, to all appearances, meet every requirement which will be demanded by the people at large; have been mentioned. They are Frederick G. Spencer, J. A. Morrill, L. P. Smith, J. C. O'Brien, Maurice Conley and George B. Palmer. All of these men are Fultonians of reputation, men who are interested in the development of the city, and men who having once given their word will keep it. It is stated that none of these men are after the nomination, some of them would absolutely refuse it, but all of them are highly desirable.

A conservative business administration is what is needed now in the city, just as much as new industries, and until radical changes are made in the political personel of the city at present, Fulton's advancement will be hampered.

Al of those mentioned for the office are men who will stick closely to pre-election promises and, having once decided upon a course calculated to advance the city in every way, will not deviate from that course for any personal or other obligations or considerations.

One fact is certain, the ticket must be independent in every way and in every office. Such a ticket is certain to meet the approval of every intelligent citizen who has no motive other than the benefit of the city at heart.

FORM PARTNERSHIP

Local Men Become Partners in Printing Concern.

C. T. Bailey, for eight years the owner of a job printing office on 2d st., and W. A. Merton, for many years with the Morrill Press, have formed a partnership under the name of the Commercial Press. The firm will operate a modern job printing and publishing plant at 9 N. 2d st. Both men are experts at their line of work and with their modern facilities, they expect to make the new plant one of the foremost of Fulton.

A gang of men, headed by an expert from the Babcock factory, is installing a rotary Babcock press at the plant. It is expected that the press will be in position Saturday and the public is cordially invited to see it in action any time next week. It is the onlyp ress of its kind in the city and is designed to do the finest kind of catalog and book work at high speed.

A large paper cutter has [redacted]ed in the plant and the equipment including the other presses, is of a high order. The company is at present negotiating for a large catalog contract with a western mail order house, and if the contract is landed additional equipment will be installed and the working force will be increased.

REV. JOHN RICHARDS TO LECTURE HERE

At the First Methodist Episcopal church Monday night, April 12, the Rev. John Richards, who is heralded as a lecturer of note, will speak upon a most interesting subject. "Fleeing from the Wrath of Europe." The entertainment will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Don't forget the date.

Fire sale on all this week at McKinstry Store. Big reductions on all our stock. adv

LYNCH REPORTS BUREAU WORK

Labor Department Sent 25 Per Cent of Applicants Out to Positions

Albany, April 8.—Up to the beginning of the present month there have been 16,644 applicants for work registered with the Labor Departments Employment Bureau, out of which a total of 4,310, over 25 per cent, have been sent out to positions. These figures are contained in a statement issued today by State Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch relative to the work of the newest Bureau in the Department.

Of the number applying for places since the Bureau has been running 13,480 were males, and of the number who were sent out to work 2,546 were men and 1,764 were women. Of those who applied for places 10,287 were native born, 8,111 men and 2,176 women; and 6,357 were foreign born, 5,369 men and 988 women. Of the foreign born applicants 2,545 were naturalized. Of the total who registered 7,109 were married.

The majority of those registering wantes places in the metals and machinery trades, while building and construction came next, followed by domestic and personal service, and clerical and professional in the order named.

Since the Employment Bureau ofbeen calls for 3,488 workers from 2,389 employers. These calls were for both men and women, 1,965 of the former and 1,523 of the latter. The greatest demand from employers was for domestic and personal service, the total being 832. There were 402 calls for help in the metals and machinery group, 390 calls for farm help and requests were made for 345 workers in the building and construction industry.

Branch offices of the Bureau are now in operation in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse and a [redacted]ch will be opened in Albany during the present month.

The month of March has shown an increase in the work in each branch. The total registsation in all offices for last month was 6,284 of which 1,344 were women. There were in that month 2,812 foreign born applicants who registered with the Bureau, 433 of them being women. During the same period of time, Commissioner Lynch reports that 1,566 men and 1,024 women, in all 2,590, were referred to positions. Employers numbering 1,291 asked the Bureau for 1,903 okers in March, the greatest demand being for domestic service, for which there were 432 calls. Next came the building and construction, in which the Bureau received 256 calls, while agricultrre came next with a demand for 252 farm hands.

In the Brooklyn office there were 2,307 registrations in March as against 2,239 in February while the calls for help in March were 750 as against 521. Theg reatest demand was for workers in the building line, 171 all told, while next came clothing, millinery and furnishings with 118 cals ann domestic service third with 111 cals. The tatol number referred to positions in March by the Brooklyn office was 1,247 of which 813 men.

There has been considerable demand made on the Brooklyn office during March for women machine operators in the garment trades, and Commissioner Lynch reports that the office was not able to fill this demand up to the first of the present month.

In Buffalo office the total registrations during March were 1,324 of which 319 were women, while there weere 176 emplofers who asked the Bureau to furnish 249 workers, 17b men and 75 women. The greatest demand here was for domestic service, agriculture coming next and building and construction third. The office reports that it referred 2[redacted] men and 110 women to places.

In the Rochester office the registration for the past month was 1,208, —964 men and 244 women, while there were 428 employers who asked the Bureau to provide 492 workers, 251 men and 241 women. The Bureau's report shows that it referred 258 men and 277 women to positions. The Rochester office devotes Saturdays to the farmers and in handling farm help it has easily led all of the other offices.

The Syracuse office during March had a total registration of [redacted]45 of which [redacted] were men, them a[redacted]y of those registering asking for [redacted]

"MINDING YOUR OWN BUSINESS"

The man who, expending his energies wholly on private affairs, refuses to take part in public affairs, pluming himself on his wisdom in minding his own business, is blind to the fact that his own business is made possible only by the prosperity of all.—Herbert Spencer.

on farms. The office had calls for help from 338 employers who wanted 412 workers, and there were 464 persons, 261 men and 203 women, who were referred to positions by the Bureau.

While agriculture was the third industry represented in the total calls for help, 80 per cent of these calls for farm hands came from the Rochester and Syrahuse offices. There has been little call for farm hands in the Brooklyn and Buffalo offices and Commissioner Lynch reports that up to the present there has been little necessity of sending farm hands from New York City, the local markets being abe to supply the calls that have been received. Besides the demand on the Brooklyn office for women machine operators in the garment trades, there has also been a large demand from the merchant tailoring industry for all sorts of workers and this tade has commenced to demand that the vocational schools take up the teaching of tailoring.

STEVENS LOST TO ARMY

West Point, N.Y., April 8.—The Army won from Stevens Institute at baseball yesterday, 8 to 1. Stevens snored when Neyland walked Johson, and Bonham obliged with two passed balls in succession. It was the visitors' last chance, for the Army's star hurler held them at his mercy until his retirement at the end of the sixth.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. William Sylvester of Oneida st., has as her guests Mrs. Charles Douglass and daughters of Auburn.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Heydecker have leased and will occupy the Morris Conley house [redacted]

* * *

Miss Florence Distin of this city, teacher of music in the Cazenovia Seminary, spent the Easter vacation with friends in New York city.

* * *

The King's Daughters of the First Baptist church will hold a food sale Saturday in the Smith hardware store.

* * *

Miss Catherine Garvin of Gouverneur, arrived in the city last week. She will reside with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Powell, 180 S. pd st.

* * *

Miss Alice Croaker is ill at her home in Oneida st.

Fire sale on all this week at McKinstry Store. Big reductions on all our stock. adv

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, April 8.—William H. Anderson, of New York city, State superintendent of the Anti-saloon League, predicts that there is to be trouble for some men high up in the councils of the Republican party due to the action of the Legislature in dealing with the Optional Local Option bill. In a statement sent out by Superintendent Anderson, it is quite freely set forth that the situation in Albany with regard to the bill in question, has brought anything but pleasure to those who are behind the measure.

"After three months of legislative juggling," writes Superintendent Anderson, "Speaker Sweet will next week find himself just where he was with reference to this bill when the session opened, that is, facing the responsibility for securing an open vote on the merits of the bill on the floor of the Assembly."

Superintendent Anderson continues by declaring that there has been pulling and hauling on the rules committee of the Assembly, to which committee the bill he so ardently favors is shortly to be referred. "Pressure has been brought to bear upon members of this committee," he says, "to get the bill out on the floor before it was too late. In fact, it looked at one time as though it might be done."

While Speaker Sweet is an influential member of the Assembly, it is doubted in some quarters if individually he could have been entirely to blame for the recommittal of the big excise bills to committee after they had once been reported; Superintendent Anderson, however, appears to think that both he and Assemblyman Malone, chairman of the Assembly committee on excise did their utmost to have the bills sent back to the Assembly committee on excise.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam county, has been one of the champions of excise measures this year. He introduced the State-Wide Prohibition bill, but that measure shared the fate of the other bills bearing on prohibition; it as recommitted after it had been reported.

While some of the legislators apparently do not approve of the metho Superintendent Anderson has of fighting for his bills, there are none who will not agree that he has been an ardent champion of the bills which have been introduced with the intent of striking a blow at the liquor drinking habit.

In his most recent statement, Superintendent Anderson says that one of the assemblymen who was friendly to the legislation he favored, left for the west recently. The departure of the assemblyman in question, further reduced the chances of favorable action of the excise committee with relation to the big excise bills, Superintendent Anderson believes.

It is quite plain from the statement just sent out by Superintendent Anderson, that he is determined to keep up his fight for the excise legislation he favors, right up to the end of the session. "We shall see what we shall see," are the words with which he concludes his remarks.

That there was a nicely laid plan to beat the excise bills, is the charge of Superintendent Anderson. He says that those who favored the bills did not want Assemblyman Malone named as chairman of the excise committee of the lower house, but that notwithstanding, he was designated as the presiding officer of that committee.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—Every housewife to send dime (advertising price) for potato parer, slicer, apple corer, ice pick, fish scaler; all on one handle. Lewis Bargain House, 66 W. 4th st., Oswego, N. Y. 94c

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

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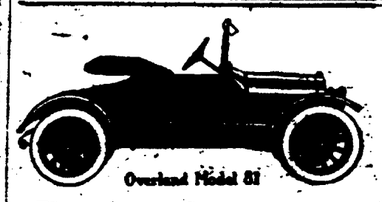
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Stranahan & Love cordially invite you to attend the formal opening of their new store at 15 South First Street, formerly occupied by Merton & Shattuck, on Friday, April 9

¶ You will find this a modern store in every respect and nothing has been spared to make your shopping easier and more satisfactory. ¶ A rest room has been provided for the exclusive use of our lady customers. ¶ We will maintain the high standard of quality in all our goods which has won for us a host of satisfied customers. ¶ Will carry a complete line of Shoes for Men, Women, Misses, Boys, Girls and Children at medium prices, as well as the higher price grades.

SOUVENIRS ORCHESTRA IN THE EVENING

Store Open in Evening but No Goods Sold

STRANAHAN & LOVE
15 South First Street, Fulton

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

Twenty-five thousand dollars in real, regular money was offered for the twin brother of the penny that won a pennant and world series for George Stallings, chief of those crackless Boston Braves. The offer was rejected.

Capt. Tillinghast Huston, part owner of the thoroughly renovated and probably rejuvenated Yankees, made the offer. Capt. Cushman Rice, the foremost American in Cuba, and the owner of the penny, spurned it.

And now Captain Rice fears that Captain Huston, who lives in Havana, when he isn't living elsewhere, will hang him on the knob some dark night and try to take the penny away from him, or hire some one to burglarize his rooms.

"But I don't care what happens, Captain Huston can't have that penny," says Captain Rice. "I might need that penny myself some day."

Captain Huston wants the penny so that he can pass it along to "Wild Bill" Donovan, who is serving time just now as the manager of the Yankees. "Wild Bill" wants the penny because he feels that if he bets the penny he can win a pennant and a world series just as did George Stallings.

Captain Rice gave the penny to Stallings early last summer. At that time the Braves were hopelessly in the rut.

"Take this, George, and keep it with you. It'll bring you luck," said Captain Rice, during the presentation ceremonies.

Stalling stook the penny—and everybody knows what happened afterward. On the same day that Stallings got that penny the Braves won a game. The next day they won another. And they continued to win until there wasn't any more use of winning. They had won everything in sight.

Stallings will tell you that it was the penny that whirled the Braves from the cellar position to the crest of baseball. Some persons think it was because the Braves played better baseball than anyone else. But that's an erroneous idea. The penny did it—the very same penny that Captain Rice gave to Stallings.

Stallings never permitted the penny to leave his possession. Many men have wanted to examine it, but they have made their examination with Stallings holding the penny in his own hand. One day, while Stallings was showing the penny to an anxious inquirer, one of the players touched it—"just for luck." The next time that player stepped to the plate there were three men on bases. He tripled—and the Braves won. Ever afterward, when the Braves needed a hit in a pinch, Stallings ordered his men to touch the penny. When they id they usually delivered.

Captain Rice, who served in the American army in both Cuba and the Philippines, found the two pennies around the neck of a Cuban negro who was killed in one of the recent racial wars in Cuba. The pennies were in a little bag. In company with the pennies were some herbs [illegible] charms and other trinkets.

"That fellow was one of those hoodoo doctors," said Captain Rice. "That bag full of trinkets is used by those fellows to chase away evil spirits and bring good luck. I am not superstitious, but Stallings is. So I gave him that penny to see how it would work. It seem sto have worked fine.

"This other penny ought to work better. The one I gave to Stallings was in perfect condition. The one I am keeping is bent. That's where the bullet hit before it pierced the throat of the negro.

"Captain Huston is an old pal of mine, and I'd do almost anything for him. But giving him that penny or even selling it to him is a bit beyond that. Since Stallings did so much with the penny he has I've begun to think that the penny I've got might help me in times of need. So I'm keeping it for a rainy day."

THE DETACHABLE LINING.

This Is For Wear Under Handsome Blouses of Silk or Crepe.

The careful woman will find it advisable to instruct her seamstress to make a detachable lining of fine net or habutai silk for wear beneath the blouse of georgette crepe of radium or of some one of the new striped silks. Such a foundation should have sleeves rather loosely shaped and terminating just above the elbow. In warm weather the perspiration across the back and on the arms is apt to stain or fade the fine material of the outer garment.

The lining should be made separately and then loosely tacked to the inside of the blouse about the neck and shoulders. It will then be easily removed for a visit to the laundry or for other renovation. Two linings for a fine waist are better than one, because this insures a greater preservation of the outer fabric through cleanliness of the inner, and while one lining is being laundered the other may be readily adjusted to the blouse. This same idea applies to the frock of silk or of linen. Of course it is not advisable where the outer fabric is of sheer material like organdie, thin voile or kindred materials.

Allowance should be made for shrinkage when making up a new blouse or dress. A couple of extra blouse inches should be extended beneath the belt, and at the top of the skirt the material may be turned back so that after it comes from its first tubbing it may be let down without serious inconvenience.

Filling For Pincushions.

Coffee grounds rinsed in cold water and spread out to dry thoroughly on a sheet of paper make filling for a cushion which is warranted not to rust needles or pins thrust into it.

FADS AND FANCIES.

Shirring marks many frocks of soft fabrics. The skirts are shirred on cords about the hips, thus disposing of fullness that might otherwise be awkward in a skirt not cut on circular lines.

The fad has many advocating this spring. There are some pretty frocks of taffeta, with hemstitched fichus of the sheerest muslin. Many lingerie frocks have ruffled fichus draped about the shoulders. And even some evening frocks show this quaint adjunct.

If one may judge by the shops, women are again going to buy separate leather belts, for many and good ones are shown. They are to wear with one piece frocks and with coats of linen and of wool.

There is some difficulty about getting imported laces owing to the war, but there is no difficulty in getting lacy and sheer fabrics. There is lace cloth, for instance, a fabric with all the sheerness and irregularity of surface of all over lace, yet with a good deal of body and strength.

All Play Runs Broken

Poor Jones got in a trance
And ceased from being sporty;
He woke, by some mischance,
In nineteen hundred-forty.
Oh, how the world was changed
In virtue and in flaw!
He thought himself deranged
Until this sign he saw:
"Again today that serial play,
The Case of Harry Thaw!"

Said Jones, "Am I advanced
Too greatly in my data,
And was I but entranced
One day from twelve to eight?"
"Oh, no," they said, "you've slept
Years twenty-five away,
And still we've daily kept
Exhibiting our play:
This show appeals in fifty reels—
'The Case of Thaw' today!"

"Pahaw!" said the Rip-like one;
"You're fooling me, I know.
D'ye mean this show has run
Since nineteen-six or so?"
They answered: "Yes, indeed;
We put it on each year,
And people come with speed
Whene'er our signs appear:
We have the film that's sure to thrill'm—
'The Case of Thaw' is here!"

You talk of "Uncle Tom,"
"Old Homestead" and "East Lynne!"
We take the laurels from
Those dramas old and thin.
"Camille" will be forgot
And no one think of Shaw
When still there is a spot
Wherein this sign will draw:
"Come in and see our comedy—
The Case of Harry Thaw!"

—John O'Keefe in New York World.

COLOR AND MOISTURE.

There Is a Good Reason Why Vegetation Is Mostly Green.

Doubtless many have wondered why the vegetation of the earth is mostly green. That is, not what makes it green, but why it is that color instead of blue or red or purple.

Moisture, it has been found, will be collected by the green foliage in proper quantities while foliage of other colors will not be properly nourished by the dews and moisture from earth and atmosphere.

A rather curious experiment proves this.

Paint a piece of glass yellow, another green and one red and one black and place all these painted pieces of glass out in the open air over night during a summer or autumn night.

When examined early the following morning it will be found that the yellow piece will be very wet and the green piece only fairly moist, while the red and black pieces will be dry.

This is proof that yellow foliage would collect too much dampness, and the red and black would gather none. Green, which collects the medium amount of moisture, seems to be the color best adapted to the conditions existing throughout the earth.

Yellow foliage has been known to damp off and decay under the same conditions that makes green foliage thrive.

A few yellow leaved plants are grown under considerable difficulty under ordinary weather conditions.—New York American.

A RECORD PRESCRIPTION.

After It Was Bought and Paid For It Lost Its Charm.

The largest amount ever officially recorded as the purchase price of a prescription is £5,000 ($25,000), paid by the British parliament to a Mrs. Stevens to reveal the ingredients of her cure for "gravel and stone in the bladder and kidneys." Parliament voted this amount to satisfy the demands of the British public; also because Mrs. Stevens would not take a penny less for her secret.

The ingredients as revealed by Mrs. Stevens were as follows: "Eggshells, snails (shells and all), hips and haws, ash keys, swine cress and various other vegetables all burned to a cinder, and the ash mixed with camomile flowers and fennel and other vegetables."

Curiously enough, when this high priced prescription was made public it immediately lost its potency—and its popularity. New cases failed to respond to its magic, and cases which had been cured while its mysteries were still unrevealed promptly developed new symptoms. At the end of a year it was practically forgotten. But its price record still stands; also the record of one instance in which a British parliament failed to get its money's worth.—Los Angeles Times.

Snuff Spoons.

All the world is familiar with snuff boxes, but snuff spoons are pretty little refinements of which this generation has hardly heard. Very probably they came into use about two years after Sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo bay in 1702, when he captured half a ton of tobacco and snuff from the Spanish galleons, and snuff thus became a common article in England. One of the characters in a comedy published at Oxford in 1704, entitled "An Act at Oxford," by Thomas Baker, says, "But I carry sweet snuff for the ladies," to which Arabella replies: "A spoon too. That's very gallant, for to see some people run their fat fingers into a box is as nauseous as eating without a fork." In the forties and fifties of the last century snuff spoons were still in use on the Scottish border. They were of bone and of a size to go into the snuffbox. People fed their noses, it was said, as naturally as they carried soup to their mouths.—London Mail.

What Could He Do?

"I hate to be contradicted," she said.

"Then I won't contradict you," he returned.

"You don't love me," she asserted.

"I don't," he admitted.

"You are a hateful thing!" she cried.

"I am," he replied.

"I believe you are trying to tease me," she said.

"I am," he conceded.

"And you do not love me."

"I don't."

For a moment she was silent.

"Well," she said at last, "I do hate a man who's weak enough to be led by a woman."—Houston Post.

Optimist and Pessimist.

In a contest in the Woman's Home Companion the first prize for the definition of pessimist went to Miss D. McKelvey of Colorado, who wrote: "A pessimist is a man who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing." The first prize for the definition of optimist went to Mrs. L. C. Carter of Pennsylvania. Her definition follows: "An optimist is one who thinks the high cost of living is worth the price."

Discussion Suspended.

"What became of that good roads movement that seemed to be going so strong out this way?"

"It sort o' died out. The mud got so deep that we couldn't do the traveling necessary to attend the meetings."—Washington Star.

The Only Way.

"Jones has figured out a way to avoid paying real estate tax."

"Let's have it."

"Sell the property."—Brooklyn Eagle.

STANDING TIMBER.

Rule by Which to Figure Out Its Contents in Board Feet.

The contents of trees in board feet is usually figured by Doyle's rule. This rule is to deduct four inches from the small diameter of the log for slab, squaring one quarter of the remainder and multiplying the results by the length of the log in feet. For example, to find the contents of a twelve foot log twenty-four inches in diameter (inside the bark) at the small end—24 inches minus 4 inches equal 20 inches; 20 inches by ¼ equal 5 inches; 5 by 5 by 12 equal 300 board feet.

Perhaps an easier way to get at the same result is to state the rule as follows: From a sixteen foot log deduct four inches for slab and square the remainder. For longer or shorter logs the contents would be proportioned to the length. In the above case it would be worked out thus: 24 minus 4 equals 20, 20 by 20 equals 400, for a sixteen foot log. But a twelve foot log is twelve-sixteenths or three-quarters as long as a sixteen foot log; therefore this log contains three-quarters of 400 board feet, or 300 board feet. If the log were twenty feet long it would contain one and one-quarter times 400 feet, or 500 feet.

A common way of estimating standing timber is to estimate the length and the top and bottom diameters and apply Doyle's rule, using the average of both diameters and the whole length of the tree.—Rural New Yorker.

BED OF THE THAMES.

It Often Yields to Dredgers Relics of the Ancient Romans.

"Yes, sir," said the skipper of a Thames dredger as he wiped his grimy hands on the legs of his trousers, "there are many worse jobs than dredging. It is interesting and exciting work, too, for one never knows what the bucket scoops are going to pick up.

"Do we make any rich 'captures?' Occasionally we do, but of course we bring up more mud than anything else. But, personally, I believe that the bottom of the Thames is a small gold mine in disguise, but one that it is impossible to 'work.' A 'nugget' is brought up now and again, and a 'nugget' may mean a gold watch or coins.

"Some time back a bucket scoop brought to the surface a small sack, and this sack contained a number of watches, mostly minus the cases. Evidently they had been thrown into the river by thieves, who had no use for them.

"Human bones are brought to light at infrequent intervals, and so are old metal implements. Roman coins are fairly plentiful [illegible] and London bridge, and some of the copper ones which have been recovered are as clean as new coins from the mint. Julius Caesar coins and weapons have been found in the upper river and some stone age implements down by Hampton court."—London Answers.

Room For Improvement.

A certain estimable old gentleman is at all times worth listening to, though occasionally his grammar is scarcely perfect. He was dining on one occasion with the local squire, when, much to the disgust of his worthy host, a trifling error on the old gentleman's part was pounced upon and loudly repeated by the son and heir of the house. There was a painful silence, broken at length by the host.

"My son," he remarked quietly to the young fellow, "there are times, I admit, when our old friend's speech is a little peculiar. At such times you might be of mutual assistance to each other."

"In what way, sir?" asked the son.

"Well," was the severe rejoinder, "you might give Mr. X. a lesson or two in grammar, in return for which I have no doubt he would assist you to patch up the holes in your manners."—London Tit-Bits.

The Plantagenets.

A flowering English shrub, the broom plant, is called in French "plantagenesta." From it the kingly family of Plantagenet took its name. It is said to have been first used as a badge by them because the Count of Anjou had himself scourged with its branches. The name was taken by Henry II., king of England, in 1154, he being the son of Geoffrey of Anjou, who wore in his helm a spray of the broom when he started for the Holy Land. The best known of the Plantagenets was Richard I., king of England, called "the Lion-Heart."

Very Queer.

"My husband has been out late every evening this week, attending important club meetings."

"Yes, so has mine. They belong to the same club, you know."

"Why, how queer! My husband says he hasn't seen your husband in six months!"—Cleveland Leader.

Phantom Bubble in Sapphire.

In the National museum at Washington is a sapphire weighing nine carats that incloses a bubble which changes of temperature cause to appear and disappear.

Dangerous.

"Sash—this is a gossipy place."

"Sash—why?"

"Sash—even the rooms communicate with one another!"—Harvard Lampoon.

A Lac and a Lack.

"In India a lac of rupees is a fortune."

"And in America a lack of dollars is a misfortune."—Boston Transcript.

Trust not too much in an enchanting face.—Virgil.

CANADA'S COAL DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED

By Victor Elliott.

Experiments conducted by the Canadian Government and the United States geological survey are opening the way for the development of the vast coal deposits in the Canadian middle west. This supply until recently has been overlooked, according to reports to the State Department from Consul Samuel C. Reat at Calgary, Alberta.

The coal deposits of Saskatchewan, especially, have been neglected, says the consul, because they occur in a territory lacking almost entirely resources of timber and water power. Facts brought out by governmental investigations, he adds, placed these deposits on "a much higher plan and paved the way toward obtaining more definite data which will develop uses for these low-grade lignities for purposes hitherto thought impossible."

The more important districts, or, rather, those districts which have been studied in any detail, are very few, but there is no doubt as the demand for coal grows, that other districts will be developed, the consul says:

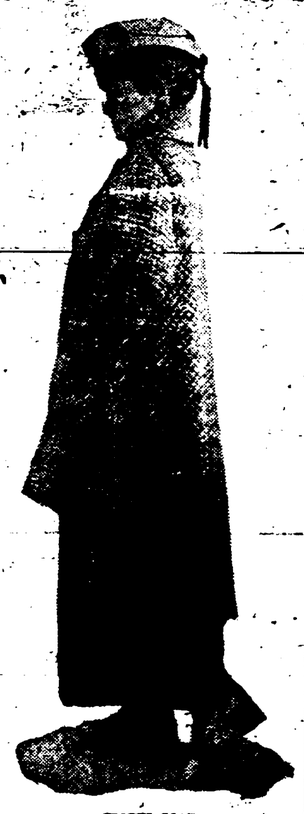
Estevan district is the only important one at present from the shipping standpoint. It has been only lately that the Willo Bunch area has been tapped by a railway. The coal resources of this region are enormous, according to estimates made by the geological survey of Canada. For instance, the estimated tonnage of the Belly River formation alone is 33,908,000,000 tons. In the Tertiary formation in the Souris area, consisting of eight townships, there are 2,304,000,000 tons; while the areadirectly to the west of Souris has possibilities up to 23,600,000,000 tons.

The Western Dominion Collieries Company controls the principal mines of the Estevan district. This concern is equipped for an output of 1,000 tons a day. The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company has an output capacity of 2,000 tons a day and the mines of the Eureka Coal & Brick Co. are capable of producing 200 tons every 24 hours. There are some 15 or 18 other mines which supply mostly local markets and are worked only intermittently.

The Dominion Government has just issued a report, the consul advises, showing that 3,821,739 short tons of coal were produced in Alberta in 1914. This output represented a decrease of 11.25 per cent. from that for 1913. The export of coal from Alberta to the United States last year was 106,087 tons, according to the official report. The declared export returns from this consular district, however, show only 7,774 tons, the consul says. There are 246 coal-producing mines in the province of Alberta, of which 62 were new mines opened up last year. The cost of lives in the production of this 3,821,739 tons of coal last year was 209 victims of fatal accidents. Of this number 189 were killed in the Hillcrest mine alone. One man met his death on the surface of this mine. This made the mining accidents for the phole province, aside from those of Hillcrest, only 20, the consul says. The report of Mr. Reat, therefore, would indicate that vast deposits of fuel await only the enterprise and industry of persons with capital to put them on a paying basis of development.

SPRING NOVELTY.

Tan Checked Worsted Used For Useful Garment.



SPORTS COAT.

The up to date girl is quite as much interested in seasonable sports as is her brother, and the clothing she selects to wear upon the occasions when she participates in a game of tennis is quite as smart as is his. The coat shown in the illustration is designed to be worn to and from the tennis court in the motor and is to this end built of heavy tan checked worsted. It is smartly short in front, sloping downward to three-quarter length in the back. The collar is high, and huge patch pockets snugly envelop the hands. The buttons are large and are covered with the material.

Queer Things We See.

Notice in a suburban station: "There will be no last train on Saturday."—Chicago Tribune.

HANGED BY A GHOST.

Curious Story of a Murder and the Discovery of the Crime.

An old volume of the Quarterly Review mentions a crime discovered in a most extraordinary way in Australia in the year 1830, of which a public record is preserved and which figures with full details in the journals of that period.

The confidential steward of a wealthy settler near Sydney stated that his master had suddenly been called to England on important business and that during his absence the whole of his immense property would be in his exclusive care.

Some weeks after an acquaintance of the absentee settler riding through his grounds was astonished to perceive him sitting upon a stile. He strode forward to speak when the figure turned from him with a look of intense sorrow, and walked to the edge of a pond, where it mysteriously disappeared.

On the morrow he brought a number of men to the water to drag it, and the body of the man supposed to be on his way to England was brought up. The steward was arrested, brought to trial and, frightened at the story of his master's ghost, confessed the crime, stating that he did the murder at the very stile on which his master's ghost had appeared. He was duly executed.—Case and Comment.

Dacca Muslins.

Dacca, in eastern Bengal, had a special interest for Thackeray since his grandfather, after whom he was named, laid the basis of his fortune as factor there. And in the novelist's day the name, as old people among us will still remember, was synonymous with exquisitely diaphanous textiles, though as a matter of fact the rarest of these "webs of woven wind," "evening dews," "running waters"—such were some of the names given the most delicate of the Dacca muslins—seldom passed beyond the city walls. There is a well authenticated case of the thread being spun into muslin in the proportion of 160 miles to the pound avoirdupois.—London Chronicle.

Trying For the Cheerful.

A Boston doctor says that one should always be cheerful at the breakfast table. But what is a chap going to do when some selfish, self centered member of the family hustles down early to cop the morning newspaper and then hangs onto it like grim death throughout the course of the meal?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

His Collection.

Wife—John, the bill collector's at the door. Hubby—Tell him to take that pile on my desk.—Penn State Froth.

HEARS BIERCE IS WITH KITCHENER

Daughter of Soldier-Journalist Thought Dead Gets Letter.

DISAPPEARED IN MEXICO.

Long Given Up For Lost—Aiding the Allies, Says Bloomington Report. Now Seventy-three Years Old—Career Reads Like Romance—Brevetted For Bravery in Field.

Major Ambrose Bierce, the author and journalist, who has been sought by his family for over a year, has been found. The mystery of his disappearance was cleared up by the receipt of a letter from him by his daughter, Mrs. Helen Cowden of Bloomington, Ill.

This brought the surprising information that her father was a member of the staff of Lord Kitchener and was aiding in the recruiting service in London. He left Mexico early last fall. Major Bierce wrote that he was in good health.

The state department in Washington has been engaged since last fall in trying to find Major Bierce in Mexico. He was thought to have been murdered there while procuring material for a book on conditions in Mexico.

Bierce's Romantic Career.

Ambrose Bierce was born in Ohio in 1842. He served as a line officer throughout the civil war and received the brevet rank of major for bravery on the field.

As a journalist he wrote of peace and the ways of civilians until a war stirred some corner of the earth and then he took to writing tales of soldiers. One of his most successful books, "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians," dealt with companions in arms he had met during the civil war. The book was popular both in America and Europe, as it depicted the [illegible] countered on the firing line by men who had enlisted.

Major Bierce was living quietly in retirement in Washington when the American army started on the move toward the Mexican border. He heard the call as did many other men of the writing profession who had been in previous wars as correspondents, and he departed for points he thought an American invasion might later reach.

In September, 1914, the state department received a formal request to help in ascertaining the whereabouts of Major Bierce. The request was from a California friend, who transmitted it through Secretary of Interior Lane.

Washington Starts Search.

The state department telegraphed to John R. Silliman, an American consular officer in Mexico, to institute a search for the missing writer. Secretary of War Garrison cabled instructions to General Funston and other American army officers in Mexico to assist in the search.

The last trace of him that the investigators could find located him in Chihuahua City in December, 1913. At that time a battle was impending between the federals and Constitutionalists. A report persisting in Chihuahua City was to the effect that Major Bierce started for his former home in California just before the battle.

When no word was heard of him for eight months literary men took up his case on the supposition that he had in some strange manner lost his life.

Bierce likes to tell this story on himself:

While in San Francisco he visited the new house of an old friend, a gentleman of Irish extraction. The hostess evidently took pride in the house, the furnishings of which were new and beautiful and gave every evidence of taste and refinement. Mr. Bierce, who has an eye for the beautiful, has unstinted praise for everything he saw.

"But," he said, "I am sorry to see this your house, beautiful as it is, lacks one ornament which no Irish home should be without."

"What is that?" she asked, unsuspiciously.

"A pig," replied Mr. Bierce, with a satisfied chuckle.

The hostess' eyes sparkled.

"It did," she said indignantly, "but you have supplied the want."

BABY WEIGHS 15 OUNCES.

Girl Is Only Ten Inches Long—Fed With Medicine Dropper.

The population of Lynn, Mass., has been increased in weight by fifteen ounces through the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Mower of No. 144 Williams street. Physicians declare that the child—the smallest ever born in the city—has more than an even chance to live. Her lungs are lusty, and from her nest of cotton batting atop a radiator in the house she makes known her presence at every opportunity.

The baby is only ten inches long and can be held with ease in the palm of a hand. She is fed with a medicine dropper.

Hen Has Ears Like Dog.

A hen with ears which stand erect like those of an alert fox terrier has been found on the farm of John Bowser, near Scottdale, Pa. The ears are about three-quarters of an inch long. The hen is otherwise normal and an excellent layer.

STIRRING TALES OF EUROPEAN WAR PORTRAY ACTUAL COMBAT

Riderless Steeds at Night Stop on Hearing the Rattle of the British Rifle Bolts.

Many Stories of Individual Heroism — Austrian Captive Goes Through Russian Lines.

APPENDED are human interest stories from the battle front in Europe. They depict actual scenes on the firing line.

"Papa Was Very Sad!"

The Revue Bleue prints the diary of a German sergeant major who had charge of the telegraph service in the Verdun district, in which the following telegram sent by the German crown prince to his wife on Sept. 3 was preserved:

After a hard fight we have forced the passage of the Meuse, always finding the enemy fortified in new positions. This means terrible losses, but we advance. Papa, last night at Marville, was very sad. Von Wedel has been killed. Stenay is beautifully situated, but has been severely treated. I am staying at a pretty house belonging to an old lady. Remembrances.

GUILLAUME.

Horse Sense.

A remarkable instance of horse sense when a number of riderless steeds, broken loose in the night, ignored a challenge to halt, but stopped on hearing the rattle of rifle bolts, is related in a letter from the front.

"We were on patrol along a dark roadway," says a British trooper, "when we were startled by the thunder of hoofs. The sound of galloping came nearer and nearer down the road until the



Photo by American Press Association.

ROYAL SCOTS FIRING "ZAPS" OVER GRAVE OF CAPTAIN HEDMANN OF GERMAN CRUISER BLUECHER, WHO DIED A PRISONER OF WAR IN ENGLAND.

time came to shout a sharp 'Halt!' The horses were almost upon us when we challenged a second time. No stop. In a second the patrol released safety catches and opened the cut-outs. At the metallic ring of the bolt sections the horses reared back on their haunches. Advancing with our fingers on the triggers, we found the animals were unsaddled and without riders.

"Later we learned they had broken out of their stable. We had no trouble to lead them into a neighboring farmyard, for they knew what the rattle of bolts meant."

A Brave Youth.

The self sacrifice of German youth for the fatherland takes other forms than death on the battlefield. The following letter from a young German in Madrid to a friend in Berlin which appears in the Vossiche Zeitung gives one incident of such patriotism:

"You remember young Leiderer, who was employed by a concern in Madrid. Leiderer waited to serve his fatherland and endeavored to reach Germany by way of Italy with several other young men. They were captured by the French and sent to Corsica. Five of them, including Leiderer, tried to escape, but all were caught. They were tried before a court martial, which rendered a verdict that the originator of the plan be shot. But not one betrayed the other.

"So lots were drawn, and the lot fell to Leiderer. The brave young man faced death without saying a word. He died for his fatherland without having been in the war."

The Mined Trench.

Lieutenant Herbert C. Archer of the Sixteenth lancers, who is at London on furlough, explains the heavy losses in that regiment by telling of the mortality in one mined trench. Lieutenant Patrick of the same regiment, who had not much experience in trench fighting, obtained the consent of the commanding officer to make an attack on a German trench on Feb. 20. Lieutenant Archer continued:

"The trench which the lancers were ordered to occupy appears to have been mined by the enemy, but the artful Germans allowed us to occupy it for twenty-four hours, thus getting as many of our men as possible into it. At daybreak on Feb. 21 there was a terrific explosion, which killed five of our officers outright, and another has since died, and five more were wounded. A large number of the rank and file were killed and wounded. Lieutenant Patrick was probably fatally wounded.

"The trench was completely blown in, and immediately after the explosion the Germans charged. Our reserves were called up, and, assisted by those of the poor fellows in the trench who remained alive, we drove the enemy back with considerable loss. We had to re-entrench and were fighting for forty-eight hours."

Superoptimism.

A glowing tribute to the courage and cheerfulness of the British wounded who recently passed through Holland is paid by Dr. Brocx, chief of the



Photo by American Press Association.

THE KAISER AND GENERAL VON HINDENBURG, HERO, THE IDOLS OF GERMANY.

Dutch Red Cross at Maestricht. Dr. Brocx describes his feelings when seeing all those young men so dreadfully mutilated; then he continues:

"But, much as this spectacle hurt us inwardly, we could not let our feelings show in our faces, for their state of mind was quite contrary to our own. If their bodies were mutilated and their bodily strength diminished their spirit was strong and their appearance lively. Gladness rang in their voices when they thanked us for the refreshments offered them by the Dutch Red Cross. They smoked their pipes and sang 'Tipperary' as if they were setting out ablebodied instead of coming home thus. In a blind man's violin playing there was feeling, but not sorrow. A man who lost both arms ate his biscuit and smoked his pipe as if he had always done it this way."

The writer thus sums up his astonishment:

"These were men who had lived in a war hell for a couple of months, who had spent months in mortal illness surrounded by their country's foe, nursed by people who hated their race and did not understand their language. Wishes or sorrows, and these men returned as wrecks, and did it all as I met them, gladly, gayly and without hatred. This is what puzzles me. Is it a special racial trait of the English people? I do not know, but I do know it is a fact."

Austrian Captive Escapes.

The Prager Tageblatt prints a letter from Lieutenant Ladislaus von Janik of the Thirteenth Austrian hussars, who was taken prisoner by the Russians on the night of Dec. 11 and who subsequently escaped.

"It was a very dark night," writes Lieutenant Janik. "So dark that it was impossible to see friend or foe. Toward morning our trenches were attacked suddenly by a large force of Russians. I was wounded and taken prisoner. I received very kind treatment and was taken to a house where I had the luxury of sleeping under shelter, even though it was only on the barn floor. I was hungry, the guards were hungry, also, but they were kind enough to give me a share of the little that they had to eat.

"The Russians were forced to retreat, and I marched with them on the road to Tarnow. The commander, who saw my condition, was so kind and sympathetic that he had me placed in a wagon, so that I was greatly relieved. During the journey one of the Russian soldiers took my cane from me. I complained to an officer, who immediately ordered the soldier to restore my cane, at the same time giving him a couple of vigorous slaps in the face.

"I remained in Tarnow until Dec. 17 under guard of four soldiers. While the soldiers were having tea that afternoon I managed to leave the room unobserved and made my escape. On

In Wartime

Now strikes the hour upon the clock,
The black sheep may rebuild the years;
May lift the father's pride he broke,
And wipe away his mother's tears.

To him the mark for thrifty scorn,
God hath another chance to give;
Sets in his heart a flame newborn
By which his muddled soul may live.

This is the day of the prodigal,
The decent people's shame and grief;
When he shall make amends for all,
The way to glory's bloody and brief.

Clean from his baptism of blood,
New from the fire he springs again,
In shining armor, bright and good,
Beyond the wise home keeping men.

Somewhere tonight—no tears be shed!
With shaking hands they turn the sheet
To find his name among the dead—
Flower of the army and the fleet.

They tell with proud and stricken face
Of his white boyhood far away—
"Our splendid son is dead!" they say.
—Katharine Tynan in British Review.

SAYS BALLAST SHIFTING CAUSED WRECK OF F-4.

Holland Pointed Out Danger, but Wasn't Heeded, Son Says.

John P. Holland, Jr., whose father built, at the old Crescent shipyards in Elizabeth, N. J., the first Holland submarine, says that if the government had heeded his father ten years ago the F-4 disaster in Honolulu harbor probably would have been avoided. Mr. Holland assumes that shifting caused the wreck of the F-4. Plans of construction which would avoid this evil were submitted by Mr. Holland to the government.

"In 1907 my father submitted to the government a plan for a submarine which embodied all his previous experience with the underwater vessel. It was ideal in every way," declared Mr. Holland. "At that time he took occasion to point out some of the defects in the construction of submarines and to warn the government against a serious catastrophe, such as occurred in the case of the F-4.

"One of the chief defects pointed out by my father at that time was the arrangement of the ballast tanks. Because of the faulty position of the tanks the boats would dive unexpectedly when the center of gravity was suddenly shifted. Should the boat be running partly submerged with the tank partially full, any movement in the boat, such as the raising of the bow or stern on a wave, would cause the water in the ballast tanks, in obedience to the laws of gravity, to shift forward or backward, upsetting the gravity of the boat. As a consequence the boat would be rendered beyond the control of the crew. Should the boat be running submerged, with her ballast tanks full, the same dive would be caused by shifting of the oil in the partially filled fuel tanks. This, beyond doubt, accounted for the sudden dive of the F-4.

"In order to overcome a situation of this kind, my father had on his boat an apparatus designed to expel the water from the ballast tanks in a few moments. Even if the boat were at a very great depth it would rise immediately to the surface. This idea was, however, vetoed by submarine experts of the government."

METEOR SEEN BY DAYLIGHT.

Shot Across Sky From West to East Near Sundown.

The first meteor New York ever saw by daylight visited the city at exactly 5:30 o'clock on March 30. Though not as brilliant as nocturnal fliers, it was beautiful and startling because of its size, and as the twilight was descending the train of the meteor shone, sparkled, scintillated and glowed in the full pride of its mightiness. Its head was fairly reminiful of what a 42 centimeter shell should look like as it goes flying through the air.

The meteor shot across the sky from west to east as one saw it from the financial district. It was visible for about twenty degrees, and its train remained in sight for a couple of seconds. The head seemed about twenty times the size of Venus. It was chiefly a glowing white with a bluish gray border. The train did not spread out like that of a comet, but graduated to narrower proportions and evanesced into atmospheric nothingness.

It looked to observers as if it were too big to burn out before reaching the earth. It shot through the sky at an angle of about twelve degrees and was about fifteen degrees above the earth when the fascinating brilliancy disappeared.

SHE'S WORLD'S BEST COW.

Friesen Fayne Gives Eleven Tons of Milk In Year.

The revised figures of an official test of 365 days at the Finderne farm of the Somerset Holstein Breeders' company of Somerville, N. J., show that Friesen Fayne is the world's greatest cow. In the year she gave 24,600 pounds of milk, containing 1,116 pounds of butter.

The previous world's record for a Holstein cow was 21,000 pounds of milk and that of a Guernsey 24,004 pounds of milk. But the value of the milk is based on its butter, and Friesen Fayne has produced 165 pounds more butter than either of the previous world's record cows.

RUSSIAN ARMY HAS BEEN WELDED INTO SPLENDID FIGHTING MACHINE

Peasants, Enthusiastic, Become Good Soldiers With Surprising Rapidity.

Life They Lead Develops In Each Some Degree of Native Shrewdness.

THE Russian army is gradually shaping into one of the mightiest war machines the world has ever seen, writes Granville Fortescue in the London Telegraph. Before the outbreak of hostilities it was but the raw material of an official fighting force. Now, after seven months of trying field work, it becomes in the widest definition of the word an army. Millions of uniformed moujiks have been molded into a homogeneous organization and trained to carry on the infinite variety of detail demanded by a state of war.

The Russian peasant develops into a good soldier with surprising rapidity. In the first place, he is a splendid physical specimen. Again and again when passing a Siberian or Odessa regiment I have noticed with care separate soldiers and found them all to be pictures of health. In trench fighting perfect physical condition is absolutely necessary. I know of an instance where a detachment had to remain in the same trench six days and nights, constantly under fire. The water was above their ankles. They had only such scanty rations as they had been able to bring into the trench with them. During the six days sleep was out of the question except for naps taken leaning against the side of the trench.

A few of the men came out with mild frost bite. Except for this, after a few days' rest, the detachment was as fit as ever. In his daily existence the moujik meets privation and exposure in every form, so the conditions of warfare do not affect him extraordinarily. His life has taught him how to make the best of the worst weather and that hunger and fatigue are all in the day's work.

Shrewdness of Peasant.

Judged from a physical standard the czar's subjects are all latent soldiers. On the mental side they are not wanting. The life they lead develops in each of them some degree of native shrewdness. No farmer in any land is without a fund of knowledge by which he solves most of the problems he meets in daily life. The Russian peasant has this same shrewdness, and, as is common with all men trained to live in the open, he knows the country. This quality is especially important in soldiers. Russian officers assure me that they are often astonished at the way their men find back trails over terrain absolutely unknown to them. All seem to have what we call in the vernacular "bumps of locality."

There is no state of existence that makes greater demands on the faculties than war, and their constant exercise, where a mistake may mean death or captivity, has quickened the mind of the plodding peasant. Also he has begun to appreciate the sport of war. A corporal and his squad in the somewhat informal Russian way asked to see their commanding officer. It was the night before the Russian new year. Only that day they had been brought back from the front to the reserve trenches.

"What is it, my children?" The Russian captain is the father of his company.

"Tomorrow is New Year's day, well born." The corporal shifted from foot to foot like a small boy asking an unusual favor.

"Yes?"

"We should like permission to go out tonight and dutch a few of the foe. It would be a new year well begun."

It was just the sort of request I should have expected from some of my Irish noncommissioned officers in other years, but it was not what I was led to expect in the Russian army. These men had found a hidden trail leading into the enemy's lines and were so con-

Idient of their own ability that they would risk crossing into the enemy district in order to bring back two or three captives.

Obedience Cardinal Trait.

One of the finest traits of the Russian soldier is his obedience. Put him in a trench, tell him to stay there, and you can depend upon him to stick to his post until he is blown or bayoneted out of it. At bottom he seems to be a good deal of a philosopher, this Ivan the soldier, and his habitual point of view makes him indifferent to the worst accidents of fighting. He will come out with a leg and an arm gone, and his only comment will be "Nitchevo" ("It does not matter"). Of course he lacks what is termed book learning, but this is compensated for by his native cleverness, and, take him all in all, there is no better straw with which to make the bricks of an army than the Russian peasant.

The regiments which I have seen are splendidly equipped. From cap to boots their uniform is especially designed to withstand the severest tests of Russian weather. Some of the regiments wear a forage cap of a design similar to that worn by the English troops, but the characteristic head covering is the "pahpaha." This is a round sheepskin cap about six inches high, so cut that the back of it can be unhooked and drawn down to protect the neck and ears. In addition to this practical cap, the men have a "bashlyk," which is a woolen hooded muffler. With his pahpaha well drawn down and his bashlyk drawn over it, and the tails wound around his neck, no more than the Russian soldier's eyes are exposed.

Munitions of High Quality.

For serviceability there is no garment superior to the Russian army overcoat. It is reddish gray in color, a shade which fades into the landscape. In cut and texture it combines smartness with warmth. After the coat the best part of the Russian soldier's uniform is the boots. The Russian military boot has been copied by the German army, and that is stamp enough of its quality. His tunic and breeches are serviceable, and the rest of his clothing is of surprisingly good material. There is little to criticise in his equipment. The rifle is the equal of the arm of any other nation. The bayonet, which is a long, wicked looking triangular blade, is always carried fixed. This gives a marching regiment of Russians a very formidable appearance. He carries his ammunition in a bandolier and also in canvas pockets.

Since present day fighting calls for an enormous expenditure of ammunition it would be better if he could carry more cartridges than he now does on his person. To provide against any shortage, however, boxes of 500 cartridges are issued to each company intact. I have counted ten of these boxes to a company marching through Warsaw. They are carried in the original packages, a box swinging between two men, who seem to make little work of this addition to their burden.

Each man carries a half of a shelter, or, as it is familiarly called, "dog" tent, with jointed poles. Small as they are, these tents afford welcome protection against the weather. Some of the regiments are provided with copper cooking pots, although certain authorities condemn this metal. The Russian is very much attached to his own teakettle, and one out of every five marches jauntily along with the family pot slung to his belt. Intrenching tools are distributed in the customary proportion among the soldiers. They are of accepted design and weight. The men carry their blankets rolled and slung from the shoulder, after the American fashion, the haversack balancing the blanket. The complete pack is equal in weight to the German equipment.

SAVES DEER FROM WOLVES.

Hunter Comes to Rescue of Buck Making Last Stand in Corner.

A battle between two big timber wolves and a buck deer was interrupted by Gus Harrkonson, a farmer, who was on his way to Gilbert, Minn.

Harrkonson declares that the wolves had the buck cornered in a wood lot with his back against a tree. The buck, with head down, was on the defensive and made no attempt to attack his enemies.

Harrkonson, who was unarmed, went back to a farmhouse to borrow a rifle. On his return the wolves scented him and ran in different directions. Harrkonson shot at the wolves, but missed. The deer did not move away for some time after the wolves disappeared.

Women to Be Railroad Porters.

The Great Central Railway company in England has this week begun experiments to see how far women can be employed as railway porters, to set free men of military age. Other lines will follow the Great Central's example, it is expected, if the women prove equal to the work.

DOG IS HERO OF TRENCHES.

Rescues His Soldier Master From Almost Certain Death.

One of the best dog stories of the war and with the additional merit of being true is told by an attache of the American hospital at Neuilly. A dog named Fend l'Air, belonging to an Algerian soldier called to the colors, managed to get on board the packet's ship and landed at Marseilles. The dog crossed France to Belgium, stuck to his master in the great retreat and also in the victory of the Marne and shared the life in the trenches.

One night the trench was blown up by a shell and the man buried, badly wounded, in the fallen mass of earth. Fend l'Air scented out the exact place where his master lay, started digging and at last got his head clear and barked continually until he summoned stretcher bearers. They dug the wounded man out of the earth, and he was taken eventually to Neuilly, to the American hospital, although it is so as to admit the dog as well as master. The man is now well and owes his life directly to the fulness of Fend l'Air.

After Cooking School Come to Deys:

A pie tin doesn't amount to much, but it may uphold a good reputation. There are right and wrong ways to use a pie tin. Ybu can make better use of our cooking and kitchen utensils. The specialist in cooking will tell you how and what to do. You will better appreciate the value of the suggestions after you visit Deys Housefurnishing section. Hundreds of articles in well-kept stocks offer you helpful hints in housekeeping.

The Duplex Fireless Cooker Is Here Several Sizes Special Demonstration

Cooking School Display—MainFloor and Lower Floor

Deys

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE CROCKERY SECTION

Special Display and Offer

Several Hundred Useful Pieces

Cut Glass at Low Prices

Manufacturer's Overstock of New Designs Including Surplus Lots of Corning Cut Glass

A well-known manufacturer who kept all hands busy during a quiet season asked us to co-operate with him in moving his overstock on a liberal price basis, and we consented. As a special attraction a large number of new floral designs were included. Perfect, beautiful, sparkling pieces, in a good variety of shapes.

Values Like These Are Seldom Offered At Such Liberal Price Concessions—Read!

This lot includes the new rose pattern. You must see the pieces in order to appreciate the real beauty and worth.

Sugars and Creamers, two patterns... Regular 5.00 set
Berry or Salad Bowls, two sizes.... Regular 6.00
Tall comports in rich design..... Regular 5.00 value
Vinegar and Oil Bottles..... Regular 7.00 pair
Celery Trays in new shapes..... Regular 5.00 value
Water Pitchers, three-quart size.... Regular 6.00 value
Six Water Glasses to Match Pitcher Regular 5.50 set of six
Tall Vases in two good sizes..... Regular 5.00 value
Handled Baskets, in three sizes..... Regular 5.00 value
Low Salad Bowls, 8-inch size..... Regular 6.00 value

Choice **3.47**

The great variety of choice, the newness of the designs, the perfect, deep cuttings; the artistic and utility value of each single piece—a combination of inducements that make this one of the most attractive selling events.

Several Odd and Single Pieces of Corning Cut Glass Sacrificed

In one lot are a number of handled and unhandled cut glass olive, pickle and spoon trays—all Corning cut; in a variety of artistic designs. Of a good size—such as sell at 1.50 and 1.75 regularly. Special price, each at **89c**

Large size sugar and creams; in the new floral daisy cutting. Values that sell for 4.50 a set in the regular way. Special .....

One lot of celery trays with a neat artistic floral design. Also a number of sets of sugar and creamers—are good and true in material, workmanship and design—3.50 and 3.75 values. Special .....

An odd lot of spoon trays, olives, jellies, pen trays, lemon dishes and pickles. One or two pieces of kind. All of the genuine Corning cut—bright, sparkling pieces. Close-out price...

Choice **2.45**

Special Display of Cut Glass in the New Rose Designs

Showing a large and carefully selected line of floral cut glass vases in rose design; including the tiny vase for the little corner stand at 75c; others ranging in [illegible] up to 18-inch vases [illegible] The best produc[illegible] pieces of beautility.

Bowls, baskets, water sets, vases, 3-quart nappies, colognes, vinegars, oils, celery trays, individual almonds, cracker and cheese [illegible]es; sugar and creams, [illegible]up bottles, horseradish [illegible], olive dishes and several sizes plates. Splendid [illegible]ducements in new, choice pieces.

Dey Brothers & Co.

Syracuse, N. Y.

OSWEGO CANAL OPENS MAY 15

General Wotherspoon Determined to Inaugurate Short Cuts in Time and Money

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 8.—The Oswego Canal, which runs from Syracuse to Oswego, is to be opened on May 15, after having been closed for four years. According to General W. W. Wotherspoon, State superintendent of public works, the Erie canal will also be opened for traffic on the same date. Within a few days he will announce the appointments of lockmasters, locktenders and assistant lockmasters. Because electric locks have been installed on the canals of the State, the old employees which once operated them will no longer be employed unless they have passed the examinations conducted by the State civil service commission.

According to the department of public works, the Champlain canal and the Seneca canal between Montezuma and Cayuga Lake and Waterloo and Geneva, will be ready for traffic by May 15 too. Owing to work on the barge canal, the Cayuga and Seneca canal will not be opened until later in the season.

When canal navigation is resumed, it will be found that many important improvements have been made. The old structure known as the Mohawk Aqueduct, which for nearly three-quarters of a century has carried the Erie canal over the river at Crescent, will be employed and the opening of this section of the bage canal will do away forever with the historic "sixteens," by which the flight of locks in the city of Cohoes which carried the canal up and over the steep hill are known. In place of these sixteen locks, five new structures known as the Watervliet flight, operated by electric power obtained from the dam, will be used.

This season canal boat fleets coming up the Hudson river and westerly bound, will enter the barge canal at Waterford, pass through the so-called land cut and the Waterford flight of locks to the Mohawk river pool at Crescent. Proceeding westerly over the Crescent pool, they will reach the Vichers Ferry Dam, at which point they wil be locked into Vichers Ferry pool through the large lock at the end of the dam, which is to be placed in commission.

At Rexfords Flats, westerly bound boats wil be passed into the present Erie canal and will continte on their westward trip along the same route as was followed last season. At different points, however, the competed barge canal wil be utiiized. These sections are principaly between Wayneport and Macedon and between a point a few miles west of Rochester to Lockport.

The two new barge cana locks at Lockport will very likely be used although the five combined ocks at this pace wil not have been destroyed; they are to maintained for the passage of smaller craft.

Twenty-five miles of canal navigation will be provided ,fifteen miles of which will be river navigation if the present plans at Crescent are successfully accomplished at the opening of the season. The advantage to canal users of this route will be the shorter length of time consumed in the trip between Crescent and the Hudson river.

The passing of boats through the sixteen locks at Cohoes has been ever a long and weary task and it is estimated that to pass through the five locks on the Waterford land-cut, will consume little more than one-quarter of the time. It is not the intention of the State, however, to do away with the present Erie canal through Watervliet, but under a legislative act, passed in 1913, the retention of the canal from Waterford all the way down to the Lumber District at Albany, was authorized. The effect of Watervliet will be that the through traffic on the canal wil pass from Waterford to the Hudson river without passing through that city.

LEHIyH BEATS SYRACUSE

South Bethlehem, Pa., April 8.—Lehigh earned a clean cut victory over Syracuse yesterday, 5 to 1. The game wos won as early as the third inning, when Turnure walked Twombly and he galloped home ahead of Fishburn when the latter drove the ball over the right field fence for the circuit.

GREAT CAREER OF LORD ROTHSCHILD

Astonishing Speculation Formed Basis of Wonderful Fortunes.

FORBEAR SAW INTO FUTURE.

Death of Croesus Baron Recalls Origin of Family, Its Curious and Apparently Harmless Intermarriages and Its Spread to the Control of the Financial Capitals of Europe.

Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, head of the English branch of the great banking family and titular head of all the Rothschild connection, who died at his home in London, was the first Rothschild to be raised to the peerage of Great Britain.

His death recalls naturally the origin of the family, its astonishing speculations, its curious and apparently harmless intermarriages, its spread to the control of the financial capitals of Europe and its rise socially. The first of the Rothschilds was Mayer Amschel, called Rothschild, who lived in the ghetto at Frankfort-on-the-Main. As he lay dying he called his five sons to his bedside and commanded them to be loyal to the faith of Moses, to remain united to the end, to intermarry and to obey their mother in all things.

The wise old man, who had already made his hand felt in the bourses and chancelleries of Europe, parceled out the continent as a conqueror divides subjugated territory. To London he sent Nathan Mayer, grandfather of the Lord Rothschild who died in his Piccadilly mansion. To Vienna went Solomon. Charles was directed to Naples to found the Italian branch of the family, while Jacob James Mayer, one of the great Rothschilds, the railroad builder of France, became the head of the Paris house. There were five daughters also.

Got Exclusive News Early.

Perhaps the first of the English Rothschilds, Nathan Mayer, was the greatest financial genius of the family. His greatest achievements were based on getting exclusive news earlier than anybody else. To get such rapid advance information he established a service of carrier pigeons. The world is familiar with his achievement at the time of the battle of Waterloo. He was in Paris when he received private information that Napoleon had been defeated. He drove in hot haste to the battlefield, verified the story, reached England and London in incredible time for such days, employed agents to buy up government consols and such stocks as were certain to advance with the news of British triumph and made as a result a vast fortune. He lived like a prince and entertained royalty. He had a superstition that bad luck was contagious, and he would have nothing to do with unsuccessful persons. He left a fortune of £18,000,000 ($90,000,000).

He was succeeded by his son Lionel, who bore an Austrian title of baron. He did much toward advancing the prestige of the house. He arranged immense foreign loans, helping among other things to fund the debt of the United States government after the civil war, advancing £4,000,000 to the British government to purchase the Khedive Ismail's canal shares in 1875 and after the Franco-Prussian war heading the syndicate of bankers who agreed to maintain the integrity of foreign exchange, thus facilitating the payment of France's huge indemnity.

He was the first Jew to be elected to parliament, an honor which he obtained in 1847, but it was not until 1858 that the law was so amended that he could take his seat by giving oath on the Old Testament alone, as he had persistently insisted upon doing.

Upon his death in 1879 the headship of the Rothschilds fell to the late Lord Nathan Mayer, who in 1876 had inherited the baronetcy of his uncle, Sir Anthony, and who was himself raised to the peerage in 1885. Lord Nathan was widely known for his great wealth and his philanthropic labors. His town house in Piccadilly as well as his great country seat at Tring Park, Herts, was famous for brilliant gatherings of persons socially prominent. He was educated in England and in 1867 married Emma Louisa, daughter of Baron Mayer Carl de Rothschild of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Intermarriages All Right.

It is one of the most extraordinary facts about the Rothschild family that there could have been so many intermarriages without a weakening of the virility and a dulling of the genius of the race. Baron James, head of the Paris branch for many years, married his niece. Baron Lionel of London married his first cousin. Alphonse, the successor of Baron James, married Evalina, daughter of Baron Lionel.

Lord Rothschild is survived by Lady Rothschild and their three children—the Hon. Lionel Walter, heir to the barony; the Hon. Charlotte Louisa Adela Evalina, who is married to Captain Clive B. Behrens of the Royal artillery, and the Hon. Nathan Charles. It is the latter who will succeed. It is supposed, to the active headship of the financial affairs of the English house once the new Baron Lionel is not a business man in any sense, but is noted for scientific attainments, particularly in zoology.

How to Detect and Prevent Foot and Mouth Disease

Following its recent statement about the foot and mouth disease and methods for its control, the state veterinary college at Cornell gives additional information to indicate to farmers how the disease may be known and what should be done in case it is present.

The foot and mouth disease attacks cattle, sheep and swine, and is marked by eruptions in the mouth, on the udder, and on the feet. These eruptions consist of blisters which vary in size and contain a clear liquid which later becomes grayish in color. As the disease progresses the saliva of the animal becomes frothy and ropy. Even before the saliva is formed the infected animals are likely to grind their teeth, or make sucking or smacking noises with their mouths, and sometimes it is possible to detect the presence of the disease by noting these sounds when the quarters of an infected herd are entered.

This disease develops rapidly and has a rapid course; there is little or no immunity following one attack, so that cattle may suffer from the second and even third attacks within a few weeks. The virus of the disease is known to be present in the liquid which fills the characteristic blisters. This virus may be transmitted directly from diseased animals to others, and may be spread indirectly through the litter on the stable floor, from mangers, from pastures, from forage, from drinking water, or on roads or from railroad cars on which diseased cattle have travelled. It may also be transmitted through the hands or clothing or shoes of attendants.

Carelessness Means Loss

The authorities point out that carelessness on the part of the individual will mean continued loss; and they state that the disease will spread and that the quarantine will have to be maintained to limit farming and intercourse between farms so long as this carelessness and indifference continues. This fact applies especially to those living near and within the quarantined districts. Eradication of the disease depends mainly, according to the authorities of the veterinary college, upon the enforcement of precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the virus. Briefly, every farmer should, for the purpose of self-protection, hold his animals as in strictest quarantine,and persons, dogs, cats and even birds should be kept from coming in contact with his animals or the places where they are kept.

The Use of Disinfectants

The use of disinfectants in and about the stables is strongly advised, and it is recommended that some receptable containing a disinfectant solution should be placed at all doors leading into the stables, and persons entering should be required to disinfect their shoes or boots when passing and out. It is even recommended that disinfectants should be placed at the farm gates and entrance to the pastures. A barrel cut so that it will hold three or four inches of disinfectant solution, makes a satisfactory receptacle.

The following disinfectants are recommended:

A 5 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid (7 ounces to one gallon of water)

Chloride of lime, U. S. pharmacopoeia (30 per cent available chlorine. 1 pound to 3 gallons of water)

Formaldehyde (1 quart 40 per cent solution to 5 gallons water)

A 3 per cent solution of cresol compound (4 ounces to 1 gallon of water)

If it is necessary to bring animals to a farm they should be walked through a disinfestant and the coat should be sponged with the same disinfeutant. In and near quarantined regions it would generally pay to construct a temporary vat through which the animals should pass in getting to and from the farm. When horses are driven from the farm to a village o any outlying community, their feet should be thproughly disinfected on returning. In short, the college authorities say that the free use of disinfectants should become a farm and neighborhood watchword.

It is urged that all owners of stock should realize that the financial loss is borne, not alone by the livestock owner, but by everyone within the state. The cities and villages are to a large extent dependent upon the livestosk interests which surround them, and in a state pre-eminent in the dairy industry as New York is, it is pointed out that every interest should dictate a roused and united action. If questions of sentiment, or prejudice, or indifference are allowed to modify drastic action on the part of cattle ownes, the state college authorities say that the state will be staggered with the amount of losses which will be involved, and that care and daily attention to precautionary measures will checn the disease and eventually eliminate it. Without these they hold no hope that it can be stopped without widespread and terrible loss.

TIGER PITCHER HELPED TO DEFEAT COLGATE

Princeton, N.J., April 8.—The Tigers kept up the good showing made on the Southern trip by defeating Colgate here yesterday, 7 to 1. Dunc Chaplin, a sophomore, made his debut as a Princeton pitcher, and allowed only six scattered hits. The visitors' only run came in the escond inning through a base on balls to Dwyer, a sacrifice and Edgerton's single. Hicks was hit bard throughout the game. The attack was led by Douglas, who drove in four of Princeton's runs with a triple and double.

OTHER BASEBALL RESULTS

Catholic Uni. 3; Johns Hopkins, 1.
Cincinnati, (N.L.), 4; Detroit (AL.)3
Yale, 6; Navy, 5
Boston (A.L.), 3; Louisville, 1,
Atlanta (S.A.), 5; Havana, 0.
Cleveland (A.L.), 10; Chattanooga 2
Holy Cross, 3; Georgetown, 2.
Army, 8; Stevens Institute, 1.
Pittsburg (N.L.), 10; Birmingham 2.
Chicago (N.L.), 12; Nashville, 1.
Virginia, 2; Cornell 1.

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"CINDERELLA"
Featuring
MABEL TALIAFERRO
3—others—3

Friday
The Thrilling 3-Reel Essanay
"E ACCOUNTING"
Featuring
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

Friday Night---Amateur Night

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 95 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915 | Price One Cent.

APRIL 9, 1865

RUSSIAN FORCES UNITED; FIGHTING BATTLE ALONG FRONT OF 200 MILES

Movement of Strong Russian Force by Czar's Commanders Works Havoc With Austrians' Position

London, April 9.—Frederick Rennett, the Daily News correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphs:

"By moving a strong force along the southern forks of the Beskid mountains the Russians have converted the operations of separate columns invading Hungary into a general battle, which is now developing across a broad front. Great masses of infanry are pressing slowly into the Hungarian valley and the Russians are approacing the broad roads which converge through the best farming land in Hungary.

"Great reinforcements, both Austrian and German, are filling the prepared defensive positions, and a large number of forts have been thrown up to protect the southern roads.

"The present battle extends neatly a hundred miles practically due east and west. It should prove the most decisive struggle of the campaign so far since it is impossible for it to end in an entrenched deadlock like the battles in Poland and Flanders."

NEW POSITION TAKEN NEAR WESTENDE

Rotterdam, April 9.—Messages reaching me from the frontier state that the infantry of the Allies have been making vigorous attacks in the region of Lombaertzyde and have succeeded in establishing a new position further north toward Westende. At points between Dixmude and the coast the opposing infantry are separated only by the river Yser, while south of the town the trenches are only fifty yards apart. The Germans have resumed the throwing of hand [illegible] in this region.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris via London.—The following official statement regarding the progress of the campaign was issued by the French War Office:

"Despite the continued bad weather fresh successes were won yesterday and today between the Meuse and the Moselle. At Les Eparages a night attack enabled us to make a step in advance, and we have maintained our progress notwithstanding three violent counter attacks. We have already counted on the field more than a thousand dead bodies of Germans.

"Further to the south, near Lamorville, in a spirited infantry action, we killed all except ten of a German company, and these we took prisoners.

"In the Ailly Wood we carried additional trenches and repulsed two counter attacks. In the Forest of Montmare, north of Flirey, we gained a footing in the enemy's defence works and held our ground there in spite of the efforts the enmy made to regain them.

"To the northeast of this wood the cable of a captive balloon was severed by one of our shells and the balloon drifted across our lines toward the southeast.

"To sum up:—The offensive reconnoisances and attacks which we have carried out since April 4 between the Meuse and the Moselle have produced the following rssults:

"First—On the northeast and east fronts of Verdun we have gained on a front of twenty kilometres (about twelve and one-half miles) from one to three kilometres and occupied the heights that dominate the course of the Orne River, and have carried the villages of Cussainville and Fromezey.

"Second—On the heights of the Meuse, at Les Eparges, we have carried almost the whole of the strong position held by the enemy on the plateau which commands Combres, and we retain the ground captured in the face of numerous and very violent counter attacks.

"Third—Further to the south, near St. Mihiel, we have captured the entire southwestern portion of the Ailly wood, where the Germans were strongly established. This they have been unable to retake, despite repeated counter attacks.

"Fourth—In Southern Woevre, between the Forest of Montmare and the Forest of Le Pretre, we have gained on a front of seven to eight kilometres a distance of three kilometres (nearly two miles) and have taken from the nmy the villages of Fey-en-Haye and Regnieville.

* * *

RUS[illegible]

Petrograd, Thursday, via London.—The War Office today issued the following official communication:

"In the Carpathians our troops are progressing. In the valley of the Ondawa on April 6 we dislodged the Austrians from the sector of Stroko-Puczacs.

"In the direction of Mezolaboroz the Austro-Germans, having received considerable reinforcements, attempted to develop an offensive, but our troops, after having occupied the front of Czabalocz-Szuko, repulsed all their attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

"In the region north of the railway at Ugok and Berezna our troops succeeded in crossing the principal chain of the Carpathians, thereby attaining important [illegible] in the heights south and north of Volasats.

"On the other portions of the front there has been no important change."

"April 6 our troops threw back the Turks along the whole line between Olti and Artvin.

TOWARDS THE PEACE THAT SHALL LAST

Society has probably never before been self-conscious enough to note carefully the subtle reactions of war, inevitably disastrous to the humane instincts which have been asserting themselves in the social order.

* * *

Whatever the outcome of the conflict, the people of the new world are concerned that certain things in the civilization of Europe and in each of the warring countries, shall not perish.

* * *

Though the United States must, as a non-combatant nation, maintain a neutral attitude, so much is at stake in both war and reconstruction, that on the day when, as President Wilson has said, the nations of Europe come together for settlement, Americans should, as freemen and democrats and peace-lovers, express themselves in some affirmative way.

* * *

This statement of principles is the outgrowth of meetings through which some of those who deal with the social fabric, sought in humbleness and quiet to clarify their minds and make ready to act in concert.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 9.—Expectation as to what recommendations, if any, with regard to the findings of the joint legislative committee which probed the public service commission, will be made, is high in political circles here. Candidates for public service commissionerships in both the first and second districts are numerous and in some instances the initial steps have been taken by candidates who have secured influential support in evident anticipation that it will be urged by the legislative committee that certain of the up-state commission members be removed by the governor.

Although the work of the joint legislative committee is regarded as being concluded and the report of that body affecting the public service commission for the first istrict has been made public, nothing has been announced concerning the decision of the members as affecting the second district commission.

While the excuse is offered that the busy sessions of the Senate and Assembly have prevented the members of the public service probe committee from drafting their findings with reference to the affairs of the second district public service commission, it is hinted that bills are being prepared to amend the public service commissions law. There are, however, at this time few indications of what these anticipated bills will contain. As a matter of fact, it is not definitely known that such measures have as yet been drafted.

It is the general impression that the legislative probe committee will not take any determined stand as regards the necessity of removing any of the second district public service cimmissioners. The report is expected to be far more lenient than that which dealt with the first discommission.

Prominent men from various sections of the State, some of whom are still politically ambitions, have been seen of late about the corridors of the Capitol and it has been noised about that some of them are candidates for the fifteen thousand dollar places still held by Democrats who are members of the public service commissions. The presence in Albany of William Barnes, Frederick Tanner, chairman of the Republican State committee, and other influential members of the Republican party, all of whom are delegates to the Constitutional Convention, has made it propitious for a decision as to whether this or that candidate shall have his ambition gratified.

Although a successor has been appointed to do the work as counsel to the legislative probe committee once performed by Colonel William Mayward, who is now a full fledged public service commissioner himself, there have been no meetings of that committee of a public nature.

The end of the legislative session is apparently but a few weeks away and the remaining bills of importance are likely to cause debate and lengthy consideration and thus compel the attendance of the legislators who are members of the probe committee to the exclusion of attempts to deliberate further upon the question as to whether they will recommend that certain members of the second district public service commission be removed so as to provide for the fulfillment of the expectations of the candidates who are awaiting news.

If nothing is forthcoming from the probe committee within the next week, it is not at all unlikely, many legislators think, that the report when it does come will be mild and there will be no changes in membership of the second district public service commission until the terms of office of the present incumbents run out.

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably showers tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday.

APRIL 9, 1915

LAND ATTACK BY ALLIES EXPECTED AT DARDANELLES

Warships and Smaller Craft Land Troops--United States Groceries Admitted to Turkey Duty Free

London, April 9.—The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch from Athens, says:

"Information reached me from Ddeagatch that several transports, accompanied by war ships and smaller craft, were visible on Wednesday morning in splendid weather off Enos. It is supposed the disembarkation of troops is being made along the coast.

"I am informed from Constantinople that typhus is raging among the Turkish troops at Erzeroum and is spreading. The troops apparently are short of ammunition. The Sultan does not want to leave the capital.

"Imports of groceries from the United States into Constantinople and Smyrna will in the future be exempt from customs duties."

FRENCH IN AFRICA READY FOR CAMPAIGN

Paris, April 9.—A new French expeditionary force from Africa is in Alexandria, ready to proceed to the Dardanelles to join in the allied attack on the straits, according to the following official statement issued last night by the War Office:

"The expeditionary corps to the Orient, which was placed under command of General A. G. L. d'Amade and concentrated at Bizerta, a fortified seaport of Tunis, Africa, to perfect its organization, has effected the voyage of the Levant under the best of conditions. It had been ready since March 15 to aid the allied fleets and British expeditionary corps.

"In waiting it was deemed advisable not to prolong the stay of the troops aboard the transports, and for this reason the hospitality of Egypt was accepted.

"The French forces have been debarked at Alexandria and are installed at Ramleh, where they are resting and perfecting their organization and cohesion. They are ready to proceed without delay to any point necessary."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

GERMAN

London, Thursday.—The German official report of today on the progress of hostilities, as received from Berlin, is as follows:

"The fighting between the Meuse and the Moselle continued yesterday. In the plain of the Woevre, east and southeast of Verdun, all French attacks failed. In the Combres hills forces of the enemy, which have at certain places penetrated into our outer trenches, were driven back by a counter attack. Battalions of the enemy which advanced against our positions from the wood of Selouse, north of St. Mihiel, were driven back into thef orest with very heavy losses.

"Bitter fighting at short range again is going on in the Forest of Ailly. In the forest to the west of Apremont our troops are in pursuit of the enemy, who made an unsuccessful attack. Their attacks on positions north of Flirey, as well as two evening attacks to the west of the Le Pretre Forest, broke down under our fire and they suffered heavy losses. Three French advances during the night in the Le Pretre Forest failed.

"The total of French losses during the entire front again has been extraordinarily heavy, without their gaining even the slightest success.

"An aeroplane of the enemy coming from Paris was forced to descend in the vicinity of Rethel. The pilot declared no news concrrning the French losses in the Champagne fighting yet had been given out in Paris.

"The fighting at Hartmans-Weilerkopf continues.

"There have been no developments in the eastern arena of the war. The weather is bad and the roads on the Russian frontier are for the time being impassable."

Berlin, by wireless).—The German Army Headquarters today gave out a report on the progress of hostilities, which reads as follows:

"The fighting between Meuse and the Moselle continued yesterday. French [illegible] resulted in failure in the Woevre district; on the heights of Combres, near the forest of Selouse, north of St. Mihiel, in the Ailly Forest, near the Forest of Apremont, to the north of Flirey and in the forest of Le Pretre.

French losses on the entire front again were enormous, without obtaining the slihtest success.

"A French aviator from Paris, compelled to land, said nothing was known in the French capital about the French losses in the Campagne fighting."

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April 9, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray L. Hoppman

THE FARMER.

THE farmer is a happy man, he "farms" in God's country, where nature's on display. He may not know the city's ropes, as oppy-eyed and green he gropes along the Great White Way. He gets up early in the morn to feed the hens and pluck the corn beneath the clear blue sky. When people say that there's a chasm in living on a well kept farm, I do not wonder why. He gets fresh grub right from the soil and labors at an honest toil, with happy wipe and whi. He has his barn well filled with hay and gets unwatered milk each day. Oh! how I envy him. His good wife baketh home-made pies that bring the lustre to his eyes of apple, pumpkin, mince. The man who lives upon the farm, whose rooster crew the morn alarm, is equal to a prince. He knows Dame Nature to a "T" and how to treat each shrub and tree, each flower, plant and bud. If food goes up, he does not care. His bin is filled with garden ware—the onion and the spud. He has a "hoss" to take him when he must go to town again to sell his choice produce. He sits within his bungalow and makes his healthy "physog" glow by drinking apple juice. He likes the "back to nature" life, away from city noise and strife, where songbirds gayly sing. To live within the city, where there's premiums on clear, fresh air, would make his boltry ring. He may not measure up to snuff on city ways or Broadway bluff, nor knew the latest slang. Why should he worry? He's got his. He's happy in the farming "biz." So let the town go hang.

Opinions

Tariff Needs

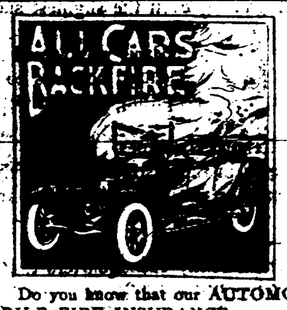
One permanent benefit to come to this country as a result of the great war in Europe will be the establishment of manufacturing industries making lines of goods this nation has purchased abroad. The dye industry is one of the greatest in the world. The Germans have had practically a monopoly in this trade. A great Central New York manufacturing concern early looked into the prospect and came to the conclusion that if a proper tariff could be guaranteed for three or four years it could safely invest $3,000,000 in the experiment of making dyes. There being no way of securing such a guarantee the matter was not pressed.

It appears that Thomas A. Edison has discovered processes which encourage him to embark in the business. At his plant at Silver Lake, N. J., he said, he had already made large quantities of the best aniline dyes, and he asserted that it was only necessary for textile manufacturers to follow his example to break the monopoly which Germany has hitherto had in the dye industry.

"Since the outbreak of the war," he said, "I have been making carbolic acid, aniline oil, and benzol. The last sold at 25 cents a gallon before the war. Today manufacturers are paying 60 to 75 cents. Aniline oil was selling at 11 to 12 cents a pound before the war. Now it is up to 70 cents. I am not making very much money in this line, but I thought I would at least make the start, and I hope some of these timid Americans who lack backbone to father a movement worth while will now come along and follow suit.

"The Germans controlled the trade to such a degree that no one else gave much thought to it. But the textile men in this country need not be worried. We can make for them all the primary colors they wish, and more, too. What we need most is a protective law such as Canada has. We should prevent 'dumping' here of foreign goods."

The inventor genius will not be accused of partisanship when he declares that a protective taric is essential to the development of new industries. He praises the Canadian tariff law and he might have included the German tariff law for complement. In either countr ythe great manufacturing concerns could readily secure an agreement with their government for at tariff which would prevent unfair competition while they were building up an efficient force to compete with the world.—Watertown Standard.



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A PRETTY GOOD RECORD

There is before the Pennsylvania legislature an anti-vaccination bill, which promises to be buried without ceremony.

In speaking of the bill a physician—a distinguished authority about smallpox, for he has personally treated 10,000 cases, and has seen a vast number of others, says that with the present milder type of smallpox scarcely any person who has been vaccinated will take the disease. The same physician distinguishes the prevailing epidemic in New Jersey from epidemics he has known, particularly one that existed away back in 1870. Smallpox in that year was of the most virulent type, and the physician says that of those persons who had NOT been vaccinated, and who were stricken with the disease, 64 out of every 100 persons died. The death rate was much smaller among those who had recently been vaccinated.

The experience of this same physician is that with the present mild type of smallpox in New Jersey scarcely any person who has been vaccinated takes the disease., Another important point made by the same physician is, that the death rate of persons vaccinated who are stricken is almost zero.

When the physician who has so fearlessly for years worked with the malignant disease was asked how he protects himself, he replied, "By vaccination."

This looks like a pretty good record, does it not?

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

In Ohio woman is not only denied the right to vote but to swear. In that state a woman may be admitted to the bar and practise law, but, according to Mrs. Gertrude Hendricks a Cleveland lawyer and daughter of a judge, "when she has a simple little paper to be sworn to by a notary, she must chase out and find a man to swear to it," and as though to relieve her mind sshe added, "any fool may be a notary. It takes no long years of study, and yet a woman can't hold that position in the state of Ohio."

* * *

Voting and jury service do not necessarily go hand in hand, as the opponents of woman suffrage have foretold. In Nevada women are now eligible for jury service, not in consequence of their gaining the vote last November, but because of a recent act of the Legislature.

In California where women have voted since 1911, there is a bill before the present Legislature to make women eligible for service on all juries.

* * *

"Kansas women," said the Topeka Daily Capital, "are cutting considerable ice this winter in lawmaking." Now that the harvest is in, it is seen to include the three measures asked for by the women's clubs: Mothers' Pensions, A Child Hygiene Bureau, and a Wage Commission.

* * *

In equal suffrage Kansas men and women have equal rights in the control and distribution of their property. A bill to make the property of husband and wife joint, or community property, was one of the bills that met defeat in the Legislature just closed in that state.

* * *

"The neatly four thousand men who are to be admitted to citizenship at Philadelphia on April 25 must ," so says Alice Paul, head of the Congressional Union," at much sacrifice of time, money, and energy be sought out by the women of Pennsylvania and implored to vote for the woman suffrage amendment next Novemer." and she adds, "It is humiliating beyond measure to American women, as well as difficult, to be obliged to seek political freedom from individual electors."

* * *

Nearly three thousand people stopped to vote on woman suffrage at the "Made in U. S. A." exposition held in New York City. The women voted nearly thirty to one in favor of suffrage and among the men more than seven to one endorsed votes for women.

If this does not show woman suffrage a winning cause, it at least shows that the suffragists are more willing to stand up and be counted than the antis. It shows the antis, if numerous, too inert to be worth championing. The splendid energy of the leading anti-suffragists would seem to be wasted on an ungrateful clientele.

A Vehicle Tax

If there is anything in the present constitution preventing a municipality from levying a tax on motor or horse drawn vehicles for use of the streets, then such constitution ought to be amended and that thing made possible. When the city of Buffalo tried to impose such a tax the court of appeals decided it was unconstitutional. It ought not to be and if this is true the constitution ought to be amended in that particular. Property builds the streets, but only a fraction of property owners use the highways. It is unequal and unjust taxation that makes such property owners pay for the maintenance of such highways for the use and pleasure and comfort of others, without having such use, pleasure and comfort for themselves. It is a tax of the many for the benefit of the few. Probably less than a third of the people of this city own vehicles; they use the sidewalks and they have to pay the entire expense of constructing them. After building the street it would seem only fair and equitable that those who use them and wear them out should pay for keeping them clean and in repair. This can be done by a vehicle tax which would not be burdensome to the individual owners, but would lift a burden from the general taxpayer. It would at least raise a fund sufficient to keep the macadam pavements well oiled and free from dust. As it is now the automobile raises the dust and the fellow without an automobile has to pay for keeping it out of his house. If the constitution prevents this remedy then the constitution ought to be amended so that justice might be done.—Watertown Times.

A Highly Objectional Bill

It is now expected that Governor Whitman will veto the Woods bill abolishing the Department of Weights and Measures. The protests have been so many and so impressive that the Assembly may even hesitate to send the measure to the Governor. For many years the public was cheated by reason of false weights and short measures; the honest merchant was handicapped by a dishonest neighbor who made his profit by a false weight or measure. This State department is estimated to have saved the people fully $50,000,000 by the thoroughness of its efforts.

The Housewives' League of New York city and other sections of the State have protested against the passage of the Woods bill, and the New York Tribune, leading Republican journal of New York city, is making a particularly aggressive, intelligent and effective protest against its enactment. The bill was rushed thru in the Senate as a patronage producing scheme, but it apparently has struck harder going in the Assembly, and the Tribune appears to have some assurance from the Governor that he will not permit it to be enacted into law unless it shows something better than now appears to be its purpose. It is a vicious measure because it strikes at a service which protects the housewife, particularly the poor, from the crooked unning of the knave in business.—Buffalo Times

Elihu

The Constitutional Convention has encountered its first snag—in the pronunciation of the Christian name of its chairman. The name is Christian, that is, by application, and Hebraic by derivation, and it has three syllables, whose values are variously estimated according as the delegate's race, religion or previous condition of skill in menclature inclines him.

Offhand, how would you pronounce Elihu? Or wouldn't you? Some of the delegates in Albany have simply avoided the issue by voting for "Mr. Root" or for "Senator Root," and others, less wise in their generation, have called him Ee-la-hue, and Eli-i-who and El-a-hue and El-hue and El-who and El-ah-who and El-you and almost everything but E-lye-hue, as the dictionary instructs. Indeed, probably a comparatively few Americans have thought of Mr. Root as E-lye-hue. So pronounced the name seems rather a wild one for so quiet a gentleman.

But its old Hebrew meaning, "God is he," makes it in reality an acclamation, and possibly to some of Mr. Root's more ardent admirers an appropriate one in this instance. One hesitates, therefore, to suggest an abbreviation, though that might greatly simplify the problem at Albany. Eli—both vowels long—is by no means an unfamiliar appellation to American ears. Therew as old Eli (Elihu) Yale, for example, who, having the name to begin with, bought immortality for it at the cut rate of about $3,000. In his pictures he wears a great wig, giving him a ponderous dignity. Surely if such an august being may be referred to familiarly as Eli, Mr. Root should not object to a similar liberty. Let the Constitutional Convention consider the amendment.—New York Press.

FARM LETTERHEADS

One of Pat Sandles' points in his farmers' week address was this: Make your farm attractive—the house, the yard, the walks, the roadside, adorning it all with trees, shrubbery and grass, and when it has thus built up a beautiful character for itself give it a name and thus establish an identity by which it may everywhere be known. Make your home a place of beauty, expressive of a lovely life within. Then, when this is accomplished, have letterheads printed with the name of the farm home upon them and thus add to the significance of the spot. It will help along the genuine pride that one should feel for the dearest place on earth. And then have your name and your wife's printed on the letterhead and thus give her a sense of her own prominence in your life and purpose. It will not only advertise your farm, but likewise your generous spirit and happy life.—From Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Help Town By Resolving:

That you will keep so busy boosting that you won't have time to knock.

That you will vote, talk and work for a bigger, better brighter town.

That you will help to make this a good town so the town can make good.

That you will incease the value of your property by improving its appearance.

Thaty ou will say something good about this town every time you write a letter.

That you will invest your money here where you made it and where you can watch it.

That you will not point out the town's defects to a stranger nor fail to point them out to a neighbor.

That you will keep your premises cleaned up and your buildings repaired as a matter of both pride and profit.

That you will brag about this town so much that you will have to work for this town in order to keep from being a liar.

That you will take a half a day right now to pick up the odds and ends around the place and turn them into either use, money or ashes.

That you will contribute as much money as you can afford, to any movement to develop the town's success.

That you will make friends with the farmers, if a town man, or with the town folks, if a farmer, and help wok together for the good of the community of which this town is the center.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y. adv

BE CHEERFUL

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

Don't tell me that we are too gay; there never was, or is, a day enfolding too much cheer. For when you cry, you cry alone; you can't expect the world will moan o'er one lone sorry tear. For that which is, was meant to be; 'twas all planned, for eternity, and we can't change its pace. But, if you want to cry, why cry; but, tears will never reach the sky, nor win the shortest race. The people who would carve their way work with a will from day to day, nor count their time all lost; they do not cry about their work, nor do they any duty shirk, they're true at any cost. And we who work our own way out, are always sure to hear the shout—"Good luck has come their way." It is not luck, but power of will; a trait of character, and still, some sloth will have his say. But, on we work amidst the cheer of fellowmen from year to year; some day we'll earn a rest. While you, who slump beneath your scowls, and give the world naught else but growls, will never know the best.

FIGURES WHEAT AT 619,000,000 BUSHELS

Department of Agriculture Gives This Estimate of Growing Crops.

Washington, April 9.—Prospects of the winter wheat crop planted last fall on the greatest areage in the country's history are that 619,000,000 bushels will be produced. This estimate by the Department of Agriculture today is based on the condition of the growing crop on April 1. At that date the condition was 88.8 of normal, against 95.6 last year and 87.8, the ten-year average. There was an increase of 0.5 points from last December, compared with an average decline of 2.7 points in the last ten years.

Rye condition was 89.5 per cent. of normal, against 91.3 last year and 90.1 the ten-year average.

The crop reporting board issued this statement:

"The par, or 100 per cent. normal condition of wheat on April 1 may be regarded as equivalent to approximately 16.9 bushels an acre planted, since a condition of 88.8 would indicate 15.0 bushels, which on the 41,263,000 acres planted would give a total production of 619,000,000 bushels as compared with a final estimate of 685,990,000 last year, 523,561,000 two years ago, 399,919,000 three years ago and 430,656,000 four years ago.

"In forecasting this quantity of 619,000,000 bushels, it should be considered as the amount of which the probability is about equal that the outturn will be above or below it; the crop will be larger or smaller than this amount according as the changes in condition from now to harvest are better or worse than average changes from April 1 to harvest.

"In a general way the wheat crop suffered more than the average in the Atlantic coast states as a result of a cold, dry, windy March, without adequate snow covering; in the Central States east of the Mississippi River the crop declined slightly through the winter, but not more than usual; reports of prevalence of Hessian fly are made from many places in this section, which gives some apprehension.

"Great improvement in the condition was made in the western part of the grain belt; namely, in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, which caused a general average condition on April 1 slightly higher than on December 1, although the average of the last ten years on April 1 was 2.7 points lower than on December 1. In the Pacific northwest large yields are anticipated."

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

TO RENT
Store, 22 East First St.
FRED'K G. SPENCER

GRAY & DAVIS
ELECTRIC STARTERS
for Ford $75.00
Van Wagenen, Inc.

A LECTURE
of intense interest at the present time, entitled
"FLEEING FROM THE WRATH OF EUROPE"
will be delivered by the
REV. JOHN RICHARDS
of Detroit, Mich.
at the FIRST M. E. CHURCH
Monday Evening, April 12th
AT 8 O'CLOCK
ADMISSION:
Adults, 25c; Children, 10c

NOTICE! NOTICE! at SHIPMAN'S 5c, 10c, 25c STORE
FIRE AND ALTERATION SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR THIS WEEK ONLY
It will pay you to buy your Spring needs now.
FEW OF THE GREAT SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK
10c CURTAIN SCRIM, SPECIAL.....6½c yd
10c EMBROIDERY .....5c yd
10c DRESS GINGHAMS.....7½c yd
25c SHEPHERD CHECK .....DRESS GOODS.....12½c yd
98c LACE CURTAINS, 2½ yds. long, for each curtain, 50c pair
5c TOILET PAPER, SPECIAL.....9 rolls for 25c
Jot down your needs—take advantage of above special sale prices.
At SHIPMAN'S STORE
ONEIDA STREET FULTON, N. Y.

A NEW LINE
of Electric Washers, Irons, Stoves, Vacuum Cleaners, Fans and Other Appliances, just received for the summer season.
COMING---Week of May 5th, a big surprise. Watch for further Announcement.
THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

Weights Bill May Pass

Letter to Opponent of Plan to Abolish Bureau

The National League of Commission Merchants of the United States has joined the fight on the bill to abolish the State Department of Weights and Measures. R. S. French, business manager of the league, said recently that in case the bill should pass the Assembly he and other representatives of his organization would appear at the hearing which Governor Whitman has promised and argue for a veto.

The following communication has been sent to members of the Legislature by Mr. French:

"It is intimated that the movement (to merge the Department of Weights and Measures with the Agricultural Department) is prompted by the desire to economize in the expense of the state. I believe that such a movement would be detrimental to the best interests of the people of the state, and we protest vigorously against any action that would tend to reduce its efficiency or lose its identity.

"Realizing the great work that has been done by the Department of Weights and Measures, we would urge that better financial support be given it, rather than limit its operations."

The National League of Commission Merchants has been in close touch with the United States Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce and Labor, at Washington, as well as with the State Department, and has been active in supporting all national and state legislation for better weight and measure standards.

As an example of its influence there has just been passed by Congress and signed by the President a law establishing a standard barrel for fruits, vegetables and other dry commodities as a result of the activities of the league. This is the first standard measure of this nature ever adopted by this country.

Nathaniel T. McGrane, president of the D. P. Winne Twine and Cordage Company and one of the most active opponents of the proposed change, received a letter from Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly yesterday in reply to his protests against the bill. Mr. Sweet wrote:

"It is my personal judgment that it would be unwise to change this department to a bureau in the Agricultural Department. It is, however, difficult for me to say at this time anything definitely about positive action on the part of the Legislature."

In reply Mr. McGrane wrote:

"If our representatives at Albany were to study the abuses through false weights and measures practised throughout the State, and the great service done by the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, we are quite sure the interests of all the people will be so pronounced that there will not be one of our representatives who would dare permit an interruption of the Department of Weights and Measures, but would rather fight to have it made larger, for the service rendered at the small expense to the state today is one of the most substantial investments our people can make.

"Just think. Costing about $20,000 a year, it saves the people through the protection of weights and measures enforcement at least $1,000,000 a week. The handwriting is on the wall, and any representative who does not do his full duty to the people in this most important matter will meet with such disgrace that will prevent him ever again facing the people for re-election to any office."

Word came yesterday to those who are fighting the bill here that those who are pushing it are boasting openly that Governor Whitman is behind the measure and that he will not veto it should it come to him.

COMMITTEE MAY NAME MINISTERS

General Conference May Decide Upon Plan to Give Bishop Appointive Power

Oswego, April 9.—One of the most important steps taken by the Methodist Episcopal Conference is that of taking away from the bishop the power of appointing ministers and placing it in the hands of a committee which would be appointed by the bishop. This question received a lot of consideration yesterday and again today, and before the meeting adjourns it is probable a resolution will be adopted favoring the plan and asking that it be considered at the general conference.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Hamilton of Boston, Mass., the bishop presiding at the conference addressed the ministers at the Trinity church last night upon the subject, "Some people of quality in Boston."

The bishop told many interesting facts regarding the people of Boston, with whom he has associated for several years. Bishop Hamilton discussed in detail the religious work carried on by the Methodist church.

At yesterday's session the annual reports of the superintendents of the following districts in the conference were received and read, Rev. G. E. Miller, Ontario; Rev. David F. Pierce, Mohawk; Rev. Herbert W. Markman St. Lawrence and Rev. Smith W. Brown of the Black River.

A report was presented by Rev. H. B. Fritts, treasurer, showing the receipts in the conference during the last year. A total of $3[illegible] was received, or $800 more than last year. The Mohawk district contributed $11,122; Ontario, $9,268; Black River, $7,6b3, and the St. Lawrence $8,928.

Rev. E. Q. Webster, pastor of the charge at Oswego Canter, won the highesst standing in the conference course. His average was 90 per cent. It was decided by the ministers this afternoon to close their churches to outside appeals.

The only appeals that hereafter will be considered are those directly affecting the church and conference.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Epworth League was another feature of to-day's session. Rev. Spencer Owens presided and an address was delivered by Rev. Wallace E. Brown of Geneva.

Today's program was as follows:

Morning—8:30, devotional hour, conducted by Rev. G. L. Powell, Ph. D., of Herkimer, subject, "Readiness for Service;" 9, conference lesson.

Afternoon—1:30, anniversary of the Womens' Foreign Missionary Society address by Miss Estey, missionary to Korea; 2:45, anniversary of Womans' Home Missionary Society; address by Miss Bertha Fowler, president of Folts Mission Institute; 4, Rev. Albert Loucks, Ph. D., will give the third lesson of the series, subject, "The Verification of Goodness."

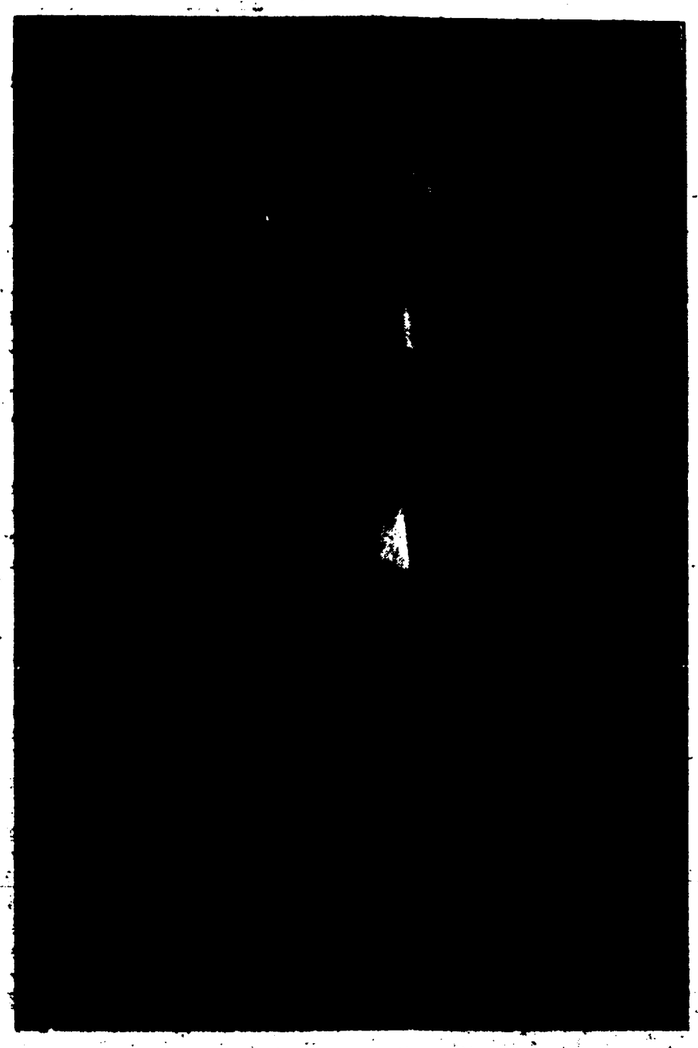
Evening—8, anniversary of the Board of Sunday Schools, Rev. C. M. Starkweather of Little Falls presiding; address by Rev. M. T. Tremery, D. D., of Chicago.

AMATEURS, TAKE NOTICE

The Emerald baseball team of Oswego, has organized for the season, and started practice. Harry Cloonan, manager, 218 E. 9th st., Oswego, would like to hear from amateur teams in this vicinity.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

W. H. ANDERSON COMING HERE



State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon Lague Will Speak in the Congregational Church Sunday Morning.

William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, will address the congregation of the Congregational church at the Sunday morning service. Mr. Anderson has been in the State for a little more than a year, and this will be his first opportunity to speak at length before a Fulton audience.

In the comparatively brief time Mr. Anderson has been Superintendent of the New York League, its fight for the Optional Local Prohibition Bill has been pressed forward very viborously to the place where it now is a recognized issue throughout the State and is claiming the attention of citizens generally.

Concerning Mr. Anderson's former life the League's press bureau sends out the following matter:

"He drafted the Illinois Local Option Law and built the organization of the churches which passed it. Under its operation over nine-tenths of the territory of that state has become no-license territory. After his Illinois work, he was called by the National League to take charge of the work in Maryland. The politicians and liquor interests in Maryland took him as a joke at first, but he had been in the state but a few days before he had demonstrated such leadership of the moral forces that the liquor interests and unfriendly politicians were compelled to take notice. After six years in Maryland, building a strong federation of the forces, he left Maryland well on the road to state prohibition, and the coming legislative election in that state will be fought on prohibition as the leading issue.

"Some idea of the strength of the movement that Mr. Anderson built in Maryland can be gotten from the fact that during the last two years the liquor interests of that state organized a million dollar campaign fund, with the general counsel of the United States Brewers' Association in charge, to fight against the League legislation. When he left Maryland to come to New York, "The Baltimore Sun," the leadiny daily newspaper of the South, editorially referred to him as being a most astute politician and efficient leader.

"While Mr. Anderson has been in New York for only fourteen months, the League has pressed the fight for the Optional Local Prohibition Bill so successfully that Mayor Mitchell, of New York city, has one out for the principle of local option, and six of the leading daily newspapers of the country have editorially argued for this principle applied to the liquor traffic. The Excise Committee of the New York Assembly, by a vote of seven to six, on March 23d, favorably reported from committee the League's Optional Local Prohibition Bill. A cuple of days later, by a vote of fifty-eight to fifty, the Assembly re-committed the bill to the Committee. Eleven of those not voting on this roll call had pledged before election to support the measure. With this strength in the Assembly, it seems probable there will shortly be interesting developments in the situation at Albany. It is very evident that the liquor interests have no idea that the Anti-Saloon League is going to let up in its advocacy of this measure.

"When this bill passes, it will give the right to vote on the liquor question to the voters in the various political districts f the state—cities of the third class, towns, villages, and voting districts in the greater cities may pass independently on the suggestion of closing saloons. In his address at the Congregational church next Sunday morning Mr. Anderson will tell of the New York campaign and of the national advance."

LIGHTER CLOTHING

Letter Carriers in Cities May This Year Save Sweat and Money

An order just issued by the Postmaster-General, it is believed, will enable city letter carriers to purchase cooler Summer uniforms at pices somewhat below those they have heretofore paid. The order provides that the uniforms consist of lightweight, bluish gray, worsted or serge "composed wholly or in part of wool or cotton." The quoted phrase is added to the former regulation and makes possible the ise of all cotton goods. No other change affecting the cut and design of the uniform is made.

The very best Step Ladder in Seven States on sale at People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv95

Another Week of Bargains at the SQUARE DEAL

Crisco	23c	10c Macro Corn Flake	5c
Pure Leaf Lard	14c	R X Milk	11c
Compound	10c	3 Jelly Powder	25c
Bean Pork	12c	3 Mince Meat	25c
Bacon	18c	Okra, Peas, Tomatoes, Succotash, Lima Beans, String Beans, Apples, Sauer Kraut, Pork and Beans, 3 cans	25c
Cisoes	5c		
Sh. Wheat	11c		
Post Toasties	3 pkgs. 20c		
Maple Corn Flake, 3 pkgs.	20c		

SQUARE DEAL CASH GROCERY

PHONE 464 210 CAYUGA STREET

CHICAGO'S ELECTION

Chicago, normally a Democratic city, elected a Republican Mayor Tuesday by the unprecedented plurality of 139,024. Republicans everywhere would be more than human if they did not permit that astonishing result to strenghten their conviction that 1915 and 1916 were going to be Republican years. The condition of the country under a Democratic administration and the collapse of Mr. Wilson's prestige during the last session of Congress were, no doubt, reflected in Chicago's great political overturn.

It would be rash, however, to dogmatize as to the extent to which they controlled the result. In Chicago, as in this city, party lines do not hold very taut in municipal elections, and in Tuesday's fight there were many confusing local issues at work. The Carter Harrison-Roger Sullivan feud split the Democratic forces, and the elements which are working to break the alliance between protected vice and crime and the city administration were united behind the Republican nomiitee. Illinois gave her electoral vote to Wilson in 1912, but the Democratic party was even then a weak minority. It is more than ever a weak minority today, and the state's return to Republicanism next year has long been assured. The Chicago upset only clinches a prospect which had already been discounted in the elections of 1914.

We shall be charitable enough to give weight to each and all of the explanations offered for the worst defeat whichthe Windy City Democracy has ever experienced. There is one feature of the catastrophe, however, which should give intense satisfaction to all good Americans, without regard to party. In Chicago the projectors of the New German-American national organization, formed for the purpose of injecting alien quarrels and interests into domestic politicse, had their first chance to try out their un-American program. Chicago has a large population of foreign birth and of foreign descent. There are many Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Poles, Czechs and Slovaks—all from dominions embraced in the Teutonic alliance.

The Democratic candidate for Mayor, Robert M. Sweitzer, is of German descent, and a circular was issued in his behalf carrying pictures of Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Franz Josef, and appealing for votes for him as an indorsement of the cause of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Some of our German-American publications in this city had called attention to his victory in the Democratic primary over Carter Harrison as a demonstration of the power of the hyphenated voter.

Such an appeal would have made Mr. Sweitzer's defeat inevitable in any American community. The American people, though extremely tolerant of expressions of sympathy with foreign causes, will never allow such causes to be made a basis for party divisions or political action in this country. We do not recognize such issues as pertinent in our elections. The agitators who sought to organize a body of voters here for the purpose of giving a cast to our foreign policy favorable to one of the groups of European belligerents made a colossal error. We emphasized that fact at the time of the conference at Washington in which Representative Bartholdt and other hyphenated statesmen figured. The Chicago election confirms everything which we said. There could be no more grotesque illusion than that the American voter will accept the intervention of foreign influence in his domestic affairs or elect to any office a candidate whose campaign literature (very logically) was stamped over with effigies of monarchs whose sovereigty their former subjects, now voters here, had solemnly renounced.—New York Tribune.

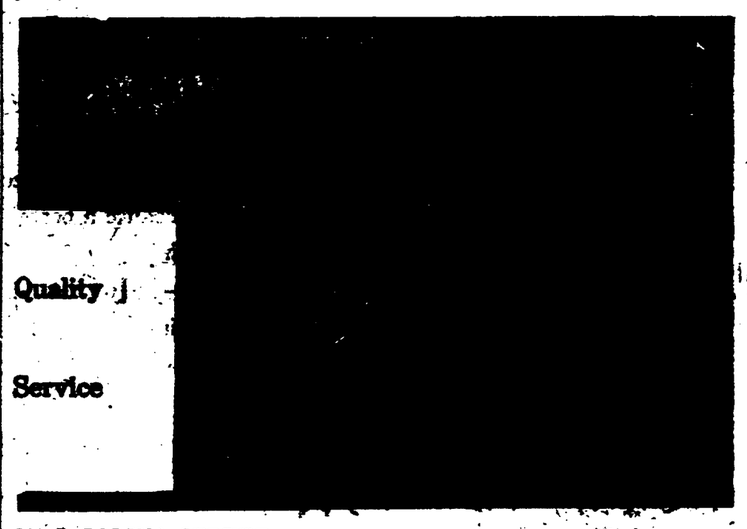
AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

may be seen at the HUNTER GARAGE, or by applying to

F. B. DILTS

149 SOUTH FIRST STREET



344 S. SALINA STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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C&B LINE



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1400 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo - - - 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland - - - 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland - - - 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo - - - 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading both ways between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

SEC'Y CAPES ASKED PROTEST

Conference of Mayors Work Against Enactment of Five Bills

Yesterday afternoon Secretary A. P. Capes of the Mayor's Conference held a session with members of the Chamber of Commerce at the chamber rooms in 1st st.

Mr. Capes' mission was to inform that body that five bills have been introduced into the Assembly and which, if enacted, would weaken the public health law.

They would, in large measure nullify the progress that has been made in public health work in this state in the last year and half. They would put health work in the state back practically to where it was before the present Health law, urged by the Conference of Mayors, was enacted.

"The decrease in the State's death rate last year is the strongest possible argument," Mr. Capes stated, against any tampering with the Health Law. One thousand infants owe their lives to the educated campaign conducted last summer by the department. Fully two thousand lives at all ages were saved in the State outside of New York city.

The Mayors'Conference,through its secretary, is acquainting each city of the State of the true state of affairs and pointing out the great wrong that would result were the efficacy of the State Health Board be impaired thru the cutting of appropriations for pub-health work.

"We are urging," said Mr. Capes, "that the mayors, the chambers of commerce, health officers and individuals protest by letter that such bills may not become laws."

The interests back of the five bills are unknown, the speaker stated further but that they are selfish interests is an assured fact. The Mayors' conference which works along all lines for public welfare is urging the cooperation of the people, that framers of vicious legislation may receive strong evidence that the public is not indifferent to vicious legislation.

By the expression of Mayor Fox, Health Officer Whitaker and members of the Chamber of Commerce it is assured Fulton will send a strong protest against the enactment of the five bills which would cripple the State Board of Health in doing efficient work.

* * *

Following are the resolutions adopted by the Conference of Mayors relative to adequate appropriations for State Health work.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Legislative Committeee of the Conference of Mayors and other City Officials of New York State, at a meeting in Albany on February 10, 1915:

"Whefeas, the Conference of Mayors and other city officials at its first annual session devoted its entire time to a discussion of the "City Healthful" and as a result was one of the pioneers in the agitation which brought about the demand for the enactment of the present excellent State Health Law, and

Whereas, the Conference has since its organization persistently urged adequate appropriations by the State and Municipalities for public health work, and

Whereas, we recommend the urgent necessity for the continuance of a comprehensive public health educational campaign to secure a further reduction in the death rate, which resolution we note with satisfaction was begun last year, and

Whereas, by the educational campaign of the State Health Department the Municipal Departments are strengthened in their work and without such a campaign they would be unable efficiently tb carry on such work, therefore, be it

Resolved that this conference, acting through its legislative committee, urges adequate appropriations by the Legislature to conduct during the coming year a comprehensive educational campaign throughout the state, and be it further

Resolved, that we request each Mayor in the State and the officials of all organizations interested in public health work to urge the members of the Legislatureto support the health appropriations submitted by the State Commisssoiner of Health."

The Legislative Committee of the Conference consists f the following members: Mayor John B. Corwin, Newburgh; Mayor Joseph Stevens, Albany; Mayor Cornelius F. Burns, Troy; Mayor J. R. Cline, Amsterdam, and Corporation Counsel Wesley Maider, Gloversville.

ONYX BOWLERS WON AT BALDWINSVILLE

Although the Onyx bowlers dropped the odd game to the Baldwinsville pinners on the Beeville alleys ast night, the gross score of the locals in both series won for them the purse of $25.

Beeville earned a slight margin in the scores last night, but the lead garnered by the Fulton team in the match rere Tuesday could not be overcome.

The score:

Baldwinsville	1	2	3	Total
Conklin	202	166	142	[illegible]
McCarthy	215	158	182	555
Kieley	201	161	171	533
Larkin	202	198	175	575
Foster	146	176	200	522
Totals	966	859	870	2695

Fulton	1	2	3	Total
Obrein	148	188	169	505
Painter	170	181	152	503
Blake	170	157	167	494
Rear	165	177	212	54
Stauring	185	199	165	549
Totals	838	902	865	2605

APPOINTED AGENT

J. L. Jones, formerly in the dry goods business in this city, has been appointed agent for Oswego county for the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia and the Federal Casualty Company of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Jones will carry on his business for the present at his home in Rochester st.

LOCAL

An establishes reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

GUISEPPE IS KIND TO JOHN

Italian, Sued, Helps His Prosecutor to Pay Costs of Action

It is a well known fact that Italians, on the whole, are a kind hearted people, but the acme of generosity was shown this morning in City Court by Guiseppo Torticelli, an Italian of the West Side. Guiseppe, like everyone else, is forced to buy groceries and, in Guiseppe's case, the purchases were madef rom John Cicarella, a West Side grocer. Guiseppe became jobless, but the demand for food and drink did not cease. In due of time, Grocer Cicarella came to collect his bill, and having no coin of the realm, Guiseppe was compelled to refuse payment.

According, Cicarella, took the only course open to him and brought suit. The case came before Judge Wilson this morning. Guiseppe did not seem worried in the least at the prospect and, when questioned about the bill, admitted that he owed it. Judgment was straightway taken against him and, as he had no money, Cicarella was forced to pay the costs. After consulting his pocketbook Cicarella found that he did not have enough money. At this point Guiseppe showed that his heart was in the right place, for drawing his prosecutor to one side he also unearthed a wallet and made up the desired sum. Then the men locked arms and left the court.

FUND SLOWLY GATHERING

Ensign Fitzgerald this morning stated that the goal is far from being reached in the $200 which the army is attempting to raise. Already more than half of the city has been covered by the solicitors and $40 is the amount that has been collected.

In order that the little band of workers may receive encouragement and that the necessary amount be raised to defray expenses incurred during the hard winter season, dimes, quarters and the big round dollars also the rustling checks need to stir a-plenty.

AUTO RACES

The auto fans enjoyed the races on the Endicott tracks in 1st st. this morning. A goodly crowd gath and bets went up fo sixteen to one in favor of No. 9.

The drivers of both machines complained of the excessive dust in the air, and asked various questions regarding the purity of the water from which the streets receive their "wetting."

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Adelaide Hannan of Syracuse is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. F. S. Randall.

* * *

Patrolman and Mrs. Thomas Alnut have been entertaining for a week Mrs. David Baker of Auburn. Mrs. Baker is Mrs. Alnut's sister, and she has returned to her home.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas Alnut and her mother, Mrs. James Sylvester, were in Syracuse today attending the funeral of Mrs. Frank Rohner.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Douglas has returned to her home in Auburn after spending a week with her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. William Sylvester.

* * *

The Junior League graduation program will be given at the First M. E. church Sunday at 6.15 p.m.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin and family of this city have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Vant in Volney Center.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Boigeol has been entertaining guests from out of town at her home in Oneida st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wright of Mt. Pleasant have removed to Fulton and will occupy their newly purchased residence in West Broadway.

INSURANCE
ALL KINDS
SURETY BONDS—All kinds
REAL ESTATE bought, sold and rented
Loans on Fulton Realty
Frederick G. Spencer
Phone 122

RURAL TEACHERS MEET

Conference To Be Held at Local High School Building, April 16.

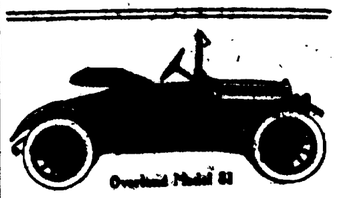
The rural teachers of this commissioner district will meet at the local high school next Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

A program of helpful suggestions for the school room has been arranged. The list of topics is as follows:

Opening Exercises.....9:00-9:15
Nature Study in the Grades..
..Miss Mable Grant
Discussion—Miss Adelia Blodgett, Miss Leah Wallace
School Exhibit and Home Project Work—Miss Edna Phillips
Discussion—Mrs. Ethel Leadley, Mildred Allen
The Home and the School—Miss Nellie Merriam
Discussion—Miss Eva Brackett, Mis Leila Huggins
School Room Helps—Mrs. Beulah Pingree
Discussion—Mrs. Minnie Irwin, Miss Ethel Robinson
English in the First, Second and Third Grades—Miss Anna Jewett
Discussion—Miss Bertha Whitcomb
School Room Appearance—Mrs. Phallee Wells
Discussion—Miss Elizabeth Hunn
Care of School Property—Miss Angie Ellison
Discussion—Mr. L. William Washer
Closing Exercises—Miss Elizabeth Garrison
Discussion—Mrs. Emily Cox
Field Notes—Supt. W. S. Gardner

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

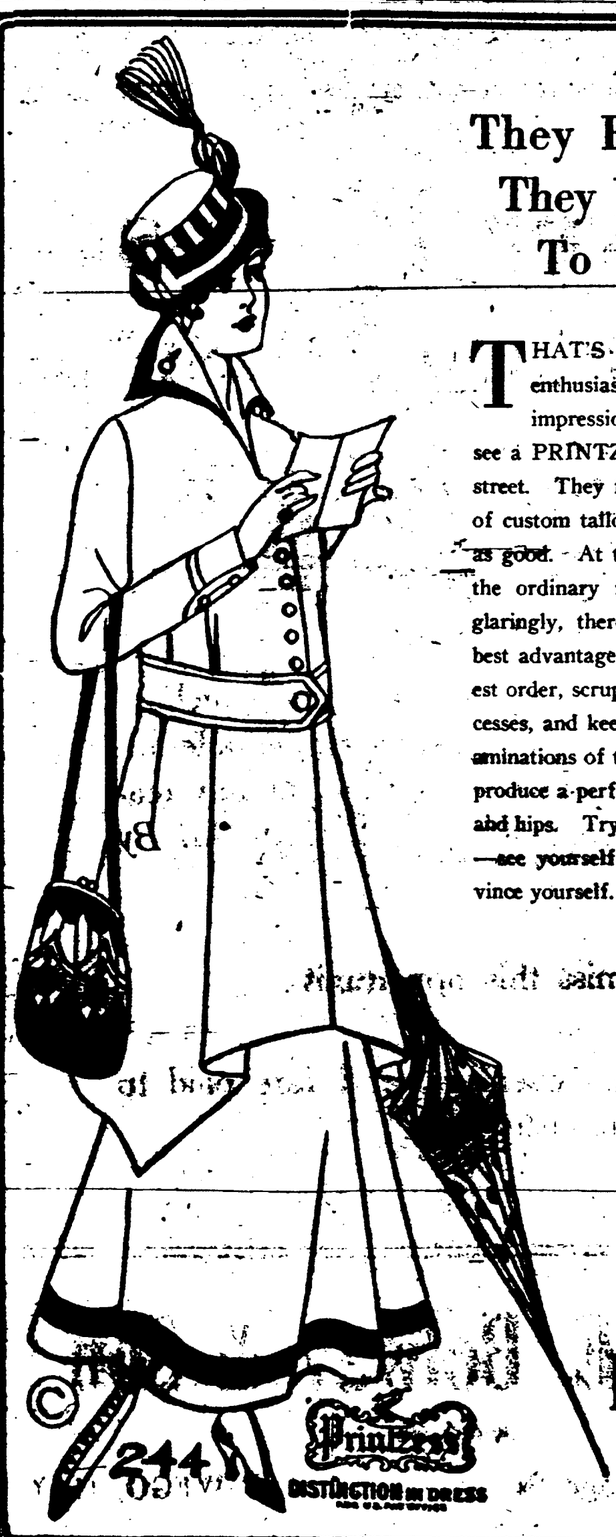
Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 57-100 per cent. pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv



The greatest Runabout proposition on the market. $795.00 F. O. B. factory.
VAN WAGENEN, INC.

WALL PAPER
Thousands of rolls of
NEW PAPERS
JUST IN
5c to 50c a Roll
IN THE STORE DOWN-STAIRS
4¢ 9¢ 23¢ CHINA GLASS GRANITE
BEST LINE OF WALL PAPER IN TOWN
4¢ 9¢ 23¢ CHINA GLASS GRANITE
AT MAC NAMARA'S
30 FIRST ST.

Asparagus, New Bunch Beets, New Bunch Carrots
Celery Hearts, Watercress, French Endive
Green Peppers, Tomatoes, Green Onions, Radishes
Rhubarb, Boston and Home Lettuce.
LaPORTE, Grocer
ONEIDA STREET HELLO 75


They Fit As Though They Were Moulded To The Figure
THAT'S the way one PRINTZESS enthusiast expressed it—and that's the impression that you receive when you see a PRINTZESS suit or coat worn on the street. They fit better than the big majority of custom tailored garments—better, not just as good. At the points where the defects of the ordinary ready-to-wear stand out most glaringly, there PRINTZESS shows to the best advantage. Skillful cutting of the highest order, scrupulous care in the tailoring processes, and keen eyed watchfulness in the examinations of the finished garment combine to produce a perfect fit at collar, shoulder, front abd hips. Try on any of these coats and suits —see yourself in the mirror and you'll convince yourself.
New Hats
Another lot of Nobby Hats are here for your inspection—
Be sure to see them
Mac Namara's
30 First Street
PrintZess
DISTINCTION IN DRESS

New Rugs, New Furniture New Curtains
NEW GOODS ALL OVER THIS BIG STORE
STANDARD AMERICAN MAKES, ALL AT PRICES THAT MUST INDUCE YOU TO BUY HERE
98c—Another shipment of NEW WAISTS just received positively the greatest value ever shown.
25 pieces of New Holly Batiste, per yd. . . 12 1-2c
50 pieces of Voiles, Crepes, Mercerized wash goods in plain colors and latest figured effects, per yd., for . . . . . 15c to 25c
2-in. continuous post Brass Bed for . . . $12.98
$12.50 Brass Bed, guaranteed 2-in. post . . . $8.98
42-in. Round Pedestal Dining Table for . . $8.75
The celebrated Whitney Carriages, new line just received
5 distinct styles in Library Tables, solid quartered oak hand polished and finish. A regular $15 and $18 table for $11.98
$13.50—Another new lot of Suits, just received worth $18.00
WALL PAPER—The largest stock ever shown in this town for 3c to 75c Roll
LOOK OUR NEW, BIG STOCK OVER BEFORE BUYING
M. KATZ & CO.
63-65 South First Street Fulton

DISCHARGE FROM BANKRUPTCY

Creditors of Katz Co. Asked for Assent to Firm's Proposition

Judge Ray of the United States Court sitting in Utica, has issued an order requiring the creditors of the Katz company of this city, to show cause why the bankruptcy proceedings begun last November should not be discontinued. The Katz firm has offered a settlement of 25 per cent. on all liabilities of the company and the majority of creditors, it is understood, are ready to accept those terms.

The final hearing in the Katz case, at which the creditors will decide whether or not they will accept the 25 per cent. settlement is slated for the United States court in Syracuse April 22.

Max and David Katz, comprising the local firm, have deposited a substantial sum in a Fulton bank for the purpose of paying all creditors twenty-five cents on the dollar. Refe Wright of Oswego has examined all the accounts and statements of the company and reports that his work is finished.

There are about 400 claims against tha company, the majority of them small items. All those holding the larger claims have agreed to abide by the 25 per cent settlement. The principal creditors ar the Citizens' National Bank, First National Bank, Fulton County National Bank, Harris Amdursky, Sadie Amdursky, Bessie Katz and Mary Katz. Three hundred creditors have agreed to accept twenty-five cents on the dollar.

The entire costs of the proceedings will amount to about $2,000 and the M. Katz Co. will pay this amount.

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—At the War Office today the following statement was issued:

"Though the fighting at this point has not yet terminated, our success in the Easter battle in which some 10,000 unwounded prisoners were captured, is indisputable.

"In some parts of the wooded districts east of the Laborcza Valley severe fighting is progressing.

"In Southeast Galicia there have been artillery combats at some places.

"In West Galicia and Russian Poland it is comparatively quiet."

TO USE WHITE DYES AT MILL

German Expert Installing New Process At American Woolen Plant

During the past few weeks a new eparture has been made in the dye department at the American Woolen mills which should set at rest all rumors to the effect that the mills will shortly close down for a long period. The work for the past two weeks has been on camples and several new fabrics have been experimented with.

In the past work of the local mill has been confined to blue and black cloth. On account of the water here the dyes made here for the blue serge and black cloths have been better than in any of the other mills of the company. Two weeks ago, however, the company sent a German expert here who is installing a new process for making bleached goods. The process at present has been confined to making samples of white serge and other white cloths, but when the local mill gets into operation on its former basis once more, the new process will form an important part of the local industry.

New vats have been built in the dyehouse for the new process and a dynamo has been moved from the big mill into the dye house for the new operation.

Various rumors have been circulated regarding the industrial conditions at the mills. For instance, a Times reporter learned this morning from one seemingly reliable source that the mill would close on Monday for three months. And last night another man who said his information was official stated that the company had just received a million dollar order for shoe cloth. Neither of these reports could be verified, and probably neither one is correct, as the company officials state that their orders come almost daily and the conditions a week from now can not be prophesied.

Community Notes

Mrs. Colby, who is spending the winter at the home of Mrs. C. Atwood in Gansevoort st., entertained the West Side P. T. E. club at Mrs. Atwood's home Thursday afternoon. A large number of ladies were present and a very enjoyable afternoon spent. Refreshments were served at five o'clock. The rooms were pretitily decorated with tulips and roses.

* * *

Master Theodore Rogers entertained a few of his young friends Thursday afternoon at a birthday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rogers, Hannibal st.

* * *

Mrs. W. F. Hill of Gansevoort st. leaves today for an extended visit with relatives at Utica.

* * *

Mrs. Reginald Royce of W. 1st st., was at home to friends on Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Eugene Drury of Gansevoort st. is spending a few days in Oswego with friends.

* * *

Mrs. L. Orchard of Ossining has returned to her home after being the guest of her son Dr. Orchard of West 1s st.

* * *

Mrs. William Joice has as her guest her sister, Mrs. Arthur Store, of New Haven.

* * *

Mrs. Lillian Coe has been the guest of friends in this city for a few days.

* * *

E. Breed has returned from Canada where he has been in the interests of the Granby Paper Co.

* * *

Rosamond Cramer has been spending several days with her aunt, Mrs. Nellie Wright, of Syracuse.

DR. SHAW TO SPEAK

President of National Suffrage Association to Speak in Oswego

Oswego, April 9.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, is coming to Oswego on April 26th. Doctor Shaw spoke in Oswego nearly twenty years ago to a large audience. That was before the present interest in the suffrage question, and now the Doctor is the most popular speaker on the question in the whole country. She is at present lecturing in the Suth, but has just promised to make thirty addresses in each of the Eastern campaign States. She has

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Mrs. Dashner, Freemont st., needs the help of the good people of Fulton. She is willing to do housework, washing or ironing at her home or elsewhere. She is supporting a tiny baby and receives little or no support from any other person. If the reader is in need of Mrs. Dashner's services call upon her at the above address. tf

Boy Wants Work—Attends F. H. S., 16 yrs. old. Will work after school hours and on Saturdays. Best of references. G. C., 516 Beech st., city. tf.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Horse For Sale—Or will trade for a cow. C. Robillard, 1½ miles north, West River road, R.F.D. 9, Fulton. 95c

Will Buy—Second-hand paper baler. Must be a bargain. Address Evening Times office. tf

To Rent—South flat 202—S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 100

House to Rent—Apply 602 Buffalo st. or phone 427L.

PHONE 1500

A. B. LAMONT

can now furnish you

CREAM, SWEET SKIM MILK in small or large quantities

SOUR MILK and COTTAGE CHEESE

QUALITY THE BEST PRICES RIGHT

FIRE and REMOVAL SALE

Big Values For Saturday

McKinstry Store

ONEIDA STREET

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON

ESTABLISHED IN 1893 BY HORATIO A. ALLEN

Dealers in FINE GROCERIES

53 South First Street

We are offering a bargain this week which should appeal to all lovers of

GOOD TEA

BUTTERFLY CHOP PANFIRED TRUE LEAF JAPAN

Imported direct by us. Our price while present stock lasts. All in sealed ½ pound Packages at

40c Per Pound

CALL US ON PHONE 32

GOSSARD CORSETS

Owing to repeated requests we now have a large assortment of these famous Corsets in stock.

Dix Millinery Store

9 S. Second Street Fulton

Sale of CHILDREN'S

WASH DRESSES

50 Dozen of Children's Wash Dresses, made of Chambrea, French Gingham, Striped Seersucker, Irish Lawn, etc. All neatly trimmed with linen, lace and embroidery. All sizes from 6 to 14. Dresses made to retail at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

Entire Lot Will Be Offered, Commencing Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock at 55c Each

J. C. O'BRIEN

Player Pianos Pianos and Musical Merchandise

¶ The opportunity is at hand, to purchase from the largest stock of high-grade instruments in Oswego County, at any reasonable offer. *Must Be Closed-Out By May 1st.*

¶ Do not miss this opportunity.

¶ Store open evenings, and fare paid to out-of-town customers.

Frank E. Bolway & Son

32 and 34 W. Bridge St. OSWEGO, N. Y.

SETTLED IN OUR NEW HOME

at 55 South First Street

Here you will find us prepared to serve you with the best of Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings.

GOOD BLUE SERGE SUITS

Worth $15.00, for Saturday $10.00

GOOD SHOES

From $1.98 to $4.50

Everything new and up-to-date in Hats and Furnishings. We shall be pleased to welcome you at

ROSENBLOOM'S

BICYCLES and SUNDRIES

Good sturdy machines, at the right price. Tires, pumps, etc.

BOGUE'S MUSIC STORE

61 First Street

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

This story appeared recently in Pearson's Magazine:

"The aim of golfers is, of course, to go round the course with as few strokes as possible, and the man with the least strokes wins the game. A player realized this once, and decided to engage a caddie who would help him.

"Caddie," he said to the boy who came up to him, "can you count?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy.

"Can you add up?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what's five and seven and four?"

"Twelve, sir."

"Come along," said the golfer, "you'll do."

And he engaged the boy on the spot.

* * *

Here is a golfing story that appeared in the March issue of the Golfers' Magazine:

"An English officer was perched on an observation post in the Belgian sand dunes directing the fire of the British cruisers, which were lying in close and shelling the German lines. The fire of the English warvessels seemed to be singularly effective but with each hit the officer grew more and more melancholy, murmuring to himself. "What frightful damage. What dreadful destruction."

"What on earth are you complaining about?" asked an astonished comrade. "Don't you see that you're giving them the range exactly right?"

The mournful officer pointed to the German line.

"That land over there comprises the best golf course on the continent," he said. "I played over it only last year. And now look what the shells are doing to it."

Just then a shot from the sea screeched over head and the officer raised his field glasses to study its effect. He dropped them quickly.

"There goes the sixth green," he said with a sigh.

The war has reduced golfing to a minimum in Great Britain, writes Robert E. Howard in the Golfing Magazine.

Howard points that Vardon, Ray and Taylor—"the golfing triumvirate of Great Britain"—could not go to war because they were barred by age, and then adds:

"Nearly all the amateurs of military age have answered the call to arms. Yet some of the foremost players are condemned to a condition of passiveness during this war period;; they are young enough to golf, but they are too old for the army.

"Of competitions—even club competitions—there are very few, and it is certain that none of importance will be decided in Britain until after the cessation of hostilities. But while the game here will remain in a subdued condition during the stress of weightier affairs, there is every reason to believe that some of our veterans will compete in the American competition.

"It may be taken for granted that several of the leading British professionals will be found participating in the United States open championship at Balmoral, N. J., from June 15 to 18. At that period, there is hardly likely to be much for them to do at home, and, inspired by the 'business as usual' proclamation, they have come to the conclusion that the best way of 'carrying on' will be to try and carry off the honors of American golf."

HOT LINERS

zz Do you like poetry? No? Well, all right, then listen—
We've had a long wait for that State League meeting—
'Twas expected long ago—
We've had a long wait for Farrell's greeting,
To the boosters of his little show;
But the confab will be held tomorrow.
"Very important," so they say;
We've had a long, long wait for that annual meeting,
Now it's only a day away.

* * *

Goodabye, Mistah Johnsing,
Jess sho'ly cooked youah goose;
As a winner you'se a wondah—
As a losah, you'se no use.

Ah done lose fourteen dollahs on you,
An' all Ah's got to say,
Is you took dots o' bacon in that fight,
But yo' didn't take none away.

Goodabye, Mistah Johnsing,
Jess Willard's got your crown;
As a winner, you'se a wondah—
As a loser youah stock's down.

* * *

The first State League ball game will be played in less than a month.

* * *

Joe Briger, the Albany catcher who was sold to Wilkes-Barre five years ago, is anxious to land with the Albany team in the State League this season and with this end in view will meet Joe O'Rourke, the Albany manager, at tomorrow's evening's confab.

* * *

Manager Ganzel, of the Rochester team has left for St. Louis in view of trying to close a deal whereby Dick Kaufman will go to the Hustlers. Ganzel also wants Shortstop Stevenson and Outfielders Clemons and Lee frm the Browns, reports say.

* * *

Although St. Louis critics only recently stated that Kaufman would hardly do for the Browns, they have changed their views somewhat after witnessing him perform in more recent games. The star first sacker of the champion Colonels got off to a poor start in the early games, but has improved wonderfully in both his hitting and fielding of late. It is expected that Dick will be retained and will alternate with Jack Leary at first base.

* * *

According to reports a special pair of shoes has been ordered for George Burns, the Giants' outfielder, who is limping on a sore ankle, and he may be able to play in the first game of the season. The sprain is mending rapidly and the ankle will be strong to run upon within a week.

* * *

George Guzzo, the Oswego welter, who is well known in Utica, will meet "Speedy" Boland in a six-round bout as the windup of a boxing program to be staged by the Ryan A. C. at Syracuse, April 16.

* * *

Jess Willard, the new heavyweight champion, will get $5,000 for his first week on the stage after winning the title. A contract calling for that amount was closed by Hammerstein's Victoria last night with Lawrence Weber, home representative of Harry H. Frazee, Jack Curley and Tom Jones, joint managers of Willard, who approved the deal by cable from Havana. Willard's engagement begins next Monday. His sparring partner, Jim Savage, will box with him, and a dramatic sketch, containing only brief speaking parts for the champion, is being prepared. The contract gives the theater an option to extend the engagement a week at a time.

* * *

Fred T. Greer of Oneida has received a letter from Michael O'Neil, manager of the Syracuse State League baseball team, stating that he would be in Kenwood this week to make arrangements for the Stars to go to Kenwood for their spring practice.

Mr. O'Neil stated that he thought the team would come to Kenwood some time between April 16 and April 20. The Stars will be housed at the Q. C. I. dormitory during their stay at Kenwood.

* * *

I thought that I might buy a car and zip around the countryside.
I went to see an agent and he took me for a nice long ride.
Somehow the news got noised around and 15 agents called on me,
And took me out in brand new cars, their points of excellence to see.
This thing went all year around, and really looks, it was immense;
I toured all over half the State without a nickel of expense.
Why should I own a touring car? I am not missing any fun;
I can go riding all the time with agents who would sell me one.

* * *

It is easy to say:
"For the next rainy day,
Save your pennies, my lad."
That is why my dear dad
Used to say years ago—
"Save your dough, save your dough."

When the grocer gets through
And the coal dealer, too,
And the butcher gets his
As a matter of biz,
And we've anted the price
For the gas and the ice,
And the fuel and the rent,
We have not got a cent,
Though philosophers rave,
How are we going to save?

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

STANDING TIMBER.

Rule by Which to Figure Out Its Contents in Board Feet.

The contents of trees in board feet is usually figured by Doyle's rule. This rule is to deduct four inches from the small diameter of the log for slab, squaring one quarter of the remainder and multiplying the results by the length of the log in feet. For example, to find the contents of a twelve foot log twenty-four inches in diameter (inside the bark) at the small end—24 inches minus 4 inches equal 20 inches; 20 inches by ¼ equal 5 inches; 5 by 5 by 12 equal 300 board feet.

Perhaps an easier way to get at the same result is to state the rule as follows: From a sixteen foot log deduct four inches for slab and square the remainder. For longer or shorter logs the contents would be proportioned to the length. In the above case it would be worked out thus: 24 minus 4 equals 20, 20 by 20 equals 400, for a sixteen foot log. But a twelve foot log is twelve-sixteenths or three-quarters as long as a sixteen foot log; therefore this log contains three-quarters of 400 board feet, or 300 board feet. If the log were twenty feet long it would contain one and one-quarter times 400 feet, or 500 feet.

A common way of estimating standing timber is to estimate the length and the top and bottom diameters and apply Doyle's rule, using the average of both diameters and the whole length of the tree.—Rural New Yorker.

Optimist and Pessimist.

In a contest in the Woman's Home Companion the first prize for the definition of pessimist went to Miss D. McKelvey of Colorado, who wrote: "A pessimist is a man who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing." The first prize for the definition of optimist went to Mrs. L. K. Carter of Pennsylvania. Her definition follows: "An optimist is one who thinks the high cost of living is worth the price."

Discussion Suspended.

"What became of that good roads movement that seemed to be going so strong out this way?"

"It sort o' died out. The mud got so deep that we couldn't do the traveling necessary to attend the meetings."—Washington Star.

The Only Way.

"Jones has figured out a scheme to avoid paying real estate tax."

"Let's have it."

"Sell the property."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Without health life is not life: it is only a state of languor and suffering—an image of death.—Rabelais.

NEW SUBMARINE SCHLEY WILL SOON BE TESTED

There will be no further change of naval policy by the United States until the new submarine, the Schley, has been proved either a success or failure. It will be at least 15 months before this new craft is put in commission, and at least six months will be required to test it. So that it will be more than two years before the Naval General Board will be able to recommend to Congress either a decisive change of policy or continuation of the present program.

It is clear that the United States is being distanced in the race for dreadnaughts, and it is doubtful if she among the world powers in naval strength.

The European war may change the present alignment; it may reduce materially the naval strength of both Great Britain and Germany and the latter country may be reduced to a place far below the United States in naval power. All of this is purely speculative, however, and the situation as it exists at the close of the war might be entirely changed within 12 months after the war.

The real question now before the Naval General Board is: To what extent can the submarine be relied upon to protect American shores against invasion, and American cities against bombardment? The progressive element on the board believes that the submarine solves the defense problem. They declare the new sea-going, fleet-keeping draft of which the Schley will be the leading example, will keep great fleets of dreadnaughts away from American shores. The work of the Germans has conclusively shown, in their opinion, that submarines have made impossible a blockade of German ports; they have kept the mighty British squadrons in the North Sea landlocked for a period now considerably more than six months. Battleships are safe from submarine attack only when moving at high speed, and there is a probability that the development of the submarine will make them dangerous in any weather or at any speed.

The new Schley will be the most powerful submarine in the world, unless German and English craft now building exceed it in strength. It will have a cruising radius of 7,000 miles—in other words, it will be able to cross the Atlantic and return. A flotilla of such craft would make it dangerous for any battleship fleet to venture far from its home base, particularly as it is certain that the existing perioscope will be refined to a point where it will be practically invisible even when the "sub" is only a mile or two away from the dreadnaught.

The American naval authorities are also working on another idea at the present time. It is what is called an armored submersible, or a submarine which is a cross between the existing "sub" and the old Monitor type which vanquished the Merrimac in the Civil War. It will be remembered that the United States navy ceased building monitors at least 15 years ago, because it was found that they were unseaworthy. But a monitor which is heavily armored, which has guns of almost the dreadnaught type, which has speed, and which can, if necessary, sink entirely below the surface of the water, is a craft which would revolutionize all the navies in the world if it were successful. Of course, such a boat has not yet progressed beyond the stage of scientific theory and speculation, but if the Schley is a success it is probable that navy construction experts will soon begin to draw plans and to develop a program for an "armored submersible," as it is called.

American naval authorities declare the submarines has vindicated itself as an almost ideal engine of defensive warfare on the sea, but they are fully alive to the necessity of maintaining American naval strength in dreadnaughts. For this reason there will be no let-up in the program for the construction of dreadnaughts, although, if the Schley is a successful craft, it is certain that the construction of submarines will for a long time to come be a cardinal feature of American naval policy.

COLOR AND MOISTURE.

There Is a Good Reason Why Vegetation Is Mostly Green.

Doubtless many have wondered why the vegetation of the earth is mostly green. That is, not what makes it green, but why it is that color instead of blue or red or purple.

Moisture, it has been found, will be collected by the green foliage in proper quantities while foliage of other colors will not be properly nourished by the dews and moisture from earth and atmosphere.

A rather curious experiment proves this.

Paint a piece of glass yellow, another green and one red and one black and place all these painted pieces of glass out in the open air over night during a summer or autumn night.

When examined early the following morning it will be found that the yellow piece will be very wet and the green piece only fairly moist, while the red and black pieces will be dry.

This is proof that yellow foliage would collect too much dampness, and the red and black would gather none. Green, which collects the medium amount of moisture, seems to be the color best adapted to the conditions existing throughout the earth.

Yellow foliage has been known to damp off and decay under the same conditions that makes green foliage thrive.

A few yellow leaved plants are grown under considerable difficulty under ordinary weather conditions.—New York American.

A RECORD PRESCRIPTION.

After It Was Bought and Paid For It Lost Its Charm.

The largest amount ever officially recorded as the purchase price of a prescription is £5,000 ($25,000), paid by the British parliament to a Mrs. Stevens to reveal the ingredients of her cure for "gravel and stone in the bladder and kidneys." Parliament voted this amount to satisfy the demands of the British public; also because Mrs. Stevens would not take a penny less for her secret.

The ingredients as revealed by Mrs. Stevens were as follows: "Eggshells, snails (shells and all), hips and haws, ash keys, garden crabs and various other vegetables all burned to a cinder, and the ash mixed with camomile flowers and fennel and other vegetables."

Curiously enough, when this high priced prescription was made public it immediately lost its potency—and its popularity. New cases failed to respond to its magic, and cases which had been cured while its mysteries were still unrevealed promptly developed new symptoms. At the end of a year it was practically forgotten. But its price record still stands; also the record of one instance in which a British parliament failed to get its money's worth.—Los Angeles Times.

Snuff Spoons.

All the world is familiar with snuff-boxes, but snuff spoons are pretty little refinements of which this generation has hardly heard. Very probably they came into use about two years after Sir George Rooke's expedition to Vigo bay in 1702, when he captured half a ton of tobacco and snuff from the Spanish galleons, and snuff thus became a common article in England. One of the characters in a comedy published at Oxford in 1704, entitled "An Act at Oxford," by Thomas Baker, says, "But I carry sweet snuff for the ladies," to which Arabella replies: "A spoon too. That's very gallant, for to see some people run their fat fingers into a box is as nauseous as eating without a fork." In the forties and fifties of the last century snuff spoons were still in use on the Scottish border. They were of bone and of a size to go into the snuffbox. People fed their noses, it was said, as naturally as they carried soup to their mouths.—London Mail.

What Could He Do?

"I hate to be contradicted," she said.

"Then I won't contradict you," he returned.

"You don't love me," she asserted.

"I don't," he admitted.

"You are a hateful thing!" she cried.

"I am," he replied.

"I believe you are trying to tease me," she said.

"I am," he conceded.

"And you do not love me."

"I don't."

For a moment she was silent.

"Well," she said at last, "I do hate a man who's weak enough to be led by a woman."—Honiton Post.

STIRRING TALES OF EUROPEAN WAR PORTRAY ACTUAL COMBAT

Riderless Steeds at Night Stop on Hearing the Rattle of the British Rifle Bolts.

Many Stories of Individual Heroism — Austrian Captive Goes Through Russian Lines.

APPENDED are human interest stories from the battle front in Europe. They depict actual scenes on the firing line.

"Papa Was Very Sad!"

The Revue Bleue prints the diary of a German sergeant major who had charge of the telegraph service in the Verdun district, in which the following telegram sent by the German crown prince to his wife on Sept. 8 was preserved:

After a hard fight we have forced the passage of the Meuse, always finding the enemy fortified in new positions. This means terrible losses, but we advance. Papa, last night at Marville, was very sad. Von Wedel has been killed. Stenay is beautifully situated, but has been severely treated. I am staying at a pretty house belonging to an old lady. Remembrances.
GUILLAUME.

Horse Sense.

A remarkable instance of horse sense when a number of riderless steeds, broken loose in the night, ignored a challenge to halt, but stopped on hearing the rattle of rifle bolts, is related in a letter from the front.

"We were on patrol along a dark roadway," says a British trooper, "when we were startled by the thunder of hoofs. The sound of galloping came nearer and nearer down the road until the



Photo by American Press Association.

ROYAL SCOTS FIRING "TAPS" OVER GRAVE OF CAPTAIN HERDMANN OF GERMAN CRUISER BLUECHER, WHO DIED A PRISONER OF WAR IN ENGLAND.

time came to about a sharp 'Halt!' The horses were almost upon us when we challenged a second time. No stop. In a second the patrol released safety catches and opened the cut-outs. At the metallic ring of the bolt sections the horses reared back on their haunches. Advancing with our fingers on the triggers, we found the animals were unsaddled and without riders.

"Later we learned they had broken out of their stable. We had no trouble to lead them into a neighboring farmyard, for they knew what the rattle of bolts meant."

A Brave Youth.

The self sacrifice of German youth for the fatherland takes other forms than death on the battlefield. The following letter from a young German in Madrid to a friend in Berlin which appears in the Vossiche Zeitung gives one incident of such patriotism:

"You remember young Leiderer, who was employed by a concern in Madrid. Leiderer wanted to serve his fatherland and endeavored to reach Germany by way of Italy with several other young men. They were captured by the French and sent to Corsica. Five of them, including Leiderer, tried to escape, but all were caught. They were tried before a court martial, which rendered a verdict that the originator of the plan be shot. But not one betrayed the other.

"So lots were drawn, and the lot fell to Leiderer. The brave young man faced death without saying a word. He died for his fatherland without having been in the war."

The Mined Trench.

Lieutenant Herbert C. Archer of the Sixteenth lancers, who is at London on furlough, explains the heavy losses in that regiment by telling of the mortality in one mined trench. Lieutenant Patrick of the same regiment, who had not much experience in trench fighting, obtained the consent of the commanding officer to make an attack on a German trench on Feb. 20. Lieutenant Archer continued:

"The trench which the lancers were ordered to occupy appears to have been mined by the enemy, but the artful Germans allowed us to occupy it for twenty-four hours, thus getting as many of our men as possible into it. At daybreak on Feb. 21 there was a terrific explosion, which killed five of our officers outright, and another has since died, and five more were wounded. A large number of the rank and file were killed and wounded. Lieutenant Patrick was probably fatally wounded.

"The trench was completely blown in, and immediately after the explosion the Germans charged. Our reserves were called up, and, assisted by those of the poor fellows in the trench who remained alive, we drove the enemy back with considerable loss. We had to re-entrench and were fighting for forty-eight hours."

Superoptimism.

A glowing tribute to the courage and cheerfulness of the British wounded who recently passed through Holland is paid by Dr. Brocx, chief of the



Photo by American Press Association.

THE KAISER AND GENERAL VON HINDENBURG, THE IDOLS OF GERMANY.

Dutch Red Cross at Maestricht. Dr. Brocx describes his feelings when seeing all those young men so dreadfully mutilated; then he continues:

"But, much as this spectacle hurt us inwardly, we could not let our feelings show in our faces, for their state of mind was quite contrary to our own. If their bodies were mutilated and their bodily strength diminished their spirit was strong and their appearance lively. Gladness rang in their voices when they thanked us for the refreshments offered them by the Dutch Red Cross. They smoked their pipes and sang 'Tipperary' as if they were setting out stalwart instead of coming home thus. In a blind man's violin playing there was feeling, but not sorrow. A man who lost both arms ate his biscuit and smoked his pipe as if he had always done it this way."

The writer thus sums up his astonishment:

"These were men who had lived in a war hell for a couple of months, who had spent months in mortal illness, surrounded by their country's foes, nursed by people who hated their race and did not understand their language, wishes or sorrows, and these men returned as wrecks, and did it all as I saw them, gladly, gayly and without hatred. This is what puzzles me. Is it a special racial trait of the English people? I do not know, but I do know it is a fact."

Austrian Captive Escapes.

The Prager Tageblatt prints a letter from Lieutenant Ladislaus von Janik of the Thirteenth Austrian hussars, who was taken prisoner by the Russians on the night of Dec. 12 and who subsequently escaped.

"It was a very dark night," writes Lieutenant Janik, "so dark that it was impossible to see friend or foe. Toward morning our trenches were attacked suddenly by a large force of Russians. I was wounded and taken prisoner. I received very kind treatment and was taken to a house where I had the luxury of sleeping under shelter, even though it was only on the barn floor. I was hungry; the guards were hungry, also, but they were kind enough to give me a share of the little that they had to eat.

"The Russians were forced to retreat, and I marched with them on the road to Tarnow. The commander, who saw my condition, was so kind and sympathetic that he had me placed in a wagon, so that I was greatly relieved. During the journey one of the Russian soldiers took my cane from me. I complained to an officer, who immediately ordered the soldier to restore my cane, at the same time giving him a couple of vigorous slaps in the face.

"I remained in Tarnow until Dec. 17 under guard of four soldiers. While the soldiers were having tea that afternoon I managed to leave the room unobserved and made my escape. On the outskirts of the town I found shelter in the home of a Jew, who concealed me in a snug little corner on the roof until nightfall. A Polish peasant nearby supplied me with civilian clothes and I was thus enabled to continue on my journey to find my regiment. I had no shoes and marched from village to village in my bare feet. Finally I came to Fryasnak, where I was again befriended by a sympathetic Jew, who gave me shelter and something to eat.

"Twice I was arrested by Russian soldiers as a spy, but I was fortunate enough to prove that I was a Galician farmer suffering from tuberculosis, who was walking in the snow for the benefit of his health. Of course, the many hardships had left me very much emaciated, so that I really did look as if I had consumption. I passed through Jaslo and Dukla and finally reached Lasliska, but everywhere there were Russians, and it did not seem as if I would ever pass through their lines.

"So I tramped back again to Dukla and from there returned again to Jaslo. Finally I fell in with an old gentleman who was traveling to Hungary on a Russian passport, and I went with him as his valet, reaching the frontier in safety.

"I reached my regiment after another two mile walk in the snow and was able to report important information on the situation of the Russians, so that, after all, my being taken a prisoner was a blessing in disguise."

A Gallant New Zealander.

Cecil Humphries, a New Zealander, has won the double distinction of gaining the distinguished conduct medal and of being promoted from private to sergeant on the battlefield.

He was on a visit to London when the war began. Joining the army service corps as a clerk, he was made a corporal and shortly afterward a sergeant before he was sent to France. Humphries' ardent desire to "have a go" at the enemy prompted him to apply for a transfer. By forfeiting his stripes



Photo by American Press Association.

AUSTRIAN INFANTRY IN CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

and better pay he was able to join the First Manchester regiment and was soon in the thick of the fighting.

In a letter to his mother Humphries tells modestly of how he regained his stripes and afterward gained the distinguished conduct medal. "I would rather not tell you how it was done," he writes. "I am only proud for your dear sake, and I feel happy to know that as a New Zealander I have done my little bit for my king and country."

Brigadier General Strickland assembled the men and, dismounting from his horse, shook hands with Humphries and congratulated him. Then amid hearty cheers the ribbon was placed on his breast.

Place Light Value on Guns.

Declaring that there has been too much importance attached by the British public to the reports in the official statements of the frequent capture of German machine guns, the British "eyewitness at the front" in a summary of recent events says:

"It must be remembered that to the Germans the loss of one or several machine guns does not represent what at the beginning of the operations it would have meant to us, with our then vastly inferior total and proportionate number of these weapons.

"It is believed that before the war commenced they had available altogether a stock of 50,000 such guns apart from any that may since have been turned out by their arsenals. Their employment of them, therefore, has in a certain sense been prodigal and carried out with a disregard to loss, which is only comprehensible when the large reserve of these weapons in their possession is borne in mind.

"To the Germans a machine gun represents merely a piece of machinery of immense killing and stopping power which has cost a certain sum of money, but it is less vulnerable and less valuable in every way than a number of men and rifles of equivalent killing power.

"The one principle guiding its employment, therefore, is that, provided the gun has earned its keep or paid for its cost by the number of the enemy slaughtered, its loss or destruction does not count."

BET WAR WILL END BY SEPT. 1

Odds in London Ten to One on Peace Before Dec. 1.

BIG SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION

British Expert Thinks That the Side That Can Kill the Most Men Will Win in the End—Asserts That Germany Has a Sufficient Supply of Food to Last Year.

London.—There is probably no question asked more frequently just now than: "When do you think the war will end?" Opinions differ widely, as is only natural when there is so little real information to go upon. Betting in the city is quoted as being, that the war will end:

Before May 1, 1915—3 to 1 against.
Before June 1, 1915—2 to 1 against.
Before Sept. 1, 1915—even.
Before Dec. 1, 1915—10 to 1 on.
Before March 1, 1916—15 to 1 on.

This certainly indicates a more optimistic feeling than anything said by ministers and other important authorities would seem to justify, though all of these are careful not to commit themselves to anything definite.

Generally speaking, the highly placed authorities are grave in tone, and preparations of all kinds are going on with increasing vigor. Lord Southwark announced at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce that he was authorised by Lord Kitchner to say that since the beginning of the war "we have increased the output of war material 300 times in excess of what it was before. He added that under the bill we were discussing in the house of lords he hoped and expected to get a great accession of labor which would enable him enormously to increase the supplies."

Statements like this and Asquith's recent warning that the war would be a long one seem to suggest that the calculations of those who ought to know best hardly reckon on an early end to fighting.

A high authority said the other day: "This war will only be ended by killing. The allies have to face Germany with a butcher's bill so huge that she will at last refuse to see it increased."

To the question of how big he thought that the bill would have to be he answered, after awhile: "That is hard to say. But I estimate the German casualties up to date at 1,250,000, and that, I think, is barely half what they will have to be. But, believe me, it is only by kill, kill, kill that they can be defeated. The question of food will not enter into it. They have plenty of provisions. It is only by killing their men that we shall make them give in."

He then told me of a remark made by a German officer rescued from the Blucher. "Have your sailors nothing better to do with their time than to save the lives of the enemy?" This, he said, was right in effect, for the death of every German soldier or sailor brought the war so much nearer to its end, but the tradition of the British navy is to save life after the defeat of the enemy.

An interesting article published by a writer whose opinons have often proved well justified gives the result of an inquiry made on the spot into the present conditions in Germany. From a friend in the diplomatic corps in Berlin, who had unusual facilities for collecting the information, he obtained the following figures: There were 6,000,000 ablebodied men between nineteen and forty-five who had not served in the army up to Jan. 1. There were close upon 1,000,000 volunteers, half of whom were included in the Landwehr or substitute reserves. To these are to be added the approximately 4,000,000 now with the colors.

Casualties reported up to Jan. 15 were said by the same authority to be: Killed, 250,000; wounded, 594,000; missing and prisoners, 162,000, making a total of 880,000. An estimate of the losses up to Feb. 1 makes the killed, wounded and missing or prisoners approximately 1,200,000. Allowing for the return to the firing line of only one-third of the wounded, the irretrievable loss in fighting material is estimated at 1,000,000 officers and men up to Feb. 1. Making allowance for another six weeks of fighting, this estimate differs little from the 1,250,000 of the English authority referred to above.

WEALTHY BOY JOINS NAVY.

Pasadena Millionaire Gives Consent When His Son Enlists.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Donald Murphy, nineteen years old, son of A. M. Murphy, a Pasadena millionaire, is at Mare island, San Francisco, where he enlisted for three years' service in the navy. Young Murphy drove up to the naval recruiting office in Spring street in his automobile, accompanied by his parents.

"I want to enlist as a sailor in the American navy," he said to the officer in charge. His father and mother gave their consent. He passed the physical and mental examination and then was enlisted. Re-entering the automobile, he went to the Santa Fe station, where he boarded a train for Mare island. Murphy last year was graduated from the Pasadena high school.

ARCTIC FROST BITES.

And the Popular Error That Rubbing With Snow Helps Them.

The idea that when your face or any other part of your body begins to freeze you must thaw it out with snow is declared to be a superstition by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Few things could be more absurd, he says, and yet this is a superstition that has been carried with many an arctic explorer through long experience in the north. Tales are told of how even the application of snow failed to relieve the freezing, and these are taken as indications of the severity of the case instead of proof that, as a matter of fact, the snow only assists the freezing process. Any high school pupil, Stefansson says, could tell us offhand what would happen if liquid air were applied to a man's cheek or nose. Of course the part would freeze instantly. Snow has the same though less rapid effect.

The whole secret of dealing with frost bites of the face in arctic travel, he says, is to keep the hands warm and to run the warm hand over the face every few minutes to see if any part of it is frozen. Usually, also, one can keep oneself fairly well informed about the condition of one's face by wrinkling it and "making faces." If a spot of skin or cheek the size of a twenty-five cent piece becomes stiff one can always detect it by making a grimace. Then all one has to do is to take one's warm hand out of one's mitten and press it to the frozen spot for a moment until the whiteness and stiffness are gone.—Indianapolis News.

His Blasted Life.

John Grimes, a noted skinflint, residing in a rural district, became engaged to a lady of some means who chanced to be visiting in the neighborhood during the summer. Ascertaining his true character as the weeks passed, she told him all was over between them, whereupon Grimes threatened to sue for breach of promise. Rather than incur publicity and notoriety his former sweetheart, through her attorney, offered to settle for $200. "Two hundred!" shrieked Grimes melodramatically. "Two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a blasted life! Never, never!" "How much do you think would be about right?" asked the attorney. "Make it three hundred and it's a bargain," declared Grimes instantly.—Argonaut.

Offer Declined.

It was after an attack, and two highland soldiers were lying flat to escape the flying bullets. During a brief lull in the firing one of them said, "Let's be moving on, Jock."

"I can't, Sandy," was the reply. "I got it in the leg."

"Then crawl on tae my back," said Sandy, "and I'll carry ye in."

"Nae danger, fear," exclaimed Jock; "the Victoria cross for you and anither bullet for me."—Boston Transcript.

A Thumb Print Fantasia.

"You seem very much interested in those thumb print records," commented the man at police headquarters.

"Yes," answered the visitor. "I can't help feeling the greatest curiosity about how one of those things would sound if you put it on a phonograph and played it."—Washington Star.

Difficult Classification.

Teacher—Tommy, to what class of the animal kingdom do I belong? Tommy—Dunno, teacher. Pa says you're an old hen and ma says you're an old cat.—Baltimore American.

No Exemptions.

Grubbs—You have to give the devil his due. Stubbs—That's right. The bankruptcy law doesn't hold good in his court.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Rude Criticism.

"My daughter has a rack for her music."

"I know. It's the one she puts her fingernails on."—Exchange.

LEGAL NOTICES

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT, Onondaga County, New York, Lora M. Fergerson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Fergerson, deceased, plaintiff, against Samuel Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, and also entered in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 5th day of March, 1915, I, the subscriber, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:— ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square form as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land, as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises Fifty (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by John Siver; being the equal South half part of the same, and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same, the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero, bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-Nine One Hundreds (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-Two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundredths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) arce of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Johathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Roads on said Lot line, running thence Eight (8) chains and Twenty-five (25) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:— All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by Jabez Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12), Constable's purchase, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the State road at the Northeast corner of Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve (12) chains Sixty-two (62) links to the Northwest corner of 20 and 29-100 acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1877; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State Road; thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight Hundredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises in Oswego County being the same premises described in a certain deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by Wilbur Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's Office September 28, 1909, in P 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

Selden E. McClusky,
Referee

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney
Office and P. O. Address
Wieting Block, Syracuse.

SIMPLIFYING GOVERNMENTS

Object of Reforms in State Governments Is to Diminish Legislation

By Dr. Charles Fremont Taylor

About 40 State Legislatures are now in session grinding away at the legislative mill. During the five years from 1909 to 1913, inclusive, our State Legislatures made 62,004 laws! Such an astounding output of legislation has never been seen in any other part of the world. What we need is not more laws, but fewer, and better.

The average legislator serves only for a single term. During that time there is usually but one session of the Legislature, and in many states the length of session is limited to 40, 60 or 90 days. The average legislator has absolutely no previous preparation for his responsible duties as a lawmaker. At the end of his first term he is usually succeeded by another as devoid of preparation and experience as he. This is true of the vast majority of the members of all our State Legislatures.

When we consider the crude material constituting our Legislatures, we cannot be surprised at the crudity of the product, nor at the awkward attempt to make up for quality by increasing the quantity.

We shall never have a better quality of legislative product until we have a better quality of legislators. The first step in attaining this object is to reduce the number. For example: New Hampshire has 405 members in the lower house; Vermont, 243; Connecticut, 25j; Massachusetts, 240; Pennsylvania, 207, etc. The members of the upper houses are less numerous, none going above 100, but as a rule they also are far too numerous.

Undoubtedly our State legislative product would be better if State Legislatures were to consist of a single body only, of a few members and well paid, chosen with reference to their preparedness and ability for the responsible and difficult task of lawmaking. Why keep the old tradition of two legislative bodies? In the last decade over 300 municipalities have abandoned the old form and adopted a single and small legislative boye, usually of only three or five members.

Uncontrolled authority concentrated in a small body might be a temptation to party machines and corrupting corporations to get control of such body, in which event the danger of legislation in the interest of political machines and powerful corporations would be greater than at present, yet municipalities which have thus concentrated legislative authority have avoided these dangers by providing for the Referendum. No sensible corporation will buy legislation from a legislative lobby which cannot "deliver the goods." The Referendum prevents the delivery of any legislative "goods" not wanted by the voters. In this way the corrupt lobby has been killed in these municipalities, as is shown by the improved character and efficiency of their government. And the Referendum has been actually used very few times. Its mere presence in the charter guards the people against vicious legislation, just as the mere presence of a policeman usually insures good order in a public place.

This brief glance at the improvement in municipal government suggests the proper way to improve State government. A constitutional convention will meet in Albany, N. Y., early in April of this year for the purpose of of proposing a new constitution for the great State. Will this convention break the traditions of the past and provide a State government cast in modern mold? Will it provide for a single legislative body, of few members, well selected, well paid and well prepared for their task? This body would give its entire time to its work and would promulgate laws as needed, and always after the most careful consideration and investigation. One such law would serve the public better than a hundred ordinary laws. Laws would then be simple, easily understood and far-reaching.

The small legislative bodies (commissions) of municipalities have also been given large appointive and executive powers. This is contrary to the old theory of complete separation of legislative and executive powers and responsibilities in the same hands works well in our regenerated municipal governments. It has always worked well in other countries where the separation idea never took root. The concentration makes for simplicity and efficiency, and it is entirely safe when guarded by the Referendum for possible legislative errors or venality, and by the Recall for possible official incompetence or crookedness.

The future State government will be simpler and more efficent than the present State government; and at the same time it will be more responsive to popular needs and wishes. These desirable improvements will be achieved by adopting the plans that have proven successful elsewhere. The separation idea will be abandoned, and greater powers, both legislative and administrative, will be concentrated in fewer hands. But the Referendum and Recall will always be on guard to insure faithfulness to the interests of the general public instead of service to party organizations and powerful corporations. What State will be the first to set this pattern.

New York's constitutional convention will sit in April, and it will struggle with the problem of State government probably until September. The subject of a constitutional convention is being seriously discussed in many other states, notably in Illinois and Pennsylvania. The need is for short constitutions, giving a simpler and more efficient State government. The steps toward this goal are a shorter ballot, fewer elected officers, with larger powers, and with the possibility of direct control by the voters in order to protect against abuse of concentrated powers.

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Those You Know

E. J. Carver, of this city, left Tuesday for an extended business trip to New York and Baltimore. He was accompanied to New York by Mrs. Carver and Miss Mary Louise Carver. Mr. Caver expects to be gone about two weeks.

* * *

Little Miss Little, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Little, is recovering from the effects of an operation.

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Goodjon is the guest of Oswego friends today.

* * *

The Salvation Army has received $40 in contributions to apply toward the $200 it is necessary to raise. More than half of the city has been canvassed.

* * *

Spring has really sprung today—sunshine, blue sky, skipping zephyrs, and the faint suggestion of April showers.

* * *

Miss Helen Seymour of Syracuse university is spending her Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Seymour.

Special Prices on Rugs
THIS WEEK
at PATTERSON'S
$25 9x12 Axminster Rugs at, each $19.98
$22.50 9x12 Axminster Rugs at, each $17.50
$20 9x12 Axminster Rugs at each $13.98
$3.50 36x72 Axminster Rugs, at, each $2.50
$2 27x63 Axminster Rugs at, each $1.39
$1.50 27x63 Vevet Rugs, at, each $1.00
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Large ripe Bananas 15 cents the dozen.
Sweet Navel Oranges, 2 dozen for 25 cents.
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CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.
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"THE ACCOUNTING"
Featuring
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
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3-Reel Lubin
"OFFICER JIM"
and 3 others
Tonight---Amateur Night

THE QUIRK
MONDAY and TUESDAY
April 12 and 13
THE UNITED STATES AMUSEMENT CO. PRESENTS
HARRY P. DEWEY
HERO OF 4 WARS
IN THE THRILLING PICTURE LECTURES:
"The Battle of Manila Bay" "Life Under 3 Flags"
"The Truth About Mexico" "The Wages of Sin"
"Wake Up America"
INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINING EDUCATIONAL
Lecture by Griffith Gordon, "My Life Among the Indians"
THE DE LONGS
IN THE INDIAN OPERETTAS:
"Cripple Wig" "The Wooing of Hiawatha" "The First American"
GRIFFITH GORDON, Phenomenal Baritone
LOUISE GORDON, Charming Soprano
GRACE ARMOUR, Lyric Contralto
6--Musical and Other Numbers--6
Character Sketches in Chalk by the DeLongs
Special Electrical Effects Elaborate Scenery
REGULAR PICTURE PROGRAM
Matinee, 5c; Night, Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

COMING EVENTS

Today The Quirk offers Francis X. Bushman in the three-reel Essanay prize mystery story, "The Accounting." Bushman being a prime favorite with the masses should be the means of capacity houses. In addition to this splendid feature three other reels of merit and a fine amateur program will be presented; acts that are sure to please and all at the small price of balcony, 5; main floor 10c. Tomorrow "Officer Jim" is the feature of the six-reel program. Monday and Tuesday the Harry P. Dewey Co. will present a program of six numbers in addition to the regular photo play program, and on Wednesday Gus Sun offes 5 acts of excellent vaudeville with a full bill of six reels of pictures of aeally high class.

ABSOLUTELY PURE MAPLE SYRUPS AND SUGARS
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LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Lady Attendant Phone 3212
W. B. HALSTEAD, D. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Office Hours: 1:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. and by appointment.
Quirk Theatre Bldg., Fulton, N. Y.

$100 REWARD
The Fulton Automobile Club will pay $10.00 Reward for information leading to the arrest and connection of any persons throwing glass, nails or other sharp substances on any streets of the city.
R. L. McCULLY, President

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
"The New York Shop"

Better select your Suit, Coat or whatever you need in the Ready-to-wear line now, as we have just received some exclusive New Models.
SUITS at $12.50, $15.75, $19.50 and up.
COATS at $6.75, $9.75, $12.50, $15.00 and up.
AFTERNOON & EVENING GOWNS at $5.00, $9.75, $15.75, up to $25.00.
Every garment from the Shop has a touch of distinction, and is of the Newest Shade and Material.
National Merchandise Stamps save you 2 1-2% Discount on your purchases
M. J. McDONALD & CO.
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Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?
You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in their Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants.
FREE COUPON
This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 10.
McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177
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Groceries, Dry Goods & Notions
214 West First St.
J. BELASKI
GROCERIES
174 West First St.
M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 1188
H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42
JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233
JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299
YOUR SUNDAY DINNER
To Be Just Right Must Come From The City Market
FRESH HAMS, VEAL, PORK LOIN, SAUSAGE, FINE WESTERN BEEF
CELERY, LETTUCE, APPLES, ETC.
RED STAMPS GIVEN WITH ALL PURCHASES
H. C. DANN & SON
Phone 42 11 South Second South
Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.
Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 96 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915 | Price One Cent.

WANTED—A SLOGAN

THIS MEANS YOU

The Chamber of Commerce wants a slogan for use upon its letter head. It must be short, snappy and to the point. It must create an impression of alertness, activity, progressiveness and be in every way up-to-date.

A prize consisting of a $5.00 gold piece is hereby offered to the citizen of Fulton who submits the best slogan by the evening of Wednesday, April 14th. Send in your suggestions today. There is no limit to the number you may make.

Some interesting and valuable suggestions have already been received from a number of people. There are others with equally good ideas who have not been heard from. If you have not already sent in your answer do so now. If you have, send in some more. All will be carefully considered.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following French official statement regarding the progress of the war was issued today:

"After a new and brilliant attack the important position of Les Eparges, which dominates the plain of Woevre and which the enemy defended obstinately, is now completely in our hands. We carried yesterday 1,500 meters (about 1,600 yards) of trenches, and this morning the Germans held in strength on the plateau only two isolated positions of some meters. We carried these this afternoon, taking 150 prisoners. We have thus attined one of the principal objectives of our operations of the last few days.

"Further to the south, in the Forest of Ailly, we have maintained all the ground gained—200 meters on a front of 400 meters—and repulsed three counter attacks. In the Forest of Montmare the Germans made fifteen attacks to retake trenches which we wrested from them yesterday. They were repulsed fifteen times. Heaps of German bodies are lying on the ground.

"On the rest of the front actions to be reported are as follows:

"In Belgium, near Drei Grachten, the Germans by an attack occupied part of a trench on the left bank of the Yser.

"In Champagne there have been infantry attacks of quite local but of a very vigorous character.

"British troops repelled during the night of April 7-8 a German attack.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle fresh progress was made. At Les Eparges we gained nw ground and have remodelled the trenches captured from the Germans, which were chokd with bodies, to make the parapets face the other way, and we repelld at the close of th day two counter attacks made by thee nemy. In the Montmare Wood all the progress we gained has been maintained despite very violent attacks yesterday.

"In the wood at Ailly we captured new trenches and repelled two counter attacks, as already reported. We also secured six machine guns and two trench mortars. The enemy ceased his counter attacks after midday."

GERMAN

Berlin, Friday (via London).The official statement given out today by the German General Headquartes Staff says:

"In the western theatre: The Belgians again have been driven out of the demolished hamlet of Drei Grachten, on the Yser Canal. Two Belgian officers and 100 men and two machines guns were captured.

"In retaliation for the bombardment of villages situated behind our positions the city of Rheims, in which large assemblings of troops and batteries were observed, has been bombarded with incendiary shells.

"North of the village of Beausejour, northeast of Les Mesnil, we took from the French last night several trenches and two machine guns. Two attempts to recapture the position during the night were repulsed.

"A French infantry attack in the Argonne Forest, during which the French again employed asphyxiating bombs failed.

"The battles between the Meuse and the Moselle rivrs continue with incrased fierceness. The French suffered the heaviest losses, but again were completely unsuccssful in their attacks.

"In the plain of the Woevre they also unsuccessfully attacked. During the morning and the evening they continually brought up new forces for the occupation of the Meuse hills near Combres.

The whole southern slopes of the mountains have been strongly fortified, and troops are being poured into the reyion in dispute. It is said there are now twenty-four Austrian and six German army corps facing Russians and that more are on the way. On the other hand, t[illegible]sians are still bringing up reserves, and, according to the Aust[illegible]or of last night, they are attacking without regard for the loss of human life.

AMERICAN KILLED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE



LEON C. THRASHER

Here is Leon C. Thrasher, the American citizen who was a passenger on the British steamship Falaba, which was sunk by a German submarine. The loss of his life may cause international complications between the United States and Germany. Whether ample time was given for escape and Thrasher was negligent, whether he was killed by the explosion caused by the submarine torpedo or drowned while the vessel was sinking, are questions on which the American government will seek definite information before deciding its course.

STEAMSHIP WITH FIFTY-FOUR ON BOARD REPORTED SUNK.



THE PRINS MAURITS

Here is the steamship Prins Maurits, reported sunk off Cape Hatteras, with a crew of fifty and four or more passengers. Wallowing around in great seas whipped up by the worst storm that has swept the Atlantic coast in many years, a number of vessels searched in vain for the steamer, but nothing was seen of her, and it is feared that all on board are lost, unless some good Samaritan ship appeared on the scene.

French Capture Les Esparges; German Bodies Piled on Field

London, April 10.—"Bodies of Germans lie in great piles along the front."

This sentence in the report of the day's operations, issued last nightb y the War Office in Paris, tells only a small part of the terrific fighting in progress between the Meuse and the Moselle, where the French have attacked in forte to destroy the German salient at St. Mihiel. The battle on the wooded heights and on the plains of the Woevre has developed into the biggest engagement in the western theatre since the end of the battle of the Yser, in November. The German advance on the Aisne at Soissons, the French operations at Perthes, in Champagne, and the British drive at Neuve Chapelle marked important periods in the winter's fighting, but none of them has equalled in numbers of men engaged or in the importance of the objective the French effort to cut off the Germans on the Meuse or shatter the wedge driven to the south af Verdun that results in a three-quarters investment of the fortress.

The Germans between St. Mihiel and the Moselle have all the advantage of the terrain. Most of the territory they control is in the form of a plateau, with sides rising from 400 to 500 feet above the plain. Many of the approaches to the plateau are simply small precipices, up which men can go only with the aid of scalling ladders. Not even this handicap has prevented the French from pushing home their advantages, however. A report of one battle near Les Eparges eaches London in which a French battalion is pictured advancing to a cliff side in the face of a withering rifle and machine gun fire, scaling the cliff with improvised ladders and carrying the defensive works at the point of the bayonet.

Yesterda's fighting increased the French advance, the most important feature of the engagement being the capture of Les Eparges, about which a battle in greater or less intensity has been raging since January. To the south of the German salient and to the west the French increased their territory, according to Paris, although Berlin declares every French attack was repulsed. Paris mentions fifteen German counter attacks on one acptured position, each of which was thrown back with heavy loses.

Military observers believe the German position at St. Mihiel will be untenable despite the support given to it by Fort Camp des Romans if the gains mentioned by Paris continue in the same proportion many days. They are certain the German lines of communication with Metz will by that time be under the domination of the French artillery. When that time comes St. Mihiel necessarily will be either evacuated or left to its own resources. St. Mihiel itself is being continuously bombarded, but because of its peculiar physical situation it is not believed an attack on it directly can weigh heavily in the scale of the general operations.

The Germans have made an attack on the British lines in Northern France, which was repulsed, and have, according to Berlin, recaptured from the Belgians the village of Drei Grachten, on the Yser, which has changed hands several times within a few days. Elsewhere in the west, so far as the public has been informed, there has been no fighting worth mentioning.

The Russian successes in the Carpathians, where the Tsar's armies now are said to control virtually all the important passes and are preparing for a descent of the southern slopes, onto the plains of Hungary, have revived unofficial talk of a separate peace for Austria-Hungary and seemingly increasing anxiety on the part of the interventionists in Italy for their country to take up arms on the side of the Allies and obtain teritory they have failed to get in the negotiations through Germany with Austria.

Except in Italy, the neutral country most directly interested in this question, little credence is given to this report, although the opinion is expressed in military circles here that if Russia succeeds in overcoming the joint resistance of the Austro-German troops in the Carpathians as she apparently has that of the Austro-Hungarian armies Hungary at least will be ready to bring the war to an end as far as she is concerned.

However, t[illegible]ssians have some way to go before they reach the plains of Hu[illegible], and the Austro-German forces are placing every obstacle [illegible] their way.

GERMANS SEND TROOPS TO WEST BANK OF YSER

On the Belgian Frontier, April 10.—The Germans continue their despeate efforts to gain a firm foothold on the opposite bank of the Yser. Yesterday they were pushing forward strong reinforcements from Beerst, with leld guns and many Maxims, fo the purpose of conslidating their new position, but according to the latest accounts, they have only the same precarious foothold across the river that was cautiously described in a telegram from the division commander of Thourout.

Heavy fighting continues in this region of the Yser, where the Allies' artillery is subjecting the German advanced trenches to a terrific bombardment.

The Allies' aeroplanes, flying over Knocke and Lasoute, adjoining the frontier, last night dropped numerous bombs on the German marine stores and depots.

HUNGARY CALLS ON GERMAN FORCE FOR AID

London, April 10.—Frederick Rennet, the Daily News correspondent, telegraphs from Petrograd:

"There are remarkable signs that the most seious purpose of the large German reinforcements now answering the summons of the Hungarian government is to overawe the rural population, which is beginning to threaten revolt. Evidently the Germans cannot well spare troops from the western campaign. Their support to the main Austrian army is falling back along both banks of the Ondava rivet. It is insufficient to bring counter attacks to the point of stemming the general Russian advance.

"The Austrians are dstroying all permanent bridges across rivers flowing into the Hungarian valley, accepting by this action a defensive campaign. The pincipal Russian movement on the right wing covers a forty mile front. It is conducting the invastion from ridge of the Beskids as a fortified base. This reduced front already gives a greater force of impact for the Russian infantry.

"Should the Hungarian crisis burst into civil war behind the amies now facing the Russians, it is certain that Field Marshal von Hindenburg immediately will abandon his lines facing Narew, from the north, and bring his main force from Poland(sending General Mackenzen's forces south again to try to get below the Russian position in Hungary. The Germans in the north now have only one officer for about three hundred men."

The Times correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs:

"Part of the Russian line has experienced a check near Mezo Laborez. There has evidently been a considerable concentration of thte enemy's troops at this point, but the sector involved is small, and all the Austrian attacks made in it have been repulsed. The check can have no great effect upon the Russian advance as a whole."

C. M. ALLEN CO.'S BUSINESS GOOD

One of the City's Oldest Industries Reports Big Yearly Increase In Trade

One of the oldest manufacturing establishments, in this city is the C. M. Allen excelsior works in N. 1st st. The enterprise was established in 1888 and has carried on business ever since. The building occupied by the corporation is two stories high and covers an area of 60x100 feet.

More contracts by one-half than a year ago, are on file now at the company's office. The output for last year was greatly in excess of any other year since the company's wheels began to revolve in 1888.

Each month of 1914 exceeded its corresponding month of 1913 by fifty per cent. The daily capacity of the plant is 100 bales of excelsior or one carload. As the excelsior is stripped by machinery from parts of logs fifty-four inches long and five inches in diameter, there is no necessity for a large number of employes, yet there are thirty to forty men engaged by the firm to operate the machinery in the plant. At present on account of a rush of business a few of the men are working long hours that pace may be kept with orders in hand.

Like many other industries the C. M. Allen Co., complains of excessive freight rates. The freight charge on raw material for making excelsion is higher now than the cost of the wood in Canada. The raw material for the plant is shipped by rail from Quebec, but upon completion and operation of the barge canal the excessive freight rates should be lessened, as the pulp wood can then be sent by water from Quebec to Fulton. It is therefore natural to assume that a reduction in freight will mean a reduction in the cost of excelsior. The market price of the product is about $18 a ton.

There is more or less waste in connection with making excelsior, as a result the pulp wood used for its manufacture must be not less than four inches in diameter. Poplar and bass are the woods used in making excelsior.

C. M. Allen, jr., has just returned from canvassing the south and southwest and reports a successful trip.

In addition to manufacturing excelsior the Allen company makes about 500 butter tubs daily. This is an increase over the previous year of about 50 per cent. Packing cases are also a branch of the Allen company's business, and last year, the firm turned out about 18,000 apple barrels.

Five coopers are employed the year round by the company on cooperage work. In the spring of the year the coopers turn out butter tubs, and in the fall they switch to the manufacture of apple barrels.

The plant is now in full operation, and business in the excelsior line is advancing to the front with leaps and bounds.

The manufacture of excelsior is one that may be said to be the pioneer of early prosperity, and the foundation of Fulton's manufacturing supremacy.

HAS RE-INLISTED.

Louis A. Young, late sergeant of marines on the U. S. S. St. Paul, and who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Young of W. 3d st. left yesterday for Boston. He will re-inlist Feb. 1 for another term under the stars and stripes. Sergeant Young has already served his country eight years.

K. OF C. DANCE.

The Knights of Columbus will give a dancing and euchre party at their rooms, Tuesday evening, Feb. 2.

The committee of arrangements comprises James Brennan, William McGovern and Edward Rugg.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MEANS

CLEANLINESS—ECONOMY—COMFORT

Have your house wired before APRIL 1st, and take advantage of OUR FREE FLAT-IRON OFFER. EASY TERMS.

ASK US FOR AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

AT THIS BANK

you are assured of prompt, courteous attention at all times—and you are at liberty to consult with our Officers in regard to financial matters. Accounts subject to check, large or small are solicited.

THE QUIRK, TONIGHT

KALEM PRESENTS A 5-REEL MASTERPIECE.

THE BOER WAR

A HISTORICAL BRITISH BOER STRUGGLE

Matinee 5c. Night 5c and 10c.

TO-MORROW

The lightmate successor to Protea

"WHAT THE GOD'S DECREE"

In 4—PARTS—4

EXCEPTIONAL — THRILLING — SURPRISING

2—COMEDY REELS—2

A BIG AMATEUR BILL Matinee 5c; Night 5c and 10c.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

5—Acts—5 High-Class Vaudeville

SUES FOR $3,000 REWARD OFFERED AFTER ACCIDENT.

Fred D. Clary, a farmer of South Granby, has brought a Supreme Court action against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. to recover the $3,000 reward which was offered by the railroad company for the discovery of the person responsible for the wreck which occurred near South Granby October 17, 1914.

According to the contention of Clary he had employed on his farm a number of escaped inmates of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children and that one of these boys gave him information which led to the arrest of Charles Campbell, now in the Matteawan state hospital.

Immediately after Campbell's arrest there were several claimants for the reward, which was one of the largest ever offered in this part of the country in a criminal case. Because of the large reward there were many agencies which set at work immediately to apprehend the offenders.

Clary claims that after his conversation with the boys who, it was charged, assisted Campbell in wrecking the train, he gave information to the sheriff of Oswego county and other officials which led easily to the apprehension of Campbell after his escape from this state.

It is the contention of the railroad company that although the information furnished by Clary may have been of some use in running down Campbell, it was not the most important factor leading to his arrest and that other agencies were more effective.

BOWLING NOTES

Baldwinsville Will Play the Onyx Team Tonight.

Last night the Onyx Colts played the Pirates at the alleys, the Colts winning by 76 points. The score follows:

COLTS				
Frawley	121	179	174	474
Dennison	128	121	201	450
Campbell	180	151	153	484
Van Buren	181	137	146	464
Murphy	210	133	148	491
Totals	860	621	822	
Average				2303

PIRATES				
Gardner	164	184	117	465
Parks	115	151	94	360
Gifford	146	127	154	407
Bowers	180	200	160	540
Rathburn	160	170	125	455
Totals	765	832	630	
Average				2227

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS ENTERTAINED LAST NIGHT.

The Knights of Columbus entertained a party of friends last night with a smoker held at their rooms in Oneida st.

A musical program was rendered by David Carroll, Frank Massaro, William Branch, Lawrence Ranger. A card game of 45's was played, and the contestants vied with each other for the championship between the east and west side members.

The teams were captained by Timothy Sullivan for the west siders, and Michael Sullivan for the east side. The east siders won by a margin of two games.

Athletic games were also enjoyed and all made up a lively interesting evening. After the sports the members enjoyed a supper.

RAILROAD TO APPEAL CASE.

An appeal is to be taken by the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad from a verdict of $500 awarded by a jury in City Court to Miss Agnes Frawley in a negligence action. This announcement was made yesterday by Attorney P. W. Cullinan of Oswego, counsel for the railroad company.

WILL DINE IN PHOENIX.

A large crowd will go to Phoenix tonight to attend the chicken pie supper given by the ladies of St. Stephen's church. The tables will be laid in the large dining hall of the Windsor hotel.

Big Week Day Attendance.

The Tuesday evening young people's service held at the First Methodist Episcopal church as a part of the union evangelical meetings of the two local Methodist churches, drew the largest crowd of any of the services. The auditorium has been comfortably filled upon several previous occasions and the ministers in charge feel encouraged. More than half a dozen convertions are reported. Men's night tonight.

Any horse is liable to nail in the foot. Open the wound and thoroughly inject Hanford's Balsam to the bottom to prevent blood poison and heal the wound. —Adv.

A CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

What the League Means In Other Cities.

The slogan of the New York State Consumers' league is "a local league in every city of the state."

New York is the greatest industrial state. In 1912, 347,601 women and 13,919 children were at work in our factories alone. Two other, as yet unnumbered, armies are at work in our stores and offices. The exodus from the home to the workshop has been sudden with but little forethought as to conditions of work or its effect upon the worker. This side is now coming to the front. Careful studies show that some things can and should be bettered. Public opinion is needed for this. The local Consumers' league means an intelligent sympathetic, responsive public opinion.

In other cities, the local league means for the children, the initiation of vocational guidance in the schools, the provision of scholarships for needy children, the study of vocational open to the children, protection from harmful street trades, interest in the child labor court cases.

In other cities, the local league means, for the protection of the home, pure milk, clean bakeries and groceries, sanitary workshops, opportunity to purchase garments bearing the league guarantee of safety.

In the stores, the league has stood for the enforcement of the labor law, a weekly half holiday in summer, a Christmas Eve closing. "Help the Grocer and Confectioner" is the slogan of one city: "Consider the Laundry Worker" of another.

The local league means a trusted intelligent body from whom the employer and employe alike can seek co-operation and aid. It issues so that the city plays an intelligent part in the nation-wide movement for high standards in industry.

Every community should have a strong active local Consumers' league.

FULTON WOMEN TO BE GIVEN RECEPTION.

Miss Belle Meyer and Mrs. Frank Pink of Oswego will entertain a delegation of Fulton women, members of Mary Patterson Court of Amaranth, on Thursday afternoon.

The reception will be held at the Meyer residence, 111 W. 3d st. The members of the Eastern Star are also invited.

THE SALVATION ARMY

Ensign Victor O. Jones, of Syracuse, will conduct a meeting at the Army Hall Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 8 p. m.

Don't fail to hear the Ensign. He is a fine speaker and "A Red-hot Salvationist." All are welcome. Officers in charge, Ensign and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Asks Discharge From Bankruptcy

Application has been made by John Hunter to Judge Ray for a discharge from bankruptcy. Mr. Hunter in his statement sworn to before the court, alleges that he has complied with every requirement of the bankruptcy law and believes that he is entitled to a speedy discharge.

A few more cream separators at cost, Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

SOMETHING NEW

Domino Granulated Sugar for Baking or Table Use at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

MORGAN'S OPTICAL PARLOR

Quality Work at Reasonable Prices

Wm. C. Morgan

Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Crockett of Highland st., are entertaining Mrs. W. J. Thompson of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario county. Mrs. Thompson was formerly of Fulton.

* * *

The Presbyterian Sunday school will enjoy a sleigh ride and supper on Friday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Herman McCarthy of Auburn have taken apartments with Mrs. Hannah Hall, Cayuga st.

* * *

J. J. Bush and family have taken a suite of rooms with Mrs. M. Barker, 113 Rochester st. Mr. Bush is state engineer on the barge canal.

* * *

Newton Dingman of the fire department, who has been in the hospital for some time, is improving.

* * *

Mrs. Melvin Stephens of Rochester st. has been ill but is again able to be out.

* * *

Mrs. Egbert E. Carver of S. 3d st. has been ill but is greatly improved.

* * *

John Partrick of Cayuga st. who has been ill for the past five weeks does not improve rapidly.

* * *

George Jones, son of Mrs. C. M. Sutherland, Utica st. who has been very ill for some time is improving.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clark C. Eames, of the Emery Road gave a house party to 90 friends at their home on Friday night. Sleigh loads of guests from Volney Center, Bowens Corners and other points including Fulton enjoyed their hospitality. Dancing and cards were part of the program. A supper was served and a delightful time was had.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Milks of W. 1st st., are entertaining Mrs. Susan Perry for the week.

* * *

John Richardson of S. 5th st. is spending some time with his daughter, Mrs. William Rude in Oswego.

* * *

Dr. Harriet M. Doane entertained informally on Monday night in honor of Mrs. Mary Johnston Hall of Canandaigua.

* * *

Mrs. W. E. Nelson has been the guest of Mrs. Anna Van Buren at her home in Rochester st., for some time. She returned to her home in New York on Monday.

* * *

Morris Whitney is spending several weeks in Oneida county.

* * *

A local inquiry—Last night Albert Ottman and Miss Lillian Crouch were driving around town with several pairs of old shoes tied to the carriage; are congratulations in order, we wonder?

* * *

Homer Stratton underwent an operation for appendicities in a Syracuse hospital Monday night. Mr. Stratton's condition is as well as can be expected.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lamb and daughter Frida, and Mr. and Mrs. Forest Bellinger of Syracuse are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Crouch.

* * *

Newton Butts of Norwich was here last week to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Arba Simons.

* * *

Mrs. Morris Whitney spent Friday at Volney Center.

* * *

Mrs. George Seaton visited relatives at Phoenix, Wednesday.

* * *

Clayton Clark spent Monday at Syracuse.

* * *

Charles Hungerford of Gilberts Mills was a guest of George Seaton and family, Wednesday.

* * *

Geo. T. Carner has returned from the state convention of harness makers and dealers which was held in Syracuse.

* * *

J. R. Sullivan, the genial west side merchant, is again able to be out after a few days illness.

* * *

Glenn J. Streeter is again taking up his business duties after a week's illness.

* * *

Dr. H. S. Orchard is improving in health so rapidly that he will soon be able to resume his work.

Office desk and chair, cheap. Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

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You do not know, is like loaning money to a stranger. Get acquainted with the

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TRY OUR DELICIOUS LIGHT LUNCHES and HOME MADE ICE CREAMS AND CANDIES (Fresh Daily)

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—or any day thereafter, until they're all gone. You, or any other man, can pick from the choicest Overcoats in the land at the lowest prices ever quoted on such garments.

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$15

$16 and $15 Overcoats while they last at $9.85

For Cash Only

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 10, 1915.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

CUPID.

DID you ever hear a wise guy clamor lustily and loud that he'll never fall for marriage to a wise and knowing crowd? And he'll chatter long and freely, until Cupid, on the wing, sends a dart into his bosom with a buzzing, whirring sing. Did you ever hear a maiden sling the chatter in your ear that she'd never let a parson interfere with her career? Oh, she jabbers like a parrot till a bandy legged bloke whispers sweets to her softly—the career goes up in smoke. Yes, you've got to bow to Cupid, be you skinny, short or fat; handsome, shy on looks or stupid—paste this classic in your hat. For he does just as he pleases, gets us mated up somehow; and he sways us like the breezes with his arrows and his bow. Now, he nails some mortals early and he hooks some others late; but he'll catch you when you're napping if your name is on his slate. You may think it soft to dodge him and decline his aid with thanks; you may feel securely anchored in the free, unmarried ranks. But he'll get you if he wants you, and a doughnut to a prune that he'll make you step quite lively to a mushy, spooning tune. Now, of course, some want him badly, but I guess that Cupid thinks that they'd be all right for bracelets, but they'd never do for links. Some folks think they've cheated Cupid, in their lonely singlehood; but it's soup to nuts that Cupid passed 'em by for better wood. Anyway, he's got us guessing, and a jitney to a dime, if the little bantal wants you, that he'll get you in by time.

Opinions

Trend of Elections

The elections of Tuesday show a Republican drift which augures well for 1916. To the discomfiture and annoyance of the Democrats the Republicans introduced the full dinner pail into municipal contests. Let us admit that the tariff bears no relation to a street improvement or to the lid which always figures in local fights. Conceding that what must one think of the holding power of the when it brings triumph in a field where it has no proper part! The Chicago campaign was fought out on the tariff. The Republican candidate for mayor clung to that issue, charging the opposition with responsibility for economic success and promising that the triumph of the old party meant prosperity in 1916. Unfortunately, a religious issue was brought into the campaign. That issue [illegible] cutting both ways. But isn't it significant; isn't it another sign of the hold the Republican [illegible] the people who [illegible] the Republican [illegible] moss [illegible] They [illegible] they [illegible] dinner [illegible] the Republican [illegible] Watertown [illegible]

A LECTURE
of intense interest at the present time, entitled
"FLEEING FROM THE WRATH OF EUROPE"
will be delivered by the
REV. JOHN RICHARDS
of Detroit, Mich.
at the FIRST M. E. CHURCH
Monday Evening, April 12th
AT 8 O'CLOCK
ADMISSION:
Adults, 25c; Children, 10c

SAND STORMS LOCAL

To the shopkeeper of cleanly instinct the problem of turning a clean face toward the thoroghfare is by no means solved. Pass down First street and turn the corner and march blindly upon Oneida or Cayuga st., and if the passing sand storm has not met you more than half way you may, if you are brave enough, open partly an eye and behold that civilized instinct has forced the shopkeeper to wash his doorstep, polish his window and sweep the floor.

However, the vision of cleanliness is fleeting indeed. Around the corners whirl the little zephyrs and catching the unfettered dirt lying so plentifully upon the pavement whirls and whirls it until it lodges in our hair, upon our hats and neckties; it settles on the meat, the fishes, the fried cakes and the cookies, the clean doorstep and the window. The attempt to make clean is too stupendous a task at present to attempt in our little city, yet we know the city has an abundant water supply.

Progressive cities, little or big, believe cleanliness is a necessity, it pays, it's worth while. Fulton cannot afford to overlook its unclean, yea, dirty streets.

SAVE THE TENEMENT HOUSE LAW

In the history of social legislation in New York State the Tenement House Commission Law was a landmark. It was one of the best things for which Theodore Roosevelt was responsible in his whole public career, and by all means his greatest service to his own state. In the commission which framed the laws sat some of the ablest and most humane of the public spirited citizens of this commonwealth.

From the day the legislation was enacted to the present hour each successive session of the Legislature has seen vicious and determined laws that were the bulwark which had been interposed between the poor, the weak and the defenceless and those who were willing to prosper at the expens of human suffering and make profit from the unsanitary conditions of the poor. In the same measure this legislation protected the fore fortunate by contributing to the reduction of disease resulting from foul conditions in the slums, but in the crowded city transmitted from one section to another.

The assault which is now being made upon the Tenement House Law at Albany, with every present promise of success, is one more striking evidence of the complete disregard at the State Capitol for elemental decency when the question of the comfort and health of the poorer citizens of the state is at stake. A legislature cheerfully prepared to condemn women to twelve hours of work daily six days a week in a canning factory, for which the wage is 10 cents an hour, could hardly be expected to be deeply moved by protests made by the Mayor and the officials of the New York [illegible] on behalf of other women and children hardly more defenceless.

But once more it is necessary to utter a word of warning to Republican legislators and Republican leaders—in this case supported by the Democratic contingent with few exceptions. The punishment for the program they have apparently undertaken is inescapable and not to be too long delayed. Ten years ago another generation of Albany statesmen, another set of Republican leaders, fancied that the chief and noblest aim of those receiving a commission from the people was to serve the public service corporations, and the state was treated to those scandals which remain a landmark of shame in state history.

In that day measures to give away franchises, to permit street railway corporations to refuse transfers, to give perpetual rights without decent protection or proper remuneration for the public, fairly choked the calendars in the Legislature and filled the press with the rumors and reports of scandal, which were thoroughly proven in the insurance investigation and the Allds trial.

The thing that is being done in Albany today is a shade meaner, a degree more contemptible, than the old betrayal of public interest. It is the health, the conditions of life and work of women and children, of men who perform the hardest tasks in the community, which are affected by the bills pending or passed at Albany. Of old it was the pocket of the poor man that invited the legislator to eager activity. But such measures as the cannery bill, the tenement house bill, the Health Department proposal—these strike not at the earnings but at the existence of those for whom laws are supposed to be a protection and legislators the champions.

What profit to their party, to their own prestige, the Republican legislators and leaders can see in the program they are ruthlessly driving through the Legislature this year, The Tribune cannot imagine. But it recognizes and these legislators and leaders must also recognize that already there are thousands of men in this state who are frankly saying to themselves, to their associates, either that the things which Republicans are doing at Albany in 1915 are not Republican, represent a betrayal not an expression, of Republican principles, or that they can see no place for themselves in the Republican party.—New York Tribune.

New Naval Reserves

[illegible] the Naval Reserve established by the late Congress, should, in the number and character of its prospective units, inspire the patriotic hope that the country may soon have at its disposal that second line of defence so much needed and as yet non-existent. Every year thousands of fine men are honorably discharged from the service owing to the expiration of their enlistments. Some of these return to the colors within the statutory period, but the majority is scattered [illegible] the service desire and intend to remain for continuous periods of sixteen or twenty years the advantages of the Naval Reserve are very great. For the recruit entering early this length of service is reached at an age averaging between thirty-five and forty and by joining the reserve on retirement he receives a settled pay that exceeds the normal pension and enjoys special opportunities for fixed and honorable employment in civil life.—New York Herad.

Her Account Of Herself

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

My Dear—I have received your letter, and it has recalled many incidents concerning our childish friendship. Ten years have passed since we were last together—ten years that have made a great change in both of us. You, being a year older than I, must now be twenty-one. You ask me to give an account of myself during our separation, and I will proceed to do so.

Papa died three years ago, and since mamma left us some years before his demise I was left an orphan at seventeen. Papa had made a will when I was twelve, appointing an old chum of his, Charles Edwards, my guardian and directing that I be taken care of by Mr. Edwards till I should come of age. When papa died his attorneys sent a copy of the will to my guardian, who directed that I be sent to him.

What do you suppose I found on my arrival? The housekeeper received me, and when she saw me I thought she would have a fit. It seems that, my father's directions having been laid down in his will when I was ten years old, it was supposed that I was a child. Papa and Mr. Edwards' had lived apart and had not seen each other for ten years. The housekeeper told me that I must wait till she made different arrangements regarding my room, but I was very tired after my journey and insisted on going to it at once.

I was never more amused in my life when I entered the chamber that had been prepared for me. A crib had been procured for me, and the room was strewn with playthings, including dolls. All these things had been bought new, for Mr. Edwards, being a bachelor, had never had any family. I consented to go into another room temporarily, where I rested till dinner time.

I went downstairs at 6 o'clock and found Mr. Edwards had returned from business. He had been told by Mrs. Harding, the housekeeper, that I was much older than he supposed, but even with this he seemed much surprised, though really the surprise was with me. I always looked upon papa as an elderly if not an old man and supposed his friend to be the same. Papa was forty-six when he died, and Mr. Edwards was seven years younger. He doesn't look much over thirty and is as young in his actions as in appearance. We dined together, and he was very good and sympathetic and said so many nice things about papa, regretting that, living in different places, they had been separated. In the evening I overheard him talking with the housekeeper about me and asking her opinion as to whether it would be proper for him to keep me with him. She said that so long as she was in the house it would not be amiss, and he said that since his guardianship would last only a year—till I was eighteen—perhaps I had better remain where I was.

This settled it, and I was sent to school, Mrs. Harding, a woman of sixty, being given full charge of me. I found her an excellent woman and owe a great deal to her care and training.

When I came of age my guardian called me into his study and gave me a talk, telling me that I was now free to act for myself and go where I liked. I asked him where I should go, at the same time wiping the moisture from my eyes. With this he lost his stiffness and told me that I might remain where I was so long as I liked, but that I was now a young lady and must see something of society.

Mr. Edwards had a great many friends and interested several of them to get me invitations, but I had no one to escort me to functions. I wanted him to do so, but he wouldn't. He didn't tell me why, but I knew. He feared people would accuse him of appropriating me to himself. He knew some young fellows at his club and invited them to the house. This I construed to mean that I was to have an opportunity to select a husband from them.

But I [illegible]

All this [illegible] to be [illegible] I have been [illegible] I [illegible] and all [illegible] make a [illegible] coffee."

I [illegible] "I'm just [illegible] are young and at the [illegible] age, I [illegible] I asked, "when the man I wish to marry doesn't wish to marry me?"

At this he started and asked if I had [illegible] upon [illegible] my heart. I told him that I didn't like to answer such a question and that I was perfectly satisfied to remain where I was and would not be driven out. He looked at me strangely at this and ended the interview by turning to his newspaper.

I think Mrs. Harding must have said something to him, for one day he said to me, "Laura, if you propose to make this house your home for life you'll have to marry the old fellow who owns it."

We were married the following June. I am very happy. Now that I have given you an account of myself I shall expect you to do the same by me.

A SLOGAN

By I. E. Hyde

A slogan—a slogan is asked for;
And what is a slogan, pray?
Oh, tell me; will it show us the sunshine,
Or the darksome clouds of a day?
Say; is it a theme for a worker
To sing, when he's out of a job?
Or is it a song for the landlord
To hum, when his tenants he'd rob?
Pray; is it a lyric for financiers
Who run their plants day and night,
Who defy the laws of our labor,
And drain drops of blood with their might?
A slogan—I could not define it,
My encyclopedia failed to show;
But, I think, a slogan, means boosting
On clean grounds, and not moving slow.
A slogan for Fulton—I have it—
"Eureka!"—I cry loud and clear.
We'all all join hands 'round the May-pole,
And each wish the other good cheer.
Good cheer to you, brothers and sisters,
Good cheer to you, rich man and poor;
Good cheer to the stranger in passing;
Good cheer—Fulton opens her door.

French Ambassador Dean of the Diplomatic Corps

Greater attention has never been centered on the diplomatic corps than at the present time at Washington, the capital city of one of the great world powers, is unusually interesting today on that account. Diplomats of the old world such as have stood the test of service at other posts, now appear at the capital of the United States to present diplomatic credentials.

Many persons can remember when there were not so many ambassadors accredited to this country as at present and when this country sent but few ambassadors abroad. Formerly, other countries sent ministers to Washington while this country sent ministers to them. It was not until comparatively recent times that this nation rose to the ambassadorial ranks.

The diplomats at Washington are numerous and as a whole a very interesting body. One can go to a Siamese house, then across the street to a French house, and from a Russian to a Persian house, every legislation and embassy is, in a large measure, typical of the home country which its occupants represent.

The diplomatic corps at Washington is a select organization and is governed by unwritten though well understood rules and regulations. Length of service is the mark of rank in the corps. J. J. Jusserand, the Ambassador of France, is the dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington. He has been in continuous service as the representative of his nation here since February 7, 1903. Next in rank to him is Count J. H. von Bernsstorff, the German Ambassador, who was sent to the United States in 1908. Then followed Domicio da Gama, the Brazilian Ambassador, 1911; George Bakhmeteff, the Russian mbassador, 1911; Viscount Sutemi Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador; 1912; and Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador; Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Riec, the British Ambassador; Senor Don Juan Rianoy Gayangos, the Spanish Ambassador, 1913.

A. Rusten Bey, the Turkish Ambassador; Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador; Senor Don Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, the Chilean Ambassador, and Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, all were accredited to Washington during 1914.

Of the Ministers, or as they are officially styled, the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, Viscount de Alte of Portugal is the oldest in service at Washington. His service began [illegible] while [illegible] of the corps were [illegible] Ambassadorships, his term antedates M. Jusserand's by one year.

The last on the list of Ministers is Carlos A. Meza, Charge d'Affaires and interim of the Legation at Salvador. His service began [illegible]

The [illegible] is referred to the various titles [illegible] by diplomats at Washington. While Count von [illegible] the German Ambassador, is Prince in Bavaria, Prince Bertrand de [illegible] Minister of Embassy, the princess also [illegible] the [illegible] M. Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, has the high sounding title of "Master of the Imperial Court." M. Scherbatskoy, Counselor of the Russian Embassy, the title of "Chamberlain to His Majjesty the Emperor of Russia" and Joseph Loris-Melikoff also is a "Chamberlain to the Czar" while H. de Mach, Second Secretary of the Embassy, is a "Gentleman in Waiting to the Emperor of Russia."

Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador is a Privy Councilor of the Austrian Empire. He has as assistants Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Sudonhorst; Stephen Hedry de Hedrie et de Genere Aba, "Chamberlain to His Imperial and Royal Apostlolic Majesty, the Austrian Emperor." Princes and counts also are attached to the Embassy.

The Spanish Ambassador is a Chamberlain to his King, while various other diplomats bear titles of nobility and of special honor.

Of the 41 Ambassadors and Ministers at Washington but six of them bear titles of nobility. It is noteworthy that the diplomatic attaches holding the most important positions are just plain misters or doctors while the princes or counts are further down the list.

THE STORMING OF STONY POINT

By Sands D. Gardner

My ancestors came from sturdy New England stock, being typical Yankees from way down East. It has been said that you may put a Yankee on a desolate island in the Pacific and leave him with a jackknife, and he will get home as soon, or sooner than the ship that left him there. Put him in anywhere and he will get out if he wants to. This is the spirit that guarantees success in every calling and profession. Men mourn over difficulties, but the earnest, manly spirit looks upon them as opportunities for distinction. There is no obstacle that may not be converted into a stepping stone to success by an heroic spirit.

Benjamin Merchant, my mother's father, was born February 2, 1769, in Reading, Fairfield county, Connecticut. Her mother, Sarah Bradley Merchant, was born October 19, 1798, in Washington, Fairfied county, Connecticut. They had two sons and two doughters. Grandmother outlived her husband but died in a few years, as her family supposed, but it proved to be only a trance, coming to life while preparations were being made for her funeral, and lived a number of years afterwards.

There is something romantic and inspiring about "Old Colonial Days," and I love to read and think about them and of the Colonists' intense struggle for freedom. At different times I have seen considerable of the scenry along the Hudson river which is interesting, romantic and historical and identified with many scenes of the Revolution. Washington Irving has also immorlatized his name and the Hudson river by his sketches. His story of Rip Van Winkle dramatized became famous. George W. Carner, of Fulton, had an uncle, a distinguished actor, who could give a fine representation of that character.

Thomas B. Jones, 46 Illinois, Dazey, N. D., wrote to the National Tribune that while on his farm in North Dakota he fell in with one Eugene Van Winkle, a relative of the Rip Van Winkle of the Washington Irving's story. Mr. Van Winkle, who is now sixty-one years old, is a man of intelligence and well posted on public affairs. His granduncle' the famous "Rip", was editor of a paper and was accustomed to sleep in his arm chair after dinner and smoke his Holland pipe. He was a fast friend of Washington Irving, who told him he was going to publish a story about him. Mr. Van Winkle says if any one wants his autograph he will willingly supply him with the same if he will send self-addressed envelop to him—Eugene R. Van Winkle, Route 1, Dazey, N. D.

Among the many exploits of gallantry and prowess which shed a lustre on the fame of our Revolutionary army, the storming of Stony Point has been considered one of the most brilliant. I visited my mother's oldest brother, my uncle, Bradley Merchant, of De-Ruyter, Madison county, February, 1856, and he informed me that my great-grandfather Merchant on my mother's side was one of the forlorn hope at the storming of Stony Point on the Hudson on the night of July 15, 1779, at twelve o'clock. My uncle said he was a natural born athlete and, as he expressed it, could spring up and knock a man down with his big toe. I remember hearing a circumstance related that occurred one night at a public dance at the hotel in Lysander. I think just before the Civil war. It was said a general row occurred in the ballroom and that a young man took a hand in it that would step up in front of his atagonist, spring up and plant both feet on his breast and knock him down.

To General (Mad Anthony) Wayne, who commanded the light infantry of the army, the execution of the plan was intrusted. Secrecy was deemed so much more essential to success than numbers that it was thought inadvisable to add to the force already on the lines. Stony Point is a commanding hill projecting far into the Hudson which washes three-fourths of its base, the remaining fourth is, in a great measure, covered by a deep marsh, commencing near the river on the upper side and continuing it below. Over this marsh there is only one crossing place. On the summit of this hill was erected the fort, which was furnished with a sufficient number of heavy pieces of ordnance, several breastwork and strong battries were advanced in front of the principal works, and about halfway down the hill were two rows of abbattis. The batteries were calculated to command the beach and the crossing place of the marsh and to rake and enfillade any column which might be advancing from either of those points towards the foot. In addition to the defences several vessels of war were stationed in the river so as to a considerable degree, to command the ground at the foot of the hill. The fort was garrisoned by about six hundred men under Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson. At half-past eleven the two columns moved on to the charge, the van of each with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets. They were each preceded by a forlorn hope of twenty men. One commanded by Lieutenant Gibbon and the other by Lieutenant Knox, whose duty it was to remove the abbattis and other obstructions in order to open a passage for the columns which followed close in the rear. Out of Lieutenant Gibbon's party of twenty men, seventeen were either killed or wounded. Proper measures having been taken on the route to secure every individual on the route who could give intelligence of their approach, the Americans reached the marsh undiscovered. By unexpected difficulties having been experienced in surmounting this and other obstructions in the way, the assault did not begin until twenty minutes after twelve, then both columns rushed forward, under a tremendous fire of musketry and grape-shot, surmounting every obstacle, they entered the works at the point of the bayonet, without having discharged a single piece, obtaining complete possession of the fort. The humanity displayed by the conquerers was not less conspicous nor less honorable than their courage. Not a single individual suffered after the resistance ceased. At noon of the day preceding the night of the attack the light infantry commenced their march from Sandy Beach, a distance of fourteen miles from Stony Point and passing through an excessive rough and mountainous country, arriving about eight in the afternoon at Spring Steeles, one and a half miles from the fort where the disposition of the assault was made. It was intended to attack the works on the right and left flanks at the same instant. The regiment of Febiger and of Meigs with Major Hull's detachment formed the right column, and Butler's regiment with two companies under Major Murfree formed the left. One hundred and fifty volunteers, led by Lieutenant Colonel Henry and Major Posey, constituted the right, and one hundred volunteers under Major Stewart, composed the van on the left. Proper measures having been taken to secure every individual on the route who could give intelligence of their approach, the Americans reached the marsh undiscovered. All the troops engaged in this perilous task showed great bravery. Colonel Fleury was the first to enter the fort and strike the British standard. Major Posey mounted the works almost at the same instant, and was the first to give the watchword—"The Forts Are Our Own." The returns made by Lieutenant Johnson represnted their dead at only twenty, including one captain, and their wounded as six officers and sixty-eight privates. The return made by General Wayne states their dead sixty, including two officers. This difference may be accounted for by supposing that among those Colonel Johnson supposed to be missing there were many killed. The prisoners amounted to five hundred and forty-three, among whom were one lieutenant-colonel, four captains and twenty subaltern officers. The military stores taken in the fort were also considerable. General Wayne, who marched at the head of Fabiger's regiment in the right column, received a slight wound in the head, which stunned him for a time, but did not compel him to leave the column. Being supported by his aides he entered the fort with the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Hay was also among the wounded. The interpidity joined with humanity, its noble companion, displayed on that occasion by General Wayne and his followers cannot be too highly esteemed and commemorated. The most rigid discipline had been enforced and orders to shoot any man that flinched from doing his duty—and the General promised large cash prizes for different acts of valor.

Immediately after the surrender of Stony Point General Wayne transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief the following laconic letter:

Stony Point, July 16, 1779.

Dear General:

The fort and garrison with Colonel Johnson are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men determined to be free.

Yours sincerely,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Among the historical post cards sent us by our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Tilden Gifford, of Pomona, was one descriptive of Stony Point Park, with its beautiful walks, drives and fancy evergreen trees, which have been laid out on the site of the fort where the memorable engagement took place on the night of the 15th of July, 1779, at 12 20 o'clock as I have stated which was 135 years ago. The biography of the Generals of the Revolution which is very interesting, from which I copied the above account of the assault of Stony Point is eighty-eight years old.

My daughter has desired to join the Daughters of American Revolution, but has been unable to do so, as they are very strict as to all the details, as we do not know the given name of our ancestor. It seems to be a desirable and popular organization.

(To be continued.)

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

Superintendent Miller's —Conference Report

Following is the report of District Superintendent Charles E. Miller at the M. E. Conference:

Dear Fathers and Brethren—The year has been full of gracious tokens of the Divine favor. A large body of consecrated ministers and devoted people have given themselves unsparingly to the greatest work God ever committed to men.

As an indication of its progress, the Commission on Finance say that last year the reports from Ontario district show a gain in disciplinary benevolences over 1912 of $1,224; in full members a gain of 728; in net property a gain of $82.18; and in ministerial support a gain of $2,461. Notwithstanding the financial stress, we this year will report gains in all these departments of our work.

Advises Marriage

There have been some changes in the personnel of the district. In October, Randall W. Conklin was released from Cleveland that he might finish his course at Drew. Charles A. Miller was appointed to Cleveland. John P. Klotzbach was appointed to Florence soon after conference. In May last Charles L. Peck, pastor of First church, Fulton, was suddenly stricken with serious illness, taking him from the active work. He has borne his affliction heroically. We all rejoice in the preservation of a valuable life and the prospect of his full recovery. The First church has tenderly cared for its pastor through the year. Geoge E. Stockwell was engaged to supply the wok, which he has done in his usual masterful manner, and the reports present a fine record. Samuel H. Stokes, of the Westmoreland charge, has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis. He is fully recovering, for which we all give thanks. When in the middle of the year, Morris S. Scriber was released from North Mexico to engage in evangelistic work, David W. McVeigh was appointed to succeed him.

On the last Sunday in November Mrs. Delos C. Haven, wife of our pastor at Steuben, was suddenly translated to the heavenly home. She was a good and useful woman, and beloved by the people. Our brother has our prayerful sympathy.

There has been an addition to the good realness of our parsonage homes. George Dermott is receiving congratulations on doubling his efficiency by securing such an experienced and valuable helpmeet. To others equally needy we are insistently saying, Go thou and do likewise.

We have had several fine district meetings. The camp meeting at Dempster Grove was inspiring. In connection with it the Epworth League of the district, under the leadership of the President, Spencer B. Owens, held a four-day institute. So successful was it that the District Convention voted to hold another this year. Already we are assured of the presence of General Secretary Sheidan and Dr. Peritz, of Syracuse University. We extend a cordial invitation to the other districts of the Conference to unite with us this year in the institute, and make it a Conference event. We are better prepared than ever to care for such a gathering, for we now have a fine dormitory, built largely by the preachers of the district.

Two sessions of the District Conference have been held. At the March session it was a benediction to have with us Bishop Hamilton, whose stirring addresses greatly helped our men and our church in the community. We closed in a uaming altar service, with a penitent in the midst.

The District League is nourishing. We have had another successful convention, with much enthusiasm. In the closing consecration service four young men gave themselves to the ministry, and four young women to some form of missionary work. The League has paid its first installment of $50 on the Burt Central building at Rome, Italy. We now have 1,677 junior and 583 junior members.

This year ten charges have made advances in pastoral support as follows: New Haven, $50; Fernwood, $25; Florence, $100; Hannibal, $200; Minetto, $100; Cleveland, $50; Central Square, $100; Westdale, $50; Williamstown, $50; Mexico, $160; a total increase of $887.

A Good Year

Our church membership shows a steady growth, and we report an encouraging increase th[illegible]. Beginning the year with 8,730 full members, 26 charges have gained 404 members; 17 charges have lost 237 members; 3 have remained stationary; making a net gain of 167 full members. Our present membership is: Probationers, 856; full members, 8,897; non-resident members, 555; total, 10,306. During the year 124 members have died.

Field Secretary Greenfield, of the Permanent Fund, has had a warm welcome in the churches of the district. We are expecting that under his leadership we will reach the goal of $400,000 and Ontario District is to do its share. Last year, of the thirty-five effective men on the district, 29 contributed and 6 did not; of the 11 supplies, 8 ontributed and 3 did not. Three retired men and two of the unattached men also contributed. This year the churches report 905, and the pastors 306.

There has been a deepening of the spiritual life of our churches. This is seen in the large share revival work has had in the activities of the district. It has been especially marked at thirty-seven places on twenty-five charges. Good help has come to us from outside the district, and we have been developing evangelistic pastors of rare ability. The old-time converting power abides in the church. We are rejoiced to report this year, 1,113 conversions.

Conscientious effort has been made to present to our people the needs of our great benevolences. Under our efficient missionary secretary, Frederick Maunder, we have had several group meetings, at which the inspiring addresses of Dr. E. B. Caldwell helped up materially. We wil report for foreign missions: From the churches $2,938; from the Sunday schools, $778; special gifts, $827; total, $4,543; an increase of $900. For home missions: From the churches, $2,057; from the Sunday schools, $751; special gifts, $33; total, $2,835; an increase of $184. Conference home missions, $554; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $2,515; Women's Home Missionary Society, $1,966; gand total for missions, $12,416. We hape raised for Conference claimants, $1,208.

We have raised our first installment of $250 on the Burt Central building, in Rome, Italy, including the District League installment of $50

Through the untiring efforts of the Ladies' Aid Societies, $10,974 has been raised this year, to the encouragement of the men and the improvement of manf repartments of our work.

Praise for Women

We are particularly fortunate in our Sunday school work. Each year has shown an increase in membership. We have a great host enrolled — at present 1,228, including all departments, which is an increase of eighty-three oven last year. Emphasizing the importance of habitual church attendance by the children, we have made an effort this year to secure 75 per cent, of the Sunday school attendance at the preaching service. Of our 94 schools, 8 are suspended. Of the 86 active schools 10 have not reported. Of the 76 reporting schools, 7 have 100 per cent.; 35 have between 75 and 100 per cent.; 12 have 75 per cent.; and 22 are under 75 per cent. We are in this way seeking to save the children to the church.

Mrs. Jane R. Smith, one of its oldest members, has presented the West Monroe church new pews costing

(Continued on Page 6)

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

INSURANCE
ALL KINDS
SURETY BONDS—All kinds
REAL ESTATE bought, sold and rented
Loans on Fulton Realty
Frederick G. Spencer
Phone 122

A NEW LINE
of Electric Washers, Irons, Stoves, Vacuum Cleaners, Fans and Other Appliances, just received for the summer season.
COMING—Week of May 5th, a big surprise. Watch for further Announcement.
THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"
The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1800 passengers.
"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"
BETWEEN
BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND
Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)
Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and North. Reduced tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.
THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO.

SEREMET FAILED TO RESPOND

Claims He Has No Money to Mend Wounded Feelings and Reimburse the Young Woman

Casmeric Seremet of the West Side was held before City Judge Wilson this morning on a charge of contempt, he having failed to answer a summons of the court to appear for examination in a supplementary proceedings in bankruptcy.

Seremet was adjudged a bankrupt some time ago. The judment creditor is Miss Catherine Swecz, a sister of Seremet's deceased wife. After Mrs. Seemet's death, Miss Swecz cameto the Seremet home and assumed the duties of housekeeper. A verbal arrangement promising marriage was made between Seremet and the girl. After she had spent some months at his home, he left her abruptly and went to Massachusetts where he married another woman. Before going he borrowed the sum of $100 from Miss Swecz. After he returned with his new mate, she asked him for the return of the money and he refused to give it to her. He then drew $750 from a local bank and disposed of it in some unknown manner just before Miss Swecz brought an action against him.

Before Referee H. L. Gilman attempts have been made to disclose the whereabouts of this money but Seremet has reiterated that he has no money. On the last date set for examination he failed to appear and his attorney, F. G. Spencer offered a defense this morning that his client could not understand the order. Judge Wilson took this into consideration and fined the man $5.

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75



Overland Model 81
The greatest Runabout proposition on the market. $795.00 F. O. B. factory.
VAN WAGENEN, INC.

SCOUT NEWS

Troop 1 Shows a Lot of Activity—Entertainment Promised

The thoughts of all Scouts are centering upon the rally to be held at the First Methodist church on Sunday evening. The Scouts will meet at the Baptist church at 7 o'clock and go in a body to the Methodist church. Mr. Boardman knows how to reach the heart of a boy and we know he will give us a fine talk.

Troop 1 will hold its next regular meeting on Tuesday evening, April 12, at 7.30 in the usual place.

At a meeting of the Patrol Leaders and officers on Wednesday evening several matters were discussed, among them was the plan for a Methodist boys' athletic club.

Several sites for a gymnasium are under discussion. We are going to have an entertainment late in April, combining with the Camp Fire Girls. Our mobilization plan is now ready and will be presented to the Troop at the next meeting.

A new merit system will be adopted at the next meeting. It is very important that every scout attends this meeting, and learns about this plan.

A SCOUT.

Fulton Keynotes

Glenn R. Borst of Stadium Place, Syracuse, has returned to his home after spending a few days with friends in this city.

* * *

Andrew Ollengraph has returned to St. John's School at Manlius after spending the Easter vacation with friends here.

* * *

The Rev. and Mrs. Miller of Canastota are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McDougal of Park st.

* * *

A. L. Drake of Waldrat st. is seriously ill.

* * *

Miss Isabelle Diamond of Bryn Mawr college, spent the Easter vacation at the home of Mrs. John Sherman, in West 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Fecklestaller of Oneida st. has been the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Charles Ottman of Worth st., was a recent caller on friends in North Hannibal.

* * *

Mrs. A. Burst of West 4th st., has been spending a short time with Hannibal friends.

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

TWO WAYS OF SECURING TRADE

There are two ways, Mister Merchant, of increasing your trade.

1—By taking business away from your competitor.

2—By creating more business than now exists.

The first of these ways is obviously destructive. The second is constructive. It is always better to build up than it is to tear down.

There are, moreover, two ways in which more business may be created without injuring competitors.

1—By growth of population.

2—By increasing the individual's purchasing power.

A city worth living in will attract more population. A low death rate, enabling its present inhabitants to live longer and more of its children to reach maturity, adds to the population.

Good health, ambition, efficiency, all mean greater producing power, and greater producing power means greatest purchasing power. A man making thirty dollars a week has twice as much to spend as a man making fifteen dollars a week. As a mere business proposition, therefore, it pays a city to provide proper sanitary and housing conditions, good schools and adequate facilities for healthful recreation.

A strong factor in producing this very fundamental prosperity is a well organized and properly financed Chamber of Commerce, whose officers are imbued with a high degree of civic spirit.

Pulpit and Pew

State St. M. E. Church

In the absence of the Rev. H. D. Holmes, who is attending conference in Oswego, the pulpit at the State St. church will be occupied tomorrow morning by the Rev. James Mathews of Booneville, N. Y.

There will not be held services in the evening.

Presbyterian Church

Chas. S. Robertson, Pastor

At 10:30 the pastor will preach a sermon on "The Church."

Bible school at 12. Keep up the splendid attendance of Easter Sunday.

The afternoon lecture-sermon will be resumed at 5 o'clock vesper, when the theme will be, "If a Man Die Shall He Live Again?" A cordial invitation to all.

Congregational Church

Charles Olmstead, Pastor

Superintendent Wm. H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League will speak at the 10.30 a.m. service tomorrow. The topic for the evening service will be "Sailing Under False Colors."

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Union will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. F. I. Palmer, 408 S. 4th st., Mrs. W. S. Taft, leader.

Christian Science

55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays, 10:45 a. m., on Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p. m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader.

You will be welcome.

Subject for Sunday—Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?

Golden Text: 1 Corinthians 14-33.

Responsive reading: Deuteronomy 32: 4, 18, 28-33, 35-39.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

Everyone interested in boy's work is invited to the First Baptist church Sunday morning, at 10:30, to hear John R. Boardman, the greatest boy worker in the world; one who understands boys from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head. This is unusual privilege and opportunity to hear one of Mr. Boardman's ability. There will also be a conference of all interested in work among young people in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. At 7 o'clock all the Scouts will meet at this church to attend the services at 7:30, Mr. Boardman speaker.

The Baraca Class efficiency campaign is at it height, new men are coming in every Sunday, but there is yet room for more. Topic for discussion tomorrow, "The All-Seeing Eye"; Irving Galusha, leader.

The services for tomorrow are as folloms: Deacons' and choir prayer service, 10 a. m.; preaching service, 10:30; Rev. J. R. Boardman, speaker. Bible school 12 m. No Christian Endeavor tomorrow. Preaching service at First Methodist church 7:30 p. m.

The doors of the church are open to all the citizens of Fulton, rich or poor. We have taken the name of "Church of Cordial Welcome" and so far have lived up to it. Come, and try, and see. You will be wecome.

Geo. W. Caldwell

George W. Caldwell, father of Mrs. E. J. Penfield, died Easter morning, April 4th, in Indianapolis, Ind., at the age of 72 years. He enlisted in the war of '61, serving through the entire war under Col. Harrison and was a body guard to President Harrison at his inauguration. He was mustered out under President Lincoln. He was related to Gen. Lew Wallace on his mother's side and to James Whitcomb Riley on his father's side.

Mr. Caldwell was a law student and the possessor of a library of rare and costly books. He had visited his daughter, Mrs. Penfield, in this city, a number of times, spending the winter here two years ago. He had been in failing health for four years and died in Danville, Ill., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Scott Page.

Mr. and Mrs. Penfield attended the funeral service in Danville on Wednesday.

Great headquarters for farm seeds. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

FIRST OUTDOOR WORK OF YEAR

Candidates Represent Good Material, But Show Little Evidence of Enough Ambition

The Futon High school baseball squad held its first and real work out of the season yesterday afternoon. The practise was featured by much horseplay and little real work and the prospects of the team are anything but bright unless some radical changes are made at once.

* * *

About fifteen men appeared for the drill and the majority of them were in street clothes and accordingly could not get down to business. For a school the size of Fulton's the turnout was anything but representative, and some measures should be taken at one to get new men out for the team. Players abound in the school—it is true that some of the men have had no great experience, but constant practice will soon fit a novice for a steady berth on the team.

* * *

'Brien and Pullen were the only two men at work yesterday in the pitching department. Pullen lacks control although he has a world of speed, and it was self efident that he would be more successful in some other position. The squad showed no especially promising candidates for first base, and if Pullen can be induced to go out for the initial sack that side of the infield will be well taken care of.

* * *

Lewis, a diminitive lad, shows all the earmarks of a comer. He played third base for a short time yesterray afternoon and handled himself well—his thows are snappy and fast and, at present, his only difficulty seems to be at the bat.

* * *

There are some of the squad who are badly affected with the "big head" as is the case in every high school squad in the country. These fellows will have to learn to control their tempers and get down to work for the good of the team, or their presence on the squad will work for harm.

* * *

John O'Brien showed up well and he looks better for an infield berth this season than as an outfilder. Keeler, last year's third sacker, was absent from practice.

* * *

The Seminary grounds are not large enough for good practice but the ground is soft and mant of the afternoons which will have to be spent there until the Atletic park field is ready, could be used to good advantage in sliding, bunting and base running practice.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

JOSEPH CORTINI
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
All Shoe Shines, 5c
KNIVES AND SHEARS SHARPENED
128 E. Broadway
Near N. Y. C. Depot

LUCY MARSH RECITAL
Assisted by Other Artists
Wednesday Evening, May 5, 1915
STATE ARMORY
Prices: 50c and 75c
TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT PUTNAM'S DRUG STORE

SURBURBAN HOMES—RIVER VIEW

Four Acres—Just outside the city of Futon on the improved state road, good sized house and barn, city water, fine orchard bearing; 2 minutes' walk from trolley stop, convenient and beautiful location, opportunity for disposing of several building sites. Special price for buyer this month.

Two Acres—Equipped for chicken raising and gardening, near trolley and only 1 mile from the business center of Fulton, very cozy house, barn and chicken house, city water and fruit, nice lawn, everything in A-1 condition. Price $3800. This property will surely increase in value.

STREETER & VAN SANFORD
110 Oneida Street Fulton, N. Y.

HOMES AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

56 West 3d St.—Lower Falls, nicely located near trolley and business section. Nicely arranged new 7-room house, up-to-date in every detail. Look at it—the property and price will both please you..... $3100.00

57 North 4th St.—Few steps to downtown. Cozy house, 7-rooms, every convenience. Only $2250.00

Work [illegible] you living on this 12-acre farm. Good buildings, well located, some tools incuded at..... $1550.00

116 North 5th—8-rooms, all plumbing, gas for lights; lot 65x100. Must be sold..... $1500.00

114 Leitch St.—7 rooms, well built nicely arranged house; good sized lot..... $2100.00

213 South 5th St. West—Near Broadway, neat and tidy 7-room house; lot 66x132; all kinds of fruit..... $1500.00

Business Blocks—that will pay a handsome profit on the investment: grocery store, meat market, hotel, blacksmith shop all doing a good business.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc., Fulton, N. Y.

The richest and most sanitary ice cream in the city.
Fresh Satrawberry at 50 cents the qt., properly packed and delivered.
Also French Vanilla, Maple Walnut, Lemon Sherbet, Vanilla and Chocolate at 40 cents.
Large ripe Bananas 15 cents the dozen.
Sweet Navel Oranges, 2 dozen for 25 cents.
THE ONYX
PHONE 80 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

THE QUIRK
CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.
Matinee, 5c
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c
Today
3-Reel Lubin
"OFFICER JIM"
and 3 others
Monday and Tuesday
Harry P. Dewey Co.
6—ACTS—6

IF YOU NEED
Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, Oil Cloths
Inspect our line. All grades, many patterns, best prices.
Let me demonstrate the KEYSTONE VACUUM SWEEPER and the INVINCIBLE ELECERIC CLEANER. These two cleanging machines represent the best in the market.
We also have agency for the Rugs Made From Worn Carpets.
Are you in need of WINDOW SHADES, one or many with or without fancy effects. We handle none but the best quality.
Carpet Cleaning, Carpet Sewing, Etc.
GEO. F. McDONALD
PHONE 2472 614 SENECA ST.

FREE
The Largest Demonstration and Cooking School ever conducted in the City of Fulton, in the Grocery Store of F. E. LaPorte on Oneida Street, commencing
TUESDAY, APRIL 13, FOR ONE WEEK
Mrs. Lulu A. Vandemark, Teacher of Domestic Science, will explain how to cut down the high cost of living. A short cut to successful cooking. She has many new receipts of her own that are valuable to you all. The cooking done in the store in the presence of patrons. Samples and souvenirs and receipt books free. Come and taste her cake and pie made of Old Fashioned Cream Dove shortening. Every lady, old and young, large and small, is invited to call.
ICING FOR CAKE
1 cup of confectionery sugar, 1 level teaspoon of Cream Dove shortening, a pinch of salt, wet with milk
CREAM DOVE MANUFACTURING CO.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

AMATEUR NIGHT PLEASED CROWD

Strong Man Mott Wanted to Lift a Building, Pool Tables and All

Vaudeville, staged by amateurs from this city, was the attraction that filled the house at The Quirk last night. After a particularly good photo play in which Francis X. Bushman, considered the most popular photo play actor in America, starred, Manager Darleigh announced the program next week and the names of the amateurs.

The first number introduced Miss Martha Wright, a diminutive miss of 13 summers, who appeared in Scotch costume. She sang "Annie Laurie" and "Comin' Thro the Rye" and then executed the Highland fling with a grace and precision that brought down the house.

Henry Mott, Fulton's "Hercules," was the next entertainer. Henry demonstrated his enormous strength by lifting four 50-pound weights with his neck. Henry also offered to lift MacIntosh's pool room if they would be kind enough to bring it around. A small boy who was visibly nervous seated himself in a chair and allowed Mott to lift the chair with his teeth. On the first attempt Mott lost his hold and the boy narrowly escaped a spill.

VanBuren and Wicks, both of this city, appeared in a piano sketch. The act was a little drawn out but had merit. VanBuren sang "On the 3.15" with considerable spirit and Wicks furnished a novel piano accompaniment. It was rumored after the show that a New York vaudeville agent had conferred with the young men in regard to an engagement on the Loew circuit.

Mike Gresnahan, the boy baritone, was the last number on the card. Aside from the fact the music was pitched a little low for Mike in places, his act went over in good shape. He rendered "When I Dream of Old Erin" and "Mother Machree" with much feeling.

There was no award of prizes, all of the artists appearing on a salary basis. Manager Darleigh has planned another amateur night for next Friday.

RHETORICALS DREW LARGE AUDIENCE

The public rhetoricals of Fulton High school given in the High school autditorium yesterday afternoon were attended by the largest gathering of visitors of the year. The work of the pupils taking part was the cause of much favorable comment and reuected credit on the teachers who coached the young people.

The High school orchestra rendered several selections including some popular airs which met with much applause. The program covered something over two hours and was interesting from beginning to end.

The program follows:

Selection ..... Orchestra
The Ship Bill, Original Fred Martin
The Trans-continental Telephone.. ..Original, Dempster Hill
The Outcast.....Harold Gillespie
The Literacy Test, Original.. ..Muriel Winters
White Hyacinths....Margaret Clark
Selection ..... Orchestra
The Commission Form of Gopernment, Original, Edward Sullivan
The Last Gift.....Bernard Reswick
Peggy's Windfall.....Lola Palmer
Coals of Fire.....Lilian Simons
Selection, Tipperary, Orchestra.

POSTPONED MEETING

The Current Events Club will not meet Monday night, April 12, as had been announced previously by President Olmstead. The next regular meeting will be held Monday night, April 19, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter, Broadway and Park sts.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Darling of Utica st., entertained recently Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown of South Granby.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Anderson of West 1st st., is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Leland F. Ives, in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Brennan of West 14h st., have been entertaining Miss Harriet Essex of Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Muriel Breads of Syracuse university spent her Easter vacation at her home in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Laura Hannis of South 3d st., is entertaining Miss Gladys Wedman of Rochester.

TO RENT
Store, 22 East First St.
FRED'K G. SPENCER

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

DON'T POSTPONE

Safe Deposit Protection for your Valuables

Many people have suffered considerable loss from fire and robbery:

Our Vault is Fire and Burglar Proof and we have Safe Deposit Boxes to rent here for

$3.00 and up per year.

THE QUIRK
CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 p.m.
Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
MONDAY and TUESDAY
THE UNITED STATES AMUSEMENT CO. PRESENTS
HARRY P. DEWEY
HERO OF 4 WARS
IN THE THRILLING PICTURE LECTURES:
"The Battle of Manila Bay" "Life Under 3 Flags"
"The Truth About Mexico" "The Wages of Sin"
"Wake Up America"
INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINING EDUCATIONAL
Lecture by Griffith Gordon, "My Life Among the Indians"
THE DELONGS
IN THE INDIAN OPERETTAS:
"Cripple Wing" "The Wooing of Hiawatha" "The First Americas"
GRIFFITH GORDON, Phenomenal Baritone
LOUISE GORDON, Charming Soprano
GRACE ARMOUR, Lyric Contralto
6—Musical and Other Numbers—6
Character Sketches in Chalk by the Delongs
Special Electrical Effects Elaborate Scenery
REGULAR PICTURE PROGRAM

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, April 10.—Now that the minds of automobilists are turning to the condition of the good roads, data concerning the apportionment of State funds for the construction of highways in New York State should be of interest.

In his last report in book form, about to be made public, John H. Delaney, as State Commissioner of efficiency and economy, has considerable to say concerning the growth and inception of the good roads system.

State highways in this State were made possible under a bill passed by the legislature in 1898, known as the Higby-Armstrong at. It provided that the important highways of the State shoud be constructed under the direction of the State engineer and surveyor and that the cost of a given highway should be borne bf the borne by the State, county and town in which the given highway was located. It was provided that the State pay fifty per cent. of the cost, the county thirty-five and the town fifteen per cent.

From 1898 to 1905 inclusive, a total of $3,223,265 was appropriated by the State for the construction of main highways under the Higby-Armstrong act.

As a result of the action of the legislature in 1906, the board of supervisors of each county submitted to the State engineer and surveyor a system of main highways. These systems, after having been revised by the State engineer and surveyor, were submitted to the legislature in 1907 and after being amended were adopted.

In 1909 an amendment to the Highway law provided for the construction of State and county highways, the entire cost of the former being met by the State while the cost of the laste was divided between the State, county and town on the basis outlined in the Higby-Armstrong act. Thirty-two hundred miles of State highwafs were established at this time and later about six hundred miles were added by the legislature.

In 1905 the people of the State aprooued the rst issue of $50,000,000 of highway bonds, which, by the constitutional amendment pertaining thereto, must ge used for the construction of highways equitly apportioned among the counties. In 1912 the people approved the second issue of bonds amounting to $50,000,000. The legislature provided that $20,000,000 was to be used for the construction of State highways and $30,000,000 for the construction of county highways. It further provided that the above amounts should be apportioned among the several counties upon the following basis: One-third in proportion to the population; one-third in propotion to the mileage of highways outsie of cities and incoporated villages and one-third in proportion to area.

In the opinion of Mr. Delaney that since the cost of consstruction of State highways is borne entirely by the State and that these highways were thus designated because they would be of value to the State as a whole, it is apparent that the county as a unit should not be considered in connection with this class of highways.

"It is further evident," says Mr. Delaney in his report, "that the area, population and total mileage of highways in a given conntf has but very little bearing upon the cost per mile of [illegible] highways along the border, and in many cases but slight connection with the mileage of interstate and interstate trunk highways which have been laid out by the legislature."

Mr. Delaney recommends that at the Constitutional Convention the Highway law be amended.

GRASS FIRE TODAY NEAR WEST BROADWAY

The fire department answered an alarm sent in from box 46, at Utica and 7th sts,, this morning at 10.45 o'clock. The blaze proved to be nothing but a grass fire and it was extinguished in a few moments.

How They Do It In London

The girl at the exchange, after you have waited fully ten minutes:

"They don't answer. What number was it you wanted?"—St. James Gazette, London.

NURSING CLAIMS

Amount of Claim Cut in Half by Surrogate Miller

Surrogate Miller has filed a decision holding that Mrs. Tina D. Barnes of Stevensville, Mich., is entitled to $367.44 from the estate of Celena D. Smith, for care and nursing of the decedent during the last few months of her life. The original claim was for $604.94 and was filed July 8, 1914.

Mrs. Smith wasf ormerly a resident of Oswego but had lived in Stevensville for some time prior to her death. She was sick for a long time with a serious disease and is said to have required constant attention. The claim for nursing is allowed at $15 per week and the other allowances include $53.34 of expenses for bringing the body to Oswego. Wesley Smith is the executor.

VEGETABLE SEEDS FREE

Oswego's Chamber of Commerce Receives Large Quantity from Congressman.

Congressman Mott has furnished the Oswego Chamber of Commerce with three sacks of garden seeds for free distribution among the people of the city, who desire to beautify their homes and grounds by cultivating lawns and gardens.

All that adults have to do to secure the seeds free is to ask for them, but chidren must present a written request signed by their parents.

LOCAL QUARTET WILL SING IN SYRACUSE

The Baby City Four, of this city, will leave tomorrow afternoon at 1.24 for Syracuse where the quartet will sing at the memorial services of the Syracuse lodge of Moose. The local singers will render some sacred selections at the service and at the general entertainment which will follow they will sing some new popular hits.

Len Roy, James Keeler, Cadwallader Appleton and Parker VanBuren will comprise the quartet. They will attend the performance at the Grand in the evening.

Onomatopoeia

(From the New York Tribune.)

Miss Murphy said she was leaving a White Plains car at the Hartsdale road when Helde, who had been out for a trolley ride and whom she had never seen before, also alighted, and started to walk home with her. She protested and finally, she said, he threw his arms around her and kissed her on the lips.

Helde denied the charge.

SIMPLE SPELLING MOVE TO PAUSE

New York, April 10.—The Simplified Spelling Board held its annual meeting at the Waldorf on Tuesday and Wednesday without telling any one about it. Yesterday the office manager, Henry Gallop Paine, issued a summary of results, and announced that the last year had been the most successful in the history of the board.

It was decided to make no further recommendations of changes in spelling hntil those already put forth are more generally used. The twelve words approved by the National Education Association have been adopted by more than twenty newspapers, among which are The Post," of Kansas City; "The Post," "Times" and "Rocky Mountain News," of Denver, and "The Capital" and "Daily News," of Des Moines.

These words are: Program, catalog, decalog, prolog, demagog, pedagog, tho, altho, thoro, thorofare, thru and thruout.

Eighty-six universities, colleges and normal schools have approved the principle of simplified spelling. This is an increase of sixty-five since April, 1914.

At the meeting "Fases and Problems of Field Work" were discussed by the various agents and the office manager. Professor Charles H. Grandgent, of Harvard, was elected president; Heny Holt, secretary, and Gano Dunn, treasurer. The other members of the executive committee are Professor James W. Bright, of Johns Hopkins; Dr. Melvil Dewey, Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia; Fred J. Miller, Professor Calvin Thomas, of Columbia, and Dr. William Hayes Ward.

GRAY & DAVIS
ELECTRIC STARTERS
for Ford $75.00
Van Wagenen, Inc.

SLUGGERS WON GAME EARLY THIS MORNING

The East Side Sluggers and the West Side B. B. team sallied out early this morniny upon the diamond bent upon catching in true early bird fashion the early worm. That the Sluggers succeeded may be seen by the result of the early call—a score of 20 to 13 in their favor. From start to finish the game was fast and exciting, as every member of the respective teams will testify.

The lineup was:

Sluggers—Randall, c.f.; Sago, r.f.; Cole, 3b.; Wallace, s.s.; Stanley, 2b.; DeBarber, 1b.; Allen, c.; Foster, p.; Holden, mascot.

West Side—Chetney, p.; Red, c.; Casey, 1b.; London, 2b.; Lemm, s.s.; Dingle, 3b.; O'Brien, c.f.; Ketchel, r.f.; Snappy, lf.

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Mrs. Dashner, Freemont st., needs the help of the good people of Fulton. She is willing to do housework, washing or ironing at her home or elsewhere. She is supporting a tiny baby and receives little or no support from any other person. If the reader is in need of Mrs. Dashner's services call upon her at the above address. tf

Boy Wants Work—Attends F. H. S., 16 yrs. old. Will work after school hours and on Saturdays. Best of references. G. C., 516 Beech st., city. tf.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Will Buy—Second-hand paper baler. Must be a bargain. Address Evening Times office. tfx

To Rent—South flat 202 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 100

To Rent—Desirable lower flat. Inquire of Dr. Haviland. 98c

House to Rent—Apply 682 Buffalo st. or phone 4397. tf

Player Pianos
Pianos and Musical Merchandise

¶ The opportunity is at hand, to purchase from the largest stock of high-grade instruments in Oswego County, at any reasonable offer. —*Must Be Closed-Out By May 1st.*

¶ Do not miss this opportunity.

¶ Store open evenings, and fare paid to out-of-town customers.

Frank L. Bolway & Son
PHONE 333
32 and 34 W. Bridge St. OSWEGO, N. Y.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

Jess Willard is five and one-half inches taller than Jack Johnson in normal condition, but when the pair met on April 5 in the battle for the heavyweight championship of the world Willard stood about eight inches taller than Johnson. This may account in part for Willard's victory.

Johnson crouches. That crouch carries him down at least one and one-half inches, reducing his height to five feet ten inches. Willard fights in an upright position, taking full advantage of his six feet six inches.

Johnson never had gone up against a man anywhere near the size of Willard. Johnson fought most of his battles against little men. Tommy Burns, Frank Moran and Jim Flynn were all smaller than the negro. Jeffries was a bit taller, but the dicerence in size was hardly noticeable. But with Willard towering eight inches above him, Johnson found himself confronting a situation that was new in the annals of pugilism.

Johnson's main punches are a right to the heart and a right or left uppercut. Willard's height made the solar-plexus punch one that Johnson could deliver without much effort. But it seemed to render the uppercut almost nil.

In fighting against smaller men, or men of his own height, Johnson had to lift the punch for the heart. Against Willard he could shoot it out straight from the shoulder, without losing any force in a swing, and deliver it with even greater force than against men of his own size.

But to reach Willard's jaw was difficult. Johnson had to swing before and the experts figured that before the swing connected with the jaw it had most of its power.

Another thing that was against Johnson was the fact that Willard had a longer reach.

Johnson ever before had failed to turn back the blows that came straight at him or came up at him. But what could he do when blows were showered down on him from Willard's immense height?

Johnson is a master boxer. None can deny that, nor the fact that he is one of the brainiest men that ever donned a mitt. Johnson has met many strange and powerful attacks in the past—and turned them back, because the nimbleness of his brain enabled him to figure out his plan of campaign instantly. This time he failed.

HOT LINERS

While boxing matches of varying degrees of goriness are permitted in this state, it seems like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel to shut out the Willard-Johnson films.

* * *

The N. L. race this season should verge on a young riot. The Brayes are out to make the hardest fight they know, with the entire camp bristling with aggressiveness.

But they will encounter the bitterest sort of opposition from Giants, Cubs and Cardinals—if not from others—and the best forecast available is that the coming National League fight will be the scrappiest campaign since 1908, when Giants, Cubs and Pirates all finished neck and neck in a wild frenzy, with the fur eight inches deep. After the lethargy of last year the yawning fan can look for more action this season than he or she has observed for quite a spell—for with Stallings, McGraw and Bresnahan in a three-cornered fight—as it looks to be—there will be very little insomnia on the field.

* * *

"I intend to get all the money I can," announces Mr. Willard—who in this respect hasn't anything on 60,000,000 or 80,000,000 of his fellow citizens.

* * *

"Willard's backers refuse $3,000 a week to show the champion"—proving again that while the Pen may have a distinct edge on the Sword, it is a bush league piker compared to the Punch.

* * *

Still, there is this to be said of Willard—in showing him the promoters will display more heavyweight championship flesh than was ever shown before. More by about three inches and some twenty odd pounds.

* * *

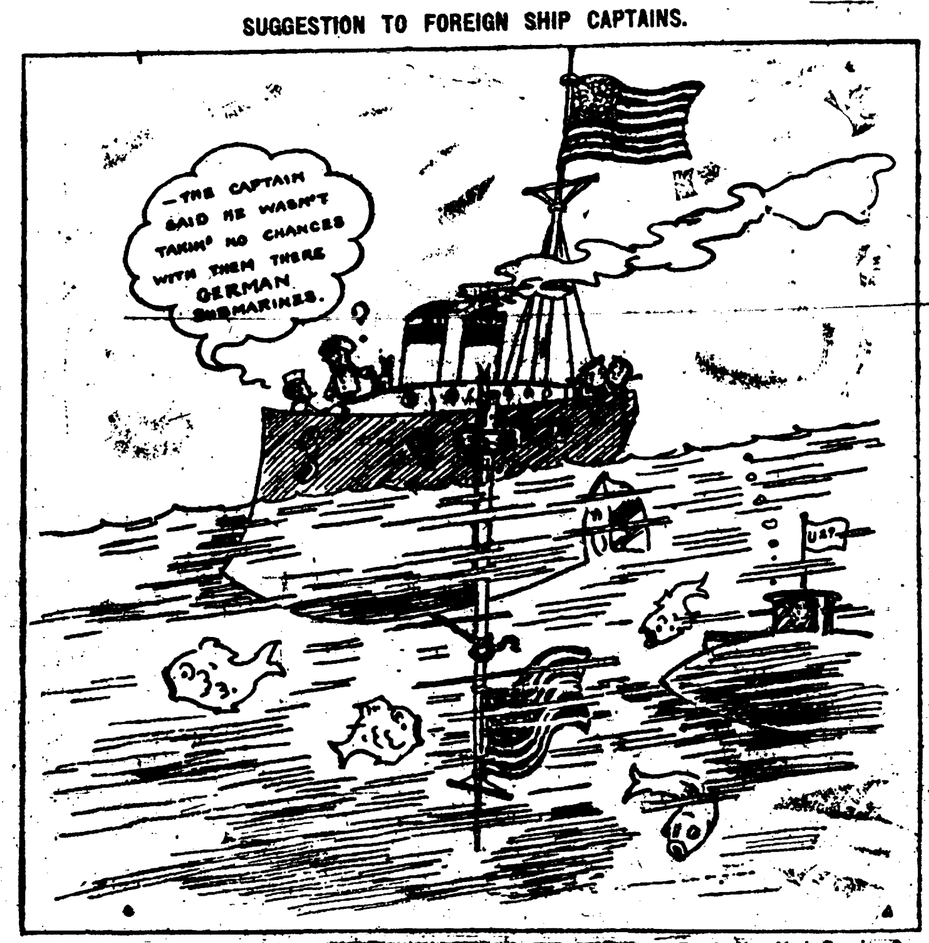
Gunboat Smith, one of the two men who ever won on points from Willard, will make his new start toward the championship of the heavyweights next Tuesday night, when he faces Charley Weinert, the Newark light heavyweight, in the main bout at the Broadway Sporting Club, of Brooklyn.

Until he met with the crushing defeat at the hands of Sam Langford, Smith was the leading "white hope" of the world. If he succeeds in putting the quietus on Weinert, he will go after all the other big men in the class, with the idea of forcing the new champion into the ring with him a second time.

* * *

Joe Mandot, the fast New Orleans lightweight, will meet Freddie Welsh, the world's champion, in Memphis, about the middle of May, according to Tommy Walsh, Joe's manager. Mandot is certainly mapping out an ambitious program for himself, as he will take on Johnny Griffith, the sensational Ohio lightweight, in the same ring on May 3.

SUGGESTION TO FOREIGN SHIP CAPTAINS.



—Fox in New York Evening Sun.

DUBLIN LAD, TEN, WOULD BE A COWBOY

Writes to Secretary Garrison Asking For a Place.

Washington.—Secretary of War Garrison is willing and anxious to do a good turn for an ambitious Irish boy in Dublin, who wants to be a cowboy. But the secretary hails from New Jersey and knows neither cowboys nor ranch owners. He would like to receive an offer from any ranchman who is ready to transform this Irish boy into a cowpuncher.

These offers when received at the war department will be forwarded to the Dublin lad in response to a letter sent by him to Mr. Garrison as follows:

Dear Sir—I would be very thankful if you would try and get me into the cowboy ranch. I would like to be a cowboy and I would be very glad if you would do your best and get me into the cowboy ranch. I am a boy of ten years of age. I am five foot, and I would make a fine man, and I would do my best and work hard at the cattle and drive them wherever you want them. I would like to be a cowboy rancher. I am very fond of cowboys. That is why I would like to be one.

Mr. Garrison was puzzled to understand why the boy had written, but is ready to aid him in his ambition. The boy gave his name and address, but these were withheld by the secretary when he made public the letter. It was informally suggested that, if the letter were referred to Colonel Roosevelt the latter would find the ranchman.

ASK REPEAL OF DRUG LAW.

Habitual Dope Fiends Send Pathetic Letters to Revenue Department.

Washington.—Appeals for some relaxation of the rigid anti-drug law are pouring in on the commissioner of internal revenue from unfortunates in all parts of the country.

The sufferers find their sources of supply cut off and are becoming desperate. Pathetic and hysterical applications have been penned. None of the letters are being made public, but it is said that the names of some of the signers of the epistles would startle the communities in which they live.

Naturally the commissioner is powerless to do anything other than enforce the law even if he wished to modify the regulations.

COLLEGE GIRLS DO MARRY.

Bryn Mawr Dean Says More Than 50 Per Cent of Graduates Wed.

Philadelphia.—The popular impression that college women do not like wedlock is refuted by the statement of "Doctor" Isabel Maddison, recording dean of Bryn Mawr college, who says that more than 50 per cent of the school's graduates who left the institution fifteen years ago are now married.

She considers that this average is a fine one, but refuses to comment on the fact that about nine out of every ten women not of college training are married before reaching the thirty mark.

A Thumb Print Fantasia.

"You seem very much interested in these thumb print records," commented the man at police headquarters.

"Yes," answered the visitor. "I can't help feeling the greatest curiosity as to how one of those things would sound if you put it on a phonograph and played it."—Washington Star.

NOVELIST DRIVES AMBULANCE

Henry Sydnor Harrison Learned French and Motoring in Two Months.

Paris.—Henry Sydnor Harrison, the American novelist, has begun his duties as an automobile ambulance driver for the American hospital. His work for the time being will be the transportation of wounded soldiers within Paris, but he hopes to be sent to the front soon.

Mr. Harrison went to London from New York two months ago determined to get into the war in some way. He had an insufficient knowledge of



HENRY SYDNOR HARRISON.

French, so he started a cramming course in that language. At the same time he attended a school for motorcar drivers. Six hours daily were spent learning French from a Belgian refugee and as many more at a school for motorists.

Then Mr. Harrison came to Paris to put the finishing touches on his necessary education and finally received his much desired diploma.

Mr. Harrison is the author of "Queed," "V. V.'s Eyes" and "Angela's Business," just published. He has also written numerous short stories which have appeared in the periodicals. He was born in Sewlinee, Tenn., in 1880.

LEAVES HOUSE TO HER PETS.

Dead Woman's Dogs and Cats Occupy Home That Was Hers.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Occupying a house in Ashwood avenue, a company of dogs and cats, which were the pets of the late Mrs. Mary Romaine Wright, will be allowed to enjoy undisturbed their present abode until they voluntarily seek another home. Such request is contained in the will of Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Wright's daughter, Mrs. Frederick C. Kelley, is named to see that the strange request is carried out.

In accordance with the dead woman's desires her late home is kept heated and the animals fed regularly. Mrs. Kelley said she hoped the animals would become sufficiently attached to her to make their abode at her house, which is only a short distance from the Wright homestead. Mrs. Wright was well known in this vicinity as a friend of dumb animals. With her husband, the late Seaman L. Wright, she lived for more than forty years in the old homestead.

Worth While.

One advantage in being good is found in the fact that you avoid crowds.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SUPT. MILLER MAKES REPORT

(Continued from Page 3)

$210, and another gift of $200, the income to be used for pastoral support.

The South Hannibal charge has a gift this year from Mrs. Julia Candee of $300—$100 for foreign missions, $100 for home missions, $50 for the Freedman's Aid Society, and $50 for the Permanent Fund.

A bequest of $428.67 comes to the Board of Foreign Missions from the estate of Charles W. Clinch, of the Vernon charge.

About the last act of a good woman Miss Augusta Brill, of Northwestern, was the gift of $50 each to the Boards of Foreign and Home Missions.

In August a new church was organized at Balcomville, on the Florence charge, with three full members and fourteen probationers. Later, as a result of the revival in September 25 were converted.

Our people have been active in caring for the material interests of the church, and repairs and improvements have been quite extensive. At Clevelan dthe parsonage has been renovated, new carpets placed in the church and other repairs made to the extent of $405. At Altmar a new roof has been put on the church at a cost of $269. The parsonage at Constantia has been repaired and the church decorated, the pulpitp latform rebuilt and new carpets laid, at a cost of $160. At West Monroe, on the same charge, the church has been redecorated and new pews put in at a total cost of $210. Fernwood has expended $90 for concrete platform and walks. The Point Rock church, on the Lee Center charge, has been repaired at a cost of $85; and at Lowell $70 has been so expended. The parsonage at McConnellsville has been painted and put in comfortable condition, at a cost of $85. At North Osceola, n the Redfield charge, it is planned to rebuild the present schoolhouse into a chapel, where the loyal little society will be pleasantly housed. At Scriba a new steel ceiling graces the audience-room. It cost $236. The Lansingchurch has also expended $80, a total of $316. On the Vermillion charge this has been a year of improvements costing $375. The Wellwood church has been presented a fine organ. The church at Clifford has expended $150 in new carpets, decorations and painting the building. At Vermillion the church has a new roof, new carpets, new decorations, and the building will be painted. Vernon has expended $150 in painting the parsonage and improving the building. Repairs to the church at Orwell include new carpets and decorations. With other improvements at Richland, $576 has been expended. Oswego Trinity has expended $631 in improving its property. At Westmoreland the hurch has been repaired and improved to the extent of $572, and at Clark Mills $226 has been expended—a total of $978. At Williamstown $335 has been expended, including a new furnace for the parsonage and other improvements, while at Westdale the church has been painted and other repairs made costing $118. The Camden chapel and vestibule have been thoroughly renovated, and the church and parsonage painted at a cost of $1,000, which has been paid. Pastor and people are justly proud.

Pulaski's Work

The Minetto church, with the assistance of Mr. Carnegie, has just put in and paid for a fine pipe organ, at a cost of $1,700. It greatly adds to the attractiveness of this pleasant church. At Pulaski a church barn has been built to replace the old sheds. It has twenty-one stalls and cost $850. The church has recently bought for $500 the lot adjoining the parsonage, and it is hoped that in the near future a new parsonage may replace the old. Our church at Central Square has been rebuilt, with a new tower, an addition for the choir and pulpit, electric lights, seats remodeled, and new floors and runners. It is now one of the finest of our village churches. The cost was about $2,500, and is all provided for. The energetic young pastor has shown a veteran's skill. Early in the year the Oswego First church made plans for the rebuilding of the church. Under the skillful leadership of the pastor, these plans developed till a new church finally evolved out of the old. Beginning

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego. The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Fetkiv and Tekla Fetkiv, his wife.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, John M. Farrell, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Being known as lot number seven (7) of Block Two Hundred and Three (203) of said City, former Village of Oswego Falls, as laid down on a map of said Block made by O. C. Breed, C. E., for John W. Stevenson, Proprietor, on September 1st, 1909. Said map now being on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office and being the same premises acquired by Fred P. Hovey and Goldie Mae Hovey, his wife, from John W. Stevenson and N. L. Whitaker and Carolyn G. Whitaker, his wife, by deed bearing date November 9th, 1909, and recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office in book 267 of Deeds at page 284.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

JOHN M. FARELL,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego, The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Robinson, Mary E. Robinson and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, B. C. Turner, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block, in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Being lot number two (2) of block number two hundred and three (203) in the former Village of Oswego Falls according to a map of said block made by O. C. Breed, engineer, filed in the Oswego County Clerk's office September 7, 1909, said lot being 37.71 feet on Walnut Street by one hundred (100) feet deep, bounded by parallel lines at right angles.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

B. C. TURNER,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

ELABORATE CREATION.

Frills and Bows Make Taffeta Frock Very Smart.



AFTERNOON GOWN.

Some frocks this season are plain, but we would by no means include in the category the frock pictured in the illustration.

The gown is developed in pale gray taffeta, and the skirt is covered with wide circular flounces held beneath a straight panel at the back. The bodice is of taffeta, with sleeves and collar of white net, finished with stiff frills. The wide girdle ends in a huge bow placed sidewise over the hip.

Domestic Hints.

Never use linen to clean mirrors or windows, as it sheds lint and often causes streaks.

Wash linoleum and oilcloth with lukewarm water, then polish it with a soft woolen cloth which has been dipped in milk.

Use no soap on window glass. Use old muslin and clean, soft water. A cotton cloth dipped in a little alcohol will add brilliancy to the final rub.

If white of egg is applied with a small camelshair paint brush to fly specks on gilt frames, then rubbed gently with a soft cloth the specks will disappear.

When your house plants look a trifle dejected and water does not revive them try putting coffee grounds on the roots three times a week; then once a week give them a tablespoonful of olive oil. Do not allow the earth to become hard and dry.

The Useful Sailor.

Every one is glad that the sailor shape is in evidence in spring millinery. Many hats there are of picture type, poke shapes, too, that are vastly becoming. But for general wear nothing is so smart as the sailor. It will probably be worn a good deal when warmer weather comes.

Ether Removes Grease Stains.

Ether is a very good thing to remove grease stains from woolen apparel. Another method is to wet the garment in tepid water, then place it in cold water to which a little borax has been added. The article should be soaked for several hours and then dried quickly.

WOMEN'S WHIMSIES.

Beaded, jeweled and sequin vests of satin, velvet, net and lace, and shot with gold and silver threads are worn with the bodices of afternoon gowns.

One novelty is to wear [illegible] sizes set in the settings of antique gold or silver or even of iron or brass, strung to form chains made of the same metals.

These summery-looking, net-like evening gowns made of harmoniously colored chiffons, brocaded crepes or satins of a particularly soft quality.

For those who possess lace scarfs, no matter what the simple or ornate quality or type, the season's latest adventure reveals a liking for these frivolous neck or shoulder fixings for wear with the new gowns for dance and evening wear.

Even the fluffs of tulle or maline which have been used all season in clouds of frothy white or in sunset tints of gorgeous colorings have their ends weighted by single metallic threaded tassels or with silk made roses in bouquet forms, each one concealing a silk covered weight to keep it in position.

Points for Mothers

The Mother's Authority.

Obedience that cannot be secured without many repetitions, loud tones or a threatening manner is of little value. A prompt response to a simple request is of great value in securing an obedient habit of mind. For instance, if you say, "Mary, please close the door," Mary may do so immediately without waiting to finish something she may be doing at the same time, or she may dawdle along and wait for a repetition of the order and finally say, "Yes, when I get this done," or something like it. In the child who responds quickly is seen one already on the path to trained and instant obedience, without servility, simply showing the recognition of simple orders, a most valuable point in the education of little children.

In the other a careless habit of mind is noted, a lax recognition of the mother's authority, which should be held always, in gentle ways, and which must be recognized at first, in every way. Abbott says in his "Gentle Measures In the Management of the Young" that there are three ways the mother governs the child—first, by maneuvering and artifice; second, by reason and affection, and, third, by authority. He also says that of the three methods the last is the only one which can be followed either with comfort to the parent or safety to the child, and this method can be brought effectually into operation by gentle measures. It is, indeed, true that the importance of tact and skill in the training of the young and of cultivating their reason and securing their affection cannot be overrated. But the influences secured by these means form at the best but a sandy foundation for filial obedience to rest upon. The foundation must be a gentle but firm authority.

Babies Should Sleep Alone.

From the very dawn of his precious life the baby should sleep alone in his own crib.

From the viewpoint of hygiene it is the only plan, and it is, moreover, the only possible way of insuring comfortable rest for either child or mother.

When the means are lacking at the time of baby's arrival to provide a bona fide crib a very good one may be improvised out of an old fashioned clothes basket, which has the advantage of being easily transported from one room to another.

It should be fitted from top to bottom with a detachable lining of white mull or dotted Swiss shirred over pale blue cambric. The mattress should be quite four inches thick and made to fit the bottom of the basket, and it should be well protected with a rubber sheet.

Over this—not under it—should be smoothly spread the usual white sheet, made preferably from a piece of an old sheet of soft linen, and over this again should come the washable pad of stockinette.

There is no need of an upper sheet, as the baby will be wrapped in a soft, warm blanket before being laid in his snug little nest, nor should a pillow be used, as he will be infinitely better off without one.

The coverlet should be light of weight, but well wadded, with three or four thicknesses of silkoline over the cotton filling. Down fillings should never be used for a baby's pillows or coverlets, as the particles of down, filtering through the covers, will almost certainly find their way into the nostrils and mouth and thence into the lungs and air passages.

The Mother of Today.

Where was the mother of yesterday who understood her boy's game of football, who encouraged him in his athletics and who was as enthusiastic as he along those lines?

Where also could one find twenty years ago the woman who played tennis with her husband, or taught her to golf, coal swim as well as sew and accompanied her to dances, not as a staid chaperon, but as one who enjoyed dancing too?

And yet this type of modern mother exists in hordes today. She is no curiosity, but a reality, who is raising the standard which is equal to the love of children she has lent into the world. And when she has [illegible] made of [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SUPT. MILLER MAKES REPORT

(Continued from Page 6)

with a heavy brown sandstone base, the first story rises in the same material, with the upper portion of the building and the tower in red-brown tapestry brick. A massive portal adds impressiveness to the beautiful exterior. Within, is the new social-room below, and above, one of the finest audience-rooms to be found, with rich windows, chaste decorations and artistic lighting. The new building is in perfect harmony with the beautiful chapel, and the whole now constitutes one of the best church properties in the city. The total cost is $15,927, on which there remains an indebtedness of only $4,500. Other pleasant and necessary improvements have been made at Oswego Center, Granby Center, Goodenough, Fulton State street, New Haven, North Bay, New London, Lowell, Verona, Rome First.

These and other expenditures for building, improvements and repairs bring the total up to $59,279.

During the year there has been paid on indebtedness at Fulton First, $1,600; Oswego Trinity, $600; Rome First, $2,300; Oswego First, $900. A total of $5,400. Our present indebtedness is $38,000.

This year we have undertaken the important work of making parish surveys throughout the district. Our territory covers all of Oswego county except Phoenix, a large part of Oneida county, and parts of Jefferson and Lewis. We have three cities with six churches, five large villages with five churches, twenty-eight small villages with twenty-eight churches, twenty-four hamlets with twenty-four churches, and thirty-two distinctly rural churches. We have endeavored to ascertain the number of Methodist adherents, the unattending adherents, the unattending members, the young people outside the church membership, the number of undeposited church letters, and the number of non-contributors among the members and adherents.

In the six city churches we have 3,560 members; 7,637 adherents; 3,765 unattending adherents; 250 unattending members; 551 young people outside church membership; 52 undeposited church letters, and the number of non-contributors among members and adherents.

In the five large villages we have 2,103 members; 2,197 adherents; 1,115 unattending adherents; 94 unattending members; 355 young people outside church membership; 28 undeposited church letters; and 1,276 non-contributors.

In the eighty-three small villages hamlets and rural churches we have 4,643 members; 11,192 adherents; 5,014 unattending adherents; 443 unattending members; 933 young people outside church membership; 73 undeposited church letters, and 3,627 non-contributors.

On the whole district we have 10,306 members; 21,026 adherents; 9,895 unattending adherents; 787 unattending members, 1,839 young people outside church membership, and 7,678 members and adherents not contributing to the support of the church.

All of this information is being indexed for permanent record and use by the pastors and churches. Undoubtedly these figures will be largely increased as we become more familiar with our great field. Only by painstaking pastoral oversight can this work be made perfect. When it is perfected, then will we be ready to meet our responsibility to the great mass of non-churchgoers throughout our territory.

I close this report with profound gratitude to the faithful pastors and earnest people of Ontario district who have done so much to advance "the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

CHARLES E. MILLER,
Superintendent.

ABSOLUTELY PURE MAPLE SYRUPS AND SUGARS

at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously Passed This Spring by Every Householder of Fulton:

Whereas, Coal in previous years has advanced in price when it is needed for stove and furnace, and,

Whereas, We have been compelled to buy coal when the price is higher, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we shall at once fill our bins for the winter of 1915-1916, thereby curtailing needless expense, we have decided to order

THOMAS H. MARVIN

to stock our bins for the coming winter.

NO HOUR SALES

At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

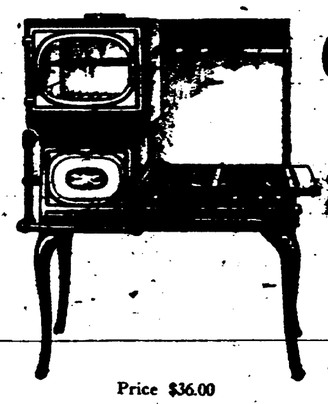
And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best lines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are aways pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation



Price $36.00

GET YOUR PENCIL

and figure the cost of cooking with a

MOSS SPECIAL CABINET GAS RANGE

with Fulton gas.

Medium Burner—14 cu. ft. per hour.....1¾c
Giant Burner—20 cu. ft. per hour.....2½c
Oven Single Burner—18 cu. ft. per hour.....2¼c
Oven double Burner—36 cu. ft. per hour.....4½c
Simmer Burner—4 cu. ft. per hour.....½c

Can you do it so cheaply and conveniently any other way?

We have the finest line of Ranges we have ever offered—we want you to see them. You will want to know more about them.

THE GAS COMPAY

Phone 198

PERFECT NEW DEVICE FOR TRANSPORTING WOUNDED.

Loading of War Ambulance Done From Side Instead of Rear.

"It is not only the faithful devotion to duty of our surgeons which deserves praise," writes a contributor to the Figaro of Paris, "but recognition should also be made of the intelligence and ingenuity displayed by the officials working, so to speak, on the outskirts of the medical profession—that is, those who are doing all in their power to relieve the sufferings of wounded or ill soldiers.

"One of the questions which have preoccupied the attention of the medical authorities ever since the outbreak of the war has been the removal of the wounded from the fields of battle. It was realized that such removal must be promptly and easily effected and at the same time done in a way to cause the least pain. This problem appears now to have been solved. The superintendent of the military hospital at Versailles has invented a device by which the loading of an ambulance is done from the side instead of from the rear. No more bad shocks or dangerous hitches. The stretcher on which the wounded is lying is put right down on boards projecting horizontally from the side of the vehicle, and with little effort it can be pushed into the car.

"The wounded man is then easily accessible to the surgeon, who only needs to raise the shades on either side of the cot to get at him and examine his injuries without disturbing the other three patients, for whom there is room in the car. After the stretchers have been removed a double folding bench is let down in the middle of the car between the cots. This bench extends through the length of the ambulance, and on it can be seated six to eight slightly wounded soldiers, back to back. The whole arrangement is very practical.

"Vehicles of this kind can be driven at a speed of fifteen to eighteen miles an hour without causing the least inconvenience to the occupants."

"TWO EYES LUXURY," HE SAYS

General Maunoury Philosophical Over the Loss of One of Them.

The Paris Matin gives an eyewitness account of the wounding of General Maunoury and General de Villaret, who were shot while at the front. It follows:

"They were inspecting a trench which had not been fired on for several days, at a moment when perfect calm reigned along both lines. Arriving at a loophole De Villaret regarded the enemy's trench and then, leaning toward his companion, said, 'See how extraordinary it is.'

"Maunoury had just lowered his eye to the level of the peephole when a bullet removed his eye, broke his jaw and struck De Villaret in the middle of the forehead. Maunoury fell to the bottom of the trench immediately, but Villaret, believing he himself had received only a mere clod of earth, remained upright, assisted Maunoury and walked 1,500 yards before he himself fell.

"A scientist who was visiting his friend Maunoury supported him, saying, 'The loss of an eye means the loss of only one twenty-fourth of the sight.' When Maunoury heard this he murmured, 'If that is so two eyes seem almost a luxury.'"

FIGHT MILITARY FASHIONS.

Women Will Not Use Anything That Has War Glamour.

A fight against the military note in spring fashions for women is planned by the Cleveland Circle of the Woman's Peace Party. Members of the party decline to lend their approval of the European conflict by wearing near military trappings.

"We shall ignore this fashion flurry by wearing our old clothes or waiting until the manufacturers give us what we want," said Mrs. Milton R. Schatz, official mouthpiece of the Cleveland circle.

Mrs. Frank M. Kimball, a member of the advisory council, believes that the acceptance of military modes is due to the glamour of war as reflected in the striking applications of buttons and braid.

Out of Line.

An enlisted man at the post at Fort Leavenworth was ordered to the range for the first time for target drill. Out of twenty-one chances the newcomer made never a hit.

"Oh, you dub!" exclaimed an officer standing near. "You've missed the target every time! What's the matter?"

"Well, sir," answered the recruit nonchalantly, "the only [illegible] I can think of at present is the [illegible] who set up my target base [illegible] in a straight line from here."

"NEVER AGAIN," SAYS YANKEE, EX-SOLDIER

Seven Foot Baltimore Man Tells of Experiences in Trenches.

New York. — "Never again!" This was the whole souled utterance of Rutledge F. Gardner of Baltimore, a seven foot (almost) passenger who went to England in December and enlisted in King Edward's horse and went to France with his regiment. He returned with much experience and a wrist watch. This is his chronicle:

"We were sent to France in February, where we mounted at Calais and rode to Neuve Chapelle. There we spent a lot of time in holes in the ground, shooting at an unseen enemy and being shot at ad lib.

"As I was a pretty big man I was often detailed as a 'creeper.' They're quite an institution in the service now. The duty of the 'creeper' is to sneak toward the German lines at night to locate snipers. The way you locate them is by letting them fire at you. You catch the flash of the rifle, see? Then your side fires at the flashes. It's quite a game, believe me!

"A trench fell in on me, and I was sent back to England and there discharged.

"The Americans fighting with the English are not very popular. They are called Yanks and come in for a lot of spooning. In my regiment there wasn't much future."

EAT, DRINK, SING FOR PEACE

Milwaukee Thirty-niners Organize For Goodfellowship.

Madison, Wis. — "To promote the use of the stein, the soothing weed and the story; to induce boisterous laughter and to use such nicknames, terms of affection, handclasps and caresses as will promote good feeling" are some of the purposes of the Society of Thirty-niners, Milwaukee, which has asked permission to incorporate.

Whether this organization can be sanctioned by the state is being considered.

Another aim of the society is "to calm the rising tide of warfare which may be raging in our breasts by smoking the pipe of peace and smilingly watch our troubles float away."

Contrary Signs.

"The wind is rising."

"That means falling weather."—Exchange.

CARD OF THANKS

The family of Sarah M. Summerville wish to express to their many friends and neighbors their sincere thanks and deep appreciation for the many kindnesses shown to them; also, for the beautiful flowers sent to the home in their hour of trouble.

Our Own Ma Goose

Williyum Sunday
Rested Monday,
Warmed up Tuesday,
Pranced on Wednesday,
Passed the hat Thursday,
Cussed the press Friday,
Fanned on Saturday
That was the end of
Williyum Sunday.

T. N. P.

Just Turned It.

He—How old are you? She—I've just turned twenty-three. He—Oh, I see—thirty-two.—Boston Transcript.

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174 West First St.

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 97 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1915 | Price One Cent

Eight Days for Lawmakers to Pass Last Party Bills
Cannery Bill Hearing by Governor Awaited

Secured Debts, Labor Consolidation and Party Conventions Among Leading Measures to Be Passed

Albany, N. Y., April 12.—There will be just eight more days of the legislative session of 19155. It will resume work at half-past eight o'clock tonight, and unless something unexpected happens, will finish late on April 22. Most of the "big" work of the session has been done. Practically all the changes recommended by the Governor in his speeches and hs messages have been made, but thre are some very vital things yet to come up. Some of them are likely to plunge the two branches into conflict, but there appears no danger of a break between the Governor and republican directors of field work.

It is to be "full-speed ahead" for five days this week and four next. The decks will be cleared, so the appropriation measures may be put through during the closing days.

The important things which are to be disposed of, as far as possible, during the next few days are:

The secured debt bill.

The bill consolidating the Labor and Workmen's Compensation Departments. The amendments to the election law, most interesting of which is the referendum on the re-establishment of State conventions.

The compensation amendments divorcing the State fund from the commission and extending the scope of the law to new occupations.

Repassage of conservation bill, which was misprinted.

Appropriation bills.

Other important events of the week will be:

Hearings Before Governor.

Hearing before the Governor on Tuesday of the bill to impose an annual tax on secured debts.

Hearing before the Governor on Thursday on the bills permitting canning factories to employ women and children seventy-two hours a week.

Dinner of republican lawmakers for Elihu Root on Tuesday night.

There promises to be a lively battle over the labor bills and the Mills bills to squeeze additional revenue out of secured debts. The first are more radical than almost any other measures that have come before the Legislature this year. They would create an industrial commission of five members to have full supervision of the functions of the workmen's compensation commission and the labor department.

Governor Whitman has expressed the belief that before any change is made in the management of the compensation commission the State should wait a year to see how the direct settlement amendments work out. They were enacted this year after a sensational fight.

However, the Republican eleaders say they believe the industrial commission should be established at once, and say they intend to go ahead. They add that they have the votes necessary to pass the bill. Formidable opposition has appeared. It has come from labor interests throughout the State, from friends of James M. Lynch, the Labor Commissioner, and from reformers in some of the large cities, who say they regret to see the Workmen's Compensation commission interfered with in any way.

"I do not see any reason why the bill should not pass," said Senator Spring, author of the bill, tonight. "It will save a lot of money to the State and will certainly not impair the efficiency of either the labor or the compensation department. By getting five men to have charge of the work and by placing John Mitchell, for instance at the head, the State would be much better off than it is at present.

Direct Tax May Be $15,000,000

The Governor's executive secretary has been going through the Appropriations bill with a fine tooth comb and it will be scraped down to the bone. It is asserted on the authority of the administration, however, that economy will not be practiced to the point of neglecting the institutions of the State. Where repairs are needed they will be made. Appropriations which come under the general head of "pork barrel" will be swept aside.

It is conceded that there will be a direct tax. Senator Brown gave $12,000,000 as the minimum figure. Privately he and others say the sum will more likely be $15,000,000. It is the intention of the Republicans to "clean up" this year so that there will be no hang-over bills for next year and the Republicans may go flying into the next campaign year with a clean debit sheet.

One of the notable incidents of the week will be the hearing in the Executive Chamber on the so-called cannery bills, which permit canning factories to employ women and children for long hours. These measures have been buffeted from house to house, but finally, after spectacular battles, have been put through. Perhaps no legislation of the session has stirred up more excitement.

The advocates of the bills—some of whom own large interests in canning facorties—say they have no desire to overwork women and children, but in some sections of the State the canning business is over-rushed during certain seasons and women and children at such times are just as eager to work overtime as the owners are eager to have them. It means additional money for both.

The opponents of the bill argued that these bills are the first letting down of the bars; that the enactment means a return to the "slavey" days abolished by the factory commissions. The hearing before the Governor promises to be one of the largest of its kind ever held.

TAXPAYER OBJECTS TO PROSPECTIVE SUIT TO OBTAIN WATER RIGHTS

Editor Times:—

After considerabe discussion of the conveyance of the water rights of the Johnson Spring as set forth in the proceedings of the Common Council published in the Evening Times of April 7th, the following paragraph seems to leave settled the water for the present, nig:

"City Attorney Fanning advised relief for Mr. Johnson, but he said the only medium would be a suit against the city. Mr. Betts said that was agreeable to him and accordingly action will probably be brought in the near future."

Now, as a taxpayer and citizen we deem it proper to ask Mr. Fanning why it is that he so readily "advises" that the "only medium" by which an honorable and amicably satisfactory adjustment of this matter might not be found in some other way than by "a suit against the city".

We need not go very far afield to find a reason why such a method of settlement would be found "agreeable" to both Mr. Betts and City Attorney Fanning. But, be it remembered that (1) litigation is something which it is always well to avoid if possible, and (2) in a law suit the winner is always more or less a loser, and (3) the most substantial winner is the attorney who receives the largest fee.

Now, Mr. Fanning, you are one of our city officials whose public duty it is to conserve the best interests of our citizens generally and the taxpayers in particular, and it is very fitting that you shall answer through the press, for us who pay the bills, the following questions, viz:

1st. Have you advised, or tried to bring about any effort whereby this matter might be adjusted agreeably to both parties concerned without the very large and—many of our taxpayers believe—unnecessary expense of litigation?

2d. When you "advised relief of Mr. Johnson" by the "only medium" of a "suit against the city" did you remember the very large fees the taxpayers must pay to the attorneys, in addition to the "relief" sued for?

A commission composed (say) of one citizen chosen by our Chamber of Commerce, one by the Mayor and a third selection by these two would, we feel sure, find a righteous adjustment of this matter WITHOUT THE LARGE EXPENSE of litigation. This method would, of course, deprive you, Mr. Fanning, of your very desirable fees, but it would free you from all suspicion of graft and be eminently satisfactory to the taxpayers. May we not hear from you Mr. City Attorney?

TAXPAYER.

Fulton, N. Y., April 12, 1915.

ODENWALD'S FAILURE TO AID DROVE CRUISER TO PORT

Washington, April 12.—That the arrival of the German sea raider Kronprinz Wilhelm at Newport News marks the failure of a pretentious German scheme to keep the Prinz Eitel, the Kronprinz Wilhlm and the Odenwald at sea preying on enemy commerce is the opinion generally held here.

There is now little doubt that the Kronprinz Wilhelm was lying in wait in Caribbean waters when the Odenwald attempted to make her dash from San Juan harbor and that it was the assistance of the replenished Kronprinz Wilhelm that Captain Thierrichens, of the Prinz Eitel, was counting on for his dash from Newport News past the cordon of French and British war ships off the Virginia capes.

But the vigilance of the United State customs and military authorities at San Juan prevented the Odenwald from steaming and illness and shortage of supplies forced the Kronprinz Wilhelm to seek shelter in Hampton Roads alongside the Prinz Eitel. So the last of the German sea raiders has been obliged to give up the game and the German flag is practically swept at last from the high seas on this side of the world.

Russian Troops Control Carpathians, Moving Down Slopes Into Valleys

London, April 12.—The Russian advance in the Carpathians is more and more resembling the movement of a steam roller that, heavy, slow and ponderous as its movements, is, regards no obstacle and stops neither for straw nor bowlder. The great masses of troops collected in Galicia to force the boundary of Hungary are rolling foot by foot over the mountains and in some places have penetrated the southern valleys. Reports, unofficial, but apparently reliable, assert Grand Duke Nicholas' forces are approaching, if they are not already in, the valley south of the pass of that name.

It seems well established by the comparatively meagre and contradictory official communications from this theatre that the Russians are in possession of all the central ridge of the Carpathians.

Fighting is going on under extremely difficult conditions, the grond being covered with snow which is commencing to soften, while the Austro-Germans continue to bring up reinforcements in an endeavor to check the advance. The Russians, however, appear to have confidence in their ability to handle the task, for simultaneously they are showing considerable activity both on the East Prussian frontier, where they say they are meeting with success over the Germans, and to the south of the Vistula, where the Germans say they have repulsed a Russian attack.

The French offensive in the Woevre, according to official reports from Paris, continues to make progress, although the Germans reiterate that all the French attacks have been repulsed. It is believed here these oprations are but prelude to a big general effort in the west.

With the two general staffs in direct conflict, it is difficult to guage the results of the fighting. Military experts here, however, express the conviction that the Germans will be compelled to send reinforcements to strengthen their wedge which penetrates to St. Mihiel and which is being attacked on both flanks, and that as soon as this movement begins the Allies will strike at the point thus weakened, and perhaps at the whole line.

The allied fleet has, according to unofficial reports, been bombarding the Dardanelles forts from the Gulf of Saros. This doubtless is being done to prevent the Turks from repairing the forts, for it is not believed here the big attack will be resumed until the land forces arrive.

Unofficial reports also continue to come in regarding the gun-firing off the Norwegian coast on Wednesday night last, concerning which the Admiralty as yet has made nothing public. The Scandinavian newspapers are convinced a sea battle has occurred, although they cariously describe it as a battle between British and German cruisers and a chase by British or German submarines.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY BUY BREWERIES FOR MONOPOLY

London, April 12.—State monopoly of beer is, according to the Daily Express, the solution which the government has under consideration for the problem raised by Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in connection with the supply of munitions of war. Two bedrock principles, it is asserted, underlie the scheme as follows:—Only beer to be brewed or drunk in the United Kingdom will be permitted by the government, and no strong or heavy beer will be brewed and sold by the government, light beer of the lager type being alone supplied.

Mr. Lloyd George is personally responsible for the initiation of the scheme, which in general outline has the approval of the entire Cabinet. The Daily Express declares an agreement has been reached on the following details:

All breweries and licensed houses in Great Britain are to be purchased outright.

Ireland is included in the scheme, as otherwise there would be competition with the government monopoly from the famous Irish firm of Guinness.

Light beer of the lager type will be the main output of the government breweries and no strong or heavy beers will be manufactured.

The purchase money estimate amounts to between $1,000,000,000 and $1,500,000,000. Very little will be paid in cash. Brewers, mortgagees, shareholders and other concerned will be paid in the great majority of cases in licensed bonds bearing four per cent. interest.

The complete scheme, it is expected, will be ready in a few days. Optimistic expectations are based on it, especially from a financial point of view. Large economies are estimated to be possible by closing the overlapping and competing breweries, by shutting up unnecessary public houses, by brewing cheaper beer and by concentration of management.

The Daily Express editorially describes the scheme as a wild-cat one, adding:—

"It is more like a teetotallers' nightmare than a piece of statecraft. The scheme is a socialist experiment on a vast scale and is an electioneering doge for the benefit of Mr. Lloyd George."

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and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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April 12, 1915

Opinions

Direct Result of Free-Trade Tariff.

The figures show that low Tariff has not reduced the cost of living, but in every year of its existence it has destroyed the opportunities of earning a livelihood by putting American factories out of business and American workmen out of employment.

All of the low Tariff years have been marked by record-breaking business mortality and business depression.

The cause of the present widespread depression is clearly shown in the figures of the United States Custom House. These prove conclusively that closed factories and factories working on greatly reduced time all over the country are not the result of the war. On the contrary, this has been the means of temporarily opening many of them. The depression is the direct result of our present Free-Trade Tariff, under which a credit balance in our favor during 1913 of over six hundred ninety-one millions of dollars changed in five months to a debit balance of over thirty-nine millions, or at the rate of about one hundred millions per year against us.—Bristol (Pa.) Courier.

Men to Run the Barge Canal.

If the work on the Barge canal has been slow and drawn out, there has been no delay on the part of the State authorities in providing for men to take care of the locks and "operate them." Already for Civil Service Commission has held examinations for the position of lockmasters, assistant lockmasters and lock operators. It is the purpose to employ one lockmaster and several assistant operators at each of the locks—probably six or seven men, says a despatch from Albany. The eligible lists have just been published, so that the men are all ready to go to work when the weather becomes warm. No doubt these lockmasters, assistant lockmasters, and lock operators will begin to watch the locks this summer, although the canal will not be operated in several years. The assistant lockmaster will receive as much as some instructors in colleges and three times as much as the average pay of a school teacher, consequently one can see how important is this job of touching the button to open the locks. The pay of the lockmasters who boss the job will be around $1,800, while the salary of the assistant lockmasters who boss the lock operators who do the work will be from $1,200 to $1,500. Lock operators themselves will receive only $900 to $1,200.

This preparedness with men to fill the "places" constitutes a degree of foresight which has not always been displayed in the work on the big ditch. Incidentally, with six or seven high priced men falling over themselves at each lock, not to mention electrical engineers to keep the locks in working order, and the other employes along the canal, one may see that it is going to cost something to keep the canal going.—Utica Observer.

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"FLEEING FROM THE WRATH OF EUROPE"
will be delivered by the
REV. JOHN RICHARDS
of Detroit, Mich.
at the FIRST M. E. CHURCH
Monday Evening, April 12th
AT 8 O'CLOCK
ADMISSION: [illegible] 10c

DO IT NOW

A clean-up week followed thereafter by clean-up regulations would do as much to establish a general civic pride as any movement that could be developed to "know-your-city."

If it be true that cities are as much our homes as the houses we live in then cleanliness and order are as necessary in a city as they are in the individual homes. Orderly, attractive homes leave an impression on the chance visitor. Orderly and attractive cities likewise leave an impression. The city spick and span, attractive, orderly, clean and beautiful is not the result only of a week's clean-up-campaign. However, such a campaign is an excellent beginning, and the desire for a clean attractive city receives its impetus.

When, in a general way, the people of a city think in terms of cleanliness and order and beauty then and then only can a city become a "City Beautiful." Aside from the fact that such a city is a happier place to live in, one can not escape the knowledge that in a commercial way, in dollars and cents, the effort is worth while. Every property owner, even though minus any civic pride should go forth and hustle for a clean, beautiful city because in dollars and cents it brings its rich returns.

Fulton should make its debut in clean-up circles this spring. Once the beginning is made the growth and effectiveness of such a movement would be apparent.

VETO THE CANNERIES BILL

Governor Whitman should veto the canneries bill which the Legislature has just sent to him. Whether he views this legislation as a matter of politics or principle, it will still be desirable for him to veto it. From either angle it is lamentable that the Republicans in the Legislature passed it. It would be incredibly stupid and dangerous for the Governor to fall in with them in supporting so vicious a measure.

This state has taken a definite, positive stand against the exploitation of women and children by conscienceless employers. The public mind is entirely made up on the subject. There should be no backward step. Economically child labor and overlong work by women are waste. They cost the state actual dollars. Instead of making these unfortunates "producers," as Senator Brown argues, such a policy robs the state of a great share of their productive power. It spends more than it brings in. Some legislators possibly do not know that; greedy employers don't want to know it. Governor Whitman, as Chief Executive of this state, must not shut his eyes to it, for it is cold, hard fact.

Still less should he shut his eyes to the effect of this bill on the individuals concerned. On the one side are a few canners—not a majority of those in that business, by any means—who expect to grow sleek and rich on the proceeds of the toil of women and children days, night, Sundays, at 10 cents an hour. On the other side are these women and children, breaking down their nervous systems, ruining their health, not working cheerfully, but driven in competition with machines in noisy, unsanitary, moisture-reeking factories for a mere pittance.

Against every consideration of decency and public welfare, of intelligence and disinterestedness, the Republican leaders in the Legislature forced this bill through practically as a party measure. Why they should be so generous to a few canners is something they will have to explain to the state at the next election. Unless Governor Whitman desires to fasten the burden of public disapproval irremovably upon his party and include himself in the condemnation certain to be visited on those who voted for this bill he must veto it. —New York Tribune.

Settling Day.

The wickedness of the Albany administration seems to be that it wants to pay the state's debts, current obligations and start with a clean slate. The Republican party turned over the state clear of debt and with a balance on January 1st, 1911. It took it back this year with the surplus missing and a lot of debts to pay. All last fall the taxpayers were told that Governor Glynn had saved $11,000,000. The Wilson Democrats conducting the affairs of New York city through the grace of Republicans, assured the electors that really and truly, Governor Glynn had saved the money and that Judge Whitman was in error in disputing the statement. All this year the same forces have been shouting that the state doesn't owe much of anything, that there is no need of a state tax of consequence, etc., etc. In relays the Mitchels, the McAneneys and the organizations which boost them have been trotting to Albany and back to give the country brethren advice in finance. The ruralite is not so accustomed to talking in millions as the men handling New York's tens and hundreds of millions, but usually he has acquired more of the world's goods in a business way then the lead pencil financier. The upstater listens, exhibits the overdue accounts, calls attention to the financial sins of omission as well as commission and guesses he will settle up. In the early stages of the finance agitation the Democratic position was that the state didn't owe the money and need not assess a direct tax. Today the debt is admitted, but the argument is that the day of settling should be put over, that is, the state should follow the city's example and resort to taxation while it is possible to fund debts in bond issues.

We are now informed that the city authorities propose to show what the administration budget contains. A start was made by criticism of an appropriation for repairs to a road exceeding the cost of the road put down by a Democratic commissioner of highways. That isn't a remarkable incident. There are cases on record where repairs at state cost began on one end of a ten mile road before construction has been completed on the other end. But that, judged as extravagance, doesn't strike the average upstate man as worse than private baths and masseurs for municipal officers.

There isn't any tax question before the state aside from that of paying up. We owe the money. Governor Glynn cleaned up the debts Sulzer took over from Dix and added to. He started with a surplus, but he cared so much more for a bookkeeping economy than for a balanced ledger that he failed to raise enough money to run the state on the lines he had laid down in his budget. The present administration has the choice of paying or repudiating. The choice brings a direct tax. If the treasury were to be put in the condition in which the Democrats found it in 1911, $18,000,000 wouldn't suffice.—Watertown Standard.

RETURN FROM SOUTH.

Mrs. Emma McCrea and daughter, Miss Mable McCrea have returned from an extended visit with friends in Houston, Texas.

Mrs. McCrea and daughter reached Houston in January and found ideal climatic conditions prevailing. Altho April wears her warmest smiles in this section, Mrs. McCrea remarked it seemed cold here in comparison to Texas' sunny land.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardozo Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardozo

Albany, April 12.—Since Governor Whitman is of the opinion that some of the duties now required of the executive should be taken from him and transferred to the lieutenant-governor, and that action of this character should be taken by the Constitutional Convention, the prediction has been made that the pardoning power may be one of the prerogatives which will be reassigned.

Governor Whitman is not the only governor of New York State who has felt that the duties of his office are too manifold to permit the minute scrutiny of circumstances surrounding the trial and conviction of a man seeking executive clemency. Back in 1867 Governor Fenton expressed himself as favoring the transferring of that privilege to a board. Both governors Dix and Glynn mildly echoed the idea.

Although Governor Whitman has not expressed his views as to what duties should be taken from the governor, it is understood that the power to pardon or extend executive clemency is one of the duties which he would like to see no dealt with at the forthcoming Constitutional Convention.

When applications for either pardons or a lesser degree of executive clemency are made, there is necessarily a considerable amount of red tape to be unravelled which require a governor to assist in. Frequently he has not the time to review the exhaustive testimony taken in a case or in the cases; for as a matter of fact, there are upwards of two hundred and fifty pardons requested every year. The number varies and it is not infrequent that the requests are far greater in number.

Unless the district attorney who brought about the conviction and the judge who imposed the sentence approves of an application for executive clemency, there is indeed very little prospect of it being extended. Often when a judge who has imposed a sentence communicates with the governor, stating that he thinks the conviction of a prisoner was a mistake, a pardon is immediately granted by the governor. There are cases on record where the district attorney who secured the conviction did not learn until months afterwards that the man he had prosecuted successfully had been set free by the governor.

Cases such as are cited above are by no means frequent, however. As a general rule when an application is made for a pardon the governor feels it a duty to read a mass of testimony, delve into the prison record of the unfortunate who has applied for freedom and consult with his pardon clerk and various other officials who have a far deeper knowledge of the case at hand than he himself has.

It is suggested that there be an amendment to the State Constitution providing for a Pardoning Board of four members, such board to be non-partisan. It is also suggested that in order to prevent the granting of too many pardons, that all four members of the board shall have voted in favor of the liberation of a convict.

While in the majority of cases full justice is accorded, there crops up now and then, it is said, a case which involves intricate questions of fact which in order to be fully understood, require deliberation and careful investigation as to the advisability of granting a pardon. It is not unusual for the governor to receive requests not to pardon when a movement has been made to obtain the release of an inmate of one of the penal institutions of the State. The requests must necessarily be investigated when they are opposed to the granting of a pardon as well as those which are favorable to the prisoner.

THOMAS WILL ENTER CAR IN ROCHESTER RACES.

James Thomas of this city, owner of a Palmer-Singer 120-horsepower racer, the acknowledged boss of the roads in this section, has entered his car in the Memorial Day races to be held at Rochester on the Fair track there. Thomas will drive his car, which is entered in the free-for-all and he is practicing the turns on the dirt track at the Fair grounds. The car is capable of hitting off 90 miles an hour and Thomas is the unanimous choice [illegible]

MORE RELIGION NEEDED IN OUR LIVES DAILY.

Priest Deprecates Lack of Certain Elements In These Times.

The need of faith and the infusion of more religion into daily life were the themes of Rev. Father Lindsman in his sermon at the Church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday. The priest told the story of St. Thomas who doubted the resurrection of Christ until he had seen the Lord with his own eyes, and quoted the words of Christ blessing those who have faith even though they do not see.

Father Lindsman cited the case of a prominent English lawyer, a convert to Catholicity, who spent hours each day before the altar and he recommended that the people of this age use more religion in their daily life.

The choir rendered the Easter program of music and it was announced that on Pentecost Sunday there would be a special musical program.

The Living Rosary Society, met after the mass in the church and Father Lindsman announced that the Holy Name Society would receive Holy Communion in a body next Sunday. The entire center aisle of the church will be reserved for the communicants, who will meet in the basement of the church at 7:45 next Sunday morning.

BABY CITY FOUR SANG YESTERDAY IN SYRACUSE.

The Baby City four of this city, were warmly received yesterday afternoon in Syracuse where they appeared at the Memorial Services of the Order of Moose of that city. The quartet rendered "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Rock of Ages" during the service.

After the ceremonies a general good time was enjoyed and the local songsters contributed several popular numbers to the evident appreciation of their audience. Bert Williams' sensational success "It's Too Late Now" was given in an original and pleasing manner and the Fultonians were forced to respond to numerous encores.

Those making the trip were James Keeler, Len Roy, Chad Appleton, and Parker VanBuren comprising the quartet, E. J. LaPorte accompanist, and J. R. Perchway, manager. The local contingent attended the performance at the Grand in the evening.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

$100 REWARD
The Fulton Automobile Club will pay $10.00 Reward for information leading to the arrest and connection of any persons throwing glass, nails or other sharp substances on any streets of the city.
R. L. McCULLY, President

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REAL ESTATE bought, sold and rented
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BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

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Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are always pleased to answer all questions.

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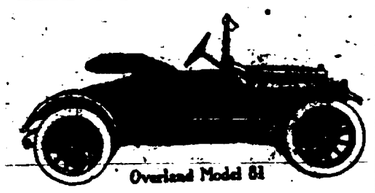
ANS MATURING MOTOR CLUB

Quarters Among Things Talked for Promotion of Popular Sport

Plans are already under way for the organization of a Fulton motor club. There are at present upwards of 30 motorcycle owners in the city alone and possibly that many more live near enough to the city to join the local club and share the benefits which would accrue from membership. The promoters of the organization plan to rent a suite of rooms in the downtown section for meetings and social times and the club will make regular road runs every Sunday and probably hold contests and endurance trials under its auspices.

The club planners also propose to make stringent rules regarding the behavior of its members within the city and the cut-out, smoke and speed fiends will be given short shrift. In other cities motorcycle clubs properly managed have been the means of placing the two wheeled machines on a higher plane as regards public opinion and their activities in setting speed rules for the members have eliminated many protests against the motors. The social side of the idea is not overlooked and with the omnipresent side car, the club members are able to entertain the fair sex and their friends on the runs. Many clubs experience no difficulty in making runs of 200 miles or more every Sunday and some do even better than that. The roads in this section permit of long trips and when a large number of riders tour together the interest is greater.

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TRADE EXPANSION.

Government Crop Reports Indicate Bright Prospects for Another Great Yield.

[Dun's Review.]

Influences favoring business are now more numerous and potent and there is unmistakable trend toward expanding activity. In certain lines conservatism continues the controlling policy and thus there is some irregularity, with the aggregate of transactions below producing capacity, trade development naturally being subject to the changes and checks produced by the international crisis. The April Government crop report, notwithstanding rather unfavorable March weather, contains bright promises of another great yield of winter wheat at the very time when the world's needs are largest and when it will contribute most to the prosperity of the country. The recent advance in cotton, although there has been some reaction this week, is even more vital to the restoration of good business conditions, for it serves to protect the South, which is so dependent upon this crop, from the poverty resulting from prices below costs of production. Financial conditions continue favorable. The securities market maintains much of its recent activity, and while there has been more or less foreign selling, the liquidation has on the whole been readily absorbed, and every week contributes to the release of this country from its foreign obligations and to the upbuilding of a commanding financial independence. Exports continue very heavy, and during the latest week they exceeded the imports by more than $21,500,000—a large gain over the previous week. Bank clearings, while still running behind the last two years, nevertheless, make a better exhibit than in the earlier months this year and this reflects the gradual improvement. Buildings permits in March were $60,868,623 at 82 cities and compare with $67,823,969 last year, but this falling off is not after all as great as might have been expected. March iron production was larger, in rate per day, than at any time since last April, and a bigger steel output is correspondingly reflected; this, notwithstanding that the railroads continue conservative in their purchases. The improvement in the cotton goods trade is marked, and while there is continued concern over the cutting off of supplies of foreign dyestuffs, it is not believed that this will involve any net enlargement of mill idleness. The weather has not on the whole, been conducive to retail expansion, but advices from the principal cities clearly indicate greater activity. Hitherto demand has been of the "small lot for immediate requirements" order, an expensive kind of business to handle, but there are here and there signs of more readiness to buy for future consumption.

Since the beginning of January there has been a net gain of 44 in number of active blast furnaces, and the yearly rate of pig iron output has risen from 18,000,000 to 26,000,000 tons. During March the production averaged 66,575 tons a day, according to The Iron Age, against 59,813 tons in the previous month, while the 191 furnaces in operation on April 1 had a daily capacity of 70,591 tons, as compared with 63,033 tons for the 176 reported on March 1. Advices from Pittsburgh indicate that some of the smaller steel mills are working much below capacity and the situation is rather unsatisfactory in certain miscellaneous departments, but running time at the larger plants is fairly well maintained. There has been no especial activity in the rail trade and equipment orders generally fall short of expectations, while fabricating contracts develop slowly. No radical change is noted in prices, forward business being at a slight advance over current quotations, with steel bars, shapes and plates ruling at $1.20 for the second quarter. Irregularity is shown in pig iron, concessions being available in some directions, while Buffalo sellers, in response to the recent large buying movement, have raised No. 2X to $13 for any delivery.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

The Federal League, which pried the lid off the 1915 baseball season Saturday, promises to furnish fandom with the real major league brand of baseball and a real battle for the pennant.

There are eight clubs in the junior league and eight clubs look to have a chance for the big honors. There never was a league in which the whole circuit seemed as evenly balanced as in the Federal League this year.

The Pittsburg club, when we saw it in its training camp, struck us as being one of the best looking outfits that ever was gathered together. It is a team that seems to be strong in every department and with a secondary outfit almost as powerful as the first.

Then there's those Indianapolis Feds, who rank as the greatest slugging outfit in baseball history. The team had nine or ten .300 hitters last year and the team as a whole, averaged close to .300 in clubbing. It seems just as strong—even stronger—this year than last and the team that beats Indianapolis probably will be the team that gets the pennant.

Joe Tinker's Chicago Whales certainly will be in the fight. Josephus has the greatest collection of pitchers in the Federal League. He has a fine lot of catchers, a wonderful outfield and an amazingly fast infield.

Those Baltimore fellows, who put up such a game fight in 1914, threaten to repeat in 1915. The pitching staff has been strengthened greatly by the addition of "Chief" Bender, the old Athletic star. "Snipe" Conley, a cub last year, is to make his debut as a regular this year and it's a cinch bet that the kid wonder will win two-thirds of his games at least.

Another club to watch is Larry Schlafly's Buffalo aggregation. It is speedy, it has pitchers that are real pitchers, a fast infield with the "Peerless" Hal Chase as its particular star, and a fine outfield. Also it has catchers that can hit, throw and catch with the best men in the business.

On paper, the St. Louis team doesn't look overly powerful. But it has a manager who has the ability to win pennants no matter what sort of material he has to operate with. Fielder Jones won a pennant back in 1906 with the White Sox team, that never looked as good as the Sloufeds do today. As the season advances those Sloufeds undoubtedly will improve and furnish trouble all the way.

The Brookfeds have a boy manager in Lee Magee. It is a team of veterans. But its veterans still are great ball players. The team as a whole hit like a bunch of fiends during the training camp season. If it hits with only two-thirds of its spring power and if its pitchers show up in the expected way it is certain that the Brookfeds will be considerably among those present.

The team that George Stovall will pilot this year [illegible] Newark, N. J., colors is another one that looks like a real ball club. It has everything a ball club needs—speed, good pitchers, batters, a fine infield, a steady, hard hitting outfield and a bunch of youths with brains. Stovall's club didn't do so well last year when it represented Kansas City, but the team has been strengthened since the 1914 season closed.

Every club has a chance—and a fine one. The fight for the pennant honors ought to be a great one, right into the home stretch.

Fulton Keynotes

Ross Wolever of Colgate was the over-Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Wolever, Oneida st.

* * *

After spending the winter with his son, Rev. C. L. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Peck have returned to their home at Sandy Creek.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Distin of Hannibal st., was in Oswego Friday attending conference.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. Coleman of Pratt st., have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Frank Colman of Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Bennett have been the guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Miss Dora Harding has returned to her school duties after spending a few days with relatives in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Brooks are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Marsh of Syracuse.

* * *

Clarence Graves of Central Square was in this city on a business trip recently.

* * *

Edward Joslin and daughter Pauline were recent guests of Oswego friends.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Buell has had as her guests Mrs. R. C. Coe and daughter, from Volney.

* * *

Mrs. L. E. Barnett of S. 3d st. has been in Syracuse for a week.

* * *

Miss Pauline Joslin has returned to Rome, to resume her studies. Miss Joslin graduates in June.

* * *

Miss Leah Teague has been the guest for a week of Mrs. E. Grant Smith.

* * *

The Woman's League met with Mrs. L. P. Smith Friday afternoon.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Calladine of Niagara Falls, formerly of this city, was married Saturday to William Steele of Youngstown, Ohio.

* * *

Mrs. Justin Morrill has returned from a visit with friends in northern New Jersey.

REV. WELLBURN PRAISED SUNDAY

Delegation of Penna. Ministers Visited Syracuse Yesterday in Interest of Sunday's Campaign

A delegation of local people yesterday journey to Syracuse to hear the twenty ministers and laymen from Scranton and vicinity tell of the result of Billy Sunday's work upon northern Pennsylvania.

Rev. George Wellburn, formerly of this city, was one of the delegates and spoke at the mass meeting which was held in the Y. M. C. A. W. J. Lovejoy, who was present, stated Mr. Wellburn in his usual fair-minded presented both sides of the question and ended by declaring that the ultimate results were sufficient to warrant the worth of such a campaign.

Mr. Wellburn declared that men learned that working for Jesus Christ is just as important and profitable as their work in any other direction. He declared that it is impossible to predict who will be the strongest man in the church after this campaign.

"The men who are solid in your church want to look out," said Mr. Wellburn, "because they may find some one else taking hold of their job. These new people want work to do and they are full of energy. If you vote against this campaign now, you will lose the fruits when they begin to come in. The church that believes the most in the campaign will get the greatest results in its history."

Because of the success yesterday in presenting the Sunday issue, S. B. Groner, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., announced that he would have a delegation of "trail hitters" from Scranton next Sunday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. These men will make the trip to Syracuse in a special car over the Lackawanna. There will be about forty in the party and a chorus of thirty. Secretary Groner declared that it would be a regular Pentecost. He urged the men to be "on the job" and not mere "bench warmers."

At the mass meeting, some of the ministers used Billy Sunday slang, but for the most part it was eliminated. In the church at morning and night services, they talked seriously of the results of the campaign. They spoke of the great necessity of leading a Christian life, declaring that God seeks this class of people just as much as he does the fallen. They declared that in Scranton and Wilkesbarre men and women inall walks of life have been brought into church activities and that the community is better for it in every way, as a result of the compaign.

Billy Sunday has some catchy songs for his meetings that border on rag time, and two of these stirred the afternoon audience to enthusiasm. Rev. George W. Wellburn, of Scranton, played the music and it did not take the audience long to catch on to the words and tune. Secretary Groner saw Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Burnham in the gallery and asked him to sing the chorus of "Bright in the Corner," and Dr. Burnham proved right then and there his ability as a singer as well as a preacher.

When it came to the "Brewers' Big Horses Can't Run Over Me," the audience joined in the chorus with much fervor. Pastor F. D. Cornell sang the verses. The song is snappy and these lines especially catch the house: "The turnpike is free where'er I go, I'm a temperance engine, don't you see, he brewers' big horse can't run over me."

Rev. James Leishman was the first speaker. He declared that the Sunday campaign was the greatest inspiration he ha ever experienced. It doubled his Sundayschool and brought new men into the church who are now working energetically in the upbuilding of every department. The new energy is getting money together for an addition to the Sunday school rooms, he said.

Rev. Mr. Lynch of Carbondale said that as the result of the Scranton campaign 1,150 men and women were saved. Carbondale is sixteen miles distant from the scene of the revival. He declared that Sunday has a greater effect upon the welding of all interests of the church than any other agency with which he has ever come into contact.

Rev. L. M. Kelly declared that there are hundreds of men walking the streets who are sick of sin but do not know how to get out of it. They decline to put themselves in the hands of the minister, but Sunday can touch them. Mr. Kelly declared that some persons object to the way Sunday talks, but just the same he found that Sunday and God are on familiar terms and that Sunday is able to place the man of every day life in touch with God. Mr. Kelly made an appeal for personal work before and after the campaign.

Rev. Dr. C. S. Guthrie declared that there is no room for mollycoddles in the work and that the campaign calls for men of endurance. He declared that there has been no influence on earth since the days of Jesus Christ equal to that of Billy Sunday.

Several Syracuse ministers went to Scranton to occupy pulpits of men who gave the day to the campaign scheduled for this city in November.

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Announcement

¶ The Frank Massaro & Co., takes pleasure in announcing the Opening, Tomorrow, April 13th, of their new, up-to-date Grocery Store at the Corner of Oneida and Second Streets, where we shall carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Groceries, Finest Olive Oils, Etc. ¶ Our stock is complete and fresh from the manufacturer. ¶ We respectfully solicit your patronage on the merit of our goods, competitive prices, and the excellence of our service.

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"The Truth About Mexico" "The Wages of Sin"
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FROM
Sunny Side Inspected Dairy Farm where men, cows, barn and milk house conform to the best Sanitary requirements. The Cheese is made from pure, sweet cream; the result being a Cheese of superior quality. Try it.
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CONFERENCE TO CLOSE TUESDAY

Appointments to Be Made. Many Changes Will Be Made

Yesterday in seven churches in Oswego special services were held to open the annual meeting of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The principal service was held at Trinity church and Rev. S. T. Dibble of Potsdam was the leader.

At 10.30 o'clock the morning service was held. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. John W. Hamilton of Boston, the presiding bishop. Long before the service began the church was filled with people and many were compelled to stand. It is estimated more than 1,000 persons weer assembled in the edifice.

Surrodaing Bishop Hamilton on the altar, sat the superintendents of the various districts of the conference and several of the most prominent clergymen in northern New York. The bishop began his sermon by telling of his work in the early part of his ministerial career, which led up to his topic, "I Have a Message to Thee from God."

The next session was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was in the form of a memorial service in memory of the prominent Methodist ministers who died during the conference year. The names mentioned were Rev. M. D. Kinney, Rev. Leroy Grant and Rev. George W. Bent. Rev. Dr. Edward B. Topping of Ilion was the leader.

At 3 o'clock took place the annual ordination. A congregation which again filled the church was present. The orders and offices of the church were conferred upon fifteen men and one woman.

The following were ordained as elders: Rev. W. M. Brashears, W. T. Clemens, Evan Evans, C. M. Fulton, B. E. Pratt, P. O. Wilcox and R. P. Green. Ordained into full membership in the conference were: Rev. A. J. Green, Rev. Eugene D. Nixon, Rev. Arthur J. Schloop, Rev. W. A. Wright, Rev. B. J. Davidson and Rev. William H. Stimson. Rev. George Wilkson of Depauville and Rev. M. E. Hawley weer also ordained into the conference. Miss Alice Fry of Manlius was consecrated as a deaconess. Miss Fry was formerly connected with Folts Mission Institute.

The conference veterans' anniversary was held at 7.30 o'clock Sunday evening. Rev. Dr. Edward B. Topping, president of the Preachers' Permanent Fund Commission, presided. Addresses were elivered by Rev. Dr. Frederick D. Keeney, pastor of the First M. E. church of Syracuse, and Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Greenfield of Utica. A special musical program was rendered.

A large audience attended the temperance anniversary last night at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Charles True Wilson of Chicago and Rev. William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League Rev. D. C. Johnson of Watertown presided.

The conference which has been in session since last Tuesday will close tomorrow afternoon.

Important resolutions affecting the conference will likely be adopted. The last important business will be the reading of the appointments made by Bishop Hamilton. These will be announced prior to the close of the final session.

The appointments are regarded by the ministers as the most important matter of the conference. Many transfers will be made, while in other cases pastors will be returned to their present charges. It is expected that Rev. William H. English, pastor of Trinity church, and Rev. Jabez Stallwood of the First M. E. church, Oswego, will be returned.

The program for tomorrow follows:

Morning, 8 o'clock devotional hour, conducted by Rev. Edgar H. Brown, D.D., of Utica; subject, "Pledges of Power." 8.30, conference session.

Afternoon, 1.30, conference session.

The following ministers will enter up their fourth year of study:

Maynard [illegible] Beach, Edgar D. Brown, Walter S. Dobbie, Joseph S. [illegible]ridge, Albert A. Lawrence, Ernest C. Love, Arthur R. Myers, Robert F. Thomas, Philip Tonkin, Bertram A. [illegible]ton, Thomas J. Williams, Robert E. Wrigley. These have completed the conference course of study: Wallace M. Brashears, Wilbur T. Clemens, [illegible], Evan Evans, [illegible] E. Moody, [illegible].

SEMINARY UP FOR SALE

Old Falley Premises in Hands of Real Estate Agents.

A rumor this morning stated that the Gilmour heirs, convinced that the city does not mean to take advantage of the option on the Falley Seminary site to purchase the property, have placed the property in the hands of a New York realty firm for sale. The citys' option on the property expires July 1 and of course the property cannot be sold until that time, but if the Gilmour agents can get the right price for the property the sale will be completed at that time.

Some time ago the Falley site was proposed for the new High school which must be erected in a very short time. Its location is certainly desirable, but there were some objections to it because of the price, although it is said that the Gilmour heirs turned down an offer better than the one tendered by the city in order that the property might go to the city for a school site. The supporters of the Falley site claim that the building now on the landw ill serve for a new High school for some time to come but others claim that the place would be condemned in a very short time.

The proposition made by the Gilmour heirs—that the city should pay the purchase price at the rate of $1000 a year is certainly a very reasonable one, as the city pays that amount to the estate in rents for the rooms now used in the building.

MRS. LOIS VAN BUREN

Mrs. Lois Alma Van Buren, 65, widow of Edgar Van Buren, died this afternoon at her home, No. 421 Rochester st., after a long illness. Mrs. Van Buren was born in the town of Volney, and had lived in this locality all her life. She is survived by one son, David E. Van Buren of this city, also one brother, Edgar Congdon, of Scriba. The funeral will be held at her late home at 2.30 p.m. Wednesday and burial will be in Mount Adnah cemetery.

HENRY CARLIN APPOINTED

Will Preside This Year at Lock No. 3 at the Lower Bridge.

Henry Carlin of Hannibal st., this city, was today receiving congratulations because of the appointment which came to him from Myron Stranahan, who is superintendent of locks. Mr. Carlin will officiate at Lock No. 3, at Oneida st. bridge, where he will have an excellent opportunity of showing the lovers of aquatic sports that he is the man for the job. He is a member of the board of directors of the Fulton Yacht club and is prominent in everything that pertains to the progress of this city.

Community Notes

H. P. Allen's store front has joined the improvement list. A coat of fresh paint and new awnings add to 1st st.'s attractions.

* * *

One Fulton man is almost sure of an appointment on the new Barge canal when the navigation starts. He is Edward L. Parker and he has been notified that his mark in the examination for the position of assistant lock engineer was the second highest among some 100 papers.

* * *

Miss Helen O'Brien will return to St. Elizabeth's Convent at Convent Station, N. J., today, after spending an Easter vacation of two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brien of West 3d st.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Lake and Miss Mary Webb, of this city, students at Oswego Normal, will return to the school tomorrow, after spending their Easter holidays at their homes here.

* * *

Miss Virginie LaPorte of Plainfield, N. J., who has been visiting her aunt, Miss W. C. Bogue, of 1st st., during the holidays, will return to her studies at Owsego Normal today.

* * *

The Salvation Army has nearly completed its canvass of the city, and $68.35 is the amount that has been received to apply to the $200 it is necessary to raise.

* * *

W. J. Lovejoy and sister Miss Lovejoy were in Syracuse yesterday.

* * *

The Current Events Club will not meet tonight. The meeting will be held next Monday night with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter.

* * *

The L. O. B. A. will hold its regular monthly meeting in Grange Hall, Wednesday evening, April 14, at 8 o'clock.

W. H. ANDERSON SPOKE SUNDAY

Addressed Members of Rev. Chas. Olmstead's Parish, Predicting Ultimate Triumph for League

There was a good sized audience at the Congregational church Sunday morning although there were few present, outside of the regular attendants at the church. The address of the morning was given by Superintendent William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League of New York State. The speaker showed the great strides that have been made by the temperance movement throughout the world and in many sections of this country where the number of prohibition states has been increased frm nine to eighteen within a very short time, with several other states which look for action in that direction in the near future.

Mr. Anderson showed the progress that has been made in many states in the country, particularly Illinois, where the recent passage of a local option temperance bill has closed more than 1,000 saloons in a single day.

Mr. Anderson said that the enfranchisement of women in Illinois had also worked wonders for the prohibition cause. He showed a map which indicted that the greater part of that state has become dry territory. In the marked advance of public sentiment which is freely recognized even by the liquor traffic due credit is given to the W. C. T. U., the Prohibition party and other agencies. It is now understood that the Anti-Saloon League is recognized as the chief among prohibition organidations since the Civic League f this State has accorded to the league this provision.

Mr. Anderson explained the legislation for prohibition now under way at Albany and in closing he told of the best means that could be used toward furthering the cause in this section. A subscription of $45 was made for the league at the services yesterday.

MASSARO OPENS NEW GROCERY STORE HERE

Frank Massaro, who was formerly engaged in the importation and distribution olive oil here, has opened a grocery store on the corner of Oneida and 2d sts., in the building formerly occupied by the Fulton Patriot. Mr. Massaro is installing modern fixtures and a complete line of fancy and staple groceries of the highest grade. He will be equipped with a modren and free delivery service and, as he is a young man of some prominence and with many friends he will doubtless be very successful in his new enterprise.

EASTER PROGRAM REPEATED

The Easter program of music was repeated at the Zion Episcopal church yesterday by the choir and the regular morning service was in charge of the rector, Rev. M. J. Peters. Mr. Peters preached, taking as his text the first verse of the fifth chapter of St. Paul to the Corinthians.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon there was a choral evensong service. The building committee of the church which was to meet Wednesday, will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, April 21. Owing to the fact that several members of the committee are out of town the meeting for this week was postponed.

MANAGERS WANT NO CHANGE IN BOXING LAW

New York, April 12.—That boxing managers of this city are opposed to any change in the boxing laws of this State and that the public will have to stand the added tax of seven and one-half per cent. if the proposed law, now in Albany, is passed, was the gist of a statement given out last night by Charles J. Harvey, secretary of the State Boxing Commission.

Managers of boxing clubs at a meeting recently protested against any change, says Mr. Harvey. They argue, he says, that boxing is cleanly conducted now and that the law has served as an example for other Stotes. The added tax proposed will, he asserts, have to be paid by the public since few clubs are making both ends meet at present. The proposition to limit expenses and guarantees will mean inferior bouts throughout the State.

ELI DERUSHA

Telegram Announces Death of Former Resident.

Mrs. Harry Pilch of the Hotel Fulton, this city, received a wire this morning notifying her that her father, Eli DeRusha, had died suddenly in Meredith, N. H. Eli M. DeRusha, a brother of Mrs. Pilch sent the telegram from Dorchester, Mass., where he resides and Mrs. Pilch has not as yet learned the details.

The deceased was 84 years old and was a resident of Fulton for many years. Although for the past ten years he has lived in Dorchester, he has visited here often and he is well known to all the older residents of the city. He was a machinist by trade. He was a member of Neahtawanta Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has always retained his membership in the local lodge.

Mr. DeRusha is survived by four children, Mrs. Harry Pilch of this city, Mrs. J. E. Wilson of Springfield, Mass., C. Fred DeRusha of Colorado Springs, Col., and Eli M. DeRusha of Dorchester, Mass. The body will be brought here Tuesday but the funeral services here have not been arranged yet.

SCOUTS HEARD WORDS OF WISDOM LAST NIGHT

John R. Boardman, the well known boys' worker, addressed a large gathering at the First Methodist church last night on the occasion of the Union services for the Boy Scouts. Mr. Boardman who earned a national reputation as a Y. M. C. A. worker, but who has been connected with the Boy Scout organization for sme time, delivered a very interesting and concise talk. He told of the possibilities in work among boys and of some if his erperiences in the work and showed how the work must be carried on in order to produce the best results.

Mr. Boardman portrayed the model Boy Scout and told his youthful listenes to what end they should strive and what the purpose of their organization was. At the close of the service he held a general reception and all the boys greeted him with enthsiasm. The service was in charge of Rev. Mr. Buck of the First Baptist church and the Boy Scouts met at the Baptist church and paraded to the Methodist church in a body.

CICERO HERD KILLED TODAY

A Herd of 28 Cattle To Be Killed Today; Othef Cases Springing Up in County

Four cases of the hoof and mouth disease, which, it is believed, had their origin from skimmed milk, have been found in Oswego county during the last four days. The latest case was found yesterday on a farm near Cicero. There are twenty-eight cattle and ten hogs on the farm and all will be killed today.

Several other cases are under suspicion and officials said last night it would take a day or two to determine if the cattle are suffering with the disease. The officials believe that all the new cases were caused by the farmers taking the milk from a creamery station.

A herd was killed yesterday morning and officials are now turning their attention to the disinfection of the infected farms. The final inspection of the infected territorf southeast of the city is being carried on rapidly and officials are satisled that no new cases will be discovered although they have a few herds under surveillance.

Dr. Kennedy of this city has reported three cases found on the farm of B. H. Moyer, near Central Square. The entire herd of fifteen cattle has been exposed to infection and a close watch is being kept on the herd. The first three cattle discovered with the disease were immdiately killed.

REV. JOHN RICHARDS PREACHED YESTERDAY

The Rev. John Richards of Detroit, Mich., preached to a large and interested congregation at the First Methodist church yesterday morning. Mr. Richards delivered an earnest message to the people and at the close of the services he was cordially welcomed with a social half hour. Mr. Richards was formerly the pastor of the church here and his reception yesterday proved that his former parishioners have not forgotten him.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy and Colder tonight. Friday fair.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Mrs. Dashner, Freemont st., needs the help of the good people of Fulton. She is willing to do housework, washing or ironing at her home or elsewhere. She is supporting a tiny baby and receives little or no support from any other person. If the reader is in need of Mrs. Dashner's services call upon her at the above address. tf

Boy Wants Work—Attends F. H. S., 16 yrs. old. Will work after school hours and on Saturdays. Best of references. G. C., 516 Beech st., city. tf.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Will Buy—Second-hand paper baler. Must be a bargain. Address Evening Times office. tf

Wanted—First class A No. 1 teamster. Beaver Meadow Produce Co., 2 miles south of Ingalls Crossing. 99

General Work—Wanted by Mrs. Livingston, 415 Freemont st. 99c

For Sale A lot. Will build for buyer. Inquire phone 1567. 102c

To Rent—South flat 202 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 100

To Rent—Desirable lower flat. Inquire of Dr. Haviland. 98c

House to Rent—Apply 602 Buffalo st. or phone 4397. tf

FOR SALE

New and scond-hand I beams, also girders, all sizes and lengths. Also second-hand machinery. Inquire

I. ALDERMAN

Res. Phone 1242 Office Phone 2242

Look Into The Money Saving Special Prices

being offered all This Week by the Merchants giving RED STAMPS which means a Discount of 2% in addition to the Special Prices and Free Stamps. Take advantage of this great Profit Sharing Plan by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in their Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants.

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 10.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods & Notions
214 West First St.

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES
174 West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 1180

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 98 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1915 | Price One Cent.

Front Shifts in Fight for Carpathians; Battle Fiercest of War; Mystery of Firing Heard Still Unexplained.

STATE CANNOT AFFORD TO WASTE PEOPLE'S MONEY

Not a Bill Sent Through Committees Until Legislators Make Sure That No Item Can Be Cut Out

Albany, April 3.—The State's appropriation bills are receiving very careful attention this year.

Confronted with the absolute necessity for a direct state tax both the ways and means committee of the Assembly and the finance committee of the Senate have scrutinized every item in the bills in their effort to cut out unnecessary appropriations, cut down items that are too large and yet not fail to make provisoion for the actual needs of the government.

It is in the failure to make provision for the actual needs of the state government that former administrations have produced the situation in which the state now finds itself. Last year, payroll items went through unquestioned except as the Assembly undertook to check them and that effort resulted in the Democratic senate deadlocking the Legislature and forcing an extra session.

Efforts on the part of the Assembly to induce the Senate to make proper and necessary provision for the maintenance of the canals, grade crossings, state institutions, pay for animals killed by the state and for numerous other purposes were mostly futile and where the senate consented the Governor cut out the items with his veto. As a result appropriations that should have been made last year were not made and must be made this year if the state is going to conduct its business properly. Provision has got to be made for the canals, for the state highways, for the state institutions and for legitimate department work. Putting off appropriations until next year is not going to result in saving money, because next year will [illegible] Keeping appropriations down to actual necessities is the most that can be hoped for.

The levying of a direct state tax is something that should be avoided if it were possible to avoid it. Eight years of Republican administration made possible in 1902 the abolition of the direct state tax as far as the constitution would permit and three years later a constitutional amendment made possible its entire abolition, and the state continued without a direct tax until the advent of a Democratic administration. Since then it has been regular up to the present year and there would have been one this year had the last administration made adequate provision to for the needs of the state government.

Because no direct state tax was levied by the Legislature of 1914, the state tax that must be levied this year will be about double what it would have been but for the policy of the last administration to push forward to this year appropriations that should have been made last year.

TWO NEW MANAGERS IN EACH MAJOR LEAGUE

By Menke

New York, April 12.—Another season of baseball will be started on its jubilant way this week, when the National and American leagues open the season tomorrow. The National League pennant race opens with a new interest, because this season the public will have a different champion to keep their eyes on in the Boston Braves. The slogan for several seasons has been "Watch the Braves."

It isn't going to be the easiest thing in the world for the Braves to repeat their success this year, according to the baseball sharps, because now that their real worth is known, it will be the object of all the cubs to play their strongest against the champions. That's one of the drawbacks against being a pennant winner, every body is against you.

New Experience for McGraw

The season will open at the Polo grounds Wednesday with a game between the Giants and Brooklyn. It is a new experience for Manager McGraw to start the season as just an ordinary member of the ranks, remarks the New York Times. His rivals are using [illegible]s. The Giants this year [illegible]nbition, and that is to w[illegible]e honors that Boston took fro[illegible]n in such spectacular fashion last season.

From present indications, it looks as if the Braves were just as good and even better than they were last season. If Sherwood Magee comes up to the standard expected of him, he will be a big help in bring another pennant to Boston.

Much also depends on Johnny Evers, after the World's Series, had a severe illness, which may or may not have an effect on his work during the coming season. However, it is a well known fact that Ever's work with the Bostons last season was the principal factor in the club's success. With Evers and Magee right, Boston has a glorious chance of repeating.

Expects Sluggers to Come Back

In strengthening the New York club, Manager McGraw has got another star pitcher in Pol Perritt and an expereienced, capable third basemon in Hans Lobert. With this added strength, McGraw also expects to the batting of Larry Doyle and Chief Meyers assume its former strength. Last season, when both of these players fell off in their batting, the Giants' chances faded gradually but surely.

Jeff Tesreau should be at the top of his pitching for mduring the coming year [illegible]d McGrew also puts much trust in [illegible]ability of Rube Marguard to show [illegible]ga[illegible] after his poor season last y[illegible]. The injury to George Burns will be a handicap to the team at the start, but the injured ankle should be as good as ever before the season is very far along.

Brooklyn showed marked improvement in the South this season and if the team does not get a good start

(Continued on Page Five)

WANTED—A SLOGAN

THIS MEANS YOU

The Chamber of Commerce wants a slogan for use upon its letter head. It must be short, snappy and to the point. It must create an impression of alertness, activity, progressiveness and be in every way up-to-date.

A prize consisting of a $5.00 gold piece is hereby offered to the citizen of Fulton who submits the best slogan by the evening of Wednesday, April 14th. Send in your suggestions today. There is no limit to the number you may make.

Some interesting and valuable suggestions have already been received from a number of people. There are others with equally good ideas who have not been heard from. If you have not already sent in your answer do so now. If you have, send in some more. All will be carefully considered.

INSTRUCTION IS TO BE PART OF CHAMBER'S PLAN

Rochester Chamber of Commerce Campaign for Beautifying City Through Planting Shrubs and Vines

Rochester, April 13.—The campaign of the Flower City Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to beautify Rochester is getting under way in the various districts. District teams are calling meetings for this week at the chamber rooms to outline work. This means that the campaigners will shortly be in the field and that neighborhoods of former unsightliness may begin to brighten up and take on a trim and attractive appearance. In this connection it has been suggested that the Flower City and Fire Prevention committeees cooperate, it being argued that one must "clean up" before success will crown efforts to beautify premises with lawns, shrubs, vines, etc. The proposal was received by the Fire Prevention Committee at its last meeting and a reprsentative was named to confer with Chairman C. Solon Kellogg, of the Flower City Committee.

At a meeting of the teams full directions for conducting the campaigns in various districts will be given. One of the biggest helps to the campaigners will be the handbook of gardening information being printed. Ten thousand copies have been ordered, but will not be distributed promiscuously. In as much as the booklet is intended primarily for the guidance of unskilled gardeners, the committee desires to restrict it to meet the demand from those willing to enter the contest.

The following chapter in the forthcoming booklet treats of shrubs:

For convenience of reference, and as an aid in selecting the plant material best suited to produce effective groupings, classified lists of shrubs are given.

Thus, if a lot owner wishes to plant shrubs which will attain a height of seven or more feet, he will find a list of varities from which to select, likewise shrubs of dwarf nature suited for edging, etc.

Not all shrubs are adapted to shady places or north exposures. A suggested list of those which will thrive better than others under these conditions is therefore given.

After an intelligent selection of shrubs has been made, which will round out the groups, producing varied heights and pleasing outlines, the lot owner is requested not to interfere with the natural habit and beauty of the individual plant by pruning or trimming. The branches should sweep down and overhang the bare earth underneath. No one thing will contribute more in producing pleasing and beautiful effects than a careful observance of this rule.

Russians Capture Hill and Rest of Chain

London, April 13.—With the capture by the Russians of almost all the main chain of mountains, the battle of the Carpathians, which has lasted upwards of eighty days, yesterday apparently reaching a termination over one extensive front, an dthe Russians are said to be moving at various points by railways and roads and along the rivers and streams down the southern slopes towards the plains of Hungary.

This movement, if it continues successfully, will in the view of the Russian military authorities, compel the retirement, with little or no fighting, of the Austrians and Germans who are still north of the Carpathians, to the east of Uzsok Pass and in Eastern Galicia and Bukowina.

The battle was, from all accounts, one of the fiercest of the war, and the manner in which the Russians overcame the difficulties of mountain fighting in mid winter has been the subject of praise by those who witnessed the operations or are aequainted with the country traversed.

Change in the Woevre.

The first phase of the battle of the Woevre, apparently, has come to an end also, and interest now centers on the next move of General Joffre, the French commander, in his effort to compel the Germans to release their hold on St. Mihiel and that part of the plain of the Woevre included in their wedge. The capture of Les Eparges was, in the opinion of British military critics, a long step in the direction desired by the Allies, but they place even more importance on the advance from Regnieville toward Thiaucourt in the South, as the latter town is a railway centerf rom which the force at St. Mihiel draws its supplies.

No General Offensive Yet.

This battle has not as yet proved the prelude to a general offensive in the West, as was expected. This is probably due to the fact that instead of moving troops from other points along the line to assist the army of the Woevre, the Germans have fought their reinforcements from the interior of Germany, or perhaps right from the eastern front, and consequently the situation remains comparatively quiet on the western front.

German submarines have again been showing activity and besides the Harpalyce, which, according to one members of her crew and the officers of another steamer, was torpedoed, they have attacked since Saturday night the British liner Wayfarer, the French steamer Frederic Franck and the little steamer President. The Wayfarer reached Queenstown in a sinking condition; the Frederic Franck was towed into Plymouth and the President was still afloat when her crew of ten men left her.

The mystery of the North Sea firing on Wednesday night last remains unsolved so far as the general public is concerned.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

RUSSIA

Petrograd.—To the west of the middle Nieman there were isolated engagements yesterday. Near Ossowetz and in the region of Edvabno and between the Pissa and Omuleff rivers there were artillery duels. An attack by the Germans against the village of Szufronki failed.

In the Carpathians, in the direction of Rostoki, on April 10th we repulsed by our fire at short range large forces of the enemy which were repeatedly attacking us. We made some progress and in so doing developed a violent battle in the region of Uzsok pass, which the enemy still holds. We captured here three guns and about 700 prisoners.

In the direction of the Stry river we repulsed attacks on the Roppelce-Oravozil - Kozieuwka - Rozanka front; inflicting enormous losses on the enemy.

The enemy have held height 999 since April 9th, but Kozieuwka and the adjoining positions remain in our hands.

In the other sectors there has been no essential change.

FRANCE

Paris.—At Les Eparges during the night of April 11-12, after a somewhat severe cannonade and rifle fire, the Germans at 4:30 o'clock this morning delivered a counter attack, but were repulsed.

In the wood of Ailly and in the region of Flirey there were violent artillery actions, but no infantry engagements.

In the forest at Le Petre at about 8 o'clock yesterday evening an attempted attack by the enemy on the northwestern part of the "quart en reserve" was easily repulsed.

In Courie today we drove the Germans from a section of a trench line which they had previously captured and in which they had succeeded in holding their ground.

During the night of April 11-12, about 1:30 o'clock in the morning, a German dirigible airship dropped seven bombs on Nancy. One of these fell near the civilian hospital and another near a school. Two fires were caused by the bombs, but they were promptly extinguished.

AUSTRIA

Vienna.—The general situation is without change. In Russian Poland and in western Galicia there have been artillery engagements. In the Carpathians, especially in the district east of the Uzsok pass, several Russian attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. We took 600 prisoners. In Southeast Galicia and in Bukowina there have been some heavy artillery engagements.

GERMANY

Berlin.—Sunday was comparatively quiet on the western frontier, French attacks in the Argonne, against the Combres position, in the Ailly forest and in the forest of Le Pretre were all repulsed.

Inasmuch as an attack by the enemy resulted in the killing with bombs of three women in the open town of Muelheim, German bombs were dropped on the central group of fortifications at Nancy.

French officers who have been taken prisoner have informed the Ger-

(Continued on Page Five)

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Weekly

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April 13, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

FATHER.

OH, a father is a hero, worthy of the fame of Nero; he's a martyr and a lemon and a prince; he will spend his hard earned money, with a disposition sunny, and he'll shovel forth the coin without a wince. He will send his son to college, hoping that some useful knowledge will find lodgment in his hard and empty dome. And he'll work until his knuckles shine and glisten like brass buckles, just to keep things running smoothly in the home. He will dress his pretty daughter in a way that pains "oughter," till she rivals both a princess and a queen; when, a dollar to a shilling, he will dig his pockets, drilling for a dime to fill his jimmy pipe, I ween. Now, his wife will spend his boodle till he's dizzy in the noodle—spend it till there's not a Lincoln red to spare; yet he meekly acquiesces, sadly eyeballs his grayish trusses, and he never says a word—he doesn't dare. He gets a calling that smashes if he spills a little ashes on the tablecloth, the mantel or the floor. If he feels a little frisky, wants to take a nip of whiskey, why, it's apt to start a long domestic war. And they rage and yell and holler if he tries to spend a dollar for a little recreation unbeknown; it's no cinch to be a father, with a thousand woes that bother, and never have a penny of your own. But he's got to keep on working, there's no letting up or shirking, for it costs a wad of coin to run a home. And he's got to skip and hustle, pay the bills and jump and bustle—he must keep the cog wheels steady in his dome. Yes, the father is a martyr, he's the stopper and the starter, for the big expenses keep him on the run; paying bills and being father is a lot of doggoned bother, with a lot of woe and very little fun.

ABSOLUTELY PURE MAPLE SYRUPS AND SUGARS
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LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

GRAY & DAVIS
ELECTRIC STARTERS
for Ford $75.00
Van Wagenen, Inc.

INSURANCE
ALL KINDS
SURETY BONDS—All kinds
REAL ESTATE bought, sold and rented
Loans on Fulton Realty
Frederick G. Spencer
Phone 122

FREE
Electric Vulcanizing on Inner Tubes
FULTON AUTO TOP CO.
80 S. Second Street
Fulton

TO INVESTORS

A limited amount of preferred stock in a Syracuse corporation is offered for sale. This stock pays 7 per cent. The business is in a flourishing condition and will show wonderful results. Past year showed an increase of nearly 300 per cent. This is a most attractive proposition and well worth investigating. Principals only, please address

SARGEANT, SKERRITT & SARGEANT
Baumbloom Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

GARDENS IN CITIES

Robert Ingersoll once said one couldn't expect a man to shoulder a musket in defense of his boarding house. The love of home is necessary to love of country. To that end it is essential that every child develop an interest in his home.

Ne York City in recognition of this vital need has developed for its children the garden movement. The home garden, has been made an adjunct of the school. In the metropolis the 1900 acres of land that form back yards and vacant lots, thousands of boys and girls with proper guidance will this year utilize the unproductive land. They are now at work cleaning up back yards and vacant lots and dividing the land into plots. An experienced gardener instructs and the soil is examined and the qualities that are lacking are added.

Adolph Lewisohn who is chairman of the garden committee says:

"In England, Holland, France, Germany—in every European country, for that matter—every piece of ground is utilized, and the result of this cultivation is a beauty that our country lacks. The bald ugliness of American towns and cities is due in a large measure to this neglect of unoccupied ground. We pile up our vacant lots and the outskirts of our cities with tin cans, unsightly dumps, and all sorts of refuse. The first thing a foreigner notices when he comes to our country is this dreary ugliness. We shall do much to beautify our country if we encourage children's gardens."

The American people, according to an English visitor, are too unstable to be good gardeners. They move from house to house during the year, and they don't care to plant flowers and vegetables for some one else to enjoy. And it is just this lack of a home instinct that the garden enthusiasts would remedy by interesting the child in gardening.

"The movement has rapidly become one of national scope," Mr. Lewisohn continued. "In the cities where it has been tried on a large scale it has been a great success. In one New England city the 'toughest kids' in town were transformed into model young citizens while the most unsightly dumping ground was being transformed into a beautiful 'garden city.' We have great hopes for it here."

CONVENTION NOTES

"To preserve as well as to improve" the motto Mr. Root would have the members of the Constitutional Convention adopt. Evidently Mr. Root has no patience with the unthinking element of the proletariat which goes about crying out that representative government is "on trial." The existence of this Republic, its success in weathering storms that would have wrecked any other nation, its steady and certain growth to greatness, the splendid stability of its institutions—these facts answer that cry. Representative government has proved itself; if it has failed to cure all the defects of human nature it is because it is not government's business to make over men.—New York Herald.

* * *

The constitutional convention should frame a constitution in which there should be important changes and that constitution ought to be so written that it will receive the support of the voters at the election in November. Many members of the convention are among the ablest men in the State and their work ought not to go for naught provided it is good.

By their deeds the voters should judge them and not by preconceived notion as to what they may do.—Albany Evening Journal.

* * *

The people have sent their best representatives to this convention and where desirable men were not nominated or were defeated a way has been found to remedy the defect by resignation of others to create vacancies to be filled by them. Thus Judge Edgar N. Cullen, William D. Guthrie and William M. Ivins, all of New York city, will be added to the roll of distinguished delegates. It will be a notable convention and it is expected that it will do notable work.—Watertown Times.

* * *

There will be many questions submitted to this convention for consideration, debate and action, and the final results of its work for the coming months will be voted upon by the people in November. It is essential that all citizens of the state during the coming months become students of the questions which will come before this convention and that the voters qualify themselves to act intelligently in the performance of their duties on election day in November.—Albany Knickerbocker Press.

* * *

By the irony of fate, the constitutional convention which Chief Murphy put over with the idea of clinching the hold of Tammany on the State, is composed of 1116 Republicans and 52 Democrats.—Newburgh Journal.

* * *

It is safe to say that no startling innovation will be found in new constitutional draft. The character and disposition of the men whose opinions will carry weight with the delegates are a guaranty that the fads which have had considerable vogue in some recent constitutional conventions in other states will not be taken into serious consideration at Albany.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

* * *

The constitutional convention which meets at Albany today includes a large number of the ablest men in the state. There can be no doubt that wisdom and dignity will characterize the proceedings. The people are to be congratulated that the convention is a very different body from that which would have been created had the plans of Tammany been successful.—Troy Times.

* * *

The constitutional convention organizes at Albany tomorrow. The convention includes in its membership many of the ablest minds of the State. Its deliberations as to the provisions of the fundamental law of the State will be intelligent and exhaustive.—Watertown Standard.

Opinions

Waste Basket Publicity

The Waste basket is an article of convenience that is to be found in nearly every office, study or library in the land and is the common receptacle for torn envelopes, scarps of paper, circulars and other useless things. Except when searching for some lost possession no one ever examines the contents of a waste basket, but these rare investigations always bring to light advertising matter received by mail and cast afay unopened.

Now, the waste basket cannot read circulars and is unable to buy any of the things that they seek to exploit. It has no need for corsets or groceries or clothing, no money to invest in dividend paying securities or to deposit in banks. And yet men of supposed commercial acumen spend large sums of money each year in futile attempts to convert the waste baskets of the country into customers. They might just as well address the garbage pails, and they undoubtedly would if they could only find a sure medium of communication.

The merchant who wishes to reach ten thousand waste backets must pay some one for writing his circular. The printing, the paper, the envelopes, the folding, the addressing and the postage stamps will bring the cost to a sum that, wisely spent in newspaper advertising, would make his wares known to an enormous number of possible buyers.—New York Herald.

Limitation of Working Hours.

It should interest those legislators who have been voting to impose long wrking hurs on wmen and children, to observe how a great corporation, run on an efficient basis, yet with decency and humanity, hondles that problem. The Western Union Telegraph Company has just announced that in all its large offices an eight-hour day for women employes is to take the place of a nine-hour day. Women who work at night work only seven or seven and one-half hours.

Intelligent employers know from experience that the over-long working period not only harms the empoye but the person who pays the wages. Especially is that true where the task is connected with machinery or falls into a dulling routine. Work suffers as the worker's powers deteriorate. Limitation of working houre is not alone a humanitarian project. It is sound business sense as well. On both counts it should be, and is, favored by right-minded employers of labor.—New York Tribune.

Full Crew Law Revision

Mr. William Barnes has a very large influence with the New York Legislature. His attitude for or against legislative measures, therefore, is important.

Mr. Barnes, as we understand his remarks on the subject before members of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, calls for the repeal of the Full Crew law without qualification. But we are sure that neither the New York railroads ask for that nor the people of New York want it.

The railroads object to the financial hardship of being compelled to carry men in crews and on payrolls when there is no work for them to do. The public objects to the economic wrong of having spent in that way, where it can do no good, money that, properly used in the right places, would do good to the the labor thus employed, to the railroads employing it and to the public getting the benefit of the useful service.

The railroads are willing to have such a modification of the present requirements as will relieve them of the compulsion of carrying and paying useless men on train crews, but at the same time will assure through action of the Public Service Commission or other authority, that there always shall be on crews all the men that are necessary to the safety of railroad operation and to the reasonable comfort and welfare of the railway employes themselves. The people of New York will be content with nothing less than that; but the railroads themselves, in asking for the revision of the Full Crew law to get rid of its abuses, suggest that ample provision be made for that very thing. So there is no occasion for Mr. Barnes to revise the revision they wish and need.

There is no doubt that if the voters of New York had the power they, exactly as the people of Missouri with their referendum powers did, would give the railroads what they request. Neither cheap politics nor any other reason, therefore, should delay the Legislature in extending the relief essential to the good management of railroads, the adequate reward of men that do work and the improvement of service for the public which foots the bills.—New York Times.

A CLOUDY DAY

BY
I. E. HYDE
FULTON
N. Y.

There's something clattering on the pane. Why, goodness me! It is the rain. Another cloudy day. The streets are dark, and cold and wet; the sun must be somewhere, and yet, he never shows a ray. The rain keeps drizzling, then he drips. You'd think he works for English tips, the way he's hanging 'round; he makes us shiver, shrivel, shrink with our raincoats; we don't think his policy is sound. We like the sun but not the rain, and I suppose 'twould be in vain to ask him to skidoo. But when the sun is shining hot, are we content? Well, I guess not; I never am, are you? We're ne'er content with place or time. I hope you think it is no crime for me to tell you so. I like to study human nature, I often find a human faker, who thinks he makes a show. In studying life from day to day, I find we are inclined to sway toward selfish inclination. You can't have sun without the rain; you can't have joy without a pain; so cease your acclamation. For after rain the sun is bright; in conquering pain, you win a fight, you're then so much the stronger. If darkness comes your way—you shine; if sickness—don't you dare repine; be human cowards no longer.

Anti Tarbell: Page from a Woman's Life

I am tired tonight. I have been threshing and fanning out beans by the old-fashioned hand method—which method, I may add, uses most of the human machine as well as hands. While I was working I was thinking of a number of things, among them Miss Tarbell.

The editor of Senator Hichcock's paper saw his duty clearly, and gave us mad suffragists another little dose. He directed us to notice the sterling worth of those women who are among the antis; women like Ida Tarbell, who devote themselves to their homes and families with never a yearn for a vote. In another column was a paragraph to the effect that the antis were hoping to get Miss Tarbell to speak for them if she could leave her arduous duties in Chicago, where she was engaged in investigating business conditions.

Now, the memory of man does not run back to the time when Ida was not investigating something. She is, in fact, a professional investigator. She dug up every heinous deed of Standard Oil, and laid bare every curious, and sometimes pitiful, fact of Mrs. Eddy's life. But as to home-staying or homekeeping she has not given us the history of either, nor has she set us a good example. She is not even married; therefore, she has no home in the domestic sense. I'll venture a guess that she never pounded out beans, and I am sure she does not turn a sack of flour into bread every week or ten days.

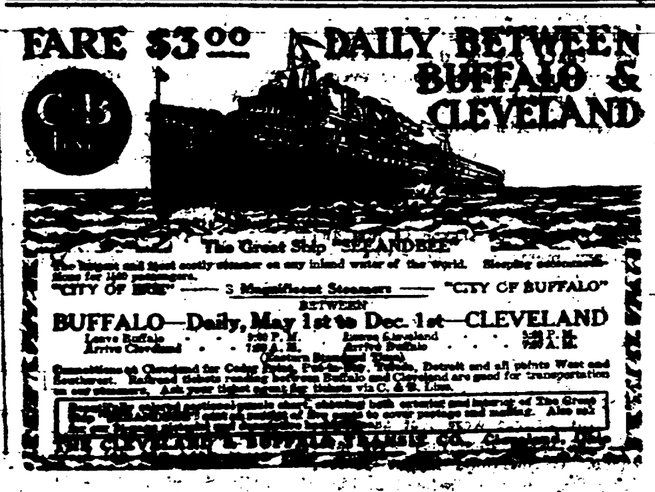
If it is a question of home-staying, I, myself, can make a try for the championship, and win at least honorable mention. There were over five years in my life when home-staying was my steady occupation. During that time I never attended church services, nor any lecture, social, party, or any recreation or diversion of any kind more than an occasional visit with a next-door neighbor. During those years of small babies and ill-health, all that kept me from falling into utter stagnation was the connection with general humanity furnished by the newspapers and magazines. Through them I lived in the world, though I was not of it.

I felt very keenly then, and I feel just as keenly now, the great inequality as citizens between women of leisure and the domestic baby-tending kind like myself. A "man's a man for a' that," but a woman's influence in the world depends largely upon circumstances and her husband's income. And that is the reason I want to vote. I cannot leave my bean-fanning, and my bread-baking, and my load of family cares, to go about investigating large things, but by taking a little drive over to the school house once a year I can drop a ballot in the box and be somebody in the State.

As to Miss Tarbell's idea that the ballot is improper and unsafe for ladies, I know the reason. She is a student, an investigator, a speaker, a public person. She is learned and in a way powerful, and she knows this as well as anyone. She fells that, in such capable hands as her own, public influence may not be abused, but to entrust power in the shape of the ballot to bean-fanning and bread-mixing hands would throw the owners of those hands quite off their mental equilibrium. They are, in short, not smart enough.

Too bad, too bad, but we will learn and so will she.

And we are looking forward to the good time coming.—Woman's Journal.



CITY ENGINEER AT ALBANY

Engineer Hill Commissioned to Ask Permit to Cross State Land

City Engineer Hill was commissioned by the Board of Public Works to go to Albany today and secure a permit to cross the state land along the old canal bed with the new storm sewer system. By this action the Board virtually showed its intention of running the new storm sewer across the canal bed at Ontario st. and thence along the west side of the canal bank into the Hunter tail-race at Hubbard st. Although the city wrote for a permit some time ago, it was announced last night that the permit had not been received, so it was decided that the only way to insure the securing of the permit immediately would be to send some one after it and Mr. Hill was selected. He was accompanied to Albany this morning by Contractor Rosoff who also has some business to transact at the Capitol.

The sewer contract has been let to Frank Massaro, but as yet, even the City Engineer does not know where the sewer is to empty, as it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Hunter company will refuse to allow the sewer to dump into its tail-race. Attorney Fanning has advised that the city has a right to run the sewer into the tail-race at a street crossing but the only available crossing is directly at the Hunter fire intake pump and it is certain that the Hunter people will vigorously oppose that action.

Property owners around the intersection of Buffalo and 5th. sts. presented o petition signed by 50 of their number asking the Board to remove the hummocks in the middle of the cross road there and to deposit the dirt on both streets so as to remove the grade at that point. At present the road middle is higher than the sidewalk and after every heavy rain the cellars in trat vicinity are filled with water. The petition showed how the work could be done with but little cost and the Board took the matter under consideration but did not announce its decision.

E. O. Baker and Isaac Alderman appeared before the Board and asked for sidewalks, The Board offered to give the men a grade but stated that it would not be able to pay for the walks as there was no money in the public works fund except some $800 and the superintendent's salary must be paid.

Chief Dyer of the police, was called before the Board and asked to notify all drivers of dump wagons that they must close the tail boards of their wagons before they go out upon the streets. Scavengers and ashmen are also to be warned. President Stevenson announced that the street cleaning department had taken particular pains to clean the streets of the city in good shape Sunday morning, but that the work had hardly been finished before the streets were full of loose paper in the downtown section, most of which is deposited on the streets by the newsboys who carry the Sunday papers. Chief of Police Dyer will arrest any offender in this regard in the future.

The Board received a letter from the State in which it is alleged that there is a deposit on the bed of the canal under the Broadway bridge which will have to be dragged up, and the state calims that the deposit comes from the city's storm sewers. Superintendent Rumsey investigated and took a sample of the deposit and it is entirely pulp and waste from the paper mill at that point. The state wrote two days dredging at that point will be necessary but as the city can prove itself blameless, action will probaby be taken against the paper company.

Property owners who have poplar trees on their grounds are warned to cut them down as the poplars are interfering with the sewers all over the city. The roots of this tree run to water and it works havoc with the pipes.

It was decided that the new bridge on North 1st st. shoul be built of reinforced concrete. Some of the members of the Board were in favor of building a cheaper bridge, claiming that the Board was being criticised for every action that cost some money, but the concrete adherents were in the majority. The girders will be purchased second-hand at a cost of $15 a ton and the concrete and re-inforcing work will bring the total cost of the bridge to $400. The road-way will be 32 by 26 feet and work will be started on the structure some time next week.

YACHT CLUB MEETING

There was to have been held last week the annual meeting of the Fulton Yacht Club, but owing to the unavoidable absence of many members the meeting was postponed. Tonight is the time set for the meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the City Hall is the place.

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BINGHAMTON HAS TREE CENSUS

College of Forestry Will Extend System Throughout State, Employing Pupils

Arrangements have just been completed between the authorities who have in charge the public parks and public schools of the city of Binghamton and the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University for the making of a complete shade tree census of Binghamton. The work is outlined and the necessary material and instructions are furnished by the State College of Forestry in such a way as to make the field work of distinct educational value to the pupils in the public high schools. The information gathered will be used in the preparation of a shade tree map for Binghamton. It is the plan of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse to extend this census taking of street trees by high school pupils throughout the State as rapidly as possible. This work by the pupils will, in many cities of the State, be the beginning of the proper planting and preservation of public shade trees.

At this season of the year many inquiries are being received by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse concerning shade tree planting. Many people are planning with the opening of spring to plant shade and ornamental trees and everyone is desirous of securing the best possible results. If a few points are considered carefully, good results will usually follow tree planting at this season o fthe year. A shade tree grown in a nursery where it has been given good cultural care is always in much better condition for transplanting than a tree grown naturally in the fields or the woods. For general planting, a tree 10 to 12 feet in height is the best size to use. If special care is given much larger trees may be used with success but the cost of the tree and the amount of necessary care increases rapidly as the tree goes above the size suggested above. All trees usedf ror street planting should have straight stems and well branched crows with the lowest branch not less than 7 feet from the ground. Rich garden loam and plenty of it should be furnished so that the tree can make a good healthy growth from the very start. Manure, unless thoroughly decomposed, should not be mixed with the soil in planting. Great care should be taken with the roots of the trees so that in transit or during planting operations they are not exposed to air or sun so as to thoroughly dry out. Street trees after planting should be protected with strong wooden sticks to hold the trees in upright position for the first year or two.

Community Notes

Mrs. F. C. Wolever and Miss Eva Palmer spent Sunday in Oswego.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Raymond and daughter, Zea Elva, spent the week-end with Syracuse relatives.

* * *

Miss Retta Root of Utica st., is recovering from her recent illness.

* * *

The L. C. B. A. will meet in the Grange Hall Thursday evening, at the usual hour. This meeting was to have been held tomorrow evening, but a previous engagement of the hall prevented.

* * *

Deaconess Theresa Brown will leave Wednesday for her home in Wisconsin.

* * *

Monroe Skeel of 4th st. does not improve in health as rapidly as his friends wish.

* * *

Miss Frances Lewis of Worth st. will return to her school duties at the Oswego normal Tuesday after spending the Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewis.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First M. E. church will hold its annual meeting in the church parlors Friday, aftrnoon at three o'clock.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis LaMay of Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Leon Foster of Syracuse university was the over-Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Foster, Seneca st.

* * *

George Showers of Lamson was a recent visitor of friends in this city.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT ADVANTAGES POINTED OUT

Commission Form of Government was the subject of a speech made last night in Auburn by former State treasurer, J. P. Jaeckel.

The speaker said that people were awakening to the fact that partisan bigotry was the curse of municipal government. He contended that no matter which party was in power, about half of the people were dissatisfied purely from party interests and in reality, the mayor was executive over only part of the people.

Mr. Jaeckel claimed the administration was always handicapped no matter how honest and efficient it might be because some provision must be made for the ones who placed the administration in power.

Mr. Jaeckel divided the voters into five classes: Those who did not care which way election goes; those who criticise every action of the party in power, whether it be conservative or progressive; voters who want to be on the winning side; independents or the goody goody voter, who is too good to associate with and rub elbows with the proletariat and the partisan who votes his party ticket year after year irrespective of whether his nominee is the best man or not.

The cure for this is the commission form of government, according to the speaker. The administration of the affairs of a city, he said, was purely a business proposition and should be taken out of politics.

LOCAL FIRM LOST IN BIDDING

Syracuse Contractor Awarded Oswego Contracts; Fulton Firm's Prices Lowest.

DeBarber & Hill, and Connors & Hartnett of this city were unsuccessful bidders in the contest for contracts for resurfacing certain Oswego city streets.

Samuel Bonn of Syracuse, secured the contract for resurfacing and J. A. Culkin, for placing the pavement in Erie street, Oswego.

DeBarber & Hall, of Fulton, presented a bid about $170 lower than Mr. Culkin, but Commissioner of Works Linsley announced today that he believed it would be better for the interest of the city to give the contract to Mr. Culkin.

The Pathfinder Construction Company of Fulton, (Connors & Hartnett) was fourth. Guy Dickenson, Syracuse, was third.

The bids for Erie street were as follows: DeBarber & Hall, Fulton, $13,318.10; J. A. Culkin, $13,458.25; Guy B. Dickenson, $13,763.75; Pathfinder Construction Company, $13,322.50; John F. Ratigan, $13,530.50; Peter Raby, $14,733; Samuel Bonn, Bonn, $14,599.85.

The above bids were for paving for the street in its entirety from curb to curb, including the railroad tracks, about nine feet. This strip the railroad company will take care of in its own way. If that strip were eliminated from the consideration Mr. Linsley says the firm of DeBarber & Hall submitted the lowest bid, and Mr. Culkin second lowest, elieving that the latter will rush the work to completion without any delay he has decided, he says, that it will be for the best interest of the city to award him the job.

The figures of Mr. Bonn on the resurfacing are as follows; West Second, Bridge to Oneida, 4,117.21; West Second, Oneida to Mohawk and West in Mohawk to Fourth, $6,822; West Oneida, Second to Fifth, $7, 409.50.

Rough on Rosebery.

Lord Rosebery has all his life been a wonderful orator, and he has probably made as many speeches as any politician living. He has told an amusing story against himself about a certain proofreader who, after he had read the proof of a particularly long speech of his lordship's, wrote at the end of it the words, "Thank heaven!"

The proof was duly returned to the printer, who set up these words in type. The next day the speech was published in the newspaper with the following startling ending: "At the conclusion of his speech Lord Rosebery left for the south. Thank heaven!"—London Tit-Bits.

Souvenirs Are Valuable.

London.—Pieces of German shells dropped in December raids at West Hartlepool are so valuable as souvenirs a bricklayer and a real estate agent had a lawsuit over a fragment weighing forty-seven pounds. They value it at £2 a pound. The bricklayer claimed it because he saw it first, the other said because it hit the house of a client, and the latter got it.

Life Insurance.

It is secretly and by stealth, and also with trepidation, that a man goes about the business of insuring his life. Intuition tells him that his wife, if he gave her his confidence, denounce the project and be grieved by it; and for his own part, he cannot help shrinking at the thought of the steps that it demands. He contemplates the annual or semiannual payment that the engagement imposes on him with less concern than offering himself to the medical examiner for approval or rejection. Unaware of any serious physical disabilities, he yet does not know what fatal defects the skilled investigator may discover; and if he has indeed only a precarious hold upon life, he would much rather not be told of it.

But the persuasions of the life-insurance agent and his own uneasy conscience, which reminds him that he has not made provision for his family in the event of his untimely demise, prevail over his apprehension, and he presents himself for medical inspection. Let us assume that he finds it a less fearful ordeal than he had anticipated, and that the doctor, instead of looking grave and keeping an ominous silence, congratulates him on his large chest expansion and vigorous heart action—gives him, in short a clean bill of health. He emerges from the interview a happy man, in a glow of kindliness for all the world and of particular esteem for himself. It has been, he thinks, worth his while to be thoroughly overhauled by a physician, if only to be told that he is all right; otherwise, he might have done a lot of needless worrying about his health. Now he need never give it a moment's thought. What a blessing! Also, the consciousness that he has done his duty by his family is elevating; feeling that he need no longer have a secret from his wife, and hopefully expectant of praise and gratitude, he goes home and tells her what he has done.

Perhaps she rewards him as he anticipates; but it is quite as likely that she will be distressed and disturbed, and feel that he would never have insured his life if he had not been going to die. Even after he has striven to remove this conviction from her mind, she will probably declare that the idea of life insurance is revolting to her; that she does not want to be financially compensated for his death, and that she wishes he had arranged to make some other use of his savings.

But this disconcerting attitude changes in time, and the wife as well as the husband comes to recognize the importance of life insurance. Just what proportion of savings should be invested in it is a question that each man must decide for himself, but that some proportion should be so applied is desirable in the case of almost everyone. The virtue of sacrifice is united to that of thrift, and the home that is the man's pride rests upon a more secure foundation.—Youth's Companion.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

HALF MILLION SPENT IN COUNTY

Superintendent Howard Will Supervise Nearly the Entire Sum Upon the County Roads

It has been announced that Oswego county will have at the conclusion of the coming road building season mre new wrk and more resurfacing of roads done than any country in the State.

Superintendent Howard has announced that the gross estimate to be expended in this county upon highway work will reach $500,000. The superintendent will direct the expenditure of most of this money to be apportioned about as follows:

State of New York and county of Oswego for State and county highways, $280,000; for resurfacing State highways, $85,000; for highway work in towns about $120000, making a total of $485,000.

Superintendent Howard hos just completed the determination and agreements with the towns and has compiled a table showing the amounts to be raised by the different towns. It should be explained that the tables do not include the proposed expenditures for bridges and miscellaneous purposes. The table is as follows:

Albion $1,260, Amboy $768, Boylston $750, Constantia $900, Granby $1,200, Hannibal $980, Hastings $1,500, Mexico $1,590, New Haven $1,065, Orwell $945, Oswego Town $936, Palermo $1,215, Parish $810, Redfield $828, Richland $1,071, Sandy Creek $1,020, Schroeppel $1,230, Scriba $780, Volney $1,616, West Monroe $855, Williamstown $684. Total, $22,003.

Gravel Road—Albion, 4¼ miles, $1,000; Amboy, 7, $900; Boylston, 3, $600; Granby, 2, $450; Hastings, 1¼, $700; Orwell, 6½, $1,450; Oswego Town, 1, $200; Palermo, 4¾, $2,000; Redfield, 50 rods, $300; Sandy Creek, 1, $200; Schroeppel, 5¼, $2,811.12; Volney, 4, $1,400; West Monroe, 4½, $1,200. Total mileage, 77½ and 50 rods; costs, $13,211.12.

Crushed Stone Roads—Constantia, 2¾ miles, $3,200; Hannibal, 3, $3,100; Hastings, 1, $1,500; Mexico, 2, $3,062; New Haven, 2, $2,000; Oswego Town, 2½, $2,000; Parish, 1¼, $2,500; Redfield, 1½, $1,200; Richland, 4 9-10, $4,50; Sandy Creek, 1½, $2,800; Volney, 2, $2,670; West Monroe, 1, $2,000. Total mileage, 29, total cost, $30,532.65.

Reserve Fund—Albion, $978.88; Amboy, $307.13; Boylston, $v60.27; Constantia, $[illegible]; Granby, $2,328.54; Hannibal, $[illegible]; Hastings, $1,660.16; Mexico, $700[illegible]; New Haven, $679.07; Orwell, $690.62; Oswego Town, $1,329.52; Palermo, $518.53; Parish;

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ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 13.—Diplomatically calling attention to the fact that the cities of the State are overpopulated in comparison to the farming districts, the State department of agriculture has prepared interesting data to bear out this contention.

According to figures recently gathered the State department of Agriculture finds that New York State has a population of nearly ten millions of people, or one tenth of the population of the United States. Of this number nearly eight millions reside in the fifty-two cities and the four hundred and sixty-five incorporated villages.

"If this enormous nmber of non-food producing people is to secure its food-stuffs from their natural sources it is the imperative duty of this department, as well as of every agricultural agency in the State to encourage and stimulate agricultural production to the fullest extent," says o recent bulletin issued by the Agricultural department.

It is unldoubtedly true that a considerable area of land now included in the farms of the State should have been allowed to remain in forest, as at the time of clearing there was sufficient land, had it been properly worked, to supply the population of the State with all needed agricultural products. In this rough, sterile soil, denuded of timber, included in farms and afterwards neglected, is found all that land included in the term, "abandoned farms."

The State agricultural department holds that there are no abandoned farms in this Stote. There are farms, however, which lack farmers, it is pointed out, but there are no parts of the agricultural lands upon which profitable farming of some kind cannot be done. The production per acre of any of the farm crops in the State is a complete refutation of the assertion, ignorantly stated, that farm lands in New York State are cheap because they are poor or worn out.

It is true that New York State farms are relatively cheap, the department of Agriculture admits. Divers reasons are given for this condition. The passage by Congress of the "Homestead" act, drew many farmers from this State to the west. The call of the city is another cause. The prosperity of the large farm owner has caused him to become a city dweller himself, leaving his farm lands in less capable hands. Other reasons assigned are that the competion of the west has lessened the value of the farm lands of the east; the disinclination of th youngr generation to remain on the farm, has sadly decreased the population of the rural districts.

The department of Agriculture points out further that New York farms today offer unequalled opportunities to the farmer who is in the farming business, to make money. New York morkets are the best, since transportation by water, steam or electrical agencies, is approached by no other State. Moreover, New York highways furnish the last and most necessary link to connect the farm with the consumer.

In spite of these facts there are in almost every county in the State farm lands for sale or for rent and moreover, this condition has existed for years. There are in fact, over thirteen hundred farms, large and small, which can be purchased by the payment of part cash in practically any county from Albany to Yates.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS

at

BOGUE'S, 61 First Street



Overland Model 83

The greatest Runabout proposition on the market. $795.00 F. O. B. factory.

VAN WAGENEN, INC.

COUNTY REAL ESTATE

Two Changes of Fulton Are Property Recorded

Lewis P. Garrett has sold property in Fulton to Edward L. Jones. Terms private.

Theodore Lapham has sold property in Fulton to Howard D. Cusack. Terms private.

The Trustees of Auburn Theological Seminary have sold property in Hannibal to Harry B. Dopp for $1,250.

Harry B. Dopp has sold proyerty in Hannibal to James L. Brockett for $750.

William W. Davis has sold Fulton property to Harvey E. Hewitt for $3,400.

An order permitting the sale of real estate to pay the debts of Charles H. Baker, a veteran of the Civil War, was issued yesterday by Judge Coville. It authorizes the committee, David S. Stone of Oswego, to sell certain real property on the west side owned by Mr. Baker, to pay the claim of Mary E. Allen for board and lodging amounting to $2,150, and other claims Mr. Baker is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home and has pension which supports him.

RENTS MOUNT VERY HIGH

Large Sums Paid by State for Office Rentals Would Provide a Building

Albany, April 13.—Executive Auditor George A. Glynn and William A. Orr, secretary to Governor Whitman have been looking into the matters of rents paid by the state and office furniture used by state dapartments and their findings are highly interesting.

The executor auditor finds that the state has approximately 125 landlords with the rents of 1915 aggregating nearly $325,000, that department requests for furniture total $125,000 and that corporations are buying supplies at lower prices than the State.

In New York city there are more than thirty offices occupied by State departments and in some of the upstate cities there are as many as eight.

The auditor finds that if offices were consolidated in cities it would make a saving not only in rental but in payroll as the present diversity of offices requires an unnecessarily large number of employes.

New York city rentals amount to nearly $150,000 and Albany rentals to over $75,000, more than sufficient to pay the interest charges on sums sufficient to erect state office buildings.

Secretary Orr finds that state departments are evading the law which requires them to purchase furniture from the state prisons. Under this head he says: "Progressing by easy stages, the custom has finally arrived, within the last year, to a point where [illegible] trustees of public buildings granted, in the most casual fashion, permission for the designing of special furniture not only for the offices of department heads, but for general office purposes throughout the departments."

The report goes on to cite the case of the state board of tax commissioners which had the state architect prepare special designs for furniture for its new offices in the capitol with this comment: "The requests for furniture made by that department to the state architect indicated that there was someone employed in that department who might have been employed as a special furniture designer for museums than in the capacity of a tax expert. The designs and specifications when completed called for the installation of "crotch mahogany" furniture which was of the most expensive material and style that could be asked for. Furniture experts throughout the country who wrote me when that matter came before the present board of trustees assured me that while it was undoubtedly the most expensive furniture that could be asked for it was, at the same time, the most useless for working purposes."

As a result of his investigation Secretary Orr and State Architect Pilcher took up with the prison authorities the question of having the prisons turn out furniture of a better quality and more finished style and it was decided to put the matter in the hands of warden Osborn at Sing Sing with the idea that he would work it out through the mutual welfare league. The prisoners at Sing Sing are working on a complete set of library tables and chairs for the new legislative library in the capitol. The manufacture in the prisons of this higher grade of furniture will enormously reduce the State's large annual bill for office furniture.

In order to regulate and systematize these governmental activities, the trustees of public buildings have drawn a bill now pending in the legislature which gives that board sole authority in the leasing of premises for the state for office purposes and for the purchase of furniture and equipment.

Under this measure it would be possible to combine office to some extent, to pass upon the needs of departments for furniture and supplies, to hold for the manufacturing department of the prisons the trade which the law gives it and to obtain prices for supplies as low as they can be purchased by corporations using like quantities.

GOOD TEMPLARS MEETING

Fulton City Lodge, Good Templars, will hold an informal entertainment tomorrow night, at the lodge rooms in West Broadway. Visitors from Syracuse and Baldwinsville are expected and the regular program of lodge work will be executed. Refreshments will be served.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Wednesday; temperature near to freezing; rising temperature Wednesday; light to variable winds tonight.

2 NEW MANAGERS IN EACH TEAM

(Continued from Page One)

it will not be because it has not been brought to the top of form of condition by Manager Robinson. O'Mara, the club's sensational shortstop, has practically recovered from the injury to his leg, and in the short field he is sure to prove one of the valuabel members of the club.

The pitching staff of the Dodgers is stronger than last season, and with the batting strength that the club possesses Brooklyn should finish higher up in the race thon at any time during the past few seasons.

Cubs Sure to Be Factor

A club which is sure to be an impotrant factor in the National League race this year is the Chicago Club, with its new manager, Roger Bresnahan. This is not Bresnahan's first managerial experience. He was at the helm in St. Louis a few seasons ago and proved his right to be called a capable manager. Under him, the Cubs have taken a wonderful brace this spring and the experts predict that the Cubs will show something like their former greatness when the race gets under way.

Another new manager in the Nation League is Pat Moran of the Phillies. Radical changes have taken place on the Phillies. Harmony has been restored and Moran has inaugurated a different system of playing. The Phillies, under his guidance, have started in on an era of smart ball playing and the result will be watched with interest.

Phillies Have Good Pitchesr

The short field will have a player in young Bancroft of whom great things are expected. Around Alexander, perhaps the most reliable pitcher in the National League, Moran has built up a strong pitching staff.

Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati have all made changes which will be more or less experimental. Much younger playing talent has been brought to the front, all of which will tend to make the season moer ancertain and interesting.

Should Have New Lease on Life

hTe American League will also introduce two new managers in Bill Donovan of the Yankees and Carence Rowland of the White Sox. Under the new conditions of a different ownership the Yankees are expected to take a new leos on life. For the first year, Donovan's experience will be more or less experimental, but even in the preliminary games the Yankee team has shown a more ambitious spirit and willingness to accomplish something more than they did last season.

The Yankees are sure to show improvement, but just how much will not be known until the season is well under way. The pitching staff as it stands rank well with the others in the League. In its defense the Yankee team is all that could be wished, but the weakness, if anywhere, will be in the hitting. The addition of High and Pipp may go a great way

Collins Ought to Help Rowland

In Clarence Rowland, President in bettering this weakness. Momisley of the White Sox has chosen a poung man untried in major league experience. The addition of Eddie Collins to the Sox should prove of inestimable worth. This Cub, too, has great pitching talent, and with the aid of Collins, it s expected by many that the Chicago Americans will be an important factor in the race for the flag.

The Athletics, stripped of so much valent talen as Collins, Baker, Plank, and Bender, is not taken too seriously in calcuating the possibe pennant winner during the present season. Mack will have much rebuilding to do, and it may take a few seasons to bring his young talent up to the Athletics' standard.

They All Pick the Red Sox

The American League team which promises great possibilities this season is the Boston Red Sox. This club made a finish in last year's race that showed that it played better ball than any of the teams of either league It as so late in getting started, however, that all chances for a pennant were lost. It has a pitching staff which is second to none in baseball, and not only that, but it has a hard-hitting infield, which is one of the necessities for a pennant winner. The outfield, with the reliable Tris Speaker as the leading swatsmith,

(Continued on Eighth Page)

SCHOOL BOARD LEAVES QUESTION

Chamber of Commerce Will Be Asked to Assist in Determining New School Site

It was learned this morning that the Chamber of Commerce will be asked to take up the matter of a new high school in the near future. The Educational Committee of the Chamber, which will be appointed at the next regular meeting will be petitioned by a representative number of taxpayers to draw up a petition of some sort in regard to the matter, said petition to be presented to the Board of Education. It is definitely stated that the Board of Education is not willing to push the matter further, although all the members of the Board agree that the Seminary site is the best. By a new bill now in the Legislature, which will probably be passed, the Board will be able to act on its own intiative, select a site and buy it without the necessity of a general election. Members of the board, however, feel that this would not be the right and honorable course inasmuch as the Falley proposition has been defeated twice in the past. The Board intends to let the people decid now for themselves, and when this was learned some tax payers, interested in the question of a new high school, decided to take the matter to the Chamber of Commerce.

The option on the Falley site will expire July 1 and, although there seems to be many objections to the site, no other site has been proposed which seems as practical. The terms of payment for the property are most [illegible] and the building now on the land could be used for a short time, at least. The Chomber of Commerce will probably take some action on the question at its next meeting and if the Falley site is not received with favor the Educational Committee will learn what the sentiment of the people is.

Secretary Heydecker of the Chamber of Commerce returned to Fulton yesterday from New York city where he spent a few days in moving his effects to this city. Mr. and Mrs. Heydecker have taken a house in Oneida st.

Ralph Stoddard of the American City Bureau, left the city last night for the New York office, his work here having been completed. Mr. Stoddard will probably go to Charlotte, N. C., in a few days, in the interests of the Bureau. He was in charge of the local office of the Chamber of Commerce here during the absence of Secretary Heydecker and he made many warm friendsd uring his brief stay here. He expects to visit Fulton some time this summer.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. A. Ostrander of West 3d st. entertained at dinner in honor of her guest, Miss Lela Lampman, of Pittsburg.

* * *

Frank Foster of Highland st., was the over-Sunday guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mrs. N. H. Haviland was in Syracuse recently attending the birthday anniversary of her mother, Mrs. A. E. Newton, who is 87 years old.

* * *

James Keeler of Oneida st. spent Sunday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Nellie Merritt has been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. S. McDougall from out of town.

* * *

J. D. Connell of Dayton, Ohio, who has been the guest of relatives here, has returned to his home.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Mrs. Dashner, Freemont st., needs the help of the good people of Fulton. She is willing to do housework, washing or ironing at her home or elsewhere. She is supporting a tiny baby and receives little or no support from any other person. If the reader is in need of Mrs. Dashner's services call upon her at the above address. tf

Boy Wants Work—Attends F. H. S., 16 yrs. old. Will work after school hours and on Saturdays. Best of references. G. C., 516 Beech st., city. tf.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Girl Wanted—For general housework. Apply to Mrs. F. G. Spencer, 302 Academy st. tf

Wanted—First class A No. 1 teamster. Beaver Meadow Produce Co., 2 miles south of Ingalls Crossing. 99

For Sale—Up-to-date buggy, almost new; price reasonable. Telephone 379, or call at Dolbear's grocery. 99c

For Sale—One pair heavy sleighs. Inquire Standard Oil Co. Phone 417. 103

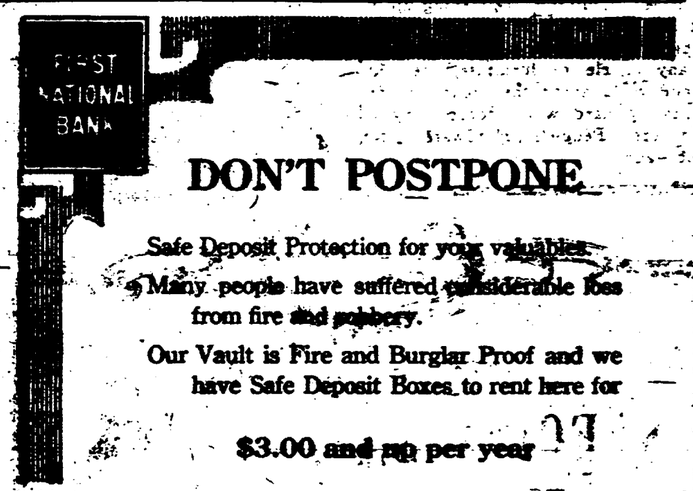
General Work—Wanted by Mrs. Livingston, 415 Freemont st. 99c

For Sale—A lot. Will build for buyer. Inquire phone 1567. 102c

To Rent—South flat 382 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 100

To Rent—Desirable lower flat. Inquire of Dr. Haviland. 98c

House to Rent—Apply 342 Buffalo st. or phone 4397. tf



DON'T POSTPONE

Safe Deposit Protection for your valuables.

Many people have suffered considerable loss from fire and robbery.

Our Vault is Fire and Burglar Proof and we have Safe Deposit Boxes to rent here for

$3.00 and up per year

NO HOUR SALES

At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best fines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are aways pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation

Big Sale of Women's and Misses'

SPRING SUITS

About 75 new, stylish Spring Suits, recently purchased from one of the best New York manufacturers retiring from business.

Suits of Gabardine, Serge and other fashionable weaves. Coats lined with silk messaline and trimmed in keeping with the latest fashion. The skirts cut rather full and strictly tailored.

Suits of sand color, tans, black, purple, black and white check and blues.

Suits if purchased in the regular way would retail at $12.50, $15.00, $17.50 and $20.00

On Sale Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock

Your choice, $9.85

A FEW OF THESE SUITS NOW ON DISPLAY IN OUR FIRST STREET SHOW WINDOWS

J. C. O'BRIEN

TREE DISEASES DUE TO EITHER BACTERIA OR FUNGI

To most people fungi are known only by their occasional fruiting bodies such as mushrooms, toad stools, puff balls, etc. The growing part of the fungue is active night and day just as long as the temperature and moisture conditions are favorable. There are sveeral thousand different kinds of fungi to be found in the State of New Yok and several hundred of them are very common on our trees. Many of the mushroom types are edible but some of them are very poisonous. The greatest interest and value of the study of mushrooms and fungi in the State does not lie in their edible or poisonous qualities, but in the way in which they take part in the life of the forest.

A great many fungi are active agents in the change of vegetable debris into what is commonly called mold or humis. Humis enriches the soil and makes it very productive and it also acts like a sponge in the forest for the holding of water which falls as rain or which comes from melting snow. Millions of feet of valuable timber in New York are annually destroyed or rendered useless by fungi. Many other fungi are active parasites upon living trees causing eventual death in most cases. Much of the diseases and decay in shade and ornamental trees is due directly to fungi.

Some of the fungi of New York State are found in nearly all parts of the world. Others are found only in the temperate regions, while still others do not occur outside of certain limited sections of the State.

The Department of Forest Botany of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse is making an extensive study of the forest fungi of the State. During 1914 large collections of fungi were made in the Adirondacks and Catskills as well as in the vicinity of Syracuse. It is planned to continue during the coming season the study of forest fungi already begun by the College and at the same time to investigate carefully the several problems involving the relation of fungi to disease and decay in trees.

Black Knot on Trees

Frequent inquiries are coming to the College of Forestry concerning Black Knot which develops upon the twigs and branches of several of our common trees such as oak, maple and hickory. These black knots give an unslightly appearance to the trees and often cause death to the branches. As a matter of fact, very little is known as to the cause of these knots although probably insects have something to do with their formation. They are not caused by fungi as in the case of many such knots or burls in the pine trees. Neither are they like the common black knot of Cherry and Plum which is caused by a parasitic fungus. The Department of Forest botany in the College of Forestry at Syracuse is making an investigation of these knots or tree tumors. The object of the investigation is to determine the distribution of the trouble, the kins of trees that are affected the loss or injury caused by them, and if possible, methods of prevention. The College will be glad to have specimens of black knots upon all kinds of trees and from different parts of the State. The young or beginning stages of the knot are necessary for the determination of the cause of the trouble. Once the cause is known, a means of controlling it may be determined.

Spray Now for Peach Leaf Curl

Peach leaf curl was very common last year throughout the peach growing sections of the state, and many sprayed orchards were badly affected even when, as was claimed, the application was very thoroughly made. As a result of last year's epidemic of this disease many inquiries have come to the state college of agriculture at Cornell about methods of control during the present year.

The cause of the disease is not the weather, as has been believed by some, but is due, according to the college authorities, to a fungous parasite which lives in the affected parts of the tree. It is supposed that the spores of this fungus are harbored through the winter on the twigs and especially on the hairy bud scales. When the buds swell in the spring, the tender leaves within are exposed and if rain comes at the right time, the spores germinate and penetrate the young leaves where the fungus finds favorable conditions for its development. The spores are produced later in the season on the diseased leaves and probably find their way to the dormant buds where they remain till the following spring.

The three important factors to consider in the control of the disease, the expert say, are time of application, and materials applied. The application should be made before the buds begin to open, because at this time, under favorable weather conditions, the infection takes place.

After this has occurred subsequent applications to prevent the disease this year are useless. Select the first bright warm day for the application. Many persons sprayed too late last year.

The spray material used should come in contact with every bud, for the fungous spores are sticking to the buds and these must be hit by the spray mixture in order to have perfect control. A fine spray under high pressure is most satisfactory. Some failures of last year were due to too much hurry in the application.

The disease is readily controlled by each of several fungicides. Lime-sulfur solution (testing 32° Baume) diluted with water in the proportion of 1 part solution to 8 parts of water, should be used when both San Jose Scale and leaf curl are to be controlled. When scale is not present, the lime-sulfur solution at a dilution of 1 part lime sulfur to 15 parts of water, or bordeaux mixture in the proportion of 5 pounds copper sulfate, 5 pounds of lime, and 50 gallons of water.

Since thorough spraying will absolutely c[illegible]rl, the college says that every peach grower should take steps to prevent its destructiveness [illegible] year.

BOTH: "HE SEEMS TO BE HUMAN."



—Fitzgerald in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

For the Children

A Little Boy and His Prize Winning Dog.



Photo by American Press Association.

This is the picture of a small lad who won a prize with his beautiful hunting dog at the recent dog show held at Madison Square Garden, New York city. The dog is named Mallwyd Edward, and he is a pure bred English setter of high degree; otherwise he wouldn't have won a prize in so great an exhibition. The proud boy's name is Bradley West, and he is the son of Mr. West, one of the owners of a well known kennel. Little Bradley was probably the most interested individual at the show. He felt sure that his dog was deserving of a prize and that he should capture the blue ribbon, but he was wise enough to understand that perhaps the judges might not think so highly of Mallwyd Edward as he did. But in this case it turned out that he was right, and the show officials decided that his pet was the best dog in his class. You can be sure Bradley thought the judges were wise men, for didn't they know a fine dog? When the award was announced Bradley was right there, and he hugged his prize winner delightedly. That was the moment when the camera man snapped their pictures.

The Bow and the Gun.

"The modern hunting gun," says Ernest Thompson Seton, "is an irresistible weapon for wholesale murder, and it is just as deadly no matter who pulls the trigger. It spreads terror as well as death by its loud discharge, and it leaves little clew as to who is responsible for the shot. Its deadly range is so fearfully great as to put all game at the mercy of the clumsiest tyro. Woodcraft, the oldest of all defenses and one of the best, has steadily declined since the coming of the gun, and it is entirely due to this same unbridled power that America has lost so many of her fine game animals.

"The bow is a far less destructive weapon, and to succeed at all in the chase the bowman must be a double read forester. The bow is silent, and it sends the arrow with exactly the same power that the bowman's arm puts into it—no more, no less—so it is really his own power that speeds the arrow.

"There is no question as to which hunter has the right to the game or is responsible for the shot when the arrow is there to tell. The gun stands for little skill, irresistible force supplied from an outside force, overwhelmingly unfair odds and sure death to the victim. The bow, on the other hand, stands for all that is clever and fine in woodcraft, so no guns or firearms of any kind are allowed in our boy scout camp."

Looked Bad For Papa.

William's uncle was a very tall, fine looking man, while his father was very small. William admired his uncle and wished to grow up like him. One day he said to his mother:

"Mama, how did uncle grow so big and tall?"

His mother said, "Well, when uncle was a small boy he was always a very good boy and tried to do what was right at all times, so God let him grow up big and tall."

William thought this over seriously for a few minutes, then said, "Mama, what kind of a boy was papa?"—Pittsburgh Post.

There's Room at the Top.

He entered the barber shop, sat himself down, resigned to his fate.

The barber shaved him.

"Shampoo, sir?" asked the tensorial ist.

"No," replied the man, gazing at his bald dome in the reflective mirror; "shine."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ever Experience It?

Hokus—I feel like the oldest person in the world. Pokus—What are you talking about? You're not a day over thirty-five. Hokus—Yes, but I've just been listening to a sixteen-year-old boy tell about the things he used to do when he was a kid.—Life.

Strikes a Snag.

"Do you subscribe to the old theory that the criminal always returns to the scene of the crime?"

"Not always," replied the sure enough detective. "Sometimes the extradition papers won't hold."—Kansas City Journal.

Striking a Match In Wind.

Kephart in his book on "Camping and Woodcraft" says: "When there is nothing to strike it on jerk the head of the match forward through the teeth, or face the wind. Cup your hands back toward the wind, remove the right hand just long enough to strike the match on something very close by, then instantly resume former position. The flame of the match will run up the stick instead of blowing away from it.

"Change Seats."

As many seats as players save one. He who has no seat stands in the center, repeating the words, "Change seats," "change seats." All are on the alert to observe when he adds, "The king's come," when all change seats, and he must try to get one. If he should say, "The king has not come," the seats must be kept.

To Lullaby Town.

Ready for bed in her long white nightgown,
Betty is starting for Lullaby Town.
Sweet is the music she hears on the way—
Ready for lullabies, tired of play,
Soft is her carriage; on rockers it goes,
As grandmother counts all the pink little toes.

Each little toe in a vision she'll see.
Safe on her journey on grandmother's knee
"This is a robin asleep in a tree;
This is a butterfly; this is a bee;
This is a pig with a lovely pink nose;
And this last little one is a tiny white rose."

Ready for bed in her long white nightgown,
Safely goes Betty to Lullaby Town.
Soft is her carriage; on rockers it goes
As grandmother counts all the dear little toes.
Each one as soft and as pink as a rose.

FAVORITE OF SEASON.

A Combination Which Makes Appeal to Milady's Purse.



BLOUSE AND SKIRT.

The skirt and blouse shown here is a combination which is extremely practical for all but formal occasions. The separate skirt of covert can be worn throughout the summer with blouses of silk or linen or lawn. This skirt is a plain circular one with a belt attached and trimmed with ball buttons.

Suit Case Sewing Room.

For a woman living in a small apartment, or a home that is not large enough to include a sewing room, an excellent substitute for a sewing room—not a sewing basket—is an inexpensive Japanese suit case. The bag fastened to the inside of the cover (for shirts) is a splendid place to keep paper patterns, scraps of cloth, written lists of little things required on the next shopping tour, etc. The other part, of course, is for the sewing. A cushion can be attached to the side for pins and needles; also a box containing thread, scissors, tape measure, tailor's chalk, lead pencil, thimble, etc. Such a suit case is large enough to contain practically all that one needs in sewing. Furthermore, it looks neater when closed than a box of the same size would, is much more durable and is easily carried from one room to another, or kept by the side of the machine.

A Careless Man.

Father—Why have you quarreled with Harry? Daughter—Because he proposed to me last night. Father—Well, there was no harm in that, was there? Daughter—But I had accepted him the night before.—Illustrated Bits.

A Triangular Race

By F. A. MITCHEL

It was a bright spring morning, when one feels like breathing in the fresh air and stretching one's legs. I determined on a long walk before luncheon and started with that end in view. On passing the Stanleys' place I saw Helen coming out dressed in morning costume, with a short skirt and boots. Waiting till she reached the gate, I joined her. Comparing notes, we learned that we were both out for the same purpose. We joined forces.

We had gone but a short distance when Tom Bartlett struck us square in the flank from a side street.

"We're going for a tramp into the country," said Helen to Tom. "Come along."

"Thanks awfully," said Tom, looking at me doubtfully. "They say that two's company, three's a crowd.'

"Not a bit of it—the more the merrier," said Helen.

Now, there is a lot more in this than appears on the surface. Bartlett and I were rivals for Miss Stanley's affections. We believed that she was hesitating between the two of us. I had been trying to get her to come to a decision, and I presume Tom had been trying to do the same thing. Tom joined us, but was too much of a gentleman to intrude himself for the walk without some hint from me that I would not object. Reaching a corner, he lifted his hat with a view to leaving us, when I said:

"You have your orders from the lady, Tom; it is your duty to obey them."

I saw mischief, design, deviltry, in Helen's eyes, but nothing that I could define. When we reached the open country she drew long breaths of ozone into her lungs and said with exhilaration:

"I feel as though I must run."

"So do I," said Tom. "Come on."

We ran abreast for several hundred yards, then dropped into a walk again.

"I wonder," said Bartlett, "why more decisions are not arrived at by race than by lot."

"They have a custom in Lapland," said Helen, "wherein if a man wishes to marry a girl he chases her. If she accepts him she permits him to catch her; if she refuses she runs for all she is worth."

What put it into my head to make my next remark I know not.

"If two fellows in Lapland want the same girl," I said, "do they race for her?"

"I never heard anything about that," said Helen.

Looking sidewise into her eye, I saw a spark in it that told much more than her words. It started a flame within me that burned recklessly. But I held back for some time before showing it. After awhile Helen said she was pining for another run.

"Suppose," I said deliberately. I stopped.

"Suppose what?" asked Helen.

"Suppose that you take 500 yards start for a race. And suppose that Tom and I separate so that each of the three of us stands on the angle of a triangle. Then suppose you run for it and Tom and I try which can touch you first."

Helen said never a word, but I saw by that spark in her eye that she caught my meaning.

"Is it a go, Tom?" I asked.

"I'm agreed if the lady is."

"I don't mind," said Helen under her breath.

"Very well; Tom, you stay here. I go to that stump over there. Suppose you," I said to Helen, "advance to that lone tree in the center of the field."

Helen and I started, leaving Tom where he was. To equalize advantage between Tom and me she must run on a straight line perpendicular to the base line of the angles on which Tom and I stood. I doubted if she would do this. It would be human nature for her to veer toward the man she wished to win. I don't mean that the race would be an acceptance of the winner, but it would show a preference for him over the other.

When our positions were taken Helen turned and looked at us. It was evident she was laying out the course she should pursue. Then she called, "Are you ready?" and on our response that we were she turned and dashed away.

There was plenty of room for the race, for the field stretched a long way, with but one fence in sight, and that was open at many places. I was by far a better runner than Bartlett, who was a studious chap and seldom took exercise. I had no desire to win the race unless Helen gave me an opportunity; therefore I ran on a dog trot. Bartlett ran on much the same gait. For a time Helen kept on the perpendicular line; then, coming to a bit of boggy ground, she was obliged to decide whether she would go to the right or to the left of it. She went as far as she could before deciding; then zigzagged with apparent indecision, finally turning to the left, which shortened my line.

The moment she made her decision I closed up on her and touched her on the shoulder. Turning to look at Tom I saw that he had dropped into a walk. Poor fellow! He had put the same interpretation on the race as I.

The result closed [illegible] veen Tom and me, but d[illegible] y fate. I was held in sus[illegible] some time longer before I received my answer, but when it came it was satisfactory.

A MEXICAN MARRIAGE GIFT

Being a Story of Second-hand Furniture.

By F. A. MITCHEL

We have become so used to our own marriage customs that we do not realize that all over the world these customs vary. In Europe a prevailing requirement is that the bride shall furnish a dowry, even among the lower classes. In Russia there are a number of singular customs, the most unique of which is that a woman desiring to marry a man may go to his house and remain there till he marries her. If he puts her out her relatives will avenge the act as an insult. In northern Italy the matter of marriage is largely in the hands of brokers, but after an engagement is broken the man must pay all damages. In Japan a marriage may be contracted for a limited period, the man paying down a specified sum, which goes to the bride's parents.

In Mexico they have a custom different from any of these. The man pays all the wedding expenses, including a trousseau for the bride. He provides the wedding feast, with plenty of wine. The most expensive part of his outlay is furnishing the home.

Pepita Sierra, a Spanish girl of Mexico City, was a coquette. She was very pretty, with her olive and red complexion and long Spanish lashes, which, when she dropped them over her flaming dark eyes before the admiring gaze of a man, rendered her very attractive. When she was fifteen—a marriageable age in Mexico—she was wooed by Leandro Ortez, a wealthy man twenty years her senior, and, since he was well off, her father accepted him for her. She had never had a lover and was not averse to the [illegible] her own age, whom she liked better. The wedding outfit had been provided by her fiance, and the ceremony was to take place in a few days. But this did not prevent Pepita from breaking off the match. Ortez had provided the trousseau and the furniture. Being a gentleman descended from a Spanish grandee, he declined to take back the trousseau and insisted also on Pepita's retaining the furniture. Pepita's father protested against this, but Ortez overcame his scruples, and the senorita found herself in possession of all the fine clothes she would need for some time and a large storeroom filled with elegant furniture.

She did not succeed in catching the young man who had caused the break between her and Ortez, so the outfit was not used. She wore the clothes that had been provided until the fashions changed, then gave them to the poor, but the furniture remained in storage.

Pepita, though she had many minor affairs of the heart, did not become engaged again till she was twenty; then she was betrothed to Joaquin Molina. This time she was very much in love. Molina, who was full of romance, told her that he had never loved and never could love any one but her. Of course Pepita responded that she had never loved any one but him. All went pleasantly between the pair until the wedding day was set. Then Joaquin told his fiancee that they would better set a day when they would go together and select the furniture for their home.

By this time Pepita had grown clean out of childhood and had begun to look to the pecuniary requirements of life. Her fiance was not wealthy, and her father could do very little for her in the way of dowry. There was plenty of furniture in storage that needed only to be brought forth and placed in the house the couple would occupy. Pepita would not be averse to this. Women are accustomed to receive gifts, and she had no compunction as to using what had been provided by one lover in establishing a home with another. But what would Senor Molina say to doing so?

Molina was very sensitive. If she told him that she possessed furniture that had been given her by one whom she had expected to marry it would bring up a matter that might have an unpleasant effect on her present lover. On the other hand, Molina could not afford—so she believed—to provide such handsome furniture as that already possessed, and why should money be thus wasted?

She tried hard to bring herself to broach the matter to Molina, but dared not do so. Then it occurred to her to sell what furniture had been provided, turning it into money. She made inquiries as to what she could get for it and was surprised to find that although it was as good as new it must be sold for secondhand furniture and would not bring 20 per cent of cost.

Pepita would not have been a woman if she could have consented to this sacrifice. What a pity that men were so averse to using anything as a husband that had been provided by a former lover of his wife's! If she could arrange to utilize the furniture a few years after marriage, when their love had become more practical, the difficulty might be overcome. But between lovers on the eve of marriage, when there was so much sentiment involved, a spark might blow the whole affair sky high.

Nevertheless Senorita Sierra followed a course to which women are much given. A man would probably have sacrificed the furniture rather than risk breaking off the match. Pepita took the risk of losing the man she loved rather than sacrifice the furniture. After a long debate with herself and much effort in screwing up her courage she introduced the subject to Molina, choosing one evening when they were together alone enjoying some viands of especial delicacy and a bottle of wine. When her lover had eaten the former and drunk the latter Pepita, drawing his arm around her waist and leaning her head on his breast, said:

"Joaquin, dear."

"What, sweetheart?"

"I've been thinking that I should do something to relieve the strain that you will have to bear in providing for our wedding."

"Don't worry about that, dear. I can handle the matter."

"But there is one large item of expense—the largest item—that is really not necessary you should incur."

"What is that, pet?"

"Why, in the matter of furniture."

"The furniture?"

"Yes. I have some very nice furniture that will make us very comfortable."

"You have?"

"Yes—that is, if you would act sensibly about using furniture that was provided"—

She was stalled.

"Provided how?"

"It was bought at a time when"—

"When"—

"Did I ever tell you that when I was a child I was engaged to marry"—

"What!"

"A man a great deal older than myself. He was old enough to be my father."

"Do you mean to tell me that you had been engaged before giving yourself to me?"

He had drawn away from her and was looking at her with a cold stare.

"Haven't I ever mentioned it before?"

"Mentioned it! No! You told me that I was the only man you ever loved."

"Did I?"

"Yes, and now you tell me that you have been engaged before."

There was an awful pause between them which Joaquin broke.

"What has this to do with the furniture?" he asked.

"Why, it was provided—provided by the man to whom"—

"Heavens! What an awful deception! I can never excuse it—never, never, never!"

He buried his face in his hands.

"Joaquin, dear, why do you set so much store by something that happened ever so long ago, when I was a mere chit and knew nothing of love?"

"Knew nothing of love! Were you going to marry a man you didn't love?"

"I thought I did."

"How did you find out that you didn't?"

Here was another stumper. Pepita did not reply.

"Come! Confess all since you are about it."

After a long silence the rest came out haltingly.

"I was young and giddy. A man about my own age attracted me, and—I broke with the other."

"Oh, you really fell in love this time?"

No answer.

"Well, what became of this second love affair?"

"It didn't come to anything."

"Why not?"

There was a terrible temptation to lie, but Pepita was a good girl and would not lie even to retain the man she loved.

"He didn't fancy me."

Instead of appreciating Pepita's honesty Joaquin went off into a passionate tirade about having been deceived. He rose while venting his spleen and, with a wave of the hand and a formal bow, said:

"All is over between us!"

Then he swept out of the room.

Pepita was not crushed. She followed him with her eyes in a sort of wonder, while within her was breaking a revolution as real as that in her lover was emotional. His unreasonableness, his injustice, stood out in contrast with the generosity of Leandro Ortez, who had refused to hold her or to blame her when he learned that she had given her heart to another, but had insisted on her keeping all his gifts.

When Joaquin's outburst had subsided it began to dawn upon him that he had made a fool of himself. He passed the next day in indecision and in the evening, having repented, went to Pepita for a reconciliation. He received word by a servant that Senorita Sierra was engaged. He turned away with a cry of anguish.

Senor Ortez had never married. He had given his heart to Pepita when she was little more than a child, and she still held it as a woman.

There is a celebration in Mexico City called the battle of flowers. When the next anniversary of this fete came round after Senorita Sierra broke with Joaquin Molina she was riding within a line of carriages in the Chapultepec park meeting another line of carriages, while persons in both lines were pelting each other with roses. Suddenly Pepita caught sight of Leandro Ortez coming. As he passed he was struck in the face with a rose. Looking at his assailant, he saw Pepita smiling at him.

Ortez considered the rose and the smile a recall. The same evening he saw Pepita and their engagement was renewed.

Within a short time after the new engagement the furniture that had been the means of its donor's recall was sold and the house in which the couple began their married life was provided with an entirely new outfit.

"Miss Fix It"

The Up to Date Girl.

By ELSIE V. H. BALDWIN

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"Congratulations!" said Mr. Harris, strolling into the office of John Tyler, the lawyer.

"Thanks," replied his friend laconically, trying not to look self conscious.

"Never thought you'd do it, John," continued Mr. Harris. "Everybody gave you up as a hopeless bach long ago; but, come to think of it, this rather suits my convenience, because you're probably feeling rather more lenient with the frailer sex just now, and I want you to take a little girl in your office who needs a job."

"Can't do it," objected Mr. Tyler, looking greatly alarmed at the idea. "Sorry, Harris, but I simply can't."

"Come, now, Tyler," urged Mr. Harris. "She's a nice little thing—old man Parker's girl, and she needs the money. She's my wife's cousin, too, and"—

"No, sir," interrupted Mr. Tyler emphatically, jerking his glasses off in his excitement and nervously swinging them on their black string. "No women in this office! Never! Never again!"

"Why not?" inquired Mr. Harris anxiously.

"Well, it's too long a story to tell the whole of it, but I'll give you a brief synopsis of it.

"You see"—he settled himself down for the narration—"we had an advertisement in the paper. 'Wanted—Lady to take charge of correspondence file in law office. Good looks no recommendation,' or something like that. About two dozen answered it. Most of them didn't seem to have noticed that we said 'lady.' They all looked alike, and I couldn't see that one was better looking or knew any more than another, so I just shut my eyes a second and pointed my finger, and when I opened them again I had picked her out. Blake, her name was—Susie Blake.

"She wasn't bad looking as girls go—kind of slight and yellow haired. Pretty, I guess you'd have called her. And sort of languid, as though she'd faint away at the sound of a cuss word.

"To tell the truth, though," he hastened to remark, "I didn't pay much attention to her. I was pretty busy with the Reyburn case then and hadn't time to think of anything else much.

"But one morning when she'd been here about a week"—Mr. Tyler's memory for dates was quite remarkable in so busy a man—"she came into my room with some papers I'd called for, and while I was looking them over she said, 'Mr. Tyler, there is something I'd like to ask you.'

"'Ask away,' I said, or something to that effect, wondering all the time whether she was going to touch me for an advance on her salary.

"'I'm always here by half past 8, but I was going to suggest that the office boy should come promptly at 9, so that I could refer the letters around before the men get here. It ought to be fixed.'

"Well, of course I fixed it, though I couldn't remember ever having been told before what 'ought to be' done in my office by a woman. I thought it wouldn't hurt to humor her and that a lecture for the office boy would be the end of the matter.

"But no, indeed! I hadn't more than but just forgotten all about it when she sailed in again to see me.

"'Mr. Tyler'—she always began with my name, as though she thought I was in imminent danger of forgetting who I was—'I've been looking over the files very carefully,' she said, 'and your system is all wrong.'

"'Indeed,' I assured her, 'it isn't my system. But what's wrong with it anyway?'

"'The numbering system should be used, and in addition you should have a vertical steel file, and the papers should be laid out flat, and'—

"'Enough,' I said. 'Let it go at that. Take it out.'

"So it was taken out, and a brand new green and gold steel arrangement was brought in and a whole lot of the cards and a case to hold them, and Miss Blake was happy."

"Well," inquired Mr. Harris as his friend paused to get his breath, "was the system any good?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the lawyer heartily, "it was a grand system, I'll admit. You could find anything, from the papers for a divorce case to the latest letter from Brennan to Miss Blake. Oh, yes, all the men were crazy about her. They called her 'Miss Fix It' behind her back, but you bet they fell all over themselves dancing attendance on her. And she was pretty," ruminated Mr. Tyler in an absentminded manner, while a fatuous smile spread slowly over his features.

"We had some peace for awhile," he continued, visibly recalling himself from a brown study, "but just as I was thinking to myself that she seemed to be really quite efficient for a girl she presented another one of those fateful requests.

"She came into my room after lunch with a bunch of sweet peas in her hand and laid them on my desk. 'I thought you might share these with me,' she said. 'They freshen the place up so, and it's so dreadfully hot.' I took them. You can't hurt a girl's feelings. And, just by way of returning the attention and half as a joke, I said, 'Now, what can I do for you?'

"She hesitated, as though she could not quite make up her mind which of a hundred and sixteen things to ask for, and finally she picked out the one hundred and seventeenth.

"'Would you—wouldn't you order some flower boxes to be put in the office windows and let me plant some flowers in them?'

"Confound it all, I didn't want my offices turned into a florist's shop, but I'd brought the thing on myself by accepting her miserable sweet peas and by asking to do something for her like a driveling idiot, so I had to consent and do it with a good grace too. However, that venture wasn't as bad as it might have been, because we got quite a reputation from those window boxes."

"Well, old man," remarked Mr. Harris encouragingly, "it is a nuisance to have a woman messing around a place of business, but your Miss Blake doesn't seem to have done very much damage."

"No," admitted Mr. Tyler slowly, "but then," he added, cheering up a little, "you haven't heard all of it yet. That's a small part of it.

"There's the time she jumped on Brennan. Brennan's a mighty smart chap and a good, solid, reliable sort of fellow, but he's also very grouchy.

"Well, one day she went in to speak to him about some papers and found him sitting in his usual position, with his hat on the back of his head and his feet on his desk and staring vacantly out of the window. Miss Blake began explaining the points, but Brennan went right on looking out on the street and apparently not paying the slightest attention to her. She kept it up a second or two and then she stopped. At first Brennan didn't notice that she had stopped, but when it dawned on him that she was standing there looking at him hard enough to bore a hole in his back he jumped around in his chair like lightning, and to do that he had to remove his feet from the desk.

"'Now that I have your attention,' said Miss Blake, 'I will ask you to remove your hat.' Oh, my," cried Mr. Tyler, slapping his knee with great enjoyment, "I'd love to have seen Brennan's face! I guess he never had been spoken to that way before. However he may have felt about it, though, he took his hat off and listened while she explained the business all over again straight through to the bitter end.

"It was just about this time that Watkins took to staying at the office after 5 o'clock. I thought there must be something up, because in all the five years or more he has worked for me I have never before known him to do such a thing. I happened to stay late myself one evening and caught him, and he looked as guilty as though he had been getting into the safe.

"Miss Blake was in her room, up in passing through I asked her why Watkins was staying that night.

"'I couldn't say, Mr. Tyler,' she said as demure as you please, 'unless he's getting up material for a divorce case.'

"I was halfway home before it dawned on me what she meant. Everybody that knows Watkins knows that his old lady is as jealous as you make them and threatens him with a suit for divorce every time he looks at a hosiery advertisement. But, you may take my word for it, Miss Blake wasn't bothering about Watkins.

"We had about six office boys in three months," Mr. Tyler went on. "She worked them too hard and was a total disbeliever in dying or dead grandmothers, which injured their sensitive family pride. It was an awful job picking out new ones, and I finally tired of it and told Miss Blake that if the present one left she'd have to do the selecting after that. He left the next day.

"I made out an advertisement for a new one and gave it to Miss Blake to take down to the Sun office, but she asked me to hold it back for a day or two, as she had some one in view.

"Meanwhile things at the office were getting worse and worse—not the filing system, of course. That was as exasperatingly perfect as—well, as Miss Blake herself. But the men weren't doing a good day's work in the whole course of a week.

"They were so occupied in carrying out Miss Blake's wishes that they had no time to give to my orders. Even Brennan used to jump around like an office boy for her, and it is the solemn truth that Watkins dusted her desk for her every day, while Peyton watered the window boxes—those window boxes, by the way, that she was going to attend to 'entirely herself.' My clients were being neglected, the work was falling behind, and everything was in a regular mess when she marched in with a girl office boy in tow!

"That was just a little too much!" exclaimed Mr. Tyler.

"Well, well!" said Mr. Harris, almost regretfully. "So you fired her."

"Fired her!" cried Mr. Tyler defiantly. "What do you take me for, a fool? I married her, man!"

"Jehoshaphat!" remarked Mr. Harris, with the calm of an amazement too deep for expression.

As the two men sat staring at each other in silence the door of the private office opened, and a delicate vision entered the room, followed by a rather plain girl.

"Oh, John," murmured the embodiment of charm in sweetly languorous tones, "I've fixed it all so nicely for you. Here is Miss Parker, who will continue my work on the files. I've given her the most minute instructions, and I think she's going to do just exactly as well as I did."

"Yes, my dear," said Mr. Tyler in a voice that was hardly more than a whisper, "you've fixed it, all right," and fell breathless into his chair.

REEL FAVORITES OFF THE FILM



BILLIE RHODES

Billie Rhodes' latest addition to her extensive wardrobe is a novel gown. Every feature is distinctly new, from the lace tunic to the clever draping. Billie certainly knows how to dress. In "Nellie, the Pride of the Fire House," and in "Taking Her Measure" she is gowned most becomingly.

Exceptionally clever photography is shown in the photo play, "Broncho Billy's Vengeance," in which the vision of his dead wife appears to G. M. Anderson, who takes the role of Broncho Billy. The vision comes just as he is about to brand a gambler who eloped with the woman and then neglected her. She comes to beg him not to injure the man. Broncho is overwhelmed and lets the man escape.



SCENE FROM "THE GIRL OF THE MUSIC HALL"

"The Girl of the Music Hall" is without doubt the most absorbing production in which Alice Joyce, who enacts the title role, has ever appeared. It tells the story of a girl who surmounts the tremendous obstacles which confront her and wins success and fame.

Riverside, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, has established what is probably the first municipally owned picture theater in the United States. The theater will be owned and operated entirely in the public interest.

Richard C. Travers' powerful build and athletic training stand him in good stead in taking a scene in the photo play, "The Conflict," when he has to lift Sydney Ainsworth, who weighs nearly 200 pounds, from the ground and swing him on horseback. This is done while Ainsworth is supposedly unconscious.

"The Police Dog," an animated cartoon comedy, by C. T. Anderson, shows Officer Piffle of the "white-lights" squad seeking relaxation from his labors by taking a plunge in the harbor. A hungry shark, on the lookout for eats, makes a play for the cop, and the shark and Officer Piffle fight it out to a finish. The shark is glad to get rid of his tormentor, who looks in vain for his trousers. Piffle substitutes a barrel for his missing garment. The barrel is a tight fit, which fact is noted by Billy Goat, who, with a well directed butt, sends Piffle rolling toward the station house, where he finally lands on top of the captain.

W. C. Cabanne has produced a one-reel heart interest drama called "The Better Way," in which Dorothy Gish as a young servant girl keeps up a brave struggle to hold her father, an ex-convict, played by F. A. Turner, in the straight and narrow path.

Sweet Scented Grass Workbasket.

The pretty basket shown in the illustration is made of the lovely sweet grasses which emit a most agreeable



A CONVENIENT HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE.

odor. The one shown is lined with flowered silk and equipped with all sewing appurtenances.

RIDE A HOBBY.

The woman who is not interested in things in general or something in particular is an uninteresting companion. No matter how beautiful she may be, her charm will be minimized or of short duration.

The victim of ennui or indifference victimizes everybody about her. Her friends may look upon her and admire her beauty, but she is decidedly uninteresting, and even a little bit of her society is generally an overdose.

To be blase is not to be interesting. If you are weary of everything in life you need the attention of a physician; there is something wrong with you, mentally and physically.

Something new and interesting in this world is cropping out every minute. The most interesting people are those who see things and get all possible pleasure out of them. An exhibition of indifference to things about you is not an evidence of intelligence. Intelligent people are the ones whose eyes are open. That is the way they become intelligent. Such people are the most interesting. Sometimes they are so interesting that even if they happen to lack beauty that fact is forgotten in admiration for their intellect.

Some one has said that everybody should ride a hobby.

Teacher Was Fooled.

At a German recitation the class was asked for the German forms of English words.

"What is the German for lawyer, Tommy?" asked Miss Jones of my neighbor.

The German for lawyer is pronounced Ahd-fo-kaht. Although Tommy and I had studied this lesson with great zeal the night before, we could not recollect the word. So Tommy stammered very sullenly:

"I forgot."

"Good!" said Miss Jones, first to Tommy's astonishment, then to his amusement as he saw the point, and finally to his delight, because he avoided getting a zero.—Chicago Herald.

CARE OF NAILS.

Those who have not thought it worth while heretofore should begin now to care for their nails. The little time spent at this will show in good looking nails before very long. The outfit costs so little almost any one can afford it.

Be careful to get a good nail polish, as a rough, inferior one is apt to scratch the nails and in time thicken them.

The Easter Rabbit.

A symbol of Easter quite as familiar is the Easter hare, which is closely associated with the moon.

There have been all sorts of fancies concerning the moon, from the phases of which the time of Easter is fixed, and among many nations the hare is the symbol of the moon itself.

The Hindu and Japanese artists painted the hare across the moon itself, while the Chinese represent the moon as a rabbit pounding rice in a mortar. An old, old Hindu moon legend says that once when Indra, disguised as a famishing pilgrim, was praying for food the hare, having nothing else to offer, threw itself into the fire that it might be cooked for his benefit, and the grateful Indra transported the animal to the moon, where those who have good imaginations declare that it is still to be seen.

Old Enough.

"I understand Miss Whatyoumaycall is going to have a birthday party this evening," the fat plumber observed.

"Yep," answered the thin carpenter. "I've been invited."

"Did she keep her last birthday?"

"Yes; and I'll tell you in confidence I don't believe she ever intends to let go of it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Albinos.

Albino is a term first applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes of West Africa and is now applied to any individual in whom there is congenital deficiency of pigment in skin, hair, iris and choroid of the eye. The skin is abnormally pale, the hair is [illegible] of pale flaxen, and the iris is pink, the absence of pigment in the iris making an albino's eyes sensitive and [illegible] blind in the sunlight. The chief [illegible] disputing cause is heredity. It may also be due to congenital arrest of development and is sometimes associated with other malformations, but [illegible] occurs in persons who are otherwise normal. White mice, white rabbits, white elephants, etc., are albinos.

BISHOP MAKES APPOINTMENTS

Conference Ends Sessions; Next Conference, in 1916, to Be Held in Watertown

Bishop J. W. Hamilton yesterday made announcement of the appointments of pastors at the Northern N. Y. Conference, and then the sessions came to a close, in the Trinity church Oswego.

Bishop Hamilton thanked the members of the various committees in charge of the meeting, the members of Trinity Church and the people of the city for their hospitality.

Considerable routine business was transacted before the closing season. The reports of the officers and ministers of the conference were received and accepted.

In a communication addressed to the conference Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet stated he would endeavor to move the temperance measure now in the Legislature.

The report of the treasurer showed that $39,800.70 was collected and will be apportioned among the various institutions and organizations of the Methodist church.

A resolution was adopted designating Watertown as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the conference.

The appointments are as follows:

Ontario District

Altmar, W. E. Baker; Amboy Center, O. J. Houghton; Camden, Frederick Maunder; Central Square, E. C. Love; Clarks Mills, C. A. Miller; Cleveland, O. M. Kelley; Constantia, Evan Evans; Ellisburg and West Sandy Creek, B. A. Walton; Fernwood, R. F. Thomas; Florence, J. P. Klotzbach; Fulton, First, J. W. Burrett; Fulton, State street, H. D. Holmes; Hannibal, F. W. Dunning; Lee Center, A. J. Schloop; Lowell, Judson Davis; Mannsvile, Alonzo Hand; McConnellsville, A. S. Haven; Mexico, C. C. Townsend; Minetto, C. F. Miller; Mount Pleasant, T. J. Williams.

New Haven, F. M. Hervey; New London, B. L. Nicholls; North Bay, C. J. Middleton; North Mexico, D. W. McVeigh; Northwestern, Theophilus Wells; Orwell, S. H. Stokes; Oswego Center, E. O. Webster; Oswego, First, Jabez Stallwood; Oswego, Trinity, W. H. English; Parish, P. O. Wilcox; Pennellville, George Dermott; Pulaski, A. P. Palmer; Redfield, D. C. Haven; Rome, First, G. F. Shepherd; Rome, Liberty street, E. H. Scott; Sanday Creek, S. B. Owens; Scriba and Lansing, M. P. Beach; South Hannibal, J. J. Johnston; Steuben, C. J. Perry; Taberg, W. E. Brown; Vermillion, F. W. Connell; Vermon, R. K. Sheffield; Vernon Center, F. G. Curtis; Verona, Adelbert Warren; Westmoreland and Lowell, M. H. Dowd; Williamstown and Westdale, A. J. Green.

Mohawk District

Brookfield, F. H. Lewis; Cherry Valley, J. R. Fretz; Clinton, F. N. Churchill; Coldbrook and Russia, C. A. Robinson; Denasboro, William Williams; Dolgeville, W. J. Hart; Earlville, A. B. Corbin; East Hamilton, J. D. Pegge; Floyd and Stittville, C. B. Wallace; Frankfort, W. M. Caldwell; Hamilton, F. E. Arthur; Herkimer, G. L. Powell; Ilion, E. L. Nixon, assistant; Joedanville, W. A. Sullivan; Knoxboro, O. E. Raymond; Lassellsville, George Merritt; Leonardsville, George Ernstfi Little Falls, C. M. Starkweather; Madison, G. H. Williams; Middleville and Fairfield, R. D. Brown; Mohawk, C. M. Gearhart; New Hartford, W. G. Wilmhurst; Newport and Poland, Frank Starbird; New York Mills, D. R. Gabriel; Norway and Gray, to be supplied.

Ohio, L. Heatherington; Oriskany Falls, C. H. Carter; Prospect, J. A. Sypher; Remsen, W. E. Kelley; Richfield Springs, A. K. Jennings; Salisbury Center and Stratford, Henry Bridger; St. Johnsville, B. G. Miller; Sauquoit and Sayville, H. L. Campbell; Starkville and Van Hornellsville, to be supplied; Trenton, C. M. Fenton; Utica, Centenary, M. D. Sill; Utica, Coke Memorial, to be supplied; Utica, Dyer Memorial, C. H. Walton; Utica, First, E. H. Brown; Utica, South Street, A. G. Judd; Waterville, L. A. Griggs; West Frankfort and West Schuyler, L. S. Ewing; West Winfield, A. E. Moody; Whitesboro and Maynard, W. M. Brecklenor; Wilmowville, J. S. Washburn.

Black River District

Adams, S. S. Davis; Alexandria Bay, W. J. Hancock; Antwerp, A. J. Shaw; Ava and West Leyden, J. Rose; Barnes Corners, A. R. Myers; Beaver Falls, E. L. Shepard; Belleville, J. F. Rathbun; Black River, C. V. Haven; Boonville, E. J. Lavis; Brownville, H. J. Carey; Cape Vincent, Phillip Tonkin; Carthage, James Matthews; Castorland, E. L. Shepard; Champion, Erastus Pratt; Chaumont, W. M. Parrington; Clayton, H. B. Fritts; Constableville, G. H. Holyoake; Copenhagen, William Thomas; Depauville, G. A. Wilkinson; Dexter, A. T. Cort; Evons Mills, A. G. Carling; Felts Mills, W. H. Stimson; Forestport; L. M. Smith; Great Bend, W. A. Gardner; Grindstone, W. A. Whiston; Harrisville, J. W. Warren; Henderson, T. W. Carling; Lafargeville, J. S. Eldridge; Lorraine, Henry Moreton; Lowville, A. C. Loucks.

Martinsburg Circuit, R. J. Davison; Natural Bridge, J. A. Sherlock; New Brenen, A. W. Ash; Ozbow, Charles Shumway; Philadelphia, B. F. Ceiglar; Pillar Point, A. E. Lawrence; Plessis and Redwood, M. A. Bartlett; Point Peninsula, George Sleeman; Port Leyden, J. G. Benson; Rodman, S. O. Spaven; Sackets Harbor, W. S. Bobbie; St. Lawrence, to be supplied; Theresa, W. G. Atwell; Thousand Island Park, to be supplied; Three Mile Bay, William Eddy; Turin, C. M. Smith, Watertown, Asbury, D. C. Johnson; Watertown, Bethany, C. T. Holcombe; Watertown, First, C. H. Perrin; Watson circuit, F. E. Haven; Woods, J. A. Sherlock.

St. Lawrence District

Bombay, D. E. Robson; Brainardsville, R. P. Green; Brasher Falls, W. K. Bradshaw; Bucks Bridge, John Calkins; Burke, H. C. Campbell; Canton, E. F. Johnson; Chasm Falls, S. W. Fessenden; Chateaugay, A. F. Pennock; Colton, F. W. Lees; Comfer, W. F. Clarks; De Kalb Junction, S. G. Carley; Depeyster, Joseph Lobb; Edwards, B. E. Pratt; Fine, C. F. Chubb; Flackville, W. O. Hull; Fort Covington, H. E. Eades; Galilee, E. F. Felton; Gouverneur, W. M. Hydon; Hailsboro, F. J. Fulton; Hammond, J. C. Culligan; Hermon, T. J. Brown; Heuvelton, C. E. Hastings; Louisville, L. E. Rose.

Malcomb, M. E. Van Ornum; Madrid, H. W. Jago; Malone, E. H. Joy; Massena, F. A. Miller; Moira, W. H. Pullen; Morristown, M. F. Hawley; Nicholville, R. E. Wright; Norfolk, W. A. Haven; North Brangor, Alexander Scott; North Larwence, John Tagg; Norwood, W. D. Aubrey; Ogdensburg; J. S. Wilds; Parishville, R. Staniforth; Potsdam, S. T. Dibble; Rackett River, J. R. Harland; Rensselaer, F. R. Griffiths; Richville, F. E. Loan; Russell, C. H. Breese; St. Regis Falls, N. A. Darling; St. Regis Indian Mission, D. A. Wright; Spragueville, M. A. Bartlett; Tupper Lake, A. E. Budd; Waddington, W. A. Wright; West Stockholm, W. H. Summers; Westville, C. M. Huyck.

Special Appointments

S. J. Greenfield, field secretary conference permonent fund, member Utica First church quarterly conference; W. D. Chase, General secretary State Sabbath Association, member Utica Centenary quarterly conference; B. S. Swartz, Young Men's Christian Association work, member Coldbrook quartery conference; C. L. Kennedy, instructor Syracuse University, member McConnellsville qarterly conference; W. T. Clemens, assistnot secretary Association Charities; Syracuse, member Parish quarterly conference.

Italian Mission, Utica, Julius Caesar Brasbetti; Joseph Grana, Italian Mission, Frankfort; F. A. Story, tract agent; E. E. Cheesman, conference evangelist.

The following were left without appointment to attend one of the schools;

W. J. Ashforth, member Knoxboro quarterly conference; R. W. Putnam, member Brookeld quarterly conference; C. E. Woodley, member Sandy Creek quarterly conference; J. W. Wilson, member Cleveland quarterly conference; Randall W. Conklin, member Cleveland quarterly conference.

2 NEW MANAGERS IN EACH TEAM

(Continued from Page Five)

will drive in many a run during the coming season.

All in all, it looks like a good season. In each league there are three or four cubs strong enough to work up to the front at any time. Any one of them with so little more than its share of what they call "baseball luck," will be able to make lots of trouble. In the National League, Boston, New York and the Cubs look formidable enough to be considered as pennant winners, while in the American League the Red Sox, White Sox, Athletics, and Detroit will wage a fight which will not be decisive until along toward the end of the season's long run.

LATE WAR BULLETINS

(Continued from Page One)

man authorities that the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, the galleries of the Louvre, and the Hotel Des Invalids are buildings being used for military purposes. They are equipped with searchlights wireless apparatus and machine guns.

In the German advance to the east from Mariampol nine Russian officers and 1350 soldiers were taken prisoner. Four machine guns also were captured. To the northeast of Lomza the Russians thre wbombs which did not explode but which developed asphyxiating gases.

The Russian authorities officially have circulated a report concerning the humiliation of Russian non-commissioned officers in thep resence of German officers. This is an absurd falsehood, and unworthy of discussion.

MASONIC BALL TO BE HELD IN OSWEGO

There has been appointed a general committee of the Masonic Club of Oswego, whose duty is to make preparations for the annual ball, which will be held in the State Armory on April 21.

The committees are as follows:

Reception Committee—F. B. Shepherd, chairman. He is to select his associates.

Floor Committee—Chairman, Geo. W. Davis. He is to select his associates.

Cards Committee—Chairman, H. Irving Pratt, and others yet to be selected.

Entertainment Committee—Chairman, Harry C. Mizen, and others to be selected.

Ticket Committee—Chairman, W. A. Barlow, Dorr Denis, John H. Denis, R. W. Desins, George W. Davis, Ray Furniss, Floyd McNeal, Walter Samsel, Manley Boehm, Paul Burr, George Pell, Leon Baldwin, Walter Bassett, W. P. Burr, Charles Bellinger, Ernest Coleman, James Morrow, E. J. Mizen, O. S. Osterhout, Wm. Pelin, Frank Rowland, Dr. J. B. Ringland, James Smith, Talbott E. Wilson and Ralph K. Stevens.

QUIRK ATTRACTION

Today the Harry P. Dewey Co. present an entire change of bill of six acts. Yesterday's program was extra good and the most for the money yet offered at The Quirk. Six reels of licensed pictures of splendid quality are also shown. Tomorrow Gus Sun offers five acts of vaudeville of the same excellent standard as heretofore and the usual six reels of photoplays at matinee and night performances.

I. C. C. CHAIRMAN SAFETY ADVOCATE

New Head of Body Personally Investigates Accidents.

LED IN NEW HAVEN PROBE.

Mr. McChord Was For Twelve Years an Active Member of the Kentucky State Railroad Commission—Described as Well Informed and Courageous. Aided in the Regulation of Rates.

Washington.—Charles C. McChord, who has just been elected chairman of the interstate commerce commission, brings to his new office the knowledge of affairs gained from a wide field of personal and official experience. Previous to becoming a member of that body four years ago he had twelve years' active experience as railroad commissioner of Kentucky.

Soon after admission to the bar of Kentucky he was elected prosecuting attorney of Washington county and was twice re-elected. During his entire twelve years' service on the Kentucky railroad commission he was its chairman.

The associated railroad commissioners of the United States twice elected him president of that body.

He carried through to enactment his bill conferring upon the Kentucky commission authority and power to regulate the railroads of that state.

This was at a time when the unprecedented excitement and passion existed in Kentucky, which resulted in the assassination of Governor Goebel and forced the legislature to remove its sittings from Frankfort to Louisville.

Since he has been a member of the interstate commerce commission he has reorganized and systematized the safety work of the commission into what is now known as the division of safety, all of whose work has been under his supervision. Railroad accidents are now made the subject of thorough investigation, and Mr. McChord personally holds the hearings in the most important cases. Examination is made under his direction of new inventions covering the field of block signals, automatic train control and safety devices of like character. In fact, every factor which enters into the problem of making railroad travel more safe is given consideration and study by the division of safety.

He personally examines each instance of violation of the hours of service act, and the safety appliance act which are reported each year by the inspectors of the commission and authorizes and supervises their prosecution. He prepared an analysis of the causes of delay to trains on all railroads of the United States so that any railroad manager could determine the subjects requiring attention in order to bring about efficiency in operation. As a result, in one year the reduction of train delays and excess service was nearly 50 per cent.

To him largely is due the fact that the attitude of leading railroad managers toward this branch of the work of the commission has changed in a marked degree.

Mr. McChord was selected by the commission to preside during the investigation into the financial wrecking of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company. In the report made to the senate on the subject Commissioner McChord called attention to the obligation resting upon the directors of railroads to keep themselves informed of the financial operations of the systems with which they are connected and insisted that the primary duty to regulate a railroad rests upon the directors.

Mr. McChord's part of the work of the commission in the regulation of rates has been generally recognized as strong, fair and impartial. He is the author of some of the most important opinions in the rate cases decided by the commission during the past four years.

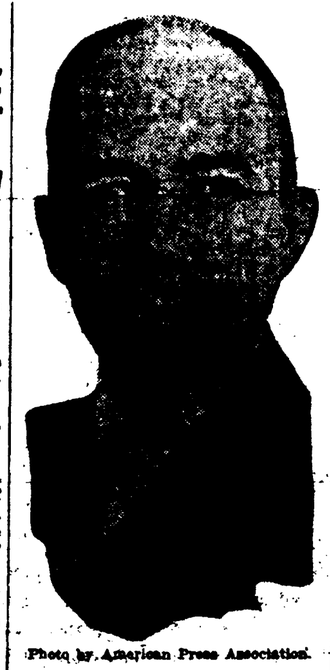


Photo by American Press Association.

CHARLES C. M'CHORD.

DOG FINDS $1; TAKES IT HOME

Shep Is Honest, but Thinks Everything Belongs to His Master.

Muncie, Ind.—Edward Gottlieb of Muncie has a shepherd dog which for intelligence he believes cannot be surpassed. It is not unusual for the animal to bring home things that he finds in the streets, but the other day it surpassed all its previous endeavors by coming home with a brand new $1 bill in its mouth. It is said the dog picked up the money in South Walnut street, in the center of the business district. Mr. Gottlieb is now endeavoring to find the person that lost the money.

"Shep does not mean to be dishonest," said his owner, "but he thinks that everything of value he sees should belong to me."

Got There Strong.

"My dear, these are very strong cigars you bought for me."

"Well, the man asked if I wanted 'em strong. Naturally I thought you would prefer something strong and durable. But that's just like a man. Next time I'll get 'em weak and see if that will suit you."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Morning Glory

De worl' is des a-waitin'
Miss Springtime smile ter meet;
Stay dar, at de winder,
Lit Lady Sweet—
Miss Springtime sho' ter listen
Ter hear yo' true heart beat.

II.

We lookin' ever' minute
Fur a vi'let in de dew;
De rainbows run ter tell us
Dey's fixed a sky o' blue—
Ain't dat a mawnin' glory
A-climbin' up to you?

III.

It sho' has come ter tell you
Sweet stories o' de lan';
Lean down an' tell it howdy—
It wants ter kiss yo' han'.
Look! Here comes Mr. Mockin'bird
Ter lead de singin' ban'!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Manager J. H. HAYHOE

will be glad to greet his friends who are numbered among the patrons of the Square Deal Grocery Co., at his new location, with the

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

206 ONEIDA STREET

QUIRK THEATRE

TO-DAY

HARRY P. DEWEY

AND 5 OTHER ACTS—5 REELS PICTURES

One Day Only—WEDNESDAY—April 14th

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

GUS SUN'S VAUDEVILLE

5-BIG ACTS-5

Engagement Extraordinary

JACK MORRISSEY & COMPANY

The Australian Whip Manipulators

THE ONLY ACT OF ITS KIND IN VAUDEVILLE

Lamarr & Lawrence — Bits of Comedy and Song

THE GRAY TRIO — In Moments of Melo

CLAUDE AUSTIN — Comedy Juggler

THE CLANCY TWINS — Singing, Talking, Dancing

REGULAR REELS-FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS

Prices: Matinee, Balcony 10c; Lower Floor 15c; Evening: Gallery 10c, Balcony 15c, Entire Lower Floor Reserved Coupon Seats 10c. Seats now selling.

Unusual Conditions Produce Unusual Results

In every section of this country one may find unusual conditions. There exists in Fulton a condition of more than unusual interest, in that it affects the business life and community interest to a greater extent than a cursory glance will show.

This condition is the practice of business men who patronize the large city newspapers by inserting therein their advertising.

The Evening Times challenges any person to produce a newspaper printed anywhere near a large city that does not secure for its advertising columns the full and complete patronage of local merchants, and, in addition, the business of merchants in the nearby city.

In Fulton there has been, and there still exists, a complete reversal of the usual order of things. Here one may find in the city newspaper columns a large amount of the advertising patronage of local merchants and business men, in direct opposition to logical and good business rules.

The city newspaper gives to this community comparatively nothing in return for the money spent for advertising in its columns, whereas, YOUR local papers give to Fulton real tangible assets—industries that bind and build up the town.

The time has come for a reversal of the order of things. True, there has been improvement, but yet, Mr. Merchant, the Eyes of the People are Watching for a Greater Change.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 99 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1915 | Price One Cent.

City Attorney Fanning Would Have "Inquirer" and "Taxpayer" Ask Him for Information Concerning Public Business. Assures People of Proper Treatment.

Seven German Corps Fighting to Save the Austrians from Rout

Emperor William Tells Hungarian Leaders He Will Not Desert Them—New Battle Starts

London, April 14.—Frederik Rennet, correspondent of the Daily News at Petrograd, telegraphs:

"Great masses of German reinforcements still are attempting to save the desperate situation of the Austrian main army. Several new corps are spread along the position from the upper Pilitza to the Dunajec to defend the region of Cracow.

"Other and earlier German reinforcements, believed to be entirly Bavarian, who wre too late to prevent the Russians occupying the entire ridge of the middle Carpathians from Mezolaborcz to Uzok, have joined General Litzinger's army, which now is composed of seven German corps, supported by Austrians from Transylvania. They have begun a formidable attack on the left wing of the Russian army which invading Hungary.

"There has been terrific fighting since the end of last week for the possession of the mountain section of the Stry-Munkacz road. The Russians hold the village of Koziomoka and the immediate slopes nearest the road, but the Germans have recaptured 992 Metre Hill.

"Close fighting, with great losses, continues here, which is the only section of the eastern Carpathians remaining in the enemy's hands. This local check, however, has not stopped the Russsian southern advance.

"It is believed the Kaiser personally assured the Hungarian leaders that he will treat their cause as his own, and he ordered his troops to yield nowhere.

"The personal impatience of the Kaiser in the face of the great strength of the Russian spring campaign now developing is seen in his insistence that Field Marshal von Hindenburg attempt another general attack from East Prussia. Considerable artillery fire is developing on the border of Northern Poland after months of silence. Infantry on both sides still is hampered by the sodden ground.

BRITISH DESTROYER DASHES UP DARDANELLES

London, April 14.—A Tenedos despatch received here from the Reuter correspondent and dated yesterday says:

"The British torpedo boat destroyer Renard entered the Dardanelles yesterday on a scouting mission and ran up the straits at high speed for more than miles, penetrating the waterway probably further than any of the British ships have yet done. A heavy fire was directed at her, but the destroyer wai not hit.

"The British battleship London, which followed the Renard into drew most of the enemy's fire. The batteries on the Asiatic side, especially the howitzers behind Erenkeui, were active, but those on the European side were quiet. Possibly the Turks have withdrawn part of their artillery on the European side in order to be able to mass it quickly at any spot the allied armies may choose for a landing.

"The battery bombarded by the Triumph on Saturday apparently is permanently out of action.

"The weather is rainy and murky, hindering aerial reconnaissances."

PRESERVE AS WELL AS IMPROVE

"In our labors let us keep in mind that it is our duty, so far as our powers go, to preserve as well as to improve. While we seek to adapt the machinery of government to changing conditions, we are still to presrve the great body of rights and liberties which have grown through many centuries of political and judicial development, and under which we have so long been blessed by peace, order, justice and individual liberty and opportunity. It is not for us to tear down institutions based upon the customs and growing out of the life of the people whom we serve, merely for the purpose of substituting in their place creations of our own devising, however confident we may feel in the success of the experiments we may lontemplate. No wise legislator will undervalue the power for peace and order and progress which lies in the traditions of respect, the conformity of custom, and the habit of obedience among a people towards their own established though, perhaps illogical, institutions. Where changes are needed they should be made fearlessly and thoroughly, but in such a manner, with relation to existing conditions of opinion, as to be natural developments from the life of the people of the state; and in a state with such a history as ours the burden of proof rests always upon the advocates of change."—Hon. Elihu Root in his speech accepting the presidency of the constitutional convention.

VON WIEGAND ACCUSED OF DISTORTING VIEWS

Rome, April 14.—The Tribuna this evening says that the New York World's correspondent, Karl von Wiegand, who was received by the Pope, is known for his semi-official relations with the Germans and had Americanized his name to "Vigand" so that the Pope thought he was speaking with an an American for an American newspaper.

Unfortunately the Pope's neutralist ideas were distorted by the interviewsr's "asides," and thus the clever German journalist, acting for the German interests in America and elsewhere, succeeded in turning the Pope's pacifist intention into the exact channel wanted by the Germans in America.

The New York World on Sunday published a long article by Karl H. von Wiegand, its correspondent, dated Rome, April 6, via The Hague, April 9, giving an interview which the correspondent had with Pope Benedict.

The principal point in the interview is that the Pope is made to appear desirous of peace at any price without regard to the justice of the settlement. The interviewer makes the Pope's chief desire seem to be th rapid ending of the war, ignoring any question of its just ending. According to Mr. von Wiegand, the Pope declare that he ha alreay sent such a message to President Wilson through one of the latter's friends.

The interview, according to the correspondent, was arranged in Berlin and was set for Easter Sunday morning, but the World correspondent missed train connections when traveling from the German capital and was delayed nine hours in Switzerland, arriving in Rome only on Sunday night. The Pope hearing how greatly disappointed the World correspondent was at missing his appointment, graciously consented to receive him on Easter Monday afternoon, when the interview took place.

(Continued on Page Five)

Writers of Letters That Have Appeared in The Evening Times are Accused by the City Official of Being "Too Odious to Disclose Themselves." He Wants the Authors to Come Into the Open.

George M. Fanning, City Attorney, has addressed to The Evening Times a letter which may or may not have been intended for publication. Whatever his intentions were the letter is deemed of sufficint public interest as to warrant the printing of it verbatim.

In the letter the reader will see that Mr. Fanning invites inspection of his public acts, and deprecates the methods used by The Evening Times correspondent who asked of the City Attorney certain questions.

The reader will note as well that "the great majority of people" accuse the editor of The Evening Times, or some one in the office, of writing the letters that have been published. In making this statement Mr. Fanning and "the great majority of people" are in error. To make known the names of these gentlemen who wrote the letters to which Mr. Fanning objects would be to commit a breach of confidence—an unpardonable offense. The editor of The Evening Times can at any time place a finger upon the author of the letters, but in order to do so he might have to step from the building where this newspaper is published. The author or authors of the (to Mr. Fanning) objectionable letters is not a portion of The Evening Times force.

Mr. Fanning's letter follows:

To the Editor of the Times:

Dear Sir:—

My attention has been called to a communication from a so-called "taxpayer," which was published in your issue of the 12th inst.

I am a public servant, and any question addressed to me by a taxpayer concerning city affairs, or my conduct, is pertinent, and one which should receive consideration, as I am bound to account to the people whose interests I represent. Any person interested in city affairs can inquire of me as to any of my public actions, but there is no reason why they should go to a newspaper and ask it under the name of "taxpayer." Anonymous communications are always a stench in the nostrils of any honest man and characterizes the communication as coming from one who is too odious to disclose himself, and, therefore, receives little or no notice at the hands of well meaning and thinking men.

Now, Mr. Editor, the great majority of people who read these articles, believe that you, or someone in your office, writes them. If this is true be frank enough to admit it; if it is not true do not be made the catspaw of a person who hides behind the word "taxpayer." If the article is written in good faith the author should not be afraid to disclose himself. In the first place the article is purposely garbled, unless, of course, the representative of the Times who was present at the meeting, did not perform his duty properly and report the proceedings as they occurred.

This incident, as far as I am concerned, is closed. As I stated before, any person interested in City affairs of which I have knowledge, can come to my office and they will receive fair and courteous treatment, and be advised as fully as I am capable of so doing.

Very truly yours,

GEO. M. FANNING.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 14, 1915

FUN-RAYS
By Ray I. Hoppman

SLANG.

SOME highbrows draw the line on slang—they just can't stand the "vulgar" twang of mutilated chestnut. They do not like the terms we use—the classic phrases we abuse; but, then, that doesn't matter. Why should we be so straight laced that we can't say "paste this in your hat" because it isn't proper? Why should we can such happy words as "feed that chatter to the birds," or draw the chalk on "copper"? I like to hear a fellow sling a little "phoney" talk and bring a smile to your smiler. Oh, partner, throw a little slang (there's snap and action to its twang) and be a gay worth-while. There's music to the slangy speech—(it's not the kind the schoolmarms teach)—but, hoop la! we should worry! I can't see how it's such a sin to substitute "jay finish" for grin, or "shake a leg" for hurry. It grieves me when a fellow talks so carefully and proudly balks at phrases out of order. It gets me, friend, so doggone mad I'd like to run the straight laced lad across the Southern border. It makes a fellow feel at home to gayly chirp "nobody home!" to some dense friend, uncertain. It's good to say a thing or two, to bring your real self into view, and draw aside the curtain. A little slang talk now and then is relished by the wisest men, and that does down for ages. That little proverb ought to be absorbed by all humanity, from hairless babes to sages. The man who slings a little slang will get in solid with the gang (a tip, right off the handle). 'Twill make your tongue as versatile—as easy rolling as a wheel—as lighting as a candle.

Opinions

Facts vs. Hysteria

The misrepresentation and abuse heaped on Governor Whitman in New York city for insisting that a direct state tax was necssary this year because the state treasury had been depleted by his immediate predecessors has been extnded to the Legislature because of the passage of bills to create exemptions under the labor law for the benefit of canning factories.

One who was not familiar with the provisions of the bills or of the nature of the canning business would imagine from some of the exaggerated statements in certain New York papers that the Legislature had been guilty of passing a bill compelling women to work seventy-two hours a week, twelve months in the year. Whether there was a deliberate attempt to create that impression, or whether the authors of the attacks were ignorant of conditions under which work is carried on in canning factories, the result is the same.

The rural sections of this state are dotted with canning factories to which farmers in the immediate vicinity sell peas, corn, tomatoes, and a few other vegetables. These crops ripen very quickly, and the problem of the canner is to handle them in a short season without loss or waste. The solution of this problem is, of course, important to the farmer also, for his prosperity in a great measure depends on the sale of his products to the canning factories.

The bill creating exemptions under the labor law is intended to meet the peculiar conditions of the canning business, a business that so far as this labor feature is concerned is in operation only a few months in the year.

The bill has the approval of the Utica Press which is an independent paper politically, and which is published in a section where canning factories are numerous, and therefore is familiar with labor conditions in the industry. It says:

Everyone familiar with the agricultural communities surrounding canning factories realize that the weather controls the products, and that one day there will be little, and that another day there will be much, and that no human hand or influence can prevent it in either case. That there should be more leeway in a canning factory than in a cotton mill is obvious on its face.

It might be added that there are hundreds of people in rural communities who will beg lad of the opportunity to work seventy-two hours a week during the short season when the canning industry is at its height for the sake of the extra money that they can earn. This point may not seem important to critics of the bill, but it is nevertheless worth considering in a land where it is not a crime for the individual to exert himself to earn an honest dollar.—Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

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ALL KINDS
SURETY BONDS—All kinds
REAL ESTATE bought, sold and rented
Loans on Fulton Realty
Frederick G. Spencer
Phone 122

TO INVESTORS

A limited amount of preferred stock in a Syracuse corporation is offered for sale. This stock pays 7 per cent. The business is in a flourishing condition and will show wonderful results. Past year showed an increase of nearly 300 per cent. This is a most attractive proposition and well worth investigating. Principals only, please address

SARGEANT, SKERRITT & SARGEANT
Rosenbloom Bldg. Syracuse, N. Y.

"MADE AT HOME" WEEK

During campaign week for the Chamber of Commerce old time Fultonians heard of "home-made" products which the good people never dreamed were manufactured in this city. Then a suggestion loomed up that Fulton should have a made-at-home week. In a recent publication a "made at home" week was interestingly described. The description follows:

Lessons in community reciprocity were learned, economic problems were solved, trade was stimulated and public progress given an onward spurt by means of the "Made in El Paso Exhibit" held during the week of January 11 to an extent that surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the committee.

To all live and growing cities looking for means of developing public spirit and promoting the purchase of home-made products El Paso recommends a display of "Made at Home" goods as a top-notcher. The El Paso Herald says that it proved a revelation to many local people.

"Not only was the public informed of the different classes and kinds of articles made here, their price, uses, name of manufacturer, etc., but great interest was aroused in the idea of giving preference whereever possible to the article 'made at home,' of 'helping the man who helps you,' and impressing the fact that the concern whose payroll, taxes and general contributions help in the city's prosperity assits in the upbuilding of the community.

"The housewives got into the game. Within a few days grocers began to receive calls for 'Made in El Paso brooms, flour, canned goods, etc., whereas, no inquiry from the housewife had ever come before as to where the article came from. A number of local firms reported within less than a week that their sales for local consumption had more than doubled.

"The exhibit was held in the show windows and arcade of the White House Department store and in booths erected in the street fronting the store. A total of sixty-five exhibits was shown, ranging from machinery, ores and smelter products, brick, lumber, and building material, to photographs and hand-painted china. Many firms expended amounts as high as $200 in producing attractive, specially made exhibits; several showing the process of manufacture and erecting temporary machinery for the purpose, with workmen in charge.

"It is estimated that not less than $2,000 worth of orders for goods was taken on the ground or resulted immediately from the displays. Scores of kinds of goods made in El Paso were placed before the public that had formerly been unknown to any extent.

"Less than thirty days were taken in arranging for the exhibition, and its entire cost, outside of the expenditures by exhibitors in getting up and maintaining their displays, was less than $1,500. It is estimated that fully 75,000 persons visited the exhibition."

COURSE OFFERED IN FRUIT GROWING

A course of study in fruit-growing by means of advanced readings has just been started by the New York state college of agriculture at Cornell. It announces that such a course offers an opportunity for systematic home study of fruit-growing.

The course is conducted by means of a textbook and through correspondence with the university experts on the subject, and it is stated that the only expense connected with it, except for the necessary postage, is a nominal sum for the textbook which is to be used. Individual attention is given to each member of the course by one of the investigators in the department of pomology at the college who will grade the answer papers and make comments and suggestions designed to assist those who carry on the work.

This advance reading course is offered in response to a growing demand for home study, the demand being shown by an increase of 51 per cent. in the enrollment for the reading course for the farm, during the past year. The college authorities point out that any resident of New York state who may desire to study fruit-growing or other agricultural subjects should write to the college of agriculture for information in regard to these studies. It is further stated that the only requirement for entrance is a desire to learn.

Sunday and the Unitarians

To the student of religious development in the United States there is keen interest in the way the Rev. Billy Sunday has stirred the resentment of the Unitarians of New Jersey, who, having no church in Paterson, have hired Orpheus Hall, four blocks from Sunday's new tabernacle, and will have a revival of their own while his is going on. The formulation of their indignation comes from the Rev. A. R. Shelander, a Unitarian pastor at Passaic, who says:

Sunday called us "fools" and "mutts" in Philadelphia and rubbed it in hard, and we thought it advisable to be prepared for him here. We are not afraid of what he is going to say, nor do we fear that he is going to hurt us. We expect to gain by him.

We can't conjecture to save our lives how the late William Ellery Channing would have answered the "fool" charge, or just what demurrer Ralph Waldo Emerson would have entered. Probably Charles W. Eliot, an aged gentleman, of which Billy Sunday may have heard, would ask for a bill of particulars on the "mutt" indictment. He knows many languages, but he doesn't know Billy Sunday's. Our rough guess is that neither Meadville nor the Harvard Divinity school will take any formal action. —Brooklyn Eagle.

Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 57-100 per cent pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

CITY PAYS CASH FOR IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS.

Cash bonuses for employees of the city of Oakland, Cal., who make suggestions for the betterment of the service in their various departments are advocated by the civil service board. As a preliminary step employees who make good suggestions are to be given special credit in their efficiency rating. The board has sent a letter to the head of each city department as follows:

"The civil service department of the city of Oakland wishes to mark the new year by asking each man and woman in the city service for definite constructive suggestions for the improvement of the manner of doing the city's work, such suggestions to deal with any or all of the following subjects: Organization, methods of work, efficiency markings, salaries, vacations and leaves of absence, promotions and examinations.

"In estimating the value of plans proposed the department will have the aid of committees from the offices and employees. Special credit will be given for every suggestion adopted, which will materially affect the person's efficiency rating.

"If this plan brings forth enough of profit to the city a system of cash bonuses will be worked out for its further development."

BEAUTIFYING A TOWN.

Ridgewood, N. J., Co-operates With Railroad In Removing Eyesores.

Ridgewood, N. J., has taken up beauty culture and within six months or so will be qualified for the double red star of any Baedeker on "The Scenic Beauties of New Jersey Towns." Some $200,000 of good looks is about to be added to it, and when everything is completed the inhabitants declare that Garden City will not even be in the same class.

For some six years, since a collection of old buildings was torn down around the railroad station, there has been a bare spot that troubled the more artistic souls of the place. Finally George Orcut, one of the artistic residents, assistant to the president of the Erie railroad and one of the leading citizens of Ridgewood, began to agitate for a park in place of the collection of sticks, stones and ugliness. The Woman's club of Ridgewood, which always has had a hand—several of them, in fact—in any civic improvement, increased the agitation, and the mayor, Donald Garber, called a mass meeting, to which the town turned out bodily. A vote was put through 4 to 1 to make Ridgewood one of the most beautiful towns in the state.

Mr. Orcut interested the Erie railroad, since the improvements were to take place on part of its grounds and around its station. The railroad agreed to help. Ridgewood estimated that the improvements would cost $150,000. The Erie was less modest and said it would be $240,000. The plans grew as they talked about them until the final agreement was a cost of $260,000, the town to raise about $80,000, the railroad the rest.

There are some eight acres around the station, which will be made into a beautiful park. The old station will be torn down, and a new one with covered platforms, to cost about $30,000, will be put up. The tracks will have to be shifted somewhat and the grade crossing done away with, an underground tunnel being substituted. Other improvements along the main street will be made and the whole town done over and put in apple pie order.—New York Press.

Town's Ugliness Kills Family Life.

Declaring that Pittsburgh's hilly topography is most favorable to artistic and sanitary homes, Albert Kelsey, a Philadelphia architect, told the congress of women's clubs in Pittsburgh that what is needed is a higher birth rate, especially among the middle classes, who are in a position to give their children a wholesome if not an elaborate rearing. Mr. Kelsey said that most town plans in this country suffer from monotony and that in part at least this accounts for the fact that women will prefer to put their money into theater tickets and the movies rather than into caring for families.

Social Clearing House in St. Louis.

St. Louis is the first city in the United States to establish officially a general co-operative clearing house of all organizations interested in the welfare of the city.

Mayor Henry W. Kiel recently announced the formation of a mayor's conference to which all organizations active in public matters (about 350) may send delegates. This plan is the suggestion of representatives of leading organizations of the city. The conference will meet on call of the mayor for the discussion of all important movements for the city's progress.—Survey.

Join the Back Yard Farmers.

"An hour's work every day in the back yard will serve substantially to reduce the high cost of living," says C. L. Smith of Portland, Ore., agriculturist for a railroad company. "The profit that can be made from the back end of an ordinary city lot is hard to realize. It is possible to grow not only all the fresh vegetables needed for the ordinary family, but to produce enough small fruits and vegetables to supply them through the greater part of the winter."

EQUAL RIGHTS

"Under our system, from generation to generation, the constitutional convention is the interpreter of the conscience of the people of its time in its answer to this vital and all important question. What is the moral law that rules our state and through what limitations shall our exercise of public power be made to conform to that law? In entering upon the performance of that solemn and lofty duty, let us seek for a new birth in our souls of unselfish patriotism and strive for the power of clear vision and right thinking. We have in America one unchanging guide in the political philosophy of that great instrument which gave birth to the nation. "All men," says the Declaration of Independence, "are endowed by their creator with inalienable rights." "Governments are instituted to secure these rights." This is a distinct denial and reversal of the theory which was held by the ancient republics and is still widely held and advocated, and which begins with the state as the basis of civil society and derives the rights of the individual only as a member of the State. With us the rights of the individual citizen are not derived from the state but are independent of it; and all the powers of government find their justification only in their adaptation to secure the rights of the individual. The freedom of the individual will is limited only by the equal rights of all other individuals.

"The rights of the individual citizen to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are held by indefeasible title. He cannot rightfully be deprived of those rights by legislators or executives or majorities or armies. To secure the equal rights of everyone of the 10,000,000 people of the State of New York is the end and object of all that we are to do; and an affirmation of the sacredness of those equal and inalienable indjvidual rights, is the primary maxim of the political morality which is to direct our conduct."—Elihu Root.

TENT CATERPILLARS

Work for Fulton School Children and Boy Scouts.

School children in New York State destroyed 830 million tent caterpillars last year, according to figures just tabulated. They collected 4,150,150 egg masses, or rings, of this pest, which causes a loss of many thousands of dollars each year to one of the state's most important crops.

The rural education department of the state college of Agriculture at Cornell is responsible for the correctness of the figures, on the basis that each egg mass averages 200 eggs. A school of 13 pupils in Clinton county collected 55,525 egg clusters; one, of 30 pupils, in Sullivan county collected 20,000 clusters; and another, of only 10 pupils in Tompkins county, collected 13,000 egg rings.

Now is the Time to Act.

Entomologists say that the egg rings should be collected and destroyed within the next three weeks, before they hatch. The tent-caterpillars have been abundant during the past two years and promise to do considerable damage in the coming season, say the scientists, who urge that in fighting this pest, as in other things, on ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The eggs of the apple-tree tent-caterpillars were laid lasst July by the parent moths in rings around the smaller twigs of apple, peach, wild cherry, and even plum trees. They appear now as dark colored enlarged knots, or lumps. On close inspection they are seen to be covered with an impervious coat of varnish-like substance, which has kept the eggs fully protected from the weather during the winter. Twigs which bear the egg masses should be clipped off or peeled off with the fingers. If the eggs are not destroyed the caterpillars will build their white-webbed tents in the branch crotches, and will defoliate the trees again this year.

The work of the school children in the campaign against the tent caterpillar may be encouraged by contests between various schools, or between different grades in the same school, if both teachers and pupils will take interest. In addition to the pleasgreatest numbe rlifimm mm mmbbb ure of winning by bringing in the greatest number of egg clusters, there is further incentive of a knowledge that the work not only saves money to the state, but keeps the trees green and sightly.

The college authorities say that an egg collecting contest of this sort would be particularly appropriate for boy scouts either between patrols or between individuals in a single patrol. The point is emphaized, however, that the work must be done soon, or from the present time until the apple buds begin to burst, if it is to be effective.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Manager J. H. HAYHOE
will be glad to greet his friends who are numbered among the patrons of the Square Deal Grocery Co., at his new location, with the
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
206 ONEIDA STREET

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

Mrs. J. French Asks to Be Awarded Third Place

Who has lived here the longest? Have you? Has your neighbor? At any rate, why not allow readers of the Evening Times know all about your life? Why not do as other old women and men have done, and as Mrs. J. French, who lives on R. F. D. 5, has done—by writing a letter in detail of your life.

Mrs. French has the following to say:

I was born in 1856. I may stand a chance of winning third place in The Evening Times contest for being the oldest person. If I don't win third place it is all the same to me.

The first thing I remember was to hear my people say that my face would change. I was at the time playing in the sand and the weather was very hot. I was sweating some and I thought I felt my face changing, so I ran into the house and climbed up in a chair, looked in the glass and I couldn't see that my face had changed a bit, or if it had changed it was not for the best.

I can remember the Civil War. Our family was at my grandparents' home, when my father and brother bid goodbye to my mother and two sisters and one brother. Then they went away and when we left for our home they were all crying. My youngest sister said to me, why don't you cry? It counts some times to be young, for it was not very long until I understood more about the war and my father and brother's absence and then I began to look for them to come back. My little sister and I would run out of the house and into the roadway many, many times a day to look for our father and brother. They stayed in Oswego—I don't know just for how long, but my grand parents went down there, taking along with them my mother, my sister and myself. I remember going upon the camp ground where the tents were all set in rows, just like corn hills. At least that's the way the camp looked to me. We found a tent here my father and brother and some people from our neighborhood were talking. There were men walking around carrying guns. I started to go behind a tent and the man with a gun said, "Get back there, or I'll shoot you." I looked at him for a minute and then walked back. I didn't say anything to my folks about it, as it seemed too much for me to understand.

I remember a whole road full of women and men walking down near the lake. The men were going to have a good dinner. The men entered a big tent where there was an awful long table but I couldn't see my father as the men all looked alike to me. While I looked a woman drew to my attention a big piece of beef and a big piece of bread. My piece of beef was as big as my bread.

MRS. J. FRENCH.

* * *

(Note—Mrs. French has indicated her willingness to write more articles of a reminiscent nature. It is hoped that she may not fail to make good her promise.—The Times.)

TO PARDON ALL DERELICTS.

Many Old Inmates of Georgia Prisons to Be Released.

Atlanta, Ga.—One of the last official acts of Governor John M. Slaton, who will be succeeded this spring by Governor Nat E. Harris, will be the pardoning of some hundreds of Georgia's forgotten prisoners, who have been in prison so long that about all their friends and kindred have died.

The governor recently visited the state farm at Milledgeville to learn something about these human derelicts. As they approached one by one to lay their petitions before the governor they seemed very weary.

The governor found convicts who had been imprisoned for twenty-five years or more, learned that their friends were dead, that nobody remains to bring their petitions before the pardoning board; that in fact they are human beings utterly forgotten. He talked with them and then had details of their lives prepared, and now he is considering their petitions.

"Those who I think deserve parole," the governor says, "have expiated fully any crime they have done. While I am opposed to maudlin sentiment in paroling prisoners, I found at the prison men who have lived without complaint or violation of the rules for twenty-five years or more. They are exhausted, worn out old people after half a lifetime in prison. They almost have forgotten what it is to have liberty. They are listless, and their faces have lost animation. They simply are very tired. I think consideration might well be shown for them."

MISSING LINK HORSE FOUND.

Discovery of Three Toed Fossil Reported to Scientists.

Berkeley, Cal.—The missing link in the evolution of the horse has been discovered in the miocene strata of the southern Sierra Nevadas, it was reported to the Pacific coast division of the Paleontological Society of America in convention here.

The fossil form discovered by J. P. Buwalda of the University of California is that of a three toed horse of the merychippus type, said to have been long sought by scientists to fill the gap in the history of the horse. It is said the fossil fits precisely the description of the hypothetical animals which scientists have maintained must have existed in horse history.

President Henry Fairfield Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History in New York said that fossils of the merychippus of the miocene period had been found in the western Dakotas and Nebraska, but not before in California.

White Man With Black Liver

The Liver is a blood purifier. It was thought one time it was the seat of the passions. The trouble with most people is that their Liver becomes black because of impurities in the blood due to bad physical states, causing Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness and Constipation. Dr. King's New Life Pills will clean up the Liver, and give you new life. 25c. at your Druggist.



Do you know that our AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE protects you against fires caused by the machine itself such as BACKFIRING, short circuits, etc.

Protect yourself against the loss of your car by self ignition or ignition from outside sources and be on the SAFE side.

Ask us about rates—the cost is really very reasonable.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
55 N. FIRST STREET

Cookery Points

Save on Your Sugar.

Now that the high price of sugar is bemoaned it behooves us to remember that there are other sweetening agents, molasses and honey, which can virtually take its place. When baking apples use a teaspoonful of strained honey to each apple instead of sugar, and in fruit pies and sauces also use this sweetening agent. When making gems and muffins a teaspoonful of honey in place of sugar will answer just as well. Cakes and desserts are the great sugar consumers of housekeeping. Some can be made without it and with results which are just as satisfactory.

Honey Blancmange.—Dissolve three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in a little cold milk and add it to one pint of boiling milk. Boil until thoroughly cooked, then add one-half cupful of honey and a few drops of vanilla; stirring thoroughly. When cold serve with cream.

Honey Rice Cups.—Make a thick custard by boiling a cupful of washed rice in slightly salted milk, cooking until the rice is dry and tender; then stir in one well beaten egg, a tablespoonful of honey and a few drops of vanilla; lastly two tablespoonfuls of cream. Beat until light and pour into shallow cups and set away until cold. Before serving turn out and hollow out a small piece on the top, fill with any kind of canned fruit or jelly which is open, put in the oven a few minutes and serve with cream.

Old Time Molasses Cookies.—One cupful of melted lard, one-half cupful of warm water, two cupfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful each of soda, ginger and cloves, a little salt and flour enough to roll thin.

Golden Orange Cake.—Mix one-half cupful of butter or clarified drippings, one cupful of New Orleans molasses, one beaten egg, juice, pulp and grated rind of a small orange, one teaspoonful of soda (dissolved in a scant half cupful of cold water), two cupfuls of pastry flour and a little salt and bake in a shallow pan in a hot oven. Rub the top with a little orange marmalade.

The Cooking of Fish.

It is well to remember in preparing fish that boiling is the most insipid and wasteful way of cooking fish. To be made at all palatable a rich sauce is needed for all kinds of boiled fish except salmon and bluefish, which are so oily in themselves that boiling does not hurt them. Never try to boil a fish whole, as the head of a boiled fish is about the most unsightly object that can be offered a hungry family. If you must boil, bear in mind that if fish be put in cold water the juices are drawn into the water, and if cooked in rapidly boiling water the fish breaks on the outside before the middle is done. If the fish breaks and looks unsightly remove the bones and flake it, piling it lightly on a platter and pour the sauce over it. If it comes out unbroken serve on a folded napkin, with the sauce in a sauce boat. Allow about six minutes to a pound in boiling.

All varieties of fish need accompaniments of starchy foods, like bread and potatoes, and white fish need also fat or butter to make them desirable as food. Because of the tannin in tea it is better not to serve tea at the same meal with fish. The juices of fish—shellfish particularly—are of so alkaline a nature that lemon juice or vinegar afford the neutralizing agency in the form of a desirable condiment.

Fish bake through more evenly, brown better and are more easily served if placed upright in the pan instead of on one side. Fish that are short and broad, like shad, may be propped in place with stale bread or pared potatoes.

Sponge Gingerbread.

Pour one cupful of best molasses in mixing bowl or dish and stir into it (molasses) one teaspoonful of baking soda (saleratus), dissolved in a little hot water, and follow with one-half cupful of sour milk or buttermilk (use the one most convenient). Add one generous tablespoonful of melted butter and one teaspoonful of ground ginger. After stirring all well together add flour to conveniently handle on board and roll out. Cut in squares about one-half inch thick and bake in a reasonably quick oven.

Baked Barley.

Soak six tablespoonfuls of barley in cold water overnight. In the morning put the barley in an earthen dish and pour three and a half pints of boiling water over it. Add salt as desired, bake in a moderately quick oven about two and a half hours or till perfectly absorbed. When half done add four or five tablespoonfuls of sugar mixed with grated lemon peel. It may be eaten warm, but is pleasant served cold, molded in cups and served with cream or nut cream.

Apple Fritters.

Slice thin two medium sized sour apples. Make a batter of one and one-third cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one egg and three-quarters cupful of milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add the milk gradually and egg well beaten. Stir in the sliced apples and drop by spoonfuls in hot fat which will brown a cube of bread in sixty seconds. Drain on brown paper and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

For cuts of all kinds apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh to cleanse the wound, stop the bleeding, and to assist nature in healing. Always have it on hand ready for accidents.

Man Takes His Own Medicine is an Optimist

He has absolute faith in his medicine—he knows when he takes it for certain ailments he gets relief. People who take Dr. King's New Discovery for an irritating Cold are optimists—they know this cough remedy will penetrate the linings of the throat, kill the germs, and open the way for Nature to act. You can't destroy a Cold by superficial treatment—you must go to the cause of the trouble. Be an optimist. Get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery today.

A Thumb Print Fantasia.

"You seem very much interested in those thumb print records," commented the man at police headquarters.

"Yes," answered the visitor. "I can't help feeling the greatest curiosity about how one of those things would sound if you put it on a phonograph and played it."—Washington Star.

Lady Attendant Phone 1212

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ABSOLUTELY PURE MAPLE SYRUPS AND SUGARS
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GRAY & DAVIS
ELECTRIC STARTERS
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RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously Passed This Spring by Every Householder of Fulton:

Whereas, Coal in previous years has advanced in price when it is needed for stove and furnace, and,

Whereas, We have been compelled to buy coal when the price is higher, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we shall at once fill our bins for the winter of 1915-1916, thereby curtailing needless expense, we have decided to order

THOMAS H. MARVIN

to stock our bins for the coming winter.

NO HOUR SALES

At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best lines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are always pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation

ATTENTION ! !

Are You Going to Move? If so, sign for your Electric Meter early so we can give you prompt service

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

Unusual Conditions Produce Unusual Results

In every section of this country one may find unusual conditions. These exists in Fulton a condition of more than unusual interest, in that it affects the business life and community interest to a greater extent than a cursory glance will show.

This condition is the practice of business men who patronize the large city newspapers by inserting therein their advertising.

The Evening Times challenges any person to produce a newspaper printed anywhere near a large city that does not secure for its advertising columns the full and complete patronage of local merchants, and, in addition, the business of merchants in the nearby city.

In Fulton there has been, and there still exists, a complete reversal of the usual order of things. Here one may find in the city newspaper columns a large amount of the advertising patronage of local merchants and business men, in direct opposition to logical and good business rules.

The city newspaper gives to this community comparatively nothing in return for the money spent for advertising in its columns, whereas, YOUR local papers give to Fulton real tangible assets—industries that bind and build up the town.

The time has come for a reversal of the order of things. True, there has been improvement, but yet. Mr. Merchant, the Eyes of the People are Watching for Greater Change.

THREE TEACHERS ARE APPOINTED

Public School Faculty for '15-'16 Elected by Board of Education

Miss Florence M. Alt, teacher of German in the high school; Miss Frances A. Kane, 3d grade teacher in the State St. school, and Miss Elizabeth B. Cunnan, 3d grade teacher in the Academy St. school, declined reappointment for the coming school year. These teachers have been very strong members of the faculty and their loss will be felt.

The Board of Education has elected the fololwing teachers to the vacant positions: teacher of German, Miss Jessie R. Bahringer of Cattaraugus, N. Y. Miss Bahringer graduated from Cornell two years ago and since then has been taking post graduate work at that university, chiefly in the German department, having earned the Ph. D. degree. She is of German parentage and has always spoken the language in her home.

The two vacant grade positions have been filled by the election of Miss Lucille Dryer of Fulton, now teaching at Ithaca, N. Y., and Miss Kathleen Dalton of Oswego, for two years a teacher at Herkimer, N. Y., and for the past year a substitute teacher in the city schools.

The handwork in the city schools which includes metal and leather work as well as basketry and sewing under the able supervision of Miss Nancy Cook has developed in a remarkable manner during the past year and a new department of handwork created which will be under the supervision of Miss Cook.

For supervisor of drawing in the grades and teacher of drawing in the high school, Miss Alla K. Brewster of Lake Placid, N. Y., has been chosen. Miss Brewster is a graduate from the Normal Art Department of Syracuse university and at present is taking special art work in the Teachers' College at Syracuse. The complete corps of teachers for the school years 1915-1916 follows:

Faculty for 1915-16

James R. Fairgrieve, A.M. (Union), superintendent of schools.

Jesse A. Lawton (Oswego), instructor in manual training.

E. Alta Thompson (Syracuse), supervisor of music.

Nancy C. Cook (Syracuse), Supervisor of handwork.

Alla K. Brewster (Syracuse), supervisor of drawing.

Frances W. Ash (Oneonta), instructor of teachers' training class.

High School

L. Dudley Wilcox, A.B. (Amherst), principal, teacher of mathematics and physics.

William F. Merrill, B.S. (Colgate), teacher of mathematic and chemistry.

Elbert F. King, A.B. (Syracuse), teacher of Latin.

Mary K. Clark, A.B. (Cornell), teacher of French and English hist.

Mary Wells, (Univ. of Maine), English.

Jessie R. Bahringer, Ph.D. (Cornell), German.

Anna Kimber, A.B. (Cornell), teacher of mathematics.

Cornelia H. Rice, B.S. (Syracuse), teacher of Biology.

Gertrude M. Johnston, A. B. (Smith), teacher of English and German.

Marion Dickerman, A.M. (Syracuse); teacher of history.

Lora W. Kesler, (Northwestern), teacher of elocution.

Marion S. Edwards, A.B. (Syracuse), teacher of English and Algebra.

Maria J. Achilli, A.B. (Syracuse), teacher of Latin.

Adelaide E. Lowerre, (Cortland), teacher of commercial branches.

Eva Jane Waugh (Central City), teacher of commercial branches.

Fourth St. School

Grades—Marie L. Benson (Oswego), 8th grade; Eunice J. Sisson (State), 3d grade; Ethel L. Everts (Oswego), 2d grade; Gertrude E. Farrell (Oswego), 1st grade.

Phillips St. School

James E. Lanigan, principal, (Cortland) teacher in higher English department.

Maude Baker (Oswego), teacher in higher English department.

Mabel W. Goode (Oswego), teacher in higher English department.

Ella E. Nodda (Oswego), teacher in higher English department.

Mary L. Curphey (Geneseo), 6th grade.

Helen McCriskin (Oswego) 5th grade.

Helen A. Broderick (Oswego), 4th grade.

Mildred Skinner (Oswego), 3d and 4th grades.

Zita M. Dwyer (Oswego), 2d and 3d grades.

Mary Tillapaugh (Oswego), 1st and 2d grades.

Anna Z. Heagerty (Oswego), 1st grade.

State St. School

Lois A. Harrington (Cortland), principal, 8th grads.

Blanche C. Seymour (Cortland) 7th grade.

Olive C. Beebe (Oswego) 6th grade

Ada M. Wright (First Grade) 5th grade.

Mildred Failing (Oswego) 4th grd.

M. Lucille Dryer (Oswego) 3d grd.

Myrtle G. Gates (Oswego) 2d grd.

Bertha P. Metcalf (Oswego) 1st gd.

Oak St. School

Elizabeth A. Sadler (Oswego), principal, 7th grade.

Mary G. Bunker (Oswego), 6th.

Jessica Dowdle (Oswego) 5th.

Mary E. Melody (Oswego), 4th.

Anna M. Melody (Oswego), 3d.

Ethel Mackin (Oswego), 2d and 3d

Eleanor McCully (Oswego) 1st, 2d.

Margaret McNamara (1st Grade), 1st grade.

Erie St. School

Ruth Graveley (Oswego) principal, 7th grade.

Grace Lynch (Oswego), 8th.

Ruth I. Rogers (Oswego), 6th

Addie L. Walworth (Cortland), 5th.

Maud Kendall (Oswego), 4th.

Marie Hawkins (Oswego), 3d.

Florence T. Sprague (Cortland), 2d.

Harriet W. Brumfield (Oswego) 1st

Academy St. School

Mabel V. Lehon (Oswego) 5th.

Kathleen Dalton (Oswego), 3d.

Amanda VanDuzer (Cortland), 2d.

Harriet C. Whitaker (Oswego), 1st.

Rochester St. School

Helen M. Decker (Oswego), 7th.

Marion L. Bullis (Cortland), 6th.

Jennie E. Knapp (Cortland), 4th.

Walradt St. School

Maud Marden (First Grade), 1st and 2d grades.

BICYCLES

Bought-Sold-Exchanged

Complete Stock Supplies and Tires

BOGUE'S

SIXTY-ONE SOUTH FIRST STREET

THREE "Onyx" DAYS

The National Annual Hosiery Event

Thursday, Friday and Saturday April 15th, 16th, 17th

"Onyx" Hosiery



At Special Prices on These Days Only

Women's "ONYX" Medium Light Weight Silk Lisle with Pointex Heel, "Dub-l" Top, extra heavy Spliced Heel and Toe; Black only. "ONYX" DAY PRICE

3 pairs for $1.00

Women's "ONYX" Pure Thread Silk Boot with Lisle "Dub-l" Top; Reinforced Heel, Sole and Toe; Black, White & Tan. "ONYX" DAY PRICE

3 pairs for $1.00

Men's "ONYX" Silk Lisle in Black only. "Doublex" Heel and Toe, Spliced Sole. Has no equal "ONYX" DAY PRICE

3 pairs for $1.00

Women's "ONYX" Medium Light Silk Lisle "Dub-l" Top, High Spliced Heel and Double Sole; Black only. "ONYX" DAY PRICE

3 pairs for $1.00

Women's "ONYX" Pure Thread Silk; a Fine Medium Weight; "Dub-l" Garter Top of Silk or Lisle; High Spliced Heel and Double Sole of Silk or Lisle; Black and White. "ONYX" DAY PRICE

$1.00 per pair

Men's "ONYX" Pure Silk, Spliced Heel, Sole and Toe; in Black, Tan, Navy, Grey, Purple, Helio, Burgundy and Cadet. "ONYX" DAY PRICE

3 pairs for $1.00.

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, all new styles, for $9.98 up

COATS for $3.98 and up

15c WALL PAPER, 50 designs to choose from for this week only, per roll, 8c

Look our stock over—largest and most complete in the city.

M. KATZ & CO.

63-65 South First Street

MANATAUK HOTEL VOTED OUTSIDE TOWN LIMITS

Clayton, April 14.—Clayton taxpayers recently showed unmistakable evidence that they desire to have a summer hotel here. The resolution to place the Manatauk hotel outside the corporation limits was overwhelmingly carried. The vote was 196 for and 14 against.

The election was called to vote on a resolution allowing the Manatauk hotel property, which is located only a short distance inside the corporation line, to be excluded from the corporation. The village has its full number of licensed places to sell liquors, and as the Manatauk was to open this summer it was desired to traffic in liquors. This could not be done inside the corporation but the owner can secure license now that it has been voted out. It is understood that the lease of Fred C. Wheeler, who is to open the hotel was signed on the condition that should he be unable to procure a license, his lease was void.

The Manatauk has been closed for a number of years, but it now looks as though everything will turn out satisfactory, and a large number of men are busy now getting the place in readiness.

CLASS MEETING

The Delta Alpha class of the First M. E. church will hold its monthly business meeting in the Brotherhood rooms of the church, Wednesday evening at 7:30. Every member is urged to be present. Each member will have an opportunity to tell how he or she earned Easter money. Important plans for the near future are to be discussed. Light refreshments will be served.

The school carnival to be given at The Quirk on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week is for the joint benefit of the Public Library and the High School Athletic Association.

Our carriage and wagon assortment is complete and the prices right. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

FORMER RESIDENT DIES IN SON'S CHICAGO HOME

Mrs. George B. Wood, a former resident of this city, died in Chicago, at the home of her son Guerdon Wood, Monday. Mrs. Wood was the widow of George B. Wood, who conducted a produce commission business in this city for many years. She was 69 years old and had lived in this city from the time of her marriage until 1905. Since that time she has made her home with her son in Chicago.

She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Charles Anglefinger, of Clyde, N. Y., and one son Guerdon Wood, and a sister, Miss Mary Stoughton, of Chicago.

The remains will arrive in this city tomorrow on the 11.51 train and the funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from the Chase chapel in Mt. Adnah cemetery. Rev. M. J. Peters of the Zion Episcopal church will officiate.

NO DECISION GIVEN IN INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

Justice DeAngelis was to have handed down a decision yesterday in the case of William Moon of the Seneca River Power Company against the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Company, and the Fulton Board of Public Works. Eugene M. White of Phoenix, counsel for the plaintiff asked for twenty days in which to prepare a brief and consequently the decision will not be known for some time, unless Mr. White decides to abandon the brief.

Mr. Moon applied for a permanent injunction restraining the Board of Public Works and the local electric company from completing a contract made for lighting and power in the city, on the contention that the contract was not awarded in accordance with the specifications listed for bidders.

MARGARET M. POST

The funeral af Margaret M. Post, 76, of 161 N. 5th st., who died Monday was held from the house at 11 o'clock this morning. Rev. John Richard officiated and burial was made at Mt. Adnah.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. F. L. Sears of Worth st. very pleasantly entertained the Daughters of the Revolution at her home Monday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. E. Boomer of Rochester st. has returned home after spending the winter months in Meridan, Conn.

* * *

Fred Derusha of Colorado is at the home of Mrs. Harry Pibel, called here by the death of his father.

* * *

Mrs. Carl Townsend and son of Rochester are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Howell, Hannibal st.

* * *

Special on Ladies' Suits at Patterson's. Suits that were up to $16.50. Your choice tomorrow at $9.75 each.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson of West 1st st. were over-Sunday guests of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. R. Hubbard of Oneida st. entertained Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Cory Boardman of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Harris Rosenbloom is ill at her home in Cayuga st.

* * *

Mrs. Catherine Laing of Pulaski is visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Austin of this city.

* * *

The Kellog Brothers of 101 Pratt st. will return on Friday from California; one of the young men having been in California for seven years and the other since last fall.

* * *

Mrs. James Keeler of Oneida st. is ill at her home with la grippe.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Sprague of Westfield and Miss Ruth Wood of Pulaski has been the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Austin West 1st st.

* * *

Rev. R. K. Sheffield of Vernon who is attending conference at Oswego was a visitor on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Coy Worth st.

* * *

It is requested that all attending the school carnival on Thursday and Friday evenings be in their seats by 8 o'clock as the entertainment will begin promptly at that hour.

* * *

Mrs. Stella Rawley of 717 Emory st., is ill at the local hospital. Dr. Doane attends her.

One-horse plows and disc harrows. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

T. M. RIPLEY TO SPEAK HERE

At Dinner Whose Date Will Be Announced Soon by Pres. McCully

T. M. Ripley, who has many, many friends in this city, has been secured by R. L. McCully, president of the Fulton Auto Club, as the main speaker at a club dinner to given on a date that will be named later by Mr. McCully.

Mr. Ripley, being a member of the engineering corps of the State Commission of Highways, is at least doubly qualified to speak upon the subject assigned to him, that of building state roads in the Adirondacks. Another point in favor of the speaker is his pleasing personality and manner of addressing an audience.

Mr. Ripley's letter of acceptance follows:

Watertown, N. Y.,
April 13, 1915

Mr. R. L. McCully, President,
Fulton Automobile Clug,
Fulton, N. Y.,

My dear Mr. McCully:

Your favor of the 8th relative to my giving you a talk on the State Roads in the Adirondacks, received.

I should be pleased to come to Fulton and give you this talk, if you will kindly give me a notice several days ahead or a week ahead as to when you desire me there.

I can make this talk more interesting to you if you can furnish a piece of wall space about seven or eight feet square, upon which I can place a map of the northern part of New York State. Such a map will, I believe, be large enough so it can be seen by all present, and with its use my talk on the roads will be far more interesting.

With kindest regards to you and all my old friends, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
THERON M. RIPLEY.

Identified.

In many parts of England and especially in the villages of the Black country it is quite a common thing for a man to be known so exclusively by a nickname that his real name is forgotten. A gentleman had occasion once to ask a potter for the whereabouts of a certain John Williams.

"John Williams?" repeated the man thoughtfully, knitting his brows. "I have heard tell of it. John Williams—it is familiar. I say, sir," he explained, as if seized by a sudden inspiration, "do he be married?"

"That's so," was the reply.

"And hez three of a family?"

"I believe so."

"Well, sir, I'm John Williams."

One Thing He Couldn't Do.

Milking a cow is not an easy task for an unpracticed hand. Leslie Stephen, the famous English literary light, was once on a long tramp in Switzerland, accompanied by his friend, Dr. Morgan. They missed their way and found themselves, parched and hungry, far from any dwelling place. At length they came across a cow, from whom they determined to extract some nourishment, but after trying their best for an hour, each holding on to her horns in turn, they had to abandon all hopes of milk. This, remarks Dr. Morgan, is "one of the very few occasions on which I ever saw Stephen fairly thwarted."—London Spectator.

Planet Jr. hand seeders and cultivators. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS by the ounce or pound at LaPorte's Grocery Oneida St. Hello 75

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair tonight and Thursday. A temperature of freezing tonight, with light, variable winds.

FOUND GOOD ROADS; FULTON TO NEW YORK

R. L. McCully, president of the Fulton Automobile Club, returned from New York city yesterday morning after an automobile trip from this city in company with Jas. Terry of New York. The men left Fulton Saturday at 10 o'clock and arrived in Albany at 6.30 in the evening. Mr. McCully reports the roads between this city and the capital in fine condition, with the exception of a three mile stretch near Herkimer where a detour was necessary on account of the erection of a bridge.

The trip was resumed Sunday morning from Albany an dthe metropolis was reached at 6 o'clock in the evening. The last leg of the trip was made in a blinding rain storm but the roads were in good shape until Peekskill was reached where another detour was necessary.

When Poland Drank Hard.

Poland was a great country for hard drinking in the old days. Its last king, Stanislaus II., was solemnly warned by the grand hetman, Branicki, that he must never expect to become popular unless he got drunk at least twice a week. Pan Kemarezewski, who could empty a bucketful of champagne at a draft without noticeable consequences, once in company with Pan Soulejkowski, high chamberlain of Volhynia, disposed of a whole butt of old Hungarian wine at a single sitting. One held his beaker under the bunghole until it was full and then drank while the other filled his beaker, and so, turn and turn about, they achieved the feat.—London Chronicle.

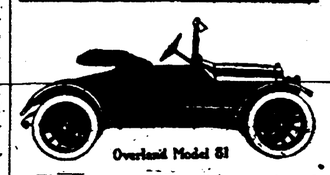
Defined.

"Harold says he worships me."

"A mere idol remark."—Baltimore American.

All kinds of harrows also walking and sulky plows. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS at BOGUE'S, 61 First Street



Overland Model 81

The greatest Runabout proposition on the market. $795.00 F. O. B. factory.

VAN WAGENEN, INC.

LUCY MARSH RECITAL

Assisted by Other Artists

Wednesday Evening, May 5, 1915

STATE ARMORY

Prices: 50c and 75c

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT PUTNAM'S DRUG STORE

SPECIAL SALE

Thursday, Friday, Saturday April 15, 16, 17

$2.98 Crepe Waists $2.19

Children's Dresses, new line from 2 to 14 years size . . . . . 50c to $1.00

White Dresses . . . . . 75c to $1.98

O. Henderson & Co.

PHONE 200 ONEIDA STREET

WALTERS BILL MAY FAVOR THE PUBLIC MARKET

City's Delegation Receives Assurance That Bill 59 Will Take Care of All Interests

A delegation comprising President Whitaker and Secretary Heydecker of the Fulton Chamber of Commerce and Messrs. Butts, O'Brien, Fanning, Hartnett, Stranahan, Paddock, Morin and City Engineer Hill, went to Albany yesterday for the purpose of a conference with Speaker Sweet and Senator Walters. On the way down the party was joined by County Attorney Gallagher, Superintendent Howard, Supervisors Vant and Nichols.

The Walters bill provides for the disposal of all canal lands not now in use and states that the city shall be given first chance to buy the lands and in the event of the city's refusal to buy the abutting property owners have the next chance. Section 59 of the bill states, however, that the schedule shall not apply to lands for which application has been made before April 1. The lands at the Oneida street bridge here have been applied for by Messrs. Gage, Massaro and Foster, abutting property owners, who wished to buy the land for the purpose of enlarging their plants, etc. The Chamber of Commerce wishes the site or part of it, at least, for a city market which has already been planned extensively. The building proposed shall be a modern structure in every respect with the ground floor enclosed and fronting on Oneida st. The interior is to be divided into stalls which can be closed in the winter and taken down in the summer, and the upper floor is to be an auditorium, seating at least 1,000 and which can be used for public purposes. It is not known at present how much of the state land the city will require but the trip was made yesterday to point out to Senator Walters and Speaker Sweet the injustice of Section 59 which, if incorporated in the bill when the measure passed would prevent the city from getting any of the land unless the property owners so desired.

In arguing the question Senator Walters made it plain that no action would be taken which would directly injure some property owner and the local delegation explained that that was not their purpose.

Senator Walters gave the matter his fullest consideration and then promised the local delegation that the section objected to would be withdrawn. This action will also affect the sale of canal lands in Syracuse and Rochester where certain lands have been applied for by private interests.

The Chamber of Commerce wishes to make plain its intention in the matter. If the property owners in question need the land it will be divided evenly. The land will not be ready for the construction of any building of any kind for some time as it will have to filled in and the bridge at Oneida st. removed. Contractor Rosoff has the contract for the removal of the bridge. and he started work with a gang of men Monday.

Community Notes

Mrs. Charles Smith of Palermo cas here Sunday to attend the funeral of her mother.

* * *

Mrs. A. D. Mink was the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. E. Moore, of Watertown, last week.

* * *

Mrs. Alexander Pelo of N. 5th st. is seriously ill.

* * *

Miss Ollie Lake of Syracuse was a recent visitor of her brother, Osca Jennings.

* * *

Mrs. Belle Wheaton of Gilbert Mills spent part of last week with friends here.

* * *

Miss Mary Farley has returned to her school duties at Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. Eunice Root of the Whitaker road visited her daughter, Mrs. Horace Burdick, last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dodge and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dodge and daughter Velmo, of Palermo, were Sunday guests of relatives here.

* * *

Rev. John Richards of Detroit, Mich., was a Sunday guest of his brother, Charles Richards, of Utica st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Emeny returned yesterday from their winter's stay in milder climes than northern New York. They came here directly from the Pacific coast including the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

* * *

The 1909 Shakespeare club will meet tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles Schafer in 3d st. at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Ensign Fitzgerald states that $73.65 has been raised. The amount to be raised is $100. In error a previous article noted the amount as $200.

Automobile livery. VanWagenen, Inc. adv 104

American wire fence. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

DON'T POSTPONE

Safe Deposit Protection for your valuables.

Many people have suffered considerable loss from fire and robbery.

Our Vault is Fire and Burglar Proof and we have Safe Deposit Boxes to rent here for

$3.00 and up per year

Which Do You Perfer?

The piercing tones of a band, or the mellow tones of the orchestra?

THE VITAPHONE

Is the "orchestra" type of a phonograph which reproduces every delicate sub-tone in a soft mellow blending that makes

The Vitaphone—a HOME machine

Perfection in tone reproduction. A human, natural, mellow tone, and yet a tone that never "grates".

H. J. HOWE

201 S. Salina Street DEMONSTRATIONS DAILY Syracuse, N. Y.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 14.—During the present week the several members of the legislature who some time since introduced what they believed to be highly important resolutions, are likely to make an attempt to have them acted upon. A number of resolutions of this nature have been awaiting final disposition since the early weeks of the session. Both senators and assemblymen have introduced them.

On January 18, Senator Bennett introduced a resolution calling for a joint legislative committee to investigate the civil administration of the State and to report to the legislature of 1916. The resolution carried an appropriation of $10,000. It is now in the custody of the Senate committee on finance.

On February 15 Senator Bennett also introduced a resolution providing for a legislative committee to ascertain if the number of employees of the senate and assembly could not be reduced and the amounts expended by both houses for printing and supplies be made materially less. The committee on finance of the upper house also has this resolution in its custody.

The senate finance commitee has still under consideration the resolution presented by Senator Thompson which provides for an investigation of organizations receiving money for charitable purposes. This resolution was introduced on February 16.

No action has as yet been taken on the resolution introduced by Senator Burlingame, introduced on March 4, which provides for an investigation of the organization and affairs of the national guard of the State. The resolution carries an appropriation of $5,000.

Although introduced on March 22, no action has been taken relative to the resolution of Senator Bennett which provdided for a committee of seven to investigate the workings of the Workmen's Compensation Law and report to the legislature of 1916. This resolution carried an appropriation of $10,000.

Another of the resolutions introduced by Senator Bennett and presented March 24, which provided for an investigation into the fiscal affairs of the city of New York to ascertain if its officials had exceeded the constitutional debt limit, is still before the Senate finance committee.

On the Assembly side there are diverse resolutions awaiting the dispositions of the members. Aside from resting undisturbed in the committee of ways and means, nothing has ever come of the resolution by Assemblyman Conkling providing for an investigation into the preparedness of the United States for war, witt special reference to the defenses of the port of New York.

The resolution by Assemblyman McKeon calling for an investigation into alleged slanderous attacks upon the Roman Catholic church, is still in the custody of the assembly judiciary committee. The same committee has thus far refused to report the resolution by Assemblyman Fish calling for an investigation into the condition of the unemployed and the causes of the lack of employment.

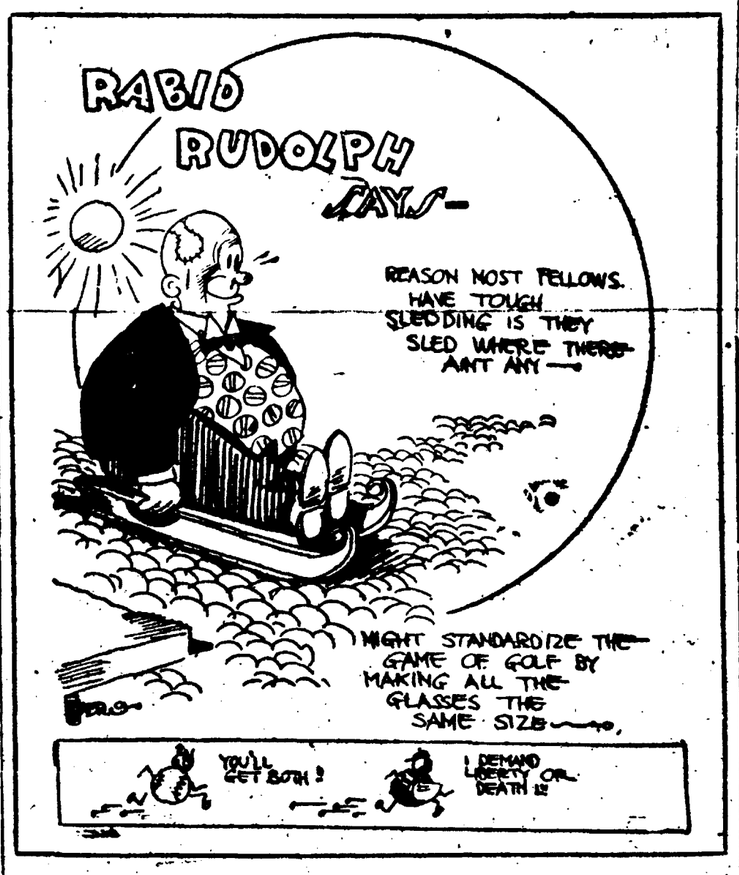
The resolutions by Assemblyman Evans, to investigate the Civil Service Commission; of Assemblyman Cotter to investigate the telephone rate; of Assemblyman Bloch to investigate the effects of the abolition of capital punishment; of Assemblyman Pratt to investigate the question of highway bridges and that of Assemblyman Graves to investigate the insinuations that sinister influences caused the passage of the amendment to the Workman's Compensation law, still remain undisposed of also.

COURT WILL ENTERTAIN

Friday afternoon and evening promise interesting times for the ladies of Mary Patterson Court of the Amaranth. In the afternoon the men will be entertained at a supper, and in the evening the work of the court will be performed.

Large stock automobile tires and supplies. VanWagenen, Inc. adv104

Farm wagon and team harness our specialty. VanWagenen, Inc. adv



BRITISH AGREE TO PAY FOR CARGO AND VESSEL

London, April 14.—The Wilhelmina case was settled yesterday by Great Britain agreeing to pay the American owners of the cargo the price they would have received in Hamburg, besides the additional expenses caused by counsel fees and delay. Sir Edawrd Grey, British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador in London, agreed upon a referee to decie the price. The representative of the American owners, W. L. Green & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., expresses complete satisfaction with British fairness in the case.

The Wilhelmina, an American steamship, cleared from New York for Hamburg January 22 with a general eargo of food products. She was taken into custody by the British marine authorities, since when her case has been pending.

Under the agreement reached Great British agrees to pay the price the owners would have realized on the cargo had it gone to Hamburg, and also to compensate the owners for the loss sustained in consequence of the ship being stopped. The government will also pay for delay to the ship so far as this has been caused by the British authorities. A referee to be named by Mr. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and Sid Edwar Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, will determine the total amount of the payment due to the owners. The transfer of the cargo will take place as soon as this referee has been agreed upon. The owners will unload the cargo and deliver it to the British government. The ship herself will then be free to proceed immediately, as there is no action against her.

Those You Know

Special on Ladies' Suits at Patterson's. Suits that were up to $16.50. Your choice tomorrow at $9.75 each.

* * *

While it would be a pleasure to receive hearty applause for the efforts of the school children at the school carnival it would be impossible to respond to encores owing to the length of the program.

* * *

C. M. Partrick of the U. S. N. is on a furlough and is at the home of his parents on Cayuga st.

* * *

Don't forget the school entertainment to be held at The Quick Thursday and Friday evenings. The benefit will be for the library and the athletic association.

* * *

Mrs. Harvey MacMurchy is recovering from a two weeks' illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Redington of West 1st st., are removing to Syracuse. Mr. Redington was an engineer on the barge canal works.

* * *

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Stanton.

* * *

Mrs. H. P. Burgard entertained this afternoon at her home in S. 4th st.

Bowker's fertilizer. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Contrary Signs.

"The wind is rising."

"That means falling weather."—Philadelphia.

GUS SUN VAUDEVILLE

The Quirk today and tonight presents five acts of Gus Sun vaudeville that is reported by the management of the Richardson, at Oswego, as being one of the best bills yet offered—in fact much better than the average. Six reels of licensed pictures, with a three-reel Vitagraph special entitled "Two Women," as the feature will be shown in conjunction with the vaudeville acts. One performance at 8.30. Pictures 7 to 8.30 and after the vaudeville, to 10.30. See big ad.

Reaching a Conclusion.

"I imagine from your speech that you are a taxidermist."

"What makes you think so?"

"Principally because you tell me I am as wise as an owl and then try to stuff me."—Exchange.

Comparisons.

Big Man—You're a little scoundrel, sir! Little Man—Why brag of your size, sir?—Philadelphia Ledger.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Mrs. Dashner, Freemont st., needs the help of the good people of Fulton. She is willing to do housework, washing or ironing at her home or elsewhere. She is supporting a tiny baby and receives little or no support from any other person. If the reader is in need of Mrs. Dashner's services call upon her at the above address. tf

Boy Wants Work—Attends F. H. S., 16 yrs. old. Will work after school hours and on Saturdays. Best of references. G. C., 516 Beech st., city. tf.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Wanted—A second-hand gas range, must be in good condition and cheap for cash. Address A Times office or phone 1511. tf

Lost—On Monday a lady's brown handbag containing papers, money and keys. Liberal reward. Inquire Times office. 99

Found—A string of gold beads in vicinity of Henderson's store. Inquire Times. 99

Wanted—First class A No. 1 teamster. Beaver Meadow Product Co., 2 miles south of Ingalls Crossing. 99

For Sale—Up-to-date buggy, almost new; price reasonable. Telephone 379, or call at Dolbear's grocery. 99c

For Sale—One pair heavy sleighs. Inquire Standard Oil Co. Phone 417. 103

General Work—Wanted by Mrs. Livingston, 415 Freemont st. 99c

For Sale—A lot. Will build for buyer. Inquire phone 1561. 102c

To Rent—South flat 202 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 100

Big Sale of 50 Sample Coats

For Women and Misses

High grade New Spring Coats of Gabardine, French Serge, Poplin, Novelty Serge, and Covert Cloth, regular selling prices, $12.50, $15.00, $17.50 and $20.00. These Coats are strictly tailor made, silk messeline lined, some with the full skirt, belted, all in keeping with the Spring Styles.

Coats on Sale Friday Morning at 9 o'clock

A few of these Coats on display in our First Street Show Window.

Your Choice, **$9.85**

THE SALE OF HIGH GRADE TAILOR MADE SUITS AT $9.85 WILL CONTINUE THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK.

J. C. O'BRIEN

HANNIBAL NEWS

Miss Mildred Perkins, who teaches at Vernon, is spending her vacation at home.

Charles Dealing called on friends in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wells of Fulton called on friends in town last week.

Miss Ida Rhoades was the guest of Miss Marion Cooper a part of last week.

Miss Lula Adamy made a pleasant call on Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker while in Syracuse. Mr. Baker was formerly principal of Hannibal high school. She also attended the cooking school ot the Arena and heard Mrs. Mary Brown-Lewers.

Rev. Paul Brown spent the first of the week in town.

Mrs. Fred Jerrett has gone to Washington, D. C., for a two-weeks' vacation.

Henry Hopkins, who has been quite ill is improving.

Miss Leah Teague, Mohawk, is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Perkins.

Mrs. Wilfred Adamy spent a few days with friends in Ira.

Miss Grace Becker spent last week at her home in Albany and Miss Grace Applegate in Syracuse.

Frank Van Patten who has been very ill is able to be out again.

Mrs. J. S. Stevenson was in Syracuse last week.

There was no service at the M. E. church Sunday on account of the absence of the pastor at conferenee.

Mrs. Elma Burt of Fulton, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. J. Byington, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould Barlow were recentg uests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Palmer.

Miss Fern Hamblet was the Sunday guest of Miss Mable Cooper.

Fred Brackett was in Syracuse last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert McIntyre of Wolcott were in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Spafford has been in Syracuse the past week.

Rev. B. A. Matzen and F. E. Babcock represented the Presbyterian church at Presbytery at Syracuse Monday.

Miss Margarett Williams of North Hannibal was the guest of Miss Lucy Cooper last week.

Harry Hewitt and family are occupying the Chamberlain house on Church st.

A special business meeting of the Political and Domestic Economy club will be held at the home of Mrs. J. S. Steveonson Tuesday afternoon, April 13, at 3 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the M. E. church will meet at the church parlors Wednesday afternoon, April 14. All are invited. A ten cent supper wil be served by the June committee.

The lecture given by the chaplain of Auburn prison, was well attended and very interesting.

Tom Hunter, Jr., of Sterling, owns a duck that laid an egg last week measuring nine inches one way and seven inches the other and weighed six ounces.

Well, how is this? Wilfred Adamy has a Rhode Island Red hen that laid an egg last week measuring eight one way and five and three-fourths the other way.

"Young people's night" at Golden Sheaf Grange was a decided success. At the business meeting the officers' chairs were occupied by the young people with much credit to their ability. After which the following program was rendered. Song by the grange; a reading by Maurice Halt; a humorous recitation by Mrs. F. Manning, Aunt Jerusha's Conclusions;" a laughable pantomime, "Wanted—A Wife," was then presented by Frank Cooper, Mabel Eckard, Martha Shutts, Mary Ball and May Bell, which was very much enjoyed by all present. Popcorn and a pentiful supply of very fine home made candy was next on the program and a pleasant social hour was enjoyed by young and old. A vote of thanks was tendered the young peopel and the wish was expressed that "Young People's Night" might come again very soon.

Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. Cornelia Roach of Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Roach was born in Hannibal, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Sykes and sister of Mrs. David Bothwell, and for a number of years a resident of this place.

The Hannibal cheese and butter factory has resumed work as usual. Milk has been shipped to New York during the winter.

Hannibal Center school will enjoy a four weeks' vacation.

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Skates Sharpened too

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

John Coon has purchased a new road horse.

David June went to Syracuse on Tuesday and bought a big team of horses.

Worlin Adams has returned to Syracuse after spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Alice Adams.

George Babcock called on D. E. Wells one day the past week.

Mrs. C. J. Echard and daughter, Miss Bertha Echard, wer in Oswego a couple of days last week on business.

Miss Bertha Echard visited Mrs. Byron Wells on Thursday.

Some of the farmers are beginning their plowing.

The Ladies' Aid meet at the home of Mrs. James Stevens on Thursday

John Larock of Fulton spent a few days the past week with his sister, Mrs. Lewis Burchin.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter visited Mrs. Samuel Graham at Battle Island on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl McCann and son Stanley of the Kingdom were the Sunday guests of Mrs. Benjamin Congdon.

Mrs. Lewis Burchin spent Sunday with her sister at Fulton.

Iney Rafferty of Fulton called on friends in this place on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens went by auto to Cazenovia on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gardner and family were entertained by her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Echard on Sunday.

Mrs. Muriel Congdon has about 50 chickens which were hatched in her new incubator.

George Heil of Bellaire, O., says: "I have used Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh for soft rotting frog in horse's feet and find it to be a valuable article."

PALERMO

Thomas Carney, one of the oldest residents of Palermo is critically ill.

Our school commenced Mondoy after a two-weeks' Easter vacation.

Miss Minnie Tooley, who has been spending her vacation at her home here, has returned to Pulaski where she is attending the teachers' training class.

The Misses Iva and Lulu Tooley have returned to the Oswego high school.

Willis Jennings still continues seriously ill at the home of his son, F. H. Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Collins and little daughter Marion visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Jennings on Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Vincent is the guest of her son Willis Hunnington and wife of Syracuse.

Mrs. John Hollenbeck is visiting in Fulton.

William Stone has moved into the house which has been occupied for many years by the late Gilbert Fletcher.

Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble ond Miss Tressia Burton returned last Saturday from a trip to Washington and Philadelphia.

On Easter Sunday they attained the church where President Wilson worships, the Central Presbyterian church of Washington.

President Woodrow Wilson and daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, with Secretary Tumulty were present at the Easter services.

The very best Step Ladder in Seven States on sale at People's Hardware Co., Inc. adv95

Whole Family Dependent

Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio, writes: "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey." Maybe someone in your family has a severe Cold—perhaps it is the baby. The original Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ever ready household remedy—it gives immediate relief. Pine-Tar-Honey penetrates the linings of the Throat and Lungs, destroys the Germs, and allows Nature to act. At your druggist, 25c.

PREVENT OAT SMUT

Now is the time to prevent oat smut during the coming year, and the prevention can be brought about by simple and inexpensive means.

The formaldhyde treatment has been thoroughly tested and found effective, according to the experiment station at Cornell, and is the cheapest kind of insurance against the disease. As an example the station points out that a man who planted five acres of oats last year, had one-fourth of it affected by smut, so that his yield was only 150 bushels. Had he treated his seed he would have had an additional 50 bushels, and at 50 cents a bushel this increased yield would have brought him $25. The treatment including material and labor could not cost more than $2, which would have meant a net profit of $23. The farm experts say that it would have paid to treat his seed oats even if it prevented only a 2 per cent loss.

How to Treat the Oats

The formaldhyde solution ought to be purchased now, according to the authorities at the experiment station, so that it be ready at hand before the rush of the spring work. It is a colorless pungent liquid, and should have at least 40 per cent strength; it may be obtained at any drug store for 30 cents a pint, or about 1 pound. It sometimes goes under the trade name of formalin. The following directions give the methods of a satisfactory treatment:

1. Spread the oat seed, after cleaning it with a fanning mill, on a clean barn floor to the depth of two or three inches.

2. Sprinkle it with a solution of formaldehyde made by diluting one pint (1 pound) of the commercial 40-per-cent solution with 48 gallons of water (1 ounce to 3 gallons). Sprinkle enough on so that each seed is well wetted. It is necessary to shovel the seed over while sprinkling in order to accommplish this. The 48 galons of the solution will treat 50 to 60 bushels of seed.

3. After sprinkling, shovel the seed into a pile, cover with old canvas or blankets, and leave thus for several hours, or over night if the treatment is made in the afternoon.

4. On removing the covering spread out the seed again in order to dry it enough to permit sowing with a drill. In calculating the amount of seed per acre, allowance should be made for the swollen condition of the grain.

5. The cost of material for this treatment is less than a cent per bushel of seed used; and if one uses his own seed year after year, the treatment need not be made every year. It should be made if smutted fields adjoined last year.

6. The smut of oats is not the same as that found on other plants and will, therefore, not infect them, nor will the smut of other plants infect the oat.

State Lost Three Millions

Last year there was a loss of from 15 to 25 per cent from oat smut in many fields of the state, and in some cases the loss was even greater. It has been computed that this meant a loss of at least three million dollars to the farmers of the state, a loss which could have been easily prevented. Oats rank third in value of all farm crops of New York, being exceeded only by hay and potatoes.

WARDEN'S POLICY KINDNESS.

New Head of Atlanta Prison Outlaws Lash and Dungeon.

Atlanta, Ga.—Prison dungeons and cat-o'-nine-tails treatment will be outlawed by the new warden of the federal prison here, Fred Zerbst, ex-deputy warden of the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., who took charge April 1. Mr. Zerbst said that all of the federal prisons had abolished the old time corrective methods and that his policy would be to win over the prisoners through kind treatment.

"The best way to treat these men is to appeal to their manhood and sense of right," he declared. "The whipping post and the 'black hole' are relics of the past. The new plan calls for close confinement as the usual punishment for infraction of rules, and I feel sure this will accomplish more than any other method."

In his trip through the prison Mr. Zerbst kept his eye open for the "dungeon" which Julian Hawthorne and other prisoners described, but he declared after his first tour that he had failed to locate it. Warden Moyer, whose position Mr. Zerbst takes, has maintained all along that there was no such place, and he has challenged his foes to find it.

INVENTS PERISCOPE GUN.

Philadelphia Man Has Newest Offensive and Defensive Weapon.

Philadelphia.—The periscope gun is the newest offensive and defensive weapon brought forth by the modern trench war. Jones Wister of this city has invented a rifle with curved barrel and periscope attached, by the use of which a soldier may remain securely hidden in his trench and yet observe every movement of the enemy and continue firing at will.

The inventor is well known socially and as a sportsman. He is thoroughly acquainted with firearms and ever since the war started has been experimenting with his periscope gun. After many trials he finally bent the portion of a rifle barrel at an angle of 45 degrees and soldered it to the end of an ordinary army rifle. Two toy mirrors are then attached to the gun. The upper mirror is on a level with the curved end of the barrel.

Mr. Wister declares that he can aim perfectly with this contrivance. The process consists in getting a reflection of the object aimed at in the center of the lower mirror, on a level with the marksman's eye. Then, he says, it is almost impossible to miss.

Reduced.

"Old Juggleworth died at an advanced age, didn't he?"

"On the contrary, he died at a greatly reduced age. He was really twenty years older than he said he was."—Chicago News.

SOUTH GRANBY

Miss Mertis Cook visited friends in Baldwinsville and Fulton last week. She visited her former teacher, Miss Grace Steele, and found her ill of pneumonia.

Mrs. Lottie Cook is caring for Mrs. Ward Gillespie in Fulton.

Herman Moody hos moved on to the farm that he purchased last fall of George Loveless and Daniel Baynes has moved on to the Gibbon's place that Mr. Moody vacated.

Mrs. Mae Sawyer is visiting at Alonzo Lewkes. She returned with Miss Helen Luke who visited in Baldwinsville last week.

We are sorry to learn of the illness of Mrs. Hannah Stewart in Baldwinsville. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. John Garrett.

Fred Paine attended the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Harriet Allen, in Baldwinsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Arvid Goodrich were guests o ftheir sister, Mrs. Anna Dickenson Sunday. Mrs. Goodrich ond daughter Marion will spend the week with her sister.

Wait Andrews, of Syracuse, came to his son Fred's last Thursday bringing his granddaughter Marion, who has been seven weeks in Syracuse. Mr. Anderson purchased a horse while here.

Mrs. Frank Stewart and her niece, Miss Hattie Wilcox were guests of Miss Essie Wilcox Thursday ond Friday. Miss Hattie is a successful teacher in Solvay and was home on her Easter vacation.

Mrs. Mabel Fisher came home from Olean Friday.

Looked Bad For Papa.

William's uncle was a very tall, fine looking man, while his father was very small. William admired his uncle and wished to grow up like him. One day he said to his mother:

"Mama, how did uncle grow so big and tall?"

His mother said, "Well, when uncle was a small boy he was always a very good boy and tried to do what was right at all times, so God let him grow up big and tall."

William thought this over seriously for a few minutes, then said, "Mama, what kind of a boy was papa?"—Pittsburgh Post.

There's Room at the Top.

He entered the barber shop, sat himself down, resigned to his fate.

The barber shaved him.

"Shampoo, sir?" asked the tensorial artist.

"No," replied the man, gazing at his bald dome in the reflective mirror; "shine."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ever Experience It?

Hokus—I feel like the oldest person in the world. Pokus—What are you talking about? You're not a day over thirty-five. Hokus—Yes, but I've just been listening to a sixteen-year-old boy tell about the things he used to do when he was a kid.—Life.

Strikes a Snag.

"Do you subscribe to the old theory that the criminal always returns to the scene of the crime?"

"Not always," replied the sure enough detective. "Sometimes the extradition papers won't hold."—Kansas City Journal.

Too Horrible to Contemplate.

"No, Mr. Upp," Phyllis said, with a sigh, "I cannot marry you. I confess that I have much more than a friendly feeling for you, but suppose we were to marry and you should die and leave me in straitened circumstances and I should take in boarders and they should make a pun of my name as landlady, calling me Phyllis Upp?"—London Stray Stories.

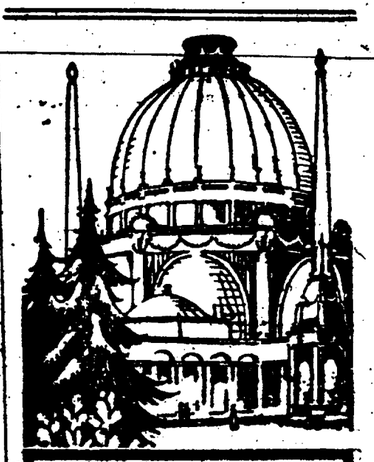
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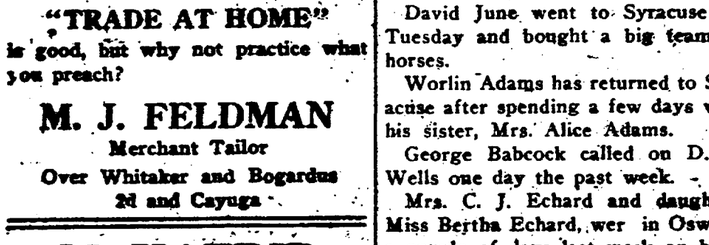
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Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.
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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.
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Bears the Signature of
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In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

EXILE RISKS JAIL TO SAVE EYESIGHT

Court Lenient to Government Swindler Who Surrenders.

RETURN AMAZES OFFICIALS.

Fugitive Tells of Days of Agitation and Sleepless Nights He Spent Debating Alternative That Faced Him Either of Going Blind or Meeting Possibility of Prison Sentence.

A fugitive from justice for thirteen years, John F. Ehrgott, once a wealthy commission merchant, returned to New York to consult a specialist who, he believed, could save him from blindness. When Ehrgott gave himself up to the federal authorities he knew that he ran the risk of going to jail, but this possibility was eclipsed by his fear of losing his eyesight.

Roger B. Wood, chief of the criminal division of the United States attorney's office, was sitting at his desk when Ehrgott entered his room. He stared in amazement when the visitor said:

"I want to give myself up and plead guilty."

"I'd dearly love to accommodate you," replied Mr. Wood, "but really you have the bulge on me. I don't even know who you are."

"I'm Ehrgott," was the reply, "and I was indicted in 1902 for customs fraud. Now do you recall?"

Mr. Wood shook his head despairingly. Then he sent upstairs for Captain Ball, head of the federal indictment bureau, who has grown not only gray, but white in the federal service. Captain Ball remembered having drawn up the indictment charging Ehrgott with defrauding the government of at least $25,000 in duties on carloads of Canadian beans brought into this country free of duty because ostensibly bound for transshipment to Cuba.

Gets Off With Fine.

Assured of the identity, Mr. Wood summoned the latter's attorney, Abel I. Smith, and took the defendant before Judge Charles M. Hough in the United States district court, where Ehrgott entered a plea of guilty. Mr. Wood wanted the judge to give Ehrgott a substantial prison sentence, but the court was moved by Attorney Smith's statement that his client was suffering with diabetes and a severe affliction of the eyes. A fine of $1,000 was imposed on Ehrgott, and he was also served with a summons in a civil suit by which the government hopes to recover the full amount of the duties out of which it was defrauded.

Ehrgott's shipping scheme was exceptional in that it not only defrauded the government, but the consignee of the shipment as well. He was then senior partner of the firm of Ehrgott & Newman, commission merchants. Canadian beans ordered by this firm for shipment to Cuba were placed in a bonded warehouse in New York, where, through the connivance of certain government officials, it is said, a cheaper brand of American beans was substituted and sent on to Cuba as Canadian beans.

Swindled at Both Ends.

The Cuban consignees therefore had to pay a high rate of duty on American beans which they had bought at Canadian prices. In the meantime the firm of Ehrgott & Newman had acquired a consignment of expensive Canadian beans free of duty and for the price of American beans. This practice was continued by the firm for several years.

Arraigned on the indictment in 1902, Ehrgott gave cash bail of $15,000 and then forfeited it by fleeing to Nova Scotia. At Yarmouth he set himself up in the fish business and prospered. A few years ago he became afflicted with his eye trouble. He consulted Canadian and European specialists, but could get no relief. Then he was told that a specialist in New York could cure him.

Ehrgott told Mr. Wood of the days of agitation and the sleepless nights he spent debating the alternative that faced him—either of going blind or returning to face the possibility of a prison sentence. He finally decided to throw himself on the mercy of the court.

An established reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

WORDS IN THE MAKING.

Our Language Grows by Terms Created to Fit the Occasion.

Language can be made in the library, no doubt, and in the laboratory also, but it is most often and most effectively created in the workshop and in the market place, where the imaginative energy of our race expresses itself spontaneously in swift creating the lacking term in response to the unexpected demand. Nothing could be better, each in its own day, than picturesque vocables like scare head and loan shark, windjammer and hen minded, all of them American contributions to the English language and all of them examples of the purest English. Hen minded is an adjective devised by Mr. Howells to describe those women who are so common in all walks of life and who are made up of only one aim at a time and of manifold anxieties at all times. Scare head and loan shark are the products of the newspaper office, while windjammer was put together by some down east sailor man, inheritor of the word forming gift of his island ancestors who helped to harry the armada. "Windjammer," remarked Professor Gildersleeve, trained by his intimate knowledge of Greek to appreciate verbal vigor as well as verbal delicacy—"windjammer is a fine word, I grant, and so is every Anglo-Saxon compound that grows and is not made."

But all new words are not of necessity good words. Ben Jonson, who was himself a frequent maker of new words, displayed his shrewdness when he declared that "custom is the most certain mistress of language as the publicke stampe makes the current money," adding as a caution, "But wee must not be too frequent with the mint, every day coyning."—Brander Matthews in Harper's Magazine.

RUSSIA'S MIGHTY RIVER.

The Sluggish Volga Is Three Times as Long as the Rhine.

In Russia the rivers are large and sluggish, owing to their great length and slight fall. The Volga is the longest river in Europe. It is 2,300 miles in length—that is, three times as long as the Rhine—yet its total fall is only a little over 800 feet.

The peat bogs in the Valdai hills, where it takes its rise, are only 750 feet above sea level, while Astrakhan, at the mouth, is sixty-five feet below the level of the sea.

The Russian fondly speaks and sings of it as "Matushka Volga," or "Little Mother Volga," in gratitude, no doubt, for the bounteous supply of fish, caviar and game, as well as comforts and pleasures afforded by this historic stream, which plays so important a part in the economic life of the nation.

The products of Asia and Europe are carried on its waters; the two thousand odd river steamers are always busy, and the huge rafts, consisting often of thousands of logs, being floated or pulled down the stream, represent a small portion of the riches of Russia's inexhaustible forest lands.—New York Telegram.

Where Women Swim Best.

"The Korean women are the best swimmers in the world," said a life guard. "The Korean pearl diving is in their hands. They swim—they don't boat—they swim out to the pearl fisheries of Quelpart, lugging baskets with them. After this swim of half an hour they dive down fifty feet and fetch up queer one shelled pearl oysters as big as babies. They dive till their baskets are full—the baskets are corked to keep them afloat—and after three or four hours' work they swim back home with their catch. The big one shelled oysters are valuable as pearl mines and as food too. A half dozen Koreans will sit down to an oyster as gayly as you or I sit down to a broiled lobster."

There has been a large advance sale for the school carnival at The Quirk on Thursday and Friday evenings; but desirable seats are still to be obtained at the box office.

Empire, Pennsylvania, Champion and Buckeye grain drills in stock. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

Syracuse Plows. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Lead arsenate for spraying orchards. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

A MILLION LOST ON EASTER FLOWERS

Big Snowstorm Plays Havoc With Floral Display.

KILLS ONE $40,000 SHOW.

Dealers Already Faced Poor Day, as on Account of War Orders the Decorations Even in Churches Were Smaller Than Usual, but Unexpected Blizzard Brought Ruin to Blooms.

More than $1,000,000 was lost by florists in New York city alone as a result of the snowstorm on Easter eve, it was estimated. The flower show in Union square, which usually brings in about $40,000, had to be abandoned.

One well known florist, a man who for more than forty Easters has handled flowers, believes New York's normal flower trade at Easter amounts to no less than $3,000,000, and he thought the blizzard had cut it down 25 or 30 per cent. The small dealers, those who invested in flowers they did not grow, were the greatest sufferers. One of these put in $10,000 worth and was able to sell less than a half of the quantity.

The loss was further increased by a very considerable decrease in orders for Easter floral decorations at the hotels and large private houses. This was the result of the war. Even in the churches the display of flowers was far less elaborate than usual.

Struck Trade Like Bomb.

One of the largest Fifth avenue florists said,

"It was as if a bomb or a siege gun had been fired through buildings and brought ruin. Of course, it appears now, the war and hard times helped. But I attribute a large part of it to the storm. It was the most peculiar Easter I have known in the business.

"I hear that wholesalers were hard hit. A great many people attached to churches, not having time to place flowers upon memorials, sent checks to sextons and ministers of churches, and altar committees attended to memorials. This year many people accustomed to send $100 sent $25, and others usually sending $25 sent $5. Some churches, which often have $500 to spend in this way, this year had $150."

Inquiry at other Fifth and Madison avenue flower shops brought out that customers able to pay from $25 to $100 for flowers and unable to get them on Saturday bought them on Sunday, so the loss fell heavily on these dealers. In England it is the custom to take out insurance policies on flowers, but it has never been adopted here.

Dark Orchid Is Favorite.

In the churches, in the corsages of women, the dark mauve orchid was the flower most in favor.

A florist speaking of fashions in flowers said:

"For some years the violet was the favorite. Dealers thought the fashion would be permanent and they put up scores of houses for the growing of violets for the Easter trade. This made violets common, and any one could afford to wear them.

"As a result, for the last two or three years, the orchid has commanded the high class trade for Easter, with the dark ones in first place. Why? Because dark ones are like white deer or red foxes—very rare. The price we are compelled to charge for dark orchids? Well, for an adequate corsage $15 to $25. But remember, if orchids are dark hardly more than three need be put in the $25 corsage bouquet. That number is enough."

JOHN D. GIVES BALL PARK.

Pocantico Team Also Gets Help on Diamond and Grand Stand.

John D. Rockefeller has given the use of three acres of his land at Pocantico Hills to the Pocantico Hills A. C. for a baseball park and will lend men and teams to help put the diamond into shape and build a grand stand.

Manager Kerrigan of the Pocantico Hills team expects to have a speedy bunch of youngsters in uniform this summer and hopes that Mr. Rockefeller may become one of the club's ardent rooters. Mr. Rockefeller has long shown interest in athletics, and his liking for baseball has increased since seeing some exhibition games at Daytona, Fla., in which the Brooklyn Dodgers took part.

TOLSTOY'S WIDOW WINS.

Russian Senate Decides Long Suit in Her Favor.

The Times of London announces that the four years' litigation to decide the ownership of Tolstoy's manuscripts has just ended with the Russian senate's final decision in favor of Tolstoy's widow, who has presented the fine collection of manuscripts heretofore held in the Moscow Historical museum as a gift to the Roumiantsov museum of Moscow.

Countess Tolstoy also consents to the Petrograd Academy of Science taking photographic fac-similes of all the manuscripts and publishing, without fee or royalty, a complete edition of Tolstoy's works.

QUIRK THEATRE TO-DAY ONLY Afternoon and Night

GUS SUN'S VAUDEVILLE
5-BIG ACTS-5
Engagement Extraordinary
JACK MORRISSEY & COMPANY
The Australian Whip Manipulators
THE ONLY ACT OF ITS KIND IN VAUDEVILLE

Lamarr & Lawrence — Singers of Comedy and Song
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HAND EMBROIDERED
Madeira Scarfs

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Our buyer reports that this is one of the finest collections of Hand Embroidered Dresser Scarfs, and a rare opportunity. Only a few designs of a kind, but many handsome effects, which enables you to select an exclusive piece of embroidery work. A clean-up lot of a well-known importer of high grade linens—he makes the sacrifice, you make the saving.

Several Useful Sizes---Considerable Less Than Sale Prices

Art and utility in every piece. Hand work embroidery of a superior kind, which gives these Maderia Scarfs a beauty, a refinement peculiarly their own. There are several sizes to start with. A smooth and good grade of material, easy to launder. Every scarf will make a splendid addition to the linen chest.

The selling prices are way below real worth. See window display. Seldom are such elegant hand embroidered Madeira Scarfs offered for so little money. Sale starts to-morrow morning.

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Hosiery Supply Event

Offering Special Purchases and Surplus Lots of Our Own Great Stocks INCLUDING SEVERAL DESIRABLE NUMBERS OF "ONYX" HOSIERY

The opportunity of the Spring to stock up with good, dependable hosiery, of such grades that are known for their service giving qualities. The special advantages of this sale enable you to select from various assortments and styles. You can get what you want at the price you can afford to pay, and make a considerable saving on your purchase.

Four Special Lots of Hosiery for Women

Light weight silk lisle hose, of fine grade of material; in black and white. All sides. One of the best every day stockings made, but which sells for more in the regular way. Special price a pair 17c

Full fashioned lisle and silk lisle hose in black and white. Surplus lots of our regular 35c hosiery for women. Special 25c

During these supply days, we will offer a quantity of black lisle and silk lisle hose—considered as one of the best 50c grades. Special price 35c

Pure thread silk hose in black, white and colors. Of a strong, durable grade of pure thread silk. Special price, a pair 75c

During These Special Selling Days Boys' and Girls' Black Cotton Ribbed Hose Is Marked at 12 1-2c a Pair
All sizes. Medium Weight
One of our regular 17c values

"Onyx" Hosiery
Special Selling Days
Included with the inducements from our own stocks, we will offer several desirable numbers of "Onyx" Hosiery. In styles and sizes for men, women, boys, misses.

For Women

580 SP: — Women's "Onyx" medium light weight silk lisle with Pointex heel, "Dub-l" top, extra heavy spliced heel and toe; black only. "Onyx" Day price .. 3 pairs for 1.00

H408: — Women's "Onyx" medium weight silk lisle, "Dub-l" top, high spliced heel and double sole; black only. "Onyx" Day price .. 3 pairs for 1.00

6607: — Women's "Onyx" pure thread silk boot with lisle "Dub-l" top: reinforced heel, sole and toes; black, white and tan. "Onyx" Day price .. 3 pairs for 1.00

141: — Women's "Onyx" pure thread silk; medium weight; lisle garter top and sole; extra double heel and toe; black and white. "Onyx" Day price ..... 60c per pair

Men's "Onyx" Pure Thread Silk; a fine medium weight; "Dub-l" garter top of silk or lisle; high spliced heel and double sole of silk or lisle; black and white. "Onyx" Day price ..... 1.00 per pair

Better Values for Men In Light Weight Hosiery

Cotton, lisle thread and mercerized half hose — three lots in one—offering a wide variety of plain and fancy effects. Odd lots of 25c and 35c values. Special, a pair 17c

An odd lot of silk lisle half hose in black and colors that are now in good fashion. Special price, a pair 25c

Silk half hose for men, plain colors and fancy effects. Surplus lots of our regular 50c grades. Special, a pair 35c

A lot of men's pure thread silk half hose, in black, white and colors. Men who take the time to see this lot of hosiery will appreciate the value of this offer. A pair 75c

For Men

E325:— Men's "Onyx" silk lisle in black only. "Doublex" heel and toe, spliced sole. Has no equal. "Onyx" Day price .. 3 pairs for 1.00

715: — Men's "Onyx" pure silk, spliced heel, sole and toe; in black, tan, navy, gray, purple, helio, Burgundy and cadet. "Onyx" Day price .. 3 pairs for 1.00

1326:—Men's "Onyx" finest pure silk, medium weight; reinforced heel, sole and toe; black and colors. "Onyx" Day price ..... 1.00 per pair

For Boys

B1274:— Boys' "Onyx" medium weight "Dub-l Wear" ribbed cotton in black only; sizes 6 to 10; best boys' hose of its kind in America .. 25c per pair

For Misses

X46:— Misses' "Onyx" medium weight "Dub-l Wear" lisle; fine ribbed black and tan; sizes 5 to 10; best misses' hose in America 25c per pair

The New Betsy Pump *and* Straight-lace Oxford at $4.00

Late Footwear Styles for Women

Decidedly new, and quite the fashion. With a generous square tongue; fancy heels of a sensible height; in a combination of patent and white. Also in patent colt and sand cloth combination effect. Two easy walking lasts; up-to-date in every particular foot comfort from beginning to end. At $4.00.

A new straight lace exfort in all patent kid and all mat kid; new style heel; plain and dressy to wear—the new tailored suits. At $4.00.

Special shoe shining service for women and children. —Third Floor.

Pictures Framed to Your Order. —3d Floor.

Dey Brothers & Co.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 100 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1915 | Price One Cent.

"Inquirer" Would Have Mayor Fox Tell in Print Why He Advised An Increase Upon His Property at Third and Cayuga Streets of Only 8 Per Cent and In a Restricted Section as Much as 25 Per Cent.

The Evening Times' Correspondent Accuses the Official of Trying to Stultify the Members of the Board of Assessors, and at the Same Time the Writer Calls Upon the Mayor to Resign.

Editor Evening Times:

The taxpayers are patiently listening to hear the Mayor and his City Attorney tell them why they attempted to interfere with the oBard of Assessors in the performance of their sworn duty this Spring, in making up the coming assessment roll.

Is it true Mr. Mayor, that you and your Attorney "cooked up" a list of properties bounded by Oneida, Third, Cayuga and First sts., and insisted that the assessors raise them 25 per cent.?

Is it true that these same assessors assessed these same properties last year at their full and fair value and signed an affidavit to that effect at the end of the assessment book?

What right had you to attempt to swerve them from their judgment and duty and ask them to stultify themselves?

Why did you "suggest" to them that you would consent to a raise of $200 on your own property (less than 8 per cent.) but other property must be raised 25 per cent.?

Do you claim property has advanced 25 per cent. in value on three or four blocks within twelve months past? If so, what caused the increase? And why did your property increase only 8 per cent. after spending the taxpayers' money to beautify your corner last year to the mount of thousands of dollars?

How do you square your actions with official honesty and your duty to the taxpayers?

You, so far, have maintained discreet silence in answering these pertinent inquiries. Your City Attorney came out with an apology to the public yesterday in this paper and condescended to say he was a public servant. That "'weakly" paper, published once-in-awhile, also appeared again yesterday with a shriek and a groan, about "Inquirer" and "anonymous non de plume" whatever that may mean. If that article in this "weakly" is the best you can do, Mr. Mayor, in furnishing your constituents answers to these public questions, then why not resign and permit some competent person to represent this city who realizes that public office is a public trust and not a private snap?

When Assessor Hulett realized that you and your attorney had plotted to jump certain properties 25 per cent., arbitrarily, and use him as your "tool", he promptly resigned and saved his reputation. Merriam told Hulett he would also resign, but he didn't. What changed Merriam's mind? We all know why Brennan didn't resign and why he never resigns.

What inducement did you, Mr. Mayor, hold out to Merriam to stay on the Board? Was it the same as you extended to Hulett?

Why did Brennan and Merriam immediately begin to "jump" certain selected assessments arbitrarily on two or three blocks twenty-five per cent., after these secret conferences at your office? Do you dare deny this?

I challenge you to come out and disclose to your constitu ents all that occurred at these secret conferences at your office between you, your attorney and these assessors.

I challenge you to justify such practice on your part toward the taxpayers of this city.

INQUIRER.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT SPLIT OVER POLICY OF UNDERSEA WARFARE

London, Thursday.—G. F. Steward telegraphs to the Daily News from Rotterdam:—

"From a highly dependable informant, who has been closely associated with German diplomatic circles, I learn the policy of submarine piracy against mercantile shipping has caused and still is causing serious trouble in the German government, which is almost equally divided regarding the value of the policy.

"When it was first proposed the policy produced a pronounced split in the government. The idea originated with Admiral von Tirpitz, but it was strongly opposed by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who adopted the view that such a policy would produce an extremely bad effect in neutral countries. Ultimately the Kaiser's assent went to the high seas party and the warfare was begun.

"The Chancellor's view was that the trival successes gained would not be commensurate with the detrimental effect in neutral countries. Admiral von Tirpitz urged that something must be done to show the German people that Germany still possessed a sea power.

"After a prolonged debate the Emperor supported Admiral von Tirpitz. But the Chancellor's view still has strong support. The real disappointment of the German people with the submarine campaign is due to the fact that no troop ships have been sunk."

BULGARIA GATHERS HER TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER

Athens, Thursday.—Bulgaria is despatching an important body of cavalry to Strumnitza. She is also concentrating troops on the Turkish frontiers.

I have information, received from a reliable source, of the formation of two new Bulgarian bands of considerable strength, which are intended to be employed in operations in Serbia.

The Times Mytilene correspondent telegraphs:—

"Heavy rains are falling in the Eastern Aegean. There is no doubt they are preventing operations in the straits. Mr. Venizelos is epected to arrive here in a day or two on a political tour through the islands."

FRENCH AND GERMAN AIRMEN AGAIN ACTIVE

On the Belgian frontier, Thursday.—The Zeppelin which, according to reports from the German lines, was damaged by the fire of the Allies' anti-aircraft guns near the French frontier on [illegible] night, managed to reach Thielt, where it became unmanageable and descended in some trees and was wrecked.

The enemy have begun a fresh attack on the Belgian positions on the Yser below Dixmude after a three days' lull which they utilized to bring up troops.

The tale of an exciting chase in the air and a battle at an altitude of more than eight thousand feet between a French aeroplane and a German albatross machine, in which the French aviator was victorious, was related here today by Lieutenant Chambre, the observer on the French machine.

The pursuit began at Rh[illegible]ns, according to Lieutenant Chambre, and lasted until the aircraf[illegible] halons, an approximate distance of twenty-five miles. Th[illegible]ed more than one hundred quick firer cartridges without [illegible]ing further damage than to pierce the wings of the French machine. The eleventh shot fired by the French aviators caused the German aeroplane to fall, and on reaching the ground it caught fire. The German officers escaped injury and were taken prisoner.

There was another Zeppelin raid on the northeast coast last night. Several bombs were dropped, but there is no information of loss of life. The first news to reach London was to the effect that a Zeppelin dropped eight bombs on Blyth, on the coast of Northumberland, eight miles north of the Tyne. It was added that they fell on the outskirts of the town. This was about eight o'clock. Bombs also were dropped at Choppington, Bedlington and on the railway at Wallsend.

Apparently there was more than one airship, and, as they were seen moving south warning at once was given to toher towns and the "Lights out!" order was flashed everywhere. This order was put into force as far south as Sheffield and Doncaster.

ENGLAND MAY NOT PROHIBIT SALE OF BEER AND ALE

London, Thursday.—Parliament reassembled yesterday, with a fair attendance. The first hour was devoted principally to questions concerning the war.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, promied that the dominions would be consulted fully in regard to the terms of peace.

Mr. Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of War, made the announcement that there had been 1,546 promotions to commissions from the ranks since the beginning of the war. He also gave what was regarded as a possible clue to the intentions of the government concerning the drink question. He said that beer was the only intoxicant now permitted in the canteens and that it was not the intention of the authorities to prohibit its sale.

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, announced that the House would sit only for three days' work. He also stated, in reply to a suggestion that the members ought to follow the lead of King George and abstain from alcohol; that the suppression of alcoholic liquors at the palace of Westminster was a matter for the House and not the government to decide.

Announcing in the House of Commons that the British Foreign Office had requested the American Ambassador in London, Mr. Walter H. Page, to telegraph to the American Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. aJmes W. Gerard, to find out what truth there was in the reported German reprisals, Mr. Neil Primrose, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, added:—

"If this report be true, we can noly hope that these prisoners are being treated as well as are the crews in this country captured in submarines.

The government has announced its decision to make no further purchases of wheat for the reason that representations have been made by the corn trade that such action prevents the resumption of normal trading.

The British government has decided against placing cotton on the contraband list. A question was asked in the House of Commons on this subject, and Mr. Neil Primrose, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the [illegible]n Office, replied that after careful consideration it had been [illegible]at the military advantages to be gained by declaring cotton contraband were insufficient to render such a step expedient.

An Order in Council [illegible] been issued commandeering all the refrigerating ships engaged [illegible] trade between the ports within the United Kingdom and Australia.

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
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April 15, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE PESSIMIST.

IT gets my nanny when I meet a pessimist upon the street, who swings his tongue in plaintive bleat—that's why I write this poem. He walks along in deep distress, and ever flashes "S O S"; he's dead sore on the world, I guess—there's cobwebs in his dome. He's foreign to the sunny smile and thinks that life is not worth while; he's like a cross grained, grating file—with soul devoid of song. He chills the joyy atmosphere; he puts the jody sign on cheer and wears an everlasting leer upon his visage long. He sees no beauty in the flower; he knocks and grumbles by the hour, his countenance is ever sour—a mirthless soul is he. Say, on the level, do you know? I'd like to slam the cuss a blow and jar him hard from knob to toe—I sure would, bully gee! Why should a man of knowing years go round and peddle gloom and tears and add a chapter to our fears, when ev'rything's O. K.? Why should we tolerate the guy who never has an optic dry and does his best to paint the sky a dark and gloomy gray? We ought to send him to some isle and teach him how to laugh and smile and make his joyless life worth while, or chase him off the earth. Our lifetime is so gol darn short we haven't time to howl and snort—we've got to delve in healthy sport and happiness and mirth. I'd like to get my freckled fists tattooing on the pessimists and knock 'em on the smiling lists—and knock 'em there to stay. The man who doesn't smile, by heck! is like a boil upon your neck, as worthless as a phony check—away with him, away!

Golf in the Old Days.

Centuries back golf was a pastime of the royal family, though then usually played in Scotland. The Stuart family was very fond of the game, and the first English club was established at Blackheath in 1608 by James I. His eldest son, Henry, frequently played and on one occasion nearly struck by accident his tutor with a club, whereupon he coolly remarked, "Had I done so I had but paid my debts." Charles I. was playing golf when he received the news of the Irish rebellion. James, duke of York, afterward James II., was another ardent player. Golf is frequently mentioned in ancient Scottish records and in the fifteenth century was prohibited because it interfered with the practice of archery. Strutt considered it the most ancient game at ball requiring a bat.—London Standard.

Puss and the Weather.

The cat is an excellent barometer. When you see a cat wetting its paw in its mouth and then rubbing it energetically over the upper part of its ear you may feel pretty certain that rain is coming. This action is pussy's method of relieving the uncomfortable feeling in its ears caused by the change in the atmospheric pressure which precedes a storm. If the unpleasant feeling in the ear were due to a foreign substance then the cat would scratch the ear with its hind foot. But when pussy scrubs its ear with its saliva moistened paw it is when rain is impending.

He Knew Mrs. Meek.

Mrs. Gotham—I met Mr. Meek and his wife on the street today.

Mr. Gotham—Oh, did you? Meek is clever, isn't he?

"Clever! Why, he never opened his mouth!"

"That's why he's clever."—Yonkers Statesman.

Economy.

Mrs. Homespun—What'll we contribute to the minister's donation party?

Farmer Homespun—Waal, I dunno, Hiramer. Taters is way up, pork is way up, fowl is way up. We'll save money by giving him money.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Unsettled.

"I hear that they belong to the early settlers."

"Well, you wouldn't think so if you could see the bill collectors climbing their front steps."—Judge.

An Empty Dream.

Bobby—Say, sis, what's a "empty dream?" Dotty—One you have when you've been sent to bed without any supper.—Cleveland Leader.

Great headquarters for farm seeds. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

THE SEALER HAS DONE WELL

County Sealer of Weights and Measures Frank French is to be commended for his activity and hard work to interest the Oswego county representative in the Assembly, Thaddeus C. Sweet, to defeat the bills aiming to abolish the State Department of Weights and Measures and create in its stead in the Department of Agriculture a bureau having charge of the work of the present Weights and Measures Department. The bill has passed the Senate and a hearing before the Assembly was held Monday night.

Mr. French says that the work of the department is highly important and if subordinated to another department will not be conducted with the success that has in the past marked the work. It has been of the utmost benefit to every consumer in the State and many thousands of dollars has been saved the taxpayers against false weights and measures and dishonest dealers and peddlers.

Advices have been received from Speaker Sweet that the bills cannot pass the Assembly. In the event that they should it is unlikely that Governor Whitman will affix his signature to measures that will deprive the people of the State of the important piece of protection that has served them so well.

MR. FANNING'S PRIVILEGE

According to the views of City Attorney George M. Fanning, this newspaper is a catspaw for the author or authors of letters which have appeared in The Evening Times. Now in this Mr. Fanning is in error. The Times is a public institution—a servant of the people; therefore it has no civil right to expurge from its columns the opinions of any citizen who chooses to set himself up as a critic of one of the city's officials. It is claimed by many of the city's citizens that Mr. Fanning has laid himself open to criticism. He was asked to explain his position, yet he remained silent. He has been accorded the same opportunity as "Inquirer" and "Taxpayer" who asked of him information concerning public business, but up until yesterday he declined "to appear in print."

Mr. Fanning is accorded the same privilege as Mr. "Inquirer" and Mr. "Taxpayer."

The Evening Times does not hold executive sessions; it is open and above board in its dealings; it asks for no special favors, and it is up to Mr. Fanning to accept the same courtesy that is extended to other persons.

Governor Whitman and Public Opinion

Shrewd lawyers often cause important witnesses at trials in court to blurt out statements of fact that are not admissible as evidence. The lawyer knows that the evidence will not be admitted and that it will be stricken from the record, but he also knows that what has got into the minds of the jury can not be controlled by the judge. Inadmissible statements may be eradicated from the court records but not from memory, the record of the mind.

Something like this happened during the Public Service Commissioners hearing at Albany recently when Commissioner Williams of the Public Service Commission of the 1st District charged the Governor with having instructed political followers to discredit him to the end that he be removed from office. The action was dramatic. The Governor rose in his anger and demanded abject apologies which were given under the threat of instant removal from office. But the apologies that the Governor forced from the sick man did not wipe out the moral effect of the charges that were made. Mr. Williams got his statement before the jury of public opinion. It was not admissible. He was forced to retract, but when you are playing with words you can not call them back after they have been given wing. He gave the jury of public opinion something to think about, and Albany dispatches carry intimations that recall Commissioner Williams' intemperate utterances.

The Thompson investigation committee is going to recommend a Public Service Board of seven members instead of two public service boards.

In other words, someone may suspect that the Governor is going to "give 'em the other barrel." The investigation into the conduct of the two Public Service Commissions has not produced the charges of inefficiency on which all the members might be removed. As far as the Up-State Commission goes it has produced nothing at all. Well—no matter! The boards are to be supplanted by a new board so these commissioners will be automatically removed.

This investigation is unfortunate for business and unfortunate for the Governor. Business which depends for its success upon the willingness of capital to invest in new enterprises or the enlargement of existing enterprises is not helped by strife for the possession of the power that controls it.

And it is unfortunate for the Governor because the admirable record which he has made as district attorney of New York, the promptitude with which the people rewarded him for his work in New York city, suggested to many that two years, or four years, in Albany might reveal Mr. Whitman as a Presidential possibility. These sanguine expectations of the great mass of men, who, voting as they see fit, are always the men who hold the balance of power in any election, may yet be realized; but Governor Whitman should keep in mind that places for new men may be a detriment to gaining a higher office in public service, rather than a help.

Governor Whitman is himself constantly before the jury of public opinion, and it is a most critical and exacting jury.—Utica Press.

Opinions

The Wall Street Boom

Wall Street operates on futures, not on post-mortems, and seldom on present conditions. That is why Wall Street is so interesting. It is not to be supposed that all of a sudden there are buyers for a million shares a doy, say for $100,000,000, more or less, without some reason. The problem is much the same whether the buying is by large operators or small. It is a problem in the psychology of the crowd rather than in the financial signs of the times. Why does big business or little business suddenly turn from its mood of depression to one of joys? If the reason were known it might be possible to have an opinion about it, but since the reason is not known there is all the odded charm of mystery. Does somebody know of goo news.

It can hardly be news of peace, for the boom is in the "war stocks," the railway equipment companies, for example, which are diverting their activities to supply munitions, while the equipment idle is near a maximum. Perhaps the excellent crop prospect is an explanation. Or it may be that the reaction in politics is interpreted happily. It matters not what the reason may be, if Wall Street is fulfilling its function of discounting the future its present mood cannot go too far to please those who are more interested in the results than in the process. Everybody wants good times, and Wall Street's sign that it expects better things is welcome.

Perhaps a word of caution may do no harm. The public is said to be in the market. In that case it may be expected that the public will take all the credit to itself, along with its profits, and will find no fault with Wall Street. Wall Street is always thought to be "good" when prices are rising. It is only when prices are falling that there is a demand to punish the bears, abolish the future market, and reform finance generally. That is something best done by every man for himself. Nobody can bet hurt by the rise in the market if he has not sold unwisely, and few can be hurt by the fall in the market unless they have bought unwisely. It is not worth while to offer advise to those who know what Wall Street is thinking Those who are buying or selling without knowing why ought to be good sports and not complain if loss comes. There is no law to compel anybody to meddle with Wall Street. There are savings banks and mortgages, and city, State, and national loans in great variety and at wonderfully attractive rates. To put idle money into them is to do something to produce prosperity and to cause a true boom.—New York Times.

Hinman is Right

If politics is limited to the activity of partisans, a great many men who practice all the arts which go with politics may escape the term politican. If a man who influences legislation, keeps himself and his particular friends in office and performs public service with no direct responsibility to the state, is not a politician, one must revert to the limitation of partisanship to meet the definition. The money which these nonpartisans obtain from the public and the power they wield makes mere politicians look like amateurs.

Leader Hinman of the assembly has a bill to reorganize a state commission. He is a legislator of this state and is within his rights in advocating a measure he believes to be right. That measure is no more political than though it originated with high-brow officeholders who go between party lines, always condemning the party which has gone out and catering to the party in power. Mr. Hinman is charged with introducing politics into the business of the state. The same charge can be made against all legislation if the introducer being a partisan makes it political. But what of legislation in the interest of men who are with every party in power, legislation which cares for their salaries, which gives them power, does that become non-political? Speaking to the point Mr. Hinman said:

"It is well known that at the last election the health department was used for political purposes. Its publications contained partisan appeals, letters were issued to the medical profession asking support for Governor Glynn. The funds of the department were used in contravention of the spirit if not the letter of the law. Such a spectacle was never before seen in this state—the dragging in the mire of politics of a great humanitarian department of the state government."

There is politics in the department, there was partisanship last fall. Mr. Hinman's bill will separate from the payroll and authority those who fought the Republicans and now deplore politics.—Watertown Standard.

Value of Strong Navy

In a recent statement by Harold Tennant, British Parliamentary Under Secretary, the implication would seem to be that the volunteer army, in the cases of Great Britain and the United States, is a sufficient safeguard. Mr. Tennant dwells on the celerity with which material offering itself to Lord Kitchener's drillmasters has been whipped into fighting trim, on the proven value of the territorials and the great promise of the so-called Kitchener army. He ascribes this success to the high average of intelligence which the rank and file of a volunteer force represents "The new armies are a cross ssection of the population," he remarks. "They contain the best men from every stratum, from the laborer to those who used to be called the idle rich. All these men have gone in voluntarily. And because of that, because from each layer of the population we have got educated men and men who have enlisted because they are enthusiastic for the vindication of our cause, these armies have been trained much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible."

But even if the high grade of material attracted by volunteer service is granted, the element of time still remains the all-important factor in the success of the system. In the present war the British volunteers to all intents and purposes have been drilling behind the French lines, shielded by conscripts while they trained. Had those conscripts failed them, they would still have had the British navy to interpose between them and annihilation while they learned their duties and waited for theeir equipment. Just how dependable a dike against the inpouring of a continental flood of conscripts this would have proved is by no means certain. It is conceivable that with the coast of France, as well as of Belgium, to operate from, the Germans might have found means of rushing sufficient troops across the channel to put the United Kingdom at their mercy.

For the United States the military lesson of this war seems clearly defined. It is that without a navy competent not only to hold off an invading force while a volunteer army was being trained and organized, but to keep open the lanes of commerce for the importation of arms and ammunition needed in its equipment, this country ould be almost completely defenceless. Whether we have such a navy is a moot question. If not, then we should either strengthen it to the requisite degree or prepare our army beforehand. The inherent intelligence of our volunteers could not save us.—Utica Herald.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., adv.

BAREFOOT BOY

By I. E. Hyde

Blessings on thee, little man,
Bare-foot boy with freckled nose;
Playing tricks as boyhood can,
Swamping mother o'er with woes.

Little boy, you are so cute,
Whistling all the new born airs;
Surely, it is Gabriel's flute,
Coasting down the front hall stairs.

Your red lips are redder still,
Kissed by jam from off the shelf.
Oh, you darling, mankin pill,
You know how to help yourself.

Barefoot boy, besmeared with mud,
Chasing home at dinner time.
Toss your bat and ball ku-thud,
Oh, we like your youthful chime.

"Darling"—fill the wood-box up,
Mother has to mend your socks.
Please don't tease the baby's pup."
—Mother finds an empty box.

"Sister's beau is very shy.
Says, he does not care for boys;
Says, he hopes that by-and-by,
We won't make such devilish noise.

Brother is a great big stiff,
Since he's grown an eye-brow lip.
Says that I'm not worth a piff;
Swears I am a modern rip.

"Sam, come here;" my father says.
"For heaven sake! what are you at?"
"Boy, you've got to change your ways."
(Guess my dad's alright at that.)

Auntie says—"Now Sam, be good;
Try to be a better boy."
And then I think—oh, if I could—
But, granddad's calling—"Ship Ahoy."

Granddad was a boy once, too;
Says, that he is young again.
Gee! he's full of fun clear through;
Says, these snobs give him a pain.

Gramp and I go for a row;
Then we take a dive or two;
Then we see a picture show;
Taste of everything that's new.

Granddad ain't afraid of germs.
Bet your boots, he is a sport.
Helps me dig my fishin' worms;
Helps me build a dinkey fort.

Granddad says, "Sam, you're alright
Barefoot boy, with shirt turned in;
And if e'er you're called to fight,
Show them that you're not of tin."

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Ivy Wingo, Cincinnati Reds' New Backstop.

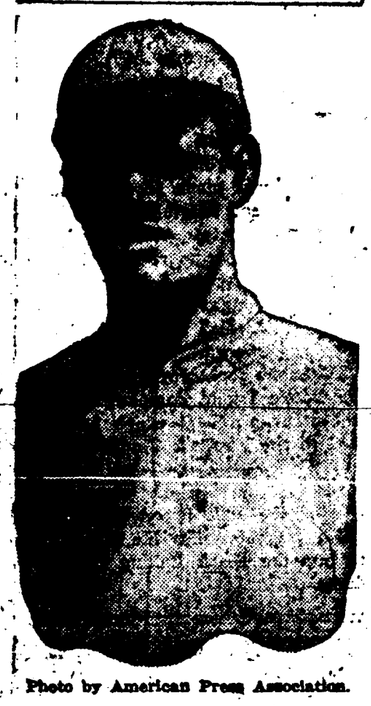


Photo by American Press Association.

Discussing the backstop men in the big baseball leagues, a student of the game says that Ivy Wingo, who played with the St. Louis Nationals last year, should have a good season with the Cincinnati Reds. Wingo was second string catcher to Snyder of St. Louis last year, but now that he is with the Reds as first catcher he should shine. Wingo is one of the best in the older organization, but was unfortunate to be on the same team with the best catcher in the National league. With plenty of work behind the bat Wingo should be up to his best form.

New Jumping Star.

The performances of William H. Tayler of the Illinois Athletic club as a practically unknown athlete who established two National Amateur Athletic union records in the indoor meet recently held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, and defeated Veteran Platt Adams in both contests have been pronounced phenomenal by coaches and close followers of amateur athletics. In the standing high jump the Illinois star cleared the bar at five feet four inches, beating the former mark by two inches, but one and one-quarter inches lower than the world's record held by R. C. Ewry. Taylor followed by leaping eleven feet two inches in the standing long jump without weights. This record beats the former mark by half an inch. Ewry holds the world's record at eleven feet four and seven-eighths inches.

Maisel Fast on Bases.

From first to second or from second to third Fritz Maisel of the Yankees is the fastest man in baseball, a full step faster than Cobb or Lobert or Milan, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune.

"Which is the hardest to steal, second or third?" he was asked. "Third," was his reply. "It's just a matter of walking down and stopping at second base."

Asked what percentage of steals he was able to put over—that is, the number of times he was able to arrive safely out of a certain number of starts—Maisel said, "The only time I kept track was through two weeks when I started sixteen times and stole fourteen bases, which is fair enough."

Condition Counts With Cueists.

Willie Hoppe, the world's greatest billiard player, says it is just as necessary for a billiard player to keep in condition as it is for a boxer to be in shape for a hard bout. Hoppe claims that if one's physical condition is good ones' nerves are bound to be steady. It is clean living that makes the star more certainly than in any other branch of sport, and in this respect Hoppe holds to a rigid discipline. Every day he takes a long walk, and this, in connection with the fact that he has never in his life touched any kind of intoxicating drink and never smoked, keeps him in the best of condition at all times.

Big Motor Race Scheduled.

A road race for a prize of $50,000, the largest purse ever offered for an event of its kind, will be run over the Vanderbilt and Grand Prize courses at San Francisco in October of this year by the racing committee of the Panama-Pacific exposition. The race will be called the Grand American sweepstakes and will be open to the drivers and cars of the world. No piston displacement rules will be established and, if the present plans as announced by William L. Hughson, chariman of the racing committee, are carried out, much the same regulations that prevail in grand prize events will hold.

Horseshoe to Adorn Yacht.

George A. Ketchum, former owner of the world's famous trotting stallion Cresceus, is an enthusiastic yachtsman and has recently built a power boat cruiser named Cresceus. An interesting relic will adorn the cabin of the Ketchum yacht. This is a shoe worn by Cresceus when he broke the world's trotting record on Aug. 2, 1901, by traveling the Columbus track in 2:02¼. The shoe has been gold plated and suitably inscribed.

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

BLUNDERING REPORTERS.

Mistakes That Mangled the Speakers' Words and Feelings.

"Drunkenness is folly!" earnestly exclaimed Bishop Magee in the house of lords on a celebrated occasion. How horrified was the prelate to read in the papers next morning that he had given utterance to the very bacchanalian sentiment, "Drunkenness is jolly!"

Lord Salisbury was a master phrasemaker, but one of his best points was spoiled when a careless reporter turned his reference to "manacles and Manitoba" into the meaningless "manacles and men at the bar."

Sir William Harcourt was badly misquoted once. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" he exclaimed upon the platform, but one paper had it: "Great Dinah! What a farce is this!"

Lack of knowledge of familiar quotations is a prolific source of misreporting. For instance, a speaker once made use of the well known lines from Milton's "L'Allegro:"

But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
In heaven yclept Euphrosyne.

The brilliant reporter deputed to "take him down" was in despair. He could not make head or tail of this mysterious utterance. But, following the sound as far as possible, he seized his pen and produced the following gem:

But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
Is heaven she crept and froze her knee.

The speaker was taken down in more senses than one.—London Answers.

Out of Line.

An enlisted man at the post at Fort Leavenworth was ordered to the range for the first time for target drill. Out of twenty-one chances the newcomer made never a hit.

"Oh, you dub!" exclaimed an officer standing near. "You've missed the target every time! What's the matter?"

"Well, sir," answered the recruit nonchalantly, "the only reason I can think of at present is that the person who set up my target hasn't placed it in a straight line from here."

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

It Seems to Be an Effect Produced by Energy on Matter.

It is a curious fact that although evidence of electricity in a primitive way was observed as long ago as the sixth century B. C. and its manifestation has become one of the greatest factors in our modern civilization, no one knows just what it is.

At different times it has been thought to be a form of matter, a thin, weightless fluid, a kind of force, a variety of motion and a disturbance in the ether—which is supposed to fill all space, including pores in most solid metals. Electricity is not something created by man. He has simply discovered ways of turning its manifestations to practical account.

From the time that Thales observed, centuries before the Christian era, that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies like bits of paper, discoveries of electric phenomena were made from time to time, but they were detached from a realization of the great possibilities brought to light in recent years.

Electricity becomes evident when rendered active by some molecular disturbance, such as friction, rupture or chemical action. Scientists today regard it as neither energy nor matter, but, like heat, light and sound, it is an effect produced by energy on matter.

It has been discovered that electricity is a self existent property, by which we are everywhere surrounded, and human as well as inanimate bodies can be charged with it. From this we can understand that many more remarkable discoveries of its application will be made.—Rocky Mountain News.

HANGED BY A GHOST.

Curious Story of a Murder and the Discovery of the Crime.

An old volume of the Quarterly Review mentions a crime discovered in a most extraordinary way in Australia in the year 1830, of which a public record is preserved and which figures with full details in the journals of that period.

The confidential steward of a wealthy settler near Sydney stated that his master had suddenly been called to England on important business and that during his absence the whole of his immense property would be in his exclusive care.

Some weeks after an acquaintance of the absentee settler riding through his grounds was astonished to perceive him sitting upon a stile. He strode forward to speak when the figure turned from him, with a look of intense sorrow, and walked to the edge of a pond, where it mysteriously disappeared.

On the morrow he brought a number of men to the water to drag it, and the body of the man supposed to be on his way to England was brought up. The steward was arrested, brought to trial and, frightened at the story of his master's ghost, confessed the crime, stating that he did the murder at the very stile on which his master's ghost had appeared. He was duly executed.—Time and Comment.

Striking a Match in Wind.

Kephart in his book on "Camping and Woodcraft" says: "When there is nothing to strike it on jerk the head of the match forward through the teeth, or face the wind. Cup your hands back toward the wind, remove the right hand just long enough to strike the match on something very close by, then instantly resume former position. The flame of the match will run up the stick instead of blowing away from it.

"Change Seats."

As many seats as players save one. He who has no seat stands in the center, repeating the words, "Change seats," "change seats." All are on the alert to observe when he adds, "The king's come," when all change seats, and he must try to get one. If he should say, "The king has not come," the seats must be kept.

TENNIS AND ITS MANY DEVOTEES

Today the Game Ranks in Popularity With the Best in Sports

New York, April 15.—Tennis is the only sport that has come to the fore without thousands of columns of newspaper publicity. And in the past five years tennis has increased in popularity to such an extent that there are millions of devotees where there were only thousands before.

Other games, like baseball, football, pugilism and golf, have interested the public and been taken up by it because publicity has influenced them. But with tennis it has been different. There isn't a sporting page in the country that has averaged one-tenth as much tennis news as has baseball, pugilism, golf or football.

Tennis has won its several million enthusiasts because of the merits of the game alone. It is not a weakling game, but a game for red-blooded men and women—a real game in every sense of its athletic usage.

A successful player must be fast of foot, and faster in brain. He must have a steady eye and a steady arm. Tennis doesn't require brute strength, but it does require well-balanced muscles, nerve, coolness and skill. A good tennis player must hit hard and hit softly, as the occasion demands. And there is not much chance for him to figure out how he is going to hit. His decision and the action must follow each other within a fraction of a second or he loses a point in the game.

Many sports have been pointed highly as health builders, but none is better than tennis. The net game is an ideal one for those who have grown a bit bulky and want to reduce the bulk. If constant playing of tennis doesn't send a portly person back to normal weight nothing can. Tennis once was a game only for the wealthy. Now it is everyone-s game In other years, there were no public tennis courts. Those who liked the game of tennis had to belong to some club that had courts. That meant a sizeable initiation fee and dues each month thot were too big for the ordinary person to pay. But things are different now.

In every big city in the country, the municipal authorities have built tennis courts in the parks. And they will build more this summer and more next, because the army of tennis players is increasing amazingly and the city courts cannot accommodate half of those who wont to play.

Owners of vacant lots in the residential sections of many of the cities have shown enterprise by laying courts on these pieces of land and charging a moderate rental for the courts. Their courts are always in demand.

Tennis is not a costly game. A racqute costs from $2 to $5 asd will last for years. The tennis balls are very cheap and a pair will last for many games. The rest of the equipment includes a pair of sneaker shoes and a flannel shirt. Although the suit is in no way a necessity.

And for this small outlay one gets many hours of pleasure and much health-giving exercise. No wonder the popularity of the game is growing by leaps and bounds.

FERTILIZING OLD MEADOWS

The average yield of hay in New York State is less than half as high as it might be, according to the authorities at the state college of agriculture at Cornell university. The average for a ten-years' period was 1 1-5 tons per acre, whereas experiments conducted by the college show that by proper care a yield of 2 or 3 tons per acre may be obtained.

The low yield, says the college, indicates a thin stand and may be due partly to the fact that the soil is not properly prepared before seedings, but particularly because of lack of care after the meadow is established. The college has been experimenting in the top-dressing of meadows with fertilizers, and experiments have shown a marked increase in yield on the fertilized as compared with the unfertilized soil.

Farmers can treat their own fields in such a way as to improve their yields of hay if these yields are not up to the standard. A publication issued by the college, No. 66, gives full directions as to selection of field—since all soils will not respond to top-dressing—fertilizers to be used, time and method of application, and ways of telling whether the fertilization is effective. The time of application in this state is generally between April 15 and May 1.

The circular may be obtained by residents of New York State on application to the college at Ithaca.

Advertised Letters

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice, April 14, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men: Bibbons, John; Culkin, Wm. P.; Dann, Wm.; Gillman, George; Gesner, J.; Kresinger, Thomas; Lindsley, Frank M.; McDougal, James; Marks, Chas.

Women: Goodrich, Miss Ruth; Young, Mrs. Charles.

Peter T. Conley, P. M.

Black's Cookies made in sanitary surroundings, at all grocery stores. adv112

TO THE LANDLORD

In modern America people want *Modern Conveniences*. You, Mr. Landlord, will find it much easier to Rent your House or Apartment when it is wired for *Electric Light*.

INVESTIGATE ELECTRIC LIGHT TODAY

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

Unusual Conditions Produce Unusual Results

In every section of this country one may find unusual conditions. There exists in Fulton a condition of more than unusual interest, in that it affects the business life and community interest to a greater extent than a cursory glance will show.

This condition is the practice of business men who patronize the large city newspapers by inserting therein their advertising.

The Evening Times challenges any person to produce a newspaper printed anywhere near a large city that does not secure for its advertising columns the full and complete patronage of local merchants, and, in addition, the business of merchants in the nearby city.

In Fulton there has been, and there still exists, a complete reversal of the usual order of things. Here one may find in the city newspaper columns a large amount of the advertising patronage of local merchants and business men, in direct opposition to logical and good business rules.

The city newspaper gives to this community comparatively nothing in return for the money spent for advertising in its columns, whereas, YOUR local papers give to Fulton real tangible assets—industries that bind and build up the town.

The time has come for a reversal of the order of things. True, there has been improvement, but yet Mr. Merchant, the Eyes of the People are Watching for a Greater Change.



PRODUCE ASS'N ELECT OFFICERS

Dinner Was Served and Shipping Facilities Were Discussed

The Fulton Produce Growers and Shippers Associati n held a meeting last night in Grange Hall for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and discussing general business relative to the activities of the cssociation. Thirty-five members were present and at least half as many new members were admitted. After a bountiful dinner served in the real Grange manner, the topic of shippin gthe produce of the Fulton farms was taken up.

The guest of the evening, was R. W. Quackenbush, industrial agent of the Ontario and Western railroad. Mr. Quackenbush was present in order to get a comprehensive idea of the amount of produce to be shipped this year by the local association, in order that certain improvements in shippin gfacilities greatly desired by the association can be made. The shipping facilities ot present afforded by the Adams Express Company, in charge of the express on the Lackawanna and Ontario roads, and the American Express Company, in charge of that department on the New York Central lines is deemed inadequate by the local growers.

It was pointed out that the local farmers must have a service which should leave the city about noon, in order that the producer may cut his crop and get it to the terminal in time, and the train must arrive in New York city before midnight in order that the express companies on the other end may get the goods into Washington market before midnight if possible. The New York market's activities commence about midnight, and the first produce on hand brings the better price. Although the majority of the local produce goes direct to the commission men at Washington market, some is shipped to Philadelphia, and many carloads have been sent to Chicago, Kansas Citf and St. Louis.

Mr. Quackenbsh was not in a position to make any definite promises, but he said that the requests of the local association would receive the fullest consideration by the companies interested. He stated that the expense of such a service as specified would amount to approximately $600 a day, as the train would have to run 600 miles at a cost of $1 a mile. In order to secure such a train the business of the growers all along the line must warrant the company a prolt in addition to the expense of such a train. The local farmers are certainly in a position to ship their quota, but there must be co-operation all along the line.

More than 1,000 acres of muck land under cultivation were represented at the meeting last night. Several new projects were discussed, regarding the various crops to be raised this year. In the past the main crop in this locality has been lettuce. It is expected that 500,000 cates of lettuce will be shipped from Fulton and vicinity to the markets this year.

Many of the farmers are becoming interested in onion growing, and the product of the land under cultivation at the present time will amount to over 100,000 bushels this year. This amount will exceed by a large margin any shipments made in the past.

Celery culture was also the topic of discussion. Farmers hereabouts are increasing their celery acreage and this product will form an important part of the Fulton shipments this season.

The officers elected last night were as follows: President, O. T. Day (re-elected); vice-president, Dr. Schlappe (re-elected); secretary, James Hunter to succeed John R. Pratt; treasurer, J. F. Hopkins (re-elected). An executive committee of four was elected comprising John Churchill, W. F. Hubbard, C. A. Dryer and H. F. Crumb.



Tastes as sweet as good creamery butter. It is pure and clean, far excelling second grade butter, and the price is much lower.

Five pounds will cost you 23c per lb.
Two pounds will cost you 24c per lb.
One pound will cost you 25c per lb.

GET IT AT

Warner's Grocery

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair tonight and Friday

AUTOMOBILE CLUB DINNER

T. M. Ripley to Speak —City Hall to Be the Meeting Place.

The Fulton Automobile club will hold its first 1915 "get-together" dinner at the city hall on the evening of April 28. At that time the club will commence active operations for the year, the road runs will be planned and various other subjects given attention.

The speaker of the evening will be T. M. Ripley, well known to Fultonians as a barge canal engineer, and who is now in charge of state road work. Mr. Ripley will speak on the "Construction of State Roads" and will illustrate his talk by a large map which will be hung in a prominent place in the banquet hall. Mr. Ripley is a concise and entertaining speaker and it is expected that his talk will be of interest to every Fultonian who owns an automobile. The club yill issue invitations to every automobile owner in this district and a vigorous campaign for new members will be started in the near future. The dinner will be informal and the committee in charge promises a good time and an interesting evening for everyone.

GAME AND GUN CLUB

The Fulton Game and Gun club will meet tonight at the Hotel Fulton for the first time this season. Plans for several shoots will be discussed and various projected improvements on the club grounds at Stop 28 will be decided upon. The club cordially invites the attendance of every angler and hunter in the city. It is probable that a campaign for new memberships will be inaugurated at tonight's meeting and plans for a club banquet will also be made.

TRAVELED 8,000 MILES

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Emery of S. 4th st., who have since last fall, been sojourning in the West, arrived home a few days ago. A record kept shows that 8,000 miles were traveled in all.

Mr. Emery erpressed himself as delighted with Southern California, but was greatly disappointed with Oregon. "The rainy season was on while we were there," said Mr. Emery "and to me it was most depressing."

The Exposition according to these visitors seemed to show so plainly the absence of interests planned for by the countries now at war.

Those You Know

Miss Imogene Paddock is the dinner guest of Mrs. Norman Bates, Oswego, this evening.

* * *

Garden implements are being plied busily. Here and there a seed package on a stick in garden plots shows traces of early gardening.

* * *

Ensign Fitzgerald will address the Borrowed time club Monday.

* * *

Miss Mary Otis has returned from a visit with friends in the metropolis.

A Modern Rip

Rip Van Winkle, with a lazy yawn,
Opened his eyes in the early dawn;
Staggered to town all full of fears,
To learn he had slept just 20 years.

"Well, then," said Rip, "let's have the news,
A sleep like that does sure confuse,
Is the world at peace or torn by hate?
And Bryan—is he still a candidate?"

Old Rip's neighbors then opened fire,
They praised and panned to their heart's desire,
But what amused old Rip was when
They said, "Bat Nelson wants to fight again."

It might not be amiss to make the open declaration that at least three teams in the State League are paying no attention to the salary limit. Same old story.—Binghamton Republican-Herald.

Artists in Mother-of-pearl.

The incrustations of precious woods with mother-of-pearl is in Hanoi, French Tonquin, an important industry, an entire street, known as the "street of the inlayers," being devoted to it. Landscapes gleaming in the sun, sheaves of many colored flowers, the most delicate arabesques and many other beautiful things are evolved by the deft and pliant fingers of the artificers, and marvelous cabinets and other articles are fashioned and put together without the aid of nails by dovetailing and lacquer paste.

Automobile livery, Van Wagenen, Inc. adv 194

BERRY'S CASE IS APPEALED

Attorney Hopes to Secure Reduction of Award Made by Supreme Court Jury

Attorney Elizah Powell of Oswego, has appealed the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Charles Q. Berry vs. George E. Mason, to recover damages for negligence. The jury in the Supreme Court rendered a verdict of $956.69 to Berry, who alleged that he was permanently injured by an accident in the excelsior plant in this city. Mr. Powell has taken the case to the Appelate division. Mr. Mason is named as the defendant in the suit, but an insurance company in which he is a policy holder is fighting the action.

Mr. Berry went to work in the excelsior works in 1912 and, during his second day at work, he was operating a machine. The defendants claim that he had been forbidden to operate the machine in the manner he used, and he was struck by a piece of wood that flew up into his face. He claims that the company did not protect him against harm sufficiently.

It was the fall of 1914, however, before he brought action for damages and he claimed at that time that he had been permanently injured in 1912.

At the trial the insurance company's attorney stated that Berry had told the men in the shop at the time of the accident that the injury was due to his own carelessness.

The verdict of $956.69 is deemed exorbitant by Mr. Powell in view of the evidence and he has taken an appeal.

Robert Prendergast of this city represents Berry.

FULTON MEN WANT TO BECOME CITIZENS

Oswego—There ore thirteen applicants for citizenship papers whose qualifications will be passed upon at a term to be held in this city April 24th, Justice Hubbs presiding. The list follows:

Oswego—Antonio Crisafuli, Daniel Ingram, Evan Evans, Pietro Rodriquez, Alfred Copley, Roy R. Weedmark, Francesco Sottile, Arthur Owen Jessie Anderson, Rosario Mangano, E. C. Croucher.

Fulton—John Wallace, Michael B. McGowan.

Frank Zajae, a native of Austria, living at 92 Niagara st., filed an application for naturalization papers to doy, with D. C. Hennessey and Frank Bernat as his witnesses.

J. D. REMINGTON

J. D. Remington, formerly of Oswego and well known thruout this section died suddenly at his home in Yonkers Tuesday evening. The Oswego Times says of him:

He was born in the town of Scriba March 16, 1850, but came to Oswego city with his parents when a boy. Although he had been away from here for many years, he always spoke of Oswego as "home." He attended the public schools here ond began railroading when fifteen years of age, with the Oswego & Syracuse, now the D., L. & W., railroad as messenger boy for the late W. B. Phelps. A strong friendship developed between them, and at twenty-three years he had been advanced to the resposible position of paymaster.

In 1879, he went with another tried friend, E. A. VanHorne, to Watertown as assistant superintendent of the R., W. & O. In 1888, he went with the Pennsylvania, making his home in Philadelphia.

Ten years ago he came to the N. Y. Central, as expert transportation superintendent, with offices at the N. Y. C. terminal. He mas widely known in railway circles.

In 1873, he married, Miss Mary A. Forsythe of this city. They celebrated their forty-second anniversary on the 10th of April.

He is survived by his wife; one daughter, Mrs. S. C. Goodman of Philadelphia; one son, Robert C. of Yonkers; one granddaughter, Mary E. Goodman; two sisters, Mrs. G. M. Gardenier and Miss Harriet E. Remington of his city, and one nephew, G. C. Gardenier of Syracuse.

The funeral will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the family home in Yonkers and the body will be taken to Washington, D. C., for interment on Saturday.

EDWIN L. HUNTINGTON

Edwin L. Huntington, 75, a well known thruout this county an a resident of Mexico died Tuesday.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company B of the Twenty-fourth New York volunteers. After his enlistment had expired he re-enlisted in Battery L, Ninth Artillery with the rout of lieutenant and late rose to the of captaincy.

Mr. Huntington was a familiar figure at all Republican gatherings. He was a wise political counselor and an ardent, active worker.

He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Charles Avery ond Mrs. L. D. Pulsifer, all of Mexico.

The funeral will be held Friday 2:30 p.m. from the home.

Do you like clean-made rye bread? It's nourishing. The Black Baking Co.'s product is just what you've been looking for. adv112

PAPERMAKERS TRYING TO GET OUTSIDE HELP

Watertown, Thursday—Efforts are being made by the officers in charge of the local mill of the Continental Paper Bag Compny to geat men to tke the places of the employes who went on strike Monday morning to secure the eight hour day. One man was brought in late Tuesday afternoon by Superintendent William B. Radich. The paper machines, however, are still down and the strikers will not capitulate, it was stated today. On the other hand they propose not to return except the company grants their demand.

President J. T. Carey, of the International Brotherhood of Pulp & Paper Makers, stated today that the situation was unchanged and that there was no prospect of an immediate change as he would make no further advances in the matter. Thomas Fynes, assistant treasurer of the Continental, who arrived Tuesday to investigate the situation, returned to New York this morning.

It was reported to President Carey that the strikebreaker brought in on Tuesday from some point outside of the state carried a revolver and claimed that he obtained a license to do so from Judge McConnell of this city. Judge McConnell this afternoon said that he had issued no such license.

ORDER IS SIGNED

Judge Ray Gives Paper Companies Permission to Make Settlement.

Judge Ray has signed an order allowing the trustees of the Battle Island Paper Company to settle a claim avainst the Crescent Paper Company, of Phoenix, for $5,000. The claim was originally $24,636.46, but objection was made to this amount.

At a recent hearing before Judge Ray in the matter, Attorney W. P. Gannon told the court that the trustees had investigated the calim and that they thought it best to settle for the amount which the Crescent Company had offered.

The claim represented amounts due the Battle Island company for pulp and other products which had been sold to the Phoenix Company.

Always inquire of your grocer whether he sells breod made under sanitary regulations. He will tell you to buy the Black Baking Co.'s products. adv112

Sherwin-Williams Paints

FOR INSIDE AND OUTSIDE

FLAT TONE for Wall Painting

"Iron Edge" Garden Tools

Lawn Rakes Spading Forks

Lawn Mowers at all prices

A. M. Druse & Co.

ONEIDA STREET



This is

Styleplus Week!

The event is national as well as local. Every Styleplus Store from Maine to California is making a special display this week, just as we are.

We want every man in town to inspect a suit of

Styleplus Clothes $17

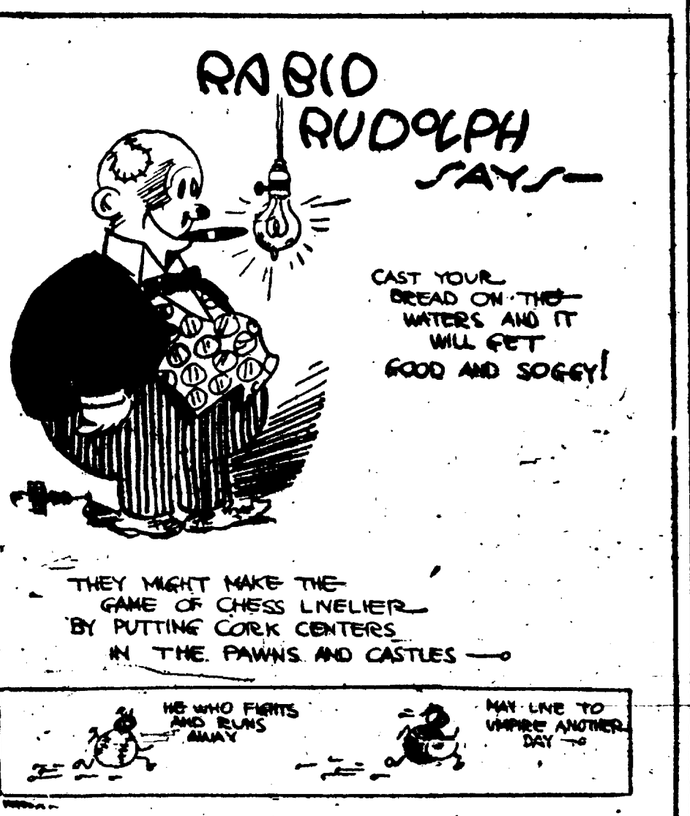
Better woolens, finer tailoring and the styling of a great designer for only $17, because the makers specialize on this suit of *one price everywhere.*

Did you see the full page advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post?—Styleplus is nationally famous.

We are *exclusive headquarters.* Drop in. You will not be urged to buy.

S. LIPSKY & SON

27 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.



HOW ARE THE STREETS OF YOUR TOWN?

The various associations that have been formed to agitate the building of good roads between large centers and from coast to coast are accomplishing a work that must benefit every automobile owner and each manufacturer. The object of these associations is a worthy one, and they should be given all the assistance possible.

But in thus promoting the building of good roads through rural districts are not many of us overlooking the local conditions or, at least, trusting that these will "take care of themselves?" With how many cities and towns are we familiar in which the resident, apologizing for the condition of the main streets, will say, "But our roads are fine—out in the country!" and will seem to believe that in thus bringing forth the fact that the rural highways are in excellent condition he is offering sufficient excuse for the almost impassable condition of the streets of his own town.

And yet such conditions exist to a deplorable extent.—H. W. Slauson in Leslie's.

THE "JITNEY BUS."

Five Cent Motorcar Ride Helps to Solve City Transit Problems.

Jitney busses are the most recent of transit experiments and have excited much interest in the smaller American cities recently. "Jitney" is slang, borrowed from the Mexican for a five cent piece, and the only simon pure though highly varnished jitney bus is the one that charges a five cent fare regardless of its size, make, power or the number of passengers it may be carrying.

Starting in the cities of southern California about the beginning of the year, the jitney bus idea has spread quickly across the continent.

The jitney bus, of course, is far from popular with the street railway companies where it has won the approval of the public. The first effort to stop jitneys in the court has been made in San Diego and has failed. The contention was raised in the superior court of that city that jitneys could not be legally operated without a franchise. In denying the petition for an injunction Judge W. A. Sloan held that in the absence of any physical appropriation of the highway the jitney is not subject to the franchise laws. The right of the legislature to enact a law giving municipalities authority to require franchises was not questioned, but Judge Sloan said if the city had a right to regulate jitneys by ordinance there was no ground for injunction in the absence of such ordinance.

Among the legal restrictions that may be applied by [illegible] prescribed routes of travel, number of passengers carried by each vehicle, the districts of travel and the promotion of the highest efficiency and safety in public transportation. The license power is also capable of adjustment within reasonable bounds.

Judge Sloan held that there was an absence of authority in law to indicate that the use of a public highway in the business of a common carrier of either freight or passengers by stage or omnibus lines has ever been treated as an unusual or unauthorized use requiring a franchise grant.

Grim Comedy.

A certain young actress was constantly irritated by the pompous behavior of the actor manager in whose company she was playing.

"Now, Miss [illegible]," said the great one, "you'll have an opportunity to show your talents in another direction. I've cast you for a comedy part, small, but 'fat.' And you'll have a chance to study me in a new role. You've never seen me do farce comedy, have you?"

"Yes, I have," [illegible] Miss Blank; "I've seen you [illegible]."—London Mail.

WATERING CITY TREES.

Practicable Method Described by Investigator Who Has Studied Subject.

"In a recent issue of the Scientific American," says a correspondent of that paper, "appeared a description of a novel contrivance which is being used in Strassburg, Germany, for applying water to city trees in dry seasons. The method therein described—of bending a perforated iron pipe around the tree to be watered and then attempting to saturate the hard ground sufficiently for the needs of a large tree by means of pouring water into a funnel and thence into the bent and buried pipe, pierced with small holes—appears to be a most impractical and expensive method.

"Your correspondent has often had occasion to apply water to planted trees in an arid climate, and he has been uniformly successful with the simple expedient of boring one or more holes with a post auger, avoiding all large roots, at a suitable distance from the tree—say eighteen inches, more or less, according to its age—and to a depth of two to three feet.

"These holes, if more than one is deemed necessary, should encircle the tree equidistantly and be tamped full of horse manure mixed with light stable litter, which will be found to take up water by the bucketful as fast as it can be poured thereon, fertilizing and softening the ground all around the roots and retaining the moisture for a long time.

"A dab of hay can easily be added on top of any hole where settling takes place. By this means the roots will also receive an increase of moisture during rainy seasons."

Bill For County Welfare Boards.

Largely as a result of the success of the boards of public welfare in Kansas City and St. Joseph a bill has been proposed by social workers in Missouri to create in every county in the state a board of public welfare for the administration of all county social service activities. These boards would replace what are at present known as boards of county visitors, which are purely advisory.—Survey.

A STORY THAT VARIES.

The Bride Who Got Into a Chest and Was Found Dead There.

There is a story more or less diffused of a young bride on her wedding day playing the game of hide and seek and concealing herself in one of those ancient carved chests of large size. After she had got in the lid closed, and she found herself unable to raise it again, for it fastened with a spring, and she was shut in. Search was made for her in every quarter but the right one, and great perplexity and dismay were caused by her disappearance. It was not till years after, when chance led to the opening of the chest, that the body of the young bride was discovered and the mystery of her disappearance solved.

The story is found in so many places that it may be questioned whether it is true of any one of them. Rogers tells it of a palace in Modena. The chest in which the poor bride was found is shown at Bramshill, in Hampshire, the residence of Sir John Cope. Another similar chest, with precisely the same story attached to it, was long shown at Marwell Old Hall, between Winchester and Bishop's Waltham.

The folk tale of Catskin or Peau d'Ane represents the girl flying with her bridal dresses from a marriage that is repugnant to her, and as this tale is found all over Europe it may have metamorphosed itself into that of the bride who got into a chest and died there.—Cornhill Magazine.

A Blunt Answer.

Mother (to her daughter)—You'd better accept Peter, my dear. He is a nice boy, though he may not be handsome. [illegible] Don't [illegible]

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 15.—There is an organization in New York city known as the D'Antignoc Protective Political League which has its headquarters at No. 56 West 135th street, which is making efforts to have incorporated in the amendments to the State Constition, certain of its ideals. The list of amendments is lengthy and has been widely distributed in addition to having been moiled to every delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

William H. C. D'Antignac, chairman of the organization, advocates among other admendments, one which will provide for a state training school for the crippled that are of sound such unfortunates government posisuch unfortunates gopernment positions now occupied by able bodied men; one which will provide for the creation of a sub-jury in all capital cases, compised of three men; and amendment that will provide for a labor transportation commission and an amendment which will modify the existing immigration law, that will providef or a greater restriction of immigration.

Mr. D'Antignac, through the organization with which he is identified, desires that there shall be a State law that will regulate transportation to enable the job seeker and the job to get together when widely separated, as he puts it. He would also see to it that a State page in all daily newspapers be given over exclusively to the public acts of the representatives of the people to whom they have delegated a portion of their power.

There are other matters which the league above mentioned is striving to have enacted into law. It favors legislation that will give to the residents of large municipalities the right to rule themselves and formulate their own plan of government.

Quoting from Mr. D'Antignac, the following appears of interest:

"Labor is before and should be independent of capital and deserves the highest consideration of the two. Yet capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Property is the fruit of labor and let us not encourage the wilful destruction of porperty because we have none.

"Let us look at the harvesters of North and South Dakota who are unabel to get sufficient help on account of the high transportation, which exceeds five cents per mile. I advocate legislation that will authorize the Inter-State Commission to compel railroads to transport wageworkers and their fomilies to their places of employment at say one-fourth the present rate.

"Again, while the representatives at Washington are entertaining the idea of buying up the telegraph and telephone corporations, we believe in a saner policy for the government to utilize the western reserve lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Washington for the purpose of establishing a Government Plant to produce the necessaries of life—the same being quite an item in reducing the high cost of living."

Many amendments are suggested which have particular reference to the city of New York among which is that there be a thorough refision of the municipal charter and thot all elective candidates for city and county offices be nominated in direct primaries, the primary ballots containing no indication or esignation whatsoever of any choice by any body or organization.

Another theory of the D'Antignac League is that special privileges [illegible] be licensed by the city government, thus eliminating opportunity for graft.

FITZGERALD REMOVED

Deputy Compensation Commissioner Thomas D. Fitzgerald and Dr. J. C. Brown, medical examiner, both Democrats attached to the Albany office of the Workmen's Compensation Commission that their services have been terminated. The notice to Fitzgerald came after he had refused to resign his office.

Commissioner Fitzgerald was appointed by Governor Glynn soon after the Compensation law was signed. For years he had been the legislative representative of the New York State Federation of Labor at the Capitol and is well known to many Gowego and Fulton labor men.

[illegible] specialty. Vim Agencies, Inc. adv

SAVE AN HOUR

Kingston Man Plans to Turn Back Clock's Hands to Get Extra Hour of Daylight

Kingston, Thursday—How would you like to stay up an hour later in the fine summer evenings, in fact all through May, June, July,, August September and October, and still go to bed the same time you did last year?

Instead of going to bed at 11 in the beautiful summer weather, if Alderman H. W. Newman has his way, the citizens of Kingston will turn in at 10, althogh the hands of the clock are pointing to 11. How is this done, you ask?

Very simple indeed. Alderman Newman purposes to recommend to council at their next meeting that the hands of the Kingston clocks be turned ahead one hour. In this way it will give you the same amount of sleep as usual, but if you are in the habit of going to bed at 11 in the fine summer evenings, should this scheme be carried out, you will turn in at 10 p. m., still you will retire at 11, by your clock.

"The idea is simply to give the citizens one more hour of daylight in the summer. By turning the clock ahead an hour a person getting up at 7 a. m., now by the eastern time, gets up at 7 a. m., but by 7 standard time he would arise at 6 a. m. He would have from 11 to 12 noon for lunch and then return and work until 4 or 5 instead of 5 or 6, as by eastern time. If you go out then you have the same number of hours to spend out, but by setting the hands of the clock ahead you hove one more hour of daylight than you would have had by using eastern time.

Alderman Newman is very enthusiastic over the scheme, and stated that if possible he wasg oing to see it through for this summer. His purposes hving the change in time to begin on May 1, of this year, continuing it through until Novembeer 1, when it is changed back again from standard to eastern time.

MRS. BURGARD'S RECEPTION

Spacious Mansion in E. 4th St. the Scene of a Pretty Afternoon Affair.

Mrs. H. P. Burgard was the hostess at one of the most delightful social affairs of the post-Lenten season yesterday at her home in S. 4th st. Mrs. Burgard assisted by her sister, Miss Katheine Smith of Buffalo, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. George Pratt, Mrs. F. A. Gage, Miss Imogene Paddock, Miss Rina Marvin and Miss Dorothy Gage, received from 3 until 6 o'clock. A dainty afternoon tea was served.

The reception hall was decorated with Easter lilies and the parlor with American Beauties. The color scheme in the dining room was pink, with Killarney roses and maiden-hair fern. Pink snap dragons completed the floral effects in the diningroom.

The reception was in the nature of a farewell by Mrs. Burgard who will move to her new home at Darby-on-the-Lake, 17 miles west of Buffalo, the latter part of this month.

Starting Something.

"Say, d'yer see me fists and me strong right arm? Well, I'd just as leave start something as not!"

"All right. What will you charge an hour for cranking automobiles?"—Exchange.

DR. WHITAKER DINNER GUEST

Local Medicos Dine Physician Who Celebrates 50th Year in the Profession

The Fulton Academy of Medicine, comprising every male doctor in Fulton, gave a dinner last nighht at The Pontiac, in Oswego, in honor of Dr. George G. Whitaker, of this city, who celebrated his zftieth year in the profession yesterday. Dr. Whitaker started practice in 1865, and almost the entire fifty years of his work has been done in this vicinity. At present he is the health officer of the city of Fulton.

A tasteful menu was served as follows:

Blue Point Cocktail
Cream of Tomato aux Croutons
Celery Radishes Olives
Broiled Shad, Maitre d'Hotel
Filet Mignon, Whitaker
Mashed Potatoes June Peas
Hearts of Lettuce
Glace Neapolitan
Assorted Cakes
Demi Tasse

An ash tray of unusdal design was the favor for each guest. After partaking of the good things of the board, speeches were in order and every doctor present responded. Many wee the tributes to Dr. Whitaker, both as a physician and a gentleman, and he was the object of many congratulations. One doctor in particular surprised the assembly by stating that Dr. Haviland, one of the guests, was the physician in attendance at the time of his birth.

Durin gthe dinner the Academy went into executive session long enough to elect Dr. A. L. Hall of this city to succeed Dr. L. S. Preston, former secretary and treasuer, who has resigned and gone to Oneida to pactice.

The following physicians did honor to Dr. Whitaker: Drs. Cusack, Fox, Gladman, Hall, Haviland, Joy, Kellar, Lake, Schlappi, Terpening, Whitaker, H. P. Marsh formerly of this city but now of Syracuse and Anderson.

The party made the trip by automobile.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beauiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

TO ADDRESS CLUB

The Borrowed Time Club will at their meeting on Monday afternoon be given an address by Ensign Fitzgerald. Mrs. Fitzgerald will give a vocal selection.

The Clug members extend an invitation to friends of the Ensign and Mrrs. Fitzgerald to be present.

SPECIALS TODAY

and rest of the week, at Patterson's—Ladies' and Misses' SUITS & COATS for $9.85 each. All sizes and choice materials. Values up to $16.50 each. adv

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Mrs. Dashner, Freemont st., needs the help of the good people of Fulton. She is willing to do housework, washing or ironing at her home or elsewhere. She is supporting a tiny baby and receives little or no support from any other person. If the reader is in need of Mrs. Dashner's services call upon her at the above address. tf

Boy Wants Work—Attends F. H. S., 16 yrs. old. Will work after school hours and on Saturdays. Best of references. G. C., 516 Beech st., city. tf.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Wanted—A second-hand gas range, must be in good condition and cheap for cash. Address A Times office or phone 1511. tf

Wanted—Young man for clerk and salesman; experience necessary. VanWagenen, Inc. tf

Wanted—A horse, weight between 1,100 and 1,200; must be young and sound. Inquire Times. 102c

Wanted—A young girl to assist with housework in family of two. Apply 515 Oneida st. 100c

For Sale—One pair heavy sleighs. Inquire Standard Oil Co. Phone 417. 103

For Sale—A lot. Will build for buyer. Inquire phone 1567. 102c

To Rent—South flat 202 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 100

Furnished Room to Rent—508 Oneida st. 105c

COOKING DEMONSTRATION

ALL THIS WEEK

Cooking done at this store in the presence of patrons; come and taste the Pies and Cakes made from the famous Cream Dove Shortening.

ALL ARE WELCOME

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

HELLO 75 ONEIDA STREET

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

EXCEPTIONAL

Suit and Coat Values

THIS WEEK

at

"New York Shop"

SUITS OF THE BETTER CLASS at $9.85, $12.50, $15.75, $19.50, $25.00

SPECIAL SALE LADIES and MISSES' COATS

in all colors and sizes, circular effects, pleates, etc., on sale FRIDAY MORNING at your choice, $9.85.

In order to appreciate the value of these garments you will have to see them in our East Show Window.



ASK FOR NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS—They save you 2 1-2% on your purchases.

ONEIDA M. J. McDonald & Co. FULTON

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE

Cubans Not Interested.

George Bradt fathered the fight game in Havana, but it looks as if his offspring is going to kick him in the ribs. Bradt went to a lot of expense in bringing fighters to Havana and he went to even greater expense in building an open air arena. But the crowds won't come.

Bradt, who is a game sportsman, had sunk a lot of money in trying to get the Cubans interested in pugilism, but so far he has not met with any degree of success. During the two weeks that preceded the Johnson-Willard fight, Bradt staged some fine bills almost nightly. He mixed the bouts nicely, pitting a Cuban against an American whenever he could find a good Cuban. But the natives weren't interested.

The bulk of the attendance at the fights which Bradt staged was composed of American visitors. The house very rarely drew more than 300 admissions, although the stadium that Bradt built will seat 12,000. Bradt had to pay the fighters that he got from America some big guarantees and so far has not pulled off a winning card.

An Effective Punch.

The kidney punch, used in clinches, is a mighty effective punch in a finish fight, but it looks to the spectator as if it hurts the puncher more than the punched when the bouts are limited to six, ten or twelve rounds.

The kidney punch is used to wear down a foe. It rarely begins to weaken a fighter before the fifteenth or twentieth round, while the man who delivers it weakens himself and loses some of his stamina by delivering it.

Silence is Golden

Bat Nelson, who has opened a boxing club in Havana with his manager, Jack Robinson, committed what might be called a social, as well as a business, error some time back.

Bat loves to eat—and he loves to eat American cooking. He sleuthed all around Havana for several weeks, but failed to find a place where they doled out anything but Cuban cooking. And then the turn came.

Bat wandered down a narrow side street one day and discovered a nice looking eatery. He walked in and ordered American food. He got it. He got ham and eggs like they cook 'em in the U. S. A., and he got apple pie that was far superior to mamma's brand.

The next day Bat jumped into a Cuban newspaper gent and told him of his discovery.

"Say, that Hotel —— is the only joint in this burg where they give you good grub," said Bat. "All the other joints hand you awful chuck."

In due course of time the interview appeared in some of the Cuban organs, and the next day Manager Jack Robinson had to quiet 150 excited innkeepers who resented Bat's remark.

JESS WILLARD'S DUTY

A world's champion, having vanquished his predecessor with his famous right to the jaw, or whatever, has only begun to discharge his function in society. Thereafter he must satistify the craving for hero worship which pervades the heart of mankind, and which he alone, perhaps, of all stars in the human firmament, can best satisfy in a democracy such as ours. What is a president in the popular mind compared with the man whose punch has no equal? And what is an ordinary champion compared with the white gladiator who has just brought to a close the unpopular reign of the black man? Jess Willard has, indeed, a character to live up to, a vast national thirst to slake.

He may do this very simply. Little else is demanded of the master of the prize biceps except the constant and good natured display of his person. Almost every one is familiar with Charles Dana Gibson's drawing "The Champion." This illustrates very neatly the demand on Jess Willard—that he circulate where the man and boy on the street can rub against him and call him "Jess" and boast of the contact forevermore; that he march where the humblest and youngest fight fans can make part of the procession. Only so can he fulfil his contract with the democratic psychology which has raised him to fame and fortune.

But our new hero is seeking to repudiate this contract in permitting a jealous and officious manager to hide him from public view except at so much a look. Let him remember other idols who made not wholly dissimilar mistakes. Let him beware lest a starved and cheated constituency turn and rend him with their scorn. For the higher the pinnacle the greater the fall is a rule which knows no exceptions.—New York Tribune.

HOT LINERS

The National League yesterday opened its fortieth campaign and the American League its fifteenth.

And it has been estimated that 160,000 persons are watching 16 clubs perform.

Sportwriters in the metropolis seem to be of the opinion that as an actor Jess Willard is a great boxer.

Here's the way the Stars look at the present time:

Outfielders — ...ley, O'Neil and Demininger.

Infielders — ...il and Burrell.

Catchers—S... n, Snell and Soper.

Pitcher—Rawley.

"Utica ...rge" Burns won't be in tip-top shape for several weeks, ac... to the New York Evening ... which has the following to say in regard to the Giant situation:

"This is the regular time to issue the 'low down' on the baseball clubs. According to all precedent, we should announce expertly the exact position in which the Giants are sure to finish. But precedent shall be diregarded. We admit frankly, though it wreck our reputation, that we don't know how good or how bad the Giants are.

"However, when George Burns gets back in form they will be stronger than they were last season. Burns, perhaps the most valuable man on the Giant roll last year, sprained and dislocated his right ankle in an exhibition game in Dallas on March 13. He still limps. His recovery has been much slower than the physicians predicted, and, although he will play for a few innings today, he will not be in tip-top shape for several weeks.

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co Fulton, N.Y. adv.

BRITONS IN FEAR OF PROHIBITION BURY DRINKS IN BACK GARDENS

King George's Palaces Go "Dry," and War Alters Whole Mode of Table Life in Europe.

Bachelors in Vienna Limited to Six Slices of Bread a Day, and Poor Have to Eat Straw.

KING GEORGE'S palaces are now "dry." The royal command forbidding the consumption of any wines, spirits or beer in the homes of the British monarch went into effect April 6.

It is estimated that already about 120,000 other homes in Great Britain, and mostly among the well to do, have followed the example set by the king and Lord Kitchener in mounting the water wagon. "I Don't Booze" buttons are being prepared similar to those with the motto "No Drinks Between Meals" that were worn for awhile in England a few years ago.

How far the "stop drinking" movement is likely to spread among the working classes, whom it is intended to affect, cannot yet be foreseen. At present it does not appear to have found any warm welcome among the workers. The Labor party has suddenly come out with a strong demand for an early peace, but the leaders deny that they are actuated by the invasion of the laborer's liberty as a drinker.

The brewers and distillers are up in arms. They believe that the voluntary campaign will fail and fear that total prohibition for the entire nation is not far off. They know that if Kitchener gives the word not another tap will be turned nor cork drawn, and they are exerting all their enormous influence to prevent the word being spoken.

Which Is Harder Task?

While Great Britain is trying to enforce an embargo on food for the Germans, she is endeavoring to put an embargo on drink for her own people. Experts are uncertain as to which she will find the harder task.

Meanwhile, some of the effects of these efforts are remarkable. They are no less striking in Germany and Austria than in England.

In Vienna, for instance, the government has figured it out that a bachelor can live on six slices of bread a day. He will be allowed to eat other things, but his bread may not exceed this quantity, which weighs 7.4 ounces, or about 1.2 ounces for each slice. For each slice the bachelor will have his card punched, or clipped if in coupon form. It is estimated that he can eat two slices for breakfast, one for luncheon, one for the afternoon coffee and two for dinner.

These new food rules for bachelors are also to apply to persons living alone without a household, and they were dated to go into effect on April 11. Until that day no Viennese householder was to be permitted to use more than 3.53 ounces of flour a day for each member of the family.

In England they are counting the cost of the battle against drink because the government has stated that if it has to close up all the breweries and distilleries it will pay full compensation. The sort of sum this is likely to jump into may be estimated from the fact that the average expenditure even now per head of the population on drink is more than $100 a year, counting men, women and babies.

Drink $833,405,000 a Year.

The drink bill for the United Kingdom for 1913, the figures for which year are the latest issued, amounted to no less than the astounding sum of $833,405,000. In 1912 the British nation's drink bill was $807,766,650. It is believed that that for 1914 was correspondingly higher than that of 1913.

Thus the money spent on drink by the British people amounts to more than double the combined expenditures of the nation for its army and navy in times of peace.

From these figures it will be seen that if prohibition of the sale of liquor comes in Great Britain it will cause the biggest shock ever felt in that country. The brewers are pleading that British ale is a necessary part of a Briton's food. Some are saying the men could not work without drink. Others declare that unless the men drank and fuddled their minds so that they do not recognize their conditions they would not bear them.

Probably the early British cave man had his cocktail, crude but comforting. It is a matter of historic record that the English were making merry on mead before the custom of staining one's self bright blue with woad began to be considered the classy dress for the smart society people of those days.

The sudden shutting off of the sale of drink is certain to be dramatic. It is likely that it will be done at night by the police and the inland revenue officers, as happened in Russia. The general opinion is that such a method might do for the simple Slavs, but would not "go" in England. But it is unlikely that the saloon keepers of Britain will be caught napping.

At any rate, in preparation for the dread dry days wine and beer are already being hidden on an extensive scale. Beer is being buried in back yards, hidden in attics, stowed under cellared coals and pushed up into unused chimneys. The suburban gardener is ...ing plans for lettuce crops and utilizing the moon for vesperal trenching.

"I am a poor man," said a London bartender the other day, "but I can see what is coming, and I have mortgaged our home and laid in three gross of bottled whisky and half a dozen sacks of Portland cement. I have hired a wagon, and we are going to drive down Easter Monday to a cottage in Kent where my missus' sister Emma lives. After we have buried the stuff I am going to lay a concrete bed over it in case of accidents."

"Zeppelin bombs?" he was asked.

"No; sister-in-law's husband," he answered.

May Exempt Ireland.

There is some authority for a belief that Ireland will be exempt from prohibition, nominally because it is producing no munitions of war. The result certainly would be the discovery on an unprecedented scale of the superority of Irish scenery and air and the salubrity and general suitability of Ireland for vacations.

"We shall have to change the war song," said the manager of a tourist agency. "Believe me, the morning that John Bull awakens to find prohibition gripping the land the nation will be singing, 'It's a short way to Tipperary.'"

Throughout the Easter holidays not only the church people, but business men and employers of labor, spent their vacation circulating petitions reading:

"I am entirely in favor of the suspension of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors during the war, which I consider imperative for a quick and successful termination of the war. I shall heartily support the government in any such measure."

Under the defense of the realm act the British government has power to enforce prohibition merely by an order of the king in council without any further appeal to parliament.

Sir Thomas Dewar, the whisky man, in defending the trade has declared prohibition an absolute failure in America. Sir William M. Ramsay, the scientist, denying this, says in a published statement that his experience in America converted him to the prohibition cause and asserts that, despite "blind tigers" and other ways of evasion, the effect is most beneficial.

Germans Find New Foods.

But, while the British are worrying about a possible total lack of drink, the Germans and Austrians are no less anxious about their food.

Germany's newest food material is straw soup. It is the result of investigation by Hans Friedenthal, M. D., lecturer in the University of Berlin. The straw is reduced to flour by a special process. The indigestible and unpalatable cell walls are eliminated and the nutritive matter retained. It is served in a soup not unlike green rye soup and is even fit for baby food.

According to Vorwarts, all nonpoisonous substances, including skins, peelings and the bark of trees, may be converted into wholesome eating matter for man if thoroughly disintegrated and properly treated.

The war has taught the people of Vienna and the whole of Austria that maize is an article by no means to be despised. Even the poor women of the people, with scant purses, would at first refuse maize. "Fit for cattle and hogs only," they would say. But they had to eat it, and they quickly learned how.

Next potato flakes, shaved and dried, were mingled with the flour. They managed to eat that too. "Nothing like trying after all," said an old man after his first meal of such bread.

But it took a lot of talking, printing, placarding of walls with mayoralty decrees, of lecturing, to work this change. The National Austrian Women's association took in hand the matter of lecturing. A thousand or more cooking and baking courses were established all over the empire, even in small towns and villages. Women of the highest aristocracy, like Archduchess Zita, Countess Hoyos and Countess Zamoyska, took part.

This has altered the whole mode of table life of the Austrians, who are by natural bent rather careless and thoughtless. Nothing now is wasted in foodstuff, no matter how little or how coarse.

OLYMPIC HERO DIES IN WAR.

Famous Quarter Mile Champion Succumbs to Wounds.

The latest British casualty list includes Lieutenant Halswelle of ... Highland Light infantry, who died of wounds at the front. He was the famous quarter mile runner who won for Great Britain at the Olympic games at the stadium at Shepherd's Bush, London.

His victory was unfortunate and sensational. In the second heat, it was alleged, he was boxed off the track by the American, Carpenter, and the latter was disqualified.

Arid England

From Land's End up to John o' Groat's,
From Dover to the Minch,
The air is full of antidotes,
The dust is in a million throats,
Reform is in a clinch.

The king, Lloyd-George and K. of K.
Beat Abstinence's drum,
And those who used to wet their clay
Are gathering in bands to pray
Upon the demon Rum.

No longer will the Highlandman
Take whusky in his tea.
The navvies cease to rub the can,
And cash and every artisan
From 'arf and 'arf will flee.

The porter, bitter beer and gin,
No longer clog the tape;
The soda, severed from its twin,
And Adam's ale is bound to win
The victory—perhaps!

—Maurice Morris in New York Sun.

KNITTING WAR SOCKS LEADS TO ROMANCES.

College Girls Get Amusing Letters From Wounded Soldiers.

Along with the leg warmers and mufflers they knitted and sent to wounded soldiers in Europe some of the girl students at Teachers' college, Columbia university, New York city, inclosed notes to cheer the men. Many replies are being received.

Most of the replies are simple letters of sincere thanks, but others take a serious tone, and some are just the reverse. Some of the flippant ones are causing much amusement at the college.

One of them said:

Dear Fannie ——Your note came just in time to make me change my mind. When I got shot on the Aisne I was reported dead. My old girl, hearing of this, up and married a lad that was not man enough to go to war. First I wanted to eat a big enough bullet to make me croak. Then I got mad because I thought if she didn't care for any more of a man than she married she must have thought I was a fine snicker too. So now, I want to write to you a lot. Send me your picture when you write again. JOHN ——.

Another read:

Dear Maggie ——From your name I think you are Irish. From your wit I know you are. From your tone I know you are a nice girl. I am Irish and I am married, but I am going to hunt up a nice Irish lad for you and make him write. And I will make him tell the truth too.

PATRICK ——.

Still another, brief but explicit, ran:

Dear Jennie ——I would like to marry you, dear. I have two Scotch lassies and three laddies in their kilts awaiting me home. What's more, there's a wee wife, and then sometimes I drink too much Scotch, and nice girls like you can't beat me like my wife can. SANDY ——.

No engagement rings have been received as yet, but all sorts of romances are being woven, and the maids now are talking of trips abroad to hunt up their soldier boys when the war is over.

MORMONS TELL OF FUNDS.

Church Issues Public Statement For First Time In History.

The first public financial statement ever issued by the Mormon church has just been presented at the annual conference in the tabernacle at Salt Lake City.

The report shows that the church collected $1,687,920 from tithes in 1914; $730,960 was expended on church buildings, $330,984 on schools, $64,508 on Mormon temples, $227,900 for missionary work, $99,293 to maintain church offices, $136,727 to complete and maintain the hospital in Salt Lake City and $116,238 went to the poor.

A net increase in the membership of the church of 129,423 for the period from 1901 to 1914, a birth rate of 39.5 per thousand, a death rate of 8.3 per thousand and a marriage rate of 17 per thousand in 1914 are reported.

IS POOR, LONELY RICH DOG.

Buster, World's Wealthiest Spaniel, Whines For Master.

Buster Scouten, a cocker spaniel known as the wealthiest dog in the world because he has the income of $34,000 in 4½ per cent bonds, is lonesome. Buster's bonds are held in trust by Thaddeus B. Scouten, chief messenger to the Illinois senate, who is now at Springfield, and Buster is left at home in Chicago.

The bonds were left by the messenger's mother, Mrs. Marian Gilbert Scouten of Bellingham, Wash. Buster has lived on pork chops, grape fruit and cake, his favorite fare, since her death.

CURFEW FOR PHILADELPHIA.

No Children Under Fifteen to Be Out After 11 P. M.

A curfew for children under fifteen is to be established in Philadelphia. George D. Porter, director of public safety, has announced. Children found in the streets after 11 p. m. will be kept in the house of detention over night, and parents will be called upon to explain the reason for the youngsters being out.

"Most of our crime," said Mr. Porter, "may be attributed to young men and women, and we are ... to try to set the juvenile straight before he reaches the age of fifteen."

Gets Elephants as Legacy.

Three elephants form the unusual inheritance of Walter Garrabrant of Closter. They have been left him by ... of George Parmelee, his uncle, a circus promoter, who died recently at Woodhull, N. Y. Garrabrant was formerly associated with Parmelee in the circus business.

STATE CONVENTION FACES LONG TASK

Mending New York Constitution to Take All Summer.

ELIHU ROOT IS CHAIRMAN.

Citizens Expect to Gain Important Changes Along Progressive Lines, Especially in the Matter of Home Rule For the Government of Cities and Conservation.

The work of the seventh convention in New York state in 139 years to revise the constitution of the state, which met at Albany April 6, will be in progress all summer. The new constitution must be completed by the middle of September, as the revised draft must be drawn up six weeks before the next November election, when it will be submitted to the people for approval.

After organizing, the convention adjourned until April 26.

Ex-Senator Elihu Root, who has held many important offices, among them that of secretary of war and secretary of state at Washington, and was an important factor in the last convention in 1894, was elected president of the convention, being the unanimous choice of what is considered a gathering of the greatest minds in the state.

There are 168 delegates, three from each of the fifty-one senate districts in the state and fifteen at large. Each is to receive $1,500 for his work and mileage to and from his home once. The convention will cost the state about $500,000.

Republicans in Control.

The Republicans have 116 delegates and the Democrats fifty-two.

Four of the delegates were delegates at the last convention, twenty-one years ago. They are Mr. Root, De Lancey Nicoll, Charles S. Merenes and Louis Marshall.

The nonpartisan spirit of the convention was shown when no floor leaders were chosen. In their stead were selected two vice presidents, Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university, a Republican, and Morgan J. O'Brien, a Democrat.

It is expected that many important changes along progressive lines will be made in the constitution of the state as the result of the convention. Ex-Senator Root foreshadowed this in his speech. He said:

"Great changes have come in the industrial and social life of the state since the last convention. To attain ends which every one agrees ought to be attained it appears necessary that government shall interfere to a much greater extent than in former times with the complicated and interdependent life of the people. The business which government is required to undertake has vastly increased both in magnitude and variety, and there is a widespread feeling that in some respects the business of the government has outgrown the organization of government.

To Give Voter Power.

"Many thoughtful citizens consider that our system of taxation, appropriation and expenditure of moneys, which worked very well in simpler times, is now quite inadequate. Many think that the strictly municipal interests of our great cities require more protection in the way of home rule provisions than is afforded in the present constitution.

"Many think that the natural resources of the state, particularly the forests and water power, should be brought under a system of conservation and utilization having the stability of a constitutional basis. Many think that our ballot has become too complicated and unwieldy and that the real power of the voter over the affairs of government would be increased if there were fewer candidates to be voted for and fewer subjects for the voters to pass upon at the same time.

"Many think that the great multitude of separate officers and commissions which have been created from time to time to meet new demands for official action should be brought into more definite relations with each other and under more systematic supervision and control.

"These and other subjects have enlisted the interest of respectable bodies of citizens who are entitled to have from this convention attentive consideration of their opinions."

UNIFORMS AT 15 A MINUTE.

British Firm Sets Record of Speed In Clothing Soldiers.

Army uniforms are being turned out by the manufacturers of Leeds, England, at the rate of fifteen a minute, or 7,200 for a day of eight hours or 42,200 a week.

In a model factory the piece of khaki cloth, measuring from fifty-five yards to sixty-five yards in length and weighing twenty-one to twenty-two ounces to the yard, enters the cutting room and after passing through only four other departments is presented to the government as pressed and completed uniforms. They are made in eighteen sizes.

Never in all its history has Leeds turned out so many boots as in the past few months. War office inspectors inspect on the hoof and examine all material. The boots cost the government $5 a pair.

Woman's World

The Wife of a Great Writer Who Has Opinions Also.



LADY DOYLE

Lady Doyle, whose husband, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, is a literary expert on crimes and criminals, concurs with him in his idea about Sing Sing. The following is what that noted author said after a five minute voluntary incarceration in one of the cells of the prison:

"It ought to be burned down," he exclaimed indignantly. "The buildings are absolutely antiquated, and it is nothing less than a disgrace for a state so great and wealthy as New York to have a prison which is a hundred years behind the times.

"I am a medical man, and naturally I was interested in the sanitary conditions and the way the buildings were constructed, and I saw enough. No, I have never read or even heard of any of the reports on conditions in Sing Sing which may have been issued. I didn't need any reports; I saw the place.

"I don't wish to pose as an authority on English prisons," the novelist went on, "but I doubt if we have any as insanitary as Sing Sing, except perhaps in very remote districts. Certainly there are none in London or the larger cities.

"The cells ought to be knocked three or four into one. As to the types of prisoners whom I saw there, I should say that it struck me that the great mistake of the penal laws is in their failure to allow freer scope for treatment of the individual.

"But is there such a thing as an American criminal?" he asked. "There in Sing Sing I saw great numbers of men evidently of foreign birth. Your criminals are like your life—cosmopolitan.

In all of these opinions Lady Doyle echoes her distinguished husband.

Sir Conan Doyle married Miss Jean Leckie Sept. 18, 1907. She is his second wife, and gives her husband much sympathy and inspiration in his profession of story writing. Dr. Doyle has given up entirely the practice of medicine.

LINEN AND LACE CENTERPIECE

Round Pieces Are Much In Vogue This Season.

Linen lace and embroidery are used in the centerpiece pictured here. The embroidery is combined with net, from



FOR THE TABLE.

under which the linen is cut away, leaving the flowers and leaves of the net held to the linen by the embroidery. Linen torchon lace is used as an edging.

White and Black Stripes.

White and black stripes are used in almost every fabric, but perhaps no more attractively than in voile or chiffon mounted over a foundation of white taffeta. Often the overdress of stripes is edged with blue or black velvet ribbon, which gives it a steadiness and charm it would otherwise lack.

20,000 ACRES TO COLLEGE.

And a Mountain Peak to the Government Left by J. A. Battell.

Middlebury, Vt.—A tract of more than 20,000 acres of forest land in this state is bequeathed to Middlebury college, to be preserved as a forest park forever, under the will of the late Joseph H. Battell.

Mr. Battell, who was publisher of the Middlebury Register, was greatly interested in forest preservation and had been acquiring virgin timber lands for more than forty years.

A mountain in Lincoln and Warren, one of the highest peaks in the state, is given to the United States government.

The town of Middlebury receives two large tracts of land for park purposes and a fund of $9,000 for park maintenance.

The lands bequeathed to the college lie along the crest of the Green mountains and extend into three counties and eight townships.

In addition the college will receive as a residuary bequest, at the expiration of a ten years' trust, the Battell block, a large business structure in the village; the Middlebury Register and a number of farms.

LIVED FOUR YEARS AS A MAN.

Death of Massachusetts Woman Reveals Her Long Masquerade.

Springfield, Mass.—The death of Miss Florestine Albertine Beaudoin, whose body was found in Williamsett, revealed that she had lived disguised as a man for four years. She lived with her sister as "Albert Beaudoin" and worked in the paper mills of Holyoke. The only motive suggested for her long masquerade is that she could earn more as a man for the support of herself and her sister, who is a widow. Her death was due to heart trouble.

After her day's work in Holyoke she was loading a wagon with furniture from the house which she occupied with her sister. A policeman found her leaning against the wagon and asked the supposed "Albert Beaudoin" if he needed any help. The woman replied that she would be all right in a little while. Later she was found lying by the wagon, and she died soon after a physician arrived.

BELGIAN CHILDREN THANK AMERICANS

Twins Send Letter to President, Who Promptly Replies.

Washington.—An exchange of letters between President Wilson and two little Belgians in Brussels, in which the children thanked the president for food sent by Americans and the president expressed his appreciation of their gratitude, has been made known at the White House. The children, twins, nine years old, wrote:

Dear Mr. Wilson—Thank you very much for the good bread. The poor people in our villages were starving, for they have nothing to eat, but now that you have sent over to our dear little country a big provision of wheat, both rich and poor can live—thanks to the Americans. Best love and wishes from little

PUSSY DESPOELBERCH.

Pussy's brother added, "I join in with my sister in thanking you, too, for it is jolly good bread, enough to satisfy any schoolboy's hunger."

In reply the president sent this letter in his own handwriting:

My Dear Little Friends—Your letter touched me very deeply, and I thank you for it with all my heart. It makes me very happy to think that what generous Americans have done to relieve the hunger and distress in your country has brought you the help you needed and given you a little happiness in the midst of these terrible days of war. I hope that you will grow up to be strong to do the work that will have to be done in the days of peace that are coming. It would be a great pleasure to me if some day I might see you both when those happier times have come. Your sincere friend,

WOODROW WILSON.

SLIPPERS FOR HIS BURIAL.

Wanted Comfortable Footwear and Quilt In Coffin.

Los Angeles, Cal.—In case he was murdered $5,000 was to be taken from his estate to aid in hunting his slayers. This was the provision E. F. Kellner, Arizona banker and pioneer, who died in Venice, Cal., made in his will.

In giving minute directions as to the method of his burial Kellner directed that a coffin be secured of copper from Globe, Ariz., where he resided many years; that he be dressed in a gray suit and comfortable slippers and covered with a quilt without decoration.

HAVE FLOWN 1,116,000 MILES

French Air Men In 10,000 Reconnaissances Have Lost Heavily.

Paris.—An official statement giving statistics concerning the aerial flights of the French air men during the eight months of the war says:

"Approximately 10,000 aerial reconnoissances have been made, amounting to 18,000 hours in the air. The distance covered was 1,800,000 kilometers (over 1,116,000 miles).

"Unfortunately these results were not obtained without serious losses, which equal and sometimes even surpass other methods of warfare."

Rabbit Hunting In Firing Line.

London.—Officers of the British Fourth Dragoon guards have borrowed a pack of hunting dogs and between fights in Flanders hold hare chases.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Caster Wheel That Makes Furniture Moving Easy.



An ingenious mounting for the wheel is embodied in a furniture caster recently invented, says Popular Mechanics. The caster holder revolves on a pin inserted in the furniture leg in the usual manner, while each end of the axle of the wheel works in flat inverted V shaped slots in the sides of the holder, so that the wheel slides from one side to the other when the furniture is being moved and it readily without requiring the holder to reverse. When the furniture is at rest, the axle takes its place at the middle or high part of the slot, and the caster wheel is therefore central under the furniture leg.

Cheese Omelet.

This is a most delicious and savory dish, and quickly and easily made. Break three eggs into a bowl, beat well with an egg whisk, add a tablespoonful of milk or cream and salt and pepper to taste. Place a frying pan over a brisk fire and melt a teaspoonful of butter in it. As soon as the butter is very hot pour the egg mixture into it, beating all the while. Shake the pan gently when the omelette is cooking. As soon as it begins to "set," loosen the edges with a knife, scatter a dessertspoonful of grated cheese over the surface of the omlet, fold it over in two, slip it upon a hot dish and serve immediately.

Household Helps.

It is a needless waste of fire to keep a stove red hot all the time.

Rice with grated cheese over it makes a change as a luncheon dish.

Grease sweet potatoes before they are put into the oven to bake. They will bake in half the time and the skins will be soft.

When you paste labels on glass jars that are used for spices or cereals put the label on the inside. It will stay more securely.

Perspiration stains may be removed from white blouses if they are steeped before washing in cold water, in which a little bicarbonate of soda has been added.

Graham Pudding.

A cupful of molasses, a cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of graham flour, a cupful of slightly chopped raisins, a saltspoonful of salt, two level teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little warm water. Mix together, put in pudding dish and steam two hours. For the sauce beat an egg thoroughly, add three-fourths of a cupful of powdered sugar and a cupful of whipped cream, flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla.—Country Gentleman.

Escaloped Rhubarb.

Put into a pudding dish a layer of buttered bread crumbs, then one of finely cut rhubarb, add a generous sprinkling of sugar, and a dusting of cinnamon, repeat this process until the quantity is sufficient for the number of people to be served, making the last layer of the crumbs. Cover and bake for half an hour, then remove the cover and let brown. Serve hot, with cream.

Rhubarb Custard.

One pint of sweetened and steamed rhubarb. Strain over this one-half ounce of gelatin, which has been previously dissolved in sufficient cold water to cover it. When cold stir in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and one-half pint of whipped cream; pour into a fancy mold and set away to harden. When ready to serve, turn out of the mold on to a fancy plate.

Tomato Pot Roast.

Buy a pot roast of beef and put it into the bean pot. Place it on top of the stove with a little cold water until it begins to boil. Pour one large can of tomatoes, well seasoned, over the whole, place the pot in a medium oven and cook for three hours. It needs very little watching and will be found extremely tender when eaten.

Beef Loaf.

One and a half pounds round steak, one-fourth pound fat pork, two tablespoonfuls milk or cream, one tablespoonful lemon juice, three tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, one egg, three-fourths tablespoonful salt and a good sprinkling of pepper. Make in loaf and bake one and one-half hours.

Tomato Eggs.

Cut some thick slices of tomato, dip each into flour seasoned with salt and pepper and fry. Make some squares of toast, butter them, lay the tomatoes on them and put a poached egg on each. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

PARISIAN CREATION.

Handsome Evening Frock Built of Ivory Liberty and Net.



SIMULATING THE GRECIAN.

The gown shown here is Grecian in its simplicity of lines, but wholly twentieth century in the sumptuousness of its fabric. Ivory liberty is draped to form girdle and tunic, while the bodice and overdrapery are of wonderfully colored sequins. A lace underskirt shows where the gown is draped up in the front.

QUAINT PARASOLS.

Ancient Fashions Are Revived In the New Sunshades.

The quaint styles of parasols used from 1820 to 1830 have again appeared. Shirrings, puffings, pipings, cordings and knife plaitings are used in a variety of ways, to emphasize ribs, to outline gores and to form borders. Many odd shapes and rich color combinations are seen. Plain, severe styles, the most prominent being the sand tones, are seen only with tailored dresses. There is a tendency to combine materials. In dressy, fancy models the sand tones are combined with bright colors. For instance, in one model of brilliant red there is a border and a piping between the shirred gores in a rich sand color verging on gold.

A smart parasol developed in contrasting colors has a row of shirring between the gores, producing a leaf-like effect. A very pretty parasol has a border of sheer crepe in a contrasting color, looped in each section and caught with a flat button effect. Battleship gray is a favorite color, being used alone in tailored designs and in combination with the new reds and blues in elaborate designs.

Many striking shapes are seen. Among these is one with wide gores of richly colored material and narrow portions in stripes or checks. A cluster of shirring appears at the edge. Of special interest is the return of flat Japanese and Chinese effects, both plain and richly embroidered. Japanese prints are in both silk and cotton. Many Japanese designs have dark borders, with here and there a delicate bit of hand embroidery in gold. Sometimes odd looking velvet birds in orange and blue tones are appliqued over the inside surface of the parasol.

POCKETS ARE "IN."

As for pockets, they are "in." Here is a point for all women to consider in connection with the pocket question: Do not be persuaded into permitting them to be placed where they cannot be easily reached.

At present they are boldly placed where every one may see them and are more decorative than practical, but as soon as the polonaise modes really make their presence felt you will miss seeing the pockets. It does not follow they won't be present, for they will be hid, as they were when they were modish before, underneath the polonaise draperies or within the folds of numberless puffs.

For the tailleur of dressy proclivities the pocketed skirt eliminates the possibility of a pocketed coat. And with the plaited skirt, of course, the pockets appear on the coat only.

New vogues for these also introduce braided effects which simulate pockets and that, too, for skirts or suits made of novelty fabrics.

JUST A FEW THINGS THAT ONE SMALL GIRL CAN DO.

Accomplishments of twelve-year-old Winifred Sackville Stoner of Pittsburgh, who has interested scientists in several countries:

Reads, writes and speaks eight languages.

Has written French verse, a suffrage book entitled "A Plea to Gallant Knights" and magazine and newspaper short stories, having begun this work in her fifth year.

Taught a class in Esperanto at the Carnegie institute in Pittsburgh.

Made the first translation of "Mother Goose" rimes into Esperanto.

Has memorized several of Cicero's orations and parts of Horace, Livy, Sallust and Caesar.

Plays the piano, violin, guitar and mandolin.

Illustrates her own writings.

Can swim, cook, row, drive an auto, box, ride a horse and play baseball.

WOMEN POLL BIG VOTE IN CHICAGO ELECTION.

Did Not Affect City's Mayoral Choice, Anti-suffragists Assert.

Anti-suffragists deny that the women's vote was the controlling factor in the sensational mayoralty election in Chicago, in which William Hale Thompson, Republican, obtained a plurality of 140,000, the greatest in the history of the city, over Robert M. Sweitzer, the Democratic candidate. The suffragists claim the victory as theirs.

There were no fewer than 282,000 registered women voters, and the election was the largest experiment in women suffrage yet tried in this country in a municipal contest. The outcome was watched with interest the world over.

But, while it is believed that 60 per cent of the women voted for Mr. Thompson, it is claimed that he also had 60 per cent of the men voters in his favor. Consequently it is asserted that the result would have been the same without the women's vote. The women say they swung the men and produced the victory.

The campaign sizzled with charges of fraud. Local bitterness reached such a high point that at least one election shooting was recorded.

With the first flash of the landslide for Thompson the Republicans began to shout for 1916 and hailed the result of the mayoralty election as a reliable indication of what they hope will happen in the next national election.

Of the 282,000 women voters 243,549 went to the polls. This is the largest woman's vote so far. The largest previous poll in Chicago was last spring, when 164,026 women cast their ballots. Of the 243,549 women 136,920 voted Republican and 86,624 Democratic. At the primaries 58,764 women voted Republican and 93,873 Democratic.

ALARM CLOCK CURES HENS.

Farmer Tries Novel Scheme With Startling Success.

A writer in the Farm and Fireside declares that the surest cure for broody hens is an alarm clock. He says:

"Some years ago I was endeavoring to break up a sitting hen, but my efforts were in vain. Old Yaller continued to sit. Finally I took a small alarm clock and set it so it would go off in a few minutes. I placed it in one corner of her nest and watched. It went off. And so did Old Yaller. She left the nest and stood dazed for one horrified instant, and then, with one shrill squawk, she ran out of the henhouse and flew over the park fence and began to hunt for bugs in the grass.

"She not only stopped sitting, but she stopped clucking, and in a short time began to lay. I have since tried this method on more than 100 broody hens with complete success."

98, NOT TOO OLD TO WORK.

Aged Woman Resents Statement That She's Not Spry.

"I had to beg. They all said I was too old to work, but I'm not," said Mrs. Edna Sheppard when arraigned before Recorder Gaskill in Atlantic City, N. J., on the charge of seeking alms on the streets.

"Well, you don't look exactly like a spring chicken. Just what is your age?" inquired the court.

"None of your freshness, young man. I'm only ninety-eight, and I'm not ashamed to tell it either," was the reply.

"Prisoner discharged," was the verdict after investigation had shown Mrs. Sheppard really was within two years of the century mark.

CITY IN PAUL PRY ROLE.

Asks Street Cleaners How Much Wives' Garters Cost.

New York city wants to know how much its "white wings" pay for undershirts, how much their wives pay for garters and corset covers and how much their children spend at moving picture shows.

These and similar questions have been sent to street cleaning department employees by the bureau of standards, with forms for replies and the request, "Fill this out and return duly."

For the Children

Miss Alice Tainter and Her Dog of High Degree.



Photo by American Press Association.

Every year at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, in New York city, there is held a show of dogs, usually of the pet class. This year the show was held as usual, and it happened that a girl won one of the most coveted prizes with her pet animal. The girl, whose picture is shown above with her pet, is Miss Alice Beatrice Tainter. Her dog, a toy bull, was first in his class. The interesting thing about this event is that Alice did not dream that her dog would win a blue ribbon (which means first prize), when she entered him for the contest. She of course believed that her pet was about the cutest and best that ever was seen, but she was also aware that amongst so many there might possibly be a dog which the judges would prefer over her pet. However, her hopes were realized, as it turned out, for to her dog was awarded the blue ribbon as the best of its breed. She was so overcome at the judges' decision that she was in a solemn mood when the photograph man took a snapshot.

Portrait In Words.

One of the company having gone out of the room, the rest agree upon a person (man or woman) whose identity the absentee is to guess from the answers to questions which he puts to the company one by one. The only answers allowed being either "yes" or "no," the task of recognizing the chosen person is not always easy.

The "portrait" may be that of a private person or a public character. In the former case he or she must be generally known and, of course, to the guesser.

At a signal the questioner enters the room and at once proceeds to business by general questions to settle sex ("Am I a man?") and distinction ("Does everybody know me?"), and then step by step, by a process of elimination, narrows the range of choice, to such an extent that he may be enabled to "spot" the subject.

Sometimes the guesser himself is the chosen person, and it is a long time, as a rule, before this likelihood dawns upon him—if, indeed, it ever does. It simplifies answers and makes for clearness for the guesser to identify himself with the person selected. "Is it a woman?" is less pleasing and less businesslike than "Am I a woman?"—even if the questioner should be a man.

A Cat In a Trunk.

A Missouri housewife was cleaning up her garret when by some means the family cat got into an old trunk filled with clothing and was shut in. Just ten days later some one in the garret heard pussy's feeble cry, and when the lid was lifted it had barely strength enough to crawl out.

It had torn the clothing in the trunk all to pieces in its clawings and had gnawed the sides nearly through in several places. But perhaps the most singular circumstance was found in the manner in which the cat took care of itself after securing liberty.

Milk and meat and water were set before it in liberal quantities, but the cat would not touch the meat and lapped the water and milk only a little with frequent rests, and this proceeding it continued through the whole afternoon. If that cat had been a human being it would have swallowed all that was placed before it at one gulp and then died.

A Hint For Boy Scouts.

Practically everywhere in the United States can be found scenes and landmarks of interest and importance in the Indian lore of the region. This opens to every boy scout troop a wide field of valuable study and experience.

With a little effort it should be possible for a group of scouts to gather the whole Indian history of its territory. There are numerous sources. Maybe the public or some private library contains a county history or a history of the state which gives the more important general facts. Then from old inhabitants the local story can be pieced together.

A scout troop will find a lot of fun and excitement on hiking or camping expeditions by re-enacting the Indian stories of the country.—Chicago Tribune.

Enigma.

My first is a dog with a very bad ...;
My last is a girl and a very good ...
My whole made a call at Rochester ...

Answer.—Cor, Lea, Lee—Cuther

Potatoes May Be Used to Supplement Wheat Flour

Mashed potatoes may be substituted for part of the flour generally used in making biscuit, dumplings, muffins, rolls, yeast bread, and doughnuts, according to a reading-course lesson entitled "Potatoes in the Dietary," recently issued by the New York State College of Agriculture.

Freshly cooked potatoes that have been forced through a fine strainer should be used in this case, so it is stated; cold left-over potatoes may be used, though, with less pleasing effect. Recipes are given showing the proportions of flour to use with the potatoes and other ingredients, and the following are quoted:

MUFFINS—4 tablespoonfuls butter; 4 tablespoonfuls sugar; 1 egg; 1 cupful potatoes; 1 cupful flour; 4 teaspoonfuls baking powder; salt; 1 cupful.

Cream the butter and the sugar; add the egg which has been well beaten, then the potatoes; and mix these ingredients thoroughly. Sift the flour, the baking powder, and the salt together, and add them and the milk to the mixture alternately. Bake the muffins in greased gem pans for from twenty-five to thirty minutes.

DOUGHNUTS—4 tablespoonfuls butter; 1 cupful sugar; 2 eggs; 1 cupful potatoes; 1 cupful milk; 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder; spices, if desired; flour, enough to make soft dough.

Cream the butter; add the sugar, the eggs, and the potatoes. Then add the milk, and sift in the dry ingredients. Turn the dough out on a floured board. Pat and roll it into a sheet one-half inch thick. Cut out rings with a doughnut cutter, and fry them in deep fat.

Other recipes for cooking potatoes are given in this publication as well as a general discussion of the food values of potatoes and their cost as compared with flour and bread.

In "Making Cake.—Part II," another reading-course lesson issued by the college, the following recipe is given for using mashed potatoes in cake:

POTATO CHOCOLATE CAKE—4 eggs; 2 cupfuls sugar; 1 cupful hot mashed potatoes; ½ cupful milk; 2 cupfuls flour; 1 cupful chopped nut meats; 3½ teaspoonfuls baking powder; 2 square chocolate, melted; 2-3 cupful shortening; 1 teaspoonful cinnamon; ½ teaspoonful cloves; 1 teaspoonful grated nutmeg.

Break the eggs into a mixing bowl without separating the whites and the yolks, and beat them. Add the sugar, and the potatoes, and beat this mixture thoroughly. Add the milk, and then the flour, which has been mixed and sifted with the baking powder, and the spices, and beat the mixture again. Add the melted fat, which should be barely melted and warm, not partially cooked and hot. Beat the mixture thoroughly before pouring it into the cake pan. This recipe makes two loaves of cake that will keep moist for some time.

Any residents of New York State may obtain these reading-course lessons by applying to the state college of agriculture, Cornell university, Ithaca, New York.

ROUND ABOUT

Charles William MacCord, professor emeritus of the Stevens Institute of Technology, and a noted draughtsman, died at his home in Hoboken, N. J., Tuesday, in his eightieth year. He became draughtsman for Capt. John Ericsson in 1859 and drew the plans for the monitor thot conquered the Confederate ironclad Merrimac. He joine the faculty of Stevens Institute in 1871.

Count Zeppelin's secretary is reported to have made the following statement to a representative of the Constance Narhrichten: "Our air fleet now comprises 1,366 units, of which 36 are dirigibles. We have had far heavier losses than anticipoted, nine dirigibles having been put out of action since the beginning of the war. But the destroyed units have been replaced by new types, armed with long range cannon and mitrailleuses. By July 15 we are to deliver 15 airships of a greatly perfected type, each being armored and capable of carrying two tons of explosive. With these we shall be able to undertake safely the London expedition in the thickest fogs and on the blackest nights. We shall employ a new process of causing atmospheric perturbations, which will make it impossible for enemy machines to cross German lines without dropping like flies."

That the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor in England will become a Government monopoly is the assertion made by a Government organ. This statement confirms in part the forecast of the Government plan published severeal ays ago in an opposition paper, which declared that the program contemplated the prohibition of all liquors except light beer, which could be manufactured by the Government.

There is absolutely no restriction placed on the working hours of women in canneries in California, Oregon and Washington, where women vote.

Governor Whitman has signed the bill amending the Penal lLaw by permitting any citizen over 21 years of age, who is a householder, to keep a revolver in his home. Under the Sullivan law no person was permitted to own a revolver unless he obtained a permitf rom a justice of the peace or a police magistrate.

In view of the good work done for Old Eli's university team its students may be pardoned for reviving the song, "It's a Way We Have at Old Yale."

The settlement of the Wilhelmina case appears to be a victory of considerable proportions for the owners of the cargo. The inference is drawn that the British didn't care to have the case argued in a prize court, as there was a possibility of the decision going against the Government. At the beginning of the proceedings the owners of the cargo made the proposition which the Government has occepted.

At Coney Island hereafter all stands containing food must be protected from dirt. Glasses must be washed in two waters, hot and cold. Doors and windows must be screened. Circus lemonade is barred.

What Are the Real Figures;

Proving half a truth is a dangerous proposition even for a Postmaster General. Mr. Burleson is endeavoring to show that the railroads are paid more to carry parcel post packages than they are to carry express company packages. He selects 100 pounds as the sample package with which to make comparisons. Chairman Peters of the Railroad Committee replies by showing that if one-pound packages had been used as the unit instead of 100-pound packages, the railroads would be found to get 4½ times as much pay from the express companies as from the United States mail. Since in actual practice small packages are far more common than 100-pound parcels, for the Postmaster General to select only bulky bundles is hardly the fair way to compile reliable statistics. Ultimately the public pays for hauling all the mails. Ultimately, also the public owns the railroads and pays al the express charges.

It is puerile to juggle with facts so easily susceptible of absolute proof as the parcel post and express company rates. The people who foot all the bills do not want any guessing from President Peters of the Long Island Railroad. They do not want any half truths from Postmaster General Burleson. What they do want are the exact facts, so that an intelligent opinion can be formed. If, as Mr. Burleson contends, the railroads are operpaid, the public is entitled to know why and how much. If they are underpaid, as the railroad officials insist, then all fair-minded Americans would like to have an explanation from Washington.—Phila. Ledger.

Hyphenated Americans

Col. Roosevelt publishes in the Metropolitan magazine his views on German-American citizens. This paper has seldom been in agreement with Col. Roosevelt in recent years. In this disagreement The Times has not stood alone. His ambition to be king, his overwhelming desire to run things at any cost—but why enumerate? The public knows well why there have been honest differences with the colonel.

In his recent magazine articles, however, he has assumed the role which he should have taken on immediately following his presidency. He is remaining quietly at Oyster Bay, writing books and magazine articles and in this way giving the public the result of his long experience as a statesman and the conclusions on public questions of a man of exceptionally keen intellect and penetrating mind.

The Times is glad to join with many other papers in commending Col. Roosevelt's position on German-American citizenship. "I stand for the American citizen of German birth or descent," declares Mr. Roosevelt "precisely as I sstand for any other man, but I do not stand at all for the German-American or any other kind of hyphenated American."

To employ a word of the street there is much bunk in all this talk in congress and elsewhere in which men declare they are German-Americans. We might as well hear of the English-Americans or French-Americans or Austro-Americans. They have no legal status as German-Americans, they should have no popular recognition as such. When they become Americans they are Americans and nothing more. Citizens of German birth generally recognize this, but there are a number of prominent Germans in the country, who are agitators, the Bernstorffs, Dernburgs and the like, who have a purpose in stirring up this so-called German-American talk. It is injurious to our citizenship, in no way helpful to the cause of Germany and of no other good purpose.

Col. Roosevelt performs a good service in dealing a blow at the hyphenated Americans. — Watertown Times.

Showers of Meteors.

The most brilliant display of meteors ever seen in the United States was on Nov. 13, 1866. The shower commenced about 11:30 p. m., with the appearance at brief intervals of single meteors; then they came in twos and threes, steadily and rapidly increasing in number till 1:30 a. m., when no fewer than fifty-seven appeared in one minute. The shower ceased about 4 a. m. Other notable star showers occurred on Nov. 12, 1799; Nov. 13, 1832; Nov. 14, 1867; Nov. 16, 1868, and Nov. 27, 1872.

All Play Runs Broken

Poor Jones got in a trance
And ceased from being sporty;
His woke, by some mischance,
In nineteen hundred-forty.
Oh, how the world was changed
In virtue and in flaw!
He thought himself deranged
Until this sign he saw:
"Again today that serial play,
The Case of Harry Thaw!"

Said Jones, "Am I advanced
Too greatly in my date,
And was I but entranced
One day from twelve to eight?"
"Oh, no," they said, "you've slept
Years twenty-five away,
And still we've daily kept
Exhibiting our play:
This show appeals in fifty reels—
The Case of Thaw today!"

"Pshaw!" said the Rip-like one;
"You're fooling me, I know.
D'ye mean this show has run
Since nineteen-six or so?"
They answered: "Yes, indeed;
We put it on each year,
And people come with speed
Whene'er our signs appear:
We have [illegible] that's sure to thrill'm—
The [illegible] w' is here!"

You [illegible] Tom,"
"[illegible]" and "East Lynne!"
We [illegible] ...urels from
Those dramas old and thin.
"Camille" will be forgot
And no one think of Sh..
[illegible] there is a spot
[illegible] this sign will [illegible]w;
[illegible] and see our comedy—
The Case of Harry Thaw!"
—John O'Keefe in New York World.

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At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best lines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are aways pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation

"Fulton Suits Us, It Would You"

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SLOGAN CHOSEN

E. M. Doty, 358 Park st., has been adjudged the winner in the contest for the slogan of the Chamber of Commerce. The judges, L. G. Adams, W. E. McCormick and W. C. Morgan were in session late yesterday afternoon and, after long and careful deliberation, decided Mr. Doty's slogan was unquestionably the best.

Mr. Doty is now traveling in the West and will be quite agreeably surprised when he arrives home to find the prize awaiting him.

It is quite probable that the slogan will be printed in a few days upon the letterhead of the Chamber.

Just remember to say to your Out-of-town friends, "Fulton suits us, it would you."

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

BEAUTY AND UTILITY IN TOWN BACK YARD FARMS.

Cover the Ugly, Useless Surfaces With Crops of Vegetables and Flowers.

The problem of combining some semblance of design with the uses to which the average city back yard is put is a difficult one. Consider the acres of waste land and the countless wasted opportunities in those sad, hot, dusty back yards. Think of the tons of delicious vegetables they might have raised, the lovely flowers.

Here are suggestions for the planting of very small yards. A garden 25 by 60 feet of lawn, shrubs and flowers may be made, the whole completely hidden from the street by heavy planting in a corner. Another may be 37½ by 60 feet and have a small cold frame at one side. In the cold frame can be raised twenty-four tomato plants that later go against the north fence, the earliest crops of lettuce, radishes and onions and the first planting of sweet corn and cucumbers. Six dwarf fruits trees, a clump of shrubs at the end of the grass walk and a bench make an attractive outlook from the back porch.

A delightful flower and vegetable garden can be achieved in a planting space 30 by 90 feet by dividing them with a pergola. Suppose there is a long walk down the middle of the yard. It will seem less long because of the little rustic pergola dividing flower from vegetable garden. Grass surrounded by flowers and shrubs would be employed to make the little flower garden in front of the pergola restful and beautiful, an outdoor room of great charm. The pergola itself should have grapevines trained over it.

Behind it would come the biggest outdoor workshop imaginable, the vegetable garden. At the right an asparagus bed, if the bed is properly cultivated and fertilized. Peppers, eggplant or cauliflower can be grown between the rows of asparagus. Against the fence would be two rows of tomatoes (even in a small garden one must grow many of them, they are so satisfactory), lettuce, radishes and onions, six hills of rhubarb and the cold frame. At the left, Swiss chard, beans, three hills of cucumbers and sweet corn—a quarter of the garden in sweet corn, the most delicious vegetable in the garden.—Chicago Herald.

TOWN EXTENDS "GLAD HAND"

All of Asbury Park's Citizens, Young and Old, Join Reception Committee.

Hereafter when the visitor to Asbury Park, N. J., gets off the train he will not be met by a self appointed joint committee representing the jitney bus interests, the associated peanut venders, college pennant barkers, post card dealers with six views of the ocean for 5 cents, and such people. The town is now going to be made hospitable, cheerful, genial, interesting and different, for the mayor has ordered it. The genial mood was released for immediate publication by the mayor, C. E. F. Hetrick, says the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Herrick has organized the Glad Hand society, "in which all the citizens of Asbury Park, high and low, young and old, are charter members." The badge of the society is a celluloid button about half an inch in diameter, with "Ask Me" in white letters on a vermilion background in the middle. Around the outside it says, "Asbury Park, N. J., Glad Hand Committee."

"Co-operation for general good is being freely secured," according to the mayor. But this must be a press agent's slip, as co-operation for general good is only found in things fundamentally gloomy, like sociological surveys, where nothing meets with approval. The Asbury Park movement, remember, is one of scintillating smiles and cheerful chinnings.

Mayor Hetrick has lent the movement his own personal slogan, "There's no frown in our town." This was translated (somewhat freely) from a Persian poet, the same who wrote "There's no use talkin', we like Weehawken," and "Stop in Jersey City a while somebody there is sure to smile."

"Already the effect is magical," says the mayor. Ministers have preached sermons pointing out that all visitors to Asbury Park should be welcomed with a smile and be asked to come back.

When You Plant a Hedge.

When you plant a hedge do plant it all about your place. Don't decide that you want a screen from the street, a wind shield on a north side or a Chinese wall to hide your back neighbor's chicken yard and then leave the other three sides unplanted. Be generous. Plant all four boundary lines, and you will be rewarded when the hedge has had a bit of time to grow by finding our most intimate sense of home getting a foothold in your out of doors.

Then, too, don't go in for a variety of hedges. Settle upon one that will be best for you all around. There are exceptions to this rule, as to every other, but they don't apply to the side and front hedges of a place being of different material. They apply to the planting of informal borders of shrubbery at the back of the lot and along the sides, to the special planting of steep front terrace slopes and to dying without a hedge along the front.—Delineator.

HEDGE FENCES HELP TO MAKE TOWN ATTRACTIVE.

Native Material, Especially the Barberry, High in Public Favor.

There is a distinct trend of fashion in planting, says Antoinette Rehmann Perrett in an article on "Beauty For Every Dooryard" in the Delineator. There was a time when the style was all for queer, expensive, foreign things, for single specimens planted in a heterogeneous way about the lawn and for circles, crescents and stars of bedding plants.

Now we have grown in good taste and take more to native material, to massing shrubbery and to hardy borders of perennial flowers with the seeds of annuals generously interspected for summer bloom. We use more shrubs and more flowers than we did some years ago, but they are, on the whole, much less expensive in their actual cost as well as in their upkeep.

If you live near a factory which belches coal smoke you will be well on the way to success if you plant unclipped Regel's privet, Japanese barberry, cockspur thorns, oriental plane and Norway maple. There is a playground in a certain factory district, the most beautiful small playground that I have seen, which is made up almost entirely of these, with Boston ivy on wire netting to form the screens and geraniums planted in oblong borders for the flowers.

A barberry hedge should be left unclipped. It has a kind of undulating grace of outline that is a vital part of its beauty. It is highly recommended because it does well almost everywhere—in poor and sandy soils, between houses, near factories, in all sorts of difficult positions—and yet it is a bush of aristocratic habits, of refined charm the year round.

ROCHESTER'S FINE BRIDGE.

Substantial and Handsome Structure Attracts Attention of Visitors.

Part of a bridge which attracts much favorable comment from visitors to Genesee Valley park, in Rochester, N. Y., is shown in the accompanying illustration, taken with the article from the American City.

This bridge was constructed in 1910-11. It is built of Portland cement concrete with a facing of white Portland and crushed Barre granite. The balusters were made in cast iron molds and set in place, the hand rail being cast about the upper ends of said balusters. The bridge is ninety feet long over all and the floor has a camber of twelve inches. The span is forty-eight feet and is a semiellipse with eight foot rise. The level of the water shown is one foot below the spring line and is the future low pool level of the barge canal, which crosses the Genesee river



REINFORCED CONCRETE ARCHED BRIDGE IN GENESEE PARK, ROCHESTER.

at grade near the mouth of this creek and but a short distance east of the bridge.

The construction consists of six parallel arches of structural steel buried in a rib of concrete sixteen inches thick, with floor slab and sidewalk slabs superposed. This sidewalk has a metal edge which answers for a curb, and a macadam pavement is carried over the bridge. The width of roadway is eighteen feet and the sidewalks are each five feet wide.

Owing to the location, the bridge rests upon two piers and the shore ends of the bridge are, including the steel ribs, cantilevered over said piers. The structure is monolithic in that no expansion joints are allowed except at the ends of the hand rail where they enter the newel posts.

The earth foundation received a severe trial in the flood which occurred March 28, 1913. At that time only the center of the deck was out of water, but the bridge withstood the strain.

Portland a Bower of Roses.

Fifty-six miles of roses were added to the beauties of Portland, Ore., with the planting recently of 100,000 bushes. They have been purchased as a result of the campaign started by the City Beautiful committee of the Rose Festival association, the purpose being to make the city more than usually attractive in preparation for the coming of visitors on their way to and from the [illegible]

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

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Britain Apologizes for Sinking the Dresden Off Coast of Chili

Vessel Hoisted a Parliamentary Flag, Then Lowered Boats and Sent Protest Against Being Attacked in Neutral Waters

London, Friday.—The sinking of the German cruiser Dresden by a British cruiser squadron in Chilian waters resulted yesterday in the British government offering "a full and ample apology" to Chili for the incident. A "white paper" containing the texts of the communications between the two governments was published last night.

The note delivered by the Chilian Minister to Great Britain says the Dresden dropped anchor in Cumberland bay (Juan Fernandez Island) on March 9 and asked permission to remain eight days for the purpose of repairing her engines, which were said to be out of order. The Governor refused the request, as he considered it unfounded, and ordered the Captain to leave the bay within twenty-four hours. As the order was not complied with, the Captain of the Dresden was informed his ship was interned.

When the Britsh squadron appeared, on March 14, the Governor was proceeding to the cruiser Glasgow to inform the British officers of the steps he had taken, but he had to turn back, as the British ships opened fire on the Dresden, aboard which a flag of truce already had been hoisted, and called on her Captain to surrender. The Captain then gave orders to blow up the magazine of the Dresden.

"This act of hostility committed in Chilian territorial waters by a British naval squadron," says the Chilian Minister, "has painfully surprised my government."

Continuing, the Minister says that had the officer in command of the British squadron received the Governor and been informed that the Dresden was interned, he was convinced, "the British commander would not have opened fire on her and brought about a situation which constrains the Chilian government in defence of its soverign rights to formulate a most energetic protest."

After referring to hospitality shown to British ships in Chilian waters and to the long friendship between the two peoples, the Minister says:

"Nothing could be a more painful surprise to us than to see our exteremely cordial attidue repaid by an act which bears unfortunately all the evidence of contempt for our soverign rights, although it is probable nothing was further from the minds of those by whom it was unthinkly committed."

The British government in its reply expresses regret that a misunderstanding arose, and adds: "In the facts as stated in the communication of the Chilian Minister, the British government is prepared to offer a full and ample apology to the Chilian government."

It is, however, said that according to the British information the Dresden "had not accepted internment and still had her colors flying and her guns trained."

The British reply continues:—"If this is so, and if there were no means available for enforcing the decision of the Chilian authorities to intern the Dresden, she might obviously, had not the British ships taken action, have escaped, again to attack British commerce."

It is added:—"The captain of the Glasgow probably assumed, especially in view of the past action of the Dresden, that she was defying the Chilian authorities and abusing Chilian neutrality and was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to sally out and attack British commerce again.

"In view of the time it would take to clear up the circumstances and because of the Chilian communication, the British government do not wish to qualify the apology that they now present to the Chilian government."

GERMANS AND RUSSIANS IN ALL-DAY BAYONET FIGHT

London, Friday.—Frederick Rennet telegraphs to the Daily News from Petrograds:—

"Genera von Litzinger's army delivered a tremendous counter attack against the Russian left wing in the Carpathians on Wednesday. A large force of picked Bavarian infantry attempted to storm the Russian hill positions south of Koziomoka, dominating the Munacks road. The Russians advanced from the trenches and met the attack half way. A fierce bayonet battle continued on the slippery hillsides until after dark.

"The Germans were driven southeast with terrible losses, and the Russians moved forward their general position here.

"A similar attempt made by the Austrians on the extreme east was immediately crushed. A continuous and heavy battle is now raging from Uzok westward, and the Russian columns are said to be beating back the Austro-Germans from the southern fringe of the Carpathians to the plateau."

Vienna, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Inu West Galicia, near Oiezkowice, on the Biala, a Russian attack made early on the morning of the 1t4h failed.

"On the heights on both sides of Wysock, on the Stry, strong Russian forces attacked our positions, but were repulsed after severe fighting. In a counter attack we captured an important height, taking three officers and 661 men prisoners.

"In the remainder of the Carpathians, except in some sectors, there were only artillery engagements."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office today:

"To the north of Arras we gained a brilliant success, which eclipses that of last month. The upper spothouse of Notre Dame de Lorette was carried with the bayonet by our troops, who now hold the southeastern slopes as far as the edge of the woodland fringe of Allain-St. Nicolas.

"We took 140 prisoners, who included several officers, and eight trench mortars and two machine guns.

"At Thiepval and La Boisselle, in the region of Albert, the enemy attempted two attacks, which were immediately checked.

"In the Argonne, at Bagatelle, our artillery demolished one of the principal German trenches. Further to the east, at La Neurissons, we repulsed an attack.

"At Les Eparges the enemy delivered three counter attacks during the night of April 14-15 with the object of retaking the eastern salient. He was repulsed and suffered heavy losses. At noon he violently bombarded the position, but did not attack.

"At Montmare Wood we repulsed a counter attack and on the ground taken on the 13th we continued the inventory of our booty, which included two quick firers, two trench mortars, a machine gun, severel hundred rifles and thousands of cartridges and grenades.

"A German aviator dropped bombs on the hospital at Mourmelon. By way of reprisal for the bombardment of Nancy by a Zeppelin one of our aeroplanes dropped five bombs on the German headquarters. All the projectiles fell on the buildings, in which the imperial staff were installed at Mezieres and Charlesville. We also bombarded the station of Freiburg im Breisgau.

"Near La Boiselle our heavy artillery completely wrecked German shelters and trenches.

"On April 14, the day following the replse by our artillery of the counter attack at Les Eparges made by the enemy debouching from Combres, the Germans bobarded our positions, but didnot attack.

"The extension of our front at the Ailly Wood, already reported, was maintained against a counter attack. Our progress rendered us masters of a portion of the principal German trench, and to the north of this trench also gained for us a section of ground 400 yards long and 100 yards deep. The new trench gained by us near the [illegible]-Flirey high road remains in [illegible] possession.

"[illegible]ear Fey-en-Haye a bombardment [illegible] carried on, but not followed up [illegible]n infantry attack.

"[illegible]n the Forest of Le Pretre, after [illegible]ng on in the course of the thir[illegible]eth part of the German lines, we [illegible]tained our gains yesterday and [illegible]ped a counter attack by machine [illegible].

"[illegible]n Alsace, to the north of La [illegible]che, we made progress amount[illegible] to fifteen hundred yards in the [illegible]ction of Schnepfen-Riethkopf."

GERMAN

Berlin by wireless).—The German War Office today gave out a report on the situation in the Carpathians, dated Monday, April 12, which reads as follows:

"TheR ussian attempt with the army thatwas before Perm[illegible] to force the invasion of Hungary has resulted in failure. The endeavors to get through the Jupkow and East Duklapasses were not successful, and the Russian attacks at Soztropke and Felsornebeurz have definitely come to an end. The Russians, consequently, are attacking further to the East, but here also they were repulsed near Koxiowa with heavy losses.

"The attacking strength of the Russians has visibly lessened."

The General War Office report follows:

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there was yesterday nothing more than isolated engagements.

"French attacks near Marcheville, in and around the forest of Le Pretre, northeast of Manonviller and south of Hartmans-Weilerkopf, resulted in failure.

"On the eastern front the situation remains unchanged."

RUSSIAN

Petrograde, via London.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

"At Ossowetz on Wedneday the enemy ineffectually attempted an advance on the Russian position.

"[illegible]he direction of Mlawa we were [illegible]ul in outpost fights.

"[illegible]he left bank of the Bzura [illegible] outposts occupied Koundzi[illegible] Sochachew region.

"[illegible] Carpathians the Russians [illegible] slightly in the region north of Uzok Pass, where two hundred prisoners were taken. The enemy's attacks on the heights of Senuth and Volosate, near Yamorrow, and to the south of Koziouwka were successfully repelde."

City Property Given In Exchange for Land Owned by Paper Mill

The Fulton Board of Public Works held a special session last night at the City Hall. The most important business of the meeting was the introduction of a resolution to the effect that the city deed the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co. the section of Pratt st. from First st. to the Barge Canal. The resolution was passed and the street will be closed in the near future. In return the Oswego Falls company deeded to the City an equal amount of land on Division street further south.

There was a great deal of speculation this morning in regard to the action. In order that the matter might be understood thoroughly a Times' reporter interview President Paddock of the Paper Co. and accertained the reason for the resolution of the Board of Public Works. Mr. Paddock said that the land was asked of the City some time ago, but that the Mayor and City Attorney did not believe, the company should get the land unless the City received something in return. The paper company owns both sides of Pratt st. at present and land to the middle of the street. The city loses no docking facilities, according to Mr. Paddock, as the State deeded the paper company all the land along the Barge Canal from Pratt to Division st. The company wishes to enlarge its plant this summer and the ne wbunilding will be built on Pratt st. Mr. Paddock also stated that the land given the city in return for Pratt st. exceeded in dimensions the land taken by the company.

It is the purpose of the Oswego Falls Paper Co. to begin building an extnsive addition to the present plant. It is the idea of Mr. Paddock that the land acquired by the City in the trade will afford a splendid site for any industry that may come to this city through the activity of the re-organized Chamber of Commerce.

Senator Brown's Bill Provides for Police Captain and Salaries

Indignation Aroused by News That Amendment Proposes to Place Mayor and Aldermen Upon a Salary Basis

Great interest is manifest in political circles in regard to a bill just presented in the Legislature by Senator Brown of Watertown. The bill went up for its first reading Monday night and was referred to the Committee on Cities.

The measure authorizes an amendment to the city charter of Fulton whereby the Common Council is authorized, if it so desires, to stipulate a salary to be paid to the Mayor and the Aldermen. The salary shall be set two months before the election of a mayor and a board of aldermen and the council is given full control of the amount of salary. By the two months' clause, it would be impossible for an incumbent board to set its own salary, but it could set the salary of the new board. The bill also permits the council to have a policeman for police-captain. The bill also provides for licensing pool, billiard and bowling parlors.

By the new bill the city chamberlain may borrow money sufficient to meet the needs of any emergency which endangers life and property. The common council, by a two-thirds vote, may direct the city chamberlain to borrow the necessary funds. The amount borrowed must not exceed $20,000. If the amount does not exceed $5,000 it can be included in the next annual tax levy and if over $5,000, it can either be included in the tax levy or the city may issue bonds, according to the discretion of the council.

People conversant with Fulton politics see the power behind the throne in this measure and freely predict that the bill will be traced back to a Fulton source before many moons have passed. Senator Brown is sponsoring the bill, but it is generally understood that some one in the city is in back of it.

It is rumored that the bill will meet opposition of the strongest sort in Fulton from a prominent local body of men. Nothing definite has been announced yet, but if the rumored plans are carried through the offices of Mayor and Aldermen in the city will remain positions of honor without renumeration for many years to come.

Five years ago a similar bill was introduced, that permitted the regulation of the salaries of city attorney, city judge, chief of police and other offices. At that time the city attorney was getting $300 a year—and after the passage of the bill his salary was boosted to $900. The city judge received a $400 increase. Other salaries were also increased.

"AMERICA PUTS HEART ABOVE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR"

—Sir Gilbert Parker

London, Friday.—"The almighty heart is still stronger in the United States than the almighty dollars.

"Americans understand this war even better than we do."

These sentences are from an address delivered last night by Sir Gilbert Parker, who paid high tribute to President Wilson and the American people at a largely attended meeting of the Pilgrims, held at the Savoy, on the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Lincoln.

He said that since the war began there has breathed through the official actions of the American government in relation to this country the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, and no higher tribute can be paid any government than that.

Sir Gilbert declared that the vast majority of the people of this country profoundly believed that, if it could choose, the American nation would not have this war if it meant a tenfold increase to its prosperity.

"Never," he said, "has a neutral nation had such problems as the United States has faced with a temperateness, courtesy and moderation for which this country cannot be too grateful.

"The American government has pursued the only course possible to a nation desirous of preserving its deservedly high reputation in the field of diplomacy. tI has been in true sympathy with the high mindedness and sensible idealism of the American people in regard to the great events of the world's history. It is not surprising, therefore, that all the combatants in this great war desire at least America's good opinion.

"In the interests of stable civilization it is essential that a steadying, wholesome, dispassionate, honorable influence shall be used in the interests of the whole world, particularly the interests of small nations, when the end of the war comes."

Sir Gilbert praised the work of the American Ambassadors in connection with the prisoners and declared that the editorials in the American newspapers were a credit to the journalists and their publications, and showed that "Americans understand this war even better than we do."

"I rejoice," he added, "that at least one great nation has a population at peace, is not building up a debt of thousands of millions or living on credit, and is free from the direct disturbance of finance caused by the peremptory and formidable necessities of war," and in closing exclaimed:—

"The almighty heart is still stronger in the United States than the almighty dollar."

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 16, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

SUCH IS LIFE.

WHILE one-half, bejabers! toils steady and labors, the rest of the world lolls in ease. And when we feel happy, our neighbors are scrappy and do just about as they please. And, gosh! ain't it funny? Some people have money and others can't scare up a dime. Some mortals are lucky, while others, equal plucky, lose out ev'ry dodgasted time. Some laugh long and loudly—some strut with mien proudly and others are chucking the bluff. And folks that are healthy, quite seldom are wealthy, and healthy folks lack the green stuff. If half the world knoweth not what this half doeth—a funny old world it is sure. It's full of the toilers, the crooks and the spoilers—the honest, the rich and the poor. Now, why should a favored old guy, money savored, loll 'round in a big limousine? And why should another, his poor luckless brother, clean streets for a small stack of green? And why should a poet, a poor unwise "know it," write verse for the [illegible] squander the coin as they wander, and live in perpetual June? It does seem unequal; but hark to the sequel—it's time that I finished this rhyme. One lives by his working—the other, his shirking, and time will it be for all time.

Opinions

The "Movies" and Crime

Warden McKenty is right enough in advocating some form of a censorship for moving picture shows, but the reason he gives for arriving at his conclusion will hardly stand scrutiny. He says that "many of the convicts in Cherry Hill are there, indirectly, because of criminally suggestive motion pictures," and he believes it because "his men" at the penitentiary told him so. The warden cannot be a very deep psychologist if he does not know that "his men" are likely to tell him whatever they think will meet his preferences andw ishes for the moment. It is not so very long ago when the universal testimony of the convicts would have been very different, but the "movie" is the newest thing, and the very fact that it has been subjected to a censorship contributes to the notion that the "movies" incite to crime. Perhaps they do, sometimes, but no more so than the sensational dramas or the extremely yellow newspapers, and the penitentiary was uncomfortably filled long before the "movies" became a factor in everyday life. The power of suggestion is a formidable one and must be reckoned with by the penologist, but it is a mistake to exaggerate, and undue emphasis upon the evil effects of the moving picture is quite as unwise and overemphasis of their good points.—Public Ledger.

American-made Dyestuffs

While no doubt some ground exists for the anxiety of the hosiery manufacturers over the conditions created by the interruption of imports of dyestuffs from Germany, there is equally good ground for thinking that the capacity of this country for the production of the necessary material is underestimated and for the suspicion that some of the agitation on the subject is inspired more by solicitude for the German manufacturers and exporters than for the American textile workers who may be thrown out of work if the mills are forced to close down. If the same energy that is being displayed in the effort to induce Secretary Bryan to bring diplomacy to bear upon the problem should be employed in encouraging the American aniline industry, some permanent and valuable results might be obtained.

It is absurd to pretend that the chemists of this country are incapable of making dyestuffs. It is true that Germany has in the past monopolized the industry and that American capital is slow to enter the field because of uncertainty as to the permanence of the conditions which would justify the establishment of costly plants in this country. But even in the short period that has elapsed since the outbreak of the war there has been substantial progress here along these lines, materials are being produced in this country for which we were heretofore dependent upon imports and millions have been invested in plants which will before long supplay a portion at least of the dye materials required in America. Not to take account of these undisputed facts is to ignore the most interesting and promising factor of the whole question.—Phila. Public Ledger.

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"WHO FEARS TO ASK," ETC.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that Wednesday's Fulton Patriot not only called the youthful Evening Times to account for allowing "Inquirer" and "Taxpayer" to ask a public question through its medium, but actually sat upon the "baby."

Why, yes, the insinuation that the editor is playing Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde with his readers is meant to be something more than just a "fatherly" interest in showing the editor the "error of his ways"—how much more is not easily fathomed. Indeed, it seems strange that The Evening Times should be given the sole credit for having sense enough, or interest enough, in public affairs, to ask a public question in a public way. Just why anybody should get angry is decidedly puzzling.

Firstly, cleanly, honest, upright motives cannot be "knocked;" secondly, questions show budding wisdom; thirdly, if "Taxpayer" and "Inquirer" choose to remain unknown it isn't necessary to deem them cowardly, "lepers," and "sadly lacking in manliness;" and, indeed, "rushing into public print" is a badly placed statement. John Doe and Tom Smith, both should have but a frank, honest answer to a public question put in a public way. The question and answer both concern taxpayers at large, so what's the difference who asks the question? The Evening Times will give the questioned officials the same courtesy in replying as the citizens who seek a plain answer to a plain question.

With all respect for the kindly admonitions of our esteemed contemporary The Patriot, we fail to see "the error of our ways," and shall continue to toot our "horn" for the ultimate good of Fulton, while we use that "hammer" to nail our convictions above the door—"Who fears to ask doth teach to be denied."

BATTER UP!

Last summer, when the war was a novelty, it ate into the baseball interest like a corroding acid. But baseball has had a long rest, a winter sleep, while during all the weary months that have elapsed since the Braves redeemed the season the war has been grinding out its grist of horrors, of national emotions and interminable controversies. We must all of us be sick of it. Now, then, begins the baseball revenge.

The stage seems particularly well set. The Giants have strengthened their organization with the addition of a first rate pitcher and third baseman, and their resolution with the recollection of last year's over-confidence. The Braves are better than ever with Sherwood Magee a member, and determined to prove their lasting power as champions. On these two teams much of the early interest centers. They, at least, promise a stirring battle for the pennant even if there be no surprise to complicate the plot.

With Mayor Mitchel's amateurish toss to Tesreau, therefore, a new alignment of the country's citizenry is effected. No longer is it a case of Germany but of the Braves against the field. The personality of the Kaiser pales before the expanding spirit of Stallings, and Kitchener becomes concealed behind McGraw, while hyphens fade and disappear, erased by the rooters' perspiration.

The campaign is on. Non-combatants to the front! Death to neutrals!—N. Y. Tribune.

Casting Their Shadows Before

[The mother of a famous dancer says she knew her daughter was destined for terpsichorean celebrity because, when a little baby, she used to kick her feet.]

When Bryan first beheld the light—a bald
and red and wrinkled mite—
He closed his eyes and uttered cries,
Denoting high ambition.
And as his father heard him yell, his
manly breast began to swell
With pride and joy—he knew his boy
Would be a politician.

When Goethals was a babykin he'd dig
his thumb into his chin
With wabbly jabs and wavering stabs
And queer and curious motions.
And thus his doting mother knew that,
when to man's estate he grew,
He'd dig the ditch at Colon which
Would join the roiling oceans.

When Jesse James was six months old he
loved the sight of shining gold,
And every time he'd see a dime
He'd instantly demand it.
Which made his stricken mother sigh, for
well she knew that by and by
Her darling one would buy a gun
And go and be a bandit.
—James J. Montague in New York American.

No Gold at Monte Carlo.

Monte Carlo.—Gambling is again rampant here, but no gold or silver shines on the green cloth. Ivory chips have taken their place.

A Happy Discovery

By RUTH GRAHAM

John Mason, a young man of fortune, devoted a great deal of his time and money to charitable work. He visited hospitals and not only inquired into things needed, but sat down beside patients, asked what he could do for them and occasionally chatted with one familiarly.

Mason was a man of liberal education and literary tastes. There was an old gentleman named Gorham in whom the young man became interested. Gorham having been in his younger days a publisher when magazines were exponents of literary productions and not advertising mediums. Gorham had published the writings of literary lights who flourished in the earlier part of the nineteenth century and had many interesting stories to tell concerning authors. To these Mason listened with great relish.

Gorham had in those days been wealthy and at the time of his greatest prosperity had ridden to and from his office. He had a good wife, but one thing he had not, children. The husband was so engrossed in his business that he did not miss the absence of offspring so much as his wife, who longed for a child and would not be comforted without one. Finally with her husband's consent she went to a foundling asylum and took therefrom a baby boy.

The clothing in which the child had been received was of the finest texture, and there was every indication that he had been born of refined parents. He was adopted by the Gorhams and brought up as their son, taking the name of his foster father, Henry Gorham. He became the idol of his foster mother, who lavished every attention upon him.

When the boy was becoming old enough to be of still more interest to the [illegible] suddenly disappeared. His nurse one morning left him on the porch in front of the house for a few minutes and when she returned he was gone. The foster parents spent no end of money to find him, but received no trace of him. The blow almost killed Mrs. Gorham. Her husband begged her to adopt another child, but she would not. Little Harry had wound himself around her heart and she would not, or rather felt that she could not, replace him with another.

In time misfortune came to the Gorhams. Henry Gorham, not content with his success in the publishing business, launched forth in various speculations. For a time he was successful; then several of them collapsed at once. His publishing business was carried down with them, and from affluence he and his wife fell into poverty. Then came old age, when men have neither the strength nor daring to begin anew. And lastly Henry Gorham fell ill with a lingering disease.

An old friend, an author, whom Gorham had launched on a successful career by his appreciation of his literary works and who had accumulated a small fortune provided an income for the old couple, which was barely sufficient to keep them in a small house and provide them with food and clothing. When Gorham fell ill he needed medical attendance and nursing, which he could get only at a hospital. He was removed to one, and his benefactor paid the additional expense.

One day John Mason on calling at the hospital found his old friend in great mental misery. The man who had been paying his way had died suddenly, and his widow had refused to continue his benefaction. Mason offered to stand in the place of the benefactor. His offer was a great relief to the invalid, who asked him to go and see his wife and tell her the good news.

Mason had not happened to meet Mrs. Gorham when she had called to see her husband. He acceded to the old man's request and, visiting the lady in her humble abode, begged her not to worry, assuring her that he would continue the income she and her husband had been receiving.

From the moment Mason entered Mrs. Gorham's presence her eyes were fixed upon his with a singular expression. He accompanied his offer with a smile, which intensified this look on the old lady's face. Throwing up her hands and her eyes at the same time, she exclaimed:

"Oh, heavens, how like Harry!"

Naturally Mason asked who was Harry and was told for the first time the story of her lost foster son. Mason listened with an interest far more intense than might have been expected. At the end of his recital he said musingly:

"Can it be possible that"—

He paused and on being asked to finish said that his mother had married without her father's consent. When a baby he had been left at a foundling asylum. His grandfather, after his father's and mother's death, which had occurred in quick succession, had traced him to the home and from there to the people who had adopted him. Fearing that he would not be given up, the grandfather employed persons to kidnap him.

Mason had no sooner told his story before he was clasped in his foster mother's arms.

The next day there was a great change in the condition of the Gorhams. They were removed to John Mason's home, where they received every comfort, attention and luxury, for John Mason had inherited a large fortune from his grandfather, whose [illegible] had [illegible]

The College of Forestry

Is Represented at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco

Last year the College of Forestry was assigned funds by the New York Panama Pacific Exposition Commission for the development of a small exhibit at the Fair at San Francisco. This exhibit, which consists of a number of models showing the virgin forest, the way it has been cut in the State and the methods to be used in reforestation are grouped in a part of the area occupied by the State Department of Agriculture in the New York State Building. Besides the models the College has large cases showing methods used in close utilization of timber in the State and also many pictures and transparencies. Mr. W. A. MacDonald, a forester from the college, is in charge of the exhibit at San Francisco and is giving several illustrated talks each day in connection with similar illustrated talks given by members of the State Department of Agriculture. The college believes that the State of New York is a great forest state and has a great future as a forest producing state and desires to have people who visit the New York State exhibit at San Francisco learn somehting of the importance of the forests of New York.

The State Ranger School at Wanakena, which is connected with the College of Forestry at Syracuse opened its fourth successful year the first Tuesday in March with 20 men from all parts of the State who will take a year of practical training in the school, fitting themselves for such positions as forest guards, rangers, tree planting experts and forest estate managers. Mr. G. A. Gutches, formerly district inspecor of forests of Saskatchewan, has just been brought in to take charge of the school and he will seek to make the school of especial service to the lumberman and forest owners of the State. Mr. Gutches will be assisted by Professor E. F. McCarthy who will be in charge of the instructional work at the school. Both director Gutches and Professor McCarthy are graduatess of the Forest School of the University of Michigan and both have had wide experience in forest work for the United States Government in the West. Besides the experience with the United States Forest Service, Mr. Gutches has spent three years in charge of very important lines of forest work in western Canada.

SYSTEMATIC TREE PLANTING

A new bulletin dealing with a very practical way with the subject of systematic tree planting has just been issued by The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. This bulletin has been written to meet the increasing number of inquiries which the college is receiving from all parts of the State and regarding all phases of tree planting about home grounds and on streets. While the information given in the bulletin will meet especially the needs of New York State, the bulletin contains much matter of general interest and it should be at this season of the year especially valuable to those who wish to plant shade trees. It has been estimated that within the cities of New York there are 20,000 miles of streets capable of sustaining the growth of 25,000,000 shade trees which can be made worth $100,000,000 in increased property values. The bulletin dealing with systematic tree planting describes the value of street trees, tells when and how to plant and with these points well illustrated should be very helpful in increasing the amount of planting along the streets of the towns and cities of New York State.

PIECE OF ART WORK

Handsome Book Beautifully Illustrated.

The Times is in receipt of a handsome book, the title of which is Southern California, issued by the Southern California Panama Exposition Commission.

The book is a gift from W. J. Pentlow of Corona, California, and is bound in heavy, limp brown cover with design in gold, green, orange and blue. The inside is richly illustrated with special illustrations and in a highly interesting way is printed the story of the charms of Southern California. The book will be gladly shared with any who desire to enjoy it.

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"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

MT. PLEASANT

The L. A. S. will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Burr Howard Wednesday, April 21st and assist them in celebrating their marriage birthday, also the latter's birthday.

Miss Maud Bartlett has returned to Ithaca after spending her vacation with her parents and sister.

News from Monroe Skeel in Fulton who is ill is that he is in a serious condition.

Mrs. W. W. Rowlee of Ithaca spent last week with her father, W. B. Howard; Mrs. Hoy was with him the previous week.

Mrs. Mary Hare of Fulton is visiting a relative in the Black Creek District.

Mrs. O. Cole spent some time with her husband at their daughter's home in Fulton recently where Mr. Cole is convalescing.

Charles Calkin was recent guest of Elon Rowlee.

Another one of our old and respected citizens has been called to the eternal home. On Wednesday of last week George Taylor was found inan unconscious condition from which he only partially rallied and passed away on Friday with the family at his bedside. He leaves three children, Mrs. B.H.Howard. Mrs. Eugen Hunn, and George Taylor, Jr., with several grandchildren. Burial was held from the church Monday at 1 o'clock, Rev. Williams officiating.

The Ludding school held a box social and entertainment at the school house last Tuesday evening.

Delos Distin attended conference in Oswego Tuesday and Thursday of last week.

Harold Hubbard of Bowen's Corners, is spending the week with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Simons and other relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whittemore were week-end guests at Delos Distin's. Mrs. Distin does not recover very rapidly.

Rev. Williams has been returned to us for another year, for which we afe grateful. He as called to Syracuse recently by the illneds of whooping cough of their infant daughter.

Mrs. Delos Distin received word of the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marsh of Brooklyn. The interment was made in Mt. Adnah last Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

Those who were able to attend the lecture and slides at the Ludington school house Tuesday night enjoyed a delightful evening.

PERTINENT NOTES

It ought to be a good time to sell John Bull a lot of soda water fountains.

* * *

Another earthquake must make Italy's position on the fence interesting, if not comfortable.

* * *

Getting together is a begining. Staying together is progress. Working together is success. And so may the Greater Chamber of Commerce grow.

* * *

A greater Chamber of Commerce means more commerce and a greater Fulton. It is one of the big things that all should work and support.

* * *

Fortunately this country has not had to put Cuba on its feet again; but the lively little island's penchant for lotteries and prize fights is not encouraging.

* * *

Governor Fielder tells the politicians, "Don't fool the people." They don't and they can't. It's only that the people get indifferent and allow themselves to be robbed.

* * *

Now that the prize fight is won, we shall have a lot more of Kansas. But where will it break out next? It is an amazing pity that so fine a State with so many good people should be known only by its notorieties.

* * *

Judging form the present New York Legislature, the people of that State are not getting the worth of the cost of the last election, which topped the record at $2.50 for each vote polled, or a total of about $4,000.000. In addition to spending all the revenues in sight, the present legislators are going to call on the State for $12-000,000 extra, which will be raised by direct tax.

* * *

General d'Armade's 18-year-old son died a hero's death in action. The father wrote to a friend: "I have no need to tell you that it is a great pain, but we could offer to God and to France nothin gmore beautiful, nothing more pure and nothing more generous than that child. We are proud of him, but after the war we shall mourn him until death." This is fine and Spartan, but oh, the sorrow, the unutterable sorrow of it. We are getting hardened to the war, but its horror grows.

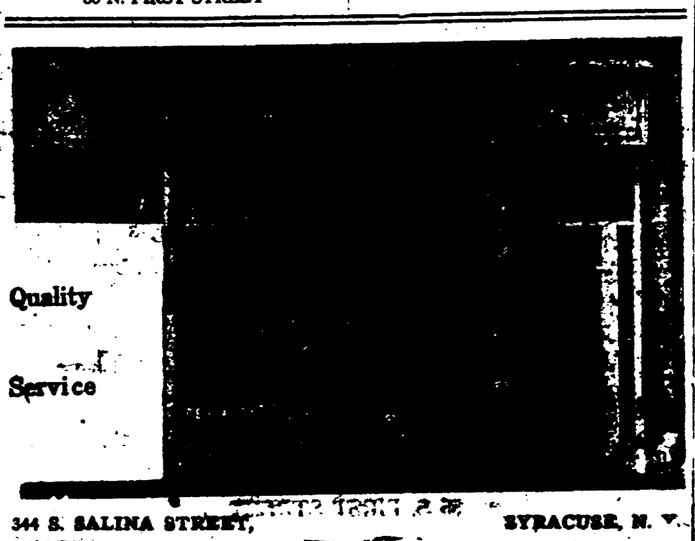


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When Poland Drank Hard.

Poland was a great country for hard drinking in the old days. Its last king, Stanislaus II., was solemnly warned by the grand hetman, Branicki, that he must never expect to become popular unless he got drunk at least twice a week. Pan Kemaresewski, who could empty a bucketful of champagne at a draft without noticeable consequences, once in company with Pan Sosiejkowski, high chamberlain of Volhynia, disposed of a whole butt of old Hungarian wine at a single sitting. One held his beaker under the bunghole until it was full and then drank while the other filled his beaker, and so, turn and turn about, they achieved the feat.—London Chronicle.

The Poorest Scholar Imaginable.

The other day a professor leaving the univers[illegible] was approached by a seedy indivi[illegible] pathetically asked:

"Won[illegible]elp a poor scholar with a dime?

The coin bestowed, the learned man sa[illegible]:

"[illegible]n tell me yo[illegible] a poor scholar?"

"re," answered the other, "I never went to school in my life. So long."

OLD WAYS CHANGE FAST

Topics of Conversation Today Displaces "Emptiness"

A few weeks ago a New York woman happened to be in Chicago, and, as was her custom, her day's work over, she fought her way through the bumping crowds—for they don't keep to the right and left on the sidewalks of Chicago—and took the suburban train to her old Kenwood boarding house to spend the night.

On the train her attention was attracted by two women on the seat opposite. "It is a pity to put two such good men in the field against one bad one! It might result in the bad one's getting in." All the way to Kenwood occasional fragments of conversation reached her ears,, colored generously with reference to the good and the bad. What were they? Religious workers? No; they did not look it.

Political Discussion on Every Side

The New York woman arrived at her old boarding house just in time for dinner and slipped into a vacant seat at her own table. She was soon greeting the doctor, the kindergartner, the dancing instructor, the decorator and several newcomers since her last visit. Turning toward the dancing teacher with some polite remark about the newest step, she saw the dancer deep in an animated discussion with the interior decorator over the necessity of subscribing to the organiation of some political party in order to do effective political work.

On her other side the school teach- was explaining to her neighbor a propositipn that seemed somehow strangely familiar, to the effect that some one had made a serious blunder in putting two good men in the field against one bad one, for if the good vote were divided it might result in a victory for the bad one.

After sitting quietly some time the New York woman glanced toward the doctor at the head of the table; but she was explaining to the librarian and the kindergartner that the county hopital would be under the Board of Health and it would not be like voting a large bond issue into the hands of a lot of grafters.

No Longer One of Them

The New York woman sank back in her chair and drank her coffee in silence. What had come over the old boarding house? As a rule, she had no trouble in making herself agreeable, and here she was a general favorite. But all her efforts atp leasantry had failed humiliatingly. Suddenly she was no longer one of them!

However, she waited politely for the rest of the table to finish, her chagrin perhaps showing a little on her face in spite of herself. For as the others rose the doctor glanced toward her and exclaimed: "Oh! don't you know? We are all going to vote on Tuesday, and it is so important not to make a mistake!"

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

In Butte, Montana, according to an Associated Press Dispatch, the woman vote was heavy at the muncipal election April 6. The city which had had a Socialist government for your years went Democratic.

* * *

In Iowa the Legislature has fixed the June primaries of next year as the date on which the question of woman sucrage will be referred to the voters.

* * *

In New York State in May Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, president of the Women's Political Union, assisted by Miss Jane Pincus, will hold a series of schools in sixteen important towns and cities at which women will be taught their duties as watchers at the polls next November in the interest of a fair count on the woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution.

* * *

The Boston Post on March 31 printed an article by Judge Snell of Tacoma questioning the success of woman suffrage in the State of Washington.

On April 10 W. W. Seymour, exmayor of Tacoma in a signed statement, also in a Boston paper, took up in detail the points made by Judge Snell and cited facts well known to Washington residents in rebuttal. In conclusion he said:

"If woman suffrage had not been a pronounced success in the State of Washington, the men in our neighboring states, who are thoroughly conversant with all these matters, would not have voted for the imposition of the same conditions in their respective states, as they have done."

* * *

In Hartford on April 7 the Connecticut House of Representatives defeated woman suffrage. According to the press report the chief arguments against the bill were that women did not want to vote, would not vote if they could, and would incline toward socialism.

Over the wires the day before had come the news that a quarter of a million women had voted in Chicago; that the Socialist ticket had polled less than 30,000 votes and elected bpt to aldermen. But who ever heard of solid facts influencing anti-progress orators?

* * *

The Woman's Jounal calls attention to the fact that woman suffrage and mother's pensions went together to defeat in the Maine House of Representatives and together to victory in the Maine Senate. From which it concludes that men who vote against woman suffrage oppose it as part of the whole scheme of social progress which they are too conservative to support. Votes or pensions for mothers, both look alike to them.

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The Fulton Evening Times

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The Fulton Evening Times has the largest evening circulation of any newspaper circulating in this city—not even excepting one single Syracuse daily. It is almost greater than that of the two Syracuse evening papers combined. Its sworn statement on April 1, 1915, was as follows:

"Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date above, 2150.

"G. WILLIAM BRAUN.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1915.

"A. T. JENNINGS,
Notary Public.

A NEW ERA IS COMING

Beginning with next Monday morning The Evening Times will put on board a circulation campaign that will win for the paper a PAID circulation list of more copies than ARE SHOWN in the above sworn statement.

The Evening Times has engaged the services of a man experienced in circultation work upon large city daily newspapers. He comes to us with all the qualifications necessary to give service to the publishers, the people of Fulton and, last but not least, to the advertising patrons of this newspaper.

NOTE THIS ALSO

The advertising rate of The Fulton Evening Times is lower per inch per thousand circulation (not all paid), than that of any other daily newspaper entering the homes of Fulton.

THE PUPILS OUTCLASSED THEMSELVES IN WORK TO AID CITY INSTITUTIONS

Last Night's Carnival Brought Out Rare Talent, Showing also That the Pupils Have Been Under Careful, Painstaking Supervision of Faculty Members

The School Carnival for the benefit of the Public Library and the Athletic Association of Fulton High School, staged at the Quirk last night by pupils representing every school in the city, was a tremendous and unparralelled success from every point of view. For three hours the pupils; from the kindergarten grades up to the High school classes, entertained an audience of doting papas, fond mammas, and interested relatives and visitors. The entire performance would do credit to finished thespians and the work of those taking part relected great credit upon the teachers who coached and directed the performance.

Every seat in The Quirk was occupied when the curtain rose and before the performance was half over, the aisles and the rear of the theatre were also filled to capacity. Startling innovations, never expected by the audience from the performers, particularly those from the lower grades, occasioned round after round of applause and amply repaid those in charge for their work in drilling the various numbers.

The Fulton High school orchestra opened the performance with the overture "America" by Klein. Mrs. L. R. Owens, as leader of the orchestra showed herself a finished musician and the rendition of the number left nothing to be desired. The personel of the orchestra follows:

First violin, Mrs. L. R. Owens.
First violin, Harold Gillespie.
Second violin, Evadine Austin.
Second violin, Joseph Keenan.
Coronet, Prof. Jesse A. Lawton.
Flute, Earl Lawton.
Flute, Albert Sanford.
Clarinet, Ralph Ferguson.
'Cello, Phillips Calkins.
Drums, Richard Murphy.
Piano, Miss Katherine Sullivan.

"Sailing" by Paolo Posti, and "Lady Moon," by Edmunds, the latter number without accompaniment, was sung by the high school girls' chorus. Miss E. Alta Thompson directed and the girls' voices blended perfectly particularly in the Tosti number. The chorus will sing the "Morning Invitation" by Myers and the "Slumber Song" by Veazie tonight. The chorus comprised:

Sopranos—Hazel Dunton, Medora Halstead, Marion Lake, Genevieve McCormick, Frances McCully, Harriet Nichols, Frances O'Hare, Caroline Pearl, Lillias Waugh.

Second Sopranos—Mildred Hart, Esther Freeman, Amelia Rolfe, Helen Cusack, Blanche Babcock, May O'Connor, Susan Kedar.

Altos — Geraldine Foster, Rose Walsh, Clara Sylvester, Zetta Babcock.

Cindrella Number

Little children from the Oak st. school under the direction of Miss Elizabeth A. Sadler, charmed the audience with their production of "Cindrella." Miss Eva Boyce as "Cinderella" showed unusual dramatic capabilities for one of her tender years, by portraying "Cinderella" as an humble servant equally as well as a lady of fashion and title at the ball. The coach ordered by the "Fairy God-mother," Miss B. Okonieweski, was drawn by six little tots dressed to resemble white rats, and as the little children romped across the stage with the golden coach, the audience heartily applauded. Wendell Wilcox as the "Prince" handled himself well, and proved a graceful dancer in the minuet during the ball scene. The cast follows:

Cinderella ..... Eva Boyce King ..... Wayland Wilcox Queen ..... Gladys Loveland First Proud Sister, Kathryn McKenna Second Proud Sister.. Muriel Harris Fairy Godmother ... B. Okonieweski Herald ..... Mead Loomis Page ..... Charles Culkin Coachman ..... George E. Buell

Six White Rats—Helen Denesha, Marian Casey, Letha Fitch, Agnes Grandala, Mary Kowalski, Violet Evans.

Prince ..... Wendell Wilcox

Soldiers—John Flynn, A. Gigliotti.

Ladies ot the Queen—Kathryn Kowalski, Frances Kowalski.

Guests at the King's Ball—Ernest Kelly, George Raymond, Leon Fitch, Lawrence Murphy, William Brosnahan, Roman Gradala, Glen Whitcome, Alice Lilly, Helen Mott, Erthus Dashman, Helen Deveraux, Marjory Culkin.

State Street Orchestra

Music hath charms, and the State st. school orchestra, no member of which can be over twelve years, certainly proved the old adge a true one. Although their number was only a simple waltz and no startling orchestration or musical effects were attempted, the shading and the tempo bespoke natural ability on the part of the members of the orchestra and their efforts were well rewarded. Miss Lois Harrington directed the number, and Francis Shaw showed the possibilitica of a second Creatore or Stock in the conducting. The orchestra was composed of the following:

Leader, Francis Shaw; First Violin, William Fivaz; First Violin, Karl Feldmann; Second Violin, Porter Butts; Cornet, Covert Jones; Flute Sidney Morrill; Drums, Paul Hunter; Chimes, Clark Morrill; Piano, Ariel Palmer.

Birthday Party

Donald Hartnett's narration of a fairy tale about "Bunny Cotton-tail" was the feature of the "Birthday Party" sketon given by the pupils of the Walradt st. school under the direction of Miss Maud Marden. Miss Natalie Butts of the High school played the part of the mother, and the young people played all the games that make up the average birthday party of a little girl. Miss Gertrude Thompson as the little hostess also did well. The other little guests were: Natalie Butts of the High school, Gertrude Thompson, Donald Hartnett, Elmer Bogardus, Ruby Franklin, Helena Dolbear, Genevieve Willey, Helen Ottman, Edgar Lamb, Gomon Carrington, Joseph Casey.

One of the most pleasing features of the "Good Night" drill given by the younger pupils of the Fourth st. school was the number "All Aboard for Blanket Bay." After the little ones had marched around the stage in various figures each attired in pajamas and carrying candlesticks, a property boat was drawn in from the wings, and the chorus grouped behind it to sing the "Blanket Bay" number. Miss Ethel L. Everts of the school originated the number and directed it and Miss Marion L. Bullis presided at the piano. Those taking part were:

Eloise Donovan, Luella La Veck, Catherine Mullen, Blanche Burbank, Nina Gorden, Annabelle Judd, Julia Garrett, Pauline Reynolds, Evelyn Waldhorn, Pauline Kenney, Lela McCarthy, Ruth Wood, Myrtle McCarthy, Dorothy Curtis, Clinton Chesbro, Morrison Reynolds, Wirt Barker, Edward Dingman, Thomas Garrett, Carlton Ure, Clyde Smith, Howard Barnes, Reuben Coyne, John O'Grady, Harold Mullen, Edward Park, Joseph Hart, Charles Gordep.

Two tuneful numbers, one "Blow Ye Gentle Breezes" by Marks and "Song of the Leaves" by Pearson were presented by the High School Glee Club. The interpretation of both numbers was very pleasing and artistic, and the attack and pronunciation of the chorus was very good. Miss Thompson conducted. The Glee Club members are:

Sopranos— Hazel Dunton, Alice Ford, Medora Halstead, Mildred Hart, Marion Lake, Genevieve McCormick, Frances McCully, May O'Connor, Frances O'Hare, Caroline Pearl, Lillis Waugh, Helen Cusack, Pearl Wilson, Harriet Nichols.

Altos — Esther Freeman, Amelia Rolfe, Clara Sylvester, Rose Walsh.

Tenors—Leland Carner, Dempster Hill, Fred Martin, Fred Pollard, Rose Rowley.

Bass—Robert Boland, Samuel Hine, Dale, Harold O'Brien, Markey Pullen, John Reynolds.

The hit of "Watch Your Step," the sensational New York success which is featuring the Vernon Castles; the number "Settle Down in a One Horse town," sung by Miss Dorothy Garrett and Master Eldred Stevens was a feature of the drill given by the Academy st. school children under the direction of Miss Mabel Lehon with Miss Mildred Kellogg at the piano The "Sunbonnet Babies" appeared first followed by the "Overall Boys" after which the duet was sung, and the closing chorus was given by the "Tinkers" who emphasized their remarks regarding their trade by beating tin pans with miniature hammers. The following took part:

Louise Beadle, Dorothy Garrett, Jennie Larrabee, Elizabeth Larrabee, Edna McCarthy, Marion Lock, Claire Osborne, Eunice Smith, Rose Tramblay, F. VanSanford.

Elmer Bartlett. Harry Blakeslee, Earl Cecile, Raymond Coe, Richard Carver, Robert Jennings, Arthur Myers, Erwin Rice, John Robinson, Eldred Stevens.

Nelson Austin, Kenneth Carle, Raymond Ford, Leland Gardner, Eber Harder, Mahlon Herner, Charles Tyrell, Arthur O'Grady, Fred Schooley, Clinton Osborne.

Folk Dances

The Phillips st. school pupils presented some novel folk dancing numbers under the direction of James E. Lanigan, with Miss Mary L. Tillapaugh at the piano. Two dances, the first representing a carousel and the second the "Ace of Diamonds," were given with much grace and skill. The following were the dancers:

Floris Austin, Belle Baker, Myrtle O'Neil, Donald Pratt, Joseph Lynch, Mabel Sellman, Gorden Challes, Joseph Fitten, Mary Schneider, Ralph Dolbear, Isabelle Loveland, Charles Rothbell, Leon Gunup, Paul LeTour, Margaret Dey, Mary Borek, Earl La-Beef, Mary San Jeordan, Irene Halstead, Helen Saydera, William Byers, Gladys DeCaire, Frank Castor, John Meagher.

While the stage was being changed for the sketch, the High School orchestra entertained with the popular "Tonight's the Night," by Rubons, under the directions of Mrs. Owens.

Obstinacy

The sketch "Obstinacy" given by six high school pupils under the direction of Mrs. Lora White Kesler, was very interesting and amusing. It afforded an opportunity for a display of much dramatic talent particularly on the part of James Fairgrieve, as the young husband, and Miss Ethel Washburn as his wife. Mr. Fairgrieve, as "Robert Austin" surprises his servants in the midst of a quarrel. The maid servant has been asked by the butler to say "Thank Heaven, the table's set." She refuses his seemingly harmless request on the ground that it is foolish and his appeals to her affections, and sense of loyalty futile. Mr. Austin mentions the matter to his wife and they become embroiled in an argument, she taking the same view of the matter as the servant and he upholding the butler. The quarrel threatens to wreck their marital bliss and she is in tears when her parents arrive. While they try to act as mediators they finally become entangled in the argument and as before the father upholds his son-in-law and the mother, her daughter. At the appearance of an anniversary present, however, young Mrs. Austin's view of the matter changes somewhat, and of the course the thing ends happily. The cast:

Robert Austin ..... James Fairgrieve
Grace, his wife ..... Ethel Washburn
Frederick Kent ..... Harold Caffrey
(Grace Austin's Father)
Katherine Kent ..... Jessie Wilcox
(Grace Austin's Mother)
George ..... John Lynch
Lizzie ..... Ruth Wells
(Negro Servants)

The "Boogie Man" a drill by the higher grades of the State st. school under the direction of Miss Harrington assisted by Miss Ruth Jennings at the piano and Clark Morrill with the chimes was the twelfth number on the program. The feature of the drill was the "See-saw" chorus. On each "see-saw" sat a little girl. Those taking part were:

Lucille Taggart, Thelma Bogardus, Lulu Sherman, Muriel Morgan, Helen Rhodes, Mary Murphy, Virginia Cooke, Edna Roy, Ariel Palmer, Dorothy Prashaw, Florence Freeman, Elizabeth Ingamells, Ruth Abel, Charlotte Abel, Leona Lepine, Gordon Hill, Paul Hunter, Edgar Hill, Porter Butts, Harlan Dryer, John Thompson, Howard Newsbaum, Howard Woods, Karl Feldmann, Enos Jardine, Francis Baker, Alfred Wetherby, Archie Larrabee, Leland Palmer, Howard Crumb, Percy Grier, Henry Larrabee.

Candle—Mabette Ingamells, Mary Ingamells, Dorothy Draper, Sullilla Pollock, Ruth Allen, Theresa DeBarber.

Dance Minuet

A stately "Minuet" was given by several pupils of the Erie st. school under the direction of Miss Ruth Graveley withh Miss Marie Hawkins at the piano. The pupils went through the difficult figures in perfect time and without a break, and their work showed the results of careful and patient teaching. The pupils were:

Mary Crahan, Anna Erhardt, Wanda Green, Gladys Haines, Helen Hare, Dorothy Knowlton, Jane Rogers, Mary Smith, Doris VanValkenburg, George Tromblay, Sadie Waldhorn, William Adams, John Buell, Joseph Connors, Thomas Fitzgerald, Melbourne Holah, John Schneider, Larkin Smith, Wilson Smith, Herbert Waugh.

Patriotic Tableau

The last number was a patriotic tableau and chorus entitled "Ye Olde Home Songs." The higher grades of the Fourth. st. school took part and Miss Marie Benson directed, assisted by Miss Bullis at the piano. The pupils were divided into five groups and the following numbers were sung by the pupils in appropriate costumes, "Blue Bells of Scotland," "Wearin' of the Green," "Juanita," "Sailing" and the "Star Spangled Banner" by the entire chorus. Messrs. Merald Orth and Paul Hutchins attired as Southern darkies, presented a clog-dance during the singing of Dixie, and the perhaps the most pleasoing feature of the number was the singing of "Sweet and Low" by Miss Florence Rappole. Her voice was clear and strong, and she showed natural musical ability. The closing chorus comprised the following:

Star Spangled Banner—Margaret Howe, Elizabeth Howe, Lillian Harder, Loretto Kempston, Mary McCann, Fred Pickett, Arthur Caswell, Ralland McKnight, Theodore Stanley, Ernest Stafford.

Blue Bells of Scotland—Eva Blount Helen Lomasney, Ruth Pringle, Mamie Kaplan, Mildred Mills, Harriet Trask, Frances Payne, Dorothy Alsworth, Edith Reboer.

Juanita — Sarah Kaplan, Helen Austin, Hazel Rice, Ruth Coleman, Bertha Hubbard, Louise Baehr, Edwin Fitzgerald, Martin Rice, John Pearl.

Wearing o' the Green—William Crahan, Harvey Goodman, Clinton Tromblay, William VanLoan, Arthur VanAlstyne, Norman Smith, Mary Lockrowe, Leona Rathbun, Clara Reynolds.

Sailing—Winton Bennett, Walter Scouten, William Buckley, Arthur

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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FULTON AUTO TOP CO.
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FOR YOUR SUNDAY DINNER
Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream at 50c the qt., delivered
Also French Vanilla, Lemon Sherbet, Chocolate and Vanilla, at 40c
FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY
Phone 80 THE ONYX First Street

Why sigh for the freedom from sweeping and dusting that 85,000 other housewives enjoy? Get your own Frantz Premier and gain time to spend in the bracing Autumn air.



Frantz Premier ELECTRIC CLEANER.

NOW $25

The efficiency and convenience of this sturdy nine-pound dirt devourer are proven because 85,000 American women use and prefer it—because more than 2,500 reliable dealers sell it and vouch for it—and because the makers build every part and fully guarantee it. You can order yours over the telephone with the positive assurance that you are getting as perfect a machine as if it had been made to your order.

For Sale By
J. R. SULLIVAN
West Broadway, Fulton

$100 REWARD
The Fulton Automobile Club will pay $10.00 Reward for information leading to the arrest and connection of any persons throwing glass, nails or other sharp substances on any streets of the city.
R. L. McCULLY, President

Big Cut in Butter
Fancy Creamery
28c lb.
AT
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida Street

$1.00 and $1.25 Muslin Gowns for 79c
On Sale for Saturday Only, at 9 A. M.
5 doz. Fine Muslin and Cambric Gowns lace and hamburg trimmed, wide ribbon around neck and sleeves. A gown if sold in regular way would bring $1.00 and $1.25. For Saturday only, each at 79c
M. Katz & Co.
63-65 S. First Street

ROSENBLOOM'S
at The New Store
55 South First Street
Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishings
ALL AT MONEY SAVING PRICES
Best Blue or Brown Serge Suits, regular $15.00 value. For Saturday selling at $10.00
We Can Save You Money on Men's and Boys' Footwear, from $1.98 to $4.50
AGENCY FOR
Beacon Shoes Headlight Overalls
Manhattan Clothing Monarch Shirts
Arrow Collars Gold Bond Hats
REMEMBER—No Rents to Pay Saves You Money
ROSENBLOOM'S
55 S. FIRST STREET

WEATHER FORECAST

Moderat north to northwest winds; partly cloudy tonight and Saturday.

We are ready for business in our new store, 17 First st. The McKinstry Store. adv

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Boy Wants Work—Attends F. H. S., 16 yrs. old. Will work after school hours and on Saturdays. Best of references. G. C., 516 Beech st., city. tf.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Rent—House on Emery st., with large garden and place to keep chickens. Will rent cheap if rented immediately. Inquire 409 Buffalo st. tf

To Rent—Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Inquire in forenoon 309 Utica st. 103

Baby Carriage For Sale—Good condition; price reasonable. Mrs. Wirt R. Barker 34 S. 2d st. 101c

Wanted—Young man for clerk and salesman; experience necessary. VanWagenen, Inc. tf

Wanted—A horse, weight between 1,100 and 1,200; must be young and sound. Inquire Times. 102c

For Sale—A horse and 2 fresh cows, at reasonable prices. Phone 5101. 105

For Sale—One pair heavy sleighs. Inquire Standard Oil Co. Phone 417. 103

For Sale—A lot. Will build for buyer. Inquire phone 1567. 102c

Furnished Room to Rent—508 Oneida st. 105c

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SONORA
is the highest class Talking Machine in the world. It possesses Musical and Mechanical Qualities which have never before appeared in talking machines.
Demonstrations daily at *C. A. Beckwith Shoe Store* and *310 Third Street.*
EASY TERMS
C. R. RUDD
Agent

IS THIS DENSITY?

Scribe Advocates Giving Hammer a Fling.

The Herald's local scribe has again come to the front. In last night's issue Inquirer and Taxpayer were administered a "slap on the wrist" for their supposed knocking.

Following this article in delightful consistency is an article labeled "Tenants in Trouble." In this the scribe tells the world Fulton isn't giving her people a living—landlords are ejecting tenants, etc. This may be boosting but it's the kind that might serve to boost would-be Fultonians in another direction. This certainly doesn't bespeak a prosperous Fulton.

If memory serves, this same scribe was taken in tow by the old chamber during the winter months for his sensational bankruptcy stories. Then during the recent chamber campaign this same capacity for density in a Sunday edition again told the world all he didn't know about the Bureau's activities in other places and was again taken in tow.

Yes, the Evening Times agrees that a second campaign is needed but let it be educational by all means.

Community Notes

The Birthday club was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Louis Goman of West 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Andelfinger of Leroy has been in this city to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. G. Wood.

* * *

The Thursday Evening Euchre club was entertained by Mrs. A. M. Roy at her home in S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. I. Darrow of W. 1st st. has been seriously ill at her home. Mrs. F. M. Darrow of Syracuse has been with her for some time.

* * *

The ladies of the Missionary Socieites of the First M. E. church will serve tea in the church parlors Saturday from 5 to 8 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David Griffiths of this city were entertained recently by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Moore of "Hull Top" farm at a "sugaring off" party.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ives of Worth st. have been the guests of Syracuse friends for a few days.

* * *

Calvin Reynolds of this city has been the guest of friends at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mrs. Emily Ingersoll is the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth Paschen of Rochester, grand royal matron of the Court of Amaranth, will visit the local court tonight.

* * *

Miss Mertis Cook of South Granby has been the guest of Fulton friends for a few days.

* * *

Miss Franc French has returned from the Oswego hospital greatly improved in health.

Fresh rolls—The kind served by your grocer and all grocers, gives zest to the breakfast appetites. At all grocers every evening made at Black's bakery. adv112

YANKEES WON; FISHER WAS WILD

Gave Eight Bases on Balls, But Not One Figures in Tally

Donovan's Yankees turned the tables in Washington yesterday, winning the second game of the series from the Senators by 3 to 1. Ray Fisher was wild enough to be effective. His eight bases on balls kept him continually in hot water, but not one of them figured in Washington's lone tally. Fie support at critical stages saved Fisher, the work of Roger Peckinpaugh standing out prominently. It was "Peck" who snuffed out three promising Senatorial batting rallies by making remarkable stops and throws.

The results in general follow:

National League

New York, 2; Brooklyn, 0
Phila., 7; Boston, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.

Standing in National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	2	0	1.000
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000
Chicago	1	1	.500
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Boston	0	2	.000
Brooklyn	0	2	.000

Games Today

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

American League

New York at Washington.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 16; St. Louis, 0.
Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 4.

Standing in American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Boston	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	1	.500
Detroit	1	1	.500
New York	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
St. Louis	0	2	.000

Games Today

New oYrk at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Federal League

Brooklyn, 17; Newark, 6.
Buffalo, 6; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 1.
Kansas City, 4; St. Louis, 3

Standing in Federal League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	4	1	.800
Chicago	2	1	.667
Kansas City	3	2	.600
Newark	3	2	.600
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Pittsburg	2	3	.400
St. Louis	1	3	.250
Baltimore	1	4	.200

Games Today

Baltimore at Newark.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.
St. Louis at Chicago.

We are ready for business in our new store, 17 First st. The McKinstry Store. adv

SCOUT NEWS

Physician Instructs in First Aid—Troop I to Have a Contest.

At the last meeting of Patrol I, at headquarters, Scoutmaster Robinson outlined plans for a mobilization and a merit system.

Durin gthe last half of the evening Dr. Schlappi instructed several of the boys in first aid bandaging. A first aid contest was held in which three entered.

A letter from Mr. Peck from Sandy Creek was read.

A special meeting for scouts interested in signaling will be held April 20th.

The regular meeting will be held April 27th.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS WILL ENTERTAIN TUESDAY

St. Joseph's Council Knights of Columbus will entertain the Catholic men of Fulton in their rooms on Tuesday evening, April 20.

The entertainment committee is made up of: D. M. Sullivan, chairman; M. M. Conley, William Church and George Bresenham. Arrangements for out of town speakers, a male quartette, athletic contests and the services of the K. of C. orchestra have been made. A luncheon will also be served.

Each Knight has been appointed as a committee to look out for the success of the affair in general.

Bread, made amidst sanitary surroundings, creates the demand for goods "made in Fulton." Black's bread is it. adv112

Automobile livery. VanWagenen, Inc. adv 104

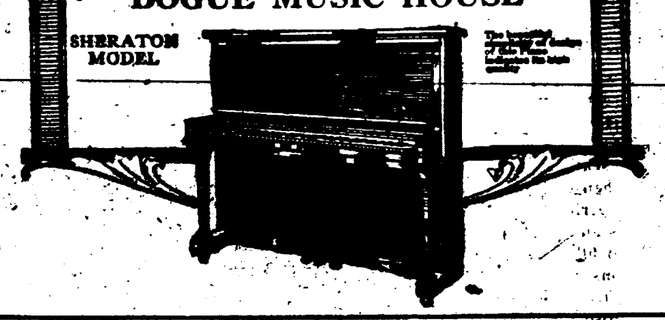
WILLIAM S. WORKS

The funeral of William S. Works, 83, who died Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Cleveland Harding, in Oneida st., was held today at 2 p.m. from the undertaking rooms of E. S. Brown. Rev. Buck officiated and burial was made at Fairdale.

We are ready for business in our new store, 17 First st. The McKinstry Store. adv

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

"FULTON SUITS US, IT WOULD YOU"
So will
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

The traditions of over half a century of highest grade piano manufacture are exemplified in the
Shoninger Piano
Musically and architecturally perfect. It delights the ear—the eye—the touch. Tone, action, durability and beauty are developed to the highest point. Known to your father's father
The moderate cost of the Shoninger makes it possible for even the family of ordinary means to enjoy the enthusiastic sense of possession that accompanies the ownership of this highest grade instrument. Call and hear it—see it—try it.
BOGUE MUSIC HOUSE
SHERATON MODEL


CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
"The New York Shop"
Our Great Sale of SUITS & COATS

is now in full swing and will be continued for Saturday, extending the opportunity to you to buy these garments of the *better class* at $9.85, $12.50, $15.75, $19.50.
The *latest designs* in the *newest shades* and *materials* direct from the leading Fashion centers. You will always find our assortment of Ready-to-wear exclusive. *A new line of Jap Silk, Chiffon, Lace and Crepe and Muslin Waists* have just been received. Priced at..... 98c
ASK FOR NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS THEY SAVE YOU 2 1-2% ON YOUR PURCHASES
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Oneida Street Fulton, N. Y.

"Fulton Suits Us It Would You"
So would Morgan's Glasses
Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?
You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants. SAVE MONEY ON THE SPECIAL PRICES SATURDAY at the following merchants:
FREE COUPON
This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 17th.
McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177
A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.
J. BELASKI
GROCERIES
174 West First St.
M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 1180
H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42
JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1235
JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299
Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.
Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177
FOR SATURDAY
Watch for the Specials at the City Market
We will have a Fresh Stock of Goods, nothing but Best Western Steer Beef, not cow, and we have the STAMPS to give you with every Cash Purchase. You save money by presenting your book filled with stamps. Don't forget the place. Goods cost no more, quality considered. If you have a stamp book get one and start it at once.
H. C. DANN & SON
Telephone 42

About Sports Generally

THE ROLE OF A FATHER

Story of Jess Willard as Told by Himself

Herewith is presented the first instalment of Jess Willard's story of his own life, "How I Won the Championship." It is the first authentic and authorized story of the new champion's career in and out of the ring and was obtained from him by Ed W. Smith the day after the big battle with Johnson in Cuba.

Willard gave over the better part of an entire day in dictating the story and later embellished it with many notes and in its present form it can be classed as correct in every detail:

Reel No. 1

((As Told by Jess Willard, Heavyweight Boxing Champion of the World.)

Had it not been for the taunts, sneers and laughter that met me at almost every turn during the last three years it is doubtful if I ever would have persevered in my ambition to win the world's fighting title.

More than once I was tempted to quit in total disgust and go back to Kansas for the simple life of breeder of horses. More than once I told myself there was no use and I might as well acknowledge then and there that it was a hopeless case. But the thought of quitting that way, the thought of an unrealized ambition that I knew would torture me the remainder of my life, the idea of giving up a great purpose that I knew was possible of fulfillment, spurred me on. The more they sneered and laughed, the firmer I grew in this purpose, and here I am today champion of the world.

That's what won me the title—the stubbornness they say I possessed when I was a boy and which I never outgrew. They say I showed it in the Havana battle when I refused to be awed by the presence of the most onderful fighter of the day and a little later refused to be cut down by his mightiest punches.

But what helped me most to keep me going durin gthe lean, gnawing days when there was nothing in sight, no money coming in, no matches on, nothing but a defeated ambition at every turn, was the sneer that I received. That was the goad I needed. It made me champion. I was pretty much what they call a country jay, a big, green farmer, totally unused to city ways, along about the time that Johnson won his title from Tommy Burns in Australia. That did not excite people in this country very much, but when the defeat of Jim Jeffries came on top of the feeling that Jeffries was the only white man who had a chance with the negro, there was a lot of excitement. It struck the little settlement where I lived and then it was that I first conceived my ambition to some day win the big title.

That was in July, 19'0, and mind you at that time I had never seen a boxing glove, let alone have a pair of them on my hands. But I weighed 280 pounds and had mixed up a little in amateur athletics in my township as big as I was I was known as "quick on my feet," because they had timed me 100 yards in 11 seconds, at a couple of county fair meets and the performances were all right, I knew, because the horse timers' watches were on me. Besides that I was one of the best swimmers ever seen in our river and generally regarded as something of an all-around man.

My father died before I was born, but left my mother in fairly comfortable circumstances, so that we got along well. I have two brothers, both of them big fellows—Robert and Marion—and both of them live in the southwest corner of Jackson county, Texas.

After we were pretty well grown my mother married M. L. Stalker, a substantial man and they moved to Topeka, where my mother died about four years ago. We all loved our stepfather and he saw to it that we received as good a bringing up as any boys in the county. He taught us correct principles and generally gave us an excellent start in life.

While a farmer boy I married Miss Evans, whose father is still a farmer of excellent standing a few miles out of Emmett, Kan. We have four children and you may be sure I am mighty proud of them. They are hardly old enough yet to be proud of their father.

My birthplace was in Adrian township, which did not boast of a single town, but I generally call Emmett my home, though St. Mary's is the nearest town to the spot where I was born.

Next I will tell you something about the boyhood days in Kansas.



NICE, DAINTY BASEBALL.

One Way the National Game Might Be Played, but Is Not.

"Safe," remarked the umpire.

"I beg your pardon, sir," remonstrated the player. The nine walked to where the umpire was standing.

"Pardon our protest," they said gently, "but, perforce, we must disagree with you. In our humble judgment the ball was in the hands of the baseman one-fifth of a second before the player reached base."

"I regret that I must disagree with you, gentlemen," said the umpire. "I must accept the evidence of my own senses, but I assure you that only a stern sense of duty compels me to refuse your courteous request for a change in my decision."

Of course this never happened, but as the product of a highly sensitized imagination it certainly ranks in the forefront.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Making the Best of It.

"Of course I know," said Mr. Meek.
"I should not be so sadly weak
Within my own dominions;
I know I should my powers boost
And rule, unquestioned, my own roost,
Nor sit with drooping pinions.

"But facts are facts and stubborn things
That will not yield a foot to kings—
Not even for a minute.
And in this age of woman's rights
It's best when I reach home at nights
To keep quite still within it."
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Thankful For It.

Sergeant Pfit believed in handling his men firmly. Pausing before one recruit, he eyed him sternly.

"Now, then, pull yourself together," he barked harshly; "you're standing all wrong. Your uniform's not put on right, your buttons are dirty, and you're holding your rifle like a hayfork. Let's see if you can march. Right about face!"

The recruit stood stock still and heaved a sigh of relief.

"Thank goodness," he said, with resignation, "I'm right about something, anyway."—Exchange.

Happy Marriage.

Two hearts that beat as one, of course,
Are very nice.
To do away with much divorce
They well suffice.

This sort of thing brings happiness
In large amounts.
Another thing helps more or less—
Two bank accounts.
—Kansas City Journal.

How Queer Lovers Are.



"You are my all," the lover vowed,
And then—it is to laugh!
The girl who was his "all" he begged
To be his "better half."
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Quiet Producer.

"It's an ill wind that blows"—
"Shut up!"
"It's a long lane that has no"—
"Cut it out!"
"You can lead a horse to water, but"—
"Cheese it!"
"What are you, for goodness sake?"
"I'm a maxim silencer."—Judge.

The Retort Courteous.

"A comical cuss is the kangaroo!"
Said Jeams one day when up at the zoo.
Said the kangaroo then, "You're funny, too, James.
But why need we call each other names?"
—Judge.

Hasty News.

Redd—Do you believe in dreams?
Greene—Some dreams.
"Well, you know to dream of a fire means hasty news."
"So I've heard."
"Well, last night I dreamed of a fire, and this morning I read in the paper that my brother had been fined for speeding."—Yonkers Statesman.

Miranda.

I met Miranda at a dance
And straight began to woo;
She shot at me a killing glance—
She's some revolver too!
—Judge.

Spark Proof.

"Don't you think Boggles is awfully dense? He doesn't seem to have a spark of intelligence."

"Spark! How could a spark get through a fire-proof skull and an asbestos brain?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Premature Joy.

He popped; the maiden answered, "Yes"—
With joy he thought he'd smother.
But she'd not finished, "Yes-terday
I said, 'Yes' to another."
—Boston Transcript.

Missed Her.

Pall—Did you hear that last joke at the vaudeville last night?

Mall—No. I left before she sang.—Gargoyle.

Tobacco.

Tobacco injures many a man,
Its use is surely not a joke.
And yet it's rather better than
The substitutes we sometimes smoke.
—Washington Star.

Bowser Gets a Scare

His Root Tonic Has a Kick In It

By M. QUAD.

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One of Mr. Bowser's hobbies is the family medicine chest, and the quack who wants to get his money has only to go to him with some new spring tonic, a winter porous plaster, a fall liver pad or an every day cure for rheumatism. There are at this moment in a closet set apart in the Bowser mansion for that purpose more sure cures for coughs, colds, influenza, hay fever, catarrh, toothache, rheumatism, consumption, torpid liver, neuralgia, dyspepsia, general decline, yellow fever, smallpox, cholera morbus and pneumonia than any New York hospital could use in a month.

Mrs. Bowser hasn't seen all this stuff come into the house without a protest, but protests have not been to the least avail. At the first word of reproach Mr. Bowser would turn on her with:

"Mrs. Bowser, how many doctors and drug stores are there in this country?"

"I don't know."

"Of course you don't. It isn't your business to know. I do know, however, and I'll tell you there are over 2,000,000 doctors, one to about every fifty of our population. Just think of



POURED OFF TWO QUARTS OF DARK LIQUID.

that! There are also nearly 2,000,000 drug stores, each one supported by about fifty such people as you are."

"Well?" she asked.

"Well, it must follow that there is mighty little sense among average people to run to a doctor every time anything gets out of kilter. Think of the money thrown away."

"But nothing ever ails any of us but a headache," she protested.

"No; of course not. But why not? Simply because I'm a prudent and far-seeing man. I lock the stable before the horse is stolen. In other words, during the five years we have been married I have saved us from at least fifty fits of sickness, each one of which would have cost at least $50 in cash."

"Well, have you been getting anything today?" she asked. "If so, you might as well throw it out of the window, for we don't need it."

"Don't need it, Mrs. Bowser; don't need it!" he echoed as he stood up and waved a paper package aloft. "But we do need it, all of us need it, need it bad. Do you know what season of the year this is?"

"Of course it's spring."

"Well, what takes place in the spring?"

"Various things."

"Yes, and one of them is a sort of collapse of the physical system. We loose flesh. We are spleeny. We are bilious and subject to chills. We are in just that state to invite a fever to seize upon us, and in nine cases out of ten it would be fatal. Is it prudence to tune up the system or to have a funeral in the house?"

"What have you got there?" she asked, avoiding a direct answer to his question.

"Roots, Mrs. Bowser; roots. Nature furnished man all the medicines needed when it caused roots to grow in the same soil he treads. Here are burdock, sassafras, sarsaparilla, sweet bud, blackberry and two or three other kinds, each a specific in itself—all combined, a sure panacea for nearly all the ills human flesh is heir to."

"And you are going to eat them—all of us must eat them?" she anxiously asked.

"Wait and see," he replied, with a pomposity that quite settled her, and in due time she saw.

After supper Mr. Bowser took possession of the kitchen to make his root tonic. He put all the roots in the teakettle, started up a good fire and at intervals of every five minutes he walked out to cool his face and to say to Mrs. Bowser.

"Doctors! Drug stores! Faugh! In a week from now you won't know yourself."

After a couple of hours Mr. Bowser poured off two quarts of dark liquid which gave out an odor similar to that of a ripe cucumber flung against the smokehouse door in August. Being alone in the kitchen at the time, he of course took down the roller towel to strain it through. He then added to the liquid half a pint of whisky, an ounce of cloves, one nutmeg and a half a pound of sugar, and put it all in an old fruit jar.

"There, that's off my mind," he said, as he returned to the sitting room. "The dose, Mrs. Bowser, will be one tablespoonful three times a day for you and twice that for me."

"If we need it."

"If you need it! Do you suppose I'd go to all this trouble if we didn't need it. I saw the signs of collapse in your eyes ten days ago, and I may not be in time to save your life. The ignorance and obstinacy of some women are amazing."

She was interested in a book and did not care to pursue the argument further, and nothing more was said about the tonic till bed time. Then he went to the pantry and took a pretty good pull at it, and as he came out wiping off his chin he said:

"You can begin tomorrow morning, Landa, but that is a tonic! I really feel a year younger for that one dose."

"Then you won't need to buy any other kind."

"Probably not, but I am the best judge of that. If you want to collapse like an old wash tub after six weeks of dry weather, that's your lookout, but I propose to live as long as possible and to have good health to back me."

She had her revenge sooner than could be hoped for. Mr. Bowser had snored about ten times when his toes began to crack. And a minute later he was clawing around with his legs, and when Mrs. Bowser gave him a nudge to arouse him from a supposed nightmare he sat up in bed and exclaimed:

"Landa, but how queer I feel! I'm all numb! Mrs. Bowser, are you awake?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'm afraid I'm going to be awfully sick!"

"Nonsense! That root tonic fixed you all right."

"I know it, but I'm getting an awful pain. Say, I've eaten or drunk something to poison me!"

"It's that decoction, Mr. Bowser."

"You don't think so?"

"I'm sure of it."

"Then I'd better send for a doctor at once!"

"Do nothing of the kind. It will only make an expense for nothing. You have 482 different bottles and boxes of remedies in the closet. I'll go down and get a specific for spring tonic poison."

He half fell out of bed, lighted the night lamp, and he was almost bent double as he made his way downstairs. Mrs. Bowser followed him halfway, knowing what was coming. She heard him clatter the bottles around for two or three minutes, and then, seeming to hold one in either hand, he muttered:

"Is this which or is that which, or which in thunder is which? It's the first time I ever needed medicine in the night, and now I can't tell a cure for hydrophobia from a remedy for fits, Mrs. Bowser."

"Well?"

"Come down here! I'm dying! Look this infernal old drug shop over and find me something to cure these colicky old pains!"

"All I want is the mustard from the pantry," she said, and in half an hour she had him in bed again and asleep. Next morning he was as blithe as if nothing had occurred, but just before breakfast, when she asked him if he'd forgotten his spring tonic, he turned on her with:

"Mrs. Bowser, conscience should have prevented you from ever mentioning those words again."

"How?"

"How? Am I blind? Can't I put 3 and 2 together and make 5?"

"Explain yourself. Your language is ambiguous."

"I understand all about the ambiguous business. You were determined not to take that tonic. You also made up your mind that if I took it it would be the worse for me. Any jury in this world would convict you on that evidence."

"What evidence?"

"Never you mind. Let your conscience answer you. I may feel it my duty later on in the day to see a lawyer—see a lawyer, Mrs. Bowser, and if so I shall, of course, be guided by what

LEGAL NOTICES

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT, Onondaga County, New York, Lora M. Fergerson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Fergerson, deceased, plaintiff, against Samuel Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, and also entered in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 5th day of March, 1915, I, the subscriber, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:— ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land, as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises Fifty (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by John Siver; being the equal South half part of the same, and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same, the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-Nine One Hundreds (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-Two (72) bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundredths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) arce of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Jonathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Roard on said Lot line, running thence Eight (8) chains and Twenty-five (25) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:— All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by Jabez Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12), Constable's purchase, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the State road at the Northeast corner of Fifty-nine and Eigthteen Hundredths (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve (12) chains Sixty-two (62) links to the Northwest corner of 20 and 29-100 acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1877; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State Road; thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight Hundredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises to be sold in Oswego County being the same premises described in a certain deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by Wilson Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's Office September 28, 1909, in Book 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

Selden E. McClusky, Referee.

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney, Office and P. O. Address, 202-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Prodigal Butterfly

She Played Her Part to Good Purpose, as It Proved.

By MARIE DENSMORE.

At the age of twenty-nine Bessie Pryor was forced to sit down and take stock of herself, her acquirements and her future. The money her father had left her, which she had foolishly believed would last forever, was gone, with the exception of a few hundred dollars.

She had had a good time with it. First she had had four years in the best college in the country; she had had a year of foreign travel; she had been much about her own country; she had had seasons in the mountains, seasons at the seashore, seasons in the city; she had heard the best music, seen the best plays and studied the best pictures in the world. And, as for clothes, she had worn right and left the finest productions of the shops and experienced modistes.

Now all of this was at an end suddenly. She had had a last interview with her father's old attorney, and he had told her the truth. She had eaten up her means. What was she to do?

Of course there was Aunt Bess, for whom she had been named—Aunt Bess, under whose wing she had gayly squandered her substance in riotous living.

She knew very well why Aunt Bess had allowed her to go on as she had. She had expected her to make a notable match. But fate would have it otherwise. There had been men enough, but only one for whom she had cared, and he would have none of her. And so she had come to twenty-nine and at the end of her fortune without the slightest claim upon her freedom.

She could live with Aunt Bess, but Aunt Bess had girls of her own, who were just coming out, one after the other, at enormous expense. And Uncle Ed wasn't the richest man in the world.

"I can't live on them," the girl thought. "They'd take me in and do their best by me, but I'd be a burden. Alas and alack, if only I had learned some useful craft. And only $700 remaining. It appears the only thing left for me is to be a vender of old clothes. I've got enough of them, goodness knows."

She laughed a little tremulously. "But, dear me, I can't sell my clothes. I shall have to wear them. Well, it stands like this: I can't live with Aunt Bess—pride forbids." She checked off one finger. "I can't teach; I can't sew; I can't—I can't do anything."

She dropped her head in her hands an instant, then raised it resolutely. "Bess Pryor, you're a chicken hearted thing! Put on your things and take a walk. You will be crying next thing you know."

She sprang up and a few moments later was leaving the house of the elderly friend with whom she was stopping during this urgent business quest of hers to the city.

At the very first corner, as she was walking briskly along trying to get the better of her feelings, she met a plainly dressed girl who was walking just as briskly.

"Why, Madge White!" Bess exclaimed, holding out her hand eagerly. "I haven't seen you in years. Where in the world do you come from?"

The other girl laughed.

"Why, don't you know? I'm here taking a course in the business college. I'm learning shorthand and typewriting. You see"—her voice dropped—"there's been hard times at home, and I'm getting out by myself to ease the burden if I can."

"Typewriting and shorthand," Bess mused. "Madge"—she spoke earnestly—"do you suppose I know enough to manipulate the keys and make those pothook things with a pencil?"

"Do you? And you a college girl! You certainly know enough, Bess. The trouble is you don't have to learn."

"Ah, but I do." Bess said soberly. "Let me walk with you and tell you all about it."

And as they went slowly up the street together she told her story. She had not cared much for Madge in college, for Madge was in a different set from her own, but she saw now that she had missed a good deal by not making friends with this very sensible, capable, warm hearted girl.

When at last they parted Madge had helped her to make a plan for the present. She was to enter the business school board where Madge did and share her room, and she was to tell the friend with whom she was staying and Aunt Bess and her father's old attorney that she had started out to earn a living for herself.

At the end of six months of the hardest mental work she had ever undertaken Bess was declared a finished pupil of more than ordinary excellence, and a position was obtained for her at a fair salary at a place where many other girls were at the same work as herself.

Six months more passed. She and Madge White still clung together. Madge was her closest, almost her only friend, for she now seemed to have forgotten her or at least to overlook her.

At the end of six months Horace Baird, her employer's old attorney, brought her out and asked her to accept a position as his secretary.

"Miss Page is going to be married," he said. "She leaves the first of the month. She is an expert, and I gave her $15 a week, but you may have the same if you will come."

"Oh, Mr. Baird, how good you are!" Bess cried. Fifteen dollars a week meant as much to her as $1,500 had once upon a time.

Two weeks later she was installed in his office and was making herself as invaluable to him as his former secretary had done. Clad simply in blue, her hair very smooth, not a gleam of gold, not a streak of ribbon about her, she sat each day before the massive office typewriter playing the keys with swift precision or making pothooks upon a pad at the old lawyer's dictation.

One morning as she sat thus at work alone the door opened and a man entered—a man whom she had not seen in two years, since that last evening she had danced with him and he had gone away without saying a single thing she had expected him to say.

She felt the color leaving her face, she felt a tremor seize her, but she made a brave stand in spite of all.

Her year as a wage earner had taught her more self command than all the other years of her life put together.

"Miss Pryor!" he exclaimed. "In the name of all that is wonderful, what are you doing here?"

It was just like him to say that, and she could not help laughing a little at his too evident amusement.

"Just earning my living, if you please, Mr. Brent," she replied.

"And is that necessary?"

"Most necessary. Did you ever hear the old story of the prodigal son, Mr. Brent?"

He nodded, watching her earnestly.

"Well," Bess went on, a little breathlessly, "like him, I have wasted my substance until I must earn if I would eat. I've been a business woman for a year, and I'm beginning to like it even better than being a society girl. Ah, here comes Mr. Baird!" as the old lawyer entered.

His entrance ended their conversation for that day, but soon after Brent came again.

Being a lawyer himself and upon very good terms with Mr. Baird, it was easy for him to frame excuses for frequent calls.

"So you like doing this?" he said one day, standing beside her and looking down at her nimble fingers. She looked up at him brightly.

"Yes, indeed. I never knew what it was to live until now. I only wish I had got to work sooner."

He waited awhile. They were alone in the office, and in the silence the clatter of the typewriter keys sounded startlingly loud.

"I suppose," he said finally, "that you are so in love with your work here that nothing could induce you to make a change. And yet I have been thinking that I could offer you a position rather better than this if you cared to accept it."

"But I'm not sure that it would be fair to Mr. Baird to leave him. He has been very good to me," Bess said.

"You don't understand," Brent said, speaking very low and leaning over her. "This is a permanent position—that of being my wife."

"I'd given up ever expecting to hear that from you," Bess said a little later. "Why didn't you tell me it that summer at Lenox or the winter before in Boston?"

"Because, my dear," Brent said, "I'm a slow man, and no matter how much I cared for a woman I would never marry her were she not the right sort. I didn't see in the frivolous girl you were then the making of a good wife for me. So, though I was strongly tempted, I went away without speaking."

"Then I played the prodigal daughter to good advantage, after all," Bess said mischievously. "If my money had held out this would never have happened. But how do you know that my old habits may not return?"

"How? Because you have learned your lesson well. And, anyway, the role of prodigal daughter, as you call it, never suited you so well as"—

"My present one?"

"No; as your future one as my wife will suit you."

Alaska.

Governor Strong of Alaska reports that the white population of the territory is estimated at 39,000, an increase of 3,000 over last year's estimate. The area is 590,884 square miles and the density of the total population per square mile at the last federal census was one inhabitant to ten square miles of area.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

About Your Skin.

The skin is a mighty good indicator as to one's general health. As a rule, when the blood is charged with impurities the skin will show it in some form of eruption or inflammation. Because the skin plays so important a part in keeping us well and strong it should be given the best care and attention. Here are some things you can do to keep your skin in good working order:

First.—Eat plain, wholesome food.

Second.—Exercise daily and get plenty of fresh air and sunlight.

Third.—Take a bath every day, followed by a brisk rub down with a coarse towel.

And when you perspire don't worry.

EVENING GOWN.

This Creation Shows Draped Tunic and Surplice Waist.



SMART FROCK.

That the tunic has not been entirely replaced by the wide skirt is shown quite plainly in many beautiful creations this season. The gown pictured here is of apricot colored pussy willow taffeta, wonderfully draped over an underskirt of chiffon to tone. The bodice is simplicity itself, it being a draped affair which ends at the right side under a corsage bouquet of morning glories and foliage.

COTTONS ARE POPULAR.

And Can Be Found In Prices to Suit All Incomes.

Never have there been prettier small patterns in cotton than are found this year, nor are they expensive, since they are found in every material from 25 cent dimities to $2 and $3 embroidered chiffons.

Canton crepes in tiny flower designs, voiles of various prices and even our old favorite, dotted swiss and polka dotted mousselines, may all be used for dainty little frocks, of which every one needs two or three, whether one remains at home or goes away for the hot season. The sensible woman who must consider the laundry selects one that will not soil easily, a well covered design or else plain white. She relies on what will always give her a fresh looking frock, not too elaborate, one that does not need to be laundered more than once.

Some women always send their wash dresses to a cleaner for the first laundering in order to set the colors and keep the shape of the skirt, but any of the materials should stand the home tubbing if the dress is first dipped in salted water and not hung in the sun to dry or sprinkled and folded up until ready to iron.

These sheer cottons and light silks stand much more fullness and flouncing than is possible in heavier fabrics, and milady can revel in billowy ruffles and gathers and puffings to her heart's content when hot days come.

Military Boot.

The severe shoe is the exception except for outing wear, and the military finish has the feminine cast that reminds one of the "fille du regiment" or some other light opera heroine, with its dainty patent leather finishing and high heel and tassel which are found even on the ties of the tennis shoe.

STYLE SPARKS.

Three piece costumes were displayed at many of the spring openings. These included usually coat suits of serge and taffetas, gabardines and taffetas and voile and taffetas combined in self colors only.

The frock in one piece was the usual arrangement, with a smartly cut dressy coat to match for wear with the gown.

Sports suits are being made of tweeds, serges and corduroys.

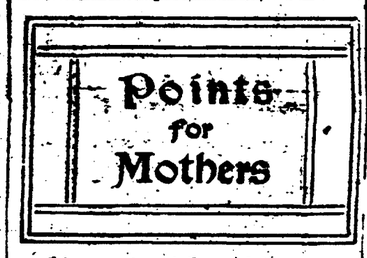
Favored styles are the gored circular skirts of fairly heavy weight materials with a coat designed along English shooting coat lines. This offers an inverted plait at the back and one each side of the front portions. These plaits extend to the waist line only, where the coat finishes with a smoothly fitted circular cut peplum.

Patch pockets of large dimensions are fashion features which distinguish the styles of many of the latest suits. As many as four appear on a coat, with skirts favored in like generosity by the addition of two more.



BRINKING TO THE FATHERLAND IN "THE WHITE FEATHER."

In this play, produced very successfully by William A. Brady at the Comedy Theater, New York, four secret service agents of the German government are planning a submarine raid on the English coast. When they believe they are upon the very threshold of success they drink to "Der Tag."



Adornment and Care of Nursery.

Children delight in change, and this applies to pictures as well as to other things. If an expensive picture is in the room and a contagious disease affects the child it is impractical to destroy the picture, and yet that may be desirable. As the child grows in knowledge the pictures, if not expensive, may be changed to suit the child's need.

Boys like good pictures. When a little fellow fills his room with undesirable pictures it is nearly always because others have not been obtainable. They like pictures with life in them, such as the Remington type, and their choice should be followed in this.

Until the child is of such age that it can be trusted alone portieres or heavy curtains should be dispensed with. At best they are industrious dust collectors and are more of a menace than a necessity. If they are used they should be of rather light material and so placed that there is no possible danger from fire. Hung near to a gas jet, they are a constant source of danger.

The rooms should be frequently and thoroughly cleaned, and in this procedure the child should be early taught to cooperate. All dusting must be done with a slightly dampened cloth or with a lamb's wool duster, both of which will collect the dust and will not simply scatter it.

Slightly wet salt or sawdust scattered upon the floor before sweeping will prevent to a great extent the raising of dust. One of the various preparations which are made for this purpose and which are very inexpensive will prove effective, and in addition they bring out the colors of the carpet if the floor has such a covering.

Why Children Tell Untruths.

Because a child tells an untruth he is not of necessity a liar. An apparent untruth may be told because the child is timid under examination and, losing control of himself, says what he does not mean. Adults commonly do this in courts. To the child questioning is often as much dreaded as the witness chair is to an adult. Other children tell untruths because they are absent minded. It is common for them to do so, because they do not fully understand the question put to them. These facts seem simple enough, and yet if they are not recognized the child may be falsely accused of lying, and his nervous system will suffer thereby.

Romance weaving is not uncommon among children who are blest with vivid imaginations. The difficulty is that the child has not been taught to make distinctions between the truths of allegory and those of fact. The imagination is valuable, but needs early guidance, so that it will not be the master, but the servant of the child.

The desire to appear prominently before others (a dramatic instinct) is often the cause of romance weaving. The best way to treat this latter is to receive the statements of the child without comment and without apparent interest. When he finds that he has not an appreciative audience he will be cured of this habit. In a few instances the fault indicates some impending illness, or it may be due to lack of control, which is marked in nervous children after an acute illness. Parents should show considerable patience toward children who are apparent liars, and every effort should be made to determine whether there is a physical basis for the moral fault.

When Traveling.

When starting on a trip, no matter how short, the farseeing mother or nurse should remember to take along some of the Japanese flower seeds which, when put into water, spring into blossom. A pair of blunt scissors, an assortment of pictures, a blank book and a tube of glue is another suggestion for an inexpensive remembrance. It is most often not the costly toy or trinket that gives the most enjoyment.

Any child starting off on a trip would appreciate a small leather portfolio to fit into the traveling case and would like to find a fountain pen, a book of postage stamps and several postal cards done up in an attractive package, with a box of bonbons. No matter how inexpensive the gift, one must remember that pretty ribbons, paper and general wrappings will play a large part in the pleasure the gift brings to the little traveler.

No Work Before Breakfast.

No work which is at all exacting or difficult should be undertaken by the child before breakfast, and this rule applies to mental effort as surely as to physical. If the curriculum of the child's school demands study in the early morning it should be prepared for such mental effort by a suitable meal. There can be no objection to a short walk or to some form of light exercise at this time, but the more serious duties of the day must be delayed until after the morning meal.

Bathtub Toys.

If baby is afraid of the water when having his bath buy several prettily colored cork bobbers, such as fishermen use, and throw these in the bathtub. He will be so busy trying to catch them that he will forget to be afraid and, instead, will be highly entertained.

Tip Economy.

"Some people hold that a wife ought to receive a regular salary for her work in the home."

"Then it would be just as cheap to hire a housekeeper."—Baltimore American.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

It Seems to Be an Effect Produced by Energy on Matter.

It is a curious fact that although evidence of electricity in a primitive way was observed as long ago as the sixth century B. C. and its manifestation has become one of the greatest factors in our modern civilization, no one knows just what it is.

At different times it has been thought to be a form of matter, a thin, weightless fluid, a kind of force, a variety of motion and a disturbance in the ether—which is supposed to fill all space, including pores in most solid metals. Electricity is not something created by man. He has simply discovered ways of turning its manifestations to practical account.

From the time that Thales observed, centuries before the Christian era, that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies like bits of paper, discoveries of electric phenomena were made from time to time, but they were detached from a realization of the great possibilities brought to light in recent years.

Electricity becomes evident when, rendered active by some molecular disturbance, such as friction, rupture or chemical action. Scientists today regard it as neither energy nor matter, but, like heat, light and sound, it is an effect produced by energy on matter.

It has been discovered that electricity is a self existing property, by which we are everywhere surrounded, and human as well as inanimate bodies can be charged with it. From this we can understand that many more remarkable discoveries of its application will be made.—Rocky Mountain News.

SLY WINK SAVES "CORPSE."

Lumberjack Found Coffin In Morgue Cozy Place For Nap.

A "wink" probably saved Sam Kincade of Engadine, Mich., from being buried alive.

Kincade, who is a lumberjack, had come to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., seeking work. After amusing himself in true lumberjack fashion he wandered into a morgue and crawled into a coffin to sleep. Morgue employees, after closing several caskets, approached the one that held the drowsy jack. The woodsman turned over and winked.

He was released from the police court after pleading guilty to a charge of intoxication.

Cleek Knocks Him Out

Smith J. Noe of Sayville, N. Y., veteran of the civil war, was winding his grandfather's clock just before going to bed when the ratchet slipped. The spring unwound with such violence that two of his fingers were broken by the pin, and he was sent sprawling across the floor.

When you fail to wind up your troubles there is no end to them. Every morning like a pirate when you discover that it has served as an excellent watches of the city.—New Orleans States.

ALBANY LETTER ... DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 16.—Perhaps the most novel claim which the new State Court of Claims will be required to consider is that of Joseph M. Stanford, skipper of a small yet trim craft, who resides at No. 123 William street, New York city, Stanford has a claim for $649.33.

It is not the amount of the claim which makes the action Stanford has brought against the State interesting; it is the unusual surroundings. The federal government is held largely responsible by the claimant for the damages which he is seeking to have settled.

Stanford is the owner of the sailing vessel "Albiore" and was sailing his craft July 4, last a few miles east of Eaton Neck, about two miles off Long Island when it was rammed by the U. S. S. "Glouster" which was being navigated by the Naval Militia. The "Albiore" was badly damaged, the claimant says, who adds in his brief:

"Said collision was due solely to the carelessness and negligence of the officers who operated the "Glouster" and was in no wise due to any negligence on the part of the owner of the "Albiore".

"The Glouster" is operated by steam, while the "Albiore" is a sailing vessel. The "Glouster" attempted to pass the "Albiore" without proper signals and without proper precautions and negligently.

It appears that the U. S. S. "Glouster" was assigned by the Federal government to the Second Battalion, Naval Militia of this State. The State agreed to protect and defend the Federal government against any liability which might grow out of any damage to life or property while it was in possession of the "Glouster." At least this is the declaration that Mr. Stanton makes in his brief. He also declares that by reason of the negligence of the officers of the Naval Militia operating the "Glouster" he was required to spend $199.33 for repairs following the collision and that he lost the rental of his boat during the time that it was laid up for repairs. The amount for such loss the claimant places at $450.

The naval militia of New York State prides itself upon its navigators and the knowledge of seamanship generally and it is believed that every effort will be made to establish the fact that the accident was caused by any other cause than negligence or failure to give or display the proper signals.

It is rumored that Eckford C. McKay, a commander in the State Naval Militia and at one time military secretary to Governor John A. Dix may be called upon as a witness when the case is tried, but there is at this time nothing more than a rumor upon which to hang the statement.

Claims for all manner of damage have been passed upon by the old Court of Claims, and the Board of Claims, but the novel situation presented is a precedent. Both the Federal and State governments figure in the details of the accident, yet it is the belief of the claimant that the Federal government cannot be proceeded against because of the circumstances that the "Glouster" had been loaned to the State with the assurance that if any damage to other property or to human life resulted the United States government would not be held liable.

When the case goes to trial, and no definite date has as yet been set considerable interest is bound to be aroused. The Naval Militia in this State is made up of three battalions; the First, located at New York; the Second at Brooklyn and the Third at Rochester.

How He Did It.

"I have seven wives," explained the unspeakable Turk to the interviewer.

"Great Caesar! How do you manage to pay your dressmaker's bills?"

"I married dressmakers, son of an infidel!"—Boston American.

An established reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

GAME AND GUN CLUB MEETS; ELECT OFFICERS

The Fulton Game and Gun club held its first meeting of the 1915 season last night at the Hotel Fulton. 75 members of the club were present and new members to the number 25 were received. The club now has representatives in Hannibal, Palermo, Phoenix and Minetto as well as in this city and the surrounding districts.

The election of officers for the year took place and the results were as follows: B. J. O'Grady, president; Dr. H. L. Lake, vice-president; J. C. Murphy, secretary and treasurer. A committee was appointed to stock the various streams and lands in this section with the game and fish which will be supplied by the state, comprising, Messrs. Stewart, Nichols, Brewer Taft and Foster. This committee will commence the work of stocking the streams as soon as the first shipment of fish arrives from the State Board.

Several topics relative to the club's activities were discussed informally. Among others, the question of stocking the swamp lands in this section with rabbits was considered. The date of the formal opening of the clubhouse at Stop 28 was not set, but as soon as the weather moderates the club will begin its regular shoots. The club will meet again in about two weeks and at that time several other subjects will be considered.

A cordial invitation is extended to every sportsman in this locality to join the club and share in its benefits. The dues are only a dollar a year, and membership cards can be obtained from the president or secretary.

OPEN TOMORROW

The McKinstry company will open its new store on 1st st. to the public tomorrow. Directly adjoining the handsome new establishment of Stranahan and Love, the shoe-dealers, the new store will set a standard of beauty and equipment of the very highest grade.

A BABY BOY

Mr. and Mrs. George Jardine Hill of 369 S. 3d st., are happy over the arrival this morning of a son, George Wesley.

Those You Know

Mrs. Lake of Bowens Corners is the guest of Mrs. Ada House of West 3d st.

* * *

Harry Nichols is erecting a garage to house a new auto which is "on the way."

* * *

Mrs. Theresa Brown left yesterday for her home in Wisconsin.

* * *

Major Ferguson is ill at his home in Oneida st.

* * *

C. M. Allen, Jr., has returned from Unadilla.

* * *

Monroe Skeel is very ill at his home in South Fourth st.

* * *

Supervisor Wade E. Gayer was in Oswego yesterday working in conjunction with the committeemen who settle each month with County Clerk Stanton.

* * *

A petition for letters of probate on the estate of Eliza R. Hull, late of this city, was filed in Surrogate's Court yesterday by a son, Edwin C. Hill of Arkport, Steuben county. The estate is valued at $600 and the son is the sole legatee.

* * *

Mrs. R. B. MacRae of S. 5th st., has been in Syracuse for a few days.

* * *

E. J. Carver of S. 3d st. has gone to Philadelphia and Baltimore on a business trip.

* * *

The Rev. S. T. Dibble of Potsdam, formerly of this city, called on his numerous friends here Monday.

* * *

Mrs. William Rogers of Hannibal st. spent Thursday in Syracuse.

* * *

Ed. C. Stevens of East Broadway has been in Syracuse on business.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Farrel of Park st., who is studying as a nurse in Syracuse, is enjoying a three-weeks' vacation at her home.

* * *

The Fulton High school baseball is practicing daily under the direction of Captain Brov and Manager O'Brien and the boys are grually rounding into shape for their first game which will be played on April 30.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., Ter Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y. adv

CULKIN GETS CONTRACT

Pathfinder Construction Company Fails to Land Road Jobs.

When bids were opened in Albany for the construction of three state highways in Oswego county, it was found that J. A. Culkin of Oswego, was low out of a list of twenty-five for building the Fulton-Hannibal road, part 2, his bid being $29,452.75. The Pathfinder Construction Company, of Fulton (Connors & Hartnett) was second, with a bid of $29,559.80.

The highest bid was $36,000, submitted by a Buffalo company.

The Hernadine Brothers' Company, of Spencerport, submitted the low bid for the Central Square-Constantia State highway, part 1, five and a half miles long, $42,451.50.

The Pathfinder Construction Company, of Fulton, was again second, with a bid of $44,940.60.

For the Phoenix-Mexico road, part 2, length 5.22 miles, the Valley Construction Company, of Sidney, submitted the low bid, $45.069.95. Again the Pathfinder Company was second, submitting a bid of $45,141.15. J. A. Culkin, of Oswego, bid $50,679.45.

REFUSES A JOB

Oswego Man Declines Lockmaster's Job at Dam No. 6.

It was announcement yesterday that J. B. Wellington of Oswego has notified General Wotherspoon that he will not accept the appointment as lockmaster at dam No. 6. Mr. Wellington was to assume his duties on April 23, at a salary of $1200. The list now remains open for the next man eligible.

IMPROVEMENT MADE

James W. Bogue has almost completed the improvements on the former Livingstone property he recently purchased on S. 1st st. The front of the house has been divided into two business establishments with large plate windows on each side. Mr. Bogue will occupy one side with his "Harley Motor Shop," and the other side is occupied by Miss M. A. Hickey, milliner. The house, when the alterations are completed and the painting finished, will add greatly to the attractiveness of that section of the city.

All city grocers handle Black's graham bread, because of the demand for this healthful food. Made in the sanitary way. adv112

PUPILS OUTDID THEMSELVES

(Continued from Page One)

Holden, John Myers, Milton Wise, Avery Clements.

Dixie—Merald Orth, Paul Hutchins.

Sweet and Low—Florence Rappole.

As an exit march the orchestra rendered "Please Don't Take my Darling Boy Away" by Von Tilzer.

The following composed the "Committee on Arrangements" and they are to be congratulated on the success of the undertaking, which entails no small amount of patience and work especially with the younger pupils: Principal L. Dudley Wilcox.

Mrs. Lora White Kesler Teacher of Elocution.

Miss E. Alta Thompson, Supervisor of Music.

Principal James E. Lanigan.

Principal Lois A. Harrington.

Principal Ruth Graveley.

Principal Elizabeth A. Sadler.

Miss Marie L. Benson.

Miss Mabel V. Lehon.

Miss Maude Marden.

Miss Frances Forsyth, Librarian, Fulton Public Library.

A LITTLE SHOEMAN

Jack Edward, a bouncing ten-pound baby boy, arrived this morning to brighten the home of Clare Brown, the popular shoe-salesman of Stranahan and Love.

VULCANIZING

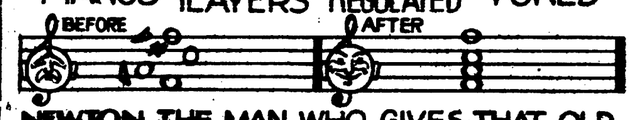
Your patronage solicited.

All work guaranteed.

Bring your tires to

HUNTER FAN & MOTOR CO.

PIANOS PIANO PLAYERS REPAIRED REGULATED TUNED



NEWTON THE MAN WHO GIVES THAT OLD PIANO A NEWTONE

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP—Nearly New

F. J. NEWTON, Care Mrs. N. H. Haviland

NO HOUR SALES

At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best lines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are aways pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation

THE QUIRK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.

Saturday

"The Sage Brush Girl"
Vitagraph 3 Reels
"In Palmy Days"
"The Green Cat"
"The Worthier Man"

Matinee, 5c
Night: Balcony, 5c Main Floor, 10c

Sunday

CHARLEY CHAPLIN
in
Keystone Comedy
"FILM JOHNNIE"
and 7 others

PRICES: 5c and 10c

SHIPMAN'S 5c, 10c and 25c STORE
FIRE & ALTERATION SALE CONTINUES THIS WEEK
Following are some Specials for this Sale.

REGULAR 25c STAIR CARPET ..... 10c yd
REGULAR 39c RUGS ..... 25c each
25c LARGE LACE DRESSER SCARF ..... 14c each
10c VAL AND TORCHON LACES ..... 4c yd
10c yd. EMBROIDERY ..... 6c yd
25c EMBROIDERY DRESS FLOUNCING, 45 ins. wide 25c yd
25c RIBBON, 150-200 width ..... 17c yd
10c CURTAIN SCRIM, ETC., special ..... 6½c yd
5c ROLL TOILET PAPER Special ..... 9 rolls for 25c
Ladies 50c STRAW HAT SHAPES, Special 25c

These are just a few of our Specials.
Come in and look around.

SHIPMAN'S 5c, 10c and 25c STORE
112 Oneida Street

WALL PAPER

¶ Our prices are the lowest and our designs the newest.

¶ We handle a full line of Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

Painting, Decorating, Paper Hanging
OUR SPECIALTY

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.
Phone 354 208 Oneida Street

1915 Overland 85 HORSE POWER REGISTERED

Electrically Started and Lighted

THIS is the first car of its size, capacity, power and electrical equipment to sell below $1000?

Though the price is lower than ever, the quality is maintained throughout. All materials, metals and workmanship are of the very best.

This newest Overland has the genuine fashionable stream-line body design.

The body color is Brewster green—always so rich and attractive. It is neatly trimmed with fine hair-line striping of ivory white.

The electric starting and electric lighting equipment is one of the most reliable and best established on the market.

There is also a high tension magneto which is independent of the starting and lighting system and requires no dry cells.

This car rides just like it looks—beautifully. The new, long, improved underslung rear springs give maximum riding comfort under all conditions.

Tires are 33" x 4" all around. Never before has a car at this price come equipped with such large tires.

It seats five adults comfortably, without crowding. It is a big, spacious five-passenger touring car.

It has the famous Overland 30 h. p. motor of remarkable strength, speed, durability and economy, developing more power than you will ever require.

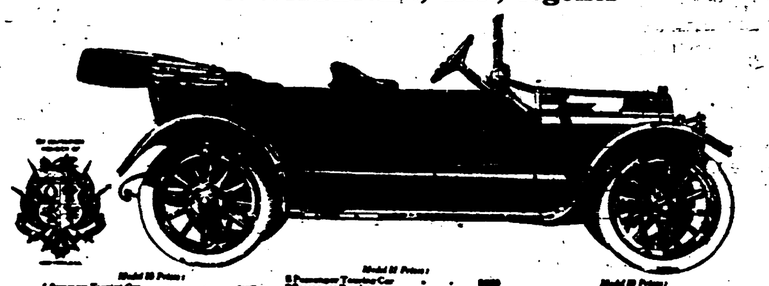
This car at this price is destined to be known as the greatest motor car achievement of the season.

Orders are now being taken for immediate delivery.

Following are a few of the many high-grade features

30 h. p. motor
Stream-line body
Ample room for 5 passengers
Electrically started
Electrically lighted
Electric horn
High-tension magneto
All electric switches on instrument board of wood dash
Ventilating, rain-vision type windshield
High-grade upholstery
Thermo-syphon cooling
Pivot-bearing crankshaft
Rear axle; floating type
Rear springs; extra long underslung, 3-4 elliptic
103 inch wheelbase
33 inch x 4 inch tires
Demountable rims
One tank gas
Left-hand drive
Center control
Body color Brewster green with ivory white striping
Black tops, top boot, curtains and front rods, mohair lining, rain vision, full set of tools, jack and pump

VAN WAGENEN, Inc., Agents



Model 85 Prices
5 Passenger Touring Car ... $985
2 Passenger Roadster ... 985
5 Passenger Touring Car ... 985
Delivery Wagon with express body ... 985
4 Passenger Coupe ... 1185
All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 102 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1915 | Price One Cent.

"Another Taxpayer" Asks of the City Attorney a Few Questions Pertinent to the Present Topics of Discussion.

ON THE RIALTO

Speed fiends are burning up the good streets of the city every day. A police motorcycle has been proposed, but whether the department will get one or not is a question. Something in that line is needed and at once. Oneida st. is a speedway for joy-riders from the Canal bridge out. Almost any afternoon some speed fiend can be seen taking the corner of 1st and Oneida st, at a speed well over 20 miles per hour. Some day there will be an accident and then of course the police will get busy, but what is needed now is prevention. The speed limit in Fulton is 15 miles per hour and corners are to be taken at slow speed at all times. If there are any officials in charge who doubt this statement let them spend a few hours some afternoon along 3d st. or 4th st.

* * *

Friend Syracuse Herald had a bad dream yesterday. All this "knocking" which is so "annoying" to the public (poor public—please let them sleep) aggragravated our friend to such an extent that he decided to commission the Chamber of Commerce to action, said commissioning of course, being decided upon without consulting the chamber. However, we all overlook things sometimes. When the statement appeared in his "colyum" last eve, and we learned that certain things and people were to be "investigated," were, of course, properly alarmed and hastily consulted time tables.

But it seems that our friend had been misled. President Whitaker of the Chamber stated that he has been wondering where our friend got his "info"—and also informed us that the meeting was not to be a public one for the hearing of grievances, fancied or otherwise.

But, as heretofore stated, mistakes will be made, and even by the Herald.

* * *

The twins have moved. The McKinstry store and Stranahan and Love, old "pals" and next door neighbors on Oneida st. are still real chummy in their new location. A good team, at that, and one that gets the business.

* * *

The first newsboy who tears the wrapper off his Sunday papers tomorrow and casts said wrapper into the thoroughfares of the city may find himself in the "hoose-gow" before night. Chief Dyer is determined that the streets of the city shall be kept clean and he will have his men on the look out tomorrow. After some hard work on the part of the "White Wings" last Sunday, the city streets were in fine condition. But in an hour's time they were littered with paper again.

* * *

Sme of the school tots who participated in the school carnival showed unsual ability for children so young. Many a young lad and lassie think this morning that the stage is their future and to those we would repeat the words of the prophet Hamfat—"I am an actor—and I don't eat."

* * *

Buffalo has a high tax rate—and New York is groaning— but Fulton smiles bravely (?) under the yoke of a rate higher than either city. New York had a Tweed and there's a reason.

Bankrupt now, the second largest city in the world can't borrow a lead nickel. Is Fulton, to have a Tweed or has she already had one?

* * *

"Two biplanes have been built in this city (Fulton) and one of them has been known to be in the air."—Syracuse paper.

The other one was probably used as a submarine in city politics.

—E. J. L.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS

GERMAN

Berlin (by Wireless).—The statement from the War Office today is as follows:

"Near Ostend and Nieuport some enemy destroyers took part yesterday in artillery fighting, but were quickly silenced.

"On the southern border of St. Eloi we occupied two houses. South of Lorette height fighting began again last night.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle only artillery duels took place.

"The use of bombs developing asphyxiating gas and of explosive infantry cartridges by the French is daily becoming more frequent.

"Aviators were unsually active yesday, as the weather was favorable. Hostile aviators threw bombs on places behind the German front. Freiburg also was shelled. At this place several civilians, including children, were wounded.

On the western front the situaiton is unchanged. In skirimishes near Kalvaria (Russian Poland) in the last few days 1040 Russian were taken prisoners and seven machine guns were captured."

FRENCH

Paris, Saturday — The following French official statement regarding the progress of the fighting in the western theatre of the war was given out here today:

"At Notre Dame de Lorette the Germans delivered three counter attacks, each of which was preceded by a violent bombardment. They were all stopped short at the outset. They also failed in a counter attack at Les Eparges last night.

"At Bois de Montmare there was an artillery duel. We silenced three batteries and blew up an ammunition depot."

The communication of the afternoon added nothing to the information communicated last night except the following:

"Our artillery brought down during the afternoon of April 15 a German aeroplane which fell in front of the English lines, but behind the German trenches, north of Ypres."

RUSSIAN

Petrogade, via London.—The official communication of the Russian War Office issued this evening says:

"In the Carpathians our troops, noiselessly approaching the enemy's barbed wire entanglements between the villages of Telepotch and Zuella, broke through and, after a brief bayonet engagement, gained possession of two heights and took numerous prisoners. The enemy sent the 121st reserve regiment to make a counter attack, and the fighting continues.

"In the direction of Rostoki the enemy made fruitless attacks near the village of Croszpatch against the heights occupied by us.

"On Wednesday we successfully repulsed persistent attacks by the enemy in the direction of the Stry.

"Reports arriving from various sectors of the Carpathian front show that verywhere the roads are in a bad state owing to the thaw and the swollen rivers.

"On the rest of the front there is no change.

"Yesterday in the Black Sea our destroyers sank off the Anatolia coast four steamships, two of which were laden with coal, and several sailing vessels, and also exchange fire with the Susuguldaik (Asia Minor) batteries."

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London—The foolowing official communication was issued today:

"In Poland, near Blogie, east of Piotrkow, a Russian attack has been repulsed.

"On the Lower Nida our artillery set fire to a Russian ammunition store. Several trenches within effective range of our artillery were quickly evacuated by the Russians.

"In the Carpathians isolated fighting has taken place in the wooded sectors. Advancing Russian infantry was replsed with heavy losses. We captured 400 prisoners.

"In the fighting in the Stry Valley we have taken an additional 208 prisoners."

"Another Taxpayer's" Letter of Invitation Receives the Seconding of The Evening Times, Whose Columns Remain Open to the Desires of G. M. Fanning, City Attorney.

Editor of the Times:

With your permission, I desire to ask the following questions to City Attorney George M. Fanning through the columns of your paper:

1. What law, Mr. City Attorney, gives you the right to engage and the Common Council the right to pay a stenographer in your law office a salary of $60.00 per month?

2. Is it not a fact, Mr. City Attorney, that this stenographer is used by you and your brother, H. J. Fanning, in your and his private law practice as a stenographer and a process server; and, Mr. City Attorney, is it not a fact that this same public servant is now and for several years last past been used as a stenographer by William J. Hartnett, J. H. Conners and the Pathfinder Construction Co., Inc.

3. Is it not a fact, Mr. City Attorney, that you and your brother have never paid into the City Treasury one cent for the services this stenographer has rendered you and your brother in your private business, and is it not true that you have never asked nor received for the City of Fulton a reasonable sum or any sum whatsoever from Messrs. Hartnett and Conners and the Pathfinder Construction Co. for said stenographer's service to them?

Mr. City Attorney and Special County Judge, the taxpayers of the City of Fulton would like to have you tell them in the next issue of this paper if the foregoing is true or false, as they are vitally interested. In case [illegible] this letter, such silence shall act as a sufficient answer.

ANOTHER TAXPAYER.

April 17, 1915.

BILL MAY PASS

Supervisors Believe That Appropriation for Minetto Bridge May Be Made

According to last night's Palladium County Superintendent Howard, County Attorney Gallagher and the members of the Highways Committee of the Board of Supervisors, composed of C. H. Nichols, V. V. Vant and H. Louis Wallace, returned from Albany last night, where they found that the special appropriation bill carrying $50,000 for the Minetto bridge, now in the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, would be passed this week, and where they also secured the pleasing information that the plans for the Pulaski-Altmar road, five miles long, and the Williamstown-Comden road, seven miles long, would be completed in a few days and sent here for approval.

The new roads will cost in the neighborhood of $15,000, of which the county will pay approxiately $50,000 and as soon as they are returned and the Minetto bridge bill enacted there will be a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors to authorize the raising of the county's share of these projects. At the same meeting John C. Henry will probably be appointed County court stenographer at a salary of $1,200 a year.

The building of the new State roads will complete the trunk line from Oswego to Utica, with the exception of a short stretch between the county line an Camden, which it is hoped will also be put under contract later this year: The Williamstown road runs across the town from Albion to the Oneida county line.

With this road finished Oswego will have good connections with Watertown, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester still lacks fourteen miles of improvement betweed Wolcott and Sodus, but it will be possible toogo to Rochester and Buffalo over improved highways via Elbridge, Auburn and Canandaigua. Every effort is being made to push the Wolcott-Sodus stretch and this also may be put under contract this season.

BERLIN JOURNAL HEAPS ANATHEMA ON DECEIVERS

Paris, Saturday.—The Paris Matin reproduces the following article from the Berlin Tag, a conservative newspaper, according to the Eclaireus de Nice, of March 29:—

"We have been deceived in all our calculations.

"We expected that the whole of India would revolt at the first sound of the guns in Europe, but, lo! thousands and tens of thousands of Indians are now fighting with the English against us.

"We expected that the British Empire would crumble to pieces, but the British colonies have united, as they have done before, with the mother country.

"We expected a victorious revolt in British South Africa, and there was only a fiasco.

"We expected disturbances in Ireland, and Ireland sends against us some of her best contingents.

"We thought the peace party all powerful in England, but it has disappeared amid the general enthusiasm that the war against Germany has aroused.

"We reckoned that England was degenerate and incapable of being a serious factor in the war, and she shows herself to be our most dangerous enemy.

"It was the same thing with France and Russia. We thought that France was corrupt, and that she had lost the sense of national solidarity, but we now learn that the French are formidable adversaries.

"We thought that Russia could do nothing; we believed that her people were too profoundly discontented to fight in favor of the Russian government; we counted on its rapid collapse as a great military Power, but Russia has mobilized her millions of men very rapidly and very well. Her people are full of enthusiasm, and her force is crushing.

"Those who have led us into all these faults, all these calculations, all these mistakes about our neighbors and their affairs, have assumed a heavy burden of responsibility."

PREMIER ADMITS COUNTRY MAY ENTER THE WAR

London, Saturday.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Sofia telegraphs under a Friday date:

"The Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavooff, has acknowledged the possibility of Bulgaria's impending participation in the war in support of the Triple Entente Powers. This attitude was brought about by Germany's refusal to deliver munitions of war which Bulgaria has paid for or to make the April loan advance as agreed upon."

The Times Sofia correspondent also takes the view that Bulgaria canot long maintain her position of neutrality.

"It is realized," says this correspondent, "that time is on the side of the Entente Powers, and the attack on the Dardanelles has caused all parties to recognize the fact that a change is at hand. It is believed a reconstruction of the Cabinet is impending which will facilitate this change. The Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna are becoming alarmed and desperate efforts are being made to compromise Bulgaria in the eyes of the Eentente Powers by provoking hostilities between Bulgaria and Serbia. But the Bulgarian government is firmly resolved not to allow its hand to be forced."

COST OF MOBILIZATION WILL DRIVE ITALY TO WAR

London, Saturday.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Dr. E. J. Dillon, its special correspondent at Rome, regarding the probable outcome of the negotiations between Italy and Austria-Hungary. The latter, he says, has made certain conditional offers, but these are accompanied by important reservations.

Meanwhile the financial and economic strain of the situation created in Italy by her military preparations is very severe, and Dr. Dillon maintaines the belief he has held from the outset that within a short time Italy will intervene in the war on the side of the Allies.

Londan, Saturday.—The Times' correspondent at Petrograd says:

"Prince Eugene Trubetskoi contributes to the Retch an article discussing the recent rumors of the Austro-Hungarian overtures for a separate peace. Disavowing all precise information regarding whether Austria actually has attempted to enter into negotiations with Russia or to sound government circles the writer nevertheless deems the rumors so far plausible, in that at the present moment a separate peace would confer very real benefits upon Austria.

"So long as war continue, he says, and Italy and Rotmainia, join the Allies, Austria risks losing Trieste and Transylvania, whereas if immediate peace is concluded she may preserve these provinces."

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 17, 1915

Opinions

The Spirit Still There

The flurry in Bethlehem steel was a sign that all the dash and take a chance spirit has not gone out of the stock market. It is a long time since there was a killing on exchange and a long time since rumors of a melon to be cut or a stock to be boosted gave the speculative the thrill which is necessary for an active market. It all came in Bethlehem. Mr. Schwab set the stage months ago in hobnobbing with royalty in the story of millions upon millions in contracts, in the state department's notice that he must not violate neutrality, etc. Before all this Bethlehem was selling at 30. Slowly it went up to 45. On Tuesday it reached 155 and an hour later it sagged to 125. The point is that the intrinsic value of the property had not changed since it was quoted at 30. The difference represented the belief that its future was assured and that it would be a dividend payer.

So much for Bethlehem. The lesson is the buoyancy and hope of American business men. Give them confidence and business will boom. Let them believe there is to be stability, dividends and the wheels of industry will turn. Even the slight chance of profit will make men embark in new lines. What this country needs today is a business policy which will give men encouragement and hope. America has the captains of industry, the capital and the best labor in the world. It needs reasons for confidence and then we shall hear no more of depression.—Watertown Standard.

The Canneries Bill

Governor Whitman should veto the canneries bill which the Legislature has just sent to him. Whether he views this legislation as a matter of politics or principle, it will still be desirable for him to veto it. From either angle it is lamentable that the Republicans in the Legislature passed it. It would be incredibly stupid and dangerous for the Governor to fall in with them in supporting so vicious a measure.—New York Tribune.

Thus does one of the great metropolitan newspapers misrepresent a great industry of the State and appeal to all that is vicious and degrading in honest labor. The Tribune does not understand the conditions in the canneries. Just listen to this from its editorial columns:

"On the one side are a few canners who expect to grow sleek and rich on the process of the toil of women and children days, nights, Sundays, at 10 cents an hour. On the other side are these women and children, breaking down their nervous systems, ruining their health, not working cheerfully, but driven in competition with machines in noisy, unsanitary, moisture-reeking factories for a mere pittance."

This fits the East Side—the slums—of New York, the home of The Tribune. Anyone would imagine from The Tribune's sodden misrepresentation of the up-state canneries that they are hotbeds of disease instead of wooden sheds through which the pure air of the country circulates, and where the odors of fresh vegetables from Mother Earth give health and vigor to human life. The "moisture-reeking factories" abound in The Tribune's home town but not in the open country, and "10 cents an hour" in the country is worth as much and will go as far as 25 or 30 or even 50 cents an hour in the turkey-trotting, sewer-satured, noisy, nervous, racking, unsanitary metropolis.

Big Cut in Butter
Fancy Creamery
28c lb.
AT
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida Street

IMPROVE THE BAD SPOTS

While there may be nothing new in the suggestion, how many of us stop long enough in our mad rush to think of the wonderful possibilities of transforming the Oswego river bank into one of the most beautiful spots to be found south of the many islands in the St. Lawrence river.

Then again there is another spot belonging to the city that should receive attention now so that in a few years Fulton may have a public park shaded by trees and overlooking the surrounding country for miles. The ground surrounding the imposing looking standpipe has wonderful opportunities for improvement as a place of recreation.

East Park is conceded to be beautiful. Its beauty lies in the naturalness of everything within its borders—from the unpaved pathways to the very tops of the noble trees. But the city is not complete with one such place as East Park. It should prepare to acquire more beauty spots. Indeed, it may not be too early to cast longing eyes at those beautiful grounds owned by the Oswego County Agricultural Society on the West Side. There nature has been lavish, and the West Side needs just such a place as the shores of Lake Neahtawanta as a spot for the recreation of the hundreds of toilers who live beyond "the great divide."

This article is not meant to usurp any of the prerogatives of the new Chamber of Commerce. It is merely a suggestive thought—a thought that, if realized might help to make the city a still better place in which to live.

East Broadway is a beautiful street. It leads to two of the most beautiful resting places to be found anywhere—Mt. Adnah and St. Mary's cemeteries. The street should be as beautiful as the cemeteries, and the beautiful ground owned by the city overlooking the cemeteries, and surrounding the new standpipe, ought to receive now a lot of attention in the way of practical forestry.

It is doubtful whether aside from the river's banks there is a place in the city where forestry is needed so badly as upon the standpipe hill; there is no place where a few trees would produce grander results. A noble purpose would be served by devising a plan for making a public park on the land surrounding the concrete standpipe.

HOME-DESTROYING BALLOTS

"Woman's place is in the home"—all the anti-suffragists are agreed on that. They will, therefore, be intensely interested in the experiences of Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, who cast a vote on tax matters at Huntington on April 6. Her diary for that day shows to what extent the burden of the ballot tends to take woman out of her proper "sphere."

Arising at 6 a.m., Mrs. Sammis prepared the breakfast for her family. Thereafter she washed the dishes and cleaned the first and second floors of her house, hung some pictures, prepared luncheon, including the cooking of soup, meat, vegetables and dessert, and after luncheon she washed dishes again and cleaned house some more. Then she sallied forth to vote, finishing the casting of her ballot before her husband, who could vote for candidates, whereas she was safeguarded under the law from that tax on her intelligence.

Having voted, she appeared as a witness in a will case, then went to her lawyer's office to transact some business. There followed a visit to the bank and the organization of a Bible class for adults. Leaving there, she foregathered with an anti-suffragist returning from a card party, who reminded her that "woman's place is in the home." Stung by that to a realization of her duties, she hastened home and had dinner ready for her husband when he arrived; then spent the evening with her family over books, newspapers and music until she retired at 9:30 to rest "after the fatigues of voting."

It is indeed fortunate for the public that it has been privileged to learn these things. There must be settled this fall the question whether women are to have the burdensome ballot thrust upon them and be swept by it from their serene haven of peace and propriety. Ballot or no ballot, the Home must be preserved. When the ballot conflicts with the Home to the extent set forth by Mrs. Sammis' diary, there can be no hesitation about the side all home-lovers must take on the equal-suffrage referendum.—New York Tribune.

The canneries bill ought to be signed, not as a matter of politics, but as a matter of principle and justice.—Oneida Dispatch.

Do you like clean-made rye bread? It's nourishing. The Black Baking Co's product is just what you've been looking for. adv112

PURPLE PANSY BRIGADE LATEST BRITISH CRAZE.

Flower Is Sign Wearer Has Some Friend Among Wounded at Front.

One of the latest war crazes in English society is the "purple pansy brigade." If you have an intimate friend or relative wounded at the front you wear a buttonhole of purple pansies. The result has been an unexampled demand for the purple pansy.

Now that there is almost no one who has not a friend among the casualties, practically all the women at fashionable gatherings wear a cluster of the sympathetic flower, and some of the men do the same. At some of the smart luncheons at the big hotels the effect is most curiously mournful.

But the purple pansy also serves as a useful conversation opener. "My dear, what friend of yours has been wounded?" leads to all sorts of interesting, mysterious, sentimental inquiries. The purple pansy, therefore, is a great relief, although it does indicate suffering on the part of somebody else.

In London the demeanor of the smart crowd is distinctly more cheerful as the war proceeds. Conditions, the mere prospect of which seemed unbearable, have now become second nature. It would be wrong to say it is possible to get used to having one's relatives killed or wounded. But one is inclined to think that when bereavements come in mass, when more or less every one is suffering, the shock and horror diminish in intensity.

WANT BIG JULY 4 FETE.

Philadelphians Plan Special Celebration This Year.

Plans for celebrating July 4 next, not only as the nation's birthday, but as the fiftieth anniversary of the conclusion of the civil war, have been launched by the Fourth of July committee of city councils in Pennsylvania, which will ask an appropriation of $50,000 from the state and the increase of Philadelphia's appropriation from $6,000 to $15,000.

President Wilson and members of his cabinet, as well as the governors of the forty-eight states of the Union, members of congress and other officials will be invited to Philadelphia Sunday, July 4, to attend services in Old Christ church. To have President Wilson press an electric button connected by wire with the churches throughout the country and give the signal for the simultaneous singing of a hymn of praise has been suggested as one of the features of the day.

The celebration proper will be held on Monday, July 5, beginning in the morning at Independence hall, where President Wilson will unfurl a large American flag, whose stars will be contributed separately by the governors of each state of the Union. The banner will be made in the Betsy Ross house.

BLONDS GET COMFORT.

America Finds It Can Supply All the Needed Dyes.

The feminine world, which had been alarmed over reports that the supply of henna and other hair dyes was cut off because of the war, is now somewhat relieved by the discovery that henna is not exclusively a product of Turkey, but grows as well in North America.

The price of pyrogallic acid, which is used with henna, has been raised 25 per cent. It has heretofore been manufactured in Germany, but the increase in price has induced French manufacturers to undertake to supply the demand, and so all is well in the boudoir.

APT NAMES AT WEDDING.

John Bold Weds Miss Fearing, and Miss Hugg Attends.

Miss Bertha R. Fearing and John B. Bold were married by Justice of the Peace Coward at South Norwalk, Conn., the other day. One of the witnesses was Miss Anna Hugg.

Town Clerk Smith was so pleased by the names on the certificate that he would not take his customary fee.

Boy Is College Lecturer.

Norbert Wiener, the Harvard boy prodigy, who at nineteen is a doctor of philosophy and master of arts, has been appointed to give a course of lectures on "The Theory of Knowledge" at Harvard next year. He is now at Cambridge university, England.

Farewell, Winter

Enter now the joytime! Gray winter pecks his grip.
He gets a parting blessing, "God speed you on the trip!
Take your blizzards with you—your regiments of snow,
But first we'll turn the fiddle for a heads-round ere you go!

(Keep the fire blazin'—
The farewell times in view,
But the roof we will be raisin'
In a thunder whirl with you!)

Enter now the joytime! The winter fires you made
With home sweet warmth and cheerfulness throw summer in the shade,
And all the stories that you told—we ask not were they true,
Oh, winter, for your heart of gold, just one more whirl with you!

(Keep the fire blazin'
Till peal the bells of day!
The roof we will be raisin'—
We'll dance our friend away!)

—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

SPRING
CLEAN-UPS AND FLIES

April is the month of clean-ups, and the custom of a municipal housecleaning in the spring is one that ought to be extended, not only in the cities but in the rural districts as well.

Disease germs do not originate in the filth, but are spread from person to person. Insanitary and filthy surroundings lower the individual's resistance and render him more liable to infection. Filthy and insantary conditions and accumulations of dirt may also act as breeding places for flies and other insects, which may disseminate disease.

Commissioner Biggs of the State Department of Health has therefore asked the presidents of local Boards of Health throughout the State to organize a State-wide *Clean Up Week* or *Clean Up Day* (April 22).

In his letter he points out that "Our first duty, one which we may consider the householder owes to himself, should be to give the entire household a thorough housecleaning—such a cleaning as it is practicable if not impossible to accomplish during the winter. This housecleaning should be thorough and should especially include the cellar. Rubbish and filth of all descriptions should be accumulated and removed. The house should then be carefully swept and dusted with windows wide open; floors and woodwork washed; bedding, rugs and upholstering shaken, cleaned and aired, and the entire inside of the house with its furnishings exposed to the fresh air and sunshine.

The next duty of the householder, one which we may say he owes to his neighbor, is to see that his premises are cleaned and placed in as sanitary and attractive a condition as possible. All piles of rubbish and especially every trace of garbage and putrescible material should be gathered up and carted away. The yard should be cleaned and raked, manure piles removed, the privy cleaned and disinfected with chlorine of lime and made fly-proof. If the well has not been cleaned recently it also should be cleaned. This cleaning of the premises should in brief be considered merely as extension of the housecleaning within the home. We will thus be able to start the season with a clean sheet, as it were—a healthful and sanitary condition of house and premises which will establish a standard to be maintained at all times.

The final duty of the householder, which may be considered one which he owes to the community, is to co-operate with his neighbor and the health authorities in cleaning up the village streets, public areas, streams and public buildings, etc. Here the householder must show his broadmindedness and public spirit. He should inquire whether the garbage of the community is being disposed of in a sanitary manner; whether any cesspools are overflowing or any drains discharging into streams; whether the dairies supplying the community have been inspected and put in sanitary condition. Finally he should support the board of health and health officer in every way in their endeavors to see that all health measures and health regulations are intelligently and strictly enforced."

The fly is the commonest disease carrier in New York State and it is the fly in particular which revels in all sorts of dirt. It breeds in filth and feeds on filth and walks on filth, and then carries the germs it has picked up on its feet and deposits them in the mouth of the milk pitcher or on the sugar.

The female fly lay her eggs in preference in horse manure, but if horse manure can not be found, human excreta or cow dung or any fermenting vegetable refuse or even kitchen garbage or any sort of rubbish, such as old moldy papers, will do.

The fly lays about 120 eggs at a time and a little simple arithmetic will show that if a pair of flies begin breeding about the middle of April, and if all their descendants live, and breed once in three weeks, their offspring will amount to more than five millions of millions by September. Of course it would never be possible for all the offsprings to live in this way, but the calculation illustrates the fact that *the time to stop fly breeding is in the spring*, for every fly which fails to reproduce at this time means *thousands of flies less* in August.

NO HOUR SALES

At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best lines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are aways pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation

OLD TIME WARS

THE PRESENT ONE

By Victor Elliott

Ponderous deliberation played a big part in old-time wars. Rapid action plays a more important part in the wars of the present. Last summer half a million men were mobilized and several battles fought within two weeks after t he war was declared in Europe. This feverish activity was not peculiar to one army corps, but characterized several fields of battle hundreds of miles apart.

Now, after a period of several months from the day the first shot was fired, there have been more battles fought and more engaged than in all the four years of our Civil War and the entire 20 years of the Napoleonic wars combined.

Again, at sea the loss of ships and lives through naval engagements exceeds by three times the total loss and destruction in all maritime wars since the days of the Spanish armada.

In the recent Balkan wars, from the firing of the first shot, the battles were immediate and continuous.

In the Russo-Japanese war, although the field of activity was hundreds of miles from Japan and thousands of miles from Russia, the fierce battle of the Yalu was fought a few days after the declaration of hostilities.

What a contrast between the startling swiftness and continual fighting of these wars and the leisurely deliberation of former conflicts.

In our Civil War the actual conflict was ushered in by the firing upon Fort Sumter early in April, 1861. Three months later, July 21, the initial battle of the war was fought—the first battle of Bull Run. Fewer than a hundred thousand men were engaged, although both sides had been preparing for a year previous for the trouble they felt could not be avoided. At that time, it should be noted, the population of the North and South was nearly as large as the present population of France. About a thousand men were killed at Bull Run, and the result was so paralyzing to both North and South that eight months went by before other serious battles were fought.

The seven days' fight around Richmond—latter part of June, 1862, was the second important battle of the war. Stonewall Jackson had been active in the Shenandoah Valley in the meantime, but encounters between main bodies on a large scale had been avoided.

Following this occurred the second Bull Run campaign, wherein —from the middle of August to the latter part of September—there was lively fighting around Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, Crampton's Gap and Antietam.

Three months later the battle of Fredericksburg followed. Then for five months, the two armies lay idle within sight of each other.

The battle of Chancellorsville was fought May 1, 1863.

Two months later came Gettysburg, and then for ten months the army of the Potomac and the army of the northern Virginia rested on their arms, their trenches hardly a rifle shot apart.

Why sigh for the freedom from sweeping and dusting that 85,000 other housewives enjoy? Get your own Frantz Premier and gain time to spend in the bracing Autumn air.



Frantz Premier ELECTRIC CLEANER

¶ The efficiency and convenience of this sturdy nine-pound dirt devourer are proven because 85,000 American women use and prefer it—because more than 2,500 reliable dealers sell it and vouch for it—and because the makers build every part and fully guarantee it.

¶ You can order yours over the telephone with the positive assurance that you are getting as perfect a machine as if it had been made to your order.

NOW $25

For Sale By

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway, Fulton

How a Parrot Effected a Match

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

"Lucy," said Mrs. Arnold to her niece, Lucy MacKnight, "how about this affair between you and George Horbison? George has been attentive to you for six months and so far as I know nothing has come of it."

"What can I do, Aunt Rebecca? I can't make him propose."

"My dear," said the old lady in a kindly tone, "I have a suggestion to make."

"What is it, Aunt Beck?"

"Get a parrot."

"A parrot!"

"Yes, a parrot. But you'll understand me better after I have told you a story. When I was your age a number of young men at different times showed me a good deal of attention, but any one who married me must furnish all the income on which we would live, for I hadn't a cent. There's many a splendid girl who has remained a maid for this reason. Any prudent young man is liable to balk because the girl he would make his wife can furnish nothing toward the family support.

"Half a dozen young men had been devoted to me, but when each had became convinced that he must shoulder the whole load if he married me he withdrew. One day at the beginning of the summer a friend of my mother's came in and said that she and her family were going to the country and asked if we would take care of her parrot while they were gone. Mother said she would be happy to accommodate her, and the parrot—they called him Roger—was brought over. He was a queer-looking bird—all parrots are—and was very amusing. The way he would climb about his cage, muttering to himself, made us all laugh. To me he seemed like an alderman in a red waistcoat.

"We put Roger on the porch, which was nicely fitted for summer lounging, and usually left him there all night, except when it stormed. In the evening we sat there ourselves; at least I did, for I found it a very convenient place to receive my friends.

"That spring I had met a young man who seemed to be as much pleased with me as the others had been, and by the time summer came he was giving me the usual devotion. But he was a clerk on something like $1,200 a year salary, with nothing laid up or in prospect, and I expected that when September came and those away for the summer returned I should be left out in the cold again.

"During August there was scarcely any one in town, and my admirer had no place to go except to our house, and he was there four or five evenings a week. The truth is, this fact of his having nowhere else to go was the principal reason for his coming so often to see me. He never said a word about love or marriage, though I admit—but I am getting ahead of my story.

"Well, Jack, as I have said, spent nearly every evening during July and August at our house. Sometimes my mother used to sit with us, but mother was afraid of the night air, and since we always sat on the porch she didn't trouble us very much. Jack used to apologize for being at the house so much, saying that if we could stand him till his mother and sisters came home he would give us a rest. I knew very well that he said this to prevent my considering his attentions serious. Of course I told him he was quite welcome and since all our friends were out of town I was as needful of his company as he was of mine.

"On the 1st of September Roger's owner returned to the city and the same evening came around for her pet. Jack was there, as usual, and mother and the lady came out on to the porch for the parrot. Jack rose and was introduced to the lady. He did not reseat himself, but stood on the step where he usually stood when I bid him good night on his leaving me.

"Roger was evidently quite pleased to see his mistress again and strutted about, whetting his beak on his perch and showing off all kinds of antics. When Jack said that he would bid us good evening the parrot suddenly exclaimed:

"'Goodby.'

"Every one laughed, and doubtless this excited the parrot to further remark.

"'Give me another, Beck,' cried the bird.

"Our porch was furnished with an electric light, which Jack and I always kept turned off. Tonight it was turned on, and my crimson cheeks betrayed Roger's meaning. Jack in confusion was walking away when the parrot cried out:

"'Come back, Jack. You may have one more.'

"I turned and ran into the house and up to my room, where I suffered no end of mortification. I knew the story would soon be all over town, and it was. Every time Jack met an acquaintance he was hailed with the words 'Give me another,' and my girl friends taunted me with 'Come back, Jack; you may have one more.' The result was that Jack was driven into matrimony with me and I with him. We were married and have lived happily ever since."

"Aunty," said Lucy, "where can I get a parrot and how much would one cost?"

"You don't need a parrot, dearie. There are plenty of other devices that will do as well."

"Yes, auntie, but the parrot does it all himself."

SELECTING AN OUTFIT

A Few Correct Pieces Better Than Many Indifferent Ones---A Deciding Factor

New York, April 17.—Prospective brides are not the only people interested in selecting the outfit that will best fit their requirements and come within their means. This is a problem that every woman must solve in one fashion or another, and that requires special study and self-restraint at this time of year when Nature calls for new garnishings, and the shops spread tempation in one's way, in particularly enticing guise.

The wise shopper, first takes account of what she has on hand, and determines whether she can cleverly remodel a dress or whether she must pay so much for the work that a new gown will be a better investment.

The desirable outfit, even for a bride, should contain only a moderate number of changes, but each should be the best to be had of its kind.

A very smart three-piece suit that will be complete with or without the outer coat, is the first necessity for average needs. This may be of wool in fine gabardine, serge or poplin, or of silk and wool poplin, or faille or taffeta, if one has another plain suit to do duty for times when the silk is too light, or too dressy.

Princess Gowns

One piece, or Princess gowns, are decidedly smart, and this may be the best investment with a smart top coat, of covert, golf-cord, or fancy woolen, that will do duty over a plain or dress rig. The old time idea of a dark blue skirt and tan covert coat is revived this year and promises to be well endorsed.

Whatever the choice, some sort of a get-up must be had that makes one ready to go to any daytime function feeling correctly gowned. This means that the hat, boots, gloves, etc., must all be in perfect accord, though those may go equally well with an entirely different toilet.



6438
6443

McCall Designs

One or two frocks that will suit more elaborate use—the kind generally termed dancing frocks—should be in every wardrobe that aspires to completeness, and these may be simple or elaborate as taste and purse dictate. The coloring should be first of all becoming, the model suited to the style of the wearer, and it is a good plan to have the bodice cut so that it's low without a guimpe, and high with one, to answer various requirements.

In the catagory of sport toggery, comes the whole line of separate skirts of wool and cotton, and the smart plain shirt waists of linen, batiste and silk. The loose coat that will do duty for sunny or rainy weather, and the sweaters of silk or wool that fill a place for which nothing else answers.

Hats and Fixings

It all depends on the environment whether two hats, or more are necessary. Many people get on admirably with a smart knock-about hat of tailored style, and one dressy hat that goes with anything in their outfit.

Extra care is needed in securing just the right type of hat if the supply is limited, only one should remember that the plainer hat is seen several times as often as the fancy one, and reckon its importance correspondingly. Shoes and gloves, veils and fixings, must be neat and trim, and may be as elaborate as the dress limit will permit.

LUCY CARTER

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

IRONING WITH THE ELECTRIC FLATIRON IS A PLEASURE

Ask the woman who uses one. We have many styles to choose from. Price $3.00

Be sure and see our window, week of May 3rd—*A Big Surprise.*

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phone 144

The Fulton Evening Times

Fulton's Logical Newspaper and Advertising Medium

The Fulton Evening Times has the largest evening circulation of any newspaper circulating in this city—not even excepting one single Syracuse daily. It is almost greater than that of the two Syracuse evening papers combined. Its sworn statement on April 1, 1915, was as follows:

"Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date above, 2150.

"G. WILLIAM BRAUN.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1915.

"A. T. JENNINGS,
Notary Public.

A NEW ERA IS COMING

Beginning with next Monday morning The Evening Times will put on board a circulation campaign that will win for the paper a PAID circulation list of more copies than ARE SHOWN in the above sworn statement.

The Evening Times has engaged the services of a man experienced in circulation work upon large city daily newspapers. He comes to us with all the qualifications necessary to give service to the publishers, the people of Fulton and, last but not least, to the advertising patrons of this newspaper.

NOTE THIS ALSO

The advertising rate of The Fulton Evening Times [illegible] per inch per thousand circulation (not all paid), than [illegible] other daily newspaper entering the homes of Fulton.

CITY MARKET GETS IMPETUS

Campaign to Begin Monday That Will Result in Securing One of City's Greatest Needs

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce held an executive session last night at the office of the Chamber for the purpose of appointing several committees.

Educational, city, market, merchants and advertising committees were discussed and although the personel of all the committees was pretty well decided on there may be some slight changes and for that reason the committees were not announced officially. Secretary Heydecker announced this morning that the Chamber will commence an active market campaign Monday, and the plans of the Chamber in regard to the new city market idea will be set forth in the columns of The Times. Seventy-two cities have tried the market idea under the supervision of their various chambers and the testimony of these cities will be well worth reading.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce believe that a city market will be a great boon to the merchants of this city. One merchant when questioned the other day (a hardware dealer) said that Fulton was losing out on the trade of the farmer because he could find no market for his produce, butter, eggs or the like, in this city. Instead of coming here, therefore, the farmer goes to Hannibal, and likewise instead of buying his hardware here, he buys it in Hannibal. The city market here would restore the farmer trade to the merchants and at the same time provide the housewives of the city with a convenient, sanitary and up-to-date shopping center.

FOR SALE

New and scond-hand I beams, also girders, all sizes and lengths. Also second-hand machinery. Inquire

I. ALDERMAN

Res. Phone 1242 Office Phone 2242

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS

by the ounce or pound at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second Street

REAL ESTATE

1123 Emery St.—Must be sold, house and barn and good large lot, Special Price.

619 Freemont St.—New house, 10 rooms; convenient for two small families; lot 66x100. Price $2,000

Hannibal St. Property—Dwelling and barn on a double lot, within two blocks of trolley stop; cheap at $4,000

Eleanor F. David—Residence, 409 Buffalo st., very desirable location, inquire for price and terms.

STREETER & VAN SANFORD

110 Oneida Street FULTON, N. Y.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

Fulton Auto Top Co.

Managers and Designers of

AUTO TOPS, CARRIAGE TOPS, MOTORBOAT TOPS, CUSHIONS, SEAT COVERS, TIRE COVERS, CURTAINS CURTAIN RETAINERS, ETC.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

FREE! To Our Customers

ELECTRIC VULCANIZING on Inner Tubes

Write or phone for Estimates, 3246

O. A. & J. F. PERCHWAY

50 South Second Street

LOOK AHEAD

Grow parsnips in a garden of your own and the other fellow won't dig them next spring.

Three very attractive Modern Homes in the best residence section of the Lower Falls

208 Hannibal Street
215 Worth Street
56 West Third Street

priced differently but all worth the amount asked.

No. 1 South Seventh St.—Large roomy house, nicely arranged. fine condition, ...for only $1700

Park St.—New Double House. Up-to-date as to construction, arrangement and conveniences. Will pay nicely on the price $4500

No dull days on the farm. If it happens that work is slack with you perhaps we can exchange your city property for a farm. No harm in trying.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.

FULTON, N. Y.

PATENT TO H. J. MEADER

Invents Improvement to Machines Used in Paper Mills.

The United State Patent Office has recently granted an important patent to Henry J. Meader, formerly of Utica but now superintendent of the Skaneateles Paper Company's mills.

The patent relates to beaters, which are machines used in paper mills to transfer old paper and similar paper-making material into paper stock from which new paper is to be made. Mr. Meader has invented an improvement in this machine which feeds the aterial to the beater in such a way that a large part of the time and power formerly used in the operation is now saved. This result is obtained by placing in front of the beater roll a feed-fall which slants downward towards the bottom of the beater tank from a point considerably removed from the beater roll to a point on the bottom of the tank at some distance from the bed plate, leaving a level space at the bottom of the tank between the lower end of the feed-fall and the bed plate. This arrangement produces a rapid gravity feed of the stock without the roll being choked by contact with the stock until the materials reaches the bed plate.

Mr. Meader's patent is already installed in all the Skaneateles mills, also in the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company's mill, in the Mutual Box Board Company's mill in Utica, in the Crescent Paper Co.'s mill in Phoenix an in several other mills. It saves considerable time in furnishing the beaters and in preparing stock, saving both time and labor, increasing the production of mills and requiring less power to operate beaters.—Skaneateles Press.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

Community Notes

Mrs. Hattie Briggs of Syracuse returned home Wednesday after spending two weeks at the home of William Gorham.

* * *

D. A. Northrop was at Phoenix yesterday on business.

* * *

Mrs. A. Z. Wolever spent Thursday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Collins of Morse visited Mrs. Fred Brown Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Elmer Morehouse of Ingalls Crossing was the Wednesday guest of Mrs. Charles Washburn.

* * *

G. E. Foster spent Sunday at Baldwinsville.

* * *

Rev. W. J. Barrett, the newly appointe minister of the First M. E. church will occupy that pulpit tomorrow.

* * *

Mrs. A. Z. Wolever and Mrs. C. L. Foster were in Syracuse Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. William Works is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cleveland Harding, in Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Schafer of S. 3r st. entertained the 1909 Shakespeare club Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. E. Grant Smith had as her guests Thursday, Mrs. E. J. Bishop and daughter of Oswego.

* * *

W. E. Perry of Worth st. called on Syracuse friends Thursday.

* * *

Miss Ruth Brackett is the guest of her parents in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chubb of West 1st st. were given a complete surprise at their new home Monday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Cuyler of Hart st. have accepted a position in the State scow.

* * *

Mrs. C. Cole is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Darwin Pearson of 5th st.

* * *

Mrs. William Bidwell has been entertaining Mrs. Oscar Clark of Hannibal.

* * *

Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wallace of 513 Buffalo st., Wednesday, April 14, a daughter.

* * *

Edgar Congdon of Scriba has been in the city this week. He came to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Alma Van Buren.

* * *

Mrs. William Furniss has been the guest of Oswego friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Spencer and Mrs. Emma Bellows attended the funeral of Elmer Brook of Baldwinsville on Wednesday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Smith recently entertained Oswego friends.

* * *

David H. Edwards of Auburn Theological seminary will occupy the pulpit at the Presbyterian church tomorrow morning.

* * *

Little Eva Dunning is recovering from a long illness.

Black's Cookies made in sanitary surroundings, at all grocery stores. advtg

JOHN C. PARTRICK

John C. Partrick, aged 55 years, died at his home, 519 Cayuga st last night after an illness of some months. Mr. Partrick was a resident of this city for forty-eight years, and conducted a cafe on the west side for many years past. He was born in Richfield, Conn.

He is survived by his wife, two sons Clarence M. Partrick, of the United States navy, and Harry E. Partrick, of North Rose, N. Y., a daughter, Ruby Partrick, and a sister, Mrs. C. M. Havens, both of this city.

The funeral will be held from the Church of the Immaculate Conception Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock, and Rev. Father Lindsman will officiate. Mr. Partrick was a member of Fulton Elks and had many friends in the city.

Interest in the Great Game

Interest is picking up in the great American game. This is indicated by the fact that the game is receiving attention on the front pages of the newspapers, as well as on the regular financial pages, where the information is usually supplied. They are batting them out strong on the New York Stock Exchange and the financial sports of the country are enthusing. The stock market is going up.

There is always a widespread interest in the price of stocks, for that is why every daily newspaper prints the quotations. A lot of people own four or five shares, if not more, of something or other and their mildest glance at the market to see how much more or less they are worth than they were when they looked the last time.

There are still others in great numbers who follow the game and consider how much they would have made if they had only purchased Bethlehem Steel when it was down at 30. There are some who follow the game who have never bought a share of stock in their lives and hope for the love of Mike that they never will.

The real sports, however, are the ones wo purchase stock on margins, "which is just like buying real estate on a mortgage," with this difference the stock can slip away so quickly that one doesn't realize he had it.

Interest in the market is becoming large because stocks are going up, and, of course, the interest may be something more than just the excitement. The stock market is a barometer of business. The wisdom and foresight of business men are concentrated there. It is there that the shadow falls before the storm and where the silver lining appears when the storm is overhead. The price of stocks reflects business condition and reflects before the conditions fully arrive. Businecc men in large industries, therefore, take some note of this fact, and shape their plans and acts accordingly.

The majority of those who play the great American game buy stocks when the prices are high. That is because optimism is in the air. Nobody is afraid and every one is sure things are going to be still better. They sell, when things are going to the dogs, on the theory that one might as well save what he has; and, anyway, one can buy the securities back when they get down to rock bottom. It is a costly game when theus played and the way to make it more costly is to do the business on margin.

If prices should continue to rise, the interest will increase and will culminate when thep rices are at the top; then as the sag comes, interest will decline. The game could b playd on the fall as well as on the rise, but that is contrary to the habits of thought of the average human being, particularly a Yankee.—Utica Observer.

I wonder what all the skeptics have to say,
When they read Rube's feat in the papers today
The Dodgers were stunned before his mighty swings
When the southpaw shot the ball as if on wings.
If that's lack of condition I'd like to know
How good one must be to stay with the big show.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

1915 Wall Paper

For Every Room in the House

LET US QUOTE PRICES

Lasher's Book Store

FOR YOUR SUNDAY DINNER

Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream at 50c the qt., delivered

Also French Vanilla, Lemon Sherbet, Chocolate and Vanilla, at 40c

FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY

Phone 80 **THE ONYX** First Street

FORTUNE IN 'FRISCO WAITS

Local Heirs of Moses Ludington Should Communicate With Western Lawyer At Once

The following communication was received by the Times this morning:

Postmaster, Fulton,
Oswego County, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—In connection with the settlement of a valuable estate in San Francisco it becomes necessary to communicate with the descendants of Moses Ludington who lived many years ago in your city and had a large family.

In order that they may receive their dues I should appreciate it if you would hand this letter to your local press so that it may have some publicity and your fellow townsmen who are interested have the opportunity to communicate with me.

If any of the descendants of Moses Ludington are known to you, I should be very glad if you would show them this letter.

Very truly yours,
Sid M. van Wyck, Jr.

A Times reporter interviewed several of the older residents of the city this morning in an effort to learn something regarding Moses Ludington. John Bogue, of S. 1st st., formerly a contractor here, remembered Ludington well. He stated that the man was engaged in the contracting business here in the 50's with Thomas Keeler, who died many years ago, in Mexico. Most of their work was done on the enlargement of the old canal here and Ludington resided in the house now occupied by William Bogue on S. 1st st. Ludington left the city about the year 1857 according to Mr. Bogue, and went to California. He made a considerable amount of money here and it is presumed that fortune also favored him in the West. Mr. Bogue could not remember whether Ludington had any children or not.

There are several Ludingtons in this section and some in Syracuse and Pulaski. If any of the above can claim relationship with the man Mosses Ludington, they can obtain further information from The Times.

JURYMEN DRAWN

The following grand and trial jurors were drawn at the county clerk's office Thursay to serve at the May term of Supreme Court to be held May 3 at Pulaski, Justice Irving G. Hubbs presiding:

Grand Jurors—24

Oswego City John Cain, William Cloonan, Eugene Emory, James Thompson, Alfred Moran, James Reed, Daniel D. Ryan, David Henderson.
Fulton—John Wilmer
Hannibal—John Rowlee, Bruce Dennison.
Scriba—Frank Gibson, Charles N. Potter.
Oswego Town—Byron Worden, Joseph Pritchard, John Crites.
Schroeppel—Thomas White.
Volney—Eber Kelsey.
Parish—Warren McLymond.
Constantia—John Barnett.
New Haven—Asa Darrow.
Albion—Frank Ackley.
Hastings—William Burgen.

Trial Jurors—48

Oswego City—John H. Mackin, Patrick J. Daley, William P. McCriskin, Eldrick D. Mowry, George L. Monroe, Sheridan Littlefield, R. F. D.; Waterman Parsons, R. F. O.; Rufus F. Hawkins, E. H. Prosser, R. F. D.; Walter Meeker, Frank Sweet, R. F. D.; Peter Bulee, R. F. D.; Jerome Dewey R. F. D.; Jerome Dewey, R. F. D.; John Donahue, R. F. D.; George W. Sherman, R. F. D.; B H. Baldwin, Fred Coward, R. F. D.; Frank A. Mayer.
Fulton—Frank Petrie, Austin W. O'Dell, Samuel Rumsey, Frank Freeman, Cyrus A. Wilcox, R. F. D.; William Scoville, Burr Rowlee, M. C. Caldwell, Clinton, Keck, R. F. D.; Harley Collins, Eugene Burton, Jean T. Bunker, R. F. D.; John Cuyler.
Constantia—Patrick Mulholland.
Mexico—Ephraim Holbrook, Patrick Mahar, J. David Spath, William A. Potter.
Richland—E. K. Eddy, Lambert Mitchell.
Redfield—William. Stedman.
Schroeppel—James Nelson, Clinton D. Vickery, Sidney Tillson.
Sandy Creek—Dennis Dailey, Horace McNitt, Frank Lapichance, William D. Jamesen.
Hastings — Jacob Schaad, Robert Montgomery, Charles Butler, Homer Snow, Williams Phillips, James Klock, Frank McMahon.
New Haven—Orson Smith, Jay Bargey.
Hannibal—John Buckner.
Granby—George Sholte.

LUCY MARSH RECITAL

Assisted by Other Artists

Wednesday Evening, May 5, 1915

STATE ARMORY

Prices: 50c and 75c

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT PUTNAM'S DRUG STORE

"Fulton Suits Us It Would You"

So would Morgan's Glasses

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Boy Wants Work—Attends F. H. S., 16 yrs. old. Will work after school hours and on Saturdays. Best of references. G. C., 516 Beech st., city. tf.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Rent—House on Emery st., with large garden and place to keep chickens. Will rent cheap if rented immediately. Inquire 409 Buffalo st. tf

To Rent—Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Inquire in forenoon 309 Utica st. 103

Wanted—Young man for clerk and salesman; experience necessary. VanWagenen, Inc. tf

Wanted—A horse, weight between 1,100 and 1,200; must be young and sound. Inquire Times. 102c

Woman Wanted—Middle-aged, for general housework. 13 North 5th st. 103c

For Sale—A horse and 2 fresh cows, at reasonable prices. Phone 5101. 105

For Sale—One pair heavy sleighs. Inquire Standard Oil Co. Phone 417. 103

Wanted—A young man to work. Apply F. G. Spencer, Academy st. tf

For Sale—A lot. Will build for buyer. Inquire phone 1567. 102c

Furnished Room to Rent—508 Oneida st. 105c

"FULTON SUITS US, IT WOULD YOU"

So will

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously Passed This Spring by Every Householder of Fulton:

Whereas, Coal in previous years has advanced in price when it is needed for stove and furnace, and,

Whereas, We have been compelled to buy coal when the price is higher, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we shall at once fill our bins for the winter of 1915-1916, thereby curtailing needless expense, we have decided to order

THOMAS H. MARVIN

to stock our bins for the coming winter.

THE

SONORA

is the highest class Talking Machine in the world. It possesses Musical and Mechanical Qualities which have never before appeared in talking machines.

Demonstrations daily at *C. A. Beckwith Shoe Store and 310 Third Street.*

EASY TERMS

C. R. RUDD

Agent

WAR AT THE QUIRK

Films Showing War's Action Here Monday—Thrilling Moving Pctures.

Actual scenes on the field of battle, the engagement of allied and German forces, the surrender of cities, the destruction of buildings, the speeding of armored motor cars, bombardments, the flight of terror-stricken inhabitants from threatened towns, the blowing up of bridges, artillery duels and and hundreds of other thrilling and touching scenes of the European war, presented in moving pictures will furnish Fulton an opportunity to get a real idea of the war and what it means.

The excitement, the danger and bravery, the losses, the terrible destruction and destitution resulting, the war's tragedies and comedies will all be portrayed in a manner far better than writer or artist could ever show them.

Previously only those actually engaged in war itself could have a true knowledge of its action. Now, however, made possible non-combatant may sit comfortable in his theatre chair and without exertion or fear watch the details of events which change the courses of nations. To bring about this thing, at least one non-combatant was forced to face the tempest of real war—the photographer. To get the pictures which will interest thousands of people he hung from moving trains, stood in the midst of the fire of guns, faced, besides cannon, the dangers of hunger, cold, disease, execution. But he succeeded.

To mention every scene would be practically impossible, for there are 5,000 feet of film. However, besides cavalry and infantry charges, with desperate men storming trenches held by equally desperate enemy, there are Zeppelins flying over the outskirts of Paris, civil panic in the form of a run on a bank, the Belgian-German fight at Namur, the German army entering Brussels, the swift rush of dog-drawn mitrailleuses into battle and an armored train at Avrin firing broadsides as it passes.

The camera man was in the thick of the fighting along the River Lys. The Belgians are shown fighting in their trenches and building pontoon bridges across the River Scheldt. Louvain with the wreck of St. Peter's and roofless and windowless habitations is seen. A lecturer will explain the pictures and connecting events.

CARNIVAL'S SECOND NIGHT

A Pretty Feature of the Evening Was the Presentation of Flowers.

Another capacity house thronged The Quirk last night at the second performance of the school carnival. As on the first evening the pupils did splendid work, and if anything even eclipsed their previous performance.

Many of the little people were the recipients of beautiful bouquets, the gifts of fond parents or friends. The sketch by the High school pupils was again a feature, and the "Cinderella" number was also a big success.

A large sum was netted by the Carnival for the benefit of the library and the High school Athletic Association.

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv.

VULCANIZING

Your patronage solicited.

All work guaranteed.

Bring your tires to

HUNTER FAN & MOTOR CO.

JOSEPH CORTINI

SHOE REPAIR SHOP

All Shoe Shines, 5c

KNIVES AND SHEARS SHARPENED

128 E. Broadway

Near N. Y. C. Depot

WEATHER FORECAST

Moderate north winds, becoming warmer; fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Pulpit and Pew

Free Methodist Church

C. C. Watson, Pastor

Sunday services: Preaching at 10:30 Sunday school at 11.45 Young People's meeting at 6:30. In the evening Miss Helen Root, state secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion and also return missionary from Ceylon will deliver a missionary address. Miss is an interesting speaker.

Class meeting Tuesday evening.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

At 10:30—Mr. David H. Edwards, a student in Auburn Theological Seminary, will preach, while the pastor who is moderator of the First Church of Oswego, goes to preach and conduct the communion in that church.

Bible school at noon, with classes for all ages and tastes.

The pastor will preach at 5 o'clock vespers and call special attention to the sermon-lecture on "First Things First." Everyboy is cordially invited.

Christian Science
55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays, 10:45 a.m., on Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

Reading room open daily, 3 to 5 p. m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome. Subject for Sunday, Doctrine of Atonement.

Golden Text, I Peter 1:15.

Responsive reading: Hebrews 5; 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-9, 11-14; 6: 1.

Zion Episcopal Church
S. 1st St.

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector.

March 18, 1915, 2d Sunday after Easter

Holy Communion ..... 8:00 a.m.
Sunday School ..... 9:30 a.m.
Matins and Sermon ..... 10:45 a.m.
Evensong and Sermon ..... 5:00 p.m.

Instruction for Holy Confirmation, will be held at the church every Friday evening at 8 p.m. and Sundays at 9:45 and 5:00 p.m. until after the Bishop's visitation, which will be on the evening of Sunday, May 2.

Congregational Church

Chas. Olmstead, pastor.

The Delta Alpha Class held their monthly meeting on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. A. N. Hudson.

At the Thursday evening service Mrs. F. B. Norton and Miss Pearl Parke were chosen as delegates to represent the church at the semi-annual meeting of Central Association, to be held at Sherrill, April 27, 28.

The theme for the sermon on Sunday a. m., April 18, will be "The New Fulton." The evening topic will be, "The Cure for Care."

The Christian Endeavor society will hold a Rubber Social at the church next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. George Morgan entertains Circle No. 9 at her home this afternoon.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

The regular services will be held in the church tomorrow. At 10 a. m. the regular deacon's prayer service. 10:30 a. m., preaching service, subject of sermon, "Lessons from the Life of Peter." Bible school 12 m. Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m.

Preaching service 7:30 p. m., subject, "Marred Vessels". An after meeting will follow this service in the chapel.

Today the children met for the last meeting of the season of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society. Refreshments were served.

Choir rehersal this evening at 8 o'clock under the direction of Royal Schaffer of Syracuse.

Plans are being made for the entertainment of the Central New York Baptist Preacher' Association, to meet here on the 16th of June, in the New Baptist church. Rev. M. G. Buck is the permanent chairman of program committee for the Association.

The monthly missionary meeting will be held Wednesday of next week.

Always inquire of your grocer whether he sells bread made under sanitary regulations. He will tell you to buy the Black Baking Co.'s products. adv112

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 17.—Strict adherence to parliamentary procedure will be insisted upon by Chairman Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention and there will be little opportunity for a delegate to be recognized when he desires to be heard either in favor of or against a proposd amendment to the Constitution, if he resorts to a spontaneous interpretation of parliamentary law.

Senator Root is a master of parliamentary ethics. His long public career which carried him to different countries and which has been marked by membership of many deliberate bodies and councils, has fitted him most amply for the high office of chairman of the Constitutional Convention.

The distinguished diplomat and former United State senator realizes that ignorance of parlimentary law causes delay and that such delays are not desired by the delegates; neither does he desire them.

It has been said by many that during the present session of the legislature that there have been frequent illustrations of lack of parlimental law knowledge in both the senate and assembly. The experienced clerks behind the desks, however, have prevented the records from showing any blunders.

The session now practically over, has been conspicuous on account of the large number of new members of both the senate and the assembly. To this fact has the general lack of parlimentary astuteness been attributed. The main idea which it appears has been in the minds of the majority of the mebers, was that the quicker that action was taken on a bill the better its chances for final passage were. This belief lead to urgent requests that bills be reported when as a matter of fact, they had not been fully discussed by the members of the committee, or committees, which reported them.

The correct rule to be followed when it is the desire of a member to amend a bill is to do the amending on the order of second reading so that when the measure is on the order of final passage it will be correct in every detail. It has been a frequent custom this year to request that a measure be amended upon the order of final passage and in some instances it has been done. Such a procedure necessitates the reprinting of a bill and adds greatly to the work of the clerical force not to mention the details attending the reprinting of the measure.

There has been a dearth of such parlimentarians in the last few years as the late Thomas F. Grady, Democrat. Fred Nixon, the veteran speaker of the assembly, no longer alive; Assemblyman Burnett, at one time the Republican floor leader, also dead; the late aPtrick H. McCarren, the able aid to Senator Grady for many years and the late Senator John Raines, Republican.

Those who recall the old days at the Capitol remember the numerous repartee sessions when points of order and counter points were raised and settled without so much as sarcastic remarke being passed, let alone the exchange of angry words. These devotees of the legislative halls tell of debates when every section of the books of rules was resorted to in order that some advantage might be gained.

While it cannot be said that there is an absolute lack of parlimentary knowledge on the part of all of the present legislators, it is a recognized fact that the high standard of procedure from a parlimentary standpoint has not been maintained this year. The reason for this is not immediately obvious since the lawyers aong the members of the legislature outnumber the members of the other profession.

THE QUIRK TODAY

The feature of today's program is a three-reel Vitagraph, "The Sage Brush Girl"; the other three reels are "Palmy Days," "The Green Cat" and "The Worthier Man." Tomorrow Charles Chaplin will be seen in a Keystone comedy entitled, "Film Johnnie." Seven other reels will be shown. There is only one word to say regarding Chaplin and that is "laugh." It covers it all and to laugh is medicine to the sick and increased health and happiness to everybody.

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About Sports Generally

That much-talked-of Packey McFarland-Mike Gibbons bout will be worth going miles to see if it is ever staged. And the prospects at this writing are that it will be staged within the two or three months.

McFarland and Gibbons rank as the greatest boxers in the game. They are the two brainiest, the two greatest ring generals. Both are masters of the mitt game. both are Irish, both are game and both can fight.

If the pair ever meet it promises to be a real fight. There has been a bit of ill-feeling between the two for several yeafs and this has been increased by hurling defies at each other.

McFarland one was a lightweight, but he passed from that class many years ago, although he has been fighting lightweights during that period.

* * *

The probable cause of Jimmy Clabby's weakness in his right mitt is explained by Tom Andrews of Milwaukee.

About three years ago Clabby came to Paris from Australia. I happened to be there at the time with Mrs. Andrews. We got up a dinner party and as we were leaving the hotel two negroes were standing on the sidewalk. One of them, a huge fellow, made some remark about the ladies.

Quick as a flash Clabby jumped over to the two negroes and demanded an instant apology.

The larger negro of the two made a sneering refusal. Hardly had he finished his sneer when Clabby sent a terrific right hand punch to the mouth. The negro went down in a heap.

The other negro had a cane and was just at the point of landing on Clabby's head when one of the other chaps in our party jumped in and enegaged the second negro. A few seconds later the second negro staggered to his feet. Then it was that Clabby hit him again with his right—and I think that was the punch that hurt Clabby's hand. The negro went catapaulting in the gutter and he took the count six times over.

Later Clabby said his hand hurt him and since then it has given him trouble.

* * *

After Freddie Welsh has drawn down about $20,000 in American money he probably will risk losing his tjtle in a finish fight with Willie Ritchie—if Ritchie is still a lightweight at the time.

The American public has clamored for a Ritchie-Welsh bout ever since Welsh won in London last summer. Welsh partially assured the call by granting Ritchie a 10-round chance at him in New York. Welsh gambled on the chance of staving off a Ritchie knock-out punch—and he won. Ritchie outclassed Welsh in that bout but it was a no-decision affair and Welsh retains the championship.

* * *

A whirlwind stock of trotters has come to the front in the past 20 years and Peter the Great has sired the majority of those that rank better than 2:10.

The famous sire is still alive, hearty and vigorous on the Patcher Wilkes Stock Farm in Lexington, Ky., and horsemen are certain that he will sire many more racing wonders before his breeding usefulness is over.

Detailing the record of this wonderful stallion, the Trotter and Pacer Magazine in its breeders' number, says:

"Peter the Great is the sire of a faster trotter than the world's champion of 20 years ago.

"He has 30 trotters in the 2:10 list, which is only one less than comprised the entire 2:10 class in 1895.

"He has 14 trotters with records of 2:08 or better, just 60 per cent. more than the entire list 20 years ago.

"He has placed five 2:10 3-year-old trotters to his credit.

"He has had three 2-year-olds take records of 2:10 or better.

"Peter the Great now has a total of 30 trotters in the 2:10 list, or 10 times as many as had Electioneer, the leader in 1895.

"Peter the Great, last season, had 13 trotters take records of 2:10. The season of 1915 may see a dozen or more additions to his 2:10 list.

"While no son of Peter the Great as yet holds the stallion trotting record, good judges expect to see Peter Volo, (3), 2:03½ beat the coming season.

"The above is by no means the entire story of the achievements of Peter the Great, but merely a comparison of things as they were when he first saw light and how they are now.

Another high achievement attained by Peter the Great was that of putting in more new standard performers in one season than was ever before put in by one horse, he having added 42 new ones in 1914, the best previous record being 39, established by Electioneer, who was the leading sire of 2:10 trotters at the time when Peter the Great was born.

"Peter the great also holds many honors in other lines. He is the only horse to ever win that blue ribbon of the trotting turf, the Kentucy Futurity, and in turn sire a winner of the same event. In addition to this he has also sired more winners of this classic event than any other two sires, having had four winners of the major event and two winners in the junior event.

"The get of Peter the Great have established enviable reputations for extreme gameness, and in addition to this the family as a whole is noted for its soundness. During the season of 1914 the offsprings of Peter the Great won upwards of $128,000, which is more than has ever been won in a single season by the get of any one horse.

"Peter the Great himself possessed a sensational flight of speed and was officially timed a first half of a race heat in 1:01—, with the second quarter of 29½ seconds. This was the first instance of where a trotter was officially timed a starter below 30 seconds in a race.

"As a 4-year-old Peter the Great won the fastest two-heat race ever trotted by a stallion of that age, and this record was not lowered until 1909, a period of ten years. At this age he also won three races in faster time than any other stallion of his age, with one exception.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

General Radko Dimitrieff, Russian Army Leader.



General Radko Dimitrieff, who commanded the czar's forces at the siege of Przemysl, was Bulgarian minister at St. Petersburg when the present war broke out. He resigned his portfolio to take service under the czar. Although one of Bulgaria's distinguished soldiers, General Dimitrieff has lived a great part of his life in Russia. He was born in Eastern Rumelia in 1859 and in 1880 was sent to Russia to complete his military education, having already served as a lieutenant in the Rumelia militia. He returned home in 1885 and took part in the revolution that made Eastern Rumelia a part of Bulgaria. In the subsequent war with Servia he was appointed chief of staff of the eastern army corps and served with gallantry.

The following year he showed his Russian sympathies by taking a leading part in the overthrow of Prince Alexander. But when a counter revolution ended in Prince Ferdinand being placed on the throne Dimitrieff was compelled to flee to Russia, where he remained until his pardon in 1896. On his return to Sofia he received a commission in the Bulgarian army and eventually became chief of staff.

In the war of 1912 against Turkey he served as commander of the first army, under the supreme command of General Michael Savoff, and won fame by his victory at Kirk Kilise, in the first battle of the war. When the war between the Balkan states broke out the following year he was made commander in chief. General Savoff declining to serve. At first he conducted a brilliant campaign, but eventually Bulgaria was compelled by exhaustion and the intervention of Roumania to give up the fight.

Governor of Tennessee.

From farm hand to chief executive of the state of Tennessee is the record of Governor Thomas C. Rye, the first Democrat in recent years to regain the state from Republican control. The story is told that when a youth Tom Rye trained a red bull calf to saddle and used him as a mount when going a-courting or to church. On his first appearance on this queer steed some young fellows began to gibe the young farmer. Leaping from his saddle, Tom tackled his tormentors and put them to flight.

The future governor was educated in the common schools of Camden, Tenn., his native town, and then went to Char-



THOMAS C. RYE.

lotte, Tenn., where he became a student in the law office of his uncle, Major T. C. Morris. In two years he passed his examination and returned to Camden to take up the practice of his profession. Mr. Rye became a leading lawyer in his section and established an enviable reputation for kindheartedness and sympathy for the distressed. This reputation has followed him through his life. His popularity stood him in good stead when he entered politics. He served several terms as district attorney of his district and gradually acquired prominence in state politics. So when last fall he secured the gubernatorial nomination he entered the campaign with spirit and won handily from his Republican opponent.

Identified.

In many parts of England and especially in the villages of the Black country it is quite a common thing for a man to be known so exclusively by a nickname that his real name is forgotten. A gentleman had occasion once to ask a potter for the whereabouts of a certain John Williams.

"John Williams?" repeated the man thoughtfully, knitting his brows. "I have heard tell of it. John Williams—it is familiar. I say, sir," he explained, as if seized by a sudden inspiration, "do he be married?"

"That's it," was the reply.

"And has three of a family?"

"I believe so."

"Well, sir, I'm John Williams."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y., pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P.M., on Tuesday the 20th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County: Rep. Con. No. 701; class of work, Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing, Guaranteed; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby. Rep. Con. No. 700; Class of Work Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing guaranteed; Road No. 539; Name, Fulton-Volney; Town, Volney.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws of 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1915, for the following Oswego County Stone Contract No. 50—Tons 755.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contrast agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check acco[illegible]s.

T[illegible]eck will be held by the [illegible] until the contract and bond are [illegible]y executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego, The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Fetkiv and Tekla Fetkiv, his wife.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, John M. Farrell, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Being known as lot number seven (7) of Block Two Hundred and Three (203) of said City, former Village of Oswego Falls, as laid down on a map of said Block made by O. C. Breed, C. E., for John W. Stevenson, Proprietor, on September 1st, 1909. Said map now being on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office and being the same premises acquired by Fred P. Hovey and Goldie Mae Hovey, his wife, from John W. Stevenson and N. L. Whitaker and Carolyn G. Whitaker, his wife, by deed bearing date November 9th, 1909, and recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office in book 267 of Deeds at page 284.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

JOHN M. FARELL,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego, The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Robinson, Mary E. Robinson and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, B. C. Turner, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block, in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Being lot number two (2) of block number two hundred and three (203) in the former Village of Oswego Falls according to a map of said block made by O. C. Breed, engineer, filed in the Oswego County Clerk's office September 7, 1909, said lot being 37.71 plus feet on Walnut Street by one hundred (100) feet deep, bounded by parallel lines at right angles.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

B. C. TURNER,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT, Onondaga County, New York, Lora M. Fergerson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Fergerson, deceased, plaintiff, against Samuel Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, and also entered in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 5th day of March, 1915, I, the subscriber, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square form as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land, as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises Fifty (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by John Siver; being the equal South half part of the same, and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same, the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-Nine One Hundreds (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-Two (72) bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundredths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) arce of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Jonathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Roard on said Lot line, running thence Eight (8) chains and Twenty-five (25) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:— All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by Jabez Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12), Constable's purchase, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the State road at the Northeast corner of Fifty-nine and Eigthteen Hundredths (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve (12) chains Sixty-two (62) links to the Northwest corner of 20 and 29-100 acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1877; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State Road; thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight Hundredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises in Oswego County being the same premises described in a certain deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by Wilson Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's Office September 28, 1909, in Book 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

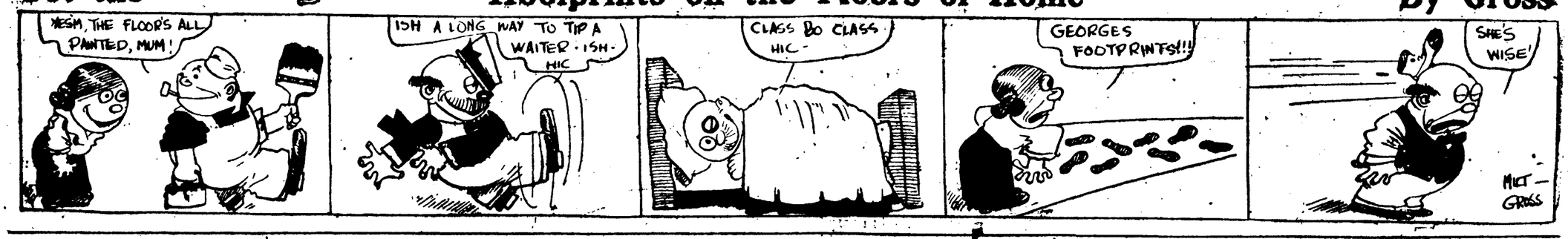
Selden E. McClusky,
Referee.

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, 202-4
Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

Get the

Hoofprints on the Floors of Home

By Gross



HOBOES NOW GET COUNTRY RETREAT

Homeless Wanderers in New York Sent to Farm.

WILL GROW GARDEN TRUCK

Are Seven Miles From Nearest Saloon, but Close to River—Will Sleep in Tents and Have Great Time Fishing and Shooting Ducks and Maybe Bathing.

Now that the spring is here the hoboes, who gather in New York city for the winter and this year were enabled by Mayor Mitchel's grant of an old house to open the Hotel de Gink, are being sent to a farm on Long Island. Instead of wandering about the country, as usual, they are going to grow chickens, flowers and vegetables.

The first squad of them has already reached the 450 acre farm which has been lent by George Crater, Jr., a New York lawyer. The farm is six miles from Riverhead and the same distance from the nearest saloon. This last was the only drawback the hoboes could see in their new rural retreat, which they have named the Farm de Gink.

Jeff Davis, king of the hoboes, motored down with the pioneers. Twenty other recent patrons of the hostelry used auto furniture vans, which carried also the travlers' baggage, nicknacks, tents and equipment so necessary to the advanced scheme of life in project.

They Put Up Tents.

When Mr. Crater and his companions reached Riverhead they tarried there long enough to stock up with shovels, pickaxes and provisions, for which—must it be said?—Mr. Crater paid. He took a kindly interest in his bright young men. He says they are not hoboes. He describes them as mechanics out of work.

The mechanics did not use the farm apparatus on reaching their new home at Flanders, dusk having come on prior to their arrival there. After it had been established that the supply of food was sufficient to cover their temporary wants the young men became anxious over the whereabouts of King Jeff and his retinue.

For it happened that in Jeff's suit were the only men who knew how to put up tents, and, which was still more important, they had the tents and tent poles with them. There are not enough wooden buildings to house all the mechanics, so most of them will have to sleep in tents.

Once the tents were erected the men turned in, and they declared their only trouble was the lack of a moving picture theater or a street organ. The quiet rather oppressed them.

Another Farm in View.

Mr. Crater said he is going to see to it that life on the Farm de Gink will not be all work. He thoroughly agrees with the man who remarked that all work and no play makes Mike a dull person. So there will be plenty of diversions for the mechanics. As this farm is within three staggers of the Peconic river, there will be plenty of opportunity to go fishing and, when the duck season is on, hunt ducks. The sprightly sports of chicken raising and tree chopping will claim their devotion.

Tame ducks and tame garden truck will be encouraged to grow under the hoboes' care, and Mr. Crater thinks that the end of the summer will see a handsome profit reaped through the efforts of his lovers of nature. But he is not engineering the scheme for that reason. He intends to let the men who make the money retain it.

Should the plan work out at Flanders, Mr. Crater says he will also turn over his 467 acre farm at Yaphank, seven miles distant. The fact that there is no water at Yaphank may be likely to make the second proposition unpopular with the mechanics, but there is an attraction—the county almshouse is at Yaphank.

Mr. Crater's main idea and difficulty just at first are to keep his guests from dwelling on their departure from their recent comfortable quarters in the Hotel de Gink, at Centre and—Worth streets, Manhattan.

LANDS IN BRIDAL GOWN.

Girl Creates Sensation on Pier at New York.

When Miss Bianca Pierontl, a pronounced brunette, landed at New York the other day on the steamship Stampalia from Naples she was all arrayed in a bridal outfit. She created no little sensation.

Bianca weighs about 210 pounds, and from toes to the crown of her head the bride to be carried out in the color of her garb the significance of her first name. Pumps, stockings, gown cloak, hat, trimmings and gloves—all were white (Bianca is "white" in Italian).

Her sweetheart, Julio Scianamia, was waiting on the pier, and the couple at once obtained their license and were married.

England Cries For Cradles.

There is a serious shortage in the supply of cradles in England, and prices have more than doubled in the last three months. The chief beds of cradle from which English cradles are woven, are in Belgium, in German hands, and there have been no importations since the war began.

Golf in the Old Days.

Centuries back golf was a pastime of the royal family, though then usually played in Scotland. The Stuart family was very fond of the game, and the first English club was established at Blackheath in 1608 by James I. His eldest son, Henry, frequently played and on one occasion nearly struck by accident his tutor with a club, whereupon he coolly remarked, "Had I done so I had but paid my debts." Charles I. was playing golf when he received the news of the Irish rebellion. James, duke of York, afterward James, II., was another ardent player. Golf is frequently mentioned in ancient Scottish records and in the fifteenth century was prohibited because it interfered with the practice of archery. Strutt considered it the most ancient game at ball requiring a bat.—London Standard.

Puss and the Weather.

The cat is an excellent barometer. When you see a cat wetting its paw in its mouth and then rubbing it energetically over the upper part of its ear you may feel pretty certain that rain is coming. This action is pussy's method of relieving the uncomfortable feeling in its ears caused by the change in the atmospheric pressure which precedes a storm. If the unpleasant feeling in the ear were due to a foreign substance then the cat would scratch the ear with its hind foot. But when pussy scrubs its ear with its saliva moistened paw it is when rain is impending.

He Knew Mrs. Meek.

Mrs. Gotham—I met Mr. Meek and his wife on the street today.

Mr. Gotham—Oh, did you? Meek is clever, isn't he?

"Clever! Why, he never opened his mouth!"

"That's why he's clever."—Yonkers Statesman.

Economy.

Mrs. Homespun—What'll we contribute to the minister's donation party? Farmer Homespun—Waal, I dunno, Hanner. Taters is way up, pork is way up, fowl is way up. We'll save money by giving him money.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Just Turned It.

He—How old are you? She—I've just turned twenty-three. He—Oh, I see—thirty-two.—Boston Transcript.

GIRL OF TWELVE MARVEL OF MIND

Winifred Stoner's Learning Astonishes Scientists.

MOTHER RELATES THEORIES.

When Winifred Plays Chess She Talks Only French—Parent Says Children Should Begin Study of Languages Before They Are Twelve—Wants to Edit Children's Magazine.

Winifred Sackville Stoner, the twelve year-old daughter of James Buchanan Stoner, because of her remarkable mental attainments and physical development has attracted much attention from educators and scientists all over the world.

Dr. Stoner, who has been surgeon at the United States Marine hospital in Pittsburgh, has been transferred to Wilmington, N. C., and the family shortly will go into its new home.

Mother and daughter, both remarkable for their vitality and enthusiasm, if nothing else, received reporters in their suit in a New York hotel. Mrs. Stoner did most of the talking. Her big, sturdy youngster is a wholesome, rosy cheeked tomboy girl and wanted to romp rather than show off.

Training Began Before Birth.

Mrs. Stoner said she began her process of "natural education" before her baby was born.

"As soon as I realized that the good fairies were going to bring me a baby I began to plan for her," said Mrs. Stoner. "I knew that I must always be cheerful and happy if I wanted my baby to have a sweet disposition, so I was always thinking pure thoughts and smiling.

"I started training my child within two weeks after her birth. Instead of giving her rattles to play with, I tied a ball on a string across two chairs and let her kick at it, so that she was really playing football before she was a month old. When she was two months old I propped her up on pillows and rolled a ball to her, at the same time quoting lines from Virgil, so she has been familiar with them practically all her life.

"Her evening prayer was Tennyson's 'Crossing the Bar.' She could say that before she was a year old. I would never allow any one to talk baby talk to her."

Wants to Ride a Horse.

Winifred has not decided just what she wants to be when she grows up, but she surely wants a horse.

"I think now I'd like to be the editor of a magazine for children," she said, "but I would like to be a cowboy girl at the same time. If I had a magazine I would give every struggling writer every opportunity in the world to show what he could do, because I can't imagine anything on earth more discouraging than to have a manuscript returned.

"A few of my things have been returned, so I know just what the feeling is."

When Winifred plays chess she talks only French. Two or three nights a week the Stoner family decides that for the entire evening only Italian will be spoken, and all play games, sing and converse in that language. Other times only Spanish will be spoken or Japanese, Latin or Esperanto.

Little Miss Stoner is enough of a modern young lady to dab her face with powder when her nose looks shiny.

"Just look at me!" she exclaimed when she caught a glance of her face in the mirror. "I am a perfect sight."

And she promptly used her mother's powder puff.

Mrs. Stoner says children should begin the study of languages before they are twelve years old, because after that time they do not get the correct accents. However, Winifred is so far advanced now that mamma will "just let her take things easy for a couple of years."

SURE IT'S SEA SERPENT.

Florida Folk See Fabled Monster Washed Ashore.

If buzzards had not reached the spot before naturalists the Smithsonian institution might now have a really creditable specimen of the fabled sea serpent, for one was washed ashore at Indian Rocks, Fla., a few days ago. Its remains have been visited by numerous people.

From head to tail the length of the thing was estimated to be twenty-eight feet. The head was like, with its like teeth in immense jaws.

Extending the whole length of the back was a continuous fin, supported by spines several inches long, connected by a sort of gauze.

NO "LAW'S DELAYS" HERE.

Slayer Is Tried and Sentenced Day After His Crime.

Law's delay had little to do with the case of Robert Smith of Cleveland for the murder of Mrs. Grace Steinhauser of Saginaw, Mich., to whom he was to have been married that night. Smith was next day sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Smith met Mrs. Steinhauser in the county jail recently, where he was serving a term for vagrancy.

ARCTIC FROST BITES.

And the Popular Error That Rubbing With Snow Helps Them.

The idea that when your face or any other part of your body begins to freeze you must thaw it out with snow is declared to be a superstition by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Few things could be more absurd, he says, and yet this is a superstition that has been carried with many an arctic explorer through long experience in the north. Tales are told of how even the application of snow failed to relieve the freezing, and these are taken as indications of the severity of the case instead of proof that, as a matter of fact, the snow only assists the freezing process. Any high school pupil, Stefansson says, could tell us offhand what would happen if liquid air were applied to a man's cheek or nose. Of course the part would freeze instantly. Snow has the same though less rapid effect.

The whole secret of dealing with frost bites of the face in arctic travel, he says, is to keep the hands warm and to run the warm hand over the face every few minutes to see if any part of it is frozen. Usually, also, one can keep oneself fairly well informed about the condition of one's face by wrinkling it and "making faces." If a spot of skin or cheek the size of a twenty-five cent piece becomes stiff one can always detect it by making a grimace. Then all one has to do is to take one's warm hand out of one's mitten and press it to the frozen spot for a moment until the whiteness and stiffness are gone.—Indianapolis News.

His Blasted Life.

John Grimes, a noted skinflint, residing in a rural district, became engaged to a lady of some means who chanced to be visiting in the neighborhood during the summer. Ascertaining his true character as the weeks passed, she told him all was over between them, whereupon Grimes threatened to sue for breach of promise. Rather than incur publicity and notoriety his former sweetheart, through her attorney, offered to settle for $200. "Two hundred!" shrieked Grimes melodramatically. "Two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a blasted life! Never, never!" "How much do you think would be about right?" asked the attorney. "Make it three hundred and it's a bargain." declared Grimes instantly.—Argonaut.

Offer Declined.

It was after an attack, and two highland soldiers were lying flat to escape the flying bullets. During a brief lull in the firing one of them said, "Let's be moving on, Jock."

"I can't, Sandy," was the reply. "I got it in the leg."

"Then crawl on me my back," said Sandy, "and I'll carry ye in."

"No, danger, fear," exclaimed Jock; "the Victoria cross for you and another bullet for me."—Boston Transcript.

Odd Happenings In the War News

Union workmen in England will have no strikes during the war, having agreed to submit all differences to arbitration.

More than 700 women willing to take the places of men workers who are needed by the government have registered in twenty-four hours in London.

The Chicago postoffice authorities estimate that 12,000 pounds of food have been sent to Germany and Austria by parcel post during the last thirty days.

The death is reported of Henri Collignon, counselor of state of France, fifty-eight years old and a private soldier, although several times offered promotion.

When the Canadians took over a position from an English regiment it was found they were too tall for the trenches, and the firing bay had to be specially dug.

TAFT FINDS BOYS HAVE NEW SPIRIT

Ideal of Nation Now Is High, Says Ex-President.

COLLEGE LADS PROVE THIS.

Have All Their Old Mischievousness and Ambitions, but In Addition Have Idealized National Impulse In a Noble Standard of Clean Living and Public Service.

Ex-President William H. Taft, Kent professor of law at Yale university, has a new vision of young American manhood. Out of the business turmoil, industrial unrest and uplift movements with which the spirit of the United States has tried to express itself in the past fifteen years Mr. Taft has sensed out a new instinct in the new generation.

The discovery is one of the reasons, doubtless, why Mr. Taft is a younger man today than when he left the White House, for he is younger, and he is happy; he admits it himself. Speaking to a newspaper man the other day, the ex-president said:

"The college boy of today, as I know him, is a better boy than the college boy of my time." Mr. Taft was graduated in 1878; if anybody else has forgotten it, he hasn't. "He has higher ideals of his duty to himself and the world. The college boy of today has mischief, high spirits and a fighting spirit, too, and ambition as we knew them, but to them he has added a very high standard of clean living and public service; he has idealized the new national impulse.

"In the small, concentrated college community it is becoming impossible for a man to win the prizes—I do not mean scholarship distinction, but the awards of the honor of leadership—unless he is clean and high minded and has a pretty well fixed purpose to make himself useful to somebody besides himself and the members of his immediate family. The spirit of the country has changed a great deal of recent years. This new generation of young men shows the permanent stamp of the change. Older men are groping for it; the younger men are being molded in it.

Leaders Must Be Clean.

"In my day the test of college leadership was merely the power to lead. Among these young fellows, which it is my privilege to know, mere leadership is not enough; the boys will not accept a leader unless they believe him to be clean and unless they believe that he is trying to do things which are worth while and not things which are merely exciting or amusing for the moment.

"The whole outlook to me is encouraging. The college boys are boys who are more earnest and higher minded than were the boys of my time in college. It is only fair to assume that the same holds good in a sense of all our coming generation."

Mr. Taft told of individual young men who have come to him from the Yale employment agency on his requisition for men to perform what he spoke of mysteriously but significantly as "public service involving a great deal of moral courage." He said that he was tremendously impressed in these interviews to find what devotion to unselfish ideals of doing right and accomplishing public good he found in these boys.

Is Strict Disciplinarian.

As a judge of youthful crimes and misdemeanors the former president is a strict disciplinarian. His vote is always for a stiff sentence if a boy has done anything really wrong. If it is merely a question of playing ball on the campus and breaking a window or for some other such overenergetic amusement he will pass it off with a laugh. But if it involves reckless living, rowdyism, anything mean or yellow, no penalty is too severe to gain his vote.

Of Mr. Taft's enthusiasm as a baseball fan all America has known since he first began rooting behind Walter Johnson at Washington. There is a special double seat for his comfort at the Yale field. Never is it vacant if he is in New Haven when a game is going on. If Mr. Taft was a whole souled fan in witnessing professional baseball he is as wild as a flapjack batted sophomore in New Haven. Nor is his boyish enthusiasm limited to baseball. His own youngest son could not get mad quicker or more joyously sound the call to victory than does the Hon. William H. Taft on the field, in the gymnasium or on the observation train beside the river. He lets all that is in his healthy heart come out, and he doesn't care who sees him do it.

THREE MOST NOTED WOMEN.

Miss Addams, Miss Davis and Miss Nuttall Named For America.

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall of Coyoacan, Mexico; Miss Katherine B. Davis of New York and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago have been selected by the woman's board of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco as the three most noted women of America. They will be guests of the board at the exposition for one week.

Mrs. Nuttall was chosen for her work in archaeology, Miss Davis for work in prison reform and Miss Addams for social settlement work.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Told by The American City)

Canton, Ohio.—The Junior Chamber of Commerce which has been lately organized in the Central High school of Canton was formed for the usual purpose of developing civic pride and good citizenship among the students. This organization has a distinctive feature, however, in the large amount of attention which is given to vocational guidance. One of the principal objects of the organization is to connect both the school and the student body more closely with the business interests of the city, in order that through their acquaintanceship with a good live group of students the merchants and manufacturers will be led to select the recruits for their business from this group.

The school has been for some time conducting also an employment bureau, and it has been found that the bureau has been able to place its services at the disposal of employers more effectively as a result of the activities of the Junior Chamber. Mr. Frank M. Sheldon, principal of the school and father of the local Junior Chamber movement, reports that during the last summer vacation the high school boys and girls received in wages over $21,000.

It is expected that the members of the Junior organization will be assigned definite problems to handle for the senior organization, which is is thought they are in many ways better fitted to handle than the members of the older body. It is also expected that they will prove to be "the eyes of the city for civic improvement."

Addresses by some of the leading business and manufacturing men of the city are frequently made before the Junior Chamber, and these are followed by trips of inspection to the factory or interest represented. By these means the boys gradually form definite ideas along the lines of selecting their life work.

The boys have their own committees, and it is said that they conduct their own organization with very little suggestion and direction. The training thus secured would seem to be in itself sufficient for the formation of a Junior Chamber.

Knoxville, Tenn.—An effort to train young men to think in terms of civic and industrial betterment is being made for the young men of Knoxville through the Juvenile Department of the Knoxville Board of Trade, which is under the leadership of J. Bailey Wray, chairman of the department. Boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen are eligible to membership in the Juvenile Club.

The club is young, having been organized less than two months. The first work undertaken was that of industrial excursions. The boys were divided into groups of five each, one of the boys in each group acting as captain and a supervisor of mature age having charge of each group. Other work undertaken by the club is that of collecting the dues of deliquent members of the senior organizations. Work of this kind, it is thought, gives them a keen insight into human nature and also into methods of doing business.

A plan devised by which the boys were able to earn money for financing the work of the club and which also teaches them salesmanship and independence was for them to undertake the sale of a product of a local concern for a week on a commission basis, the commission to be placed in the treasury of the club. The local concern ocered a prize of $10 to the team selling the most of its product during the week.

Other matters which it is expected that the boys will take up are the question of agitating a parks playgrounds bond issue, a clean-up campaign, a survey of the city market, and the furthering of the work of the Beautification Committee of the Board of Commerce, which intends to launch a campaign this spring for the installation of flower boxes in the stores of the merchants on the principal business street.

Rome, N. Y.—The Junior Division of the Rome Chamber of Commerce is an organization requiring no membership fee and open to any boy doing academic work in the schools of the city, parochial or public. Its object is to stimulate a pride in the city by increasing the knowledge of the individual regarding the facts of his home town and the factors which have been ecective in its growth and upbuilding. Incidentally, the young men acquire a knowledge of general business and an interest in civic affairs which in the ordinary course of events would not come until long after they have left school.

This division works with a committee of the senior Chamber, but elects its own officers and conducts its own affairs. For a long time its principal feature was a series of factory tours in which studies were made of the manufacturing plants. A steady and continued interest was shown in the workings of these industrial plants and quite a keen understanding was indicated in the reports written by the young students regarding them. When the Camber of Commerce undertook a clean-up campaign, a part of the work of inspection and reporting fell to the juniors and was done in a most satisfactory manner. Their greatest single achievement, however, was in the help given at the time of the safety first campaign, as described in The American City for September, 1914.

This year the Juniors felt that there were some other things that they would like to know about in addition to factories, and they made a request that men from the senior Chamber meet them at stated times to discuss such subjects as "How Banking Is Done," "Everyday Law," "Advertising," "Salesmanship," "Merchandising," "Copper Products" and similar topics.

The only limits of the activities of the Junior Chamber are such as the boys may see fit to draw. There has been considerable thought of making an effort to raise money for a local worthy charity, and various matters of this kind are taken up and discussed in much the same way that the senior Chamber might consider them. It is not difficult to see of what benefit this will be within a few years to many of those who will become members of the senior body and who will come into the organization more or less familiar not only with its purposes and scope, but with its methods of operation.

Alliance, Neb.—The junior department of the Alliance Commercial Club, organized about three months ago, as in the cases of the three junior organizations mentioned above, is performing a valuable function as an auxiliary to the senior organization. The members are helping in the campaign for a community building for Alliance, an undertaking being fostered by the parent organization, and it is expected that they will be used extensively in working for improvements at the city park and also in a clean-up campaign.

The purposes of the Junior Commercial Club, as listed in the constitution of that organization, are: (1) To study the civic and industrial life of the city by first-hand observation; (2) to learn to think seriously and wisely concerning the various vocations being taught; (3) to keep the city clean and to co-operate with the city officials to the fullest extent of their ability; (4) to strive to make the city flyless, and with that end in view they have asked the co-operation of every merchant and citizen of the city; (5) to connect the work of the public schools more closely with the life of the community; (6) to have debates along the line of civic affairs; and (7) to help build more parks and playgrounds and see that such property is protected.

THE QUIRK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.

To-day

"The Sage Brush Girl"
Vitagraph 3 Reels
"In Palmy Days"
"The Green Cat"
"The Worthier Man"

Matinee, 5c
Night: Balcony, 5c Main Floor, 10c

Sunday

CHARLEY CHAPLIN
in
Keystone Comedy
"FILM JOHNNIE"
and 7 others

PRICES: 5c and 10c

THE QUIRK, MONDAY
CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.

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The N. Y. Evening Sun Motion Pictures
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WAR IN EUROPE

REAL PICTURES OF REAL WAR
THE MOST VIVID RECORD OF WARFARE EVER MADE
To be Shown Exclusively in This Theatre
The Quirk Theatre, Fulton, Monday, April 19
Afternoon, 5c Evening: Balcony, 5c Orchestra, 10c

HOW I WON THE TITLE

Second instalment of the story of his life as recited by Jess Willard, heavyweight champion of the world, to Ed. Smith, well known fight referee and ring expert.

You can imagine that the farmer boys around a little town like Emmett, Kan., never got a great deal ofencouragement in athletics. The boyhood life of a farmer's son is usually pretty much full of drudgery, but our community was a little different because most of the farmers there were well to do and the boys had a little more time for recreation. Early I attained a reputation for being something of a sprinter, though I was a mountain of flesh and bone and weighed, when I was 21 years old, little short of 280 pounds. Of course, I never trained a minute and never knew the slightest thing about training for any kind of athletic contest, yet I could go out at any time and turn off 100 yards in 11 seconds. This was fast enough to beat any of the lads around that section of the country and I took down many a prize at the county fair.

In addition to that I could jump a little and managed to toss the weights about with some effect. As a swimmer I was a regular star and could beat any of the boys in the river, either at short or long distances.

Had I known anything about the latest ideas of starting and getting underway fast I might have improved my time some. But like other rube sprinters we just stood up to the line until the word was given and started to run as fast as we could. Spiked shoes were unknown to any of us and had anybody sprung a pair of them in our company, he probably would have been lynched as a ringing professional.

Boxing Unknown.

Glove fighting in those days was totally unknown to me and the rest of the boys in the Pottawatomie country district. We used to read of some of the mighty gladiators of the day and marvel at them, but as for knowing just how they fought, we were totally at sea. It has been my boast at different times that I never in my life engaged in a rough and tumble fight. I say it still and believe I am telling the truth, but a friend of mine who came to Havana to see me battle Johnson tells me I am wrong. He recited to me one day in the training camp how I had gone to a dance one night with my girl and had been insulted by a band of rowdies who happened to be in the neighborhood at the time. He further tells me that I slapped the nearest one to me and slapped him so hard that he fell flat on his back. A second one rushed at me, but I hit him on the top of the head with an overhand swing and floored him.

My friend claims that I then pitched in and walloped the remaining four of them putting them all to flight. I remember indistinctly of once having trouble with one of the Kelly boys at a dance in my neighborhood and that I slapped him so hard he was knocked out. That gave me a reputation for being a strong man and one who was not afraid because, as I remember it, the Kellys were fighting men and nobody in that vicinity cared much about crossing them. Yet they never bothered me after that.

Irish Judge Picked Him.

At one time, still a young man, I was mixed up in a law suit over a ho[illegible] judge was an Irishman from Kentucky and was a great admirer of a good fighter. After I got through with my testimony he asked me a few questions about myself. Afterwards he told my attorney, Mr. Crane, who was at the Havana fight, that he never saw such a splendidly built young fellow as I was and figured that if I started fighting, it would be hard for anyone to whip me. "I never saw such a thigh on a man," he said. "No horse in the world could do a thing with him that's sure."

And no horse that I ever saw could do anything with me. I was a real horse tamer as well as a horse trader and was proud of my skill.

Next I will tell you how it happened that I saw my first ring fight and started on my career towards the top.

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

Ty Cobb's advice to aspiring baseball recruits, who aspise to be hard hitters is "just hit 'em where they ain't."

* * *

"The thing to do to be star,
And win a great big motor car;
By bold and brilliant bingling
With an art that's far from faint.
Just take a tip from one who's wise,
(Now watch his batting average rise.)
Step briskly to the plate and then,
Just hit 'em where they ain't."

* * *

The frills attending the openings are over and the teams will now shoot along until October.

* * *

Both Boston teams had inauspicious openers. Goose eggs were all they could score up. But the season is only beginning.

* * *

Cold dinners were the order in St. Louis last night. The game lasted about three and a half hours and no housekeeper will keep victuals warm that long.

* * *

Must have been fake reports about the Giants being unable to hit. Eight bingles, including several doubles and a home run, does not show any weakness with the wallop.

WHEAT MADE HOME RUN DRIVE

Perritt Makes Debut as New York Twirler, but Was Given Weak Support

Having allowed the Giants in the first two games to display to their fulness batting and pitching strength, Wilbert Robinson ordered his Brooklyn cohorts yesterday to go and do likewise. This order was timely and carried out tothe letter, for at the finish of nine highly interesting innings the Dodgers were two runs better than John McGraw's veterans and had achieved their first triumph of the season by a 5 to 3 score.

Possibly "Rube" Marquard's mound exhibition Thursday and the Manhattanites' batting display Wednesday had a lot to do with firing the Flatbush visitors with enough ambition to attempt a duplicate performance, but whatever the reason Brooklyn turned on the Giants with a determination to win that allowed nothing to withhold them. They batted "Pol" Perritt, McGraw's most recent pitching acquisition, timely, and "Ed" Appleton, one of the many youngsters signed for twirling duty by Robinson, pitched meritoriously and effectively. Also, "Zach" Wheat, Hy Myers and Casey Stengel delivered safe drives when their teammates to a man were begging for such a hit.

It was decidedly Brooklyn's day at the Polo Ground, notwithstanding the efforts of "Hans" Lobert to attract attention. The Giants' Teutonic third baseman still refuses to allow his teammates to be acclaimed above him. Yesterday he collected three safe hits, two of which sent across the plate the only runs that should have been marked to the credit of McGraw. He stole a base. He made a bare handed stop and lightning throw of the ball that cut down a runner and held off defeat. And he messed up two plays, one of which cost a run. Aside from this he was only in the game offering encouragement all the time and showing a brand of "pep" that brought to mind the Giants of pennant winning days.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games To-day

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; New York, 3.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Boston-Philadelphia (rain).

Team Standing

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia	2	0	1000
New York	2	1	.667
Chicago	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	2	.333
Brooklyn	1	2	.333
Boston	0	2	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games To-day

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Results Yesterday

Washington, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 6 (called in ninth.)
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.
Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 6.

Team Standing

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	2	1	.667
Washington	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	2	.333
New York	1	2	.333
Detroit	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	2	.333

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games To-day

Chicago at St. Louis.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Newark.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Baltimore, 6; Newark, 2.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Brooklyn at Buffalo (wet grounds).

Team Standing

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	3	1	.750
Kansas City	4	2	.667
Brooklyn	3	2	.600
Newark	3	3	.500
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Baltimore	2	4	.333
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
St. Louis	1	3	.250

Rube Marquard is in poor condition. McGraw has had a hard time whipping the pitcher into shape to start the season.

Rube certainly is jumping into fame. First he ties the consecutive win record of long years' standing, then twirls the longest contest in the major league and caps it all by pitching a no-hit game.

The Braves lost again. They could not buck the elements let alone the Phillies. Rain, snow and hail swirled around the players.

Ty Cobb's lamps are growing dim. He only made two hits yesterday, one of them a circuit clout.

The Braves are floundering around in the cellar. But remember what they did last year when they were at the bottom.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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British Lose Submarine in Dardanelles; Russians Take 70,000 Prisoners in Month

BOAT PASSENGERS SEE AIR CHASE ABOVE CHANNEL

London, Monday.—Passengers crossing from England to France yesterday saw a Zeppelin being chased over the Channel by British aircraft.

Hugh Martin telegraphs to the Daily News from Chios:—"After a somewhat inglorious career of three weeks passed in playing hide and seek with the Allied fleet at the mouth of the Dardanelles, the Demir Hissar, a Turkish torpedo boat of ninety-seven tons, lies a melancholy wreck on the shore of the Gulf of Kalamoti, on this island. The Demir Hissar was the only Turkish vessel which succeeded in eluding the Allies on watch at the outlet from the Straits.

"A few days ago near Tenedos she fell in with a troop ship and fired three torpedoes, none of which took effect. The attack served to reveal her presence and the daring little Demir Hissar fled precipitately southward, making for the Gulf of Smyrna, where she hoped to take shelter under the fortress guns.

"Headed off by British and French war ships, she turned westward and again south, with men-of-war in hot pursuit. The pursuers kept up a dropping fire, sending about thirty shells after her till her commander ran her ashore, taking the precaution before he did so of throwing overboard all his torpedoes and ammunition. On scrambling ashore the officers and crew were taken charge of by Greek coast patrols. They were thirty-four in number and included seven Germans, two being officers."

SUBMARINE ASHORE; CREW CAPTURED BY TURKS

Londay, Monday.—The British submarine E-15 ran ashore on Kephez Point, in the Dardanelles yesterday, and, according to Turkish reports, three officers and twenty-one of the crew were rescued and made risoners. Seven men are missing.

The Admiralty last night confirmed the report of the loss of the craft and said that, at the time, it was engaged in a difficult reconnaissance of the mine field located near Kephez Point.

Later the Admiralty issued in another statement the substance of a further report concerning the loss of life aboard the transport Manitou, which was attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat near the Island of Chios. The report shows that twenty-four men were drowned of one hundred, as first reported, and that twenty-seven others are missing. The transport itself was not damaged.

The loss of life was due to the capsizing of one boat in the water and another while being lowered, owing to the breaking of a davit.

Reuter's Athens correspondent says the bombardment of the Dardanelles was resumed on Saturday. An aeroplane also circled over Tenedos and unsuccessfully dropped bombs in the port and at several war ships. Allied seaplanes pursued the Turkish aircraft, which escaped.

The British aviators in the Egyptian campaign have been dropping bombs on the Turkish encampment near the border, while a French cruiser, the fire of which was directed by a sea-plane, has been throwing shells on the Turks near El Arish, where the army for the invasion of Egypt has its headquarters.

These operations were undertaken presumably to harass the Turks, as the Turks have not shown any intention of attacking the British since their last repulse along the canal.

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has issued the following denial of recent rumors:

"There has been no naval action of any kind in the North Sea during the last month, nor any action of any kind in the Dardanelles, other than local bombardments and reconnaissances by single ships.

"Since March 18 only two or three men have been hit in the Dardanelles and there has been no loss or injury to French or British ships."

LIEUT. GLADSTONE, M. P., RECEIVES WOUND IN HEAD

London, Monday.—News has been received that Lieutenant W. G. C. Gladstone, M. P., who was killed at the front, was shot in the forehead while endeavoring to locate a sniper.

Sir Roland Corbet, aged twenty-three, of the Coldstream Guards, has been killed in action. He belonged to a well known Shropshire family which traces its male line in direct descent from a family which came over with William the Conqueror.

Editor Fulton Evening Times

My dear Sir: As a personal favor to me will you kindly state in the next issue of your paper that the writer is not the author or in any way responsible for the for the articles published in your columns over the name of "Taxpayer?"

Yours truly,

H. PUTNAM ALLEN

STAURING IS DRILLING TEAM

High School Team Will Practice on Athletic Park This Week

The Fulton High school baseball squad has been working hard for the past week under the supervision of Coach Stauring. The boys are gradually getting the kinks out of their arms and in spite of the fact that the Academy street grounds do not permit of any extensive practise considerable improvement has been made.

The Athletic Park grounds over the river are now being put in shape, and a force of men started work their today with a sprayer and roller. The grounds should be in condition for good ball playing by Wednesday and at that time the squad will report in uniform and get down to real work.

In spite of the fact that there are only two pitchers available this year, this department promises to be one of the strongest of the team. The infield looks pretty good with Pullen on first, Lewis at second, Martin at short and Keeler, a veteran on third. There may be some slight change in the personell of the infield, but it is pretty certain that Keeler will retain his job and Pullen looks like a fixture at first base, with an occasional turn in the box. Bray is displaying mid season form behind the plate, and there is a great battle for positions in the outfield. Stauring is determined that no favoritism shall be shown and when the first practise in uniform is called the work of weeding out the regulars of the team will be begun. Stauring will devote an entire work to drilling the infield in concerted team play, and another long drill will be spent on the bunt.

The season tickets are selling fast and indications point to a record turnout at the first game of the season on April 30.

The members of the team are conducting a gum shoe campaign for a permanent athletic field which can be used for baseball, football and track purposes the year round, and it is rumored that the Chamber of Commerce will so shortly be waited upon by a committee of players who will submit a number of sites. The idea is to have the Chamber advocate the purchase of one site which can be used for athletic purposes. The city has a playground at present but it is inadequate for baseball, football or track work.

DANIEL G. HENNESSEY

Daniel G. Hennessey, 35, former superintendent of public works, died yesterday morning at his home in West 3d st., after a long illness.

Mr. Hennessey was by trade a cigar maker, and also filled contracts for excavating. He served as superintendent of public works under Mayor Boland, and was a member of the Fulton Lodge of Elks.

Surviving are three sisteres, Mrs. Edward Cavanaugh, Miss Anna Hennessey and Mrs. Thomas Lilley, all of this city.

The funeral will be held at 9:30 Wednesday morning from the Church of Immaculate Conception. Burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

CAPT. JOHN MCKAY DEAD

Former Resident Was One of Oldest Masons in America, Became Captain in 1857

Robert Horatio McKay, a former resident of this city died yesterday at Kingston, Ont. He was born on the 29th of May, 1823, near Kingston, Ontario. He was a son of John Henry McKay. The family came from Argyllshire, Scotland, and settled in Quebec City, Canada. His grandfather was a master ship builder, and was sent from Quebec to Kingston by the British Government to assist in the laying of a warship in the navy yard for the war of 1812. His father was also in the British naval service. The McKay family received from the government a grant of land on the Kingston Mills road and there they resided for years.

When fourteen years of age, the lad McKay joined the navy and for two years and nine months served as ship's boy. The year he joined the navy saw the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1837 in Canada, and the youth saw the rebel general Von Shultz hung on the gallows at old Fort Henry opposite Kingston.

The late Capt. McKay received his education at Baxter's High school in Kingston. When seventeen years of age, he set out for himself as he craved for a life on the rolling deep. In turn he sailed aboard these vessels: Invincible from Kingston to Port Dalhousie; William Penn, Allenora, Chief Justice Robinson, Commodore Barry and Highlander. In 1857 he became a captain and in 1861 he quit sailing. For eighteen years he was with the Northern Transportation Line. Afterwards he became interested in farming and lived many years near Oswego, N. Y., and in Fulton, N. Y.

Capt. McKay's wife died at Fulton about nineteen years ago, and for the past fifteen years the deceased had resided most of the time in Kingston, desiring to end his days near the place where he was born. He was frequently called upon by those interested in historical matters for information about the old British warships in Navy Bay after the war of 1812-14 and with regard to the building of Fort Henry.

In religion, Capt. McKay was a Presbyterian and a very devout man. He was one of the oldest Masons in America, having joined the Masonic Order in Smith Falls, Ont., in 1857, later transferring to Hiram Lodge 144, Fulton, N. Y., and being of the 33d degree.

Capt. McKay is survived by two sons and one daughter: Robert M. McKay, Fulton; Mrs. H. B. Mills, Kingston, Ont., and John A. McKay, publisher, York, formerly editor and joint owner with the late F. W. VanWagenen of the Fulton Times.

The body will be brought from Kingston for burial in this city tomorrow morning. Services will be held at Mt. Adnah's chapel at 10 o'clock. Rev. Charles Robertson will officiate.

$500 CHECK CITY'S ONLY SECURITY AGAINST PROBABLE ACTIONS

Board of Public Works Permits Contractor Massaro to Begin Sewer Contract Without First Filing Bond Required by Law

After an investigation covering two days, it was learned definitely this morning by The Times, that the Board of Public Works has allowed Frank Massaro, who was given the contract for the new storm sewer along the old canal, to start work without the formality of filing a bond. The specifications read that the contractor shall not start work until he has filed a bond, and in Massaro's case no bond has been filed. It is always customary to demand a bond of any contractor engaged in city work, in order that the city may be indemnified from any actions which may result from accidents or injuries received by persons or property in the performance of the contract.

Massaro was awarded the contract three weeks ago, and he has had men working on the sewer almost daily since. The work has been held up for some time owing to the fact that the route of the sewer has not yet been decided. The Hunter Company has entered an objection to the proposed route of the sewer, and City Engineer Hill went to Albany last week to obtain a permit from the state, in order that the sewer might take a new route over the state lands on the west bank of the old canal. It could not be learned this morning whether or not such a permit had been obtained.

At the time of bidding, Massaro deposited a certified check for $500, for the purpose of showing his good faith. That check was deposited for that purpose and that alone, and it is a question whether or not the city could hold the check as a bond. At any rate, the check is inadequate, as the mount of the contract is almost $2,500, and the amount of the bond should be 50 per cent. of that at least, dependant entirely upon the discretion of the Board of Public Works. When the Boards thinks that the case is an extraordinary one or that litigation might ensue, a larger bond is required.

It is quite possible that the Hunter company may object very strenuously to the entrance of the sewer into its tail-race, at the point proposed—directly opposite their fire-intake pump. In the event of litigation, the city will be unprotected, $500 would hardly cover the costs of any complicated action.

No blame is attached to Mr. Massaro for the failure to file a bond. It is the office of the Board of Public Works to see that such a bond is filed in the office of the City Clerk, before the contractor is allowed to start work.

City Clerk Scudder stated this morning that no bond had been filed in his office. He said perhaps the bond was in the office of City Attorney Fanning. Mr Massaro was called on the telephone and after stating that he had a certified check on deposit, he admitted that no bond had been filed, but said that the City Attorney could give further information.

From time immemorial it has been the custom to demand a bond of any contractor engaged in such work, but in this instance an exception seems to have been made. As stated before, in the event of any accident or injury resulting from the work, the city stands responsible without any possibility of recourse from the contractor.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Current Events Club will meet Events Club will be held this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Marvin, 413 E. Broadway.

The meeting was postponed from last week and was to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter, but owing to their continued stay in New York city the place of meeting is changed.

Election of officers will be held and plans will be outlined for next year.

Prof. Lawton is the appointed leader.

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
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W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 19, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

LAST SHALL BE FIRST

BILL BUNK was an awkward and old fashioned guy, he wore a snuff suit and a plum colored tie. He had little money to board up or spend, his shoulders were round and his legs had a bend. He'd blush when the ladies would hover around, as humble was he as a worm in the ground. He worked in the daytime and studied at night; the folks often wondered if Bill Bunk was right. Claude Pill was a dashing and up to date sport, his collars were high and his trousers were short. He worked for A's father and worked when he would, the people all said that he sure would make good. His features were handsome, his manners were fine; the ladies were charmed by this grand social lion. A promising future awaited Claude Pill, he'd be a choice product from fame's grinding mill. Be that as it may, in a very short while Claude had little use for his dash and his style. His father went bankrupt, and what could Claude do? As helpless was he as a bug in a stew. He took a position at very small pay, he's still selling ribbons to this very day. Bill Bunk kept on working, at night studied law. Bill Bunk was a comer the people soon saw. He rose in their favor and, skipping to relate, Bill Bunk was elected, the 'Gov' of the State. The moralis as good as a well to a thirst—the first shall be last and the last shall be first.

BETTER MOTION PICTURES

Magazine Recommends More Than a Hundred Good Films.

The Woman's Home Companion is carrying on a great campaign for better motion pictures. In the May issue it ercommends 134 films. Along with these recommendations appears a special article entitled, "Better Films for Children," in which a report is made of an interesting experiment conducted in Louisville, Kentucky, by Mrs. Frederic Levy. Mrs. Frederic Levy discovered that her children had attended an undesirable motion picture show. This aroused her interest in getting better motion pictures for Louisville children, and she arranged with moving picture managers for a special performance, for children, given in o Louisville theatre once a week—every Saturday morning. The usual ushers are dispensed with and young women attend to the comfort of the children who come from all kinds of homes and vary in age from four to sixteen. Following is an extract from Mrs. Levy's own account of how the children have received this kind of an arrangement:

"Do they appreciate it? You just ought to hear them! They applaud the hero and hiss the villian in true melodramatic style. At a critical moment they jump up and shout advice to the despairing heroine. They weep, they laugh, they yell, according to which chord of their emotions is twanged. They are not seeing pictures. They are living life, a life as full of sweet adventures as a plum pudding.

"We have not worked out all the problems, by any means. For instance, the theatre is centrally located in the business section. This means that many children must pay care fare, which is a considerable item in some families.

"Our plan holds possibilities for any city to work out a systematic method for children's programs. Our chief expense is due to our long distance from the exchanges which serve us, the nearest being Cincinnati and Indianapolis. If the interested women in those cities where exchanges are located could work up special programs, their judgment could be taken by women in other places. A network of cooperative service could be built up over a considerable territory surrounding an exchange if o number of intelligent people would devote some of their time to this urgent need."

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

TAKING CHANCE

You say what you want, rub the magic lamp of advertising and a successful business springs into being. This is the way a company which sells houses by mail speaks of the possibilities of that best of mediums by which the seller gets in contact with the buyer.

Two young men with an idea and but $200 in capital built out of the power of advertising in nine years $1,500,000. Apropo advertising one of the members of the firm said c "We have never used a single advertisement, of any size from a half-inch up to a two page spread, that has not been profitable for us." Yet who would have forseen the possibility of a $200 investment growing in nine years to a $1,500,000 industry through the power of advertising.

Advertising to be successful must instill in the reader confidence in the firm. Every act must be carefully planned to inspire confidence. All possible advice and information must also be given. Sales often result from inquiries a week, a month or a year old.

Further in speaking of the firm's success the president said:

But it has not been easy. It has required courage, faith and a willingness to invest money and wait for results.

For one advertisement recently—a single insertion—the firm paid $12,000.

Perhaps a part of the answer to the whole story is found in a quotation from Kipling that hangs over the desk of one of the firm's members—the first two lines of which are these:

"I didn't begin with askings; I took the job and I stuck
"And I took the chances they wouldn't; an' now they're calling it luck."

TIMES—HERALD

By I. E. Hyde, Fulton, N. Y.

The word—"time"—means "today," and who is there to say, that times, and place, and man must not ask questions when they can; or, have a quest propounded. There are issues now at stake, and some are but a fake; to reach those issues, and send their tissues. A live tax-payer has compounded a question for the Mayor, He doesn't pose as a slayer of things that's true and ought to be; He's doing it for you and me. A mind that's broad and free. Now, Herald; can't you see the wisdom of his pen? And, Herald; don't you really think that Fulton now is on the brink of broader views; is spreading out? And, do you think taxpayer's snout is snubbed by asking questions? You know, when Socrates educates, he throws a line, and uses baits of questions and their answers. And, honest Injun! I'll say now, I like a question, but I vow; I also like an answer. And when a question stops a man, then he should raise his strong right hand, and say—"Give up, your honor"—Now, Herald; do you taxes pay? and, will you think this o'er today?

A BAD BILL DEAD

The withdrawal of the Bewley canneries bill from Governor Whitman means its death. It means that this vicious assault by greedy canners on an enlightened labor law drawn to protect women and children has been defeated—for the time, at least. Attempts will be made to gain by indirection those exemptions which the employers have found themselves unable to gain by the barefaced favor of the legislators who voted for their measure, and subsequent manoeuvres at Albany will bear close watching.

Not only was this bill dangerous in its immediate effects, granting permission for nerve destroying, vitality sapping hours of labor for cannery workers, but it was against public interest as a question of policy. New York State, since 1913, has had a broad, modern labor code, designed to protect individual workers, who are the real wealth of the state, rather than the dollars heaped up by those who exploit the employes. That bears hard on the old practices which made many people rich, and, naturally, they resent it. Nevertheless, they should become reconciled, for the general public will never consent to any retrogression from the state's present intelligent policy. Health and lives of individuals are more important than dollars.

For the withdrawal of the bill Governor Whitman is responsible. He has done nothing better in his whole public career and deserves unqualified praise.—New York Tribune.

REVIVE SHEEP INDUSTRY

As beef becomes less plentiful if the American people are to east meat, that is if the wage earner of this country is to be able to pay for this form of food, the country must raise mutton.

Every state and every community ought to be interested in the news that there is a movement to revive sheep raising in Maryland. It has not been many years since this industry flourished in that section. But the wide use of lands for fruit growing and the failure of the Maryland legislature to take any steps against the predatory dogs gradually killed off this industry.

Since the other thickly settled states, Connecticut, for example, have solved this problem by imposing a dog tax and using the funds thus collected in reimbursing sheep owners from loss from the attacks of dogs. In Virginia this is done by some counties.

There should be no difficulty about obtaining protection almost anywhere and everywhere when the sheep-raising industry is revived or stated. If ever there was an inducement for that industry the inducement exists right now in the high prices of mutton and wool.

Beef is not going to become plentiful. It will grow scarcer and scarcer. There is no better meat food than mutton. Sheep can live and thrive nearly any place in the country. Every state should be doing what Maryland and other states are doing to promote sheep raising.—Watertown Standard.

Opinions

Rules of the Road

In these days of improved highways and of the increasing use of them by all manner of transportation vehicles, it becomes not only desirable but a matter of necessity for the safety of lives for all people to know and observe the rules of the road. Indeed, Secretary of State Hugo considers it of such importance that he would have special instruction on the subject given in the public schools.

Motorists as a class have to be the best trained in regard to the rules of the road, because they operate the fastest vehicles on the road. Moreover they are forced to suffer from neglect of others, both in passing and overtaking. In fact, it is the commonest remark of a novice at the steering wheel that he had no idea before how many persons habitually proceed on the wrong side of the road, how many drivers of slow traffic are careless, and how many risks the average pedestrian takes in the course of a day.

These rules of the road are of rather obscure origin, but have grown up by common consent and have been engrafted on the highway law. Law gives to custom the force of authority. Sometimes court decisions take the place of law.

For example, there is no statutory requirement that a driver on a secondary road must give way to one on a main road, but in court decisions it has been held that the driver of a vehicle coming out of a side street into one of the more prominent thoroughfares must give way, and should have thrown upon him the obligation of seeing that the main road is clear.

But the rules of the road are imperfectly understood, nevertheless even by those who should be most familiar with them, and therefore Secretary Hugo suggests that it would be well to teach in the elementary schools, by rules and diagrams, all the more important facts concerning the management of traffic and the duties of drivers. By this means, many accidents might be avoided and "safety first" beg iven a big boost.

Already the educational authorities in one of the cities has issued a set of rules, and the schools in other cities are teaching the road law as a part of the regular school instruction. Looking forward to the time when the number of motor vehicles on the road will be much greater, it is important that this subject should receive more and more attention and the child cannot begin too young to receive such instruction. — Batavia News.

New-Style Farming for New York

Forming and conservation are not generally bracketed together in the public mind. Yet farms, so called, are being maintained in various parts of the state which are actually experiment stations in conservation of animal and forest life. They are of material benefit to this generation and give indication of incalcuable material and sentimental value for future generations.

One of the most interesting of these farms is a tract of 750 acres of mountain land in the Northeaster Adirondacks, fenced in about three years ago by Mr. John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective Association, and stocked with deer—mostly white-tail deer, but including a few European red deer, similor to our elk. As Mr. Burnham describes his farm in the April "Bulletin" of the association, it is distinctly a profitable enterprise. He has now a herd of one hundred deer; the enterprise costs him somewhat over $160 a year, and he expects an income of from $1,500 to $2,000 a year, beginning this autumn.

The deer have nothing save the natural food of the tract—evergreen and hardwood browse—except some hay cut from a beaver meadow on the place and salted to induce them to eat it. A three-year-old deer's carcass is worth from $30 to $50 in the market here. The deer, Mr. Burnham declares, actually benefit the land for forestry purposes—except the red deer, which break off the tops of small trees—because they destroy hardwood shoots which otherwise would shade and kill young white pine trees which he has planted.

Another unusual farm is that of Mr. Charlees F. Dietrich, who raises German hare, white-tailed deer, pheasants and quail at Millbrook, Dutchess County. The German hare he has found, furnishes excellent sport and a cheap, abundant and desirable source of food supply. From his preserve deer, pheasants and these hare have escaped from time to time and bred in the neighboring country, so that the farmers have a fine game supply, and a hunting club combines fox hunting with coursing hares on horseback.

New York State itself has recently entered this new field in farming. At Sherburne, in Chenango County, there is a game farm which, on an oppropriation of $8,500, last year produced and distributed for hatching pheasants' eggs and birds which estimated at $50,000 in value—a neat addition to the state's resources. In consequence of this record a new game farm is just getting into operation in Jefferson County.

Every farm of this nature, whether privately owned and operated for profit or owned by the state and operated entirely in the interest of game propagation, is a benefit to the public. While quail, ducks, pheasants and deer can be thus raised for restocking and for the table, there is no danger of their following the praire chicken, the wood pigeon ond the buffalo. Future generations will not have the reason to blame this one for its "game hogs" that this one has for blaming its predecessors.

Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 57-100 per cent. pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

Views of State Editors

Since Governor Hughes no such high standard of appointments has been set by any Governor as Governor Whitman has set. And best of all, the Legislature is passing the needed legislation to enable the fruits of the good work to be made permanent. — Delaware Express.

The Legislature has acted wisely in killing all of the half dozen bills introduced to amend the excise law; This statute is good enough as it stands. It is the best of its kind. Of course, there are liquors sellers who think it is unduly severe and there are fanatics who think it does not go far enough, but the great body of calm and sensible citizens are satisfied with it. It is steadily reducing the number of saloons, since no new ones can be started and old ones are constantly going out of bzusiness for one reason or another. It is greatly to the interest of every proprietor to obey the law. It is far better to have a regulatory law of this kind than an ineffective prohibitory statute.—Kingston Freeman.

No one wants a direct state tax; Governor Whitman and the republican legislature would be glad to avoid it; they are not preparing for it, because they want it, but because they have to. The Tammany government made the bills and they have to be paid. It isn't a republican deficit but a democratic deficit that has to be made up.—Watertown Times.

The Whitman administration, is engaged in a work which means bonafide retrenchment and when the system of elimination and reconstruction is complete, it is a safe prediction that the business of the state will move along much more economically as well as creditably in every respect.—Middletown Press.

There isn't any tax question before the state aside from that of paying up. We owe the money. Governor Glynn cleaned up the debts Sulzer took over from Dix and added to. He started with a surplus, but he cared so much more for a bookkeeping economy than for a balanced ledger that he failed to raise enough money to run the state on the lines he had laid down in his budget. The present administration has the choice of paying or repudiating. The choice brings a direct tax. If the treasury were to be put in the condition the Democrats found it in 1911, $18,000,000 wouldn't suffice.—Watertown Standard.

In view of the rapidity with which the number of state officials increased after the Democrats went into power, and in view of the straitened condition of the state treasury at the present time, Democratic attempts to work up public indignation over bills that deprive men like "Packy" McCabe of $10,000 offices will not meet with any alarming degree of success. One man, drawing $8,000, a year; will be at the head of the new commission, and the state will save $22,000 a year in salaries for conservation commissioners.—Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

Fair Play! It is not surprising that all the daily newspapers in New York City that opposed the nomination of Governor Whitman are now picking flaws in his administration. We do not say that it is without flaws, but it is too early to pass judgment. While these newspapers have no responsibility for the government, they are all very busy telling the executive what he ought to do, the appointments he ought to make or not make, the bills he ought to sign and the ones he should veto. The Governor scarcely has had an opportunity to become familiar with the tremendous responsibilities of his very trying place. Give him at least a fair hearing. Judge of his merits by what he has accomplished at the close of the legislative session. Judgment in the midst of the session is neither fair nor just. The New York newspapers which so bitterly opposed his nomination and which are now so anxious to conduct his administration might bear this admonition in mind.—Leslie's Weekly.

NO HOUR SALES

At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best lines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are always pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation

BOY PRINCE OF BELGIANS GOES TO FIGHT AS PRIVATE SOLDIER

Vivid Stories of War's Horrors Tell What Young Duke Will Have to Face in Trenches.

Germans In Amazing Marches Outdo All Records of Either Ancient or Modern Armies.

FAR more vivid pictures of conditions in war stricken Europe are given in private correspondence than in the official reports. This is so not only of life in the cities, but even in the field. Major Anton Numeyer of the Twenty-third Bavarian infantry in a letter to his brother, John Numeyer, in Philadelphia, says:

"People far removed from the scene of this war are in no way able to appreciate the ferocity of the fighting or the horrible suffering following the battles. Small battles with us have been as large as the largest ever fought in the history of the world.

"When one of our soldiers goes into a country he never knows when he will get out, nor does he know which country he is in, for that matter. He can write a letter if he's on the firing line, but he does not know where he is.

"First I was fighting against the Russian mixed forces. From the eastern I was transferred to the western side near Luneville. Five consecutive days in the trenches near that place was a dreadful experience. If you lifted your head above the level of a trench you were apt to be left without it. Many a poor fellow lost his life that way.

"The trenches are a war necessity, but to be intrenched in them brings intense suffering and all kinds of diseases. Yet despite this warfare our boys are in prime condition for any fight into which they may be ordered."



Photo by American Press Association.

DUKE OF BRABANT, HEIR TO BELGIAN THRONE, WHO HAS JOINED ARMY AS A PRIVATE.

Shells Sing a Mean Song.

William Kysh, a New Yorker, who was in the old Twenty-second engineers, New York national guard, and enlisted in Princess Patricia's Canadians, writing home from France, shows that he is having no easy time with the allies.

"Things are pretty tough here on the firing line," he writes, "especially sitting in the trenches full of water and getting shelled all day. The 'Black Johnsons' which the Germans send us sing a mean song. But we are getting used to it now. We are gradually driving the Germans back, but thus far only by yards, and you may realize what work that is.

"I am writing this in an old barn which has been occupied in turn by both French and Germans. All the ground we are now on has been fought over. We get a certain number of days in the trenches and then a certain number of days out, different regiments relieving each other, and all getting a turn at the good and bad features of the campaign. In some places our trenches are only a matter of fifty yards from the Germans. There are all kinds of sniping going on both day and night and occasionally a charge."

Duke of Brabant Not Fourteen.

Just going to find what life in the trenches is like is the little Duke of Brabant, the not yet fourteen-year-old son of the king of the Belgians. He has joined the Twelfth infantry regiment as a common soldier, according to reports from Dunkirk. Recently the prince, with a rifle on his shoulder and a knapsack on his back, marched past the king, the queen and Prime Minister de Broqueville in the midst of his company.

Heir to the Belgian throne expects to enter the trenches whenever his regiment is ordered to the firing line.

Prince Leopold has been in constant touch with the Belgian army for three months. He begged his father, King Albert, to allow him to join, and ultimately the king gave his consent. The boy joined on his father's fortieth birthday.

When the regiment in which the young prince enlisted paraded before his mother and father the king expressed his joy at seeing his son in such a heroic regiment, which had made a glorious defense of Dixmude.

The prince is unusually tall and looks much older than his years. He was born in Brussels Nov. 3, 1901. He has one brother, Prince Charles, who is eleven years old, and one sister, Princess Marie, who is eight. The home life of the Belgian royal family is said to be particularly happy, and the Duke of Brabant has seldom been away from his mother.

Dispatch Rider In Perils.

How death rides beside the dispatch bearer is shown in a letter Robert Stovold, a New York citizen, has received from his brother in France. The letter says:

"Three times a week George has to take dispatches up to the firing line.



Photo by American Press Association.

GERMAN SOLDIERS HAVE MAIL BOXES FIXED TO TREES OR ANYTHING HANDY.

This is a pretty risky job, and he has had several narrow escapes. Once he had to jump out of his automobile and lie down for several hours while shells and bullets went whistling by over him. Another time as he was driving along with his automobile some Germans hiding in the woods fired at him. Fortunately they missed him, but several of the bullets struck the automobile.

"Another time a shell burst twenty yards from him, but by a miracle he was not touched. He was enveloped in smoke, however, the fumes of the shell making him feel sick and giddy. George, however, seems to think it great sport."

Germans Outdo Armies of Old.

A Berlin letter says the prodigious marches of the Germans in East Prussia and Poland have outdone all the records of the armies of old.

An average German march, the writer states, is twenty to twenty-one miles, but after three days a day of rest is observed if that pace has been kept. On the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks after the battle of Cunaxa, in 401 B. C., from near Babylon to Trebisond, on the Black sea, the average day's march was sixteen and three-quarter miles, but this average was secured by several forced marches of twenty-seven and one-half miles, and the normal day's march was about fifteen and one-quarter miles.

A striking accomplishment was that of Napoleon's guards, who covered 110 miles in six days on their march to take part in the battle of Jena, and that over bad roads through the Thuringen forest. The Ninth German army corps, with exhausting marches behind it, covered forty-six miles from the vicinity of Blois to Orleans in thirty-six hours on Dec. 16 and 17, 1870, over a muddy road and was ready to fight the next day.

One East Prussian regiment marched 122 miles in five days to join Hindenburg's army and took part in the battle of Tannenberg in the afternoon of the fifth day without stopping to rest.

Stokers Are Other Extreme.

But the trenches in the wet and the long marches in the snow have been only one extreme. The other extreme lies in the stokeholds and engine rooms of the battleships; for that matter, on all ships just now when they are in the war zone around Great Britain and have to flee for their timbers from the German submarines.

Away down in the hot coal bunkers, almost naked, the grimy stokers will be serving the coal to feed the roaring furnaces while the engineer and his staff are attending to the powerful engines. These men get little glory for in action the stokeholds and engine rooms are battened down in order that the furnaces may be run under forced draft, and this means that when the order "Every man for himself!" goes forth the stoker has not even the chance of swimming for life which his comrades on deck have.

He has no knowledge of how the battle is proceeding above, and, although he can hear the shells bursting and fearful explosions occurring on deck, he must stick to his work of feeding the engines so long as the orders come through from the control station. And all he knows is that if the enemy's torpedo comes it will be aimed straight for him, for he is in the very vitals of the ship, whether he is on warship or merchant craft.

Gets King's First Whistle.

"Well done, Indomitable stokers!" signaled Admiral Beatty after the fleet he commanded had sunk the Bluecher and crippled the German fleet as it scuttled back to Helgoland, while in his report afterward he said, "Great credit is due to the engine room staffs for the fine steaming of the squadron." That tribute gave as much pleasure to the men as the admiral's little son, David, felt later when King George specially invited him to Buckingham palace and presented him with a whistle, the very first one which the king himself had owned and which when he was a small boy was attached to his first sailor suit.

Aviators Delight In Job.

Midway, perhaps, between the extremes is the air man, with perils and excitements that are all his own. There are joys in flying which not even war can take away, and letters from the men show that the aviators keenly delight in their part in battle.

There is still some popular misunderstanding on matters aerial. The vision of warfare in the clouds, of air craft dropping bombs on armies and forts and themselves grappling in the central blue has so taken possession of the average imagination that the capacities of both dirigibles and aeroplanes are exaggerated considerably. The truth is that fighting in the air and dropping bombs form a very small part of the flying man's business. His main occupation is to get information about the enemy and to prevent the enemy from getting information.

At the same time amazingly daring feats are being performed by airmen, but the facts are hidden from the world because of the exigencies of war. Only the barest statements are made in the reports.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the flying man to his army. He reports on concentrations of the enemy many miles behind the fighting line and thus enables commanders to guard against surprise. He brings valuable information regarding the nature of the enemy's defenses, the lay of the country and facts that the best of maps fail to make plain. Then his services in directing gunfire are practically indispensable.



Photo by American Press Association.

HIS STEED IS AS MUCH LOVED BY GERMAN OF TODAY AS BY ARAB OF OLD.

Germans Saw Value First.

It was the Germans who first saw how the aviator could control the fire of the big guns. They knew it long before the war started, and in the early days of the march through Belgium the Belgian defense in the field was quickly broken down because of the accuracy of the shrapnel fire directed by taubes overhead.

Much of the land between the Germans and allies in Flanders now is absolutely flat. There is no ridge or eminence to command the plain that stretches league after league on every side, with something of the vast monotony of the open sea. Without aerial observation artillery fire would be largely a matter of pure guesswork in such a country. With the aid of the flying scout a quite invisible target is reached with a high degree of precision.

The labor and organization required to keep an aeroplane fleet ready for action hardly can be conceived by the uninitiated. The engines and framework of the modern machine are pretty substantial, and it may surprise many persons to know that many of the aeroplanes employed at the beginning of the war are still in use and quite effective. Many of them have spent the winter in the open air practically all the time. Violent gales and exposure to night air have not ruined them.

Still there is need of constant repair. New parts have continually to be supplied, and consequently an aeroplane base is a factory as well as a camp. In one place scores of machinists are employed in stitching the canvas wings, in another one finds an immense store of spare parts and engines, in still other mechanics are busy over repairs. The work is continually on the increase too.

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Despite the unsettled local business conditions, the period between the dates of April 1 to 17, there were handled in the columns of Fulton's daily medium of exchange, a grand total of 2046.5 inches of display advertising. These figures do not include Readers, Miscellaneous Wants, Agency, Legal, and other Special Advertising. But does include exclusively, the Advertising of Local or Fulton Merchants.

FROM APRIL 12 TO 17

there were handled in the columns of *The Fulton Evening Times*, 748.5 inches of Display Advertising, all of which means this: That for the period of April 1 to 12 the *daily average was 133.19 inches;* That for the second period or between April 12 to 17 the *daily average was 124.66 inches.*

These figures are conclusive evidence that *The Fulton Evening Times* holds a front place as an Advertising Medium that cannot be displaced by any out-of-town publication.

SUMMING UP

The Verdict—Advertising in *The Fulton Evening Times* pays.

Fulton's New Live Newspaper

SUNDAY "MOVIES" ARE CONDEMNED

Priest Urges Parents To Watch Closely Over Their Children

Members of the Holy Name Society and men of the parish to the number of 200 received Holy Communion in a body at the Church of the Immaculate Conception Sunday morning. The men met in the basement of the church before the service and occupied the entire centre aisle of the church during the mass.

At the 10:30 mass Father Lindsman took as his text the words of the Gospel, "I am the good shepherd." "I know mine and mine know me." The priest asked how many of the people today really know Christ. He said that Christ knows us and our innermost secrets but that the great majority of the professed Christians today do not know Christ nor his most familiar precepts or, knowing them, fail to obey them.

In comparing Christ as a shepherd with the father and mother of today, Father Lindsman pointed out how the parents of the present time are sadly lacking in their duties to their children. He denounced the moving picture craze, especially the Sunday moving pictures, and advised the parents to watch closely over their children in regard to their religious duties and church attendance. "The home of bygone years, said the priest, has passed and the dwelling now is simply a place where people eat, drink and sleep. In former years, the mothers used to teach the children their prayers, and the father would help with the lessons and act as a companion to his children. How different it is now—mothers are out every night—fathers are away almost all the time, and the children are left to their own devices Then in after years, the parents say, "What have I ever done that my child should come to this." It is not what they have done," said Father Lindsman, "it is that they have done nothing that the children should be otherwise."

It was announced that the Knights of Columbus will have a reception and entertainment Tuesday evening at the lodge rooms and all the men of the parish were cordially invited. The Sodality will receive Holy Communion Sunday next, and the members of the choir were urged to attend the rehearsal Friday night.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PREACHED IN OSWEGO.

Rev. Charles S. Robinson, the recently appointed pastor of the First Presbyterian church, conducted the services at the First Presbyterian church in Oswego yesterday, and his pulpit was occupied by David H. Edwards of Auburn. Mr. Edwards preached at the morning service here and his sermon was a truly inspiring one. He is a theological student and has many friends here.

Mr. Robertson spoke at the services in Oswego yesterday morning and celebrated the Lord's Supper. Mr. Edwards conducted the evening service in Oswego.

Community Notes

Mrs. Willliam Bogue, S. 1st st., has recovered from a fortnight's illness and is again at her post at the music store.

* * *

Mrs. Tyler Williams, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. L. Parker, of the West Side has returned to her home.

* * *

David J. Enright of Syracuse will be one of the speakers at the K. of C. smoker tomorrow night.

* * *

Miss Florence Stevens entertained the Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational church at her home, West 1st st.

* * *

Gurdon E. Wood of Chicago has been in this city a few days.

* * *

Miss Florence Distin of Cazenovia was the over-Sunday guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Distin, Hannibal st.

* * *

George W. Roy and A. M. Roy are in Rochester attending the funeral of A. Paige, who was their brother-in-law and prominent in many ways in his home city.

* * *

Mrs. Bert Green was in Syracuse today attending the wedding of her son, Walter, who was married to Miss Mamie Crouse, a popular young lady residing in Ash[illegible], Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Bert Pickett attended today the Green-Crouse wedding in Syracuse.

Automobile livery. VanWagenen, Inc. adv 104

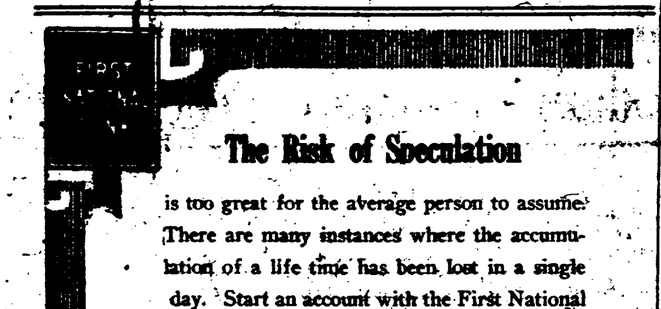
"FULTON SUITS US, IT WOULD YOU"

So will

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

VULCANIZING

Your patronage solicited.
All work guaranteed.
Bring your tires to
HUNTER FAN & MOTOR CO.



The Risk of Speculation

is too great for the average person to assume. There are many instances where the accumulation of a life time has been lost in a single day. Start an account with the First National Bank for Safety.

4% Paid in Our Interest Department

There Is a Reason

Why you should use Cream Dove Shortening: First, because it is made of high grade Oils, Vegetable and Beef. Second, because it is free from unpleasant odor and smoke that is found in cooking fats. Third, because it is better than butter for cooking. Fourth, because is more wholesome than hog fat or compounds that have hog sterine in them. Fifth, because it is more economical, as two pounds go as far as three pounds of any other. Sixth, because it has been analyzed by Prof. L. B. Allen of the Westfield Labratories of Westfield, Mass. Seventh, because it is manufactured in sanitary factory under government inspection.

Try a Can and Have the Best and Cheapest

E. J. Cook, the shortening man, makes peanut butter—the Cream Dove Brand. The merchants who buy it and sell it galore, the children who eat it are crying for more. Be sure to ask for the Cream Dove Brand.

Cream Dove Manufacturing Co., Inc.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Demonstration Tuesday at H. Putnam Allen's Grocery Store

THE RIVER OF GRACE

A Subject Dwelt Upon Recently in a Sermon by the Rev. M. J. Peters of Zion Episcopal Church of This City

There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God.
—Psalm 46:4.

The prophetic power of the Hebrew psalmists is wonderful. This 46th Psalm was probably composed as Israel's song of praise to God for deliverance from some political enemy. The trial and turmoil of the battle field is vividly contrasted with a reign of quiet and peace that followed the hostilities. The Psalmist is ascribing praise to God who supported His people through the terrors and trials of the battle-field and led them again into the blessing of peace.

Mark the vivid contrast in the opening verses of the Psalm. The author begins with a picture of struggle and terror, * * * though the earth be moved, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof." But now the scene is changed to one of serene peace. From the noise and unrest of the battle, we are led to the quiet and pleasant valleys, where the soft murmering voice of the river takes the place of the raging of the stormy sea; "there is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God." It is a song of rest after the battle, and humble confidence in the God who gave His people victory and led them through the storm to the peaceful valley beside the still waters of comfort.

But the Psalm points not only to Israel's past troubles and the peace which immediately followed; it points also the future. The poet's words take the wings of prophecy, and come soaring down through the ages, bringing to souls in this 20th century a very precious lesson for this Dispensation of Grace in which *you* and I live. This river of which the Psalmist sings is the blessed stream of Grace which is poured from the Great Fountain of All Good upon the Earth, to cleanse and refresh all who are redeemed from the bondage of sin and the law by the atoning blood of our Savior, Jesus Christ. The prophecy of the Hebrew Psalmist has become history.

Rich Blessings

St. John the Divine, the great prophet of the New Dispensation saw the rich blessings of the new river of Grace, and he takes up the Psalmist's figure and gives it to us with added splendor. At the close of the Apocalypse he writes, "And He showed me a pure river of the water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the lamb. * * * On either side of the river was there the tree of Life which bare twelve manner of fruits, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

It is of this river, spoken of by both the Old and the New Testament prophets, that I wish to speak to you this morning. Let us try to read some of the truth that comes to us in this parable of nature. Let us strive to learn something of that river of Grace that God has appointed to make His City glad.

There are two necessary things that go to make up a river: there must be first of all WATER which is its life, and there must be of necessity be a channel to hold and use the water. The water, or the life giving power in the river of Grace, is God; the channel or the divinely appointed medium for conveying and distributing the life giving power, is the Church here upon earth. In the Church of Grace there is God's part and man's part. His Grace is the heavenly treasure; we, His people, are the earthen vessels that hold it. Let us think of God's Grace this morning under the figure of the river and its streams.

1. First of all we will think of God's part in sending His grace upon His people.

The first thing to be considered about any river is its source. It always begins at a point high up above the country that it washes. We never look for the source of a river in the lowlands or in the valleys, but upon the hills or the mountain side. In its course the river traverses the whole country, beginning where it is highest and pouring itself into its outlet at the lowest point of its course.

This river of Grace has its source in the pure and holy atmosphere of heaven. It springs from the Fountain of all good, enthroned high up above the world. The Psalmist says, "With Thee is the Fountain of Life; in Thy light shall we see light." The river of Grace flows from the throne of God and of the Lamb. It is the river of the water of life, clear as crystal. It is the river of God's pleasures. It is the river of which Jesus spoke when He said, "If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink. * * * Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life." As the Fountain of Grace, God is the Author of all that is good. As St. James says: "Every good and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of Light."

So much for the Fountain or Source of God's gladening river; let us think of the river itself. The river which begins with God in heaven makes its course through the world through the channel of His Church. It revives and stimulates the tree of life, that its fruit may feed the world and its leaves heal the nations.

What are the functions of this river whose streams are making glad the city of God? Let us look again at the rivers of nature.

One of the functions of a river is to cleanse. We look for cleanliness and health in those lands where rivers are found. They are the arteries through which the land is purified. The rains gather the impurities of the land together and wash them down into the streams and rivers, and they are borne on to the sea.

So it is that the cleansing river of Grace with its streams is purifying the spiritual world, the abode of men's souls. We are all by nature born in sin. Our very nature is defiled by the sin of our first parents. But God has provided a means of cleansing our defiled souls.

In the Sacrament of Holy Baptism we throw ourselves into the purifying waters of the river of Grace; we are cleansed of our sins and made the children of God. As Naaman the Syrian entered Jordan defiled and diseased and emerged from its waters whole, so we enter God's river of grace afflicted and defiled with the leprosy of sin, and come forth new creatures, made whole by the grace of God.

But let us look to Nature's rivers again. They have another important function. Along their valleys we always find nature at her very best. The pastures are greenest, the earth yields her best and choicest fruits The onward and upward trend of civilization follows the courses of the waters. Our own country flourishes like a green bay tree because of her many rivers. The Desert of Sahara is barren of all fruit because no life-giving waters traverse her wastes of sterile sand.

Apply the principle to the spiritual world. The regenerated souls of men are kept alive and built up by God's eternal river of grace. The water and blood that flowed from the wounds of Calvary's Sacred Victim are borne to us upon the stream of God's river, and our weak and fainting souls are strengthened and refreshed by that life in the Blessed Sacrament of the altar. The Prophet Ezekiel had a vision of this refreshing power of God's river of Grace. Led on by his Angelic guide, he sees the health-giving stream flowing from the altar of God's temple. "Behold, water issued out from under the threshold of the House eastward, * * * and the water came down from under, from the right side of the House, at the south side of the Altar.

This vision of the prophet points forward to this day of Grace in which men's souls are fed and nourished by the sacred stream of Grace from God's altar.

Thank God for the precious river which bears to men's souls the strength and refreshment of God, purchased for us at the cost of the life blood of His Only-Begotten Son. Hear our Lord's testimony, utteréd before the great sacrifice was made, "The Bread of God is He that cometh down from Heaven, and giveth life unto the world. * * * I am the Bread of Life; he that cometh to Me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thrist. * * * I am the living bread which came down from heaven; if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever; and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world. * * * Whoso eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day."

O, the countless precious blessings that God sends down to us from heaven upon the pure river of His grace.

Accordin gto His gracious promise the glad river is flowing on through the world, laden with blessings innumerable for their multitude. The Holy Fountain is inexhaustible in its richness. It is free and open. "The Spirit an dthe Bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

We have been talking about God's part in the work of Grace—now let us think of our part. If we know the riches of the Water of Life, let us not neglect the channel through which it flows. There are many and varied channels through which God dispenses His Grace, but the chief one, and the one into which all others flow is His organized church here in the world—the Church which He has built upon the Apostles and prophets, Himself the chief cornerstone.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

A Timeless Senator

History will rank Nelson W. Aldrich as a statesman who put the stamp of his genius for public affairs upon the history of his country. His capacity was great, his labors tireless, and many months before his death he had come to feel that he had found himdeward in substantial success. The reproaches showered upon him by political opponents were such as men prominent in politics and affairs have to put up with. They concerned his public career, for his private honor was above all aspersion, and even now, somehoidy do the currents of public opinion shift their course in this country, the judgment of men upon him and upon his acts has become more favorable, the bitterness inseparable from party strife has disappeared, and those who were his unrelenting opponents have come to admit the very great value of his services to the Nation.—New York Times.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Spring rye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. [illegible] N. Y. adv

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

The Electric Iron

All the ironing done with one iron. Not a step need be taken from the ironing board—stays hot—no changing. Work can be done twice as fast. Heat exactly regulated, no scorching. No waxing, no cleaning.

G. E. and HOTPOINT IRONS now $3.00

The Week of May 3rd to 8th Will Be Appliance Week
Watch for Further Announcements

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phone 144

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philaelphia at New York.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1 (10 in.).

Results Saturday

St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; New York.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	0	1.000
Cincinnati	3	2	.600
Chicago	3	2	.600
New York	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400
Boston	1	2	.333
Brooklyn	1	3	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at St. Louis.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Newark.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 1.
Baltimore, 12; Newark, 3.

Results Saturday

Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Nowark, 5; Baltimore, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Buffalo, 4.
Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 1.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	5	1	.833
Chicago	4	2	.666
Kansas City	4	3	.571
Newark	4	4	.500
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
Baltimore	3	5	.375
Buffalo	2	4	.333
St. Louis	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Detroit, 8; Chicago, 7.
Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 1.

Results Saturday

Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 7; Washington, 5.
New York, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	2	1	.667
Cleveland	3	2	.600
Detroit	3	2	.600
Washington	4	2	.500
New York	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Chicago	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	1	3	.333

All city grocers handle Black's graham bread, because of the demand for this healthful food. Made in the sanitary way. adv112

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS

by the ounce or pound at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

Phone 186

27 N. Second Street

JOSEPH CORTINI

SHOE REPAIR SHOP

All Shoe Shines, 5c

KNIVES AND SHEARS SHARPENED

128 E. Broadway
Near N. Y. C. Depot

FOR SALE

New and scond-hand I beams, also girders, all sizes and lengths. Also second hand machinery. Inquire

I. ALDERMAN

Shop Phone 1063 Office Phone 1240

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Boy Wants Work—Attends F. H. S., 16 yrs. old. Will work after school hours and on Saturdays. Best of references. G. C., 516 Beech st., city. tf.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Rent—House on Emery st., with large garden and place to keep chickens. Will rent cheap if rented immediately. Inquire 409 Buffalo st. tf

To Rent—Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Inquire in forenoon 309 Utica st. 103

Wanted—Young man for clerk and salesman; experience necessary. VanWagenen, Inc. tf

Woman Wanted—Middle-aged, for general housework. 13 North 5th st. 103c

Cedar Posts For Sale—400. Inquire M. B. Frawley, Pennellville, F. D. 2, or Phone 211, Palermo. 108c

For Sale—A horse and 2 fresh cows, at reasonable prices. Phone 5101. 105

For Sale—One pair heavy sleighs. Inquire Standard Oil Co. Phone 417. 103

Wanted—Bright young girl to attend seed counter. Peoples Hardware Co., Inc. 104

Wanted—Piano player at Hippodrome theatre. Apply at once. 103

Furnished Room to Rent—508 Oneida st. 105c

Upper Flat to Rent—Front entrance; parlor. 411 Highland st. 105

Wanted—One or two capable machinists. Dilt's Machine Works. tf

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

SOCIAL CLUB NIGHT

The Citizens' Club will tomorrow night at their club house hold a social night. Giles S. Peper will give a talk on "The Needs of Our Club.

The Empire City quartette will furnish music and a buffet lunch will be served.

Bread, made amidst sanitary surroundings, creates the demand for goods "made in Fulton." Black's bread is it. adv112

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, April 19.—In an endeavor to have a picturesque portion of the ground used as Letchworth Park, for years owned by an aged woman, preserved by the state, a bill has been introduced to bring about that result. The introducer of the bill is Senator Sanders of Genesee county to whom the officials of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society appealed.

The desired property comprises about two and one half acres containing a small house and shed. In the somewhat dilapidated dwelling Maria Davis spent many of her years and her last days. She is described as an eccentric old lady, yet her sense of business was such that when she secured title to the land upon which her humble home was built she obtained possession of the most beautiful portion of Letchworth Park which it appears, was then not owned by the state.

There are beautiful glens, stately trees and most attractive views of the surrounding country on the property of the aged lady who has but recently passed away. So desirable is the location of the two and one half acres that it is feared by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society that they may be secured by some undesirable person. It is the opinion of the officials of the society that the land once owned by Maria Davis should become a part of Letchworth Park.

Several attempts were made to purchase the property of the recluse during her life-time, but all efforts failed. The sentimental reasons for failure to sell, if there were any, on the part of the one time owner, have been removed by her death.

It is estimated that the two and one half acres in question is from $600 to $800. The bill introduced by Senator Sanders provides that they shall be acquired by the State by eminent domain proceedings. The heirs of Maria Davis or her distant relatives will receive the benefit of the amount at which the property is appraised.

At the present time the State attorney general has the details of the prospective purchase of the property under consideration, yet on account of the lateness of the present session of the legislature it was deemed wise to have a bill introduced before final adjournment and not wait until the session of 1916. An attempt will be made to obtain from Governor Whitman a special message to accompany the Sanders bill so that the legal steps to secure the Davis homestead and acres be facilitated.

The initiative was taken by Walcott J. Humphrey of Warsaw, chairman of the Letchworth Park committee and shortly after the death of Maria Davis, he communicated with Senator Sanders, laying the matter of the desire of the trustees of Letchworth Park to acquire at once the little plot of ground where for years so quietly dwelled the quaint old lady who jealously guarded her acres and steadfastly refused to part with them while she lived.

Letchworth Park is a State preserve of scenic grandeur in Wyoming county. It was at one time the home of William Letchworth a western New York millionaire. He presented his estate to New York State during the last year of the administration of Governor Charles E. Hughes. It comprises over one thousand acres.

Its geologic and physiographic attributes have caused innumerable tourists, students and artists to visit it annually. It is generously protected by the State, there being a corps of guardians to safeguard it from vandals and malicious intruders.

OSWEGO'S MASONIC BALL.

Fulton and Phoenix Will be Well Represented.

It is very probable that the Fulton delegation to the Masonic ball in Oswego Wednesday evening will number twenty-five couples. The committee in charge of the affair has arranged to have a special car run from Phoenix into Oswego Wednesday night, and those of the Fulton contingent who do not make the trip by automobile will travel by that car. There has been a large sale of tickets in this section.

The affair promises to be the one of the most successful social gatherings of the winter. The program will consist of twenty-four dances, and the numbers will be equally divided between the modern steps and the old time waltzes, two steps and square dances. A special orchestra will furnish the music and the affair will be strictly informal. The special car will return to Phoenix with stops all along the line, directly after the ball.

FUNERAL HELD

The funeral of John C. Partrick was held this morning from the Church of Immaculate Conception at 9:30 o'clock. High mass was read.

Yesterday the local order of Elks attended the home in a body and paid honor to the memory of Mr. Partrick.

Those You Know

Mrs. Anne Preston of West 2d st. pleasantly entertained her Sunday school class at her home Saturday evening.

* * *

Miss Jennie True of Syracuse visited Fulton friends over Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Middleton entertained friends from Mexico for a few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Paddock of S. 4th st, entertained out of town friends over Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bravery have removed from the East Side to the Clute house on Worth st.

* * *

The W. H. M. S. of the First M. E. church will meet Wednesday, April 21, at the home of Mrs. Fred G. Spencer, 302 Academy st. at three o'clock.

* * *

An unusually large congregation greeted the new pastor, Rev. W. J. Barrett, at the First M. E. church Sunday morning and heard with deep interest his inspiring sermon.

* * *

Miss Ruth Pritchard, who has been the guest of New York friends for a few weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. Darrow from Virginia, are in this city visiting Mr. Darrow's mother, West 1st st., who has been seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. D. Richards of Oswego was the ovre Sunday guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Miss Alice Schenck of Worth st. has gone to Washington, D. C. for a short stay.

Fresh rolls—The kind served by your grocer and all grocers, gives zest to the breakfast appetites. At all grocers every evening made at Black's bakery. adv112

LOOTER OF HEN HOUSES CAUGHT

Robinson Confesses to Several Robberies of Hen Roosts in the City

Commendable work on the part of Police Chief Dyer, and his staff on clues furnished by Thomas McGovern of South Third street, resulted in the arrest Saturday of Theodore Robinson on a charge of stealing chickens. Complaints have been coming in all winter from chicken fanciers that their hen houses have been invaded by prowlers in the dead of night and valuable fowls removed. Mr. McGovern is an expert breeder of Rhode Island Reds and his fine stock is a source of great pride to him. Last Thursday he went to his hennery in the morning and perceiving that his birds were not present in their usual numbers, he counted and found that seven were missing.

He at once reported his loss to the police, and Chief Dyer took the case in hand. A tour was made of the butcher shops of the city, and in the establishment of Mike Louise on Second street two of the missing fowls were found and identified by Mr. McGovern from the punch in the web of the foot with which he marks all his birds. Mr. Louise aided the police by describing Robinson perfectly and the culprit was rounded up Saturday.

When confronted with the facts at Police Headquarters, Robinson admitted his guilt and after close questioning on the part of Chief Dyer he also admitted complicity in other chicken thefts in the city. He said that he had robbed the Ingamells brothers hen roost, as well as one owned by George Grandjean of South Fifth street. The Grandjean house was not locked but the prowler broke two windows in making an entry and several valuable birds were stolen. The theft was reported at the time, and the police investigated. Birds that answered the description were found in the Broadway market, but there was not enough evidence to justify an arrest.

Robinson in his confession said that after robbing the roost he took the birds to the Fair Grounds where he penned them up until he had arranged for their sale.

When arraigned before Judge Wilson he entered a plea of guilty, and he was charged with petit larceny.

Judge Wilson remanded him for further hearing this morning and in the interim the police will investigate other complaints from chicken owners. The police believe that Robinson carried on his work on a large scale and that sufficient evidence can be obtained which will result in his spending a long term in the County Jail.

LEAGUE TEAMS AND NAMES THEY BEAR

Clubs	Nicknames
National League	
New York	Giants
Boston	Braves
Chicago	Cubs
St. Louis	Cardinals
Brooklyn	Dodgers
Pittsburgh	Pirates
Philadelphia	Phillies
Cincinnati	Reds
American League	
New York	Yankees
Boston	Red Sox
Chicago	White Sox
St. Louis	Browns
Philadelphia	Athletic
Cleveland	Indians
Detroit	Tigers
Washington	Senators
Federal League	
Buffalo	Electrics
Brooklyn	Brookfeds
Baltimore	Terrapins
Kansas City	Packers
Newark	Newfeds
Chicago	Whales
St. Louis	Sloufeds
Pittsburgh	Pittfeds
International League	
Newark	Sailors
Buffalo	Bisons
Richmond	Orioles
Montreal	Royals
Toronto	Maple Leaves
Providence	Clams
Jersey City	Pests
Rochester	Hustlers
State League	
Binghamton	Bingos
Syracuse	Stars
Elmira	Colonels
Wilkesbarre	Barons
Scranton	Miners
Albany	Senators
Troy	Trojans
Utica	Utes

AUTOISTS FIGHT SULLIVAN BILL

State Association Deems Measure Unjust to All Classes of Persons

Albany, Monday— Melvin Bender, general counsel of the New York State Automobile Association who has directed the fight against the passing of the Sullivan Bill which doubles the taxation on motor vehicles has sent forth a call to every one of the 80 affiliated clubs of the association to make a last stand against this bill which comes up for a vote Tuesday (April 20). The desperate fight which the New York Automobile Association has waged against this bill has resulted in staying action repeatedly. The new York State Automobile Association considers this measure not only unjust and unfair an unconstitutional, but highly dangerous to the welfare and the prosperity of the State. Further taxation is the assertion of Mr. Bender, will means a serious draw-back to the State's best interests.

Mr. Bender pointed out that if this bill were passed, it would sound the death knell for prosperity. It would increase the taxes of small automobiles of medium horse power over 400 per cent. A car of twenty-five horse power would pay a license fee $7 instead of the $5 which they are paying now and they would have to pay an extra $3 for each passenger capacity which would make a tax of $22 for the average touring car carrying five passengers.

This bill has been set aside from day to day and a vote seems imminent Tuesday, Mr. Bender asserted. It is likely that a caucus will be held on automobile legislation before the vote is taken.

Mr. Bender declared that the passage of this bill would be breaking faith with the motorists. He has pointed out also that the present bill under which the motorists are taxed was passed only after and agreement between the motorists of the State and the legislature that no additional tax would subsequently be levied.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

QUIRK THEATRE

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30

2 DAYS, STARTING TUESDAY, APRIL 20

A Feature Attraction for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

THOSE FUNNY COMEDIANS

JACOBS & BERTRAND

IN THE ROARING MUSICAL COMEDY

TUESDAY—"Memories of Childhood Days"

WEDNESDAY—"Vacation Days at Atlantic City"

Pretty Singers and Dancing Girls — Funny Comedians
Beautiful Costumes — Special Scenery

AFTERNOON 3:30 NIGHT 8:30

6—REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS—6

NOTE THESE SPECIAL PRICES—Balcony, 5c, Lower Floor, 10c

The Ladies are especially invited to the Matinee as a fine program has been prepared for your benefit.

THURSDAY—The Musical Coattas and 6 More Acts

THE QUIRK, TO-DAY

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.

Direct from Record Breaking Week's Run at CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK as Presented by Special Arrangement

The N. Y. Evening Sun Motion Pictures

of the

WAR IN EUROPE

REAL PICTURES OF REAL WAR

THE MOST VIVID RECORD OF WARFARE EVER MADE

To be Shown Exclusively in This Theatre

Afternoon, 5c Evening Balcony, 5c Orchestra, 10c

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free

You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants. SAVE MONEY ON THE SPECIAL PRICES SATURDAY at the following merchants:

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 24th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALBERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

J. BELASKE
GROCERIES
174 West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4260

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3399

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

About Sports Generally

One of the several mysterious incidents concerning the Johnson-Willard fight was the fact that the actual weights of the two fighters were given to the newspaper man and that entirely different weights were megaphoned to the crowd.

Johnson's actual ring weight was 227 and Willard's was 247. Immediately after the men stepped off the scales. Ben Rosenthal, secretary for the promoters, gave the real weights to the newspapers. Then the official announcer heralded to the crowd that Willard's weight was only 238 and that Johnson's was 225.

"Hey, how about those weights," several newspaper men yelled at Rosenthal.

"The weights I gave you—Johnson 227, Willard 247—the correct," answered Rosenthal. "I don't know why they arec hanging the weights in the megaphone announcements, but those weights are incorrect."

A minute later, Jack Curley, promoter of the fight, leaned down, and said to the newspaper men:

"The correct weights are: Willard 247, Johnson, 227."

Willard Won't Fight for Year

Willard won't fight for a year or so, but it won't be his fault. Wily Tom Jones knows that Willard can make much more money—without risk—as an actor and an actor Willard will be.

When Willard was whirled back to the Hotel Miramar, immediately after his victory over Johnson, Jones said to him:

"Well, Jess, old boy, you can take things rather easy now."

Willard looked at Jones in a surprised way.

"What do you mean, Tom?" he asked.

"I mean that you can loaf for six months to a year."

"Loaf?" Willard's tone was one of amazement. "Why, how can I afford to loaf, Tom? I'm the champion now, you know, and I've got to defend my title. But I hope I don't have to fight for a month or so. I'm a bit tired."

Jones smiled.

"No, you won't have to fight for a month, not for six months, Jess," said Jones. "As for defending your title; well, you'll do that soon enough, but then you'll be an actor."

"But I'm not an actor," objected Willard.

"Not yet—but soon," said Jones.

Willard Likes Acting

Willard is taking to theatrical work as a small boy takes to having his face washed. It's something that has to be done—but gosh, how he wishes it were over. And how he hates the time to come when he must have it done again.

Willard, however, shouldn't feel extremely basemul as a performer. He performed for nearly three weeks in the courtyard of the Hotel Miramar in Havana before a crowd that rarely averaged less than 600 and often ran to 1,000. And he showed no stage fright then.

ON THE SPORT TRAIL

We might go at it the way the toastmaster does. Or, again, we might get a letter from the Mayor or the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. We might make it by way of a regular ad, with borders, headlines, pictures and all that—but what's the use of introductions, any way. We'll just take it on the run, like the umpire who called a third strike on the home team's heaviest hitter with the bases clogged, two out and just one little bingle needed to win.

When You Haven't a Gun

These are the days one thinks of base hits, earned runs and bobbles. But despite the prevalence of baseball fever, a fellow the other day had the nerve to cut loose a line of football talk. It went something like this: "If Colgate can shape up a team that will hold West Point and even beat the Cadets in the early season, there's no doubt but that they will repeat their 1913 performance at Yale and as for Syracuse—Ya see, Yale ain't got any material at fall this year, etc., etc.

There's noo hope, Miranda, no hope.

Might just as well try to dope out the Davis cup affair in mid-December—and with just as much possibility of its correctness.

Squire McDonough ought to make a good sort of manager. A guy who can take a team from seventh to second without a whisper from the ghost on pay day is there, and that is what McDonough did with the Senators two years ago, when Jim Tamsett "retired" from baseball. The owners had been booting 'em regularly on pay days and Mac told his men frankly it was a chance. If they climbed, would be straightened out: Otherwise—it was beat the town, boys, he was certain the net receipts would follow suit and everything before the tailors get wind of this. So they went at it and climbed—from sixth to second.

No Money in Baseball

There isn't any money in baseball. How many times have State leaguers told us this. There was Harvey Teal, the elongated school master, who used to pitch for Syracuse. Down at the Utica Athletic Field one day three years ago, Teal sat in the press box watching the game. He had pitched the day before.

"Look at that poor cuss out there working for $200 per month per-haps," lisped Harve, as he watched one of his mates bending 'em over. "Starvation pay," he exclaimed, as an afterthought.

"What's the matter with that?" we inquired, solicitously.

"What's $200 in a four-month business that leaves you unfit for anything else the rest of the time?" Teal inquired rather indignantly, and added, "That's only $800 for a yea.

"Well, Harvey, why do you stay with it?"

"Oh, you know," he said, "the game, etc., et c., etc."

Teal couldn't even stay away from the park his off days.

Down at the Albany schedule meetin heard another no-money-in-baseball wail. A fellow who has made a living in the game for years arose from a softly cushioned Ten Eyck arm chair about 2 a. m. and in labored accents intoned, "There ain't no money in baseball."

And just about then he got the merry old horse laugh, for he was looking around for some one to point to a dotted line and say, "Sign here."

For Love of the Game

There may be no money in baseball, but, how the boys do stick," for the love of the game." Hoy they come back, year after year, until the final gong sounds and the fans mope around with thumbs turned down; they play the old salary wing to the extreme tip of the limit—and then get jobs as umpires.

But the unfitness for other fields after a baseball season does not appear.

KELLEY'S EXPERIENCE

Once upon a time a sporting writer by the name of Kelly was lured from his home in Buffalo to the town of Niagara Falls which is in the same Empire State and quite nearby. This fellow Kelly went to the town which made the waterfalls famous for the purpose of refereeing an affair that is known as Match de Boxeo, in Spanish, and is called a prize fight in vulgar Anglo-Saxon language.

Kelly is a very famous fellow and what he doesn't know about the Match de Boxeo business is not worth confining in one's dome. He has in addition to other qualities an unerring judgment as to who wins. But on this momentous occasion, which took place during the period when decisions were permitted in New York, his unerring judgment conflicted with that of a large part of the audience.

It so happened that one of the contestants in the Match de Boxeo was something akin to local talent in Niagara Falls. At any rate, a large flock of money had beenwithdrawn from the bank that day by the Niagara Fallers so they could bet on the local talent's chances.

No Decision for Local Talent

Well, in due course of time, the end of the fight was reached. Both men were on their feet and of course a decision by the referee was necessary In view of the fact that the local talent gladiator had been beaten up in a way that should have demanded the attention of the Humane Society there was only one thing for this Kelly fellow to do. That was to award the decision to the guy who had battered the local talent party into a sad looking wreck.

Kelly did what he should have done—he lifted up the arm of the outsider as soon as the final gong had been sounded. And then things began to bust.

For a fleeting second after Kelly had made his ruling silence reigned in the house. And then a wild roar shook the place. The roaring grew wilder and wilder as the crowd that had bet on the local talent realized that its money belonged to the enemy.

Realizing that discretion is the better part of valor Kelly did the only thing that could be done. He leaped from the ring and sped to the nearest exit with the crowd in mad pursuit and only two-jumps in the rear. Kelly struck out into the night with both legs and he went faster than anyone ever ran before and that includes Mel. Sheppard, mercury of Grecian fame, and Howard Drew.

A Cold, Cold Night

Of course, in view of his speed, Kelly soon distanced pursuit but when he discovered that he had done the distancing pursuit he also discovered that he had no hat and no coat or overcoat and no collar and no vest and that it was a very cold night in the middle of winter. He also discovered that it was about 23 miles to his home and that he had left all his money in his overcoat.

In due course of time this Kelly fellow, after suffering profusely from the rigors and terrors of travel in mid-winter minus the necessary clothes reached his home in Buffalo and St. Peter forgave him for what he said enroute because of the conditions that forced Kelly to mutter cuss words even and anon.

Morals. If you referee a prize fight always keep your things handy so that you can make a quick getaway in case of necessity.

WRITER FORETOLD TITANIC DISASTER

Morgan Robertson Vividly Described Wreck of the Titan.

MADE A DEEP IMPRESSION.

Many Anecdotes of Famous Author of Sea Stories—Began and Finished in One Night His First Effort, "The Destruction of the Unfit," Writing on a Washtub Until Dawn.

Morgan Robertson, one of the foremost writers of sea stories, who died suddenly in his hotel room in Atlantic City, proved that he was a prophet as well as a teller of tales. In 1898 he wrote "Futility," in which he vividly described the wreck of the Titan, the largest and finest steamer ever constructed, the wreck being caused by an iceberg in the vicinity of the Titanic catastrophe. When the Titanic went down, just fifteen years after the book had been written, the similarity of names in the imaginary book and the locality where the ship hit the iceberg made a profound impression. Mr. Robertson followed the sea for many years before he took up literature.

Illustrating the impossibility of one man knowing all there is to know, Robertson told this story:

"I used to sail with a skipper who was a good seaman, but he was what you might call all at sea when he was on land. He was driving one day along a country road in England when he came to a signpost. An index finger pointed in the direction from which the skipper had come, and the inscription on it read, 'Selkirk, 12 miles.'

"Now, Selkirk was the town for which the skipper was bound. He did not want to turn around, so he climbed the post, tore it loose and nailed it to a post on the other side of the road, so the hand pointed in the direction he was going. Then he climbed back into the buggy and drove on."

"I admire a liar," Robertson used to say, "even when his prevarications strain my credulity. A friend of mine, who objects to efforts to pry into his personal affairs, recently limped into my workshop.

"'What's the matter with your foot?' I asked, more to be polite than because I cared what was the trouble.

"Then he gained my everlasting admiration by a display of nerve and mendacity I never saw equaled. 'An eel stepped on it,' he said."

Gets Clippings on "Ghosts."

Robertson used to delight in telling this story:

"Sometime ago I gave an order to a concern which furnished newspaper clippings, telling the manager that I wanted ghost stories. I undertook to explain that what I wanted was fiction that dealt with spirits and spooks, and the clipping man said he understood and would fix me all right.

"In a few days I began receiving clippings about ghosts. One of the slips was taken from a country paper in Pennsylvania and it said that a rival sheet had 'given up the ghost.' Another clipping, taken from a Louisville paper, was a pert paragraph from some other paper regarding Bryan and the Democracy, over which was the caption, 'Hamlet Without the Ghost.'

"Another clipping referred to the production of Ibsen's 'Ghost' in London, while the fourth was an editorial paragraph from a North Carolina paper in which a political convention was referred to as a 'ghost dance.' I never realized before that there were so many kinds of ghosts."

In 1896 while he was in New York a friend handed Robertson one of Rudyard Kipling's sea stories and told him to read it. He did and that night he began and finished his first short story, writing on a washtub until dawn. He called it "The Destruction of the Unfit." After a long delay it was accepted by a magazine which paid $25 for it. During the year that followed Mr. Robertson wrote and sold about twenty short stories of the sea. Since then not a year and perhaps not a month passed in which one or more of his sea pieces did not appear.

Rough on Rosebery.

Lord Rosebery has all his life been a wonderful orator, and he has probably made as many speeches as any politician living. He has told an amusing story against himself about a certain proofreader who, after he had read the proof of a particularly long speech of his lordship's, wrote at the end of it the words, "Thank heaven!"

The proof was duly returned to the printer, who set up these words in type. The next day the speech was published in the newspaper with the following startling ending: "At the conclusion of his speech Lord Rosebery left for the south. Thank heaven!"—London Tit-Bits.

Ferreting Out An Injustice

It Was All Done by a Young Lawyer For an Attractive Widow.

By WILLARD BLAKEMAN

There has been the same development in jurisprudence as in everything else. From the time of trial by battle to trial by jury there has been continued progress, and, strange to say, there are more reforms being considered today than ever before. In other words, confidence in the justice dispensed in our criminal courts is dying out.

The reason of this is that legal justice is mechanical, and mechanical contrivances do not always work. The many ingenious happenings that have been conjured up by detective story writers have doubtless helped to make people chary of believing in the infallibility of courts. I, as a criminal lawyer, have often, by thought and energy alone, turned the results of a month's trial into an absurdity. In the first place I judge of an accused person's innocence from intuition. After that I think and work—principally the latter.

I was in a criminal courtroom one day when a young woman was convicted of having sent a dose of chloral to her husband. I watched her countenance and made up my mind from its emotional expression that she was innocent. You may sneer at judgment from emotional expression, but it is often the basis of my efforts in my profession. If you ask me how I can tell innocence from guilt by such a process I am forced to admit that I cannot enlighten you.

The case I have referred to is this. Edith Atwater married, through the influence of her mother, Martin Haywood, an elderly man, who was wealthy. It was a May and December match, and December soon froze the sap of May. The couple lived unhappily together. Haywood was a chronic invalid, and this with age made him peevish. He was very parsimonious and would not have a doctor, constantly experimenting with remedies which he procured himself.

The usual way for a young wife to get rid of an old husband is by poison, and the favorite poison is arsenic. The arsenic is always discovered in the deceased's stomach, but this does not seem to deter candidates for widowhood from using it.

Old Haywood died under very suspicious circumstances. These were that he was ill for some time and no doctor was in attendance. No druggist in the town where he lived and died had sold him any medicines. How could a man die without a doctor or even a druggist to help him? The idea was preposterous. It was the neighbors who noticed these incongruities, and their tongues wagged at one another accordingly. The rumors came to the knowledge of the police, who exhumed the body; a chemist made an analysis and found arsenic.

This was sufficient evidence in itself to convict his wife of having poisoned him. But the courts, which are instituted to give all accused persons the same chance before the law and use the same machinery for the innocent as for the guilty, insist upon putting both through the legal mill. A person brought up in refinement and morality is ground out through the same mill as a Black Hand murderer who, by a signal, informs a witness that if he tells the truth his life will pay the forfeit.

Mrs. Haywood was brought to trial, and, as I have said, I was in the courtroom when she was sentenced. She had been convicted by the law machine, twelve good and true men being its spokesmen, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. I knew that she was innocent. How? I have told you that I cannot tell you this. Scoffers have since said that I mistook sympathy for intuition. Let them scoff.

I will admit that I went away from the courtroom with a heavy heart and that the agony of despair in that beautiful face haunted me. It continued to haunt me. When at the end of several months I found I could not get rid of it I determined that I must prove the innocence of the subject of it or continue to suffer indefinitely. I determined to begin a work for which I would receive no pecuniary compensation.

Having procured a copy of the evidence in Mrs. Haywood's case, after studying it I made up my mind, notwithstanding the fact that Haywood had bought no drugs during his illness, that he had taken more arsenic than was good for him. Whether it had produced his death or not did not matter. His widow had been convicted of killing him by giving him poison on the ground that he had not bought it himself and she had bought it. This was evidence enough for the court, but it was not enough for me.

I was tempted to go to the prison where Mrs. Haywood was confined and seek for points from her. But that is not in accordance with my methods. I preferred to work as a scientist, and a scientist should investigate independently of any influence. My theory being that Haywood had taken the drug himself, it behooved me to exhaust it before forming another.

Haywood had lived many years in the same town and the same house in which he died. I have said that he had never employed a physician. Nevertheless, to make sure, I inquired of every doctor in town if he had ever prescribed arsenic as a remedy for him. Not one of the profession remembered having even been called upon to treat him. I then eliminated the druggists in the same way. Not a druggist had ever sold him a particle of medicine. But one of them had sold Mrs. Haywood a considerable amount of arsenic with which to exterminate rats. At least this was her reason given for buying it. This druggist's evidence had been given at the trial and had much to do with the conviction.

Now, if Haywood had been used to buying medicines in the town when he wanted them my hope of proving that he had bought the arsenic which poisoned him would have been extinguished. Mrs. Haywood's legal defender had stopped at this point, either not considering the fact that the deceased had bought no medicine in the town at all, or if he had it probably did not occur to him that Haywood might have bought all his drugs somewhere else.

Persons who work for pay take such pains as it will pay them to take, and no more. Whoever takes more than this does it for love. I suppose I must admit that love was my incentive. My energies were bent upon proving that Haywood had bought the drug that killed him, and had I not fallen in love with the woman who had been convicted of killing him I would not have entered upon the matter at all.

Haywood having been a hypochondriac, I did not believe that he would get on without medicines. But, granting he had bought drugs secretly, to find the person who had sold them to him was like looking for a needle in a haystack. After inquiring of all the druggists in town I took in a circuit of the neighboring towns. I learned nothing for my pains.

It occurred to me that a possible reason for a man's concealing the place where he bought his medicines was that he was taking some nerve drug and desired to conceal his habit. In this case he would buy it secretly and might buy any other drug he wished in the same place. Haywood would have likely sent to the nearest large city for his dope, and that was a place of a million people, with a proportionate number of wholesale and retail druggists.

I went to the city myself, spending a week there, inquiring of every druggist whether he had ever sent Haywood any drug. No concern had done so. I was about to give up the matter when it occurred to me that one who would take pains to conceal his habit would not be likely to have the dope sent to his address direct. So I went the rounds again and asked every druggist if he had a record of sending drugs to any one in the place where Haywood had lived.

I found a number of druggists who had sent dope in very small quantities to A. R. Ingersoll at the general delivery of the postoffice. One of these druggists had sent Mr. Ingersoll at times a tonic of arsenic. I was struck with the fact that some of this tonic had been sent the person not very long before his death.

Eager to find whether Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Haywood were one and the same man, I returned home at once and began an investigation. No such person as A. R. Ingersoll was or had been a citizen of the place.

On inquiry at the postoffice I finally found a general delivery clerk who had delivered small packages to Mr. Ingersoll. He described Mr. Haywood.

Eureka!

I now went to the attorney who had defended Mrs. Haywood and gave him an account of my investigations, propounding a theory that Haywood had had a drug habit and had bought arsenic for a tonic. He communicated what I had learned to the prisoner, and a new trial was applied for.

It pleased me to turn over the evidence I had elicited to Mrs. Haywood's attorney and keep in the dark myself. During the new trial I sat in the courtroom among the spectators and watched the prisoner as she eagerly drank in the evidence I had been at so much pains to hunt up without knowing that the man who had benefited her was looking at her.

When the evidence had all been placed before the court the prosecuting attorney made a motion that the judge instruct the jury to acquit the prisoner. The judge assented and the jury acquitted her without leaving their seats. I longed to go to the released woman and take her in my arms, but if I did this I preferred that it should not be in public.

The next day Mrs. Haywood's attorney told me that she had begged of him to explain how her case had been ferreted out and who had taken so much interest in her as to do the work. I permitted him to make an appointment for me to meet the young widow at his office the next morning.

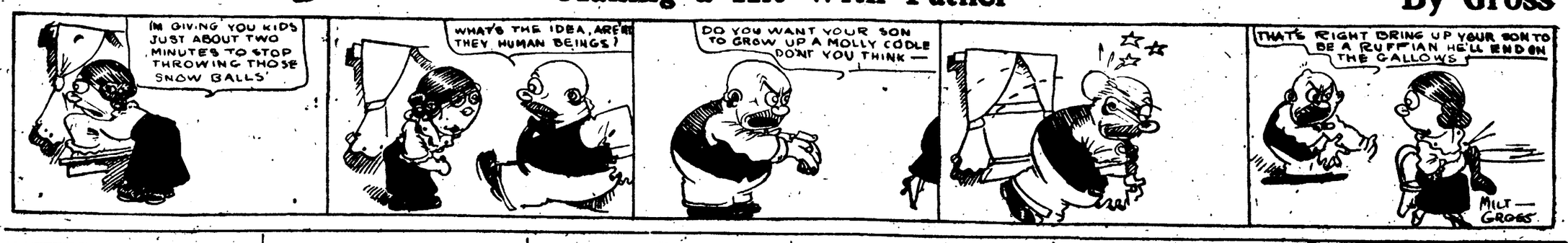
At the hour named I was taken into the attorney's private office and was formally introduced to the woman I had been instrumental in releasing from life imprisonment.

I have given my story up to this point in full, and I doubt not that the reader is interested in knowing what occurred between me and Mrs. Haywood after being left alone together. Should I give an account of it the story might be spoiled for some who would fail to appreciate the tremendous importance of the work I had done for the lady and her action to a stranger in consequence. I will only say that when I had told her my story she asked me why I had taken so much trouble for her. Any one who has read the story will be able to judge of my reply, and some may correctly name the effect upon the widow.

Get the

Making a Hit With Father

By Gross



THE TROUBLES OF BELINDA

Judging by Appearances Led to False Conclusions.

Frank and I concluded to spend our honeymoon in Washington. We wanted to inspect that beautiful city and see and hear the prominent men assembled there. We gave up the first few days to sightseeing, then spent our time in the senate chamber and house of representatives. I was much impressed with the dignity of the senators, and some of the representatives seemed to me to be very bright men.

The last day we were in Washington found me quite fatigued. I had been at the hall of representatives all day, where a discussion on the tariff was going on, and I was converted from one side to the other a dozen times. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon we went to the hotel, and Frank left me that I might take a rest before dinner. In the evening we were to visit some place of amusement. Frank had scarcely gone out before I heard a step in the hall and a key turned in the lock next door. Some one entered the room, and as there was a door between the two rooms I could hear very plainly. A man's voice said:

"Belinda, get up. Do you propose to keep your bed all day? Are you not aware that in political life a wife has a part to play as well as the husband? Here I am pestered all day by constituents, every one of whom has an 'ax to grind,' while you are dreaming the happy hours away. Get up, I say, and sew on this button."

Then a woman's voice:

"Jethro, you're a brute. Didn't I slave the life out of me when you were running for congress, cookin' for the whole county? Wasn't you always bringin' folks home to dinner, and didn't I have not only to cook for 'em, but play sweet on 'em? And what do I get for it? Shet up here in this lonesome hotel while you strut about in the lobby buttonholed by female constituents, who play sweet on you to get you to introduce bills for their relief. And you fool enough to think they love you."

There was no reply to this. The man had evidently been convinced of his injustice and kept quiet.

Oh, dear! Are Frank and I ever coming to speak to one another like this? And what a fraud political life must be, after all.

"Belinda!"

It was the man next door again. I wished they would go out. I had no hope of getting a nap and would be tired in the evening.

"Shet up!"

"Come out of that closet."

"I'm dressin'."

"Dressin', eh, gal! Do you mean you've got to go into a closet to dress when there's no one present but your lawful lord and master?"

The woman was evidently in the closet, for her voice was muffled, but I could hear it distinctly.

"You my lord and master! You'd make a beautiful lord, and as for a master, you're a slave—a slave to your constituents. You wouldn't dare complain to one of 'em if he rapped you over the head."

"I'll rap you over the head, you Ole Jesebel, if you say that again."

"You're no sort of a lord, and you're a slave—worse'n a slave. You're a"—

I heard one blow and a cry and covered my head with the bedclothes. I lay thinking what a horrid couple they were and what low people represent us in congress. When I took the clothes away from my ears the man was humming a tune. Every now and again there came a sob from the woman, but he paid no attention to it, and she seemed to be crying herself asleep.

I could not realize that the gentlemen I had seen during the day at the capitol sitting in their seats and speaking, many of them so learnedly, numbered among them even one who was a wife beater. But here was perfect evidence of it.

The brute went out presently and when he did so locked his wife in the room. I listened, but heard nothing. She was doubtless asleep and had forgotten his horrid treatment. Frank came in, and when I told him about it he was not surprised. But Frank is always talking about the low type of people engaged in politics. I dressed for dinner, and we went downstairs.

In the evening we strolled out to find some place of amusement. We passed a variety hall, and, since as a girl I had been denied such places, I begged Frank to take me in. We listened to women sing songs and men sing songs and people dance and saw trained animals. Then a man came out and threw down some little dummy figures. And what do you suppose was the first word he said?

"Belinda, get up."

Good gracious! He was the brute I had been listening to during the afternoon. He repeated the conversation I had overheard, which he had been doubtless rehearsing, and ended by beating one of the dummies, his wife, who sobbed as naturally as she did during the afternoon.

At the first word Frank and I looked at each other. Then Frank burst out laughing. And during the rest of the ventriloquist's performance we hid our faces in our handkerchiefs to conceal from the audience a mirth it could not understand.

"It doesn't do," said Frank as we walked back to the hotel, "to judge by appearances. Perhaps many of our legislators are good men after all."

WOMEN POLL BIG VOTE IN CHICAGO ELECTION.

Did Not Affect City's Mayoral Choice, Anti-suffragists Assert.

Anti-suffragists deny that the women's vote was the controlling factor in the sensational mayoralty election in Chicago, in which William Hale Thompson, Republican, obtained a plurality of 140,000, the greatest in the history of the city, over Robert M. Sweitzer, the Democratic candidate. The suffragists claim the victory as theirs.

There were no fewer than 282,000 registered women voters, and the election was the largest experiment in women suffrage yet tried in this country in a municipal contest. The outcome was watched with interest the world over.

But, while it is believed that 60 per cent of the women voted for Mr. Thompson, it is claimed that he also had 60 per cent of the men voters in his favor. Consequently it is asserted that the result would have been the same without the women's vote. The women say they swung the men and produced the victory.

The campaign sizzled with charges of fraud. Local bitterness reached such a high point that at least one election shooting was recorded.

With the first flash of the landslide for Thompson the Republicans began to shout for 1916 and hailed the result of the mayoralty election as a reliable indication of what they hope will happen in the next national election.

Of the 282,000 women voters 243,549 went to the polls. This is the largest women's vote so far. The largest previous poll in Chicago was last spring, when 164,026 women cast their ballots. Of the 243,549 women 136,930 voted Republican and 86,624 Democratic. At the primaries 58,764 women voted Republican and 98,873 Democratic.

The Tripping Tongue.

"Henry Peck, you're a fool!"

"You didn't seem to think so when I was single."

"No, you never showed what a big fool you were until you married me."—Exchange.

EVENING GOWN.

This Creation Shows Draped Tunic and Surplice Waist.



SMART FROCK.

That the tunic has not been entirely replaced by the wide skirt is shown quite plainly in many beautiful creations this season. The gown pictured here is of apricot colored pussy willow taffeta, wonderfully draped over an accordion plaited skirt of chiffon to tone. The bodice is simplicity itself, it being a draped affair which ends at the right side under a corsage bouquet of morning glories and foliage.

COTTONS ARE POPULAR.

And Can Be Found in Prices to Suit All Incomes.

Never have there been prettier small patterns in cotton than are found this year, nor are they expensive, since they are found in every material, from 25 cent dimities to $2 and $3 embroidered chiffons.

Canton crapes in tiny flower designs, voiles of various prices and even our old favorite, dotted swiss and polka-dotted mousselines, may all be used for dainty little frocks, of which every one needs two or three, whether one remains at home or goes away for the hot season. The sensible woman who must consider the laundry selects one that will not soil easily, a well covered design or else plain white. She relies on what will always give her a fresh looking frock, not too elaborate, one that does not need to be laundered more than once.

Some women always send their wash dresses to a cleaner for the first laundering in order to set the colors and keep the shape of the skirt, but any of the materials should stand the home tubbing if the dress is first dipped in salted water and not hung in the sun to dry or sprinkled and folded up until ready to iron.

These sheer cottons and light silks stand much more fullness and flouncing than is possible in heavier fabrics, and milady can revel in billowy ruffles and gathers and puffings to her heart's content when hot days come.

Military Boot.

The severe shoe is the exception except for outing wear, and the military finish has the feminine cast that reminds one of the "fille du regiment" or some other light opera heroine, with its dainty patent leather finishing and high heel and tassel which are found even on the ties of the tennis shoe.

Old Enough.

"I understand Miss Whatyoumaycall is going to have a birthday party this evening," the fat plumber observed.

"Yep," answered the thin carpetlist. "I've been invited."

"Did she keep her last birthday?"

"Yes; and I'll tell you in confidence I don't believe she ever intends to let go of it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ALARM CLOCK CURES HENS.

Farmer Tries Novel Scheme With Startling Success.

A writer in the Farm and Fireside declares that the surest cure for broody hens is an alarm clock. He says:

"Some years ago I was endeavoring to break up a sitting hen, but my efforts were in vain. Old Yaller continued to sit. Finally I took a small alarm clock and set it so it would go off in a few minutes. I placed it in one corner of her nest and watched. It went off. And so did Old Yaller. She left the nest and stood dazed for one horrified instant, and then, with one shrill squawk, she ran out of the henhouse and flew over the park fence and began to hunt for bugs in the grass.

"She not only stopped sitting, but she stopped clucking, and in a short time began to lay. I have since tried this method on more than 100 broody hens with complete success."

98, NOT TOO OLD TO WORK.

Aged Woman Resents Statement That She's Not Spry.

"I had to beg. They all said I was too old to work, but I'm not," said Mrs. Edna Sheppard when arraigned before Recorder Gaskill in Atlantic City, N. J., on the charge of seeking alms on the streets.

"Well, you don't look exactly like a spring chicken. Just what is your age?" inquired the court.

"None of your freshness, young man. I'm only ninety-eight, and I'm not ashamed to tell it either," was the reply.

"Prisoner discharged," was the verdict after investigation had shown Mrs. Sheppard really was within two years of the century mark.

CITY IN PAUL PRY ROLE.

Asks Street Cleaners How Much Wives' Garters Cost.

New York city wants to know how much its "white wings" pay for underskirts, how much their wives pay for garters and corset covers and how much their children spend at moving picture shows.

These and similar questions have been sent to street cleaning department employees by the bureau of standards with forms for replies and the request, "See that you answer carefully."

RIBBONS FOR TRIMMINGS.

Placed on Millinery and Gowns Are Popular Decorations.

Ribbons will have large use for millinery decoration and for girdles on dresses, says the Dry Goods Economist. Narrow grosgrains will prevail for the former and wide, plain ribbons for the latter purpose. Striped and check effects will be dominant in the fancy novelties.

Veilings worn in loose, draped fashion will be in great vogue. Bordered ones will be popular. Hand run designs, velvet spots and fillet meshes will be features.

Millinery features are ultra small sailor, poke, toque and tricorn shapes, lisere straw in combination with other braids; small, flat, floral trimmings; narrow grosgrain and georgette satin ribbons, fancy button and straw novelties and compact feather effects.

Spring Cleaning Hint.

To clean ecru or cream curtains without washing tack a sheet to the floor, stretch curtain on this and cover with coarse salt and cornmeal. Rub briskly with a whisk broom fifteen minutes and you will have clean curtains and color as bright as new.

BEAUTY SNAPSHOTS.

It is claimed that tea boiled with water and strained is a mild astringent lotion for lessening hair falling.

A cold shower bath every morning will do much toward hardening the skin to winds.

An excellent practice to insure bright eyes and a clear skin is to take the juice of a lemon in a glass of water, with a dash of salt added. This acts directly on the liver, which has more to do with good looks than many imagine.

Pale, sparse eyebrows and lashes make a face expressionless. They can be coaxed into a better growth by rubbing the eyebrows nightly with vaseline.

If your hands perspire too freely, add a few drops of tincture of myrrh to the water in which you rinse them after washing. Then dry thoroughly and dust with boracic acid or oatmeal.

Defined.

"Harold says he worships me."

"A mere idol remark."—Baltimore American.

FAVORITE OF SEASON.

A Combination Which Makes Appeal to Milady's Purse.



BLOUSE AND SKIRT.

The skirt and blouse shown here is a combination which is extremely practical for all but formal occasions. The separate skirt of covert can be worn throughout the summer with blouses of silk or linen or fawn. This skirt is a plain circular one with a belt attached and trimmed with bell buttons.

Suit Case Sewing Room.

For a woman living in a small apartment, or a home that is not large enough to include a sewing room, an excellent substitute for a sewing room—not a sewing basket—is an inexpensive Japanese suit case. The bag fastened to the inside of the cover (for shirts) is a splendid place to keep paper patterns, scraps of cloth, written lists of little things required on the next shopping tour, etc. The other part, of course, is for the sewing. A cushion can be attached to the side for pins and needles; also a box containing thread, scissors, tape measure, tailor's chalk, lead pencil, thimble, etc. Such a suit case is large enough to contain practically all that one needs in sewing. Furthermore, it looks neater when closed than a box of the same size would, is much more durable and is easily carried from one room to another, or kept by the side of the machine.

JUST A FEW THINGS THAT ONE SMALL GIRL CAN DO.

Accomplishments of twelve-year-old Winifred Sackville Stoner of Pittsburgh, who has interested scientists in several countries:

Reads, writes and speaks eight languages.

Has written French verse, a suffrage book entitled "A Plea to Gallant Knights" and magazine and newspaper short stories, having begun this work in her fifth year.

Taught a class in Esperanto at the Carnegie institute in Pittsburgh.

Made the first translation of "Mother Goose" rimes into Esperanto.

Has memorized several of Cicero's orations and parts of Horace, Livy, Sallust and Caesar.

Plays the piano, violin, guitar and mandolin.

Illustrates her own writings.

Can swim, cook, row, drive an auto, box, ride a horse and play baseball.

Starting Something.

"Say, d'yer see me flats and me strong right arm? Well, I'd just as leave start something as not!"

"All right. What will you charge an hour for cranking automobiles?"—Exchange.

THE "JITNEY BUS."

Five Cent Motorcar Ride Helps to Solve City Transit Problems.

Jitney busses are the most recent of transit experiments and have excited much interest in the smaller American cities recently. "Jitney" is slang, borrowed from the Mexican for a five cent piece, and the only simon pure though highly varnished jitney bus is the one that charges a five cent fare regardless of its size, make, power or the number of passengers it may be carrying.

Starting in the cities of southern California about the beginning of the year, the jitney bus idea has spread quickly across the continent.

The jitney bus, of course, is far from popular with the street railway companies where it has won the approval of the public. The first effort to stop jitneys in the court has been made in San Diego and has failed. The contention was raised in the superior court of that city that jitneys could not be legally operated without a franchise. In denying the petition for an injunction Judge W. A. Sloan held that in the absence of any physical appropriation of the highway the jitney is not subject to the franchise laws. The right of the legislature to enact a law giving municipalities authority to require franchises was not questioned, but Judge Sloan said if the city had a right to regulate jitneys by ordinance there was no ground for injunction in the absence of such ordinance.

Among the legal restrictions that may be applied by a city are prescribed routes of travel, the number of passengers carried by each vehicle, the districts of travel and the promotion of the highest efficiency and safety in public transportation. The license power is also capable of adjustment within reasonable bounds.

Judge Sloan held that there was an absence of authority in law to indicate that the use of a public highway in the business of a common carrier of either freight or passengers by stage or omnibus lines had ever been treated as an unusual or unauthorized use requiring a franchise grant.

QUAINT PARASOLS.

Ancient Fashions Are Revived in the New Sunshades.

The quaint styles of parasols used from 1820 to 1830 have again appeared. Shirrings, puffings, pipings, cordings and knife plaitings are used in a variety of ways, to emphasize ribs, to outline gores and to form borders. Many odd shapes and rich color combinations are seen. Plain, severe styles, the most prominent being the sand tones, are seen only with tailored dresses. There is a tendency to combine materials. In dressy, fancy models the sand tones are combined with bright colors. For instance, in one model of brilliant red there is a border and a piping between the shirred gores in a rich sand color verging on gold.

A smart parasol developed in contrasting colors has a row of shirring between the gores, producing a leaf-like effect. A very pretty parasol has a border of sheer crepe in a contrasting color, looped in each section and caught with a flat button effect. Battleship gray is a favorite color, being used alone in tailored designs and in combination with the new reds and blues in elaborate designs.

Many striking shapes are seen. Among these is one with wide gores of richly colored material and narrow portions in stripes or checks. A cluster of shirring appears at the edge. Of special interest is the return of flat Japanese and Chinese effects, both plain and richly embroidered. Japanese prints are in both silk and cotton. Many Japanese designs have dark borders, with here and there a delicate bit of hand embroidery in gold. Sometimes odd looking velvet birds in orange and blue tones are appliqued over the inside surface of the parasol.

Australia.

Nobody quite knows who discov[ered] Australia. The feat has been fa[thered] on Chinese, Malays, French, Venet[ians] and Spaniards, while dark hints ab[out] the existence of a southern continent were made by the ancient Greeks and Romans. Possibly the secret lies hidden in the unpublished records of the Dutch East India company among the state archives at The Hague. The founding of the first British settle[ment] at Port Jackson, near the site of Sydney, was on Jan. 26, 1788. But the earliest "settlers" were for the part involuntary colonists, being composed mainly of transported convicts.—London Mail.

Ate With Fingers.

The Greeks and Romans, with all their luxury, ate with their fingers. They had large forks for dealing with hay and for taking meat from the pot, but they never thought of having spoons for table use.



FALL IN LINE FOR CLEAN-UP DAY



Clean Up Campaign

People of Fulton, do we need a "clean-up" campaign this spring? All in favor say "Aye," then write it down along with your ideas of what such a campaign should accomplish and sent it to the The Evening Times. All suggestions will be published in next Saturday's issue. Do it now. Don't think your opinion won't help. Write it down for a City Beautiful.

HOME CLEAN-UP

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
Inside and Outside Use

BRIGHTEN-UP STAIN
for Floors and Woodwork

FLAT-TONE WALL PAINT

A. M. DRUSE
7 South First Street

Clean-Up the Lawn

We Offer

COTTON SEED MEAL

DRIED BLOOD AND

NITRATE OF SODA FOR FERTILIZER

AND ALL THE CHOICEST LAWN SEEDS.

SEE OUR DISPLAY CART
ON O'BRIEN'S CORNER

GILBERT & NICHOLS CO.

Senator Brown's Statement

Leader of Upper House Shows Necessity of Indirect Taxes

Elon R. Brown, leader of the Senate, has issued the following statement to the press, showing the necessity of increasing the revenue of the state by new indirect taxes.

His points are:

1. That the expenditures of the state for activities to which it is already committed must be $75,000,000 within the next five years.

2. That its present indirect revenue is only $40,000,000.

3. That the bonded debt of the municipalities is one billion and that of the state $245,000,000, imposing a 12½ per cent mortgage on the present assessed value of the state, and that further bond issues are impossible.

4. That the federal income tax makes New York contribute one-third of the entire tax from that source and this and the federal excise tax of $26,000,000 on this state bear heavily on its taxpayers.

5. That the time has come to call a halt on all new enterprises and find ways and means of paying for those to which the state is already committed.

Senator Brown's statement in full is as follows:

Evidences of lack of understanding of state finances multiply. The opposition of New York city officials to a direct state tax can be accounted for upon no theory except ignorance of the condition of the state treasury and of the ordinary sources of revenue. Opposition to extremely moderate proposals to secure additional revenue from accumulated wealth other than real estate to meet the state's commitments already firmly established, and prevent an increase in direct taxes, cannot be accounted for by anything except ignorance of liabilities the state has already assumed and the inadequacy of its present tax resources.

INCREASE IN STATE FUNCTIONS.

Our present condition can best be understood by considering changes that have occurred in the functions of the state during the last thirty years. Mr. Bryce says in his American Commonwealth:

"The budget of the state is seldom large in proportion to the wealth of its inhabitants, because the chief burden of administration is borne not by the state, but by its subdivisions, the counties, and still more by the cities and townships. * * * In 1882 only seven states raised for state purposes a revenue exceeding two million dollars. In that year the revenue of New York was $7,690,416, (population about 5,200,000)."

New York's revenue in 1914 was $50,289,689.62, of which $7,701,271.81 was raised by the 1913 tax of .58 mills and $42,588,417.81 by indirect taxes. The tax rate in 1882 was 2.45 mills. Of the $7,690,416 revenue in 1882, $6,820,622 was raised by direct taxation upon the assessed valuation of the state, then amounting to $2,783,000,000. The assessed value of the state now is upwards of $11,000,000,000, and the rate of 2.45 mills imposed in 1882 would have produced more than $27,000,000 in 1914. This burden would now be intolerable because of the vast increase of local indebtedness and taxes. From the report of the state board of tax commissioners for 1913, it appears that the total bonded debt of all the local subdivisions of the state was $1,345,000,000; the sinking funds amounted to $305,000,000, leaving a net bonded debt of $1,040,000,000, or the equivalent of a ten per cent mortgage upon the entire assessed value of the property of the state.

THE STATE'S BONDED DEBT.

The state's bonded debt in 1882 was $9,000,000. The $101,000,000 for canals, $19,000,000 for canal terminals, and $100,000,000 for highways are to be supplemented with $25,000,000 to finish the canal system. The state's bonded debt will thus reach $245,000,000, and be a second mortgage of 2½ per cent upon the assessed value of the state over and above the ten per cent mortgage imposed locally. This means that the state and its localities have gone the limit in incurring bonded indebtedness. New schemes involving expenditures must be restricted to the annual revenues of the state. Otherwise the state will soon be in the condition of the city of New York. Another course may not mean bankruptcy and repudiation, but it will mean placing New York in the column of the debt-ridden states of Europe. It doesn't mean that yet. The state's credit is good. Its sinking funds have been defended against all raids, but it should cease to incur debt for new commitments.

The state has also increased its expenses by undertaking the care of the insane; by caring for prisoners formerly kept in county jails and penitentiaries, and by the building and maintenance of an extensive system of charitable institutions. The state has acquired 1,500,000 acres of land in the forest preserve; it has bought and maintains 25 parks, monuments and battle grounds. It has established the departments of labor, workmen's compensation, agriculture, conservation, highways and public service, and greatly increased its activities and expenditures for the public health. While many of these activities have superseded local functions, their assumption by the state has not checked local expenditure.

NECESSARY INCREASE IN REVENUE.

The state's policies thus established will require revenues for the next fiscal year between $55,000,000 and $60,000,000, and a direct state tax of not less than $15,000,000. Worse than that, if the state maintains the different branches of public service to which it is thus committed, the state budget will, under strictly economical administration reach $70,000,000, and probably $75,000,000 within five years. Of the total bond issue of $245,000,000 now authorized, only $159,000,000 has been issued, but the balance must be issued within five years. The interest and sinking fund charges on these bonds will be $15,000,000 annually. The highway system to which the state is now committed contemplates the building of 3,000 miles of highway, of which 2,000 miles are not yet constructed. They must be kept in repair when constructed. This will cost on the average $1,000 per mile annually, involving an annual expenditure of $9,000,000 for highway maintenance as a permanent charge for the highways contemplated under existing plans of improvement.

In spite of all economies, departments established and functions assumed grow in expense. While the increase in expenses is frequently excessive some increase is unavoidable. The cost of the administrative, agricultural, penal, curative and charitable departments increased in the ten years from 1905 to 1914 from $10,000,000 to $16,000,000 or 60 per cent. (Comptroller's report, 1915; p. 120-123). If allowed to increase at the same rate for the next five years, these departments will cost $21,000,000 annually.

In the ten years from 1905 to 1914, the cost of the legislative, judicial, regulative, educational and defensive departments increased from $10,000,000 to $18,000,000, or 80 per cent. If this ratio of increase continues, these departments will in five years cost $25,000,000 annually.

MUST CALL A HALT.

I have not taken into account in these estimates the increased cost of new enterprises in the departments of labor, health and workmen's compensation. Unless the state refuses to carry on the enterprises to which it is now committed, these and other miscellaneous departments may in the course of five years involve an expenditure of $10,000,000 annually. This would bring the total state expenditure at the end of five years up to $80,000,000. By finding the simplest plan of administration and adhering to it, by putting men who know about the state's affairs in office and keeping them there, by economy, by the reduction of padded payrolls, and by setting a firm face against new state functions, this increase may be checked and the annual appropriations possibly held to $70,000,000 or $75,000,000 for this decade, but that is the best that can be hoped for.

If preparation is not made to foot these bills by further indirect revenue, the state must be prepared for a direct tax levy within five years of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually. It is unfortunate in this crisis that the taxpaying capacity in New York is lessened by the national income tax, which bears so unequally on our citizens. This state paid last year to the national government on this tax $19,370,397.53 or one-third part of the levy upon the entire nation. If the state had shown the same aversion to the income tax amendment that it now shows to a direct tax and the levy of new indirect taxes, the burden might have been avoided.

Many burdens have been imposed upon the industries and wealth of the state for special interests and classes. Among these are the full-crew bill, increasing the cost of railroad operation in the state $2,000,000 annually, the extension of the eight-hour law and the prevailing rate of wages law to new classes of employes in state and municipal service, and workmen's compensation rates 50 per cent higher than other states. None of these swell the state treasury, while many of them draw

(Continued Tomorrow)

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ROUND ABOUT

Two postal cards addressed to William Jennings Bryan and asking him to resign for the good of the country, are held by the postoffice authorities in Brooklyn. The address and the request are printed. Chief Postoffice Inspector Charles E. Crowell believes the cards violate rule 481 of the postal rules and regulations, which excludes any matter tending to reflect on the character of the person to whom it is addressed. Both cards are signed. The signature of one is that of a man living in Manhattan. The name signed to the other is of German origin.

Samuel Untermyer, who for years has sought to limit the activities of the New York Stock Exchange and denounced its Governor Committee for permitting its machinery to be used for manipulation of prices, is one of the largest winners in the recent sensational rise of Bethlehem Steel. Conservative estimates place his gains to date in excess of $2,000,000.

An establishes reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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British Capture Height South of Ypres After a Battle in Mine Craters; Germans Prevent Rescue of Crew of Trawler Sunk in the North Sea

ALLIES' POSITION IS GEN. FRENCH'S STRENGTH

London, Tuesday.—The steady pressure by the British on the German lines running from St. Eloi to La Basse developed yesterday into an active offensive in the region of Zillebeke, southeast of Ypres, and the capture of Hill No. 60, two miles south of the village. The position is one of much strategic importance, and, since an official statement by the War Office last night says it now is occupied in force, it promises to be a tower of strength in any further operations in this region.

Hill No. 60, while a comparatively slight elevation, dominates the low lying country to the west, and German guns posted on it had a clear and unobstructed range into the British lines near St. Eloi, only a mile away. Gradually the British have been sapping and mining their way forward for the purpose of reducing the position, and yesterday they exploded a series of mines that tore much of the hill away. There was desperate fighting in the craters produced by the explosions, but in the end the Germans were driven out, the British statement says. Berlin declared last night a German counter attack regained possession of the hill, but dispatches from the front this morning indicate the British have well organized the elevation for defence.

Military observers here see in the capture of the hill a reversal of conditions in this vicinity. Heretofore military advantages have rested largely with the Germans. Guarded by the slight eminence, the troops operating in the sector occupied a strip of rough and well wooded territory almost approaching a forest in density, stretching from the hill two miles northeast to Gheluvelt. The hill dominates the canal and railway running from Ypres to Comines and highways leading from Ypres to Comines and Wervicq. With the British in possession of the superior gun positions they will be able to sweep the wooded country to Gheluvelt and extend their lines to the east at least a mile for a distance, north and south, of three or four miles.

There was an inclination in London last night to regard the day's action as the forerunner of a big and general offensive movement all along the British front that will have for its primary purpose the straightening of the trench line and eliminating the British salients at Ypres, Hill No. 60 and Frelinghem, northeast of Amentieres. While no announcement has been made officially, it is believed Field Marshal French has by now approximately 1,000,000 men on his thirty-five mile front with which to prosecute any offensive operations he may decide to undertake.

Reports from Petrograd continue to mention minor successes in the Carpathians, showing that the fighting has not been entirely suspended near the passes, but the Russian, Austrian and German official reports agree that spring virtually has put an end to all activity along the remainder of the eastern front.

Various rumors are current regarding the central Powers. Austria, through the medium of Venice, is credited with receiving with consternation the news of the extension of the Landstrum service to all classes between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, while Rome is sponsor for the statement, attributed to a high German authority, that the German general staff has discarded all plans for an advance on the French front, deciding simply to remain on the defensive.

It is again officially announced that operations are under way in the Dardanelles, where the Turks are reported to be building defences with all speed against landing parties, but the news of the breaking up of the ice at Archangel, the only large seaport on the north coast of Russia, may induce the Entente allies to be more deliberate in their attempts to unlock the gate to the Black Sea.

The irritation in Holland over the torpedoing of the Dutch steamship Katwyk has been greatly allayed by German's expression is found the sinking of the vessel was due to a German submarine. Is found the sinking of the vessel was due to aGerman submarine.

ADMIRALTY DECLARES GERMANS MURDERED

London, Tuesday.—Another wanton murder is charged to the Germans by the British Admiralty in the following statement:

"Yesterday a German submarine torpedoed and sank the trawler Vanilla. The trawler Fermo endeavored to rescue the men, but was fired at and driven off.

"All the crew of the Vanilla were lost. This killing of fisher folk for no military purpose should not escape attention. It is the second murder of this character committed within a week. A careful record is kept of these events."

The Vanilla was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine in the North Sea yesterday, accordin gto a report made today by Captain Hill, skipper of the Fermo.

Captain Hill said he was within three hundreds yards of the Vanilla when she was struck. He made an attempt to pick up the crew, but he declares the submarine attacked him in his effort at rescue. It fired a torpedo at the Fermo, which forced her to seek safety in flight.

"Voter" Thinks City Attorney Should Reply to "Taxpayer's" Inquiry

The Evening Times is in receipt of a letter whose writer would have the City Attorney make reply to certain inquiries propounded by another writer who signed himself "Taxpayer."

Voter writes thus:

Editor Evening Times.

Dear Sir: I was very much interested in the letter in The Times in regard to the Johnson Springs and have been looking for some specific information in some of the papers. Now, I would like to make some inquiries.

I will state at the outset that I am not a taxpayer in the sense that I own property which is assessable in the city of Fulton, but, I know that if my landlord's taxes are raised one per cent., he will raise my rent at least ten per cent. Still this does not make me a taxpayer and the property owners of the city may vote as many rent raising city improvements as they wish and I have no voice in the matter. However, this is not what I wish to get at.

There has been in the past a large amount of discussion of the Johnson Springs—their value and their purchase and I had inferred that this matter was settled and done with; but it seems that it is not settled at all, from the reports I read, and that the parties who deeded the springs to the city do not know what the deed which they gave means, nor apparently does the city and they wish the city to make the description definite, thereby preventing any future opportunity for contention. Now I do not know much about law, in which being a layman, perhaps I am fortunate; but I take it for granted that the city attorney knew what he was talking about when he stated that the complaining parties should sue the city. Now the city attorney says through your paper that those seeking information should come to him. Well many, I for one, would feel [illegible] all who would like to know should question him he would be kept busy for quite awhile. Most of the voters of Fulton get the information which enlightens them as to the conduct of public affairs through the newspaper—the papers being their guides in determining if the employes are properly performing their duties. Now, if the City Attorney will state just why he told the party who complained about the Johnson spring deed, or conveyance, that he should sue; or if he did tell him so thru a newspaper that has a general circulation in Fulton (it does not much matter which one) he will please a great many people.

A VOTER.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office today:

"At half-past three o'clock this morning a German counter attack at Les Eparges was completely repulsed.

"In the Montmare Wood an infantry action, without appreciable result on either side, occurred in the region of Regnieville. There was a somewhat violent artillery duel in which we gained a clear advantage.

"In the Vosges our attacks carried out on both banks of the Fecht river resulted in a further advance by forcing the enemy to evacuate precipitately Esebrucke, above Metzeral, where he abandoned a large amount of material.

"The French aviator Lieutenant Garros was forced to alight at Ingelmunster, about seven miles north of Coutrai, yesterday evening and was taken prisoner."

"British troops yesterday captured in Belgium, near Zwartalen, 200 yards of German trenches. These they have retained, in spite of several counter attacks.

'We have been successful on both banks of the River Fecht, in Alsace, and our advance is being pressed forward on the north bank. We have gained possession of the summit of Burgkorpfeld, to the southwest of Schilleckerwassen, which directly commands the valley. On the south bank, in the region of Schneefanrieth, we have made notable progress, our troops marching from the south to the north in the direction of the Fecht and Metzerol, which is southwest of Colmar. In this district we made an important gain with the occupation of a series of elevations, the northernmost height of which commands the course of the Fecht in front of Burkorpfeld.

"In the course of this action we captured a division of mountain artillery, two cannon of 74 milimetre calibre and two machine guns.

GERMAN

Berlin, Monday (by wireless).—German Headquarters this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of hostilities which reads as follows:

"To the south of Ypres the British were yesterday ejected from the minor German positions still occupied by them in this locality. British attacks along the railroad between Ypres and Comines broke down with very heavy losses to them.

"Near Gelmunster Lieutenant Garros, a French aviator, has been made prisoner.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there have been artillery duels.

"French attacks against our position at Combres and in the Vosges resulted in failure.

"On the eastern front the situation remains unchanged.

"French and British reports concerning victories on the western front are all inventions, as is sufficiently proved by the regular reports from German Headquarters."

BRITISH

London.—The following official statement was issued today at the War Office:

"A successful action, commencing on the evening of April 17, culminated last night in the capture and complete occupation of an important point known as Hill 60, which lies about two miles south of Zillegeke, to the east of Ypres. This hill dominates the country to the north and northwest.

"The successful explosion of a mine under the hill commenced the operations, and many Germans were killed by this and fifteen prisoners were captured, including an officer.

'At daybreak on the 18th the enemy delivered a heavy counter attack against this hill, but were repulsed with a heavy loss. They advanced in close formation and our machine gun battery got well into them.

"Desperate efforts were made all day yesterday by the Germans to recover the hill, but they were everywhere repulsed with great loss. In front of the captured position, upon which we are now consolidated in strength, hundreds of dead are lying.

"Yesterday two more German aeroplanes were brought down in this area. Since April 15 the total loss to the enemy is five aeroplanes."

RUSSIAN

Petrograde, via London.—The Russian Army Headquarters today gave out the following official statement:

"On Sunday night the enemy suffered great losses in a further attack Telepotch (in the Carpathian Mountains). By a counter attack we forced the eney to evacuate the approaches to our positions, and we captured an Austrian battalion, which surrendered en bloc.

"It is confirmed that on April 16, when we captured a height to the

(Continued from Page Five)

Sentiment Indicates Taxpayers Will Fight Senator Brown's Bill

Merchants, Who Are as Well, Taxpayers, See No Reason For Paying Mayor and Council

When the Brown bill, which proposes the setting of a salary for the Mayor and Aldermen, comes to this city for a public hearing before the final action of the Legislature, it is pretty certain to meet some strong opposition. In order to ascertain the feeling of some of the larger taxpayers in regard to the bill, several down-town merchants were interview this morning. Their views follow:—

Merchant No. 1 (pays taxes on more than $50,000 real estate.)

"There is no necessity for such a bill. Who proposed it? We are in debt enough now without adding any more. I certainly will oppose the bill."

* * *

No. 2 (represents large corporation which pays high taxes.)

"I never heard of the bill. Surely it cannot be passed without an election. It can? Well, personally, I would not be Mayor unless there was a salary attached to the office, but that question should come before the people. Who proposed the bill?"

* * *

No. 3. "Yes, I have heard of the bill—and I have no opinion to express. Let them hang themselves. Commission government is what we need here."

* * *

No. 4. "That bill is just like the one that was gum-shoed through five years ago. The salaries all went up then, and they will now. Why doesn't the Chamber of Commerce act on this bill? At that, I don't think the bill can be beaten."

SEAPLANES FAILED TO SAVE BRITISH SUBMARINE

London, Tuesday.—Three British seaplanes made a hard fight to prevent the British submarine E-15 falling into the hands of the Turks when it went ashore near Kephez Point, in the Dardanelles, on Sunday. A Turkish official statement received through Berlin and Amsterdam last night says of the loss of the E-15, which had attempted to reconnoitre the Kephez mine field:

"The submarine started from Tenedos at midnight, entered the Dardanelles at twenty minutes after two o'clock in the morning and dived at half-past two o'clock in order to avoid the searchlights. Carried forward by the strong current, it grounded four hours later, with conning tower showing out of the water.

"The Turkish batteries opened fire. The first shell struck the bridge and killed the captain. The second shell hit the chamber containing the electrical machines, and the crew were obliged to leave the craft. The Turkish batteries, however, continued to fire. Three of the crew were killed and seven were wounded.

"Three hostile air machines, learning of the fate of the submarine, flew over the straits and threw bombs at the periscope and conning tower in an attempt to keep the submarine from falling into Turkish hands. About the same time Turkish troops set out in boats to save the craft and crew.

"The wounded British sailors were taken to a hospital, where they received attention."

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April 20, 1915

Opinions

Underwood Tariff Doomed

When from influential Democratic quorters comes an indorsement of the Republican demand for a revision of the Underwood Tariff law, it begins to look as if the measure were doomed to be short-lived. The Republican attack upon it is due primarily to the fact that it "plays favorites" among industries and does not treat American workingmen fairly. The Democratic attack upon it lays more emphasis upon its woeful and increasing impotence as a revenue raiser. The current balance in thhe Federal Treasury is $55,939,704 less thon at this time last year, in spite of "war" taxes and in spite of the postponement of payments due in various directions. Moreover, the deficit will continue to grow, for under the law sugars and sugar cane will be admitted free on May 1, 1916, at great loss of revenue. There have been demands from Norman E.Mack and the Cincinnati Enquirer and from ivers other Democratic individuals and publications for a general revision of the Underwood act, in the interest primarily of greater revenue, and secondarily for the Protection of American industries. It is hardly likely that the Wilson administration will consent to a new Tariff law, but the evident need of it will favor Republican success in 1916.—Pittsburgh Press.

Basic Factors of Prosperity

The American farmer is metaphorically in clover. Last week's rise in wheat brings it close to the highest prices touched at the crest of the wave of war speculation.

In the Chicago market the price of wheat for delivery in May rose seven cents a bushel and, what is remarkable, contracts for delivery in months after the new crop will become available had an even sharper advance, the price for delivery in July rising thirteen cents a bushel.

Assuming that speculation plays a considerable part in this movement, the fact remains that the export demand continues heavy and that the farmers who raised the record breaking crop of last year are enjoying unexampled prosperity and are still in possession of very considerable quantity of the cereal.

The cotton planters of the South after all the depression that followed the outbreak of the war, checking exports of the staple, are also coming out in comfortable form. At the closing prices of Saturday last cotton was at the top notch of the season—nearly 10½ cents a pound for the spot commodity in this market and futures showing an advance of more than a dollar a bale for the week. This is a great change from the "seven cents a pound" days of last autumn, and the demand for export and from domestic spinners is active.

When the agricultural population is prosperous and the great transportation interests, which employ such a vast proportion of the workers, are given a chance to live the whole country must be prosperous—and these are the conditions today.—New York Herald.

Athletic Association Formed

An athletic association has been organized at Central Square with Roger L. Jones, cashier of the First National Bank of that village, as president; Hadwen C. Fuller, secretary; William Menikheim, treasurer.

The association will promote all kinds of athletic sports.

A baseball club has been organized and George B. Hoyt chosen manager of the team. A series of games will be arranged with Oswego, Onondaga, Madison and Jefferson counties teams. For games address the manager.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

THE PEOPLE OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO BUY SECURITIES

Adolph Lewisohn believes that the City of New York should borrow what money it needs directly from its citizens. Mr. Lewisohn has worked out a plan for this and submitted it to the present muncipal administration.

Briefly, the plan is one by means of which the people of New York, or for that matter of any city with the amount of enterprise necessary, may purchase the cit's securities "over the counter," thus investing their savings in the City's Credit, with the right to transform the scrip given in return into city bonds issued directly to them when their deposits amount to $100 or more.

It is evident that the Lewisohn plan would place at the disposal of a city an unlimited amount of capital. In the second place, it would give depositors a direct, personal interest in the city's good government, and thereby increase the care and intelligence with which they exercise the voter's franchise; and, moreover, it would prevent the realization of any such preposterous piece of humbuggery as is contained in the amendment to the Fulton charter which provides for the payment of salaries to a mayor and the common councilmen. Then the people might feel a real personal interest in their city government.

Another feature of the Lewisohn plan would offer to the people of small means a perfectly safe medium in which to invest their savings. Stimulus to saving is needed in New York as elsewhere, hence who can devise a better and safer plan than to give a stimulus to the man who already has the impulse toward saving, but who may not agree with the methods of certain depositories, or who may fear for the safety of earnings placed in private banks whose liability to fail is all too common.

The practical side of the Lewisohn plan in respect to saving is explained by the author in this way:

"It is unquestionably true that some who otherwise might save are spending now because they fear that if they take their money to the banks they may lose it, without getting any benefit from it whatever. Of course that impression is wholly false, but there are many savers in the city whose ideas of finance and banks must, of necessity, be crude and ill-informed. The impulse toward saving is phsychological. In many minds it takes little to upset and destroy it."

Continuing Mr. Lewisohn shows the advantages that may accrue by the adoption of his plan to the city of New York:

"It would have the right to use the funds upon deposit for all the purposes for which, under the exisiting law, it may use the proceeds of the sale of corporate stock or other city securities; it would pay only from 2½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. interest (the rate varying to suit conditions in he money market and elsewhere,) and while it would be the plan to redeem the scrip or repay the deposits upon demand, the city would retain the right to require, when necessary, from thirty to sixty days' notice of withdrawal."

"Such a plan not only would widen the market for the city's bonds and lessen the cost of borrowed money, but, by offering the citizen, through his City Government, a safe means of deposit at a fair interest rate, would very greatly increase his respect for and knowledge of that City Government. It would give him a new sense of responsibility for it and would give him a fresh and powerful motive for doing what might lay in his power toward safeguarding it from corruption and increasing its efficiency.'

It is a safe bet to make that were the people of Fulton investing their savings in City securities they would see to it that a mayor and board of aldermen were not placed upon a salary basis—that is, under the present form of government. The would, very likely, make sure that when salaries are paid to those officials they would get in return a fair proportion of efficiency. The city, too, would profit, as it would get the use of money at a lower rate of interest than is paid to the agencies whose privilege it is to gobble un municipal bonds at a high precentage.

CLEAN-UP WEEK

There was a time when the duties of the sanitary officer were confined in the main to the control of a few infectious diseases, and even in dealing with these his power was limited and the scope of his activity extremely restricted. But of late years his opportunities as well as his responsibilities have multiplied at an amazing rate, with a growing recognition of the nature of many ills and of the conditions that enable them to spread; a growing recognition, too, of the great truth that within certain obvious limits public health is a purchasable commodity.

The Commssioner of the State Department of Health has invited the presidents of all the local health boards to co-operate with him in promoting a general house-cleaning this week throughout the state. Thursday is to be celebrated as Clean-up Day, and certain general directions for its observance have been laid down for the instruction of all householders. In the first place, they are to clear their abodes from cellar to garret of all rubbish and dirt, to sweep them thorough with the windows wide open, to scrub the floors and woodwork and to clean and air all bedding, rugs, upholstery, etc. This work is described as the householder's duty toward himself, and next comes his duty toward his neighbor, which is but an extension of what has gone before, consisting in the removal of all rubbish and garbage, with proper care "that his premises are cleaned and placed in as sanitary and attractive a condition as possible." Finally, all are asked to join together in supporting the local health officers in their endeavors and lending a hand when necessary in cleaning up the districts in which they dwell.

When general action of this sort was first proposed it was regarded by many with derision. It was thought to be an idle and officious enterprise, an enterprise not properly within the sphere of sanitary administration and of very doubtful utility at best. Every one will remember, however, that the same doubts were common a few years before, when the Board of Health bgan to break the public of the habit of spitting. The relative success of that undertaking makes it plain that cleanliness can be taught in this way; that it is very largely a question of creating a new habit. Such comparatively futile exercises as swatting the fly can become a popular habit in a season; nor is there any reason why the far more effectual plan of rendering the haunts of the fly more or less uninhabitable should not be carried out in two or three seasons. This is a question of cleanliness, and until cleanliness comes to a popular habit the health officer must still labor in vain. One of his duties today is to create wholesome habits in the communities under his charge, and to this end the value of a clean-up week is sufficiently apparent.—New York Tribune.

THE RIVER OF GRACE

A Subject Dwelt Upon Recently in a Sermon by the Rev. M. J. Peters of Zion Episcopal Church of This City

(Continued from Yesterday)

We who are members of His Body, the Church, are the channels of His Grace. The efficiency of a river depends largely upon its channel; if the river is to effectively cleanse and feed, its channel must be n kept open.

The Church in the past has not fully realized this fact. By its very nature the Grace of God cannot be confined or narrowed into a limited space. Grace is a very live, active and positive power. It is the active manifestation of God's love, and His love fills the universe. The river of God must constantly move on through the world until its waters have cleansed and revived the uttermost abodes of man; it refuses to be blocked or hindered. Its channel must be kept deep and broad, free from obstructions.

Human selfishness has often been a great barrier to its progress. Very early in the dawn of this era of Grace, very soon after the life-giving river sprang from the wounds of the Savior, and started its course from Calvary, an effort was made to block the stream and monopolize its blessings; but God thwarted it. When Peter would have confined the course of the River to the narrow limits of Palastine, God called Paul to remove the barrier, and the sacred stream was turned into Europe, and made glad the uttermost regions of the West.

And so the stream must move; it cannot be stopped. Grace ceases to be Grace the minute it becomes stagnant. It is not only Grace received that blesses us; its greatest blessing is in passing through us into the world around. Like the unstrained quality of mercy "it is twice blessed; it blesses him that gives and him that takes."

There is, sunk down among the hills of Palastine a lake that is filled with brackish, lifeless water. The streams from the surrounding hills pour themselves into its basin, but no streams drains its waters out. No fisherman sinks hian ets into the bosom of this lake, for it sustains no life. Nothing can live there. IIt is well-named the Dead Sea—dead, because it has no outlet; it gives out nothing to the world. The streams that flow into it are all bearers of refreshment and life, but alas, as soon as they reach the basin they stagnate, and there is no life in them.

Ah, my Christian friends, it is what we give out, not what we receive, that blesses us most. You Churchmen whom God has made channels of His River of Grace, see that the blessed stream does not stagnate in your hearts; it must move in order to impart its life.

The stream has been pouring into its channel for nearly two thousand years, and yet about one-half of the world that Christ died to redeem is still in heathen darkness, thirsting and panting for the Water of Life which God has placed in your hands to dispense and distribute. Sometimes in this enlightened age, we hear men say that they do not believe in foreign missions—that there is too much to be done at home. It is not the short and norrow rivers in nature that best serve the land. The greater their depth, and the more far reaching their lengths, the more they contribute to health and prosperity. It is especially so with the river of God. Look at the world of industry and commerce. The greatest and most thriving cities upon our map are those that give out most to the world. It is not what a community receives that makes it prosper, it is what it gives out to others. This is true in the world of commerce, and it is also true in Grace. One of the very strongest and most practical reasons for foreign missionary effort is for the sake of ourselves at home. The river of Grace must be kept moving onward, for the Grace of God ceases to be grace when it becomes self-centered or inactive. If not for the sake of Christ Who died to impart life, or for the sake of the heathen who are thirsting for the Water of Life, then for our very own sake, let us send the blessed river onward through the world.

But let us come nearer home. It is not only the remote places that are unwashed and unfed by God's river. Look to those at our very doors. There are thousands of souls right under the shadow of the tree of life, on the very banks of the River of God who are hungering and thirsting after righteousness. If we are worthy channels of Divine Grace, we must pour its waters into the byways of life; we must broaden the stream until it flows into the lanes and alleys of our community, to uplife those who, like the impotent man beside the Pool of Bethesda, are crying oht for the hand of sympathy ann pity to lead them down to the healing waters.

Wohld that we cohld recover entirely from that-selfish idea of religion that has hindered the progress of the river of Grace for so long. Both the Church and the world have suffered much from that time-worn idea that Grace is a thing entirely between the individual and his God. That we have but to throw ourselves into the river and drift serenly on to heafen has been a popular, but a very erroneous idea of Christianity. The Church of God is not as some evangelical preachers have pictured it, a human organization with a divine mission. It is the reverse—the church is a divine institution with a human mission. The very substance of our faith is that the Son of God became the son of Man in order that the sons of men might become the sons of God. The Church's mission is a human mission; the Master's parting charge is, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

We are to reach God ourselves through the path of service to the world. Let us throw ourselves then into the River of Grace, not with the selffish hope of drifting to heaven, but be borne on by the stream through the world of men gathering others are we go. It is he that loses hi life in service that shall find it in blessing.

God's Grace flows downward from its divine source, not upward, and we, its medium must convey it over the path of service to its uttermost goal. When God begon His work of reconcilliation, what was His first step? Love left heaven and descended to earth, became incarnate, lived and died to import life to others. All this accomplished, He ascended again to the throne of the Father. So God's Grace flowa downward from heaven to men on earth through the divinely oppointed medium—the channe of His church.

The cry of the world today is for a more effective channel for the healing waters of the River of Life. May it be our effort as churchman to improve, broaden, and extend the channel through which God pours His blessings. Let it be our constant effort and prayer that God's church may diligently prepare the way for His River of Grace—that every mountain of pride may be brought low, every valley of indolence and selfishness failed, that the crooked places may be made straight and the rough places smooth, that through the desert places of life, a highway may be made for the celansing and life-giving River of God.

Churmen, members of Xts. mystical body.

You Daughters of the King who are assembled here this morning have a glorious mission before you. As an organization in God's church, you are the channel of one of the streams of that River that is making glad the City of God. Let your lives abound in prayer and service for those sound the keynote of success in the Master's work. His ministry in the flesh abounded in these. His soul all went up to heaven in prayer ond out into the world in loving service. Divine Grace moves surely upon the wings of prayer and in the path of service. Let your movtive and aim be that of bearing others onward down the stream into the river of God's Holy Church—to show to others the soul-cleansing and refreshing power of the Sacraments; to enlarge the City of God and extend the influence of God's River of Groce. May God bless and prosper you in your work. May you grow in grace and strengthen many others in exercising your efforts in His name and for His sake.

It is the highest privilege and the greatest responsibility of this life that God has made us the medium for conveying His richest blessings to men in the world that he died to redeem. I pray that all churchmen may rise to a sense of that obligation and privilege. We hear much today about the partual paralysis of the Church, that it is losing its power in the world. I do not believe it. I believe that the Christian Church is more effective today than it has been for years past, and yet it is true that She is not making the fullest use of Her power. The reason is that men and women have not appreciated the grave responsibility and blessed privilege that comes with being follow-workers with Christ in the work of saving the world which He has redeemed. The program of our religion is impeded with too much of self. Tink of yourselves not as recepticles made to be filled with God's blessings. Life is not a mere process of receiving, it is mainly a process of giving. It is receiving in order that we may give or giving in order that we might receive more. We are not mere recepticles but channels of God's grace. It blesses us only when it blesses the world through us.

Each vital member of God's Church is the channel of end of the streams of that River of Grace that is making glad the City of God. Let our lives abound in prayer and service for these sound the keynote of success in the Master's work. His ministry here in the flesh abounded in these, and He is our pattern. His Soul always went up to Heaven in prayer and out into the world in service. Let your chief motive in this life be that of leading others down to the stream into the River of God's Holy Church—to show to others the soul-cleansing and refreshing power of the sacraments—to enlarge the City of God and extend the influence of His River of Grace.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

NO HOUR SALES

At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best lines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are aways pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation

How a Market Helps a Town

Oklahoma City Is Solving the High Cost of Living Problem and "Boosting" the Community at the Same Time

By W. B. MOORE

Secretary-Manager, Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce.

Oklahoma City is the most marvellous example of city building in the history of the civilized world. Twenty-three years ago its site was a rolling prairie roamed by wild Indian tribes and herds of buffalo and cattle. Today its many skscrapers, public buildings and hotels rear their tops in the cloudless skies. Parks and playgrounds, miles of paved srreets, metropolitan street and interurban railway systems, beautiful homes and thrifty commercial houses are some of the many factors making this city one of the most prosperous and progressive in the nation. From a population of 10,000 in 1900 its increase has been so remarkable, that at the present writing it is estimated that not less than 72,000 people are housed within its borders.

In the haste and mad rush of its own growth very little, if any, thought was given to the development of the surrounding territory with a view of making it provide the food supply required by the people of Oklahoma City. The people were absolutely dependent on supplies from other states—the price of food products was exceptionally high—and money so spent, instead of being retained in the city and expended with our own people, was going out to the support of people in other sections. While much of the surrounding country was under cultivation, no incentive existed for the production of garden truck or table supplies. This condition has, however, now been changed.

A city, to make the most of its many advantages, must develop its surrounding country and not be dependent upon othe sections or states. It was necessary for Oklahoma City to work out its own salvation. While progressing along other lines it had given no thought to the need of a local market to supply the demands of its many people. Garden truck was being raised for which there was no sale. The growers were not organized. The local merchants and commission men bought and sold products shipped in, and in most instances the demand exceeded the supply. Many five and ten acre tracts adjacent to the city were lying uncultivated, merely waiting for the institution of some plan whereby the producers could find a ready market for their products.

The Retailers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce were the first to recognize the benefits that would accrue from the establishment of a city market. Committees were appointed, signatures secured to petitions and the City Commissioners, operating under the commission form of government, immediately enacted the necessary ordinances.

On Saturday, May 21, 1912, the market was opened. California Avenue, one of the widest thoroughfares in the business district, for two squares, was set aside as the market place. The first day 80 stalls were occupied and buyers came in crowds. The market rapidly increased, both in the number of stalls and of buyers, until on August 10th, 318 stalls were in use, the market had been extended one square farther and was crowded with people.

The success of the street market clearly indicated the need of a market house, wherein could be displayed meats, fish, butter, eggs, chickens, milk and other products of like nature. The truck gardeners and producers formed themselves into an association and leased a suitable building, which is now being made ready for this purpose, to contain about 200 stalls. The advent of the market has decreased living expenses 50 per cent. as indicated by a comparison of current prices with those of a year ago. In every instance present prices are from 25 to 75 per cent. lower.

The amount of garden truck raised in 1912 was ten times greater than in 1911. This created an excess supply, which it was necessary to dispose of elsewhere. Prior to the advent of the city market, with the exception of a few carloads of watermelons, cantaloupes and peaches, not a single article produced in or about Oklahoma City had been shipped outside. The market has made Oklahoma City a concentrating and distributing point for markets in other cities in other states. Several cars of sweet corn, tomatoes, beets and cabbage have been shipped out to northern and eastern cities. This feature is just in its infancy. It is believed that next year and succeeding years will see hundreds of cars of products from the territory surrounding Oklahoma City shipped to many of the consuming points in the nation.

The retail stores are receiving many benefits. Business on market mornings has increased greatly—the money spent by the people on the city market is in turn spent by the truck growers with the local merchants. It is a co-operative proposition that is bringing the greatest good to the community.

The establishment and success of the market has attracted the attention of other cities in the state and surrounding country. Delegates from Tulsa, Enid, Muskogee, Okla., and Ft. Smith, Ark., have visited the market and on returning to their respective communities begun agitating similar action. Even the most skeptical are now convinced that it is the greatest movement that Oklahoma City has ever undertaken toward its upbuilding and development.

The market has drawn attention to opportunities afforded settlers to locate on five and ten acre tracts adjacent to the city, where conditions for truck growing are unlike those in the northern and eastern states. Around Oklahoma City a truck grower can produce big crops ten months in the year without the need of a hothouse, and during the other two months it is only necessary to afford slight protection for the crops.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Mounting Largest Telescope.

The last annual report of the Mount Wilson observatory states that all the larger parts of the mounting for the 100 inch reflector, which will be much the largest telescope in the world, will probably be assembled at the Fore River shops, where they have been constructed, in time to permit shipment to Pasadena via the Panama canal early this year, says the Scientific American. Meanwhile the smaller parts and accessories have been under construction at the observatory. The driving clock, which is nearly completed, required more than half a ton of bronze castings and nearly a ton and a half of iron castings, in addition to the two ton driving weight. The circular steel building for this instrument is complete up to the rails which are to carry the dome. The latter has been built in Chicago and is about finished. The building and dome will probably be completed next summer so that the mounting may be set on the pier in the autumn. Meanwhile good progress has been made with the capital task of grinding and figuring the great mirror.

The Pigment Lithopone.

Lithopone is produced by mixing solutions of zinc sulphate and barium sulphide. The resulting precipitate consists of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate. It is filtered off, heated to a high temperature and dropped into water, whereby it is thoroughly disintegrated. It is washed and filtered again, dried and ground. All of these operations require a good deal of care and attention to produce a satisfactory pigment. Lithopone is very stable and is probably the whitest pigment known, being very widely used in high grade enamels. Exposed to light and dampness it darkens, but will often regain its whiteness again. It is therefore not suited to outside use by itself, but needs to have a large amount of some stable pigment combined with it.—Engineering Magazine.

Improved Automobile Sod Pan.

The usual type of sod pan used in automobile construction is fastened to the frame side members of the car and passes under the engine crank case, as shown by the full line in the sketch, says Popular Mechanics. This is not only a very heavy and expensive construction, but the pan often jars loose and must be removed from the chassis

EASILY CLEANED SOD PAN.

when being cleaned. The sod pan substituted is shown by the dotted lines and simply consists of metal sheets, fastened on one side to the flange of the lower crank case and on the other to the frame side members of the chassis. This construction is cheap, very light and can easily be cleaned. The lower part of the crank case is exposed, but the dirt collected on it can be easily removed without disturbing the sod pan.

New Telltale Spark Plug.

A novel type of spark plug for internal combustion engines has been invented by a British company, says the Scientific American. The plug has a tubular central electrode, which carries a block of quartz serving the purpose of a window through which one can observe the "color" of the explosion in the combustion chamber. A dark purple spark shows the mixture to be correct; a light blue or white explosion signifies that it is too weak, while a red color indicates too rich a mixture. By simply detaching the quartz "window" and substituting a milled nut the plug is transformed into a "priming" plug, through which gasoline can be injected directly into the combustion chamber.

Fish Oil in Paints.

Menhaden, or fish oil, is used in special paints which are required to stand heat and light, as on smokestacks. Such a paint is considerably more expensive than a linseed oil paint, so it can be seen that menhaden oil is a valuable aid and not an adulterant, as often claimed. Proper treatment of the oil is very expensive, as the loss by evaporation is large and certain volatile products are formed which are very offensive to the workmen. Mixed with linseed oil it is used to some extent for making waterproof paints for various purposes and seems to give good satisfaction.—Engineering Magazine.

Inflation of Automobile Tires.

It is no doubt a fact that more tires are ruined through under inflation than from all other causes combined, says Automobile Dealer. If one would keep his tires inflated to a pressure of eighteen or twenty pounds to every inch of cross section of the tire he would be quite free from blowouts. Even during the hot weather this pressure should be maintained, as it has been conclusively proved that the extra pressure caused by friction is so small it need not be considered. But care must be taken to see that the tubes are of the best quality, for in reality the tube is the "heart" of the tire.

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Despite the unsettled local business conditions, the period between the dates of April 1 to 17, there were handled in the columns of Fulton's daily medium of exchange, a grand total of 2046.5 inches of display advertising. These figures do not include Readers, Miscellaneous Wants, Agency, Legal, and other Special Advertising. But does include exclusively, the Advertising of Local or Fulton Merchants.

FROM APRIL 12 TO 17

there were handled in the columns of *The Fulton Evening Times*, 748.5 inches of Display Advertising, all of which means this: That for the period of April 1 to 12 the *daily average was 133.19 inches;* That for the second period or between April 12 to 17 the *daily average was 124.66 inches.*

These figures are conclusive evidence that *The Fulton Evening Times* holds a front place as an Advertising Medium that cannot be displaced by any out-of-town publication.

SUMMING UP

The Verdict—Advertising in *The Fulton Evening Times* pays.

Fulton's New Live Newspaper

ANNUAL MEETING HELD

Co-operative Industrial Education Chief Topic of Discussion.

The annual meeting of the Current Events Club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Marvin, E. Broadway, last night. Rev. Charles Olmstead was elected president; E. J. Penfield, vice-president, and Prof. MacClure, secretary-treasurer.

A letter was read from Dr. C. C. Teall, a member of the club, who since he left Fulton has crossed the Pacific ocean three times.

He related many interesting experiences from Samoa, Hawaii, and New Zealand. The attitude of New Zealand toward the United States is highly amusing as described by Dr. Teall.

Prof. Lawton of the manual training department led a discussion on industrial education taken from the co-operative standpoint.

A general plan for next year's program was outlined. The year's work as reviewed by the club was both of pleasure and profit to the members.

LOCK OPERATORS

Names of Men Who Have Received Appointments

Appointments of lock operators on the Oswego canal at $1,000 a year have been made as follows:

Joel E. Baker, Minetto, lock 5, Minetto; Robert C. Pritchard, Durhamville, lock 2, Fulton; L. Howard Post, Fulton, lock 2, Fulton; Edward H. Powers, Brooklyn, lock 7, Oswego; Raymond R. Althouse, Oswego, lock 8, Oswego.

Bert E. Brado, Newfane, lock 8, Oswego; Sidney Tubbs, New York city, lock 6, Oswego; Theodore H. Veditz, Amsterdam, lock 1, Phoenix; Charles D. Gillis, New York, lock 7, Oswego; Lock 6, Oswego, is at the high dam; lock 7, near the Tannery bridge, and lock 8, at the Lower bridge.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Wednesday. Wednesday, cooler, with moderate north to northeast winds.



Catching The Very Spirit of Spring

IT'S fresh blown sweetness, it's airy lightness---all its grace and charm and expressing it in wool and silk and buttons is no easy task. But it was no task for the artist designers who create PRINTZESS styles. They had the spirit that makes such things easy and the ability to carry out their ideas---that's why this suit brings to you the very thought of fresh and clear Spring days---that why PRINTZESS suits this season have captivated us. Be sure to come in and see them---you'll be delighted, too.

Mac Namara's

Correct Clothes for Women

ON THE RIALTO

The Cannery bill is coming in for a warm reception from the newspapers, to say the least. The possibility of women working 72 hours a week, whether they want to or not (for the backers of the bill claim that the women want to work 72 hours) has aroused some of the best columnists in the country to action. Franklin P. Adams, in the New York Tribune, hands out some very good advice to Milady of the Cannery. Just a few of them are recounted here, as follows:—

"Walk to the factory if possible, if not, avoid crowded street cars. Automobiles are cheaper than they once were; and most factories have parking space. Work not too fast; hurry kills. A light luncheon is advisable; plenty of fresh vegetables will sustain you. Lie down for an hour before dinner, relaxing utterly. Dinner may be more elaborate, if desired, than luncheon and breakfast. Lamb, chicken and beefsteak are all good. The evening may be given over to reading or dancing, but you should be in bed by eight, in order to get eight hours of sound, refreshing sleep. Have a sleeping porch; or, if that be impossible, do not sleep more than one in a room. Outdoor exercise is important, too; so, for Sundays and slack times, join some good country club and play golf."

* * *

There is much speculation in political circles as to the extent Mr. Barnes will be enriched by his libel suit against Colonel Roosevelt, which is now holding the boards in Syracuse. "Teddy" came off with six cents in cash and a million dollars worth of advertising, in his Michigan libel suit when he was on the offensive. He should have recommended his attorney in the Michigan affair to Mr. Barnes, in the hope that the results would be about the same. At any rate, Syracuse is on the qui vive at present, and the hotels are doing a rattling business.

* * *

—Jess Willard is tired of acting. Probably not half as tired, however, as those who have paid their good money to watch him.

* * *

Not the car—they all do, of course—but Henry. Will he run for President? Some say he will—and others say he refuses to consider it. There are 700,000 Ford users (adv.) in this country alone, and if Henry can bank on the majority of those to cast their ballot for him, he stands ap retty fair chance.

* * *

Do you burn coal?

* * *

Some noted man once said: "When you are angry count ten before you answer—when you are very angry count one-hundred."

* * *

Let's appropriate the price of a Comptometre!

E. J. L.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Barker have had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Barker of Castorland.

* * *

Miss Mabel Hodges of S. 4th st. is slowly recovering from her serious illness.

* * *

Mrs. Irving Galusha of Cayuga st. is entertaining her cousin, Miss Mary Doran, of Oneida.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Howell of Hannibal st. were in Syracuse Monday.

* * *

The officers of the H. P. Burgard Company will be removed to Oswego about May 1, and will be located opposite the high dam. The offices will be in charge of Frank D. Dowdle of Oswego.

* * *

The Christian Endeavor society of the Congregational church will hold a ten-cent social tomorrow evening in the church. Everybody is cordially invited to attend and, to not forget castaway gum shoes.

* * *

R. E. Phillips of Syracuse was the over-Sunday guest of Fulton relatives.

* * *

The Christian Endeavor society of the Congregational church will hold a rubber social in the church parlors tomorrow evening.

* * *

Miss B. Gibbons of W. 1st st., is seriously ill at her home.

* * *

Mrs. Emily Ingersoll is spending a short time with Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. Gertrude Clark of Cayuga st. is ill at her home.

* * *

Arnold Beebe of Oneida st., has taken a position with a firm in Canada.

* * *

Mrs. E. S. Brown is ill at her home in S. 3d st.

* * *

Rev. J. W. Barrett was entertained over Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howe, S. 4th st.

Always inquire of your grocer whether he sells bread made under sanitary regulations. He will tell you to buy the Black Baking Co.'s products. adv112

Hupomobile Runabout; fine shape; $200.00. VanWagenen, Inc. 109c

ROUND ABOUT

Administration officials are worried over the receipt of what is understood to be confirmation of the defeat of General Villa by General Obregon. Villa's defeat was not expected, and reports received in Washington indicated that he and his army are in a precarious condition. Unless he is able to retrieve his losses within the next fortnight it is believed Carranza will gain the upper hand in Mexico and take hold of the reins of government, which is not to the liking of the administration.

More than one case has come to light in England of large sums made by contractors at the expense of the Government, and it is predicted that many scandals will be disclosed after the war, for with the number and size of the contracts, the Government has found it impossible to guar against fraud.

Here is another illustration of civilization as interpreted down in Georgia. Near Valdosta in that State a negro, who was in jail on charge of stealing a piece of meat from the smokeroom of a clergyman, was taken out by a mob, tied to a tree and riddled with bullets. He denied that he stole the meat. There were no police or officials on duty at the jail.

The Appellate Division in New York upheld the decision of Justice Page of the Supreme Court, recommitting Harry K. Thaw to Matteawan under the original commitment issued by Justice Dowling. The decision of Justice Page was given after Thaw had been freed of the charge of conspiracy in escaping from the Matteawan institution, for trail of which he was brought back to New Yorw from New Hampshire. Only one strand now remains of the legal web wozen about Thaw to keep him out of the asylum, this being the writ of habeas corpus, the purpose of which is to obtain a jury trial as to his sanity. This writ is returnable for argument before Justice Hendrick, in the Supreme Court, on Monday next.

After posing as his own brother for 27 years, Orville E. Collins, supposed to have been dead for that length of time, in Milwaukee yesterday was ordered to appear before Jude Eschweiler and show cause why he should not pay back alimony to Mrs. Bertha Collins. Mrs. Collins secured a divorce in 1888 and was granted alimony at the rate of $20 a month, which for the period of Collin's absence amounts to $6,460. Recently Mrs. Collins met a man who claimed to be her late husband's brother. Investigation proved him to be her husband and Collins confessed.

One reason given for the torpeding of the Dutch steamer Katwyk by a German submarine is the widespread report that 500 Belgians were to cross to England Wednesday night en route to join the forces fighting in Belgium.

CLAIMS HEARING

Court Will Sit in Syracuse Monday to Discuss Barge Canal Damages

Oswego, Tuesday—Nine Oswego and Fulton claims aggregating $2,389,546.48 are scheduled to be heard by the Court of Claims to sit in Syracuse on Monday next. The claims on the calendar number 300 and the amount asked from the State for alleged confiscation of property and destruction of water rights runs into many millions. The Oswego county cases noted for trial are as follows:

Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co., vs. the State of New York, claim $70,000. Attorneys for plaintiff, Gannon, Spencer and Michell, Syracuse.

Charles R. Lee, Fulton, as executor, $3,500 asked. L. C. Rowe attorney.

Mohawk Manufacturing Co., $1,000 asked. L. C. Rowe attorney.

Frederick A. Gage, Fulton, $203,034.35 asked. Gannon, Spencer and Michell, attorneys.

Battle Island Pulp and Paper Co., through C. N. Bulger, David Costello and Nelson P. Bonney, trustees, $1,827,500 asked. Gannon, Spencer and Michell, attorneys.

Mohawk Manufacturing Co., $64,119.96 asked. L. C. Rowe attorney.

People's Gas and Electric Co., $176,691.10 asked. George N. Burt, attorney.

Harry Sherburne, assignee, C. Becker, former tenant Mohawk Manufacturing Company's plant, $3,718.16 asked. George N. Burt, attorney.

People's Gas and Electric Light Co. $40,000 asked. George N. Burt attorney.

Most of the claims are for destruction of water power. Thhe People's Gas and Electric Light Company's claim of $176,691.01 is for the destruction of the old Citizens' Lighting Company plant, and their claim for $40,000 is made in case a total destruction claim is not allowed, as recurring claim made each year as the estimated loss.

Mr. Sherburne alleges that while he operated the Mohawk plant the water was removed from the canal, depriving him of water power.

The claim of Charles R. Lee, Fulton, for $3,500 is for the property in Fulton known as Yelberton Island, which was appropriated by the State. The Mohawk Manufacturing Company's claims and the others are for land and water rights.

A BUSY PLACE

County Clerk's Office Experiences Heavy Increase of Tronsactions

Yesterday's Oswego Times says: The volume of business at the County Clerk's office has shown a gradual increase since March 1, and is now at its height. No one day's business has been excessively large but each day there is considerably more than the average of business. The deeds and transfers of property are quite numerous, but the mortgages, satisfaction of mortgages and discharges of mortgages exceed the deeds in number. Among the deeds filed today were the following:

Oscar Cronk to Willis S. Cronk, property in New Haven, $2,000.

W. D. Maxam to Grover Cleman, property in New Haven $2,000.

Laverne Phillips and others to Catherine Porter, property in Schroeppel. Terms private.

Elizabeth Brennan to J. D. Worden, property in Fulton, $175.

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

ONLY FIVE LEFT



THE WHITE ROTARY

King of Sewing Machines

¶ These Five Machines will be sold for Cash to the first buyers at *Less Than Manufacturers Cost Prices.*

BOGUE'S MUSIC STORE

61 First Street Fulton, N. Y.

CLOSED IS DOORS

NEW YORK SALES CO., *Commerical Adjusters*

$10,000 STOCK

Men's, Children's and Ladies' Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes

TO BE SACRIFICED

SALE STARTS WED. 9 a.m. SALES PEOPLE WANTED

STORE CLOSED

Until Wednesday to Mark-Down Every Article

BENNETT'S Clothing Stock

AT THE MERCY OF THE PUBLIC FULTON, N.Y.

SOUTH FIRST STREET

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Rent—House on Emery st., with large garden and place to keep chickens. Will rent cheap if rented immediately. Inquire 409 Buffalo st. tf

Cedar Posts For Sale—400. Inquire M. B. Frawley, Pennellville, F. D. 2, or Phone 211, Palermo. 108c

For Sale—A horse and 2 fresh cows, at reasonable prices. Phone 5101. 105

To Rent—Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Inquire in forenoon 309 Utica st. 106

Wanted—A servant to help in a small family. Apply 240 Cayuga st., 1st floor. 106c

To Rent—Flat at 202 S. 3d st. Inquire R. L. McCully. 109c

Furnished Room to Rent—508 Oneida st. 105c

Upper Flat to Rent—Front entrance; toilet. 411 Highland st. 105

Wanted—One or two capable machinists. Dilt's Machine Works. tf

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

Community Notes

The Burrows Nature Club will meet this evening with Dr. and Mrs. Whitaker, at their home in S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. W. L. Forsyth and daughter, Janet, left today for Pulaski where they will be the guests of relatives and friends.

* * *

W. L. Forsyth is in Boston on a business trip.

* * *

Dr. H. M. Doane will attend the State Medical Association gathering which is to be held at Buffalo next week.

* * *

The Delta Alpha class of the Congregational church was entertained Friday evening by Mrs. A. N. Hudson, 406 Park avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Martin Hall of Erie st. was a recent guest of Oswego friends.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas Mahan of Massena Springs has been in the city called here by the death of her mother, Mrs. Carl.

MAY TERM CALENDAR

Wednesday Is Last Day For Filing Notes of Issue

Wednesday next is the last day for filing notees of issue for the May term of Supreme Court at Pulaski, Monday, May 3. It is expected that there will be several new issues on the calendar. About forty notes have been filed. Among the new causes noted are the following:

Isabel Adle, as administratrix of Floyd Adle, deceased, vs. Fulton Light, Heat & Power company, to recover damages for the death of her husband, a Fulton city fireman, who was electrocuted while at work on o pole. last December.

Thomas Parker vs. Guy R. Dickenson, to recover damages for injuries while employed on the highway contract of West Bridge street.

Beaver Meadow Produce Company vs. George F. Fish, an action on a contract. This is the only case thus far noticed for the first day's calendar.

Fred Hagley vs. Peoples' Gas & Electric Co., for damages for alleged negligence.

Commissioner of Excise vs. George Lehman and surety company, to collect penalty for alleged violations of excise law.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, April 20.—State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley is greatly concerned over the conditions of the rural schools of the State. He says that a serious problem is presented by them in that the trend of population and wealth to the cities, the appeal of city life even to those who remain in the country and the consequent inadequacy of financial support and lack of community spirit in many districts have caused him to call the attention of the legislature to the necessity for legislation which will better conditions.

Dr. Finley calls attention to the fact that in half of the elementary schools of the State the average attendance is less than ten pupils. There are over eleven thousand elementary schools in the State, many of which consist of but one room.

"The State contributes from $125 to $200 each to these schools," says Dr. Finley, 'whatever the average attendance, and it has therefore a concern in the economic aspect of the problem; but this is of far less importance than the educational and social significance of the statistics in our possession concerning the lack of pupils, which give intimation of a condition more needful of attention than that of overcrowding in other parts of the State."

Dr. Finley lays stress upon the fact that the task of raising the money for school purposes which falls upon the rural school districts in part, is a sacrifice in many instances. He says that the State has attempted to reduce the tax by its annual apportionments, making the allotments somewhat larger for the districts of low valuation than for those of high valuation. The effort has bnot been sufficient, he maintains to bring about anythin like adequate school provisions in some of the districts, or to equalize the disparities of the burden. He says in addition that it is not anticipated that the State is ready to make any immediate increase of its appropriation for such equalization purposes.

According to Dr. Finley two courses are open, the consolidation of districts and transportation of pupils where necessary; the other is the creation of a larger local unit of taxation and consequently of administration.

"As the first," continues Dr. Finley, "voluntary consolidation has proceeded slowly. In recent years the legislature has sought to encourage the movement and has authorized consolidation by district superintendents; but, while the educational results promise to be wholesome, even under this plan progress is made only in spots and with difficulty. If there could be a redistricting of the entire State for school purposes, taking natural and social centeres as the school centers, the problem, I believe, would be solved."

It is suggested by Dr. Finley that the local area of taxation and administration be widened, so that the burden may be more equitably distributed and a better school provision more generally maintained without diminishing local initiative or responsibility or increasing State provision or control.

Even though the legislature should fail to act upon the plan as outlined this year—a thing which appears most improbable at this stage of the session. Dr. Finley believes that it should be given serious thought and transmitted to the residents of the various school districts.

"Just as the schools of our cities are now managed as a whole by the several cities," adds Dr. Finley, "it should be possible for each township as a whole to make each school a more vital force in the large area ond bring it closer to the daily life of the community it serves."

SURROGATE'S COURT

Large Amount of Business Transacted Yesterday Before Surrogate Miller

Letters of administration were issued yesterday by Surrogate Miller to two persons on the estate of Andrew Stamm, late of Williamstown. Mr. Stamm died a short time ago and last week a petition for letters was filed by his son, Andrew J. Stamm of Ellisburg, Jefferson county. A petition was filed today by Theodore M. Stamm of Syracuse, through Attorney Horace A. Stone of thot city. Judge Miller decided that as both the sons were entitled to letters he would issue them to both and permit the administration of the estate in this manner. Two sisters will also share in the estate but under the law sons are entitled to first privilege in estates where there is no will. Value of estate $2,100.

A report of the transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Melissa Serviss, late of Oswego, was filed and shows the value of personal estate to have been $22(325.72 and real estate -2,-625, making a total of $24,950.72. The expenses and debts amounted to $4,-256.05 and the net estate; $21,704.67. There was much litigation over the estate, the nearest relatives being nephews and neices. One niece claimed to have been given a large Mrs. Serviss just prior to her death. The matters have however, been amicably adjusted. The estate has been distributed as follows:

Washington Elmer, Elvina Johnston, Edaline Reed, Alice Lloyd, each $2,170.46; William Elmer, Hattie Petris, Nellie E. Joslyn, Nettie E. Slight, each $1,085.23; Ada L. Pullen, Frank Glass, F. J. Glassford, $743.49; W. H. H. Elmer, $1,085.23; Alice Graham, $2,170.46; Joseph Ackerman, Minnie Phillips and William Phillips, $723.49.

A petition for letters of administration on the estate of George A. Taylor, late of Volney, was filed by Mary A. Howard, a daughter, and letters issued to her husband, Bernard L. Howard. The estate is valued at $8,000.

A petition for letters of administration on the estate of Helen M. Wimple, late of Sandy Creek, was filed by a stepson and cousin, Calvin J. Wimple of New York. The next of kin are cousins and the value of the estate is $2,000 real and $3,000 personal.

A petition for letters of probate on the estate of Lois Alma Van Buren, late of Fulton, was filed by her son and sole legatee, David E. The estate is valued at $3,000, ond, except for a bequest of $50 to Mt. Adnah cemetery and a direction for placing a marker on the grave, is left to the son.

Miss Eva Schermerhorn is the petitioner for the probate of the will of her father, Almond Schermerhorn, who died here in March, 1914. Mrs. Thedicoa Schermerhorn, widow of testatrix, is made the legatee but she has since died and the estate goes to Miss Schermerhorn as alternative legatee. The estate is valued at $2,-600 real and $200 personal.

Letters of administration were issued to Henry Griesmyer of Constantia on the estate of his father, John Griesmyer. The value is $200.

A hearing was held in the objections to the accounting of George L. Pratt, as executor of the estate of John W. Pratt. Guy Pratt is making the objections.

A certificate was received from the County Clerk's office, made by Louis A. Coulter, showing that the transfer of the McCriskin case from Surrogate's Court to Supreme Court had never been officially filed in the County Clerk's office.

Letters of administration in the estate of John W. Hutchinson, late of Oswego Town, were filed by Cora B. Hutchinson. The estate is valued at $6,000.

War Bulletins

(Continued from Page One)

southwest of the village of Polen, we took 1,155 men and more than twenty officers. We also captured six machine guns.

"On April 17 we repulse two fresh attacks in the direction of Stry.

AUSTRIAN

Vienna.—The Austrian War Department today gave out the following official statement:

"In Russian Poland and in West Galicia there were no particular events.

"In the Carpathians, with the exception of unimportant fighting in the wooded mountains, in which we captured 127 Russians, the situation was quiet.

"In Southeast Galicia isolated artillery combats took place."

GLYNN ECONOMY FILLS ASYLUMS

State Must Now Provide $1,000,000 for Care of Insane, Says Expert

At least $1,000,000 must be provided by the Legislature this year properly to care for the insane, because the Glynn administration failed to do its duty in this respect, according to a statement issued in behalf of the State Charities Aid Association by George R. Canfield, chairman of the Committee on the Insane, and by Homer Folks, secretary. Much as many people would like to see a direct tox avoided, says the statement, the association feels impelled to put the needs of the insane clearly before the public.

"The annual net increase of insane persons averages 800," reads the document. "The cost of suitable care for these patients is about $1,000 a bed. Therefore it is necessary for the state to appropriate about $800,000 each year for new buildings, until the increase in numbers can be brought under control, unless it is steadily to fall behind in meeting the need.

"This plain and obvious duty, which for several years had been met, was shirked by the Glynn administration.

"Not one cent was appropriated in 1914 fornew buildings for the insane. An insufficient sum was given for repoirs on buildings erected fifty years ago which accommodate 35,000 persons and all their caretakers.

"Overcrowding in state hospitals for the insane amounted to 5,584 on October1, 1913; it increased to 6,2553 by September 1, 1914, and this overcrowding cannot be equally distributed throughout the state hospital system because a mojority of the patients come from New York City and the majority of hospital beds are in up-state institutions.

"To cover up their neglect of duty the Department of Efficiency and Economy stated last summer that increased accommodations could be had at slight expense—that two story non-fireproof buildings could be converted into three story partly fireproof buildings at slight expense and their capacity doubled. This failed to produce any new beds for the insane."

The statement continues that friends and relatives of the patients rightly and strenuously object to their being sent away where they cannot be visited; that, as a result, the state hospital on Ward's Island is overcrowded to the extent of 33 per cent.

"Pending bills authorize appropriations for new buildings and repairs amounting to about $1,400,000. This would measurobly provide for the actual increase last year and this year. Every cent of it is urgently should be charged back to the deficit of last year.

"Letchworth Village, the one big state institution for dealing with the feeble-minded, now under construction, received no new appropriation under Governor Glynn, and he vetoed a re-appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars which the institution could not spend because of delays in the state architect's office, and which could have been expended during the current year."

200 LEAD BALLS IN EACH SHRAPNEL

Watertown, Tuesday — From now on the work of fitting up the island plant of the New York Air Brake Company for the manufacture of the shrapnel used in loading the shrapnel shells used by the Russians, will be rushed. A little of the machinery has already been received, but more is expected during the week, and today work in cleaning out the old offices in the main building of the island plant preparatory to getting them in shape for use, was started.

A large amount of the shrapnel to be made will be of the 10-pound type, which fits a gun with o 3.3 inch bore. There will also be much of the 15-pound shrapnel for three inches guns. The shrapnel consists of a steel case containing a number of lead balls imbeded in rosin. The powder charge that impels the shrapnel from the gun is contained in the brass carrtridge case. Neither the bursting charge nor the fuse which regulates the explosion of the shrapnel after it leaves the gun will be added until they have been received on the other side of the Atlantic.

Special lathes and tooling machinery are needed in the manufacture of shrapnel, and these have been ordered. It is said that there will be about 200 lead balls in the steel shrapnel case which must be accurately made in order to fit the cartridge case, and the bore of the gun properly to give the best rsults.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

Washington, 4; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Cleveland, 2.
New York, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	4	2	.667
New York	3	2	.600
Washington	3	2	.600
Cleveland	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Boston	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	1	4	.200

Detroit, 6; Chicago, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 2 (a. m.)
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 4 (p. m.)
Philadelphia, 3; New York, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 7.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	4	0	1.000
Cincinnati	4	2	.667
Chicago	4	2	.667
Boston	3	2	.600
New York	2	p	.400
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	1	5	.167

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	6	1	.857
Chicago	5	2	.714
Kansas City	5	3	.625
Newark	5	4	.556
Pittsburgh	3	5	.375
Baltimore	3	6	.333
Buffalo	2	5	.286
St. Louis	2	7	.222

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 10; Buffalo, 5.
Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 1.
Kansas City, 4; Pittsburgh, 2.
Newark, 13; Baltimore, 2.

True to His Pledges

Gov. Whitman in taking office pledged himself to ten specific projects. They were reform of the civil service; establishment of a state department of taxation; transfer of the control of the conservation department from a three-headed commission to a single headed commission; the same thanfor of control of the highway department; reorganization of the board of claims; reduction from three to one in the number of state superintendents of elelctions; the abolition of county election commissioners except in urban communities; abolition of the office of state fire marshal; abolition of the department of efficiency and economy; revision of the state pay roll; repassage of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. Of these pledges seven have already been redeemed, two, are still pending and one has been abandoned. The abanoned one is the transfer of the control of the highway department from a single-headed to a three-headed commission, which was found unnecessary for good administration. The two which are pending refer to the election law and will probably be passed upon by the legislature this week. The revision of the state pay roll is in charge of a senate committee, but that is not a matter which con be concluded in a week or a month, and the civil service committee of the senate proposes to make a thorough investigation of this subject this summer to serve as a basis for revision downward. Governor Whitman is redeeming his pledges notwithstanding the criticism heaped upon him for carrying out his announced policy, which when he announced it was pronounced by these same critics to be a most excellent policy.—Watertown Times.

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

Iron the Electric Way

and Keep Cool this Summer. G. E. and Hotpoint Irons, guaranteed for 10 years.

Don't forget that May 3rd to May 8th is Appliance Week.

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THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phone 144

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"



At Present Our Capable Buyer

Mr. M. J. McDonald

is in New York and has selected **Many New Models** in Ready-to-Wear of the bettes class. The Spring Coats and Suits are a little newer in design and color, and a little newer in price.

WHITE COATS of chinchilla, wide wale bedfords, silk corduroys, etc., a coat suitable for most any occasion. Priced at $5.75, $7.95, $9.85 and $12.50.

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

in most every conceivable color and style. It is a pleasure for us to feature the no two garments alike.



Special New Notes in Waists This Week

Fortunately we were able to buy a few smart designs in Waists. Pussy Willow Taffetas, Crepe de Chine, Jap Silks and Meteors are to be seen in this apportment. Priced at 98c, $1.50, $1.98, $2.98 up to $10.00.

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

Oneida Street Fulton, N. Y.

ASK FOR NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS
THEY SAVE YOU 21-2% ON YOUR PURCHASES

FOREST NOTES

From State College of Forestry at Syracuse

In 1850 New York led in the production of lumber among the states of the Union. In 1915 she stands 26th among the states in the production of lumber. At the same time, New York is today the greatest user of the products of the forest among the states of the Union. By careful estimate The State College of Forestry at Syracuse finds that the State is using 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber annually. This is equal to a board walk 1000 feet wide, one inch thick, extending along the New York Central tracks from Syracuse to New York City and half way back. Nearly three-quarters of the wood and timber used in the State is brought in from outside the State at an expense of nearly $70,000,000. With the forest lands of the State properly used this large amount could not only be retained in the State but New York would eventually be an export State.

The wood-using industries of the State of New York employ over 134,000 men. This means that over 600,000 people in the State of New York are dependent upon the business of logging, lumbering and wood utilization in the State . It has been estimated by The College of Forestry that the capital involved in the wood-using industries of the State is approximately $500,000,000. This showss that the business of using the forest and the products of the forest in the State of New York is one of our greatest industries.

The industries dependent upon the utilization of the forests of the State are among the oldest in the State. The first sawmill in the State was built at New York by the Dutch West India Company in 1623. The first steam sawmill in the State was built at Newark Valley, Tioga County, in 1830. The first gang sawmill in the State was built at Fort Edward about 1840. In 1865 there were 3,963 sawmills in the State of New York and three-quarters of them cut less than 100,000 board feet annually. Today a modern band mill will cut about 35,000,000 bd. ft. annually.

The earliest lumbermen of the State of New York did not utilize the excellent river facilities of the State for the transportation of logs. They located their mills in the heart of the timber and then cut circles about them. When the timber became exhausted close to the mill they moved the mill to more timber. The rirver courses were first used to get the product of the mill to the market rather than getting the logs to the mill. Not until after 1810 was log driving practiced on any of the rivers of the State. The Fox Brothers, who were the pioneer loggers of New York State, floated the first logs on the upper Hudson in 1813. Their example was followed quickly and for 75 years the great sawmills at Glens Falls, Fort Edward and elsewhere obtained their stock in this way.

The Fox Brothers were the first loggers on any commercial scale in New York State. They had a mill in Warren County and originated the idea of floating the logs to the mill instead of moving the mill to the logs. Before the time of railroads and when there were few canals the product of the mills was rafted to market. This system of rafting lumber to the market began about 1785. Jesse Dickman ran the first raft down the west branch of the Delaware River. This raft was floated clear down to Philadelphia.

HARD EARNED DOLLARS

A Negro Chore Woman Saves and Gives $1,000 Toward Higher Education

In the Interesting People department of the May American Magazine appears an account of Mrs. Dismukes a negro laundress in Fisk University at Nashville, Tennessee, who, out of her small means, has given a thousand dollars toward a music building for Fisk University. Forty-nine other thousands are necessary if the building is to be realized, but Mrs. Dismukes has infinite faith that they will be forth-coming. Following is an extract from thhe account of what this wamon has done. The article was written by the late Dr. George A. Gates, the late president of Fisk University:

"Her story is almost too sacred to put into print. She felt and feels that all of life that is worth while she owes to Fisk Uunversity and what it has revealed to her of the spirit of highminded and generous men and women. She has felt that all she could do was too little in return for what she has received. So this hard-working, faithful and efficient negro woman has kept her home, her husband maintaining it with a man's self-respect. She meantime has done her full work and borne her full responsibility in her place in the institution. For the past four years she has turned back her monthly salary check into the institution, until just now she has completed her longlcherished plan to give one thousand dollars as the beginning of a fund for a music building on our campus.

"On the day that the last twenty-five dollars was turned into the school treasury, completing the thousand, Mrs. Dismukes declared that she wouldn't exchange places with anyone, that she was the happiest womon in the world.

There Is a Reason

Why you should use Cream Dove Shortening: First, because it is made of high grade Oils, Vegetable and Beef. Second, because it is free from unpleasant odor and smoke that is found in cooking fats. Third, because it is better than butter for cooking. Fourth, because is more wholesome than hog fat or compounds that have hog sterine in them. Fifth, because it is more economical, as two pounds go as far as three pounds of any other. Sixth, because it has been analyzed by Prof. L. B. Allen of the Westfield Labratories of Westfield, Mass. Seventh, because it is manufactured in sanitary factory under government inspection.

Try a Can and Have the Best and Cheapest

C. J. Cook, the shortening man, makes peanut butter—the Cream Dove Brand. The merchants who buy it and sell it galore, the children who eat it are crying for more. Be sure to ask for the Cream Dove Brand.

Cream Dove Manufacturing Co., Inc.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Demonstration Tuesday at H. Putnam Allen's Grocery Store

HUERTA DENIES HE SLEW MADERO

Defends Himself in Statement to American People.

LEAVES VERDICT TO HISTORY

Blames Obstacles Raised in This Country Against Him, but Says He Foresees Coming of Strong, Honest Man Who Will Make Mexico the Paradise It Deserves to Be.

In his statement to the American people, given out in New York city, General Huerta, the ex-dictator of Mexico, denies on his honor as a soldier that he killed President Madero and makes his first public essay to justify his government which was broken up by the stand taken against it by President Wilson.

After describing the Maderist revolution, he said:

"With the help of the national treasury and the bayonets of the bandits Mr. Madero was elected president by an astonishing majority of votes. Mr. Madero was the only candidate.

"With anxiety the people expected the fulfillment of all the promises made by Mr. Madero. Everybody knows, especially Mexicans, that not a single one of his promises was kept.

"The Madero administration annihilated our national union, destroyed the credit of our republic, prostituted the discipline of our army and sowed seeds of anarchy.

"After fifteen months of Mr. Madero's ill administration a portion of the patriotic Mexican army revolted. For ten days the streets of the city of Mexico ran with blood. Then some heads of the army, incited by our senators to put an end to that anguished situation, placed Mr. Madero under arrest. Mr. Madero, while being conducted to the penitentiary, died an unnatural death.

"Time Will Acquit Me."

"In the opinion of some of the public in this country I am blamed as having taken part in executing him. I never have tried to shirk any responsibilities, and anything I ever did was done openly. I am man enough to stand by what I do. I know I am not to blame for the death of Mr. Madero. Time and history will do me justice.

"Far be it from my mind to make a eulogy of my own administration. In the future history will do it, telling all the bad and also the good. But I must say that during my administration all the law abiding citizens of my republic, as well as all foreigners resident there until the very last moment of my command, were fully protected.

"When I took charge of the administration our treasury was empty. In order not to ruin the country I struggled along the best I could, but I did not adopt any drastic measures. I did not print any bogus money. I never called on anybody for forcible loans. Not a single banking institution went to the wall during my administration. They all paid dividends. Not a single business house shut its doors. You see, I tried to build up; I did not want to destroy.

"Our army was demoralized. In a brief time I organized an army of 150,000 men, but poorly armed on account of the embargo on arms from this country. I had my plans laid out for an army of 350,000 men, but I lacked the time to accomplish my work. Besides, circumstances and facts that are known to the American people and to the whole world hindered me from pacifying my country.

"I have always had and have proved my great admiration and respect for the American people. I have always tried to be fair in my judgment.

America Not Fair to Him.

"The heads of your administration were not fair to Mexico, but I believe they were misled by false statements. Besides, there is quite a difference between theory and facts. If your administrators had only been in Mexico for thirty days they would have changed their theoretical erroneous ideas.

"But I would rather not discuss this subject too deeply. It is a discourtesy, you know, for a foreigner to criticise heads of a nation whose hospitality he enjoys.

"It was then said that my humble person was the cause of the reigning conditions in my country. I resigned because I thought by so doing to benefit my country. I left the presidency voluntarily. Nobody took it away from me.

"My Indian honest blood boils when I think of the unfortunate conditions existing in my poor country and when I think that a good, clean press like the American is led by false and artificial tricks to defend a cause which is nothing more than one of vandalism.

"But never mind. I have hopes. My Mexico is young. My Mexico has plenty of life in it. My country cannot be conquered. Mexico will be saved by a Mexican—by a strong Mexican, not by a bandit, not by a man that will kill for the sake of money or dastardly passion, but by a Mexican who will act as a surgeon, and then Mexico in a short time will revive and be the paradise on earth it deserves to be.

"Where is the man? Who is the man? When will the man appear? I do not know."

WOUNDED IN WAR SAVED BY SCIENCE

Only 3 Per Cent Now Die of Their Injuries.

ONE-FIFTH OF FORMER RATE

Modern Surgery, Leaving Much to Nature and Antiseptic Treatment, and the Wonderful Military Medical Organization Amazingly Lessen Mortality in European Conflict.

In the midst of the awful slaughter which has taken place, probably some 5,000,000 men killed and wounded during the past eight months, and the still more awful slaughter that every one in the world now recognizes is ahead there is one ray of light in all the darkness, says James J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D. The death rate among the wounded is probably less than one-half of what it has ever been before.

French statistics indicate that a little less than 3½ per cent of the wounds go on to fatal termination. This figure, so low in comparison with the death rate of other wars as to be almost incredible, shows what magnificent strides conservative surgery and the antiseptic treatment of wounds have made during the last generation.

In the Crimean war 15.21 per cent of the French wounded died from their injuries. In the French-Italian-Austrian war of 1859-60 the percentage of death among the French wounded was nearly 17.5 per cent.

At the beginning of our civil war the death rate among the wounded here in America was nearly as great as that among the French a year previous, but before the end of the war medical organization had accomplished much, and it was the army medical department here in America that taught the world just what would have to be done if the wounded were to be properly cared for and the death rate lowered.

Virchow, the great German pathologist, who did so much to organize the military medical department of Germany, has the highest praise for what we did during the civil war. He wrote:

Gives Praise to America.

"Whoever studies the copious publications of the medical staff of the American army must again and again be astonished at the vast experience collected in them."

Taking advantage of that new knowledge so faithfully preserved for the benefit of others, the Germans during the Franco-German war brought the death rate down to scarcely more than 10 per cent, and this was looked upon as a great triumph.

Instead of the tendency to amputate and otherwise intervene, which was so noticeable before, surgeons had become willing to wait and let nature accomplish her beneficent purpose of healing, and this letting well enough alone saved many lives.

During the Spanish-American and Anglo-Boer wars, as a consequence of these advances in surgery, the percentage of death among the wounded was only between 5 and 6 per cent. This cut in two the previous records.

Now the French have again cut this record nearly in half despite the fact that the trench warfare which had been imposed upon the armies by the conditions of this war so many of the wounds, even of slight importance, as in the fingers and toes, become seriously infected from earth dirt.

While we have official French figures, we know that German conditions have been at least as favorable and that their statistics are not very different. Now even fewer than one in thirty-five die and probably not much more than one in forty.

Soon Back on Firing Line.

Actually 55 per cent of those wounded in the early part of the war are back on the firing line, and it is said that about one-fourth of these have actually been wounded a second time and have recovered and returned to soldier duty. Twenty-four per cent are on convalescent leave, 17 per cent are under treatment and doing well, and only 1½ per cent have become permanently disabled.

Some of the factors that led up to the reduction in this mortality are the development of preventive and curative inoculation, the organization of magnificent hospital service on the railroads and of hospital ships, as well as the aid that the automobile has proved. The Red Cross organization, now so widely extended, has been of immense help.

The wounded now are hurried away to the base hospitals with a rapidity undreamed of even twenty-five years ago. The German army is said to have no fewer than fifty hospital trains fully equipped, and at certain hours to these are given the right of way with practically clear tracks, so that uninterrupted passage from the front to a base hospital is assured.

The German Red Cross has equipped some twenty-five hospital trains, each with a dining car and kitchen, four surgeons, some forty attendants, a registrar, porters and other train officers, and each of these trains can accommodate over 300 wounded.

Sentenced to Water Wagon.

"Two years on the water wagon," was the sentence meted out to former Justice of the Peace William Garrity of Franklin, N. J., by Judge Shay at Newton. Garrity was charged with embezzling $90 bail.



Clean Up Campaign

People of Fulton, do we need a "clean-up" campaign this spring? All in favor say "Aye," then write it down along with your ideas of what such a campaign should accomplish and sent it to the The Evening Times. All suggestions will be published in next Saturday's issue. Do it now. Don't think your opinion won't help. Write it down for a City Beautiful.

Senator Brown's Statement

Leader of Upper House Shows Necessity of Indirect Taxes

(Continued from Yesterday)

heavily upon it. All of them reduce the taxpaying capacity of the state, and some of them materially increase the taxes.

GROWTH OF INDIRECT REVENUE

In 1880 the corporation tax was levied, the first of a series of statutes to raise indirect revenue. The collateral inheritance tax came in 1885, and the excise law in 1895. Under present conditions, largely increased revenue from these sources of taxation is not available. The national government collects $26,000,000 annually from the liquor traffic in New York as against $18,000,000 collected by the state, which is divided equally between the state treasury and local treasuries.

Our means of revenue from indirect taxes are, however, by no means exhausted. Although Pennsylvania raises proportionately less taxes from excise than New York, and collects only $2,600,000 annually from the inheritance taxes against $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 in New York she raised $35,000,000 by indirect taxes last year, and levies no direct tax. Massachusetts levies an annual indirect tax of three mills on secured debts, and Connecticut four mills. The average life of corporate mortgage bonds is 40 years. New York collects annually from this source less than $1,000,000, and exempts from all taxes for all time the holders of the secured debts who voluntarily pay the present inadequate tax.

While the indirect revenue of the state now amounts to $40,000,000, it is likely to fall below that amount during the current year from business depression. Is it wise to wait until there is a huge deficit before laying out a policy which will provide revenue for the activities and functions to which the state is now committed? We must have better prisons, increased facilities in charitable institutions, an office building to house state departments. These departments have been multiplying and officered until they have overflowed the capitol, and the state is renting buildings upon every side and housing departments in other cities.

To hold down the direct tax and to meet the state's interests, it is essential that indirect taxes be levied. The taxes from a secured debts law can be multiplied at least four times without resort to offensive inquisition. Massachusetts is doing it now. An additional levy of two mills annually upon mortgages hereafter presented for record would soon produce a considerable revenue.

CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION.

The charge has been repeated that this Legislature is offering no constructive legislation. It is suggested that we enact a state constabulary law at an initial cost of $750,000 annually, and other tentative schemes, plausible on their face, are pressed with the best of motives, involving largely increased state expenditure. Every alleged piece of constructive legislation during the last four years has added a heavy burden to the state treasury. We are not now in a position to enact such legislation. The great need of this hour is retrenchment and economy. Laws and appropriations in defiance of this necessity are not constructive, but destructive. Those who speak with so much confidence of the progress of the state from the assumption of new functions, must not forget that this commonwealth is now 140 years old, and each year of its life must be credited on an average with three-fourth of one per cent of its enduring constructive legislation. That body of legislation is the work of six generations, and the structure can be now more imperiled than served by doubtful extensions. The principal service and not seldom the only great service government can render is administration—honest, economical, unspectacular administration. That service was not rendered during the past four years, and we are now engaged in the painful process of correcting the condition in which we found the state on Jan. 1, 1915.

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HUERTA'S RETURN UPSETS MEXICANS

All Factions Keep Close Eye on Former Dictator.

DECLARE HE IS POWERLESS

But Firmly Believe That "Personal and Family Business," the Reason He Gives For Coming Back to America From Spain, Foreshadows Attempt to Regain Authority in Mexico.

When General Victoriano Huerta, the expelled dictator of Mexico, landed at New York he denied that he had come from his refuge at Spain to seek to regain his former power. He had come merely on personal and family business, he said.

All the same, many of his friends seem firmly to believe that he is back for the purpose of re-entering the imbroglio in Mexico to try to re-establish himself now that he is sure Carranza has lost the backing of the United States and has failed. But if that is his intention Huerta had not been long in New York city before he found himself completely cut off from affiliation with any of the four most important political organizations in Mexico—the Villistas, Carranzistas, Felicistas and the Clericals.

"There is no chance for him to re-establish himself in Mexico," say Carlo de Fornaro, Carranza adviser and chief publicity agent, and Colonel Alfredo Breceda, General Carranza's private secretary, who is in Washington on a diplomatic mission.

"If he goes into Mexico and Villa catches him the same thing will happen to him that happened to Licenciado Bonales Sandoval—Villa will shoot him," declared a prominent Villista.

Has Alienated Strong Men.

"He has alienatel himself from every 'strong man' in Mexico," said the most important member of the Felicista party now in New York city.

While all Mexican political factions agreed that General Huerta could not start a revolutionary movement in Mexico that would assume any importance, they were all, with the exception of the partisans of General Feli Diaz, uneasy about his presence in America. Detectives were set to watch the one time dictator in the interest of the Carranzistas, the Villistas and the Felicistas.

Only the Clericals seemed to take little interest in General Huerta's presence.

Carlo de Fornaro said no one knew positively what General Huerta's "personal and family business" here might prove to be, and there were many who thought such a term might very well cover an attempt to regain the presidency of Mexico, since that was a very "personal and family" affair for Huerta.

Agents for the department of justice were also sent to the Hotel Ansonia, where General Huerta is staying in New York with his companions, Abraham Z. Hatner and Colonel Jose Delgado, the deposed dictator's secretary. The general paid little heed to these attendants. Whenever he passed the desk on his way to go for an automobile drive about the city he smiled at them genially.

Diaz "Not Interested."

General Felix Diaz happens also to be in New York, but did not appear to be worried by Huerta's arrival.

"He is not at all interested in General Huerta or what General Huerta can do," said one of General Diaz's important men. "He knows that the one time dictator can do nothing. He has alienated himself from every man who could help him. Nobody will have anything to do with Huerta now. There is no man of importance in Mexico who would affiliate with any Huerta movement."

"General Huerta came here in answer to an appeal from a certain henequin grower of Yucatan," Carlo de Fornaro asserts. "He was asked to head the Anguemedo revolt and was on his way to Yucatan. When he arrived in New York city he found that the revolt had been quelled.

"The scheme was to buy munitions in the United States, purchase a yacht or a small schooner and make a landing at Belize or somewhere along the coast of Guatemala. They hoped to gather an army sufficiently strong to break the Carranza power in Yucatan, Campeche and Quintana Roo and to form a small republic of those three states with Huerta at its head."

Friends of Villa admit that they regard the Huerta trip to the United States as menacing, so far as Mexico was concerned, but say they hoped that he would go into Mexico, for they wanted to see "Villa catch him."

Enrique C. Florente, Villa's confidential agent at Washington, states that the Villa government will take formal steps seeking to have the United States deport Huerta on the ground of being the murderer of President Francisco Madero.

Waited Twenty Years For Match.

A stove stuffed with paper and kindling ready to light for twenty years without ever being touched off was sold among other effects of the late Mrs. Sallie Willson of Dover, Del. It was a parlor heater and had been idle since the death of her husband.

WORDS IN THE MAKING.

Our Language Grows by Terms Created to Fit the Occasion.

Language can be made in the library, no doubt, and in the laboratory also, but it is most often and most effectively created in the workshop and in the market place, where the imaginative energy of our race expresses itself spontaneously in swift creating the lacking term in response to the unexpected demand. Nothing could be better, each in its own day, than picturesque vocables like scare head and loan shark, windjammer and hen minded, all of them American contributions to the English language and all of them examples of the purest English. Hen minded is an adjective devised by Mr. Howells to describe those women who are so common in all walks of life and who are made up of only one aim at a time and of manifold anxieties at all times. Scare head and loan shark are the products of the newspaper office, while windjammer was put together by some down east sailor man, inheritor of the word forming gift of his island ancestors who helped to harry the Armada. "Windjammer," remarked Professor Gildersleeve, trained by his intimate knowledge of Greek to appreciate verbal vigor as well as verbal delicacy—"windjammer is a fine word, I grant, and so is every Anglo-Saxon compound that grows and is not made."

But all new words are not of necessity good words. Ben Jonson, who was himself a frequent maker of new words, displayed his shrewdness when he declared that "custom is the most certain mistress of language as the publicke stampe makes the current money," adding as a caution, "But wee must not be too frequent with the mint, every day coyning."—Brander Matthews in Harper's Magazine.

RUSSIA'S MIGHTY RIVER.

The Sluggish Volga Is Three Times as Long as the Rhine.

In Russia the rivers are large and sluggish, owing to their great length and slight fall. The Volga is the longest river in Europe. It is 2,300 miles in length—that is, three times as long as the Rhine—yet its total fall is only a little over 800 feet.

The peat bogs in the Valdai hills, where it takes its rise, are only 750 feet above sea level, while Astrakhan, at the mouth, is sixty-five feet below the level of the sea.

The Russian fondly speaks and sings of it as "Matyushka Volga," or "Little Mother Volga," in gratitude, no doubt, for the bounteous supply of fish, caviar and game, as well as comforts and pleasures afforded by this historic stream, which plays so important a part in the economic life of the nation.

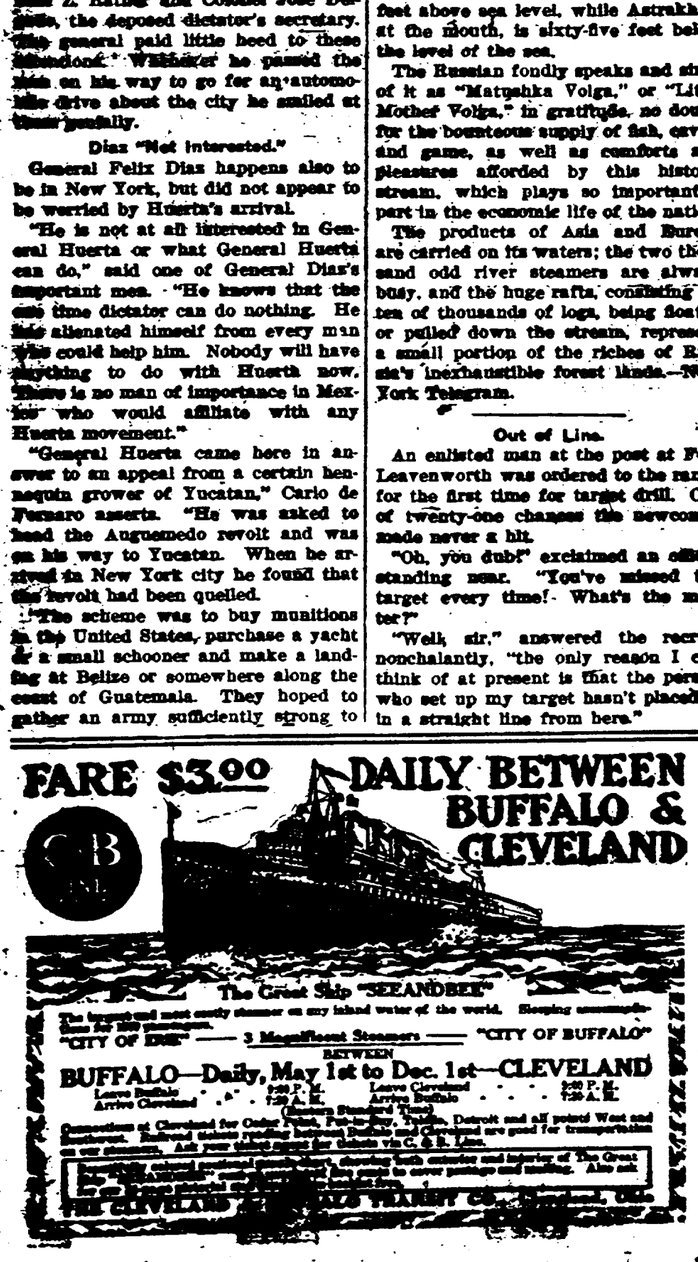
The products of Asia and Europe are carried on its waters; the two thousand odd river steamers are always busy, and the huge rafts, consisting often of thousands of logs, being floated or pulled down the stream, represent a small portion of the riches of Russia's inexhaustible forest lands.—New York Telegram.

Out of Line.

An enlisted man at the post at Fort Leavenworth was ordered to the range for the first time for target drill. Out of twenty-one changes the newcomer made never a hit.

"Oh, you dub!" exclaimed an officer, standing near. "You've missed the target every time! What's the matter?"

"Well, sir," answered the recruit nonchalantly, "the only reason I can think of at present is that the person who set up my target hasn't placed it in a straight line from here."



TELLS HOW SHE TURNED OVER GREAT CONCERN TO EMPLOYEES

Mrs. Warbasse Says Marriage and Six Babies Taught Her Need to Study Social Problems.

Looks on Absentee Ownership as Curse, So Gave Workers Complete Control of $6,000,000 Plant.

"It was just a step in the direction of the inevitable, a step in the way I see things going."

That is how Mrs. James P. Warbasse, the woman responsible for putting into effect the most radical profit sharing plan known to industrial history, described the turning over of the $6,000,000 Dennison Manufacturing company to the full control of its employees.

Mrs. Warbasse lives at 386 Washington avenue, Brooklyn. She was the largest stockholder of the old Dennison company, of which her father, H. K. Dyer, was president for many years. She inherited his holdings and was in position to control the company itself.

H. K. Dyer started in as a $1 a week clerk (and clerking meant wielding the broom on occasion in his day). There are still friends of his left, Brooklynites of the old regime, who shake their heads sadly over the "doings" of his daughter Agnes. Mrs. Warbasse admits that she never gave more than a passing thought to sociological problems until marriage "educated her."

"The one man power in the industrial world is already doomed," she said in an interview. "The time will eventually come when employees of all corporations will control the corporations for which they now labor.

Evolution or Revolution?

"It will come either through employers stepping aside, as we have done in the case of the Dennison company, or through their being forced to step aside in submission to the demands of competently organized labor. Whether it will be evolution through the first or revolution through the latter no one can say.

"While it is true that this plan could not have become operative without my support, the credit for it does not belong to me. It belongs to E. W. Dennison primarily, the founder of the company, who in 1875 advocated it and sketched the rough outlines which Charles S. Dennison, treasurer of the company, and myself have since filled in.

"When I was a girl I went to Packer Institute, just as hundreds of other Brooklyn girls are doing, and when I was through with school I went out into society and had a good time and thought hardly any and wanted a lot of them.

"Then I married Dr. James P. Warbasse. Marriage is the greatest education any woman can have. Then my children came, and they taught me a lot too.

"So gradually in this way I became interested in old Mr. Dennison's original idea.

She Explains Scheme.

"I began to see that the greatest industrial wrong was absentee ownership. Charles S. Dennison, whom I have known since doll baby days, is a graduate of Harvard, a brilliant man and tremendously interested in all these problems. Together we gradually worked out the plan which has been put into effect, only it is not as radical as I would have liked it even yet.

"The plan provided for a reorganization. The present company sold out its entire property and assets, including good will, name and business subject to its liabilities, to a new corporation, which was organized under the same name under the laws of Massachusetts.

"It was authorized to issue preferred stock at the par value of $100 per share, and this was to have a preferential cumulative dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Four and one-half millions of this stock was issued and given to the old stockholders to replace the $2,500,000 of stock of the old company.

"Common or industrial partnership stock was to be issued to the principal employees, who were defined as employees earning from $1,200 a year up. We decided that it would be for the best interest of every one that the first issue of this common stock should be paid for at the rate of $10 a share in cash by the employees themselves until they had bought an aggregate of $1,000,000 of the stock. As soon as they had bought that amount the entire control of the corporation was to be turned over to them.

Owners Must Be Employees.

"Until they had it was provided that the voting power should be vested in the preferred and industrial partnership stock together; holders of the preferred to have one vote for each share, par value $100, and of the industrial one for every ten shares, par value $10 each.

"You see, this reorganization was made three years ago. Now the employees have bought the necessary $1,000,000 of industrial stock and so just as soon as they had the corporation was turned over to them.

"Now the employees have entire control, as the charter provides.

"You see, we want to make this company the employees' entirely, so we hit upon this plan. And, furthermore, we have thought it wise to provide that when an employee leaves the company, no matter what the reason, or dies he must sell back his shares to the company at their par value, or his assignees must turn them back.

"All salaries of $1,200 or more must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the full board of directors, of whom there are to be not less than five nor more than nine, as a majority vote of the stockholders will have to determine.

No Charity In Plan.

"The principal employees are subject, like every other employee, to the same rules and discipline, and they can be dismissed for incompetency, misconduct or any other cause. But if they are discharged or forced to resign they have the right to appeal to their own board of directors, and the decision of this board will be final.

"There is no charity involved in this scheme. We are not giving the employees anything. We are simply getting away from the curse of absentee ownership. The employees live right by the factory, and the directors will be of their number.

"After all," she continued, "I do not expect to ever see the world reformed. I am interested in labor questions, in equal suffrage, in a number of outside things, but the greatest interest I have is my children.

"I don't think that women, even if they had the vote, would make this old world radically better. They aren't any better than men. Some of the suffragettes make a mistake by pretending they can get along without men. They can't. Men are not inferior to women.

"We should all try to learn, and the best thing for us to study is humanity. That's the great essential. Learn each other and each other's viewpoints, and then we will be more willing and better able to give each other justice."

FINDS STRANGE NEW METAL.

Russian Savant Stupefied by Cold Produced in Experiments.

A marvelous new metal, likely to have as farreaching effects on science as radium had, has been discovered by a Russian savant, working on specimens of minerals from Ferghana, in Turkistan.

In the presence of an acid this metal, which as yet is nameless, generated such an excessive degree of cold that the glass vessel containing the acid was immediately reduced to powder. An iron vessel met with the same result. A large piece of granite was decomposed suddenly without explosion or emanation of gas, but with a stupefying lowering of the temperature.

Treated with an alkaline reagent, the substance, which stubbornly resisted every analytic process, lost 20 per cent of its weight.

DIGS HIS GRAVE TOO SMALL.

Eccentric Farmer Forgets to Allow For Size of Coffin.

Dwight E. Hewitt, an eccentric farmer of Weston, Conn., having a premonition of death, dug his own grave and ordered his tombstone a month ago.

When interment was attempted it was found that Mr. Hewitt had not counted on the size of the casket and the grave was eight inches too short. The only way the coffin could be lowered was endwise. Burial was delayed two hours until the grave could be made long enough.

BANKER WON'T HAVE PHONE.

Takes Up New Job at Eighty-five, but Does Without Typewriter.

Henry Parish, who has just retired at the age of eighty-five years after being forty-four years president of the New York Life Insurance and Trust company, would never allow a telephone in the institution, and permitted typewriters only on condition that they were placed where he could not hear them.

Though he has quit the presidency, Mr. Parish, who is probably the oldest active banker in New York city, is staying right along in business as chairman of the board of trustees of the company. He will still continue his resistance to all the inventions of modern progress and will have the correspondence with many of the old time customers of the institution still written with a pen, for he can't stand the typewriter's click.

$100,000 HOTELS FOR IDLE.

Banker Builds One in Chicago and Promises Boston Another.

Charles G. Dawes, a Chicago banker, has promised to build a $100,000 hotel in Boston for unemployed men, similar to the Rufus F. Dawes Memorial hotel, which he has given to Chicago in memory of his son.

"The site has been purchased and plans have been completed," Mr. Dawes says, "and it will be finished before the 1st of next January."

EAGLE ROUTS TWO MEN AFTER FIERCE BATTLE.

Swoops on Them in Swamp and Drives Them Off Wounded.

An eagle with a tremendous spread of wings viciously attacked William and John Simpson, brothers, of Parsippany, N. J., while they were seeking muskrats in the Great Peace meadows, near Fairfield. Both young men were severely cut and bruised about their heads, faces and hands.

The brothers had caught seven muskrats when they saw a large eagle circling above them. Suddenly the eagle shot straight down through the fifty feet of space and tried to sink her talons into William Simpson's head. The blow knocked him down.

Swooping off a quarter of a mile, the eagle rose to a height of a hundred feet and circled back, again shooting down upon the young men. This time John Simpson's head was torn by her talons. As she circled again for another attack the brothers threw their muskrats high into the air, believing it was these she wanted. But they were mistaken. Apparently the bird wished to drive them away from the locality of her nest, concealed in the swamp.

Again and again she struck at the young men, each time trying to use her beak, her talons and her wings. They struck at her with the sticks with which they had been killing muskrats, but only loosened a few feathers. They were knocked down several times and their clothes torn.

Realizing that they could not drive off the bird, the two brothers ran from the swamp, but the eagle continued the attack until they reached the main road from Morristown. When they were far from the swamp the eagle ceased her attack and flew away.

REINDEER TO RIVAL BEEF.

Government Now Aiding Alaskans to Introduce Meat Here.

Reindeer meat may soon make its appearance on the American table as the result of efforts by the department of the interior. It is said to possess a flavor as fine almost as that of venison.

Heretofore virtually the entire supply of reindeer meat from the Alaskan herds has been needed for home consumption, but recently there has been such a surplus that government officials have decided to open up this industry for the Eskimo natives.

The meat already has appeared on the menu in dining cars of trains on continental railroads and is said to have met with favor.

At present there are sixty-five herds of reindeer in Alaska, aggregating 57,872, an increase of 22 per cent in the past year.

FIGHT IN FRENCH ARMY.

No Fewer Than 28,266 Foreigners Are Aiding France.

From the first day of the general mobilization to Jan. 1, 1915, 28,266 foreigners volunteered for service in the ranks of the French army. They are subdivided into nationalities of origin as follows:

Belgians	1,483	Swiss	2,497
British	729	Austrians and	
Russians	2,322	Hungarians	1,339
Italians	4,923	Germans	1,667
Greeks	200	Turks	682
Luxembourgers	641	Various nationalities	11,254
Spaniards	159		

Under the head of various nationalities figure natives of Alsace and Lorraine and Americans.

CONDITIONAL PACT TO WED.

Miner Bargains That His Gold Must Match Girl's Fortune.

Fearing he would see some one he liked better while he was in Alaska, a young woman at Butte, Mont., forced Charles Hyland to enter a contract to marry March 1, 1915, provided he matches her $5,000 with an equal sum.

The latter provision was Hyland's, who did not want to accept any money from his bride to be and was going to "make his pile" in Alaska. He gave her a plain gold wedding ring to be worn for the first time March 1, 1915, if he is successful in his chase for gold.

JOFFRE'S DREAM REVEALED.

French Commander Hopes to Devote Time After War to Fishing.

General Joffre's secret ambition and how he means to pass the future when the war is over have just been revealed.

The French generalissimo has bought a barge, on which he and his wife will live. The barge will be towed from canal to canal, and General Joffre will spend his time fishing and observing the landscape with Mme. Joffre. The whereabouts of the barge will be kept a profound secret.

The Law of the Land.

The prisoner's lawyer was making an impassioned appeal to the jury.

"It were better," he thundered, "that ninety-nine innocent men escape than that one guilty be punished."

"I cannot allow that statement to go to the jury unchallenged," said the learned judge.

"Exception," thundered the lawyer, and the jury promptly voted to acquit the one guilty.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Blunt Answer.

Mother (to her daughter)—You'd better accept Peter, my dear. He is a nice boy, though he may not be handsome. After all, good looks fade, don't they, papa? Father (gallantly)—Why, certainly, mother.

CROWN PRINCE IS RUMOR'S VICTIM

He's Been Dead, Disgraced and Insane Several Times.

EVERYTHING BEFALLS HIM.

But After Being Buried Twice Kaiser's Heir Is Still Very Much Alive Back at Front From Cheering Princess Cecile in Berlin on the Birth of Their Fifth Child.

If the Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm has kept a diary of the various things that have "happened" to him since the war began parts of it must be amusing reading to him.

As gathered from the dispatches his diary must run something like this:

Aug. 1.—Appointed to the command of the First division of the Imperial guards.

Aug. 5.—Attempt made to assassinate him in Berlin. Assailant both succeeded and failed in his attempt.

Aug. 19—Seriously wounded in battle; taken to a hospital in Aix-le-Chapelle.

Aug. 20.—Shot in the leg in Berlin when a second attempt is made to assassinate him.

Aug. 24.—Because of his growing popularity with army and nation, he is exiled to the Russian front for the remainder of the war.

Aug. 24.—Leads his army in the defeat of the French at Longwy.

Aug. 25.—Killed by a mysterious attack, "it is thought by frenzied Germans."

Aug. 26.—Decorated by the Kaiser with the iron cross and becomes internationally famous by the "Papa Wilhelm" letter of commendation for his work as a soldier.

He Commits Suicide.

Sept. 4.—Commits suicide after men of his command fire on and kill a large number of men in a German detachment.

Sept. 8.—Leads the Imperial guard on the western part of the French front when the Germans meet defeat at the hands of the British.

Sept. 11.—Appointed to the command of the German army on the eastern battle front to drive the Russians from East Prussia.

Sept. 12.—Leads his army in a furious assault on the defenses of Verdun in France.

Sept. 13.—Dies from his wounds in a Brussels hospital. His brother Adalbert dies in the same hospital.

Sept. 14.—Directs his army when it opposes a strong attack by the French in the Argoane.

Sept. 15.—Leads another attack on the outer fortifications of Verdun.

Sept. 16.—Dangerously wounded in East Prussia by Russian shrapnel while he is watching the battle.

Sept. 28.—His army loses 100,000 men in France.

Sept. 23.—"Authoritative report" that he had been seriously wounded in action on Sept. 6.

Sept. 30.—Looted the chateau in the Argonne belonging to the Baronne de Beye.

Is Twice Buried.

Oct. 2.—Dangerously wounded in a battle near Nancy and the crown princess and her children hurry to the front to be with him.

Oct. 11.—Meets the crown princess in Luxemburg, whither she has gone to confer decorations.

Oct. 24.—Berlin mourns at his funeral.

Nov. 2.—His funeral procession again passes through the streets of Berlin.

Nov. 4.—Killed in a battle near the France-German border.

Nov. 6.—Worry of the campaign has brought on insanity and he is sent to one of the royal family's remote estates.

Nov. 11.—Commands the German center army in an advance against the Russians.

Nov. 12.—Appointed commander in chief of the allied German-Austrian armies operating against the Russians.

Nov. 17.—He is lying seriously wounded in the Strassburg palace.

Dec. 1.—Receives an American newspaper man at his field headquarters in France and talks of the war.

Jan. 10.—Crown princess accompanies him from Berlin to the front.

Retired in Disgrace.

Jan. 16.—Identified as the masked patient of royal rank who is lying in a critical condition in a small German base hospital.

Jan. 30.—Sends a formal message to the United States asking for fair play for Germany.

Feb. 9.—Appointed to command the Fifth German army on the western front.

March 3.—Removed from command in disgrace and retired to a secluded family estate.

March 19.—Killed after a quarrel by a member of his suit.

March 19.—Takes part in a war conference attended by the kaiser and the German general staff.

March 25.—Suffering from a nervous breakdown in a private nursing home near Potsdam.

March 29.—Leaves the front for a stay with the crown princess in Berlin.

April 7.—The Crown Princess Cecilie presents heir to throne with their fifth child, their first daughter. Prince hurries to Berlin.

April 12.—Crown princess sends husband back in war and congratulations of the [illegible]

STATE CHECKS ANIMAL DISEASE

Commissioner Wilson Believes Continued Strict Enforcement of Regulations Will Be Effective

While expressing confidence that foot and mouth disease, which has been epidemic in New York state since November 1st, virtually has been wiped out, Commissioner Chas. S. Wilson of the State Department of Agriculture declared to-day that there would be no let-up in the fight against the disease. All infected and exposed animals have been killed and buried, but it is not sure that all possible means of conveying infection has been destroyed. For this reason and because warm weather is conducive to the rapid spread of the disease, unusual precautions are being taken by the Department to prevent a recurrence of the scourge.

One of the first problems taken up by Commissioner Wilson when he assumed office April 5th was that of foot and mouth disease. His predecessor in office, Calvin J. Huson, had succeeded in eradicating all external evidence of foot and mouth disease in the state before he left office. Com. Wilson's task is to keep the disease under control and this he is attempting through insisting upon the rigid enforcement of all regulations promulgated by the Department in respect to the disease.

"It must be thoroughly understood," said Commissioner Wilson to-day, "that there will be no cessation in the campaign against foot and mouth disease until all possible danger is passed. I do not consider that the danger will have passed for some months and I will insist upon the full and absolute enforcement of every regulation issued.

"I expect we will have a few cases of disease. It is an impossibility to guard against every contingency; sporadic cases are sure to crop out here and there. If preventative measures are thoroughly enforced, however, there need be no further serious spread of the disease.

"Two problems now confront us—how to handle shipments coming into the state for immediate slaughter and for restocking purposes. It is clear to me that we must continue to exercise every precaution against the possible re-importation of disease. There is no doubt that disease has entered the state and has been spread through the state by the railroads. That will not happen again if I can help it. In regard to the importation of cattle to restock dairy farms, it will be impossible for farmers upon whose premises foot and mouth disease has actually existed to restock for some months and then only under strict inspection.

"The other remaining question—remuneration of cattle owners whose stock has been slaughtered upon the order of this Department—I expect will be taken care of by the Legislature. I have supplied all information regarding the amount required to pay all indemnities and am assured that appropriation will be made to pay the state's share of the losses occasioned by the epidemic.

"The big thing now, as I see it, is to guard so effectually against any recurrence of the disease that there will be no more disease. This Department cannot do all, however. I wish every farmer would make the protection of his property his own business. Thus, and with the hearty co-operation of veterinarians and others who want the dairy industry in this state to advance, can we hope to keep the disease under control."

DR. ANNA SHAW TO BE HEARD

Oswego To Hear Noted Suffrage Speaker, April 26

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has included Oswego among the few places in New York State in which she will speak this month, and will be there April 26th. Dr. Shaw threatens to break all records for suffrage campaigning during the next six months. She has offered, on behalf of the National Association, to give thirty speeches apiece to the four campaign States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. This makes a total of one hundred and twenty speeches which compares favorably with the number made by Presidential candidates.

Dr. Shaw is an Englishwoman by birth, although since her early childhood her life has been spent in America. In the days when few women received little more instruction than in the three R's, Miss Shaw studied in Albion College, Michigan; then in spite of the objections and pleadings of her family and friends she determined to be a minister. She received a theological degree from the University of Boston.

To study to be a minister was one thing; to be a minister was another. The Methodist Episcopal church would not ordain her. There again she experienced the force of prejudice which limits a woman's activity. Finally she found a Protestant Methodist church willing to allow her to preach the gospel. Her first parish was in Cape Cod. Being exceedingly human and practical, Miss Shaw appreciated early that to heal physical ailments was a necessary part of her work as a minister. Therefore, she studied and received a medical degree at Boston University.

Becoming deeply interested in practical reform she finally resigned her pastorate to lecture for the National Woman Suffrage Association. In 1892 she was elected as its Vice-President, and in 1904 became its President.

During the course of a long period she has spoken in nearly every State in the Union, before many State Legislatures and before committees of both Houses of Congress. She is the only woman who ever preached in the Gustav Vasa Cathedral, the State church of Sweden.

Do you like clean-made rye bread? It's nourishing. The Black Baking Co.'s product is just what you've been looking for. adv112

GOOD LAWN MOWERS always have the Manufacturer's Name on them. Think twice before you buy one without the name on it.
L. P. SMITH CO.
Your Hardware Dealer

"FULTON SUITS US, IT WOULD YOU"
So will
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

VULCANIZING
Your patronage solicited.
All work guaranteed.
Bring your tires to
HUNTER FAN & MOTOR CO.

QUIRK THEATRE CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30
TODAY and TOMORROW
A Feature Attraction for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
THOSE FUNNY COMEDIANS
JACOBS & BERTRAND
IN THE ROARING MUSICAL COMEDY
TO-DAY—"Memories of Childhood Days"
WEDNESDAY—"Vacation Days at Atlantic City"
Pretty Singers and Dancing Girls — Funny Comedians
Beautiful Costumes — Special Scenery
AFTERNOON 3:30 NIGHT 8:30
6—REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS—6
NOTE THESE SPECIAL PRICES—Balcony, 5c, Lower Floor, 10c
The ladies are especially invited to the Matinee as a fine program has been prepared for your benefit.
THURSDAY—The Musical Coattas and 6 More Acts

STEAM ROLLER LEGISLATION

Party Expedience the Only Consideration in the Passage of Bills

The legislative history of two years of Democratic rule was completed March 4. Those two years have been marked by one of the most active periods of law making this country has ever seen. With a house ready and able to execute his decrees down to the last word and with a working majority in the Senate, President Wilson took the oath of office March 4, 1913. With prophetic eagerness he summoned Congress in extra session a month later. With the exception of six weeks of respite last fall the party machinery has been in operation ever since, grinding out experimental laws that affect every phase of our social and commercial life.

What Does a Study of that Record Show?

It discloses the fact that during that time the Democratic Congress has enacted and the Democratic President has signed more crude, imperfect and nugatory laws than ever were written during the same length of time by any American Congress. It furnishes an indictment of haste and lack of legislative intelligence that is bound to be humiliating to the party desponsible.

That there has been a tremendous quantity of legislation cannot be denied. More than four hundred public laws have been placed upon the statute books by the Democrats since they came into power. These are designated "public" because they appropriate money for general purposes or affect general law. In addition to these, hundreds of private bills have been passed.

Those who have closely observed the methods of legislation used by the Democratic majority are not surprised at the faulty results. The present administration has been admittedly notable, even notorious, for its steam roller short cuts in enacting laws. Every important bill passed has been put through with small consideration beyond that of party experience. As soon as the President proposed a law, then a caucus approved it, the majority rushed it thru committees and back to the President for his signature—all with as little debate as possible, and under iron clad special rules that permitted no chance for intelligent consideration or amendment.

It is conceivable that a few bills might be put through a legislative body in this way and emerge in perfect form. But to use such methods indiscriminately, as the Democratic Congress has done, is practically to insure the enactment of laws which future Congresses must either repeal or spend many weeks to amend. This is the task which Democratic haste and lustful use of a powerful majority has created for future Congresses.

Specific examples of blundering will not be enumerated in this article. It is enough at present to make the general statement that the Democratic party has "sown a wind of legislation and is reaping a whirlwind of mistakes." Future articles will appear that will show in detail the various instances of blundering, careless drafting of bills that finally went on the statute books without correction.

THE QUIRK

Today the funny comedians, Jacobs & Bertrand, present the roaring musical comedy, "Memories of Childhood Days," with special scenery, pretty singers and dancing girls and beautiful costumes. A feature attraction for men, women and children. There are also nine reels of licensed photo plays, the feature of which is a three-reel Selig circus drama entitled, "Thor Lord of the Jungle." A special feature of this performance is the prices—Main floor, 10c; balcony 5c. Tomorrow the comedy will be "Vacation Days at Atlantic City," a big bill of pictures and the same price, balcony 5c.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many kind friends and neighbors, the Elks and the choir for their kind expressions of sympathy during the recent illness and death of our beloved husband, father and brother.

Mrs. John C. Partrick and family.
Mrs. C. M. Haven.

Black's Cookies made in sanitary surroundings, at all grocery stores. adv112

JUDGE WILSON GAVE ROBINSON NEW CHANCE

In City Court this morning, Theodore Robinson was arraigned on a charge of chicken stealing. Robinson promised to mend his ways, and Judge Wilson was inclined to be lenient. The complainant, Thomas McGovern, also stated that he did not want to be hard on the man.

The Judge sentenced Robinson to six months in the Oswego jail, and fined him $10 to pay the cost of the trial. Then he released Robinson on parole, and Robinson has agreed to find work and pay the owners of the chickens for their birds as well as the costs of the trial. If he gets to work and keeps straight the sentence will be suspended.

Ben Ingamells, George Grandjean and Thomas McGovern were the owners of the birds stolen. The arrest of Robinson was effected Saturday after some clever work on the part of Chief Dyer. After his arrest he admitted that he had stolen fowls from the Ingamells and Grandjean yards.

ALTERATIONS STARTED ON SHIPMAN STORE

Contractor Carver started work today in the Shipman store, removing the wall that separates the store from the former store of the McKinstry company. The Shipman store will occupy both stores as soon as the partition is removed an alterations made. It is expected that the work will cover about two weeks.

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

Some Forms of Rheumatism Curable

Rheumatism is a disease characterized by pains in the joints and in the muscles. The most common forms are: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Sciatic Rheumatism and Lumbago. All of these types can be helped absolutely by applying some good liniment that penetrates. An application of Sloan's liniment two or three times a day to the affected part will give instant relief. Sloan's Liniment is good for pain, and especially Rheumatic Pain, because it penetrates to the seat of the trouble, soothes the afflicted part and draws the pain. "Sloan's Liniment is all medicine." Get a 25c bottle now. Keep it handy in case of emergency.

HOW TO BEAUTIFY YOUR PREMISES

Department of Agriculture Tells the Kind of Trees and Shrubs to Plant

The Department of Agriculture, in a recent bulletin, tells owners of private grounds what kind of trees and premises.

This advice was given by the specialists of the department after careful study of the various sections of the country. Soil and climatic conditions in the different sections were taken into consideration, as these factors enter largely into the success of the planting.

For this purpose, the experts divided the country into five grand divisions as follows:

1—New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, W. Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

2—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

3—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

4—New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

5—California, Oregon and Washington.

After districting the country in this ists made up their list of trees and shrubs which they believe are well adapted to the particular locality. This list, it is stated, "is merely suggestive" to those who are interested in the beautification of towns and cities.

The suggestions as to what to plant in the several sections follow:

District No. 1: Decidious Trees — Sugar maple, Norway maple, silver maple, green ash, white ash, American white elm, red oak, white oak, pin oak, American linden. Evergreen Trees—Norway spruce, white spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, balsam fir. Shrubs—Lilac, golden bell, exochorda, snowball, mock orange, hydrangea, Japan quince, flowering currant, calycanthus, cornus, deutzia, spiroea, weigela.

District No. 2: Decidious Trees — Tulip, sycamore pin oak, white oak, black oak, live oak, read oak, white ash, bald sypress, Norway maple, silver maple, red elm, American white elm, Kentucky coffee, American linden, catalpo, liquidambar, Carolina poplar, hackberry, sour gum. Evergreen Trees—White pine, long-leaf pine, magnolia, live oak, cedar of Lebanon. Shurbs — Golden bell, hydrangea, lilac, Eloeagnus, longpipes, loniceras, hibiscus, hardy roses, Japan quince, calycanthus, smoke tree, South of Charleston, S. C., it is suggested that camellia and japonica may be planted, and in southern Florida and Texas oleander and privet.

District No. 3: Decidious Trees — Bur oak, linden, silver maple, Norway maple, cottonwood, green ash, box elder, wild cherry, larch, American elm, catalpa, speciosa, block walnut, hackberry. Evergreen Trees — Scotch pine, Austrian pine, white pine, Norway spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white spruce, red cedar, arbor vitae. Shrubs — Lilac, barberry, cornus, tamarix, amurensis, Japan quince, roso rugosa, cratageous, snowdrop, shepherdia argentea.

District No. 4: Decidious Trees — Valley cottonwood, mountain cottonwood, mountain ash, box elder. Evergreen Trees — Arbor vitae, cerdus edodara, box euonymus. Shrubs — Althea, snowball, mock orange, wild rose, crape myrtle, spiraea, flowering currant, elder, lilac.

District No. 5: Decidious Trees — (Coast Region(—Large-leaved maple, tulip tree, mountain ash, European linden, sycamore, weeping willow. Shrubs (Coast Region)—Roses, weigla, European holly, liloc, laburnum, deutzia, mock orange, Japan fuince.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Pursuant to Sections 30 and 31 of the General City Law, I hereby fix Friday, April 23, 1915, at eight o'clock P.M., at the City Hall in the City of Fulton, N. Y., as the time and place of hearing on Senate Bill No. 1206, entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Fulton, in Relation to the Limitations of such City to Incur Debts." At said time and place any person interested in said Bill will be given an opportunity to be heard.

Dated at Fulton, N. Y., this 19th day of April, 1915.

FRANK E. FOX,
Mayor.

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants. SAVE MONEY ON THE SPECIAL PRICES SATURDAY at the following merchants:

FREE COUPON
This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 24th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
108 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES
174 West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4260

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
126 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES
314 Seneca St. Phone 4450

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 105 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915 | Price One Cent.

Chamber of Commerce Program Embraces an Intensive and Extensive Amount of Work Which Should Make for Every Resident of City Better Living Conditions

Under this heading the reorganized Chamber of Commerce, N. L. Whitaker, president, Wayne E. Heydecker, secretary, announces the complete program of activity mapped out for the various committeemen to be undertaken during the next three years.

The announcement provides for the following divisions:

Division of Agriculture.—This division will endeavor to

Assist the farmers in the surrounding country to develop their farms.

Provide a municipal market with hitching shed, rest room, auditorium and other conveniences.

Encourage the farmers to bring their produce to town and help them to market it both wholesale and retail at a fair price.

Secure an adequate cold storage plant.

Secure the co-operation of the Grange and the County Farm Bureau.

J. R. Sullivan, Director in Charge.

Executive Committee.—A. W. Wiltsie, chairman; Frank H. French, vice-chairman; Francis H. Morin, secretary; A. P. Bradt, Orin Bogardus, Irving G. Galusha, Edward Joslin, David Katz, L. A. Palmer, Elmer E. Taylor, H. F. VanSanford.

General Committee.—Lawton Beardsley, O. Cole, Leon Colvin, W. O. Dingman, C. L. Foster, Geo. Hill, Louis LaVeck, M. Louise, J. H. Loveland, L. T. Miller, F. McIntosh, Peter Okoniewski, Robert Ottman, Fred I. Palmer, B. J. Quinn, R. E. Roberts, Miss Anna Revels, Lynn T. Ross, Chas. F. Sloan, Harry Stout, M. A. Thomson, Edwin B. Tice, Thos. Vandelinder, Lee Wilcox, C. W. Withers.

There will be a meeting of this division at 8:00 p.m., Tuesday, April 27, 1915.

Division of City Government.—This division will endeavor to

Make a study of Fulton's governmental needs in the light of the experience of other cities.

Inform the taxpayers and the citizens as to the financial condition of the city.

Strive for a more nearly equitable assessment of property.

Provide in the budget a sum sufficient for the proper upkeep of improvements already made.

L. L. Paddock, Director in Charge.

Executive Committee—J. H. Howe, chairman; F. G. Spencer, vice-chairman; A. I. Morton, secretary; B. W. Bennett, G. G. Chauncey, W. J. Hartnett, J. A. Morrill, Giles S. Piper, Edward Quirk, John W. Stevenson, M. A. Stranahan.

General Committee.—Frank Allen, Earl S. Brown, Stanton Cahill, E. J. Carner, M. F. Cornell, W. Cramer, C. R. Dines, Fred A. Emerick, F. J. Ford, Geo. H. Fuller, C. Fred Hillick, James Hillick, H. Huggins, Rev. H. D. Holmes, Alden M. Hurd, W. H. Klein, W. E. Marvin, R. J. Pendergast, L. R. Scudder, Horace Stanton, H. J. Terpening, Geo. E. True, G. A. Washburn, V. Willey, Fred E. Wolcott.

There will be a meeting of this division at 5:00 p.m., Friday, April 23, 1915, in the Chamber office.

Division of City Planning.—This division will endeavor to

Formulate a definite plan for permanent improvement.

Secure the appointment of a city planning commission.

Streets.—Secure the improvement of streets and sidewalks wherever needed.

Secure signs at all street corners.

Have sidewalks and streets passable the year around.

Secure improvement of country roads.

Secure the removal of street encumbrances from which the City derives practically no revenue.

Traffic.—Secure better traffic regulation.

Secure better car service and more limited car stops.

Secure a street railway belt line for the West Side.

Parks and Playgrounds.—Secure more parks and playgrounds.

Secure pavements in all parks.

J. A. Morrill, Director in Charge.

Executive Committee.—E. J. Penfield, chairman; F. E. Fox, vice-chairman; V. C. Lewis, secretary; J. G. Berger, Walter Bradley, Geo. W. Brooker, James M. Caffrey, Chas. Dockstader, Geo. W. Hackett, W. J. Lovejoy, E. R. Redhead.

General Committee.—G. Ansermet, Chas. R. Bennett, Abram Carr, John Cavanagh, Edward P. Cole, John A. Crahan, Fred Dutcher, Orville Fiske, Theo Foster, W. E. Fuller, L. E. Garrett, Arthur Guernsey, Chas. S. Hall, A. L. Hall, W. B. Halstead, W. J. Hornibrook, W. B. Joice, A. E. Krause, Stephen Martin, W. McCully, A. M. Roy, B. H. Sharp, E. Grant Smith, G. Edwin Taylor, A. E. Worden.

There will be a meeting of this division at 5:00 p.m., Monday, April 26th, in the office of the Chamber.

Division of Education.—This division will endeavor to

Secure a better High school.

Secure the greater utilization of school buildings as neighborhood centers.

Promote the relations between the parents and the schools.

Develop the school garden idea.

Develop the pupil self-government idea.

Assist the school board in matters relating to the curriculum.

Promote sane athletics for all school children.

I. Achilli, Director in Charge.

Executive Committee.—ohn H. Conners, chairman; Miss Ada F. Thayer, vice-chairman; A. T. Jennings, secretary; John E. Boland, Peter T. Conley, Dr. E. J. Cusack, Prof. J. R. Fairgrieve, L. C. Foster, L. Fowler Joy, T. H. Marvin, D. M. Sullivan.

General Committee.—C. T. Bailey, E. J. Bishop, Rev. M. G. Buck, Jas. E. Connell, B. J. Crahan, G. B. Deuel, W. J. Draper, A. E. Quinn, Maurice Hiller, Chas. R. Lee, Ramon Lewis, F. A. Miller, J. J. Morrill, W. E. O'Hare, B. D. Persse, Rev. M. J. Peters, Chas. Richards, E. C. Rogers, James Salter, J. L. Shively, Fred G. Smith, F. S. Tracy, Chas. D. Wilcox, John Wilson, Prof. L. D. Wilcox.

There will be a meeting of this division at 5:00 p.m., Tuesday, April 27th, in the office of the Chamber.

Division of Industries.—This division will endeavor to

Help those industries already located in the city.

Secure more industries.

Find work for the unemployed.

Improve the conditions of labor.

Advertise the city's advantages from the industrial standpoint and as a place to live.

W. A. Butts, Director in Charge.

Executive Committee.—J. J. Jordan, chairman; Frank B. Dilts, vice-chairman; William Church, secretary; L. G. Adams, W. L. Forsyth, E. E. Morrill, E. A. Putnam, F. W. Richardson, E. J. Schem, L. P. Smith, A. Z. Wolever.

General Committee.—R. E. Ames, Harold Andrews, Wayne E. Bidwell, D. E. Buskley, A. DeBarber, Jos. Fitzgerald, F. L. Freeman, Grove A. Gilbert, Geo. F. Gillard, Clarence Hall, W. B. Hollingsworth, N. A. Locke, Duncan MacDougall, James Macksey, G. E. Mason, Peter Massaro, A. S. Page, S. R. Royce, G. C. Warner, M. J. Warner, G. C. Webb, Theo. Webb, J. S. Weeks, Frank Zaia, H. A. Zuck.

There will be a meeting of this division at 5:00 p.m., Thursday, April 22, in the office of the Chamber.

Division of Membership and Entertainment.—This division will nedeavor to

Increase the membership.

Arrange interesting meetings.

Secure good speakers.

Promote band concerts and inexpensive entertainments for wage earners of the community.

Secure launch on river from Fulton to Minetto at 5 cent fare. Retailers to give tickets with sales.

W. P. Morin, Director in Charge.

Executive Committee.—W. C. Morgan, chairman; H. H. Bristol, vice-chairman; Frank Hare, secretary; Isadore Alderman, Harry A. Allen, Louis F. Cornell, A. M. Druse, Rev. D. J. Dooling, Frank Elliott, Dr. S. D. Keller, L. J. McQuade, Fred Redder, Dr. Clair Whitbeck, W. Lawson Woodbury.

General Committee.—Rev. J. W. Barrett, A. F. Buell, Harold Ferguson, M. Goodfellow, E. E. Hart, Thos. D. Lewis, Chas. Love, J. J. McGinnis, Thos. McGovern, Thos. McNamara, Chas. O'Brien, Donald O'Brien, Harold O'Brien, L. R. Owens, Lewis Rice, L. A. Richardson, Harry Scudder, S. L. Sharp, W. H. Shipman, William Sterns, Floyd Suydam, E. H. Taft, W. B. Watson, Harry C. Webb, John E. Wing, H. R. Wheeler.

There will be a meeting of this division at 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, April 28th in the office of the Chamber.

Division of Public Safety.—This division will endeavor to

Health.—Clean streets, alleys, backyards, river banks, etc., and remove disease breeding rubbish.

Minimize soft coal smoke nuisance.

Arrange for collection and disposal of garbage by the City.

Extend inspection of dairy and meat supplies.

Secure further safeguards for the City's water supply.

Arrange for payment of salary of visiting nurse.

Secure new sewers wherever needed.

Enforce public health ordinances such as anti-spitting ordinance.

Housing.—Secure a building code.

Enforce ordinance compelling outside toilet connection with sewer.

Fire and Police.—Secure better protection by modern apparatus, larger mains, etc.

Minimize fire hazard resulting from bill boards.

Secure safety gates at railroad crossings.

L. W. Emerick, Director in Charge.

Exetutive Committee.—Dr. E. A. Gladman, chairman; F. W. Snyder, vice-chairman; C. W. Streeter, secretary; Dr. E. M. Anderson Mrs. Bertha Braun, A. Bristol, Dr. H. M. Doane, C. Earl Foster, John H. Hollingsworth, W. H. Osborne, Ellsworth Rude.

General Committee.—Fred Barlow, Daniel Brannan, Verner D. Calkins, John Clements, Wm. Clements, H. L. Crandall, C. J. Emeny, F. W. Flanders, Miss Alice Farrell, Ensign A. Fitzgerald, F. A. Gage, John Hunter, J. L. Mehegan, Rev. J. L. Lindsman, Mrs. L. J. McQuade, Rev. Chas. Olmstead, Albert L. Otman, Fred Quonce, Mrs. Edward Quirk, William Rear, Rev. C. S. Robertson, James Robinson, W. H. Singleton, Rev. C. C. Watson, Mrs. M. F. Willard.

There will be a meeting of this division at 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, April 21st, at the office of the Chamber.

Division of Retail Trade.—This division will endeavor to

Show the citizens of Fulton that it is to their advantage to trade in Fulton.

Educate the merchants to better methods.

Inaugurate "Dollar Day" sales.

Provide protection against fake advertisements.

Make the shopping district more attractive.

Close all stores daily at 6:00 p.m. except on Saturday, and close them at 10:00 p.m. Saturday.

Establish a credit bureau for the protection of local merchants.

Secure an ordinance requiring all draymen to report to the city clerk within twenty-four hours, the names and addresses of all persons moving in or out of the city.

Encourage advertising in local publications.

Encourage "Christmas Thrift Clubs."

Inaugurate "Pay Up" week.

J. C. O'Brien, Director in Charge.

Executive Committee.—Robert McCully, chairman; D. L. Lipsky, vice-chairman; W. E. McCormick, secretary; W. J. Boomer, M. M. Conley, M. B. Hargrave, Orin Hauldrson, F. W. Lasher, Geo. B. Palmer, W. H. Patterson, Geo. E. Pomphret.

General Committee.—A. Alderman, H. Amdursky, James Andriance, G. W. Braun, A. E. Black, John Barker, J. A. Bort, Chas. H. Brooke, Leland A. Dann, James Delaney, Fred Dolbear, Frank Durst, H. J. Feldman, John Foley, John Folan, H. C. Giesler, F. N. Hodges, Geo. McDonald, Miss Margaret Kennedy, Geo. McKay, Chas. J. Milvo, William G. Morton, Miss Fanny Van Buren, S. Waldhorn, C. E. Wilson.

There will be a meeting of this division at 8:00 p.m., Friday, April 23, in the office of the Chamber.

ROOSEVELT DESCRIBES BARNES; EXCITEMENT ALREADY RUNS HIGH

Startling Evidence Expected in Addition to Colonel Testifying Barnes Defended Bossism While He Was Platt's Albany Lieutenant

In Supreme Court Theodore Roosevelt stated yesterday on the witness stand before Justice William S. Andrews and a jury that while he was Governor and William Barnes was the Albany lieutenant of Thomas C. Platt, both Barnes and Platt tried to influence him against favoring legislation that would hurt big business interests and how it was all right for the Democrats to contribute funds to the Republican party in the hope of gettin favors.

"Barnes," Mr. Roosevelt said, "said to me that certain business men of great prominence in New York would be unfavorably affected by the bill on State franchise tax legislation, and that they had been heavy contributors to the Republican campaign fund. This was a surprise to me, for I knew them to be Democrats. Barnes said that of course Senator Platt was entirely right about the matter, that in Albany two big business men—he said they were Robert Pruyn and Anthony Brady, who were connected with an electric power company—had been heavy contributors to the Republican campaign fund."

Colonel Roosevelt, while on the stand, talked to the counsel for both sides, offered suggestions, and entered into a discussion of more than one point with Justice Andrews, whom he addressed as "Judge." He was entirely at his ease in the witness chair. He stretched his arms over the back of his chair, crossed first one leg and then the other, and adjusted and readjusted his glasses from time to time.

He cut all his words off short except when he mentioned the name of Mr. Barnes. He drew out the name of his opponent and put a peculiar pronunciation upon it. Spectators said every time he mentioned the name of Mr. Barnes they were reminded of the noise made by a pebble dropping into a pool of still water.

Barnes's Theory of Government

"Barnes," he said, "stated on one occasion that it was essential to protect big business interests, because unless protected they would not give contributions, and without such contributions it was impossible to carry on the organization, and without an organization, leaders, bosses—he used the term bosses—Government was impossible. He used this phrase: 'The people are not fit to govern themselves. They have got to be governed by a party organization, and you can't have leaders unless you have money.'"

William C. Ivins, counsel for Mr. Barnes, in opening the case paid many compliments to Mr. Roosevelt's ability, but pressed home the fact that because he was an ex-president gave him not one whit more than the humblest citizen the right to libel a

(Continued on Eighth Page)

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Thursday. Frost tonight. Rising temperature.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 21, 1915

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

SHIMMERING LINGERIE.

WHEN the weather is hot it's as likely as not you'll loll in the surf all the day; you will act like a fool just to try to keep cool—you'll hide from the sun's scorching ray. But the women don't care, and the sun, in despair, will give up the fight in dismay; for the heat she will beat and the sun she will cheat in her shimmering lingerie. Now, a man in distress will endeavor to dress as cool as he can on his pay; and he'll go where the breeze gently sways the tall trees—where white crested waves gently play. But the sun cannot stop "her" desire to shop, though he burns a big hole in the clay; she's as happy and cool as a frog in a pool—in her shimmering lingerie. Now, a man will be rude and he'll go almost nude, to cool in the summer,—but, say! the hot sunshine will scorch his old hide like a torch—and there is the devil to pay. But the women don't mind, and much pleasure they'll find on a ninety degree above day; they're as cool as can be, they are happy and free—in their shimmering lingerie.

BORROWED TIME

By F. A. Arnold

My friends, ye men of Borrowed Time,
Let me now speak a word in rhyme;
Tho I've not very much to say,
Hear me most patiently I pray.

What's been the purpose of your life,
These many years of toil and strife,
To gather dust and daily food
And dress in garments warm and good?

What has this life appeared to you,
A chance for good, or to pursue
The glit'ring baubles, wealth and fame?
To gain earth's pelf or get a name?

If both you gained were you content,
Or more to gain were you not bent?
Missing either, have you complained
That naught by you could e're be gained?

Or did you early learn the fact
That life must rest on how you act,
And shaped your course by this sure rule
Like scholar apt in life's great school.

Have you not striven hard to find
the origin of human kind,
And of all things manifest to men
How came they all, and where and when?

Who made them all by His own will?
Who keeps them in their places still?
Who crowned the day with brilliant light?
And made the moon to rule by night?

A mystery all, to you may seem,
You wonder if you do but dream,
And gaze at earth, and vaulted sky
With all the wond'rous orbs on high.

Came they by chance as some men say?
If so chance must still hold his sway.
Then give to chance the praise his due,
For to his own he's e'er been true.

Did he make man and give him mind?
Then he must be amazing kind.
But wait, some say man is evolved
Thus the mystery of life is solved.

Ah! now I see, chance made no man,
But left him out of his great plan
But evolution took the waste
And made a man to suit his taste.

He took protoplasm or an ape
And formed it into human shape—
O wond'rous tho't, how high the source
Whence man began to run his course.

Far better tho'ts, than these are yours
Which hope for future life assures;
Where knowledge shall fore'er increase
And all these baser tho'ts shall cease.

Then let us do the best we can
To cultivate the better man.
Let's "hitch our wagon to a star,"
And hope for life that's higher far.

THE "SOFT, SOFT PEDAL."

Mayor Fox and City Attorney Fanning, have through the silence maintained by them indicated that they believe in the use of the "soft, soft pedal." This silence is maintained in spite of the fact that nearly every taxpayer in the City of Fulton has raised an inquiry regarding the veracity of the statements contained in a letter printed in The Evening Times and signed by one who, for very good reasons, preferred that his correct name should not appear in print.

Silence may be golden, but there are periods in the lives of men when it ceases to become a virtue. Silence is not of a golden hue when it comes to keeping quiet under such a severe arraignment as has been administered to the Mayor and his legal adviser by the writer of the "Inquirer" letters. Different constructions and various motives may be placed upon the officials' silence, but in view of what has been said pro and con and of the general belief in the truth of the statements made by "Inquirer," the question arises, Who has issued an injunction against what the accused officials must believe to be extraordinary and futile noises.

In many cities there is popular revolution against noise. Tolerance has ceased to be a virtue. Can it be true that the Mayor and the City Attorney have proceeded to honor the observance of all protestants against racket?

A week ago it was hoped that the official tolerance of the noises produced by "Inquirer" would ere this cease to be of the color of some of our glorious sunsets, but in this the interested taxpayers have again been disappointed, and unless the magnetic influence of the will of a few is soon made manifest by an easing up of the official foot that apparently rests upon a large soft pedal, it might be well for some of us to form a society for the propagation of noises.

NO FAVORS TO THE CANNERS

The latest attempt to scuttle the labor law of the canneries, which Governor Whitman is said to have consented to approve, is no better than the Bewley bill, which he refused to sign. It would accomplish exactly the same thing in permitting the forced labor of women and minors. It would give to the canners exactly what they want exactly as they want it, and the burden of proof that they were violating the law or evading it would be laid on the Labor Department under such circumstances that proof would be almost impossible to obtain.

"Emergencies" such as the canners who ask this legislation tell of are properly provided for in the existing law. These emergencies, of late-delivered produce, of early ripened vegetables, causing a glut of canning material, of unexpectedly large crops and the like, are common to all canners. Labor Commissioner Lynch declares that a majority of the canners obey the present law, which is proof that it is not unreasonable. Where it is disobeyed it is because "of the individual canner's attitude toward it and not of the necessary exigencies of his business."

To change this law, therefore, would be to repeal a reasonable, enlightened statute drawn to protect women and children against brutal and inhuman exploitation, for the benefit of a few canners who now are lawbreakers because of greed. Common sense and humanity revolt at the thought. The present law should not be changed. It should be preserved and enforced rigidly.—New York Tribune.

DISTASTEFUL LITERATURE

Recently George B. Saunders of this city distributed upon the streets literature setting forth in an unwholesome manner the supposed misdoings of his daughter. The nature of the communication aroused the indignation of scores of people into whose hands the pamphlets fell. It was in this way the old man, who if years bring wisdom, should have displayed better sence in seeking sympathy.

Not alone was an attempt made to filch his daughter's name, but the memory of the girl's dead mother was shamefully abused. Highly qualified persons have testified to the falsity of the entire statements contained in the pamphlet.

The absurdity of the manner in which the old man seeks to secure his "honor" would not bear mention except for the fact the girl feels keenly the bitter humiliation administered by one who should have been her best friend.

It would be but right were the classmates and teachers of the girl to urge her return to the desk she so hastily left the day she with the other pupils of the school had the distasteful literature distributed among them.

However, tho the unhappy incident is regarded by responsible persons as but the effect of a distorted imagintion, the girls needs the assurance of the trust her friends, teachers and relatives repose in her.

Let the People Know

Senator Root is charged with the suggestion that the proceedings, debates, etc., of the New York legislature should be reported and published after the manner of the Congressional Record. That is going rather too far and would entail a large unnecessary expense, but some sort of official journal, omitting all except the most important speeches, would be of value so that the people might know something of the detail of legislation and the arguments which lead the legislature to take action. The idea is opposed on the ground that the Albany newspaper correspondents keep the people informed on the details of legislation. These correspondents are almost entirely from the metropolitan press and they pay no attention whatever to any legislation or legislators except those of interest in the metropolis. Upstate papers in the expense of keeping a special correspondent in Albany and so the constituents of upstate members do not know what they are doing or their reason for their action. It would be very illuminating if they could keep tab on them in some degree and also upon such legislation as affected them locally.—Watertown Times.

Hupomobile Runabout; fine shape; $200.00. VanWagenen, Inc. 109c

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Opinions

The Disappearance of William

It is stated that since the war broke out the name William has been astracised by patriotic English parents. In 40 recent baptisms of male infants it does not appear. Is not this form of rebuking the Kaiser illogical as well as ineffective? "Why should the devil have all the good tunes?" asked Rowland Hill. Why should the Germans be allowed to monopolize a good English name? The memory of such great Englishmen as Shakespeare and Wordsworth should suffice to stay William from ablivion. American parents never gave vent to their resentment against George III by boycotting the name which Washington also bore.

There are fashions in names, it is true, as in other things. The lives of great men remind us that they serve unconsciously as godfathers for hundreds of obsucre offspring. Presidents of the United States have always been honored in this way. There are many Williams who date back to the time of McKinley and others to the time of Taft. The Theodores are beginning to grow up, but the Woodrows are still infants in arms. Even in the names that own on distinguished bearer, tastes vary with the cycle of the years. The Nettie and Hattie period ended long ago. Earl and Harold, Dorothy and Gladys, have lost their popularity. The plainer names have come into their heritage again.

But a name is so much a matter of parental caprice that it may be dangerous to dogmatize upon the subject. There are reversions to type; even the painful Biblical nomenclature occasionally reappears undisguised by an initial. "What reason is there," asks a recent authority, "for the comparative isappearance of Elizabeth?" But is this disappearance a fact? Until within a very short time, at least, Elizabeth had shared with Mary, Anne and Jane a phenomenal popularity. The discussion calls for far more definite data than we possess. Cannot Mr. Herkimer Johnson go into the whole matter exhaustively in his forth coming monumental work? —Bedford Times.

Dishonoring the Liberty Bell

Three motives have been principally responsible for the removal in recent years of the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall. One was a milk and water type of patriotism, which insisted that carrying this old relic around the country would encourage a spirit of national loyalty. The second was a desire on the part of world's fairs and expositions to obtain a popular attraction that would add interest to the show. The third was an unblushing effort to make an official junket at public expense.

The greatest and most powerful of the three was the free junket. That was what took the Liberty Bell on its first trip to Chicago. It was merely to cover a flimsy political trick that so much was said about the patriotic spirit that would be awakened by beholding this venerable relic. On each successive occasion when the Bell has been removed from the place where it should remain undistrubed forever this blatant cry of carrying some sort of vague message has been raised to conceal the two far more powerful motives behind it.

California wants the Liberty Bell for the very same reasons that Chicago and St. Louis and New Orleans and Seattle and other places have wanted it, namely, to furnish one more national attraction to its exposition. But why is the Liberty Bell the only historic object which has thus been successfully torn from its home in order to become a hippodrome? President Wilson urges Philadelphia to send the Bell to San Francisco. Why does he not have sent the rigimal Declaration of Independence, which is in Washington? There would be no greater danger in shipping the one than in sending the other. As mementoes they are indissolubly linked together. Yet we never hear a suggestion that the Declaration itself shall be commercialized by being made a box office attraction. Some there be who have the effrontery to say that the Liberty Bell on its journey is a good advertisement for Philadelphia. For those who know the facts it is a splendid advertisement for the spirit of political junketing.

There is but one right place for the Bell, and that place is within the walls of the old State House, where Independence was born and from which its now silent tongue proclaimed the news throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof. To remove it is akin to the desecration of a grave in behalf of a commercial enterprise. In voting to send the Bell on a 7000-mile journey, City Councils have betrayed a trust placed within their keeping. Their action is an offense against the best sentiment not only of this community, but of the entire country.—Phila. Ledger.

HOME ECONOMICS

By I. E. Hyde

The cry is on to save your dimes,
For use in coming harder times;
That's right we know.
But, men will buy a brand new shirt,
And say, "Now, Jane; wear your blue skirt,
It's old, but, make it go.
Your hat, trim over, that is right;
Just help your hubby win the fight
To make his wages reach
Around the altar called a home;
And, stay indoors, don't dare to roam,
Or, you will hear me preach.
And, Jane, dear; make the kiddies' pants
From my old cast offs; hush, no can'ts;
You'll have to make them go.
My mother used to cut my trousers
From what was left of old man Bowser's,
And never voiced a—no.
And, once when I needed a coat,
She made one from her petticoat.
My slippers, too, she mended.
And, Jane, now darling, do the same,
There's nothing to a woman's name
That's easily offended."

* * *

"That's all right, Dave; but, I will say,
Your mother does not live today,
And, your wife is a woman
Who means to live in modern times,
As modern woman, and, Mr. Grimes,
I'm sure you're not a yeoman.
I'll saye your pennies where I can,
But, I won't be bossed by a man,
Nor, make your breeches over.
My petticoats, I guess, I'll wear;
'Twill do no good for you to swear,
And kick at poor old Rover.
I'll save; but, I won't pinch myself.
So, Dave, just stay on your own shelf;
You're far from being busted.
I read you like an open book;
This proverb looms in every nook:
A man cannot be trusted.

Advertised Letters

The following letterrs remain uncalled for at the postoffice April 20, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men: Bunker, Daniel; Cucilovic, Mile; Earle, Wm. O.; Hassler, H. (two); Hennessy, Wm. A.; Hooper, Wm. I.; Porter & Co., Sales Mgr.; Raeffaele, Russeo; Shettino, Sarvatore; Van Alstin, Rev. R. D.

Women: Bowen, Mrs. Jas.; Currier, Mrs. Agnes; Diamon, Miss Beatrice; Gorsack, Miss Josie; Gurnsey, Bertha; Hart, Miss Ellen A.; Kelly, Miss Jane; Wilson, Mrs. Clara.

Peter T. Conley, P. M.

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

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You can't prevent an attack of Rheumatism from coming on, but you can stop it almost immediately. Sloan's Liniment gently applied to the sore joint or muscle penetrates in a few minutes to the inflamed spot that causes the pain. It soothes the hot, tender, swollen feeling, and in a very short time brings a relief that is almost unbelievable until you experience it. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25c. of any Druggist and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75



Do you know that our AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE protects you against fires caused by the machine itself such as BACKFIRING, short circuits, etc.

Protect yourself against the loss of your car by self ignition or ignition from outside sources and be on the SAFE side.

Ask us about rates—the cost is really very reasonable.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
55 N. FIRST STREET

NO HOUR SALES

At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best lines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are awys pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation

Cities and Towns Joining Hands In a Country-wide Get-together Movement

By John A. Scheuerle
Secretary, Hampden County Improvement League, Springfield, Mass.

About two years ago the President of the Springfield Board of Trade appointed Horace A. Moses, President of the Strathmore Paper Company, as chairman of the Suburban Committee, and gave him a group of very efficient men as his associates. Mr. Moses is a large employer of labor and has also purchased a number of farms in the town of Russell which he is now developing into one large and profitable farm. Mr. Moses, realizing the seriousness of the increasing high cost of living, and also the deterioration of rural communities, felt that something must be done if New England's prosperity is to be increased or even to be maintained at its present degree.

The Suburban Committee of the Springfield Board of Trade called together representatives from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Massachusetts Agricultural College and the County League that had been formed in Vermont, to go over the situation and see what could be done. It was decided to invite every board of trade in Hampden County and every grange and rural community to send at least three representatives to a large mass meeting. At this meeting it was determined to organize the Hampden County Improvement League, to raise funds to employ efficiency men in agriculture and country life and to devise means for overcoming the disheartening conditions in these rural communities.

THE BIG PROBLEM OF RURAL AND INDUSTRIAL NEW ENGLAND

It is difficult to over-emphasize the seriousness of the situation. In the last fifty years the population of 37 strictly rural towns in the four western counties of Massachusetts, which largely look to Springfield as their commercial center, dropped from 41,826 to 19,859, which means a decrease of 51 per cent. in the producing population. During this same period the industrial centers in these communities increased in population 330 per cent. With this decline in rural population there has been a corrsponding decline in the economic resources of the same territory. In 1860 there were 957,336 acres of improved farm land under cultivation in Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire counties. In 1910 there were only 456,496 acres of improved farm land under cultivation.

To make the situation even more serious, the land under cultivation has been deteriorating so that it is not producing one-half of what it should produce. The average hay production in 1910 in Hampden county was 1.4 tonsp er acre; this land should produce 2 tons or more. Other crops tell a similar story of the depletion of the soil. The herds are not producing what they should. In Hampden county there were 11,771 cows in 1910 producing on an average but 3,800 pounds of milk, though they should average at least 6,000 pounds per year. The cows have been decreasing in numbers also, and at an alarming rate. In one year this decrease has amounted to a thousand.

INDUSTRIAL NEW ENGLAND WEAKENING

The result is that milk and other farm products have been going up in price. The cost of living is soaring higher and higher; in fact, the situation has almost become intolerable. The following quotation is typical of many letters received at the League headquarters:

> "I work ten hours a day and often overtime. I get 20 cents an hour. I have myself and wife to support. I scrimp myself in every way, go to the theatre about once a year and yet am unable to save a cent of my wages for a rainy day."

One cannot but ask, What about the laboring man with three or four or more children to support? Massachusetts today is producing only 25 per cent. of what it consumes. Seventy-five per cent. of its food supply must be imported from the West and South—meaning additional commissions, freight rates and deterioration in food. This is handicapping New England industrially in the growing competition of the West.

Along with the decline in population and the economic resources of rural communities, there has gone on a perhaps even more serious decline in the sanitation, education, social, civic and religious life of the open country. The problem, therefore, that these men had to face was most serious.

The constitution and by-laws of the Hampden County Improvement League have as their underlying principle the bringing together of the agricultural and industrial leaders in a joint effort to promote better farming, better business and better living conditions in the county as a whole, and especially in the rural communities.

The league at once employed a secretary and general manager, agricultural adviser, a horticultural adviser and an office manager, and secured the necessary equipment, including an automobile. The first thing to be undertaken was naturally the improvement of the soils, herds, poultry, and the whole economic status of the farm. The League has been in active operation for a little over a year and eight months. The cost of the work has been $19,096, with an estimated net return of farm values and farm crops of $546,767, which would not have come had it not been for this organization with its staff of efficiency men and the work that the farmers have done under their direction and inspiration.

BETTER FARMING

These efficiency men have gone around from farm to farm and have met farmers in groups, inducing them to put into operation modern methods. To build up the soil these men have found it necessary to urge the use of lime and recommend chemicals and fertilizers. One man who had a hundred acres of hay put in 70 acres of top dressing according to the recommendations of the adviser. Thirty acres he did not treat in this way. This man raised 2 2-7 tons of hay more per acre off the 70 than he did off the 30 acres. It cost the farmer $700 extra to put in the top dressing and to carry on the extra work but he got $3,200 more for his hay than he would have had without this treatment. Thus this farm land, with the use of 16 1-4 tons of chemicals properly applied, netted an additional $2,500. Farmers in Hampden county have been induced to use over 500 tons of chemicals in a similar way. Potatoes and other crops have multiplied from 100 to 200 per cent. in response to the treatment recommended by the advisers. Over 70 carloads of lime have been brought to the county as a result of the efforts of the League.

Orchards are being renovated and new orchards are being planted. One young man netted $150 from a cluster of trees as a result of carrying out the instructions of the Horticultural Adviser, from which he had never been able to net more than $50 before. Thousands of trees in every part of the county are now being sprayed, pruned and fertilized that were neglected before. The dairy has received the same kind of attention. The poor stock is being eliminated and high bred cows and bulls are being introduced. The League is just about to employ a poultryman to do for the poultry industry what the men thus far have done for the soils, herds, orchards and crops.

Farmers are becoming tremendously enthusiastic in this work. They are coming to the office in Springfield at the rate of 300 a month for conferences. They are making such tremendous demands upon the men that they cannot begin to comply with their requests. When neighborhood meetings are held they come from all directions. Even during the spring mud, farmers are known to have driven 25 miles to get to one of these demonstrations. Many farms that were for sale are no longer on the market, the people are taking on new hope. A number of farmers have been brought to the county and have purchased farms through the efforts of the League.

If this work continues as it has begun, in the course of a few years the agricultural output of the county will be more than doubled. If all the land formerly cultivated can be again brought under cultivation, and the land now under cultivation restored to its maximum fertility, the value of the annual output of the principal crops in Hampden County will be increased from $2,970,252 to $9,580,753.

Last winter a farmer wrote to the League, saying:

> "I am a member of the League. I brought 3½ cases of eggs to town, went from one end of the city to another and managed to sell them from 33 to 44 cents a dozen, while they were retailing in the stores at 60 cents per dozen. I spent the whole day and traveled 25 miles and this is the result. What can a man do about it?"

The League made investigations and found that the commission men, restaurant men, and others are willing to pay a market price plus a small premium if farmers will bring in their eggs in regular quantities, stamping them and guaranteeing them. The League brought a large number of these farmers together and suggested the forming of an egg-selling circle, where one man would collect all the eggs and have them sent direct to the city, every farmer guaranteeing his eggs and stamping them. One farmer said: "I have 100 hens; if this proposition goes through I will put in 1,000." Another farmer who had 150 said he would put in 1,500. Another having 300 said he would put in over 3,000.

BETTER BUSINESS

The trouble with farming is that its business is carried on as it used to be a hundred years ago. All other industry has been organized and has introduced business efficiency. Farming can never be made prosperous until this is accomplished among the farmers. The League, through its efforts, has already gotten together farmers who have purchased 100 carloads of material co-operatively, saving thousands of dollars. It has encouraged the organizing of Farmers' Co-operative Exchanges and has helped them introduce better business methods in their own farming operations. The League has also organized a Farm Finance Committee, that farmers may have available the necessary finances to carry on their work and develop their business just as other business institutions have.

The League has also been instrumental in getting an act through the Legislature which enables counties to tax themselves for county improvement work a sum equal to that raised from all other sources. It has also secured the passage of an act which enables the farmer to protect his orchard from the ravages of the deer. It has been instrumental in many other lines of legislation of great importance to the farming industry, and is now promoting a dog law which will enable the farmer to protect his sheep and poultry. The League has organized a Transportation and Good Roads Committee that is putting forth strenuous efforts to get large appropriations for the improvement of country roads, and is working for the extension of trolleys.

Large numbers of boys and girls have been drifting from the country to the city because country life did not offer sufficient opportunity in a business way nor adequate recreation, pleasure and social life. The League has therefore organized the Hampden County Volunteers. Over 1,400 country boys and girls have already joined this organization. At a field day and picnic 17 special trolleys brought them together for a day's outing and an interesting program. The work of the Volunteers includes agricultural, horticultural, poultry, home-making, club work, play and recreation, courses in reading and community activities. All this is being linked with the gardening work and the recreation work of the cities, so that this coming year there will be county-wide activity and competition along these lines.

The League is already employing a man to give his time and attention entirely to this club work, and the local communities everywhere are co-operating in it. Boys and girls have been able to get much larger results than their parents, and are beginning to secure better opportunities along the line of play and recreation. All the country boys and girls in this county-wide movement can rise just as high as their ability and enterprise can carry them. Many of these boys and girls are now writing essays as to why they had rather be in the country than in the city.

Seventy-five women's organizations have recently banded together to bring to the county an expert woman worker who will spend her time with the girls and their mothers in improving home conditions, introducing modern conveniences and appliances, home beautification, home sanitation, and in every way possible promoting conditions that will make the county homes as comfortable, beautiful and inspiring as the homes in the larger centers.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

The country and city women coming together in this large organization work may do much to bring about a more satisfying social condition in the open country, such as is already taking place among the men. One farmer said at a meeting where there were 200 business men present:

> "It means much to me to be able to make $2 or $3 where I have made $1 before. It means much to my wife and to my children, but it means more to me to have you men come out into the country as you did, and to invite me to come here as you did. It is obliterating the line of demarkation between the farmer and the business man and is bringing us together shoulder to shoulder."

In a number of communities the League has organized committees on agriculture, on good roads and transportation, on education, recreation and civic ffairs. And it will be the aim ultimately to bind together all these interests, so that city planning and town planning will all join hands, and that there may be a county-wide movement for civic improvement. One farmer said:

> "Before the League was organized, people thought that our town had no future. Most of them were trying to sell out and to get away. Now we see great possibilities for ourselves and also for our community, and we are all enthusiastic, believing that our town is a good place to live in and that our farms and our homes have a future."

It is the bringing together of the business men and the farmers in a country-wide organization, creating a new spirit and enterprise, that will rebuild the countryside and strengthen the industrial life.

As a result of the accomplishments of the Hampden County Improvement League, many other counties in Massachusetts and Connecticut have formed similar organizations, and the League has received inquiries regarding the organization from as far west as Washington, as far south as Texas and as far north as Canada. It is now publishing a weekly paper known as the County League Adviser. This paper portrays the work that is being done and the results that are obtained, and aims to help along the kind of work undertaken by the League. It is a highly specialized paper that is rapidly becoming a great power in the promotion of the League work.

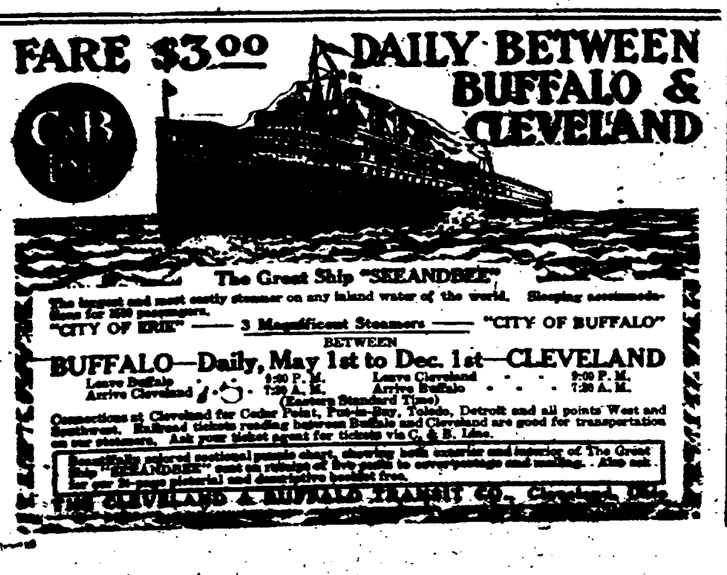
As a result of the interest created among the big business men of Springfield in this kind of work, there has been organized what is known as the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. This, too, was started by the Springfield Board of Trade. This exposition has purchased 122 acres of land within twenty minutes' walk of the Springfield Post Office. The transportation facilities are of the very best. The exposition will be far more than a first class fair. It will be an exposition that will give expression and inspiration to the best industrial and agricultural lines that the East can produce. Through demonstrations, exhibits and educational work there will be shown in a concrete and lifelike manner the best processes of manufacture and the best ways of growing, breeding, handling, marketing and consuming.

Special emphasis will be placed on the boys' and girls' department, with their agricultural, home-making, manual training, vocational and recreational activities. It will develop Eastern States champions along all these lines.

The exposition will conduct a sales market, where the blue ribbon stock from the eastern and many of the western states will find an excellent market. Already the National Dairy Show and the International Live Stock Exposition are considering Springfield as an eastern branch of their great institutions.

The grounds, race track, athletic field and buildings will form a great and adequate arena for the assembling of large crowds, making an ideal place for big football games, baseball games, conventions and many other activities—especially affording a place where it will bring together county-wide organizations with their competitions and activities. These leagues are developing very rapidly throughout New England, and will furnish an excellent reinforcement to the exposition.

The physical development of the fair will be on a permanent basis and will be developed from year to year under the direction of the best architects. Concrete and steel will be used in the more important buildings, permanence and beauty being combined.



Iron the Electric Way

and Keep Cool this Summer. G. E. and Hotpoint Irons, guaranteed for 10 years.

Don't forget that May 3rd to May 8th is Appliance Week.

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K. OF C. MEMBERS HAD GOOD TIME

Objects of the Order Explained by Different Speakers---A Musical Program

Two hundred Catholic men of the city and several of other religious denominations were royally entertained last night by St. Joseph's Council, K. of C., at its lodge rooms in Oneida st. The affairs was in the nature of a reception, and at the entertainment a campaign for new members was successfully launched.

Rev. John Lindsman, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, occupied the rostrum with Grand Knight Branche and Deputy Grand Knight Carroll. Addresses were made by Professor Lanigan of the Phillips st. school, Harvey Van Buren, former past grand knight; D. M. Sullivan, Father Lindsman and Deputy Carroll.

Professor Lanigan's address was on the subject, "The Training of the Young men," and in the course of his remarks, he showed the necessity of inculcating the spirit of patriotism and loyalty, as well as good citizenship in the minds of the younger generation.

Harvey Van Buren spoke on "The Life of a Marine," and drew a graphic picture of the work, education, drill and daily life of one of Uncle Sam's tars. He told of the work allotted to each man and of the perfect discipline that prevails aboard ship.

Past Grand Knight Sullivan's subject was "Our Order. His talk reverted to the year 1882 when the Knights of Columbus was founded in New Haven, Conn., by Rev. Thomas McGibney and seventy-five other Catholic men, and stated that the order now numbered 332,000 men. He scouted the idea that the Knights of Columbus sprang into being in a night, as some of the opponents of the order state. And he also said that the purpose of the order was a purely patriotic and American one, without any object other than to teach the men of the Catholic church the building of character and the furthering and fathering of patriotism and good citizenship. He stated that the work of the order has not been confined to Catholic fields alone, but that charitable work had been done by the Knights of Columbus in every large city in the United States and in many smaller cities. A chair of American history has been founded in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., by the order, and beds in all the larger hospitals have been endowed. Tuberculosis sanitariums have been erected in almost every state in the Union and homes for the aged, orphans and other charitable institutions have been given liberal donations. Mr. Sullivan said that St. Joseph's Council had done good work right in this city, of which the big majority of the people knew nothing.

In closing he urged every Catholic man in the city to join the Knights of Columbus.

Father Lindsman's address covered a variety of topics. He told of the lack of real religion in the world today and spoke of the great war in Europe as one of the most terrible blessings that has ever come upon France. He told of the anti-clerical and irreligious feelings in that country a few years ago, and contrasted that with the state of mind of the people today, when all are looking to the one Creator for help and guidance.

Father Lindsman urged the men of the audience to become members of the Knights of Columbus, not only because of the social and financial benefits derived from membership, but because of the religious spirit inculcated by the Knights in the members of the order. He touched briefly on the wave of bigotry that is sweeping the country at present and said that united action and organization of the Catholics were the only means of defeating the movement which would deprive the Catholic men not only of their religious liberty but also of their civil rights.

Edward Walsh entertained with two solos, "Come Back To Me," and "The Shores of Italy." David Carroll accompanied on the piano. Buell's orchestra furnished musicd uring the evening and A. D. Krause rendered two solos, "Dreams of Long Ago" and "Machusla." The Argentine Quartet, comprising Senors Bureno, Talmani, Merrefela and Macula dispensed some "close harmony" to the huge appreciation of the audience.

The evening closed with a buffet luncheon, served by Mr. Krausse and informal entertaining was enjoyed until a late hour.

Watches With Merit

are to be had at

MORGAN'S

They Suit Us

They Will Suit You

[illegible] Morgan

[illegible] Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

CITIZENS' CLUB HAD A SOCIAL EVENING

Attorney Giles S. Piper Advanced Ideas That May Prove of Great Benefit to the Club.

The Citizens' Club held a social evening last night at its home in 1st st. About fifty members of the club and as many more guests were present.

Giles S. Piper was the speaker of the evening, and H. L. Paddock acted as chairman. Mr. Piper presented in detail the plan of the members to raise the debt which is now on the club, and which will place the club on firm financial basis if carried out.

At the present time, there are numerous bonds which were issued by the club at the time of its organization still in the hands of the members. Some of those have been redeemed by the club, but it was proposed last night that those holding bonds should donate them to the club or a portion of them and those who have no bonds should subscribe some suitable amount toward removing all debt from the club. The idea was very favorably received by the members and several donations were made at last night's meeting.

N. L. Whitaker, H. L. Paddock, G. C. Chauncey, and T. H. Webb made short addresses and, after listening to some very good music by the Empire Four, the members and their guests dispersed throughout the club and enjoyed an informal evening. The buffet luncheon was served by Steward Sneden.

It was stated last evening that the club will increase its scope of activities this year in various ways. The new caretakers of the club, Mr. and Mrs. Riddle, of Cold Springs, N. Y., will come here to take charge of the club about May, at which time the present care-takers, Mr. and Mrs. Sneden, will leave for Weesport, N. Y., where Mr. Sneden has purchased a summer hotel.

Mr. Riddle is an experienced steward and chef and it is expected that he will give particular attention to the serving of dinners, light lunches, etc., at the club. It is hoped that this feature properly handled will make the club more of a rendevous for the members and also add materially to the earnings of the institution.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A New Sanitary, Modern Restaurant Service

Installed in the Caffrey Cafe, under the management of F. B. Gately.

GOOD FOOD, PROMPT SERVICE

BEST QUARTER DINNER IN TOWN

Let the Bosses Rage

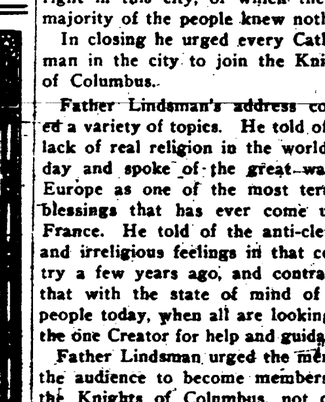
It is difficult to follow those who argue that a verdict in favor of Colonel Roosevelt would end Mr. Barnes's political activity and make Mr. Roosevelt the Republican leader. There isn't a doubt that were the colonel to win his return to Republicanism would appear to be due to making the party whiter than snow. The colonel is coming back because there is nowhere else to go. It is a mistake to believe that all of the prodigals who wandered with him are anxious to have him do any leading in his new role. The Progressive party as such isn't so crazy about the colonel. There is an element in the Republican party which thought in 1914 that all the brethren were ready to bow down and worship. That notion prevailed but a few days. If Roosevelt were to win he wouldn't be better than an even terms with Barnes who went not astray. Barnes's popularity has never yet been tested; he has never been the under dog, he has always appeared to be self-sufficient. Once make sympathy for Barnes and he would be pretty formidable for a political corpse. The Republican party ought to be big enough for both Roosevelt and Barnes, even after they have gone the limit in throwing mud. It is too big for either to make any headway in the bossing game. Last summer the colonel tried to come in through the boss door and Hinman was awfully pinched when the people jammed it back. Barnes saw the signs and steered clear of danger. With no boss the old party made good. It will give Barnes and Roosevelt fair play but no boss credentials. The result of the quarrel of two bosses will not in the least harm the old party.—Watertown Standard.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

As results from our buyer being in New York we have received many new models in

Suits, Coats, Evening Gowns, Etc.



In this vast assortment we have the Yama Cloth Coat with the wide rever, belt effects and various other pleasing features. These coats are now on display and priced at $15.75. Usually retail for much more.

We are also showing Checks, Coverts, White Coats, Etc., at $5.75, $7.50, $9.75, $12.50, $15.75, $19.50, $25.00.

A suit for most every individual, up to the minute and exclusive priced: $10.00, $12.50, $15.75, $19.50, $25.00 and better.

ASK FOR NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS
THEY SAVE YOU 2 1-2% ON YOUR PURCHASES

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

Oneida Street Fulton, N. Y.

TEARING AWAY BRIDGE

Temporary Bridge to be Built to Take Care of Traffic.

Contractor Rosoff is progressing rapidly on the work on filling in the old canal bed at Oneida st. and he had a gang of men at work yesterday and this morning tearing up the paving on the walks of the bridge.

The walks will be taken up on both sides but some of the main roadway will be left intact until the canal bed is filled. It is expected that the work will occupy some months, and when the canal filling nears completion, arrangements will have to be made to take care of the bridge traffic by an improvised structure.

Community Notes

The Citizens Club members met in a social way last night at the Club house.

* * *

Mrs. David Katz is the guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Special Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Underskirts this week at Patterson's. $1.50 values for $1.00 each. adv

* * *

Mrs. May Willard of the Citizens Bank is ill at her home in South 1st street.

* * *

Judging from the committees named for the Chamber of Commerce work, many local people will have busy sessions.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Waugh is seriously ill at her home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marsh of Brooklyn, who brought the body of their child to this city for burial at Mt. Adnah, have returned after spending a few days with Mrs. Marsh's mother, Mrs. Wilbur.

* * *

Special values in Carpets and Rugs and Shades this week at Patterson's. Now is the time to make a selection. adv

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Morrill have returned from a fortnight trip which included Washington, D. C.

* * *

F. E. Goodjon has returned to the city after an extended business trip in the west.

* * *

Miss Mary Ghostlaw is recovering from a recent illness.

* * *

Mrs. Harvey MacMurchy has recovered from her recent illness.

* * *

A reception will be given Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Holmes this evening in the church parlors of the State Street M. E. church.

* * *

The Elks, as a mark of respect last night presented themselves in a body at the home of the late Daniel Heanssey.

* * *

The Public Safety Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met at the chamber rooms thsi afternoon.

BLUNDERING REPORTERS.

Mistakes That Mangled the Speakers' Words and Feelings.

"Drunkenness is folly!" earnestly exclaimed Bishop Magee in the house of lords on a celebrated occasion. How horrified was the prelate to read in the papers next morning that he had given utterance to the very bacchanalian sentiment, "Drunkenness is jolly!"

Lord Salisbury was a master phrasemaker, but one of his best points was spoiled when a careless reporter turned his reference to "manacles and Manitoba" into the meaningless "manacles and men at the bar."

Sir William Harcourt was badly misquoted once. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" he exclaimed upon the platform, but one paper had it: "Great Dinah! What a farce is this!"

Lack of knowledge of familiar quotations is a prolific source of misreporting. For instance, a speaker once made use of the well known lines from Milton's "L'Allegro:"

But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
In heaven yclept Euphrosyne.

The brilliant reporter deputed to "take him down" was in despair. He could not make head or tail of this mysterious utterance. But, following the sound as far as possible, he seized his pen and produced the following gem:

But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
In heaven she crept and froze her knee.

The speaker was taken down in more senses than one.—London Answers.

The Main Point.

"What's the best way to come to the front?" "Get good backing."—Baltimore American.

Dwelling and Barn in Emery st., must be sold. Special price. Streeter & Van Sanford, 140 Oneida st., Fulton. 111

BOY INHERITS BRAVERY.

Grandson of War Governor Andrew Captures Two Robbers.

Twelve-year-old John Andrew, son of Colonel H. H. Andrew, a New York lawyer, and grandson of John Alden Andrew, the war governor of Massachusetts, has arrested two robbers in a week.

The latest of them was a big fellow, six feet tall, who was robbing a trunk store man, whom he had beaten unconscious when the lad entered with a suit case needing repair. The boy, shouting, went for the holdup man with his suit case, chased him on to a trolley car and finally arrested him. But before he succeeded he had been knocked off the car and badly kicked, and the robber had been fired at by a policeman.

He held on to the coattails of the other and couldn't be shaken off.

OLD GOOSE LAYS BIG EGGS.

But Outdoes Record to Celebrate Thirteenth Birthday.

George Motter of Nova, O., wants to exhibit Weyler, his thirteen-year-old goose. Weyler, he declares, lays an egg weighing three-quarters of a pound every Thursday afternoon and has been doing so for years.

Weyler, as sensible a goose as one would wish to associate with, invariably lays eggs of unusual size and weight, but last Thursday eclipsed all of her previous performances. She laid an egg three inches in diameter and weighing seven-eighths of a pound. In considering the matter and trying to account for this gala performance Mr. Motter suddenly recollected that it was the thirteenth anniversary of Weyler's birthday.

"COURTESY FIRST" WORD NOW

Railroads Adopt New Slogan After Men Get Jail Term.

"Courtesy First" is now being added to the slogans of the railroad companies. The Pennsylvania has already placed it next after its "Safety First." Courtesy meetings are to be held and will form a sort of school of good manners.

The Interborough, which runs the subway in New York city, is also showing anxiety since two railroad men were sent to jail for a year for abusing passengers. True, one of the pair used a coupling pin to enforce his side of the argument. But now the shoving of passengers to pack them into already overcrowded cars, has to be done—with smiles, apologies and gentle words!

Kansas Now Wealthiest State.

Kansas is now the wealthiest state in the Union, according to an abstract of special bulletins of wealth, debt and taxation for 1913, just issued by the federal census bureau. The per capita wealth as indicated by the asset valuation is nearly $300 greater than in the next wealthiest state. The Kansas figures are $1,629.61, whereas Massachusetts, the next state, has $1,368.47.

In many parts of England and especially in the villages of the Black country it is quite a common thing for a man to be known so exclusively by a nickname that his real name is forgotten. A gentleman had occasion once to ask a potter for the whereabouts of a certain John Williams.

"John Williams?" repeated the man thoughtfully, knitting his brows. "I have heard tell of it. John Williams—is it familiar. I say, sir," he explained, as if seized by a sudden inspiration, "do he be married?"

"That's so."

"And has three or four children?"

"I believe so."

"Well, sir, I'm John Williams."

Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 57-100 per cent. pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

Those You Know

Miss Pearl Wilson visited friends at Baldwinsville a few days recently.

* * *

Mrs. C. S. Murphy has returned from an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. A. T. O'Leary, in New York city.

* * *

Mrs. A. A. Powell has had as her guest Mrs. Catherine Garvin of Gouverneur.

* * *

Mrs. F. Dolbear of Syracuse has been spending a few days with relatives in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Holden has been the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Special Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Underskirts this week at Patterson's. $1.50 values for $1.00 each. adv

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leland F. Ives were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson, W. 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Wilson of Springfield, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. Harry Pilch.

* * *

Special values in Carpets an Rugs and Shades this week at Patterson's. Now is the time to make a selection. adv

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Partrick have returned to their home at North Rose, having been called here by the death of Mr. Partrick's father.

* * *

Mrs. Etta Showers of Volney has disposed of her farm and has purchased a home in S. 5th st., where she is at present removing.

* * *

Miss Ada Thayer is entertaining relatives, Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Templeton of Napane, Canada.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y. adv

"FULTON SUITS US, IT WOULD YOU"

So will

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

VULCANIZING

Your patronage solicited.
All work guaranteed.
Bring your tires to
HUNTER FAN & MOTOR CO.

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously Passed This Spring by Every Householder of Fulton:

Whereas, Coal in previous years has advanced in price when it is needed for stove and furnace, and,

Whereas, We have been compelled to buy coal when the price is higher, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we shall at once fill our bins for the winter of 1915-1916, thereby curtailing needless expense, we have decided to order

THOMAS H. MARTIN

to stock our bins for the coming winter.



GLEN URQUHART plaids and the new Varsity Fifty-Five young men's model from

Hart Schaffner & Marx

—these are the styles and the fabrics, foreign and domestic, that we offer to you

—Come and see these clothes; they're right. Let us show you the best $20 worth you ever saw.

STETSON HATS
EAGLE SHIRTS

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

S. Lipsky & Son

27 First Street
Fulton, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block, S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Lost—A Boston Bull Pup; eight weeks old; color, light brown, with white face; wore collar with name "B Snokuns" engraved thereon. Finder will please return to I. Alderman. 105

Artificial teeth that stay in place. Teeth Extracted without pain. 45 years' experience. Dr. Wells, 217 Cayuga st. Phone 3168. 112

Lower Flat—Cayuga st., upper flat, Second and Hannibal. Dr. Wells. 105

Cedar Posts For Sale—400. Inquire M. B. Frawley, Pennellville, F. D. 2, or Phone 211, Palermo. 108c

To Rent—Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Inquire in forenoon 309 Utica st. 106

Strong Boy Wanted.—Immediately. Apply before 9 o'clock tonight. Evening Times office. 105

Wanted—A servant to help in a small family. Apply 240 Cayuga st., 1st floor. 106c

Found—Pocketbook, on East river road, south. Owner may call at Van Wagenen Garage, Fulton. 105

To Rent—Flat at 202 S. 3d st. Inquire R. L. McCully. 109c

Furnished Room to Rent—508 Oneida st. 105c

Upper Flat to Rent—Front entrance; toilet. 411 Highland st. 105

Wanted—One or two capable machinists. Dilt's Machine Works. tf

FRESH COWS—2 for sale, at reasonable price. Phone 5101. 111

For Sale.—Household goods, also one hog. H. O. Evans, R. D. 2. 107c

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

All city grocers handle Black's graham bread, because of the demand for this healthful food. Made in the sanitary way. adv112

PUBLIC NOTICE

Pursuant to Sections 30 and 31 of the General City Law, I hereby fix Friday, April 23, 1915, at eight o'clock P.M., at the City Hall in the City of Fulton, N. Y., as the time and place of hearing on Senate Bill No. 1266, entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Fulton, in Relation to the Limitations of such City to Incur Debts." At said time and place any person interested in said Bill will be given an opportunity to be heard.

Dated at Fulton, N. Y., this 19th day of April, 1915.

FRANK E. FOX, Mayor.

COL. ROOSEVELT PICTURES BARNES

(Continued from Page One)

man. In finishing he faced Mr. Roosevelt and fairly shouted:

"We now call upon this man, who has set himself up as an arbiter of morals, to prove what he said in his statement. Using the immensity of his power, he has seen fit to tear down the plaintiff's character. It is for him to substantiate his statement."

The Colonel's eyes snapped and his teeth clicked at the challenge. He nodded his head vigorously and seemed to be anxious for an opportunity to meet the challenge.

Mr. Van Benschoten, on the other side, review Colonel Roosevelt's political activities and said that he had always fought for the people's interests and for good government. Taking up the fight the Colonel made to nominate Harvey D. Hinman for Governor, Mr. Van Benschoten went on:

"Investigation after investigation had shown the absolute rottenness of the condition of many of the departments of the State. Public officials had been indicted and convicted for neglect of duty and for conspiring to defraud the State. Other officials had been removed from office. The newspapers and periodicals were filled with the details of the conditions which had for some time been existing.

The lawyer tried again and again to get before the jury the report of the Bayne Committee which investigated the affairs of Albany county and city by reading parts of it, but was always stopped by Justice Andrews upon objection of Mr. Ivins, who said it had not yet been admitted as evidence.

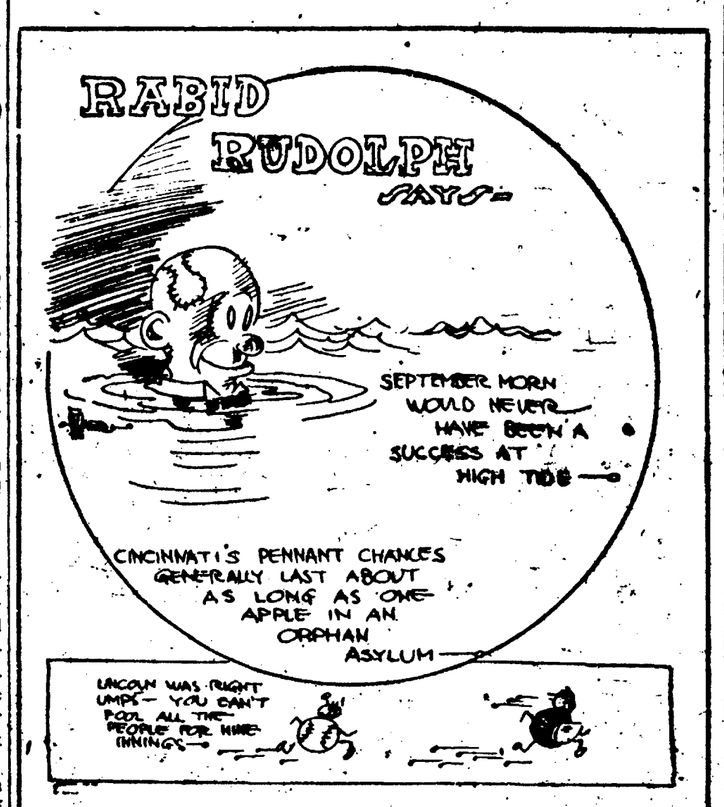
Mr. Van Benschoten said the State had been mulcted of hundreds of thousands of dollars through the methods of the Albany printing ring in holding up the printing of one large law volume. He said the ring had been able to have the Legislative reports printed in separate volumes, with only a change in the title from Assembly to Senate on the cover, and to charge the State for the double cost of printing.

RECEPTION TO PASTOR

The members and congregation of the State St. M. E. church will give a welcome home tonight to their pastor, the Rev. H. D. Holmes, and his family.

This reception will be held in the church parlors between the hours of 7 and 10.

The Rev. Mr. Holmes has endeared himself to the people not only of his parish, but to the entire city, for his kindly, gentlemanly manner, his progressiveness and his earnestness upon all matters that pertain to the welfare of church and community.



IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Rube Marquard of the New York Giants.



Photo by American Press Association.

Rube Marquard, one time sensational pitcher for the New York Giants, must better his last season's performances if he hopes to twirl for John McGraw. During the spring training the southpaw was slow getting into shape, and unless he comes back strong as the season advances McGraw will probably can him. Marquard's best season was in 1912, when he won nineteen straight games for the Giants. He also had another good year in 1913, but failed to win a game in the world series. Last winter Marquard jumped to the Federal league, but jumped back to the Giants before the season opened. Rube is a native of Cleveland and is twenty-six years old. He first played professional ball with the Canton club of the Central league, going thence to the Indianapolis club of the American association. McGraw bought him from the latter club for $11,000 in 1908. He was with the New Yorks for three years before he began to pitch winning ball. Then he came out and was one of the chief factors in winning the pennant for the New Yorks in 1912.

Tris Speaker Hard to Pitch To.

According to Bill Steen of the Cleveland Naps, Tris Speaker of the Boston Red Sox is the hardest batter in the league to pitch to regardless of the fact that Donie Bush of Detroit draws more passes than any player in the world and on the strength of his bases on balls record is regarded as the toughest bird in the business for an American league pitcher to work on.

"Speaker won't strike at a ball on the inside, and he slams balls on the outside down the foul line at a mile a minute. He hits 'em when they are over. I'd sooner pitch to Crawford, Collins, Cobb or Baker any day than to Speaker," says Steen.

"Crawford and Cobb are hard to fool. They show their greatest weakness in going after slow balls."

Avoid Conflicting Dates.

Conflicts between the American league and American association in Cleveland will be avoided this year by transferring several of the games which the association ordinarily would play in Cleveland to some other city. A whole series in May was transferred from Cleveland to Columbus and another from Cleveland to Milwaukee in September. The Memorial day double header, which under usual conditions would be played in Cleveland, was transferred to Indianapolis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 6.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	5	0	1.000
Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Boston	4	2	.667
Chicago	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
New York	2	4	.333
St. Louis	2	5	.286
Brooklyn	1	6	.143

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Detroit
Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 6; New York, 2.
Detroit, 6; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 5; Washington, 2.
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 0.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	5	2	.714
Boston	3	2	.600
Cleveland	4	3	.571
New York	3	3	.500
Washington	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Chicago	2	5	.286

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Kansas City at Pittsburg.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Brooklyn at Newark.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 5.
Pittsburgh, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Buffalo, 6; Brooklyn, 2.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	6	2	.750
Chicago	55	3	.625
Kansas City	5	4	.556
Newark	5	4	.556
Pittsburgh	4	5	.444
Buffalo	3	5	.375
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Baltimore	3	6	.333

Red Squelches Familiarity.

"Ready?" politely queried the bus driver, as the athletes were embarking for the depot. And Mr. Charles Dooin of the Cincinnatis, stepping forward, in a somewhat emphatic manner said, "I may be Reddy or Red to the other fellows on this ball club, but to hackmen and strangers I'd have you distinctly understand I'm Mr. Dooin!"

Matty Says Boston Can't Repeat.

Christy Mathewson says he does not think that the Boston Braves will repeat this year because most of them bought automobiles last fall with their world's series money, and he predicts that these folks will be thinking more about the price of gasoline next summer than they will about winning ball games for Boston and Stallings.

Red Sox Fear Only Detroit.

Mike Finn, last year manager of the Memphis club and now attached to the Detroit payroll as a scout, has come out with the declaration that the Boston club already has it figured that the pennant is all but in its grasp and that it believes it has only Detroit to beat to insure this result.

LIVELY TIME AT PRATT HEARING

Attorneys Hillick and Piper Engage In Spirited Argument In Oswego

A wordy battle developed in the Surrogate's court in Oswego Monday afternoon between Attorneys W. S. Hillick and Giles S. Piper of this city. The case was the hearing of objections to the account of George L. Pratt as executor of the estate of John W. Pratt, a deceased resident of this city, and Surrogate Miller presided.

Mr. Hillick represented James G. Pratt, a grandson of the deceased, and Mr. Piper appeared for George L. Pratt. Two other heirs were represented by Attorney George N. Burt of Oswego.

John W. Pratt was a highly esteemed and wealthy resident of this city, and when he died in 1903 he left a valuable estate, principally notes, mortgages and realty in this city and in the town of Granby. His widow and his son George were made executors and they managed the estate together until Mrs. Pratt died a few years ago. Since that time George Pratt has handled the estate. The estate has among other assets a claim for $100,000 against the State of New York for damages to real property incurred by the construction of the Barge Canal. Guy Pratt demanded a hearing in the estate in order that he may get an accounting from his uncle of the disposition of the various funds of the estate.

Mr. Hillick stated that a great deal of money had been invested in a gold mine which has not paid any dividends in years and this was one of the investments objected to. Mr. Pratt justified the action by stating that the investment was made with the consent of his mother and on the advice of several responsible men, and he also said that the property was gradually assuming a more favorable aspect and that dividends were expected within a short time.

Guy Pratt objected to paying more than his share of the expenses of litigation against the State of New York and this subject also brought on some discussion.

Mr. Burt suggested a compromise and Surrogate Miller advised an adjournment as he wished to hear arguments of Attorney F. G. Spencer who is also representing Guy Pratt. Mr. Spencer was not present at the hearing and an adjournment of two weeks was ordered.

PROFESSOR LAWTON'S LECTURE TO GRANGERS

Professor Jesse A. Lawton, whose work in the manual training department of Fulton's public schools is bringing out so much valuable timber to the credit of vocational training, is scheuled to make an address before the Oswego Falls Grange, at the Grange hall, Saturday evening, April 27. All grangers and their friends are invited and expected to be present.

Fresh rolls—The kind served by your grocer and all grocers, gives zest to the breakfast appetites. At all grocers every evening, made at Black's bakery. adv112

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

AUTO CLUB MEETING

Directors Will Arrange for Dinner Next Week.

President R. L. McCully of the Fulton Automobile Club has called a meeting of the directors of the club for tomorrow night. At that time the final plans for the minner of the club on April 28 will be made and a committee of arrangements will be named. T. M. Ripley will be the speaker of the evening.

Although cards have been sent out to every automobile owner in the city known to the club, there may be some who have received no notice. Those are invited to send in their names exactly as though they had received a card and they will be heartily welcomed. The affair is for every automobile owner in the city, and no written invitation is necessary. All names of those who expect to attend should be in the hands of Mr. McCully by Monday in order that enough reservations can be made. The club anticipates a gathering in excess of its facilities. The affair will be held in the City Hall. It is expected that there will be a large number of ladies in attendance and the club is making extensive preparations for the entertainment of everyone.

The affair will be strictly informal and a nominal sum to cover the cost of the dinner will be charged.

Bread, made amidst sanitary surroundings, creates the demand for goods "made in Fulton." Black's bread is it. adv112

James Miller of Pottstown, Pa., cured a horse of pedievil with three bottles of Hanford's Balsam. He says: "The veterinarians had been trying to cure the horse for seven years."

PUPILS WANTED
IN VOCAL INSTRUCTION
Inquire
FRANC LALONDE
220 SENECA STREET

Kyanize your old furniture

Make it look spick and span. You can do it yourself with this wonderful product, which gives floors, woodwork and furniture a beautiful, sanitary *lasting* finish



We will give you **FREE** for a trial, a regular 15c can of Kyanize, if you buy one of these handy little 10c Chinese bristle brushes to apply it with. Clear and seven popular colors. They all dry quick and hard and beautiful.

We will refund the 10 cents you pay for the brush if you are not delighted with the Kyanize

Hulett-Taft Co.
(Incorporated)
208 Oneida Street
FULTON, N. Y.

The Risk of Speculation

is too great for the average person to assume. There are many instances where the accumulation of a life time has been lost in a single day. Start an account with the First National Bank for Safety.

4% Paid in Our Interest Department

QUIRK THEATRE CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30
TO-DAY

A Feature Attraction for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
THOSE FUNNY COMEDIANS
JACOBS & BERTRAND
IN THE ROARING MUSICAL COMEDY
TO-DAY---"Memories of Childhood Days"
Pretty Singers and Dancing Girls — Funny Comedians
Beautiful Costumes — Special Scenery
AFTERNOON 3:30 — NIGHT 8:30
6—REELS FEATURE PHOTOPLAYS—6
NOTE THESE SPECIAL PRICES—Balcony, 5c, Lower Floor, 10c
The Ladies are especially invited to the Matinee as a fine program has been prepared for your benefit.
TOMORROW—The Musical Coattns and 6 More Acts and 6 Reels of Pictures

Complete Showing of Spring and Summer Shoes Now Here

We are showing the season's best styles at popular prices.

You are sure to get the correct styles and a perfect fit here. We pay particular attention to the fit of our shoes.

Your attention is called to the Rest Room we have provided for the ladies. It is for your convenience.

We are offering special prices this week on Men's Work Shoes.

Every man, woman and child is cordially invited to call and inspect our NEW STORE.

Stranahan & Love
15 South First Street
(Formerly occoupied by Morton & Shattuck)

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Despite the unsettled local business conditions, the period between the dates of April 1 to 17, there were handled in the columns of Fulton's daily medium of exchange, a grand total of 2046.5 inches of display advertising. These figures do not include Readers, Miscellaneous Wants, Agency, Legal, and other Special Advertising. But does include exclusively, the Advertising of Local or Fulton Merchants.

FROM APRIL 12 TO 17

there were handled in the columns of *The Fulton Evening Times*, 748.5 inches of Display Advertising, all of which means this: That for the period of April 1 to 12 the *daily average was 133.19 inches;* That for the second period or between April 12 to 17 the *daily average was 124.66 inches.*

These figures are conclusive evidence that *The Fulton Evening Times* holds a front place as an Advertising Medium that cannot be displaced by any out-of-town publication.

SUMMING UP

The Verdict—Advertising in *The Fulton Evening Times* **pays.**

Fulton's New Live Newspaper

HANNIBAL NEWS

Alfred Cox is much improved in health and able to be out again.

Mrs. Mary Dumas, who has been very ill, is recovering slowly.

Frank VanPatten has nearly recovered from his recent serious illness and has moved to his new home on Martville st.

George Hammond is recovering from a broken nose, caused by coming in contact with the crank of an ice cream freezer in brisk motion, which slipped from his hand while engaged in turning it.

John Tilford was seriously injured while making fence recently by being struck on the head by a beetle.

Mrs. Edward Davenport, who has been spending sometime with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Eckard, has gone to join her husband at Utica, where they will reside in the future.

Mrs. Fred Jerrett has returned from Washington, D. C., and reports a very pleasant trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gifford have returned from Syracuse where they have been spending the winter, after a few weeks in Hannibal they will go to the Thousand Islands for the summer.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who has been quite ill, is improving.

Miss Mildred Perkins has returned to her school work at Vernon, N. Y.

J. A. Haven has moved into his new barber shop.

E. L. Gardner was in Cato on business last week.

Mr. an Mrs. William Cole were guests of friends in Auburn the first of last week.

"Our Minister's Honeymoon" is the event of the week in Hannibal. A musical entertainment to be held at the Presbyterian church Monday and Tuesday evenings. Do not miss it.

Mrs. Pearl Wright, who was engaged in evangelistic work in this vicinity last year, was married Easter Sunday to Mr. Bryce Smith, an electrical engineer, who formerly was engaged on the Panama canal. The marriage took place in Omaha, Nebraska.

Arrangements are being made by the Political and Domestic Economy club for a social to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stevenson Wednesday evening, April 28th. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mr. an Mrs. E. W. Adamy of Syracuse are guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Adamy.

The Maple Syrup social at Hannibal Centre Friday evening was well attended and a very enjoyable time was had.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Fred Lockwood Thursday evening, April 22. Subject, Our Honoraries—Christian and his Ballot Committee on program Fred Lockwood, Rev. B. A. Matzen and R. A. Bradt.

Rev. E. Cheeseman and F. Maunder were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bradt.

Miss Mabel Cooper and a number of young people from Sterling attended the public schools carnival at Fulton Friday evening and all pronounced it a rare treat.

The annual feast will be enjoyed by Golden Sheaf Grange Saturday evening, April 24, for members and their families only. After the business meeting a class of five candidates will be instructed on the third and fourth degrees by degree team No. 1 under Worthy Master George Crofoot:

E. G. MacFarland, who died in Utica April 8, was a resident of Hannibal some years ago, and a son of David MacFarland, a former pastor of the Baptist church in this place.

If you can't get Hanford's Balsam write G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, $1.

MT. PLEASANT

Rev. Scriber was a welcome visitor at the Sunday morning service here.

Mrs. Delos Distin is somewhat improved after her recent affliction.

Rev. Williams and wife are at home at the parsonage once more where they will be pleased to greet their friends.

Almon Osborne was a week-end guest of his brother John, in Constantia.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Aicholtz, nee Hattie Osborne, of Constantia, have a new son, born Easter.

Miss Bessie Montague of Syracuse, was the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Osborne.

Adelbert Whittemore has sold his farm to Wm. H. Shaffer of Syracuse, who has taken possession. Mr. Whittemore will visit relatives a while before going into business again.

The teachers in this district closed school last Friday and held a meeting at Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Balcom and daughters were recent guests of friends in the Kingdom.

Rev. W. K. Browne was at Luddington school house for the last time last Friay evening. It was with regret the people, said good bye as he had greatly endeared himself to all.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grant and sons of Bowens Corners were guests of his parents, Truman Grant, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson of Fulton were recent callers at Ernest Rowlee's.

The "Pride of Virginia" is the 4-act comedy to be given by the Weslyans April 30th and May 1st at the Grange hall here. The cast of characters follow: Capt. Robert Farleigh, U. S. A., Carlton Simmons; Lube Ransome, a rebel spy, Mead Osborne; General Haverill, U. S. A., George Paddock; Kitty Cloverdale, a charming little rebel, Lela Osborne; Mrs. Trevallers, a marriageable widow, Gladys Peckham; Arthur Trevallers, a young hopeful, Carlton Rowlee; Virginia Graham, a daughter of the Doninion Dormium, Velma Howard; Ezekial Grubbins, from way down in Maine, Willard Ives; Old Uncle Joe, an imaginative coon, Clarence Howard; Mickley, a "poor white", Ross Rowlee.

Gilbert Storms and family of W. Fulton have moved into Cass Hill's tenant house.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whittemore will be pleased to meet their friends at their new eating house, the City Club, on Salina st., Syracuse.

Ralph Balcom has purchased a registered holstein calf of Allan Osborne. Mr. Osborne purchased four head of Elmer Taylor last week and Burr Howard has traded a team of horses for two of Mr. Wilcox.

For calks use Hanford's Balsam.

ASSETS $00

Former City Florist Owes $1,570 Assets Will Not Cover

Utica, Wednesday—Theodore Foederer, involuntary bankrupt of Fulton, who conducted The Fulton Flower Shop, owes $1,570 and has assets of $00, according to his schedules of liabilities and assets, filed yesterday, in United States Court at Utica. The claims are unsecured and are divided among 24 creditors. The assets include fixtures valued at $50; accounts due $50; unliquidated claims, $100 and stock in trade $200. The schedules were filed through Attorney H. L. Gilman.

The Fulton creditors are Rosa Foederer, loans of $250; Fulton Evening Times, $7.50; Henderson & Thomson Co., $46; Whitaker & Bogasdus, Inc., $46; Oswego County Independent Telephone Co., $12, and George O. Dumas. Gustave and Emma Bartholme of Syracuse are creditors for $350.

Your Child's Cought is a Call for Help

Don't put off treating your Child's Cough. It not only saps their strength, but often leads to more serious ailments. Why risk? You don't have to. Dr. King's New Discovery is just the remedy your Child needs. It is made with soothing healing and antiseptic balsams. Will quickly check the Cold and soothe your Child's Cough away. No odds how bad the Cough or how long standing, Dr. King's New Discovery will stop it. It's guaranteed. Just get a bottle from your Druggist and try it.

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

H. L. LAKE, M. D.
Specialist in Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT
GLASSES CAREFULLY FITTED
9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m.
218 Oneida St., Fulton, N. Y.

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

Up-to-Date Tailoring
in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor.
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
2d and Cayuga

M. KATRIB
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery
Phone 3353 21 1/2 So. Second st.

Your Shoes
Do They Need Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.
Skates Sharpened too

Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Milady's Mirror

How to Massage the Face.

After cleansing the face cover with cold cream and compress the lips. Massage the sagging lines about the mouth first with the first finger of each hand. Place the thumbs under the chin and with an upward circular stroke smooth out each line. If the mouth has a tendency to turn down at the corners lift with the finger tips at ending of each stroke. Use all the fingers on the throat; raise the elbows well and give long, steady strokes upward to the ears. Remember the throat should never be rubbed downward, but always upward, with gentle pressure. On the fat face the main object of stimulative rotation should be to stimulate relaxed skin and also to dissolve the fat folds.

If the face is very fat it will be found beneficial to lift or pinch up the fat folds between the thumb and finger and give them a rolling, kneading motion. The object of this is to reduce the fat by stimulating absorption. In all these movements care should be taken not to continue them too long if a feeling of irritation is felt.

In applying the powder do not rub it downward and thus force it into the pores. As already explained, it is quite essential to skin health that the pores can be open and pure at all times. Fluff the powder on and smooth gently, and at the same time dust off all that does not cling to the skin.

For Puffiness Under the Eyes.

Puffiness under the eyes is often due to inflammation of the lower lid. Pull the lid down, and if it is red and inflamed you will know it needs attention. Purchase a glass eye cup, fill it half full of salt water, about as salty as tears. Lean the head forward, fit the cup to the eye socket, hold it firmly, throw back the head and open and close the eye ten times. Lean the head forward and remove the cup. This will wash the eyes, rest them and reduce the inflammation. Boracic acid, ten grains to the ounce of distilled water, is very good and can be used the same way.

To retain a fresh, youthful color the tiny blood vessels or capillaries which carry the blood to the skin must be kept in a healthy, active condition. The colorless parchment-like skin of the aged is due to the fact that these little capillaries wither away and the skin is not properly nourished. Therefore it is important that the blood should be brought to these tiny blood vessels. This can be accomplished by steaming, facial massage and electricity or the vibrator. When properly given they will strengthen the muscles, clear the skin and stimulate the action of the tiny blood vessels.

Tight Shoes a Menace to Beauty.

Recently long, narrow feet have been the rage, and girls with short fat feet, size 3D, all try to wear 5A, which is just as bad as trying to wear shoes too short for the feet.

No woman who tries to pinch her feet into shoes too short or too narrow for her realizes what infinite harm she is doing to her health and consequently to her appearance. Tight shoes affect the body in two places—the eyes and the digestion.

The girl who habitually squeezes her feet can usually be distinguished by her red lids, red nose and sallow, unhealthy skin. Pinching the feet affects first the digestion, which in turn discolors the nose and spoils the complexion. No girl who suffers from indigestion ever has a clear, rosy complexion. It is generally a muddy color, marred by blotches and specks.

Every one can tell a pinched foot by a single glance, and its owner at once becomes an object for ridicule. So the girl who distorts her feet spoils her complexion, and for what? A vain delusion that she is appearing more beautiful by doing so.

To Keep Hands White.

The home worker can keep her hands in nice condition if she will exercise a little care. When they have been stained by vegetables or fruit the stains should be removed with an acid, lemon, vinegar or sour milk, and then rinsed in contact with soap or soapy water. Always rinse off all soap before wiping the hands, and be sure they are wiped perfectly dry.

At night rub in some good cream, powder the hands and keep them in loose gloves all night. The hands will be as white and soft as though they had never done a bit of housework.

For Callouses.

When the outline of the foot is affected by callouses the process of removal is simple, but requires time. First soak the feet well in hot water; then after they are dried rub the callouses until the skin peels. If any of this dead skin can be removed by cutting with the scissors do so, but be extremely careful that you do not injure the tender flesh beneath.

Don't Make Faces.

Don't narrow your eyes when you wish to be impressive. If you draw your mouth into a button and allow your lines to pucker between your eyes you will acquire a habitual cross expression. Is anything more unbecoming than an angry face with its features tied in veritable knots?

FOR EVENING WEAR.

This Gown of White and Silver Brocade Shows Grecian Tendency.



HANDSOME PARISIAN GOWN.

This is a year when milady pretty much pleases herself in the style of her evening gown. For a certain type—the tall, stately, classic type—nothing is more becoming than the loose flowing draperies reminiscent of the Greek costumes. Such an evening creation is shown in the picture. It is developed in white and silver brocaded satin and is girdled with a pearl embroidered girdle. A gracefully draped scarf of silver net bound with silver cloth falls from the shoulders.

How to Launder Neckwear.

The majority of women who indulge in the ubiquitous neck decorations of the moment find it necessary to launder the dainty finery themselves in order to have it done as it should be.

It should in any case, however, be done separately from the regular wash. White crepe de chine sets should be washed in cold water and a good white soap, rinsed in cold water and ironed while wet between the folds of a Turkish towel.

Some women clear starch white neckwear, but others find a substitute in powdered borax, allowing two teaspoonfuls to a quart of water, which is said to leave the material more sheer than does starch.

Heavy lace, which will pull out of shape if regularly washed, can be cleaned by scrubbing it with a new but not too stiff nailbrush wet with soap and water, laying the lace on something flat like a plate or stone of the washbowl during the process. When finished iron it over folds of Turkish toweling or flannel to bring out the patterns of the lace.

Smoky Windows Cleaned.

To clean smoky windows and also use up old stockings take an old cotton stocking that is clean and soft, put a few drops of kerosene oil on the stocking and wipe window so every part will receive some of the oil. Then take a soft piece of clean tissue paper and polish. If properly done the windows will shine and look better than when washed with soap and water.

THE "SCORCH" UNDER BAN

Many housekeepers ask how to clean a scorched pan or how to keep food from having a burned taste once the pan is scorched. Scorching food is absolute and downright carelessness. That too many women are careless is shown by the amount of washing soda used.

Washing soda is a strong alkali, which "eats" the grease and scorch, but which also eats the metals of which the pots are made. When a woman carelessly throws a "handful of soda" into a pot and "lets it soak" she is soaking the scorch and the metal too. That is the reason so many pans chip or "wear out" so easily. Washing soda should be used only to clean the sink and waste pipes. How thinking women will use this strong caustic in their pots, especially enamel ones, and then expect their pots to wear is a mystery.

There should be no scorched pots. The newer fuels and methods are changing things for the better. The steam cooker and fireless cooker and aluminum are putting the "scorch" out of the home.

Cookery Points

Eat Seasonable Foods.

No matter how carefully we may have lived throughout the winter, every one feels more or less the lassitude of the early spring days, and, although the inclination may be toward sulphur and molasses or some patent medicine, there is no doubt that the common sense thing to do is to change our customary food habits and introduce more seasonable foods.

Unfortunately in many sections there is a between times month, when the winter vegetables and fruits are jaded and the spring products are forced and consequently prohibitive in price. But grapefruit can be obtained almost anywhere at small cost, oranges are always inexpensive at this time, cranberries, with their wonderful acid, are still in season, and lemons, which are invaluable, can be used ad libitum. Apples, too, can be obtained, and fortunate the housewife who has been so provident as to buy her spring apples in the midwinter.

There is an old proverb which runs like this, "Eat onions in May, no doctor to pay." This applies not only to onions, but to lettuce, spinach and, in fact, all the green foods that begin to appear about March 1. If choice is to be made between a porterhouse steak for dinner and no green salad and beef stew with salad choose the latter every time. It will be argued that the nutriment is the same, and as far as the meat is concerned it is. But the porterhouse steak does not have the minerals that the salad contains, and after it is eaten the whole body will not feel as light, buoyant and as generally satisfied as when the salad accompanies the meat.

As to the salad dressing, let it be very simple, preferably of olive oil cut by lemon juice, or if olive oil is too expensive, with corn or peanut oil, which can be obtained at one-third the price. As to the desserts, it is very easy to use fruit foundation and go work in the necessary acids in a disguised manner, for the family will balk at medicinal foods if forced to eat them.

Some Odor Culprits.

Some kitchen odors are savory and appetizing. Others are not. The chief culprits are cabbages, onions, fish and "boiling over."

Cabbages will not smell if a crust of bread is laid on the top when they are boiling. Better still, for this improves the cabbages, is a piece of charcoal.

Onions, barred in so many homes on account of the odor—a great pity, for onions are blood purifiers, complexion beautifiers and disease preventers—must be met with a counter odor. Buy some powdered cedar wood and sprinkle a pinch on the range. That's all. And, by the way, if onions are peeled under water or held under a running tap they will not smell, nor will your eyes smart.

Fish are often blamed for the odor which really arises from the stale butter or bad butter. If those causes are absent, then sprinkle the top of the range within "spluttering" distance with a layer of salt. When frying is done, sweep the salt into the fire. The salt absorbs all "splutterings" of grease and there is no smell.

If you have had to clean fish, your hands naturally smell unpleasant. Rub them with a little dry mustard.

"Boiling over" might be stopped by not filling saucepans and dishes quite so full.

Dandelion Salad.

Fresh dandelion leaves make a delicious salad. Place the greens in a large pan of cold water as soon as they come from the market and wash them thoroughly. Then shake off all the moisture and set in a very cold place until ready to serve. To make the salad, place the leaves in a chilled salad bowl, cover with chopped hard boiled eggs, a few shavings of young white onion, and moisten with a good French dressing.

Watercress may be used as a salad and, unlike many other greens, it will serve as an attractive garnish for many dishes. It is delicious and appetizing for a sandwich filling in place of the usual lettuce leaves. To dress a watercress salad, mix together a teaspoonful of celery salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper, a pinch of cayenne, half a teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of lime juice. Then stir in gradually three tablespoonfuls of olive oil and two more tablespoonfuls of lime juice. Blend thoroughly and season with a teaspoonful of chopped chives and an equal amount of fresh tarragon leaves.

Lettuce, Endive and Romaine.

Lettuce, endive and romaine are all good salad greens. The two latter may also be cooked in several attractive forms, and the lettuce may form the basis of a cream of lettuce soup or may be boiled and chopped like spinach and enriched with a highly seasoned sauce.

Every housekeeper should realize the tonic properties of these spring salads, and some variety of salad should appear at least once daily in every well planned menu in spring. This salad should be simple and composed mainly of the greens themselves, although a combination of two or three vegetables is permissible. Avoid all rich ingredients, as boiled dressings and potatoes, and a well made French dressing that is both refreshing and healthful.

THIS YEAR'S ARBOR DAY

It Will Be One for Everybody in New York State

While the schools of the state have undertaken the work of carrying out the provisions of arbor day, it is suggested by the state college of agriculture at Cornell that everyone in New York should be interested in the matter; and even on school grounds it is suggested the whole community might well take a part in the planting of trees and the teachers should not be expected to provide the trees and the initiative for setting them out.

Dr. E. G. Cheney of the university of Minnesota, comments as follows:

"These trees are just as much a part of the schools equipment as the ink or the stove wood and should be as readily provided. He points out further that it should be remembered that arbor day is not alone for the planting of trees nor should the celebration of the day be confined to the public schools. There is many a man who can well afford to celebrate on his own home grounds and many a town which could be greatly improved if its citizens would celebrate the day in its streets."

A Tree for a Child

One of the professors at Cornell who has four children has planted a tree for each one on the day that the child was born. In case such birthdays fall in midsummer the tree planting could be deferred until the following fall. Each child, he says, then feels a proprietary right in that tree and takes very good care to see that it is not injured. The object lesson in respect to the single tree makes the child interested in all trees and much less likely to injure them by any acts of wanton vandalism. He commends the plan as one which has an educational value to children and parents alike.

Whooping Cough

Well—everyone knows the effect of Pine Forests on Coughs. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is a remedy which brings quick relief for Whooping Cough, loosens the mucous, soothes the lining of the throat and lungs, and makes the coughing spells less severe. A family with growing children should not be without it. Keep it handy for all Coughs and Colds. 25c. at your Druggist.

Electric Bitters a Spring Tonic.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LEGAL NOTICES

CITATION TO PROVE WILL—The people of the State of New York, To Cyrus W. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.; Anna Phillips Nagle, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ruth Winegar, Nutley, N. J.; Frank E. Winegar, New York, N. Y.; Minnie Wood Douglas, Nutley, N. J.; May Wood Taylor, St. Joseph, Mo.; George E. Wood, New York, N. Y.; Clinton R. Wood, New York, N. Y.; William H. H. Phillips, Washington, D. C.; Ordelia Carscallan, Carter, Mont.; Josephine M. Wood, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Kittie H. Haw, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Edwin Claire Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Mary Kidd, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Percy D. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Flossie M. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Rachael C. Davis, Toledo, Ohio; William B. Phillips, Toledo, Ohio; Elmer E. Phillips, Stockbridge, Mich.; Mary E. Ormsby, Stockbridge, Mich.; George H. Phillips, Stockbridge, Mich.; Frank L. Wright, Stockbridge, Mich.; Elpha L. Hutton, Stockbridge, Mich.; Bertha Lyman, Boise City, Idaho; Charles Shaw, Kansas City, Mo.; Ada M. Davis, Clear Lake City, Iowa; Kittie A. Davis, Clear Lake City, Iowa; Clinton L. Davis, Clear Lake City; Iowa; Ada Phillips, New Orleans, La.; Marion Phillips, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Alexander Bozant, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Augusta Phillips, Toledo, O.; Ada Mason, Batavia, N. Y.; Kittie Look, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; Cyrus Frederick Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.; Ross Phillips, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Asa Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.; Grace Phillips Bryant, Akron, O.; Frank Barnes, Fulton, N. Y.; Hiram Barnes, Little Falls, N. Y.; Loren Barnes, Syracuse, N. Y.; Fannie Barnes Danks, Springfield, Ohio; Fanny Barnes Burt, Hannibal, N. Y.; Edith Barnes, Fulton, N. Y.; Harry Barnes, Frankfort, N. Y.; Eleanor Tamlyn, Custer City, S. Dak.; Robert J. Jennison, Jamesville, Wis.; W. Harry Jennison, Los Angeles, Cal.; Minnie E. Roberts, Maywood, Ill.; Mrs. C. W. Warren, Waldron, Kan.; Ella Reed, Russell, N. Y.; Ransom Stewart, Russell, N. Y.; Orley Stewart, Russell, N. Y.; Hattie Hurlburt, Harrisville, N. Y.; Mary Curtis, Hermon, N. Y., Rebecca Durham, Fine, N. Y.; William Barnes, Harrisville, N. Y.; William Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Edwin Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Grace Shampine, Watertown, N. Y.; Helena Brown, Watertown, N. Y.; Minnie Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Earle Brown, Albany, N. Y.; Perry B. Hunter, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Florence Haviland, Stockbridge, Mich.; Elmina Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y., and to Nettie Hunter, Carrie Hunter, Eva V. Hunter, Florence Hunter, Mary Ann Marlott, Alice C. Phillips, Virginia E. Phillips, George R. Phillips and Hamlin Phillips, whose several places of residence, if living, are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry for that purpose be ascertained, and to the widows, surviving husbands, next of kin, heirs-at-law, legatees and devisees of such of the nine last named persons as may be deceased, if any, whose several names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry for the purpose be ascertained:—heirs-at-law and next of kin and other persons interested in the probate of the last will and testament of Julia A. Broadwell, late of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, New York, deceased, greetings:

Upon the petition of Arvin L. Rice of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, New York, one of the executors named in a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Julia A. Broadwell, late of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, and State of New York, deceased, and relating to both real and personal estate, praying to have said instrument in writing and the codicils thereto proved and recorded as a will of real and personal estate: You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before the surrogate's court of the county of Oswego, at the surrogate's office in the city of Oswego, in the said county of Oswego, New York, on the 24th day of May, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why said will should not be admitted to probate, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your general guardian, if you have one; or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of the surrogate's court of the county of Oswego to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Clayton I. Miller, surrogate of our said county of Oswego, at the city of Oswego, in the said county, the 12th day of April, A. D., 1915.

(L. S.) H. E. HINMAN,
421-5t Clerk of the Surrogat's Court.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y., pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P.M., on Tuesday the 20th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County: Rep. Con. No. 701; class of work, Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing, Guaranteed; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby. Rep. Con. No. 700; Class of Work Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing guaranteed; Road No. 539; Name, Fulton-Volney; Town, Volney.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws of 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1915, for the following Oswego County Stone Contract No. 50—Tons 755.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contrast agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego. The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Fetkiv and Tekla Fetkiv, his wife.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, John M. Farrell, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Being known as lot number seven (7) of Block Two Hundred and Three (203) of said City, former Village of Oswego Falls, as laid down on a map of said Block made by O. C. Breed, C. E., for John W. Stevenson, Proprietor, on September 1st, 1909. Said map now being on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office and being the same premises acquired by Fred P. Hovey and Goldie Mae Hovey, his wife, from John W. Stevenson and N. L. Whitaker and Carolyn G. Whitaker, his wife, by deed bearing date November 9th, 1909, and recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office in book 267 of Deeds at page 284.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

JOHN M. FARELL,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego. The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Robinson, Mary E. Robinson and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, B. C. Turner, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block, in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Being lot number two (2) of block number two hundred and three (203) in the former Village of Oswego Falls according to a map of said block made by O. C. Breed, engineer, filed in the Oswego County Clerk's office September 7, 1909, said lot being 37.71 plus feet on Walnut Street by one hundred (100) feet deep, bounded by parallel lines at right angles.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

B. C. TURNER,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA


Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

THIS illustration represents one of the Young Men's Models we are showing for Spring and Summer from such makers as:

Hart Schaffner & Marx
$18 to $35

Victor Clothes
$15 to $25

Frankel "Fifteen"
America's Greatest $15 Clothes

College Styles for Young Men
$10 to $20

Investigate Our Cash System, You Will Find We Save You $3 to $5 on Every Garment

SYRACUSE ALBANY

DOLAN
COMPANY
FORMER LOCATION OF A. W. PALMER & SONS

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 21.—Aiming to have the State Constitution amended so that a better system of administering the department of highways may result, the New York State Automobile Association has starte a compaign to this end and its officers have already laid their plan befor the delegates.

The political control of the State highway department is struck at by automobile association in so many words. It asks that even thqugh such control cannot be entirely eliminated that it be minimized at least.

In arguing for the taking out of politics of the highway department this argument is used:

"The department is at the present time carrying out the largest public in the world and therefore we should be able to attract ti it the very highest grade of engineering talent in the world to take of the work for us.

"The great difficulty, however, in accomplishing this, is the constant changes in the administration of this department. In fact, it has reached a point where the chief heads of our highway department, during the past few years have been changed on an average of almost every year."

It is the contention of the New York State Automobile Association membership that since no business can be carried on in an efficient and successful manner under such circumstances, unfavorable results must follow the juggling of officials who are put in charge of the highway department.

"We ask," is the plea of the members of the association," that this subject be given careful consideration by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and see if some plan cannot be developed and carried to completion whereby we will be able to attract to our State highway work the very highest grade of engineers and also the very highest grade of contractors. In our estimation the only way this can be accomplished and carried on permanently is to place the highway department entirely outside of the control of the various political parties, if such a thing is possible, and to also make the position of highways one of permanency."

It is the opinion of the members of the New York State Automobile Association that a highway commissioner should have not less than a six year term and that the salary should be sufficiently large to make the office attractive to men high in the engineering world.

That the past history of the highway department should be an object lesson for the future, is also dwelt upon and the fact is brought out that the four highway commissioners who have held office in an equal number of years were denied the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the duties of their office.

Another point which is made is that the peopleo f the State have awakened to the economical value of good roads and the prediction is made that when the appropriations which have thus far been voted by the people for the construction of improved highways has been expende, that approval of the proposition to raise additional funds will be quick in being given.

E. M. EVARTS'S ESTATE

Appraisal of Former Monica Man Shows That He Left $54,202.92

The appraisal of the estate of Edmund M. Evarts, late of Mexico, which has been filed in Surrogate's Court, shows a gross value of $54,202.92 and a net value of $49,684.35, which is divided among members of the family.

Cora B. Hutchinson received letters of administration on the estate of her husband, John W. Hutchinson, who died in this city March 26th. Mr. Hutchinson left $6,000 personal property.

Other estates were these:

Esther J. Nicholson, Richland, April 2d, $2,500 real and $500 personal.

Albert C. Crosby, Altmar, March 22d, $5,000 real and $600 personal.

Christina Dillenbeck, Pulaski, April 2d, $900 personal.

Mary A. Smith, Scriba, December 12th, $500 personal and $1,800 real.

A Sluggish Liver Needs Attention.

Let your Liver get torpid and you are in for a spell of misery. Everybody gets an attack now and then. Thousands of people keep their livers active and healthy by using Dr. King's New Life Pills, Fine for the Stomach, too. Stop the Dizziness, Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. Clear the Blood. Only 25¢ at your Druggist.

SHAW ECONOMY

That's What Comptroller Calls Mitchel's Ideas Upon the Whitman Administration

Albany, April 21.—After devoting more than a month to the study of the state's financial condition, studying data gathered at first hand by a corps of expert accountants from his own office working on the books of the state comptroller, Comptroller Prendergast of New York city openly joins issue with Mayor Mitchel who has been criticizing the financial policy of the state administration.

"If Mayor Mitchel's accountants had carried their analysis beyond a simple comparsion of the various appropriation bills this year and last," says Mr. Prendergast, "They would have found that the present Legislature has had to supply again and again items which Gov. Glynn wantonly cut from last year's budget. These are items of current State expense, which no policy of economy short of absolute neglect would have eliminated. That the former Governor acted with an eye to the political wind is obvious. He is personally responsible for a very considerable part of the ifficulty in which the State now finds itself."

Comptroller Prendergast sums up his findings in the following forcible statement:

"The one real fact in the whole series of charges as I ascertain it to be from the exhaustive information I have before me is that the appropriation accounts are in the main reasonable and that their size is attributable to no one person or set of persons now in power at Albany. The one responsible is Martin H. Glynn, and the one responsible fact is Glynn's sham economy."

Ought to Paint

I ought to have painted last year, but I hated to pay $2 a gallon.

I've got to paint this year; it'll take a little more paint; I suppose 1 gallon in 10; and a little more work, I suppose 1 day in 10.

My job would have cost last year about $50; it is going to cost this year $55.

$5 gone. I suppose it'll be the same again, if I wait again.

What if paint goes down to $1.75 a gallon? $2.50 on the job!

I shan't wait; what a fool I was!

DEVOE

L. P. SMITH Co. sell it.

CUT IN TOBACCO DUE TO THE WAR

Those who enjoy imported Havana cigars will have to pay more for their favorite smokes. Manufacturers have increased prices from 5 to 10 per cent and many wholesalers and retailers have followed suit, while others are planning to make advances. The man who smokes will have to pay from 1 to 4 cents more for his cigars, according to the brand he smokes.

The necessity for the increase is attributed to the great shortage of the 1915 crop; that is, tobacco planted in 1914 and cut in 1915. IIn addition to this, it is said, the European war figures to a large degree, by reason of the great slackening of orders from the countries now embroiled in the big fuss. The falling off of European customers resulted in a reduction of manufacturers' forces and overhead charges by reason of the decreased demand. This produced a manufacturing situation, it is explaimed, that helped when the 1915 crop of tobacco failed to advance the cost: The fact that men in some cities with stocks of 1914 tobacco on their hands are holding it for higher prices is also a contributing element in forcing prices up.

Pipe smokers, however, have already been affecte by the war tax on tobacco. While the prices have not soared on this line, manufacturers are cutting down on the weight. One tobacco dealer said today that where the Bagley in American Tobacco companies, two large producers, had pound cans of certain brands at a certain price, these companies are now offering 14 and seven ounce cans respectively, for the same price as formerly asked for pound and half-pound tins.

After a hard day's work if your horse seems lame, rub thoroughly Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh and the soreness will soon disappear.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

"Stop my ad; The Evening Times is the greatest paper I have ever seen in which to advertise. I've had more replies to my ad than I can answer," is the way one of many advertisers in the miscellaneous want column expresses it.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Which Do You Prefer?

The piercing tones of a band, or the mellow tones of the orchestra?

THE VITAPHONE

Is the "orchestra" type of a phonograph which reproduces every delicate sub-tone in a soft mellow blending that makes

The Vitaphone—a HOME machine

Perfection in tone reproduction. A human, natural, mellow tone, and yet a tone that never "grates".

H. J. HOWE

201 S. Salina Street DEMONSTRATIONS DAILY Syracuse, N. Y.

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants. SAVE MONEY ON THE SPECIAL PRICES SATURDAY at the following merchants:

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 24th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
105 Cayuga St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES
174 West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4280

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES
314 Seneca St. Phone 4450

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 106 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915 | Price One Cent

In Wheeling Retail Grocers Experience Greater Profits by Selling Staples to Farmers for Cash Than They Would by the Sale of Vegetables to the Consumer

Do the Citizens and Taxpayers Realize the Full Meaning of Senator Brown's Bill to Amend City Charter? Public Sentiment Publicly Expressed May Secure Results Before Too Late.

The Brown bill is not to go through without the attention and approval of the Fulton taxpayers. There will probably be a meeting, open to the public, at the City Hall before the bill passes, at which time objections to the bill will be heard.

This will be the great opportunity for the taxpayers of the city to learn which councilmen have the interests of the people at heart. After all the arguments pro and con, are heard, the Council will vote on the bill and if it is passed another load will be added to the already over-burdened budget for next year.

Briefly, the bill proposes an amendment to the city charter which will empower the present council to set a salary for the next mayor and council.

If any taxpayer can see the slightest reason for this bill, his views should be given prominence in this paper. In the first place, the Mayor of this city has no regular office hours; has no office; must be hunted up if anyone wishes to confer with him. There are few cities the size of Fulton which have salaried mayors. In those few cities, the mayor is at his office for some prescribed hours in the day, during which time he attends to city business. The same is true of the aldermen.

And the taxpayer can soliloquize over these few points:—

1. Who originated the Brown bill? Surely not Senator Brown, who is not a resident of this city, nor a taxpayer.

2. Who has the right to originate such a bill and then try to rush it through? The bill is already through both houses at Albany and it was presented for the first time one week ago. Everything at Albany now is in the hands of the Rules Committee.

3. When was there ever a public demand for this bill?

If the city were not in debt now almost to the constitutional limit there might be some excuse for the bill, but with conditions as they are, it is certain that few taxpayers will see the slightest merit in it.

Therefore, Taxpayers, see your councilman. Tell him what you think about the bill. He is representing you. Tell him that the last time a charter amendment was "submarined" through the Legislature, its supporters in the council were shelved at the next election. History repeats itself. The people will remember these things at the polls next fall, and those who act directly in opposition to the wishes of their constituents will have cause to remember that fact, and perhaps regret it.

Germans to Drive At Ypres and Yser

London, Thursday.—The Germans are making terrific attacks on the British for the recapture of Hill No. 60, near Zillebeke, which is of great strategic value, and counter attacks are being made continuously. There is every indication that one of the greatest battles is developing in this district.

For several days the Germans have been hurrying reinforcements there, and all communications with Holland has been closed.

The intention of the General Staff has been to attempt an offensive before the Allies began their great forward movement, but the plan was disorganized by the unexpected reverse at Zillebeke, in which they lost heavily.

Since Monday there have been general transfers of troops holding the line from Dixmude to Menin, and fresh troops from Germany now occupy the greater part of the position facing the British. The troops who lost the hill at Zillebeke were sent to Roulers on Tuesday and are now on their way to East Prussia in disgrace. Austrian troops also have arrived in Flanders, but their dispositions are not known.

Messages from Eastern Belgium state that all the reserves quartered in the vicinity of Hasselt have left for the west. Brabant likewise has been denuded of infantry divisions, reserve artillery brigades and heavy howitzers. The German air wing likewise has been reinforced this week by many new aeroplanes to replace its recent losses.

Although brilliant and successful, the action southeast of Ypres, which ended in the capture of Hill No. 60, was a minor affair compared with the great battle of Neuve Chapelle, but its results promise

(Continued on Page Five)

CITY'S PUBLIC MARKET MAY BE BUILT UPON THE WHEELING SCALE

A communication received by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday tells of the remarkable success of the combination market and auditorium in Wheeling, W. Va.

R. B. Naylor, Secretary of the Wheeling Board of Trade, Wheeling, writes: "Our public market is proving quite a success, practically every stall is filled and the auditorium is in constant use for all sorts of things, ranging from union labor conferences, wrestling matches and hardware displays to prohibition meetings, Melba concerts and G. A. R. re-unions. The stock is earning 6 per cent. right along and it is expected that this will increase."

In 1821 Wheeling built its first market house on a piece of ground donated to the city between 10th and 11th streets. The market was 40x599. The old market become rickety and the Board of Trade appointed a committee to see what could be done. As the city had no auditorium a proposition was made for one in the plans submitted. The committee reported to the city that if the latter leased the ground to a company for a rental of $12.00 per year, a building costing between $140 and $160,000 would be put up, with the agreement that the city could buy the shares of stock at par and that the stockholders should not get more than 6 per cent. per annum. The residue over and above 6 per cent. maintenances to revert tothe city. The shares were sold at $50,00 each. $160,000 was expended on the building, which includes an auditorium 180 feet long, 50 feet wide and 35 feet high. The auditorium has a platform in the center at one side. The balcony extends the full width of one side and both ends. The seating capacity is 2500—600 of the seats being in the balcony. Entrances to the auditorium and balcony are by runways, one at each end. There is an arcade through the center of the first floor, 19 feet wide. The city furnishes electricity and water free and the building is exempt from taxation. The stalls are occupied by gardeners, fruit dealers, butchers, bakers, produce dealers, etc. There is one restaurant occupying three stalls for the market people and the general public. The market is open every day, except Sunday.

The first floor of the building is 506 feet long with public street 36 feet wide cutting through the center. In the auditorium the first floor market space has 64 rentable stalls 12x12 feet and 7x12 feet, each independent of one another. The partitions are sectional and can be removed to accommodate those who want two or more stalls. At night the front of each stall can be closed and locked. Under the south wing there are cellars 12 feet square for such stall renters who want to store produce. In this wing there is the heating apparatus for the auditorium and offices on the second floor.

In the south wing on the second floor are the offices and assembly room of the board of trade, business men's association, municipal league, and retail grocers' association and toilet rooms for men and women.

The north wing has a skating rink and dance hall, 40x80 feet. The auditorium is free for county and city meetings when no admission is charged.

The annual income is between $15,000 and $16,000. The expense of maintenance is about $5,000. The interest on the investment at 6 per cent. amounts to $9,600.00. The surplus between $4,000 and $140,000 reverted to the city in the first year.

* * *

In speaking of it Secretary Heydecker stated Wheeling's slogan is "Wheeling means business," and this is an evidence of it, but Wheeling does not mean business any more than Fulton does, and what Wheeling has accomplished in this connection can be accomplished in Fulton on a corresponding scale.

The market and auditorium contemplated by the Chamber of Commerce resembles in many respects the one described above. It includes the store front on Oneida street, the stalls with sectional partitions in the inside of the market and the auditorium all on a scale sufficient to meet Fulton's needs. It is significant that in most of the cities where municipal markets have been in operation they have received the cordial co-operation of the retail produce merchants and grocers who have found that their cash sales of staple goods to the farmers in the market have netted them greater profit than they would have been able to get from the sale of vegetables. Not only have the markets been a benefit to the retailers but to the citizens in reducing the cost of living from 25 to 50 per cent., but they have in many cases shown a substantial profit to the city.

"Truth-Seeker" Would Have Facts and Figures Replace Questions and No Answers; Protests Against Further Use of Evening Times Columns as Medium of Bringing to Light, Questions of Vital Interest.

To the Fulton Evening Times:

Various communications have recently appeared in your columns asking information from certain city officials respecting increase of assessments and whether the pay of a certain stenographer comes from the city funds.

The Times is a public organ and instead of filling its columns with unanswered inquiries why not give the public the information which is sought to be elicited from city officials by furnishing your readers with full information regarding the questions that have been propounded in your columns?

If the city is paying $60 per month for a stenographer for any of the city officials why not ascertain the truth respecting the matter and publish the actual facts? They should be easily obtained from the public records of the city.

If there has been an increase of property assessments within certain restricted portions of the city why not let your readers know? [illegible] information respecting these matters which will prove of more than ordinary interest to your readers, I believe, and you should be able to give the public some specific information as to whether there is any real basis in fact for the many inquiries which have been given publicity through The Times. The inquiries which you have made are, as they now stand unanswered, in the nature of a serious reflection upon certain of our city officials, who for reasons unknown to the public have failed to make answer to them; and if there is no merit to the inquiries the public should know the truth and The Times in the future should not, in my opinion, open its columns to those who evidently seek to discredit through an imputation that may be produced by a cleverly worded inquiry.

On the contrary, if there is found to be solid basis for these inquiries, The Times should fearlessly give its readers the truth respecting the matters which have been made the subjct of such extended inquiry.

TRUTH SEEKER.

Germans Hurled Back In the Carpathians

By Frederick Bennett

London, Thursday.—The counter attack of Genera Litzinger's Bavarian army against the Russian left wing in the Carpathians position now has been definitely stopped. This attempted German advance northward has been the only serious threat the Russians have had to meet since they crossed the main ridge.

"Generally the situation in the southern campaign now is very favorable to the Russians. There are signs of discord between General Litzinger and Archduke Freidrich, who is the nominal commander of the entire Austro-German combination. The Germans are ready to sacrifice Hungary, at least economically, by fighting a series of rear guard actions and drawing the Russians down toward the middle Danube. This would relieve the Silesian flank, where great German forces now are being deployed from Cracow, chiefly along the Dunajetz.

"Field Marshal von Hindenburg retains in nearly its full strength this extreme northern army, which attempted to reach the Niemen in February along the borders of East Prussia, but he has sent great numbers from the winter positions on the Narew, Bzura and Ravka rivers southward to join the Austrians on the Pilitca and Nida, making a continuous and strongly held line from Piotorkow to Cracow and southward. This region also is threatened by the Russians and may be the scene of a great battle before it is possible to move further south from the lower slopes of the Carpathians.

"The Russians everywhere have suspended operations until the spring floods have subsided and conditions are favorable for manoeuvring.

"General Seliwanoff, the victor of he siege of Perzmyl, who has

(Continued on Page [illegible])

THE
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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. B. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 22, 1915

DEFINITIONS

The Initiative: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, require the submission of any measure to the electorate at a regular or special election. Applies to constitutional amendments as well as statutes.

The Referendum: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, call the reference of any measure passed by the legislature to the entire electorate at a regular or special election. Sometimes called the voters' veto power.

The Recall: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the submission of the question whether a given official shall be removed from office or not.

The Petition: A duly legalized and officially distributed form asking for the submission of a proposition to the voters, and to which the signatures of voters may be attached.

The Emergency Clause: A statement inserted after the enacting clause of a measure (usually by a ¾ vote of the legislative body) declaring the proposed act to be immediately necessary for the public peace, safety or health, and therefore that it must go into effect at once.

Publicity Pamphlet: A book issued by the state or city containing the text of initiated and referred measures; should contain signed arguments for and against said measures, if any voter or body of voters desires to present them.

Preferential Ballot: A ballot upon which the voters may express first and second or more choices of candidates for a given office. Designed to secure an election by a majority, when possible. Is applicable only to the election to a single office in a single district; as to the governor of a state, the mayor of a city, or one councilman from a district.

Proportional Representation: A plan or system of choosing representative bodies so that all considerable groups of voters may be represented in proportion to their numerical strength.

The Short Ballot: Limiting the elective ballot to those offices which are important enough to attrract and deserve public attention.

Direct Primary: The selection of candidates for office by the voters at a primary election instead of by party conventions.

DR. MONTESSORI ARRIVES

Italian Educator to Demonstrate Methods on Coast.

Dr. Maria Montessori, who was here about two years ago lecturing and demonstrating her methods, arrived here yesterday from Naples on the Italian liner Duca degli Abruzzi She is going to California.

Mme. Montessori said that her second visit to this country was brought about by an invitation from the State Board of Education of California and that on her arrival in San Francisco she would immediately begin instruction for a special class of teachers.

The educator was accompanied by her cousin, Maria Montesano, seventeen years old, who has been a student of her method. Mme. Montessori was met at the pier by Miss Grace Parsons, of Brooklyn; Miss Anna George, of Washington; Miss Clara Craig, of Providence, and Miss Adelina Pyle, of New York.

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

"If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of industrial, manual and technical training, the tendency is to unfit them for industrial work and to make them reluctant to go into it, or unfitted to do well if they do go into it."
—Theodore Roosevelt.

We are all agreed that some radical change is needed in our public school system. Business men, and employers especially, feel keenly the dearth of skilled workers. How shall we bring about the new school? What shall we eliminate from our present course of studies that is already overcrowded? How shall we make the country see that the thing we advocate is a vital need of every boy and girl and not a measure to furnish strike-breakers? How can we best focus the educational though quickly upon the needs of our times, how point out the solution? Shall it be the separate trade school in the larger cities, or do all children, everywhere—on the farm, in the small city as well as in the large centers—need vocational training? If separate trade schools are to be established, who will choose those that are to attend them in preference to the high schools leading to college? Cannot work be made organically a part of the course of studies, and every public school be broadened so as to take in all children, giving the manual training that will fit them for some manual work and the few such knowledge as will enable them to enter college? How can work and vocational training be made organically a part of our public school course of study?

A new theory of education is required. A century and a half of persistent effort and four generations of thought on the part of educational leaders have been spent in building up the methods by which reading, writing and arithmetic, our existing school subjects, can best be taught. Many hundreds of normal schools are preparing teachers to carry on their work in the existing type of school. These teachers, self-sacrificing as a body, have neither the training nor the broad experience needed by the new school men.

The foregoing phrases is the expression of the Interlaken Movement. The thought is directly applicable to each and every community interested in its educational facilities. Fulton may not be excepted; to grow sufficiently to handle our problems correctly, earnest discussion and exchange of opinion is most necessary.

GOOD HUMOR IN BUSINESS

Business is a matter of judgment. When enmity comes in at the door, judgment flies out at the window.

Any business which is worth doing, benefits both parties. Commerce is the greatest of all civilizing agencies because people must be friends if they are to do business together, and friendship makes for peace.

In many parts of the country the boards of trade of the cities and towns are inviting the farmers to become members. This is a good thing for both farmers and the business men who are not farmers.

But why should we wait for towns to give us the benefit of boards of trade activities? Why not organize farmers' boards of trade? Such boards would work on marketing problems, freight problems, and other rural business matters. These are quite as important as the business problems of the towns, and need as careful management. Incidentally, they could co-operate with the town organizations for the smoothing out of the friction which must occasionally occur between the producer and the consumer, and the middleman sandwiched in between the two.

There is a good deal of misunderstanding between rural and town business committees. There is ignorance on each side of the problems of the other.

The best thing which could happen for almost any neighborhood would be a careful study by the farmers of the business of retailers and commission merchants, and by city and town business men of the problems of the farmers. Such an exchange of views would finally show each side how better to serve the other. And any business which is not based on mutual service should be changed or abandoned.

As a matter of fact, there is mutual service in all business which has lasted long. That is why it has lasted.—Farm and Fireside.

LAWYER BACK IN ASYLUM

Justice De Angelis's Brother Again Loses Own Plea

Severin E. De Angelis, brother of Justice P. C. De Angelis, of the Supreme Court, in Utica, and who has been in court on more writs of habeas corpus than Harry K. Thaw, was again denied a jury trial as to his sanity by Judge Hendrick, of the Supreme Court. De Angelis was committed to Matteawan in 1907, after shooting a man during a quarrel over a woman. Since obtaining the latest writ he has been in the Tombs awaiting a hearing.

De Angelis, who is a lawyer, presented his case in person.

Justice Hendrick denied the application for the trial on the ground that the prisoner was not ready to go on with it. De Angelis became much excited over the decision of the court and delivered a long tirade. Superintendent Kieb of the Matteawan asylum took the prisoner back to the institution.

Accident Case Appealed

An appeal to the Appellate Division has been filed by the plaintiff in the action of Lucrezia Dragona, as administrator of the estate of Rafaelo Dragona vs. Francis T. Donovan of Oswego, from the judgment of Supreme Court at the March term. The action was brought to recover damages for the death of plaintiff's husband, who was struck and killed by an automobile, driven by the defendant in the East river road, near Minetto, October 30 last. The jury on the trial found no cause of action and the costs amounting to $64.11 were taxed against the plaintiff. A motion for a new trial was denied.

Opinions

Savings Decreased

The thrifty depositors in savings banks in this state did not increase their bank accounts during the year 1914. They earned $60,000,000 in interest and drew out half of that earned money, so that outside of interest earnings they really ran behind fi30,000,000. The report is not so bad considering the depression and lack of work. The rural banks patronized by farmers made substantial gains, but the banks in the interior cities dependent upon the deposits of factory workers show a falling off. In turn there was a reduced lending capacity which means fewer homes built or purchased. The city with a rich and fertile country surrounding it has felt the dull times least. The farmers are the best customers of the automobile factories. It is amusing in view of the relative prosperity of farmers and city folk to find federal and state governments concerned about affording credit to farmers. The tillers of the soil own a lot of them oney which is running the industrial enterprises of the country.—Watertown Standard.

Prophets "Unanointed."

In his Commoner Mr. Bryan takes Rear Admiral Peary to task for his prediction that one hundred years hence the United States will occupy the entire North American Continent, incidentally dubbing him an "unanointed" prophet. "One takes great risks when he sets aside the mental limitations which restrain ordinary mortals and claims to know things that are unknowable," Mr. Bryan sagely adds.

Mr. Bryan took exactly such great risks in 1896 when he confidently preright over the precipice if it ignored dicted that this country would go his warning against the "folly" of adopting the gold standard. Experience teaches.

The President spoke for the United States when he declared in his Mobile speech that this nation would never acquire another foot of territory by conquest," explains Mr. Bryan to confound Rear Admiral Peary's prophecy.

President McKinley said the same thing before, during and immediately after the war with Spain—then along came Colonel William ennings Bryan, of the Third Nebraska, infantry, and by his persuasive eloquence induced the United States Senate to ratify the then pending Treaty of Paris that gave us the Philippines.—New York Herald.

A Popular Misconception

It ought to be clearly understood that the Supreme Court in dismissing the appeal from a decision denying the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Leo M. Frank of Atlanta did not in any way or manner pass upon the question of Frank's innocence or guilt. Nothing is more common than the erroneous impression that when the Supreme Court hands down an opinion in any case it must necessarily decide that one of the parties to the action was right and the other wrong. In respect to the action immediately before the court this is true, but it is very often not at all true of the merits of the original suit out of which the appeal to the Supreme Court arose. In its opinion in the Frank case, after discussing the question whether the jurisdiction of the trial court could be conclusively determined against the prisoner by a decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, the court said:

> But this does not mean that that decision may be ignored or disregarded. To do this, as we have already pointed out, would be not merely to disregard comity, but to ignore the essential question before us, which is not the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or the truth of any particular fact asserted by him, but whether the State, taking into view the enitre course of its procedure, has deprived him of due process of law.

The Supreme Court was not concerned with the guilt or innocence of Frank, but with the regularity of the procedure in the State courts. The question before it was whether he had been deprived of any of his rights under the Constitutional guarantee of due process of law. It decided that he had not. The question of guilt stands just where it did when the trial Judge declared that the evidence had not convinced him that Frank was guilty.—New York Times.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

HOW DID YOU DIE?

By Edmond Vance Cooke

Did you tackle the trouble that came your way,
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day,
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it;
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only, how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth! Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face;
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce,
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts;
It's how did you fight and why?

And though you be done to the death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
But whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only, how did you die?

PEACE DAY IS MAY 18

American School Peace League to Direct Exercises

For more than ten years the schools of the United States have been observing May 18 as Peace Day. The purpose is to instill into the minds of young people the great laws of brotherhood an to emphasize the American appeal of peace through justice.

To make the exercises profitable and uniform throughout the country the American School Peace League has prepared material for the use of schools and has sent literature dealing with the subject in answer to thousands of requests, says "The Boston Globe."

This year the celebration will emphasize the interdependence of nations and point to the time when citizens of every nation and members of every race shall live together in mutual helpfulness and when mutual destruction will be superseded by harmony an work for the common good.

The School Peace League hopes that every teacher in the country will read the literature on the subject, especially that prepared for Peace Day this year, which can be had in any amount.

In Massachusetts every school superintendent has received a communication urging him to favor the movement.

DEEDS FILED

The Following Deeds Were Filed Yesterday in the County Clerk's Office

Bernard Huffstater to Thomas P. Hogan and wife, property in Scriba, $800.

Charles Putnam to Eugene Higgins, property in Scriba, terms private.

Charles A. Washburn to James Austen, property in Fulton, terms private.

John Carroll to James T. Farrell, property in Fulton, terms private.

Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co., to City of Fulton, property in Division street, that city, terms private.

An establishei reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

PATHFINDER CO.'S CONTRACT

Fulton Firm Offers Low Bid and Wins Road Job

When bids were opened in Albany Tuesday, the Pathfinder Construction Co., of this city, were found to be the lowest bidders on road No. 431, Skaneateles-Spafford; at $9,595.03. Eleven other contractors offered bids for this road.

The low bidder for other Oswego county work was the Pathfinder Construction company for road No. 539, Fulton-Volney, at $9,754.92.

Twelve bids were received for work on road No. 420, Jordan Valley, part 1, the lowest of which was submitted by the Pathfinder Construction company of Fulton at $5,471.50.

On road No. 539, the Valley road, Camillus, Charles H. Hanney was the lowest bidder at $8,655.40.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

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So will
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GOOD FOOD, PROMPT SERVICE
BEST QUARTER DINNER IN TOWN

NO HOUR SALES

At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best lines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD. Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are awsys pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation

War: Pathos and Humor

Paris, April 22.—The invaders would not have been so charitably disposed to a French girl had they known that for three weeks by dint of all sorts of courageous ruses she had been feeding, concealing and keeping from their clutches 10 English soldiers.

She was a servant in a girls' boarding school. When the war broke out the pupils all returned to their homes and she was left alone, for her only companion was an old deaf and partially paralyzed woman. When the Germans entered the town they went thru the girls' school from attic to basement, collecting all the linen beddings they could lay their hands on. For some reason or other they did not instal their wounded in the main building, but in the chapel annex.

These wounded the girl tended with the utmost devotion, in the first place, because she is tender-hearted, and in the second because she had every reason to desire to stand well with the invaders. For her conscience was not quite clear. She knew that down in the grotto at the end of the school gardens she had concealed 10 "Tommies," who had come hungry, footsore and worn out just one hour before the Germans.

"They will be here in a moment," the English officer had said, not willing to put the girl in danger.

"Never mind," she said, "I'll hide you somewhere and afterwards we shall see." So she took them to the grotto. But the quarters were narrow, damp and intensely uncomfortable. Her heart bled for her proteges. Then she had an idea, the very daring of which was to ensure it success. She installed her 10 "Tommies" in the unoccupied top floor of the school itself. Then came the question of the commissariat. At first she gave up her own ration to her 10 refugees—but that was not enough among so many. So she had to collect from her friends and relatives in the village here a piece of bread and there a vegetable.

When the Germans, seeing her suspiciously laden basket, asked her for whom were all these provisions, she would answer, "For your wounded in the chapel." Better still, she appointed herself cook for the German ambulance and in this capacity was able to pick up all sorts of broken victuals, so that her English were in no danger of starving.

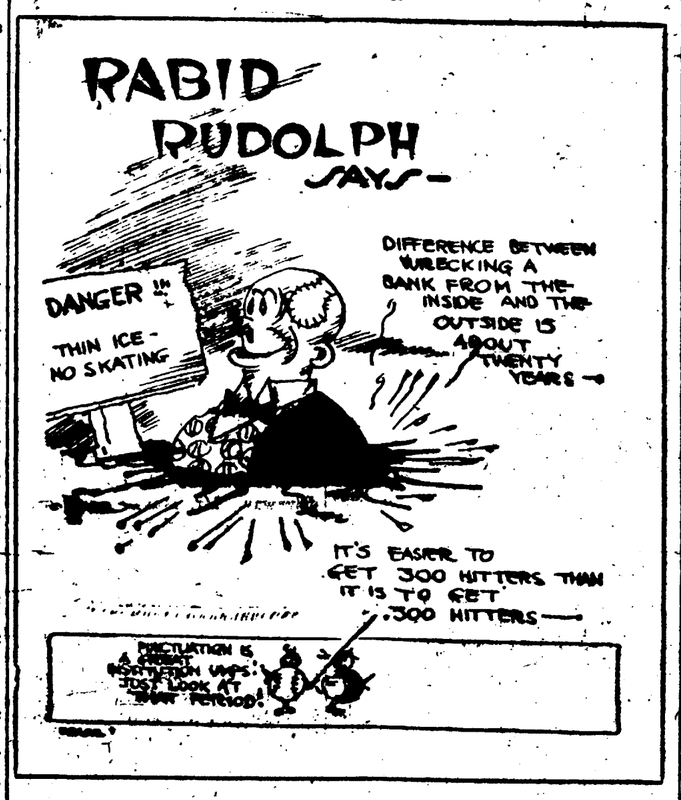
But English soldiers do not live by food alone—they like their tobacco. Now, according to the regulations of the invaders each inhabitant of the place had the right to but two sous' worth of tobacco a day. She found a way to evade this regulation and to keep her 10 in smokables. She organized an army of boys who 10 or 20 times a day would purchase at different shops the meager pennyworth.

But there was always the danger that the hiding place of the 10 might be discovered by some German. Fortunately, their dormitory communicated by trap doors with the ground floor of the building and precisely with a room on that ground floor which gave out on the garden. So she procured a long rope with which she advised her prisoners to practice a sort of fire drill. She was enthusiastic over the results.

"Just imagine," she said to her interviewer, "that my Englishmen after a few attempts were able, the whole 10 of them, to strap up their haversacks, get ready for all eventualities and slide down the rope noiselessly in less than five minutes."

But these desperate measures were not necessary. On September 24 the Germans temporarily evacuated the place and the 10 English soldiers were able to regain the allied lines in safety. They have all given her their names and addresses and sworn that she must come to England when the war is over, where they promise her a royal welcome. One of the grateful 10 is a nobleman and a relative of King George—Lord Smith is the name given, but never mind. The girl left the town only when the Germans were about to re-enter it, and after the town had been subjected to a fierce bombardment for many days.





GARDEN IF YOU WOULD BE HAPPY

The calendar says spring, the birds sing a spring song, the foliage is waiting to bud and burst forth and the development of everything is lurking just for a day of warmth and growth." So says a writer in "The Bucyrus (Ohio) Journal." It's waking up, the spring season. It is full of promise, of abundant harvest. We are going to have sunshine and rain, we are going to have gentle winds and general conditions which insure a satisfactory growing season.

Garden spading or ploughing must be taken up before there can be any crop grown. The kitchen garden that is properly planted and cultivated will bring forth ample returns to justify the labor expended thereon. It is foolish to permit the small garden to grow into disuse. Grass is a desirable feature of the landscape, but we aren't the kind of animal that can live on grass. Beautiful surroundings are of advantage æsthetically, but physically they do not sustain the inner man.

How many of us remember the old-time family garden, where the necessities of life were grown without much labor and with a great deal of satisfaction? Going into some parts of the town we see great stretches of ground where once blossomed productive potato patches and tomato vines now given over to beautiful lawns. It all looks good to the eye and is very desirable as a feature of community attractiveness, but the absence of the vegetable garden is promoting a condition where the young men fail to get the "exercise" the require and are deprived of the pleasure of raising beets and cabbages.

This is going to be a year in which the kitchen garden would help many a family to greater economy in living, and the satisfaction of having the best vegetables for the family table will be sufficient justification for the effort of garden making, even if the frugality of it did not appeal.

The family that raises its own vegetables will have more satisfaction and greater abundance at its meals.

Take a pencil and figure how much value a garden crop, using intensively the waste places, would produce in a season. Take as a basis of the figuring the advantage of having the young men hoeing potatoes and hilling up the beans, and figure how much waste time could be profitably utilized. Take any part of the town, and you will see where waste places could be turned into fruitful gardens.

One season of experiment would prove the eadvantage of the garden plan. Many families would enjoy the experience, and even the drones in the hive would enjoy the products of the home place. Planting something and helping it to grow is creating value out of muscle and building manhood through experience. It's worth trying.

THE DARDANELLES.

A Strait Famed in Mythology as Well as in History.

The Dardanelles and the Hellespont are names for the same thing. At its narrowest place the strait is less than a mile wide. On one side is Asia, and on the other is Europe.

The strait is famous in mythology. The pre-Christian incursions of barbarians into Europe often were halted there.

Xerxes and Alexander ferried across. One determined to destroy the civilization of Greece and the other to diffuse Grecian culture over the whole world.

Crusaders went back and forth over this strait. The Roman empire of the east commanded it even after the Mohammedans had established themselves at Adrianople.

By treaty and by consent and by her situation Turkey was given control of this strait.

Strange to say, in modern times the first ship of war that ever passed through flew the flag of America. Rainbridge ran by the guns of the forts and unfurled the stars and stripes in front of Constantinople, and in that city he and the American crew were elaborately entertained.

For many centuries Russia has looked with eager eyes for the control of the shores along this strait.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Matty Says Boston Can't Repeat.

Christy Mathewson says he does not think that the Boston Braves will repeat this year because most of them bought automobiles last fall with their world's series money, and he predicts that these folks will be thinking more about the price of gasoline next summer than they will about winning ball games for Boston and Stallings.

Red Sox Fear Only Detroit.

Mike Finn, last year manager of the Memphis club and now attached to the Detroit payroll as a scout, has come out with the declaration that the Boston club already has it figured that the pennant is all but in its grasp and that it believes it has only Detroit to fear to assure this result.

Costs of Milk Production

That at least one-eighth of the dairy herds in the state may return an annual net loss to their owners, is indicated in a bulletin just published by the Cornell university agricultural experiment station.

The study upon which the figures are based was carried on in Jefferson county in response to a general demand for information on the cost of producing milk. Year-long records were obtained for 53 dairy herds in the county, which is considered to have more favorable conditions than the average of counties in which the dairy industry is important.

Facts were gathered about the quantity and value of milk and butter-fat produced, the costs of feed and equipment, the profit or losses, and various other items. While 7 of the 53 herds were kept at an aggregate loss of more than $1300 or an average loss of $190 apiece, the average profit on all herds was 31 cents on the hundred pounds of milk; and the average net profit on each cow in a year was $20.39. These figures indicate that the farmer may make, under favorable conditions, a little less than two-thirds of a cent on a quart of milk.

Cows Above Average.

The bulletin states, however, that most of the cows studied were above the average in production, which resulted in an economy of production; further that the food costs were not much more than half of what they would be in some less favored parts of the state, and that other costs were from twenty to forty per cent. less than they might be elsewhere.

Some "Lady Boarders."

The principal cause of loss in dairying is the keeping of cows which don't pay for the food they eat; they have come to be known as "lady boarders" and serve their most profitable use, according to the dairy experts, when converted into meat and hides.

The one way to insure their elimination from the herd, the bulletin says, is to determine the yield of each cow by weight of milk, and by the use of the Babcock test for the butter-fat content. The formation of cow-testing associations is urged upon dairy farmers, and details of their organization and purposes are given. It is announced that copies of this bulletin, number 357, in the Cornell experiment station series, entitled "The Cost of Milk Production," may be secured free on request by residents of New York.

Growing Vegetables for Home Canning

Modern processes have so simplified the canning of vegetables that it is now possible for any housewife to put up her own supply for winter. However, the best vegetables are necessary if the canning is to be successful, and if the canned foods are expected to be of the highest grade. These statements are made by the New York state college of agriculture in a recently published reading-course lesson for the farm home entitled "Raising Vegetables for Canning." This lesson tells how to grow beans, beets, sweet corn, peas, spinach, and tomatoes, and recommends the best varieties to plant in this state for canning. It gives also the methods of controlling the most injurious insect pests and diseases. It outlines the types of soil best suited to each of the crops, together with methods of preparation.

Any resident of New York State may obtain this reading-course lesson by applying to the state college of agriculture, at Cornell university, Ithaca, New York.

ARCTIC FROST BITES.

And the Popular Error That Rubbing With Snow Helps Them.

The idea that when your face or any other part of your body begins to freeze you must thaw it out with snow is declared to be a superstition by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Few things could be more absurd, he says, and yet this is a superstition that has been carried with many an arctic explorer through long experience in the north. Tales are told of how even the application of snow failed to relieve the freezing, and these are taken as indications of the severity of the case instead of proof that, as a matter of fact, the snow only assists the freezing process. Any high school pupil, Stefansson says, could tell on offhand what would happen if liquid air were applied to a man's cheek or nose. Of course the part would freeze instantly. Snow has the same though less rapid effect.

The whole secret of dealing with frost bites of the face in arctic travel, he says, is to keep the hands warm and to run the warm hand over the face every few minutes to see if any part of it is frozen. Usually, also, one can keep oneself fairly well informed about the condition of one's face by wrinkling it and "making faces." If a spot of skin or cheek the size of a twenty-five cent piece becomes stiff one can always detect it by making a grimace. Then all one has to do is to take one's warm hand out of one's mitten and press it to the frozen spot for a moment until the whiteness and stiffness are gone.—Indianapolis News.

Remarkable.

Henry—I once knew a man who was turned into wood.

John—Nonsense!

Henry—Not at all. He was taken on a vessel, and then he was aboard.

John—That's old. I knew a girl who was dumb for years and then gained speech in a minute.

Henry—How did she manage that?

John—She went into a bicycle shop and picked up a wheel and spoke.—Boy's Life.

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HEIR TO FORTUNE FOUND BY TIMES

Mrs. G. A. Washburn of Jersey City Claims to be Person Sought by Attorney

The following letter was received at the Times office this morning:

"Fulton Times:

"I noticed in your paper that a Mr. Sid M. Van Wyck wished to find the decendants of Moses Luddington of Fulton. My mother's father was Nathaniel Ludington, brother of Moses Ludington.

"Mrs. G. A. Washburn,
101 Sip Ave, Jersey City, N. J."

Mrs. Washburn is the only heir of Moses Ludington to make her identity known thus far. Although the amount of the estate could not be learned from the letter of Attorney Van Wyck of San Francisco, it is probably one of large dimensions as Ludington was a well-to-do man when he left this city and it is very probable that he accumulated further wealth in the West.

When the Times first received the letter of Attorney VanWyck inquiries were made here regaring Ludington in an effort to ascertain whether or not any of his heirs were still living in these parts. Information given by an old resident inclosed the fact that he left this city in the late 50's and went west. He was engaged in the contracting business during his stay here, in partnership with Thomas Keeler, who died some years ago in Mexico. Both men were considered well off here.

Mrs. Washburn's communication will be forwarded at once to Attorney Van Wyck and it will probably be necessary for her to go to the coast in the near future. Mrs. Washburn has relatives and friends in this city who will be glad to learn of her good fortune. She may be addressed after May 1 at 101 Sip Ave., Jersey City. N. J.

Dwelling and Barn in Emery st., must be sold. Special price. Streeter & Van Sanford, 110 Oneida st., Fulton. 111

Watches With Merit

are to be had at

MORGAN'S

They Suit Us
They Will Suit You

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

WEATHER FORECAST

Tonight, south to southeast winds; overcast skies, with probably showers tonight and Friday.

GOLD FILLED PURSE

Pastor's Wife Given Substantial Token of Appreciation of Friends

Last night's reception given by the members and congregation of the State St. M. E. church to the pastor and his family, the Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Holmes, was one of the pleasantest of pleasant events.

The reception lasted from 8 until 10 o'clock and 200 persons were present to felicitate the pastor and his amiable wife, and as well to congratulate themselves upon the return to another pastorate of the good people who have labored hard for the welfare of their church of activity.

The church orchestra was also present, enlivening the evening with the sweet music and popular airs.

Mrs. Orin Bogardus made a pleasing address of welcome directed to Mrs. Holmes and at the conclusion of her remarks presented the pastor's wife with a purse containing gold coins. Mrs. Bogardus said that the token was but a small appreciation of reward for the earnest, painstaking work performed by Mrs. Holmes in the past in behalf of the church choir and the various young people's societies.

That Mrs. Bogardus' words received the endorsement of the entire audience was evidenced by the applause

In a general way that bulwark of strength in church work, E. R. Redhead, told in words full of the commendatory spirit of what has been accomplished by the pastor and his wife during the time they have lived in Fulton.

MASSARO FILES BOND

It Will Indemnify City In Event of Injunction Proceedings.

The Evening Times is informed by contractor Frank Massaro that his bond has been filed for fifty per cent. of the amount of the sewer contract price.

It will be remembered that the Board of Works failed to exact from Mr. Massaro a bond in accordance with the terms of the contract. Attention was called recently to this fact in these columns, and now The Evening Times congratulates all parties concerned.

IMPROVING LAWNS

Many Spots Throughout the City Being Graded and Seeded

Little bags of grass seed, (not forgetting the grains of sand and "little drops of water") make the pretty lawns.

Many of Fulton's people who are so fortunate as to posses a plot of ground have been within the last few days carrying home "little bags of grass seed." New lawns are in the making and old ones are being coaxed to look their finest during the coming season.

May the good work go on.

BROTHERHOOD WILL GO TO BOWENS CORNERS

A good time is in store for the Brotherhood of the First M. E. church, tomorrow evening, at the members' destination, Bowens Corners. This fine little excursion is not limited alone to the membership but will be shared in by friends of the members. It is desired that those who contemplate going to the Corners shall meet at the church at 6 o'clock, or at Dolbear's store, West Side, at the appointed time or as soon thereafter as possible.

SATURDAY SPECIALS
April 24

RIBBONS—Regular 25c quality 17c
CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESSES
with Bloomers to match, regular 50c, at . 35c
WAISTS—Regular $1.00 . . . . . 89c
Regular 49c 39c

O. Henderson & Co.
"The Quality Shop"
Oneida Street REST ROOM

COMMISSION FORM URGED

Plan Outlined to Watertown's Business Men; W. J. Shepard Spoke In Its Favor

Watertown, Thursday.—At Wednesay evening's meeting of the Rotary Club, W. J. Shepard addressed the membership upon the all absorbing topic, commission form of government. He said:

'Our present system of city government," said Mr. Shepard, "has been a failure. Experts have estimated that under the present system between 45 and 60 per cent. of the amount paid for taxes is wasted. The chamber of commerce has considered carefully the question of the commission plan, and is ready to recommend its adoption.

"This plan provides for a submission of the question whether or not the city wants the form of government, to the people on the petition of ten per cent. of the voters of the city, which would mean in Watertown between 500 and 600 voters. The plan provides for five members of the commission, including the mayor of the city. The mayor has a veto, but votes like other members of the commission. Under this plan a city manager is selected. At the present time there are 18 to 20 cities in this country which have a city manager. The adoption of the city manager system is simply a variation of the commission plan.

"One advantage of the commission form is that ward limits are done away with in the election of the members of the council. In the present plan there is no provision for the referendum, the initiative and the recall. Under the city management plan all the executive and administrative duties of the city are in charge of the manager who reports every week to the commission. All of the executive functions are taken away from the council, but the council can discharge him when he proves himself unworthy of the office, although they cannot interfere with his uties as an executive manager.

"The debts of the various municipalities of the United States, are greater than the United States debt and the debts of all the states in the Union combined. And the debts in the cities are increasing at a rate of $100,000,000 a year. The time has come when we should put our feet on the politicians that are spoiling good government. Galveston wiped out her debt of $400,000 by a commission form; Houston her debt of $200,000; Des Moines her debt of $184,000 in one year, and Haverhill, Mass., her debt of $79,900.

"You can just bet on this, gentlemen: You will get one of two results from commission government. Either you will lower your tax rate or you will get more for your money. The plan is growing rapidly in the east, and would work wonders in Watertown. We could get the initiative, the referendum and the recall when we need it. We may not be certain of eliminating all of the politicians at first, but the machinery for doing away with the politicians is much better."

The question of the waste in municipal governments by graft then came up for discussion.

"I do not like to state this fact," said Mr. Shepard, "but now that the question has come before us I will say a few words about graft in Watertown. The man who preceded me as city chamberlain grafted between $20,000 and $30,000 or money, belonging to this city, but the city did not lose, because a kind father paid the amount over to the city. And there has been graft since then, as you know.

"But Watertown is better than a good many cities. Some are rotten, but Watertown is bad only in spots. Politics an business do not always work well together. We can keep them separate in the cities, in Watertown. The very meat of commission government is that the responsibility is fixed on certain persons."

Judge George W. Reeves then asked Mr. Shepard how commission government would insure the election of responsible commissioners. Mr. Shepard replied that there were many men in Watertown who would be willing to undertake the task at the salary of $750 a year, explaining that they would not be hampered by politics, and that their municipal duties would not interfere with their business, and that as a rule they would have to meet only one evening a week.

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

SUES SPEAKER'S BROTHER

Physician and Contractor Would Recover Heavy Damages From Phoenix Man

The case of Frank Massaro and Dr. Albert Hall of this city, against Kirk N. Sweet, of Poenix, is noticed for trial in the May term of court at Pulaski. The local men are suing Sweet who is a brother of Speaker Sweet, for $8,259 for damages and injuries received in an automobile accident at Phoenix last year when the machines of Massaro and Sweet collided.

Mr. Massaro was driving from Syracuse to Oswego in his car accompanied by Dr. Hall. While passing through Phoenix the car approached the driveway of Mr. Sweet's home as he was backing his car out of the driveway. Mr. Massaro sounded his horn and kept to the right hand side of the road but it is alleged that Mr. Sweet took no notice of the signal and backed across the road. In order to avert a direct collison Mr. Massaro ran his car into a sewer excavation and the machine was wrecked. Dr. Hall was thrown out and sustained severe injuries to his spine. Mr. Massaro was also shaken up and bruised.

Mr. Massaro claims that Mr. Sweet did not keep his car under control and Mr. Sweet denies this and places the blame on the local man. The local men will be represented by Von Bergen and Searle of Syracuse.

THE HOSPITAL ADDITION

Officials Met Yesterday to Inspect Plans

Oswego, Thursday.—Plans for the proposed addition to the Tuberculosis hospital at Orwell for which an appropriation of $8,000 has been made by the Board of Supervisors, were submitted by Architect L. L. Cope, at a special meeting of the Board of Managers held at the Supervisors' chambers this afternoon. Dr. J. A. More of Pulaski, James Gallagher, of Cleveland, H. Putnam Allen of Fulton, Supervisor A. S. Barker of Orwell and Dr. H. S. Albertson of this city, comprising the Board of Managers, were present. Meeting with the board was the committee from the Board of Supervisors made up of T. R. Siver of Schroeppel, W. B. Harter of Parish and V. D. Pierce of Albion. This committee will act as auditors of the expenditures for the addition. Dr. A. S. Dunbar, superintendent of the hospital, was also present.

The plans for the 12 rooms pavilion and the assembly room were approved by the Board of Managers as submitted by Mr. Cope, subject to the approval of the State Department of the State Department of Health, to which body plans will be forwarded immediately.

Community Notes

William Gorham spent Monday at Oswego.

* * *

A. Z. Wolever is kept indoors by illness.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Collins and daughter Gladys of Morse are spending several days at Mrs. George Moone's.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Parsons of Palermo visited relatives here recently.

* * *

Mrs. Lewis Pelo has returned home from a recent visit with her sister, Mrs. oseph Winks, at Roosevelt.

* * *

Frank Collins of Mexico was a recent caller upon Fulton friends.

* * *

Household Goods—For sale all this week, cheap, at your own price, at 217 Cayuga st. 107

* * *

Miss Gertrude Worden has been entertaining Miss Jennie Smith of Ingalls Crossing.

* * *

Mrs. Lester Baldwin entertained the Ladies Missionary society of the Baptist church Wednesday afternoon at her home in North 6th st. Tea was served at five o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Jennie Baldwin of this city has been the guest for a few days of Mrs. E. Tice at Volney.

* * *

Miss Agnes Casey is making extensive repairs to her home in Hannibal street.

* * *

Emmet Lamb of W. 1st st., and daughter Doris, will leave Friday for a short stay in Boston.

* * *

Mrs. G. G. Patterson is ill at her home, 215 Utica st.

The Chi-Namel demonstrator is coming to Fulton. Watch out! adv

Hupmobile Runabout; fine shape; $200.00. VanWagenen, Inc. 109c

ON THE RIALTO

So it is possible if Rev. Billy Sunday comes to New York a delegation of brewers will no doubt meet him at the station and earnestly take counsel with him as to how he can best help them rid the city of its besetting sins."—New York Tribune.

We have, what might be termed, a more-than-vivid imagination, but in our wildest dreams we can never imagine Billy Sunday sharing the lime-light with anyone else, or the brewers making the slightest pretense to assist him.

* * *

"Give me two dollars and I will foretell your future."
"Are you a real genuine soothsayer?"
"Certainly."
"Well, then you ought to know that I haven't got two dollars."

* * *

The "low-brow" party in Sing Sing has just failed in its efforts to impeach W. J. Cummins, former banker, who was elected "Mayor" of the prison by the "high-brow" party some time ago by the margin of one vote over Boscoe Lynch, the "low-brow" candidate. Cummins, soon after his election made himself "strong" with the boys by handing out the patronage in the right quarter and his position is now "unassailable."

* * *

Tammany Hall is moving up town from Fourteenth street and will soon take up new quarters on Forty-second street. A plan to have the new wigwam on Fifth avenue was voted down. According to the popular view, the place for it should be up in Westchester county or even farther "up the river."

"Veterans at Bath Swindled."—Syracuse Jour.

At first glance we divined that some one had stolen the vets' clothes or suchlike—but the story states that the naughty, merry mucilage parlor operators in Bath, N. Y., are deliberately short-changing the poor old veterans who come around for their morning, noon and evening libations. It's a durn shame. Those poor old vets went to the wars and got shot for nothing in years gone by, and now they have to pay an excessive sum for the same privilege. Another example of the force of habit.

* * *

A Civil War inquiry has "led to" the death of a young man of this state, aged 66. The neighbors are probably saying, "I knew they would never raise that boy."

* * *

Contributions to the "Rialto" column are desired. Contributors will be given credit for their work (is considered suitable), and the contributions will be published over any nom de plume or initials.

* * *

"Yah big hunk o' cheese"——
"You run like a busted ice-wagon"——
"Stand up to the plate or I'll bean yuh"——
"You oughta killed that one"——
"A strike—why—I couldn't reach it with a telegraph pole"——

Just ordinary baseball lingo heard on the Athletic park field yesterday during the F. H. S. practice. E. J. L.

BRAVED COLD WATER TO CAPTURE FRESH FISH

Owing to repairs being made further up the river, the water flow over the lower dam ceased entirely yesterday. As soon as the rapids fell to some extent a crowd of boys and young men waded into the shallow water after the fish left without any means of escape. Some of the largest suckers ever seen in this vicinity were caught with ease, and several fine perch and pike also fell to the luck of the fishermen. An interested crowd of spectators perched on the lower bridge directing the fishermen and shouting encouragement. The water was "pretty durn cold," as one youthful wader expressed it, but the returns amply repaid them for their efforts.

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

FULTONIANS ATTEND BALL

About twenty-five couples from this city attended the Masonic ball in Oswego last evening. The affair was the most successful ever held by the Masons of that city, and the floor was crowded with beautifully dressed women and their partners executing the steps of the modern dances as well as those of days gone by. Although the directors of the affair had divided the program evenly between the modernd anoes and the older waltzes, two-steps and square dances, the majority of the assemblage showed a decided preference for the newer steps and accordingly the orchestra changed the program somewhat.

Always inquire of your grocer whether he sells breod made under sanitary regulations. He will tell you to buy the Black Baking Co.'s products. adv112

Sale of Women's and Misses'

SPRING COATS

New Spring Coats, recently purchased from an overstocked New York manufacturer.

Choice of about fifty coats, including serges, wool ratine, poplin, garbardine, in colors, white, navy, light blue, black, brown and others.

On Sale Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock

Coat Values to $10.00

Your Choice Only $4.95

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

J. C. O'BRIEN

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Artificial teeth that stay in place. Teeth Extracted without pain. 45 years' experience. Dr. Wells, 217 Cayuga st. Phone 3168. 112

Cedar Posts For Sale—400. Inquire M. B. Frawley, Pennellville, F. D. 2, or Phone 211, Palermo. 108c

To Rent—Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Inquire in forenoon 309 Utica st. 106

Wanted—A servant to help in a small family. Apply 240 Cayuga st., 1st floor. 106c

To Rent—Flat at 202 S. 3d st. Inquire R. L. McCully. 109c

Wanted—One or two capable machinists. Dilt's Machine Works. tf

FRESH COWS—2 for sale, at reasonable price. Phone 5101. 111

For Sale.—Household goods, also one hog. H. O. Evans, R. D. 2. 107c

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

Flat to Rent—Lower, 10 N. 3d. 108

Those You Know

Miss Alice Schenck is in Washington attending the National D. A. R. convention.

* * *

Walter J. Boomer was the guest of Oswego friends yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Lee is seriously ill at her home in S. Fourth st.

* * *

Mrs. B. C. Brown is the guest in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Cusack.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Waffle have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Goss in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick Scholz of S. 4th st., entertained Mrs. Elizabeth Patcher of Rochester and Mrs. Mary Marsh of Syracuse, both visitors of the Amaranth Court.

* * *

F. L. Ives of Worth st. has been in Syracuse for a few days.

* * *

Miss Mary Frawley of this city has been the guest of her parents at Palermo.

* * *

Miss Grace Gore of this city has been a guest for a few days of out of town friends.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin of Academy st., have been guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Ballard entertained the embroidery club Tuesday evening at her home in Worth st.

* * *

For Sale—Auto truck. Inquire Bort's Bakery. 111

"Stop my ad; The Evening Times is the greatest paper I have ever seen in which to advertise. I've had more replies to my ad than I can answer," is the way one of many advertisers in the miscellaneous want column expresses it.

Do you like clean-made rye bread? It's nourishing. The Black Baking Co.'s product is just what you've been looking for. adv112

PHILLIPS ST. WON, 14 TO 6

Heavy Stick Work in Ninth Inning Produced Desired Result in Opening Game

In the opening game of the Grammar School Baseball League season, staged yesterday afternoon on the fair grounds diamond, the Phillips street school team defeated the Oak street school by a score of 14 to 6.

The game was a close one between two evenly matched teams until the final inning when the Phillips street hitters knocked out eight runs.

Chetney did splendid work on the mound for Oak street and was well backed up by Cole behind the bat.

Lundy and Sawyer did box duty for Phillips street and Dewey caught.

A feature of the game was a neat doublep lay pulled off by the Oak street infield, Chetney to Frawley to Bzdula, retiring the opposing team when they looked dangerous.

Prof. Wm. F. Merrill of the High school faculty umpired the contest.

The line up and score:

Oak St.—Church, s.s.; Dashnau, lf.; Cole, c.; Frawley, 1b.; Bzdula, 2b.; Rice, 3b.; Chetney, p.; Roman, rf..

Phillips St.—Lum, ss.; Mahar, rf.; Sawyer, 3b.; Courtney, cf.; Rozek, lf.; Dewey, c.; Lundy, p.; Pooler, 1b.; Fitten, 2b.

Oak St.	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	—	6
Phillips St.	1	3	0	2	0	0	8	—	14

TEAM ROUNDING INTO SHAPE FOR FIRST GAME

Coach Bill Stauring put the Fulton high school ball tossers through a stiff workout at the Athletic park yesterday afternoon. About twenty candidates reported for duty, the majority in uniform, and batting an fielding drill occupied most of the afternoon. The diamond has been scraped and is in pretty fair shape.

After the team had been given an hour's hard work, the Varsity men took on the second team in a five inning session. O'Brien was on the firing line for the regulars and Webb served up the twisters for the subs. Keeler was on hand at his old post on the difficult corner and Krausse, Lewis and Evers made up the infield. All the men showed speed, but some hard work is needed yet before any team work can be developed.

Don O'Brien, Pullen and Reynolds operated in the gardens. Captain Bray handled the receiving end and Len Roy acted as umpire.

All the regulars and many of the subs showed that they already had their eyes on the ball and the team looks like a strong aggregation with the stick this season.

The first game will be played at the park Friday, April 30. O'Brien will probably work in the box for the Fultonians.

CAN A BOY SHOUT?

There is one way for two good boys to prove whether they are able to reply to the query, and that is by making application to The Evening Times circulation manager who will listen to a demonstration. Boys, come to The Evening Times office early to avoid the rush.

Great headquarters for farm seeds. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

GERMANS TO DRIVE AT YPRES AND YSER

(Continued from Page One)

to be even more far reaching and important, for with Hill No. 60 in British hands the way is laid open for a damaging blow at the Germans.

Hill No. 60 is a low lying ridge running between Zillebeke and Klein Zillebeke, with its summit near Zwartelen. Strongly intrenched and held by infantry, it formed a screen and protection for the larger hill at Zandpoudre, some five kilometres further east on the Ypres-Menin road, where the German artillery is posted.

The preparations for the attack—the massing of the guns and the reinforcing of the infantry—were successfully concealed from the Germans. The text book Maxim attack at dawn was for once abandoned, and the Germans apparently were taken completely by surprise. The mine under the hill was exploded on Saturday evening, and immediately afterward the trenches on the hill were searched by shrapnel and shattered by shells from the British masses of guns. Then the infantry sprang from their trenches to the assault. The first line of trenches on the hill was taken with little opposition, so great had been the effect of the mine explosion and the British artillery fire.

The second lines still held in great strength, and the Germans, surprised and rudely shaken as they were, fought stubbornly. But the dash, bravery and determination of the British were irresistible, and the whole hill soon was in their possession. When darkness fell fresh troops were thrown into the captured trenches, and during the night strong efforts were made to repair the damaged trenches and put them in a state of defence. It was a terrible experience however, for the British. The Germans had the range of the hill, and all through the night they rained upon it shell and shrapnel with telling effect. Nor was there any respite when dawn came, for with its coming the Germans launched their first counter attack. Masses of gray-coated troops swarmed over the plain, decimated by shrapnel and mowed down by machine gun and rifle fire. They re-formed and continued to advance with desperate courage. More than once they reached the British trenches at the foot of the hill, and then the bayonet was needed as well as the rifle shot and machine gun fire to keep them out. Time after time they returned to the charge. The fight raged furiously all through the day, but when night had again fallen the pluck and fine fighting qualities of the British had won the day, and the Germans had retreated, leaving heaps of dead and wounded in front of the lines. The British losses, too, were heavy, but not as great as at one time was anticipated.

GERMANS HURLED BACK IN THE CARPATHIANS

(Continued from Page One)

returned to Petrograd, has paid a tribute to the sportsmanlike conduct of the Austrian garrison.

"'I consider it desirable to say,' General Seliwanoff is quoted as having said, 'that while the discussions of the surrender of the garrison were in progress no stores were set on fire and no ammunition was blown up. Such explosions as occurred were the result of fires lighted before the discussions began.

"'It is incorrect to say that Permysl was forced to surrrender owing to starvation, as stores sufficient for two weeks were found there. The surrender was due simply to the Austrian Staff's conviction that further resistance and sacrifice were useless. The men of the garrison suffered most severely from rheumatism, which incapacitated thousands of them.'"

PAVING TORN UP

Contractor's Force Busy Today Removing Brick on Bridge.

A force of men is at work today tearing up the paving on the north side of the canal bridge in First st. The bricks will be taken up and the upper half of the structure will be demolished. The southern end of the roadway will be left intact until the northern end has been filled in and a road laid, then the traffic will pass over the northern end and the lower section will be filled in.

Contractor Rosoff stated this morning that the work will probably be completed by July 1 When the southern end of the bridge is demolished the trolley company will have to make some arrangements for its tracks across the bridge. Mr. Rosoff could not say this morning what the company's plans were. The hump in the street at the intersection of 1st st. and Oneida will be taken off and the road over the old canal bed will maintain the same level as Oneida st. at the present time.

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv

Do Not Increase the Automobile Tax

In the Senate caucus last night it was decided to drop the legislation imposing a 50 per cent. increase in the tax on automobiles. This legislation ought to be abandoned, the tax on motor vehicles is heavy enought as it is, and the automobile industry and the owners of automobiles should not be saddled with taxation burdens heavier than those they are already carrying.

It is, however, to be regretted that the shelving of the 50 per cent plan, seems to be accompanied by a disposition to substitute other legislation which would increase the automobile taxes already existing. For example, it is proposed to repeal the law cutting in half the license on cars operated more than four years. Automobiles are taxed more than they ought to be now, and automobilists are surely entitled to whatever relief they can get from the partial exemption created after four years of operation.

Nor should an unfavorable distinction be drawn against the commercial car. The auto truck is daily becoming a greater factor in business transportation, the commercial auto is indispensable, and it should be encouraged, not given a black eye by excessive taxes. The aim of legislators should be, not to strive to ascertain how heavy a weight they can put on the shoulders of automobilists, but how they can diminish the burdens heretofore imposed. There ought to be an end of singling out the automobile to carry general taxation of which the automobile ought to bear no more than its share. Automobilists do not object to paying their reasonable proportion of taxes. But they do protest, and very justly, against the tendency to impose special handicaps of taxation on the automobile. The State of New York ought to lead the van of the movement against that form of provinvialism which concentrates the fire of taxation against the automobile as a deliberately chosen and predestined target.—Buffalo Times.

Artists in Mother-of-pearl.

The incrustations of precious woods with mother-of-pearl is in Hanoi, French Tonquin, an important industry, an entire street, known as the "street of the inlayers," being devoted to it. Landscapes gleaming in the sun, sheaves of many colored flowers, the most delicate arabesques and many other beautiful things are evolved by the deft and pliant fingers of the artificers, and marvelous cabinets and other articles are fashioned and put together without the aid of nails by dovetailing and lacquer paste.

MAYOR MITCHEL STARTED YANKS

"Bill" Donovan Made First Bow to New York Fans Today

New York, Thursday.—John P. Mitchel, Mayor of New York, made his second entry of the year as a baseball hurler today at the Polo Grounds, when he delivered a ball that he hopes started the Yankees on the way to fame and fortune.

Mayor Mitchel, having shown such sfficient control at the kick-off of the Giants, was not loath to accept the responsibility of heaving the new ball for the Yankees' opening today.

He made the display at 3.30 and immediately thereafter Walter Johnson of the Washington team tried to beat Donovan's 1915 model team in their first home engagement of the season.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR INTERFERES WITH WAR

Lonon, Thursday.—Legislation of some kind to solve Britain's liquor problem is certain. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchecquer, told the House of Commons yesterday that consumption of alcohol is interfering with the work of properly supplying the army at home and in France and that measures would be introduced in Parliament to remedy the situation.

The speech of the Chancellor was devoted largely to the needs of the army. In the course of his remarks he made the interesting statements that Britain now has 750,000 men at the front and that the manufacture of ammunition amounts now to nineteen times fore than the output at the beginning of the war. This increase, Lloyd George declared, is not great enough, and he attributed to the use of liquor the failure to obtain a greater output in the plants of the country. No suggestion of the method to be adopted by the government for dealing with the question was put forward by the Chancellor. The members of the Cabinet and government leaders are giving much thought to the question, however, and the opinion is general that the burden to be placed on the liquor interests will be as light as is consistent with the seriousness of the situation.

Black's Cookies made in sanitary surroundings, at all grocery stores. advt12

A STORY THAT VARIES.

The Bride Who Got Into a Chest and Was Found Dead There.

There is a story more or less diffused of a young bride on her wedding day playing the game of hide and seek and concealing herself in one of those ancient carved chests of large size. After she had got in the lid closed, and she found herself unable to raise it again, for it fastened with a spring, and she was shut in. Search was made for her in every quarter but the right one, and great perplexity and dismay were caused by her disappearance. It was not till years after, when chance led to the opening of the chest, that the body of the young bride was discovered and the mystery of her disappearance solved.

The story is found in so many places that it may be questioned whether it is true of any one of them. Rogers tells it of a palace in Modena. The chest in which the poor bride was found is shown at Bramshill, in Hampshire, the residence of Sir John Cope. Another similar chest, with precisely the same story attached to it, was long shown at Marwell Old Hall, between Winchester and Bishop's Waltham.

The folk tale of Catskin or Peau d'Ane represents the girl flying with her bridal dresses from a marriage that is repugnant to her, and as this tale is found all over Europe it may have metamorphosed itself into that of the bride who got into a chest, and died there.—Cornhill Magazine.

Comparisons.

Big Man—You're a little scoundrel, sir! Little Man—Why brag of your size, sir?—Philadelphia Ledger.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; GAMES PLAYED TODAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Philaelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

New York, 8; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 11; Boston, 3.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 3.
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 1 (six innings, rain).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	6	2	.750
Cleveland	5	3	.625
New York	4	3	.571
Washington	4	3	.571
Boston	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Chicago	2	6	.250

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 6; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Boston, 4.
Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0 (called in the fifth inning).
Pittsburgh at Chicago, rain.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	6	0	1.000
Cincinnati	6	2	.750
Boston	4	3	.571
Chicago	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
New York	2	5	.286
St. Louis	2	6	.250
Brooklyn	2	6	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Baltimore at Buffalo.
Brooklyn at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburgh, 5; Kansas City, 4.
Buffalo, 5; Baltimore, 4.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	6	3	.667
Chicago	5	3	.625
Newark	5	4	.556
Kansas City	5	5	.500
Pittsburgh	5	5	.500
Buffalo	4	5	.444
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Baltimore	3	7	.300

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad.

Unsettled.

"I hear that they belong to the early settlers."

"Well, you wouldn't think so if you could see the bill collectors climbing their front steps."—Judge.

An Empty Dream.

Bobby—Say, sis, what's a "empty dream?" Dotty—One you have when you've been sent to bed without any supper.—Cleveland Leader.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Pursuant to Sections 30 and 31 of the General City Law, I hereby fix Friday, April 23, 1915, at eight o'clock P.M., at the City Hall in the City of Fulton, N. Y., as the time and place of hearing on Senate Bill No. 1266, entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Fulton, in Relation to the Limitations of such City to Incur Debts." At said time and place any person interested in said Bill will be given an opportunity to be heard.

Dated at Fulton, N. Y., this 19th day of April, 1915.

FRANK E. FOX,
Mayor.

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS by the ounce or pound at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75



New Hats

We received this morning, a line of the very newest styles in Ladies' Trimmed Hats, beautiful models in *white and black* and *black and white effects.*

We have the largest and best line of Ladies' Suits, Coats and Hats shown in town, correct and exclusive styles.

MacNamara's

"Correct Clothes for Women"

QUIRK THEATRE CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30

To-day
The COATTAS
in the
"WHIRL OF MUSIC"
and
6—OTHER ACTS—6
Balcony, 5c Main Floor, 10c

Friday
2-Reel Keystone Comedy
"SEA NYMPHS"
Featuring
Ford Sterling, Mabel Normand and Fatty Arbuckle
3-Reel Feature
"Kit", the Arkansas Traveler and 3 others, and
A BIG AMATEUR SHOW
Matinee, 5c
Night: Balcony, 5c Main Floor, 10c

SATURDAY—McFALL'S ANIMAL CIRCUS

FARLEY WANTS NO GAMBLING

Excise Commissioner Says It Is One of the Saloon Evils of State

(By FREDERICK T. CARDOZE.)

Albany, Jan. 27.—Advocates of prohibition legislation and those who sympathize with the movement to do away with the use of strong drink, may not be familiar with the fact that in the state of New York there are 23,373 licensed drinking places at the present time. Of this number 16,628 are saloon licenses and 6,745 hotel licenses.

Another fact which is not generally known to the public, is that the state excise department collects millions of dollars each year from the saloons and hotels which have liquor licenses and turns the money into the state treasury. For the fiscal year, which ended on September 30, $18,109,260.61 collected from this source was transferred from the excise department to the state treasurer. The revenue represents an increase of $8,048,109.66 since 1896, when the state excise department was created.

Statistics frequently tell an interesting story and though usually dry (the present ones excepted) much can be read between the lines when figures are carefully studied. The excise department contributes more to the support of the state than any other branch of the government.

W. W. Farley, at present state excise commissioner, has some interesting things to say in his annual report to the legislature. He tells of the growing evil of saloon gambling and sets forth data with reference to the steps which have been taken by his department to break up the obnoxious and clandestine practice. He points out that from the auctioning off of liquor which has been seized in raids by his agents, $5,597.16 has been gathered in during 1914 and an additional sum of $49,165 collected through taxes on all night liquor tax certificates. Commissioner Farley explains that all night certificates can only be secured upon the approval of the mayor of the city where they are to be issued.

That there is a tendency on the part of certain cafe proprietors to evade the law is shown by the collection and recovery of $462,998 through prosecution of bond actions against certificate holders. Commissioner Farley won 114 cases brought to revoke licenses last year. Of this number 47 were brought for alleged gambling and isorderly conditions.

The number of no license towns in the state predominate, the number being 407. The number of license towns is 384, while there are 142 towns which have partial licenses.

Commissioner Farley says that each year there has been a decrease in the number of drinking places because of the law which made the population of a community the basis for liquor tax cerdtificates. Based upon a population of 10,000,000, each drinking place at present represents 428 people.

There have been introduced already several bills bearing upon the excise and liquor tax questions, the most important of which is the measure which has the backing of the Anti-Saloon league. The provisions of this bill has been widely published.

The chairman of the assembly committee on excise is Assemblyman John G. Malone of Albany. There is no excise committee in the upper house.

U. S. Employment Bureau a Fact

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Federal employment bureau today completed its work of organization and was ready to bring together the "manless job and the jobless man."

Secretary of Labor Wilson sent circular letters throughout the country informing the public that the bureau is open for business. Application blanks enabling the employer and worker to make known their needs without the delay of communicating to Washington were mailed representatives. No fee will be charged employer or employe by the government.

MARY ELIZABETH DORSEY.

The funeral of Mary Elizabeth Dorsey, 18 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otha Dorsey N. 6th st., will be held from the home tomorrow afternoon. The body will be shipped to Washington, D. C., for burial.

THE QUIRK, TONIGHT.

Kalem presents a 5-reel masterpiece an historical production of the great struggle between the British and the Boers. Tomorrow, three 4-reel photo-drama, "What The Gods Decree," with two comedy reels added, and at night, a big amateur bill will be offered as full measure for the usual prices of matinee 5c, night 5c and 10c.

Gasoline, Batteries, etc. Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

TWO MURDERED IN APARTMENTS

Evidently That Assailant Meant to Burn One Victim's Body; One Woman Held As Witness

New York, Jan. 27.—A birthday party culminated in a double murder today when Marion Franklin, a stenogapher from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and a man believed to be John Christopher, an engineer, were beaten to death with a hammer in an apartment house at 145 East 114th st. The police arrested Joseph Kriegleger, janitor of the apartment, on suspicion. He denied knowing anything of the killing.

Miss Franklin, who was 30 years old, had been in this city for three months and lived with the Krieglegers. The party was arranged in honor of Miss Franklin's anniversary.

The body of Miss Franklin, fully clothed, was found on the floor of a bedroom. Nearby was a bloodstained hammer and a stained hatchet. Christopher's body was found in the basement near the furnace.

The police believe that it was the murderer's intention to burn Christopher's body, but that he was frightened away before he could do so. The man's body was found in the ash pit, in front of the furnace. His head had been crushed. n a corner was a heavy iron shaker used in the furnace. It was covered with blood and hair.

Policeman King was on duty early this morning when Mrs. Kriegleger came out of the house and said:

"My husband beat up a woman in my apartment. You had better call an ambulance."

As the police came into the apartment house the woman said: "I think you'd better come downstairs first and look at a man there."

Since the woman has been unable to make any coherent statement. She is detained as a witness.

Kriegleger, who had disappeared was seen about 5 o'clock coming from an areaway near his home. He was wearing only his trousers, undershirt and slippers and had no hat. He was caught after a pursuit of several blocks, during which the police fired several shots at him. He said he had been hiding from his wife.

Although an effort had been made to clean away the stains on the floor and in the apartment there was blood in many places and the prints of hands all over the walls. Mrs. Kriegleger, the police say, said, "Joe did it," and admitted that she had tried to stop the flow of blood from the dead woman with peroxyde.

The man and woman had been dead many hours when the police arrived and when asked why she had not notified the police before, Mrs. Kriegleger simply replied that she "must have fallen asleep."

In the dead man's pocket was found a letter written to him by Miss Franklin. It said:

"I must see you alone. I tried to get you on the telephone, but could not. She was terribly beaten up. He has the heart and soul scared out of her. Something must be done. I think there is a way to help her and I will do all I can."

Through the letter was unintelligible in the main, the police believe it referred to the relations between Kriegleger and his wife. She is said to have been often beaten by her husband.

Christopher, the male victim of the double murder, was a resident of the Union section of Queens, where he was active in Ladies and Knights of Honor and organizations. He was married and had five children. IIt was stated by one of his sons today that Christopher had recently been working in New York and nothing was thought of his failure to arrive home last night.

CALIFORNIA NOW WANTS THE KENTUCKY BRAND.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 27.—To establish horse racing in this state under the same law now in effect in Kentucky is proposed in a bill introduced in the Assembly. If passed racing would be under the direction and control of a racing commission of three members who will issue licenses, not more than one race meeting to be allowed in any county within thirty days. Five per cent of the gross receipts will be paid to the state. Betting would be permitted under the pari-mutual system.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Thursday. Moderate shifting winds.

FORMER FULTONIAN AT SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION

W. G. Pentelow of Corona, California, a former Fulton man writes friends in regard to the San Diego exposition. He writes interestingly as follows:

The buildings are in a ground of fourteen hundred acres. The west entrance to the grounds is over a beautiful concrete bridge which spans a deep ravine, the bottom and sides of the ravine are set to trees and shrubbery so thick that the earth is completely hidden, and shrubs that blossom, which makes a wonderfully beautiful picture. The several buildings are master works of art with the great array of green and flowers on all hands. The seven countys of Southern California joined together and built a most wonderfully beautiful building and filled it with exhibits from the several countys as our exhibit, not distinction as to countries. On our side of the buildings are stalls with two chairs and a desk in each where the literature of each county is distributed. There is a lecture hall in the building when each county devotes one half hour to showing views of their county and lecture on the same. I have not undertaken the task of lecturing yet but will have to come to it when I go back. I am here to get some new views to throw on the screen. With the Southern counties building is seventeen acres of land on which is laid several acres of flower beds laid out in a tasteful and artistic manner by an expert from Los Angeles. It is a marvel to the Eastern people the great array of roses in bloom with the many other varieties of flowers. Another portion is set to citrus fruit trees of the several varieties which all have much fruit on and look fine. Another portion is set to deciduous fruit trees. In the center stands a bungalow which cost with the furnishings a little over seven thousand dollars. In the rear is the vegetable garden with vegetables ready for the table. A garage, a cottage for the hired man and chicken ranges with several varieties of poultry, six pullets and rooster of each kind. Just in the rear of the bungalow is a bed of strawberries. I took some parties from Maine over the grounds last Wednesday and while looking out of the back porch of the bungalow onto the garden we saw the gardner picking ripe strawberries. He had about two quarts. How surprised they were when they saw the ripe berries. The woman said to the man: "You may go back and settle up the business and I will remain here; this is as near Heaven as I expect to get." It is really very amusing to hear the comments when looking on the great beds of roses one mass of bloom with all the other varieties to numerous to mention.

Large Stock of Tubers on Hand January 1

Washington, Jan. 27.—More than half of the marketable supply of potatoes of the 1914 crop remained in the hands of producers and dealers on January 1, 1915, the department of agriculture announced today.

This is the largest supply held over from the preceding year for five years and has brought potato prices exceptionally low, the department says. been crushed. In a corner was a heavy cent of the American potato crop 166,846,000 bushels were held in stock January 1, compared with 123,329,000 a year ago.

The United States rarely exports or imports potatoes in large quantities and therefore the European war has no material direct bearing on the potato market, it is stated.

STOCK YARDS CLOSED.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 27.—With the telegraph reports from points east of Pittsburgh that cattle had coursed through the stock yards that had been found suffering with foot and mouth disease the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry ordered the stock yards closed down for disinfection today.

REVIVAL MEETINGS
AT THE
First Methodist Episcopal Church
WEDNESDAY: MEN'S MEETIING, COME AND BRING ANOTHER.
BIG CHORUS. STRONG PREACHING.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. George Foster who has been ill at her home many months was happily surprised on her birthday by reciveing a postal card shower from her friends.

* * *

Leon Chambers and Leon Foster are spending some time with Oswego friends.

* * *

Leon Chambers of Syracuse university is the guest of Leon Foster, Seneca st.

* * *

The many friends of Mrs. Sherwood Magee will regret to know of her serious illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. Gordon of Hannibal st. are entertaining out of town guests.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. Plaisted of Syracuse were over Sunday guests of Mrs. Nicholas Lester, Worth st.

* * *

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. B. Trepasso at their home Hart st. Saturday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Towse of Oswego have been in the city calling on their many friends.

* * *

Miss Addie Lalonde, Frances McCormack and Mrs. William Brault have been the guests of Phoenix friends.

* * *

Mrs. A. W. Beadle of S. 2d. st., is confined to her home by illness.

* * *

The regular weekly meeting of the M. W. A. will be held at headquarters tonight. All Woodmen interested in the contest must be present, is the order of the committee.

* * *

Mrs. Dora Munger of S. 5th st., spent last week in Phoenix called there by the death and funeral of a relative.

* * *

Mrs. Egbert Snyder who has been ill at her home Cayuga st. is improving.

Free—GOLD FISH—Free
Bring this adv. and spend one dollar in cash and get a Gold Fish free at
LaPorte's Grocery

COAL
Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Grate—the best Scranton coal mined
WOOD
Kindling Stove and for Grate Fires
COKE
The best Gas Coke
THOMAS H. MARVIN
Yards and Office
Phone 67 102 Broadway

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—Some one to assist in housework. Apply Mrs. C. S. Holmes, Beaver Meadows Farm. Phone 5621 tf.

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Galdman. tf.

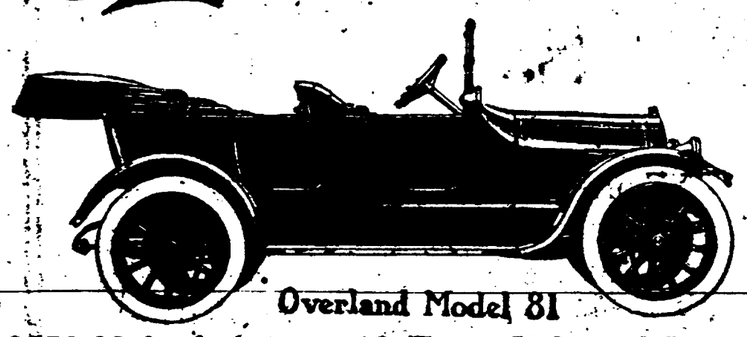
Found—In Lasher's Book store, purse containing money. 33

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 148.
17 N. Second Street

A. B. Mason G. E. Mason
David & Mason Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.
Phone 119 55 N. First st.

OSWEGO COUNTY PARCEL POST ADVERTISERS.

THE WENDELL VACUUM WASHER
Washes a Tub of Clothes in 3 to 6 minutes; weighs 2 1-4 lbs. Price $1.50
Write for circular to
MRS. R. B. OTTMAN
Minetto, N. Y.
Oswego County Representative.

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

Overland Model 81
$850.00 f. o. b. factory, with Electric Lights and Starter

The Greatest Automobile Value in the World

Other Models include the large 5 Passenger at $1075.00 and the wonderful 7 Passenger "Six" at $1475.00

Don't wait until the last minute, or you will be left, as our shipments are behind schedule now and a telegram from the Overland factory this morning advised us they will ship our first "Six" just as soon as possible, as they are 4,000 Cars behind their orders.

VAN WAGENEN CORPORATION

It Will Pay You to Get Your Supply of Wall Paper NOW
This Sale Enables You
To get the unusual saving you had better come in right away.
WALL PAPER
Closing out our 1914 stock to make room for new goods.
Prices are placed below cost to make this clean up.
Bundle Lots . . . . . 3c Per Roll
Pulp Stocks, were 10c to 20c, 5c to 8c Per Roll
Oatmeals, were 25c to 50c, 10c to 15c Per Roll
Imported Goods, were 50c to 75c. . . . . 15c to 20c Per Roll
Moire Ceilings . . . . . 8c Per Roll
Embossed Ceilings . . . . . 10c Per Roll
We do Paper Hanging
HULETT-TAFT CO. Inc.
208 ONEIDA STREET
Next to Hotel Fulton

GUERNSEY
THE PLUMBER
On your way down-town drop in and see our line of Bathroom Fixtures.
Prompt attention given to all Repair Work.
Arthur J. Guernsey
"The Oneida Street Plumber"
237 ONEIDA STREET
Office phone 1591 Home phone 3335

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Despite the unsettled local business conditions, the period between the dates of April 1 to 17, there were handled in the columns of Fulton's daily medium of exchange, a grand total of 2046.5 inches of display advertising. These figures do not include Readers, Miscellaneous Wants, Agency, Legal, and other Special Advertising. But does include exclusively, the Advertising of Local or Fulton Merchants.

FROM APRIL 12 TO 17

there were handled in the columns of *The Fulton Evening Times*, 748.5 inches of Display Advertising, all of which means this: That for the period of April 1 to 12 the *daily average was 133.19 inches;* That for the second period or between April 12 to 17 the *daily average was 124.66 inches.*

These figures are conclusive evidence that *The Fulton Evening Times* holds a front place as an Advertising Medium that cannot be displaced by any out-of-town publication.

SUMMING UP

The Verdict—Advertising in *The Fulton Evening Times* **pays.**

Fulton's New Live Newspaper

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Francis Ouimet, Amateur Golf Champion.



Photo by American Press Association.

In the United States Golf association handicap list Francis Ouimet and Jerome D. Travers are rated at scratch, while Charles E. Evans, the Chicago crack, is given one stroke. All other golfers in the amateur ranks are given handicaps over these three expert club wielders. Ouimet first acquired international fame in 1913, when he won the open golf championship, defeating two of Great Britain's best professional golfers. Last summer he lost the open title to Walter Hagan, a young Rochester (N. Y.) professional. In September, however, in the national amateur tournament at the Ekwanok course he wrested the amateur crown from Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair, N. J., who for several years had been unbeatable and who was in the finals against Ouimet. The next amateur clash will be played over the course of the Detroit Country club, and the experts predict that either Ouimet, Travers or Evans will finish first. The largest handicap allowed by the U. S. G. A. is five strokes, and no player whose local handicap is more than five strokes can compete for the national amateur championship.

The Braves' New Stadium.

President Gaffney of the Boston Nationals recently announced that the Braves' new stadium would be ready in August. The grand stand will be a single decker of concrete and steel, and the total seating capacity will accommodate 45,000 spectators. The plant will be located at Cottage Farms, within six minutes ride from the South station over the Boston and Albany railroad. The trolley cars will enter the stadium on a spur track. The playing field will be about twenty feet lower than the street level and will be larger than any other ball grounds in the major leagues. To build the stadium Gaffney says he will spend about $350,000. He will do the work himself. Until the plant is ready for championship games the Braves will use Fenway park, the home of the Red Sox.

How Johnny Evers Views It.

Somebody asked Johnny Evers the other day if he believed the champion Braves would have a harder road to travel this year, and the famous second baseman replied:

"It will be easier for us because a championship ball club has half its games won before the first ball is pitched. We'll have the other teams buffaloed; but, of course, we will have to play hard all the way.

"The other teams are going to save their best pitchers for us right through the season, but even with such determined opposition I think we will have an edge."

Coombs May Come Back.

If Jack Coombs is able to pitch the kind of ball that helped the Athletics to win world's championships look out for the Brooklyn Dodgers! Coombs, who appears to be in splendid health, has shown just enough pitching strength down south to make Ebbets and Robinson happy. The Iron Man says that he is not in a hurry to cut loose, because such a course would be foolhardy. But he confidently predicts that as soon as warm weather arrives in the north he will be able to take his turn. If appearances mean anything Coombs is coming back.

Soccer Players Lose Jobs.

At the end of the football season on April 30 the English soccer players will find themselves in a position never experienced before, of being out of work, as all contracts with the professional players, with the exception of a small number who signed on until April 30, 1916, will end. The signing season, which begins on May 1 in each year, will be held over until late in August, so as to prevent any inducements being held out which will interfere with the call to the colors.

Big Losses at Juarez Track.

Racing at Juarez has been a costly venture during the past winter. It is reported that the track owners will have to meet about $100,000 in losses. The attendance, except on Sundays, has dwindled to less than 400 paid admissions each day, yet the promoters have lived up to all of their obligations.

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

The promoters of the Johnson-Willard fight lost money. The exact amount is shrouded in the maize of many conflicting statements concerning receipts, but the estimates as to the loss range from $3,000 to $43,000. It is the opinion of the writer that the $43,000 loss figure is nearer being correct than any other.

Jack Curley, chief promoter of the fight, after being asked a half dozen times for the real receipt figures, said two days after the fight:

"I can't give the exact figures now, but we are saying that the receipts were $110,000."

Curley, as will be noticed, didn't make the direct statement that the receipts were $110,000. He merely said "we are saying." His "we are saying statement has been disputed by three persons who were on the "inside."

Dick Klegin, director general of the affair, said on the day after the fight:

"The receipts will not reach $75,000."

On the night following the fight, Tom Jones, manager for Jess Willard, said:

"I don't know what the receipts are exactly, but I understand they are somewhere around $60,000. I make that statement because I know that Willard's share of the receipts will be around $16,000 and he was to get 25 per cent. of the gross receipts, including money taken in at the gate and money received for concessions."

Jack Robinson, who acted as press agent for the fight, said:

"I learn that the receipts were $56,900."

Attendance Disputed.

There also has been a big dispute as to what the attendance was. The promoters of the fight backed away from giving the exact figures, or even approximate figures. That left it up to the newspaper men at the ringside to estimate the crowd. Most of them are mighty good at estimating, and the whole crowd didn't total over 12,000 and that it might have scaled down to 10,000. Of that number it was said that 1,000 and probably 2,000 were admitted on complimentary tickets.

It cost the promoters close to $70,000 to stage the fight in Havana. That amount included the $32,000 that was paid to Jack Johnson. To this figure must be added about $15,000 more that was lost through the Juarez fizzle, as the promoters went to a lot of expense there.

When Willard signed for the fight in Juarez he was to get only 25 per cent. of the net profits. That would have made his share nothing at all had the same arrangement held over for Havana. But Jones said that he figured the fight might not draw well in Havana and that the net receipts, if any, would be small.

"So I insisted," said Jones, "that Willard be given 25 per cent. of the gross receipts if the fight were held in Havana."

Willard's Share.

If the gross receipts were around $60,000, as the writer has every reason to believe they were, Willard's share was about $15,000, as Jones stated. The expense of staging the fight was about $70,000, according to the promoters, and they lost $15,000 at Juarez. That means that the fight cost them a total of approximately $100,000.

If the receipts were only $56,900, as Robinson said, it shows the net loss was $43,000, according to approximate figures on expenses.

Even if the promoters did take in $110,000 as Curley said, "we are saying," the promoters would have lost on the affair, as in that case Willard's share would have been around $28,000, the Havana expenses $70,000 and the Juarez expenses $15,000, making a total expense of $113,000.

HOT LINERS

That Phillie team has got the punch—
Right now it's leading all the bunch.
But wait until the days get hot
And will it lead then? Maybe not.

* * *

A Spring Chicken—Ralph Stroud has been released by the Giants to the Rochester team for more seasoning, says a New York scribe. Stroud is nearly 30 years old. He was with the Tigers for several years, knocked around in the big leagues for a total of six years and was in the International League and Pacific Coast League and he needs more seasoning.

* * *

Clark Griffith says the Yankees look like a real ball club this year and that Bill Donovan is a real manager. What sort of a trade Clark wants to pull with Donovan?

* * *

Phor the love of Mike, look at what those phrantic, phearless Philadelphia Phillies are doing.

NURSERY HARMONY

Neutral Backgrounds and Well Constructed Furniture.

AFFECT CHILDREN'S MINDS.

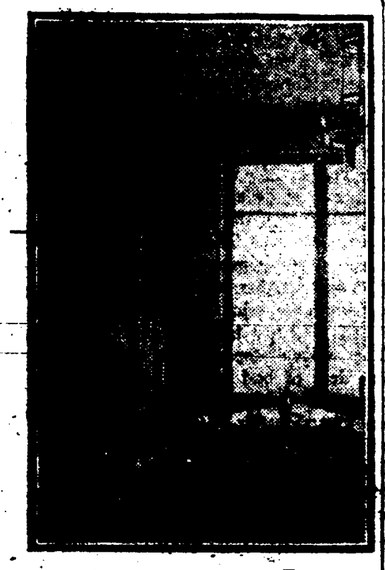
Much Attention Is Being Paid to Psychology of Furnishing In Each Room—Process of Elimination Used With Good Results.

In every well appointed nursery there will be harmony of wall decorations, furniture and floor coverings. The furniture will be simple of line and will be low enough for the convenience of the small inhabitant. A cupboard will be provided in which toys may be stored when not in use, thus inculcating in the wee one orderly habits, which a harmonious room will also help to instill.

If in addition the nursery is properly ventilated and heated the mother will have the ideal nest in which to begin to train her young fledgeling in the duties, joys and beauties of modern life.

And as the child grows seize upon every tiny evidence of his love for the aesthetic and wisely train it, for in every individual there exists the desire for beauty, a craving which is no less insistent in its way than the purely physical appetites and one that demands a constant satisfaction.

It is in art that the intellectual and emotional characteristics of an individual or a race find concrete expres-



WELL APPOINTED NURSERY.

sion. Indeed, it is only when their psychology is understood that we can deduce, automatically, some idea of the culture which expresses these conditions. The reverse of this holds true; follow the course of the strong, clear and fine red of the Italian renaissance velvets through the period of Louis XIV., where the tone becomes less intense, until it changes to the Du Barry rose of Louis XV., and fades into the pretty Marie Antoinette pink of the Louis XVI. period. That transition tells an eloquent tale of the moral decadence of the French Court, the most brilliant, wasteful yet creative period of decorative art in history.

Out of the muddleheadness of the Victorian era there has arisen a clear, scientific and reasoning spirit, a spirit that analyses and explains, that has expressed itself very definitely in art, and particularly in that art with which we are all so closely concerned—the creation of a harmonious home.

The time has long since passed in which interior decoration was regarded as an esoteric art, understood only by the initiated. Successful decoration is self expression and common sense—with some knowledge, either intuitive or acquired, of the emotional and intellectual reaction of the individual to certain colors, compositions and arrangements. Beauty is harmony, and harmony means rest.

It is this knowledge which has eliminated the badly designed wallpapers, the shiny and overdecorated furniture, and the carpets swarming with impossible roses, which seemed to rise from the floor in crimson spots. The modern American home is becoming a combination of neutral backgrounds, simple and well constructed furniture and harmoniously keyed color tones.

KEEP GOAL IN SIGHT.

It is absurd to try to do things that are palpably beyond your ability. You will only make yourself ridiculous to all who know you and will cause yourself much humiliation and discouragement. Let each day's task be just a little beyond your ability, so that you will progress, but do not attempt those things which lay way out of your reach.

The surgeon cannot make remarkable operations until he has spent years of study on small problems. The chemist cannot attack the most difficult experiments until he has learned reams of textbooks. The pianist cannot play the biggest compositions until he has worked years on scales. The singer cannot sing arias of florid brilliancy without having first spent years on technique.

And so it goes. The accomplishment of anything fine means the working out of each day's problems one by one, never losing courage or patience, but plodding steadily on, with the goal always in view in the distance.

HIDDEN WEALTH.

Why It Is Always Wise to Analyze the Earth When Digging.

Material thrown up by burrowing animals or exposed in digging or plowing, and, of course, railway cuttings or any excavations, should be carefully examined for the presence or indications of useful minerals. Fallen stones, especially carried down by rivers, should be carefully inspected, and if any stones of a promising character such as vein rock, which are known as shode stones, be found, the inspection should be continued up the river or the valley. The main may be many miles or only a few feet away from where the stones that belong to the vein now are.

A vein rock usually is of a different degree of hardness to the surrounding rock. It is harder than the surrounding materials. In weathering the outcrop is marked by projecting masses of rocks or depressions, which may be followed by the eye for some distance marking a vein.

These outcrops should be examined to see if they contain any useful mineral or indications of them. If the outcrop presents a spongy looking mass, stained with dark and other hues of brown, it gives a favorable indication. This material is called gossan and is a favorable indication of rich minerals lying underneath.—Chicago Herald.

HARVEY AND THE BLOOD.

How His Theory of Circulation Was Born and Demonstrated.

It was while studying at Padua under a professor who had discovered the valves in the veins that Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. He was curious to know what these valves were for, and, finding that they all pointed in the same direction, he could think of no reason for their existence unless it might be to prevent the blood from flowing backward.

Placing a ligature on his arm, he found that one set of vessels, the arteries, became distended with blood on the side nearest to the heart, while the veins became distended with blood on the side farthest from the heart. This to him meant only that the blood flowed from the heart through the arteries and back to the heart through the veins. It also explained the beating of the heart and the throbbing of the pulses.

But the medical and surgical world received this epoch making discovery with scorn. Harvey published a book on his discovery, and his practice fell off considerably. Doctors scoffed, and the public looked on him as a crank. It was a quarter of a century after the book appeared before the discovery was accepted by the learned men of the world.—New York World.

The Dumb Waiter.

The value of the old fashioned labor saving device, the dumb waiter, cannot be exaggerated. Instead of carrying up the many, many things that daily have to come from the cellar they are placed on the dumb waiter. No energy is wasted, and one trip will save three. It serves the place also of the more modern linen chute. The linen chute is not to be tabooed, for it has its uses, but it is practically wasting space to have both it and the dumb waiter. In many houses the dumb waiter stops short at the second floor—the reason why has never been discovered—or sometimes it starts at the first floor instead of in the cellar, another enigma. This is as impractical as it would be to have the sidewalk end before it reaches the house. It simply doesn't answer the purpose for which it was intended.—Woman's Home Companion.

Buddha.

The origin of Buddhism, which ranks in numbers among the great religions of the world, is wrapped in much uncertainty, and the personality of its founder is more or less obscure. It is generally believed that Buddha was a prince of a petty Indian nation and that he was born about the beginning of the fifth century before Christ. He was named Siddhartha and was also known as Sakya, his family name. The title of Buddha, which was given him, means "the enlightened." He spent many years in study and solitary meditation and finally evolved the philosophy which he preached for over forty years in northern India. He was about eighty when he died.—Youth's Companion.

Tuning Forks.

The tuning fork was the invention of John Stone, royal trumpeter, in 1811. Though the pitch of forks varies slightly with changes of the temperature or by rust, they are the most accurate means of determining pitch. Tuning forks are capable of being made of any pitch within certain limits, but those commonly used are the notes A and C, giving the sounds represented by the second and third spaces in the treble stave.

His Walking War Record.

The Dundee Courier has this laconic war note:

"Soldiers can be as laconic as sailors. The late Sir George Groves used to tell of an old soldier who went about begging, bearing a placard: 'Actions, 7; wounds, 9; children, 8; total, 24.'"

Fixing the Break.

"They were both broken up by their separation."

"But I understand they've effected a reconciliation and are now re-paired."

The Similarity.

"Jim says his wife's tongue goes as fast as an express."

"Yes, and it's always on the rail."—Baltimore American.

The Unarmed Ranchman

By JOHN TURNLEE

When MacDonnell left his home in Edinburgh for the wild west in America to engage in ranching he was as mild a mannered fellow as ever lived. Nothing troubled him so much as to have a difficulty with any one. On the day of his departure one of his friends said to him:

"It seems to me, Mac, that you will be out of your element in a country where there is no law except gun law."

"Oh, I won't be troubled," was the reply. "I'll not offend any one, and if any one offends me and I have to fight I'll try to arrange for a substitute of fists instead of guns."

"You'll not be likely to effect such an arrangement; you're too strong. Those fellows won't care to tackle you in a trial of muscle."

When MacDonnell reached his new home he astonished the inhabitants of the country by going about without the customary enormous revolver slung to his side. He was warned by friends that such a course was unsafe. True, the people of the region were a generous, whole souled lot, who respected any man for doing as he pleased so long as he did not injure his neighbor. But there were men who had come from the lowest haunts of vice, who would not hesitate to shoot any one they took a fancy to shoot, even if unarmed. But MacDonnell refused to be converted and continued to ride over his ranch with no other weapon than a lasso.

The only trouble he had was with a neighboring ranchman named Hawkins, who insisted on claiming MacDonnell's sheep. For a time, whenever there was a question of ownership between them, Mac would give in. This encouraged Hawkins to increase his demands, and it finally became apparent that if Mac did not call a halt all his sheep would in time be transferred to Hawkins' ranch.

One morning Hawkins rode up to MacDonnell's ranch house, called him out and began to abuse him scurrilously, accusing him of branding one of his (Hawkins') sheep. MacDonnell was obliged to stand and take what was said to him, for should he retaliate in any way Hawkins was liable to draw his revolver and shoot him. Mac waited till he had finished and was about to ride away. Then he said to him:

"Mr. Hawkins, you have grievously insulted an unarmed man. I am opposed to the use of firearms, but if you will give me such satisfaction as may be afforded in the ring with fists I shall be obliged to you."

"That kind o' fightin' may do for a milksop like you, but it isn't the kind we're used to in this country. When we fight out out here we fight to kill."

With that he rode away.

MacDonnell did not take this attack kindly. Several of his employees, including one of his herders, witnessed the torrent of abuse heaped upon him, and it galled him to live under the obloquy of having taken it without a fight. Besides, he knew that such a public insult would be spread abroad, and he feared that the community would consider him a coward. Finally he made up his mind that he must follow the custom of the country, and the day after the insult the 42 caliber revolver of the country appeared at his hip.

Fortunately he did not happen to meet Hawkins for some time. When he did it was up in the mountains back of the grazing lands. Mac was passing over a path about a yard wide leading around an almost perpendicular cliff. Behind him were two of his herders. Suddenly turning a bend, Hawkins and MacDonnell met face to face and not ten feet apart, Hawkins being first of four men.

MacDonnell was a very different man from the man who had left Scotland a year before. He had been brooding over the insult he had received till he was ready to fight to the death the man who had given it. He was very quick in his movements, and before Hawkins had quite taken in the situation Mac had drawn his revolver and had the drop on his enemy.

"Mr. Hawkins," he said, "I'll trouble you to ask the man behind you to relieve you of your revolver and drop it over the cliff."

Hawkins made no reply for a few moments, glaring at his antagonist.

"Suppose I decline," he said presently.

"In that case I'll drop your dead body over with a ball in it."

Hawkins stood MacDonnell's glance and the muzzle of his revolver a little longer, then told the man behind him to obey the order. His revolver was dropped over the cliff.

It was followed by Mac's weapon, and both men stood unarmed.

"I now propose a wrestling match, Mr. Hawkins, right here. If you can throw me over after my revolver you are welcome to do so."

"I decline certain death for both," said Hawkins.

"Then turn around with your party and go back."

Hawkins made no reply for some time. It was quite a distance to a place where the parties would have plenty of room to pass. Presently he turned and directed his party to go back.

MacDonnell never replaced the revolver he had thrown over the cliff, and its replacement was never needed.

A RARE DECORATION.

Austria's Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa.

The grand cross of the order of Maria Theresa is today one of the most exclusive as well as one of the most brilliant of surviving orders. It was founded by the great empress of that name in 1737 in honor of the victory of her troops over Frederick the Great at Kolin. Its members are elected by ballot on the part of the chapter, the sovereign having no voice in the matter unless he happens to possess the order, although he is the instrument of its bestowal and the signer of the patent.

In the past hundred years, until August, 1914, only fifty-eight members had been thus admitted to the order, and at the beginning of the war in 1914 there were but three knights left, all of the third and lowest class. One was the Emperor Francis Joseph, who won the cross in 1848 on the battlefield of Santa Lucia against the Italians. The second was the Duke of Cumberland, father of the sovereign Duke of Brunswick, who received the cross for gallantry at the battle of Langensalza, where as crown prince of Hanover he helped his father, the blind King George, to direct the operations of his troops. The third was Prince Alphonse de Bourbon, claimant to the throne of the two Sicilies and popularly known as the Count of Caserta. He won his cross by the part he played in the superb defense of Gaeta, the last stronghold of the Bourbons.

The eldest son of the holder of this coveted decoration is entitled to free education in Austria's military academy.—Argonaut.

HOUDON, THE SCULPTOR.

Known In This Country Mainly by His Statue of Washington.

Since the days of the cathedral builders France has never been without great masters of the chisel. Traditions and an ever accumulating skill have been passed on as from father to son through generations immemorial. With all that "apostolic succession" of genius we of another race are strangely unfamiliar. One name, however, we associate with that of our first president, and for this reason, and not because Jean Antoine Houdon was the leading sculptor of his time, is he sometimes mentioned in the United States.

As the "first sculptor of his day" Houdon was invited in 1784 by Thomas Jefferson, representing the state of Virginia, to make a statue of General Washington. On July 28, 1785, the sculptor with three assistants sailed in the company of Benjamin Franklin from Southampton, bound for Philadelphia. The journey required nearly two months and Houdon did not arrive at Mount Vernon until Oct. 2.

Two weeks were occupied in modeling the bust, making a life mask, and taking many measurements, with all of which the artist departed rejoicing, and, thanks to the rapid ocean service of the time, was home again on Christmas day.

The result of this trip was the notable marble which stands in the state house at Richmond, our most trustworthy portrait of the first president.—Scribner's.

The Popular Craze.

"Sir," said the young man, "I want to marry your daughter."

"You do, eh? What have you got to offer?"

"Myself, which includes a fair education, a good state of health, a reasonable amount of ambition, a creditable appearance, a modest salary and a strong desire to come into your office and get useful."

The older man shook his head.

"Not enough. Times are too hard. I can't afford a wedding."

The young man smiled.

"Now for my trump card," he said. "Everybody is eloping. We will elope and save the expense."

The old man caught his hand.

"She's yours, son; she's yours!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Vegetable Chat.

"I see that some college professor has been saying that he believes that vegetables can see and hear while growing in the garden."

"Is that so?"

"Yes; not only that, but he believes that ages hence they will be able to converse with one another."

"Oh, that's old!"

"What's old?"

"Vegetables conversing. I've often heard 'Jack and the Beans-talk!'"

Nearly All.

First Diner (trying to break the monotony of delay)—Do you believe that all things come to him who waits? Second Diner—I'm working on that theory anyhow. Some time ago I ordered a plate of hash.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Tight.

"Doppel hates to spend money."

"I'll tell you how much. If it were possible to take gas every time he parts with a dollar he'd take it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Analogy.

"Papa, what is a political boss?"

"Well, son, all you have to do is to think of how your mother would run the whole city."—Life.

Acting Only.

Mr. Bacon—Well, I try to act like a gentleman anyhow. Mrs. Bacon—Oh, yes, you're a very good actor!—Yonkers Statesman.

Trust him little who praises all, him less who censures all and him least who is indifferent to all.—Lavater.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Diminutive Cricket Player and His Mighty Bat.

ENGLAND LOVES THE GAME.

British Lads Take to Cricket as American Boys Do to Baseball. Items of Interest to Small People. Puzzles and Games For Idle Hours.

The game of cricket is as dearly loved by the boys of Great Britain as is our game of baseball by young America. Cricket is played to some extent in the United States, but most boys know little about it. There are eleven players on a side, and an umpire judges the play, as in baseball. The terms used are entirely different from those of baseball. For instance, the pitcher is called bowler, and the catch



Photo by American Press Association.

A WEE LITTLE CRICKET PLAYER.

er is the wicket keeper. The batsman is called striker. The aim of the bowler is to knock down the wickets. The striker stands in front of the wicket and with a flat bat does his best to guard the wickets. A striker is out when a wicket falls or when he is caught out on a fly. The little boy with the cricket bat was snapped in a London park during the Easter holidays. He probably thinks he is big enough to play, but his companions are laughing at him.

Game of Suggestions.

This is a game which people either like or dislike very much. The players sit around the room or a table, and one of them begins by naming an article of any kind whatever—for instance, a watering pot. The words "watering pot" will immediately suggest something to the next player—say "gardener." He therefore says "gardener." The next may be reminded by that word of a bunch of violets she saw the gardener carrying that morning, and she says "violets." The next one, remembering the wild violets she found at Ventnor in the spring, says "Ventnor." That name suggests the seashore, and the next says "beach."

When the game has gone on for several rounds it will be seen that the minds of the players have been carried miles away from the original watering pot that started them.

It is interesting now to trace the series of suggestions back again to the starting point. This is done by the last player mentioning not the last thing he thought of, but the thing that suggested it to him. The retracing is more difficult than the original suggestions.

In this game two things are important. One is that silence be maintained; the other that the word you give should be suggested to you only by the previous player's remark. It is more fun to be quite honest about it and really say what was first suggested instead of making a choice.

Riddles.

1. Entire I am the opposite of fast; behead me, and I am the noise of cattle; curtail me, and I am an exclamation; behead me again, and I am another exclamation.

2. I am such an indispensable part of the body that a mortal cannot exist without me. Yet I am not exclusively of an animal nature, for the earth also owns me. I am to be seen at Vesuvius. You can find me in rivers and in caves of the earth. Not even a cannon is made without me. With all the animal race I am movable, generally noisy and can open or close at will.

Answers.—1. Slow, low, lo, O. 2. The mouth.

The Oldest Wrought Iron.

The oldest pieces of wrought iron now are probably the sickle blade found by Belzoni under the base of a sphinx in Karnak, near Thebes; the blade found by Colonel Vyse embedded in the masonry of the great pyramids and the portion of a crescent saw exhumed at Nimrod by Mr. Layard, all of which are now in the British museum.

The First Telegraph.

The first telegraphic instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1842.

MUTTON, MONEY AND DRESS.

Eccentric Henry Cavendish and Some of His Queer Ways.

Whenever Henry Cavendish, the famous English chemist and physicist, entertained his guests he would always give them the same fare—a leg of mutton. A story goes that one day when four friends were coming it was asked him what should be ordered for dinner. He answered, "A leg of mutton." "Sir, was the reply, "that will not be enough for five." Well, then, get two," said the host.

When this eccentric gentleman died he was the largest holder of bank stock in England. He owned £1,157,000 in different public funds, besides freehold property of £8,000 a year and a balance of £50,000 on account. This large income was allowed to accumulate without attention. On one occasion, when the bankers had in hand a balance of £80,000, they thought it well to acquaint Mr. Cavendish with the fact.

"If it is any trouble to you I will take it out of your hands. Do not come here to plague me."

"Not the least trouble to us, sir, but we thought you might like some of it to be invested."

"Well, what do you want to do?"

"Perhaps you would like half of it invested?"

"Do so, do so, and do not come here to bother me or I'll remove it," was the churlish finale of the interview.

Cavendish was seventy-eight years of age when he died in 1810, and he had never changed the fashion of his dress for sixty years.—London Graphic.

ODDITIES IN NAMES.

The Old English Puritans Indulged In Some Curious Freaks.

Referring to an article on the unusual Christian name as an aid to fame, a correspondent kindly submits some specimen names for perplexed parents.

In 1878 a London journal announced the marriage of a lady whose first name was—take a deep breath—Tetuanuireiaiterniates, but it omitted to mention what she was called in the bosom of the family. Among the Dublin marriage licenses, too, the name Atleanadioiagra occurs. And as lately as 1895 a Dorinda Cassandra appeared in the London Times. With such names one could hardly fail to get into the papers.

Odd combinations of names resulted from the system of nomenclature followed by the Puritans. James Bronne in his "Travels Over England, Scotland and Wales," published in 1700, gives a copy of a "Jury Return Made at Rye, Sussex, in the Late Rebellious, Troublesome Times." The names of the twelve good men and true were Meek Brewer, Graceful Harding, Kill-sin Pimple, Earth Adams, Weep-not Billing, More Fruit Fowler, Hope-for Bending, Return Spelman, Fly Debate Roberts, Stand Fast on High Stringer, Be Faithful Joiner and Fight the Good Fight-of Faith White.

How a present day justice would enjoy himself if a jury named in this style were called before him!—London Chronicle.

Wonderful Earthworms.

As Darwin long ago showed, the earthworm is the farmer's friend. Its burrows drain and aerate the soil, while the earth which has passed through its body is finely divided and is constantly being brought to the surface from lower levels. Its body is adapted to the burrowing habit. The pointed head end is devoid of feelers and eyes, and the foot stumps are only represented by rows of bristles, which can be felt if the finger be passed along the body from back to front. There are no jaws, but the muscular part of the digestive tube acts as a kind of pump for taking in food. This includes plants and animals. It has a small gizzard, which contains many stones, and these are used instead of teeth to grind the food.—Chicago Herald.

A Lesson In Politeness.

Armed with a subpoena a deputy sheriff went out to serve it on a wealthy and extremely snobbish manufacturer, whom he met at the gate of the manufacturer's country home. The great man was in an automobile, accompanied by two ladies, and as the process server handed over the papers he politely raised his hat. The other assumed a democratic manner. "You don't need to take off your hat to me, young man," he said. "I took off my hat not to you, sir," was the answer, "but to the ladies with you."—Argonaut.

A Word to Parents.

Never amuse your children at the expense of other people. Never allow your children to ridicule other people. Neglect this advice and the time will assuredly come when these children will amuse themselves with your foibles and ridicule your authority.—Exchange.

Wisdom.

Hope and success make a finer tonic than medicine.

The best tonic is fresh air.

The best restorative is sleep.

The best stimulant is exercise.

Fatigue calls for rest and not the spur.—Wisconsin State Journal.

The Inducement.

"He showed her a fine building lot in a fashionable suburb just before she agreed to be his."

"Ah, a case of love at first sight!"—Baltimore American.

Persevering mediocrity is much more respectable and unspeakably more useful than talented inconstancy.—Hamilton.

Barnes Showed Anger Documents Tell Tales Tense Situation Felt

Massive Collection of Literature Has Commenced to Unroll. Crowds Gather at Court House. Distingished Persons Attend Trial

Mr. Roosevelt and his attorneys won what they regarded as a distinct victory when Justice Andrews ruled that they could introduce into evidence any part in the report of the Bayne committee, which investigated Albany county, having to do with State printing. Another legal victory for the Roosevelt forces came with a ruling by the court that Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to testify to what his state of mind was when he wrote the alleged libellous statement and to anything that contributed to it. This opened the door to the conversations which Mr. Roosevelt had with persons other than Mr. Barnes, which Mr. Ivines vigorously contested yesterday.

Without delay John M. Bowers proceeded to get into evidence the fact that as late as 1912 Mr. Barnes owned 750 shares of stock in the John B. Lyon Company, of Albany, while Mr. Roosevelt fished out a letter written to him by Mr. Barnes in 1899, when he was Governor, stating that if the project to start a State printing house went through it would be a fatal blow to him financially.

It was with difficulty that Mr. Barnes restrained his anger at some of the statements made by Mr. Roosevelt. Frequently he reddened and half started from his chair as though about to say something in protest, but always thought better of it in time.

Once when Mr. Roosevelt asserted that the combination between rotten politics and rotten business extended to the lowest kind of business in Albany county, with a meaning so obvious that it could not be misunderstood, Mr. Barnes seemed to explode, but a word from Mr. Ivins quieted him and he sat back in his chair. But his anger was clearly intense and he shot wicked looks at Mr. Roosevelt for some time afterward.

On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt was in rare good humor when he finished up his day. He laughed and shook hands with many admiring friends and it was noticeable that the look of seriousness which he has worn ever since he came here had disappeared. The fact that he will tomorrow be obliged to submit to a cross examination at the hands of a man as adept and subtle as William J. Ivins did not seem to disturb him in the least.

Masses of literature will be submitted in the testimony on both sides. Several letters have been used thus far in the trial. Ten trunks full of literature is the amount the Colonel is reported as having at his command.

Mustering every particle of evidence in his possession to substantiate his charge that a corrupt alliance exists between the political machines dominated by William Barnes and Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Roosevelt took the jury which is to sit in judgment on the charge that he is guilty of libel into his complete confidence, and neither rules of evidence, objections of lawyers or the admonitions of the Court restrained him. Whole sections of his testimony were stricken from the record when he was through, but not before they had been delivered to the jury in forceful and eloquent fashion.

Tells of Murphy-Barnes Agreement.

From his bag of political tricks Mr. Roosevelt dug out another batch of Republican party secrets and gave them to the public for digestion, to the intense delight of his partisans and the obvious disgust of the friends of William Barnes, the man who is suing him for $50,000.

Mr. Roosevelt devoted himself in large part to the direct primary and race track legislations. He proved by letters that Mr. Barnes had written to him that direct nominations in this State would lead into untold evils, and the idea of getting rid of bosses was absurd as long as there was party government.

He asserted that Mr. Barnes procured the election of Jotham Allds as President Pro Tem, of the Senate with the aid of Democratic votes, and that what the Democrats did for Mr. Allds was reciprocation for what the Republicans in the Legislature who were controlled by Mr. Barnes did for Senator Stephen J. Stillwell when the latter was being tried on a charge of bribery. He declared that Senator Grattan, whose single vote defeated the first race track bill when Mr. Hughes was Governor, had declared that he voted against hisp rinciples and his beliefs because Mr. Barnes, from whose district he came, compelled him to.

All of these things and many more equally sensational Mr. Roosevelt got before the Jury. Yesterday while he was on the witness stand he plainly revealed his impatience, but managed to restrain himself. Today he completely dominated the situation and frequently threw the courtroom into roars of laughter by his vehemence and determination to say what he had to say in spite of anybody.

A court room packed to the doors, a court house, in the corridors of which and in the streets adjacent to which thousands of curious persons had gathered, provided the background for the third day of the trial. Camera men, moving picture men and peddlers, attracted by the crowds, made their way about, and the scene vividly recalled circus day in a small town. In the court room men who have figured large in the public life of the State were gathered. Harvey D. Hinman, of Binghamton, in whose behalf as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor last fall Mr. Roosevelt made his alleged libellous statement, was there. So was Francis Hendricks, the veteran leader of Onondaga county, who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Roosevelt tel the jury that Mr. Barnes wanted him to appoint Mr. Hendricks Superintendent of Public Works, but that he wouldn't do it because Mr. Hendrikcs lived in a canal town. Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, who may have to testify in the case, came up from New York, and other notables present were Frederick L. Davenport, who ran for Governor on the Progressive ticket last autumn, and one-time Governor Horace White.

DOGS MENACE FARM SHEEP

If It Were Not For Dogs American Flocks Could Be Doubled

The number of sheep in the 36 farm States, which do not include any in the western division, could be increased by 150 per cent,it is estimated without displacing other live stock. Some authorities believe that the increase could be even as much as 50 per cent without serious interference with the number of other animals. An increase of 150 per cent in these 36 States would mean in money $144,267,000. In a new publication of the department, Farmers' Bulletin 652, the responsibility for this loss to the country is laid upon the sheep-killing dog.

Sheep-killing dogs, it is said, are the principal cause of the marked decrease in the numbers of sheep on American farms. In the 10 years between 1900 and 1910 the number of sheep in the country, exclusive of the States in the western division, decreased 3,900,000 head, in face of the fact that during these same years the market value of sheep rose so rapidly that the total value of sheep in this area was $19,000,000 or approximately 25 per cent more in 1910 than in 1900. Favorable though the market conditions wkere, they were not a sufficient incentive to induce farmers to risk the heavy losses from stray dogs.

The number of sheep killed annually by dogs can not be stated exactly, since there are many cases which are not reported at all. Judging from the figures in those counties and States in which reasonably complete reports are obtainable, however, it may be said that in the 36 farm States more than 100,000 sheep are killed each year by dogs. This, it is true, is less than 1 per cent of the total number of sheep in this area, but a 1 per cent loss on a business that is being conducted on a profit basis of 5 or 6 per cent can not be ignored. This estimate, it must be remembered, is also probably much lower than the actual figures. It is certain, too, that many men have been kept out of the sheep business through fear that in their own particular cases the loss would be much more than 1 per cent. Anyone who has actually seen sheep killed, injured, or frightened by dogs is likely to think twice before engaging in the business. In many cases while only 1 or 2 sheep may be actually bitten by the dogs, the whole flock is chased until it dies from exhaustion.

If the dog question could be satisfactorily disposed of, there seems to be no reason why the number of sheep in the country could not be increased to the extent already indicated. In Great Britain there is 1 sheep or lamb for each 2.5 acres of the total area. In the 36 farm States in this country there is 1 sheep or lamb for each 31.8 acres. The British farmer handles his land on an intensive basis and feeds his sheep on forage-crop pasture. Such pastures not only increase the fertility of the land but also free the sheep from many internal parasites contracted through grazing upon permanent pastures. In particular the use of a succession of forage-crop pastures will prevent stomach worms, one of the most prevalent and disastrous scourges of young stock, and will enable the farmer to market by the end of June or the first of July, when the market prices are usually the highest, the lambs that were born in the late winter or early spring. Handled under such conditions and on high prived farm land, the importance of a small flock of sheep can not be overlooked.

In addition to pointing out these facts the bulletin already mentioned, "The Sheep-Killing Dog," discusses the possible means of preventing in the future the loss from dogs. At the present time the various Stat laws on this subject differ widely, some States using the money obtained from dog licenses to reimburse sheep owners, while others permit the sheepmen to recover damages from the dog owners, and two offer them no recourse wdatsoever. Dogs, however, are very seldom caught in the act of killing sheep. It is always difficult to determine their owners, and where the damages are paid by the State directly from the dog-tax funds the money very frequently is far from sufficient to meet all the claims.

A remedy that is suggested for this situation is a uniform State dog law embodying the principle of a tax upon dogs sufficiently heavy to discourage those who are willing to take care of their pets from keeping them. Under this plan all dogs over 6 months of age must be licensed each year, the tax paid at the time of licensing and a metal tag bearing the license number attached to the dog's collar. Any dog found without this tag unattended and off its owner's premises may be killed. When found unatteded on a farm where sheep are kept the dog may be killed whether it has the tag or not, and under any circumstances a dog caught chasing or killing sheep may be killed. All dogs which can be proved to be sheep killers must be killed whether caught in the act or not, and a reward of $15 should be offered for anyone identifying a sheep-killing dog. The money received from dog taxes should be devoted to reimbursing sheep owners for their lost stock, and the country should in turn recover this money whenever possible from the dogs' owners. A special license should be issued for kennels where large numbers of dogs are maintained under such conditions that they can not possibly o any harm to neighboring flocks.

While some such plan as this is probably indispensable to the full development of the sheep industry in the United States, there are cases where the flock master will find in its absence the use of dog-proof fences very desirable. The grazing of sheep upon comparatively small areas of land sown to forage crops, instead of upon permanent pastures in larger fields, materially reduces the area to be fenced and makes this a practicable precaution. In the West fences have been built which prove a satisfactory defense against coyotes, and the fence that will turn aside a coyote will turn a dog. A fence of this character can be build as follows:

Posts 7½ feet in length, set 2½ ft. in the ground and 16 ft. apart; a barbed wire stretched flat to the surface of the ground; 3 inches higher, a 36-inch woven-wire fence having a 4-inch triangular mesh; 5 inches higher, a barbed wire; 6 inches higher, a second barber wire; 7 inches above this, a third barbed wire. Total 57 inches.

It is important to remember, however, that the bottom strand of barbed wire must be stretched flat on the surface of the ground at all points. If necessary, the ground should be graded before the fence is built. Thereafter such small holes as may appear may be filled in. It is not always necessary to fence the entire pasture, for dogs usually attack sheep at night only.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 22.—Governor Charles S. Whitman is now facing one of the most intricate situations which he has been called upon to meet since his election as chief excutive of Nw York State. Within a few days he must take up one by one the numerous bills which have been passed in the closing hours of the waning legislative session and dispose of them either by his approval or veto.

After a legislative session comes to an end a governor has thirty days within which to give executive attention to the measures which have been passed by both houses and the month so set aside for this purpose by law is usually one fought with great physical and mental effort. Aside from the time which he must necessarily devote to the examination of bills, the governor oftimes is besieged with requests to act favorably upon this or that measure by individuals and delegations. He is perhaps as frequently requested to affix his veto. Unless he desires to permit bills to automatically become laws, he must veto them; hence the necessity of his examining them all is obvious.

Governor Whitman will receive several hundred bills at the close of the session and the measures will cover so wide a field as to require him to consider them with care. The financial propositions will receive his closest attention.

It is very unlikely that bills carrying appropriations will be signed unless the object for which the appropriations are needed are deemed worthy by him. The executive has taken the stand that he will veto all appropriations which do not clearly show that there is a public necessity behind them.

Because of the condition of the finances of the State Governor Whitman feels that he is justified in safeguarding with the utmost diligence the resources of the treasury.He has made known his views as regards the necessity for economy to more than one legislator who has visited the Executive Chamber and urged that favorable consideration be given his bill.

The governor makes no promises. Several members who are anxious to see certain of their bills carrying appropriations become laws, have been reminde that economy and efficiency were the slogans before his election and still remain so.

It is anticipated that the annual supply and appropriation bills will be pruned to the utmost. To gratify this or that State official it is yearly the custom to incorporate in those documents each year certain salary increases and other items, some of which, because of the numerous provisions of the bills, are approved. These little insertions will be carefully scrutinized by the present governor as they have been by othr executives.

Individual appropriation bills bid fair to occupy but little of the time of Governor Whitman, since their title will at once suggest what the appropriations carried are for. He will hew to the line upon all measures not of State-wide importance.

In a number of instances bills carrying appropriations have not been pressed by their introducers for passage since it has become known that extravagance will play no part in the governor's program.

STAR-CHAMBER SESSIONS AFFECTED ELECTION YESTERDAY

By a margin of 113 votes the taxpayers of Oswego yesterday defeated at a special election the proposition to increase the budget of the Department of Water $25,000 a year for three years. 881 taxpayers vote, the heaviest vote at any special election since 1908 when the lake water measure was carried. The people showed plainly that improvements to the water system financed by a direct tax were unpopular inasmuch as the method was too burdensome.

The water department created a great deal of bad feeling against the measure by holding star-chamber sessions and refusing to divulge the nature of the proposed improvements.

The election was watched with interest by several Fultonians who own property in Oswego.

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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Roosevelt Gets Cross-Examination To-day Courtroom Crowded

Important Evidence Piling Up. Letters, Documents, Etc., of Sensational Import Regarded as Consequential

On top—is where Mr. Roosevelt insists on being. The first assault of the Barnes forces upon Colonel Roosevelt were decidedly without telling results. While under cross examination Mr. Roosevelt parried every attempt to show that his past had been one of abject subservience to Platt. Letters were produced as proof that he had constantly bucked Platt when he attempted to throw the harness over him.

He showed that even in his political infancy he had outmatched in craft the crafty Quigg, late accelerator of public opiion for malfactors of great wealth, and wriggled out of the net Quigg had spread for him.

On cross examination and under the enemy's fire he got matters into the record which his own lawyers had failed to get in.

And in half a dozen explosive sentences fired point blank at the jury he pictured himself as possessed of the liftiest principles, the most unassailable political integrity and of such righteousness as is seldom found on this isde of the firmament.

He was on the stand part of the morning and afternoon. He gave his occupation as author, ranchman and naturalist or explorer and the confession was wrung from him that he had at times held public office.

Never for a minute was his mind off his work. In it traps were set for him, but he saw every one. And freely admitting that in his young innocent days he had been taken in by the smooth bosses, he declared in clarion tones that as soon as he saw the monsters in their real and hideous guise, he unsheated his sword and went after them hot foot.

The morning session was devoted for the most part to the introduction of the Bayne report, which served to show that for a time at least there was no evil combination of the bosses. Murphy started that investigation and Barnes was the victim of it.

The principal paragraph of the report quoted was this:

"The most conspicuous beneficiary of graft, public extravagance and raiding of the municipal treasury we find from the evidence, to be William Barnes himself as the owner of the majority of the stock of the Journal Company. How much more than the majority of the stock he owns he refused to disclose."

The most interested listener, as the witness returned shot for shot and made himself his own witness, was a dark, tall, sardonic looking gentleman who sat directly behind the jury box puffing at a big lighted cigar and now and then grinning under his short mustache. He was William Loeb, Jr. It has been eight years since Loeb carried on his broad shoulders the responsibility for many things of national importance which were frequently shifted to them.

And now when the Colonel has to show where he got one of the most damning charges he made against Barnes, Loeb sits waiting in a corner ready to answer when called upon: "I did it."

The Colonel's cross-examination will be the bill today. Yesterday was his day. But in this war fortunes quickly shift and what makes it tense with excitement is that from one moment to the next you never know today than ever before. Nearly a fourth of its number were women.

A letter written September 10, 1898, by Lemuel Quigg, a Republican leader in New York, working under Platt to Mr. Roosevelt in regard to a possible nomination as governor, contained this extract:

"Please do not feel annoyed with me if I do a little preaching. Even in my short period of observation, I have seen so many able men who have brought themselves forward to important and powerful positions, finally fall down and wander off into political retirement, that I have looked into the cause of it, and have always substantially the same state of facts. They have been brought forward by the organization, sustained by the organization, developed by the organization, until the idea became virtually fixed in their minds that they were the 'whole thing.' This notion first inspired by mugwump flattery and then expanded by their own ambitions, has carried them into opposition with Senator Platt and into attempts to establish new machines of their own. Then came the end. They have collapsed because they allowed themselves to get out of joint with that general party sentiment which has gradually centered around Platt as a leader and which has acquired such strength under the leadership as to make departures under new ambitions impracticable.

"The thing I fear is that these plausible and poisonous mugwumps will at some time or other involve you in some of their 'good government' entanglements, intended as they always are, to help the Democratic party and to create dishonest prejudice against decent Republicans.'

Roosevelt's Reply

Colonel Roosevelt's reply, dated September 12, 1898, in part was as follows:

"Your representation of what I said was substantially correct; that is, it gave just the spirit. But I don't like the wording of some of your sentences. At first, on account of this, I hesitated how to reply, but finally came to the conclusion that the last sentence of your 'report' covered the whole matter sufficiently. I shan't try to go over your different sentences in detail, and there are various secret changes to which I think you would agree. Then I wish you could have brought out the fact that these statements were not in the nature of bids for the nomination, or pledges by me, and that you made no effort to exact any pledges, but that they were statements which I freely made when you asked me what my position would be if nominated and elected.

"I know that you will not in any way wish to represent me as willing to consent to act otherwise than in accordance with my conscience."

P. S. "I want to make clear that there was no question of pledges or promises least of all a question of bargaining for the nomination; but that I promptly told you the position I would take if I was elected governor and suggested what I thought it would be best for both Senator Platt and myself to do so as to prevent the chance of any smash up which would be disastrous to the welfare of the

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK; N. SEA CLOSED TO SHIPPING; NAVAL BATTLE IMPENDING

ALL EXITS OF NORTH SEA BLOCKED; BATTLE NEAR

London, Friday.—A great battle in the North Sea—the most titanic engagement in the history of naval warfare—may be a question of hours. All commercial shipping has been cleared from the said German ocean, and all preparations are complete for a trial of strength between the British fleet and the German Grand Fleet, supported by the Heliogland fortress.

London last night was in a fever of excitement in anticipation of the battle. Rumor after rumor spread through the streets, restaurants and clubs, each fed by some line from the telegraph or cable that told of activities of the empire's forces afloat.

For a week British warships have been operating in the eastern reaches of the North Sea, even under the guns of Hligoland itself. A statement during the day by the German Admiralty said British submarines had been repeatedly observed in Heligoland Bay, which leis between the island fortress and the mainland, and that one of these crafts was sent to the bottom on April 17. It said, further, the destruction of other such vessels is considered probable.

This German statement was passed by the censor in London without comment and without denial.

A most significant and at the same time most unusual message came from Amsterdam early in the evening, quoting an official announcement on behalf of the British government stopping all traffic between the British Isles and Holland. This announcement was not issued in London, but it, likewise, was passed without comment by the censor. It reads:

"All shipping between Holland and the United Kingdom is stopped for the time being. No ships will leave the United Kingdom for Holland after today. Ships from Holland will not be admitted to the United Kingdom after today.

"It is hoped shortly to resume limited cargo and passenger traffic. Special arrangements have been made for the transfer of mails."

Earlier in the day the Admiralty made known to foreign consular officers steps that have been taken to conditionally close more British ports to mercantile shipping. No specific ports are mentioned, but the notice says "certain ports" may be closed without warnin.

Signal Warnings of Closed Port.

"Closing will be indicated by three vertical red lights at night and three red balls by day. When these signals are displayed vessels must proceed to examination anchorage or keep to sea," the notice says.

Still other indications are present that "Der Tag" is near at hand. The Admiralty has been working at full pressure for days. Every naval base has been under extra guard and the employes have been urged to greater exertion. The fleet is known to be at the highest point of efficiency, and letters from the fighting ships have told of an undercurrent of feeling that action soon would take the place of the monotonous patrol duty.

That the French have joined their British allies is apparent from a dispatch from Copenhagen, which says an Anglo-French squadron has bee sighted in the waters to the north of Stavanger, on the Norway coast. Stavanger is almost due east from the Orkney Islands and on a line which almost marks the northern limit of the British patrol that guards that exit from the North Sea.

Heligoland, which is now the center of the new operations, is the strategic point that must either be destroyed or rendered abortive as a harbor of refuge before the British destroyers can hope to successfully cope with the forces in the Elbe or the Weser. Britain has had many occasions sinc war was declared to regret the action of her statesmen who in 1890 ceded this island to Germany. The bargain was an exchange for concessions in Africa, and Britain was giving up only a crumbling island in the North Sea. Similar reasoning was held forth by United States Senator Burton when he declared that in giving up Vancouver Island to Canada the United States was yielding only a pile of rocks. That same pile of rocks has yielded the most valuable coal mines today in the Pacific. Britain was wise in the Vancouver matter. In the Heligoland affair she exhibited short sightedness in the light of subsequent events which seems incredible.

The Island of Heligoland rises out of the North Sea like the Rock of Gibraltar, and at the time of the exchange by Britain the only anchorage shelter was one afforded behind a line of reefs on the southern side of the rock. The village of Heligoland lies at the base of the island, and to reach the village it is necessary to pass inside the reef line from the west. The least water is four fathoms, but off the village, close to, there is an anchorage in seven fathoms.

The German authorities completed, just before the war began, in August, a breakwater protected harbor off the face of the village. This harbor is accessible to vessels drawing eighteen feet and offers excellent shelter to torpedo boat destroyers and submarines. Any attempt to reach the harbor on the part of attacking British submarines necessitates passing inside the line of reefs and through the four fathom entrance, which is the narrowest part. To force an entrance here means, furthermore, that the attacking craft are ex-

Kaiser States Defeat In Hungary Would Be Fatal Blow to Germany

By Frederick Bennett

London, Friday.—The great Austro-German attack on the right flank of the Russian southern army now is developing successfully for the Russians. Recently the enemy brought a great quantity of heavy guns along the winter positions of the River Dunajetz, but the tremendous exchange of long range firing already has established the superiority of the Russian big guns, which are destroying the enemy's transport.

The Russian infantry are deploying over a distance of nine or ten miles, and the enemy has been diven back from Gorlice in the direction of Neu Sandec, which is a point of crucial importance, with a strong bridge over the Dunajetz, besides being the junction of the railway system into Moravia and of good causeway roads.

The Russian army here forms a link between the troops fighting in South Poland and the right wing advancing southward below the Carpathians through Bartfeld.

Prisoners arriving at Kieff declare the Kaiser has been with the Austro-German army and that he addressed the Saxon corps last Saturday in Bukowina, telling them they must protect Hungary like their own homes. A Russian victory there, he added, would be the defeat of Germany herself. The Kaiser then visited other German corps among the Austrian positions in North Hungary and returned to Cracow.

ITALY'S 500,000 MEN ON NORTHERN FRONTIER

London, Friday.—The Daily Telegraph's Malta correspondent telegraphs:—

"The captain and officers of the latest steamship in here from Italy are all bubbling over with enthusiasstic talk about the intervention of the Italians in the war. Italy, they said, has recognized her time and was goin gto take her tide at the flow.

"Five hundred thousand men are declared to be standing in readiness at the frontiers and an army of more than 2,000,000 is eagerly waiting orders. A great number of emigrants have returned from America and other places nearer Italy. They are all men who have done full military training under conscription and who are clamoring to be allowed to fight. Italians here are daily expecting to hear that Italy has commenced hostilities."

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DEFINITIONS

The Initiative: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, require the submission of any measure to the electorate at a regular or special election. Applies to constitutional amendments as well as statutes.

The Referendum: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the reference of any measure passed by the legislature to the entire electorate at a regular or special election. Sometimes called the voters' veto power.

The Recall: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the submission of the question whether a given official shall be removed from office or not.

The Petition: A duly legalized and officially distributed form asking for the submission of a proposition to the voters, and to which the signatures of voters may be attached.

The Emergency Clause: A statement inserted after the enacting clause of a measure (usually by a ¾ vote of the legislative body) declaring the proposed act to be immediately necessary for the public peace, safety or health, and therefore that it must go into effect at once.

Publicity Pamphlet: A book issued by the state or city containing the text of initiated and referred measures; should contain signed arguments for and against said measures, if any voter on body of voters desires to present them.

Preferential Ballot: A ballot upon which the voters may express first and second or more choices of candidates for a given office. Designed to secure an election by a majority, when possible. Is applicable only to the election to a single office in a single district; as to the governor of a state, the mayor of a city, or one councilman from a district.

Proportional Representation: A plan or system of choosing representative bodies so that all considerable groups of voters may be represented in proportion to their numerical strength.

The Short Ballot: Limiting the elective ballot to those offices which are important enough to attrract and deserve public attention.

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SENATE BILL CONDEMNED

Whether the reader is Democrat, Republican, Progressive, Prohibitionist or Socialist; whether he is a taxpayer or a renter from one who is a taxpayer, it matters not—it is his bounden duty, provided he has at heart an interest in the welfare of this city, to arise in righteous wrath at the contents of the Senate Bill which provides for the payment of salaries to the next mayor and board of aldermen.

That the bill in general bears the stamp of unpopularity is a foregone conclusion. Somewhere, somehow, it has its friends, but they are not legion. The best evidence in the world of the truth of the latter statement is the frequency of the calls in person and by 'phone at The Evening Times office, of men who have at heart the good of the city in which they have lived for many years, and in which they hope to spend their remaining years of life.

Last evening there called at the publication office of this newspaper a gentleman whose life has been spent in Fulton; whose political faith is identical with the political faith of The Evening Times—which is Republican in County, State and National politics, and who said:

> "I came in to pay for a subscription for The Evening Times, because of my approval of the attitude the paper takes upon municipal affairs. Such a paper has for a long time been needed in Fulton and your paper deserves the united, unstinted support of every right-thinking citizen of the city."

That gentleman said more than is contained within the quotation marks—enough in fact to fill several columns of this newspaper. He embraced in his criticism of past and present city administrations the habit or practice of taking moneys from the water department fund and using it to bolster up weakened budgets in other departments of the city government. He did not overlook the importance of attracting the attention of the people of this city to the Senate Bill which provides for salaries for mayor and aldermen, adding that it is high time the people of Fulton aroused themselves to a duty they owe to themselves and to posterity. "Who must pay for the extravagance and inefficiency of the kind of government we have been getting?" was this same gentleman's remark. Continuing, he said: "Don't you think the time has arrived when we should adopt a policy of pay-as-you-go?" This remark, in effect, meant that the city should not plunge into debt head over heels.

This man, battle-scarred, grizzled, and valient always in the service of the city he loves and the political party which he adores, has heard the call for efficiency above all else in affairs of a municipal nature. He wishes the days of inefficiency were over that the city of Fulton might emerge from the burden it bears, face about on past history, saying to the world without, We've had enough of the everyday kind of municipal government; now we stand for a city government that is administered upon business principles, giving to all without fear or favor a square deal—in fact, a city government that is economically administered, whose taxes are equitably adjusted so that no man is prevented by exorbitant rates from building a house or houses as investment.

When these things have once fallen on the soul of this city only the grimmest sense of blind duty to man or faction will hold even a fraction of the people to the furrows through which they have been plodding.

Republicanize the Republican Party

Republicans are thinking and talking about their party; on every hand they are hailing harbingers of victory; in every direction they are looking for competent and inspiring leadership. This is well, for the peril that wrecked the party in 1912 is not overpassed. Men are speaking of "rehabilitating," "regenerating," "rejuvenating," "resuscitating" the party. Why not say frankly and once for all that the Republican party needs relrepublicanizing?

History is quite clear that the Republican party had its birth in an effort to express the moral affirmations of a majority of the American people. It was not an alignment of men who had kindred economic interests, or a clique of dissentients who voiced a critical protest, or a respectable rancor for disreputable political alliances. If the Republican party will think as clearly, speak as candidly and act as honorably as it did in the days of Lincoln, it will sweep the country.

Every one is tired of bickering, caviling and carping about the several terms of the tariff; the people want a party of positive principles, of deep and passionate moral convictions, of chivalrous and irreproachable leadership. Just to pick out flaws and points to faults and indicate errors in the Democratic party is not sufficient. What does the Republican party stand for unequivocably and enthusiastically? Let those things be formulated in simple and sincere

Opinions

The Reformed Frankfurter.

The spirit of conservatism that is bitterly antagonistic to reform has always been strongly intrenched at Coney Island, but a recent move of the Board of Health strikes at the very heart of the inustry which, more than any other, breathes of unregeneracy. Last Sunday a sanitary frankfurter replaced the "hot dog" of hallowed memory.

In its reformed state the frankfurter lodges in a glass case, whence it from the wheel of fortune and leave wrapped in a shroud of wax paper designed to shield it from degrading contact with the few microbes, germs and bacilli that have contrived to elude ethe vigilance of the authorities. Under the new regulations the frankfurter must remain in its cold frame until summoned for the sacrifice. It can no longer roam the beach in search of its blood relations. It is even forbiden to bark. The germs and microbes that once fattened on its richness must browse elsewhere. Once free as the air, the frankfurter has received a staggering blow at the hands of the great engines of reform.

Will the other great industries suffer in like manner? Will wax paper clothe the mouthpiece of the lung tester? Will the "pinch" disappear former's mother, Mrs. Julia Benedict, the gold watch and chain a prey to the chance speculator? Will the island itself become hopelessly Haussmannized?—New York Herald.

Ill Advised Action

A dispatch from Peking states that the message recently sent from China to President Wilson by certain missionaries, advising intervention on the part of the United States in the negotiations between Japan and China, cost, in cable tolls, approximately $6,000, and that the tolls were paid by Chinese officials. It contained 5,000 words, and went much into detail.

In so far as the action of missionaries who stood as sponsors for the proposition that the United States should antagonize Japan in its dealings with China is concerned, it is not necessary to characterize the motives which inspire them to sign the dispatch. It is enough for present purposes to know that they acted as the vehicle for transmitting the proposal to President Wilson. There is, though, a vital principle involved which gives to the incident much significance.

The dispatch in question could have no other effect than to endanger the pacific and friendly relations between the United States and Japan. In view of questions relating to alleged operations by the Japanese at Turtle bay, on the coast of Lower California, irritation between the two friendly powers might easily result. It is a significant fact, according to the recent advices from Peking, that the dispatch to President Wilson was not approved by many of the most prominent American missionaries in China. Indeed, it is stated that the great majority of the missionaries did not see the message before it was sent, and others to whom it was shown declined to indorse it.

This would seem to be an occasion for plain speaking. It is not desirable that American religious missionaries in China or elsewhere should be used as the medium of stirring up strife between two friendly powers. Thef ranchise of missionary societies does not contemplate interference by missionaries in the political affairs of the countries in which they are sojourning. All the activities of these missionaries should be devoted to their legitimate work. And it is not the legitimate work of religious missionaries to interfere in diplomatic matters and thereby endanger the peace of the half of the world which is not already involved in sanguinary warfare.—N. Y. Times.

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ASSOCIATION TO HOLD SESSION

Congregationalists to Hold Annual Meeting at Sherrill Next Week

Next week, April 27 and 28 the Congregational Association will meet in Sherrill.

The church at Sherrill is one of the latest accessions to membership in the association, having been organized last year. It has been customary to hold the Woman's Missionary convention in connection with that of the association, but this year the ladies will meet in Syracuse during the first week in May.

The Program

Tuesday afternoon, 1:30—Devotions conducted by the Rev. Harry Albert Lawrence of Pulaski. Organization. Enrollment, etc. (introduction of new mmbers and visitors). "The Sunday School in Relation to Rev. Stephen A. Lloyd of Cortland. Discussion. "Relation of the Young People's Society to the Church and Association," the Rev. Evan R. Williams. Discussion. Business. Pastors' hour, the Rev. William F. Kettle of this city presiding; speakers, the Rev. Charles Olmstead of Fulton and the Rev. E. A. Burnham, D. D., of Syracuse. The pastors' hour is from 4 to 6. Women's hour, 4 to 5, Mrs. H. A. Flint presiding; speakers, Mrs. N. W. Hankemeyer and Mrs. Charles Olmstead of Fulton, whose subject will be "Three in One."

Tuesday Evening, 7:30—Address of welcome. Hymn. Scripture reading. Prayer. Anthem. Sermon, the Rev. William D. Barnes. Celebration of the Lord's Supper by the Rev. Plato T. Jones and the Rev. P. D. Dodge, D. D. Offering for ministerial relief.

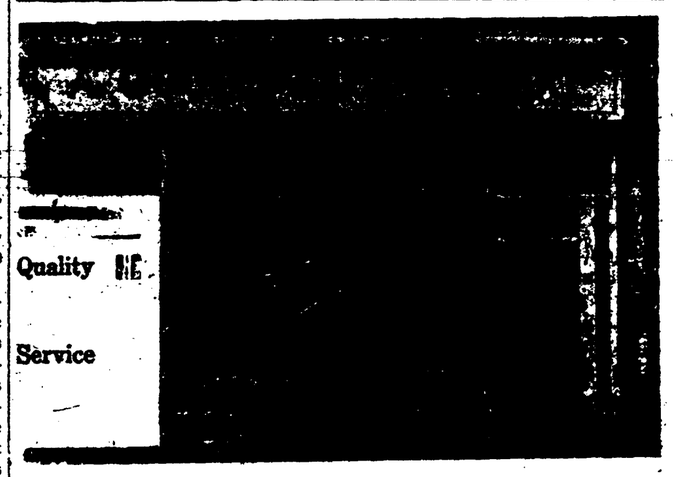
Wednesday morning, 9:00—Devotions conducted by the Rev. Charles Young. Two-minute reports from the churches. "What Should the Church Do for the Foreign Element," the Rev. T. A. Stubbins. Discussion. "Outline of Congregational Polity," the Rev. Julian H. Olmstead of Homer. Business. Dinner.

Wednesday afternoon, 1:30—"Association Efficiency," the Rev. E. A. Burnham, D. D. "A Resume," the Rev. E. A. George.

The Rev. J. C. Luke of Seneca Falls will be moderator and the Rev. H. B. Hawkins of New Haven will be registrar of the Association. The Rev. Charles Young is the pastor of the Sherrill church.

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108



344 S. SALINA STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

House Cleaning Time

Means a New Piece of Furniture
A New Rug or Carpet
Linoleum or Matting

We are prepared to meet your wants. Our stock of RUGS comprises all kinds — Wilton Rugs, Axminister Rugs, Brussels Rugs, Wool and Fibre Rugs, Crex Rugs, and in all sizes.

Our Furniture Department is conceded to be the best in Oswego County. We carry an immense stock. Our store and Furniture Annex is filled with all the newest patterns of Furniture for the Parlor, Dining Room, Library, Bedroom and Living Room.

Our Prices are Reasonable, and We Solicit a Share of Your Patronage and Guarantee to Please You

J. R. SULLIVAN
West Broadway and Second Street Fulton

Philadelphia's Second Annual Clean-up Week

By R. Robinson Barrett

Chief Inspector of Nuisances, Bureau of Health, Philadelphia.

In conducting Philadelphia's second annual Clean-up Week, April 20-25, last year, a committee of three men, representing the Bureau of Highways, the Bureau of Fire and the Bureau of Health, was appointed by the Mayor to take charge of the work done under the supervision of the city officers. The members of this committee were: John Neeson, Assistant Engineer of Bridges and Sewers, Bureau of Highways (Chairman); Joseph Mallory, Fire Marshal, Bureau of Fire; and R. Robinson Barrett, Chief Inspector of Nuisances, Bureau of Health.

Shortly after the appointment of this committee, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' and Manufactures' Association of Philadelphia appointed a large representative committee of citizens to co-operate with the City Committee in order to conduct a successful campaign. This committee was divided into twelve subcommittees, to wit:

Finance
Press
Poster and Printed Matter
Trade Associations
Community Associations
Charitable and Benevolent
School and School Children
Churches
Retail Stores
Street Cars
Vacant Lots
Fire Prevention

The persons on this citizens' committee were all porminent business men and men interested in civic activity in Philadelphia.

In order that all the citizens might know the date and the object of Clean-up Week and give their best co-operation, an extensive and effective advertising campaign was entered into.

The Director of the Department of Public Works sent out 3,400 personal communications to the following:

(a) All advertisers and advertising agencies, manufacturers of brushes, brooms, buckets, vacuum cleaners, and, in fact, to every concern manufacturing any kind of article used for cleaning.
(b) All women's civic organizations—Civic Club, Home and School League, Literary, etc.
(c) All business men's organizations.
(d) All theater managers.
(e) Managers of motion picture houses.
(f) All real estate agents
(g) All banks and trust companies
(h) Boards of trade.

Two copies of a large placard announcing Clean-up Week were posted on windows in each street car operating in the city. On the back of this placard a silhouette of William Penn attracted the attention of the public, so that upon entering the street car most persons, having their curiosity aroused, immediately proceeded to read the news on the side of the poster inside the car. The same placard was distributed to schools, libraries, clubs, lodges, commercial and industrial establishments and railroad companies, with the request that it be posted in a prominent place.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand gummed labels, suitable for attaching to envelopes and to packages carried through the mail and delivered by the department stores, were distributed to all public service corporations, department stores, newspapers, banks and trust companies. These bummed labels were very attractive and were found to be a most effective means of advertising.

Two hundrd and sixty thousand four-page bulletins were distributed by the police at the homes of the city. These bulletins were not thrown upon the porch, but were handed to the householders, so that they could not help but learn the message they conveyed. The bulletin was so designed that the back could be used to notify the city waste collector wherever there was rubbish to be moved. It also contained many suggestions as to means by which the citizens might co-operate with the city officials.

Twenty thousand colored display placards were distributed to the department stores and all retail merchants in the city of Philadelphia. They were posted in a prominent place in all the large show windows. Because of the artistic coloring and the simplicity of this placard, it made an attractive window show card and was very popular. A much larger poster, but similar in design, was placed on all the billboards in Philadelphia, and many of these were used on hauling-wagons and automobile trucks.

Seven hundred and fifty streamers, 2 feet by 3 feet, with the words, "Clean-Up Week, April 20th to 25th," were given to the industrial and commercial institutions in the city and were used extensively on the harness of the horses of delivery wagons and in some instances were tacked on the side of the wagons. Some of these streamers were plain white with black lettering, and other yellow with blue lettering.

One million yellow cardboard folders were printed and distributed to all retail dealers, Union headquarters, lodges, clubs, social centers, public service corporations, department stores, etc., with the request that they be sent out in packages delivered and in all envelopes containing monthly statements.

Three hundred thousand badges and the same number of blotters, containing information regarding Clean-Up Week, were distributed to the public and parochial schools.

Three hundred and fifty thousand circulars were distributed to the policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, requesting their co-operation in Philadelphia's Clean-Up Week.

Several colored slides, indicative of the spirit of Clean-Up Week, and containing information regarding it, were made up and sent to the motion picture theatres, of which there are 205 in the city. It is estimated that 700,000 people attend motion picture performances daily in Philadelphia, and there is no doubt that this was one of the most effective means of advertising. Programs, leaflets, circulars, etc., were used by the theatres and motion picture houses. A number of the commercial interests in the city took advantage of the spirit of Clean-Up Week and advertised wares and commodities useful in the work.

Bulletins of various organizations throughout the city, such as the City Club, Civic Club, Business Men's Association, etc., devoted a great deal of space to Clean-Up Week. Many of these organizations prepared letters and circulars of their own which they distributed among their members. Over six hundred return postal cards were sent to the owners of all sanitary vacant lots, urging them to clean and beautify their properties.

In addition, an extensive newspaper campaign was carried on, which reached its climax in the issues of Sunday, April 19, immediately prior to Clean-Up Week. Articles by prominent men in all walks of life, commending the Clean-Up Week spirit, were printed in all the morning papers. Practically every morning leading up to Clean-Up Week articles appeared relative to some new step made by the committee, and in this way the interest of the public was gradually aroused and their co-operation obtained.

Clergymen, in addressing their congregations on Sunday, April 19, requested the co-operation of their parishioners in the endeavor to make Philadelphia "spick and span." Many neighborhood contests were instituted and prizes were offered to the boys and girls doing the best work during Clean-Up Week. Garden contests were encouraged, and the use of vacant lots for garden purposes was heartily endorsed by the combined committee. Many addresses and lectures were given by members of the Clean-Up Week Committee and city officials, telling the citizens of the advantage to be gained through Clean-Up Week.

In all the advertising matter displayed, the householders were advised that the city would remove all the waste accumulated in the grand cleaning-up. They were advised that this material would be collected on the days of the regular ash and waste collections. Arrangements were made with all the contractors collecting waste and ashes in Philadelphia to put on many hundred additional teams to take care of the excess material during this week. Special teams were arranged to remove rubbish where it had accumulated on vacant lots. All the municipal buildings were given a thorough cleaning, and all the offices and desks of the employes were cleaned out. A great number of department stores, public service corporations, etc., issued similar orders to their employes.

The city painted most of the fire plugs during this week, and the United Gas Improvement Company repainted its lamp posts. Wherever the co-operation of the property owners in cleaning up vacant lots could not be secured, the Division of Sanitation of the Bureau of Health issued mandatory orders upon the owners. If these orders were not complied with, the work was done by the city and the properties were liened in accordance with the Acts of Assembly. Arrangements were made for extra dumps in all parts of the city, to temporarily take care of the excess material, which was subsequently removed to the city's authorized disposal stations.

Of course the whole campaign depended upon the co-operation of the citizens, it being their duty to thoroughly clean out their own premises and put the waste material ae places readily accessible to the city waste and ash collector for removal. The response of the citizens exceeded all expectations. There seemed to be no particular class distinction between the persons co-operating with the city in its campangn. In every locality, tremendous amounts of waste and rubbish were placed out for collection. Old material which had accumulated throughout the winter in the attics and cellars and about the houses, such as old beds, frames, springs, mattresses, broken bottles, glass, chinaware and crockery, broken chairs, tables, benches, bureaus, washstands, rockers, old carpets, rags, decayed wood, tin cans, plaster, quantities of ashes, straw hats and a great number of Christmas trees which had probably been about the houses and yards since the holiday season—in fact, everything from tin cans to old and dilapidated grand pianos were removed by the city waste collectors. In many sections of the city so much material was accumulated in the houses and put out for collection that sufficient receptacles could not be obtained and the rubbish overflowed into the highways. In these cases it was necessary for the city to obtain extra help in shoveling paper and waste into wagons. Over five hundred lots were cleaned up and placed in a sanitary condition.

The activity of the Philadelphia Boy Scouts in all sections of thec ity is particularly commended. Many vacant lots and yards and other properties were cleaned up through their efforts. Before the campaign started, schedules were arranged so that their work could be carried out in systematic order. Many of the local business men's associations conducted campaigns of their own in their respective localities. Members entered into the movement with great enthusiasm; in some places they did the actual physical labor themselves. It was not an uncommon sight in any part of the city to see business men, women, girls and boys working together, the men with their coats off and their sleeves rolled up.

The Clean-Up Week movement received such a tremendous impetus that it was impossible to complete the work during the week specified, and, accordingly, it was continued during the following week. It is estimated that over 135,000 cubic yards of waste material were collected. This material, if placed on a city lot 300 feet by 300 feet, would fill it to a height of approximately 40 feet or the top of a three-story building.

THE QUIRK

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30
Matinee, 5c
Night: Balcony, 5c Main Floor, 10c

To-day
2-Reel Keystone Comedy
"SEA NYMPHS"
Featuring
Ford Sterling, Mabel Normand and Fatty Arbuckle
3-Reel Feature
"Kit", the Arkansas Traveler and 3 others, and
A BIG AMATEUR SHOW

Saturday
The greatest attraction of its kind on earth
McFall's Animal Circus
Featuring
"Self" the Educated Monkey
and the best trained dogs in the world
6 Reels Feature Photo-plays

SUNDAY—"Gonsels Day of Rest" with Sid Chaplin
2-reel Keystone of Screaming Laughter, also 7 other reels
Balcony, 5c Main Floor, 10c

THERE IS NO TIME

like the present to have your house wired for Electricity. With Electricity in the home you can save time, work and money, by using the Electric Washer, Electric Iron, Electric Vacuum Cleaner, Electric Fan, and many others. You will have a chance to buy Electric Appliances at Cost Price and less, the week of May 3re to 8th.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

NO HOUR SALES

At our place, we are waiting for you, from 7 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon. Rush orders always accepted and attended to promptly, do not close for dinner; always on the job.

And the goods we have for sale came direct from the best lines in Pennsylvania.

We have sold thousands of tons, and not ONE dissatisfied customer has reported that he has received a ton of poor COAL from us, because we sell the D & H COAL, which always gives satisfaction.

Now is the time to place your order for YOUR COAL, all sizes and satisfactory prices now quoted. We can also supply you with the best hard WOOD, Charcoal put up in sacks for family use. Baled Hay and shavings. Call up Phone 400. We are aways pleased to answer all questions.

Yours truly,

Hart Coal Corporation

FREE COUPON FREE

After house-cleaning
freshen up your floors with
Kyanize



Don't use a floor finish which will leave unsightly worn spots after a little wear. Kyanize is made especially to stand the scuff and tread of heavy shoes, without cracking, peeling, or turning white. It is a *coated* finish, instead of a mere mixture.

Kyanize also makes a beautiful, sanitary, most durable finish for furniture and all woodwork about the house.

Seven artistic colors, and clear; also white enamel

Come in and get a small can of Kyanize and give it a trial. The makers guarantee it absolutely, and so do we.

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.
208 Onedia Street

PULASKI'S ENERGY

Village Is Responsible for Collection of Refuse Matter

Pulaski has started a clean-up campaign and every householder and property owner in the village has joined in the work. The residents have collected all the rubbish on their premises and placed it in boxes along the curb from whence it is taken by a municipal dump-wagon to the city dump. The village parks have been seeded with grass and the trees are being pruned and sprayed.

All the streets are to receive a liberal application of oil and in the down town section other improvements are planned. The plan of cleaning and collecting the rubbish will be carried out all year.

Artificial teeth that stay in place. Teeth Extracted without pain. 45 years' experience. Dr. Wells, 217 Cayuga st. Phone 5168. 112

F.W.LASHER

BOOKS

The New "Autographic Kodaks"
ARE NOW IN STOCK. Let us show them to you.

Newest Styles in Spring Wall Paper
For every room in the house. Get our prices.

"The ROSARY" formerly $1.35
now only 47c

WALL PAPER

FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

ANOTHER HEIR FOUND BY TIMES

Letter From Ottawa Tells of Moses Ludington's Brother Charles P., Who Was Born in 1857

Last night's mail brought to The Evening Times a letter, which follows:

Fulton Evening Times,
"Fulton, N. Y.

"Gentlemen: A copy of your paper, the Fulton Evening Times, of April 17th., has just been received by my father, Mr. Charles P. Ludington, in which appears an article referring to the estate of the late Moses Ludington of California. The article also stated that you wished relatives to communicate with wou, which my father has asked me to do.

"He wished me to tell you that he is the son of Phillip Ludington, who was a brother of Moses. He was born in Marcellus Falls in 1857 and before coming to Canada 25 years ago, wassuperintendent of the Pulaski Paper Mills. At present he is superintendent of the E. B. Eddy Co. paper mills of Hull, Canada.

"We would be very much pleased if you would send us complete information addressing same to Charles P. Ludington, 30 Gatineau Road, Hull, Canada.

"Thanking you for your interest in the matter and awaiting an early reply, I am

Yours very truly,
"K. P. Ludington."

In the Evening Times of Monday it was stated that Mrs. G. A. Washburn of Jersey City, N. J., was the only heir of Moses Ludington to make her identity known, which was at the time true, but the Ottawa letter gives to the case another color.

All information so far received by The Evening Times has been forwarded to Attorney Van Wyck at San Francisco, and in the meantime this newspaper is endeavoring to still further spread the news of good fortune awaiting heirs, if living, of Moses Ludington.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris, via London.—he following official statement was issued by the French War Office today:

"Near Langemarck to the north of Ypres, the British have repulsed two attacks. At Hill No. 60, near Zwartelene, German counter attacks, whose violence seems explicable by the desire to repair the defeat that has been denied by the ojcial communication of the Imperial General Staff, have definitely failed. The losses of the enemy are higher than the figures indicated yesterday.

"In the sector of Rheims there has been an artillery duel.

"In the Argonne, at Bagatell, a German attack of no great importance was repulsed.

"Near St. Mihiel, in the forest of Apremont, we carried by assault two successive lines of trenches at a place called 'The Cow's Head,' which forme in our positions a salient that seriously embarrassed us. A very large number of German dead were left on the ground. We took fifty prisones.

"In Alsace we have continued to makep rogress on both banks of the Fecht. To the north we hold the confluence of the Fecht and its left bank affluent, the Wurmsa. To the south we have reached Schlinssloch, thus gaining ground toward the east in the direction of Metzeral."

GERMAN

Berlin (via London). — German Army Headquarters today gave out a report on the progress of hostilities, reading as follows:

"In the western arena, south of La Bassee Canal and to the northwest of Arras, we undertook several successful mining operations.

"In the Argonne and in the region between the Meuse and the Moselle yesterday saw fierce artillery engagements.

"After a surprise artillery attack French forces last night advanced in the western part of the Wood of Le Pretre, but were repulsed, with heavy losses.

"In the eastern arena of hostilities the situation shows no change."

"On the northern border of Hartmans-Weilerkopf, we destroyed a point of support of the enemy and in the evening we drove back a French attack.

RUSSIAN

Petrograd (via London).—The Russian War Department today issued the following statement:

"In the Carpathians during the day of April 20 and the night of April 21 the Austrians attempted to make attacks on our positions on Telepotch.

"In the Bukowina front the enemy's offensive was repulsed by our counter attacks at the point of the bayonet. The enemy after suffering heavy losses. The enemy after suffering heavy losses fell back on his positions.

"In the other sectors of our front there has been nothing in general except the customary rifle and artillery firing at various places."

AUSTRIAN

Vienna, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

"In Russian Poland and Western Galicia isolated artillery engagements are reported.

"On the Carpathian front fresh attacks against our positions on both sides of the Uzok Pass were repulsed. In these violent attacks, which were stopped partly by our artillery and partly by counter attacks by our infantry, the enemy suffered heavy losses before our positions at the top of the pass, which was attacked several times. More than four hundred Russians dead were left, while twelve hundred Russians were captured.

"On the other sectors of the Carpathian front and in Southeast Galicia and Bukowina only local artillery engagements and skirmishes are reported."

A BROTHERHOOD NIGHT

Bowens Corners will be the destination tonight of the Brotherhood of the First M. E. church. Members and their friends are requested to meet at the church at 6 o'clock, or at Dolbear's store, at the appointed hour.

1 lot Ladies' Coats, values to $10.00; special price for Saturday $4.95 each; at Patterson's. adv

MRS. BENEDICT DIED YESTERDAY

A Former Settler Who Came to Fulton Seventy-Seven Years Ago

Julia A. Benedict, 88, died Yesterday at the home of W. W. Gillespie in the Whitaker Road, where she removed three weeks ago.

Mrs. Benedict, was born in Vernon and was the widow of the late Gilbert Benedict. Both were pioneer residents of this section having come to this city seventy-seven years ago. For years Mrs. Benedict was active in Presbyterian church circle and held the distinctive honor of being the oldest member of that church Of late years her declining health has forbidden activities but her interest in the substantial things in life was maintained till the last.

About a year ago Mrs. Benedict suffered a broken hip and since then she failed rapidly.

One sister, Miss Winfred Carrington of Syracuse survives, also one son, Cameron C. Benedict, who with Mrs. Benedict left Fulton a short time ago for New York city to take up his position in the Comptroller's office in that city.

The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the home of Mrs. Arvin Rice, 184 S. 3d st. Rev. Charles Robertson will officate. Burial will be made in Mt. Adnah.

MRS. SHATTELLE'S FUNERAL

The funeral of Mrs. Harriett Shattelle, 82, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Leon Baker, in Hannibal st., was held this morning from the home at 8:30 o'clock and from the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9:30. Burial was made at St. Mary's.

THE CHARM OF THRIFT

Doctor Johnson, who was one of the wisest of men, always advised his friends to marry well-to-do women because they, and they only, knew the true value of an income. "A woman of fortune," he was wont to say, "being used to the handling of money, spends it judiciously. But a woman who gets the command of money for the first time upon her marriage has such a gust in spending it that she throws it away with great profusion.

Tis gust in spending, or rather this profound distaste for economy as an ugly and irksome thing, characterizes American women of all classes; but it works most havoc in families whose incomes are large enough for sufficiency and security,—those twin blessings of life,—but not for a prodigality that is equally stupid and unjustified. Economy, as understood and as practiced by Latin nations, is not irksome. It is part of the game of life, a limitation accepted in good faith, and managed with such dexterity that, although it may rub now and then, it seldom pinches hard. A year or two ago a writer in the Atlantic Monthly gave a vivid and sympathetic sketch of a French middle-class household, with its assured comfort, its touch of elegance, its carefully balanced expenditures. The picture was as accurate as it was pleasing. A French woman takes an honest and just pride in making every penny of her money bring its fair equivalent; and she knows that her family keenly appreciates the results of her excellent management. She goes to markt. The artichokes are big and green and beautifully fresh. Her husband likes artichokes. Very well, then, there must be no salad, and no cherries. Artichokes represent that day's extravagance, and the rest of her marketing deals with the necessaries of life. It no more occurs to her to buy both the artichokes and the salad than it occurs ot her to be sorry for herself because she cannot do so. Her good dinner represents heights achieved, and difficulties overcome. Does an Alphine climber want to be carried in a sedan chair? What charm, after all, encircles the mountain top but the supreme sense of triumph?

In this land of plenty, economy is ill understood and distasteful. Housekeepers ignore it, servants despise it. A Boston woman whose daughter had lived for two years in Italy lamented whimsically that the girl could no longer be permitted to run the house at home. "She did fairly well before she went away," sighed the amused parent; "but now she asks the cook what has become of the other half of the onion, and the cook gets up and goes."

In Italy, where everything can be purchased in small quantities, half an onion looms large on the horizon. If a customer chances to want one egg, she buys one egg. No dealer looks askance at her because she does not take a dozen. If she wants a pat of fresh butter and a tiny flash of cream, she buys them for a few cents, and has the comfort of knowing that both are superlatively good. Italians are more intolerant of stale eggs than we dare to be, and they abhor the salted butter that we contentedly consume. But no food is wasted, and no one considers wasting as a privilege. You seldom hear economy preached in France,or Italy, or Spain; instead it is universally practiced. — Youth's Companion.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fresh south and southwest winds; overcast weather and partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably showers.

MISS WEBB PARTICIPATED

Young Fulton Student at Normal Pleased Large Audience

Miss Mary Webb, of this city, a student at Oswego Normal, took an important part in the public exercises at the Normal this morning which were in charge of the Athenean Society. The subject of the entertainment was "Glimpses of Greece," and the following program was presented:

Trio—The Lorelei
Messrs. Rosbeck, Hopkins, Sutter
Lantern Slides—Ancient Greece
Helen D. Ratigan
Mandolin Solo—Selected, Mr. Loomis
Isles of Greece (Byron)
Hazel Wallace
The Greece of Today..Julia Frazier
Duet—Maid of Athens (Allen)
Ruth Elder, Helen O'Brien
The Story of Cleon....Alice Kendall
"For on the Ringing Plains of Windy Troy"...Elsie Grandjean
Homer's Hymn to Mercury (Shelley)
Ruth Jackson
Some Influences of Homer
Ruth Hakes
A Goddess in Troy (E. Cavazza)
Mary Webb

ENVOY GEDNEY COMING

Is Oldest in Point of Army Service in This Section of Country

Envoy William E. Gedney will conduct services in Salvation Hall Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

It is interesting to note as well that Envoy Gedney is a Fultonian by birth; that be has been in the service of the Salvation Army for an unbroken period of 35 years.

At the same service the Envoy will be presented with "a long-service" badge, the medal having been received from headquarters by Ensign Fitzgerald. This badge is in recognition of faithful and unbroken service spent in the Army.

Envoy Gedney is at present located in Utica.

Community Notes

Mrs. Tooke, who has been spending some time as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. Tooke, has returned to her home at Potsdam.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Stranahan have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Warren Towne of Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mrs John Hollenbeck of Palermo is a guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Little Miss Doris Lamb invited eight of her young friends to help her celebrate her fifth birthday, Tuesday afternoon at her home, West 1st st. The little misses report a jolly good time.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Allen is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Seeley of New York city.

* * *

Mrs. Mabel Goode is ill at her home in Hannibal st.

SIRIANNI—MIRANTI

T. Siranni of Niagara Falls and Miss Rose Miranti of West 1st st., were married Wednesday morning by Rev. John L. Linndsman at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Mr. Siranni is a business man of Niagara Falls at which place they will reside.

'Dwelling and Barn in Emery st., must be sold. Special price. Streeter & Van Sanford, 110 Oneida st., Fulton. 111

Saturday Sale of Shadow Lace Hats, at $1.00. Mrs. F. K. Jones, 210 Cayuga st. adv108

See that the Manufacturer's Name is on the Lawn Mower you buy, as you will need repairs sometime.

LOOK OVER OUR LINE
L. P. SMITH CO.
Your Hardware Dealer



Tastes as sweet as good creamery butter. It is pure and clean, far excelling second grade butter, and the price is much lower.

Five pounds will cost you 23c per lb.
Two pounds will cost you 24c per lb.
One pound will cost you 25c per lb.

GET IT AT

Warner's Grocery

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN READY-TO-WEAR

Specials for Saturday

IN SUITS—Correct Clothes, Silk Poplins, Gabardines, Mens Wear Serges, Etc., of the leading colors, at **$10.00, $12.50, $15.75, $19.50, $22.50, $25.00.**

IN COATS—Black and White Checks, Sand, Putty, Covert, Belgian Blue, and especially WHITE COATS, in basket weaves, chinchillas, YAMA cloth, etc., at **$5.00, $6.75, $7.95, $9.85, $12.50, $15.75, $19.50** and **$25.00.**

IN SKIRTS—Serges, Military Checks, Gabardines, Poplins, made in yoke effects, accordian pleats, circular bottoms, at **$1.98 $2.98, $3.98, $4.98.**

The Chiffon Taffeta Pleated Sunburst Skirts and the **New Corduroy Sport Skirt,** at **$5.75** are very much in the

Smart Afternoon and Evening Gowns—an assortment of most every shade and every material, and exclusive. Our merchandise must be seen in order to be appreciated.

WE HAVE RECEIVED—Several new numbers in Waists, consisting of crepe de chines, pussy willows, gauze crepes, chiffons, laces, etc., priced at **$1.00, $1.50, $2.98, $3.50, $4.50** and up to **$10.00.**

WE HAVE ADDED—To our usual line of cotton, voiles, crepes, batiste and muslin Waists, a few new numbers and will offer these at **98c**



CHILDREN'S DRESSES—For every occassion and every size, at **98c** and more.

CHILDREN'S COATS—At **$3.98, $4.98, $6,75, $9.75.** Are here to be seen in the popular shades and the same designs as you see cut in Ladies' Topcoats.

ASK FOR NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS
THEY SAVE YOU 2 1-2% ON YOUR PURCHASES

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

Oneida Street **Fulton, N. Y.**

Palmolive Free Coupon $1.31

This coupon entitles the holder to the $1.90 assortment of Palmolive specialties upon presentation of 59 cents.

6-CAKES OF PALMOLIVE SOAP	.90
1-JAR OF PALMOLIVE CREAM	.50
1 BOTTLE OF PALMOLIVE SHAMPOO	.50
Total Value	$1.90

Towards the purchase of the $1.90 assortment as advertised.

ROBERTS & WOOD

About Fifty

SPRING COATS

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Go on Sale Tomorrow (Saturday) Morning at 9 o'clock

New Stylish Models direct from on of the foremost New York manufacturers.

Coats of Gabardine, Poplin, Morie, Serge, Ratine and others.

Values to $10.00, your choice tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock **$4.95**

J. C. O'BRIEN

Hand or Phone in Your Miscellaneous Want Ad copy for The Evening Times as early in the day as possible to insure insertion the same day.

No ads will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

Cedar Posts For Sale—400. Inquire M. B. Frawley, Pennellville, F. D. 2, or Phone 211, Palermo. 108c

Household Goods—For sale all this week, cheap, at your own price, at 217 Cayuga st. 107

To Rent—Flat at 202 S. 3d st. Inquire R. L. McCully. 109c

Wanted—One or two capable machinists. Dill's Machine Works. tf

FRESH COWS—2 for sale, at reasonable price. Phone 5101. 111

For Sale.—Household goods, also one hog. H. O. Evans, R. D. 2. 107c

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

For Sale—Auto truck. Inquire Bort's Bakery. 111

Those You Know

The T. A. E. club met with Mrs. E. G. Smith at her home in Seneca st. this afternoon.

* * *

The City Government division of the Chamber of Commerce met at the Chamber rooms this afternoon.

* * *

News travels. The information asked thru the issue of the Evening Times of April 17 concerning the heirs of Moses Ludington was received promptly by this publication. One reply came from Jersey City on Wednesday and another from Ottawa, Canada, yesterday. Neither persons being subscribers of the Evening Times.

* * *

A fire will draw a crowd but a "Want Adv" in the Evening Times does the same thing. For proof, try it.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dewey of Gansevoort st., have as their guest for two weeks Mrs. Seamans of Oswego.

* * *

Columbia Circle will hold a food sale Saturday morning at the People's Hardware store. Members are invited to contribute samples of the culinary art.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Benedict are in town, called here by the death of the that first offenders hitherto sent to

Specials for Saturday at Patterson's—1 lot Ladies' Coats and Suits; values to $16.50; sale price $9.95. adv

OSWEGO WANTS COOPERATION

Information Wanted as to Probable Benefits to Be Derived from Canal Terminal

Oswego's leading professional and business men are in receipt of a letter from Captain L. V. Frazier, U. S. A., who has been designated to make the survey for the new Oswego harbor. In his letter, the Captain asks for information regarding the exact improvement desired; the number of industries, navigation and other interests which will be benefited by the new harbor; what amount of commerce will be affected by the improvement; what terminal facilities are to be had or what will be furnished, and the business men are invited to submit views inwriting and other interested parties which will be benefited by the harbor are asked to submit their ideas.

Oswego's future as a shipping point hinges on the new harbor and, in order to get the proposed improvement the other towns along the new barge canal will have to co-operate with Oswego. Accordingly a committee has been appointed to confer with business interests along the line and all interested will be asked to boom the improvement.

The commercial growth of Fulton, Phoenix, Syracuse, Utica and other towns along the canal route depends upon the new harbor in Oswego; if the harbor is not large enough to accommodate the increased trade that is sure to center their with the opening of the new canal the towns mentioned will be equal losers. Freight rates, etc., will be influenced greatly if the improvement goes through, according to the Oswego boomers.

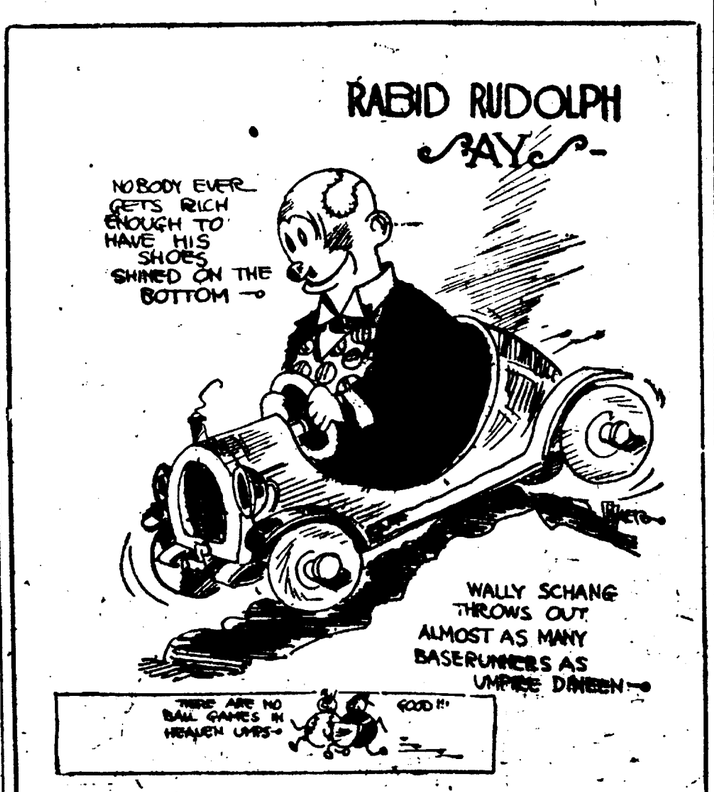
A representative of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce was in this city yesterday conferring with Secretary Deydecker of the local Chamber and the matter will be brought to the attention of the local directors at once. A delegate from Oswego also interviewed business interests in Syracuse, Phoenix and Baldwinsville yesterday in an effort to ascertain the sentiment in those places toward co operation.

R. L. McCULLY WANTS

Names of Auto Owners—Not Even Prospective Owners Are Exempted

The directors of the Fulton Automobile Club and the committee in charge of the dinner to be given April 28 at City Hall, met last night in the office of President McCully of the Club, and the final arrangements for the dinner were made. H. H. Bristol, H. F. VanSanford and B. J. Quinn are the committee on arrangements and they announced that Clinton Hall of the Lewis House will be the caterer and he has promised to eclipse himself in this instance. The dinner will be strictly informal and the menu will be particularly appropriate and tasteful.

President McCully has requested that the names of all those who expect to attend be sent in before Monday in order that the club may make suitable reservations for the diners. A cordial invitation is extended to every owner or prospective owner of an automobile in the city to attend. Only a nominal fee will be charged.



LESSON TAUGHT BY ELECTION

Oswego's Experience Shows That People Want Frankness of All City Affairs

Last night's Oswego Times points to a fact that should never be overlooked by city officials.

The Times says:

"People who take considerable interest in the business affairs of the city believe that a lesson of considerable importance is attached to the defeat of the increase to the water budget at the taxpayers' election yesterday and say that the other city commissions and departments will do well to profit by the knowledge gained. It is generally understood that the people of the city, particularly the taxpayers, are the ones who are interested in the business of the city and it is generally believed that they should be kept well informed of just what the various departments are doing.

"More than one vote was cast against the Water Department increase yesterday, not because the people did not want other people to have the benefit of water service and pure lake water, but because the Department of Water has not been frank and open in the transaction of business and has not taken the people of the city into its confidence. It will be remembered that at the first of the present year a resolution was adopted by the Department of Water would hold executive sessions, in other words, what the department did and what it discussed did not need to be told to the people. It was a polite way of telling the people that the policies and plans of the Water Department were none of the people's business.

"The Water Department is not standing alone in its refusal to let the people know what is done in the meetings. The department has had an example set for many years by the Department of Fire and Police, which has positively declined to hold an open meeting and does not even pretend to give out what happened after the meetings are over. The Department of Education, also, for several years past, has insisted on holding secret sessions.

"This idea that the people of the city should not be allowed to know what the officials are doing is being carried altogether too far and voters and taxpayers alike, are beginning to resent it. The people who pay taxes feel they are entitled to some accurate knowledge of the business transacted by departments supported by them and it looks now as though no further money would bev oted by the people until there is a distinct change in policy on the part of such city departments as insist on holding secret sessions to discuss public business."

P. T. CLUB MET

Mrs. George Blake of 316 Waldradt st., pleasantly entertained the West Side P. T. Embroidery club on Thursday afternoon. An unusually large number of members were present.

The occasion was marked by the day being the birthday anniversary of two of the members who being present were made the center of festivities.

WOMEN WORKING AGAINST BILL

Say Proposed Measure Is Class Legislation Effects Local Offenders

The Women's Prison Association is making an appeal to members of the Legislature to work against the passage of the Hoff-Mills bill, which is intended to develop the reformatory and correctional functions of workhouses, penitentiaries and reformatories under the jurisdiction of departments of correction in cities of the first class. Copies of the bill have been sent to the mayors of Rochester New York and Buffalo.

Opposition to the bill is based in part upon the fact that it provides it would prevent committments to county jails and workhouses, shall be committed to penitentiaries. It is held that such a procedure would place offenders against law and decency in institutions intended for felons.

Those opposed to the bill say that it would prevent commitments to the State Farm for Women at Valatie, Columbia county, as magistrates would be required to commit offenders to an institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction of the respective cities. It is also pointed out that offenders in Rochester and Buffalo would be committed to a penitentiary for a term of three years, while offenders in New York would receive a workhouse term of two years for the same offense.

The claim is made that the bill is class legislation in that its provisions are directed against women exclusively. It is called a subtle attempt to segregate immoral women and a measure making probation impossible after the second offense. Another argument of the opponents of the measure is that the term for the third offense, two years, is both unjust and inhuman, particularly as the same offense in men is condoned and ignored by society.

The statement of the objectors makes the following comment on the bill:

"The State has already assumed through its reformatories for women and the state farm for women the support of women recidivists. The inmates of these institutions have proper medical attendance and industrial training. The promoters of this bill propose the establishment of industrial training schools in local institutions and will thus impose additional expenditures which are unnecessary under the present system. Why, when the state has consented to this support andt raining of women offenders, should the cities reassume the expense of their maintenance? If our state institutions are fault of the management and not of the institutions and it is the duty of the state to see that it is properly managed.

"So far as can be ascertained, the promoters of this act are confined within the boundaries of New York city. There is no reason to believe that the authorities of Buffalo and Rochester, who are at present committing women offenders to the state farm at Valatie and the reformatory at Albion, have been consulted in the matter. It is evident that the law has been made general to avoid authorization by the mayor of an individual city. As a general law, it is a direct infringement upon home rule."

FANDOM AWAKES AT QUAKER DASH

Restoration of Phillie Nationals to Place in First Division Caught the Crowd

One of the largest crowds that has attended a game at National League Park, Philadelphia, saw the Phillies defeat Boston in the opening game of the National League season yesterday. The score was 8 to 4.

Brooklyn opened its season with a 6 to 4 victory over New York.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; GAMES PLAYED TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 4.
Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 5.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	7	0	1000
Cincinnati	6	3	.667
Boston	4	4	.500
Chicago	4	4	.500
Pittsburgh	4	4	.500
Brooklyn	3	6	.333
St. Louis	3	6	.333
New York	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Washington, 5; New York, 1.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 4.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	7	2	.778
Washington	5	3	.625
Boston	4	3	.571
Cleveland	5	4	.556
New York	4	4	.500
Chicago	3	6	.333
St. Louis	3	6	.333
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Brooklyn at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 3; Baltimore, 0.
Newark, 3; Brooklyn, 0.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	7	4	.636
Chicago	5	3	.625
Brooklyn	6	4	.600
Kansas City	5	5	.500
Pittsburgh	5	5	.500
Buffalo	5	5	.500
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Baltimore	3	8	.273

WAR ORDERS COMING FOR AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.

War orders amounting to about seven and a half millions of dollars have been placed with the American Woolen Company at its Boston office, according to a report received today. The governments of France, Great Britain and Russia are the heaviest buyers and the large order is occasioned by the new allied army regulations which call for the destruction of the entire uniform of a soldier every month, for sanitary reasons. These orders will be followed by others and woolen men say that the English mills are unable to supply the demand.

A large order for blankets has also been placed with the company and several other domestic mills in this country.

It could not be learned this morning whether or not the new order will affect the conditions at the local plant of the American Woolen Company. In the past serges have been the main product of the local mills and so far no orders have been received which could justify more activity here. It is expected that the company will make arrangements to handle some of its business through the local plant, however, if the Lawrence mills are found inadequate.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A New Sanitary, Modern Restaurant Service

Installed in the Caffrey Cafe, under the management of F. B. Gately.

GOOD FOOD, PROMPT SERVICE

BEST QUARTER DINNER IN TOWN

Happy Hour Theatre

Today and Tonight

JESS WILLARD
Heavyweight Champion of the World
in One-Reel Feature
MURDOCK MacQUARRIE
and
AGNESS VERNON
in Two-Reel Feature
"No. 329"
AND FOUR OTHERS

Admission 5c

SPECIAL LOW PRICES

on Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Diamonds, Cut Glass, Silverware, etc.

Also fine Watch and Clock Repairing

J. F. BROWN

7 S. 1st St. Fulton

FOR SATURDAY

$1.50, $1.75 Muslin Underskirts for 87c

5 Dozen Muslin Underskirts, made of fine Cotton and Cambric, Wide Embroidery Ruffle, well made. Others Lace and Ribbon Trimmed.

While they last, FOR SATURDAY ONLY, at 87c

M. Katz & Co.

63-65 S. First Street

FRANK LaPORTE

BOSTON AND HOME LETTUCE, CELERY, CUCUMBERS BEET GREENS, TOMATOES, ASPARAGUS, WATERCRESS RADISHES, GREEN PEPPERS, GREEN ONIONS AND FRENCH ENDIVE.

at LaPORTE'S GROCERY

BIG ALTERATION SALE

Just in time for the Spring house-cleaning.

Lace Curtains, Rugs, Draperies, Stair Carpet
Household Utensils Clothing
ALL AT BIG REDUCTIONS

NOTICE—Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock
LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SALE—Your choice 39c
SEE THEM NOW IN OUR WINDOW

SHIPMAN'S 5, 10, and 25 Cent Store

ONEIDA STREET

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Despite the unsettled local business conditions, the period between the dates of April 1 to 17, there were handled in the columns of Fulton's daily medium of exchange, a grand total of 2046.5 inches of display advertising. These figures do not include Readers, Miscellaneous Wants, Agency, Legal, and other Special Advertising. But does include exclusively, the Advertising of Local or Fulton Merchants.

FROM APRIL 12 TO 17

there were handled in the columns of *The Fulton Evening Times*, 748.5 inches of Display Advertising, all of which means this: That for the period of April 1 to 12 the *daily average was 133.19 inches;* That for the second period or between April 12 to 17 the *daily average was 124.66 inches.*

These figures are conclusive evidence that *The Fulton Evening Times* holds a front place as an Advertising Medium that cannot be displaced by any out-of-town publication.

SUMMING UP

The Verdict—Advertising in *The Fulton Evening Times* pays.

Fulton's New Live Newspaper

CHAMPION JESS WILLARD'S TIPS TO YOUNG MEN.

If a fellow wants to get anywhere he must stick in the face of the world.

Knockers are plenty but boosters few when you make your start.

One can be a prizefighter and a good man, but it's pretty hard.

I'm strong for the sportsman, but I hate the "sport."

Regular sleep is money in a young man's pocket. Three hours before midnight are worth six afterward.

A man who sleeps late runs his brain on one cylinder.

Swearing never helped a young man do a stroke of work.

No other kind of romance counts if you'll only be satisfied that the best sweetheart in the world is your own wife.

TWINS ARE PROBLEM IN U. S. MARINE CORPS.

But if Hallie Profits in Service Leslie Puts It Over Him In Love.

The Woodcock twins, Leslie F. and Hallie, twenty years old, who on enlisting obtained the promise that they should always serve in the same company, have become one of the chief problems of the United States marine corps. The entire corps at League island, Philadelphia, is amused by the continued complications which have arisen.

Both men are exactly alike in build, pose, action and expression, and as a result all sorts of punishments, rewards, commands and warnings meant for one are received by the other brother.

Leslie F. was found the other day in a state of well founded indignation over what he termed his brother's "outrageous conduct." He was engaged in painting a ceiling green, he explained, as a punishment for not reporting for drill, although he had been at the drill, and his brother, then absent upon a pilfered "shore leave," had not reported.

"Sometimes," said Leslie F., "I get a chance to put over a little matter on Hallie, and, believe me, when those chances come, I'm about due to get away with it. It seems to me that I've been doing that boy's work ever since we started toddling.

"Down in Norfolk a little while after our enlistment Hallie got himself a girl. One day he didn't have enough to take a car out to his girl's house. He asked me for a loan, and I said, 'Never!' Then I got all dressed up and just dropped out to see the young lady myself.

"Well, it sure was fun. It was 'Hallie' this and 'Hallie' that, and I never was petted so in my life.

"That's only one of four times I have outlucked Hallie in the romance market, but he gets back and then some. Here in the barracks he has it all over me all the time."

WILL RIVAL BIG PINES.

Scientist Gets Seeds of Trees That Grow 400 Feet High.

Seeds which are expected to grow trees more than 400 feet high have been received from Australia by Professor Henry G. Walters at the Plant Research and Botanical institute, Langhorne, Pa. The trees which Professor Walters will endeavor to grow are a part of the glory of Australia, but so far as he knows, none has ever been grown in America.

"From the cells of these huge trees, eighty-one feet in circumference, it is possible to distil a liquid hydrocarbon similar to that distilled by Edison from coal gas," Professor Walters says.

BEAR CLOSES UP TOWN.

Redding (Conn.) Citizens Take to Attics When Horse Is Eaten.

Redding, Conn., was closed up by a real, live, honest-to-goodness bear. The village board of strategy planned to attack so soon as it had a sufficient supply of ammunition and meanwhile used the telephone in arranging tactics.

Citizens were laughed at when they declared they had seen a bear. Everybody said it was all bunk that there could be a bear within fifty miles of New York city, but when one of Farmer James Green's horses was found half eaten everybody took to their bear proof cellars and attics.

WORD WORRIES WAR OFFICE.

British Puzzled Whether to Make It "Embuss" or "Embus."

A question of orthography is exercising the authorities at the British war office.

Since they have been using the London auto busses for the troops in France it has been necessary to employ some word in orders to indicate the getting into and getting out of those vehicles. A battalion is instructed to "embuss" at a certain point and to "debuss" at another. The spelling has been questioned in Whitehall. It is argued that it ought to be "embus" and "debus."

Surgeon Left Glass in Body.

Mrs. Anna M. Rogers, wife of a civil engineer of New York city, has won a verdict of $2,000 against Dr. James D. Voorhees for negligence in leaving broken glass in her body after an opera-

About Sports Generally

By Frank G. Menke

There is a man in baseball today for whom fans from Maine to Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific are hoping success. But it doesn't look as though their wishes will make him a ball player.

That man is Jim Thorpe.

The great Indian is trying mightily to make good for McGraw and the populace is with him at every turn. And to our way of thinking this is as it should be.

Thorpe has been a wonderful athlete, yet with all the honors and the attendant publicity, he is unspoiled. Cheerful always, with a real sense of humor, avoidage of homage due him and, withal, not taking himself too seriously, the Indian stands in relief as an athlete of the very highest caliber.

He is working hard for McGraw. He would rather be "Thorpe, a great ball player," than "Thorpe, greatest football player and all-around athlete," but it doesn't look as though his ambition ever will be realized. He can't hit a curve ball.

Greater than Jess Willard

At one time Thorpe was a greater man than Jess Willard is now. But the Indian didn't rush into vaudeville or try to make money by selling chances to look at him. He plugged right along, trying to make good in his chosen line.

No athlete lives a cleaner life than Thorpe. If he wanted to make money he could quit baseball now and get a position coaching college athletes that would pay him more than he gets from the Giants.

Some day he will quit baseball and take up coaching. Then, his friends hope, he will gain the title of "Thorpe, greatest all-around coach."

* * *

Curley's Tribute to Johnson.

"The saddest thing I ever saw in my life," said Jack Curley as soon as he hopped off the train in New York on returning from the Havana fight, "was when Jack Johnson started to wave good-by to us at the wharf in Havana and then turned and walked alone and in tears down the pier.

"Beaten and a fugitive from his own country, it broke him all up to see our happy crowd headed for the land of the free. I found Johnson a man before, during and after the fight. It doesn't make any difference what he's done outside the ring, he was a brave, game, generous warrior inside of it. He is the first man defeated since John L. Sullivan, who has been man enough to acknowledge defeat without a hue and cry of being tricked and doped out of his title."

* * *

All-American Track Team.

Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac for 1915 has just been published. The almanac, which was founded by the late James E. Sullivan, gives the revised amateur athletic records in running, walking, relay racing, hurdle racing, jumping, vaulting, throwing the hammer, shot putting, throwing weights, javelin throwing, throwing the discus, all around track and field events, rope climbing, Olympic and world's records, swimming, etc. President Alfred J. Lill, jr., of the Amateur Athletic Union has selected an All-American team based on last year's performances. His make-up of the team is:

100-yard run, H. P. Drew, University of Southern California;
220-yard run, George Parker, Olympic Club, San Francisco;
300-yard run, Alvah T. Mever, Irish-American, Athletic Club;
440-yard run, J. E. (Ted) Meredith, University of Penn.;
600-yard run, T. J. Halpin, Boston A. A.;
880-yard run, Homer Baker, New York A. C.;
One-mile run, A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.;
Two-mile run, Harry J. Smith, Bronx Church House;
Five-mile run, Willie Kyronen, Kaleva A. C.;
10-yard run, H. Kolehainen, Irish-American A. C.;
120-yard hurdle, F. W. Kelly, Univeristy of So. Salifornia;
220-yard hurdle, L. Loomis, Chicago A. C.;
440-yard hurdle, W. Meanix, Boston A. A.;
Running broad jump, Platt Adams, New York A. C.;
Running high jump, Edward Beeson, Olympic Club, San Fran.;
Throwing the disc, E. Muller, Irish-American A. C.;
Running hop, step and jump, D. J. Ahearn, Illinois A. C.;
Pole Vault, C. Borgstrom, University of Southern California;
Puttin 16-lb. shot, P. J. McDonald, Irish-American A. C.;
56-lb. weight for distance, H. J. McGrath, Irish Amer. A. C.;
Throwing the javelin, Harry Liversedge, San Francisco P.H.S.
Walking, Edward Renz, Mohawk, A. C.;
All-around, Avery Brundage, Chicago A. A.

President Lill also selects the following All-American team for 1914:

100-yard run, R. P. Drew, University of Southern California;
230-yard run, H. H. Seward, University of Michigan;
440-yard run, J. E. (Ted) Meredith, University of Penna.;
880-yard run, Dave Caldwell, Cornell University;
2-mile run, J. S. Hofmire, Cornell Univeristy;
120-yard hurdle, F. W. Kelly, University of So. California;
220-yard hurdle, R. B. Furgeson, University of Pennsylvania;
Running high jump, W. M. Oler, Yale University;
Running broad jump, P. G. Nordell, Dartmouth College;
Pole vault, C. Borgstrom, Univesrity of So. California;
Putting 16-lb. shot, R. I. Beatty, Columbia University;
Throwing 16-lb. hammer, H. P. Bailey, University of Maine;
Cross country, D. F. Potter, Cornell University.

HOT LINERS

Who will hand the Phillies their first defeat?

* * *

The Giants are skidding—they're near the bottom.

* * *

Connie Mack shook up his team—then it won. He's still wise.

* * *

The Braves will not wait for mid-season to begin the climb. They are mounting now.

* * *

Manager Magee of the Brookfeds has been banished again. Has the former Cardinals too much pep?

For the Children

Group of Youngsters Watching a Ball Game.



Photo by American Press Association.

After long months of weary waiting the baseball season has at last arrived, and all the boys, great and small, are supremely happy. There are other sports that young America likes very well, but nothing so thoroughly fills the youthful heart as a game of baseball.

As soon as the spring sun dries the mud in the playgrounds, balls, bats and mitts are taken from their winter hiding places and the fun begins. And it is well that the boy finds joy in baseball. There is no other game that will develop the best there is in him.

It teaches quick thinking and acting and furnishes abundant exercise to build up and strengthen the body. Baseball is truly called the national game, for there is hardly a man or boy in the country who hasn't, at one time or another, been either a fan, a player or both. The illustration shows a group of boys watching a game in one of New York city's parks. Their faces show the eagerness and interest with which they regard the various plays.

A New Box Party.

A young people's society gave the following unique affair that resulted in a most enjoyable evening for all the participants: The invitations were delivered in tiny pill boxes and asked the guests to bring a lunch prepared for two in a box to consist of sandwiches, hard boiled eggs, cake and wafers. The entertainment committee provided potato salad, coffee and olives. The first test was for girls only, and each was given an empty box, a piece of paper and some string. Scissors were also placed accessible to all, and five minutes was allowed for seeing who could do up the neatest parcel. A prize was awarded, consisting of a box of homemade candy. The next test was for the boys, and the same boxes were used and a number of articles produced to be packed, and the man who displayed the neatest box at the end of five minutes received a box of salted peanuts. The luncheon boxes were hidden, and the company was divided into pairs by matching animal crackers and hunted the boxes. Then after the feast a boxing glove was produced, and each one in turn had to put it on and write his or her name and the date.

A Flower Love Story.

Marigold lives in the woods with her mother and was very happy until one day she heard that her friend daisy was to be married to johnny jumpup, and then she wanted to marry too.

One day the young prince William came riding by, who was called sweet william. He fell in love with marigold and aster to marry him. She said, "I will have to ask poppy." So the next afternoon he came again at 4 o'clock and found her sitting on a snowball blowing a trumpet, watching how the sweetpea hops. When she saw sweet william she rose, and he picked her tulips. He said, "If you don't marry me I will wear a bachelor's button, and you will see my bleeding heart." But she said she would marry him, and so he took her home, gave her a golden rod and a buttercup to drink from. The next day they were married by jack-in-the-pulpit, and then marigold said, "I hope I won't be a mourning bride, but will live forever with sweet william and be will forget-me-not."

The Seven Wonders.

The seven wonders of the world were: 1. Egyptian pyramids. 2. Mausoleum of Artemisia. 3. Temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. Hanging gardens of Babylon. 5. Colossus of Rhodes. 6. The statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7. The Pharos, or watchtower of Alexandria.

The seven American wonders have been decreed to be as follows:

1. Niagara falls. 2. Yellowstone park. 3. Mammoth cave. 4. Canyons and Garden of the Gods. 5. The giant trees of California. 6. The natural bridge. 7. The Yosemite valley.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Boys.

We all love manly fellows,
Boys that are brave and true;
Boys that are helpful and earnest
And know just what to do.

The boy who can help his mother
With her weary household work;
The boy who learns well his lessons
And never is known to shirk.

The boy with a heart as gentle
As a girl's, when the case demands,
And the boy who is always ready
To do that which falls to his hands,

God bless, may heaven bless them!
They are most everywhere;
They are most everywhere in demand

HOUSECLEANING NOTES.

Some Hints Which the Housewife Will Find Invaluable at This Season.

Housecleaning notes of interest are sought by many housewives just now, and the following hints to housecleaners are put in as few words as possible. Each item aims to help some worker and may help many.

A good way to keep the rugs from wrinkling after they have been well cleaned and brushed is to roll them tight on a long pole, taking great pains to see that they do not wrinkle in the rolling. When they are tight tie a bit of cord at the top and bottom of the rugs to keep them from loosening and stand the pole in the corner in a room which is not being cleaned. This pole can be conveniently moved, and you will find that the rugs, instead of becoming wrinkled again and just as dirty as at the start, will stay quite fresh and clean until you are ready to relay them.

If you have any white furniture, white enameled wood or white iron bedsteads you will probably find it quite gray by housecleaning time. But a cloth wet in kerosene will remove all the dirt quite easily. Do not try soap and water, which also does the work of dirt removal, for you will find that all the enamel comes off.

Also once the enamel polish is rubbed off you will find that the white furniture soils much more quickly. Kerosene, however, leaves the enamel unharmed and the furniture as white as new.

If there is hardwood furniture it will probably need cleaning as much as the rest of the house. It can be done quite easily with a homemade mixture of a quart of warm water and two heaping tablespoonfuls of bal soda. Apply this solution with a well soaped toothbrush; then rinse with cold water and dry with a soft cloth. Only do a small piece at a time and work quickly, for therein lies the secret of success. Afterward go over the wood with a mixture of one-third turpentine, two-thirds raw oil and a pinch of salt. Rub this in well for the polish.

Very often the floors are the most neglected part of the house in the general cleaning, yet if rugs are used a good part of the bare floor always shows. If you differ from most housewives in being very particular about the appearance of your floors you will find this an excellent polish: Pour into a quart of turpentine not quite a half pound of melted beeswax; then add 5 cents' worth of liquid ammonia.

Put this mixture in a tin pail and set this pail in another bigger pan or pail holding hot water and put it on a low fire to heat. If you can keep it warm while you are using it so much the better, for it grows thick and hard to apply when cold. Put it on with a flannel cloth and polish up with a bit of carpet.

KNOW YOUR WARES.

The Housewife Should Be Familiar With Cuts of Beef.

If the young housewife would only realize that she can never economize until she learns to know the wares she buys she would improve much more rapidly in her profession. For example, she should know just how a beef is cut up and which sections are best for cooking purposes. She should know from which part of the lamb the loin chops come and why veal is so high priced.

For example, good beef from animals that have been well nourished is a healthy red. The fat is firm and faintly colored with pink, and the meat itself has streaks of fat.

The price in beef varies according to seasons. In summer few women care for roasts, but prefer steaks. For this reason the sirloin and round cuts are quite high from May to October because of the excessive demand for them. The rib roasts, on the contrary, drop in price during the hot months, but soar again as winter draws near.

To listen to the orders of most housewives one might think that an ox was made up of nothing but rib roasts and porterhouse steaks. The demand for them is so great that the other parts of the beef, which must be bought by the butcher at the same time as the favorite cuts, sink to prices much lower than is customary for beef. But these cheaper sections often hold just as much nourishment and less waste than the more popular cuts.

A flank steak can be broiled or braised with a stuffing or cut up for a beef stew or pie. It is perfectly delicious when properly cooked and is a great saving.

The rump of beef is rather neglected too. From it can be made good pot roasts, or if the housewife will take the trouble the rump beef can be corned at home by dissolving enough rock salt in a pail of water to make the water stiff enough to float a raw potato. In this the rump should be plunged, covered and allowed to stand from two to four days, according to the amount of brine wanted in the beef.

The cuts from the round steak are usually ground for chopped meat and are usually almost as high in price as the round steak. When the housewife sees cheap chopped meat let her avoid it. It is sure to be puffed out with water and fat. It is far better to pay a little more and to obtain legitimate meat.

Lightning Omelet.

Butter a baking dish and put several strips of stale bread at the bottom. Cut several slices of any good domestic or imported cheese. Beat two eggs to a froth and add salt and pepper. Pour on top of the bread and cheese. Put

Woman's World

President of Association For Erection of Washington Memorial.



MRS. HENRY F. DIMOCK.

A building is to be erected at Washington which is to be a veritable people's forum. There is an association called the George Washington Memorial association, of which Mrs. Dimock is president, which has been authorized by congress to raise $2,500,000 for the construction and maintenance of this building. A site has been set apart by the Sixty-second congress next to the new National museum and near Pennsylvania avenue, which is valued at $500,000.

The memorial is to contain rooms for various state exhibits, offices for patriotic, educational, scientific and public welfare organizations of national scope; many small and average size halls, a banquet room, reception room, etc., and a large hall to seat not less than 6,000 persons.

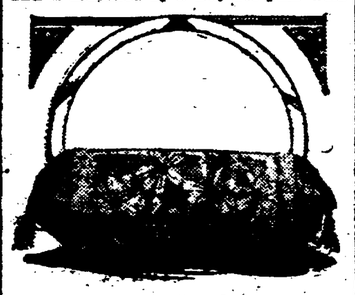
This auditorium, with the small halls adjoining, will afford ample accommodations for great world congresses such as have heretofore met in the capital cities of Europe. Diplomatic functions and the inaugural reception may be held there also.

This unique and serviceable memorial, when completed, will be under the care and administration of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution.

EMBROIDERED PINCUSHION.

Attractive Accessory For the Dressing Table of Yellow Satin.

The attractive pincushion shown in the illustration is made of yellow satin and is matched by a tray for pins with



FOR MIDAIR'S BOUDOIR.

a glass to fit over the embroidery. Daisies of white are done in outline stitch and have yellow centers of French knots.

Make Your Days Joyous.

Here is a general warning to elderly women: Never permit yourself to live in the past. This trick, more than anything else, will age you. So often we hear women say: "Life holds nothing for me now save memories. I live again my loved ones in the past."

That speech and crows' feet are boon companions. Naturally the woman of fifty or more finds herself dropping into reminiscences, but do not indulge in this habit even if it gives you a melancholy sort of pleasure. Find pleasure in those around you. Force yourself to be interested in their interests. Think of the future. Never permit yourself to think that your usefulness is ended or your capacity for enjoyment dulled. If you cannot play tennis you certainly can take brisk walks in the fresh morning air—and play bridge later in the day, if your conscience permits. And there is no law against your playing golf.

Do not dress in what is known as a kittenish fashion, but do not think that because years are overtaking you you must wear dun colored raiment. Do not brush your hair back severely from your face and don an uncompromising cue. Fluff your hair on either side of you part it, and under no circumstances wear a severe pompadour unless you have classic features and a stately carriage.

Do not curl your hair with the tongs as this has a tendency to break hairs which you cannot afford to lose. Better far to use soft rags or patent curlers overnight, and right here let us speak of the nightcap, which is enjoying a decided revival. Make this of very thin china silk, interlined with fine floss wadding in which you strew sachet powder. This gives a charming perfume to the hair and warms off dangerous bone drafts if you sleep with

MAY TERM CALENDAR

Largest List Ever Compiled for Pulaski Court House.

Following is a list of causes, filed to date of the cases that will come before the Supreme Court which is to set in Pulaski in May.

W. W. Farley, as excise commissioner, vs. George Lehman and surety company. Action on excise bond.

Isabel Adle vs. Fulton Light Heat and Power Company. Negligence.

Edwin R. Wood vs. Cyrus N. and Caroline Wood. Partition.

Josephine Mesek, by guardian, vs. Richard Norris. Negligence.

Francis P. Johnson vs. City of Oswego. Negligence.

William Lamb, et al., vs. McGammon & Kirby Co. Contract.

William Jones vs. City of Oswego. Damages for change of grade.

John L. Lyttle, as trustee in bankruptcy of Wills & Marvin, vs. Reynoldsville Brick and Tile Co. Contract.

Francis M. Hall vs. Emery Dawley. Wrongful act.

Thomas W. Dixon vs. J. Gilbert Burr. Contract.

Frances M. Hall vs. Mabel Howard. Wrongful act.

Ella C. Bretch vs. George E. Hupman, et al. Action on promissory notes.

Joseph Fitzgerald vs. Herman R. Dunham. Contract.

Albert L. Hall vs. Kirk N. Sweet. Negligence.

Frank Massaro vs. Kirk N. Sweet. Negligence, two actions.

Albert N. Chatham, bu guardian, vs. M. C. Ryan Company of Phoenix. Negligence.

Ora Hilton vs. W. J. Draper. Negligence.

Volney Paper Company vs. Peter C. Campbell. Contract.

Eleanor VanWagenen, as executriv, vs. Wesley O. Padock. Contract.

Charles Monte vs. Eureka Paper Co. Negligence.

Frank L. Bohannon vs. Porter T. Champlin. Negligence.

George W. Blowers vs. Edgar M. Munson. Contract.

John N. Heilig vs. Anna McRae and William Goit. Contract.

Franklin O'Olier vs. Hayes Knitting Co. Contract.

Jan Dobranzski, as administrator, vs. Empire United Railways. Action for negligence for the death of plaintiff's brother, who was put off an interurban car, and struck by another car as he was walking the track near this city last November.

William Averill vs. Henry Lake. Contract.

William Simmons vs. Granby Pulp and Paper Co. Negligence.

Alfred P. Huggins vs. American Gas Machine Co. Contract.

Florence E. Welsh vs. N. Y., O. & W. Negligence.

Read Machinery Co., vs. Massaro Macaroni Co. Contract.

F. L. Ingersoll vs. Thomas, George and William Lanning. Destruction of personal property.

Morey. Action for right of dower.

Lee H. Richards vs. Everett Gladman. Negligence.

C. E. Riley Co. vs. Hayes Knitting Co. Contract.

John Smith vs. Daniel O'Brien. Action on promissory note.

Frank Lyska vs. D., L. & W. Railroad Co. Negligence.

Blanche Ebert vs. Oscar D. Brown. Negligence.

Mary J. Haresign vs. Anna Rybercyk. Contract.

Julia Dworniak vs. Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co. To recover on insurance policy.

Same plaintiff vs. Frank Fire Insurance Co. Same cause.

Fred Manley vs. P. G. & E. Co. Negligence.

William Kane vs. N. Y., O. & W. Negligence.

Vandalia Stokes vs. Thomas J. Loughlin. Negligence.

Jennie Burr vs. Alexander J. Campbell. Malpractice.

Benjamin W. Wilds vs. Edgar Munson. Contract.

Eunice Briggs vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Negligence.

Taylor D. Boorman vs. Guy B. Dickison. Negligence.

W. H. Jones vs. Teresina Carobine. Contract.

Fred C. Rowe vs. same defendant. Contract.

Harlen W. Pontius vs. Lawrence J. Farmer. Contract.

Edward Matthews vs. City of Oswego. Negligence.

Beaver Meadow Produce Company, Inc., vs. George F. Fish. Contract. Noted for first day's calendar.

Archie Oliver vs. A. R. Hinckley. Contract.

L. Brosmer vs. Frederick Shepard. Account.

Ella C. Bretch vs. George E. Hupman. Action on promissory note.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y. adv

DEEDS FILED YESTERDAY

Clarence A. Graves to Arthur T. Orman, property in West Monroe, terms private.

Elizabeth A. Flynn to Floyd R. McDougall, property in Volney, terms private.

Lawrence Cavelier to Lloyd H. Wells, Eighth ward, Oswego, terms private.

Kider Sanitarium to R. J. Martin, Eighth ward, Oswego. Terms private.

George M. Starr to Lloyd Kuhnley, propertry in Hastings, terms private.

Amanda Woodford to Peter S. Zee property in Richland, $1.00.

The Quirk Attraction

For today there are two smashing features in the Keystone comedy, "Sea Nymphs," which features Fatty Arbuckle and Mabel Normand. One big two reel laugh. The other is that old time comedy drama made famous by the late Frank Chaufrau entitled "Kit The Arkansas Traveler" with which he toured the United States for several seasons and which played to capacity houses everywhere and which the writer enjoyed on three occasions. Many will recall its sterling qualities in the 80's. A big bill of amateurs and three other reels are also included. Tomorrow a splendid program has been prepared especially for the ladies and children. When McFall's Animal Circus of Dogs and Monkeys featuring the educated Monkey Jeff and 6 reels of feature photoplays.

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

Bread, made amidst sanitary surroundings, creates the demand for goods "made in Fulton." Black's bread is it. adv112

LEGAL NOTICES

Foreclosure and Sale

SUPREME COURT, Onondaga County, New York, Lora M. Fergerson, as administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Fergerson, deceased, plaintiff, against Samuel Greenberg and others, defendants. By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above entitled action, duly made and entered in the Clerk's Office of Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, and also entered in the Clerk's Office of the County of Oswego, New York, on the 5th day of March, 1915, I, the subscriber, Referee duly appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, New York, on the 26th day of April, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands and premises described in said judgment and directed therein to be sold, which are bounded and described as follows, to-wit:—

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Cicero, County of Onondaga and State of New York, being part of Lot Number Seventy-two (72), to be surveyed from the Southeast corner of said Lot in a square form as near as may be, and to contain One Hundred (100) acres of land, as the same was granted by Letters Patent to Robert Troup, excepting and reserving out of the above described premises Fifty (50) acres of land heretofore conveyed to Aaron Griffin, and now owned by John Siver; being the equal South half part of the same, and bounded on the North by a line running through the center of said One Hundred (100) acres and parallel with the North line of the same, the piece of land hereby conveyed being the Fifty (50) acres and the North half of said One Hundred (100) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being part of said Lot Number Seventy-two (72) in said Town of Cicero bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning on the Westerly Bank of Chittenango Creek at the Northeast corner of the State's One Hundred (100) acres in said lot; running thence West Thirty (30) chains Sixty-six (66) links along the North line of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Nineteen (19) chains and Sixty-three (63) links to an oak tree standing on the Westerly bank of said Creek; thence Southerly along the bank of said Creek to the place of beginning; containing Nine and Forty-Nine One Hundreds (9.49) acres of land, be the same more or less.

LEGAL NOTICES

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND in said Town of Cicero, being part of Lot Number Seventy-Two (72) bounded as follows, to-wit:— Beginning at the center of the State road leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; running thence North Seventy-four (74) degrees East Five (5) chains and Eighty (80) links to the West Line of the State's One Hundred (100) acres, intersecting North Two (2) chains and Twenty (20) links South of the Northwest corner of said State's One Hundred (100) acres; thence South Ten (10) chains and Fifty (50) links along the West line of the same to the center of the State road; thence Northerly along the center of said road to the place of beginning; containing Two and Eighty-three One-hundredths (2.83) acres of land more or less.

Excepting and reserving ALL THAT OTHER PART OF SAID LOT Number Seventy-two (72), bounded as follows, to-wit:— On the Northeast by the center of the highway leading from Bridgeport to Cicero Corners; on the West by lands owned by Jonathan Sternburg; on the South by lands owned by John Siver, containing One (1) acre of land more or less. Being the same premises deeded by Samuel Rector to Jonathan Sternburg on May 27, 1902, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Onondaga on May 31, 1902, in Book 337, page 478.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, in Great Lot Number Twenty-one (21) in Township Number Twelve (12), commencing in the center of the State Roard on said Lot line, running thence Eight (8) chains and Twenty-five (25) links Southerly in the center of said road from the South line of said lot; thence Westerly in the center of a road parallel with the North line of said Lot to the West line of said Lot; thence North to the Northwest corner of said Lot; thence Easterly on said Lot line to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-five and Forty-two Hundredths (25.42) acres of land be the same more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:— All that part of sub-division Number Four (4) in Great Lot Number Fifteen (15) lying Westerly of the State road and bounded Southerly and Westerly by the Great Lot lines; Easterly by the State road; and Northerly by the Southerly lines of Sub-division Number Two (2); and containing about Fifty-nine and Forty Hundredths (59.40) acres, as survey made by Jabez Green.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as sub-division Number Four (4), Lot Fourteen (14), Township Twelve (12), One Hundred Fifty-seven (157) acres.

ALSO ALL THAT OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the Town of Redfield, County of Oswego and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of sub-division Number Three (3) of Great Lot Number Fifteen (15), Township Twelve (12), Constable's purchase, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the center of the State road at the Northeast corner of Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres, formerly owned by Peter McCarthy; and running from thence along the North line of the same (which is the South line of the said sub-division No. 3), North, Seventy-seven (77) degrees Fifteen (15) minutes West, Twenty-one (21) chains Sixty-eight (68) links to the Northwest corner of said Fifty-nine and Eighteen Hundredths (59.18) acres lot on the West line of said Great Lot No. 15; thence along the same North Four (4) degrees Two (2) minutes East Twelve (12) chains Sixty-two (62) links to the Northwest corner of 20 and 29.100 acres deeded by George R. Perkins to Honoro Sturgen June 17, 1897; thence along the North line of the same South Seventy-seven (77) degrees fifteen (15) minutes East Eighteen (18) chains Forty (40) links to the Northeast corner thereof, in the center of the State Road; thence along the same Southerly to the place of beginning; containing Twenty-Four and Ninety-eight Hundredths (24.98) acres more or less.

The premises in Oswego County being the same premises described in a certain deed bearing date September 22, 1909, made by Wilson Aalon to Willian J. Sternburg, and recorded in Oswego County Clerk's Office September 28, 1909, in Book 267 of Deeds, page 188.

Dated March 5, 1915.

Selden E. McClusky, Referee.

Charles C. Cook, plaintiff's attorney, Office and P. O. Address, 202-4 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.





JEFF, the Educated Monkey, at The Quirk Saturday, with McFalls' Animal Show.

POLICEMEN AWHEEL TO SOON TERRORIZE SPEED MANIACS ON STREETS

The new police motorcycle which has been ordered through James Bogue, the Harley-Davidson dealer here, will probably arrive early next week. Mr. Bogue made an effort to get one from the distributing agency in Syracuse and, if that had been possible the machine would have been here yesterday, but the agency sold its last machine in stock ten minutes before he arrived and an order to the factory at Milwaukee was necessary.

The machine will be a six-horse power single cylinder model, and all the policemen in the department will be taught the operation of the motor.

As soon as the motor arrives and the police become well versed in handling it, an active crusade will be inaugurated against the speeders and reckless drivers of automobiles and motorcycles who are making race courses of the city streets especially in the residential districts. Hevay fines will be imposed upon all offenders and it is hoped that reckless motorists will be inoculcated with more respect for the law when these actions are taken.

Muffler cut-out, smoke and traffic ordinance violators will also be prosecuted and it has just come to the attention of the department that there are several unlicensed drivers in the city. It is no unusual spectacle to see a small boy at the wheel of a large motor truck or automobile in direct violation of the law. Automobilists who are members of the Fulton Automobile Club will also take action in the near future in this matter.

A Home for Ten Cents

A few days ago Miss Serena Helen Blue, a Minnesota girl, went to the Unite States Land Office at Cass Lake, Minn., and paid ten cents to the Government for a deed to her homestead at Turtle Lake, in that State.

Miss Blue's acquisition consists of a point of land forming a little cape jutting into the lake, the area consisting of eight one-hundredths of an acre. The land office functionaries say it is the smallest homestead ever taken up.

The young woman who has the property is twenty-seven years old. To comply with the law and obtain a land patent, she built a log house whose dimensions are 14 by 16 feet, and lived in it seventeen months. The dime paid ito then land office was the necesary Government fee, and because of this payment Miss Blue will not be obliged to finish the three years of residence on the homestead which would have otherwise be required.

The law demanded that Miss Blue cultivate 218 square feet of the 3,484 square feet in her miniature estate. She did more than that, putting nearly half the lan under cultivation. Her crops consisted of cabbage, tomatoes and clover.

Here is a young woman who was determined to have a home in her own right an who had no false no snobbish notions about going ahead to get it. She didn't mind the venture being a humble one, didn't care if somebody laughed at it, was willing to live in a log house provided she could call it her own, gauged her enterprise by what she knew she could accomplish, and gave the government better than it asked in complying with the regulations.

If everybody were as much in earnest, and as sensible, as Miss Serena Helen Blue, landed proprietor, of Turtle Lake, Minnesota, more folks would own their homes, and the "Back to the Land" movement would mean less talk and bigger achievement. —Buffalo Times.

Special lot of Sample Coats at special prices for Saturday at Patterson's. adv

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv

"FULTON SUITS US, IT WOULD YOU"

So will

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Perfection Oil Stoves

Belden Hall Refrigerators

Lawn Mowers

Fishing Tackle

Garden Tools

A. M. Druse & Co.

7 South First St.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 23.—Senator Elihu Root, chairman of the Constitutional Convention has ably contrasted the parallel between the present convention and the one that preceded it in a speech at the meeting of the Academy of Political Science delivered last year. The words of the distinguished diplomat and senator are of peculiar interest on the eve of the return to the Capitol of the one hundred and sixty-eight delegates who will revise the State Constitution under the guidance of their chairman.

"There is an interesting parallel between the present Constitutional Convention and the one that preceded it," observed Senator Root. "The last one ought to have occurred in 1887, twenty years after the Convention of 1867. It did not please the party which happened to be in power in 1887 and for a number of years afterward to have the Convention, because they could not get the arrangements just to suit them. At last, in 1893, everything was right and the convention was determined upon and brought on; delegates were elected in 1893, and a convention was held in 1894. But lo, after everything was right and the Convention was determined upon these came a revolution in the politics of the State, and the other party elected a majority of the delegates and controlled the Convention.

"At this time it seemed to some one—I don't know to whom—that it would be a bright stroke of politics to advance the Convention, and so a special election was held, and the Convention was brought on by a narrow majority, composed in part, we already know by judicial decisions of fradulent votes. But lo, after the Conevention was thus determined upon a revolution occurred and the other party controls the Convention.

And the lesson is that it does not pay to be too acute and adroit and cunning in American politics. The best way is to go on in a simple direct, honest, faithful effort to help the working of our free self-government. Whoever does that will go ahead of the very smart politicians every time.

Senator Root pointed, out in his next thought that in September, 1914, the Convention of that year had substantially completed its work, and had taken a recess for a few days to enable the committee on revision to give the last careful consideration to the terms or form of work. He said that he went from Albany to Saratoga, where the Republican convention was held and found himself put on the committee of resolutions.

"I attended the meeting of the committee and someone produced a platform which had been prepared and which was handed to the chairman of the committee. The platform was read, or run through hastily and the chairman was about to put it to a vote. I noticed that no mention was made in this platform of the work of the Constitutional Convention—a Convention the majority of which was composed of Republicans, nominated and elected by Republican votes. We that the convention had done some good things, but it was not considered of sufficient consequence to mention in the resolution of the Republican convention which met immediately after the work was completed. I made some observations upon the subject, and was very loyally seconded by a gentleman for whom I have always had the kindest feelings and a clause was put into this platform approving the work of the convention. This year I went to Saratoga to attend the Republican convention, and there were present between twenty to thirty of the ablest leaders of opinion from all parts of the State of New York, who spent three days in discussing the question as to what position the Republican party ought to take in regard to the work of the Constitutional Convention. That marks a change in the public attitude towards questions of government."

Moral Note in Politics

During the last few years a great change has taken place in politics. When Steffens wrote "The Shame of Cities" he had plenty of facts to make good the lurid title of his exposure. City government the country over is better today than county government. Mayors as a rule, appreciate their responsibility to the people and try very hard to make good. Aldermen the country over are making a sacrifice to serve in common councils. The Chicago Herald rings the true note in this:

From now on the moral note promises to grow more an more important in our politics. The old idea of public affairs as a cold business transaction is rapidly being tempered with newer ideas of public responsibility and wide humanity. The human element is coming into its own. The tendency is to answer more and more emphatically the age-long question: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

This does not mean that politics will become sermonesque. It does not mean that what one side assumes to be the exclusively moral view of any question will necessarily triumph over views no less sincerely held by thousands of other citizens. It does not mean that the morality of an issue always will remain division on moral questions more or less responsive to temperamental or acquired differences of people.

But it does mean that the day of the mere politician—of the national leader who bases hisc laim to leadership on his skill as a strategist and his opportunism as a statesman— is about ended. Henceforth the man who expects to impress himself on the great American public must ground his appeal on wide sympathy, on lofty aims and moral earnestness. —Watertown Standard.

Hupomobile Runabout; fine shape; $200.00. VanWagenen, Inc. 109c

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE GETS RIGHT DOWN TO WORK FOR INDUSTRIES

The newly appointed committee on industries of the Fulton Chamber of Commerce met last evening at five o'clock in the chamber rooms. Director W. H. Butts was in charge and among those present were F. B. Dilts, vice-chairman; William Church, secretary; L. G. Adams, E. J. Schem and F. W. Richardson, comprising the executive committee, and Messrs. Ames, Gilbert, Bidwell, Gillard, Macksey, Hall, G. C. and T. H. Webb and Frank Zaia.

The executive secretary explained the purpose of the committee and the work which is to be performed, namely to help the present industries here; to secure new industries; to better the laboring condition to secure work for the unemployed and to advertise the advantages of the city.

A sub-committee which will handle the work of assisting the present industries was appointed comprising, Messrs. Adams, Richardson and Forsyth. A sub-committee to work toward securing new industries comprises, Messrs. Schem, Richardson, Smith and G. C. Webb. The sub-committee which will find work for the unemployed is composed of Messrs. Gilbert, Hollingsworth, Massaro Bidwell and Church.

The subcommittee on advertising and publicity, which will take steps toward putting Fulton and its advantages in the limelight outside of the city comprises Messrs, Putnam, Wolever, DeBarbour, Mason, E. E. Morrill, Ames and Andrews.

The meeting was featured with a great deal of hustle and ginger on the part of the members of the committee, and proved conclusively that the committee is composed of active and interested parties. The spirit of the committee and its ability to get down to business at once without delay was a source of great pleasure to Secretary Heydecker and Director Butts.

WATERING CITY TREES

Practicable Method Described by Investigator Who Has Studied Subject.

"In a recent issue of the Scientific American," says a correspondent of that paper, "appeared a description of a novel contrivance which is being used in Strassburg, Germany, for applying water to city trees in dry seasons. The method therein described—of bending a perforated iron pipe around the tree to be watered and then attempting to saturate the hard ground sufficiently for the needs of a large tree by means of pouring water into a funnel and thence into the bent and buried pipe, pierced with small holes—appears to be a most impractical and expensive method.

"Your correspondent has often had occasion to apply water to planted trees in an arid climate, and he has been uniformly successful with the simple expedient of boring one or more holes with a post auger, avoiding all large roots, at a suitable distance from the tree—say eighteen inches, more or less, according to its age—and to a depth of two to three feet.

"These holes, if more than one is deemed necessary, should encircle the tree equidistantly and be tamped full of horse manure mixed with light stable litter, which will be found to take up water by the bucketful as fast as it can be poured thereon, fertilizing and softening the ground all around the roots and retaining the moisture for a long time.

"A dab of hay can easily be added on top of any hole where settling takes place. By this means the roots will also receive an increase of moisture during rainy seasons."

Bill For County Welfare Boards.

Largely as a result of the success of the boards of public welfare in Kansas City and St. Joseph a bill has been proposed by social workers in Missouri to create in every county in the state a board of public welfare for the administration of all county social service activities. These boards would replace what are at present known as boards of county visitors, which are purely advisory.—Survey.

How He Did It.

"I have seven wives," explained the unspeakable Turk to the interviewer.

"Great Caesar! How do you manage to pay your dressmaker's bills?"

"I married dressmakers, son of an infidel!"—Boston American.

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518 West Third St. Phone 4260

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THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 108 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915 | Price One Cent

Alderman Would Have Special Election, to Cost About $60, to Raise Money for New Bridge. Mayor Objects to Project Because the Election Would Cost too Much

Hill No. 60 Like Crater of Volcano as Shells Spurt Fire and Death

By Harold Ashton

London, Saturday.—Throughout Thursday tumult unspeakable raged around Hill No. 60. For many hours the British hung on grimly against the most terrific bombardment they have yet experienced. The Germans brought the whole of their heavy artillery to bear upon the hill, which was nothing more or less than a spot of flame and fury, shattered, smashed and spurting fire and blinding dust.

It was more like what one would imagine a volcanic crater in full eruption to be than anything eles,' was the description given by one observer to me.

British infantry and the best shots drawn from many British regiments fought, lying prone on their faces for hours in open firing until their rifles got too hot to hold. Their courage and staying power amid all this hell was sublime. Shrapnel burst over them continually. Hundreds were wounded in the back. But still they fought, and whenever there was a chance of a charge or a slight dash forward they took it with magnificent nerve.

The aeroplane warfare was continuous, and the Germans flying high over the hill flung hundreds of incendiary bombs on the British temporary intrenchments. By nightfall Hill No. 60 was a spectacle indescriable. Thousands of shells had been rained upon it.

GERMANS GIVE UP IDEA OF SETTLEMENT

London, Saturday.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs:

"Reports received here through diplomatic channels from Berlin state that the German government has practically abandoned the attempt to arrange a settlement between Austria and Italy.

"Prince von Bulow has been instructed to notify the Italian government that Germany considers its claims preposterous.

"In diplomatic circles rere the report is generally credited."

The Daiy Mail Warsa correspondent send to his newspaper a long statement from "a high authoritative source," in which the possibility is discussed of an early conclusion of a separate peace with Austria.

"Although the air is full of such stories and the indications show that Asutria is desirous of an instant and lasting peace," the statement says, "it must be understood that if Austria ceased to be a belligerent her position as a neutral would mean that she would be able to offer as great, if not a greater obstacle to the success of Russian arms as if she remained a belligerent.

The Russian plan of campaign now is definitely based on Grant's despised American civil war theory of a continuous extension of battle line. tI is necessary that Russia possess herself, temporarily at least of the Austro-German frontier line from Cracow westward. Grant failed to hack his way through although he had the preponderance of five men to his opponent's two, which is a greater preponderance than we can hope to attain. But he kept extending his line unti lone day the foe failed to get him and was outflanked.

From the same source the correspondent says he learns that recently there hav been two confrencs between Emperor and Emperor Francis Joseph and Archduke Eugene of Austria, at which a possible separate peace for Austria was discussed.

17-INCH GUNS USED AGAINST ALLIED LINE

London, Saturday.—Krupp's newest engine of destruction has made its apeparance in Flanders in the form of a 17-inch gun. hSells from it have fallen in Ypres this week, according to the official "eye witness," who sent the following semi-weekly report to the War Office yesterday:

"The German attacks on Hill o. 60, which had stopped at the time of issuin gthe report of last Monday, have been renewed several times. These attacks all failed, and for the time being they have ceased. We hold the entire crest of th hill and so deny its use to the enemy(who have attached great importance to it.

There is not and there never has been any truth in the German official communication that the enemy had recaptured this position.

"During the course of the operation around Hill No. 60 the enemy fired shells seventeen inches in diameter into the town of Ypres.

"Another Inquirer" in substance asked this question, "Does the City of Fulton pay $60 a month for stenographic services while the recipient of the salary is doing private work?" The question remains unanswered, yet the public has been told that a special election costing $60 is a means too expensive to get the sentiment of the people upon an important question.

In accordance with a proclamation issued by Mayor Fox earlier in the week, a public meeting of the Common Council was held last night at City Hall for the purpose of hearing objections to Senate Bill 1266, entitled, "An Act, amending the City Charter of the City of Fulton in regard to the limitations of the said city to contract debts." The bill simply brings the city under the constitutional provision setting the limit of indebtedness at 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation. The clause was not incorporated in the city charter when it was drawn up and has been enacted for the guidance of the public officials. The resolution was introduced by Alderman Gardner, and was passed.

After the passage of the amendment measure, several phases of the Brown bill were discussed. The bill provides a salary for the Mayor and Council if the present council sees fit, and also empowers the council to direct the City Camberlain to borrow sums of money not to exceed $20,000 when public safety, fire, flood or any other emergency deemed sufficient cause by the council shall arise. Alderman Foster objected to that part of the bill saying that the council already had the power to raise emergency funds by special election, and that he could not see the necessity for such an amendment to the charter.

President Stevenson of the Board of Public Works was granted the floor, and he told the assemblage that the bridge over the Hunter tail-race on North 1st st. was in an unsafe condition. In fact the street should be closed. The Board has no funds with which to build a new bridge and at present a special election is necessary if money is to be raised. If the Brown bill is passed the council can appropriate the money necessary and if any other occasion should arise which is deemed an emergency by the council further appropriations can be made up to the sum of $20,000.

The estimated cost of the new bridge is $400. Alderman Foster said he conceded the necessity of a bridge but asked if that amount could not be raised by special election. Mayor Fox said the special election would cost too much money. Alderman Foster stated that the cost would not exceed $60 and reiterated that the taxpayers should be allowed to vote the question and he did not favor an amendment which would empower the council to appropriate large sums at any time it saw fit. He stated that the definition of the word "emergency" would play a large part in the matter in the future. President Stevenson stated that he would order the street closed. He told the council that the Board of Public Works has only $862 on hand and this amount must be used to clean the streets for the balance of the year. Alderman Foster again conceded the necessity of the new bridge but maintained that the method of raising money by a special election was the safest way.

Alderman Foster introduced a resolution regarding the improvement on First st. between Rochester and Broadway. The council is in receipt of a letter from the State Highway Commissioner relative to the improvement, and the costs of the road, plans, specifications, etc., are included. The road is to be known as State Highway No. 55408, and the state is to pay part of the costs. The extra costs which are to be borne by the city amount to $10,300. It was resolved that the plans and costs be approved and that the sum of $10,300 be appropriated, such amount to be placed in the hands of the City Chamberlain subject to the draft of the State Commissioner of Highways. The motion was passed.

Russian Aeroplanes Aid Army's Raid Into East Prussia; Stores Destroyed

By Frederick Rennet

London, Saturday.—A strong column of Russian cavalry again has entered East Prussia near Memel and continues to threaten the enemy's left flank.

New Russian giant aeroplanes of the Ilya Murometz type have been very active in destroying the enemy's stores in East Prussia and on the lower Vistula. They are much speedier than any German airship and carry as havy ammunition. One of them dropped explossives upon German barges on the Vistula below Plock, sinking many.

These aircraft until recently were regarded as being in a risky experimental stage, but they now are certainly the most formidable and them ost reliable heavy aircraft in the world.

The condition in the south is as entirely satisfactory as it is possible to be. The Russians still continue to repulse the enemy's counter attacks in the Southern Carpathians, and the main movement will develop elsewhere."

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

There was much activity yesterday on the part of Russian airships. One dropped fifteen bombs on Plock. Several German vessels on the Vistula were struck, as were the railroad station and trains.

Two other machines bombarded the railway station at Mlawa and the German aerodrome at Sannisy. Considerable damage was done to German trenches.

MAYOR CLAIMS ABUSE BUT IS NOT SPECIFIC

Before the meeting adjourned, Mayor Fox made a brief statement, a copy of which could not be procured this morning at the City Hall, in which he said among other things, that The Fulton Evening Times had soiled the memory of all city officials in the past and was assailing those of the present; that the administration was working hard to make things easy for the next administration; that he was ready at any time to hear complaints; that all taxpayers, big and little would be given a square deal; that the city was still several thousand dollars under the limit of indebtedness and would remain so while he was Mayor.

The Mayor's statement, however, for so many words conveys remarkably little to the patient taxpayer. His Honor states that things are being prepared in the proper way for the next administration, thereby intimating that he will not seek a return to the office which he now holds. We might run a large headline on that. "Mayor Fox Will Not Run Again." He also complains of the way The Evening Times has been abusing him, but fails to question the veracity of the statements which have appeared in The Evening Times. He simply says he has been "assailed,"—whether wrongfully or rightfully, he fails to say. He stated that any taxpayer who would come to him with a just grievance would be heard. His Honor banks on human nature. There are taxpayers in large numbers who would like to go to the Mayor and tell him several things, but they refrain for various reasons. The Mayor may have a few things conveyed to him by the next returns, if he decides to run again.

The Mayor also stated that he was tryin gto keep down expenses. Now think this over:

A taxpayer has asked through the columns of this paper whether or not the Common Council pays a stenographer $60 monthly, and whether or not that stenographer is doing private as well as public work. Mr. Feeley is being paid $60 monthly—whether he is doing private work for Mr. Fanning is a question. If the Mayor is really in earnest when he says he wishes to give everyone a square deal, why doesn't he investigate? He is a public servant and he knows whose bilsl are paid each month. Last evening Alderman Foster suggested a special election for the purpose of giving the taxpayers of the city a chance to express themselves on a certain question. Mayor Fox objected to a special election, saying it would cost too much. The cost would approximate $60. Do you get the point? $60 paid to a stenographer each month isn't imporant enough to demand any investigation, but $60 is too much money—when it means a chance for the taxpayers to express themselves

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
R. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 24, 1915.

DEFINITIONS

The Initiative: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, require the submission of any measure to the electorate at a regular or special election. Applies to constitutional amendments as well as statutes.

The Referendum: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the reference of any measure passed by the legislature to the entire electorate at a regular or special election. Sometimes called the voters' veto power.

The Recall: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the submission of the question whether a given official shall be removed from office or not.

The Petition: A duly legalized and officially distributed form asking for the submission of a proposition to the voters, and to which the signatures of voters may be attached.

The Emergency Clause: A statement inserted after the enacting clause of a measure (usually by a ¾ vote of the legislative body) declaring the proposed act to be immediately necessary for the public peace, safety or health, and therefore that it must go into effect at once.

Publicity Pamphlet: A book issued by the state or city containing the text of initiated and referred measures; should contain signed arguments for and against said measures, if any voter or body of voters desires to present them.

Preferential Ballot: A ballot upon which the voters may express first and second or more choices of candidates for a given office. Designed to secure an election by a majority, when possible. Is applicable only to the election to a single office in a single district; as to the governor of a state, the mayor of a city, or one councilman from a district.

Proportional Representation: A plan or system of choosing representative bodies so that all considerable groups of voters may be represented in proportion to their numerical strength.

The Short Ballot: Limiting the elective ballot to those offices which are important enough to attrract and deserve public attention.

Direct Primary: The selection of candidates for office by the voters at a primary election instead of by party conventions.

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Orders placed 1265 at our expense
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A SUGGESTION

The Evening Times would not attempt to do more than suggest. Sentiment, public sentiment, is a powerful factor for good, and in this enlightened day, a newspaper cannot hope to change the course of mortal man by the ego of the editorial quotation "We," which is nothing more than a shield. The Evening Times in making suggestions is unable to use the personal pronoun "I," because the single capital has the identity of the man who makes a practice of running for the Presidency of the United States, or of prescribing for the navy men the use of grape juice—and nothing stronger.

The Evening Times not being of the personal pronoun brand, and not caring to hide behind a shield, is left accordingly upon one resource, which is, to turn the limelight on the force of suggestion.

In Thursday's issue of The Evening Times Mr. "Truth Seeker" asked this newspaper as a public organ to discontinue filling its columns with unanswered inquiries and to give a suffering public the information sought by at least two men who have contributed letters for publication—letters that bore upon affairs of vital importance to every citizen of the city. In reply to "Truth Seeker's" request for information that is explicit—information that is not couched in "an imputation" produced "by a cleverly worded inquiry," The Evening Times falls back upon its line of defense, which is to suggest. Every communication appearing in these columns is suggestive—purposely unfinished—left for the reader to think and to act according to his own dictates—after the fashion of his own ideas.

Dost thou, O "Truth Seeker," fall under the spell of the thought?

If this small town daily newspaper has opened up new avenues of thought, taken down a length of old rail fence, and let the minds of many of Fulton's best citizens wander into other pastures; if The Evening Times in its simple way has started something going toward better conditions in municipal government, by opening up its columns (which are as free as the air we breathe) for the discussion of city affairs that reek with the odors that belong to aged refuse, then the medium has done well to suggest, and the messages have reached home.

While it is within the province of this newspaper as a public organ to comply with "Truth Seeker's" request, by giving the public the information which is sought by different writers of letters and hundreds and hundreds of men and women taxpayers of Fulton, it ill becomes a paper whose "We" is not well grounded in the homes and hearts of the eople of a city of adoption to even attempt more than has been undertaken—for be it remembered that The Evening Times has not reached the age when its forbears begin to look for the first sign of a tooth. And more than that—the "We" with the usual quotation asys unto "Truth Seeker" and others, deliver us from considered as having a sixty-horse-power opinion of ourselves.

"Truth Seeker" must be a longer-lived resident of Fulton than many another citizen. He must know that there is a solid basis for the queries fired by the writers of the various communications that have appeared in The Evening Times; and knowing, why does he not turn on the limelight?

OUR ONLY LINE OF DEFENCE

The custom has grown up in this country, even among military men, of speaking and thinking of the navy as "our first line of national defence," the coast artillery and mobile army forming the second and third. What are the facts? At the outbreak of the war the coast artillery would defend, with doubtful adequacy, our chief cities and harbors from attack by sea. It would afford no protection against attack by land.

Our regular mobile troops, available for combat with hostile troops which had effected a landing and exclusive of those garrisoned oversea, number between thirty and forty thousand men. Their usefulness, in view of the fact that the landing might take place with at least treble their numbers at a point practically unforeseeable, may be left to the imagination.

The militia numbers over one hundred thousand, but the British territorials, who at the beginning of the present war had the reputation of being slightly more efficient than our militia is, were subjected to three months' training before being put into the firing line. The volunteers were trained for six months and more. Using such troops, militia or volunteers, before they are properly trained is cold-blooded butchery.

We find then that, rhetoric apart, our navy would be for three months after a declaration of war our sole line of national defence. Under our present military system, which is based on factors that are not liekly soon to change, we should have no other line. Between our coast cities and the enemy stands the navy, and the navy alone.

This is not a temporary condition arising from the whim of politicians. It is the settled policy of the country, and, as such, it throws an enormous responsibility on one man—a responsibility that, since August 1, has grown in the minds of many Americans to be the weightiest in the country.

Unfortunately, that one man is the present Secretary of the

Opinions

Worse Than Ever!

Just how potent the canners who desire to exploit and overwork women and children are has been proved anew at Albany by the fact that the Rules Committee has been forced, somehow, to revive the vicious Bewley bill after it was recommitted by a vote of the Assembly. Recommittal at this stage of the session ordinarily kills a bill; in this case the house was especially warned that a vote for recommittal would be a vote to kill the bill. Yet this many-lived monster, mysteriously reanimated, is again capable of mischief.

No mistake should be made about the scope of this measure. No matter what Governor Whitman may have been led to believe about it, the provisions speak for themselves. It gives the canners greater leeway than the former bill, which the Governor refused to sign.

That bill permitted only seventy-two hours' work a week for women; this one removes all restrictions on the total hours of work a week, providing that not more than twelve consecutive hours of work in one calendar day may be required. Not even the most greedy canners want an employe to work more than twelve consecutive hours in any one calendar day.

Under the ingeniously worded provisions of the new bill they could squeeze from seventy-eight to eighty-four hours' labor out of their workers in "emergencies;" that is, they could contract for the produce from an acreage far beyond the usual capacity of the plants, and then, running the canneries on the "emergency" basis, earn fat profits by driving their women and minor employes to the limit of their endurance. Any worker who didn't like such conditions at ten cents an hour would always be able to quit—and starve.

Such a bill, masquerading under the guise of harmlessness, is an abomination. No legislator who values the welfare of the youth of this generation and the mothers of the next can vote for it.—N. Y. Tribune.

American Dyes

Is dye-making, as an American industry, a hopeless undertaking? Thomas A. Edison says it is not. A directly opposite view is taken by Bernard C. Hesse, who recently delivered an address on the subject before the American Chemical Society in New Orleans. This authority thinks that Germany has a grasp of the manufacture of dyes with which no other country can successfully compete.

He points out that in the United States the makers of chemicals already have many profitable fields open to them, and that it would be foolish of them to risk money in so precarious a venture as dye-making on an extensive scale. He says that the textile manufacturers are the men who would profit most from home-made dyes, and that they are the ones who, logically, should stand the risk in establishing a business which would be largely experimental. He sums up the situation, as far as this country is concerned, as follows:

The transplantation of the coal-tar dye industry to the United States is not a question of patent protection; it is nothing but an economic question—a plain matter of dollars and cents. Those products can be made in this country if persons will buy those products at a fair margin of profit over the cost of domestic production: and, since we know in advance that the cost of production here will be above the cost of production elsewhere, plus any prevailing import duty, why should we go to the costly venture of spending millions of dollars to prove the obvious?

Of course, if these statements must be accepted at their face value, there is nothing more to be said. Dye-making in the United States is a dead issue. But it may be noted that Mr. Edison and other practical men think that, possessing, as it does, the necessary raw materials, chemists of high ability and the m st efficient manufacturing methods in the worl, the United States could find facilities for successfully producing dyes; if protected from gross price-cutting by foreign makers. And, as Mr. Hesse appears to be of German extraction, perhaps he looks at the subject from a Teutonic viewpoint. At any rate, he says: "As a matter of fact, the whole world's coal-tar dye consumption is about enough to make a decent-sized business for one country."—Rochester Chronicle.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

A SHOT GUN DOSE

By I. E. Hyde

The papers dope us full of war,
We don't know what our symptoms are;
But, Belgian kids we're feeding.
The preacher says: "With your permission,
I'll take your dough for foreign mission."
A stab—our purse he's bleeding.
A public move—it is a sin;
But, something has to get your tin.
(I hope you are not laughing.)
The school wants a dozen books.
The doctors graft like banded crooks.
(I really am not chaffing.)
The town must have another church.
Your cash will take another lurch;
You cannot keep it longer.
And now they want a charity ball.
We hear it oft', that same old call;
I think its growing stronger.
The teachers say your kids must go
And boost a dentist bill to show
Their teeth are in a socket.
Another graft; another dose,
To cure the man you think is close.
(You'll hit an empty pocket.)
How can a man climb up a hill,
When forced to take that bitter pill
That old Doc Grab is mixing?
Let's toss his bum cathartic out;
It's time we knew what he's about;
And chuck the dose he's fixing.
We'll delve into analogy,
And get wise to pathology,
And when old Grab cries "Cash,"
We'll mix him up a shot gun dose,
And get him in a comatose,
Then, flunk him all to smash.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

In Alabama mother wants to vote. The State Congress of Mothers at Montgomery adopted with enthusiasm and unanimity a resolution to that effect.

* * *

In Kansas a number of small towns had complete tickets of women in the field at the recent election, but in no place did they win. Women in office, at least in Kansas where women have had municipal suffrage since 1887, is not a result of woman suffrage.

* * *

In Montana, according to the Butte Miner, "None of the judges were forced to explain the voting machine to women, while many men seemed at a loss to know what to do after pulling down the levers."

It was also said to be the first election in Butte free from arrests for offences connected with the election. The police attributed the quiet and order to the presence of women in or near the polling places. It was estimated that between 80 and 90 per cent. of both men and women who were registered voted.

* * *

Ethel Mackenzie, of San Francisco, filed a brief in the supreme court on April 6 attacking the validity of federal law of 1907 under which she was denied the right to vote because of her marriage to Gordon Mackenzie, a subject of Great Britain.

It has been questioned by many authorities how Congress could deprive an American woman of her citizenship when the Constitution of the United States expressly forbids any state from even abriding the privileges and immunities of citizenship.

* * *

The feminists have found a champion in an unsuspected place—namely, the Riggs National Bank of Washington. The Controller of the Currency, in his recent charges against that institution, cites the fact that it loaned money to women, as an illustration of its unsound banking policy.

In rebuttal the bank states: "The Controller does himself no credit by criticizing this bank because it has loaned money to women, who, both in law and morals, have a right to transact their own business. Our women customers seldom request a loan without tendering ample collateral, and this bank is not only glad to accommodate them, but it cheerfully testifies that its losses on loans to women have been negligible."

* * *

"I am almost certain that woman suffrage will come without force in my country," said Jules Bois, the French author and member of the Legion of Honor, during the discussion following his address in New York on "The French Woman and the American woman." And he added, "It is the only way to save my France."

All city grocers handle Black's graham bread, because of the demand for this healthful food. Made adv112

Artificial teeth that stay in place. Teeth Extracted without pain. 45 years' experience. Dr. Wells, 217 Cayuga st. Phone 3168. 112

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De Puis le Jour (Louise) Charpentier
(a) Lied der Braut, Schumann
(b) Zweigtung ..... Strauss
(c) Ein Traum ..... Grieg
Violin Solo ..... Miss Ingham
Deep River
(a) Sunshine Song ..... Grieg
(b) Sacred Fire ..... Russel
(a) Yesterday and Today ..... Strauss
(b) Memories ..... Neidlinger
(c) Little Gray Dove ..... Saar
(d) Sylvelin ..... Sinding
(e) Birthday Song, Woodman
Violin Solo
Printemps ..... Stern

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have this week bought GAS WATER HEATERS for their Modern Bath rooms, and will no more depend on the slow and uncomfortable Coal Range for their hot water supply.

The *All Gas Kitchen* is gaining in Popularity under the splendid equipment and service now available, and is the *pride of the Modern Home*.

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It is expected that 1,000,000 Gas Ranges will be sold during the week. We have an especially fine line for you to make your selection from.

THE GAS COMPANY
PHONE 198

FALSE FIRE ALARM SOUNDED AT BOX 24

The fire epartment was routed out last night at 10.35 by an alarm from box 24, at Kellog and West 4th sts. The fireman made the long run in record time but on their arrival at the box, no sign of a fire could be found. A thorough search of the neighborhood was made in an effort to find the person who struck the alarm, but the guilty one had evidently made good an escape.

Ringing in a false alarm is a penitentiary offense in this state and a search has been insituted for the culprits.

Community Notes

Harold Evans is expected to return in July from Manilla where he has for a year and a half served the government.

* * *

Miss Margaret Ghostlaw, a nurse in Lee Memorial hospital, who was operated upon recently for appendicitis, is reported as convalescent. Dr. Schlappi and Dr. Kellar are in attendance.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Grant recently entertained at their home Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grant, of Bowens Corners.

* * *

Mrs. F. H. French of Cayuga st. has been in Phoenix, called their by the death of her brother, Ford Margery.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson of this city have been guests of Mt. Pleasant friends.

Chi-Namel Dull Wall Enamel takes the place of wall paper in most modern homes; sanitary as well as beautiful. Ask for color card. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

FULTON AUTO TOP CO.

Auto Tops Seat Covers, Etc.

Inner Tubes Vulcanized FREE to Our Customers.

50 SO. SECOND STREET
Phone 3246

ON THE RIALTO

Vanitas vanitatis — from what heights has this man fallen! It is erstwhile Mayor of Terre Haute who is now passing a few exceedingly dull months in Indianpolis. His entertainment costs him nothing and although he must content himself with the same suit of clothes for some time, he has evidently resolved that the folks "back hum" shall feel his power as of yore. While studying alternately the bars of his cell and those of his raiment, he decided to give forth to his subjects one more royal command. Accordingly a long distance order has been issued that the famous, riotous, gay tenerloin of his municipality shall close its doors. Yes, the Mayor has ordered that the "Red lights" shall be dimmed forthwith. Three cheers for civic pride!

* * *

Arnica in large quantities and various other salves and remedies have been orded for the Department of Police. The new motorcycle which will be used in running down speed demons, and other "fast" conveyance controllers in this here, now, city, is on the horizon and the younger and more agile coppers of the local force are awaiting its coming with keen anticipation. Chief Dyer has not as yet ecided who will play horse with the contrivance, but it is expected that there will be keen rivalry for the job. The motor is just what is needed and after a few of these Barney Oldfields in embyro have parted with a small portion of their superfiuous lucre, the city streets will cease to be speedways an a staid and conservative gait in keeping with the surroundings will maintained by the auto owners.

* * *

Our first anniversary! "The Rialto" made its bow, so to speak, before the interested and appreciative (?) populace of Fulton just one week ago today. By way of celebrating this momentous event, we wafted our way to the Roberts and Wood drug emporium and partook of an especially delicious soda, concocted by Mawruss, that prince of the marble counter. Thence to the Onyx where we absorbed another thirst-quencher. (Before going we waited here sundry hours with both ears open in the faint hope that someone might offer to buy, but no such miracle took place.)

* * *

Another movie has come to town—an devotees of the shifting fotos will find another haven of enjoyment in the Hippodrome on Oneida st. A progressive young man from Syracuse is in charge and having had quite a lot of experience at the business, he is well versed in the desires of the discriminating public. (No! He didn't give us a pass!)

* * *

dents have often sagacity and forents have often sagacity and foresight beyond their years. One evening a fortnight past, a party of Normal stuents engaged the library of the local high school for a private dance. Of course chaperons were necessary. The call was issued that the party should be ready to embark for this city on a certain train, about the hour of seven. At that time the party appeared at the station and boarded the train. Just before the train started however, the pupils made a quiet exit, and the unwitting chaperones were carried to this city minus their charges. The pupils appeared later with abject apologies, of course.

* * *

We note item regarding Auto club dinner which states, "An appropriate and tasteful menu will be served." We offer one for the approval of the caterer—

Mobiloil Cocktail
Purce de Gasoline
Nuts Washers Bolts
Broiled Fish a la Toolbox
Punctureproof Steak
Self-starting Salad
Potato Magneto Peas
(Packard, Peerless or Pierce Arrow)
Cream a la Isenee
Demi Tasse

* * *

Evidently astray from the Herald's regular joke column, a story labeled "Newspapers May Merge" appeared in last night's issue of that paper, from the pen of its Fulton correspondent, W. L. W. Therein he states that we contemplate a merger with the Observer. We don't know what he ate to affect him to such dreams, but he was ever an entertaining and humorous scribe and we presume that this is one of his attempts. A little more time in garnering real news and less wasted in penning romances, is our advice to our friend.

FAKE INTERVIEWS—

"Convinced that I am not in right with the public, I shall resign at the next meeting of the council."
—Mayor Fox

"If the party who rang in that false alarm last night will come around we will buy him the best dinner the Pontiac can afford.
—Fire Department.

"I am going to fire that stenographer objected to, and hire a Fulton young man or young woman only when necessary for court business."
—City Attorney.

"I hope Barnes wins this suit. I have more money than I need."
—Theodore Roosevelt.

"I want a long tall one!"
—Billy Sunday.

GARNO VERDICT STANDS

Judge Devendorf Denies Motion for New Trial

Oswego, April 24.—Attorney Joseph T. McCaffrey received yesterday a copy of an order issued yesterday by Justice Devendorf, denying the Henry P. Burgard Co., a new trial in the action of Louis Garno of this city against the firm for personal injuries. Two years ago Mr. McCaffrey, appearing for Mr. Garno, secured a judgment of $5,000 against the Burgard Co. An appeal was made for a new trial on the ground of newly discovereed evidence. This was denied. The matter will probably be taken to the Appellate division. The attorneys for the Burgard firm were G. M. Fanning of Fulton and Falk and Phillips of Buffalo.

YOUNG MR. MATTESON

A young son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Matteson of Hannibal The Evening Times congratulates, hoping at the same time to very soon extend the hospitalities of its plant to the probable successor of the popular treasurer of the Republican County Committeeman.

MRS. FRANCES J. SMITH

The many Fulton friends and relatives of Mrs. Frances J. Smith are grieved to learn of the lady's death in Cortland Thursday. She was 76 years old, and was a frequent visitor here. She was an aunt of Mrs. W. H. Patterson and Mrs. Helen Skeel.

Do you like clean-made rye bread? It's nourishing. The Black Baking Co.'s product is just what you've been looking for. adv112

The Cid-Namel demonstrator coming to Fulton. Watch out!

WEATHER FORECAST

Moderate south to southwest winds, partly cloudy tonight and Sunday. Lower temperature in the lower lake region.

PRACTICE GAME YESTERDAY

On the Athletic park field yesterday afternoon, the Fulton High school lads took on the Tigers in a practice game. O'Brien and Bray did the battery work for the High school and Seymour and Dunn were in the points for the Tigers.

Heavy stickwork on the part of the school boys featured the contest, a total of 11 hits being garnered off Seymour's delivery. O'Brien worked well, keeping the hits well scattered, and his team-mates accorded him classy support. Keeler was injured in the ninth by a thrown ball and may be unable to work out for a few days.

Congregational Church

At the morning service on Sunday the pastor will speak on "Bygone Blessedness." In the evening there will be a sermon to young people on "Qualities that Win."

At the Thursday evening service it is expected that there iwll be brief reports from the meeting of Central Association to be held at Sherrill, April 27-28.

New song books entitled "Joy to the World," by E. D. Excell, have been purchased for use in the Sunday school.

Black's Cookies made in sanitary surroundings, at all grocery stores. adv112

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SONS OF VETERANS TO MEET IN HALL TONIGHT

Fulton's Sons of Veterans are thinking of the holiday—May 30, when they shall sally forth to do reverence to the memories of the men of '61 to '65. In order that the Sons may appear in raiment suitable and befitting the occasion the officers of this city's camp are trying to devise ways and means of buying new uniforms.

Commander Frank LaVeck has accordingly issued a call for a meeting to be held in headquarters tonight, for the purpose of hearing suggestions that will bring about a realization of the wherewithal to secure the new dress. The meeting is called for 7:30 o'clock.

96 YEARS OLD

Odd Fellowship Rounding Nearly a Century of Existence in America

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this city will celebrate the 96th anniversary of existence tomorrow by attending church services at the State street M. E. church, where the Rev. H. D. Holmes, will preach a sermon replete with facts relative to the growth and influence of the order in America. To the end that there may be a large attendance of the membership of Neahtawanta Lodge, postal cards were issued calling upon all Odd Felows in this city to meet at the Oneida st. temple at 9:45 a. m., wearing white gloves and a badge.

April 26 is the calendar ate of the 96th anniversary of the establishment of Old Fellowship in America.

PLEASANT POINT CLUB GETTING READY TO OPEN

That popular lake resort, the Pleasant Point clubhouse, is receiving the finishing touches of carpenters and other mechanics preparatory to the opening which will take place June 1. A new eight room cottage and enclosed pavilion, 30 x 40 feet with a twelve-foot veranda extending around it on four sides, that can be used for dancing, etc., are being built.

A number of Fulton's prominent citizens are members of the club.

MISS JULIA FRAZIN PLEASED AUDIENCE

An essay was read by Miss Julia Frazin of West River road at the recital given by students of the Oswego Normal, Thursday, that won for the young lady the highest praise. "Grace of Today" was her subject, which she handled in a manner that proved her to be a scholar of unusual attainments.

The essay was a number in the program given by the Athenaen Society.

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

2 COMMITTEES MET YESTERDAY

Result Must Be Submitted to Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors

To commitees met last evening at the Chamber of Commerce rooms and both of them were characterized by a plentiful display of vigor and earnestness. The Retail Trade Committee met at 5 o'clock with the following members on hand, Messrs. Lipsky, McCormick, Amdursky, Conley, Alderman, Brooks, Wilson, Feldman, Dann, McCully, Miss Van Buren and Miss Kennedy.

Although several plans and ideas were proposed and talked over, only a few direct recommendations were made. These are subject to the approbation of the board of directors, and will not be made public until the directors have acted on them.

The City Government committee went into session later in the evening with the following members present: Messrs. Paddock, Holmes, Howe, Morton, Stranahan, Fuller, Cornell, Cramer, Ford, Willy, Carver, Morrill, Chauncey, Spencer, Hillick, Huggins and Washburn. The meeting developed a great deal of friendly discussion regarding proposed improvements in the city government but like the Retail Trade Committee, the City Government's plans are subject to the approval of the directors, and the ideas expressed last evening will be presented at the next meeting of the directorate. A committee was appointed last night to attend the open meeting of the Common Council and consisted of Messrs. Spencer, Stranahan and Chauncey.

There will be a meeting of the Public Safety committee and sub-committees this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Chamber.

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv



Tastes as sweet as good creamery butter. It is pure and clean, far excelling second grade butter, and the price is much lower.

Five pounds will cost you 23c per lb.
Two pounds will cost you 24c per lb.
One pound will cost you 25c per lb.

GET IT AT

Warner's Grocery

The Richest and Best Ice Cream in the City

¶ Fresh Strawberry, French Vanilla, Lemon Sherbet, Chocolate and Vanilla.

¶ The Store for *Fresh* Fruit and Confectionery.

PHONE 80

Quirk Theatre Bldg. **THE ONYX** First Street

HOUSECLEANING TIME—Clean Your Own, Not the Landlord's

406 Gansevoort St.—Two family house rents for $5.00 week—a revenue producer.... $1,900

302 Walrade St.—In a class by itself—good house, barn, plenty of fruit and a lot, 129x132, all for $3,000

Near Nestle Food. — Large house, nearly new. Buy $150 down and balance with rent from upper flat $1,500

208 Utica St.—Very roomy, many conveniences, near downtown. Make us an offer—We'll go along if it's reasonable.

Buy this rooming house at 17½ So. 2d st. now for $400. Price will be more when business conditions improve.

Three acres, good house, large hen house, 50 apple trees; on Hannibal Road, half mile out $1,600

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.

THE BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Stuffed Dates, 18c lb. Peanut Butter Kisses, 16c lb.
Bananas, 15c Dozen

A large assortment of Chocolates, Nuts and Fruits at Special Prices.

Ice Cream for Your Sunday Dinner—Vanilla, Chocolate and Strawberry at 30c the quart.

ADRIANOS BROS.
25 SOUTH FIRST STREET Order by Phone 308

Hand or Phone in Your Miscellaneous Want Ad copy for The Evening Times as early in the day as possible to insure insertion the same day.

No ads will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

Cedar Posts For Sale—400. Inquire M. B. Frawley, Pennellville, F. D. 2, or Phone 211, Palermo. 108c

Dog Found—Bull; white heady, body gray. Call Gibbons' hotel, W. 1st st. 110c

Lost—A gold pin with small diamond. Please return to Mrs. S. B. Mead, 192 S. Firsts st., Reward. 110

To Rent—Flat at 202 S. 3d st. Inquire R. L. McCully. 109c

Wanted—One or two capable machinists. Dilt's Machine Works. tf

FRESH COWS—2 for sale, at reasonable price. Phone 5101. 111

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

For Sale—Auto truck, Inquire Bort's Bakery. 111

Happy Hour Theatre

Saturday

Two-Reel Feature, "UNCLE JOHN" with W. H. Garwood, Violet Mersereau and Etienne Girardot — THE DANGER LINE and three others

Sunday

Big Bison Feature—THE HIDDEN CITY— featuring Grace Cunard and Francis Ford.

NOT GUILTY

three reels with David Royds

THE ACE OF CLUBS

IZZIE'S DAY OFF

and three others

Admission 5c

Special Low Prices

on Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Diamonds, Cut Glass, Silverware, Etc.

ALSO FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

J. F. BROWN

7 S. First Street Fulton, N. Y.

THE QUIRK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30

Saturday

The greatest attraction of its kind on earth,

McFall's Animal Circus

Featuring

"JEFF" the Educated Monkey

and the best trained dogs in the world

6 Reels Feature Photo-plays

Sunday

"GUSSLE'S DAY OF REST"

With SID. CHAPLIN

2-Reel Keystone of Screaming Laughter

also 7 Other Reels

Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

IN THE SPRINGTIME

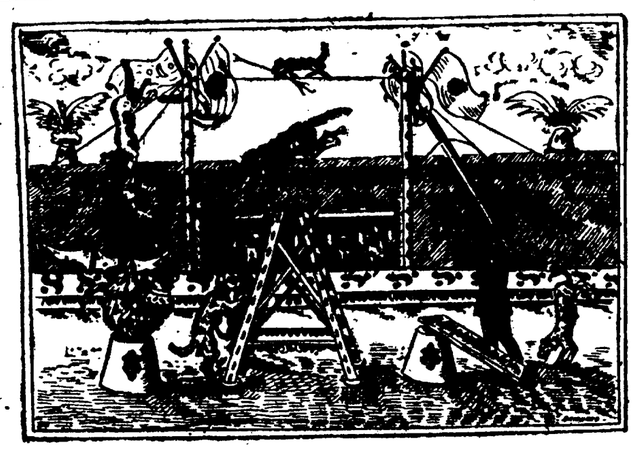
Plant Edison Mazda Lamps in your home and harvest a brighter light.

If your home is not wired for Electricity, let our representative call and give you an estimate.

Appliance Week, May 3rd to the 8th

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phone 144



McFall's Dogs, at The Quirk Today

ROOSEVELT WAS NOT SURSRISED

Admitted Campaign Gifts By Big Financiers

Theodore Roocevelt on the third day in his cross-examination continued his story of the "big bosses." He admitted yesterday the big financiers contributed to the campaign fund, and says he would have been surprised if they hadn't.

He mentioned the famous half a million dollars Thomas Fortune Ryan contributed to the cause of Alton B. Parker, and swore he never had seen a list of names of the persons who helped swell the fund of $3,000,000 used in connection with his campaign for the Presidency.

The list contained the initials of men the Colonel readily identified as being allied with the country's most powerful business and financial interests.

In speaking of the Ryan contribution, the witness gave it as his opinion that a leader of big business who contributes a half a million dollars to help elect a candidate for President of the United States, is prompted by the same spirit which would cause him to donate a similar sum to a church, and that such a contributor has no more hope of reward in one case than he has in the other. Personally, he said, he would have been very much surprised if many masters of big business had not contributed to the Republican campaign of 1904.

The Colonel mentioned the Standard Oil Company, and campaign contributions, too. He said that if the report of the Congressional committee which investigated his campaign contributions showed that "H. H. R." and "J. D. A."—which the witness thought stood for H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold—had contributed to the Republican fund in 1904—he was astonished. He said he had given explicit instructions against receiving any Standard Oil contributions.

The Colonel was just as active on the witness stand today as upon the three previous days. He moved around in his chair, adressed his own and the plaintiff's counsel and Justice Andrews. More than once he had the entire court room in an uproar. Sometimes the presiding justice, himself, was forced to place his hand over his mouth to hide a smile.

Only once did the Colonel exhibit any outward sign of fatigue. That was well toward the end of the proceedings, when he placed his elbow up on the judge's bench beside him and bent his head over, to one side until it rested upon his hand. He remained in that position while a series of letters was being read to the jury, the thumb and index finger of his free hand toying with his watch chain.

Today there was no session of the court and, Mr. Barnes went to Albany last night, but Colonel Roosevelt elected to remain in Syracuse until Monday. A number of conferences were arranged for today by attorneys on both sides.

Bundles of letters were reviewed the cross-examination.

Many letters that passed between Mr. Barnes and the witness were identified by the latter and read to the jury. In these letters the pair discussed political and legislative matters and the appointment to offices in the state government of a number of men. In one of the letters Mr. Barnes expressed stern disapproval of a measure which proposed that state senators should be elected for four years and assemblymen for two, because such a condition would give the voters "little opportunity to register approval or disapproval."

Monday the trial will be resumed with vigor.

EXCHANGES EXACTED FOR CANADA MONEY

Canadian money is now worth only 99 cents on the dollar in Watertown. This decrease in the value of the currency of the dominion is a result of the European war, which is rebected in Canada through charges on currency and checks.

Until of late the Watertown banks have been able to dispose of their Canadian money with the cost of only an eighth of one per cent. Now Canada is asking one per cent. And so the local banks have found it necessary to charge depositors the one per cent.

One of the savings banks has for some time been making the one per cent. charge on amounts over $1, but it is only within a few days that the national banks, and the trust company have made the charge. One bank has accumulated the sum of $1,000 in Canadian money for which they will have to pay $10 for exchange.

A charge of one per cent is also made on all Canadian checks cashed in this city, and a small tax stamp must be affixed to all Canadian checks dated after April 15.

Canadian money has until now been accepted without question, as the banks had no difficulty in disposing of it. It was pointed out this morning by an officer of one of the banks that the only recourse for people of this city was to not accept Canadian money.

Back Yard Gardening.

The little seed
I plant with care
May be an onion
Or a pear.
—Youngstown Telegram.

The little seed,
We not again
May land right in
Our neighbor's hen.
—Painesville Telegram-Republican.

Dwelling and Barn in Emery st., must be sold. Special price. Streeter & Van Sanford, 110 Oneida st, Fulton. 111

OSBORNE SAYS LUXURY TALK IS ALL NONSENSE

New York, April 22.—Thomas Mott Osborne told the members of the Ethical Culture Society, that all talk of luxury in Sing Sing was nonsense and that he had no reservations made in advance. Any one who had the idea that prisoners were surrounded with luxury, he said, ought to visit Sing Sing and see for themselves that many improvements need to be made.

In speaking of his "common sense" treatment of prisoners he said: "The reason why so many criminals are not cured of their criminality is because they have not been educated along lines that make for incentives for good. Brutality in treatment naturally results in rebellion on the part of the criminals and makes him a more dangerous criminal upon his release than he was before entering prison. By what I term common sense treatment every man has a chance to create his own treatment. There should be a system of sentencing so that a prisoner may upon good behavior be released at any time the wardens and officials think best."

Mr. Osborne severely criticised the method of work and pay in the prisons. He said that more than two-thirds of the men in Sing Sing were men who had been to prison before.

"The reasons," he explained, "were lack of common sense in meeting the man on his own level. Men were not allowed to talk, to see the green grass, to even turn their heads. They work hard and only receive one and one-half cents a day. I know one man's wife who is earning her living on the streets of this city. They never had proper treatment. Is it any wonder that when they are released they wish revenge on society for such inhuman treatment?

"The very foundation of reform work in Sing Sing is based on the deep loyalty of the men themselves, expressed by them in 'never squeal on a pal.' We are building of system of treatment on that foundation.

"I wish to say that I have no sentimentality toward the prisoners. When a man disobeys the law he should go to prison. The action of the laws should be rigid and be the same for the rich and the poor. Not enough men are sent to prison. Many in Sing Sing should be out and many that are out should be in.

"I do believe that after a man is in prison his treatment should be similar to that in a hospital. He should not be made to suffer as much punishment as possible. In a hospital when a man has a broken leg he may be laid up six weeks and it may be ten weeks, but when he is cured he is released. The doctors cannot tell how long we are going to be sick in bed with a disease. They do not tell us we are to be sick five weeks or two weeks because they do not know. So it is in treating criminals. Some may need a sentence of one year and others only six months. They should not be sentenced for five years when treatment of one year will cure them and make the man a decent citizen once more."

MUSICIANS ENTERTAINED

State Street School Orchestra Had Jolly Evening.

The members of the State Street School Orchestra, who have so recently blossomed into musical circles, were delightfully entertained last evening by Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter.

Principal Lois A. Harrington and Miss Blanche Seymour, 7th grade teacher, and a few other invited guests made up the party and enjoyed to the greatest measure the hospitality of the host and hostess.

A feature of the evening was a lantern show. Each guest took a picture of himself or herself taken in babyhood days. These photographs were reproduced upon the screen showing the "baby" in life size. Merry peals of laughter resulted as each picture was shown.

Refreshments were served and an impromptu musical program given.

Those You Know

Miss Mildred Shattuck of Hannibal st. has recovered from her recent illness.

* * *

Calvin D. Dines left today for Canada on a business trip.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Manley Brackett and family of Maple ave. have been the guests of N. Hannibal friends.

* * *

The Public Safety Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met this afternoon at the chamber rooms.

* * *

The Rev. J. R. Taft of Syracuse will occupy the pulpit at the local Baptist church tomorrow morning. Rev. Taft is an uncle of Mrs. Oren Bogardus of So. 4th st.

* * *

Miss June Crippen is the guest of friends in the city.

* * *

H. C. Webb is in Balston Spa, on a business trip.

Get your Palm-Olive Coupons redeemed at Roberts and Wood's Drug store. adv 108

ALL KINDS OF GARDEN SEEDS

by the ounce or pound at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants. SAVE MONEY ON THE SPECIAL PRICES SATURDAY at the following merchants:

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 24th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES
174 West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4289

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES—Open Evenings
314 Seneca St. Phone 4459

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Despite the unsettled local business conditions, the period between the dates of April 1 to 17, there were handled in the columns of Fulton's daily medium of exchange, a grand total of 2046.5 inches of display advertising. These figures do not include Readers, Miscellaneous Wants, Agency, Legal, and other Special Advertising. But does include exclusively, the Advertising of Local or Fulton Merchants.

FROM APRIL 12 TO 17

there were handled in the columns of *The Fulton Evening Times*, 748.5 inches of Display Advertising, all of which means this: That for the period of April 1 to 12 the *daily average was 133.19 inches;* That for the second period or between April 12 to 17 the *daily average was 124.66 inches.*

These figures are conclusive evidence that *The Fulton Evening Times* holds a front place as an Advertising Medium that cannot be displaced by any out-of-town publication.

SUMMING UP

The Verdict—Advertising in *The Fulton Evening Times* pays.

Fulton's New Live Newspaper

POPULAR MECHANICS

Nevada's Underground Water.

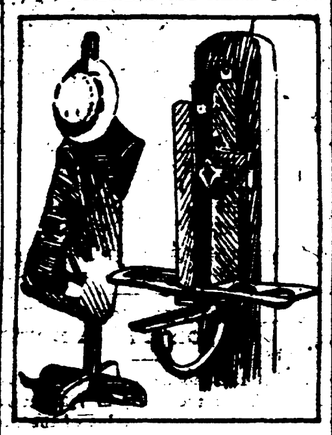
Certain valleys of southeastern Nevada contain a large supply of ground water, and a part of this water can be economically developed for irrigation, according to a report by Everett Carpenter just issued by the United States geological survey. The localities at which ground water can be found are indicated, and the best methods of recovering the underground water at each locality are described. The report contains also an interesting account of the geology of the region and shows that at one time this desert country contained a large river and seven large lakes, all of which are now absolutely dry. The ancient stream and lakes are described and shown on maps for the first time in this report. One of the most valuable features of the report is a guide to watering places on routes of travel, supplemented by a map showing roads and watering places and a table giving the distances between watering places.

Manufacture of White Lead.

Basic carbonate, white lead, is made in several ways. The old Dutch process consists in placing lead plates on grids in clay pots with dilute acetic acid, stacking the pots up and covering it with tanbark. Fermentation of the latter causes a rise in temperature and the production of carbon dioxide, which acts on the lead in the pots and gives a basic lead carbonate. At the end of two months the white lead is ground in water and dried, being ground later in oil. The "quick process" requires but two weeks and is carried out by acting on finely divided lead with dilute acetic acid and carbon dioxide, from burning coke, in revolving cylinders. In the "mild process" no acid is used, the finely divided lead being agitated in water through which air is blown. Hydrate of lead is formed and later carbonated. A very good product, free from all acid, is obtained.—Engineering Magazine.

Locking Hook For Garments.

A new holder for coat, hat and umbrella is equipped with a locking mechanism by which these articles, though out in the open, may be secured under lock and key, says Popular Mechanics. It is therefore particularly adapted to shops and offices as well as to barber shops, restaurants and similar places.



COAT HOOK THAT LOCKS GARMENTS.

In using the mechanism is first unlocked and opened, the arrangement being such that the key cannot be removed until the mechanism is again closed. The coat is placed on the hook projecting from the bottom, the umbrella in the hole in the horizontal bar that best suits its size and the hat on the smaller bar projecting from the front. When the holder is closed these articles are held securely and cannot be removed except by unlocking the mechanism with the key.

Zinc Oxide In Paint.

Zinc oxide is one of the most valuable white pigments and is produced by roasting and subliming certain ores of zinc. It is very opaque, has excellent spreading qualities and is generally mixed with basic carbonate of lead—white lead—for use in white paints. By thus combining these certain undesirable qualities of both are overcome. For instance, zinc oxide dries to a hard surface which does not stand changes of temperature as well as the softer lead pigment. On the other hand, it tends to eliminate the tendency toward chalking which the lead possesses. It is widely used as a base for delicate colors and in enamels.—Engineering Magazine.

Vulcanizing a Patch.

Several vulcanizations, one over the other, will make a better wearing patch, allowing plenty of time between them. Common gasoline now contains some grease and a higher grade should be used for cleaning the rubber. The casing should be left on the demountable rim and fully pumped up when vulcanized.—Automobile Dealer.

Increasing Engine Power.

It is a mistake to increase the power of an engine beyond the amount for which it was designed, no matter what means may be used. By so doing there is placed upon the working parts of both engine and chassis an excessive strain that may injure the whole car.

Lubricant For Axle Springs.

For an anti-rust lubricant for the leaves of axle spring heat a pound of old India rubber and mix with a half pound of grease and a half pound of graphite.

About Sports Generally

Consider the Phearless Phils!

To date this curiously composite club, corralled by Pat Moran, has spun off six straight victories, four of them from the generous Giants, and now they are leading the National League.

Thus far they have borne bravely, yea, even boisterously, the general aspect of champions.

But for 38 (count 'em) seething years, the Quaker City has been represented in the old league by some of the noisiest starters and quietest finishers the grand old game has ever known. Nearly always, the Phfilibustering Phils get away with a wild, hilarious clatter, which generally vanishes to a throaty whisper down through the dog days.

There is no written nor unwritten law against it, but in 38 years no Philadelphia National League baseball club has won a pennant. Some one is all the time pickin' on them. Many believe that the Federal League kept the Pfickle Phils from the rag that year it grabbed off Doolan, Seaton and Knabe. But if it isn't one thing, it's another. Some one is always putting the garbage in the ice cream freezer for the gang from the soporific city.

They dig up stars, but not pennants. The Delehantys, Espers, Crosses, Hamiltons, Lajoies, Wolvertons, Magees, Loberts, Doolans and Krlabes come and go, but still the Phils pflounder pfutilely. But some day—maybe this year—but s'no use, John, s'no use.

* * *

Mr. Rowland's System.

One of those peculiar and seemingly indefensible shifts with which Chicago's new manager, Clarence Rowland, has been surprising the folks this spring, was made Sunday. It illustrated his system of doing the unusual thing, and proved the contention made that he either is possessed of peculiar baseball intuition, or is extremely lucky.

John Collins was on first base in the ninth, with one run needed to tie. Felch was due to hit. A drive into the crowd was good for three bases, and would tie the score. Felch's entire reputation is built on his ability as a fence buster. In addition, on his last previous trip to the plate he had rocked the walls with a two-sacker that scored two men and that tied the game up.

It looked like his place and right to hit. But Rowland yanked him, and sent up Fournier, another long hitter, and a left-hand batter. And Fournier proceeded to make good with a single, after Collins had stolen. The switch had proved the right one, but Cobb's throw to the plate balked its crowning with success.

* * *

Dick Kauffman, the former Elmira first baseman, who led the State League with the stick last year, is making good in St. Louis. Apparently he has killed Jack Leary's chance for a regular job, but the former Utica first sacker will be kept as a substitute catcher and infielder.

* * *

Joe O'Rourke, the new Albany manager, is mad because Walter Harnett and Fritz Geiser, two pitchers on the Senatorial payroll, are reported to be dickering for jobs with other teams on the circuit. He says he'll suspend 'em.

* * *

The Syracuse Post-Standard speaks right up about Amby McConnell. "Amby McConnell, the new second baseman, is proving one of the fastest players that ever has appeared on the Syracuse team. He fields and throws like a star of the first magnitude, and with him at the keystone sack the infield should prove the best in the State League."

HOT LINERS

By Frank G. Menke

The Phillies took four straight from the Giants in the series before it closed.—News item.

John McGraw to Pat Moran
(With apologies to Michael Drayton.)

Since there's no help, come let us kiss and part,
Now I have done, you get no more from me.
And I am glad, yea, glad with all my heart
That thus so quickly I myself can free
Shake hands forever, cancel all our vows,
And when we meet at any time again
Be it not seen in either of our brows,
That we one jet of former love retain.

* * *

Once upon a time they called 'em "white Hopes." Now its "challengers for the title." However, Roquefort cheese, by any other name, still would be odoriferous.

* * *

Ty Cobb tells us that a ball player's life is not a bed of roses.

* * *

Bits of Advice—To the Phillie Fans; Cheer while you can.

* * *

Joe Birmingham lays awake nights wondering if his players are game. Why doesn't he stage some 10-round elimination bouts?



WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS SHOW FINE HEROISM IN FACE OF WAR

In Every Stricken Land They Have Cheerfully Taken Up Work of Men Gone to Battle Line.

Many Have Even Fought as Men and Thousands Are Training to Be Able to Defend Homes.

NOTHING is more remarkable in the great war than the heroism with which the women of all the stricken nations have borne the acid test. Every day for the past eight months women have proved by their ability, their sacrifices and their services, as well as by their unspeakable sufferings, that war is their business as greatly as it is man's. Everywhere woman is coming to the front with flying colors.

In Germany, France and England women are not merely doing the work of men. A few have gone to the front and are ready to fight with the rifle to defend their homes.

No picture could be more touching than that Frau Ida Boy-Ed, mother of Captain Boy-Ed, naval attache of the German embassy at Washington and one of the foremost literary women of Germany, draws of the German "soldier mother." Throughout the empire, she says, the women have enthroned motherhood by giving up their dearest for the fatherland. A sovereign glory shines on every German woman's brow as she fulfills all the duties that have had to be abandoned by the heroes to whom she gave birth.

Beware of Suffragettes!

Several contingents of Englishwomen, who proudly boast that they are suffragettes, have arrived at Havre,



CROWN PRINCESS CECILIE OF GERMANY.

France, for service with the English army. Some are qualified as telegraphers, others for telephone work, others as messengers. Others are to serve as chauffeurs.

A letter found on a German prisoner taken at Neuve Chapelle contained the passage:

"Magdeburg, 28-2-15.—Several battalions of suffragettes have landed at Havre. There are 500 women in each battalion.

"I want to warn you to be very careful when you meet them. Don't let them scratch out your eyes, and, above all, don't let them capture you. That would shame you before the whole world."

Germany's first woman army doctor to be given charge of a military hospital was Dr. Elisabeth Reinicke. She wears the uniform and the other insignia of her rank and enjoys all the dignities pertaining to it.

Five military hospitals have been equipped and staffed entirely by Englishwomen. In two other hospitals more than half of the doctors are women.

Mrs. McKenna Makes Bullseyes.

In an old railway carriage on a sidetrack in France, not far from the firing line, from 7 p. m. to 3 a. m. members of the British Women Emergency corps hand out soup, chocolate, coffee and milk to men on their way from the trenches.

The women of this corps wear a smart uniform, and among them are some of the most fashionable set in London. Every day they practice rifle shooting at a miniature range in the basement of a club in Piccadilly. Mrs. Reginald McKenna, wife of the British home secretary, is one of the crack shots. The other day she made three successive bullseyes.

More than 35,000 women have already registered themselves for special war service in England since the call made by the government on March 17.

The women employed on government contract work are paid the same piece rates as men. Women willing to undertake dairy or agricultural work get a fortnight's training in agricultural colleges, with $5 a week as a living allowance.

Are Aids In Camp.

Throughout England a woman's volunteer reserve has been formed for such military duties as telegraphing, signaling, writing, scouting and camp cooking. The colonel in chief is the new Marchioness of Londonderry.

They are being taught the use of rifle and revolver, the art of signaling, scouting and map drawing and even how to dig trenches. Regiments of them swinging through the streets have become a familiar spectacle in London, Manchester and Liverpool and the other big cities.

The Hon. Mrs. Evelina Haverfield, daughter of an earl and descendant of one of George Washington's staff officers, has trained a corps of 200 women to assist in the cavalry remount department.

The girl guides is another big corps organized in England after the system and rules of the boy scouts. They make the signal flags for use on the



MME. POINCARE, WIFE OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.



CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

coast, do sewing of all sorts, mainly for the boy scouts, who are being used now as patrols, and in costume are a cross between sailors from "Pinafore" and inmates of a girls' orphan asylum.

Run Trolley Cars.

In London the woman police volunteers are familiar sights on the streets.

Women street car conductors are being tried in Glasgow. The uniform includes a neat blue skirt and coat edged with gold braid. They work only four hours a day and are paid the same wages as men—$6.25 to $9 a week.

Hamburg is to install women as conductors on the street cars, so that the men may be free to go to war. Berlin already has a number of women car conductors.

The Women's National service is active in Berlin. It holds many public meetings to remind housewives of their duty to conserve Germany's food resources. All the meetings are full to overflowing.

Royal women are also sharing the burdens.

Few of the European royalties have had a more anxious time in the war than the Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany, wife of the heir to the throne. She has frequently been at the front to cheer her husband and recently presented him with their fifth child and first daughter. The crown prince hastened to Berlin from the battle line, but could be at her side only a few hours.

Queen, a Pathetic Victim.

The Czarina Alexandra Fedorovna and two of her four daughters have passed examinations as trained nurses and with scores of titled Russian women are working shoulder to shoulder with the daughters of the humblest citizens.

The Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the czar, is a nurse in a field hospital, taking her turn by day and by night in the hardest routine work, in receiving the wounded, removing their blood stained clothes and heavy boots, bathing the wounds, assisting at operations and sharing in the work of the wards.

Queen Victoria of Sweden is one of the most pathetic victims of the indirect consequences of the war. She is a daughter of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden. Until the war broke out it was little to her that she was a German, but now she has quarreled with her husband because he will not side with the kaiser. The breach is so serious that the queen has decided to return to her mother's home at Karlsruhe, and it is doubted if she will ever return to Sweden. She is dying of tuberculosis.

Women have taken the places of all the grooms in the famous Duryea racing stables, near Paris.

Women have insisted even to death to go to the front with their soldier husbands. The most pathetic case was that of the wife of Captain Jean Herail of the French cavalry. When she refused to leave after her husband had been told he would be cashiered if she stayed he shot her rather than let her degrade their name. He has just been acquitted at his court martial.

"K. of K.'s" Tart Telegram.

What might have ended in a similar tragedy was recently averted by Lord Kitchener. "K. of K." heard that a distinguished and recently married officer was being visited by his wife at his headquarters in the field.

"One of you must come home," Lord Kitchener wired.

But women have also fought. Among the wounded German prisoners at the hospital at Warsaw seven women were discovered whose wounds showed that they had been in bayonet action. Four of them died.

Found among the wounded transported to Moscow was a Russian girl of sixteen, Alexander Shirohova, who fought for three months without betraying her sex.

Helen Choba of the Kuban Cossacks went as a trooper with the full knowl-



QUEEN VICTORIA OF SWEDEN.

edge and permission of the authorities. She could beat most men of her age at feats of horsemanship and sword play.

Tomiloffskaya, a Russian colonel's daughter of twenty-one, donned a man's uniform, distinguished herself in fights in East Prussia and was three times wounded. She led bands of men in scout service and intercepted a German telegram of intention to attack the Russians.

Peasant Woman Is Brave.

Twelve-year-old Rosa Zenoch, an Austrian girl, carried water for twelve days to German soldiers in the trenches near her home until one foot was torn away by shrapnel.

A peasant woman, Jalina, on the East Prussian frontier, made it a practice to supply both Russians and Austrians with drinking water. At 12 o'clock each day she appeared between the firing lines, driving a decrepit old horse hitched to a water cart flying the Red Cross. At her appearance both sides ceased firing. Both Russians and Austrians then sent one soldier each at a time to fetch a bucket of water. When the water barrel was empty Jalina bowed to both sides and drove away.

Marie Kurpyeva, a Russian volunteer aviator, has received from the czar the cross of St. George for daring work on the Carpathian front.

They Want to Fly.

Mme. Jeanne Pallier, who holds licenses as an aviator and a chauffeur and is now forming a woman's automobile club in Paris, has appealed to Mme. Poincare, wife of the president of France, to aid her in persuading the French government to let women help in the army as fliers and auto drivers.

Among the 200 members of the new club are the Duchesse d'Uzes, who was the first woman to obtain a chauffeur's license in France; Jean Catulle Mendes, Helene Dutrieu, Louise Abbema and Marie Marvingt.

In recognition of the devotion of Lady Ralph Paget, Red Cross worker, Uskub, Serbia, has decided to rename its finest street after her.

Lady Paget, wife of Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, a member of the British diplomatic service, is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Paran Stevens of New York.

With the hope that they may help to end the strife the Women's Peace party in America is having Euripides' "Trojan Women" played as a peace sermon in cities throughout the United States.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Francis Ouimet, Amateur Golf Champion.



Photo by American Press Association.

In the United States Golf association handicap list Francis Ouimet and Jerome D. Travers are rated at scratch, while Charles E. Evans, the Chicago crack, is given one stroke. All other golfers in the amateur ranks are given handicaps over these three expert club wielders. Ouimet first acquired international fame in 1913, when he won the open golf championship, defeating two of Great Britain's best professional golfers. Last summer he lost the open title to Walter Hagan, a young Rochester (N. Y.) professional. In September, however, in the national amateur tournament at the Ekwanok course he wrested the amateur crown from Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair, N. J., who for several years had been unbeatable and who was in the finals against Ouimet. The next amateur clash will be played over the course of the Detroit Country club, and the experts predict that either Ouimet, Travers or Evans will finish first. The largest handicap allowed by the U. S. G. A. is five strokes, and no player whose local handicap is more than five strokes can compete for the national amateur championship.

The Braves' New Stadium.

President Gaffney of the Boston Nationals recently announced that the Braves' new stadium would be ready in August. The grand stand will be a single decker of concrete and steel, and the total seating capacity will accommodate 45,000 spectators. The plant will be located at Cottage Farms, within six minutes ride from the South station over the Boston and Albany railroad. The trolley cars will enter the stadium on a spur track. The playing field will be about twenty feet lower than the street level and will be larger than any other ball grounds in the major leagues. To build the stadium Gaffney says he will spend about $350,000. He will do the work himself. Until the plant is ready for championship games the Braves will use Fenway park, the home of the Red Sox.

How Johnny Evers Views It.

Somebody asked Johnny Evers the other day if he believed the champion Braves would have a harder road to travel this year, and the famous second baseman replied:

"It will be easier for us because a championship ball club has half its games won before the first ball is pitched. We'll have the other teams buffaloed; but, of course, we will have to play hard all the way.

"The other teams are going to save their best pitchers for us right through the season, but even with such determined opposition I think we will have an edge."

Coombs May Come Back.

If Jack Coombs is able to pitch the kind of ball that helped the Athletics to win world's championships look out for the Brooklyn Dodgers! Coombs, who appears to be in splendid health, has shown just enough pitching strength down south to make Ebbets and Robinson happy. The Iron Man says that he is not in a hurry to cut loose, because such a course would be foolhardy. But he confidently predicts that as soon as warm weather arrives in the north he will be able to take his turn. If appearances mean anything Coombs is coming back.

Soccer Players Lose Jobs.

At the end of the football season on April 30 the English soccer players will find themselves in a position never experienced before, of being out of work, as all contracts with the professional players, with the exception of a small number who signed on until April 30, 1916, will end. The signing season, which begins on May 1 in each year, will be held over until late in August, so as to prevent any inducements being held out which will interfere with the call to the colors.

Big Losses at Juarez Track.

Racing at Juarez has been a costly venture during the past winter. It is reported that the track owners will have to meet about $100,000 in losses. The attendance, except on Sundays, has dwindled to less than 400 paid admissions each day, yet the promoters have lived up to all of their obligations.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; GAMES PLAYED TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.
New York-Brooklyn (rain).
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	8	0	1.000
Cincinnati	7	3	.700
Chicago	5	4	.556
Boston	4	5	.444
Pittsburgh	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	3	6	.333
St. Louis	3	7	.300
New York	2	6	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at Boston.
Washinyton at New York.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

Detroit, 8; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Philadelphia-Boston (wet grounds).
Washington-New York (wet grounds).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	8	2	.800
Weshington	5	3	.625
Boston	4	3	.571
Cleveland	5	5	.500
New York	4	4	.500
Chicago	4	6	.400
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Newark.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 9; Newark, 5.
Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 2;
Baltimore, 6; Buffalo, 5.
Kansas City-Chicago (rain).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	7	4	.636
Chicago	5	3	.625
Newark	7	5	.583
Pittsburgh	6	5	.545
Kansas City	5	5	.500
Buffalo	5	6	.455
St. Louis	3	6	.333
Baltimore	4	8	.333

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Louisville—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	6	6	2
Louisville	3	8	5

Batteries — Dillinger, Collamore, Carter and Bassler; Middleton and Clemons. Umpires — Owen and Knapp.

At Kansas City—
Milwaukee-Kansas City, rain.

At St. Paul—	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	3	10	1
St. Paul	4	7	0

Batteries—Hogue and Sullivan, Wilson; Williams and Johnnon. Umpires—O'Brien and Irwin.

No other games scheduled.

Time for interior brightening up is at hand. Use the Magic Chi-Namel which transforms the old to the new—any article of furniture, the old wood work about the home, or for imitating hard wood floors. Try a 20c can. People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

Going Up

Springfield Union

Ladies' skirts are getting shorter;
They will reach the limit soon.
At the present rate they oughter
Be about knee deep in June.

Hupomobile Runabout; fine shape; $200.00. VanWagenen, Inc. 109c

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

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DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM — Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

DELIVERY SERVICES

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking. Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service. Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FULTON'S BIGGEST ANNIVERSARY SALE

People's Hardware Co., Inc. commemorate the passing of their first anniversary by a record breaking sale, the remembrance of which will live long in the minds of the people. This sale genuine and above board, not for a day only, and no hourly sales here such as are often advertised where a few articles are sold for an hour at give away prices, knowing full well that only a few persons, at the most could get to the store at the hour advertised and what chance have the out-of-town people to profit by such sales? This sale will be continued 30 days, and while we have large quantities of most everything advertised, we cannot replace these goods at anything like the prices named herein, therefore come as soon as convenient. No such values ever offered in Fulton before.

Kitchen Utensils

Regular Size Pie Tins, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 1c each
Jelly Cake Tins, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 1c each
Nutmeg Graters, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 1c each
Cookie and Doughnut Cutters, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 1c each
Cast Iron Stove Lid Lifters, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 1c each
Carpet Tacks, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 2c package
2 Quart Wash Basins with Handles, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 2c each
Tea and Coffee Strainers, Anniversary Price ..... 2c each
Large Wire Cloth Strainers, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 2c each
Wire Toasters and Broilers, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 2c each
1 Pint Dippers, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 2c each
Kettle Covers, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 2c, 3c, 5c each
10c Mouse-Traps, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 3c each
Quart Dippers, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 4c each
Dover Egg Beaters, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 4c each
Lemon Juice Extracters, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 4c each
Heavy Re-tinned Stew Kettles, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 7c each
Oven Basting Pans, (full size), Anniversary Sale Price ..... 7c each
Covered Tin Pails (pint), Anniversary Sale Price ..... 3c each
Covered Tin Pails (2 quart), Anniversary Sale Price ..... 7c each
Covered Tin Pails (3 quart), Anniversary Sale Price ..... 9c each
300 Odd Pieces Enameled Ware, at Anniversary Sale Prices.
50c Dish Pans, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 29c each
75c to $1.00 Dish Pans, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 59c each
$1.50 Wash Boilers, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 79c each
30c and $1.00 Galvanized Wash Tubs, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 59c each
Anchor Brand Ball Bearing Wringers, at Anniversary Sale Prices.

Oil Stoves

40 Perfection and Excelsior Oil Stoves (2, 3 and 4 Burner) for this sale, with or without cabinets, ovens of every style. The economical person will select the stove that boils the kettle quickest and consumes the least oil.
Oil Stoves from ..... 39c up

Ranges

Landers Gem Cooking Range, Anniversary Cash Sale Price $16.96
Andes 9-20 Range, Anniversary Cash Sale Price $31.96
Magnificent $50.00 Andes Range, extra large, Anniversary Cash Sale Price $36.96

Specials

$32.50 High Grade Keen Kutter line Bicycles, Anniversary Sale Price ..... $27.50 each
100 Garden Sets (Children's, Hoe, Rake and Shovel), Anniversary Sale Price ..... 6c set
Our Special Brownie-Ball Bearing Roller Skates, placed on sale for our Anniversary Sale.
25c Pocket Knives (for the Boys), Anniversary Sale Price .... 11c each
40c Pocket Knives (for the Boys), Anniversary Sale Price .... 29c each
50c, 75c Knives (for the Men), Anniversary Sale Price ..... 37c each
$1.50 and $2.00 Razors (Hollow Ground), Anniversary Sale Price ..... $1.19 each
50c Safety Razors, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 19c each
35c Butcher Knives, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 14c each
50c Shears, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 25c each
Nickel Plated Bath Room Accessories almost given away during Anniversary Sale.
Window Screens, big Anniversary Special ..... 19c and 29c each
Screen Doors, Wire Screen Cloth, the good kind.

Anniversary Silverware Sale

Nothing heretofore to be compared with these wonderful values in genuine William Rogers & Sons Plated Ware. Last year we gave away as prizes, two $25.00 cabinets of Silver Plated ware, but as only two individuals out of Fulton's entire population of over 12,000 had a possible chance to secure the prizes, disappointment and hard feelings were the result, therefore we shall engage in no more prize contest but shall almost give away our entire stock of Silver Ware and to every one alike.
Rogers Silver Plated Teaspoons (AA Quality), Anniversary Sale Price ..... 69c set
Rogers Silver Plated Desert Spoons (AA Quality), Anniversary Sale Price ..... 89c set
Rogers Silver Plated Table Spoons (AA Quality), Anniversary Sale Price ..... 98c set

Silverware—*Cont.*

Rogers Silver Plated Dessert Knives, 12 dwt., Anniversary Sale Price ..... $1.39 set
Rogers Silver Plated Dinner Knives, 12 dwt., Anniversary Sale Price ..... $1.49 set
Rogers Silver Plated Dessert Forks, 12 dwt., Anniversary Sale Price ..... $1.39 set
Rogers Silver Plated Dinner Forks, 12 dwt., Anniversary Sale Price ..... $1.49 set
50 dozen Heavy Tinned Tea and Table Spoons, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 8c and 12c dozen

Of Special Interest to Farmers

50 dozen Strap and T Hinges, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 3c and 7c pair
Quantity 2-Tined Hay Forks, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 19c each
Quantity 4 and 5 Tined Stable Forks, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 69c each
Quantity Iron Rakes, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 14c each
Quantity Double Pointed Steel Picks, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 19c each
25c Size Conkey's Lice Powder, Anniversary Sale Price ..... 9c each
1 No. 6½ Leroy Chilled Plow, Anniversary Sale Price $4.39
1 $12.00 Fodder Cutting Box $4.49
1 $15.00 Vacuum Cleaner, Anniversary Sale Price $4.49
$20.00 National Sanitary Indoor Toilet Closets, Anniversary Sale Price ..... $10.00 each
Several Remnants of Manilla Rope.
300 Rolls Barrett's Felt Roofing.
1,000 Rods Page Lyon Fencing, "King of them all."
Quality and gauge of wire, quantity and thickness of galvanizing, smoothness and sureness of knot, THE LYON KNOT, King of them all, strongest and best BARBED WIRE, put up on small reels of 80 rods each.
Our Poultry Netting, the very best grade—galvanized after weaving.

ANNIVERSARY SALE OF DAIRY SUPPLIES.

Lawrence Cream Separators, Star Cream Separators, Champion Milk Aerators, Ideal Milk Aerators, Cream Pails, Strainers, Jackson Churns, Sanitary Dairy Pails, Etc., Etc.
A few White Oak Jackson Dash Churns, Nos. 1, 2, 3; Anniversary Sale Price $1.19

BURPEE'S GARDEN SEEDS THAT GROW.

W. Atlee Burpee of Philadelphia, the World's Greatest Seedsman. Largest line of Burpee's Seeds at the People's Hardware Store ever brought to Fulton.

Paints, Etc.

Anniversary Sale of Paint and Varnish from our big $5,000.00 stock in our Paint Department. The Celebrated Wadsworth Double Thick Paint, gallons $1.85, quarts 50, ½ pints 15c.
Our New Floor Glaze, the Acme of good Floor Paint.
Exeels-All, the New Kalsomine, 35c for 5 lb. package.



Berry Bros. High Grade Varnish, Pratt & Lamberts, Valmar, and others.

THE WADSWORTH IDEA

A gallon of Wadsworth Double-Thick Paint, a gallon of Pure Linseed Oil; stir the two together and what is the result?



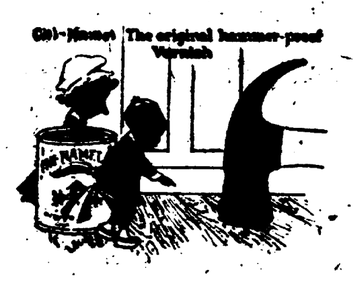
Two gallons of liquid Paint ready for the brush at a saving of at least 50c per gallon.
62 years of successful paint making is the history of Wadsworth Paint Works of Brooklyn, N. Y.
We want you to try Wadsworth Double-Thick Paint on at least one of your buildings, and compare the difference in cost between Wadsworth and the paint you used before, therefore we will sell you a trial order at a special price.

PEOPLE'S HARDWARE CO. INC.
The Big Paint Distributors of Fulton

Varnish

Watch for our Big Anniversary Chi-Namel demonstration event.
Let the Chi-Namel Demonstrator show you what a wonderful help Chi-Namel is in keeping the interior of the house neat and attractive. It makes old floors look like new quartered oak and old furniture look like new.
Come and learn to do your own graining. Remember the date of the Chi-Namel Demonstrator's visit—**April 30th and May 1st.**

GET FREE SAMPLE CAN



Chi-Namel The Chinese Oil Varnish

Colored—Stains and brightens in one application.
Clear—Gives gloss without changing color.

Buy a 10-cent Varnish Brush, to insure Chi-Namel a fair trial, and we will give you ABSOLUTELY FREE out of stock, a regular 20c can of Chi-Namel Varnish in exchange for this signed certificate—any color you select.

Name .....
Address .....

PEOPLE'S HARDWARE CO.
FULTON, N. Y.
Demonstration, April 30-May 1st

About 100 Beautiful Chi-Namel Calendars reserved for our out of town friends who sent in requests for them but did not get the calendars. Call for them.

This sale starts with the date this notice is circulated and continues for 30 days

People's Hardware Co., Inc.

EDWARD JOSLIN, *President* JOHN W. DISTIN, *Secretary*

The Red Front Store **Fulton, New York**

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 109 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1915 | Price One Cent

TRUTH SEEKER WOULD HAVE "KNOCKING" STOP; SAYS MAYOR FOX IS GOOD AS PREDECESSORS

SOLICITORS CARDS READY

Solicitors cards can be had on application at the office of the Chamber.

The Chamber of Commerce announce today that the cards which have been prepared for the protection of local merchants from fraudulent solicitors are ready—the cards read:

"No subscription, donation, advertisement or other contribution will be considered by this Company until you have presented the facts concerning your proposition to the Fulton Chamber of Commerce."

When a soilcitor undertakes to state his proposition the merchants can call his attention to the card and refer him to the Chamber of Commerce where his story will be investigated. His proposition is submitted to five members of the Chamber who are known only to the Secretary and Vice-president who pass on the merits of his proposition. The Secretary appoints two and the Vice-President three members, and neither knows who the other appoints. If three of this committee of five approve the proposition a red card is issued to the solicitor which he may show when called upon to do so by the merchants. This scheme is for the protection of the retail merchants and other who are victims of all kinds of solicitors. It is to their advantage to secure the cards. They are not limited to the members of the Chamber but are offered for the protection of all merchants of the City. This scheme has been used with great success in Rochester, Watertown and a dozen other cities.

A Prominent Citizen, Who Would Have Right Conditions, Admonishes Against Further "Knocking;" Asserts That City is Misgoverned.

To the Fulton Evening Times:

No fault can be found with The Times for making timely suggestions, but when the suggestive takes the form of a criticism that is an insinuation rather than a just criticism and which reflects unjustly, or appears to so reflect, to the injury of the reputation of an official, then, The Evening Times oversteps the bounds of propriety and does itself an injustice. No doubt The Evening Times intends to he fair to everyone and no criticism is intended to its editor who is undoubtedly inspired with honorable motives, nevertheless, the tone of some of the inquiries which have appeared in its columns, apparently, were made in a spirit of animosity rather than for the purpose of enlightenment.

Many persons, without doubt, are pleased to have a daily home paper, which is fearless and dares to expose wrong doing and The Evening Tmes is to be commended in the main for its action in bringing to the attention of the public matters which vitally affect the welfare of our city.

For political reasons, alone, the writer did not support the present Mayor. There were those among us who sincerely doubted whether the Mayor was as well fitted for the head of our city government as some other candidates were, but the votes which he received showed that a majority of our citizens reposed confidence in his fitness and integrity.

The writer has resided in this city since its inception and has noted the efforts of the various heads of our city governments in the matter of giving to the people a satisfactory government. With few exceptions, criticism of a very harsh nature has been their reward and so severe has been the knocking that most of the desirable mayoralty timber has, by choice, kept to the woods rather than be dragged into the limelight of unjust criticism. It is doubtful whether any one of the men who have filled the office of mayor of our city has received the right kind of support and encouragement in the discharge of his duties. The present Mayor is undoubtedly actuated by a keen desire to give to our city a satisfactory government and he has been, at least, in his effortsas successful as the majority of our mayors have been. Undoubtedly, he has made some mistakes just as have most, if not all, of his predecessors have done. Instead of knocking why not try to encourage the Mayor and the officers of his administration in their efforts to give us good government. It is a matter which has never been tried in this city. Why not try it, and let The Evening Times, the members of our Chamber of Commerce and all good citizens interest themselves in the work of scurin ggood government for our city and aid our Mayor and all of our city officials in their efforts to secure better civic conditions among us.

TRUTH-SEEKER.

TRAFFIC EXPERTS TO TALK

Thursday night at 8 o'clock the Division of Industries of the Chamber of Commerce has arranged a public meeting, either at City Hall or at the Chamber of Commerce office to hear Dr. J. E. Campbell and Thos. G. Smiley representing the Northern N. Y. Traffic Association.

Dr. Campbell desires to interest paper manufacturers and manufacturers of other commodities in his association. The service his association intends to give is principally in connection with a traffic bureau in charge of a traffic manager who, will advise shippers as to rates, etc., of the Interstate Commerce Commission Law.

The Industries Division thinking his talk would be of interest to others than the members of the Chamber have made the meeting open and public. Further notice as to the place of meeting will appear in Tuesday and Wednesdays paper.

British Crawl Across Trenches Filled With the Dead to Hold Hill

London, Monday.—The most fearful convulsions of nature were equalled when the British began the battle of Hill No. 60 by exploding a series of mines beneath the German positions on the eminence. Trenches, parapets and sandbags disappeared and utter demoralization followed among the defenlers of the hill. The Britis "eye witness," in a message made public by the War Office last night, presents a stirring narrative of the battle. He says, in describing the effect of the explosion and the events of the succeeding hours:

"The whole surface of the ground assumed strarife shapes. Here it was torn into hufe craters. There large mounds of fallen debris were to be seen,

"The reports of the explosions died away, and while dense columns of smoke and dust still hung in the air our men, led by their officers, sprang from the trenches and dashed across the intervening space of some forty to sixty yards lying between our line and the gaping craters before them, the front covered by the attack being onlf some two hundred and fifty yards in length.

"Where the mines had actually exploded nothing was left of the occupants of the hostile line, but in the neighboring trenches our assaulting infantry witnessed an extraordinary scene. Many German soldiers, possibly owing to the fact that they were working, were surprised while in their shirt sleeves and without equipment. Stunned by the violence of the explosions, bewildered and suddenly subjected to a rain of hand grenades thrown by our bombarding parties, they gave way to panic.

"Cursing and shouting, they were falling over one another and fighting in their hurry to gain the exits leading into the communication trenches. Some of those in the rear, maddened by terror, were driving their bayonets into the bodies of their comrades in front of them.

"Of all this our infantry had but a momentary glimpse before they fell upon the enemy with the bayonet, burst through the maze of trenches, poured into the craters and pressed on down the communicating trenches until at last they were stopped by barricades defended by bomb throwers.

GERMANS QUICK HOLD THE ADVANTAGES GAINED

"The first line of trenches was captured in a few minutes with little difficulty, and fifteen prisoners fell into our hands, but it was then that the real struggle began, for the Germans quickly recovered from their surprise.

"From our line the hill is a salient point which is exposed to fire from three sides, and it was only a few minutes before the German gunners took advantage of this fact and opened fire. Soon the whole position became obscure in the smoke of bursting shells. Meanwhile our batteries had begun to support the attack, and a terrific artillery fire was maintained far into the night.

"From many points along our line to the north and south of Hill No. 60 could be seen the flashes from the shells, while the flashes from the guns were so nearly continuous they resembled the effect of musketry fire. Under this fire our men had to work, throwing up parapets toward the enemy, blocking their communications and generally rendering the position defensible.

"Nor was the enemy's infantry idle. Advancing up the communication trenches, they threw hand grenades over the barricades and also into the mine craters, on the crumbling bodies of which our men were clinging in an endeavor to obtain a foothold.

"Throughout the night the fighting continued, culminating early in the morning of April 18 in two massed attacks by the enemy. These were beaten off, principally by the fire of our machine guns, some of which had been brought up.

"Nevertheless, inspite of the heavy losses, which left the hillside piled with dead, the enemy continued his prsssure during the whole of Sunday until we were gradually driven from the southern edge of the hill. At six o'clock help reached our front line in the form of reinforcements, who swept the Germans from the foothold they had gained.

Additional War News on Page 8

Newspapers Declare German Squadron is Seeking British Fleet

London, Monday.—Reports continue to reach London from Germany and Scandinavian sources that the German High Seas fleet is cruising off Heligoland. The Norwegian steamship Foedin is said to have met the fleet in the North Sea a week ago. The Foedin was stopped and a German naval officer told her captain the Kaiser's fighting ships had only one desire. That desire, he said, was a meeting with the British, and he hoped the British fleet could be found.

Two big German newspapers that reached Copenhagen yesterday—the Tages Zeitung and the Vossische Zeitung—declare the German fleet is ready to accept battle in the North Sea. The entire fleet, the newspapers declare, have several times cruised over the sea vainly seeking Vice Admiral Jellicoe and the British beet.

BRITISH HOLD SWAY AT CHANNEL ENTRANCE

Important happenings from the direction of the German high sea fleet have been anticipated ever since Admiral Von Pohl took over the command some weeks ago from Admiral von Ingenohl. The latter officer, as is well known, has favored a Fabian policy, a wearing down, as it were, of the British naval forces. This it was expected would be accomplished through incessant attacks by submarines and destroyers combined with forays by cruiser squadrons. That this policy did not square with the more recent decisions of the German war councils was made evident both by the change in commands and the announcements from Berlin that the high sea fleet has cruised repeatedly in the North Sea of late. The deduction is inevitable that either Admiral von Pohl is deliberately courting an engagement of the firts magnitude or is endeavoring to maneouvre the main British fleet into a postion of his own choosing.

WEATHER FORECAST

Moderate south to southwest winds generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

The New Independent Market

Special Bargains for Tuesday

Salt Pork	10c lb.
Pure Lard	8 1-2 lbs. for $1.00
Fresh Ham	18c lb.
Home-cured Ham	15 1-2c lb.
Fresh Pork Shoulder	11c lb.
Pickled Pork Shoulder	12c lb.
Porterhouse and Sirloin	20c lb.

37 South Second Street

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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Telephone 36

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

April 26, 1915

DEFINITIONS

The Initiative: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, require the submission of any measure to the electorate at a regular or special election. Applies to constitutional amendments as well as statutes.

The Referendum: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the reference of any measure passed by the legislature to the entire electorate at a regular or special election. Sometimes called the voters' veto power.

The Recall: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the submission of the question whether a given official shall be removed from office or not.

The Petition: A duly legalized and officially distributed form asking for the submission of a proposition to the voters, and to which the signatures of voters may be attached.

The Emergency Clause: A statement inserted after the enacting clause of a measure (usually by a ¾ vote of the legislative body) declaring the proposed act to be immediately necessary for the public peace, safety or health, and therefore that it must go into effect at once.

Publicity Pamphlet: A book issued by the state or city containing the text of initiated and referred measures; should contain signed arguments for and against said measures, if any voter or body of voters desires to present them.

Preferential Ballot: A ballot upon which the voters may express first and second or more choices of candidates for a given office. Designed to secure an election by a majority when possible. Is applicable only to the election to a single office in a single district; as to the governor of a state, the mayor of a city, or one councilman from a district.

Proportional Representation: A plan or system of choosing representative bodies so that all considerable groups of voters may be represented in proportion to their numerical strength.

The Short Ballot: Limiting the elective ballot to those offices which are important enough to attrract and deserve public attention.

Direct Primary: The selection of candidates for office by the voters at a primary election instead of by party conventions.

FAIR PLAY!

It is not surgrising that all the daily newspapers in New York City that opposed the nomination of Governor Whitman are now picking flaws in his administration. We do not say that it is without flaws, but it is too early to pass judgment. While these newspapers have no responsibility for the government, they are all very busy telling the executive what he ought to do, the appointments he ought to make or not make, theb ills he ought to sign and the ones he should veto. The governor scarcely has had an opportunity to become familiar with the tremendous responsibilities of his very trying place. Give him at least a fair hearing. Judge of his merits by what he has accomplished at the close of the legislative session. Judgment in the midst of the session is neither fair nor just. The New York newspapers which so bitterly opposed his nomination and which are now so anxious to conduct his administration might bear this admonition in mind.—Leslie's Weekly.

Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 57-100 per cent. pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

ENFORCING THE TRAFFIC LAW

In police court in a neighboring city, recently, a justice made an example of an automobile driver who, while intoxicated, operated a motor car. In sentencing the man to pay a fine of $50 or serve 50 days in the penitentiary, the justice took occasion to reprehend the offense for which the accused had been found guilty.

Other automobilists were fined for violating the city's traffic laws, one paying $25 for exceeding the fifteen-mile speed limit within the mile radius, and another $5 for passing street cars on the left side. The police justice indicated quite plainly that violators of the traffic laws must expect punishment.

RELIGION AS SOCIAL JUSTICE

The antagonism of the I. W. W. toward "Billy" Sunday in Paterson is not important in itself, but is symptomatic of what the world demands of religion. How and when and where the individualistic interpretation of Christianity crept into the mind of the Church is hard to tell. On the very threshold of Christian history we have a hint that the new faith had a social or communistic aspect, for the disciples sold what they had and held all things in common. Europe is strewn thick with institutions founded by the Church to ameliorate social evils.

Outside of organized religion, and also within it to a considerable degree, there is a conviction that Christianity cannot be merely personal piety and a smug satisfaction with individual spiritual privileges. In some way or another the followers of Him Who fed the hungry, healed the sick, taught the parables of the Good Samaritan and Dives and Lazarus, and Who gave the vivid picture of the standard of judgment in Matthew xxv, must also concern themselves with social equity and economic justice or they fail adequately to represent Him Whose name they bear.

It is significant, too, that those who are most sharply criticising the Christian Church as it exists today are not impeaching it on the ground of a lack of charity, of sympathy, of mercy. They have reached a point where they scorn alms-giving and look contemptuously on spasmodic benevolence. They ask justice, kindness, equality of opportunity, the abolition of the exploitation of the weak by the strong, an environment in which they and their children may be able to share in the resources of the physical universe and profit by the intellectual privileges of the social world. It has not infrequently occurred that crowds of workingmen have hissed the Church and cheered every mention of Jesus of Nazareth. The demand of the day is that the interpretation of religion by the Church shall be as broad as that of the teaching and life of its Founder.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Opinions

One Cent Shares

There was a great scandal in England some years ago caused by the collapse of fly-by-night joint stock companies, the shares of which had been sold to artizans, day laborers and scrub women.

Experts who investigated the methods of the promoters and traced the widespread misery brought upon ignorant purchasers, reported that the rape-root of the mischief was "the one pound shares."

They meant that the law, by permitting the issue of shares of as low a denomination as one pound sterling —or $5— enabed ,tricksters to sell nicely engraved certificates to poor and ignorant persons, who would not and could not, out of their scanty earnings, purchase shares of the higher values, ordinarily issued by more legitimate corporations.

But "America leads the world." What British promoter would ever have dreamed of offering stock at one cent a share—"a ha'penny a share"—as is now being done by an "oil company" the attractive advertisements of which are published in a New York morning newspaper? And it avows that 250,000,000 shares have already been distributed to the public. Although this is fifty times the number of shares of outstanding common stock of the mighty United States Steel Corporation, this astounding oil company is offering more—at a cent a share.—New York Herald.

Bird Law Effective

Many of the press comments on the decision of the United States District Court, rendered March 20, at Topeka, Kan., holding that the Federal Migratory Bird Law is unconstitutional in the opinion of officials of the Department of Agriculture, are erroneous and are apt to mislead the public concerning the real situation in this matter.

The Kansas decision, like a former one to the same effect in the eastern district of Arkansas, is limited in its operation solely to the district in which it was rendered. Neither decision settles or nullifies the law, and the exact contrary has been held by the United States District Court for South Dakota. The Arkansas case has been appealed to, and is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

The act of Congress protecting the migratory birds stands effective until the Supreme Court finally decides the question of its constitutionality. In the meantime, it is incumbent on every law-abiding citizen to observeits provisions and the regulations. It is the duty of the department to enforce this law, and the officials in charge will endeavor to do so as long as it is in force. Reports of violations will be carefully investigated, and when sufficient evidence is secured they will be reported for prosecution. In this connection it should not be forgotten that an offender against this, as in the case of other United States laws, is subject to prosecution any time within three years from the date of the offense is committed—Utica Herald.

Congratulations

Editor Times: I want to take this occasion to thank you for your continued use of my press service and to congratulate you on the emergence of your good paper into an even better daily. Most cordially yours, Anna Cadogan Etz.

Hornell, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Artificial teeth that stay in place. Teeth Extracted without pain. 45 years' experience. Dr. Wells, 217 Cayuga st. Phone 3168. 112

CAKES MADE WITH HONEY

Are Said to Keep Longer; Boiling and Skimming Unnecessary; Recipes

Various ways in which the housewife can use honey to advantage are suggestied in a new publication of the department —Farmers' Bulletin 653, "Honey and its uses in the home." In this country honey has hitherto not been in as common use as in Europe, especially in cookery. It is, however, a comparatively simple matter to substitute it in many receipes for common sugar or for molasses, and when this is done the resulting flavor is often both novel and agreeable.

One of the great advantages in the use of honey is that cakes made with it will keep much longer than those made with sugar. A honey cake made with butter, for instance, will keep its quality until the butter grows rancid, and one made without butter will keep fresh for months. For this reason honey is especially useful in recipes that call for no butter. Icing made with honey has the same advantage, and some icing made in the experimental labortory of the Department of Agriculture was found at the end of 10 months to be as soft and in as good condition as when it was first mak.

The experiments conducted by the department indicate that many of the instructions in the old cook books for the preparation of honey are unnecessarily elaborate. For example, it used to be thought that honey had to be brought to theb oiling point and then skimmed and cooled. Since honey is extremely likely to boil over, this process requires great care. Experiments showed, however, that it appears to be quite unnecessary, and it is probable that the notion arose at a time when ordinary commercial honey contained more impurities than at present. Similarly, the older recipes say that the dough should be kept at least one day before the soda is added. No evidence to support this theory was found by the investigators On the other hand, however, they did discover that dough containing honey can be more easily kneaded if allowed to stand for several days. Again, the use of "potash" is recommended in most of the recipes in foreign cookbooks as a means of raising the dough. The properties of potash are quite similar to ordinary baking soda, and there seems no reason why the latter shoul not do just as well. Baking soda is a common kitchen commodity in America, and potassium bicarbonate, the potash of the cookery book, is almost unknown for household purposes. As a matter of fact, a little experience will enable any competent cook to substitute honey successfully for sugar in bread, cake, preserved fruits, sauces an candiess.It is safe to estimate that a cupful of honey will sweeten a dish about as much as a cupful of sugar, but since honey contains water in addition, there is less need for milk or other liquisd. For practical purposes it is accurate enough to consier that for each cupful of honey a quarter of a cupful is added to the recipe. If these facts are kept in mind special honey recipes are unnecessary.

Honey is marketed in two forms, known respectively as comb honey and extracted honey, the former being used much like jam or marmalade an the latter either in that way odr for cooking. In the past there has been some prejudice against extracted honey—or honey removed from the comb—because it was believed that this was frequently adulterated. However prevalent this practice may have in the past, recent legislation and the efforts of honey producers themselves have made it dangerous and unprofitable. There is now, it is believed, little adulterated extracted honey on the market. Comb honey is practically certain to be the pure prouct of the hive, because it can only be adulterated by processes which cost more than they save. When sold at retail there is now comparatively little difference in the costs of comb and extracted honey, but the latter can be purchased at wholesale very much cheaper. The reason for this is that the producer of comb honey makes a product which is practically ready to be delivered to the consumer. Moreover, it costs the bee keeper less to produce extracted honey, while the wholesaler who purchases extracte honey has several processes to go through with before he can sell it at retail. If the housewife is willing to do these herself, she can affect a considerable saving.

Popular way of using honey is to serve it like jam or strup with bread, pancakes, etc. When used in this way an ounce of honey may be regarded as the equivalent of an ounce of jam. When intended for sirup it is sometimes diluted with hot water, not only make it less sweet, but also easier to pour. The housewife will also find some form of tart fruit served with honey, cottage cheese, and bread and butter an attractive combin ation and an economical substitute for the much prized and very expensive Bar-le-Duc currants, which are themselves often cooked in honey and served with cream cheese and crackers. The following are typical of an almost endless number of honey recipes:

Honey and Nut Bran Muffins

½ cup honey.
1 cup flour.
From ¼ to ½ teaspoon soda.
½ teaspoon salt.
2 cups bran.
1 tablespoon melted butter.
1½ cups milk.
¾ cup finely chopped English walnuts.

Sift together the flour, soda and salt, and mix them with the bran. Add the other ingreients and bake for 25 or 30 minutes in a hot oven in gem tins. This will make about 20 muffins.

Butter Honey Cake

1½ cups honey.
½ cup butter.
3 egg yolks.
5 cups flour.
2 teaspoons ground cinnamon.
½ teaspoon salt.

Bread, made amidst sanitary surroundings, creates the demand for goods "made in Fulton." Black's bread is it. adv112

A UNIVERSAL DISEASE OR A MONOGRAPH

BY I. E. HYDE FULTON N. Y.

Oh, what is the breadth, and the length, and the height, and the depth of worldly graft? It's measurements make it a monstrous disease, that infests us afore and aft. It will ransack our brain, and our soul, until we oftentimes float like a raft. It will make you itch for your brother's dough, and watch him as cats watch for mice; and if he has cash you are not satisfied with doing him once or twice; you will grasp him, and grip him, and bleed him, and then you'll get pats on the back and told you are men, because you have peeled off his slice. Yes, Graft is a fever that burns to the core. It makes brutes of many a man. Its symptoms, no civic Doc ever has cured. It's never put under a ban. And sometimes a man in delirious pain, will tell of the many men that he has slain, or ruined; as only graft can. You harp on the hoof and mouth disease. You say consumption must go. You say, the hook-worm you'll crush and squeeze; and, yellow fever —Oh, no; but you harbor rank graft, and spread its germ; you have let it make our free country squirm, and what have you gained? Do you know? I'll tell you this, proudly: When women can vote, your rotten old graft will shrink. Political music will then sound a note, so clean his conscience will slink. Did I say conscience? But, ah! he has none; just think of corruption that he has sown. Women vote? For heaven's sake, think.

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Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

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CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

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Phone 235 Cayuga St.

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PLUMBING and HEATING
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17 N. Second Street

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New and scond-hand I beams, also girders, all sizes and lengths. Also second-hand machinery. Inquire
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THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

War: Pathos and Humor

STORY TOLD TO MARCELLE

Paris, April 23.—Maurice Barres publishes a letter written by a workman of Paris, now at the front, to his little children at home. It tells a story of youthful heroism.

"Dear little Marcelle," it runs, "I am going to tell you of what happened to French soldiers at the front, and you must read the story to Charlie and his little friends, for thus they will know how two little children saved the lives of 28 papas.

"In a lonely farm 30 French soldiers lie resting in the cellar, awaiting the coming of the night, when they can continue their mission. In the kitchen of the farm two children, Lise and Jean, are sitting at their mother's side by the fire. They are speaking the patois of their province.

"Suddenly the mother rises and runs to the door. She sees horsemen riding down the road. 'My babies,' she says, 'I fear that the Prussians are coming. They will see that we have lodged and fed French soldiers, and they will ask us where they are. If they find them they will shoot them.'

"'We must say that they have gone the other way,' says Jean. 'No,' says his mother, 'they will find out that it is untrue, and come back to take vengeance. This is what we must do. I shall speak in patois, and whatever the Prussians ask you you must always answer in the same phrase, in patois, too.'

"The sound of horses' hoofs, the clatter of harness, comes nearer. 'Courage,' says the mother to Jean and Lise, and remember what I told you.'

"Then the door is flung open and the Prussians enter. They question the mother, who replies in patois that they do not understand. 'Question the children,' shouts an officer who knows French, "they must have learned French at the school.'

"One soldier seizes Lise roughly by the arm, another Jean. 'Where is your pap?' they ask, and where are the Frenchmen who passed through here?' The children, trembling, choking, reply in patois as their mother had told them. The Germans search the house, but do not discover the trap-door which leads to the cellar, for it is covered with a heap of straw. Then they return and threaten Jean and Lise. The children cry, but still repeat the same incomprehensible phrase.

"Meanwhile, the French soldiers in the cellar below heard everything and saw a great deal through a crack in the floor. At last the Prussians, who could not believe that two little children, with swords' points at their breasts, would have dared to keep silence, went away thinking that Jean and Lise really tnd truly had not understood what they were saying.

"And so two little children, one 8 and the other 10, by their courage and their obedience to their mamma, saved the lives of 30 men, kept 28 mammas from being widows and 47 little girls and boys from losing their fathers. And among these 47 children are my little Marcelle and my little Charlie."

IN AND OUT OF THE STRAIT

London, April 22.—A British naval officer of the fleet now bombarding the Dardanelles forts sends home the following:

"We are having a most exciting time. On Thursday, the twenty-fifth, the weather improved enough for the bombardment to begin again, so our greatly strengthened squadron moved out. The Turks returned the fire at once, not like the previous Friday, when they waited till we got close in and our ships were at anchor so as to be steadier for firing. They were more successful and hit both one of our ships and one of the Frenchmen, without, however, doing any material damage. Still our men had to pull up anchor and fire steaming about. This, as before, beat them and they scored no more hits. Our firing was excellent, especially that of one ship, the like of which I could hardly have imagined possible, and by 1 o'clock one fort had ceased firing entirely and the other had slackened down considerable. We were ordered, with another, to steam rapidly in at 14 knots to a range of about 3,000 yards and finish the forts completely. Everybody went to their station and we started. For about 20 minutes we steamed in, round and out again. The crashes of our guns sounded almost continuously and then the "cease fire" sounded and I came up again from below and looked at the forts. They had gone—men, guns and everything—just a tumbled, tangled heap of barbed wire entanglements and shapeless mounds of earth. Then the French went in with two battleships in line ahead, just as we had done, but it was quite unnecessary; the work was over and not the slightest attempt was made to interfere with them.

Followed the Mine Sweeper

Next day we went right inside the mine sweepers, who had been busy all the previous night clearing a passage, and landed demolition parties to blow up the forts. Very fine explosions they made, too, especially Seddel Bahr on the European side, the magazine of which made a splendid pyrotechnic display. On the Asiatic side the land at the point is low, but rises rapidly to a fine bold cliff, on top of which stands a remarkable series of nine windmills, all close together, with a large village behind called Yeni-Shehr. We were lying about a mile off this village, and just astern of us was one of those first-class light cruisers of ours. A seaplane had gone inland to reconnoiter and was returning over Yeni-Shehr at a height of about 2,000 feet, when, just as it passed over the windmills, some hundred or so, or possibly more. Turkish soldiers, who were hiding in or behind the windmills, fired a volley at it. Before you had time to say "By Jove" there was a deafening crash, and when the smoke had cleared away those windmills had been removed. It was an extraordinary sight. That little cruiser had sighted and hit and had completely wiped out those Turks almost before they had had time to see the result of their shots at the seaplane. Before we left that night we put a few shells into the barracks at Seddel Bahr, and they blazed away like fury all night.

Next day, Saturday, the twenty-seventh, we went in again. By the way, one of our battleships on Friday had gone up the Dardanelles about five miles, and has been under heavy fire from a battery well up on the hillside. She had been hit once (no damage), so we went in this day to find and destroy this battery. But the weather was bad and the whole hillside swathed in clouds and mist and we couldn't see, so one of the battleships sent in another demolition party, 100 strong, to find and destroy, if possible, a howitzer battery reported up behind the town of Seddel Bahr (quite a large town). This they did, and found six five-inch howitzers quite undamaged, which they blew up, and then started to retreat to the shore. The Turks came swarming down upon them, so they fired a rocket to show their exact position, and their ship opened fire on the advancing Turks, who were plainly visible on the hillside. The demolition party then made their way unhurt through the town, firing these colored lights every now and again to show their position until they emerged through the ruins of the forts on to the beach. There they made signal, "Please shell the town; it is full of soldiers," and then for about a quarter of an hour the town vanished under a pall of smoke, red, yellow and gray, and when that at length blew out to sea, red tongues of flame, and soon the place, fanned by a strong wind, was ablaze from end to end."



SPEAKER SWEET MAKES SUMMARY

Believes People Support Direct Tax—Points to Rigid Economy of Legislature

Albany, April 24.—That the legislature of 1915 has dealt intelligently and patriotically with the problems confronting it at the beginning of the session and materially improved conitions in the state Government briefly summarizes the statement made by Thaddeus C. Sweet, speaker of the Assembly on the work of the legislature.

In his statement, he says:

"We were confronted at the beginning of our labors with a condition unparleled in recent years. There was a depleted treasury and no plan had been suggested to bring order out of the financial unrest and confusion which existed. Reckless expenditures in many of the departments, carelessness in confining expenditures to appropriations and neglect to make necessary provision carrying on the state business characterized the administrations of the past four years. They seemed more intent upon providing cofortable places for political workers, without regard to public requirements, than in conducting the affairs of the state in an orderly, efficient and economical manner. The neglect to give attention to the legitimate business of the state, the failure to provide appropriations absolutely required, while incurring tremendous financial obligations, had driven the state almost to the verge of bankruptcy. We inherited a condition which demanded the exercise of great caution upon the part of the executive and legislative branches of our government. It became our first duty at the outset to determine upon policies which would correct the evils which misgovernment had given us. The legislature was fortunate in being in harmony with the Governor of the state, in his desire to establish plans which should restore good government to the people, who had declared their purpose so emphatically at the last election.

Honesty Wanted

"Those who had been responsible for the government, had absolutely overlooked the mighty interests of the state as a whole and had made it largely a personal and political government. They had failed to grasp the importance of maintaining the financial honor of the state or its commercial reputationñ or of eficiently carrying on the work of the various departments. The policy of crippling departments by withholding necessary appropriations on the pretense of economy, only postponed the final day of reckoning, when the actual conditions were sure to be made known. The honor of the commonwealth had been mortgaged.

"The people who placed us in power do not expect hasty and ill considered efforts at reforms. They were fully aware of the conditions which they condemned by their votes, and knew that these conditions could not be hurriedly changed or corrected. They will be satisfied with honest attempts to enact such laws as will bring the state back to the enjoyment of its honor and of its possibilities as the Empire State of the Union; to right the wronsk which they could clearly see, and which they knew were burdensome and dishonorable.

"There is a emand for less political theory, and more political honesty, fewer promises and better performance.

"The people will sustain us in making appropriations large enough to meet the deficiencies caused by neglect; to make provision for carrying on the goverament properly for the years to come. They will sustain us in providing for a direct tax which has been found to be necessary, and we mistake their temper if they do not keep a watchful eye upon their servants, in carrying out their purpose to pay honest obligations, and in the hope that true economy in all departments may do away with a direct tax hereafter.

People Have Confidence

"I believe we may go to our homes and find that the people will approve our efforts to advance every true interest of the state. They are doing their own thinking in these days more than ever before, and it will be well to follow their judgment and carry out their wishes.

"Responding to a general demand upon all sides the useless and expensive department of so-called efficiency and economy has been abolished—largely upon the assumption that every state department should be efficient and economical, and that it should never be necessary to organize one department to watch and direct another. A saving of many hundred thousand dollars was thereby effected.

"Another useless bureau, the fire marshal's office, has been eliminated at a great saving and provision made for carrying on its work by the department of labor.

"There has been much consideration paid to the workmen's compensation act and the department of labor, with the conclusion that the interests of the state our people will be best considered by consolidating them in a bureau of industry. This will give opportunity for a better study of labor conditions in connection with co-ordinate industries, and result in substantial economies.

"It must be conceded that the establishment of a tax department was a step in the right direction, and good results will surely follow in wide opporuntities to consider questions which will ever be of vital interest to taxpayers.

"The state board of claims has been thoroughly re-organized as a court and changes have been made which will expedite the growing amount of business which is bound to come before this court.

"The conservation commission of three is replaced by a single commissioner with a promise of careful consideration of the vast interests of the state.

"A new civil service board has been organized as a pledge that the real spirit of civil service will be carried out.

"Provision has been made by which members of the legislature will be given a library room for their exclusive use and convenience.

"However the people may ultimately decide the question, we have responded to a popular demand for the submission to the people at the next election of a constitutional amendment relating to women suffrage. Whatever the result, we have shown a purpose to deal fairly with the subject.

"Recognizing the importance of establishing a better understanding between the City of New York and the people of the state whose interests are outside the metropolis, and recognizing what seems to be the approach of a financial crisis, involving differences in values and assessments in the city and elsewhere, and with the purpose of fixing a basis by which one half the people of the state may feel that the other half is interested with it in establishing a just and equitable method of assessment and taxation, the legislature has formed a joint committee to consider all phases of a great question which involves the harmony and prosperity of all sections of the state. This affords an opportunity of rendering all our peo-

(Continued on Page Four)

THE PRIDE OF VIRGINIA

A COMEDY IN 4 ACTS

PRESENTED BY

The Wesleyan Class of Mt. Pleasant

Friday and Saturday Evenings, April 30 and May 1

at GRANGE HALL

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Capt. Robert Farleigh, U. S. A., a Virginian who is loyal to the old flag . . . Carlton Simons
Luke Ransome, a rebel spy in Federal Camp . . . . . Mead Osborne
General Haverill, U. S. A. . . George Paddock
Mackley, a poor white . . . . . Ross Rowlee
Ezekiel Grubbins, from "Way Down in Maine" . . . . . Willard Ives
Arthur Trevallen, a young hopeful . . Carlton Rowlee
Old Uncle Joe, an imaginative coon . Clarence Howard
Virginia Graham, a daughter of the "Old Dominion" . . . . . Velma Howard
Mrs. Trevallen, a marriageable widow . Gladys Peckham
Kitty Cloverdale, a charming little rebel . Lola Osborne

PERIOD—The Civil War.

PLACE—Washington City and Shenandoah Valley

REFRESHMENTS ADMISSION 10c-20c

I.O.O.F. ATTENDED SERVICES SUNDAY

Made Fine Appearance in March to State Street M. E. Church

In commemoration of the 96th anniversary of the establishment in America of the I. O. O. F., Neahtawanta Lodge yesterday morning attended preaching services at the State St. M. E. church, where the Rev. H. Holmes preached a fine sermon to the followers of the three links.

In part Mr. Holmes said:

Luke, 10: 37. "Go and do."

One of the most important words in the English language are the smallest ones. Bulk is not always a source of great value, neither is the meaning of words determined by the number of letters they contain. Some times it seems that the monosyllables are the unsurmountable obstacles that stand between us and our cherished ambitions. To the majority it is much easier to understand the meaning of words that may require a lexicon to pronounce, than some of the words that go to make up the child-s vocabulary.

It was rather a strange incident that called forth from the Master the parable of "the good Samaritan." It has always seemed to me that there was a little something more than mere curiosity in the mind of the lawyer to test the knowledge of Christ, that prompted him to ask the question that he did. Some way we have come to look upon that lawyer with rather critical eyes. We are just a little inclined to impugn his motives, we have no right to do that with any man. It may be true that he had a great desire to show his own learning, and in this way uncover the ignorance of the unlearned Son of Joseph the carpenter. And yet his question is not presented in an adstract form. He did not say, "Master, what should be done, in order that eternal life may be inherited?" But this is what he did say, "Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?"

Does it not seem that there must have been some personal interest that would call forth such an inquiry.

Jesus was an adept in answering questions, and this one he answered by asking another. "What is written in the law?" Surely a lawyer will understand the law. That is his profession, so we are not surprised when he gave a verbatim answer to the question from the very best authority it. Moses, 2:27.

The lawyer did not just enjoy the manner in which this strange sort of a young man had turned upon him making him answer his own question. And so he put another to him. "Who is my neighbor, and this question brought forthe the story, that had for its foundation facts. The road that runs from Jerusalem to Jericho was one of the great thoroughfares of the eastern world. It ran through the very heart of the wilderness of Judea. It must have been a picturesque road, as it ran along the very edge of the steep ragged mountain sides, now winding in and out among the rock and caves, which afforded safe cover for the gangs of highwaymen that infested that region laying in wait for the poor traveler, whom they would rob of all he possessed and leave him to die maybe by the roadside. It is said that because of the great number of robberies and murders that were committed along this road that the old Jews gave it the name of the "bloody Road." Travelers in the East tell us that it retains its character still. It was not a strange sight to see priests and Levites as well as Samaritans traveling along that road. In this story that Jesus told the lawyer he graphically pictures one of these scenes. A man lone, robbed, dying by the roadside, the neglect of the priest, the Levite, an the hospitality of the Samaritan, and then turning to the lawyer asks him a question, which when answered called forth the words of the text, "Go and do. Let us notice where and what.

The good Samaritan wasted no needless sympathy. He shed no idle tears. There are wounds that may be dressed, he puts forth his own hands to the dressing of them. There is a life that may oe saved, he does his best to save it. He gave more than time or money, he gave personal service. "Go and do likewise."

It is not always the person who weeps the readiest over sorrow who will do the most to relieve it. Tears will fill the eye. They should fill the eye, but the hand of active help will brush them away, that the eye may see more clearly what the hand has to do.

A true man must have a sound heart. He must be pure, just, benovelent in life.

Our Redeemer came to establish a closer bond of brotherhood than the earth before had known, to knit together true hearts, in the pure fellowship of a common faith, a common hope, a common heirship of eternal life through him. But he would have us know from the beginning that this bond, so sacred, so divine, was never meant to thwart or violate that other broad universal tie, that binds the whole family of our race together, that makes each man the neighbor of every other man that tenants this earthly globe. Of all influences that have ever descended upon our earth, none has ever done as much as Christianity to break down the walls of separation that differences of country, language, race, religion, have raised between man and man. It has defused the spirit of brotherly love which overleaps all temporary fences, which diffuses itself everywhere over the broad field of humanity—tempering all, uniting all, brightening all, harmonizing discords, pouring a healing balm into all the rankling sores of life.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS MEET

The Royal Neighbors will meet tonight in the Modern Woodmen of America hall, in 1st st.; instead of Friday evening as heretofore. This meeting will be of interest to every member.

Dwelling and Barn in Emery st., must be sold. Special price. Streeter & Van Sanford, 110 Oneida st., Fulton. 111

YOUR FINANCIAL CONSERVATOR

In the selection of a bank as your Depositary, consider the prudence of an account with the First National Bank: which conserves the interests of its depositors and clients.

Accounts subject to check, large or small, are invited.

THE QUIRK

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.
Matinee, 5c.
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

TODAY

"ON THE STROKE OF TWELVE"
3-reel Edison featuring GERTRUDE McCOY

"A Question of Conscience"

"All For the Boy"

"For Another's Crime"

TOMORROW

"A Deadly Hate"
3-reel Edison, featuring "MARC McDERMOTT

"A Prince of Peace"
Lubin, 2-reels

"Broncho Billy and "The False Note"
Selig, Featuring G. M. ANDERSON

URGES CLEANING UP

Priest Falls Into Line With Chamber of Commerce

The words of St. Paul to the Ephesians, "Your heart shall rejoice and your joy no man shall take from you," was the foundation of a forceful sermon delivered by Rev. Father Lindsman at the Church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday. In the course of his address the priest pointed out that the only real joy and happiness of the world comes from work well performed, a clean and righteous life and a strict conformity to our duties, whatever our station in life may be.

Among the announcements of the day Father Lindsman stated that he had been requested by the Chamber of Commerce to urge the members of the congregation to join the clean-up campaign planned by the chamber. The announcement was read in every church of the city yesterday. Father Linsman spoke of the effects of a clean-up week and urged that his hearers join the movement and brighten up their premises, by cleaning their yards and painting their homes if possible. He described the proper sanitary conditions that should exist about the home particularly in the warm weather an condemned any unsanitary pratice which would endanger public health.

The young ladies Sodality met in the afternoon at the church and plans were made for a reception some time in the month of May. The meeting was attended by almost every young woman of the parish over sixteen years of age. Several applications for membership were received.

The Bible History class was requested to attend the catechism services next Saturday morning at 9.30 o'clock at which time there will also be instruction for the younger children.

SPEAKER SWEET MAKES SUMMARY

(Continued from Page Four)

ple a signal service in solving problems of government in such a manner that all sections of the state may feel that their interests are identical in giving every citizen even and exact justice.

"We have made provision for carrying out the vote of the people in favor of a constitutional convention already organized, and have passed the necessary legislation to enable that body to perform its important work. Great interests of the people will be carefully considered by delegates who have the confidence of all citizens.

"The character of citizens whom the governor has selected to carry on the work outlined by the changes made is beyond dispute. T here is already a better atmosphere in all state departments, signs of closer attention to duty, and evidences of needed courtesy in meeting the demands of the public.

"Take it all in all, we have made changes which encourage a closer study of economic conditions looking to the curtailment of useless burdens and the increase of efficiency in all directions of the state's activities. But we must consider that, we have but laid the foundation of improvements which we hope to see in the years not far away."

It is left for the second year of the administration to complete the constructive legislation of which the work of this session is but the foundation.

STATE VS. PHILLIPS TUESDAY

Big Game will be Played Between Old Rivals.

Phillips Street school and State street school will cross bats tomorrow afternoon in one of the hardest fought games of the season. Both teams are well organized and have been playing good baseball. In addition to this they are old rivals and come to the game with a determination to win.

The State street team won an easy victory over the Oak street aggregation Saturday morning and the Phillips street ball tossers defeated the strong Fourth street team by a 4 to 1 score. Both games were largely attended.

The league standing follows:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Phillips St.	2	0	1.000
State St.	1	0	1.000
Fourth St.	1	1	.500
Erie St.	0	1	.000
Oag St.	0	2	.000

The Chi-Namel graining outfit work's wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.

TREBLE CLEFF COMING FRIDAY

Will Sing in Conjunction With Normal Glee Club in Baptist Church

An event of interest to all music lovers of the city will be presented at the First Baptist church next Friday night, on the occasion of the joint recital of the Treble Clef Club and the Glee Club of Oswego Normal school. The two clubs will make their first appearance outside of Oswego in this city Friday night, and although both clubs have had offers to appear in several larger towns of this section, the travel necessitated would conflict with the school sessions and the Fulton appearance is the only one to be permitted thus far.

The Treble Clef club is composed entirely of young ladies of the Normal to the number of fifty. Friday night the club will render the cantata, "The Lady of Shalott," the words taken from Tennyson's poem of that name. Miss Bessie Flanagan of Oswego, who has many friends in this city, is the soprano soloist and she possesses a clear, cultured voice of great charm and range. Her solos have been a pleasing feature of the recitals elsewhere. The rendering of the cantata will cover about an hour's time. Mrs. Charlotte Waterman, directress of music at the Normal, will direct and Miss Ruth Park, a student who is an especially versatile and gifted pianist, will accompany.

The Glee Club comprises fifteen young men of the school, and they will present some original numbers, short selections for the most part. Dexter Wright of Oswego is the tenor soloist and Robert Riley of Yonkers, N. Y., will sing the bass solos. Both young men have exceptionally good voices and they are accorded excellent support by the chorus. Mrs. Waterman will conduct and Miss Park will accompany.

There has been a large advance sale of tickets and indications point to a large attendance. The recital will start promptly at 8 o'clock and it is requested that the audience be seated before that time if possible.

After the recital, several Fulton students at the Normal will tender the clubs an informal reception and invitations have been extended to many young people of the city to attend. Music will be enjoyed and light refreshments served.

Five young ladies of this city who are attending Normal are members of the Treble Clef club and will participate in the recital. They are the Misses Mary Webb, Gertrude Lake, Frances Lewis, Ada Saunders and Ruthaline Gifford.

ON ARBOR DAY

Letter Writing Contest Suggested For Public Schools.

The regular monthly bulletin issued by the State Educational Department to superintendents of schools as well as principals was received in this today with a personal letter from State Commissoner John H. Finley requesting that every pupil in the State submit letters upon Arbor Day for a great Arbor Day annual to be placed in the State Library as a souvenir.

Commissioner Finley suggests that one pupil be designated from each school to write upon that school or upon how Arbor Day was celebrated in that school. In case the selection of one individual pupil is deemed ill-advised, he suggests that a competition be held among all the pupils, the one writing the best letter to the State Commissioner to receive the honor of having his epistle entered in the big volumes of the annual.

MRS. HIGHRITER KNOWS SOMETHING ABOUT HEIR

Editor Times: I remember well Moses Ludington. He was married twice. The first wife's children attended the same school as I. did—Ludington district school. The oldest girl was Cordelia or Cornelia, the youngest Sabrina, who married Wm. Chesbro. If any of Alvah Howard's children are alive they might remember more. as they were neighbors of the Ludingtons. If this is of any help I am very glad, but I know nothing of the second wife, or of the children, if any.

Mrs. Charlotte Highriter
Fulton, April 23. 313 Utica St.

Advantage.

"That multimillionaire says he works from twelve to sixteen hours or more a day."

"Well, he can afford to. He doesn't have to keep his health in order to hold his job."—Washington Star.

ROOSEVELT INVITED

To Make Short Address at Dr. Shaw's Meeting Monday Night.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has been invited to deliver a short speech on woman suffrage at the meeting which will be held thsi evening in the Hippodrome Theatre, when Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, will speak on the topic which is considered now one of the vital questions and issues of the general election to be held in November. Providing the trial in Syracuse ends early today arrangements have been made to have the Colonel motor down from Syracuse about six o'clock, and be at the theatre about eight o'clock, when the meeting is cheduled to commence. The uncertainty of the trial in Syracuse makes it impossible today to make any definite plans, but a committee of the local Woman Suffrage Club has been working out plans for the entertainment of the distinguished visitor in the event that he is able to be present.

Colonel Roosevelt and Dr. Shaw have been friends for years, and about a year ago he spoke at a meeting in the Metropolitan Opera house in New York city, at which the Doctor was the principal speaker.

As a speaker Dr. Shaw is widely different from the type of suffrage orator which the old-fashioned cartoonist has loved to epict. She is witty, sensible and direct in her appeal, and never talks about "woman's rights," or for that matter, "woman's wrongs." She seems to move in a world of practical realities and makes a good-natured thrust at what she regards as the fantastic conception of the antis. But her quiet manner mere ly empasises and brings out the extraordinary oratorical powers which she possesses.—Oswego Palladium.

VISIT VICTORIA MILLS

Thirty-five Students of Syracuse University Visit Paper Plant and Learn Methods.

Prof. E. N. Pattee of the chemistry department of Syracuse University with thirty-five students in the department came to Fulton this morning by trolley to study the practical part of tissue paper manufacture at the Victoria Paper Mills Co.

Two or three hours were spent in this work tracing the conversion of the raw materials through the various processes of manufacture to the finishing rooms where the paper is cut into sheets or toilet rolls and prepared for shipment to many customers throughout the United States.

At one o'clock the entire party were guests of the officers of the Victoria company at luncheon at the Clark House. After the repast informal talks were given by Mr. E. R. Redhead, the president of the company who is an alumnus of the university and who has been for many years a trustee of the institution an a member of the executive committee, and Prof. Pattee and others.

Some time was then spent by the party in a survey of the principal points of interest in the city and then with the conviction that Fulton is one of the busiest, most attractive and progressive places in the state, the visitors returned to their studies at the university.

EARL FRANCIS BURNARD

Earl Francis Burnard, aged three years and four months, the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burnard, died Sunday afternoon after a four weeks' illness.

The funeral will be held tomofrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the chapel of the First M. E. church. The Rev. Barrett will officiate and burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

Hupomobile Runabout, fine shape; $300 cash. Van Wagenen, Inc. 109c

ANGLER FOUGHT WITH A BEAR

Fultonian, Fishing at Wolcott, Was Saved From Beast By His Friends

A festive fishing party that set out in high spirits from this city yesterday narrowly escaped returning with a sad tale to relate. John C. Trumbull and a party of friends all of whom refused to give their names, and asked that the matter be "soft-pedalled" started early yesterday morning for Wolcott. It is rumored that several members of the party are regular church members and consequently a tale of a Sunday fishing trip which mentions their names is not ardently desired.

However, to return. Wolcott was discovered in exactly the same spot that Mr. Wolcott left it and the party disembarked from their touring cars and proceeded to unload the rods, baskets, nets and all other necessities for a real fishing trip. Mr. Trumbull's reputation as a lucky angler is well known and several of the party tried to keep their eyes upon him with the intent of trailing him to his favorite pool, the location of which he has been keeping secret. He eluded their vigilance, however, and disappeared.

The sultry morning wore on and the other members of the party were whipping the cool streams with indifferent luck and lolling about under the cool shade of the trees, when they were suddenlf startled by a cry for help. Two men had guns and grasping these they started with the rest of the party in the rear. After a run of perhaps one hundred yards the party burst through a thicket into a clearing and there a thrilling light sight met their startled gaze. Mr. Trumbell, with no weapon except his fishing pole, a steel affair, and a small hunting knife, was fighting off a full grown cinnamon bear. The beast was growling and rushing in at Mr. Trumbell, who was stepping aside from each rush, at the same time beating the bear over the head with his pole. At the appearance of the rest of the party the bear turned with a howl of rage and dashed away into the dense thicket that surrounds Squire Turner's farm in that vicinity. Mr. Trumbell was almost exhausted and it was some time before he could tell his companions the whole affair.

He had just succeeded in bringing a three-pound trout to the bank when he looked over his shoulder and saw the bear placidly eating his string of fish which were hanging on the bank. Non-plussed for a moment, Mr. Trumbell stood still, but amazed at the presence of the bear, and enraged at the loss of his fine catch he ran upon the bear and beat the beast over the head, anticipating that it would turn and run. The bear showed fight however, and the Fultonians was getting into a tight place when help arrived.

It was learned last evening that the bear had escaped from an intinerant circus which showed one day last week at Scriba. A party of Wolcott citizens armed themselves last night and started a hunt for the animal. Losses of stock have been reported by several farmers in that vicinity recently and the farmers believe that the bear is the guilty party. He will be given short shrift if the men sight him.

Mr. Trumbell had recovered this morning from his harrowing experience and made light of his bravery in the encounter.

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 40 lbs. to the measured bushel. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

Big Sale of Muslin Underwear

for Women and Misses

Consisting of GOWNS, PRINCESS SLIPS, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS and COMBINATIONS.

$1,000 Worth of Under Muslins Purchased at about $666

This entire lot was purchased about One-third off regular wholesale price—this means a big saving to every purchaser. In fact the greatest value in Muslin Underwear we have ever offered.

SALE WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY FOR PRICES

J. C. O'BRIEN

Hand or Phone in Your Miscellaneous Want Ad copy for The Evening Times as early in the day as possible to insure insertion the same day.

No ads will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Rooms to Rent.—Two delightfully situated in 4th st. near park; small, quiet family; available after May 1. Address by letter, S, Times office. tf

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

Found—A brown and white bull dog. Owner can have it by paying expenses of keep. John Woloviec. 111c

For Sale—A collection of about 150 old coins—will sell cheap. C. Sage, 365 Park st. Phone 3304. 111

Dog Found—Bull; white heady, body gray. Call Gibbons' hotel, W. 1st st. 110c

To Rent—Flat at 202 S. 3d st. Inquire R. L. McCully. 109c

Wanted—One or two capable machinists. Dilt's Machine Works. tf.

FRESH COWS—2 for sale, at reasonable price. Phone 5101. 111

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

For Sale—Auto truck. Inquire Bort's Bakery. 111

Those You Know

Miss Virginie LaPorte of Oswego Normal, spent the week-end with her aunt, Miss Winifred Bogue, of 1st st.

* * *

Leon Taggart of Syracuse was a visitor in the city over Sunday.

* * *

J. C. O'Brien left yesterday morning for a rural trout stream and returned last evening with a good-sized catch of the speckled beauties.

* * *

Yesterday's beautiful weather brought the canoists and motor boat owners out on the river in great numbers. There was also a great deal of traffic through the canal by pleasure boats and the lock tenders here were busy, especially in the afternoon.

* * *

Superintendent of Public Works Rumsey is to be congratulated upon the appearance of the streets of the city yesterday. All of the downtown streets were in spick and span condition and showed the result of a lot of hard work. The appearance of 1st st. occasioned many complimentary remarks on the part of autoists who passed through here in large numbers during the day.

* * *

At least ten straw hats were flaunted in the public gaze yesterday despite the fact that the mandate of Fashion prohibits their use until May 15. They were common in New York city last week, however.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Chicoine of Troy, is visiting her brothers and their families, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Roy and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Roy of Highland and S. 4th sts., respectively.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y. adv

Happy Hour Theatre

TO-DAY

Big 3-Reel Feature
"In The Lions Jaw"
"The Desert Breed"
in 2 parts, featuring Pauline Bush
"L. K. O. Comedy"
"Change In Lovers"
"The Bay of Seven Isles"

TUESDAY

"Playing With Fire"
in 2 parts, Harry Myers and Rosemary Theiry
"Around the World in Ten Minutes"
and TWO OTHERS

GOVERNMENT TO HELP WIVES

Farm Housewife Asks Department for Help; Bulletins Published

The replies to the letter addressed by the Secretary of Agriculture some time ago to the housewives of 55,000 crop corresponents of the department in which he asked them to suggest ways in which the department could render more direct service to the farm women of the country, have now been published in four bulletins. The replies cover a wide variety of subjects, but may be divided into four general groups dealing, respectively, with (1) the social and labor nees of farm women, (2) their domestic needs, (3) their educational needs, and (4) their economic needs. In publishing these bulletins the department has not attempted to edit the letters nor to express any opinion upon the views contained in them. The purpose of the inquiry was to afford the women of the country an apportunity to express their own opinions and the result is a collection of information on many different aspects of rural life.

In all something over 2,000 letters were received and these have been published in whole or in part, although a few which expressed views practically identical with those in other letters have been omitted for this reason. The letters come from every State in the Union and were written by persons of widely different circumstances. Pratically all, however, entered into the spirit of the inquiry and discussed with sincerity the problems that confronted them and the aid which they hoped to obtain from the Government. The few exceptions only served to make more impressive the widespread interest in and desire for a richer and fuller life.

Since no direct questions were asked and no definite replies expected, it is not possible to state that the women of the country have voted in favor of the department's undertaking this or that form of work. It is, however, most evident that the women do expect the department to furnish them with practical information which will lighten and at the same time make more effective their daily tasks. This desire for information and instruction is perhaps the dominant note in the corresponence. Many odmen call attention to the fact that much more has been done to introuce modern scientific methhomes of the agriculturists. Farms,

into agriculture than into the it is said, on which the most advanced machinery can be found in successful operation are utterly lacking in household conveniences and comforts. Men who have been taught that it is good business to invest in labor-saving devices for the field and stable decline to regard similar devices indoors as anything but a useless waste of money. Many of the writers, moreover, admit that they themselves are ignorant of the best ways and means of accomplishing their desired results. What they ask from the department, therefore, is largely instruction in household matters similar to that which has been furnished in the production of crops and live stock.

This information, it is pointed out, should not be confined entirely to the printed page, but there should be personal demonstrations, lectures, exhibitions—in fact, every educational weapon should be utilized. Many of the correspondents also express the earnest wish that this demonstration work could be amplified to include the better organization of rural communities for social life. One of the great objects in striving for a more efficient administration of the household is to secure time and opportunity for self-develo nent. The need for a more active, intellectual life is voiced with as much earnestness as the nee for easier material conditions.

This desire is particularly noticeable in those letters which discuss the problem of bringing up children on the farm. Practically all of the writers attach the greatest importance to keeping their children in the country. They have no wish to see their boys and girls leave the farm for the city, but they by no means blind themselves to the many reasons which may cause them to o so. They urge, therefore, the improvement and extension of educatinal facilities in the country and in particular the establishment of agricultural schools, which, as more than one writer puts it, "will not educate their children away from the farm."

Another matter which occupies the attention of many writers is the difficulty of obtaining labor. This, it is said, is fully as important in the house as in the field. In many sections it is said to be an aboslute impossibiliity to secure adequate assistance no matter how pressing the perpetual and heartbreaking struggle to catch up with the multitude of things that are always still to be one about the house. Suggestions are made, therefore, for employment bureaus and the diversion of the stream of immigration from cities to the farm, but in general the writers do not look for legislation or Government action to provide a direct remedy. Instead they trust that a general improvement of conditions, brought about by increased knowledge and by the introduction of simple water, heating, and lighting systems, will result in making country life sufficiently attractive to bring to the farm the required help. In this connection it is noteworthy that many correspondents are confident that the way to make girls interested in domestice work is to teach them how to do it properly.

Fresh rolls—The kind served by your grocer and all grocers, gives zest to the breakfast appetites. At all grocers every evening, made at Black's bakery. adv112

AUTO CLUB WILL PARADE

Cars Will Form Line at City Hall, Wednesday Night at 7:30

The committee in charge of the dinner of the Fulton Automobile club Wednesday evening at the City Hall announced this morning that another important feature has been decided on in connection with the affair. E. J. Penfield, one of the members of the club made the suggestion Saturday that a parade of all the automobiles in the city precede the dinner, the parade to start at 7.30 o'clock from the City Hall. The suggestion was approved and accordingly every auto owner is invited to be on hand with his machine at the time and place appointed. The dinner proper will not start until 8 o'clock and there will be plenty of time for a parade of the principal streets of the city. It is hoped that there will be a big showing of cars. The course of the parade has not yet been decided upon

John F. Perchway, of the McDonald company, will have charge of the decorations of the hall and he will put a number of men at work tomorrow evening. The club colors will predominate in the decorations.

T. M. Ripley, the state engineer, who will speak on the road work throughout the state has written President McCully of the local club that he will be on hand at the time appointed and it is expected that his address will interest everyone in attendance, whether auto owners or not.

Caterer Hall of the Lewis House, in charge of the dinner, has not decided yet upon all the details, but those familiar with his knowledge of the culinary art, predict that the menu will satisfy the most fastidious. The dinner will be an informal get-together affair, arranged by the club for the purpose of uniting the auto owners of the city and to launch the 1915 season of the club in the proper manner. Road runs and other events of interest to all autoists will be discussed and planned at the dinner.

BISHOP OLMSTEAD COMING

On Sunday next, May 2d, the Right Reverend Chas. T. Olmstead, Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York, will be at Zion church, this city, for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Holy Confirmation. The rector expects to present a large class for confirmation at the vesper service which will be held at half after three o'clock in the afternoon. Choral Evensong will be chanted and sung and the sermon will be delivered by Bishop Olmstead. Immediately after the sermon the candidates for Holy Confirmation will be presented.

Community Notes

Mrs. J. Breenan of Worth st., has returned after an extended visit with her daughter at Atlantic City, N. J.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Patterson attended the funeral of Mrs. Frank Smith at Cortland.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wilson has been the guests of friends at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Halstead has been entertaining Miss Giffie Pitcher of Clifford for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Loveland of Chestnut st. is improving from a recent illness.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. will meet Friday afternoon at 3.00 o'clock with Mrs. William Sylvester, Oneida st. Members are requested to note change at place of meeting.

* * *

Mrs. Miraniti of W. 1st st., has returned from a visit to Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Fitch have been entertaining Mrs. Lilliam Duell and family.

* * *

Mrs. George Eckert entertained the K. K. K. Embroidery club at her home in Utica st.

* * *

Miss Rosamond Cramer has been the guest of friends in this city for a short time.

* * *

Miss Mabel Morrison of Worth st. has as her guest, Miss Bertha Smith of Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Pratt of S. 1st st., are entertaining Miss Madeline Hauenstein of Buffalo.

* * *

John Brennan of W. 4th st., who has been seriously ill is improved.

PROFIT PERSONALLY

by this prevailing
PROGRESS and PROSPERITY
Stock Market Today Presents
MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITY
Never Before Equaled
Buy now on Margin or Outright
C. J. BELLINGER
Orders phoned, 1765 at our expense
Grant Block Oswego, N. Y.

May 3 to 8 Will Be Appliance Week

In Friday's edition of this paper there will be a DOLLAR COUPON.

This coupon will apply as ONE DOLLAR upon the purchase price of any electric appliance in stock.

All appliances greatly reduced in price.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
ONEIDA STREET Phone 144

The Richest and Best Ice Cream in the City

¶ Fresh Strawberry, French Vanilla, Lemon Sherbet, Chocolate and Vanilla.

¶ The Store for *Fresh* Fruit and Confectionery.

PHONE 80
Quirk Theatre Bldg. **THE ONYX** First Street

What Do You Know About This?

If you will try Cream Dove Shortening you will like it so well you will tell all your friends in the town where you dwell.

Cream Dove is not a substitute, don't make a mistake; it is better than butter for making a cake.

It contains no hog fat; it is nice for to fry; it is very much better for making a pie; it is a Westfield standard marked very high; the most economical and the best you can buy.

Cream Dove Brand Peanut Butter has a pleasing after taste, everlastingly good.

FOR SALE BY

All Pure Food Stores

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants. SAVE MONEY ON THE SPECIAL PRICES SATURDAY at the following merchants:

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 24th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES
174 West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4260

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES—Open Evenings
314 Seneca St. Phone 4450

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

BRITONS IN FEAR OF PROHIBITION BURY DRINKS IN BACK GARDENS

King George's Palaces Go "Dry," and War Alters Whole Mode of Table Life In Europe.

Bachelors In Vienna Limited to Six Slices of Bread a Day, and Poor Have to Eat Straw.

KING GEORGE'S palaces are now "dry." The royal command forbidding the consumption of any wines, spirits or beer in the homes of the British monarch went into effect April 6.

It is estimated that already about 120,000 other homes in Great Britain, and mostly among the well to do, have followed the example set by the king and Lord Kitchener in mounting the water wagon. "I Don't Booze" buttons are being prepared similar to those with the motto "No Drinks Between Meals" that were worn for awhile in England a few years ago.

How far the "stop drinking" movement is likely to spread among the working classes, whom it is intended to affect, cannot yet be foreseen. At present it does not appear to have found any warm welcome among the workers. The Labor party has suddenly come out with a strong demand for an early peace, but the leaders deny that they are actuated by the invasion of the laborer's liberty as a drinker.

The brewers and distillers are up in arms. They believe that the voluntary campaign will fail and fear that total prohibition for the entire nation is not far off. They know that if Kitchener gives the word not another tap will be turned nor cork drawn, and they are exerting all their enormous influence to prevent the word being spoken.

Which Is Harder Task?

While Great Britain is trying to enforce an embargo on food for the Germans, she is endeavoring to put an embargo on drink for her own people. Experts are uncertain as to which she will find the harder task.

Meanwhile some of the effects of these efforts are remarkable. They are no less striking in Germany and Austria than in England.

In Vienna, for instance, the government has figured it out that a bachelor can live on six slices of bread a day. He will be allowed to eat other things, but his bread may not exceed this quantity, which weighs 7.4 ounces, or about 1.2 ounces for each slice. For each slice the bachelor will have his card punched, or clipped if in coupon form. It is estimated that he can eat two slices for breakfast, one for luncheon, one for the afternoon coffee and two for dinner.

These new food rules for bachelors are also to apply to persons living alone without a household, and they were dated to go into effect on April 11. Until that day no Viennese householder was to be permitted to use more than 3.53 ounces of flour a day for each member of the family.

In England they are counting the cost of the battle against drink because the government has stated that if it has to close up all the breweries and distilleries it will pay full compensation. The sort of sum this is likely to jump into may be estimated from the fact that the average expenditure even now per head of the population on drink is more than $100 a year, counting men, women and babies.

Drink $833,405,000 a Year.

The drink bill for the United Kingdom for 1913, the figures for which year are the latest issued, amounted to no less than the astounding sum of $833,405,000. In 1912 the British nation's drink bill was $807,706,650. It is believed that that for 1914 was correspondingly higher than that of 1913.

Thus the money spent on drink by the British people amounts to more than double the combined expenditures of the nation for its army and navy in times of peace.

From these figures it will be seen that if prohibition of the sale of liquor comes in Great Britain it will cause the biggest shock ever felt in that country. The brewers are pleading that British ale is a necessary part of a Briton's food. Some are saying the men could not work without drink. Others declare that unless the men drank and fuddled their minds so that they do not recognize their conditions they would not bear them.

Probably the early British cave man had his cocktail, crude but comforting. It is a matter of historic record that the English were making merry on mead before the custom of staining one's self bright blue with woad began to be considered the classy dress for the smart society people of those days.

The sudden shutting off of the sale of drink is certain to be dramatic. It is likely that it will be done at night by the police and the inland revenue officers, as happened in Russia. The general opinion is that such a method might do for the simple Slavs, but would not "go" in England. But it is unlikely that the saloon keepers of Britain will be caught napping.

At any rate, in preparation for the dread dry days wine and beer are already being hidden on an extensive scale. Beer is being buried in back yards, hidden in attics, stowed under cellared coals and pushed up into unused chimneys. The suburban builder is suggesting plans for latrines deep and utilizing the moon for vesperal trenching.

"I am a poor man," said a London bartender the other day, "but I can see what is coming, and I have mortgaged our home and laid in three gross of bottled whisky and half a dozen sacks of Portland cement. I have hired a wagon, and we are going to drive down Easter Monday to a cottage in Kent where my missus' sister Emma lives. After we have buried the stuff I am going to lay a concrete bed over it in case of accidents."

"Zeppelin bombs?" he was asked.

"No; sister-in-law's husband," he answered.

May Exempt Ireland.

There is some authority for a belief that Ireland will be exempt from prohibition, nominally because it is producing no munitions of war. The result certainly would be the discovery on an unprecedented scale of the superority of Irish scenery and air and the salubrity and general suitability of Ireland for vacations.

"We shall have to change the war song," said the manager of a tourist agency. "Believe me, the morning that John Bull awakens to find prohibition gripping the land the nation will be singing, 'It's a short way to Tipperary.'"

Throughout the Easter holidays not only the church people, but business men and employers of labor, spent their vacation circulating petitions reading:

"I am entirely in favor of the suspension of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors during the war, which I consider imperative for a quick and successful termination of the war. I shall heartily support the government in any such measure."

Under the defense of the realm act the British government has power to enforce prohibition merely by an order of the king in council without any further appeal to parliament.

Sir Thomas Dewar, the whisky man, in defending the trade has declared prohibition an absolute failure in America. Sir William M. Ramsay, the scientist, denying this, says in a published statement that his experience in America converted him to the prohibition cause and asserts that, despite "blind tigers" and other ways of evasion, the effect is most beneficial.

Germans Find New Foods.

But, while the British are worrying about a possible total lack of drink, the Germans and Austrians are no less anxious about their food.

Germany's newest food material is straw soup. It is the result of investigation by Hans Friedenthal, M. D., lecturer in the University of Berlin. The straw is reduced to flour by a special process. The indigestible and unpalatable cell walls are eliminated and the nutritive matter retained. It is served in a soup not unlike green rye soup and is even fit for baby food.

According to Vorwarts, all non-poisonous substances, including skins, peelings and the bark of trees, may be converted into wholesome eating matter for man if thoroughly disintegrated and properly treated.

The war has taught the people of Vienna and the whole of Austria that maize is an article by no means to be despised. Even the poor women of the people, with scant purses, would at first refuse maize. "Fit for cattle and hogs only," they would say. But they had to eat it, and they quickly learned how.

Next potato flakes, shaved and dried, were mingled with the flour. They managed to eat that too. "Nothing like trying after all," said an old man after his first meal of such bread.

But it took a lot of talking, printing, placarding of walls with mayoralty decrees, of lecturing, to work this change. The National Austrian Women's association took in hand the matter of lecturing. A thousand or more cooking and baking courses were established all over the empire, even in small towns and villages. Women of the highest aristocracy, like Archduchess Zita, Countess Hoyos and Countess Zamoyska, took part.

This has altered the whole mode of table life of the Austrians, who are by natural bent rather careless and thoughtless. Nothing now is wasted in foodstuff, no matter how little or how coarse.

OLYMPIC HERO DIES IN WAR.

Famous Quarter Mile Champion Succumbs to Wounds.

The latest British casualty list includes Lieutenant Halswelle of the Highland Light infantry, who died of wounds at the front. He was the famous quarter mile runner who won for Great Britain at the Olympic games at the stadium at Shepherd's Bush, London.

His victory was both unfortunate and sensational. In the second heat, it was alleged, he was bored off the track by the American, Carpenter, and the latter was disqualified.

TERRA COTTA.

The Ancient Greeks Used It, as Did Also Michaelangelo.

Terra cotta means literally baked earth. It is usually employed as though it meant only architectural ornaments made of baked clay. Yet Michelangelo made statues of it, the Japanese use it cleverly painted as "imitation bronze" for busts, tea jars and bowls, and the ancient Greek children had terra cotta dolls with movable legs fastened by wooden pegs.

In the trade today pieces of clay work for architectural ornament over eight inches square are called terra cotta. Under that size they are called ornamental brick.

The famous Della Robbia ware of Italy was of terra cotta covered with opaque enamel and painted. England used it much. From the time of Henry VIII. it was popular in large buildings, and since Queen Anne's day it has been used for ornamenting smaller houses.

Terra cotta can be produced in a variety of colors, and, while rains leave stone surfaces dingier, they brighten surfaces made of the clay. It is as durable as stone; it can be produced in more shades and colors; it can be molded into a great variety of designs; it can be given more delicate outlines than stone; it is lighter than stone.—New York Telegram.

CONDORS ROOST HIGH.

They Perch at an Altitude of 15,000 Feet Above the Sea.

There is a splendid specimen of the male condor in a glass case in the bird-room of the Children's museum in Brooklyn. Though he stands three and one-half feet high, the spread of his wings is nine feet.

"The condors live throughout the Andes, principally in Chile and Peru. Their favorite haunts are the level of perpetual snow," writes Miss Anna B. Gallup in the Museum News. "During a portion of the year condors roost in the trees on the lower mountain slopes, but in the breeding season (the summer months of November and December) they retire to the most broken and terrific precipices, 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea level, where no other creature can dwell. There on a ledge or shelf of rock the female lays two white eggs nearly four inches in length. Sometimes she places a few sticks around them, perhaps to keep them from rolling out of place.

"After about seven weeks, in February or early in March, the young hatch, entirely covered with soft white down, that afterward turns to a brown color.

Trapping Baboons.

Hagenbeck in his book says that baboons are caught in traps made much like the huts of savages. Food is put into the huts, and once the baboons go inside a trapdoor closes behind them. Outside, baboons make a great to do and urge the prisoners to escape. When the trappers come the captured baboons are terror stricken and try to force their heads through the walls of the huts. One baboon was caught three times in the same trap, and several when turned loose got back into the same trap a second time. When the baboons are carried away all their comrades thereabout climb into trees and scream out to the prisoners, who answer in sad, mournful voices. On one occasion some big Arabian baboons were trapped, when 2,000 or 3,000 baboons hurled themselves upon the trappers, who had hard work to save themselves with firearms and clubs. As the trappers were forced back the victorious baboons tore up the trap and turned loose the captured baboons.

Raindrops.

Drops of rain vary in their size perhaps from a twenty-fifth to a quarter of an inch in diameter. In parting from the clouds they precipitate their descent till the increasing resistance opposed by the air becomes equal to their weight, when they continue to fall with uniform velocity. This velocity is therefore in a certain ratio to the diameter of the drops; hence thunder and other showers in which the drops are large pour down faster than a drizzling rain. A drop of the twenty-fifth part of an inch in falling through the air would, when it had arrived at its uniform velocity, acquire a celerity of only eleven and a half feet per second, while one of a quarter of an inch would have a velocity of thirty-three and a half feet.

Wily Talleyrand.

Louis XVIII., complimenting Talleyrand one day upon his abilities, asked him how he had contrived first to overturn the directory and finally Bonaparte.

The wily diplomat replied, with charming simplicity: "Really, sire, I have had nothing to do with this. There is something inexplicable about me which brings ill luck on the governments that neglect me."

Wanted, a Carver.

"You say your son belongs to a corn club?"

"Yes; raised a fine crop last year."

"That ain't the kind of corn expert I want to consult. I want to know what to do for the pesky things."—Pittsburgh Post.

Willing to Do That.

"So your grocer refuses to give you credit for another thing."

"Not exactly; he says he'll give me credit for any cash I pay on account."—Boston Transcript.

It is a good plan neither to borrow nor lend where trouble is concerned.—New York Times.

THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER

By M. QUAD

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At fust it used to make me nervous and give me trouble, but it's bin goin' on so long that I'm gettin' used to do it. As regular as clockwork every Monday mornin' Peter Jones calls at the postoffice and leads me into a corner and whispers:

"Jube Pike, you are postmaster of Podunk and in touch with the government. Anything comin' from you goes. D'you know what's on foot to smash the United States all to splinters?"

"No."

"You'd never dream it, Jube. You'd never suspect it. I only caught on by the merest accident. Come closer. D'you know what Abner Joslyn is goin' to do if he don't git nominated fur the legislature? I've got it as straight as a ten foot pole. He's goin' to bolt, sir; goin' over to the other party and take Silas Comfort and Joe Harrison with him. Yes, sir; that's the plot and plan, and you kin judge what the results will be. We'll be knocked colder'n a wedge. Move, sir; move without a moment's delay. Jest sit right down and get a letter off to Washington and tell them what's up. Tell them not to take chances or waste time. I think Silas and Joe can be bought off, but the squar' must be arrested and chained hand and foot till the danger is over."

Tuesday is Deacon Taylor's day. Along about 11 o'clock he comes in and inquires if clotheslines are still bein' made the usual length and then raps on the counter and says:

"Jube Pike, this government is standin' on the verge of a chasm and don't know it. It's fur you to save us from a gigantic catastrophe."

"What's wrong, deacon?" I asks.

"Don't talk so loud. The town of Podunk is full of spies. Jube, you know Moses Carter, of course. You know that when he didn't get the nominashun fur constable two years ago he went out of politics and didn't give a red cent who was elected or defeated. He's bin layin' low, sir; bin playin' possum and thinks the time has come now. He's bin readin' up and gettin' figgers together, and he's comin' out with a statement that the tariff rates hev shut up seven different cooper shops in this county alone in the last four years. Think of that, Jube, fur a thunderclap!"

"But what we goin' to do?"

"It depends upon you, sir, and if I was in your boots, holdin' down a postoffice at $26.50 a year and in touch with the government, it wouldn't take me ten minutes to get a dispatch to Washington. They ought to be notified at once. It ought to be put to them mighty strong. Remember it's up to you," he said as he went out.

Wednesday I can silus look for Jacob Warner. Jacob had a brother scalped by Indians in 1868, and he wrote a letter to General Grant in 1872, and he's accounted a purty big man about Podunk. He's allus been wantin' to run for supervisor, but has somehow allus got left. He's still wantin' and comes in on Wednesdays and hangs around fur a spell and then says:

"Jube, I've known you goin' on twenty-eight years, and I'm the last one to take the bread out of your mouth."

"Anything up?" I asks.

"Thar is, sir, and don't you forgit it. Yes, sir, thar's sumthin' up, and Washington can't hear of it any too soon! I'll talk to you as I would to no other man in Podunk, because I feel as if I kin trust you. Jube, do you know that thar is one man in this town that can bust the whole United States higher than Gilderoy's kite just makin' one speech?"

"No, is it possible?" says I.

"It's just this way," he says, as he drops his voice to a whisper. "You write to Washington and tell them thar's danger ahead, and the awfulest kind of danger. Tell them that thar's a man in Podunk who has worked fur the party night and day fur the last twenty years and has got no thanks fur it. That man has contributed every liberty pole for the last ten years. He's argued and jawed and fit fur the party. He's even called his own brother a liar fur sayin' that taxes was too high. Jube, such faithfulness deserves a reward—virtue is goin' to triumph as usual, but if not"—

"Don't get excited, Jacob."

"I'm not gittin' excited, Jube, but if you and the rest of the government wants to avert a catastrophe you'll get your heads together mighty quick and see that the right thing is done."

Next day I count on Philetus Bluefields showin' up. Philetus had a great-grandfather killed in Havana by the fall of a hogshead of sugar, and since he's become of age he's been pressin' a claim for $10,000 damages. He says:

"Look here, sir. I'm either goin' to have that money or thar'll be the awfulest row in this kentry anybody ever heard of! I'm as quiet as a hen up to a certain point, but when you wake me up I'm fur blood and slaughter. I've stood it as long as I propose to, and you'd better see to things. Jest say as much in a letter to Washington. Say it's a case of bust or make fur these United States, and put a scratch under every word and sign your name in red ink. I will be in next week and hear what they write back. If the money is to come I'll go along humbly; if not, I'll proceed to rip things up the back and ditch candydates till North America won't hev a leg to stand on!"

HER ABSENT BOY.

When a Mother's Lot Is One of Wistful, Weary Waiting.

It's mighty hard to be a mother of sons in Homeburg. I worked in the postoffice for a year once, handed out mail—and I got to know just exactly what most of the mothers in town wanted. I could please them with a new magazine and mystify them with a circular or a business letter.

But if I wanted to light them up until they took the shadows out of the corners as they went out I would give them a letter from a son way off somewhere making good. The best of them didn't write any too often. Once a week is pretty regular, I suppose, from the other end, but you should see the mother begin to come in hungry again the second day after her letter came.

And when a boy came home successful and prosperous and his proud mother towed him down Main street it used to go to my heart to see the wistful looks of the woman friends.

There is hardly a family in Homeburg of the right age which hasn't a grownup son off at war somewhere—fighting failure. It's grand when they win, but I hate to think of some boys who haven't come back.—George Fitch in American Magazine.

Just Like Eve's Apple.

A fruit supposed to bear the mark of Eve's teeth is one of the many botanical curiosities of Ceylon. The tree on which it grows is known by the significant name of "the forbidden fruit," or "Eve's apple tree." The blossom has a very pleasant scent, but the really remarkable feature of the tree, the one to which it owes its name, is the fruit. It is beautiful and hangs from the tree in a peculiar manner. Orange on the outside and deep crimson within, each fruit has the appearance of having had a piece bitten out of it. This fact, together with its poisonous quality, led the Mohammedans to represent it as the forbidden fruit of the garden of Eden and to warn men against its noxious properties. The mask upon the fruit is attributed to Eve.

The Elgin Marbles.

The adventures of the Elgin marbles, now in the British museum, began in 1803, when they were wrecked at Cerigo on their way from Greece to England. It took the divers three years and a vast sum of money to fish up the Parthenon relics. It is believed that Lord Elgin spent over £74,000 in procuring these priceless fragments left by Turkish vandals, who would probably have made an end of even these had the earl not rescued them in time. The house of commons voted £36,000 for their purchase, so that the enterprising peer lost heavily in cash and suffered from a public agitation against his alleged "vandalism, rapacity and dishonesty," as well as from Byron's "Curse of Minerva."—London Chronicle.

Grip of the Bulldog.

It is a commonly accepted belief that nothing short of being pried loose will induce a bulldog to give up his grip on another dog or on an intruder, but this is a mistake. A little household ammonia poured on him as near his nose as circumstances will allow will make him let go immediately. The fumes of ammonia are so overpowering that a dog cannot possibly maintain his grip and his breath at the same time.

Eager For Revenge.

Stage Manager—You are to hit the hero with this club in the last act, Villain—I don't think I can wait that long. He called me a ham.—Rocky Mountain News.

TWINS ARE PROBLEM IN U. S. MARINE CORPS.

But if Hallie Profits In Service Leslie Puts It Over Him In Love.

The Woodcock twins, Leslie F. and Hallie, twenty years old, who on enlisting obtained the promise that they should always serve in the same company, have become one of the chief problems of the United States marine corps. The entire corps at League island, Philadelphia, is amused by the continued complications which have arisen.

Both men are exactly alike in build, pose, action and expression, and as a result all sorts of punishments, rewards, commands and warnings meant for one are received by the other brother.

Leslie F. was found the other day in a state of well founded indignation over what he termed his brother's "outrageous conduct." He was engaged in painting a ceiling green, he explained, as a punishment for not reporting for drill, although he had been at the drill, and his brother, then absent upon a pilfered "shore leave," had not reported.

"Sometimes," said Leslie F., "I get a chance to put over a little matter on Hallie, and, believe me, when those chances come I'm about due to get away with it. It seems to me that I've been doing that boy's work ever since we started toddling.

"Down in Norfolk a little while after our enlistment Hallie got himself a girl. One day he didn't have enough to take a car out to his girl's house. He asked me for a loan, and I said 'Never!' Then I got all dressed up and just dropped out to see the young lady myself.

"Well, it sure was fun. It was 'Hallie' this and 'Hallie' that, and I never was petted so in my life.

"That's only one of four times I have outlucked Hallie in the romance market, but he gets back and then some. Here in the barracks he has it all over me all the time."

WILL RIVAL BIG PINES.

Scientist Gets Seeds of Trees That Grow 400 Feet High.

Seeds which are expected to grow trees more than 400 feet high have been received from Australia by Professor Henry G. Walters at the Plant Research and Botanical institute, Langhorne, Pa. The trees which Professor Walters will endeavor to grow are a part of the glory of Australia, but so far as he knows, none has ever been grown in America.

"From the cells of these huge trees, eighty-one feet in circumference, it is possible to distil a liquid hydrocarbon similar to that distilled by Edison from coal gas," Professor Walters says.

BEAR CLOSES UP TOWN.

Redding (Conn.) Citizens Take to Attics When Horse Is Eaten.

Redding, Conn., was closed up by a real, live, honest-to-goodness bear. The village board of strategy planned to attack so soon as it had a sufficient supply of ammunition and meanwhile used the telephone in arranging tactics.

Citizens were laughed at when they declared they had seen a bear. Everybody said it was all bunk that there could be a bear within fifty miles of New York city, but when one of Farmer James Green's horses was found half eaten everybody took to their bear proof cellars and attics.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 24.—Believing that the loss of life from drowning may be lessened along the course of the canals, State Superintendent Wotherspoon, of the State department of public works, has made preparations for a life saving corps. It is the plan of Superintendent Wotherspoon to divide his corps so that at each important lock there will be two or more life-savers within call at all times.

Superintendent Wotherspoon believes that with trained swimmers on hand lives that might be lost can be saved in case of accidents along the canal. He has taken the matter up with the authorities and has, it is understood, been authorized to form his life-saving corps. Already a number of the employes of the department of public works have signified their intentions of becoming members.

In the past there have been a number of drowning accidents due to many causes. The records of the department of public works show that there have also been a number of rescues. Employes of canal boats have more than once brought safely to shore those who through dispondency or some other reason, have been found struggling in the arificial waterway.

In a short time all of Superintendent Wotherspoon's volunteers will be equipped with the proper facilities which go with life-savings corps. While under the general supervision of the United States, they will work separately and will not be directly connected with the feerald government.

The fact that all of the life savers will be equipped with "first aid to the injured" kits will make their services doubly valuable. In addition to aiding those who perchance find themselves in the water, they will assist injured unfortunates, providing that they are injured on canal lands.

Superintendent Wotherspoon has not yet made public his entire plan as to numbers or when his volunteers will begin work. It has been his hope that the whole matter would be kept a secret until the proposed life-saving corps was organized and thoroughly trained. The idea was so novel and at the same time so excellent that when the matter was first suggested by him it became noised about all along the canal system.

Merit will be recognized by Superintendent Wotherspoon as will heroism; for he has promised that when unusual deeds of bravery are performed that he will award medals.

The scheme of decorations for valor has not been disclosed in its entirety, yet it is said that each year a badge for courage will be given for the most worthy rescue or the most notable act of courage.

As a retired officer of the United States army, having at one time been chief of staff, Superintendent Wotherspoon, or General Wotherspoon, as he is more frequently called, will enforce the strictest discipline in the ranks of his life-savers. The several corps will be no sham or gaily dressed dody, but on the other hand will ben an efficient, well trained organization.

It is understood that lifeboats will be supplied the members of the volunteers who will be on duty along the canalized portions of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers. The lock operators, assistant lock operators, lockmasters and in fact all who are employed at mechanical work will be invited to join in the life-saving movement.

In the Spring

The days of cleaning house have come,
The maddest of the year,
When everything is upside down
And scattered far and near.
My meals are but a mere excuse;
My wife has grown a shrew.
The clothes I want are on the line;
My books the basement strew.

Each day, each week throughout the year
This house is garnished bright,
But when spring comes my wife declares
The dirt germs are a fright.
And then she gets her pails and mops,
Her brooms and soap galore,
And life becomes for days untold
A nightmare and a bore!

—Lida Keck Wiggins in Judge.

Sarcasm.

"You can't stand on the step," warned the conductor, mindful of the safety first campaign.

"It's all right. He ain't on the step," proclaimed another patron; "he's riding on my foot."—Buffalo Express.

BARNES BATTLES AGAINST COLONEL

Leader Will Depend Upon His Own Testimony and Diary

Theodore Roosevelt resumed the witness stand today and the fight was continued to force the admission as evience the series of letters which passed between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes and Mr. Roosevelt and Herbert Parsons in 1908 and 1910.

This correspondence, which was voluminous, is erpected to reveal that while Mr. Roosevelt was a partisan of Governor Hughes in 1908 he had turned on him in 1910. At the time there was some talk of nominating Mr. Hughes fro a third term.

As Mr. Roosevelt has based a good deal of his case so far on the contention that William Barnes persistnetly stood in the way of reforms advocated by Governor Hughes, it is proposed to show if possible that Mr. Roosevelt was like wise an opponent of Governor Hughes and was fighting to block his renomination when President Taft ended the controversy by appointing him to the United States Supreme Court Bench.

Included in these letters also are several that passed between Mr. Roosevelt and Francis Hendricks, the veteran leader of this county. All of the Roosevelt letters of this period are said to contain spicy comments on public men which have not hitherto been published. In 1912, when Mr. Roosevelt was engaged in a controversy with an independtn political leader, there was a threat by the leader to publish a number of letters written by Mr. Roosevelt. The latter challenged his opponent to pront the letters, asserting that he had neved written anything in his life that he was ashamed of. The letters were not printed at the time, and are said to be ones which are now in the possession of Mr. Ivins. Justice Andrews will decide in the morning whether to admit the letters, as he has had the matter under consideration since Friday night.

Mr. Ivins will take up the famous Tennessee Coal and Iron absorption by the United States Steel Corporation in 1907 and show Mr. Roosevelt's connection with that much criticised purchase. It was during teh panic of that year that Judge Gary and other officials of the Steel Corporation went to Washington nad, it is alleged, received the assurance of Mr. Roosevelt, then President, that the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was not illegel under the anti-trust lawss and that, if made, it would not be subjected to an investigation by the Attorney General.

Perry Belmon, president of the Nation Campaign Publicity Association, yesterday sent a telegram to William M. Ivins, counsel for William Barnes in the Bornes-Roosevelt libel action now in progress in Syracuse, taking issue with Theodore Roosevelt's testimony relating to the passing by Congress of a campaign publicity law.

Here is the telegram, inpart:—The published report of Mr. Roosevelt's testimony before Judge Andrews contains the following statement in reply to a question from you, 't was during the last years of my presidency that the campaign publicity legislation was passed, prior to 1908.'

"You then asked, 'If that is so, what was the necessity of your having sent a special message on that subject in 1908?'

"Mr. Roosevelt replied, "Because the publicity of campaign expenditures was only a feature, and only a small feature, of the evils against which I was warring.'

Mr. Rooseveit could hardly be expected to be accurate under the circumstances. Congress did not enact the first campaign publicity law until June 25, 1910. During Mr. Roosevelt's Presiental term the Executive Committee of the National Campaign Publicity Association, responsible for the initiation, in 1905, of this legislaton, the movement having started in New York at the close of the Parker-Roosevelt campaign of 1904, became convinred that Mr. Roosevelt did nothing to promote this legislation. In response to publiu sentiment he did send a message to Congress referring to the subject, and that was all. He now says it is a small feature, which doubtless is his opinion."

Not New, But Impressive

These are old stories that are being retailed at Syracuse. There is very little indeed that is new in them, unless it is a few details. The episodes that are being thrown on the film at this particular entetrainment have been shown on other occasions. Mr. Roosevelt himself has presented some of them from the platform. They have been explained in the columns of newspapers. They have been "common knowlege" among politicians these many years. Sometimes they have come forward as rumors, the details being censored out and the salient features alone remaining on view. At other times they have leaped boldly out on the canvass, have been charged by independent newspapers and correspondens, have been used as the basis for the formation of new parties and movements, have been alleged and declared by candidates who got out of harmony with the machines and have attempted to make independent canvass by themselves. Always they have been suspected in the minds of most men who take account of the inner workings of politics, and who have the sense and disposition not to be misled by party names and cast their votes for an organization whose leaders were hand-in-glove with the leaders of the oppisition.

Years and years ago, in a celebrated libel suit that was tried in this country and in which this paper was the defendant, the existence of an arrangement between opposition party leaders was proven in court to the complete satisfaction of a jury and of all those who heard the testimony that was produced upon that occasion. While that was an "understanding" between local machines and it reflected a condition that existed in the larger operations of State machines an bosses, and which has been known and recognized by all men. Like bribery in elections, it has been a difficult matter to prove, as the prinicipals have stood together and have not come forward with facts, times, incidents, occasions, transactions, letters, circumstances, conversations and persons after the manner that is now being done upon the witness stand and under oath.

So, while there is nothing new in the revelations that are being made in the celebrated case of Barnes vs. Roosevelt—which, by-the-way, should be preserved in permanent form thru its issuance in a volume which might become a "popular seller"—there is no doubt watever about the impressiveness of this revlation that is being made in the courtroom. Nor is there doubt concerning its importance to the people of this State. For we have come upon a time in which there appears to be no relief for the taxpayer, no matter which of the two machines he may favor with his vote in the attempt to give it the administration of power.—Utica Observer.

MACHINE GUNS DROVE BACK HEAVY ATTACK

"Prior to this the close proximity of the contending sides had led to a slackening in the bombardment; but it then broke out afresh, and with almost as great intensiyt as on the preceding evening. Our position, however, now was more secure, and, although the shelling and bombarding never ceased altogether, the night may be said to have in comparative quiet."

The narrative says the bombardment was maintained Monday, April 19, and that the Germans extended their shelling to the entire Ypres area, including the town itself, in which, it is asserted, fifteen children were killed. Toward evening the Germans made another attack on Hill No. 60, but the "eye witness" asserts, "again did our machine guns do tremendous damage and the attack was beaten off."

"Another attack at eight o'clock in the evening," the report continues, "sugered the same fate. Still the Germans would not admit defeat, and all night long parties armed with hand grenades made repeated egorts to drive us ox the hill, their attacks alternating with bombardments from artillery of all kinds and also trench mortars."

By Wednesday, the report says, the British had firmly established themselves on the hill.

"The attack upon and the defence of Hill No. 60," the narrative declares, "will go in history as one of the finest exploits of the British troops during the war. Officers who experienced the bombardment prior to the attack of the Prussian Guard on April 11 and also underwent that directed against Hill No. 60 say the latter by far was the worse of the two.

"What our troops withstood can in some degree be realized if it be remembered that the space fough over during four and one-half days was only two hundred and fifty yards in length by about two hundred yards in depth.

"Upon that small area the enemy for hours hurled tons of metal and hihg explosives, and at times the hilltop was wreathed in clouds of poisonous fumes, and yet our gallant infantry did not give way. They stood firm under a fire which swept away wholle sections at a time, filled the trenches with dead bodies and so cumbered the approach to the front line that reinforcements could not reach it without having to climb over the prostrate forms of their fallen comrades.

"In these circumstances our losses naturally were heavy. Nevertheless they have not depressd the men, all of whom, including the wounded, are extremely cherful, for they know the fight for Hill No. 60 has cost the Germans more than it has cost us."

The desperate efforts of the Germans to recapture the hill, the narrative says, "probably were due not only to the intrinsic value of the position but the fear of personal consequences to the general concerned if they failed to hold it."

He adds that the Bavarian generals who were responsible for the unsuccessful action of St. Eloi were placed on the retired list.

The troops who opposed the British on Hill No. 60, the "eye witness" says, were composed of Saxons and men recruited from all parts of Germany.

INCOMPARABLE T. R.

The most biased opponent of Colonel Roosevelt must admire the resourcefulness be demonstrated as his own witness. He managed for a day or two to make it appear that Barnes, not he, was on trial. In spite of court admonishment he broke over the rules and got his stuff before the jury. In the most plausible way he linked the stories which came to him and made them appear as sufficient foundation for his conclusions. He frankly told of his intimate social and political relations with Barnes and argued there was no inconsistency in his continued confidence in Barnes for he did not regard Barnes as other than personally honest. Then he proceeded to build a case which fitted no honest man. He exhibited personal letters from Barnes to show that Barnes objected to official action which would mean financial loss to him, yet not until fifteen years later did he regard Barnes's request as indicating a mercenary spirit. He surely made a strong case for Mr. Ivins to combat, a case so strong that a great deal of it will stick in the jurors' minds, since jurors are but human.

It is gratifying to those who have supreme confidence in the judiciary that the doors have been opened wide so that no element of the colonel's case is barred by technicalities. The same ruling will enable Barnes to get before the jury matter which ordinarily would not be admitted in an action confined to pleadings.

It appears from the colonel's own evidence that he sought Barnes's help for the race track people against Governor Hughes. He admits that Barnes told him that the bill was right, that bill was right, that the people wanted it and that it should pass. Barnes saw Belmont as the colonel requested. Barnes changed his position and was a target. He wrote the colonel complaining that he was being hammered, but like a good soldier declare he would take the clubbing as long as he could keep his head above the water. The colonel replied in an appreciative and encouraging way, wishing him good luck. That racing incident made the break between Barnes and Hughes, yet the colonel proceeded to blame Barnes for the organization's attitude toward Hughes thereafter. The colonel admitted the initial action, offered evidence to prove Barnes was influenced by him to oppose the racing measure and proceeded to lambast Barnes. The story reads as though he got away with it. We think he did. He is a marvelous witness as well as a marvel in other lines. In an English court he would not have a chance. At Syracuse it doesn't seem from a study of the evidence as reported that he can lose. The New York Evening Sun concludes a comparison of Roosevelt and Barnes in this manner:

It is not levity in the Colonel; it is genius. He is the master mind, the oversoul, all things to all men and far above the obligation of steadfastness or even consistency. Every new revelation of the workings of his sublime complexity adds to the fascination, even to the admiration, which he commands from common men.

We await with eagerness the light which Mr. Barnes will throw from the wold outside upon this commanding figure.—Herald-Gazette.

SHORT BALLOT IN THE WEST

Six years' experience with long primary ballot said to have prepared people for change. Governor Dunne strongly in sympathy. Bills to be introduced this year for making state board of equalization and municipal court at Chicago appointive.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws of 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday the 18th day of May, 1915, for the repair of the following highways:

Oswego County Rep. Cont., No. 751; Class of Work, C. O. Appl.; Rd. No. 772; Name, Fulton-Hannibal, Pt. 1; Town, Granby; No. 825; Name, Fulton-Oswego; Town, Granby; Rep. Cont. 747; Class of Work C. O. Appl.; Rd. No. 654; Name, Oswego-Mexico, Pt. 2; Town, New Haven; Rd. No. 5044; Name, Mexico-Union Square, Pt. 1; Town, Mexico; Rd. No. 5221; Name, Union Square-Pulaski, Pt. 2; Town, Richland.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Chas. J. McDonough, 433 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

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Oswego County: Rep. Con. No. 701; class of work, Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing, Guaranteed; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby. Rep. Con. No. 700; Class of Work Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing guaranteed; Road No. 539; Name, Fulton-Volney; Town, Volney.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

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The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego, The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Fetkiv and Tekla Fetkiv, his wife.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, John M. Farrell, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Being known as lot number seven (7) of Block Two Hundred and Three (203) of said City, former Village of Oswego Falls, as laid down on a map of said Block made by O. C. Breed, C. E., for John W. Stevenson, Proprietor, on September 1st, 1909. Said map now being on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office and being the same premises acquired by Fred P. Hovey and Goldie Mae Hovey, his wife, from John W. Stevenson and N. L. Whitaker and Carolyn G. Whitaker, his wife, by deed bearing date November 9th, 1909, and recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office in book 267 of Deeds at page 284.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

JOHN M. FARELL,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

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April : Fulton Automobile Club Edition : 1915

Crime Wave Strikes City; 2 Robberies In a Few Hours

A wave of crime, without parallel in the annals of the city swept over Fulton late yesterday and last night. From early in the day until two o'clock this morning the police force was busy, and there were several calls for the patrol.

An unusual number of arrests for drunkenness were reported and Judge Wilson meted out severe sentences to several old offenders in City Court this morning. The most important case on the docket evolved from an assault perpetrated on Rev. Wayland G. Bassett, of Cayuga st., a retired clergyman, well advanced in years. The assault was committeed yesterday afternoon at Mr. Bassett's home by two young men who have been loitering about the city for the past two weeks. These strangers presented themselves as repair men and announced that they would clean and repair carpet-sweepers, furniture, etc. This subterfuge is sometimes used to affect an entrance into the houses of the city, and then if chances were favorable, the crooks pocket any articles of value which might be in sight.

Mr. Bassett was working in his garden yesterday afternoon when one of the young men came into the yard and asked him into the house saying that he would like to fix his carpet sweeper and also look at any other of his household articles which needed repairs. Mr. Bassett, never suspecting the man for a moment, led the way into the house and when he stepped into the room he found the other man there. While one man blocked his exit, the other asked him for $5 with which to get out of town. Mr. Bassett, amazed at their nerve, said that he did not have $5 and told them that he would not give it to them if he did. They then jumped upon him and held him down on a couch and beat him almost into a state of insensibility. Fighting against odds, Mr. Bassett finally forced his way to the door and after opening it fell out on the porch on his back, crying for help. Fred Blodgett and Irving Galusha, residents of the neighborhood, heard his cries and came running to his assistance. The two men attempted to escape but Mr. Galusha and Mr. Blodgett collared one as he attempted to make his getaway through the front door and as the place was by that time entirely surrounded, the other man affected a bold front and walked into a neighbor's house to telephone the police. Mr. Blodgett had already called the police and when they arrived the men and Mr. Bassett, with the witnesses, were taken at once to the City Court.

Judge Wilson called court immediately and the men were arraigned. After Mr. Bassett told his story, the accused, in rebuttal, said that Mr. Bassett had attempted an assault upon them. This did not seem logical in view of the fact that the clergyman is old and bears an excellent reputation in the neighborhood. After hearing both sides of the story, Judge Wilson told Mr. Bassett that he would hold the men if Mr. Bassett would make a complaint against them and appear before the Grand Jury. Mr. Bassett, was by that time a nervous wreck, unable to talk coherently, and suffering from the severe shock of his experiences, and he stated that he did not believe himself equal to the task. Accordingly Judge Wilson gave the men 15 minutes in which to leave town and they left. At the hearing they could produce no references of character, except from keepers of Dannemora prison, and it is rumored that they have both served terms. Judge Wilson was unable to hold the men, unless Mr. Bassett would make a complaint.

Intoxicated men livened up things in the evening hours, but it was about the hour of midnight, that two more crimes were committed. The Wolever poolroom on 1st st. only a stone's throw from Police Headquarters was entered and robbd of cigars, tobacco and candy, amounting to perhaps $50, some time after midnight. The thief left tracks on the canal banks in the rear of the building and from the similarity in the tracks it is assumed that one man did the job. After climbing the wall, aided by a wooden support that was built under an addition to the building, the robber broke the lock on a window and entered the pool-rooms proper. There was no light in the place and coming to the front of the store, he rifled the cash box and stole cartons of cigarettes, tobacco and several boxes of candy. The door leading to the cellar shows marks of a chisel around the lock and it is supposed that he first attempted to effect an entrance that way. The robbery was discovered by the police later in the morning and Mr. Wolever was notified. The police have a clue to the thief and it is expected that his arrest will be effected. within forty-eight hours.

Shortly before the Wolever robbery, two men attempted to enter garage of Lawrence J. McQuade, proprietor of the Clark house. The garage is located behind the Quirk theatre and the marauders were hard at work when they were frightened away by employes of the Onyx. They ran up Rochester st. hill but a good description of them was reported. Mr. McQuade would not say this morning whether or not he would enter a complaint against the guilty parties but meanwhile the police are keeping an eye on the men and they will be arrested if they attempt to leave town. No damage was done at the garage.

Judd Donovan, a barber, who almost severed his finger with a razor Monday while at work in the Clark House shop, was held up in the "Flats" section last night about 11 o'clock, beaten and robbed of about $2 in cash. He does not know his assailant but he was able to furnish the police with a good description of the foot-pads and a warrant has been issued for their arrest.

Clean Up and Paint Up

Between now and May 15th, the city administration, the Board of Health, the Chamber of Commerce, and all good citizens who want to see Fulton a cleaner city are going to co-operate in a general clean up.

WILL YOU HELP?

RUBBISH and PAPER are a FIRE HABARD—get rid of them, and avoid the risk.

FILTH and STAGNANT WATER breed DISEASE. Are you raising the mosquitos and flies that plague you? If so cover up your garbage cans, and drain your stagnant pools.

ASHES and REFUSE left in yards are not only unsightly and unsanitary but are there in violation of the law

NOW is the time to get rid of them all.

Yours for—

Better Health—Fewer Fires—Cleaner Fulton.

Dr. F. F. Fox, Mayor;
Dr. G. G. Whitaker, Health Officer;
Dr. E. A. Gladman, Chairman,
Division of Public Safety
Chamber of Commerce.

Ex-Mayor Conners, Member Fulton Board of Education, Urges the Early Purchase of Falley Seminary Property as Site for Fulton High School.

As chairman of the Education Committee of the new Chamber of Commerce, I have appointed the following committee to take the steps necessary to petition the Board of Education to pass a resolution asking the Common Council to call a special election to again vote on securing of the "Falley Seminary" property as a site for a new high school: G. B. Deuel, chairman; Miss Ada Thayer, F. A. Miller, Rev. M. G. Buck and T. H. Marvin.

For three years I was a member of the Board of Education and became thoroughly convinced that a high school building must soon be built and that this "Falley Seminary" property was by far the best site for the purpose; was the cheapest desirable site that could be secured; and that the city was making a mistake by not getting possession of it while it was available.

For the past seven years, the Board of Education has had an option on the property for $16,000. During these seven years the option has been renewed several times at the same price. The present option expires on June 30 and if the property is not then taken by the city, it will be offered on the open market for $18,000 and if not sold in that way may be divided into building lots.

The property has over one acre and a half of land, is centrally located in a very desirable section of the city, faces the public park, is on high land, and is in a quiet part of the city—all of these add much to its value as a high school site.

At present the whole property is leased by the Board of Education at an annual rental of $1,000. The rear of the property is used by the public school pupils for baseball, basket ball, and football. The part between the baseball ground and the seminary building was used last summer as a public play ground. The building itself now has on the south side the "open air" school and on the north side four school rooms housing abut 130 school pupils and has toilet rooms, furnaces, etc.; installed by the Board of Education.

I do not know what arrangements could be made for the school children even next September if this property is not secured by the city.

If $1,000 were added yearly to the $1,000 now paid for rental the property would be paid for in eight or ten years and no taxpayer would feel the extra tax.

There is no question but that the old building now on the front of this site could be demolished for the material in it and by far the best site that we can ever hope to secure for the city will be left on which to build a modern high school as soon as the city is able to handle this proposition. In the meantime the city school children will be taken care of in the old building as they are at present.

JOSEPH M. CONNERS.

Chamber of Commerce Enlists for the Best Only In City's School System

Three committees of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday. The City Government committee met at the Citizen's club at noon and several affairs of importance were discussed. Almost all the committee members were present. At 5 o'clock the Committee on Education met and the question of the site for the new high school was discussed along with several other topics of interest pertaining to improvements in the school system.

At 8 o'clock the committee on Agriculture met with a large attendance in the headquarters of the chamber. It was announced at this meeting, somewhat to the surprise of the committee members, that the directors of the chamber would handle the market question instead of the agriculture committee as first planned. No minutes of the meetings could be procured today on account of the severe illness of Secretary Heydecker who is confined to his bed.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS

RUSSIA

Petrograd—near Ossowetz, Poland, there has been an intermitten artillery duel. On the left bank of the Vistula, southwest of Radosczice skirmishes on April 25th ended in our favor.

In the Carpathians on the 25th the enemy, after long artillery preparations, assaulted the heights to the northeast of Oroszepata. The storming parties got as far as the barbed wire entanglements, where they were mowed down by our fire. On the night of April 25th-26th, the enemy delivered fruitless attacks in the region to the northwest and to the east of Uzsok passs.

In the direction of Stry stubborn fighting continues. A complete Austrian battalion surrendered yesterday.

Our aircraft have successfully dropped bombs on German aeroplanes at an aerodrome near the village o Sauniki. During the day we damaged and captured two German and Austrian aeroplanes.

FRANCE

Paris—To the north of Ypres our progress continues, as well as that of the British army. We have taken a number of prisoners and have captured a quantity of material including bomb throwers and machine guns.

On the front of Les Eparges—St. Remy trench of Calonne, the German attacks have been completely repulsed. At one point of the front alone an officer estimates the killed at nearly a thousand. We have taken the offensive and are making progress.

At Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, after having retaken the summit, we advanced for a distance of two hundred meters down the eastern slopes.

AUSTRIA

Vienna—Nowhere over the whole front have events of any special importance been reported. In several sectors there were violent artillery duels.

In the Carpathians the Russians suspended their attacks against our positions after suffering severe losses.

GERMANY

Berlin—In the western theatre: The British attacked in Flanders with very strong forces the new line of our positions north and northeast of Ypres, which runs from three to four kilometers south of the previous line from close to the north of Dechoudt Farm, on the Yser canal, by way of St. Julien, in the direction of Grafenstafel.

"These assaults, which party were attacked in the rear by German artillery southwest of Ypres, completely broke down under our fire with extraordinarily heavy losses.

"The enemy's fire completely demolished the houses in Lizerne which were vacated by us during last night. The bridge head situated on the left bank of the canal, immediately to the east of Lizerne, still is being held by us.

In the engagements hitherto fought at Ypres our troops took fifty machine guns.

We have commenced to bombard the important railway junction and military headquarters at Roeseringhe, about twelve kilometers west of Ypres, with appreciable success.

"In the forest of Argonne a French night attack to the Northeast of Vienne-le-Chateau was repulsed.

In the Meuse hills we also secured further advantages yesterday. Although the French brough up new forces, the attacks made by the enemy against our positions at Combres failed.

TURKEY

Constantinople—Under the protection of warships the enemy attempted to land troops Sunday at four points on the west coast of Gallipoli, namely, at the mouth of Sighinders, on the coast in the district of Aviburn to the west of Kabatepeh, on the coast at Tekeburum and in the enighborhood of Kum Kale.

The troops of the enemy which landed at Tekeburum were forced to retreat at the point of the bayonet and were pushed back to the coast. Part of these forces on Monday night were obliged hastily to return to their ships. The Turkish attacks at all points are progressing successfully.

Simultaneously a fleet approached the Dardanelles in order to force the straits from the sea but it was obliged to retreat before our fire.

The forces of the enemy which landed at Kum Koleh advanced under the protection of warships but despite a heavy bombardment from all sides our troops drove them back to the coast.

The enemy lost 400 men killed and two hundred taken prisoners. Our losses were insignificant.

A party of Moslem soldiers who landed with the French troops at this point of the coast deserted the French and joined our forces.

Before Kum Kaleh we captured a number of English and Austrian soldiers, among them a captain and a lieutenant.

LONDON

London—Yesterday all German attacks northeast of Ypres were repulsed. In the afternoon our troops took the offensive and made progress near St. Julien, and to the west of that place.

The French co-operated on our left, and further to the North they re-took Het Sas.

During yesterday's fighting our ar-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

WEATHER FORECAST

Strong shifting to some what unsteady cloudy weather tonight and Thursday probably unsettled.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES and FULTON TIMES Weekly

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G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 28, 1915

DEFINITIONS

The Initiative: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, require the submission of any measure to the electorate at a regular or special election. Applies to constitutional amendments as well as statutes.

The Referendum: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the reference of any measure passed by the legislature to the entire electorate at a regular or special election. Sometimes called the voters' veto power.

The Recall: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the submission of the question whether a given official shall be removed from office or not.

The Petition: A duly legalized and officially distributed form asking for the submission of a proposition to the voters, and to which the signatures of voters may be attached.

The Emergency Clause: A statement inserted after the enacting clause of a measure (usually by a ¾ vote of the legislative body) declaring the proposed act to be immediately necessary for the public peace, safety or health, and therefore that it must go into effect at once.

Publicity Pamphlet: A book issued by the state or city containing the text of initiated and referred measures; should contain signed arguments for and against said measures, if any voter or body of voters desires to present them.

Preferential Ballot: A ballot upon which the voters may express first and second or more choices of candidates for a given office. Designed to secure an election by a majority, when possible. Is applicable only to the election to a single office in a single district; as to the governor of a state, the mayor of a city, or one councilman from a district.

Proportional Representation: A plan or system of choosing representative bodies so that all considerable groups of voters may be represented in proportion to their numerical strength.

The Short Ballot: Limiting the elective ballot to those offices which are important enough to attract and deserve public attention.

Direct Primary: The selection of candidates for office by the voters at a primary election instead of by party conventions.

Whole Family Dependent

Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio, writes: "One whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey." Maybe someone in your family has a severe Cold—perhaps it is the baby. The original Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ever ready household remedy—it gives immediate relief. Pine-Tar-Honey penetrates the linings of the Throat and Lungs, destroys the Germs, and allows Nature to act. At your druggist, 25c.

THE AUTO CLUB DINNER

Tonight's dinner under the auspices of the Fulton Automobile Club attains a lot of prominence from the fact that it is the first affair of its kind ever held in this city. The presence of an engineer of considerable reputation, T. M. Ripley, of Watertown, brings to the dinner additional notice—more, perhaps, than would otherwise be occasioned, as Mr. Ripley while located here in the service of the State, made of himself a potent factor in the general welfare of civic life.

From every viewpoint, the Automobile Club is to be congratulated upon bringing out the strength of the organization, as the attendance will be in every way up to expectations, and the weather conditions and general surroundings are conducive to an evening of profitable enjoyment.

The Evening Times feels a large amount of interest in tonight's dinner, from the fact that it is a lambkin organization too, having only 111 numbers to its credit and, in addition, its ability to serve automobile dealers in this vicinity by presenting to probable and possible purchasers of the steed of steel a splendid array of advertising matter.

If a reader of this issue of The Evening Times should receive in the folds of the paper a spider, he is reminded of Mark Twain's information given to a subscriber for his Missouri weekly paper, which was, that a spider found in the paper did not mean good or bad luck. Spiders sometimes look over newspapers to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever afterward.

The advertising columns of this issue do not indicate that Fulton's merchants and automobile dealers anticipate the arrival of a spider upon a single page of a single paper printed at headquarters, 66 East First st., Fulton, N. Y.

Opinions

Cattle Sales Day

The Watertown chamber of commerce is to be commended in its efforts to arrange a dispersal sale of cattle for this city. The chamber has taken active steps to bring a sale here similar to that which has attracted wide attention in Syracuse during the past year or more. If the plan works out as now seems probable breeders of blooded stock will consign their cattle for sale in Watertown. There will be a general sales day and farmers and others from all parts of the state desiring to purchase stock will come here.

The carrying out of this plan is desirable for many reasons. In the first place we are a great dairying country up here, one of the greatest in the country. Our dairymen should always be ambitious to improve their herds. In this ambition rests the continued development of the dairying industry in this section. Sales days of blooded stock will bring to the farmers' doors the opportunity to make selections without inconvenience. It will mean that hundreds of blooded cattle will be added to the herds here, which would otherwise go elsewhere.

Again the sales days will mean much to the town in bringing crowds of people here. That is always desirable, for it opens up unexpected trade advantages to any community. There is no reason why our farmers should find it necessary to travel a hundred miles or more to attend cattle sales, when the sales can be brought to them.

The chamber of commerce is to be commended in taking up vigorously this sales day plan.—Watertown Times.

Veto the Direct Tax Bill!

All the talk about Governor Whitman's exercising great care in pruning the appropriation bills is beside the mark, so far as any bene to this city is concerned. If he wants to help New York city and reduce the next budget $14,000,000 he must veto the direct tax bill.

The appropriation bills should be pruned. If they at all resemble every other set of appropriation bills sent to the Executive by greedy, log-rolling legislators, they are full of "pork"—of items grabbing state money for purely local purposes in upstate counties and towns—all for the glory of the lawmakers who are thus able to foist local expenditures on to the state treasury. There is no right, no justice in that. Such items should be deleted.

The Governor undoubtedly will find great opportunity for the exercise of vigilance in guarding against salary raises and undue department expenditures provided for in items adroitly slipped into the bills. These attempts to squander the state's money should be defeated by him, obviously, and such vigilance will help New York city to just the extent that it diminishes state expenses generally and tends to reduce taxation in future.

All this, however, will not be one cent's worth of benefit to the metropolis in 1916. For such aid only the death of the direct tax bill will suffice. If it be not vetoed, New Yorkers will have their next tax rate raised 17.5 points by that alone, and they will know where to visit their resentment. —N. Y. Tribune.

On the Rialto

A New Jersey judge fined the New Jersey Central Railroad $200,000 for rebating. He could have imposed a fine of $600,000, but he probably recalled that Standard Oil fine of $29,000,000 and its near-payment and offered the Jersey Central a suitable discount for cash. (No more statistics,—we've used up all the zeroes).

* * *

After getting a flock of Fulton fight sports all worked up into taking a trip to Oswego to see him perform, "Battling Connors" of this city, refused to battle after the fourth round of his bout at the K. of P. stag Monday night. The Fulconians came home with faint recollections of limburger.

* * *

"Oswego Drought Record Broken." Headline.

Some prominent citizen probably went two days without a drink.

* * *

The State Street school boys blossomed forth in real-honest-to-goodness uniforms. The "unies" have the letters "S-S-S" across the "chist" and some of the Phillips streeters state that that signifies "Sister Susie Sewed 'em."

* * *

By Aerograph.

Fulton Times, Fulton, N. Y.

The new police motorcycle was seen on the outskirts of this village last night, headed for its future home at full speed.

OLD SLEUTH,
Collect. Malamuke, Ind.

* * *

Some automobile issue — what! what! But no joy rides in sight, although Secretary H. of the C. of C. has promised us a ride in his Trumbull when its arrives. Is the Trumbull a new one on you? It is on us!

* * *

No relation, however, to the Trumbull who fought with the bear. And speaking of the bear, we learn that some "wise guys" scent discrepancies in that tale, owing to the fact that the bear escaped from the circus in Scriba and was next seen in Wolcott. Wassamatter? Can't a nice, quiet, self-respecting bear travel? And on foot? He couldn't very well be expected to take the O. and W.

* * *

Watch this space tomorrow—something really worth while—unusual, 'tis true—entitled "Side-lights on the Auto club dinner."

And they'll all be there this eve.

E. J. L.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Arpil 28.—Among the thirty day bills which Governor Whitman has before him, is the measure by Assemblyman MacDonald, chairman of the Assembly ways and means committee, which provides for the submission to the people of the State this fall the proposition of issuing bonds to the amount of $27,000,000 for the improvement of the Oswego and the Champlain canals.

An attempt was made last session to have this bill enacted into law, but it failed to get upon the statute books. The need of the canal improvement was set forth in debate in both houses, yet to no avail. This year the governor will decide whether the bill is a proper one or veto it upon the ground that the burden of taxation is too great this year to give the voters an opportunity of authorizing an additional bond issue of $27,000,000.

If the MacDonald bill is approved b ythe executive and the people in turn ratify itsp fovisions the bonds will bear interest at four and one-half per cent. They will be issued for a term of not more than fifty years from their respective dates of issue and they will be sold for not less than par.

It is planned to sell the bonds in blocks and not at one time, if the MacDonald bill is signed and accepted by the people, so that partial payment may be made as fast as the work of improving the two canals has been done. If the bill and law, created by the signature of Governor Whitman, is received favorably by the people, it will then be decided just how much of the whole issue will be sold at separate sales. The State Comptroller will of course make these arrangements under the direction of the commissioners of the canal fund. The interest on the bonds will be paid semi-monthly in the city of New York.

In order that those who buy the bonds may receive interest upon their money so invested, a direct tax will be imposed of five one hundredths of a mill on each dollar valuation of real and personal property subject to taxation throughout the entire State, for every one million dollars or fraction in par value of the bonds issued, during the fiscal year which the amount of such tax is computed.

The attitude of the people of the State has been in the past, speaking generally, favorable toward referendum proposition dealing with proposed public improvements. Based upon this fact, and providing that the governor signs the bill, the first issue of the bonds is likely to be advertised in the spring of 1916.

Considerable doubt is being expressed relative to the liklihood of the governor approving of the MacDonald bill at this time. Some argue that the Constitutional Convention being on, that canal matters will form a large share of the arguments of the delegates and that a position may be taken by the delegates which might not be in accord with the views of the governor with reference to the bill in question. This talk, however, is but gossip.

George Clinton, the well known advocate of the canal system, who is chairman of the committee on canals of the Constitutional Convention, has as yet made no statement as to what canal subjects his committee is likely to handle or what his own attitude is upon amendments to the law regulating the canals of the State.

Fresh rolls—The kind served by your grocer and all grocers, gives zest to the breakfast appetites. At all grocers every evening, made at Black's bakery. adv112

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GRANGE ENTERTAINMENT

Program for Friday Comprises Two Playlets Produced by "Home Talent."

The younger element of Lower Oswego Falls Grange have been rehearsing for some time, two playlets, to be presented to the public in Grange Hall, in East 1st st., Friday night, April 30.

"An Interrupted Proposal," for which the following cast of characters has been selected, will form the first part of the entertainment:

Mr. Stone.....Harold Dann
Mrs. Stone.....Clara Sylvester
Helen Stone, their daughter
Leila Wilcox
Stephen Howard....Claude Wooding
Mr. Tracy.....Arthur Jacoby
Betty, the maid.....Isabelle Ware
Mrs. Ramsey, a neighbor,
Ruth Wilcox

The second part of the show will consist of a song by Miss Pearl Ellis, and a recitation by Edgar Stewart, to be followed by a play, "Murder Will Out," to be acted by the following cast of characters:

Grandma Stiles.....Jennie Dann
Lena Stiles.....Isabelle Ware
Mary Ann Taylor.....Marion Ware
Bridget O'Flaherty.....Ruth Wilcox
Dinah.....Leila Wilcox

A recitation by Miss Lenore Eames and more music will close the evening of enjoyment.

SOUTH GRANBY

James Blakeman has been ill for some time; Charles Losy is quite ill and Mrs. Sarah Butler is dangerously ill.

Mr. Fred Dickey died last night, it is believed from pleuro-pneumonia.

Last Tuesday occurred the funeral of Mrs. Cinderella Blakeman Ware, wife of Edward Ware, aged 60. She had been ill for some time. She leaves besides her husband, four children, Bert Moses and Fred Ware and one daughter, Mrs. Hattie Kelly. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock at the church at little Utica, Rev. Bull officiating, burial at Jacksonville.

Mrs. Cynthia Lampman is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lydia Ouderkirk.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller and son Homer of Hoosic Falls were over-Sunday guests of their son, Marwin Miller. They are moving onto his farm near Fulton.

Mrs. Armilda Assenheimer of Brooklyn is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Austin of Syracuse were the guests of his mother and sisters Sunday.

Miss Norma Luke was a week-end guest in Baldwinsville returning home Monday morning.

Dick Stewart, wife and aunt, Mrs. Frank Wilcox, came to Wilson Stewart's Sunday in his auto and took them to Baldwinsville to John Garrett's and to visit his mother, who has been ill for some time. They found her improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Baker and Miss Alba Couill visited at Morgan Butler's Sunday.

Earl Sperbeck drives a new auto.

Hume Hunter is moving near Fulton on the Chase road.

Alonzo Loop has moved his family to Syracuse where he has employment.

Mrs. H. Austin spent a part of last week with her son Roy.

Miss Lida Butler is in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Roey Austin visited at Fred Andrew's Sunday.

Harry Rowland is working for Elmer Cook.

Herman Austin was on over-night guest of his sister, Mrs. Alice Cook, Saturday.

Miss Ruth Whitcomb and Onid Ware were callers in town Sunday.

For any sore use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh.

White Man With Black Liver

The Liver is a blood purifier. It was thought one time it was the seat of the passions. The trouble with most people is that their Liver becomes black because of impurities in the blood due to bad physical states, causing Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness and Constipation. Dr. King's New Life Pills will clean up the Liver, and give you new life. 25c. at your Druggist.

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We give FREE each week an enlarged 8 x 10 copy of the best print finished in our developing and printing department.

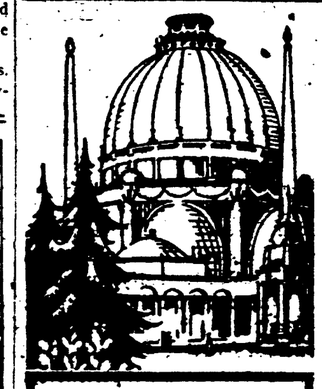
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but if you must wear them get them here.
Eyeglasses Jewelry Silverware
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Jeweler & Optometrist
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We Are NOT Neutral

as regards the desirability of a *Bank Account*.

We have been examining the evidence for more than a quarter of a century and are convinced that every person of a sound mind should have one.

You can begin with $1.00 and your money will soon be earning 4 per cent.

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1600 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . . 7:00 P. M. Arrive Cleveland . . . 7:00 A. M.
Leave Cleveland . . . 7:00 P. M. Arrive Buffalo . . . 7:00 A. M.
(Central Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional panels show, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of two cent stamp to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our illustrated and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITATION TO PROVE WILL—The people of the State of New York, To Cyrus W. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.; Anna Phillips Nagle, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ruth Winegar, Nutley, N. J.; Frank E. Winegar, New York, N. Y.; Minnie Wood Douglas, Nutley, N. J.; May Wood Taylor, St. Joseph, Mo.; George E. Wood, New York, N. Y.; Clinton R. Wood, New York, N. Y.; William H. H. Phillips, Washington, D. C.; Ordelia Carscallan, Carter, Mont.; Josephine M. Wood, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Kittie H. Haw, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Edwin Claire Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Mary Kidd, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Percy D. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Flossie M. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Rachael C. Davis, Toledo, Ohio; William B. Phillips, Toledo, Ohio; Elmer E. Phillips, Stockbridge, Mich.; Mary E. Ormsby, Stockbridge, Mich.; George H. Phillips, Stockbridge, Mich.; Frank L. Wright, Stockbridge, Mich.; Elpha L. Hutton, Stockbridge, Mich.; Bertha Lyman, Boise City, Idaho; Charles Shaw, Kansas City, Mo.; Ada M. Davis, Clear Lake City, Iowa; Kittie A. Davis, Clear Lake City, Iowa; Clinton L. Davis, Clear Lake City; Iowa; Ada Phillips, New Orleans, La.; Marion Phillips, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Alexander Bozant, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Augusta Phillips, Toledo, O.; Ada Mason, Batavia, N. Y.; Kittie Look, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; Cyrus Frederick Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.; Ross Phillips, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Asa Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.; Grace Phillips Bryant, Akron, O.; Frank Barnes, Fulton, N. Y.; Hiram Barnes, Little Falls, N. Y.; Loren Barnes, Syracuse, N. Y.; Fannie Barnes Danks, Springfield, Ohio; Fanny Barnes Burt, Hannibal, N. Y.; Edith Barnes, Fulton, N. Y.; Harry Barnes, Frankfort, N. Y.; Eleanor Tamlyn, Custer City, S. Dak.; Robert J. Jennison, Jamesville, Wis.; W. Harry Jennison, Los Angeles, Cal.; Minnie E. Roberts, Maywood, Ill.; Mrs. C. W. Warren, Waldron, Kan.; Ella Reed, Russell, N. Y.; Ransom Stewart, Russell, N. Y.; Orley Stewart, Russell, N. Y.; Hattie Hurlburt, Harrisville, N. Y.; Mary Curtis, Hermon, N. Y., Rebecca Durham, Fine, N. Y.; William Barnes, Harrisville, N. Y.; William Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Edwin Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Grace Shampine, Watertown, N. Y.; Helena Brown, Watertown, N. Y.; Minnie Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Earle Brown, Albany, N. Y.; Perry B. Hunter, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Florence Haviland, Stockbridge, Mich.; Elmina Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y., and to Nettie Hunter, Carrie Hunter, Eva V. Hunter, Florence Hunter, Mary Ann Marlott, Alice C. Phillips, Virginia E. Phillips, George R. Phillips and Hamlin Phillips, whose several places of residence, if living, are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry for that purpose be ascertained, and to the widows, surviving husbands, next of kin, heirs-at-law, legatees and devisees of such of the nine last named persons as may be deceased, if any, whose several names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry for the purpose be ascertained:—heirs-at-law and next of kin and other persons interested in the probate of the last will and testament of Julia A. Broadwell, late of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, New York, deceased, greetings:

Upon the petition of Arvin L. Rice of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, New York, one of the executors named in a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Julia A. Broadwell, late of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, and State of New York, deceased, and relating to both real and personal estate, praying to have said instrument in writing and the codicils thereto proved, and recorded as a will of real and personal estate: You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before the surrogate's court of the county of Oswego, at the surrogate's office in the city of Oswego, in the said county of Oswego, New York, on the 24th day of May, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why said will should not be admitted to probate, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your general guardian, if you have one; or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of the surrogate's court of the county of Oswego to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Clayton I. Miller, surrogate of our said county of Oswego, at the city of Oswego, in the said county, the 12th day of April, A. D., 1915.

(L. S.) H. E. HINMAN,
421-5t Clerk of the Surrogat's Court.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego, The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Robinson, Mary E. Robinson and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, B. C. Turner, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block, in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Being lot number two (2) of block number two hundred and three (203) in the former Village of Oswego Falls according to a map of said block made by O. C. Breed, engineer, filed in the Oswego County Clerk's office September 7, 1909, said lot being 37.71 plus feet on Walnut Street by one hundred (100) feet deep, bounded by parallel lines at right angles.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

B. C. TURNER,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego, The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Fetkiv and Tekla Fetkiv, his wife.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, John M. Farrell, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Being known as lot number seven (7) of said Block made by O. C. Breed, C. E., for John W. Stevenson, Proprietor, on September 1st, 1909. Said map now being on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office and being the same premises acquired by Fred P. Hovey and Goldie Mae Hovey, his wife, from John W. Stevenson and N. L. Whitaker and Carolyn G. Whitaker, his wife, by deed bearing date November 9th, 1909, and recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office in book 267 of Deeds at page 284, of Block Two Hundred and Three (203) of said City, former Village of Oswego Falls, as laid down on a map

JOHN M. FARELL,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.
Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Miss Goldia Graham of Battle Island spent a few days the past week with Mrs. Byron Wells.

Miss Alice Plumroy of Fulton was the guest of Misses Bertha and Elizabeth Echard on Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Fred Loughrey is able to be out again.

Edward Echard has bought a new Ford touring car.

Mrs. Lewis Burchin entertained Mrs. John Larock and daughter of Fulton the past week.

Mrs. Samuel Graham of Battle Island spent Saturday with Mrs. Fred Dodge.

Mrs. Edward Echard and daughter Catherine, Miss Bertha Echard and Alice Plumroy called on Mrs. Byron Wells on Friday.

Norman Adams of Syracuse spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walton Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Burchin of East Minetto spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Burchin.

Mrs. Bell Dodge called on Mrs. Fred Dodge on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter Edna, and D. E. Wells spent Sunday at Maple Avenue with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pooramon.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard and daughter spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Brockway of Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens of Oswego Center, and Mr. and Mrs. ames Stevens spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dumont.

Mrs. Bert Wells and son of East Minetto called on Mrs. Byron Wells one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Decker of Volley Center brought his invalid mother here to see her old home and sister, Mrs. Walton Adams, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David June entertained out of town guests on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Echard and family went by auto to Baldwinsville on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loughrey are receiving congratulations on the arrival of Archie Earl, born on Wednesday, April 13, 1915.

Bread, made amidst sanitary surroundings, creates the demand for goods "made in Fulton." Black's bread is it. adv112

ENAMELLING BY ELECTRIC POWER

Overland Company Uses Largest Industrial Electric Plant Anywhere

An improvement of much importance to the automobile industry has been installed at the big Overland factory. The Willys-Overland Company, which ranks as a leader in manufacturing efficiency, recently closed what is probably the largest industrial contract for electric power ever given to a central station.

The contract calls for the electrification of sixteen large enamelling furnaces having a volume of 48,000 cubic feet and a capacity of 140 tons of enamelled product every ten hours. The work put through the oven consists of various sizes and shapes of steel parts. With the 4500 horsepower previously required from the same station, the new furnaces will make the total now used by the Overland Company approximately 10,000 horsepower load. According to electrical engineers, this is fully as great as the total power required for lighting a city larger than Toledo.

One of the ovens which has been in operation for several months has given results far superior to any previously obtained by the Overland Co., which formerly used gas in the place of electricity, as practically all other automobile manufacturers are doing.

The equipment of the ovens makes them almost entirely automatic in operation. When the oven is loaded the closing of its door automatically throws a switch which turns on the current. A pyrometer, which can be adjusted to operate at any desired temperature, rings a bell when the proper degree of heat is reached, thus notifying the attendant, and also automatically turning off the current.

With the elimination of flue gases usually found in enamelling ovens, the work is made cleaner, smoother and a brighter finish is given to the materials. Dirt and spots attendant upon the gases have disappeared and the necessity for ventilation has been reduced to a minimum, reducing air currents and the possibility of picking up dust which may find its way into the ovens and cause a slight flaw in the work.

The volume of work which can be accomplished with the new installation is almost half again as great as was possible with the old equipment. This makes possible a proportionate reduction in the cost of enamelling each unit.

The installation of electrically heated ovens is said not only to increase the manufacturing efficiency of the Overland plant but also to do away with all of the hazards attendant upon the work. The fire danger is entirely eliminated, explosions are done away with and the safety of the attendant is assured. The non-oxidizing heat cannot scald the operator and the heat of the surrounding atmosphere is materially decreased, making the working quarters entirely comfortable. These better conditions are reflected in a higher grade of work on the part of the factory employes.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mattison are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Helen Margarite, on Tuesday, April 20th.

Miss Clara Green, who has spent the winter in Fulton has returned home.

Miss Eva Wells of Fulton is the guest of friends in town.

Miss Estelle Hyatt was a Sunday guest of friends in Sodus.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Smith of Deerfield, were guests of friends in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips of North Hannibal were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper.

Mrs. Edgar Barlow and sons Clark and Stewart of Syracuse were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Barlow of Hannibal Center.

William Fonda of Irondequoit is the new superintendent of the Fonda muck farm.

Mrs. Finnegan drives the milk route from the Evergreen farm to the Hannibal cheese factory.

Word has been received here of the death of John Edminster of Weedsport, from typhoid-pneumonia after a week's illness, on April 18th. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Edith Enight of this place, and four children, also a father, mother and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Crabill and assistants, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were in town last week. Mr. and Mrs Crabill have many friends in town to bid them welcome. They will spend a week in camp at Fair Haven, then go to Oklahoma to conduct evangelistic meetings.

Remember the social to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stevenson, April 28th, which promises to be of more than ordinary interest. Tickets on sale at the house at 7.30 p.m., ten cents. Come and enjoy a trip to the Adirondacks.

"Our Minister's Honeymoon" at the Presbyterian church Monday and Tuesday evenings was enjoyed by a full house, Much credit is due those who participated in the play and Miss Estelle Hyatt, who presided at the piano with her accustomed skill and ability and did much to make the event a success. Fifty-two dollars were realized.

The pea vinery is to be removed from Hannibal as it has not been a profitable proposition.

Mr. William Works, whose death occurred at Fulton recently was for many years a resident of this place. He was 83 years of age and is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Cleveland Harding, with whom he has made his home for the past few years.

Rober A. McKay, who died in Kingston, Ontario, April 17, was a resident of Hannibal some years ago. He was 92 years of age and is survived by two sons, Robert, of Fulton, and John A., of New York, also one daughter, Mrs. H. B. Mills of Kingston. Interment at Mt. Adnah cemtery, Fulton.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Missionary society of the Presbyterian church, will be held at the church parlors, Wednesday afternoon at 3.30. Supper will be served as usual.

The postponed meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Friday evening, April 30, at the home of Mrs. Fred Lockwood.

The boys of the fruit growing class of Hannibal High school enjoyed a trip to North Hannibal last Thursday, where two interesting demonstrations were given by E. Victor Underwood, manager of Oswego Farm Bureau. A pruning demonstration was given, also treating oats for smut.

The 26th anniversary of Golden Sheaf Grange held last Saturday night was a very pleasant event. Owing to illness some of the candidates for third and fourth degrees were unable to be present. So the first and second degrees were worked on a class of three candidates by degree team No. 1. After which, a surprise supper was served by the reception committee and gentlemen of the grange. The ladies were served first and were very nicely waited upon by the gentlemen. The menu consisted of maple syrup and biscuits, saltines, pickles, coffee, fried cakes and cup cakes. Messrs. George Crofoot and Frank Wellington sang several songs accompanied by Prof. Corbin on his mandolin. The tables were beautifully decorated with flowers—one plant worthy of special mention was a large azalia loaded with blossoms, some a light pink, others a dark pink on the same plant; kindly loaned by Mrs. J. W. Burt.

L. E. Porter is beautifying his house with a fresh coat of paint.

Frank Neville is spending some time with friends in Savannah.

The return trip contest between the Mauritania and Lusitania at the Baptist church appears to be exciting as much interest as the one previously held. The Mauritania is leading at present.

PALERMO VILLAGE

Thomas Carney, one of the oldest residents of the town of Paermo, died at his home here on April 18, after a lingering illness. The funeral was held on Tuesday, Rev. H. F. Snow of East Palermo officiating and burial at Palermo. Beside his widow, five children survive him, Mrs. E. Kenyon, Mrs. J. Max Vincent, Mrs. John Hines, Mrs. William Cotton and one son, Emmett Carney.

Mr. and Mrs. James Marshall of Utica were guests of friends here on Sunday. They made the trip in their new National automobile.

Mrs. Mary Vincent, who has been the guest of her son, Willis Hunington, of Syracuse, has returned home.

Mrs. James Jones was the guest of her son, Clarence Jones and family of Fulton on Sunday.

Mrs. G. D. Primble and Mrs. Lulu ilman spent Monday at Lacona.

Mrs. eParle Babcock of Fulton has been visiting her sister, Mrs. H. P. Kelsey.

Mrs. Freida Borst, who has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jennings has returned to her home in Syracuse.

Jay Melvin and family of Oswego were in town on Tuesday to attend the funeral of Thomas Carney.

Harold Hills is enjoying a new motorcycle.

W. R. Atwater of Fulton was in town Sunday visiting friends.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Palermo Telephone Co. was held at Trimble's hall, Monday afternoon.

Paint Now

If you ought to have painted last year and waited, how much do you think you made?

You'll buy an extra gallon this year. There's $5 or $6 for paint and labor. You think you won't, but you will; you can't stretch paint.

It is always so: the longer you wait, the more paint and wages. Besides what paint is for. What is it for?

DEVOE

L. P. SMITH Co. sell it.

Always inquire of your grocer whether he sells bread made under sanitary regulations. He will tell you to buy the Black Baking Co.'s products. adv112

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

TODAY
"SATAN SANDERSON"
Big Five-Reel Feature with Orrin Johnson and others.

TOMORROW
BILLIE RITCHIE,
the side-splitter, in two-reel comedy feature,
"HEARTS AND FLAMES"
Four Others.
Admission 5c

COMING FRIDAY

THE DOLLAR COUPON

This coupon will apply as ONE DOLLAR upon the purchase price of any electric appliance in stock.

All appliances greatly reduced in price.

This offer good ONLY ONE WEEK, May 3d to 8th

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
ONEIDA STREET Phone 144



Hereafter the basis of adjustment will be:

In Ford sizes, plain tread, 6,000 miles; Kant Slip, 7,500 miles. All other sizes, plain tread, 5,000 miles; Kant Slip tread, 6,000 miles.

The word "adjust" is merely figurative, because in 1914 the total adjustment in Kelly-Springfield Tires for the whole United States was less than 1%. You get this unequalled service in *uninterrupted mileage*—not adjustment.



Made to Make Good

Before buying some other tire at a lower price analyze the basis of adjustment offered by the other maker—see what you really *do* get for less money.

Kelly-Springfield
Tires are built up to a standard—not down to a price

Distributors
THE OLMSTEAD COMPANY, Inc.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

For Sale in Fulton by
F. D. VAN WAGENEN, Inc.

COMMENCEMENT EVENTS IN JUNE

Prize Speaking May 14; Class Play June 22; Commencement June 23; Seat Sale May 6

Arrangements are now being completed for the events which accompany the annual graduation of another class from the Fulton high school. The events this year will be held as follows: Prize speaking in The Quirk Friday evening, May 14.

The following have been selected by the high school faculty to compete in this contest and are now being trained for the event by Mrs. Lora White Kesler, teacher of elocution: Florence L. Moody, Eryma E. Paige, Lillian P. Simons, Jessie B. Wilcox, Harold T. Cacrey, Leland T. Carner, Ramon F. Lewis, Howard Shaff.

Class Day exercises and class play will be held in The Quirk on Tuesday evening, June 22. The class play selected for this occasion is "The Fortune Hunter." The play will be staged and the pupils trained by Mrs. Kesler and will probably be the best ever presented by high school pupils in Fulton.

The commencement exercises will be held in the new Baptist church on Wednesday, June 23. A good speaker will be secured to give the commencement address.

The Fulton high school orchestra, which is now under the training of Mrs. L. R. Owens, will furnish music for all the commencement exercises.

The advance sale of seats will be held in the assembly room of the high school on Thursday afternoon, May 6, commencing at 4 o'clock when reserved seats for the class day play will be selected and the other tickets given out. Tickets for the three events will be sold for 50 cents. Single admission to the prize speaking contest will be 25 cents; to the class play, reserved seats, 35 cents; general admission, 25 cents; to the commencement exercises, 25 cents.

PEACE PARTY GOES ON WAY

Vessel with American Women Allowed by British to Proceed.

London, April 28.—An admiralty order issued today released the steamer Noordam, whereupon the vessel proceeded to Rotterdam.

The Noordam has on board the American women delegates to the International Women's Peace Congress at The Hague.

PUPILS WANTED
IN VOCAL INSTRUCTION
—Inquire
FRANC. LA LONDE
220 SENECA STREET

HEAT PROSTRATION

Thermometers Close to the Hundred Mark in Sun.

New York, April 28.—Street thermometers were flirting with the hundred degree mark in New York today under the rays of a midsummer sun. Some climbed to 97, but the official thermometer of the Weather Bureau was content too stop at 90.9 degrees at 3:45 p.m., setting, however, a new high record for April temperature in this vicinity. The previous maximum April temperature was established on April 18, 1896, at 89.9 degrees.

There were several heat prostrations. Summer clothing, including an occasional straw hat was in evidence.

BIG IMPROVEMENT IN IRON ANT STEEL SEEN

New York, April 28.—Decided improvemetn in the steel and iron industry is seen in the financial statement of the United Steel Corporation for the first quarter of the calendar year, issued today. Taking the report by months it shows that March earnings were fi8,004,136, as against $4,511,058 in February and $2,567,176 in anuary.

Total earnings were $12,457,809, a gain of $1,524,639 over the proceding quarter, the net income showing an increase of $339,315. This left the small balance of $915,058 applicable to palment of the preferred dividend which required an outlay of $6,304,919. To meet this deficit it was necessary to draw on last December's undivided surplus to the extent of $5,389, 861.

Contrary to his usual custom, Chair man Gary refrained from any public discussion of trade conditions, but it was said that the mills of the companw now are operating from *5 to 70 per cent. of capacity. The corporation's foreign business is said to show a marked gain over the last quarter of last year.

A Puzzler.

Little Raymond, although youthful, is a thinker. "Mother," he asked the other day, "what do cows eat and drink?"

"They eat grass and drink water."

"But, mother, how can they drink water and lay milk?"—Washington Post.

Pressed His Suits.

Mask—Who is that fellow coming out of your room with a suit?

Wig—That's my press agent.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Perversity.

One man went to business schools,
Learned to do each thing by book.
Another never studied rules,
What he liked he went and took.

The first man should have fallen through,
The second knew no word like "fail."
The first man now is in "Who's Who,"
The second man—oh, he's in jail.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Reaching a Conclusion.

"I imagine from your speech that you are a taxidermist."

"What makes you think so?"

"Principally because you tell me I am as wise as an owl and then try to stuff me."—Exchange.

WANT AN ACCOUNTING

Thomas and John Hunter Were Executors of Estate of George Benson

An order to show cause why Thomas Hunter and John Hunter, Jr., executors of the estate of George Benson, of Hannibal, should not distribute the assets and make a final accounting, returnable before Surrogate Miller yesterday afternoon, was adjourned until May 3d. D. P. Morehouse obtained the order. He appears for Eva Parsons, a niece, who is a legatee under a provision of the will, which set aside $2,000 and ten acres in Hannibal for Mrs. Benson for life, to go at her death to the children of his brothers and sisters. Mrs. Benson is now dead and it is claimed the farm has been sold for $975. She wants her share of this, $2,975.

Adelbert J. Vickery was given authority to accept $100 in settlement from the Empire United Railways for the death of his wife, who was killed while walking on the tracks near Phoenix on March 9th. O. M. Reilly represented him.—Palladium.

HOME FROM WASHINGTON

Delegates to the D. A. R. Convention Had a Most Enjoyable Time.

The Oswego delegation to the National Congress of the D. A. R., held recently at Washington, D. C., have returned and report a most harmonious meeting.; Mrs. M. S. Lovell, local Regent, stated this morning that Mrs. Davol Page had been installed as Vice-State Regent. She was elected to the office at the State Convention of the D. A. R. held in this city last year. Mrs. William Cumming Story was elected President-General over Mrs. George B. Guernsey, of Kansas City, the vote being 695 to 461. Mrs. Willard Augsbury was elected Historian-General by a large majority. Mrs. Augsbury presided at the State convention of the D. A. R. held in this city last year. Mrs. Lovell was accompanied by Mrs. Page, and Mrs. John Post Miller joined them in Washington. Oswego delegates voted with Mrs. Story.—Palladium.

MRS. LEE'S FUNERAL OCCURS FRIDAY

The funeral of Mrs. Charles R. Lee will be held from her late home Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services will be in charge of Rev. C. S. Robertson of the First Presbyterian church of which Mrs. Lee was a member.

Mrs. Lee is survived by her husband and several cousins; Mrs. Sarah M. Potter, of Syracuse; Mrs. M. F. Willard, of this city; Miss Grace Potter, of Syracuse, and Mrs. Thomas D. Lewis, of New York.

Mrs. Lee was born in this city in 1859 in the same house in which she died, which at that time was the residence of her father, George M. Case, who was an assemblyman from this district at one time. Her maiden name was Eva D. Case. In 1893 she was married to Dr. Lee, who practiced medicine here for many years. He later became president of the Citizens National bank, which was founded by Mr. Case, who was president of the institution for many years or until his death. One brother of the deceased, Solon F. Case, also died in this city many years ago.

MT. PLEASANT

Don't forget the date of the play at the Grange Hall, Friday and Saturday, April 30 and May 1. Ladies, please bring cake.

The W. F. M. S. will meet with Mrs. Paddock May 7th instead of with Mrs. Willis Streeter, as announced on the programs. The committee are Mrs. Looker, chairman; Mrs. L. Streeter, Mrs. Willis Streeter, Mrs. Paddock and Mrs. Kath.

Mr. and Mrs Horace Collins were recent guests at ohn Howard's.

Mrs. Crooks is quite ill at her hame near South Scriba.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Durfey were week-end guests of Syracuse friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown and family of South Granby were guests at Mark Osborne's last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Dann of Granby were recent callers at Allan Osborne's.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens, Miss Marion Dumont and Fred Stevens of Minetto were guests at Ed Durfey's one day last week. Master Edward Durfey, Jr., accompanied them home. The trip was made in their new auto, by way of Fulton.

Master Herman Lathrop continues in a critical condition.

Advantage.

"That multimillionaire says he works from twelve to sixteen hours or more a day."

"Well, he can afford to. He doesn't have to keep his health in order to hold his job."—Washington Star.

SEEKING PARDON FOR LEO FRANK

Condemned Man's Only Hope Is Executive Clemency.

COURT SAYS TRIAL WAS FAIR

Manager of Pencil Factory, Convicted of Murder of Fourteen-year-old Employee, Exhausts All Legal Actions Without Avail, but Still Remains Hopeful—Nation Watching Case.

Atlanta, Ga.—Although the highest court in the land has decreed that he must pay the death penalty for the murder of little Mary Phagan, Leo Frank has not given up his fight. His attorneys are now busy on new plans, and the young man, condemned to the gallows, is still hopeful. The supreme court of the United States in deciding that his trial had been fair, that the jury had not been influenced by public sentiment, apparently blasted his last hope.

There was one ray of light, however. He could appeal to the governor of Georgia for clemency, but there was no further legal action apparent.

All the nation watched this case closely. Friends of Frank held that race prejudice entered into the trial. Frank is a Jew. Hundreds of letters are pouring into the office of the governor of Georgia asking for a pardon or for commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment.

Frank was manager and also a shareholder in a pencil factory at Atlanta.



Photo by American Press Association.

LEO FRANK.

Mary Phagan, fourteen years of age, was employed in the factory. She called on a holiday to collect her wages and failing to reappear at her home, search was instituted and at 8 o'clock the following morning her body was found in a remote part of the plant, showing evidence of murder and assault.

Suspects were taken in by the police, and then suspicion attached to Frank. He was convicted mainly on the testimony of Jim Conley, a negro, who said he had helped Frank to dispose of the body after the murder. Local sentiment was against the prisoner almost from the start. Remarkable stories of his alleged immorality were told.

The defense tried to fasten the crime on Conley, the negro, who was an employee of the factory. A note which purported to have been written by the murdered girl just before her death was a link in the testimony. It was found torn in scraps near her body and purported to be addressed to her mother, in which she charged the crime on a negro without naming him.

The handwriting bore a slight resemblance to Frank's writing, but Conley after first denying that he wrote the note or that he was in the factory on the day of the murder, finally confessed that he wrote the note, but at the direction of Frank.

Leo M. Frank is a native of Brooklyn, a graduate of the Brooklyn high school, who won a scholarship in Cornell university and is also well educated along technical lines. He has a family in Atlanta and up to the time of the murder had a reputation generally in the community of being a successful business man of good moral reputation.

The courtroom was crowded in anticipation of a decision in the Frank case and many people stood in line outside unable to gain admission. Since the case has been before the supreme court a nation wide agitation has been carried on in favor of the prisoner, and it was evident that his friends were many and influential and that money was not being spared in an effort to influence public sentiment in favor of the prisoner.

$10,000 For Kind Act.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Because he cared for him while sick William Gatterman was left $10,000 by Robert A. Wilson. Wilson came from Monroe and lived at the Gatterman home until taken to Milwaukee for treatment. Gatterman remained with him until he died. The two men were unknown to each other until five months ago.

STATE STREET WON

Phillips Street School Team Gave Way to Superior Playing Yesterday.

The State Sstreet school baseball team proved its general superiority over the Phillips Street team at the Athletic field yesterday afternoon. The East Side boys led the scoring all the afternoon and finished victors by a 21 to 10 score.

The second inning was the Waterloo of the Phillips Street team, the State Street hitters finding the delivery of Fitten for eleven runs. Draper, the State Street pitcher, was the most consistent hitter. He came up to bat five times, and made five runs, hitting the ball for one three-bagger(two two-baggers and two singles.

The West Side team failed to show its usual brand of inside baseball and a number of errors were chalked up against them.

The line up and score:

State.—Allen, l.f.; Palmer, 1b.; Crandall, 3b.; Somers, ss.; Sylvester, cf.; Edgarton, rf.; Felman, c.; Larrabee, 2b.; Draper, p.

Phillips.—Pooler, 1b.; Sawyer, ss.; Courtney, 3b; Lundy, 2b, p.; Dewey, c.; Bozek, lf.; Lum, rf.; Mahar, cf.; Fitten, p., 2b.

State	0	11	0	2	1	6	1	—21
Phillips	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	—10

Standing of the Teams

	Won	Lost	P.C.
State	2	0	1.000
Phillips	2	1	.667
Fourth	1	1	.500
Erie	0	1	.000
Oak	0	2	.000

FULTON REMINDERS

A letter to a Fultonian from the "City of Brotherly Love" says in part:

"Each day we are reminded of Fulton. Our breakfast cocoa and Peters' chocolate we get from your city. In my daily trips I see the Great Bear Water place, also their wagons on the streets."

This is evidence Fulton is advertised abroad.

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

BUILDERS ACTIVE

Sharp & Rogers, contractors, are making ready to begin building houses for Mrs. F. C. Barnes and F. A. Miller. The Barnes home is to be in S. 3d st., 400 block; while the Miller house is to be located in S. 3d st., opposite the Presbyterian church.

Always a bargain!
Always one price.
Always the best value at the price.
NEVER MORE
NEVER LESS
You know the values are guaranteed. Why don't you wear
Styleplus Clothes $17
The same price the world over
We became the exclusive distributors because they have the distinctive style of higher priced clothes, in addition to a guarantee of wear.
Big selection of fine fabrics.
All the popular styles.
Specials for young men.
S. Lipsky & Son
Fulton, N. Y.

Up-to-Date Tailoring
in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"—
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
2d and Cayuga

BEAN SEEDS
THE SANDS CO. beginning with May 17 will have seeds ready for sale. Can furnish any variety you desire at market prices at the time of delivery, or under a contract to deliver us the beans in the fall.
Order at your earliest convenience.
SANDS COMPANY
Cor. Erie and 2d St. Phone 78

O. HENDERSON & CO.
SPECIAL FOR
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Crepe Waists, colored and white . . . . . $2.98 for 98c
Our 25c Ribbons for 17c
New lot of Silk Taffeta Skirts $1.98
Crepe Night Dresses, 69c for . . 50c
Corsets, $1.00 for 79c
Muslin Drawers, 25c for . . . 19c

SHOES
There is not a shoe requirement that any member of the family may mention that this store is not equipped to meet, and when we say "meet" we mean that our assortments are so broad, our styles so perfect and yet so varied, and our prices so moderate that no one can come to our new store without finding several styles that are sure to please them.
If you do not know this store, we suggest that your first visit will go far in showing you why our customers are so certain of everything they buy here.
Don't forget the REST ROOM that we have provided; it is for your convenience.
SPECIAL! SPECIAL!
Women's $3.00 Putty and Sand Top Shoes, in Patent and Gun Metal. Priced special at $2.29
Stranahan & Love
15 South First Street Fulton, N. Y.
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MORTON & SHATTUCK

Hand or Phone in Your Miscellaneous Want Ad copy for The Evening Times as early in the day as possible to insure insertion the same day.

No ads will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Rooms to Rent.—Two delightfully situated in 4th st. near park; small, quiet family; available after May 1. Address by letter, S, Times office. tf

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

Found—A brown and white bull dog. Owner can have it by paying expenses of keep. John Wolovfee. 111c

For Sale—A collection of about 150 old coins—will sell cheap. C. Sage, 365 Park st. Phone 3304. 111

Wanted—6- or 7-room flat; finely equipped. Address J., Times office. 112c

For Sale—English terrier, seven months old; pedigreed, from Friar kennels. 9 South 2d. 112

To Rent—Lower flat, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements. 258 S. 3d st. Phone 1291. 115

Wanted—Man to work acre ground; shares or otherwise. L. W. Enerick. 112

Wanted—One or two capable machinists. Dill's Machine Works. tf

FRESH COWS—2 for sale, at reasonable price. Phone 5101. 111

Sewing Machine for Sale—319 Utica street. 112c

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

Wanted — Dressmaking and plain sewing. Phone 3432. 116

For Sale—Auto truck. Inquire Bort's Bakery. 111

RUDE—BRONSON

Assistant Chief Rude of the fire department and Miss Mable Bronson were married this morning at 9:30 o'clock at Zion Episcopal church. Rev. M. J. Peters officiated.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Rude left for a short trip. The assistant chief, who is popular in his position, will, with Mrs. Rude upon their return receive congratulations a-plenty.

An established reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

RAKES COLONEL'S RECORD HARD

Steel Corporation's Absorption of Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. Approved by Him

The Colonel is in fine fettle. William Ivins, chief counsel for William Barnes, was again the inquisitor and Gave Mr. Roosevelt more rope than inthe hands of Mr. Barnum, who read the Platt letters. However, Mr. Ivins relentlessly raked the record of Colonel Roosevelt.

First, a letter was introduced showing that Mr. Roosevelt, when President, had approved Barnes' course in the race track bills, a course which succeeded in defeating them at the regular session.

In his answer to the complaint Mr. Roosevelt sets forth specifically that Barnes' action on the race track bills was one thing of which he emphatically did not approve.

Next, Mr. Ivins reminded the witness that H. C. Frick and George W. Perkins, of the United States Steel Corporation, had contributed to his presidential campaign in 1904.

Ivins secured the admission that Mr. Roosevelt, while president, had nevee instructed his attorney-general to prosecute that corporation. After that the cross-examiner went into the matter of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, whose purchase by the steel corporation was authorized by President Roosevelt. Again the witness admitted that no action under the Sherman law had been set on foot as the result of this alleged violation of that statute.

Probeing for a like stote of affairs regarding the New York, New Haven and Hartford, Ivins fell foul of a sharp answer.

"I did," the Colonel exploded, when the lawyer asked him if he had ordered any investigation into the affairs of that railroad.

How far Ivins proposes to go into the Colonel's relations with corporations he did not reveal.

Although the Colonel was on the stand for the five and a half hours of the trial, he talked but little. He had recovered from his irritation at Barnum, the Syracuse lawyer, who read the Platt-Roosevelt correspondence and pestered him about it this morning, as he had done yesterday. And Barnum, without the power to arouse indignation, became far less ecective than formerly.

In the afternoon he listened with an air of good natured tolerance to a long correspondence between himself and Barnes, matters now stale, then when Mr. Ivins sought to insinuate that the letters implied unqualified approval of everything Barnes had done. Once when, as a memory tester, he wasasked if he remembered when he was elected president of the United States, he replied, wearily: "I do not."

He cheered up noticeably when Mr. Ivins read a number of his speeches and interviews sailing into Barnes at the time of the Chicago convention. The old fighting spirit that carried him within an inch and a half of victory at that modern Armaggedom seemed to come back to him.

Addresses in which he bracketed Barnes with Penrose, Guggenheim and Lorimer he verified eagerly.

One sentence from these which brought the Roosevelt teeth in view was:

"Among all the bosses of the United States; among all the men representing privilege in politics, there is none more fit to do the boss's work than William Barnes."

Mr. Roosevelt's counsel, while severely jolted by the production of the Platt-Roosevelt correpsondence, are building high hopes on the re-direct examination and the testimony of these witnesses.

"They have not heard anything, not a single thing," said one of the Roosevelt people tonight. "We can destroy all that evidence on the re-direct examination—biff! Just like that." And bringing his hand down on the arm of his chair he flattened an unsuspecting fly to the thinness of a wafer.

CICERO FARMER'S CATTLE KILLED; WERE INFECTED

A government inspector killed 28 cattle belonging to Harry Murray, a farmer of Cicero, yesterday afternoon. It was the fortieth case of hoof and mouth disease reported in the counties of Onondaga and Oswego. An examination made Monday revealed the presence of the dread disease in the herd and in order to avoid further infection the inspector decided to kill the animals immediately.

Since the outbreak of the plague in this county it is estimated that $100,000 worth of cattle have been destroyed in order that the majority might be saved from infection. The Federal Government reimburses the owners for one-half of the value of the cattle and the state assumes the other half of the amount. Thus far no action by the state has been taken in this vicinity, although the government has announced that it is ready to receive the claims.

Prompt action by inspectors thruout the county has done much to prevent the spread of the disease and it is thought that this case is almost the last. The agents announced yesterday, that, in their opinion the disease was almost stamped out and no furthermeasures, except the ordinary preventatives, are considered necessary.

"SATAN SANDERSON" TODAY

Manager Prowda of the Happy Hour theater announces to The Evening Times that his disappointment is keen over the news from Buffalo that the reel to have been shown tonight, "Shadows of a Great City" is destroyed—burned up; but in its place "Satan Sanderson," comes to please Fulton audiences and will be one of tonight's attractions at the Cayuga st. moviehouse.

Community Notes

The nine-eyar old daughter of William Dale died Tuesday after a long illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. Coleman entertained friends from Oswego over Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Lewis are entaining Mrs. Charles Stickney of Buffalo.

* * *

M. and Mrs. C. M. Allen are entertaining Miss Ethel Warfield of Uadilla.

* * *

Mas Katz of Gloversville has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Lipsky, S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. A. D. Clark, S. 4th st., will leave soon for a visit with relatives and friends in Wisconsin.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. Palmer of Oneida st. are entertaining Miss May Wilcox of Oneida.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Gladman are spending a few days in Buffalo.

* * *

Rev. W. H. Brown and family have gone to reside in Taberg, N. Y. Their many friends regret their departure and wish them success in their new field.

* * *

Theodore Rogers is ill at his home home in Hannibal st.

* * *

Mrs. L. Smith of Phoenix was in city Monday calling on friends.

* * *

Edward Foster is ill at his home.

* * *

The Glee club of Fulton high school were in Oswego last evening for a rehearsal for the musical festival to be held in Syracuse May 10th. The Glee Club will sing in the large chorus

Whole Family Dependent

Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio, writes: "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey." Maybe someone in your family has a severe Cold—perhaps it is the baby. The original Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ever ready household remedy—it gives immediate relief. Pine-Tar-Honey penetrates the linings of the Throat and Lungs, destroys the Germs, and allows Nature to act. At your druggist, 25c.

STANDING OF CLUBS IN FOUR LEAGUES

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Results Yesterday

Richmond, 11; Toronto, 8.
No other games scheduled.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Richmond	1	0	1.000
Jersey City	0	0	.000
Rochester	0	0	.000
Bfcalo	0	0	.000
Newark	0	0	.000
Providence	0	0	.000
Montreal	0	0	.000
Toronto	0	1	.000

Gomes Today

Toronto at Richmond.
Buffalo at Providence.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Results Yesterday

Boston, 12; New York, 5.
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 2.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	1	.900
Cincinnati	8	4	.667
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Chicago	6	6	.500
Boston	6	6	.500
Pittsburgh	4	8	.333
Brooklyn	4	8	.333
New York	3	8	.278

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Results Yesterday

Washington, 2; Phila., 1.
New York, 2; Boston, 0.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 4.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	10	4	.714
New York	7	4	.634
Chicago	8	6	.571
Washington	6	5	.545
Boston	5	5	.500
Cleveland	6	8	.429
Philadelphia	3	7	.300
St. Louis	4	10	.286

Games Today

St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Boston at New York.

FEDERAL LEAGUE
Results Yesterday

Kansas city, 7; Chicago, 6.
Baltimore, 7; Brooklyn, 6.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Buffolo, 14; Newark, 8.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	10	6	.625
Chicago	7	5	.583
Brooklyn	8	6	.571
Pittsburgh	8	6	.571
Kansas City	7	7	.500
Buffalo	6	9	.400
Baltimore	6	9	.400
St. Louis	4	8	.333

Games Today

St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Chicago.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Buffalo at Newark.

THE QUIRK FEATURES

Today's program is headed by the famous Gertrude Coghlan in a three-reel Selig, "Her Ladyship," and three other reels. Tomorrow oseph Smiley and Lilie Leslie are featured in a three-reel Lubin, "Love of Women." An Essanay, Edison and Selig complete a six reel program to which is added Charles Chaplin, the funniest man in picture life, in a two-reel Keystone comedy, "His Trysting Places." One big scream.

Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 57-100 per cent. pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously Passed This Spring by Every Householder of Fulton:

Whereas, Coal in previous years has advanced in price when it is needed for stove and furnace, and,

Whereas, We have been compelled to buy coal when the price is higher, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we shall at once fill our bins for the winter of 1915-1916, thereby curtailing needless expense, we have decided to order

THOMAS H. MARVIN

to stock our bins for the coming winter.

FACTS ABOUT ALLEN MOTORS

Its Designers Claim That It Is In a Class By Itself for Power

The motor is the heart of an automobile.

No matter how beautiful a car may be, no matter how strongly it is built, no matter how expensive its equipment, or how luxurious its fittings, it cannot be a good car if it has an inferior motor.

An automobile is, in a sense, like a man. He may be big, handsome and dignified in appearance, but if his heart is weak he is severely handicapped. He cannot stand the strain that is necessary to high achievement.

The Allen car is not handicapped by a weak heart. There are no leaky valves under the Allen hood.

One of the strong features of every car we make is the Allen Motor. A better motor than the Allen has never been put into an automobile.

It has durability, simplicity of construction, great power and every point of excellence that you will find in motors that go into the most expensive cars on the market.

Speaking of the organization of the Allen Motor Company, E. W. Allen, president of the Allen Motor Co., says:

"We have gone into the automobile business, not for the purpose of driving others out of it, but to provide for the man of average means, the car he wants at the price he is able to pay. Such parts as we can make better and more economically in our own shops than they can be produced elsewhere are manufactured by ourselves. Those parts that can be made as well or better elsewhere and more cheaply than we can make them, we buy.

"Our aim always is to make Allen cars as good as it is possible to make automobiles at the prices we ask for them.

"We make no pretenses that are not warranted by conditions. We recognize and admit the fact that there are various parts which other manufacturers can produce more economically and perhaps better than we could make them. Such parts are made in immense quantities where they are special facilities and special machinery for their production.

"We buy such parts, subject them to the moste ritical tests and inspection before incorporating them in our cars. This plan is pursued for the purpose of securing economy in construction wherever it does not interfere with quality of efficiency.

"One of the things of which we are proudest is the Allen motor. This we make in our own shops. We do not believe there is a better motor in the world than the Allen."

WHITMAN QUITE SATISFIED

Doesn't Think Last Legislature Was Unduly Extravagant.

New York, April 28.—Governor Whitman, here on a short visit, was asked today, through Major Moore, his military secretary, if he cared to comment upon the expenditures of the Legisloture which had just adjourned.

He replied: "I do not believe the Legislature has been unduly extravagant. I believe Senator Sage and his conferec have done all the pruning possible. However, the bills for appropriation are now officially before me and I am going to study them closely."

As to the proposed direct tax, Governor Whitman had this to say: "The state owes money. It must be paid. Why put off the evil day?"

FIRE NEAR METHODIST CAMP

Cottages at Riverside Threatened for a Time—Village Loss Heavy.

Riverside, N. Y., April 27.—Volunteer fire ghters had under control today a fire which started in the village late yesterday, burned five buildings, and spread to the forest on Carpenter's Mountain, or a time many cottages in the Methodist Camp meeting ground were threatened, but all escaped damage. The buildings destroyed weer the bottling works, ice house and barn of the Riverside Distributing Company, and the residence of William J., and Jeremish McCarty, principal owners of the corporation. The loss estimated at $50,000 is covered by insurance. More than fifty acres of standing timber and large quantities of cord wood on the mountain were burned.

TRAFFIC EXPERT TALK

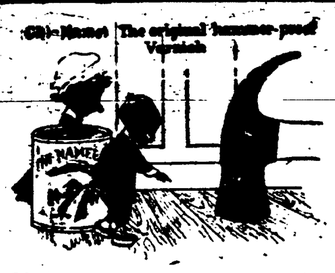
Dr. J. E. Campbell and Thomas E. Smiley representing the Northern N. Y. Traffic Association, will give a talk tomorrow night at City Hall.

The speakers are here upon the invitation of Division of Industries of the Chamber of Commerce. Any person interested in this topic, whether Chamber members or not are invited to attend.

Man Takes His Own Medicine is an Optimist

He has absolute faith in his medicine—he knows when he takes it for certain ailments he gets relief. People who take Dr. King's New Discovery for an irritating Cold are optimists—they know this cough remedy will penetrate the linings of the throat, kill the germs, and open the way for Nature to act. You can't destroy a Cold by superficial treatment—you must go to the cause of the trouble. Be an optimist. Get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery today.

Boy's Wash Suits
Priced from $1.00 to $2.50
A full line of these Suits all exceptional values
The McKinstry Store
NOW ON FIRST STREET



The Original Hammer-proof Varnish
The Chi-Namel Demonstrator Will Be at People's Hardware Store Friday and Saturday, April 30 and May 1
Anniversary Sale Price on
White Mountain Refrigerators Oil Stoves and Window Screens
People's Hardware Co., Inc.

Cole Oakland Briscoe
MOTOR CARS
Three Standard Makes at prices to fit every purse.
Each is a Car with a reputation for durability, power, and general day-in-and-day-out service.
CAFFREY & HUGGINS
23 South First Street

OSWEGO COUNTY AUTO DEALERS

The Ford—a great utility because it serves all the people. The popular choice, because it gives better service at a lower cost. Popular again, because it is simple and easily understood by everybody. And with all the refinements, it is still the same dependable Ford, and sells for $60 less than last year—besides the plan of sharing profits with the buyers.

Buyers will share in profits if we sell at retail 300,000 new Ford cars between August 1914 and August 1915.

Touring Car $490; Runabout $440; Town Car $690; Couelet $750; Sedan $975; f. o. b. Detroit with all equipment.

On display and sale at

GEO. B. PALMER'S

To The Auto Buyer:

At present we are unable to supply the demand for Ford cars. The company will give a rebate to every Ford purchaser if 300,000 cars are sold before August 1. In order to share this offer, you must have your order in before that time. You cannot get a Ford in a day and every carload that arrives here is sold before the doors are opened. Moral—order your car now.

Our Ford sales for APRIL follow:

Jacob T. Dreher, William H. Osborne, Lyle Boyce, Elmer E. Taylor, A. M. Druse, William Middleton, J. V. Clute, Fred Blake, Roy Lyboldt (2), Conrad Eckerd, Elmer White, Ernest Arnold, Dan Stewart, Lyman Land; B. H. Pingree, M. F. Brackett, Clinton Nichols, F. W. Austin.

Ford economy is not alone in low price, but in the low cost to operate and maintain. For an average cost of two cents a mile, they serve and save; add luxury to pleasure and bring profit to business. Over 700,000 owners have found the Ford dependable, economical and easy to operate. And in any contingency, there's a Ford agent close at hand—with a complete stock of parts. That's "Ford After-Service for Ford Owners."

Buyers will share in profits if we sell at retail 300,000 new Ford cars between August 1914 and August 1915.

Touring Car $490; Runabout $440; Town Car $690; Coupelet $750; Sedan $975, f. o. b. Detroit with all equipment.

On display and sale at

GEO. B. PALMER'S

REO

The New REO, The Fifth
The Incomparable Four



$1,050
F. O. B. LANSING, Mich.

Have You Ordered That REO Of Yours?

WE DON'T LIKE to keep dinning at you. Seems inconsistent too when all the world knows that we don't need to worry about selling all the REOS the factory can give us.

IN FACT THE DEMAND is, according to advices from Lansing, where the REOS are made, more than four times the possible supply.

HERE'S A 25-ACRE PLANT running full force and over-time trying to meet the demand for automobiles—and orders every day more than four times the possible output.

OF COURSE WE CAN'T SAY that all automobiles enjoy such demand. REO is unique among motor cars for many reasons. REO cars have always been good cars—honest cars—dependable cars—and cars of such low upkeep cost that every REO owner insists on his friends buying REOS in preference to any others.

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN a time since the first REO was made that the big REO plants could supply enough cars for all who wanted REOS.

THERE IS SOME SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED to the fact that there has been over 50 per cent more REO cars sold so far this year in Oswego County than any other strictly high grade automobile. Must be some unusual vaule in the REO to merit such a popular demand.

SO—THIS IS FAIR WARNING— orders that come at once can be filled, and with fairly early deliveries, while those who delay ordering will surely be disappointed.

THERE ARE TWO REOS this season—and one of them is the most popular automobile in America. We can't for the life of us tell which at this juncture.

SUFFICE IT TO SAY the demand for the New REO SIX is more than four times as great as the factory capacity—and for REO the FIFTH it is also hopelessly in excess of our ability to produce.

AND NO WONDER: The new (1915) REO the FIFTH, "the Incomparable Four" at $1,050; and the New REO SIX, "the Six of Sixty Superiorities" at $1,385, represent, each in its power and price class—the greatest automobile value the world has ever seen.

ORDER YOURS NOW—that's the only way to be sure.

REO "SIX"
The Six of Sixty Superiorities



$1,385
F. O. B. LANSING, Mich.

SERVICE STATIONS
at
HUNTER GARAGE, FULTON
and
VENTEN & SON, OSWEGO

OSWEGO COUNTY AUTO COMPANY
MEXICO, N. Y.
Garage and Salesroom
N. JEFFERSON STREET

FULTON AUTO TOP CO.

Manufacturers and Designers of

AUTO TOPS

Carriage Tops, Cushions Slip Covers
Dust Covers Curtain Retainers
Side Curtains, etc.

FREE---To Our Customers

Electric Vulcanizing on Inner Tubes

PHONE 3246 FOR ESTIMATES—ALL WORK GUARANTEED

50 SOUTH SECOND STREET

REO BUSINESS IS BOOMING

Reo Under Jordan's Management Pushes Its Way Into Co.'s Nooks and Corners

General Sales Manager P. C. Reanschaw of the Reo Motor Car Company of Lansing, Mich., writes W. E. Jordan, who is manager for the Oswego County Auto Company, that even with an increased output of 50 per cent. over that of last year, it is almost impossible for the factory to keep up with the demand. Orders for Reo cars are far in excess of the present output of the factory, which from now on will be forced to work more than full time to fill orders in hand. The sales manager adds in his letter that persons who want Reo cars this year and who live in territory where the dealers are protected by contracts for a certain number of cars to be delivered each month are extremely fortunate.

The Reo car has come to be recognized as the car of service to the man who cannot afford the luxury of an automobile. This is especially true since the auto is no longer looked upon as a means of enjoyment, but as an article of diversified uses. Indeed, the auto of today is in fact an important part of a man's business equipment.

To the man who has tried to use a car for pleasure or for enjoyment, the result is invariably the same—he is at once a fiend upon the subject. He realizes the increased efficiency obtained by running the car to and from business; from business to the scene where he would make sales or do collecting; adding to all this the pleasure given his family by having around the premises a machine that will afford pleasure and healthful recreation to all.

One of the best evidences of the popularity of the Reo car in Oswego county lies in the fact that Manager Jordan of the Oswego County Auto Company has made more sales this year than ever before. Here are a few of the recnt sales made by the county company:

Clinton D. Vickery, W. C. Warittg, and Gilbert Dreer, of Phoenix; Mrs. D. Cox, milliner, of Oswego; Henry Pullen, merchant; Dr. F. D. Sinclair, also A. Callison, president of the Peoples Fuel and Oil Co., of Oswego; A. C. Halleran and Frand Crandall, farmer, of Hannibal; T. H. Marvin, coal dealer, Fulton; Albert Quinn, real estate; Wm. Howard, yardmaster for the O. W. R. R., Fulton; E. H. Putnam, druggist, Chas. Brown, builder, and Dr. W. W. Kennedy of Fulton; M. App's son, merchant of Cleveland; Chas. Hollock, flour and feed dealer, of Lycoming; Jacob Webb, of Pulaski, and Phillip Ackley of Parish.

For barbed wire cuts apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh liberally to stop the bleeding and cleanse the wound and to heal it quickly.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y. adv

Some Forms of Rheumatism Curable

Rheumatism is a disease characterized by pains in the joints and in the muscles. The most common forms are: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Sciatic Rheumatism and Lumbago. All of these types can be helped absolutely by applying some good liniment that penetrates. An application of Sloan's liniment two or three times a day to the affected part will give instant relief. Sloan's Liniment is good for pain, and especially Rheumatic Pain, because it penetrates to the seat of the trouble, soothes the afflicted part and draws the pain. "Sloan's Liniment is all medicine." Get a 25c bottle now. Keep it handy in case of emergency.

OSWEGO COUNTY AUTO DEALERS

The Van Wagenen Corporation wishes to call the attention of all Automobile Owners and Prospective Owners to the fact that this is AUTOMOBILE WEEK. The Automobile Club officially starts the ball rolling with a dinner at City Hall tonight, at which time the first Club run will be arranged for. If you don't own a Car, you probably want to. If so you are a PROSPECT and to you we wish to say the OVERLAND is the greatest Car on the market, at anywhere near the price. We are glad to put up the "Six" Cylinder Car at $1,475, the large "Four" at $1,075, or the "Smaller Four" at $850, against any car on the market, specification for specification. There is no car made, for under $1,000, that has the specification and equipment of the $850 OVERLAND [this price includes 4" Tires, and "Autolite" starting and lighting system]. After we sell you a car we are right here in Fulton to give you *Service*. Our interests are here at home, and are with our customers, just as much after they buy a car as before. We have been in business here Twenty-five Years and hope by using our patrons as we should, to remain Twenty-five more. THINK THIS OVER-BEFORE YOU BUY.

THE AUTOMOBILE HAS COME TO STAY

This firm saw it coming and has gradually worked up with the advance and now is known as Automobile Headquarters in this section.

OUR GARAGE

is at your service with competent workmen.

OUR LIVERY CARS

are driven by competent licensed chauffeurs.

OUR AUTOMOBILE TRUCK

is to be rented for passangers or merchandise.

We have three used auto trucks also a few used Ford touring cars that we will sell cheap.

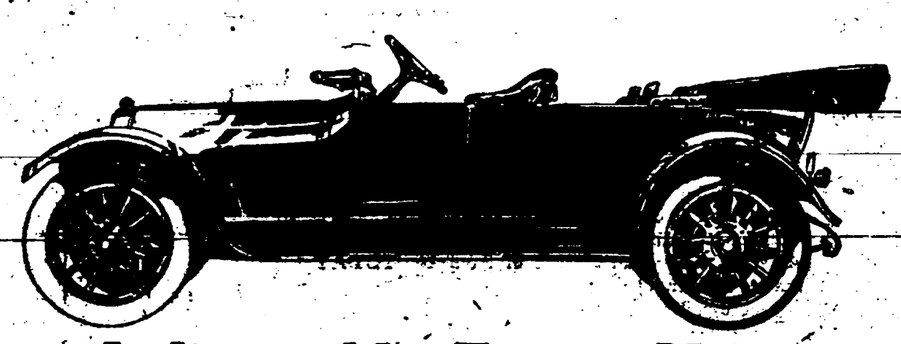
We make a specialty of Vulcanizing Tires.

Best makes of tires guaranteed from 3,000 to 7,500 miles at Special Discounts.

BICYCLES

Best makes of Bicycles, Tires and Supplies at best prices.

Six Overland $1475



Indisputable Excess Value

The wheel base of the Overland Six is 125 inches.

The wheel base of other Sixes, at a similar price, is *shorter*.

The six cylinder motor is of the latest en-bloc design. It is conservatively rated at 45 horsepower.

The motor of other Sixes, at a similar price, is *not* as powerful, *nor* as flexible, *nor* as up-to-date.

The Overland has high tension magneto ignition.

Most other Sixes have *not*.

The tires are 35" x 4½" all around with non-skids in the rear.

The tires of other Sixes, at a similar price, are *smaller*.

Most other Sixes do *not* have non-skids on the rear.

Such is the economical result of Overland quantity production.

We give more car for less money simply because we produce more cars than any other manufacturer of Sixes in the world.

Buy an Overland Six and save money.

Deliveries can be made immediately.

Order yours now.

"Made in U. S. A."

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

TO FORD OWNERS

We are making a specialty of Ford supplies and have studied the wants of Ford owners.

We have a few of Gray and Davis Electric Starting and Lighting Systems at $75.00.

Guaranteed rear Tires	$10.40
Guaranteed Rear Tubes	$2.40
Guaranteed Front Tires	$8.10
Guaranteed Front tubes	$2.10
Running Board Tire Holders	$1.50
Electric Lights	$2.40
Presto-Lite Lamps	$14.00
Dash Clocks	$1.30 and up
Fan Belts, 25c. Pumps	$1.85
Jacks, 85c.; Spark Plugs	25c
Cut Outs	75c
Foot Accelerators	$1.25
Tool Boxes	$2.00
Foot Rails	.75
Robe Rails	.40
Stewart Hand Horns	$4.00
Electric Hand Horns	$2.50
Shock Absorbers	$5.00
Goggles	.50
Cementless Patches	.30
Tire Doh	.90
"Little Steersman"	$3.25
Mirrorscoper	$1.30
Front Foot Mats	$1.25
Front Tire Covers	$1.25
Rear Tire Covers	$1.25
Crown Fenders (set)	$13.00
Seat Covers (Touring Car)	$8.25
Rear Tire Holders	$3.00
Rear Trunk Rack	$1.50
Extra Child's Seats	.80
Tire Gauger	$1.00

And a hundred others.

STANDARD GASOLINE

13c per gallon

OILS and GREASES in bulk or cans.

Help Us Make 1915 the Greatest Automobile Year Ever

VanWagenen Corporation

SHOWROOMS, 50-52 South First Street **GARAGE and LIVERY, 64 South First Street**

FORD CO. IS TO PAY REBATES

Will Refund $50 to Owners; Business Reaches Total of 300,000 Cars

The long anticipated announcement in regard to the profit sharing plan tentatively suggested by the Ford Motor Car company several months ago has been made.

Ford owners are to have the advantage of the rebate offered by Henry Ford providing the business of the compony reached a ertain amount and this rebate is to be paid August 1st.

Mr. Ford in his announcement made within the last few days said: "Barring the totally unexpected, the promised rebate will be paid. The company announced last year that if the total soles reached 300,000 cars between August 1st, 1914, and August 1st, 1915, each purchaser during that period would receive a refund of between $40 and $60."

George B. Palmer, local distributor, for Ford Cars, have received word that the total of 300,000 cars is to be reached in eleven months, a full month ahead of the time limit named. The factory is now from 50,000 to 75,000 cars behind orders in spite of the fact that 1,800 are being turned out daily.

George B. Palmer has been authorized to announce that the rebate will be $50 and will be paid August 1st to all purchasers of cars since August 1st, 1914.

The Chi-Namel graining outfit works wonders about the home. People's Hhardware Co., Inc.—adv.



Do you know that our AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE protects you against fires caused by the machine itself such as BACKFIRING, short circuits, etc.

Protect yourself against the loss of your car by self ignition or ignition from outside sources and be on the SAFE side.

Ask us about rates—the cost is really very reasonable.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
59 N. FIRST STREET

BATTLE ISLAND CLAIM COMES UP MAY 6

The Attorney-General will decide durin gthe next week whether or not the case of the Battle Island Pulp and Paper company against the state will come up in the May term of the Court of Claims in Syracuse. W. P. Gannon of Syracuse, attorney for the company announced yesterday that he was ready for the company's case and he also stated that the Attorney-General had announced last week that the case would be heard in this sitting of the court. Late yesterday it was learned that the Attorney-General had not decided and Judge Rodenbeck set May 6 as a tentative date, prior to the announcement of the Attorney-General.

The Battle Island company claims damages amounting to $1,827,500 from the state resulting from the construction of the Barge Canal. It was found necessary to remove the dam at Battle Island in the construction of the canal and the company thereby lost its water power and other rights. The plant has been without proper facilities since that time, and since it went isto bankruptcy, the trustees have taken the claim. Bulger, Costello and Bonney are the attorneys for the paper company.

Frederick A. Gage, also of this city has a claim intotaling $303,034.35, for damages resulting from the construction of the canal. His water power rights were also damaged. The Pratt estate here claims large damages as a result of damage to real property from the construction of the canal.

The Empire United Railways claim 607,500 for damages by the canal on property near Clyde and also near Oswego. The state appropriated the power plant of the company at Clyde in the construction of the canal.

The Elgin Marbles.

The adventures of the Elgin marbles, now in the British museum, began in 1803, when they were wrecked at Cerigo on their way from Greece to England. It took the divers three years and a vast sum of money to fish up the Parthenon relics. It is believed that Lord Elgin spent over £74,000 in procuring these priceless fragments left by Turkish vandals, who would probably have made an end of even these had the earl not rescued them in time. The house of commons voted £96,000 for their purchase, so that the enterprising peer lost heavily in cash and suffered from a public agitation against his alleged "vandalism, rapacity and dishonesty," as well as from Byron's "Curse of Minerva."—London Chronicle.

Grip of the Bulldog.

It is a commonly accepted belief that nothing short of being pried loose will induce a bulldog to give up his grip on another dog or on an intruder, but this is a mistake. A little household ammonia poured on him as near his nose as circumstances will allow will make him let go immediately. The fumes of ammonia are so overpowering that a dog cannot possibly maintain his grip and his breath a. the same time.

MAXWELL CAR PERFORMS WELL

Oldfield Drives Machine 301 Miles Without a Single Stop

A Maxwell race car, driven by Carlson, won 9th honors in the 500-mile race at Indianapolis, May 30, 1914. The Maxwell racer was the only representative of a low-priced line to compete in this gruelling race, and it defeated 18 foreign and American cars.

The Maxwell racer with Hughes driving, won the Potlatch 200-mile race at Tacoma, Wash., on uly 3, 1914, time 2:41:32 2-5, or an average speed of 74.28 miles per hour.

This same Maxwell racer with Barney Oldfield at the wheel, won second place in the 300-mile Corona, Cal., road race, Thanksgiving day, Nov. 26, and startled the world by establishing a new non-stop record. Barney drove his Maxwell the entire 301 miles without a stop for anything —either tires, fuel or water, THINK OF IT! 301 miles without a stop, at an average speed of 86 3-10 miles per hour. A triumph for light weight combined with endurance, surely!

Te Maxwell racing team also participated in many smaller racing events—races of from 3 to 50 miles—during te summer of 1914 and won 58 first, 21 second and a few third places. In addition to the splendid showing of the Maxwell racing team, Maxwell stock cars have broken all kinds of mountain and hill climbing events; on some occasions with professional drivers at the wheel, others in which te cars were driven by private owners.

Over the five and three-quarter mile Point Loma Course (San Diego, Cal.) Billy Carlson drove his Maxwell race car 305 miles without a single stop. The average speed of the Maxwell was 65 miles an hour. Remarkable! when you know the Point Loma Course is considered the worst in America. It has an altitude of from sea level to two thousand feet above, and necessitates the shifting of gears seven times and use of the brakes four times to every lap. Carlson and his Maxwell won second place with a time just one minute short of first place and defeated seventeen of the world's fastest cars and most famous drivers.

That any car could stand such terrific speed for m re than 300 miles without a stop for anything proves conclusively the wonderful endurance of that car. That the Maxwell Company built two racing cars that stood this gruelling test not once, but twice, proves that Maxwell design and mechanical features are as nearly perfect as human skill and automatic machinery can make them.

For sprains, bruises and all open wounds, Hanford's Balsam will give quick relief. These may happen any day and the prudent man will always keep a bottle on hand.

HER ABSENT BOY.

When a Mother's Lot Is One of Wistful, Weary Waiting.

It's mighty hard to be a mother of sons in Homeburg. I worked in the postoffice for a year once—handed out mail—and I got to know just exactly what most of the mothers in town wanted. I could please them with a new magazine and mystify them with a circular or a business letter.

But if I wanted to light them up until they took the shadows out of the corners as they went out I would give them a letter from a son way off somewhere making good. The best of them didn't write any too often. Once a week is pretty regular, I suppose, from the other end, but you should see the mother begin to come in hungry again the second day after her letter came.

And when a boy came home successful and prosperous and his proud mother towed him down Main street it used to go to my heart to see the wistful looks of the woman friends.

There is hardly a family in Homeburg of the right age which hasn't a grownup son off at war somewhere—fighting failure. It's grand when they win, but I hate to think of some boys who haven't come back.—George Fitch in American Magazine.

Just Like Eve's Apple.

A fruit supposed to bear the mark of Eve's teeth is one of the many botanical curiosities of Ceylon. The tree on which it grows is known by the significant name of "the forbidden fruit," or "Eve's apple tree." The blossom has a very pleasant scent, but the really remarkable feature of the tree, the one to which it owes its name, is the fruit. It is beautiful and hangs from the tree in a peculiar manner. Orange on the outside and deep crimson within, each fruit has the appearance of having had a piece bitten out of it. This fact, together with its poisonous quality, led the Mohammedans to represent it as the forbidden fruit of the garden of Eden and to warn men against its noxious properties. The mark upon the fruit is attributed to Eve.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS

tillery took full advantage of several opportunities for inflicting severe casualties on the enemy.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report. In addition to the destruction of Courtrai unction, mentioned in the communique last night, our airmen yesterday bombed successfully stations and junctions at the following places: "Tourcoing, Roubaiax, Ingelmunster, Stadan, Langemarck, Thielt and Roulers."

WILL RIVAL BIG PINES.

Scientist Gets Seeds of Trees That Grow 400 Feet High.

Seeds which are expected to grow trees more than 400 feet high have been received from Australia by Professor Henry G. Walters at the Plant Research and Botanical institute, Langhorne, Pa. The trees which Professor Walters will endeavor to grow are a part of the glory of Australia, but so fas as he knows, none has ever been grown in America.

"From the cells of these huge trees, eighty-one feet in circumference, it is possible to distil a liquid hydrocarbon similar to that distilled by Edison from coal gas," Professor Walters says.

BEAR CLOSES UP TOWN.

Redding (Conn.) Citizens Take to Attics When Horse Is Eaten.

Redding, Conn., was closed up by a real, live, honest-to-goodness bear. The village board of strategy planned to attack as soon as it had a sufficient supply of ammunition and meanwhile used the telephone in arranging tactics.

Citizens were laughed at when they declared they had seen a bear. Everybody said it was all bunk that there could be a bear within fifty miles of New York city, but when one of Farmer James Green's horses was found half eaten everybody took to their bear proof cellars and attics.

Dwelling and Barn in Emery st., must be sold. Special price. Streeter & Van Sanford, 110, Oneida st., Fulton. 111

Artificial teeth that stay in place. Teeth Extracted without pain. 45 years' experience. Dr. Wells, 217 Cayuga st. Phone 3168. 112

OLD PAPERS

Will be collected for the Hospital

Saturday, May 1st

at 10 A. M.

Please have all old newspaper placed at the curb, or where they may be seen from the street.

Papers must be tied securely.

The truck will run on all streets running north and south, from State to Erie and from First to Sixth.

On the west side the truck will run from Broadway to First and intersecting streets.

FULTON CLERGYMAN MADE ADDRESS YESTERDAY

Rev. Charles Olmstead, pastor of the Congregational church, this city, was one of the speakers during the "Pastor's Hour" at the semi-annual meeting of the Central New York Association of Congregational churches, in session at Oneida yesterday and today. Mr. Olmstead was accompanied to the meeting by his wife, who also made an address entitled, "Three in One" during the "Woman's Hour" yesterday. Mrs. Olmstead is the young people's secretary of the New York State branch of women's missions.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

M. KATRIB
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery
Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

THE QUIRK
CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.
Matinee, 5c.
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

TODAY
"Her Ladyship"
2-reel Selig
"Getting Father's Goat"
Lubin
"Wipe Yer Feet"
Selig
"A Clean Slate"
Lubin

THURSDAY
"Love of Women"
Lubin, 3 Reels
Featuring Joseph Smiley and Lilie Leslie
"Sweedie and Sultan's Presence"—Essanay
"Expensive Economy"
Edison
"The Strenuous Life"—Selig
CHAS. CHAPLIN
in "HIS TRYSTING PLACES"

Your Shoes
Do They Need Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.
Skates Sharpened too

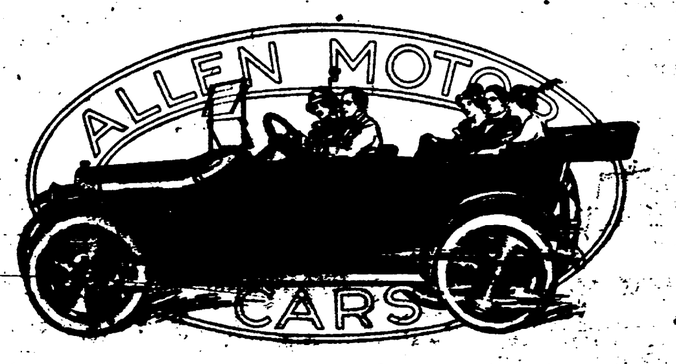
See the New 1915 Models
MAXWELL
"The Wonder Car"
Touring Car $695
F. O. B. DETROIT
ELECTRIC STARTER $55 EXTRA
Can be seen at our show room
William Sylvester
FULTON, N. Y.

The Maxwell Name and Fame

You can probably recall—for automobile manufacturing is only a little over 10 years old—the names of the first cars built. You will also remember "MAXWELL" as the name of one of the leading pioneer cars. You may have recollections of other names of cars that existed but which failed to come up to the early day standards and requirements.

Maxwell cars, from the inception of the automobile industry down to the present moment, have created an enviable reputation for themselves on every point that has to do with motor car values and qualities.

Each year's output of Maxwell cars has added to their fame, so that today it is conceded that never before was it possible to buy so much real automobile for so small a price.



Model 34, Touring Car, completely equipped including Westinghouse electric lighting and starting systems.

Model 34, Touring Car $895
Model 35, Touring Car $1095
Model 33, Small Roadster $875
Model 40, Seven Passenger $1395
Model 38, Runabout $1395

FROM A MECHANICAL STANDPOINT

Allen Cars are built for ultimate economy and satisfaction. They are not designed simply to reduce first cost, or to comply with any sensational fad of today. They are built to stand the "acid test" of actual use—to do their work satisfactorily, year after year, with least cost of operation and maintenance.

We aim to produce a common-sense car—a car that will remain free from trouble—a car that will make its owner glad that he decided upon an Allen.

FOR SALE AT THE
WEST-SIDE GARAGE
Full Line of Auto Accessories Always on Hand.
Repair Work by Expert Mechanics.
WEST FIRST and HANNIBAL STS. FULTON, NEW YORK

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 112 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915 | Price One Cent

Traffic Experts to Talk To-night

Tonight at 8 o'clock the Division of Industries of the Chamber of Commerce will hold a public meeting in City Hall to hear Dr. J. S. Campbell and Thomas G. Smiley representing the Northern N. Y. Traffic Association.

Dr. Campbell desires to interest paper manufactures and manufacturers of other commodities in his association. The service his association intends to give is principally in connection with a traffic bureau in charge of a traffic manager who, will advise shippers as to rates, etc., of the Interstate Commerce Commission Law.

The Industries Division thinking his talk would be of interest to others than the members of the Chamber have made the meeting open and public. Be on hand early—it will be worth your while.

STRENUOUS DAY FOR ROOSEVELT AS A WITNESS

The seventh day in the Barnes-Roosevelt case fairly crackled with electricity. The cross examination ended early in the day. Most of the time Mr. Roosevelt was in the hands of his own counsel, Mr. Bowers.

He resumed his speeches to the jury. The violence of his manner matched that of the storm which raged without. The lightning glinted on his glasses and at times the thunder drowned his voice. But although wholly on the defensive, he outflashed the lightning and outroared the thunder in his effort to show that the blows struck by him out of the very grave of the Big Boss had not hurt.

On re-direct examination which he practically conducted himself, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

First, that he consulted Platt on allmatters because without Platt he could do no "affirmative right" and was not content with "negative good."

Second, that he sent Platt a proof of his message as Governor because he wanted to let Platt know clearly where he stood, to get the benefit of any Platt advice and to learn of any Platt objections so that they might be met.

Third, that he took his nomination for Governor from the hands of the boss without being pledged in any way either to Platt or the organization.

Fourth, that though Platt insisted on nominating him for vice-president, it was not Platt but the unanimous voice of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention which forced him to accept an office he considered of less value than a professorship of history.

Fifth, that he appointed no man on Platt's suggestion unless he considered that man the best possible man for the place. Also that all his meetings with Platt were on the distinct understanding that full publicity should be given them.

Late in the morning occurred a row between opposing counsel over the campaign contribution of yesterday that for a little while threatened to end in violence.

When the cross-examination had ended the Colonel made it plain that he thought he had been deceived by Barnes's counsel about the campaign list of 104 whose accuracy he had attested and whose items he had verified.

Bowers for the witness accused Ivins, for Barnes of "ringing in" the report of the Clapp Committee on Campaign Expenses for that of the actual Cortelyou report. The Clapp committee report was prepared by Elmer Dover, secretary of the National Committee, and Dove has said that it was not wholly accurate.

"If your honor please," said Ivins leaping to his feet, "my good faith has been directly put in question by my dear and devoted friend, Mr. Bowers."

"Well, sir, there are some matters beyond friendship," retorted Bowers while the Colonel began writhing with a well night uncontrollable desire to get into the row.

When Barnum, who had heckled the Colonel Monday, sat directly in front of him and began industriously sneering at him. Mr. Roosevelt leaned forward out of his chair, his jaws working as if forming scathing denunciations and shook his fist in the Syracuse lawyer's face. Barnum reddened a trifle but continued to sneer.

Convoyed, rather than towed by his own lawyer, the Colonel got under full sail in the afternoon. Given plenty of sea room his spirits came back. Once when telling how he had resisted Platt's efforts to manage the New York charter commission he talked for five minutes in an unbroken stretch, delivering perhaps two columns of words in that space of time.

Again when telling the jury what he had said about his refusal to appoint Lou Payne he looked at one of the members earnestly and asked, "Did I not?"

The several jurors nodded their heads in emphatic confirmattion that froze when the courts frowned and admonished the witness against conversation with the men who are sitting in judgment on him.

NEW CHAMBER PLANS JITNEY LAUNCH ON CANAL AND RIVER

The committee on Membership and Entertainment met at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock and the meeting was very well attended. On account of the illness of Secretary Heydecker the program could not be obtained but an hour was spent in discussion of several plans which have been proposed.

It was decided to hold noonday lunches at regular intervals this spring at the Citizens' club and the first of the series will be held at the club May 12. The new club steward will have charge, and as

The repetition of the Chautuaqua circuit here this year was prohopes to make the luncheon a permanent feature.

The jitney launch plying between this city and Minetto was discussed and it was planned to carry freight on the boat during the day and to run excursion trips at night down the river. A nominal fare will be charged for the night trip and if the scheme pays a larger boat will be put in commission with music as a feature. It is planned to have the merchants of the city issue tickets as trade coupons which will be accepted on the launch as fare.

The membership committee is planning a campaign among the farmers of this section and the new maket plan will be offered as an inducement to the farmers to join the chamber. Rates of membership for the farmers will be decided upon later.

The repitition of the Chatauqua circuit here this year was proposed. Last year the Redpath circuit presented a very interesting program here, including 18 lectures, entertainers, vocalists and concerts. The summer band concerts were also discussed.

The West side committee for the purpose of taking steps necessary to petition the Board of Education to pass resolution in regard to the Falley Seminary property, is now completed and is as follows:

John R. Boland, Chairman; W. B. Osborne, John L. Bolan, S. R. Royce, D. M. Sullivan, Everitt Bishop, Charles Olmstead, Charles F. Sloan, C. R. Dines, I. Alderman, Fred Barlow, A. E. Black, B. J. Crahan, George B. Palmer.

FRENCH SHIPS CRUISE FOR GAMBETTA SURVIVORS

Paris, Thursday.—The submarine which attacked the Leon Bambella, the French armored cruiser, which was lost Monday night, along with the major portion of her crew, came from Cattoro, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, an Austrian port about three hundred miles distant from Santa Maria Leuca Point. This distance could have been traveled by the submarine in about twenty hours. IIt was learned at Brindisi that the U-5 was sighted by fishing boats on Monday afternoon.

It appears that the U-5 took up a position about half way between Santa Maria Leuca and the Greek island of Othoni. Here the craft waited for its prey and when the opportunity offered discharged its torpedo against the Leon Bambetta.

Ships which went out to succor the eLon Gambetta are still cruising in the vicinity where she was struck, looking for possible survivors. Those of her crew who have been brought ashore are receiving medical care, and supplies for the survivors are being sent to Taranto.

It is believed the Leon Gambetta had on board a crew numbering 714 men. A majority of the men were asleep at the time the cruiser was struck. Those who have been saved are virtually without clothing. Som were wounded and others were almost unconscious, while all suffered from exposure.

The Leon Gambetta parted company with the French cruiser Jules Ferry on Monday night to cross the Strait of Otranto, with a view to co-operating with other French ships in an attempt to block the Austrian fleet if it should seek to leave the Adriatic.

The Austrian submarine U-5 is a vessel of 273 tons displacement and of a capacity of 500-horse power. Her speed is 11 knots on the surface and 10 knots submerged. Her maximum cruising radius on the surface is 1,000 knots. Her normal complement is sixteen men.

To the Citizens and Taxpayers of Fulton

As the sub-committee of the Education Committee of the Chamber of Commerce it has fallen to us to undertake the somewhat unpleasant duty of securing a petition of our taxpayers to the end that we, as citizens, may again vote on the "Falley Seminary" for a high school site. The arguments pro and con on this matter have been presented so thoroughly in the past few years that it is entirely superfluous for us at this time to go into the matter. We believe that now an imperative public duty is to be done and we are trying to do it because we do not know any better way.

Many think that in the past much political prejudice was in evidence and so for three times this question has been voted down and those who have opposed it have presented no solution of the question which has so persistently confronted us. As we look ahead now we think that here is the way out. Mr. Conners in his letter yesterday has once again brought to our attention the advantages of favorable action and we earnestly appeal to you, fellow citizens and taxpayers, to help the canvassers with the petition in every way possible.

We are giving much valuable time to this matter because we believe it is for the best interests of our people and, if it carries, it will go a long way toward making Fulton a far better place to live in. We ask you this question candidly and fairly. If our people shall again vote the matter down, then in the near future *what?*

Respectfully yours,

GEO. B. DEUEL,
Chairman, Sub-committee.

JANE ADDAMS HEADS PEACE BODY AT HAGUE

The Hague, via London, Thursday.—"The declaration of war was solely man's affair. Let the bringing about of peace be woman's work." This was the theme of the International Congress of Women today.

After active routine work under the unanimously chosen chairwoman, Miss Jane Addams, who gracefully thanked the delegates for the honor they had conferred upon her, many theoretical resolutions were adopted at the forenoon meeting. The American delegates, including Miss Grace Abbott, of Chicago; Miss Emily Balch, of Wellesley College; Mrs. S. P. Breckenridge, of Chicago, and Miss Annie E. Malloy, of Boston, took a notable part in the debates.

The congress listened in the evening to addresses by leading representatives from several countries. Miss Florence Holbrook, of Chicago, spoke before a crowded hall on woman's task of educating children by inculcating ideals of peace and admiration for constructive ability and for the beautiful arts in place of adoration of historic war heroes.

Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer president of the Hungarian Women's Suffrage Association, in an eloquent speech portrayed women, and not men, as the protectors of the home. During wars, she said, the men were sent away and nobody except their decorated superior officers were permitted to know their whereabouts. Mrs. Schimmer appealed to the women to "thunder forth a demand" for stopping the war "in such a voice as will drown the cannon's roar."

COADJUTOR WANTED BY EPISCOPAL BISHOP

Utica, Wednesday.—The election of a coadjutor bishop to assist the Rt. Rev. Charles Tyler Olmstead, bishop of central New York, will be one of the matters considered at the forty-seventh annual convention of the diocese, which will be held in Grace church, Utica, May 25 and 26. Bishop Olmstead has announced that he would ask for a coadjutor.

This will make the diocesan convention one of the most interesting ever held. At present no particular candidates are mentioned, and Bishop Olmstead says that he does not care to discuss them. In some quarters it is predicted that Syracuse and the parishes in the western end of the diocese generally will make a strenuous effort to secure the election of a priest who will be consecrated as coadjutor-bishop from that section.

Bishop Olmstead, who was 73 years old yesterday, was consecrated bishop as coadjutor to Bishop Frederick Dan Huntington, October 2, 1902. Bishop Huntington died in July, 1904, and since that time Bishop Olmstead hoe alone borne the responsibilities connected with the important office. The diocese is a large and growing one, and the bishop feels the need of a codajutor in the work. Last year's convention journal showed that the diocese has 14,672 families in its parishes, 24,357 communicants, and 108 priests canonically resident. The number of adherents is well over 50,000. There are 148 churches in the diocese ,five charitable institutions, and three educational institutions. The diocese includes allgte portions of the following counties: Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Chenango, Lewis, Jefferson, Madison, Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Seneco, Tioga and Tompkins.

Another matter of importance to be reported at the coming convention is that of clergymens' pensions. At the last convention the matter was referred to a committee, of which the Rev. Octavius Applegate, D.D., rector of Grace church, Utica, is a member.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fresh to strong west winds; partly cloudy tonight and Friday. Friday fair and cooler.

Friday fair and colder.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
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Weekly

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B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 29, 1915

DEFINITIONS

The Initiative: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, require the submission of any measure to the electorate at a regular or special election. Applies to constitutional amendments as well as statutes.

The Referendum: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the reference of any measure passed by the legislature to the entire electorate at a regular or special election. Sometimes called the voters' veto power.

The Recall: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the submission of the question whether a given official shall be removed from office or not.

The Petition: A duly legalized and officially distributed form asking for the submission of a proposition to the voters, and to which the signatures of voters may be attached.

The Emergency Clause: A statement inserted after the enacting clause of a measure (usually by a ¾ vote of the legislative body) declaring the proposed act to be immediately necessary for the public peace, safety or health, and therefore that it must go into effect at once.

Publicity Pamphlet: A book issued by the state or city containing the text of initiated and referred measures; should contain signed arguments for and against said measures, if any voter or body of voters desires to present them.

Preferential Ballot: A ballot upon which the voters may express first and second or more choices of candidates for a given office. Designed to secure an election by a majority, when possible. Is applicable only to the election to a single office in a single district; as to the governor of a state, the mayor of a city, or one councilman from a district.

Proportional Representation: A plan or system of choosing representative bodies so that all considerable groups of voters may be represented in proportion to their numerical strength.

The Short Ballot: Limiting the elective ballot to those offices which are important enough to attrract and deserve public attention.

Direct Primary: The selection of candidates for office by the voters at a primary election instead of by party conventions.

PAY WAR TAX IF YOU VISIT CANADA

Americans who go to Canada this summer, for no matter how brief a stay, will be compelled, despite their neutrality, to pay a share of the cost of keeping England's army in the field.

There are no restrictions on Canadian travel and tourists are not required to take out passports to enter Canada, but all will have to pay a tax when they enter. This tax is purely for the purpose of supporting the British army.

The tax is levied by immigration officials and is based on the cost of the transportation ticket on which the taxed person enters the Dominion. On tickets that cost $5 and less the tax will be five cents, on tickets that cost $10, ten cents, and so on, in increasing decimal ratio.

Transportation officials are inclined todoubt whether the tax is strictly in accord with international treaties, and hint that they may test its validity.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HIGH SCHOOL SITE

The Education Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is to be commended for its initiative in regard to framing sentiment for a suitable high school site.

The old Falley site is ideal in location, and the price, when the present arrangements is taken into consideration, is indeed a fair one. Under the present arrangement the rooms leased in the seminary for school purposes is costing the city $1,000 annually. Should the seminary go to the parties in New York who are at present negotiating for its purchase the Board of Education would next year be forced to find other quarters for the grades now housed within the seminary. It is a question if suitable temporary quarters could be found, and even so it is doubted if the rental would be less than the $1,000 the city now pays for its present overflow quarters.

If the expression be true that the seminary could be used for a number of years as it stands at present the $1,000 annual rental could according to an offer made by the seminary heirs be applied to the purchase. Sixteen years' rental plus the interest would give Fulton a beautiful high school site.

Surely the opportunity is one that does not come amiss.

The petition to be brought before the Board of Education desiring it to pass a resolution asking the common council to call a special election to again vote on securing the Falley Seminary property, should be signed by every taxpayer who has an eye into the future regarding the economy in handling the high school proposition.

A GOOD BILL TO VETO

The opponents of vaccination have used their powers of persuasion so effectually at Albany as to secure the Senate's approval of a measure exempting the school-children of all cities of the third and fourth classes from this method of protection against small-pox.

If the Tallett-Jones bill is passed into law vaccination will no longer be compulsory, in the limited sense in which it is compulsory today, in any town with a population below 50,000. This means in effect, as a member of the legislative committee of the Kings County Medical Society has pointed out, that in a very few years a great part of the population of this state will be unprotected. It means, however, that the larger cities will be imperiled by the proximity of towns which may at any moment prove to be dangerous foci, as New Rochelle, for instance, in relation to New York, or Niagara Falls to Buffalo.

The case of Niagara Falls, which two years ago suffered the greatest outbreak of smallpox that this state has known in a long time, shows plainly enough the danger of allowing an unprotected population to grow up in small towns. Had not the condition been dealt with in the most vigorous manner by the State Department of Health many other cities would undoubtedly have suffered, and in all probability further dallying would have forced the sanitary authorities ultimately to cut off all communications with Niagara Falls. As it was, the consequences were sufficiently serious to serve as a warning against further laxity.

The Tallett-Jones bill now awaits the Governor's signature. His duty in the matter is obvious.—New York Tribune.

SUMMER COURSES IN PUBLIC PROBLEMS

One of the most encouraging aspects of present day social conditions in the United States is the rapid growth of a tendency on the part of individuals to familiarize themselves with the true facts of public problems through scientific study, coupled with a growing faith in the efficacy of public instruction in such matters as a sound basis for good citizenship. Each year the teaching of history, civics and similar subjects is receiving greater attention in the public schools and during the last two decades many of the large universities and colleges have established departments devoted solely to the study of political and economic problems.

In response to the popular demand for such instruction, Dr. James E. Lough, director of the summer school in New York university, has decided to establish a new department in that school this summer, which will be devoted entirely to courses in history, government and the social sciences, with special references to present day problems in these fields. The new department will be under the direction of Dr. Stuart Cameron McLeod of the Department of Public Affairs in the School of Commerce, and in a special bulletin issued this week some thirty-five courses in history, government, economics, finance ond sociology are announced for this year.

The purpose of the experiment is to afford an opportunity to busy men and women to secure practical knowledge of current social and political problems through an hour or more of study each day during July and August, and at the same time to offer teachers and others engaged in instruction along these lines an opportunity to improve their equipment for such work.

The movement is significant, not only from an educational point of view, but as an indication of the increasing popular demand for scientific information on public questions.

Further information and copies of this bulletin may be secured from Dr. Stuart Cameron McLeod, New York University, Washington Square, New York, City.

All city grocers handle Black's graham bread, because of the demand for this healthful food. Made in the sanitary way. adv112

Advantage.

"That multimillionaire says he works from twelve to sixteen hours or more a day."

"Well, he can afford to. He doesn't have to keep his health in order to hold his job."—Washington Star.

Opinions

His Own Thirty Days

Having failed to stampede the Republicans on the direct tax issue the Democrats and especially the New York city so-called reform Democrats now turn their efforts upon Governor Whitman begging him to cut out appropriations and reduce the levy. There is no occasion for anxiety in this regard. Governor Whitman will cut from the money bills every dollar not justified. He needs no encouragement along this line. But he will not cut out appropriations to pay the debts we owe, he will not cut items to simulate economy while the burden goes over to another year. He will approve expenditures for needed construction of state institutions, but he will not stand for money for unnecessary improvements nor for new enterprises or experiments at this time. The budget has been made by the legislature. The governor is not committed to one item. It was legislative prerogative to make the budget. He did not usurp that prerogative. It is executive duty to scan, cut, prune and approve. He will conscientiously perform that duty. If he should veto items sufficient to make an important change in the tax rate the economy would justify the return of the legislature. It is assumed that having insisted that its prerogative should be fully recognized, the legislature will not seek to usurp the executive rights, that it will ot interfere or seek to influence the governor in his review of the money bills and other legislation in his hands. Giving no heed to Democratic woils and paying no attention to legislators' plaints, the governor will proceed as he promised in the campaign, to compel economy and to see that the laws are faithfully executed.—Watertown Standard.

Work Well Done

Various estimates have been published of the work of the State legislative session, which closed Saturday, but those that are fair and not dictated for partisan considerations agree that the administration's endeavor to fulfill the pledges upon which it went into office was both conscientious and successful. Governor Whitman and a Republican Legislature were elected for a distinct and well understood purpose. That they have carried out that purpose effectively the record shows.

The problems presented by the demand for reform in State departments were complicated by the legacy of debt and obligation resulting from four years of extravagant and inefficient administration. It is estimated that the amount that the present administration had to make up because preceding Democratic administrations failed to provide for the necessities of the State Government was more than 10 millions. This matter and all the others to which the Republicans were committed were met with courage and efficiency and the ultimate judgment of the people of the State upon their performance must be favorable.

The part that Oneida county had in this good work is gratifying. Senator Wicks, athough a first termer, was one of the most active members of the upper house. He won his way to the front rank and his record is in every respect creditable to himself and his district. Assemblyman Fuess and Fuller also bore well their part in the work that fell upon the Republican majority.—Utica Dispatch.

John Bunny

If ony one ever had a dual personality it was John Bunny. One personality—the private, normally articulate every day mortal, subject to the limitations of space and time—is no more. The second, a comic genuius of pantomime, laughing, fearing, raging thru countless scenes simultaneously from one end of the world to the other—lives on, assured of immortality while the partnership between the movies and human nature remains unbroken.

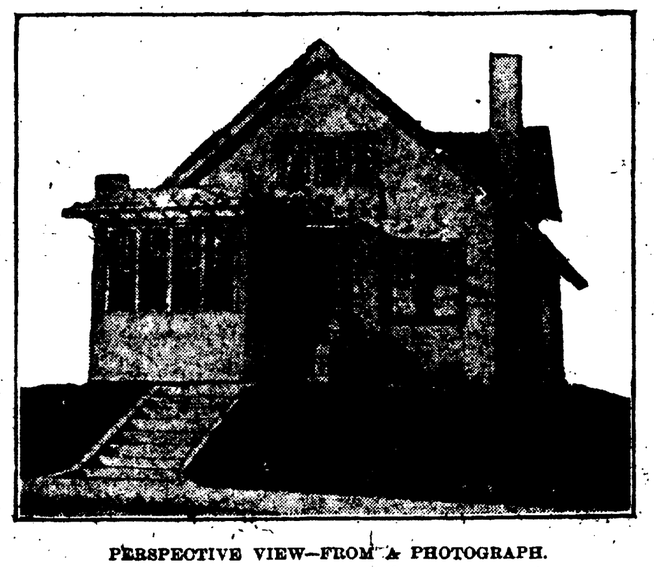
For the comparatively narrow circle comprised in Bunny's family and personal friends there may be little consolation in this reflection. But for the ninety millions of movie fans, selfish in their love of this funmaker's kaleidoscopic image, the knowledge that death cannot remove the John Bunny who was their friend comes as the balm of Gilead.

For the man's art has a universal appeal. The wholesome comedy of the Bunny facial expressions is lightening the human burden for myriads of individuals, regardless of race or creed, warming them with a sense of brotherhood. It has come nearer to justifying the new medium than all the elaborate scenic and historic "pageants" ever devised by ingenious motion picture producers.—New York Mail.

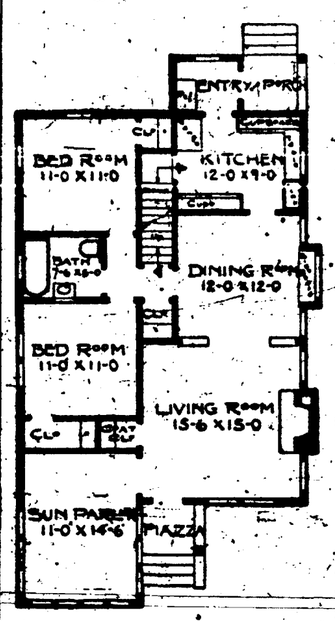
Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv

A BUNGALOW IN ROUGH CAST.

Design 629, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FLOOR PLAN.

This bungalow is covered with white rough cast, with the trim all stained a dark brown, the effect of which is very picturesque and pleasing. The large sun room connects with the living room by a French door. Living room has a fireplace and opens into a large dining room fitted with a built-in sideboard. The kitchen is complete in its arrangement of all the kitchen conveniences, with cupboards, work table, range space and sink provided and also refrigerator space provided in the entry in the rear. The two bedrooms are amply provided with closet space, and there is also a closet off the living room and one off the dining room. Bath is well arranged and is situated conveniently for both bedrooms. Size, 28 feet by 30 feet; first floor, 9 feet; basement, 7 feet under all. First story finished with hardwood floors and birch or oak finish; second story unfinished. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $3,200.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also book of interiors, $1 per copy.

DE RUSHA PETITION

A petition for letters of administration on the estate of Eli DeRusha, late of Fulton, was filed in Surrogate's Court by Eli M. DeRusha, and other sons and daughters. The estate is valued at $3,800 cash in bank at Fulton.

Mrs Katherine Williams has been authorized to assign to herself two U. S. bonds of $500 each from the estate of her late husband, Frank M. Williams.

The estate of Edmund M. Everts, late of Mexico, is valued at $49,684.35 according to the transfer tax appraisal.

CENSUS WORK TO START JUNE 1ST

Albany, Thursday.—The state census enumerators will begin work on Tuesday morning, June 1. Edward Bennett, who was recently appointed as state supervisor of the census, is in Albany and will probably remain there for some months to come os there is a mass of work to be done in preparing for the enumeration.

Two weeks will be given the enumerators to complete their districts. The sheets will then be forwarded to therespective county supervisors who in turn will send them to Albany. All tabulating will be done there. The actual figures showing the population of the state, the cities, villages and counties, will not be available until some time in November.

Great headquarters for farm seeds. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

DEEDS FILED YESTERDAY

Hattie Nelson to Ellen Barnes, property in Fulton, $500.

Marcella F. Donovan to F. Cutro; property in Third ward, Oswego; $750.

Herbert S. Munroe to James A. Nichols, property in Third ward, Moore street; terms private.

John R. Pidgeon, as referee, to Volkert VanBuren, property in Volney; $250.

Myron C. Barnes to George W. Knight, property in Schroeppel; terms private.

CRANDALL AT SKANEATELES

M. J. Crandall is operating the Crandall Aumusement Co. in Shaneateles, where he has a carload of paraphernalia to rehearse and stage "old home week" minstrels. Skaneateles proposes to have a jolly good time at the coming celebration.

Black's Cookies made in sanitary surroundings, at all grocery stores. adv112

PROFIT PERSONALLY
by this prevailing
PROGRESS and PROSPERITY
Stock Market Today Presents
MONEY MAKING
OPPORTUNITY
Never Before Equaled
Buy now on Margin or Outright
C. J. BELLINGER
Orders phoned, 1765 at our expense
Grant Block Oswego, N. Y.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"
The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1600 passengers.
"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"
BETWEEN
BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND
Leave Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Arrive Cleveland 7:00 A. M.
Leave Cleveland 8:00 P. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:00 A. M.
(Central Standard Time)
Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on this steamer. Ask your ticket agent for Cleveland via C. & B. Line.
Beautifully colored postcard pamphlet showing both exterior and interior of The Great Steamer "SEEANDBEE" and containing many unique passenger accommodations. Also rate of fare and sailing dates, sent free on request.
THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Woman's World

It Is Women's Business to Look After Europe's Civilization.



Photo by American Press Association.

MISS JANE ADDAMS.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, who is now giving so much of her time to promoting the work of the woman's peace party, was interviewed recently in regard to our responsibility in the present war.

"This war," said Miss Addams, "seems to me to be the most primitive war imaginable. It is as though the nations of the world had gone completely around the cycle of wars for freedom, for religion and all such causes and were now come back to the most primitive of all wars—the war for self defense.

"Each nation in the present struggle claims to be fighting for self defense. Each one shows a sort of tribal patriotism; it must defend its own tribe, its own property. And that is by far the lowest kind of patriotism. It harks back to the days when there were no courts of justice; when men settled difficulties by physical force; when tribes were separate units, each continually on the watch to defend itself from aggression or injury on the part of others.

"In those primeval days there was a distinct tribal appeal to women. They were not merely to stay at home and be protected; it was their business to bear children. The edicts of Europe's warring rulers today and the hosts of 'war brides' hark back to those early centuries when the chief duty of man was to fight and die and that of women to replace the dead.

"Now by this primitive warfare the work of long, long years is being destroyed. In France, for instance, the women were just beginning to get some improvements in the laws which concerned them, coguardianship of children, for one thing. The whole social fabric is distorted, the long years of struggle and sacrifice to attain a better civilization, to unite men and women and children, are gone for naught. It is our business to see that all the civilization of Europe shall not be destroyed.

"It's difficult to say what the reconstruction will be," continued Miss Addams. "We can none of us prophesy that. But I'm inclined to think that it will be in many ways not unlike the reconstruction which followed the Napoleonic wars in France. Just traveling about there casually one is surprised at the many and varied things that women do, what an important part they play in industry and petty commerce, how they run hotels and keep shops and often act as cashiers for their husbands.

"Women will be in relatively the same position when this war is over, I believe, in political life. After all that they are doing now it will be possible for them to go into public affairs, semipolitical affairs at least."

CHIC MILITARY EFFECTS.

Smart New Belts Are Extremely Warlike in Their Appearance.

Military to an extreme degree are the smart new belts of the season, being built in cartridge effect or with



SPRING FASHION.

shoulder straps in knapsack fashion. There are also perfectly straight belts with buckles showing a spread eagle or a floating flag. The materials may be either suede or heavy linen.

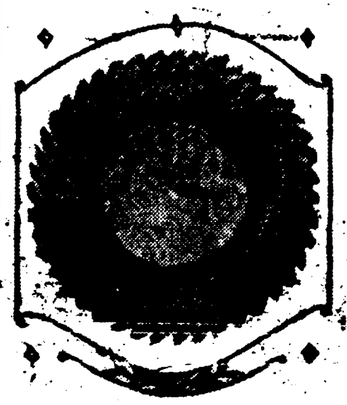
ABERDEEN DOILY.

Crochet Is the Very Newest Fad In Fancy Work.

ADORNS THE HOUSEHOLD.

Handsome Linens Trimmed With Lace Made by Crochet Hook—Many Articles of Wearing Apparel Also Developed by This Means.

Crochet hooks as well as knitting needles are active these days in the greatest revival in the art and craft of these handiworks which has been known in twenty-five years. Of course knitting for the soldiers in the European war zone began the craze, and now women are never happy without a pair of knitting needles or a crochet hook in their fingers. Many wonderfully attractive articles are thus fashioned for feminine or household adorn-



CROCHETED CENTERPIECE.

ment, and here is given a picture and directions for making a handsome doilie:

Abbreviations: ch, chain; d c, double crochet; tr, treble.

Materials: Crochet cotton No. 26 and a No. 4½ steel crochet hook, also a circular piece of damask, 4¾ inches in diameter. The doily measures 9½ inches across.

Commence with 30 ch, 1 d c into ninth ch from hook, 5 ch, miss 4 ch, 1 tr into each of next 4 stitches, 5 ch, miss 4 ch, 1 d c into next ch, 2 ch, miss 1 ch, 1 d c into next, 6 ch, miss 5 ch, 1 d c into next, 3 ch, turn. Second Row.—13 tr into loop of 6 ch, 2 ch, miss loop of 2 ch in previous row, 4 tr into next loop, 2 ch, 4 tr into next loop, 5 ch, 1 d c into next loop, 5 ch, turn. Third Row,—1 d c into first loop, 5 ch, 4 tr into loop between group of tr, 5 ch, 1 d c into next loop, 5 ch, 1 tr on first of 13 tr, * 1 ch, miss 1 tr, 1 tr into next, repeat from * 5 times, making 7 tr altogether over scallop, 5 ch, turn. Fourth Row.—1 d c into every loop, 5 ch between, 5 ch, turn. Fifth Row.—1 d c into first loop, 5 ch, 4 tr into next loop, 5 ch, 1 d c into next loop, 2 ch, 1 d c into next, 6 ch, 1 d c into next, 2 ch, turn, and repeat from commencement of second row, until there are 48 scallops. Join into a circle and work round the inside of the strip to draw it into shape.

First Row.—Work 3 tr into every loop of ch along inside of strip, 1 ch between groups, 1 ch, slip-stitch to top of first tr to join up row. Second Row.—3 ch, 1 tr into first loop of ch between groups, 5 ch, 1 tr into top of tr just made, * 2 ch, cotton twice over hook, insert hook into next space between groups, draw cotton through, cotton over and draw through 2 loops, cotton over hook, insert into next space between groups, draw through, cotton over and work off by twos all the remaining stitches on hook, 3 ch, 1 tr into junction of stitch just made, and repeat from * all round, joining with 2 ch and a slip-stitch into third ch of loop of 5 ch made at commencement of row. Third Row.—Slip-stitch to center of first loop, 5 ch, * 1 tr into next loop, 3 ch, repeat from * all round joining with 3 ch, and a slip-stitch into third ch of loop of 5 ch worked at commencement. Fourth Row.—Slip-stitch to center of first loop, 5 ch, * 1 tr into next loop, 2 ch, repeat from * all round, joining with 2 ch and slip-stitch into third ch of loop of 5 ch first made. Sew evenly to the damask center.

ABOUT A MILLINERY SHOP.

Mrs. So-and-so started a millinery store with some money she possessed of her own. She built up a thriving little business and put up a sign over the door of her shop reading, "Mrs. So-and-so's Millinery." Later on her husband entered into the business with her, and they changed that sign to read "So-and-so's Millinery." Then one day Mr. So-and-so died. His family promptly claimed that the business was his. And so the surrogate—that is, the judge having jurisdiction over the probate of wills and the administration of estates—also decided that the business had belonged to her husband and so was his estate. Then very generously he permitted the widow, who had founded the business and built it up, to deduct from the $1,000 in cash which constituted the profits on hand at the time of Mr. So-and-so's death the $100 with which she had started the business! The reason why the husband's family claimed the business as his was that, it being personal property, they could obtain one-half of it and the wife one-half. If, however, the wife had died, leaving any amount of personal property, the husband would have received the entire amount. Her family would not have been considered.

Dr. Anna Shaw Made Great Address

The Oswego Times gives the following report of Dr. Anna Shaw's speech given at Oswego on the 26th inst.:

The suffrage meeting at the Hippodrome last evening, addressed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, was one of the largest and certainly the most enjoyable ever held in this city. Every seat in the place was filled and many stood up against the wall in the back, principally those who "just looked in for a moment," but who were so interested at the lively line of argument propounded by the speaker that they hung around until the finish. Dr. Shaw is some talker and her reputation as a campaign orator, which preceded her to to this city, is regarded as sadly underdrawn. She made the best suffrage speech ever heard here and one of the best speeches ever presentsd locally on any subject.

There was not a single dull moment during her entire address and she started fires of argument under, over, behind, around and beyond the anti-suffragists so effectively that the very word anti has become a standing joke locally and any arguments advanced against votes for women in this city, from now until the cause is successful, will bring forth laughter. Dr. Shaw answered them all and then answered some which the anti-suffragists have not happened to think of yet.

Congressman L. W. Mott presided at the meeting and introduced Dr. Shaw and she was received with an ovation right at the start. She started in by poking fun at the so-called "republic" in which we live and showed that these United States had never attained a truly republican form of government but had merely succeeded in establishing an aristocracy of sex, where the one-half of the people governed the whole.

Dr. Shaw pointed out that from the very earliest days of colonization there were restrictions on voting which made the government an aristocracy. In the first place there was a religious restriction, and no man, not a member of the official church of the particular colony in which he lived, could vote. Equal suffrage for all should have come at the time of the revolution, but it did not and right after that there was a property restriction attached to voting and any man who voted must be a taxpayer on at least $250 worth of property. Then Thomas Jefferson rose up and declared that every one (meaning men alone) should have a vote. They got it, but the word "white" was inserted, cutting out the black men. At the time of the Civil war the word black was rubbed out and the word male stood in lonely grandeur before the word citizen. Dr. Shaw said that the Biblical quotation, "It is not good that man should be alone," should be followed and that the people should get busy with the eraser and remove the word male so that every citizen could vote, regardless of sex. She said further that the famous quotations of all American orators, the voice of the people is the voice of God, was never intended as a bass solo.

Discussing ballots she told of the introduction of the Australian ballot system and the trouble in adapting it to an electorate of which many were illiterate. She said the symbols of the parties were then adopted at the heads of columns so the illiterate men could vote with some intelligence. She said most women could read and she would back them in differentiating between an eagle and a rooster just as well as the men.

Dr. Shaw said that this was the only country in the world where women were disfranchised and degraded by being governed by men of every race, nation, and color on earth. In Germany, German men may rule German women; in France, French men may rule French women; in Great Britain, British women are ruled by British men; but here in America our native born American women must submit to be ruled by men of all races.

Women are here placed in a lower class than the former slaves, who are not allowed to use the vote, and, if men realized the degradation to which they are subjecting their wives and their mothers, they would certainly resent it and take immediate action to place women on an equal footing with all good citizens. In the same way woman is classed with the criminals, the idiots and the insane, in being denied the privilege to vote.

In discussing the arguments of the antis Dr. Shaw said they were hardly worth answering as, if one waited long enough the antis invariably argued in circles and before long answered themselves. She said antis claimed that woman's place was in the home and she had neither the time nor the desire to vote, and the next minute claim that if women were given the right to vote they would spend all their time voting. Regarding prohibition she told of an anti who had followed her throughout the northwest last year, talking on the things women would do if they had the vote. Out in North Dakota the State was dry and wanted to stay dry so the anti promptly argued that if the women were given the vote there they would vote the State wet because out in California they had been voting for years and Los Angeles was still wet. When the anti followed Dr. Shaw into Montana, which was wet and wanted to stay wet, the anti said that if women were allowed the vote they would have the entire State dry within a year because in Illinois where they had the right to vote, they had voted 97 towns dry in a year. She said that the antis changed their arguments to suit the State they were in and thereby both answered themselves and made themselves ridiculous to thinking people who followed the campaign work.

She also made a strong plea on the granting of suffrage that women might take a hand in the suppression of the white slave traffic, which yearly debauches thousands of the girls and boys and said that women policemen were needed to check the traffic in young girls. In conclusion she spoke of the hatred of women against war and said that peace would never come until women were given a share in government.

Do you like clean-made rye bread? It's nourishing. The Black Baking Co.'s product is just what you've been looking for. adv1j2

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

For the Children

Princess Marie, Daughter of the King of Belgium.



Probably not many American children will feel envious of Princess Marie, daughter of the king and queen of the Belgians. Until last August she was a care free, joyous little girl, but since the dreadful war broke out the people of Belgium have suffered greatly, as all little folks who are old enough to read already know. King Albert and Queen Elisabeth were forced to flee from their native land, and of course the royal children went with them. Princess Marie is the youngest of the family. She is only eight. She has two brothers, Prince Leopold, who is fourteen years of age, and Prince Charles, who is twelve. Prince Leopold, heir apparent to the throne, has recently joined the Twelfth Belgian infantry as a soldier. King Albert is fighting with his troops, while Princess Marie and her mother and other brother are living in France.

Trade Pantomimes.

This is a variation of the old game of "dumb crambo." The players divide themselves into two parties, called "the masters" and "the men."

After consultation the men agree upon some trade or occupation which they are to illustrate in dumb show. The masters must guess from their motions what trade they have chosen, and to help them in this they are told the first and last letters of the word describing it.

For instance, the men decide upon the word "gardener," and, giving the letters "g" and "r," they stand in line, and each performs a gardener's work—planting seeds, mowing with a scythe, digging with a spade, weeding, watering, etc. Not a word is spoken and but one guess allowed to each master. If one guesses correctly the men "lose their job." If no one discovers the trade the word is told and they proceed to act something else. If the masters fail twice to guess the word the men "strike" and "quit work." The masters then become the men and must take their turn at pantomime.

"What Am I Doing?"

Six, seven, eight or more players take their seats in a straight row. Behind them the person chosen to lead the game takes his stand. Placing himself exactly behind the player seated on the top chair, he then begins to conduct himself in the most absurd manner possible—for instance, making some ridiculous grimace, shaking his fist or any other comical antic that may suggest itself to him. After doing this for a minute or two he says to the player seated before him, "What am I doing?" Should the unfortunate individual be unable to answer correctly he must stand up and, until permission be given him to desist, must imitate in silence the antics the nature of which he was unable to discover. More frequently than not the guesses are quite wide of the mark; consequently the spectacle is most laughable when five or six of the company are all occupying the enviable position above described.

Good Form

What Gifts to Accept.

Among the many questions where the usages of social life we call etiquette are called upon to define lines either strictly or only with slight restrictions the one concerning the acceptance of expensive gifts from men friends to girls and women friends is often discussed.

It has come about in some way that to accept things that are very costly shows lack of personal pride. A woman who does is apt to find herself placed under obligations. This is something no delicate minded woman is willing to do. She does not like the idea that a man has been given cause to think himself entitled to more consideration on account of handsome gifts made to her. So she very properly returns any such that may strike her sense of propriety as of too great value, as far as price is concerned, for her to use in any way.

But unfortunately there are many girls and maturer women who gayly declare they will "take anything" they can get from men friends and acquaintances. The argument is very feminine: "He will spend that money on somebody. Why not on me?" is the way they put it. But when pay day comes and such women find that it is presumed they feel obliged or are under obligations to the giver they repudiate and still, strange to say, they keep the gifts, no matter what they are.

This is a very serious breach in the laws of social usage. Etiquette strictly demands, first, that such gifts should not be received at all, and if for some reason it appears better to accept than to "make a fuss about it" they should be returned as soon as possible, with the most friendly assurance that a simpler expression of good will will be far more acceptable and still more appreciated.

A man is justified in presenting a hostess who has been delightfully hospitable with something very handsome for her house, never for her personal wearing. But the accepted and correct gifts from men who know to their women friends are flowers, books, music or bonbons. These may be in fancy jeweled holders, but even that is not in perfect taste.

Good Manners at Home.

Take your good manners home with you. You cannot afford to be negligent of or rude to the people with whom you live every day. Unfailing courtesy in the family circle is the best possible investment to secure peace and harmony.

Etiquette differs in its outward manifestations in different countries and among people of different walks of life. In Europe the stranger makes the first call. In England and this country the resident makes the first call. In Europe the man lifts his hat to the woman before she bows to him. In this country and in England the woman bows first. The habit of using the knife as we use the fork is not utterly unknown among foreigners, while with us it is considered bad form. But it was not always so regarded here. You still see in out of the way places the old fashioned knife with the curiously enlarged and rounded end, so made to facilitate the eating of peas.

Some continentals do not consider it out of the way to use toothpicks at the table. They sometimes have chic little jeweled weapons to use in this way. Even a diamond trimmed toothpick would hardly make the custom acceptable in this country. But then some of our customs and manners probably shock foreigners quite as much.

But, though it has many different rules and forms, the underlying motive of etiquette is pretty much the same everywhere. Its effort is to embellish, dignify and make attractive human social intercourse; also to simplify it and make it easy without removing those restrictions which make the difference between civilization and savagery. Therefore do not put too much weight on the small signs of etiquette, but never let go the large ideal of it.

TO-MORROW

CLIP THE COUPON

In Friday's edition of this paper there will be a DOLLAR COUPON.

This coupon will apply as ONE DOLLAR upon the purchase price of any electric appliance in stock.

This offer good ONLY ONE WEEK, May 3d to 8th

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F. H. S. TEAM TO MAKE BOW

Fulton High School Team Will Take In the Baldwinsville Nine Tomorrow

When His Honor, "The Ump", shouts, "Play Ball!" at Athletic park tomorrow afternoon, the Fulton High school baseball squad will trot out on the turf determined to make this season the most successful in the annals of the school. The team has shown up exceptionally well in its last week of training practice and Coach Bill Stauring is confident that his flock of ball-tossers will make things interesting for their opponents this season.

The Baldwinsville team has been picked for the first victim, and the locals anticipate little difficulty in putting this game on ice in its early stages. The B'ville sand-lotters have always put up game battles, and although the dope points to a Fulton victory, the game will tell the tale more accurately. Webb, who has proved conclusively during the last week's practice, that he has a nice assortment of curves and speed, will be given the opportunity of winning the first game for Fulton. O'Brien, who is expected to bear the brunt of the hurling this season, will be saved for the Morrisville game, but he will be in uniform tomorrow, and if the B'ville sluggers appear to like Webb's twisters, he will be on hand to answer the S. O. S.

Webb will be ably supported by one of the fastest infields that has been developed in the school in years. Captain Bray will sport the big mitt, and he has been in mid-season shape for the past two weeks. Caffery, an eleventh-hour candidate, will hold down the initial sack, and his stature will assist him in taking care of any wild shoots that come his way. Stauring has not as yet decided whether Barnes or Barker will play at the midway station, but it is probable that both players will get a chance to show their mettle in the first tilt. Martin will work out in short field, and as he is a veteran of last year's team, he should handle himself well. Keeler, another veteran, is slated for the difficult corner, and the fast little third-baseman will also hold down the clean-up position in the batting order. D. O'Brien, Pullen and Reynolds will play center, left and right fields in the order named. Pullen will also be in trim to take up the pitching burden if necessary.

Tom McConnell will handle the indicator and Mayor Fox will be waited on by a delegation tomorrow and asked to pitch the first ball. Should the Mayor find it impossible to be present, Superintendent Fairgrieve of the schools, will be asked to try his hand at it. The season tickets have sold well, and the pupils of the high school have been practicing some original cheers for some time past. The opening day attendance promises to be a large one and it should be, for the team needs the money, and what is more essential, the hearty support of every high school student who can spare the time to attend.

At 6.32 Saturday morning the team will leave thisc ity, on its annual "Western" trip. Morrisville is the destination and that city will be reached about noon. After a two-hour rest the locals will take on the strong Morrisville team, in what is considered one of the hardest games of the season. O'Brien will do the twirling and the rest of the line-up will be the same. Coach Stauring will accompany the boys, and he hopes to see the game added to the list of victories. The team will leave for home immediately after the game and by a good connection in Oneida, they hope to reach Syracuse in time to catch the trolley for this city. Twelve men will make the trip.

You Auto See without "Goggles"

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P. K. E. WILL HOLD INITIATION DANCE

The P. K. E. club of the Pathfinder Boat Club held its regular meeting last night in the public library. Routine business was disposed of and plans were made for a dance at the library next Wednesday night, on the date that the Syracuse Freshmen baseball team plays Fulton High school here. Invitations for a limited number will be issued and the Syracuse team will be the guest of honor. Reynolds will furnish the music and the committee on arrangements comprises Messrs. Fairgrieve, Scholtz and McCaffery.

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Crepe Waists, colored and white . . . . . $2.98 for 98c

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New lot of Silk Taffeta Skirts $1.98

Crepe Night Dresses, 69c for . . 50c

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"AUTOMOBILE" DAY ONE OF FESTIVITY AND BENEFIT

T. M. Ripley Conducted Nearly 100 Auto Fans Upon a Tour of Northern New York's Scenic Highways, Returning to Fulton in Time to Dine and Urge New Street Between Rochester and Broadway.

Perhaps the most successful enterprises, from every standpoint, ever conducted by any organization in this city, was placed to the credit of the Automobile Club of Fulton, yesterday. The day was known among the club members and all partisans of the Auto Club in this vicinity, as "Automobile Day," and the manner in which the affair was conducted showed conclusively that the Auto club here is a live, active organization that does things well.

Originally planned as an informal dinner for the club members, the affair developed into a city-wide celebration, and the spirit shown by the automobile owners of this section was a source of much gratification to the members of the club who arranged it.

At 7.30 last night, First st. resembled, at the City Hall and for a block in each direction, the entrance to an opera. Cars were lined up in both directions, all well filled with automobile enthusiasts prepared to show that they were interested by praticipating in the parade which had been arranged to precede the dinner at the City Hall. Led by President R. L. McCully of the club, who was accompanied by T. M. Ripley, the speaker of the evening, and several friends in a large seven-passenger car, the line got in motion at 7.45. The cars followed 1st st. to Oneida, thence to 3d, to Academy, to 4th, to Broadway, to 3d, to Cayuga, to 1st to Broadway, across the bridge to the Lackawanna R. R., back to 3d st. (east side) via Broadway, to Oneida, to 1st to the City Hall. Forty-three cars were in line and with almost every car flashing a powerful headlight, the display was a beautiful picture. Residents along the route watched the parade from their porches and at every corner crowds of people awaited the cars.

Ninety-four Present

Although the acceptances at noon yesterday did not total half that number, ninety-four people sat down to the dinner at City Hall directly after the parade. Fortunately this had been anticipated and there were reservations for one hundred. Every one was seated satisfactorily, and Caterer Hall served a substantial dinner. During the meal, the Van Burens, local amateurs, who displayed real talent, entertained with popular numbers assisted by Hal Reynolds, violinist. Parker VanBuren introduced several specialities in costume, and his work received merited applause.

Miss Osia Rumsey entertained with several classical number on the grand harp and was very well received. She showed thorough knowledge of the instrument and her rendition of several well-known numbers with variations, earned continued applause.

After the good things had been disposed of, President McCully made a short speech in which he thanked the members of the club, and all those who were not members for their cooperation in the affair, and said that he hoped to see such spirit in evidence when the club holds its regular runs this summer. Regarding the first run of the season, which will be made some time in May, President McCully spoke of two destinations proposed—Cicero and Weedsport. The club went to Cicero last fall and enjoyed a very good dinner there, but Charles Sneden, steward of the Citizens' club, has purchased a hotel at Weedsport and will soon leave for that city, and he has invited the club to make its premier run of the season to his hostelry, where he promises that they shall be royally entertained. Before introducting T. M. Ripley, state road engineer, the president invited all automobile owners, of the city who were not members of the club at present, to join, and if they did not care to join to accompany the club on its runs and to be present at any of its gatherings, and he assured them a hearty welcome.

Speaker Sees a Need

Mr. Ripley addressed the company from the platform, upon which a map ofthe counties of Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, and part of Oswego had been posted in a conspicuous place. Before taking up the Adirondack roads, Mr. Ripley introduced a topic of interest to every Fultonian—namely, the construction of a cross street between 1st st. and 2d st. between Rochester st. and Broadway. Mr. Ripley said in part:

"The matter of a cross street between Rochester st. and Broadway came up when I was a resident of Fulton three years ago. At that time it was considered impractical because of certain objections which were raised, but I learn from various sources that there is very reason to believe that Academy st. could be run through to 1st st. now without any opposition. The need of such a street is evident—the new post office, which, by the way, is a beautiful buildings—is located in the upper end of the townd the new bridge has been built, and this is, in my opinion the physcological moment. for the construction of a cross street. Not having lived here for two years, I am not in touch with things as I used to be, but I feel safe in saying that a concerted effort on the part of a few interested people would make the street a reality. I wish to say a few words about 1st st: I learn that it is to be paved this year and I am glad to hear it. With the exception of two stretches of road in another part of this county, I know of no worse stretch of road between here and Watertown than 1st st. from Rochester to Broadway."

Then Mr. Ripley showing each point referred to on the road map, launched into a highly interesting account of the construction and general condition of the State roads in the Adirondacks and vicinity. Assuming that his listeners would be most interested in the shortest and best routes he stated that a new road has been built from Utica directly into Old Forge and that local autoists traveling into Utica via Syracuse would find a good touring road throughout the entire route. He then took up the northern route from Oswego into Watertown, thence through Gouveneur to Malone. One stretch of road between Oswego and Watertown is now under construction, but from that point into Malone, where the state road ends, the roads are in good condition. In speaking of the roads of Franklin county, Mr. Ripley stated that this county had bonded itself for $500,000 with which to construct good roads and that the roads in general were in fine condition throughout the county. He described the Tupper Lake-Saranac Lake road, and said that it was very beautiful but very narrow and dangerous for the intexperienced autoist at night. Saranac was described as a hustling municipality of 5,000 with fine hotels, but he advised that tourists pick out the hotels which did not cater to tubercular patients. From Malone to Tupper Lake there is a rise of 1,600 feet, and many hard grades and sharp turns. The state has begun the construtction of 15 miles of this road in the Meetham Pond vicinity where Paul Smith's famous hunting lodge is located.

A County's Enterprise

From Saranac to Lake Placid a detour through the Cascades is often necessary and Mr. Ripley advised [illegible] this section. He spoke of a trip he made last year, leaving Watertown in the morning and traveling by way of Malone, Tupper Lake, Saranac Lake and Lake Placid into Shroon Lake in a day, a total of 265 miles, over all kinds of roads. There are outlets to the south from Malone under construction, one leading to Utica and the other into Saratoga. Franklin county has secured lve square miles of land from St. Lawrence county in order to build a good road through the lower corner of the county, and although there are no houses along the road for ten miles in one part, the road was designed purely as a tourist road, and the cars use it constantly.

A shorter route from Watertown into Tupper Lake was shown, by way of Carthage, Newton Falls, and Wind fall Corners. This route would be almost impassable after hard rains, however, and is hazardous to the novice at all times.

It is 106 miles from Watertown to Tupper Lake by that route, but five hours are none too little to count on for the trip. There are no places for miles where tires, gasoline and oil can be purchased and tourists were advised to stock up with these supplies before leaving Carthage.

Some Cheap Roads

Mr. Ripley, in closing, spoke of the cost of construction and maintenance and scouted the talk of extravagance by the state in the road-building work. He showed how traffic was drawn to good roads and stated that the wear on the good roads was increasing all the time. Some roads cost $10,000 a mile to build, and the speaker said that this was too little in some instances as the roads will not stand up under the speed and heavy haul of many vehicles. He told of an increase of tonnage of 100 per cent. on a road in St. Lawrence county which he constructed, and said this occurred wherever good roads were built as the farmer found that he could haul a larger load over the good roads. He illustrated this point by speaking of a motor truck which weighed five tons, and which could haul a load of nine tons over a good road. "Fourteen tons," said Mr. Ripley, "will wear out any road." Motor busses between some of the cities are working great damage to the roads. One from Canton to Ogdensburg was mentioned. He stated that he has asked for $100,000 with which to construct and maintain roads in hisd istrict. The state road departments have received the same appropriations this year as last year, and there are 1,000 miles more of road to maintain.

He offered to lend his assistance to any Fulton autoists at any time, and answer any inquiry regarding the state of the roads, routes, grades and general data concerning any road in his district. He closed by inviting the Fultonians to come up and look over his district and to visit him personally.

A. W. Wiltsie of the club proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ripley and all present joined with him. President McCully then announced the meeting adjourned until the club run in May.

Friday and Saturday SPECIALS

Women's Gray and Brown Top Lace Boots $4.50 value $3.29

Women's Bronze Kid Lace, $4.50 value per pair $3.29

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A Complete Line of Women's and Children's Pumps and Low Shoes at Right Prices

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KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HELD BOX SOCIAL

One hundred persons attended the box social at the Knights of Columbus rooms in Oneida st. last evening. Cards and dancing were enjoyed until midnight when the lunches were served. Buell furnished the music for the dancing and the floor was crowded with young people.

Mr. Davenport was chairman of the committee on arrangements and the success of the affair was due directly to the efforts of this committee. Everyone had a good time and it is probable that the Knights will hold another similar social affair about the middle of May.

Chairs re-seated—cane, splint or leather; upholstering at reasonable prices. Wm. Lytte, 304 Pine st., Fulton. advt

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"Love of Women"
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TOMORROW
"Shadows of the Past"
3-reel Vitagraph
Featuring ANITA STEWART
"The Magnate of Paradise"
with Robert Brower, 2-reel Edison
"Sweedie Goes to College"
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Yes! CHARLES CHAPLIN in 2-reel Essanay Comedy "THE CHAMPION"

Hand or Phone in Your Miscellaneous Want Ad copy for The Evening Times as early in the day as possible to insure insertion the same day.

No ads will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Rooms to Rent.—Two delightfully situated in 4th st. near park; small, quiet family; available after May 1. Address by letter, S, Times office. tf

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

Wanted—6- or 7-room flat; finely equipped. Address J., Times office. 112c

For Sale—English terrier, seven months old; pedigreed, from Friar kennels. 9 South 2d. 112

To Rent—Lower flat, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements. 258 S. 3d st. Phone 1291. 115

House to Rent.—210 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester. 114

Wanted—Man to work acre ground; shares or otherwise. L. W. Emerick. 112

Wanted—One or two capable machinists. Dill's Machine Works. tf

Sewing Machine for Sale—319 Utica street. 112c

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

Wanted — Dressmaking and plain sewing. Phone 3432. 116

PIANO MAN FORGOT TO FILE ASSETS

Fultonians who have purchased pianos of Andrew J Speich a Syracuse piano dealer will probably be interested to learn that proceedings have been started against him by two piano manufacturing concerns to recover the pianos sold to Speich for which he did not pay. It is claimed by the Sterling Piano Company, and the Huntington Piano Company, the plaintiffs, that Speich filed a false statement of his assets prior to going into bankruptcy last anuary. The piano companies have large claims against Speich and they assert that he has sold several pianos on time for which he has not been paid, and the statement of these sales was not included in his list of assets. Speich sold several pianos in this city and owners of the pianos who are still paying instalments on them will do well to learn whether or not he reported these sales to the court when he entered bankruptcy, as the law would permit the real owners of the pianos, the manufacturers to recover their property.

"NOISELESS" CAR WHEELS USED

They Are the Invention of a Former Assistant Postmaster-General of U.S.

Horace N. Gilbert informs The Evening Times that in Portland, Maine, last week, there was given a trial of the new "silent" wheel upon one of the cars of the Portland Railroad Company.

The invention, says Mr. Gilbert, who is a stockholder in the company, is the work of former assistant Postmaster-General Madden. The first public trial of the new wheels proved a huge success. That the wheel means the elimination of noise seems to be a foregone conclusion, both on steam and electric-driven cars. At the trial of the wheel in Portland a new 25-ton steel car was equipped with eight of the noiseless discs, the car being run over a dozen or more of the city's streets. A number of experts in railway operation, including officers of railroads, superintendents of manufacturing plants, and several newspaper men, witnessed the trial of the wheels. In every instance, says Mr. Gilbert, the new wheels proved to be equal to every claim made by their inventor—which means they are noiseless and shock absorbers. Durin gthe trial the heavy car was run over intersecting car tracks, with the result that the passengers declared they felt they were riding upon velvet carpet.

From the beginning of railroading all transportation has been on rigid car wheels. That the noisy rigid wheel should be improved upon, at least for passenger service, has impressed inventors for years. They have long worked for improvements, but no one has, until now, produced an efficient, non-rigid, cushioned, sound-deadened wheel. Mr. Madden and everyone was highly pleased and fully satisfied that the wheel would do all he had hoped for and expected. This invention will revolutionize the building of car wheels not only in all trolley cars and steam cars, but in freight cars as well. It is claimed the wheel will be a great money saver, as the rigid wheel now in use passes over the rail joints it strikes a hard sharp blow and the wear and tear are severe. This wheel strikes a cushioned blow and so reduces wheel pressure. Their use will be immediate, and soon, general. This invention is the most notable of this generation.

THE LUCY MARSH RECITAL IN OSWEGO

The following is a quotation from the Albany Knickbocker Press regarding Miss Lucy Marsh, who sings in the Armory, Oswego, on May 5:

"Miss Marsh has a soprano voice which gives one a thrill of surprise when she starts to sing, it is so extraordinarily high, pure and delicate. She has no mannerisms, she sings with perfect taste and good expression, and her voice, which is capable of a jump from middle to high C and then a sparkling descent of trills and arpeggios, all without effort, and done as though it were the most natural and enjoyable performance in the world, holds the listeners quiet in amazement."

ON THE RIALTO

Side-Lights on the Auto-Club Dinner

The first move of half of last night's assemblage, upon reaching home, was to look up the "topography." When the speaker pulled that one in his address, he had several noticeably gasping for breath.

* * *

The parade was a big feature. One type of car was very much in evidence—it looks like a French machine, but there seem to be a great many of them in this country. One owner of this type of car stated after the parade that he had been running with his engine shut off over the greater part of the route. When asked how that was accomplished he said, "Why, I got right behind So-and-So's big six and my car ran along on the odor from his exhaust." Some car!

* * *

It's a safe bet that at least twenty-five of the people who saw that parade are infected with the auto bug today. The event could not help but boom the business. The rival dealers appeared last night to be a real-get-together bunch and in direct contrast to some of the operators of other enterprises here.

* * *

Doubtless the most efficient, and surely the handsomest corps of waiters, that has ever served an assemblage of the kind here, was in operation last night. No thumbs in the soup were in evidence, principally because there was no soup.

* * *

Before the first road run of the club is taken, several appointments will be made. It is planned to appoint a road surgeon whose duty it shall be to bring up the rear of the procession at all times, and when a tire is punctured on any club car, the driver is to pull up at the side of the road and await the coming of the surgeon, who will attend to the repairs. It is rumored that this job is being eagerly sought after by at least ten youn gmembers of the club who delight in such scientific labor. Several of the ten denied the report this morning, but this was probably due to their natural diffidence.

* * *

If the club runs are to take place on Sunday, we will write the following standing personal which will appear regularly in these columns every Monday morning during the season:

"Mr. Blank, road surgeon of the Fulton Automobile club, was unable to accompany the club on its its run to Hohokus yesterday owing to illness contracted at a late hour Saturday night."

ASSAILANTS OF PASTOR HELD

Arrested Last Night In Oswego by Patrolman Pare—Lodged In City Jail

After obtaining legal advice on the subject, Rev. Wayland G. Bassett, the retired clergyman who was assaulted at his home in Oneida st. Tuesday afternoon by two young men, swore out a warrant yesterday for their arrest. Officer Pare was detailed on the case and after some good work finally ran his men down in Oswego last night. They were arrested and brought to this city and locked up.

They gave their names at the hearing Tuesday as Edgar J. Cumm of Dannemora and Roy Hurlbert of Gouverneur. When arraigned this morning they asked that the hearing be postponed until they could communicate with their parents. Hurlbert telephoned his father in Gouverneur this morning and when he arrives they will be given an opportunity to present their case through an attorney.

As related in yesterday's Evening Times, Mr. Bassett stated that he was working in his garden Tuesday afternoon, when he was approached by one of the men, and he accompanied him into the house. The other young man was inside, according to Mr. Bassett, and they demanded money from him at the same time preventing his escape. When he refused to give them money, they assaulted him, he alleges, and it was only after a hard fight that he suceeded in getting to the door to call help. Neighbors held the men until the arrival of the police and the party was taken to headquarters, and court called at once.

Mr. Bassett was in a very nervous state at the time, due to his age and the excitement, and when he was told that it would be necessary for him to appear before the Grand ury with the case, he did not feel that his condition would permit. Accordingly the men were told to leave town at once. Afterwards, however, Mr. Bassett changed his mind and swore out the warrant charging the men with assault in the second degree, inasmuch as they assaulted him and demanded money.

The young men are well dressed and evidently educated and appear to be of good families, although they could furnish no references in the court room except from keepers of Dannemora prison. They countercharged Mr. Bassett with a serious offence, but their story is not credited.

Cumm's father is expected to arrive today and the case will probably be called for tomorrow morning.

Artificial teeth that stay in place. Teeth Extracted without pain. 45 years' experience. Dr. Wells, 217 Cayuga st. Phone 3168. 112

ROSE FESTIVAL ENJOYED

Gala Evening of Flowers and Music

A large audience which nearly filled the auditorium of the State street M. E. church greeted the members of the Epworth League and their friends who participated in the Rose Festival and musical entertainment last evening.

The church orchestra received their usual number of encores; Mrs. Doty and Mrs. C. E. Wilson rendered piano solos while Miss Blakely gave a violin solo and Herman Randall gave enjoyable selections on the harp.

Following in between the various musical numbers were the pantomime scenes in the Rose Festival and carnival enacted by the young ladies. The scenes were carried out in custom with garlands of roses which were the result of much time and drilling by the young ladies and their director in charge, Mrs. W. Singleton.

A bridal scene followed in the midts of the Rose Carnival which added a humorous side to the affair.

Refreshments were served which was followed by a social hour.

SIXTH STREET BRIDGE WALK CAVED IN

The sidewalk section of the Sixth st. bridge, near Ontario st., collapsed yesterday afternoon. Mayor Fox and Superintendent of Public Works Rumsey inspected the bridge soon after and decided to order repairs at once. There is a ravine beneath the bridge and luckily no pedestrian was on the structure at the time.

Community Notes

Mrs. Fred Pelo of East Palermo and daughter weer recent guests of Mrs. Alex Pelo.

* * *

A. Z. Wolever, who has been ill for a week, is greatly improved in health.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Bellows is ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Allen.

* * *

Mrs. George Vincent of Morse visited friends here Thursday.

* * *

Miss Blanche Collins is visiting her sister at Martville.

* * *

Mrs. John Coit and daughter Mrs. John Ketchum, have removed from their farm at Bristol Hill to their home here.

* * *

Miss Bertha Winks spent Sunday at her home at Roosevelt.

* * *

Mrs. Reswick and daughter have left the city for Hinckley to join Mr. Reswick.

* * *

The Philathea class of the Baptist church will hold a food sale Saturday at the Palmer-Hope store.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Darling has been the guest of out-of-town friends for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Krause of Fifth st. is improving in health.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

A Great Sale of

Women's Suits

for FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Choose from the $17.50 to $22.50 models at $15.75.

Not one of the Suits was made to sell at less than $22.50 and all of the newest models and fabrics.

You will always find something correct in ready-to-wear at this store.



M. J. M'DONALD & CO.

Oneida Street, Fulton

Ask for National Merchandise Stamps, they save you 2½ per cent. on your purchases.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, April 29.—That there will be important amendments to the code of criminal procedure offered by delegates to the Constitutional Convention, is promised by some of the delegates who have had large experience in practicing in courts where criminal actions are tried. These delegates in some instances take the position that there are many loopholes through which criminals may escape under the present order of things.

It is an interesting fact that among the delegates at present sitting in Albany there are many who have during their public careers been district attorneys. Francis Martin, representing the twenty-second district is at present district attorney of Bronx county, while the secretary of the Convention, William D. Cunningham, is district attorney of Ulster county.

Delegate Martin says that he is studying the question as to what amendments should be made to the Criminal code and admits that he is working upon several amendments to the Constitution upon the subject. He is not ready at this time, however, to submit his amendments to the delegates.

As an illustration of the certainty of ample discussion upon amendments to the Crimnal code, the various delegates who have served as prosecuting attorneys for either the county or nation is given.

Chairman Elihu Root was at one time United States district attorney for the Southern district of New York. John Lord O'Brien was at one time U. S. district attorney for the western district. The Southern district of New York State was represented by Henry L. Stimson, who was a federal district attorney from 1906 to 1909. Henry E. Owen, was an assistant U. S. district attorney for the Northern district of his State.

Of district attorneys representing counties, there are eight among the Constitutional Convention delegates, not counting Secretary Cunningham, who has no vote. Charles S. Mereness, representing the thirty-second district at one time was district attorney of Lewis county. Delaney Nicoll, representing the fourteenth district, was district attorney for New York county in his earlier years, while William M. K. Olcott, representing the eighteenth district, at one time was also district attorney for that county.

John B. Stanchfield, who came to the Constitutional Convention as the delegate from the thirteenth district, was district attorney for Chemung county; Francis A. Winslow, representing the twenty-fourth district, a few years ago was district attorney of Westchester county, and Frank A. Wood, a delegate from the forty-fourth district, was at one time district attorney of Genesee county.

Delegate Samuel H. Fancher from the thirty-ninth district, was district attorney for the county of Delaware while Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater of Ulster county and who is a delegate-at-large, was at one time, district attorney of that county. Ledyard P. Hale, of the thirty-fourth district, was at one time an assistant district attorney for St. Lawrence county.

The attorneys outnumber the members of any other profession who are delegates to the Constitutional Convention, among whom there are several most distinguished educators and journalists.

AMARANTH SOCIAL

Mrs. Charles Watson will be hostess tomorrow evening at her home, 4th and Oneida sts., to the members of Amaranth Court, O. E. S. Light refreshments will be served and a happy time is promised everybody.

This notice is a correction of an advertised box social which was mentioned in one of the newspapers.

OLD PAPERS

Will be collected for the Hospital

Saturday, May 1st

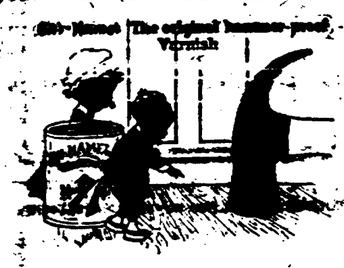
at 10 A. M.

Please have all old newspaper placed at the curb, or where they may be seen from the street.

Papers must be tied securely.

The truck will run on all streets running north and south, from State to Erie and from First to Sixth.

On the west side the truck will run from Broadway to First and intersecting streets.



The Original Hammer-proof Varnish

The Chi-Namel Demonstrator Will Be at People's Hardware Store Friday and Saturday, April 30 and May 1

Anniversary Sale Price on

White Mountain Refrigerators Oil Stoves and Window Screens

People's Hardware Co., Inc.

Bennett's Adjuster Sale

FULTON, NEW YORK

Every Purchaser is Glad—the Values they are Securing

300 LADIES' SKIRTS $1.95

150 SILK WAISTS 95c

LADIES' SILK DRESSES $4.95

300 LADIES' CLOTH TOP SHOES $1.95

MEN'S $2.00 PANTS $1.39

LOT MEN'S SUITS $4.95

300 STRAW HATS $1.45

12 MEN'S SUITS $8.45

FIRE AND POLICE SUSPENDERS GO AT 15c

LADIES' UNDERWEAR AT 9c

19c LADIES' HOSE 8c

39c. CORSET COVERS 19c

MEN'S UNDERWEAR AT 19c

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Report of Advertising

Week of April 19 to 24

Total Number of Inches Display Advertising, **919**

Daily Average **153.16** inches

During the Week of April 12 to 17

the total number of inches advertising carried by the The Evening Times was **748.5**

The Daily Average for the period was **124.66**

INCREASE

Daily Average--Almost One-Quarter Page Daily

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

WOUNDED IN WAR SAVED BY SCIENCE

Only 3 Per Cent Now Die of Their Injuries.

ONE-FIFTH OF FORMER RATE

Modern Surgery, Leaving Much to Nature and Antiseptic Treatment, and the Wonderful Military Medical Organization Amazingly Lessen Mortality in European Conflict.

In the midst of the awful slaughter which has taken place, probably some 5,000,000 men killed and wounded during the past eight months, and the still more awful slaughter that every one in the world now recognizes is ahead there is one ray of light in all the darkness, says James J. Walsh, M. D., Ph. D. The death rate among the wounded is probably less than one-half of what it has ever been before.

French statistics indicate that a little less than 8½ per cent of the wounds go on to fatal termination. This figure, so low in comparison with the death rate of other wars as to be almost incredible, shows what magnificent strides conservative surgery and the antiseptic treatment of wounds have made during the last generation.

In the Crimean war 15.21 per cent of the French wounded died from their injuries. In the French-Italian-Austrian war of 1859-60 the percentage of death among the French wounded was nearly 17.5 per cent.

At the beginning of our civil war the death rate among the wounded here in America was nearly as great as that among the French a year previous, but before the end of the war medical organization had accomplished much, and it was the army medical department here in America that taught the world just what would have to be done if the wounded were to be properly cared for and the death rate lowered.

Virchow, the great German pathologist, who did so much to organize the military medical department of Germany, has the highest praise for what we did during the civil war. He wrote:

Gives Praise to America.

"Whoever studies the copious publications of the medical staff of the American army must again and again be astonished at the vast experience collected in them."

Taking advantage of that new knowledge so faithfully preserved for the benefit of others, the Germans during the Franco-German war brought the death rate down to scarcely more than 10 per cent, and this was looked upon as a great triumph.

Instead of the tendency to amputate and otherwise intervene, which was so noticeable before, surgeons had become willing to wait and let nature accomplish her beneficent purpose of healing, and this letting well enough alone saved many lives.

During the Spanish-American and Anglo-Boer wars, as a consequence of these advances in surgery, the percentage of death among the wounded was only between 5 and 6 per cent. This cut in two the previous records.

Now the French have again cut this record nearly in half despite the fact that the trench warfare which had been imposed upon the armies by the conditions of this war so many of the wounds, even of slight importance, as in the fingers and toes, become seriously infected from earth dirt.

While we have official French figures, we know that German conditions have been at least as favorable and that their statistics are not very different. Now even fewer than one in thirty-five die and probably not much more than one in forty.

Soon Back on Firing Line.

Actually 55 per cent of those wounded in the early part of the war are back on the firing line, and it is said that about one-fourth of these have actually been wounded a second time and have recovered and returned to soldier duty. Twenty-four per cent are on convalescent leave, 17 per cent are under treatment and doing well, and only 1½ per cent have become permanently disabled.

Some of the factors that led up to the reduction in this mortality are the development of preventive and curative inoculation, the organization of magnificent hospital service on the railroads and of hospital ships, as well as the aid that the automobile has proved. The Red Cross organization, now so widely extended, has been of immense help.

The wounded now are hurried away to the base hospitals with a rapidity undreamed of even twenty-five years ago. The German army is said to have no fewer than fifty hospital trains fully equipped, and at certain hours to these are given the right of way with practically clear tracks, so that uninterrupted passage from the front to a base hospital is assured.

The German Red Cross has equipped some twenty-five hospital trains, each with a dining car and kitchen, four surgeons, some forty attendants, a registrar, porters and other train officers, and each of these trains can accommodate over 300 wounded.

Sentenced to Water Wagon.

"Two years on the water wagon," was the sentence meted out to former Justice of the Peace William Garrity of Franklin, N. J., by Judge Shay at Newton. Garrity was charged with embezzling $30 bail.

GERMANS USE ROCKETS TO GET RANGE AT NIGHT.

Aerial Illumination Has Been Undertaken With Unusual Success.

Details of a novel and spectacular kind of night attack by the Germans, the chief feature of which is an illumination of the whole zone of artillery fire by a vivid pyrotechnic display, have been brought into Warsaw by Russian soldiers from the Bzura front. This device is usually employed on cloudy nights, when the moon and stars cannot be depended on to reveal the positions of the Russian guns.

The Germans appear to be relying more and more upon this device for acquainting themselves with the disposition of the enemy's forces, since, on account of the protection given by Russian aviators, German aeroplanes have been unable to fly low enough to be of much service as scouts. Batteries only partly screened by clumps of trees or placed, with little hope of effective concealment, behind rocks or in natural depressions in the ground apparently have been unnoticed by the aerial scouts, who found it advisable in most cases to keep to an altitude of 2,000 feet or higher.

The aerial illumination has been undertaken with great success. Coming as a prelude to a heavy bombardment, it is intended to accomplish the double aim of revealing the Russian batteries and dazzling and distracting the enemy in their efforts to reply. First a great number of rockets are set off and break over the Russian line. While the sky is still glowing with this radiance larger and more powerful explosives follow the rockets, bursting into fiery balls of red and white, which hang for a moment motionless over the Russian positions. In this glare every gun and gunner, every detail of the landscape, shows up as clearly as in daylight. Some of the balls of fire fall upon clumps of trees, and to the brightness overhead is added the fire of burning wood.

In a few seconds the illumination fades, and the trenches and batteries are again in darkness, but in this time the German gunners have been able to get their range. After a verification of the enemy's positions by the use of powerful searchlights there follow the crackle of machine guns and the booming of the heavy artillery.

SAFETY FIRST BY MORALITY

Appeal of Carnegie Steel Company to Its Workmen.

An appeal to its thousands of employees to lead moral lives as a means of increasing their own safety when at work and of improving their chances for promotion has been made by the Carnegie Steel company of Pittsburgh as a part of a "safety first" campaign.

In a series of pamphlets which have been distributed among the men for several weeks, the company, by means of charts, shows how much longer a man lives who lives "right" than one who dissipates, and tells of the better school work done by children of the workman who leads a clean life compared with one who does not, and how much less liable the workman is to accident because of his being more alert and careful. The men are appealed to strictly from a business standpoint.

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv.

Swat the Mosquito!

Come, mobilize, ye public,
Against the common foe
And join the deadly warfare
To strike and lay him low.
Prepare your deadly oil can,
Take all the force you've got
And with your trusty weapons
Swat, swat, swat!

'Tis true he is elusive,
Likewise his cousin fly,
But this is fight to finish.
Prepare to do or die.
To both give never quarter,
Exterminate the lot,
And with a vow to conquer
Swat, swat, swat!

Oh, weary not of effort,
For sore will be the strain.
Though they be exterminated
They always come again.
So vigilance eternal
Alone unties the knot
That tangles up their nuisance—
Swat, swat, swat!

—Baltimore American.

THIEF TAKES TO JAIL STOLEN $10,000 GEM.

Swallowed Diamond Still in His Body. Surgeons May Operate.

James Williams, aged nineteen, who has just been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Dallas, Tex., for robbing a jeweler's store, is the only prisoner who has ever been known to take his booty to jail with him. He swallowed a $10,000 diamond, and it is still in his body.

The jewelers offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the stone. Williams is willing to be operated on, but thinks that if he submits to this ordeal he should receive the reward.

Surgeons say the operation would require practical evisceration, with an incision twelve to fourteen inches long and an examination that would probably take an hour, covering every inch of the intestinal system. They fear that the shock from surgery of that character might prove fatal.

The grand jury and the youth's parents are to be consulted. Meanwhile the lad is under close watch.

The suggestion of an X ray photograph was said by experts to offer little hope, as the diamond is unmounted and perfectly clear, and it would not show in an examination of that kind. It is also stated that the juices of the body will have no effect upon the stone except perhaps to give it a coating if it remains inside him any great length of time. So far the boy has experienced no ill effects.

Contrary Signs.

"The wind is rising."

"That means falling weather."—Exchange.

UGLY THOUGHTS.

In wandering through your mental pleasure grounds, whenever you come upon an ugly intruder, of a thought which might bloom into some poisonous emotion such as fear, envy, hate, worry, remorse, anger, and the like, there is only one right way to treat it. Pull it up like a weed; drop it upon the rubbish heap as promptly as if it were a stinging nettle; and let some harmonious thought grow in its place.

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Lawmakers End Work, Make Way For Discussion of Constitution

Session Noted For Close Following of Program Laid Down by Governor Whitman.

Resume of Important Bills Passed, Including Financial Measures of High Importance.

[Special Correspondence.]

ALBANY, April 26.—After having accomplished practically all the results which had been outlined the legislature of 1915 has concluded the business to which it devoted nearly four months of effort. Tardy in their work at the beginning of the session, the lawmakers crowded into the last two weeks of the session days and nights of attention to duty in order to finish the program mapped out by the leaders before April 26, the date of the reconvening of the constitutional convention.

Few who participated in the days and nights of debate will forget the severe strain of the past fortnight. When the financial tangle was straightened out to the satisfaction of the majority and the dissatisfaction of the minority members.

Conferences and debates resulted in the introduction of a measure which provides for a direct tax of 1.7 mills, calculated to bring in a revenue to the state of $19,000,000, which amount, when added to the $5,000,000 expected to be raised by indirect taxes, is looked upon as sufficient to solve the financial situation which the Republican leaders say has been the most serious feature of the session just ended.

The State's Expenses.

Based upon what is said to be a fairly conservative estimate, the expenses of the state for the incoming fiscal year are set at $63,000,000. Of this gigantic amount but $30,000,000 will be supplied by the regular income.

Motor vehicle legislation and liquor legislation will bring in the greater part of the indirect tax, while a secured debt tax will provide an additional channel for revenue.

While the Republicans prepared to pass their bills so as to make lawful the additional taxes, the Democrats raised the cry that a direct tax was unnecessary. They argued that instead of real economy the majority party was enacting legislation to secure funds to provide salaries for the faithful in their ranks. They cited as an instance the creation of a new state boxing commission, to be composed of three members, each to receive an annual salary of $3,000, together with a secretary to receive an equal amount.

Loyally did the minority members rally to the support of former Governor Martin H. Glynn and back up his contention that his administration had not been extravagant, but prudent and highly efficient.

Some Labor Measures.

Organized labor, while it won a victory or two, cannot be said to have been granted a free rein as regards legislation. Arrayed against the bill which aimed to extend the hours of labor which might be performed in the canning establishments of the state during the rush season, which is the season of the year when produce and fruit ripens quickly, the opposition succeeded in killing it finally, although originally it was passed by both houses. When the bill reached Governor Whitman the cry against it was so great that it was recalled for amendment. When voted upon again it was defeated. The seventy hour grocery clerks bill passed. Labor favored it.

In spite of the opposition of organized labor, however, the bill which sought to combine the state department of labor and the workmen's compensation commission was passed by both houses. It was not until the last day of the session that the measure was sent to Governor Whitman for his signature.

Attempts to enact reforms in excise matters failed utterly. The local and state wide prohibition bills were reported from committee only to be later immediately recommitted. More than one attempt was made thereafter to have the committee on excise discharged from further consideration of it. All were futile.

No Sunday Ball Games.

Legislation which would permit professional ball games on Sunday progressed no further than reference to committee. Arguments and petitions in favor of it did not prevail.

Likewise the attempt to provide for a referendum so that the sentiment of the people regarding the advisability of returning to the state convention system failed. The Walters bill, with this provision incorporated, had no chance of passing. Moreover, Governor Whitman refused to countenance any change in the direct primary system now being observed.

Quick action on the part of Governor Whitman followed the passage of the bill legislating out of office the members of the state tax commission appointed under the administration of the Democrats. The executive sent to the senate the names of Martin Saxe of New York, Ralph W. Thomas of Hamilton and Walter H. Knapp of Canandaigua as the new tax commissioners. All three were confirmed. The salary of a tax commissioner is $3,000 a year and necessary expenses when out of Albany upon official business.

Governor Whitman took his time about signing the bill which legislated out of office the three Democratic members of the state conservation commission. He had the measure before him two days before he created a law of it. Immediately thereafter he sent in the name of Charles D. Pratt of New York as his candidate to be the single commissioner provided for under the reorganization law.

Although W. W. Farley of Binghamton, state commissioner of excise, resigned last October, his resignation was kept quiet until the day when his successor, former Senator George E. Green of Binghamton, was named by the governor. The senate almost immediately confirmed the nomination. The reorganization of the excise department was not written large upon the program of reform planned by the Republicans.

Followed Whitman's Wishes.

Few legislatures have been truer to the wishes of a governor than has been the lawmaking body of 1915. All of the promises made by Governor Whitman prior to his election and every recommendation made by him in his first annual message have been fulfilled and followed. Among these recommendations the following were the most important: Abolition of the department of efficiency and economy, abolition of the office of state fire marshal, reorganization of the conservation commission, reorganization of the state department of highways, legislating out of office of the members of the state board of claims by the restoration of the state court of claims, the members of which are to be lawyers; reorganizing of the state tax commission. General economy was recommended by the governor also, and as a result numerous positions were eliminated in the various state departments reorganized.

General Appropriations.

It is impossible to predict what the amount of the general appropriation bill will be after Governor Whitman has finished pruning it. Many items which were in the measure after its adoption by both houses are very likely to be cut out, as it is well known that the executive has taken the stand that items other than those absolutely necessary will not be allowed to remain in the bill. The same stand has been taken by the governor as regards the annual supply bill and special bills carrying appropriations. The governor has declared that unless there is a public necessity for an appropriation as provided for by a special bill he will veto it.

A great volume of legislation will find its way to the executive chamber for the next few days, all of which will comprise bills passed by both houses during the last two days of the session. These bills are known as thirty day bills, since the executive is permitted to deliberate over any or all of them for that period of time. Failure to veto a bill of the thirty day character automatically makes a law of such measure.

It can safely be said that no other session of the New York legislature ever disturbed so many state departments as the one just over.

Session Not a Long One.

The session of 1915 was comparatively a short one, although it was longer by nearly a month than that of the preceding year. More bills were introduced this year than at any other session in the history of the state for a corresponding period of time, yet it is not expected that there will be a deluge of new laws.

Aside from the Thompson joint legislative committee, appointed to probe the public service commissions, the special committees of importance which were named were few. The second one which performed actual work was that which probed the civil service conditions and submitted its report relative to salaries and competence of those in the pay of the state, together with the conditions surrounding their appointment.

Speaker T. C. Sweet of the assembly appears to have grown in popularity since last year. In matters of policy his word was generally the last sought. Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman worked with him in harmony in spite of the early rumors that there was friction between them.

Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck and Majority Leader Brown were in accord in the senate, although at the beginning of the year it appeared as though this was not the case.

Number of Laws Passed.

With 360 laws on the statute books for the present year and practically as many additional bills ready for the signature of the governor the legislative session of 1915 cannot be said to have been idle with regard to the turning out of laws. Last year 522 bills became laws.

Compared with the legislation of other years, there was comparatively little along the constructive line.

These bills reorganizing state departments are new laws:

Abolishing the state department of efficiency and economy.

Abolishing the state fire marshal.

Reorganizing the state tax commission.

Reorganizing the state highway commission.

Reorganizing the state fair commission.

Reorganizing the board of claims.

Reorganizing the conservation commission by reducing the three commissioners to one.

Some Important Measures.

Among the most important of the new laws, aside from the ones which reorganized state departments, the following are listed:

Appropriating $99,000 for the state reservation at Saratoga.

Appropriating $500,000 for the expenses of the constitutional convention.

Changing the boundary lines of the Ninth and Tenth congressional districts: Kings county is affected.

Providing that grocery clerks in cities of the first class shall not be required to work more than seventy hours in any one week and shall not sleep in grocery or provision stores.

Providing that gasoline, oil and tires may be sold on Sunday, except in places where spirituous liquors are sold.

Prohibiting the sale of prison made goods except to the state or state institutions, prohibiting absolutely their sale for profit and including work houses and county jails in the institutions where prison made goods may be sold.

Authorizing the state superintendent of public works to provide towing facilities on the completed sections of the barge canal and appropriating $35,000 therefor.

Amendment to Bank Law.

Amending the banking law by providing that credit unions may invest monies received by them and not loaned to their members, in securities which are invested in by savings banks.

Reappropriating $490,444.37 for the use of the Palisade interstate commission.

Amending the domestic relations law by permitting a divorcee who has been divorced in another state to remarry in this state after five years.

Appropriating $150,000 for the repair of the mechanical structures along the canals of the state.

Amending the county law so as to permit families of deceased soldiers or sailors of the United States to be given county aid.

Appropriating $1,634,277 for the state commission of highways to maintain and repair public highways improved or constructed by state aid.

Appropriating $2,300,000 for the state commission of highways to improve public highways constructed by state aid.

Appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of suppressing contagious diseases among cattle and suppressing insect pests.

Changes in Compensation Law.

Amending the compensation law by permitting direct payment of claims for injury to employees by the employer.

Amending the compensation law by permitting employers to advance money to injured employees at their own risk.

Amending the compensation law by abolishing self insurance by employers.

Amending the public health law by making the vaccination of public school children in cities of the third class and in rural districts compulsory only in the event of local epidemics.

Appropriating $1,880,000 for paying the share of the state of the cost of repairs to highways.

Appropriating $425,000 for the workmen's compensation commission.

Amending the military law by permitting men over forty-five years of age to enlist in the national guard.

Ten Millions For Roads.

Appropriating $10,000,000 to construct and improve public highways.

Providing that the interest rate on state bonds for highway and canal purposes shall not exceed 4½ per cent.

Repealing the law governing housing conditions in cities of the second class.

Amending the civil service law by permitting provisional employees to fill vacancies in the competitive class of the civil service until appropriate eligible lists are prepared.

Providing for the establishment of local boards of welfare, which boards may decide whether widowed mothers with children shall be given a sum equal to that which would be required for the maintenance of his child or children at a charitable institution.

Striking out the half fee provision for registering motor vehicles used for pleasure, which have already been registered for four successive years.

Transferring to the state department of labor the powers and duties of enforcing the provisions of the law relative to the prevention of and the protection against fire, heretofore exercised by the state fire marshal.

Providing that there shall be a reserve list for noncommissioned officers and reserve list men in the national guard.

Providing that it shall be discretionary with the managers of state prisons to pay not exceeding 20 cents a day to convicts.

Making it a misdemeanor to sell any article of meat by representing the same to be "kosher" unless it is prepared under rules sanctioned by the orthodox Hebrew requirements.

Establishing new improvements relative to the grade and sale of apples.

Providing that a peace officer or officer or constable of a town shall have power to forbid the sale or giving away of liquor to certain persons by a notice in writing.

Reducing the number of days from fourteen to seven the period after disability during which no compensation can be paid to an injured employe.

ODD ADVENTURE ON A RAILWAY.

Ruse of a Criminal to Escape Arrest Comes to Naught.

It was some years ago that Gretchen Hecker, then a girl of eighteen, was put aboard a train for Berlin. Her father having lost his fortune, it was decided that the girl should study music, with a view to earning her own living.

She went all alone on the train and was alone in the compartment until at one of the stops a man got in. The train had no sooner started on than he said to Gretchen:

"Fraulein, I'll trouble you for your coat."

Gretchen looked at the man, not understanding what he meant.

"Your coat, and be in a hurry. Take it off. I'm going to put it on and you shall put on mine."

Before Gretchen could be made to understand that he was in earnest he was obliged to threaten her, and even then the taking off of her outer garment before a man was so obnoxious to her that she did it very slowly. The man was twice her age, but not much taller, being small and wiry. He put on Gretchen's coat, which fit him, compelling her to put on his own coat. Then he took out of a satchel a number of cosmetics and began to make himself up for a woman. He also took out a mustache and, giving it to Gretchen, ordered her to stick it on to her upper lip.

Gretchen, who had never before been out in the world without a maid, was of course terror stricken. She obeyed the man mechanically, expecting every moment that he might find it to his interest to murder her. After they had changed apparel he said to her:

"Little girl, if you do what I want you to do, I'll not hurt you. The next station will be B, and I expect to leave the train there. If I decide not to and any one gets into this compartment, you must pretend that you are a young man. If you don't, I'll kill you."

When the train stopped at B the man was about to get out when he caught sight of a policeman standing right where he must be passed. The man hesitated and decided not to risk it. He cowered back in the car and remained there while the train was at a standstill. Just before it moved off a young man in a student's cap got into the compartment.

The student was evidently in an amiable mood—most students are—and as soon as he was seated took out a cigarette and, turning to the criminal who he supposed was a woman, asked if she objected to smoking. The man replied in so coarse a voice that the student smiled, and, permission being granted, he offered Gretchen a cigarette. She was about to decline when a glance from the criminal warned her to accept, and, taking the cigarette, the student held a match while she lit it. The student insisted on opening a conversation with her. At the first sound of her voice he looked at her surprised and smiled again.

"You two had better change your clothes," he said. "The woman has the voice of a man, while the man has the voice of a woman."

Poor Gretchen now began to show signs of sickness, and the student asked what was the matter. Gretchen admitted that it must be the cigarette.

"Poor little boy," said the student. "You should be at home with your mother."

Taking her head in his arms, he playfully pulled it down on to his breast. The criminal, not relishing this close proximity and fearing the girl might communicate with the student, said:

"Let the boy alone."

"What business is it of yours?" asked the student haughtily. "One would suppose the boy to be a girl. I'll hug him if I like."

With that he seized Gretchen and pulled her face down on to his chest so vigorously that when he released her the mustache had fallen off.

"Well, well!" said the astonished student. "What's this? Are you trying to escape from justice in disguise?"

"That's it," cried the criminal. "He must be a thief."

The student looked at the blushing, innocent face of the girl, and, noticing that her hair had partly slipped from under her hat where the criminal had placed it, took hold of a coil and pulled it down over Gretchen's shoulder.

"You're a girl," he said, "that's certain. Now, how about you?" he added, looking at the other, who cried:

"A man!" And, whipping out a revolver, he attempted to cover the student, but the latter, who was a renowned member of the dueling corps at his university, quick as lightning knocked up his weapon, and in the scuffle that followed the criminal, being encumbered with a long coat, was overpowered and lost his revolver.

For the rest of the journey the student kept the criminal covered and got from Gretchen a brief story of how she had been forced into man's attire. On reaching the next station the criminal was turned over to the police, and Gretchen's identity was confirmed by telegraph.

The student proved to be the son of a wealthy baron who knew Gretchen's father. This and the singular adventure was quite enough to induce an acquaintance, which ripened into love, and Gretchen is now a baroness.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Nevada's Underground Water.

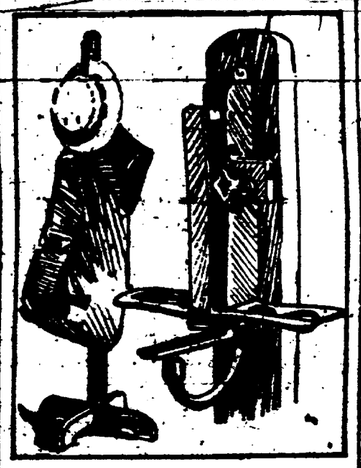
Certain valleys of southeastern Nevada contain a large supply of ground water, and a part of this water can be economically developed for irrigation, according to a report by Everett Carpenter just issued by the United States geological survey. The localities at which ground water can be found are indicated, and the best methods of recovering the underground water at each locality are described. The report contains also an interesting account of the geology of the region and shows that at one time this desert country contained a large river and seven large lakes, all of which are now absolutely dry. The ancient stream and lakes are described and shown on maps for the first time in this report. One of the most valuable features of the report is a guide to watering places on routes of travel, supplemented by a map showing roads and watering places and a table giving the distances between watering places.

Manufacture of White Lead.

Basic carbonate, white lead, is made in several ways. The old Dutch process consists in placing lead plates on grids in clay pots with dilute acetic acid, stacking the pots up and covering it with tanbark. Fermentation of the latter causes a rise in temperature and the production of carbon dioxide, which acts on the lead in the pots and gives a basic lead carbonate. At the end of two months the white lead is ground in water and dried, being ground later in oil. The "quick process" requires but two weeks and is carried out by acting on finely divided lead with dilute acetic acid and carbon dioxide, from burning coke, in revolving cylinders. In the "mild process" no acid is used, the finely divided lead being agitated in water through which air is blown. Hydrate of lead is formed and later carbonated. A very good product, free from all acid, is obtained.—Engineering Magazine.

Locking Hook For Garments.

A new holder for coat, hat and umbrella is equipped with a locking mechanism by which these articles, though out in the open, may be secured under lock and key, says Popular Mechanics. It is therefore particularly adapted to [illegible] restaurants and similar places.



COAT HOOK THAT LOCKS GARMENTS.

In using the mechanism is first unlocked and opened, the arrangement being such that the key cannot be removed until the mechanism is again closed. The coat is placed on the hook projecting from the bottom, the umbrella in the hole in the horizontal bar that best suits its size and the hat on the smaller bar projecting from the front. When the holder is closed these articles are held securely and cannot be removed except by unlocking the mechanism with the key.

Zinc Oxide in Paint.

Zinc oxide is one of the most valuable white pigments and is produced by roasting and subliming certain ores of zinc. It is very opaque, has excellent spreading qualities and is generally mixed with basic carbonate of lead—white lead—for use in white paints. By thus combining these certain undesirable qualities of both are overcome. For instance, zinc oxide dries to a hard surface which does not stand changes of temperature as well as the softer lead pigment. On the other hand, it tends to eliminate the tendency toward chalking which the lead possesses. It is widely used as a base for delicate colors and in enamels.—Engineering Magazine.

Vulcanizing a Patch.

Several vulcanizations, one over the other, will make a better wearing patch, allowing plenty of time between them. Common gasoline now contains some grease and a higher grade should be used for cleaning the rubber. The casing should be left on the demountable rim and fully pumped up when vulcanized.—Automobile Dealer.

Increasing Engine Power.

It is a mistake to increase the power of an engine beyond the amount for which it was designed, no matter what means may be used. By so doing there is placed upon the working parts of both engine and chassis an excessive strain that may injure the whole car.

Lubricant For Axle Springs.

For an anti-rust lubricant for the leaves of axle-spring heat a pound of old India rubber and mix with a half pound of grease and a half pound of graphite.

EXILE RISKS JAIL TO SAVE EYESIGHT

Court Lenient to Government Swindler Who Surrenders.

RETURN AMAZES OFFICIALS.

Fugitive Tells of Days of Agitation and Sleepless Nights He Spent Debating Alternative That Faced Him Either of Going Blind or Meeting Possibility of Prison Sentence.

A fugitive from justice for thirteen years, John F. Ehrgott, once a wealthy commission merchant, returned to New York to consult a specialist who, he believed, could save him from blindness. When Ehrgott gave himself up to the federal authorities he knew that he ran the risk of going to jail, but this possibility was eclipsed by his fear of losing his eyesight.

Roger B. Wood, chief of the criminal division of the United States attorney's office, was sitting at his desk when Ehrgott entered his room. He stared in amazement when the visitor said:

"I want to give myself up and plead guilty."

"I'd dearly love to accommodate you," replied Mr. Wood, "but really you have the bulge on me. I don't even know who you are."

"I'm Ehrgott," was the reply, "and I was indicted in 1902 for customs fraud. Now do you recall?"

Mr. Wood shook his head despairingly. Then he sent upstairs for Captain Ball, head of the federal indictment bureau, who has grown not only gray, but white in the federal service. Captain Ball remembered having drawn up the indictment charging Ehrgott with defrauding the government of at least $25,000 in duties on carloads of Canadian beans brought into this country free of duty because ostensibly bound for transhipment to Cuba.

Gets Off With Fine.

Assured of the identity, Mr. Wood summoned the latter's attorney, Abel I. Smith, and took the defendant before Judge Charles M. Hough in the United States district court, where Ehrgott entered a plea of guilty. Mr. Wood wanted the judge to give Ehrgott a substantial prison sentence, but the court was moved by Attorney Smith's statement that his client was suffering with diabetes and a severe affliction of the eyes. A fine of $1,000 was imposed on Ehrgott, and he was also served with a summons in a civil suit by which the government hopes to recover the full amount of the duties out of which it was defrauded.

Ehrgott's shipping scheme was exceptional in that it not only defrauded the government, but the consignee of the shipment as well. He was then senior partner of the firm of Ehrgott & Newman, commission merchants. Canadian beans ordered by this firm for shipment to Cuba were placed in a bonded warehouse in New York, where, through the connivance of certain government officials, it is said, a cheaper brand of American beans was substituted and sent on to Cuba as Canadian beans.

Swindled at Both Ends.

The Cuban consignees therefore had to pay a high rate of duty on American beans which they had bought at Canadian prices. In the meantime the firm of Ehrgott & Newman had acquired a consignment of expensive Canadian beans free of duty and for the price of American beans. This practice was continued by the firm for several years.

Arraigned on the indictment in 1902, Ehrgott gave cash bail of $15,000 and then forfeited it by fleeing to Nova Scotia. At Yarmouth he set himself up in the fish business and prospered. A few years ago he became afflicted with a bad eye trouble. He consulted Canadian and European specialists, but could get no relief. Then he was told that a specialist in New York could cure him.

Ehrgott told Mr. Wood of the days of agitation and the sleepless nights he spent debating the alternative that faced him—either of going blind or returning to face the possibility of a prison sentence. He finally decided to throw himself on the mercy of the court.

CHAMPION JESS WILLARD'S TIPS TO YOUNG MEN.

If a fellow wants to get anywhere he must stick in the face of the world.

Knockers are plenty but boosters few when you make your start.

One can be a prizefighter and a good man, but it's pretty hard.

I'm strong for the sportsman, but I hate the "sport."

Regular sleep is money in a young man's pocket. Three hours before midnight are worth six afterward.

A man who sleeps late runs his brain on one cylinder.

Swearing never helped a young man do a stroke of work.

No other kind of insurance counts if you'll only be satisfied that the best sweetheart in the world is your own wife.

Biggest Values in Women's and Misses'

TAILORED SUITS

We Have Ever Offered

Fifty-five Spring Suits, smartly tailored, in Belgium Blue, Navy, Sand, Black, Tan, Corduroy, Brown and others. Coats lined throughout with silk messaline; skirts full, strictly in keeping with the latest style.

Suit Values to $17.50

On Sale Friday Morning at 9 o'clock

Your choice only $6.90

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

J. C. O'BRIEN

MORTGAGE ON POWER PLANT

Final Papers in Transaction Filed Yesterday With County Clerk

County Clerk Stanton reports that he and his official staff enjoyed one of their busiest days in the history of the office yesterday.

The filing of the papers completing the transfer of the Minetto-Meriden Company's plant at Minetto to the Columbia Mills, Inc., into which it has been merged and the trust mortgage of the Northern New York Power Company given to develop the power at the new State dam at Minetto was the cause of the cativity.

The mortgage is for $2,500,00, of which $900,000 is to be issued at once and the remainder, $1,600,000, when needed. The mortage tax of this transaction is $4,500, one of the largest ever received on property located in this county exclusively. One-half of this sum goes to the State of New York and the other half to the town of Oswego, where the property is situated.

Another interesting feature of the transaction is that the company pays $1,536 in United States war tax revenue taxes, the stamps being affixed to the deeds. Of this amount $975 is on the deed from the Minetto-Meriden to the Columbia Mills and $561 on that from the Shade Cloth to the Minetto-Meriden, May 20, 1908, and held in escrow since then. As each dollar of the tax represents $1,000 of valuation there appears to have been an appreciation in the value of the property of $414,000 in the past seven years.

The mortgage is given by the power corporation to the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York of which George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., former State superintendents of banks, is president. The bonds to be issued are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100 and are to bear interest semi-annually at 6 per cent. As stated $900,000 of the amount is of date January 1, 1915, and mature on January 2, 1940; the remaining amount of $1,600,000 bonds mature January 1, 1955. A sinking fund of 2½ per ent. per year is provided for, commencing January 1, 1919.

Work on the power plant is already under way the contract being in charge of the Witherspoon Company of Chicago which has a large force of men at work. The Northern New [illegible] er to the Salmon River Power Company and it will serve as an auxiliary plant furnishing power to the Empire United Railways and for commercial purposes.

Added to the $8,474.58 received yesterday by the county clerk as a share of the mortgage tax paid by the New York Central on its $100,000,000 trust mortgage filed several months ago, the receipts of the county from this source for April will break all monthly records.

CHAUFFEURS EXAMINED

County Clerk Z. D. Stanton has received notice from Secretary of State F. M. Hugo that an examination for chauffeurs will be held by the State examiner at the Court House, Oswego, Saturday, May 8. Detailed information may be obtained from the Secretary of State's office, Albany.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BATTLE ISLAND CASE

Water Power Experts Will Testify in the Proceedings.

The case of the Battle Island Paper Company of this city against the tSate of New York infolving a claim for damages of $1,800,000 for damages caused by the construction of the Oswego Barge Canal will come up for trial in the Court of Claims in Syracuse next Thursday. It is expected that the case will cover at least a week as volumious testimony will be offered in evidence. Gannon, Spencer and Mitchell of Syracuse will appear for thec ompany, which is now in bankruptcy, with Charles N. Bulger, David T. Costello and Nelson P. Bonney acting as trustees.

Water power experts will testify, some to be produced on both sides and some from by the Columbia Trust Company of New York which has a mortgage on the company's $500,000 bond issue. Deputy Attorney-General Frank Mone assisted by Deputy Attorney-General Frank K. Cook will represent the State in thec ase. William Nottingham of Syracuse will represent the Columbia Trust company.

When the canal was constructed land owned by the company along with water power, a power house and transmission equipment was taken b ythe State. The dam at Battle Island was removed and that deprived the company of its valuable water power. The company went into bankruptcy in 1913 and if the claim is allowed the bondholders will not suffer any loss. Banks, for the most part, hold the company's bonds although there are many residents of this city who hold substantial blocks.

BARN DESTROYED; LOSS ABOUT $2,000

A new and modern barn owned by Adelbert Cates on the West River road, near Battle Island, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed during the electrical storm yesterday afternoon.

The stock in the barn was saved and most of the contents removed. The loss is estimated at from $1,800 to $2,000. Mr. Gates was insured in the Grange.

Those You Know

Rev. Father Dooling of this city was in Oswego Tuesday and assisted in the services at St. John's church.

* * *

Joseph LaLonde and family are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Vickery of Philadelphia.

* * *

Herbert Evans entertained some of his friends from Syracuse at the Evans farm recently.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Distin were over-Sunday guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Hare of this city is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Lamb at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cordomnia were recent callers on friends at Ingalls' Crossing.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Storms of Worth st. is at Niagara Falls, called their by the death of her brother.

* * *

Eugene Williams of West 3d st. is recovering from his long illness.

* * *

The many friends of Mrs. Lorina Sperry formerly of this city regret to hear of her serious illness.

* * *

Dr. H. M. Doane is in Buffalo attending the State Medical Convention.

Great headquarters for farm seeds. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

WAR MAKING MAN OF ENGLISH HEIR

Prince of Wales Serving at Front With His Regiment.

MUST NOT BE CAPTURED.

Life In the Open With Responsibilities Is Rapidly Developing the Slight, Rosy, Boyish, Twenty-year-old Prince. Lithe and Young, He Has Done His Twenty-five Miles a Day.

London.—The Prince of Wales, the twenty-year-old future king of England, faced Earl Kitchener in the war office one day last November and demanded that he be allowed to go to the front at once. Three months previously, at the very outbreak of the war, within a week of receiving his commission as a lieutenant in the First Grenadier guards, he had made the same request, but the secretary of war



Photo by American Press Association.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

had refused it on the ground that the prince's military training had only just begun.

For a second time the lithe and slender subaltern stood before the great field marshal. He had thrown himself into his work with such enthusiasm and patriotic fervor that now, after only twelve weeks, he was fit and ready for active service. He had been so reported by his commanding officer.

Earl Kitchener listened to what the young man had to say. The British war lord is stern and unbending, but human. He knew the prince's spirit and talked with him as one soldier with another, not from a personal but from a national point of view. It went without saying that the prince was eager to fight and would do his duty just the same as any other officer, taking his chances of being killed or wounded with the rest.

That was not what was worrying Kitchener. He would mourn if anything happened to the Prince of Wales, but he knew that if the heir apparent did get killed there were plenty of other people to come to the throne of England. What concerned Lord Kitchener was this:

If the Prince of Wales were taken prisoner and held as a hostage by the Germans very serious embarrassment might be caused to the allies, and their plans for the final settlement of the war would be gravely hampered. This Earl Kitchener pointed out in his usual direct and forcible manner, but the young prince was not to be denied, and when he left the war office it was with the promise that he would be attached to Field Marshal French's staff at the headquarters of the British expeditionary force in France. On Nov. 16 the Prince of Wales crossed over from Folkestone to Boulogne and proceeded at once to St. Omer, where the headquarters' staff was then located.

From that day till April 10, when the Prince of Wales arrived in London bearing dispatches from the British commander in chief, he has regularly performed the arduous and dangerous duties of a dispatch rider.

The Prince of Wales is a slightly built and very high strung youth who looks two or three years younger than he really is. There is nothing in his uniform to distinguish him from any other staff officer.

Nearly four months elapsed from the day the prince reported for duty till Field Marshal French gave him twenty-four hours' leave. This was early in March, and instead of spending his time in the big white house in which he lives the prince ordered his car and, leaving the noncommissioned officer behind, took his brother officer and was on his way to Paris as fast as his car could carry him.

On his arrival he went to an old fashioned hotel in the Rue de Rivoli, facing the Tuileries gardens, and sent word of his presence to the British embassy in the Faubourg St. Honore. When the Right Hon. Sir Francis Bertie, the ambassador, heard about it he at once wired over to Buckingham palace, but the king and queen evidently decided not to interfere. So the ambassador called upon the Prince of Wales and took him round to lunch with President Poincare.

JOHN BUNNY BURIED

New York, Thursday.—John Bunny comedian of the films, rests beneath the amaranth in the great hall of the Elks after a funeral last night, in which both Elk and Mason joined as if in a common lodge of sorrow.

Fifteen hundred mourners were there, and as they passed by for their last look upon the face of one so well beloved they dropped flowers upon his coffin until it was hidden from view.

Actors of the old days, theatrical managers, the player folk of the silver screen, men and women who knew him only as the motion picture star, intimatef riends, comrades in fraternal orders, had been gathered beneathed one roof.

CLERK GETS BIG CHECK

The largest single check received by the Oswego County Clerk's office, at least in recent years, was received by County Clerk Stanton Tuesday from Register John J. Hopper of New York county, as Oswego county's share in the mortgage tax fee on the $10,000,000 mortgage of the New York Central Railroad Company, filed last year. The amount was $8,474.58. The largest check up to today was that paid by the Salmon River Power Company in connection with the mortgage on the Salmon River power plant, exceeding $5,000.

WHEAT REPORTED TRADED TO GIANTS

NewoYrk, Thursday.—Rumor has "Zach" Wheat, one of the leading outfielders of the National League and star of the Brooklyn Dodgers, traded to the Giants for John Murray, "Dave" Robertson and "Pol" Perritt.

A Puzzler.

Little Raymond, although youthful, is a thinker. "Mother," he asked the other day, "what do cows eat and drink?"

"They eat grass and drink water."

"But, mother, how can they drink water and lay milk?"—Washington Post.

Pressed His Suits.

Mask—Who is that fellow coming out of your room with a suit?

Wig—That's my press agent.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Perversity.

One man went to business schools,
Learned to do each thing by book.
Another never studied rules,
What he liked he went and took.

The first man should have fallen through,
The second knew no word like "fail."
The first man now is in "Who's Who,"
The second man—oh, he's in jail.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Reaching a Conclusion.

"I imagine from your speech that you are a trustbuster."

"What makes you think so?"

"Principally because you talk as wise as an owl and then try to stuff us."—Exchange.

WANTED!

TWO BOYS TO SELL "THE FULTON EVENING TIMES" ON DOWN-TOWN STREETS

GOOD PAY

EUROPEAN TRAVEL HALTED BY WAR

As a Result $275,000,000 Stays In America.

OCEAN PATHWAY DESERTED.

Great Passenger Liners That Formerly Carried Thousands Back and Forth Now Doing Duty In the War or Tied Up at Their Piers In Neutral Ports. Statistics Show Loss to Europe.

New York.—A quarter billion dollars of good American money will be kept in this country this year on account of the war. There will be at least that much saved by the inability of the public to travel to Europe. Last year the steamship companies received in fares alone approximately $83,000,000, carrying eastward and westward more than 1,200,000 passengers. A conservative estimate fixes the amount spent by this traveling army at close to $192,000,000, making the total amount spent for European travel $275,000,000.

There will be no exodus to Europe this summer, however. The Great Green Way of the Atlantic is as lonely as New York's Great White Way on a summer Sunday night. This is the time of year when the rush across the ocean begins. The tide of travel sweeps east across the Atlantic from May till August and back again from August till the middle of October. But this year the tide hasn't set in and it won't set in. Uncle Sam is holding back the tide by refusing to issue passports, and on the other side of the ocean the kaiser's submarines prove an obstacle.

Nobody is going away who can't prove to the satisfaction of Uncle Sam that he or she has business in Europe. Doctors, Red Cross nurses, reserves, continue to go, but even their number is dwindling.

From all ports of the north Atlantic there left for Europe last year in four months just 27,727 passengers. During the same four months of this year the number of departures was 4,198, a falling off of 17,529. The westward sailings were 13,662 for the same period last year and this year 4,674, a deficit of 8,995.

The arrivals and departures at New York last year from and to Europe totaled an army of more than 1,200,000. Of this number 148,380 traveled first class, 241,810 in the second cabin and 813,743 in the steerage. The grand total to and from all north Atlantic ports was: Eastward—first class, 83,261; second class, 191,085; steerage, 479,232. Westward—first class, 90,840; second class, 238,347; steerage, 631,862.

The average first class fare across the Atlantic on little ships and big ships is $120, second class $50, and third or steerage $35. That means that last year $20,892,120 was paid the steamship companies for first class passages, $17,720,000 for second class and $44,892,120 for steerage, a total of $83,055,780.

Placing the amount of money spent during the season in Europe by the first class traveler at $1,000, the second class at $500 and the steerage at $100, a pretty good average of American contributions abroad will be the result. Computed by these figures the amount spent in Europe last year by the American traveling public would have been $124,736,700. That these figures are by no means overestimated will be realized when one stops to reflect that $10,000 for the season would be no money at all for each of 5,000 American families to dissipate. This would alone mean $50,000,000.

At a modest calculation there was spent last year by people from America on European travel $278,664,500; $300,000,000 would be, perhaps, nearer the mark. It is safe to say that the war has cost Europe $250,000,000 of American tourist money this year. That much cash in hand would do strange things. It would do wonders for the unemployed of the country. It's the ransom of a king and no bagatelle even to a Rockefeller. There will be just that much more money remaining in the United States this year.

The click of glasses and the clink of wealth are hushed. The stewards' tips are missing. The bands of music are silent. The $10,000,000 Vaterland of the Hamburg-American line is eating her head off at the dock in Hoboken. The $10,000,000 Imperator of the same line is a hospital ship at Bremen. The $10,000,000 ship Aquitania of the Cunard line is a converted cruiser, and the $10,000,000 Olympic of the White Star line has also been impressed by the British government. The France, the beautiful $8,000,000 queen of the French line fleet, is doing government duty for France. The North German Lloyd's Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Kaiser Wilhelm II. and Kronprinz Wilhelm have figured in the war.

More ships on the average are arriving here today than ever before. Steamers whose names are unfamiliar to customs men and shipping men have reached the port in the past six weeks, sometimes as many as ten a day. They come here under charter or looking for a charter to carry away American goods. All kinds of freight is being stowed away in their holds, all kinds of vessels are in demand. They can't come here fast enough to satisfy the merchants and manufacturers who have goods for foreign consumption.

CUT THIS COUPON

DO OVER a piece of furniture AT OUR EXPENSE



Come in and get a free can of Kyanize, big enough to do a chair or a border around a small room.

We will give you one of our regular 15c cans, absolutely without charge, if you buy a 10c Kyanize brush to do the finishing with.

Kyanize

For Floors and all Woodwork

will make anything made of wood about your house look like new. It is easily applied and dries quick and hard. You can put it on with the most pleasing results.

Kyanize won't chip, peel or turn white. It is a sanitary finish which can be easily kept clean by wiping it with a damp cloth.

Come in today and get a free can

We have the color you want. The 10 cents you pay for the brush will be refunded if you are not immensely pleased with the Kyanize.

HULETT-TAFT CO.

(Incorporated)

208 Oneida Street

CUT THIS COUPON!

JUST RECEIVED

300 Pairs of Roller Skates

We shall sell them at the following low prices:

ROLLER SKATES, 39c Boys' and Girls'

ROLLER SKATES, 59c, 85c and $1.25 a pair—the last with roller bearings.

We also have about 200 gals. of inside and outside PAINT.

One lot of Heffron-Tanner Paint bought from bankrupt, all in quart cans, at 25c can.

The PRINCETON PREPARED PAINTS: quart, 35c; 2 quarts, 60c; gallon, $1.00.

Barn Paint, 95c gallon.

300 15c-cans of ENAMEL for 8c can.

Men's Ballriggan Underwear, 24c. 50c quality for 39c.

Men's 58c Working Shirts, 39c

Suitcases, regularly $1.25; 85c

Suitcases for children, 25c, 49c

Screen Door Wire, 10c, 15c and 18c per yard.

Table Oilcloth, 19c per yard.

Floor Oilcloth, 39c and 25c yd.

Linoleum at 45c and 49c yd.

THOUSANDS OF OTHER GOOD BARGAINS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

S. WALDHORN

The Fair Store

18 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 113 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915 | Price One Cent

Hurlbut and Cumm Each Fined $15 by Judge Wilson; Young Men Left Town Immediately

MANUFACTURERS ARE INTERESTED IN SITES

The Division of Industries of the Chamber of Commerce met last night at the City Hall for the purpose of hearing Dr. J. E. Campbell and Thomas G. Smiley, members of the Traffic Managers' Association of the United States. Twenty-one members of the association were present and Director Redhead presided.

Mr. Smiley, who is secretary of the Traffic Managers' Association, gave a very interesting talk on traffic facilities and rates. He pointed out that co-operation among manufacturers had done much to procure better service and rates from railroads and steamship lines and after his address the Division of Industries discussed the plan of urging local manufacturers to join the Traffic Managers' Association.

The division will hold a meeting tonight at which time letters from out-of-town manufacturers will be read. These industries are interested in the city facilities here and two formal applications have already been received by the local body, from manufacturers who wish to locate here, if suitable inducements are offered. Representatives from the concerns have ben invited to come to this city to look over the situation, and there may be some officials at the meeting this evening.

BRITISH DEFEAT TURKS; MOVE ON THE STRAITS

London, Friday.—Serious fighting between the British and the Turks has occurred on the shores of Suvla Bay, on the west side of the Gallipoli Peninsula. Advices reaching London say the British drove back the Ottoman troops after capturing an entire battalion, and the detachment landed at that point is making excellent progress toward the interior.

The bombardment in the Dardanelles continues vigorously. The allied ships have reached Vrysey, in front of the Chanak forts, eight miles up the strait.

Information received here regarding the landing operations is meagre. It is reported the Allies have occupied the town of Maitos, as wll as the town of Gallipoli.

Large numbers of Turkish prisoners are being brought to Lemnos and Tenedos.

Although the accounts of the operations received here agree that the British and French are making excellent progress, it is stated that their losses have been very heavy.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the real difficulties for the Allies' troops will only commence as they advance further into the interior, where the Turks have strong defences and heavy guns. The correspondent adds that the military authorities in Athens believe the campaign will be a long one.

No official announcement was made yesterday of the development of the operations against the Dardanelles, but press dispatches show that a sharp and active offensive is under way. The British have cleared all the Turks from the southern end of the peninsula for a distance of approximately two miles. This has been accomplished with the aid of the naval guns, and military observers here assume this means that the mobile batteries stationed at Seddul-Bahr by the Ottoman commanders either have been captured or forced to withdraw to the cover of the fortifications further to the northeast.

Concerning the division between the Allies of the task of forcing the Dardanelles the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at Athens sends this message:

"The British force landed on the European coast of the Dardanelles has been entrusted solely with the mission of occupying the Gallipoli Peninsula, which is defended by 60,000 Turks.

"The French force has been landed entirely on the Asiatic coast, with the object of advancing along the littoral, to keep pace with the progress made by the British on the opposite coast."

AUSTRIAN TROOPS WEARING OUT IN CARPATHIANS

London, Friday.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs:

"Tactically the Russians are not attacking anywhere in the Carpathians. Strategically, they have gained such positions that the enemy must attack and continue to attack, at whatever disadvantage and at any cost. The moment the enemy slackens in his attack the Russian avalanche moves forward another step surely and inevitably.

"In the meantime these extremely costly attacks upon strongly fortified mountain defences are weakening the enemy's power of resistance and are simplifying subsequent operations for the Russians when climatic conditions render possible movements on a grand scale."

The case of Roy Hurlbut of Gouverneur and Edgar Cumm of Dannemora, the two young men who assaulted Rev. Wayland G. Bassett, a retired minister, at his home on Cayuga street Tuesday afternoon, was heard before Judge Wilson in the City Court this afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. The defendants were represented by Fred G. Spencer and Robert Pendergast appeared for Mr. Bassett.

In addressing the court, Mr. Spencer noted the fact that the two young men were charged with assault in the second degree, and stated that they had entered a plea of "not guilty." He informed Judge Wilson that the young men were willing to plead guilty to assault in the third degree in order to expidite the case, and that they asked the clemency of the court. Mr. Spencer said he did not care to review the case as there were som parts of it which, in his opinion, should not be given very great publicity. He asked the Court to accept the plea of guilty to assault in the third degree. Mr. Spencer also stated that he had looked up the records of the young men carefully, and that Cumm had been arrested once on a minor charge many years ago and sentenced to pay a fine, but that Hurlburt had never been arrested. Hurlburt has always born an excellent reputation in his home town, where his parents are living at the present time. Cumm, who hales from Dannemora, has a mother living and is married.

Mr. Pendergast stated that Mr. Bassett was not inclined to press the charge against the two men, nor did he wish them to go to jail for any length of time. Mr. Pendergast, however, made it plain that Mr. Bassett has been assaulted and wished the young men to be punished, but was willing that a fine only should be imposed.

Judge Wilson review the case and the testimony, which showed only one fact upon which he could act—namely, that Mr. Bassett was in his own home, and that his clothes and shirt were torn and evidenced an assault although the two young men claimed that they did not assault him. He touched on the counter-charge made by the young men, and said that might be true, but that Mr. Bassett had also made serious charges which could not be overlooked. In consideration of the past character of the defendants, and Mr. Bassett's attitude, however, Judge Wilson announced that he would not mete out a severe punishment. Accordingly he fined the men $15 each, and 30 days in the Oswego county jail, the jail sentence to be suspended if the fine was paid.

Hurlbut's uncle, who arrived in this city last night, immediately produced the fines and both young men left the city this evening.

BLAME BEARER TELLS OF POLITICAL ALLIANCE; BARNES VS. TAMMANY

William Loeb, jr., was back yesterday after a nine years' absence as chief blame bearer for Theodore Roosevelt. He took the witness chair and shouldered full responsibility for a very important count in Mr. Roosevelt's charge against Barnes.

In one of the most dramatic moments of the trial, Loeb, looking directly at Barnes, who has been his warm friend, testified that the Albany boss had told him of a bipartisan agreement with Murphy by which the Tammany boss was to have a free hand in the senatorial fight of 1911. It is this alleged bipartisanship on which the Colonel builds high hopes of justification for his attack.

While this blow was delivered Barnes gazed at the witness with a "You, too, Brutus?" expression on his large, rubicand face. Loeb, though picking his words with nervous care, never batted an eyelash as he told his story.

In further justification of his denunciation of Mr. Barnes, Colonel Roosevelt cited the opinion of no less a person than Governor Whitman, expressed in a hitherto unpublished letter to young Charles E. Hush, whose efforts to bring the Colonel and Whitman together last fall resulted in disaster.

This letter, while worded similarly to the letter Mr. Whitman repudiated in the fall campaign is on the paper of the New York district attorney's office and bears Mr. Whitman's signature.

The letter, denounced as a forgery, was initialed only. When Roosevelt said last fall that he had such a letter and could produce it if necessary, Mr. Whitman put him promptly into his own Ananias Club.

The Colonel's desire to show by this that he founded hist harges not on hearsay but on the statement of on official who was presumed to be qualified to speak with authority was brought out by his own testimony.

"Did you believe the statements contained in that letter to be true?" asked Mr. Van Benschoten, one of the Roosevelt lawyers.

"I did," said the Colonel with decision.

He added that he knew the writer of the letter, the positions he held and holds and that he believed the investigations referred to therein had been made by Mr. Whitman himself.

The Roosevelt side of the trial will

(Continued on Eighth Page)

AIRCRAFT BOMBARDED ISPWICH AT MIDNIGHT

London, Friday.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Ipswich says that an airship appeared over the town tonight just after midnight, setting several buildings on fire.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Ipswich says that five houses there were virtually destroyed by the bombs and that three others were badly and two slightly damaged. The dispatch adds that as far as is known there were no casualities in Ipswich.

The hostile aircraft, whether a Zeppelin or an aeroplane is not known, dropped several bombs. One struck a house in Bookahall road. It was an incendiary bomb and it pierced the roof and fell into the bedroom of a little girl. Some of the furniture was set afire, but the child was rescued by her father, Harry Goodwin.

The flames spread to two adjoining houses, which, within an hour, were almost destroyed.

Other bombs were dropped in Waterloo road. The aircraft then passed on to Whitton, where it also dropped explosives. So far as is known nobody was injured.

A dispatch says a Zeppelin was seen during the night at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk county, where it dropped bombs and set several buildings on fire.

Ipswich is in Suffolk county and is a town of considerable commercial importance. It has a population of some 75,000.

GERMANS COULDN'T USE GASES, WIND PREVENTED

London, Friday.—Only the direction of the wind, which prevented them using their asphyxiating gases, kept the Germans from beginning their drive through the Allied lines in Flanders on April 20, says the British "eyewitness" in a report of the battle of Ypres received last night. The unfavorable wind, he says, caused a postponement of the attack until the 22d.

The gas, the narrative says, was distributed along the German front line in front of the French position, and the wind being from the north it was blown directly on the French. The German plan, according to the report, was to make a sudden onslaught southwestward, which, if successful, would enable the Germans to gain crossings of the canal south of Bixschoote and place them well behind the British line and in a position to threaten Ypres.

"Allowing time for the vapors to take full effect on the troops facing them," says the "eyewitness," "the Germans charged forward over the practically unresisting enemy in their immediate front, and, penetrating through the gap thus created, pressed on silently and swiftly to the south and west. By their sudden irruption they were able to overrun and surprise a large proportion of the French troops billeted behind the front line in this area and to bring some of the French guns, as well as our own, under a hot rifle fire at close range."

The writer then tells how the Germans, bringing up strong reinforcements, "and again using gas," captured St. Julien and managed to throw several brigades across the canal. The British made a strong counter attack on Sunday, and, while they gained some ground, it stopped in front of the village of St. Julien. The Germans, the narrative adds, made repeated attacks against the British near Broodseinde, backed by a tremendous artillery bombardment and gas, but they all were driven off "with great slaughter to the enemy."

SHOULD LIMIT USE OF TWILIGHT SLEEP

Buffalo, Friday. — That twilight sleep does not produce painless child-birth; that it administration should be limited to selected cases and that it is still fraught with danger to mother and child, were some of the conclusions advanced at the closing session of the 109th meeting of the State Medical Association here yesterday by Dr. A. J. Rong, of New York.

Dr. Rong said he was not opposed to the Freiburg system. He believed it ideal in many instances. But, he said, it held dangers and emergencies that called for the resources of the most skilled surgeon.

Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen of Chicago took an opposite view, stating that it held no dangers and expressing the belief that it soon would become universal.

$10,000 FOR VASSAR

Boston, Friday.—A bequest of $10,000 to Vassar College is one of a number of public bequests amounting to $1,000,000 announced through the filing of the will of Mrs. Helen Collamore of this city.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and other days; not much change in temperature; variable winds.

FORMER PASTOR HAS RESIGNED

Was at One Time Pastor in This City—Nature of Charges Preferred Unknown

From Potsdam comes news that the Rev. S. T. Dibble, pastor of the M. E. church there, has resigned, to take effect immediately. His resignation was accepted. It is reported that charges were preferred against Mr. Dibble by the Rev. H. W. Markham, District Superintendent of the St. Lawrence district, but the charges were not presented to the church board as in the meantime the accused pastor offered his rsignation.

The Rev. Mr. Dibble has held a number of charges in the Ontario district. He was at Fulton for a number of years and in New Haven. At the recent conference here a unanimous request for his return to Potsdam was granted by Bishop Hamilton. For six years Mr. Dibble was district superintendent of the Ontario district.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

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B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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April 30, 1915

DEFINITIONS

The Initiative: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, require the submission of any measure to the electorate at a regular or special election. Applies to constitutional amendments as well as statutes.

The Referendum: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the reference of any measure passed by the legislature to the entire electorate at a regular or special election. Sometimes called the voters' veto power.

The Recall: The process through which a stated number or percentage of qualified voters may, at their option, compel the submission of the question whether a given official shall be removed from office or not.

The Petition: A duly legalized and officially distributed form asking for the submission of a proposition to the voters, and to which the signatures of voters may be attached.

The Emergency Clause: A statement inserted after the enacting clause of a measure (usually by a ¾ vote of the legislative body) declaring the proposed act to be immediately necessary for the public peace, safety or health, and therefore that it must go into effect at once.

Publicity Pamphlet: A book issued by the state or city containing the text of initiated and referred measures; should contain signed arguments for and against said measures, if any voter or body of voters desires to present them.

Preferential Ballot: A ballot upon which the voters may express first and second or more choices of candidates for a given office. Designed to secure an election by a majority, when possible. Is applicable only to the election to a single office in a single district; as to the governor of a state, the mayor of a city, or one councilman from a district.

Proportional Representation: A plan or system of choosing representative bodies so that all considerable groups of voters may be represented in proportion to their numerical strength.

The Short Ballot: Limiting the elective ballot to those offices which are important enough to attract and deserve public attention.

Direct Primary: The selection of candidates for office by the voters at a primary election instead of by party conventions.

OLD PAPERS

Will be collected for the Hospital

Saturday, May 1st

at 10 A. M.

Please have all old newspaper placed at the curb, or where they may be seen from the street.

Papers must be tied securely.

The truck will run on all streets running north and south, from State to Erie and from First to Sixth.

On the west side the truck will run from Broadway to First and intersecting streets.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CANNOT DO IT ALL

Everybody heartily favors the present movement for the unified Chamber of Commerce in this city.

Everybody believes that the organization will bring results of great and permanent value.

There are, however, certain facts which are being overlooked. It is the observation of many men of experience who have watched the work of commercial bodies, that:

A Chamber of Commerce can never take the place of individual enterprise.

Its function lies in improving internal conditions which affect the opportunity to grow; influencing external conditions which bear on the local situation; and, indirectly advertising the city through making it a better city.

The Evening Times believes that the foregoing will be accomplished, to the end that Fulton's name and fame shall become advertised abroad, yet at the same time, little can be done unless the spark of enthusiasm is put into each individual citizen.

It is useless for the business men of Fulton to look to the new Chamber of Commerce to serve them individually, to do for them the business promotion they ought to be doing for themselves.

It is our duty to bury prejudices, to forget precedent, to lay aside selfish ambitions and go to work for the good of the whole city of which each one of us is but one part?

The numerous sub-divisions of the Chamber of Commerce are composed of the best of the city's manhood and womanhood, but unless we redouble our efforts to develop our businesses by our own energy, our enthusiasm and by modern methods of selling, we may stumble over the success that lies in our pathway.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Lest they forget, the Women's Political Union is sending out a daily suffrage argument to each of the 168 members of the New York State Constitutional Convention.

* * *

"Woman Suffrage," declared State Senator McNichol of Pennsylvania, "will break up the home," and then he introduced a housing bill into the legislature that would prevent homes from getting proper protection, sanitation, and a clean water supply, and fire escapes, if the home happened to be in a tenement.

* * *

The Housewives' League now numbers 750,000 members and this means, according to its president, Mrs. Julian Heath, that the housewife is at last class-conscious; that at last she is going to take an active part in the laws passed affecting the home; that no longer is she going to play the passive part.

Mrs. Heath's experience, as leader in this program led her into the suffrage fold. If, like a good bell-weather sheep, she leads her flock in after her, woman suffrage stands to gain a host of new supporters.

* * *

The woman suffrage west is coming to the support of the suffrage campaigns in the east. An organization for this purpose called the Women Voters' Campaign Alliance has been formed representing the women of the twelve equal suffrage states.

On May first it will send organizers into New Jersey. It will concentrate on one congressional district. If suffrage fails to carry in the state at large, they may win this one congressman and so strengthen the woman suffrage amendment in Congress.

After the New Jersey election the organizers will go into Massachusetts and pursue the same policy until election day. This year New York and Pennsylvania will be left to run their own campaigns.

* * *

In Denmark, since 1912, woman suffrage has been about to happen, but at the last minute, the opposition has been able to block the way. At last the bill has passed and the way seems clear, and in June it is expected that the King will sign a law making men and women vote on equal terms at all elections.

* * *

The D. A. R. is a conservative organization. Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, does not believe that suffrage should be introduced into a patriotic society. But Mrs. Story, in her private capacity is a member of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and many blows were struck for suffrage during the recent D. A. R. Congress both on the platform and off.

At the New Willard the delegates were the guests at a brilliant reception given them by the Congressional Unions and the distinguished people in the receiving line must have removed the last trace from the mind of anyone of the idea that votes for women was advocated only by queer and undesirable persons.

Opinions

Wasting the People's Money

As the fiscal year draws to an end the effects of the Federal administration's financial mismanagement stand out more and more clearly. They can no longer be covered up by vague assurances that things are going to take a turn for the better before June 30 next.

A month ago Senator Simmons, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, gave out a soothing statement intended to offset the harsh criticism of the administration's spendthrift policy indulged in by Mr. Fitzgerald, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. The North Carolina senator admitted that in spite of the additional internal revenue taxes imposed by Congress to take effect on December 1, 1914, the Treasury had, from July 1, 1914, to March 19, 1915, run behind $86,269,000. Comparing this year's operations with those of 1913-1914, the loss averaged about $7,000,000 a month, since on March 19, 1914, there was a net deficit of about $23,000,0000. Adopting the familiar "psychological" method, the Senator contended that the ratio of loss would certainly decline in the lost quarter of the year, covering April, May and June.

It has not declined so far, since on April 24 the excess of ordinary expenditures over ordinary receipts stood at $100,033,000, and the loss, compared with the year preceding, was $70,000,000 for ten months—still $7,000,000 a month. Yesterday the administration grew optimistic again and published a statement estimating the sum to be collected this year from income taxation at $80,000,000. But even if $80,000,000 comes in before June 30 on the income tax account it will have to offset an excess of expenditure of about $114,000,000, and there will be a $34,000,000 deficit.

Last year there was a surplus of $33,784,000, so that the Treasury will have been set back in one year about $67,000,000. It would have been set back nearly $80,000,000 if the government hadn't sold the battleships Idaho and Mississippi to Greece. Next year unless the emergency internal revenue taxes are reenacted and still other taxes are imposed, there may be a deficit of more than $50,000,000.

Economy has never interested President Wilson. He made no protest whatever when the last Congress increased expenditures by $113,000,000. Now he and his party face the necessity of either borrowing money on which to run the government or levying still more taxes. Next year is a Presidential year. Boosting taxation to cover over reckless expenditure will be no more popular with the country at large than it is going to be in this state, where our own Legislature has unfortunately followed the spendthrift example of Congress. —N. Y. Tribune.

Would Restore State Convention

It is significant that one of the first suggestions submitted to the Constitutional Convention is a proposal to restore the State conventions of parties. The proposition is made by a Democrat, John G. Saxe, former counsel to Governor Glynn. Mr. Saxe believes the State convention should be reinstated as a part of the nominating system of the State, except in odd number years, when there is only an occasional vacancy in State offices to be filled. Mr. Saxe said that he favored direct primaries where they are workable, but he declares they are not feasible in application to the State offices of New York.

There is no doubt that the idea of restoring the convention system in respect to nominations for State offices has a very strong opinion to support it throughout the State. THE TIMES, which was one of the first, and most energetic champions of the direct primary, and has all along supported that cause, at the time when the controversy was at its hottest, showed that State nominations should be excepted from the general system, and it believed, and still believes, that its reasons are convincing.

The State convention was eliminated by the Legislature which adopted the present law, in response to what was then the evident trend of public opinion, on the principle that as the people apparently wanted the system of direct nominations made universal, they should be given what they wanted. But there has been a great change of the public mind in this respect. To restore the State convention now, would, in our opinion, be to proceed on the very principle which caused the State convention to be abolished—that of giving the people what they want. An experiment anyway, the doing away with the State convention has not proven a successful experiment. Today the public realizes that.—Buffalo Times.

At Deys--Garden Hose, of Good Live Rubber 25 and 50 ft. Lengths, 1-2 and 3-4 in., 11c ft.

Swat the Fly!

"You can Solve Your Problem for Yourself," says the editor of The N. Y. Evening Journal.

"Remember, above all, that killing a fly NOW is as useful as killing ten thousand later in the year.

"FLY SCREENS will do the work very largely" of preserving your health and comfort. "Keep the flies out of the house, or swat them when they get in."

Getting the Fly Screens and the Fly Swats and offering them to you for as little as is possible, is a part of good storekeeping. Deys Housefurnishing department has made provision for your needs with full lines of Fly Screens, Fly Swats and other things that make the home comfortable and inviting.

Deys

Now Ready! VICTOR RECORDS FOR MAY

"Love's Haunting," a charming song, beautifully sung by Caruso and played by Elman in masterly style And there are several other new musical gems, including "At Parting," a favorite American song, rendered in a lovely and artistic manner by Julia Culp

New educational records for May days in school New dance records. Vocal gems from "Chin Chin" and "Maid in America."

Come in and hear them all—be our guest in the music rooms, where there is nothing or nobody to disturb your enjoying the new records. Complete line of VICTOR and EDISON Phonographs. Records, Supplies —3d Floor

THE BEAUTY OF

LINENS

Seen in Deys Extraordinary Exhibit

SIXTH FLOOR

Linens for every need and requirement; good linens for general service beautiful linens for special occasions, and all reasonable priced when you consider the scarcity of the product.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS
LUNCH SETS
CENTERPIECES, SCARFS
TOWELS
LINEN BED SHEETS
PILLOW CASES
BEDSPREADS

The Bride's Table and Bride's Room

An unusual attraction, beautifully arranged with all the things that appeal to young and old—come in and see what has been done to help you make the best selection of LINENS. An exhibit worthy of a special trip to Deys.

TWO GOOD PATTERNS

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS 17.97 each

If you are looking for a little better dinner set for special service and only have a little more to pay, then this is one of the sets we recommend.

Including
Bread and Butter Plates
Half Gold Handles
Near Floral Decoration

There are several other sets that will appeal to you. This particular set is of a well-known make of French china. There are two patterns—any one of them will make a valuable addition to your china collection. Special, 17.97.

Odd Dinner Sets Odd Pieces Dinnerware

Customers who take the time to visit Deys Great Crockery Section will have no difficulty to find plenty of opportunities for saving.

As an example, we have put very low prices on several odd sets of French china and odd pieces of dinnerware. You may find the very things you need in this clean-up offer.

GOOD ADVICE—

STORE YOUR FURS NOW

We will be pleased to serve you for a small amount. Write, 'phone or call Women's Department

$5.00 SUITS the Boys Will Be Proud to Wear

A Norfolk Suit of another kind—with a style, material, make-up, finish and fit that generally goes into more expensive suits. No wonder the boys will be glad to wear them.

Fancy Mixtures, Some Blue Serges, Grays, Tans, Browns
Sizes 7 to 16 Years

Suits with the snap and go that fill the boys up with enthusiasm and delight. A new lot—just in from the tailors. Coats with generous patch pockets, stitched down belts, lined with sturdy Albert twill or alpaca. Snug fitting around collar and shoulders. Two pair of trousers with each suit (both lined), with watch pockets, belt loops and all the finishing touches which youngsters generally look for. Hardly a better value made for the price—at 5.00.

THE SUMMER BLOUSE FOR BOYS IS HERE—50c

—and it offers all the summer comfort and service that the young inheritors could wish for. Low neck, short sleeves, roomy, light weight, fast color tub materials. Made without a shirt string — something new and good. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Light Weight PAJAMAS 79c

Soft and cool, made of Sea Island pongee and in the one-piece garment—easy to jump in and jump out. Low neck. Sizes 6 to 18. At 79c.

REFRIGERATORS

Alaska
Sitka
Star
Seeger
Refrigerators

Metal
White Enamel
Porcelain
Lined
7.50 to 45.00

Refrigerators to fit and fill your requirement. Little and big refrigerators, air tight refrigerators—sanitary, easy to clean, convenient and handy. Let us place one in your home for little expense.

Ice Cream Freezers

—from a quart to several gallon sizes, and one of the largest lines of the best makes. Get yours now and make the most use of it.

Dey Brothers & Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

"America First"—Before you start visit Deys Baggage Department.

ON THE RIALTO

W. A. Harriman, the heir to millions, is working for the State Fair Association at Syracuse for the paltry sum of $2,000 per year. That hardly keeps him in Fatimas, but he evidently considers $2,000 in the pocket better than two million in the bush. And at the same time he is learning economy—think of it!—having to live on $2,000 a year.

* * *

Residents along Riverside Drive (East First street) are loud in their complaints about the condition of the west bank of the river, while the Edgewater residents come back with the assertion that the east bank is far worse. There is no gain-saying the fact that the west bank is in pretty bad shape, particularly behind the cottages occupied by the Polish people, who evidently dump their ashes on the bank. The west side of the river could be improved into a very beautiful bank. A party of business men made an inspection of the east side Wednesday and discovered that several occupants and owners of buildings in the down-town section were dumping refuse along the canal bank. So it's about fifty-fifty—and both sides have little cause to complain, although some action should be taken at once.

* * *

Fulton cafe owners are warned that a "Fly-inspector" is touring this section of the state. His plan of action is to enter a place of liquid refreshment, absorb a few "with collars" and then walk to the door. In Manlius yesterday, the vigilant bar-keep blocked his path at that stage of the proceedings and asked for the pay for the drinks. The man very haughtily explained that he was a "State Fly Inspector" and never paid for drinks. Properly impressed the bar-keep let him go, and when the police department of Manlius looked for the man later, he could not find him. For his own sake, we advise him to pass up this town, for there are no flies on the Fulton mahogany polishers in this warm weather.

* * *

An envelope marked "Due 1c" was received at this office this morning and with visions of money from home, we opened it. It contained a personal advising us of the illness of a young lady. Now whaddyathink of that! She has our sympathy, but at the same time, she might have spared another cent on that envelope.

* * *

In yesterday's Oswego Times:

Wanted—Man Cleaner at The Pontiac. Apply to housekeeper.

After noting the fact that The Pontiac has, at present, a fairly efficient force of waiters, hat-boys, etc., an advertisement for a man cleaner seems extravagance. The average is pretty clean now when he leaves The Pontiac, but it is presumed that the waiters have become dilatory, and have neglected to corral a few stray quarters—consequently the ad. for an expert.

JUST RECEIVED

300 Pairs of Roller Skates

We shall sell them at the following low prices:

ROLLER SKATES, 59c Boys' and Girls'

ROLLER SKATES, 59c, 85c and $1.25 a pair—the last with roller bearings.

We also have about 200 gals. of inside and outside PAINT.

One lot of Heffron-Tanner Paint bought from bankrupt, all in quart cans, at 25c can.

The PRINCETON PREPARED PAINTS: quart, 35c; 2 quarts, 60c; gallon, $1.35.

Barn Paint, 85c gallon.

300 15c-cans of ENAMEL for 8c can.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 24c. 50c quality for 39c.

Men's 50c Wocking Shirts, 39c

Suitcases, regularly $1.25; 85c

Suitcases for children, 25c, 49c

Screen Door Wire, 10c, 15c and 18c per yard.

Table Oilcloth, 19c per yard.

Floor Oilcloth, 19c and 25c yd.

Linolenm at 45c and 49c yd.

THOUSANDS OF OTHER GOOD BARGAINS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

S. WALDHORN

The Fair Store

18 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

BUFFALO'S NEW CITY CHARTER

Commission Form of Government Fully Explained.

THE MAYOR HOLDS OVER.

Legislative Act Calls the Commission "the Council of the City of Buffalo." No Provision in the New Charter For the Initiative and the Recall.

By HAROLD J. BALLIETT, Former City Clerk of Buffalo.

Buffalo on Jan. 1, 1916, is to be governed by a commission of five men. Four commissioners are to be elected at the regular election next November. Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann, the present chief executive of the city, holds over for two years and becomes mayor and head of the new commission. This makes the five members provided for under the law.

The act passed by the legislature calls the commission "the council of the city of Buffalo." It says the council shall consist of the mayor and four councilmen, whose terms of office shall be four years save that of the four councilmen first elected. The one receiving the least number of votes shall hold office for two years and the other three for four years. The salary of the mayor is to be $8,000 a year, and the salary of each of the councilmen will be $7,000 per year.



© by Pubs.

MAYOR LOUIS P. FUHRMANN OF BUFFALO

Three members of the council, according to the legislative act, constitute a quorum, and the affirmative vote of three members shall be necessary to adopt any motion, resolution or ordinance or to pass any measure unless a greater number is required by the provisions of the act.

Meetings of the council shall be public. Stated meetings shall be held at such times as the council shall prescribe by ordinance. Upon every vote of the council the ayes and noes shall be called and recorded. The mayor shall preside at the meetings. He shall have no power of veto. In his absence the council may choose a temporary chairman. Every resolution or ordinance passed by the council must be signed by the mayor or by two councilmen and must be properly recorded before it shall be of force. The council is vested with power to enact ordinances. All ordinances are to be published in the official paper daily for one week. The council shall appoint and may at pleasure remove a city clerk and fix the salary to be paid him. The city clerk may be also the secretary of the council.

The executive and administrative powers of the city are vested in the council, excepting the city court, the children's court and the civil service, railroad terminal and grade crossing commissions. The council's powers may at the council's discretion be exercised through the five following city departments: Department of public safety, department of finance and accounts, department of public affairs, department of public works and department of parks and buildings.

The mayor shall be the superintendent of the department of public safety, which shall include the subordinate departments of police, fire and health. It shall be the duty of the mayor to acquaint himself with the conduct of each of the other city departments and from time to time report thereon to the council.

The council shall, at its first regular meeting after election of its members, designate a councilman to head each department. Such designations may continue through the terms of office of such councilmen, but shall be changed whenever it appears to the council that the public service will be benefited thereby.

The council shall, at its first meeting or as soon as practicable thereafter on the nomination of the mayor, appoint the following officers: A corporation counsel, superintendent of education, assessor or assessors, street commissioner, water commissioner, building commissioner, health commissioner, chief of fire department, chief of police, superintendent of markets, superintendent of poor, members of the board of education, city engineer, city treasurer and city auditor, and shall also appoint such other officers and deputies on the nomination of the councilman at the head of the department affected as shall be provided for by ordinance and in the judgment of the council necessary to the proper and efficient conduct of the affairs of the city.

Any officer or employee appointed by the council may by it be removed from office, except as provided by law, and his successor appointed by it at any time.

The council shall appoint the municipal civil service commissioners. They shall hold office for a term of four years unless removed by the council upon charges and after a hearing.

Any citizen can become a candidate for a nomination for councilman by circulating a petition and securing the signatures of 200 qualified voters. Voters can sign as many petitions as there are offices to be filled. For instance, four councilmen are to be elected next fall. Any voter, if he desires, can sign the petitions of four candidates.

On the third Tuesday before the general election the primary election shall be held. The polls will be open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. Candidates will not run under any party emblem, but be designated by name only. The eight men receiving the largest number of votes each will be declared the nominees. At the general election the four men receiving the highest number of votes each will be the commissioners.

There is no provision in the new charter for the initiative and the recall. The referendum is provided for in a special section. The referendum, or special election, may be had upon any ordinance or franchise passed by the council with which the people are dissatisfied. If within thirty days after its passage a petition signed by at least 5 per cent of the voters who voted for mayor at the last preceding election, is filed with the council, the election must be called within twenty days. An ordinance voted upon shall not go into effect unless a majority of the voters vote against its repeal.

No franchise or permission to occupy or use any of the streets, highways, bridges or public places of the city by a person, firm, corporation or association for the purpose of installing or extending a system of waterworks, gas, electric light or power, heating, telegraph, telephone, railway (whether street, surface, overhead or underground) or any public service utility that requires the occupation of any such highway or other public place shall be valid until it has been granted by the council, and has been thereafter approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at a general election, or at a special election to be ordered by the council. The cost of any such special election shall be borne by the person, firm, corporation or association seeking the franchise.

DOLLAR COUPON

No. 487613

For advertising purposes, this coupon will apply as one dollar ($1.00) upon the purchase price of any Electric Appliance.

This offer for APPLIANCE WEEK (May 3d to 8th) ONLY.

Real Bargains. Best Merchandise. Startling Prices.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY, 103 Oneida Street

Cut out the Coupon

Good Only Week May 3d to 8th

We have in stock a full line of ELECTRIC APPLIANCES. The price on every appliance will be greatly reduced. You can't afford to miss this chance to buy an Electric Washer, Iron, Toaster, Vacuum Cleaner, Coffee Percolator, Range and many other helps too numerous to mention.

Come in and look them over.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

PHONE 144.

GARDEN CLUB IN SPOKANE.

Vacant Lots and Back Yards Are Cultivated and Beautified.

This, the fifth year of the Spokane Home Garden club, organized and conducted by the Young Men's Christian association and the Spokesman-Review, finds the club serving as a model for similar civic movements all over the country. More than fifty cities have written to the Y. M. C. A. for details of the plan by which for the past four years Spokane young people have welcomed the warm spring days by converting cluttered back yards into copiously herbiferous gardens. Letters have come from districts as widely separated as the Adirondack mountains and the Sacramento valley. Women's clubs, civic uplift organizations and other branches of the Y. M. C. A. have written for information.

It is in the cultivation of vacant lots and back yards that the Home Garden club has during the last few years shown its value as a city beautiful aid. Besides removing from the public eye a great many unsightly lots on which the accumulation of winter refuse was thick, the club last year produced vegetables whose total value is estimated by Secretary G. A. Forbes of the Y. M. C. A. at $6,000.

Active co-operation is being given by the federal government, which, through the department of agriculture, is organizing the boys and girls of many cities into garden clubs, potato clubs, corn clubs and the like. T. J. Newbill of the department of agriculture will represent the government in Spokane this spring and will advise the Home Gardeners in matters pertaining to gardening efficiency. Mr. Newbill says: "I find that boys and girls make a more profitable circle than grownups for the distribution of government seeds and literature. They are more in earnest, and they are not so likely to disregard the instructions of government experts."

Winter or Hairy Vetch seed—99 57-100 per cent. pure. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

NEIGHBORHOOD CLEANUP.

Even if your town doesn't have a regular cleanup week your neighborhood can have one of its own. Ask your friends and have them ask theirs. Set a date for cleaning up and get the children interested. Get all your refuse together in some vacant lot and then, some evening, have a big bonfire. You'll be burning disease and unhappiness along with the rubbish.

And after it is gone, plant flowers where it was.

If your town is one of the 151 in this country which have regular cleanup weeks every year you owe it to yourself and to your neighbors to take part with a vim.

Fresh rolls. The kind served by your grocer and all grocers, gives zest to the breakfast appetites. At all grocers every evening, made at Black's bakery. adv1f2

PROFIT PERSONALLY

by this prevailing

PROGRESS and PROSPERITY

Stock Market Today Presents

MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITY

Never Before Equaled

Buy now on Margin or Outright

C. J. BELLINGER

Orders phoned, 1765 at our expense

Grant Block Oswego, N. Y.

CUT THIS COUPON

DO OVER a piece of furniture AT OUR EXPENSE



Come in and get a free can of Kyanize big enough to do a chair or a border around a small room.

We will give you one of our regular 15c cans, absolutely without charge, if you buy a 10c Kyanize brush to do the finishing with.

Kyanize

For Floors and all Woodwork

will make anything made of wood about your house look like new. It is easily applied and dries quick and hard. You can put it on with the most pleasing results.

Kyanize won't chip, peel or turn white. It is a sanitary finish which can be easily kept clean by wiping it with a damp cloth.

Come in today and get a free can

We have the color you want. The 10 cents you pay for the brush will be refunded if you are not immensely pleased with the Kyanize.

HULETT-TAFT CO.

(Incorporated)

206 Oneida Street

CUT THIS COUPON!

Chi-Namel The original hammer-proof Varnish



The Original Hammer-proof Varnish

The Chi-Namel Demonstrater Will Be at People's Hardware Store Friday and Saturday, April 30 and May 1

Anniversary Sale Price on White Mountain Refrigerators Oil Stoves and Window Screens

People's Hardware Co., Inc.



ROSENBLOOM'S

New Spring Suits

Serges—Brown and Blue—special values at $10, $12, $15 and up.

New Spring Oxfords and Shoes—Beacon Make—$3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

Best in Furnishings and Hats can be found. Call on us at our new store.

"No rents to pay—saves you money on your head to foot outfit."

W. C. T. U. GROUP MEETING

The local W. C. T. U.'s of Oswego, Hannibal, South Hannibal, Minetto, Palero, Phoenix, Fulton, and the Young People's branch, of Fulton, will meet with the W. C. T. U. of Caughdenoy May 6th. Every union will be represented by delegates and have a part in the program, which consists of a resume of work done, which will be reported by the local presidents in answer to roll call; a county superintendents' symposium; a special noontide sermon; a poster demonstration; a matrons' reading contest; a young people's hour, and many other interesting features. The train leaves the Ontario & Western station, Oswego, 8 a.m., Fulton, 8.36. The visitors will be met at the train, and dinner provided by the entertaining union.

A full delegation is expected from this part of the county. A similar meeting will be held at Richland May 28th, at which the other unions of the county will be represented.

G. M. GARDENIER,
County W.C.T.U. President.

All Kinds of
FRESH VEGETABLES
at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

Those You Know

Miss Lulu Sherman recently entertained the Oecowanas of State st church at her home, in Park st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hume Hunter have returned to Fulton to reside.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Buell have been the guests of out-of-town friends.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Orchard of West 1st st., have returned from their automobile trip into Pennsylvania.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Stevens of Worth st. is in Niagara Falls attending the funeral of her brother.

* * *

Mrs. Eliza Ann James died yesterday in Camden and will be buried tomorrow in that city. Mrs. James was born in Fulton in 1836, but for many years has lived in Camden.

* * *

Baldwinsville was represented here yesterday by Messrs. John Snell, Wallace Adsitt and Charles Wilson, who came in a splendid Regal automobile. They returned in the evening.

An established reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

IF YOU WILL TELL ME

why one singer's voice is more pleasing than another, I will tell you why Edison Diamond Disc records are more pleasing than all other Disc records. Come in and listen.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS

GERMAN

Berlin, Thursday, via London.—The German War Office today made public the following official communication:

"Our positions on the west bank of the canal north of Ypres and on the Yperlee Brook, near Steenstraate, were attacked yesterday afternoon without interruption, but without success.

"East of the canal an attack by French, Algerian and British troops failed yesterday evening with heavy losses to the enemy. The number of guns captured north of Ypres has been brought up to sivty-three.

"The enemy unsuccessmully exploded mines on the La Bassee-Bethune Railway, north of Les Mesnil, in Champagne. At Les Mesnil French night attacks against positions which we had taken were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. French soldiers taken prisoners by us here were in a lamentable condition. They trembled with fear, as their officers had told them they would be killed if captured by the Germans.

CARRYING FIREARMS

Albany, Friday.—First offenders convicted hereafter of carrying firearms will be guilty only of a misdemeanor. Governor Whitman has signed the Joseph bill making this change in the law. The measure also makes carrying a bomb a felony.

SENIORS SPENT $1,079,111.

Difference in Expenses of Richest and Poorest Yale Students.

New Haven.—The members of the Yale class of 1915 will get their diplomas in June at a total cost of $1,079,111, according to the expense accounts of the men who gave the figures in their personal statistics published in the Yale News.

The figures show the great difference in the financial resources of the men who go to Yale and testify to the continued existence of democracy there. In freshman year, which is the most expensive, the most affluent man spent $4,500, while the most frugal got his education for a cash outlay of $200.

Perhaps due to parental conferences over freshman year's expense accounts or to the financial depression, the richest man in sophomore year spent but $3,800, while the poorest man spent $200 cash. The average for the year was $1,076 a man. Last year the average expenses a man were $1,106, individual expenses varying from $4,800 to $200. This year the richest man expects to spend a total of $3,100, the poorest man $250.

PIED PIPER ENOUGH "PIE."

Quits Rat Catching When He Buys a Boat.

Galveston, Tex.—Charles Bertolina, the Galveston Pied Piper, has turned in his badge and will not be seen catching rats along the water front and the beach for some time. Charles is the champion rat catcher of Galveston. For the past several months he has been taking the rodents at the rate of 2,000 per month.

For this service he received the regular price paid for rats and in addition was given a bonus of $10 provided he caught as many as 1,000 in thirty days.

When Charles began his career as a rat catcher he said he would quit when he had made enough money to buy a boat and a gasoline engine. Recently he made the purchase and then appeared at the health office and laid down his commission.

The latest record made by Charles was 1,028 rats in sixteen days. For these he was paid at the rate of 8 and 10 cents each and given a bonus of $10.

FRENCH

Paris.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office today:

"The day has been calm. During the nights of April 28-29 two German attacks—the one against the Belgian troops to the north of Ypres, and the other at Les Eparges—were easily repulsed."

"In Belgium we have continued to progress, in conjunction with Belgian troops, in a northerly direction. On the right bank of the Yser Canal we took 150 prisoners, as well as two machine guns.

"There is nothing new on the heights of the Meuse nor in the Vosges.

"The enemy has bombarded by means of flying machines and using incendiary shells the open town of Epernay, occupied exclusively at the time by hospital detachments.

EVENING OF MUSIC

Treble Clef Tonight--Mrs. McCloskey and Other Good Singers Coming.

The Oswego Normal school Treble Clef club, the Glee Club and the Normal Orchestra will give a concert and recital at the First Baptist church this evening at 8 o'clock. The pupils will arrive in this city by special car about 7.30 and it is earnestly desired that the audience be seated before the recital begins.

Fifty young ladies comprise the Treble Clef Club, and five Fulton girls who are students at the Normal and members of the club will participate in the recital. The Treble Clef will sing a cantata, "The Lady of Shalott." Miss Bessie Fanagan, an Oswego girl is the soloist.

The Glee Club, composed of ten young men, will render several ballads and familiar songs. Robert Riley of Yonkers, N. Y., is the bass soloist and Harold Wright of Oswego, the tenor.

Mrs. Byron D. McCloskey, contralto, will sing and Joseph McGrath, the well-known organist, will contribute several selections. Mrs. Waterman, directress of music at the Normal, will conduct and Miss Ruth Park will accompany.

The affair was arranged by the members of the Baraca class of the First Baptist church and indications point to a large audience.

FULTON FIRM GETS STATE CONTRACT

Proposals were received by the State Highway Commission, in Albany, yesterday for furnishing 755 tons of crushed stone, to be used in Oswego county. Two firms were in competition, DeBarber & Hill and the Pathfinder Construction Co., both of this city. DeBarber & Hill's bid was $1,698.75; Pathfinder, $1,963.00.

JACK MORRISON SENTENCED

Malone, N. Y., Friday.—Jack Morrison, who has been on trial here for several days charged with killing Ezra Alpert at Tupper Lake unction, on anuary 2d, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

He was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

OLD TIME CIRCUS MAN DIES

Toledo, Ohio, Friday.—Charles H. [illegible] Baker, aged [illegible], one of the oldest circus men in the world is dead here. Baker brought out George Primrose, minstrel, and many famous side show curiosities.

Baker was born in Buffalo and was a friend of President Cleveland. He was in the circus business fifty-nine years.

We Treat You Right--We Want You to Come Again

CLEAN-UP SALE on SUITS for Saturday

New, up-to-date, this season's garments sold by us with a guarantee for satisfactory wear, man tailored, and styles that cannot be found in garments that usually sell for these prices.

OUR $13.00 SUITS at $6.90

Made of all wool materials only and well worth our original selling price of $13.00.

OUR $15.00 SUITS at $9.90

Suits that sell elsewhere as high as $20.00 and were marked by us for quick selling at $15.00.

OUR BEST SUITS at $14.90

Unrestricted choice of any best Suit in our store, selling from $25.00 to $39.00.

Take advantage of this unusual opportunity, as the garments we offer at these unusual reductions are our regular dependable stock, not job lots.

$3.50 Misses' and Ladies' Trimmed Hats at $1.98.

$3.00 Untrimmed Shapes just received at $1.75.

M. KATZ & CO.
"THE STORE THAT MAKES GOOD"

SECURED DEBT HEARING

Albany, Friday.—Governor Whitman gave a hearing today on the Mills secured debt tax bill. It would exempt from taxation for five years all secured debts filed between May 1st and November 1st and accompanied by the payment of a seven and a half mills tax. This bill was passed in order to bring from under cover many unlisted secured debts. It is planned to pass a more drastic law next year after having given the holders of secured paper an opportunity to list it under the Mills bill.

18 RED CROSS NURSES LEFT TODAY

New York, Friday.—On board steamships which left New York today the American Red Cross sent eight nurses to Austria-Hungary, four to Germany, five to Serbia and one to England, to take the places of other nurses whose period of service has expired. Three American Red Cross surgeons started for Serbia, one for Austria ond two for England.

"Expert Advice" for auto owners will be a Saturday feature of The Fulton Evening Times. Watch for it.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

SATURDAY
Big Two-reel Feature
THE CITY OF TERRIBLE NIGHT
with King Baggot
MAID OF THE MIST
HIS ONLY PANTS
and Two Others.

SUNDAY
Big Race Track Feature
The Oaklawn Handicap
with Marie Walcamp and Welliton Peyton in two reels.
The Law of Love
The Love of the Parents
and two others.
Admission 5c

THE RICHEST AND CLEANEST ICE CREAM IN THE CITY—We Make It

Fresh Strawberry, Chocolate, Vanilla, Maple Walnut, Pineapple Sherbet, French Vanilla. Fresh Fruit and Confectionery

SPRING OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT NEXT WEEK

THE ONYX

Phone 60 Quirk Theatre Bldg.

SHIPMAN'S 5, 10 and 25c STORE

Just received a fine lot of Rose Bushes; large assortment. Your choice, 10c each. Just as good as the 75c grade. Get yours while they are nice and fresh.

Alteration Sale is still on at

SHIPMAN'S 5, 10 and 25c STORE

THE BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

Fresh Fruit—Bananas at 15c dozen.
Oranges at 20c, 30c, 40c and 60c a dozen.
Large Grape Fruit at 60c a dozen.
Fresh Ice Cream for Sunday—Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry, 30c the quart.
Large assortment of Box Chocolates and Candies.

ANDRIANOS BROS., 25 First Street

HATS

We have a complete line of PANAMAS and LEGHORNS

Plenty of the wanted flowers, moss roses, white and black effects.

Panamas and last season's hats cleaned and blocked.

Dix Millinery Store

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

OUR GREAT SALE

of Ladies and Misses SUITS, COATS and DRESSES is now in full swing and will be continued Saturday.

Attractive Prices in all lines of Ready-to-wear of the better class.

ASK FOR NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS
THEY SAVE YOU 2 1-2% ON YOUR PURCHASES

M. J. McDONALD & CO.
ONEIDA STREET FULTON

THE QUIRK

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.
Matinee, 5c.
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

TODAY
"Shadows of the Past"
3-reel Vitagraph
Featuring ANITA STEWART
"The Magnate of Paradise"
with Robert Brower, 2-reel Edison
"Sweedie Goes to College"
Essanay

SATURDAY
"The First Commandment"
3-reel Kalem
"The Tailor's Bill"
Edison
"The Professor's Nightmare"
Vitagraph
"The Boob and the Magician"
Biograph
and
Charles Chaplin
in
"The Champion"

Write it on the film at the time, with an

AUTOGRAPHIC KODAK

Make every negative more valuable by permanently recording at the time the date and title of each picture. Now in stock.

Lasher's Book Store

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

FREE

We give FREE each week an enlarged 8 x 10 copy of the best print finished in our developing and printing department.

We guarantee satisfaction and our prices are right.

Agency for Anaco Cameras, Anaco Films, and Cyko Paper.

D. M. SULLIVAN
"THE DRUG MAN"
128 West Broadway Fulton, N. Y.

Hand or Phone in Your Miscellaneous Want Ad copy for The Evening Times as early in the day as possible to insure insertion the same day.

No ads will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

To Rent—Upstairs flat, 6 rooms and bath, two halls and porch, electricity, gas, furnace; convenient location; $15 per month Streeter and VanSanford, 110 Oneida st. 114

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st. st. tf.

Rooms to Rent.—Two delightfully situated in 4th st. near park; small, quiet family; available after May 1. Address by letter, S, Times office. tf

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

To Rent—Lower flat, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements. 258 S. 3d st. Phone 121. 115

For Sale—Two geese feather beds; also, folding bed, nearly new. Phone 211. 114s

House to Rent.—210 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester. 114

Wanted—One or two capable machinists, Dilt's Machine Works. tf

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

Wanted — Dressmaking and plain sewing. Phone 3432. 116

Community Notes

George Moody of New Castle, Pa., is in the city to attend the funeral of Mrs. Charles Lee. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Hewitt of Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. J. D. McIntyre of Worth st. has been suffering from a sprained ankle.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Nichols of West 2d st have returned from a ten days' stay at Providence, R. I. The trip wasmade by auto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pollard have returned fro Albany.

* * *

Elmer Benedict of Phoenix has been the guest of Mrs. M. Gilbert, W. 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. O'Grady of Elbridge is the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. Culkin, West Side.

"Expert Advice" for auto owners will be a Saturday feature of The Fulton Evening Times. Watch for it.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y. adv

TO THE PUBLIC!

We have engaged in the

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING

business in this city, and we are prepared to do all kinds of electrical work at reasonable prices. Motor repairs, automobile wiring, house wiring, and any work that requires expert attention.

We carry a complete line of electric fixtures, shades, lamps, etc., at prices that will appeal to you.

LET US GIVE YOU ESTIMATES.

W. J. NICHT

"THE ELECTRIC SHOP" 22 S. FIRST STREET

BEAN SEEDS

THE SANDS CO. beginning with May 17 will have seeds ready for sale. Can furnish any variety you desire at market prices at the time of delivery, or under a contract to deliver us the beans in the fall.

Order at your earliest convenience.

SANDS COMPANY

Cor. Erie and 2d St. Phone 78

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, April 30.—Although both houses of the legislature have favorably acted upon several hundreds of bills which are now before the executive, the mere passing of the measure does not necessarily imply that they are to become laws or that all effort to either prevent the governor from approving or sanctioning them should cease. As a matter of fact efforts have not been relinquished by members of the law-making body to convince the governor that their measures which are before him are just and much needed propositions. It is also true in many cases that opposition to bills which have been passed are just as ardently striving to have Governor Whitman veto them.

During the next few days announcements will be made to the effect that public hearings will be given upon certain bills. The hearings will be held in the Executive chamber before the Governor. In some instances arguments will be waged against and in others for bills which are awaiting the disposition of the governor.

The fight to defeat or have a bill enacted is usually continued until the end of the thirty day period when all bills left over by the legislature must be disposed of by the governor. This year has proved no exception in that a number of applications for hearings upon bills have been received by the executive.

During the closing day of a legislative session the order of business is extremely rapid and it is next to impossible to find out just what bills have been passed or left on the committee files to die. It is because of this that there has been much uncertainty as to the fate of legislation which was in the custody of the Assembly committee on Rules last Saturday. A list of all measures before the governor, however, has just been printed, so that it is now possible to determine what bills were either smothered in committee, defeated on the floor of either house or passed by both branches of the legislature.

Over five hundred 30-day bills have been sent to Governor Whitman for his action, yet he will not be permitted to devote his entire time to their perusal. The bills cover a great variety of subjects which range from appropriations to amendments to the civil code.

Governor Whitman is assisted in his work of examining the raft of bills which were passed in the last few days of the session, by his legal adviser, who goes over the measures with him. By taking up the bills under their separate heads a subject is dealt with much more readily.

Unless the subject matter of a bill is of great moment, it is the custom of an executive to sign and make public a number of bills at the same time. Each day a batch of new laws are announced and thus the number of measures awaiting attention becomes steadily less. The most important bills are left until the last, if there is anything in the subject matter which requires unusual study.

Each day there is a galaxy of legislators in the Executive chamber, each member of which is eager to say something favorable to the governor concerning his legislation. Many local bills are the cause of concern on the part of the member who has introduced it. Governors are usually generous with this form of legislation.

WATERTOWN MARKET AFFORDS LOW PRICES

Watertown, Friday.—A number of people are wondering when the public market, which was conducted in Public Square last fall, will resume operations. So far this spring no effort has been made to open it. It is believed, however, that as soon as the weather gets a little more settled the teams will again stand on the curb and the economical housewife will be on the lookout for bargains. Of course the spring does not afford such a wide range of salable articles as the fall, but eggs, parsnips and a few other articles of farm produce could be sold. Last fall the common council designated Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, until 9 a.m., for market days. Later Wednesdays and Saturdays were designated and the time was lengthened one hour.

The market met with very much success last fall. There would be anywhere from one to two dozen rigs on the market and the number of buyers would sometimes reach a hundred or more. The buyers werep rincipally women and they showed that the days of the market basket were by no means gone. As early as 7 in the morning there would be buyers on hand with market baskets, and they showed themselves to be careful buyers. As a rule the price for produce on the market was from two to five cents lower than at the stores.

Those interested in the market say that with the coming of summer, fresh vegetables, such as lettuce, corn, peas, beans, etc., could be purchased on the market within a few hours after they had been picked.

KATZ SETTLEMENT.

Federal Court Confirms Settlement of M. Katz Company.

Utica, Friday—Judge Ray has confirmed the settlement of M. Katz & Co., with its creditors. The order was filed yesterday in Federal court at Utica and provides that 25 cents on the dollar be paid to the creditors.

L. W. Emerick, receiver, representing the Fulton National Bank of Gloversville, objected to the fees for the attorneys, and Judge Ray reduced them by 350. Judge Ray in the order says that as it appears that it is for the best interests of everybody he approves the settlement. The order was granted upon motion by Giles S. Piper of Fulton, attorney for the company, and for Max and David Katz individually. The order provides that prior claims shall be paid first, then the costs and the general creditors, and the balance shall remain on deposit for twelve months, subject to the order of the court. If any then remains, it will be turned over to the company. The bankruptcy proceedings are ordered dismissed.

Attorney William A. McDonald of Gloversville, who represented the firm along with Attorney Piper is allowed $500, and Mr. Piper is granted $600. Referee Avery S. Wright is given 160; John R. Sullivan, W. A. Butts and Floyd Spangle, all of this city, were the appraisers and are allowed $15 each. L. W. Emerick, receiver, is given $150 as expenses. There were 350 creditors, widely scattered, to whom checks will be mailed for their amounts.

DEEDS FILED YESTERDAY

D. S. Stone, as committee, has sold the property of Charles H. Baker, an incompetentp erson, to Elston E. Wiltse and wife for $2500, property in 3d ward, Oswego.

Ezra D. Williams to Orla F. Whitford, property in Sandy Creek, $125.

Mary Reynolds to Wade H. Allen, Sandy Creek, $175.

City of Oswego to heirs of Jeremiah Regan, property in 5th ward; terms private.

Emma Wilson to Rose V. Larrabee, property in Fulton; $625.

Martha Gaylord and others, to Oren W. Gaylord, property in Oswego town $4500.

Hayden W. Barnes to David Bloitch property in 4th ward, Oswego, terms private.

Ambrose Pollock to Louis W. Emerick, property in Scriba, terms private.

George W. Waugh to Fred Van Auken, property in Hastings, terms private.

Jacob P. Mead to Dewitt O. Great, property in Oswego town, $1400.

Reaching a Conclusion.

"I imagine from your speech that you are a taxidermist."

"What makes you think so?"

"Principally because you tell me an as wise as an owl and then try to stuff me."—Exchange.

RUGS, CARPETS LINOLEUMS

The Subject of Floor Coverings Occupies Many Minds of Many Householders at the Present Time

A NEW RUG

Helps to Brighten-Up a Corner

A NEW CARPET

Puts Fresh Life Into a Room

One of the Many New Patterns of

LINOLEUMS

Makes a Floor Covering Economical and Satisfactory

WE LAY THEM FREE OF CHARGE

and Guarantee to Please You

Frantz Premier ELECTRIC CLEANER

Nine A. M. and the Day's Work Done!

Just attach to any lamp socket. One hand guides it as it rolls easily over rugs and carpets.

Call for Free Demonstration in Your Own Home

NOW $25

ASK TO SEE THIS CLEANER

Your floors kept clean with but a little effort

Price $25.00

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway and Second St. FULTON, N.Y.

STUDENTS AS FARM HELPERS

In an effort to make sure that the students of the state college of agriculture at Cornell have sufficient practical farm experience, the college authorities are working on a plan by which these students will be given employment on farms throughout the state during the summer months.

The college authorities are seeking first-hand information about farms which are run on a business basis and with up-to-date farming methods, and where the owners will take an interest in the students. The college plans to locate the students on these farms as laborers. Some of them may be able to bring to the farm special knowledge and help in the solution of special problems, but it is expected that they will be paid only for the work which they do, on a basis of what they are worth to the farmer.

Candidates for degrees in agriculture from Cornell are required to have practical experience on farms. Some of the students who attend the college are from city communities and do not have such experience, and the practical work which they will receive through the new arrangement will not only be of value to them in future farm activities, but will make it possible for them to be graduated from the college.

SILVERMAN DID NOT GET HIS DISCHARGE

Judge Ray in U. S. District Court has signed an order denying the application of Barney Silverman of Fulton for discharge from bankruptcy. The court confirmed the report of Avery S. Wright, of Oswego, who as special master conducted a hearing April 3.

The special master found that the bankrupt had knowingly and fraudulently concealed $2100 of his assets from the trustee, Albert T. Jennings.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Silverman with the clerk of the United States Court at Utica on Jan. 18 1913, and Judge Ray granted an order at that time directing Silverman to turn over all his assets to the receiver.

About a year ago he filed a petition with the court asking for his discharge from bankruptcy. The trustee, represented by Attorneys McGowan and Stolz, appeared in objection to the application and alleged that the bankrupt had false and fraudulently concealed his assets. Judge Ray referred th matter to Mr. Wright as special master.

CARSON C. PECK DEAD

New York, Friday—Carson C. Peck, president of the Brooklyn Times Company and vice-president and general manager of the Woolworth Co., is dead at his home in Brooklyn. He was 57 years old.

EGG PRESERVER

by the qt. or gal. at

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

BICYCLES

Tires - Sundries

at

BOGUE'S

61 First Street

Hear the SONORA!

In addition to playing the wonderful new PATHE RECORDS, the SONORA will play Edison, Victor, Columbia—in fact any disc record made—with a clear and mellow tone.

Hear this new machine at C. A. Beckwith's Shoe Store or at 310 Third Street.

Unusually Easy Terms

C. R. RUDD, Agent

Palmolive Free Coupon $1.31

This coupon entitles the holder to the $1.90 assortment of Palmolive specialties upon presentation of 59 cents.

6-CAKES OF PALMOLIVE SOAP 30
1-JAR OF PALMOLIVE CREAM 50
1-BOTTLE OF PALMOLIVE SHAMPOO .. 50

Total Value....$1.90

Towards the purchase of the $1.90 assortment as advertised.

ROBERTS & WOOD

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Report of Advertising

Week of April 19 to 24

Total Number of Inches Display Advertising, 919

Daily Average 153.16 inches

During the Week of April 12 to 17

the total number of inches advertising carried by the The Evening Times was 748.5

The Daily Average for the period was 124.66

INCREASE

Daily Average--Almost One-Quarter Page Daily

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

The Job Uncle Ben Did

By SADIE OLCOTT.

"Uncle," asked a little white child of a septuagenarian negro in Alabama, "were you in the war between the states?"

"Yes, honey, I war in de wah. Leastaways I war dar."

"Did you kill anybody, uncle?"

"No, I didn't kill nobody, but I saved somebody's life."

"How was that? Tell me about it."

"Well, honey, when de wah broke out all de niggers on de ole plantation"—

"Why do you say 'the old plantation?'"

"'Case de plantations now ain't what dey was den. Now dey all cut up, some of 'em owned by de niggers. Den dey wah big and lots o' niggers on 'em. As I wah a-sayin', honey, most all de niggers wo'kin' on de ole plantation dug out 'cept me. My mars', yo' great-grandpop, wah mighty kind to me, and I wasn't a field hand. I did jobs about de house. I wah a carpenter and could make anything dat wah needed on de premises.

"Yo' great-grandpop went off to de wah, and yo' grandpop went off to de wah. De Yankees cum down hyer and took persession. De ole plantation didn't look like it did no mo' after de Yanks cum. Dey used up de fences fo' firewood and run off all de stock.

"Yo' grandpop wah gwine to marry yo' grandma 'bout dat time. Yo' grandpop when he went to de wah lef' Missy Lucy what he war gwine to marry with his mudder. One day when de Yanks war hyer yo' grandpop, Marse Edward, cum through de lines fo' to visit Missy Lucy. He wah dressed in common folks' clothes, case he had no business, bein' an ossifer in de south'n army, to be in among de Yanks. While he wah visitin' his ma and his sweetheart one o' de ole plantation hands cum in and said dat somebody tole de Yanks dat he war dah. Dey wah comin' some time in de night to take him.

"Marse Edward wah cotched like a 'possum in de trap. He dassen't light out, fo' de Yanks had cum dat day and camped all about, and he dassen't stay where he wah. Yo' grandma sent fo' me and she says, says she:

"'Ben, Marse Edward come hyer to see me. Ef de Yanks cotch him hyer dey hang him fo' a spy. Can't yo' make somep'n what he kin hide in dat dey won't suspec'?'

"I scratched my head and done a lot o' thinkin'. Den I said, 'I don't know, missy, wot I kin do unless I make a double bottom to de wood box, wha he kin crawl in.'

"'De berry t'ing,' said missy, and I went to wo'k right off. De wood box wah in de kitchen and wah a great big un. I cut up some boa'ds and put in a bottom high 'nough fo' a man to lay down under, leabin plenty o' cracks fo' breathin'. I hadn't mo'n got it done when Miss Lucy seen de Yanks surroundin' de house. Marse Edward got in under de wood, and dere wah a loud rap at de do'. Missy tol' me to go to de do', and I went.

"'Who dah?' I axed.

"'Open de do' right off,' said a man. I opened de do', and without askin' leave dey scattered all ober de house, lookin' fo' yo' grandpa, Marse Edward. Dey sarched from de garret to de cellar, lookin' into de closets and under de beds and in de cubberd in de dinin' room. When dey cum to de kitchen I wah dar, and I had de lef' hand corner ob my right eye lookin' right at 'em. De rest ob my eyes was on de wood box. Dinah wah cookin' de supper on de stove. Seein' an ossifer lookin' at de wood box, I went to de stove, pulled open de do' and says to Dinah:

"'Wha' fo' you let dis fire go out?' And I goes to de wood box and throws up de lid, and I tak' out an armful o' wood and puts it in de stove.

"Ef dat ossifer had any idee dat anybody war hidin' in dat wood box I put it out ob his head right off. De ossifer kep' right on [illegible] cellar. After huntin' all ober de house he comes up to me and he say:

"'Yo' niggers know yo' own folks, don't yo?'

"'Reckon,' I says, with a wink in de lef' hand corner ob my right eye.

"'Den tell me whar de spy is hidin'.'

"I put my mouf down close to he year, and I says sof'ly:

"'Look in de smokehouse.'

"With dat he drawed off he men from de house, and I reckon he went out to de smokehouse, fo' I didn't heah nothin' mo' from him.

"When de Yanks had gone away we uns had a con'ul'sation how Marse Edward gwine to git out o' de trap. De way he done it war to rub he face with soot, and Missy Lucy she kinked he hair with her curlin' tongs, and he put on darky clothes, and he jist walked through de Yankees as ef he war as much a Yankee as any ob 'em. Nex' day he rode into de Yankee lines under a white flag with some south'n prisoners.

"Who d'y' s'pose war de fust Yankee he met?"

"I don't know, uncle; tell me."

"De ossifer wot wah huntin' fo' him de day befo'. Marse Edward had saw him through a crack and knowed him right off. Marse Edward larfed and tole him 'bout it all, but said he wasn't a spy; he only cum to see his ma and Missy Lucy.

"No, honey, I didn't kill nobody dur'in' de wah, but I did a might' good job sabin' yo' grandpop's life. Ef I didn't do dat yo' wouldn't been hyer nohow."

CHARMING CREATION.

Street Frock Which Has Many Salient Style Points.



CHIC AND SMART TOILET.

Never in one season has there been such a diversity of fashions. The frock shown in the illustration has many new and striking style points, most salient of which are the pockets. Everything this year has pockets. Belts, separate skirts, shirt waists and sports coats revel in them, and the dressier garments have adopted them also.

This gown is of blue gabardine, a fabric and color which are very popular this season. The waist is in semi-coat effect, and the sleeves are the new and very popular bell shape. A beaded belt confines the front, and the back of the bodice is rather intricately draped. The tunic is full and is finished by a hem, while the narrow under skirt, which shows all the way up the front, has a corded French hem as a finish.

AMERICAN UNIFORM.

What Milady Would Wear Were She to Take Up Arms.

If the American woman is suddenly called upon to take up arms in defense of her native land she will be prepared in so far as an attractive uniform is concerned. Blue, of course, is the prevailing color in feminine uniforms. The material is gabardine of the spring weight, which readily lends itself to plaiting schemes. The plaits are found chiefly in the skirts, always very full and nearly always of ankle length, for the high topped shoe goes with the military uniform walking costume, and that shoe is so trim that to conceal any part of it would be a pity. One of the plainest of these models has a skirt so severely cut that, while it fits without a wrinkle over the hips, it falls in loose pleats below them. They do not drop inward about the ankles, however, although there is no apparent scheme for making them stand out.

Hats and Parasols Match.

Throughout the past winter we became accustomed to the sets consisting of matching toque, muff and collar—of fur, chiffon, velvet and satin. Now we shall see matching hats and parasols to use with them. They are very pretty, and often figured chiffon is employed in their making—over silk for the parasol, over straw for the hat.

JEWELRY CHANGES.

Since so many of the spring fashions boast of peasant origin the jewelers have bethought themselves to put out copies of peasant antique brooches suitable to accompany the quaint frocks and blouses of the period. Many of these introduce a note of color, and the design is unusual in its metal combinations. Much of this jewelry has come direct from Europe, and others represent domestic copies of the same.

Quite new are the pearl and jet neckties represented in long, single strings of pearl beads not larger than the size of seed pearls and finished with cut jet beads or fringe or double twisted chains of alternate black and white with dainty pendant.

These neckties are designed to be fastened in front with a double twist like a man's cravat; hence the name. These are of unusual interest just now because of the dominant vogue of all manner of white and black things.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Caster Wheel That Makes Furniture Moving Easy.



An ingenious mounting for the wheel is embodied in a furniture caster recently invented, says Popular Mechanics. The caster holder revolves on a pin inserted in the furniture leg in the usual manner, while each end of the axle of the wheel works in flat inverted V shaped slots in the sides of the holder, so that the wheel slides from one side to the other when the furniture is being moved and trails readily without requiring the holder to reverse. When the furniture is at rest, the axle takes its place up the middle or high part of the slot, and the caster wheel is therefore central under the furniture leg.

Cheese Omelet.

This is a most delicious and savory dish, and quickly and easily made. Break three eggs into a bowl, beat well with an egg whisk, add a tablespoonful of milk or cream and salt and pepper to taste. Place a frying pan over a brisk fire and melt a teaspoonful of butter in it. As soon as the butter is very hot pour the egg mixture into it, beating all the while. Shake the pan gently when the omelette is cooking. As soon as it begins to "set," loosen the edges with a knife, scatter a dessertspoonful of grated cheese over the surface of the omlet, fold it over in two, slip it upon a hot dish and serve immediately.

Household Helps.

It is a needless waste of fire to keep a stove red hot all the time.

Rice with grated cheese over it makes a change as a luncheon dish.

Grease sweet potatoes before they are put into the oven to bake. They will bake in half the time and the skins will be soft.

When you paste labels on glass jars that are used for spices or cereals put the label on the inside. It will stay more securely.

Perspiration stains may be removed from white blouses if they are steeped before washing in cold water, in which a little bicarbonate of soda has been added.

Graham Pudding.

A cupful of molasses, a cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of graham flour, a cupful of slightly chopped raisins, a saltspoonful of salt, two level teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little warm water. Mix together, put in pudding dish and steam two hours. For the sauce beat an egg thoroughly, add three-fourths of a cupful of powdered sugar and a cupful of whipped cream, flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla.—Country Gentleman.

Escaloped Rhubarb.

Put into a pudding dish a layer of buttered bread crumbs, then one of finely cut rhubarb, add a generous sprinkling of sugar, and a dusting of cinnamon, repeat this process until the quantity is sufficient for the number of people to be served, making the last layer of the crumbs. Cover and bake for half an hour, then remove the cover and let brown. Serve hot, with cream.

Rhubarb Custard.

One pint of sweetened and steamed rhubarb. Strain over this one-half ounce of gelatin, which has been previously dissolved in sufficient cold water to cover it. When cold stir in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and one-half pint of whipped cream; pour into a fancy mold and set away to harden. When ready to serve, turn out of the mold on to a fancy plate.

Tomato Pot Roast.

Buy a pot roast of beef and put it into the bean pot. Place it on top of the stove with a little cold water until it begins to boil. Pour one large can of tomatoes, well seasoned, over the whole, place the pot in a medium oven and cook for three hours. It needs very little watching and will be found extremely tender when eaten.

Beef Loaf.

One and a half pounds round steak, one-fourth pound fat pork, two tablespoonfuls milk or cream, one tablespoonful lemon juice, three tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, one egg, three-fourths tablespoonful salt and a good sprinkling of pepper. Make in loaf and bake one and one-half hours.

Tomato Eggs.

Cut some thick slices of tomato, dip each into flour seasoned with salt and pepper and fry. Make some pounds of toast, butter these, lay the tomatoes on them and put a poached egg on each. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

BEAUTY AND UTILITY IN TOWN BACK YARD FARMS.

Cover the Ugly, Useless Surfaces With Crops of Vegetables and Flowers.

The problem of combining some semblance of design with the uses to which the average city back yard is put is a difficult one. Consider the acres of waste land and the countless wasted opportunities in those sad, hot, dusty back yards. Think of the tons of delicious vegetables they might have raised, the lovely flowers.

Here are suggestions for the planting of very small yards. A garden 25 by 60 feet of lawn, shrubs and flowers may be made, the whole completely hidden from the street by heavy planting in a corner. Another may be 87½ by 60 feet and have a small cold frame at one side. In the cold frame can be raised twenty-four tomato plants that later go against the north fence, the earliest crops of lettuce, radishes and onions and the first planting of sweet corn and cucumbers. Six dwarf fruits trees, a clump of shrubs at the end of the grass walk and a bench make an attractive outlook from the back porch.

A delightful flower and vegetable garden can be achieved in a planting space 30 by 60 feet by dividing them with a pergola. Suppose there is a long walk down the middle of the yard. It will seem less long because of the little rustic pergola dividing flowers from vegetable garden. Grass surrounded by flowers and shrubs would be employed to make the little flower garden in front of the pergola restful and beautiful, an outdoor room of great charm. The pergola itself should have grapevines trained over it.

Behind it would come the biggest outdoor workshop imaginable, the vegetable garden. At the right an asparagus bed, if the bed is properly cultivated and fertilized. Peppers, eggplant or cauliflower can be grown between the rows of asparagus. Against the fence would be two rows of tomatoes (even in a small garden one must grow many of them, they are so satisfactory), lettuce, radishes and onions, six hills of rhubarb and the cold frame. At the left, Swiss chard, beans, three hills of cucumbers and sweet corn—a quarter of the garden in sweet corn, the most delicious vegetable in the garden.—Chicago Herald.

TOWN EXTENDS "GLAD HAND"

All of Asbury Park's Citizens, Young and Old, Join Reception Committee.

Hereafter when the visitor to Asbury Park, N. J., gets off the train he will not be met by a self appointed joint committee representing the jitney, his interests, the associated peanut venders, college pennant barkers, post card dealers with six views of the ocean for 5 cents, and such people. The town is now going to be made hospitable, cheerful, genial, interesting and different, for the mayor has ordered it. The genial mood was released for immediate publication by the mayor, C. E. F. Hetrick, says the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Herrick has organized the Glad Hand society, "in which all the citizens of Asbury Park, high and low, young and old, are charter members." The badge of the society is a celluloid button about half an inch in diameter, with "Ask Me" in white letters on a vermilion background in the middle. Around the outside it says, "Asbury Park, N. J., Glad Hand Committee."

"Co-operation for general good is being freely secured," according to the mayor. But this must be a press agent's slip, as co-operation for general good is only found in things fundamentally gloomy, like sociological surveys, where nothing meets with approval. The Asbury Park movement, remember, is one of scintillating smiles and cheerful chinnigags.

Mayor Hetrick has lent the movement his own personal slogan, "There's no frown in our town." This was translated (somewhat freely) from a Persian poet, the same who wrote "There's no use talkin', we like Woodrow Wilson," and "Stop in Jersey City a while; somebody there is sure to smile."

"Already the effect is magical," says the mayor. Ministers have preached sermons pointing out that all visitors to Asbury Park should be welcomed with a smile and be asked to come back.

When You Plant a Hedge.

When you plant a hedge do plant it all about your place. Don't decide that you want a screen from the street, a wind shield on a north side or a Chinese wall to hide your back neighbor's chicken yard and then leave the other three sides unplanted. Be generous. Plant all four boundary lines, and you will be rewarded when the hedge has had a bit of time to grow by finding your most intimate sense of home getting a foothold in your out of doors.

Then, too, don't go in for a variety of hedges. Settle upon one that will be best for you all around. There are exceptions to this rule, as to every other, but they don't apply to the side and front hedges of a place being of different material. They apply to the planting of informal borders of shrubbery at the back of the lot and along the sides, to the special planting of steep front terrace slopes and to doing without a hedge along the front.—Baltimore Sun.

HEDGE FENCES HELP TO MAKE TOWN ATTRACTIVE.

Native Material, Especially the Barberry, High in Public Favor.

There is a distinct trend of fashion in planting, says Antoinette Rehmann Perrett in an article on "Beauty For Every Dooryard" in the Delineator. There was a time when the style was all for queer, expensive, foreign things, for single specimens planted in a heterogeneous way about the lawn and for circles, crescents and stars of bedding plants.

Now we have grown in good taste and take more to native material, to massing shrubbery and to hardy borders of perennial flowers with the seeds of annuals generously interspected for summer bloom. We use more shrubs and more flowers than we did some years ago, but they are, on the whole, much less expensive in their actual cost as well as in their upkeep.

If you live near a factory which belches coal smoke you will be well on the way to success if you plant unclipped Regel's privet, Japanese barberry, cockspur thorns, oriental plane and Norway maple. There is a playground in a certain factory district, the most beautiful small playground that I have seen, which is made up almost entirely of these, with Boston ivy on wire netting to form the screens and geraniums planted in oblong borders for the flowers.

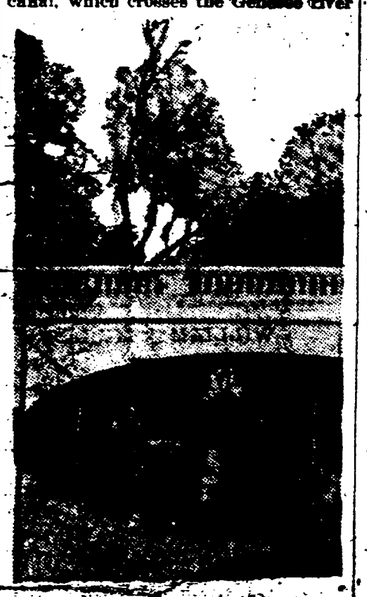
A barberry hedge should be left unclipped. It has a kind of undulating grace of outline that is a vital part of its beauty. It is highly recommended because it does well almost everywhere—in poor and sandy soils, between houses, near factories, in all sorts of difficult positions—and yet it is a bush of aristocratic habits, of refined charm the year round.

ROCHESTER'S FINE BRIDGE.

Substantial and Handsome Structure Attracts Attention of Visitors.

Part of a bridge which attracts much favorable comment from visitors to Genesee Valley park, in Rochester, N. Y., is shown in the accompanying illustration, taken with the article from the American City.

This bridge was constructed in 1910-11. It is built of Portland cement concrete with a facing of white Portland and crushed Barre granite. The balusters were made in cast iron molds and set in place, the hand rail being cast about the upper ends of said balusters. The bridge is ninety feet long over all and the floor has a camber of twelve inches. The span is forty-eight feet and is a semi-ellipse with eight feet rise. The level of the water shown is one foot below the spring line and is the future low pool level of the barge canal, which crosses the Genesee river



RE-REINFORCED CONCRETE ARCHED BRIDGE IN GENESEE PARK, ROCHESTER.

at grade near the mouth of this creek and but a short distance east of the bridge.

The construction consists of six parallel arches of structural steel buried in a rib of concrete sixteen inches thick, with floor slab and sidewalk slabs superposed. This sidewalk has a metal edge which answers for a curb, and a macadam pavement is carried over the bridge. The width of roadway is eighteen feet and the sidewalks are each five feet wide.

Owing to the location, the bridge rests upon two piers and the shore ends of the bridge are, including the steel ribs, cantilevered over said piers. The structure is monolithic in that no expansion joints are allowed except at the ends of the hand rail where they enter the newel posts.

The earth foundation received a severe trial in the flood which occurred March 28, 1913. At that time only the center of the deck was out of water, but the bridge withstood the strain.

Portland a Bower of Roses.

Fifty-six miles of roses were added to the beauties of Portland, Ore., with the planting recently of 100,000 bushes. They have been purchased as a result of the campaign started by the City Beautiful committee of the Rose Festival association, the purpose being to make the city more than usually attractive in preparation for the coming of visitors on their way to and from

SNAPSHOTS OF NOTABLE PERSONS

A. Mitchell Palmer, Chief Justice Court of Claims.



Photo by American Press Association.

Alexander Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who was recently appointed chief justice of the federal court of claims, finished his third term as a representative to congress on March 4 last. Last fall Mr. Mitchell went before the people of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the United States senate on the Democratic ticket, but was beaten at the polls by Boies Penrose, Republican, who has held down the job since 1897.

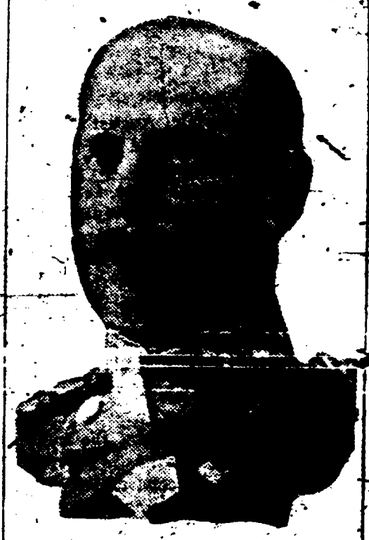
During Mr. Palmer's career as a congressman he was active and aggressive and became one of the recognized leaders of his party. He was a steady and forceful worker for President Wilson at the Baltimore convention and since the advent of the present administration has been one of Mr. Wilson's most trusted allies on the floor of the house.

Judge Palmer is credited with defeating Charles M. Schwab in a labor inquiry. When the Democrats of the Sixty-third congress met in caucus Leader Underwood, who called Palmer his "strong right arm," nominated him for caucus chairman, and he was unanimously elected. As such it was his duty to preside over the Democratic caucus in the house more than any other chairman ever did, for the great tariff and currency bills were both debated and considered line by line in Democratic caucus for weeks, entailing much labor for Mr. Palmer.

A native of Stroudsburg, Pa., Judge Palmer was educated at Swarthmore college, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the highest honors in his class. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1893. Judge Palmer has practiced his profession with success and is a director in several industrial and financial institutions. He is now chairman of the executive campaign committee of the Democratic national committee.

Ruler of the Hellenes.

When the allied fleets began smashing the forts of the Dardanelles the people of Greece believed that the time had arrived when the Hellenic nation should abandon its policy of neutrality and enter the war against their ancient foes, the Turks. King Constantine, however, against the sentiment of parliament and the entire Hellenic race, asked for the resignation of Premier Venizelos, who favored entering the conflict. This action raised a storm of protest from the people, who believed that Greece should join the triple entente in the desperate struggle against the Turk.



KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE.

King Constantine of Greece was born in Athens in 1868. During the wars of 1912-13 he won great popularity for the services he rendered in two successive campaigns. He succeeded to the throne in March, 1913, his father, King George, having been assassinated at Saloniki, which had been captured from the Turks. King Constantine was married in 1889 to Princess Sophia, a sister of the German emperor. The wedding was attended by the kaiser and members of the royal families of every court in Europe. Soon afterward Sophia renounced her Lutheran religion and took that of her husband, thereby deeply offending her brother, the others of her family.

REEL FAVORITES OFF THE FILM



BILLIE RHODES.

Billie Rhodes' latest addition to her extensive wardrobe is a novel gown. Every feature is distinctly new, from the lace tunic to the clever draping. Billie certainly knows how to dress. In "Nellie, the Pride of the Fire House," and in "Taking Her Measure" she is gowned most becomingly.

Exceptionally clever photography is shown in the photo play, "Broncho Billy's Vengeance," in which the vision of his dead wife appears to G. M. Anderson, who takes the role of Broncho Billy. The vision comes just as he is about to brand a gambler who eloped with the woman and then neglected her. She comes to beg him not to injure the man. Broncho is overwhelmed and lets the man escape.



SCENE FROM "THE GIRL OF THE MUSIC HALL"

"The Girl of the Music Hall" is without doubt the most absorbing production in which Alice Joyce, who enacts the title role, has ever appeared. It tells the story of a girl who surmounts the tremendous obstacles which confront her, and wins success and fame.

Riverside, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, has established what is probably the first municipally owned picture theater in the United States. The theater will be owned and operated entirely in the public interest.

Richard C. Travers' powerful build and athletic training stand him in good stead in taking a scene in the photo play, "The Conflict," when he has to lift Sydney Ainsworth, who weighs nearly 200 pounds, from the ground and swing him on horseback. This is done while Ainsworth is supposedly unconscious.

"The Police Dog," an animated cartoon comedy, by C. T. Anderson, shows Officer Piffle of the "White lights" squad seeking relaxation from his labors by taking a plunge in the harbor. A hungry shark, on the lookout for eats, makes a play for the cop, and the shark and Officer Piffle fight it out to a finish. The shark is glad to get rid of his tormentor, who looks in vain for his trousers. Piffle substitutes a barrel for his missing garment. The barrel is a tight fit, which fact is noted by Billy Goat, who with a well directed butt, sends Piffle rolling toward the station house, where he finally lands on top of the captain.

W. C. Cabanne has produced a one-reel heart interest drama called "The Better Way," in which Dorothy Gish as a young servant girl keeps up a brave struggle to hold her father, an ex-convict, played by F. A. Turner, in the straight and narrow path.

"Miss Fix It"

The Up to Date Girl.

By ELSIE V. H. BALDWIN

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

"Congratulations!" said Mr. Harris, strolling into the office of John Tyler, the lawyer.

"Thanks," replied his friend laconically, trying not to look self conscious.

"Never thought you'd do it, John," continued Mr. Harris. "Everybody gave you up as a hopeless bach long ago; but, come to think of it, this rather suits my convenience, because you're probably feeling rather more lenient with the frailer sex just now, and I want you to take a little girl in your office who needs a job."

"Can't do it," objected Mr. Tyler, looking greatly alarmed at the idea. "Sorry, Harris, but I simply can't."

"Come, now, Tyler," urged Mr. Harris, "She's a nice little thing—old man Parker's girl, and she needs the money. She's my wife's cousin, too, and"—

"No, sir," interrupted Mr. Tyler emphatically, jerking his glasses off in his excitement and nervously swinging them on their black string. "No women in this office! Never! Never again!"

"Why not?" inquired Mr. Harris saxtously.

"Well, it's too long a story to tell the whole of it, but I'll give you a brief synopsis of it.

"You see"—he settled himself down for the narration—"we had an advertisement in the paper. 'Wanted—Lady to take charge of correspondence file in law office. Good looks no recommendation,' or something like that. About two dozen answered it. Most of them didn't seem to have noticed that 'no said lady.' They all looked alike, and I couldn't see that one was better looking or knew any more than another, so I just shut my eyes a second and pointed my finger, and when I opened them again I had picked her out. Blake, her name was—Susie Blake.

"She wasn't bad looking as girls go—kind of slight and yellow haired. Pretty, I guess you'd have called her. And sort of languid, as though she'd faint away at the sound of a cuss word.

"To tell the truth, though," he hastened to remark, "I didn't pay much attention to her. I was pretty busy with the Reyburn case then and hadn't time to think of anything else much.

"But one morning when she'd been here about a week"—Mr. Tyler's memory for dates was quite remarkable in so busy a man—"she came into my room with some papers I'd called for, and while I was looking them over she said, 'Mr. Tyler, there is something I'd like to ask you.'

"'Ask away,' I said, or something to that effect; wondering all the time whether she was going to touch me for an advance on her salary.

"'I'm always here by half past 8, but I was going to suggest that the office boy should come promptly at 9, so that I could refer the letters around before the men get here. It ought to be fixed.'

"Well, of course I fixed it, though I couldn't remember ever having been told before what 'ought to be' done in my office by a woman. I thought it wouldn't hurt to humor her and that a lecture for the office boy would be [illegible]

[illegible] I hadn't had this but just forgotten all about it when she called in again to see me.

"'Mr. Tyler'—she always began with my name, as though she thought I was in imminent danger of forgetting who I was—'I've been looking over the files very carefully,' she said, 'and your system is all wrong.'

"'Indeed,' I answered her, 'it isn't my system. But what's wrong with it anyway?'

"'The numbering system should be used, and in addition you should have a vertical steel file, and the papers should be laid out flat, and'—

"'Enough,' I said. 'Let it go at that. Take it out!'

"So it was taken out, and a brand new green and gold steel arrangement was brought in and a whole lot of little cards and a case to hold them, and Miss Blake was happy."

"Well," inquired Mr. Harris as his friend paused to get his breath, "wasn't the system any good?"

"Yes, indeed," replied the lawyer heartily, "it was a grand system, I'll admit. You could find anything, from the papers for a divorce case to the latest letter from Brennan to Miss Blake. Oh, yes, all the men were crazy about her. They called her 'Miss Fix It' behind her back, but you bet they fell all over themselves dancing attendance on her. And she was pretty," ruminated Mr. Tyler in an absentminded manner, while a fatuous smile spread slowly over his features.

"We had some peace for awhile," he continued, visibly recalling himself from a brown study, "but just as I was thinking to myself that she seemed to be really quite efficient for a girl she presented another one of those fatefn requests.

"She came into my room after lunch with a bunch of sweet peas in her hand and laid them on my desk. 'I thought you might share these with me,' she said. 'They freshen the place up so, and it's so dreadfully hot.' I took them. You can't hurt a girl's feel

In the Spring

The days of cleaning house have come,
The maddest of the year,
When everything is upside down
And scattered far and near.
My meals are but a mere excuse,
My wife has grown a shrew,
The clothes I want are on the line;
My books the basement strew.

Each day, each week throughout the year
This house is furnished bright,
But when spring comes my wife declares
The dirt germs are a fright.
And then she gets her pails and mops,
Her brooms and soap galore,
And life becomes for days untold
A nightmare and a bore!

—Lida Keck Wiggins in Judge.

Lights.

Mr. Picklelilly came home from his club one morning about 5 o'clock. He entered his happy home, crept up the stairs softly, so as not to awaken his spouse, then felt for the switch to turn on the electric light. He could not find it and in the darkness stumbled over a chair.

"What's that?" came a voice from the bed.

"Where in the deuch are the lights in this house?" snarled Picklelilly, trying in his bluff to put a bold face on the matter.

"Lights!" cried Mrs. Picklelilly soothingly. "Pull up the blinds!"—Judge.

Caremen.

"You can't stand on the step," warned the conductor, mindful of the safety first campaign.

"It's all right. He ain't on the step," proclaimed another patron. "He's sitting on my side."—Boston Transcript.

COUNTESS SZECHENYI INVENTS WAR GAME.

Countess Szechenyi, who was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Countess Sigray, daughter of the late Marcus Daly, have invented a popular war game for Budapest. It arose from an argument between the two, as each has a pet theory as to when the war will end. The game consists of writing forecasts of the date of the close of the struggle, sealing them in envelopes and filing them to be read after peace is declared. A growing number of people, lured by the chance of saying, "I told you so," are canning their own opinions with red wax and ceremony.

LAST HOUR SCENES AT FALL OF PRZEMYSL

Austrians, Surrendering, Kissed Rifles Before Breaking Them Up.

A dispatch to the London Morning Post from Budapest gives a story of the last hours preceding the surrender of Przemysl to the Russians as related by one of two aviators who left the city shortly before its fall.

"Four of us left in two remaining aeroplanes at the time when Russian shells began to fall on the hangars," he said. "At this stage the garrison was engaged in destroying guns and interior fortifications.

"The artillerymen were not satisfied with knocking to pieces the breeches of the great guns and siege mortars, but explosives were placed in the inner part of each gun, and it was blown into fragments. The famous 30.5 centimeter mortars were destroyed in this way, their enormous steel tubes being torn into pieces.

"As to the many thousands of rifles, it was ordered that every man was to destroy his own, and it was a pitiful sight to see them do it. Some of the men kissed their rifles first and wept while hammering them to bits. They had to accept this mode of destroying them, for as they were firing almost to the last there would have been no time to gather the rifles and burn them in one pile.

"During the siege," the aviator went on, "we lost twelve aeroplanes and seven pilots. Seven officers who accompanied them as observers were shot down. We do not know if they were killed or taken prisoners. On the morning of the fall of the fortress shrapnel began to fall, and we had to leave if we wanted to save the aeroplanes and ourselves from falling into the enemy's hands. The scene was indescribably terrible below. When I encircled the fortress before leaving the smoke and flames of exploding ammunition stores shot up to the clouds. The military buildings and storehouses were in flames, and incessant thundering shook my machine as explosions took place below."

He Knew Mrs. Meek.

Mrs. Gotham—I met Mr. Meek and his wife on the street today.

Mr. Gotham—Oh, did you? Meek is clever, isn't he?

"Clever! Why, he never opened his mouth!"

"That's why he's clever."—Yonkers Statesman.

Economy.

Mrs. Homespun—What do we contribute to the minister's donation party?

Pligsby Homespun—Wool. I'm drawing Hammer. Things is way up, pork is way up, flour is way up. We'll save money by giving him money.—St. Paul Dispatch.

KAUFF KEPT FROM PLAYING

Brooklyn Player Jumps to Giants; Audience Bewildered

New York, Friday.—John McGraw, manager of the Giants, shook the base ball world to its foundations yesterday when he spirited away "Bennie" Kauff, the "Ty" Cobb of the Federal League, put him on exhibition at the Polo Grounds and by so doing caused more excitement than has been crowded into the historic arena since Hank O'Day put the stamp of disapproval upon Fred Merkle for not touching second more than six years ago. So many events not before considered in the lexicon of baseball werep ortroyed durin gthe afternoon that players, managers, owners and some six thousand fans left the Polo Grounds wondering just what did happen.

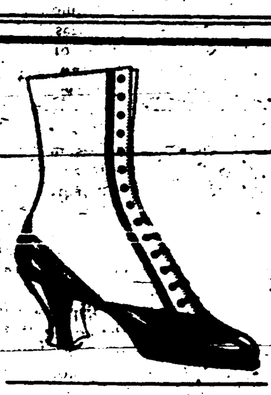
Among the oddities discovered was the forfeiting of a game, 9 to 0, to the Giants and the playing of the some game or another, whichever the case may be, that was won by the Braves, 13 to 8, the parading of Kauff, which caused most of the trouble, and his incipient benching after some of the hostilities were finished; an argument between McGrow and James E. Gaffney that was more than personal, two injuries to Giant players that will cause a serious handicap, and a continual bombardment of pitchers that found three home runs, four triples, three doubles and any amount of singles creeping into the box score.

Although "Bennie" Kauff was not responsible for all of the trouble, his appearance in a Giant uniform was the signal that started it. When Kauff lined up in centerfield with the Giants, James Gaffney, president of the Braves, refused to allow his team to play with the Federal jumper, contending that Kauff was an "outlaw" as far as organized baseball is concerned. He stuck to his point and after waiting ten minutes for the Braves to give the Giants the daily argument on the field, William Quigley, the umpire, declared the game forfeited to the Giants, 9 to 0.

OBITUARY

The death of Frances, wife of Monroe Reynolds, which occurred Wednesday evening, will be a shock to a number of her friends.

Mrs. Reynolds was enjoying her usual good health and had started to clean house. At noon she ate a hearty dinner and joked with her husband at the table. Mr. Reynolds had left to go to his work just before 1 o'clock. Disturbed by an approaching storm Mrs. Reynolds called in a neighbor, Mr. Wilcox, to help her close the windows. Before the neighbor had left she was seized with acute indigestion, followed immediately by apoplexy, after which she never regain consciousness, dying at 10.30 that evening. She was a member of State st. church and in her earlier years a worker in the Elizabeth Chapter O. E. S. Besides her husband she is survived by three sons, George of Syracuse and Roy and Bert of Fulton.



ALL WOMEN'S

$4.00 Military Shoes

Gray Tops, Sand Tops
Putty Tops
Lace and Button

Special for Saturday

$2.98

Butts Shoe Shop

ONEIDA STREET

STANDING OF CLUBS IN FOUR LEAGUES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 4.
Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 9.
Boston, 13; New York, 8 (7 in.)
Only three games scheduled.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	11	2	.846
Cincinnati	9	5	.643
Chicago	7	6	.538
Boston	7	6	.538
Pittsburgh	6	7	.462
St. Louis	6	10	.375
Brooklyn	5	9	.357
New York	3	9	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphio at Washington.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

New York, 6; Boston, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 55; St. Louis, 2.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	12	4	.750
New York	8	4	.667
Chicago	9	7	.563
Washington	7	6	.538
Boston	5	6	.455
Cleveland	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	4	8	.333
St. Louis	4	12	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Newark.
Chicago at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 11; Baltimore, 1.
Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 2. (1st).
St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 2. (2d).
Other teams not scheduled.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	10	6	.625
Chicago	8	5	.615
Brooklyn	9	6	.600
Pittsburgh	9	7	.563
Kansas City	7	8	.467
Buffalo	6	9	.400
Baltimore	6	10	.375
St. Louis	5	9	.357

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Richmond.
Rochester at ersey City.
Only two games cheduled.

Results Yesterday

Jersey city, 5; Rochester, 0.
Montreal, 4; Newark, 1.
Providence, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Toronto, 5; Richmond, 0.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	1	0	1000
Jersey City	1	0	1000
Toronto	2	1	.667
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Providence	1	1	.500
Richmond	1	2	.333
Rochester	0	1	.000
Newark	0	1	.000

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Louisville:	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	8	11	4
Louisville	5	5	4

Batteries—Rush and Dickshurn; Marks, Scanlon, Ellis and Clemons.

At Columbus:	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	6	8	1
Columbus	3	10	5

Batteries — Carter and Bassler; Eayrs and Robertson.

At Minneapolis:	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	10	14	3
Minneapolis	3	9	4

Batteries—Shackelford and Brannon; Ingersoll, Willey and Wilson, Sullivan.

At St. Paul:	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	10	11	3
St. Paul	7	11	5

Batteries—Alleson, Reagan, Delhi and Moore; Steele and Johnson.

COLLEGE BASEBALL

At Boston—Boston College, 5; Georgetown, 4.

At Cambridge—Harvard, 10; Univ. of Virginia, 2.

At Hanover, N. H.—Syracuse Univ. 2; Dartmouth, 1.

Always inquire of your grocer whether he sells bread made under sanitary regulations. He will tell you to buy the Black Baking Co.'s products. adv112

BLAME BEARER TELLS STORY

(Continued from Page One)

fered a severe jolt in the afternoon when Justice Andrews refused to admit any of the evidence they have collected about Barnes' relations with the Albany city administration or with the Lincoln League, an organization of Barnes' political satellites.

Muck raking was barred from the trial and the Colonel, once a disbeliever in that implement, has counted heavily on its use as a weapon in this battle. The justice held that Barnes might have known of the existence of vice and gambling in Albany without injury to his moral character.

The justice did announce that evidence of Barnes' participation on state printing profits was entirely competent, thus leaving open one important avenue of attack down which the Colonel's forces may march when the time arrives.

The Colonel spent the morning explaining with zeal his perimission to the steel trust to buy the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. With his usual willingness to split either blame or credit fifty-fifty with whoever happened to be handy, he placed part of the responsibility for this action upon Elihu Root who he said advised him in his conference with Mr. Gary and Mr. Frick of the Steel Corporation.

When the Colonel entered the court room, the spectators applauded him and the court attendants had some difficulty in restoring order. After the applause had died down Justice Andrews ascended the bench and court was opened. The Colonel smiled at the Judge and took his seat in the witnessc hair. Then he crossed one leg over the other, stuck one thumb in the armhole of his vest, and awaited the first question.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS

Pacial List of County Superintendent's Appointments.

One census enumerator will be assigned by H. Louis Wallace of Lacona, to each election district in the county. So far his appointments are:

Boylston—Robert M. Ridgway.
Constantia—1st. dis., Isaac T. Nickerson; 2d dis., Mrs. Homer W. Dun
Hannibal—1st dis., William D. Cowles
Mexico—1st dis., M. R. Watson; 2d dis., Webster M. Richardson; 3d dis., Henry Fish.
New Haven—1st dis., Arthur Duell; 2d dis., Grant N. Lindsley.
Orwell—Albert E. West.
Palermo—1st dis., Lulu Gilman; 2d dis., Emmett L. Ure.
Sandy Creek—1st dis., John J. Hollis; 2d dis., George N. Salisbury; 3d dis. Charles L. Kenyon.
Scriba—1st dis. Leland M. Flower.
Schroeppel—1st dis., A. Wayne Merriam.
Oswego city—4th ward, 2d dis., Albert D. Quesnell.
Fulton city—1st ward, 1st dis., Glenn J. Streeter; 2d dis., Francis A. Lamson.
2d ward, 1st dis., Fred Cook; 2d dis., John Clark, Jr.
3d ward, 1st dis. ———; 2d dis., Leonard C. Roy.
4th ward, Floyd L. Marvin.
5th ward, 1st dis., Wirt R. Barker; 2d dis., George A. Rappole.
6th ward, 1st dis., Raymond Bailey; 2d dis., John M. Hewitt.

"Expert Advice" for auto owners will be a Saturday feature of The Fulton Evening Times. Watch for it.

LARGE FRESH GRAPE FRUIT

Special Sale at

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75



Do you know that our AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE protects you against fires caused by the machine itself such as BACKFIRING, short circuits, etc.

Protect yourself against the loss of your car by self ignition or ignition from outside sources and be on the SAFE side.

Ask us about rates—the cost is really very reasonable.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY

55 N. FIRST STREET

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants. SAVE MONEY ON THE SPECIAL PRICES SATURDAY at the following merchants:

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, April 24th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES
174 West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4260

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES—Open Evenings
314 Seneca St. Phone 4480

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

FOR SATURDAY

Watch for the Specials at the City Market

We will have a Fresh Stock of Goods, nothing but Best Western Steer Beef, not cow, and we have the STAMPS to give you with every Cash Purchase. You save money by presenting your book filled with stamps. Don't forget the place. Goods cost no more, quality considered. If you have no stamp book get one and start it at once.

H. C. DANN & SON

Phone 42

FAIR PREMIUMS FOR CHILDREN THIS YEAR

School children of Oswego county are invited to compete in the contest at the Fulton fair, August 17 to 20, to be known as the educational exhibit of school work. The purchase of one admission ticket at 25 cents will allow the holder to enter one or more classes in this department. The department has been created for the purpose of encouraging pupils in their school work. It is the intention of the society to enlarge the department from year to year as the interest increases and the entries warrant.

Premiums of $1.00, first, and 50 cents, second prize, will be awarded to exhibitors. Among the contests will be map drawing; perspective drawings of objects, tables, chairs, doors, corners of rooms, groups of objects; pose of figure drawings; best composition in fruit, vegetable or still life; mechanical work, basketry and numerous other educational gifts. A list of the contests may be secured by writing to C. I. Kingsbury, Secretary, Fulton, N. Y.

ALIMONY REDUCED

According to an order issued by Justice Crouch, Harry W. Stoneburgh of this city, must hereafter pay his divorced wife $20 a month alimony. The original grant was $40 a month. It was reduced to $30, and now, as long as Mrs. Stoneburgh continues to live in the house at 112 Lyon st. she shall receive the sum of $20.

The finest, whitest, plumpest, cleanest seed oats in the market. They weigh 48 lbs. to the measured bushel Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. —adv.

WILLIAM J. MILLER

William J. Miller, 60, a life-long resident of Oswego, died yesterday, after an illness of six weeks.

Surviving are his widow, Jane A., four daughters, Jennie R., Grace M., Julia, of Oswego; Mrs. Frederick Park, of Fulton; a son, Edward, of Oswego; Mrs. Daniel Baker, of Syracuse, and three brothers, Louie, of Utica, Charles and Phillip, of Rome. Mr. Miller had a large circle of friends who will regret to learn of his death

Bread, made amidst sanitary surroundings, creates the demand for goods "made in Fulton." Black's bread is it. adv112

JUDGE WANTS EVIDENCE

Judge Coville has signed an order directing Police Justice Latham of Phoenix to make a return of certain evidence in the case of the People ex rel Leona Seaward vs. Frank W. Seaward. The defendant was convicted of being a disorderly person in failing to support his family, and has appealed to the County Court. His attorney O. M. Reilly, claims that Justice Latham failed to incorporate in the return of the case evidence of Mrs. Seaward that she had not applied to the town of Schroeppel for assistance for herself and children and also that she had lived at her brother's home in Utica.

WANTED!

TWO BOYS TO SELL "THE FULTON EVENING TIMES" ON DOWN-TOWN STREETS

GOOD PAY

The Palladium

In the Anarchist trials in Chicago only five jurors have thus far been accepted out of a panel of 200.

"Pete crippled Oswego" gave Syracuse a lively shaking up yesterday. It was cruel of the Oswegos to give the pets another kick toward third place.

The Catholic Mirror says there is little doubt that Cardinal Gibbons's appointment is the first of several that will be made in other cities in the United States as soon as opportunity offers.

Hon. A. S. Hewitt declared in Washington yesterday that under no circumstances would he ever return to Congress. This is to be regretted as Mr. Hewett is one of the ablest members of the New York delegation.

A new system of obtaining proposals for supplying miscellaneous articles needed at the various public buildings through the country has been inaugurated at the Treasury Department. Hitherto it has been the custom to receive bids from residents of the cities in which the buildings are located. Now competition is thrown open and residents in Washington can make proposals upon goods for buildings in Oswego, New York or San Francisco or vice versa.

The State Capitol, which has cost up to this time $17,560,000, is advertised to be sold September 15. The person whose duty it is to pay the annual water tax of one dollar has probably gone a fishing forgetting all about the indebtedness. The county treasurer has therefore included the building with other property in the city which is in arrears for water taxes, and he proposes to sell it as he would any other piece of property.

What was known as the Palmer House reception committee, appointed to receive Parnell and other Irish delegates to the convention which was to have been held in Chicago last February, met in that city last night for the purpose of raising money to aid Parnell and his associates. Great enthusiasm prevailed and at the close of the meeting chairman Curran cabled to Parnell to draw upon him immediately for $10,000, and pledging an unlimited amount in future should it be required.

The New York *World* has had an interview with James D. Fish, ex president of the Marine National bank, now in Auburn prison. Fish said he knew nothing of any efforts to get him a pardon. He said he was president of the Marine bank for 23 years and had a spotless reputation for integrity. In the crash he lost his good name and his money, and was at fault for neither. He knows he was terribly negligent, but he had nothing to do with planning fraud. His first business transactions with Ward were speculations in Produce Exchange membership certificates, for which he furnished the capital. After this start Ward continued to prosper, until his extravagance led him into the great scheme of swindling, which led to the ruin of so many, the death of Gen. Grant, the disgrace of Work, Warner and others, and his own and Fish's imprisonment. Fish's voice was suffused with emotion as he related the tragic story.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners last evening it was decided by a vote of three to one to dismiss Captain N. S. Lee of the Police department, and Officer James Reid was designated to act temporarily in his place. The action is the result of an investigation of the charges preferred against the Captain about three months ago for using profane language and sleeping while on duty. From what the public have been able to learn about the investigation of the charges, the facts brought out stamp them with a degree of triviality, and yet the conclusion reached by the Commissioners will be generally approved. It will be a good thing for the discipline of the force. By reason of jealousies and bickerings, and the fact that he lacked firmness, and perhaps was not as thoroughly qualified in other ways for the position as he should have been, he was unable to command respectful obedience or enforce good discipline. Captain Lee has been a member of the force for twenty years. Who his successor will be is not known. It is said that no man has as yet been agreed upon. The Board will meet again on Wednesday evening of next week.

The great and only Frank Hiscock, the pride of Onondaga, and the man who has been likened to James G. Blaine, and who wants to be United States Senator, arose in Congress Thursday and made an ass of himself. It was not an unusual proceeding for the ambitious Representative, and if he has got an idea that he is paving his way to the Senate by his cheap talk about "Democratic economy," some of his friends ought to take him in hand and shake it out of him. The particular object of his wrath Thursday was the sundry civil appropriation bill. He charged that the appropriation for the public printing office was inadequate and warned the Democrats that their "pretense of economy could have no other result than to avail the deficiencies which must be provided for next year." He said this conduct last year had resulted in a deficiency of $13,500,000. It did not take Mr. Randall long to show that the argument of the Onondaga brave was a sham. The latter said that of the deficiency for the present year, $6,500,000 had been for pensions, and yet Congress last year had appropriated every dollar of the estimates for pensions and the deficiency had grown out of a more rapid adjustment of claims. Two and one-half millions was for soldiers' claims for bounty and back pay. Seven hundred thousand dollars was to meet the judgement of courts against the government, so that there was a real deficiency of but $3,000,000 in the appropriations for last year. It nestled Mr. Hiscock to have his pine knocked out from under him in this fashion and he jumped to his feet in the most undignified manner and began to pound the desk in front of him with his fist, and has come what he regarded as a with never failing antidote for the "economy" at cheap, contemptible prodigality. Holmes—the Democratic Holmes—then sat down on Hiscock, dug him in the ribs with something heavy and put the whole House in a roar by saying that he thought the gentleman ought to be ashamed of himself after what was quoted from his speech. Hiscock visibly reddened but managed to

ter. We do not wonder at Hiscock or any other Republican arguing against economy. Half of them devote most of their time to seeing how far they can go in plundering the public money box. It is well for the country that there is a little Democratic economy in Washington.

The Congregationalists are to make a special effort tomorrow (July 4th) for the American Missionary Association of a $30,000 debt which has been carried for the past two years. This is a National Society and is doing a great educational work among the colored people in the South. There seems to be a special fitness in what the Congregationalists propose to do and we trust that the effort will be successful.

Next week the one hundredth issue of the New York City directory will be made. With it will be a bound copy of the first city directory, which will contain over 314,000 names. From this it is estimated that the population of the city is about 1,500,000. Among those whose names are omitted this year on account of death are Admiral McCloskey, U. S. Grant, Winfield S. Hancock, Geo. B. McClellan, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, John Kelly, Horace B. Claflin and Henry Havemeyer. The addresses of Alderman Jachne and DeLacy, ex-Sheriff Davidson and Billy Maloney are not in this year's directory.

At this time, the twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, and in connection with all that is said in to-day's paper about that fight, that remarkably eloquent and matchless speech of Abraham Lincoln, delivered on the historic battlefield, will be read with interest. Here it is:

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have to come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

THE ANARCHISTS.

Damaging Proof Brought out in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—Evidence tending to show that Carl Symore, and Anton Palm Anarchist leaders, urged the people to arm themselves, burn the court house, and annihilate the police, was introduced in their trials yesterday. Officers told how they found large quantities of ammunition, guns and bayonets hidden between mattresses, between beds and under kitchen floors, with cans on bomb and dynamite manufacture sent by Most. Palm told about Anarchist groups which he said exist all over the country and were without head, but with a community of purposes. He admitted being local secretary and having been in correspondence with a central headquarters in Chicago. The letter-heads bore cuts of skulls and cross bones. The case will go to the jury to-day.

NO PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Swearing Off Before Our Board of Assessors.

The following parties went before the board of assessors to-day and made the following affidavits in relation to their personal property, for the purpose of having the assessments removed:

Garson Meyer swore that he had $1,500 on deposit had no bonds or mortgages which were good and collectable; that he had no notes and contracts for the payment of money which are good and collectable; had no accounts and other obligations due or to become due which were collectable. He has personal property of other kinds than those above described amounting to $1,500, the whole amount of his personal indebtedness was $4,600, none of which had been originated or contracted for the purpose of evading a proper assessment of his personal property.

Jacob David, being duly sworn says that he has no money on hand or on deposit in this city; has no bonds or mortgages; has no notes or contracts; has no accounts due or to become due that are collectable, has no other personal property except such as was exempted from taxation; has no individual indebtedness.

Charles W. Barnes, who was assessed for $1,000, swore that he had no personal property of any kind. In fact he said he did not have a dollar.

The affidavits of Mr. Barnes and Mr. Meyer were held for further investigation.

Mr. David's statement was accepted and his name stricken from the roll. Mr. Meyer was assessed for $2,000 and Mr. David for 500.

Each applicant to "swear off" is examined by the assessors.

New Carriers.

The postmaster-general has appointed Edward J. Kiley and Bart. Cheney letter carriers at the Oswego post office in place of George W. Ketchum and Byron R. Van Alstine. The newly appointed carriers will commence work July 15.

Canadian Visitors.

Mayor Ostrum of Trenton, Ont., and the council of that city, arrived here to-day on the steamer Belle Wilson and registered at the Doolittle house. They go from here to Watertown and thence to New York.

A Young Prisoner.

PEKIN, Ind., July 3.—Willie Schnell, the young nine year old son of a respectable citizen, was sentenced to one year in the house of correction yesterday for stealing a horse.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Indications—For the New England states—Fair weather stationary temperature; variable winds. For eastern New York and western New York—Fair weather; variable winds; stationary temperature. For to-morrow—Fair weather; stationary temperature.

The shooter in New York city to-day is [illegible]

THE OLD BATTLE-FIELD.

REUNION OF THE THIRD ARMY CORPS HELD AT GETTYSBURG.

Gen. Sickles Explains "How He Won the Battle of Gettysburg by Being Defeated."—A Large Number of Military Men Present—Interesting Services.

GETTYSBURG, July 3.—The Third Army Corps held their reunion yesterday on the ground over which they fought the second day's battle twenty-three years ago. Many of the officers and the great number of the men who wore the diamond army corps badge were present and received their old comman der, Gen. Sickles, with great enthusiasm, and listened with close attention to his carefully prepared explanation of "How he won the Gettysburg battle by being defeated." The general made a very satisfactory showing for himself and his corps. His address was listened to by his own staff as well as by such distinguished Gettysburg heroes as Gens. Hunt, Boulbeau, Tremain, Carr, etc., to whom the general frequently appealed for confirmation of his statements.

The general claimed that his "premature advance" saved the union army from defeat and saved the position, as he had information that Gen. Lee proposed to attack Gen. Meade's left and to seize the round tops at the time Meade was preparing for fight on his extreme right. He said that if he had been supported in his position, the confederate army would have been destroyed.

A reunion of both the federal and confederates engaged on this field is proposed for next July. Gens. Longstreet and McLaine having signified in the most cordial manner their approval of the suggestion.

The monuments dedicated yesterday and handed over to the memorial associations were those of the 16th, 73th, 99th and 104th Pennsylvania, 1st Rhode Island, 27 and 5th New Hampshire and Berdan Sharpshooters.

The New Jersey monument commissioners held a meeting on the field and selected a site for the New Jersey memorial shaft. The town council entertained the visiting G. A. R. officers at luncheon last evening.

MAT. CAREY AND CRAIG TOLLIVER.

The Followers of the Above-Named Gentlemen Spoiling for a Fight.

MT. STERLING, Ky., July 3.—Hostilities have been resumed in Rowen county. An attempt to took place yesterday at Moorehead, between Mat. Carey and Craig Tolliver. The former is a sympathizer with the Martin faction and the other is the notorious leader of the Tolliver faction. Tolliver got the advantage of Carey, who is an old man, and spared his life on a plea for mercy. Logan, another sympathizer was then enlisted, and the parties are again taking sides. This morning a large crowd is in Moorehead. Business has been suspended and all is excitement. Cook Humphrey, the former leader of the Martin faction, is in the crowd, and the two parties are working to get a show at each other. Tolliver, with his friends, are in the Rowe house, their former rendezvous. The opposing faction have their quarters near by. Rowen county has been shamed into peace by a contract which originated with Governor Knott as a means of restoring friendship and upon signing which troops were withdrawn after a two months active campaign last fall. The situation is very threatening and it is probable that the aid of the militia will have to again be invoked.

AFTER THE BOYCOTTERS.

New York City Courts Making It Very Disagreeable for Them.

NEW YORK, July 3.—After sentencing the five Theiss bakers yesterday Judge Barrett called the case of the thirteen Bohemians indicted for boycotting Mrs. Landgraf, the bakeress. Lawyer Herman, their counsel, asked an adjournment, presenting an affidavit in support of the motion. Judge Barrett asked Herman if it was true that the boycott was still being waged against Mrs. Landgraf. Herman replied that he had urged his clients to let the woman alone and he supposed they had done so.

District-Attorney Fellows excitedly addressed the court, declaring that the boycott was still in force and that Mrs. Landgraf's receipts yesterday were only 50 cents whereas before the boycott she required two wagons to supply her customers. Judge Barrett said he would grant an adjournment until Wednesday. He would avoid any shadow of oppression against these men, though they were accused of oppressing others. The cases were set down peremptorily for Wednesday.

POISONED BY ICE CREAM.

Burial of the First Victim of the Pottersville Calamity—Medical Opinions.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 3.—David Walsh, a victim of the ice cream poisoning at the Pottersville picnic, was buried yesterday. There was a great crowd present, and the services were impressive. In the audience were about seventy five of the sufferers from poison. Many of them still look very ill. The man who is under general suspicion has not yet been arrested. Though the belief in his guilt is almost universal, there is a reluctance to move in the matter until the proof is stronger, as he is a prominent man in the community. There is a difference of opinion among the several physicians who have investigated the matter as to the nature of the poison. Some still contend that the theory of some poisonous germ being developed in the milk is sufficient to account for the cases to be observed. This is scouted at by most of the doctors, but all doubtless be utilized in the defense of any person who may be arrested and tried for causing Welch's death.

THE PORT OF WINDSOR.

Dr. Edward Young Nominated Consul—Why He Was Selected.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Dr. Edward Young, who was yesterday nominated consul to the Port of Windsor, Nova Scotia, is a native of that place, which he left many years ago and came to the United States. He was for years chief of the United States bureau of statistics, and is a statistician widely known. He was sent as a delegate from the United States to the international statistical congress at St. Petersburg. He is the author of some standard works on tariff legislation, on immigration, and on "Labor in Europe and America." Owing to his knowledge of Canadian affairs he was consulted by a former administration, and it is probable that his selection for this place is in consequence of such knowledge, especially of Nova Scotia matters, as that province is now clamoring for separation from the Dominion with a view to establishing commercial relations with the United States.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

DENVER, Col., July 3.—After a trial lasting a week, Judge Elliot in the district court yesterday sentenced Andrew Green, colored, to be hanged July 27 for murdering J. C. Whitmeb, a street-car driver, on the 20th, while attempting to rob the money-box on the car. John Winters, Green's accomplice, was sentenced to prison for life.

Jaumany Will Have a Glorious Fourth.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Tammany committee of twenty-one Democratic night committee of arrangements for the grand celebration of the Fourth of July to be held on the Staff Wagonian on Monday. The hon. this was made by Senator Vance of North Carolina and Senator Gibson of Louisiana. The first talks will be made by Speaker Carlisle, Samuel J. Tilden, Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Senator Colvin of Pennsylvania, Congressman Maybury of Michigan and others. The visiting congressmen will be the guests of the society at the Hoffman house. They will be treated to a ride in the great parks of the city and a collation. Tammany will make a glorious day of it.

A VERY HOPEFUL FEELING.

Merchants Anticipate a Good Fall Trade—The Wool Clip—Prospects of a Fair Wheat Harvest—Cotton Injured.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's this week while reporting general trade as reasonably quiet and without special feature concur in mentioning a very hopeful feeling among merchants as to the outlook for the autumn.

The interest in the wool clip has revoked from the central western states to Montana, Wyoming and Utah, where prices are held above eastern markets. The clip east of the Mississippi has been cleared up, though more largely by speculators than by manufacturers, prices having risen 2 to 3 cents per pound within ten days.

The tone of the dry goods market is buoyant, all advances in the woolen goods having been well maintained and the jobbing light.

The pig iron market is unchanged as to price. A good deal of southern iron has been sold in the east of late. The customary stoppage of iron mills during the coming month promises to increase consumption. Some furnaces have blown out. Millirons are dull.

Wheat prospects, aside from Wisconsin and Minnesota, are for a fair harvest. Estimates vary from 435,000,000 to 465,000,000 bushels. The foreign wheat prospects are less favorable, particularly in India.

Bradstreet's reports of stocks of wheat east of the Rocky mountains July 1, aggregate 35,000,000 bushels against 61,000,000 three months ago, and on the Pacific coast 6,000,000 bushels, against 10,000,000 April 1.

Bradstreet's July cotton report shows that heavy rains have injured the growing crop, so that the condition may be classed as fair only, against good one year ago.

THE POPE AND THE ELECTIONS.

Cardinal Manning States That His Holiness Has Not Given Any Orders.

LONDON, July 3.—Cardinal Manning writes that he is not likely to know at any man what the pope has done in the present political contest, and he does not hesitate to say that the prevailing notion that his holiness has told the clergy and through them the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland how to vote is entirely erroneous. May also believe such stories know little of the Catholic church. If any such orders had been issued, himself and his colleagues would have known of the fact, but none have been received or issued.

HE IS USING HIS POWER.

President Cleveland Vetoes Another Private Pension Bill—Congress Lectured for Its Alleged Recklessness.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Cleveland sent to the house yesterday a message vetoing another private pension bill, granting a pension to William Moore. Boone it seems, was taken prisoner in November, 1862, and paroled. During his parole he took part in the 4th of July celebration in 1863 at his home in Aurora, Ill., and while so engaged was fatally injured by the bursting of a cannon.

Boone is a poor man, and has a wife and children. The president in disapproving this bill, says that he is utterly unable to discover any reason between the 4th of July celebration and the military service of any branch which a pension is granted. In fact, there should not also be a pension granted to any of the companions who chanced to be injured at the same time.

The president concludes his message with this general observation in private pension legislation: "A meritorious man and wife and family in need are objects which appeal to the sympathy and charitable feelings of any decent man, but it seems to me that it by no means follows that those connected with the people's business and the expenditure of the people's money are justified in extending the pension laws so that they will furnish a channel of relief in every case of distress and hardship."

ABDUCTED AND MARRIED.

A Mother's Strange Story of the Loss and Recovery of Her Child.

NEWARK, N. Y., July 3.—Mrs. Isabella Green brought to Manchester, this county, last evening Mary E. Johnson, a little girl who was but 6 years of age on the 4th, and who says is her daughter. She said the girl was abducted from her home in Madison county and married to a young man 17 years old named John Green. The girl had last Christmas been placed in the house of Dr. Bonesteel, at Summerville, Sullivan county, and while there she became a relative of the girl's father induced her to leave Bonesteel's house and go with her. On April 5 the Bell woman, with Minnie Corwin and little Mary appeared before Justice Evans, at Burlingham, and they were married, the girl stating that she are to be 16.

Mrs. Green says that after hearing of the marriage of her daughter she went to Summitville, where she found Corwin and her child living together as man and wife at the Bell woman's house and took her away. The young wife is now with her mother and refuses to return to her husband.

Locomotive of a New Design.

READING, Pa., July 3.—The first of five locomotives of an entirely new design was turned out of the shops of the Reading Railroad Company to-day. The new engines are the Wooster patent, and are intended for the Bound Brook division. Five of the same kind are being constructed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It is claimed that the locomotives can maintain a speed of sixty miles an hour, drawing six to eight coaches.

WHISPERINGS FROM THE WIRES.

At Longview, Texas, County Attorney Jeff Teage was shot dead by City Marshal Taber.

At its evening session the house got into a deadlock without transacting any business and at 11:15 adjourned.

The sixth annual convention of the American Texas Sol Fa Association was opened in Boston yesterday afternoon.

The London Times's Vienna dispatch says the river Bega in Eastern Hungary is again rising and disastrous floods prevail.

At 9 o'clock this morning the reports show that 48 Tories, 15 Unionists, 30 Liberals and 9 Parnellites have been returned.

The Swiss council has decided to expel from Switzerland all the foreign anarchist workmen who were arrested in the strikes at Zurich.

The case of Beckwith, the Austerlitz murderer, which has been on trial at Albany, has gone to the court of appeals, hence execution is stayed.

M. Beiderek, a prominent merchant and formerly in the service of the Belgian government, was arrested at Amsterdam yesterday for posting placards containing language insulting to the king of the Netherlands.

Mrs. Sarah Green, who was found guilty of manslaughter last Wednesday at Ithaca, Va., was sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment yesterday. She appeared indifferent and did not change countenance while receiving the sentence.

The New York police commissioners yesterday instructed Superintendent Murray to investigate still report in regard to the poor interference with Mr. Powderly's private meeting of District Assembly 49 at Cooper Union Thursday night.

An Ottawa, Ont., special says: "Regarding the seizure by the customs officers of the advance sheets of a report of agents for alleged violation of customs entries, the agent of the firm was at Ottawa yesterday and arranged with the customs officers for the redemption to enter custom at Montreal instead of Ottawa on July 15. The rate of duty being perfectly satisfactory to both parties. And indicates that this is the largest one ever entered this Dominion. The difference between the company and officials was settled by the agent."

LOOKS RATHER SERIOUS.

THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES SEIZE ANOTHER FISHING VESSEL.

Charged With Taking Water on Board Before Reporting to the Custom House—Public Feeling at Portland Very Strong Against the Alleged Outrage.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 3.—Cushing & McKenny, the managing owners of the schooner Fred Fenn, seized by the Canadian cruiser Terror because Capt. Keene refused to have water on board before reporting at the custom house at Shelburn, have as yet received no information from Capt. Keene relative to the seizure. The City Point is valued at $15,000 and her outfit at $5,000. She was fully fitted out before leaving this port, and Cushing & McKenny are at a loss to understand why Capt. Keene put into port for water on Capt. Keene has the confidence of owners of the best and most successful fishing vessels in this port. He had with him fourteen men and was on his second trip for the season.

The feeling here is that the seizure of the City Point is a wrong and less justifiable than the seizure of the Ella M. Doughty. As soon as Capt. Keene is heard from the attention of the senator from Maine will be called to the matter and no obtainable information will be spared by Washington, says Mr. McKenny, of the firm of Cushing & McKenny. It seems to be that the action of the Terror is unwarranted and our men should be protected. Let the Terror be ordered off and the Yankee gunboat Yantic sent here. Let there be a strong naval force on the Nova Scotia coast and our men would not be molested, but there is only a contemptible collection of the contraband of the city."

HALIFAX, July 3.—The cruiser Terror captured two more American fishing schooners last night at Sand Point near Shelburne and took them up the latter harbor this morning. The schooners are the George W. Cushing and C. B. Harrington, both of Portland, Maine.

MINNIE WANTS A DIVORCE.

Serious Charges Filed Against Her Husband, Rev. William Hammond.

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—Minnie L. Hammond, wife of the Rev. William Hammond, late of the First Welsh Presbyterian church, but now in jail at Montreal for theft and forgery, has applied for a divorce. She says she has suffered from Hammond and buried three wives before he married her, all of whom died under suspicious circumstances. She married him Feb. 5, and he fled April 15. He tried to get her property and completed her soon after the marriage to make a will in his favor. Thereafter he tried to poison her by drugs. She became sick. He claimed to have married again and insisted upon treating her himself. He failed to kill her. He afterwards without authority drew $2,000 of her money from the bank and stole a $1,100 mortgage from her. She had him arrested and he fled to Canada. The application will come up for hearing in October.

Some Jokes and the Thieves.

EATON RAPIDS, Mich., July 3.—Saturday the Evangelical conference began its meeting yesterday. He proved to be a very popular man among the ministers, and his sermons, which were stirring and full of fine thoughts, were a genuine treat. After the services were a genuine treat. After the services were a genuine treat. After the services

The Palladium

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1886.

Father Barry's Goodness.

On Thursday evening next one of the most interesting and instructive entertainments of the kind ever given in this city will occur at Priory hall, St. Paul's church, when and where Rev. Father Barry will select one hundred from several thousand views and present them with his fine stereopticon. This entertainment will be given for the benefit of that most worthy public charity the Home for the Homeless. The people of Oswego should not fail to show their appreciation of this kindly act of Fr. Barry's. All know how many and how heavy are his cares and responsibilities, how laborious his life, and yet he finds time to set apart an evening to give an exhibition of his fine collection of pictures for the benefit of an institution which is at once a public care and a public benefaction.

The entertainment of Thursday evening will be unique in that the finest views from a collection of the largest and best in the state will be presented and fully described by Father Barry, who has thoroughly prepared himself for that work. It is to be hoped that the large and commodious hall will be filled on the occasion, both as a token of appreciation of Father Barry's kindness, and as a substantial aid to the Home for the Homeless which stands in need of assistance at this time.

Celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary

Fulton, Aug. 9.—Saturday being the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Episcopal church, services appropriate to the occasion were held. There was morning prayer at 10:30 o'clock followed by an address by the Rev. Mr. Beauchamp of Baldwinsville, after which the celebration of the holy communion by the Rev. Fredrick Winne of Canastota, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Beauchamp and the rector, the Rev. H. B. Goodyear. The bell, that has lain in the garret of the church so long, was placed in the new tower and rung on the occasion. Evening service was held at 7:30 o'clock and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Theodore M. Bishop of Hoosick Falls, who had been rector of the parish more than a third of the time of its existence.

The Old Settlers.

The 11th annual meeting of the Old Settlers association of Oswego county will be held at Mexico, August 19, 1886. The exercises will begin at 10:30 A. M. or as soon thereafter as the old people are ready. Suitable arrangements will be made by the good people of Mexico to make the coming meeting a success. Program—Prayer; music; address of welcome; response by the president; music; appointment of committee on nominations; dinner; music; report of the secretary; letters, biographical notices, etc.; music; responses from the towns; music; report of committee on nominations; report of the treasurer; music to close. It is expected that each town will furnish some suitable person to respond, when the town is called.

Ice Cream.

I have reorganized my ice cream business and placed it in charge of one man, who will give it his entire attention, keeping constantly on hand the different varieties of cream and ices. Price, packed in ice and delivered, 50 cents per quart, and 35 cents per quart when people take it in paper or other packages, not packed in ice. Hours of delivery on Sunday will be from 12 M. until 2 P. M. We will also keep open from 5 to 6 P. M. to accommodate those who wish to get cream for late dinner.

W. HEAGERTY.

aug10dāt

Reported to be Insane.

The neighbors of Mrs. Polly Audlin, who resides on East Tenth between Mitchell and Van Buren, have reported to the charity commissioners that the old lady is insane and wholly unable to take care of herself. Mrs. Audlin is very old. The charity commissioners do not want to place her in the poor house as a pauper for the reason that she has considerable property on the East side, more than enough to support her comfortably until her death if it is converted into money. Something should be done by the board of charity and that speedily.

Foot Race at Oswego Falls.

Oswego Falls, Aug. 10.—Saturday at 2 P. M. will occur the great foot race between "Ed" Wilson and Sidney Clarke. Other races are being arranged so that a half day of sport is promised. Wilson is training for the race and his friends look for a victory over the champion of the State.

Lecture on Temperance.

All in English, by Rev. Father Early, from Fulton, in St. Louis church, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. There will be no regulars service. Friends of temperance invited. Admission free. aug9d2t

Board of Excise.

At a meeting of the board of excise held last evening the following licenses were granted: C. H. Butler, store; John Brady, store and ale and beer; Edward Farrel, ale and beer; Mrs. E. Hall, ale and beer.

Gospel Meeting.

Edward Lee, city missionary, will address a gospel and praise meeting at the mission hall, 166 West First street, Thursday night. All are invited.

A Circus Coming.

The advertising car of Frank A. Robbins circus arrived here last evening over the N. Y. C. & W. railroad.

To Whom it May Concern

The custom of carrying accounts from six to nine and twelve months, as I have to do in many cases, has become so annoying, expensive and embarrassing, that in future accounts not settled monthly will be closed to further credit.

W. HEAGERTY.

Rickford's genuine "Mexican Mustang Liniment" can be found at *Butler's* and *Gallup's* drug stores. aug7d3t

Taylors & Co's Glycoline and Rose Water Face Powder is free from poison.

Thousands declare that Lotion's Hair Restorative is a fine dressing for the Hair.

THE FAKIR CONVICTED.

Recorder Bulger Holds that He is Guilty of Larceny Under the Penal Code—Another Warrant for His Arrest Issued—His Escape Towards Fulton.

The evidence in the case of John H. Dalton, the fakir who swindled a number of people here out of money on Friday last, and who was arrested on complaint of Myron Allen on a charge of petit larceny, was finished last evening and the case summed up by the attorneys. Recorder Bulger said he would reserve his decision until this morning, and Dalton was allowed to go on the $250 which he had deposited with the county treasurer in lieu of other security. The usual crowd which has watched the trial since its commencement was present to-day, and when recorder Bulger took his seat the court room was quickly crowded.

The bail bond and certificate of deposit was returned and the recorder after briefly reviewing the evidence said he thought the prisoner was guilty of the crime charged under that section of the penal code which defines larceny as "where money or other goods have been obtained by the color or aid of fraudulent or false representation or pretense." The prisoner was then fined $50 or 50 days in the county jail. From a large roll of bills the fine was paid and hastily leaving the court room Dalton jumped into a hack and was driven rapidly over the lower bridge in the direction of the county treasurers office.

In the meantime Mr. Morehouse was busily preparing an affidavit for John McCormack, an old man who had invested $8 for chains, and a warrant was issued on his complaint charging Dalton with petit larceny in obtaining by fraud the above stated sum of money from McCormack.

The warrant was handed to officer Gettings and together with Mr. Morehouse they took a hack and started in pursuit of Dalton. It was learned that he had taken the east river road in the direction of Seneca Hill and was probably on his way to Fulton. The chase was discontinued and the officer returned to police headquarters and a description of Dalton was telephoned to Fulton and the authorities there notified to arrest him. His "pal" remained behind and will secure the money deposited with the county treasurer.

Up to 2 P. M. nothing had been heard from Dalton. The hackman who took him out of the city refuses to give any information. Should he not be captured, and the chances are that he will not be, the police have no one to blame but themselves. With the slight start he had he should have been overtaken.

Base Ball Notes.

Binghamton wants Kinzie of Rochester, who was released last week. Parsons, Rochester's pitcher, has been fined $110.

Backer of Corning, N. Y., is pitching for Canastota. He was tried by the Stars in one of the Buffalo-Star games, but wouldn't do.

Brill, formerly of the Detroits, has signed with Buffalo as a pitcher. He is regarded as an exploded phenomenon, like Parsons of Rochester and Sweeney late of the Stars.

To-day the Rochesters play at Toronto, the Buffalos at Hamilton, the Oswegos at Syracuse and the Utics at Binghamton.

The Utics cut capers not to the memory of third baseman Smith of the Torontos who was killed while bathing as detailed in another column, will wear an emblem of mourning to Binghamton to-day also on the ball field consisting of a miniature American flag and surmounted by a black bow of silk ribbon.

Below is the standing of the International league clubs up to date:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
1. Utics	39	21	.650
2. Rochester	38	24	.613
3. Toronto	39	25	.609
4. Hamilton	34	29	.540
5. Stars	34	30	.531
6. Buffalo	31	33	.484
7. Binghamton	23	44	.343
8. Oswego	17	47	.266

The Oswegos cleared $450 on the western trip.

The Rochesters have played all their games at Hamilton.

The games to have been played at Toronto yesterday were postponed owing to Smith's death.

Golins, Oswego's former short stop, has been made manager and captain of the Norwich team.

After all, the Canadian cities prove poor ball towns. They have no crowds at all except on Saturdays, and the guarantees they pay often amount to more than the receipts.

Manager Ormsbee offered his resignation to the Oswego directors yesterday, but they would not accept.

The Syracuse Standard says Oswego has the best ball team now it ever had, and the team is respected everywhere outside of Oswego.

The body of Smith of the Torontos will be taken to Cleveland O., for burial. Smith played in the right field Saturday against the Oswegos and had six put outs. That morning he went hunting with Larkin, Corriman and others of the Oswegos. He was well liked by all ball players and was a favorite with the public. When the Torontos played in Syracuse last he took part in the second game but was absent attending his mothers funeral. Smith played last season with the Incumseths of London.

Sale of a Tug.

The tug Steve H. Lyons has been sold to Captain McLaren of Montreal for $1,100. She will be used at Welland for towing dredge scows. The price paid is about half what she is worth.

Dr. W. H. Blunt, celebrated physician and surgeon, will arrive this evening and stop at the Doolittle House for a few days. The doctor delights in chronic cases and has had most wonderful success with them. He has cured many cases of St. Vitus dance, consumption, dyspepsia, elliptic fits, and all of these cases which are usually considered incurable. The doctor is not an outside doctor but is surely a very fine physician and will soon tell you if he can cure or help you. During his three years residence in Watertown he has effected wonderful cures as the testimonials he brings will show. Call on him at the Doolittle House.

The celebrated Mexican cholera mixture, for sale only at the Lake Shore drug store. aug9d3t

Subscribe for The Daily Palladium.

THE CHARLOTTE REGATTA.

The Arrangements Complete—List of Prizes.

The arrangements for the Charlotte regatta to be sailed next Monday are complete. John I. Harmon, superintendent of the Ontario Beach Improvement company, will manage it. The rules of the Lake Yacht Racing association will govern the regatta.

The first class yachts will start at 9 A. M. for second class at 9:30 A. M. and third class at 10 A. M. At 8:30 A. M. a gun will be fired and flag hoisted at the end of east pier. At 8:55 A. M. another gun will be fired as a preparatory signal for the first class yachts to prepare to start. At 9 A. M. a third gun will be fired and the flag lowered as a signal for the first class yachts to start.

At 9:25 A. M. a gun will be fired and a flag raised as a preparatory signal for second class yachts. At 9:30 A. M. another gun will be fired and a flag lowered as the signal for the second class yachts to start. At 9:55 A. M. a gun will be fired and the flag raised as a preparatory signal for the third class yachts. At 10 A. M. another gun will be fired and the flag lowered for the third class yachts to start. Five minutes will be allowed for crossing the line. Yachts crossing later will be timed as crossing at 9:05, 9:35 and 10:05.

The start will be a flying one across an imaginary line drawn from the lighthouse on the west pier to a flagstaff on the east pier, thence east two miles around the east buoy, leaving the same on the port hand; thence west four miles, leaving the home buoy north of the pier on the starboard hand, to the west buoy, leaving the same on the port hand; thence to the home buoy, leaving the same on the port hand; thence to and around the north buoy, leaving the same same on the port hand; thence to the pier buoy, leaving the same on the port hand. This course will be sailed over twice by all first class yachts and once by all second and third class yachts. The finishing line will be the same imaginary line as on the start.

The first-class race must be sailed in seven hours, or no race, the second and third class yachts to finish in five hours or no race.

The prizes are as follows: First class—First prize, $100; second prize, $60; third prize, $40. Second class—First prize, $80; second prize, $40; third prize, $20. Third class—First prize, $30; second prize, $20; third prize, $10.

A yacht club will be organized after the race—if not before—and next year the races will be arranged in the name of the club.

Yachting and Rowing.

Toronto World: The cutter Aileen dropped anchor at her moorings yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, having on board Lt Col. Grassett, IA.-Col. Fairtlough, R. M. C., Capt. Manley and George Hargraft, the remainder of the crew having preceded these by train. She left Oswego on Friday at 11 A. M and with fair but light weather reached off Victoria Park Saturday at 4 P. M. There she was becalmed all night, and took 14 hours to get in. The Cygnet arrived shortly afterwards. All aboard speak highly of the cuisine and the treatment abroad.

Buffalo Canal Freights.

Buffalo Courier to-day: Canal freights were active for wheat, but dull for corn. Rates were irregular, though stronger than on Saturday. Shippers were paying 4½ cents on wheat, and many boats accepted this price, though some got a quarter cent better from the forwarders. The rates on corn were 4½ and 4¼ cents.

For Beating Scab Sailors.

Charles Madison and Patrick Joyce, sailors, were arrested last night by officers Grant and Gittings for having boarded the schooner McVeigh while laying at the D. L. & W. trestle yesterday and assaulting non-union sailors and driving them ashore. They were arraigned on a charge of riot and pleaded not guilty, and furnished $300 bail for their appearance August 16. Warrants are out for two others on the same charge.

Invited to Participate

Chief Warsop of this city has received an invitation from chief Jewhurst of the Auburn fire department for himself and the department to attend the seventh annual parade of the Auburn fire department to be held Thursday, September 9. The invitation will be presented to the fire commissioners at their monthly meeting to be acted upon.

The Fulton Street Railroad.

The opening of the Fulton and Oswego Falls street railroad advertised to take place to-morrow has been postponed until further notice owing to some fault found with the curve. Due notice will be given as soon as the time for opening the road is determined on.

Oswego Notables Abroad

Sackets Harbor, Aug. 10.—Hon. Patrick McCrispy and Ald. William Muldoon of Oswego, passed a few hours in town Friday en route to Montreal.

Notice to Dog Owners.

Owners are notified that dogs running at large from this date to September 20th, without muzzles, will be shot.

JAMES DOYLE, Chief of Police.

Oswego, August 9, 1886.—3t

An Old Carrier Boy.

A gentleman named Hubbel, now of Cincinnati, but formerly of Pulaski, called at this office to-day. He said that in 1846 he carried papers for THE PALLADIUM company.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Louis Bartsch, wife and son, Mrs. Louisa Zimmerman and family of New York are spening a week with Mr. Henry Beseing.

Watertown Times: Misses Allie Robbins and Bertie Greenleaf of this city left this afternoon to spend a short time visiting in Oswego. Charles A Dake of Oswego spent Sunday visiting his friend J. B. Robbins in this city.

Miss Sarah Keating of this city is visiting friends in Deseronto.

Mr. Patrick Hannan of this city was a pupil of Mr. Daniel Magone nominated by the President to be collector of the port at New York.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a combination and form indeed for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind. aug4d&wlw

Pratt's Astral!

The Perfect Illuminating Oil. Pure, clean, odorless and absolutely safe. Burns with a beautifully vivid, white light.

Used by all the best families. Never an accident from its use. Sold at

T. KINGSFORD, West First and Erie Streets.

3,17,41w

CANAL BOAT BLOCKADE.

A Leak at Lock 47 Which Will Delay Boats for Thirty-six Hours.

Syracuse Courier: Yesterday forenoon a leak was discovered at lock 47, near the tunnel, in the Erie canal. Investigation showed the leak was about 10 feet from the head of the lock and extended from the tow-path look through the small tunnel between the locks into the heel-path lock. When water was admitted to the tow-path look it ran through into the heel-path look. Workmen were at once put to work and this morning coffer dams had been constructed in both locks and the work of repairing the leak will be begun. All boats at the lock were passed through and the water on the short level drawn off. Boats will be delayed at least thirty six hours before the damage can be repaired. Early this morning the canal on both sides of the short level was blockaded for a long distance by the delayed boats. There are no boats grounded on the short level as all were passed through before drawing off the water.

Down the Lake and River.

Dr. Charles A. Neide, New York, secretary of the American Canoe Association which meets at Grindstone Island on Aug. 13, was in Kingston last evening. He says the gathering this year will be attended by 300 or 400 canoeists from Canada and the Eastern States, and by delegations from San Francisco, Cal; St. Paul Minn; Jacksonville, Florida and England. This is the pivotal year of the association. It is expected that division will hereafter be established with the present American canoe association as the parent body. Each division, Eastern, Western, Canadian and Southern will be governed by a vice commodore. Mr. Neide says that new features will be introduced at the assemblage this year. Besides the regatta and the international race there will be two cruises, one around Grindstone Island, led by Mr. Neide, and another among the Islands conducted by Commodore Rathbun. A tournament will also occur after the fashion of that of the South American Indians. The canoeists, standing in their boats will enter in combat with padded poles fifteen feet long and attempt to knock each other from their crafts. The victor will receive a valuable prize.

This is something of a week for politicians on the river. The Hon. James W. Husted, speaker of the Assembly, is at the Thousand Island house with his family. Bob McCord, Assistant Secretary Coon and D. W. C. Wheeler are now at the Crossman. Hon. Wallace Tappan, of Onondaga county, who championed the bills to reduce elevator charges and remove the state capitol to Syracuse so vigorously in the Assembly last winter, is now stopping in a cottage near the Bay. Warner Miller keeps the people well supplied with copies of his speech on the River and Harbor bill, and it is not expected that speaker Husted will gain much strength in northern New York.

The Fire Record.

At 3:30 this morning an alarm of fire was turned in from box 56, near the Oswego Manufacturing company's works. The fire proved to have caught in a small barn back of an unoccupied house owned by Patrick Malone, and situated on Seventh avenue near Schuyler street. The flames communicated to an adjoining house occupied by a Mrs. Bateman and owned by Mrs. Martha Barnes. Both buildings were destroyed. In the cellar of the unoccupied house owned by Patrick Malone was found a barrel filled with shavings and light kindling wood which had been set on fire with the evident intent of destroying the building. It was discovered in time to prevent much damage. It is probable that the fire in the barn was also of incendiary character. It was not learned whether or not the property destroyed was insured.

Shooting Stars.

To-night the eyes of students of astronomy will be turned heavenward to witness the annual appearance of the shooting stars known as the "Tears of St. Lawrence." This zone of fiery visitors follows in the orbit of comet No. 2 of 1862, one end crossing the earth's orbit, and the other extending far beyond the planet Neptune. Astronomers say that the display to-night will very likely be unusually brilliant. Star gazers should watch the constellation Perseus in the northeastern sky.

Police Court.

(Before Hon. C. N. Bulger, Recorder.)

August 10.—John Toomey, charged with public intoxication; $10 or 60 days in the O. P. Committed.

Henry Van Buskirk, charged with public intoxication and entering Scruton's saloon and stealing a revolver, which he pawned: convicted on the charge of drunkenness and fined $5 or 25 days in the county Committed.

A Heavy Shipment of Coal.

Between four and five thousand tons of coal were shipped from the D. L. & W. trestle to-day. This is one of the largest days work that has ever been done at the trestle.

Band Concert.

The Kingsford band will give a concert in the west park this evening.

Along the Wharves.

The steamyacht Montegle and consorts White Star and Mystic Star arrived here last night light from Ogdensburg.

The Kate Kelly made coal at the N. Y. C. & W. for Sandusky.

The barges Nebraska, Eagle, Senator, D. Lafayette, Z. Lafayette, Case, Thibolt and Bartholomew load coal at the D. L. & W. trestle for Monroe, steambarge Montegle and consorts White Star and Mystic Star for Chicago, Kate for Saganoe and the Caroline Marsh and Hunter for Toronto.

Our readers are cautioned about buying medicines which are not endorsed by some well known druggist. H. C. Sharpe & Co. and C. H. Butler have made a thorough study of blood diseases, and after a careful investigation and many practical tests, positively recommend Acker Blood Elixir will cure all blood disorders, ridding the system of its impurities, and leaving it very vigorous and healthy. They warrant it. It is a certain cure for all skin diseases. 1 nov16dāw

DENNIS MURPHY'S FIND,

The Queer Fish Picked Up in the Oswego River.

While crossing the old harbor in a yacht a few days since Mr. Dennis Murphy of this city scooped up a curious fish which he at once sent to Dr. Lee, teacher of zoology in the Normal school. The fish was a stranger to her as well as to the large number of Summer school students who came to see it. Some idea of the appearance of this little seven inch wonder may be given by repeating the comments of those who saw it, some declaring it was a young alligator, others an eel, while the better informed agreed that it resembled a gar pike, but differed in such important characteristics that it was not safe to call it a gar-pike. Like the gar-pike, this little fellow has what the boys call a bill. This bill or snout, is a third the length of the body and armed with a full set of very sharp teeth. Unlike the gar-pike our prize has no scales and sports the most wonderful tail in the world—perhaps it would be better to say the most wonderful two tails, for besides the ordinarily placed, rounded tail fin, he has above that, running out as a portion of the posterior end of the body, a small tail which looks much like the tail of a tadpole. This extra tail is a conundrum which he likes to flirish before the eyes of the ignorant. He moves it independently of the lower and larger tail and trills it very fast, first on one side of the body, then on the other. He comes to the surface to breathe air as do the gar-pike, and the scientific portion of our summer visitors were thoroughly puzzled, until an article appearing in two numbers of the Popular Science Monthly for 1877 and written by Prof. Wilder of Cornell university, satisfactorily cleared up the mystery.

Our stranger fish was described accurately as a young gar-pike whose scales have not yet been developed and whose extra tail is a peculiarity of these youngsters which is finally absorbed. The gar pike is found in Lake Ontario. Its habits are still almost unknown and the popular science suggests that those so fortunate as to be living upon the shores of Lake Ontario might advance science and immortalize themselves by investing from the gar-pike his private family affairs, and revealing them to mankind.

The Excursion Season.

On Saturday next the employes of the Kingsford factories and their families accompanied by members of the Sauveur Summer School of Languages will picnic at Sylvan Beach, on Oneida lake. It is believed that over 1,000 people will participate.

The excursion will be conducted by the Kingsford band. Tickets for the round trip $1. The band will give two grand concerts on the ground during the day.

The excursion of the First Baptist Sabbath school, which was to be given next Thursday is postponed until further notice.

Death of an Old Resident.

Mrs. Jane Torbett, mother of Thomas J., Robert and Esq. both Torbett, died at the residence of her son Thomas this morning, aged eighty-six years. She had been ill but a few days. The deceased had resided continuously in Oswego since 1831, and had during her life ridden but once on the cars.

COUNTY TOWNS.

Vermilion.

Aug. 9.—We wish to express through the medium of your paper our sincere thanks to our friends and neighbors for the aid and assistance rendered us during the sickness and death of our son Franklin. We wish especially to thank the Independent Order of Good Templars for the interest manifested and assistance rendered. Yours in F. H. & C.

Randsford and Alice Trip.

Granby.

Oswego Falls, Aug. 10.—The Baker horse company are struggling to hold a grand moonlight festival next Monday evening on the corner of Broadway and Fifth streets. Some four or five brass bands and as many hose companies are expected to attend.

A street car was sent over the track several times yesterday for the purpose of determining the irregular places in the track.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Remaining in the Oswego, N. Y., Post Office for the Week Ending Saturday, Aug. 7, 1886.

Baldwin, Sandford H
Cheever, Arcilla C Mrs.
Cornal, J L
Culver, Albert
Donahue, James 40 Hawley st
Donnelly, M A 53 Variety st
Grey, Alice Mrs, L. S. hotel
Halliday, John
Hart, W H 234 E 5th st
Lefevre, M J Dr. 51 W Bridge st
Mulcahey, Daniel 110 W 9th st
Stowell, Bertha 12 E 1st
Smith, Mattie
Wilcox, W, W 6th st
VanAlstine, E Mrs. 75 Elm st
Brown, D C. cor. E Seneca and 11th st
Cealey, Henry Mrs. 117 W Bridge and 14th
Deneby, A E W Utica bet 5th and 6th
Farwell, Chas 62 W Bridge
Henry, E D Miss
Halliday, Stephen 76 Dublin st
Leroy, Liddie E
Lewis, Belle E Miss 125 W Seneca st
Murdock, Carrie Miss
Morrison, S E Springer, W
Sullivan, D T
Stone, Mary Y
White, M Mrs.
Wooster, I Mrs.
Watson, Mary Miss 86 W st

JOHN A. BARRY, P. M.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's cure will give you immediate relief. Price, 10c., 50c. and $1. For sale by J. A. Stone, Oswego, N. Y. aug9d1w

ARE YOU MADE miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, sallow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. aug9d1w

A BRIED.

GALLAGHER—BURNS—In this city, August 4, 1886, by the Rev. M. Prelss, Andrew E. Gallagher of Kansas City, to Miss Catharine L. Burns of Oswego.

DIED.

TORBETT—In this city, August 10, 1886 Mrs. Jane Torbett, aged 86 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REILLY—In this city, August 10, 1886, Joseph A. son of Andrew and Barbara Reilly, aged 17 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOST—Between West 10th and West 4th streets this morning, a pocket book containing a sum of money. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. 1067 8,10,3t

FOR SALE—600 bushels choice wheat for chicken feed. Wright & Co. 8,10,3t 1859

Hotel and Farm for Sale.

THE PROPERTY known as the Hawley House in Indian 20 acres of land, situated on the old plank road four miles west of Oswego. Terms easy. Apply to

H. H. Hawley, Southwest Oswego.

8,9,d1w

COMMERCIAL.

Domestic Markets—(By Telegraph.)

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug 9—Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat, 94,000 bush; corn, 273,000 bush; oats 217,000 bush; rye, 5,000 bush; barley, 30,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 19,000 bbls; wheat, 124,000 bush; corn, 272,000 bush; oats, 90,000 bush; rye 1,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush.

BUFFALO Aug 9—Canal freights—Boats are getting 4½c for wheat forwarders taking it from shipping at 4¼c; corn, 4 3-4c.

Receipts Flour 23,000 bbls, wheat, 500,000 corn, 274,000 bushels.

Canal shipments—Wheat, 230,000 bushels, corn 75,100 bushels barley oats, 000 bush.

Railroad shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls; wheat, 25,000 bush; corn, 20,000 bushels

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—Wheat—Market is lower; sales of No 2 red at 76½c. Corn—Market is lower; sales of No 2 mixed at 39 23-8c. Oats—The market is lower, sales of No 2 mixed at 26¾ @27¼. Speculation; 51½c bid. Barley—Steady at 71c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—Wheat—The market is dull, sales at 74½c. Corn—Market is dull; sales of No 2 at 42¾c. Oats—Market easy, sales of No 2 at 27½c. Rye—Inactive, No. 1 at 55½c. Barley—Lower; No 2 at 63½c.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—Wheat—Market is easy; sales of No 1 white at 77½c, No 2 red at 79c. Corn—No 2 at 44c. Oats—No 2 white 31½c, No 2 at 29c; new at 28½. No 2 white new at 32½c. Rye—No 1 56c. Barley—Higher, No 2 at 66c.

TOLEDO, August 9.—Wheat—Market is steady; sales at 78¾c. Corn—Market is steady at 44c. Oats—Market firm; cash at 29.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Pork—Market is dull at $10.25. Lard—The market is quiet at $6.20. Whiskey—Market is active at $1 07. Hogs—Market steady, sales of common to light at $4.00@4 75; packing and butchers at $4.45@4 80.

PORT OF OSWEGO.

ARRIVED—AUGUST 10, 1886.

SCHOONERS.

Dundee, Kelly, Toronto, 233,797 ft lumber Oswego Manfg Co.

E J McVeigh Hogge, Kingston

British Queen, Uglow Toronto, 130,000 ft lumber Thomas Mathews.

Gypsy Cook, Clayton

CLEARED—AUG. 10, 1886

STEAMERS

Reliance, Flynn, Belleville.

Free Mason, Smith, Ottawa, 119 tons coal.

Resolute, Gowan, Deseronto, gen cargo

SCHOONERS.

Gypsy, Cook, Clayton, 65 tons coal.

E K C Proctor, Quirk, Toronto, 336 tons coal

Ella Morton, Armstrong Hamil on 453 tons coal.

H Dudley, Parsons, Toronto, 408 tons coal

F J McVeigh, Hogge, Kingston, 475

J McDonald, Blanchard, Charlotte

A Munroe, Edmunds, Port Hope.

BARGES.

Minnie Francis, Smith, Ottawa, 165 tons coal

Ald. Brisbois, Montreal 598 tons coal

CANAL CLEARANCES.

OSWEGO, AUGUST 10, 1886.

Fred Bickford, light, Tonawanda

Yacht Ariel, light, Albany

J Matthews, 182,000 ft lumber Albany, C H Getman

T C Kimball, light, Tonawanda

Yacht Le Falkner, light, Syracuse

CANAL EXPORTS—Lumber, 182,000 feet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FACT IS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING Pays Best WHEN PROPERLY DONE.

WE AIM TO AND DO GIVE TO ALL CUSTOMERS, LOWEST PRICES—PROMPT TRANSACTIONS, JUDICIOUS SELECTIONS—CONSPICUOUS POSITIONS—EXPERIENCED ASSISTANCE—UNBIASED OPINIONS AND CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS DESIGNED, PROOFS SHOWN AND ESTIMATES OF COST IN ANY NEWSPAPERS, FURNISHED TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES FREE OF CHARGE.

The H. P. Hubbard Co.,

Successors to H. P. HUBBARD,

Judicious Advertising Agents and Experts,

Established 1871. Incorporated 1885.

New Haven, Conn.

200 PAGE CATALOGUE OF "LEADING NEWSPAPERS." SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

SUPREME COURT, OSWEGO COUNTY.—Cynthia J. Collins, plaintiff, against Manly Worts and others defendants. In pursuance of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action and entered in the Oswego county clerk's office on the 7th day of July, 1886, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the Court house in the city of Oswego, county of Oswego, New York, on the 24th day of August, 1886, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the premises described in said judgment and decree as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Oswego, county of Oswego, and state of New York, known as and in the Second ward of said city, and distinguished as block number fourteen in what was formerly known as the village of Fort Ontario, as said block has been surveyed and described in a field book thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State excepting and reserving therefrom sub-divisions number twenty seven (27), eighty-eight (88), thirty-nine (39), forty (40), forty-one (41) and forty-two (42), as said block was subdivided by John McNair June 10 1861. Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the said city of Oswego and in the Third ward thereof and described as follows viz. Beginning at a point one hundred and forty-seven (147) feet from the north line of Utica or Lenox street; thence eighty feet north on Leroy street; thence one hundred (100) feet easterly; thence eighty (80) feet southerly parallel with Leroy street the nce westerly one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

Also, All that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Oswego and in the Seventh ward thereof, and known and described as a part of lot number five (5) of the Varick tract as laid down on a map of said tract made by John McNair, and filed in the Oswego county clerk's office, being the east one hundred (100) feet of said lot and being fifty (50) feet front on First street by one hundred (100) feet on Ellen street the same as deeded to Ann Van Petten by George P. Talman.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Oswego, in the First ward thereof, and being part of lot number seven y nine (79) in military lot number six (6) and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west line of Tenth street, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet southerly from the northeast corner of said lot 79; thence westerly parallel with Seneca street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth street forty (40) feet; thence easterly to the west line of Tenth street; thence northerly on the said west line of Tenth street forty (40) feet to the place of beginning, being sub-division number twelve (12) of said lot 79 as the same has been subdivided and mapped by J. W. Goodwin for Eliakim T. Carrington and Edwin Allen in 1868.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., July 31st, 1886.

A. N. BEADLE,
Sheriff of Oswego county.

ELISHA B POWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

7 31,sat&wed7t

RAILROAD TICKETS

TO AND FROM POINTS

NORTH WEST — EAST SOUTH

At the shortest, Quickest and Most Popular Routes, and at the

LOWEST RATES!

Tickets Purchased at this Office make all connections of passengers and baggage

without EXTRA charge.

S. S. LEONARD, G. P. A. Agt.

HEARING RESTORED

OR DEAFNESS CURED

BY PERFECTING THE

ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUM

Invented by OTO-PHONE CO.

Has restored hearing to thousands who have used it. Is worn entirely out of sight. Is perfectly comfortable. Is constantly improving. Is the only invention that does away entirely with the natural drum. Is the only invention that will restore hearing when the natural drum is destroyed. Is the only invention that will restore hearing when the natural drum is destroyed. Is the only invention that will restore hearing when the natural drum is destroyed

The Palladium

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1886.

Father Barry's Goodness.

On Thursday evening next one of the most interesting and instructive entertainments of the kind ever given in this city will occur at Priory hall, St. Paul's church, when and where Rev. Father Barry will select one hundred from several thousand views and present them with his fine stereopticon. This entertainment will be given for the benefit of that most worthy public charity the Home for the Homeless. The people of Oswego should not fail to show their appreciation of this kindly act of Fr. Barry's. All know how many and how heavy are his cares and responsibilities, how laborious his life, and yet he finds time to set apart an evening to give an exhibition of his fine collection of pictures for the benefit of an institution which is at once a public care and a public benefaction.

The entertainment of Thursday evening will be unique in that the finest views from a collection of the largest and best in the state will be presented and fully described by Father Barry, who has thoroughly prepared himself for that work. It is to be hoped that the large and commodious hall will be filled on the occasion, both as a token of appreciation of Father Barry's kindness, and as a substantial aid to the Home for the Homeless which stands in need of assistance at this time.

Celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary

Fulton, Aug. 9.—Saturday being the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Episcopal church, services appropriate to the occasion were held. There was morning prayer at 10:30 o'clock followed by an address by the Rev. Mr. Beauchamp of Baldwinsville, after which the celebration of the holy communion by the Rev. Fredrick Winne of Canastota, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Beauchamp and the rector, the Rev. H. B. Goodyear. The bell, that has lain in the garret of the church so long, was placed in the new tower and rung on the occasion. Evening service was held at 7:30 o'clock and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Theodore M. Bishop of Hoosick Falls, who had been rector of the parish more than a third of the time of its existence.

The Old Settlers.

The 11th annual meeting of the Old Settlers association of Oswego county will be held at Mexico, August 19, 1886. The exercises will begin at 10:30 A. M. or as soon thereafter as the old people are ready. Suitable arrangements will be made by the good people of Mexico to make the coming meeting a success. Program—Prayer; music; address of welcome; response by the president; music; appointment of committee on nominations; dinner; music; report of the secretary; letters, biographical notices, etc.; music; responses from the towns; music; report of committee on nominations; report of the treasurer; music to close. It is expected that each town will furnish some suitable person to respond, when the town is called.

Ice Cream.

I have reorganized my ice cream business and placed it in charge of one man, who will give it his entire attention, keeping constantly on hand the different varieties of cream and ices. Price, packed in ice and delivered, 50 cents per quart, and 35 cents per quart when people take it in paper or other packages, not packed in ice. Hours of delivery on Sunday will be from 12 M. until 2 P. M. We will also keep open from 5 to 6 P. M. to accommodate those who wish to get cream for late dinner.

W. HEAGERTY.

aug10dāt

Reported to be Insane.

The neighbors of Mrs. Polly Audlin, who resides on East Tenth between Mitchell and Van Buren, have reported to the charity commissioners that the old lady is insane and wholly unable to take care of herself. Mrs. Audlin is very old. The charity commissioners do not want to place her in the poor house as a pauper for the reason that she has considerable property on the East side, more than enough to support her comfortably until her death if it is converted into money. Something should be done by the board of charity and that speedily.

Foot Race at Oswego Falls.

Oswego Falls, Aug. 10.—Saturday at 2 P. M. will occur the great foot race between "Ed" Wilson and Sidney Clarke. Other races are being arranged so that a half day of sport is promised. Wilson is training for the race and his friends look for a victory over the champion of the State.

Lecture on Temperance.

All in English, by Rev. Father Early, from Fulton, in St. Louis church, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. There will be no regulars service. Friends of temperance invited. Admission free. aug9d2t

Board of Excise.

At a meeting of the board of excise held last evening the following licenses were granted: C. H. Butler, store; John Brady, store and ale and beer; Edward Farrel, ale and beer; Mrs. E. Hall, ale and beer.

Gospel Meeting.

Edward Lee, city missionary, will address a gospel and praise meeting at the mission hall, 166 West First street, Thursday night. All are invited.

A Circus Coming.

The advertising car of Frank A. Robbins circus arrived here last evening over the N. Y. C. & W. railroad.

To Whom it May Concern

The custom of carrying accounts from six to nine and twelve months, as I have to do in many cases, has become so annoying, expensive and embarrassing, that in future accounts not settled monthly will be closed to further credit.

W. HEAGERTY.

Rickford's genuine "Mexican Mustang Liniment" can be found at *Butler's* and *Gallup's* drug stores. aug7d3t

Taylors & Co's Glycoline and Rose Water Face Powder is free from poison.

Thousands declare that Lotion's Hair Restorative is a fine dressing for the Hair.

THE FAKIR CONVICTED.

Recorder Bulger Holds that He is Guilty of Larceny Under the Penal Code—Another Warrant for His Arrest Issued—His Escape Towards Fulton.

The evidence in the case of John H. Dalton, the fakir who swindled a number of people here out of money on Friday last, and who was arrested on complaint of Myron Allen on a charge of petit larceny, was finished last evening and the case summed up by the attorneys. Recorder Bulger said he would reserve his decision until this morning, and Dalton was allowed to go on the $250 which he had deposited with the county treasurer in lieu of other security. The usual crowd which has watched the trial since its commencement was present to-day, and when recorder Bulger took his seat the court room was quickly crowded.

The bail bond and certificate of deposit was returned and the recorder after briefly reviewing the evidence said he thought the prisoner was guilty of the crime charged under that section of the penal code which defines larceny as "where money or other goods have been obtained by the color or aid of fraudulent or false representation or pretense." The prisoner was then fined $50 or 50 days in the county jail. From a large roll of bills the fine was paid and hastily leaving the court room Dalton jumped into a hack and was driven rapidly over the lower bridge in the direction of the county treasurers office.

In the meantime Mr. Morehouse was busily preparing an affidavit for John McCormack, an old man who had invested $8 for chains, and a warrant was issued on his complaint charging Dalton with petit larceny in obtaining by fraud the above stated sum of money from McCormack.

The warrant was handed to officer Gettings and together with Mr. Morehouse they took a hack and started in pursuit of Dalton. It was learned that he had taken the east river road in the direction of Seneca Hill and was probably on his way to Fulton. The chase was discontinued and the officer returned to police headquarters and a description of Dalton was telephoned to Fulton and the authorities there notified to arrest him. His "pal" remained behind and will secure the money deposited with the county treasurer.

Up to 2 P. M. nothing had been heard from Dalton. The hackman who took him out of the city refuses to give any information. Should he not be captured, and the chances are that he will not be, the police have no one to blame but themselves. With the slight start he had he should have been overtaken.

Base Ball Notes.

Binghamton wants Kinzie of Rochester, who was released last week. Parsons, Rochester's pitcher, has been fined $110.

Backer of Corning, N. Y., is pitching for Canastota. He was tried by the Stars in one of the Buffalo-Star games, but wouldn't do.

Brill, formerly of the Detroits, has signed with Buffalo as a pitcher. He is regarded as an exploded phenomenon, like Parsons of Rochester and Sweeney late of the Stars.

To-day the Rochesters play at Toronto, the Buffalos at Hamilton, the Oswegos at Syracuse and the Utics at Binghamton.

The Utics cut capers not to the memory of third baseman Smith of the Torontos who was killed while bathing as detailed in another column, will wear an emblem of mourning to Binghamton to-day also on the ball field consisting of a miniature American flag and surmounted by a black bow of silk ribbon.

Below is the standing of the International league clubs up to date:

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
1. Utics	39	21	.650
2. Rochester	38	24	.613
3. Toronto	39	25	.609
4. Hamilton	34	29	.540
5. Stars	34	30	.531
6. Buffalo	31	33	.484
7. Binghamton	23	44	.343
8. Oswego	17	47	.266

The Oswegos cleared $450 on the western trip.

The Rochesters have played all their games at Hamilton.

The games to have been played at Toronto yesterday were postponed owing to Smith's death.

Golins, Oswego's former short stop, has been made manager and captain of the Norwich team.

After all, the Canadian cities prove poor ball towns. They have no crowds at all except on Saturdays, and the guarantees they pay often amount to more than the receipts.

Manager Ormsbee offered his resignation to the Oswego directors yesterday, but they would not accept.

The Syracuse Standard says Oswego has the best ball team now it ever had, and the team is respected everywhere outside of Oswego.

The body of Smith of the Torontos will be taken to Cleveland O., for burial. Smith played in the right field Saturday against the Oswegos and had six put outs. That morning he went hunting with Larkin, Corriman and others of the Oswegos. He was well liked by all ball players and was a favorite with the public. When the Torontos played in Syracuse last he took part in the second game but was absent attending his mothers funeral. Smith played last season with the Incumseths of London.

Sale of a Tug.

The tug Steve H. Lyons has been sold to Captain McLaren of Montreal for $1,100. She will be used at Welland for towing dredge scows. The price paid is about half what she is worth.

Dr. W. H. Blunt, celebrated physician and surgeon, will arrive this evening and stop at the Doolittle House for a few days. The doctor delights in chronic cases and has had most wonderful success with them. He has cured many cases of St. Vitus dance, consumption, dyspepsia, elliptic fits, and all of these cases which are usually considered incurable. The doctor is not an outside doctor but is surely a very fine physician and will soon tell you if he can cure or help you. During his three years residence in Watertown he has effected wonderful cures as the testimonials he brings will show. Call on him at the Doolittle House.

The celebrated Mexican cholera mixture, for sale only at the Lake Shore drug store. aug9d3t

Subscribe for The Daily Palladium.

THE CHARLOTTE REGATTA.

The Arrangements Complete—List of Prizes.

The arrangements for the Charlotte regatta to be sailed next Monday are complete. John I. Harmon, superintendent of the Ontario Beach Improvement company, will manage it. The rules of the Lake Yacht Racing association will govern the regatta.

The first class yachts will start at 9 A. M. for second class at 9:30 A. M. and third class at 10 A. M. At 8:30 A. M. a gun will be fired and flag hoisted at the end of east pier. At 8:55 A. M. another gun will be fired as a preparatory signal for the first class yachts to prepare to start. At 9 A. M. a third gun will be fired and the flag lowered as a signal for the first class yachts to start.

At 9:25 A. M. a gun will be fired and a flag raised as a preparatory signal for second class yachts. At 9:30 A. M. another gun will be fired and a flag lowered as the signal for the second class yachts to start. At 9:55 A. M. a gun will be fired and the flag raised as a preparatory signal for the third class yachts. At 10 A. M. another gun will be fired and the flag lowered for the third class yachts to start. Five minutes will be allowed for crossing the line. Yachts crossing later will be timed as crossing at 9:05, 9:35 and 10:05.

The start will be a flying one across an imaginary line drawn from the lighthouse on the west pier to a flagstaff on the east pier, thence east two miles around the east buoy, leaving the same on the port hand; thence west four miles, leaving the home buoy north of the pier on the starboard hand, to the west buoy, leaving the same on the port hand; thence to the home buoy, leaving the same on the port hand; thence to and around the north buoy, leaving the same same on the port hand; thence to the pier buoy, leaving the same on the port hand. This course will be sailed over twice by all first class yachts and once by all second and third class yachts. The finishing line will be the same imaginary line as on the start.

The first-class race must be sailed in seven hours, or no race, the second and third class yachts to finish in five hours or no race.

The prizes are as follows: First class—First prize, $100; second prize, $60; third prize, $40. Second class—First prize, $80; second prize, $40; third prize, $20. Third class—First prize, $30; second prize, $20; third prize, $10.

A yacht club will be organized after the race—if not before—and next year the races will be arranged in the name of the club.

Yachting and Rowing.

Toronto World: The cutter Aileen dropped anchor at her moorings yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, having on board Lt Col. Grassett, IA.-Col. Fairtlough, R. M. C., Capt. Manley and George Hargraft, the remainder of the crew having preceded these by train. She left Oswego on Friday at 11 A. M and with fair but light weather reached off Victoria Park Saturday at 4 P. M. There she was becalmed all night, and took 14 hours to get in. The Cygnet arrived shortly afterwards. All aboard speak highly of the cuisine and the treatment abroad.

Buffalo Canal Freights.

Buffalo Courier to-day: Canal freights were active for wheat, but dull for corn. Rates were irregular, though stronger than on Saturday. Shippers were paying 4½ cents on wheat, and many boats accepted this price, though some got a quarter cent better from the forwarders. The rates on corn were 4½ and 4¼ cents.

For Beating Scab Sailors.

Charles Madison and Patrick Joyce, sailors, were arrested last night by officers Grant and Gittings for having boarded the schooner McVeigh while laying at the D. L. & W. trestle yesterday and assaulting non-union sailors and driving them ashore. They were arraigned on a charge of riot and pleaded not guilty, and furnished $300 bail for their appearance August 16. Warrants are out for two others on the same charge.

Invited to Participate

Chief Warsop of this city has received an invitation from chief Jewhurst of the Auburn fire department for himself and the department to attend the seventh annual parade of the Auburn fire department to be held Thursday, September 9. The invitation will be presented to the fire commissioners at their monthly meeting to be acted upon.

The Fulton Street Railroad.

The opening of the Fulton and Oswego Falls street railroad advertised to take place to-morrow has been postponed until further notice owing to some fault found with the curve. Due notice will be given as soon as the time for opening the road is determined on.

Oswego Notables Abroad

Sackets Harbor, Aug. 10.—Hon. Patrick McCrispy and Ald. William Muldoon of Oswego, passed a few hours in town Friday en route to Montreal.

Notice to Dog Owners.

Owners are notified that dogs running at large from this date to September 20th, without muzzles, will be shot.

JAMES DOYLE, Chief of Police.

Oswego, August 9, 1886.—3t

An Old Carrier Boy.

A gentleman named Hubbel, now of Cincinnati, but formerly of Pulaski, called at this office to-day. He said that in 1846 he carried papers for THE PALLADIUM company.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Louis Bartsch, wife and son, Mrs. Louisa Zimmerman and family of New York are spening a week with Mr. Henry Beseing.

Watertown Times: Misses Allie Robbins and Bertie Greenleaf of this city left this afternoon to spend a short time visiting in Oswego. Charles A Dake of Oswego spent Sunday visiting his friend J. B. Robbins in this city.

Miss Sarah Keating of this city is visiting friends in Deseronto.

Mr. Patrick Hannan of this city was a pupil of Mr. Daniel Magone nominated by the President to be collector of the port at New York.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a combination and form indeed for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind. aug4d&wlw

Pratt's Astral!

The Perfect Illuminating Oil. Pure, clean, odorless and absolutely safe. Burns with a beautifully vivid, white light.

Used by all the best families. Never an accident from its use. Sold at

T. KINGSFORD, West First and Erie Streets.

3,17,41w

CANAL BOAT BLOCKADE.

A Leak at Lock 47 Which Will Delay Boats for Thirty-six Hours.

Syracuse Courier: Yesterday forenoon a leak was discovered at lock 47, near the tunnel, in the Erie canal. Investigation showed the leak was about 10 feet from the head of the lock and extended from the tow-path look through the small tunnel between the locks into the heel-path lock. When water was admitted to the tow-path look it ran through into the heel-path look. Workmen were at once put to work and this morning coffer dams had been constructed in both locks and the work of repairing the leak will be begun. All boats at the lock were passed through and the water on the short level drawn off. Boats will be delayed at least thirty six hours before the damage can be repaired. Early this morning the canal on both sides of the short level was blockaded for a long distance by the delayed boats. There are no boats grounded on the short level as all were passed through before drawing off the water.

Down the Lake and River.

Dr. Charles A. Neide, New York, secretary of the American Canoe Association which meets at Grindstone Island on Aug. 13, was in Kingston last evening. He says the gathering this year will be attended by 300 or 400 canoeists from Canada and the Eastern States, and by delegations from San Francisco, Cal; St. Paul Minn; Jacksonville, Florida and England. This is the pivotal year of the association. It is expected that division will hereafter be established with the present American canoe association as the parent body. Each division, Eastern, Western, Canadian and Southern will be governed by a vice commodore. Mr. Neide says that new features will be introduced at the assemblage this year. Besides the regatta and the international race there will be two cruises, one around Grindstone Island, led by Mr. Neide, and another among the Islands conducted by Commodore Rathbun. A tournament will also occur after the fashion of that of the South American Indians. The canoeists, standing in their boats will enter in combat with padded poles fifteen feet long and attempt to knock each other from their crafts. The victor will receive a valuable prize.

This is something of a week for politicians on the river. The Hon. James W. Husted, speaker of the Assembly, is at the Thousand Island house with his family. Bob McCord, Assistant Secretary Coon and D. W. C. Wheeler are now at the Crossman. Hon. Wallace Tappan, of Onondaga county, who championed the bills to reduce elevator charges and remove the state capitol to Syracuse so vigorously in the Assembly last winter, is now stopping in a cottage near the Bay. Warner Miller keeps the people well supplied with copies of his speech on the River and Harbor bill, and it is not expected that speaker Husted will gain much strength in northern New York.

The Fire Record.

At 3:30 this morning an alarm of fire was turned in from box 56, near the Oswego Manufacturing company's works. The fire proved to have caught in a small barn back of an unoccupied house owned by Patrick Malone, and situated on Seventh avenue near Schuyler street. The flames communicated to an adjoining house occupied by a Mrs. Bateman and owned by Mrs. Martha Barnes. Both buildings were destroyed. In the cellar of the unoccupied house owned by Patrick Malone was found a barrel filled with shavings and light kindling wood which had been set on fire with the evident intent of destroying the building. It was discovered in time to prevent much damage. It is probable that the fire in the barn was also of incendiary character. It was not learned whether or not the property destroyed was insured.

Shooting Stars.

To-night the eyes of students of astronomy will be turned heavenward to witness the annual appearance of the shooting stars known as the "Tears of St. Lawrence." This zone of fiery visitors follows in the orbit of comet No. 2 of 1862, one end crossing the earth's orbit, and the other extending far beyond the planet Neptune. Astronomers say that the display to-night will very likely be unusually brilliant. Star gazers should watch the constellation Perseus in the northeastern sky.

Police Court.

(Before Hon. C. N. Bulger, Recorder.)

August 10.—John Toomey, charged with public intoxication; $10 or 60 days in the O. P. Committed.

Henry Van Buskirk, charged with public intoxication and entering Scruton's saloon and stealing a revolver, which he pawned: convicted on the charge of drunkenness and fined $5 or 25 days in the county Committed.

A Heavy Shipment of Coal.

Between four and five thousand tons of coal were shipped from the D. L. & W. trestle to-day. This is one of the largest days work that has ever been done at the trestle.

Band Concert.

The Kingsford band will give a concert in the west park this evening.

Along the Wharves.

The steamyacht Montegle and consorts White Star and Mystic Star arrived here last night light from Ogdensburg.

The Kate Kelly made coal at the N. Y. C. & W. for Sandusky.

The barges Nebraska, Eagle, Senator, D. Lafayette, Z. Lafayette, Case, Thibolt and Bartholomew load coal at the D. L. & W. trestle for Monroe, steambarge Montegle and consorts White Star and Mystic Star for Chicago, Kate for Saganoe and the Caroline Marsh and Hunter for Toronto.

Our readers are cautioned about buying medicines which are not endorsed by some well known druggist. H. C. Sharpe & Co. and C. H. Butler have made a thorough study of blood diseases, and after a careful investigation and many practical tests, positively recommend Acker Blood Elixir will cure all blood disorders, ridding the system of its impurities, and leaving it very vigorous and healthy. They warrant it. It is a certain cure for all skin diseases. 1 nov16dāw

DENNIS MURPHY'S FIND,

The Queer Fish Picked Up in the Oswego River.

While crossing the old harbor in a yacht a few days since Mr. Dennis Murphy of this city scooped up a curious fish which he at once sent to Dr. Lee, teacher of zoology in the Normal school. The fish was a stranger to her as well as to the large number of Summer school students who came to see it. Some idea of the appearance of this little seven inch wonder may be given by repeating the comments of those who saw it, some declaring it was a young alligator, others an eel, while the better informed agreed that it resembled a gar pike, but differed in such important characteristics that it was not safe to call it a gar-pike. Like the gar-pike, this little fellow has what the boys call a bill. This bill or snout, is a third the length of the body and armed with a full set of very sharp teeth. Unlike the gar-pike our prize has no scales and sports the most wonderful tail in the world—perhaps it would be better to say the most wonderful two tails, for besides the ordinarily placed, rounded tail fin, he has above that, running out as a portion of the posterior end of the body, a small tail which looks much like the tail of a tadpole. This extra tail is a conundrum which he likes to flirish before the eyes of the ignorant. He moves it independently of the lower and larger tail and trills it very fast, first on one side of the body, then on the other. He comes to the surface to breathe air as do the gar-pike, and the scientific portion of our summer visitors were thoroughly puzzled, until an article appearing in two numbers of the Popular Science Monthly for 1877 and written by Prof. Wilder of Cornell university, satisfactorily cleared up the mystery.

Our stranger fish was described accurately as a young gar-pike whose scales have not yet been developed and whose extra tail is a peculiarity of these youngsters which is finally absorbed. The gar pike is found in Lake Ontario. Its habits are still almost unknown and the popular science suggests that those so fortunate as to be living upon the shores of Lake Ontario might advance science and immortalize themselves by investing from the gar-pike his private family affairs, and revealing them to mankind.

The Excursion Season.

On Saturday next the employes of the Kingsford factories and their families accompanied by members of the Sauveur Summer School of Languages will picnic at Sylvan Beach, on Oneida lake. It is believed that over 1,000 people will participate.

The excursion will be conducted by the Kingsford band. Tickets for the round trip $1. The band will give two grand concerts on the ground during the day.

The excursion of the First Baptist Sabbath school, which was to be given next Thursday is postponed until further notice.

Death of an Old Resident.

Mrs. Jane Torbett, mother of Thomas J., Robert and Esq. both Torbett, died at the residence of her son Thomas this morning, aged eighty-six years. She had been ill but a few days. The deceased had resided continuously in Oswego since 1831, and had during her life ridden but once on the cars.

COUNTY TOWNS.

Vermilion.

Aug. 9.—We wish to express through the medium of your paper our sincere thanks to our friends and neighbors for the aid and assistance rendered us during the sickness and death of our son Franklin. We wish especially to thank the Independent Order of Good Templars for the interest manifested and assistance rendered. Yours in F. H. & C.

Randsford and Alice Trip.

Granby.

Oswego Falls, Aug. 10.—The Baker horse company are struggling to hold a grand moonlight festival next Monday evening on the corner of Broadway and Fifth streets. Some four or five brass bands and as many hose companies are expected to attend.

A street car was sent over the track several times yesterday for the purpose of determining the irregular places in the track.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Remaining in the Oswego, N. Y., Post Office for the Week Ending Saturday, Aug. 7, 1886.

Baldwin, Sandford H
Cheever, Arcilla C Mrs.
Cornal, J L
Culver, Albert
Donahue, James 40 Hawley st
Donnelly, M A 53 Variety st
Grey, Alice Mrs, L. S. hotel
Halliday, John
Hart, W H 234 E 5th st
Lefevre, M J Dr. 51 W Bridge st
Mulcahey, Daniel 110 W 9th st
Stowell, Bertha 12 E 1st
Smith, Mattie
Wilcox, W, W 6th st
VanAlstine, E Mrs. 75 Elm st
Brown, D C. cor. E Seneca and 11th st
Cealey, Henry Mrs. 117 W Bridge and 14th
Deneby, A E W Utica bet 5th and 6th
Farwell, Chas 62 W Bridge
Henry, E D Miss
Halliday, Stephen 76 Dublin st
Leroy, Liddie E
Lewis, Belle E Miss 125 W Seneca st
Murdock, Carrie Miss
Morrison, S E Springer, W
Sullivan, D T
Stone, Mary Y
White, M Mrs.
Wooster, I Mrs.
Watson, Mary Miss 86 W st

JOHN A. BARRY, P. M.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's cure will give you immediate relief. Price, 10c., 50c. and $1. For sale by J. A. Stone, Oswego, N. Y. aug9d1w

ARE YOU MADE miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, sallow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. aug9d1w

A BRIED.

GALLAGHER—BURNS—In this city, August 4, 1886, by the Rev. M. Prelss, Andrew E. Gallagher of Kansas City, to Miss Catharine L. Burns of Oswego.

DIED.

TORBETT—In this city, August 10, 1886 Mrs. Jane Torbett, aged 86 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REILLY—In this city, August 10, 1886, Joseph A. son of Andrew and Barbara Reilly, aged 17 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOST—Between West 10th and West 4th streets this morning, a pocket book containing a sum of money. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward. 1067 8,10,3t

FOR SALE—600 bushels choice wheat for chicken feed. Wright & Co. 8,10,3t 1859

Hotel and Farm for Sale.

THE PROPERTY known as the Hawley House in Indian 20 acres of land, situated on the old plank road four miles west of Oswego. Terms easy. Apply to

H. H. Hawley, Southwest Oswego.

8,9,d1w

COMMERCIAL.

Domestic Markets—(By Telegraph.)

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug 9—Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat, 94,000 bush; corn, 273,000 bush; oats 217,000 bush; rye, 5,000 bush; barley, 30,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 19,000 bbls; wheat, 124,000 bush; corn, 272,000 bush; oats, 90,000 bush; rye 1,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush.

BUFFALO Aug 9—Canal freights—Boats are getting 4½c for wheat forwarders taking it from shipping at 4¼c; corn, 4 3-4c.

Receipts Flour 23,000 bbls, wheat, 500,000 corn, 274,000 bushels.

Canal shipments—Wheat, 230,000 bushels, corn 75,100 bushels barley oats, 000 bush.

Railroad shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls; wheat, 25,000 bush; corn, 20,000 bushels

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—Wheat—Market is lower; sales of No 2 red at 76½c. Corn—Market is lower; sales of No 2 mixed at 39 23-8c. Oats—The market is lower, sales of No 2 mixed at 26¾ @27¼. Speculation; 51½c bid. Barley—Steady at 71c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—Wheat—The market is dull, sales at 74½c. Corn—Market is dull; sales of No 2 at 42¾c. Oats—Market easy, sales of No 2 at 27½c. Rye—Inactive, No. 1 at 55½c. Barley—Lower; No 2 at 63½c.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—Wheat—Market is easy; sales of No 1 white at 77½c, No 2 red at 79c. Corn—No 2 at 44c. Oats—No 2 white 31½c, No 2 at 29c; new at 28½. No 2 white new at 32½c. Rye—No 1 56c. Barley—Higher, No 2 at 66c.

TOLEDO, August 9.—Wheat—Market is steady; sales at 78¾c. Corn—Market is steady at 44c. Oats—Market firm; cash at 29.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Pork—Market is dull at $10.25. Lard—The market is quiet at $6.20. Whiskey—Market is active at $1 07. Hogs—Market steady, sales of common to light at $4.00@4 75; packing and butchers at $4.45@4 80.

PORT OF OSWEGO.

ARRIVED—AUGUST 10, 1886.

SCHOONERS.

Dundee, Kelly, Toronto, 233,797 ft lumber Oswego Manfg Co.

E J McVeigh Hogge, Kingston

British Queen, Uglow Toronto, 130,000 ft lumber Thomas Mathews.

Gypsy Cook, Clayton

CLEARED—AUG. 10, 1886

STEAMERS

Reliance, Flynn, Belleville.

Free Mason, Smith, Ottawa, 119 tons coal.

Resolute, Gowan, Deseronto, gen cargo

SCHOONERS.

Gypsy, Cook, Clayton, 65 tons coal.

E K C Proctor, Quirk, Toronto, 336 tons coal

Ella Morton, Armstrong Hamil on 453 tons coal.

H Dudley, Parsons, Toronto, 408 tons coal

F J McVeigh, Hogge, Kingston, 475

J McDonald, Blanchard, Charlotte

A Munroe, Edmunds, Port Hope.

BARGES.

Minnie Francis, Smith, Ottawa, 165 tons coal

Ald. Brisbois, Montreal 598 tons coal

CANAL CLEARANCES.

OSWEGO, AUGUST 10, 1886.

Fred Bickford, light, Tonawanda

Yacht Ariel, light, Albany

J Matthews, 182,000 ft lumber Albany, C H Getman

T C Kimball, light, Tonawanda

Yacht Le Falkner, light, Syracuse

CANAL EXPORTS—Lumber, 182,000 feet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FACT IS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING Pays Best WHEN PROPERLY DONE.

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SUPREME COURT, OSWEGO COUNTY.—Cynthia J. Collins, plaintiff, against Manly Worts and others defendants. In pursuance of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action and entered in the Oswego county clerk's office on the 7th day of July, 1886, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the Court house in the city of Oswego, county of Oswego, New York, on the 24th day of August, 1886, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the premises described in said judgment and decree as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Oswego, county of Oswego, and state of New York, known as and in the Second ward of said city, and distinguished as block number fourteen in what was formerly known as the village of Fort Ontario, as said block has been surveyed and described in a field book thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State excepting and reserving therefrom sub-divisions number twenty seven (27), eighty-eight (88), thirty-nine (39), forty (40), forty-one (41) and forty-two (42), as said block was subdivided by John McNair June 10 1861. Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the said city of Oswego and in the Third ward thereof and described as follows viz. Beginning at a point one hundred and forty-seven (147) feet from the north line of Utica or Lenox street; thence eighty feet north on Leroy street; thence one hundred (100) feet easterly; thence eighty (80) feet southerly parallel with Leroy street the nce westerly one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

Also, All that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Oswego and in the Seventh ward thereof, and known and described as a part of lot number five (5) of the Varick tract as laid down on a map of said tract made by John McNair, and filed in the Oswego county clerk's office, being the east one hundred (100) feet of said lot and being fifty (50) feet front on First street by one hundred (100) feet on Ellen street the same as deeded to Ann Van Petten by George P. Talman.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Oswego, in the First ward thereof, and being part of lot number seven y nine (79) in military lot number six (6) and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west line of Tenth street, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet southerly from the northeast corner of said lot 79; thence westerly parallel with Seneca street one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth street forty (40) feet; thence easterly to the west line of Tenth street; thence northerly on the said west line of Tenth street forty (40) feet to the place of beginning, being sub-division number twelve (12) of said lot 79 as the same has been subdivided and mapped by J. W. Goodwin for Eliakim T. Carrington and Edwin Allen in 1868.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., July 31st, 1886.

A. N. BEADLE,
Sheriff of Oswego county.

ELISHA B POWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

7 31,sat&wed7t

RAILROAD TICKETS

TO AND FROM POINTS

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At the shortest, Quickest and Most Popular Routes, and at the

LOWEST RATES!

Tickets Purchased at this Office make all connections of passengers and baggage

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HOW BILLY SUNDAY BECAME CONVERTED

Outdoor Meeting Turned Him to God After He'd Been Drinking---Prayed to Make Catch

By Frank G. Menke

New York, April 22.—The story of Billy Sunday's conversion to religion while he was one of baseball's greatest stars, is an old old story, but the fans seem never to tire of hearing it. In response to numerous requests, here is the story again, as it appeared in the April issue of the Baseball Magazine. Sunday tells the story and adds a few new features:

"About 28 years ago I sauntered down State street in Chicago one Sunday afternoon with some baseball players. We went into a saloon and had several drinks and then started down the street again. When we reached a vacant lot at Van Buren street, there stood some men and women with Harry Monroe as their leader, singing gospel hymns and playing on a cornet. We sat down to listen.

"I had heard those same hymns bask in the little Methodist building at Ames, Ia., where I used to go to church. I had heard my mother sing them. I bowed my face in my hands for a little while and then arose and said to the other fellows: 'Boys, it's all off; we have come to where the roads part,' and I bade them good-by.

"When the men and women had finished singing, Harry Monroe said: 'Boys, we invite you to come to the Pacific Garden Mission to listen to the story of some down and outers—girls who have sidestepped but are now going square.' I followed along to the mission and I liked the meetings and went back to others the following nights.

When He Was Converted

"One night I went forward and got on my knees and gave my heart to God. Then I went over to the West Side and joined the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. I was keeping company then with a young woman, Nell Thompson, who is now Mrs. Sunday. Nell was a Presbyterian so I became a Presbyterian. If she had been a Catholic I would have become a Catholic.

"After that I didn't sleep for several nights and ate little, for I was afraid of the horse-laugh that the boys would give me. One morning I went to the ball grounds for practice. The first man to meet me was Mike Kelly, our catcher. 'Mike' had a heart in him as big as a woman. He came up to me and said:

"'Bill,' religion ain't my long suit, but if ever Mike can help you, just let me know, for I won't knock you.'

"Then up came 'Cap' Anson, Ed Williamson, John Clarkson and every member of the famous White Stockings. They all gave me the glad hand. There was none of the raillery or knocking.

"That afternoon we were playing the old Detroit team and we were fighting hard for the championship. 'Mike' Kelly was catching and John Clarkson pitching. We had them beaten by one run when it came up to the last half of the ninth inning. Detroit had men on second and third with two out. Charley Bennett, their old catcher, was at bat. Charley caught a low one on the nose.

Prayed to Make Catch.

"I saw it coming out to right field like a shell out of a mortar and it was up to me. There were thousands of people out in the field, for the grandstand and bleachers had overflowed. I whirled and went with all my speed. I could do 100 yards in 10 seconds from the crack of the pistol and I had run the basses in 14 seconds. I was going so fast that day that you couldn't see me for dust. I yelled to the crowd. 'Get out of the way' and they opened up like the Red Sea for the rod of Moses.

"And as I ran I offered my first prayer and it was something like this:

"'God, I'm in an awful hole. Help me out, if you ever helped mortal man in your life, help me get that ball. And you haven't much time to make up your mind.'

"I looked around and saw that I was about under the ball. I shot out my left hand and the ball struck and stuck. I fell under the feet of a team that stood there but jumped up with the ball in my hand.

"Then up came Tom Johnson, who later became Mayor of Cleveland, and his brother Al.

"Al said to me: 'Here, Bill, is $10. Go and buy yourself a new hat and tomorrow I'll buy you the best suit of clothes in Chicago. That catch won me $1,500.' Some fellow once asked me, 'Did you take the $10?' And I said. 'You bet your life I did.'

"I believe the Lord helped me get the ball that day, because I was trying to trot on the square with Him."

Perfection Oil Stoves

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Garden Tools

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7 South First St.

Pulpit and Pew

Free Methodist Church

C. C. Watson, Pastor

Sunday services as follows:

Preaching at 10:30; Sunday school at 11:45; Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30.

Rev. Clarence Foster of Oswego will preach morning and evening.

Class meeting Tuesday evening.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Presbyterian Church

Chas. S. Robertson, Pastor

Morning prayer meeting at 10 o'clock. Public worship at 10:30, with sermon theme, "Rowing in Contrary Winds."

Vesper service at 5; sermon theme, "The Striving, Straightening and Entering Experience."

Christian Endeavor at 6 o'clock.

Christian Science

55 S. First St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays at 10:45 a. m., on Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p. m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader, Mrs. Noah Merriam second reader. You will be welcome.

Subject for Sunday, "Probation After Death." Golden Text: Job 23:10.

Responsive Reading: Isaiah 14: 1, 3-5, 12, 15, 16, 17, 24-27.

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector.

Sunday, April 25th. Feast of St. Mark, Evangelist.

Services as follows: Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Instruction for Holy Confirmation, 10:45 a. m.; Holy Communion and Sermon, 10:45 a. m.; Evensong and sermon, 5 p. m.

Please notice the change in the hour for the early celebration of the Holy Communion. This service will in future be held at 7:30 a. m., instead of at 8 a. m., as heretofore.

Salvation Army

Sunday—Knee drill at 7 a. m.; Holiness meeting, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 2 p. m.; Salvation meeting, 8 p. m.

Monday—Salvation meeting, 8 p. m.

Tuesday—Soldiers' meeting, 8 p. m.

Wednesday — Salvation meeting, 8 p. m.

Thursday, Young People's meeting, 8 p. m.

Friday—Band practise, 8p. m.

Saturday—Free and easy.

Hearty welcome to all. Ensign and Mrs. Fitzgerald, officers in charge.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, D. D., Minister

The First Baptist church stands on the corner of Third and Utica sts., where all will receive a cordial welcome, especially strangers visiting in the city. This church has taken for its name "The church of the Cordial Welcome" and the members live up to it. It does not make a particle of difference what your station in life is you are welcome. Come and enjoy the services.

The services for Sunday are as follows:

Preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Bible school, 12 m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m., Miss Lena Gardner, leader; Preaching service, 7:30 p. m.

In the absence of the pastor, Rev. Jay N. Taft of Syracuse will be the preacher both morning and evening.

DEEDS FILED YESTERDAY

Hattie B. Jamerson, et al., to Frank R. Baltus of Baltimore, Md., farm property in Sandy Creek, 112.53 acres, $4,700.

Ward B. Stevenson to Clayton Hall, property in Richland, $370.50.

Fred W. Pierce to the Oswego River Sand Company, property in the town of Volney. Terms private.

Mary L. Spencer to Leah M. Spencer-Herbst, 58.06 acres in Schroppel. Terms private.

MORTGAGES SATISFIED

Satisfaction of a chattel mortgage of $35 held by the Oswego Mertantile Company, against Fred T. Cahill, has been filed in the County Clerk's office. The paper is signed by Charles Owen Geer, president of the Company, and was executed April 20.

Satisfaction of a judgment of $117.20 by Sears and Pruyn vs. Frank Massaro has been filed.

Always inquire of your grocer whether he sells breod made under sanitary regulations. He will tell you to buy the Black Baking Co.'s products. adv112

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, April 24.—Patterened after the law which was enacted in this State last year relative to the compensation of workmen, the State of Colorado has just adopted a statute drafted by Former Assemblyman Cyrus W. Phillips of Rochester, the father of the Workmen's Compensation Commission in New York State.

For nine weeks Mr. Phillips remained in the western city assisting in the passage of the bill and explaining its merits and workings in his native State back east. He has just returned to his duties as an assistant workman compensation commissioner.

Back in 1909 Assembyman Phillips, for he was then a member of the legislature, introduced a bill to provide a joint legislative committee to investigate the subject of which J. Mayhew Wainwright was selected as chairman, he being at that time a member of the senate from Westchester county. It made a thorough investigation into the subject of compensation and reported its findings to the legislature of 1910 This resulted in the introduction and passage of a bill, which in reality was a double bill, there having been two measures necessary in order to achieve the result desired.

The Court of Appeals declared that one of the bills was unconstitutional and it was necesary to amend the State Constitution so as to include in it the ideas which had been evolved by Assemblyman Phillips and his associates. A bill providing for such amendmeent was introduced by the Rochester law maker and after its passage and approval by the governor, was submitted to the people in the form of a refereendum in the fall of 1913. Thee proposition was approved by five hundred thousand voters.

The legislature, still in session because of the impeachment trial of William Sulzer was brought togeteher by Governor Glynn, who succeeded Sulzer automotically, and was requested to pass a workmens compensation act. This result was accomplished. Inasmuch as the provisions of the bill prescribed that the law should not take effect until January, 1914, more entanglements were encountered which caused the Republican Assembly of 1914 to re enact the bill.

What is regared as the last step in the creation of a workmens compensation commission is that which has just been taken by the Republican senate and assembly which consolidates the State department of labor and the workmens compensation commission, both Democratic bodies which were created by Governor Glynn. Other than to reduce the force of employees, it is said that the consolidation will have little effect.

Assemblyman Phillips is regarded as perhaps the first authority upon the question of workmens compensation. He has visited all parts of the United States as chairman of the commission of the National Civil Federation and the American Federation of Labor to investigate the workings of workmens compensation laws in various States. His report was incorporated among the senate documents of the United States an thousands of copies were distributed.

Several months ago Governor George A. Carlson, Republican executive of Colorado, invited Mr. Phillips to come to that State and assist in the drafting of a workmens compensation bill identical to that which was passed in New York State, or as nearly like it as possible. The coal strikes in Colorado made such a law imperative there.

BAR WILL OPOSE ABOLITION OF ELECTION

The Oswego County Bar Association will hold a special meeting Monday morning at 11:30 o'clock at the Court House to take action on the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for an appointive instead of an elective juriciary and abolishing the county court and surrogate courts. It is expected that the bar will oppose the proposed change, as other upstate association have done.

An establishes reputation for selling choice seeds only Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

The very choicest farm seed obtainable. The largest stock and the greatest variety in Oswego county. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BUELL BROS.

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17 N. Second Street

JOSEPH CORTINI

SHOE REPAIR SHOP

All Shoe Shines, 5c

Knives and Shears Sharpened

128 E. Broadway

Near N. Y. C. Depot

FOR SALE

New and scond-hand I beams, also girders, all sizes and lengths. Also second-hand machinery. Inquire

I. ALDERMAN

Res. Phone 1242 Office Phone 2242

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously Passed This Spring by Every Householder of Fulton:

Whereas, Coal in previous years has advanced in price when it is needed for stove and furnace, and,

Whereas, We have been compelled to buy coal when the price is higher, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we shall at once fill our bins for the winter of 1915-1916, thereby curtailing needless expense, we have decided to order

THOMAS H. MARVIN

to stock our bins for the coming winter.

THE PRIDE OF VIRGINIA

A COMEDY IN 4 ACTS

PRESENTED BY

The Wesleyan Class of Mt. Pleasant

Friday and Saturday Evenings, April 30 and May 1

at GRANGE HALL

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Capt. Robert Farleigh, U. S. A., a Virginian who is loyal to the old flag . . . Carlton Simons

Luke Ransome, a rebel spy in Federal Camp . . . . . Mead Osborne

General Haverill, U. S. A. . . George Paddock

Mackley, a poor white . . . . Ross Rowlee

Ezekiel Grubbins, from "Way Down in Maine" . . . . . Willard Ives

Arthur Trevallen, a young hopeful . . Carlton Rowlee

Old Uncle Joe, an imaginative coon . Clarence Howard

Virginia Graham, a daughter of the "Old Dominion" . . . . . Velma Howard

Mrs. Trevallen, a marriageable widow . Gladys Peckham

Kitty Cloverdale, a charming little rebel . Lola Osborne

PERIOD—The Civil War.

PLACE—Washington City and Shenandoah Valley

REFRESHMENTS ADMISSION 10c-20c

Get the [cane] Bumm and Bummer, Two Humorists By Gross



OUR COUNTRY HOME

"County children should be taught in terms of country life," declares W. T. Hodges in a bulletin just issued by the United States Bureau of Education. In order to recover some definite things that have been done in rural Public schools toward infusing into both parents and pupils the "stay-on-the-farm" spirit, Mr. Hodges sent 3,500 letters to superintendents throughout the country who have rural schools under their supervision. From the replies many suggestions of special value have been received.

"Farm arithmetic, farm geography, and textbooks in agriculture" have been secured by Berks county, Pa. Newton county, Mo., has succeeded in making the school a community center by having work done to supplement that done at home and by inducing patrons to visit the schools. The latter is accomplished by the "old farm-wagon and big-dinner" plan, whereby as many as 2,000 persons in the community have visited one school on a certain day in the year.

A teacher of Warren county, Ind., who gave her pupils the "option of work in agriculture or Virgil," was astonished to find that in practically every instance the students took both subjects, and the grades rose beyond anything before experienced.

"We have improvised domestic science teaching by means of coal-oil stoves and kitchen utensils which the patrons of the school gave through a kitchen shower," says an enthusiastic teacher from Chester township, Ohio. A teacher who was not a graduate in domestic science, but who had "grit and determination," put the girls of this school in preparing hot lunches which were sold at a few cents. A varied menu was provided.

Plainville township, Conn., selects one school in each village and makes of it "a model school," to demonstrate what a rural school under ordinary conditions may become. The result has been that the standard in all the schools in the country has been elevated.

In Caroline county, Md., lantern-slide views contrasting the best and poorest agricultural and domestic conditions are used to good effect.

Summing up the results of his investigation, Mr. Hodges declares: "The letters received reveal improvement everywhere in the schools for country children. There is a feeling that the country child will be best educated for whatever life he may lead, whether in the city or in the country, if taught in terms of country life. The movement toward this is nation-wide. Country schoolhouses are used to some extent as civic centers in all States of the Union. No special feature of rural school work is confined to any one State or section. The home-project method of teaching agriculture, used in Massachusetts is also used in Louisianna, Wisconsin and other States. Boys' and girls' agricultural clubs are found in almost every State in the Union."

Practical Christmas Gifts are Always Acceptable and Useful

What would make Christmas a happier day, than to go for a sleigh-ride in a nice Fore-Door Top Cutter.

WM. A. ROGERS & SON

23 West First St. Fulton

We have them.

AUCTION SALE

of the stock and fixtures of the store of Michael Louise, bankrupt, will be held at said store, No. 37 South Second street, Fulton, N. Y., December 21, 1914, 10 a. m. The stock consists of shoes, dry goods, and groceries and is inventoried at $848.86, cost price, and is in good condition, most of it being new and it will be offered for sale separate from the other property, and there will also be sold the bankrupt's horse, one delivery wagon, one covered buggy, one two-seated buggy, and one delivery sleigh.

All will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder.

A. T. JENNINGS,
Attorney for Trustee.

Published Dec. 16th.

NOTICE!

Times are hard and money is scarce—don't buy new clothes. Your Suit or Top Coat can be made to look like new. Have them dyed or French dry cleaned. Prices very reasonable.

Work called for and delivered.

The Fulton French Cleaning Co.

Phone 596 Office and Works, 17 N. Third St.

The Fulton Flower Shop

has ready for you a complete line of Christmas wreaths and greens all kinds of cut flowers and plants.

THEO. FOEDERER

THE FULTON FLOWER SHOP

9 SO. SECOND STREET

JAPAN EAGER TO HOLD LANDS WON.

Public Opinion Against Returning Captured German Territory.

London, Dec. 19.—The strong feeling in Tokio for retention of the captured territory which has cost Japan much blood and treasure is shown by an interesting mail dispatch received by "The Morning Post" from its Tokio correspondent, in which he declares that ships have already set out for the South Sea island to investigate their colonization possibilities. In view of this new division of interests between Japan and Australia, the matter assumes importance. The dispatch reads in part as follows:

"To appreciate the Japanese point of view all the circumstances must be fully considered. In the Western countries emphasis appears to be laid on the conditions in Japan's ultimatum to Germany promising to to return the territory to China on condition that Germany relinquished her hold without force. But Germany did not surrender without much cost to Japan. Thus the circumstances, from the Japanese point of view, are entirely altered. The reduction of Tsing-Tao has cost Japan a good deal in blood and money. There is also the further outlay for policing the Pacific with a widely scattered fleet.

"From all that has been said it is clear that the general feeling in Japan is that none of the German possessions captured can be lightly released. In any case, Japan cannot relinquish them without a quid pro quo. Owing, however, to the tendency toward apprehension in the United States, such questions are not yet open to discussion, although the jingo press has not hesitated to parade its views, even to a sensational degree.

"Ships have already set out for the South Sea Islands, with a view to their use for prospective colonies, and boards of trade are busy making plans for the extension of national commerce in the newly acquired territories. Japan has done a great deal to help the Allies in this war, and she is earnestly hoping that their gratitude in return will assume a practical shape and assist her toward her peaceable progress among the world's great nations."

COSTLY PIECES OF ART.

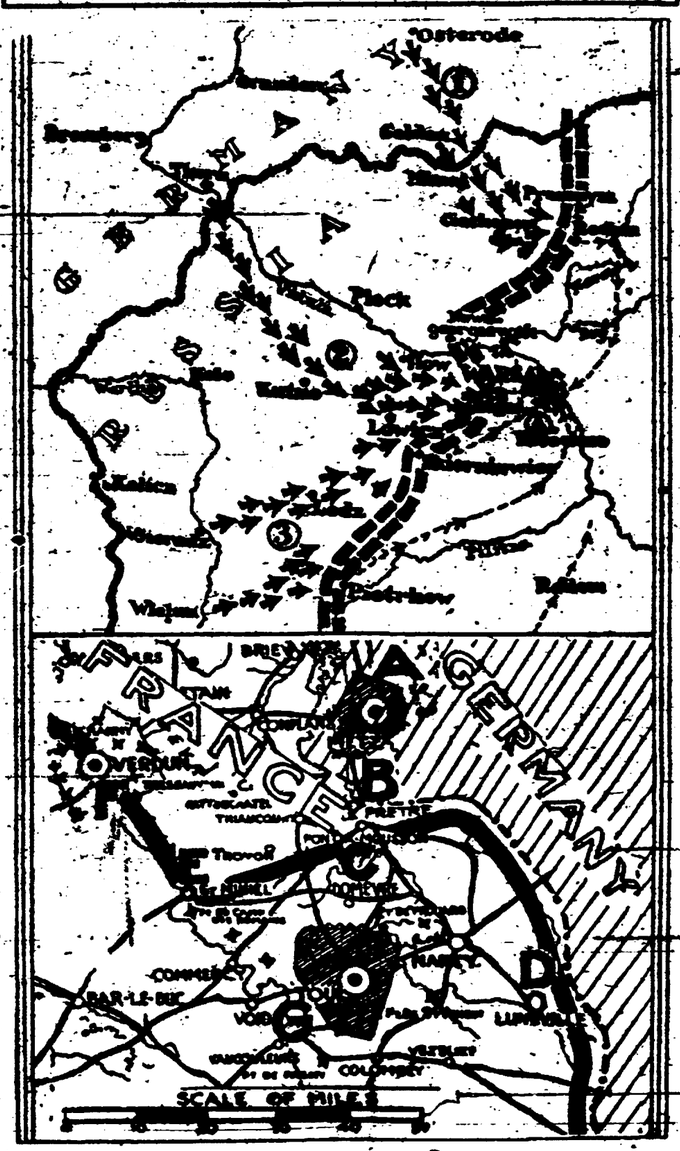
Chicago, Dec. 19.—Twelve paintings and one piece of sculpture have been purchased by the mayor's committee on art as the nucleus of the first municipal art collection in America. The thirteen works were selected from several hundred exhibited at the art institute. The prices asked came to more than $5,000, but every artist joined in halving his price to enable the city to buy the collection for the $2,500 appropriated.

Sets An Increase.

The salary of under sheriff, to which Supervisor Schulz has just been named, was fixed at $1,200 per year. The salary has been $1,000. Every county in the State except Oswego pays $1,200 a year or more to the under sheriff. The matter was made a special order for Monday night.

Sunday School Teacher, here's a suggestion: Nothing pleases a boy better than a good pocket knife—the Peoples Hardware Co. are overstocked with pocket cutlery. We will sell you at wholesale. The Red Front Hardware Store.—Adv.

Maps of German Drive to Warsaw And French Drive Toward Metz.



Three points of the German drive toward Warsaw, Poland, are indicated by numbers and arrows in the upper map. For weeks reports have been conflicting as to just how far the Germans have advanced. The plan of the German general staff directing the operations in the east is to capture Poland and then hold their defenses on the natural barrier of the Vistula. Official reports and news dispatches indicate that the allies are fighting their way to Metz (A) and add that they have been bombarding the German forts at that point. B is Le Pretre, from which the allies are moving on to Metz; Pont-a-Mousson (C) and Luneville (D), between which towns the allies have regained possession of the frontier for an unbroken length of forty miles; St. Mihiel (E), between which point and Pont-a-Mousson the allies, under General Joffre, broke through the German line. St. Mihiel (E) is the one link in the chain of French forts from Verdun (F) to Toul (G) that the Germans captured and have held for several weeks, but the isolation by the allies of St. Mihiel is of greatest importance.

Old and New Christmas

So many people habitually feel more or less out-of-sorts for the few days following Christmas that Christmas ailments have come to be recognized as a necessary aftermath of the festivities.

Of course, the children will always over-eat themselves; if they were not allowed to eat all sorts of indigestible things, they would feel they were being cheated out of half the joy of the gay Christmas season. As a matter of fact, it is not the children at all who make up the bulk of sufferers from Christmas complaints. It is the grown-ups who, simply through carelessly neglecting to subscribe to one simple rule of health, frequently find themselves more or less unhappy inside, and more tired and run-down physically, at the end of the Christmas holidays than before them.

Of course, children do over-eat themselves more often than grown people. They rejoice, however, in the possession of powers of recuperation which grown-ups, even in the prime of life, can only look back on with envy. Too much plum-pudding, too many sausages with Turkey, too many sweets between meals, may bring on a sharp digestive upset, but in a few hours all traces of it have disappeared, and the one-time sufferer is soon eager for more of the rich foods which caused him pain.

With grown people, after-Christmas ailments are not so much due to indiscriminate eating of indigestible foods as to an utter neglect of any precautions to adapt their systems to the new conditions which reign during the Christmas holidays.

Take the case of the average father of the family, who this year will leave all office work behind him for several days. How does the change affect him? In the first place, the dull monotony of his days is broken in upon and his brain can relax from the high pressure of the office. This much, of course, is a change in the right direction. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy physically as well as mentally. At the same time, however, staying at home has drawbacks of its own, for it means less exercise, which in its turn should suggest a cutting-down of the food supplied to the body.

You may say that in your particular case, your day's work brings you no exercise at all. The answer, of course, is that although your muscles may not be given any considerable amount of physical work to keep them hard and supple, your brain is nevertheless, actively working—in other works, exercising—and so using up the body's vitality.

To replace this used-up vitality, whether spent in muscular or mental work, a suitable amount of nourishing food must be eaten. As the work falls off, so the amount of food ought to be curtailed. During the Christmas holidays just the opposite nearly happens. Work falls off. Paterfamilias sits at home, reads his paper, has a try at somking and some of the cigars his devoted wife has presented him with, and in general kills time until another meal arrives. At the best he may exert himself to the extent of attending a Christmas service, and then taking a little stroll afterwards before attacking the abundant midday meal. This, of course, corresponds closely to his average Sunday regime.

"That does him no harm," you may say; "in fact, the day's rest does him good."

The difference is that the Sunday is one day by itself, whereas to many people the Christmas holidays will be four days in succession. Too much food and too little exertion may not appreciably affect the health one day a week, but when repeated four days running they are almost certain to upset the digestion and clog up the various organs whose duty it is to separate the waste matters from the good in the food we eat and rid the body of these poisonous products.

The remedy is perfectly simple. There is no need to stint yourself of the good things of the table. Eat, drink, and be merry, within fair moderation, of course. However, you must help your digestive organs by taking plenty of vigorous outdoor exercises.

A two-hours' walk before the midday meal, a round of golf or some other outdoor game with the children in mid-afternoon, and a brisk two-mile walk in the half-hour, before the evening meal will be found worth more than any amount of doctor's prescriptions directed towards relieving the first symptons of biliousness, the mental irritability, disturbed sleep, sour taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, etc., which are such a common aftermath of the Christmas holidays.

GREETINGS

"A special invitation is extended to the public to call at our store and view the collection of OIL PAINTINGS as produced by one of our local artists.

A rare treat is promised.

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Cash in Advance 25c Monthly

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Cash in Advance Yearly $3.00.

Volume 1. No. 13. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1915 International News Service. Price One Cent.

England Will Not Relinquish Right to Search Vessels

At Least This Is the Tone of the British Press; Nothing Official From Foreign Office

By Herbert Temple

London, Jan. 4.—"There is not the remotest question of relinquishing our right of search, which would militate against the interests of allies to the advantage of the enemy; the most that can be expected is that every care will be taken to insure that our right is exercised with the medium amount of care and the minimum amount of hardship and friction."

The British press association today thus forecasted the answer of the British government to President Wilson's note protesting against interference with American merchantmen by the British men of war on the high seas.

"The reply of the British foreign office to the American note has not developed," the press association continues.

"Walter N. Page, the American ambassador, called at the foreign office on Saturday afternoon, but the visit was not prompted by the expectation of a delivery of a reply by that time. The whole matter is receiving earnest, careful consideration. The government's reply will be made in due time in considrable dtail. The British government is not being actuated by diplomatic considerations alone but is being guided largely by naval and military expert opinion."

Washington, Jan. 4.—An amieable answer from Great Britain before the close of the week to the American note of protest against interference with shipping is expected by the administration officials. It was pointed out today that precedents show the arguments used in the American note are based on the attitude taken by England during previous wars in which the neutral commerce of Great Britain was hindered by the warships of belligerents. This, it was stated, practically assures concessions from the British government in conformity with this practice.

There was one discordant note, however, in the harmony idea and that was the statement of the British embassy that rubber had been shipped from this country "under disguise." This was pointed out by diplomats as indicating a determination on the part of the London foreign office to emphasize alleged attempts of American exporters to evade contraband regulations and to press the point strongly in hes answer to this government.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENDS U.S. UPON ITS VIGILANCE

By John C. Foster.

London, Jan. 4.—With the exception of The Globe, the London press today was practically unanimous complimenting the U. S. government upon its vigilance in suppressing the so-called "passport conspiracy" organized to aid German reservists in leaving that country to serve against the allies, the Globe, which was the only paper to give voice to harsh criticism in the comment upon President Wilson's note protesting against interference at sea with American shipping by British warships, says:

"We do not ask much of the United States, but laxity in the government offices which makes it possible to obtain the stamp and regulation official seal upon documents on which they should never appear, indicates a condition of affairs requiring immediate remedy."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President Wilson's firmness in dealing with the monstrous conspiracy to smuggle German and Austrian reservists to Europe from New York should be warmly recognized in this country. We do not know what the American people, apart from the German element think of the abuse of American hospitality and the laws of the U. S. involved in the wholesale fabrication of American passports, but it should show them the sort of foe with whom we are dealing and the urgent necessity for vigilance at sea which lies upon us. The incident will also serve to make us realize the difficulties under which the government of the United States is laboring to preserve its neutrality and thus it should lead to a better understanding in the minds of both peoples."

BERLIN ADMITS FRENCH SUCCESSES AT FRONT

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Via wireless—French success is admitted in an official report from German headquarters given out here this afternoon. It says the greatest activity is now being displayed in Alsace. Operations along the remainder of the front are being mainly confined to artillery conflicts.

"In the western theatre of war it is generally quiet except for artillery combats more or less heavy. Only about Thamm and Aubestretree has the enemy showed great activity. After an overwhelming bombardment of the heights west of Stemmheim the enemy occupied and demolished trenches. During the night three of the heights were retaken at the point of the bayonet. Fighting at the village of Steinbach continues. At the eastern seat of war the situation is unchanged.

New Year Brings Peace Message To America With New Prosperity.



Photo by American Press Association.

For America the new year, 1915, truly is a messenger of peace. It bids fair to grow quickly into a year full of prosperity. So healthy and happy a youngster is the new year at the start that every indication points to a strong, lusty growth, and the nation consequently rejoices. The one New Year's wish of the average neutral American is that 1915 may bring the end of the awful war in Europe and the return of peace and prosperity to the entire world.

Restricted Trading Marks Exchange Opening

BY HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, Jan. 4.—After a suspension of five months, caused by the war, the London Stock Exchange reopened today for business on a restricted scale. There was a large attendance and the opening tone was fairly steady, considering the prevailing conditions. In British financial centers the reopening of the exchange at a time when Great Britain is in the midst of the war was regarded as an indication of the strong financial position of the Empire.

The most important international shares (those in which there was normally heavy American and English trading) opening at the following prices: Amalgamated Copper 53 3-8; Atchison, 95 3-8; Canadian Pacific 159 7-8; Erie 22; Union Pacific 118 3-4; United States Steel 50 1-2.

The British war loan was quoted at 94 9-16.

The Governors of the exchange issued a set of rules which will govern trading. A minimum price list was established upon which the quotations are equivalent to the minimum prices adopted by the governors of the New York exchange when it reopened recently.

The Governors forbid arbitrage trading, a common practice among English and American brokers when trading conditions are normal.

In Lombard street, the Wall street of London, the opinion was expressed that trading will be continued without further interruption from the war.

Trading was light during the forenoon, the smallness of the transactions being mainly attributed to the fact that dealings were strictly limited to cash transactions. At 12.30 Anaconda Copper showed a gain of 1-2, Canadian Pacific ruled unchanged and Pennsylvania and Union Pacific were respectively off 1 and 3-8. Pennsylvania fell from 53 3-4 to 53 1-4. Sonsols sold at 68 9-16.

Compared with New York parity, Atchison and Union Pacific showed losses of 1-2, Steel was off 3-8, Canadian Pacific and Erie were practically unchanged. There is no change in the London and New York prices of Amalgamated Copper.

MINE WRECKED DESTROYER OF H. M. S. FORMIDABLE

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Jan. 4.—It is reported here, though not officially confirmed that a German submarine sank the British battleship Formidable with two torpedoes and was herself sunk three hours later by a mine. It is said that all on board the submarine was lost.

The identity of the submarine is not revealed in the reports telling of her loss. They are being widely circulated, but the admiralty states that at present it has no information to give out.

Hospitals Full of Sick Allies; Fevers the Cause

Bullets of Germans Have Their Terrors, But Life In Trenches Not Found Joyful; Troops Neglected

BY FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.
(International News Service Correspondent.)

Paris, Jan. 4—It is in the hospitals that the allies are suffering their heaviest losses now. Thousands of British, French and Belgian soldiers are dying from pneumonia and kindred diseases brought on by exposure in the trenches to the stormy weather, and thousands of others are incapacitated by rheumatism. The cold, wet weather is also working its devastation among wounded soldiers, many of whom contract fever from the exposure to which they are subjected upon the field before they can be transported to first aid stations or the base hospitals.

The British base hospitals at Bolougne are filled to overflowing and the same condition prevails in the base hospitals of Dunkirk and those of the Belgiums at Calais Thousands of sick and wounded British and Belgium troops are being transported to England because there is no room for them in northern France. Sickness outrivals the bullets of the Germans as an agency of death in the ranks of the allies.

Every hospital train that leaves the front bears its cargo of sick as well as those suffering from rifle or artillery wounds. Soldiers in the delirium of fever to whom the utmost care would be given under ordinary circumstances, are compelled to ride for many hours and even days in dark, damp freight cars, with only a pile of mouldy straw for a bed, without water, food or medicine.

Official dispatches indicate that the French and Belgians have renewed their efforts to weaken the German grip upon the North sea coast east of Nieuport, and desperate fighting is again in progress among the sand dunes.

Between Albert and Roye the Germans are violently bombarding the French lines lying east of Amiens, but they have not succeeded in making any gains there.

Artillery duelling continues the most prominent factor in the fighting. In the northern part of the Argonne district, in the forest of La Grurie, near Verdun, on the heights of the Meuse and in upper Alsace the German guns are roaring constantly in a great effort to check the painful progress of the French.

The French have succeeded in massing a quantity of artillery in range of Altkirch, about eight miles southwest of Muelhausen and are bombarding that place.

There is fierce fighting around Thann and Steinbach, in Upper Alsace, where the Germans have been reinforced and where they are delivering severe counter attacks in an effort to dislodge the French.

RUSSIANS HOLDING BACK AUSTRIANS IN GALICIA

BY FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Jan. 4.—The Austrian armies in Galicia are panic stricken and whole regiments are laying down their arms and surrendering to the Russians. Dispatches from Lemberg state that the resistance of the Austrian forces as an organized body has completely collapsed and that the troops of the dual monarchy are offering an effective defense only at isolated points.

The garrison at Przemysl is making daily attempts to smash the iron ring that Russia has made around the stronghold. From the desperation of these attacks upon the forces besieging Przemysl it is believed that the larger part of the garrison consists of German troops. The garrison has lost heavily in its latest sorties and it is believed here that Przemysl will soon be compelled to fall.

The situation in Poland shows no indication of an immediate break in the deadlock that has developed from the trenches of the Germans and Russians only a few yards from each other.

The Germans are being steadily repulsed in isolated attacks along the Bzura and along the Pilica. The official Russian reports make no claims of great gains for the Czar's troops, but claim that their positions are being maintained despite attacks by the Germans by night and day.

Along the Rawka river the conditions have not yet reached those of a siege such as prevail on other portions of the front. Both sides are fighting for the possession of the town of Rawa and the heights upon which it stands.

North of Vistula the situation is developing. On Saturday a small German force crossed the Vistula near Plock, attempting to effect a junction with the Germans have advanced toward Mlawa. The Russians at Plock turned back the Germans, however, and the attempt at a junction proved abortive.

Special to The Evening Times.

Petrograd, Jan. 4.—Defeat of the Turks and the capture of 5,000 prisoners by the Russians are announced in an official report received from the headquarters at Tiflis today. It said: "We have captured the 50th regiment of Turkish infantry almost in its entirety and with all its officers in a violent engagement in which we completely routed the enemy.

"In these operations we have taken to date 5,000 men and forty officers. Our success is being maintained at every point."

GOV. WHITMAN LIKES TO WALK

Dislikes Big Dinners; Sidesteps Them Whenever It Can Be Done

Albany, Jan. 15.—If many persons throughout the state had their way, the governor and the members of the legislature would do little else than make speeches at banquets. There is a constant demand on the part of innumerable organizations to have the executive, senators and members of assembly respond to toasts.

It is known that Governor Whitman has taken the position that the requirements of his great and important office are such as to prevent him from sitting at the festive board.

Few appear to realize that the time of the governor is taken up all day with a thousand and one matters and that frequently at night he is called upon to consider vital political topics as well as matters of state. Courtesy has been the slogan of governors of the past and many a time they have dropped important subjects to attend a banquet. It has been a frequent occurrence for a governor to leave the banquet hall before the end of the speech-making in order to take up again the thread left untied earlier in the evening.

Regular Habits.

The daily routine of Governor Whitman is one of regularity. After the business of the day he walks from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion on Eagle st., eight blocks away. Often Mrs. Whitman and his little daughter Olive meet him on the way. Together the three walk over Hawk st. to the Mansion, Olive skipping ahead. The executive has not as yet graced any function with his presence, though his military secretary J. Stanley Moore has received and declined numerous invitations for his chief.

In the daily mail of the governor there are from a dozen to twenty invitations to attend this or that function. The invitations come from all parts of the state. A Buffalo organization would like very much to have the governor open its new hall on a certain evening and a New York city club would also be pleased to have him as its guest on the same evening. It is the duty of Colonel J. Stanley Moore, the suave military secretary of the governor, to answer these invitations and announce the policy of the governor.

There is one dinner, however, that the governor will not be permitted to side-step; the dinner of the Legislative Correspondents of the state of New York. No governor has ever ever refused to be present in the past even though it is known beforehand that both he and his administration will be the subjects of good-natured criticism and banter. Affairs of state, where there are gathered heads of departments and important politicians, are likewise excepted from the executive rule of non-appearance.

Members of the legislature are also always in demand to act as dinner orators. Church clubs are usually the first to request the members of the two houses to deliver addresses. In that the subject is invariably left to the speaker, some important matter before the legislature is usually exploited.

The fact that the session is still young, seems to have made little difference as regards the volume of invitations which have been received by those of the two law-making bodies who are known to possess oratorical ability.

HAPPY HOUR
(Motion Pictures)
PROF. CASE—Master Mind
Will put Miss Marvel to Sleep at Setz & McCormick's Clothing Store Between 9.30 and 10 o'clock.
Pony Contest Votes, 1,000 for $1.00 in tickets; 6,000 for $5.00.

COLGATE TO PLAY YALE NEXT SEASON.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 15.—The Yale University football schedule for next fall, announced tonight is as follows:

September 25, University of Maine; October 2, University of Virginia; October 9, Lehigh; October 16, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; October 23, Washington and Jefferson; October 10, Colgate; November 6, Brown; November 13, Princeton; November 20, Harvard.

All except the Harvard contest will be played in the bowl.

Community Notes

Webb G. Cooper of Oswego, secretary of the Dime Building & Loan association, was elected a director of the Loan Bank of the State in New York city yesterday afternoon under a law passed by the legislature last year. Edgar F. Newell of Ogdensburg was elected president.

* * *

Attorney W. S. Hillick entered upon his duties as transfer tax attorney for the entire county, yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haskins of Maple ave. have been entertaining Arthur Williams and family for a few days.

* * *

The Misses Hazel and Mildred Merriam have been guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Miss Leah Wallace of this city was entertained last week by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hill at their home in Hannibal.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. White entertained at their home in Utica st. in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Goodrowe, who were recently married.

* * *

Leon Fitch has had as his guest Walter Duell.

* * *

Byron Smith of this city has been visiting his father who is very ill at his home.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas Waugh has been the guest of Mrs. N. Brierly in this city for a few days.

* * *

A still deeper cut on Ladies and Misses Coats at Patterson's. Coats that were $10.00 to $12.00 and $15.00 now $4.85, will be on sale Saturday morning at 9 a. m. —Adv.

* * *

The Queen Esther Society of the First M. E. church will hold a food sale at the Druse hardware store, tomorrow morning.

All our regular stock of Monarch Shirts, now at 79c; Arrow Shirts, $1.15. The McKinstry Store.—Adv.

JOSEPH A. YOUNG
Funeral Director and Embalmer
206 Oneida St., Fulton
Phone 1326
Open Day and Night

WAR, THE MOTHER OF INVENTION

Special International News Service Dispatch.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15.—All over Southern Holland new towns are arising. They are the homes of the clusters of Belgian refugees. The largest of these places boasts a population of 13,000, while another has 10,000.

I have recently taken a trip to this refugee village of 13,000 men, women and children, and many odd sides of life are to be found there.

The new Belgian town is near Harderwijk, in Gelderland. It is built on the wind swept, heather grown, moorland. Every building is of wood and the whole is enclosed by a city wall of good strong barbed wire—to make the job of policing it easier.

The wooden buildings, which have been constructed by the hospitable Dutch government, are little better than sheds, but they have double walls covered with a kind of rainproof asbestos and are stout and serviceable. Two hundred and fifty persons lodge in each "apartment house," there being a room to each five residents. Huge stoves give a good heat and keep them warm and cosy.

The town, for better policing, is divided further by barbed wire into three parts. Hussars guard the lines of wire inside and out. Not all the fugitives are properly appreciative of what is done for them and disorders make it necessary from time to time to shut up a culprit in one of the two prison sheds, "Caledonia" for the men, or "The Congo" for the women. These stand in the middle of the town and have an especially formidable wall of barbed wire all their own.

There are several dining rooms each capable of seating 1,000. Here the inhabitants without regard to previous condition of poverty or affluence eat seated on benches, pulled up to the long tables. In the kitchen sheds nearby ten large stoves cook, cook, cook, all day, for it takes a lot to feed 13,000.

To guard against fire in this wood town, no cooking or smoking is allowed in the other buildings. The one luxury is electric light, which is plentifully supplied everywhere.

Other buildings include a school, a church, an assembly hall and a post office. In a little store the few refugees who have brought money with them and still have some left can make their frugal purchases.

Many of the inhabitants of this town were at first lodged in the quarters of Dutch soldiers at Oldebroek, which the latter vacated to house the thousands which came limping over the border from smoking Belgium. The first refugee camps, it is found, must be vacated for sanitary reasons, especially those in Zeeland, Limburg and North Brabant.

The Dutch government appoints a Burgomaster for each of the refugee towns, although there is a measure of "home rule." Below the Burgomaster are the parish priests, each at the head of the flock which he shepherded from their sacked homes. The priests constitute a kind of town council and choose reliable men, who keep order in the various houses and tell the people's grievances to the Burgomaster.

The Burgomaster also has a quaint custom of making the round of the town once a day, when any one who has something to say can speak to him face to face.

GOOD SALES BY THE ASSOCIATION

$51,375 Realized From 156 Head of Cattle; Some Top Prices

Syracuse, Jan. 15.—With a large attendance of well-known breeders from Central New York and neighboring states, the annual sale of the New York State Breeders Sale Association ended at the Liverpool pavilion late yesterday afternoon. The total receipts for the two days' sale were $51,375.

One hundred and fifty-six head were offered and the average price paid was $329. There was a large amount of young stock in the consignment.

The top price of the sale was paid by John Arfmann of Middletown, who paid $4,350 for Hilsdale Segis, the thirty-three pound daughter of King Segis, owned by J. A. Stanton & Son of New Woodstock. The largest number went to Edward Kuntzman of Homeworth, O., who bought fifteen head.

W. J. Vosler of Meridian was among the large local buyers. He obtained seven head of the best stock offered. R. E. Chaplin & Son of Batavia bought from H. M. Dunham & Sons of Marcellus, Melanie Queen Lass, the thirty-pound daughter of King of the Pontiacs for $1,500. R. E. Chapin bought of Stevens Brothers & Co., the thirty-pound cow, Netherland Koroba Concordia, for $1,300 and Reba Wayne Veeman, second, bred to King of Pontiacs, for $1,875.

John I. Elsbee of Milan, Pa., bought a young bull from Mr. Stanton of New Woodstock for $1,150.

After dinner at the Yates most of the purchasers completed plans for the shipment of their purchases and left on night trains for their homes.

Geo. T. Carner is closing out his entire stock of Mens' and Womens' Fur Coats at special low prices. —Adv.

STERNS BOWLED; HIS SCORE 570

Last Night's Playing Laid Low That Onyx Team of the City League

The West Side team of the City league defeated the Onyx A. C. team two out of three games last night. Stearns of the west side bowled high, total of 570 in a three game series.

Stauring of the Onyx team bowled high score in the singles making 245.

The Cubs and Tigers of the Amateur league will clash tonight on the Onyx alleys.

The score for the game last night follows:

ONYX A. C.

Newton	180	181	166	527
Powell	161	156	189	506
VanBaskirk	161	147	184	492
Seymour	111	191	212	514
Stauring	191	245	182	618
Totals	804	920	933	
Average				2657

WEST SIDE

Brown	163	165	176	504
Cook	202	171	179	552
Dingle	144	164	241	549
Chubb	212	147	190	549
Stearns	164	216	190	570
Totals	885	863	976	
Average				2724

ORCUTT—STROUGH.

Miss Mable Strough of this city and Kenneth B. Orcutt of Fort Ontario were united in marriage by the Rev. Chas. Robertson yesterday morning at the manse of the Presbyterian church.

The groom has been a soldier for three years at Fort Ontario and has a splendid record gained in the service. He will receive an honorable discharge Jan. 23, and after a trip in the south the young couple will make their home in this city.

Neatsfoot Harness Oil ready for use at Geo. T. Carner's. —Adv.

ROMAN GOLD PIN GIVEN A PAST MATRON.

Syracuse, Jan. 15.—Installation of officers of Central City Chapter, No. 433, O. E. S., took place last evening in Odd Fellows Temple. Two hundred and fifty members and their guests were served with supper at the close of the ceremonies.

Mrs. Mae Nolan and her staff were installed by the retired worthy patron, Dr. Frederick W. Smith, assisted by O. W. Middaugh, grand patron, and Dr. C. J. Walch, grand chaplain of New York state.

Mrs. Arlynne Mathews was presented with a past matron's emblem of Roman gold and Dr. Smith received a walrus traveling bag. The soloist, Miss Edith Low, received a diamond lavalliere.

A business meeting of the order preceded the installation. Mrs. Mathews gave a resume of the work accomplished during the last year. The order now has 296 members.

The officers who will take charge of the work for the year are:

Worthy matron, Mae N. Nolan; worthy patron, Willard A. Rill; associate matron, Ella F. Baner; conductress, Madge Owen; associate conductress, Louise Holker; treasurer, Esther D. Bacon; secretary, Clara G. Carp; chaplain, Carrie R. Rullison; marshal, Lavilla Kelley; historian, Maude Bebb; organist, Lila E. House; warder, Edith Bauer; sentinel, Pierre Palmetter; Ada, Elly H. Cave; Ruth, Lillian Mardin; Esther, Maude L. Richards; Martha, Gertrude Allen; Electa, Ida C. Parsons; trustee, William Stevens.

GARY MAN MAY SPEAK BEFORE WOMEN'S CLUB.

Syracuse, Jan. 15.—The Council of Womens club at its meeting yesterday afternoon in the Ka-na-te-nah Clubhouse voted unanimously to hold an open meeting some time this winter and invite William Wirth, superintendent of public schools of Gary Ind., to be its principal speaker.

The arrangements were left with Mrs. E. H. Merrell chairman of the Educational Committee for the council. Mrs. Merrell stated that Mr. Wirth goes to New York every month for consultation on school matters, and it will be during one of these trips that he will visit this city.

It was also decided to co-operate with the Syracuse Committee on State Prisons Association at its conference here next month, at which time Thomas M. Osborne, superintendent of Sing Sing, and Dr. Katherine B. Davis, commissioner of correction, New York city, will be present.

COMING EVENTS.

The Syracuse Symphony society will give its next concert at the Central High school Sunday, Jan. 24. The soloists will be Miss Zillah Halstead, pianist, and Miss Eloise Holden, soprano. Patrick Conway, conductor, is arranging an excellent orchestral program for this concert and the numbers by Miss Halstead and Miss Holden will be appealing to all music lovers.

Mme. Julia Culp, a singer who has stirred a greater number of music lovers in the principal art centers of America during the past two years than any of the other new people who are confining themselves to recitals, will be in Syracuse for the first time tonight under the auspices of the Morning Musicals. Mme. Culp will give her recital at the Onondaga, with Coenraad V. Bos at the piano.

Slighted.

"I saw Blobson out this morning with his wife and her dog."

"Was he trailing behind his wife and her dog?"

"Why, no."

"I guess she was making a concession for the sake of appearances. That is his usual status at home."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Prodigal.

"Is he generous?"

"Generous? Why, he can't even refuse money to his wife."—Exchange.

LIGHTING MINUS ILLUMINATION

The Declaration Made By President of Civic Association; City Not Getting Results

Syracuse, Jan. 15.—Syracuse as a city has tremendous possibilities, but unless its citizens realize the value and importance of proper municipal planning those possibilities will be lost forever, according to J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa. president of the American Civic Association, who spoke last night at Syracuse University on the subject, "Wanted—American City Planning for American Cities."

Mr. McFarland, who has become noted as a lecturer upon civic problems throughout the United States, is contributing editor to many magazines and has conducted striking campaigns for the preservation of Niagara Falls and for developing national parks.

His ideas of Syracuse, gained on a tour of the city yesterday afternoon in company with members of the City Planning Commission, are in part complimentary, and in part otherwise. For instance, one Syracuse enormity—in Mr. McFarland's eye—one which will strike a majority of citizens as difficult to believe until they listen to Mr. McFarland's reasons, is the lighting system.

Syracuse Must Be Wealthy.

"Syracuse must be a tremendously wealthy city," said Mr. McFarland in an interview following his tour of the city. "If the city were not rich, I don't see why it is paying lighting company's high rates and keeping the iron foundries so busy turning out ornamental posts.

"You have too much light here and not enough illumination. The purpose of a street lighting system in the downtown section is to provide merchants with illumination. Your merchants aren't getting the illumination they are paying for. The light is there, but the illumination isn't.

"Your posts are too close together, not properly placed or spaced, and in the daytime are a living advertisement to your extravagance.

"Your city planners ought to go to Washington and study lighting conditions in that city. I consider the Washington system the best in the world, bar none. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, London or Paris can't begin to compare with the capital in that respect.

"Furthermore, they are getting light—better light than yours—for one-fifth of what it costs you. That is the most radical change I could suggest for the betterment of Syracuse, and it is the most outstanding piece of extravagance and foolishness I have seen in this city.

"Take your posts in the daytime and compare them with those in Washington. Here they stand forth, as I said, as a monumental advertisement of extravagance, unsightly, and without any utilitarian excuse.

"In Washington the posts are so designed and so painted that in the daytime they melt away. They were designed by Frank Millet, who lost his life on the Titanic. After a great deal of experimenting a neutral color was found which in the sunlight made them as unobtrusive as possible. They are not blatant, in short."

Cornered the Market.

A long haired chap who walked into the general store at Quog said:

"Do you sell stale eggs?"

"No," said the grocer, with a smile. "But I've got some."

"Well, give me all you've got," said the stranger.

The grocer as he bundled up the eggs, laughed and said:

"I guess you're going to see 'Hamlet' tonight at the Opera House?"

"No," said the stranger grimly. "I'm going to play 'Hamlet' tonight at the Opera House."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

VILLAGE HOME FOR $650

One-half acre land, abundance of fruit, 8-room house and smg horse stable. This property is offered very cheap—easy terms if desired.

Sixty-one Acres near Fulton for $3,500. Buildings are about worth the price asked for farm, land is productive and in good heart. Can be secured on payment of $500.

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Is Your Home Modern?

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THE ELECTRIC CO.
Phone 144

ORCHESTRA

Don't Forget a Pound of Our 19c Chocolates

Everything Good to Eat and Drink

IN THE LINE OF SWEETS,

[and]

Buell's Full Orchestra, Saturday Even'g

THE ONYX
Quick Theatre Building Phone 80

SATURDAY

War: Pathos and Humor

Berlin, Jan. 25.—A German journalist serving in the Kaiser's aviation corps on the battlefields of France, sends a vivid description of a spirited battle in the air in which he participated. He was decorated with the Iron Cross for the bravery he displayed in this spectacular conflict.

"The weather was miserable during the last weeks," he writes. "We had rain, snow and fog. The air was very unfavorable for aviation. Gusts of wind made it difficult to navigate and gave one a feeling similar to seasickness.

"However, we kept up our practice and tried to do as much damage as possible to the enemy. Our opponents were very daring and I must give them credit for the bravery shown in their flights above our ranks. They were not afraid of our batteries and managed to escape the hail of shots directed at them.

"So we decided we would have to fight them in the air. We organized a system of espionage and one day we received word that five machines of the enemy had arisen in the neighborhood of A. and were coming our way. At a moment's notice we got our machines in positions, the motors were whirring and in intervals of one half minute each we rose in the air.

"Immediately we took our course in the direction of A. and tried to reach a greater height than the French, determined to send them to the ground. We were armed to the teeth, so to say. We not only carried bombs, but also machine guns.

"In the neighborhood of A. we saw the French machines cruising. Machines of the single and double decker type were flying around in open formation taking observations of our positions. As we were flying in close formation it seems they did not recognize how many we were. So they went for our first "taube" in a body.

"But this little 'dovey' ducked and rising again sent a shot at one of the French double deckers which seemed to put its propeller out of commission. At least, we saw the ship gliding gracefully down to the earth.

"In the meantime we had made ready for business and now began a fight of one machine against the other. The French tried their best to get above us, in order to drop bombs upon us. But we frustrated their game by following them up higher and higher.

"I saw my colleague, Lieutenant M. about 600 yards to my left, finish his adversary. He must have received serious injury, for he went down like an arrow. The second one was also put out of business very soon.

"Then came my own and my companion's turn. A powerful double decker was firing furiously at us. A great number of bullets cut holes in our canvas wings, when my companion signalled to me with his arms to make a sharp turn to the left.

"Our apparatus came to an almost perpendicular position sideways and then our machine gun began its deadly work. Within two seconds the enemy's machine began to shake and shiver, then it rose like a horse on his hind legs and finally it turned a somersault, going down very fast, head first. When we looked around again the rest of the enemy, two machines, were in full flight.

"In the meantime we had been discovered from below. They opened fire upon us and we had to rise higher in order to get out of their range. Still we were determined to reply to their greetings. We circled above A. and dropped a number of bombs which did good work, as we could observe with the aid of our field glasses. First the gas works were hit and blew up. Then we attacked two railroad stations and left them a mass of debris. I am sorry to say one of our machines was forced to and, but as a whole our expedition was a huge success."

Origin of War Terms

With the exception of shrapnel, named after its inventor, an English colonel, there are very few war terms now in use which have a British origin.

Sword, musket, grenadier, dragoon are all alien terms. "Grenadier" is generally supposed to come from the French. The word is, however, of German birth, and originally was "grenatier," the farce owing their name to the hand-grenades with which they were armed.

The word "musket" has an Italian derivation: "moschette," which was really a species of small sparrow-hawk. In ancient times and in the middle ages the name musket was used to designate a small mortar which threw arrows.

When gunpowder was discovered a small cannon was baptised "musket," and later the rifle of the ordinary infantryman earned the name, while the whole unit was called "musketiers."

Both "dragoon" and "cuirassier" come from the French. The dragoond had a dragoon painted on their shields, and the cuirassiers carried a breast-protection made of copper—in French "cuivre."

"Hussar" comes from the Hungarian, word "husz," which means twenty.

The force derived its name from the fact that long ago every twentietr recruit in Hungary was placed in one of the mounted regiments.

The Uhlans, owe their name to the Turks. It comes from the Turkish word "oghlan," youth.

"Sword" comes from the Polish word "szabla," and "pistol" from the Italian town Pistoja, which was famous in the middle ages for its arms factories.

The bayonet takes its name from the French town Bayonne, where the inventor lived some 125 years ago.

"Howitzer" is derived from the Czech word "houfinice," a wooden apparatus used in ancient times for the purpose of throwing stones. We meet with the word also in the Hussite war, in the fifteenth century, where the weapon figures as "hauffnitz."

The officer's rank of major was derived originally from the Spanish word "mayor," signifying great or high.

Even "war" itself comes from a foreign source, coming down with the Italian and Spanish "guerra," and the French "guerre" from the old German "werra."

FRANK GOTCH MAY TRY TO GET STRANGLE HOLD ON IOWA GOVERNORSHIP.



Photo by American Press Association.

Frank Gotch, the champion wrestler, is thinking of entering politics and may make a try to become the governor of Iowa. The athlete is popular in his state and will have considerable support if he enters politics. He has recently been speaking before schools and colleges, advocating athletic training for the young.

Austria-Hungary Beset by Enemies on Three Sides.



This map shows how Austria-Hungary is gradually being surrounded on three sides by her enemies: 1—Where Russians are overrunning Galicia from north. 2 and 3—Russian armies penetrating Hungary from east. 4—Roumanians threatening to cross border from southeast. 5—Servians pushing northward from border.

DONOVAN THE MAN AND THE MAN AS MANAGER

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 26.—One of the mysteries of baseball is: Why didn't Ban Johnson and his American league associates give Frank Farrell a little help and keep him in the league as the owner of the Yankees?

Johnson got a first class manager for the new owners. He gave them five ball players. So anxious was Johnson to get the Ruppert-Huston crowd into the ownership of the Yankees that he got the American league to agree to make up the difference in the price that Farrell wanted for his club and the price that the Ruppert-Huston faction wanted to pay.

In other words, the American league stood ready to pay $50,000 out of its pockets, give full bal players and work himself into a state bordering on collapse to get the new crowd the manager it wanted. But it wouldn't raise its hand to help Farrell in years gone by.

The new Yankee owners are nursing the hope that their club will be in the pennant fight this summer. It seems a faint hope. The five players that the Yankees got as gifts from other clubs may develop into real ball players—and they may not.

The Yankees pitching staff is ordinary—and nothing more. Caldwell is ranked as the star twirler. When Caldwell is right he is a very good pitcher. When he isn't he's awful. Caldwell is unreliable. Maybe Donovan can bring the best there is out of him. Maybe not.

Donovan is new to the team. He has a lot of new players to work with. Even if he finds that there are quite a number of stars on the roster he will have to do considerable experimenting early in the season. Experiments usually mean lost games.

The Yankees, as we view the situation from this angle, won't land better than sixth—if they land that high—unless another baseball miracle is wrought. Which seems very unlikely.

There is no doubt about Donovan's ability as manager. He is brainy, experienced and he knows how to handle men. He can get the best out of his men without driving them to the point where they want to assassinate him. That was the greatest fault of Frank Chance. He made enemies among his men; Donovan will make friends of them.

Donovan has that knack in handling men that makes them all feel that they are brothers, fighting for a common cause against a common enemy. He develops team spirit the greatest asset of a ball club. He is not the fault-finding kind. He doesn't apply vile language to a man simply because the man might have made a foozle. If he takes a man to task he does it in a way that leaves no sting and no bitterness.

Ruppert and Huston first insisted upon Connie Mack as the manager for their club, but when this demand could not be granted and Donovan was suggested to them, they looked into his record. A few looks convinced them that he would do. And so they grabbed him.

Donovan was popular as a major league pitcher. The fans liked him. And the fans who once idolized him for his wonderful skill as a moundsmen now unite in wishing him luck in his new undertaking.

Several State Fairs Planned.

Oswego county may lose some of the money that has annually been appropriated to it by the state for its fair, according to stories going around the State capital that the appropriations for a number of such associations may be sliced.

There is also a plan on foot it is understood to have two or three state fairs like the one at Syracuse, it being planned to take some of the money formerly appropriated to the county fairs for state events.—Palladium.

CALAMITY.

Countupman's calamities and who would seem happy? But, in truth, calamity leaves fully half of your life untouched.—Charles Buxton.

MILTON STOCK HOPES TO MAKE M'GRAW SORRY FOR LETTING HIM GO.



Photo by American Press Association.

Milton Stock, one of the men traded by the Giants for Hans Lobert, hopes to play such a good game with the Phillies this year that McGraw will be sorry the trade was made. And Stock stands a good chance of doing just that. He batted only a few points behind Lobert last season, and as he is young he ought to improve, while Lobert fell off materially from his batting in previous years. Stock fields his position, third base, well and all he needs to be a star is to make a few more safe hits.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 25.—And now, gentlemen of the jury, it develops upon you to render a verdict in the case of Jimmy Johnson vs. Cadillac, Mich.

The facts that you must consider, in keeping with the evidence, are these:

Johnson, who is a New York fight promoter, recently went to the aforementioned town of Cadillac, Mich., and remained there for a certain period. Upon his return to this city, Johnson had a few things to say about Cadillac, in which the following remarks were included:

"Cadillac is an awful town. Every time the natives sneeze, they blow out kindling wood from their noses. Every time they scratch their heads they get splinters in their fingers. The largest building in the town is the railway depot. I wanted to get out of that town as soon as I could and I went to the depot. I just missed the train. There wasn't another train for many, many hours. I asked the station agent about hotels and he told me that the only hotel in town closed its doors at 7.30 p. m. It was after that hour so I had to sit in the depot and try to take a nap there until the next train came.

"The population of the town consists of five people as far as I could figure out. One was the depot master, the other was the police force, the third member was Ad Wolgast and the other two were men that I saw sneaking past the depot, probably hoping to get home before the curfew bell tolled.

"Ad Wolgast tried to entertain me—by nearly talking me to death about himself.

"A grand old town is Cadillac—nit!"

In rebuttal, gentlemen of the jury, you will recall the testimony of the defendants in this case—the townsfolk of Cadillac. They said:

"Johnson, glittering with diamonds, or near diamonds, slept all night in a frigid depot although there were at least three hotels in town where he could have secured a room and bed for 50 cents. If he didn't want to pay that much he could have gotten a bed in the Y. M. C. A. for 25 cents. But it seems to us that he didn't want to be so extravagant. What is the use of paying out two bits for a bed when you can sleep in a depot for nothing?

"Further investigation on our part disclosed the fact that all the time he was in this city Johnson never spent as much as five cents. Ad Wolgast paid all his bills, provided all the treats, kept him in his home and kept him plentifully supplied with cigars and cigarettes."

Jurymen, you also must consider the facts presented by the defendants. These facts tend to show that the population of the said city of Cadillac is not 5, as Johnson stated, but is 8,375, as shown by the 1910 census. Undoubtedly the town has grown since then.

Furthermore the town, according to the hotel directory, has at least one hotel. It operates on the American plan. Its rates are $2.50 to $4.00. The sliding scale indicating that not only can one get a room and bed there, but a private bath as well. Such a condition speaks highly for any hotel. Investigation seems to convince this court that the hotel does not close its doors at 7.30 p. m. as is charged in Johnson's eidence, but that the doors remain open for a considerable period thereafter.

Now, jurymen, beat it to your room and decide among yourselves whether Cadillac is all that Johnson says it is or whether Johnson is a "Cheap John" as Cadillac charge.

HOT LINERS.

By FRANK G. MENKE.

The pop bottle's whiz and the wordy affray
Must sound like sweet music to old Hank O'Day
For the sport writers say, as they stifle a laugh
That he wants to get back to the umpiring staff.
No manager's seat, with its power and its pay
Can satisfy longings of Mister O'Day.

He trembles with joy at such phrases as these:
"Hey, murder the umpire! He's nothing but cheese!"
Which leads us to say, and it's gospel, bejabers
That it's hard to account for the doings of our neighbors.

Willard-Johnson fight. The sensational comedy film. In eight thrilling reels. (One reel for each round).

Round 6—As the gong sounds, Johnson rushes to that portion of the ring that is nearest to the moving picture operator. "Lookah heah, lookah heah," he shouts, "I'se gwine end dis fight right now," waving his arms back of him so as to frighten off any rear attack by Willard. "No, no, no," yells the "movie" gent, "You gotta keep your agreement. Don't end it until you've agreed to end it."

"Ah ends it right now unless I gets $1,000 extry 'cause when I made dat agreement I didn't 'spect Ah was gwine hafta wuk so hahd." "All right—that extra thousand goes," yelled the movie man. "Get on with that fighting." Gong.

It isn't hard for many fans to show neutrality
In this here war between the Feds,
And organized B. B.
For many of the old time fans
Are very sore, you see,
At both the owners of the Feds
And organized B. B.

The Johnson-Willard fight. The sensational pugilistic comedy film. In eight reels. (One reel for each round.)

Round 7.—The bell rings. Johnson ambles from his corner. Willard ambles from his. As Johnson nears the center of the ring, he notices that Willard's seconds are handl a bottle. The front of the bottle meets Johnson's gaze. It reads, "Champagne." Johnson, filled with new life, makes a flying leap across the ring, grabs the bottle from the hands of Willard's seconds, lifts it to his lips, and drinks the last drop as the gong sounds. (The final reel will be shown tomorrow.)

Baled Hay, Straw, Shavings, Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Carl Morris, Heavyweight, Who Is Coming Back.



Photo by American Press Association.

A little more than three years ago Carl Morris of Sapulpa, Okla., was regarded as the logical candidate for the crown of Jack Johnson. He was of enormous size, possessed of immense strength and had beaten every man he had gone against. Then came the memorable night of Sept. 15, 1911, when he crossed mitts with Jim Flynn, "the fighting fireman," at Madison Square Garden, New York. Although Flynn was six inches shorter and fifty pounds lighter than Morris, he gave him an unmerciful beating. Morris was game, but he lacked skill and ring experience. After that Carl lost decisions to several mediocre white hopes.

Now he is coming back. During the past year he has won nine fights out of ten by the knockout route and has twice laid low Jim Flynn, his ancient enemy. He has beaten every man who had previously won decisions over him and seems to have developed into a fairly clever ring general. He has yet to win from Gunboat Smith, who won from Carl on a foul.

New Baseball Play.

During the last game of the season at the Oakland (Cal.) grounds a play came up that escaped attention at the time, but since has created a deal of argument pro and con. This is how it happened: Fitzgerald was on third and O'Leary at bat when a ball caromed off Catcher Yantz's mitt and went to the grandstand. Krause covered the plate, but O'Leary was in the line of the throw, and the ball hit him on the back of the head, Fitz scoring.

Now, what is the decision? Captain Rodgers claimed interference, while Umpire Billy Phyle ruled that the run scored. His contention was that O'Leary was in his rightful position in the batter's box and was watching the play without intentionally getting into the line of play. Phyle argues that O'Leary did not know where the ball went and that he stood where he belonged.

President Baum at first thought that the umpire was wrong and that there was interference, but after thinking it over he decided that the decision was right and one of the first of its kind he had ever heard of.

Jack Dempsey Was Game.

Bob Fitzsimmons, the greatest fighter in all the history of the ring, had his own theory of a knockout.

"It doesn't hurt anybody to be knocked out," Fitz used to say. "I like to be gentle and considerate and knock 'em out in a hurry. I put it over as soon as I can instead of beating them down gradually. The gentlest way is to land a clean one punch knockout. It doesn't even leave a headache."

Fitzsimmons once met a man who took a number of hard knockdowns and still struggled to his feet, at last standing in a nearly helpless condition and refusing to give up. This was Jack Dempsey, who was losing the world's middleweight championship. Fitzsimmons appealed to the referee to stop it and when that official declined because it was a championship fight turned to Dempsey and said: "Jack, you've done all a game man can do. I don't want to hit you again. Give it up."

"You'll have to knock me out," muttered Dempsey. And Fitz did.

Maulbetsch Spikes Rumor.

Halfback Johnny Maulbetsch of the University of Michigan was asked recently concerning the story that he ate two mince pies of his mother's making for dinner each night during the training season, pie being especially taboo by trainers for athletes during the playing season.

"The story was slightly exaggerated," replied the stocky Michigander with the same modesty regarding his gastronomic prowess as he has shown regarding his football ability. "I rarely ate more than one and one-half pies for dinner."

Wisconsin Bars Negro Fighters.

The Wisconsin boxing commission ruled against granting a permit to a Milwaukee boxing club for a bout between Sam Langford and Sam McVey, negro heavyweights. Permits for contests in Wisconsin, it is announced, will be confined to white boxers.

GERMAN CIVIL COURTS.

Mode of Procedure Where Commercial Cases Are Tried.

The "handelsgericht," or commercial court, is presided over by one judge and two laymen known as "handelsrichter"—commercial judges nominated by commercial bodies and appointed by the government. Any German is eligible who is registered as a merchant, thirty years old, and otherwise qualified as specially provided by law. Only commercial cases are sent to this department upon motion of either party. I witnessed a trial between merchants and was much pleased with the speedy method of determining the case.

Instead of submitting technical business questions to a jury, who in all probability never heard of the like before, and then offering the testimony of experts on each side of the case, which often has a tendency to confuse the jury rather than to enlighten them, the German commercial judges possess personal experience in business and skill in affairs of commerce of the greatest value in arriving at correct conclusions. Besides, the procedure, as a rule, is brief and to the point and causes little delay to the litigants. So far as I could observe, this system worked very satisfactorily. —Fred H. Peterson in Case and Comment.

THE MAN WHO LAUGHS.

The Reason He Does So From the Physical Point of View.

Laughter is an involuntary response of certain muscles to a communication from nerves controlling their action. We laugh because we receive an impression through our sensory nerves that causes a demonstration from the muscles which express mirth. The vigor or heartiness of laughter depends upon the susceptibility of the brain to what is received through the sensory nerves.

They get the impression in three ways—from something we see, feel or hear—and send it along to the nerve center. From there it is sent along other nerves connected with certain muscles or glands and excites them to activity.

The nerves are like so many electric wires, and the sensory nerves act as a battery, by means of which the electric currents of life are transmitted. The muscles have the power to express the state of gladness, indicated by laughter, according to the positiveness of the impressions passed along the nerves which operate them. You laugh less heartily the second time you hear a funny story because the impression is less positive. — Rocky Mountain News.

A Book That Wasn't Published.

A singular plan for honoring heroes was proposed in 1832. If we may credit the following footnote to "La Typographie," a poem by Le Pelletier, published in that year at Geneva: "In February last several newspapers announced that the largest book ever printed will shortly appear in London under the title 'The Pantheon of English Heroes.' The pages of this book will be twelve feet long and two feet wide and the letters six inches high. It has been found necessary to erect special machinery for the manufacture of the paper required. This gigantic work will be printed by steam in characters of gold, no ordinary printing ink being used in the process. Only a hundred copies will be issued, and these will serve to adorn the principal libraries in England." You will not find that book in any public or private library.

Pearls.

The use and popularity of pearls date back to about 300 B. C., but they were known to yet older peoples, and especially to those of the east. The Chinese records go still farther back, and oyster pearls were received as tribute in the twenty-third century B. C. It is probable that they were found in the waters of Ceylon and India 2,000 years ago, and the Greeks of course both knew and recognized the value of the pearl. But it was not until the Roman empire was beginning to rise that the knowledge of the value of the pearl became general.

Unfortunate Namur.

From the tenth century to 1421 Namur was the capital of a dukedom, but was merged in the Netherlands in 1421. It was captured in 1692 by Marshal Vauban in the Netherlands war and three years later by William of Orange. Again in 1746 the French General Clermont took it, and it was taken from the French by Joseph II. in 1794, but restored again later. In 1815 it was defended with great bravery in the Waterloo campaign.—London Answers.

Interrogating a Reformer.

"I shall leave politics a poorer man than when I first accepted office," said the patriot.

"Excuse me," responded the friend, who is a little hard of hearing, "did you say 'poorer' or 'purer?'"—Washington Star.

Easy.

"I wish I knew how to get rid of trouble."

"I'll help you out. I know a fellow who's always looking for it!"—Judge.

Alligators' Teeth.

Ivory from alligators' teeth is as rich in hue as and has a brighter luster than the best tusks that ever came from an African elephant.

There is work on God's wide earth for all men that he has made with hands and hearts.—Carlyle.

MARS: "I DON'T THINK I CAN EAT MUCH MORE."



—Hedge in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

ARMY CAMP WATER.

How the Supply Is Conserved and Used in the German Army.

Suitable drinking water is of vital importance to an army, and this is only one of a multitude of problems that must be studied carefully by those who conduct a successful campaign. The water supply of a camp is a matter of great importance. Only running water is used.

In the German army the upstream water is used for drinking purposes and the downstream water for watering horses and [illegible]. Suitable signs notify the men which water is safe to drink and which may be used only for bathing. In shallow or narrow streams basins are dug or small dams built so as to form a reservoir of ample dimensions.

Stepping stones are provided to keep the water clean, as well as board protection to prevent the banks from crumbling. Basins are dug for watering horses; troughs are provided only in case of necessity and are then propped on posts and filled by means of pumps. Pipes may be driven if water lies at a reasonable depth—in other words, not more than twenty feet. Depending upon their size, these pipes will deliver from four to twenty-two gallons of water per minute.

If water lies very near the surface a hole is dug and a cask, the bottom of which has been knocked out, is placed in the hole to form a basin. If the water lies at a greater depth the basin may be formed of box sections driven in one on top of the other.—Scientific American.

FISHES WITH ITS WINGS.

The Cassowary Has a Way of Its Own For Capturing Its Prey.

Habits of the cormorant and of our native fish hawk are generally known. Their methods of taking fish are very much like those of birds of prey. But the cassowary fishes according to a method of its own. A well known naturalist witnessed its operations on a river in the island of New Britain.

He saw a cassowary come down to the water's edge and stand for some minutes apparently watching the water carefully. It then stepped into the river where it was about three feet deep and, partially squatting down, spread its wings out, submerging them, the feathers being spread and ruffled.

The bird remained motionless and kept its eyes closed as if in sleep. It remained in this position for a quarter of an hour, when, suddenly closing its wings and straightening its feathers, it stepped out on the bank. Here it shook itself several times, whereupon a quantity of small fishes fell out of its wings and from amid its feathers. These the bird immediately picked up and swallowed.

The fishes had evidently mistaken the feathers for a kind of weed that grows in the water along the banks of the river in this island and which much resemble the feathers of the cassowary. The smaller fishes hide in these weeds to avoid the larger ones that prey on them.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Camels in Warfare.

Camels are a feature of warfare in the far east. Basar was in the year 656 the scene of a fight known as the battle of the camel, in which Ayeshah, the wife of Mahomet, headed the charge mounted upon one of these beasts. And down through the centuries Arab hosts have been led by a girl riding on a blackened camel, singing songs of encouragement to her own side and insult to the other. According to the strict rules of the game her capture or death meant the flight of her tribe, while in the event of victory she led the triumphal march.—London Chronicle.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Boy Scout Remained on Guard.

Last year a tenderfoot in a Massachusetts city, who had joined the boy scout movement only a few weeks before, showed what stuff he was made of at a daytime Christmas tree celebration in the open air. He was put on guard to see that no one robbed the tree of its adornments and was told not to leave the post until he was relieved. The celebration was over and the crowds went home, but the scout stuck to his job. He had been there several hours. It was long past dinner time, dark and cold, but the scout stuck. Finally about 7:30 a passing policeman saw the solitary figure and came to find out what the trouble was. The scout said he was on duty and could not leave until his scoutmaster told him to. In vain the policeman told him that he must have been forgotten and that there was no need for him to stay any longer. The scout refused to relinquish his post until the scoutmaster was hunted up and hurried to the spot to give the loyal protector of the tree his release. Hearing of the scout's loyalty, one of the women who had had charge of the celebration took him home in her automobile and gave him the biggest Christmas dinner he had ever eaten. The scout did not understand at all "why they made such a fuss over him." He had only done what any other scout would do, he felt sure.

About Girl Scouts.

Girl scouts are organized in "patrols" of eight girls each, the lower age limit being ten years and the upper limit seventeen. Three or more patrols form a troop.

The single patrol, or a troop, must be in charge of a captain, who must be over twenty-one years old, and who is given her commission as captain by the national headquarters.

In the newly organized patrol each girl is a "tenderfoot" for at least a month, when she may become a second class scout by meeting certain required tests of behavior and of ability to do well certain specified tasks.

The requirements for advance to "first class scout" are considerably greater and stand for a considerable degree of competence in a variety of matters.

Besides these three ranks, or grades, there are other distinctions to be won in the shape of proficiency badges. There are twenty-one proficiency subjects, and the scout who qualifies in any one of these receives a badge bearing the emblem of that subject.

The badges are embroidered in blue on white felt and are worn on the left sleeve. They include such as child nurse, needlewoman, swimmer, dairy maid, cook, health, pathfinder interpreter, rifle shot, farmer, horsemanship, music, and so on.

Stool Ball—A Good Outdoor Game.

A certain number of "stools" (flat stones in the open air and cushions indoors) are set in circular form, at a considerable distance from each other, and every one of them is occupied by a single player, when the ball is thrown with the hand up in the air by "it," who stands in the center of the circle, every one of the players is required to alter his situation, running in succession from stool to stool, and if he who threw the ball can regain it in time to strike any one of the players before reaching the stool to which he is running, "it" takes his place, and the person touched must throw the ball until he can in like manner return to the circle. Rising quickly from the stools or cushions requires considerable agility on the part of the players.

A Lightning Calculation Trick.

By means of a simple arrangement of numbers a calculation can be made which will easily puzzle any unsuspecting person. If the two numbers 41,096 and 83 be written out in multiplication form very few will endeavor to write down the answer directly without first going through the regular work. By placing the 3 in front of the 4 and the 8 back of the 6 the answer is obtained at once, thus: 41,096×83=3,410,968. A larger number which can be treated in the same way is the following: 4,109,589,041,096×83=341,095,890,410,968.—Popular Mechanics.

Boy Scouts Save a Life.

Members of the Pleasantville (N. J.) patrol of the boy scouts recently saved the life of twelve-year-old Clarence Doughty, who was caught in the quicksands of a swamp some miles back on the mainland from Atlantic City. Young Doughty had been missing several hours when they instituted search and tracked him to the swamp, where he had gone to cut a tree. He had been drawn down almost to his waist.

The Two Kings.

Yesterday, while the Frost King slept,
The round old Sun King slowly crept
Into his enemy's kingdom chill
And kissed all the Frost folk against their will,
And when they scolded he scorched their ears
And left the Frost fairies all in tears.

Then the Frost King woke and the Sun King hid
Down in the deep, deep sea he slid,
And the Frost King hastened through the air
Seeking the Sun King everywhere,
But as he went he dried the tears
And cooled his fairies' sun burned ears.

The Frost King searched all through the night,
But the coward Sun kept out of sight
Till the tired Frost King fell asleep;
Then the laughing Sun began to peep
Over the ledge of old Frost's domain
And began his frolicking over again.

Human Life.

Human life is the same everywhere. If we could but get at the truth we should find that all the tragedy and comedy of Shakespeare have been reproduced in this little village. God has made all of one blood. What is true of one man is in some sort true of another. Manifestations may differ, but the essential elements and springs of action are the same.—Whittier.

Sleep in the Dark.

The most undisturbed sleep is always enjoyed in a thoroughly darkened room. Light acts upon the brain, and those who keep their blinds up will find that in the summer time, when so few hours are really dark, their sleep is restless and disturbed. This is often attributed to the heat, but more often than not it is the light which causes wakefulness.

Where the Danger Was.

"I'd cross the world for you, dear," said the infatuated young man on the parlor sofa.

"Oh, that's all right," said the sweet young thing alongside of him, "but don't cross father."—Yonkers Statesman.

Herat's Hard Luck.

The city which has been most often destroyed is Herat, in Afghanistan. Fifty-six times have its walls been laid in ruins, and fifty-seven times have they been built.

The Proper Thing.

"Here's a story of a man who hanged himself, and space is short. What shall I do?"

"Cut him down."—Baltimore American.

The man makes the circumstances and is spiritually as well as economically the artificer of his own fortune.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Unobtrusive Retainer That Keeps Rubbers on the Feet.



The humiliating experience of losing an overshoe in the middle of the street will never happen to the person who equips himself with the overshoe retainer that has just appeared. Unless some such precaution is taken the incident is likely to happen to any one for the reason that a pair of rubbers bought for one pair of shoes will not adjust themselves to another pair which happens to be a shade larger or smaller or of a little different shape. The retainer consists of a loop of wire which fits around the heel, and it is supplied with straps passing one in front of the foot and the other back and over the heel. With this in place the overshoe cannot become separated from its rightful owner at the critical moment of crossing a muddy road or street.

Household Helps.

When washing real lace let the final rinsing be in skimmilk if you would give it a soft, creamy tone.

When preserved citron gets dry and hard it can be softened by pouring hot water over it and letting it stand.

To make a faded dress white boil it in two gallons of water in which a half cupful of cream of tartar is dissolved.

Use milk instead of water for making pie crust which is to be served cold. It will keep crisp longer.

When iodine is spilled on sheets or clothing simply soak the article twenty-four hours in cold water.

Cooling the Oven.

If the oven is too hot when baking cake it may be cooled by leaving the door slightly ajar or by placing a dish of cold water on the grate in the oven. If the cake bakes too fast on top cover the upper grate above the cake with a piece of heavy paper. If the paper is laid directly on the cake itself and the cake splits open the paper will probably cling to the batter. If this should happen the paper should not be removed until after the cake has cooled, when it may be gently torn off.

Whole Wheat Bread.

One tablespoonful of lard, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one cupful each of boiling water and hot (not boiling) milk, a yeast cake dissolved in one-half cupful of warm water, one cupful of white flour, three cupfuls of whole wheat flour or enough to make a soft dough. Mix, knead for ten minutes, cover and let it rise in an even temperature to twice its first bulk. Make into small loaves, place in greased pans, let rise an hour or until puffy and bake.

Tomato Maigre.

Fry a sliced onion brown in the bottom of the soup kettle and pour in the contents of a can of tomatoes and two cupfuls of boiling water; simmer until the tomatoes can be pressed through a colander, press them through and return to the fire; add a cupful of well boiled rice, a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth with a tablespoonful of butter; boil up and serve.

Eggs in Bread Cases.

Cut two inch slices of bread and scoop out a hollow in each slice. Put the bread cases in the oven until they are brown and crisp. Moisten each with a little melted butter and cream and break an egg in each. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and put in the oven until the eggs are set.

Polishing the Stove.

Stove blacking when mixed with turpentine and applied in the usual manner is blacker and more glossy and more durable than when mixed with any other liquid. Turpentine prevents rust and when put on an old, rusty stove will make it look as well as new.

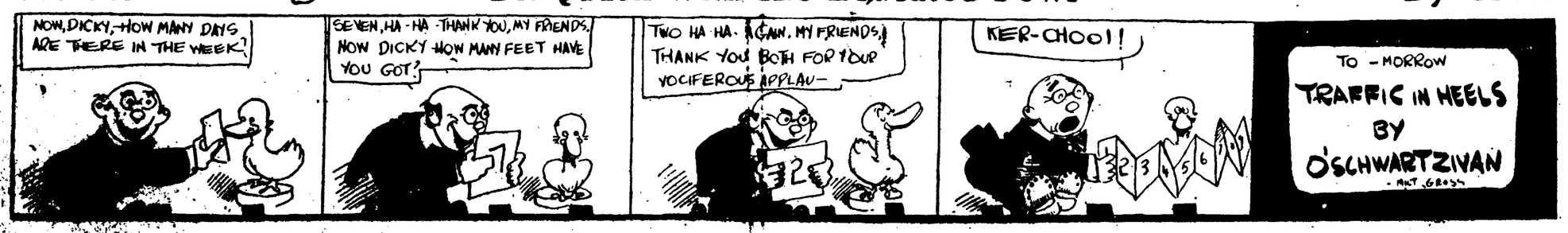
Sardines and Bacon.

Drain sardines and rub off the skins. Wrap each in a thin slice of bacon and fasten with a tiny wooden skewer or a toothpick. Drop into hot, deep fat and fry until bacon is crisp. Drain and remove skewers and serve very hot.

To Clean Pewter.

Remove the spots on the pewter with a swab of whiting lightly dipped in oil. Wash in a weak suds, rinse well with boiling water, dry and polish with hot sand and a stiff brush. Use a clean flannel cloth for the furniture.

Get the Dr. Quack With His Educated Fowl By Gross



LAWYERS GALORE MAKING LAWS

All Trades and Professions Well Represented in the State Assembly and Senate

By FREDERICK T. CARDOZE.

Albany, Jan. 26.—Viewing the situation from a legal standpoint, there should be no flaws in the statutes enacted by the New York state legislature this year. The reason is that long before final action has been taken upon any of the measures they will have been carefully scrutinized by a galaxy of attorney members of both the senate and assembly.

Although there has always been a substantial number of lawyers in the legislature, the present year law-making body has among its members seventy-three representatives of that profession; the total number of senators and assemblymen is two hundred and one. In the senate, twenty-one of the fifty-one senators practice law; in the assembly fifty-one of the one hundred and fifty members are also attorneys.

A glance at the different walks of life presented by the membership of both houses discloses diverse callings which range from that of brick-laying to undertaking. There are indeed so many interests represented that it would seem all but impossible for all the members to be satisfied as to what should and what should not be enacted into law.

In addition to the twenty-two lawyers in the senate, there are six real estate dealers, four farmers, three bankers, three manufacturers, two editors, two lumber dealers, two insurance men, one contractor, a bookkeeper, an architect, a teacher, a merchant, a pharmacist and a retired farmer.

In the assembly in addition to the lawyers there are sixteen farmers, two undertakers, a doctor, a dentist, a hatter, an electrician, a chemist, a stenographer, a cheese manufacturer, an advertising expert, a machinist, a traveling salesman, a hotel proprietor, a reporter, a miller, a bond salesman, a brick layer and a number of contractors and business men dealing in various commodities.

The policy of the present legislative body as to prospective banking legislation has not yet been defined. If the wishes of the state superintendent of banks is followed out, no amendments to the banking law will be submitted this year. Last year the banking law was amended in a sweeping manner and Superintendent Eugene Lamb Richards of the banking department feels that the amendments are sufficient for the present. His views upon this subject are shared by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., who was succeeded as superintendent of banks by Mr. Richards.

Early in the year it was the rumored intention of Governor Whitman to recommend certain changes in the banking law; with the evident intention of making it unpleasant for Superintendent Richards. It was widely noised about that the executive and the state superintendent of banks were upon anything but ardently friendly terms. For the past few weeks these rumors have been silent, however.

The bill drafting commission is working upon the administration measure to reorganize the conservation commission. There has been no radical change in the original intention of the Republican leaders to reduce the number of commissioners from three to one.

Large appropriations for the department of agriculture, desired for the reimbursement of owners of cattle which were slaughtered by department agents because they were infected with the foot and mouth disease, are expected soon. Last year these items were pruned by the governor, so that a number of cattle owners are at present greatly embarrassed.

Upon these and other bills, the lawyers, real estate dealers, farmers and business men of the legislature will be called to pender and vote upon. The fact that hard common sense is usually to be found in abundance among representatives who are just plain men of business, leave legislative matters in a satisfactory state, in spite of criticism frequently directed at the haste with which bills are "jammed through" the legislature.

HOSPITAL AUXILIARY ASKS CONTRIBUTIONS.

That the work of Fulton's visiting nurse is needed in this community is believed by all who are acquainted with conditions and with the means employed in daily ministering to the suffering and needy.

Miss Jessie Slanger has demonstrated her peculiar fitness for this work and is always ready to respond to calls for her services. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Lee Memorial hospital are encouraged to continue this charitable work but now, as in the past, will be dependent upon contributions from the public to maintain it. Lists of contributions will be published and all funds should be paid to Mrs. George E. True, treas., at 5 N. 3d st.

FEATURE PHOTO-PLAYS.

The offering at the Quirk tonight comprises the two splendid features "The Lilly of the Valley," a Selig in 3 parts and a dramatic masterpiece "Neath the Lion's Paw." A great animal drama. Tomorrow Kalem offers a 5-reel conflict, "The Boer War" based on the historic struggle between the British and the Boers. Matinee 5c, night 5 and 10c. Sufficient reels to comprise a six reel show will be shown each day. The old favorites of the General Film actors are all to be seen in these features from day to day and the cost of admission permits all classes of patrons to enjoy them according to their purses.

REPORT ON PENSION BILL.

Committee Reports Favorably on Appropriation of $165,000,000.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The annual pension appropriation bill, aggregating $165,000,000 for the next fiscal year, was favorably reported to the House today from the Appropriations Committee. The total is $1,000,000 below the estimates.

The report estimated that the Sherwood $1 a day law had cost the government so far $63,000,000.

"L" Accidents in New York.

New York, Jan. 26.—Three accidents on the Brooklyn elevated and surface lines of the Brooklyn rapid transit completely tied up transportation on the Manhattan today, making thousands of persons late for their work. Traffic on two of the lines was at a complete standstill for awhile.

Chicago Yards Quarantined.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The union stockyards here were placed under a government quarantine. Shipments of livestock to any part of the United States was prohibited by the officers in charge.

MARY ELIZABETH DORSEY.

Mary Elizabeth, 18 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otha Dorsey N. 6th st, died at the family home today. The body will be taken to Washington, D. C., for burial.

The Steady Subscriber.

How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year.
Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
And casts round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says: "Stop it; I cannot afford it,
I'm getting more papers than now I can read."
But always says: "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact, we all think it a help and a need."
How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum,
How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our heart dance.
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

Official Reports from Engaged Forces Show Progress of War

Russia:

On January 24th in the region between the Vistula and the Mlawa railway there was no important modification to report, but there have been engagements between small numbers of units and rifle firing. On the left bank of the Vistula a relative lull prevails.

North of the Borjimow farm the Germans were successful on January 23d in capturing from us one of our advanced trenches of secondary importance. On the 24th near the same region the Germans attempted an offensive, and were successful in moving forward one by one and occupying another of their own trenches which they had previously abandoned. But as a result of our efficient fire they were obliged to evacuate that trench, which we seized.

On January 24th our artillery checked seriously the movements of their troops along the front. At one point we captured by means of our heavy artillery fire a trench of the enemy, together with machine guns.

In the region of the village of Kourjeschine, about five miles north of Bawa, our artillery destroyed an armored automobile which was advancing to bombard our positions.

In Galicia we note a certain animation and activity among the Austrians among all the Carpathian passes, beginning with that of Dukla.

France:

There is nothing to report.

Austria.

In Poland and Galicia no important engagements have occurred, with the exception of on the Nida, where there was a violent artillery fight.

The Russian attacks with the purpose of recapturing the positions taken by us in the Upper Ung valley and near Vezerszalles were repulsed with heavy losses.

In the battles during the last two days in the Carpathians we have taken one thousand prisoners.

ANNULLMENT OF AUTHORITY IN BELGIUM, MADE PUBLIC

London, Jan. 26.—Unless a positive guarantee is given that the cargo of foodstuffs on the American steamer Wilhelmina, which sailed from New York Friday for Germany, will not reach the German army, it is likely the ship will be stopped by the allies. Because of the alleged practice of the German authorities in seizing for military use any foodstuffs, it is stated that the British officials would not regard the consignment of the food ship to some individual or firm any proof that its ultimate destination is not the army.

Under the conditions that are alleged to exist in Germany it is believed here that it is virtually impossible to guarantee that any foodstuffs destined for civilian use will reach the consignees.

ALDERMAN WILL VISIT GARY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Not content to rest upon the findings of the committee appointed by Mayor Will upon the suggestion of the Board of Education, the Common Council Monday appointed a committee of three of its members to visit Gary, Ind., to inspect the school system of that city.

Under the terms of the ordinance, the aldermen will visit Gary and any other cities where the Gary system is in use. There is no limit set upon the time they may spend. The expenses will be paid out of the traveling expense account in the Council budget.

BAN ON SWISS CHOCOLATE.

Exportation of Vinegar and India Rubber Also Prohibited.

Berne, Switzerland, via aris, Jan. 26.—The Federal council has adopted a decree prohibiting the export of chocolate, vinegar, manufactured India rubber and electric cables.

Swiss chocolate has been exported in such large quantities both to France and Germany, that there is danger that there will be none left for home consumption.

FIRE IN BETHLEHEM.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 26. — Several persons are believed to be dead and property valued at $100,000 was destroyed by a fire that broke out this morning at Caffrey hotel. The hotel was burned to the ground, together with a dance hall and several business places. Occupants of two of the buildings have not been accounted for, and it is believed that a waitress perished.

MINETTO.

The W. C. T. U. meets at the home of Mrs. William Gone, Thursday afternoon.

There will be a cottage prayer meeting at the home of John Boigeol Wednesday evening.

The Ladies' Aid will meet at the parsonage Tuesday evening, Jan. 26.

Ford Runabout $250.00 for quick sale, VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

SUFFRAGISTS SERVE LUNCH.

Local Workers are Preparing for a Seige Upon State Grange; Said to be Favorable.

Oswego, Jan. 26.—Preparations for the woman suffragists' part in the State Grange convention are being made. The Oswego Suffrage club will keep open headquarters every day and evening. The State Grange has repeatedly endorsed woman suffrage in New York state and it is expected that the Grange will be pretty solid for votes for women at the November election. At the same time, the women do not want them to forget that their case is to be voted on this fall and special efforts will be made by the Oswego club to help. The work during the week will be in charge of the local organization and the women will be assisted by Miss Portia Willis, of New York city, who is a daughter of former Congressman Willis, and is one of the best speakers in the state, and Miss Crane, of Putnam county. Miss Harriet May Mills, of Syracuse, who is well known in Oswego, will also be in town and will speak for the cause. A number of other suffrage women, including Mrs. H. S. Holden and Mrs. W. W. Chapin, will be present at various times and the various suffrage clubs in Oswego county, of which there are twenty-one, will be represented and aid in the work. A large amount of literature has been ordered, meetings will be held at various times and the women do not intend to let any granger leave Oswego without knowing that woman suffrage, to their minds, is the live question of the hour.

The women have also arranged an attractive feature at their headquarters which Republicans and Democrats have not yet put into practice in the Oswego campaign. Tea and sandwiches will be served to the delegates every afternoon without charge.

There will be a meeting of the suffrage club and of all those interested in suffrage work at the residence of Mrs. Luther W. Mott Tuesday afternoon at 3.30.

INCREASED SALARY GRANTED TO CITY ENGINEER WOOLEY.

W. Thomas Wooley, city engineer, will dray a salary of $4,000 a year during 1915. The Common Council decided this yesterday afternoon.

The decision was reached despite a speech by Alderman Isaac C. Davis, opposing the ordinance. It was one of the career of the alderman from the Ninth ward, but he mustered only two votes, his own and that of Alderman James P. Murphy of the Eighth ward.

Mr. Davis' chief argument against the increase of 500 a year carried by the ordinance was that if Mr. Wooley is dissatisfied with that salary, "which," he said, "is plenty for any ordinary man to live on, there are among the unemployed in Syracuse now many engineers who would be glad to take the position at that salary.

"My friend Davis over here," Alderman Davis said, "is so afraid that the city engineer would quit his job. Now, John, if you were getting $3,500 a year would you quit?

It was after lengthy debate voted to grant Mr. Wooley the demanded increase of $500 yearly.

PHOENIX.

Roy Johnson who has been visiting friends over Sunday returned today to his home in Shortsville.

No hopes are entertained for the recovery of Mrs. Somers Van Doren, who has been at St. Joseph hospital, Syracuse, since last Tuesday.

Misses Jennie and Elinore Ross of Syracue returned home, today after a week's visit with Miss Myrtle Sivers in Fulton st.

Baled Hay, Straw, Shavings. Quick Delivery. VanWagenen, Inc.—Adv.

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

OPTOMETRISTS.

DR. G. M. McWHARF, Optometrist, 113 Rochester st. Fulton. Glasses fitted to correct all kinds of defective vision. Examination of the eyes free. Have had twenty years' experience. Complicated cases fitted when others fail. Will answer all calls. Phone No. 2286.

CHIROPRACTOR

W. B. HALSTEAD, CHIROPRACTOR. Grand Central Bldg. Hours 1.30 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Lady Attendant. Phone 1149

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

H. S. ORCHARD Dental Parlors. Office 112 Oneida st. Phone 444

MEIGS WELLS, Sleeping Gas and Sleep Vapor for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Artificial Teeth that stay in place. 217 Cayuga st.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

E. C. VENTON, Sanitary Barber Shop, Three Barbers, no Waiting. 132 Cayuga Street.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. Prompt Service Phone 289 and 3552

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to **GARRETT'S LIVERY,** at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers. Phone 235 Cayuga St.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night, 206 Oneida st. Phone 1326.

SHOPPING PLACES

E. F. VAN AMBURG, Dealer in Confectionary and School Supplies 314 W. 1st st. Phone 3592.

AL. STAZZERE, Leading Grocery, 324 Erie St. Italian Goods, Olive Oil and Macaroni.

ERIE STREET SHOE REPAIR SHOP, First class work guaranteed Ladies Taps and Heels 50c and 60c. Taps only 35c and 40c. Mens' Taps and Heels 65c and 75c. Taps only 50c. 323 Erie Street.

If not open leave work at 64 N. 4th St.

ELLIS SADDLERY, 445 First st. Cut Prices on Robes and Blankets.

D. RICHARDSON, Leading Tailor of Fulton. All Work Guaranteed. Phone 1226 114 Cayuga st.

Typewriters For Sale Or Rent.

All standard makes—liberal terms—also ribbons, carbons, manifold bond stationary, etc. Agency for the American adding machines. Charles Sage 365 Park St. Phone 3304

MADAM SIBYLLA REHANI

SCIENTIFIC PALMIST

MADRID, SPAIN

Has read for all the CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE. Reads your past and foretells your future.

Hours: 2 to 6 p. m., 7:30 to 10 p.m. Readings 50 cents

Will be at Clark Hotel, Room 24, until Saturday.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Jan. 29.—Hockey—there's a grand little game from the spectators viewpoint. When played strictly according to Hoyle on hockey, it createst a large flock of thrills and when played with variations it leaves nothing to be desired.

They played a game with amusing variations in New York a few evenings ago, and just about the same time they varied the game in Cleveland by busting a fellow's skull and wounded about six other players so that medical assistance was very, very necessary.

The variation in New York came during a game played in St. Nicholas Rink. An extra whistle was injected into the frolic by a spectator, and just as too many cooks can spoil the concomme, so can too many whistles put the blink on a hockey game.

It may be explained for the benefit of our southern brethern who don't see an ice hockey game very often, that a whistle in the hands of a referee is a very important factor in a hockey game. A toot from the whistle stops the game or it starts the game, as the case may be.

The crowd had settled in its seat, the players had lined up. Everything was ready. The referee tooted on his nice, new whistle and the game got under way. But it remained under way for just about one minute. Then a whistle blew. The notes that issued forth on the amonia scented air sounded just like those that ooze from the referee's whistle. Hearing a whistle—a signal to halt—the players halted, and looked inquiringly at the referee. Why was he halting the game? No fouls had been committed; no one was injured or dying on the ice.

The referee returned the glances of the players. Why had those players halted? He looked hither and thither, saw no reason for the halt in operations and then tooted the players back into action.

Silence reigned for about 18 seconds. That is to say, no piercing blasts of a whistle were heard for that period. And then—"Toot! Toot!" Once again the players stopped.

"Hey, whatsa matter at one another and then in chorus, shouted at the referee:

"Whatsa matter with us? Hey, you boob, whatsa matter with you? Tryin' to tset out your lungs on that new whistle of yours, hey?"

"Who me?" demanded the referee, a bit mystified. "Why, I ain't blew on this here whistle, since the game started except to get you fellows to movin' when you stopped before."

"You ain't?"

"No, I ain't, and dontchu fellows try to say I am. I won't stand for any sassin'. Get busy. Play ball." And he tooted his tooter.

About one minute later the blasts of a whistle were heard again. The players ceased work, but this time they didn't stand around. They made a concerted dash for the referee.

"Hold on; hold on, gents" shouted the referee waving them back. "Tain't me that's been a-blowin' that whistle. It's somebody in the galleries. I didn't hear it the first two times because I don't hear extry well. But that last time I did."

The game was delayed until the ushers passed among the crowd and remarked that anyone displaying or tooting a whistle would be dealt with as befitted such a crime. Thereafter, only one whistle whistled within the rink.

Some few evenings ago a Canadian team and a Cleveland team staged a hockey game in the Ohio city. For a certain period all went well. Hockey was played strictly according to Hoyle on hockey.

From a nice, refined hockey game the ice became a scene that reminded many of the description of a bayonet battle in France. The players ceased using their clubs for swatting the rubber disc and began swatting each other upon the knobs.

Down went the players like soldiers in front of a machine-gun. The ice became cluttered with prostrate and bleeding forms.

Just when it looked as if the battle would end because of lack of warriors, the spectators heard the call of the wild. They responded and charged onto the floor of the rink. Emitting battle cries they started to take up the battle when it was beginning to end. Then the guardians of the law got busy and stopped further bloodshed.

An ambulance carried away one player with the busted skull and an emergency corps of doctors at once busied themselves rendering first aid to the injured.

A great game is hockey.

HOT LINERS.

"The nineteen-fifteen football coach.
For Princeton's gridiron team
Has got the fitting name of Rush,
Suggesting pep and steam
So here's a tip to Harvard men,
(And Yale might also heed),
Why not offset this strategy
By hiring one named Speed.

Ever since Miller Huggins, boss of the Cardinals, traded two slipping ball players to Manager Fred Clarke, of the Pirates, for five regular ball players, all the other managers are "off" of him as far as trades go.

Bat Nelson is making a hit in a vaudeville monologue despite the fact that he wears a dress suit.

THE TIME HAS COME FOR AN
Enamel Ware Sale
Look at the BARGAINS in the window, any piece, worth 20c, 25c and 30c, going at 15c
A. M. DRUSE & COMPANY
7 SOUTH FIRST STREET

MEN FAINT AT SUNDAY'S TALK

No Words Were Spared As Sunday Flailed Vice, Drink and the Church

The 26,000 or more men and boys who listened to Billy Sunday "for men-only" sermons in the Tabernacle, at 19th and Vine sts., Sunday afternoon and evening, were raked over the coals for fair.

Billy's subject was vice, disease and drink. He returned to the gospel only incidentally. He was a crusading moralist, rough shod, with a tongue like a whip.

No man who ever spoke publicly in this city has had the nerve-or the ability-to go to the heights and the depths he sounded at the men's meetings yesterday. He was as frank as the captian of an oyster boat and as keen and prophetic as Eguene Brieux.

All the terrible knowledge usually locked up in clinics, laboratories and operating rooms was shouted into the faces of men who watched the speaker as if they were observing a procession of ghosts.

His arraignment of immorality among men was blistering. And Victor Hugo never conceived anything more human and more tragic than the climaxes in which Billy told of his own life and of the time when, blank drunk, he sat in the rain on a Chicago curb with Silver Flint, Mike Kelly and Frank Williamson, the beloved gladiators of the old White Sox, who later died in destitution.

About a dozen men fainted at each of the two meetings before the evangelist, bent double with fatigue, and in a voice worn down to a rasping whisper, begged his hearers to live decently and spit defiance at the rum-bund.

The discourse was interrupted by the storm of whistles and cheers that goes up when a ball sails over an outfield fence. Once Billy held his nose and jumped from the platform to the saw dust below to imitate a man jumping off a ferryboat—the fate he recommended for the seducers of women.

Again, in a marvelous word picture of the death of Flint, his old "sidekick," Billy crouched and slid across the platform as a runner slides to first. That was Flint, he said, making one last trial for life after the forces of evil had made a wreck of him.

Billy's voice rose as wild and clear as Homer Rodeheaver's trombone, when after telling of the degraded end of his old pals, he straightened up and faced the silent auditorium.

"Boys!" he cried, "that was more than twenty-five years ago. Silver and Mike and Williamson are in the dust and they died broken men. I left them there on the curb in the rain when a mission band came along singing hymns. I decided that I'd give myself to God and be decent. Who won—who won? They or I?"

In all his experience Billy has never had such a day's harvest. Eleven hundred and thirty men flocked forward at the afternoon and evening meetings, and pledged themselves to a religious life. At the morning meeting, which was open to everybody, 313 men, women and children advanced as penitents. The total for the day was 1,443, and it broke all records for the evangelist's work in this or any other city. The number of converts so far recording in this city is now 8,245.

Both afternoon and evening Billy reiterated that hidden immorality among men causes the deaths of thousands of innocent women each year, and that social contagions widely spread are the blight of the nation. For the ordinary sinner against decent women Billy reserved the ultimate of his terrific vocabulary.

"If some great emetic could be poured into the lowest and deepest pit of hell," he said of this type, "the last imp to come out of the very bottom would be an archangle in good standing compared to that man."

Now and then, while the evangelist unfolded all the pathological horrors and menace of social contagions, countless men in the audience fanned themselves with hymn books.

The evangelist reiterated his denunciation of the liquor traffic and called Pennsylvania "a stain on the map when it came to booze."

Billy gave his audience frequent laughs to lessen the tension. One of the songs requested and sung with a roar at the opening of both meetings was the famous "Brewers' Big Horses."

The Morning Sermon.

Sunday morning Mr. Sunday took "Prayer" as the topic of his sermon. His text was the opening of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy Kingdom Come." He said: "Thy Kingdom come" means to have a part in the greatest business in which men can be engaged. It means to go into partnership with God in the work of saving the world.

"When God's will is done on earth as it is in heaven, this earth will be like heaven. To pray 'thy kingdom come' means to want everything to go that hinders the reign of God in every heart. It means to pray for right conduct, decent living everywhere; to pray for honesty, uprightness, square dealing; it means to pray for purity in public and private life.

"It means to stand against wickedness of every kind, no matter how profitable that wickedness may be, or how respectable it might seem.

"If a man truly prays this prayer as Jesus meant he should, he will require that very dollar that he has be as religious as himself, and he will try to say 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

"'Thy kingdom come' not mean only in our own heart, in our own home, in our family, or in our own church; but it means 'Thy kingdom come' wherever there is a soul that does not know God. 'Thy kingdom come'; help save the prostitute, the bum, the drunkard, the degenerate, the convict, the afflicted—all of them have souls, It's easy for you to sit in the cushioned pew in church and sing 'Rescue the Perishing." It's easy for you to sit in the parlor or in drawing room with your feet incased in slippers toasting before a nice, warm fire and sing, 'Come, Ye Disconsolate, Come to the Mercy Seat.' It's easy to pray to God to save the world, while you loaf on the job. That's not religion That's sentiment—that's dreaming. If you want to rescue the perishing, go where they are, touch them, handle them, mingle with them, talk to them.

"We talk about the non-churchgoers. Talk about the non-going church instead. We slander people when we say that they don't want God; that they don't want to be saved: that they are hostile to religion. It's nonsense; it's not true, I will not hear them libeled. They do want God; to be saved through Jesus Christ; they hate the shams, the hypocrisies, the caricatures they find in the church; they do not hate Jesus Christ. They like to see a man that can deliver the goods.

"God can make diamonds out of dwarfed, twisted, crooked humanity that never had a chance to be any different. Christ died for the worst as well as for the best. He died for the poor as well as the rich.

"Pray first, eat later. Oh, you old sinners, who look at your watches when a preacher preaches to you fifteen minutes longer than you think he ought! You make me sick.

"We cannot say 'Thy kingdom come,' in the land bordered on the north by Canada and British Columbia, on the south by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and let the rest go to hell. No. We pray for nobody unless we pray for everybody. You want Philadelphia to be like heaven. The only reason it isn't is because a lot of you are fools, serving the devil.

Don't Be Good On Sunday Only.

"Your prayers or anything you do in the church on Sunday mean nothing if you don't do the same thing in business on Monday. I don't care how loud you call out in prayer meeting, if you go out and skin somebody next day.

"It will not take the pure food law to keep a man who truly prays 'Thy kingdom come,' from putting chalk in the flour, sand in the sugar, brick dust in red pepper, ground peanut shells in breakfast food.

"The man who truly prays 'Thy kingdom come' cannot pass a saloon and not ask himself the question, 'What can I do to send that saloon to hell?' You cannot pray 'Thy kingdom come' and then rush to polls and vote for the thing that is preventing that kingdom from coming and make the devil laugh. For the man who truly prays 'Thy kingdom come' it would be impossible to have one kind of religion on his knees and another when he is behind the counter; it would be impossible to have one kind of religion in the pew and another in politics. When a man truly prays 'Thy kingdom come' he means it in everything or in nothing.

"When we really pray, the church won't have to depend on oyster stew and side shows. When the Lord separates the sheep from the goats, those on the right will be those who prayed, 'Thy kingdom come'; and those on the left will be those who did not.

"When we pray and live that prayer, here will not be a saloon, a brewery, penitentiary. We won't need police. We won't have to have armies, battle ships and guns then, for the peace of God will regin from sea to sea, as He intended it. We will live by the golden rule. Oh, you are a big fool, an idiot, to serve the devil as you ought to be in the bughouse Some men are so busy getting ready to be angels, they forget all about being men. They are so busy figuring on St. Peter's ledger, they forget the grocery man's.

"Tote fair with the Lord. Don't give God Almighty a nickle and spend tens of thousands on your old carcass. Live by the golden rule; that explains, you old choir members, why we haven't been able to get you off that choir platform. You are not praying. You haven't been saved yourselves. Oh, these old, black-hearted liars who are going about denying the divinity of Jesus Christ. 'Thy kingdom come.' Pray it with your hearts, your hands, your minds, your feet. Give God all."

PAPERS FILED.

Ernest E. Covey has sold property in Richland to Job Lodge for $2,900.

Celestia E. Fitch has sold property in Cleveland to F. Garlick for $200.

Joseph T. McCaffrey and wife have sold property in the third ward to Elizabeth McGowan. Terms not stated.

A transcript of judgment from Onondaga county in favor of Mace Murittroyd against the town of Lysander, Onondaga county, has been filed.

The report of D. F. Young as committee of the estate of Elizabeth Cook, an incompetent person, shows the value of the estate to be $7,165.32. The expenditures last year were $683.53.

FOSTER WILL SING.

Minetto, Jan. 29.—Theodore Foster's rich baritone voice will be heard here tonight in the cantata, "Bethlehem," to be given in the Methodist church.

Besides Mr. Foster of Fulton, these soloists will sing:

Mrs. D. B. McClosky, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Miss Margaret A. Sexmith. F. Neary Schilling will preside at the organ and Richard J. Schuler at the piano. The net proceeds will be applied to the organ fund.

FATHER LINDSMAN SPEAKS IN OSWEGO THIS EVENING.

The Rev. Father Lindsman, rector of the Church of Immaculate Conception, will make an address tonight in St. Mary's hall, Oswego. The occasion will be a smoker and election of officers in the Holy Name society of St. Mary's church.

A few more cream separators at cost, Van Wagenen, Inc. —Adv.

Those You Know

Miss Lola Dennis and Marguerite Allen of this city have been the guests of out of town friends for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. D. B. Titus of Travers City, Mich., formerly of Fulton, has been the guest of Mrs. M. J. Cowles, S. 3d st.

* * *

J. E. Day who was seriously injured by a horse recently is slowly recovering at his home on Hannibal road.

* * *

Thomas Robilard is home from New Richmond, Ohio visiting his parents of the West River road.

* * *

The Delta Alpha class of the First M. E. church will hold a food sale, Saturday at the L. P. Smith hardware store.

* * *

Mrs. Horace Burdick of Seneca st. is entertaining her mother, Mrs. E. Root from out of town.

* * *

Mrs. Blanch Warren is seriously ill at her home in Gansevoort st.

* * *

Mrs. Clarence Bailey entertained the T. A. E. club at her home in Rochester st.

* * *

The "Measure Social" held at the Baptist church parlors Tuesday night proved a satisfactory affair. The music by Mrs. Haviland and the Newton orchestra was most enjoyable.

* * *

F. W. Lasher of Cayuga st. was in Syracuse Wednesday.

* * *

Parker Van Buren returned the first of the week from a ten days trip in Burlington, Vt.

* * *

Mrs. Horatio Allen of Utica st., was in Syracuse Thursday visiting her sister Mrs. Robert Phillips who is seriously ill.

* * *

William Lawrence of Syracuse was the guest Thursday of his grandmother, Mrs. H. C. Lawrence, Utica st.

* * *

Mrs. Lorena Fuller is the guest of Mrs. Charlotte Highriter, at her home in Utica st.

Wanted—Used touring car, about $300 cash. Address L, Times office, giving name of car and price.
—Adv—36

YOUR ATTENTION
Is Again Directed to the
Receiver's Sale
of M. Katz & Co.'s Stock
These two mighty offerings from our Ready-to Wear Section will, without doubt, cause buyers to pause and consider.
ON SALE SATURDAY ONLY
SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

LOT 1
LADIES' and MISSES' COATS and SUITS
up to the minute styles,, not an old one in the lot. Our regular low prices, $15, $18 and $22, for Saturday only
For $4.98

LOT 2
COATS and SUITS
Not a single Coat or Suit in this lot reserved. All of the better grades at prices that seem ridiculous. Values from $25 to $35 for Saturday only
For $9.98

M. KATZ & CO.
63-65 South First Street

DOLLAR DAY

..AT..

The Tannery Shoe Store, Friday, Feb. 12

BARGAINS THAT MAKE DOLLARS

HERE THEY ARE:

Women's $3.00 to $4.00 Shoes the pair	$1.00	PRICES	Men's Shoes . . . $1.00
Children's $1.50 to $2.00 Shoes the pair	$1.00		Boys' Shoes . . . $1.00
Children's Rubber Boots . .	$1.00		Boys' 2-buckle Arctics, $1.00

DON'T YOU FEEL BETTER WHEN YOU ARE WELL SHOD?

Our Shoes are sold direct from Factory to You at less prices than you can buy the same grade of Footwear elsewhere.

BE SURE AND COME FRIDAY

Endicott, Johnson & Company

51 SOUTH FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

BREAD GOES UP IN NEW YORK

City May Do Baking; Flour Cost to Baker Less Than 1 Per Cent Higher

New York, Feb. 11.—Indignant protests are bing voiced by housewives all over the city today as the result of New York bakers raising the price of bread from five to six cents a loaf. The increase has added to the cost of living in New York city the annual sum of $16,000,000, increasing the total breadb ill from $45,600,000 to $61,500,000.

Investigation by state and municipal authorities has already started. Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker is probing into the causes of the rise for the State. Alderman Dowling has introduced an ordinance requiring that the standard loaf sold in New York shall be sixteen ounces. There is no law regulating the price of bread. The alderman even goes further and advocates a plan of having the city operate municipal bakeries at which bread will be made and sold at the old prices. Here is what he says:

"Let the city of New York bake bread for the poor in Blackwell's Island and other city institutions.

"Let the city buy bread at wholesale.

"Let the city retail all this bread at cost at its 56 public milk stations.

"Big baking houses buy their flour a year in advance. Undoubtedly they still have several months' supply bought at the old prices, before wheat and flour began to soar. What excuse have they for boosting the price of bread?

"If the increased cost of wheat is a legitimate excuse for raising the retail price of bread, why doesn't the United States government place an embargo on exporting wheat."

The bakers deny the charge that they have raised the price insorperly. They assert that the cost of uour has compelled the raise. tSatisticians, however, have present figures showing that the actual cost per loaf to [illegible] due to the rise in the price of flour is less than 1 per cent. and that the one cent increase in the price of a loaf is not justified.

Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives' league, in protesting against the increase, urged a dead line in the poorer districts of the city where bread could be sold at the old price.

ROBIN HOOD DOES NOT LOSE POPULARITY

The Auburn Advertiser says of "Robin Hood," that pretty comic opera coming to The Quirk tomorrow night:

"Bringing back memories of the famous "Bostonians," that immortal operatic organization, the old but ever popular DeKoven opera, "Robin Hood," was sung, and very well sung, at the Auditorium last evening, and a large audience, made up of the discriminating class of local theatregoers, listened raptly to the soft and vigorous and rollicking airs with which the uncommonly tuneful opera abounds.

"No doubt there were some in the audience, who, having seen Henry Clay Barnabee, who died at a ripe old age only a short time ago, in the Bostonians' production, and heard Jessie Bartlett Davis sing "Oh Promise Me," and who remembered Alice Neilson and Eugene Cowles, were not inclined to admit a comparison was justified. But memories in such cases influence opinions. There is no doubt however, that last night's production afforded keen delight; the principal roles were in good hands, the chorus was excellent and pains had been take nto mount the piece as it deserved. And there was a pleasing briskness, and harmony of sound, settings and costumes.

"Two performers well known in this city are with the company. Tillie Salinger, who plays Dame Durden, is still very sprightly and comely though age's encroachments show. Phil Branson, who is the sheriff of Nottingham, is as funny as ever. These two membersof the summer opera which James A. Hennessy made a trial of several years ago in the now abandoned theater at Island Park. Both were warmly welcomed by last night's audience.

"Robin Hood," well sung as it was here should be a treat anywhere and a relief to those jaded by the girlish and garish modern musical comedies."

BOWLING NOTES

The Fort Stanwix Canners held the alleys at the Onyx last night, while Fulton's champion bowlers went to Baldwinsville and captured 2d money in the two man tournament.

Rea bowled 572 and Powell 510; capturing second money in the sweepstakes. The team was accompanied by three other two men teams that did not fare quite so good.

The Fort Stanwix scores follow:

Fort Stanwix No. 1

Todd 158	114	128	400
Tryon 94	83	93	270
Clark 121	132	117	370
Payne 92	117	81	290
McCumbor .103	138	160	401
Totals ..568	584	579	1731

Fort Stanwix No. 2

Blake 169	169	193	531
Seaton 102	85	112	299
Battles 74	92	100	266
Andrews ... 91	72	67	230
Miller 72	87	90	249
Totals 508	505	562	1575

WEST SIDE DEFEATED BY P. P. S. IN BASKET BALL

The P. P. S. defeated the West Side Tigers in a game of basket ball at the Phillip street school yesterday afternoon; score 11-6.

Referee; James E. Lanigan.

Lineup:

W. Dingle.....R.F.....H. Dingle
F. Taylor.....R.G..... Church
Pooler .....C..... Fish
Cleary .....L.G..... H. Taylor
Maher .....L.F..... Kinney

Baskets—Cleary, 4; .H. Dingle, 3; Pooler, 1; Taylor, 1.

MEETING POSTPONED

The annual meeting of the Woman's Civic League which was scheduled for Friday has been postponed for one week. A complete re-organization of the league may be made.

The work along civic lines in Fulton is a purely pioneer effort, and although during the first year of the league's existence a public playground, a baby welfare station and a girls club were established and maintained the work has been experimental.

The members feel the necessity of Civic League is sufficient to warrant its existence, and that Fulton can and will furnish enough women who are unselfish and big hearted enough to aid working out the life problems that lay within the gates of our own city.

The Quirk theatre benefit to be given this week was postponed for a short time in order that the work might not conflict with that for the Charity ball to be held Monday evening.

MOTHERS' MEETING

A mother's meeting will be held at 3 o'clock in the Sunday school room of the First M. E. church. The followof the First M.E. church tomorrow. The following program will be given:

The Influence of the Public School on the Child
Rev. H. D. Holmes

The Relation of the Young Child to the Sabbath School
Mrs. F. L. Joy

The Impression of Sacred Music on the Child Life
Mrs. L. P. Smith

Duet—Sing, Mother, Sing
Maybelle Hyde and Mary Smith

The Prayer Life of the Child
Mrs. O. Bogardus

The Home and the Child
Mrs. E. Hubbard

The Last Words of Mother
Mrs. C. Croak

RETURNED FROM MEETING

A. W. Wiltsie of the firm of Gilbert & Nichols, has returned from the annual meeting of the New York State Drainage Association which was held at Ithaca.

The association is interested in the drainage of swamplands and in the six years it has been organized has accomplished a great deal in this line.

Mr. Wiltsie is interested in the association from the standpoint of one who is an owner of land to be bettered by drainage, and too, as a member of a firm which endeavors to obtain the most improved materials on the market for drainage purposes.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rogers have returned from their honeymoon trip and are at home to their friends at 318 Cayuga st.

* * *

The Sunshine sewing circle attended the Quirk theatre last night.

* * *

The Royal Neighbors of America were delightfully entertained last evening by Mrs. Ernest Dewey at her home in Hannibal st.

* * *

Mrs. Lorainne Fuller has been spending some time with Mrs. Highriter in Utica st.

* * *

Young Woman Wanted—Light office work, including bookkeeping; moderate wages. Apply by letter, A, Times office. tf

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Mel Latterell of W. 3d st. have just returned from Saranac Lake. They were there attending the carnival there.

* * *

The men of Zion Episcopal church will hold an informal social tomorrow evening at the rector's residence, 3d and Cayuga sts.

* * *

Information comes from Olympia, Wash., that the widow of F. A. Gilbert died in that city Feb. 5. Several years ago Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert removed from Mansfield, Ohio, to Olympia.

* * *

The drainage, or man-holes, corner of 4th and Oneida sts. is in a dangerous condition, and a menace to safety. If permitted to remain in its present condition the manhole may be the source of damage actions against the city.

* * *

The Philathea class of the Baptist church will give a birthday supper Feb. 27, in the church parlors. Dr. and Mrs. Haviland, F. J. Newton, Byron Newton and Mortimer Rust will provide the musical portion of the entertainment.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—New modern, 10 rooms, gas and electric light, bath, furnace, all improvements, 608 South First St. Inquire at 210 Cayuga st. 47

Apartment to Rent—All modern improvements; $18 month; 517 Utica st. Inquire H. L. Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Phone 2520. tf.

HOUSE TO RENT—Desirable lower flat of six rooms; furnace heat. Inquire A. E. Worden, 508 Buffalo street. Phone 3432. —48

Wanted Young Man—Ambitious and steady, about 18 or 20, who wishes to learn a trade. Answer by writing W. G. care Times office. 48c

Furnished Rooms—Steam heat and bath. Convenient for business people. Inquire 210 Cayuga St. 46

FLAT TO RENT—Over Dr. Gladman's office. Inquire Dr. Gaidman. tf.

For Sale—A thoroughbred Holstein-Freisian bull for sale. Inquire Times office. 47

FOR SALE—A 6-year old work horse. Inquire 807 Hannibal st. —46c

Flat to Rent—412 Erie. 48c

ANOTHER

Muck Farm FOR SALE

Within Three Miles of This City

INVESTIGATE QUICKLY

Frederick G. Spencer

SOMETHING NEW

With the same earnestness and courtesy which greeted you during seven years of laundry experience

FRANK LaVECK

wishes to announce to the people of Fulton, he has, with the most modern machinery, once more embarked in the laundry business and solicits their patronage.

THE IDEAL FAMILY WASH

Phone 31

"IS IT WELL WITH THEE?"

DEMANDS BILLY SUNDAY

(Continued from yesterday)

Oh, for business men that would forget their mad, wild rush after money and go back and pay their clerks. Oh, for school teachers that would stop their miserable, good-or-nothing whining, snapping and fault-finding with my vocabulary and get on your knees and pray. If you could do better than I come up and do it.

I am getting tired of some of you rattle-brained school teachers growling about my preaching. You quit card playing, dancing, wine and beer drinking and you won't have time to find fault with me.

I would like to make the application of my message tonight so personal that not a man, woman or child can go out of here and say:

"He didn't mean man. it didn't touch me, it didn't apply to me."

Now—

"Is it well with thee?"

Says He Finds Women Are Better Than Men.

I will answer that much of it for every unsaved man, woman and child in this building tonight.

I know, men, that there are trials. I know there are temptations. I have been privileged of God to lead more men than women to Christ, not that I preach especially for them—well I do, too. I believe that if the womanhood of America was no better than the manhood God would have dumped the whole thing into hell long ago and shut up shop.

There is many a young man going to hell tonight, because he was influenced by the gang he trains with, and he goes with the wrong mob, and they will put any fellow into the penitentiary and hell if he stays by them long enough.

There is many a man influenced by the gang he goes with to do things which, after he has done them and when he is alone, he hates and despises himself for.

He condemns himself to think he didn't have manhood and decency enough to say:

"No."

And he could not look his mother or his sister or his wife in the face without blushing to the roots of his hair, and when alone in the quiet of his room and he can review what he did, he despises himself to think he didn't have grit and manhood enough to refuse the gang.

There are men in heaven tonight because they had manhood enough to choose the right company, and there are men in hell because they were dragged there by the gang they went with.

Is it well with the man that will sit at the gaming table and run the risk of being a black-legged gambler?

Is it well with the man who will take even an occasional drink and run the risk of becoming a sputtering, vomiting, reeling, jabbering drunkard, staggering to the pit of hell?

Is it well with the man that is taking God's name in vain on his lips and pouring out his polluted oaths and blasphemy?

Is it well with the man that will hang on the walls of his memory vile, lewd pictures and approach in his thoughts the secrets of others?

Is it well with the man or woman that is careless of his or her associates, of the Sabbath day and the laws of God?

No! No! Ten thousand times no.

God pity you, if you go out into eternity with the sin on your life that is there tonight as you sit and listen to me!

Father Forgave His Son; God Will Forgive You.

There are reasons why you ought to come. In the first place God is ready and willing to forgive you, no matter how black your sins may have been.

Years ago my friend, S. H. Hadley, in the old Water street mission, sat teetered back in a chair on a hot summer day, [illegible] street came a boy, a young fellow about fourteen, and he walked up in front of my friend as he sat blinking in the sun and said:

"Is this Mr. Hadley?"

My friend said:

"Yes."

He said:

"Can you give me a needle and thread?"

My friend said:

"What for?"

"I want to mend my trousers."

"You haven't enough on you to bother about mending, kid. You go upstairs and see Mrs. Hadley."

He went upstairs and she soon had him in her arms and on her lap, and from his lips a confession.

He worked for his father in a store in Philadelphia, and one night he stole $95 and he fled. He went up and down the land spending that money to keep away from his parents, thinking that if they caught him they would have him arrested and confined in a reformatory, and the father was pouring out money like water.

The mother was dying. Sleep forsook her couch, her appetite failed, she was grieving herself to death, and the father had hired the best detectives that Pinkerton had and had offered a reward of hundreds of dollars for any information that would lead to his discovery and arrest.

When my friend heard the story he sent a telegram to Philadelphia to the name and address given and a little while back came the answer:

"Tell the dear boy to come home. Buy the ticket; we will meet him at Broad Street Station. Tell him to come home."

God says:

"You go down and stand and tell them that I will forgive them. Tell them, yes, they have broken My law. Tell them, yes, in their fear and their knowledge of sin they are getting away. They are trying to drown it in pleasure."

God says: "Stand and tell them I will forgive and blot out their transgressions."

God stands ready and willing to forgive you and by and through the sacrificial death of Christ I am able to stand here tonight and bring you this message.

No Sacrigce to Compare With That of Jesus

During the English mutiny in India the English defeated and a large number were captured and taken to Delhi, the headquarters of the Sepoy.

Among the number was an English officer named Baird. While they were in prison an Indian officer came in carrying a number of chains, and he started to wrap a chain about each of the English officers.

When he approached a man lying on the floor bleeding from wounds, so weak he could not stand, he started to wrap a chain around him and he staggered and fell.

Baird rushed to his side and said:—

"Great God, have you neither heart nor sympathy? Don't you see he is so weak now he can't stand, and you will not add to his burden by compelling him to lie there with a chain wrapped about him?"

"There are as many chains as there are prisoners and every chain must be worn."

"Then," said Baird, "put two chains on me. I will wear mine and the one intended for him. Wrap and lock two, sir, about me."

And they did it, and they dragged Baird off to the dungeon, where he died, and they dumped his body into the well with others.

This man was exchanged as a prisoner. He went back to dear old England, and until the day he died he never tired, in private or in public, of sounding forth the praise of the man who, by wearing his chain, had made it possible for him to walk again into the arms of his loved ones.

Had Baird worn all the chains, even that would not have been analogus to what Christ did when on the Cross, who took upon Himself your guilt and mine and opened up a plan of redemption to keep us out of hell.

Friends, our friends in heaven are anxious. I have no doubt every man and woman in this city, their hearts would leap for joy if you would give your heart to Jesus Christ.

"Say," said a man in Huntingdon, Pa., to my friend, Dr. Chapman, with whom I traveled for two years, "would you [illegible] with a redeemed drunkard?

"Yes," said Dr. Chapman, "I would like to shake hands with anybody that has been redeemed from the power of sin and the devil, especially strong drink."

Tells Awful Story of Downfall and Redemption

"Then take my hand. I used to be a prosperous man in this town. I owned the three tallest buildings. When you get near enough to them look up and you will see my name carved in the stone.

"I could not stand the prosperity and I took to drinking, gambling and buying stocks. My wife and my friends remonstrated and pled with me, and little by little I saw my property slip away. I had to mortgage one building to keep another going, the mortgage was foreclosed and I lost that one, and then another and another until, discouraged, I plunged deeper into drink and all was gone and I became a common drunkard.

"One day I was lying in the stairway of a building I used to own, where I had my office, and a man came and aroused me from my stupor and said:—

"'If you want to see your boy alive you had better hurry home. The doctors have had a consultation and say he cannot live.'

"I had been on a drunk for a month and hadn't been home for a week. I hardly knew what he said, but I leaped to my feet and hurried down the street, weeping as I ran. I hurried to his bedside. He slipped his arms about my neck, drew me down and said:—

"'Promise me you will be good to mamma; promise me you will meet me in heaven for I am going to die.'

"With his arms around my neck and his dying words ringing in my ears, I promised him, and from that day to this I have kept this vow. Now when I go down the street past the open saloon, and the fumes belch through the door, and I am tempted to go in, I know that if I did it would be all up with me. Many a time I cross the street, just to prevent going by a saloon, and run to be sure I'll get by and that I won't get in.

"I know there is one up in heaven that is waiting to welcome me, and I would not disappoint that boy for the world."

Friends yonder are anxious. God is anxious. Christ is anxious. Is it well with thee? No, No.

I had a friend who used to be secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in New York city and among his duties he visited Castle Garden and gave advice and instructions to the young men who came as strangers to our shore, and one day he met a ship load from Glasgow, Scotland. He was especially attracted by a keen, snappy looking young Scotchman. He walked up, handed him his card and said:—

You Cannot Win Life Without Jesus Christ

"My name is Smith. I represent the Y. M. C. A. Can I be of any help to you in directing you to a church home or boarding house?"

"No," said the Scotchman. "I know where I'm going. I don't need your help."

Then my friend put to him the inevitable question:—

"Are you a Christian?"

"No, I am not a Christian and furthermore I never expect to be a Christian."

My freind said:—

"Well, now, see here. I have seen stronger men than you wrecked who have tried to win without Jesus Christ."

"Oh," said the Scotchman, "I could take you and throw you in the bay," and as my friend contrasted his physique with that of the young Scotchman he never questioned his ability, but left him with these three verses of Scripture:—

"He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy."

"In hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment."

"It is given unto [illegible] once to die, but after that the judgment."

And with that he left him.

My friend was transferred to Chicago and among his duties he visited the hospitals, the Cook county especially. When he resigned from the Y. M. C. A. and I quit playing ball in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, I took his place in Chicago, and among my duties I had the ones he had performed.

The Cook county hospital is a charity institution. One day, along toward evening, the telephone rang and some one asked for a young man to talk and pray with some one in the hospital, dying.

That being my friend's duty, he stepped on a car and hurried to the hospital. He found the warden in the [illegible] his errand known the warden said:—

"No, you can't see that young man for several reasons. It is past visit-

(More Sunday sermon on Page Four)

TO TIMES READERS

¶ The rapid growth of the Evening Times' Subscription list, the transferring of our weekly subscribers to the Daily Times per request and the placing of the Circulation System upon a practical basis has been no small task.

TO INSURE YOU

the best possible service and to satisfy ourselves that our collections for subscriptions are received in a manner entirely business like, and from which no possible annoyance could come to you, a card system is rapidly being inaugurated by The Evening Times.

¶ In order that this work may be facilitated, would-be subscribers are requested to give to the carrier boys on the city routes his or her name, or to hello to the Circulation Department of this paper for further particulars of our plan of getting us to leave The Times at your address.

Boost For Fulton, By Keeping Up With The Times

OSWEGO TO FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE

Former Movement Resulted In Establishing Orwell Hospital; Committee Has Money

Oswego, Jan. 8.—On Monday evening at 8.15 there will be a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. to revive the interest in a local campaign against tuberculosis. Six years ago a similar campaign was started and resulted in the establishment of the County Tuberculosis hospital at Orwell. Of this the committee appointed at that time has not been particularly active but it is now felt that another active campaign should be started and kept up motion indefinitely, or until the white plague has been thoroughly stamped out in this section of the state. There is a substantial sum of money on hand as the result of Red Cross Christmas seals and the expenditure of this money will be one of the matters to be decided upon.

If there is any city in the state which should be interested in the fight against tuberculosis it is Oswego. While the disease may not be as prevalent here as it is some other localities at the same time there is enough of it to be a serious menace against the general health of the community. There have been many deaths here in the past from tuberculosis, which with the knowledge of the present day might easily have been prevented. The idea of the present day is a campaign of education and prevention. Proper measures adopted in homes where there is tuberculosis will not only save the life of sick person but will prove a safeguard against infection among other members of the family. A campaign of prevention should go hand and hand with a campaign for cure and it is hoped and confidently expected that both can be successfully carried on in Oswego.

New System of Garbage Collecting.

The city of Syracuse, N. Y., has instituted a novel type of automobile garbage collection by which it has rid itself of the nuisance of open wagons scattering garbage through the streets and giving off an unpleasant odor, says the American City.

Two motor trucks are used for the new service, and each is of three tons capacity and carries 108 cans of 100 pounds capacity. As the cans are not always full the average load is about three and a half tons. Each truck employs a force of six men. Two are stationed at all times on the folding running boards. Their work is to place in position on the car the cans which are brought from the yards by the four collectors.

When loaded the trucks go to the reduction plant outside the city, where the truck driver and two assistants empty the truck. These assistants stay at the plant. Part of their duty is to wash the cans and have them ready for the next day's service. In the meantime clean cans, which have been used on the previous day, are placed on the truck, which returns to the city for the next load. The trucks are neat and attractive in appearance, and if the system, which is in the experimental stage, proves satisfactory a sufficient number of trucks will be purchased to extend the service over the entire city.

A Popular Movement.

About 100 boys, the sons of members of the Rochester (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce, recently made a day's trip to two of the Rochester factories. This custom, instituted by the Chicago Association of Commerce, seems to be gaining in popularity throughout the country.

Its Lesson.

Teacher—When little George Washington's father forgave him for cutting down the cherry tree, what lesson did it teach? Small Johnny—That it's a wise father who knows when to bury the hatchet.—Chicago News.

Groceries, Fruits

The Best of Good Things to Eat

Prompt Delivery Service

JEROME BURNS

Phone 350

302 WEST BROADWAY

H. Putnum Allen H. Putnam Allen, Jr.

We have a carefully selected line of

TEAS and COFFEES

Probably our stock is the most extensive in the city. Just ask for whatever brand you want.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON

Established by Horatio A. Allen

GROCERS 53 FIRST STREET

"A SLAUGHTER IN MEATS"

SATURDAY SPECIALS at B. STEVEN'S MARKET

Phone 523 Broadway and First Streets Near the New Post Office

Sirloin and Porterhouse Steak	18c	Side Pork	14c
Round Steak	16c	Home Rendered Lard	14c
Shoulder Steak	14c	Pork Chops	16c
Leg Mutton	13c	Pork Strip	14c
Stew Mutton	8c	Bacon Strip	20c
Best Stew Mutton	12c	Baking Ham	16½c
Rump Beef	12c	Other Ham	12½c
Prime Rib Beef	14c	Eggs	30c
Rib Stew Beef	8c	3 Cans Corn	24c
Best Shoulder Stew Beef	12c	3 Cans Beans	24c
Butcher's Roast	12c	Best Creamery Butter	37c
Fresh Pork Shoulders	13c	Porter's Prize Butter	40c
Fresh Pork Ham	15c	Chickens	20c
Pork Loin	15c		

Prompt Delivery Anywhere in City

BRACE STEVENS

TO LOWER THE COST OF LIVING Buy a

FIRELESS COOKER

THE TOLEDO COOKER LEADS

THREE SIZES

On Sale at

J. R. SULLIVAN'S

Phone 284 WEST BROADWAY

DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT

A Department Conducted to Meet the Demands of the Alert Home-Makers who Number Among our Readers.

"A cup of good coffee at breakfast is the first step in the day's success."—Downey.

And so it is! Can any beverage be better to the coffee judge than a cup of good coffee—coffee well made—and can anything be worse—than poor coffee—coffee improperly made.

In making good coffee we must have first the brand and then the process. Here follows a few points on coffee.

The coffee tree is native to Absynnia but is now grown in all tropical countries. Brazil produces about two-thirds the coffee used. Central America, Java and Arabia are also coffee centers. Java coffe is considered finest. Mocha commands a higher price owing to certain acidity and sparkle, which alone is not desirable, but when combined with Java, in proportion of two parts Java to one part Mocha, the coffee best suited to average taste is made. Old government Java has deservedly gained a good reputation, as it is carefully inspected, and its sale controlled by Dutch government. Strange as it may seem to the consumer, all coffee sold as Java does not come from the island of Java.

The best way in buying coffee is to get the coffee in the berry and grind it with the home mill as it is needed. Of the different method in making coffee the French method of the filtered or percolated coffee is by far the most satisfactory. The cold spray of water is raised fountain-like in percolater as soon as the pot comes in contact with the heat; this continues for from 4 to 8 minutes, according intensity of the heat. With the water gradually heating and being sprayed over the ground coffee the best qualities are extracted, and poured there is a cup of clear, sparkling, aromic coffee that gives delight.

The new electric percolators are a wonderful success. With these a cup of perfect coffee is possible in 4 minutes.

Tea.

Tea is used by more than one-half the human race, although the United States is not a tea-drinking country, one and one-half pounds are consumed per capita per annum. Black, green and uncolored are the kinds of tea.

Black tea comes from India and Ceylon. Some familiar brands are Oolong, Formosa, English Breakfast, Orange Pekoe, and Flowery Pekoe. The last two named, often employed at the "five o'clock tea" commands high prices; they are made from the youngest leaves. The green tea comes from Japan. Some familiar brands as Hyson, Japan and Gunpowder.

The best brands may produce a poor cup of tea.

First, in making tea the water should be fresh; water that has once been boiled and allowed to stand in the teakettle should not be reboiled. At the first boil of the water it should be poured in the pot (glazed preferred) which has been freshly scalded and in which the proper amount of tea has been placed. The pot is then covered closely and allowed to infuse. Tea should never be boiled, nor should it be allowed to steep long as this destroys the delicate flavor.

By trying the different brands on the market a favorite can easily be found.

REMINISCENCE

(By Mrs. Isador E. Hyde.)

When brother Ed was twelve years old,
And I was four years younger;
We turned our small world up side down;
We had to pluck or plunder.

Our father thought he had us learned,
The old boy was mistaken
If he had known of half our pranks,
There'd been a kids awakening.

We found that eggs were good to eat,
With sugar whipped up foaming;
We gathered hen fruit on the side,
And ate them in the gloaming.

Ed swiped big chunks of sugar,
And I the cup and spoon;
Those good old times we used to have
Have all passed by too soon.

We scooped the cream from pans of milk,
Ah, me! I taste it now;
And think I'll paste this to my prayers,
"God bless that old red cow."

The cooky jars were stowed away,
Our cook thought she was wise,
We cribbed those cookies one by one,
As well as pumpkin pies.

We jumped the fence and climbed the trees,
We swam the creek and river;
We shot at crows, we hit our game,
They'd drop without a quiver.

We wrestled on the lawn at eve,
This practice gave us muscle;
Sometimes, Dad played at boy again
And joined us in the tussle.

We rode the oxen out to' drink,
This stunt was simply crazy;
Ed always straddled brindle Bright
Because Buck was so lazy.

One day, Dad caught us riding out,
And we caught raps-a-dandy;
Ed whispered low, "Don't cry old sport,
We'll do the next thing handy."

And once, I made a button buzz,
(I guess I'll pass that over)
Next day Dad cut his whiskers off
And I kept under cover.

Those good old times passed by too soon,
Ed was a good old rover;
And could we live our lives again
We'd do the same things over.

L. T. MILLER

The Oneida Street GROCER

We have a complete line of

O. V. TRACY & CO.'S (SYRACUSE)

Teas and Coffees

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. John Stoutenger have returned from Herkimer, where they spent the last five months.

* * *

John Hart of W. Broadway received a surprise Wednesday evening, when a number of young friends called at his home to join in celebrating the anniversary of his 21st birthday. A luncheon, progressive pedro and the presentation of a beautiful rocking chair made the evening a pleasant one for the guests.

* * *

Miss Gertrure Grey, W. 1st st. is spending the week-end at Bowen's Corners.

* * *

Harry Alexander is receiving a carload of fertilizer which will be used on the coming season's lettuce beds.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Youmans have gome to Boston, Mass., to spend the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Abbott.

* * *

Miss Adah Saunders has returned to this city and will resume her studies at the Oswego Normal.

BUY A POUND PACKAGE OF

LaPorte's Special Coffee

The Finest Grown

AT

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

BEAUTIFUL LINGERIE FROCK DEVELOPED IN LACE AND VOILE.



Illustrated here is a lingerie frock of white cotton voile with bodice in bolero effect and plain skirt having long circular tunic. Trimming of narrow lace and embroidery. Girdle of pink satin ribbon, and row of pearl buttons from the V neck to hem of the tunic.

Wireless Range Increasing.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—The tall wireless towers at Arlington are in uninterrupted communication with Eiffel Tower, in Paris, both day and night, a feat which heretofore has been possibly only at night because of static conditions.

They have been in communication during the day with San Diego, Cal. Radio experts are elated at the wonderful development of the station's range and power.

BEAUTY DOCTORS HAVE A NEW WRINKLE.

Post Office Department Halts Work of Firm Which Sold Fair Complexions by Mail.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—Wrinkles and their relation to love is the tender subject of a fraud order sent out today by the ordinarily hard hearted Post Office Department. Through this action a beauty shop in a western city which has been doing a tremendous mail order business in selling a complexion treatment to women who are in fear that they will be unable to retain their husbands is branded officially, "a scheme for obtaining money by means of false and fraudulent pretences."

The firm advertised extensively with the picture of a woman before and after treatment, promising to give the secret to those who wrote for it. In return the firm sent out a mass of "literature," including a letter which said, in part:

"Whenever there is a woman mentioned as a correspondent in a divorce case, in nine cases out of ten we find she had a fairer complexion than the wife. Does it not prove that a fair skin is the greatest attraction that a woman can possess? To acknowledge the truth of that and then not strive to obtain a clear complexion is to admit that you are willing to stand in your own way and let greater happiness pass you by."

PAUL SAYDERA

CASH MARKET

Cor. W. 1st and Vorhees

Pork Steak, 14c; Shoulder Steak, 17c; Round Steak, 18c; Pork Loin in Chunk, 15c. All other meats at reduced prices.

Keller & Wilson

Fulton's Pure Food Advocates

Now, have you everything you need for Sunday?

This store's delivery service is equipped to deliver goods with reasonable promptness.

Phone your order if you cannot call.

Keller & Wilson

Cayuga Street

H. C. DANN & SON

Fulton's Leading Meat Market

As we have said before we have both the choicest of Western Meats and also Home Raised Stock. The most complete line in the city. And all the accessories. Best of delivery service. We're here to please.

SECOND STREET Call us by phone 42

To Make Perfect

COFFEE

QUICKLY and EASILY

USE THE



EL PERCO

The Electric Coffee Percolator, 5 or 7 Cup Style

The Electric Co.

PHONE 144

Forts and Ships Suffer In Action

(Continued from Page One)

stable and fell into the sea. Both officers were injured. Flight Lieutenant Douglas, reconnoitiring at close quarters in another seaplane, was wounded, but returned safely.

"On the 5th seaplane, No. 172, Flight Lieutenant Bromet pilot, with Lieutenant Brown, was hit twenty-eight times, and seaplane No. 7, Flight Lieutenant Hershaw pilot, with Petty Officer Merchant, was struck eight times in locating concealed positions.

"The Ark Royal (the mother ship for seaplanes) is equipped with every appliance necessary for the repair and maintenance of the numerous aircraft she carries."

Another announcement by the Admiralty has reference to the activities in the Gulf of Smyrna, based on a report from the commander in chief in the East Indies, Vice Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, who is operating there with his squadron. From the report it appears that, having bombarded Fort Yeni Kale on March 5 and severely damaged it, the vice admiral proceeded on March6 to sweep his way through the mine fields until he drew the fire of several subsidiary batteries, one containing four 6-inch guns, near Paleo Tabia Point; another with five 4.7 guns 150 feet up the hillside, and three field guns in the earthworks in the Chiflik guard house. There also were several smaller guns concealed along the shore to the eastward.

These positions were engaged by the ships at from 7,000 to 8,000 yards. The batteries replied vigorously, but after one hour of firing all were silenced. In the afternoon the war ships steamed in to a closer range and engaged the Paleo Tabia battery and the other batteries on the hill. The fire was continued until all were put out of action.

Vice Admiral Peirse reports that the cruiser Euryalus and one of the battle ships were hit by 6-inch projectiles and that the mine sweepers were struck by fragments of shells, but that the British casualties were slight. The vice admiral says the operations are continuing.

On behalf of the Russian naval General Staff the official Press Bureau last night made the following announcement:

"On Sunday our fleet bombarded Zunguldiak, Kozlon and Kilimli (ports on the Black Sea), destroying all structures and plants for the shipment of coal. The bombardment was followed by a terrific explosion and fire. Four batteries were silenced and eight steamships destroyed. Our casualties were three men wounded."

In a statement issued earlier in the evening regarding the recent fighting between British troops and Turkish forces at the head of the Persian Gulf, the Official Press Bureau said:

"The enemy's losses near Ahwaz (in Khubistan) on March 3 were heavier than previously reported. Six hundred were killed and many were wounded.

"In the action on the western flank the enemy lost 300 men killed."

The Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent says the Niews Van Den Dag, discussing the consequences of the bombardment of the Dardanelles, declares:

"In the German press, which by its firm confidence in the future has sustained so admirably the courage of the people during the last half year, we never have seen so much uneasiness and nervousness as at the present time."

A dispatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company quotes the following official statement given out yesterday in Constantinople:

"The British ships Majestic and Irresistible have reinforced the enemy fleet. The fire of our batteries put a French armored cruiser out of action and damaged a British armored cruiser.

"Owing to our bombardment the hostile ships retreated and ceased their fire. Our batteries suffered no damages."

GERMANS CAPTURE 3480 RUSSIANS AT RIVER RAWA

Berlin, March 9.—Both Petrograd and Berlin announce that the operations now under way on the left bank of the Vistula river to the West and southwest of Warsaw will have a vital bearing on the outcome of the campaign in the East.

The German arm yheadquarters says 3,480 Russians have been captured in the encounters at Rawa.

The fighting in the Carpathians, which for prolonged and desperate encounters rivals any phase of the war, continues without a decisive victory for either side.

Vienna announces a substantial gain and the repeated repulse of Russian attacks near Leupkow. In Russian Poland and West Galicia the Austrians have captured several advance points and have taken about 2,300 Russian prisoners.

In Northern Poland the Russians are stillp ressing forward in an effort to expel the invaders, but apparently the resistance of the Germans has stiffened, following their defeat at Przasnysz, and they are holding their positions firmly.

Attacks and counter attacks form the text of both the Paris and Berlin official communications covering events on the western battel front, but there is no indication of a decisive gain by either side.

A Paris newspaper, in a description of the recent battel at Notre Dame de Lorette, says the Germans lost 3,000 men. Although they succeeded in capturing the three lines of French trenches, they are said to have been expelled from them in a furious night battle.

RUSSIANS FORCE GERMANS BACK FROM THE NIEMEN

London, March 9.—Frederick Rennett, the Daily News correspondent, telegraphs from Petrograd:

"In the north and south the Russians are now steadily establishing an ascendancy. They have driven the right wing of General von Eichborn's army, which recently attempted to cross the Niemen above Grodno, back toward the wide marshy clearing outside of Augustowo Forest, never permitting the German rear guard to halt. The Russian advance here reached a remarkable pace, considering the miserable condition of the ground.

"At Ossowiec Fortress the Russian artillery silenced two German heavy batteries Saturday. They continue the shelling of the Lyck road to keep back the German reinforcements. The number of Germans who surrender, especially among the fresh conscripts, far exceeds anything expected in the earlier stages of the war.

"Of a first consignmnet numbering, 800 of a total of 10,000 prisoners taken during the Przasnysz battles, recently brought from the first field base to the railroad, scarcely fifty could walk steadily. Others were crippled in both feet and complained that their boots were bad and too heavy. From them it has been learned that with four corps involved in the defeat at Prsasnysz, Field Marshal von Hnidenburg is again striving to distract attention from this tragic end to his northeastern campaign by directing sharp infantry attacks on a six mile front above the left bank of the Hilitza, in the direction of the Rawn road.

"A sharrp battle in this district of Central Poland has now lasted three days. It evidently aims at preventing the Russian outer lines in the region southwest of Warsaw from sparing forces to go elsewhere, as there are indications that the Germans fear a new and strong offensive on Nida and Dunajetz against the armies protecting cracow."

LATE WAR BULLETINS

London.—A Reuter despatch from Athens says Mr. Zaimis has declined to form a Cabinet to succeed that of Mr. Venizelos, which resigned on Saturday, and that King Constantine will summon Mr. Gounaris, deputy for Patras, for the task.

Mr. Zaimis was asked on Saturday by Kin Constantine to form a Cabinet after the resignation of Mr. Venizelos had been announced, following a disagreement with the King, who has been exerting his influence to maintain the neutrality of his country in opposition to Mr. Venizelos. Mr. Zaimis, who is governor of the National Bank of Greece, asked the King to give him until yesterday to consult his friends before giving his answer. Mr. Zaimis was Governor of Crete from 1909 to 1911.

London.—One of the most picturesque bits of the day's news is a report from Bucharest stating that the Sultan Abul Hamid has regained his freedom and is gathering his friends and supporters around him. It is asserted that he may seek to play an important part in his country's affairs.

London.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Copenhagen telegraphs:

"A high official who has connections with the best German sources learns that there is great talk of peace in official circles in Germany, where it seems to be considered that the war will be ended by June. It is said to be certain that the Germans will not risk another winter campaign in Russia."

Paris.—The Germans made a heavy attack on the Allies ni the dunes on Sunday night. They began by bombardment of the trenches at half-past eight o'clock and followed this up by three infantry assaults. The fighting continued this morning, but there was no indication that the Germans had gained the slightest headway, as they repeatedly failed to secover trenches they had lost.

London.—That captured crews of German submarines will be tried in the British courts for murder on the high seas—in effect, for piracy—was indicated in a statement issued yesterday by the Admiralty.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, and other prominent Britons have demanded that such prisoners be treated as pirates, and the Admiralty's announcement is evidently made in view of these demands.

It is not justified, the Admiralty announces, in extending honors to the crews of German submarines, owing to their methods, and that it is intended to segregate them under special restrictions pending their possible conviction when peace is restored.

Geneva.—One thousand French civilians who have been prisoners in the portions of France occupied by the Germans arrrived here yesterday. Most of them came frorm Lille and Maubeuge. The majority were women and children of the poorest classes. They will be sent to the French departments nearest Switzerland.

Berlin.—An item given out for publication by the Overseas News Agency shows that various banks and other institutions in Germany have subscribed $11,916, 000 to the war loan.

London.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that, according to Vienna telegrams, Count Stephan Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, will soon be appointed Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary. The dispatches further add that the Count will rerceive the title of Imperial Chancellor, with powers similar rto those held by the Gerrman Imperial Chancellor.

ASSEMBLY WORKMEN'S BILL LOSES IN SENATE

Conference Committee Appointed to Meet with One from Lower.

Albany, March 9.—Refusing to accept the Assembly idea of a workmen's compensation bill, the Senate tonight voted to non-concur, and appointed a conference committeee to meet similar committee from the other house.

Senator Wagner protested against that action which, he said, meant delay. He drew a pitiful picture of the employes of the Workmen's Compensation Commission starving for lack of their salaries and forced to lean against their mahogany desks for support.

Many of them, Wagner declared, were really in sore straits, as they had received no pay in two months.

"Will the Senator produce a list of the low salaried men in the office?" Senator Brown asked skeptically.

Wagner assured Brown there were some men in the employ of the commission on extremely meagre salaries—as low as $900 a year, he said. Brown looked as if he didn't believe it.

"They are Civil Service men," Wagner hastened to add.

Senator Sage, chairman of the Finance Committee and in charge of the Workmen's Compensation bill, refused Wagner's appeal to pass the appropriation for the commission now and leave amendments of the law for a future day.

There was a brush between Brown the floor leader, and Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck over the appointment of the Senate Committee on Conference.

Mrs. William Froit remains seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Lee, 52 N. 4th st.

GUARDING GOLD AT SEA

Armor Plate Rooms on Ocean Liners For Holding Bullion.

It would be natural to suppose that shipments of gold bullion back and forth across the Atlantic on big liners would be attended by considerable precaution, but there is probably no other place in the world where the transport of great wealth is carried on with such simplicity.

One of our great liners has two strong rooms, the smaller being in close proximity to the captain's quarters, while the other is next to the provision department. The small strong room has its walls, door and ceiling lined with two inch steel plate and contains nothing in the way of furnishing other than shelves. This has more than once contained enough gold to buy the liner many times over.

The locks, which are of the double variety, are rendered still more secure by covering the keyholes with steel hasps, which are themselves locked in place with massive padlocks. This strong room, being located in the most frequented portion of the ship, is passed by persons at all hours of the day and night, which, after all, is the great protection.

The strong room located near the provision department is twelve feet long by four feet wide, and it often happens that both these rooms are filled to capacity with gold bullion. On one occasion the two rooms contained £20,000,000 in gold bullion, packed in small kegs bound with steel hoops.—London Answers.

TAUGHT HIM HIS DUTY.

Now He Knows All About the Etiquette of the Droshky.

The Siberian method of riding in a droshky requires an etiquette all its own, which, although sometimes surprising to the English traveler who encounters it for the first time, is based upon practical considerations. The danger of being thrown out has determined the prevailing usage, says Mrs. John Clarence Lee in "Across Siberia Alone."

If a gentleman escorts a lady it is his task to hold her in the carriage—not an easy occupation. He accomplishes it by putting his arm round her waist. A man who fails to do so is considered as lacking in courtesy. When you have become acquainted with the custom it seems entirely sensible and comfortable, but it seems strange at first to find yourself settling back into a stranger's arms.

An American who had lived in Russia and whom we met in China told us that he was driving with a woman physician, a Russian, middle aged and of rotund Russian type. He knew nothing about his duty toward her, and they thrashed round that three by five droshky until the woman turned angrily toward him.

"Have you been brought up in the backwoods that you don't know enough to hold me in this droshky?" she said.

He immediately put his arm round her waist or as it would go and held on hard.

How Standing Armies Originated.

The earliest European standing army was that of Macedonia, established about 350 B. C. by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. It was the second in the world's history, having been preceded only by that of Sesotris Pharaoh of Egypt, who organized a military caste about 1900 B. C. Of modern standing armies, that formed by the Turkish janissaries was first, being fully organized in 1362. It was a century later that the standing army of France, the earliest in Western Europe, was established by Charles VII. in the shape of "compagnies d'ordonnance," numbering 9,000 men. Rivalry thereupon compelled the nations to adopt similar means of defense. In England a standing army proper was first established by Cromwell, but was disbanded under Charles II., with the exception of a few regiments called the guards, or household brigade. This was the nucleus of England's present army.

Force of Habit.

A consul in Guatemala tells a story of a man who ran a store in Retalhuleu who had been ordering candles from Germany for many years. Each candle was wrapped in blue paper. One shipment came wrapped in yellow paper. The people would not buy them. In vain he argued and showed that the candles were the same as he had been selling. It was no use, and he could not sell those candles until he sent to a paper supply house in Guatemala City and bought sufficient blue paper in which to wrap them. Then he had no difficulty in selling them.

A Proof.

"Animals cannot reason."

"Did you ever try to argue with a bulldog?"

"Of course not."

"Then try it. He soon catches on and you'll find that he is quite capable of holding his own."—Baltimore American.

So Easy.

Gavin—There's one thing I like about Jones' shop; you can order your goods through the telephone and after a short wait have them delivered. Bailey—That is just what I don't like. Gavin—What? Bailey—The short weight.—New York Journal.

Not Superstitious.

"Are you really a painless dentist?"

"Surely I am. Didn't you read the sign on the office door?"

"Oh, yes, I read it, but I don't believe in signs."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Rest is sweet after strife.—Owen Meredith.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS RETURN EMPTY HANDED FROM EUROPE

With the supply of rough and finished stones practically cut off, the most serious situation that has confronted the diamond trade in years now exists, according to the statement yesterday of a prominent Maiden Lane diamond merchant who recently returned from abroad after an ineffectual atempt to buy stones.

The merchant said that he was accompanied by six other diamond buyers, all representatives of the largest Maiden Lane houses, and after four weeks spent in London, Antwerp, and Amsterdam, the centers of the European diamond trade, they were not only unable to obtain a single first class gem, but found the supply of brilliants and small stocy so badly curtailed that they came home empty handed.

"What little is felt of the diamond industry on the Continent now centers in Amsterdam," said the merchant. "Before the war there were thirty thousand men employed in finishing stones in the three cities of Amsterdam, Brussels and Antwerp. The German invasion paralyzed the industry in the two Belgian cities and now there is not a single stone to be purchased in either of these places.

"Of the thirty thousand diamond workers about eight hundred—most of them novices—are employed at the trade in Amsterdam, where they are immune from the repredations of war. None of these workers, however, are handling first class gems, their work being almost entirely devoted to small stock.

"We were the first of the buyers to go abrorad. It had been generally understood that the industry was at a standstill, but reports were current that impoverished Belgians and Germans were selling their family jewels and that great bargains were to be had. This report was found to be erroneous on our arrival in Belgium and Holland. There were no bargains to be had, not even in London. As a matter of fact, we found prices soaring in the English capital and many of the largest dealers were greatly concerned over their future supply.

There are plenty of pessimists who persistently refuse to look on the bright side of things for fear the light will hurt their eyes.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Wanted—One acre to ten, with improvements in a good neighborhood. Please give details in first letter. Small photo of buildings desirable, state prrice. Address, Bueger, 683 East Utica st., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale—2 nice little farms, right near city, corner 12th and Broadway. 5 acres, $3,400; 4 acres, $900. Hall & O'Connor. Phone 4529. 73

For Sale—Team horses, weight 2600; lumber wagon, heavy sleighs, harnesses, blankets, etc. Huggins Lumber Company, Fulton, N.Y. 72

Office to Rent—Quirk Theater building; also house, 110 Rochester st. Apply E. Quirk. 69

Found—Sum of money at Lasher's store Saturday evening. Inquire at store. 69

Wanted.—A good second-hand surrey. Phone 3348. 69

THE QUIRK
Wednesday, March 10
MATINEE and NIGHT
All New This Year
THE SMART SET
IN THE
His Excellency the President
With the Peer of All Colored Comedians
Salem Tutt Whitney
and
The Bronze Beauty Chorus
PRICES:
Matinee, 25c and 50c
Night, 25c, 50c, 75c

THE AFTER HOUSE

A Story of Love, Mystery and a Private Yacht



By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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CHAPTER VIII.

The First Mate Talks.

PERSONALLY, I was convinced that Turner was guilty. Perhaps, lulled into a false security by the incarceration of the two men, we unconsciously relaxed our vigilance. But by the first night the crew were somewhat calmer. Here and there a pipe was lighted and a plug of tobacco went the rounds.

I find, on consulting the book in which I recorded, beginning with that day, the incidents of the return voyage, that two things happened that evening. One was my interview with Singleton; the other was my curious and depressing clash with Elsa Lee, on the deck that night.

Turner being quiet and Burns on watch at the beginning of the second dog watch, 6 o'clock, I went forward to the room where Singleton was imprisoned. Burns gave me the key, and advised me to take a weapon. I did not, however, nor was it needed.

"For God's sake, Leslie," he said, "tell them to open the window. I'm choking!"

He was right; the room was stifling. I opened the door behind me, and stood in the doorway against a rush for freedom. But he did not move. He sank back into his dejected attitude.

"Singleton," I said, "I wish you would tell me about last night. If you did it, we've got you. If you didn't, you'd better let me take your own account of what happened, while it's fresh in your mind. Or, better still, write it yourself."

He held out his right hand. I saw that it was shaking violently.

"Couldn't hold a pen," he said tersely. "Wouldn't be believed, anyhow."

The air being somewhat better, I closed and locked the door again, and, coming in, took out my notebook and pencil.

Briefly, Singleton's watch began at midnight. The captain, who had been complaining of lumbago, had had the cook prepare him a mustard poultice and had retired early. Burns was on watch from 8 to 12 and on coming into the forward house at a quarter after 11 o'clock to eat his night lunch reported to Singleton that the captain was in bed and that Mr. Turner had been asking for him. Singleton therefore took his cap and went on deck. This was about twenty minutes after 11. He had had a drink or two earlier in the evening, and he took another in his cabin when he got his cap.

He found Turner in the chart house playing solitaire and drinking. He was alone, and he asked Singleton to join him. The first mate looked at his watch and accepted the invitation, but decided to look around the forward house to be sure the captain was asleep. He went on deck. He could hear Burns and the lookout talking. The forward house was dark. He listened outside the captain's door and heard him breathing heavily, as if asleep. He stood there for a moment. He had an uneasy feeling that some one was watching him. He thought of Schwartz and was uncomfortable. He did not feel the whisky at all.

He struck a light and looked around. There was no one in sight. He could hear Charlie Jones in the forecastle drumming on his banjo and Burns whistling the same tune as he went aft to strike the bell—it was the duty of the officer on watch to strike the hour. It was then half after 11. As he passed the captain's door again his foot struck something, and it fell to the floor. He was afraid the captain had been roused and would still swear he heard him breathing regularly again. Then he stooped down. His foot had struck an ax upright against the captain's door and had knocked it down.

The ax belonged on the outer wall of the forward house. It was a rule that it must not be removed from its place except in emergency, and the first mate carried it out and leaned it against the forward port corner of the after house when he went below. Later, on his watch, he carried it forward and put it where it belonged.

He found Turner waiting on deck, and together they descended to the chart room. He was none too clear as to what followed. They drank together. Vail tried to get Turner to bed and failed. He believed that Burns had called the captain. The captain had ordered him to the deck, and there had been a furious quarrel. He felt ill by that time, and when he went on watch at midnight Burns was uncertain about leaving him. He was not intoxicated, he maintained, until after half-past 1. He was able to strike the bell without difficulty, and spoke, each time he went aft, to Charlie Jones, who was at the wheel.

After that, however, he suddenly felt strange. He thought he had been poped and told the helmsman so. He asked Jones to strike the bell for him and, going up on the forecastle head, lay down on the boards and fell asleep. He did not waken until he heard six bells struck—3 o'clock—and before he had fully roused I had called him.

"Then," I said, "when the lookout saw you with the ax you were replacing it?"

"Yes."

"The lookout says you were not on deck between 2 and 3 o'clock."

"How does he know? I was asleep."

"You had threatened to get the captain."

"I had a revolver. I didn't need to use an ax."

Much as I disliked the man I was inclined to believe his story, although I thought he was keeping something back. I leaned forward.

"Singleton," I said, "if you didn't do it—and I want to think you did not—who did?"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"We have women aboard. We ought to know what precautions to take."

"I wasn't the only man on deck that night. Burns was about, and he had a quarrel with the Hansen woman. Jones was at the wheel too. Why don't you lock up Jones?"

"We are all under suspicion," I admitted. "But you had threatened the captain."

"I never threatened the girl or Mr. Vail."

I had no answer to this, and we both fell silent. Singleton was the first to speak.

"How are you going to get back? The men can sail a course, but who is to lay it out, Turner? No Turner ever knew anything about a ship but what it made for him."

"Turner is sick. Look here, Singleton, you want to get back as much as we do or more. Wouldn't you be willing to lay a course if you were taken out once a day? Burns is doing it, but he doesn't pretend to know much about it, and—we have the bodies."

But he turned ugly again and refused to help unless he was given his freedom, and that I knew the crew would not agree to.

"You'll be sick enough before you get back!" he snarled.

With the approach of night our vigilance was doubled. There was no thought of sleep among the crew, and with the twilight there was a distinct return of the terror of the morning.

Gathered around the wheel, the crew listened while Jones read evening prayer. Between the two houses, where the deck was roped off, Miss Lee was alone, pacing back and forward, her head bent, her arms dropped listlessly.

The wind had gone, and the sails hung loose over our heads. I stood by the port rail. Although my back was toward Miss Lee, I was conscious of her every movement, and so I knew when she stooped under the rope and moved lightly toward the starboard rail.

Quick as she was I was quicker. There was still light enough to see her face as she turned when I called to her:

"Miss Lee, you must not leave the rope!"

"Must not?"

"I am sorry to seem arbitrary. It is for your own safety."

I was crossing the deck toward her as I spoke. I knew what she was going to do. I believe when she saw my



"If you didn't do it, who did?"

face that she read my knowledge in it. She turned back from the rail and faced me.

"Surely I may go to the rail."

"It would be unwise if for no other reason than discipline."

"Discipline! Are you trying to discipline me?"

"Miss Lee, you do not seem to understand," I said as patiently as I could. "Just now I am in charge of the Ella. You will go back to the part of the deck that is reserved for you or you will go below and stay there."

She flushed with anger and stood there with her head thrown back, eying me with a contempt that cut me to the quick. The next moment she wheeled and, raising her hand, flung toward the rail the key to the storeroom door. I caught her hand—too late.

But fate was on my side after all. As I stood still gripping her wrist the key fell ringing almost at my feet. It had struck one of the lower yard braces. I stooped and, picking it up, pocketed it.

She was dazed, I think. She made no effort to free her arm, but she put her other hand to her heart unexpectedly, and I saw that she was profoundly shocked. I led her unprotesting to a deck chair and put her down in it, and still she had not spoken. She lay back and closed her eyes. She was too strong to faint. She was superbly healthy. But she knew as well as I did what that key meant, and she had delivered it into my hands. As for me, I was driven hard that night, for as I stood there looking down at her she held out her hand to me, palm up.

"Please!" she said pleadingly. "What does it mean to you, Leslie? We were kind to you, weren't we? When you were ill we took you on, my sister and I, and now you hate us. Please!"

"Some one will suffer. Would you have the innocent suffer with the guilty?"

"If they cannot prove it against any one"—

"They may prove it against me."

"You!"

"I was in the after house," I said doggedly. "I was the one to raise an alarm and to find the bodies. You do not know anything about me. I am—Elsa's jailbird!"

"Who told you that?"

"It does not matter—I know it. I told you the truth, Miss Elsa; I came here from the hospital. But I may have to fight for my life. Against the Turner money and influence, I have only—this key. Shall I give it to you?"

I held it out to her on the palm of my hand. It was melodramatic, probably; but I was very young, and by that time wildly in love with her. I thought for a moment, that she would take it; but she only drew a deep breath and pushed my hand away.

"Keep it," she said. "I am ashamed."

We were silent after that, she staring out over the rail at the deepening sky; and, looking at her as one looks at a star, I thought she had forgotten my presence, so long she sat silent. The voices of the men aft died away gradually, as, one by one, they rolled themselves in blankets on the deck, not to sleep, but to rest and watch. The lookout, in his lonely perch high above the deck, called down guardedly to ask for company, and one of the crew went up.

When she turned to me again it was to find my eyes fixed on her.

"You are not getting much chance to rest," she said, with a sigh, and got up. I went with her to the companionway and opened the door. She turned and looked at me.

"Good night."

"Good night, Miss Lee."

"I—I feel very safe with you on guard," she said and held out her hand. I took it in mine, with my heart leaping. It was cold as ice.

That night, at four bells, I mustered the crew as silently as possible around the jolly boat and we lowered it into the water. The possibility of a dead calm had convinced me that the sooner it was done the better.

We dropped the jolly boat astern and made fast the rope. It gave me a curious feeling, that small boat rising and falling behind us, with its dead crew and its rocking light and on its side above the water line the black cross—a curious feeling of pursuit, as if, across the water, they in the boat were following us. And, perhaps because the light varied, sometimes it seemed to drop behind, as if wearying of the chase, and again, in great leaps, to be overtaking us, to be almost upon us.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

THE CITY SURVEY.

Quite rapidly the commercial organizations throughout the country are coming to a realization of the need of more accurate study and knowledge of the conditions in their own cities. The time of the holder of the sinecure in commercial bodies is drawing to a close. The day for wild, blatant, irresponsible publicity is passing. The dawn of the new day finds men in every city thinking of something more stable, more constructive than mere advertising of generalities.

Today the commercial executive is studying his city and putting thoughtful moments toward learning the conditions which exist, the promised results being a change in those conditions which are not directly helping the city.

"Survey" has become a very commonly used term in this day. A survey is nothing else than a careful study of the conditions surrounding a phase of a city's life or activity, coupled with figures concerning that life or activity if they may be gathered and brought to bear on the condition, or the condition may be brought to bear on the figures.—Town Development Magazine.

BEAUTIFYING A STREET.

Michigan Avenue of Chicago to Be Widened and Extended.

World-famous thoroughfares—like the Champs Elysees, Paris; Unter den Linden, Berlin; Ringstrasse, Vienna; Piccadilly, London, and Fifth avenue, New York city—do as much perhaps to lure travelers from the uttermost parts of the world to their respective cities as any other single object of interest in them, writes Walter D. Moody, managing director, Chicago plan commission, in the American City.

Perhaps the most spectacular and most needed street improvement ever undertaken in a large city is the Chicago Michigan avenue extension, approved by the people at the Nov. 3 election and which will cost $9,000,000. It is likely that Chicago today in its fascinating mile section of Michigan avenue skirting the lake front and coursing the heart of the city possesses the most splendid business thoroughfare in the world. This is not only true because of the magnificent facade of the palatial buildings, but also on account of the fine perspective afforded by the great open space just opposite in Grant park.

The widening and extension of Michigan avenue is to be on the two level plan, the river to be crossed by a double deck bascule bridge. This mammoth bridge, the first of its kind to be constructed anywhere, will have a span of 210 feet and a width of ninety feet. Light traffic will take the upper deck and heavy traffic the lower.

The two level extension of Michigan avenue is proposed solely for the purpose of separating the north and south from the east and west traffic. North and south approaches to the upper level will be on so slight a grade as to make the elevation almost imperceptible.

The significance of the Michigan avenue improvements in the plan of Chicago is best seen in the fact that it forms the eastern boundary of the "quadrangle" in the plan. This "quadrangle" is bounded on the north by Chicago avenue, on the west by Canal street and on the south by Twelfth street. These four streets are destined to bear the heaviest traffic of any four streets in Chicago. The development of the "quadrangle" will complete the foundation of the street circulatory system in the plan of Chicago. No improvement is needed in Chicago avenue. That thoroughfare is now 100 feet wide.

Laughter.

The man and woman who can laugh together can ride over almost any disillusionment, almost any bitterness. Not a chuckle, not a ripple of merriment, but a great, soul drenching laugh that leaves them limp, wet eyed and helpless, will turn many a domestic tragedy into wholesome farce.—Dramatic.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

NEW TYPE OF PUBLIC WATERING STATION.

Late Device For Quenching Thirst of Man and Beast.

Public watering stations are what we in Somerville call our latest devices for the watering of man and beast, writes Frank B. Merrill, water commissioner of Somerville, Mass., in the American City. They supplant the public horse troughs, which are believed to be responsible for the rapidly spreading disease of glanders, and at the same time provide sanitary bubblers for human beings and drinking bowls for dogs.

The keynote of the construction is simplicity. The device may be described as fixing in its essential parts



PUBLIC WATERING STATION AT SOMERVILLE, MASS.

a piece of twelve inch cast iron pipe set in the ground with its bell end upward, the face of the bell being twenty-nine inches above the sidewalk grade and the other end being a sufficient distance below the surface to obtain stability. A one inch service pipe from the street main makes into a two inch riser which comes up through the center of the standard and is held in position by a cast iron strainer resting in the bell of the large pipe. This riser is capped with a side outlet cross standing twelve inches above the top of the bell end of the pipe, which forms a convenient ledge upon which to rest a pail while filling. Into one of the outlets of the cross is inserted a three-quarter inch self closing hose bibb, so that a hose line may be attached if needed for any purpose. Into two other outlets are inserted self closing plain bibbs, and into the outlet facing the sidewalk is fitted a bubbler controlled by a self closing cock. In this condensed space are found, therefore, opportunities at once for three teamsters to draw water and for another one to obtain a refreshing draft for himself.

Attached to the side of the twelve inch standard near the sidewalk grade is a bowl for dogs. This is kept supplied with fresh water by the drip of the bubbler overhead, the water being caught in a funnel set underneath the strainer and conveyed through a small pipe into the dog bowl. The waste from the faucets and a dog bowl is discharged into the interior of the twelve inch standard, which has a cement bottom, at which point an opening allows the waste to escape into a drain pipe leading to the sewer. Under the bubbler is fastened a step at a convenient height for children to reach the water from that fixture.

All the materials used in the construction of this watering station are, with the exception of the castings for the strainer, dog bowl and step, such as are found in every water works shop or supply house. The cost of the outfit made up in a water works shop and ready to set in position will be found to be about $20. To this should be added about as much more for the cost of installing it, with supply and drainage connections, thus providing a pretty complete watering combination at a very moderate outlay of money.

Virginia Municipal League.

Following an address by Richard R. Watrous, secretary of the American Civic association, on city planning at the recent convention of the League of Virginia Municipalities, held in Norfolk, Va., the following resolution was adopted:

"Be it resolved by the League of Virginia Municipalities, That a committee of three members be appointed by the president of the league to prepare and submit to the legislature a bill providing for the appointment by each city and town in the state of a city planning commission to prepare a suitable plan for the symmetrical growth of the city, so as how to meet its future

DRY CLEANING OF STREETS IN PROVIDENCE.

Municipality's Bituminous Pavements Are Not Sprinkled With Water.

The fact that bituminous pavements laid in the city of Providence are not sprinkled with water is a subject that has occasioned frequent comments on the part of visitors to this city who are interested in the maintenance and cleaning of such pavements, says Walter F. Slade, commissioner of public works of Providence, R. I., in the American City. He says:

I will say briefly that we are convinced that bituminous pavements maintained in good repair can be kept in a condition more satisfactory to all classes that travel the streets, both afoot and in vehicles, without rather than by using water for sprinkling.

We keep them clean by the patrol system and reasonably free from dust. We believe that the use of water has an injurious effect upon the durability of the pavement. It emphasizes every slight depression and gathers and retains the fine particles that collect on a street, creating an unsightly appearance and a muddy, slippery condition. This results in the skidding of automobiles and a vast increase in the number of accidents.

By keeping the pavements free from water we escape another prolific source of complaint. Upon the best of pavements there will be depressions sufficient to retain a thin sheet of water. The rubber tires of the swiftly moving auto, and especially the auto truck, will act as a syringe and force the muddy water in a small stream upon the clothing of any one passing along the sidewalk and even across the sidewalk, covering windows and buildings with muddy spots.

That more might be learned about the action of water as affecting the durability of bituminous pavements it would be instructive to bring out the results of laboratory tests and a comparison of the condition of streets laid about the same time where water was used and where not. The whole question is a subject worthy of the earnest consideration of all officers that have charge of the maintenance of bituminous pavements.

THE BILLBOARD MUST GO.

Supreme Court of Illinois Upholds Ordinance Against It.

The law is a progressive science—even if legal procedure lags badly behind with us—and occasionally a court of last resort takes a long, bold step forward that surprises a whole community very pleasantly, says the Chicago Tribune.

Our own supreme court has just treated us to a pleasant surprise in its decision in the Chicago billboard case. It has upheld a city ordinance declared null and void in a lower court—an ordinance which, by giving property owners in residential districts the right to veto ugly, unsightly and offensive billboards by withholding consent, enables them, and consequently the community as a whole, to control the billboard and preserve or promote the amenities of city streets, to cultivate external beauty and symmetry and to force narrow, shortsighted commercialism to reckon with national artistic standards.

A few years ago the courts everywhere treated billboard regulation ordinances with severe and icy legalism. Safety, they held, in billboard construction the cities had a right to demand; art and beauty were strangers to the law, and the citizens who complained of ugliness risked ridicule.

We have moved onward and forward since. The city planning movement, the educational campaign for civic art and the restoration of the landscape and the development of public taste have conspired to raise even the legal standards of municipal outdoor living. The courts are marching, and the choice between wholesome beauty and the beast of towering, screaming, offensive billboardism is getting to be consonant with reason and public interest.

Enviable City Record.

Kokomo, Ind., is proud of the fact that in the last quarter of a century there has been neither a strike nor a lockout among the 7,000 factory employees of the town and that the death rate of the city has never exceeded 18.5 per thousand.

QUALITY OF LIGHTING.

The citizens of one city may demand and their municipal authorities agree to supply a high degree of illumination on congested thoroughfares or a more uniform distribution of lighting units, including the lighting of alleys, while another city which is satisfied with much less illumination may establish a policy to appropriate proportionately more for policing their streets than lighting them. The solutions of this economic problem of the protection to our citizens should be gradually brought about by bettering the quality of lighting in each city, thereby aiding the present police force, rather than by appropriating proportionately more for additional policemen.—American City.

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W. E. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

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FUN RAYS

By Ray F. Hoppman

THE DOG.

Be he setter, hound or collie, dachshund, bull or St. Bernard, he will stick to you, by golly, for he is a faithful pard. He may be a ragged mongrel or a dog aristocrat, but he never will desert you—paste this proverb in your hat. You may be a reckless outlaw with a price upon your head, you may be a humble beggar, asking alms and begging bread; you may be a lowly toiler, yet a multi-millionnaire couldn't separate him from you by the wideness of a hair. He will love the starving master as he loves the man with dough, for there is no class distinction with the canine crew, you know. You could feed him on a thistle, yet your side he'd not forsake, though a passerby should tempt him with a juicy slice of steak. Should your coin wild be depleted, should your troubles reach the sky, yet you always would be greeted with the lovelight in his eye. He will share your tribulations with the calmness of a sage, he will ever dog your footsteps till he falters from old age. We have lots to learn, my shipmate, from this loyal quadruped, for he's got some things we lack, pard, sticking in his canine head. I have yet to see the canine with a stationary tail—I have yet to find the dog, friend, whose manhood would ever pale. Yes, it's hats off to the canine, be he doubly pedigreed—outside of a hundred trophies, get a dog of lowly breed. If you want the kind of friendship that will never slip a cog, get a wagging tail kyoodle, get a faithful, barking dog.

Opinions

Music

In a typical county of a Middle Western state a careful study has been made of girl life in the open country and the small village. Among the questions asked was this: "What is your favorite accomplishment" Of the 269 girls who replied, 238 named music. The second preference, which was for embroidery, had only nine votes in its favor.

As the love of music is not exceptionally great in that particular neighborhood, what a light the answers throw on the puzzling problem how to create an acceptable social life for young people in the country!

The old-fashioned singing school, so dear to the hearts of our country grandparents, should be revived. It might be difficult to get again the old fashioned singing master, but it is quite possiblee to form a singing club, and to select from the neighborhood the person who has had the best training for musical leadership. If no fitting person can be found, some one from a near-by own could be employed. Much has been done in some places through thec hurch choir. In one case a minister made a notable success. He gathered the young people from the farms into his choir, and trained them so well that not only were they a source of joy to their own community, but they were invited to sing at festivals all over the state. He revived the beautiful old idea of the Easter serenade, and also brought music and cheer to the old and the "sut-ins" through his young people's choir.

The boys' band and the school orchestra can also be used to advantage in country regions. One successful country pastor in North Dakota reached some very rough boys and young men in his community through a band, which had as soothing an influence upon their turbulent spirits as the strains of David's harp had upon Saul.

Not only does music meet the social need of young people, but the habit of singing together fosters the spirit of co-operation. Professor Carver of Harvard has called attention to that fact. In speaking of the improved rural life in Denmark he says: "Every student who is intimately acquainted with the history of the movement agrees that the popular recreations and festivities have been powerful aids in creating this spirit; and that the popular songs and them together on all occasions, have given to these recreations and festivities a patriotic and religious character that is to be found nowhere else to-day on so large a scale."

We need just that spirit in our own country.—Youth's Companion.

?
A Flat to Rent
Rooms to Rent
House for Sale
Other Articles for Sale
?
YOUR OPPORTUNITY
is in the
Miscellaneous Column
of
THE EVENING TIMES

RATES
One Day—One Cent Word
Three Days—Two Cents Word
Six Days—Three Cents Word

TROLLEY CAR NUISANCES

Street railway officials in many of the large cities of the country have done good work in supressing the economical men who make a practice of carrying cigar or cigarette stumps into their cars, or who carelessly expectorate right and left, irregardless of all ancient and modern teachings for cleanliness.

There are other trolley car nuisances, but it is doubtful whether there can be found anywhere the equal of the economical saver or the reckless spitter. The stump savers' offense is the more offensive in the trolley cars wherein are not provided compartments for the convenience of smokers. Women and children are made to endure the vilest of odors, and men hardened in the use of the weed, but who for the sake of sensitive passengers refrain from dragging into cars the cigar or cigarette stump, sometimes quail at the fumes that arise from the stump carried by the thoughtless saver.

Smoking compartments are sources of joy to the minds of smokers only. They are nuisances extremely to passengers who by reason of having paid their fares are entitled accordingly to some sort of protection by the railroad company. This protection should come from the men employed by the company to collect fares and otherwise look after valuable property, but if in their indifference to the rights of passengers having keen senses of smell they fail to forbid the carrying of stumps into cars, or they fail to keep closed the door dividing the smoking compartment from the other portion of the car, the travelling public is nevertheless entitled to protection, and no one should hesitate to report the offense to headquarters.

Spitters anywhere and everywhere are nuisances, even more so than the economical stump saver. Indeed, they are worse than nuisances, health departments everywhere according them that distinction. Various means may be employed to escape obnoxious odors arising from the stump savers' economical streak. One may leave the car, or he may admit through a raised window enough fresh air to kill off bad odors, but how is one to escape from the disgusting sights left between the seats of trolley cars by the fellow who disregards the admonishing signs and injunctions of the corporation owning the car or the people whose servants are permitted to use franchises for profit.

It is very evident to the average trolley car rider in these days that company employes are needful of a little training that would embrace the rules of common decency and simple hygiene, and it is up to the railroad companies to give the requisite training. If they fail it is then up to the public to make the biggest kind of a noise.

ON EATING TOO MUCH

"Anyone can live on twenty-five cents a day," declares an out-of-doors woman, whose chief occupation is climbing mountains for fun. "I drink a cup of coffee with condensed milk for breakfast, skip lunch usually and at dinner cook myself a little meal of omelet, shredded codfish and sometimes a bit of chop."

One does not question this woman's memory or dispute her claim. But suppose some one who dotes on a certain dish she detests should prescribe it for her in future? Telling me how much I should eat is often as impertinent as telling me what I should like to eat.

Economy is a fine thing. But the races which excel in life are not those which strive to see how little they can subsist on. "Creating a demand" is one of the fine arts of modern business. Fancy the crash in the business world that would come if people should begin living on twenty-five cents a day!

But they will not. An old story will illustrate. Uncle Mose set out to train his mule to live on less oats. He held out one quart a day. Then he held out two quarts, substituting a few wood shavings. So it went for a time. "An' jes' when I had that mule broke in to pure excelsior, an' likin' it, she ups and dies on me."—The Bulletin.

Great Britain Yields on the Blockade Issue

In the two notes which it has just addressed to the United States the British government has made a notable concession to neutral opinion. It has virtually admitted that American representations in regard to the recent Order in Council were fully justified. That order undoubtedly outlined a course of action which, to use out State Department's phrase, was "previously unknown to international law."

An interdiction of German commerce was proclaimed, which amounted to a blockade, but was not called a blockade. It therefore left neutrals puzzled as to their status under it and as to the extent of its conflict with the established law of nations. That conflict might not have worked very much to the practical disadvantage of neutrals. Great Britain offered them easier conditions than could have been offered under the rules of the old-fashioned blockade. But the very irregularity and novelty of the British procedure made it a grave menace to the existing structure of neutral rights.

Now Great Britain has conceded the propriety of making her measure of reprisel against Germany conform more closely to international usage and precedent. She is willing to admit that she is establishing a formal blockade. In the not rejecting the suggestion of the United States that some compromise might be reached with Germany as to the conduct of war at sea. Sir Edward Grey said: "The British fleet has instituted a blockade, effectively controlling by cruiser 'cordon' all passage to and from Germany by sea." In the note of the same date, answering this country's inquiries as to the scope of the Order in Council, he said that the latter's object, "succictly stater, is to establish a blockade to prevent vessels carring goods for or coming from Germany."

These admissions will make it much easier for neutrals to adjust themselves to the new situation. No one can deny Great Britain's right to blockade German ports. So long as the responsibility of maintaining an actual blockade is assumed, it is of minor consequence just how the cordon of blockading vessels is drawn. The United States blockaded the ports of the Confederacy successfully without keeping vessels massed continuously at all the points of ingress and egress along the South's coast line. General conditions of warfare at sea must be taken into account in judging the effectiveness of a modern blockade. It will hardly be disputed that Great Britain, with the help of France, can actually seal up German ports, since neutral trade with these ports has been possible for some months past only with the tacit consent of the Allies.

This country will freely acknowledge the validity of a formal allied blockade. We know where we stand on that proposition, having ourselves carried through the most difficult blockade in history. We are willing to live up to our own record from 1861 to 1865. The main point of formal blockade having been conceded, we can readily harmonize our rights with the rights of the belligerents. All that we can ask is that theb lockade shall be officially acknowledged to be what it is, that its area shall be a little more clearly defined, and that a similar blockade shall be declared against Austri-Hungary and Turkey, if the right to seize neutral vessels carrying enemy cargo of a non-contraband nature is also to be asserted in the Mediterranean.—Tribune, N. Y.

A Stormy Outlook

Perhaps it were just as well to give up being optimistic in so far as the Thaw case is concerned. Anybody who is very young and refrains from chewin gtobacco and smoking cigarettes may live to see the final act, but it must be confessed that the thing has a rather blizzardy outlook for grandpap. Foolishly we thought that the conspiracy trial might be the beginning of the end. Hopefully we awaited the restful surcease, but we know now that the case will continue to come around periodically like the phases of the moon and groundhog as long as the setting sun reflects rays of gold from the direction of Pittsburgh.—Evening Telegraph.

Whitman Stands Well

The metropolitan press has become busy telling Governor Whitman how to govern as they used to tell Governor Hughes. But Governor Whitman, like Governor Hughes, proceeds quietly on his way, performing the duties of his office without ostentation or loud claims to the possession of superior wisdom, but just doing the best he knows how as Lincoln said his purpose was when he had to answer his critics. Lincoln stands pretty well now; Governor Hughes stands pretty well. Governor Whitman, pursuing the same track, is bound to come out ahead in the end.—Times, Watertown.

News Nuggets

Miss Oldun—"I'd just like to see any man kiss me." Miss Young—"What a hopeless ambition!"—Boston Transcript.

* * *

"James, dear, why don't you play with that little boy across the street?"

"Aw, he's drivin' a last year's push-mobile."—Buffalo Express.

* * *

Sufferer (in crowded car after some minutes).—"Er—have you by any chance an engagement to meet somebody here on my feet?"—Life.

* * *

"I hear that they belong to the early settlers." "Well, you wouldn't think so if you could see the bill collectors climbing their front steps."—Judge.

* * *

Maud—"Don't you think there are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught?" Marie—"I don't know. But they are smarter, anyway."—Boston Transcript.

* * *

"I was surprised to learn that bonehead had lost his mind." "What was there surprising about it?" "Why, that his friends found it out. That's what surprises me."—Houston Post.

* * *

Merchandise shipped abroad from New York last week was valued at nearly 40,000,000, or $10,000,000 in excess of any single week in the history of the port. A year ago exports were half as great. This is fine for the exporters, and the ship owners probably are laying up a few pennies for a rainy day.—Buffalo Commercial.

* * *

William J. Bryan is reported to be substituting for "Billy" Sunday. Is this an alliance between church and State-department?—Buffalo Times.

* * *

Secretary Bryan has calculated that the cost of the liquor consumed in America in one year would support the European war for three weeks; but who in America wants to support the European war for one day?—Brooklyn Times.

* * *

Madame Sarah Bernhardt has not yet announced she will make another farewell tour of America. If she does she will not be the same Bernhardt.—Albany Knickerbocker Press.

* * *

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, thinks that the city should have "an able, polished diplomat" at all sessions of the legislature to lobby for it. The next bold step should be to suggest the election of a few able, polished representatives from the city's districts.—New York Evening Post.

* * *

And now a German prize court says Germany need not pay for non-contraband cargo purposely sunk by one of her ships. If this war keeps on, neutral nations will not only have no rights but will be lucky if they don't have to pay indemnities.—New York World.

A $12,000 stock of seeds. Now in and ready for sale. Largest stock; highest quality; endless variety. Gilbert & Nichols Co.—Adv.tf.

MEN AND PIGMIES

If we await the time when we will not be held up to ridicule before attempting to accomplish a thing worth while, then nothing will ever be done. There would be no books, no telephones, no dramas. Yet originality must always pay the penalty of being criticized, the penalty of being called insincere, the penalty of living under the accusation of having borrowed your ideas or of having stolen your material.

Shakespeare is accused of having stolen his plays—from whom, the accusers are not able to say; but the fact stands, there has been but one Shakespeare, but one Emerson, but one Confucius—but there have been millions of people to criticize, deride and accuse these men.

If you start out to accomplish some particular thing in life, there is always some one on your trail, some one who despises success, some one who envies and despises all good, who can see nothing in other men but that which he finds in himself. A man may spend a lifetime in the formation of character, in formulating the highest principle, in devolping the best possible philosophy of life, yet all these things will be regarded as trash by those who are not in sympathy with you and who do not understand.

To some men there is no virtue, no morality, no good, no purpose of high degree, and this is the type of man who sets out to bring all others down to his kind. Start out along a different path to let your natural, healthy desires lead you on to something higher and better, and the pygmies round about you will come to the roadside and attempt to call you back again—to remain a pygmy. They flatter you; they offer you sweetmeats and what not, that they may destroy you, that they may kill your initiative.

If, in your persistency, you see ahead, you are pursued with jeers, mockery and derision. Your "idea is old," your "thoughts are borrowed," your "purpose is not high," you are "not sincere," you do not "practice what you preach," your "thoughts and ideas are stolen from other men"—all the old familiar sayings, the trade accusations of gossipers, scandalmongers and bearers of empty tales.

The fortunate part of it all is that this criticism, this derision, this mockery, this questioning of sincerity of purpose are the things that create strength and form character in the man who is derided and criticized. It teaches him to stand alone, and for this reason is the very source of strength. It assists him in the formation of character; it assists him to extend his wires of originality; it assists him to maintain an independent viewpoint of life; it assists him to understand that law of nature that commands an eagle to tear her nest of young ones from the crags and compel them to rely upon their own strength that they may learn to fly.

And the moral is—if you would do something worth while, if you would give free rein to the divine in your, if you would use your moments and hours to some great purpose, be about your work and be on your way. If you hesitate, there are those who will quickly come to you that they may lull you back to the sleep of indifference. If you go on, you will build your strength, you will formulate character and find happiness out of the very plans others have made to pull you down.

Spring Display Week

EXCURSIONS
TO
SYRACUSE

On account of the annual Spring Display Week festivities in Syracuse under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the exhibition of all the latest styles for Men, Women and Children in the shop windows and stores, this company will name

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Men's 40c **Men's Rubber Boots $1.69** **Ladies' 30c**

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Opinions

Bull Moose Crowding In

Progressive leaders are rushing in such numbers to the Republican standard that some of the G. O. P. leaders fear they will be crowded out. It wouldn't be bad for the old party if it were to exchange some of its lights which no longer shine brightly for virile and wholesome Progressives. Not all Bull Moose are included in the virile and wholesome list, but there are some brethren who would materially help the Republican party. It is given out that the colonel himself is ready to come back. At once the question of where he will sit comes up and not a few want him placed where the humble pie will reach him. It is foolish to try to locate T. R. It matters not where he starts at the table, he will move up with rapidity. He cannot have the seat of honor in 1916, but he will do such good work for the cause that year that the masses will favor his sitting close to the seat of honor. It isn't altogether that the colonel is so remarkable, but rather that the old party leaders have become enervated. When it comes to candidates T. R. is out of the question, but as the leader of a campaign he is in a class by himself.—Watertown Standard.

Japan as a Bully

Japan is playing the part of the bully. She is taking advantage of the war to press China almost to a point of breaking. The Mikado has now advanced the so-called negotiations so China must either back down or go to war. She cannot go to war and the inference is therefore that she must back down.

ily 21 demands were made by Japan. There seems to be an agreement that some of the old claims were just, but that made of the others were mere encroachments. Among the most important of these were demands that Japanese officials should be placed in the financial, army and navy administrations of China; that Japan be given extraordinary rights in the great Hanyang iron works, the Tayeh mines and the Ping Siang collieries; that immigrants from Japan be permitted to settle in Manchuria, to the exclusion of other foreigners; that certain portions of the Chinese coast be defined as areas for Japanese immigration; that the operation of certain railroads be turned over to Japanese officials and that concessions for other railroads be given to Japan.

Japan has now made two more demands upon China. First, that Japanese officials be permitted to share in the customs administration, which is now almost wholly in the hands of British officials, and second, that Japan be given a share in the administration of the salt revenues, one of the big sources of income. The customs and salt revenues are pledged for the payment of loans obtained from British and other foreign bankers, and are administered by British officials with a view to safeguarding these loans.

China is in no condition to fight. The new republic is weak. There has been dissension at home. She was probably in better condition to go to war in 1894 than she is at present and history tells the termination of that conflict with Japan. Charges are made that the Chinese government is honeycombed with graft, and it is a fact that great difficulty was experienced in floating the last loan of about $60,000,000.

Americans regret to see England playing the game which she obviously is engaged in. Great Britain is unquestionably giving her consent to the aggressions of Japan. The diplomats of the Mikado are keen enough to realize that the present is a most opportune time to press forward her claims.

The question which most interests Americans is, What will the United States do? In the light of the policy of integrity insisted on by John Hay fifteen years ago it is difficult to see how Mr. Bryan can pass the situation by entirely. He will probably try to do so.—The News.

The Yellow Peril in Spelling

A Japanese girl in Oregon, 14 years old, defeated all comers from five school districts in a spelling bee, covering 108 pages of the textbook. The literary acquisitiveness of the folk of Nippon rivals their speedy assimilation of the applied sciences, and the efforts of the society that has been founded for the Romanization of the Japanese alphabet and the displacement of the ancient Chinese characters are typical of an intellectual nimbleness that finds itself quite at home in elaborate collocations of syllables such as the Germans love to devise. There is more than a modicum of earnest in the jesting lines of an American bard:

There was an old man of Japan
Whose name upon Friday began,
It lasted till Monday
Not stopping on Sunday,
And sounded like stones in a can.

It is mortifying to the pursuance of our native-born boys and girls in their mother tongue to have little Fuvieko Fukai beat them at their own language game. If they follow the generous example of some of their elders of the Pacific slope they will proceed to ostracise her from participation in their various childish pursuits. Surely there ought to be some penalty for such precocious audacity and a retentive memory that can take in a page at a glance and hold it ever thereafter. That is why it is dangerous to admit little polite Japenes gentlemen to our dockyards and arsenals. They have the incorrigible habit of remembering what they see, and applying it to their own use.—Public Ledger.

Remember that voters go with every purchase at the VanWagenen, Inc., store up to and including Overland "sixes." adv62

An Easter Gift

to a dear friend or near relative. Inexpensive though it may be—it will be appreciated, and will convey in the most complete manner the spirit of the Easter season.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

IT'S HIGH TIME

With the development of "pocketbook patriotism" this land will move forward as it hasn't moved since the day the prow of the Mayflower touched its rocky shore. It will mean that we are establishing ourselves on a foundation so firm that nothing but a satactysm of nature can hurt us. It will mean peace.

The time has come and is here now to build up a racial pride in our own home products and the place to start is at home.

Men who are engaged in the advertising business are the pioneers, the hewers, the sappers of business. Broadly speaking business cannot exist without advertising.

As Gladstone said, "The mint is the only business that can make money without advertising."

Recently James Keeley, editor of the Chicago Herald, and Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, gave expression to the foregoing phases in a talk on "America's Opportunity." Nations, communities and individuals are all advertisers. Communities that grow are inventive, alert, pushing and shrewd, and advertising is their medium of acquisition. Loyalty to home markets is the second cause for success. A country without genuine enthusiasm for pride in its own products is not alive as it should be, and a community without local pride is a dead one.

ELECTIONS TOO COSTLY

The New York Times has been trying to collect for the first time accurate statistics regarding the total cost, both to candidates and the public, of an average election in this State. Figures that it publishes, although it admits that it was found impossible to get at them accurately, even by going to the election officials of every county in the State, and to the State officials in Albany, show clearly that an overhauling of election machinery is needed badly. An amazingly large percentage of the candidates completely ignored the law requiring them to file statements of their expenditures with the local boards and no effective effort was made by the officials to force them to comply with the law unless opponents happened to raise inquiries regarding their expenses. Township officials were not required to report their expenses because they were "township charges." Nowhere could an interested voter find more than fragmentary details of the public or private expense, much less an accurate report of how the moneys were expended.

From what could be learned of the cost, too, it appeared that the overhead charge of a New York election was disproportionately large. For every dollar spent by candidates, campaign, State and county committees, the public spent $1.44. Eugene M. Travis, the State controller, reported that a reorganization of the State's election machinery would save $250,000 annually, and that "thousands of dollars are wasted annually in the unnecessary compilation of mistakes." Generous remuneration was given employes to ascertain how many times inspectors failed to write a man's name in full, he said, others to tabulate the errors, and added: "It is not conceivable that such work can serve any other purpose than to keep permanently on the payrolls scores of men who can only be employed with profit to the State temporarily."

The 2031 election districts in Greater New York cost the taxpayers $375.13 apiece for election day and the registration days for their formidable array of inspectors, ballot and poll clerks, and pro rata share of printing and other expenses. It is said that fully half of the temporary employes in these polling places could be done away with. Some of them receive $12 a day. It is also said that a great number of the permanent clerks and employes could be done away with. Each election district is supposed to include about 400 voters. "This casts," says the Times, "some light on one of the extra expense burdens the taxpayer would have to bear if woman suffrage were adopted in New York. The suggestion that the Governor appoint a commission to investigate the matter at first hand, confer with the heads of the various boards now established, and then submit a bill for genuine simplification and reform of the election machinery may be a good one; at any rate, it is obvious that some practicable method of revising the annual cost to the taxpayer, and revising it downward, and of gathering election statistics where they would be available for scrutiny by the public, should be adopted. —Dispatch, Utica.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

It Seems to Be an Effect Produced by Energy on Matter.

It is a curious fact that although evidence of electricity in a primitive way was observed as long ago as the sixth century B. C. and its manifestation has become one of the greatest factors in our modern civilization, no one knows just what it is.

At different times it has been thought to be a form of matter, a thin, weightless fluid, a kind of force, a variety of motion and a disturbance in the ether—which is supposed to fill all space, including pores in most solid metals. Electricity is not something created by man. He has simply discovered ways of turning its manifestations to practical account.

From the time that Thales observed, centuries before the Christian era, that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies like bits of paper, discoveries of electric phenomena were made from time to time, but they were detached from a realization of the great possibilities brought to light in recent years.

Electricity becomes evident when rendered active by some molecular disturbance, such as friction, rupture or chemical action. Scientists today regard it as neither energy nor matter, but, like heat, light and sound, it is an effect produced by energy on matter.

It has been discovered that electricity is a self existent property, by which we are everywhere surrounded, and human as well as inanimate bodies can be charged with it. From this we can understand that many more remarkable discoveries of its application will be made.—Rocky Mountain News.

ARCTIC FROST BITES.

And the Popular Error That Rubbing With Snow Helps Them.

The idea that when your face or any other part of your body begins to freeze you must thaw it out with snow is declared to be a superstition by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Few things could be more absurd, he says, and yet this is a superstition that has been carried with many an arctic explorer through long experience in the north. Tales are told of how even the application of snow failed to relieve the freezing, and these are taken as indications of the severity of the case instead of proof that, as a matter of fact, the snow only assists the freezing process. Any high school pupil, Stefansson says, could tell us offhand what would happen if liquid air were applied to a man's cheek or nose. Of course the part would freeze instantly. Snow has the same though less rapid effect.

The whole secret of dealing with frost bites of the face in arctic travel, he says, is to keep the hands warm and to run the warm hand over the face every few minutes to see if any part of it is frozen. Usually, also, one can keep oneself fairly well informed about the condition of one's face by wrinkling it and "making faces." If a spot of skin or cheek the size of a twenty-five cent piece becomes stiff one can always detect it by making a grimace. Then all one has to do is to take one's warm hand out of one's mitten and press it to the frozen spot for a moment until the whiteness and stiffness are gone.—Indianapolis News.

His Blasted Life.

John Grimes, a noted skinflint, residing in a rural district, became engaged to a lady of some means who chanced to be visiting in the neighborhood during the summer. Ascertaining his true character as the weeks passed, she told him all was over between them, whereupon Grimes threatened to sue for breach of promise. Rather than incur publicity and notoriety his former sweetheart, through her attorney, offered to settle for $200. "Two hundred!" shrieked Grimes melodramatically. "Two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a blasted life! Never, never!" "How much do you think would be about right?" asked the attorney. "Make it three hundred and it's a bargain," declared Grimes instantly.—Argonaut.

Offer Declined.

It was after an attack, and two highland soldiers were lying flat to escape the flying bullets. During a brief lull in the firing one of them said, "Let's be moving on, Jock."

"I can't, Sandy," was the reply. "I got it in the leg."

"Then crawl on tae my back," said Sandy, "and I'll carry ye in."

"Nae danger, fear," exclaimed Jock; "the Victoria cross for you and anither bullet for me."—Boston Transcript.

A Thumb Print Fantasia.

"You seem very much interested in those thumb print records," commented the man at police headquarters.

"Yes," answered the visitor. "I can't help feeling the greatest curiosity about how one of those things would sound if you put it on a phonograph and played it."—Washington Star.

Difficult Classification.

Teacher—Tommy, to what class of the animal kingdom do I belong? Tommy—Dunno, teacher. Pa says you're an old hen and ma says you're an old cat.—Baltimore American.

No Exemptions.

Grubbs—You have to give the devil his due. Stubbs—That's right. The bankruptcy law doesn't hold good in his court.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Rude Criticism.

"My daughter has a rock for her mantle."

"I know. It's the one she puts her features on."—Exchange.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

In place of the hackneyed "Hello" the up-to-date suffragist when she takes down the telephone receiver from now on, till victory is won, will say "Votes for Women." The chief obstacles to woman suffrage is the fact that it is a new idea. Hence it is a vital part of the suffrage campaign to endlessly bombard the eye and the ear of the people with that crisp slogan "Votes for Women."

* * *

Not only the General Federation of Women's Club in this country but the State Federations in twenty-six of our commonwealths have asked for suffrage. This is clearly a majority of representative women. For the man who has been waiting to vote for woman suffrage when a majority of women ask for it, the time is ripe.

* * *

The Boston Globe cites the fact that every home in Kansas has a telephone; every seventh home a motor car; and the state a per capita wealth of 1600, and concludes that woman suffrage as a disturber of prosperity is but an imaginary bogie put up by anti- suffragists to scare the timid.

* * *

The women of Colony, Kansas, have put a full ticket into the field for city offices. Mrs. W. E. Payton, one of the editors of the Colony Free Press is the candidate for Mayor.

"The woman's ticket is the result of the failure of men to do the things that the women consider vital to families and children," said Mrs. Myers, one of the candidates for the City Council.

"I don't know whether the women can run the town or not," said County Commissioner Paul, "but they can't do worse than the men have done."

* * *

It was a woman out of the West, Mrs. C. F. Edson, member of the California Industrial Welfare Commssion, who not only rebutted but ridiculed the arguments against minimum wage legislation advanced at a recent meeting of the National Civic Federation in New York city.

In spite of her array of facts and figures showing the successful operation of the minimum wage in western states, the "doubting Thomases" from the East still insisted that it was a dangerous power to put into the hands of the legislature.

Then it was that she twitted them with their fear of their lawmakers and said, "In the West we own our government; and, if legislators betray the people, the people call them to account in short order."

It was not a suffrage meeting and woman suffrage was not on the program, but the West where "we own our government" is equal suffrage territory and the East where men are more afraid of their government than of industrial injustice is where men vote alone.

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Table Oilcloth.....19c yd
10c Toilet Paper.....7 for 25c
15c Mop Stick..... 9c
15c 50-feet Clothes Line.... 9c
Best Minetto Shades.....24c
Paints at Bargain Prices:
1-quart Can.....25c and 35c
2-quart Can 69c
1-gallon Can.....$1.35
1,000 15c-cans enamel.... 7c
25c- Can, Oil-finish.....10c
500 yds Floor Oilcloth 20c
In short lengths.

Linoleum, 69c value..45c sq yd
$1.00 Alarm Clock.....69c
10-quart Galvanized Pail...14c
12-quart Galvanized Pail...18c
14-quart Galvanized Pail...21c

Sample Line of
MEN'S SUITS
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$8.00 value at.....$5.98
$1.50 Pants at..... 95c
Thousands of other articles too numerous to mention.

COME AND BE CONVINCED
S. WALDHORN 18 First Street, Fulton, N. Y.

About Sports Generally

By FRANK G. MENKE

Playing jokes on the players of other clubs or on the newspaper men is one of the real pleasures in life for the major league ball players.

Last summer one of the clubs in the Federal League sent a telegram to Ed. G. Barrows, president of the International League. The telegram asked Barrows if it was true that his league was thinking of going out of business. The players signed the name of one of the newspaper correspondents to the telegram and asked Barrows to "answer by telegraph collect."

Barrows answered—and at length. He denied the "report" most emphatically. The telegram was handed to the newspaper man and when he saw the contents of the telegram and noticed that the collect charges were something like $2 he balked on payment. He figured it out at once that he had been jobbed.

"I refuse to pay for this telegram," he said to the messenger. The messenger refused to take back the telegram because it had been opened. The argument finally was settld by the ball players clipping in about 10 cents each and paying for the telegram.

Birmingham's Goat Getters

Last summer when Joe Birmingham's Naps were trying to push themselves out of the American League. Joe was made the particular target for the jokers with the telegram mania. Never did a week go by without Joe getting at least a pair of telegrams. Every one was of the collect nature and each was about as long as the jokins ball players could make them. When the Naps dropped something like 10 straight the jokers were happiest. After each successive defeat, the jokers would send Joe a new and longer telegram. Each was worded something like this.

"Dropped another, eh, Joe; Well, keep it up, old kid. That gang of yours certainly is making a record. Every one of us believes that you'll establish a new record for losses. That team of your is a world beater when it comes to losing. But don't despair, Joe. Someday you may win. Everything is possible in this life."

Rookies are Targets

The rookies are also particular targets for the veteran players. One trick that was played on James Conley, the Baltimore Federal pitching phenom, gained for him the name of "Snipe."

When Conley joined the Terrapins last spring in the training camp the players took him "snipe hunting." The trick is old and hoary, but Conley didn't know anything about it. Theg ang took Conley 10 miles into the country in an automobile. Then they stationed him in a lonely valley with a lantern and a bag.

"Hold the bag until we go and round up some snipe" they told Conley. "When we find some we'll chase them right to you. Catch them in the bag."

The other players disappeared into the darkness, went up the road, got into the automobile and sped back to the hotel arriving there at midnight.

"Where have you been?" asked Manager Otto Knabe.

"We took Conley snipe hunting."

Knabe ordered his players to go back and get Conley. They refused. Then Knabe hired a machine and after a two-hour search found Conley walking up a lonely road carrying his lantern. It was then close to 4 a. m. Conley had tired of waiting for the snipes to run into his bag and was starting back for the hotel afoot—a 10-mile jaunt.

"DRY" LAWS CUT NATIONAL INCOME

Spread of Temperance Movement Shown by Statistics.

TAXES DECREASE $2,000,000

Prohibition in Nine More States Next Year to Further Reduce the Revenue, Officials at Work Devising New Taxation System—Both "Wets" and "Drys" Use Figures as Arguments.

Washington.—The increase in prohibition territory and in the number of local option zones has caused a reduction this year of $2,000,000 in the federal government's income from taxes on alcoholic beverages. Nine states are to adopt prohibition next year, and officials say that the situation soon may cause the federal government to revamp its taxation laws and devise a new system of taxation to take the place of the diminishing returns from liquor sources.

The belief exists that the 80 per cent of the government's income from the tax on alcoholic liquors will be reduced to 25 per cent in the next two years, due to the spread and the enforcement of prohibition and local option laws.

The problem, which involves a radical change in the system of taxation, in existence practically since the foundation of the government itself, is being studied by students of legislation. In the opinion of legislators it is necessary to approach the question with great care and find means of raising money for the federal government in place of the lost internal revenue income without placing the burden directly on the people.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters in discussing the situation said:

"The revenues from whisky and alcoholic beverages have shrunk considerably over $2,000,000 a year, and this unquestionably is due to the spread of



Photo by American Press Association.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY A. J. PETERS.

the temperance movement, and we are preparing to see it continue to diminish from this cause."

The last part of Mr. Peters' statement is based on the fact that nine states from which the federal government derives a total revenue of over $5,000,000 on spirits and liquors will be "dry" next year. These states and the amounts received from them by the federal treasury are as follows:

	Distilled Spirits.	Fermented Liquors.
Alabama	$168,081.52	$49,186.32
Arkansas	55,552.83	17,388.46
Colorado	185,122.14	288,288.90
Idaho	13,788.54	25,662.66
Oregon	281,040.03	227,494.97
Virginia	1,758,253.25	288,287.14
Washington	288,769.64	284,886.97
Iowa	58,105.96	136,288.66
Arizona	21,155.90	28,286.83
Totals	$2,885,151.80	$2,493,672.94

Total liquor revenue, $5,367,886.74.

The government revenues from customs last year were $302,250,016,351, while the taxes on distilled spirits and fermented liquors amounted to $226,356,814.74.

When the Hobson resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment for nation wide prohibition, was under discussion in the house of representatives at the last session of congress the liquor interests laid particular stress on the amount of money that would be lost to the federal government if the tax on liquors was eliminated. Secretary of State Bryan is authority for the statement that about $2,500,000,000, or approximately four times the cost of the Panama canal, is expended annually in the United States for liquor.

Treasury officials say this enormous drink bill is dwindling rapidly. The largest [illegible] producing states, with their [illegible] contributions to the federal [illegible] are as follows:

Illinois, [illegible],000; Kentucky, $31,870,000; [illegible] $28,100,000; New York, $24,900,000; Pennsylvania, $17,200,000; Ohio, $15,700,000; Wisconsin, $8,200,000; California, $7,900,000; Maryland, $5,[illegible],000; Missouri, $5,100,000; Massachusetts, $4,800,000; Louisiana, $3,700,000; Michigan, $3,800,000; New Jersey, $3,800,000; Nebraska, $2,800,000; Virginia, $2,000,000; Minnesota, $1,900,000.

POLAND'S TRAGEDY TOLD BY PIANIST

Paderewski Says Poles Are Made to Kill Poles.

SUFFER MANY HARDSHIPS.

Asserts That His Fellow Countrymen Are the Only Ones Who Know the Utmost Depths of What This War Really Means—Brother Fights Brother and They Destroy Their Own Country.

London.—The visit to London of Ignace Paderewski on behalf of the suffering Poles has already resulted in the formation of a great relief committee. Among the members of the committee are Premier Asquith, ex-Premier Balfour, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George, Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster; Lady Randolph Churchill, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (retired), and the Russian and French ambassadors. The following article was written by the great pianist:

"Is it the death agony or only the birth pangs? is the question which every Pole throughout the world is asking himself as tragedy follows tragedy in the long martyrdom of our beloved nation. You have only heard



IGNACE PADEREWSKI.

the deaths of Belgium, but I tell you they are as nothing compared with what has happened in Poland.

"The scene of operations in Poland is seven times larger than that of Belgium, and she has had to endure seven times the torture. Remember, the battle of Europe is being fought in the east, not in the west, and while the tide of battle has reached a sort of ebb along the trenches about the frontiers of Alsace and Flanders, the great waves roll backward and forward from Germany to Russia and break always on Poland. Our country, in fact, is just as Belgium was called—the cockpit of Europe—and it may now be called the battlefield of the world, if not of civilization.

"It is only perhaps we Poles who have known to its utmost depths what this war has really meant. It is not only that there are 10,000,000 human beings on the verge of starvation, nay, actually perishing; there is worse than that. Remember that both Belgium and Poland are still under the yoke. The Russians, it is true, occupy some 15,000 miles of our country, but this is really nothing, for the Germans occupy five-sixths of it, and the desolation passes all comprehension.

"As to actual battles, I can hardly speak of them. It is torture even to think of them. Only consider! Our one nation is divided, as it were, into three sections, which are thrust each against the others to work out their own destruction. It is parricide! It is fratricide, nay, suicide! Compulsory suicide! That is what it is.

"Listen to what it means to us all: I was told by a gentleman from Austria that an army doctor, a Pole by birth, who was deputed to go over the battlefields and verify identification marks on the dead bodies, found among the 14,000 dead hardly any but Polish names. He looked in vain for any others, and in the end went mad with horror at the thought of it.

"Again, in the fierce battle in Galicia during an interval which had been agreed upon by both sides as a momentary armistice to bury their dead and attend to their wounded, the doctors from either side first of all advanced and exchanged cards. Every slip of pasteboard bore a Polish name, while the feeling that ran silently through each breast was the same. Can Poland survive? Is it the death agony or is it but the the birth-pangs? Today who knows? I only know the present, and unless that present is saved the future is lost."

Germany's Defense a Secret.

Washington.—An officer of an American vessel reports that before entering Bremerhaven seventy Germans took his ship, shut the officers and crew in below with closed ports and kept them that way until the ship was docked. It was to prevent foreigners learning anything of the coast defenses.

GEORGIA MOONSHINER ON HIS WAY TO JAIL

Pleads Guilty Each Year, but Allowed to Make a Crop.

Savannah, Ga.—The time is at hand for the annual pilgrimage of the Georgia moonshiner. Today he is up in the hills, tomorrow he will be tried and sentenced, the day after he will be planting his crop in the hills again, the next, setting out for the county jail to serve his sentence.

"'Bout time for co't, M'ria," he will say to his wife. "Guess I'll be amblin'. Don't forgit to git out them [illegible]-shares, an' if any revenoos come a-lookin' keep 'em off the trail to the still."

No deputy manacles his wrists; no prison guard comes for him. But the old man has received the summons of the United States court to appear and answer to a charge of violating the federal law against the illicit manufacture and sale of liquor.

And so the old man shoulders his gun and sets out from his cabin in the hills and glimps down the mountainside to the railroad station twenty miles away. Next week he gets up before Judge William T. Newman of Atlanta or Judge Emory Speer of Savannah and pleads guilty.

"Six months," says the judge.

The old man sighs and remarks, "I'd like mighty well ter go back an' make a crop, jidge."

The judge knows that up in the hills the old woman and the old man's family of sturdy mountain lads and lassies are dependent on the "crap" for a living through next winter. So he says, "Go back and make your crop and report to the jail on Sept. 1."

The old man strides to the railroad station, catches the first train for home and tramps the twenty miles up into the hills again.

Winter will be breaking in the hills, and for weeks to come he will be busy planting the crop of corn. Day after day he will clamber up the rugged path, hitch the gray mule to the plow and turn the furrows of his little patch.

One day he looks into the almanac and says to his wife:

"Me an' th' boys are off to jail tomorrow."

The next day he swings down the trail to the railroad station twenty miles away. As his head drops below the brink of the path he calls back:

"See yer in ther spring, ol' woman!"

And the next week he is swapping cut plug with the deputy at the jail, having reported to the turnkey's office, alone and unofficered.

And next spring?

Why, he will be back in the hills again, making his "crap" and manufacturing moonshine whisky on the side.

Corporal Punishment.

Corporal punishment formerly had a wider significance than mere whipping. Henry de Bracton, chief justiciary of England in the reign of Henry III., divided corporal punishment into two kinds, those inflicted with and without torture. The stocks and the pillory would rank as corporal punishment; also mutilations and other grim tortures when imposed not to extort confessions, but as penalties, and the branding in the hand for felony, which was not abolished until George III.'s time.

Harassing Boys' Shoes.

"If you rub hardening oil into boys' shoes when you buy them," says a mother, "it makes them last twice as long, and renders them absolutely waterproof." You can make this hardening oil yourself. Put half an ounce of beeswax and half a pint of boiled linseed oil in a jar. Heat it over the stove till the wax dissolves. Let it cool, then stir up and apply to the soles of the boots with a brush. Put the boots on trees till the next morning, when they will be quite dry and ready to wear.

Some Forms of Rheumatism Curable

Rheumatism is a disease characterized by pains in the joints and in the muscles. The most common forms are: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Sciatic Rheumatism and Lumbago. All of these types can be helped absolutely by applying some good liniment that penetrates. An application of Sloan's liniment two or three times a day to the affected part will give instant relief. Sloan's Liniment is good for pain, and especially Rheumatic Pain, because it penetrates to the seat of the trouble, soothes the afflicted part and draws the pain. "Sloan's Liniment is all medicine." Get a 25c bottle now. Keep it handy in case of emergency.

VOLNEY CENTER

Miss Jennie Baldwin of Fulton spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Tice.

Mrs. Nellie Wright spent the week-end with Mr. Frank Creimer and family.

Mrs. Eben Duell was Sunday guest of Mrs. F. Creimer.

Addison Butts spent Sunday with Arba Simons and family.

James Ross spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. A. Ross, who is in very poor health.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ives spent Sunday with Bert Ives and family.

Mrs. Jennings and Arba Simons attended the funeral of their uncle, George Taylor, which was held at Mt. Pleasant church ond burial at Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Simpson were Sunday guests of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson.

Know Paint

There's a paint-education in this advertisement.

Buy by the job, not gallon. Buy by the paint put-on; that's the job.

The price of paint is so much a gallon; that can't be helped, but amounts to nothing.

The price of painting is so much a day; that can't be helped, but amounts to nothing.

Put them together. How can you do it? You've got to or lose perhaps half of your money.

Devoe, 10 gallons enough for the average job; an average paint, 15. Now reckon your costs. Count labor a day for a gallon. Devoe 10 days; the other 15.

Devoe about $50; the average paint about $70 or $80; the dearer the labor the bigger the difference, always that way.

But that's for the job. How long is it going to last? One twice as long as the other.

DEVOE

L. P. Smith Co. sell it.

Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y., offer Springrye, seed barley, Canada peas, spring vetches, fancy seed oats, etc. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N. Y. adv

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws of 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1915, for the following Oswego County Stone Contract No. 50—Tons 755.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contrast agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified chheck payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y., pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P.M., on Tuesday the 20th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County: Rep. Con. No. 701; class of work, Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing, Guaranteed; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby.—Rep. Con. No. 700; Class of Work Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing guaranteed; Road No. 539; Name, Fulton-Volney; Town, Volney.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

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The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego, The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Fetkiv and Tekla Fetkiv, his wife.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, John M. Farrell, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Being known as lot number seven (7) of Block Two Hundred and Three (203) of said City, former Village of Oswego Falls, as laid down on a map of said Block made by O. C. Breed, C. E., for John W. Stevenson, Proprietor, on September 1st, 1909. Said map now being on file in the Oswego County Clerk's office and being the same premises acquired by Fred P. Hovey and Goldie Mae Hovey, his wife, from John W. Stevenson and N. L. Whitaker and Carolyn G. Whitaker, his wife, by deed bearing date November 9th, 1909, and recorded in the Oswego County Clerk's office in book 267 of Deeds at page 284.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

JOHN M. FARELL,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Supreme Court, County of Oswego, The Dime Building and Loan Association vs. John Robinson, Mary E. Robinson and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 6th day of April, 1915, and filed and entered in the Oswego County Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1915, I, B. C. Turner, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the law offices of L. C. Rowe, 1 and 2 Grant Block, in the City of Oswego, County of Oswego, N. Y., on the 29th day of April, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the premises described in said judgment as follows, to wit:

All That Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Being lot number two (2) of block number two hundred and three (203) in the former Village of Oswego Falls according to a map of said block made by O. C. Breed, engineer, filed in the Oswego County Clerk's office September 7, 1909, said lot being 37.71 plus feet on Walnut Street by one hundred (100) feet deep, bounded by parallel lines at right angles.

Dated Oswego, N. Y., April 6, 1915.

B. C. TURNER,
Referee.

L. C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
1 and 2 Grant Block, Oswego, N.Y.

PROTECTING MILK FROM GERM CONTAMINATION

No matter how well the milk has been handled up to the time of its delivery to the consumer, it cannot be expected to keep well if it is carelessly treated thereafter. Milk should be kept in perfectly clean vessels and should be loosely, not tightly, covered, in order that there may be access of air to it, since the absence of fresh air favors the growth of certain putrefactive organisms. The entirely open vessel is only allowable in perfectly clean surroundings, not only free from dust, but with no strong flavoring substance near from which orders could be absorbed.

Since dust plants cause putrefaction all exposed food should be covered to keep out dust. Some foods grow bitter, some sour, some odorous and some rancid, and in most of these cases when food spoils it is due to the growth on or in the substance itself of the litttle plants which have been carried to it through ordinary dust. Certain dust plants like the sugar of milk and while feeding on it change a part of it into lactic acid, which coagulates the casein of the milk, causing it to form in loose, light flakes, such as we see in ordinary sour milk.

Millions of Bacteria in Glass of Milk

The cleaner the milk the longer it will keep sweet, for bacteria are thickest where there are dirt and decay. Its opaqueness hides much of the solid dit, which not only seeds it with bacteria, but adds certain soluble matters. Too often the dirty character of the milk is known only by sight of the actual dirt at the bottom of the empty glass. And a glass of ordinary unclean milk contains millions of bacteria, which, although harmless to a vigorous adult, are the cause, direct and indirect, of the death of thousands of young children annually. Therefore we should keep in mind that dust contains living plants which, when they find food in a moist, warm place, grow and multiply.

If the housewife remembers that everything is dusty, that dust means dust plants, that dust plants mean the germ of fermentation and putrefaction or "spoiling," that nothing short of sterilization will insure indefinite keeping, she will know with what she is dealing, and may be able to act intelligently.

All flies, those horrible carriers of disease, should be kept away from milk and the vessels in which it is stored. And milk should never be left exposed in the kitchen or pantry during sweeping, because the moulds and bacteria in the dust will settle on it. Neither should it be placed uncovered by an open window.

Milk received in good condition is not infrequently rendered unfit for food by careless handling in the home. Rapid cooling and refrigeration are fully as important as cleanliness in the production of safe milk. Half an hour in a hot kitchen or in the sun will hasten the time of souring, because the growth of all organisms is quickened by mild heat. At once, as soon as the milk reaches you set it aside in the coolest place at your command.

Milk, cream and butter rapidly absorb odors and flavors, and if kept in a refrigerator should be covered.

When possible it is well to reserve a separate compartment for these products. Sometimes in very hot weather housekeepers complain that in spite of all precautions the milk sours quickly, even in the icebox. This is often due to the fact that the air of the icebox, although it seems cold in contrast with the heat outside, is not really cold enough to check the growth of the bacteria. The temperature should be kept at least as low as 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and should be tested with a thermometer during excessive summer heat.

Receptacles in which milk is to be placed should be freshly scalded to remove any bacteria or mould spores. It has been proved that seamless pans are best, as they provide no rough surface to which stale milk may cling. New milk must never be mixed with old unless it is to be used at once, as the bacteria in the old milk will, of course, be added also and the mixture will not keep as well as the fresh milk alone.

The bacteria, which by their growth render milk unsafe, are present everywhere—in the air with dust, in every particle of dirt, in water, on the hands and clothing, on all utensils and vessels. Therefore no utensil, spoon or receptacle should be used which has not been sterilized, especially when the milk is to be given to the sick or to infants. Although such milk may not contain the seed of any certain disease, it often causes serious digestive disturbances with young children or the sick, and may become indirectly the cause of fatal maladies.

Infant diseases chiefly prevail in the hot season, when flies abound, and the fly is also often responsible for the death of children because of polluting the milk which they drink.

The fluid form and nutritive material of milk afford a medium peculiarly favorable to the development of disease germs, as well as the useful bacteria, which aid in butter and cheese making. The growth of such micro-organisms is hastened by moderate heat, but the majority are killed by raising the milk to the boiling point, as is done by pasteurization or sterilization. Disease germs that in water would not multiply and would probably live but a short time increase abundantly in milk. When in doubt concerning the safety either of the aforementioned methods may be used.

* * *

Sterilization requires a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, continued fo about twenty minutes. This process usually changes the flavor of the milk so that it is disagreeable to many people. The high temperature also causes the fat globules to separate instead of being retained in the form of cream.

Pasteurization takes its name from the noted French scientist Pasteur, and consists in raising the milk to a temperature of about 155 degrees Fahrenheit, keeping it there for fifteen mintues and then allowing it to cool quickly. By this means the flavor of milk is unchanged. Since the solid portions of milk readily adhere to the bottom of a saucepan placed in direct contact with heat and the resulting burned flavor rapidly penetrates the whole of the milk, a double boiler is the best utensil to use when heating it.

It must be borne in mind that no amount of pasteurization or sterilization can make bad milk good. They merely destroy disease germs. The chemical changes in the milk which through age has begun to deteriorate are beyond retrieve.

"THE TIMES" WANTS TO KNOW WHO HAS LIVED HERE THE LONGEST

The Evening Times would like to know who has lived longest in Fulton and its immediate vicinity—say within a radius of six miles of city hall.

Write The Evening Times a letter, if you are an old resident, and tell us some facts about your early days. The Evening Times will publish the letters from the oldest residents. The Times wishes to secure as many interesting facts as possible. The publication of one incident will remind other old-timers of other incidents. so let the letters come, addressed to Publisher, The Evening Times, Fulton, New York.

We offer—To the person showing the longest continuous residence in the city or its vicinity, absence of less than one year, or service in the army or navy not counted against the pioneer, we will send The Fulton Evening Times free for the remainder of his or her life. To the second oldest pioneer we will send the paper for three years free, and to the third, one year free.

TYPHUS FEVER IS NO LONGER FEARED

"Camp fever," as typhus is called in the soldier's lingo, is no longer feared by the medical corps of the United States army.

Every American soldier now knows that typhus, which is playing havoe with the Euproean armies, is communicated by the body louse. Soldiers in the Civil War did not know that. They regarded the army "grayback" as something inevitable; annoying, but not a serious menace.

Today the soldier from the day he enters Uncle Sam's service is taught to make war on this parasite.

Modern military training in the American army, in other words, spells training in personal hygiene. "Teaching men to take cae of themselves," is the way the enlisted man expresses it.

Teaching men to take care of themselves occupies a larger place today in military training in America than teaching them to march in perfect step did in bygone days.

Keep clean, keep your feet in good condition, keep your stomach and digestive appartus functioning properly, avoid suspicious drinking water, do not let litter, filth or garbage accumulate about your camp, but destroy then instantly.

These are a few of the precepts of the modern military commander. They are regarded—strictly from a military point of view—of higher consequence than any other, save the cardinal ones of "shoot straight" and "obey orders."

If the Spanish-American War, including the experiencce in the Phillippines and other tropical climates, taught the American army nothing else, it did emphasize the value of camp sanitation.

When the boys from home in the volunteer regiments died like sheep in the training camps in the United States, as well as in active service abroad, the country was horrified.

As a result of it all, there was a swift readjustment of military organization which gave the medical officers greater power and authority.

Today the selection of a camp site is not left to the engineer or the quartermaster, as it once was. The medical man must be consulted.

Today the commissary is not the whole thing in determining what the men shall eat, drink and wear. Again the medical man is respectfully consulted.

And the medical men show results. Camps on the Texas border prove this. Ten thousand men have been encamped there for a year, and yet there has not been a single case of typhoid among them.

It is a demonstrable fact that never in the country's history did so many soldiers remain so long in camp with so low a non-infectious rate. The camp no longer is a disease breeder.

Five thousand Mexican troops and their camp followers of both sexes fled across the border after the battle of Ojinaga, January [illegible], 1914, and were interned at Fort Bliss and Fort Wingate. Typhoid and smallpox were rife among them when they came with their accumulated filth.

The medical corps got busy and speedily rounded the Mexicans into better health than ever they had known before. No similar number of Mexicans in Mexico ever had so low a death and disease rate after Uncle Sam's medical men were put in charge of the refugees

TREES ADVISED FOR CITY STREETS

The trees which are best suited for planting on streets where the conditions for their growth are favorable are listed by the American Forestry association of Washington in reports to its members, together with detailed information regarding planting and care of them. The list, with some instructions as to planting, is as follows:

American Elm.—A graceful tree, attractive in summer and winter. Tall and stately, with strong arching branches. Grows rapidly in rich, well drained, moist soil, but adapted to many soils. Should be planted only on wide avenues, forty to sixty feet apart, according to soil conditions, usually about fifty feet. Very liable to attack by the elm leaf beetle. The English elm is smaller, more compact, not as graceful as the American elm and more subject to insect attack.

Sugar Maple.—Very hardy, but exacting in soil and moisture and is sensitive to dust and smoke. Rounded, symmetrical head. Foliage colors brilliantly in autumn. Plant forty to forty-five feet apart.

European Linden.—Well formed, rounded head, with dense, beautiful foliage, grows quite rapidly, but requires good moist soil and is very liable to insect attack. Should be spaced about thirty-five feet. The basswood, or American linden, has larger leaves and is less valuable for street planting than the European species.

Tulip Tree.—Tall, very regular form, requires good soil. Hard to transplant on account of tender roots; best results if young trees are planted. Subject to scale and other enemies. On account of its great size should be planted only on very wide streets and in suburban sections. Spacing forty-five to sixty feet.

Red Maple.—Adapted to good moist soil, moderate growth, dense shade, fairly free from insects. Fine coloring in spring and fall. Space trees thirty-five to forty feet apart.

Sweet Gum.—Best suited to very moist, rich soil. Has compact form, beautiful foliage, especially in fall. Very free from insects. Spacing about thirty-five feet.

White Ash.—Fairly rapid growth, hardy, suited to many soils. Grows straight and forms a round, symmetrical top. Leaves Compound, and foliage in pleasing irregular masses. Few enemies. Spacing about forty feet.



TREE MOVING MACHINE AT WORK.

Hackberry.—Medium sized, symmetrical tree, not exacting as to soil, moisture or climate. Slow growth, but fairly free from pests and diseases. Spacing about thirty feet.

Los Angeles a Garden City.

Stately palms, set in cement tubs, will line the streets of Los Angeles during California exposition year. The palms will alternate with the electroliers in the business district. They are a part of a general beautifying scheme in which the city, county, civic bodies, commercial organizations and school children took part. In addition 10,000 school children in elementary grades are competing for cash prizes in a home garden contest.

Fighting the Ugly Billboard.

The decision of the supreme court of Illinois that billboards can be prohibited on utilitarian grounds is of national importance. The law which the court sustains requires consent of a majority of the property in residence blocks before a billboard can be put up.

Great headquarters for farm seeds. Gilbert & Nichols Co., Fulton, N.Y. adv

MEMORIALS OF USE AND BEAUTY

Combining beauty with utility, the city of Los Angeles honored the memory of one of its most distinguished citizens, General John C. Fremont, by erecting in his honor an ornamental monument which serves also the purpose of a light standard. It stands at the entrance to Elysian park and bears at its top a hanging electric lamp. The tall, slender shaft of the monument is surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings. The monument was erected at a cost of $30,000 in 1896.

It has been urged on American municipalities that they erect drinking fountains, ornamental lighting poles, bridges, gates, etc., in honor of their famous citizens, rather than the statues, often inartistic, which they now put up. The monuments in New York city, for example, have often been criticised, and some of them in Central park are now hidden by shrubbery in order to conceal their crudities. Many of the figures in statuary hall, in the United States capitol, bear greater testimony to the gratitude of the states represented than to the skill of the men and women who conceived and executed the figures.

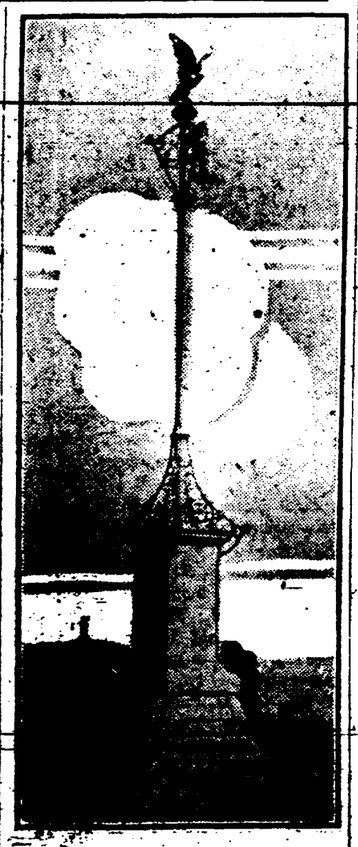
Students of civic art say it is better for a city to have, for example, an artistic drinking fountain, inscribed with the name of the man or woman whom the municipality delights to honor, than an ugly monument buried in some out of the way corner of a park or boulevard. These critics lay stress on the lack in American cities of proper memorials which can be put to good civic uses.

The Los Angeles light bearing shaft is not the only useful memorial bearing the name of General Fremont. A few years ago William Rockefeller completed a fountain in North Broadway, Tarrytown, N. Y., in memory of Major General John C. Fremont and turned it over to the village authorities. It is situated a few hundred feet south of the old Fremont home and at a spring where the famous Pathfinder often stopped to quench his thirst.

Mr. Rockefeller conceived the idea of preserving the spring and at the same time honoring a former distinguished resident. He obtained permission from the village to tear down the old trough and in its place erected a fine fountain from native stone. It is built on a semicircle on the east side of the road, with a stone pillar at each end. In the center is the trough, cut out of a massive rock, and above it is a bronze tablet inscribed:

"Cold Spring. Erected in memory of General John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, a former resident, A. D., 1913."

General Fremont lived at Tarrytown for a time just after the civil war. Mr. Rockefeller's estate adjoins his old home. The Fremont fountain is the second memorial Mr. Rockefeller erected recently near Tarrytown. In 1912 he rebuilt the Headless Horseman bridge in honor of Washington Irving.



FREMONT MEMORIAL AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Town Has a Civic Secretary.

Neillsville, Wis., has added to the staff of its board of education a civic secretary who will give his full time to promoting business, recreational and municipal p[illegible]

One [illegible] being good is found in the fact that you avoid crowds.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Housecleaning Time

is a good time to have your house wired for Electricity.

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS at 27c

and giving three times the amount of light as carbon lamps for the same amount of current consumed, have made Electric Light a real economy.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phone 144

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Report of Advertising

Week of April 19 to 24

Total Number of Inches Display Advertising, **919**

Daily Average **153.16** inches

During the Week of April 12 to 17

the total number of inches advertising carried by the The Evening Times was **748.5**

The Daily Average for the period was **124.66**

INCREASE

Daily Average--Almost One-Quarter Page Daily

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

ODD ADVENTURE ON A RAILWAY.

Ruse of a Criminal to Escape Arrest Comes to Naught.

It was some years ago that Gretchen Hecker, then a girl of eighteen, was put aboard a train for Berlin. Her father having lost his fortune, it was decided that the girl should study music, with a view to earning her own living.

She went all alone on the train and was alone in the compartment until at one of the stops a man got in. The train had no sooner started on than he said to Gretchen:

"Fraulein, I'll trouble you for your coat."

Gretchen looked at the man, not understanding what he meant.

"Your coat, and be in a hurry. Take it off. I'm going to put it on and you shall put on mine."

Before Gretchen could be made to understand that he was in earnest he was obliged to threaten her, and even then the taking off of her outer garment before a man was so obnoxious to her that she did it very slowly. The man was twice her age, but not much taller, being small and wiry. He put on Gretchen's coat, which fit him, compelling her to put on his own coat. Then he took out of a satchel a number of cosmetics and began to make himself up for a woman. He also took out a mustache and, giving it to Gretchen, ordered her to stick it on to her upper lip.

Gretchen, who had never before been out in the world without a maid, was of course terror stricken. She obeyed the man mechanically, expecting every moment that he might find it to his interest to murder her. After they had changed apparel he said to her:

"Little girl, if you do what I want you to do, I'll not hurt you. The next station will be B, and I except to leave the train there. If I decide not to and any one gets into this compartment you must pretend that you are a young man. If you don't, I'll kill you."

When the train stopped at B the man was about to get out when he caught sight of a policeman standing right where he must be passed. The man hesitated and decided not to risk it. He cowered back in the car and remained there while the train was at a standstill. Just before it moved off a young man in a student's cap got into the compartment.

The student was evidently in an amiable mood—most students are—and as soon as he was seated took out a cigarette and, turning to the criminal who he supposed was a woman, asked if she objected to smoking. The man replied in so coarse a voice that the student smiled, and, permission being granted, he offered Gretchen a cigarette. She was about to decline when a glance from the criminal warned her to accept, and, taking the cigarette, the student held a match while she lit it. The student insisted on opening a conversation with her. At the first sound of her voice he looked at her surprised and smiled again.

"You two had better change your clothes," he said. "The woman has the voice of a man, while the man has the voice of a woman."

Poor Gretchen now began to show signs of sickness, and the student asked what was the matter. Gretchen admitted that it must be the cigarette.

"Poor little boy," said the student. "You should be at home with your mother."

Taking her head in his arms, he playfully pulled it down on to his breast. The criminal, not relishing this close proximity and fearing the girl might communicate with the student, said:

"Let the boy alone."

"What business is it of yours?" asked the student haughtily. "One would suppose the boy to be a girl. I'll hug him if I like."

With that he seized Gretchen and pulled her face down on to his chest so vigorously that when he released her the mustache had fallen off.

"Well, well!" said the astonished student. "What's this? Are you trying to escape from justice in disguise?"

"That's it," cried the criminal. "He must be a thief."

The student looked at the blushing, innocent face of the girl, and, noticing that her hair had partly slipped from under her hat where the criminal had placed it, took hold of a coil and pulled it down over Gretchen's shoulder.

"You're a girl," he said, "that's certain. Now, how about you?" he added, looking at the other, who cried:

"A man!" And, whipping out a revolver, he attempted to cover the student, but the latter, who was a renowned member of the dueling corps at his university, quick as lightning knocked up his weapon, and in the scuffle that followed the criminal, being encumbered with a long coat, was overpowdered and lost his revolver.

For the rest of the journey the student kept the criminal covered and got from Gretchen a brief story of how she had been forced into man's attire. On reaching the next station the criminal was turned over to the police, and Gretchen's identity was confirmed by telegraph.

The student proved to be the son of a wealthy baron who knew Gretchen's father. This and the singular adventure was quite enough to induce an acquaintance, which ripened into love, and Gretchen is now a baroness.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Catching Cold.

If you are "always catching cold" look to your general health, strengthen your resistance against cold. Do not overeat. Keep the organs of elimination normal. Take frequent baths. Sleep in a cold, well ventilated room. Avoid crowds and overheated rooms. Keep the teeth, tonsils, nose and throat clean and breathe nothing but clean air.

ANCIENT WAR METHODS.

Did Hannibal Use Dynamite In His Passage of the Alps?

Every one knows the story of how Hannibal crossed the Alps. It is usually asserted that he demolished the rocks that opposed his progress with the aid of fire and vinegar. The word used by the Latin historians which is ordinarily called in English translation "vinegar" is acetum.

The question has been raised by an European officer whether this is the true meaning of the original. He is of the opinion that by acetum the historian intended to describe a substance resembling dynamite in its properties, and he invites chemists to consider the question whether the ancients may not have possessed a formula for making a powerful explosive of this kind.

He calls attention to the fact that two ancient historians, Marcus Gracus and Albert of Aix, speak of the existence of two kinds of acetum, one of which possessed greater energy than the other. A clew to the composition of the explosive may be found, he believes, in the fact that to acetum was ascribed the property of extinguishing the dreaded "Greek fire." He thinks the substance may have been strongly oxygenated.

Although to discover how Hannibal's "dynamite" was made would be to add nothing perhaps to our sense of the greatness of his achievements, yet such a discovery would certainly throw new light on some interesting events in the wars of antiquity.

MILITARY AEROPLANES.

Fitted With Phonographs, Into Which the Observers Dictate.

When the military aeroplane is scouting it usually carries two men. One is the pilot, who runs and steers the craft; the other is the observer, who marks the placing of the hostile troops, the position of their guns, the movement of trains, and the like. The observer also makes many sketches of the ground over which he is flying—work that often interferes with his writing notes and memoranda.

In certain conditions of flight, too, it is often hard for him to use a pencil and paper. To obviate the difficulty the military aeroplane, says the Scientific American, now frequently carries a phonograph, with a speaking tube running to the mouth of the observer, so that by talking into the machine at any time during the flight he can record his observations and still have his hands free for his field glass or his sketching pencil.

Russia's Craving For Alcohol.

Since the sale of vodka was prohibited in Russia many strange methods have been developed to procure alcoholic beverages, and recently statements have come out of Russia that many illicit stills have been unearthed which have been engaged in recovering the alcohol in shellac. The shellac is divested of its alcohol by distillation, and a crude beverage is then made to be sold as a substitute for the prohibited old wines and vodka.

Women in Canada.

In Canada it is necessary for a wife to secure from her husband a written notice to the bank before she can deposit to or withdraw money from an account in her own name. It has been only after twenty years of agitation that the legislature of Quebec passed a law giving to the widow a share of her husband's estate if he died intestate. Previously it had gone to the most distant relative in preference to the wife.

A Reminder of Robin Hood.

The portion of the English coast which recently suffered from German bombardment was connected with Robin Hood. Tradition says that from Whitby towers he and Little John used to shoot at long range with their English bows, and a bay a little south of this town bears to this day the name of Robin Hood's bay. This would seem to bear out the belief that Robin Hood was an actual living personage.

"City of Dreadful Light."

London streets at night are far more beautiful to look at and far more agreeable to walk in than when every shop flares with a vulgar display of hard light and when the disgusting electric light advertisements defaced walls, riverside and space itself. May London never go back to its old, vulgar, hateful system of lighting. We want no more of that city of dreadful light.—London Saturday Review.

A Grasshopper Plague.

Grasshoppers have become such a menace to crops in San Salvador that the government is preparing a novel method of extermination, one used with good results in South American countries. Virus has been procured from Brazil, and numbers of the inoculated insects will be freed in the swarming droves. The disease is said to be remarkably fatal to the pests.

QUEER CONDUCT OF A RECRUIT

Young Soldier Sorely Perplexes His Colonel.

The Franco-Prussian war had just opened, and the German army was hurrying to the frontier. One morning before the day's march began a young recruit was brought before the colonel of the Eighty-seventh regiment of the line in arrest.

"This is Private Herman Meisner," said his captain. "Last night he voluntarily relieved one of the guard and connived at the escape of a prisoner under charge of sleeping on post. He admits this, but says that the man he released, Carl Meisner, is his cousin."

"How long have you been in the army?" asked the commander.

"Two weeks."

"Captain, this young fellow is doubtless ignorant of the enormity of his offense, and we need every man at his post of duty. You may release him. Has the escaped prisoner been rearrested?"

"He has, colonel."

The march was resumed. In the evening as the colonel was refreshing himself with a smoke the captain returned with Private Herman Meisner again in arrest.

"Colonel," he said, "when the prisoners were inspected after the day's march Private Carl Meisner was missing, and this man, Private Herman Meisner, was in his place."

The colonel knit his brows.

"What did you do that for," he asked of the boy, "after my leniency to you this morning?"

"They told me my cousin would likely be shot for sleeping on post."

"That is his affair, not yours. Do you want to get yourself shot in his place?"

"I would rather, colonel."

"That's very, very ridic—very noble of you, but it's unjust to yourself. It seems to me, captain, that this boy has the true elements of a soldier in him, but he needs instruction. You may return him to duty. Has the real prisoner been rearrested?"

"Yes, colonel."

The next morning Private Meisner was again brought before the colonel for having made a third attempt to free his cousin. This time he had failed to even get the prisoner away from the guard. The colonel sent the incorrigible Herman back to take his place with the other prisoners, to stand trial at the proper time for mutiny. "You are a little fool," said the commander.

"Are you sure he's sane, captain?" asked the colonel.

"Perfectly sane."

"Well, take him away."

The next day there was a roar of artillery at the front. As the colonel was mounting his horse the captain appeared and, saluting, said:

"The prisoners desire permission to take their place in the ranks for the coming battle."

"Grant it for any in whom you have confidence. I suppose those two cousins are among the applicants."

"Carl Meisner has applied. His cousin who tried to effect his escape has not."

"That's strange," said the colonel, and, putting spurs to his horse, he rode away.

That day was fought the battle of Gravelotte. When it was over the captain appeared before his colonel, this time with both the Meisner cousins.

"Colonel," he said, "I have to report that I decided to put all the prisoners in the ranks for battle. Carl Meisner, who was in arrest for sleeping on post, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry. His cousin Herman ran and hid himself behind a log."

The colonel looked at the prisoner in perplexity.

"And you," he said to Herman, "are the man who wished to get yourself shot to save your cousin!"

The colonel expected him to hang his head in shame. He did no such thing. He simply smiled, smiled with his beautiful blue eyes, his delicately curved lips, every feature in his boyish face.

"I wish," said the colonel to the captain, "that we could [illegible] die to procure material for the army." Then to Herman, "How old are you, boy?"

"Twenty."

The colonel sat thinking. Presently he said to the captain:

"See that the charges against Carl Meisner are withdrawn and make him a corporal. As for this coward—what the dickens he means by trying to get himself shot in place of his cousin I don't know, but we can't be encumbered with him on a campaign. Send him back under charges of both mutiny and cowardice."

Private Herman began to cry.

"What are you sniffling for?" began the colonel, when Carl interrupted him:

"Colonel, she is a woman—my wife. We have two little children at home, and she should be there to take care of them. But she would not let me go to the war without coming with me, fearing I would get killed, just as if she could help that."

"Phew!" exclaimed the colonel. "A woman! That accounts for her strange behavior, ready to die in place of the man she loved, but no desire for a fight. Well, captain, you must send Private Herman Meisner back home to take care of the children. I suppose the government won't give her transportation, so I will."

He took some bills from his pocketbook and handed them to the captain, who, with the pair, withdrew.